Minnesota Poverty Report for Region 1: Clay, Kittson, Marshall, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, and Roseau counties

September 2022

All three poverty rates declined significantly between 2009-12 and 2016-19.

Region
State
Region and State rate are the same, statistically

Estimated Pop: 144,000

This region has more seniors and children and fewer working age adults than the state average. Compared to 2009-12, the supplemental poverty rate for all age groups is significantly lower in 2016-2019 (p<0.05).
This region has more **White** people than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate for **White** people in 2016-19 is 7.3% while the rate for **Hispanic** people is 18.9%. The rate only changed significantly over time for the White group. The sample size for other race groups were too small for reporting poverty rates.

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **6.3%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket medical expenses
- **15.0%** if no one received Social Security checks

*Significantly lower than 2009-12 (p<0.05).*
The supplemental poverty rate declined significantly between 2009-12 and 2016-19, but the market poverty rate and the official poverty rate did not significantly change over time.

This region has fewer seniors and working age adults than the state average. Compared to 2009-12, the supplemental poverty rate for children is significantly lower in 2016-2019 (p<0.05), but the poverty rates for working age adults and seniors did not change over time.

Estimated Pop: 117,000

*Significantly lower than 2009-12 (p<0.05).
This region has more **Native American** people than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate for **Native American** people in 2016-19 is 21.7% while the rate for **White** people is 10.3%. The poverty rate declined significantly over time for **Native Americans**, but not for any other group shown. The sample size for other race groups were too small for reporting poverty rates.

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **9.1%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket medical expenses
- **21.8%** if no one received Social Security checks

**Definitions:**
- The **market income poverty measure** is intended to capture the poverty rate in the absence of any public assistance benefits to families. It only includes income from labor, investments, retirement savings, and other private sources. The **official poverty measure (OPM)** takes into account some cash public assistance benefits in addition to private income (cash welfare benefits, social security benefits, and supplemental security income benefits). The **supplemental poverty measure (SPM)** aims to capture all possible resources available to a family to cover necessities. It attempts to comprehensively reflect a family’s economic circumstances by adding in the value of non-cash public benefits (SNAP, WIC, school lunch program, housing assistance, energy assistance, earned income tax credits and other state and federal tax credits), and subtracting out expenses that are non-discretionary (state and federal taxes paid, payroll taxes (FICA), out-of-pocket medical expenses, and work expenses (childcare and transportation)). The SPM also sets the poverty threshold based on the costs of living (not just food costs) and reflects the fact that some regions of the country are more or less expensive than others.
This region has more seniors and fewer working age adults and children than the state average. Compared to 2009-12, the supplemental poverty rate for children and working age adults is significantly lower in 2016-2019 (p<0.05). The poverty rate for seniors did not change over time.
This region has more **Native American** and **White** people than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate for **White** people in 2016-19 is 7.8% while the rate for **Native American** people is 20.6%. The rates declined significantly over time for both groups. The poverty rate for people in the Other/Multiracial group did not change significantly over time. The sample size for other race groups were too small for reporting poverty rates.

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **6.1%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket medical expenses
- **20.0%** if no one received Social Security checks

*Significantly lower than 2009-12 (p<0.05).*

**Definitions:**

- **Market income poverty measure** is intended to capture the poverty rate in the absence of any public assistance benefits to families. It only includes income from labor, investments, retirement savings, and other private sources.

- **Official poverty measure (OPM)** takes into account some cash public assistance benefits in addition to private income (cash welfare benefits, social security benefits, and supplemental security income benefits).

- **Supplemental poverty measure (SPM)** aims to capture all possible resources available to a family to cover necessities. It attempts to comprehensively reflect a family’s economic circumstances by adding in the value of non-cash public benefits (SNAP, WIC, school lunch program, housing assistance, energy assistance, earned income tax credits and other state and federal tax credits), and subtracting out expenses that are non-discretionary (state and federal taxes paid, payroll taxes (FICA), out-of-pocket medical expenses, and work expenses (childcare and transportation)). The SPM also sets the poverty threshold based on the costs of living (not just food costs) and reflects the fact that some regions of the country are more or less expensive than others.

*Suggested citation:* Fertig, AR (2022) “Poverty Report for Region 3”, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. This research was funded by the Minnesota Community Action Partnership. These statistics were calculated by the author using data from the American Community Survey and the Supplemental Poverty Measure Data between 2009 and 2019 produced by the US Census Bureau.
Minnesota Poverty Report for Region 4:
Cook, Koochiching, Lake, and St. Louis counties
(excluding Duluth metro)
September 2022

This region has more seniors and fewer working age adults and children than the state average. Compared to 2012-15, the supplemental poverty rate for seniors is significantly higher and the rate for children and working age adults is significantly lower in 2016-2019 (p<0.05).

Poverty Rate (2016-19)

Region
9.4%
State
8.9%

All three poverty rates declined significantly between 2012-15 and 2016-19.

Estimated Pop: 127,000

*Significantly different than 2012-15 (p<0.05).
This region has more **Native American** and **White** people than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate for **White** people in 2016-19 is 8.4% while the rate for **Native American** people is 29.5%. The rates declined significantly over time for all groups except Native American people. The sample size for other race groups were too small for reporting poverty rates.

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **7.0%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket **medical expenses**
- **19.8%** if no one received **Social Security** checks

**Definitions:**
- **Market income poverty measure** is intended to capture the poverty rate in the absence of any public assistance benefits to families. It only includes income from labor, investments, retirement savings, and other private sources. The **official poverty measure (OPM)** takes into account some cash public assistance benefits in addition to private income (cash welfare benefits, social security benefits, and supplemental security income benefits). The **supplemental poverty measure (SPM)** aims to capture all possible resources available to a family to cover necessities. It attempts to comprehensively reflect a family’s economic circumstances by adding in the value of non-cash public benefits (SNAP, WIC, school lunch program, housing assistance, energy assistance, earned income tax credits and other state and federal tax credits), and subtracting out expenses that are non-discretionary (state and federal taxes paid, payroll taxes (FICA), out-of-pocket medical expenses, and work expenses (childcare and transportation)). The SPM also sets the poverty threshold based on the costs of living (not just food costs) and reflects the fact that some regions of the country are more or less expensive than others.

**Suggested citation:** Fertig, AR (2022) “Poverty Report for Region 4”, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. This research was funded by the Minnesota Community Action Partnership. These statistics were calculated by the author using data from the American Community Survey and the Supplemental Poverty Measure Data between 2009 and 2019 produced by the US Census Bureau. The data on Region 4 was separated from the Duluth metro beginning in 2012.
The market and the official poverty rates declined significantly between 2012-15 and 2016-19, but the supplemental poverty rate did not significantly change over time.

This region has more working age adults and fewer children than the state average. Compared to 2012-15, the supplemental poverty rate for children is significantly lower in 2016-2019 (p<0.05), but there was no significant change in poverty for seniors or working age adults.
This region has more **Native American** and **White** people than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate for **White** people in 2016-19 is 15.2% and did not change significantly over time. The sample size for other race groups were too small for reporting poverty rates.

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **12.6%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket medical expenses
- **22.4%** if no one received Social Security checks

**Definitions:**
- The **market income poverty measure** is intended to capture the poverty rate in the absence of any public assistance benefits to families. It only includes income from labor, investments, retirement savings, and other private sources. The **official poverty measure (OPM)** takes into account some cash public assistance benefits in addition to private income (cash welfare benefits, social security benefits, and supplemental security income benefits). The **supplemental poverty measure (SPM)** aims to capture all possible resources available to a family to cover necessities. It attempts to comprehensively reflect a family's economic circumstances by adding in the value of non-cash public benefits (SNAP, WIC, school lunch program, housing assistance, energy assistance, earned income tax credits and other state and federal tax credits), and subtracting out expenses that are non-discretionary (state and federal taxes paid, payroll taxes (FICA), out-of-pocket medical expenses, and work expenses (childcare and transportation)). The SPM also sets the poverty threshold based on the costs of living (not just food costs) and reflects the fact that some regions of the country are more or less expensive than others.
The supplemental poverty rate increased significantly between 2009-12 and 2016-19, but the market poverty rate and the supplemental poverty rate did not significantly change over time.

Estimated Pop: 135,000

This region has more seniors and fewer working age adults than the state average. Compared to 2009-12, the supplemental poverty rate for children is significantly higher in 2016-2019 (p<0.05). The poverty rates for seniors and working age adults did not change over time.
This region has more **White** people than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate for **White** people in 2016-19 is 9.8% while the rate for **Hispanic** people is 20.1%. The poverty rate for **Hispanic** people significantly increased over time and did not change for **Other/Multiracial** or **White** people. The sample size for other race groups were too small for reporting poverty rates.

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **7.6%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket **medical expenses**
- **20.0%** if no one received **Social Security** checks

**Definitions:**

- The **market income poverty measure** is intended to capture the poverty rate in the absence of any public assistance benefits to families. It only includes income from labor, investments, retirement savings, and other private sources.
- The **official poverty measure (OPM)** takes into account some cash public assistance benefits in addition to private income (cash welfare benefits, social security benefits, and supplemental security income benefits).
- The **supplemental poverty measure (SPM)** aims to capture all possible resources available to a family to cover necessities. It attempts to comprehensively reflect a family’s economic circumstances by adding in the value of non-cash public benefits (SNAP, WIC, school lunch program, housing assistance, energy assistance, earned income tax credits and other state and federal tax credits), and subtracting out expenses that are non-discretionary (state and federal taxes paid, payroll taxes (FICA), out-of-pocket medical expenses, and work expenses (childcare and transportation)). The SPM also sets the poverty threshold based on the costs of living (not just food costs) and reflects the fact that some regions of the country are more or less expensive than others.

**Suggested citation:** Fertig, AR (2022) "Poverty Report for Region 6", University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. This research was funded by the Minnesota Community Action Partnership. These statistics were calculated by the author using data from the American Community Survey and the Supplemental Poverty Measure Data between 2009 and 2019 produced by the US Census Bureau.
Minnesota Poverty Report for Region 7: Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, and Pine counties

September 2022

All three poverty rates declined significantly between 2009-12 and 2016-19.

This region has more seniors than the state average. Compared to 2009-12, the supplemental poverty rate for working age adults and children is significantly lower in 2016-2019 (p<0.05). The poverty rate for seniors did not change over time.
This region has more **White** people than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate for **White** people in 2016-19 is 9.9% while the rate for **Native American** people is 30.8%. The rate did not change significantly over time for **Native American**, **Hispanic**, or **Other/Multiracial** people, but decreased for **White** people. The sample size for other race groups were too small for reporting poverty rates.

**Definitions**
- **Market income poverty measure** is intended to capture the poverty rate in the absence of any public assistance benefits to families. It only includes income from labor, investments, retirement savings, and other private sources.
- **Official poverty measure (OPM)** takes into account some cash public assistance benefits in addition to private income (cash welfare benefits, social security benefits, and supplemental security income benefits).
- **Supplemental poverty measure (SPM)** aims to capture all possible resources available to a family to cover necessities. It attempts to comprehensively reflect a family’s economic circumstances by adding in the value of non-cash public benefits (SNAP, WIC, school lunch program, housing assistance, energy assistance, earned income tax credits and other state and federal tax credits), and subtracting out expenses that are non-discretionary (state and federal taxes paid, payroll taxes (FICA), out-of-pocket medical expenses, and work expenses (childcare and transportation)). The SPM also sets the poverty threshold based on the costs of living (not just food costs) and reflects the fact that some regions of the country are more or less expensive than others.

**The poverty rate in this region would be:**
- **7.2%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket medical expenses
- **19.5%** if no one received Social Security checks

**Suggested citation:** Fertig, AR (2022) “Poverty Report for Region 7”, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. This research was funded by the Minnesota Community Action Partnership. These statistics were calculated by the author using data from the American Community Survey and the Supplemental Poverty Measure Data between 2009 and 2019 produced by the US Census Bureau.
Minnesota Poverty Report for Region 8: Big Stone, Douglas, Grant, Otter Tail, Pope, Stevens, Swift, Traverse, and Wilkin counties

September 2022

The market and official poverty rates declined significantly between 2009-12 and 2016-19, but the supplemental poverty rate did not significantly change over time.

This region has more seniors and fewer working age adults and children than the state average. Compared to 2009-12, the supplemental poverty rate for working age adults is significantly higher and the rate for seniors is significantly lower in 2016-2019 (p<0.05). The poverty rate for children did not change over time.

Poverty Rate (2016-19)

Region: 9.1%  State: 8.9%

Region and State rate are the same, statistically

Estimated Pop: 143,000

*Significantly different than 2009-12 (p<0.05).
This region has more **White** people than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate for **White** people in 2016-19 is 8.2% while the rate for **Hispanic** people is 16.9%. The rates did not change significantly over time for **White** and **Other/Multiracial** people but decreased for **Hispanic** people. The sample size for other race groups were too small for reporting poverty rates.

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **6.4%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket **medical expenses**
- **18.5%** if no one received **Social Security** checks

*Suggested citation: Fertig, AR (2022) “Poverty Report for Region 8”, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. This research was funded by the Minnesota Community Action Partnership. These statistics were calculated by the author using data from the American Community Survey and the Supplemental Poverty Measure Data between 2009 and 2019 produced by the US Census Bureau.

Definitions: The **market income poverty measure** is intended to capture the poverty rate in the absence of any public assistance benefits to families. It only includes income from labor, investments, retirement savings, and other private sources. The **official poverty measure (OPM)** takes into account some cash public assistance benefits in addition to private income (cash welfare benefits, social security benefits, and supplemental security income benefits). The **supplemental poverty measure (SPM)** aims to capture all possible resources available to a family to cover necessities. It attempts to comprehensively reflect a family’s economic circumstances by adding in the value of non-cash public benefits (SNAP, WIC, school lunch program, housing assistance, energy assistance, earned income tax credits and other state and federal tax credits), and subtracting out expenses that are non-discretionary (state and federal taxes paid, payroll taxes (FICA), out-of-pocket medical expenses, and work expenses (childcare and transportation)). The SPM also sets the poverty threshold based on the costs of living (not just food costs) and reflects the fact that some regions of the country are more or less expensive than others.
Minnesota Poverty Report for Region 9: Stearns, Sherburne, and Benton counties September 2022

All three poverty rates declined significantly between 2009-12 and 2016-19.

**2009-12**  **2013-15**  **2016-19**

*Significantly different than 2009-12 (p<0.05).

This region has fewer seniors and more children than the state average. Compared to 2009-12, the supplemental poverty rate for working age adults is significantly lower in 2016-2019 (p<0.05). The poverty rate for seniors and children did not change over time.
This region has more **White** people than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate for **White** people in 2016-19 is 7.7% while the rate for **Asian** people is 26.9%. The rates decreased significantly over time for **White** and **Other/Multiracial** people, but did not change for **Asian**, **Black**, or **Hispanic** people. The sample size for Native American people was too small for reporting poverty rates.

**Definitions:** The **market income poverty measure** is intended to capture the poverty rate in the absence of any public assistance benefits to families. It only includes income from labor, investments, retirement savings, and other private sources. The **official poverty measure (OPM)** takes into account some cash public assistance benefits in addition to private income (cash welfare benefits, social security benefits, and supplemental security income benefits). The **supplemental poverty measure (SPM)** aims to capture all possible resources available to a family to cover necessities. It attempts to comprehensively reflect a family’s economic circumstances by adding in the value of non-cash public benefits (SNAP, WIC, school lunch program, housing assistance, energy assistance, earned income tax credits and other state and federal tax credits), and subtracting out expenses that are non-discretionary (state and federal taxes paid, payroll taxes (FICA), out-of-pocket medical expenses, and work expenses (childcare and transportation)). The SPM also sets the poverty threshold based on the costs of living (not just food costs) and reflects the fact that some regions of the country are more or less expensive than others.

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **6.5%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket medical expenses
- **15.1%** if no one received Social Security checks

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*Significantly different than 2009-12 (p<0.05).*
All three poverty rates declined significantly between 2009-12 and 2016-19. This region has fewer seniors and more working age adults than the state average. Compared to 2009-12, the supplemental poverty rates for working age adults and children are significantly lower in 2016-2019 (p<0.05). The poverty rate for seniors did not change significantly over time.
This region has more Black people than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate for White people in 2016-19 is 5.5% while the rate for Black people is 11.4%. The poverty rates decreased significantly over time for Black, Hispanic and Other/Multiracial groups. The sample size for Native Americans was too small for reporting poverty rates.

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **4.2%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket medical expenses
- **12.5%** if no one received Social Security checks

*Suggested citation:* Fertig, AR (2022) “Poverty Report for Region 10”, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. This research was funded by the Minnesota Community Action Partnership. These statistics were calculated by the author using data from the American Community Survey and the Supplemental Poverty Measure Data between 2009 and 2019 produced by the US Census Bureau.

Definitions: The **market income poverty measure** is intended to capture the poverty rate in the absence of any public assistance benefits to families. It only includes income from labor, investments, retirement savings, and other private sources. The **official poverty measure (OPM)** takes into account some cash public assistance benefits in addition to private income (cash welfare benefits, social security benefits, and supplemental security income benefits). The **supplemental poverty measure (SPM)** aims to capture all possible resources available to a family to cover necessities. It attempts to comprehensively reflect a family’s economic circumstances by adding in the value of non-cash public benefits (SNAP, WIC, school lunch program, housing assistance, energy assistance, earned income tax credits and other state and federal tax credits), and subtracting out expenses that are non-discretionary (state and federal taxes paid, payroll taxes (FICA), out-of-pocket medical expenses, and work expenses (childcare and transportation)). The SPM also sets the poverty threshold based on the costs of living (not just food costs) and reflects the fact that some regions of the country are more or less expensive than others.
This region has fewer seniors and more children than the state average. Compared to 2009-12, the supplemental poverty rates for children and working age adults are significantly lower in 2016-2019 (p<0.05). The poverty rate for seniors did not change over time.
This region has more Asian people than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate for White people in 2016-19 is 3.7% while the rate for Asian people is 5.1%. The rates decreased significantly over time for Other/Multiracial, White and Hispanic people. The poverty rate did not change over time for Asian and Black people. The sample size for Native American people was too small for reporting poverty rates.

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **2.5%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket medical expenses
- **8.7%** if no one received Social Security checks

**Definitions:**
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- The **official poverty measure (OPM)** takes into account some cash public assistance benefits in addition to private income (cash welfare benefits, social security benefits, and supplemental security income benefits).
- The **supplemental poverty measure (SPM)** aims to capture all possible resources available to a family to cover necessities. It attempts to comprehensively reflect a family’s economic circumstances by adding in the value of non-cash public benefits (SNAP, WIC, school lunch program, housing assistance, energy assistance, earned income tax credits and other state and federal tax credits), and subtracting out expenses that are non-discretionary (state and federal taxes paid, payroll taxes (FICA), out-of-pocket medical expenses, and work expenses (childcare and transportation)). The SPM also sets the poverty threshold based on the costs of living (not just food costs) and reflects the fact that some regions of the country are more or less expensive than others.
Minnesota Poverty Report for Region 12: Ramsey County
September 2022

The three poverty rates declined significantly between 2009-12 and 2016-19.

**Poverty Rate**
(2016-19)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.1%*</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significantly higher than the state rate (p<0.05).

Estimated Pop: 532,000

This region has fewer seniors and more working age adults than the state average. Compared to 2009-12, the supplemental poverty rates for working age adults and seniors are significantly lower in 2016-2019 (p<0.05). The poverty rate for children did not change over time.

*Significantly different than 2009-12 (p<0.05).
This region has more Hispanic, Asian and Black people than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate for White people in 2016-19 is 8.6% while the rate for Native American people is 39.2%. The rates did not change significantly over time for Native American, Hispanic, and Other/Multiracial people. The poverty rates decreased for Black, Asian and White people.

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **10.3%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket medical expenses
- **19.3%** if no one received Social Security checks

Definitions: The **market income poverty measure** is intended to capture the poverty rate in the absence of any public assistance benefits to families. It only includes income from labor, investments, retirement savings, and other private sources. The **official poverty measure (OPM)** takes into account some cash public assistance benefits in addition to private income (cash welfare benefits, social security benefits, and supplemental security income benefits). The **supplemental poverty measure (SPM)** aims to capture all possible resources available to a family to cover necessities. It attempts to comprehensively reflect a family’s economic circumstances by adding in the value of non-cash public benefits (SNAP, WIC, school lunch program, housing assistance, energy assistance, earned income tax credits and other state and federal tax credits), and subtracting out expenses that are non-discretionary (state and federal taxes paid, payroll taxes (FICA), out-of-pocket medical expenses, and work expenses (childcare and transportation)). The SPM also sets the poverty threshold based on the costs of living (not just food costs) and reflects the fact that some regions of the country are more or less expensive than others.
This region has more working age children and fewer children than the state average. Compared to 2009-12, the supplemental poverty rates for working age adults and children are significantly lower in 2016-2019 (p<0.05). The poverty rate for seniors did not change over time.

The three poverty rates declined significantly between 2009-12 and 2016-19.

**Poverty Rate (2016-19)**

**Region**

10.2%*

**State**

8.9%

*Significantly higher than the state rate (p<0.05).

**Estimated Pop:**

1,228,000

*Significantly different than 2009-12 (p<0.05).
This region has more **Hispanic**, **Asian** and **Black** people than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate for **White** people in 2016-19 is 7.4% while the rate for **Native American** people is 24.9%. The rates did not change significantly over time for **Asian** and **White** people. The poverty rate decreased for **Native American**, **Black**, **Hispanic**, and **Other/Multiracial** people over time.

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **7.9%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket medical expenses
- **14.8%** if no one received Social Security checks

**Definitions:**
- **Market income poverty measure** is intended to capture the poverty rate in the absence of any public assistance benefits to families. It only includes income from labor, investments, retirement savings, and other private sources. The **official poverty measure (OPM)** takes into account some cash public assistance benefits in addition to private income (cash welfare benefits, social security benefits, and supplemental security income benefits). The **supplemental poverty measure (SPM)** aims to capture all possible resources available to a family to cover necessities. It attempts to comprehensively reflect a family’s economic circumstances by adding in the value of non-cash public benefits (SNAP, WIC, school lunch program, housing assistance, energy assistance, earned income tax credits and other state and federal tax credits), and subtracting out expenses that are non-discretionary (state and federal taxes paid, payroll taxes (FICA), out-of-pocket medical expenses, and work expenses (childcare and transportation)). The SPM also sets the poverty threshold based on the costs of living (not just food costs) and reflects the fact that some regions of the country are more or less expensive than others.
The market and official poverty rates declined significantly between 2009-12 and 2016-19, but the supplemental poverty rate did not significantly change over time.

This region has fewer seniors and more children than the state average. Compared to 2009-12, the supplemental poverty rate for working age adults is significantly lower in 2016-2019 (p<0.05). The poverty rates for children and seniors did not change over time.
This region has more Hispanic people than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate for White people in 2016-19 is 4.8% while the rate for Black people is 17.4%. The poverty rates decreased significantly over time for Native American, Other/Multiracial, and Asian people, but did not change for other racial/ethnic groups.

Suggested citation: Fertig, AR (2022) “Poverty Report for Region 14”, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. This research was funded by the Minnesota Community Action Partnership. These statistics were calculated by the author using data from the American Community Survey and the Supplemental Poverty Measure Data between 2009 and 2019 produced by the US Census Bureau.

Definitions: The **market income poverty measure** is intended to capture the poverty rate in the absence of any public assistance benefits to families. It only includes income from labor, investments, retirement savings, and other private sources. The **official poverty measure (OPM)** takes into account some cash public assistance benefits in addition to private income (cash welfare benefits, social security benefits, and supplemental security income benefits). The **supplemental poverty measure (SPM)** aims to capture all possible resources available to a family to cover necessities. It attempts to comprehensively reflect a family’s economic circumstances by adding in the value of non-cash public benefits (SNAP, WIC, school lunch program, housing assistance, energy assistance, earned income tax credits and other state and federal tax credits), and subtracting out expenses that are non-discretionary (state and federal taxes paid, payroll taxes (FICA), out-of-pocket medical expenses, and work expenses (childcare and transportation)). The SPM also sets the poverty threshold based on the costs of living (not just food costs) and reflects the fact that some regions of the country are more or less expensive than others.

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **4.5%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket medical expenses
- **11.3%** if no one received Social Security checks
The three poverty rates declined significantly between 2009-12 and 2016-19. This region has fewer seniors and more children than the state average. Compared to 2009-12, the supplemental poverty rates for working age adults and children are significantly lower in 2016-2019 (p<0.05). The poverty rate for seniors did not change over time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Official Poverty Rate</th>
<th>Supplemental Poverty Rate</th>
<th>Market Poverty Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009-12</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-15</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-19</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>8.7%*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significantly different than 2009-12 (p<0.05).

**Poverty Rate (2016-19)**

- **Region**: 5.4%
- **State**: 8.9%

*Significantly lower than the state rate (p<0.05).

**Estimated Pop:** 134,000

*Significantly different than 2009-12 (p<0.05).
This region has more White people than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate for White people in 2016-19 is 5.0%, down significantly from 6.4% in 2009-12. The sample sizes for other racial/ethnic groups were too small for reporting poverty rates.

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **3.4%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket medical expenses
- **10.1%** if no one received Social Security checks

*Suggestively different than 2009-12 (p<0.05).*

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**Definitions:**

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- **Official poverty measure (OPM)** takes into account some cash public assistance benefits in addition to private income (cash welfare benefits, social security benefits, and supplemental security income benefits).
- **Supplemental poverty measure (SPM)** aims to capture all possible resources available to a family to cover necessities. It attempts to comprehensively reflect a family’s economic circumstances by adding in the value of non-cash public benefits (SNAP, WIC, school lunch program, housing assistance, energy assistance, earned income tax credits and other state and federal tax credits), and subtracting out expenses that are non-discretionary (state and federal taxes paid, payroll taxes (FICA), out-of-pocket medical expenses, and work expenses (childcare and transportation)). The SPM also sets the poverty threshold based on the costs of living (not just food costs) and reflects the fact that some regions of the country are more or less expensive than others.

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**Suggested citation:** Fertig, AR (2022) “Poverty Report for Region 15”, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. This research was funded by the Minnesota Community Action Partnership. These statistics were calculated by the author using data from the American Community Survey and the Supplemental Poverty Measure Data between 2009 and 2019 produced by the US Census Bureau.
The official poverty rate declined significantly between 2009-12 and 2016-19, but the market poverty rate and the supplemental poverty rate did not significantly change over time.

This region has more seniors and fewer working age adults than the state average. Compared to 2009-12, the supplemental poverty rate for working age adults is significantly higher and the rate for children is significantly lower in 2016-2019 (p<0.05).
This region has more **Hispanic** and **White** people than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate for **White** people in 2016-19 is 6.2% while the rate for **Hispanic** people is 15.0%. The rates did not change significantly over time for either group. The sample size for other racial/ethnic groups were too small for reporting poverty rates.

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **4.9%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket medical expenses
- **14.6%** if no one received Social Security checks

**Definitions:**
- The **market income poverty measure** is intended to capture the poverty rate in the absence of any public assistance benefits to families. It only includes income from labor, investments, retirement savings, and other private sources.
- The **official poverty measure (OPM)** takes into account some cash public assistance benefits in addition to private income (cash welfare benefits, social security benefits, and supplemental security income benefits).
- The **supplemental poverty measure (SPM)** aims to capture all possible resources available to a family to cover necessities. It attempts to comprehensively reflect a family’s economic circumstances by adding in the value of non-cash public benefits (SNAP, WIC, school lunch program, housing assistance, energy assistance, earned income tax credits and other state and federal tax credits), and subtracting out expenses that are non-discretionary (state and federal taxes paid, payroll taxes (FICA), out-of-pocket medical expenses, and work expenses (childcare and transportation)). The SPM also sets the poverty threshold based on the costs of living (not just food costs) and reflects the fact that some regions of the country are more or less expensive than others.
Minnesota Poverty Report for Region 17:
Brown, Lyon, Redwood, Chippewa, Yellow Medicine, Lac qui Parle, and Lincoln counties

September 2022

The market poverty rate declined significantly between 2009-12 and 2016-19, but the official poverty rate and the supplemental poverty rate did not significantly change over time.

This region has more seniors and fewer working age adults than the state average. Compared to 2009-12, the supplemental poverty rate for children is significantly lower in 2016-2019 (p<0.05).

Estimated Pop: 97,000

**Poverty Rate (2016-19)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.3%*</td>
<td>8.2%*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significantly lower than the state rate (p<0.05).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Market Poverty Rate</th>
<th>Official Poverty Rate</th>
<th>Supplemental Poverty Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009-12</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-15</td>
<td>21.4%*</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-19</td>
<td>17.3%*</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significantly different than 2009-12 (p<0.05).
This region has more Native American and White people than the state average. In 2016-19, the supplemental poverty rate for White people is 7.6% while the rate for Native American people is 8.9%. The poverty rate declined significantly for Asian people over time, but no other group experienced significant changes over time. The sample size for Black people was too small for reporting poverty rates.

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **6.0%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket medical expenses
- **16.0%** if no one received Social Security checks

*Significantly different than 2009-12 (p<0.05).*

Suggested citation: Fertig, AR (2022) “Poverty Report for Region 17”, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. This research was funded by the Minnesota Community Action Partnership. These statistics were calculated by the author using data from the American Community Survey and the Supplemental Poverty Measure Data between 2009 and 2019 produced by the US Census Bureau.

Definitions: The **market income poverty measure** is intended to capture the poverty rate in the absence of any public assistance benefits to families. It only includes income from labor, investments, retirement savings, and other private sources. The **official poverty measure (OPM)** takes into account some cash public assistance benefits in addition to private income (cash welfare benefits, social security benefits, and supplemental security income benefits). The **supplemental poverty measure (SPM)** aims to capture all possible resources available to a family to cover necessities. It attempts to comprehensively reflect a family’s economic circumstances by adding in the value of non-cash public benefits (SNAP, WIC, school lunch program, housing assistance, energy assistance, earned income tax credits and other state and federal tax credits), and subtracting out expenses that are non-discretionary (state and federal taxes paid, payroll taxes (FICA), out-of-pocket medical expenses, and work expenses (childcare and transportation)). The SPM also sets the poverty threshold based on the costs of living (not just food costs) and reflects the fact that some regions of the country are more or less expensive than others.
The supplemental poverty rate declined significantly between 2009-12 and 2016-19, but the official poverty rate and the market poverty rate did not significantly change over time.

This region has more seniors and fewer working age adults than the state average. Compared to 2009-12, the supplemental poverty rates for children and seniors are significantly lower in 2016-2019 (p<0.05).
This region has more **Hispanic** and **White** people than the state average. In 2016-19, the supplemental poverty rate for **White** people is 7.2% while the rate for **Hispanic** people is 19.6%. The poverty rate declined significantly for **White** and **Multiracial/Other** people over time and increased significantly for **Hispanic** people. The sample size for people of other racial/ethnic groups was too small for reporting poverty rates.

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **7.0%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket medical expenses
- **16.7%** if no one received Social Security checks

**Definitions:**
- The **market income poverty measure** is intended to capture the poverty rate in the absence of any public assistance benefits to families. It only includes income from labor, investments, retirement savings, and other private sources. The **official poverty measure (OPM)** takes into account some cash public assistance benefits in addition to private income (cash welfare benefits, social security benefits, and supplemental security income benefits). The **supplemental poverty measure (SPM)** aims to capture all possible resources available to a family to cover necessities. It attempts to comprehensively reflect a family’s economic circumstances by adding in the value of non-cash public benefits (SNAP, WIC, school lunch program, housing assistance, energy assistance, earned income tax credits and other state and federal tax credits), and subtracting out expenses that are non-discretionary (state and federal taxes paid, payroll taxes (FICA), out-of-pocket medical expenses, and work expenses (childcare and transportation)). The SPM also sets the poverty threshold based on the costs of living (not just food costs) and reflects the fact that some regions of the country are more or less expensive than others.

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Suggested citation: Fertig, AR (2022) “Poverty Report for Region 18”, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. This research was funded by the Minnesota Community Action Partnership. These statistics were calculated by the author using data from the American Community Survey and the Supplemental Poverty Measure Data between 2009 and 2019 produced by the US Census Bureau.
All three poverty rates increased significantly between 2009-12 and 2016-19.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Poverty Rate (2016-19)</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significantly higher than the state rate p<0.05

Estimated Pop: 112,000

This region has more working age adults and fewer children than the state average. Compared to 2009-12, the supplemental poverty rate for children is significantly lower and the poverty rate for working age adults is significantly higher in 2016-2019 (p<0.05).
This region has more White people than the state average. In 2016-19, the supplemental poverty rate for White people is 12.5% while the rate for Hispanic people is 9.7%. The poverty rate declined significantly for Hispanic people over time and increased significantly for White people. The sample sizes for people of other racial/ethnic groups were too small for reporting poverty rates.

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- 11.4% if no one had to pay out-of-pocket medical expenses
- 19.2% if no one received Social Security checks

Suggested citation: Fertig, AR (2022) “Poverty Report for Region 19”, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. This research was funded by the Minnesota Community Action Partnership. These statistics were calculated by the author using data from the American Community Survey and the Supplemental Poverty Measure Data between 2009 and 2019 produced by the US Census Bureau.

Definitions: The market income poverty measure is intended to capture the poverty rate in the absence of any public assistance benefits to families. It only includes income from labor, investments, retirement savings, and other private sources. The official poverty measure (OPM) takes into account some cash public assistance benefits in addition to private income (cash welfare benefits, social security benefits, and supplemental security income benefits). The supplemental poverty measure (SPM) aims to capture all possible resources available to a family to cover necessities. It attempts to comprehensively reflect a family’s economic circumstances by adding in the value of non-cash public benefits (SNAP, WIC, school lunch program, housing assistance, energy assistance, earned income tax credits and other state and federal tax credits), and subtracting out expenses that are non-discretionary (state and federal taxes paid, payroll taxes (FICA), out-of-pocket medical expenses, and work expenses (childcare and transportation)). The SPM also sets the poverty threshold based on the costs of living (not just food costs) and reflects the fact that some regions of the country are more or less expensive than others.
There is no statistical difference in any of the three poverty rates over time.

Estimated Pop: 131,000

This region has fewer working age adults and more seniors than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate did not change significantly over time for any of the age groups.
This region has more **White** and **Hispanic** people than the state average. In 2016-19, the supplemental poverty rate for **White** people is 4.8% while the rate for **Hispanic** people is 10.8%. The poverty rate declined significantly for **White** people over time did not change significantly for **Hispanic** people. The sample sizes for people of other racial/ethnic groups were too small for reporting poverty rates.

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **4.1%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket medical expenses
- **13.6%** if no one received Social Security checks

**Definitions:**
- The **market income poverty measure** is intended to capture the poverty rate in the absence of any public assistance benefits to families. It only includes income from labor, investments, retirement savings, and other private sources.
- The **official poverty measure (OPM)** takes into account some cash public assistance benefits in addition to private income (cash welfare benefits, social security benefits, and supplemental security income benefits).
- The **supplemental poverty measure (SPM)** aims to capture all possible resources available to a family to cover necessities. It attempts to comprehensively reflect a family’s economic circumstances by adding in the value of non-cash public benefits (SNAP, WIC, school lunch program, housing assistance, energy assistance, earned income tax credits and other state and federal tax credits), and subtracting out expenses that are non-discretionary (state and federal taxes paid, payroll taxes (FICA), out-of-pocket medical expenses, and work expenses (childcare and transportation)). The SPM also sets the poverty threshold based on the costs of living (not just food costs) and reflects the fact that some regions of the country are more or less expensive than others.
The supplemental poverty rate declined significantly between 2009-12 and 2016-19, but the market and the official poverty rates did not significantly change over time.

The region has more seniors and fewer working age adults than the state average. Compared to 2009-12, the supplemental poverty rate for working age adults is significantly lower in 2016-2019 (p<0.05). The poverty rates for seniors and children did not change over time.

Estimated Pop: 126,000
This region has more Hispanic and White people than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate for White people in 2016-19 is 6.5% while the rate for Hispanic people is 12.6%. The poverty rate for White people increased and the poverty rate for Hispanic people decreased over time. The sample size for other racial/ethnic groups were too small for reporting poverty rates.

Suggested citation: Fertig, AR (2022) “Poverty Report for Region 21”, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. This research was funded by the Minnesota Community Action Partnership. These statistics were calculated by the author using data from the American Community Survey and the Supplemental Poverty Measure Data between 2009 and 2019 produced by the US Census Bureau.

Definitions: The **market income poverty measure** is intended to capture the poverty rate in the absence of any public assistance benefits to families. It only includes income from labor, investments, retirement savings, and other private sources. The **official poverty measure (OPM)** takes into account some cash public assistance benefits in addition to private income (cash welfare benefits, social security benefits, and supplemental security income benefits). The **supplemental poverty measure (SPM)** aims to capture all possible resources available to a family to cover necessities. It attempts to comprehensively reflect a family’s economic circumstances by adding in the value of non-cash public benefits (SNAP, WIC, school lunch program, housing assistance, energy assistance, earned income tax credits and other state and federal tax credits), and subtracting out expenses that are non-discretionary (state and federal taxes paid, payroll taxes (FICA), out-of-pocket medical expenses, and work expenses (childcare and transportation)). The SPM also sets the poverty threshold based on the costs of living (not just food costs) and reflects the fact that some regions of the country are more or less expensive than others.
The supplemental poverty rate declined significantly between 2009-12 and 2016-19, but the market and the official poverty rates did not significantly change over time.

This region has more children and fewer working age adults than the state average. Compared to 2009-12, the supplemental poverty rate for children is significantly higher in 2016-2019 (p<0.05). The poverty rates for seniors and working age adults did not change over time.
This region has more Asian people than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate for White people in 2016-19 is 5.6% while the rate for Black people is 24.2%. The poverty rate increased for Asian people over time and did not change over time any other group shown. The sample size for Native American people was too small for reporting poverty rates.

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **5.7%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket medical expenses
- **13.7%** if no one received Social Security checks

**Suggested citation**: Fertig, AR (2022) “Poverty Report for Region 22”, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. This research was funded by the Minnesota Community Action Partnership. These statistics were calculated by the author using data from the American Community Survey and the Supplemental Poverty Measure Data between 2009 and 2019 produced by the US Census Bureau.

**Definitions**: The **market income poverty measure** is intended to capture the poverty rate in the absence of any public assistance benefits to families. It only includes income from labor, investments, retirement savings, and other private sources. The **official poverty measure (OPM)** takes into account some cash public assistance benefits in addition to private income (cash welfare benefits, social security benefits, and supplemental security income benefits). The **supplemental poverty measure (SPM)** aims to capture all possible resources available to a family to cover necessities. It attempts to comprehensively reflect a family’s economic circumstances by adding in the value of non-cash public benefits (SNAP, WIC, school lunch program, housing assistance, energy assistance, earned income tax credits and other state and federal tax credits), and subtracting out expenses that are non-discretionary (state and federal taxes paid, payroll taxes (FICA), out-of-pocket medical expenses, and work expenses (childcare and transportation)). The SPM also sets the poverty threshold based on the costs of living (not just food costs) and reflects the fact that some regions of the country are more or less expensive than others.
Minnesota Poverty Report for Region 23: Fillmore, Houston, Wabasha, and Winona counties

September 2022

The three poverty rates declined significantly between 2009-12 and 2016-19.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poverty Rate (2016-19)</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.2%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Poverty Rate</td>
<td>Official Poverty Rate</td>
<td>Working Age Adults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Pop: 107,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significantly lower than the state rate (p<0.05).

*Significantly different than 2009-12 (p<0.05).

This region has more seniors and fewer children than the state average. Compared to 2009-12, the supplemental poverty rate for all age groups is significantly lower in 2016-2019 (p<0.05).

*Significantly different than 2009-12 (p<0.05).
This region has more **White** people than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate for **White** people in 2016-19 is 7.2% while the rate for **Hispanic** people is 15.1%. The poverty rate for **White** people decreased over time but the rate for **Hispanic** people did not change significantly over time. The sample sizes for other racial/ethnic groups were too small for reporting poverty rates.

**Definitions:**
- The **market income poverty measure** is intended to capture the poverty rate in the absence of any public assistance benefits to families. It only includes income from labor, investments, retirement savings, and other private sources.
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*Suggested citation:* Fertig, AR (2022) “Poverty Report for Region 23”, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. This research was funded by the Minnesota Community Action Partnership. These statistics were calculated by the author using data from the American Community Survey and the Supplemental Poverty Measure Data between 2009 and 2019 produced by the US Census Bureau.

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **6.1%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket medical expenses
- **17.7%** if no one received Social Security checks

*Significantly different than 2009-12 (p<0.05).*

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Region 23: Fillmore, Houston, Wabasha, and Winona counties

*September 2022*