

2023 SENATE EXPEDITION BOOK DRAFT 3

April 17

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Introduction Letter from Tom

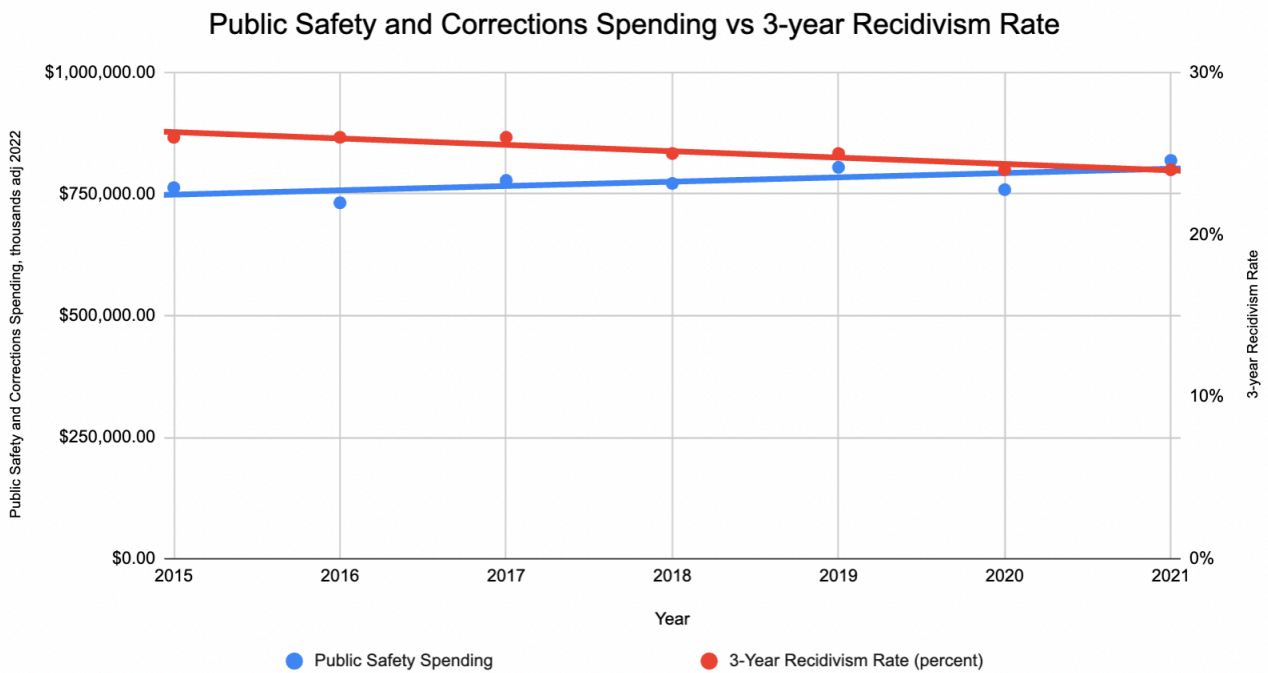
Student Names Alphabetical with District and Group Number

Students by District Numerically with Names and Group Numbers

Group 1

MN Public Spending on Public Safety and Corrections vs. Three-Year Adult Recidivism Rates

Yenay A. 47A, Jermiah S. 66B, Anneli L. 65B, and Moises GR. 65B



Year	Public Safety Spending (actual, thousands)	Public Safety Spending (Thousands, Adj 2022)	3-Year Recidivism Rate (percent)
2015	\$634,412	\$763,193.51	26%
2016	\$616,920	\$732,098.40	26%
2017	\$672,085	\$778,109.59	26%
2018	\$680,538	\$771,913.56	25%
2019	\$720,728	\$805,012.22	25%
2020	\$696,470	\$759,043.26	24%
2021	\$762,068	\$819,069.71	24%
Source	General Fund Spending by Major Area	Inflation Calculator - BLS.gov - Bureau of Labor Statistics	Bureau of Justice Assistance Minnesota Gov Supervised Release Outcomes

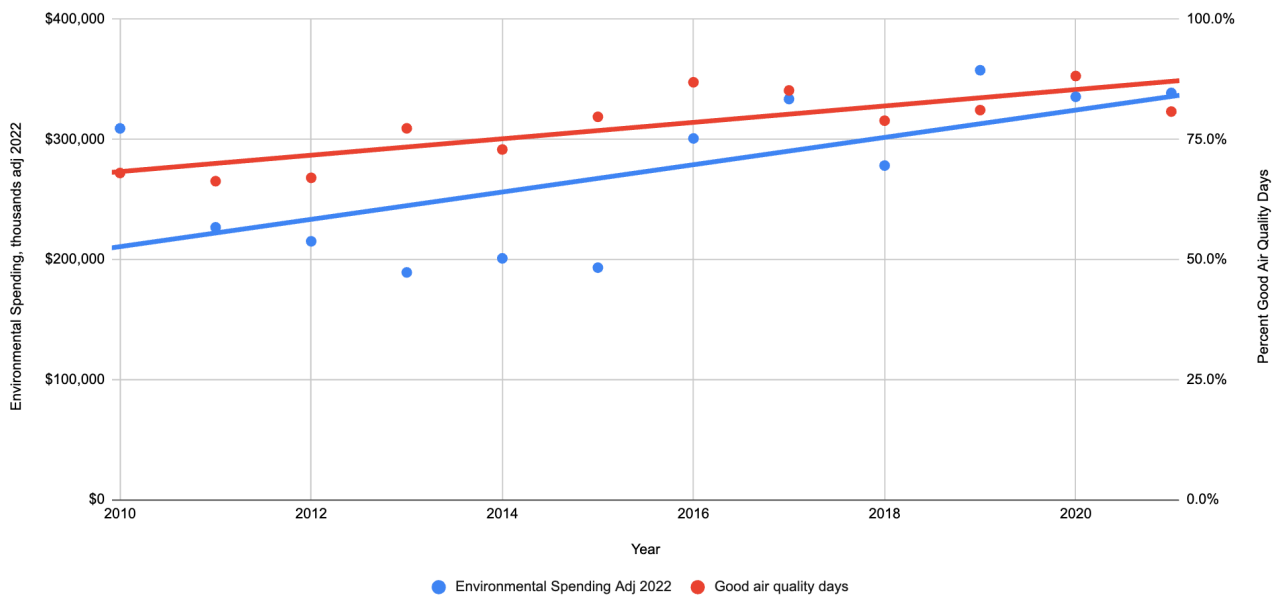
Spending more money concentrating on public safety is essential to lower recidivism rates in Minnesota.

Minnesota State Environmental Spending vs. Air Quality in St. Paul

Juniper K. 65A, Kai W. 64A, Charley C. 64A, and Iyanna K. 67A

Wendell is one of the 369,238 people that live with asthma in Minnesota and she is steroid dependent. Because of this, she is largely affected by anything in the air such as smoke, exhaustion, and pollution. These conditions flare up her asthma and cause attacks that affect her daily life. She used to be able to walk, bike, hike, and swim but because of recent air quality trends, she is no longer able to do those things. Even further, she was fired from her last job for missing too many work days due to her asthma and now needs to apply for social security disability insurance. It's a battle for her to plan each day around the temperature, humidity, and air quality index if she is even able to leave her house. For her and many others to enjoy their quality of life, the air needs to be cleaner.

Environmental Spending vs Good Air Quality Days



This is how spending money on the environment helps with air quality in Minnesota. The sources were from the General Funding Spent by Major Area, MN Compass, Health State MN, MN government, and American Lung Association. The MN compass was used to find the percentage of days with good air quality, the general funding spent by major area chart was used to find the spendings on the environment, the American Lung association was used to find the pathos paragraph, and everything else was used to get more information on the topic. The graph says how much money is spent on the environmental issues, and how that corresponds to the air quality in Minnesota. The graph shows that our air quality and money spent on environmental issues are at a positive correlation. So if as much money wasn't put into the environment, the air quality rating would decline.

Minnesota has an overall good air quality, but when the state of Minnesota spends more money on taking care of the environment, we as a community see better air quality standards. Many people's health depends on the quality of the air, so Minnesota needs to be spending more money on ensuring that the air quality ratings remain "good." If environmental spendings were increased, expect the air quality standards and overall environment to improve.

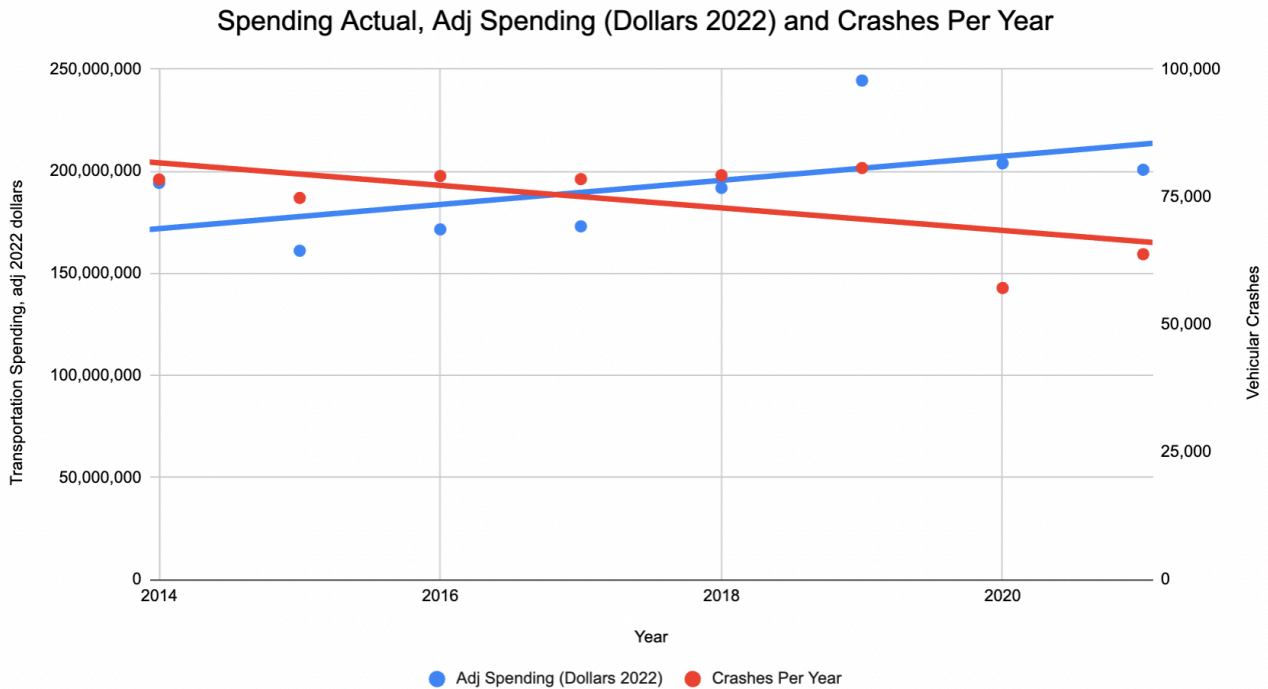
Year	Environmental Spending Actual	Environmental Spending Adj 2022	Good Air Quality Days (St. Paul)
2010	\$166,920	\$309,163	68.0%
2011	\$162,974	\$226,759	66.3%
2012	\$145,622	\$215,106	67.0%
2013	\$157,085	\$189,186	77.3%
2014	\$150,912	\$200,906	72.9%
2015	\$238,204	\$193,184	79.7%
2016	\$270,810	\$300,796	86.9%
2017	\$230,496	\$333,629	85.2%
2018	\$300,895	\$278,204	78.9%
2019	\$289,305	\$357,626	81.1%
2020	\$296,151	\$335,508	88.2%
2021	\$247,829	\$338,706	80.8%
Source	General Fund Spending by Major Area	BLS.gov inflation Calculator	MN Compass

"Minnesota's air currently meets all federal air quality standards. However, even levels of air pollution below the standards can affect people's health, including levels currently found in parts of Minnesota."

Group 3

Minnesota State Spending on Transportation vs. Motor Vehicle Accidents

Victor D. 66B, Margot C. 67B, Johnny G. 64A, and Henry C. 64A



We are studying the State Spending On Transportation vs. Motor Vehicle Accidents

Our data was taken from the Minnesota Management and Budget and the Minnesota Department of Public Safety.

In the graph above this paragraph, The red line shows the amount of motor vehicle accidents during the year, and the blue line shows the amount of State spending on transportation.

This graph shows that Vehicle accidents are going down, while the State spending is going up, which means the more money the State uses on transportation to make it safer and more comfortable, the amount of accidents goes down.

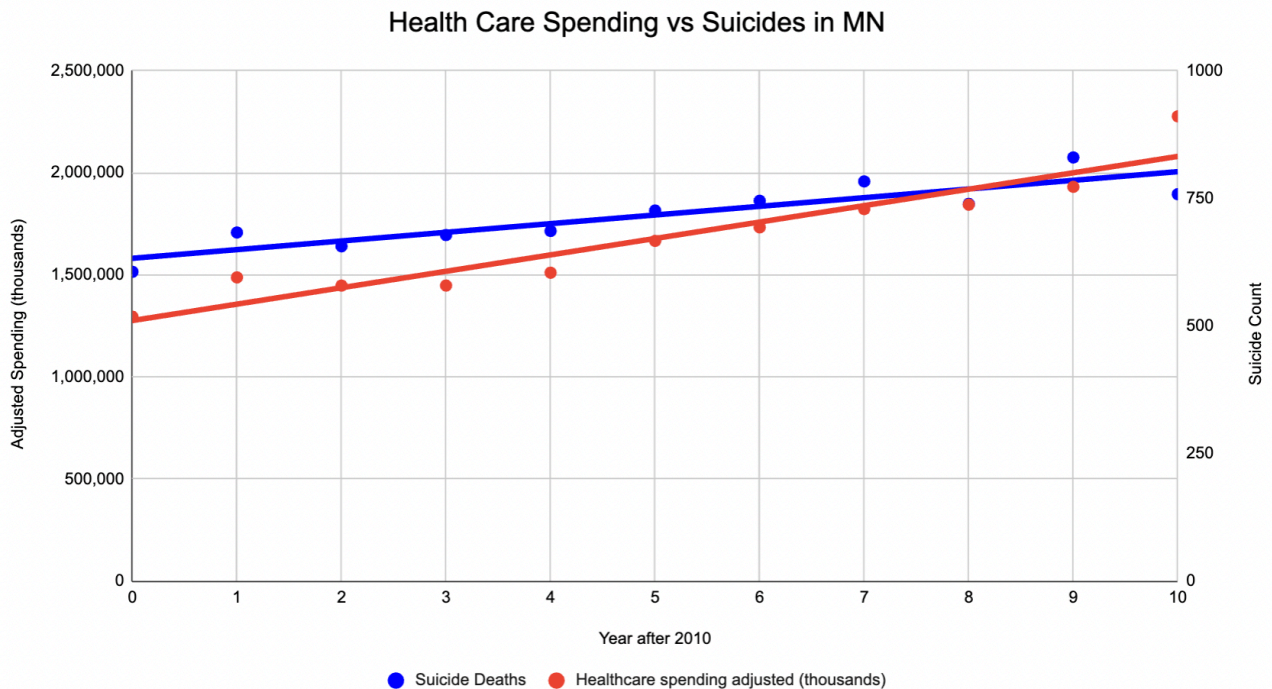
Year	Spending Actual	Adj Spending (Dollars 2022)	Crashes Per Year
2014	151,071,000	194,292,822	78,396
2015	125,134,000	161,079,097	74,772
2016	135,089,000	171,538,329	79,069
2017	139,653,000	173,008,489	78,465
2018	158,052,000	191,830,150	79,215
2019	204,508,000	244,422,939	80,636
2020	174,820,000	203,871,167	57,127
2021	174,550,000	200,746,313	63,751
Source	General Fund Spending by Major Area	BLS.gov Inflation Calculator	MN Department of Public Safety

Group 4

Statewide Suicide Rate vs. Mental Health Spending

David H. 66A, Owen M. 64A, Rylan M. 66B, and Kaden M. 65B

Brian Koland was a beloved elementary school principal for 30 years. He was a brother, a husband, and a father of two. And he's gone. He took his own life in October of 2021. He was in a facility that was supposed to be helping him. The facility staff thought he was safe, and let him go on an unsupervised walk. His brother says he knew every kid in his school. There were 400 kids, and he knew all their names. It was clear that he was loved.



The data were collected on suicide rates vs. the state's spending on healthcare and was acquired from the Minnesota Department of Health, World Atlas, NAMIMN, and the CDC. The data seems to show that while both are increasing, the suicide rates have been on a steady incline, where healthcare spending was on a much slower climb. Evidently, simply raising our healthcare spending is not enough.

We believe that the state needs to do more to help people have better alternatives to taking their own life.

Instead of simply throwing money at the problem, harder work should be put into making sure that the help we give people is quality help, and that we have enough of it. Part of the reason help is so hard to find is because there's not enough providers, and the prices continue to increase. If we put more money into getting quality mental health services, more people can get the help they need. Doing this will also have incredible economic benefits, as people will be able to work and contribute to society.

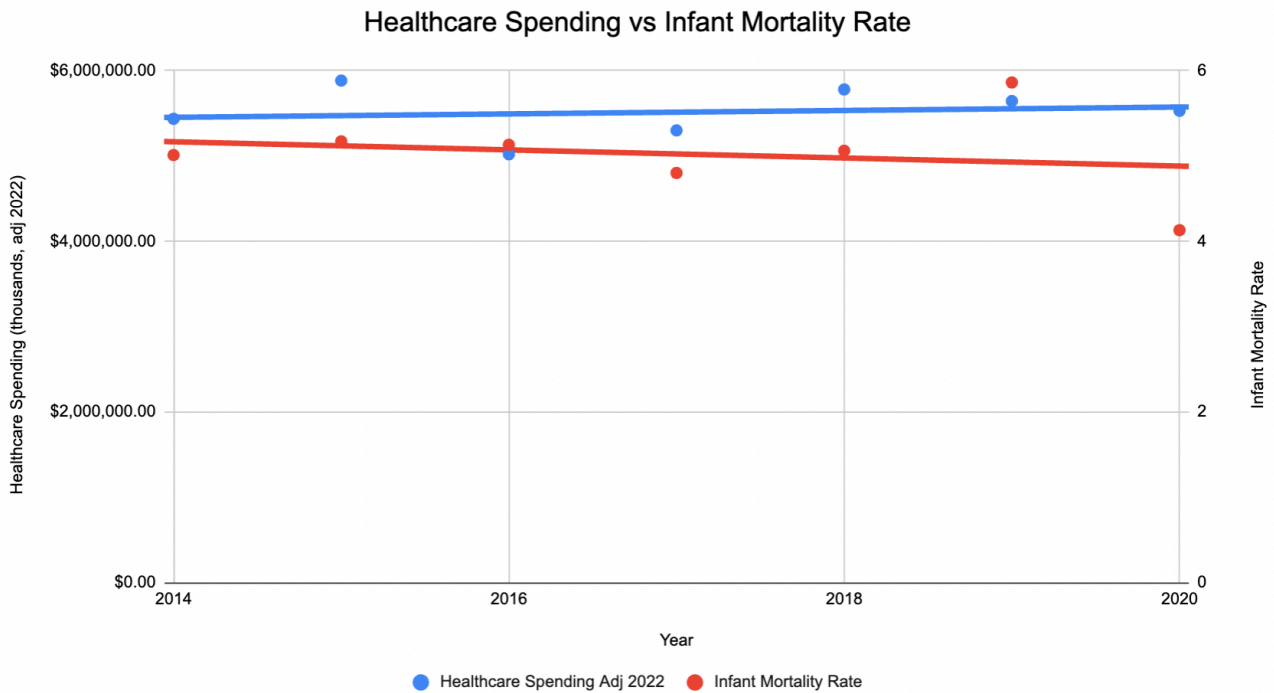
Year	Suicide Deaths	Healthcare Spending Actual	Healthcare spending adjusted
2010	606	937,767k	1,294,732k
2011	683	1,095,006k	1,487,551k
2012	656	1,096,604k	1,447,382k
2013	678	1,114,303k	1,447,665k
2014	686	1,181,078k	1,510,555k
2015	726	1,301,626k	1,666,220k
2016	745	1,372,120k	1,732,669k
2017	783	1,479,023k	1,822,109k
2018	739	1,527,624k	1,843,808k
2019	830	1,624,958k	1,931,329k
2020	758	1,962,788k	2,276,253k
Source	Suicide in Minnesota 1999-2017 CDC	General Fund Spending by Major Area	www.bls.gov Inflation Calculator

We need to continue raising the mental health budget so people can get the help they need and come back into the workforce.

Group 5

Healthcare Spending vs. Infant Mortality Rates in MN

Gwyneth H. 47A, Ariel O. 66B, and Ke'mya L. 67A



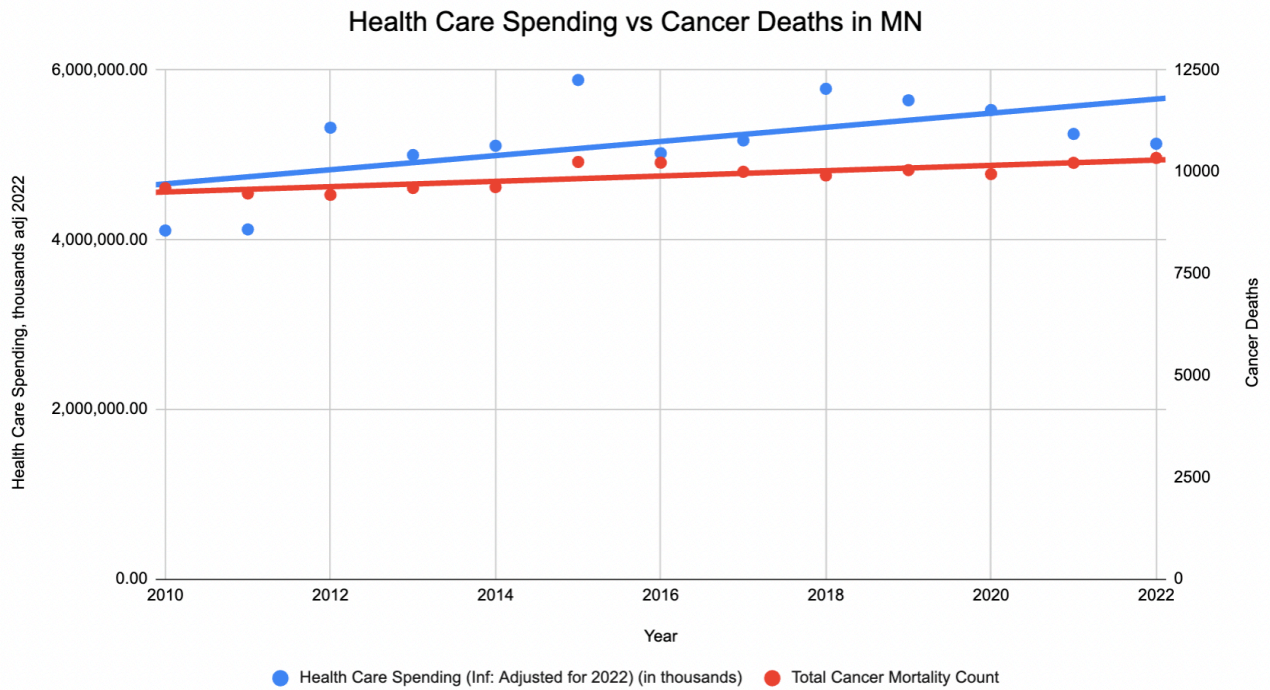
Year	Healthcare Spending Actual, thousands	Healthcare Spending, Adj 2022 thousands	Infant Mortality Rate
2014	4,248,812	\$5,434,074.99	5.01
2015	4,889,416	\$5,881,935.63	5.17
2016	4,229,041	\$5,018,599.08	5.13
2017	4,464,982	\$5,298,590.05	4.8
2018	5,093,997	\$5,777,965.88	5.06
2019	5,051,639	\$5,642,393.69	5.86
2020	5,072,579	\$5,528,316.91	4.13
Source	General Fund Spending by Major Area	bls.gov	CDC

“We need to spend more on healthcare, because when we do, infant mortality rates steadily decrease.”

Group 6

Health Care Spending vs. Cancer Deaths

Jackson V. 65A, Sam K. 66B, Xander G. 53B, and Justin B. 65A

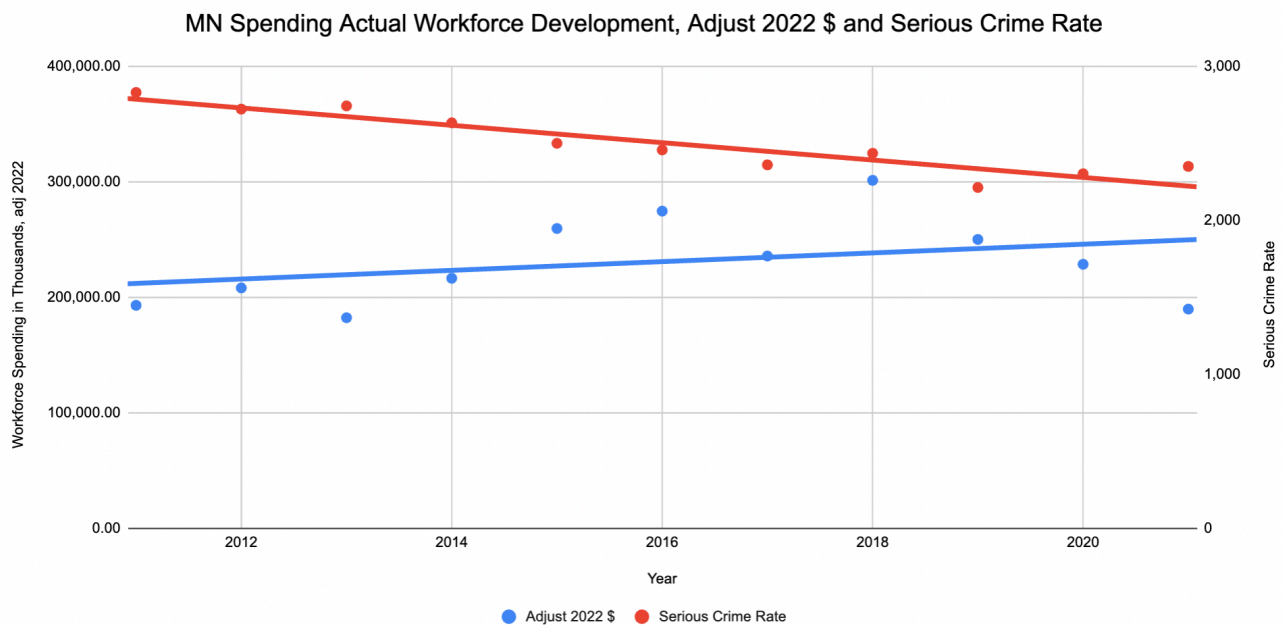


Year	Health Care Spending (in thousands)	Health Care Spending (Adjusted 2022, in thousands)	Total Cancer Mortality Count
2010	3,166,111	4,107,979.60	9599
2011	3,227,869	4,120,863.46	9468
2012	4,288,490	5,319,305.52	9434
2013	4,093,265	4,997,452.09	9603
2014	4,248,812	5,106,726.33	9624
2015	4,889,416	5,881,935.63	10242
2016	4,229,041	5,018,599.08	10224
2017	4,464,982	5,169,354.01	10000
2018	5,093,997	5,777,965.88	9910
2019	5,051,639	5,642,393.69	10042
2020	5,072,579	5,528,316.91	9944
2021	4,880,869	5,245,951.78	10,220
2022	5,130,443	5,130,443	10,340
Source			

Crime Rates vs Spending on Economic and Workforce Development

Dylan B. 64B, Liam T. 66B, Ben H. 67A, and August S. 65A

A man named Adoniyah Israel learned welding, machining and computer science while he was locked up for 24 years after a homicide. Being behind bars gave him opportunities and training that helped him land a job in a metal-working shop after he was released in February. He said the pay is decent and the job comes with health and dental benefits. Most convicted felons don't get these kind of opportunities but he feels fortunate for them.



For our expedition project we studied the crime rates vs the money spent on the Workforce Development. We used the Minnesota compass to find the data for the crime rates and we used the General Fund Spending by major area PDF to find the spending on the Actual Workforce Dev.

The red line represents the Crime Rates and the blue line represents the spending on the Workforce Dev (adjusted to inflation). Our lines say that when money is spent on the Workforce Dev the Crime rates go down. Because as you can see on the graph as the Spending goes up the crime rates go down.

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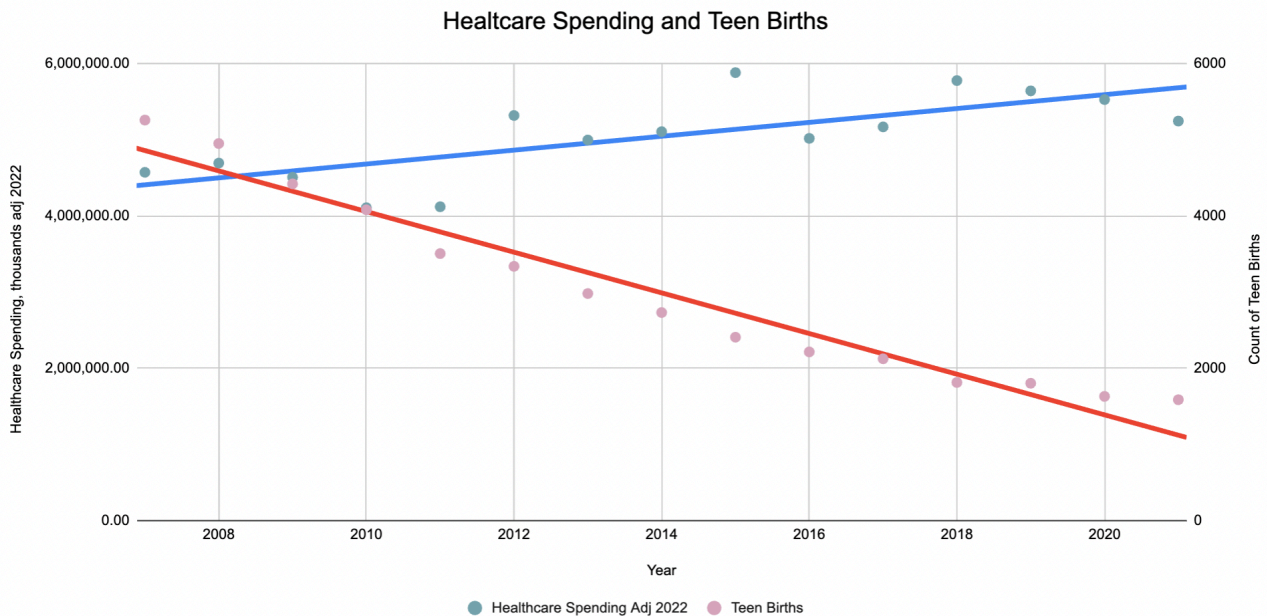
Year	MN Spending Actual Workforce Development	Workforce Development Adjust 2022 \$	Serious Crime Rate
2010	148,872	193,159.10	2,831
2011	163,109	208,233.33	2,723
2012	147,069	182,419.67	2,744
2013	177,400	216,587	2,634
2014	216,068	259,696.16	2,501
2015	228,371	274,728.83	2,458
2016	198,722	235,823.22	2,361
2017	260,318	301,384.39	2,436
2018	220,596	250,215.33	2,214
2019	204,761	228,706.40	2,303
2020	174,251	189,906.31	2,351
2021	170,750	183,521.88	2,377
Source	General Fund Spending by major area	Bls.gov Inflation Calculator	MN Compass

Many criminals end up having a terrible life but sometimes the Workforce Development can help them, so let's try to make it all of the time.

Healthcare Spending vs. Number of Births to Teen Mothers

WahWah S. 67A, Kmwee H. 65B, and Naw P. 66B

Mulu was just 6 when her father died and her mother gave her up to another family because she couldn't support mulu. Mulu wanted an education but her adoptive family didn't want to send her to school because they wanted her to work for them at home so at just 11 mulu ran away looking for somewhere to go and she met a man that offered her a job at his house as a maid but the man who was in his 40s harassed mulu and raped her multiple times while she begged him not to but he threatened her. After a few months of the continuous rape mulu felt weird and told the woman living next to them and the woman said she was pregnant so mulu told the man but he kicked her out and moved houses. She tried many ways to get rid of the baby but it didn't work she slept out on the streets for more than 5 months with only eating dirty food from the garbage but then she told her birth mother but her mother did not accept mulu and pushed her away so mulu was pregnant at just 12 with no one by her side and with nowhere to go home.

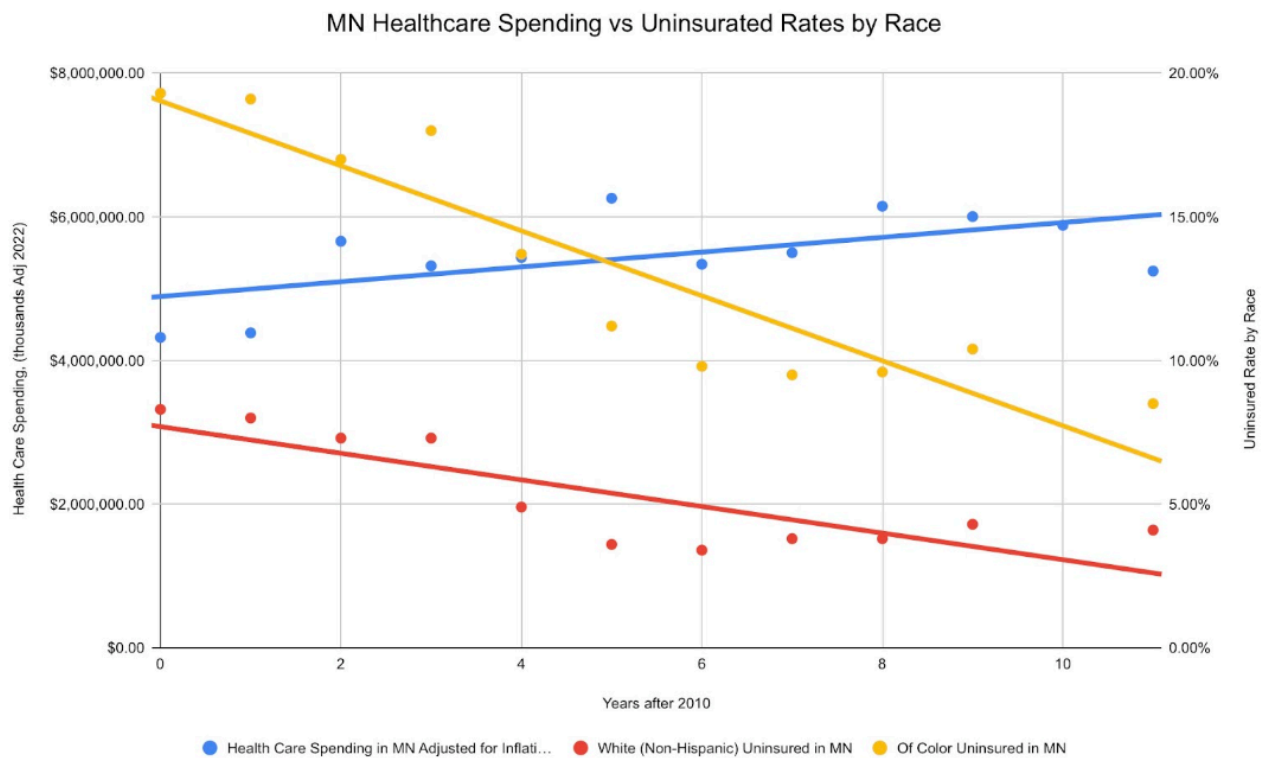


Year	Healthcare Spending, Actual thousands	Healthcare Spending, Adj 2022 thousands	Teen Births
2007	3,292,509	4,573,167.74	5259
2008	3,524,154	4,693,996.82	4951
2009	3,385,813	4,508,387.93	4421
2010	3,166,111	4,107,979.60	4081
2011	3,227,869	4,120,863.46	3506
2012	4,288,490	5,319,305.52	3338
2013	4,093,265	4,997,452.09	2981
2014	4,248,812	5,106,726.33	2732
2015	4,889,416	5,881,935.63	2408
2016	4,229,041	5,018,599.08	2215
2017	4,464,982	5,169,354.01	2125
2018	5,093,997	5,777,965.88	1814
2019	5,051,639	5,642,393.69	1803
2020	5,072,579	5,528,316.91	1631
2021	4,880,869	5,245,951.78	1587
Sources	General Fund Spending by Major Area	bls.gov inflation calculator	CDC

Group 10

Health Care Spending vs. Uninsurance Rates by Race

Neve D. 64B, Juliette L. 65B, Alva H. 66B, and Remy S. 60B

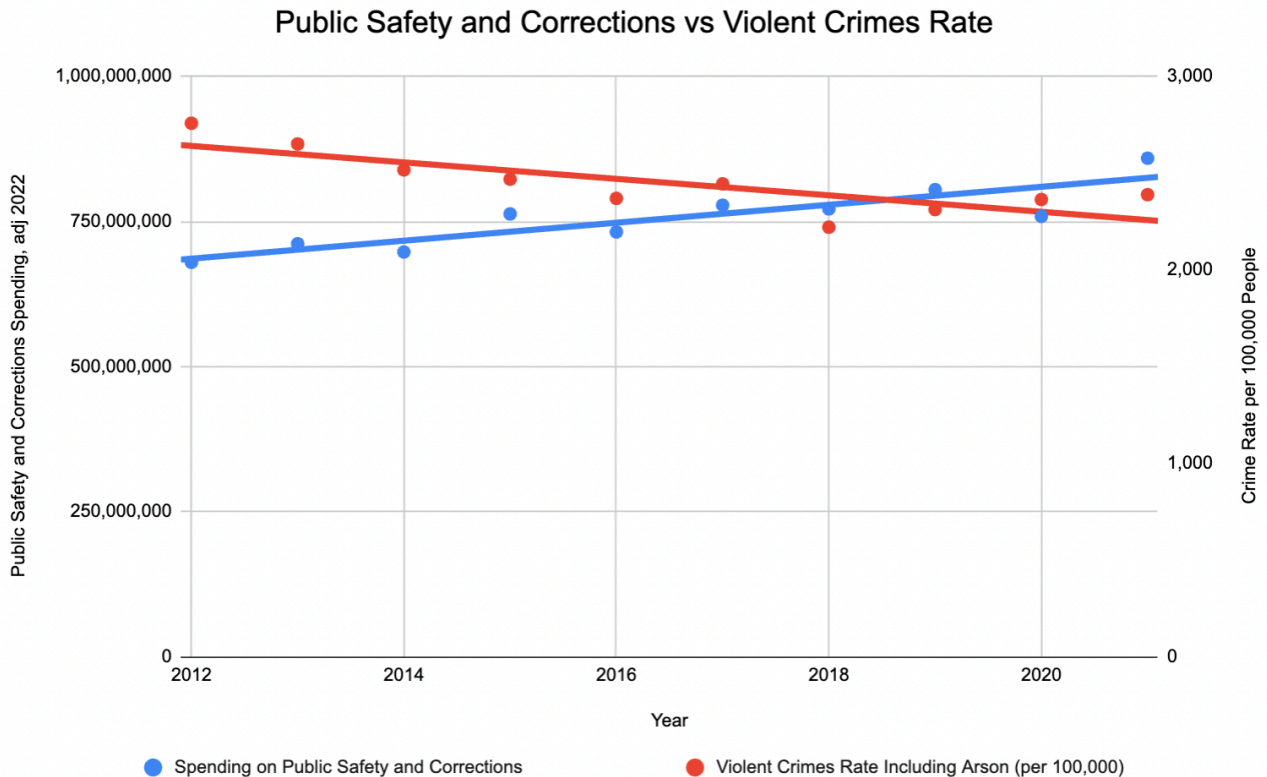


Year	Health Care Spending in MN (by thousands)	Health Care Spending in MN Adjusted for Inflation (by thousands)	White (Non-Hispanic) Uninsured in MN	Of Color Uninsured in MN
2010	\$3,166,111	\$4,321,606.67	8.3%	19.3%
2011	\$3,227,869	\$4,385,016.86	8.0%	19.1%
2012	\$4,288,490	\$5,660,280.83	7.3%	17.0%
2013	\$4,093,265	\$5,317,796.12	7.3%	18.0%
2014	\$4,248,812	\$5,434,074.99	4.9%	13.7%
2015	\$4,889,416	\$6,258,976.35	3.6%	11.2%
2016	\$4,229,041	\$5,340,298.65	3.4%	9.8%
2017	\$4,464,982	\$5,500,717.20	3.8%	9.5%
2018	\$5,093,997	\$6,148,341.98	3.8%	9.6%
2019	\$5,051,639	\$6,004,079.42	4.3%	10.4%
2020	\$5,072,579	\$5,882,690.15		
2021	\$4,880,869	\$5,245,951.78	4.1%	8.5%

MN Public Safety and Corrections Spending vs. Violent Crime Rate

Calvin H. 64A, Grayden S. 64B, Soren J. 66A, and Adelaide M. 64A

On July 15 2017 the Police were called for a possible sexual assault by recently engaged Justine Damond, unarmed Damond was Shot through an open patrol car window, “you shouldn’t shoot unarmed people who call the cops” Bennett said in a telephone interview. The Minneapolis Police Chief said the fatal shooting of an unarmed Australian woman by a Junior police officer violated department training and procedure. Minneapolis police chief then said “She didn’t have to die.”



We have been studying the Minnesota violent crime rate vs. the spending on public safety and corrections and we've acquired all of our data from the Minnesota Compass. The funding put into public safety and corrections has been on the rise while the crime rate has been gaining down, meaning the more money we use to fund public safety and corrections the more crime goes down.

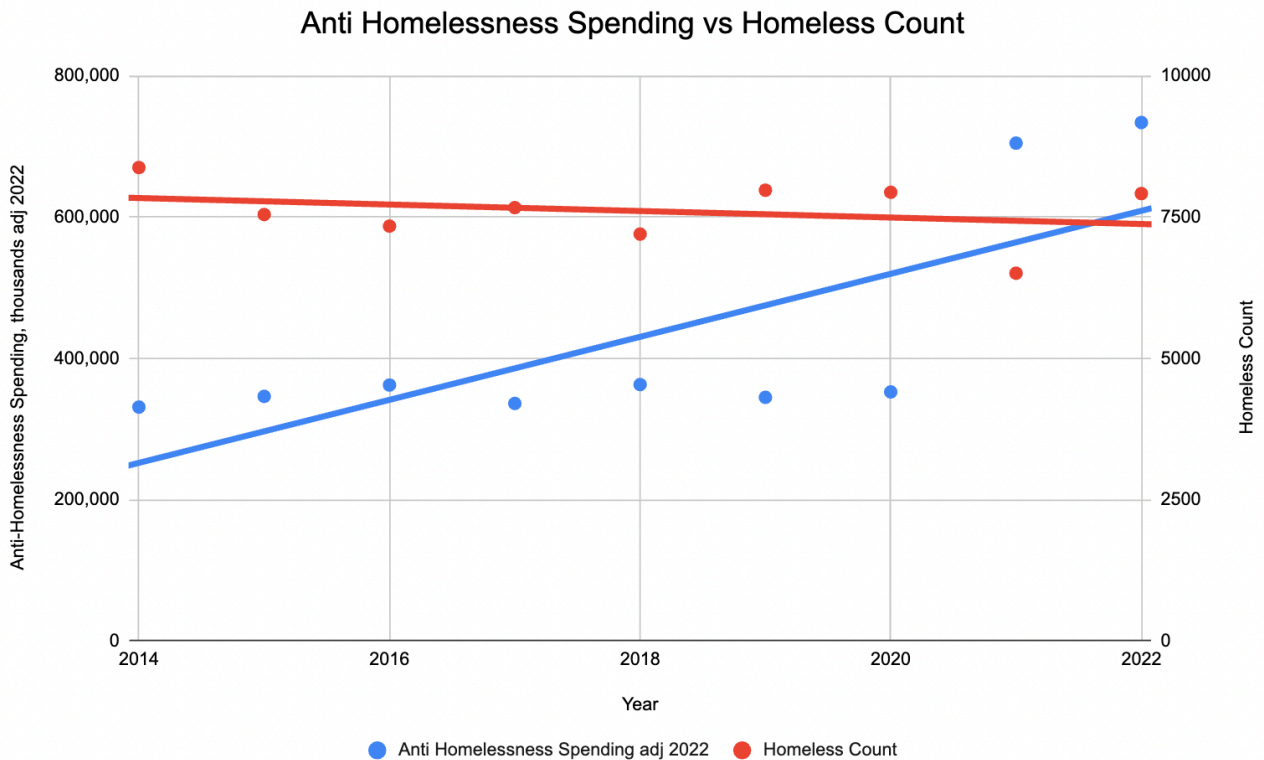
Year	Spending on Public Safety and Corrections (Actual)	Spending on Public Safety and Corrections (Adjusted, 2022)	Violent Crimes Rate Including Arson (Per 100,000 Residents)
2012	548,049,000	679,782,410	2,758
2013	582,952,000	711,723,940	2,651
2014	580,405,000	697,599,590	2,517
2015	634,412,000	763,193,510	2,469
2016	616,920,000	732,098,400	2,370
2017	672,085,000	778,109,590	2,445
2018	680,538,000	771,913,560	2,221
2019	720,728,000	805,012,220	2,312
2020	696,470,000	758,988,760	2,364
2021	762,068,000	859,089,560	2,389
Source	General Fund Spending by Major Area	BLS.gov Inflation Calculator	MN Compass

We need to raise the spending for public safety and corrections because we need police that will respond safely and in time.

Number of Homeless Persons vs. Money Spent on Housing in Minnesota

Oskar S. 66B, Kyle P. 65A, Lucas R. 65B, and Nicholas V. 44B

Some homeless people go to the streets to beg with their kids so people can take pity and give them money so they can feed them. They also use pets like dogs. This is just terrible, people won't even help someone without a reason. They all need reason, it's very rare that someone would even ask if they want food or money.



On a night in January 2022 7,917 people experienced homelessness. □ of the homeless persons had to go unsheltered. This number increased from 2020 to 2022 by 3.4%. Along with this rate of persons becoming homeless the rate of unsheltered homelessness people grew and grew. All of the deaths that this creates could be easily avoided by spending more on anti-homelessness spending to make more shelters for them.

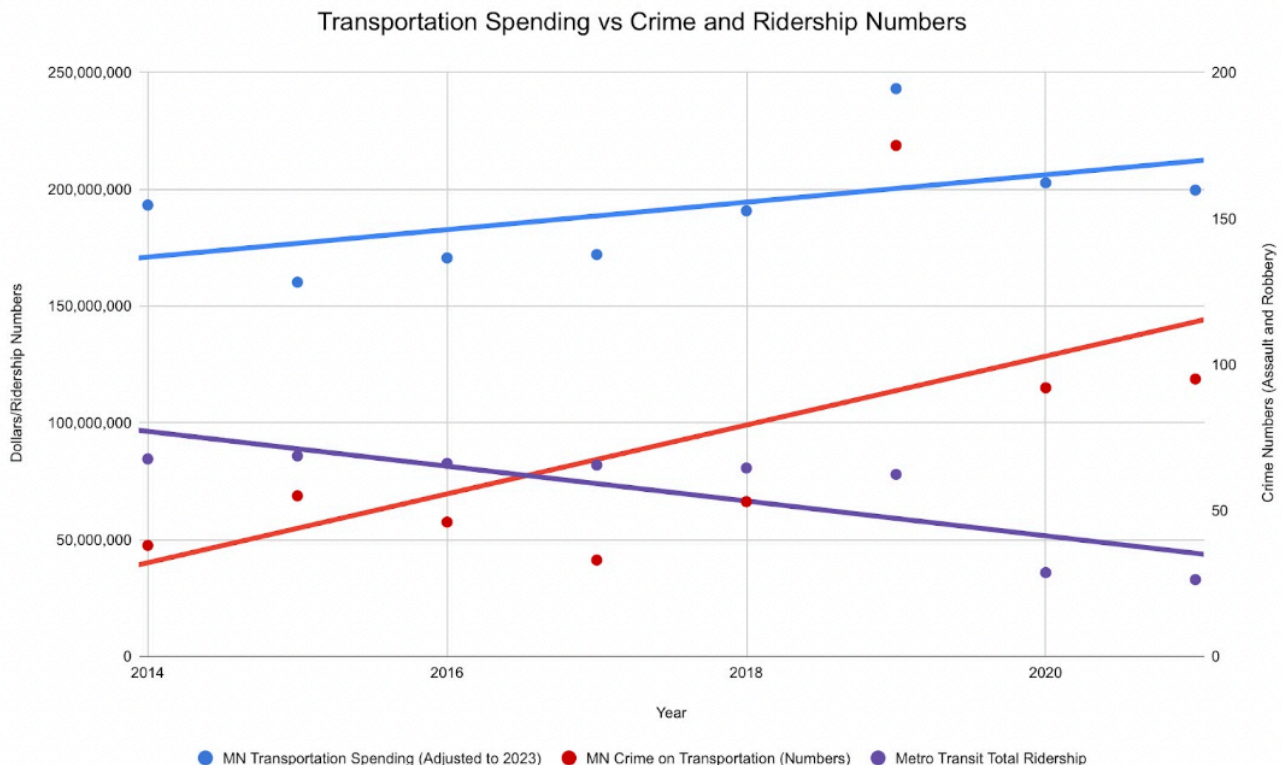
Year	Anti Homelessness Spending actual	Anti Homelessness Spending adj 2022	Homeless Count
2014	273,057	331,190	8377
2015	285,378	346,322.25	7546
2016	302,602	362,377.51	7341
2017	287,913	336,377.29	7668
2018	317,170	363,042.29	7200
2019	306,054	344,967.33	7977
2020	320,626	352,623.85	7940
2021	704,735	704,735	6508
2022	733,967	733,967	7917
Source	MN Housing Finance Agency Budget Documents	bls inflation calculator	MN Compass

The increasing numbers of homeless shelters and funding the less people will be on the street at the risk of death.

MN State Spending on Transportation vs. Crime on Public Transportation

Annabelle W. 65B, Constance VG. 65A, Emily T. 63A, and Ingrid T. 64B

On February 28, a transgender woman was waiting for the light rail at one of the Minneapolis stations when she was attacked. A 911 call was quickly made explaining how someone was lying on the floor, with “visible brain matter” all over the ground. The woman was found unresponsive, horribly bruised and bleeding from serious head trauma. Rushed to the hospital in critical condition, a CT scan revealed a fractured rib, collapsed lung, and an internal brain bleed. Surveillance cameras showed three men beating her and pushing her down the metro transit stairs. She is now in stable condition but this woman will forever be traumatized because the transportation system failed to protect her.



We are studying the crime rate numbers on public transportation compared to the MN state spending on transportation, in addition to total ridership on public transportation. We received our data from Metro Transit for ridership and received crime numbers from a public transportation crime system. Then we found the Minnesota general fund spending on transportation. Based on this data, we believe that when public transportation spending increases, there will be more crime while ridership continues to decrease.

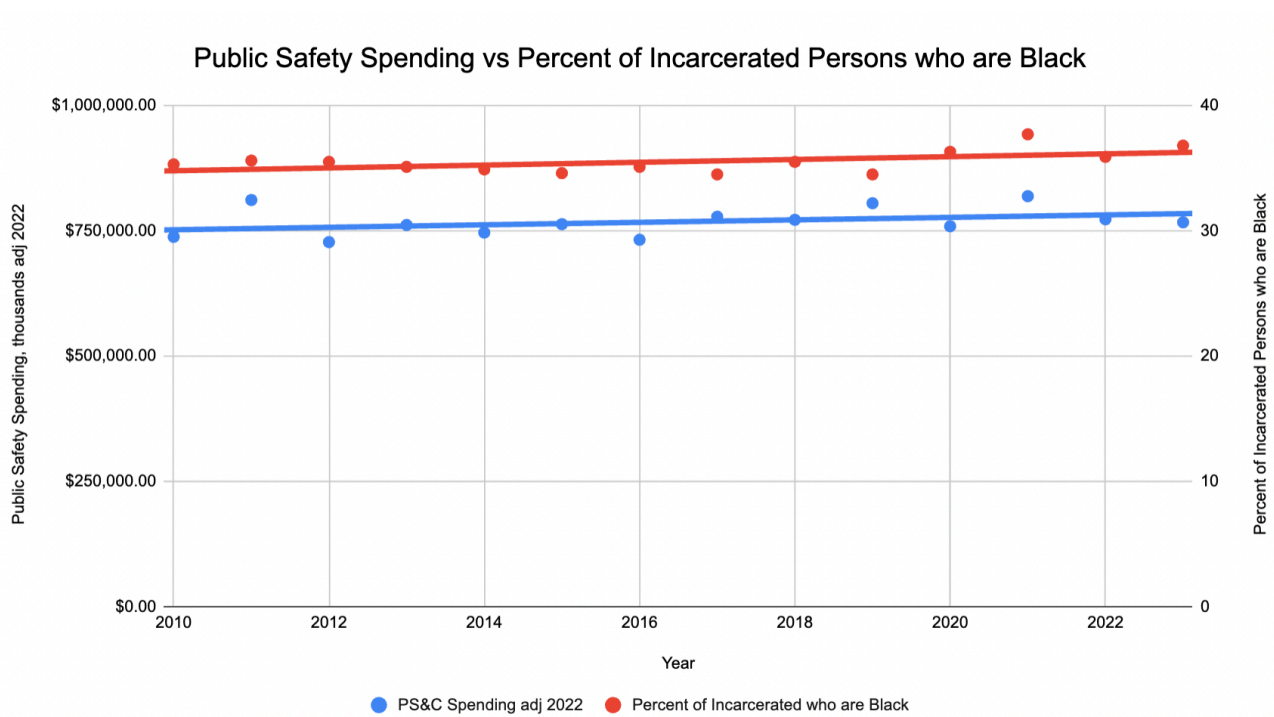
Overall, spending on transportation has increased but we have to remember that the state spending on transportation doesn't always go towards public transportation. Only 29% of Minnesota spending on transportation has gone to rail and mass transportation. We need to start putting more spending into the safety of pedestrians that depend on public transportation. As many people can't afford cars, more people are turning to buses and light rails to get around. If someone is depending on public transportation to get around in everyday life, they are also trusting it with their own safety. When they can't trust that something might happen to them, they will be forced to try to live without public transportation. The passengers and workers of public transportation have raised concerns about the safety of the public and we need to start investing in good safety for passengers and workers.

Year	MN Spending on Transportation	MN Transportation Spending (Adjusted to 2023)	MN Crime on Transportation (Numbers)	Metro Transit Total Ridership
2014	151,071,000	193,214,280	38	84,535,525
2015	125,134,000	160,184,930	55	85,832,185
2016	135,089,000	170,586,100	46	82,624,627
2017	139,653,000	172,048,100	33	81,927,424
2018	158,052,000	190,765,000	53	80,653,414
2019	204,508,000	243,066,120	175	77,927,249
2020	174,820,000	202,739,450	92	35,862,563
2021	174,550,000	199,631,950	95	32,864,284
Sources	General Fund Spending by Major Area	www.bls.gov	Transportation.gov	Metro Transit

By increasing spending on transportation, we will see a decline in crime numbers, and a larger amount of citizens riding public transportation.

State Prison Population of Black Persons vs. Spending on Corrections

RJ W. 67B, Harvey M. 65A, Lucille S. 67B, and Hiroko Z. 66A

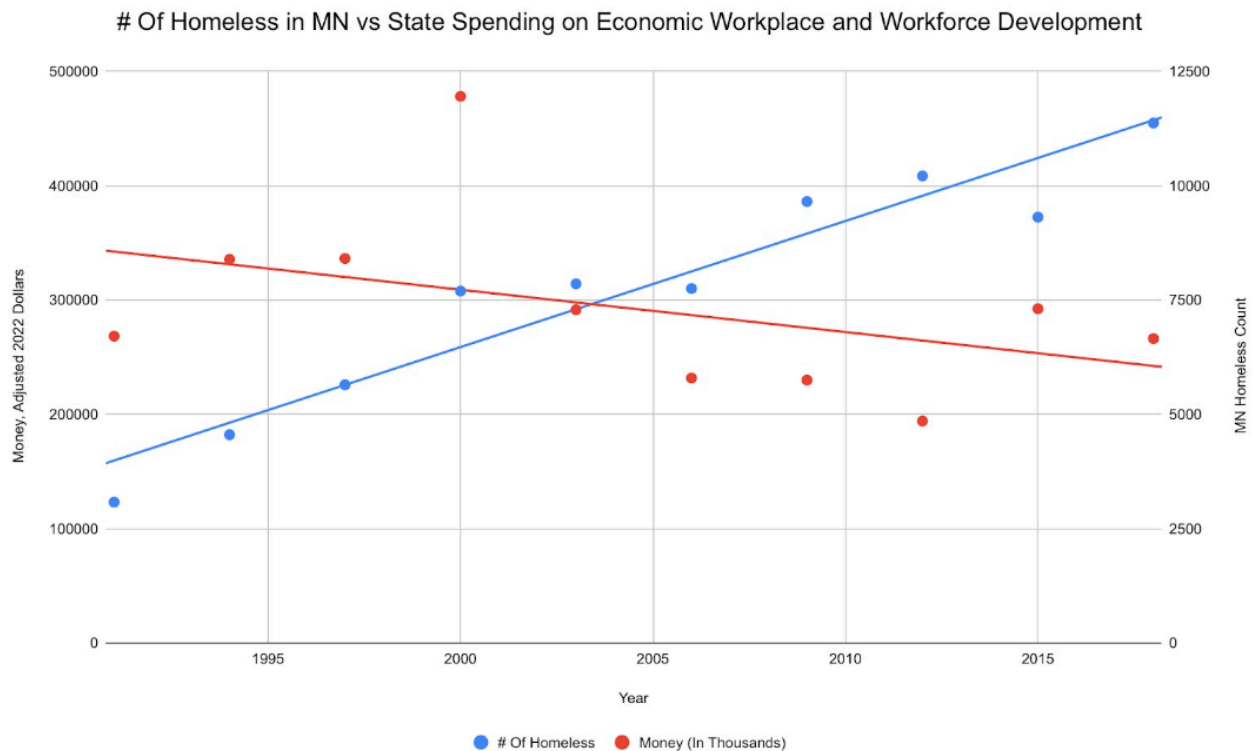


Year	Public Safety and Corrections Spending, thousands actual	PS&C Spending thousands adj 2022	Count of Black Persons Incarcerated
2010	\$531,507	\$737,924.13	35.3
2011	\$593,990	\$811,431.83	35.6
2012	\$548,095	\$727,456.38	35.5
2013	\$582,952	\$761,574.08	35.1
2014	\$580,405	\$746,460.44	34.9
2015	\$634,412	\$763,193.51	34.6
2016	\$616,920	\$732,098.40	35.1
2017	\$672,085	\$778,109.59	34.5
2018	\$680,538	\$771,913.56	35.5
2019	\$720,728	\$805,012.22	34.5
2020	\$696,470	\$759,043.26	36.3
2021	\$762,068	\$819,069.71	37.7
2022	\$772,234	\$772,933	35.9
2023	\$766,933	\$766,933.00	36.8
Source	General Fund Spending by Major Area	Bls.gov inflation calculator	MN DOC

Economic and Workforce Development Spending vs. Homeless Count

Tait V.-N. 64A, Benji D. 67B, Joaquin P. 65B and Liam N. 64B

Imagine being cold, hungry and alone without a home, well this is the harsh reality of Marcus. Marcus, a homeless man living in Minneapolis was a convicted felon making it hard for him to find a job. One day Marcus walked into a restaurant named Abi's Cafe looking for money but Abigail Baires, the owner of the cafe, had a different idea. Abi offered Marcus a job, before he started working she also gave him a free meal. If businesses have more funding, more homeless individuals would have the opportunity to be hired.



We are studying the number of homeless people versus economic and workforce development money spending, our data is from Minnesota Compass and General Fund Spending by Major Area. The red line is an average of the red data points representing the money (adjusted for 2022 using the BLS inflation calculator, in thousands) spent on economic and workforce development. The blue is also an average and represents the number of homeless people. The data shows as we are spending less money on economic and workforce development the amount of homeless people are going up. We need to spend more money on economic and workforce development to decrease the amount of homeless individuals.

We are asking that more money be put into the economic and workforce development. As you can see in our graph, the money in workforce development has been going down over the years and the number of homeless is going up over the years. This means the more money put into economic and workforce development will lower the number of homeless persons in Minnesota.

Utah has recently implemented a “housing first” model. This model essentially gives homeless people houses, they found that it actually costs less to just give homeless people housing so they can get a job over keeping them homeless and jobless living in their cities. We think that Minnesota should implement a similar model.

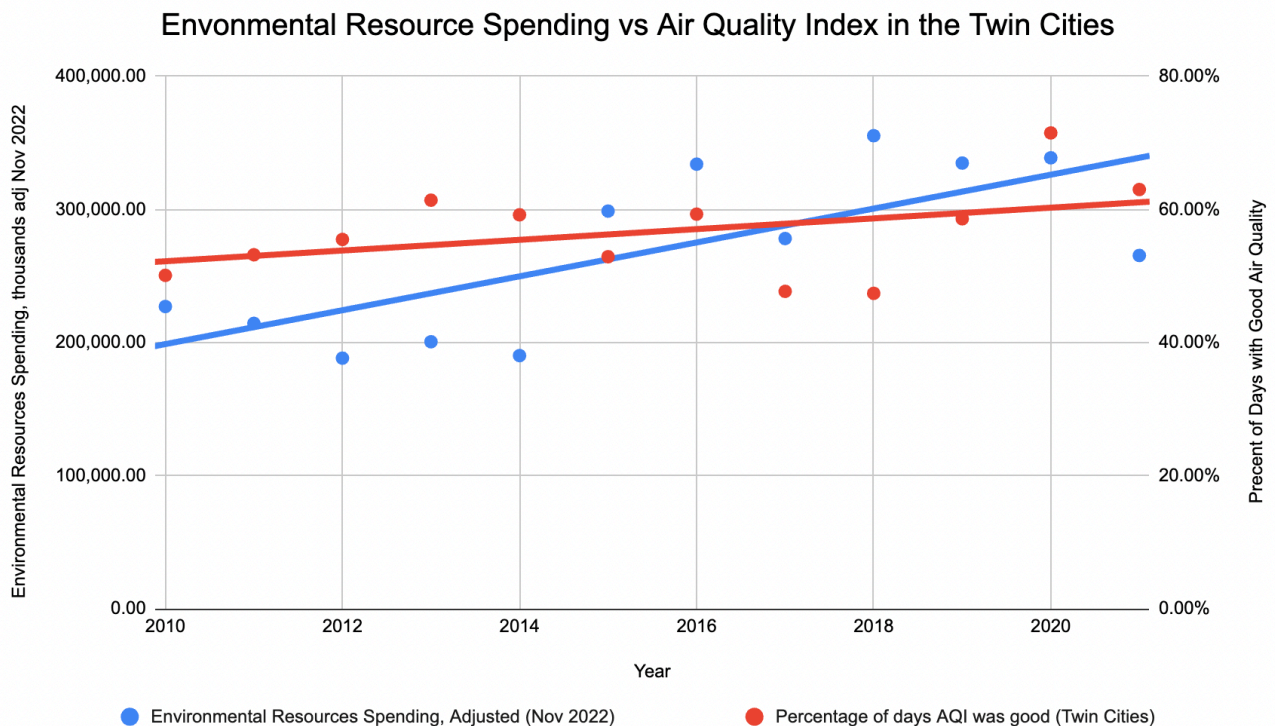
Year	Econ & Workforce Spending act. Money in Thousands	Econ & Workforce Spending adj. Money in Thousands	Number of Homeless Individuals
1991	120,747	268,379	3,079
1994	163,952	335,496	4,553
1997	178,852	336,311	5,645
2000	269,795	478,166	7,696
2003	177,008	291,444	7,854
2006	153,574	231,693	7,751
2009	162,252	229,896	9,654
2012	147,069	194,113	10,214
2015	198,722	292,339	9,312
2018	220,596	266,254	11,371

Our graph shows that the more money put into economic workforce development the less homeless persons in Minnesota.

Environmental Spending vs. Percentage of Days with Good Air Quality Index

Alex S. 64B, Ian M. 64B, and Roman R. 66A

Zhara Danelle Dooley grew up in the Rondo neighborhood in St. Paul which is located right by interstate 94. She's had asthma for as long as she can remember. "I grew up next to a highway," she said "You never really think about it because it's just a part of life. It's not a big deal. But then, when you think about how bad the air quality can be, that's a big thing." Sahara said. Zhara has said her asthma attacks sometimes hospitalize her. She keeps an inhaler handy but before 2018 she couldn't afford it. She was only able to when her new job's insurance started covering it.



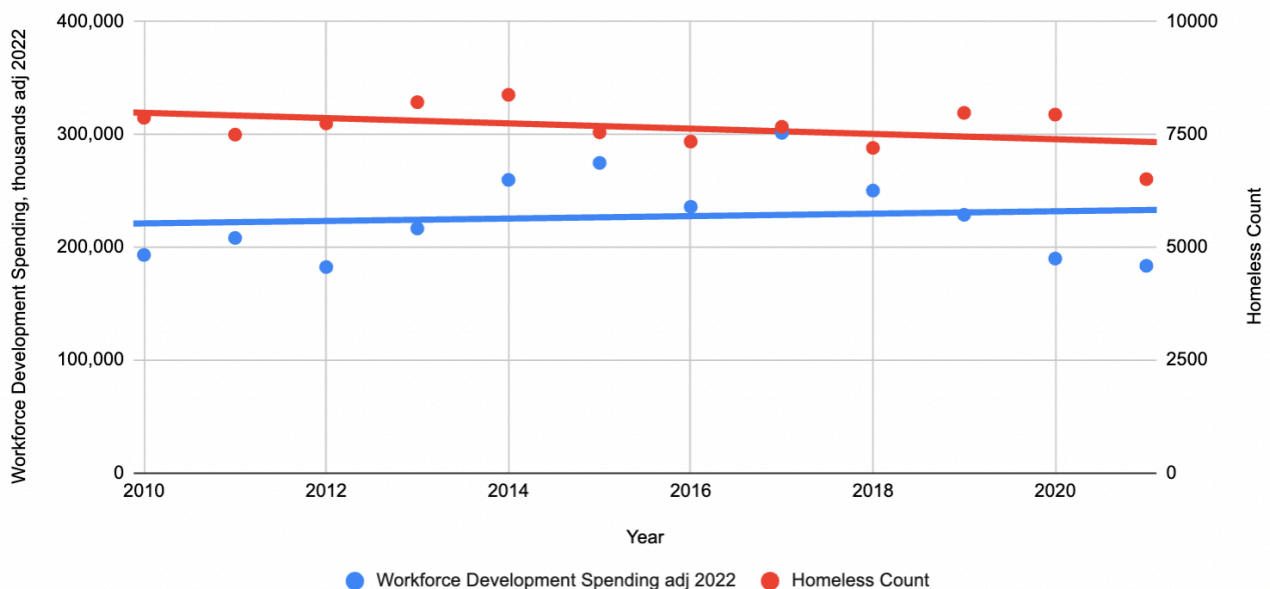
Year	Environmental Resources Spending actual (Thousands)	Environmental Resources Spending (adj Nov 2022) (Thousands)	Percentage of days AQI was good (Twin Cities)
2010	166,920	227,117.18	50.10%
2011	162,974	214,468.25	53.20%
2012	145,622	188,311.54	55.50%
2013	157,085	200,652.74	61.40%
2014	150,912	190,251.84	59.20%
2015	238,204	298,799.81	52.90%
2016	270,810	334,046.46	59.30%
2017	230,496	278,191.40	47.70%
2018	300,895	355,421.61	47.40%
2019	289,305	334,862.37	58.60%
2020	296,151	338,807.01	71.50%
2021	247,829	265,450.44	63.00%
Source	General Fund Spending by major area	BLS.gov inflation calculator	MN compass

MN Spending on Economic Workforce Development vs Homeless Count

Zack M. 66B, Beejan D. 64B, Rupert S. 64B, and Owen M. 63A

James Myers first became homeless in Minneapolis in March of 2019, just after serving in the Moose Lake correctional facility. He'd been staying with his dad and stepmom after his release, but when his stepmother contracted Covid-19, he moved into his car off Olson Memorial Highway to isolate himself. He'd now begin staying in a Catholic Charities shelter after some women who gave him food and water recommended it to him. He eventually saved up enough money to buy an apartment, but he struggled to find a place that would accept Ex-Felons. That's when Hennepin County stepped in with its efforts to move people from shelters to hotels from the pandemic, and Myers got on the list to move into the Millennium Hotel.

Workforce Development Spending actual, Workforce Development Spending adj 2022 and Homeless Count



We've been studying homelessness in Minnesota. We get our data from Minnesota compass.org. Our graphs show how many people are experiencing homelessness and the Workforce Development Spending.

Year	Workforce Development Spending actual	Workforce Development Spending adj 2022	Homeless Count
2010	148,872	193,159	7869
2011	163,109	208,233	7495
2012	147,069	182,419	7744
2013	177,400	216,587	8214
2014	216,068	259,696	8377
2015	228,371	274,728	7546
2016	198,722	235,823	7341
2017	260,318	301,384	7668
2018	220,596	250,215	7200
2019	204,761	228,706	7977
2020	174,251	189,906	7940
2021	170,750	183,521	6508
Source	General Fund Spending by Major Area	BLS.gov Inflation Calculator	MN Compass

On any given night in Minnesota, the number of homeless people in Minnesota is estimated at 14,000 people, and over the course of the year, a near 40,000 people.

