Community Demographic and Assessment Information for the Minnesota Counties of Mahnomen, Hubbard, Becker, Otter Tail and Wadena

Community Demographic Report Data Updated March-April 2020.

Agency Community Needs Assessment Surveys conducted in March and April 2018 with community members and organizations.

Prepared by:

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Why do we do community needs assessments?

- To assess gaps in services and identify resources to address needs;
- To determine if a particular program or service is needed;
- To support organizational strategic planning;
- To develop program priorities;
- To support the need for funding; and
- To assist with program evaluation.

Introduction

MAHUBE-OTWA Community Action Partnership, Inc. is one of more than a 1,000 community action agencies located throughout the U.S. that works to determine local needs, organize consumer and community support, initiate services for the poor, and empower people to break out of the cycle of poverty.

As a Community Action Agency, MAHUBE-OTWA is responsible for analyzing the concerns and needs of low income people living in our service area of Mahnomen, Hubbard, Becker, Otter Tail and Wadena counties. To meet this responsibility, MAHUBE-OTWA conducts community-wide needs assessment surveys with clients and community partners in our service area every three years. In addition, staff work to effectively plan for and ensure service development and deliveries responds to the identified needs of residents. Our primary goal is to assess and analyze the causes and conditions of poverty to move beyond service delivery to our mission of empowering people to achieve self-sufficiency.

Assessment Methodology

A Community Needs Survey was developed by MAHUBE-OTWA Community Action Partnership and distributed in the months of March and April, 2018 to low income and elderly households living in our five county service area of Mahnomen, Hubbard, Becker, Otter Tail and Wadena Counties. Households were randomly selected from the Agency’s databases; distributed from Agency offices and to Head Start families.

Participants were asked to answer survey questions based on “what’s happening in their households now”, by selecting areas in which they felt they had a need among a wide range of topics such as Employment and Education, Children and Youth (Ages 0-12 and Ages 13-22), Housing and Energy, Financial and Legal, Health and Family Planning, Transportation, Food and Nutrition, Seniors (Aged 55 and Older), Veterans and Other Needs. Lastly, the survey asked participants to rate the efforts of their community overall towards reducing poverty and hunger. The surveys were anonymous, with no names put on the surveys.

In addition, a link to the Community Needs Assessment Survey was accessed by community partners that work closely with individuals and families in our area. Community Partners were asked to complete the electronic survey indicating areas they saw a need for more resources and/or services; these responses can be found on page 19 of this report.

Participant responses were tallied and can be found throughout this report wherever you see a clipboard. The “top three” responses in each of the survey areas are highlighted.

Community Demographic and Census Data was collected for our five county service area, as well as comparative State of Minnesota and U.S. demographic data. Much of the data included in this report is derived from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018. The ACS is the official Census Bureau’s continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. Other data sources utilized in the report are cited upon each page.

Together, the survey data (client and community partners) and demographic data provides a broad perspective of issues and information relevant to our Agency for assessing the needs and analyzing the conditions of poverty within our communities.

United Nations: Fundamentally, poverty is the inability of getting choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and clothe a family, not having a school or clinic to go to, not having the land on which to grow one’s food or a job to earn one’s living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living in marginal or fragile environments. (Source, Wikipedia)
### County Population (2014-2018 Census ACS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Becker County</th>
<th>Hubbard County</th>
<th>Mahnomen County</th>
<th>Otter Tail County</th>
<th>Wadena County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5 Years</td>
<td>2,176</td>
<td>1,155</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>3,370</td>
<td>888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 17 Years</td>
<td>6,101</td>
<td>3,254</td>
<td>1,268</td>
<td>9,225</td>
<td>2,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 64 Years</td>
<td>18,807</td>
<td>11,341</td>
<td>2,824</td>
<td>32,150</td>
<td>7,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ Years</td>
<td>6,689</td>
<td>5,112</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>13,247</td>
<td>2,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>33,773</td>
<td>20,862</td>
<td>5,506</td>
<td>57,992</td>
<td>13,646</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Median Age   | 41.8          | 48.6           | 35.9            | 46.7              | 41.5          |
| Total Households | 13,487      | 8,705          | 1,938           | 24,226            | 5,677         |
| % HH in Poverty | 12.3%       | 10.9%          | 20.9%           | 9.2%              | 15.3%         |

### MN Persons of Color as a Percentage of the Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank of MN Counties, 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Becker</td>
<td>13.9% #22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbard</td>
<td>7.4% #61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahnomen</td>
<td>55.0% #1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter Tail</td>
<td>7.7% #59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadena</td>
<td>6.3% #71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MN=18.1% U.S.=39.2%

### HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>2040</th>
<th>2010-20</th>
<th>2010-40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BE</td>
<td>13,453</td>
<td>14,022</td>
<td>14,796</td>
<td>15,476</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU</td>
<td>9,258</td>
<td>9,832</td>
<td>10,698</td>
<td>11,180</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>2,033</td>
<td>2,042</td>
<td>2,057</td>
<td>2,051</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OT</td>
<td>24,991</td>
<td>25,858</td>
<td>27,062</td>
<td>27,632</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA</td>
<td>5,915</td>
<td>6,126</td>
<td>6,499</td>
<td>6,833</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Civic Engagement: Voter Turnout (2018)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BE</td>
<td>57.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU</td>
<td>60.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>50.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OT</td>
<td>60.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA</td>
<td>54.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Minnesota’s population at a glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall population</td>
<td>4.9 million</td>
<td>5.6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twin Cities</td>
<td>2.6 million</td>
<td>3.1 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Minnesota</td>
<td>2.3 million</td>
<td>2.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and youth (age 0-17)</td>
<td>1.3 million</td>
<td>1.3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twin Cities</td>
<td>698,000</td>
<td>725,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Minnesota</td>
<td>589,000</td>
<td>578,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working-age residents (age 18-64)</td>
<td>3.0 million</td>
<td>3.4 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twin Cities</td>
<td>1.7 million</td>
<td>1.9 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Minnesota</td>
<td>1.3 million</td>
<td>1.5 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data Sources:
- U.S. Census ACS
- mn.gov/admin/demography (MN State Demography)
- Mahube-Otwa Annual Report
- mncompass.org
- mn.gov/deed/data

### Percent of Race and Ethnicity of MAHUBE-OTWA Clients (Oct 2018 - Sept 2019):
- 82% White
- 10% Unknown/Not Reported
- 6% Indigenous
- 2% People of Color

- Hispanic, Latino or Spanish:
  - No 93%
  - Yes 4%
  - Unknown 3%

### Residents of color make up 21% of Minnesota’s total population, make up the fastest growing segment of our population, and are an increasingly large part of our workforce.

- According to mncompass.org, data also show that these members of our communities are: twice as likely to live in poverty, less likely to graduate from high school on time, and less likely to own their own home.

- MN has seen 29% growth in its population of color since 2010—ninth highest among states.

- Minnesota’s people of color is projected to grow from 14% in 2005 to 25% by 2035.

- Between 2010 & 2018, the fastest growing racial groups in MN: 36% Black/African Am. population, 32% Asian population, and 24% Hispanic or Latino.

⇒ In 2020, Minnesota’s 65+ population is expected to surpass the “K-12” (ages 5-17) population.

⇒ By the year 2030, there will be more people over age 65 than under 18.

⇒ Over the next two decades, the number of seniors will grow by more than 90% across the state.

- MN had the highest voter turnout in the nation in 2018, with about 64% of voting-eligible adults casting a ballot in the last midterm election.

- MN Persons of Color as a Percentage of the Population

- MN had the highest voter turnout in the nation in 2018, with about 64% of voting-eligible adults casting a ballot in the last midterm election.

- The number of Hispanic or Latino Minnesotans is expected to grow by 181% by 2035; the number of white, non-Hispanic is expected to grow by only 9%.

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MAHUBE-OTWA Client Characteristics

MAHUBE-OTWA provides a range of services designed to meet the needs of low income and elderly residents living in our 5-county service area. During the past Fiscal Year (Oct. 2018 - Sept. 2019), MAHUBE-OTWA provided whole family program services (Energy Assistance, Child Care, Head Start, Housing Assistance, Child Care Programs, Family Health, Self-Sufficiency, Senior Services, and Weatherization) to approx. 17,236 individuals living in 6,857 households.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Income</th>
<th>Household Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93.7% Employment Income &amp; Other Income and/or non-cash benefits</td>
<td>17.2% Single Parent - Female or Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3% No Income or Non-Cash Benefits Only and/or Unknown</td>
<td>8.2% Two Parent Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>41.5% Single Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19.9% Two Adults No Children; 13.3% Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Insurance - Persons</th>
<th>Disabled - Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18.2% Have health insurance</td>
<td>17% Have a disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.7% Have no health insurance/81.1% Unknown</td>
<td>82% Have no disability / 1% Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Household Income</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15% (Up to 50%); 30% (51%-100%)</td>
<td>19% (151%-200%)</td>
<td>1% (201%-250%); 4% Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Yearly Cost</th>
<th>Worker Hourly Wage</th>
<th>Family Monthly Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1 FT, 1 PT workers/1 child)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Child Care, Food, Health Care, Housing, Transport, Other Necessities, Taxes) Excludes: savings, vacations, entertainment, eating out, tobacco or alcohol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$48,444</td>
<td>$15.53</td>
<td>$4,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$47,880</td>
<td>$15.35</td>
<td>$3,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$46,524</td>
<td>$14.91</td>
<td>$3,877</td>
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<td>$47,580</td>
<td>$15.25</td>
<td>$3,965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$47,448</td>
<td>$15.21</td>
<td>$3,954</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WAGES:** Minnesota’s current minimum wage is $10.00/hour for large employers and $8.15 for small businesses, which is greater than the Federal minimum wage of $7.25. A full time minimum wage worker in MN will earn $400/week or $20,800/per year. The current minimum wage is linked to a Consumer Price Index and re-evaluated yearly to raise the rate along with inflation.

**MN Basic-Needs Cost of Living Yearly Estimates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Wadena</th>
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Gov. Tim Walz created the One Minnesota Council on Diversity, Inclusion & Equity in 2019. “Disparities in Minnesota, including those based on race, geography and economic status keep our entire state from reaching its full potential. As long as inequities impact Minnesotans’ ability to be successful, we have work to do. Diversity, inclusion, and equity are essential core values and top priorities to achieve One Minnesota.”

**Employment and Education Issues from Adult Respondent Surveys:**

| #1 | A job which pays enough to meet my family’s basic needs. |
| #2 | Help finding a job where the employer offers benefits. |
| #3 | Affordable and reliable access to the Internet/Technology |
| #3 | Help finding a FULL TIME job |
| #3 | Help finding a PART TIME job |
| #3 | Further education/training (most to least): GED/ABE; Computer/Technology Skills; Basic Skills; College Degree; English As a Second Language; Other Specialized Training; High School Diploma/ALC |

Are you satisfied with your current job situation? 9% Yes 68% No

Other Employment & Education Community Need Responses: Information and/or loan to start a business.
Financial aid to attend college/vocational school.
Help finding a second part time job.
Voter education/rights information.

Data Sources:
- mn.gov/deed/data - Cost of Living in Minnesota
- US Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Mahube-Otwas CSBG Annual Report
- Minimum-wage.org

For job seekers with a criminal record, finding a job is tough, but not impossible. “New Leaf” workshops offered at MN WorkForce Centers are tailored for job seekers who must address a criminal record in their job search process.
**Income & Employment**

**Per Capita Income**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BE</th>
<th>HU</th>
<th>MA</th>
<th>OT</th>
<th>WA</th>
<th>MN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$29,710</td>
<td>$29,312</td>
<td>$20,953</td>
<td>$24,864</td>
<td>$37,192</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2014</td>
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<td>$24,864</td>
<td>$37,192</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Median HH Income:**
- Becker Co. $59,440 BE
- Hubbard Co. $55,687 HU
- Mahnomen Co. $43,162 MA
- Otter Tail Co. $53,778 OT
- Wadena Co. $46,312 WA
- Minnesota $70,315 MN
- U.S. $61,937

**Unemployment Rates:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Becker Co.</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbard Co.</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahnomen Co.</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter Tail Co.</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadena Co.</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Veterans Unemployment Rate:**
- 2016: 4.3%
- 2017: 3.7%
- Feb. 2019: 2.7%
- March 2020: 3.8%

**Data Sources:**
- mn.gov/DEED/data; LAUS
- The Annie E. Casey Foundation (aecf.org) - Kids Count Data Center
- Census ACS
- US Bureau of Labor Statistics
- SAIFE
- Mhp.org

**1 in 4 Low-income Americans work a nonstandard hours job, which makes finding licensed child care a challenge.**

**MDHHS Workforce Shortage:**

Employment projections indicate that, by 2022, Minnesota will need nearly 3.2 million workers to keep pace with historic rates of economic growth statewide. With just 2.9 million people over the age of 16 expected to be in the labor force and working, our state is expected to fall about 239,000 workers short.

If it were not for the 84,000 working Minnesotans over age 64, the state would face a shortage of about 23,000 workers today.

**Top 10 Occupations in Demand by Economic Region (2016-2026):**

- **W. Central (Becker & Otter Tail):**
  - Personal Care Aides
  - Truck Drivers
  - Retail Salespersons
  - Food Prep/Servers
  - Home Health Aides
  - Nursing Assistants
  - Elem. School Teachers
  - LPN Nurses
  - Stock Clerks
  - Cashiers

- **N. Central (Wadena):**
  - Personal Care Aides
  - Teacher Assistants
  - Teacher Assistants
  - Supervisor-Retail
  - Food Prep/Servers
  - Cashiers
  - Maids/Housekeeping Janitors/Cleaners
  - Elem. School Teachers
  - LPN Nurses

- **Headwaters (Hubbard & Mahnomen):**
  - Recreation Workers
  - Food Prep/Servers
  - Teacher Assistants
  - Registered Nurses
  - Cashiers
  - Truck Drivers

**Top 10 Industries by net job growth, Minnesota, 2016-2026:**

- **Major Industry:**
  - Health care and social assistance: 78,400 (17%)
  - Professional and technical services: 22,000 (14%)
  - Construction: 10,300 (9%)
  - Accommodation and food services: 11,700 (5%)

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  - Maids/Housekeeping Janitors/Cleaners
  - Elem. School Teachers
  - LPN Nurses

**STAR (Science, Technology, Research) occupations are among the fastest-growing in Minnesota. STEM workers currently make up 17% of the workforce. Between 2010 and 2020 employment in STEM occupations is projected to grow nearly 18%.** (mncompass.org)

**STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Math) occupations are among the fastest-growing in Minnesota. STEM workers currently make up 17% of the workforce. Between 2010 and 2020 employment in STEM occupations is projected to grow nearly 18%.** (mncompass.org)
There are more than 100,000 Minnesotans who speak English less than “very well.” Those who are children need additional assistance to succeed in school. Adults with limited English proficiency have restricted prospects for employment & advancement. MNs who speak a language other than English have a valuable asset that can open up employment options in health care or other settings, offering culturally informed services to the community of their native language.

Speak a language other than English at home:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MN</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>3.9% 11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>11.7% 21.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Sources:
- education.state.mn.us
- MN Demographic Center
- 2018 MN Child Maltreatment Report
- MN Out-of-Home Care & Permanency Report 12/2019
- datacenter.kidscount.org
- Census Quick Facts
- mn.gov/dhs
- mncompass.org
- mn.gov/demography

Foster Care: The number of children in MN’s foster care system on an average day increased by 14% in the last two years.

- 32% due to parental drug abuse
- 23% due to allegations of neglect
- 10% due to allegations of physical abuse

In MN, about 16,500 children and young adults experienced out-of-home care in 2018. The removal of children from homes for parental drug abuse increased from 17% in 2013 to 32% in 2018. Younger children, children from rural counties and children of color and American Indian descent are disproportionally represented in the foster care system. In 2018:

- About 31% were 3 years or younger (while this group represents 22% of MN child population).
- 61% come from outside the 7-county metro area (while 44% in MN live outside metro area).
- Am. Indian children were about 17 times more likely to experience out-of-home care; those of 2 or more races were 5 times more likely; and African Am. children 3 times more likely than their white counterparts.

4-Year Graduation Rate—Class of 2019 (MN Statewide is 83.7%); Dropped Out Rate (Statewide is 4.4%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Becker</th>
<th>Hubbard</th>
<th>Mahnomen</th>
<th>Otter Tail</th>
<th>Wadena</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detroit Lakes- 3,032</td>
<td>Park Rapids- 1,728</td>
<td>Mahnomen- 683</td>
<td>Fergus Falls- 2,957</td>
<td>Menahga- 1,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frazee/Vergas- 888</td>
<td>Nevis- 627</td>
<td>Pelican Rapids- 904</td>
<td>Pelican Rapids- 82.4%</td>
<td>Vergdale- 569</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During 2018, about 6,700 children & young adults statewide entered out-of-home placements. Number & percent of episodes by primary removal reason:

**Child reasons**

Child delinquency: 500 (7.2%)
Child mental health: 487 (7.0%)
Child family conflict: 392 (4.2%)
Child disability: 185 (0.8%)
Child drug abuse: 184 (0.8%)
Child alcohol abuse: 181 (0.8%)

**Parental reasons**

Parental drug abuse: 2,125 (30.6%)
Alleged neglect: 1,526 (22.0%)
Alleged physical abuse: 644 (9.6%)
Caretaker mental health: 273 (3.9%)
Alleged sexual abuse: 234 (3.4%)
Incarceration of parents: 182 (2.6%)
Parental alcohol abuse: 174 (2.5%)
Abandonment: 130 (1.9%)
Inadequate housing: 110 (1.6%)
Relinquish or TPR: 86 (1.2%)
Death of parent: 40 (0.6%)
Caretaker physical health: 24 (0.3%)
Safe Place for Newborns: 5 (0.1%)
MN GRANDFACTS

• 28,000 (2%) children live with a relative with no parent present.
• 66,358 (5.2%) children under 18 live in homes where householders are grandparents or other relatives (3.9% live with grandparents and 1.3% live with other relatives).
• 23,398 grandparents are responsible for their grandchildren who live with them.

MN Grandparents Support Outreach Program
provides support and services to prevent child maltreatment from occurring. A family can refer themselves or be referred by a community or social service agency. In 2018, PSOP served more than 4,200 families with more than 9,600 children in MN. After PSOP involvement, 80% of families do not come back to the attention of child protection within 12 months of services ending, and 70% do not come back within two to three years. PSOP is offered in all 87 MN Counties, and the Leech Lake and White Earth Bands of Ojibwe.

Data Sources:
• edustat.state.mn.us
• childtrends.org
• grandfactsheets.org
• datacenter.kidscount.org
• Census ACS
• MN DHS: 2018 Child Welfare
• mncompass.org
• 2019 CDC Report: “Preventing ACES”
• Child Care Aware of America, “2018 Parents & the High Costs of Child Care”

### MN GRANDPARENTS

- 23,398 grandparents are responsible for their grandchildren who live with them.
- 66,358 children (5.2%) under 18 live with grandparents, other relatives (3.9% grandparents; 1.3% other relatives).
- 28,000 children (2%) live with a relative without a parent.

### Education, Children and Youth

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## ACES: Adverse Childhood Experiences

**Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES):**

ACES are potentially traumatic events that occur in childhood (0-17 years) such as experiencing violence, abuse, or neglect; witnessing violence in the home; and having a family member attempt or die by suicide. Also included are aspects of the child’s environment that undermines their sense of safety, stability, and bonding such as growing up in a household with substance misuse, mental health problems, or instability due to parental separation or incarceration of a parent, sibling or other member of the household. These exposures disrupt healthy brain development, affect social development, compromise immune systems, and can lead to substance misuse and other unhealthy coping behaviors.

### Education, Children and Youth

**Data Sources:**
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- childtrends.org
- grandfactsheets.org
- datacenter.kidscount.org
- Census ACS
- MN DHS: 2018 Child Welfare
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Children and Youth Issues

The MN Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) provides financial assistance to help families with low incomes pay for child care so parents may pursue employment or education leading to employment, and so that children are well cared for and prepared to enter school ready to learn. CCAP provides services for 29,821 children in an average month. The average total monthly assistance per family in 2019: $1,547 for MN Family Investment Program child care assistance, and $1,145 for Basic Sliding Fee child care assistance. As of Feb. 2020: 1,640 families statewide were on the waiting list for Basic Sliding Fee child care.

Early Childhood Screening

MN Law requires that all children be screened before entering public kindergarten. Early Childhood Screening examines young children’s hearing, vision, immunizations, coordination, speech, cognitive development, and social and emotional skills. The screening identifies factors that may interfere with a child’s learning, and connects families with specific resources or therapy to address any challenges. Screening at age 3 or 4 provides the best opportunity to identify and treat potential concerns before children begin kindergarten.

% Kindergarteners who received Early Childhood Screening Before Age 5 (Rank 2018):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BE</td>
<td>#78</td>
<td>57.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU</td>
<td>#85</td>
<td>47.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>#87</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OT</td>
<td>#72</td>
<td>61.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA</td>
<td>#58</td>
<td>68.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For every $1.00 spent on MN’s Child Support Program, it collected $3.14 in support of children.

Burden for Families… MN ranks among the 10 least-affordable states when considering the price of center-based infant care for a married couple with one child.

The average annual cost for center-based care is $14,826 and $8,033 for family child care.

According to the U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Service’s standard, any child care that costs more than 7% of a family’s income is unaffordable.

Data Sources:
- MN DHS
- countyhealthrankings.org
- Census ACS
- usa.childcareaware.org
- MN 2017 Statewide Health Assessment
- childcaredeserts.org

FFY2019 MN Child Support Performance Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bev</th>
<th>Open Cases</th>
<th>New Cases Added</th>
<th>% P &amp; T</th>
<th>Current Support Distributed</th>
<th>Current Support Due</th>
<th>Cases with Arrears Due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Becker</td>
<td>1,537</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>102.60</td>
<td>$2,751,161</td>
<td>$3,632,919</td>
<td>1,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbard</td>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>103.56</td>
<td>$1,354,978</td>
<td>$1,873,689</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahnomen</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>100.42</td>
<td>$288,748</td>
<td>$449,952</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter Tail</td>
<td>2,177</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>100.36</td>
<td>$4,734,372</td>
<td>$6,577,591</td>
<td>1,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadena</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>103.05</td>
<td>$1,354,978</td>
<td>$1,873,689</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>206,671</td>
<td>28,362</td>
<td>100.98</td>
<td>$431,634,021</td>
<td>$572,446,020</td>
<td>163,714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Child & Youth Community Need Responses:
- Matched with adult mentor (Big Brother/Sister, Kinship, etc.)
- Help obtaining mental health services for children
- Need Preschool (birth-5 years) utilizing a home-based educator
- Help finding quality day care
- Finding child care: Special needs/disability; Infant care; Evening/night/weekend care; Part time/changing hours care; Sick child care; After school care; Emergency/respite care; Supervised activities for school aged children (grades 4-6)
- Help with school work/tutoring
- Supervised transitional housing for youth who cannot live at home
- Help preventing teen pregnancy/education about birth control
- Parenting education for teen parents
- Help with Tech School or College financial aid applications

YOUTH 0-12 YEARS

#1 Help paying for child care costs
#2 Need Preschool (birth-5 years) at a learning center/school
#3 Finding child care—During summer/holidays

YOUTH 13-22 YEARS

#1 Employment opportunities for youth
#2 Volunteer opportunities for youth
#3 Services to help at-risk youth make positive choices & develop life plans
Children’s Defense Fund “The State of America’s Children” 2020 report:

- Children make up 22% of our nation’s population, with 49.7% children of color.
- Nearly 1 in 6 children are poor; nearly 73% are children of color.
- Early Head Start served only 8% of eligible infants & toddlers; Head Start served only 50% of eligible 3-4-year-olds.
- 435,052 children were in foster care (41% were under age 6).
- 673,000 children were victims of abuse or neglect (more than half were under age 7).
- Every 43 seconds a child or teen was arrested; children of color are two times more likely to be arrested than white children.
- Each day in America: 1,683 babies are born into poverty; 2,956 high school students drop out of school.

Estimated Number of Children In Early Childhood Programming

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Becker</th>
<th>Hubbard</th>
<th>Mahnomen</th>
<th>Otter Tail</th>
<th>Wadena</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School Readiness and ECFE</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Earth HS/EHS</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Earth FCC</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>17 Providers</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.E. LIFE Home Visiting Centers (non-Head Start)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centers (non-Head Start)</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS/EHS Centers</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCC (non-Head Start)</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1240</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS/EHS FCC</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS/EHS Home Base</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Home Visiting</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurse Family Partnership</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy Families America</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Head Start Children with Identified Disabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Developmental Delays</th>
<th>Speech/Language</th>
<th>Autism Spectrum Disorder</th>
<th>Other: TBI, DCD, Phylm, HrIm, VisIm, &amp; EBD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BECKER (Schools: Detroit Lakes, Frazee, Lake Park/Audubon)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total: 136</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUBBARD (Schools: Laporte, Nevis, Park Rapids)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total: 51</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAHNOMEN (Schools: Mahnomen, Waubun)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total: 11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTTER TAIL (Schools: Fergus Falls, Pelican Rapids)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total: 5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WADENA (Schools: Menahga, Wadena-Deer Creek)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total: 60</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHILD POVERTY RATES (ACS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Becker</th>
<th>Hubbard</th>
<th>Mahnomen</th>
<th>Otter Tail</th>
<th>Wadena</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 0-4</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>35.4%</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Average = 14.1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 0-17</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Average = 12.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 5-17</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>27.7%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Average = 12.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Head Start Parent Schedules Survey:

- 36.6% of parents work or go to school full-time (35+ hours per week), and 22.9% of parents work part-time (less than 35 hours per week).
- A majority of parents go to school or work during daytime hours, Monday-Friday, with occasional Saturdays.
- A small percentage work or attend class in the evenings.
- Approx. 36.6% are not working or attending school.

Children living in single-parent households:
- 27% Becker
- 30% Hubbard
- 52% Mahnomen
- 24% Otter Tail
- 32% Wadena
- 28% Minnesota

Child poverty - Wikipedia

Causes. The majority of poverty-stricken children are born to poor parents. Therefore, the causes such as adult poverty, government policies, lack of education, unemployment, social services, disabilities and discrimination significantly affect the presence of child poverty.
Early Child Care

QUALITY CHILD CARE = EARLY EDUCATION
The Minnesota Early Learning Scholarship Program increases access to high-quality early childhood programs for 3 and 4 year old children with the highest needs, to improve school readiness for all young children. Scholarships provide support for children to attend a high-quality early learning program as rated through Parent Aware (Minnesota’s quality rating and improvement system).

Children birth-to-age-2 are eligible if they meet one or more of the following special criteria: *Child of a teen parent, *In foster care, *Receiving child protective services, and *Experiencing homelessness. Priority for scholarships is given based on family income, child poverty, special criteria, and geographic region.

Families access ELS via two pathway types—Pathway I ELS are awarded directly to eligible children & used at an eligible program the family choose. Pathway II ELS are awarded to children through Four-Star Parent Aware Rated programs. Up to $7,500 in scholarships may be awarded to families to help offset the costs of quality care. ELS funds are paid directly to the early childhood program the family chooses, including family child care providers, child care centers, school district pre-kindergarten/preschool programs, and Head Start programs. Starting July 1, 2020 a new law requires all programs to have a 3- or 4-Star Rating to be eligible to receive state ELS.

In FY2019, MAHUBE-OTWA issued a total of 422 Pathway One Early Learning Scholarships (148 in Region 2 and 274 in Region 5).

Families use Parent Aware Star Ratings to find programs using research-based best practices that prepare children for school and life. Participating programs can earn one to four star ratings, with each rating level building on the previous one, helping families easily identify which practices the program is using. (parentaware.org)

FAMILY CHILD CARE PROVIDERS:
Each day, millions of young children receive care from family child care (FCC) providers. Families in low-income neighborhoods and rural areas are more likely to use this type of provider, as they are more accessible and affordable.

Starting a home-based FCC can be an opportunity to own a business; however, the start-up and ongoing prices associated with running an FCC can be high.

High Cost of Child Care: CCAware 2019 Report
https://usa.childcareaware.org

Note: Rates for part-time and drop-in child care may be higher than those listed.

“Improving the lives of young children - especially children of color - is critical to fighting poverty in the United States. Children today are both the most racially diverse age group and the most likely to live in poverty; education, basic health, and parenting support are critical to help this generation succeed.” Charles Bruner, Child & Family Policy Center

1,640 families on the waiting list for Basic Sliding Fee Child Care (as of Feb. 2020).
The 2020 Federal Poverty Income Guidelines defines a family of four with an annual income of $26,200 at 100% of poverty.
### Financial Issues

**The Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP)** provides job counseling and up to 60 months of financial assistance to low income families with minor children and pregnant moms. Assistance is temporary. In 2018, MFIP served an average of 31,000 families a month.

- About 72% of the individuals on MFIP are children, with about 40% age 5 or younger.
- Since 1998, about 7% of MFIP adults reached their five-year lifetime limit on benefits.
- A family of three (a parent and two children) with no other income receives $532 per month in cash assistance plus Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP) benefits of $453, for a total of $985 (which is less than 2/3 of the poverty level of $1,777 for a family of three). Some families also receive a $110 month MFIP housing assistance grant.

- Job counselors ensure that parents participate in work activities and help solve barriers to employment. Families can receive help paying for child care while working or preparing for work. Parents may also pursue Adult Basic Education, English as a Second Language or post-secondary training.

- Once the earnings of a family of three reaches $1,327 a month, the family no longer receives cash assistance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Eligible ADULTS that received an MFIP grant</th>
<th>Number of Eligible CHILDREN that received an MFIP grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of CASES with an MFIP Grant:</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becker – 52</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbard-65</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahnomen-21</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter Tail-77</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadena-51</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Average Monthly MFIP Grant for Cases with a Grant – Nov. 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWO Persons</th>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BE</strong></td>
<td>$216.80</td>
<td>$502.60</td>
<td>$719.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HU</strong></td>
<td>$321.24</td>
<td>$497.59</td>
<td>$818.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MA</strong></td>
<td>$542.75</td>
<td>$583.00</td>
<td>$1,125.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OT</strong></td>
<td>$483.14</td>
<td>$594.71</td>
<td>$1,077.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WA</strong></td>
<td>$170.77</td>
<td>$526.62</td>
<td>$697.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Sources:**
- mn.gov/dhs
- MN DHS: Family Self-Sufficiency & Health Care Program Statistics
- eitc.irs.gov
- Prosperity Now Scorecard
- mncompass.org

**Other Financial & Legal Community Need Responses:**
- Understanding Social Security Disability and how to apply
- Completing financial aid applications
- Help with budgeting and managing money
- Establishing or collecting child support
- Information on fatherhood parenting issues
- Information on relatives or grandparents raising children
- Help starting a savings plan to buy a home, pay for further education or start a small business.
- Information on custody, guardianship & visitation rights

---

The proportion of adults working (Age 16-24):

- BE: 77.4%
- HU: 75.1%
- MA: 66.3%
- OT: 77.5%
- WA: 71.6%

As of Dec. 2019: The average amount of EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT received nationwide was $2,476.

In Minnesota the average EITC amount was $2,209 ($699 Million total/316,000 claims).
Energy Burden:
Home energy is a crippling financial burden for low-income Minnesota households. Households with incomes of below 50% of the Federal Poverty Level pay 33% (40% in 2018) of their annual income simply for their home energy bills.

Even working Minnesotans often lack good housing options; aging homes create health and energy concerns, and often have a substantial need for repairs.

Fisher, Sheeham & Colton, The 2019 Home Energy Affordability Gap, published April, 2020. (A model that quantifies the gap between affordable home energy bills and actual home energy bills. This report uses the ACS 5-year data as its source of foundational demographic data.)

Data Sources:
- homeenergyaffordabilitygap.com
- Mahube-Otwa eHEAT EAP Statistics
- Census ACS

2019 Home Energy Affordability Gap, Publ. 4/2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal Poverty Levels</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Individual HH Shortfall</th>
<th>Home Energy Burden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 50% MN Burden</td>
<td>Becker</td>
<td>$2765</td>
<td>42.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hubbard</td>
<td>$2906</td>
<td>45.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mahnomen</td>
<td>$3404</td>
<td>47.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Otter Tail</td>
<td>$2617</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wadena</td>
<td>$2561</td>
<td>40.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 - 124% MN Burden</td>
<td>Becker</td>
<td>$1939</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hubbard</td>
<td>$2099</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mahnomen</td>
<td>$2513</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Otter Tail</td>
<td>$1814</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wadena</td>
<td>$1762</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 - 184% MN Burden</td>
<td>Becker</td>
<td>$1312</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hubbard</td>
<td>$1487</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mahnomen</td>
<td>$1836</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Otter Tail</td>
<td>$1205</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wadena</td>
<td>$1156</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185 - 199% MN Burden</td>
<td>Becker</td>
<td>$1028</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hubbard</td>
<td>$1209</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mahnomen</td>
<td>$1529</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Otter Tail</td>
<td>$928</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wadena</td>
<td>$880</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HOME HEATING FUEL- OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
US Census, ACS 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO. OWNER UNITS</th>
<th>BE</th>
<th>HU</th>
<th>MA</th>
<th>OT</th>
<th>WA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13,487</td>
<td>14.87</td>
<td>8,705</td>
<td>1,938</td>
<td>24,226</td>
<td>5,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Utility Gas</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>34.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% LP Gas-Tank/Btl</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Electricity</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>25.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Fuel Oil/Kerosene</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Wood</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Solar Energy</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Other/None</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MN 2019 Energy Gap Dashboard

$1,261/per household Total Shortfall: Average amount actual home energy bills exceeded affordable home energy bills for households below 200% FPL.

$681,352,327 Total MN Aggregate Shortfall

Primary Heating Fuel: Homeowners— Natural Gas Tenants—Natural Gas


(2014) $88.7 72,221
(2015) $113.2 108,220
(2016) $110.9 113,329
(2017) $101.5 88,564
(2018) $102.2 77,801
(2019) $116.3 101,208

Amounts provided through LIHEAP’19 Assistance do not fully address the Home Energy Affordability Gap in Minnesota.

Existing sources of energy assistance do not adequately address the Home Energy Affordability Gap in Minnesota.

Housing & Energy Needs:

#1) Help paying for home heating expenses
#2) Make home more energy efficient & lower heat costs
#3) Need for subsidized rental housing

Other Housing & Energy Community Needs Responses:
- Housing which is large enough for large families
- Help with damage/security deposits
- Obtaining a loan to buy a house, down payment & closing costs
- Need for: Permanent/supportive housing; Homeless/transitional/emergency housing
- Housing which accepts people with: Chemical dependency; Mental health problems; Criminal history; Domestic violence

Yes, I am a Homeowner: 26.40%
Yes, I am a Renter: 31.60%
I have a signed, written lease: 27.60% Yes, 7.60% No

Homeowner Community Needs:
- Hands-on training about home maintenance
- Home modifications for disabled household member
- Loan to fix up house, including wells and septic systems
- Help to prevent mortgage foreclosure

Renter Community Needs:
- Help to prevent eviction
- Tenant education about leases, landlord/tenant rights, etc.
- Help finding a rental unit

Mahube-Otwa Energy Assistance Program (10/01/19 to 4/15/20):

Primary Heat (EAP)
5,924 Households received Primary Heating Assistance for propane, fuel oil, natural gas, wood, electric or biofuel.
$3,997,755 Total Primary Heat Awarded
$676 Average Primary Heat Benefit Amount

Energy Related Repairs (ERR)
374 Households received energy related heating system repairs totaling $366,318.

Crisis Energy Assistance
2,039 Households received crisis emergency assistance for less than 20% fuel with delivery refusal due to delinquent bills, or a heat-related shut off notice. Total Crisis payments awarded $893,046.
### Affordable Housing: Access to safe and affordable homes builds a strong foundation for living, working, and learning in all communities.

In Minnesota the Fair Market Rent (FMR) in 2019 for a modest two-bedroom apartment is $1,027/month. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities—without paying more than 30% of income on housing—a family must earn $41,061 annually (or $3,422 monthly).

**2019 Hourly “Housing Wage” Needed to Afford 2-BR Apt.**

- $19.74 Minnesota
- $13.46 to $13.79 in our 5-County Service Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Change in Rent</th>
<th>Median Gross Rent, 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BE</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OT</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Increase in Median Gross Rent, 2000-2017:**

- $123,700 Becker
- $179,500 Hubbard
- $189,500 Mahnomen
- $187,600 Otter Tail
- $1,415 Wadena

**MN State of the State’s Housing 2019:**

More than 1 in 4 MN households (572,133) pay more than they can afford for housing.

Median rent has risen 13% from 2000-2017, while the median renter income has fallen 5%.

There are more than 179,400 extremely low-income renter households in Minnesota, yet only 68,104 affordable units.

More than 57% of senior renters and 25% of senior homeowners pay more than 30% of their income for housing.

MN continues to be ranked among the states with the worst racial disparities in homeownership. 40% households of color in MN experience cost burden compared to 23% of white households. Nationally this gap is 25%, while MN is far wider at 36%.

**Fair Market Rent (2-Bdrm):**
- $717 BE; $705 OT
- $700 HU, MA, & WA

**PT jobs at minimum wage to afford 2-Bdrm at FMR:**
- 1.4 Full-Time Jobs in our 5-county service area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Units</th>
<th>2018 ACS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OWNER Occupied Units</td>
<td>10,634 Becker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RENTER Occupied Units</td>
<td>2,853 Becker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Occupied Units</td>
<td>13,487 Becker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Homes Built before 1940</td>
<td>13% Becker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Home Built 2010 or later</td>
<td>3% Becker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ADULT SURVEY RESPONDANTS:**
- 43.6% pay 30% or more of their monthly income for rent or mortgage.
- 26.4% are Homeowners; 31.6% are Renters (7.6% do not have a written lease)

At every stage of life, where we live is the foundation for our health, education, safety and economic wellbeing.

Data Sources:
- mhponline.org
- Out of Reach MN 2019
- census.gov - Am. Factfinder
- Reports.NLIHC.org
- 2018 Annual Foreclosure MN
- Evictions in Greater MN
- mncompass.org

**Eviction Rate 2017 | Foreclosures in 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Median Home Value ACS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Minnesota has the highest housing wage in the region.**

**Youth Homelessness in America National Voices of Youth Survey Count (Nov. 2017):**

One in 10 young adults (ages 18-25), and at least one in 30 adolescents (ages 13-17), endure some form of homelessness in a year; about half for the first time. Youth who are black and LGBTQ reported the highest rates of homelessness.

Since 2010, the number of renters has grown in Minnesota by nearly 150,000.

About 24% of all people rent up from 23% in 2010.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahnomen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter Tail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadena</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2018 MN Homeless Study: Every 3 years (since 1991) Wilder Research conducts a one-day statewide study to better understand the prevalence of homelessness in Minnesota, as well as the circumstances of those experiencing homelessness. The 2018 study took place on October 25, 2018. The data included people staying in all known emergency shelters, domestic violence shelters, and transitional housing sites throughout the state as well as people located outside (on the streets, in cars, abandoned properties), doubled up or couch hopping, or identified through interviews in outreach locations such as hot-meal program sites and other drop-in service sites.

Communities across the U.S. are organized into Continuum of Cares (COCs). A COC is a community strategic plan to organize and deliver housing and services to reduce the incidence of homelessness by assisting homeless individuals, youth and families with children to move to self-sufficiency and permanent housing. MN has 10 COC regions.

Number of People Experiencing Homelessness:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAHUBE-OTWA COC REGIONS BELOW:</th>
<th>Total No. Experiencing Homelessness</th>
<th>No. Minors &amp; Adults</th>
<th>No. Children w/Parents</th>
<th>Total in Shelters</th>
<th>Total NOT in Shelters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Region Wadena County</td>
<td>944, including:</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Region Hubbard County Mahnomen County</td>
<td>368, including:</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Central Region Becker County Otter Tail County</td>
<td>341, including:</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demographics of Minnesota’s homeless

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian American</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiracial or another group</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nearly 3,500 were children (0-17).

15% Unaccompanied youth age 24 and younger
43% Adults 25-54
10% Older adults age 55 plus

Lack of Section 8 Vouchers in our Area

Data as of 4/13/2020:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number on Wait List</th>
<th>Wait Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mahnomen County (Bemidji HRA)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3 mo. to 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Earth Housing Authority</td>
<td>Income-based housing only; No vouchers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbard County (Cass HRA)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>Up to 4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becker County (MMCDC)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>12-18 mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit Lakes Housing Authority</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>16 mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter Tail County (Otter Tail HRA)</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>4 mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fergus Falls Housing Authority</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>8-10 mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadena County (Wadena HRA)</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>12 mo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most Common Reasons Adults left their last housing:

39% Evicted
38% Lost job
31% Job hours cut

2018 Study Observations —Wilder Research:

Homelessness in MN increased by 10% since the 2015 study; up 9% in the 7-county Twin Cities Metro area and up 13% in greater MN.

The number of people not in a formal shelter (outside or doubled up) increased 62% between 2015 and 2018.

The number of older adults (55 and older) saw the biggest increase in homelessness (up 25% from 2015). The number of homeless adults ages 25-54 is up 20%.

Homeless children and unaccompanied youth (age 24 and younger) numbers are similar to levels counted in 2015, but together, they represent nearly half of the homeless population (46%).

The number of families experiencing homelessness decreased by 5% (down to 1,472 in 2018).

10,233 underestimates the total number of people who are homeless in MN. The count should be considered a minimum since many homeless people outside the shelter system are not found on the day of the study, especially people in rural areas and youth.

Nearly 1/3 of homeless adults are employed.

Top reasons Minnesotans are homeless:

• Not enough affordable housing.
• African Americans, Am. Indians, and youth who identify as LGBTQ are over-represented among the homeless population.
• Majority of the homeless population has a chronic mental or physical health condition.
• Homelessness is often preceded by adverse childhood experiences.
• Policies bar people with criminal backgrounds and poor credit.
• Violence and abuse often continue past childhood, especially among women experiencing homelessness.

Data Sources:

• mnhomelesscoalition.org
• wilderresearch.org
• mnhomeless.org
• mnhousing.gov
**Family Caregiving in Minnesota**

The typical family caregiver or friend is a 49-year-old female who is employed and spends an average of 24 hours per week caring for a parent with a long-term physical condition. Men also participate providing about 40% of the care needed.

- Families, friends and neighbors provide the majority of long-term care needed by older adults in MN, with an estimated dollar value of $7.9 billion per year.
- People of all races, ethnicities, lifestyles and income levels are care giving.
- Caregiving is becoming more complex - 46% of caregivers reported performing medical and nursing tasks such as wound care and giving injections, with little or no training.
- MN provided caregiver support services to 26,950 family caregivers of older adults through federal and state aging grant funds in 2016.
- It is predicted that MN will be short 60,000 direct care & support workers in the next few years.

### 2019 Social Security Fact Sheet:

- Nearly 9 out of 10 individuals age 65+ receive Social Security benefits.
- 49% of the workforce in private industry has no private pension coverage.
- $1,471 average monthly benefit of retired workers.
- In 1940, the life expectancy of a 65-year old was almost 14 years; today it is just over another 20 years.
- There are currently 2.8 workers for each Social Security beneficiary; by 2035 there will be 2.3 workers.
- Just over 1 in 4 of today’s 20 year-olds will become disabled before reaching age 67.
- By 2035, Americans age 65 and older will increase from approx. 56 million to over 78 million.

### Growth in # Seniors by 2035:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Seniors as % of Population in 2035</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BE</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OT</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Seniors as % of County:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percent Seniors Age 65+ in County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Becker</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbard</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahnomen</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter Tail</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadena</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Percent Seniors Age 65+ Below Poverty Level:

- 7.4% Becker
- 5.6% Hubbard
- 10.1% Mahnomen
- 8.5% Otter Tail
- 13.1% Wadena

*The Elder Economic Security Standard Index (Elder Index) is a tool used by policy makers, older adults, family caregivers, service providers, aging advocates and the public at large. Developed by the Gerontology Institute at the University of Mass. Boston and (WOW) Wider Opportunities for Women, the Elder Index is a measure of income that older adults need without public or private assistance to meet their basic needs and age in place with dignity.

**About 1 in 3 Minnesotan’s age 65+ have a disability, but that rate jumps to 1 in 2 for older adults in poverty, and is getting worse.** (MN Compass)

**Plan in advance, we’re all going to get old, it should not come as a big surprise!**

The Governor’s Council on an Age-Friendly Minnesota convened its first meeting on Feb. 26, 2020. Themes of the Council include:

- Reframe how we think about aging, and
- Explore barriers and incentives to establishing age-friendly communities across the state.

**Data Sources:**

- www.wowonline.org
- MN Demographic Center
- mn.gov/dhs
- mn4a.org
- Census ACS
- ssa.gov

---

**Senior Issues**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single Elder (age 65+)</th>
<th>Elder Couple (one or both 65+)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Index Per MONTH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RENTER</td>
<td>HOMEOWNER NO MORTGAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be $1,874</td>
<td>Be $2,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hu $1,790</td>
<td>Hu $2,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma $1,860</td>
<td>Ma $2,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ot $1,792</td>
<td>Ot $2,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wa $1,803</td>
<td>Wa $2,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index Per YEAR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be $22,488</td>
<td>Be $33,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hu $21,480</td>
<td>Hu $32,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma $22,320</td>
<td>Ma $32,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ot $21,504</td>
<td>Ot $32,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wa $21,636</td>
<td>Wa $31,848</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly Expenses: Housing (utilities/taxes/insurance), Food, Transportation, Good Health Care, and Misc.
Senior Issues

Elderly Minnesotans:

- By 2030, more than 1 in 5 Minnesotans will be an older adult, including all the Baby Boomers.
- Adults age 65+ make up about 15% of the population.
- Overall life expectancy in MN is 80.9 years.
- The older people are, the more likely they are to live alone. 78% own their homes, but about a third are paying an unaffordable amount for housing.
- Greater MN is ‘greyer’ than the Twin Cities with a ratio of 1 senior to every 3 working-age adults compared to 1-to-5 or 1-to-6 in the Twin Cities.

VOLUNTEERISM
45% of older MN residents volunteer and contribute an average of more than 100 volunteer hours per year; compared to 29.5% in the U.S. MN is ranked #2 among the 50 states in volunteers age 65+.

Research shows that volunteers have lower mortality rates, greater functional ability, and lower rates of depression later in life. Older adults who ‘give back’ provide tremendous in-kind benefits to our communities.

74% of Minnesotans age 65+ report helping or being helped by a neighbor in the past year.

Nursing Home Report Card
The MN Dept. of Health, & MN DHS co-sponsor the Nursing Home Report Card, to help persons compare quality of facilities in the State based on 8 measures:
1) Resident quality of life
2) Family satisfaction survey
3) Clinical quality indicators
4) State inspection results
5) Hours of direct care
6) Staff retention
7) Temporary staffing agency use
8) Proportion of single rooms

- MN currently has 367 Medicaid licensed and certified nursing homes with 28,279 beds.
- The statewide average nursing facility daily rate was $246.94 as of 1-1-2018.
- Who pays? MN Medicaid pays 55% of all resident days; 25% paid with personal income and savings; Medicare pays about 10%; and 10% from insurance and payments from Veterans Administration.

Genworth 2019 Cost of Care Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost of Care</th>
<th>Minnesota</th>
<th>Mpls. Area</th>
<th>Duluth</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homemaker Services</td>
<td>$5,529</td>
<td>$5,815</td>
<td>$4,986</td>
<td>$4,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Day Health Aide</td>
<td>$5,815</td>
<td>$6,244</td>
<td>$5,768</td>
<td>$4,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assisted Living Facility</td>
<td>$1,820</td>
<td>$1,842</td>
<td>$1,506</td>
<td>$1,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Private Room</td>
<td>$3,800</td>
<td>$4,782</td>
<td>$3,800</td>
<td>$4,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Room</td>
<td>$10,076</td>
<td>$10,407</td>
<td>$10,116</td>
<td>$7,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Health Aide</td>
<td>$11,037</td>
<td>$11,452</td>
<td>$11,279</td>
<td>$8,517</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Genworth Cost of Care Survey has been the foundation for long term care planning since 2004.

How does the nation meet the needs of the growing portion of the population that is elderly, is in need of some level of supportive services, is desirous of remaining in the community and is low or moderate income?

- One-quarter of adults age 65-74 in MN continue to work.
- Social Security is the only source of income for almost three in ten Minnesotans age 65+.
- Statewide, nearly 1 in 3 older adults (65+) have a disability—ambulatory limitations (serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs) is the most common disability; hearing difficulty is the second-most common disability.
- 85% of respondents to a national AARP survey indicated they wanted to remain living in their own homes and age-in-place.
- 40% of the MN senior population has an annual income below 50%

Needs of Seniors

#1) Assistance with snow shoveling or yard maintenance
#2) Assistance with minor house repairs
#3) Transportation to drive seniors to the doctor or shopping
#4) Meals-on-Wheels or home delivered meals for the homebound
#5) Home modifications to enable seniors to live in their home
#6) Help paying for medical bills

Other Senior-Related Community Needs Responses:
- Help to monitor my medications
- Part-time employment for senior citizens
- Help with personal care to stay at home
- Meals at the senior nutrition dining sites
- Help understanding Medicare Part-D prescription coverage
- Local delivery service of groceries, pharmacy items, etc.
- Assistance using the Senior Linkage Line
- Assistance with basic housekeeping and home chores to stay at home
- Help reducing isolation/companionship to reduce isolation
Data Sources:
- MN Dept. of Health
- Hunger Free Minnesota
- datacenter.kidscount.org
- countyhealthrankings.org
- Americashealthrankings.org

Health Issues

2020 County Health Rankings:
Published online at countyhealthrankings.org, the Rankings help counties understand what influences how healthy residents are and how long they will live. The Rankings measure overall health of each county in all 50 states.

87 Ranked Counties in MN
***#1 is highest/better***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Outcomes</th>
<th>Health Factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BE</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OT</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Minnesota Family Planning Program (MFPP):
MFPP increases access to family planning services for low-income Minnesotans and helps reduce the number of unintended pregnancies. In 2017, the program served more than 20,000 people, with a monthly average enrollment of about 11,000.

What services are covered?
- Family planning office visits and education
- Various birth control methods
- STI diagnosis and treatments
- Transportation to and from MFPP providers

What services are NOT covered?
- Infertility treatments
- Abortion services
- Treatment for HIV/AIDS

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- Abortion services
- Treatment for HIV/AIDS

MN Leading Causes of Death (2018):
#1 Cancer
#2 Heart Disease
#3 Accidents
#4 Alzheimer’s Disease
#5 Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
#6 Stroke
#7 Diabetes
#8 Suicide
#9 Parkinson’s
#10 Influenza & Pneumonia

Since 1999, both the MN Adult Tobacco Survey (MATS) and the MN Youth Tobacco Survey (MYTS) have been conducted by the MN Dept. of Health; 2018 marks the sixth surveys.

- Tobacco kills more Minnesotans than alcohol, homicides, car accidents, AIDS, illegal drugs, and suicide combined.
- Approx. 574,000 MN adults or 21.3% continue to smoke or use tobacco products (e-cigarettes, cigars, pipes, smokeless tobacco & waterpipe).
- Smokers in MN are more likely to be males with less than a high-school education.
- 44% of e-cigarette users in 2018 said they had never smoked cigarettes.
- 45.7% of adult smokers reported making a quit attempt in the past 12 months.
- Over 26% of high school students used tobacco products in past 30 days.
- 1-in-5 students used e-cigarettes in past 30 days.
- 1-in-3 high school users reported using an e-cigarette to vape marijuana or THC oil/wax.

In MN more than 1 in 4 adults is obese. The rate of obesity among adults (18+) has picked up from 25% in 2011 to just over 30% in 2018.

Health consequences of obesity:
- High Blood Pressure, Type 2 Diabetes, Heart Disease, Stroke, Sleep Apnea & Breathing Problems, Some Cancers, Mental Illness such as Depression and Anxiety, Osteoarthritis, and Low Quality of Life.

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What services are NOT covered?
- Infertility treatments
- Abortion services
- Treatment for HIV/AIDS

MN Adult Obesity Rates
15.3% 1995
27.6% 2014
26.1% 2015
27.8% 2016
28.4% 2017
30.1% 2018

WHY PREVENTION MATTERS:
Cost of obesity in MN: $3.2 billion per year
Cost of smoking in MN: $3.3 billion per year
Data Sources:
- MN Dept. of Health: 2017 MN County Health Tables
- teenwisemn.org
- Mncompass.org
- datacenter.kidscount.org
- countyhealthrankings.org
- SAHIE 2016
- MNsure 2018 Annual Report

Sexually Transmitted Infections in MN: {STD’s are the most commonly reported communicable diseases and account for the majority of notifiable diseases reported to the MN Dept. of Health.}

In 2018, a total of 32,024 STD cases were reported to MDH.
- Chlamydia, the number one reported disease in the state increased by 2%. One out of every three cases in Greater MN.
- Gonorrhea was second most reported STD, a 16% increase in 2018.
- Syphilis cases decreased by 2%.
- Persons of color continue to be disproportionately affected by STDs.

Uninsured Population Under Age 65 in MN:
- 6.9% BE 6.8% HU
- 9.5% MA 6.3% OT
- 6.1% WA 5.2% MN & 10.2% US

Health Issues

Health Risk Factors:
- No. Low birth weight
- No. Preterm births
- No. Fetal Deaths
- Inadequate Prenatal care
- Teen births (15-19 yrs) per 1000
- No father documented
- Mothers smoked during pregnancy
- Suicides in 2017
- Resident Deaths in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Risk Factors</th>
<th>BE</th>
<th>HU</th>
<th>MA</th>
<th>OT</th>
<th>WA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. Low birth weight</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. Preterm births</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. Fetal Deaths</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate Prenatal care</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen births (15-19 yrs) per 1000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No father documented</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>48.5%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mothers smoked during pregnancy</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicides in 2017</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident Deaths in 2018</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suicide, Alcohol and Opioid Deaths in Minnesota

In 2017, hundreds of Minnesotans died by suicide, alcohol and/or opioids.
- 783 deaths were from suicide
- 636 deaths were from alcohol
- 422 deaths were from opioids

Put into perspective, many small towns in Minnesota have fewer than 800 residents. This is the equivalent of losing an entire town’s population each year due to these preventable deaths.

Drug Overdose Mortality Rates by Race, MN Residents, STATEWIDE, 2015-2017

All of MAHUBE-OTWA’S 5-county service areas are considered to be HEALTH PROVIDER SHORTAGE AREAS—Too few dental, mental or primary health care providers to meet the needs of the populations.

MNsure 2020 Coverage:
- 128,369 Medical Assistance applicants.
- 29,111 MNCare applicants.
- 123,668 Qualified Health Plan Sign-Ups
- 9,482 enrolled in private health insurance plans during COVID-19 Emergency Special Enrollment period (3/23—4/21, 2020)

Health & Family Planning

#1) Finding a Dentist who accepts MA/MNCare as payment
#2) Help paying for prescription drugs
#3) Helping finding affordable health insurance

Other Health Community Needs Responses:
- Assistance applying for health insurance
- Obtaining birth control or family planning services
- Resources for mental health treatment/services for Children and Adults
- Resources for alcohol or drug abuse treatment
- Information on long-term care insurance
- Relief/Respite care for caretaker of elderly/disabled
According to “Hunger-Free Minnesota”: Thousands of families struggle with hunger because of poverty, food access difficulties and a lack of education about nutrition assistance benefits. Hunger is an urban, suburban and rural problem.

Consequences of Hunger:
- Hungry infants and young children suffer from iron deficiencies that affect cognitive and physical development. Hungry children are more likely to experience poor health such as headaches, stomach aches, ear infections and colds, while teens become more prone to depression and suicide.
- Pregnant women are at higher risk of having an underweight baby or a baby with severe birth defects.
- Hungry adults are far more likely to be obese or have diabetes.

If food shelves were open 24/7, more than 6 people would visit a food shelf every minute.

Data Sources:
- hunger solutions.org
- mnfoodcharter.org
- ACS 2014-2018
- cohealthrankings.org
- eia.gov
- newsroom.aaa.com
- feedingamerica.org
- cnpp.usda.gov

Food and Nutrition

2019 MN SNAP:
- In 2019, more than 393,000 Minnesotans received SNAP every month (down from 416,000 in FY18).
- The average SNAP monthly benefit was $109 per person.
- Statewide, Community Action Agencies and hunger relief organizations provide outreach and SNAP application assistance.
- The SNAP-Employment & Training program provides employment, training and support services for people who are receiving SNAP.
- SNAP-Education is delivered by the U of MN Extension that use evidence-based, behaviorally focused nutrition education and obesity prevention interventions to help stretch food dollars and make healthier nutrition choices.
- SNAP helps people with low incomes buy food, and buy plants and seeds to grow food to eat.

Official USDA U.S. Average Cost of Food at Home, Jan. 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Type</th>
<th>Weekly Cost</th>
<th>Monthly Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family of Two: 19-50 Yrs.</td>
<td>$142.80</td>
<td>$618.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family of Two: 51-70 Yrs.</td>
<td>$137.50</td>
<td>$596.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family of Four: Children 2-5 Yrs.</td>
<td>$207.30</td>
<td>$898.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family of Four: Children 6-11 Yrs.</td>
<td>$247.50</td>
<td>$1072.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHAT IS FOOD INSECURITY?
The USDA’s measure of lack of access, at times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members because they had insufficient money, and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods. 11.1% U.S. households in 2018; 11.8% in 2017; and 12.3% in 2016.

1-in-10 households in MN struggle with food insecurity.
Transportation & Veterans

Each county in our service area operates a public transportation system. It is estimated utilization of this service is much lower in Greater Minnesota because of the rural nature of the area and limited schedule of routes.

AAA has published “Your Driving Costs” annually since 1950; that year driving a car 10,000 miles costs 9¢ a mile and gasoline sold for 27¢ a gallon. The 2019 study revealed the average annual cost to own and operate a medium sedan in the U.S. ($8,643 or $0.5762 per mile). In comparison, a 4WD Pickup annual costs were $10,839 or $0.7226 per mile. The study is based on 15,000 miles driven annually.

Transportation expenses can have a big impact on a household budget and often play a significant role in decisions on where to work and live.

Mean Travel Time to Work—Minutes (ACS):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Minutes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Becker</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbard</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahnomen</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter Tail</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadena</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each county in our service area operates a public transportation system. It is estimated utilization of this service is much lower in Greater Minnesota because of the rural nature of the area and limited schedule of routes.

Transportation as a Share of Household Income (mncompass 2008-2012):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BE 29.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU 30.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA 35.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$1.91: The current average price of gasoline per gallon in MN (4/20/20); one year ago this average was $2.912. The U.S. average price in 2019 was $2.60 for regular gasoline.

Veteran Issues

#1) Help with housing or rental assistance
#2) Health care, including mental health treatment
#3) Help assessing Veterans needs

Other Veteran Community Needs Responses:

- Help accessing educational programs for Veterans
Every 10 years since 1790, Congress has authorized funds to conduct a national census of the U.S. population to provide counts of people for congressional apportionment and legislative redistricting.

Since the publication of the first official U.S. poverty estimates in 1964, there has been continuing debate about the best approach to measuring income and poverty. In 1967, the Census Bureau published its first set of poverty estimates. Two years later, the Office of Management and Budget established the nation’s “official” poverty measure and charged the Census Bureau with responsibility for providing annual poverty estimates. Over the years, there have been numerous efforts to improve the official poverty measure, including an Interagency Poverty Studies Task Force in the 1970’s and a National Academy of Sciences expert panel in the 1990’s.

The U.S. Census Bureau releases two official sets of national poverty data estimates:

1) The Current Population Survey (CPS) is an annual household survey primarily used to collect employment and labor data; people who are homeless and not living in shelters are not included in the sample. The CSP is sponsored jointly by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2) The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data every year. About one in 38 U.S. households per year participate in the ACS. The primary purpose of the ACS is to measure the changing social and economic characteristics of the U.S. population. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS provides all states and communities that have at least 65,000 residents with single-year estimates; for geographic areas with smaller populations several years data is pooled together to create reliable 1-year and 5-year estimates. The Census Bureau publishes ACS statistics and reports through its web site: www.data.census.gov.

Beginning in 2011, the Census Bureau began publishing the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) - which extends the official poverty measure by taking account of many of the government programs designed to assist low-income that are not included in the official poverty measure. In 2018, the overall SPM rate was 12.8% (compared to official poverty rate was 11.8% in 2018).

The Census Bureau’s Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) produces single-year estimates of income and poverty for all U.S. states and counties as well as school district estimates. SAIPE combines data from administrative records, population estimates, the decennial census, and the 1-year ACS. SAIPE estimates are specifically designed for use in school districts (Ex. Title I annual allocations).

The 2019 Assets And Opportunity Scorecard ranks states on outcomes from #1 best to #51 worst on two underlying ranks:

1) Outcome Rank (consists of 60% of scorecard) for all residents on the measures of financial assets & income, businesses & jobs, homeownership & housing, health care, and education.

2) Racial Disparity Rank (consists of 40% of scorecard) on the gap in outcomes between white residents and residents of color that result from economic exclusion and structural inequity.

#10 Overall Scorecard Rank

Data: CPS – ACS – SPM – SAIPE
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION SURVEYS: A Mahube-Otwa electronic newsletter was sent to 1,146 contacts in February 2018. We asked our community partners to help us understand poverty from their perspective by completing the 2018 Community Needs Assessment Survey. The Top Three key issues identified by respondents in each area of the survey as being a need for more resources and/or services are presented below. Comments are highlighted in blue.

EMPLOYMENT and EDUCATION

Jobs that offer a ‘livable wage’ for families .......................................................... #1
Helping individuals with soft skills (interpersonal, transferrable, social skills) ........ #2
Help individuals find jobs ....................................................................................... #3
Finding a job where the employer offers benefits ............................................... #3

Comments: * Additional last minute affordable transportation. * Helping individuals find childcare (esp. for ages 0-2) so they can get a job. * Financial literacy. * Continued support training once people have found employment/housing. * Childcare w/flexible hours (evenings/weekends/sick care) and training on what it means to have a job (being responsible, showing up on time, doing your job while you are there). * Support & Education for intellectually disabled after completion of school (transition programming & semi-independent living). * Helping people keep their job by learning how to work with people, also provide transportation and/or daycare. * Reduce substance abuse, improve law enforcement, opportunities for increased childcare agencies. * I see clients who could work, but they are doing better financially not working. * MState offers less in entry level training such as office skills, CEP has picked up some of the slack, basically there are training options available but many don’t take advantage of them. * Assistance w/transportation and daycare needs. * Believe we have resources to provide education in Becker County, what we need to increase is creating supports and encouragement to become self-reliant and sufficient with the proper education level. Each client has different needs to reach that success. * We need to rethink for so much technology and get people training for skilled labor jobs (construction, mechanics, plumbing, etc.), these programs are all closing in our area tech colleges, they pay well, have long term employment opportunities, and there is a large need for them. Not everyone needs to have a computer job. They just have to have skilled labor jobs presented to them as a good thing to know how to do.

CHILDREN (Ages 0-12)

Finding child care for evening/night/weekend care .............................................. #1
Obtaining mental health services for children ...................................................... #2
Help finding quality child care ............................................................................ #3
Getting help paying for child care costs ............................................................. #3

Comments: * Quicker access to children’s psychiatric services. * Finding affordable child care. * A great need!! * There are waiting lists for young children in need of mental health services and foster parents respite care. Parents struggle finding the child care that meet the work hours that are in demand. * Understand that there have been studies done recently that show that our area is short on providing daycare and I’m sure these different situations are extra difficult. * Foster care. * Please rethink all the regulations that have been created, look what it has done to our day cares that have closed. You can have too many rules!! We need quality affordable day care not a warehouse for our kids. Let them have some fun, does not all have to be about learning, you learn through play too.

YOUTH (Ages 16-22)

Services to help at-risk youth make positive choices & develop life plans ............ #1
Help obtaining mental health services for youth .................................................... #2
Supervised transitional housing for youth who cannot live at home .................... #3

Comments: * Transition services for developmentally disabled students are needed. * A center for youth to go after school/weekends to do things at (play games, do homework, hang out with friends). * Safe place for teens to be outside of school-teen drop in center or boys and girls club would be helpful in community.

FINANCIAL and LEGAL

Help with budgeting & managing money ............................................................ #1
Taking care of bad debt or reducing debt ............................................................. #2
Information on relatives/grandparents raising children ....................................... #3
Information on Fatherhood parenting issues ....................................................... #3

Comments: None.

HEALTH and FAMILY PLANNING

Help Finding affordable health insurance ........................................................... #1
Resources for mental health treatment/services .................................................. #2
Finding a dentist who accepts MA/MN Care ....................................................... #3

Comments: * Respite for families with children with developmental delays or mental illness.

FOOD and NUTRITION

Information and tips on best ways to shop/cook on a budget ............................... #1
Lunches for children outside of regular school year ............................................. #2
Local Food Shelf have more Personal Items ....................................................... #3

Comments: * Nutrition education and childhood obesity. * Learn how to better spend food $, whether SNAP or not, too much money spent on very poor food choices. * I believe people getting food support should have to buy nutritious food, limit amount that can be spent on junk type food. Mandatory cooking, shopping, food preparation classes. I get angry when I see my tax dollars going to such a wasteful program like SNAP. I see families getting to buy steak and lobster because they have no idea how to budget and think this is normal eating. I have to work full time to pay my bills, health insurance eats up one paycheck, so we eat a lot of ground beef served many ways, but we eat well and healthy.

HOUSING and ENERGY

Need for homeless/transitional/emergency housing ....................................... #1
Need for permanent supportive housing ........................................................... #2
Tenant education about leases, landlord/tenant rights, etc. ................................. #3

Comments: * Youth housing, maternity housing. * If you use funded housing, mandatory classes on budgeting, home repairs would be nice. * Housing is a big issue, it needs to be safe and drug free, landlords need to be held accountable for who they are leasing to, renter that allows others to live in their unit that cause problems need to be held accountable, I have been in many low income rentals and the tenants have trashed them, they are filthy and disgusting, there needs to be a way for landlords to evict on those concerns, evictions need to be done in a timely manner, maybe the ‘bad seeds’ will figure out they will be homeless unless they clean up their act. * Many of these checkboxes in my opinion do not hold the persons accountable. People need ownership in housing otherwise if paid for it is enabling them.

TRANSPORTATION

Affordable repairs for a car ................................................................................ #1
Getting help with transportation costs (gas, insurance, bus passes) .................... #2
Need Public transportation .................................................................................. #3

Comments: * More hours available. * More paved bike trails, community trails. * We need public transportation between smaller communities and Perham. Lots of jobs available in Perham, but no transportation outside of city limits and regular business hours. * Many of these checkboxes will enable the person to rely on agencies instead of working side by side to teach them the skills needed.

SENIORS (Aged 55 or Older)

Assistance with basic housekeeping & home chores .......................................... #1
Assistance with snow shoveling or yard maintenance ......................................... #2
Assistance with minor houses repairs ............................................................... #3

Comments: * We need transportation for seniors between New York Mills, Frazee and Perham. * We have resources that I feel need to have more funding to be able to reach more of the elderly. MN population is increasing in the retirement age in which we will be needing to increase our resource and funding to provide for their needs. Continuing their desire to be self-sufficient in their homes as long as they can.

VETERANS

Help with health care, including mental health treatment .................................. #1
Housing or rental assistance for Veterans .......................................................... #2
Help assessing Veterans needs ............................................................................ #3

Comments: * Do you work with veterans services such as the VA? The Legion? * Coordination of services? * We need to take care of our veterans. * Veterans are younger now and seem to have other resources for help. They have good technology skill and seem to manage quite well. * We have a Veteran’s Service Office in our County, they should be the resource for Veterans. * The cost of rentals in this area are higher than the percent of income. * I don’t see a lot of veterans and I think our veterans office at the county does a really good job with veterans. * All needed.
MINNESOTA

Highlights from mncompass.org:

- MN continues to outperform the country in terms of health insurance coverage—uninsured rate is 10% nationally and 5% in our state.
- There are 20 counties in MN in which at least one in five young children (age 0-5) live in poverty.
- Approx. 38% of households of color pay too much for housing. More than 1 in 4 MN households pay more than they can afford for housing.
- MN has one of the highest proportions of adults working in the U.S.
- In greater MN, the county with the largest share foreign-born residents is Nobles County, at 19% of its total population.
- The ratio of retirement-age adults (65+) to working-age adults (16-64) increased in 60 MN cities. At 2:1, the ratio of working-age adults to older adults is smallest in Fergus Falls.
- Between 2016-2019, the share of students who reported being connected to a caring adult in the community declined slightly from 60% to 58%.
- Poverty rates for MN people of color continue to be 3-to-4 times higher than white Minnesotans.

2020 is a decennial census year, which means the U.S. Census Bureau will attempt to count every person in the U.S. Despite best efforts, certain populations are missed more than others, particularly Black, Hispanic and homeless. As countless reports rely on data derived from census data, it is critical that every person is counted!

Data Sources:
- digital-topo-maps.com-map of Minnesota
- Census ACS
- mncompass.org

Additional data and statistics regarding this Survey Report are available from MAHUBE-OTWA. A copy of this report can also be found at www.mahube.org/

To learn more about the impact of community action go to: https://communityactionpartnership.com/our-impact/