



# Legislative Commission on the Economic Status of Women

**Newsletter # 191**

85 State Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155

**January 1994**

(612) 296-8590 or 1-800-657-3949

## **Commission Members:**

### **Senators**

Linda Berglin, Minneapolis  
Kevin Chandler, White Bear Lake  
Janet Johnson, North Branch,  
Chair  
Sheila Kiscaden, Rochester  
Pat Piper, Austin

### **Representatives**

Karen Clark, Minneapolis  
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Vice Chair  
Steve Kelley, Hopkins  
Becky Lourey, Kendrick

### **Staff**

Aviva Breen, director  
Chris Halvorson, asst. director  
Cheryl Hoium, asst. director

## **IN THIS ISSUE**

**Women's educational levels**, with detailed data on Minnesota from the 1990 Census. Data include information on age, race and geographical differences.

## **ANNOUNCEMENTS**

### **Child Support Report**

The Commission's December newsletter summarized data from the Minnesota Department of Human Service's report, "Child Support Collections in Minnesota." Copies of the complete report can be ordered by calling the department at (612) 296-2542.

## EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF MEN AND WOMEN

The majority of women and men in Minnesota and the nation have at least a high school education. Minnesotans have higher educational levels than the national average.

In the U.S. and Minnesota, a smaller share of females than males have no high school diploma. In the U.S. 16 percent of all women and 20 percent of all men have not completed high school, compared to 10 percent of women and 13 percent of men.

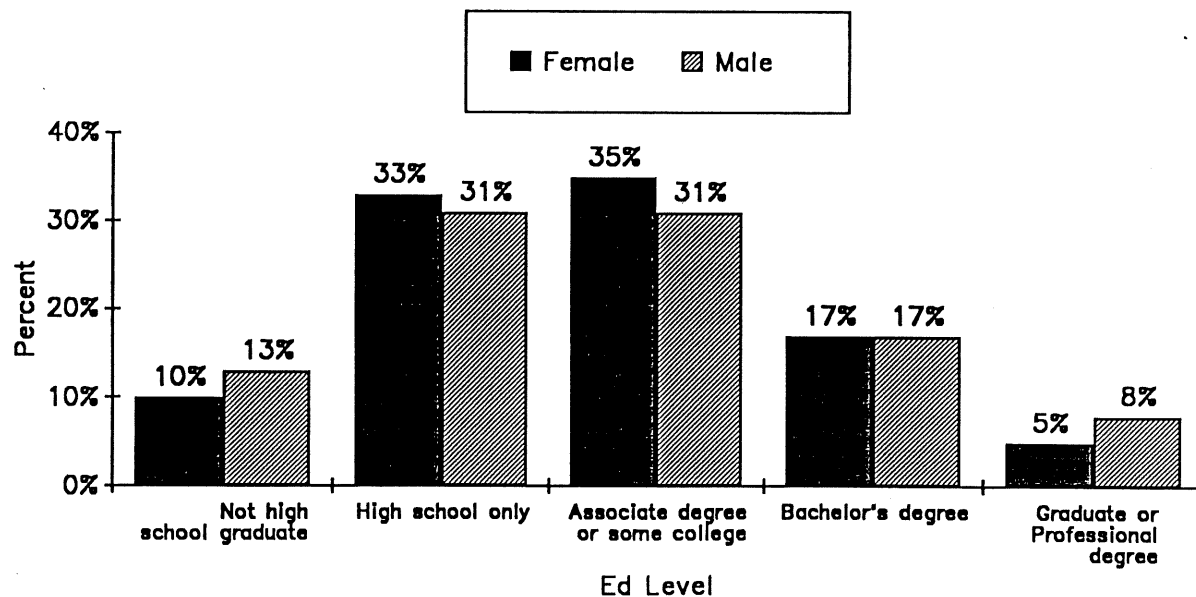
The share of women and men with a high school education only is nearly equal in Minnesota. In the nation, 31 percent of women and 29 percent of men have a high school degree. (These figures include people age 16 to 18, who are unlikely to have completed a high school degree.)

In both the U.S. and Minnesota a greater share of women than men completed their education at the associate degree level or have had some college but no degree. While 35 percent of Minnesota women have some college or an associate degree, 31 percent of men do. In the U.S., 32 percent of women and 27 percent of men had this level of education.

An equal share of Minnesota women and men hold bachelor's degrees. This level of education accounts for 17 percent of women and men in Minnesota. In the U.S., 14 percent of women and 15 percent of men hold bachelor's degrees.

Only 7 percent of all women and 9 percent of all men hold a graduate or professional degree in the United States. In Minnesota, the picture is not significantly different from the national average. A slightly smaller share of women than men hold a graduate or professional degree, 5 percent compared to 8 percent.

Educational Levels, MN Women & Men Age 16 & Over, 1990

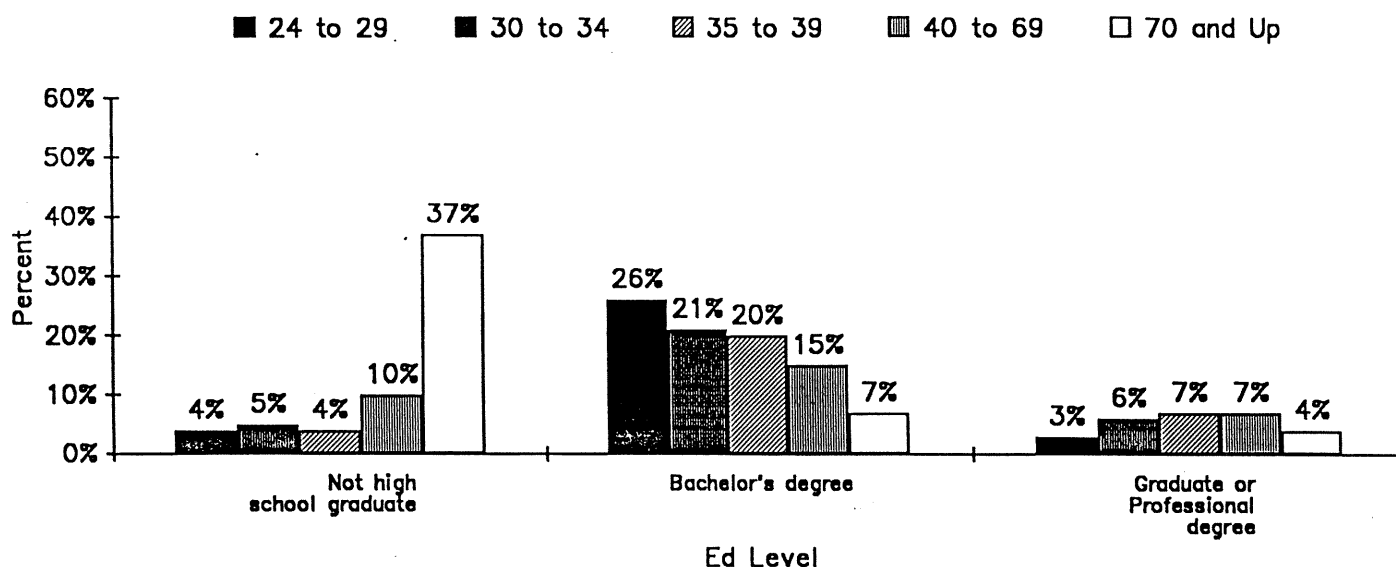




## EDUCATION LEVELS BY AGE

Significant differences in educational levels exist among the various age groups of Minnesota's women. Among women age 24 and older (beyond usual high school and college age), older women are much more likely not to have graduated from high school. Ten percent of women ages 40 to 69 and 37 percent of those age 70 and over hold no high school diploma. The percentages for younger women vary little.

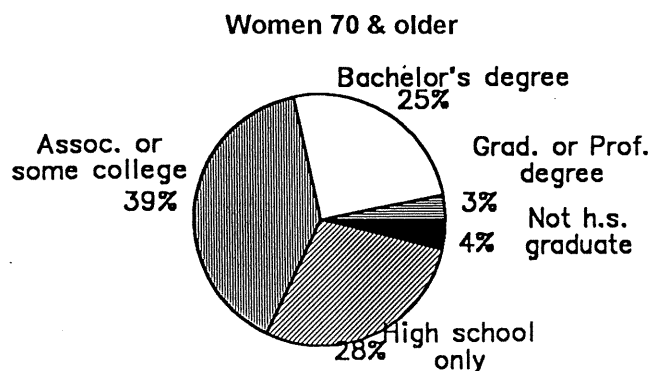
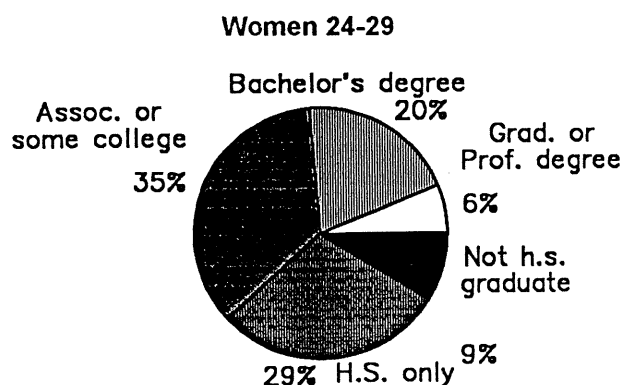
Educational Levels by Age, MN Women Age 24 & Older, 1990



The high rate of high school dropouts among older women contributes to their lack of representation among those with some college or college and graduate degrees. While 26 percent of the youngest women, ages 24 to 29, have a bachelor's degree, only 15 percent of women 40 to 69 and 7 percent of those age 70 and over hold these degrees.

A greater share of women in the middle age groups hold graduate or professional degrees compared to their younger and older counterparts. While nearly 6 percent of women ages 30 to 34 have graduate or professional degrees, 7 percent of those ages 35 to 69 do. This does not extend to the oldest women, however, with only 4 percent of those age 70 and over holding graduate or professional degrees.

Youngest and Oldest Minnesota Women, 1990



## EDUCATIONAL LEVELS BY RACIAL GROUP

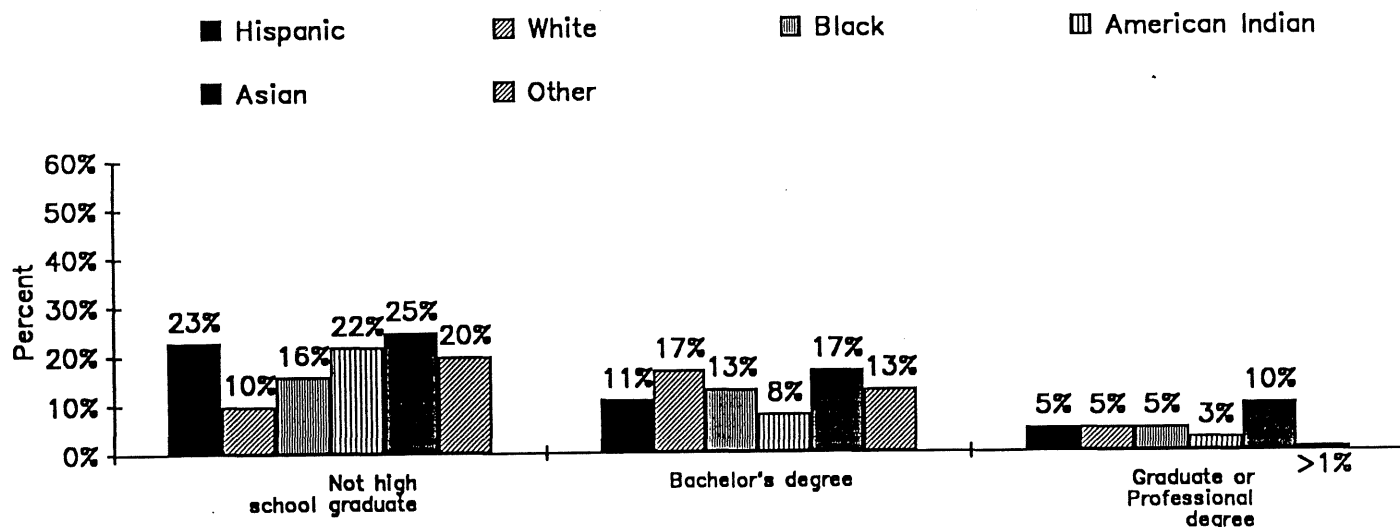
Educational levels of women vary considerably by race and hispanic origin in the U.S. and in Minnesota. While only 10 percent of white women have no high school degree, the share of Asian women is 25 percent and Hispanic\* women is 23 percent. White women have the greatest share who are high school graduates, with 33 percent, while 31 percent of American Indian women have high school as their highest educational level. The group with the smallest percentage of high school graduates is Asian women with 22 percent.

While the associate degree or some college level holds the largest share of women in all racial groups, it is highest for those listed in the "other" category. (Persons of other race reported their race as other and described themselves as multiracial, mixed or interracial.) This category, however, accounts for a small number of people in Minnesota. Thirty-eight percent of these other women have an associate degree or some college, compared to a low of 25 percent among Asian women.

American Indian women have the smallest share of women with bachelor's degrees with 8 percent, compared to 18 percent for white women. Seventeen percent of Asian women hold a bachelor's degree. An equal share of white, black and Hispanic women, 5 percent, hold doctorate or professional degrees, while no members of the other group and only 3 percent of American Indian women have these highest degrees. Asian women have the largest share of graduate degrees with 10 percent. They are highest at both the lowest and highest levels of education, when compared to other racial groups.

\*Hispanic persons are listed separately and no Hispanics are represented in the data for the other racial groups.

Selected Educational Levels by Race, MN Women 1990

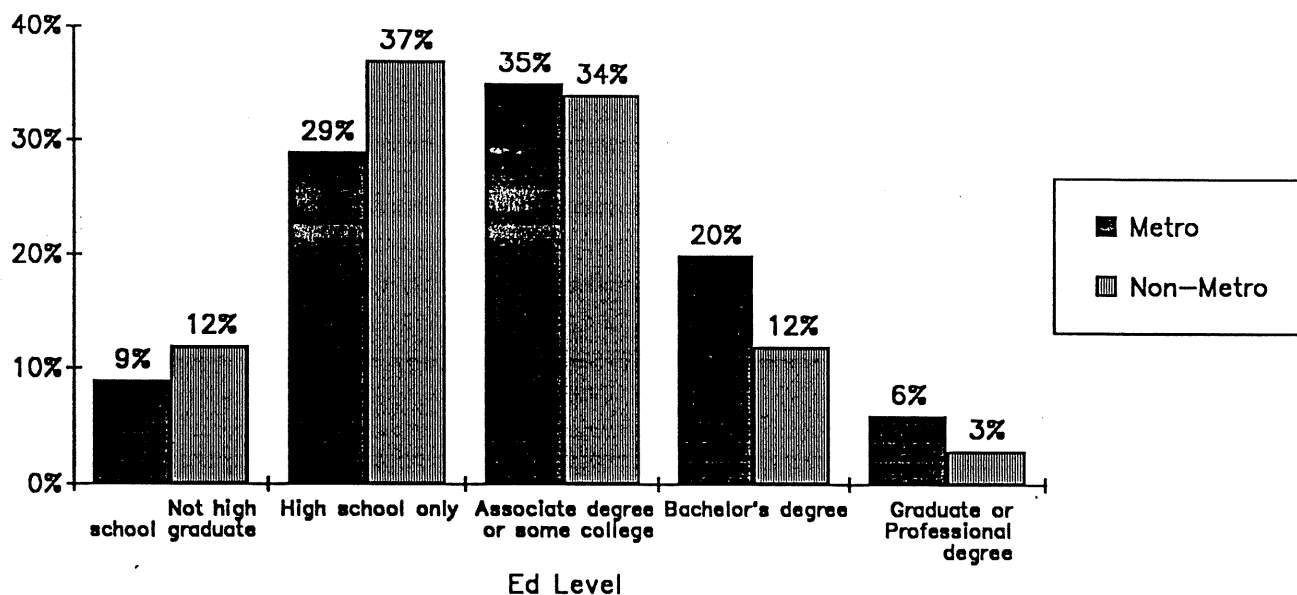


## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCES IN EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

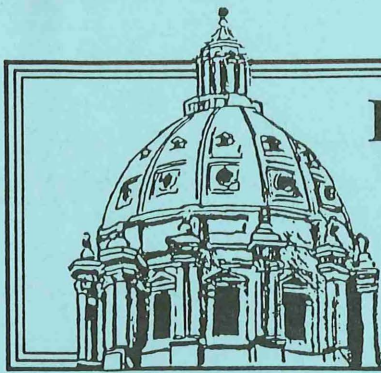
More women age 16 and over live in the 7-county metro area than in the rest of the state. Of the nearly 1.1 million women in this age group, 614,454 or 57 percent are in the metro area while 457,095 or 43 percent are in non-metro Minnesota.

Metro women have higher educational attainment levels than their greater Minnesota counterparts. Twelve percent of outstate women have no high school diploma, compared with 9 percent of metro area women. While 37 percent of non-metro women hold only a high school diploma, 29 percent of metro women do. The shares holding an associate degree or with some college experience are nearly equal, but 21 percent of metro women hold bachelor's degrees, compared to only 12 percent of non-metro women. Similarly, metro women are twice as likely to have a graduate or professional degree, with 6 percent, compared to just 3 percent of non-metro women.

Metro & Non-Metro Women, MN 1990







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February 1994

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## IN THIS ISSUE

During the 1994 legislative session the Commission will be monitoring legislation that deals with welfare reform, housing, child support, child care, economic development, displaced homemakers and women's health. A summary of the **1994 legislative principles** appears below.

Also in this issue, **Women in Nursing Homes and Female Veterans in the United States**. Nursing home data are from the 1990 Census of the Population by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information on female veterans is from a 1991 survey by the Census Bureau, conducted for the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

## COMMISSION'S 1994 LEGISLATIVE PRINCIPLES

### WELFARE REFORM

1. Conduct a study to determine what the standard of need in the AFDC program should be.
2. Change provisions in the AFDC program which limit the ability of recipients to retain more of their earned income before becoming ineligible.
4. Expand employment and training opportunities in STRIDE to more of the AFDC population.
5. Provide supplemental benefits to AFDC recipients who lose benefits when they begin or end employment.

### CHILD SUPPORT

1. Create an administrative process for the establishment,

modification and enforcement of child support that is efficient, streamlined and uniform throughout the state, that is accessible to either party and that protects the rights of the participants.

2. Simplify the child support guidelines.
3. Adopt procedures which improve the ability to enforce child support orders in other states.
4. Improve employer reporting of new employees who have child support obligations so that income withholding can begin promptly.

### HOUSING

Provide a housing supplement to AFDC recipients who are not currently receiving a housing subsidy.

### CHILD CARE

Reserve additional revenues for the Basic Sliding Fee child care subsidy program to serve low income working families on statewide waiting lists.

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Conduct a survey of women business owners in the state to determine the demographics and the kind of assistance which will improve the potential for success.

### DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS

Expand funding to displaced homemaker programs.

### WOMEN'S HEALTH

Improve and expand the availability of sex education and family planning, including programs focusing on male responsibility and adolescent health care educational programs.

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## OLDER WOMEN IN NURSING HOMES

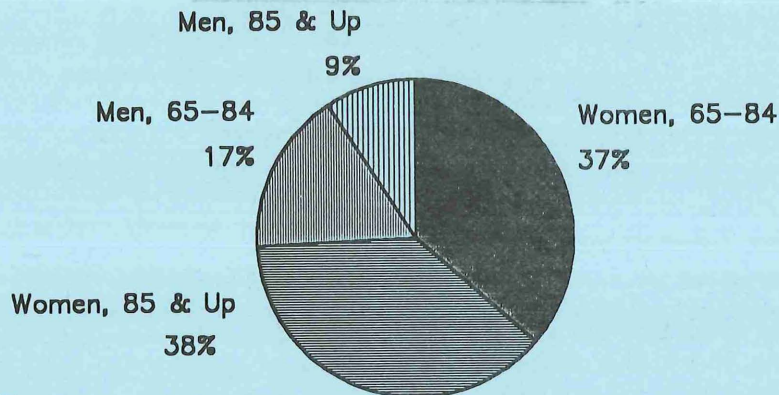
In 1990, the Census Bureau reported that 1.6 million U.S. residents over age 65 lived in nursing homes. This included 43,475 Minnesotans. Minnesota accounts for 3 percent of the nation's nursing home population over age 65.

Minnesota is ranked eighth among the 50 states with the highest number of nursing home residents, while it ranked 29th in the percent of its population which is over age 65. Thirteen percent of Minnesotans were age 65 and over in 1990. The seven states with more residents in nursing homes were, in order: California, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Illinois, Ohio and Wisconsin.

United States	1,690,763	Percent of U.S. Nursing Home Population
California	131,358	8
New York	111,901	7
Pennsylvania	97,871	6
Texas	91,942	6
Illinois	82,422	5
Ohio	84,081	5
Wisconsin	45,764	3
Minnesota	43,475	3

Women far outnumber men as residents of nursing homes. Of the 1.6 million U.S. residents, 1.2 million or 75 percent are women. Women are 69 percent of those age 65 to 84 and 82 percent of those older than 85.

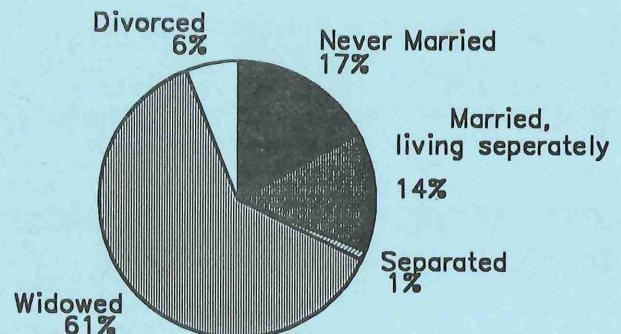
U.S. Nursing Home Residents by Age and Sex, 1990



## MARITAL STATUS

Of the 1.6 million nursing home residents over age 65, 1.1 million or 61 percent are widowed. Nursing home residents who have never been married account for 17 percent of this population.

Marital Status of U.S. Nursing Home Residents, 1990





## INCREASES IN NURSING HOME POPULATION

The number of people living in nursing homes increased dramatically over the last decade. In 1980, 1.4 million U.S. residents lived in nursing homes, compared to 1.8 million in 1990, including those under age 65. This represents a 24 percent increase over the decade.

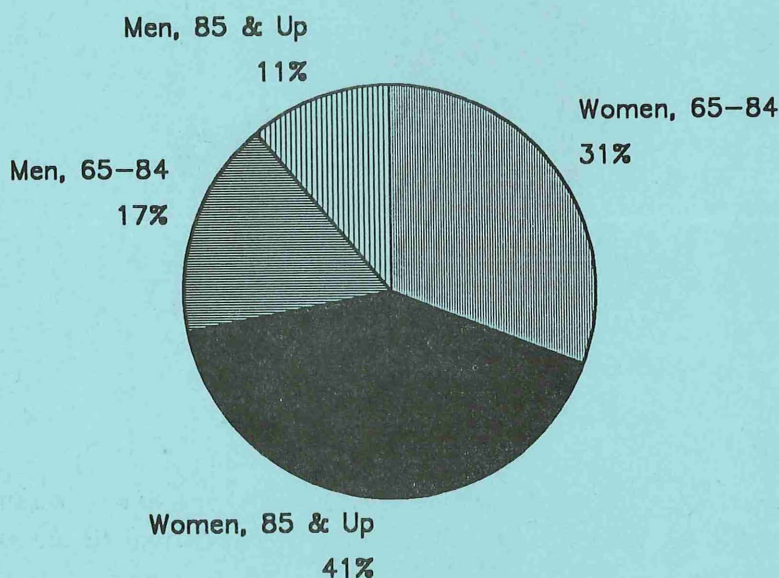
The number of people in nursing homes rose in every state during the 1980s, from a high of 143 percent increase in New Mexico to a low of .7 percent increase in Iowa. In Minnesota the rate of increase for the decade was 5.6 percent, from 44,553 residents in 1980 to 47,051 in 1990.

## MINNESOTA'S NURSING HOME RESIDENTS

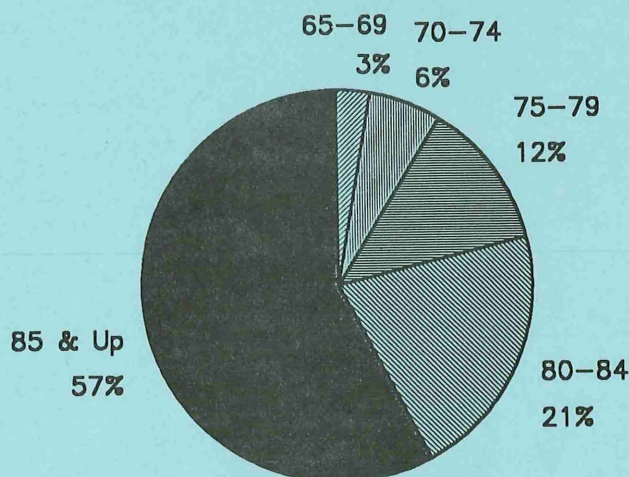
Of the 43,483 Minnesotans age 65 and over living in nursing homes, 31,290 or 72 percent were women. Two-fifths of all nursing home residents were women age 85 or older. Men age 85 and older account for just 11 percent of the total population.

There were more women than men in every age group, but the differences become more pronounced among the oldest residents. Women were 51 percent residents age 65 to 69, but they were 78 percent of residents age 85 and older. Those age 85 and older are 57 percent of all women in nursing homes.

MN Nursing Home Residents by Age & Sex



Women in MN Nursing Homes by Age





## WOMEN IN THE ARMED FORCES

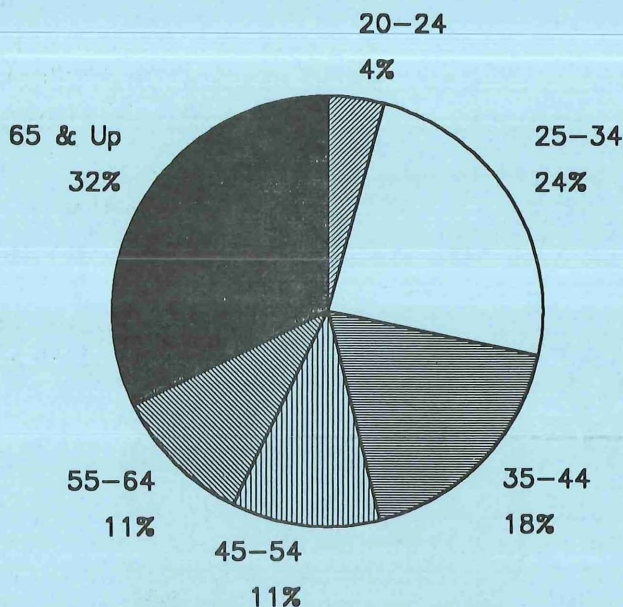
In 1991, women were 11 percent of armed forces personnel on active duty, compared with 2 percent in 1970.

In 1991, there were 1.1 million female veterans in the United States. Women accounted for just 4 percent of the nation's veterans. There were 25 million male veterans, but this number is declining because of the deaths of the large number of World War II-era male veterans.

## AGE

A disproportionate share, 32 percent, of female veterans are age 65 and older, as they served voluntarily in the greatest numbers during WWII. The second largest group is age 25 to 34.

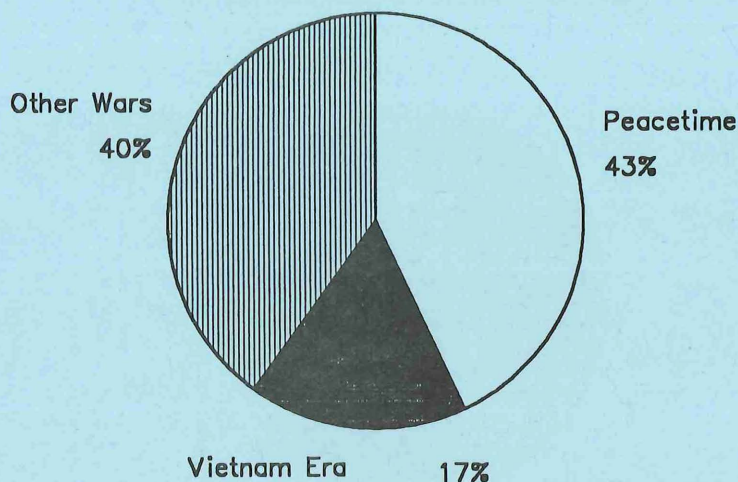
Female U.S. Veterans by Age, 1991



## TYPE OF SERVICE

More than half, 57 percent, of female veterans served during a time of war, including 17 percent during the Vietnam era and 40 percent for all other wars. The chart below shows the type of service of the nation's female veterans.

Type of Service, Female U.S. Veterans, 1991





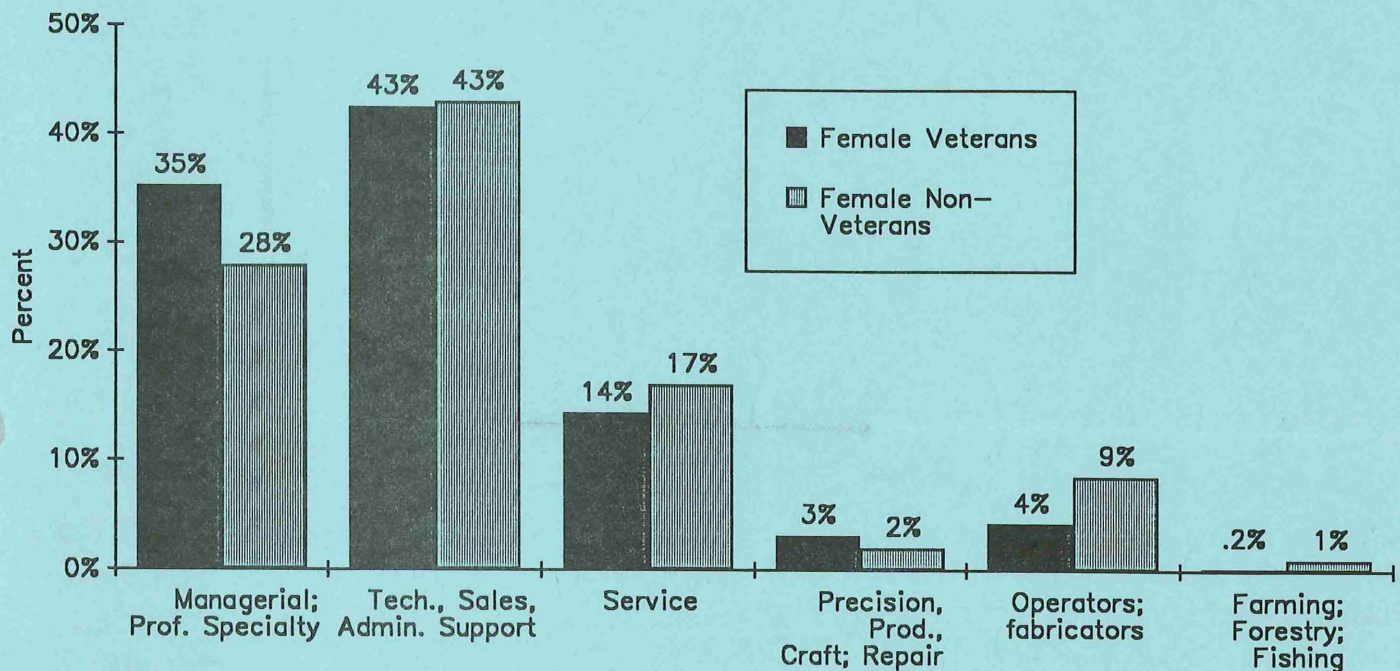
## LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN VETERANS

Female veterans overall have a lower labor force participation rate than female non-veterans, but this is largely because so many veterans are over age 65. Fifty-three percent of all female veterans were participating in the labor force in 1991, compared to 58 percent of non-veterans. However, among female veterans under retirement age, labor force participation rates were higher than for non-veterans.

## OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN VETERANS

Female veterans in the work force are more likely than non-veterans to work in the occupations of managerial and professional specialty and they were more likely to work for the federal government. The chart below shows the occupational group breakdowns for female veterans.

Occupations of Female Veterans & Non-Veterans







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## CORRECTION

The poverty guideline tables printed in the March 1994 newsletter were incorrect. Please discard those tables and use the ones printed here.

1992 Poverty Guideline		1994 Poverty Guideline	
Family Size	Income	Family Size	Income
1	\$6,810	1	\$7,360
2	\$9,190	2	\$9,840
3	\$11,570	3	\$12,320
4	\$13,950	4	\$14,800
5	\$16,330	5	\$17,280
6	\$18,710	6	\$19,760
7	\$21,090	7	\$22,400

Poverty in the U.S., with data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the Congressional Committee on Ways and Means, 103rd Congress. Most data in this newsletter are from 1992. The table below shows the federal poverty guidelines, based on family size and income for 1992.

The federal government establishes the income level at which families of a certain size are considered to be in poverty. This is determined by using a measure established in 1964 by the Social Security Administration, which estimated that a family spends one-third of its income on food. An "economy food plan" was also established in 1964 and the poverty level was set at three times the cost of this food plan. The poverty level is adjusted annually to account for inflation

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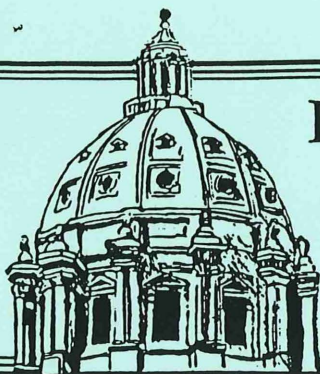
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## IN THIS ISSUE

This newsletter presents data on married women with earnings and their contribution to total family income. Included is 1991 U.S. information on their contribution based on number of hours worked, earnings of their husbands and presence and age of children. Data presented on the subject of wives' contributions to family income is based on 1992 Current Population Survey and provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

The May newsletter will feature a summary of the actions of the 1994 legislative session.

## 1990 CENSUS FACTS SHEETS

The Commission has completed a series of tables with data on women in Minnesota from the 1990 census. Three packets of tables are available on the following topics: Household and Marital Status, Employment and Poverty. Data are for the state as well as for the seven-county metropolitan area and the 80 counties in greater Minnesota. The packets are available by calling the Commission office. A comprehensive report on women in Minnesota will be published when additional detailed data for the state become available.



## WORKING WIVES' CONTRIBUTIONS TO FAMILY INCOMES

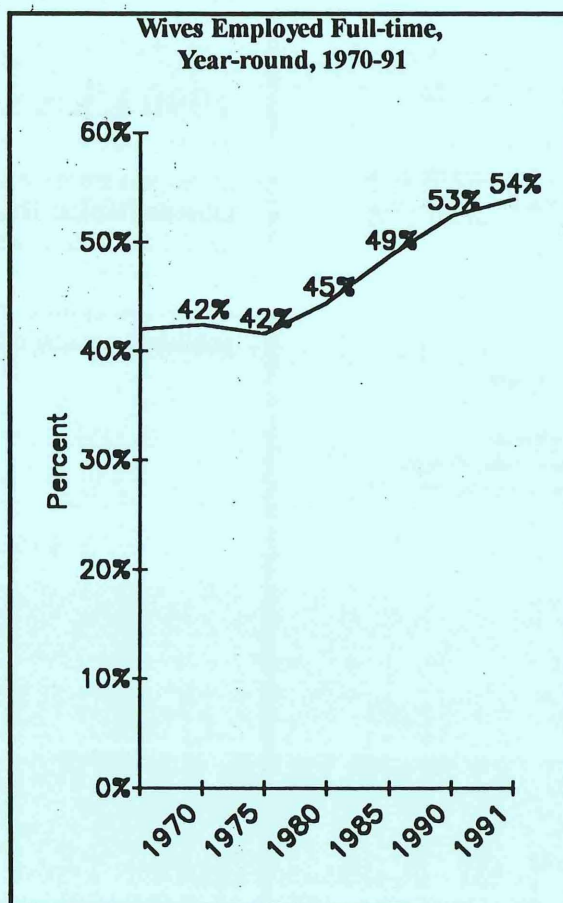
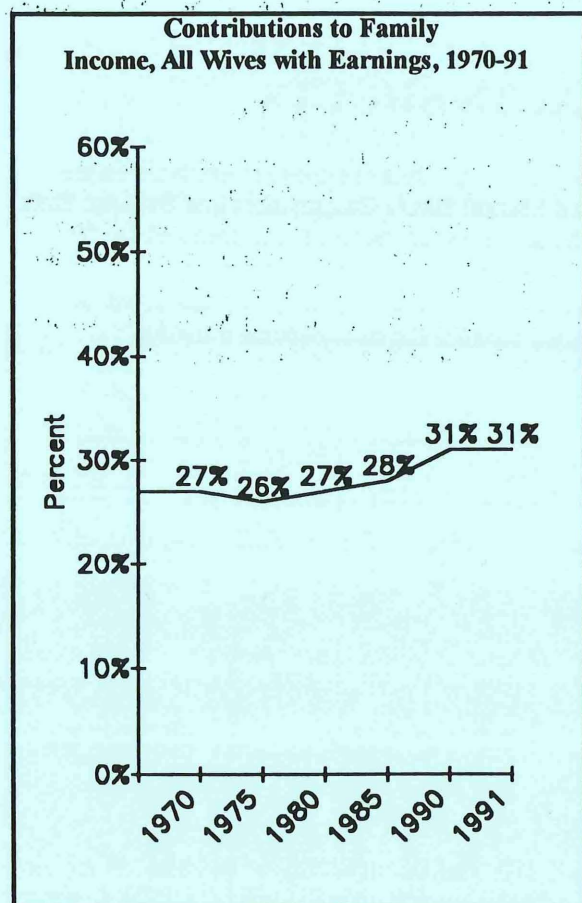
In 1991 33.5 million married women in the U.S. had earnings from paid employment. They contributed an average of \$3 of every \$10 of their families' incomes or 31 percent. The median income for married-couple families in which the wife was an earner was about \$47,300 in 1991. Women's share of contributions to family income varied by the number of weeks worked annually, the husband's earner status, the presence and age of children in the family and the family's poverty status.

### TRENDS, 1970 - 1991

For families in which the wives were earners, contributions to family income grew from 27 percent to 31 percent between 1970 and 1991. The increase occurred entirely in the 1980s when more wives entered the labor force, increasingly on a full-time basis, and because of changing demographic trends in marriage and childbearing. For example, in 1980 the median age for women to first marry was 21, compared to 24 in 1988. Similarly the median age of married women when they have their first child was 25 in 1970, compared to 28 in 1989.

The shift to full-time, year-round work among wives over the past 20 years was due in part to the rise of women in managerial and professional specialty occupations. Women in these occupational groups were more likely to work year-round, full-time than women in more traditional occupations such as sales and administrative support. In 1970 only 17 percent of employed women were in managerial or professional specialty occupations, compared to 20 percent in 1980 and 27 percent in 1991.

The share of family income contributed by wives has increased moderately over the past 20 years, from 27 percent in 1970 to 31 percent in 1991.

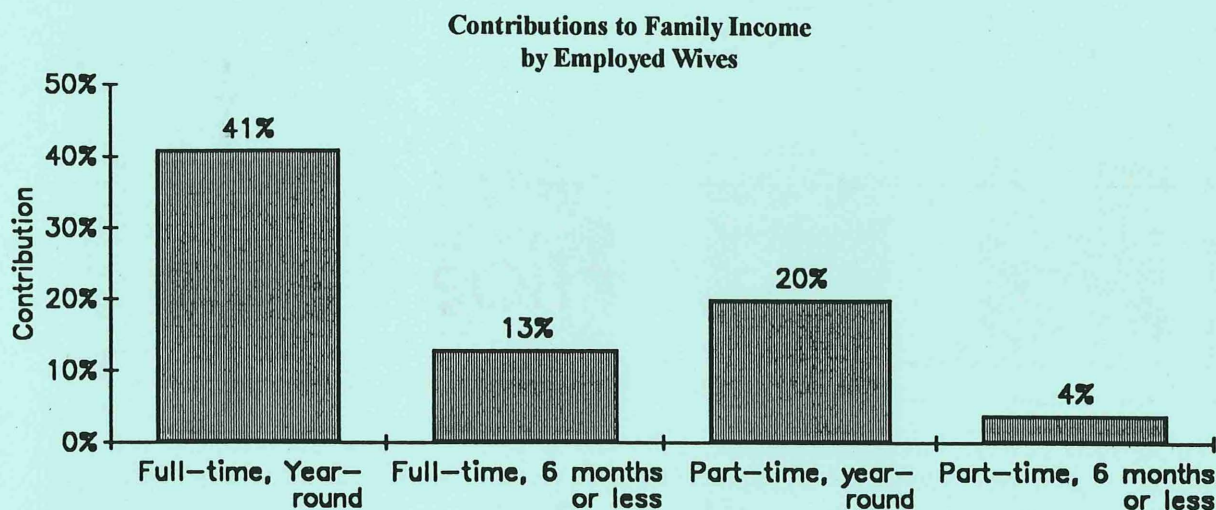




## NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED ANNUALLY

Seventy percent of wives with earnings were likely to be working full-time for all or part of the year. They contributed 38 percent of their family's total income. Fifty-four percent of wives with earnings worked full-time year-round, contributing 41 percent of the family income. Only 6 percent of wives worked full-time for six months or less. They contributed about 13 percent to the family income.

Thirty percent of wives with earnings worked part-time for all or part of the year. They contributed 14 percent to total family income. Fourteen percent of wives with earnings were employed part-time year-round. They contributed 20 percent to the family income. Only 9 percent of wives worked part-time for six months or less, contributing about 4 percent to the family income.

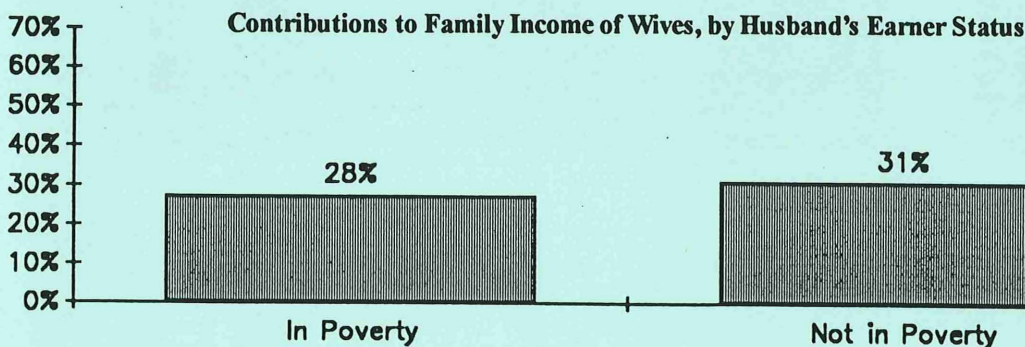


## HUSBAND'S EARNER STATUS

Among wives with earnings in 1991, about 8 percent or 2.5 million were married to men who did not have earnings during that year. In these families wives contributed about 43 percent to their family incomes. This compares to 31 percent for wives married to men who had earnings. In families with non-earning husbands, income is likely to come from sources other than work such as pensions, disability benefits, unemployment insurance or investments.

### Wives with higher earnings than their husbands

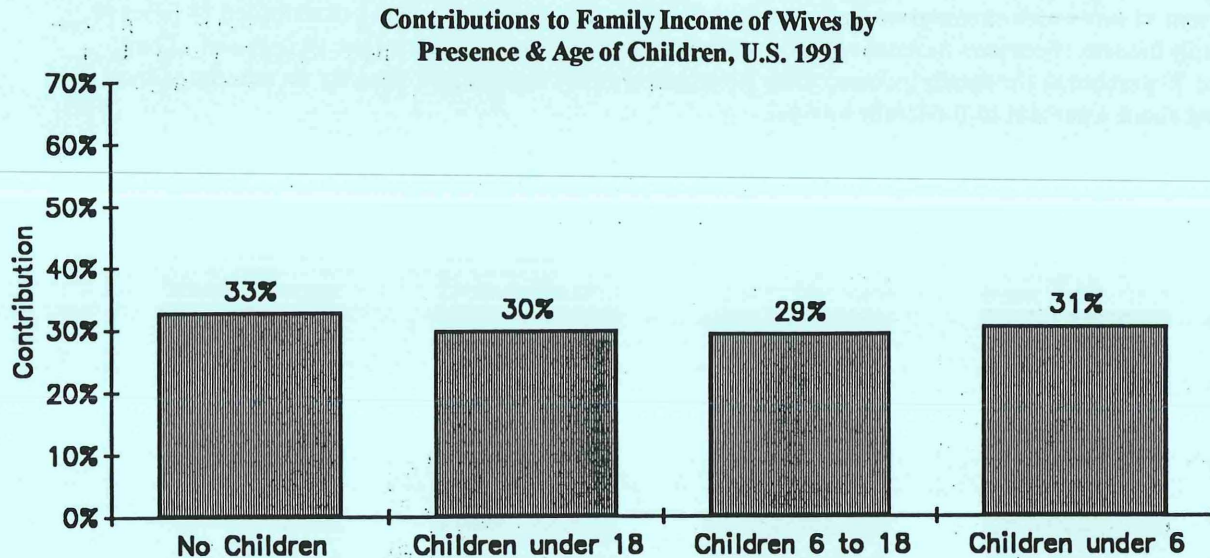
Among married-couple families in which both spouses worked, about 27 percent or 9 million wives earned more than their spouses in 1991. Eighty-two percent of these wives worked full-time. The median earnings of the husbands whose wives earned more were relatively low at \$7,600 annually. Three-fourths of the wives were married to men who earned less than \$20,000 in 1991.



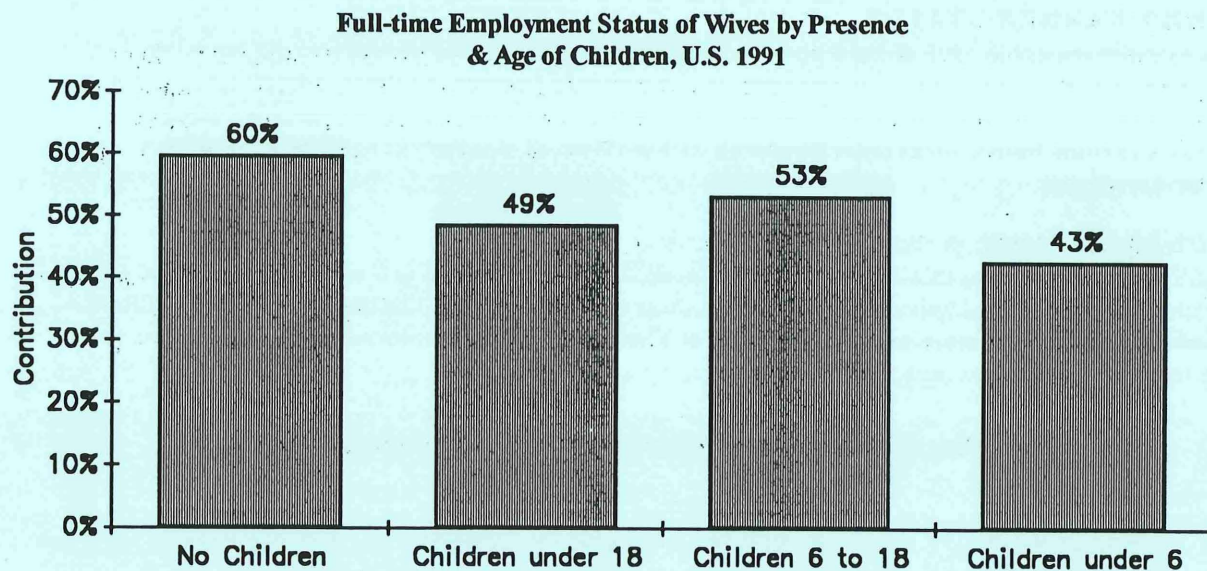


### PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN

One half of the wives with earnings in 1991 were mothers with children under 18. Women with no children contributed a greater share to family income than women with children. Wives with no children contributed 33 percent. Mothers with children under six contributed 31 percent of family income, while those with children ages 6 to 18 contributed 29 percent. The chart below shows the wives' contribution to family income based on the number and age of children.



Wives with no children were more likely to be full-time, year-round workers. Sixty percent of women with no children worked full-time, year-round; while 49 percent of those with children worked full-time, year-round. For those with children under age 6, 43 percent worked full-time, year-round.

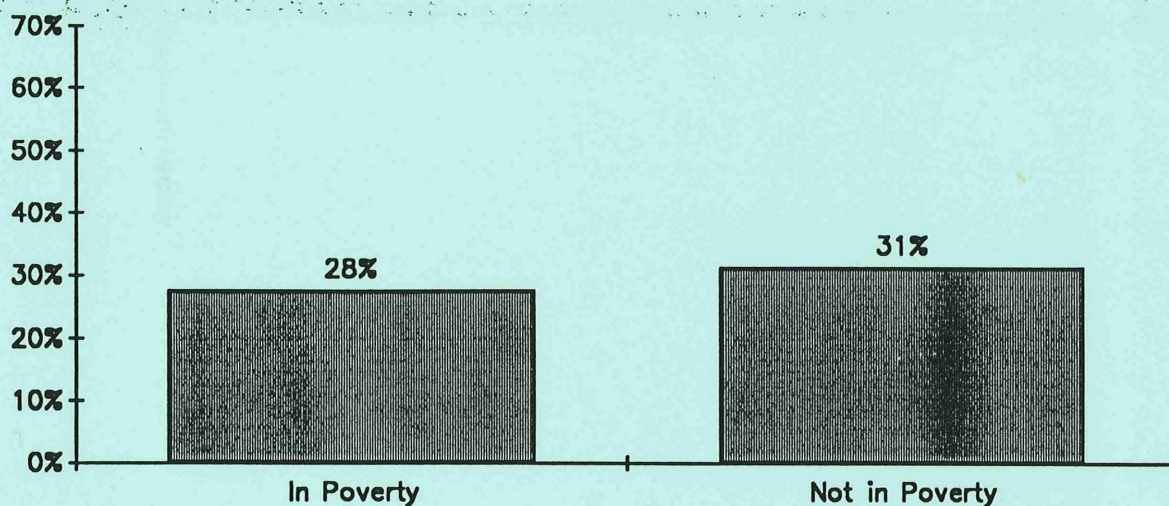


## POVERTY

Among families in which wives had earnings, 3 percent lived below the poverty level in 1991. The earnings of wives living in poverty accounted for 28 percent of family income, compared with 31 percent from wives not in poverty.

Among families in poverty, 20 percent of the wives worked full-time, while 55 percent of those not in poverty worked full-time. Husbands in families in poverty were far less likely to be earners than in those families not in poverty. Wives in families with below-poverty income were only about one-third as likely as other wives to work year-round, full-time (include numbers here).

**Family Income Contributions of Wives by Poverty Status**







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May 1994

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## IN THIS ISSUE

This issue summarizes the actions of the 1994 legislative session which ended May 9. Listed are bills that the Commission worked on, as well as other legislation affecting the economic status of women. Bills that did not pass the legislative process or were vetoed by the governor are listed at the end of the summary.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### **Working Women's Survey**

The Commission is helping with a national survey of working women being conducted this summer by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor. The survey, "Working Women Count" includes 19 questions regarding women's attitudes about their current jobs and workplace issues. A copy of the survey is included at the back of this newsletter. Individuals and organizations are free to make copies of this survey and distribute it as well.

**Please return all questionnaires to the Commission office by August 1. The Commission will send all responses to the Women's Bureau.**

### **Commission Hearings**

The Commission intends to hold several public hearings around the state during the legislative interim. Please contact the Commission office if you would like to have a hearing in your community or if you have suggestions regarding a specific hearing topic. Hearings in the outstate areas are usually kept open-ended.

### **Pay Equity Publication**

A revised edition of the commission's publication, "Pay Equity: The Minnesota Experience," is now available. Please call the Commission office to order.



## LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY 1994

### K-12 EDUCATION

**Staff Development:** Requires district plans for staff development to include activities to promote: equal educational opportunities for all students consistent with desegregation/integration and inclusive education policies; conflict resolution; and violence prevention, including sexual harassment. (Chap. 647)

**Sexual, Religious and Racial Harassment and Violence Policy:** Expands the coverage of the harassment and violence policy required in each district to require that the policy be given to new employees and independent contractors. (Chap. 647)

### FAMILY LIFE AND SEXUALITY

**Male Responsibility and Fathering:** Allocates \$500,00 to establish a grant program focusing on male responsibility and fathering to reduce teenage pregnancy and prevent crime. (Chap. 647) (see also vetoes in Omnibus Crime bill)

**Sexuality and Family Life Education Survey:** Requires the Department of Education to survey the extent and status of family life education in Minnesota's schools. The results are to be used to develop effective programs to prevent teen pregnancy. (Chap. 647)

**Teen pregnancy reduction:** Appropriates \$80,000 for ENABL program, a teen pregnancy reduction program for eight and ninth graders. (Chap. 636)

### CHILD CARE AND EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAMS

**Child Care:** Changes eligibility requirements for the post-secondary child care program and bases the grant on household income rather than a student's financial need. Limits the grant amount to \$1,500 per child per academic year. Provides for an additional grant for students enrolled other than during the regular academic year. Limits the number of child care hours to 40 per week. *\*An amendment to this bill that would have delayed this change from July 1994 to July 1995 was omitted in the final version of the bill. A subsequent bill to correct this error failed to pass in the House and it is unknown when this change will take effect.* (Chap. 532)

**Dependent Care Tax Credit:** Extends the Dependent Care Tax Credit to married couples who do not have out-of-pocket child care expenses. The maximum allowable credit is \$720 and can only be taken for a child who is age 1 or less at the end of the tax year. The credit is less as family income increases. The married

couple must file taxes jointly and not be participating in a dependent care assistance program. (Chap. 587)

### Learning Readiness, Headstart, etc

Appropriates \$1.5 million for learning readiness programs. (Chap. 576)

### Early Childhood Facilities

Appropriates \$2 million to construct or rehabilitate HeadStart or other early childhood facilities. (Chap. 643)

### FAMILY LAW AND CHILD SUPPORT (CHAP. 630)

This law replaces the uniform reciprocal enforcement of support act (known as URESA) which is used when child support is enforced in another state. The law expands jurisdiction over someone who no longer resides in a state but who owes child support to a child living in the state. The law should make establishment, modification and enforcement of out of state awards easier.

### Administrative process

Establishes an administrative process for the establishment, modification and enforcement of child and medical support orders, and maintenance if it is combined with a child support order. The administrative process will apply to uncontested and default cases and will be used instead of a court hearing, unless there are other issues being decided. The law establishes the administrative process procedures and clarifies the powers, duties and responsibilities of administrative law judges and the non-attorney employees (child support officers.)

### Child Support Administration and Enforcement

Authorizes the attorney general's office to establish a public service campaign designed to educate the public about child support.

Improves the process for suspending occupational licenses of persons owing past due child support.

Allows private collection agencies to assess fees against an obligor when collecting child support. The fees are in addition to the child support collected and do not reduce the amount of child support received by the obligee.

Clarifies how child care expenses are allocated between the parties. Creates a presumption of substantial unfairness if after



Expands the definition of sexual contact with a person under 13. Expands the definition of sexual penetration to include acts committed without the victim's consent, except in cases where consent is not a defense.

Eliminates consent as a defense when a victim of fourth degree criminal sexual conduct is at least age 13 but less than 16, and the perpetrator is more than 48 months older or in a position of authority.

Expands the definition of criminal sexual conduct in the fourth degree when the victim is at least 16 but less than 18 to include inducing the complainant to submit.

Makes it a misdemeanor to install any device for observing, photographing, recording or broadcasting sounds or events with the intent of intruding on the privacy of a household member.

Appropriates \$30,000 for training judicial district coordinating councils on the dynamics of sexual assault and model programs for handling cases. (Chap. 636)

### **VIOLENCE PREVENTION**

Appropriates \$1 million for violence prevention education grants. Appropriates \$2.2 million for high risk youth violence prevention grants. (Chap. 576)

Appropriates \$50,000 for interdisciplinary training of criminal justice officials dealing with victims and perpetrators of violence (Chap. 576)

## **LEGISLATION WHICH DID NOT PASS**

### **WELFARE REFORM**

Required the commissioners of human services and jobs and training (now economic security) to develop a plan for first time applicants for AFDC and GA which would provide job search or subsidized employment instead of a grant, help in establishing child support, child care assistance, medical care and would vendor pay items usually covered in an AFDC grant.

Required recommendations for restructuring STRIDE to focus on employment (rather than education) as the program outcome and to use training and education primarily for enhancing job skills. Would have allowed further education with a reasonable schedule and expectation for completion and a market for employees with this education.

required a study of retrospective budgeting and of the state standard of need and payment levels in AFDC.

Expanded the Family Investment Plan to include Ramsey County.

Required parenting or pregnant minors to reside with a parent or in an adult supervised living arrangement with certain exceptions and would allow the family of the minor to receive a grant.

Eliminated the restriction on working under 100 hours a week for families eligible for AFDC under the unemployment parent program.

Allowed a recipient to receive a grant during the first month of employment without incurring an overpayment in order to avoid the possibility of being without funds during the initial days of work.

Required recommendations for a statewide employment and training program for unemployed noncustodial parents. Expanded the Parents Fair Share program now operating in Anoka and Dakota counties.

Created a package of waiver requests from the federal government to remove barriers to employment for AFDC recipients including waiving the "100 hour" rule, the motor vehicle resource limit, the limit on earned income for students in AFDC families and others.

Appropriated 225,000 for displaced homemakers programs.

Appropriated 125,000 for a food stamp outreach program

## **VETOED IN OMNIBUS HUMAN SERVICES (Chap. 606)**

### **CHILD CARE**

#### **Basic Sliding Fee**

Appropriated \$8 million to the Basic Sliding Fee child care program which subsidizes the child care costs for low-income parents in work or school.

#### **Non-STRIDE AFDC Child Care Subsidies**

Allowed the redistribution of child care funds to serve AFDC recipients who are not enrolled in STRIDE. Counties that have



child support, spousal maintenance and child care costs are subtracted from the noncustodial parent's income the remaining income is below 100 percent of the poverty level.

Clarifies that child care costs are the amount paid to the provider by the obligee and any public agency.

Authorizes the state department of human services to publish a list of those who owe more than \$3,000 in child support and have not made any payments for the previous 12 months. A name may be removed from the list by paying the arrearages or entering into an agreement to pay.

Re-establishes a felony charge if child support is more than 180 days past due, but allows dismissal of the charges if the obligee consents to an automatic income withholding order or other payment arrangements. The charge is dismissed after 6 months if all requirements are met.

Authorizes the commissioner of human services to design a child support assurance program, unless federal demonstration projects are not available. A child support assurance program uses state funds to pay a minimum level of support to a family and collects the support from the obligor. As part of the study the state will determine the actual cost of adequately meeting a child's basic needs.

#### **Post-nuptial contracts**

allows spouses who are married to enter into a post-nuptial contract which is fair and equitable and complies with the law. Each spouse must be represented by an attorney and have marital property valued over \$1.2 million in their own name. No separation or dissolution process can begin within two years of the agreement. The contract determines each party's rights in non-marital property when divided at divorce, legal separation or death. An ante-nuptial agreement can only be amended after marriage if the provisions of this law are met. (Chap. 545)

#### **PROSTITUTION**

Creates a civil cause of action for persons coerced into prostitution. Defines coercion as "having the reasonably foreseeable effect of causing an individual to engage or remain in prostitution or to relinquish earnings from prostitution." A person can be sued for coercion if he or she: 1) solicited an individual to practice prostitution, 2) promoted the prostitution of the individual, 3) collected or received the individual's earnings from prostitution or 4) hired, offered to hire or agreed to hire the individual to engage in prostitution. Mistake as to age is not a defense. Victims of coercion can recover for economic loss, destruction or loss of use of personal property, loss of earning capacity, damages for death, personal injury, disease and mental and emotional harm. It does not matter if the victim

consented, was paid, initiated the involvement or made no attempt to escape. The suit must begin within six years after the coercion begins, but the period does not run during the time the coercion continues. (Chap. 624)

#### **BATTERED WOMEN AND DOMESTIC ABUSE**

##### **Advocacy services**

Appropriates \$200,000 for domestic abuse advocacy services in areas not currently receiving grants. (Chap. 636)

##### **Battered Women's Shelter**

Provides \$1 million to acquire and improve five battered women's shelters in the state. Two must be in the metro area and three in greater Minnesota. Each facility will receive no more than \$200,000. The youth employment program, Youthbuild, must be used for at least 25 percent of the cost of these projects. (Chap. 643)

Appropriates \$180,000 for crime victims reparations and the crime victim ombudsman. Provides \$10,000 for training judges to handle child and adolescent sexual abuse cases. (Chap. 636)

Amends the domestic abuse act to allow the order to exclude an abusing party from a reasonable area surrounding the dwelling or residence. Allows a court referee to sign an order for protection. (Chap. 636)

Makes a violation of the protection order a gross misdemeanor for protection and expands several kinds of assault to gross misdemeanors. (Chap. 636)

#### **FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION**

Makes it a felony to perform female genital mutilation. Consent by a minor is not a defense. Allows the procedure if necessary for the health of the person and if performed by a licensed physician; or if performed on a person in labor, for medical purposes. (Chap. 636)

**Vetoed:** Would have required the Department of Health to conduct education, prevention and outreach activities regarding the practice of female genital mutilation. (Chap. 606) (see crime bill for penalties)

#### **SEXUAL ASSAULT**

Changes the definition of consent to mean "words or actions indicating a freely given present agreement" and does not mean a prior or current social relationship. A person who is mentally incapacitated or physically helpless cannot consent to a sexual act. Corroboration is not required to show lack of consent.



used all their funds may receive additional funding transferred from counties that have not used their funds.

## **HEALTH**

### **Women's Health Center**

Created a partnership between the Department of Health and the University of Minnesota and other researchers to work on women's health issues.

### **Teen Pregnancy Prevention**

Appropriated \$20,000 to develop and plan an education program to reduce teen pregnancy. The curriculum is called Education Now and Babies Later (ENABL).

### **Cancer Screening**

Appropriated \$70,000 for breast and cervical cancer screening for low-income women.

### **Breast Cancer**

Provided for a study on the need for a breast cancer patient's bill of rights and a report and recommendation to the legislature by January 1995.

## **CHILD SUPPORT**

### **Health coverage for children**

Disallowed insurance companies from denying dependent health insurance to a child support obligor's child on the basis that the child was born out of wedlock, is not a dependent on the obligor's federal income tax, does not live with the obligor or does not live within the insurance company's service area as long as there is a qualified court or administrative child support order. (see also Chap. 630)

## **BATTERED WOMEN**

### **Use of shelters**

Expanded the definition of battered women for the purposes of eligibility to use a shelter. A woman could use the shelter if she had been battered by any person with whom she has had an ongoing relationship.

## **JUVENILE CRIME**

Appropriated \$100,000 in mini-grants for programs for juvenile female offenders.

Appropriated \$50,000 for male responsibility and fathering program grants. (see also Chap. 647)

Appropriated \$10,000 for a violence prevention study and report from the chemical abuse and violence prevention council. (Chap. 576)

## **Supplemental Appropriations**

### **Study of Women-Owned Businesses**

Would have allocated \$25,000 for a study of women-owned businesses in Minnesota and their access to credit. (Chap. 632)

### **Displaced Homemaker Program**

Would have allocated an additional \$165,000 for the displaced homemaker program. (Chap. 632)

## **OTHER LEGISLATION OF INTEREST**

### **Ice Arenas**

Ice arenas used by the public must provide prime ice time to women and girls. By the 1996-97 season they must be allowed up to half of prime ice time. Excludes groups when tickets to an event generate revenue. (Chap. 632)

### **Restroom Facilities**

Buildings used for public events for 200 or more people must have a ratio of at least three women's for every two men's restroom facilities. Applies to new buildings and major renovations of old buildings. (Chap. 632)

### **Gambling**

Requires that charitable gambling organizations, which give most of their funding to benefit programs serving mostly one sex, to consider funding requests from the under-represented group. The organizations cannot deny a reasonable request for funding for a facility or activity for the under-represented gender. An applicant who has funding denied can file a complaint and the organization can be directed to take corrective action. The organizations must file monthly reports that show if their expenditures are to programs serving mostly male or female participants. (Chap. 633)



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Legislative Summary

May 1994

NEWSLETTER #195

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# Legislative Commission on the Economic Status of Women



# Legislative Commission on the Economic Status of Women

Newsletter #196  
85 State Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155

June 1994  
(612) 296-8590 or 1-800-657-3949

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## IN THIS ISSUE

This newsletter features summary tables of 1990 census data for Minnesota on the topics of women's labor force participation, poverty and household and family status. This information is not copyrighted and can be copied for group presentations.

## PAY EQUITY UPDATE

In its first comprehensive report on compliance with Minnesota's 1984 Local Government Pay Equity Act, the state's Department of Employee Relations (DOER) found that as of February, 1994, 95 percent of counties, school districts and cities had achieved compliance.

Ten years ago the Minnesota Legislature passed the Local Government Pay Equity Act. All local governments (approximately 1,640) were required to implement pay equity by December 31, 1991, and submit reports to (DOER).

Pay equity was achieved for employees in state government employments in 1986. "Pay equity" is defined as creating "equitable compensation relationships" between male-dominated and female-dominated, and balanced job classes to eliminate sex-based wage disparities. Equity is achieved when compensation for female-dominated job classes is not consistently below male-dominated job classes of comparable work value. The value of each job classification was determined. Through job class studies conducted by each local government. Each job was evaluated on such things as know-how, problem-solving, accountability and working conditions.

The first reports analyzed by DOER showed that 67 percent of local jurisdictions were in compliance. The 33 percent that were out of compliance were given a grace period to make adjustments and submit new reports.

Forty jurisdictions were found out of compliance a second time and have been assessed penalties. Penalties are a 5 percent reduction in state aid or \$100 per day, whichever is greater. Penalties can be appealed. Another 47 jurisdictions have filed reconsideration requests and been granted extensions of time to submit new reports.

The local jurisdictions which found inequities in their workforce achieved equity generally through increased pay for undercompensated classes. The largest share of groups identified as underpaid included clerical workers, food service workers and school aides. For affected employees, the average pay increase was \$200 per month. The average cost to the local governments to make these adjustments was 2.6 percent of payroll.

All jurisdictions have been placed on a three-year reporting cycle to ensure that pay equity is maintained at the local level.

<b>MINNESOTA'S LABOR FORCE, 1990</b>	
<b>Employment rate, all Minnesota women 1990</b>	<b>60%</b>
<b>Metro Area</b>	<b>65%</b>
<b>Greater Mn</b>	<b>54%</b>
<b>Age 16 to 64</b>	<b>72%</b>
<b>Age 65 &amp; Over</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Percent employed women working full-time, year-round</b>	<b>43%</b>
<b>Percent employed women working part-time, year-round</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Women in the labor force, by race</b>	
<b>White</b>	<b>60%</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>Indian</b>	<b>48%</b>
<b>Asian</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>All women with children</b>	<b>76%</b>
<b>With children under 6 only</b>	<b>71%</b>
<b>With children 6-17 only</b>	<b>82%</b>
<b>With children in both age groups</b>	<b>67%</b>
<b>Women with no children</b>	<b>56%</b>
<b>CHILDREN, BY LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF PARENTS</b>	
<b>Living with two parents</b>	
<b>Both in labor force</b>	<b>72%</b>
<b>Father only in labor force</b>	<b>24%</b>
<b>Mother only in labor force</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Living with mother only</b>	
<b>Mother in labor force</b>	<b>67%</b>
<b>Living with father only</b>	
<b>Father in labor force</b>	<b>89%</b>

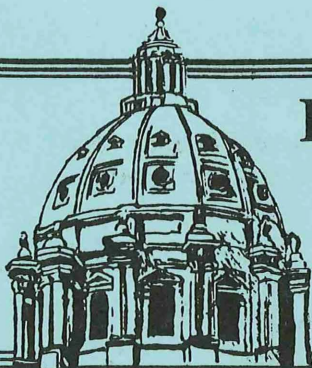


LABOR FORCE, continued		
OCCUPATIONS	Percent Female	Distribution of Employed Women
Managerial & Professional Specialty	48%	22%
Technical Sales & Admin. Support	63%	37%
Service	64%	16%
Farming, Forestry & Fishing	16%	1%
Precision Production, Craft & Repair	10%	17%
Operators, Fabricators, Laborers	25%	7%
MINNESOTA RANKINGS WITH OTHER STATES		
Rank for percentage of women in labor force with children under 6	4	
State ranked number 1	South Dakota	
U.S. ranking in percentage of women in labor force with children	6	
State ranked number 1	New Hampshire	
Rank for percentage of children with both parents in labor force	4	
State ranked number 1	Nebraska	
POVERTY IN MINNESOTA, 1990		
All Women	11%	
Metro Area	8%	
Greater Minnesota	14%	
All Men	8%	
All Children	13%	
Women by Age		
Age 18 to 64	10%	
Age 65 to 74	11%	
Age 75 & Older	21%	

<b>POVERTY, continued</b>	
<b>CHILDREN BY AGE</b>	
Under age 5	15%
Age 6 to 11	13%
Age 12 to 17	11%
<b>FAMILIES IN POVERTY</b>	
Married Couples	4%
With children	5%
Female-Headed	29%
With children	40%
Male-Headed	12%
With children	19%
<b>FAMILIES BY RACE</b>	
White	6%
Black	36%
Indian	42%
Asian	30%
Other	28%
Hispanic	22%
<b>CHILDREN IN POVERTY</b>	
Living in Married Couple Families	6%
Living in Female-Headed Families	46%
Living in Male-Headed Families	22%



MINNESOTA'S HOUSEHOLDS & FAMILIES, 1990		
Number of Households in Minnesota	1,647,853	
Married Couple	942,524	
Female-Headed	141,554	
Male-Headed	46,605	
Household Size		
Number of 1 person households	413,531	
Number of 2 person households	540,771	
Number of 3 person households	265,100	
1 person household--female	246,518	
Under age 65	114,299	
Age 65 & Over	132,219	
1 person households-male	167,013	
Under age 65	132,231	
65 & Over	34,782	
Distribution of 1-person households over age 65		
Female	79%	
Male	21%	
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	Number	Distribut ion
	1,130,683	100%
With children	587,332	52%
Married Couple	468,035	41%
Female-Headed	95,862	9%
Male-Headed	23,435	2%
Without children	543,351	48%
Married Couple	474,489	42%
Female-Headed	45,692	4%
Male-Headed	23,170	2%



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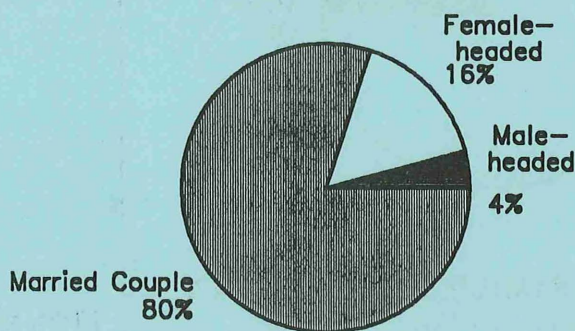
## IN THIS ISSUE

**Single Parents in Minnesota**, with information from the 1990 U.S. census of the state. Data include family status, age of children, labor force participation of parents and poverty status of children and families. Additional data regarding births to unmarried women and divorces involving children in 1992 are from the Minnesota Department of Health.

### **SINGLE PARENTS IN MINNESOTA**

In 1990 there were 119,297 single parent families with children in Minnesota. In that year, single parent families were 20 percent of all families with children in the state. Families headed by women constituted 16 percent and families headed by men were 4 percent of all families with children.\*

Families with Children, Minnesota 1990

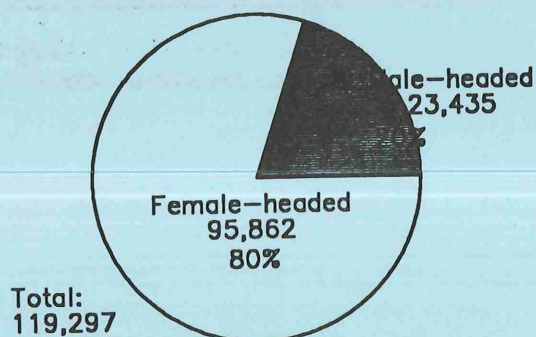




## SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES

Eighty percent of single parent families with children were headed by women, accounting for 95,892 families statewide. In 1990 there were 23,435 families with children headed by men.

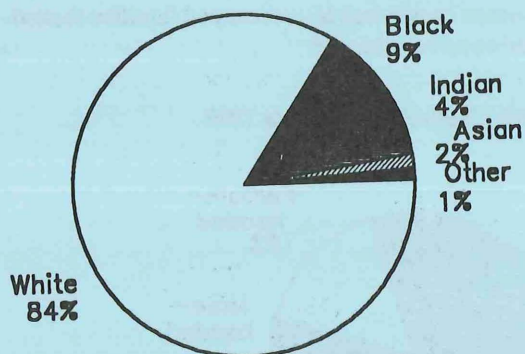
Single Parent Families with Children



## FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES BY RACE

Single parent families headed by women are overwhelmingly white. White women were 84 percent of all women heading families with children in 1990, followed by 9 percent Black, 4 percent Indian and 2 percent Asian.\*\*

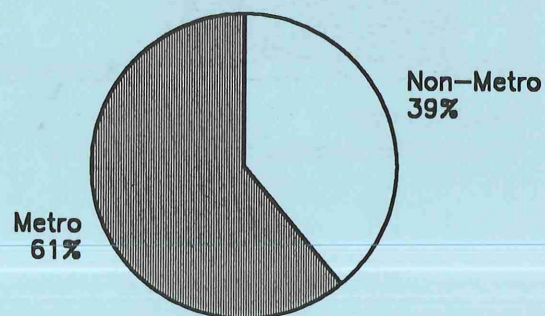
Female-headed Families with Children by Race



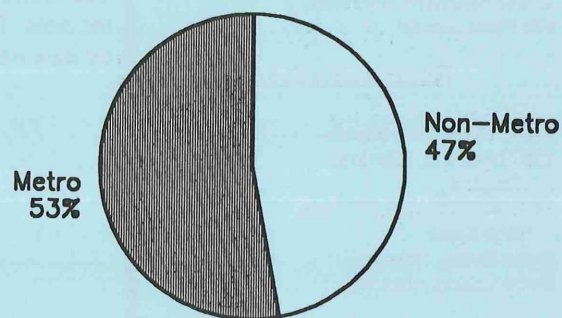
## SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES BY RESIDENCY

Female-headed families are more likely to live in the metropolitan area of the state than in Greater Minnesota. In 1990, 61 percent of these families were in the metro area, compared to 39 percent in Greater Minnesota. Slightly more than half, 53 percent, of male-headed families with children lived in the metro area, compared to 47 percent in non-metro Minnesota.

Female-headed Families with Children, by Residency



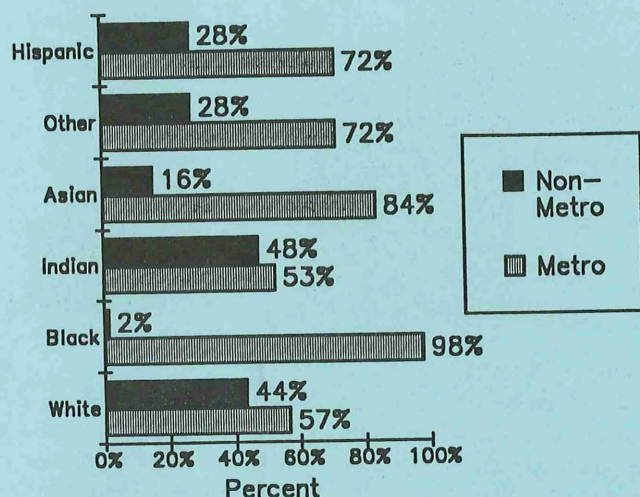
Male-headed Families with Children, by Residency



Nearly all (98 percent) of Black and 84 percent of Asian families headed by women live in the metro area, while female-headed White and Indian families are more evenly distributed. Fifty-seven percent of White and 53 percent of Indian women heading families with children live in the metro area. Among those of other races and Hispanic women (who may be of any race\*\*), 72 percent live in the metro area.



### Female-headed Families with Children, by Race and Residency



### CHILDREN IN SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES

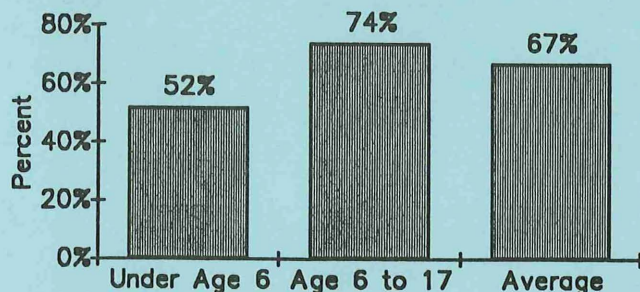
Children living in female-headed families accounted for 14 percent or 159,866 of all of Minnesota's children in 1990. Sixty-eight percent of these children were ages 6 to 17, and 32 percent were age 5 or under. Another 34,489 children lived in families headed by men.

Children living in single parent families were nearly evenly divided between the metro area and non-metro area of the state; Fifty-one percent live in the metro area and 49 percent are in Greater Minnesota.

### LABOR FORCE

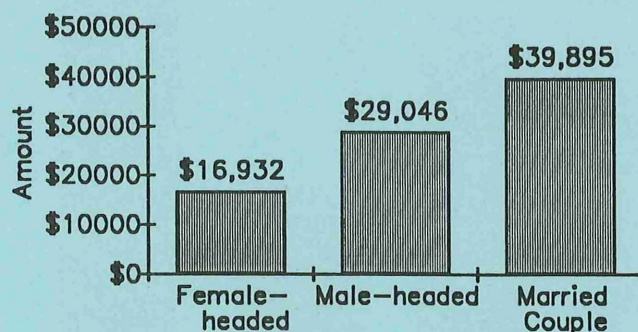
Among children living with their mother only, 67 percent had mothers in the labor force. For those under age 6, however, 52 percent had mothers in the labor force. This compares to 74 percent of children ages 6 to 17. Men heading families with children had higher labor force participation rates, regardless of the age of the children.

#### Mothers in the Labor Force in Female-headed Families, by Age of Children



In 1990, the median income of single parent families headed by women was \$16,932, compared to \$29,046 for male-headed families with children. Among married couple families with children, median income was \$39,895 in 1990. The income of female-headed families was 58 percent of male-headed families and 42 percent of married couple families.

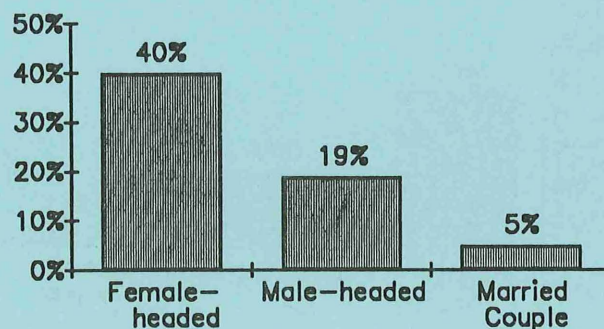
#### Family Median Income by Family Type



### POVERTY

All single-parent families with children are more likely than married couple families with children to be living in poverty. In 1990, female-headed families with children had poverty rates that are twice that of male-headed families and 8 times that of married couple families with children. Two-fifths or 40 percent of all female-headed families with children in Minnesota were in poverty, compared to 5 percent of married couple families and 19 percent of male-headed families. Female-headed families without children had a poverty rate of just 7 percent.

#### Poverty Rates of Families with Children

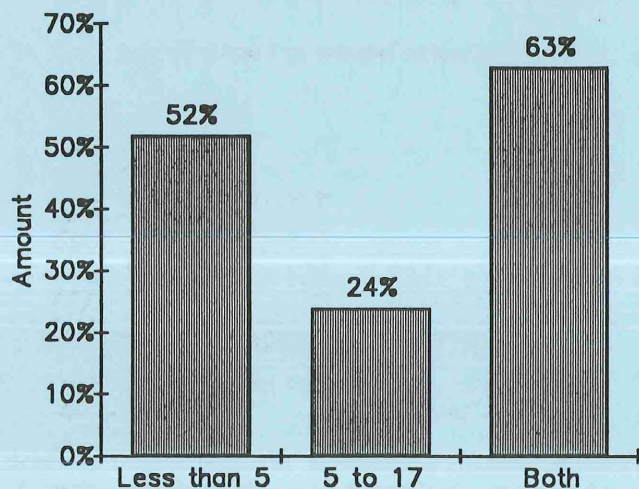


Female-headed families with only very young children have higher poverty rates than those with only older children. However, those with children in both age groups have the highest rates. While 52 percent of female-headed families with children only under age 5 were in poverty, those with only children ages 5 to 17 had poverty rates of 24 percent. For



those with both younger and older children, poverty rates were 63 percent.

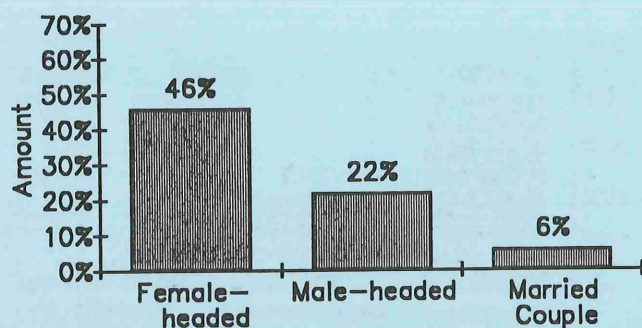
**Poverty Rates of Female-headed Families by Age of Children**



#### Children in poverty

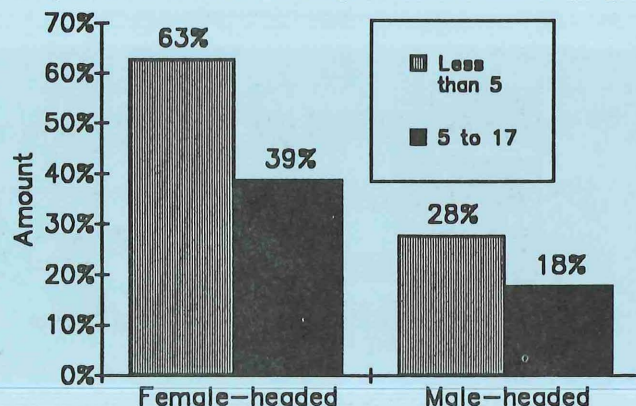
Just as female-headed families with children have the highest poverty rates among all families, children living in female-headed families have the highest poverty rates among all children. Forty-six percent of children living in female-headed families were in poverty in 1990, compared to 22 percent in male-headed families and just 6 percent in married couple families.

**Poverty Rates of Children by Family Type**



Younger children in female-headed families are more likely to be in poverty than older children. In 1990, while 63 percent of children under age 5 in female-headed families were in poverty, 39 percent of those ages 5 to 17 were in poverty. In male-headed families, 28 percent of children under 5 were in poverty, compared to 18 percent of children ages 5 to 17.

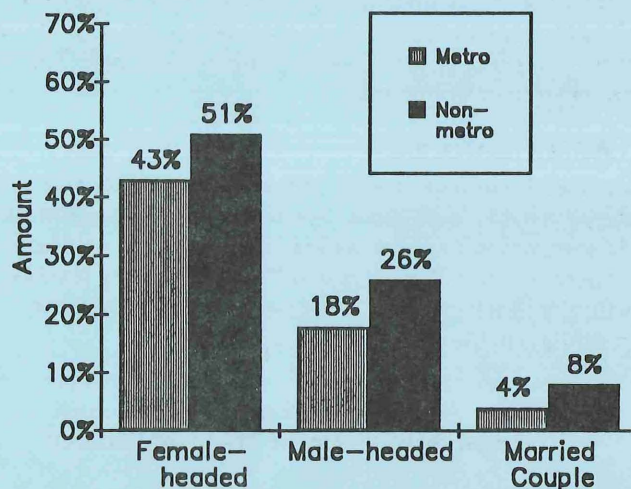
**Poverty Rates of Children in Single Parent Families by Age**



#### Children and residency

In all types of families, children are more likely to be in poverty in Greater Minnesota than in the metro area. While 43 percent of children in metro area female-headed families were poor in 1990, 51 percent of those in greater Minnesota were in poverty. In single parent families headed by men, 18 percent of metro area children were poor, compared to 26 percent of those in Greater Minnesota. While children in married couple families were much less likely to be poor, their poverty rates double from 4 percent in the metro area to 8 percent in Greater Minnesota.

**Poverty Rates of Children, by Residency and Family Type**



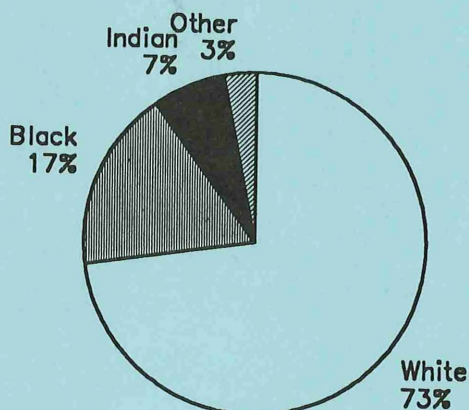


## TRENDS

While 1990 census data provides a snapshot of that year in Minnesota, the Minnesota Department of Health tracks births to unmarried mothers annually and keeps annual data regarding divorces involving children. This Department of Health data provides additional information on the ways which single parent families are created: births to unmarried parents and divorces involving children. The most recent Department of Health data are from 1992.

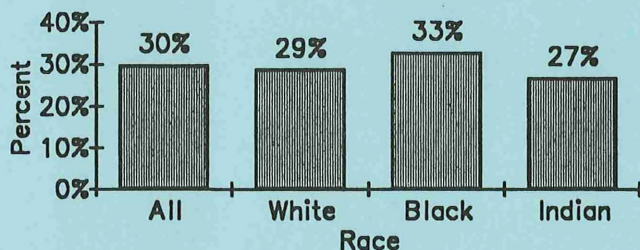
In 1992, 23 percent of the 65,591 births in Minnesota were to unmarried women. Among births to single women, 73 percent were to White women, 17 percent to Black women, 7 percent of American Indian women. Data regarding other racial groups are not available.

Births to Unmarried Women by Race



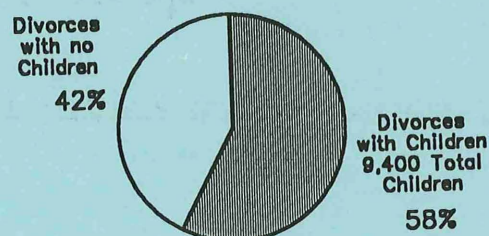
The Department of Health also reports that 30 percent of births to unmarried women were to women who were under age 20. Twenty-nine percent of White women who gave birth but were unmarried were under age 20. Among Black unmarried women, 33 percent were under age 20 and 27 percent of American Indian women were under age 20.

Births to Unmarried Women Under Age 20, by Race, 1992



In 1992, in Minnesota there were a total of 16,575 divorces, 58 percent of which involved children under age 18. This amounted to 9,400 children living in families who were divorced that year.

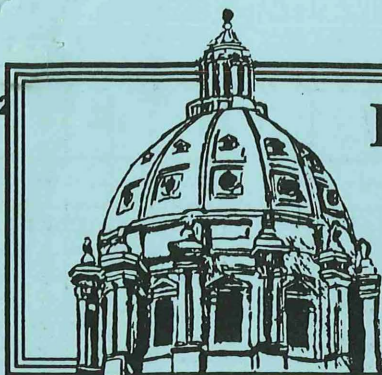
Minnesota Divorces Involving Children, 1992



\*Female-headed Family: a family with a female householder and no spouse present. Male-headed Family: a family with a male householder and no spouse present.

\*\*Race data from the Census are from self-classification. Census terms used are White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut, Asian or Pacific Island, or Other.





# Legislative Commission on the Economic Status of Women

Newsletter #199  
85 State Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155

August 1994  
(612) 296-8590 or 1-800-657-3949

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## IN THIS ISSUE

This newsletter summarizes selected results from the "Working Women Count" project of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor. The Commission, along with several other women's organizations in the state, was a partner in this federal project and helped distribute the survey to women and interested organizations. The survey is not designed to be scientific, but to give a picture of the lives of the country's working women. A scientific survey is being conducted concurrently by the Dept. of Labor. Results of the nationwide survey will be available in the fall.

The comments summarized here reflect three main issues survey respondents addressed. Overwhelmingly, women were concerned with their ongoing struggles to balance their work and family lives and expressed the need for more flexible, yet economically rewarding, jobs. Many expressed the desire to be at home full-time with their children, but said economic realities made that choice impossible. Secondly, women workers focused on continued sex discrimination--both subtle and overt--in the workplace. Many respondents mentioned their perception that women still need to do twice as much to be recognized as half as good as their male colleagues. Finally, many respondents expressed concerns about workplace benefits that are non-existent or inadequate, especially health care. Some comments that did not fit into these three broad categories are listed at the end. Selected demographic data regarding the respondents' age, occupation, annual earnings, marital status and number and age of children are included, but the published results from the Dept. of Labor will be more detailed.

Also included in this newsletter are 1990 and 1980 data from Equal Employment Opportunity file from the U.S. Census on management occupations in Minnesota. Data include 28 specific jobs within management fields, the number of women in each job group and the percentage of workers in that group who are female.



<b>COMMENTS:</b> If you could tell President Clinton one thing about what it's like to be a working woman, what would it be?	AGE	OCCUPATION	ANNUAL EARNINGS	MARITAL STATUS	# OF KIDS	AGE OF YOUNGEST
<b>BALANCING WORK AND FAMILY</b>						
I would love to stay home full-time with my 2-year-old, but it's impossible. (I make more than my husband.)	37	Accountant	\$25-49,999	married	3	2
Family responsibilities are heavy on women. Time off for this must not hamper promotional opportunities.	51	clerical/support	\$25-49,999	married	0	-
Balancing the "traditional" nurturing wife and mother role against or with full-time productive work is unrealistic.	43	professional	\$50-74,999	married	0	-
(The) workplace should encourage all workers (not just women) to stress family needs and allow them to do so. Raising a family can't just be a woman's issue.	46	exec. or mng.	\$25-49,999	married	1	15
I'm really torn between my career and what is best for our kids. I can't imagine being a single parent and working full-time!	38	professional	\$25-49,999	married	4	7
Working women do just as much as men, plus we go home to housework and children. We never stop working. I work in day care and it's even harder. I never get a break from children. The pay (should) reflect the importance of our task--we are raising the next generation.	27	service	\$10--24,999	married	2	4mo
If my hours weren't flexible, I would be unable to juggle career, education, and family.	27	professional	\$10--24,999	married	1	13
Serving my job's needs and my children's needs is sometimes impossible, as is paying the bills.	37	exec. or mng.	\$10--24,999	separated	2	6
Our workplace needs to respect and support balanced lifestyles--lifestyles that integrate family, health, learning, leisure, community and, of course, satisfying work.	24	clerical/support	\$10-24,999	living with someone	0	-
I chose to have only one child because of child care expenses and my energy level to devote attention to my career, my spouse, my daughter & my community.	43	professional	\$25-49,999	married	1	14
My day care expenses--for 2 small children under school-age-- per week exceed my take-home pay per week!	34	clerical/support	\$10--24,999	married	2	5mo
<b>WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION</b>						
When men and women are given the dignity of flexibility, responsibility, and education along with a wage that can support them, it would seem like productivity would increase more than enough to pay for it.	50	exec. or mng.	\$25-49,999	married	0	-
Office jobs are underrated in the market, despite increased need for technical skills.	34	exec. or mng.	\$25-49,999	single	0	-
We are in a constant struggle for equality...Bias in the workplace is very subtle, even when the organization feels they are doing a good job.	46	exec. or mng.	\$25-49,999	married	1	8



There is an assumption among most male co-workers and the public that women perform less important work, are less qualified and expect less of their work/career.	33	clerical/support	\$25-49,999	married	0	-
There are still barriers in the workplace for women. Equity is not taken seriously by many companies--there is a difference between compliance and practice--and the country is missing many resources by not recognizing the contributions that women make.	44	professional	\$25-49,999	married	0	-
I am an administrator and I am always the only minority and female in my organization.	61	exec. or mng.	\$50-74,999	married	0	-
It's a wonderful feeling to be looked upon with respect for my mind. When I started working 20 years ago that respect didn't exist. But, quality management has a long way to go. It's still a man's world.	43	clerical/support	\$10-24,999	married	2	15
...I feel more pressure to excel at my job in order to obtain the same respect from my clients and my peers as men.	30	exec. or mng.	\$50-74,999	married	0	-
I am a single mother with one child. I have an MBA and have started 4 businesses. When I was hired in 1992 as an instructor, I was offered less than \$28,000 for my position--30 percent less than my male colleague who was the same age, had the same degree and similar number of years experience.	34	professional	\$25-49,999	single	1	9
We need a voice! We need to be heard about child/elder care; family leave; the fine financial line between working and welfare hanging over our heads.	38	clerical/support	\$10-24,999	married	1	9
We need to get more employers over their prejudices against older workers, especially regarding those who are still current technologically.	70	clerical/support	\$10--24,999	living with someone	0	-

### WORKPLACE BENEFITS

Casual and part-time workers deserve proportional benefits in areas of health care, pension, vacation and sick leave.	42	professional	\$25-49,999	married	3	6
Assure adequate retirement benefits for all working women as they are doing more than one job.	59	clerical/support	\$10-24,999	single	0	-
Provide more child care sliding fee funding for the working poor. Can't do welfare reform without it.	60	exec. or mng.	\$25-49,999	married	0	-
Working women need better support with child care, secure benefits, and support with family issues or the future of the nation will continue to erode.	51	professional	\$25-49,999	married	1	15
Support more funds for child care assistance. I do not want to have to quit my job and go on AFDC because next month I lose my child care assistance. That seems like a giant step backwards for me and others in my place.	30	clerical/support	\$10-24,999	divorced	2	7
Businesses need to be supportive of families and be mandated to offer sick leave.	43	professional	\$25-49,999	married	3	12
Millions of women are working in service jobs that do not pay enough to live on. Increase the minimum wage!	43	professional	\$25-49,999	married	no	
Health care, health care, health care. We in the USA are so sure we do things better than other countries, when in reality we are much less responsive to health and family considerations for the average worker.	56	clerical/support	\$10-24,999	divorced	no	
We need flexible work hours - help with child care expenses - basic understanding from the employer.	49	exec	\$25-49,999	married	no	



Loss/cost of health care benefits becomes the primary reason for (our) inability to or difficulty in changing jobs.	49	professional	\$25-49,999	single	0	-
It's hard, time consuming and because I must support myself. I stay in a job with paid benefits but little advancement opportunity and zero appreciation!	49	svc/tech	\$24-49,999	single	0	-
We should be treated fairly - whether a working woman or man.	34	professional	\$50-74,999	single	0	-

#### OTHER COMMENTS

(We're at the) bottom of the ladder still, after much protest. Pass the ERA.	40	professional	\$10--24,999	widowed	0	-
Women my age find it necessary to work in order to save for our retirements. We need to have programs available to ALL women enabling them to get back into the work force after rearing their children.	52	clerical/support	\$10--24,999	married	2	13
Years ago it didn't take two full-time incomes to achieve the "American Dream" of a home and family. Why is it that in the present times we cannot fulfill that dream on one income?	37	clerical/support	\$10--24,999	married	3	4
I worked my way out of poverty, but it took almost 10 years and we "fell off the cliff" between the loss of Medical Assistance and child care benefits before I really earned enough to be self-sufficient. Now I labor under the burden of \$16,000 in student loans.	30	professional	\$25-49,999	living with someone	1	10
It is the best of times, it is the worst of times. If it's your choice to work, it's a great opportunity. If you MUST work, it can be a great burden. The children are the losers.	36	exec. or mng.	\$25-49,999	married	3	8
It's hard to get an education to qualify for a better job when you are a single working mother.	44	professional	\$50-74,999	married	0	-
There are special concerns in families with a strong professional woman and a supportive spouse. It takes quite a man to accept such an egalitarian relationship.	51	professional	\$50-74,999	married	0	-
When you are widowed, you should get some income besides your working wages to help with some payments, if you are not old enough to draw Social Security or pension.	46	clerical/support	\$10--24,999	widowed	0	-
Women need to be recognized for what they are. They are equal to men, but not the same as men; the genders can complement each other.	39	professional	\$25-49,999	married	0	-
As a divorced woman raising two children, child support is essential and should increase after age 16 and still be paid as long as the child is dependent upon my support (to age 21 maximum).	43	clerical/support	\$10--24,999	divorced	2	16



## MINNESOTA WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT

Women made advances in management occupations during the 1980s, but still are not proportionately represented in many of these jobs. While women were 46 percent of Minnesota's labor force in 1990, they were 41 percent of workers in management fields. However, they were only 29 percent of workers in 1980.

Among 24 specific occupation groups in the executive, administrative and managerial area, women were the majority of workers in only two groups in 1980. In 1990, they were the majority in 10 management occupations.

During the 1980s, women experienced the greatest growth within the education, administration and managerial category in the subdivisions of

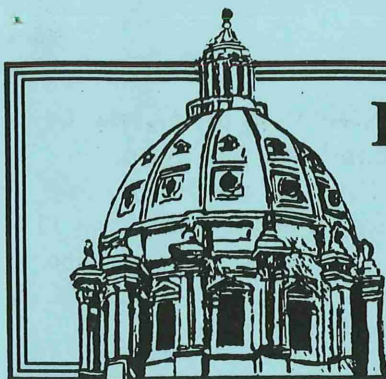
management related occupations, education administration, business and promotion agents and, public administration.

Declines in the percentage of female workers were experienced in the area of real estate management and in a sub-category of self-employed managers and administrators.

Several categories of management occupations became nearly balanced by gender during the 1980s. These are: personnel and labor relations; education administration; accountants and auditors; service organizations; wholesale & retail buyers; and management related occupations.

Occupational Group	1990 Total	1990 % Women	1980 % Women	Change 1980 to 1990
Executive, Administrative, Managerial	267,650	41	28	13
Legislators	304	41	40	2
Chief exec, public admin	280	35	18	17
Administrators, public admin	7,170	40	32	8
Administrators, protective services	747	26	11	15
Financial managers	10,734	41	29	12
Personnel & labor relations managers	4,506	53	38	15
Purchasing managers	2,149	34	23	11
Managers, marketing, advertising, pub. rel.	14,775	32	18	14
Administrators, education	11,472	52	31	21
Managers, medicine & health	4,509	67	53	14
Postmasters & mail superintendents	948	39	33	6
Managers, food serving and lodging	17,665	45	n.a.	n.a.
Managers, real estate	5,948	45	46	(1)
Funeral directors	773	10	8	2
Managers, service organizations	8,040	54	n.a.	n.a.
(not listed elsewhere)				
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	95,125	30	24	5
Managers & administrators, salaried	88,750	30	24	6
Managers & admin, self-employed	6,375	20	27	(7)
Management Related Occupations:	82,505	51	37	14
Accountants & auditors	31,090	52	38	13
Underwriters	1,755	68	55	13
Other financial officers	12,780	46	39	7
Management analysts	6,696	42	31	10
Personnel, training, labor relations specialists	9,880	57	43	14
Purchasing agents & buyers, farm products	715	11	8	3
Buyers, wholesale & retail, except farm prod	5,252	54	46	7
Purchasing agents & buyers	4,743	45	30	15
(not listed elsewhere)				
Business & promotion agents	559	48	30	18
Construction inspectors	868	7	4	3
Inspectors & compliance, except construction	2,208	29	16	13
Management related occupations, n.e.c.	5,959	76	48	27
(not listed elsewhere)				





# Legislative Commission on the Economic Status of Women

Newsletter #199

September 1994

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## IN THIS NEWSLETTER

This newsletter examines the U.S. labor force for 1993, the most recent year for which data are available. Data are from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The department uses the following definitions:

**Employed:** persons who have any paid work or who are temporarily absent from paid work

**Unemployed:** persons who are not working, including those laid off, who are available for paid work and have made efforts to find employment

**Labor force:** employed and unemployed persons.

**Unemployment rate:** represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the total labor force

**Not in the labor force:** persons not working who do not fit the definition of unemployed; includes discouraged workers and those who do not wish to or cannot work for a variety of reasons

## Labor Force Participation, U.S. Women and Men

In 1993, 57 percent of all women age 16 and over in the U.S. were in the labor force, compared to 66 percent of all men.

Among women in the labor force, over one-quarter, 26 percent, worked part-time. Twelve percent of men in the labor force worked part-time.

Women in Minnesota historically have had high labor force participation rates compared to women in other states. U.S. Labor Dept. data shows that women in Minneapolis-St. Paul have the highest labor force participation among the 50 largest metropolitan areas and 17 central cities in the country. Women's labor force participation rate in Minneapolis-St. Paul was 68 percent in 1993. Washington D.C. was second at 68 percent. Lowest was Detroit at 44 percent. The table below shows the top 10 metropolitan areas by women's labor force participation.

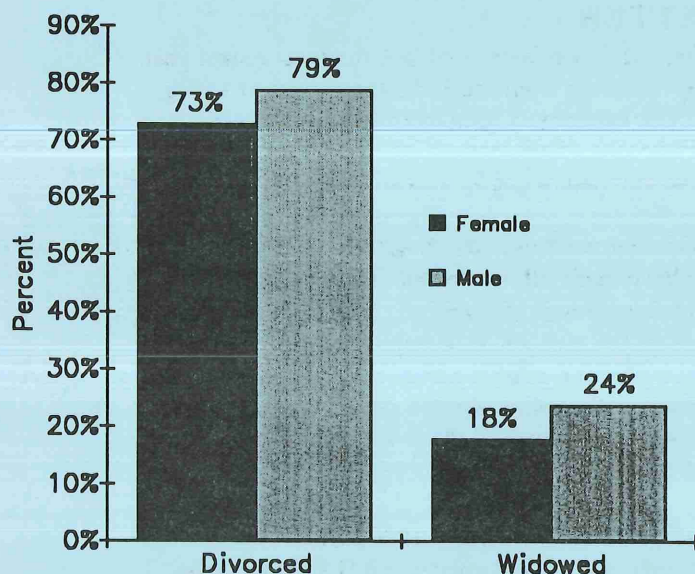
Rank	Women's Labor Force Participation	Percent
1	Minneapolis-St. Paul	68.9
2	Washington D.C.	67.7
3	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown	66.7
4	San Jose	66.5
5	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	66.0
6	Denver-Boulder	65.7
7	Seattle	65.5
8	Dallas-Fort Worth	65.0
9	Kansas City	64.7
9	Phoenix Central City	64.7
10	Baltimore	64.6



## Employment Status by Marital Status

Labor force participation was highest among divorced people and lowest among widowed persons. Seventy-nine percent of divorced men and 73 percent of divorced women were in the labor force, compared to 24 percent of widowed men and 18 percent of widowed women.

**Labor Force Participation by Sex,  
Selected Marital Status**



The unemployment rate for men was highest among those never married and lowest among those whose spouse was present. For women, unemployment was highest when a spouse was absent, such as in a marital separation, and lowest when a spouse was present.

## Labor Force Participation of Women by Age of Children and Marital Status

The labor force participation rate for all women over age 16 regardless of marital status was 57 percent. Widowed women had the lowest labor force participation rate at 18 percent and divorced women had the highest at 73 percent.

Labor force participation was highest for women with children over age 13, with 77 percent, and lowest for those with no children, at 52 percent.

## Employment Status

The unemployment rate was highest among women if they had very young children. For women with children under age three, the rate was highest among widowed women (although there are relatively few women in this category), followed by those who never married.

Unemployment was lowest for married women.

The table below shows the unemployment and labor force participation rates for U.S. women by marital status and age of children.

	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force Participation Rate	Employed Full-Time*	Employed Part-Time*	% of Employed Working Part-time
<b>Total Women</b>	6.2	57.2	40,119	13,878	25.7%
with no children	5.9	52.1	24,211	8,265	25.4%
with children under 18	6.7	66.9	15,908	5,613	26.1%
with children over 13	3.7	76.5	3,031	742	19.7%
with children under 3	9.2	53.9	3,357	1,499	30.9%
<b>Never Married</b>	9.8	64.5	8,537	4,174	32.8%
with no children	8.4	66.4	7,408	3,793	33.9%
with children under 18	19.2	54.4	1,130	380	25.2%
with children over 13	8.4	79.8	128	16	11.1%
with children under 3	23.7	39.2	326	151	31.7%
<b>Married, spouse present</b>	4.4	59.4	22,867	7,890	25.7%
with no children	3.8	52.4	11,358	3,272	22.4%
with children under 18	4.8	67.5	11,509	4,618	28.6%
with children over 13	3.1	75.6	2,096	626	23.0%
with children under 3	6.5	57.3	2,699	1,257	31.8%
<b>Married, spouse absent</b>	10.5	60.7	1,586	351	18.1%
with no children	7.8	58.4	707	151	17.6%
with children under 18	12.6	62.5	878	200	18.6%
with children over 13	5.9	70.2	155	31	16.7%
with children under 3	15.9	44.5	138	45	24.6%
<b>Widowed</b>	5.4	17.5	1,221	635	34.2%
with no children	4.9	15.9	1,068	564	34.6%
with children under 18	8.6	58.4	153	71	31.7%
with children over 13	6.5	71.6	82	29	26.1%
with children under 3	26.1	47.2	5	7	58.3%
<b>Divorced</b>	6.2	72.7	5,908	827	12.3%
with no children	5.9	69.2	3,670	484	11.7%
with children under 18	6.7	79.1	2,239	343	13.3%
with children over 13	4.2	83.2	569	39	6.4%
with children under 3	11.0	62.9	190	39	17.0%

\* In thousands

U.S. Dept. of Labor, 1993



### Not in Labor Force

Among married couples, the most common reason for husbands not to be in the labor force was retirement. Nearly three-quarters of men not in the labor force cite this as the reason. The second largest share of men, 10 percent, was unable to work.

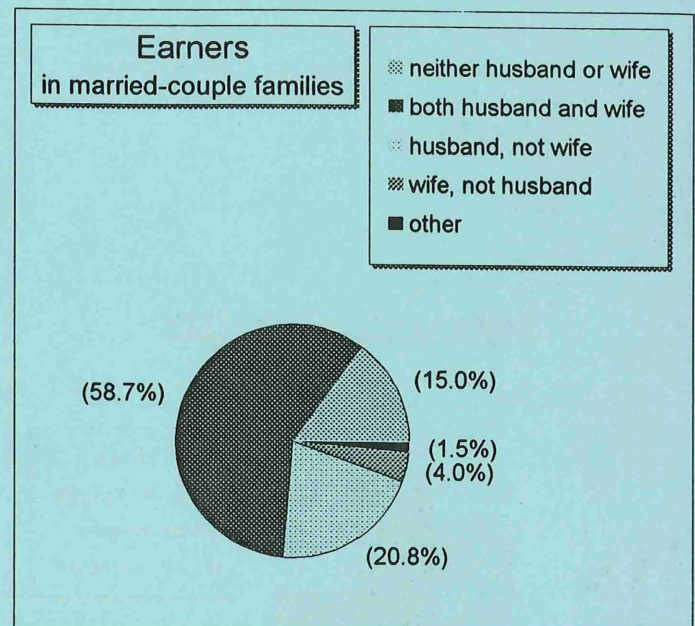
The labor force participation rate was 78 percent for male heads-of-household compared to 62 percent for female heads-of-household. Among female heads-of-household not in the labor force, 62 percent were in school. Among male heads-of-household not in the labor force the largest share, 50 percent, were retired.

	Total # in thousands	% In School	% Keeping House	% Retired	% Unable	% Other
<b>Reasons Husband in Married-Couple Families not in Labor Force</b>						
All Married-Couple Families	12,011	2.2%	1.7%	72.7%	9.5%	13.9%
if wife unemployed	105	4.8%	6.7%	31.4%	26.7%	30.5%
if wife not in labor force	9,204	1.4%	0.9%	79.1%	7.3%	11.2%
<b>Reasons Household Head in Single-Parent Families not in Labor Force</b>						
Female-Headed Families	4,712	61.8%	5.9%	14.5%	7.1%	10.7%
Male-Headed Families	677	9.5%	7.4%	50.1%	14.6%	18.5%

### Number of Earners

Most families in the U.S. consist of a married couple - 53.3 million (77.4%), compared to 3 million male-headed families (4.5%) and 12.5 million female-headed families (18.1%).

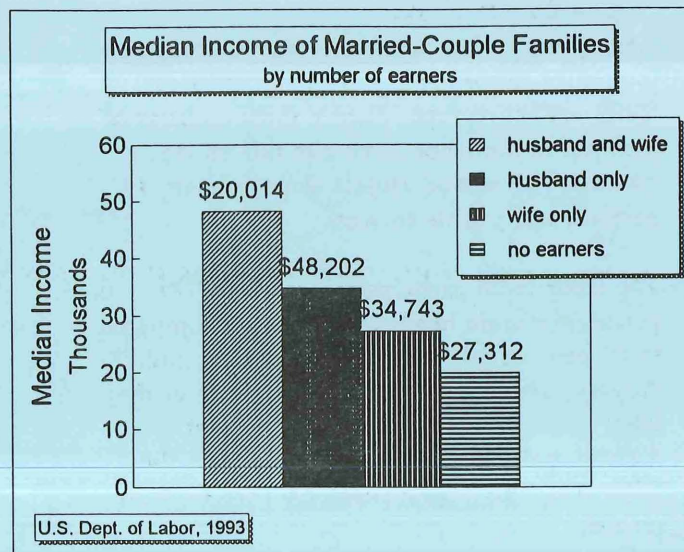
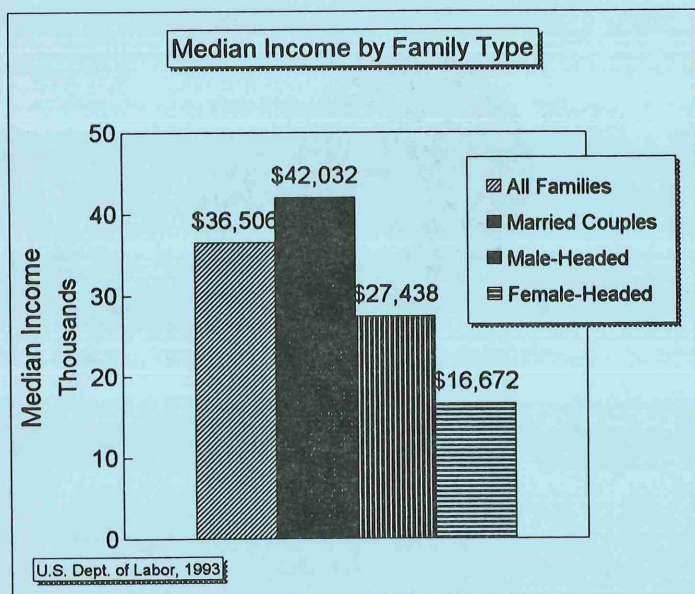
In 59 percent of married couple families, both the husband and wife were earners in 1993. In only one-fifth (21 percent) of these families was the husband the only earner. In 4 percent of married couples, the wife was the sole earner.





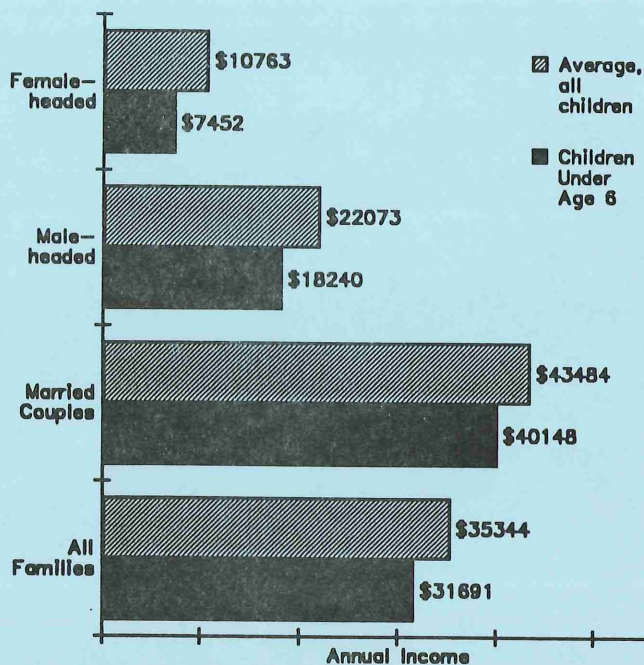
### Median Family Incomes

Married couple families with two or more earners had the highest incomes of all family types. Families in which both the husband and wife worked, and another person in the family was also an earner, had the highest median income at \$62,711 annually. The median income in families in which the husband and wife were the only earners was \$48,202, compared to female-headed families whose average median incomes was \$16,672. Among all male-headed families, median annual income was \$27,438. In married couple families with no earners, median income was \$20,014 annually. The charts below and right show median family incomes by type of family and median income of selected types of married couple families.



*\*This chart excludes married couple families which have earners who are not the husband and wife, or which have more than 3 earners including either or both spouses.*

Family income varied by presence and age of children, with those with younger children having lower incomes regardless of family type. While the average income for all married couples with children was \$43,484, for those with youngest child under age 6 it was \$40,148. The chart below shows the average income for all families with children, compared with those whose youngest child was under age 6.





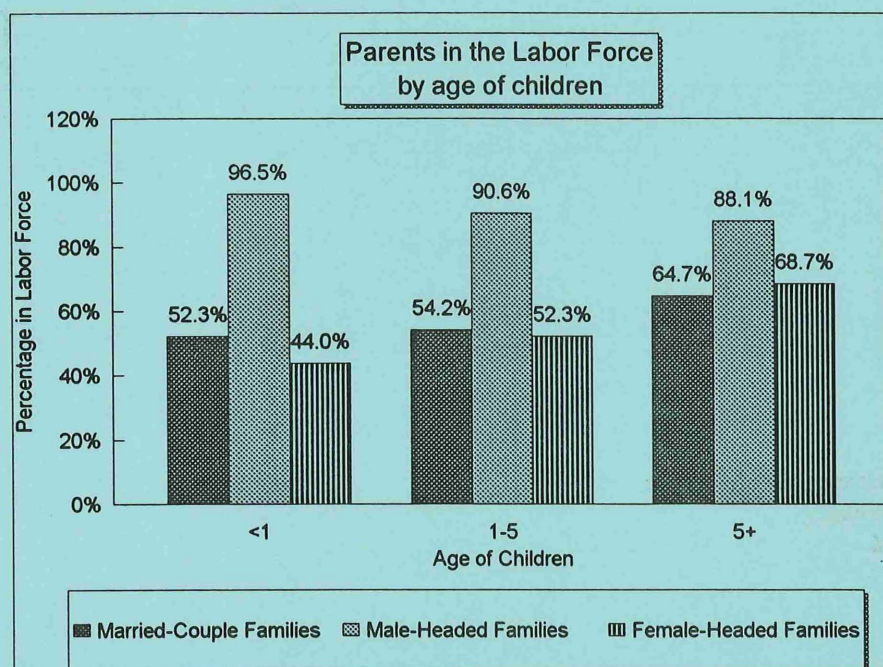
## Labor Force Participation of Household Heads

In 54 percent of all married-couple families, both parents was in the labor force. This rate varied by the age of the children in the family. In families with the youngest child under age 1, both parents work in 52 percent, but this rises to 65 percent for those whose youngest child was over age five.

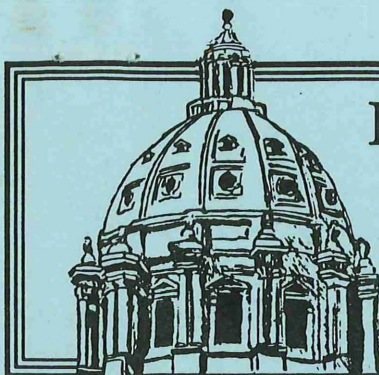
In male-headed households, 78 percent of household heads were in the labor force. For those

with the youngest child under 1, 97 percent were in the labor force. Eighty-eight percent of those with their youngest child over 5 were in the labor force. These types of male-headed households are rare, however.

In female-headed households, 62 percent of household heads were in the labor force. For those with youngest child under age one, 44 percent were in the labor force, but for those with their youngest children over age 5, 69 percent were in the labor force.







# Legislative Commission on the Economic Status of Women

Newsletter #201-0  
85 State Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155

October 1994  
(612) 296-8590 or 1-800-657-3949

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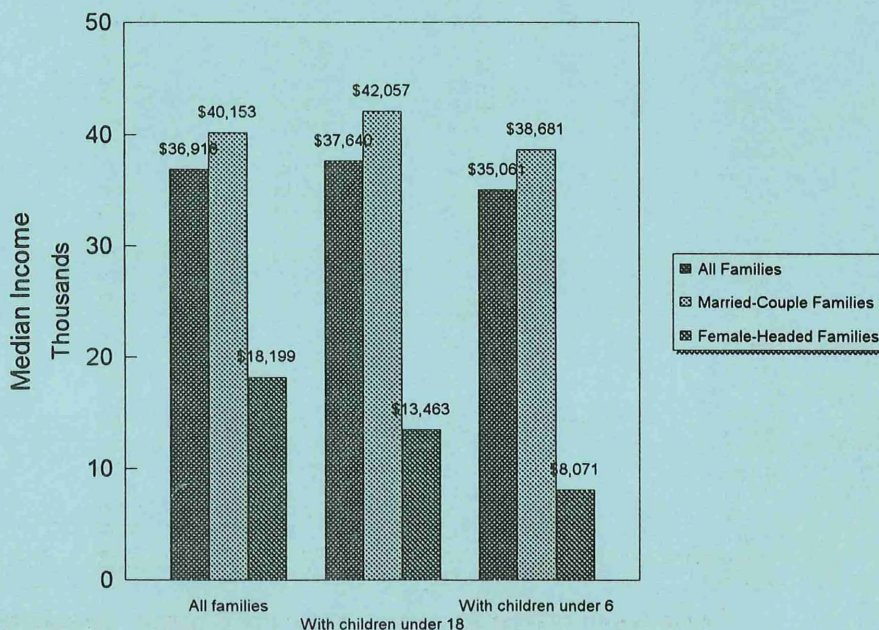
## IN THIS ISSUE

This newsletter includes income data from the 1990 census for households and families in Minnesota and its counties. Income information is for money income received in 1989, and was collected for persons 15 years and over.

Total income is the sum of the following: wage or salary income; net non-farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty, income; social security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income.

The chart below shows median incomes for all families in Minnesota and for those with children. Median incomes are lowest, \$8,071 annually, for female-headed families with children under age 6, compared to \$38,681 for married couple families with children this young. Among all families with children, median income is \$42,057 for married couples and \$13,463 for female-headed families.

**Median Income**  
by Family Type and Presence and Age of Children





County	Households		Families	
	Number	Median Income	Number	Median Income
Aitkin	5,137	\$17,564	3,667	\$21,263
Anoka	82,301	\$40,076	65,367	\$42,931
Becker	10,519	\$20,920	7,700	\$24,994
Beltrami	11,831	\$20,925	8,382	\$25,133
Benton	10,915	\$26,619	7,628	\$31,942
Big Stone	2,472	\$19,408	1,727	\$23,893
Blue Earth	19,275	\$25,366	12,034	\$32,550
Brown	10,225	\$25,032	7,117	\$30,681
Carlton	10,818	\$24,900	7,863	\$30,208
Carver	16,579	\$39,188	12,928	\$43,554
Cass	8,265	\$18,732	6,072	\$22,022
Chippewa	5,265	\$22,227	3,721	\$27,361
Chisago	10,526	\$31,281	8,220	\$35,229
Clay	17,414	\$25,891	11,910	\$32,983
Clearwater	3,065	\$17,752	2,258	\$21,572
Cook	1,670	\$22,908	1,038	\$27,839
Cottonwood	5,066	\$21,661	3,616	\$26,756
Crow Wing	17,255	\$22,250	12,279	\$27,274
Dakota	98,408	\$42,218	74,152	\$47,136
Dodge	5,556	\$29,071	4,313	\$33,582
Douglas	10,984	\$22,067	7,863	\$26,886
Faribault	6,805	\$22,421	4,760	\$27,606
Fillmore	7,829	\$22,155	5,665	\$27,151
Freeborn	13,069	\$24,764	9,348	\$29,604
Goodhue	15,257	\$29,237	10,986	\$35,151
Grant	2,428	\$19,773	1,731	\$24,616
Hennepin	419,118	\$35,659	259,557	\$44,189
Houston	6,855	\$25,846	5,065	\$30,937
Hubbard	5,796	\$20,151	4,291	\$24,127
Isanti	8,833	\$31,308	6,862	\$35,154
Itasca	15,426	\$22,442	11,417	\$27,252
Jackson	4,552	\$23,157	3,282	\$28,370
Kanabec	4,759	\$22,495	3,471	\$27,445
Kandiyohi	14,327	\$25,368	10,223	\$30,629
Kittson	2,278	\$23,518	1,600	\$29,643
Koochiching	6,018	\$23,411	4,307	\$28,211
Lac qui Parle	3,511	\$21,646	2,499	\$25,987
Lake	4,280	\$23,478	3,059	\$28,067
Lake of the Woods	1,574	\$24,383	1,198	\$29,121
Le Sueur	8,451	\$27,706	6,265	\$32,752
Lincoln	2,697	\$19,211	1,904	\$24,286
Lyon	9,017	\$24,689	6,238	\$30,582
McLeod	11,793	\$29,549	8,656	\$35,033
Mahnomen	1,795	\$16,924	1,330	\$20,406
Marshall	4,222	\$21,707	3,081	\$26,132
Marlin	9,157	\$24,414	6,422	\$29,856
Meeker	7,655	\$24,516	5,672	\$29,210
Mille Lacs	6,894	\$22,689	5,088	\$27,170
Morrison	10,384	\$22,102	7,754	\$26,784
Mower	14,984	\$23,763	10,366	\$29,144
Murray	3,779	\$22,673	2,739	\$26,889
Nicollet	9,548	\$30,491	6,866	\$36,521
Nobles	7,758	\$22,942	5,612	\$28,427
Norman	3,104	\$21,238	2,143	\$26,413
Olmsted	40,161	\$35,789	28,097	\$43,196
Otter Tail	19,563	\$21,909	14,031	\$26,805
Pennington	5,167	\$21,571	3,497	\$27,301
Pine	7,580	\$21,191	5,564	\$26,131
Pipestone	4,078	\$20,737	2,791	\$26,995
Polk	11,970	\$22,559	8,532	\$28,373
Pope	4,153	\$20,131	2,995	\$24,177
Ramsey	190,887	\$32,043	121,315	\$39,926
Red Lake	1,732	\$19,926	1,171	\$25,141
Redwood	6,591	\$22,827	4,676	\$27,182
Renville	6,788	\$23,278	4,858	\$28,109
Rice	16,384	\$29,596	11,727	\$35,587
Rock	3,765	\$24,483	2,757	\$28,811
Roseau	5,432	\$25,910	4,036	\$30,251
St. Louis	79,109	\$24,093	52,627	\$31,150
Scott	19,382	\$40,798	15,448	\$43,890
Sherburne	13,672	\$35,585	10,759	\$39,261
Sibley	5,317	\$24,957	3,934	\$29,436
Stearns	39,748	\$27,512	28,084	\$32,949
Steele	11,307	\$30,571	8,329	\$36,158
Stevens	3,815	\$21,921	2,466	\$29,345
Swift	4,381	\$18,740	2,991	\$24,434
Todd	8,667	\$18,836	6,306	\$23,462
Traverse	1,776	\$20,746	1,253	\$24,830
Wabasha	7,323	\$26,998	5,442	\$32,023
Wadena	4,984	\$17,333	3,516	\$22,872
Waseca	6,640	\$26,992	4,818	\$32,282
Washington	49,158	\$44,122	39,386	\$48,098
Watsonwan	4,483	\$22,496	3,099	\$27,625
Wilkin	2,821	\$23,081	2,076	\$28,726
Winona	16,926	\$25,937	11,390	\$32,454
Wright	22,945	\$33,456	18,068	\$36,981
Yellow Medicine	4,621	\$21,537	3,230	\$27,079
Minnesota	1,648,825	\$30,909	1,138,581	\$36,918

## HOUSEHOLDS & FAMILIES

- The median income of households in four counties is above \$40,000 annually. These counties are Washington, Dakota, Scott and Carver, and all are part of the Twin Cities metropolitan area.
- The median income of families is above \$40,000 in seven counties. Washington, Dakota, Scott, Anoka, Carver and Olmsted. Only Olmsted is not part of the Twin Cities metropolitan area.



County	Median Income by Family Type								
	Families			Married Couple Families			Female Headed Families		
	All	w/kids <18	w/kids <6	All	w/kids <18	w/kids <6	All	w/kids <18	w/kids <6
Aitkin	\$21,263	\$24,102	\$21,065	\$22,630	\$27,174	\$22,692	\$9,168	\$7,386	\$6,934
Anoka	\$42,931	\$42,122	\$39,254	\$45,737	\$45,753	\$41,241	\$22,130	\$16,913	\$8,483
Becker	\$24,994	\$26,037	\$23,441	\$27,386	\$30,282	\$25,437	\$11,218	\$9,237	\$6,791
Beltrami	\$25,133	\$24,989	\$21,596	\$28,104	\$29,313	\$25,854	\$9,259	\$7,790	\$6,673
Benton	\$31,942	\$33,332	\$30,988	\$34,449	\$36,625	\$31,788	\$15,976	\$11,843	\$6,262
Big Stone	\$23,893	\$25,386	\$23,050	\$24,918	\$27,068	\$25,104	\$13,068	\$10,938	\$6,739
Blue Earth	\$32,550	\$33,376	\$29,507	\$24,918	\$27,068	\$30,282	\$41,926	\$10,573	\$7,533
Brown	\$30,681	\$34,310	\$31,105	\$32,270	\$36,646	\$31,675	\$17,358	\$15,685	\$7,939
Big Stone	\$30,208	\$32,529	\$29,140	\$32,308	\$37,272	\$33,616	\$14,763	\$12,213	\$9,834
Carver	\$43,554	\$43,578	\$41,619	\$45,803	\$46,290	\$44,443	\$23,301	\$18,512	\$7,373
Cass	\$22,022	\$23,322	\$20,742	\$24,292	\$27,236	\$22,685	\$11,705	\$9,389	\$7,650
Chippewa	\$27,361	\$29,911	\$26,860	\$29,164	\$32,318	\$28,042	\$10,814	\$8,706	\$6,367
Chisago	\$35,229	\$35,898	\$32,361	\$37,130	\$38,740	\$33,054	\$17,212	\$15,075	\$10,893
Clay	\$32,983	\$33,491	\$31,122	\$36,146	\$38,234	\$32,167	\$10,757	\$8,675	\$8,012
Clearwater	\$21,572	\$24,131	\$20,393	\$23,943	\$27,717	\$21,146	\$10,833	\$8,852	\$5,987
Cook	\$27,839	\$29,315	\$25,313	\$29,351	\$31,250	\$29,821	\$13,906	\$9,376	\$13,750
Cottonwood	\$26,756	\$29,631	\$26,629	\$28,353	\$31,465	\$28,833	\$12,443	\$10,556	\$6,729
Crow Wing	\$27,274	\$29,507	\$25,346	\$30,311	\$33,679	\$28,250	\$11,843	\$9,770	\$7,014
Dakota	\$47,136	\$46,259	\$43,538	\$50,262	\$50,095	\$46,079	\$24,094	\$19,654	\$12,458
Dodge	\$33,582	\$35,614	\$33,036	\$35,316	\$38,421	\$35,223	\$18,125	\$13,929	\$6,996
Douglas	\$26,886	\$30,348	\$26,738	\$28,404	\$32,521	\$26,881	\$12,600	\$10,691	\$5,000
Faribault	\$27,606	\$29,250	\$26,190	\$29,318	\$31,549	\$27,500	\$12,308	\$8,500	\$6,206
Fillmore	\$27,151	\$29,211	\$27,216	\$28,698	\$31,333	\$28,892	\$14,757	\$12,206	\$8,372
Freeborn	\$29,604	\$30,683	\$28,723	\$31,344	\$33,372	\$30,727	\$11,800	\$9,448	\$5,669
Goodhue	\$35,151	\$37,092	\$34,475	\$36,997	\$40,025	\$36,164	\$15,656	\$12,653	\$6,905
Grant	\$24,616	\$27,829	\$25,913	\$25,714	\$29,276	\$26,696	\$15,089	\$8,604	\$6,667
Hennepin	\$44,189	\$43,871	\$40,791	\$49,306	\$50,919	\$46,089	\$20,961	\$14,814	\$8,404
Houston	\$30,937	\$32,096	\$30,716	\$32,437	\$35,165	\$32,188	\$14,710	\$12,321	\$7,888
Hubbard	\$24,127	\$26,315	\$22,412	\$25,453	\$28,709	\$23,368	\$13,348	\$10,893	\$5,682
Isanti	\$35,154	\$34,786	\$31,316	\$36,988	\$37,624	\$33,066	\$16,714	\$13,801	\$8,530
Itasca	\$27,252	\$30,535	\$24,757	\$30,443	\$34,511	\$28,720	\$10,620	\$8,705	\$7,033
Jackson	\$28,370	\$29,049	\$24,548	\$29,897	\$31,800	\$27,917	\$12,986	\$10,650	\$6,732
Kanabec	\$27,445	\$28,559	\$27,870	\$29,495	\$32,068	\$27,955	\$12,730	\$9,134	\$5,882
Kandiyohi	\$30,629	\$31,762	\$28,134	\$32,477	\$34,815	\$28,680	\$14,492	\$12,224	\$6,733
Kittson	\$29,643	\$30,736	\$30,000	\$30,840	\$32,148	\$28,906	\$15,114	\$11,071	\$5,000
Koochiching	\$28,211	\$31,416	\$30,054	\$31,271	\$35,181	\$32,016	\$12,224	\$10,814	\$7,070
Lac qui Parle	\$25,987	\$27,425	\$24,954	\$26,865	\$28,852	\$24,688	\$12,566	\$12,000	\$6,829
Lake	\$28,067	\$31,009	\$25,945	\$29,521	\$33,987	\$28,438	\$12,448	\$9,217	\$7,129
Lake of the Woods	\$29,121	\$28,246	\$24,844	\$30,632	\$29,698	\$28,558	\$12,500	\$7,773	\$8,040
Le Sueur	\$32,752	\$35,530	\$32,068	\$34,623	\$37,987	\$31,534	\$17,774	\$12,070	\$6,796
Lincoln	\$24,286	\$27,377	\$23,571	\$25,169	\$28,880	\$21,944	\$11,750	\$8,415	\$5,000
Lyon	\$30,582	\$32,408	\$31,416	\$32,236	\$34,941	\$32,580	\$12,697	\$10,757	\$6,679
McLeod	\$35,033	\$37,202	\$34,259	\$36,579	\$39,905	\$34,365	\$20,583	\$16,631	\$12,300
Mahnomen	\$20,406	\$21,098	\$16,458	\$22,500	\$24,302	\$20,938	\$10,598	\$8,511	\$5,197
Marshall	\$26,132	\$28,945	\$26,691	\$27,699	\$31,119	\$25,750	\$12,619	\$10,625	\$9,228
Marlin	\$29,856	\$29,826	\$26,100	\$31,385	\$32,469	\$26,851	\$14,718	\$11,012	\$7,359
Meeker	\$29,210	\$30,726	\$26,869	\$30,702	\$32,472	\$28,306	\$14,375	\$10,833	\$6,378
Mille Lacs	\$27,170	\$30,154	\$26,474	\$30,239	\$34,194	\$28,456	\$13,775	\$12,222	\$7,434
Morrison	\$26,784	\$29,111	\$24,989	\$28,597	\$31,613	\$27,699	\$12,401	\$8,972	\$6,565
Mower	\$29,144	\$31,340	\$30,519	\$31,166	\$35,162	\$31,588	\$13,364	\$11,414	\$6,781
Murray	\$26,889	\$28,420	\$26,140	\$27,787	\$29,910	\$27,663	\$14,861	\$10,000	\$5,660
Nicollet	\$36,521	\$36,857	\$32,491	\$38,007	\$38,960	\$34,538	\$18,690	\$13,264	\$8,889
Nobles	\$28,427	\$30,746	\$29,206	\$30,163	\$32,346	\$29,688	\$14,643	\$11,500	\$8,185
Norman	\$26,413	\$27,746	\$25,357	\$27,859	\$30,000	\$27,273	\$12,687	\$10,781	\$9,458
Olmsted	\$43,196	\$44,383	\$40,993	\$46,368	\$48,103	\$42,569	\$20,380	\$17,703	\$9,334
Otter Tail	\$26,805	\$28,590	\$26,786	\$28,296	\$31,025	\$29,424	\$12,628	\$10,012	\$6,606
Pennington	\$27,301	\$29,912	\$27,028	\$30,534	\$33,706	\$27,500	\$10,370	\$7,155	\$5,576
Pine	\$26,131	\$28,758	\$25,522	\$28,059	\$31,637	\$26,983	\$11,829	\$10,298	\$7,108
Pipestone	\$26,995	\$28,556	\$26,050	\$28,290	\$30,469	\$28,641	\$13,750	\$7,439	\$5,801
Polk	\$28,373	\$29,474	\$27,568	\$30,851	\$32,573	\$30,592	\$11,514	\$8,592	\$5,871
Pope	\$24,177	\$27,096	\$25,740	\$25,446	\$29,261	\$24,562	\$11,667	\$8,868	\$6,019
Ramsey	\$39,926	\$39,174	\$35,982	\$44,965	\$46,598	\$41,760	\$20,397	\$13,583	\$8,305
Red Lake	\$25,141	\$27,866	\$23,333	\$26,521	\$29,817	\$25,667	\$11,528	\$9,541	\$6,952
Redwood	\$27,182	\$28,430	\$26,642	\$28,750	\$30,842	\$28,086	\$14,050	\$11,429	\$10,208
Renville	\$28,109	\$29,404	\$25,409	\$29,507	\$31,319	\$27,872	\$14,702	\$10,658	\$6,149
Rice	\$35,587	\$36,374	\$33,572	\$38,255	\$40,055	\$35,118	\$15,603	\$14,313	\$9,653
Rock	\$28,811	\$30,746	\$27,500	\$30,181	\$32,880	\$29,844	\$13,393	\$8,451	\$12,692
Roseau	\$30,251	\$31,228	\$27,955	\$31,892	\$34,059	\$32,125	\$16,285	\$13,333	\$11,750
St. Louis	\$31,150	\$32,825	\$29,632	\$34,314	\$37,745	\$32,737	\$13,793	\$9,956	\$6,832
Scott	\$43,890	\$44,474	\$41,456	\$45,976	\$46,857	\$43,612	\$21,581	\$17,813	\$9,108
Sherburne	\$39,261	\$40,163	\$35,803	\$41,538	\$42,208	\$36,881	\$16,729	\$14,893	\$9,477
Sibley	\$29,436	\$30,550	\$28,294	\$30,186	\$32,303	\$28,074	\$16,838	\$11,563	\$6,009
Stearns	\$32,949	\$35,050	\$32,614	\$35,569	\$38,093	\$34,989	\$17,106	\$13,444	\$7,693
Steele	\$36,158	\$38,185	\$34,612	\$38,116	\$40,680	\$34,596	\$19,375	\$13,611	\$8,606
Stevens	\$29,345	\$31,538	\$30,786	\$30,731	\$34,659	\$35,000	\$12,159	\$11,154	\$10,000
Swift	\$24,434	\$27,469	\$25,833	\$25,300	\$28,864	\$26,400	\$13,654	\$10,735	\$6,245
Todd	\$23,462	\$26,778	\$25,041	\$25,158	\$28,811	\$25,490	\$11,191	\$9,915	\$6,384
Traverse	\$24,830	\$26,654	\$22,917	\$25,812	\$28,269	\$23,750	\$13,036	\$8,102	\$5,547
Wabasha	\$32,023	\$33,491	\$30,969	\$33,705	\$36,355	\$33,073	\$15,580	\$13,516	\$10,625
Wadena	\$22,872	\$25,742	\$22,773	\$25,213	\$28,992	\$25,958	\$10,264	\$8,494	\$7,632
Waseca	\$32,282	\$32,952	\$30,561	\$34,567	\$35,947	\$35,455	\$15,107	\$11,083	\$10,208
Washington	\$48,098	\$47,436	\$43,283	\$51,054	\$51,208	\$45,273	\$24,383	\$19,576	\$12,026
Watsonwan	\$27,625	\$28,425	\$26,721	\$29,218	\$30,972	\$26,157	\$14,427	\$10,982	\$11,607
Wilkin	\$28,726	\$30,586	\$27,604	\$30,448	\$32,407	\$29,375	\$14,722	\$8,658	\$5,999
Winona	\$32,454	\$33,832	\$30,558	\$35,220	\$37,115	\$33,049	\$16,042	\$11,928	\$7,651
Wright	\$36,981	\$37,730	\$34,260	\$39,404	\$40,843	\$35,915	\$19,643	\$16,294	\$7,845
Yellow Medicine	\$27,079	\$27,436	\$25,125	\$28,330	\$29,262	\$22,458	\$14,271	\$8,607	\$7,743
Minnesota	\$38,916	\$37,840	\$35,081	\$40,153	\$42,057	\$38,881	\$18,199	\$13,483	\$8,071



## MARRIED COUPLE FAMILIES

- The largest share, 25 percent, of married couple families fall in the \$35,000 to \$49,999 annual income range. In 40 counties, this group makes up the largest group of families.
- In four counties the largest share of families are in the lowest income range. These counties are Mahnommen, Pine, Todd and Wadena.
- Four metro area counties have the largest share of families in the \$50,000 to \$74,999 or above income groups. These counties are Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey and Washington.

County	%	Married Couple Families					
		Less than \$15,000	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 & over
Aitkin	100%	27.7%	27.9%	19.0%	14.0%	8.5%	2.89%
Anoka	100%	3.3%	8.1%	15.2%	31.9%	30.3%	11.26%
Becker	100%	19.2%	24.8%	21.1%	20.9%	10.1%	3.95%
Beltrami	100%	19.5%	22.2%	22.4%	19.6%	11.6%	4.71%
Benton	100%	10.5%	18.4%	22.3%	27.8%	16.2%	4.8%
Big Stone	100%	22.4%	27.8%	21.8%	18.6%	6.9%	2.51%
Blue Earth	100%	11.5%	16.3%	21.4%	26.8%	16.6%	7.32%
Brown	100%	12.3%	20.2%	22.7%	26.8%	13.7%	4.23%
Carlton	100%	15.3%	19.7%	18.8%	25.0%	17.5%	3.71%
Carver	100%	5.6%	8.7%	15.8%	27.8%	26.4%	15.64%
Cass	100%	25.1%	26.3%	20.3%	15.8%	8.9%	3.51%
Chippewa	100%	16.1%	23.5%	23.3%	22.8%	10.5%	3.85%
Chisago	100%	9.5%	15.2%	20.8%	27.4%	20.6%	6.54%
Clay	100%	10.0%	16.4%	21.3%	27.3%	18.7%	6.28%
Clearwater	100%	24.0%	28.2%	20.8%	15.9%	8.2%	2.89%
Cook	100%	14.1%	25.9%	23.5%	22.0%	11.3%	3.28%
Cottonwood	100%	16.4%	25.6%	22.7%	24.1%	7.9%	3.41%
Crow Wing	100%	16.9%	22.4%	19.9%	21.4%	14.6%	4.87%
Dakota	100%	3.1%	7.2%	12.4%	26.8%	32.3%	18.21%
Dodge	100%	9.7%	17.3%	22.4%	28.1%	17.2%	5.31%
Douglas	100%	16.9%	23.8%	23.5%	21.2%	10.7%	4.00%
Faribault	100%	14.4%	25.2%	24.9%	20.2%	11.2%	4.02%
Fillmore	100%	19.0%	22.0%	23.5%	21.8%	9.9%	3.90%
Freeborn	100%	12.0%	21.1%	26.8%	22.9%	13.8%	4.43%
Goodhue	100%	9.9%	14.8%	20.5%	26.7%	20.4%	7.75%
Grant	100%	21.4%	26.8%	21.3%	17.0%	10.1%	3.39%
Hennepin	100%	4.5%	9.1%	13.2%	24.3%	27.8%	21.18%
Houston	100%	10.8%	22.2%	21.4%	25.8%	13.5%	6.16%
Hubbard	100%	22.9%	26.0%	22.8%	15.5%	9.7%	3.09%
Isanti	100%	9.4%	14.2%	21.2%	28.9%	20.2%	6.19%
Illasca	100%	18.0%	22.3%	18.6%	23.1%	13.5%	4.52%
Jackson	100%	15.5%	24.5%	21.5%	24.9%	8.4%	5.32%
Kanabec	100%	18.0%	21.6%	22.9%	23.3%	10.9%	3.28%
Kandiyohi	100%	13.2%	19.4%	22.6%	25.1%	13.5%	6.16%
Kitson	100%	14.0%	21.6%	24.0%	21.7%	13.7%	4.98%
Koochiching	100%	15.6%	21.7%	19.3%	18.2%	18.6%	6.47%
Lac qui Parle	100%	17.9%	28.0%	22.6%	20.0%	7.9%	3.53%
Lake	100%	15.3%	25.3%	20.1%	23.6%	12.7%	3.01%
Lake of the Woods	100%	14.8%	20.6%	26.1%	25.4%	10.8%	2.38%
Le Sueur	100%	12.2%	17.7%	21.0%	27.4%	16.0%	5.81%
Lincoln	100%	21.8%	27.8%	20.1%	18.9%	7.8%	3.71%
Lyon	100%	13.3%	20.2%	22.7%	24.0%	13.8%	5.96%
McLeod	100%	9.7%	15.2%	21.3%	29.6%	18.3%	5.98%
Mahnomen	100%	30.4%	26.7%	15.7%	16.6%	8.8%	1.7%
Marshall	100%	19.0%	24.9%	22.5%	21.2%	8.7%	3.80%
Martin	100%	13.9%	20.3%	24.9%	26.2%	10.2%	4.61%
Meeker	100%	15.8%	20.4%	23.2%	22.4%	13.4%	4.80%
Mille Lacs	100%	18.8%	20.8%	20.5%	23.3%	12.7%	3.90%
Morrison	100%	20.2%	22.2%	21.2%	20.6%	11.9%	3.85%
Mower	100%	12.7%	22.4%	22.7%	23.5%	13.0%	5.76%
Murray	100%	19.0%	23.5%	24.9%	19.0%	9.1%	4.57%
Nicollet	100%	7.5%	14.2%	21.0%	29.2%	19.4%	8.70%
Nobles	100%	16.8%	21.8%	22.3%	23.2%	11.3%	4.64%
Norman	100%	18.8%	24.6%	23.3%	19.8%	9.9%	3.56%
Olmsted	100%	5.0%	8.7%	15.7%	26.6%	28.4%	15.49%
Otter Tail	100%	18.3%	23.3%	22.2%	20.1%	11.9%	4.08%
Pennington	100%	16.5%	19.3%	23.2%	23.9%	12.6%	4.49%
Pine	100%	20.8%	21.8%	23.5%	20.2%	9.8%	3.88%
Pipestone	100%	20.1%	21.8%	25.5%	19.7%	8.8%	4.10%
Polk	100%	15.1%	22.1%	22.5%	23.6%	12.7%	4.07%
Pope	100%	21.6%	27.3%	21.7%	17.7%	8.7%	3.08%
Ramsey	100%	6.7%	11.6%	14.5%	25.5%	25.9%	15.84%
Red Lake	100%	19.6%	26.9%	21.9%	20.7%	9.4%	1.43%
Redwood	100%	17.1%	23.2%	22.5%	22.6%	10.7%	3.96%
Renville	100%	16.0%	23.3%	24.3%	22.3%	9.7%	4.45%
Rice	100%	9.2%	15.7%	17.9%	27.9%	21.5%	7.77%
Rock	100%	16.6%	20.4%	23.7%	23.7%	9.4%	6.19%
Roseau	100%	14.2%	18.2%	24.8%	28.4%	11.9%	2.51%
St. Louis	100%	12.7%	18.7%	19.8%	26.0%	16.9%	5.75%
Scott	100%	4.1%	9.1%	15.0%	30.2%	28.6%	13.13%
Sherburne	100%	5.8%	12.1%	18.5%	27.7%	25.9%	9.87%
Sibley	100%	15.2%	21.6%	24.0%	22.7%	11.6%	4.78%
Stearns	100%	10.5%	16.7%	21.6%	26.1%	17.3%	7.85%
Steele	100%	8.5%	14.2%	20.9%	28.7%	20.4%	7.28%
Stevens	100%	15.6%	21.1%	21.6%	25.5%	12.8%	3.43%
Swift	100%	20.6%	28.5%	26.4%	16.5%	5.8%	2.24%
Todd	100%	26.2%	23.4%	22.4%	16.8%	9.1%	2.03%
Traverse	100%	22.0%	26.2%	21.9%	17.6%	8.9%	3.32%
Wabasha	100%	10.6%	18.2%	23.6%	26.5%	14.6%	6.53%
Wadena	100%	26.4%	23.0%	20.8%	17.8%	9.5%	2.45%
Waseca	100%	11.6%	16.4%	22.8%	27.0%	17.3%	4.94%
Washington	100%	3.4%	7.0%	11.6%	25.8%	32.2%	19.88%
Watsonwan	100%	16.6%	23.0%	25.4%	19.9%	11.0%	4.07%
Wilkin	100%	16.8%	20.0%	25.9%	22.7%	9.9%	4.66%
Winona	100%	9.8%	18.1%	21.5%	26.1%	17.3%	7.17%
Wright	100%	8.1%	13.2%	19.3%	30.1%	21.0%	8.24%
Yellow Medicine	100%	18.4%	23.8%	23.4%	20.2%	10.1%	4.04%
Minnesota	100%	9.1%	14.2%	17.4%	25.2%	22.0%	12.05%

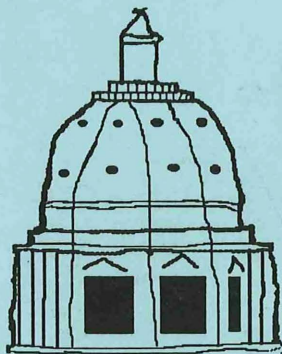


County	Female Headed Families						
	%	Less than	\$5,000 to	\$10,000 to	\$15,000 to	\$25,000 to	\$50,000 &
		\$5,000	\$9,999	\$14,999	\$24,999	\$49,999	over
Aitkin	100%	8.0%	46.2%	16.0%	24.4%	3.6%	1.8%
Anoka	100%	6.1%	16.2%	9.9%	24.7%	36.1%	6.9%
Becker	100%	9.8%	34.0%	19.7%	21.5%	13.9%	1.2%
Beltrami	100%	10.3%	43.2%	14.1%	16.5%	14.1%	1.7%
Benton	100%	4.8%	26.8%	15.0%	26.6%	24.6%	2.2%
Bjorkstone	100%	3.7%	36.4%	17.8%	20.6%	18.7%	2.8%
Blue Earth	100%	9.0%	28.3%	15.5%	23.5%	21.0%	2.7%
Brown	100%	2.0%	21.3%	17.0%	35.0%	22.7%	2.1%
Carlton	100%	4.3%	27.0%	19.6%	22.1%	22.9%	4.2%
Carver	100%	5.0%	15.9%	8.5%	27.1%	31.7%	11.8%
Cass	100%	9.1%	31.6%	20.7%	25.0%	13.2%	0.5%
Chippewa	100%	13.1%	31.7%	24.6%	18.7%	10.4%	1.5%
Chisago	100%	5.3%	20.9%	15.5%	28.7%	24.4%	5.2%
Clay	100%	11.2%	36.3%	13.1%	19.8%	17.6%	2.1%
Clearwater	100%	12.8%	33.5%	18.6%	21.9%	13.2%	0.0%
Cook	100%	13.9%	19.0%	21.5%	25.3%	20.3%	0.0%
Cottonwood	100%	8.4%	32.5%	21.9%	24.1%	11.4%	1.7%
Crow Wing	100%	6.8%	34.2%	20.0%	21.6%	16.5%	0.9%
Dakota	100%	4.8%	13.5%	9.3%	24.2%	39.1%	9.1%
Dodge	100%	11.8%	23.2%	8.3%	28.3%	23.9%	4.5%
Douglas	100%	8.9%	31.3%	16.5%	21.5%	20.7%	1.1%
Faribault	100%	12.4%	28.8%	14.9%	21.2%	20.2%	2.4%
Fillmore	100%	5.9%	23.7%	21.3%	28.6%	16.6%	3.9%
Freeborn	100%	13.1%	26.9%	21.4%	21.9%	16.1%	0.6%
Goodhue	100%	4.7%	26.2%	17.3%	26.7%	21.6%	3.5%
Grant	100%	4.1%	34.7%	10.7%	34.7%	15.7%	0.0%
Hennepin	100%	7.0%	20.2%	9.7%	20.9%	32.7%	9.6%
Houston	100%	8.6%	23.5%	19.3%	25.4%	21.2%	1.9%
Hubbard	100%	10.2%	28.3%	17.5%	23.8%	18.4%	1.9%
Isanti	100%	5.4%	20.4%	17.6%	25.8%	26.1%	4.6%
Itasca	100%	6.6%	40.9%	15.7%	20.0%	15.7%	1.2%
Jackson	100%	11.2%	22.5%	22.1%	17.3%	18.5%	8.4%
Kanabec	100%	9.2%	34.3%	17.1%	22.6%	15.0%	1.8%
Kandiyohi	100%	8.8%	23.2%	20.6%	22.3%	24.3%	0.7%
Kittson	100%	12.8%	17.3%	19.5%	27.8%	15.8%	6.8%
Koochiching	100%	7.6%	30.1%	22.1%	23.9%	13.7%	2.7%
Lac qui Parle	100%	9.6%	26.4%	28.8%	16.0%	13.6%	5.6%
Lake	100%	6.2%	34.0%	11.6%	26.6%	18.7%	2.9%
Lake of the Woods	100%	12.3%	30.7%	17.5%	19.3%	8.8%	11.4%
Le Sueur	100%	8.8%	20.0%	14.3%	24.9%	28.2%	3.9%
Lincoln	100%	15.3%	27.6%	23.5%	19.4%	8.2%	6.1%
Lyon	100%	6.5%	32.7%	20.3%	18.8%	19.0%	2.7%
McLeod	100%	4.0%	13.0%	15.7%	32.0%	29.3%	6.0%
Mahnomen	100%	10.7%	35.6%	25.5%	14.8%	13.4%	0.0%
Marshall	100%	13.4%	20.4%	25.5%	25.9%	14.8%	0.0%
Martin	100%	14.1%	21.9%	14.6%	28.9%	19.0%	1.6%
Meeker	100%	6.2%	26.7%	20.2%	26.7%	18.7%	1.5%
Mille Lacs	100%	11.4%	23.9%	19.3%	27.2%	17.1%	1.1%
Morrison	100%	13.9%	27.6%	20.2%	17.5%	17.7%	3.1%
Mower	100%	10.0%	23.2%	22.9%	25.9%	15.8%	2.2%
Murray	100%	6.1%	30.5%	13.7%	33.6%	11.5%	4.6%
Nicollet	100%	4.4%	23.5%	10.4%	29.5%	30.5%	1.8%
Nobles	100%	7.1%	19.3%	25.6%	28.2%	17.6%	2.2%
Norman	100%	6.1%	31.3%	25.2%	15.6%	21.8%	0.0%
Olmsted	100%	4.3%	17.2%	14.0%	26.5%	32.1%	5.9%
Otter Tail	100%	8.5%	28.4%	19.9%	23.6%	18.1%	1.5%
Pennington	100%	16.9%	32.0%	13.0%	23.4%	13.5%	1.0%
Pine	100%	8.2%	34.0%	16.5%	25.6%	14.7%	1.0%
Pipestone	100%	6.5%	36.3%	11.9%	25.9%	16.9%	2.5%
Polk	100%	13.5%	31.6%	15.6%	23.9%	14.0%	1.5%
Pope	100%	4.1%	36.6%	30.4%	16.5%	10.3%	2.1%
Ramsey	100%	6.5%	21.7%	9.4%	23.0%	31.4%	7.9%
Red Lake	100%	16.5%	26.6%	29.1%	22.8%	2.5%	2.5%
Redwood	100%	6.9%	25.5%	20.4%	27.6%	15.3%	4.2%
Renville	100%	4.9%	28.9%	16.9%	25.8%	19.4%	4.0%
Rice	100%	4.5%	20.1%	23.6%	30.5%	19.2%	2.1%
Rock	100%	8.9%	30.7%	17.9%	23.5%	14.0%	5.0%
Roseau	100%	6.3%	21.0%	17.3%	30.3%	20.5%	4.6%
St. Louis	100%	8.2%	30.0%	15.0%	24.0%	19.3%	3.5%
Scott	100%	5.9%	16.4%	9.7%	25.7%	36.1%	6.3%
Sherburne	100%	8.6%	21.5%	13.6%	26.7%	25.8%	3.7%
Sibley	100%	6.2%	23.7%	15.2%	20.6%	26.1%	8.2%
Stearns	100%	4.2%	25.1%	11.5%	30.3%	26.9%	2.0%
Steele	100%	7.1%	17.2%	15.6%	24.4%	31.9%	3.8%
Stevens	100%	17.4%	22.6%	17.4%	22.1%	19.5%	1.1%
Swift	100%	4.7%	32.7%	15.9%	21.0%	24.8%	0.9%
Todd	100%	12.1%	31.1%	21.0%	21.6%	11.9%	2.2%
Traverse	100%	8.9%	30.4%	17.7%	16.5%	26.6%	0.0%
Wabasha	100%	5.9%	25.2%	17.3%	27.0%	21.6%	3.1%
Wadena	100%	11.5%	37.0%	23.4%	18.9%	8.7%	0.5%
Waseca	100%	2.3%	31.9%	15.5%	23.5%	23.0%	3.9%
Washington	100%	3.2%	17.8%	7.7%	22.4%	39.5%	9.4%
Watonwan	100%	5.9%	27.4%	19.2%	28.3%	18.3%	0.9%
Wilkin	100%	14.0%	19.5%	17.1%	32.3%	15.9%	1.2%
Winona	100%	7.1%	23.9%	14.6%	27.8%	22.6%	4.1%
Wright	100%	5.4%	18.5%	13.4%	32.8%	25.5%	4.4%
Yellow Medicine	100%	8.9%	32.0%	11.2%	24.9%	20.7%	2.4%
Minnesota	100%	6.9%	22.4%	12.3%	23.3%	28.8%	6.5%

## FEMALE HEADED FAMILIES

- Across Minnesota, the largest share of female-headed families fall in the income group of \$15,000 to \$24,999 annually. However, in 50 counties, the largest share of families have incomes less than \$9,999 annually.
- Stevens County has the greatest share in the lowest income group, with 17 percent under \$5,000.
- Carver County has the greatest percentage of its female-headed families in the \$25,000 to \$49,999, with 32 percent of the female-headed families falling in that group. *(11.8%) of its female-headed families in the \$50,000 and over income category.*





# Legislative Commission on the *Economic Status of Women*

Newsletter #201  
November 1994

85 State Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155  
(612) 296-8590 or 1-800-657-3949

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## CORRECTIONS

The October newsletter was incorrectly numbered as #201. It was actually newsletter #200.

In the table regarding income of female-headed families in the October newsletter (page 4) we incorrectly stated that Carver County had the largest share of female-headed families in the \$25,000 to \$49,999 income category. It should have said that Carver County had the greatest percentage, 11.8 percent, of its female-headed families in the \$50,000 & over income category.

## IN THIS ISSUE

This newsletter is the second in a series featuring county tables of data from the 1990 census of households and families in Minnesota. Topics include women's occupations, income of men and women, and labor force participation of women by presence and age of their children.

### Women's Occupations

In 1990, Minnesota's labor force was 46.8 percent female. Female labor force participation varies considerably among Minnesota's 87 counties and in 1990 Clay County's workforce was 50 percent female, the highest in the the state, while Koochiching County's workforce was 41 percent female, the lowest in the state.

Among the 7 major occupational categories, women statewide had the greatest share of jobs in service occupations, accounting for 64 percent of workers. The least female occupational group was Production, Craft and Repair, which was only 11 percent female.

Female representation in the various occupations varies widely among the counties. The chart below summarizes Table 1 appearing on the next two pages.

Occupational Group	Most Female County	Least Female County
Management	Traverse-61.2%	Lake-42.4%
Technical	Swift-72.7%	Hennepin-59.6%
Service	Marshall-85.4%	Hennepin-57.2%
Farming, Forestry, Fishing	Anoka-28%	Cook-0%
Precision, Production, Craft	Nobles-22.9%	Grant-4%
Operators, Fabricators	Sibley-40.9%	Lake-3.7%



Table 1: Occupation of Employed Persons, Minnesota Counties, 1990

County	Labor Force			Occupation of Employed Persons								
	Total	# Fem	%Fem	Manag & Prof Spec			Tech/Sales/Admin			Service		
				Total	# Fem	%Fem	Total	# Fem	%Fem	Total	# Fem	%Fem
Aitkin	4,445	2,038	45.8%	827	400	48.4%	1,152	787	68.3%	865	633	73.2%
Anoka	132,961	61,813	46.5%	29,071	13,984	48.1%	45,583	29,690	65.1%	15,995	9,935	62.1%
Becker	11,354	5,018	44.2%	2,141	1,069	49.9%	2,917	1,819	62.4%	1,885	1,340	71.1%
Beltrami	13,931	6,546	47.0%	3,784	1,852	48.9%	3,906	2,570	65.8%	2,445	1,532	62.7%
Benton	14,938	6,917	46.3%	2,850	1,574	55.2%	4,263	2,761	64.8%	2,331	1,574	67.5%
Big Stone	2,857	1,199	45.1%	452	281	57.7%	579	393	67.9%	515	411	79.8%
Blue Earth	27,709	13,018	47.0%	6,077	2,994	49.3%	8,383	5,367	64.0%	4,398	2,798	63.6%
Brown	12,798	5,795	45.3%	2,382	1,161	48.7%	3,115	2,095	67.3%	1,778	1,293	72.7%
Carlton	11,846	5,437	45.9%	2,453	1,210	49.3%	3,196	2,125	66.5%	2,044	1,349	66.0%
Carver	26,057	11,970	45.9%	6,303	2,787	44.2%	8,346	5,253	62.9%	3,229	2,178	67.5%
Cass	7,683	3,501	45.6%	1,511	799	52.9%	1,999	1,288	64.4%	1,436	1,005	70.0%
Chippewa	5,930	2,727	46.0%	1,189	625	52.6%	1,418	944	66.6%	837	581	69.4%
Chisago	13,992	6,261	44.7%	2,675	1,316	49.2%	4,078	2,695	66.1%	1,848	1,272	68.8%
Clay	24,274	12,058	49.7%	5,925	2,991	50.5%	8,107	5,230	64.5%	4,628	3,044	65.8%
Cleanwater	2,909	1,321	45.4%	595	329	55.3%	545	365	67.0%	559	454	81.2%
Cook	1,782	795	44.6%	418	213	51.0%	449	282	62.8%	372	249	66.9%
Cottonwood	5,527	2,448	44.3%	1,026	538	52.4%	1,265	846	66.9%	848	633	74.6%
Crow Wing	18,184	8,438	46.4%	4,256	2,072	48.7%	5,349	3,466	64.8%	3,015	1,970	65.3%
Dakota	153,515	71,769	46.8%	43,994	20,265	46.1%	58,324	35,143	60.3%	17,294	10,666	61.7%
Dodge	7,748	3,614	46.6%	1,371	735	53.6%	2,267	1,446	63.8%	1,229	913	74.3%
Douglas	12,805	5,830	45.5%	2,745	1,381	50.3%	3,599	2,225	61.8%	2,263	1,585	70.0%
Faribault	7,275	3,289	45.2%	1,312	708	53.8%	1,782	1,163	65.3%	1,097	834	76.0%
Fillmore	9,479	4,242	44.8%	1,485	821	55.3%	2,183	1,489	67.3%	1,486	1,129	76.0%
Freeborn	14,897	6,754	45.3%	2,843	1,515	53.3%	3,888	2,548	65.5%	2,539	1,738	68.5%
Goodhue	19,554	9,035	46.2%	3,890	1,946	50.0%	5,203	3,497	67.2%	3,143	2,188	69.6%
Grant	2,628	1,210	46.0%	481	270	56.1%	608	402	66.1%	455	384	84.4%
Hennepin	571,425	273,177	47.8%	186,627	88,229	47.3%	210,064	125,211	59.6%	69,316	39,638	57.2%
Houston	9,042	4,167	46.1%	1,885	1,011	53.6%	2,241	1,487	66.4%	1,258	952	75.7%
Hubbard	5,869	2,703	46.1%	1,298	656	50.5%	1,675	1,051	62.7%	1,043	700	67.1%
Isanti	11,987	5,358	44.7%	2,231	1,087	47.8%	3,149	2,158	68.5%	1,730	1,276	73.8%
Itasca	15,202	6,788	44.7%	3,212	1,500	46.7%	4,063	2,807	69.1%	2,513	1,738	69.2%
Jackson	5,176	2,247	43.4%	836	445	53.2%	1,226	802	65.4%	829	603	72.7%
Kanabec	5,530	2,533	45.8%	855	460	53.8%	1,271	904	71.1%	858	603	70.3%
Kandiyahi	17,913	8,345	46.6%	3,951	2,020	51.1%	4,987	3,117	62.5%	3,098	2,163	69.8%
Kittson	2,420	1,047	43.3%	448	224	50.0%	528	361	68.4%	398	328	82.8%
Koochiching	7,159	2,938	41.0%	1,379	681	49.4%	1,665	1,194	71.7%	1,071	658	61.4%
Lac qui Parle	3,723	1,608	43.2%	656	383	58.4%	778	552	71.0%	590	489	82.9%
Lake	4,303	1,870	43.5%	830	352	42.4%	1,123	797	71.0%	935	654	69.9%
Lake of the Woods	1,900	884	46.5%	397	229	57.7%	447	309	69.1%	254	165	65.0%
Le Sueur	10,939	4,968	45.4%	2,033	1,002	49.3%	2,714	1,826	67.3%	1,557	1,141	73.3%
Lincoln	2,919	1,280	43.9%	455	270	59.3%	630	414	65.7%	427	341	79.9%
Lyon	11,940	5,548	46.5%	2,612	1,218	46.6%	3,370	2,210	65.6%	1,775	1,254	70.6%
McLeod	15,972	7,270	45.5%	2,762	1,409	51.0%	4,027	2,541	63.1%	1,776	1,281	72.1%
Mahnomen	1,668	781	46.8%	400	221	55.3%	357	253	70.9%	234	199	85.0%
Marshall	4,351	1,859	42.7%	721	355	49.2%	971	625	64.4%	678	579	85.4%
Martin	10,375	4,677	45.1%	2,134	1,012	47.4%	2,404	1,629	67.8%	1,599	1,192	74.5%
Meeker	9,299	4,141	44.5%	1,620	809	49.9%	2,175	1,385	63.7%	1,209	912	75.4%
Miller	7,960	3,646	45.8%	1,288	670	52.0%	1,870	1,246	66.6%	1,258	926	73.6%
Morrison	12,135	5,314	43.8%	2,093	1,053	50.3%	2,613	1,819	69.6%	1,838	1,343	73.1%
Mower	18,391	7,565	46.2%	3,099	1,565	50.5%	4,579	3,067	67.0%	2,981	2,138	71.7%
Murray	4,149	1,772	42.7%	664	359	54.1%	849	604	71.1%	609	498	81.8%
Nicollet	14,620	7,066	48.3%	3,787	1,880	49.6%	4,157	2,682	64.5%	1,997	1,328	66.5%
Nobles	9,219	4,165	45.2%	1,704	918	53.9%	2,175	1,390	63.9%	1,339	935	69.8%
Norman	3,183	1,333	41.9%	596	313	52.5%	742	456	61.5%	508	430	84.6%
Olmsted	57,318	27,583	48.1%	17,435	7,949	45.6%	19,758	12,069	61.1%	9,125	5,692	62.4%
Otter Tail	22,038	9,978	45.3%	4,542	2,284	50.3%	5,471	3,540	64.7%	3,561	2,721	76.4%
Pennington	5,691	2,631	46.2%	1,205	557	46.2%	1,665	1,098	65.9%	938	694	74.0%
Pine	8,030	3,640	45.3%	1,446	788	54.5%	1,713	1,179	68.8%	1,450	988	68.1%
Pipestone	4,491	1,997	44.5%	788	409	51.9%	1,076	701	65.1%	778	610	78.4%
Polk	13,789	6,310	45.8%	2,750	1,418	51.6%	3,675	2,465	67.1%	2,534	1,862	73.5%
Pope	4,480	1,966	43.9%	792	422	53.3%	1,072	715	66.7%	718	560	78.0%
Ramsey	252,277	122,909	48.7%	78,467	37,836	48.2%	89,461	56,421	63.1%	33,761	19,341	57.3%
Red Lake	1,755	779	44.4%	308	163	52.9%	365	264	72.3%	294	249	84.7%
Redwood	7,573	3,297	43.5%	1,318	679	51.5%	1,682	1,061	63.1%	1,265	972	76.8%
Renville	7,445	3,186	42.8%	1,344	687	51.1%	1,586	1,084	68.3%	1,041	817	78.5%
Rice	25,025	12,034	48.1%	5,741	2,915	50.8%	7,015	4,498	64.1%	3,973	2,773	69.8%
Rock	4,488	2,086	46.0%	893	395	44.2%	1,164	828	71.1%	698	540	77.4%
Roseau	7,199	3,183	44.2%	1,015	483	47.6%	1,482	960	64.8%	861	663	77.0%
St. Louis	83,314	38,137	45.8%	20,490	9,741	47.5%	25,370	16,657	65.7%	14,361	9,007	62.7%
Scott	30,750	13,818	44.9%	7,066	3,379	47.8%	9,976	6,183	62.0%	3,681	2,473	67.2%
Sherburne	20,410	9,255	45.3%	4,318	2,050	47.5%	6,111	4,087	66.9%	2,671	1,860	69.6%
Sibley	6,741	2,972	44.1%	896	508	56.5%	1,332	900	67.6%	827	609	73.6%
Stearns	58,886	28,181	47.9%	12,695	6,442	50.7%	18,179	11,955	65.8%	9,109	5,966	65.5%
Steele	15,553	7,138	45.9%	3,209	1,604	50.0%	4,786	2,964	61.9%	1,926	1,295	67.2%
Stevens	4,703	2,188	46.5%	1,086	586	54.0%	1,270	821	64.6%	789	557	70.6%
Swift	4,464	2,077	46.5%	786	447	56.9%	1,025	745	72.7%	752	601	79.9%
Todd	9,445	4,071	43.1%	1,460	766	52.5%	1,936	1,290	66.6%	1,394	1,059	76.0%
Traverse	1,770	770	43.5%	309	189	61.2%	362	239	66.0%	311	233	74.9%
Wabasha	9,236	4,111	44.5%	1,638	842	51.4%	2,412	1,548	64.2%	1,435	1,057	73.7%
Wadena	5,250	2,416	46.0%	1,133	567	50.0%	1,215	777	64.0%	858	696	81.1%
Waseca	8,627	3,912	45.3%	1,831	748	40.9%	2,214	1,453	65.6%	1,151	842	73.2%
Washington	76,652	35,371	46.1%	22,797	10,075	44.2%	26,802	16,944	63.2%	8,893	5,374	60.4%
Watsonwan	5,343	2,365	44.3%	837	423	50.5%	1,147	811	70.7%	813	573	70.5%
Wilkin	3,247	1,380	42.5%	607	259	42.7%	728	521	71.6%	612	433	70.8%
Winona	23,826	11,210	47.0%	5,151	2,443	47.4%	6,543	4,265	65.2%	3,555	2,305	64.8%
Wright	34,050	15,513	45.6%	6,417	3,261	50.8%	9,766	6,437	65.9%	4,302	3,117	72.5%
Yellow Medicine	4,904	2,203	44.9%	940	535	56.9%	1,064	719	67.6%	683	560	82.0%
Minnesota	2,192,417	1,026,740	46.8%	573,939	275,973	48.1%	708,753	444,965	62.8%	301,326	193,249	64.1%



Table 1: Occupation of Employed Persons, Minnesota Counties, 1990, cont.

Occupation of Employed Persons								
Farm/Forest/Fish			Product/Craft/Repair			Op/Fab & Labor		
Total	# Fem	%Fem	Total	# Fem	%Fem	Total	# Fem	%Fem
358	59	16.5%	562	33	5.9%	681	126	18.5%
836	234	28.0%	18,374	1,860	10.1%	23,102	6,110	26.4%
1,148	206	17.9%	1,408	153	10.9%	1,855	431	23.2%
661	124	18.8%	1,245	105	8.4%	1,890	363	19.2%
874	196	22.4%	1,827	209	11.4%	2,793	603	21.6%
423	41	9.7%	304	22	7.2%	384	71	18.5%
1,254	116	9.3%	2,854	379	13.3%	4,745	1,366	28.8%
1,323	180	13.6%	1,570	141	9.0%	2,630	925	35.2%
400	74	18.5%	1,515	104	6.9%	2,238	575	25.7%
1,090	212	19.4%	3,230	384	11.9%	3,859	1,156	30.0%
653	122	18.7%	959	76	7.9%	1,125	211	18.8%
763	69	9.0%	685	151	22.0%	1,038	357	34.4%
619	131	21.2%	2,055	185	9.0%	2,719	662	24.3%
961	127	13.2%	1,983	141	7.1%	2,672	525	19.6%
441	58	13.2%	338	25	7.4%	431	90	20.9%
92	0	0.0%	191	15	7.9%	260	36	13.8%
936	145	15.5%	483	39	8.1%	969	247	25.5%
559	99	17.7%	2,171	170	7.8%	2,834	661	23.3%
1,571	256	16.3%	14,791	1,176	8.0%	17,541	4,263	24.3%
788	141	17.9%	782	86	11.0%	1,311	293	22.3%
921	175	19.0%	1,473	119	8.1%	1,804	345	19.1%
1,010	88	8.7%	927	182	19.6%	1,147	316	27.6%
1,830	276	15.1%	1,021	110	10.8%	1,474	437	29.6%
1,222	164	13.4%	1,544	119	7.7%	2,883	670	23.2%
1,591	264	16.6%	2,387	219	9.2%	3,340	921	27.6%
489	74	15.1%	297	12	4.0%	298	68	22.8%
3,318	740	22.3%	43,635	5,050	11.6%	58,465	14,309	24.5%
1,143	168	14.7%	1,033	134	13.0%	1,482	415	28.0%
354	35	9.9%	654	66	10.1%	845	195	23.1%
459	81	17.6%	1,995	160	8.0%	2,423	616	25.4%
453	68	15.0%	1,992	151	7.6%	2,969	524	17.6%
993	104	10.5%	448	77	17.2%	844	216	25.6%
440	94	21.4%	800	63	7.9%	1,306	409	31.3%
1,403	228	16.3%	1,821	171	9.4%	2,653	646	24.3%
396	35	8.8%	310	16	5.2%	342	83	24.3%
255	34	13.3%	1,272	77	6.1%	1,517	294	19.4%
800	65	8.1%	398	26	6.5%	501	93	18.6%
97	5	5.2%	698	39	5.6%	620	23	3.7%
106	2	1.9%	203	28	13.8%	493	151	30.6%
781	101	12.9%	1,652	282	17.1%	2,202	616	28.0%
771	123	16.0%	266	27	10.2%	370	105	28.4%
1,151	168	14.6%	1,192	241	20.2%	1,840	457	24.8%
1,340	238	17.8%	2,280	384	16.8%	3,787	1,417	37.4%
238	39	16.4%	203	11	5.4%	236	58	24.6%
743	68	9.2%	491	39	7.9%	747	193	25.8%
1,182	145	12.3%	1,123	91	8.1%	1,933	608	31.5%
1,003	136	13.6%	1,281	173	13.5%	2,011	726	36.1%
614	83	13.5%	1,076	144	13.4%	1,854	577	31.1%
1,758	380	21.6%	1,576	115	7.3%	2,257	604	26.8%
1,202	136	11.3%	1,794	158	8.8%	2,736	501	18.3%
1,026	134	13.1%	446	46	10.3%	555	131	23.6%
990	157	15.9%	1,512	295	19.5%	2,177	724	33.3%
1,292	180	13.9%	1,201	275	22.9%	1,508	467	31.0%
578	55	9.5%	384	17	4.4%	375	62	16.5%
1,390	190	13.7%	4,343	564	13.0%	5,267	1,119	21.2%
2,793	458	16.4%	2,343	211	9.0%	3,328	764	23.0%
276	19	6.9%	635	64	10.1%	972	199	20.5%
849	207	24.4%	988	94	9.5%	1,584	384	24.2%
699	100	14.3%	483	35	7.2%	667	142	21.3%
1,621	150	9.3%	1,383	97	7.0%	1,826	318	17.4%
841	136	16.2%	414	28	6.8%	643	105	16.3%
1,480	376	25.4%	19,772	2,107	10.7%	29,336	6,828	23.3%
293	25	8.5%	185	14	7.6%	310	64	20.6%
1,343	151	11.2%	759	99	13.0%	1,206	335	27.8%
1,465	149	10.2%	747	92	12.3%	1,262	357	28.3%
1,209	215	17.8%	2,824	304	10.8%	4,263	1,329	31.2%
818	103	12.6%	411	50	12.2%	704	150	21.3%
630	80	12.7%	809	130	16.1%	2,402	867	36.1%
917	189	20.6%	10,496	653	6.2%	11,680	1,890	16.2%
749	136	18.2%	4,192	372	8.9%	5,086	1,275	25.1%
492	114	23.2%	3,084	202	6.5%	3,734	942	25.2%
1,259	188	14.9%	888	139	15.7%	1,539	630	40.9%
3,843	849	22.1%	6,053	762	12.6%	9,007	2,207	24.5%
917	183	20.0%	1,886	293	15.5%	2,829	799	28.2%
605	99	16.4%	400	32	8.0%	553	93	16.8%
716	54	7.5%	445	56	12.6%	740	174	23.5%
1,602	316	19.7%	1,104	120	10.9%	1,949	520	26.7%
397	34	8.6%	173	28	16.2%	218	47	21.6%
1,164	202	17.4%	1,101	89	8.1%	1,486	373	25.1%
659	156	23.7%	550	51	9.3%	835	169	20.2%
714	88	12.3%	1,118	226	20.2%	1,799	555	30.9%
767	158	20.6%	8,162	642	7.9%	9,231	2,178	23.6%
642	76	11.8%	689	111	16.1%	1,215	371	30.5%
388	31	8.0%	392	28	7.1%	520	108	20.8%
1,589	267	16.8%	2,613	473	18.1%	4,375	1,457	33.3%
1,482	293	19.8%	5,247	467	8.9%	6,836	1,938	28.3%
937	82	8.8%	612	111	18.1%	668	196	29.3%
83,245	13,307	16.0%	222,013	23,315	10.5%	303,141	75,931	25.0%



Table 2: Income of Individuals

## INCOME OF INDIVIDUALS

- The statewide median income for women in 1990 was \$10,433, compared to \$20,913 for men. Among those working full-time, median income was \$19,756 for women and \$29,475 for men.
- Among all males ages 15 & over with income, 53.7% percent worked full-time, compared to 33.2% of females statewide.
- Women employed full-time had the highest median incomes in Washington County, with \$22,633, compared to \$12,410 in Swift County.
- The highest median income for men employed full-time was in Washington County at \$36,020. These men in Mahanomen County had the lowest median income at \$18,417.

County	Males 15 and over with Income				Females 15 and over with Income			
	Total		Employed Full-time		Total		Employed Full-time	
	Number	Median Income	Percent	Median Income	Number	Median Income	Percent	Median Income
Aitkin	4,610	\$13,048	34.7%	\$21,412	4,259	\$6,295	21.2%	\$13,601
Anoka	85,688	\$25,645	62.8%	\$31,215	79,822	\$12,969	42.4%	\$20,755
Becker	9,822	\$15,501	44.2%	\$21,517	9,125	\$6,979	23.9%	\$13,793
Beltrami	11,473	\$12,692	38.4%	\$22,491	11,300	\$8,788	21.8%	\$14,814
Benton	10,386	\$18,708	53.1%	\$24,388	10,199	\$9,441	31.5%	\$15,513
Big Stone	2,245	\$14,210	45.8%	\$19,260	2,314	\$6,662	21.7%	\$13,281
Blue Earth	20,491	\$14,291	42.8%	\$24,631	20,184	\$7,201	24.7%	\$15,804
Brown	9,485	\$17,991	54.1%	\$23,141	9,655	\$7,929	28.2%	\$16,044
Carlton	10,277	\$17,731	45.2%	\$29,639	9,679	\$7,531	27.7%	\$16,778
Carver	17,050	\$25,322	63.3%	\$30,950	15,712	\$12,356	39.1%	\$19,637
Cass	7,750	\$12,662	34.9%	\$21,314	7,076	\$6,543	22.5%	\$15,637
Chippewa	4,841	\$17,157	49.5%	\$22,023	4,690	\$7,747	25.6%	\$13,874
Chisago	10,586	\$22,321	53.0%	\$29,519	9,505	\$9,080	29.7%	\$17,861
Clay	17,764	\$15,838	42.1%	\$26,721	18,730	\$6,746	23.1%	\$16,127
Clearwater	2,979	\$11,993	34.9%	\$19,824	2,674	\$6,059	18.1%	\$13,433
Cook	1,487	\$18,281	44.5%	\$23,125	1,441	\$8,111	27.4%	\$14,271
Cottonwood	4,512	\$17,067	48.5%	\$21,570	4,444	\$7,098	19.1%	\$13,700
Crow Wing	15,584	\$15,978	41.5%	\$25,273	15,338	\$7,440	24.6%	\$15,933
Dakota	98,623	\$28,634	66.2%	\$34,584	92,760	\$14,120	42.5%	\$21,679
Dodge	5,413	\$19,745	56.6%	\$24,912	5,193	\$9,638	32.9%	\$16,510
Douglas	10,280	\$15,824	47.6%	\$22,138	9,867	\$6,925	25.1%	\$14,402
Faribault	5,943	\$17,264	48.6%	\$22,463	6,144	\$7,582	22.2%	\$13,714
Fillmore	7,350	\$15,374	50.6%	\$20,501	7,117	\$7,904	26.9%	\$15,164
Freeborn	11,884	\$19,023	51.8%	\$24,184	11,772	\$7,706	25.7%	\$15,762
Goodhue	14,395	\$20,707	54.9%	\$26,785	14,150	\$9,099	29.3%	\$17,185
Grant	2,253	\$13,878	45.3%	\$20,278	2,253	\$6,568	21.9%	\$13,039
Hennepin	380,966	\$23,572	56.4%	\$32,069	392,161	\$13,723	38.4%	\$21,988
Houston	6,463	\$17,696	55.7%	\$23,544	6,313	\$9,125	30.6%	\$14,228
Hubbard	5,398	\$14,339	38.2%	\$20,868	4,970	\$7,092	25.0%	\$14,847
Isanti	8,920	\$21,375	51.1%	\$28,827	8,250	\$9,168	28.7%	\$19,187
Itasca	14,322	\$16,723	40.8%	\$30,484	12,806	\$6,992	22.5%	\$15,834
Jackson	4,225	\$16,999	49.0%	\$21,649	4,027	\$7,424	23.3%	\$13,348
Kanabec	4,509	\$15,746	43.4%	\$23,072	4,199	\$7,779	26.9%	\$15,015
Kandiyohi	13,623	\$17,393	49.3%	\$24,166	13,281	\$8,157	26.9%	\$15,488
Kittson	2,106	\$17,500	47.5%	\$23,793	1,958	\$6,936	21.7%	\$14,087
Koochiching	6,348	\$17,050	43.6%	\$29,889	5,114	\$7,378	25.2%	\$15,314
Lac qui Parle	3,196	\$16,926	49.4%	\$20,967	3,017	\$6,813	20.3%	\$12,840
Lake	4,000	\$18,608	42.3%	\$26,623	3,529	\$7,131	21.8%	\$16,898
Lake of the Woods	1,487	\$16,637	51.4%	\$21,479	1,345	\$9,849	34.3%	\$16,821
Le Sueur	8,302	\$19,525	51.8%	\$25,265	7,769	\$8,946	31.1%	\$16,165
Lincoln	2,510	\$13,876	46.1%	\$19,359	2,381	\$6,653	22.1%	\$13,319
Lyon	8,804	\$16,893	48.4%	\$24,592	8,751	\$7,741	26.9%	\$13,701
McLeod	11,366	\$20,029	57.5%	\$25,954	11,063	\$9,831	33.8%	\$16,726
Mahanomen	1,736	\$11,250	39.1%	\$18,417	1,509	\$6,045	21.5%	\$13,347
Marshall	4,029	\$16,001	43.9%	\$21,645	3,422	\$6,514	20.3%	\$14,247
Martin	8,193	\$18,338	50.7%	\$23,112	8,192	\$7,899	25.5%	\$14,953
Meeker	7,276	\$17,414	50.9%	\$23,572	6,834	\$8,168	26.6%	\$14,634
Mille Lacs	6,416	\$16,388	48.7%	\$23,383	6,135	\$7,615	26.8%	\$14,994
Morrison	9,945	\$15,974	49.5%	\$21,877	9,153	\$6,915	25.5%	\$15,016
Mower	13,349	\$17,717	47.4%	\$24,908	13,453	\$8,184	23.0%	\$16,582
Murray	3,470	\$17,257	49.7%	\$21,568	3,179	\$7,043	21.7%	\$13,297
Nicollet	10,346	\$18,268	50.2%	\$25,797	10,022	\$8,804	30.9%	\$17,030
Nobles	7,172	\$16,718	49.8%	\$21,682	7,022	\$8,087	27.9%	\$13,861
Norman	2,927	\$15,850	45.7%	\$21,947	2,543	\$6,765	21.5%	\$13,475
Olmsted	37,373	\$24,038	59.5%	\$32,034	37,974	\$12,147	37.6%	\$20,878
Otter Tail	16,354	\$15,723	47.9%	\$21,544	17,218	\$7,230	24.8%	\$14,424
Pennington	4,784	\$15,583	42.7%	\$23,309	4,641	\$7,502	27.2%	\$14,425
Pine	7,768	\$14,332	39.9%	\$23,238	6,347	\$6,916	24.4%	\$15,182
Pipestone	3,535	\$16,819	50.7%	\$21,190	3,659	\$6,819	21.1%	\$13,032
Polk	11,433	\$16,154	45.3%	\$22,994	11,072	\$7,039	24.2%	\$15,170
Pope	3,789	\$15,048	49.3%	\$20,303	3,596	\$6,819	23.2%	\$12,666
Ramsey	170,779	\$21,734	53.4%	\$31,136	183,422	\$11,996	35.0%	\$21,583
Red Lake	1,636	\$15,226	39.6%	\$21,689	1,403	\$6,333	21.0%	\$13,375
Redwood	6,063	\$16,891	50.3%	\$21,508	5,900	\$7,469	23.9%	\$13,290
Renville	6,316	\$17,263	47.8%	\$22,421	5,880	\$7,193	21.5%	\$13,999
Rice	17,718	\$17,793	48.3%	\$26,563	17,546	\$8,333	27.5%	\$17,540
Rock	3,398	\$18,433	51.6%	\$22,337	3,420	\$7,789	26.6%	\$14,261
Roseau	5,333	\$18,562	55.5%	\$21,870	4,741	\$9,228	33.0%	\$17,400
St. Louis	71,679	\$18,378	44.0%	\$30,366	70,511	\$7,498	23.2%	\$17,240
Scott	20,600	\$25,820	63.0%	\$31,439	18,638	\$11,851	40.1%	\$19,867
Sherburne	14,760	\$23,280	54.6%	\$30,655	12,980	\$10,260	33.9%	\$18,935
Sibley	5,228	\$17,075	53.1%	\$21,739	4,758	\$8,127	29.0%	\$14,297
Stearns	42,879	\$16,619	48.6%	\$24,224	40,005	\$8,378	30.3%	\$15,908
Steele	10,885	\$21,315	59.6%	\$26,326	10,691	\$10,275	35.8%	\$16,997
Stevens	3,925	\$14,038	39.1%	\$24,358	3,902	\$5,950	20.6%	\$14,929
Swift	3,900	\$14,622	44.8%	\$19,924	3,798	\$6,599	22.6%	\$12,410
Todd	8,126	\$13,937	49.2%	\$20,573	7,076	\$6,776	26.2%	\$13,226
Traverse	1,618	\$15,988	47.0%	\$20,595	1,577	\$6,050	18.0%	\$13,176
Wabasha	7,021	\$19,235	53.8%	\$24,243	6,515	\$8,958	28.9%	\$15,888
Wadena	4,544	\$12,638	44.7%	\$20,008	4,446	\$6,385	22.8%	\$13,935
Waseca	6,383	\$19,747	54.5%	\$25,116	6,134	\$8,446	29.8%	\$15,866
Washington	50,749	\$29,055	63.1%	\$36,020	46,781	\$13,141	39.1%	\$22,633
Watsonwan	4,120	\$17,019	49.9%	\$21,523	4,027	\$7,794	26.3%	\$13,456
Wilkin	2,663	\$17,199	49.3%	\$23,017	2,479	\$7,359	23.6%	\$13,364
Winona	17,435	\$16,224	48.9%	\$24,293	17,648	\$7,888	28.9%	\$15,543
Wright	23,736	\$22,177	56.4%	\$28,470	21,544	\$10,162	34.6%	\$18,124
Yellow Medicine	4,191	\$16,378	45.3%	\$21,410	4,060	\$6,972	22.4%	\$14,335
Minnesota	1,565,076	\$20,913	53.7%	\$29,475	1,542,170	\$10,433	33.2%	\$19,756



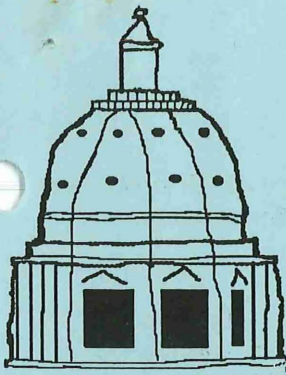
Table 3: Labor Force Participation of Women Age 16 and Over

		Labor Force Participation of Women 16 and over									
		In the Labor Force		Working Full-time		With Children under 6			With Children 6 to 17		
Total		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
County	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent
Aitkin	5,009	2,176	43.4%	1,166	53.6%	612	379	61.9%	776	592	76.3%
Anoka	88,894	64,366	72.4%	41,091	63.8%	17,834	12,958	72.7%	18,833	15,748	83.6%
Becker	10,535	5,364	50.9%	2,976	55.5%	1,744	1,063	61.0%	1,894	1,437	75.9%
Beltrami	12,965	7,046	54.3%	3,632	51.5%	2,201	1,305	59.3%	2,238	1,666	74.4%
Benton	11,296	7,293	64.6%	4,268	58.5%	2,175	1,635	75.2%	2,031	1,649	81.2%
Big Stone	2,572	1,254	48.8%	644	51.4%	338	224	66.3%	411	352	85.6%
Blue Earth	21,873	13,544	61.9%	6,385	47.1%	2,978	2,151	72.2%	2,990	2,470	82.6%
Brown	10,621	6,080	57.2%	3,453	56.8%	1,662	1,321	79.5%	1,791	1,484	82.9%
Carlton	11,263	5,788	51.4%	3,236	55.9%	1,637	1,021	62.4%	2,322	1,820	78.4%
Carver	17,517	12,323	70.3%	7,717	62.6%	3,784	2,730	72.1%	3,382	2,875	85.0%
Cass	8,277	3,903	47.2%	2,141	54.9%	1,207	697	57.7%	1,314	1,009	76.8%
Chippewa	5,247	2,835	54.0%	1,587	56.0%	772	581	75.3%	930	786	84.5%
Chisago	11,052	6,601	59.7%	3,704	56.1%	2,086	1,356	65.0%	2,351	1,913	81.4%
Clay	20,725	12,568	60.2%	5,949	47.3%	2,909	2,092	71.9%	3,272	2,715	83.0%
Clearwater	3,085	1,460	47.3%	713	48.8%	488	275	56.4%	570	432	75.8%
Cook	1,541	894	58.0%	437	48.9%	234	170	72.6%	210	183	87.1%
Cottonwood	5,117	2,514	49.1%	1,261	50.2%	619	451	72.9%	902	710	78.7%
Crow Wing	17,513	9,029	51.6%	4,921	54.5%	2,743	1,801	65.7%	2,901	2,358	81.3%
Dakota	102,425	74,318	72.6%	48,434	65.2%	21,514	15,306	71.1%	20,233	17,095	84.5%
Dodge	5,752	3,724	64.7%	2,200	59.1%	1,076	845	78.5%	1,198	1,045	87.2%
Douglas	11,083	6,144	55.4%	3,233	52.6%	1,688	1,139	67.5%	1,873	1,626	86.8%
Fairbault	6,851	3,390	49.5%	1,810	53.4%	927	648	69.9%	1,167	945	81.0%
Fillmore	8,040	4,423	55.0%	2,517	56.9%	1,202	927	77.1%	1,430	1,222	85.5%
Freeborn	13,133	7,191	54.8%	3,701	51.5%	1,871	1,359	72.6%	2,245	1,886	84.0%
Goodhue	15,668	9,305	59.4%	5,565	59.8%	2,581	1,936	75.0%	2,809	2,425	86.3%
Grant	2,504	1,260	50.3%	633	50.2%	336	262	78.0%	407	350	86.0%
Hennepin	426,404	284,665	66.8%	183,191	64.4%	63,147	42,472	67.3%	58,484	47,247	80.8%
Houston	7,036	4,311	61.3%	2,577	59.8%	1,160	884	76.2%	1,287	1,116	86.7%
Hubbard	5,751	2,936	51.1%	1,677	57.1%	844	561	66.5%	980	752	76.7%
Isanti	9,428	5,654	60.0%	3,177	56.2%	1,651	1,032	62.5%	2,079	1,717	82.6%
Itasca	15,765	7,457	47.3%	3,737	50.1%	2,262	1,274	56.3%	3,136	2,277	72.6%
Jackson	4,528	2,345	51.8%	1,268	54.1%	687	482	70.2%	799	647	81.0%
Kanabec	4,719	2,781	58.9%	1,494	53.7%	784	550	70.2%	1,004	833	83.0%
Kandiyohi	14,819	8,737	59.0%	4,625	52.9%	2,438	1,762	72.3%	2,797	2,286	81.7%
Kitson	2,247	1,090	48.5%	562	51.6%	353	233	66.0%	375	307	81.9%
Koochiching	6,052	3,109	51.4%	1,724	55.5%	814	461	56.6%	1,122	851	75.8%
Lac qui Parle	3,477	1,677	48.2%	798	47.6%	500	372	74.4%	563	465	82.6%
Lake	4,118	2,029	49.3%	907	44.7%	516	314	60.9%	710	569	80.1%
Lake of the Woods	1,507	915	60.7%	582	63.6%	248	194	78.2%	248	197	79.4%
Le Sueur	8,608	5,163	60.0%	3,071	59.5%	1,442	1,077	74.7%	1,718	1,448	84.3%
Lincoln	2,745	1,310	47.7%	732	55.9%	325	246	75.7%	469	385	82.1%
Lyon	9,725	5,742	59.0%	3,150	54.9%	1,521	1,116	73.4%	1,684	1,385	82.3%
McLeod	12,092	7,492	62.0%	4,619	61.7%	2,123	1,641	77.3%	2,311	1,992	86.2%
Mahnomen	1,830	829	45.3%	449	54.2%	289	142	49.1%	348	251	72.1%
Marshall	4,082	2,000	49.0%	1,045	52.3%	590	385	65.3%	840	633	75.4%
Martin	9,111	4,861	53.4%	2,740	56.4%	1,328	897	67.5%	1,624	1,395	85.9%
Meeker	7,866	4,310	54.8%	2,487	57.7%	1,327	952	71.7%	1,428	1,145	80.2%
Millie Lacs	7,140	3,829	53.6%	2,053	53.6%	1,175	808	68.8%	1,311	1,059	80.8%
Morrison	10,811	5,707	52.8%	3,114	54.6%	1,824	1,248	68.4%	2,134	1,668	78.2%
Mower	15,161	7,813	51.5%	4,208	53.9%	2,094	1,487	71.0%	2,435	2,003	82.3%
Murray	3,750	1,823	48.6%	929	51.0%	548	382	69.7%	623	473	75.9%
Nicollet	10,898	7,262	66.6%	3,960	54.5%	1,771	1,402	79.2%	1,816	1,554	85.6%
Nobles	7,923	4,349	54.9%	2,689	61.8%	1,129	851	75.4%	1,360	1,161	85.4%
Norman	3,069	1,395	45.5%	769	55.1%	397	257	64.7%	611	443	72.5%
Olmsted	41,674	28,295	67.9%	17,793	62.9%	7,711	5,580	72.4%	7,039	5,939	84.4%
Otter Tail	19,767	10,373	52.5%	5,643	54.4%	3,036	2,122	69.9%	3,355	2,754	82.1%
Pennington	5,156	2,861	55.5%	1,599	55.9%	791	566	71.6%	926	753	81.3%
Pine	7,538	3,902	51.8%	1,965	50.4%	1,167	712	61.0%	1,452	1,138	78.4%
Pipestone	4,204	2,104	50.0%	1,011	48.1%	641	447	69.7%	668	549	82.2%
Polk	12,592	6,732	53.5%	3,484	51.8%	1,947	1,335	68.6%	2,263	1,710	75.6%
Pope	4,149	2,058	49.6%	1,073	52.1%	603	409	67.8%	716	581	81.1%
Ramsey	200,722	128,039	63.8%	79,853	62.4%	31,037	20,663	66.6%	27,688	22,244	80.3%
Red Lake	1,639	851	51.9%	409	48.1%	299	196	65.6%	310	256	82.6%
Redwood	6,619	3,396	51.3%	1,881	55.4%	1,048	782	74.6%	1,141	927	81.2%
Renville	6,749	3,359	49.8%	1,722	51.3%	1,086	744	68.5%	1,113	852	76.5%
Rice	19,423	12,330	63.5%	6,617	53.7%	2,918	2,165	74.2%	3,360	2,936	87.4%
Rock	3,812	2,142	56.2%	1,229	57.4%	599	506	84.5%	678	564	83.2%
Roseau	5,243	3,291	62.8%	2,205	67.0%	1,090	830	76.1%	1,069	927	86.7%
St. Louis	80,921	40,774	50.4%	20,528	50.3%	10,480	6,162	58.8%	13,546	10,461	77.2%
Scott	20,626	14,297	69.3%	9,077	63.5%	4,255	3,142	73.8%	4,620	3,878	83.9%
Sherburne	14,836	9,794	66.0%	5,859	59.8%	3,034	1,907	62.9%	3,240	2,706	83.5%
Sibley	5,399	3,064	56.8%	1,778	58.0%	880	611	69.4%	939	770	82.0%
Stearns	44,681	29,416	65.8%	15,665	53.3%	7,538	5,777	76.6%	7,653	6,274	82.0%
Steele	11,762	7,346	62.5%	4,640	63.2%	2,166	1,638	75.6%	2,064	1,779	86.2%
Stevens	4,397	2,287	52.0%	1,037	45.3%	529	401	75.8%	624	505	80.9%
Swift	4,261	2,127	49.9%	1,122	52.8%	557	418	75.0%	703	597	84.9%
Todd	8,477	4,331	51.1%	2,381	55.0%	1,488	1,008	67.7%	1,637	1,279	78.1%
Traverse	1,772	806	45.5%	392	48.6%	240	160	66.7%	284	222	78.2%
Wabasha	7,434	4,284	57.6%	2,537	59.2%	1,256	953	75.9%	1,369	1,160	84.7%
Wadena	5,091	2,570	50.5%	1,352	52.6%	791	494	62.5%	927	732	79.0%
Waseca	6,861	4,044	58.9%	2,325	57.5%	1,120	803	71.7%	1,283	1,088	84.8%
Washington	53,217	36,656	68.9%	22,449	61.2%	10,377	7,437	71.7%	11,589	9,381	80.9%
Watsonwan	4,522	2,457	54.3%	1,431	58.2%	778	635	81.6%	661	521	78.8%
Wilkin	2,869	1,455	50.7%	788	54.2%	484	325	67.1%	547	451	82.4%
Winona	19,348	11,796	61.0%	6,428	54.5%	2,752	2,138	77.7%	2,884	2,479	86.0%
Wright	24,189	16,058	66.4%	9,627	60.0%	4,958	3,501	70.6%	5,209	4,401	84.5%
Wadena Medicine	4,543	2,251	49.5%	1,209	53.7%	614	454	73.9%	763	642	84.1%
Minnesota	1,715,713	1,071,930	62.5%	642,817	60.0%	278,775	193,135	69.3%	287,096	234,559	81.7%

## WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE

- Statewide a total of 62.5 percent of women are in the labor force. Of those, 60 percent work full-time.
- Among women with children under age 6, 69.3 percent are in the labor force. For women with children ages 6 to 17, and no pre-schoolers, 81.7 percent were in the labor force.
- The county with the least women in the labor force was Aitkin County, with 43.4 percent. Dakota had the highest percentage of women with 72.6 percent.
- Among women working full-time, Lake County had the lowest percentage with 44.7 percent, while Roseau County had the highest percentage, with 67.0 percent.
- Mahnomen County had the smallest percentage of mothers of children under six in the labor force, with 49.1 percent. Rock County had the highest with 84.5 percent of women with children under 6 in the labor force.
- Rice County had the highest percentage of women with children 6 to 17 in the labor force, with 87.4 percent. Mahnomen County again was the lowest with 72 percent of women in the group working.





# Legislative Commission on the *Economic Status of Women*

Newsletter #202  
December 1994

85 State Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155  
(612) 296-8590 or 1-800-657-3949

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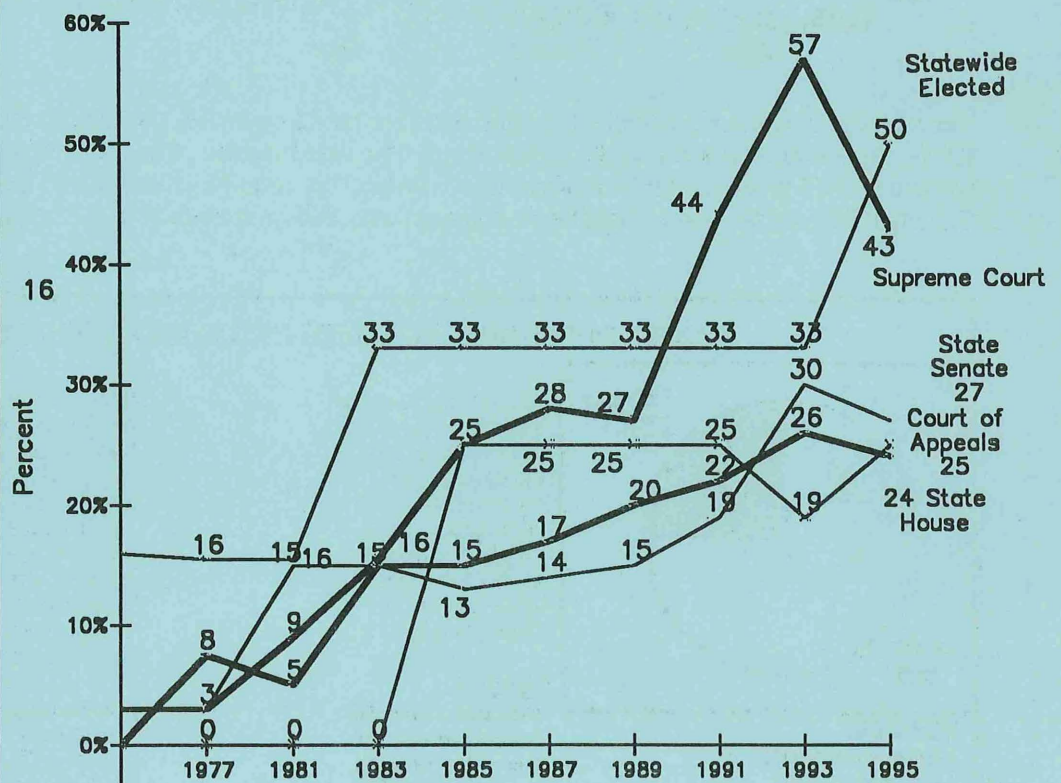
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## THIS ISSUE: WOMEN IN ELECTIVE OFFICE

Although the number of women serving in elective offices has increased steadily in recent years, women remain under-represented at all levels of national, state and local offices and in some cases lost ground in the most recent election. The percentage of women serving in the legislature in 1995 will be slightly less than it was in 1993, down from 27 to 25 percent of legislators. The Minnesota Supreme Court has 3 women of 7 justices, but for a brief time the state had the only Supreme Court in the nation with a majority of women, 4 of the 7 seats. The chart below shows the changes in women's representation in Minnesota's elective offices since 1977.

Women in Elective Office  
MN 1977-1995



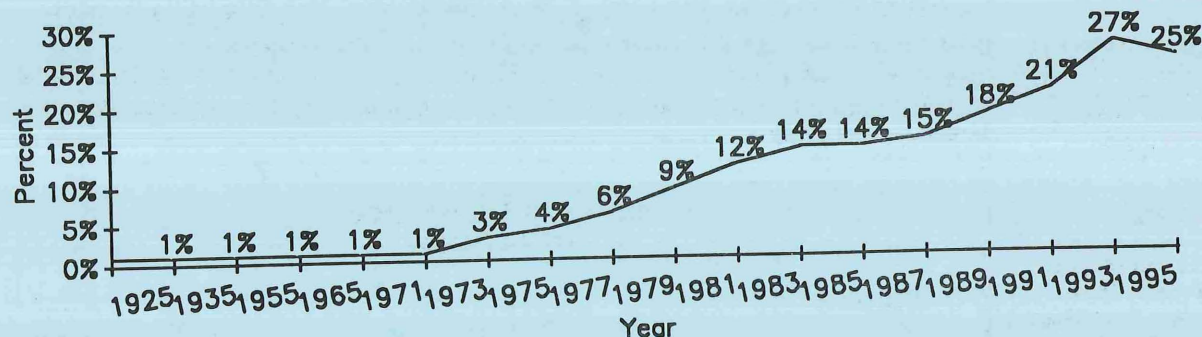


## MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

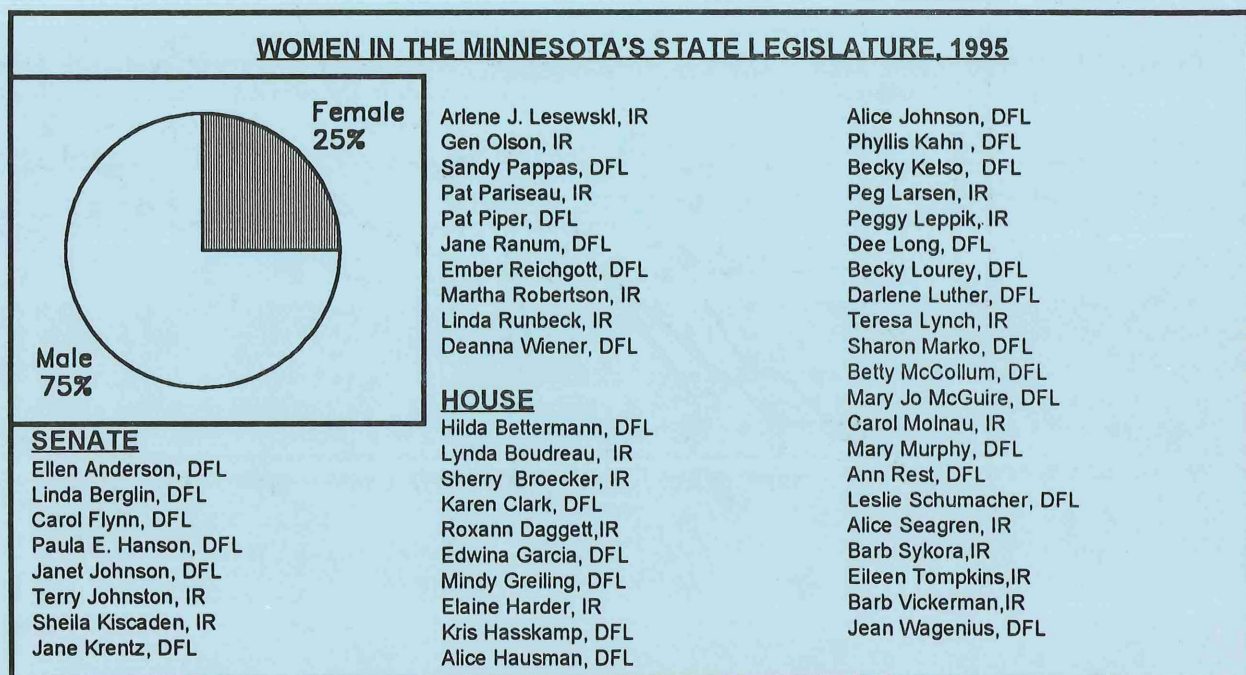
When it re-convenes in January, the Minnesota legislature will have 50 women serving in the 201 seats of the state House and Senate, accounting for 25 percent of legislative members. This is five fewer women than served at the beginning of 1993.

The Senate will consist of 18 women, down from 20 in 1993. The Senate was not up for re-election this year, but two women left in the middle of their terms. Senator Betty Adkins retired and Senator Joanne Benson was elected lieutenant governor. Two open seats will be filled by special election at the end of December and a woman is a candidate for one of those seats. It is expected that another special election will be held in January. The Senate is 27 percent female. While women have historically held a smaller share of Senate seats than House seats, in 1993 the Senate surpassed the House in percentage of females. This lead remains the same for 1995. The House will have 32 women of its 134 members, representing 24 percent. Of the women in the House, 7 are newly elected and 25 are incumbents.

Women in the Minnesota Legislature, 1925-1995



The majority of women serving in the legislature are members of the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party (DFL), but the numbers changed substantially in the 1994 election. The 1995 legislature will have 30 DFL women and 20 Independent-Republican (IR) women, a change from 1993 when it was 37 DFL and 18 IR. The chart below lists women legislators alphabetically, followed by their party designation.





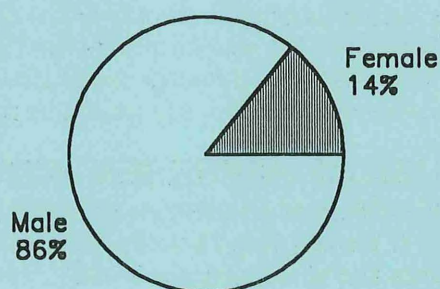
## MINNESOTA EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Of the 6 statewide executive offices in Minnesota (governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor, treasurer, attorney general) 3 seats or 50 percent are held by women. Joanne Benson was elected in November as the state's third female lieutenant governor and Secretary of State Joan Grow, who has served since 1975, is the second woman in state history to have held this office. Judy Dutcher, elected to the auditor position in November, will be the first woman to serve in this capacity. No woman has ever held the governor, attorney general or treasurer positions.

## MINNESOTA COUNTY GOVERNING BOARDS

The number of elected women is increasing at the local level. In 1995, women will hold 63 of the 438 county commissioner positions (14 percent). This is an increase of three women over the 1993 total.

Women on County Boards in Minnesota, 1995



## MN SCHOOL BOARDS

Women hold 780 of the 2,593 school board seats in the state. This represents 30 percent of total seats, up slightly from 28 percent in 1992.

## MINNESOTA'S MAYORS AND CITY COUNCILS

As of April 1994, there were 81 women serving among the 853 city mayors in the state, representing 9 percent of the total, according to the League of Minnesota Cities. Women were 8 percent of mayors in 1992. Sharon Sayles Belton is the first woman to serve as mayor of Minneapolis, the largest city in the state, and she is also the first African-American to serve in that role.

Women are 19 percent of the city council members across the state, holding 828 of the 4,271 council seats. In 1992, women were 20 percent of city council members statewide.

## MINNESOTA'S CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

There are no women in the state's ten-member delegation to the U.S. Congress. Minnesota holds two seats in the U.S. Senate and 8 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. Only one woman has ever been elected to Congress from Minnesota and that was Coia Knutson in 1954. In 1978, Muriel Humphrey was appointed to fill an unexpired term in the U.S. Senate after the death of her husband. She did not run for election at the end of the appointed term.



## **MINNESOTA COURTS**

Women are 18 percent of the judges serving at the various court levels in the state. They are 43 percent of the judges serving on Minnesota's Supreme Court, holding 3 of the 7 seats. However, until September 1994, the Supreme Court had a majority of women, 4 of 7 judges, and had the distinction of being the only state Supreme Court in the country dominated by women. When Justice Rosalie Wahl, the first woman appointed to the Supreme Court in 1977, retired in 1994 her vacant seat was filled by a man.

Minnesota's Court of Appeals, with 16 seats, has 4 women serving, amounting to 25 percent of that court.

Women hold 42 seats or 16 percent of the 265 seats of the state's trial courts. In the state's 10 judicial districts, only the eighth district has no women serving. Open judicial seats are filled by the governor. Judicial candidates must be lawyers.

## **WOMEN IN THE U.S. SENATE**

As a result of the November elections, women will hold a record number of seats in Congress, increasing from 6 to 8 of the 100 seats in the U.S. Senate. The women include five Democrats and 3 Republicans, up from 5 Democrats and 1 Republican in 1993. The Senate includes incumbent Carol Mosley Braun, a Democrat from Illinois, the first African-American woman to serve in Congress.

## **WOMEN IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Women will hold 47 or 11 percent of the 435 seats in the House of Representatives and this represents no change from the 1993 term. Of the 47 women from 23 states, 30 are Democrats and 17 are Republicans, compared to 35 Democrats and 12 Republicans in 1993. Thirteen of these representatives are women of color, up from 12 in 1993.

## **STATE LEGISLATURES**

Women comprise one-fifth or 21 percent of all state legislators across the country and this is the same share they held in 1993. The total number of women serving in state legislatures or assemblies in 1995 will be 1,533 of the 7,425 available seats. However, this number represents a decline from 1993, when women held 1,547 seats nationwide. Women hold 17 percent of state Senate seats and 22 percent of House/Assembly seats across the country.

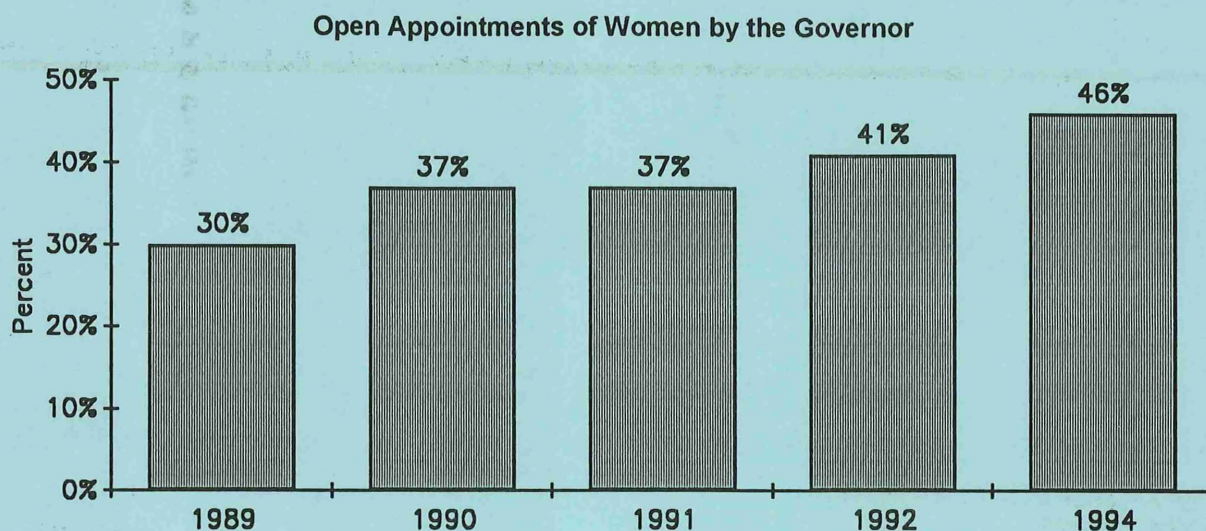


## STATEWIDE ELECTIVE EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Women hold 85 or 26 percent of statewide executive branch offices among the 50 states. Only one woman serves as governor, down from 3 in 1993. Nineteen women serve as lieutenant governor and 11 as secretary of state. There are 16 women state treasurers and 9 attorneys general. Women hold 19 other positions elected statewide, such as auditor general, comptroller, commissioner of education and labor.

## APPOINTED POSITIONS--MINNESOTA

In Minnesota, hundreds of statewide positions on task forces, boards, councils and commissions are filled by appointment of the governor. Anyone may apply for these appointments if they meet qualifications. For fiscal year '94, gubernatorial appointments included 497 males, 421 females and 60 applicants who did not specify gender. (On the application, gender specification is an optional category for statistical analysis.) Women represented 43 percent of the open appointments. In 1992, they were 41 percent. Representation by women has increased steadily in recent years as shown in the chart below.



In addition to these open appointments, the governor makes appointments to some federally mandated positions and some that have very specific qualifications. Of the 1,597 total appointments by the governor, 746 were to women, amounting to 47 percent of all appointments.