Pathways From Poverty to Thriving in Dakota County

Inver Grove Leaders
7-12-2016

Growing Capacity and Reducing Dependency

Purpose of work today

- ***Gain*** further clarity of issues around poverty impacting Dakota County
- ***Review*** poverty data trends & patterns
- ***Understand*** what research & practice says about addressing poverty
- ***Discuss*** reaction to information and potential steps forward
- ***Gather*** any additional questions or needs you may have

What do we mean by Poverty?

IS NOT:

Extreme Poverty

- ✓ "A condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. It depends not only on income but also on access to services."
- ✓ The term 'absolute poverty', when used in this fashion, is usually synonymous with 'extreme poverty'

** Wikipedia - defined by the International Community as earning less than a $1.25 a day, as measured in 2005 international prices.*

INSTEAD:

Relative Poverty

- ✓ The condition in which people lack the minimum amount of income needed in order to maintain the average standard of living in the society in which they live.
- ✓ Relative poverty is considered the easiest way to measure the level of poverty in an individual country. Relative poverty is defined relative to the members of a society and, therefore, differs across countries.
- ✓ People are said to be impoverished if they cannot keep up with standard of living as determined by society.

* Study.com – *American sociologist Robert K. Merton*

FEDERAL POVERTY LEVELS

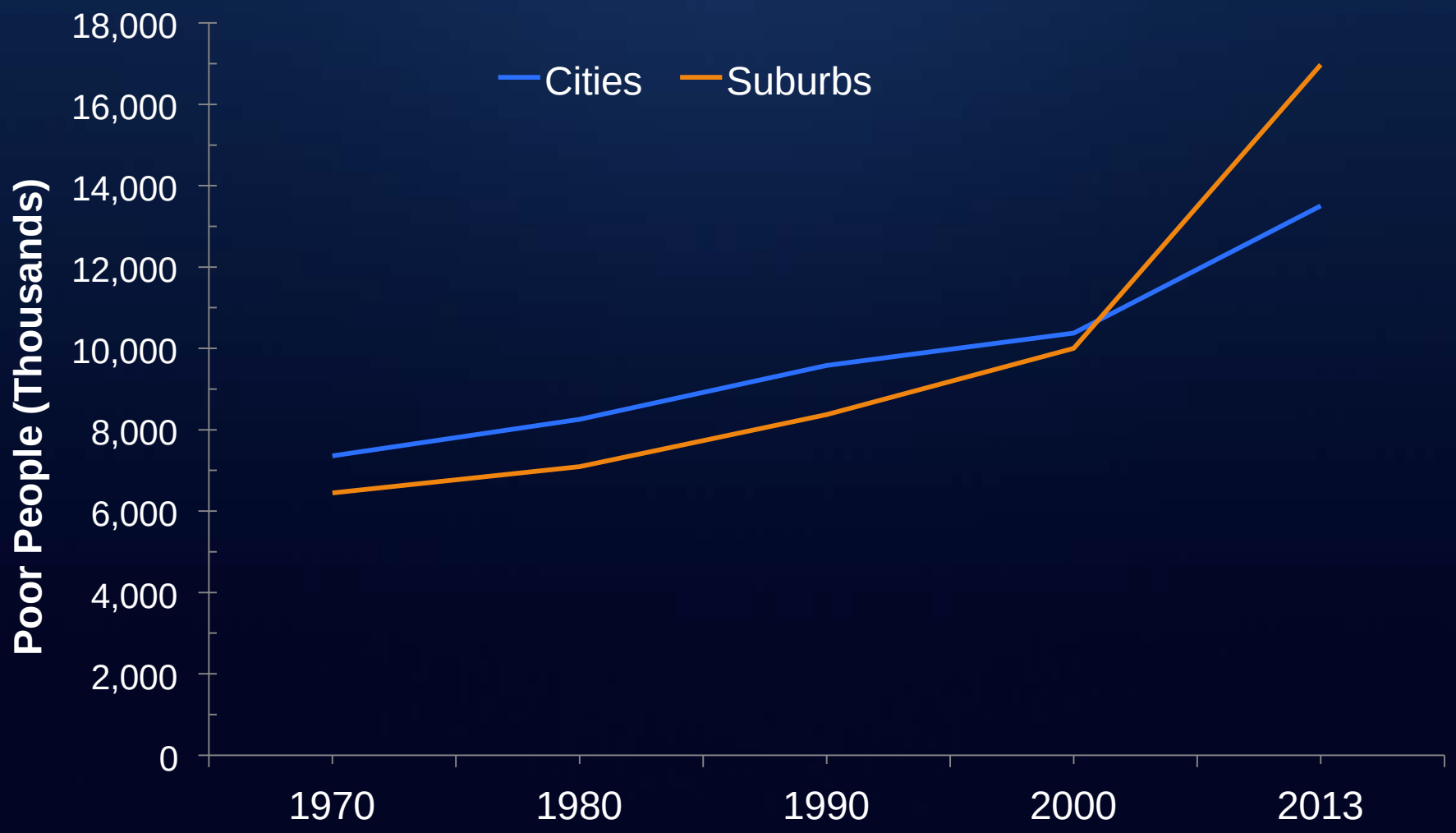
(For Open Enrollment Period - Nov 15, 2014 - Feb15, 2015)

Size of Household	100%	138%	150%	200%	250%	300%	400%
1	$11,670	$16,105	$17,505	$23,340	$29,175	$35,010	$46,680
2	$15,730	$21,707	$23,595	$31,460	$39,325	$47,190	$62,920
3	$19,790	$27,310	$29,685	$39,580	$49,475	$59,370	$79,160
4	$23,850	$32,913	$35,775	$47,700	$59,625	$71,550	$95,400
5	$27,910	$38,516	$41,865	$55,820	$69,775	$83,730	$111,640
6	$31,970	$44,119	$47,955	$63,940	$79,925	$95,910	$127,880
7	$36,030	$49,721	$54,045	$72,060	$90,075	$108,090	$144,120
8	$40,090	$55,324	$60,135	$80,180	$100,225	$120,270	$160,360

*Add $4060 to income for each additional person above 8

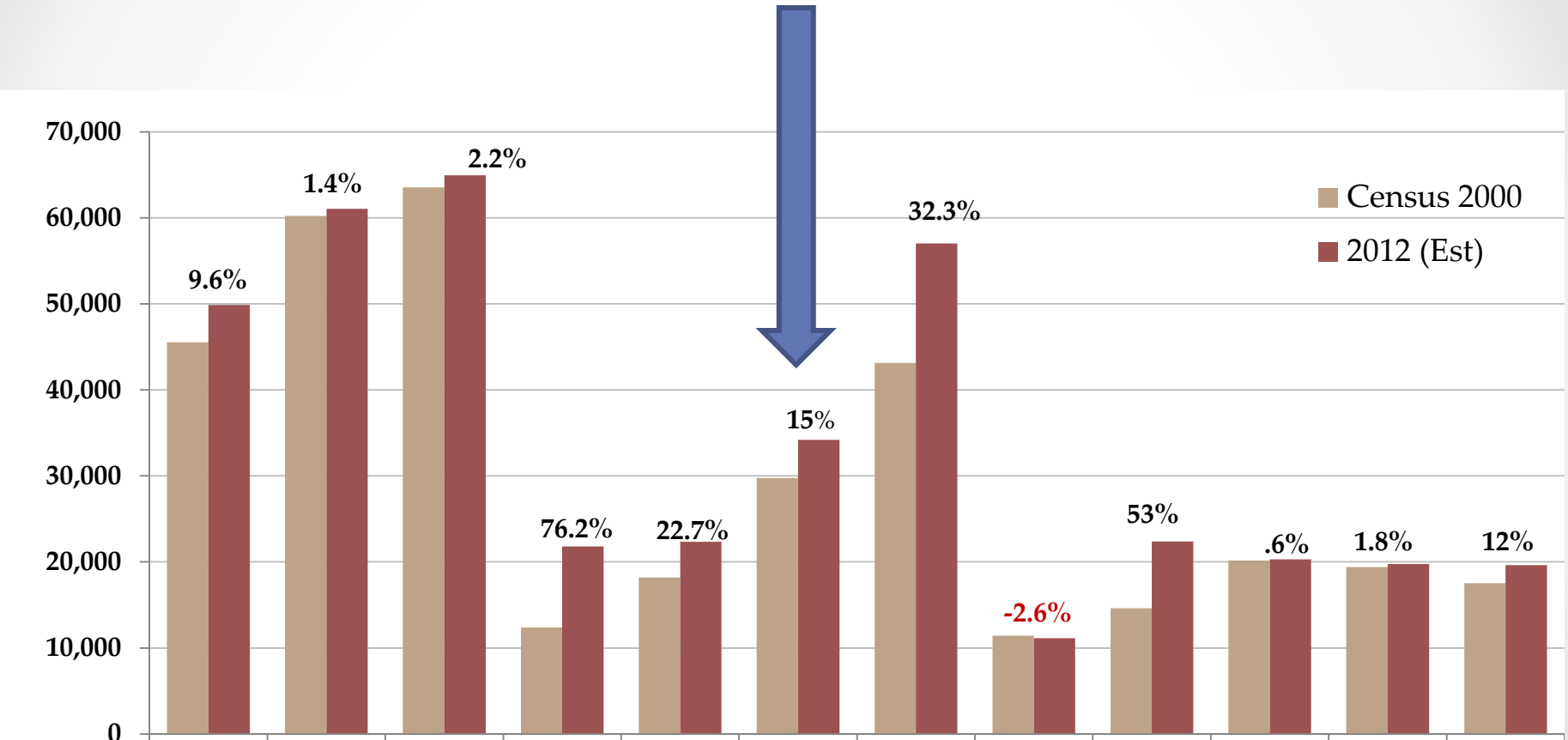
Why this matters in Dakota County

Nationally, suburbs are home to the largest and fastest growing poor population



Source: Brookings analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data

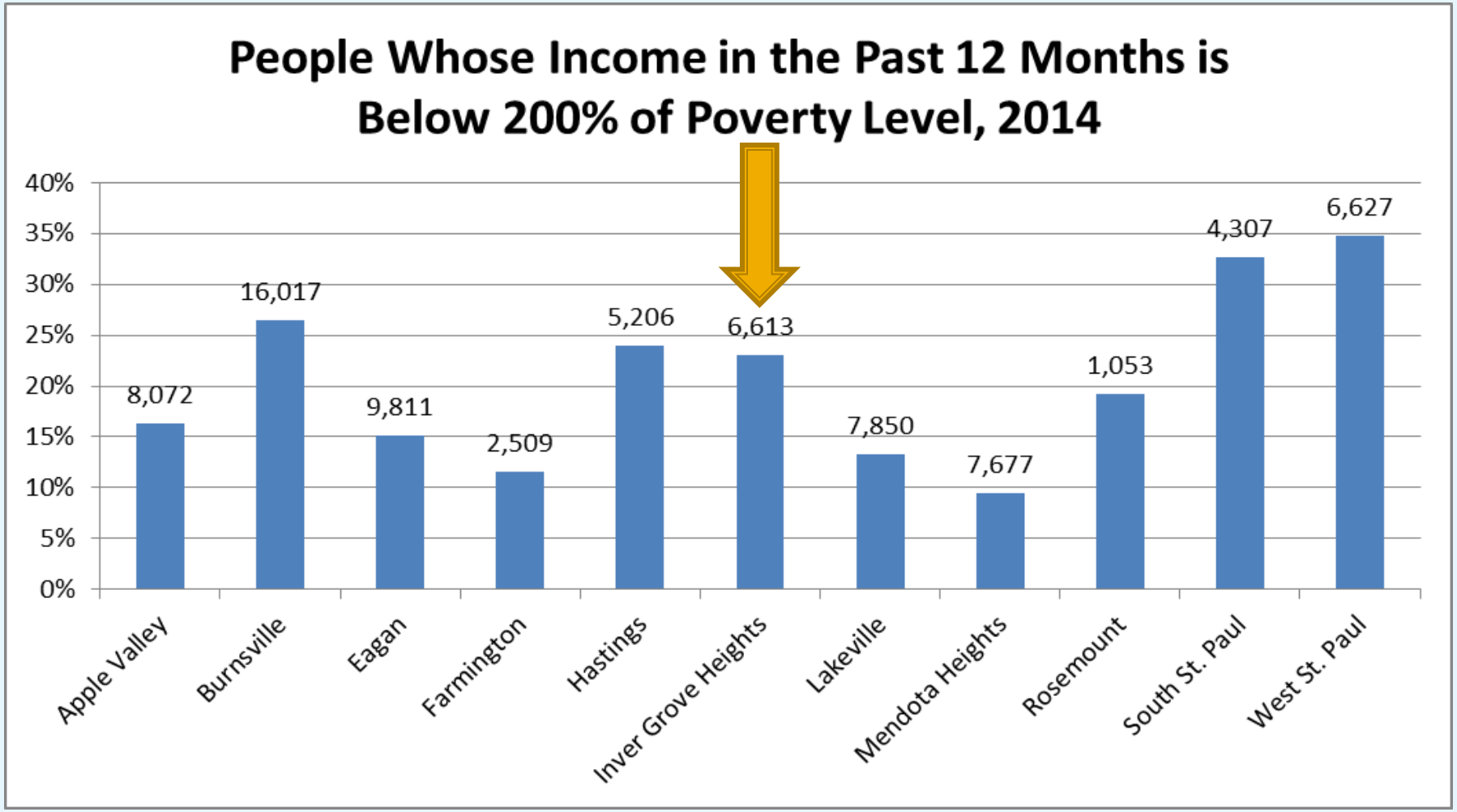
Dakota County Cities Population Growth



	Apple Valley	Burnsville	Eagan	Farmington	Hastings	Inver Grove Hghts	Lakeville	Mendota Hghts	Rosemount	South St. Paul	West St. Paul	Rural DC
Census 2000	45,527	60,220	63,557	12,365	18,201	29,751	43,128	11,434	14,619	20,167	19,405	17,530
2012 (Est)	49,895	61,061	64,972	21,792	22,336	34,189	57,048	11,140	22,384	20,290	19,756	19,630

Source: US Census, Metropolitan Council

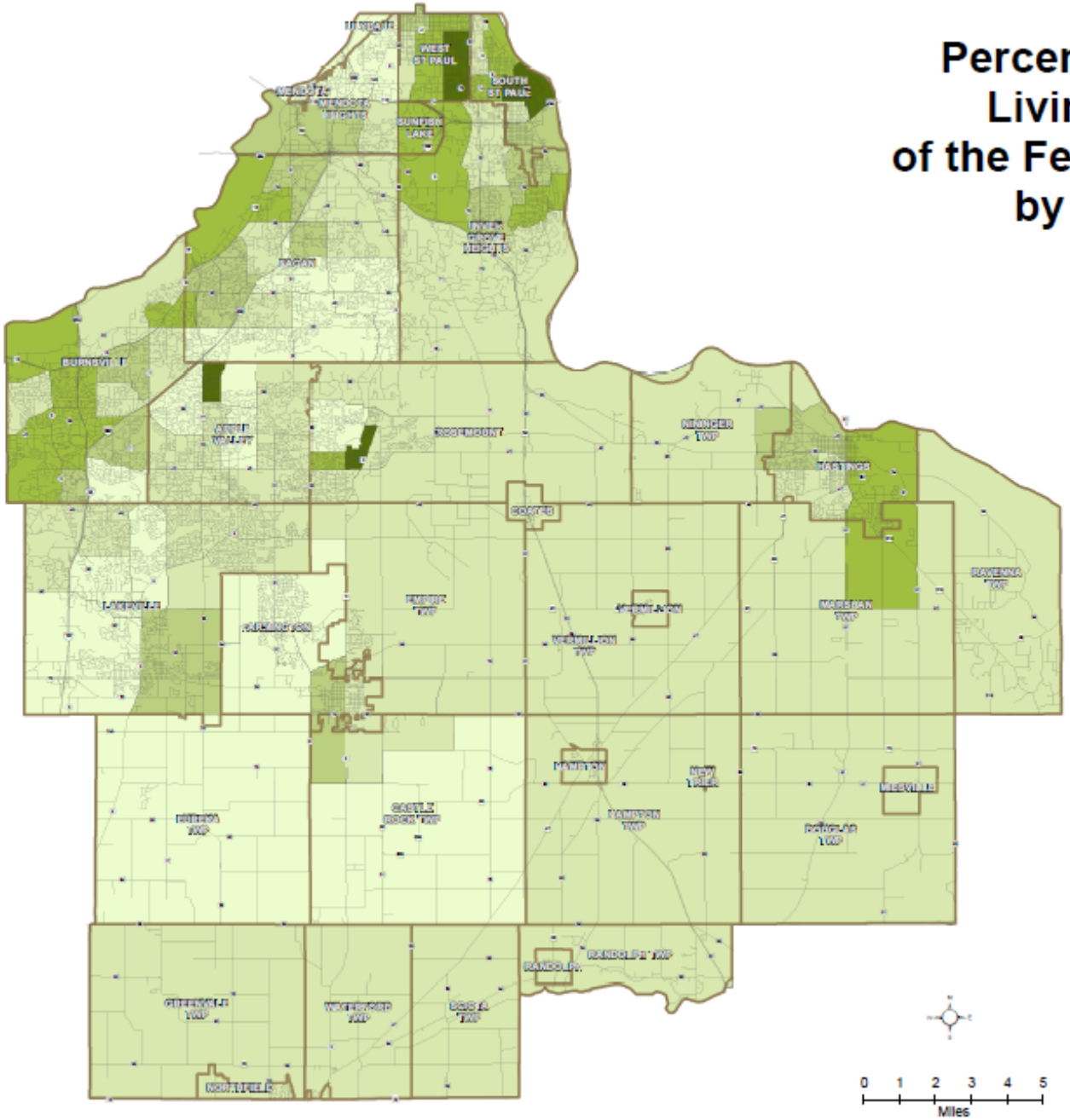
Residents Whose Income in past 12 months is below 200% FPG, 2014



Dakota COUNTY

Dakota County

Percentage of Persons Living Below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level by Census Tract



Legend

Percent Under 200% of FPL

- Less than 10.0%
- 10.0% to 20.0%
- 20.0% to 30.0%
- 30.0% to 40.0%
- 40.0% or more

Sources: 2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Data, 2010 Census

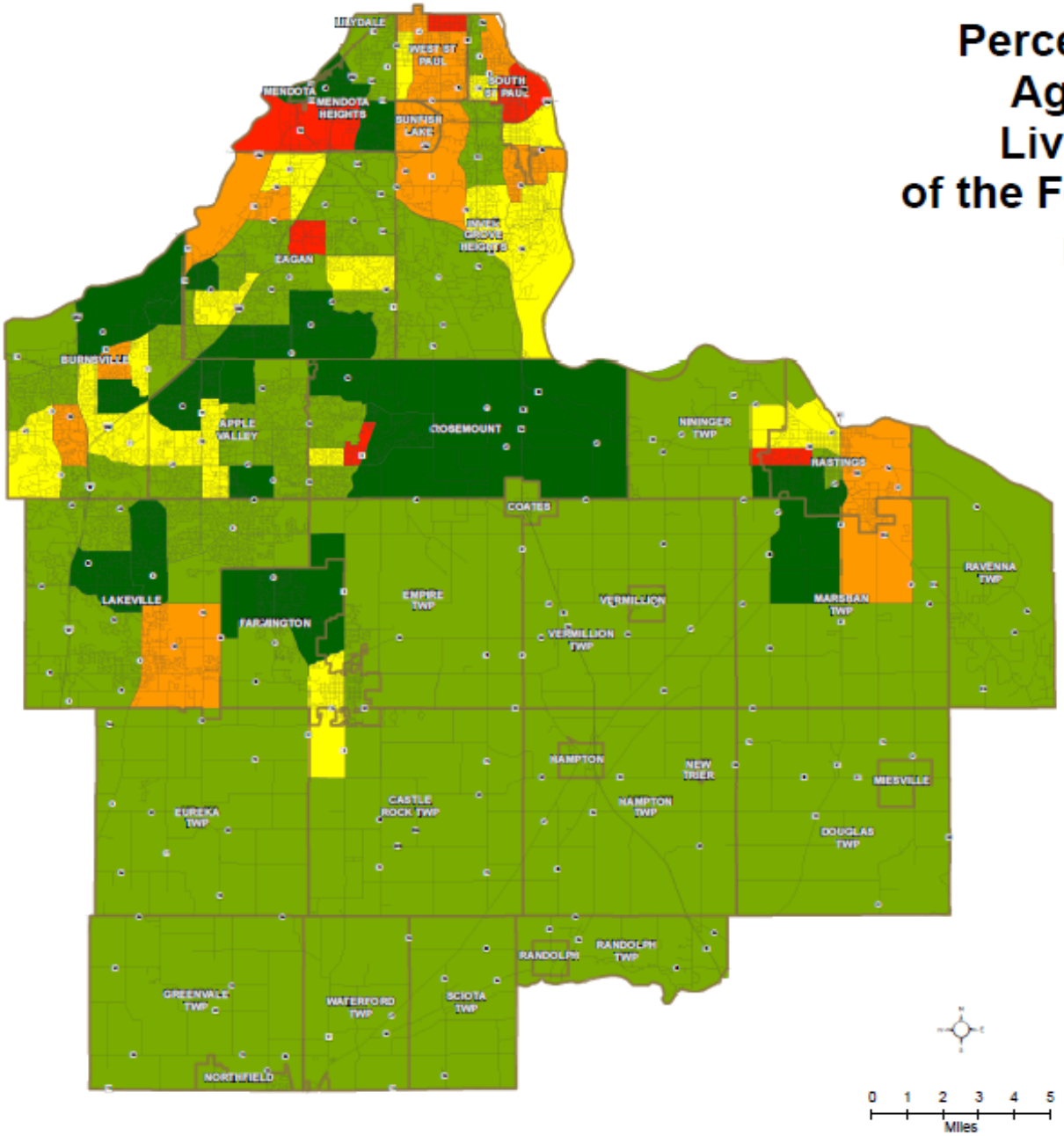
Note: American Community Survey data consist of sampled data points from the years 2008-2013, which are then extrapolated to produce estimates. Census tract boundaries are from the 2010 Census.

Prepared by the Dakota County Office of GIS.

Dakota County

Percentage of Persons Aged 65 and Over Living Below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level

by Census Tract



Percent Aged 65+ Under 200% of FPL

- 10.0% or Less
- 10.1% to 20.0%
- 20.1% to 30.0%
- 30.1% to 40.0%
- 40.1% or More

Sources: 2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Data, 2010 Census

Note: American Community Survey data consist of sampled data points from the years 2008-2013, which are then extrapolated to produce estimates. Census tract boundaries are from the 2010 Census.

Prepared by the Dakota County Office of GIS.

Key strategy - target toward livable wage (200% FPG) vs. minimum wage

Living Wage Calculation for Dakota County, Minnesota

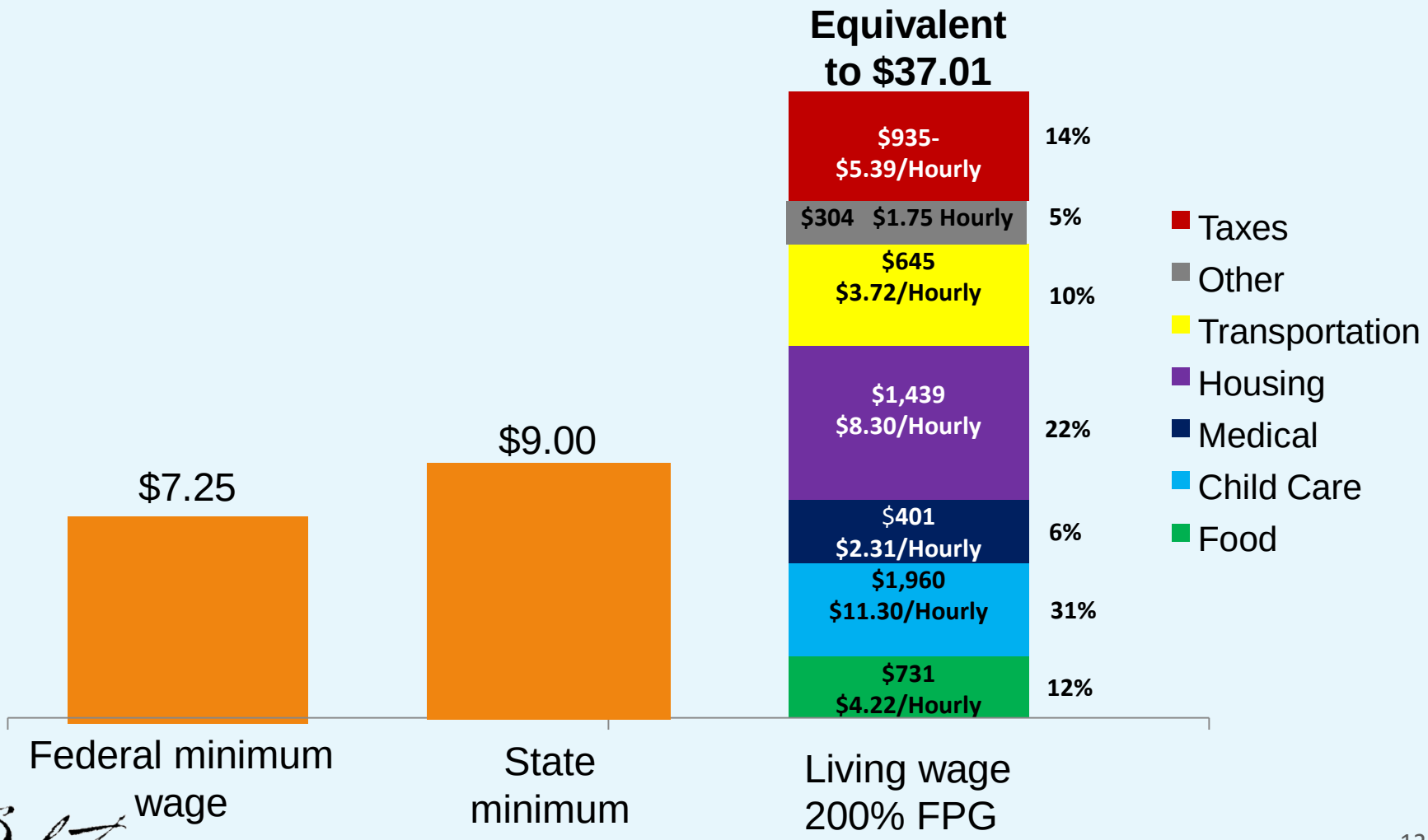
The living wage shown is the hourly rate that an **individual** must earn to support their family, if they are the sole provider and are working full-time (2080 hours per year). All values are **per adult in a family** unless otherwise noted. The state minimum wage is the same for all individuals, regardless of how many dependents they may have. The poverty rate is typically quoted as gross annual income. We have converted it to an hourly wage for the sake of comparison.

For further detail, please reference the technical documentation here.

Hourly Wages	1 Adult	1 Adult 1 Child	1 Adult 2 Children	1 Adult 3 Children	2 Adults (One Working)	2 Adults (One Working) 1 Child	2 Adults (One Working) 2 Children	2 Adults (One Working) 3 Children	2 Adults	2 Adults 1 Child	2 Adults 2 Children	2 Adults 3 Children
Living Wage	$11.01	$23.50	$28.50	$36.75	$17.87	$21.59	$24.21	$27.49	$8.93	$12.86	$15.62	$18.70
Poverty Wage	$5.00	$7.00	$9.00	$11.00	$7.00	$9.00	$11.00	$13.00	$3.00	$4.00	$5.00	$6.00
Minimum Wage	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00

Key strategy - target toward livable wage (200% FPG) vs. minimum wage

Dakota County: 1- Adult, 2- Kids (both in child care)



Source: DEED Living Wage Calculator 2015

Social Determinants of Health & Pillars Toward Increased Self-Sufficiency

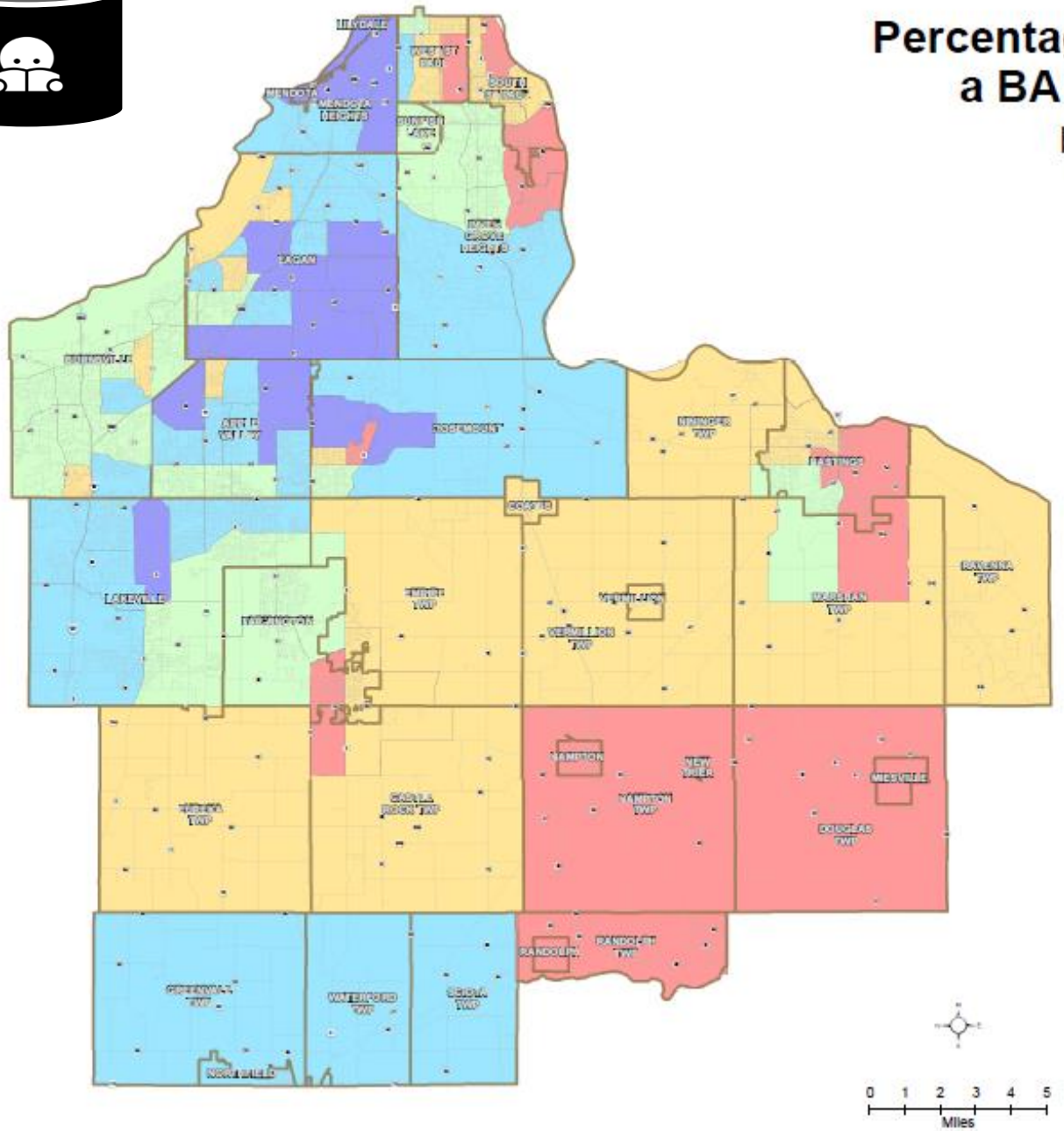
Education

Dakota County

Percentage of Population With a BA Degree or Higher

by Census Tract

(Age 25 and over)



Sources: 2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Data, 2010 Census

Prepared by the Dakota County Office of GIS.

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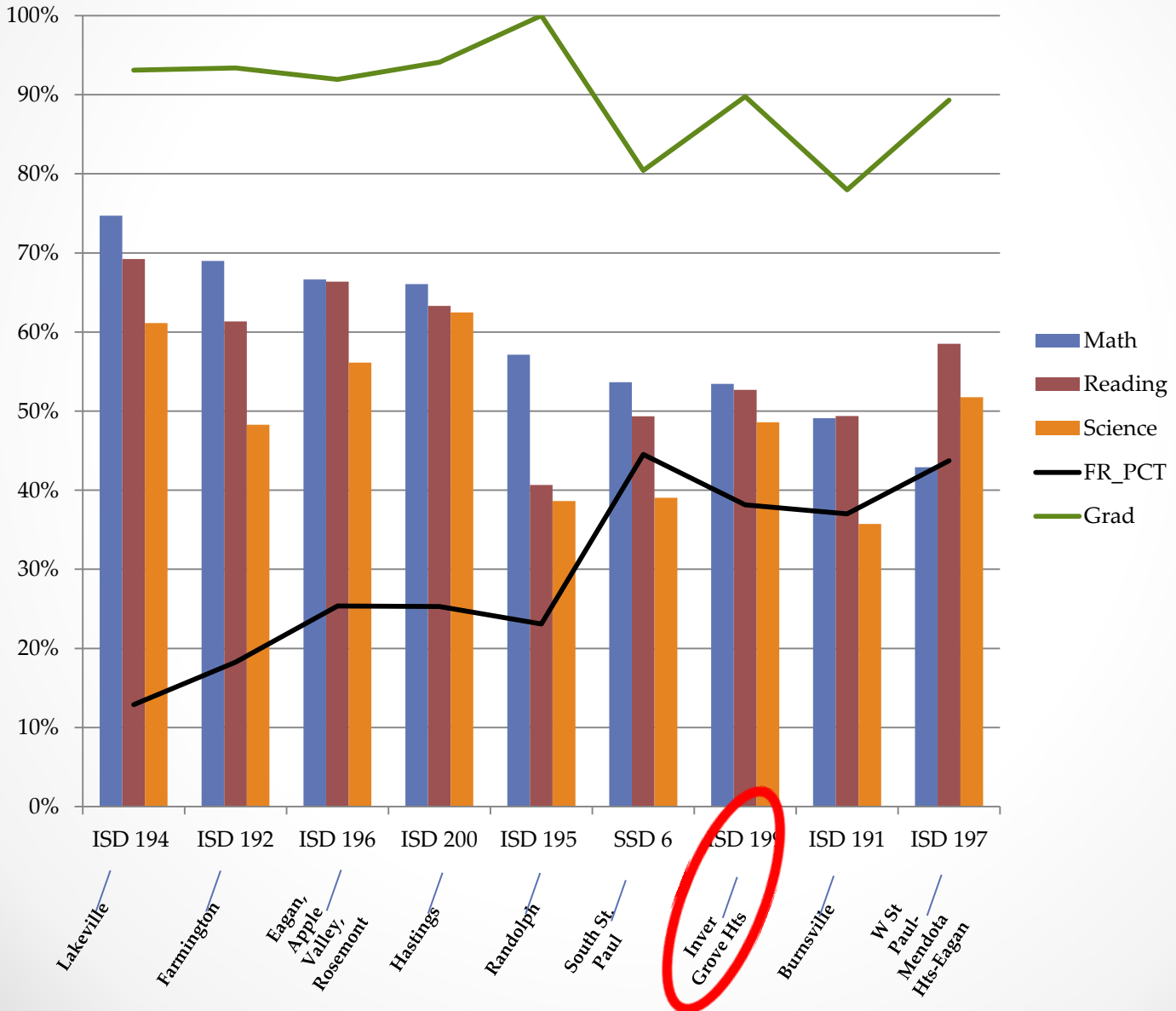
2014 - 2015 Subject Proficiency/Free Reduced Lunch

District		Math	Read	Science	F/R L	Grad	CPR
ISD 194	LAKEVILLE	75%	69%	61%	13%	93%	5.8%
ISD 192	FARMINGTON	69%	61%	48%	18%	93%	2.6%
ISD 196	ROSEMOUNT-APPLE VALLEY-EAGAN	67%	66%	56%	25%	92%	7.1%
ISD 200	HASTINGS	66%	63%	62%	25%	94%	6%
ISD 195	RANDOLPH	57%	41%	39%	23%	100%	
SSD 6	SOUTH ST PAUL	54%	49%	39%	45%	80%	12%
ISD 199	INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	53%	53%	49%	38%	90%	8.4%
ISD 191	BURNSVILLE	49%	49%	36%	37%	78%	7.1%
ISD 197	W ST PAUL-MENDOTA HTS-EAGAN	43%	59%	52%	44%	89%	9.1%

2014 - 2015 Graduation Rate Free Reduced Lunch



Cost of NOT graduating high school

$20,241

The average dropout can expect to earn an annual income of $20,241, according to the U.S. Census Bureau

63 X

Among dropouts between the ages of 16 and 24, incarceration rates were a whopping 63 times higher than among college graduates

$292,000

When compared to the typical high school graduate — a dropout will end up costing taxpayers an average of $292,000 over a lifetime due to the price tag associated with incarceration and other factors such as how much less they pay in taxes

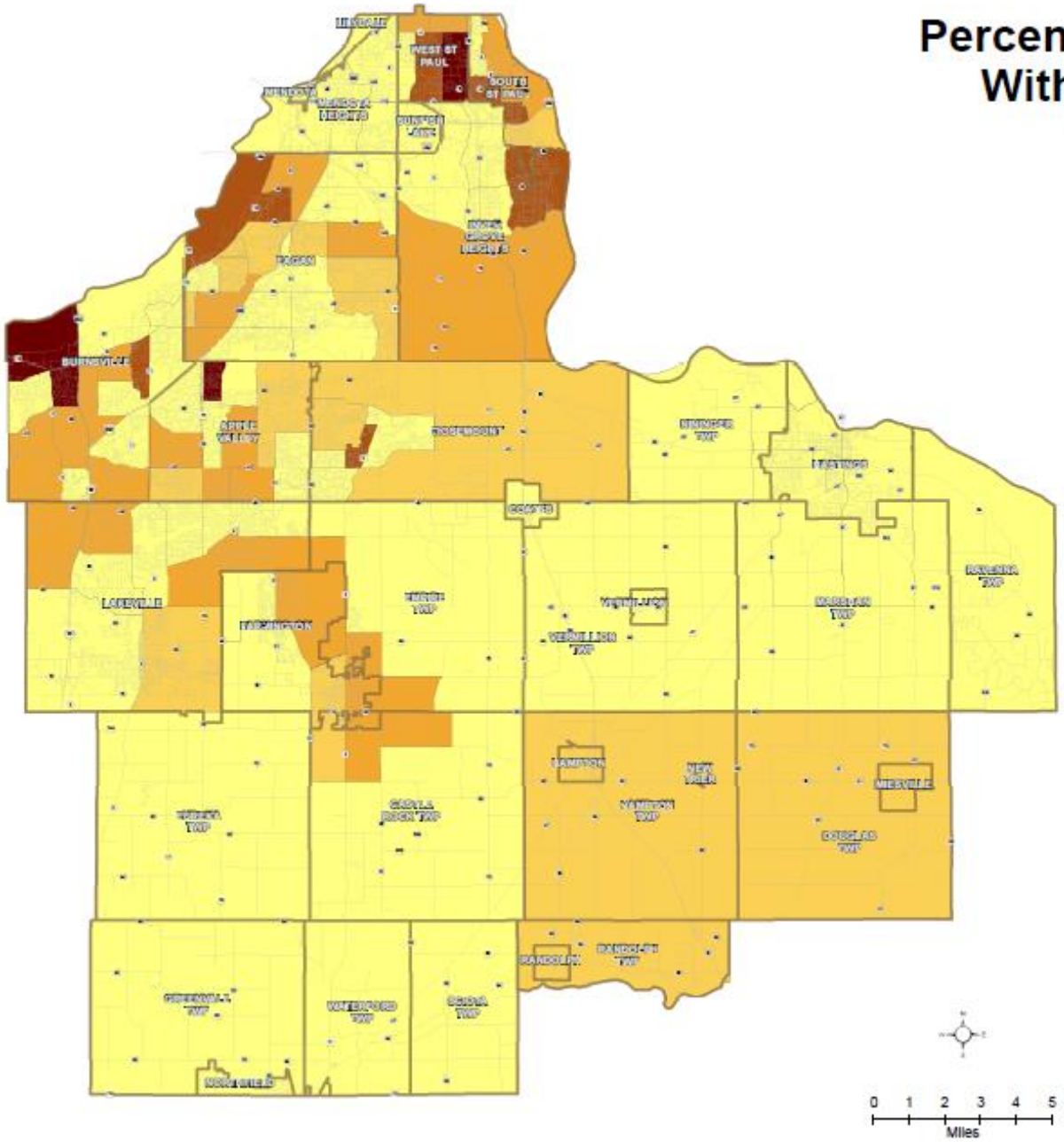
**By the Numbers: Dropping Out of High School, Sept. 21, 2012*

2013 Median U.S. Earnings by Educational Attainment for workers age 25 and older – Bureau of Labor Statistics

Dakota County

Percentage of Households With Limited English

by Census Tract



Percent With Limited English

- 1.0% or Less
- 1.1% - 2.0%
- 2.1% - 5.0%
- 5.1% - 10.0%
- More than 10.0%

Sources: 2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Data, 2010 Census

Prepared by the Dakota County Office of GIS.

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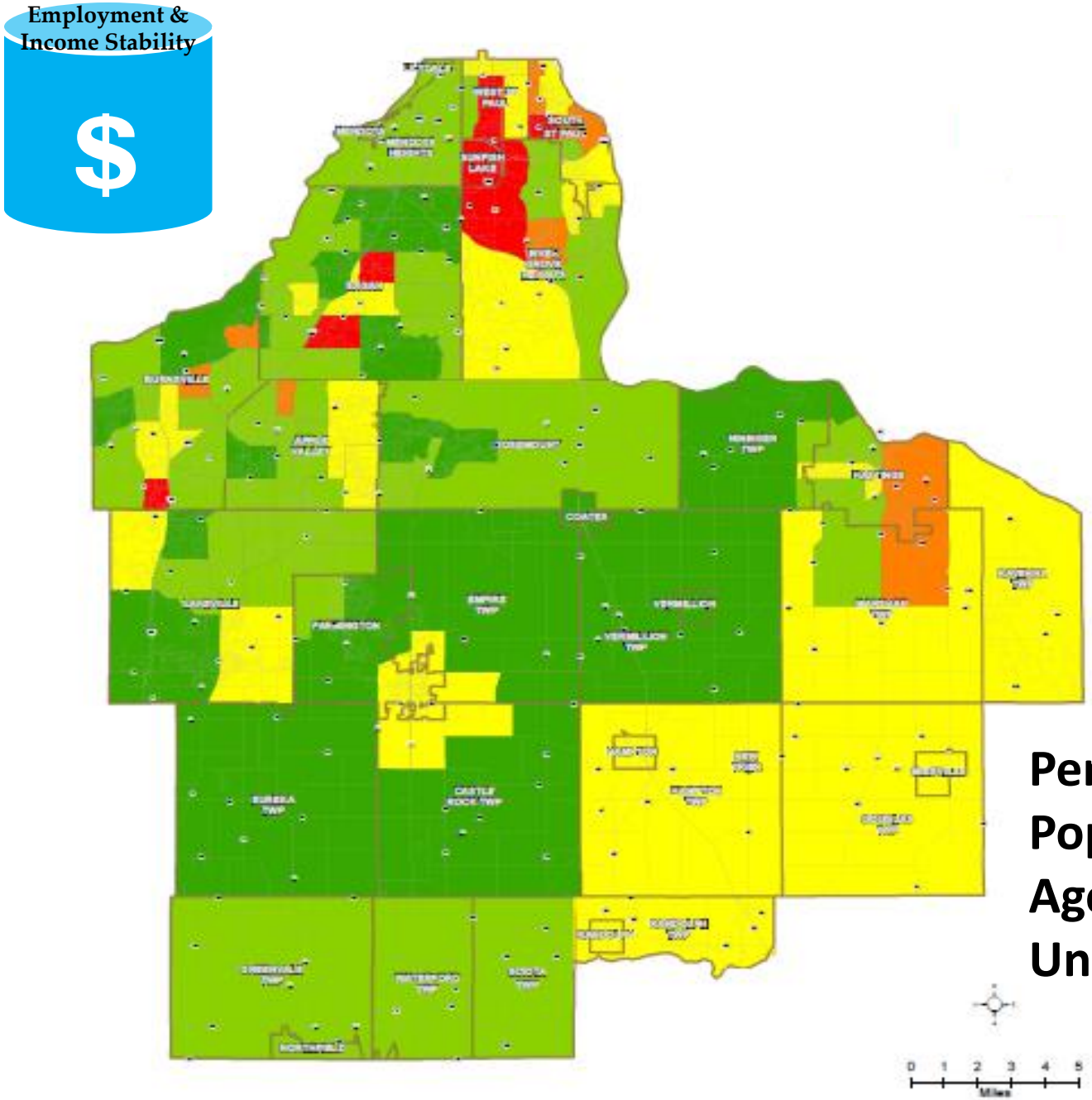
Employment & Income Stability



Percentage of Population Between Ages 25 and 64 That are Unemployed

Prepared by the Dakota County Office of GIS

Housing Stability

Share of households paying 30% or more of their income for housing

Rank of 96 major cities, MN 2010 – 2014

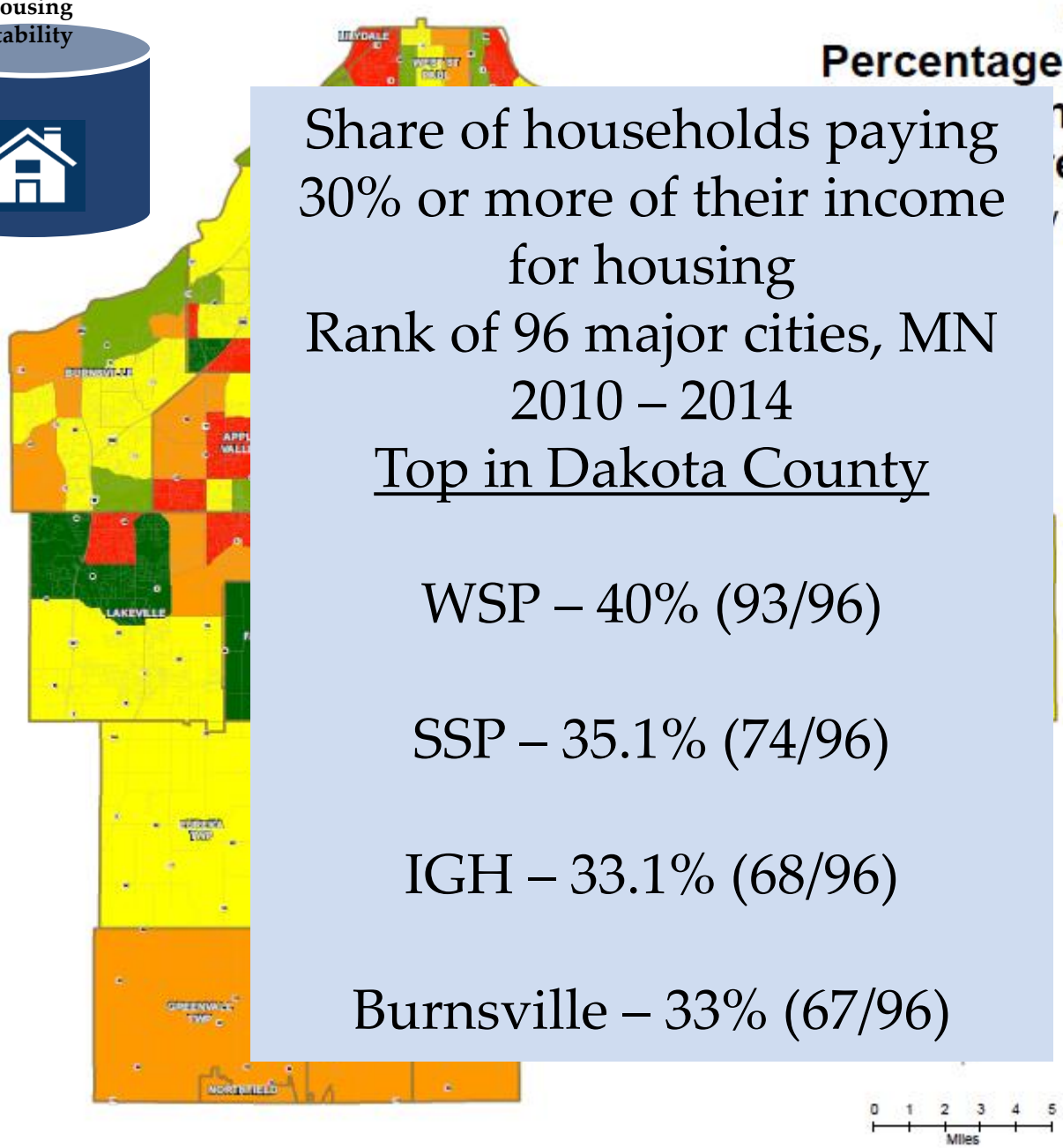
<u>Top in Dakota County</u>

WSP – 40% (93/96)

SSP – 35.1% (74/96)

IGH – 33.1% (68/96)

Burnsville – 33% (67/96)

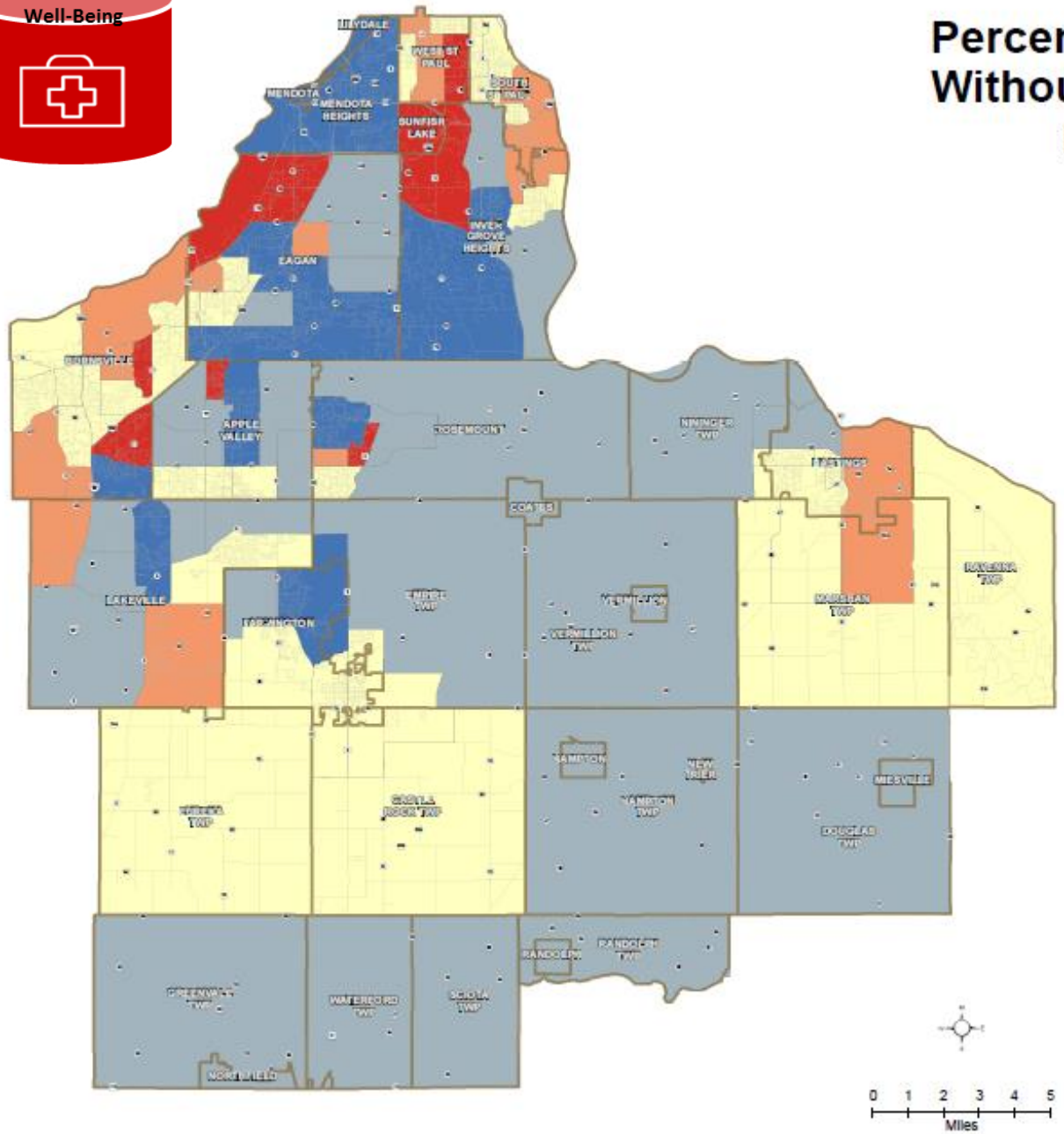


Health & Well-Being

Dakota County

Percentage of Population Without Health Insurance

by Census Tract



Percent Uninsured

- 3.0% or Less
- 3.1% - 6.0%
- 6.1% - 10.0%
- 10.1% - 15.0%
- More than 15.0%

Sources: 2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Data, 2010 Census

Prepared by the Dakota County Office of GIS.

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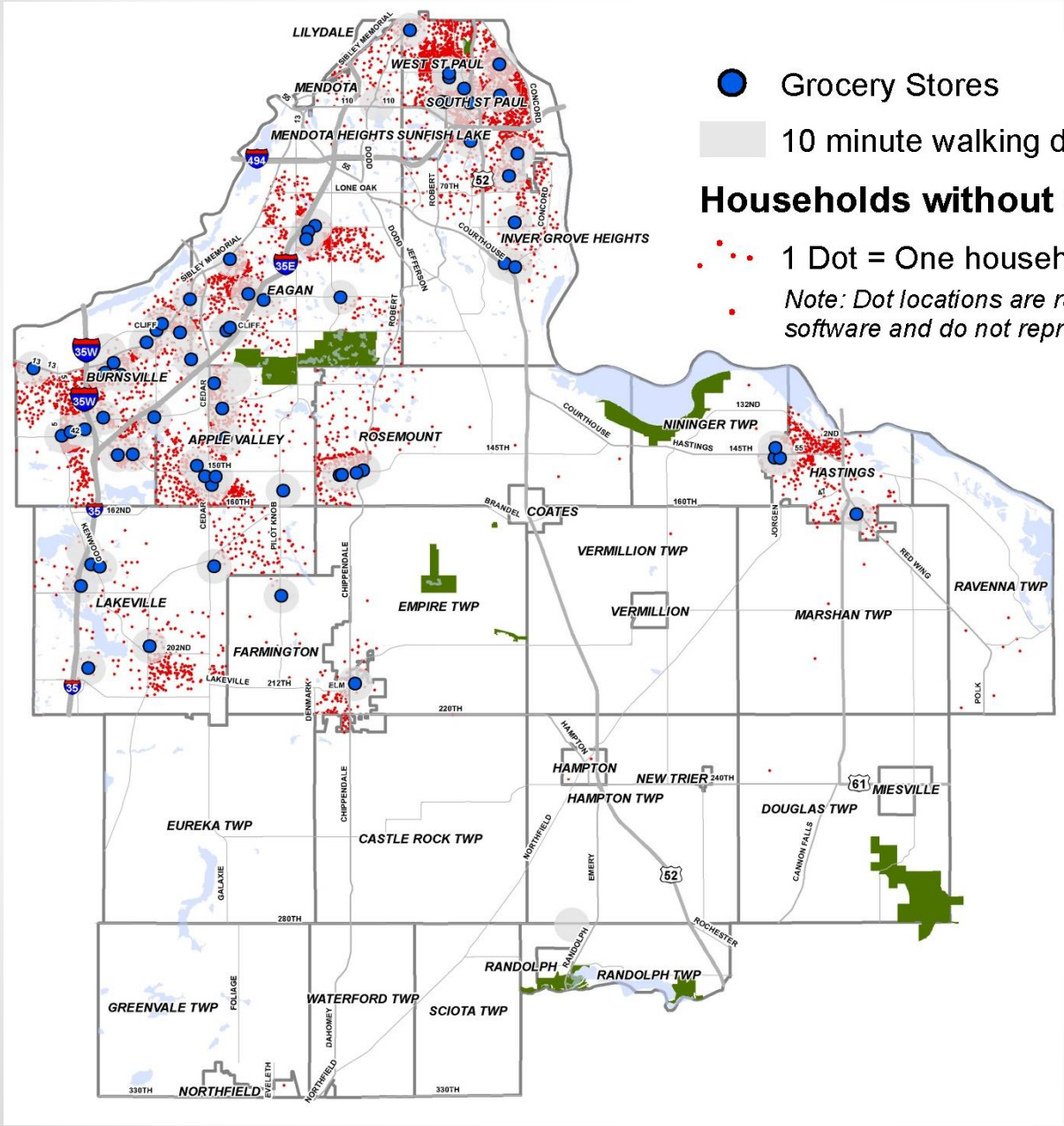
Health & Well-Being

Percentage Of Population Without Health Insurance

	Percent of population without health insurance	
Year	Minnesota	Dakota County
2009	9.1%	9.2%
2010	9.1%	6.7%
2011	8.8%	8.4%
2012	8.0%	7.1%
2013	8.2%	7.1%
2014	5.9%	5.1%

Source: American Community Survey

MN 2.3% decrease, Dakota County 2% decrease, from 2013 to 2014



Grocery Stores

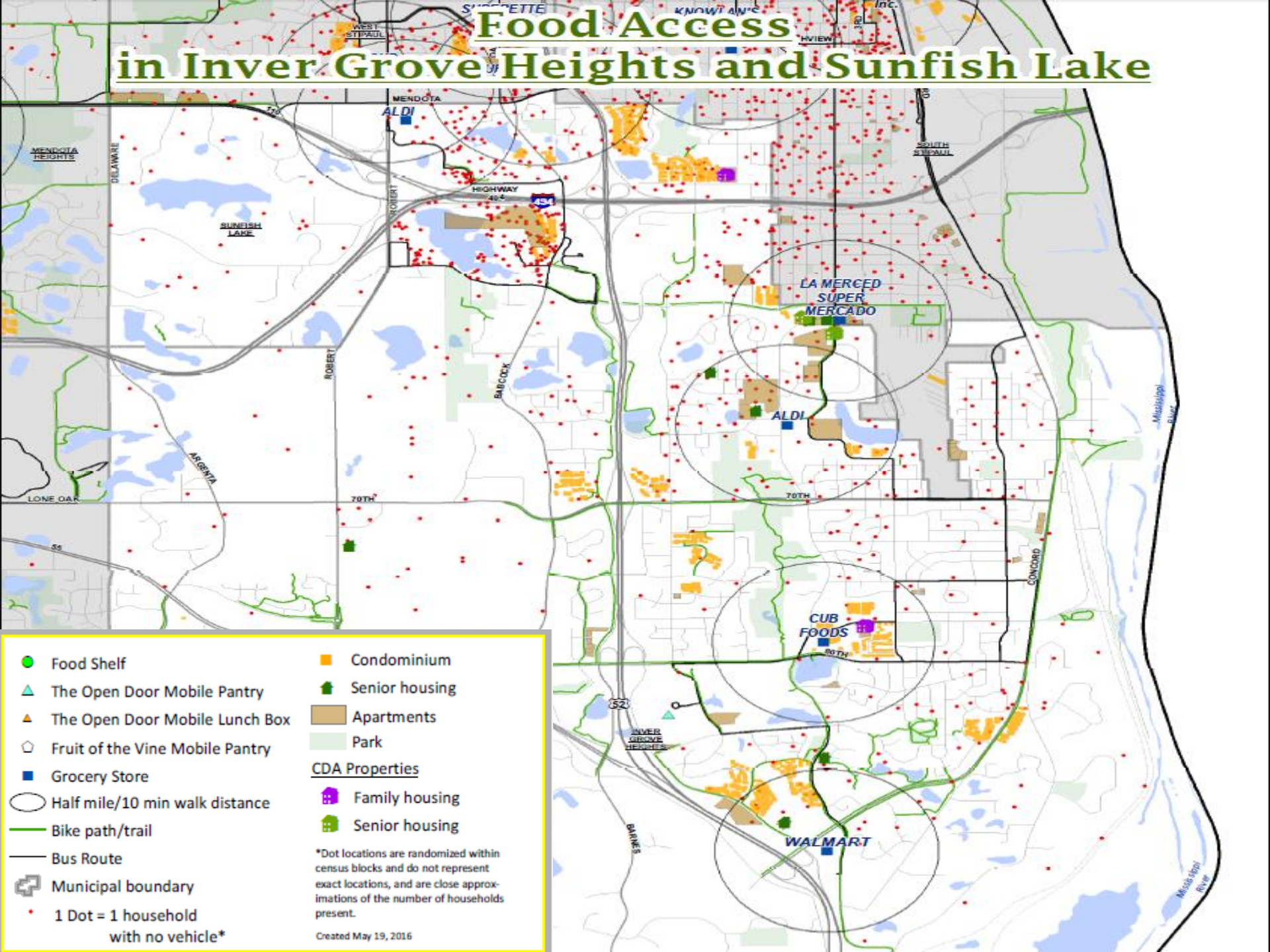
10 minute walking distance to grocery store (1/2 mile)

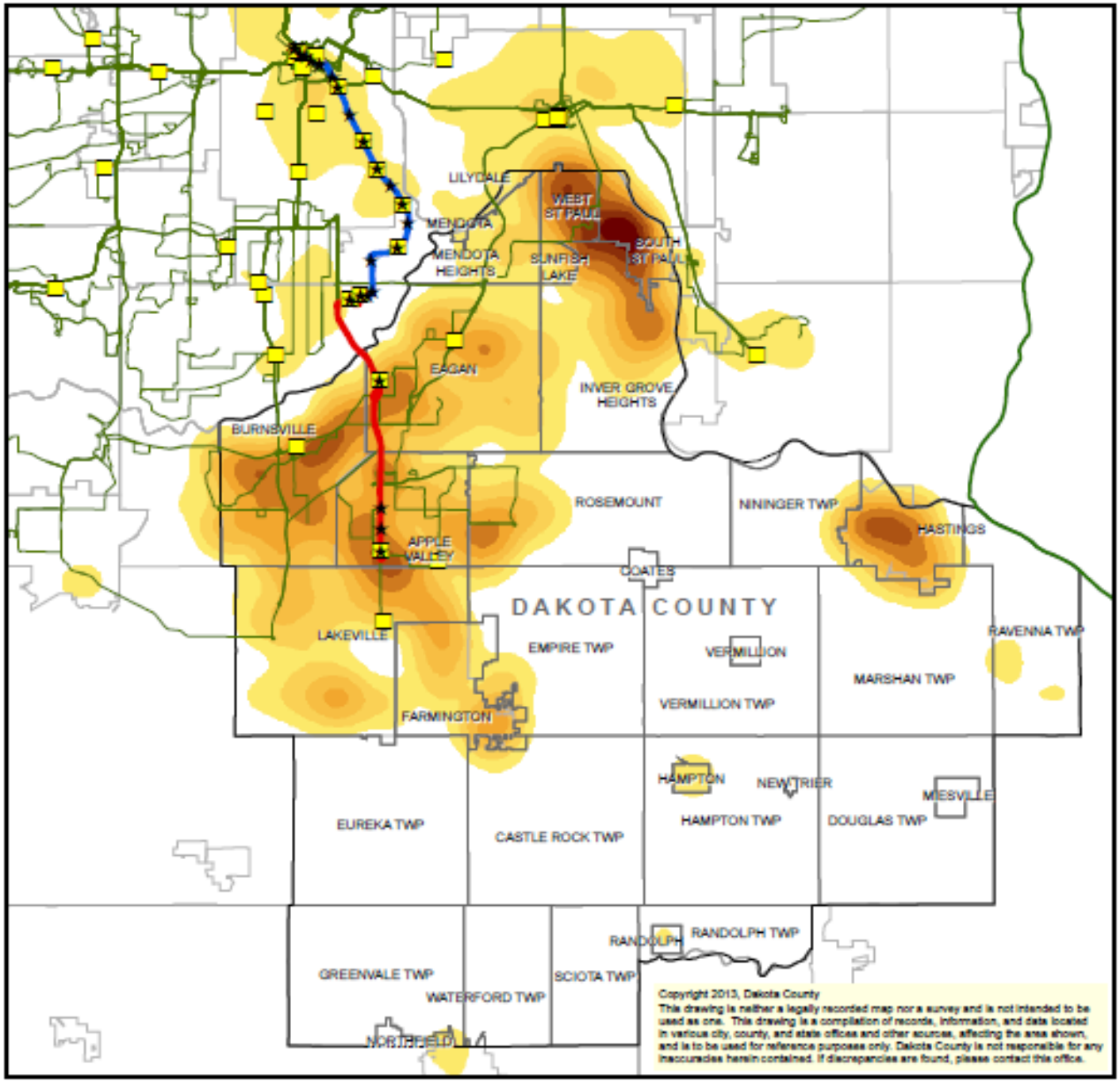
Households without vehicles

1 Dot = One household

Note: Dot locations are randomized by mapping software and do not represent actual locations.

Food Access in Inver Grove Heights and Sunfish Lake





Community Services Client Distribution with Transit

July 2013

- Transitway Stations
- Transit Centers
- RED Line
- BLUE Line
- Express Bus

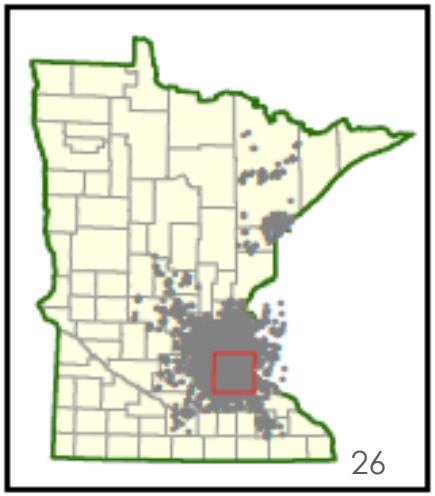
Density of Clients

High

Medium

Low

Prepared by the Dakota County Office of GIS
Map Date: November 14, 2013



Now “WHAT” do we do about this?

Start with research on "what works"

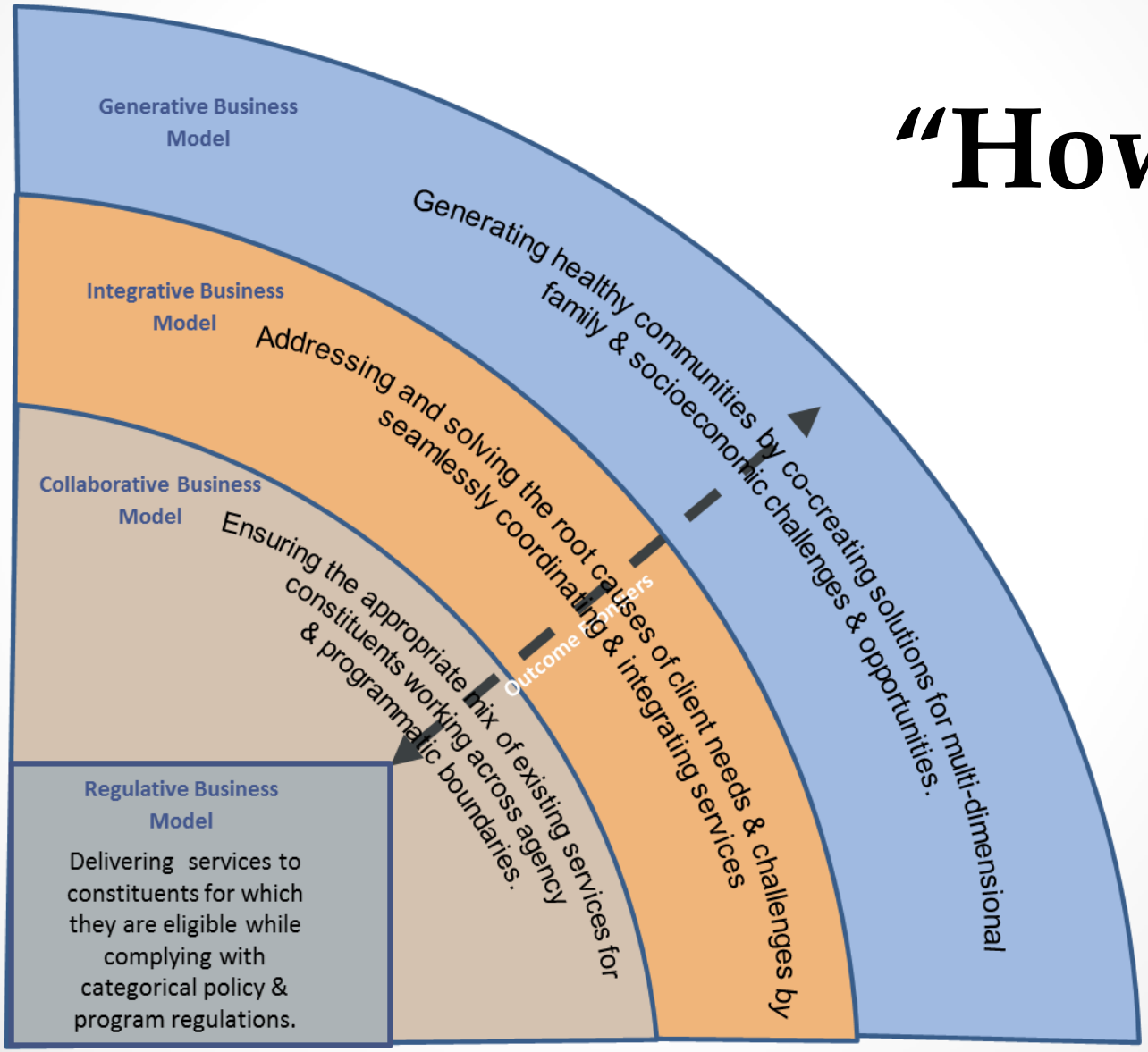
- Early childhood development (home visiting, quality child care, pre-K, school ready)
- Have all students graduate high school
- Deconcentrate geographic pockets of poverty
- Access to affordable housing options
- Employment that compensates at a level to support an individuals well-being
- Adequate affordable transportation options

*Research by Mike Swanson June 17, 2015

Need a common "Framework" and "FOCUS" for consistency & measurement

Social Determinants of Health & Pillars Toward Increased Self-Sufficiency

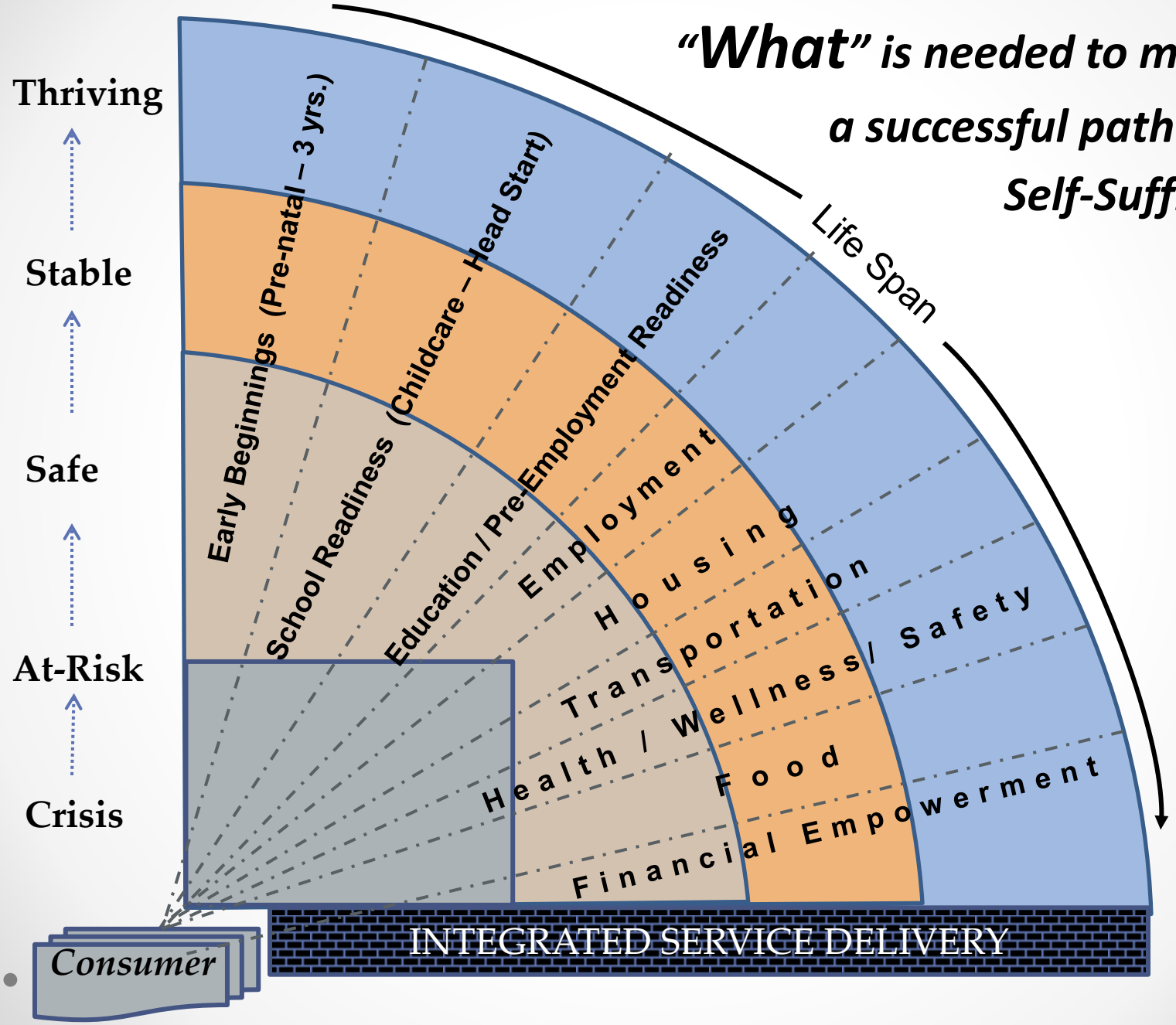
Dakota County Community Services Value Curve



"How"

Community Services Self-Sufficiency Value Curve

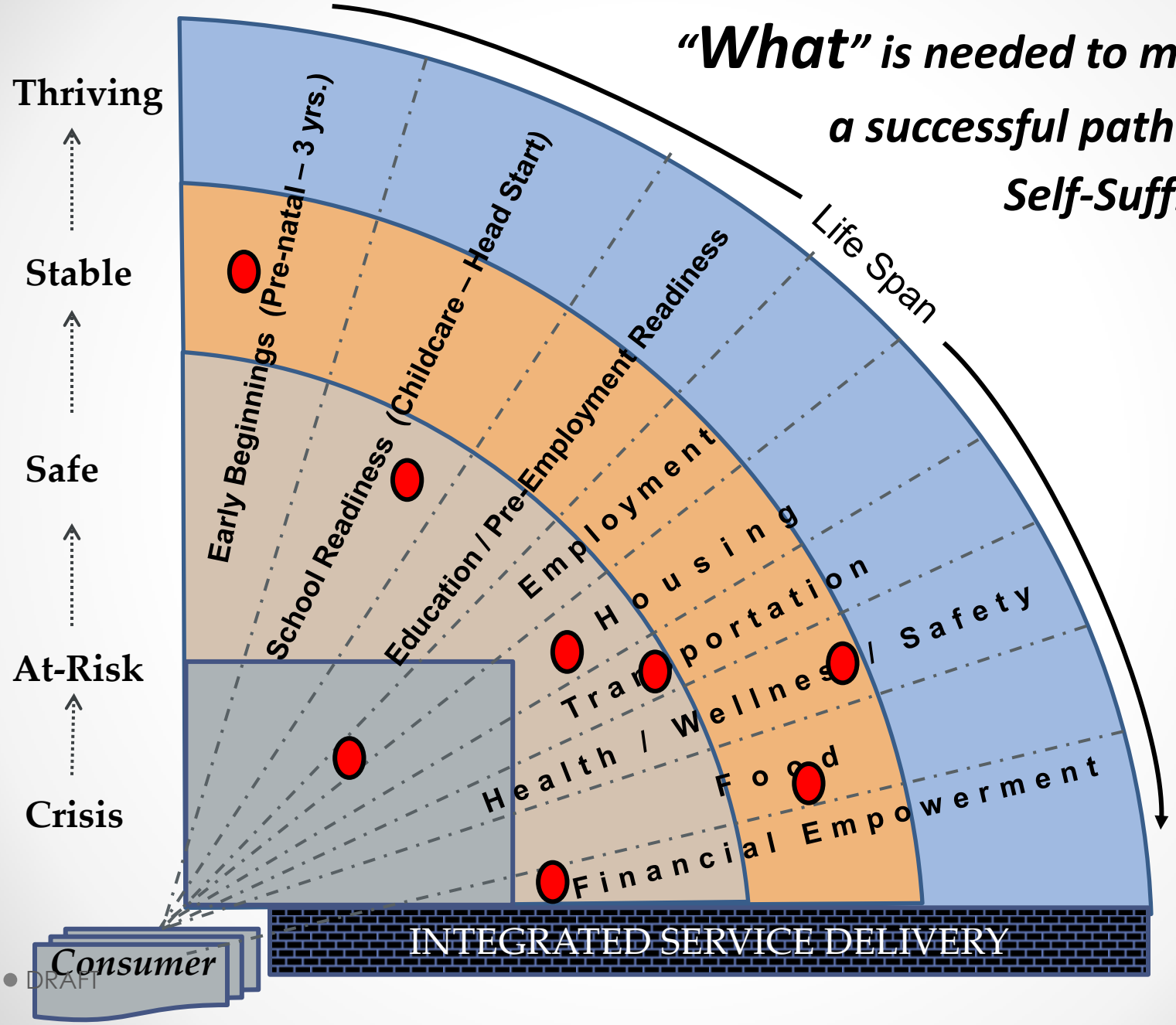
"What" is needed to maximize a successful path toward Self-Sufficiency?



Domain	In Crisis (1)	At Risk (2)	Safe (3)	Stable (4)	Thriving (5)	Domain Assessment Number
FOOD	No food or means to prepare it. Relies to a significant degree on other sources of free or low-cost food.	A majority of the household food is purchased with food assistance (SNAP). Household relies significantly on other sources of free or low cost food.	Can meet basic food needs, but requires occasional assistance from a supplemental food program	Can meet basic food needs without assistance.	Ability to purchase food household desires.	FOOD 2
INCOME	No income. Basic needs are not met.	Income is inadequate for meeting basic needs	Income is adequate for meeting basic needs.	Income is sufficient and stable, adequate for paying monthly bills, provides for some saving, ability to purchase occasional non-essential items	Income is sufficient and stable, adequate for paying monthly bills, and provides for substantive savings and ability to purchase non-essential purchases often.	INCOME 1
HOUSING	Currently homeless, in temporary housing or shelter, or involuntarily doubling up with others, or has an eviction notice.	In substandard housing, or receiving short-term rental assistance, or facing threatened eviction or foreclosure or monthly rent is 41% or more of monthly net (after taxes) income.	Living in steady subsidized or transitional housing, or monthly rent is 36-40% of monthly net (after tax) income.	Secure homeownership, or renting private housing with limitations of choice due to moderate income, and/or monthly rent is 31-35% of monthly net (after tax) income.	Homeownership or renting private housing in a neighborhood of choice and/or rent is 30% or below of monthly net (after tax) income.	HOUSING 2
TRANSPORTATION (walking considers physical abilities and challenges of this type of transportation of children)	No available public transportation, no car or reliable ride; not able to walk and or no resources w/in walking distance.	Rarely has access to transportation, limited ability to walk/limited resources w/in walking distance.	Has some transportation needs met through public transportation, a car, or a regular ride; has access w/in walking distance to some basic needs.	Has most needs met through public transportation, a car, or regular ride; most basic needs within close proximity.	Always has transportation needs met through public transportation, a car, or a regular ride; has a resource to respond in case of disruption.	TRANSPORT 4
CHILD CARE (while at work, job searching or attending school)	Needs childcare but none is available or accessible and/or child is not eligible	Childcare is unreliable, unaffordable and/or inadequate, Supervision is a problem for childcare that is available.	Affordable or subsidized childcare is available, but limited resources available to support narrow choices.	Reliable, affordable childcare is available. No need for subsidies.	Able to select quality childcare of choice. No need for subsidies. Changes to childcare can be made when desired. Backup childcare plan is developed.	CHILD CARE 1
EMPLOYMENT (identifier or able to work)	No job, no work history, disengaged & or disenfranchised from seeking employment.	Temporary, part-time, collecting unemployment or seasonal; inadequate pay, no benefits.	Stable employment, with few or no benefits; job offers limited room for growth.	Employed with benefits; job offers room for growth.	Maintains employment and benefits; future growth potential.	EMPLOYMENT 2
MONEY MANAGEMENT	No knowledge or implementation of money management skills	Knows it is important to understand basic money management matters, has limited knowledge and implementation of money management skills	Some knowledge and implementation of money management skills	Able to save sporadically; solid knowledge and implementation of money management skills	Able to save consistently; comprehensive knowledge & full implementation of money management skills	$ MGMT 2
HEALTH CARE COVERAGE	No medical coverage and immediate need exists for any member of the household.	No medical coverage and great difficulty accessing medical care when needed. Some household members may be in poor health.	Some family members (e.g. children) have medical coverage but adults lack coverage.	All family members have medical coverage and can access care when needed but may strain budget.	All members are covered by affordable, adequate medical, vision and dental health care coverage and can access care when needed.	HC ACCESS 3
					Total	17

Community Services Self-Sufficiency Value Curve

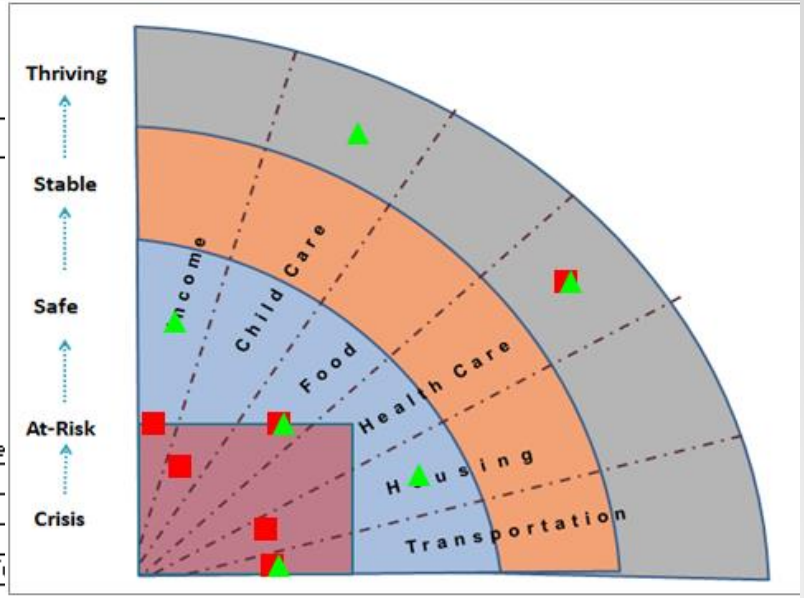
"What" is needed to maximize a successful path toward Self-Sufficiency?



CLEAR DATA

Self-Sufficiency Calculator Entry Form

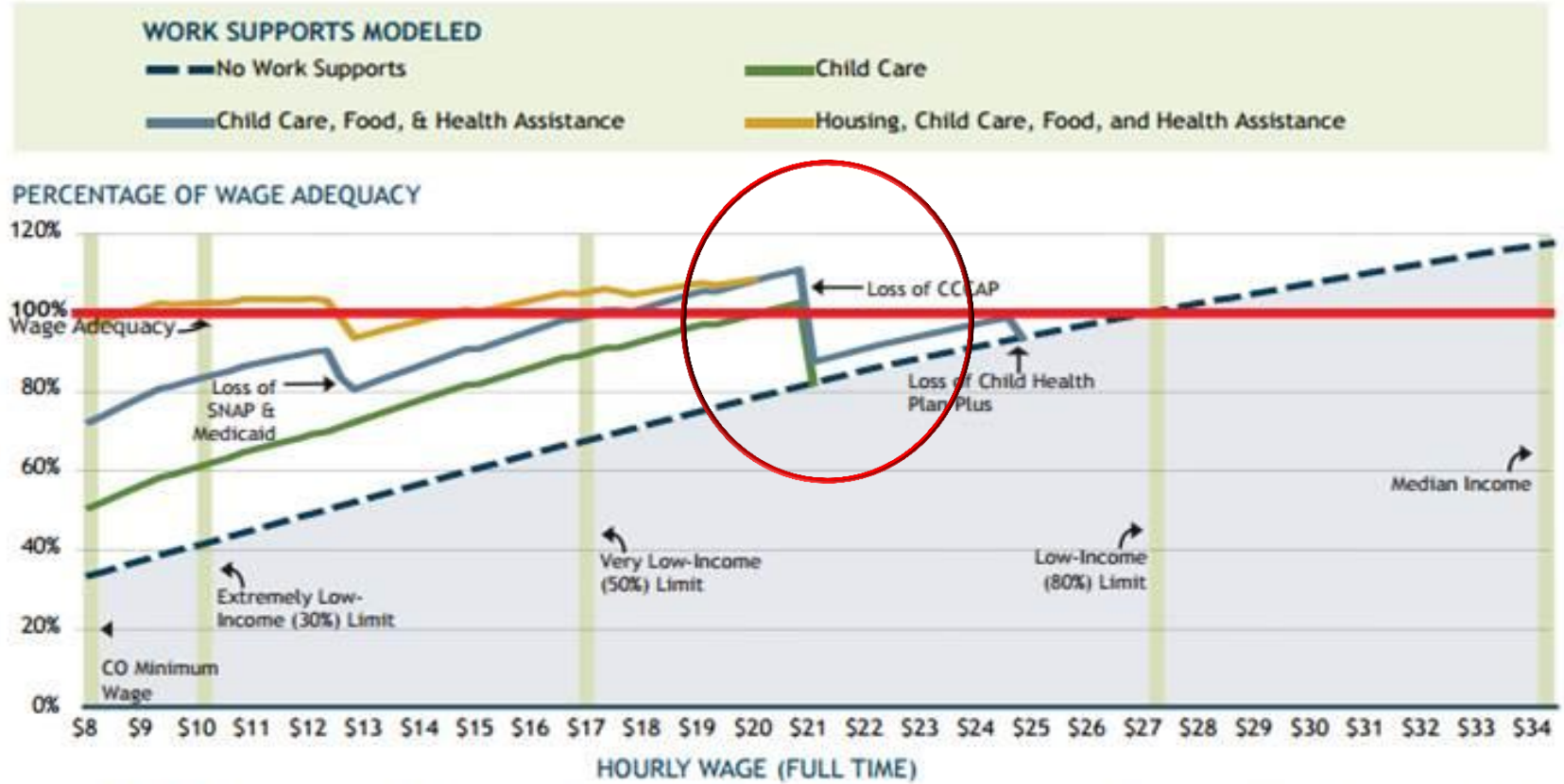
Name/ID	Paul Bunyan
Date	11/22/2015
Household Status	Partnered
Number of Children in My Hous	2



	Current Status	Change		Afte
Employment Status				
# of Hours I work per week	40			
My hourly wage	$9.00			
My Work Status	Full Time			F
# of hours my partner works per week	20	10		30
My partner's hourly wage	$8.00			8
My Partner's Work Status	Part Time			Part Time
Other Income	$450.00			$450.00
		Cash Assistance/Misc.		
Income	$2,703.33	$346.67		$3,050.00
	Current Monthly Spending	**Add. Spend.**	**New Subsidy**	
Child Care			$1,200.00	$1,200.00
Food	$350.00			$350.00
Health Care	$450.00			$450.00
Housing				$850.00
Transport				$0.00
Other Required Expenses				
Taxes (estimated)	$320.01	**Taxes (estimated)**		$361.04
Misc. Expenses (estimated)	$154.78	**Misc. Expenses (estimated)**		$174.63
Net Money Available	**$1,878.54**	**Net Money Available**		**$1,314.33**

Cliff Calculator

Figure 9. **Impact of Work Supports on Wage Adequacy**
One Adult, One Preschooler, and One School-Age Child
Denver County, CO 2015



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, "FY 2015 Income Limits Summary, Denver County," Data Sets, Income Limits, FY 2015 Income Limits Documentation System, http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/il/il2015/2015summary.odn (accessed April 9, 2015).

Economic Development and Self-Sufficiency: Alignment

General ('high road') ED strategies

Infrastructure development
- transportation/transit
- data/communications

Housing for workers
Tax/regulatory policies

Firm-specific strategies

TIF
Abatements
Land assembly
Zoning/regulatory relief
Business supports and financing
"Economic gardening"
Recruitment/retention/expansion

Broad (shared) public policies

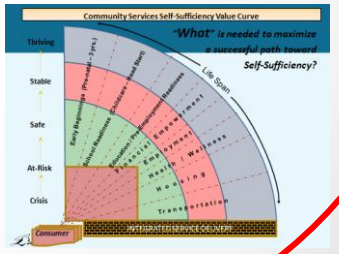
County/CDA role is more diluted

Education (preK-vocational)
Transportation/mobility
Housing
Amenities/attractions/culture
Environment/parks
Workforce services

Self-sufficiency strategies

Targeted by:
Demographic, poverty, geographic etc. status.

Supports for:
- Health (physical, mental, chemical etc)
- Job skills and access
- Housing stabilization
- Work subsidies
- Child care



discussion
students
group
questions
class
participants
conversation
people
comment
know
time
person
Discussion
way
question
minutes
think
one
comments
groups
critical
different
good
new
ideas
work
tolerance
others