



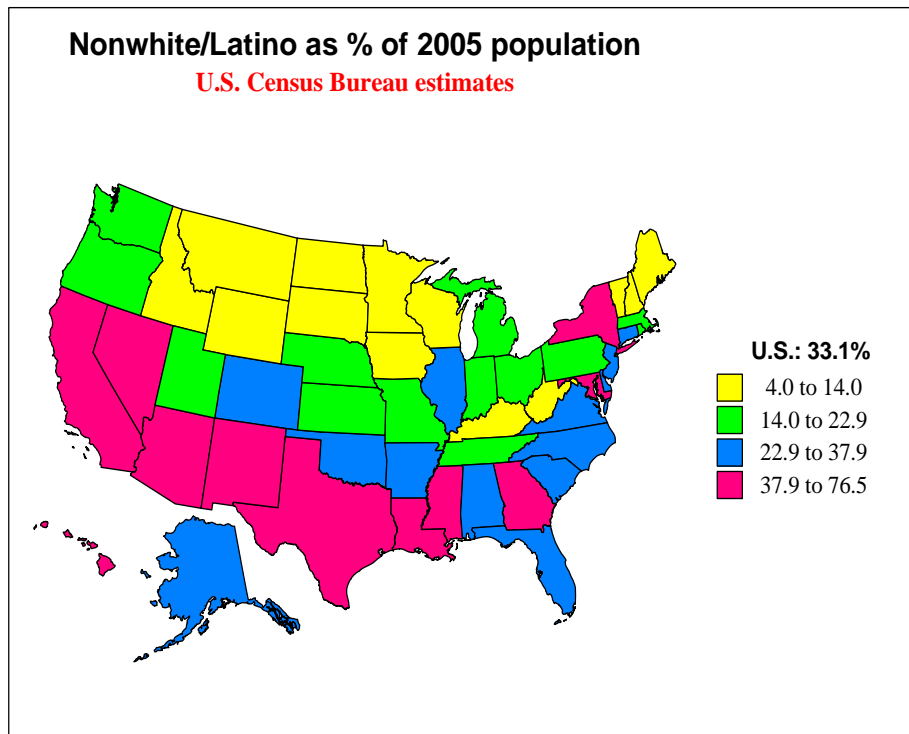
POPULATION NOTES

## Nonwhite and Latino Populations in Minnesota Continue to Grow Rapidly

Martha McMurry

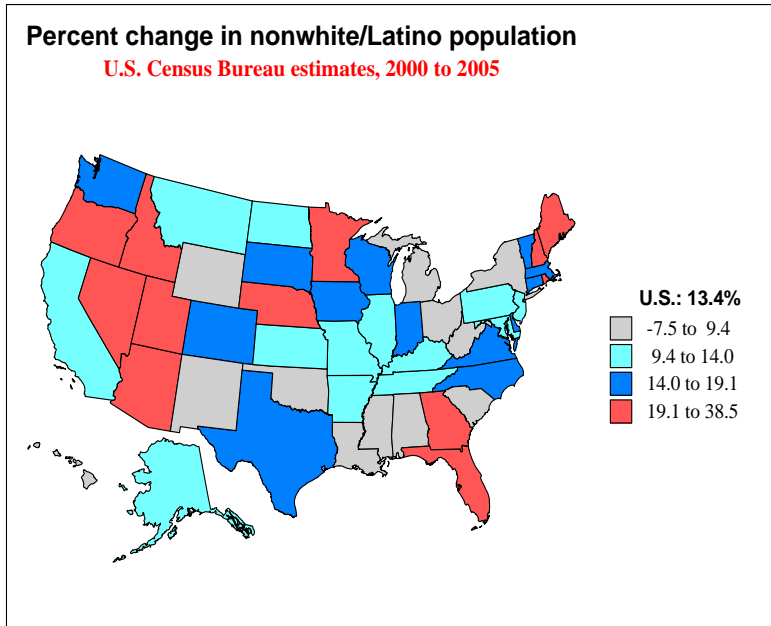
Minnesota continues to become more racially and ethnically diverse, Census Bureau estimates show. Between 2000 and 2005 the nonwhite and Latino population grew 21 percent, far faster than the 2 percent increase for the white alone, not Latino population. Minority growth accounted for 62 percent of the total gain in population during the first five years of this decade.

Minnesota remains much less diverse than the national average. About 14 percent of Minnesotans, or 701,811 in 2005, are nonwhite or Latino, compared to the U.S. average of 33.1 percent.



Almost 77 percent of Hawaiians are nonwhite or Latino, making it the nation’s most diverse state. The District of Columbia (69 percent), New Mexico (57 percent), California (56 percent) and Texas (51 percent) all have “minority majority” populations. As the nation becomes more diverse, terms like “minority” are becoming misleading.

Maine (4 percent), Vermont (4 percent) and West Virginia and New Hampshire (5 percent) have the smallest proportions of nonwhites and Latinos. Minnesota is among a group of northern tier states stretching from Wisconsin to Idaho that are substantially less diverse than the national average.

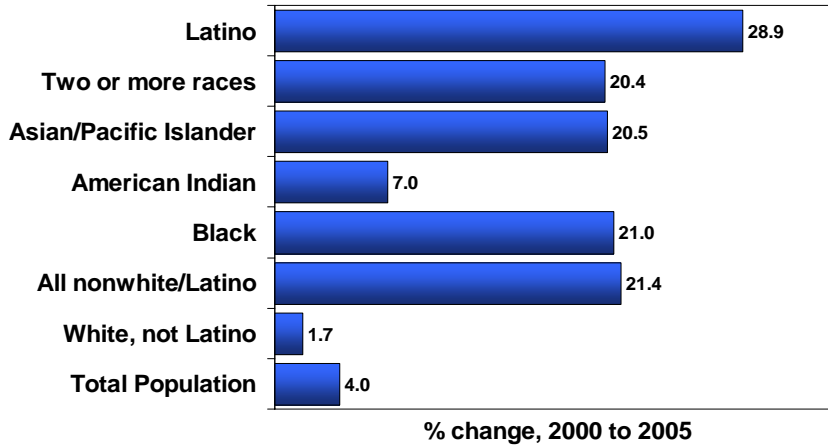


The rate of growth of Minnesota’s nonwhite and Latino population, 21 percent, was eighth-highest in the U.S. Nevada (39 percent), New Hampshire (33 percent), Arizona (26 percent), Utah (24 percent) and Idaho (23 percent) recorded the most rapid gains. The minority population fell in the District of Columbia (-8 percent) and growth was slow in Louisiana (4 percent), Hawaii (5 percent) and Mississippi (5 percent).

**In Minnesota, Latinos gain at highest rate**

Latinos were the fastest growing ethnic group, recording an increase of 29 percent in five years. Growth rates were similar for Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (21 percent), blacks (21 percent) and people with more than one racial origin (20 percent). The American Indian/Alaska Native population grew more slowly, 7 percent.

## Minnesota's nonwhite and Latino populations grow faster



U.S. Census Bureau estimates. American Indian includes Alaska native. Race alone data, except for two+ races. Latinos may be any race.

### Reasons for growth

Minority populations are growing because of in-migration from other states, immigration from outside the United States, and a high rate of natural increase. Natural increase is the difference between births and deaths. Natural increase is higher for nonwhite and Latinos because there is a high proportion of women in their child-bearing years and a low proportion of people in older age groups where death rates are high. In addition, nonwhites and Latinos tend to have somewhat larger families.

Vital statistics data from the Minnesota Department of Health highlight the role of natural increase in population growth. The nonwhite/Latino population records more than 9 births for each death. For each white/not Hispanic death there are 1.5 births per death.

### Births, deaths and natural increase for Minnesota majority and minority populations in 2004

	Births	Deaths	Births minus Deaths (Natural Increase)	Ratio of Births to Deaths
White, not Latino	52,969	35,166	17,803	1.51
Nonwhite and/or Latino	16,281	1,767	14,514	9.21

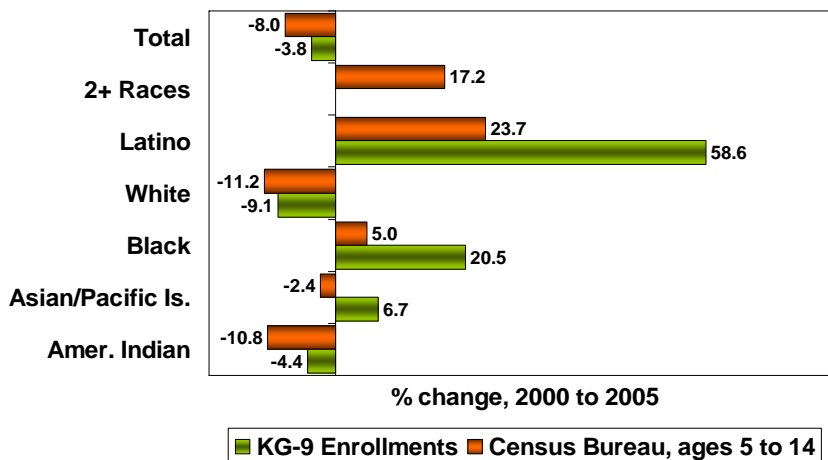
Source: Minnesota Center for Health Statistics. Excludes cases with unknown race or Hispanic origin. For births, race and ethnicity of mother are used.

### Census Bureau estimates may be too low

School enrollment data suggest the Census Bureau may be underestimating the growth in both the minority and majority populations in Minnesota. In each race and ethnic group, there was less growth or more decline in the 5- to 14-year-old population in the Census Bureau estimates than in the Minnesota Department of Education enrollment data for kindergarten through 9<sup>th</sup> grade. In this comparison, school enrollment data uses an average of 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 enrollments for the 2000 number and 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 enrollments for the 2005 number.

As an example of the discrepancies between the two data sources, the Census Bureau estimates show a 5 percent increase in the black population ages 5 to 14 between 2000 and 2005; the enrollment data show a 21 percent increase in black enrollment in kindergarten through 9<sup>th</sup> grade during the same period. Overall, the Census Bureau shows an 8 percent decline in the number of Minnesotans ages 5 to 14, considerably more than the 4 percent decline in school enrollments.

## Enrollments show more growth for ages 5 to 14 than do Census estimates



2000 and 2005 Census Bureau estimates; Department of Education enrollment data (2-year average). Enrollment data does not have 2+ races. Census Bureau estimate for whites is for white alone, not Hispanic.

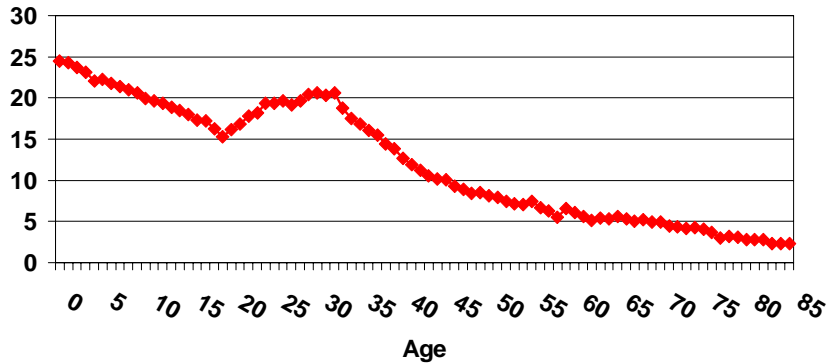
The Census Bureau estimates and the enrollment data use different methodologies and different racial classifications, making any comparison imperfect. For example, school enrollment data does not have a two or more races classification. In the Census, Hispanic is not a race and Latino origin people may be of any race. School enrollment data treats Hispanic as an exclusive category; a student can be white or Latino but not both. One strong point of the enrollment data is that it is a complete count of all students enrolled in public schools, not an estimate.

### Minority populations are younger

Nonwhites and Latinos are much younger than white, not Hispanic Minnesotans. Almost a quarter of children under age 1 are nonwhite or Latino, compared to only 2 percent of people 85 and older. The minority proportion falls from age 0 until about age 20, rises until about age 32 and then declines again. The rising proportion for people in their twenties probably reflects a high in-migration rate among young working-age adults.

## Children and young adults are more diverse than older people

% Nonwhite or Latino in Minnesota, 2005

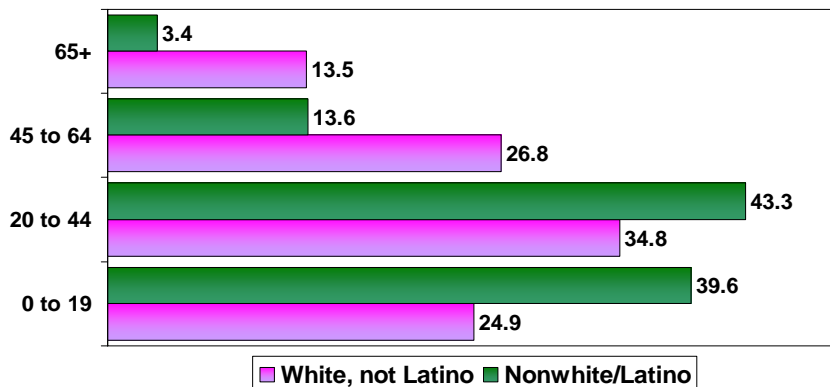


U.S. Census Bureau estimates

Almost 40 percent of the nonwhite/Latino population is under age 20, compared to only 25 percent of the white, not Latino population. Twenty-seven percent of white, not Latino Minnesotans are between the ages of 45 and 64, compared to only 14 percent of the minority population. These striking differences in age distribution mean that Minnesota will continue to become more ethnically and racially diverse in the future.

## Minnesota nonwhite and Latino populations are much younger

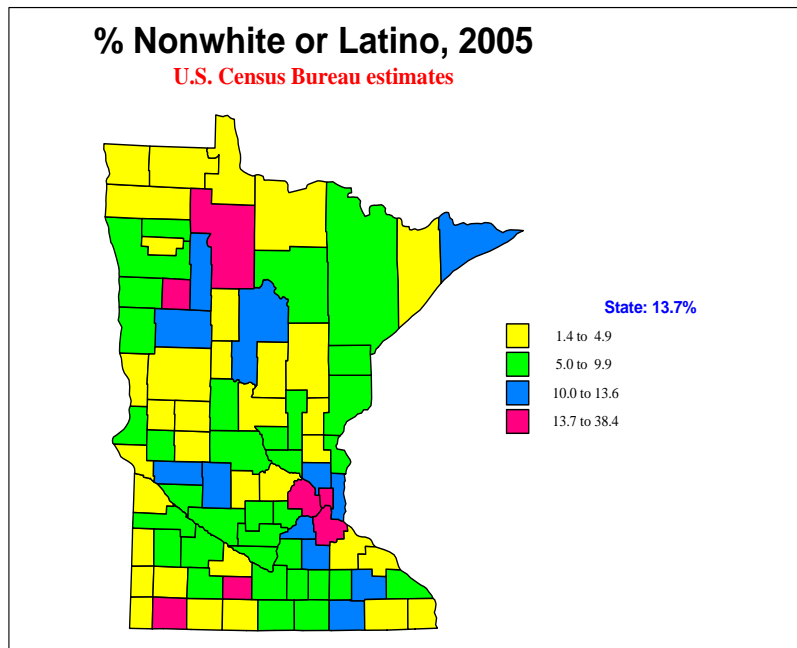
Percent of total population in age group, 2005

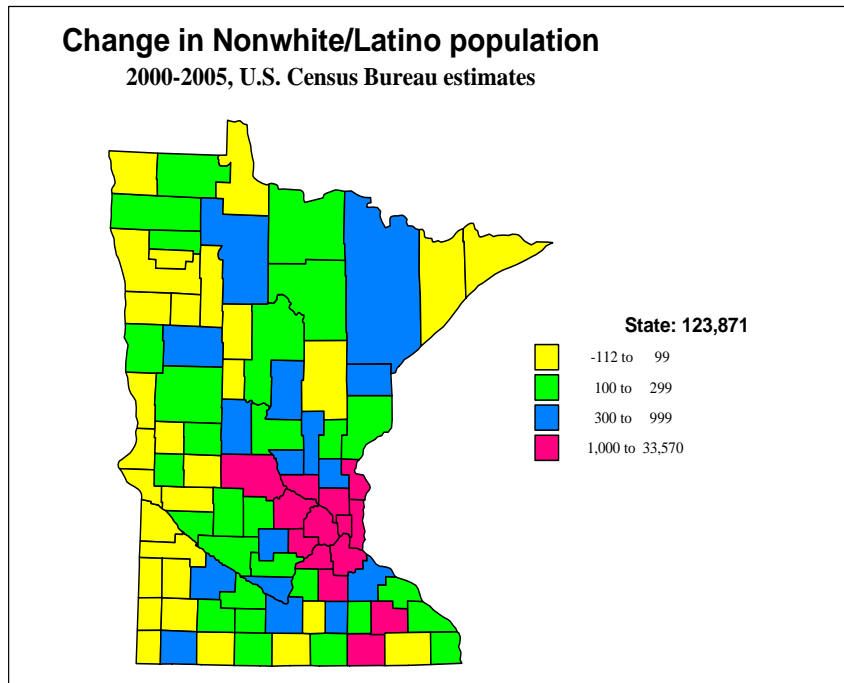


U.S. Census Bureau Estimates

### Regional differences

Most counties in Minnesota are becoming more diverse, but racial and ethnic composition varies greatly from region to region. Mahnomon County has the largest proportion minority, 39 percent, followed by the Ramsey (27 percent) and Hennepin and Beltrami counties, both with 24 percent. Mahnomon and Beltrami counties have significant American Indian communities, while Ramsey and Hennepin counties contain St. Paul, Minneapolis and rapidly diversifying inner-ring suburbs. More than half the total minority population lives in either Hennepin or Ramsey County.





At the other end of the spectrum, less than 2 percent of the population in the rural counties of Lac qui Parle, Fillmore, Pope, Grant, Big Stone and Lincoln are nonwhite or Latino. These counties have been losing population or growing very slowly and have not attracted many new residents of any ethnicity.

**Minorities affect growth in every area**

In a large group of counties extending from the southeast to far north central Minnesota, both minority and majority populations grew between 2000 and 2005. In almost all of these counties, the minority population grew faster than the white, not Hispanic population. Without minority population growth, these counties would still have grown, but more slowly.

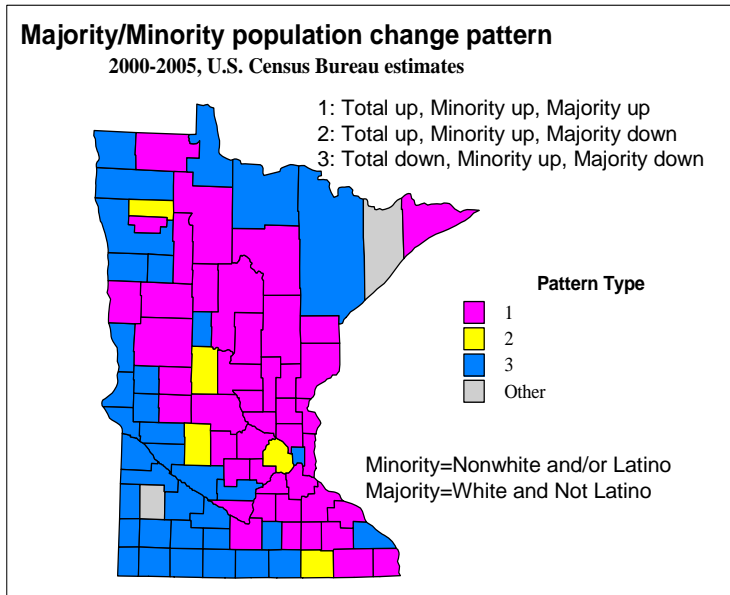
## 2005 Population Estimates by Race and Ethnicity for Minnesota Counties U.S. Census Bureau data

County Name	Total Population	White alone	Black alone	Asian/Pacific Islander alone	American Indian alone	Two or more races	Hispanic origin/Latino	Total Minority Population	Percent Minority
State Total	5,132,799	4,600,774	218,455	179,344	59,987	74,239	186,912	701,811	13.7
Aitkin	16,174	15,671	55	37	346	65	102	582	3.6
Anoka	323,996	293,981	9,925	11,178	2,448	6,464	7,879	37,167	11.5
Becker	31,868	28,624	120	144	2,401	579	325	3,504	11.0
Beltrami	42,871	33,075	197	393	8,546	660	518	10,139	23.7
Benton	38,505	36,736	526	628	214	401	518	2,253	5.9
Big Stone	5,481	5,414	12	24	29	2	28	89	1.6
Blue Earth	58,030	54,847	1,191	1,320	169	503	1,079	4,191	7.2
Brown	26,534	26,236	70	120	18	90	688	936	3.5
Carlton	34,026	31,248	423	150	1,830	375	343	3,063	9.0
Carver	84,864	81,063	948	2,006	209	638	2,844	6,515	7.7
Cass	28,910	25,315	49	101	3,132	313	310	3,822	13.2
Chippewa	12,802	12,563	30	47	114	48	485	712	5.6
Chisago	49,400	47,496	544	678	295	387	832	2,651	5.4
Clay	53,838	51,361	398	630	847	602	1,768	4,116	7.6
Clearwater	8,476	7,571	24	26	758	97	74	958	11.3
Cook	5,367	4,874	21	20	382	70	62	548	10.2
Cottonwood	11,834	11,374	107	285	35	33	446	875	7.4
Crow Wing	59,917	58,511	262	243	472	429	518	1,885	3.1
Dakota	383,592	344,933	14,238	15,591	1,658	7,172	15,272	52,578	13.7
Dodge	19,595	19,283	57	93	46	116	712	1,019	5.2
Douglas	35,138	34,594	126	155	107	156	312	836	2.4
Faribault	15,506	15,302	53	64	43	44	603	778	5.0
Fillmore	21,368	21,218	53	35	22	40	156	303	1.4
Freeborn	31,946	31,307	197	189	80	173	2,025	2,614	8.2
Goodhue	45,585	44,134	366	306	491	288	725	2,138	4.7
Grant	6,114	6,054	15	14	17	14	39	96	1.6

<b>County Name</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>White alone</b>	<b>Black alone</b>	<b>Asian/Pacific Islander alone</b>	<b>American Indian alone</b>	<b>Two or more races</b>	<b>Hispanic origin/Latino</b>	<b>Total Minority Population</b>	<b>Percent Minority</b>
Hennepin	1,119,364	906,736	115,550	61,242	11,818	24,018	61,969	267,995	23.9
Houston	19,941	19,612	111	85	39	94	148	465	2.3
Hubbard	18,861	18,227	46	59	377	152	161	773	4.1
Isanti	37,664	36,745	160	224	200	335	461	1,346	3.6
Itasca	44,384	42,093	83	122	1,584	502	304	2,526	5.7
Jackson	11,182	10,954	18	180	13	17	243	471	4.2
Kanabec	16,215	15,771	44	83	152	165	173	599	3.7
Kandiyohi	41,199	40,412	295	218	146	128	3,531	4,144	10.1
Kittson	4,792	4,730	9	20	17	16	73	129	2.7
Koochiching	13,907	13,344	49	34	340	140	116	665	4.8
Lac qui Parle	7,604	7,536	15	28	19	6	38	103	1.4
Lake	11,156	10,995	11	24	78	48	66	221	2.0
Lake of the Woods	4,421	4,295	18	15	69	24	30	156	3.5
Le Sueur	27,490	27,098	59	116	82	135	1,120	1,481	5.4
Lincoln	6,050	6,005	4	19	21	1	62	106	1.8
Lyon	24,472	23,521	225	537	87	102	1,016	1,931	7.9
McLeod	36,636	35,939	122	300	90	185	1,587	2,228	6.1
Mahnomen	5,113	3,232	12	12	1,505	352	114	1,962	38.4
Marshall	9,965	9,853	14	30	39	29	381	485	4.9
Martin	21,002	20,706	79	117	34	66	550	823	3.9
Meeker	23,371	23,092	67	119	50	43	653	915	3.9
Mille Lacs	25,680	24,071	110	68	1,214	217	371	1,952	7.6
Morrison	32,788	32,334	98	97	110	149	262	704	2.1
Mower	38,799	37,305	490	581	102	321	2,605	3,939	10.2
Murray	8,852	8,757	22	25	23	25	206	285	3.2
Nicollet	30,848	29,778	451	402	62	155	733	1,760	5.7
Nobles	20,508	19,183	291	816	117	101	2,988	4,125	20.1
Norman	7,003	6,704	16	33	176	74	236	511	7.3
Olmsted	135,189	121,500	4,808	7,049	367	1,465	3,736	17,198	12.7
Otter Tail	57,658	56,567	227	277	300	287	1,063	2,093	3.6
Pennington	13,608	13,160	51	119	184	94	255	675	5.0
Pine	28,485	26,964	454	103	766	198	517	2,001	7.0

County Name	Total Population	White alone	Black alone	Asian/Pacific Islander alone	American Indian alone	Two or more races	Hispanic origin/Latino	Total Minority Population	Percent Minority
Pipestone	9,421	9,150	23	68	139	41	92	338	3.6
Polk	31,133	30,058	186	176	410	303	1,427	2,406	7.7
Pope	11,252	11,137	32	42	28	13	85	167	1.5
Ramsey	494,920	387,707	45,834	45,234	4,359	11,786	29,535	133,328	26.9
Red Lake	4,317	4,235	9	3	63	7	41	123	2.8
Redwood	16,022	14,959	44	304	613	102	167	1,190	7.4
Renville	16,764	16,530	12	43	127	52	1,086	1,293	7.7
Rice	60,949	58,032	1,051	1,051	299	516	4,261	6,898	11.3
Rock	9,520	9,305	80	85	46	4	136	338	3.6
Roseau	16,495	15,762	33	316	292	92	79	794	4.8
St. Louis	197,179	186,913	2,070	1,473	4,308	2,415	1,732	11,717	5.9
Scott	119,825	109,043	2,093	6,000	897	1,792	4,237	14,719	12.3
Sherburne	81,752	78,836	941	907	359	709	1,477	4,277	5.2
Sibley	15,237	15,017	30	71	56	63	913	1,098	7.2
Stearns	142,654	135,976	2,184	2,771	406	1,317	2,485	8,926	6.3
Steele	35,755	34,449	778	303	32	193	1,575	2,836	7.9
Stevens	9,826	9,353	138	159	112	64	132	593	6.0
Swift	11,324	10,480	403	341	69	31	334	1,137	10.0
Todd	24,603	24,121	58	113	166	145	859	1,254	5.1
Traverse	3,810	3,625	0	17	165	3	55	233	6.1
Wabasha	22,200	21,890	64	133	72	41	434	720	3.2
Wadena	13,650	13,379	95	45	90	41	108	364	2.7
Waseca	19,330	18,554	460	153	122	41	598	1,341	6.9
Washington	220,426	200,033	6,571	9,399	956	3,467	5,687	25,605	11.6
Watonwan	11,234	10,960	66	126	45	37	2,009	2,229	19.8
Wilkin	6,802	6,658	19	18	53	54	130	271	4.0
Winona	49,276	47,178	481	1,170	132	315	587	2,656	5.4
Wright	110,730	107,303	661	1,173	420	1,173	1,968	5,263	4.8
Yellow Medicine	10,449	10,127	23	19	261	19	252	562	5.4

Note: Total population estimates are from Census Bureau rather than State Demographic Center and Metropolitan Council. Minority is defined as anyone who is not white alone, not Hispanic. Hawaiians and other Pacific Islander alone population is combined with Asian alone population. American Indian alone includes Alaska Native alone. Source: <http://www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html>. Data used are from the CC-EST2005-alldata.



In another large group of counties in the southwest, northwest and far north, total population declined even though the minority population increased. These counties would have seen larger declines without minority population growth.

A handful of counties, including Hennepin County, grew despite a decline in the white, not Latino population. In these counties, growth in minority populations exceeded the drop in the majority population.

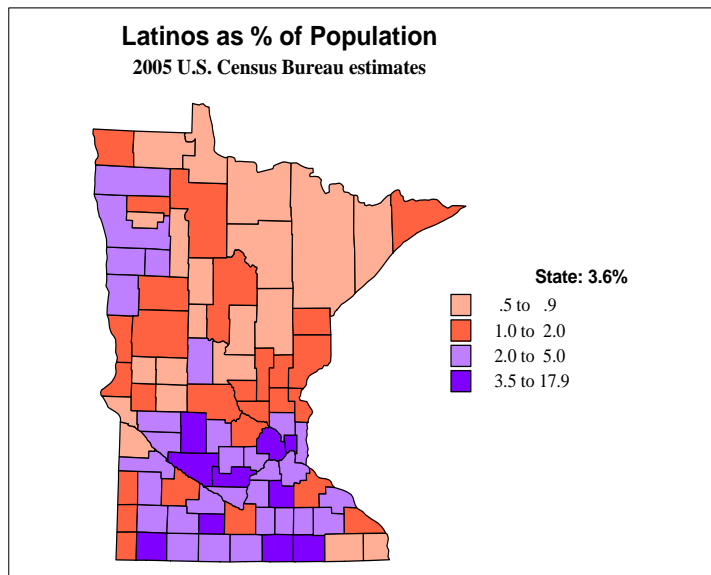
In two counties the minority population was estimated to have decreased. Shrinking manufacturing employment in the Marshall area is a likely factor in the population declines in Lyon County. Lake County in northeastern Minnesota has a small minority population and the reasons for the estimated decline are not clear. The total population grew only 0.8 percent over five years, according to Census Bureau estimates.

### **Black population is largest nonwhite group**

Blacks are Minnesota's largest nonwhite group as of 2005. The estimated black population, 218,455, was 4.3 percent of the total population. The black population is concentrated in urban areas; almost three-quarters live in Hennepin or Ramsey counties. In 62 counties, blacks make up less than 1 percent of the population. The Census Bureau estimates include recent African immigrants who identify themselves as black, but does not provide separate estimates for immigrants and native-born.

### **Latino population grows rapidly**

Minnesota's fast-growing Latino population was estimated to be 186,912 in 2005, up 29 percent since 2000. The highest proportions were in Watonwan (17.9 percent), Nobles (14.6 percent) and Kandiyohi (8.6 percent) counties, all outside the Twin Cities in the southern or central part of the state. Latinos are present in significant numbers throughout the south and northwest of Minnesota, but their numbers are sparse in north central and northeastern areas. Hennepin County has about one-third of the total Hispanic origin population.



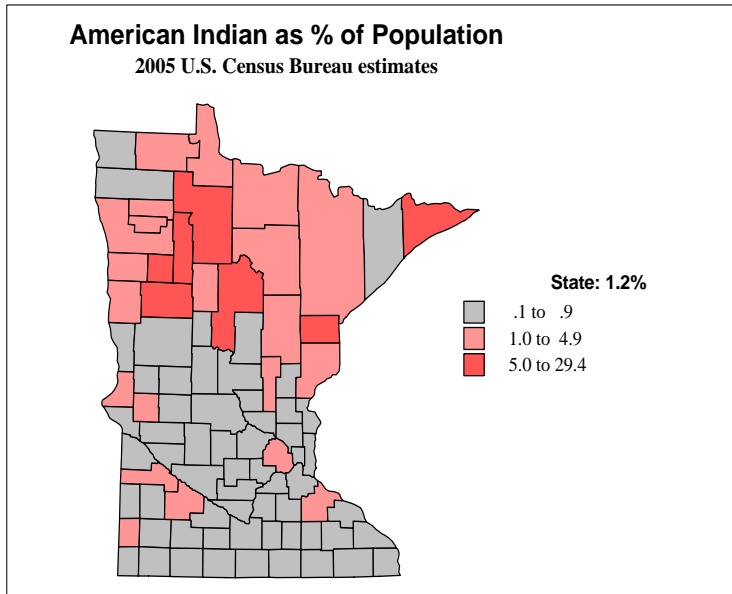
### **Asian population**

The combined Asian alone/Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander alone population in Minnesota was estimated to be 179,344 in 2005. This was an increase of 21 percent so far in the decade. In this report, Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders are combined with Asians. There were and estimated 2,751 Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in 2005, less than 2 percent of the combined total for the two groups.

More than half of Asians live in Hennepin or Ramsey County. Ramsey County has the highest percentage of residents who are Asian, 9.1 percent. Outside the Twin Cities, the biggest Asian populations are in Olmsted, Stearns and St. Louis counties. In fifty-nine counties, less than one percent of the population is Asian.

### **American Indian population**

The number of Minnesota identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native alone was estimated to be 59,987 in 2005, a gain of 7 percent since 2000. Hennepin County had the largest American Indian population (11,818) followed by Beltrami (8,546) and Ramsey (4,359). The highest concentrations of American Indians occur in northern Minnesota, where there are several reservations and other longstanding Indian communities. Mahanomen County had the highest percentage of American Indian residents (29.4 percent), followed by Beltrami (19.9 percent) and Cass (10.8 percent).



**Two or More Races population is increasing**

The Census Bureau estimates that 74,239 Minnesotans who identify with more than one race lived in Minnesota in 2005, a gain of 20 percent since 2000. About one-third lived in Hennepin County. Mahnomon County had the highest proportion of multiple race people, 6.9 percent, followed by Ramsey County (2.4 percent) and Hennepin County (2.1 percent).

**Notes on Sources:**

For calculating percent change, the Census Bureau July 1, 2000 estimate was used instead of the 2000 Census count.

State and county data are from U.S. Census Bureau estimates at:

<http://www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html>

Data is from the 6 race files (5 race alone groups and a two or more races group).

U.S. population by race and Hispanic origin is from:

<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/SC-EST2005-04.html>

Minnesota Department of Education enrollment data can be found at:

<http://cfl.state.mn.us/datactr/>

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