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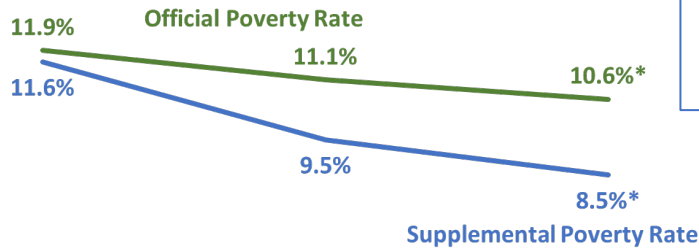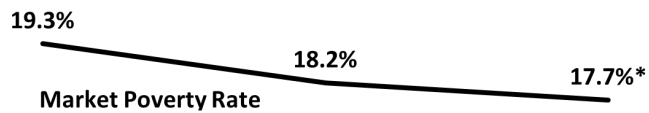## Clay, Kittson, Marshall, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, and Roseau counties

September 2022

19.3%   18.2%   17.7%*
Market Poverty Rate

Official Poverty Rate
11.9%   11.1%   10.6%*
11.6%
9.5%
8.5%*
Supplemental Poverty Rate

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

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19
*Significantly lower than 2009-12 (p<0.05).

Poverty Rate (2016-19)
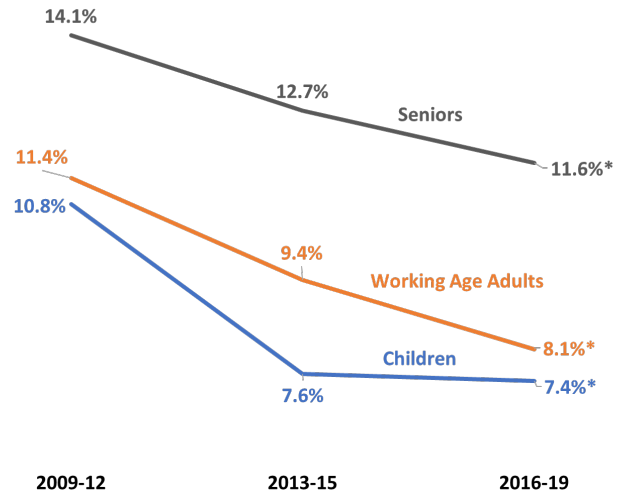
8.5%   8.9%
Region   **State**
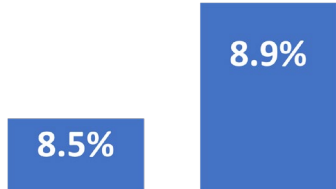
Region and State rate are the same, statistically

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).

Seniors, 16%   Seniors, 15%

Working Age, 59%   Working Age, 61%

Children, 25%   Children, 24%

Region   **State**

14.1%
12.7%
Seniors
11.6%*

11.4%
Working Age Adults
10.8%
9.4%
8.1%*
Children
7.6%
7.4%*

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19
*Significantly lower than 2009-12 (p<0.05).
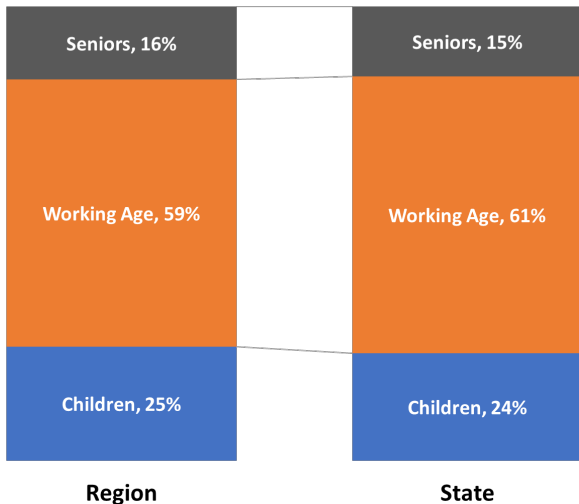
This region has more **White** people than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate for **White** people in 2016-19 is 7.3% while the rate for **Hispanic** people is 18.9%. The rate only changed significantly over time for the White group. The sample size for other race groups were too small for reporting poverty rates.

Region stacked bar:
- White, 89%
- Black, 2.6%
- Asian, 1.2%
- Native American, 1.5%
- Multiracial/Other, 1.5%
- Hispanic, 4.5%

State stacked bar:
- White, 80%
- Black, 6.2%
- Asian, 4.9%
- Native American, 1.0%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
- Hispanic, 5.4%

Hispanic line: 17.4% (2009-12), 28.0% (2013-15), 18.9% (2016-19)
White line: 10.7% (2009-12), 7.9% (2013-15), 7.3%* (2016-19)

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

Actual Poverty Rate = 8.5%

Category	Rate
Medical expenses	6.3%
Work expenses	7.6%
FICA	8.1%
Federal income tax	8.3%
WIC	8.5%
LIHEAP	8.5%
State income taxes & credits	8.7%
TANF/general assistance	8.7%
School lunch	8.5%
SSI	9.5%
SNAP	9.1%
Refundable tax credits (EITC)	9.0%
Housing subsidies	8.9%
Social Security	15.0%

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

<u>Definitions</u>: 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 2:

Becker, Beltrami, Clearwater, Hubbard, Lake of the Woods, and Mahnomen counties

September 2022
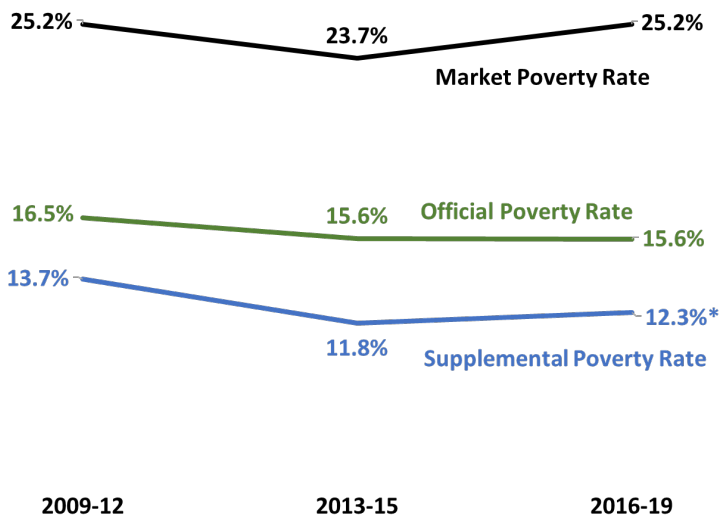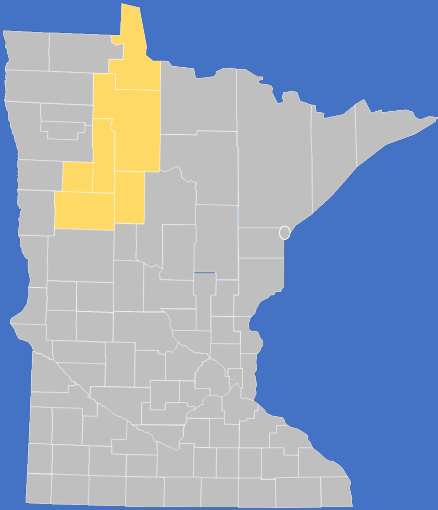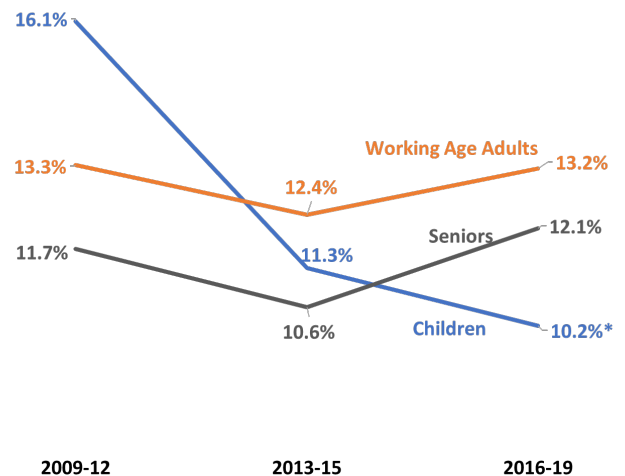
Poverty Rate (2016-19)

12.3%* — **Region**

8.9% — **State**

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

Estimated Pop: 117,000

25.2% — 23.7% — 25.2%
Market Poverty Rate

16.5% — 15.6% — 15.6%
Official Poverty Rate

13.7% — 11.8% — 12.3%*
Supplemental Poverty Rate

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19

*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.

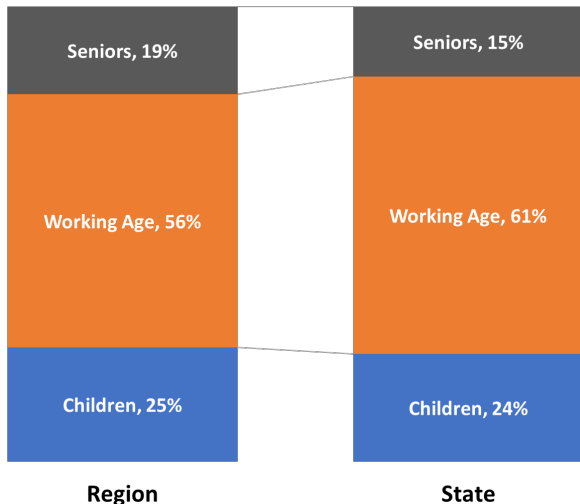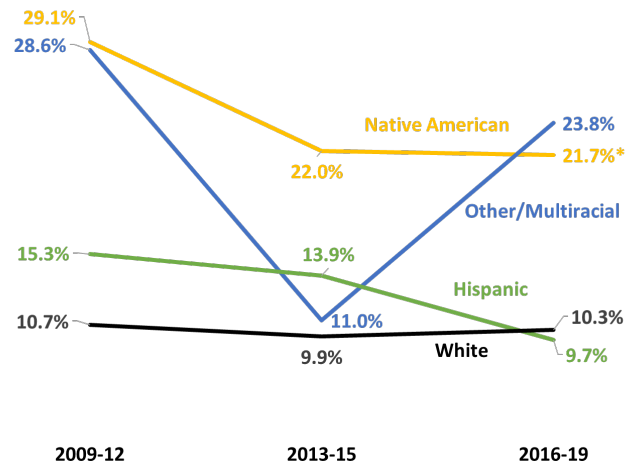This region has fewer seniors and working age adults than the state average. Compared to 2009-12, the supplemental poverty rate for children is significantly lower in 2016-2019 (p<0.05), but the poverty rates for working age adults and seniors did not change over time.

Region
- Seniors, 19%
- Working Age, 56%
- Children, 25%

State
- Seniors, 15%
- Working Age, 61%
- Children, 24%

16.1% — 11.3% — 10.2%* **Children**

13.3% — 12.4% — 13.2% **Working Age Adults**

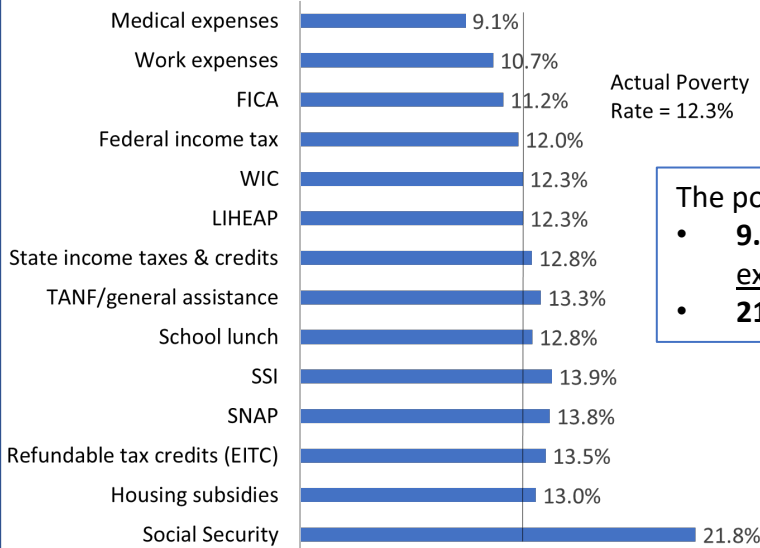11.7% — 10.6% — 12.1% **Seniors**

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19

*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.

Region (stacked bar chart)
- Hispanic, 1.9%
- Multiracial/Other, 3.4%
- Native American, 13.7%
- Asian, 0.5%
- Black, 0.6%
- White, 80%

State (stacked bar chart)
- Hispanic, 5.4%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
- Native American, 1.0%
- Asian, 4.9%
- Black, 6.2%
- White, 80%

Line chart (poverty rates 2009-12, 2013-15, 2016-19):
- Native American: 29.1%, 22.0%, 21.7%*
- Other/Multiracial: 28.6%, 11.0%, 23.8%
- Hispanic: 15.3%, 13.9%, 9.7%
- White: 10.7%, 9.9%, 10.3%

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

Horizontal bar chart:
- Medical expenses: 9.1%
- Work expenses: 10.7%
- FICA: 11.2%
- Federal income tax: 12.0%
- WIC: 12.3%
- LIHEAP: 12.3%
- State income taxes & credits: 12.8%
- TANF/general assistance: 13.3%
- School lunch: 12.8%
- SSI: 13.9%
- SNAP: 13.8%
- Refundable tax credits (EITC): 13.5%
- Housing subsidies: 13.0%
- Social Security: 21.8%

Actual Poverty Rate = 12.3%

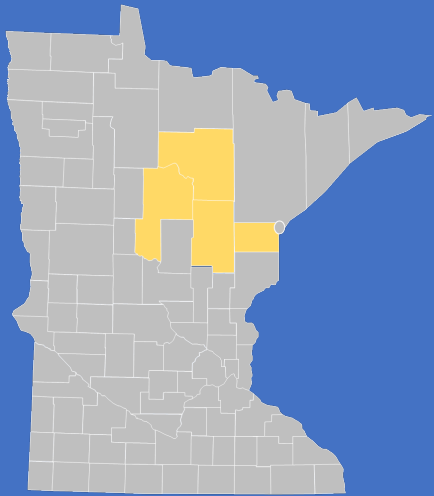The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **9.1%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket underlined medical expenses
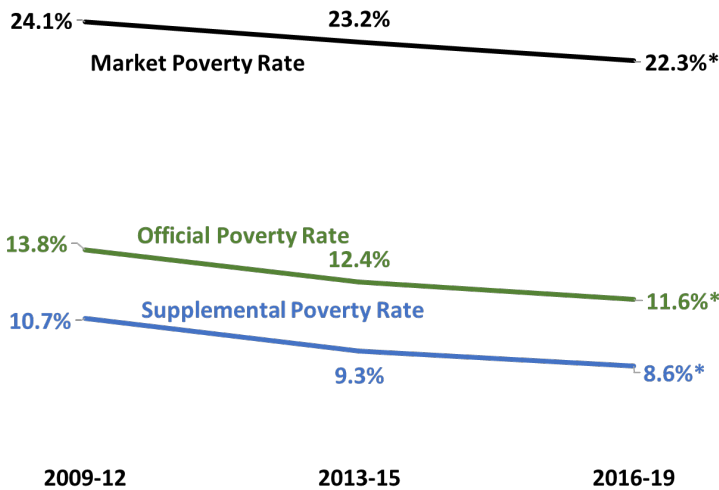- **21.8%** if no one received Social Security checks

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.

Minnesota Poverty Report for Region 3:
Aitkin, Cass, Carlton, and Itasca counties

September 2022

Poverty Rate (2016-19)

24.1% **23.2%** **22.3%***
Market Poverty Rate

13.8% Official Poverty Rate **12.4%** **11.6%***

10.7% Supplemental Poverty Rate **9.3%** **8.6%***

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

8.6% Region
8.9% State

Region and State rate are the same, statistically

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19

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

Estimated Pop: 119,000

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.

Seniors, 23%
Working Age, 56%
Children, 21%
Region

Seniors, 15%
Working Age, 61%
Children, 24%
State

11.3% Working Age Adults **11.2%**
10.2% **10.6%**
9.6% Seniors **9.1%** **8.4%***
8.0%
Children **6.8%***

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19

*Significantly lower than 2009-12 (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 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.

Region
- Hispanic, 1.6%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.1%
- Native American, 5.0%
- Asian, 0.4%
- Black, 0.2%
- White, 91%

State
- Hispanic, 5.4%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
- Native American, 1.0%
- Asian, 4.9%
- Black, 6.2%
- White, 80%

Native American: 34.2% (2009-12), 21.6% (2013-15), 20.6%* (2016-19)

Other/Multiracial: 15.1% (2009-12), 10.2% (2013-15), 10.7% (2016-19)

White: 9.2% (2009-12), 8.6% (2013-15), 7.8%* (2016-19)

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19

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

Actual Poverty Rate = 8.6%

Item	Rate
Medical expenses	6.1%
Work expenses	7.2%
FICA	7.7%
Federal income tax	8.4%
WIC	8.6%
LIHEAP	8.6%
State income taxes & credits	9.1%
TANF/general assistance	8.8%
School lunch	8.8%
SSI	9.5%
SNAP	9.4%
Refundable tax credits (EITC)	9.3%
Housing subsidies	8.9%
Social Security	20.0%

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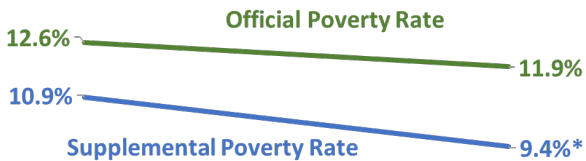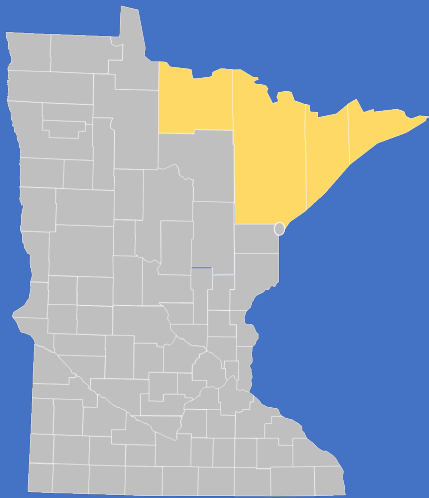- **20.0%** if no one received <u>Social Security</u> checks

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.
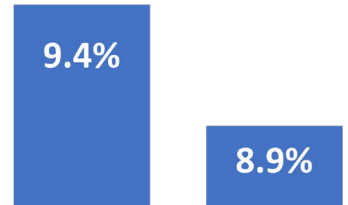
Minnesota Poverty Report for Region 4:
Cook, Koochiching, Lake, and St. Louis counties (excluding Duluth metro)

September 2022

23.0% — Market Poverty Rate — **20.8%***

12.6% — Official Poverty Rate — **11.9%**

10.9% — Supplemental Poverty Rate — **9.4%***

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

2012-15   2016-19

*Significantly lower than 2012-15 (p<0.05).
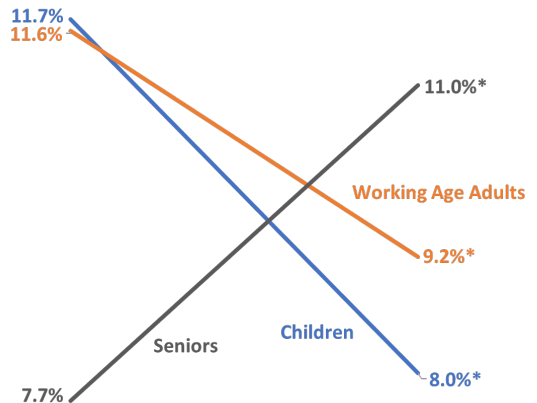
Poverty Rate (2016-19)

9.4% Region

8.9% State

Region and State rate are the same, statistically

Estimated Pop: 127,000

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).

Seniors, 22%
Working Age, 58%
Children, 20%

Region

Seniors, 15%
Working Age, 61%
Children, 24%

State

11.7% — Children — 8.0%*
11.6% — Working Age Adults — 9.2%*
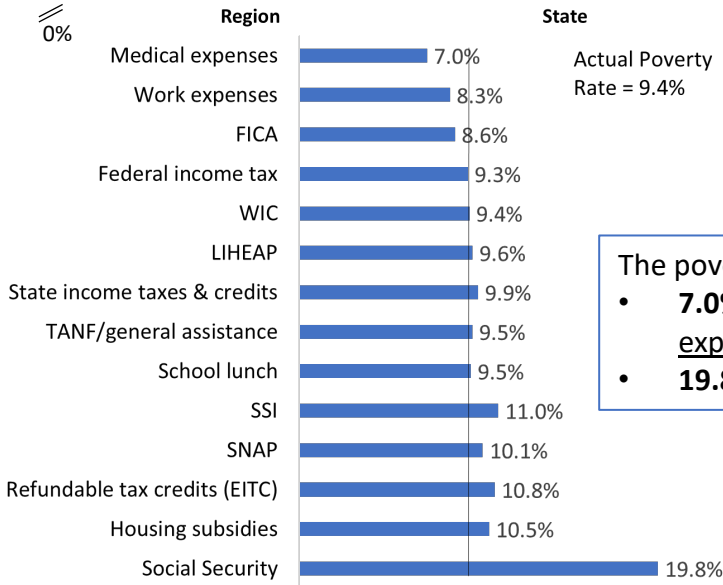7.7% — Seniors — 11.0%*

2012-15   2016-19

*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.

Region (stacked bar)
- Hispanic, 0.9%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.0%
- Native American, 3.4%
- Asian, 0.6%
- Black, 0.5%
- White, 93%

State (stacked bar)
- Hispanic, 5.4%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
- Native American, 1.0%
- Asian, 4.9%
- Black, 6.2%
- White, 80%

Native American: 32.6% → 29.5%
Other/Multiracial: 21.3% → 12.5%*
Hispanic: 19.2% → 5.6%*
White: 9.6% → 8.4%*

2012-15   2016-19
*Significantly lower than 2012-15 (p<0.05).

Actual Poverty Rate = 9.4%

	Region
Medical expenses	7.0%
Work expenses	8.3%
FICA	8.6%
Federal income tax	9.3%
WIC	9.4%
LIHEAP	9.6%
State income taxes & credits	9.9%
TANF/general assistance	9.5%
School lunch	9.5%
SSI	11.0%
SNAP	10.1%
Refundable tax credits (EITC)	10.8%
Housing subsidies	10.5%
Social Security	19.8%

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **7.0%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket <u>medical expenses</u>
- **19.8%** if no one received <u>Social Security</u> 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 5:
Duluth, Hermantown and Proctor metro area

September 2022
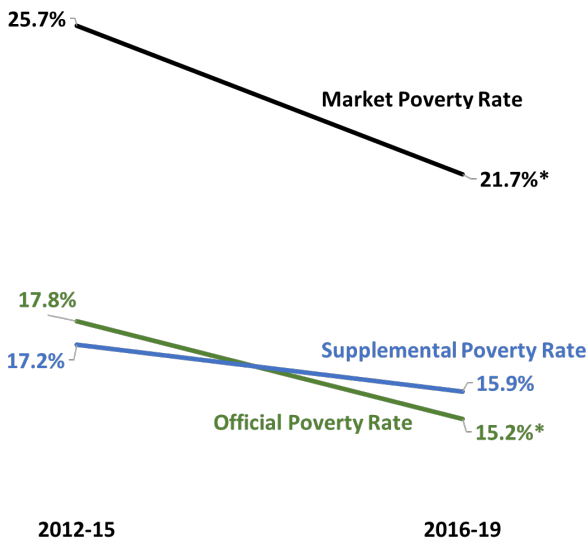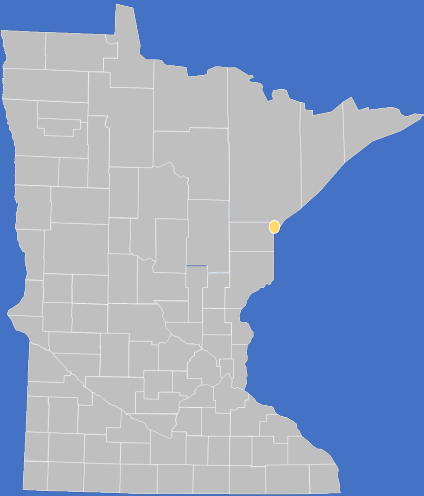
25.7%

Market Poverty Rate

21.7%*

17.8%

17.2%

Supplemental Poverty Rate

15.9%

Official Poverty Rate

15.2%*

2012-15   **2016-19**

*Significantly lower than 2012-15 (p<0.05).

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.

Poverty Rate (2016-19)

15.9%*

Region

8.9%
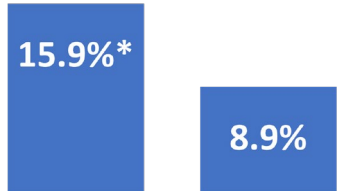
State

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

Estimated Pop: 94,000

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.
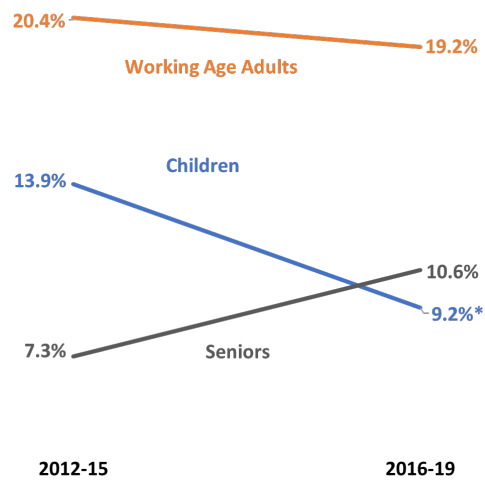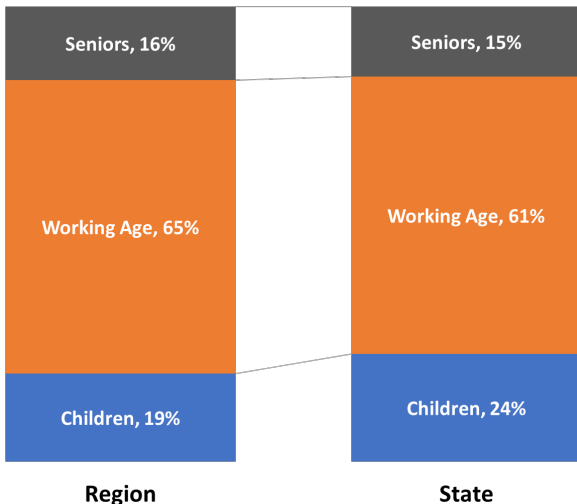
Seniors, 16%

Working Age, 65%

Children, 19%

Region

Seniors, 15%

Working Age, 61%

Children, 24%

State

20.4%

Working Age Adults

19.2%

13.9%

Children

10.6%

9.2%*

7.3%

Seniors

2012-15   **2016-19**

*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 15.2% and did not change significantly over time. The sample size for other race groups were too small for reporting poverty rates.

Region | State

Region

100% Hispanic, 2.2%
Multiracial/Other, 3.0%
95% Native American, 2.1%
Asian, 1.7%
90% Black, 1.7%
85%
White, 89%
80%
75%
0%

State

Hispanic, 5.4%
Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
Native American, 1.0%
Asian, 4.9%
Black, 6.2%
White, 80%

16.2%
White
15.2%

2012-15   2016-19
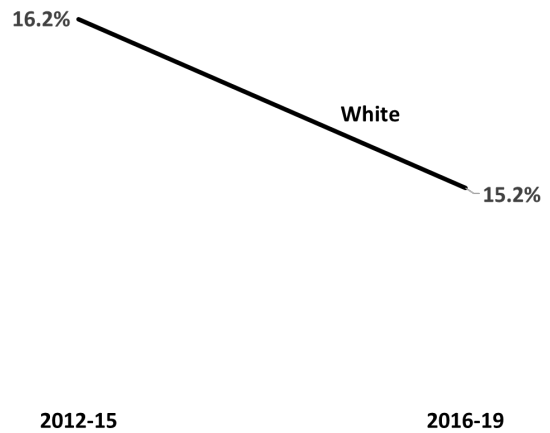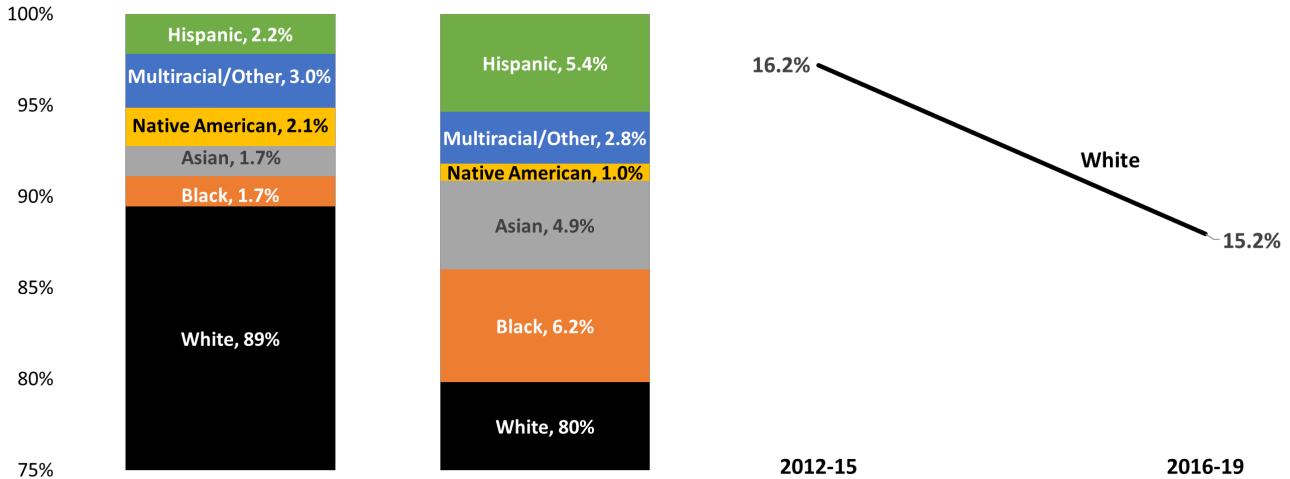
No significant change over time.

	Actual Poverty Rate = 15.9%
Medical expenses	12.6%
Work expenses	14.0%
FICA	14.7%
Federal income tax	15.6%
WIC	15.9%
LIHEAP	15.9%
State income taxes & credits	16.0%
TANF/general assistance	16.1%
School lunch	16.0%
SSI	17.3%
SNAP	16.3%
Refundable tax credits (EITC)	16.3%
Housing subsidies	16.3%
Social Security	22.4%

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

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Minnesota Poverty Report for Region 6:
Crow Wing, Morrison, Todd, and Wadena counties

September 2022

21.6%   21.4%   21.0%

Market Poverty Rate

12.1% **Official Poverty Rate**   11.7%

10.4%

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.
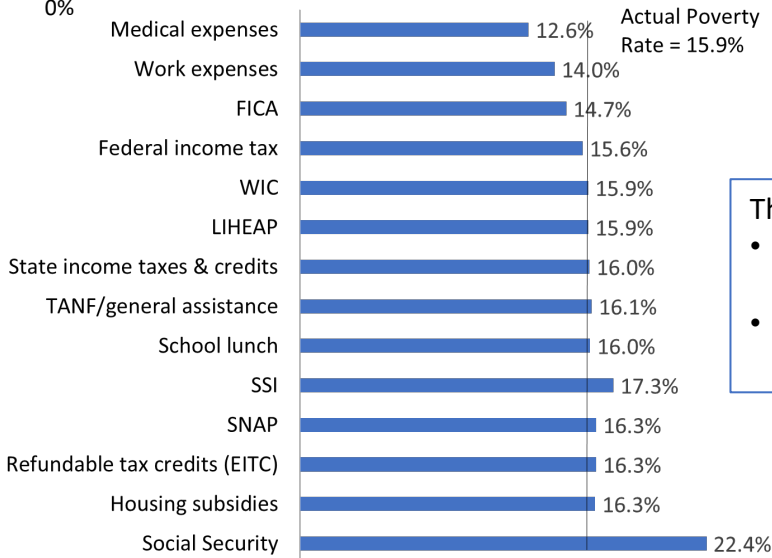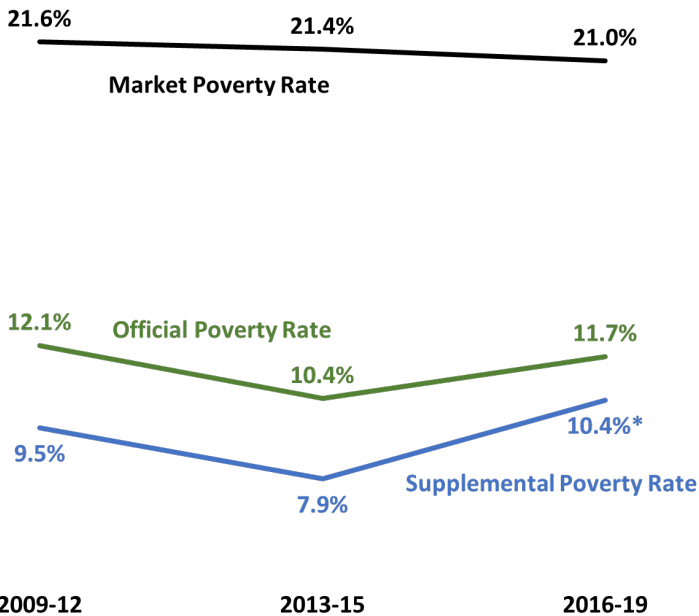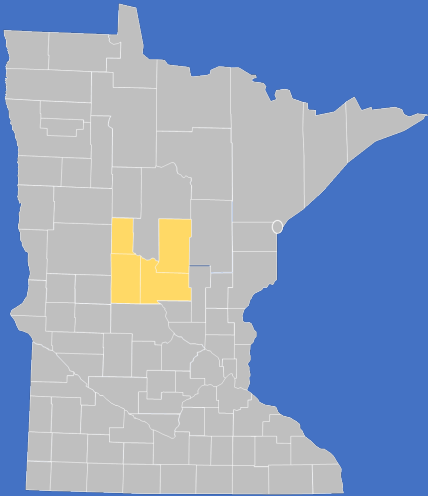
9.5%

7.9%   10.4%*

Supplemental Poverty Rate

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19

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

Poverty Rate (2016-19)

10.4%*

8.9%
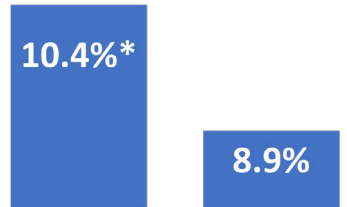
Region   **State**

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

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.

Seniors, 21%   Seniors, 15%

Working Age, 56%   Working Age, 61%

Children, 23%   Children, 24%

Region   **State**

11.6% Seniors 10.9% 11.8%

11.6%*

9.3% Working Age Adults 9.3%

8.4% 7.6%

Children

6.3%

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19
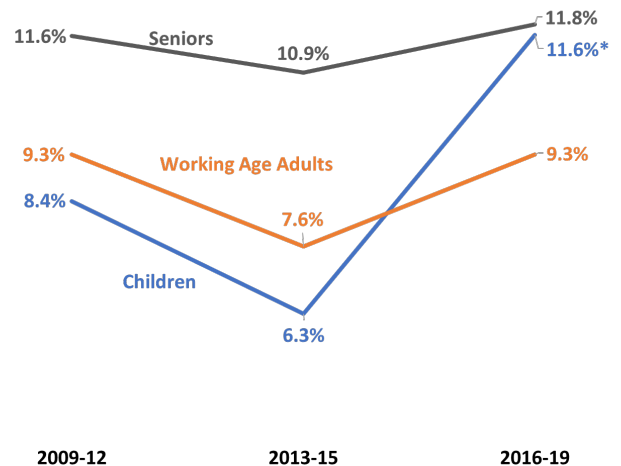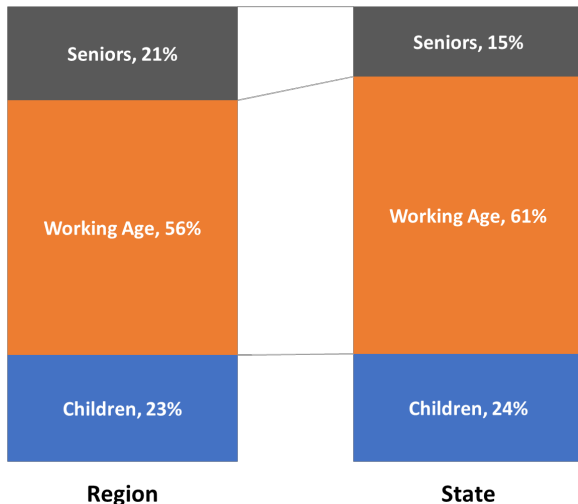
*Significantly different than 2009-12 (p<0.05).

This region has more **White** people than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate for **White** people in 2016-19 is 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.

Region
- Hispanic, 2.3%
- Multiracial/Other, 1.6%
- Native American, 0.7%
- Asian, 0.5%
- Black, 0.4%
- White, 95%

State
- Hispanic, 5.4%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
- Native American, 1.0%
- Asian, 4.9%
- Black, 6.2%
- White, 80%

Other/Multiracial: 25.8% (2009-12) → 9.5% (2013-15) → 33.8% (2016-19)

Hispanic: 6.0% (2009-12) → 5.3% (2013-15) → 20.1%* (2016-19)

White: 9.3% (2009-12) → 8.0% (2013-15) → 9.8% (2016-19)

2009-12 | 2013-15 | 2016-19

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

Actual Poverty Rate = 10.4%

Category	Rate
Medical expenses	7.6%
Work expenses	9.1%
FICA	9.6%
Federal income tax	10.0%
WIC	10.4%
LIHEAP	10.4%
State income taxes & credits	10.9%
TANF/general assistance	10.8%
School lunch	10.7%
SSI	11.3%
SNAP	10.9%
Refundable tax credits (EITC)	11.4%
Housing subsidies	10.8%
Social Security	20.0%

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

<u>Definitions</u>: 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 7:
Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, and Pine counties

September 2022

Poverty Rate (2016-19)

10.6%*
Region

8.9%
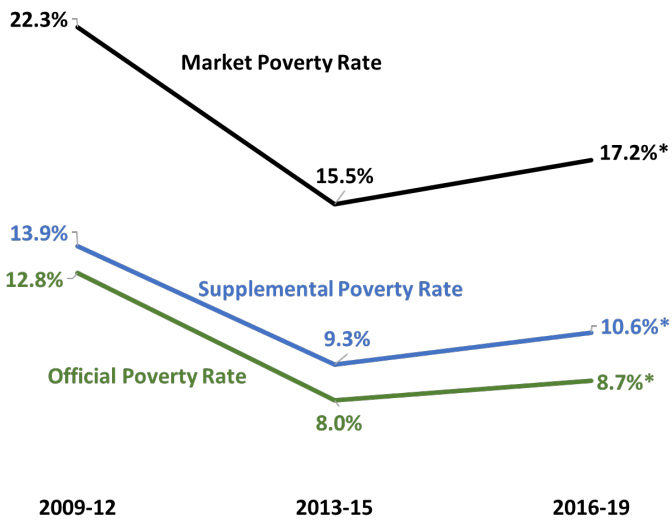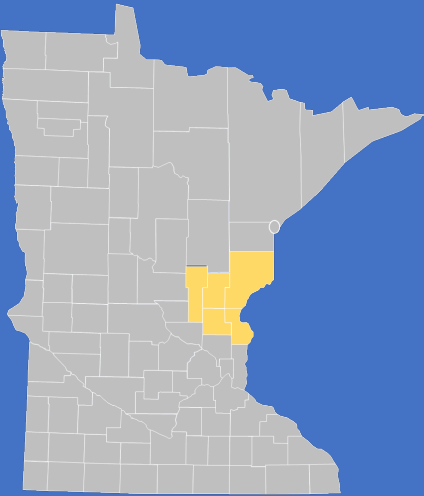State

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

Estimated Pop: 162,000

22.3% Market Poverty Rate

15.5%

17.2%*

13.9% Supplemental Poverty Rate

12.8% Official Poverty Rate

9.3%

10.6%*

8.0%

8.7%*

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 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.

Seniors, 17%   Seniors, 15%

Working Age, 60%   Working Age, 61%

Children, 23%   Children, 24%

Region   **State**

15.0%   Seniors   **13.7%**   **13.9%**

13.9%

13.5%   Working Age Adults

9.2%   **10.1%***

9.8%*

Children

6.7%

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19
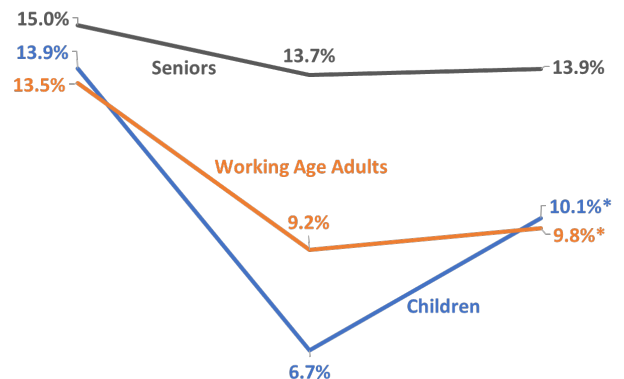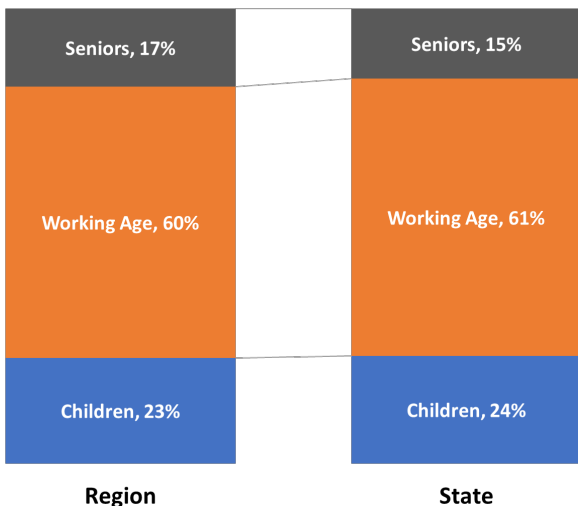
*Significantly different than 2009-12 (p<0.05).

This region has more **White** people than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate for **White** people in 2016-19 is 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.

Region

- Hispanic, 2.1%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.1%
- Native American, 1.2%
- Asian, 1.2%
- Black, 0.3%
- White, 93%

State

- Hispanic, 5.4%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
- Native American, 1.0%
- Asian, 4.9%
- Black, 6.2%
- White, 80%

	2009-12	2013-15	2016-19
Native American	32.8%	37.3%	30.8%
Hispanic	27.6%	32.6%	21.7%
Other/Multiracial	19.5%	8.2%	16.8%
White	13.0%	8.2%	9.9%*

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

Actual Poverty Rate = 10.6%

Category	Rate
Medical expenses	7.2%
Work expenses	9.4%
FICA	9.5%
Federal income tax	10.0%
WIC	10.6%
LIHEAP	10.6%
State income taxes & credits	11.0%
TANF/general assistance	10.6%
School lunch	10.7%
SSI	11.2%
SNAP	11.3%
Refundable tax credits (EITC)	11.1%
Housing subsidies	10.9%
Social Security	19.5%

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

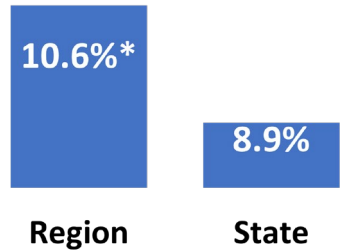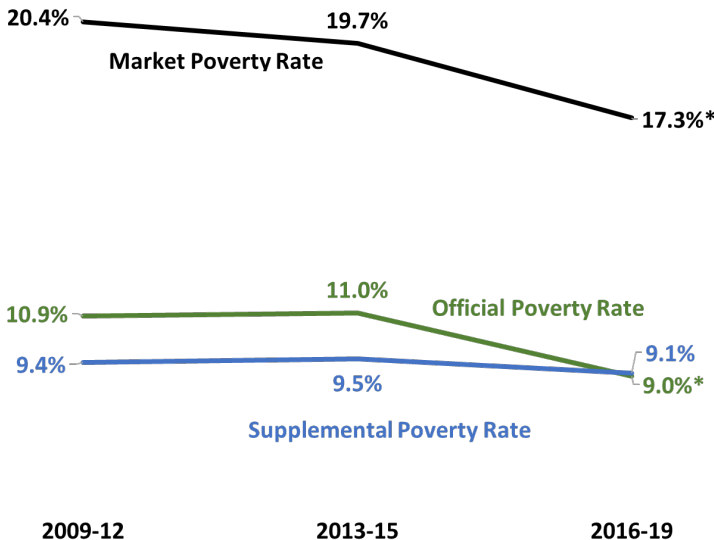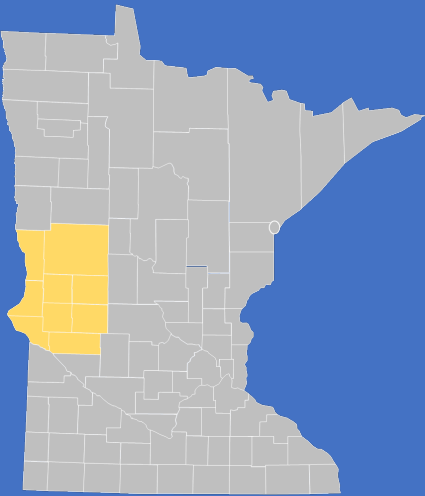# Minnesota Poverty Report for Region 8:
Big Stone, Douglas, Grant, Otter Tail, Pope, Stevens, Swift, Traverse, and Wilkin counties

September 2022

20.4%
Market Poverty Rate
19.7%
17.3%*

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.

10.9%
11.0%
Official Poverty Rate
9.1%
9.4%
9.5%
9.0%*
Supplemental Poverty Rate

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19

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

Poverty Rate (2016-19)

9.1%
Region

8.9%
State
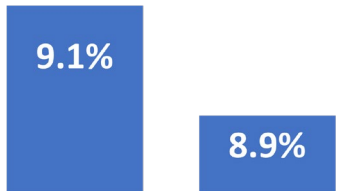
Region and State rate are the same, statistically

Estimated Pop: 143,000

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.

Seniors, 22%
Working Age, 56%
Children, 21%
Region

Seniors, 15%
Working Age, 61%
Children, 24%
State

13.2%
Seniors
11.6%
Working Age Adults
10.1%
9.4%*
9.4%*
8.8%
8.3%
6.2%
7.8%
Children

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19
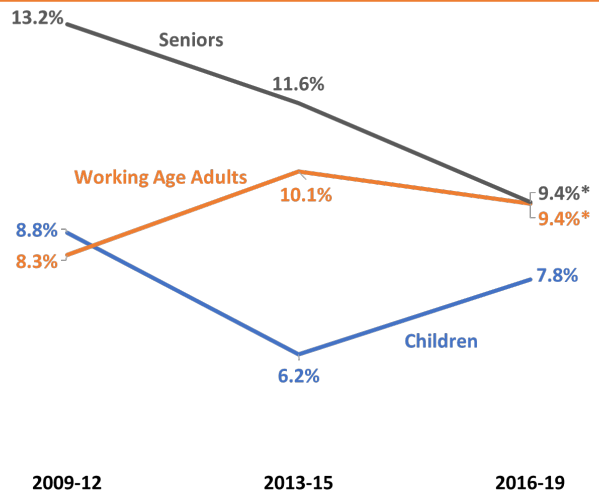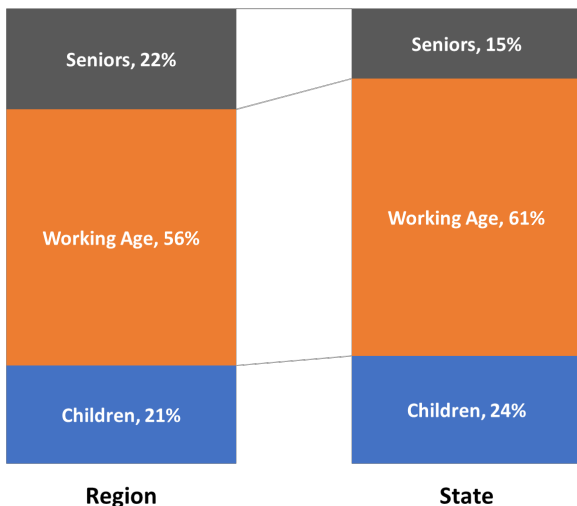
*Significantly different than 2009-12 (p<0.05).

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.

Region (population by race):
- Hispanic, 2.9%
- Multiracial/Other, 1.7%
- Native American, 0.5%
- Asian, 0.4%
- Black, 0.9%
- White, 94%

State (population by race):
- Hispanic, 5.4%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
- Native American, 1.0%
- Asian, 4.9%
- Black, 6.2%
- White, 80%

Supplemental poverty rate over time:
- Other/Multiracial: 15.4% (2009-12) → 24.8% (2016-19)
- Hispanic: 34.8% (2009-12) → 4.0% (2013-15) → 16.9%* (2016-19)
- White: 8.5% (2009-12) → 9.3% (2013-15) → 8.2% (2016-19)

Time points: 2009-12, 2013-15, 2016-19

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

Actual Poverty Rate = 9.1%

Category	Rate
Medical expenses	6.4%
Work expenses	7.8%
FICA	8.1%
Federal income tax	8.7%
WIC	9.1%
LIHEAP	9.2%
State income taxes & credits	9.5%
TANF/general assistance	9.2%
School lunch	9.1%
SSI	9.7%
SNAP	9.3%
Refundable tax credits (EITC)	9.8%
Housing subsidies	9.3%
Social Security	18.5%

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **6.4%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket <u>medical expenses</u>
- **18.5%** if no one received <u>Social Security</u> 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 9:
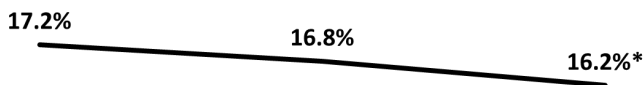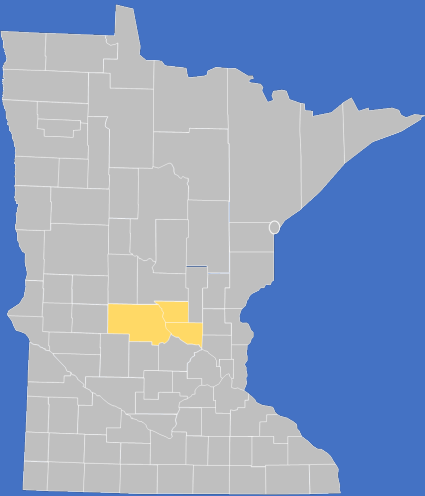## Stearns, Sherburne, and Benton counties

September 2022

17.2%   16.8%   16.2%*

Market Poverty Rate

Official Poverty Rate

11.7%   11.4%   10.1%*

11.1%   11.2%

Supplemental Poverty Rate

8.8%*

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).

Poverty Rate (2016-19)

8.9%

8.8%

Region   **State**

Region and State rate are the same, statistically

Estimated Pop: 283,000

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.

Seniors, 13%   Seniors, 15%

Working Age, 61%   Working Age, 61%

Children, 25%   Children, 24%

Region   **State**

12.5%   12.1%

Working Age Adults

Seniors

10.9%   10.3%   11.1%

Children

9.2%

7.6%   8.7%*

8.1%

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19

*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 7.7% 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.

Region (stacked bar)

- Hispanic, 2.7%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.2%
- Native American, 0.1%
- Asian, 1.3%
- Black, 5.1%
- White, 89%

State (stacked bar)

- Hispanic, 5.4%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
- Native American, 1.0%
- Asian, 4.9%
- Black, 6.2%
- White, 80%

Supplemental poverty rate trend

	2009-12	2013-15	2016-19
Other/Multiracial	44.7%	15.5%	13.8%*
Asian	28.8%	30.4%	26.9%
Black	29.5%	22.2%	20.2%
Hispanic	9.8%	16.8%	10.5%
White	9.8%	10.2%	7.7%*

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

Actual Poverty Rate = 8.8%

Category	Rate
Medical expenses	6.5%
Work expenses	7.4%
FICA	7.3%
Federal income tax	7.9%
WIC	8.8%
LIHEAP	8.9%
State income taxes & credits	9.2%
TANF/general assistance	8.8%
School lunch	9.0%
SSI	9.3%
SNAP	9.8%
Refundable tax credits (EITC)	10.1%
Housing subsidies	9.2%
Social Security	15.1%

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

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.
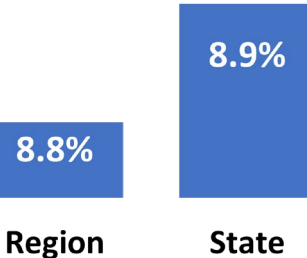
Minnesota Poverty Report for Region 10:
Anoka County

September 2022

12.3%

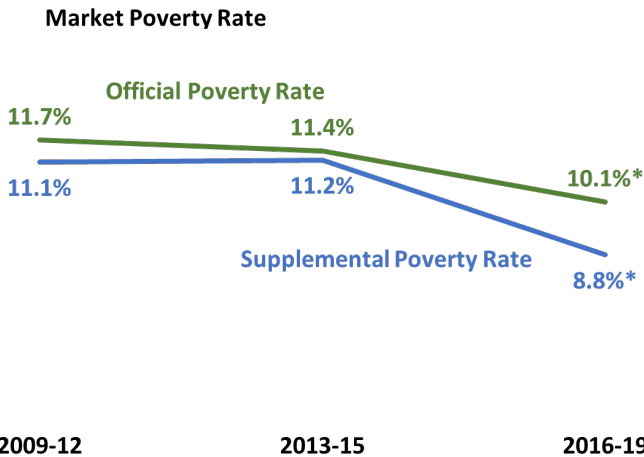**Market Poverty Rate**

11.3%

11.1%*
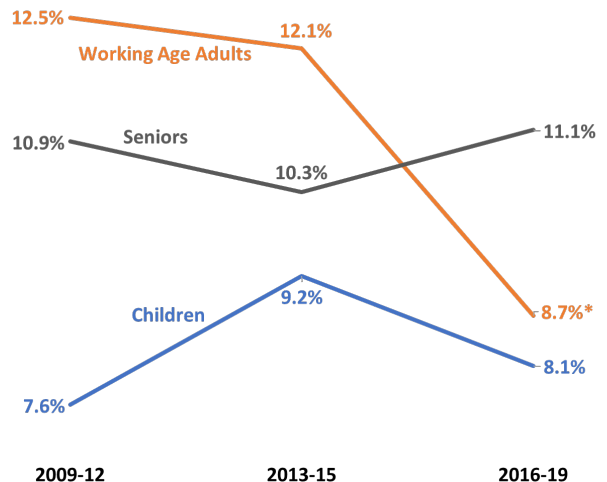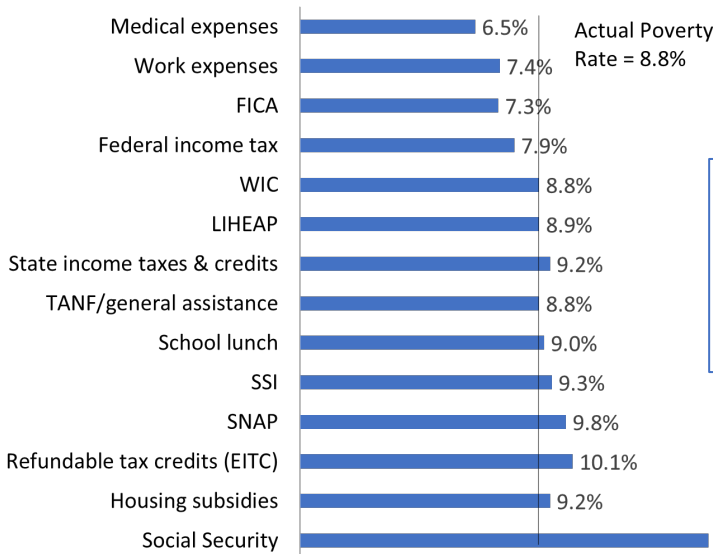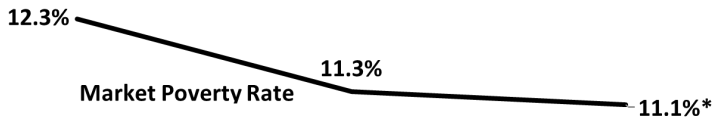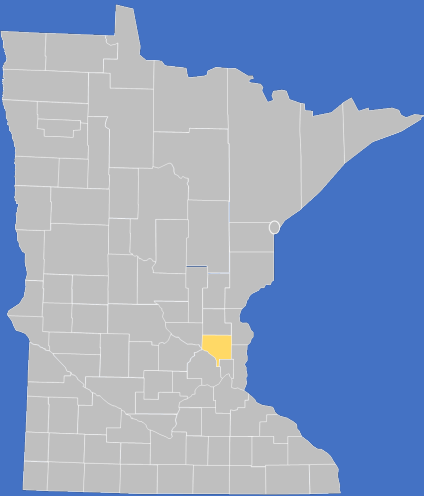
All three poverty rates declined significantly between 2009-12 and 2016-19.

Poverty Rate (2016-19)

7.9%

7.6%

Official Poverty Rate

6.5%

Supplemental Poverty Rate

6.2%

6.2%*

5.4%*

2009-12	2013-15	2016-19

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

8.9%

6.2%*

Region   **State**

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

Estimated Pop: 349,000
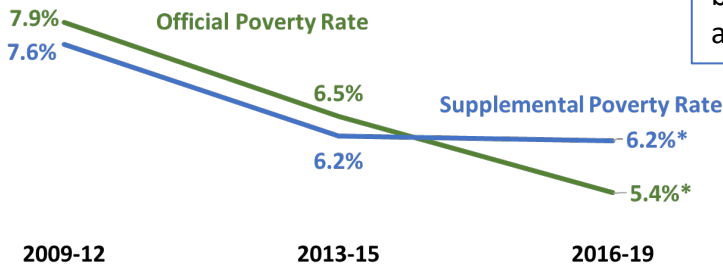
This region has fewer seniors and more working age adults than the state average. Compared to 2009-12, the supplemental poverty rates for working age adults and children are significantly lower in 2016-2019 (p<0.05). The poverty rate for seniors did not change significantly over time.

Seniors, 14%

Working Age, 62%

Children, 24%

Region

Seniors, 15%

Working Age, 61%

Children, 24%

State

9.2%

9.7%

Seniors

8.5%

8.1%

7.1%

6.1%

Working Age Adults

5.7%*

5.6%*

Children

5.1%

2009-12	2013-15	2016-19
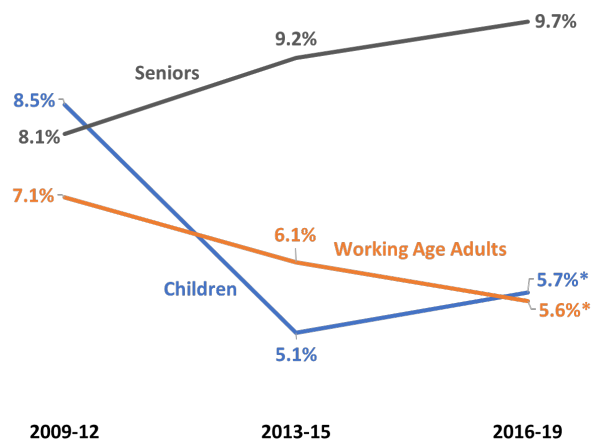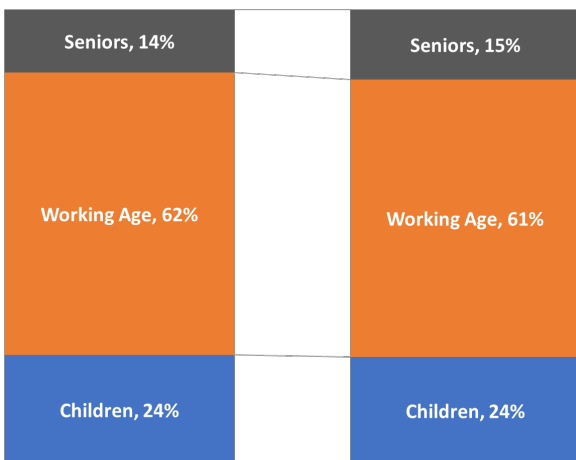
*Significantly different than 2009-12 (p<0.05).

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.

Region (stacked bar):
- Hispanic, 4.6%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.9%
- Native American, 0.3%
- Asian, 4.4%
- Black, 6.6%
- White, 81%

State (stacked bar):
- Hispanic, 5.4%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
- Native American, 1.0%
- Asian, 4.9%
- Black, 6.2%
- White, 80%

Poverty rate trend lines:
- Black: 27.5% (2009-12), 8.8% (2013-15), 11.4%* (2016-19)
- Hispanic: 13.6% (2009-12), 16.7% (2013-15), 8.7%* (2016-19)
- Other/Multiracial: 14.6% (2009-12), 15.1% (2013-15), 7.3%* (2016-19)
- Asian: 6.1% (2009-12), 8.0% (2013-15), 6.5% (2016-19)
- White: 6.0% (2009-12), 5.2% (2013-15), 5.5% (2016-19)

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

Bar chart — Actual Poverty Rate = 6.2%
- Medical expenses: 4.2%
- Work expenses: 5.3%
- FICA: 5.5%
- Federal income tax: 5.7%
- WIC: 6.2%
- LIHEAP: 6.2%
- State income taxes & credits: 6.3%
- TANF/general assistance: 6.3%
- School lunch: 6.4%
- SSI: 6.6%
- SNAP: 6.6%
- Refundable tax credits (EITC): 7.1%
- Housing subsidies: 6.8%
- Social Security: 12.5%

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **4.2%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket <u>medical expenses</u>
- **12.5%** if no one received <u>Social Security</u> 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 11:
Washington County

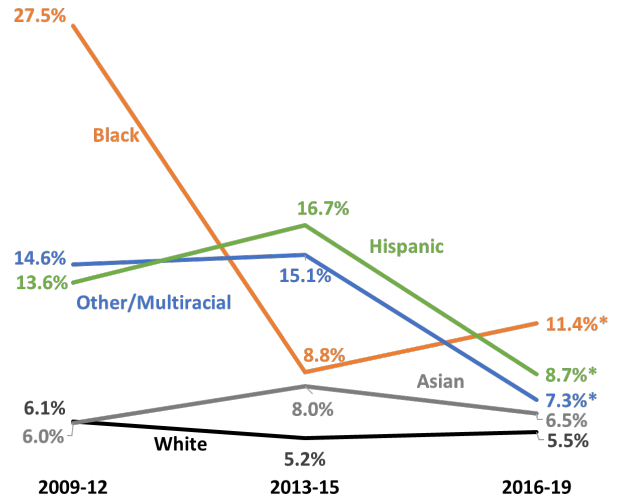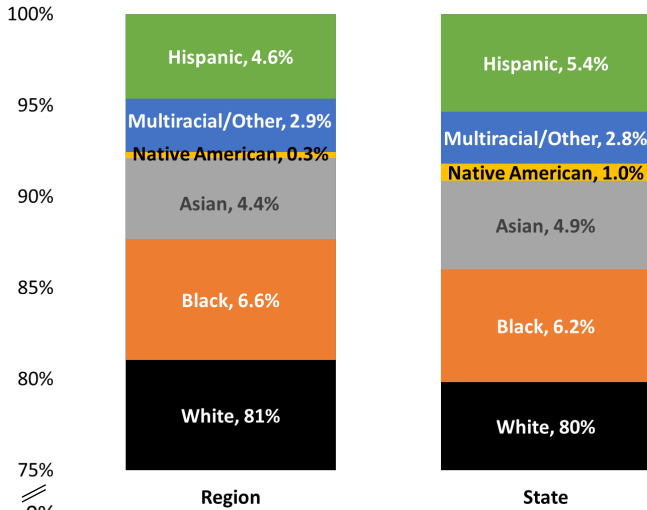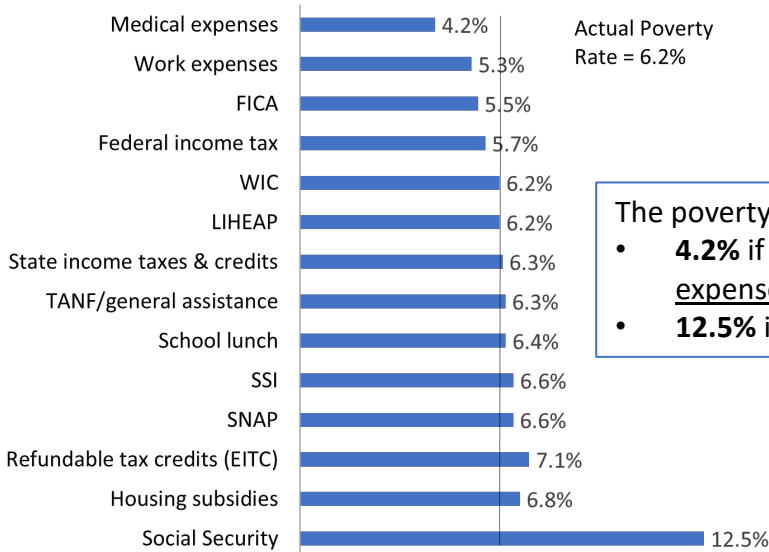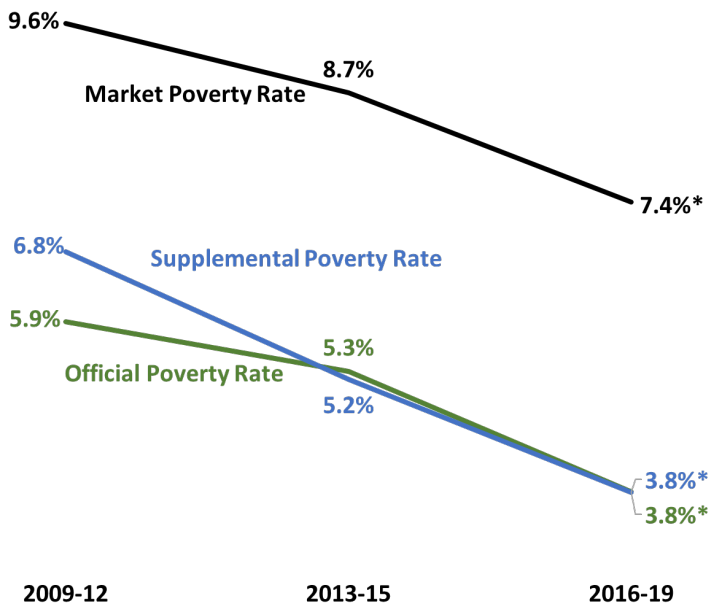### September 2022
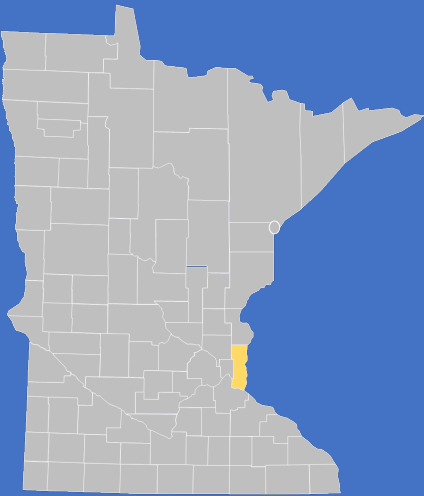
Poverty Rate (2016-19)

9.6%

Market Poverty Rate

8.7%

7.4%*

6.8%

Supplemental Poverty Rate

5.9%

5.3%

Official Poverty Rate

5.2%

3.8%*

3.8%*

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

3.8%*	8.9%
Region	**State**
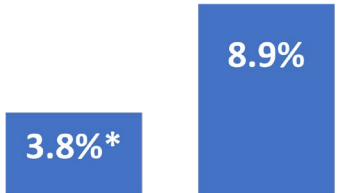
*Significantly lower than the state rate (p<0.05).

Estimated Pop: 254,000

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 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.

Seniors, 14%

Seniors, 15%

Working Age, 61%

Working Age, 61%

Children, 25%

Children, 24%

Region

State

8.7%

8.3%

5.8%

5.8%

Seniors

6.8%

Working Age Adults

5.0%

3.9%

Children

3.7%*

2.5%*

2009-12   **2013-15**   **2016-19**
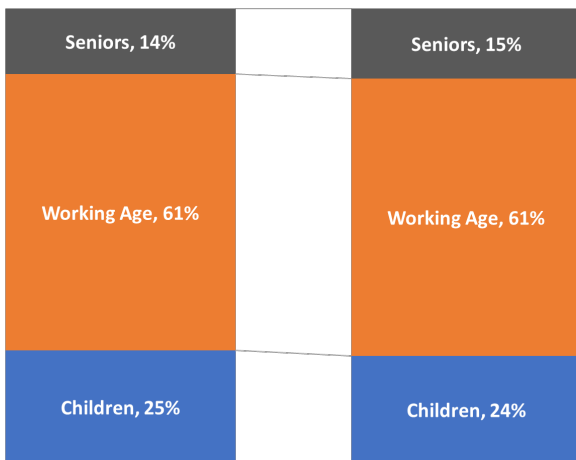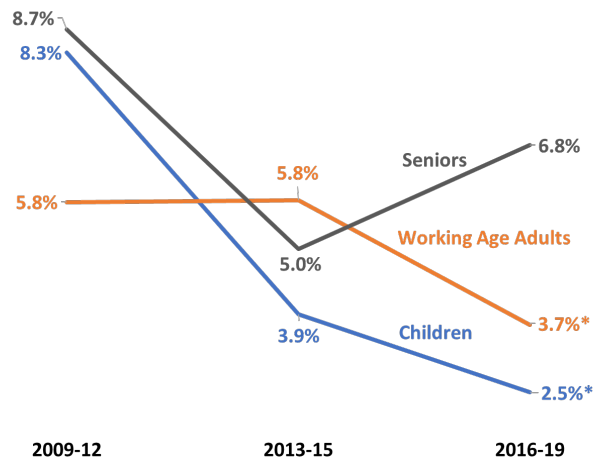
*Significantly different than 2009-12 (p<0.05).

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.

Region

- Hispanic, 4.2%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.9%
- Native American, 0.1%
- Asian, 5.9%
- Black, 4.2%
- White, 83%

State

- Hispanic, 5.4%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
- Native American, 1.0%
- Asian, 4.9%
- Black, 6.2%
- White, 80%

Other/Multiracial: 23.2% (2009-12), 2.1% (2013-15), 6.3%* (2016-19)
Hispanic: 18.4% (2009-12), 14.2% (2013-15), 3.4%* (2016-19)
Asian: 6.4% (2009-12), 8.2% (2013-15), 5.1% (2016-19)
White: 6.0% (2009-12), 4.7% (2013-15), 3.7%* (2016-19)
Black: 5.6% (2009-12), 4.6% (2013-15), 3.2% (2016-19)

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19

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

Actual Poverty Rate = 3.8%

Category	Rate
Medical expenses	2.5%
Work expenses	3.4%
FICA	3.4%
Federal income tax	3.6%
WIC	3.8%
LIHEAP	3.9%
State income taxes & credits	4.1%
TANF/general assistance	3.9%
School lunch	3.9%
SSI	4.3%
SNAP	4.0%
Refundable tax credits (EITC)	4.4%
Housing subsidies	4.2%
Social Security	8.7%

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

<u>Definitions</u>: 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 12:
Ramsey County

September 2022

22.6%

21.3%

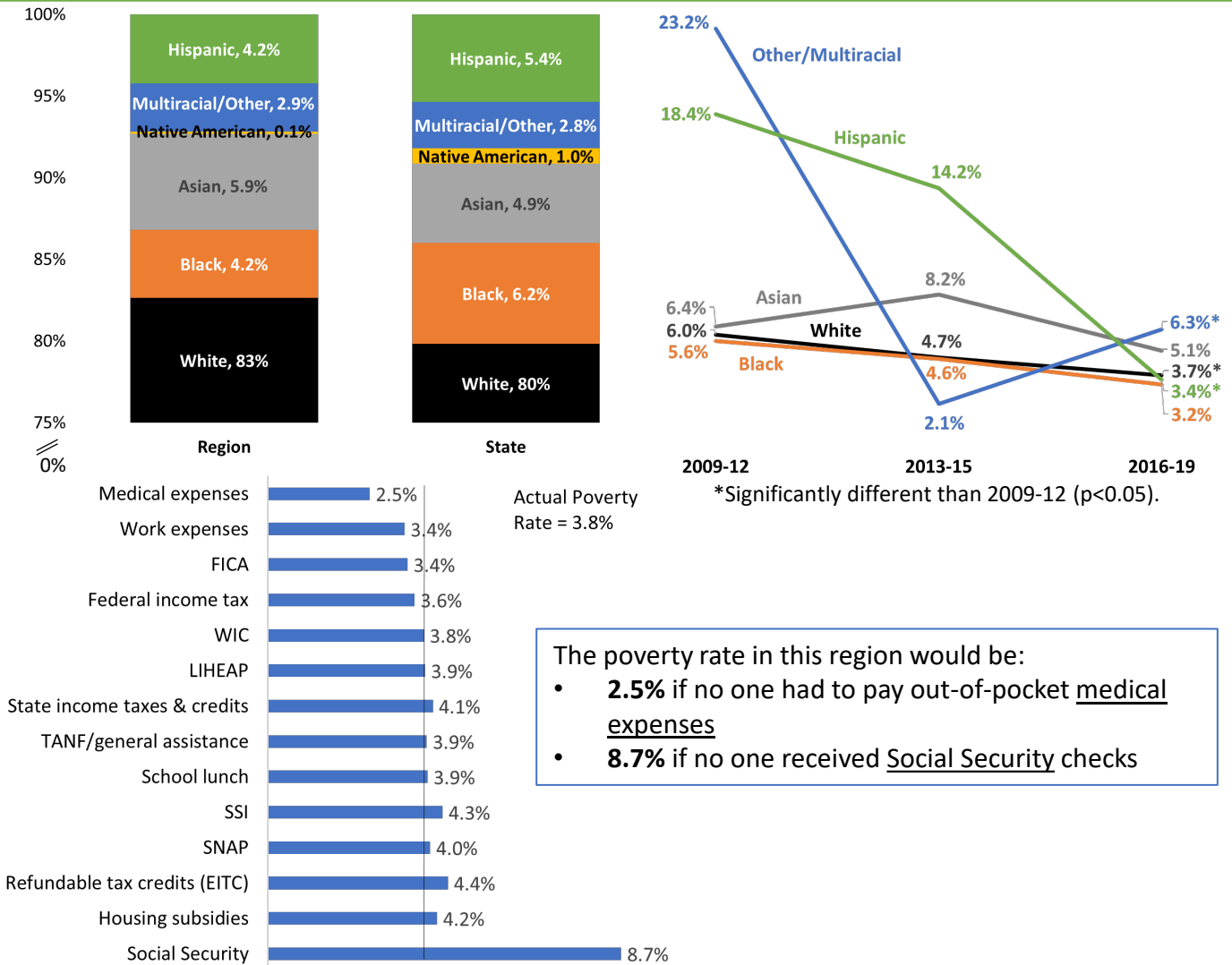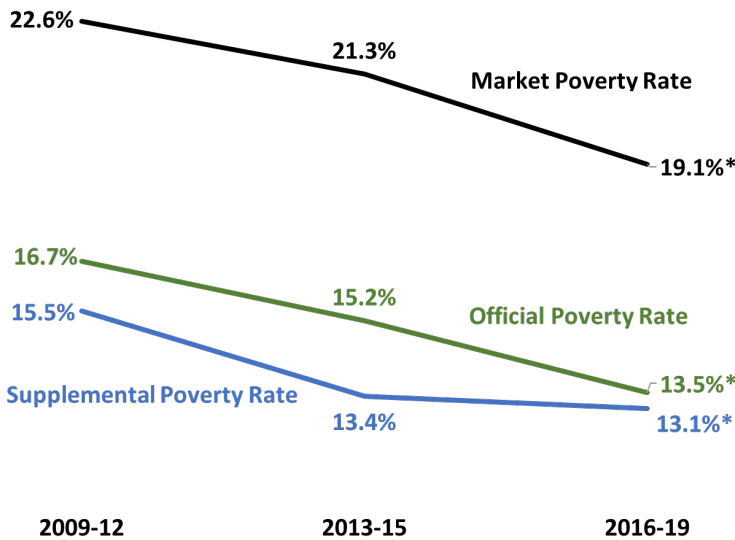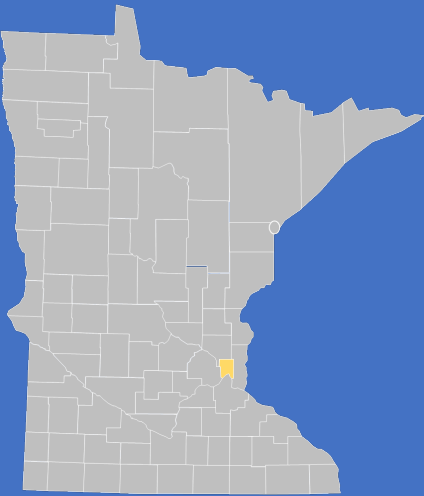**Market Poverty Rate**

19.1%*

Poverty Rate (2016-19)

13.1%*

Region

8.9%

State

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

16.7%

15.2%

Official Poverty Rate

13.5%*

15.5%

Supplemental Poverty Rate

13.4%

13.1%*

The 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).

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.

Seniors, 14%

Working Age, 62%

Children, 24%

Region

Seniors, 15%

Working Age, 61%

Children, 24%

State

16.9%

14.4%

Children

15.3%

15.6%

14.1%

Working Age Adults

13.0%*

12.4%

Seniors

9.8%*

8.1%

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19
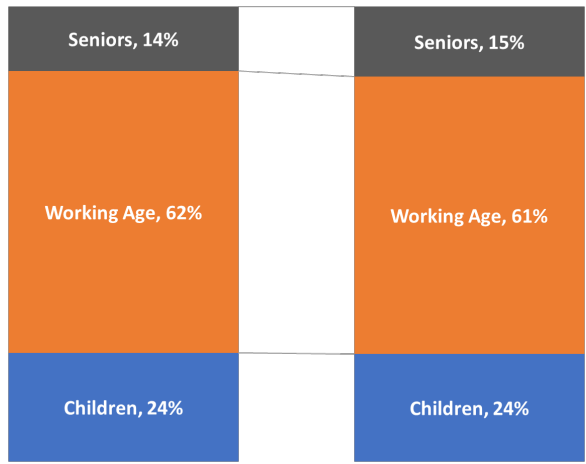
*Significantly different than 2009-12 (p<0.05).

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.

Stacked bar chart — Region:
- Hispanic, 7.6%
- Multiracial/Other, 4.0%
- Native American, 0.4%
- Asian, 15.0%
- Black, 11.7%
- White, 61%

Stacked bar chart — State:
- Hispanic, 5.4%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
- Native American, 1.0%
- Asian, 4.9%
- Black, 6.2%
- White, 80%

Line chart across 2009-12, 2013-15, 2016-19:
- Native American: 45.1%, 40.5%, 39.2%
- Black: 33.2%, 24.5%, 22.3%*
- Asian: 27.1%, 25.0%, 19.2%*
- Hispanic: 20.3%, 11.4%, 19.8%
- Other/Multiracial: 17.3%, 17.5%, 17.4%
- White: 9.9%, 8.8%, 8.6%*

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

Horizontal bar chart:
- Medical expenses: 10.3%
- Work expenses: 11.1%
- FICA: 11.5%
- Federal income tax: 12.8%
- WIC: 13.1%
- LIHEAP: 13.2%
- State income taxes & credits: 13.6%
- TANF/general assistance: 13.4%
- School lunch: 13.3%
- SSI: 14.1%
- SNAP: 14.1%
- Refundable tax credits (EITC): 14.7%
- Housing subsidies: 14.9%
- Social Security: 19.3%

Actual Poverty Rate = 13.1%

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.
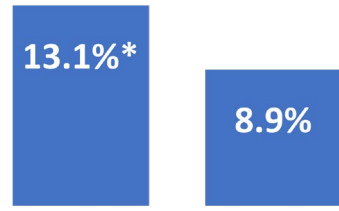
Minnesota Poverty Report for Region 13:
Hennepin County

September 2022
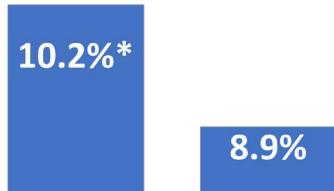
17.6%

16.3%

Market Poverty Rate

14.4%*

The three poverty rates declined significantly between 2009-12 and 2016-19.
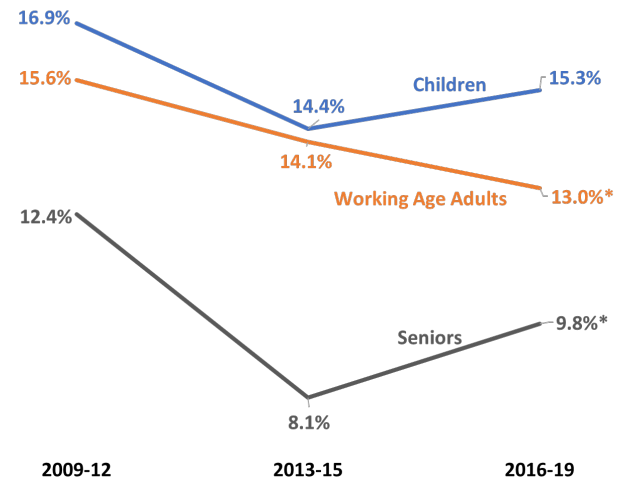
Poverty Rate (2016-19)

10.2%*

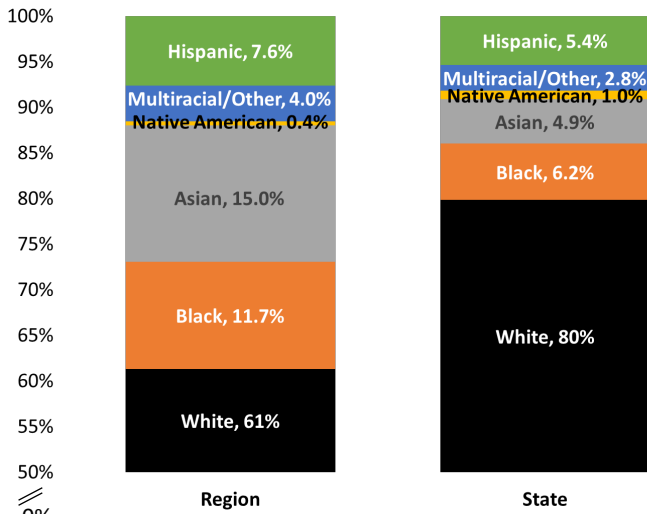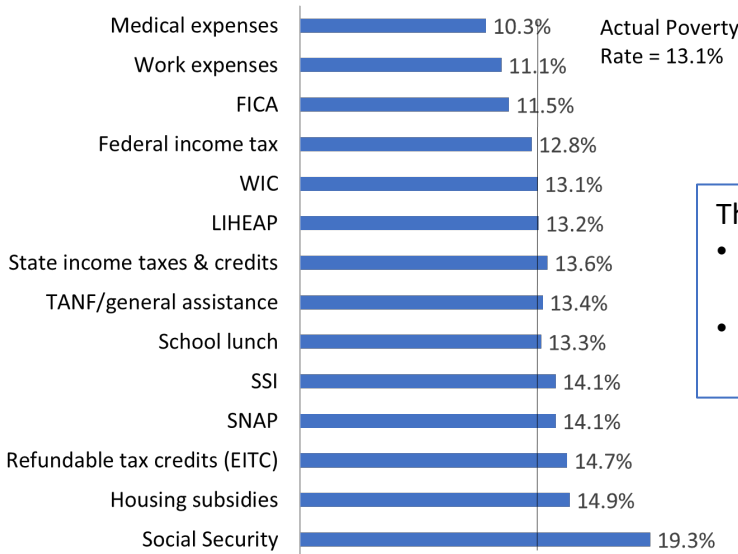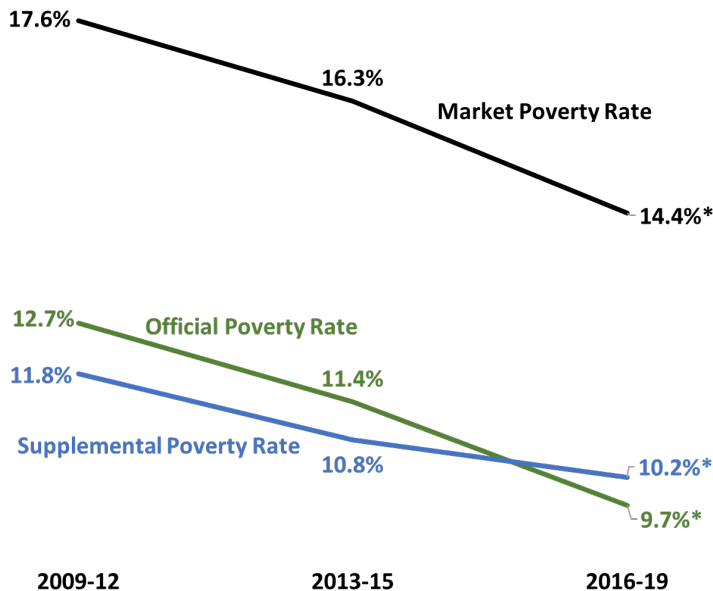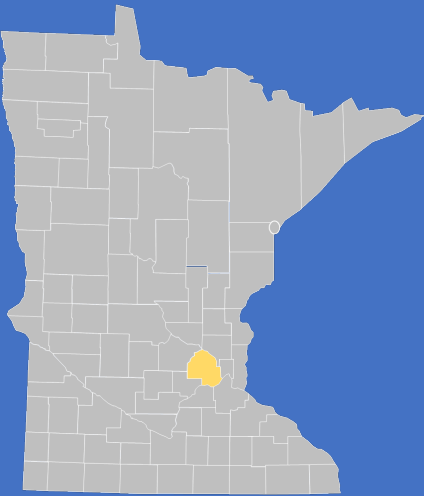**8.9%**

Region   **State**

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

Estimated Pop: 1,228,000

12.7%   Official Poverty Rate

11.8%

11.4%

Supplemental Poverty Rate

10.8%

10.2%*

9.7%*

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19

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

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.

Seniors, 14%   Seniors, 15%

Working Age, 64%   Working Age, 61%

Children, 22%   Children, 24%

Region   **State**

12.0%

11.9%

11.2%

Working Age Adults

11.0%

10.2%

Children

10.4%*

9.8%

Seniors

9.7%*

9.3%

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19
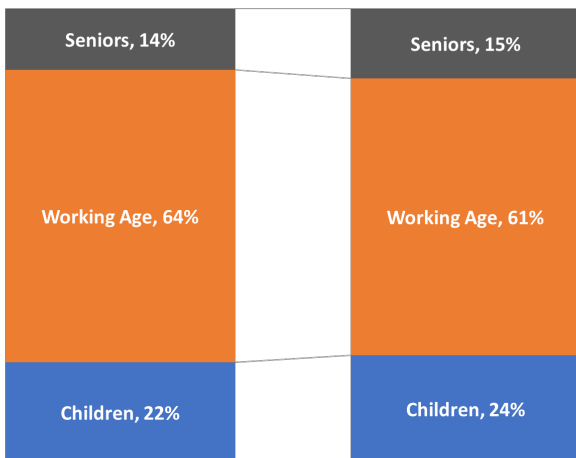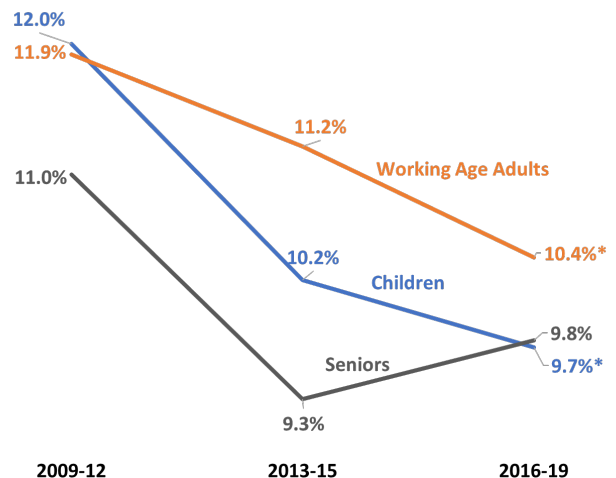
*Significantly different than 2009-12 (p<0.05).

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.

Region (stacked bar)
- Hispanic, 6.9%
- Multiracial/Other, 3.7%
- Native American, 0.6%
- Asian, 7.2%
- Black, 12.8%
- White, 69%

State (stacked bar)
- Hispanic, 5.4%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
- Native American, 1.0%
- Asian, 4.9%
- Black, 6.2%
- White, 80%

Line chart (poverty rate over time):

Group	2009-12	2013-15	2016-19
Native American	36.0%	15.3%	24.9%*
Black	28.6%	22.4%	22.0%*
Hispanic	22.7%	18.8%	14.0%*
Other/Multiracial	18.4%	17.8%	10.5%*
Asian	11.7%	10.3%	10.1%
White	7.8%	7.6%	7.4%

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

Actual Poverty Rate = 10.2%

Item	Rate
Medical expenses	7.9%
Work expenses	8.9%
FICA	9.0%
Federal income tax	9.6%
WIC	10.2%
LIHEAP	10.3%
State income taxes & credits	10.8%
TANF/general assistance	10.7%
School lunch	10.6%
SSI	11.2%
SNAP	11.3%
Refundable tax credits (EITC)	11.4%
Housing subsidies	11.4%
Social Security	14.8%

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

Suggested citation: Fertig, AR (2022) "Poverty Report for Region 13", 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 14:
Dakota, Scott, and Carver counties

September 2022

Market Poverty Rate

10.8%

10.4%

9.5%*

Supplemental Poverty Rate

6.7%
6.7%

6.7%

6.7%

6.3%

Official Poverty Rate
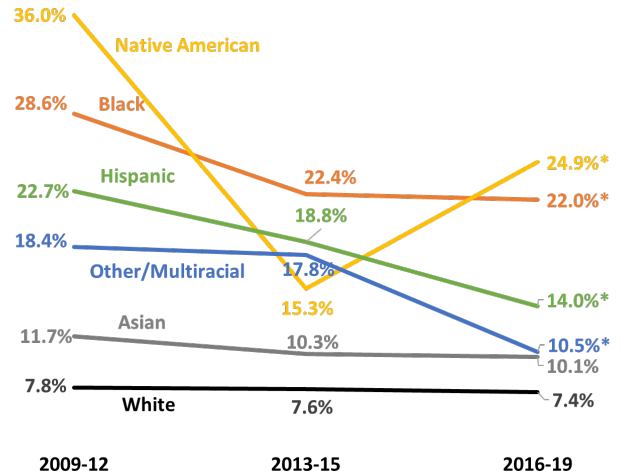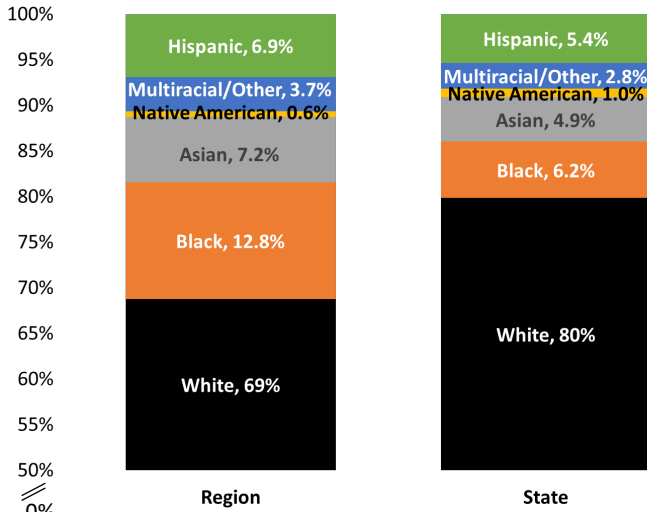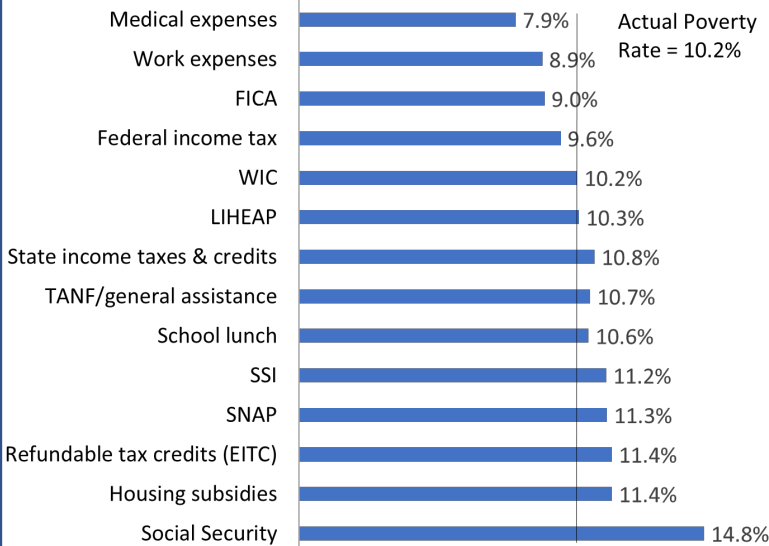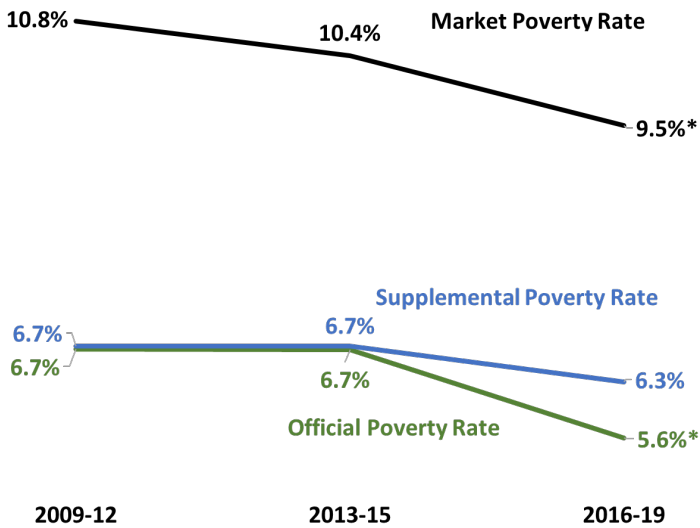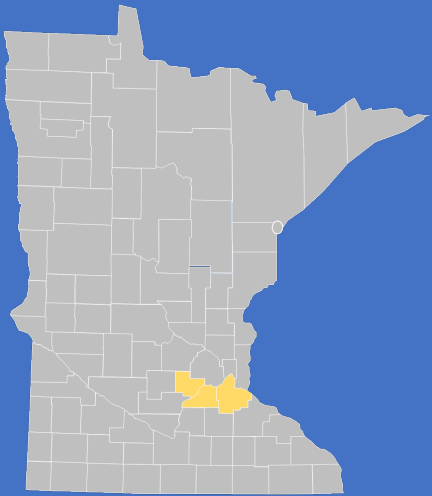
5.6%*

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19

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

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.

Poverty Rate (2016-19)

6.3%*

8.9%

Region   **State**

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

Estimated Pop: 667,000

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.

Seniors, 13%

Working Age, 62%

Children, 26%

Region

Seniors, 15%

Working Age, 61%

Children, 24%

State

9.8%

9.5%

Seniors

7.3%

6.8%

6.5%

Working Age Adults

6.2%

6.3%

5.9%*

Children

5.7%

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19
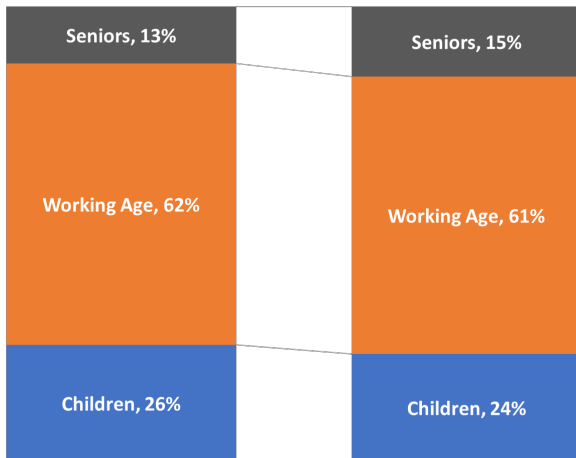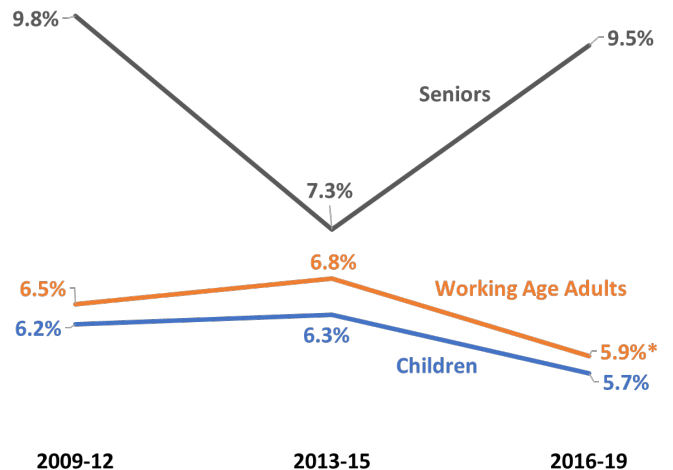
*Significantly different than 2009-12 (p<0.05).

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.

Region (stacked bar):
- White, 80%
- Black, 5.2%
- Asian, 4.8%
- Native American, 0.3%
- Multiracial/Other, 3.0%
- Hispanic, 6.3%

State (stacked bar):
- White, 80%
- Black, 6.2%
- Asian, 4.9%
- Native American, 1.0%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
- Hispanic, 5.4%

Line chart (2009-12, 2013-15, 2016-19):
- Hispanic: 14.8%, 25.5%, 15.0%
- Black: 20.9%, 17.3%, 17.4%
- Native American: 25.2%, 4.8%, 10.4%*
- Other/Multiracial: 12.7%, 9.2%, 7.7%*
- Asian: 11.0%, 4.9%, 5.9%*
- White: 5.2%, 4.9%, 4.8%

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

Bar chart — Actual Poverty Rate = 6.3%
- Medical expenses: 4.5%
- Work expenses: 5.4%
- FICA: 5.5%
- Federal income tax: 6.1%
- WIC: 6.3%
- LIHEAP: 6.3%
- State income taxes & credits: 6.6%
- TANF/general assistance: 6.5%
- School lunch: 6.5%
- SSI: 6.8%
- SNAP: 6.6%
- Refundable tax credits (EITC): 7.1%
- Housing subsidies: 6.8%
- Social Security: 11.3%

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **4.5%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket <u>medical expenses</u>
- **11.3%** if no one received <u>Social Security</u> 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.
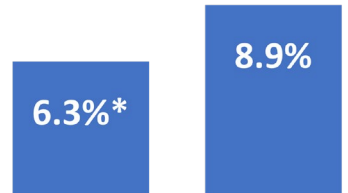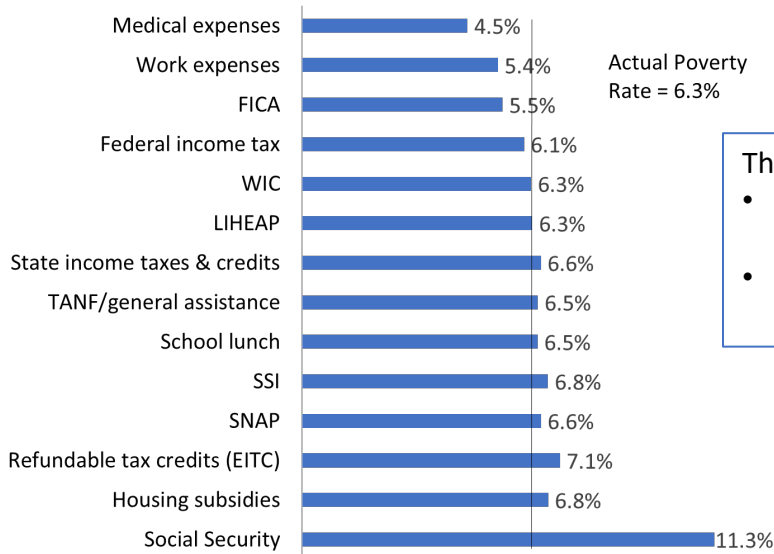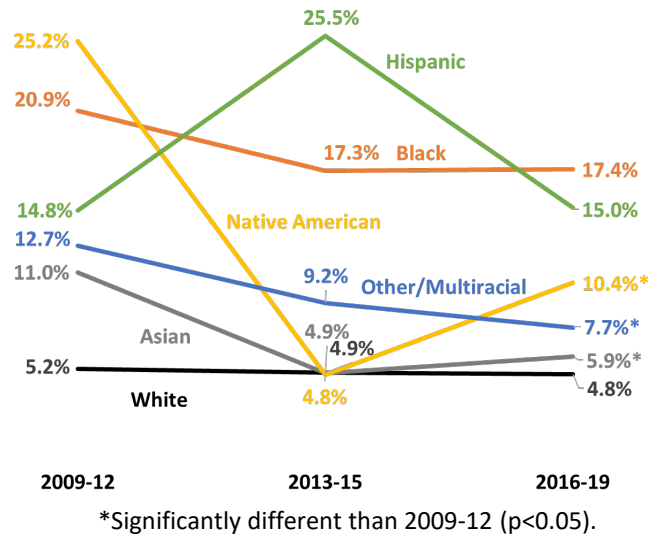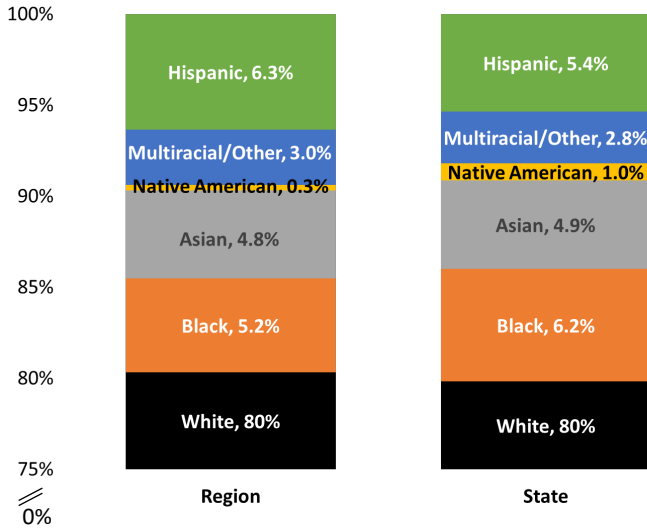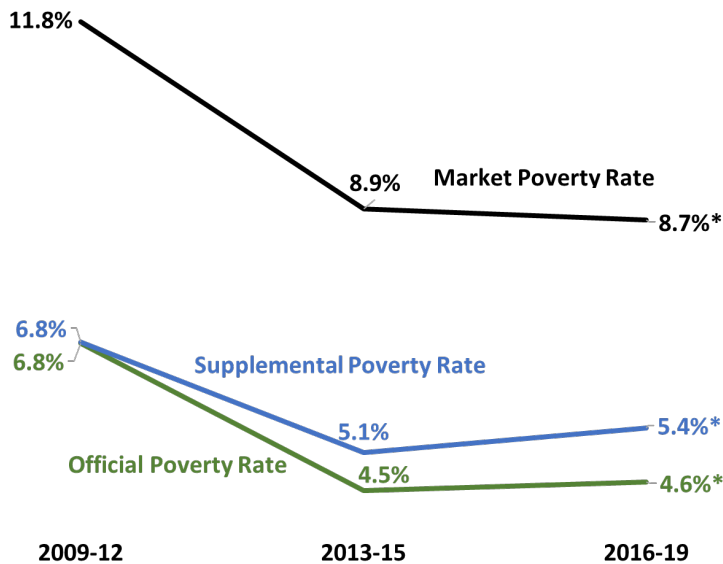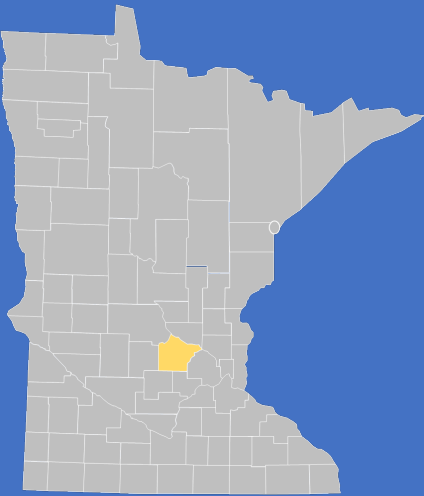
Minnesota Poverty Report for Region 15:
Wright County

September 2022

Poverty Rate (2016-19)

11.8%

Market Poverty Rate

8.9%

8.7%*

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

6.8%
6.8%

Supplemental Poverty Rate

5.1%

5.4%*

Official Poverty Rate

4.5%

4.6%*

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19

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

5.4%*

8.9%

Region   **State**

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

Estimated Pop: 134,000

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.

Seniors, 12%   Seniors, 15%

Working Age, 60%   Working Age, 61%

Children, 28%   Children, 24%

Region   **State**

14.9%

11.6%   Seniors   12.3%

6.4%   **Working Age Adults**
6.1%

4.2%   5.0%*

3.2%   **Children**   3.2%*
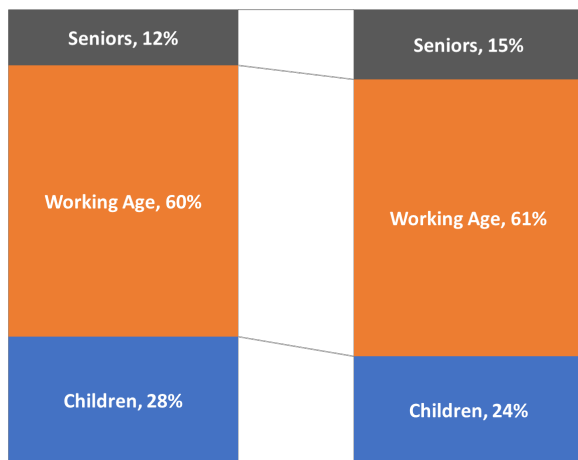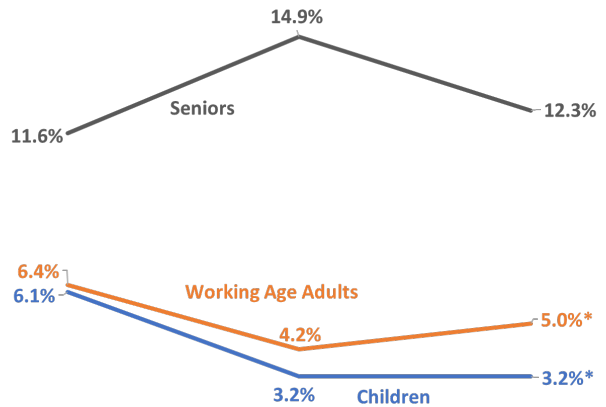
2009-12   2013-15   2016-19

*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.

Region (100% stacked bar):
- Hispanic, 2.4%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.2%
- Native American, 0.5%
- Asian, 1.0%
- Black, 1.7%
- White, 92%

State (100% stacked bar):
- Hispanic, 5.4%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
- Native American, 1.0%
- Asian, 4.9%
- Black, 6.2%
- White, 80%

White poverty rate trend:
- 2009-12: 6.4%
- 2013-15: 5.2%
- 2016-19: 5.0%*

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

Actual Poverty Rate = 5.4%

Category	Rate
Medical expenses	3.4%
Work expenses	4.5%
FICA	4.7%
Federal income tax	5.2%
WIC	5.4%
LIHEAP	5.4%
State income taxes & credits	5.8%
TANF/general assistance	5.4%
School lunch	5.4%
SSI	5.7%
SNAP	5.6%
Refundable tax credits (EITC)	6.2%
Housing subsidies	6.1%
Social Security	10.1%

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

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.

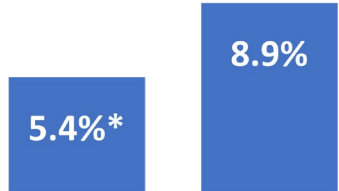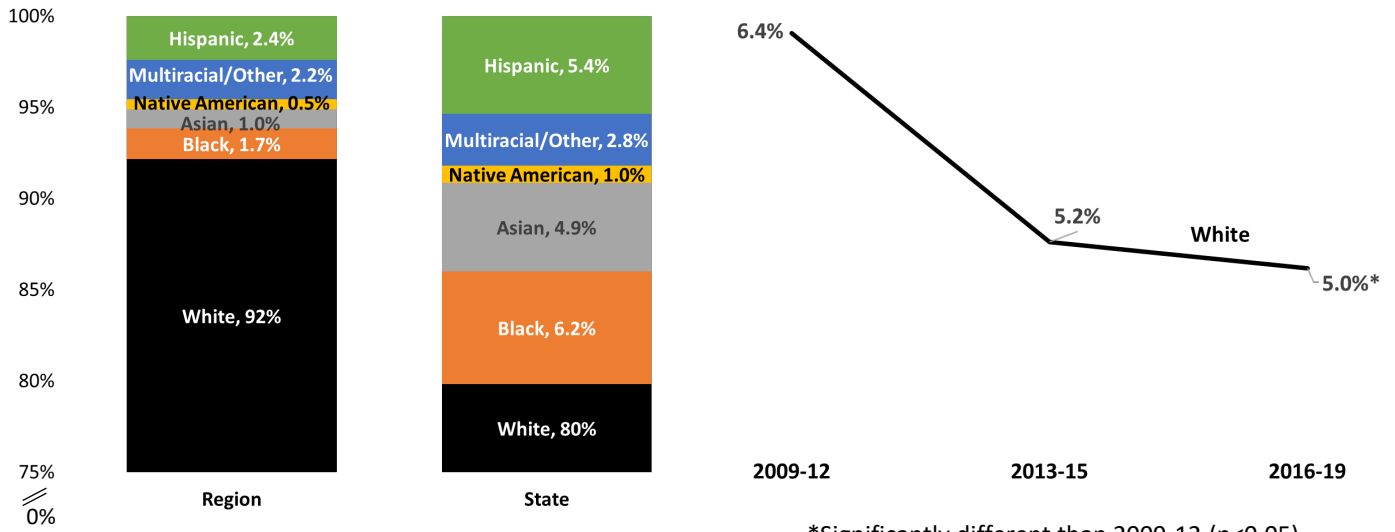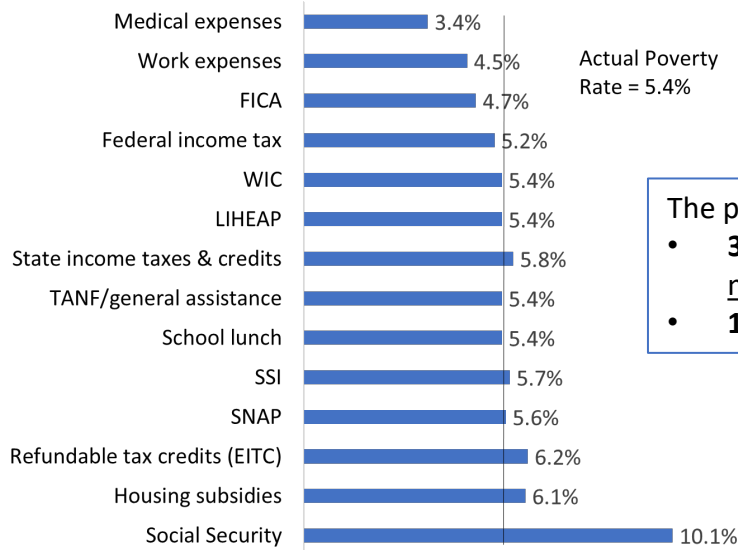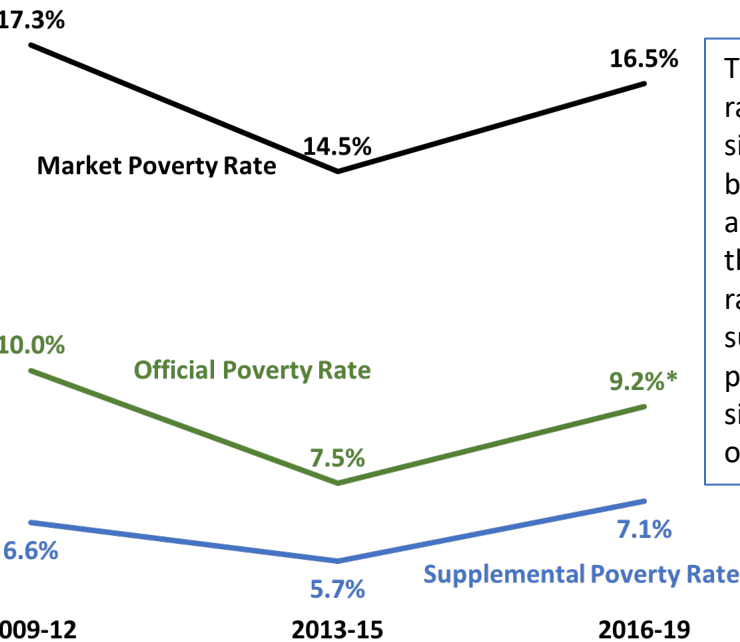# Minnesota Poverty Report for Region 16:
Kandiyohi, McLeod, Meeker, Renville, Sibley counties

September 2022

17.3%

Market Poverty Rate

14.5%

16.5%

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.

Poverty Rate (2016-19)

10.0%

Official Poverty Rate

9.2%*

7.5%

6.6%

5.7%

Supplemental Poverty Rate

7.1%

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

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

7.1%*

8.9%

Region   **State**

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

Estimated Pop: 129,000

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).

Seniors, 18%

Seniors, 15%

Working Age, 58%

Working Age, 61%

Children, 24%

Children, 24%

Region   **State**

9.1%   Seniors   **10.0%**   **9.7%**

7.0%

Working Age Adults

7.2%*

5.8%   **5.1%**

Children

4.3%

4.7%*

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

*Significantly different than 2009-12 (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.

Region

- Hispanic, 8.4%
- Multiracial/Other, 1.7%
- Native American, 0.2%
- Asian, 0.6%
- Black, 1.8%
- White, 87%

State

- Hispanic, 5.4%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
- Native American, 1.0%
- Asian, 4.9%
- Black, 6.2%
- White, 80%

Hispanic: 14.5% (2009-12), 15.0% (2013-15), 15.0% (2016-19)

White: 5.6% (2009-12), 4.9% (2013-15), 6.2% (2016-19)

| | 2009-12 | 2013-15 | 2016-19 |

No changes over time for either group.

Actual Poverty Rate = 7.1%

Category	Rate
Medical expenses	4.9%
Work expenses	6.2%
FICA	6.4%
Federal income tax	6.8%
WIC	7.1%
LIHEAP	7.1%
State income taxes & credits	7.3%
TANF/general assistance	7.1%
School lunch	7.1%
SSI	8.2%
SNAP	7.9%
Refundable tax credits (EITC)	7.8%
Housing subsidies	7.4%
Social Security	14.6%

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

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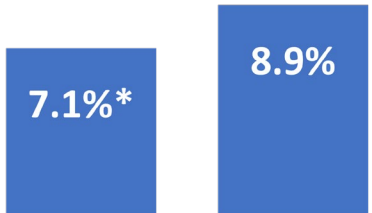
Minnesota Poverty Report for Region 17:

Brown, Lyon, Redwood, Chippewa, Yellow Medicine, Lac qui Parle, and Lincoln counties

September 2022

21.4%

18.7%

Market Poverty Rate

17.3%*

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.
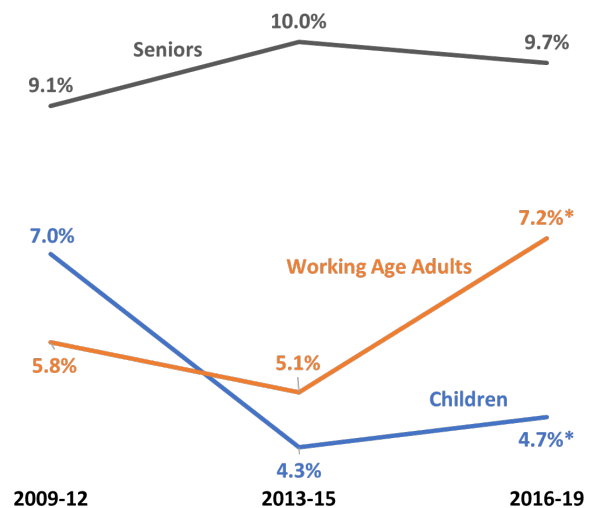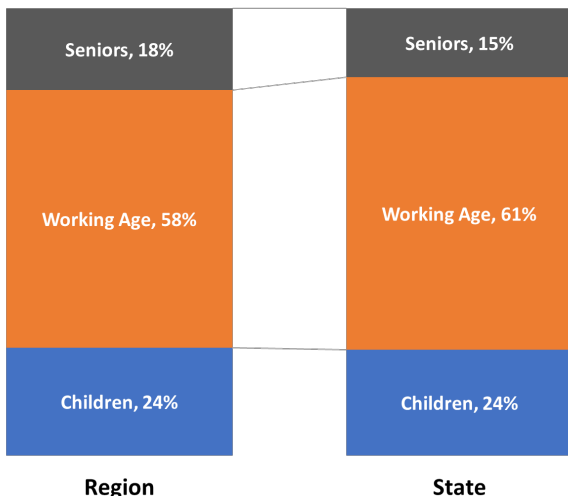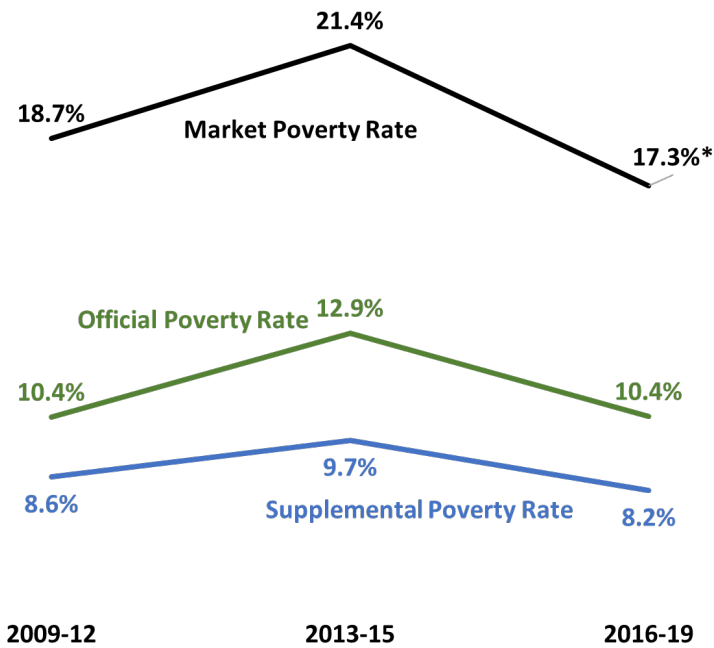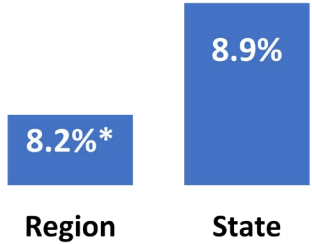
Poverty Rate (2016-19)

8.9%

8.2%*

Region   **State**

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

Official Poverty Rate 12.9%

10.4%   10.4%

9.7%
Supplemental Poverty Rate

8.6%   8.2%

Estimated Pop: 97,000

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

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

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).

Seniors, 20%   Seniors, 15%

Working Age, 56%   Working Age, 61%

Children, 24%   Children, 24%

Region   **State**

13.5%

11.7%   Seniors

10.6%

10.3%

8.5%

Working Age Adults

9.2%   7.7%

7.7%

Children

5.0%*

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

*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.

Region / State stacked bar chart:

Region:
- Hispanic, 5.0%
- Multiracial/Other, 1.2%
- Native American, 1.6%
- Asian, 1.9%
- Black, 0.9%
- White, 89%

State:
- Hispanic, 5.4%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
- Native American, 1.0%
- Asian, 4.9%
- Black, 6.2%
- White, 80%

Line chart (2009-12, 2013-15, 2016-19):
- Asian: 28.3% → (peak ~100%) → 13.7%*
- Multiracial/Other: 26.3% → (dip) → 16.9%
- Hispanic: 17.4% → (peak) → 15.1%
- Native American: 12.9% → (peak) → 8.9%
- White: 7.7% → 7.6%

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

Actual Poverty Rate = 8.2%

Category	Rate
Medical expenses	6.0%
Work expenses	7.6%
FICA	7.6%
Federal income tax	7.9%
WIC	8.2%
LIHEAP	8.3%
State income taxes & credits	9.4%
TANF/general assistance	8.3%
School lunch	8.4%
SSI	8.8%
SNAP	8.4%
Refundable tax credits (EITC)	10.4%
Housing subsidies	8.6%
Social Security	16.0%

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

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Minnesota Poverty Report for Region 18:
Pipestone, Murray, Cottonwood, Watonwan, Rock, Nobles, Jackson, Martin and Faribault counties

September 2022

21.3%

19.7%

18.9%

Market Poverty Rate

Official Poverty Rate   12.8%

11.0%   10.9%   11.3%

10.4%

Supplemental Poverty Rate   8.7%*

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.
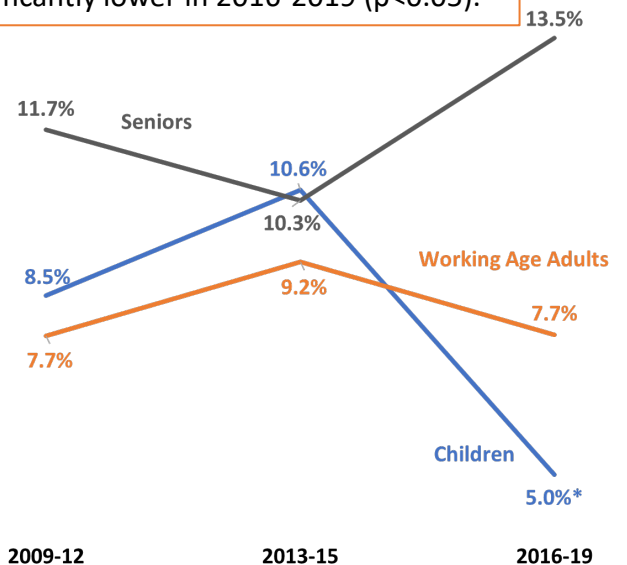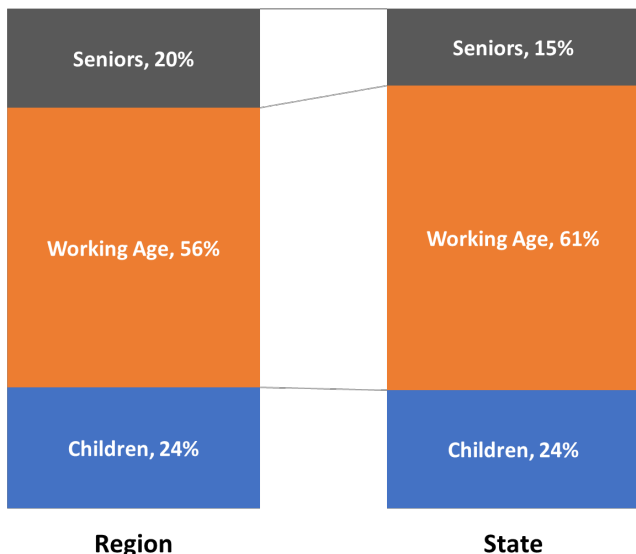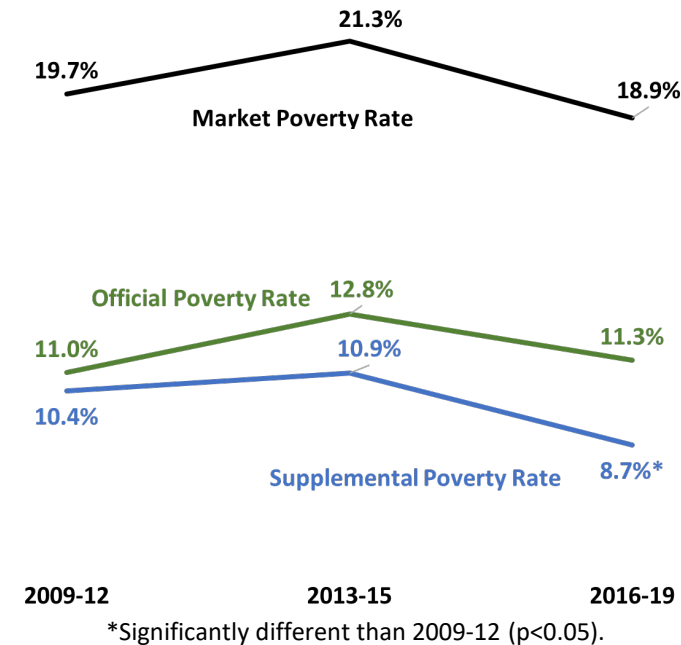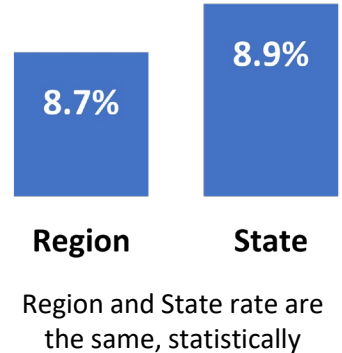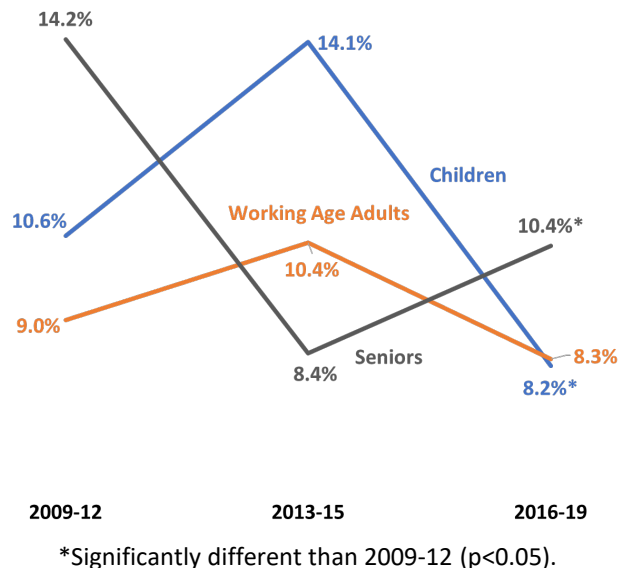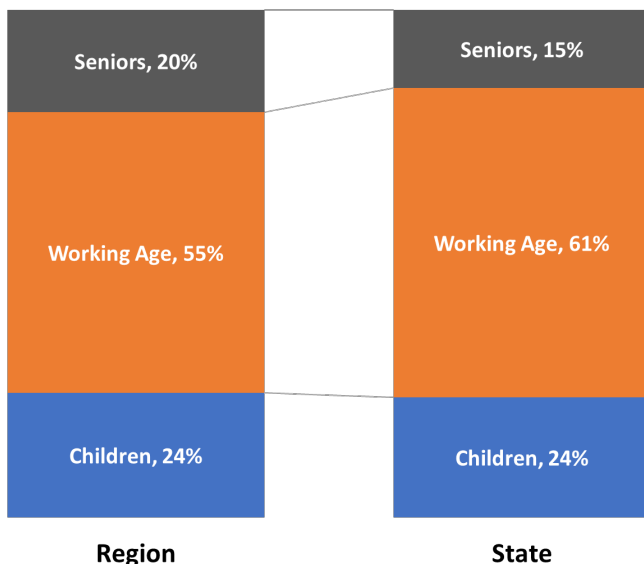
Poverty Rate (2016-19)

8.9%

8.7%

Region   **State**

Region and State rate are the same, statistically

Estimated Pop: 112,000

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19

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

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).

Seniors, 20%   Seniors, 15%

Working Age, 55%   Working Age, 61%

Children, 24%   Children, 24%

Region   **State**

14.2%

14.1%

10.6%   **Children**

Working Age Adults   10.4%*

10.4%

9.0%   Seniors   8.3%

8.4%   8.2%*

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19

*Significantly different than 2009-12 (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.

Region (stacked bar, bottom to top):
- White, 84%
- Black, 0.5%
- Asian, 1.9%
- Native American, 0.2%
- Multiracial/Other, 1.6%
- Hispanic, 11.7%

State (stacked bar, bottom to top):
- White, 80%
- Black, 6.2%
- Asian, 4.9%
- Native American, 1.0%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
- Hispanic, 5.4%

Line chart:
- Multiracial/Other: 26.2% (2009-12), 25.9% (2013-15), 8.5%* (2016-19)
- Hispanic: 10.4% (2009-12), 18.2% (2013-15), 19.6%* (2016-19)
- White: 9.6% (2009-12), 9.4% (2013-15), 7.2%* (2016-19)

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

Actual Poverty Rate = 8.7%

Category	Rate
Medical expenses	7.0%
Work expenses	8.1%
FICA	8.2%
Federal income tax	8.5%
WIC	8.9%
LIHEAP	8.8%
State income taxes & credits	9.2%
TANF/general assistance	8.8%
School lunch	8.7%
SSI	9.6%
SNAP	9.1%
Refundable tax credits (EITC)	9.5%
Housing subsidies	9.2%
Social Security	16.7%

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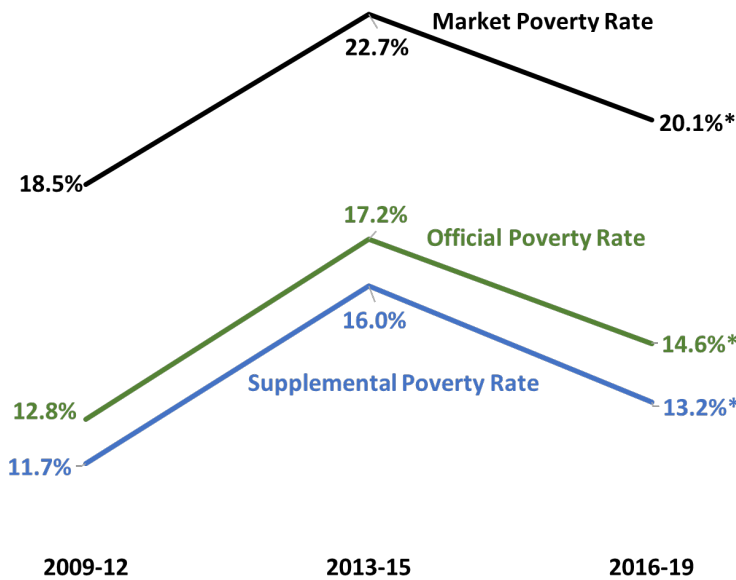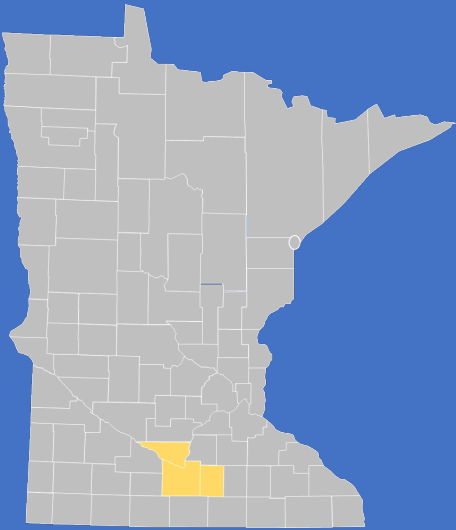- **16.7%** if no one received <u>Social Security</u> checks

<u>Definitions</u>: 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 19:
Blue Earth, Nicollet and Waseca counties

September 2022

Market Poverty Rate

22.7%

18.5%

20.1%*

Official Poverty Rate

17.2%

16.0%

12.8%

Supplemental Poverty Rate

11.7%

14.6%*

13.2%*

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

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19

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

Poverty Rate (2016-19)

13.2%*

8.9%

Region   **State**

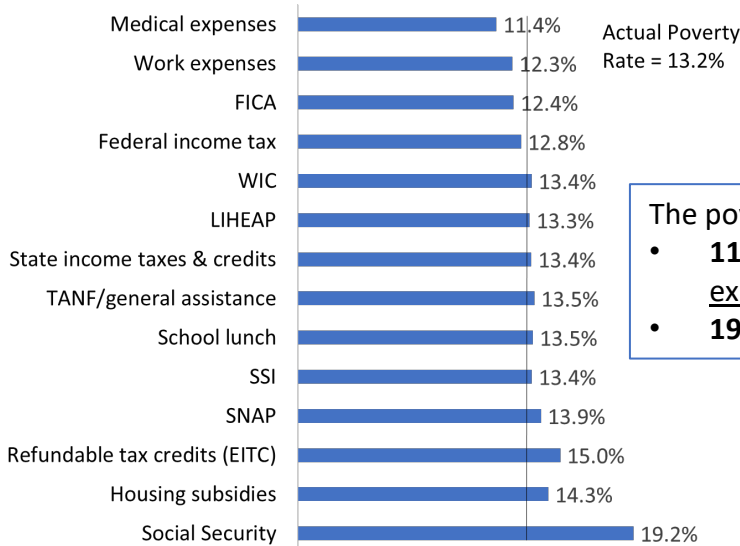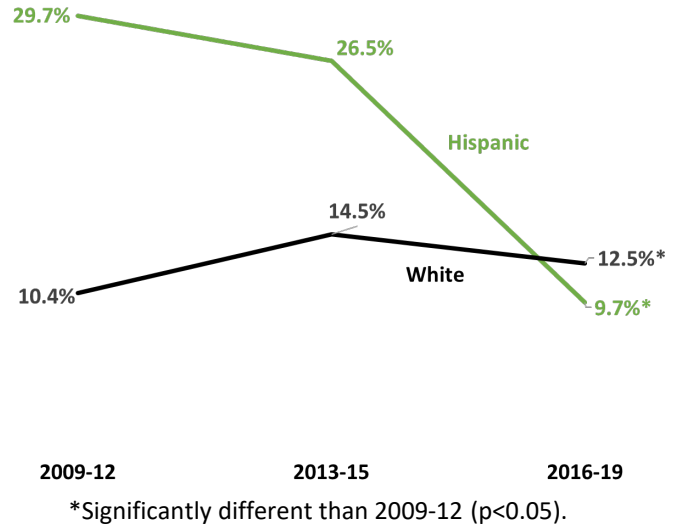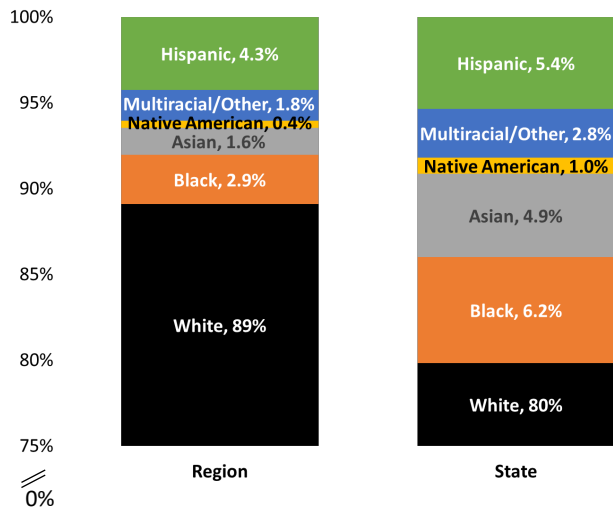*Significantly higher than the state rate p<0.05

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).
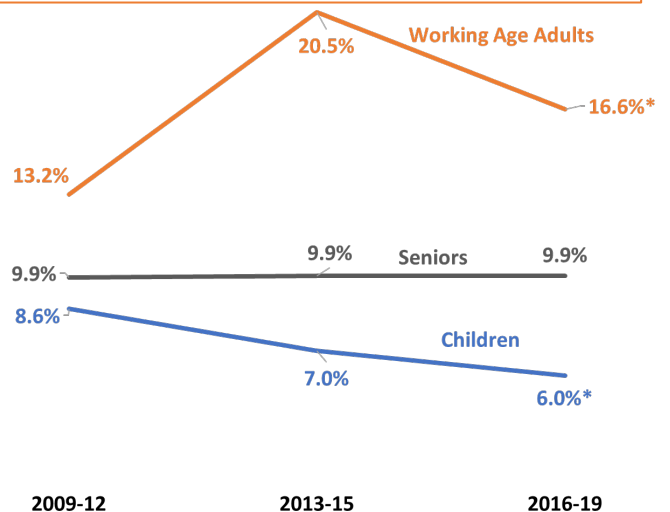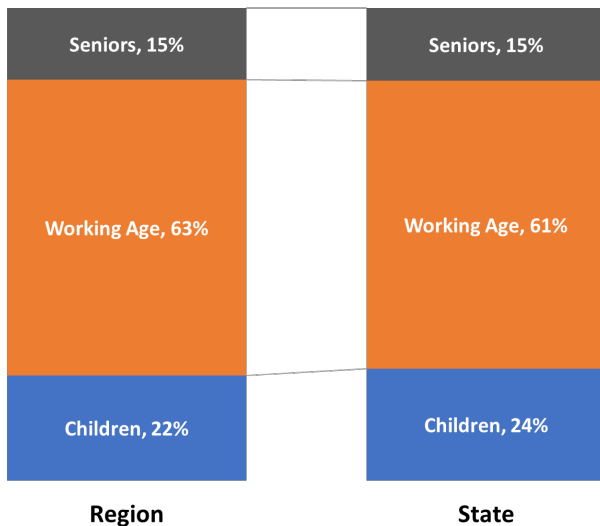
Seniors, 15%   Seniors, 15%

Working Age, 63%   Working Age, 61%

Children, 22%   Children, 24%

Region   **State**

Working Age Adults

20.5%

13.2%

16.6%*

9.9%   9.9%   **Seniors**   9.9%

8.6%   **Children**

7.0%

6.0%*

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19

*Significantly different than 2009-12 (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.

Region
- Hispanic, 4.3%
- Multiracial/Other, 1.8%
- Native American, 0.4%
- Asian, 1.6%
- Black, 2.9%
- White, 89%

State
- Hispanic, 5.4%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
- Native American, 1.0%
- Asian, 4.9%
- Black, 6.2%
- White, 80%

Hispanic: 29.7% → 26.5% → 9.7%*
White: 10.4% → 14.5% → 12.5%*

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19

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

Actual Poverty Rate = 13.2%

Category	Rate
Medical expenses	11.4%
Work expenses	12.3%
FICA	12.4%
Federal income tax	12.8%
WIC	13.4%
LIHEAP	13.3%
State income taxes & credits	13.4%
TANF/general assistance	13.5%
School lunch	13.5%
SSI	13.4%
SNAP	13.9%
Refundable tax credits (EITC)	15.0%
Housing subsidies	14.3%
Social Security	19.2%

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

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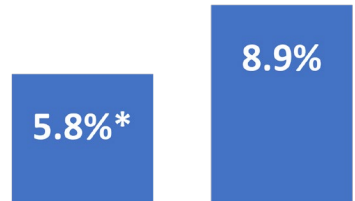
Minnesota Poverty Report for Region 20:
Rice, Goodhue and Le Sueur counties

September 2022

15.1%   16.1%   15.6%

Market Poverty Rate
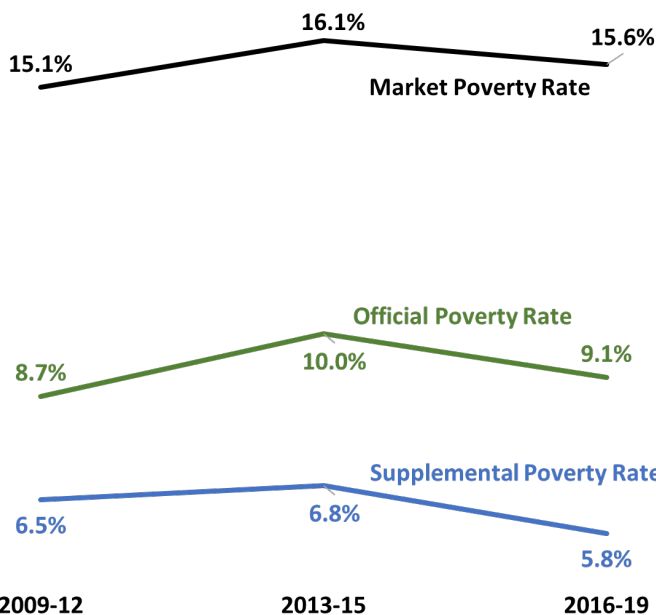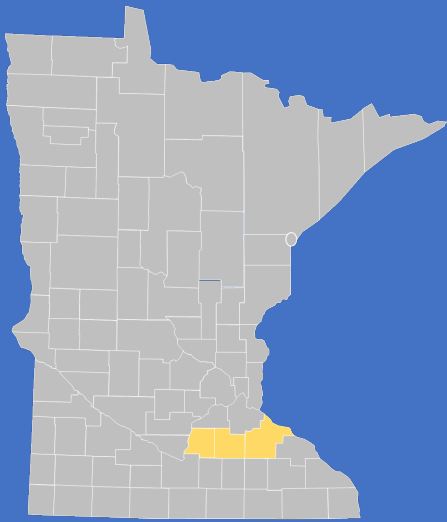
There is no statistical difference in any of the three poverty rates over time.

Poverty Rate (2016-19)

5.8%*   8.9%

Region   **State**

*Significantly lower than the state rate p<0.05

Estimated Pop: 131,000

Official Poverty Rate

8.7%   10.0%   9.1%

Supplemental Poverty Rate

6.5%   6.8%   5.8%

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19
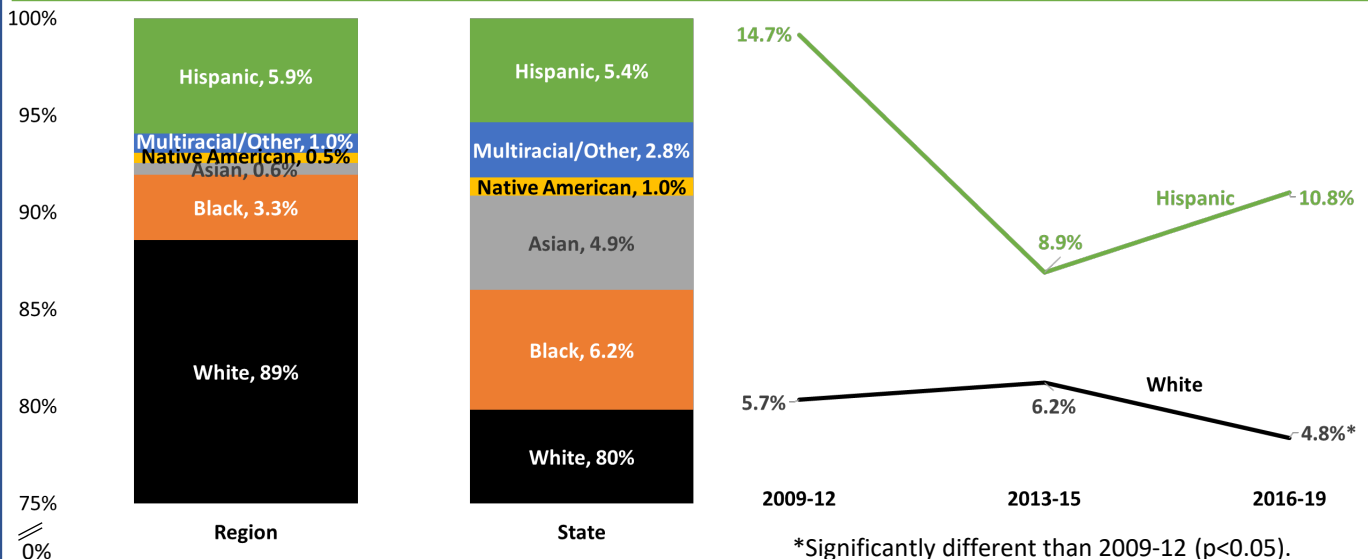
This region has fewer working age adults and more seniors than the state average. The supplemental poverty rate did not change significantly over time for any of the age groups.

Seniors, 18%   Seniors, 15%

Working Age, 58%   Working Age, 61%

Children, 24%   Children, 24%

Region   **State**

9.8%

Seniors   8.6%

7.2%

7.0%   Working Age Adults

6.0%

5.8%   6.0%   Children   5.2%

5.2%

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19
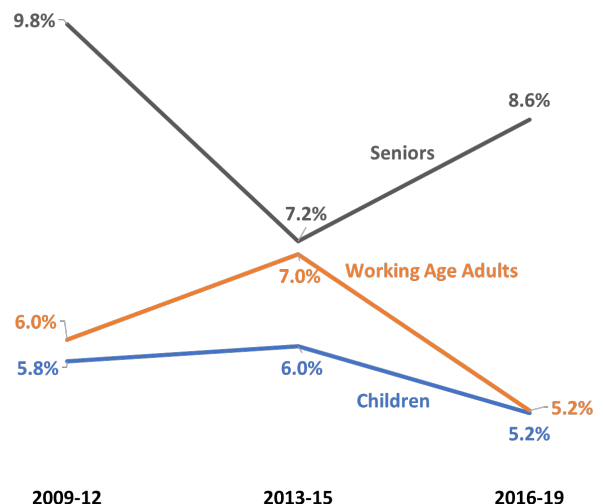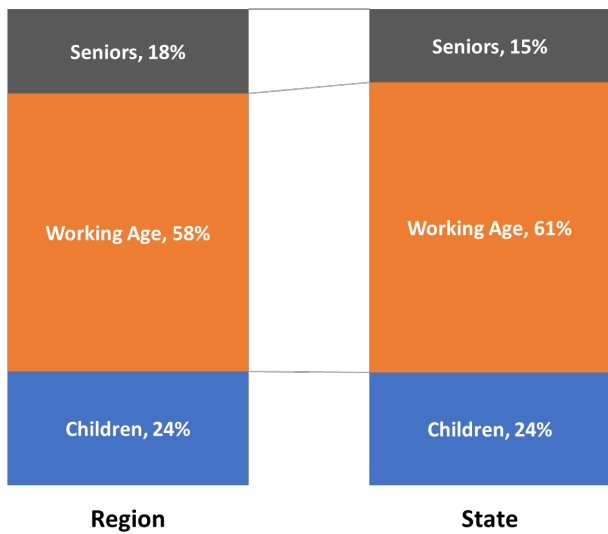
No significant changes over time.

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.

Region (stacked bar):
- Hispanic, 5.9%
- Multiracial/Other, 1.0%
- Native American, 0.5%
- Asian, 0.6%
- Black, 3.3%
- White, 89%

State (stacked bar):
- Hispanic, 5.4%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
- Native American, 1.0%
- Asian, 4.9%
- Black, 6.2%
- White, 80%

Line chart (2009-12, 2013-15, 2016-19):
- Hispanic: 14.7% → 8.9% → 10.8%
- White: 5.7% → 6.2% → 4.8%*

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

Actual Poverty Rate = 5.8%

Bar chart:
- Medical expenses: 4.1%
- Work expenses: 5.4%
- FICA: 5.6%
- Federal income tax: 5.7%
- WIC: 5.8%
- LIHEAP: 5.9%
- State income taxes & credits: 6.3%
- TANF/general assistance: 5.8%
- School lunch: 5.9%
- SSI: 6.3%
- SNAP: 6.3%
- Refundable tax credits (EITC): 6.9%
- Housing subsidies: 6.3%
- Social Security: 13.6%

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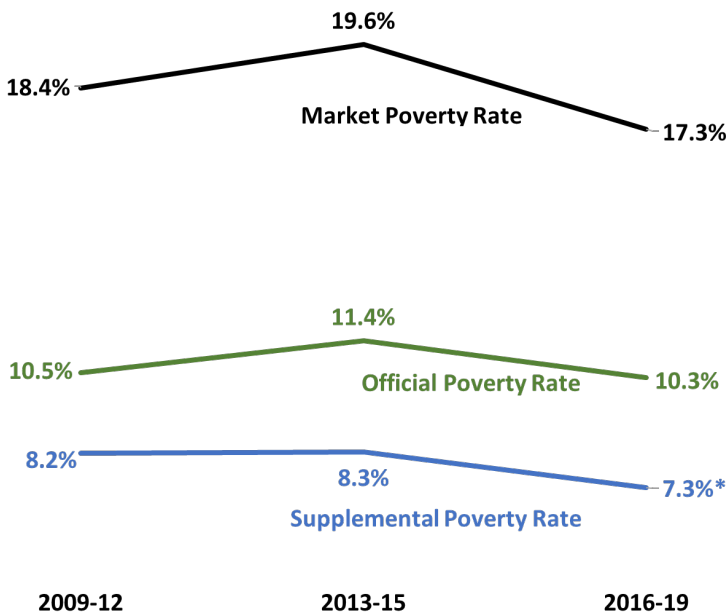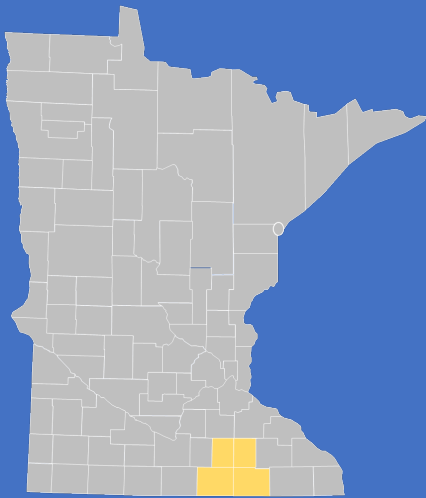- **13.6%** if no one received <u>Social Security</u> checks

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 21:
## Dodge, Freeborn, Mower, and Steele counties

September 2022

Market Poverty Rate

18.4% 19.6% 17.3%

Official Poverty Rate

10.5% 11.4% 10.3%

Supplemental Poverty Rate

8.2% 8.3% 7.3%*

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19

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

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.
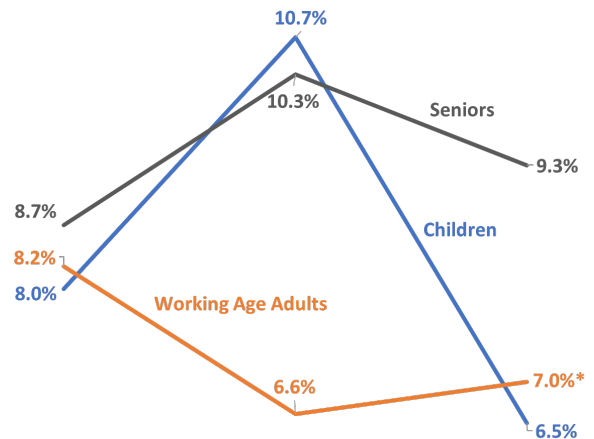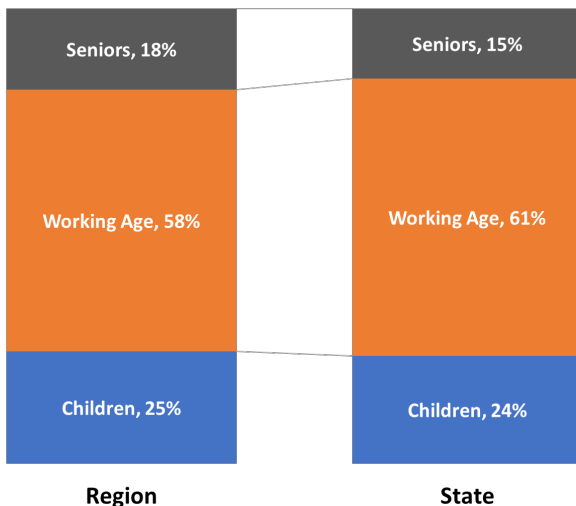
Poverty Rate (2016-19)

7.3%*   8.9%
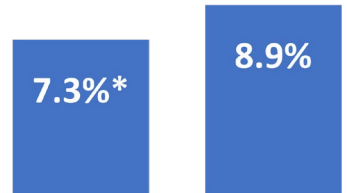
Region   **State**

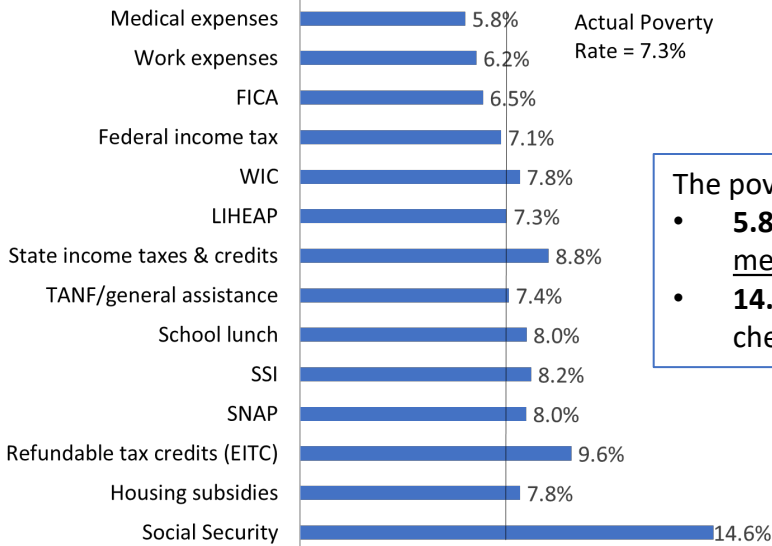*Significantly lower than the state rate (p<0.05).

Estimated Pop: 126,000

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 lower in 2016-2019 (p<0.05). The poverty rates for seniors and children did not change over time.

Seniors, 18%   Seniors, 15%

Working Age, 58%   Working Age, 61%

Children, 25%   Children, 24%

Region   **State**

Seniors: 8.7% → 10.3% → 9.3%

Children: 8.0% → 10.7% → 6.5%

Working Age Adults: 8.2% → 6.6% → 7.0%*

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19

*Significantly different than 2009-12 (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 6.5% 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.

Region
- Hispanic, 9.1%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.0%
- Native American, 0.1%
- Asian, 2.0%
- Black, 2.3%
- White, 84%

State
- Hispanic, 5.4%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
- Native American, 1.0%
- Asian, 4.9%
- Black, 6.2%
- White, 80%

Hispanic: 30.6% (2009-12), 17.2% (2013-15), 12.6%* (2016-19)

White: 5.6% (2009-12), 6.0% (2013-15), 6.5%* (2016-19)

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

Actual Poverty Rate = 7.3%

Category	Rate
Medical expenses	5.8%
Work expenses	6.2%
FICA	6.5%
Federal income tax	7.1%
WIC	7.8%
LIHEAP	7.3%
State income taxes & credits	8.8%
TANF/general assistance	7.4%
School lunch	8.0%
SSI	8.2%
SNAP	8.0%
Refundable tax credits (EITC)	9.6%
Housing subsidies	7.8%
Social Security	14.6%

The poverty rate in this region would be:
- **5.8%** if no one had to pay out-of-pocket medical expenses
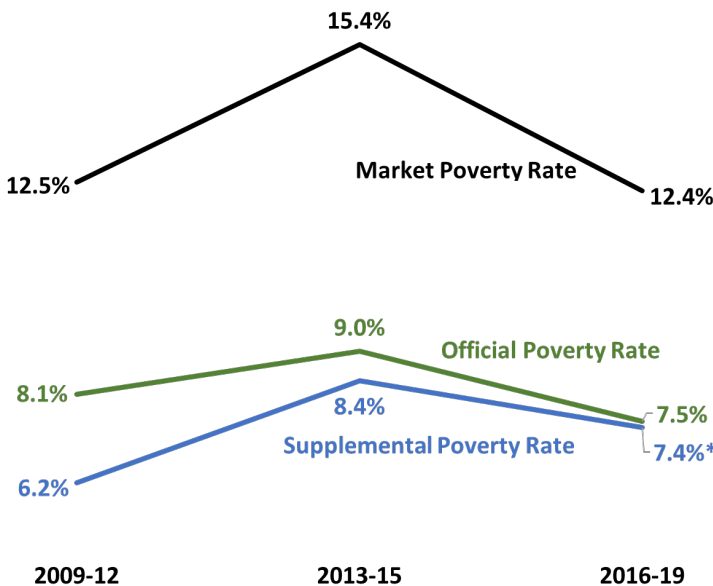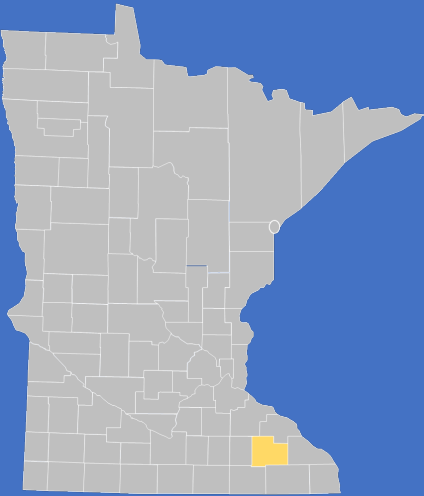- **14.6%** if no one received Social Security checks

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 22:
Olmsted County

September 2022

15.4%

Market Poverty Rate

12.5%

12.4%

9.0%

Official Poverty Rate

8.1%

8.4%

7.5%

Supplemental Poverty Rate

6.2%

7.4%*

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

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

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.
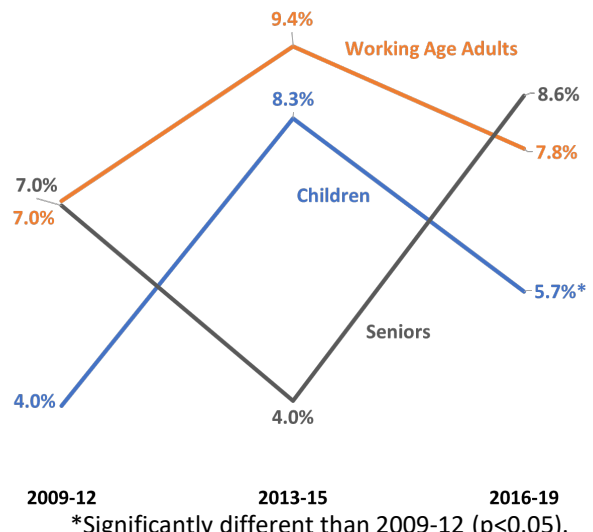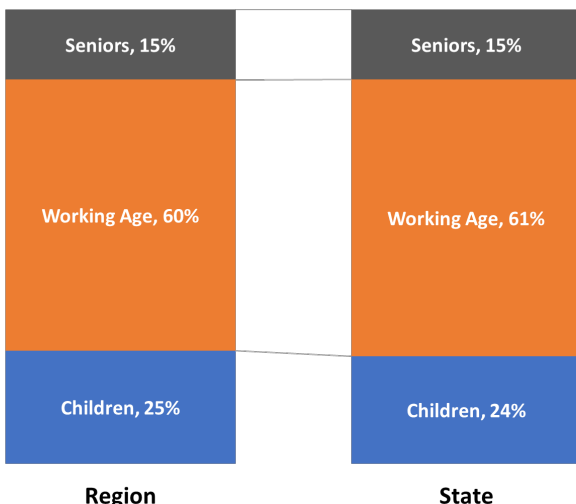
Poverty Rate (2016-19)

7.4%*

8.9%
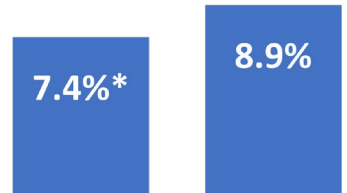
Region   **State**

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

Estimated Pop: 153,000

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.

Seniors, 15%   Seniors, 15%

Working Age, 60%   Working Age, 61%

Children, 25%   Children, 24%

Region   **State**

9.4%   **Working Age Adults**

8.3%

7.0%   **8.6%**

7.0%   **Children**   **7.8%**

4.0%   **5.7%***

Seniors
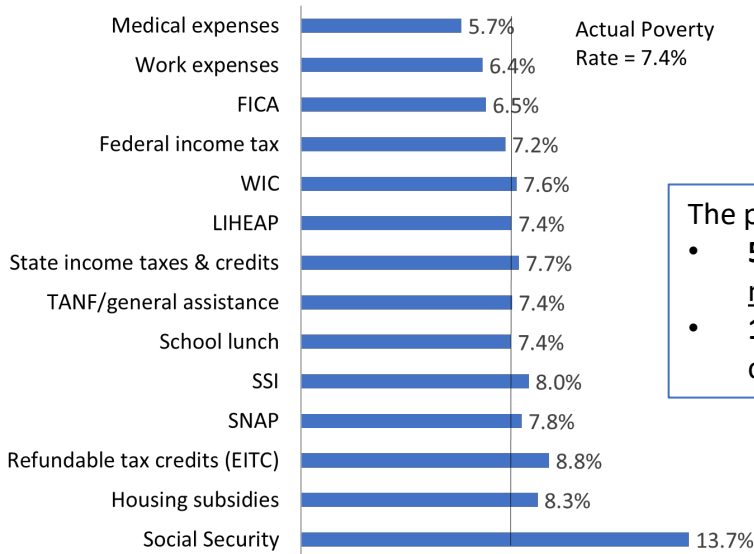
4.0%

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

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

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.

Region (stacked bar)
- Hispanic, 5.0%
- Multiracial/Other, 3.6%
- Native American, 0.2%
- Asian, 5.8%
- Black, 5.7%
- White, 80%

State (stacked bar)
- Hispanic, 5.4%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
- Native American, 1.0%
- Asian, 4.9%
- Black, 6.2%
- White, 80%

Line chart (2009-12, 2013-15, 2016-19):
- Black: 14.1% → 38.6% → 24.2%
- Hispanic: 19.8% → 20.8% → 17.5%
- White: 5.6% → 6.2% → 5.6%
- Asian: 0.5% → 3.2% → 8.4%*
- Other/Multiracial: 2.6% → 0.0% → 4.3%

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

Actual Poverty Rate = 7.4%

| Category	Rate
Medical expenses	5.7%
Work expenses	6.4%
FICA	6.5%
Federal income tax	7.2%
WIC	7.6%
LIHEAP	7.4%
State income taxes & credits	7.7%
TANF/general assistance	7.4%
School lunch	7.4%
SSI	8.0%
SNAP	7.8%
Refundable tax credits (EITC)	8.8%
Housing subsidies	8.3%
Social Security	13.7%

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
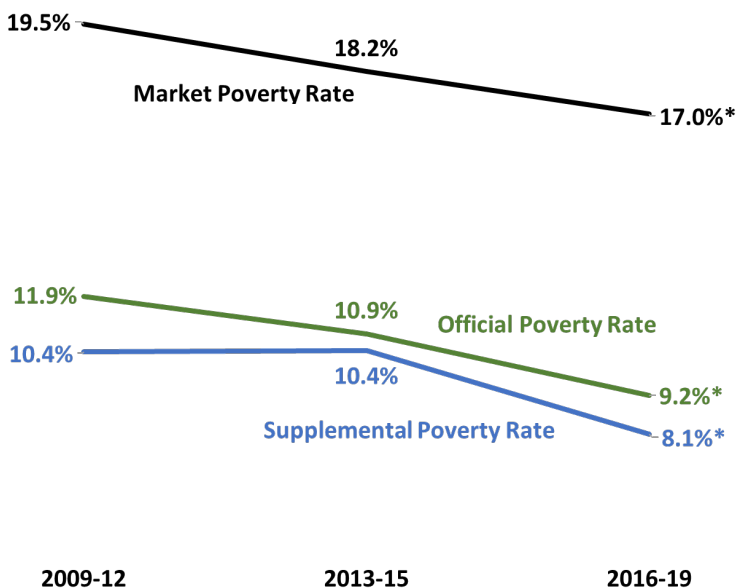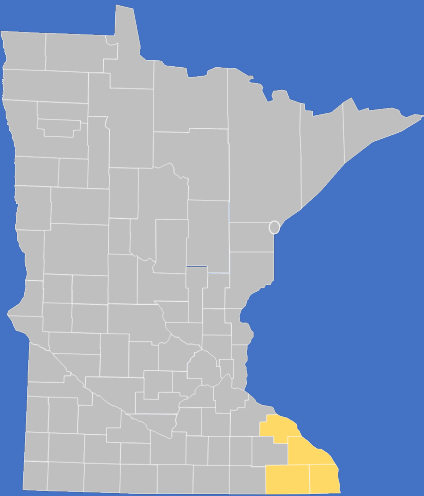
19.5%

18.2%

Market Poverty Rate

17.0%*

11.9%

10.9%

Official Poverty Rate

10.4%

10.4%

Supplemental Poverty Rate

9.2%*

8.1%*

The 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).
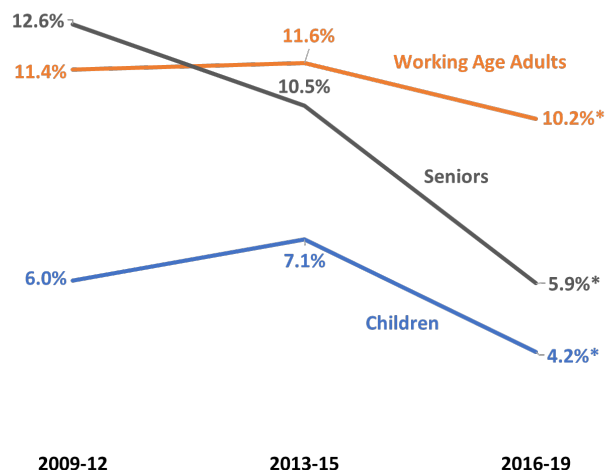
Poverty Rate (2016-19)

8.9%

8.1%*
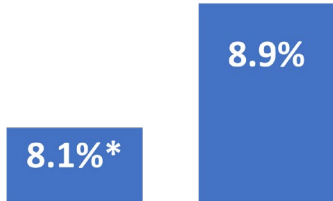
Region   **State**

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

Estimated Pop: 107,000

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).

Seniors, 19%

Working Age, 60%

Children, 21%

Region

Seniors, 15%

Working Age, 61%

Children, 24%

State

12.6%

11.4%

11.6%

10.5%

Working Age Adults

10.2%*

Seniors

6.0%

7.1%

5.9%*

Children

4.2%*

2009-12   2013-15   2016-19
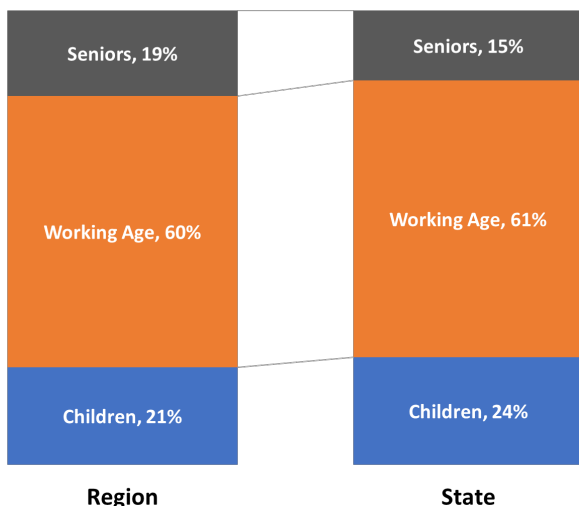
*Significantly different than 2009-12 (p<0.05).

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.

Region
- Hispanic, 2.2%
- Multiracial/Other, 1.3%
- Native American, 0.3%
- Asian, 1.4%
- Black, 0.8%
- White, 94%

State
- Hispanic, 5.4%
- Multiracial/Other, 2.8%
- Native American, 1.0%
- Asian, 4.9%
- Black, 6.2%
- White, 80%

	2009-12	2013-15	2016-19
Hispanic	20.7%	13.6%	15.1%
White	10.2%	10.0%	7.2%*

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

Actual Poverty Rate = 8.1%

Category	Rate
Medical expenses	6.1%
Work expenses	7.0%
FICA	7.5%
Federal income tax	8.0%
WIC	8.1%
LIHEAP	8.1%
State income taxes & credits	8.7%
TANF/general assistance	8.4%
School lunch	8.2%
SSI	9.4%
SNAP	8.8%
Refundable tax credits (EITC)	9.0%
Housing subsidies	9.0%
Social Security	17.7%

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

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