Major Demographic Trends Transforming MN & The Minnetonka Area

Presentation to the Minnetonka Family Collaborative

Andi Egbert, Assistant Director, MN State Demographic Center
January 29, 2015 | Minnetonka, MN

Website: mn.gov/demography | Twitter: @MN_StateData
What is the role of the MN State Demographic Center?

- Serve as a liaison to the Census Bureau and assist with the decennial census counts
- Create MN population estimates and projections
- Analyze, interpret and distribute data from the state, U.S. Census Bureau and other sources
- Offer data and technical assistance to legislators, all levels of government, organizations and citizens across the state
- Monitor trends and help MN to make data-informed decisions
Major trends shaping Minnesota & Minnetonka Public Schools

+ 4

- Population Shifts
- Poverty/Hardship
- Aging Trends
- Diversity & Migration
The long, historic view… population change since 1960

Long-term population change, 1960-2013
Where do 1 in 5 of Minnesota’s residents live?

A. The 7-county Twin Cities metro
B. Otter Tail County
C. Hennepin County

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census.
Counties are not comparable units for measurement!

5 largest MN counties in 2014:

1. **Hennepin** (1.2M residents, 22% of state)
2. Ramsey (530K, 10% of state)
3. Dakota (412K, 8% of state)
4. Anoka (343K, 6% of state)
5. Washington (249K, 5% of state)

- Everywhere else (2.7M, 50% of state)

  - Wright County (nearly 130,000, or 2.4% of state, 10th largest)
County highlights: Population change between 2010 and 2014

- Minnesota has 87 counties ranging in size from 3,400 residents (Traverse) to 1.2 million residents (Hennepin).
- There are 19 counties with more than 50,000 residents and 10 counties with populations exceeding 100,000.
- There are 19 counties with fewer than 10,000 residents and 4 counties with fewer than 5,000 residents.
- Hennepin and Ramsey counties led all counties with population increases of about 58,000 and 21,000, respectively.
- 16 counties added 1,000+ residents.
- 46 counties have lost population since 2010.
Focus on the 7-county metro

2014 population (red=greatest)

Figure 1. Total population based on 2014 estimates for cities and townships

- 5,000 residents or less
- 5,001–20,000
- 20,001–40,000
- 40,001–100,000
- Over 100,000 residents

Focus on the 7-county metro

Population change, 2010-2014 (darkest green=greatest)

Figure 3. Population change between 2010 and 2014 for cities and townships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lost population or no change</th>
<th>Gained up to 49 people</th>
<th>Gained 50 to 299</th>
<th>Gained 300 to 1,999</th>
<th>Gained 2,000 to 4,999</th>
<th>Minneapolis gained 28,695</th>
<th>Saint Paul gained 14,573</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Top 10 cities that added the most people since 2010

Figure 4. Cities with the largest population growth between 2010 and 2040

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
<td>382,578</td>
<td>411,273</td>
<td>28,695</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Paul</td>
<td>285,068</td>
<td>299,641</td>
<td>14,573</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blaine</td>
<td>57,186</td>
<td>62,066</td>
<td>4,880</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodbury</td>
<td>61,961</td>
<td>66,119</td>
<td>4,158</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloomington</td>
<td>82,893</td>
<td>86,652</td>
<td>3,759</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakeville</td>
<td>55,954</td>
<td>59,361</td>
<td>3,407</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>70,576</td>
<td>73,633</td>
<td>3,057</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple Grove</td>
<td>61,567</td>
<td>64,448</td>
<td>2,881</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis Park</td>
<td>45,250</td>
<td>47,933</td>
<td>2,683</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagan</td>
<td>64,206</td>
<td>66,810</td>
<td>2,604</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal, 10 cities</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,167,239</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,237,936</strong></td>
<td><strong>70,697</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.1%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,849,567</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,979,343</strong></td>
<td><strong>129,776</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.6%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MPS district area communities’ changes since 2010 (rounded)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chanhassen</td>
<td>1,550</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>24,500</td>
<td>8,900</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deephaven</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eden Prairie</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>62,600</td>
<td>24,600</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excelsior</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwood</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkins</td>
<td>1,380</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>18,970</td>
<td>8,820</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnetonka</td>
<td>1,410</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>51,100</td>
<td>22,500</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shorewood</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7,400</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonka Bay</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>8,460</td>
<td>2,770</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodland</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MN State Demographic Center. See our Estimates page: mn.gov/demography/estimates
Our county-level population projections through 2045

Projected population change, 2010-2045

Find the outlook for your county at mn.gov/demography/projections
Enrollment gains each year since 2011 in Minnetonka district

- Students of Color now represent 13% of students (school year ending 2015)
- About 1/4th of students are open-enrolled from out of district
Diversity in Minnetonka Public School District (latest data)

- White: 87%
- Asian: 7%
- Hispanic: 3%
- Black: 3%
- American Indian: 1%

Minnesota Report Card, MN Department of Education: [http://rc.education.state.mn.us/#mySchool/orgId--10278000000__groupType--district__p--1](http://rc.education.state.mn.us/#mySchool/orgId--10278000000__groupType--district__p--1)
Free & Reduced Lunch enrollment is often used as a proxy for poverty

- Families receiving MFIP or SNAP, or containing a foster child, are automatically eligible.

- Free lunch income eligibility guideline = Below 130% of official poverty.

- Reduced lunch income eligibility guideline = 131-185% of official poverty.

- No “asset” test – only income-based eligibility.
**Income-eligible families for FRL in 2015-2016 school year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household size</th>
<th>Gross annual earnings below</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$29,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>$37,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$44,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$52,559</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: MN Department of Education.
Free and reduced lunch enrolled by grade, 2014-15, MPS

Source: MN Department of Education.
Every public district in the state

Percent enrolled in free or reduced lunch, 2014-2015, Minnesota

Minnetonka (7%) and Orono (7%) are the two non-charter districts with the lowest percentage of students enrolled in Free or Reduced Lunch

Source: MN Department of Education.
Free and reduced enrollment in nearby districts, 2014-15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SELECT NEARBY DISTRICTS</th>
<th>FRL students</th>
<th>FRL % of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ST. PAUL PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT</td>
<td>26,906</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICHLFIELD PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT</td>
<td>2,853</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC SCHOOL DIST.</td>
<td>22,721</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVER GROVE HEIGHTS SCHOOLS</td>
<td>1,486</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOPKINS PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT</td>
<td>2,545</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROSEMOUNT-APPLE VALLEY-EAGAN</td>
<td>6,311</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDEN PRAIRIE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT</td>
<td>1,872</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAYZATA PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT</td>
<td>1,324</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDINA PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINNETONKA PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MN Department of Education.
Understanding official poverty (<100% poverty)

- Official poverty guidelines for 2013:
  - 2 parents, 2 children = $23,624
  - 1 parent, 2 children = $18,769

- Link to all poverty thresholds by family composition: https://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey.
Poverty rates of 5- to 17-year-olds by school district boundaries, 2014

2014 Ages 5 to 17 in Families in Poverty

- Minnetonka: 3.8%
- St. Louis Park: 11.5%
- Hopkins: 10.3%
- Edina: 3.6%
- Eden Prairie: 7.3%
- Eastern Carver Co.: 4.9%
- Westonka: 6.5%
- Orono: 5.2%
- Wayzata: 5.8%
- Minneapolis: 29.0%

About 8,800 kids; about 330 in “official” poverty in MPS boundaries

School-Age Poverty Trend, 1999-2014 for MPS, MN and US

- Poverty peaked at 5.9% in 2010 in MPS

Child poverty across Minnesota

- Even deep into economic recovery, child poverty all too common in MN
Aging trends
Which places are the “oldest”?

The median age of Minnesota is 37.
The median age of Chanhassen is 39.
The median age of Deephaven is 45.
The median age of Hopkins is 33.
The median age of Eden Prairie is 38.
The median age of Excelsior is 43.
The median age of Minnetonka is 45.
The median age of Shorewood is 46.
The median age of Tonka Bay is 50.
The median age of Victoria is 37.
The median age of Woodland is 52.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates
Age distribution of 10 communities associated with MPS

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey.

Note: Sums the entire populations by age in the following 10 communities: Chanhassen, Deephaven, Eden Prairie, Excelsior, Greenwood, Minnetonka, Shorewood, Tonka Bay, Victoria & Woodland. Does not remove populations outside the district boundaries.
The nation in 1900

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
The nation in 1925

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
The nation in 1950

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
The nation in 1975

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
The nation in 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
What Minnesota looks like... this year

Population by age and sex
Minnesota, 2015

Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center
What the Twin Cities 7-county metro looks like... this year

Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center
What the Twin Cities 7-county metro will look like... in 10 years

Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center
What the Twin Cities 7-county metro will look like... in 20 years

Population by age and sex
7-county Twin Cities metro, 2035

Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center
What the Twin Cities 7-county metro will look like... in 30 years

Population by age and sex
7-county Twin Cities metro, 2045

Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center
How many additional “older adults” will we gain during this decade?

Change in older adults, age 65+ (Thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1950s</th>
<th>60s</th>
<th>70s</th>
<th>80s</th>
<th>90s</th>
<th>00s</th>
<th>10s</th>
<th>20s</th>
<th>30s</th>
<th>40s</th>
<th>2050s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and Minnesota State Demographic Center
This decade and next: *Unprecedented* increases in MN’s 65+ population

Change in older adults, age 65+ (in thousands)

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, MN State Demographic Center
QUIZ QUESTION:

What event is predicted to happen in 2020 that has never before happened in the history of our state?

A. The Vikings will win the Super Bowl
B. MN will have more immigrants than U.S.-born residents
C. MN will have more 65+ residents than school-age children, 5-17
For the first time in MN history: More 65+ than school-age by 2020

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census, and Minnesota State Demographic Center projections
By 2030, more than 1 in 5 Minnesotans will be 65+, including all Baby Boomers.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census, and Minnesota State Demographic Center projections.
An “older Minnesota” is here to stay, not a near-term challenge

Sources: Minnesota’s total population, age and sex projections from 2015-2070, Minnesota State Demographic Center, August 2015. http://mn.gov/demography/projections
Aging:
Assets of our older population

- Minnesota’s older adults are healthier, living longer, and working longer than prior generations
  - Life expectancy for Minnesotans age 65 now is 20.1 more years (15.6 years in good health)
  - Minnesota’s Boomers and older adults volunteer in record numbers, strengthening our communities in countless ways
- Opportunities to mentor in business and educational settings

Challenges related to our aging population

- Will we have or create sufficient infrastructure for more transportation, caregiving, health care, and social support needs, as health challenges and disabilities increase, especially when children live far away?

- Will we be able to finance needed services, especially long-term care? Private and public medical expenses will increase considerably.

- Will we have the workers to form a strong, skilled, highly productive labor force as the Boomers retire— for economic growth, tax revenues for needed services, and maintaining a high quality of life in MN?
Workforce Considerations
Change in MN age groups between 2015 and 2030 (percent):

- 0-17: 13%
- 18-24: 6%
- 25-64: -4%
- 65+: 49%
Change in MN age groups between 2015 and 2030 (people)

- Age 0-17: 167,000
- Age 18-24: 31,000
- Age 25-64: -103,000
- Age 65+: 389,000
Total 25- to 64-year-olds in MN will dip by about 100,000 individuals

Sources: Minnesota State Demographic Center projections
Ratio of jobs to job seekers is now nearly 1:1

Projected job growth and projected labor force growth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
<th>Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3,100,000</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3,300,000</td>
<td>2,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3,400,000</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3,600,000</td>
<td>2,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>3,800,000</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>3,900,000</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>4,100,000</td>
<td>3,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>4,200,000</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>4,300,000</td>
<td>3,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>4,400,000</td>
<td>3,400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DEED Employment Outlook and Minnesota State Demographic Center Labor force projections
Opportunities to impact labor force’s quality and size

- Grow your own (train, retrain, and retain your own)
- Attract new workers (domestic, int’l migration)
- Better alignment of preparation (& retooling)
- Pull (or keep) additional folks in the labor force:
  - Older workers
  - People with disabilities
  - Parents, especially mothers
  - Discouraged workers
  - People with less education/skills that align poorly with available jobs
Migration & Diversity

See our “Minnesota on the Move” special report on migration –
Populations of Color now total 1 million in MN, 19% of the population

Populations of color in Minnesota

- American Indian
- Asian
- Black
- Hispanic
- Two or more races
Populations of Color are driving growth in MN & US (shown since 2010)

Source: MNCompass.org presentation of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and 2014 Population Estimates
White, non-Hispanic population: Growth in only 37 of 87 counties statewide (2000-2010)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 decennial census. Visualized by MN State Demographic Center.
Populations of Color (non-White): Growth in all but 2 counties statewide (2000-2010)
MN today by race/ethnicity (Hispanics removed from all other race groups)

- 82% White
- 6% Black
- 5% Hispanic
- 5% Asian
- 2% Multiracial
- 1% American Indian

Source: U.S. Census via mncompass.org
Minnesota’s population by age and race groups

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 population estimates
An increasing share of Minnesota’s babies are children of Color

Figure 4: Total Births by Race of Mother, Minnesota, 1990-2012

By late 1800s, German, Norwegian and Swedish immigrants began to arrive in MN in great numbers.
**MN foreign-born populations: Largest groups by country of birth, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>66,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>31,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>25,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>23,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>20,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>16,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>14,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>13,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>12,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>11,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>8,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>8,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>7,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>5,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Hmong represented

Source: MN State Demographic Center tabulation of IPUMS version of 2013 American Community Survey
Percent of MN young people who are “children of immigrants”

Under age 20, it’s 1 in 6

Under age 5, it’s 1 in 5

“Children of immigrants” are foreign-born themselves, or have one or two foreign-born parents

Source: mncompass.org
Immigrant presence reflected in home languages in MPS

Students by Primary Home Language, Minnetonka Public Schools, 2014-2015

- Spanish: 144
- Chinese, Mandarin: 100
- Russian: 65
- Somali: 26
- Arabic: 19
- Bosnian: 18
- Bengali: 17
- Korean: 16
- Dutch: 14
- Farsi: 14
- French: 13
- Khmer, Cambodian: 13
- Vietnamese: 12

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2014; Minnesota Department of Education
Figure 8: Minnesota's Annual Average Domestic Migration Flows, 2008-2012

An average of 101,000 people move to MN each year from other states

An average of 113,000 people move out of MN each year to other states

Source: IPUMS version of U.S. Census Bureau's 2008-2012 American Community Survey. Tabulations by MN State Demographic Center.
Domestic net migration, by state, since 2010 census

Figure 6: Domestic Net Migration, By State, April 1, 2010 – July 1, 2014

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates. Note: Domestic plus international figures may not equal totals due to rounding and a "residual," the result of controlling county populations to the national population for the entire set of estimates.
For interactive map online, see: https://public.tableausoftware.com/views/MigrationReportMapping/DomesticMigrationNet!embed=y&display_count=no
Total net migration, by state, since 2010 census

Figure 5: Total Net Migration, By State, April 1, 2010 – July 1, 2014

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates. Note: Domestic plus international figures may not equal totals due to rounding and a “residual,” the result of controlling county populations to the national population for the entire set of estimates. For interactive map online, see: https://public.tableausoftware.com/views/MigrationReportMapping/TotalMigrationNet?embed=y&;display_count=no
Net migration will become the major driver of our state’s growth.

Source: MN State Demographic Center projections, October 2013.
Minnesotans not as fond of making babies as they were in the past
All data in the report refer to the annual average during years 2010 to 2014. Report is available off our homepage at mn.gov/demography or direct at http://bit.ly/1OKVT5I
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural Group</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>82.1%</td>
<td>4,417,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>216,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>184,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hmong</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>66,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>46,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Indian</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>42,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ojibwe</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>33,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>29,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>29,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>22,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopian</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>14,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberian</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rican</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>12,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>9,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakota</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>6,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in above group</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>207,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Minnesotans</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>5,382,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Hmong, African-American, Somali & Mexican Minnesotans Are Young**

**Median Age of Minnesotans, 2010-2014 average**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural Group</th>
<th>Median Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ojibwe</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Indian</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hmong</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Minnesotans</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MN: Largest growth among Asian, Black and Hispanic groups by 2030

Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center projections.
Which MN kids are leaving high school in 4 years with a diploma? (2014 data)

- 81% of all public high school students
- 51% of American Indian students
- 82% of Asian students
- 63% of Hispanic students
- 60% of Black students
- 86% of White students

Two fastest growing demographic groups in MN

MPS has a 93% grad rate with 5% continuing

Sources: MN Dept. of Education
White working-age losses, but growth in all other groups since 2010

Change in MN population 15-64, 2010-2014

Am. Indian: 1,000
Black: 22,000
Asian: 26,000
Latino: 15,000
Multi-racial: 8,000
White non-Hispanic: -35,000
Alignment of training/education to labor force needs is crucial

- Data outcomes for all fields of study are on DEED’s website at under Graduate Employment Outcomes tool: [http://mn.gov/deed/data/data-tools/graduate-employment-outcomes/](http://mn.gov/deed/data/data-tools/graduate-employment-outcomes/)

- If wage and employment rates are the outcome of interaction between supply and demand, they tells which fields of study are in demand and which are not

- These data allow students/parents/school staff to steer into areas with better opportunities

Take-away thoughts for those contemplating these trends

- All areas of the state will feel the effects of an aging population. Health care and long-term care will become cost-drivers of public budgets. How will we balance this with other public needs?

- However, older adults transitioning out of the workforce will positively shape our communities with volunteerism, mentoring and advancing their own solutions to the challenges of aging.

- As Baby Boomers retire, a tightening labor force will create new opportunities for workers, but will place strain on employers. The search for skilled hands and minds will intensify (here and across much of the globe). Fewer workers relative to older adults puts a premium on developing, retaining, and attracting skilled workers and business leaders — to fuel continued economic growth.

- Minnesota’s communities, workplaces, and markets for business will grow more diverse in the decades to come. The success of populations of Color is essential for our state’s overall success—and present disparities are large.
And Finally…

Community leaders will need to be brave, creative, collaborative, and adaptive in responding to these demographic changes.

You are part of the solution!
Links to Census data, MPS area communities, averaged 2010-2014

- Social characteristics:  
  http://1.usa.gov/1PayxCg

- Economic characteristics:  
  http://1.usa.gov/1nIJJAb

- Demographic characteristics:  
  http://1.usa.gov/1QUbOQ9

- Housing characteristics:  
  http://1.usa.gov/1Q80I5d