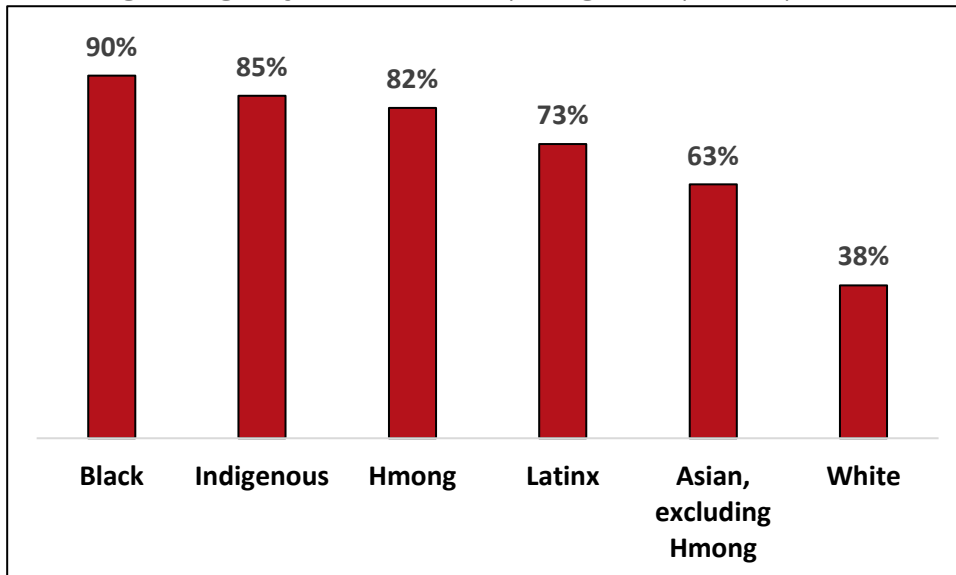


Minnesota's Diverse Communities Survey: Perceptions of- and experiences with- discrimination

October 20, 2021

45% of all Minnesotans believe discrimination exists against their racial or ethnic group, including strong majorities of Black, Indigenous, Latinx, and Asian adults



Question: "Generally speaking, do you believe there is discrimination against [respondent's racial or ethnic group] in Minnesota today, or not?" (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.

Key findings

Racial and ethnic discrimination in general

- Over three-quarters of BIPOC Minnesotans (78%), including 90% of Black Minnesotans, and 38% of White Minnesotans believe there is discrimination against members of their racial or ethnic communities in Minnesota today, as do 61% of immigrants in Minnesota.
- Sixty-eight percent of Republicans in Minnesota believe there is discrimination against the racial and ethnic groups to which they belong, compared to 50% of political independents and 28% of Democrats.

Prevalence of racial slurs

- A majority of BIPOC Minnesotans (52%)—including 64% of Indigenous Minnesotans and 60% of Black Minnesotans—say they personally have been referred to with a racial slur compared to roughly one-quarter of White Minnesotans (28%).
- Thirty-nine percent of Republicans in Minnesota report that they have been referred to using a racial or ethnic slur or other negative word, compared to 26% of Democrats.

Employment discrimination

- Perceptions
 - Eighty-one percent of BIPOC Minnesotans—including 94% of Black Minnesotans and 86% of Indigenous Minnesotans—believe that members of their racial or ethnic group regularly experience race-based discrimination when applying for jobs in the state.
 - Thirty-eight percent of White Minnesotans believe their racial group regularly experiences racial discrimination when applying for jobs in the state.
 - Political independents (61%) and Republicans (59%) are significantly more likely to believe that members of their racial or ethnic group regularly experience racial discrimination when applying for jobs in Minnesota compared to Democrats (33%).
- Experiences
 - More than two in five BIPOC Minnesotans (44%) believe they have personally experienced employment discrimination on account of their race in Minnesota, including 62% of Black Minnesotans and 46% of Indigenous Minnesotans.
 - One in ten White Minnesotans (11%) believe they have personally experienced employment discrimination on account of their race when applying for a job in Minnesota.

- Thirty-eight percent of political independents believe they have personally experienced employment discrimination in Minnesota on account of their race compared to 15% of Republicans and 14% of Democrats.

Police discrimination

- Three-quarters of BIPOC Minnesotans (78%)—including 95% of Black Minnesotans—and one-quarter of White Minnesotans (27%) believe members of their racial or ethnic groups regularly experience police discrimination in the state. Sixty-six percent of immigrants in Minnesota also believe this.
- Women believe members of their racial and ethnic groups are regularly subject to police discrimination in Minnesota at rates consistently higher than their male counterparts: 40% of all women in Minnesota compared to 29% of all men; 83% of BIPOC women compared to 73% of BIPOC men; and 32% of White women compared to 21% of White men.

Housing discrimination

- Perceptions
 - Seventy percent of BIPOC Minnesotans—including 87% of Black Minnesotans and 78% of Indigenous Minnesotans—believe housing discrimination is a regular problem for their racial and ethnic groups in the state compared to one-quarter of White Minnesotans.
 - A majority of immigrants in Minnesota (53%) also believe that housing discrimination is a regular problem for members of their racial and ethnic groups in Minnesota and 29% believe they have personally experienced housing discrimination.
 - Women are significantly more likely than men to believe housing discrimination against their racial or ethnic group is a regular problem—76% of BIPOC women compared to 63% of BIPOC men and 37% of White women compared to 27% of white men.
 - Nearly one-half of political independents (49%) believe members of their racial or ethnic group regularly experience housing discrimination in Minnesota, as do 39% of Republicans and 25% of Democrats.
- Experiences
 - One-third of BIPOC Minnesotans (33%) believe they have personally experienced housing discrimination compared to only 4% of White Minnesotans.
 - Forty-seven percent of Black Minnesotans and 41% of Indigenous Minnesotans believe they have personally experienced housing discrimination

- Twenty-two percent of political independents believe they have personally experienced housing discrimination compared to 9% of Democrats and 5% of Republicans.

Voter discrimination

- Perceptions
 - Thirty-eight percent of BIPOC Minnesotans believe members of their race or ethnicity regularly experience discrimination when trying to vote compared to 13% of White Minnesotans.
 - Thirty-one percent of immigrants in Minnesota believe race- or ethnicity-based voter discrimination is a regular problem for members of their racial or ethnic group, a proportion double that of adults who are neither immigrants nor children of immigrants.
 - One in five Indigenous Minnesotans believe voter discrimination is often a problem for them, the largest proportion of all racial and ethnic groups surveyed.
- Experiences
 - Only 5% each of BIPOC and White Minnesotans, however, believe they have personally experienced racial discrimination when trying to vote in Minnesota.
 - Roughly one in 10 Indigenous Minnesotans (11%) believe they have personally experienced racial discrimination when trying to vote.

Introduction

This report is one in a series detailing results of the Minnesota's Diverse Communities Survey. At the core of this survey is our effort to provide as scientifically representative as possible a picture of the opinions and experiences of as many of Minnesota's racial and ethnic groups as possible. In so doing, the survey aims to elevate the collective voices of communities that are typically underrepresented, sometimes stereotyped, and often not well understood by those who do not share their backgrounds.

SSRS of Glen Mills Pennsylvania conducted the survey April 26-June 14, 2021 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.¹

This report focuses on survey questions related to discrimination in Minnesota:

1. Generally speaking, do you believe there is discrimination against [racial or ethnic group]*s in Minnesota today, or not?
 - Yes, there is discrimination
 - No, there is not discrimination
2. How often, if ever, do you believe [racial or ethnic group]* people in Minnesota experience discrimination when applying for jobs?
 - Often
 - Sometimes
 - Rarely
 - Never
3. Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are [racial or ethnic group]* when applying for jobs in Minnesota?
 - Yes
 - No
4. How often, if ever, do you believe [racial or ethnic group]* people in Minnesota experience discrimination when interacting with the police?
 - Often
 - Sometimes
 - Rarely
 - Never

¹ For detailed methodology, including the transparency disclosure requirements of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, please see <https://www.apmresearchlab.org/mdc-survey>.

5. Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are [racial or ethnic group]* when interacting with the police in Minnesota?
 - Yes
 - No

6. How often, if ever, do you believe [racial or ethnic group]* people in Minnesota experience discrimination when trying to rent a room or apartment or buying a house?
 - Often
 - Sometimes
 - Rarely
 - Never

7. Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are [racial or ethnic group]* when trying to rent a room or apartment or buy a house in Minnesota?
 - Yes
 - No

8. How often, if ever, do you believe [racial or ethnic group]* people in Minnesota experience discrimination when trying to vote?
 - Often
 - Sometimes
 - Rarely
 - Never

9. Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are [racial or ethnic group]* when trying to vote in Minnesota?
 - Yes
 - No

10. In your day-to-day life, has someone in Minnesota ever referred to you personally using a racial or ethnic slur or other negative word?
 - Yes
 - No

* Note that each survey respondent was asked specifically about the racial or ethnic group that they had identified with in one of the survey's initial questions. For example, a respondent who had identified themselves as Asian would have been asked, "Generally speaking, do you believe there is discrimination against Asians in Minnesota today, or not?" Similarly, respondents who identified as White would have been asked, "Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are White when trying to vote in Minnesota?"

Minnesotans' assessment of racial discrimination in the state

Forty-five percent of Minnesotan adults believe that discrimination “generally speaking” exists against their racial or ethnic group. The same proportion, 45%, believes that their racial or ethnic group is either often or sometimes discriminated against when applying for jobs. Roughly one-third of Minnesotans believe that their racial or ethnic group is subject to discrimination by the police or in the housing market, and 17% believe their group is discriminated against when trying to vote.

Perceptions of discrimination against a respondent’s racial or ethnic group varies dramatically between Black, Indigenous, and other people of color (BIPOC) in Minnesota on the one hand, and White Minnesotans on the other. While a substantial proportion, 38%, of Whites perceive that discrimination exists against their fellow White Minnesotans “in general” and when applying for jobs, that is less than half the proportion of all BIPOC Minnesotans who perceive discrimination against people of their racial or ethnic groups.

The proportion of BIPOC Minnesotans perceiving discrimination against people of their racial or ethnic background by the police, in the housing market, or while voting is nearly three times the proportion of White Minnesotans who believe that Whites often or sometimes experience discrimination in these realms of life.

Notably, perceptions of many forms of racial and ethnic discrimination are in the 80 and 90 percent realm for Black and Indigenous adults, with proportions nearly as high among Latinx and Hmong Minnesotans.

Nearly one-third of Minnesotans indicate that they have been referred to “using a racial or ethnic slur or other negative word,” including over half of all BIPOC adults and over one-quarter of White adults.

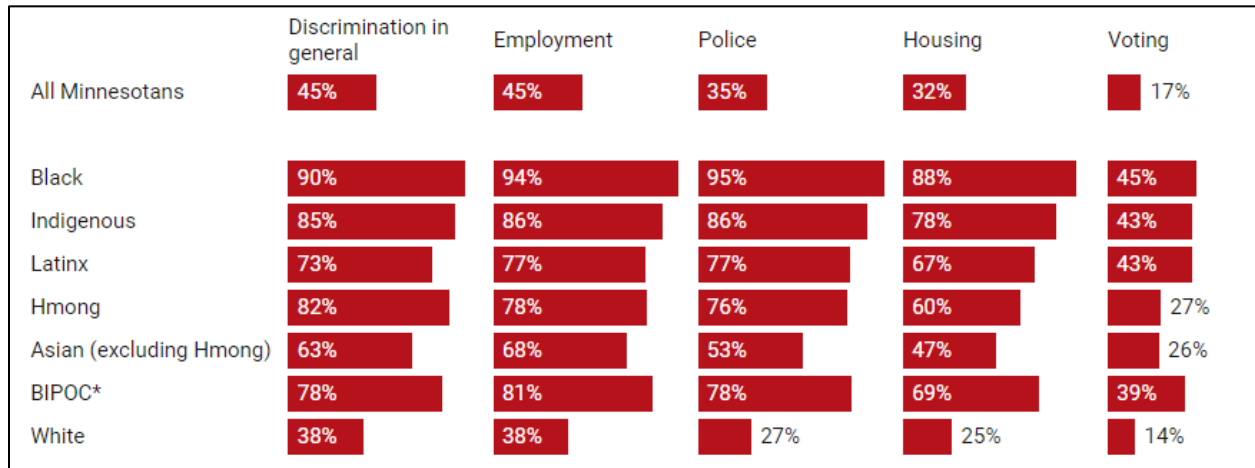
A somewhat lower proportion of Minnesotans indicates personally experiencing direct racial or ethnic discrimination when applying for jobs, by the police, when renting or purchasing housing, or when trying to vote. Experiences with discrimination vary dramatically by race, with the proportion of BIPOC Minnesotans experiencing discrimination in employment (44%) four times that of White Minnesotans (11%). BIPOC Minnesotans are more than seven times as likely to experience discrimination from the police, and eight times more likely to have faced housing discrimination, as compared to White Minnesotans.

As with perceptions of discrimination, experiences with discrimination are particularly prevalent among Black and Indigenous adults, again followed closely by Latinx and Hmong adults.

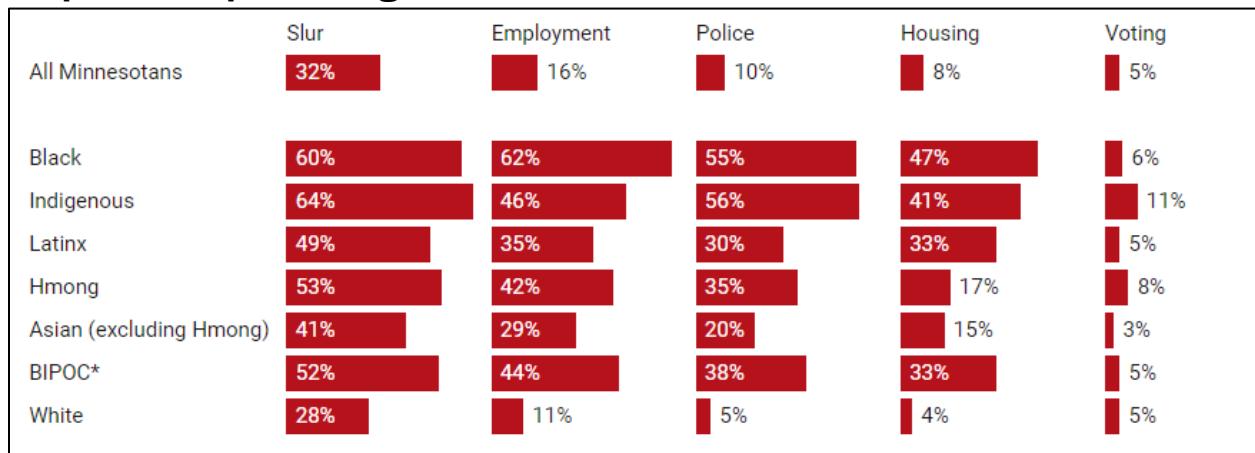
These results are discussed in greater detail in the sections that follow.

Graph 1:

Proportion perceiving discrimination against their racial or ethnic group



Proportion experiencing discrimination



Questions, upper graph: "Generally speaking, do you believe there is discrimination against [respondent's self-identified racial or ethnic group] in Minnesota today, or not?" (graph shows percent indicating "Yes") and "How often, if ever, do you believe [respondent's racial or ethnic group] people in Minnesota experience discrimination when [applying for jobs/ interacting with the police/ trying to rent a room or apartment or buy a house/ trying to vote]?" (graph shows percent indicating "Often" or "Sometimes").

Questions, lower graph: "In your day to day life, has someone in Minnesota ever referred to you personally using a racial or ethnic slur or other negative word?" and "Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are [respondent's self-identified racial or ethnic group] when [applying for jobs/ interacting with the police/ trying to rent a room or apartment or buy a house/ trying to vote] in Minnesota?" (graph shows percent indicating "Yes").

*BIPOC includes Black, Indigenous, Latinx, Hmong and other Asian respondents.

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.

Perceptions of discrimination in general

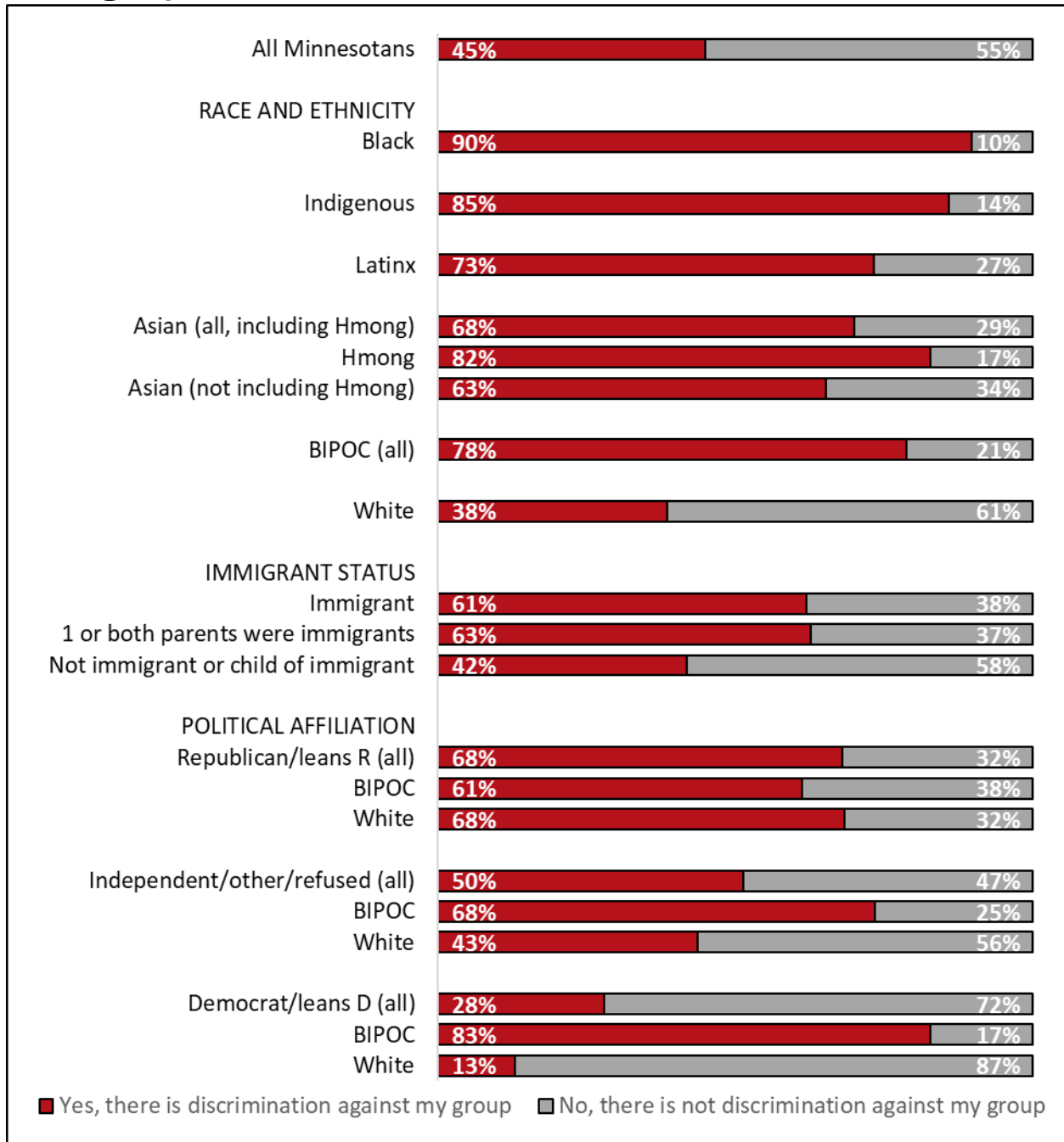
Just under half of all Minnesotans (45%) believe there is discrimination against members of their racial or ethnic communities in Minnesota today. Seventy-eight percent of BIPOC Minnesotans believe members of their racial or ethnic group are discriminated against in Minnesota, while 38% of White Minnesotans also believe there is currently discrimination against White people in Minnesota.

Looking more closely at specific racial and ethnic groups, nine out of 10 Black Minnesotans believe there is discrimination against Black people in Minnesota today. This is the highest proportion of all racial and ethnic groups surveyed. Black Minnesotans are closely followed by Indigenous Minnesotans, 85% of whom believe there is discrimination against their community in Minnesota today.

Black and Indigenous Minnesotans respond affirmatively at significantly higher proportions than Latinx (73%), Asian, excluding Hmong (63%) and White Minnesotans. And, although 82% of Hmong Minnesotans also affirm that they believe there is racial discrimination against them, we can only report that they are significantly more likely to respond this way than other Asian and White Minnesotans due to the margin of error associated with the survey results.

Sixty-one percent of immigrants living in Minnesota believe there is discrimination against members of their racial or ethnic group, statistically tied with the proportion who are not themselves immigrants but are children of immigrants. A significantly smaller portion of those who are neither immigrants nor children of immigrants indicate that discrimination against their racial or ethnic group exists.

**Graph 2:
Proportion perceiving the existence of discrimination against their racial or ethnic group**



Question: "Generally speaking, do you believe there is discrimination against [respondent's racial or ethnic group] in Minnesota today, or not?"

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 looking at the data based on political affiliation or leaning, the results are especially intriguing. Sixty-eight percent of Republicans in Minnesota believe there is racial discrimination against the racial and ethnic groups to which they belong in comparison to 50% of political independents (including those who answered, “other,” “don’t know,” or refused when asked their political party or leaning) and 28% of Democrats. We analyzed these results by political affiliation/leaning AND race and ethnicity for further explanation.

Unsurprisingly a majority of BIPOC Minnesotans believe members of their race or ethnicity experience racial discrimination, regardless of political affiliation: 61% of BIPOC Republicans, 68% of BIPOC political independents, and 83% of BIPOC Democrats believe that discrimination against members of their racial or ethnic group exists in Minnesota today.

While BIPOC Republicans answer this question affirmatively at a significantly lower rate than BIPOC Democrats, the reverse trend holds true for White Republicans and White Democrats. Sixty-eight percent of White Republicans believe White people in Minnesota today are subject to discrimination on account of their race, whereas 43% of White independents and only 13% of White Democrats believe the same.

Since White Minnesotans make up a strong majority of each group (94% of those identifying as Republicans or leaning Republican, 73% of those identifying as politically independent from the two main parties or refusing to identify with a party, and 79% of those identifying as Democrats or leaning Democrat), the fact that a significantly higher proportion of Republicans than Democrats believing that discrimination exists in Minnesota is largely explained by the high proportion of White Republicans who believe that White Minnesotans experience discrimination.

Experiences with racial and ethnic slurs

Thirty-two percent of Minnesotans report that someone in Minnesota has referred to them personally using a racial or ethnic slur or other negative word in their day-to-day life. About half of BIPOC Minnesotans (52%) say they have been called a racial slur compared to roughly one-quarter of White Minnesotans (28%).

Indigenous Minnesotans (64%) and Black Minnesotans (60%) report that they have been called a racial slur at significantly higher proportions than all other racial and ethnic groups surveyed. Taking margin of error into account, Latinx, Hmong and Asian (excluding Hmong) Minnesotans are roughly equivalent in their responses; significantly above White Minnesotans but below Indigenous and Black Minnesotans.

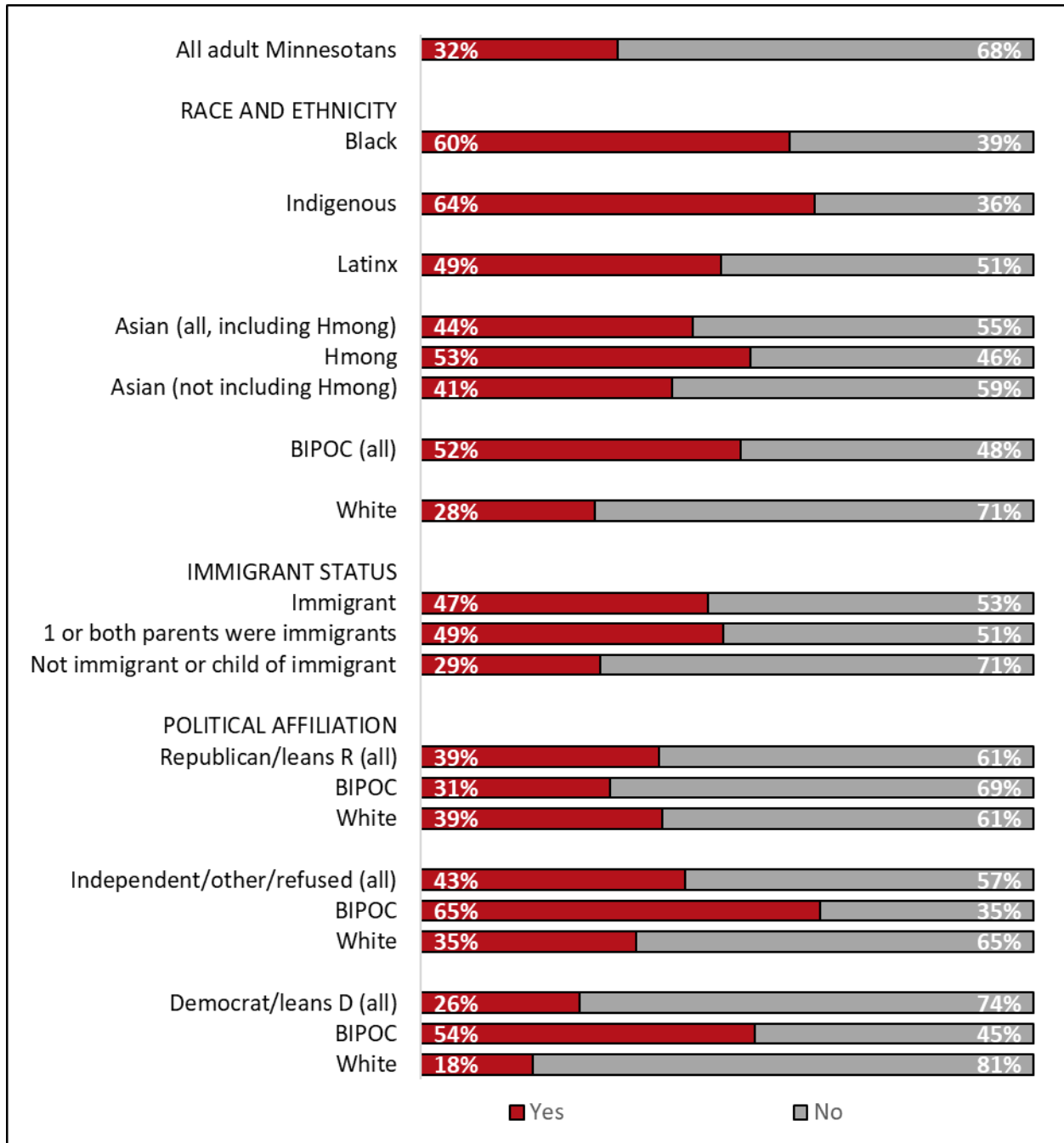
Likewise, about half of Minnesotans who are either immigrants or adult children of immigrants report they have been called a racial slur by someone in Minnesota, which is significantly higher than adult Minnesotans who are neither immigrants nor children of immigrants (29%).

Additionally, 39% of Republicans, including 39% of White Republicans, in Minnesota report that someone has called them a racial or ethnic slur or other negative word.

Only one-quarter of Minnesota Democrats (26%), however, report that they have been called a racial or ethnic slur or other negative word, which includes over half of BIPOC Democrats and 18% of White Democrats.

Forty-three percent of political independents report being called a racial or ethnic slur or other negative word, including two-thirds of BIPOC independents and roughly one-third of White independents. Although a larger proportion of political independents report being slurred than either Republicans or Democrats, independents are a smaller group than either of the two major parties (at least when those leaning toward the major parties are included). Thus, when accounting for margin of error, a statistically significant difference only exists for the higher proportion of Republicans compared to Democrats who report being called by a racial or ethnic slur or other negative word.

**Graph 3:
Proportions of respondents who have been called a racial or ethnic slur in
Minnesota**



Question: “In your day to day life, has someone in Minnesota ever referred to you personally using a racial or ethnic slur or other negative word?”

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.

Job discrimination

Forty-five percent of all Minnesotans believe that members of their racial or ethnic group regularly experience race-based discrimination when applying for jobs in the state (a combination of those who answered “often” and those who answered “sometimes”).

Eighty-one percent of BIPOC Minnesotans believe race-based employment discrimination is a regular problem for members of their racial or ethnic group. Although less than half the proportion of BIPOC Minnesotans, a still sizable proportion of White Minnesotans, 38%, believe that White Minnesotans regularly experience racial discrimination when applying for jobs in the state.

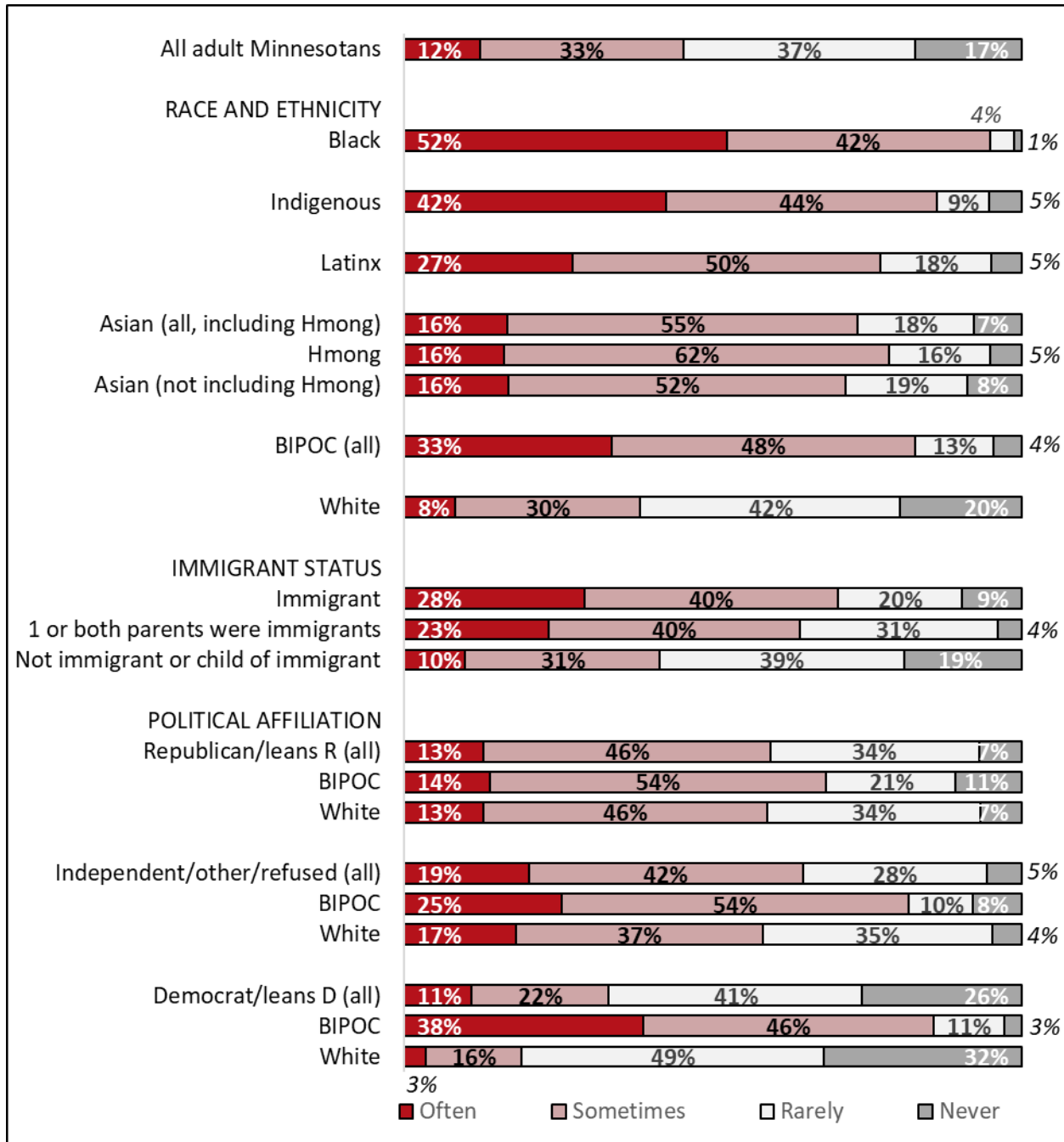
Ninety-four percent of Black Minnesotans believe Black Minnesotans regularly experience job discrimination on account of their race, which is the highest proportion of all racial and ethnic groups surveyed. They are closely followed by Indigenous Minnesotans, 86% of whom believe that race-based employment discrimination against them is a regular problem. The remaining racial and ethnic groups surveyed, except White Minnesotans, are roughly equivalent, due to margins of error, with proportions between two-thirds and three-quarters indicating that racial discrimination is often or sometimes a problem when applying for jobs in the state.

Notably, a significantly higher proportion of Black and Indigenous Minnesotans indicate that race-based employment discrimination is *often* a problem in Minnesota than other racial and ethnic groups (by 52% and 42% respectively). By contrast, most racial and ethnic groups believe that race-based employment discrimination is *sometimes* a problem.

Additionally, 69% of immigrant Minnesotans believe that race-based job discrimination is a regular problem for members of their respective racial or ethnic groups in Minnesota, significantly higher than the 41% of adults who are neither immigrants nor children of immigrants.

Political affiliation also reveals big differences in beliefs around the prevalence of racially motivated employment discrimination. Sixty-one percent of political independents and 59% of Republicans believe that members of their respective racial and ethnic groups regularly experience discrimination when applying for jobs in Minnesota, compared to a significantly lower 33% of Democrats. This difference is largely traceable to the significantly lower proportion of White Democrats who believe that White Minnesotans often or sometimes face racial discrimination when applying for jobs; 19% compared to over half of White Republicans and political independents.

**Graph 4:
Minnesotans' perceptions of race- and ethnicity-based employment
discrimination**



Question: "How often, if ever, do you believe people of your race or ethnicity in Minnesota experience discrimination when applying for jobs?"

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 previous numbers are a measure of people’s perceptions of racial discrimination when it comes to applying for jobs in Minnesota, but we also asked Minnesotans about their lived experiences with race-based job discrimination.

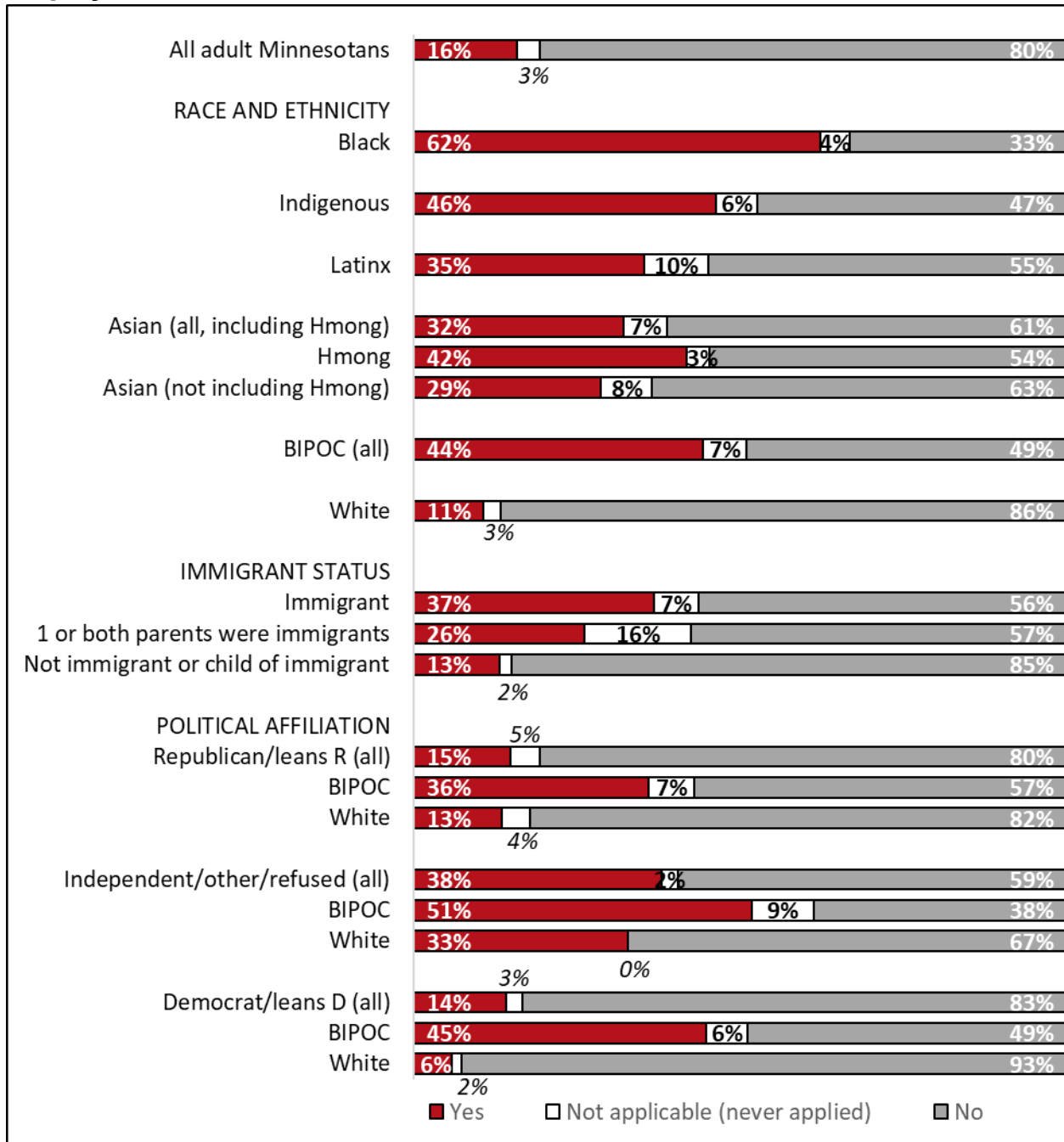
Sixteen percent of all Minnesotans believe they have personally experienced discrimination because of their race when applying for jobs in Minnesota. Forty-four percent of BIPOC Minnesotans have experienced racial discrimination when applying for jobs in Minnesota, which is four times the proportion of White Minnesotans who report experiencing racial discrimination when applying for jobs.

A strong majority of Black Minnesotans (62%) believe they have personally experienced job discrimination on account of their race. This is the largest proportion out of all racial and ethnic groups surveyed, followed by Indigenous Minnesotans, just under half of whom (46%) say they have experienced race-based employment discrimination, closely followed by Hmong and Latinx Minnesotans at 42% and 35%, respectively.

Thirty-seven percent of immigrants in Minnesota indicate that they have faced racial or ethnic discrimination when applying for jobs, compared to 13% of adults who are neither immigrants nor children of immigrant parents.

A virtually identical proportion of Republicans and Democrats indicate that they have experienced racial or ethnic discrimination in hiring. This stands in stark contrast to the big difference between the two parties in the perception that job discrimination against people of their racial or ethnic group exists, as noted above. While much of that discrepancy was traceable to perceptions among Republicans of discrimination against Whites, here we see that 13% of White Republicans report directly experiencing racial discrimination in the job market—twice the proportion of White Democrats who report facing racial job discrimination.

**Graph 5:
Minnesotans’ personal experiences with race- and ethnicity- based
employment discrimination**



Question: “Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because of your race or ethnicity when applying for jobs in Minnesota?”

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.

Police discrimination

As noted in an earlier report on results from the Minnesota’s Diverse Communities Survey related to policing and the courts, 35% percent of Minnesota adults feel that the police discriminate against their racial or ethnic group either often or sometimes. This includes three-quarters of BIPOC Minnesotans (78%) and one-quarter of White Minnesotans (27%).²

An overwhelming majority, 95%, of Black Minnesotans believe Black Minnesotans regularly experience police discrimination. This is, by far, the largest proportion of all racial and ethnic groups surveyed, followed by Indigenous (86%) and Latinx Minnesotans (77%). Furthermore, most Black and Indigenous Minnesotans (66% and 58%) believe that members of their racial groups in Minnesota *often* experience discrimination when interacting with the police, which is significantly higher than all other racial and ethnic groups surveyed.

Sixty-six percent of immigrants in Minnesota report they believe members of their respective racial or ethnic groups regularly experience police discrimination in the state; over twice the proportion among adults who are neither immigrants nor children of immigrants.

Unlike other areas of discrimination, perceptions of racial and ethnic discrimination in policing do not vary significantly by political affiliation.

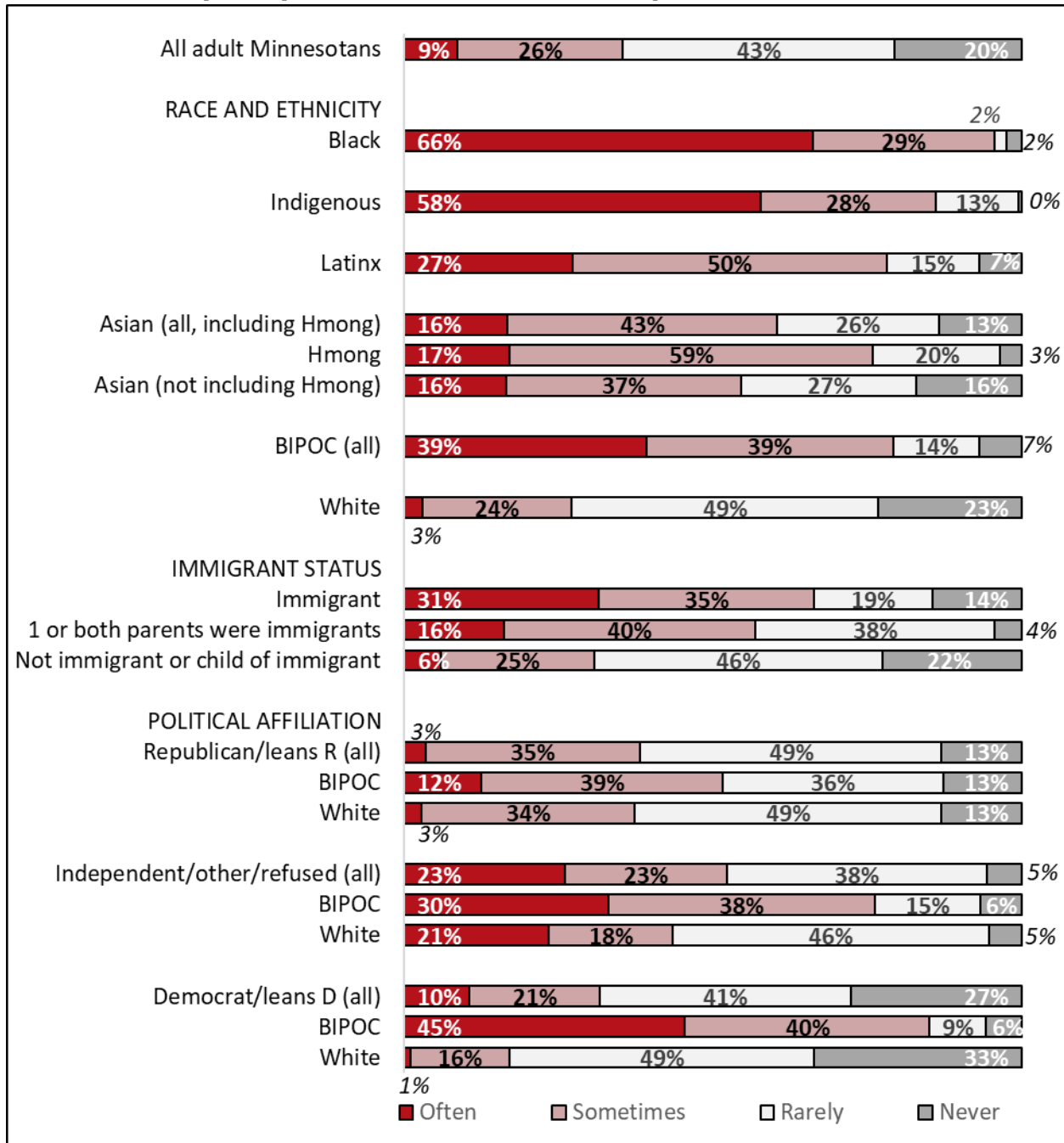
While these numbers were reported earlier, we do have a new insight to report on this data: women report that they believe members of their respective racial and ethnic groups are regularly subject to police discrimination in Minnesota at rates that are consistently higher than those of their male counterparts.

For example, 40% of all women in Minnesota report their belief that regular police discrimination occurs compared to 29% of all men in Minnesota. Likewise, 83% of BIPOC women in Minnesota believe this compared to 73% of BIPOC men and 32% of White women in Minnesota compared to 21% of White men. This pattern also holds for Black, Indigenous and Latinx Minnesotans but not for Asian and Hmong Minnesotans.

Furthermore, while the numbers above are for the aggregate of affirmative answers (those who respond “often” and “sometimes”), this pattern is also prevalent among those who respond “often.” BIPOC women in Minnesota in general, and Black and Latinx women in Minnesota in particular, believe that other members of their respective racial and ethnic groups often experience discrimination when interacting with the police in Minnesota.

² <https://www.apmresearchlab.org/mdc-survey/police-and-courts>.

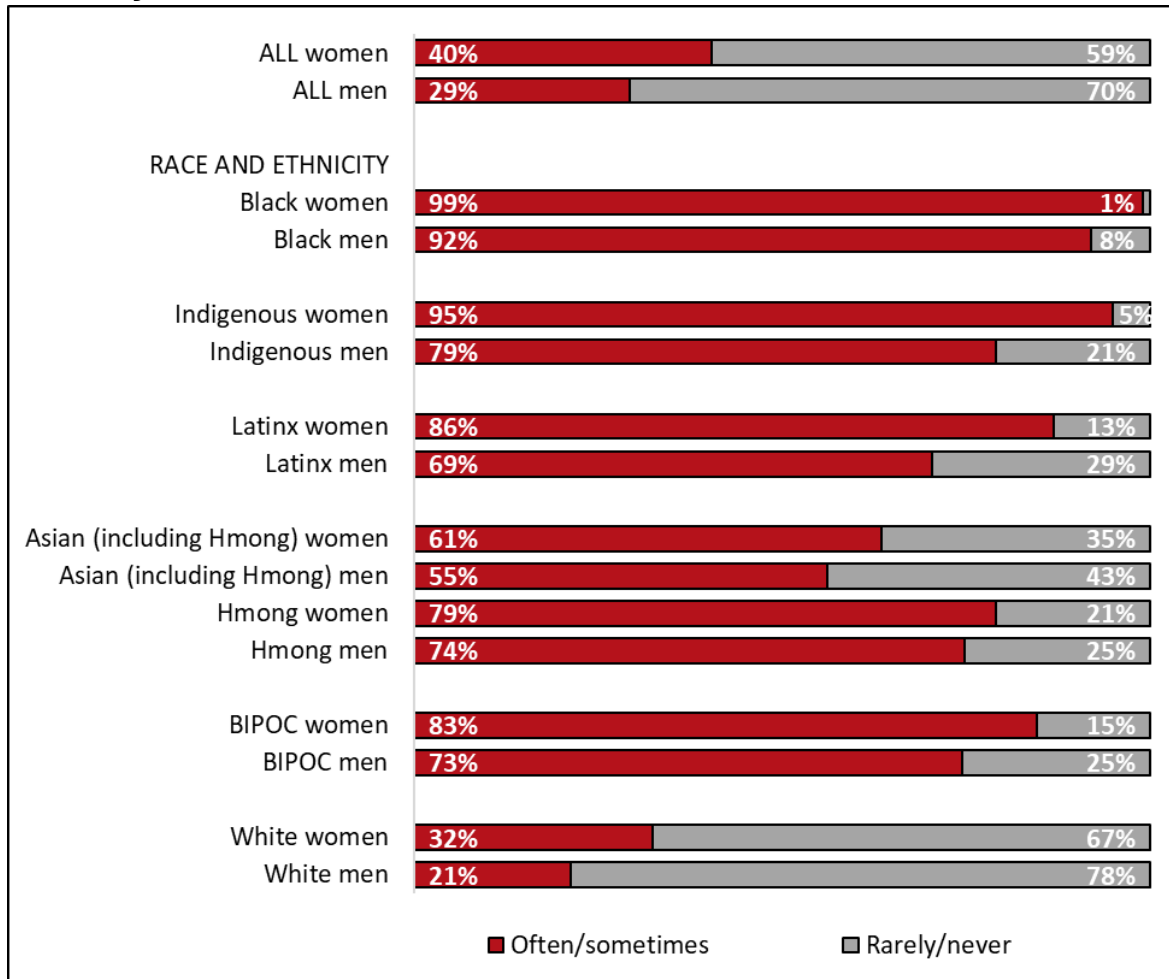
**Graph 6:
Minnesotans' perceptions of racial and ethnic police discrimination**



Question: "How often, if ever, do you believe [respondent's racial or ethnic group] people in Minnesota experience discrimination when interacting with the police?"

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.

**Graph 7:
Minnesotans’ perceptions of police discrimination, by gender, race and ethnicity**



Question: “How often, if ever, do you believe [respondent’s racial or ethnic group] people in Minnesota experience discrimination when interacting with the police?” Responses of “often” and “sometimes” have been combined as have responses of “rarely” or “never.”

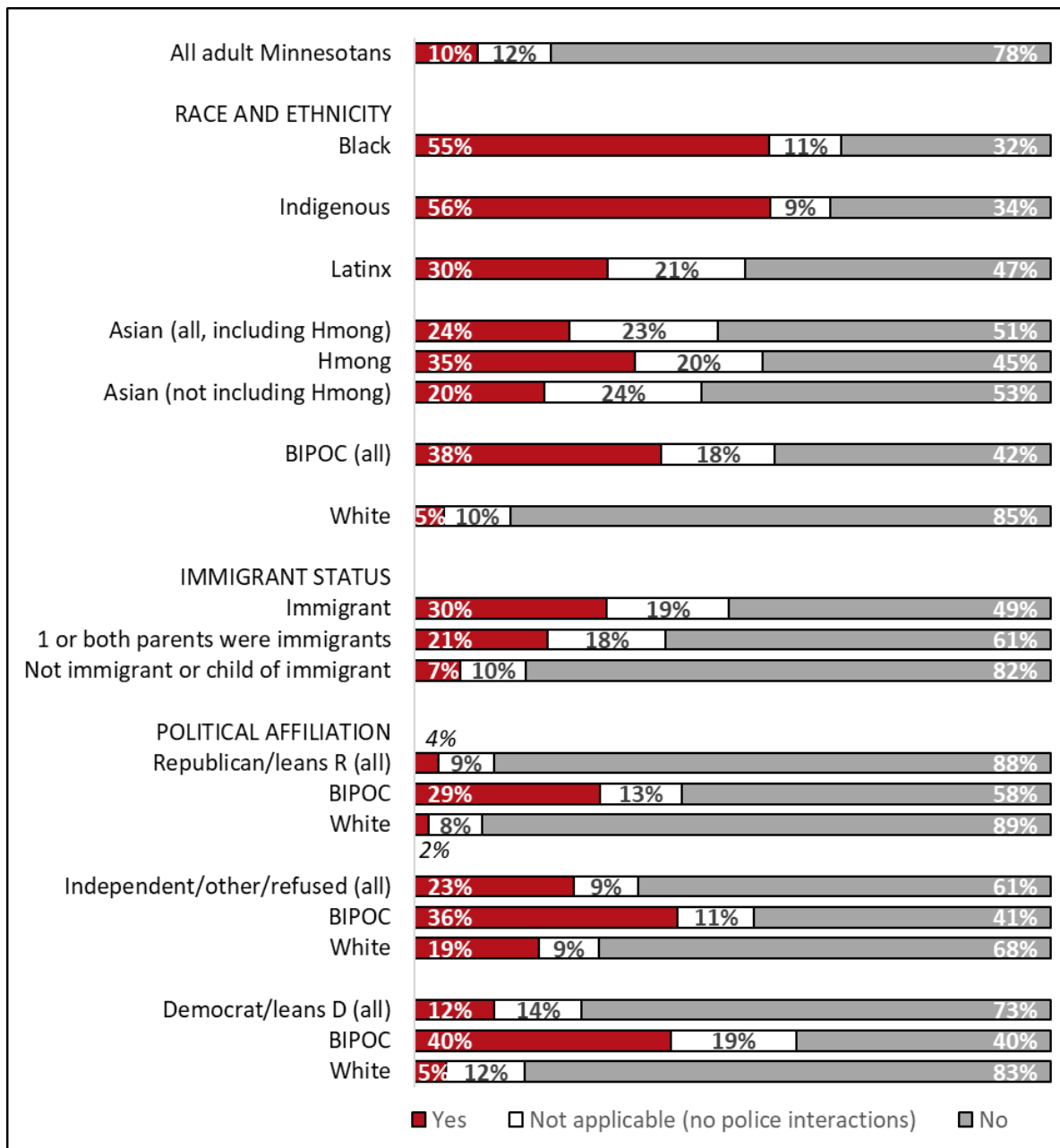
Source: APM Research Lab’s Minnesota’s Diverse Communities Survey, April 26-June 14, 2021. N = 1,532 Minnesotans age 18 or older; the maximum overall margin of error is ±4.8 percentage points.

In terms of direct, personal experiences, 10% of Minnesotans report being discriminated against by the state’s police. Only 5% of White adults report experiencing racial discrimination by the police, compared with 38% of BIPOC adults. Over half of all Black and Indigenous adults have experienced racial or ethnic discrimination by the police in Minnesota, as has 35% of Hmong adults, 30% of Latinx adults, and 20% of Asians other than Hmong in Minnesota. These results have been reported previously.³ New to this analysis is the addition of experiences of racial or ethnic police discrimination reported according to political affiliation. This reveals that,

³ <https://www.apmresearchlab.org/mdc-survey/police-and-courts>.

unlike the experiences with slurs or employment captured in this survey, the experiences of White Republicans are statistically identical to those of White Democrats: few report experiencing police discrimination.

**Graph 8:
Minnesotans’ personal experiences with racial and ethnic police discrimination**



Question: “Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are [respondents racial or ethnic group] when interacting with the police in Minnesota?”

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.

Housing discrimination

One-third of all Minnesotans believe that members of their racial or ethnic groups regularly experience discrimination when trying to rent a room or apartment or buying a house (a combination of those who answered “often” + “sometimes”). Over two-thirds of BIPOC Minnesotans (70%) and one-quarter of White Minnesotans (25%) believe housing discrimination is a regular problem for their racial or ethnic groups.

Eighty-seven percent of Black Minnesotans, the highest proportion of all groups, believe housing discrimination is a regular problem for Black Minnesotans in general. Indigenous Minnesotans closely follow them at 78%. Just over half of immigrants in Minnesota (55%) believe members of their racial or ethnic group regularly experience discrimination when trying to rent or buy housing in the state, which is significantly higher than adults who are neither immigrants nor children of immigrants (28%).

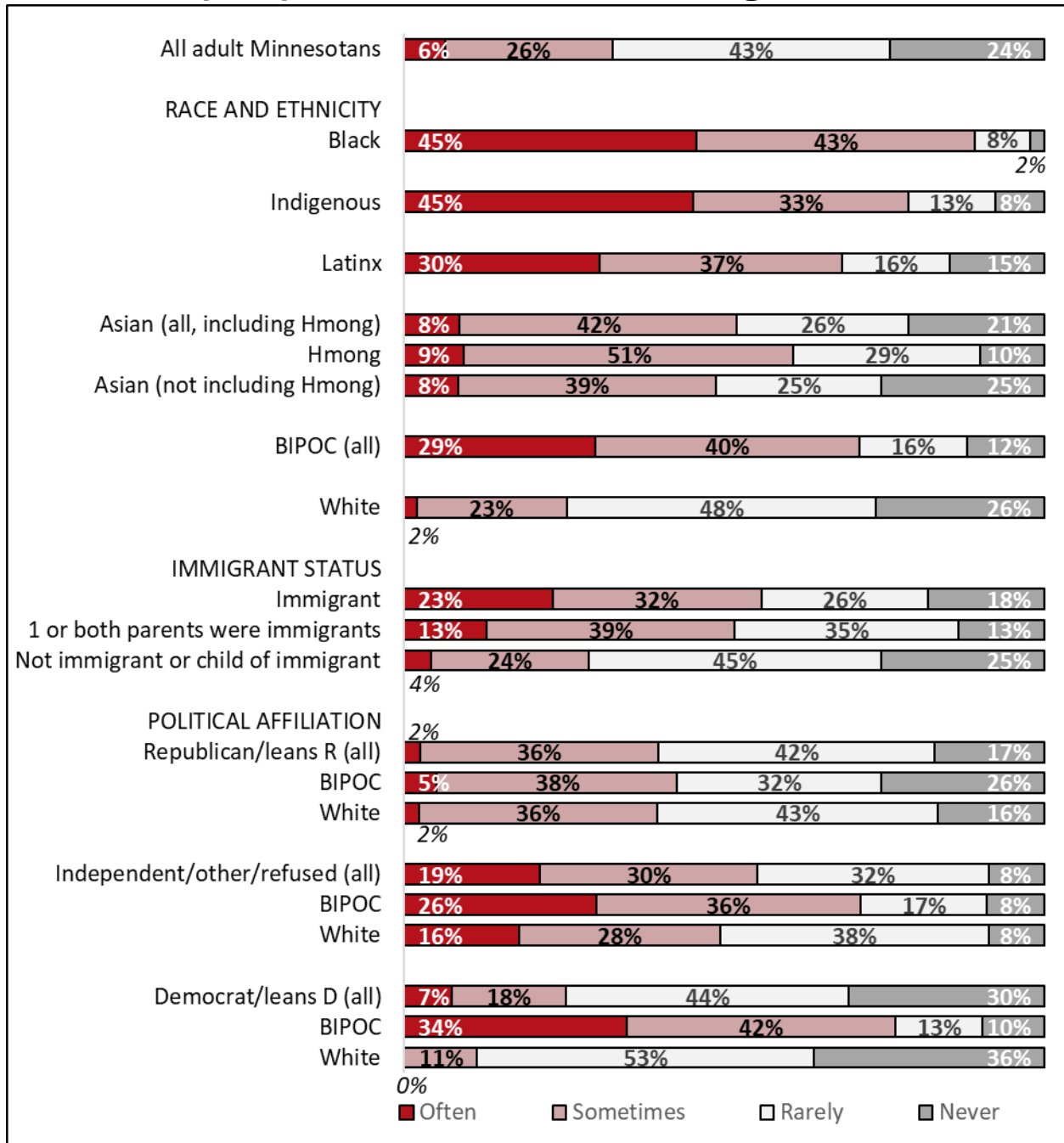
While only 6% of all Minnesotans and 2% of White Minnesotans believe members of their racial or ethnic group *often* experience discrimination when searching for housing in Minnesota, 29% of BIPOC Minnesotans believe this. And in the case of Black and Indigenous Minnesotans, that proportion is close to one-half (45%).

There are also several interesting gender-related findings. BIPOC women (76%) are significantly more inclined than BIPOC men (63%) to believe that their racial or ethnic group experiences housing discrimination in Minnesota on a regular basis, as are White women (37%) when compared to White men (27%). Among women (70%), in particular, answer affirmatively at a significantly higher rate than Hmong men (53%).

Latinx women (42%) are more than twice as likely as Latinx men (18%) to believe that housing discrimination is *often* a problem for Latinx Minnesotans and BIPOC women (35%) also respond that housing discrimination is *often* a problem for members of their race or ethnicity in Minnesota at a significantly higher rate than BIPOC men (23%).

Nearly one-half of political independents (49%) believe that members of their racial or ethnic group regularly experience housing discrimination in Minnesota, as do 39% of Republicans and one-quarter of Democrats (25%). One-fifth of independents say that housing discrimination is *often* experienced by members of their racial or ethnic group, compared to 7% of Democrats and only 2% of Republicans. However, 36% of Republicans say this occurs *sometimes*, which is twice the rate for Democrats (18%).

**Graph 9:
Minnesotans' perceptions of racial and ethnic housing discrimination**



Question: "How often, if ever, do you believe [respondent's racial or ethnic group] people in Minnesota experience discrimination when trying to rent a room or apartment or buy a house?"

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.

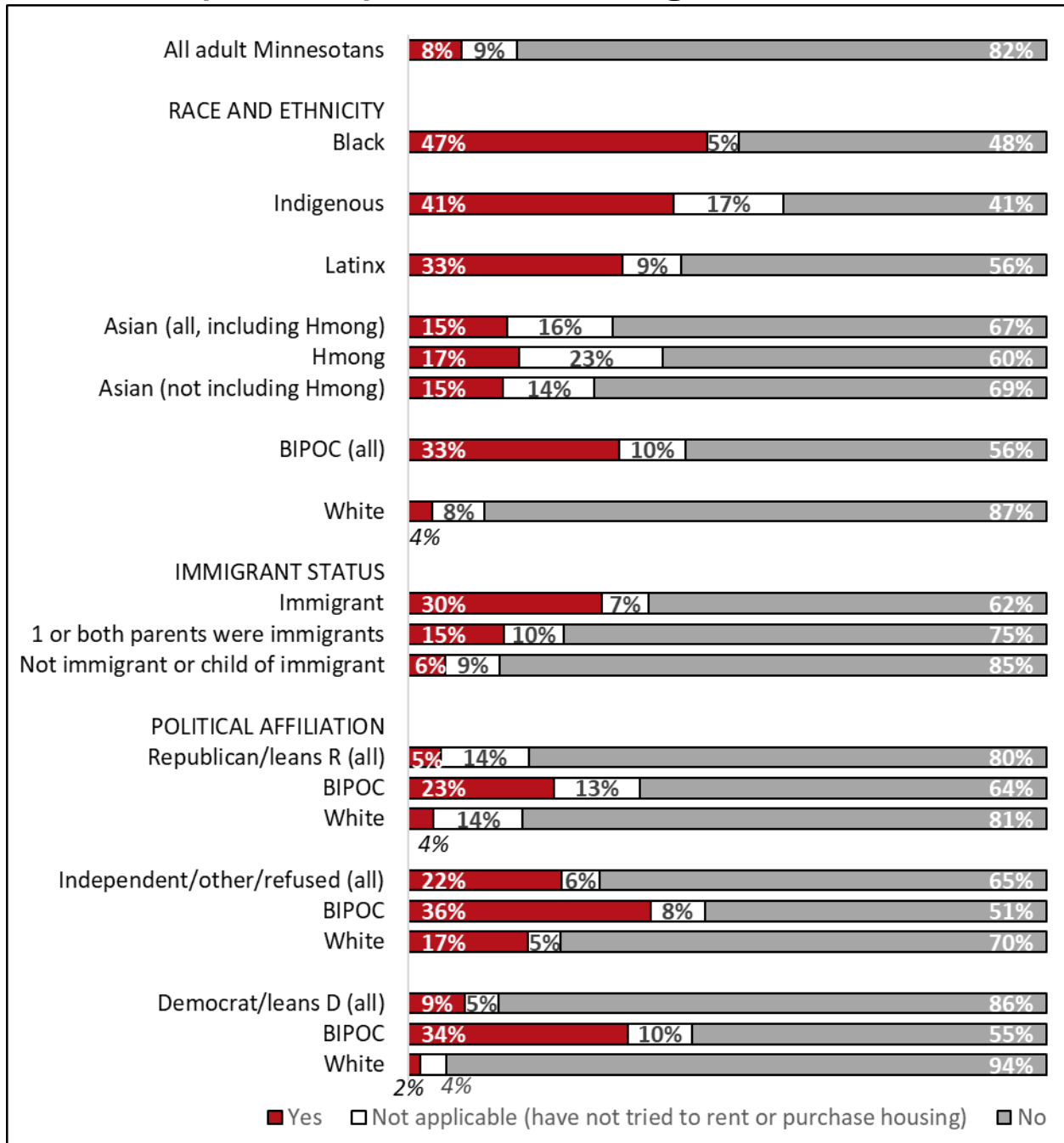
We also asked respondents to reflect on their personal experience with race-based housing discrimination, if any. One-third of BIPOC Minnesotans believe they have personally

experienced discrimination when trying to rent a room or apartment or buy a house in Minnesota. By comparison only 4% of White Minnesotans believe they have experienced housing discrimination on account of their race. Meaning that 8% of all Minnesotans believe they have experienced racial discrimination when looking for housing.

Nearly one-half of Black Minnesotans (47%) say they have personally experienced housing discrimination, followed closely by 41% of Indigenous Minnesotans. One-third of Latinx Minnesotans and 30% of immigrants in Minnesota, compared to only 6% of adults who are neither immigrants nor children of immigrants, also report experiencing race- or ethnicity-based housing discrimination.

Similar to the employment discrimination results, a significantly higher proportion of political independents (22%) say they have personally experienced housing discrimination in Minnesota on account of their race than both Democrats (9%) and Republicans (5%). However, when comparing the proportion who perceive racial housing discrimination as a problem to those who have personally experienced it, independents have a gap of 27 percentage points. This places independents in between Democrats, who have a gap of 16 percentage points, and Republicans, who have a gap of 34 percentage points.

Graph 10:
Minnesotans' personal experiences with housing discrimination



Question: "Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are [respondents racial or ethnic group] when trying to rent a room or apartment or buy a house in Minnesota?"

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.

Voting discrimination

Seventeen percent of all Minnesotans believe that members of their race or ethnicity regularly experience discrimination when trying to vote. This includes 38% of BIPOC Minnesotans and 13% of White Minnesotans.

Roughly equal proportions of Black (45%), Indigenous (43%) and Latinx Minnesotans (42%) believe race-based voting discrimination is a regular problem in Minnesota. One in five Indigenous Minnesotans, however, report that voting discrimination is “often” a problem for them, the largest proportion of all racial and ethnic groups surveyed. Fifteen percent of Black Minnesotans also say that racial discrimination is “often” experienced by Black Minnesotans trying to vote. By comparison, only 3% of White Minnesotans report that racial discrimination is often a problem for White would-be voters.

Nearly one-third of immigrants in Minnesota believe that discrimination is a regular experience for members of their race or ethnicity when trying to vote, a proportion double that of adults who are neither immigrants nor children of immigrants.

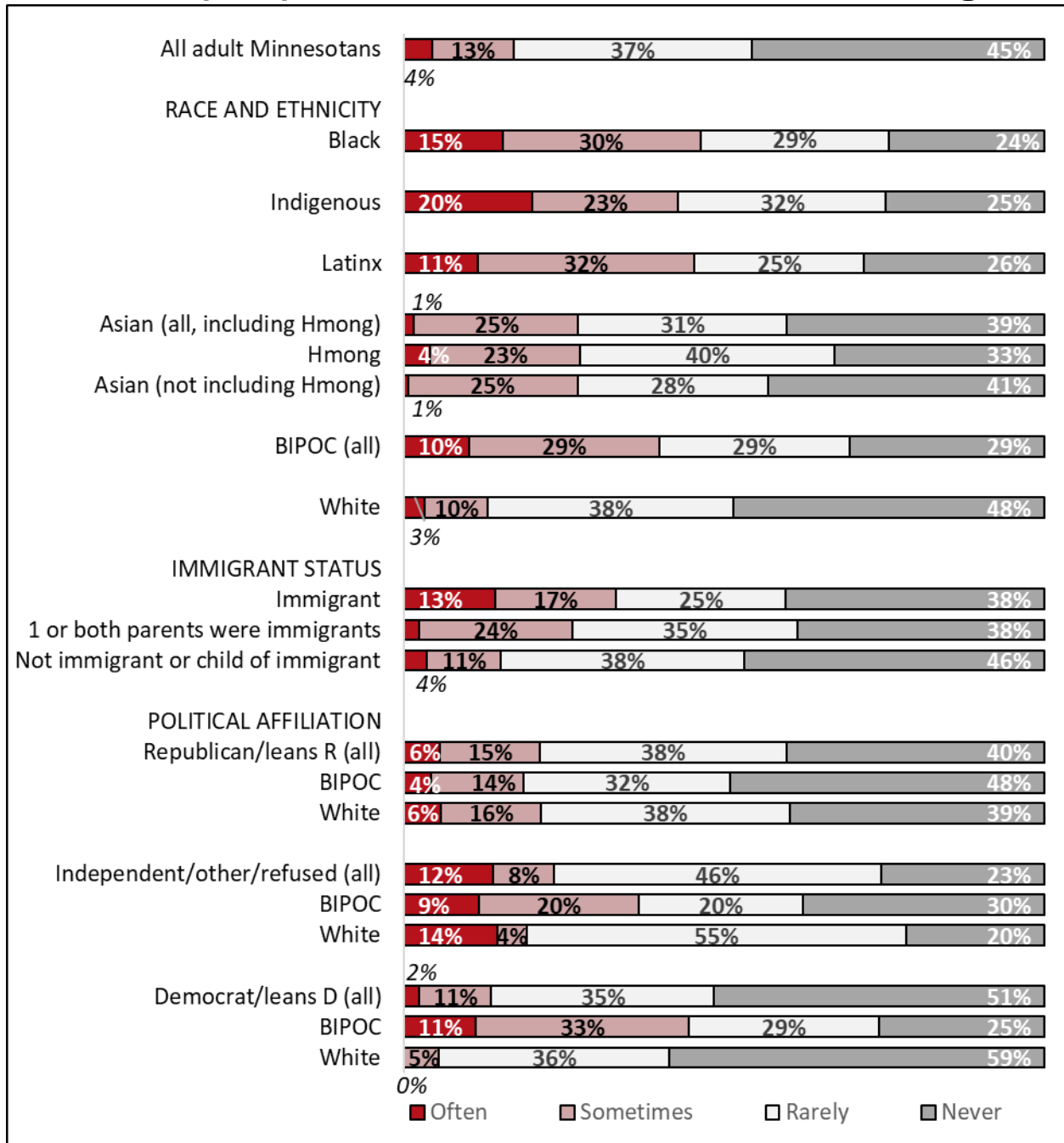
Although there are no statistically significant differences between political affiliations when it comes to affirmative answers, there is a notable difference when it comes to negative answers. Eighty-six percent of Democrats believe that discrimination is rarely or never a problem for members of their respective racial or ethnic groups. This is a significantly larger proportion than that of Republicans (78%) and independents (68%).

Further, only 5% of White Democrats believe that White Minnesotans experience discrimination when trying to vote, compared to 18% of White independents and 22% of White Republicans.

When it comes to personal experiences with voting discrimination, relatively few Minnesotans indicate that they themselves are victims. Still, the 5% that do report experiencing this type of discrimination would amount to 1 in every 20 potential voters; more than enough to influence tight elections. The rate is twice as high among Indigenous Minnesotans, with 11% indicating that they have been racially discriminated against when trying to vote.

Answers to this survey question also reveal how many people volunteer that they have not tried to vote or are not registered to vote in Minnesota. Nearly one in five BIPOC Minnesotans (18%) have not tried to vote or are not registered compared to only 1% of White Minnesotans. One-quarter of Latinx Minnesotans are also in this category, the largest proportion of all racial and ethnic groups surveyed.

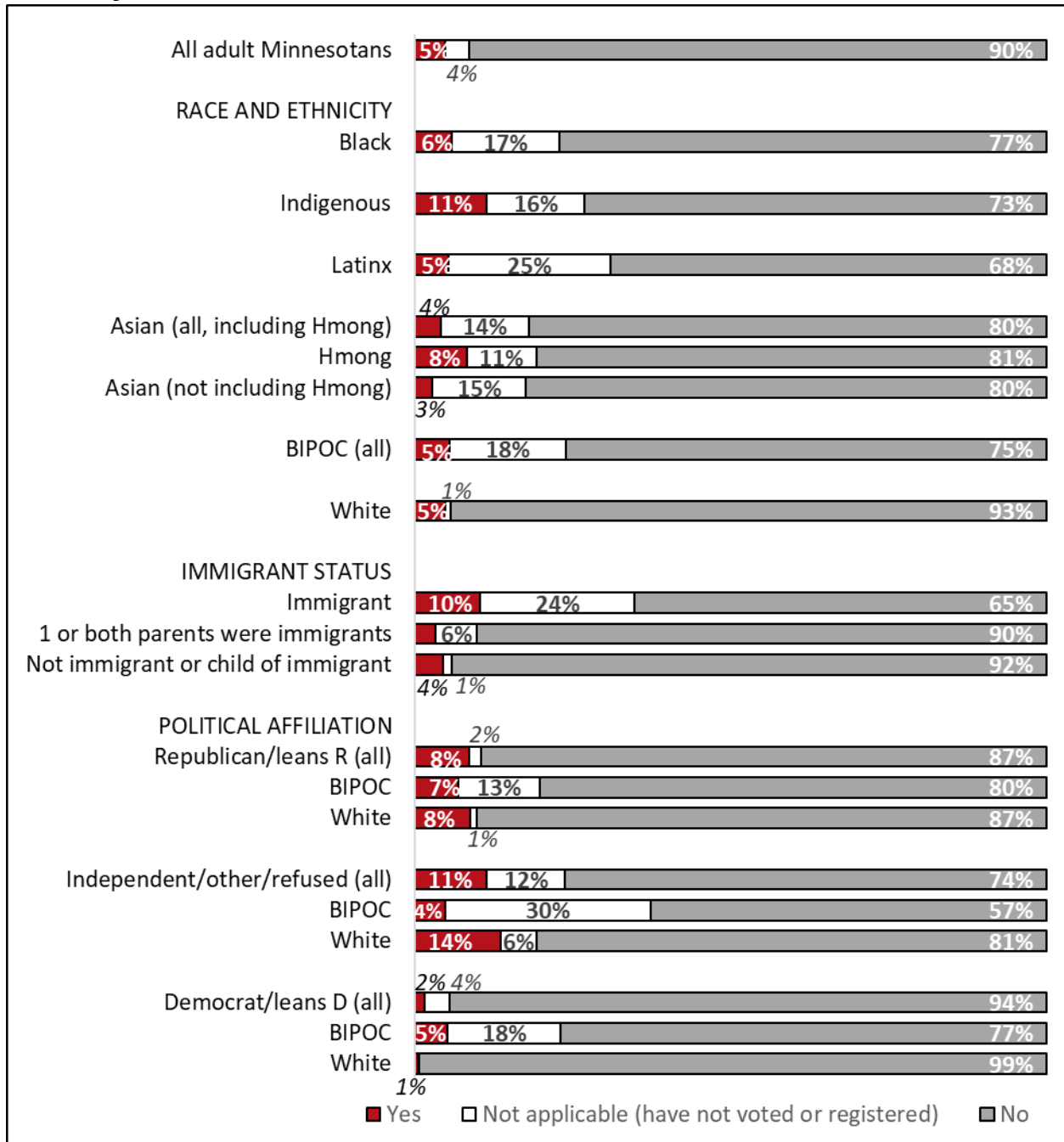
Graph 11:
Minnesotans' perceptions of racial and ethnic discrimination in voting



Question: "How often, if ever, do you believe [respondent's racial or ethnic group] people in Minnesota experience discrimination when trying to vote?"

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.

Graph 12:
Minnesotans’ personal experiences with voter discrimination, by race and ethnicity



Question: “Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are [respondents racial or ethnic group] when trying to vote in Minnesota?”

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.

Immigrants also report higher levels of discrimination at the polls (10%), and lower rates of participation in voting (24%) than is the case for other Minnesotans.

Several other demographic characteristics reveal slight differences in personal experiences of race-based voter discrimination. Fourteen percent of Minnesotans ages 18-29 years old, for example, say they have personally experienced discrimination on account of their race or ethnicity when trying to vote.

Additionally, 11% of political independents and 8% of Republicans have personally experienced racial discrimination when trying to vote compared to only 2% of Democrats. Among White Democrats, only 1% indicate that they have been racially discriminated against when trying to vote, compared to 8% of White Republicans.

Acknowledgments

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About the survey

SSRS of Glen Mills, Pennsylvania conducted the Minnesota Diverse Communities Survey, with 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.

Group	Completes (unweighted)	DEFF	Margin of error
Black	278	1.92	± 8.1 percentage points
Indigenous	170	1.75	± 9.9 percentage points
Latinx	185	1.63	± 9.2 percentage points
Hmong	252	1.68	± 8 percentage points
Asian (except Hmong)	145	1.92	± 11.3 percentage points
White	502	1.66	± 5.6 percentage points
Overall	1,532	3.68	± 4.8 percentage points

In the analysis the responses are weighted to more accurately reflect Minnesota’s population. 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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