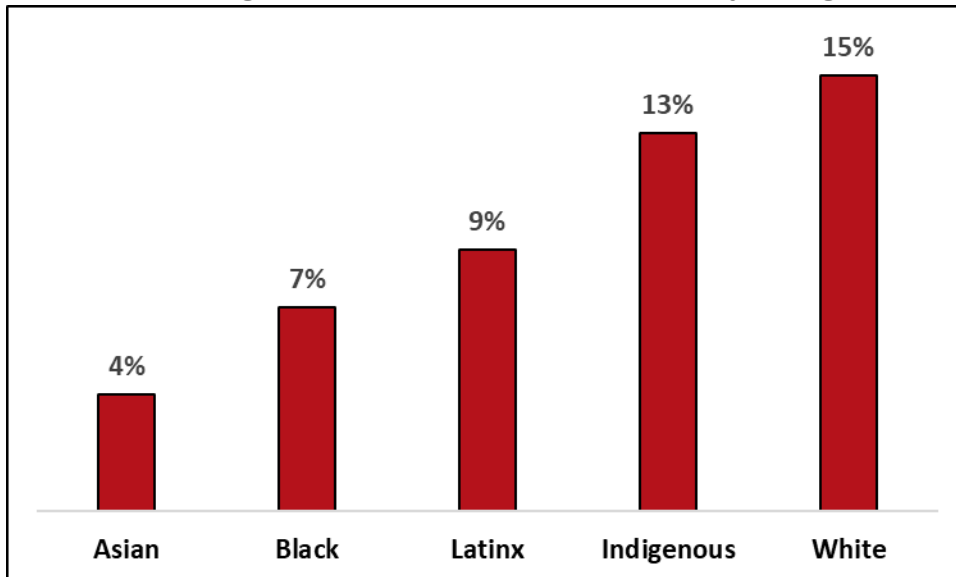


Minnesota's Diverse Communities Survey: Impacts of COVID-19 and attitudes toward the vaccine

August 20, 2021

Higher proportions of White and Indigenous Minnesotans indicate they are not vaccinated against COVID-19 and “will definitely not” get vaccinated



Questions: “Have you personally received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine?” and, for those indicating they have not been vaccinated, “When a COVID-19 vaccine is available to you for free, will you: Get it as soon as you can; Wait and see how it’s working with others before getting it; Get it only if required; or Definitely not get it (Graph shows proportion indicating “No” and “Definitely not get it.”)

Source: APM Research Lab’s Minnesota’s Diverse Communities Survey, April 26-June 14, 2021. N = 1,532 Minnesotans age 18 or older; the maximum overall margin of error is ± 4.8 percentage points.

Key Findings

COVID-19 case rates:

- While this survey was not designed to monitor public health in a highly precise manner, the overall 18% COVID-19 case rate resulting from this survey of Minnesota adults is notably higher than the 12% rate derived from the state’s officially reported “confirmed cases” at a similar time.
- Despite the difference in magnitude of COVID-19 case rates, this survey found similar racial and ethnic patterns to the disease’s direct impact among adults:

	<u>Survey</u>	<u>Derived from Minnesota Department of Health</u>
Latinx Minnesotans	25%	19%
Black Minnesotans	24%	14%
White Minnesotans	17%	9%
Indigenous Minnesotans	13%	11%
Asian Minnesotans	11%	9%

- 30% of immigrant adults report having had COVID-19; the self-reported case rate is only half that high among non-immigrant Minnesotans.
- 26% of Republican Minnesotans indicate that they have had COVID-19, which is notably higher than the 11% case rate reported by Democrats.

Access to information about COVID-19

- A strong majority of Minnesotans (86%) feel that they have had all the information they need about COVID-19 over the past 12 months, including information about potential risks, how to protect themselves and the COVID-19 vaccine.
- Despite racial and ethnic differences in COVID-19 case rates and vaccination rates, there are no statistically significant differences between racial and ethnic groups in terms of their access to information regarding COVID-19. There also is not a statistically significant difference between immigrants and non-immigrants in terms of their access to information.
- Only 6% of Minnesota Democrats indicate that they have not had the information they needed about COVID-19, compared with one-quarter of the state’s Republicans and political independents.

Evaluation of COVID-19 vaccine distribution

- 80% of Minnesotan adults approve of the job the state has done in distributing COVID-19 vaccines, the 36% who rate the state’s efforts as “excellent.”
- 80% of White and Latinx Minnesotans approve of the state’s vaccination efforts, notably higher than the still high 71% approval rating from Indigenous Minnesotans.
- Black females (33%) and Hmong females (31%) have the highest percentages of disapproval of Minnesota’s vaccination efforts, significantly higher than the percentage of White females expressing disapproval (17%).
- Vaccination approval rates are similar between parents and non-parents, immigrants and non-immigrants, and those living in the Twin Cities and Greater Minnesota. There are some differences by political affiliation, however, with twice as many Democrats as Republicans rating the state’s vaccination efforts as “excellent” (44% compared to 23%).

Self-reported COVID-19 vaccination

- According to this survey, conducted April 26 to June 14, 70% of Minnesota adults have received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine.¹
- Overall, Asian Minnesotans reported the highest vaccination rate at 79%, including a rate of 71% among Hmong Minnesotans and 81% among Asian Minnesotans not identifying as Hmong.
- 70% of White Minnesotans reported having at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine at the time of the survey, followed by 66% of Latinx Minnesotans and 62% among both Black and Indigenous Minnesotans.
- A higher proportion of those without minor children in their homes reported being vaccinated at the time of the survey than was the case among those with children in the homes (78% compared to 53%). This likely has to do with the fact that parents of minor children are, on average, younger than other adults in Minnesota, and older adults are more likely to have been vaccinated against COVID-19.
- 84% of Minnesotans with a college degree or more education report being vaccinated, compared with just over 60% of those with less education.
- Those living in the Twin Cities reported higher vaccination rates than those living in Greater Minnesota (77% compared to 61%).

¹ This is somewhat inflated from the rates reported by official sources; for example the CDC reported that 71.3% of Minnesota adults had initiated vaccination as of July 25th <https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#vaccinations> accessed July 26, 2021.

- 88% of Minnesota Democrats reported being vaccinated, double the rate among Republicans (44%).

Willingness to get vaccinated

- Among the 30% of Minnesotans who were not yet vaccinated, 63% indicate some level of hesitancy, with 17% indicating they would get vaccinated “only if required” and 46% indicating that they would “definitely not get it.”
- Unvaccinated White Minnesotans are far more likely to express opposition to getting the COVID-19 vaccine than are BIPOC Minnesotans: 51% of unvaccinated White Minnesotans indicated that they “definitely” would not get vaccinated, compared with 33% of unvaccinated Indigenous Minnesotans, 25% of unvaccinated Latinx Minnesotans, 19% of unvaccinated Black Minnesotans and 18% of unvaccinated Asian Minnesotans.
- 20% of immigrants who are not yet vaccinated would like to get vaccinated “as soon as possible” compared to only 6% of non-immigrants who have not yet been vaccinated.
- This survey does not show significant differences between the Twin Cities and Greater Minnesota in terms of vaccine hesitancy among those who have not yet been vaccinated; however, since vaccination rates are currently lower in Greater Minnesota those “definitely not” getting vaccinated make up a somewhat larger proportion of the overall adult population in Greater Minnesota (18%) than is the case in the Twin Cities (11%).
- Differences in COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy are very pronounced along political lines in Minnesota; 54% of unvaccinated Republicans (30% of all Republicans) said they will “definitely not get it,” compared with 22% of unvaccinated Democrats (3% of all Democrats).

The pandemic’s impact on Minnesotans’ finances

- About 1 in 5 Minnesotans say that their finances are now better than just before the COVID-19 pandemic began; the same proportion report that their finances have gotten worse.
- Higher proportions of Black (34%), Indigenous (31%), and Latinx (29%) Minnesotans report a worsening of their finances than is the case among White (20%) and Asian (21%) Minnesotans.
 - Among Asian Minnesotans, the financial impact of COVID-19 has been more difficult among those identifying as Hmong, with 38% indicating their finances have gotten “worse,” compared with only 15% of Minnesota Asians who do not identify as Hmong.

- A far higher proportion of lower income Minnesotans report negative financial impacts from the pandemic than is the case among higher income Minnesotans: 38% of those with annual household incomes below \$40,000 indicated their finances have gotten worse, compared with only 11% of those with incomes of \$100,000 or more.

The pandemic's impact on Minnesotans' mental health

- Nearly 3 in 10 Minnesotans report that their mental health has gotten worse over the course of the pandemic; less than 10% indicate that their mental health improved over that time.
- The impact of the COVID-19 on the mental health of Minnesotans appears to be fairly consistent across the various racial and ethnic groups that we were able to assess through this survey.
- Overall a somewhat higher proportion of BIPOC females indicated that their mental health had gotten worse (36%) than was the case for BIPOC males in Minnesota.
- The pandemic may have been harder on a higher proportion of Minnesota parents than non-parents in Minnesota; one-third of those with a minor child living with them report worsening mental health, compared with one-quarter of adults without a minor child in their home.
- A somewhat higher proportion of Twin Cities residents indicated worsening mental health over the course of the pandemic than did those living in Greater Minnesota (33% compared to 24%).
- A relatively high proportion of Minnesota immigrants, 19%, indicated that their mental health is now better than it was at the start of the pandemic; this compares to less than 10% of non-immigrants.

Introduction

On March 6, 2020, the Minnesota Department of Health confirmed the state’s first case of the novel coronavirus, COVID-19. Within the next few weeks, then President Donald Trump declared COVID-19 a national emergency and states began issuing stay-at-home orders in an attempt to stop the spread of the virus. By December 2020, the federal government had launched its national COVID-19 vaccination campaign, distributing life-saving doses to states and federal territories. However, some people have refused or been reluctant to receive the vaccine due to various reasons.

The survey was conducted April 26 to June 14, 2021, about five months into the national vaccination campaign. SSRS of Glen Mills, Pennsylvania conducted the survey using an innovative methodology that relied on targeted mailings to encourage high priority populations to complete a web-based version of the questionnaire, as well as telephone interviews, all with the goal of attaining as representative a sample as possible of various racial and ethnic groups in Minnesota.²

The findings of the survey will be released in several reports. This report focuses on survey questions related to the impacts of COVID-19 and attitudes toward the vaccine:

1. To your knowledge, have you had COVID-19?
 - Yes
 - No

2. Over the past 12 months, do you feel you have had all the information you need about COVID-19, including information about potential risks, how to protect yourself, and information about the COVID-19 vaccine?
 - Yes
 - No

3. Overall, how would you rate the job Minnesota has done distributing COVID-19 vaccines?
 - Excellent
 - Good
 - Fair
 - Poor

² For detailed methodology, including the transparency disclosure requirements of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, please see <https://www.apmresearchlab.org/mdc-survey>.

4. Have you personally received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine?
 - Yes
 - No

5. When a COVID-19 vaccine is available to you for free, will you:
 - Get it as soon as you can
 - Wait and see how it's working with others before getting it
 - Get it only if required
 - Definitely not get it

6. Compared to just before the COVID-19 pandemic began, is your personal financial situation today:
 - Better
 - Worse
 - Same

7. Compared to just before the COVID-19 pandemic began, is your personal mental health:
 - Better
 - Worse
 - Same

COVID-19 infection rates among Minnesotans

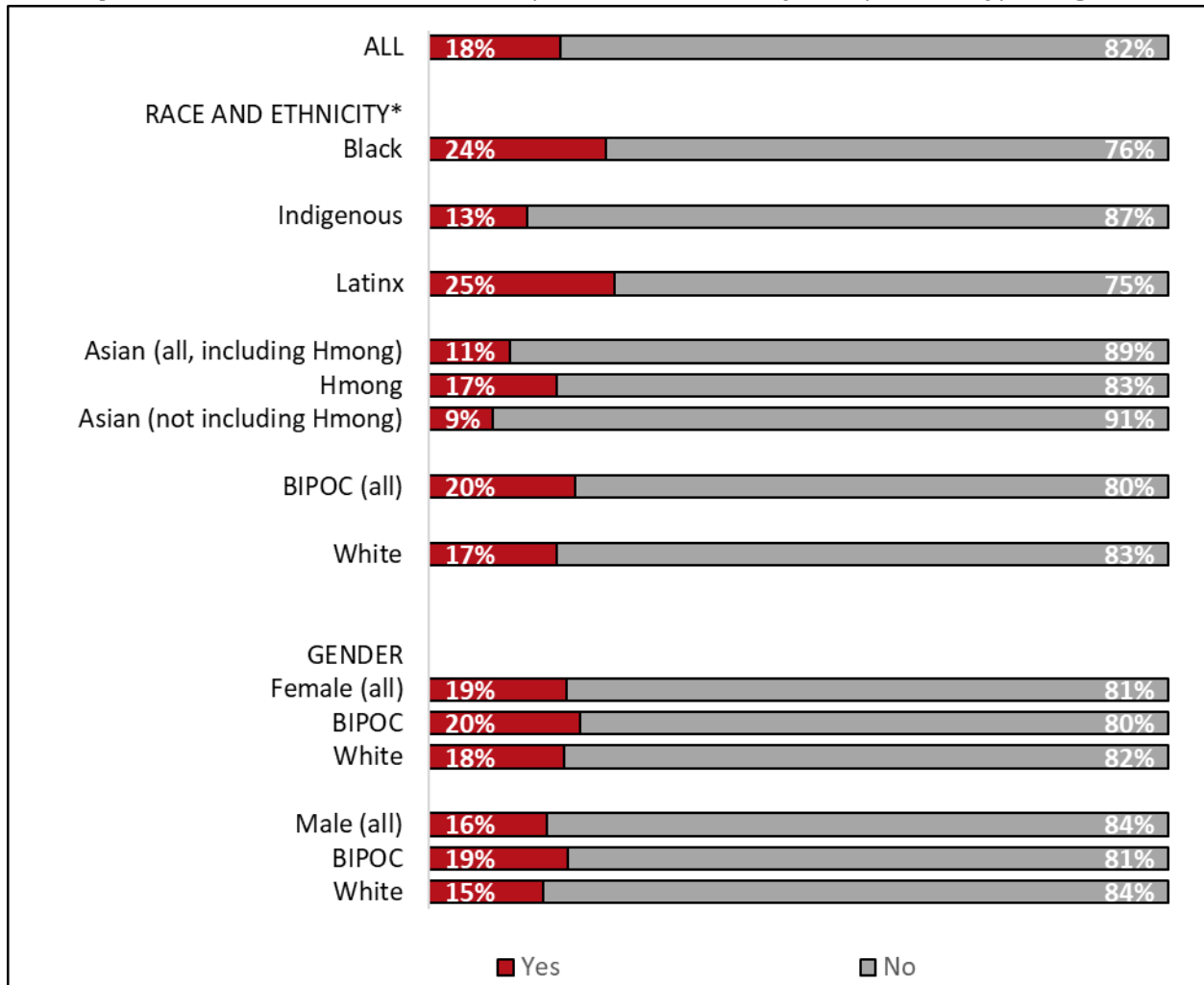
According to the results of this survey 18% of adult Minnesotans have had COVID-19 to their knowledge. This is notably higher than the 12% rate that is derived from the Minnesota Department of Health's reported number of confirmed cases at the time of the survey.³ Note that while this survey could plausibly find higher rates by including cases that were not necessarily confirmed by the Department of Health, this survey was not designed to provide precise tracking of public health issues; the self-reported case rates captured in this survey are intended as context for the other COVID-19 experiences and opinions collected in the survey.

According to this survey, infection rates from the virus by race and ethnicity are highest among Latinx (25%) and Black (24%) Minnesotans, especially compared to Indigenous (13%) and Asian (11%) Minnesotans. White Minnesotans rank in the middle, with 17% reporting that they have had COVID-19. Among Asians, those who are Hmong (17%) are significantly more likely to have had COVID-19 than Asians who are not Hmong (9%).⁴

³ According to the Minnesota Department of Health Weekly COVID-19 Report, 5/27/2021, there were 488,733 confirmed cases among Minnesotans age 20 or older. To account for cases among Minnesotans age 18 and 19 we added two-fifths of the 49,194 cases reported for the age group 15-19, to arrive at a total of 508,411 confirmed cases, which equates to 12% of the 4,356,123 Minnesotans age 18 or older (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/coronavirus/stats/covidweekly2121.pdf>; and U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Population Estimates reported by Minnesota Compass <https://www.mncompass.org/topics/demographics/age/all-children?population-trends#1-5304-d>; both accessed 7/23/2021).

⁴ For comparison, we derived the following confirmed case rates for adults by race and ethnicity from the Minnesota Department of Health's Weekly COVID Report, 5/27/2021: Latinx, 19%; non-Hispanic Black, 14.1%; non-Hispanic Indigenous, 11%; non-Hispanic White 9%; non-Hispanic Asian, 9%. (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/coronavirus/stats/covidweekly2121.pdf>; and U.S. Census Bureau 2019 Population Estimates <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-counties-detail.html>; both accessed 7/23/2021).

**Graph 1:
Self-reported COVID-19 infection rates; detailed results by race, ethnicity, and gender**



Question: "To your knowledge, have you had COVID-19?"

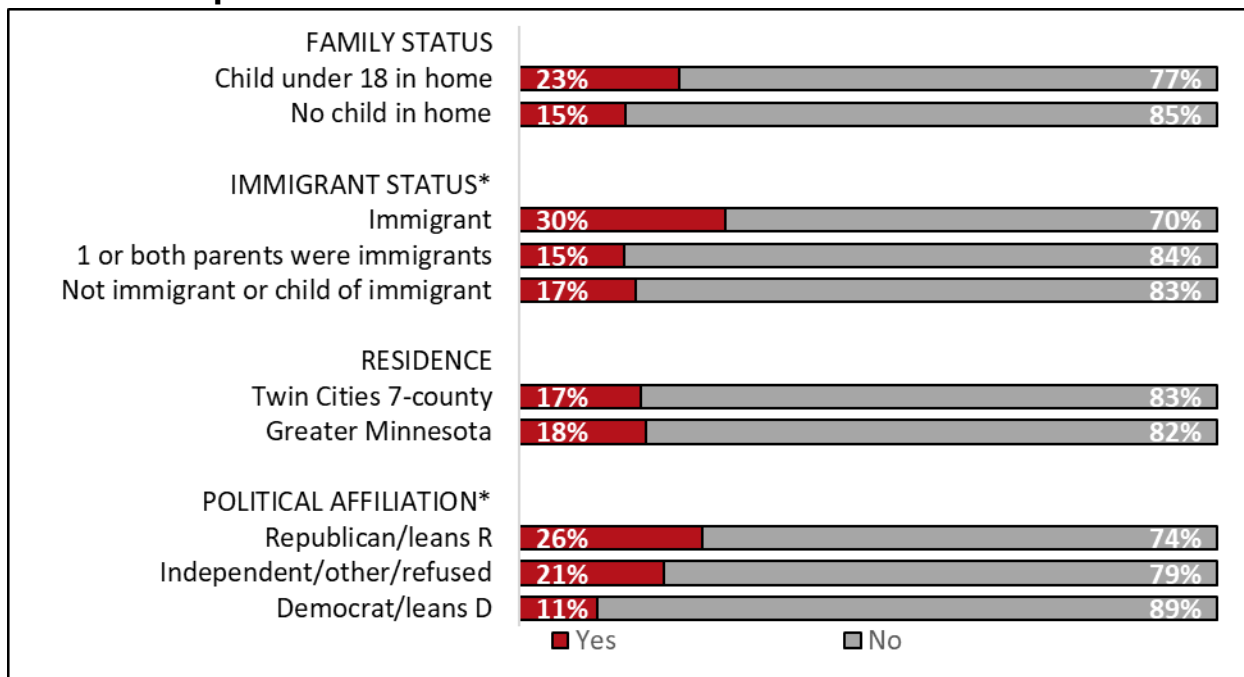
Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding or omission of "don't know" and "refused" responses. Starred heading (*) indicates statistically significant difference between at least some of the categories of respondents in the grouping; lack of star indicates that the responses of the categories of respondents are not statistically different.

Source: APM Research Lab's Minnesota's Diverse Communities Survey, April 26-June 14, 2021. N = 1,532 Minnesotans age 18 or older; the maximum overall margin of error is ±4.8 percentage points.

Besides comparing self-reported COVID-19 infection rates by race and ethnicity, significant differences also exist when comparing by political affiliation. Minnesotans who lean Republican (26%) are significantly more likely to have had COVID-19 than those who lean Democrat (11%). Independents fall between the two dominant parties, with 21% reporting that they had COVID-19.

Infection rates among foreign-born and U.S.-born Minnesotans also differ: 30% of Minnesotan adults identifying as immigrants report having had COVID-19, which is about twice the rate reported among those who are not immigrants.

Graph 2:
Self-reported COVID-19 infection rates by family and immigrant status, as well as area of residence and political affiliation



Question: “Over the past 12 months, do you feel you have had all the information you need about COVID-19, including information about potential risks, how to protect yourself, and information about the COVID-19 vaccine?”

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding or omission of “don’t know” and “refused” responses. Starred heading (*) indicates statistically significant difference between at least some of the categories of respondents in the grouping; lack of star indicates that the responses of the categories of respondents are not statistically different.

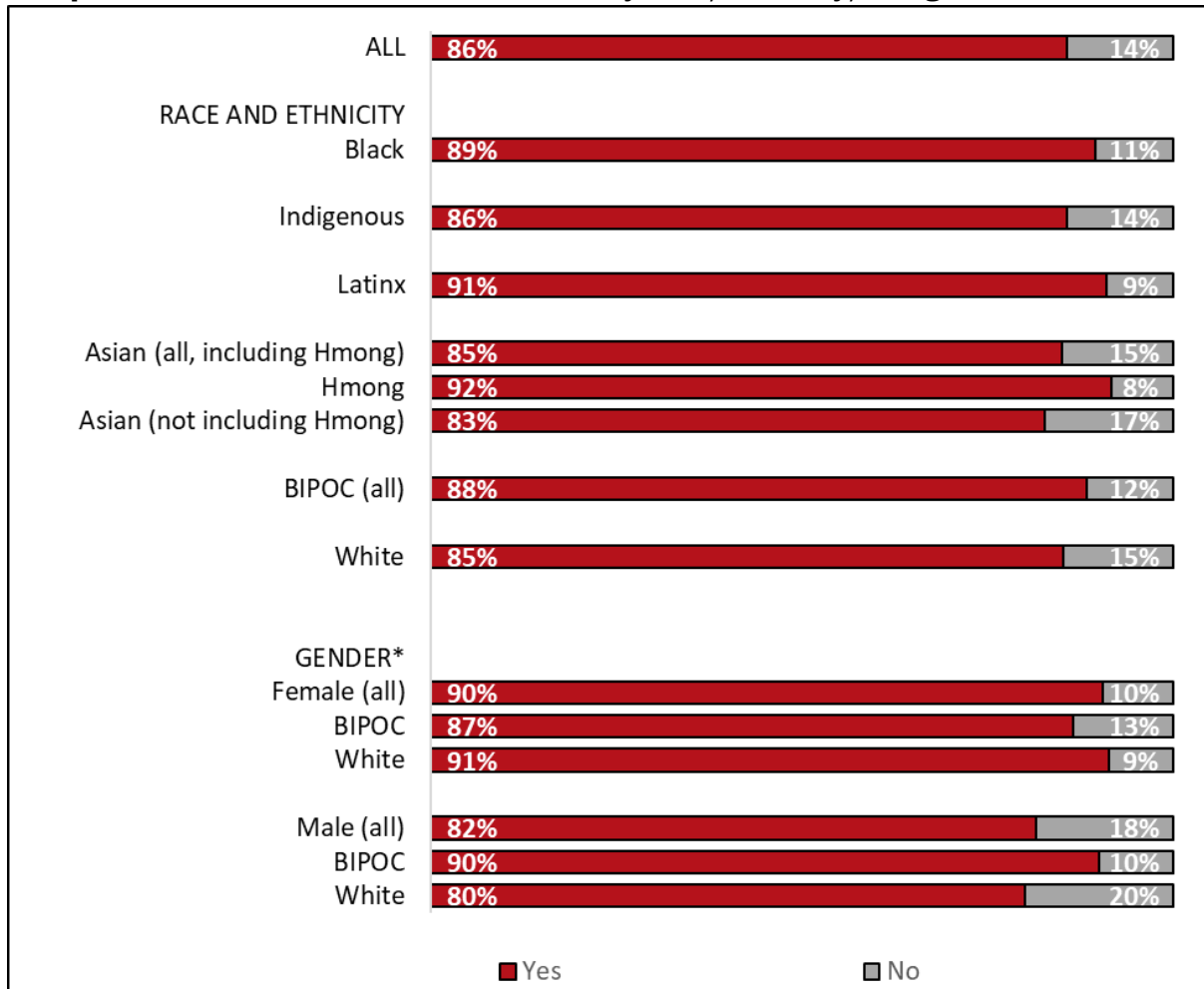
Source: APM Research Lab’s Minnesota’s Diverse Communities Survey, April 26-June 14, 2021. N = 1,532 Minnesotans age 18 or older; the maximum overall margin of error is ±4.8 percentage points.

Availability of information on COVID-19

A strong majority of Minnesotans (86%) feel that they have had all the information they need about COVID-19 over the past 12 months, including information about potential risks, how to protect themselves and the COVID-19 vaccine. This majority persists across all demographic groups that we assessed through this survey.

Graph 3:

Adequate access to COVID-19 information by race, ethnicity, and gender



Question: “Over the past 12 months, do you feel you have had all the information you need about COVID-19, including information about potential risks, how to protect yourself, and information about the COVID-19 vaccine?”

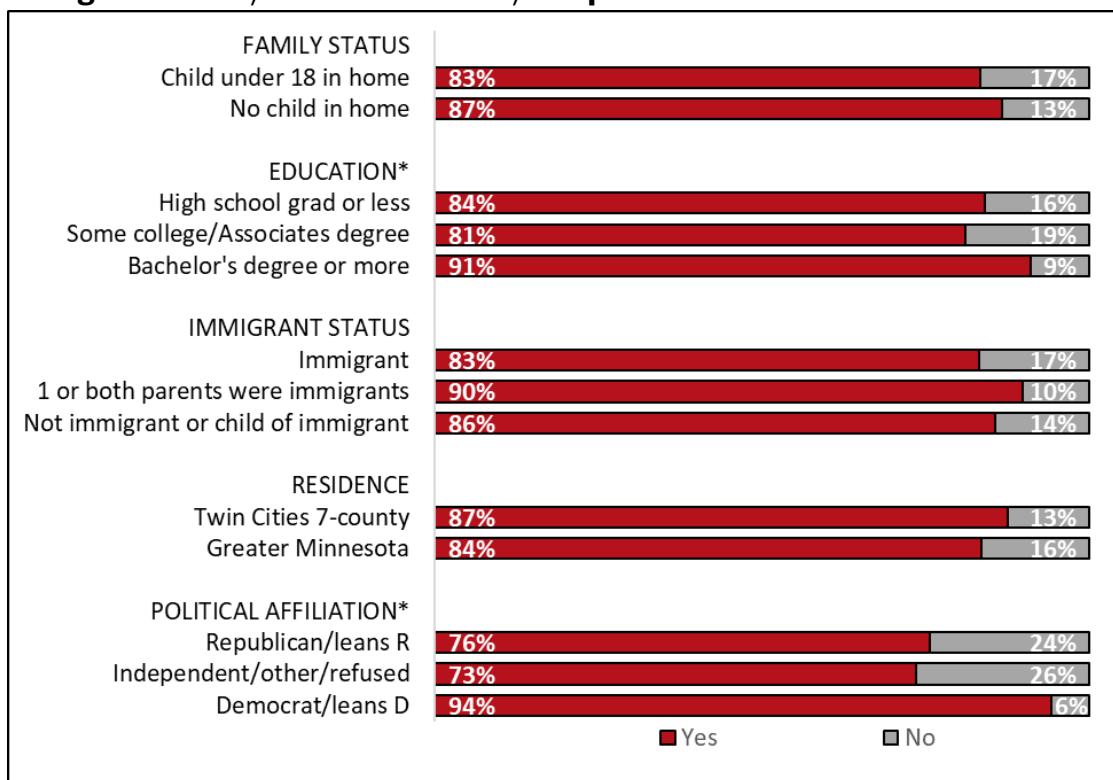
Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding or omission of “don’t know” and “refused” responses. Starred heading (*) indicates statistically significant difference between at least some of the categories of respondents in the grouping; lack of star indicates that the responses of the categories of respondents are not statistically different.

Source: APM Research Lab’s Minnesota’s Diverse Communities Survey, April 26-June 14, 2021. N = 1,532 Minnesotans age 18 or older; the maximum overall margin of error is ±4.8 percentage points.

There are no significant differences in how Minnesotans feel about the availability of information on COVID-19 among the racial and ethnic groups that we were able to assess in this survey. When looking at the breakdown by gender, females (90%) are significantly more likely to believe they have had sufficient COVID-19 information than males (82%). A similar difference exists between BIPOC males (90%) and White males (80%).

Besides gender, there are also significant differences among respondents with varying education levels. College graduates (91%) are 10 percentage points more likely to feel they have had all the information about COVID-19 they need than Minnesotans who have only had some college education (81%). Minnesotans who have completed high school or less fall in the middle, with 84% responding that they have had sufficient COVID-19 information.

Graph 4:
Adequate access to COVID-19 information by family status, level of education, immigrant status, area of residence, and political affiliation



Question: “Over the past 12 months, do you feel you have had all the information you need about COVID-19, including information about potential risks, how to protect yourself, and information about the COVID-19 vaccine?”

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding or omission of “don’t know” and “refused” responses. Starred heading (*) indicates statistically significant difference between at least some of the categories of respondents in the grouping; lack of star indicates that the responses of the categories of respondents are not statistically different.

Source: APM Research Lab’s Minnesota’s Diverse Communities Survey, April 26-June 14, 2021. N = 1,532 Minnesotans age 18 or older; the maximum overall margin of error is ±4.8 percentage points.

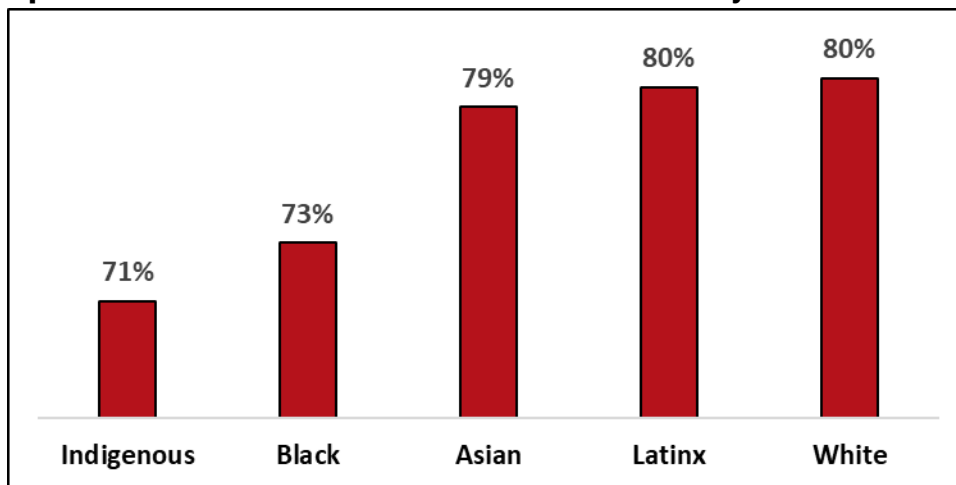
When it comes to political leaning, Democrats (94%) are significantly more likely to believe they have sufficient COVID-19 information than both Republicans (76%) and Independents (73%).

Perhaps surprisingly given potential language and cultural barriers, there is not a statistically significant difference between immigrants and non-immigrants in terms of the proportions who indicated that they had access to adequate information concerning COVID-19.

Attitudes toward Minnesota’s distribution of COVID-19 vaccines

Four in five Minnesotans think the state has done an “excellent” or “good” job of distributing COVID-19 vaccines. White (80%) and Latinx (80%) Minnesotans have the most positive attitudes toward the state’s distribution job, significantly higher than the approval rates of Indigenous Minnesotans (71%). Asian (79%) and Black (73%) Minnesotans fall between the two extremes.

Graph 5:
Opinions about COVID-19 vaccination distribution by race and ethnicity



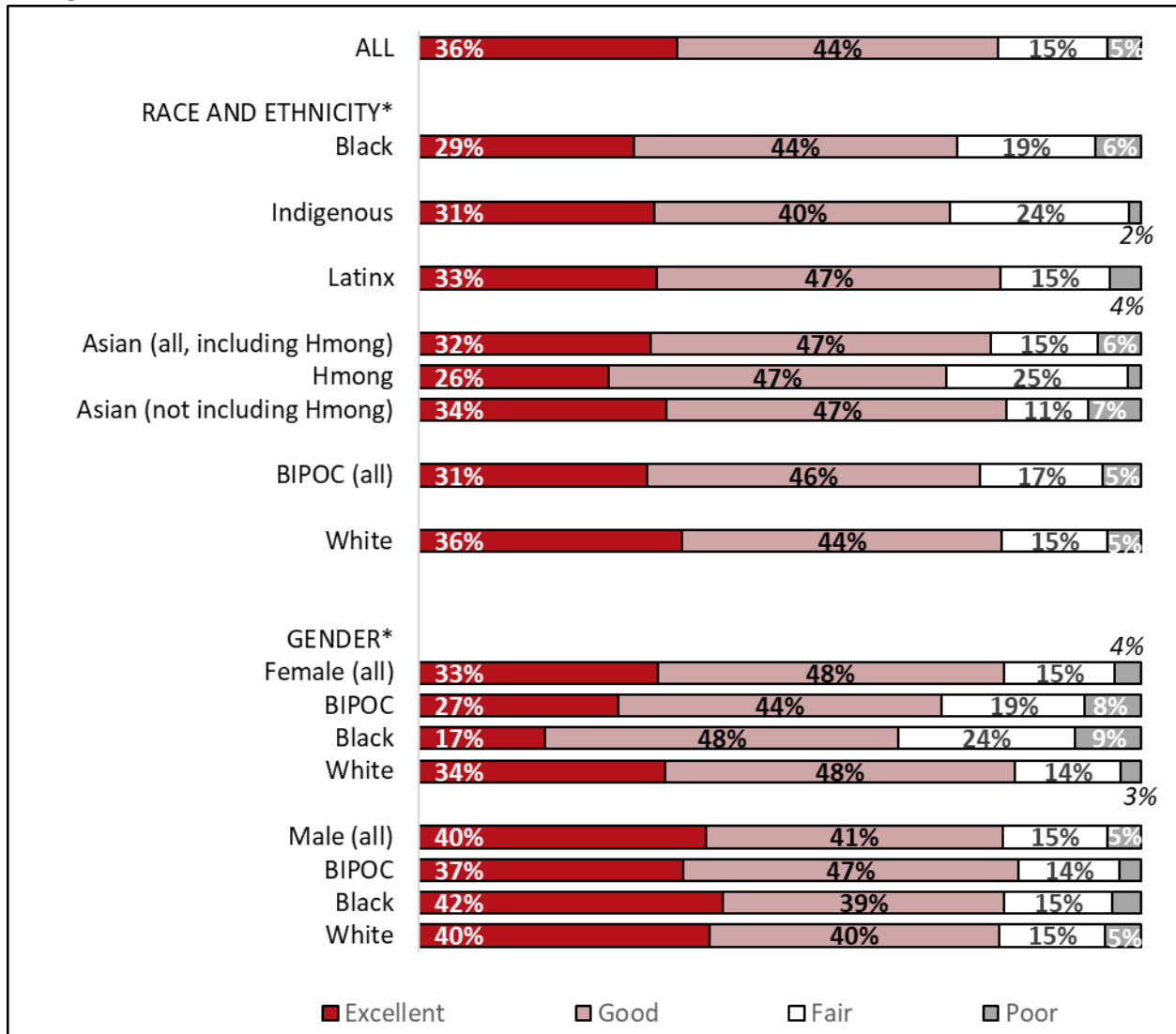
Question: “Overall, how would you rate the job Minnesota has done distributing COVID-19 vaccines? Excellent, Good, Fair, or Poor?” (Graph shows proportion indicating “excellent” plus “good.”)

Source: APM Research Lab’s Minnesota’s Diverse Communities Survey, April 26-June 14, 2021. N = 1,532 Minnesotans age 18 or older; the maximum overall margin of error is ±4.8 percentage points.

When broken down by race and gender, there are significant differences between Black males and Black females: 81% of the former think the state has done an “excellent” or “good” job, whereas only 65% of the latter approve of the state’s efforts—the lowest percentage among all race and gender groups. The difference between the percentage of Black males (42%) and Black females (17%) who think the state has done an “excellent” job is even more drastic—a 25 percentage point difference.

On the other end of the spectrum, Hmong Minnesotans (27%) are most likely among all other racial and ethnic groups to think the state has done a “fair” or “poor” job of distributing COVID-19 vaccines. When broken down by race and gender, Black females (33%) and Hmong females (31%) have the highest percentages of disapproval, significantly higher than the percentage of White females (17%).

**Graph 6:
Opinions about COVID-19 vaccination distribution; detailed results by race, ethnicity,
and gender**



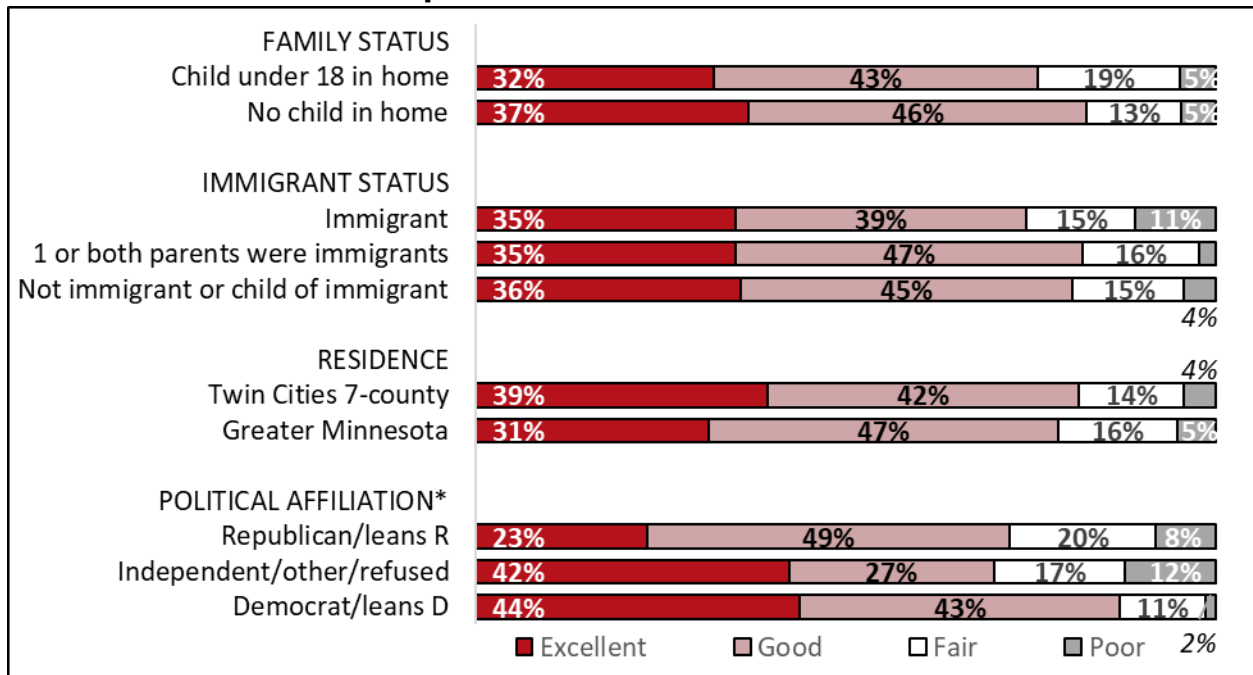
Question: "Overall, how would you rate the job Minnesota has done distributing COVID-19 vaccines?"

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding or omission of "don't know" and "refused" responses. Starred heading (*) indicates statistically significant difference between at least some of the categories of respondents in the grouping; lack of star indicates that the responses of the categories of respondents are not statistically different.

Source: APM Research Lab's Minnesota's Diverse Communities Survey, April 26-June 14, 2021. N = 1,532 Minnesotans age 18 or older; the maximum overall margin of error is ±4.8 percentage points.

When comparing responses by political leaning, Democrats (87%) are significantly more likely to think Minnesota has done an “excellent” or “good” job at distributing the COVID-19 vaccine than either Republicans (71%) or Independents (69%). Among all demographic groups analyzed by the survey, Independents (12%) responded with the highest percentage that the state has done a “poor” job in distributing the vaccine.

Graph 7:
Opinions about COVID-19 vaccination distribution by family and immigrant status, as well as area of residence and political affiliation



Question: “Overall, how would you rate the job Minnesota has done distributing COVID-19 vaccines?”

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding or omission of “don’t know” and “refused” responses. Starred heading (*) indicates statistically significant difference between at least some of the categories of respondents in the grouping.

Source: APM Research Lab’s Minnesota’s Diverse Communities Survey, April 26-June 14, 2021. N = 1,532 Minnesotans age 18 or older; the maximum overall margin of error is ±4.8 percentage points.

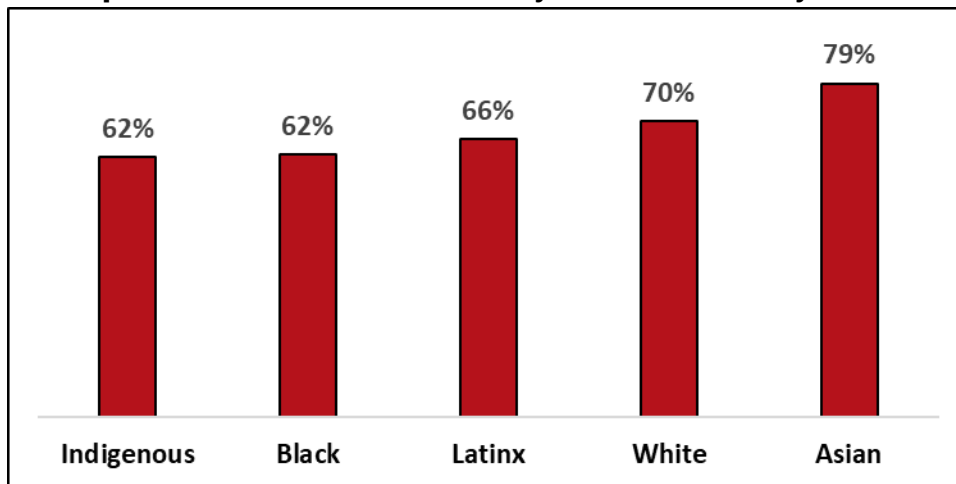
Vaccination rates among Minnesotans

As of late July the Minnesota Department of Health is reporting that 66% of Minnesotans age 12 and older have received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine, including:

- 73% of Asian and Pacific Islander Minnesotans,
- 63% of White Minnesotans,
- 56% of Latinx Minnesotans,
- 52% of Black Minnesotans, and
- 50% of Indigenous Minnesotans.⁵

While the Department of Health’s reporting does not allow perfect “apples to apples” comparisons with the self-reported data on adult Minnesotans represented in this survey, the patterns that we captured during the April-June data collection period for the survey mirror the patterns reported by the Health Department.

Graph 8:
Self-reported COVID-19 vaccination by race and ethnicity



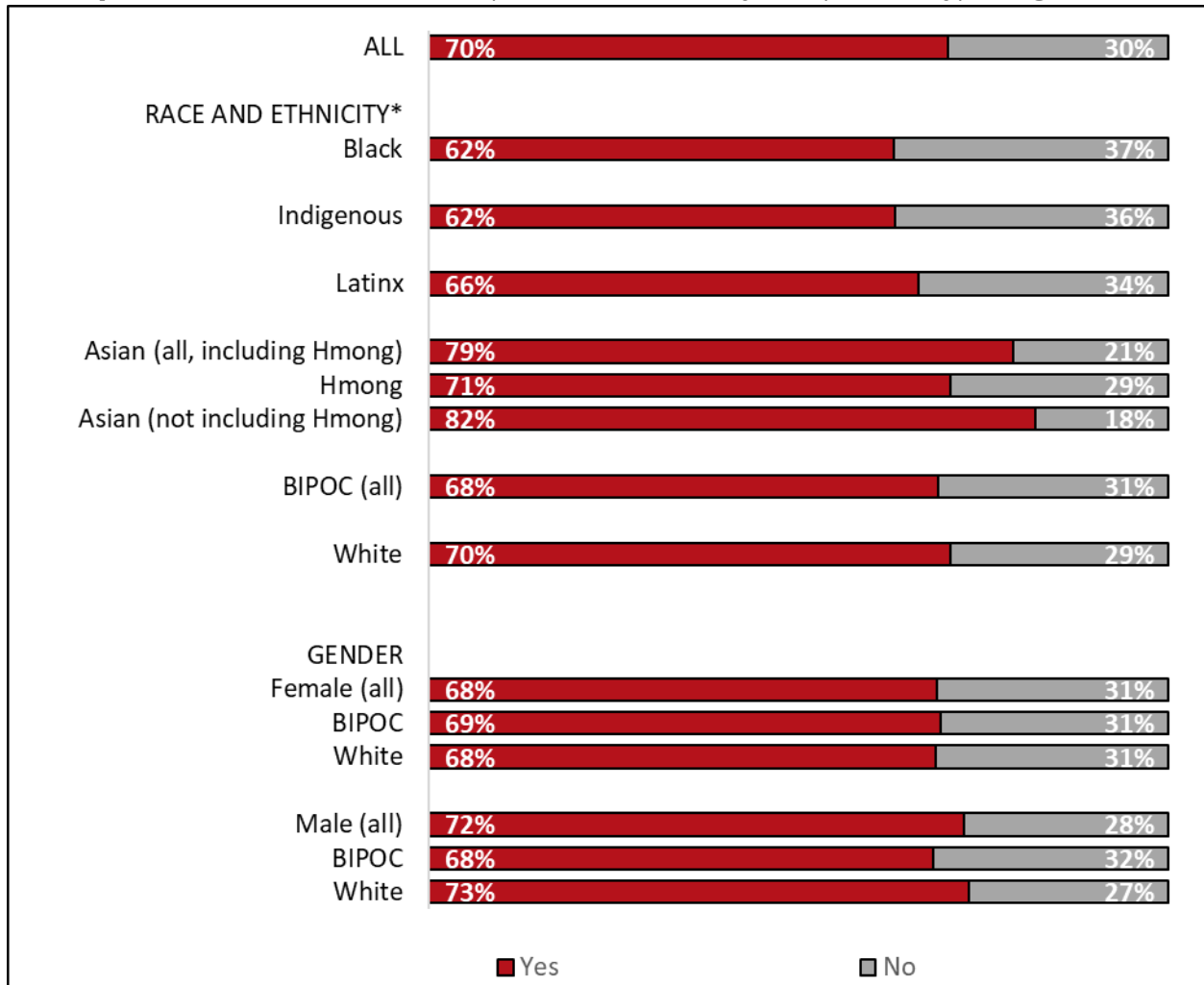
Question: “Have you personally received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine?” (Graph shows proportion indicating “yes.”)

Source: APM Research Lab’s Minnesota’s Diverse Communities Survey, April 26-June 14, 2021. N = 1,532 Minnesotans age 18 or older; the maximum overall margin of error is ± 4.8 percentage points.

At 79%, a significantly higher proportion of Asian Minnesotans than either Black, Indigenous, or Latinx Minnesotans have gotten vaccinated. When narrowed to Asians excluding those identifying as Hmong the vaccination rate is an even higher 82%, which is significantly higher than all other racial and ethnic groups in this survey. Among Black and Indigenous Minnesotans, women appear to have somewhat lower vaccination rates than men.

⁵ <https://mn.gov/covid19/vaccine/data/index.jsp> (accessed 7/23/2021; data reported as of July 17, 2021).

**Graph 9:
Self-reported COVID-19 vaccination; detailed results by race, ethnicity, and gender**



Question: “Have you personally received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine?”

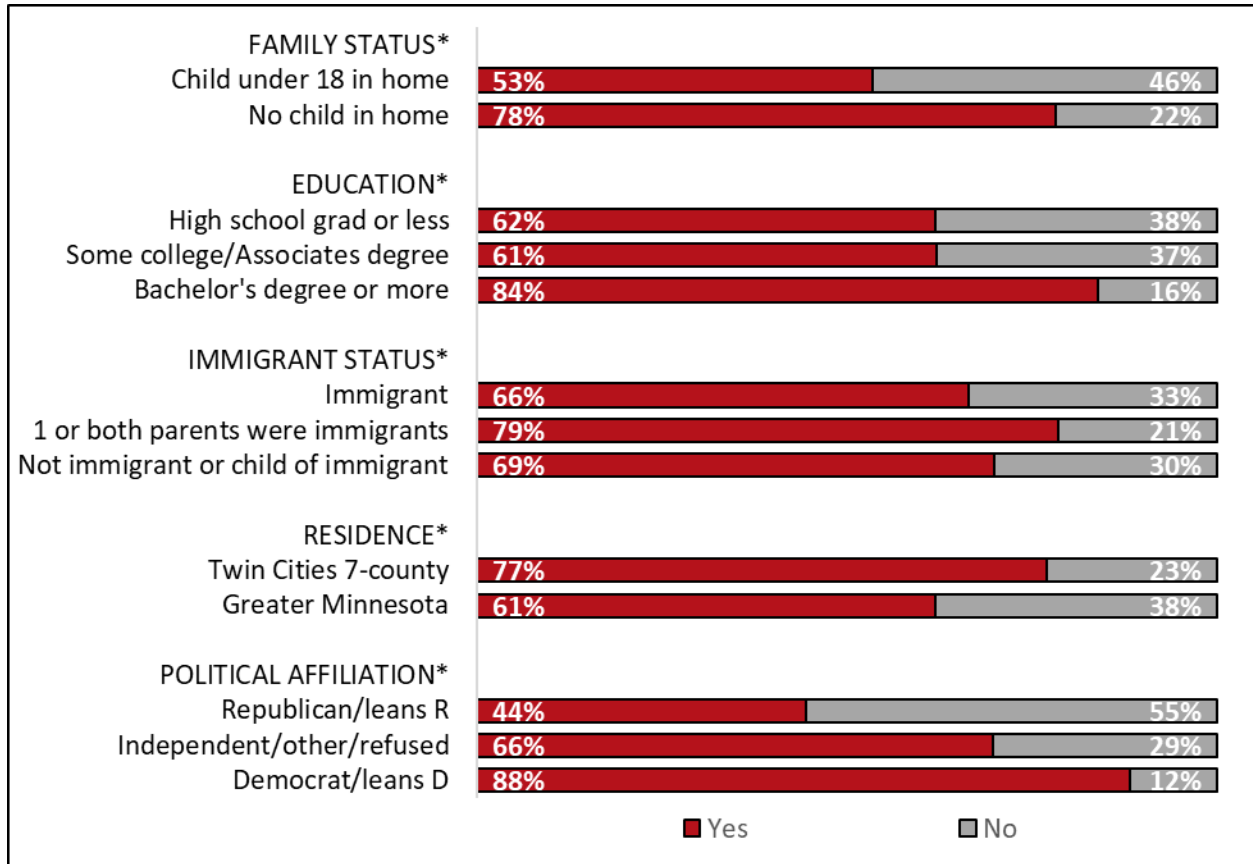
Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding or omission of “don’t know” and “refused” responses. Starred heading (*) indicates statistically significant difference between at least some of the categories of respondents in the grouping; lack of star indicates that the responses of the categories of respondents are not statistically different.

Source: APM Research Lab’s Minnesota’s Diverse Communities Survey, April 26-June 14, 2021. N = 1,532 Minnesotans age 18 or older; the maximum overall margin of error is ±4.8 percentage points.

College graduates (84%) are more likely to get vaccinated than those who only finished some college (61%) and those who are high school graduates or less (62%). Minnesotans who have no child in their homes (78%) are far more likely to have received at least one shot of the COVID-19 vaccine than Minnesotans who have a child in their homes (53%). Another big difference is between those from the Twin Cities metro versus those from Greater Minnesota: 77% of the former have received at least one dose of the vaccine while only 61% of the latter have initiated vaccination.

The demographic group with the highest vaccination rate is Democrats, at 88%. This is significantly higher than the rates of Independents (66%) and Republicans (44%), who have the lowest percentage among all groups analyzed by this survey.

Graph 10:
Self-reported COVID-19 vaccination by family status, level of education, immigrant status, area of residence, and political affiliation



Question: “Have you personally received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine?”

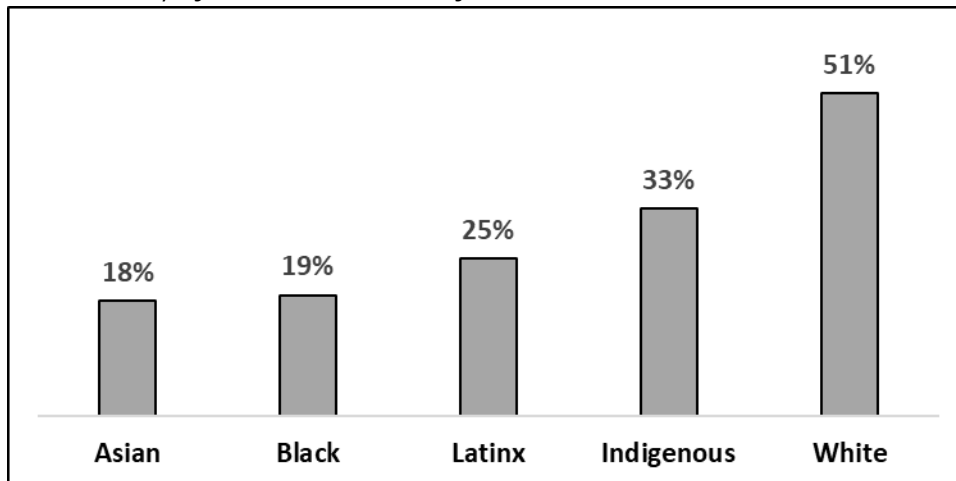
Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding or omission of “don’t know” and “refused” responses. Starred heading (*) indicates statistically significant difference between at least some of the categories of respondents in the grouping; lack of star indicates that the responses of the categories of respondents are not statistically different.

Source: APM Research Lab’s Minnesota’s Diverse Communities Survey, April 26-June 14, 2021. N = 1,532 Minnesotans age 18 or older; the maximum overall margin of error is ±4.8 percentage points.

Willingness to get vaccinated

Nearly half (46%) of unvaccinated Minnesotans will “definitely not” get the COVID-19 vaccine when it is available to them for free, and a majority (63%) will either “definitely not get it” or “get it only if required.” Among all racial and ethnic groups, unvaccinated White Minnesotans are most likely to “definitely not” get it, at 51%. This is significantly higher than the percentage of Asian (18%), Black (19%) and Latinx (25%) Minnesotans who responded the same way. Indigenous Minnesotans fall in the middle, with 33% responding that they will “definitely not” get the vaccine when it is available to them for free.

Graph 11:
Proportion of those unvaccinated who indicate they “definitely” will not get the COVID-19 vaccine, by race and ethnicity



Questions: “When a COVID-19 vaccine is available to you for free, will you: Get it as soon as you can; Wait and see how it’s working with others before getting it; Get it only if required; Definitely not get it”
Asked only of respondents who indicated they had not received at least once dose of COVID-19 vaccine.
(Graph shows proportion indicating “definitely not get it.”)

Source: APM Research Lab’s Minnesota’s Diverse Communities Survey, April 26-June 14, 2021. N = 1,532 Minnesotans age 18 or older; the maximum overall margin of error is ± 4.8 percentage points.

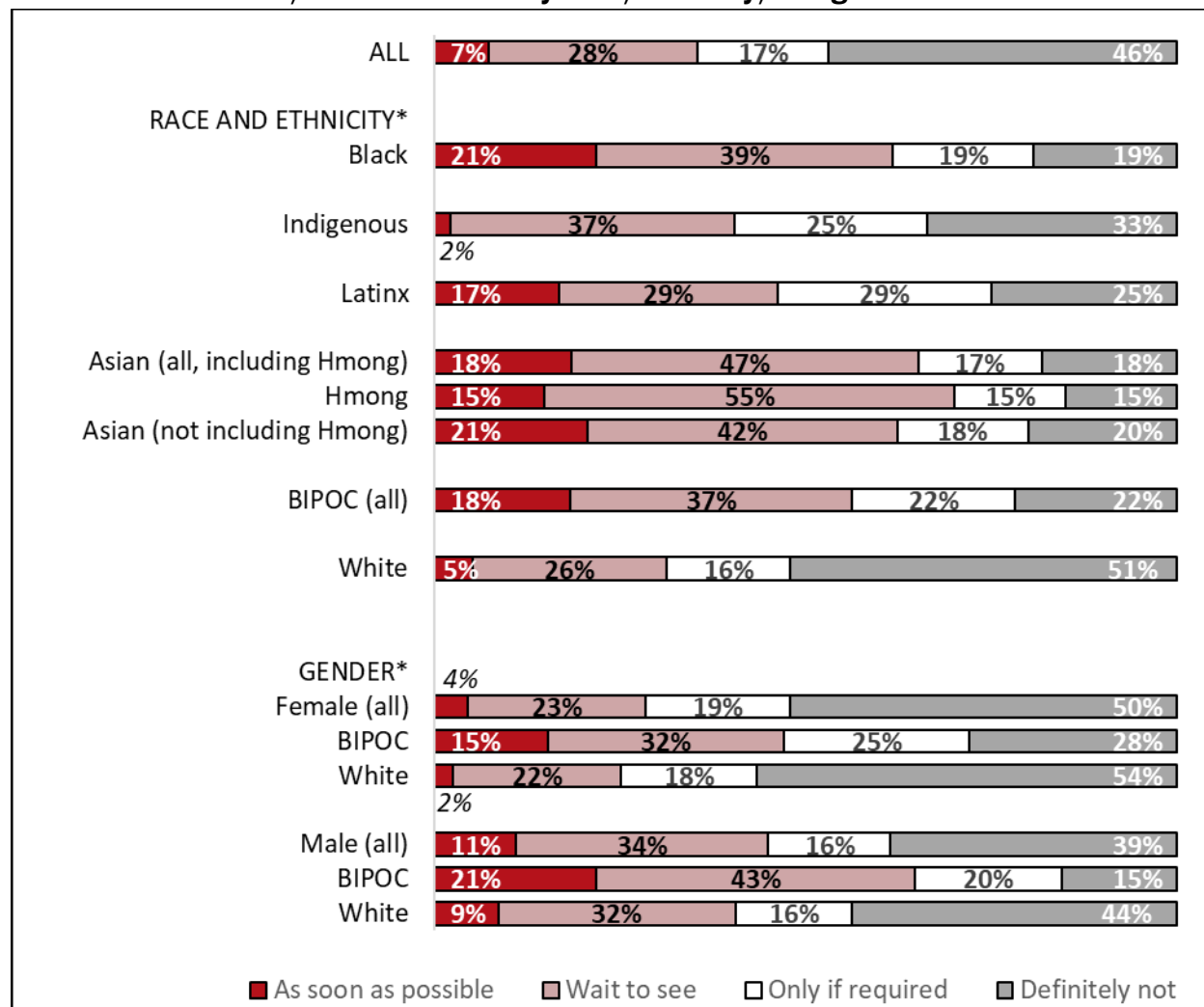
Unvaccinated Indigenous Minnesotans (2%) are least likely to get the vaccine “as soon as they can,” followed by White Minnesotans (5%). Black (21%) and Asian, excluding Hmong, (21%) Minnesotans are most likely to respond that they will get it “as soon as they can.” But when adding on the number of respondents who said they will “wait and see how it’s working with others before getting it,” Hmong Minnesotans have the highest percentage who are eager or willing to getting vaccinated, at 70%.

Note that since this question was only asked of respondents who had not received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine, the overall proportion of all Minnesota adults who indicated they were “definitely” unwilling to get vaccinated at the time of the survey was much lower: 14%

overall, including 15% of White Minnesotans, 13% of Indigenous Minnesotans, 9% of Latinx Minnesotans, 7% of Black Minnesotans, and 4% of Asian Minnesotans (4% of Hmong and 4% of Minnesota Asians who do not identify as Hmong).

Graph 12:

Willingness to get vaccinated among those who have not yet received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine; detailed results by race, ethnicity, and gender



Questions: “When a COVID-19 vaccine is available to you for free, will you...” (Asked only of respondents who indicated they had not received at least once dose of COVID-19 vaccine.)

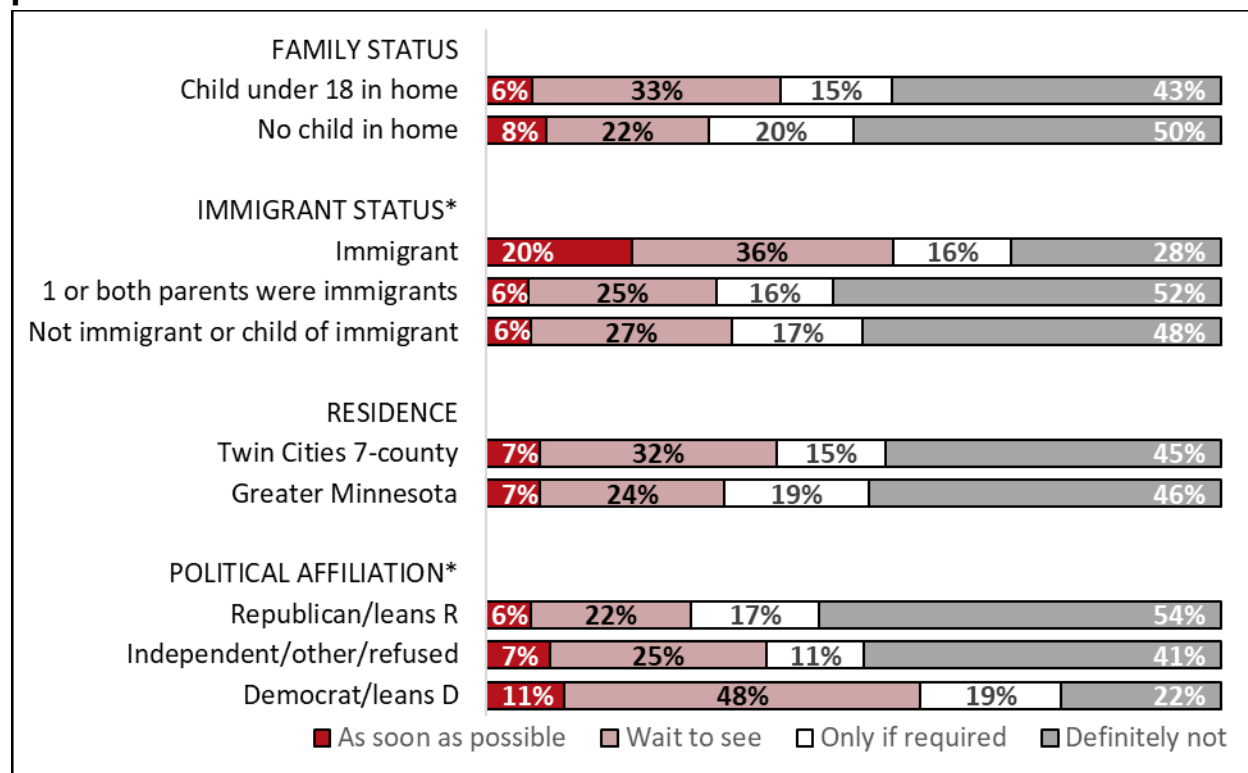
Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding or omission of “don’t know” and “refused” responses. Starred heading (*) indicates statistically significant difference between at least some of the categories of respondents in the grouping.

Source: APM Research Lab’s Minnesota’s Diverse Communities Survey, April 26-June 14, 2021. N = 1,532 Minnesotans age 18 or older; the maximum overall margin of error is ±4.8 percentage points.

Among political groups, Republicans are most likely to “definitely not” get vaccinated: 54% of unvaccinated Republicans or 30% of the entire Republican population will “definitely not” get the vaccine when it is available for free. This is significantly different from unvaccinated Democrats, 22% of which will “definitely not” get vaccinated. Unvaccinated Independents fall in the middle with 41%.

Twenty percent of unvaccinated Minnesotans who are immigrants will get the vaccine “as soon as they can,” compared to only 6% of the state’s non-immigrant population.

Graph 13:
Willingness to get vaccinated among those who have not yet received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine by family and immigrant status, as well as area of residence and political affiliation



Questions: “When a COVID-19 vaccine is available to you for free, will you...” (Asked only of respondents who indicated they had not received at least once dose of COVID-19 vaccine.)

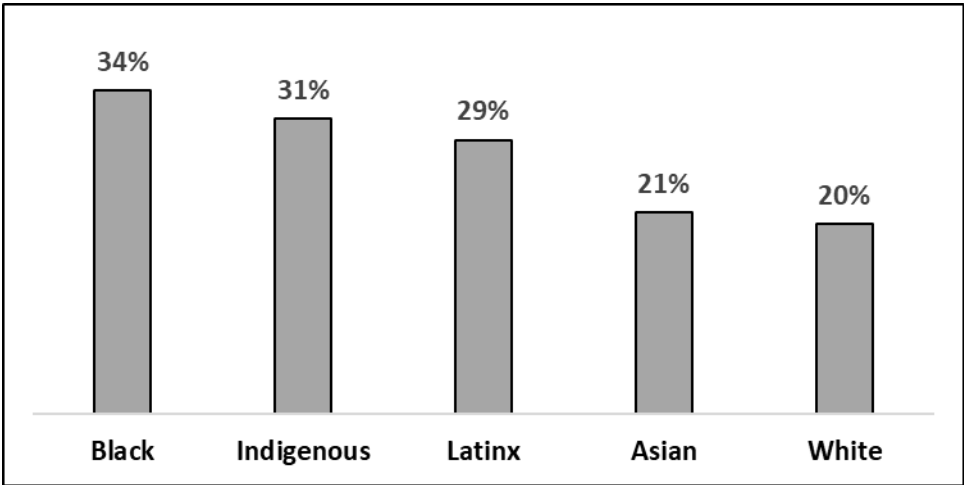
Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding or omission of “don’t know” and “refused” responses. Starred heading (*) indicates statistically significant difference between at least some of the categories of respondents in the grouping.

Source: APM Research Lab’s Minnesota’s Diverse Communities Survey, April 26-June 14, 2021. N = 1,532 Minnesotans age 18 or older; the maximum overall margin of error is ±4.8 percentage points.

How the pandemic impacted Minnesotans' financial situations

A majority (59%) of Minnesotans said their personal financial situations have stayed the same compared to just before the COVID-19 pandemic began. A slightly higher proportion said their financial situation has worsened (21%) than those who said it has gotten better (19%).

Graph 14:
Proportion of those indicating their financial situation has gotten worse since before the COVID-19 pandemic began, by race and ethnicity



Questions: “Compared to just before the COVID-19 pandemic began, is your personal financial situation today: Better; Worse; or the Same?” (Graph shows proportion indicating “worse.”)

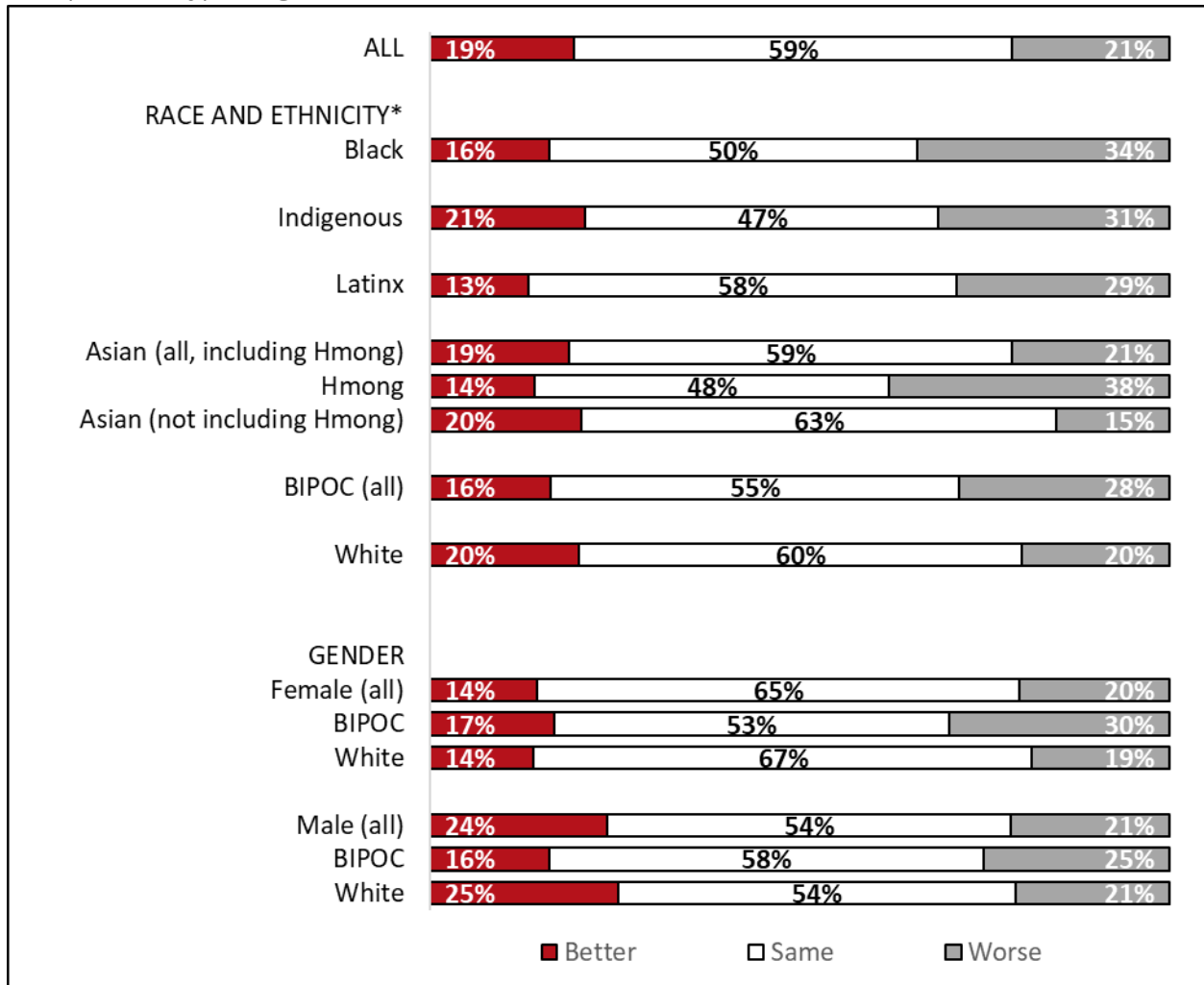
Source: APM Research Lab’s Minnesota’s Diverse Communities Survey, April 26-June 14, 2021. N = 1,532 Minnesotans age 18 or older; the maximum overall margin of error is ±4.8 percentage points.

The financial situation of BIPOC Minnesotans (28%) is more likely to have worsened since before the COVID-19 pandemic than that of White Minnesotans (20%). Hmong Minnesotans are the racial group with the highest proportion who responded that their situation has worsened, at 38%. They are followed by Black (34%), Indigenous (31%) and Latinx (29%) Minnesotans. Asian, excluding Hmong, Minnesotans (15%) have the lowest percentage of respondents whose financial situation has worsened.

Similar proportions of women and men indicate that their financial situation has either improved or gotten worse across the different racial and ethnic groups in this survey, with the exception of Latinx Minnesotans, among whom a significantly higher proportion of women (37%) say their financial situation has worsened than is the case among men (19%).

Graph 15:

Change in personal financial situation since the COVID-19 pandemic; detailed results by race, ethnicity, and gender



Questions: “Compared to just before the COVID-19 pandemic began, is your personal financial situation today...”

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding or omission of “don’t know” and “refused” responses. Starred heading (*) indicates statistically significant difference between at least some of the categories of respondents in the grouping.

Source: APM Research Lab’s Minnesota’s Diverse Communities Survey, April 26-June 14, 2021. N = 1,532 Minnesotans age 18 or older; the maximum overall margin of error is ±4.8 percentage points.

In addition to race and ethnicity, several other demographic characteristics also appear to be related to financial stability in the wake of the pandemic. A significantly higher proportion of Twin Cities area residents (24%) are in a better financial situation than they were before the pandemic as compared to respondents from Greater Minnesota (14%).

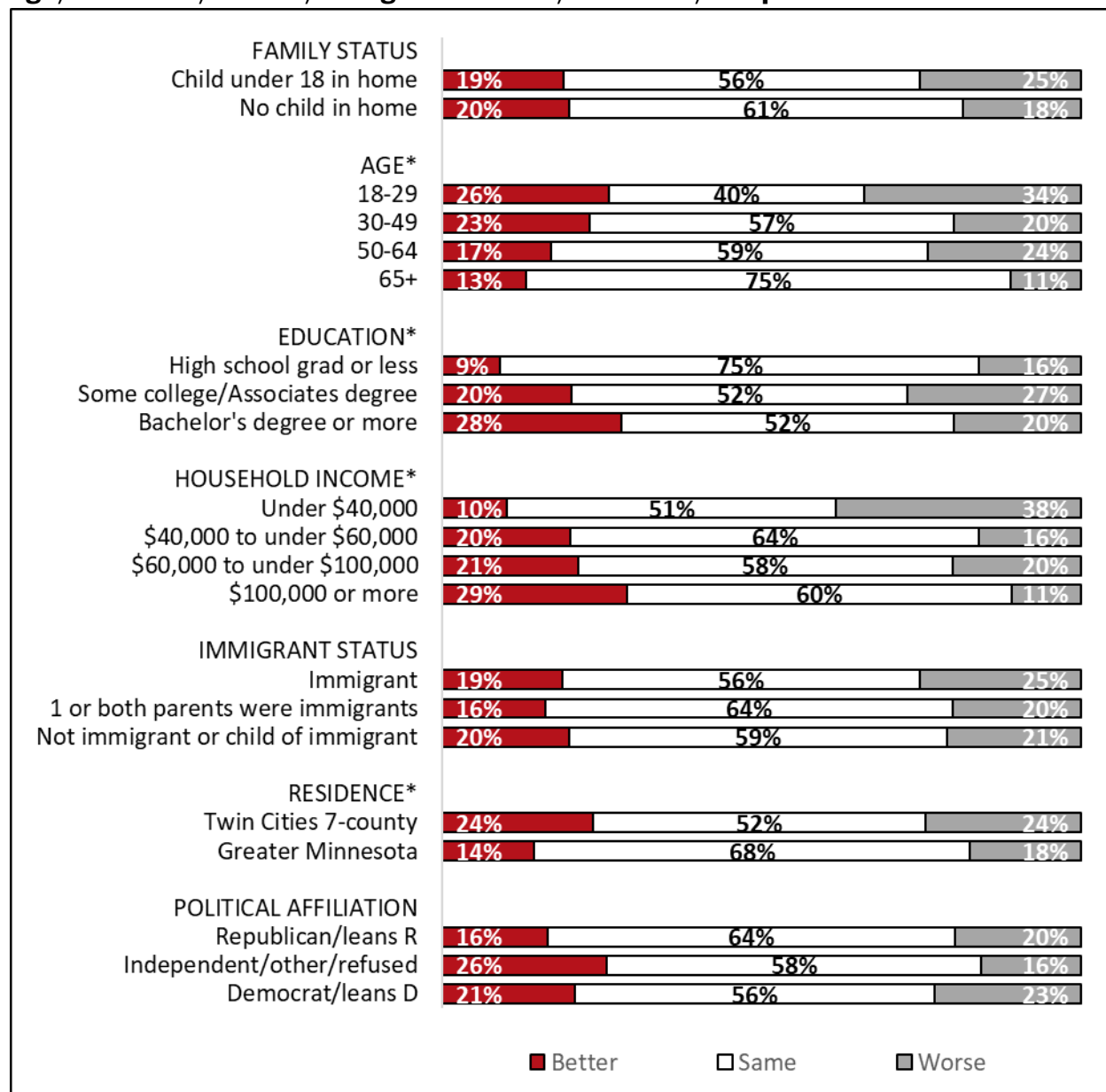
More than one-third (34%) of Minnesotans aged 18-29 are in a worse financial situation now compared to before the pandemic, a proportion significantly higher than the percentage of 65+ respondents (11%) who are in a worse financial situation.

There is also a connection between education level and financial situation: College graduates (28%) are most likely to be in a better financial situation, followed by those who finished some college (20%) and those who graduated high school or less (9%).

Perhaps most notably the pandemic has had a greater economic toll on lower income Minnesotans than others: 38% of those with household incomes under \$40,000 reported their financial situation as “worse” compared with only 10% of those with incomes of \$100,000 or more.

Graph 16:

Change in personal financial situation since the COVID-19 pandemic by family status, age, education, income, immigration status, residence, and political affiliation



Questions: “Compared to just before the COVID-19 pandemic began, is your personal financial situation today...”

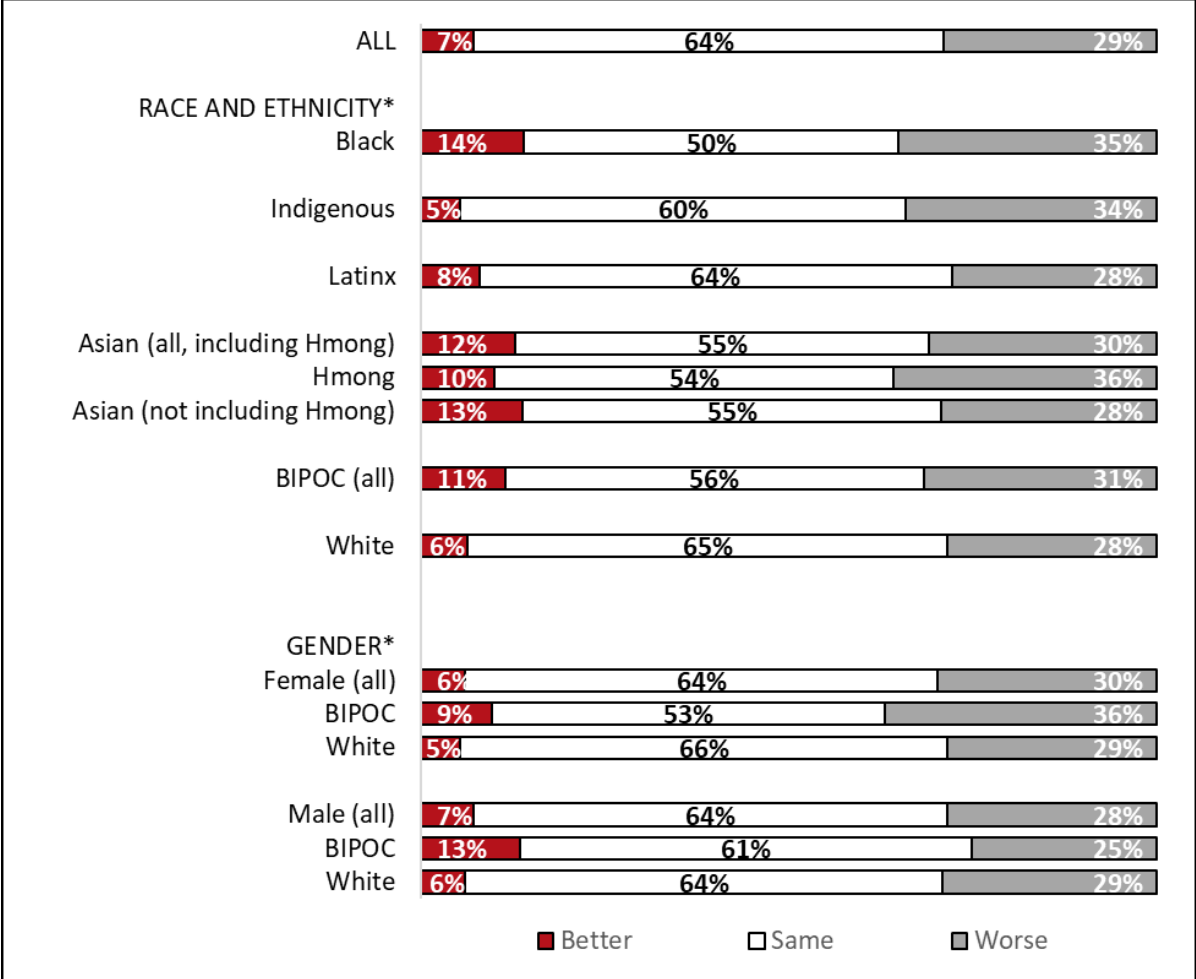
Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding or omission of “don’t know” and “refused” responses. Starred heading (*) indicates statistically significant difference between at least some of the categories of respondents in the grouping; lack of star indicates that the responses of the categories of respondents are not statistically different.

Source: APM Research Lab’s Minnesota’s Diverse Communities Survey, April 26-June 14, 2021. N = 1,532 Minnesotans age 18 or older; the maximum overall margin of error is ±4.8 percentage points.

How the pandemic impacted Minnesotans' mental health

A majority (64%) of Minnesotans said their mental health has stayed the same compared to just before the COVID-19 pandemic began. Nearly 3 in 10 Minnesotans (29%) said their mental health got worse, while only 7% said it got better.

Graph 17:
Proportion of those indicating their mental health has gotten worse since before the COVID-19 pandemic began, by race, ethnicity, and gender



Questions: “Compared to just before the COVID-19 pandemic began, is your personal mental health...”
 Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding or omission of “don’t know” and “refused” responses. Starred heading (*) indicates statistically significant difference between at least some of the categories of respondents in the grouping; lack of star indicates that the responses of the categories of respondents are not statistically different.

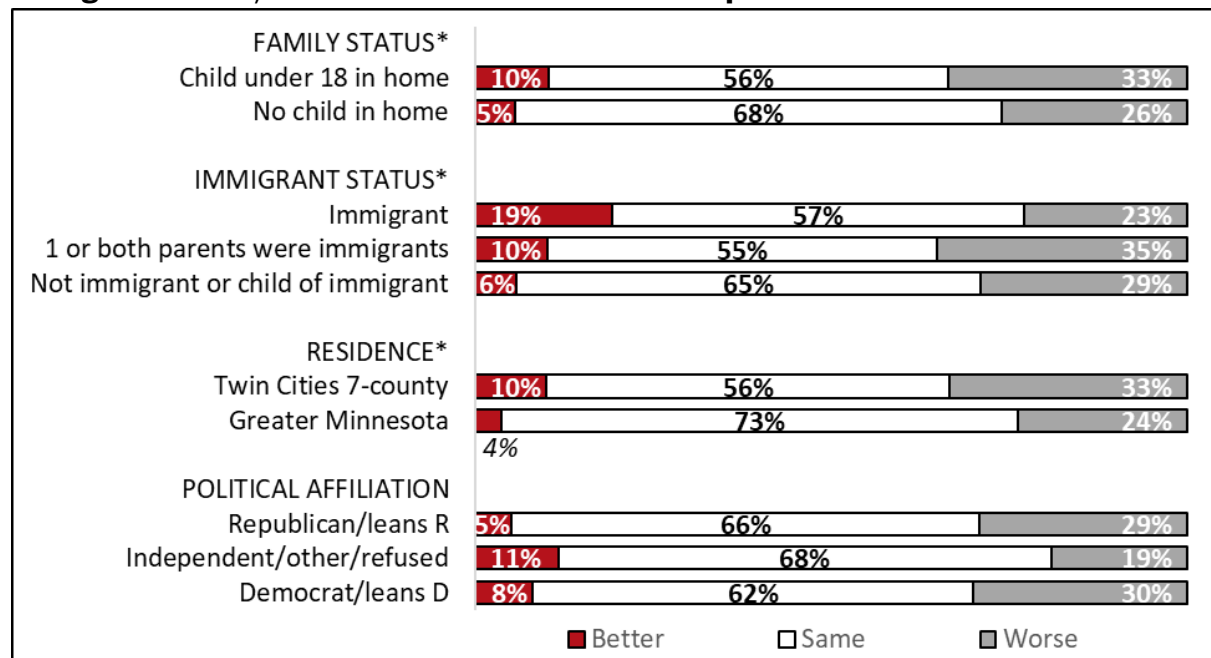
Source: APM Research Lab’s Minnesota’s Diverse Communities Survey, April 26-June 14, 2021. N = 1,532 Minnesotans age 18 or older; the maximum overall margin of error is ±4.8 percentage points.

A smaller minority of all demographic groups indicated that their mental health had improved since the start of the pandemic. It is perhaps worth noting, however, that the proportion of BIPOC Minnesotans indicating that their mental health is “better” is statistically higher than is the case among White Minnesotans (11% compared to 6%). Black (14%) and Asian (12%) Minnesotans are most likely to have better mental health, while Indigenous (5%), White (6%) and Latinx (8%) have much lower rates.

Perhaps equally as notable is that there are *not* statistically significant differences in the proportions of each racial and ethnic group that indicated their mental health had gotten worse. About 3 in 10 from each group indicated that their mental health had deteriorated over the course of the pandemic.

Overall, BIPOC females (36%) are significantly more likely to have had their mental health deteriorate compared to BIPOC males (25%). In particular, 47% of Black females say their mental health has worsened since before the pandemic began, more than double the percentage among Black males (22%).

Graph 18:
Change in personal mental health since the COVID-19 pandemic by family and immigrant status, as well as area of residence and political affiliation



Questions: “Compared to just before the COVID-19 pandemic began, is your personal mental health...”

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding or omission of “don’t know” and “refused” responses. Starred heading (*) indicates statistically significant difference between at least some of the categories of respondents in the grouping; lack of star indicates that the responses of the categories of respondents are *not* statistically different.

Source: APM Research Lab’s Minnesota’s Diverse Communities Survey, April 26-June 14, 2021. N = 1,532 Minnesotans age 18 or older; the maximum overall margin of error is ±4.8 percentage points.

A somewhat higher proportion of Minnesotans without children at home indicate that their mental health has stayed the same over the course of the pandemic than is the case among those who have children in the home (68% and 56%, respectively).

A higher proportion of immigrants than those who are not immigrants indicated that their mental health had improved over the course of the pandemic (19% compared to 6%).

One-third of Twin Cities residents indicated that their mental health had worsened since the start of the pandemic, compared with one-quarter of those residing in Greater Minnesota.

Acknowledgments

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We are especially thankful to the members of the listening sessions who helped us pretest an early version of the survey, and for the 1,532 Minnesotans who participated in the survey. Thanks also to project funders: Minnesota Legacy Act, Bush Foundation, and the Saint Paul Foundation.

About the survey

SSRS of Glen Mills, Pennsylvania contributed to questionnaire development, designed the sampling and weighting procedures, and conducted data-collection occurring from April 26 to June 14, 2021 among a sample of N=1,532 Minnesota adults. The overall design effect for the study was 3.68, with a margin of error of +/- 4.8 percentage points for the full sample.

Sample Design Effect and Margin of Errors by Racial and Ethnic Group

Group	DEFF	Margin of error
Black	1.92	± 8.1 percentage points
Indigenous	1.75	± 9.9 percentage points
Latinx	1.63	± 9.2 percentage points
Asian (except-Hmong)	1.92	± 11.3 percentage points
Hmong	1.68	± 8 percentage points
White	1.66	± 5.6 percentage points
Overall	3.68	± 4.8 percentage points

For additional details about the sample and survey methodology, as well as transparency disclosures relevant to the American Association of Public Opinion, the Roper Center and CNN, please see:

<https://www.apmresearchlab.org/mdc-survey>.

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