

## Legislative Commission on the

 Economic Status of Women
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## ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Commission has reissued its report "Public Assistance in Minnesota: Facts about Programs and Recipients," which gives an overview of eight major human service programs funded by the state. The 16-page, pocket-sized report gives detailed information from state fiscal years 1993 and 1994 on the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Medical Assistance programs. Copies of the report are available by calling the Commission office.

## IN THIS ISSUE

This issue lists the legislative proposals Commission staff will work on during the current legislative session, which began Jan. 3 and will end in May.

Also featured, county by county data on median incomes of individuals. The tables include incomes of all persons over age 15 and for those who are employed full-time. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, "income" includes earnings from employment as well as other sources such as unemployment compensation, interest, Social Security, pension, disability or veterans benefits, public assistance, child support and alimony. The table at right shows income of males age 15 and over and the table on page 4 includes females.

## 1995 Legislative Proposals

## Commission on the Economic Status of Women

1. Continue to fund the Commission on the Economic Status of Women.

## Welfare Reform

1. Eliminate any provisions in AFDC laws which limit the ability of recipients to earn income and benefits from their earnings.
2. Improve employment and training opportunities in STRIDE, the job training and education program for some AFDC recipients, to insure that the focus is on sufficient education for employment at wages which will allow economic independence.

## Child Care

1) Serve all eligible families on the statewide waiting list for the Basic Sliding Fee child care subsidy program.
2) Increase funding to the Child Care Service Development Grants and Resource and Referral programs, which support the development of high quality child care programs and well-trained providers.
3) Study the method of administering the post-secondary child care subsidy program and determine whether current subsidies to post-secondary students are adequate.
4) Allow unused child care subsidy funds for AFDC recipients who are not enrolled in STRIDE (ACCESS Child Care) to be re-allocated to counties who have used all their funds.

## Child Support

1. Adopt an income shares method for determining child support.
2. Require employer reporting of new hires to insure continuity of child support.

## Minimum Wage

1) Raise the minimum wage to bring it in line with the cost-of-living and to enable families to live above the poverty level.

## Teen Pregnancy

1. Support continued funding for the ENABL program, a school-based pregnancy prevention program for eighth and ninth graders.
2. Support continued funding of the male responsibility grants which fund programs to encourage pregnancy prevention and financially responsible fatherhood.
3. Support the establishment of school/community health and wellness programs.

## Battered Women's Programs

1. Appropriate sufficient funds for existing battered women's programs and to establish an intervention project in each judicial assignment district as required in current law. This includes shelters, non-shelter services and other programs and intervention projects.

## Violence Prevention Grants

Continue funding for violence prevention education grants and high risk youth violence prevention grants.

## Displaced Homemaker Programs

Increase funding to Displaced Homemakers programs throughout the state to meet the demands of an increased number of programs and more clients.

## Equity in Education

1. Support efforts to increase the representation of women in $\mathrm{K}-12$ and post-secondary administration.
2. Support funding for model sex equity projects in K -12 education.

Women, Infant, Children (WIC)

1. Continue funding for the Women, Infants and Children nutrition program.

## Family Planning

1. Continue and expand funding for family planning services.

## Senior Programs

1. Continue and expand caregiver projects.
2. Continue and expand programs which enable seniors to remain in their homes, for example SAIL (Senior Agenda for Independent Living) and Chore Corps.

## Early Childhood Programs

Continue efforts to expand availability of early childhood programs and improve coordination among public and private programs serving families.

## MEDIAN

INCOME OF INDIVIDUALS AND

## FULL-TIME WORKERS

Median income for men in Minnesota is $\$ 20,913$, compared to $\$ 10,433$ for women. This is a 50 percent gap between the two sexes.

When income of only full-time workers is included, the gap between women and men is 67 percent. Women earners have average incomes of \$19,756, while men earners have $\$ 29,475$ statewide.

| County | Males 15 and Over with Income |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL |  | EMPLOYED FULL-TIME |  |
|  | Number | Median Income | Percent | Median Income |
| Aitkin | 4,610 | \$13,048 | 34.7\% | \$21,412 |
| Anoka | 85,688 | \$25,645 | 62.8\% | \$31,215 |
| Becker | 9,822 | \$15,501 | 44.2\% | \$21,517 |
| Beltrami | 11,473 | \$12,692 | 38.4\% | \$22,491 |
| Benton | 10,386 | \$18,708 | 53.1\% | \$24,388 |
| Big Stone | 2,245 | \$14,210 | 45.8\% | \$19,260 |
| Blue Earth | 20,491 | \$14,291 | 42.8\% | \$24,631 |
| Brown | 9,485 | \$17,991 | 54.1\% | \$23,141 |
| Cariton | 10,277 | \$17,731 | 45.2\% | \$29,639 |
| Carver | 17,050 | \$25,322 | 63.3\% | \$30,950 |
| Cass | 7,750 | \$12,662 | 34.9\% | 521,314 |
| Chippewa | 4,641 | \$17,157 | 49.5\% | \$22,023 |
| Chisago | 10,566 | \$22,321 | 53.0\% | \$29,519 |
| Clay | 17,784 | \$15,838 | 42.1\% | \$26,721 |
| Clearwater | 2,979 | \$11,993 | 34.9\% | \$19,824 |
| cook | 1,487 | \$18,281 | 44.5\% | \$23,125 |
| Cottonwood | 4,512 | \$17,067 | 48.5\% | \$21,570 |
| Crow Wing | 15,584 | \$15,978 | 41.5\% | \$25,273 |
| Dakota | 96,623 | \$28,634 | 66.2\% | \$34,584 |
| Dodge | 5,413 | \$19,745 | 56.6\% | \$24,912 |
| Douglas | 10,280 | S15,824 | 47.6\% | \$22,138 |
| Faribault | 5,943 | \$17,264 | 48.6\% | \$22,463 |
| Fillmore | 7,350 | \$15,374 | 50.6\% | \$20,501 |
| Freeborn | 11,884 | \$19,023 | 51.8\% | \$24,184 |
| Goodhue | 14,395 | \$20,707 | 54.9\% | \$26,785 |
| Grant | 2,253 | \$13,878 | 45.3\% | \$20,278 |
| Hennepin | 380,966 | \$23,572 | 56.4\% | \$32,069 |
| Houston | 6,463 | \$17,696 | 55.7\% | \$23,544 |
| Hubbard | 5,398 | \$14,339 | 38.2\% | \$20,868 |
| Isanti | 8,920 | \$21,375 | 51.1\% | \$28,827 |
| \|lasca | 14,322 | \$16,723 | 40.8\% | \$30,484 |
| Jackson | 4,225 | \$16,999 | 49.0\% | \$21,649 |
| Kanabec | 4,509 | \$15,746 | 43.4\% | \$23,072 |
| Kandiyohi | 13,623 | \$17,393 | 49.3\% | \$24,166 |
| Kittson | 2,106 | \$17,500 | 47.5\% | \$23,793 |
| Koochiching | 6,348 | \$17,050 | 43.6\% | \$29,889 |
| Lac qui Parle | 3,196 | \$16,926 | 49.4\% | \$20,967 |
| Lake | 4,000 | \$18,608 | 42.3\% | \$26,623 |
| Lake of the Woods | 1,487 | \$16,637 | 51.4\% | \$21,479 |
| Le Sueur | 8,302 | \$19,525 | 51.8\% | \$25,265 |
| Lincoln | 2,510 | \$13,876 | 46.7\% | \$19,359 |
| Lyon | 8,804 | \$16,893 | 48.4\% | \$24,592 |
| McLeod | 11,366 | \$20,029 | 57.5\% | \$25,954 |
| Mahnomen | 1,736 | \$11,250 | 39.1\% | \$18,417 |
| Marshall | 4,029 | \$16,001 | 43.9\% | \$21,645 |
| Martin | 8,193 | \$78,338 | 50.1\% | \$23,172 |
| Meeker | 7,276 | \$17,414 | 50.9\% | \$23,572 |
| Mille Lacs | 6,416 | \$16,388 | 48.7\% | \$23,383 |
| Morrison | 9,945 | \$15,974 | 49.5\% | \$21,877 |
| Mower | 13,349 | \$17,717 | 47.4\% | \$24,908 |
| Murray | 3,470 | \$17,251 | 49.1\% | \$21,568 |
| Nicollet | 10,346 | \$18,268 | 50.2\% | \$25,797 |
| Nobles | 7,172 | \$16,718 | 49.8\% | \$21,682 |
| Norman | 2,927 | \$15,850 | 45.7\% | \$21,947 |
| Olmsted | 37,373 | \$24,038 | 59.5\% | \$32,034 |
| Oter Tail | 18,354 | \$15,723 | 47.9\% | \$21,544 |
| Pennington | 4,784 | \$15,583 | 42.7\% | \$23,309 |
| Pine | 7,768 | \$14,332 | 39.9\% | \$23,238 |
| Pipestone | 3,535 | \$16,819 | 50.7\% | \$21,190 |
| Polk | 11,433 | \$16,154 | 45.3\% | \$22,994 |
| Pope | 3,789 | \$15,048 | 49.3\% | \$20,303 |
| Ramsey | 170,779 | \$21,734 | 53.4\% | \$31,136 |
| Red Lake | 1,636 | \$15,226 | 39.6\% | \$21,689 |
| Redwood | 6,063 | \$16,891 | 50.3\% | \$21,508 |
| Renville | 6,316 | \$17,263 | 47.8\% | \$22,421 |
| Rice | 17,788 | \$17.193 | 48.3\% | \$26,563 |
| Rock | 3,398 | \$18,433 | 51.6\% | \$22,337 |
| Roseau | 5,333 | \$18,562 | 55.5\% | \$21,870 |
| St. Louis | 71,679 | \$18,378 | 44.0\% | \$30,366 |
| Scote | 20,600 | \$25,820 | 63.0\% | \$31,439 |
| Sherourne | 14,160 | \$23,280 | 54.6\% | \$30,655 |
| Sibley | 5,228 | \$17,075 | 53.1\% | \$21,739 |
| Stearns | 42,879 | \$16,619 | 48.6\% | \$24,224 |
| Steele | 10,885 | \$21,315 | 59.6\% | \$26,326 |
| Stevens | 3,925 | \$14,038 | 39.1\% | \$24,358 |
| Swil | 3,900 | \$14,622 | 44.8\% | 519,924 |
| Todd | 8,126 | \$13,937 | 49.2\% | \$20,573 |
| Traverse | 1,618 | \$15,988 | 47.0\% | \$20,595 |
| Wabasha | 7,021 | \$19,235 | 53.8\% | \$24,243 |
| Wadena | 4,544 | \$12,638 | 44.7\% | \$20,008 |
| Waseca | 6,383 | \$19,747 | 54.5\% | \$25,116 |
| Washingon | 50,749 | \$29,055 | 63.1\% | \$36,020 |
| Watonwan | 4,120 | \$17,019 | 49.9\% | \$21,523 |
| Wilkin | 2,663 | \$17,199 | 49.3\% | \$23,017 |
| Winona | 17,435 | \$16,224 | 48.9\% | \$24,293 |
| Whight | 23,736 | \$22,177 | 56.4\% | \$28,470 |
| Yellow Medicine | 4,191 | \$16,378 | 45.3\% | \$21,410 |
| Minnesota | 1,565,076 | \$20,913 | 53.7\% | \$29,475 |


|  | Females 15 and Over with Income |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL <br> Number | Median Income | EMPLOYE <br> Percent | FULL-TIME <br> Median Income |
| Aitkin | 4,259 | \$6,295 | 21.2\% | \$13,601 |
| Anoka | 79,822 | \$12,969 | 42.4\% | \$20,755 |
| Becker | 9,125 | \$6,979 | 23.9\% | \$13,793 |
| Beltrami | 11,300 | \$6,788 | 21.8\% | \$14,814 |
| Benton | 10,199 | \$9,441 | 31.5\% | \$15,513 |
| Big stone | 2,314 | \$6,662 | 21.7\% | \$73,281 |
| Blue Earth | 20,184 | \$7,201 | 24.7\% | \$15,804 |
| Brown | 9,655 | \$7,929 | 28.2\% | \$16,044 |
| Carlton | 9,679 | \$7,531 | 27.7\% | \$16,778 |
| Canver | 15,712 | \$12,356 | 39.1\% | \$19,637 |
| Cass | 7,076 | \$6,543 | 22.5\% | \$75,637 |
| Chippewa | 4,690 | \$7,747 | 25.8\% | \$13,874 |
| Chisago | 9,505 | \$9,080 | 29.7\% | \$17,861 |
| Clay | 18,730 | \$6,746 | 23.1\% | \$16,127 |
| Clearwater | 2,674 | \$6,059 | 18.1\% | \$13,433 |
| Cook | 1,441 | \$8,171 | 27.4\% | \$14,271 |
| Cottonwood | 4,444 | \$7,098 | 19.1\% | \$13,700 |
| Crow Wing | 15,338 | \$7,440 | 24.8\% | \$15,933 |
| Dakota | 92,760 | \$14,120 | 42.5\% | \$21,679 |
| Dodge | 5,193 | \$9,638 | 32.9\% | \$16,510 |
| Douglas | 9,867 | \$6,925 | 25.1\% | \$14,402 |
| Faribault | 6,144 | \$7,582 | 22.2\% | \$13,714 |
| Fillmore | 7,117 | \$7,904 | 26.9\% | \$15,164 |
| Freeborn | 11,772 | \$7,706 | 25.7\% | \$15,762 |
| Goodhue | 14,150 | \$9,099 | 29.3\% | \$17,185 |
| Grant | 2,253 | \$6,568 | 21.9\% | \$13,039 |
| Hennepin | 392,161 | \$13,723 | 38.4\% | \$21,988 |
| Houston | 6,313 | \$9,125 | 30.6\% | \$14,228 |
| Hubbard | 4,970 | \$7,092 | 25.0\% | \$14,847 |
| Isanti | 8,250 | \$9,168 | 28.7\% | \$19,187 |
| Hasca | 12,806 | \$6,992 | 22.5\% | \$15,834 |
| Jackson | 4,027 | \$7,424 | 23.3\% | \$13,348 |
| Kanabec | 4,199 | \$7,779 | 26.9\% | \$15,015 |
| Kandiyohi | 13,281 | \$8,157 | 26.9\% | \$15,488 |
| Kittson | 1,958 | \$6,936 | 21.7\% | \$14,087 |
| Koochiching | 5,114 | \$7,378 | 25.2\% | \$75,314 |
| Lac qui Parle | 3,017 | \$6,813 | 20.3\% | \$12,840 |
| Lake | 3,529 | \$7,131 | 21.8\% | \$16,898 |
| Lake of the Woods | 1,345 | \$9,849 | 34.3\% | \$16,821 |
| Le Sueur | 7,769 | \$8,946 | 31.1\% | \$16,165 |
| Lincoln | 2,361 | \$6,653 | 22.7\% | \$13,319 |
| Lyon | 8,751 | \$7,741 | 26.9\% | \$13,701 |
| McLeod | 11,063 | \$9,831 | 33.8\% | \$16,726 |
| Mahnomen | 1,509 | \$6,045 | 21.5\% | \$13,347 |
| Marshall | 3,422 | \$6,514 | 20.3\% | \$14,247 |
| Martin | 8,192 | \$7,899 | 25.5\% | \$14,953 |
| Meeker | 6,834 | \$8,168 | 28.6\% | \$14,634 |
| Mille Lacs | 6,135 | \$7,615 | 28.8\% | \$14,994 |
| Morrison | 9,153 | \$6,915 | 25.5\% | \$15,016 |
| Mower | 13,453 | \$8,184 | 23.0\% | \$16,582 |
| Murray | 3,179 | \$7,043 | 21.7\% | \$13,297 |
| Nicollet | 10,022 | \$8,804 | 30.9\% | \$17,030 |
| Nobles | 7,022 | \$8,087 | 27.9\% | \$13,861 |
| Norman | 2,543 | \$6,765 | 21.5\% | \$13,475 |
| Olmsted | 37,974 | \$12,147 | 37.6\% | \$20,878 |
| Ofier Tall | 17,218 | \$7,230 | 24.8\% | \$14,424 |
| Pennington | 4,641 | \$7,502 | 27.2\% | \$14,425 |
| Pine | 6,347 | \$6,916 | 24.4\% | \$15,182 |
| Pipestone | 3,659 | \$6,819 | 21.1\% | \$13,032 |
| Polk | 11,072 | \$7,039 | 24.2\% | \$15,170 |
| Pope | 3,596 | \$6,619 | 23.2\% | \$12,666 |
| Ramsey | 183,422 | \$11,996 | 35.0\% | \$21,583 |
| Red Lake | 1,403 | \$6,333 | 21.0\% | \$13,375 |
| Redwood | 5,900 | \$7,469 | 23.9\% | \$13,290 |
| Renville | 5,880 | \$7,193 | 21.5\% | \$13,999 |
| Rice | 17,546 | \$8,333 | 27.5\% | \$17,540 |
| Rock | 3,420 | \$7,789 | 26.6\% | \$14,261 |
| Roseau | 4,741 | \$9,228 | 33.0\% | \$17,400 |
| St. Louis | 70,511 | \$7,498 | 23.2\% | \$17,240 |
| Scott | 18,638 | \$11,851 | 40.1\% | \$19,867 |
| Sherburne | 12,980 | \$10,260 | 33.9\% | \$18,935 |
| Sibley | 4,758 | \$8,127 | 29.0\% | \$14,297 |
| Stearns | 40,005 | \$8,378 | 30.3\% | \$15,908 |
| Steele | 10,691 | \$10,275 | 35.8\% | \$16,997 |
| Stevens | 3,902 | \$5,950 | 20.6\% | \$14,929 |
| Switt | 3,798 | \$6,599 | 22.6\% | \$12,410 |
| Todd | 7,076 | \$6,776 | 26.2\% | \$13,226 |
| Traverse | 1,577 | \$6,050 | 18.0\% | \$13,176 |
| Wabasha | 6,515 | \$8,958 | 28.9\% | \$15,888 |
| Wadena | 4,446 | \$6,385 | 22.8\% | \$13,935 |
| Waseca | 6,134 | \$8,446 | 29.8\% | \$75,866 |
| Washingon | 46,781 | \$13,141 | 39.1\% | \$22,633 |
| Watonwan | 4,027 | \$7,794 | 26.3\% | \$13,456 |
| Wilkin | 2,479 | \$7,359 | 23.6\% | \$13,364 |
| Winona | 17,648 | \$7,888 | 28.9\% | \$15,543 |
| Wright | 21,544 | \$10,162 | 34.6\% | \$18,124 |
| Yellow Medicine | 4,060 | \$6,972 | 22.4\% | \$14,335 |
| Minnesota | 1,542,170 | \$10,433 | 33.2\% | \$19,756 |



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## HOUSEHOLDS IN THE U.S. 1993

A household includes all persons living in one housing unit. Households are either family or non-family. Most households are family households, persons related to each other by marriage, birth or adoption. Family households may or may not include children. Non-family households include unrelated persons living together and persons living alone.

In 1993, there were 96 million households in the nation, an increase of 3 million since 1990. Overall, the rate of growth in households is slowing down, from an average annual rate of 2.4 percent in the 1970s to an average annual rate of 1.1 percent in the 1990s. Increases in households are influenced by age composition, income levels and cost of housing.

In 1993, 53 million of the 96 million U.S. households were married couple families, 12 million were female-headed families and 3 million were male-headed families. The distribution of all households by type for 1993 is shown in the chart below. The percentage of non-family housesholds has remained constant since 1970 at 15 percent of all households.
U.S. Households by Type, 1993

Female-headed


Persons per household
12\%
The number of persons per household has been declining steadily over the past two decades but seem to have leveled off somewhat since 1989. In 1993, average household size was 2.63 persons. In 1970, households size was 3.14 and 1980 it was 2.76 persons. Households by size for 1970 and 1993 are shown below:

Households
by Size, 1970
4 person
3 person

Households
by Size, 1993
3 person


Average household size has declined since 1970 because households contain fewer children and there are more one-person households. In 1970, the average number of children per household was 1.09, compared to . 68 in 1993, a decline of nearly 37 percent over 20 years.

Household size varies considerably depending upon the type of household. The largest households are married couple families, with an average of 3.23 persons per household, while the smallest households are female non-family households with an average of 1.16 persons. Female-headed families include an average of 3.12 persons.

## Persons Living Alone

Today one quarter of all households are persons living alone, compared with only 17 percent in 1970. These households account for 84 percent of non-family households. Among persons living alone, 60 percent are women. Women living alone constitute 15 percent of all households and males living alone account for 10 percent. In 1970, women living alone were 17 percent of households and men living alone were 7 percent.

## FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

Family Households as Share of All Households, 1970 to 1993


Families are the majority of household types constituting 71 percent or 68 million households. In 1980 they were 74 percent and in 1970 they were 81 percent of all households. Family households, by the Census Bureau definition, come in three types: married couple, male-headed or female-headed. Families may or may not include children.

Married couple families are by far the most common type. Of the 68 million family households, 53 million are married couples, 12 million are female headed and 3 million are male headed. In 1993, married couple families account for 78 percent of family households, down from 83 percent in 1980 and 87 percent in 1970

Family Households by Type, 1993


## HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN

The percentage of households with children has been steadily declining since 1970 when these accounted for 45 percent of all households. By 1980, households with children accounted for 38 percent of all households and by 1993, this had declined to 34 percent.

Fewer households in 1993 include children, and those that have children have fewer children than families in 1970. Seventeen percent of households in 1970 included families of 3 or more children. By 1993, families with 3 or more children had declined to 10 percent.

Households with Children as Share of All Households, 1993


Among households with children, those headed by a married couple constitute a declining share. In 1970, married couple households with children were 40 percent of all households, compared to 26 percent in 1993. Half (49 percent) of married couple families include children. Female-headed households increased their share of households, as shown in the chart below.

Married Couple and Female-Headed Families with Children as Share of All Households, 1993


## SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS

Single Parent Families,
Female- and Male-headed, 1970-1993


Number of Single Parent Families


Single parent households are created by divorce, a spouse's absence such as separation, the death of one parent and births or adoptions by a single person. Single parent households are an increasing share of all family households. In 1970, single parent households were 6 percent of all family households and in 1980 they accounted for 10 percent of all family households. By 1993, single parent households were 13 percent of all family households.

Single parent families are most commonly headed by females. Eighty-five percent are female-headed and 15 percent are male-headed. Men's share of single parent families has increased slightly since 1970. In both 1970 and 1980, women headed 90 percent of single parent families and men headed 10 percent. While the proprotion of single-parent families has remained nearly constant, the number of single-parent families has grown significantly. The chart above shows the number of female- and male-headed families since 1970.

Of all single parent households, divorced and never married persons account for 77 percent of household heads, those who are married with absent spouses are 18 percent and those who are widowed account for only 5 percent.

Single Parent Householders by Marital Status, 1993


Nearly half (47 percent) of female headed, single parent families have only one child in the household. Another 34 percent have two children and 19 percent have three or more children. Ninety percent of male headed, single parent families have two or fewer children.

## HOUSEHOLDS IN MINNESOTA

The table on the next page shows 1990 household data for Minnesota's counties.

| County | Number of Households by Type and Presence and Age of Children |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Families |  |  | Married-couple Families |  |  | Female-headed Households |  |  |
|  | Total | w/kids | w/kids < 5 | Total | w/kids | w/kids < 5 | Total | w/kids | w/kids <5 |
| Aitkin | 3,667 | 1,502 | 542 | 3,254 | 1,222 | 436 | 275 | 193 | 80 |
| Anoka | 65,367 | 38,480 | 16,609 | 55,492 | 31,807 | 14,294 | 7,430 | 5,298 | 1,749 |
| Becker | 7,700 | 3,871 | 1,661 | 6,453 | 3,087 | 1,319 | 921 | 637 | 278 |
| Beltrami | 8,382 | 4,745 | 2,118 | 6,745 | 3,541 | (-1,553 | +1,237 | 934 | 431 |
| Benton | 7,628 | 4,418 | 2,013 | 6,469 | 3,665 | 1,778 | 851 | 594 | 165 |
| Big Stone | 1,721 | 764 | 316 | 1,556 | 676 | 283 | 107 | 69 | 22 |
| Blue Earth | 12,034 | 6,116 | 2,670 | 10,297 | 5,056 | 2,312 | 1,274 | 882 | 279 |
| Brown | 7,117 | 3,554 | 1,404 | 6,341 | 3,097 | 1,251 | 512 | 336 | 107 |
| Carlton | 7,863 | 4,152 | 1,504 | 6,606 | 3,270 | 1,219 | 935 | 685 | 233 |
| Carver | 12,928 | 7,451 | 3,586 | 11,455 | 6,516 | 3,291 | 1,084 | 731 | 212 |
| Cass | 6,072 | 2,737 | 1,750 | 5,179 | 2,151 | 875 | 561 | 400 | 178 |
| Chippewa | 3,721 | 1,750 | 707 | 3,351 | 1,492 | 612 | 268 | 213 | 69 |
| Chisago | 8,220 | 4,655 | 1,850 | 7,221 | 3,962 | 1,638 | 697 | 521 | 146 |
| Clay | 11,910 | 6,355 | 2,667 | 10,145 | 5,125 | 2,250 | 1,316 | 1,012 | 341 |
| Clearwater | 2,258 | 1,100 | 421 | 1,906 | 892 | 357 | 242 | 159 | 48 |
| Cook | 1,038 | 481 | 219 | 915 | 412 | 191 | 79 | 40 | 14 |
| Cottonwood | 3,616 | 1,601 | 589 | 3,280 | 1,382 | 524 | 237 | 174 | 44 |
| Crow Wing | 12,279 | 5,993 | 2,555 | 10,438 | 4,746 | 2,040 | 1,420 | 1,024 | 446 |
| Dakota | 74,152 | 43,353 | 19,464 | 63,295 | 36,083 | 17,151 | 8,225 | 5,897 | 1,795 |
| Dodge | 4,313 | 2,379 | 982 | 3,864 | 2,083 | 883 | 314 | 215 | 64 |
| Douglas | 7,863 | 3,766 | 1,568 | 6,858 | 3,217 | 1,413 | 716 | 426 | 99 |
| Faribault | 4,760 | 2,230 | 854 | 4,209 | 1,885 | 734 | 410 | 276 | 88 |
| Fillmore | 5,665 | 2,686 | 1,075 | 5,077 | 2,340 | 985 | 409 | 266 | 76 |
| Freeborn | 9,348 | 4,383 | 1,802 | 8,217 | 3,647 | 1,491 | 785 | 541 | 227 |
| Goodhue | 10,986 | 5,590 | 2,259 | 9,748 | 4,762 | 2,009 | 894 | 652 | 219 |
| Grant. | 1,731 | 732 | 297 | 1,562 | 640 | 267 | 121 | 74 | 28 |
| Hennepin | 259,557 | 128,010 | 58,876 | 207,573 | 96,244 | 46,355 | 40,307 | 26,398 | 10,506 |
| Houston | 5,065 | 2,543 | 1,025 | 4,461 | 2,153 | 887 | 429 | 290 | 104 |
| Hubbard | 4,291 | 1,970 | 789 | 3,818 | 1,672 | 684 | 315 | 218 | 73 |
| Isanti | 6,862 | 3,911 | 1,475 | 5,909 | 3,235 | 1,230 | 647 | 487 | 180 |
| Itasca | 11,417 | 5,662 | 1,997 | 9,775 | 4,536 | 1,673 | 1,788 | 862 | 280 |
| Jackson | 3,282 | 1,531 | 618 | 2,932 | 1,323 | 555 | 249 | 161 | 53 |
| Kanabec | 3,471 | 1,875 | 725 | 3,022 | 1,551 | 645 | 327 | 246 | 58 |
| Kandiyohi | 10,223 | 5,399 | 2,229 | 9,010 | 4,614 | 1,972 | 904 | 635 | 185 |
| Kiltson | 1,600 | 745 | 309 | 1,406 | 646 | 275 | 133 | 83 | 32 |
| Koochiching | 4,307 | 2,129 | 794 | 3,568 | 7.670 | 853 | 489 | 312 | 98 |
| Lac qui Parle | 2,499 | 1,105 | 460 | 2,296 | 1,017 | 431 | 125 | 67 | 26 |
| Lake | 3,059 | 1,267 | 455 | 2,760 | 1,061 | 393 | 241 | 169 | 54 |
| Lake of the Woods | ds $\quad 1,198$ | 533 | 233 | 1,049 | 455 | 200 | 114 | 61 | 23 |
| Le Sueur | 6,265 | 3,275 | 1,331 | 5,505 | 2,832 | 1,172 | 511 | 326 | 112 |
| Lincoln | 1,904 | 834 | 287 | 1,723 | 743 | 262 | 98 | 52 | 12 |
| Lyon | 6,238 | 3,334 | 1,375 | 5,503 | 2,806 | 1,196 | 553 | 438 | 143 |
| McLeod | 8,656 | 4,578 | 1,914 | 7,836 | 3,940 | 1,676 | 728 | 504 | 215 |
| Mahnomen | 1,330 | 684 | 248 | 1,100 | 542 | 185 | 149 | 102 | 41 |
| Marshall | 3,081 | 1,543 | 555 | 2,766 | 1,371 | 490 | 216 | 133 | 50 |
| Martin | 6,422 | 3,090 | 1,199 | 5,659 | 2,592 | 983 | 575 | 376 | 169 |
| Meeker | 5,672 | 2,839 | 1,188 | 5,082 | 2,469 | 1,030 | 401 | 276 | 109 |
| Mille Lacs | 5,088 | 2,643 | 1,063 | 4,335 | 2,097 | 835 | 544 | 420 | 182 |
| Morrison | 7,754 | 4,151 | 1,635 | 6,752 | 3,550 | 1,400 | 707 | 464 | 182 |
| Mower | 10,366 | 4,708 | 1,891 | 9,013 | 3,852 | 1,647 | 1,003 | 681 | 187 |
| Murray | 2,739 | 1,226 | 481 | 2,515 | 1,099 | 439 | 131 | 87 | 24 |
| Nicollet | 6,866 | 3,627 | 1,603 | 6,140 | 3,193 | 1,460 | 570 | 367 | 128 |
| Nobles | 5,612 | 2,611 | 1,045 | 4,997 | 2,277 | 922 | 450 | 267 | 93 |
| Norman | 2,143 | 1,025 | 356 | 1,911 | 896 | 322 | 147 | 104 | 27 |
| Olmsted | 28,097 | 15,218 | 6,914 | 24,521 | 12,862 | 6,147 | 2,848 | 1,966 | 616 |
| Ofter Tail | 14,037 | 6,630 | 2,727 | 12,462 | 5,698 | 2,373 | 1,088 | 740 | 283 |
| Pennington | 3,497 | 1,804 | 696 | 2,916 | 1,445 | 554 | 384 | 252 | 116 |
| Pine | 5,564 | 2,793 | 1,109 | 4,841 | 2,326 | 928 | 503 | 325 | 115 |
| Pipestone | 2,791 | 1,315 | 564 | 2,510 | 1,147 | 493 | 201 | 122 | 56 |
| Polk | 8,532 | 4,400 | 1,817 | 7,300 | 3,607 | 1,484 | 874 | 641 | 270 |
| Pope | 2,995 | 1,361 | 553 | 2,692 | 1,173 | 499 | 194 | 140 | 37 |
| Ramsey | 121,315 | 61,944 | 29,452 | 94,806 | 45,366 | 22,890 | 21,044 | 13,779 | 5,491 |
| Red Lake | 1,171 | 598 | 243 | 1,051 | 530 | 215 | 79 | 58 | 22 |
| Redwood | 4,676 | 2,273 | 976 | 4,195 | 1,983 | 885 | 333 | 226 | 64 |
| Renville | 4,858 | 2,291 | 969 | 4,337 | 2,005 | 857 | 325 | 197 | 75 |
| Rice | 11,721 | 6,435 | 2,671 | 10,179 | 5,357 | 2,279 | 1,129 | 855 | 290 |
| Rock | 2,757 | 1,325 | 521 | 2,535 | 1,194 | 486 | 179 | 117 | 35 |
| Roseau | 4,036 | 2,272 | 1,018 | 3,461 | 1,914 | 883 | 347 | 242 | 79 |
| St. Louis | 52,627 | 25,541 | 9,747 | 43,604 | 19,701 | 7,724 | 7,007 | 4,758 | 1,535 |
| Scott | 15,448 | 9,216 | 3,982 | 13,469 | 8,022 | 3,605 | 1,298 | 907 | 249 |
| Sherburne | 10,759 | 6,469 | 2,634 | 9,671 | 5,651 | 2,350 | 801 | 595 | 187 |
| Sibley | 3,934 | 1,884 | 816 | 3,474 | 1,674 | 740 | 257 | 147 | 52 |
| Stearns | 28,084 | 15,686 | 6,782 | 23,999 | 13,103 | 5,857 | 2,977 | 1,982 | 728 |
| Steele | 8,329 | 4,350 | 1,987 | 7,442 | 3,823 | 1,780 | 692 | 437 | 169 |
| Stevens | 2,466 | 1,180 | 416 | 2,184 | 1,015 | 379 | 190 | 118 | 23 |
| Swilt | 2,991 | 1,308 | 499 | 2,681 | 1,150 | 437 | 214 | 123 | 41 |
| Todd | 6,306 | 3,255 | 1,338 | 5,569 | 2,836 | 1,209 | 453 | 311 | 93 |
| Traverse | 1,253 | 567 | 232 | 1,143 | 505 | 211 | 79 | 51 | 19 |
| Wabasha | 5,442 | 2,750 | 1,152 | 4,840 | 2,371 | 1,022 | 393 | 281 | 88 |
| Wadena | 3,516 | 1,781 | 723 | 2,984 | 1,434 | 563 | 381 | 263 | 127 |
| Waseca | 4,818 | 2,538 | 992 | 4,189 | 2,135 | 865 | 439 | 296 | 87 |
| Washingon | 39,386 | 22,811 | 9,261 | 34,297 | 19,438 | 8,088 | 3,708 | 2,610 | 903 |
| Watonwan | 3,099 | 1,507 | 686 | 2,777 | 1,288 | 596 | 219 | 145 | 69 |
| Wilkin | 2,076 | 1,058 | 477 | 1,824 | 918 | 417 | 164 | 103 | 47 |
| Winona | 11,390 | 5,909 | 2,493 | 9,891 | 4,966 | 2,122 | 1,010 | 718 | 263 |
| Wright | 18,068 | 10,652 | 4,631 | 15,159 | 9,074 | 4,050 | 1,602 | 1,169 | 417 |
| Yellow Medicine | 3,230 | 1,461 | 558 | 2,969 | 1,334 | 523 | 169 | 90 | 28 |
| Minnesota 1 | 1,138,581 | 592,274 | 256,680 | 958,653 | 478,217 | 214,559 | 135,152 | 91,599 | 33,458 |

- Minnesota has 1.1 million family households and 52 percent of those households include children under age 18. The fewest families are in Cook County, while Hennepin County has the most.
- 84 percent of families in Minnesota are married couple families.
- Of the 135,152
female-headed
households in the state,
68 percent have children, compared to 50 percent of the married couple households.
- 29 percent of female-headed households with children are in Hennepin County and another 15 percent are in Ramsey County.
- The fewest female-headed households are in Cook, Red Lake and Traverse Counties. The fewest female-headed families with children are in Cook County.



## Legislative Commission on the

Economic Status of Women

## COMMISSION MEMBERS

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## IN THIS ISSUE

This newsletter contains county data on the educational attainment levels of Minnesota women in 1990 and on poverty among families, married couple families and female-headed households. All data are from the 1990 U.S.Census.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF MINNESOTA WOMEN

The highest educational level attained by most Minnesota women is a high school diploma. This accounts for 35 percent of women age 25 and over. The chart below shows the distribution of Minnesota women by their educational levels.

Highest Educational Level, Minnesota Women Age 25 \& Over, 1990


The table on pages 1 and 2 of this newsletter shows the educational attainment levels of women in each county in the state.

## POVERTY

Poverty rates for all families range from a low of 3.3 to a high of 20.6 percent across Minnesota. The average is 7.3 for all families. Among families with children it ranges from 4.0 to 30.8 percent. Families with children under age 5 are the most likely to be in poverty and in Minnesota's counties it ranges from 4.4 percent to 39.1 percent.

Poverty rates among married couple families range from 1.4 to 15.4 percent, while those with children range from 1.2 to 22 percent. The average for all married couple families is 3.9 percent in poverty. For married couple families with children under age 5 , the percentage of those in poverty ranges from 1.3 to 27.0.

Poverty rates among female-headed households range from 17 percent to 54.4, and an average of 29.2. Among those with children it is 22.9 percent to 70.6 . Among those with children under age 5 is 32.1 to 91.7 percent. The tables on pages 3 and 4 of this newsletter show the poverty rates for each county in Minnesota.

| County | Total | Educational Attainment of Women Age 25 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|r\|} \hline \text { < 5th } & \text { Grade } \\ \# & \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{rr} \hline \text { 5th-8th Grade } \\ \# & \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{rr\|} \hline \text { Gth-12th } & \text { Grade } \\ \# & \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | High Schi Grad |  | Some College |  | Ass. Deg. - Occ |  |
|  |  |  |  | \# | \% |  |  | \# | \% | \# | \% |
| Aitkin | 4,570 | 45 | 1.0\% |  |  | 497 | 10.9\% | 679 | 14.9\% | 1,897 | 41.5\% | 715 | 15.6\% | 212 | 4.6\% |
| Anoka | 73,591 | 247 | 0.3\% | 2,458 | 3.3\% | 6,709 | 9.1\% | 29,685 | 40.3\% | 16,904 | 23.0\% | 5,003 | 6.8\% |
| Becker | 9,193 | 83 | 0.9\% | 1,185 | 12.9\% | 1,024 | 11.1\% | 3,293 | 35.8\% | 1,758 | 19.1\% | 639 | 7.0\% |
| Beltrami | 9,955 | 76 | 0.8\% | 843 | 8.5\% | 1,360 | 13.7\% | 3,071 | 30.8\% | 1,809 | 18.2\% | 629 | 6.3\% |
| Benton | 9,105 | 108 | 1.2\% | 1,010 | 11.1\% | 877 | 9.6\% | 3,536 | 38.8\% | 1,571 | 17.3\% | 508 | 5.6\% |
| Big Stone | 2,288 | 11 | 0.5\% | 340 | 14.9\% | 209 | 9.1\% | 940 | 41.1\% | 370 | 16.2\% | 141 | 6.2\% |
| Blue Earth | 15,320 | 90 | 0.6\% | 1,032 | 6.7\% | 1,391 | 9.1\% | 4,985 | 32.5\% | 3,152 | 20.6\% | 995 | 6.5\% |
| Brown | 9,122 | 34 | 0.4\% | 1,643 | 18.0\% | 819 | 9.0\% | 3,734 | 40.9\% | 1,228 | 13.5\% | 570 | 6.2\% |
| Carlton | 9,802 | 72 | 0.7\% | 874 | 8.9\% | 1,295 | 13.2\% | 4,119 | 42.0\% | 1,660 | 16.9\% | 525 | 5.4\% |
| Carver | 14,804 | 86 | 0.6\% | 1,166 | 7.9\% | 934 | 6.3\% | 5,527 | 37.3\% | 2,943 | 19.9\% | 850 | 5.7\% |
| Cass | 7,413 | 62 | 0.8\% | 826 | 11.1\% | 954 | 12.9\% | 2,943 | 39.7\% | 1,346 | 18.2\% | 384 | 5.2\% |
| Chippewa | 4,687 | 40 | 0.9\% | 670 | 14.3\% | 406 | 8.7\% | 1,993 | 42.5\% | 735 | 15.7\% | 339 | 7.2\% |
| Chisago | 9,522 | 112 | 1.2\% | 682 | 7.2\% | 1,030 | 10.8\% | 4,126 | 43.3\% | 1,832 | 19.2\% | 450 | 4.7\% |
| Clay | 14,629 | 146 | 1.0\% | 1,328 | 9.1\% | 1,167 | 8.0\% | 4,478 | 30.6\% | 3,204 | 21.9\% | 1,007 | 6.9\% |
| Clearwater | 2,722 | 33 | 1.2\% | 420 | 15.4\% | 382 | 14.0\% | 941 | 34.6\% | 455 | 16.7\% | 180 | 6.6\% |
| Cook | 1,396 | 6 | 0.4\% | 48 | 3.4\% | 158 | 11.3\% | 476 | 34.1\% | 328 | 23.5\% | 78 | 5.6\% |
| Cottonwood | 4,567 | 41 | 0.9\% | 715 | 15.7\% | 455 | 10.0\% | 1,640 | 35.9\% | 804 | 17.6\% | 276 | 6.0\% |
| Crow Wing | 15,224 | 156 | 1.0\% | 1,343 | 8.8\% | 2,074 | 13.6\% | 6,009 | 39.5\% | 2,568 | 16.9\% | 888 | 5.8\% |
| Dakota | 85,946 | 433 | 0.5\% | 2,636 | 3.1\% | 5,294 | 6.2\% | 28,840 | 33.6\% | 19,806 | 23.0\% | 5,883 | 6.8\% |
| Dodge | 4,882 | 14 | 0.3\% | 447 | 9.2\% | 456 | 9.3\% | 2,010 | 41.2\% | 878 | 18.0\% | 412 | 8.4\% |
| Douglas | 9,633 | 44 | 0.5\% | 1,250 | 13.0\% | 921 | 9.6\% | 3,629 | 37.7\% | 1,490 | 15.5\% | 945 | 9.8\% |
| Faribault | 6,194 | 47 | 0.8\% | 881 | 14.2\% | 592 | 9.6\% | 2,444 | 39.5\% | 1,019 | 16.5\% | 406 | 6.6\% |
| Fillmore | 7,089 | 38 | 0.5\% | 1,130 | 15.9\% | 757 | 10.7\% | 2,789 | 39.3\% | 1,049 | 14.8\% | 423 | 6.0\% |
| Freeborn | 11,607 | 112 | 1.0\% | 1,241 | 10.7\% | 1,282 | 11.0\% | 4,837 | 41.7\% | 1,797 | 15.5\% | 847 | 7.3\% |
| Goodhue | 13,721 | 55 | 0.4\% | 1,534 | 11.2\% | 1,338 | 9.8\% | 5,513 | 40.2\% | 2,296 | 16.7\% | 835 | 6.1\% |
| Grant | 2,298 | 31 | 1.3\% | 374 | 16.3\% | 195 | 8.5\% | 879 | 38.3\% | 333 | 14.5\% | 168 | 7.3\% |
| Hennepin | 360,844 | 2,833 | 0.8\% | 12,693 | 3.5\% | 28,576 | 7.9\% | 104,743 | 29.0\% | 80,251 | 22.2\% | 18,415 | 5.1\% |
| Houston | 6,148 | 31 | 0.5\% | 795 | 12.9\% | 546 | 8.9\% | 2,221 | 36.1\% | 978 | 15.9\% | 517 | 8.4\% |
| Hubbard | 5,105 | 22 | 0.4\% | 493 | 9.7\% | 599 | 11.7\% | 1,928 | 37.8\% | 926 | 18.1\% | 328 | 6.4\% |
| Isanti | 8,110 | 141 | 1.7\% | 597 | 7.4\% | 974 | 12.0\% | 3,281 | 40.5\% | 1,673 | 20.6\% | 378 | 4.7\% |
| \|tasca | 13,692 | 101 | 0.7\% | 1,014 | 7.4\% | 1,751 | 12.8\% | 5,051 | 36.9\% | 2,638 | 19.3\% | 1,104 | 8.1\% |
| Jackson | 4,033 | 17 | 0.4\% | 626 | 15.5\% | 336 | 8.3\% | 1,523 | 37.8\% | 722 | 17.9\% | 335 | 8.3\% |
| Kanabec | 4,081 | 29 | 0.7\% | 476 | 11.7\% | 585 | 14.3\% | 1,754 | 43.0\% | 652 | 16.0\% | 179 | 4.4\% |
| Kandiyohi | 12,562 | 139 | 1.1\% | 1,529 | 12.2\% | 1,142 | 9.1\% | 4,138 | 32.9\% | 2,285 | 18.2\% | 1,180 | 9.4\% |
| Kittson | 2,041 | 35 | 1.7\% | 353 | 17.3\% | 172 | 8.4\% | 613 | 30.0\% | 341 | 16.7\% | 246 | 12.1\% |
| Koochiching | 5,266 | 67 | 1.3\% | 487 | 9.2\% | 854 | 16.2\% | 1,987 | 37.7\% | 882 | 16.7\% | 323 | 6.1\% |
| Lac qui Parle | 3,175 | 5 | 0.2\% | 483 | 15.2\% | 258 | 8.1\% | 1,304 | 41.1\% | 504 | 15.9\% | 237 | 7.5\% |
| Lake | 3,701 | 8 | 0.2\% | 255 | 6.9\% | 417 | 11.3\% | 1,750 | 47.3\% | 669 | 18.1\% | 179 | 4.8\% |
| Lake of the Woods | 1,334 | 9 | 0.7\% | 123 | 9.2\% | 123 | 9.2\% | 554 | 41.5\% | 280 | 21.0\% | 72 | 5.4\% |
| Le Sueur | 7,459 | 63 | 0.8\% | 814 | 10.9\% | 765 | 10.3\% | 3,026 | 40.6\% | 1,278 | 17.1\% | 478 | 6.4\% |
| Lincoln | 2,461 | 32 | 1.3\% | 458 | 18.6\% | 263 | 10.7\% | 915 | 37.2\% | 412 | 16.7\% | 146 | 5.9\% |
| Lyon | 7,776 | 94 | 1.2\% | 1,022 | 13.1\% | 665 | 8.6\% | 3,023 | 38.9\% | 1,225 | 15.8\% | 475 | 6.1\% |
| McLeod | 10,445 | 66 | 0.6\% | 1,663 | 15.9\% | 828 | 7.9\% | 4,434 | 42.5\% | 1,448 | 13.9\% | 719 | 6.9\% |
| Mahnomen | 1,584 | 5 | 0.3\% | 246 | 15.5\% | 208 | 13.1\% | 529 | 33.4\% | 236 | 14.9\% | 156 | 9.8\% |
| Marshall | 3,599 | 25 | 0.7\% | 680 | 18.9\% | 338 | 9.4\% | 1,166 | 32.4\% | 675 | 18.8\% | 277 | 7.7\% |
| Martin | 8,207 | 61 | 0.7\% | 1,029 | 12.5\% | 890 | 10.8\% | 3,133 | 38.2\% | 1,374 | 16.7\% | 558 | 6.8\% |
| Meeker | 6,875 | 49 | 0.7\% | 966 | 14.1\% | 659 | 9.6\% | 2,987 | 43.4\% | 1,077 | 15.7\% | 373 | 5.4\% |
| Mille Lacs | 6,222 | 31 | 0.5\% | 914 | 14.7\% | 807 | 13.0\% | 2,521 | 40.5\% | 936 | 15.0\% | 354 | 5.7\% |
| Morrison | 9,355 | 64 | 0.7\% | 1,723 | 18.4\% | 1,080 | 11.5\% | 3,943 | 42.1\% | 1,161 | 12.4\% | 506 | 5.4\% |
| Mower | 13,333 | 108 | 0.8\% | 1,379 | 10.3\% | 1,664 | 12.5\% | 5,352 | 40.1\% | 2,010 | 15.1\% | 893 | 6.7\% |
| Murray | 3,354 | 47 | 1.4\% | 554 | 16.5\% | 289 | 8.6\% | 1,337 | 39.9\% | 558 | 16.6\% | 207 | 6.2\% |
| Nicollet | 8,269 | 59 | 0.7\% | 652 | 7.9\% | 730 | 8.8\% | 2,764 | 33.4\% | 1,682 | 20.3\% | 511 | 6.2\% |
| Nobles | 6,924 | 88 | 1.3\% | 1,185 | 17.1\% | 694 | 10.0\% | 2,300 | 33.2\% | 1,189 | 17.2\% | 431 | 6.2\% |
| Norman | 2,765 | 13 | 0.5\% | 460 | 16.6\% | 267 | 9.7\% | 977 | 35.3\% | 525 | 19.0\% | 174 | 6.3\% |
| Olmsted | 35,255 | 415 | 1.2\% | 1,515 | 4.3\% | 2,317 | 6.6\% | 10,431 | 29.6\% | 6,848 | 19.4\% | 3,128 | 8.9\% |
| Otter Tail | 17,476 | 128 | 0.7\% | 2,670 | 15.3\% | 1,785 | 10.2\% | 6,146 | 35.2\% | 3,014 | 17.2\% | 1,177 | 6.7\% |
| Pennington | 4,414 | 29 | 0.7\% | 683 | 15.5\% | 435 | 9.9\% | 1,490 | 33.8\% | 653 | 14.8\% | 435 | 9.9\% |
| Pine | 6,640 | 42 | 0.6\% | 885 | 13.3\% | 981 | 14.8\% | 2,844 | 42.8\% | 948 | 14.3\% | 244 | 3.7\% |
| Pipestone | 3,660 | 32 | 0.9\% | 612 | 16.7\% | 375 | 10.2\% | 1,424 | 38.9\% | 597 | 16.3\% | 205 | 5.6\% |
| Polk | 10,804 | 109 | 1.0\% | 1,643 | 15.2\% | 969 | 9.0\% | 3,679 | 34.1\% | 1,990 | 18.4\% | 757 | 7.0\% |
| Pope | 3,740 | 9 | 0.2\% | 589 | 15.7\% | 337 | 9.0\% | 1,388 | 37.1\% | 606 | 16.2\% | 341 | 9.1\% |
| Ramsey | 166,414 | 2,901 | 1.7\% | 8,974 | 5.4\% | 15,264 | 9.2\% | 53,512 | 32.2\% | 31,179 | 18.7\% | 7,923 | 4.8\% |
| Red Lake | 1,464 | 7 | 0.5\% | 255 | 17.4\% | 193 | 13.2\% | 511 | 34.9\% | 258 | 17.6\% | 70 | 4.8\% |
| Redwood | 5,937 | 15 | 0.3\% | 952 | 16.0\% | 507 | 8.5\% | 2,410 | 40.6\% | 900 | 15.2\% | 417 | 7.0\% |
| Renville | 6,071 | 53 | 0.9\% | 988 | 16.3\% | 533 | 8.8\% | 2,268 | 37.4\% | 922 | 15.2\% | 554 | 9.1\% |
| Rice | 14,712 | 124 | 0.8\% | 1,203 | 8.2\% | 1,573 | 10.7\% | 5,640 | 38.3\% | 2,300 | 15.6\% | 867 | 5.9\% |
| Rock | 3,401 | 20 | 0.6\% | 647 | 19.0\% | 293 | 8.6\% | 1,270 | 37.3\% | 572 | 16.8\% | 188 | 5.5\% |
| Roseau | 4,463 | 18 | 0.4\% | 606 | 13.6\% | 474 | 10.6\% | 1,784 | 40.0\% | 676 | 15.1\% | 312 | 7.0\% |
| St. Louis | 68,508 | 554 | 0.8\% | 4,275 | 6.2\% | 8,661 | 12.6\% | 25,158 | 36.7\% | 13,385 | 19.5\% | 4,144 | 6.0\% |
| Scott | 17,522 | 107 | 0.6\% | 1,147 | 6.5\% | 1,194 | 6.8\% | 7,346 | 41.9\% | 3,398 | 19.4\% | 1,215 | 6.9\% |
| Sherburne | 11,975 | 52 | 0.4\% | 525 | 4.4\% | 1,078 | 9.0\% | 5,086 | 42.5\% | 2,231 | 18.6\% | 703 | 5.9\% |
| Sibley | 4,760 | 29 | 0.6\% | 899 | 18.9\% | 509 | 10.7\% | 1,974 | 41.5\% | 608 | 12.8\% | 250 | 5.3\% |
| Stearns | 33,039 | 286 | 0.9\% | 4,268 | 12.9\% | 2,258 | 6.8\% | 12,575 | 38.1\% | 5,311 | 16.1\% | 2,303 | 7.0\% |
| Steele | 10,003 | 97 | 1.0\% | 1,040 | 10.4\% | 892 | 8.9\% | 4,041 | 40.4\% | 1,622 | 16.2\% | 638 | 6.4\% |
| Stevens | 3,109 | 14 | 0.5\% | 403 | 13.0\% | 204 | 6.6\% | 1,040 | 33.5\% | 504 | 16.2\% | 297 | 9.6\% |
| Swift | 3,875 | 7 | 0.2\% | 691 | 17.8\% | 376 | 9.7\% | 1,359 | 35.1\% | 573 | 14.8\% | 300 | 7.7\% |
| Todd | 7,449 | 41 | 0.6\% | 1,299 | 17.4\% | 873 | 11.7\% | 3,057 | 41.0\% | 1,042 | 14.0\% | 446 | 6.0\% |
| Traverse | 1,622 | 13 | 0.8\% | 278 | 17.1\% | 114 | 7.0\% | 607 | 37.4\% | 268 | 16.5\% | 103 | 6.4\% |
| Wabasha | 6,474 | 31 | 0.5\% | 694 | 10.7\% | 656 | 10.1\% | 2,644 | 40.8\% | 996 | 15.4\% | 478 | 7.4\% |
| Wadena | 4,444 | 39 | 0.9\% | 747 | 16.8\% | 417 | 9.4\% | 1,676 | 37.7\% | 678 | 15.3\% | 350 | 7.9\% |
| Waseca | 5,852 | 28 | 0.5\% | 693 | 11.8\% | 515 | 8.8\% | 2,342 | 40.0\% | 999 | 17.1\% | 431 | 7.4\% |
| Washingon | 45,331 | 147 | 0.3\% | 1,464 | 3.2\% | 2,845 | 6.3\% | 16,751 | 37.0\% | 9,345 | 20.6\% | 2,818 | 6.2\% |
| Watonwan | 3,960 | 81 | 2.0\% | 585 | 14.8\% | 366 | 9.2\% | 1,679 | 42.4\% | 581 | 14.7\% | 251 | 6.3\% |
| Wilkin | 2,534 | 23 | 0.9\% | 392 | 15.5\% | 197 | 7.8\% | 838 | 33.1\% | 488 | 19.3\% | 243 | 9.6\% |
| Winona | 14,238 | 100 | 0.7\% | 1,508 | 10.6\% | 1,434 | 10.1\% | 5,158 | 36.2\% | 2,221 | 15.6\% | 818 | 5.7\% |
| Wright | 20,340 | 73 | 0.4\% | 1,610 | 7.9\% | 1,978 | 9.7\% | 9,290 | 45.7\% | 3,478 | 17.1\% | 1,122 | 5.5\% |
| Yellow Medicine | 4,091 | 35 | 0.9\% | 629 | 15.4\% | 368 | 9.0\% | 1,605 | 39.2\% | 667 | 16.3\% | 308 | 7.5\% |
| Minnesota | 1,441,577 | 12,123 | 0.8\% | 105,611 | 7.3\% | 130,209 | 9.0\% | 502,611 | 34.9\% | 280,495 | 19.5\% | 87,180 | 6.0\% |


| Educational Attainment of Women Age 25 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ass. Deg. - Acad |  | Bachelor's |  | Master's |  | Professional |  | Doctorate |  |
| \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% |
| 104 | 2.3\% | 331 | 7.2\% | 40 | 0.9\% | 50 | 1.1\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 2,760 | 3.8\% | 7,757 | 10.5\% | 1,517 | 2.1\% | 436 | 0.6\% | 115 | 0.2\% |
| 210 | 2.3\% | 816 | 8.9\% | 111 | 1.2\% | 72 | 0.8\% | 2 | 0.0\% |
| 234 | 2.4\% | 1,356 | 13.6\% | 427 | 4.3\% | 82 | 0.8\% | 68 | 0.7\% |
| 179 | 2.0\% | 1,077 | 11.8\% | 178 | 2.0\% | 53 | 0.6\% | 8 | 0.1\% |
| 42 | 1.8\% | 212 | 9.3\% | 17 | 0.7\% | 6 | 0.3\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 357 | 2.3\% | 2,477 | 16.2\% | 694 | 4.5\% | 99 | 0.6\% | 48 | 0.3\% |
| 86 | 0.9\% | 828 | 9.1\% | 140 | 1.5\% | 36 | 0.4\% | 4 | 0.0\% |
| 198 | 2.0\% | 817 | 8.3\% | 145 | 1.5\% | 97 | 1.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 438 | 3.0\% | 2,450 | 16.5\% | 292 | 2.0\% | 90 | 0.6\% | 28 | 0.2\% |
| 154 | 2.1\% | 595 | 8.0\% | 72 | 1.0\% | 68 | 0.9\% | 9 | 0.1\% |
| 77 | 1.6\% | 350 | 7.5\% | 65 | 1.4\% | 12 | 0.3\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 241 | 2.5\% | 842 | 8.8\% | 140 | 1.5\% | 65 | 0.7\% | 2 | 0.0\% |
| 493 | 3.4\% | 2,222 | 15.2\% | 367 | 2.5\% | 113 | 0.8\% | 104 | 0.7\% |
| 49 | 1.8\% | 220 | 8.1\% | 32 | 1.2\% | 10 | 0.4\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 41 | 2.9\% | 201 | 14.4\% | 36 | 2.6\% | 15 | 1.1\% | 9 | 0.6\% |
| 106 | 2.3\% | 421 | 9.2\% | 68 | 1.5\% | 40 | 0.9\% |  | 0.0\% |
| 417 | 2.7\% | 1,421 | 9.3\% | 233 | 1.5\% | 106 | 0.7\% | 9 | 0.1\% |
| 3,234 | 3.8\% | 16,016 | 18.6\% | 2,799 | 3.3\% | 875 | 1.0\% | 130 | 0.2\% |
| 122 | 2.5\% | 475 | 9.7\% | 37 | 0.8\% | 27 | 0.6\% | 4 | 0.1\% |
| 292 | 3.0\% | 852 | 8.8\% | 149 | 1.5\% | 57 | 0.6\% | 4 | 0.0\% |
| 115 | 1.9\% | 596 | 9.6\% | 61 | 1.0\% | 31 | 0.5\% | 2 | 0.0\% |
| 155 | 2.2\% | 653 | 9.2\% | 66 | 0.9\% | 27 | 0.4\% | 2 | 0.0\% |
| 270 | 2.3\% | 903 | 7.8\% | 239 | 2.1\% | 70 | 0.6\% | 9 | 0.1\% |
| 281 | 2.0\% | 1,507 | 11.0\% | 291 | 2.1\% | 65 | 0.5\% | 6 | 0.0\% |
| 55 | 2.4\% | 229 | 10.0\% | 26 | 1.1\% | 6 | 0.3\% | 2 | 0.1\% |
| 12,687 | 3.5\% | 76,643 | 21.2\% | 17,192 | 4.8\% | 5,073 | 1.4\% | 1,738 | 0.5\% |
| 166 | 2.7\% | 678 | 11.0\% | 144 | 2.3\% | 70 | 1.1\% | 2 | 0.0\% |
| 142 | 2.8\% | 540 | 10.6\% | 82 | 1.6\% | 41 | 0.8\% | 4 | 0.1\% |
| 194 | 2.4\% | 696 | 8.6\% | 124 | 1.5\% | 49 | 0.6\% | 3 | 0.0\% |
| 536 | 3.9\% | 1,188 | 8.7\% | 213 | 1.6\% | 90 | 0.7\% | 6 | 0.0\% |
| 104 | 2.6\% | 307 | 7.6\% | 47 | 1.2\% | 16 | 0.4\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 56 | 1.4\% | 284 | 7.0\% | 29 | 0.7\% | 37 | 0.9\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 364 | 2.9\% | 1,535 | 12.2\% | 158 | 1.3\% | 68 | 0.5\% | 24 | 0.2\% |
| 86 | 4.2\% | 169 | 8.3\% | 12 | 0.6\% | 14 | 0.7\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 189 | 3.6\% | 399 | 7.6\% | 36 | 0.7\% | 35 | 0.7\% | 7 | 0.1\% |
| 46 | 1.4\% | 313 | 9.9\% | 20 | 0.6\% | 5 | 0.2\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 54 | 1.5\% | 277 | 7.5\% | 60 | 1.6\% | 26 | 0.7\% | 6 | 0.2\% |
| 31 | 2.3\% | 109 | 8.2\% | 20 | 1.5\% | 13 | 1.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 94 | 1.3\% | 757 | 10.1\% | 121 | 1.6\% | 59 | 0.8\% | 4 | 0.1\% |
| 39 | 1.6\% | 155 | 6.3\% | 24 | 1.0\% | 17 | 0.7\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 146 | 1.9\% | 957 | 12.3\% | 138 | 1.8\% | 20 | 0.3\% | 11 | 0.1\% |
| 185 | 1.8\% | 945 | 9.0\% | 108 | 1.0\% | 43 | 0.4\% | 6 | 0.1\% |
| 68 | 4.3\% | 113 | 7.1\% | 19 | 1.2\% | 4 | 0.3\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 92 | 2.6\% | 307 | 8.5\% | 26 | 0.7\% | 13 | 0.4\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 190 | 2.3\% | 837 | 10.2\% | 102 | 1.2\% | 33 | 0.4\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 115 | 1.7\% | 558 | 8.1\% | 62 | 0.9\% | 29 | 0.4\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 149 | 2.4\% | 408 | 6.6\% | 70 | 1.1\% | 32 | 0.5\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 131 | 1.4\% | 614 | 6.6\% | 85 | 0.9\% | 43 | 0.5\% | 5 | 0.1\% |
| 419 | 3.1\% | 1,199 | 9.0\% | 214 | 1.6\% | 95 | 0.7\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 69 | 2.1\% | 259 | 7.7\% | 19 | 0.6\% | 15 | 0.4\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 166 | 2.0\% | 1,287 | 15.6\% | 319 | 3.9\% | 61 | 0.7\% | 38 | 0.5\% |
| 258 | 3.7\% | 659 | 9.5\% | 74 | 1.1\% | 39 | 0.6\% | 7 | 0.1\% |
| 65 | 2.4\% | 270 | 9.8\% | 8 | 0.3\% | 6 | 0.2\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 1,631 | 4.6\% | 6,447 | 18.3\% | 1,569 | 4.5\% | 844 | 2.4\% | 110 | 0.3\% |
| 536 | 3.1\% | 1,687 | 9.7\% | 176 | 1.0\% | 138 | 0.8\% | 19 | 0.1\% |
| 168 | 3.8\% | 444 | 10.1\% | 48 | 1.1\% | 27 | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.0\% |
| 89 | 1.3\% | 452 | 6.8\% | 85 | 1.3\% | 64 | 1.0\% | 6 | 0.1\% |
| 77 | 2.1\% | 273 | 7.5\% | 29 | 0.8\% | 36 | 1.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 337 | 3.1\% | 1,063 | 9.8\% | 180 | 1.7\% | 67 | 0.6\% | 10 | 0.1\% |
| 104 | 2.8\% | 316 | 8.4\% | 33 | 0.9\% | 17 | 0.5\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 4,680 | 2.8\% | 29,845 | 17.9\% | 8,407 | 5.1\% | 2,521 | 1.5\% | 1,208 | 0.7\% |
| 36 | 2.5\% | 112 | 7.7\% | 19 | 1.3\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 97 | 1.6\% | 549 | 9.2\% | 52 | 0.9\% | 34 | 0.6\% | 4 | 0.1\% |
| 141 | 2.3\% | 538 | 8.9\% | 52 | 0.9\% | 22 | 0.4\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 298 | 2.0\% | 1,883 | 12.8\% | 579 | 3.9\% | 113 | 0.8\% | 132 | 0.9\% |
| 76 | 2.2\% | 284 | 8.4\% | 37 | 1.1\% | 14 | 0.4\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 168 | 3.8\% | 378 | 8.5\% | 30 | 0.7\% | 15 | 0.3\% | 2 | 0.0\% |
| 1,963 | 2.9\% | 7,752 | 11.3\% | 1,914 | 2.8\% | 555 | 0.8\% | 147 | 0.2\% |
| 464 | 2.6\% | 2,236 | 12.8\% | 295 | 1.7\% | 110 | 0.6\% | 10 | 0.1\% |
| 364 | 3.0\% | 1,493 | 12.5\% | 346 | 2.9\% | 49 | 0.4\% | 48 | 0.4\% |
| 62 | 1.3\% | 371 | 7.8\% | 38 | 0.8\% | 20 | 0.4\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 796 | 2.4\% | 4,003 | 12.1\% | 876 | 2.7\% | 230 | 0.7\% | 133 | 0.4\% |
| 328 | 3.3\% | 1,113 | 11.1\% | 162 | 1.6\% | 69 | 0.7\% | 1 | 0.0\% |
| 106 | 3.4\% | 396 | 12.7\% | 71 | 2.3\% | 49 | 1.6\% | 25 | 0.8\% |
| 139 | 3.6\% | 364 | 9.4\% | 62 | 1.6\% | 4 | 0.1\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 137 | 1.8\% | 478 | 6.4\% | 63 | 0.8\% | 13 | 0.2\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 61 | 3.8\% | 146 | 9.0\% | 18 | 1.1\% | 14 | 0.9\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 138 | 2.1\% | 673 | 10.4\% | 119 | 1.8\% | 43 | 0.7\% | 2 | 0.0\% |
| 61 | 1.4\% | 386 | 8.7\% | 81. | 1.8\% | 9 | 0.2\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 130 | 2.2\% | 597 | 10.2\% | 84 | 1.4\% | 31 | 0.5\% | 2 | 0.0\% |
| 1,755 | 3.9\% | 7,876 | 17.4\% | 1,682 | 3.7\% | 502 | 1.1\% | 146 | 0.3\% |
| 46 | 1.2\% | 329 | 8.3\% | 29 | 0.7\% | 8 | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.1\% |
| 94 | 3.7\% | 225 | 8.9\% | 20 | 0.8\% | 14 | 0.6\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 361 | 2.5\% | 1,951 | 13.7\% | 556 | 3.9\% | 82 | 0.6\% | 49 | 0.3\% |
| 475 | 2.3\% | 1,897 | 9.3\% | 297 | 1.5\% | 113 | 0.6\% | 7 | 0.0\% |
| 67 | 1.6\% | 371 | 9.1\% | 24 | 0.6\% | 17 | 0.4\% | 0 | 0.0\% |
| 43,536 | 3.0\% | 215,015 | 14.9\% | 45,801 | 3.2\% | 14,501 | 1.0\% | 4,495 | 0.3\% |


| County | Number of Households in Poverty by Type and Presence and Age of Children |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Families |  |  | Married-couple Families |  |  | Female-headed households |  |  |
|  | Total | w/kids | W/kids < 5 | Total | w/kids | w/kids < 5 | Total | w/kids | w/kids < 5 |
| Aitkin | 517 | 334 | 140 | 321 | 165 | 74 | 146 | 130 | 56 |
| Anoka | 2,690 | 2,495 | 1,264 | 849 | 680 | 358 | 1,717 | 1,697 | 847 |
| Becker | 1,092 | 799 | 428 | 585 | 350 | 211 | 422 | 387 | 187 |
| Beltrami | 1,494 | 1,177 | 616 | 652 | 434 | 224 | 661 | 593 | 307 |
| Benton | 614 | 456 | 221 | 311 | 164 | 106 | 263 | 258 | 100 |
| Big Stone | 202 | 123 | 49 | 151 | 80 | 30 | 43 | 35 | 14 |
| Blue Earth | 1,126 | 818 | 452 | 552 | 340 | 228 | 480 | 432 | 193 |
| Brown | 437 | 266 | 137 | 284 | 136 | 50 | 117 | 105 | 73 |
| Carlton | 739 | 564 | 285 | 415 | 262 | 137 | 278 | 264 | 126 |
| Carver | 494 | 361 | 221 | 241 | 124 | 83 | 216 | 208 | 122 |
| Cass | 975 | 675 | 334 | 607 | 346 | 156 | 247 | 234 | 122 |
| Chippewa | 390 | 236 | 123 | 254 | 112 | 67 | 118 | 118 | 50 |
| Chisago | 481 | 385 | 196 | 271 | 188 | 106 | 179 | 169 | 76 |
| Clay | 1099 | 895 | 420 | 406 | 279 | 187 | 599 | 554 | 201 |
| Clearwater | 386 | 263 | 129 | 222 | 133 | 88 | 125 | 105 | 33 |
| cook | 75 | 56 | 39 | 43 | 29 | 26 | 29 | 24 | 10 |
| Cottonwood | 380 | 248 | 107 | 267 | 144 | 67 | 91 | 87 | 31 |
| Crow Wing | 1,366 | 996 | 558 | 671 | 396 | 225 | 587 | 526 | 303 |
| Dakota | 2,460 | 2,137 | 1,255 | 915 | 649 | 456 | 1,397 | 1,349 | 740 |
| Dodge | 265 | 170 | 86 | 143 | 73 | 38 | 111 | 90 | 46 |
| Douglas | 763 | 464 | 230 | 494 | 268 | 155 | 241 | 183 | 71 |
| Faribault | 433 | 313 | 173 | 250 | 141 | 83 | 158 | 153 | 73 |
| Fillmore | 622 | 381 | 194 | 470 | 247 | 129 | 122 | 112 | 51 |
| Freeborn | 690 | 510 | 287 | 339 | 194 | 113 | 333 | 299 | 162 |
| Goodhue | 682 | 467 | 265 | 384 | 191 | 122 | 277 | 268 | 143 |
| Grant | 208 | 175 | 48 | 152 | 72 | 30 | 48 | 42 | 18 |
| Hennepin | 16,538 | 14,049 | 8,289 | 4,124 | 2,580 | 1,547 | 11,147 | 10,425 | 6,266 |
| Houston | 302 | 219 | 99 | 155 | 87 | 34 | 136 | 124 | 61 |
| Hubbard | 545 | 370 | 189 | 404 | 252 | 124 | 111 | 99 | 55 |
| Isanti | 474 | 338 | 181 | 269 | 139 | 66 | 180 | 178 | 106 |
| Hasca | 1,381 | 1,041 | 493 | 744 | 474 | 251 | 541 | 491 | 195 |
| Jackson | 285 | 197 | 120 | 194 | 114 | 82 | 81 | 75 | 36 |
| Kanabec | 435 | 319 | 127 | 272 | 169 | 78 | 143 | 134 | 45 |
| Kandiyohi | 955 | 706 | 365 | 578 | 364 | 214 | 328 | 298 | 118 |
| Kittson | 133 | 83 | 46 | 88 | 47 | 24 | 40 | 35 | 22 |
| Koochiching | 376 | 268 | ${ }^{130}$ | 170 | 99 | 59 | 176 | 141 | 66 |
| Lac qui Parle | 247 | 138 | 76 | 209 | 111 | 61 | 29 | 24 | 15 |
| Lake | 215 | 151 | 79 | 118 | 59 | 36 | 90 | 90 | 43 |
| Lake of the Woods | 102 | 57 | 23 | 54 | 20 | 5 | 46 | 37 | 18 |
| Le Sueur | 414 | 265 | 136 | 251 | 132 | 66 | 133 | 125 | 70 |
| Lincoln | 231 | 134 | 64 | 169 | 88 | 48 | 40 | 32 | 11 |
| Lyon | 536 | 368 | 171 | 296 | 137 | 56 | 221 | 216 | 111 |
| McLeod | 441 | 300 | 138 | 301 | 171 | 67 | 132 | 121 | 69 |
| Mahnomen | 274 | 211 | 97 | 169 | 119 | 50 | 81 | 72 | 34 |
| Marshall | 313 | 201 | 99 | 209 | 115 | 56 | 76 | 68 | 32 |
| Mantin | 585 | 415 | 234 | 339 | 202 | 107 | 210 | 179 | 109 |
| Meeker | 464 | 300 | 175 | 308 | 152 | 81 | 131 | 127 | 75 |
| Mille Lacs | 549 | 383 | 208 | 300 | 163 | 84 | 194 | 178 | 113 |
| Morrison | 1,015 | 678 | 354 | 706 | 408 | 210 | 279 | 246 | 126 |
| Mower | 757 | 539 | 228 | 375 | 203 | 93 | 340 | 304 | 122 |
| Murray | 304 | 180 | 81 | 235 | 124 | 58 | 50 | 45 | 17 |
| Nicollet | 347 | 284 | 142 | 173 | 123 | 65 | 162 | 158 | 74 |
| Nobles | 495 | 306 | 157 | 338 | 181 | 87 | 126 | 112 | 57 |
| Norman | 229 | 149 | 61 | 173 | 96 | 42 | 52 | 49 | 19 |
| Olmsted | 1,255 | 972 | 559 | 560 | 371 | 210 | 589 | 522 | 310 |
| Otter Tall | 1,524 | 970 | 505 | 1,025 | 536 | 281 | 434 | 402 | 213 |
| Pennington | 452 | 301 | 167 | 212 | 113 | 62 | 199 | 175 | 100 |
| Pine | 641 | 397 | 184 | 399 | 213 | 109 | 207 | 155 | 71 |
| Pipestone | 300 | 198 | 101 | 197 | 101 | 46 | 77 | 75 | 45 |
| Polk | 925 | 701 | 380 | 478 | 297 | 153 | 393 | 363 | 207 |
| Pope | 302 | 204 | 88 | 216 | 121 | 58 | 76 | 75 | 30 |
| Ramsey | 9,813 | 8,526 | 5,378 | 3,239 | 2,450 | 1,771 | 5,951 | 5,567 | 3,299 |
| Red Lake | 128 | 83 | 50 | 87 | 47 | 32 | 36 | 34 | 16 |
| Redwood | 423 | 275 | 138 | 304 | 174 | 102 | 107 | 97 | 32 |
| Renville | 458 | 325 | 195 | 318 | 205 | 127 | 107 | 95 | 58 |
| Rice | 682 | 476 | 293 | 397 | 220 | 146 | 246 | 217 | 129 |
| Rock | 251 | 183 | 76 | 177 | 113 | 56 | 71 | 67 | 20 |
| Roseau | 356 | 237 | 121 | 222 | 129 | 72 | 101 | 88 | 39 |
| St. Louis | 5,109 | 3,952 | 2,007 | 2,174 | 1,319 | 745 | 2,582 | 2,331 | 1,040 |
| Scott | 513 | 369 | 174 | 215 | 98 | 47 | 264 | 240 | 110 |
| Sherburne | 553 | 409 | 183 | 267 | 147 | 65 | 235 | 224 | 86 |
| Sibley | 312 | 211 | 120 | 225 | 133 | 77 | 72 | 65 | 36 |
| Stearns | 2,043 | 1,447 | 741 | 1,092 | 586 | 283 | 828 | 776 | 408 |
| Steele | 403 | 285 | 171 | 212 | 109 | 70 | 169 | 158 | 95 |
| Stevens | 257 | 159 | 66 | 169 | 89 | 42 | 67 | 58 | 18 |
| SWilit | 280 | 166 | 93 | 199 | 99 | 48 | 69 | 55 | 35 |
| Todd | 947 | 575 | 293 | 691 | 364 | 208 | 201 | 175 | 66 |
| Traverse | 134 | 98 | 53 | 99 | 65 | 37 | 31 | 31 | 16 |
| Wabasha | 318 | 230 | 113 | 179 | 104 | 54 | 111 | 103 | 50 |
| Wadena | 630 | 377 | 189 | 387 | 177 | 80 | 186 | 162 | 89 |
| Waseca | 337 | 246 | 111 | 172 | 102 | 52 | 153 | 134 | 54 |
| Washingon | 1,430 | 1,175 | 593 | 503 | 317 | 161 | 811 | 750 | 401 |
| Watonwan | 253 | 181 | 88 | 176 | 106 | 49 | 65 | 65 | 31 |
| Wilkin | 187 | 132 | 86 | 127 | 77 | 49 | 50 | 50 | 34 |
| Winona | 758 | 559 | 357 | 393 | 236 | 151 | 296 | 284 | 169 |
| Wright | 956 | 718 | 419 | 511 | 308 | 180 | 396 | 371 | 240 |
| Yellow Medicine | 341 | 211 | 115 | 271 | 163 | 92 | 59 | 44 | 21 |
| Minnesota | 82,888 | 63,701 | 35,026 | 37,863 | 22,815 | 13,015 | 39,519 | 36,613 | 19,778 |

Percentage of Households in Poverty by Type and Presence and Age of Children

| All Families |  |  | Married-couple Families Total w/kids w/kids <5 |  |  | Female-headed Househol |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | w/kids | w/kids < 5 |  |  |  | Total | w/kids | ids <5 |
| 14.1\% | 22.2\% | 25.8\% | 9.9\% | 13.5\% | 17.0\% | 53.1\% | 67.4\% | 70.0\% |
| 4.1\% | 6.5\% | 7.6\% | 1.5\% | 2.1\% | 2.5\% | 23.1\% | 32.0\% | 48.4\% |
| 14.2\% | 20.6\% | 25.8\% | 9.1\% | 11.4\% | 16.0\% | 45.8\% | 60.8\% | 67.3\% |
| 17.8\% | 24.8\% | 29.1\% | 9.7\% | 12.3\% | 14.4\% | 53.4\% | 63.5\% | 71.2\% |
| 8.0\% | 10.3\% | 11.0\% | 4.8\% | 4.5\% | 6.0\% | 30.9\% | 43.4\% | 60.6\% |
| 11.7\% | 16.1\% | 15.5\% | 9.7\% | 11.8\% | 10.6\% | 40.2\% | 50.7\% | 63.6\% |
| 9.4\% | 13.4\% | 16.9\% | 5.4\% | 6.7\% | 9.9\% | 37.7\% | 49.0\% | 69.2\% |
| 6.1\% | 7.5\% | 9.8\% | 4.5\% | 4.4\% | 4.0\% | 22.9\% | 31.3\% | 68.2\% |
| 9.4\% | 13.6\% | 18.9\% | 6.3\% | 8.0\% | 11.2\% | 29.7\% | 38.5\% | 54.1\% |
| 3.8\% | 4.8\% | 6.2\% | 2.1\% | 1.9\% | 2.5\% | 19.9\% | 28.5\% | 57.5\% |
| 16.1\% | 24.7\% | 29.0\% | 11.7\% | 16.1\% | 17.8\% | 44.0\% | 58.5\% | 68.5\% |
| 10.5\% | 13.5\% | 17.4\% | 7.6\% | 7.5\% | 10.9\% | 44.0\% | 55.4\% | 72.5\% |
| 5.9\% | 8.3\% | 10.6\% | 3.8\% | 4.7\% | 6.5\% | 25.7\% | 32.4\% | 52.1\% |
| 9.2\% | 14.1\% | 15.7\% | 4.0\% | 5.4\% | 8.3\% | 45.5\% | 54.7\% | 58.9\% |
| 17.1\% | 23.9\% | 30.6\% | 11.6\% | 14.9\% | 24.6\% | 51.7\% | 66.0\% | 68.8\% |
| 7.2\% | 11.6\% | 17.8\% | 4.7\% | 7.0\% | 13.6\% | 36.7\% | 60.0\% | 71.4\% |
| 10.5\% | 15.5\% | 18.2\% | 8.1\% | 10.4\% | 12.8\% | 38.4\% | 50.0\% | 70.5\% |
| 11.1\% | 16.6\% | 21.8\% | 6.4\% | 8.3\% | 11.0\% | 41.3\% | 51.4\% | 67.9\% |
| 3.3\% | 4.9\% | 6.4\% | 1.4\% | 1.8\% | 2.7\% | 17.0\% | 22.9\% | 41.2\% |
| 6.1\% | 7.1\% | 8.8\% | 3.7\% | 3.5\% | 4.3\% | 35.4\% | 41.9\% | 71.9\% |
| 9.7\% | 12.3\% | 14.7\% | 7.2\% | 8.3\% | 11.0\% | 33.7\% | 43.0\% | 71.7\% |
| 9.1\% | 14.0\% | 20.3\% | 5.9\% | 7.5\% | 11.3\% | 38.5\% | 55.4\% | 83.0\% |
| 11.0\% | 14.2\% | 18.0\% | 9.3\% | 10.6\% | 13.4\% | 29.8\% | 42.1\% | 67.1\% |
| 7.4\% | 11.6\% | 15.9\% | 4.1\% | 5.3\% | 7.6\% | 42.4\% | 55.3\% | 71.4\% |
| 6.2\% | 8.4\% | 11.7\% | 3.9\% | 4.0\% | 6.1\% | 31.0\% | 41.1\% | 65.3\% |
| 11.9\% | 15.7\% | 16.2\% | 9.7\% | 11.3\% | 17.2\% | 39.7\% | 56.8\% | 64.3\% |
| 6.4\% | 11.0\% | 14.1\% | 2.0\% | 2.7\% | 3.3\% | 27.7\% | 39.5\% | 59.6\% |
| 6.0\% | 8.6\% | 9.7\% | 3.5\% | 4.0\% | 3.8\% | 31.7\% | 42.8\% | 58.7\% |
| 12.7\% | 18.8\% | 24.0\% | 10.6\% | 15.1\% | 18.1\% | 35.2\% | 45.4\% | 75.3\% |
| 6.9\% | 8.6\% | 12.3\% | 4.6\% | 4.3\% | 5.4\% | 27.8\% | 36.6\% | 58.9\% |
| 12.1\% | 18.4\% | 24.7\% | 7.6\% | 10.4\% | 15.6\% | 45.5\% | 57.0\% | 69.6\% |
| 8.7\% | 12.9\% | 19.4\% | 6.6\% | 8.6\% | 14.8\% | 32.5\% | 46.6\% | 67.9\% |
| 12.5\% | 17.0\% | 17.5\% | 9.0\% | 10.9\% | 12.1\% | 43.7\% | 54.5\% | 77.6\% |
| 9.3\% | 13.1\% | 16.4\% | 6.4\% | 7.9\% | 10.9\% | 36.3\% | 46.9\% | 63.8\% |
| 8.3\% | 11.1\% | 14.9\% | 6.3\% | 7.3\% | 8.7\% | 30.1\% | 42.2\% | 68.8\% |
| 8.7\% | 12.6\% | 16.4\% | 4.8\% | 5.9\% | 9.0\% | 36.0\% | 45.2\% | 67.3\% |
| 9.9\% | 12.5\% | 16.5\% | 9.1\% | 10.9\% | 14.2\% | 23.2\% | 35.8\% | 57.7\% |
| 7.0\% | 11.9\% | 17.4\% | 4.3\% | 5.6\% | 9.2\% | 37.3\% | 53.3\% | 79.6\% |
| 8.5\% | 10.7\% | 9.9\% | 5.1\% | 4.4\% | 2.5\% | 40.4\% | 60.7\% | 78.3\% |
| 6.6\% | 8.1\% | 10.2\% | 4.6\% | 4.7\% | 5.6\% | 26.0\% | 38.3\% | 62.5\% |
| 12.1\% | 16.1\% | 22.3\% | 9.8\% | 17.8\% | 18.3\% | 40.8\% | 61.5\% | 91.7\% |
| 8.6\% | 11.0\% | 12.4\% | 5.4\% | 4.9\% | 4.7\% | 40.0\% | 49.3\% | 77.6\% |
| 5.1\% | 6.6\% | 7.2\% | 3.9\% | 4.3\% | 4.0\% | 18.1\% | 24.0\% | 32.1\% |
| 20.6\% | 30.8\% | 39.1\% | 15.4\% | 22.0\% | 27.0\% | 54.4\% | 70.6\% | 82.9\% |
| 10.2\% | 13.0\% | 17.8\% | 7.6\% | 8.4\% | 11.4\% | 35.2\% | 51.1\% | 64.0\% |
| 9.1\% | 13.4\% | 19.5\% | 6.0\% | 7.8\% | 10.9\% | 36.5\% | 47.6\% | 64.5\% |
| 8.2\% | 10.6\% | 14.7\% | 6.1\% | 6.2\% | 7.9\% | 32.7\% | 46.0\% | 68.8\% |
| 10.8\% | 14.5\% | 19.6\% | 6.9\% | 7.8\% | 10.1\% | 35.7\% | 42.4\% | 62.1\% |
| 13.1\% | 16.3\% | 21.7\% | 10.5\% | 11.5\% | 15.0\% | 39.5\% | 53.0\% | 69.2\% |
| 7.3\% | 11.4\% | 12.1\% | 4.2\% | 5.3\% | 5.6\% | 33.9\% | 44.6\% | 85.2\% |
| 11.1\% | 14.7\% | 16.8\% | 9.3\% | 11.3\% | 13.2\% | 38.2\% | 51.7\% | 70.8\% |
| 5.1\% | 7.8\% | 8.9\% | 2.8\% | 3.9\% | 4.5\% | 28.4\% | 43.1\% | 57.8\% |
| 8.8\% | 11.7\% | 15.0\% | 6.8\% | 7.9\% | 9.4\% | 28.0\% | 41.9\% | 61.3\% |
| 10.7\% | 14.5\% | 17.1\% | 9.1\% | 10.7\% | 13.0\% | 35.4\% | 47.1\% | 70.4\% |
| 4.5\% | 6.4\% | 8.1\% | 2.3\% | 2.9\% | 3.4\% | 20.7\% | 26.6\% | 50.3\% |
| 10.9\% | 14.6\% | 18.5\% | 8.2\% | 9.4\% | 11.8\% | 39.9\% | 54.3\% | 75.3\% |
| 12.9\% | 16.7\% | 24.0\% | 7.3\% | 7.8\% | 11.2\% | 51.8\% | 69.4\% | 86.2\% |
| 11.5\% | 14.2\% | 16.6\% | 8.2\% | 9.2\% | 11.7\% | 41.2\% | 47.7\% | 61.7\% |
| 10.7\% | 15.1\% | 17.9\% | 7.8\% | 8.8\% | 9.3\% | 38.3\% | 61.5\% | 80.4\% |
| 10.8\% | 15.9\% | 20.9\% | 6.5\% | 8.2\% | 10.3\% | 45.0\% | 56.6\% | 76.7\% |
| 10.1\% | 15.0\% | 15.9\% | 8.0\% | 10.3\% | 11.6\% | 39.2\% | 53.6\% | 81.7\% |
| 8.1\% | 13.8\% | 18.3\% | 3.4\% | 5.4\% | 7.7\% | 28.3\% | 40.4\% | 60.1\% |
| 10.9\% | 13.9\% | 20.6\% | 8.3\% | 8.9\% | 14.9\% | 45.6\% | 58.6\% | 72.7\% |
| 9.0\% | 12.1\% | 14.1\% | 7.2\% | 8.8\% | 11.5\% | 32.1\% | 42.9\% | 50.0\% |
| 9.4\% | 14.2\% | 20.1\% | 7.3\% | 10.2\% | 14.8\% | 32.9\% | 48.2\% | 77.3\% |
| 5.8\% | 7.4\% | 11.0\% | 3.9\% | 4.1\% | 6.4\% | 21.8\% | 25.4\% | 44.5\% |
| 9.1\% | 13.8\% | 14.6\% | 7.0\% | 9.5\% | 11.5\% | 39.7\% | 57.3\% | 57.1\% |
| 8.8\% | 10.4\% | 11.9\% | 6.4\% | 6.7\% | 8.2\% | 29.1\% | 36.4\% | 49.4\% |
| 9.7\% | 15.5\% | 20.6\% | 5.0\% | 6.7\% | 9.6\% | 36.8\% | 49.0\% | 67.8\% |
| 3.3\% | 4.0\% | 4.4\% | 1.6\% | 1.2\% | 1.3\% | 20.3\% | 26.5\% | 44.2\% |
| 5.1\% | 6.3\% | 6.9\% | 2.8\% | 2.6\% | 2.8\% | 29.3\% | 37.6\% | 46.0\% |
| 7.9\% | 11.2\% | 14.7\% | 6.5\% | 7.9\% | 10.4\% | 28.0\% | 44.2\% | 69.2\% |
| 7.3\% | 9.2\% | 10.9\% | 4.6\% | 4.5\% | 4.8\% | 27.8\% | 39.2\% | 56.0\% |
| 4.8\% | 6.6\% | 8.6\% | 2.8\% | 2.9\% | 3.9\% | 24.4\% | 36.2\% | 56.2\% |
| 10.4\% | 13.5\% | 15.9\% | 7.7\% | 8.8\% | 11.1\% | 35.3\% | 49.2\% | 78.3\% |
| 9.4\% | 12.7\% | 18.6\% | 7.4\% | 8.6\% | 17.0\% | 32.2\% | 44.7\% | 85.4\% |
| 15.0\% | 17.7\% | 21.9\% | 12.4\% | 12.8\% | 17.2\% | 44.4\% | 56.3\% | 71.0\% |
| 10.7\% | 17.3\% | 22.8\% | 8.7\% | 12.9\% | 17.5\% | 39.2\% | 60.8\% | 84.2\% |
| 5.8\% | 8.4\% | 9.8\% | 3.7\% | 4.4\% | 5.3\% | 28.2\% | 36.7\% | 56.8\% |
| 17.9\% | 21.2\% | 26.1\% | 13.0\% | 12.3\% | 14.2\% | 48.8\% | 61.6\% | 70.1\% |
| 7.0\% | 9.7\% | 11.2\% | 4.1\% | 4.8\% | 6.0\% | 34.9\% | 45.3\% | 62.1\% |
| 3.6\% | 5.2\% | 6.4\% | 1.5\% | 1.6\% | 2.0\% | 21.9\% | 28.7\% | 44.4\% |
| 8.2\% | 12.0\% | 12.8\% | 6.3\% | 8.2\% | 8.2\% | 29.7\% | 44.8\% | 44.9\% |
| 9.0\% | 12.5\% | 18.0\% | 7.0\% | 8.4\% | 11.8\% | 30.5\% | 48.5\% | 72.3\% |
| 6.7\% | 9.5\% | 14.3\% | 4.0\% | 4.8\% | 7.1\% | 29.3\% | 39.6\% | 64.3\% |
| 5.3\% | 6.7\% | 9.0\% | 3.2\% | 3.4\% | 4.4\% | 24.7\% | 31.7\% | 50.4\% |
| 10.6\% | 14.4\% | 20.6\% | 9.1\% | 12.2\% | 17.6\% | 34.9\% | 48.9\% | 75.0\% |
| 7.3\% | 10.8\% | 13.6\% | 3.9\% | 4.8\% | 6.1\% | 29.2\% | 40.0\% | 59.1\% |

- 13.6 percent of family households with children under age 5 are in poverty.
- In female-headed households with children under age 5,59 percent are in poverty.
- Mahnomen County has the highest percentage of families and married couple families in poverty, including those with children under five. It also has the highest percentage of female-headed households and female-headed households with children living in poverty. For female-headed households with children under age 5 , the highest rate of poverty is in Lincoln County with 91.7 percent.
- The poverty rate of all families is lowest in Dakota and Scott counties, at 3.3 percent. Among families with children and with children under age 5, Scott County has the lowest rates at 4 and 4.4 percent respectively.
- Married couple families have the lowest poverty rates among all types of families, although those with young children have higher rates than all married couple families.
- Dakota County has the lowest poverty rate for married couple families at 1.4 percent. The lowest rate for those with children and with children under age 5 is in Scott County at 1.2 and 1.3 percent respectively.
- Dakota County has the lowest percentage of female-headed households in poverty, with 17 percent. Among all female-headed households with children, 22.9 percent is the lowest poverty rate and that occurs in Dakota County. McLeod County has the lowest percentageof female-headed households with children under 5 in poverty, at 32.1 percent.



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## IN THIS ISSUE

This issue examines Minnesota families by their incomes and the presence and age of children in those families. Included are all families with and without children, including married couple families and male- and female-headed families. Families without children include those in which the children are grown or households where other related adults are living together. Data are from the Census of the Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 4.

The chart below shows the distribution of Minnesota families by their incomes in 1990, based on the presence and age of children. Charts on the following pages examine each family type in greater detail.

Families with children only under 6 had the lowest median incomes of any family type, with these female-headed families the lowest at $\$ 8,071$. The median income of female-headed families with children only under age six amounted to just 21 percent the median income of married couple families with children in this age group. Those who had children both under age 6 and age 6 to 17 fare only slightly better.

Married couple families with children age 6 to 17 had the highest incomes at $\$ 45,955$ annually.

Female-headed families with children had incomes 49 percent that of female-headed families with no children.

While female-headed and male-headed famlilies had higher incomes if they had no children, this is not the case for married couple families without children.


## ALL FAMIILIES

Nearly one-third of all female-headed families had annual incomes less than \$10,000 and this income group accounted for the largest share of these families.

Male-headed families were concentrated in the $\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 19,999$ and $\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 29,999$ income groups, with 41 percent of these families in these two categories.

The largest share of married couple families, 22 percent, had incomes of $\$ 50,000$ to $\$ 74,999$.


## FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

Female-headed families with children were concentrated at the very lowest income levels. Two-fifths (39.9) of these families had median annual incomes of less than $\$ 10,000$. Two-thirds of these families had incomes under $\$ 20,000$.

About one-quarter of male-headed families with children had incomes $\$ 10,000$ to \$19,999 and another one-quarter were in the $\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 29,999$ income group.

Over 24 percent of married couple families had incomes of $\$ 50,000$ and over.

The chart at right shows the distribution of incomes of families with children



## FAMILIES WITHOUT CHILDREN

Families without children were more evenly distributed among income groups. This type of female- and male-headed families had higher incomes than those with children. They were concentrated in the $\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 29,999$ income group. The largest share of married couple families without children, 20 percent, had median incomes of $\$ 50,000$ to \$74,999 annually.

Only 5 percent of married couple families without children had incomes less than $\$ 10,000$, while 10 percent of female-headed families and 9 percent of male-headed families fell into this category.

Only 2 percent of female-headed families without children had incomes above $\$ 75,000$, while 12 percent of married couple families without children were in this category.

## FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER AGE 6 ONLY

While nearly two-fifths of all female-headed families with children were concentrated at the lowest incomes level, three-fifths were in this category if they had children under age 6. Only 3 percent of married couple families had incomes this low, while 26 percent of male-headed families were in this group. Almost no female-headed families had incomes above $\$ 40,000$ ( 2 percent), and only 7 percent of male-headed families had incomes above this level. However, 47 percent of married couple families had incomes above $\$ 40,000$ annually.

The largest share $(24 \%)$ of male-headed families with children under age 6 had incomes of $\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 19,999$ annually.


## FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN 6-17 ONLY

Families with older children generally had higher incomes than those with younger children. While 60 percent of female-headed families had incomes less than $\$ 10,000$, only 27 percent of female-headed families fall into this category if they only have children ages 6 to 17 . The largest share, 28 percent, of female-headed families with children 6 to 17 had incomes of $\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 19,999$. The largest share, 23 percent, of male-headed famlies with children 6 to 17, 23 percent, were in the $\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 29,999$ income group. Twenty-eight percent of married couple families had incomes of $\$ 50,000$ to $\$ 74,999$ annually.


## FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN BOTH UNDER AND OVER AGE 6

The likelihood of having a lower income increased if families had children both under age 6 and ages 6 to 17, especially for female-headed families. Fifty-five percent of these female-headed families with children in both age groups had incomes under $\$ 10,000$, compared to 26 percent of male-headed families. Only three percent of married couple families fell below $\$ 10,000$, but 22 percent were in $\$ 30,000$ to $\$ 39,999$ group.

Percent



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## ANNOUNCEMENTS

As a result of legislative action taken May 22, the Commission on the Economic Status of Women will be eliminated effective July 1,1996 . The June issue of the newsletter will feature a complete summary of legislation affecting women and passed during the 1995 legislative session.

## IN THIS ISSUE

The Wage Gap 1993, with information from the U. S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Labor. The wage gap between men and women is currently just over 71 percent. This means that for every dollar earned by men, women earn on average just under 72 cents In 1990 and 1993, women had the highest percentage of men's earnings since the 1950s. In recent years the median earnings of males declined at a greater rate than that of females.

The chart below shows the male/female wage gap at five-year intervals since 1955 for full-time, year-round workers in the U.S.

The Wage Gap, 1955 To 1993
Full-time, Year-round Workers, Ratio of Male to Female Earnings


## THE WAGE GAP

For every dollar earned by full-time, year-round male workers, female workers eam an average of 71.5 cents. This earnings ratio, or the wage gap, is calculated based on annual 1993 earnings of $\$ 30,407$ for men, compared to $\$ 21,747$ for women age 15 and over. The wage gap is usually calculated using average annual earnings, rather than weekly or hourly earnings. Annual earnings are a better measure of changes over time because they are not so affected by fluctuations in earnings of temporary, part-year, or over-time workers.

The wage gap in 1993 is about the same level as 1990. It reached its lowest level in 1973 at 56.6 percent. A substantial improvement in the last half of the 1980 s brought it above 70 percent for the first time. However, the gap continues to fluctuate. The chart below shows each year since 1955.

The Wage Gap, 1975 to 1993
Full-time, Year-round Workers


An examination of real earnings reveals that the gap has closed in recent years not because women's wages increased substantially, but because men's real earnings decreased. Since 1989 real earnings of men declined by 4.0 percent compared to a decline for women of only 0.3 percent.

## Annual Earnings, U.S. 1955-1993



## RACE DIFFERENCES

Black and hispanic women fare better than white women when compared to their male counterparts. However, this is due both to the overall lower earnings for minority groups and to the disparity between white men's wages and all other wages. While the earnings gap between white men and women is 71 percent, it is 86 percent between black men and women and 83 percent between hispanic men and women. Black men's wages were 74 percent of white men's and hispanic men earned just 65 percent of white men.

Male and Female Earnings by Race, 1993


## WAGE GAP BY OCCUPATION

Among the seven major occupational categories, the wage ratio of female to male earnings falls below the average of 71.5 percent in five of those groups. Only in the field of precision, production, craft and repair do women fare better than the average at 77.2 percent. The number of women in the Armed Forces sample was too small to survey.

| Oceupational Category | Males, Annual Earnings | Females. <br> Ammial <br> Earnings | Niage riate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Managerial \& Professional Specialty | \$44,127 | \$30,774 | 69.7\% |
| Technical, Sales \& Administrative Support | \$31,299 | \$20,876 | 66.7\% |
| Service Occupations | \$20,860 | \$13,126 | 62.9\% |
| Farming, Forestry \& Fishing | \$15,655 | \$10,581 | 67.6\% |
| Precision Production, Craft \& Repair | \$27,653 | \$21,357 | 77.2\% |
| Operators, Fabricators \& Laborers | \$23,078 | \$15,543 | 67.3\% |
| Armed Forces | \$24,929 | B* |  |
| Source: U.S. Census, 1993 |  |  |  |

## Detailed Occupations

Within some female-dominated occupations, the weekly wage gap is smaller than the annual wage gap, although weekly earnings tend to show a smaller wage gap. Data for more detailed occupations are only available for weekly earnings. The wage gap could not be examined for some of the most female occupations, such as child care provider ( 97.2 percent female), secretaries ( 98.9 percent female) and dental hygienist ( 99.3 percent female), because there were not enough men in the field to survey.
*B=The size of the sample was too small to be significant.

| Selected Occupations, <br> Full-time Workers | Percent <br> Female | AVerage <br> Weokly <br> Earnings <br> Men | AVerage <br> Weekly <br> Eamings <br> Women | Wage Ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Registered Nurses | 94.4 | $\$ 678$ | $\$ 688$ | $101.5 \%$ |
| Bookkeepers, Accountants \& Auditing | 89.9 | $\$ 396$ | $\$ 374$ | $94.4 \%$ |
| Clents |  |  |  |  |

The chart at left shows selected occupations by the percentage of female workers. In several of these occupations average women's wages are closer to average men's wages. In one occupation, registered nurses, women's weekly earnings are actually higher than men's at nearly 102 percent. In the sample at left, women are underrepresented as supervisors in the precision and production occupations, at just 17 percent, and those that are in the field have average weekly earnings that are 66 percent of men's earnings. In one of the highest paid occupations, lawyers, women represent 23 percent of the workers and have average weekly earnings which are 84 percent of male lawyers.

An examination of 239 detailed occupational listings shows that only in 4 occupations do women's average weekly wages surpass men's. These occupations and the wage ratio is shown below.

| Occupation | Male, <br> Weekly <br> Eamings | Female, <br> Weekly <br> Eamings | Wage Ratio |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Expediters | $\$ 351$ | $\$ 355$ | $101.0 \%$ |
| Guards and police, except <br> public service | $\$ 340$ | $\$ 363$ | $106.7 \%$ |
| Mechanics \& repairers, <br> except supervisors | $\$ 503$ | $\$ 526$ | $104.5 \%$ |
| Electric and electronic <br> equipment repair | $\$ 602$ | $\$ 617$ | $102.4 \%$ |
| Source: Employment end Eenning. U.S. Dept. of Lebor, 1893 |  |  |  |

## WAGE GAP BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

Men have higher median earnings than women at all levels of education. Women with some college ( 1 to 3 years) had annual earnings less than men whose highest level was high school. Women with a four-year degree made only slightly more than men who had some college but no degree. The chart below shows annual earnings of women and men age 25 and over by their education levels.

Male and Female Earnings by Education, 1993
Full-time, Year-round Workers Age 25 \& Over


While the wage gap remains fairly consistent between men and women at all educational levels, it is smallest between men and women with associate degrees, at 76.9 percent, and largest among those with professional degrees at 62.7 percent, as shown in the chart below.

Wage Gap by Education Level, 1993
Full-time, Year-Round, Age 25 \& Over


## Age and Education

The wage gap generally grows with age and is smallest among the 25 to 34 age group. Among those who have completed a master's degree, the wage gap is relatively small at 84.9 percent. In the 35 to 44 group, when people are more likely to have completed advanced degrees, the gap is small at the doctorate level at 81.1 percent. The gap grows wider between men's and women's wages when they are above age 45. The chart below shows the gap among high school graduates and those with 4 or more years of college by age.

Wage Gap by Age and Selected Education Level, 1993
Full-time, Year-round Workers Age 25 \& Over


## Race and Education

The wage gap within educational levels shows some significant differences when examining the gap by race. The wage gap by race is smaller because minority males have lower earnings than white males. Overall, the gap is smallest between black men and women and largest between white men and women. While the gap among all males and females with master's degrees is 74 percent, between black men and women it is 100.1 - black women have higher earnings than black men at this level. The wage gap between black women and black men age 25 to 34 with four or more years of college is relatively small at 93 percent. Hispanic women who have some college have earnings that are nearly equal to hispanic men with a comparable education, at 97.7 percent.


Legislative Commission on the Economic Status of Women

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## New Commission Chair

Representative Betty McCollum was elected chair of the Commission at its June 14 meeting. She replaces Senator Janet Johnson, who served two years as chair. Senator Pat Piper was elected vice chair.

## Interim Hearings

The Commission will hold public hearings this summer and fall in preparation for the next legislative session that will begin January 16, 1996. Suggestions regarding topics and locations for Commission hearings are welcome. Please call the Commission office.

## IN THIS ISSUE

This issue summarizes 1995 legislative action on key bills affecting women. Major topic areas are Child Care, Health, Child Support, Welfare Reform, Violence and Crime, and Miscellaneous. The summary tables include the topic, a brief description of the final legislation, and the chapter numbers as they appear in the session laws. Chapter numbers listed as "SS" indicate the legislation was passed during the three-day special session. Line items vetoed within larger bills are indicated as "Vetoed" under the chapter number and are shaded in gray.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tople | BILI SUMMARY | ClAP. |
| Legislative commissions | Ends the operation of all legislative commissions, including the Commission on the Economic Status of Women, on July 1, 1996. The Legislative Coordinating Commission (LCC) can elect by January 1, 1996 to continue the operation of any commissions. <br> Gives the LCC the responsibility for carrying out the statutory functions and duties of a commission that ceases operation. <br> Eliminates funding for legislative commissions beginning July 1, 1996. | 248 |
|  |  | 254 |

## CHILD CARE

| Basic Sliding Fee | Appropriates an additional $\$ 16.2$ million to the Basic Sididing Fee child care program, which subsidizes child care foes for low and moderate income families. | 207 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Allows counties to discontinue contributions above the required match to the Basic Sllding Fee fund, as long as families enrolled on July 1, 1995 are continued until they become ineligible. | 139 |
| Resource \& Referral | Appropriates an additional $\$ 500,000$ for child care resource and referral programs across the state. | 207 |
| Cultural Dynamics | Appropriates $\$ 250,000$ to train child care providers in cultural dynamics. | 207 |
| Post-secondary child care | Raises the maximum child care grant to eligible post-secondary students from $\$ 1,500$ per school year to $\$ 1,700$. | 212 |
| Licensing | Requires DHS" to study licensing and regulation of all child care programs and to make recormmendations. | 158 |
| School-age child care | Requires child care programs serving more than 10 school-age children to be licensed in the same manner as drop-in child care centers. One staff will be required for every 15 children. Exempts school-based child care programs. | 158 |
| Migrant Child Care | Appropriates an additional $\$ 200,000$ for migrant child care. | 207 |
| Child care self-employment | Requires DHS and the Dept. of Economic Security to develop a plan to use a Community Action Program and a Child Care Resource and Referral Program to train AFDC caretakers as child care workers. | 178 |
| Child care cooperatives | Allows a county to collaborate wth school districts and other organizations to provide child care services. | 207 |
| Seamless child care | Dinects DHS to study the foasiblility of consolidating all child care funds by July 1996. | 178 |
| ACCESS child care | Appropriates $\$ 470,000$ to provide additional slots in this program for families who are on AFDC and are in self-directed or non-STRIDE work or training programs. | 207 |

## HEALTH

| Breast cancer treatment |
| :---: |
| Teen pregnancy <br> prevention |
| Male Responsibility |
| Home visiting |
| Crisis nurseries |
| MinnesotaCare |
| Nursing grants |


| Requires insurance companies to pay for bone marrow transplants to treat breast cancer, effective May 19, 1995. Prohibits insurance companies from charging co-payments or deductibles for this procedure greater than other covered procedures. | 183 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Appropriates $\$ 250,000$ and $\$ 550,000$ for the Education Now and Babies Later (ENABL) curriculum for adolescents ages 12 to 14 for an educational program about postponing sexual involverment. Grants will be awarded to community groups, local boards of heath or school districts. Grants must be matched locally. Will also fund a statewide public information campaign. | SS 3 |
| Appropriates $\$ 750,000$ for male responsibility and fathering grants. | SS 3 |
| Appropriates an addltional $\$ 82,000$ for public home health visits to expand this pilot program to one more county. | 207 |
| Appropriates $\$ 450,000$ for this program. | 207 |
| Expands Medical Assistance coverage to age two for "eligible" children. Exempts relative caretakers from MA asset standards. | 234 |
| Establishes a nursing grant program for Minnesota health care facility employees seeking to complete a baccalaureate or mastor's degree in nursing. | 234 |

[^0]
## CHILD SUPPORT

| Driver's license suspension | Allows suspension of a driver's license when a child support obligor owes an amount equal to three times the monthly child support and maintenance payments. The suspension may be lifted any time the obligor enters into a witten payment agreement. Allows a lien to be entered on a motor vehicle title when there is a three-month arrearage. | 257 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Occupational license suspension | Clarifies procedures for suspension of an occupational license if child support is more than 3 months in arrears and there is no written payment agreement. A hearing will be hedd before an administrative law judge. | 257 |
| Cooperation for the Children Program | Directs the commissioner of human services to develop and implement a child custody and visitiation educational program, to provide a nonfudicial forum to resolve custody and visitation issues and to provide mediation to resolve conficts. The program must be voluntary and be administered by the office of administrative hoarings. | 257 |
| Community Service Work Experience | Allows the courts to require a child support obligor who is physically able to work and who falls to pay child support to participate in a community work experience program up to 32 hours a week and up to six weeks when the obligor is found in contempt. | 257 |
| Work reporting system | Requires every employer to report hirings to DHS by sending the W-4 or W-9 form within 15 days, unless the new employee is hired for less than 2 months and will eam less than $\$ 250$ per month. The data will be retained for six months and may only be disclosed for child support enforcement purposes. | 257 |
| Liability for past support | Allows the court to deviate downward from child support guidelines when determining liability for past support if the obligor has additional children, the family income is less than 175 percent of the poverty level and the child owed support is over age 5 , and if the obligor became aware of the child within one year of when the action began. | 257 |
| Child care by non-custodial parent | Allows non-custodial parents additional visitation rights to provide child care under certain circumstances if the arrangement is reasonable and in the best interests of the child, but does not make this a reason to deviate from child support guidelines. | 257 |
| Unwarranted denial of visitation | Clarifies that the court may modify custody based on unwarranted denial of or interference with visitation. | 257 |
| Seek-work orders | Allows a child support office to seek a court order requiring an obligor to seek employment if the obligor's employment cannot be verified, the obligor is three months in amears and is not in compliance with a written payment plan. | 257 |
| Child support payment center | Establishes beginning January 1, 1997 a central collections unit for receipt and distribution of all child support payments in the state. | 257 |
| Publication of names | Allows DHS to publish names twice yearty of obligors who owe at least $\$ 3,000$ and are not in compliance with a written payment agreement. Requires a printed retraction and apology if a name is published in error. DHS may not publish names until January 1, 1997, but a county may. | 257 |
| Recognition of Parentage | Creates a presumption of patemity when a minor signs a Recognition of Parentage. | 257 |
| Supervised Visitation | Increases the marriage license foe to provide additional funding for supervised visitation facillities (formerty child safoly conters) and the MN ENABL program. | 257 |
| County attorney services | Clarifies that representation by a county attormey in the child support enforcement program does not constitute an attomey/cliont relationship. Requires that the obligee be informed of other services and of the right to an attomey. | 257 |
| Administrative process | Extends the administrative process to contested cases and requires all counties to participate by July 1. 1998 except Hennepin County, which will have a pilot program by July 1, 1896. No county is required to participate until after training. | 257 |
|  |  |  |
| Welfare Reform Task Force | Estabilishes a task force of 10 legistative members to design a welfare reform program for the 1996 legislative session focusing on self-suffictency and promoting work. The program must integrate STRIDE, MFIP**, targeted jobs and changes enacted by Congress. | 178 |
| Working Family Credits Joint Venture | Requires DHS and the Revenue Dept. to develop a plan and to seek federal waivers for a pilot project that will combine several tax credits and make them available to families on a monthly basis. This includes the working family credit, property tax refunds, the dependent care credit and the federal earned income tax credit. Also establishes a pitt program to provide an early refund of tax credits to AFDC and Family General Assistance recipients. | 178 |
| Immunization | Requires technical assistance to county agencies to help workers remind recipients to have their young children immunized. | 178 |
| Non-English speaking recipients | Establishes a pilot project to provide language assistance and translation services in Hennepin and Ramsey counties to applicants and recipients of public assistance. Requires that work experience participants be assigned to work and that functional work literacy programs be implemented for those lacking proficiency in English. <br> Expands criteria for the employability plan required of STRIDE participants to reflect language needs of non-English speaking clients and to increase the criteria for determining the appropriateness of an oducational or training program. | 178 |


| Teen parents | Requires pregnant or parenting minors to tive with a parent, guardian or other adult, or in an adult supervised living arrangement in order to receive AFDC. Exempts minors who have no lving pareent or guardian, are not allowed to live in the parent's home, have lived away from home for at loast one year whose physical or emotional health or safety would be leopardized by living with a parent, or who have lived independently as part of a social services plan. | 178 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unemployed parent | Seaks a federal walver to oliminate the 100 hour rule and other work restrictions for AFDC-unemployed parent families. | 178 |
| Overpayments | Seeks a waiver to allow payment of a grant in the month that a reciptent begins working without incurring an overpayment. | 178 |
| STRIDE | Estabishes sanctions for STRIDE participants who do not cooperate with the development or the terms of the employability plan. <br> Requires broader cooperation among agencies and local employers to maximize job opportuntitios for welfare clients. <br> Relaxes requirements for how case management funds may be spent by the county. <br> Requires the development of a performance model to analyze the success of STRIDE services. <br> Estabishes work or volunteer work requirements for participants in educational programs under STRIDE. Exempts fulltime students. Work requirements for loss than fulltime participants and for those in a high school equvvalency program can include hours spent assisting at a licensed day care center, attendance at parenting skill classes or documented volunteer work. Work must be for at least the minimum wage. <br> Allows participation in an intensive, functional work literacy program instead of job search for persons who lack English proficiency. | 178 |
| Sanctions | Requires both caratakers in a two-parent family to be sanctioned when one fails to cooperate with work requirements unless the second caretaker is participating in job search, training or community work experiance. <br> Provides a sanction for a caregiver who voluntarily quits suitable employment without good cause. | 178 |
| AFDC budgeting | Requires development of a plan for supplemental payments to mitigate the effects of retrospective budgeting on recipients whose pay or child support is reduced. | 178 |
| Food Stamps | Establishes a food stamp outreach program to inform recipients of the existence and availability of food stamps. | VETOED |
| Food Stamp Work and Training | Estabishes the food stamp work and training program. | 178 |
| MA coverage | Prohibits medical assistance coverage of fortility drugs when used to enhance fortilly. | 178 |
| Social Security numbers | Requires provision of a Social Securty number in order to be eligible for General Assistance. | 178 |
| Work-focused programs | Allows counties to design their own plans for programs that will stress employment and self-sufficiency for first-time AFDC and Family General Assistance applicants. The program may not reduce grant amounts or change eligibility categories, but may use vendor payments, mandatory job search or other features. The plan must be approved by DHS. | 178 |
| Administrative savings | Requires the commissioner to make administrative changes by requiring fower income reviews and reports. Administrative savings may be used by the county for any lawful purpose. | 178 |
| Empowerment Zones | Allows counties to develop plans to improve employment opportunitios by creating public works profects to develop communitios with a declining tax base. | 178 |
| Fair Share | Requires Minnesota's Fair Share program to contain a community work experience component for participants who fail to cooperate. Fair Share is a work, training and support program for non-paying child support obligors. | 178 |
| Federal Waivers | Requires the commissioner to include all waivers in a single request to the federal govermment in order to reduce evaluation costs. The waiver package will include: 1) disallowance of parental hincome of a pregnant or parenting minor living with parents; 2) start-work offset; 3) elimination of the 100 -hour rule and the work history requirement; 4) increasing the maximum equity value of a motor vehicle allowed as an excluded resource; 5) allowing dependent children and minor caretakers <br> attending school to earn income which does not reduce the grant; 6) allowing AFDC payments to eligible families who have not resided in Minnesota for 12 months to be less than the maximum payment paid to Minnesota families; and 7) implementing a work incentive for disabled persons eligible for medical assistance who are not residents of a long term care facility. | 178 |
| Income Support and Transition | Requires MFIP participants to seok and accept full-time employment when the family support agreement specifies job search. Job search is limited to three months and then the caregiver must take any suitable employment. | 178 |


| Work First Program | Allows DHS and the Dept. of Economic Security to develop and establish pilot projects to direct participants into working as scon as possible, minimizing the isk for long-term welfare dependency and promoting greater opportunity for economic self support, participation and mobility in the work force. <br> The applicant must attend an orientation followed immediately by a job search. Payments for rent and utilities will be vendor paid for six months or however many months the applicant is eligible. The remaining amount of the grant, if any, will be paid to the recipient or used as a wage subsidy. Child care, transportation, medical assistance and other work related aid will be immediately available. An employment advisor and a financial specialist will be assigned to the applicant. Job search must be conducted for up to eight weoks and for at least 32 hours a week. Job search must begin within seven days of application. There are a number of exemptions from job search. A temporary public service jobs program will be established for participants who are not hired or are deferred. | 178 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Temporary Cash Assistance | Establishes a temporary county assistance program for individuals who do not qualify for any other cash benefits. | YE\%ED |
| Minnesota Family Investment Plan | Expands a modified version of MFIP to Ramsey County. Limits higher education programs to two years with certain exceptions. | 178 |

## VIOLENCE AND CRIME

| Violence prevention |
| :---: |
|  |
| Battered women |
| Sexual assault services |
| Female offenders |
| Victim services |
| Training |
| Tanning booth peeping |
| Domestic abuse |
|  |
| Domestic abuse hearings |


| MISC |
| :---: |
| Legal services |
| Affirmative action |
| Displaced homemakers |
| Parental Leave |

Appropriates $\$ 3.6$ million in FY96 and $\$ 2.6$ million in FY97 for drug policy and violence prevention. $\$ 852,000$ will be distributed each year according to the recommendations of the chemical abuse and violence prevention council. $\$ 75,000$ each year will be for community violence prevention councils. $\$ 50,000$ is for the development of plays, workshops and other educational resources to promote awareness of prevention of sexual abuse, interpersonal violence and sexual harassment. 226
Appropriates $\$ 3$ million for violence prevention education grants. SS 3
Appropriates $\$ 325,000$ for battered women's services including an Asian battered women's shelter, an African-American battered women's shelter, child advocacy services and community-based advocacy and support services in the judicial districts not served. This is in addition to same level funding for existing programs for battered women. 226
Appropriates an additional $\$ 325,000$ for maintaining current sexual assault services and six now programs for unserved and underserved populations.
Appropriates $\$ 100,000$ each year of the biennium to develop a continuum of care for juvenile female offenders. for consolidating victim services in one agency and make recommendations for a structure for constituent advisory participation. Must be completed by June 30, 1996 or funds for the next fiscal226 year will not be available.

| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Requires judicial education and training for prosecutors and peace officers on sentencing sex } \\ \text { offenders particularty repeat and pattemed sex offenders. }\end{array}$ | 226 |
| :--- | :--- |

Makes tanning booth peeping a misdemeanor.
Amends the Domestic Abuse Act to include persons who are involved in a significant romantic or sexual relationship. Allows a minor to petition on thoir own behalf against a spouse, former spouse or person with whom they have a child in common if the court determines that the minor is mature and it is in the best interests of the minor. Also allows a reputable adult age 25 or older to petition on behalf of a minor.
Clarifies the standard for extending an expired order for protection (OFP) or granting a subsequent order.
Extends from 4 to $\mathbf{1 2}$ hours the length of time in which a probable cause arrest for domestic abuse may be made.
Allows an ex parte order for protection to be issued without a full hearing, if neither party requests one The ex parte order may be served by personal service or by published notice but it expires if neither occurs. If the order is mailed it must be accompanied by a form for requesting a hearing.

| Custody \& visitation education | Alows courts to require parties involved in a custody, visistation or child support proceeding to attend an orientation and education program regarding the process and the impact on children. Allows the court to require parties to pay a fee. Also allows the court, for good cause, to excuse a party from attending. | 127 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Urban Challenge \& Rural Development Grants | Alows urban challenge grants and rural development challenge grants to be used to make micro-enterprise loans to small, beginning businesses, including sole proprietorships. The loans may be to qualified retail businesses for a minimum of $\$ 1,000$ and a maximum of $\$ 10,000$. | 224 |
| Family homeless prevention | Allows a single person to qualify for assistance under the family homeless prevention and assistance program. | 224 |
| Labor Education Advancement Grant | Establishes a program to facilitate the participation of minorities and women in apprenticaable trades and occupations. Grants will be awarded to cormunity based organizations serving the targeted populations on a compotitive basis. | 224 |
| Girl's and women's sports | Appropriates $\$ 45,000$, some of which will be used for the development of more amateur sports opportunities for women and girts. <br> Of the total appropriation to the Amateur Sports Commission, $\mathbf{\$ 2 . 5}$ million over the biennium is for grants for ice centers, $\$ 400,000$ for renovation of existing ice arenas and $\$ 22,000$ for ice arena technical assistance. | 224 |
| Dept. of Children, Families and Learning | Abolishes the Department of Education and creates the Department of Children, Families and Leaming. Transfers some children and family programs from the Departments of Human Services, Economic Security, Corrections, Public Safety and the Office of Strategic and Long-Range Planning. Croates a consolidated funding sccount from which local programs can recotive grants. | SS 3 |
| Women's War Memorial | Appropriates $\$ 16,200$ for the women in military service memorial at the entrance to Arlington National Cemetery. | 254 |
| New Moon Educational Program | Appropriates $\$ 20,000$ for a grant to develop a curriculum to instruct school-aged children on the purpose and experience of the United Nations Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. | SS 3 |
| Lead poisoning | Appropriated $\$ 500,000$ to fund swab teams to clean up lead-contaminated homes. | YETOED |
| Education \& Employment Transitions Partnership | Adds increasing opportunities for women as a goal of the education and employment transitions program, part of the state's youth apprenticeship program. Includes exptoring non-traditional career opportunitios as an objective of local programs. | SS 3 |

Commission on the Economic Status of Women
Room 85 State Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

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# Legislative Commission on the Economic Status of Women 

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Newsletter changes
The Commission newsletter was not published in July. Because of budgetary constraints the newsletter will now be published every other month, rather than monthly.

Also, if this copy of your newsletter has an "ALERT" label next to your mailing label, you must call the commission office to renew your subscription. If you do not call by October 18, your name will be removed from our mailing list.

Public hearings
The Commission will hold a public hearing on state agency responses to sexual harassment at 1:30 p.m., September 26 in Room 300N of the State Office Building. If you wish to testify, please call the Commission office.

Public hearings regarding women's health issues, housing and the effects of federal budget cuts on women's programs in Minnesota are also being planned. Please call the Commission office for more information.

## IN THIS ISSUE

This issue examines enrollments in Minnesota's post-secondary instituions, with data from the Higher Education Coordinating Board and the University of Minnesota Student Support Services.

## WOMEN STUDENTS IN MINNESOTA

Women are increasing their enrollments in most of the state's post-secondary institutions and are the majority of students on most of these campuses.

In Minnesota, women are the majority of students at community colleges, state universities and private, undergraduate schools. Only in the technical college system and the 13 private graduate level and professional schools in the state are women less than 50 percent of the students. At the University of Minnesota, women and men are nearly equally balanced with women accounting for 50.6 percent of the students. Since 1990, women have increased their enrollments at private graduate and professional schools from nearly 38 percent to 46 percent in 1994. Women's enrollments in technical colleges decreased from 50 percent in 1990 to 47 percent in 1993. The chart below compares enrollments at these schools in 1990 and 1994.

Women at Minnesota Post-Secondary Schools
October 1994


[^1]
## UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

In 1994, the overall student population of the four campuses which make up the University of Minnesota system was 51 percent female and 49 percent male. This is a reversal of ratios from 1990 when women were 48 percent and men were 52 percent of students. The university is the most balanced of any of the state's post-secondary systems. Women are outnumbered only at the Duluth campus, where they are 48 percent of the students. Women represent 57 percent of students at the Crookston campus, the highest percentage of the four campuses.

## Enroliment of Women at U of MN

1960 to 1994


## State Universities

Enrollments of both males and females have dropped since 1990 in the eight schools of the state's university system, but the ratio between males and females remained the same with 55.6 percent female enrollments. No state university has more males than females. The Winona-Rochester Center has the highest percentage of female enrollments with 66.3 percent. St. Cloud State University is the most balanced with 51.8 percent of its student population being female.

## Community Colleges

Overall, community colleges have had nearly the same percentage of women enrolled since 1990, when women were 61 percent of the student population. Women are the majority of students at all but one of the state's 21 community colleges. They are more than 60 percent of the student population at 16 schools and at the Cambridge Center they comprise 70 percent of students. At Vermillion Community College in Ely, women are 35 percent of students, the smallest share. Northland Community College in Thief River Falls has the most balanced student population with 52 percent women students.

Technical Colleges
Data for 1994 enrollments at the state's 33 technical colleges were not available.

In 1993, women made up 47 percent of the student population at the state's 33 technical colleges, down slightly from the 50 percent they were in 1990. They are the majority of students on 14 of the campuses. At the Range-Hibbing campus, women make up only 16.8 percent of students, down from 28 percent in 1990. At South Central Technical College in Albert Lea, women were 50 percent of the students in 1993, up from 36 percent in 1990.

Private Career Schools
Women are the majority of students, 62 percent, enrolled in 32 private career schools in the state. These schools offer training in specific occupations such as cosmetology, nursing and other specialties. At most cosmetology and hairdressing schools, women represent over 90 percent of the students. Women are under-represented at several schools of technology.

## Private Colleges and Universities

Women out-number men at most of the 29 private, four-year colleges and universities in the state, where they are 61 percent of the students overall. This is up slightly from 1990, when women were 57.8 percent of students. The number of students attending these schools have increased slightly since 1990. Several schools are nearly equally balanced. These include the University of St. Thomas ( $51 \%$ female), North Central Bible College ( $51 \%$ ), the College of Associated Arts (50\%), College of St. Scholastica (51\%) and Minnesota Bible College (51\%). Women are more than 95 percent of the students at the Colleges of St. Benedict and St. Catherine and they are only 4.5 percent of students at St. John's University. These two schools have histories as all-female and all-male, respectively.

## Private Graduate and Professional Schools

The picture changes slightly at the 13 private graduate level institutions in the state, where women represent 46 percent of the students. This is the smallest share among all post-secondary systems in the state. However, this percentage is slightly higher than the 1990 rate of 37.7 percent women. At Bethel Theological Seminary, women are only 18 percent of students, the lowest percentage among these schools. The Mayo School of Health Science is 72 percent female, the highest level among this type of institution.

Overall women are 48.5 percent of students at the University of Minnesota's Twin Cities campus. Women are more than half of students enrolled in 11 of 21 schools at the Twin Cities campus of the University of Minnesota, the largest of the university's four campuses. This includes agriculture/forestry/home economics; dental hygiene; education; liberal arts; medical technology; nursing; occupation and physical therapy; pharmacy, public health, U College and veterinary medicine. In 1960, women were 29.3 percent of students overall and were the majority in only 7 of 20 schools.

The highest percentage of women students is in the dental hygiene school, accounting for 98.7 percent of students enrolled there. The nursing school has the second highest percentage of female students at 85.4 percent in 1994. Women are the most under-represented in the Institute of Technology, in such programs as math, science and engineering, accounting for 20.7 percent of students. The most balanced schools at the university are the General College with 47 percent women and the school of Biological Sciences at 46 percent.

The College of Liberal Arts has the largest number of women students with 7,232 women enrolled. This college accounts for 41 percent of all women enrolled at the university. The second largest number is enrolled at the graduate school, where the 3,827 women make up 21.5 percent of total women students. The program with the fewest women is Mortuary Science with 33, followed by the school of Medical Technology with 42 female students.

## Trends at the U of M -Twin Cities

Women's enrollments at the Twin Cities campus of the University declined by 1,721 since 1990, but women grew from 47.7 percent of students to 48.5 in 1994. The largest increase in female enrollments since 1990 was in Mortuary Science, where women went from 21 to 38 percent of students. Another substantial change during that time period was in Medical Technology, where women were 74 percent of students in 1990, but dropped to 63 percent in 1994.

Since 1960,the most change in enrollments occurred in the school of Veterinary Medicine, where women went from only 2 percent of students in 1960 to c69 percent in 1994. The pharmacy programs experienced the second largest percentage increase in women students, from 14 percent in 1960 to 65 percent in 1994. In 1960, no women were enrolled at the university's School of Dentistry, while in 1994, 131 women made up 40 percent of students studying in this field. In 1960, just 1.3 percent of law students were women, while in 1994 women were approaching parity in this school, making up 44 percent of students.

Women have slowly but very steadily increased their enrollment in the School of Business Management, where they were 6.1 percent of students in 1960 and increased to 41 percent by 1990. Since 1990 women's enrollments have slightly declined in Business Management. Nursing is the most female-dominated school at the university, but this has declined from a high of 98 percent in 1960 to 85 percent in 1994.


## Legislative Commission on the Economic Status of Women

| Newsletter \#210 |
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| September/October 1995 |
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Child Support Collections in Minnesota, with data from the 1994 report of the Child Support Enforcement Office, Minnesota Department of Human Services.

| Child Support Enforcement Activities from County IV-D* Offices State Fiscal Year 1994 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Amount of current and past due child support due to families seeking enforcement services as of July 1994. | \$551 million |
| Amount collected in Minnesota of current and past due child support for all families | \$250 million |
| Amount collected for AFDC families | \$65 million |
| Amount collected for mom-AFDC families | \$185 million |
| Minmesota average yearly collectiom per case | \$1,378 |
| Cost of collecting chlld suipport in Minnesota | \$62 milliom |
| Average amount collocted in Minnesota for each dollar spent on collection services | \$5.13 |
| Number of familles served by IV-D offices statewide | 186,300 |
| Number of AFDC and footer care ${ }^{\text {an }}$ fammilles | 75,100 |
| Number of AFDC arrearage only cases | 16,500 |
| Number of nom-AFDC famillies | 94,700 |
| Average increase in caseloads statewide form FY'93 to FY'94 | 6 percent |
| Number of AFDC cases in Minnesota closed because of increased child support collected | 8,200 |
| Pencent of Minmesota cases in IV-D with mo court order | 28 percent |
| Number of paternities established for IV-D cases in Minnesota | 7,000 |
| IV-D refers to Titto N-D of Min Social Securtly Act. Child Support enforcement offices operato under this federal law. "children pleced in foetor cere may heve ebeent perents who should pay chlid support. |  |

## CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS STATEWIDE

States began child support collection activities in 1975 when Congress first required states with AFDC programs to create enforcement programs to reduce public assistance expenditures. In 1984, collection services were expanded to include all children and families, not just those on public assistance. Under the federal Family Support Act of 1988, the program was expanded again to strengthen all child support enforcement procedures.

As of July 1994, \$551 million in child support was owed to families who have sought help from the child support enforcement offices of Minesota's 87 counties. The offices provide enforcement services to AFDC and non-AFDC families under Title IV-D of the federal Social Security Act. These offices collected $\$ 250$ million in child support during state fiscal year 1994.

In FY'94, $\$ 65$ million was collected for AFDC families and $\$ 185$ million for non-AFDC families. Another $\$ 500,000$ was collected for children who were in foster care.

The charts below show the amounts collected and the share of collections for each type of family.

Amount Collected 1994


Share of Collections


The amount of child support collected by the state has steadily increased since 1989. Collections for non-AFDC families have made up the majority of the increased collections.


It cost $\$ 62$ million to collect past due and current child support in 1994. In addition to state funds, counties and the federal government contributed tax dollars towards these services. The chart below show the share of dollars by each unit of government.

Government Shares of Collection Costs


## CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

Families not receiving AFDC but seeking help collecting past due child support pay a $\$ 25$ fee to the county child support offices. Families seeking AFDC must assign their right to collect any child support owed them in order to continue receiving AFDC. Services provided to both types of families include: locating the non-custodial parent; establishing paternity when necessary;
establishing a child support and/or medical support order in court; enforcing existing court orders; collecting and distributing support payments.

The offices collect support through tools established in Minnesota and federal law. These tools include automatic income withholding, which requires employers to withhold child support amounts from the paychecks of their employees, and intercepting state or federal income tax refunds. The Department of Revenue participates in collecting past due child support from noncustodial parents of children who are on AFDC. Child support offices can report past due amounts over $\$ 1,000$ to credit bureaus and occupational or professional licenses can be revoked or suspended when child support is past due. Child support enforcement offices must periodically review existing support orders and can seek adjustment in support amounts. A statewide computer system and central registry for inter-state cases are used in these support efforts.

## CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS BY COUNTY

Statewide 68 percent of current monthly child support due was collected by the date of the report. This figure ranges from a low of 43 percent in Mahnomen county to a high of 81 percent in Waseca county. Counties with a large share of clients who come to the county without an established court order range from a high of 42 percent in Ramsey county to a low of 7 percent in Houston county.

The table below shows the amount collected for each $\$ 1$ spent by the county child support enforcement offices. The average amount collected per dollar spent was $\$ 5.13$ statewide, ranging from a high of $\$ 9.50$ in Rice county to a low of $\$ 1.14$ in Mahnomen county.

| Cost Collection Ratios |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 Highest Counties |  | 10 Lowest Counties |  |
| County | Amount Collected Per \$1 Spent | County | Amount Collected Per \$1 Spent |
| Houston | 9.50 | Mahnomen | 1.14 |
| Goodhue | 9.39 | Clearwater | 2.86 |
| Mower | 9.25 | Red Lake | 2.87 |
| Mc Leod | 8.81 | Kittson | 2.88 |
| Waseca | 8.71 | Cass | 2.97 |
| Hubbard | 8.63 | Swift | 3.07 |


| Fillmore | 8.58 | Cottonwood |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Steele | 8.36 | Cook | 3.15 |
| Pipestone | 7.98 | Yellow Medicine | 3.19 |
| Chisago | 7.96 | Lake of the Woods | 3.46 |

## COLLECTIONS PER FAMILY

The average amount collected for families seeking help from the counties is $\$ 1,378$ per year, ranging from a high of $\$ 2,317$ in Waseca county to a low of $\$ 384$ in Mahnomen county.

| 10 Highest Counties |  | 10 Lowest Counties |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| County | Yearly <br> Average <br> Amount | County | Yearly <br> Average <br> Amount |
| Waseca | $\$ 2,317$ | Mahnomen | $\$ 384$ |
| Red Lake | $\$ 2,259$ | Clearwater | $\$ 769$ |
| Carver | $\$ 2,252$ | Beltrami | $\$ 827$ |
| Goodhue | $\$ 2,223$ | Cottonwood | $\$ 882$ |
| Lac Qui Parle | $\$ 2,153$ | Cass | $\$ 884$ |
| Brown | $\$ 2,147$ | Polk | $\$ 929$ |
| McLeod | $\$ 2,130$ | Ramsey | $\$ 963$ |
| Scott | $\$ 2,089$ | Traverse | $\$ 1,083$ |
| Lake | $\$ 2,066$ | Itasca | $\$ 1,136$ |
| Nicollet | Cook | $\$ 1,168$ |  |



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## IN THIS ISSUE

Minnesota Women and Age, featuring data from the 1990 census of the state: Geographic and racial differences are explored and topics include life expectancy and median age.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## Mailing List update

Your newsletter may contain a special label near your address that asks you to call in if you wish to continue receiving the newsletter. Be sure to check the front of this issue and call by the deadline shown.

## Updated Publication

The Commission publication "An Overview of the Economic Status of Women in Minnesota" has been updated to include data from 1990. The 8-page publication features historical charts of demographic information on such topics as life expectancy, marital status, labor force participation, occupations, households and families, earnings and poverty.

For copies of "An Overview of the Economic Status of Women in Minnesota" call the Commission office. You may also e-mail your requests to chris@commissions.leg.mn.state.us.

## MINNESOTA'S POPULATION BY AGE

In 1990, 14 percent of females in Minnesota were age 65 and older. Only 10 percent of males were in this age group. This is only a slight increase from 1980.

There were 2.2 million females and 2.1 million males in Minnesota in 1990. The largest group of males and females in the state was age 25 to 34 , accounting for nearly 800,000 of Minnesota's 4.3 million population. The second largest group was
 age 35 to 44 .

A nearly equal number of males and females are in each age group, although in those under age 18 , there are slightly more males than females. Beginning in the 45 to 54 age group, there are more women than men. The chart below shows both the number of males and females within each age group and their distribution among age groups.

Minnesota Population by Age


Commission on the Economic Status of Women, Newsletter \#211, November/December 1995

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Between 1980 and 1990 there was a reduction in the percentage of women and men in the age 15 to 24 age group and a corresponding increase in the distribution of males and females among the 25 to 44 age group. While 1.7 percent of women were age 85 and over in 1980, in 19902.2 percent of women were in this group. The share of men in this age group did not increase significantly during that decade. In 1980.8 of men were age 85 and over and in 1990 it was 9 percent. The charts below shows women's distribution by age in 1980 and 1990.

Distribution of Minnesota Women by Age


## Racial Differences in Age Groups

Age distribution varies considerably between white and minority groups. While only 22 percent of white females are under age 16,43 percent are in this age group among those who list their race as "other." (The other category, however, was a small number of people and accounted for less than $1 / 2$ of 1 percent of Minnesota's population.)

Among female Asian Pacific Islanders, 41 percent are under age 16. Differences between white and minority groups occur in the upper age categories as well. While 60 percent of those over age 65 in black and white populations are female, 54 percent in Hispanic groups and 55 percent for American Indians were in this category..

## MEDIAN AGE

Median age increases as life expectancy rises and the population of our state ages. Since 1900 the median age for both men and women has risen steadily, except between 1960 and 1980.
During those two decades, median age declined as the result of the large number of babies born in the post-WWII era. The median age of women has risen almost 13 years since 1900 when it was 20.6 years old. In the decade between 1980 and 1990, women gained 3 years in median age, the largest one-decade gain in the century. At 33.4 years old, it is at the highest level in history. The chart on the next page shows median age of women since 1990.


## Racial Differences in Median Age

The overall median age in Minnesota is nearly equal to the median age for white males and females because the minority population is only 5.5 percent statewide. However, median age for all minority groups is much lower than for white males and females, as shown in the chart below. It is lowest for females of other races at 19.8 years. The minority group with the highest median age was black males at 24.6 .


## Chart E

## Life Expectancy Differences By Race

For all ethnic groups, females have longer life expectancy than males. Life expectancy for females born in 1990 is highest for Asian and Pacific Islander females at 86.7 years. White females rank second with 81.3 years. Life expectancy is lowest for American Indian women at 73.6 years. The gap is largest between black males and females, with females outliving males by 10.6 years.


## Chart F

## GEOGRAPHIC DIIFFERENCES

Forty-five percent of Minnesota's population lived in Greater Minnesota in 1990, but within specific age groups geographical distribution varied considerably. Males and females ages 22 to 44 were more likely to live in metro areas, while those age 65 and above were more likely to live in Greater Minnesota in 1990. This is true of both men and women.

Percent of Population in Greater Minnesota



[^0]:    *DHS=Dept. of Human Services **MFIP=Minnesota Family Investment Plan

[^1]:    *Technical College data are from 1993

