

# Commission on the Economic Status of Women

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## A Century of Change: U.S. Women 1900-1998

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### Sources

Data in this Newsletter compiled from:

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census

Statistical Abstract of the U.S., 1999

Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970.

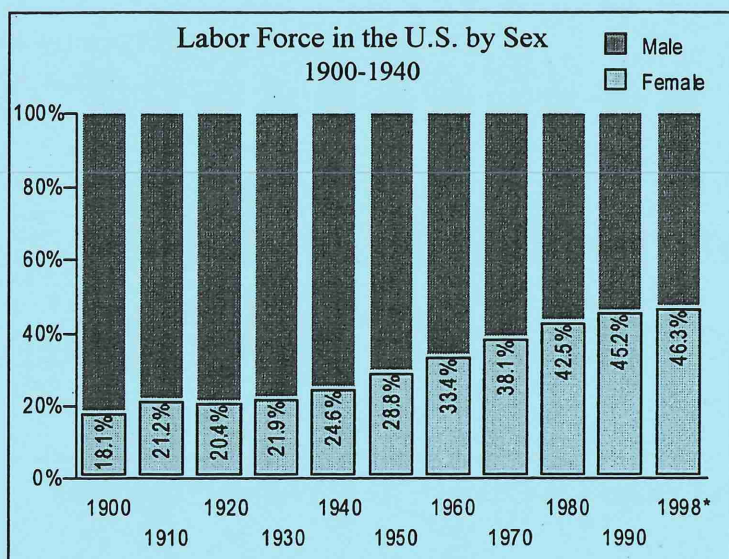
Current Population Survey (CPS)

*Notes: Years with \* indicate estimated data from CPS.  
Data not available for all years.*



One of the most dramatic changes this century has been the increased participation of women (age 16 and over) in the nation's workforce. The proportion of women in the workforce tripled through the century. In 1900, 1 in 5 (20.0%) were in the labor force. In 1998, the proportion had increased to 3 in 5 (59.8%).





### Labor Force by Sex

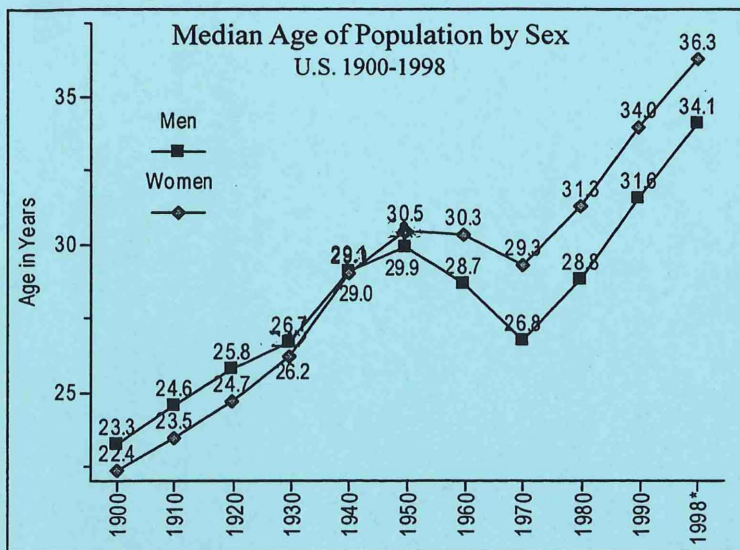
The composition of the labor force has changed over the century. In 1900, less than one-fifth (18.1%) of the labor force was women. By 1960, women were one-third (33.4%) of the labor force. Towards the close of the century, the percent of the labor force comprised by women had continued to increase and edged closer to the 50 percent mark (46.3% in 1998).

### Leading Occupations of Employed Women

Over the decades, the categories of occupations and distribution of women in them have changed. In 1910 and 1930 the leading occupational category of employed women was “other servants”. In 1950, “stenographers, typists and secretaries” was the top category. Since 1970, “secretaries” has been the leading occupation of employed women. In 1998, nearly 1 in 20 (4.7%) employed women were classified in the occupational category of “secretaries” and the ten leading occupations accounted for under one-third (30.0%) of employed women.

1910	1930	1950	1970	1990	1998
Other Servants	Other Servants	Stenographers Typists and Secretaries	Secretaries	Secretaries	Secretaries
Home Farm Laborers	School Teachers	Other Clerical Workers	Sales Clerks, Retail Trade, Housekeepers	Cashiers	Cashiers
Laundresses (not in laundry)	Stenographers & Typists	Saleswomen	Bookkeepers	Bookkeepers, Accounting and Auditing Clerks	Managers and Administrators
School Teachers	Other Clerks (except clerks in stores)	Private Household Workers	Elementary School Teachers	Registered Nurses	Sales Supervisors and Proprietors
Dressmakers & Seamstresses	Saleswomen	Teachers (elementary school)	Typists	Nursing Aides, Orderlies and Attendants	Registered Nurses
Farm Laborers (working out)	Farm Laborers (unpaid family workers)	Waitresses	Waitresses	Elementary School Teachers	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, Attendants
Cooks	Bookkeepers & Cashiers	Bookkeepers	Sewers and Stitchers	Waiters and Waitresses	Elementary School Teacher
Stenographers & Typewriters	Laundresses (not in laundry)	Sewers & Stitchers, manufacturing	Registered Nurses	Sales Workers, Other Commodities	Bookkeepers, Accounting and Auditing Clerks
Farmers	Trained Nurses	Nurses, Registered	Cashiers	Child Care Workers	Waiters and Waitresses
Saleswomen (stores)	Other Cooks	Telephone Operators	Private household Cleaners and Servants	Cooks, except short order	Sales Workers, other commodities





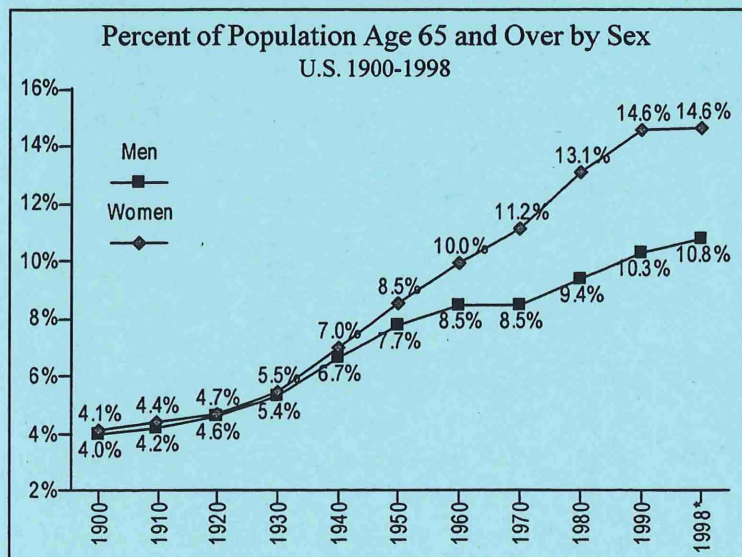
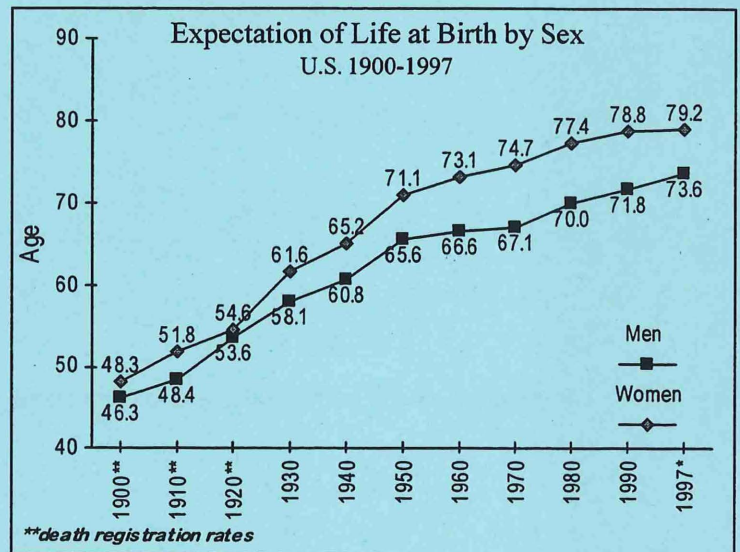
### Median Age of Population

Our population became older during the last century. For women, the median age changed from 22.4 years in 1900 to 36.3 years in 1998, an increase of 13.9 years. For men, the median age changed from 23.3 years to 34.1 years, an increase of 10.8 years during the same time span.

### Expectation of Life at Birth

Life expectancy at birth for women increased from 48.3 years in 1900 to 79.2 years in 1997. This was an increase of over 30 years (30.9 years).

Men experienced a similar increase in life expectancy, from 46.3 years at the beginning of the century to 73.6 years in 1997. This reflected an increase of 27.3 years.



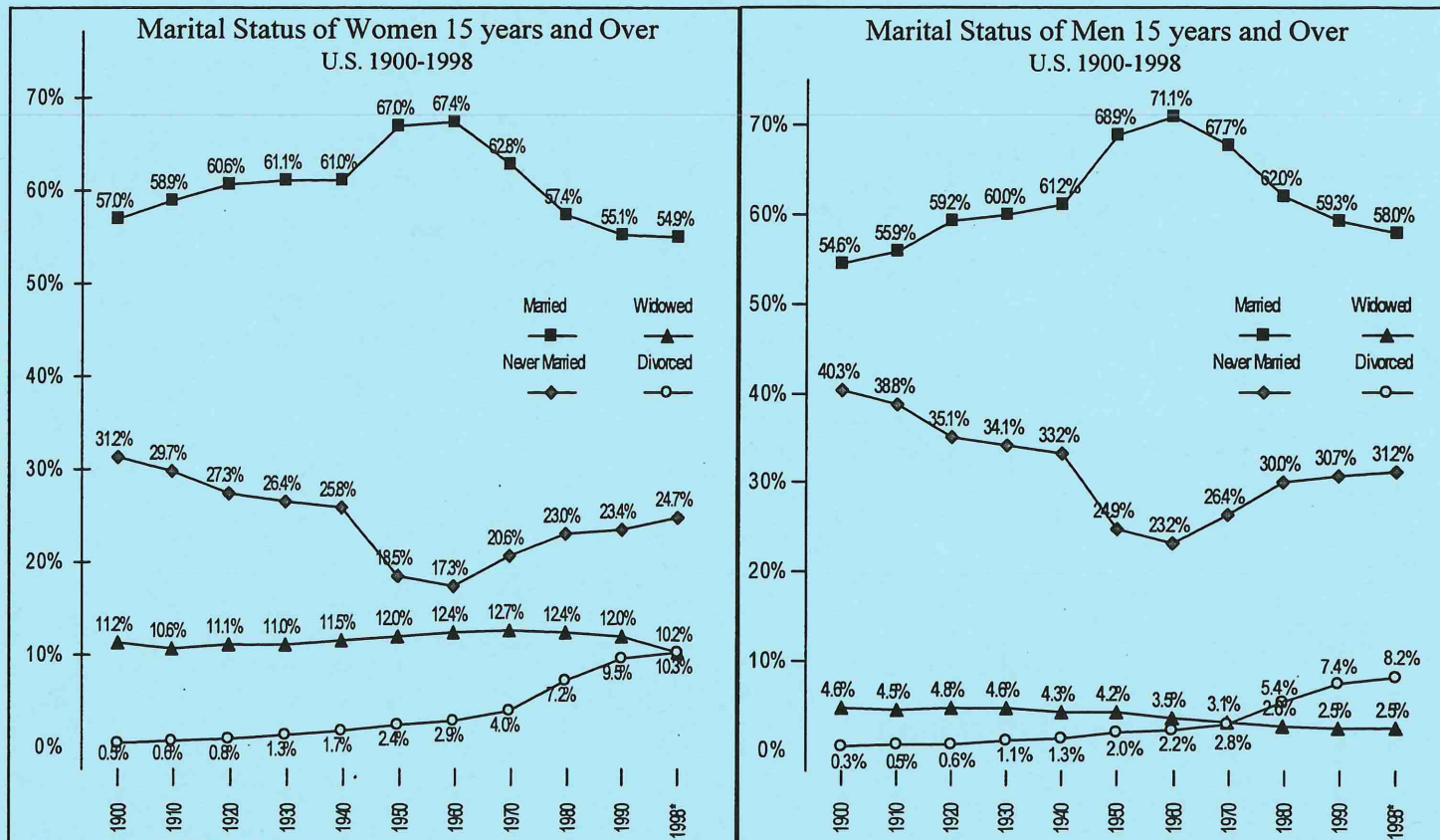
### Age 65 and Over

The proportion of the population age 65 and over has greatly expanded in the last century. For women, the percent has more than tripled, from 4.1 percent in 1900 to 14.6 percent in 1998.

The proportion of men age 65 and over has also increased, but not as dramatically. Men have seen an increase from 4.0 percent in 1900 to 10.8 percent in 1998.

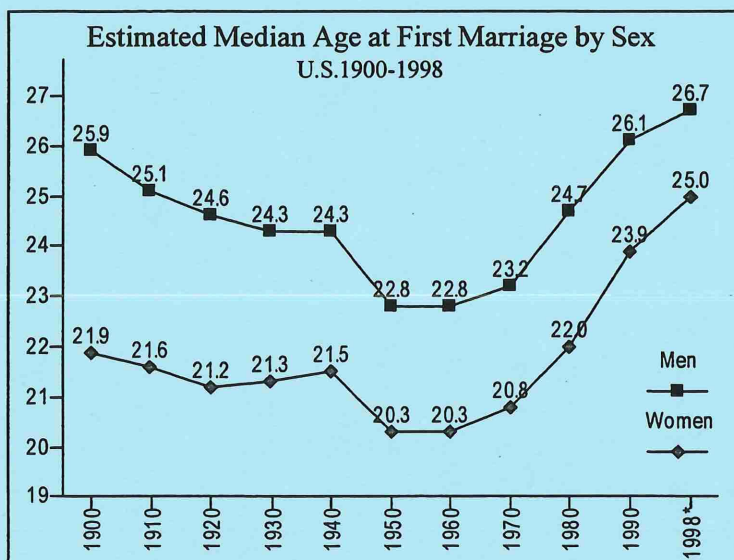


## Marital Status



The proportion of U.S. women and men (age 15 and over) who are married, single (never married), widowed or divorced has changed during this century.

- The highest levels of married and the lowest levels of never married women and men occurred in 1950 and 1960.
- Divorce has become more widespread. Less than 1 percent were divorced in 1900, compared with 10.3 percent for women and 8.2 percent for men in 1998.
- Larger proportions of women were widowed than men throughout the century.



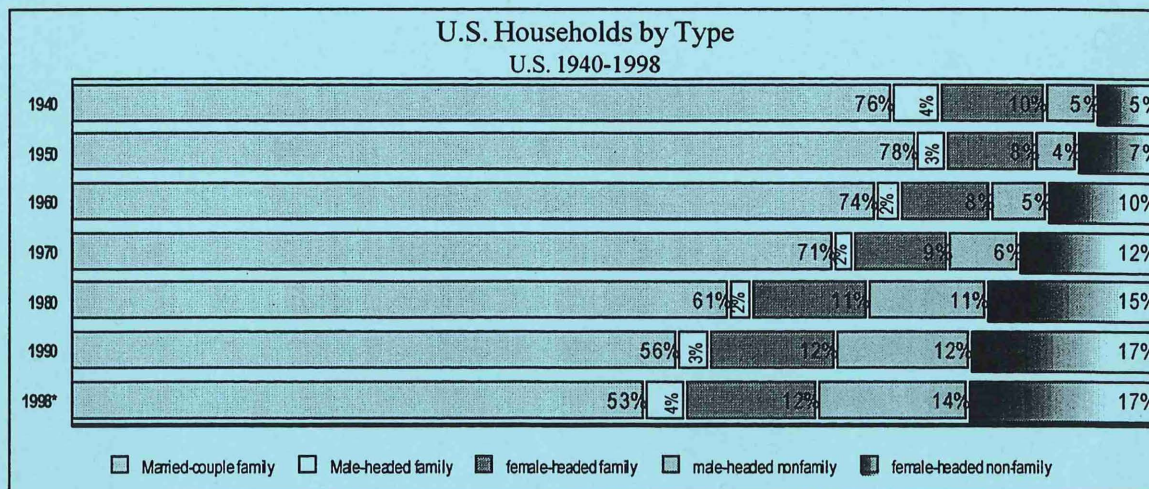
### Median Age at First Marriage

The estimated median age at first marriage for women has varied across the 20th century. At the beginning of the century, the age was 21.9 years and for the next four decades it remained relatively stable. In 1950 and 1960, the age dropped and was at its lowest levels. In the most recent decades, the median age of first marriage for women has increased, and was 25.0 years in 1998.

The median age of first marriage for men has been higher than for women throughout the century. The age was also lowest for men in 1950 and 1960.

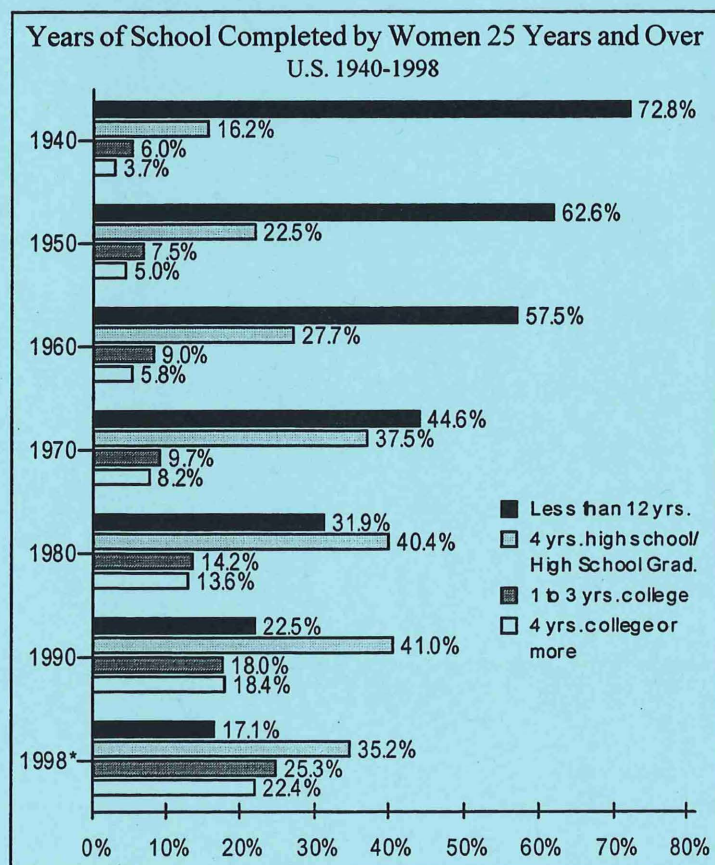


## Households by Type



The composition of U.S. households has changed through the 20th century. The percent of married-couple families increased from 1940 to 1950, but has decreased every decade since. For example, in 1950 almost four out of five (78%) households were married-couple families (with or without children). In 1998, just over one-half (53%) of households were this type. From 1940 to present, the percentage of female-headed family households has ranged from 8 to 12 percent. The percentage of male-headed family households has ranged from 2 to 4 percent.

The overall proportion of non-family households (unrelated individuals living together or individuals living alone) increased from 1940 to 1998. In 1940, non-family households comprised 1 in 10 households. In 1998, over 3 in 10 (31%) households were non-family households. Since 1950, the majority of non-family households have been female-headed.



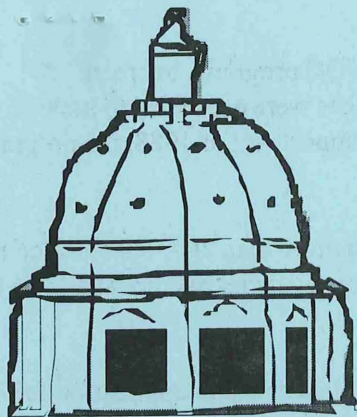
## Years of School Completed

In 1940, approximately 1 in 4 (25.9%) women age 25 and over had at least a high school diploma. By 1970, the percentage achieving this level of educational attainment had more than doubled and over one-half (55.4%) of women had a high school diploma or more.

The trend of increased educational attainment for women continued throughout the century and in 1998, over 4 in 5 (82.9%) of U.S. women had a high school diploma or more.

*Note: 1940 and 1950 cumulative totals are less than 100% because data are missing from persons who did not report on years of school completed.*





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## Child Support Collections in Minnesota

Data in this newsletter were provided by the Minnesota Department of Human Services (DHS) for cases served by child support enforcement offices in state fiscal year 1999. Additional data are from the "Child Support Arrears Forgiveness and Passthrough Study" by Policy Studies, Inc.

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### Minnesota Child Support Collections at a Glance: FY 1999

Number of cases served by IV-D offices statewide = 228,735

Total collections = \$443 million

Average yearly collection per open case = \$1,927

Average amount collected and disbursed for every dollar spent  
on the child support program = \$3.99

Number of paternities established for IV-D cases = 7,531

Minnesota IV-D cases without a court order for support = 29%



## Collection of Child Support in Minnesota

States began collecting child support 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.

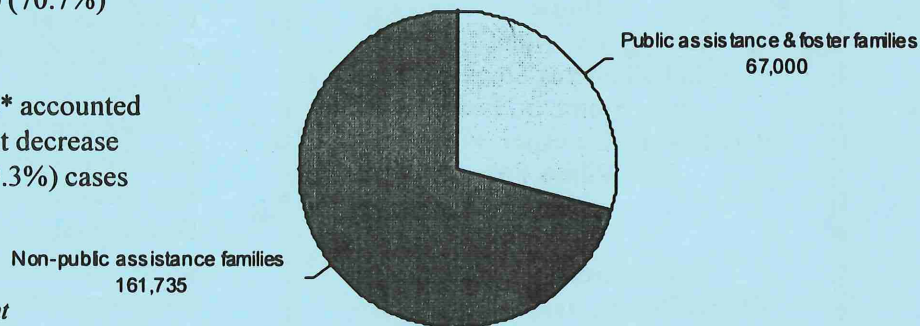
In FY1999, county child support offices provided services for 228,735 families including more than 267,000 children in Minnesota. Services are provided to families applying through their county human services agencies and are available to both custodial and noncustodial parents.

Child support is seen as a crucial component in helping families achieve financial independence. Upon application for public assistance, families who are due child support assign rights to their child support to the state. Families not receiving public assistance, but seeking help collecting child support, pay a one-time application fee of \$25 to the county for services.

### Child Support Cases in Minnesota

- Non-public assistance families accounted for 161,735 cases in FY 1999, a 7 percent increase from 1998. These families represented 7 in 10 (70.7%) cases served by IV-D offices.
- Public assistance and foster care families\* accounted for 67,000 cases in FY 1999, an 8 percent decrease from 1998. They represented 3 in 10 (29.3%) cases served by IV-D offices.

Number of Families Served by IV-D Offices  
Minnesota, FY 1999



*\*note: children placed in foster care may have absent parents who are required to pay child support.*

### Definitions

**IV-D:** refers to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act. County child support enforcement offices operate under this federal law.

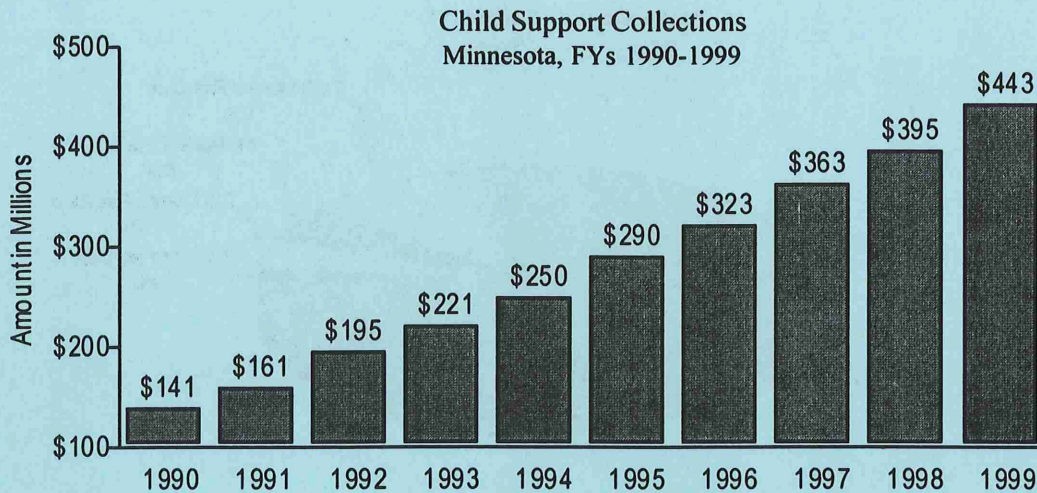
**Arrears:** the amount of child support that is 30 days or more past due.

**Public Assistance:** includes the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), Medical Assistance, MinnesotaCare and child care assistance.

**Minnesota FY 1999:** state fiscal year July 1, 1998 to June 30, 1999.



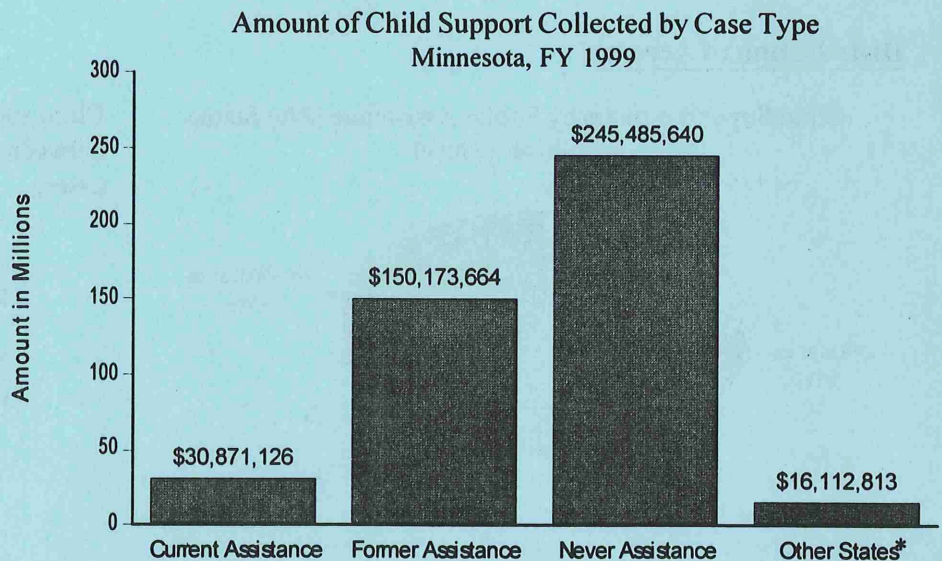
## Child Support Collections



- The amount of child support collected by the state has steadily increased over the last decade. Since 1990, the amount of collections has more than tripled.
- In FY1999 a total of \$443 million in child support was collected, an increase of 12 percent from the previous year.
  - Collections for current support totaled \$310 million.
  - Arrears, or past due support, collected totaled \$133 million.
- The average yearly collections per open case was \$1,927, a 6 percent increase from 1998. For cases with a court order, the yearly collection per case increased by 10 percent, to \$2,800.

## Distribution of Collections

- In FY 1999, \$30.9 million was collected for current public assistance families. This was 7 percent of total collections.
- Collections for former public assistance families were \$150.2 million, over one-third (34%) of total collections.
- \$245.5 million was collected for families that have never been on public assistance. This was over one-half (55%) of child support collections in Minnesota.
- \$16.1 million, 4 percent of the total, was collected for other states' child support cases.

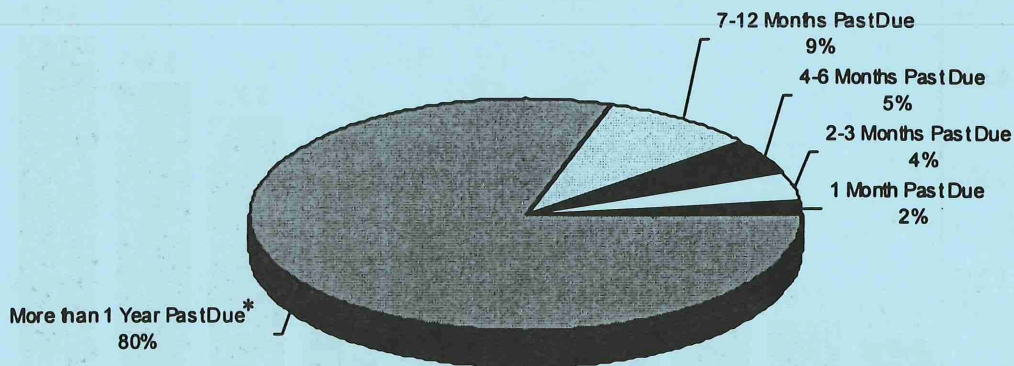


*\*note: other states' cases are cases in which child support enforcement services in Minnesota collect child support owed for a child in another state.*



## Past Due Child Support

Past Due Child Support  
Minnesota, 6/30/99

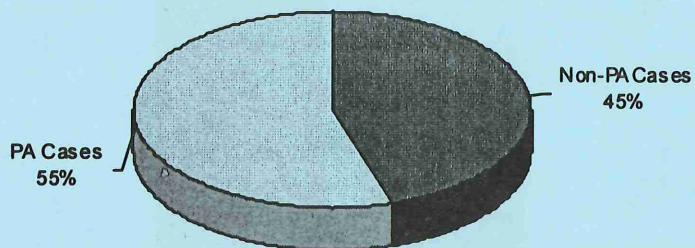


*\*note: child support more than 1 year past due includes debts of any duration more than 1 year.*

- As of June 30, 1999, \$902 million was past due in child support owed to families who sought help from county child support enforcement services in Minnesota.
- Eighty percent of the total amount of past due child support (\$722 million) was more than one year past due.
- Fourteen percent of arrears were between four and twelve months past due.
- The average amount of arrears owed per case with a court order was \$5,579.
- \$133 million was paid on arrears in FY 1999. This figure represents a 33 percent increase over payments on arrears made in 1998.

## Distribution of Arrears

Child Support Arrears by Public Assistance (PA) Status  
Minnesota, 6/30/99



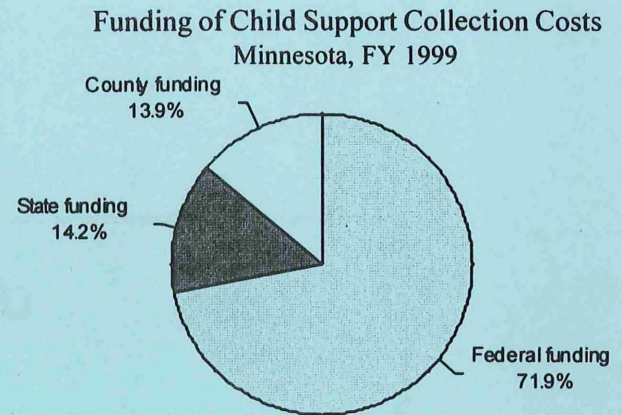
Child support arrears were divided fairly equally between public assistance and non-public assistance cases.

- Just over one-half (55%) of arrears were for public assistance cases.
- The remaining 45 percent of arrears were for non-public assistance cases.

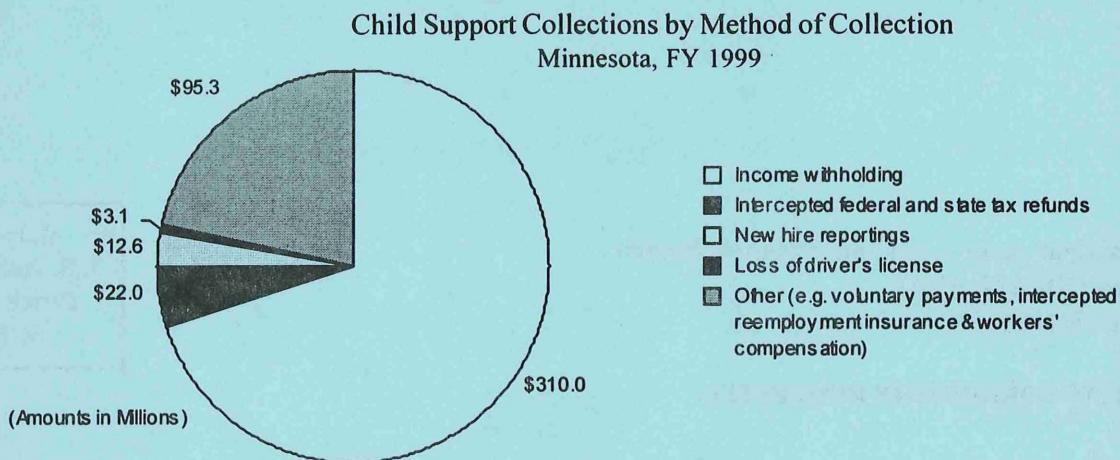


## Costs of Collecting Child Support

- Total federal, state and county funding of child support collections in Minnesota for FY 1999 was \$110.8 million.
- The child support program is largely funded by the federal government. Federal funding was 72 percent, or \$79.7 million, of the total dollars spent by the federal, state and county governments for child support enforcement programs in 1999.
- State and county funding shares of costs were about equal and accounted for 28 percent of total government expenditures. State funds were \$15.7 million (14.2%) and county funds were \$15.4 million (13.9%) of total expenditures.

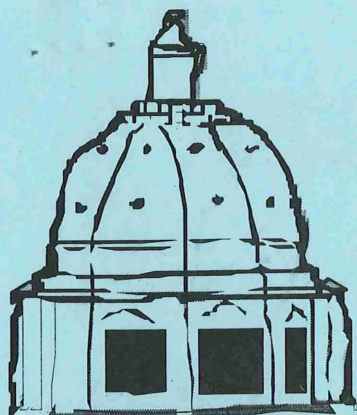


## Child Support Collection Methods



- Seventy percent of child support collections, \$310 million, were received through income withholding where an employer withheld child support from a noncustodial parent's pay check.
- Interception of federal and state tax refunds accounted for \$22 million (5%) in collections; \$12 million came from federal taxes and \$10 million was from state taxes.
- New hire reportings, where employers reported new hires to a state office to match with child support obligations, resulted in collections of \$12.6 million (less than 3%).
- About \$3 million dollars (less than 1%) was collected from parents facing the loss of their driver's license for failing to provide support.
- The remaining collections, \$95 million dollars, came from voluntary payments and other sources such as the interception of reemployment insurance and workers' compensation payments.





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## Education and Earnings

Data compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census:

Current Population Reports, *Educational Attainment in the United States:*  
*March 1998.*

Current Population Reports, *Money Income in the United States: 1998.*

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Highlights of Women's Earnings in 1998.*

Current Population Reports, *Educational Attainment in the United States:*  
*March 1993 and 1992.*

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Educational attainment has a major impact on the income earned over a lifetime. In general, each increasing level of attainment has higher earnings than the one below it.

Most data are for those age 25 and over, except for median weekly earnings in Minnesota and the U.S. which are for those 16 and over.

Worklife earnings estimates are not available by sex.

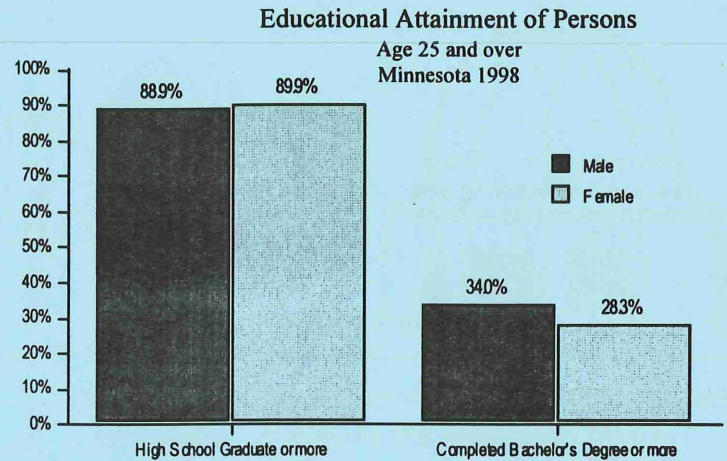
The definitions and data notes section contains further explanation of the measures and terms used in this newsletter.



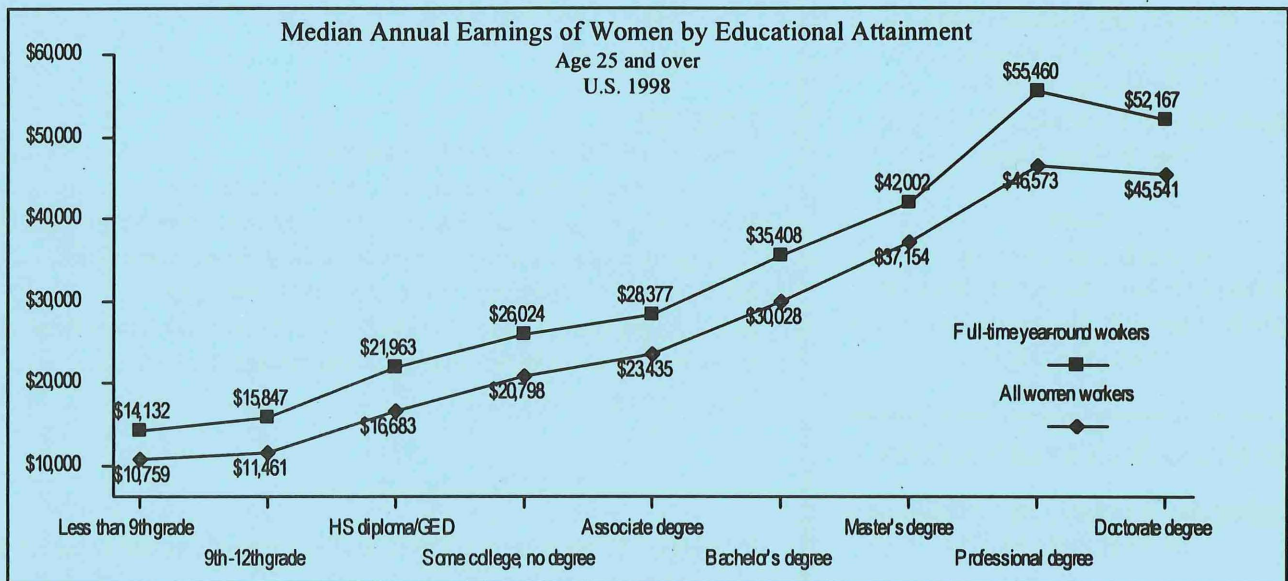
## Educational Attainment in Minnesota

Women and men in Minnesota had higher educational attainment than the U.S. averages. In Minnesota, nearly 90 percent of women and men age 25 and over had at least a high school diploma in 1998. In the U.S., 83 percent of both women and men had at least a high school diploma.

Although the proportions of women with a high school diploma were not significantly different from that of men, women were less likely to have attained at least a bachelor's degree. In Minnesota, 28 percent of women had at least a bachelor's degree compared to 34 percent of men. In the U.S., 22 percent of women and 27 percent of men had at least a bachelor's degree.



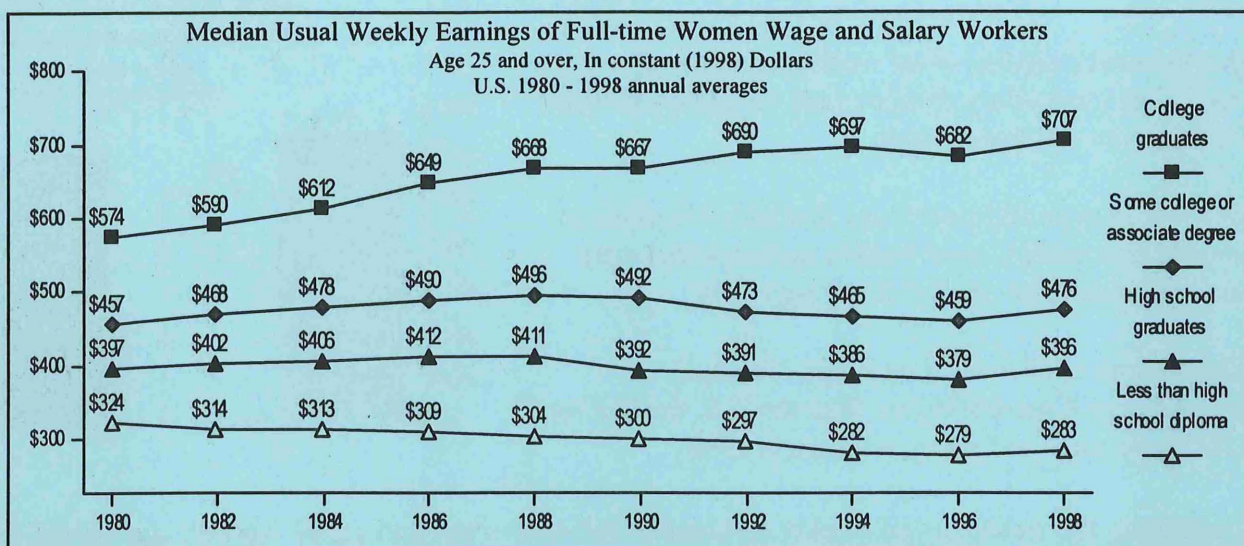
## Annual Earnings by Educational Attainment, U.S.



- In 1998, median annual earnings of all women workers with a high school diploma (or GED) were 46 percent higher than the earnings of their counterparts with a 9th through 12th grade education.
- Median annual earnings of women with some college were 25 percent higher for all workers and 19 percent higher for full-time, year-round workers than their counterparts with a high school diploma (or GED).
- Median annual earnings of women with a bachelor's degree were 80 percent higher for all workers and over 60 percent higher for full-time, year-round workers than their counterparts with a high school diploma (or GED).

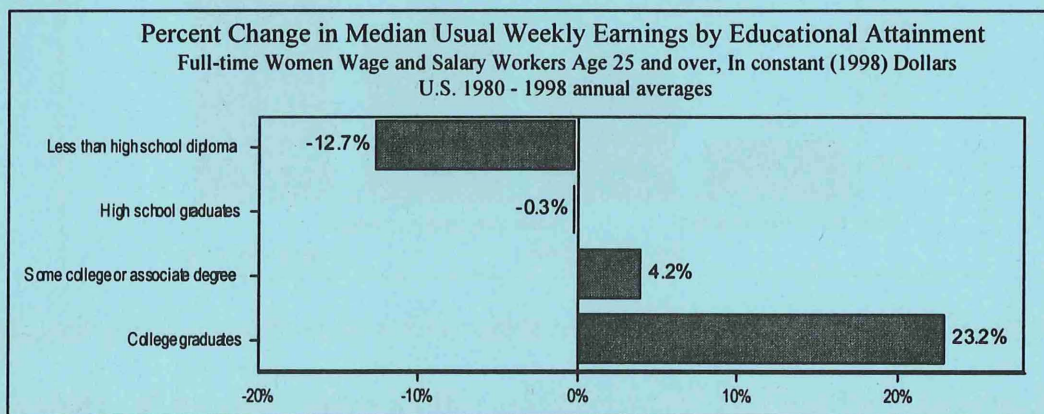


## Weekly Earnings (Annual Averages) by Educational Attainment, U.S.



- In 1998, women with some college or an associate's degree had median weekly earnings that were 20 percent greater than women with a high school education.
- In 1998, full-time women wage and salary workers with a college degree had median weekly earnings that were approximately 1.5 times more than those with some college and nearly 1.8 times greater than women with a high school education.

## Change in Weekly Earnings (Annual Averages) by Educational Attainment, U.S.



- Median weekly earnings (adjusted for inflation) of women full-time wage and salary workers age 25 and over without a high school diploma have fallen 13 percent over the last 18 years.
- Median weekly earnings of women high school graduates stayed relatively stable from 1980 to 1998.
- Women with some college or an associate's degree had increased median weekly earnings of just over 4 percent from 1980 to 1998.
- Median weekly earnings increased by 23 percent for women with at least a bachelor's degree. This was the category with the most substantial increase in earnings during the last 18 years.



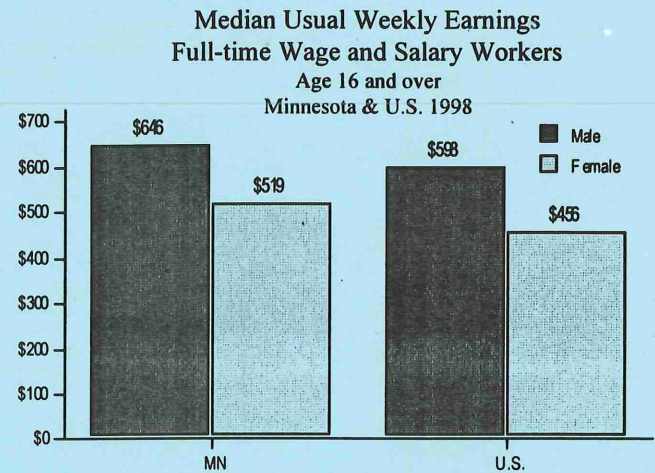
## Median Weekly Earnings in the U.S. and Minnesota

- In Minnesota, median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers (age 16 and over) were greater than the national average.

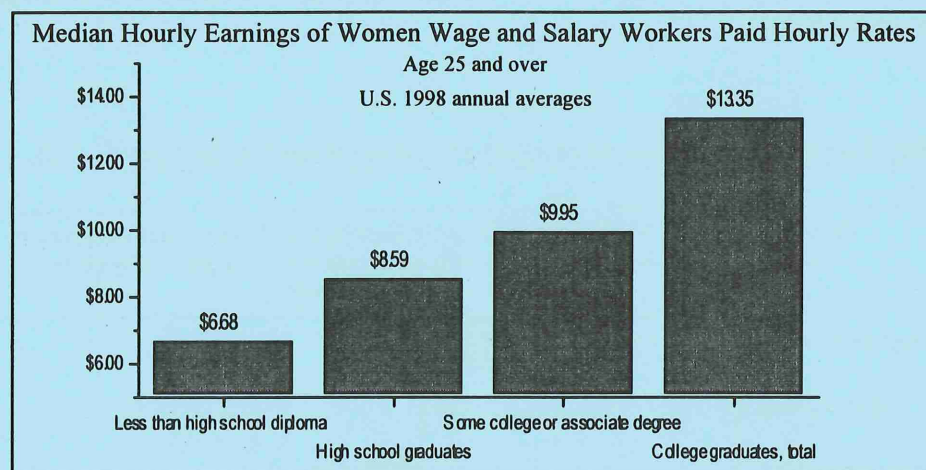
- In 1998, women full-time wage and salary workers in Minnesota had median usual weekly earnings that were 14 percent greater than their U.S. counterparts.

- The median usual weekly earnings of men in Minnesota were 8 percent higher than the U.S. median for men full-time wage and salary workers in 1998.

- Comparing the median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers age 16 and over, the earnings gap, or ratio of female-to-male earnings, was 80.3 percent in Minnesota. In the U.S., this earnings gap was larger at 76.3 percent.



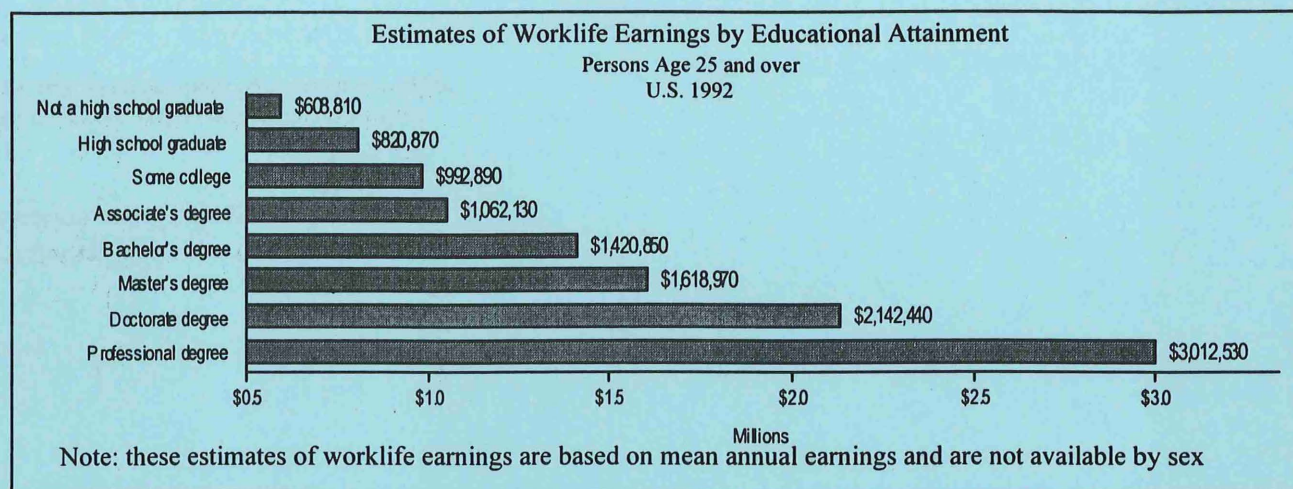
## Hourly Earnings (Annual Averages) by Educational Attainment, U.S.



- Sixty-four percent of women employed in wage and salary jobs were paid on an hourly basis in 1998.
- Median hourly earnings of women high school graduates with no college were \$8.59. These earnings were 29 percent higher than those of women with less than a high school diploma.
- In 1998, women with some college or an associate's degree had median hourly earnings of \$9.95. These earnings were 16 percent greater than median earnings of high school graduates and nearly 50 percent greater than earnings of women with less than a high school diploma.
- Median hourly earnings of women college graduates were \$13.35. These earnings were 34 percent higher than women with some college, 55 percent higher than high school graduates and 100 percent higher than women with less than a high school diploma.



## Worklife Earnings by Educational Attainment, U.S.



Education has a major impact on the income earned over a lifetime as earnings differences compound over time.

- Over a worklife\*, a worker with no high school degree will earn 57 percent of what a person with an associate's degree may earn and 43 percent of what a person with a bachelor's degree may earn.
- High school graduates earn 77 percent of what a person with an associate's degree may earn and only 58 percent of what college graduates earn over a worklife\*.

*\*A worklife is defined as the 40 years from age 25 to age 64.*

### Definitions and Data Notes

**Median earnings:** The amount that divides the earnings distribution into two equal groups, half having earnings above the median, half having earnings below the median.

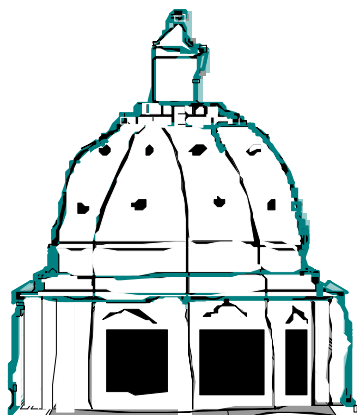
**Full-time year-round workers:** Persons working 35 and more hours a week for at least 50 weeks in a year.

**Usual Weekly Earnings:** annual averages of wages and salaries before taxes and other deductions. Earnings include overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received (at the principal job in the case of multiple job holders).

**Median hourly earnings** include the earnings of full- and part-time wage and salary workers paid hourly rates.

**Annual median earnings of full-time, year-round workers** are a better measure of changes over time because they are less affected by fluctuation in earnings of temporary, part-year or overtime workers.





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## MINNESOTA LEGISLATIVE SESSION 2000

This issue highlights and summarizes legislative changes of interest to the Commission. You may contact the Commission office for further information on legislative issues.

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### ANNOUNCEMENT

The Commission is currently planning its Summer hearing schedule. If you are interested in having a hearing in your area, or if there is a particular issue which you believe should be addressed, please contact us with your ideas.



## HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### CHAPTER 488 (H.F. 2699)

#### Changes in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP)

- Requires single parent families to immediately participate in employment and training services concurrent with receipt of MFIP cash assistance in all counties except Blue Earth and Nicollet.
- Allows no more than half of the required hours of job search to be fulfilled through attending adult basic education or English as a second language (ESL) classes, if either is approved by the job counselor. This restriction does not apply if an intensive ESL program is approved.
- Establishes a program of reimbursement based grants to provide nontraditional career assistance training to assist low income women with minor children to enter nontraditional careers in the trades and in manual and technical operations. The career assistance component includes training, assistance with child care and transportation during training (and for two months after), job placement assistance and job retention support.
- Dakota County and four other counties may test alternative approaches to improve compliance with MFIP work requirements and may include closure of a case for participants unwilling to fulfill the conditions of the employment or job search support plan.

#### Health and Human Services TANF Reserve Funds Appropriations

*fiscal years indicated in parentheses*

- **\$75 million** for local intervention grants to counties to serve hard-to-employ MFIP participants and participants in need of job retention and wage advancement services (FY '01-'03), including:
  - **\$21 million** for county home visiting to families with incomes at or below 200% of the federal poverty guidelines. (FY '01-'03)
  - **\$500,000** for nontraditional career assistance and training programs. (FY '01)
- **\$250,000** for tuition waivers (to MNSCU) for employees of health care and human services providers. (FY '01)
- **\$3 million** for out-of-wedlock pregnancy prevention funds to serve children in TANF eligible families, to prevent or reduce the incidence of out of wedlock pregnancies among homeless, runaway or thrown away youth who are at risk of being prostituted or currently being used in prostitution. To increase short term shelter beds and to provide street outreach and supportive services for emergency shelter and transitional housing for at risk youth. (FY '01-'03)
- **\$55.6 million** for affordable housing, including development of affordable rental housing and a revolving loan fund at Habitat for Humanity to be used for home ownership for low income families. (FY '00-'01)
- **\$30 million** to increase the Working Family Credit.



## CRIMINAL JUSTICE / PUBLIC POLICY

### **Creating the Director of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention**

#### **Chapter 368 (H.F. 3331)**

Creates the position of director of domestic violence and sexual assault prevention in the Minnesota Center for Crime Victims Services which is in the Department of Public Safety. Requires the director to: advocate for the rights of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault; increase public education and visibility about the prevention of domestic violence and sexual assault; develop recommendations to improve accountability when the system fails; support prosecution and civil litigation efforts regarding domestic violence and sexual assault at the federal and state levels; initiate policy changes at all levels of government; coordinate existing resources and promote coordinated community responses to better serve victims; build partnerships and encourage and support efforts to raise awareness of the issues; coordinate and maximize the use of federal, state and local resources available for the prevention of sexual assault and domestic violence; and report to the legislature and the governor each year and include any recommendations for policy and law changes.

The director will serve as the chair of an interagency task force which will have representatives from the Department of Public Safety Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention, the Departments of Children, Families and Learning, Corrections, Health, Human Services and Economic Security; county attorneys, city attorneys, US attorneys, judges, peace officers, the attorney general and several advocacy communities.

The task force is to work to promote the objectives set out in the director's responsibilities and to submit a strategic plan on domestic violence and sexual assault prevention to the legislature and the governor with recommendations on: how to reduce incidents of domestic violence and sexual assault; how to coordinate existing resources at the federal, state and local levels and how the entities may cooperate better; changes in policies and laws to reduce incidents of domestic violence and sexual assault; and the need for increased services and resources. The task force is to evaluate progress each year and detail its responses to the strategic plan as well as assess the successes and failures of the director in achieving the objectives. The first evaluation is due January 15, 2002

### **Per Diem Payments to Shelters for Battered Women**

#### **Chapter 445 (S.F. 3178)**

Sets out the authority for the director of the Minnesota Center for Crime Victims Services to provide per diem payments to shelters, safe homes or other facilities providing food, lodging, safety and 24-hour coverage for battered women and their children. Duties of the director include collecting data on shelter facilities, conducting an annual evaluation of the per diem program, reporting to the governor and the legislature on the need for emergency secure shelter and developing an application process for shelter facilities to follow in seeking per diem reimbursement.

### **Statute of Limitation for Damage Actions in Domestic Abuse Cases**

#### **Chapter 471 (S.F. 11)**

Extends from 2 to 6 years the statute of limitations for assault, battery, false imprisonment or other tort resulting in person injury if the conduct giving rise to the injury constitutes domestic abuse as defined in the statute.

Establishes a pilot project creating a joint domestic abuse prosecution unit between the Ramsey county attorney's office and the St. Paul city attorney's office to allow prosecution of misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor and felonies and to coordinate with child protection attorneys. Project goals are: to recognize children as victims and witnesses in domestic abuse situations; to recognize and respect the interests of children in the prosecution of domestic abuse; and to reduce exposure to domestic violence for adult and child victims.

- **Appropriation: \$250,000**



## CRIMINAL JUSTICE / PUBLIC SAFETY CONTINUED

### **Children Exposed to Domestic Violence**

### **Chapter 401 (S.F. 3410)**

Repeals language adopted in 1999 which expanded the definition of medical neglect to include subjecting a child to domestic violence by an abuser in the home that is likely to have a detrimental effect on the well-being of the child. Creates a definition of *child exposed to domestic violence*. Requires a local welfare agency to take into account the presence of protective factors in a child's environment when deciding whether there is a need for child protective services. Requires the agency to consider the safety and well-being of the child and the safety of a parent who is a victim of domestic violence in determining the protective action to take and the services to be offered to the child and the family when the child has been exposed to domestic violence.

### **Harassment Orders**

### **Chapter 476 (H.F. 2516)**

Redefines harassment in the statute pertaining to harassment restraining orders to include a *single incident of physical or sexual assault*, or repeated *incidents* of intrusive or unwanted acts, words or gestures that have a *substantial adverse effect* on the safety, security or privacy of another, regardless of the relationship between the actor and the intended target. A petition alleging harassment involving a single incident must further allege an immediate and present danger of harassment before the court may issue a temporary restraining order. The court is not required to hold a hearing on a matter that has no merit.

### **Short Form Notification of Orders for Protection**

### **Chapter 437 (S.F. 551)**

Amends the Domestic Abuse Act to allow service on a respondent up to 12 hours prior to the time of a hearing when the petitioner for an ex parte order requests a hearing. Allows the respondent to ask for a continuance if the notice was served less than 5 days prior to the hearing and the continuance must be granted unless there are compelling reasons not to grant it.

Creates a *short form notification* for serving an order for protection instead of personal service. The short form contains the names of the parties, the date and county in which the order for protection was filed, the court file number, the hearing date and time, the conditions on the respondent and the judge who signed the order. Notice in bold print states that the order for protection is now enforceable and the consequences of violation of the order.

Allows a probable cause arrest for violation of a domestic abuse no contact order, which is an order issued against a defendant in a criminal proceeding for domestic abuse. Violation of the order is a misdemeanor.

### **Training to Combat Juvenile Prostitution**

### **Chapter 431 (H.F. 2830)**

Requires the commissioner of Public Safety and the executive director of the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board to study and make recommendations on training for peace officers to combat juvenile prostitution and report to the legislature by September 15, 2000. The commissioner and the executive director must study ways to train peace officers in policies and procedures aimed at combating juvenile prostitution, increasing the charging and prosecuting of individuals who promote and solicit prostitutes, and effectively communicating with victims of juvenile prostitution. Raises the age in the definition of juvenile prostitute from 16 to 18 for purposes of charging one who solicits or promotes prostitution.



## CRIMINAL JUSTICE / PUBLIC SAFETY CONTINUED

### Criminal Justice Appropriations

### Chapter 488 (H.F. 2699)

*the following are one-time appropriations:*

- **\$4,000** for a one-half day judicial seminar on parenting plans.
- **\$150,000** for juvenile prostitution law enforcement and officer training grants.
- **\$1.2 million** for per diem payments to shelters for battered women incurred during the administrative transfer of responsibility for the payments from the Department of Human Services to the Department of Public Safety.
- **\$40,000** grant to the center for applied research and policy analysis at Metropolitan State University for a domestic violence shelter study.

## FAMILY LAW

### Parenting Plans

### Chapter 444 (S.F. 3169)

- Replaces the term “visitation” in the marriage dissolution statute with “parenting time” which means the time a parent spends with a child regardless of the custodial designation. Defines the elements of a parenting plan which may be created in the marriage dissolution process when custody of a child is being determined. The plan must include: a schedule of the time each parent spends with a child; a designation of decision making responsibility for the child; and a method of dispute resolution. The plan may include other issues regarding the child agreed to by the parents. Allows parents to use other terms for physical and legal custody provided that the terms are defined in the parenting plan. Allows a parenting plan to be created if both parties request it unless the court makes detailed findings that the parenting plan is not in the best interests of the child.
- If both parents do not agree to a parenting plan the court may create one on its own motion unless it finds that a parent has committed domestic abuse against a parent or child who is part of the matter before the court. If the court does create its own parenting plan it must not use alternate terms to designate decision making responsibilities or allocation of residential time between the parents unless both parties agree. The court cannot require parties under an existing order to create a parenting plan as part of a modification order, nor can it require one in an action to recover public assistance costs against an unmarried parent. If the parents do not agree and the court does not create a parenting plan, orders for custody and parenting time will be entered under present sections of the law.
- If a final judgment and decree contains a parenting plan which uses alternate terms to designate decision making responsibility or allocation of residential time between the parents, there must be a designation of joint legal or joint physical or sole legal or sole physical custody for enforcement of the final decree in other jurisdictions.
- If both parents agree to use a parenting plan but cannot agree on all terms the court may create one. It may require each parent to submit a proposed plan or may order an evaluation or the appointment of a guardian ad litem. In any case, the parenting plan must be based on the best interests of the child factors in the statute.
- If a parent is alleged to have committed domestic abuse against a parent or a child who is a party to the matter, the court may not require dispute resolution processes (i.e. mediation) other than the judicial process.



## **FAMILY LAW** CONTINUED

### **Parenting Plans (continued)**

- The court may not require a parenting plan that provides for joint legal custody or the use of dispute resolution processes if the court find that a parent has been convicted of specific crimes set out in current law, or that either parent has engaged in acts of domestic abuse, physical, sexual or emotional abuse of a child, or willful abandonment or refusal to perform parenting functions.
- The court cannot require that the best interests of the child factors will govern a decision to move the child's residence to another state but the parents can agree to use those factors if both parents were represented by counsel when the parenting plan was approved, or the court finds the parents were fully informed, the agreement was voluntary and the parents were aware of its implications. The court also cannot require that the best interests of the child factors will govern a modification motion that would change the child's primary residence unless both parties were represented by counsel when the parenting plan was approved or the court found that the parties were fully informed, the agreement was voluntary and the parties were aware of its implication. If the parties have agreed to use the best interests standard in determining changes in custody the court must use that standard.
- The court can modify the decision making provisions of a parenting plan when it is in the best interests of the child if the modification does not change the child's primary residence. If there is an order for protection the court must consider the use of an independent neutral exchange location.
- Parents creating a parenting plan are subject to the requirements of the child support guidelines and may include an allocation of expenses for the child in the parenting plan.
- Parenting plan provisions are effective January 1, 2001. The provisions relating to the standard required for moving the residence of a child to another state are effective on the day following enactment and apply to written agreements approved by the court before, on or after that date.

### **Child Support Changes**

#### **Chapter 458 (S.F. 3016)**

Allows service of process to be made by the public authority (the child support enforcement office) on behalf of a party who needs to serve legal documents in a IV-D child support proceeding by mail and does not have access to the address of the other party and the other party is not represented by counsel.

Provides for an addition to the notices required on every court order for child support, maintenance, custody or visitation (parenting time) which lists the statutory methods for enforcement of nonpayment of support such as tax refund interception, suspension of drivers, recreation and occupational licenses, referral to the Department of Revenue or private collection agencies and seizure of bank assets.

Sets out procedures for executing a support judgment on funds at a financial institution when child support are in arrears of more than 5 times the amount of the support order.

### **Study of the Medical Support Statute**

#### **Chapter 372 (S.F. 2742)**

Requires the commissioner of Human Services to study and make recommendations for changes to the medical support statutes.



<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FAMILY AND EARLY EDUCATION</b> <b>CHAPTER 489 (H.F. 3800)</b></p>
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**MFIP Social Services Child Care**

Provides funding for social services child care assistance to MFIP families participating in social services activities (such as mental health and chemical dependency services) required in an employment plan. Requires a report by the commissioner of CFL to the legislature on the use of MFIP social services child care and its effectiveness in promoting self-sufficiency. Any amount remaining in FY 2003 that is not needed for MFIP social service child care must be used for Basic Sliding Fee (BSF). Provision sunsets on June 30, 2003.

- **Appropriation: \$9.395 million** (FY '01-'03 from TANF Reserve funds)

**Transition Year Child Care**

Allows families leaving MFIP (after participating for three of the last six months) to become eligible for transition year child care without being required to reach the exit income level for MFIP. Families disqualified from MFIP due to fraud are not eligible for transition year child care assistance. Provides funding for uninterrupted child care assistance for families completing transition year child care assistance. Any amount remaining in FY 2003 that is not needed for uninterrupted care must be used for BSF.

- **Appropriation: \$8.74 million** (FY '01-'03 from TANF Reserve funds)

**Special Family Day Care Homes**

Permits a church or religious organization to operate a child care program with 14 or fewer children and be licensed under the rules governing family day care or group family day care.

**Experienced Aides at Child Care Centers**

Permits an aide with at least 4,160 hours (the equivalent of 2 years full-time employment) of qualified child care experience to work with children in a center without direct supervision for up to 25 percent of their daily work shift if: a teacher is in the building; the aide is at least 20 years old; and the aide has received first aid training within the last three years. Limits experienced aides working without direct supervision to 25 percent of each classroom's daily hours. Requires centers using experienced aides in the above capacity to notify parents upon enrollment and once each year. Requires centers to report approximate monthly usage to the Department of CFL once per year. Provision sunsets on June 30, 2003.

**Annual Child Care Inservice Training**

Provides three tiers (1 percent, 1½ percent, and 2 percent of working hours) of annual inservice training requirements for teaching staff at child care centers instead of the current requirements of 2 percent for all teaching staff. Requirements depend on education, licensing and certification qualifications of teachers, assistant teachers and aides. A 2 percent requirement equals approximately 40 hours per year of training for a full-time person.

**Expedited Application for Minor Students**

Requires CFL to provide technical assistance on ways to expedite and streamline the child care assistance application process for minor parents participating in school-based child care. Child care assistance information and applications must be made available to school-based adolescent parenting programs.



## FAMILY AND EARLY EDUCATION CONTINUED

### Post-Secondary Child Care Grant Program

**Chapter 489 (H.F. 3800)**

Allows unexpended funds (from the first year of the biennium) in the post-secondary child care grant program to be used to augment the maximum child care grant award in the second year of the biennium. Current maximum award is \$2,000 for each eligible child per academic year.

### Additional Family and Early Education Appropriations

*\*indicates appropriations funded with Federal TANF Reserve funds.*

- **Early Childhood Family Education (ECFE).** Extends the funding formula correction in ECFE aid to FY 2001 so that current funding levels are maintained.
- **\$622,000** for emergency services grants used to provide homeless persons with essential services and emergency shelter. (FY '01)
- **\$3.3 million\*** for intensive ESL for eligible MFIP participants focused on MFIP participants' gaining sufficient literacy to achieve self-sufficiency through employment. (FY '01-'03)
- **\$5.75 million\*** for transitional housing funds which must be used for up to four months of transitional housing for families with incomes below 200 percent of the federal poverty guidelines. (FY '01-'03)
- **\$6.415 million\*** for Basic Sliding Fee (BSF) child care. (FY '01-'03)

### Early Childhood Learning and Child Protection Facilities Bonding

**Chapter 492 (H.F. 4078)**

Provides for grants to construct or rehabilitate facilities for early childhood programs. Allows a priority for grants to programs that include services to refugee and immigrant families.

- **Appropriation: \$3.0 million**

## HEALTH CARE / HEALTH INSURANCE

### Alternative Health Care Regulation

**Chapter 460 (H.F. 3839)**

Provides for the regulation of unlicensed complementary and alternative health care practitioners, as defined in the new law. Establishes an Office of Unlicensed Complementary and Alternative Health Care Practice in the Department of Health to: investigate complaints and take and enforce disciplinary actions against all unlicensed complementary and alternative health care practitioners for violations of prohibited conduct; and serve as a clearinghouse on complementary and alternative health care practices and unlicensed complementary and alternative health care practitioners.

### Employee Health Insurance Study

**Chapter 460 (H.F. 3839)**

Requires the commissioner of Health to study rising health insurance costs and to develop recommendations for providing employer-subsidized affordable health insurance to employees of programs and facilities that serve the elderly and disabled. The report may also examine the affordability and availability of health insurance coverage for lower-income Minnesotans generally. The report is due on January 15, 2002



## JOBS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT / EMPLOYMENT

### **Displaced Homemaker Program**

**Chapter 488 (H.F. 2699)**

Transfers funding for the displaced homemaker program from the general fund to the workforce development fund which will be the ongoing source of funds for this program. The services, locations and operation of the displaced homemaker programs shall not be changed.

### **Bloodborne Pathogens - Sharps Injuries**

**Chapter 351 (S.F. 2397)**

Requires employers to comply with federal regulations on bloodborne pathogens (for example, HIV or Hepatitis B or Hepatitis C). Requires at least annual review of employer written exposure control plans to reduce occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens through sharps (for example, needles) injuries. Requires established workplace safety committees to make advisory recommendations for the use of effective engineering controls designed to eliminate or minimize exposure to bloodborne pathogens.

### **Bloodborne Pathogens - Occupational Exposure**

**Chapter 422 (S.F. 1202)**

Establishes procedures for addressing incidents of exposure to bloodborne pathogens by employees of emergency medical services and corrections and secure treatment facilities.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### **Nursing Mothers Jury Service**

**Chapter 269 (H.F. 1865)**

Requests the Supreme Court Jury Reform Task Force to study and make recommendations for changes in the jury management rules to accommodate the needs of nursing mothers summoned for jury service.

### **Unharmed Newborn**

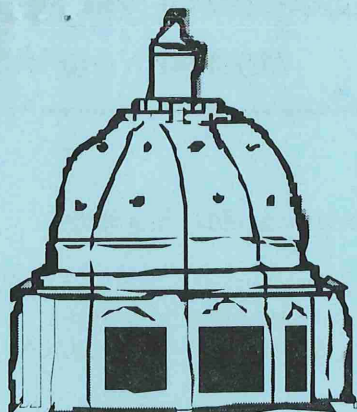
**Chapter 421 (S.F. 2615)**

Allows a mother (or another person with her approval) to leave an unharmed newborn within 72 hours of birth with an employee at a hospital without being prosecuted. The hospital or its employee is immune from criminal or civil liability for receiving the newborn. The hospital must not request the identity of the person leaving the child. They may ask about the medical history of the mother or newborn, but the mother or person leaving the newborn is not required to provide the information. The hospital may provide the person leaving the newborn with information about social service agencies. The hospital is required to notify the local social service agency that a newborn has been left at the hospital. The social service agency which takes custody of the child after discharge from the hospital is not required to: attempt to unify the child with the child's parents; search for relatives of the child for placement; or give a preference to relatives in placement if the agency does not have information on the identity of the child or the child's mother or father.

### **DEFINITIONS**

MFIP- Minnesota Family Investment Program  
ESL- English as a Second Language  
TANF- Temporary Assistance to Needy Families  
MNSCU- Minnesota State Colleges and Universities

DHS- Department of Human Services  
CFL- Department of Children, Families & Learning  
BSF- Basic Sliding Fee Child Care  
FY- State fiscal year (July 1st to June 30th)



# Minnesota Legislative Commission on the Economic Status of Women

## COMMISSION MEMBERS

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This issue contains fact sheets related to labor force participation and earnings of women. These fact sheets will be available on our website and will be updated as data become available.

## CONTENTS

### LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN, MN AND U.S.

Women's Labor Force Participation in Minnesota and the U.S.  
Labor Force Participation of U.S. Women by Educational Attainment  
Labor Force Participation of U.S. Women by Age

### MOTHERS IN THE U.S. LABOR FORCE

Labor Force Participation of Mothers by Age of Youngest Child  
Labor Force Participation of Women with Children by Marital Status  
Employment Status of Mothers in the Labor Force by Age of Youngest Child

### EARNINGS OF U.S. WOMEN

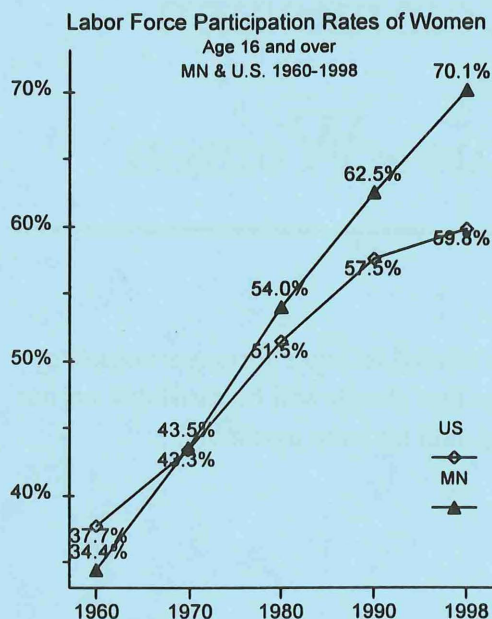
Median Annual Earnings of Women  
Women's Earnings by Educational Attainment  
Women's Earnings by Age

### EARNINGS GAP IN THE U.S.

The Earnings Gap  
Earnings Gap by Educational Attainment  
Earnings Gap by Age



## Women's Labor Force Participation in Minnesota and the U.S.



Women are almost half of the paid labor force, and six in ten U.S. women participate in the paid labor force.

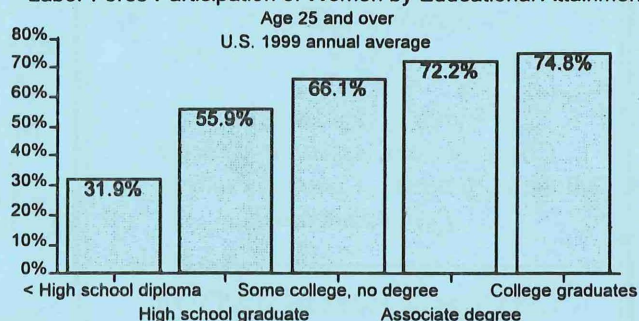
- ♦ Women's share of the U.S. labor force has steadily increased over the decades. Women comprised 46.5 percent of the labor force in 1999, up from one-third (33.4%) in 1960.
- ♦ The labor force participation rates of women age 16 and over have increased substantially. In 1999, 60.0 percent of U.S. women were in the labor force, compared to 37.7 percent in 1960.
- ♦ In 1998, seventy percent (70.1%) of women age 16 and over in Minnesota participated in the labor force. This was the highest state rate of labor force participation of women in the United States. (1999 data not available)
- ♦ The labor force participation rate of women in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area (72.6% in 1998) was higher than the state average and was the highest rate of metropolitan areas in the United States. (1999 data not available)

## Labor Force Participation of U.S. Women by Educational Attainment

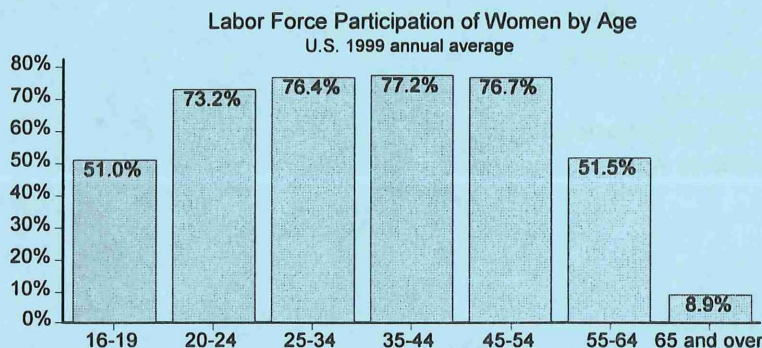
As education attainment levels of women increase, their labor force participation rates increase.

- ♦ In 1999, seventy-five percent of women with college degrees participated in the labor force. This compared to fifty-six percent of women high school graduates (no college) and thirty-two percent of women with less than a high school diploma.
- ♦ Nearly sixty percent (58.8%) of the U.S. female labor force age 25 and over had some college or more in 1999.

Labor Force Participation of Women by Educational Attainment



## Labor Force Participation of U.S. Women by Age



Labor force participation rates of women vary by age.

- ♦ In 1999, labor force participation rates were highest for U.S. women age 35 to 44 (77.2%) and lowest for women age 65 and over (8.9%). Approximately three-quarters of women age 20 to 54 were in the labor force, compared to just over one-half of women age 16 to 19 and age 55 to 64.
- ♦ In 1999, women age 25 to 44 were one-half (49.9%) of the U.S. female labor force.

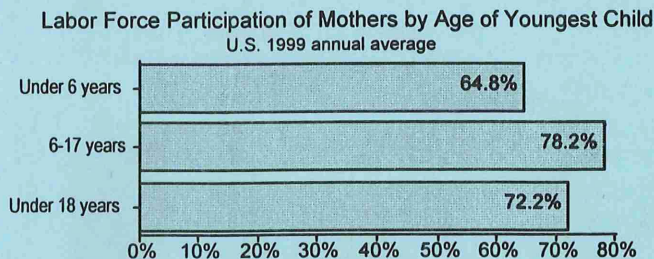
Data compiled from the U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics.



# Fact Sheet

## MOTHERS IN THE U.S. LABOR FORCE

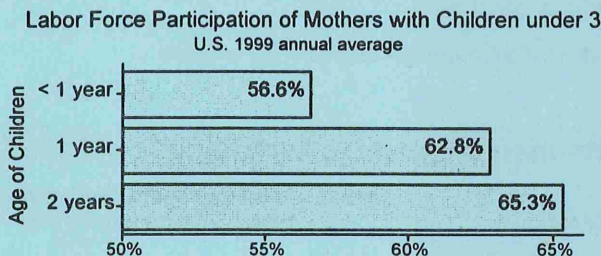
### Labor Force Participation of Mothers by Age of Youngest Child



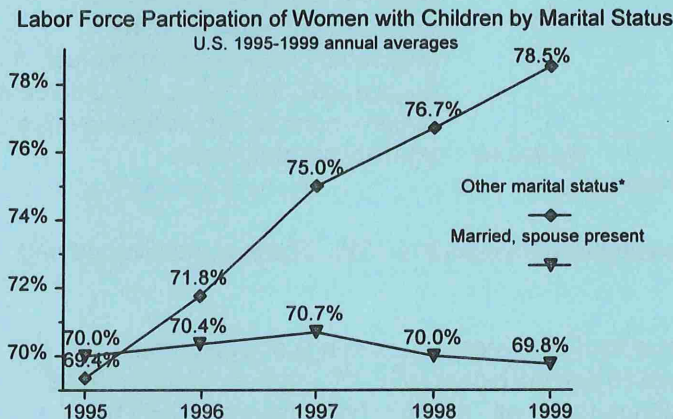
◆ More than 7 in 10 (72.2%) U.S. mothers with children under 18 participated in the labor force in 1999.

◆ Mothers with older children had the highest participation rate. Close to 80 percent (78.2%) of mothers with a youngest child age 6-17 years participated in the labor force, compared to nearly two-thirds (64.8%) of women with a child under the age of 6.

◆ Mothers with very young children had the lowest labor force participation rates. Fifty-seven percent (56.6%) of U.S. mothers with a child under one year participated in the labor force in 1999. Participation rates rose with age of child and by the time their youngest child was age two years, sixty-five percent (65.3%) of mothers were in the labor force.



### Labor Force Participation of Women with Children by Marital Status



◆ In 1999, seventy percent (69.8%) of U.S. married mothers (spouse present) with children under 18 participated in the labor force. Their rate of participation has remained relatively constant over the past five years.

◆ Nearly 80 percent (78.5%) of mothers of other marital status\* with children under 18 participated in the labor force in 1999. This was a significant increase from 1995 when just under 70 percent (69.4%) participated in the labor force.

\*Other marital status includes never-married, divorced, separated, and widowed persons.

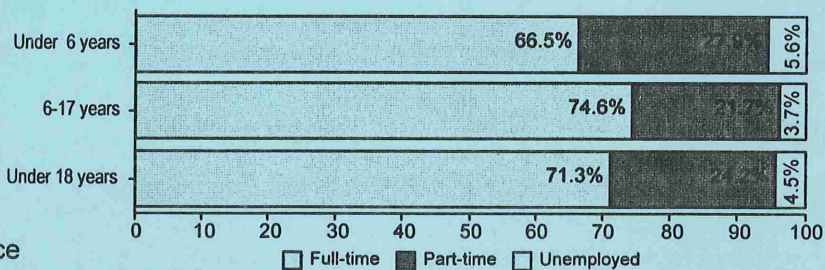
### Employment Status of Mothers in the Labor Force by Age of Youngest Child

◆ The majority (71.3%) of U.S. mothers in the labor force with children under 18 worked full-time in 1999. Full-time employment rates of mothers increased as the age of their youngest child increased.

◆ In 1999, two-thirds (66.5%) of mothers in the labor force with children under 6 worked full-time and 27.9 percent worked part-time.

◆ Three-quarters (74.6%) of mothers in the labor force with their youngest child age 6 to 17 worked full-time and one-fifth (21.7%) worked part-time.

Employment Status of Mothers in the Labor Force by Age of Youngest Child  
U.S. 1999 annual average



Labor force participants include employed persons and unemployed persons (those available for work who have actively sought employment during a specified period).

Data compiled from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



# Fact Sheet

## EARNINGS OF U.S. WOMEN

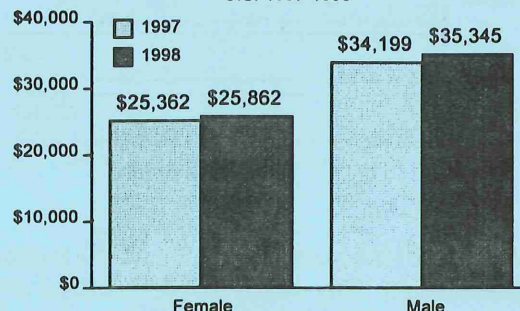
### Median Annual Earnings of Women

Median annual earnings of U.S. full-time, year-round women workers were lower than their male counterparts.

- ♦ In 1998, median annual earnings of women full-time, year-round workers were \$25,862, an increase of 2.0 percent from 1997.
- ♦ For women in the U.S., 1998 was the third straight year of increase in median annual earnings. For men, it was the second consecutive year of increase.

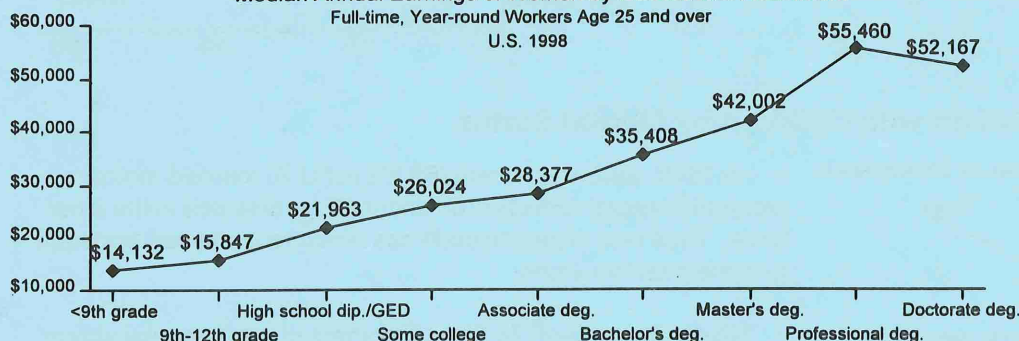
*Note: 1997 earnings adjusted for inflation.*

Median Annual Earnings by Sex  
Full-time, Year-round Workers Age 15 and Over  
U.S. 1997-1998



### Women's Earnings By Educational Attainment

Median Annual Earnings of Women by Educational Attainment  
Full-time, Year-round Workers Age 25 and over  
U.S. 1998

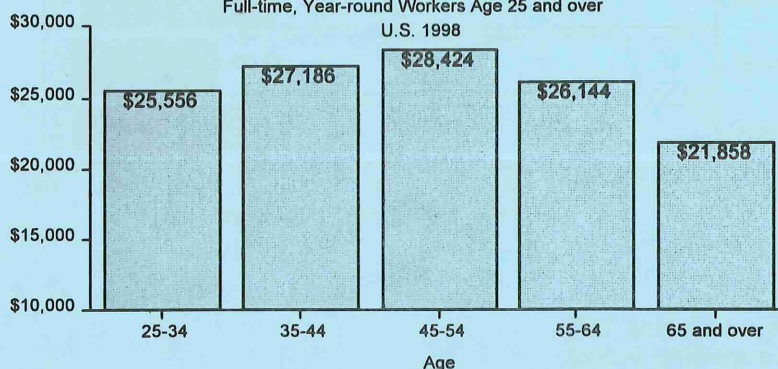


Earnings of women increase as educational attainment increases.

- ♦ Women with less than a 9th grade education had the lowest median annual earnings (\$14,132). These women accounted for just over 2 percent of women with earnings.
- ♦ Women with a high school diploma or GED accounted for almost one-third of women with earnings and had median annual earnings of \$21,963. Earnings of women with an associate degree were 30 percent higher (\$28,377) and earnings for those with a bachelor's degree were 60 percent higher (\$35,408) than their counterparts with a high school diploma (or GED). Women with an associate degree accounted for ten percent and those with a bachelor's degree were 20 percent of women with earnings.

### Women's Earnings By Age

Median Annual Earnings of Women by Age  
Full-time, Year-round Workers Age 25 and over  
U.S. 1998



Median earnings of women full-time, year-round workers age 25 years and older varied by age.

- ♦ In 1998, women age 45-54 had the highest median annual earnings of all age groups (\$28,424).
- ♦ Women age 65 and over had the lowest median annual earnings of all age groups (\$21,858).
- ♦ In 1998, the difference between highest and lowest median annual earnings of full-time, year-round women workers by age was \$6,566.

*Data compiled from the U.S. Census Bureau*



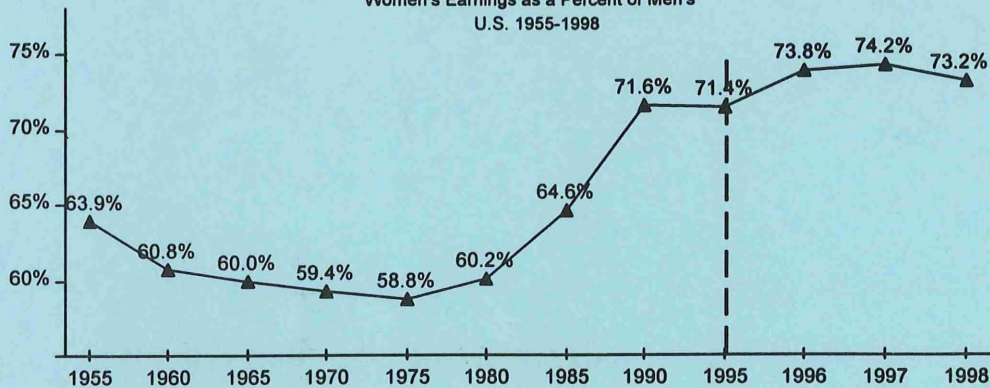
# Fact Sheet

## EARNINGS GAP IN THE U.S.

### The Earnings Gap

The chart below shows the earnings gap of full-time year-round workers age 15 and over in five year increments from 1955 to 1995 and includes yearly information from 1995 to 1998.

Earnings Gap of Full-time, Year-round Workers Age 15 years and over  
Women's Earnings as a Percent of Men's  
U.S. 1955-1998



The earnings gap or ratio of female-to-male earnings has fluctuated over the years.

♦ The largest earnings gap was 56.6 percent in 1973. The smallest gap was 74.2 percent in 1997.

♦ The greatest decreases\* in the earnings gap occurred in the 1980s. In 1980 women earned 60.2 percent of their male counterparts. In 1990 this gap was 71.6 percent. \*part of the decrease was due to a decrease in men's earnings.

♦ During the 1990s (except for 1991) women's earnings have been just over 70 percent of men's earnings (between 70.6% and 74.2%).

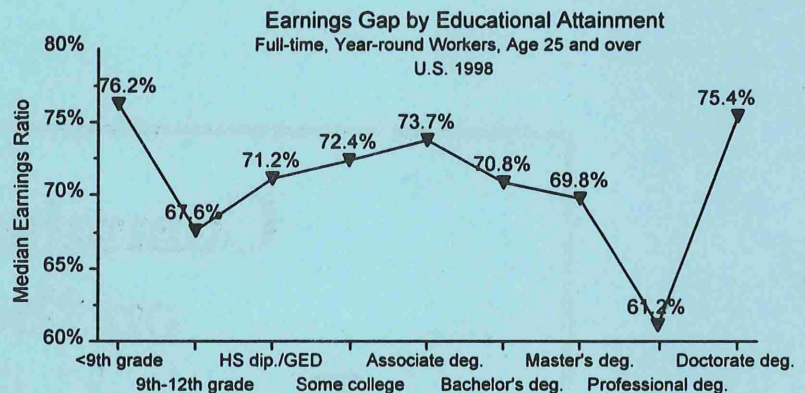
♦ In 1998, the earnings gap was 73.2 percent. This gap represents a slightly larger gap than in both 1996 and 1997.

### Earnings Gap by Educational Attainment

The earnings gap of full-time, year-round workers age 25 and over varied by educational attainment.

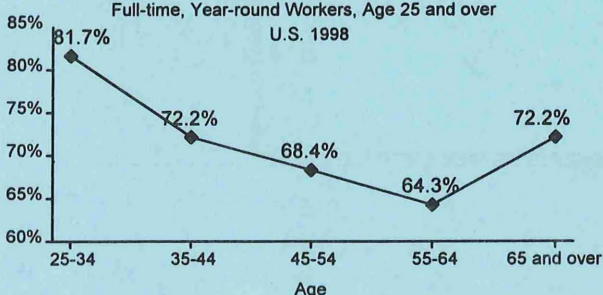
♦ The earnings gap was largest between women and men who hold a professional degree, with women earning 61.2 percent of the median earnings of their male counterparts in 1998.

♦ The earnings gap was smallest for those with educational attainment of less than 9th grade (76.2%) and for those with a doctorate degree (75.4%).



### Earnings Gap by Age

Earnings Gap by Age  
Full-time, Year-round Workers, Age 25 and over  
U.S. 1998



The earnings gap increases with age until retirement age, when it decreases.

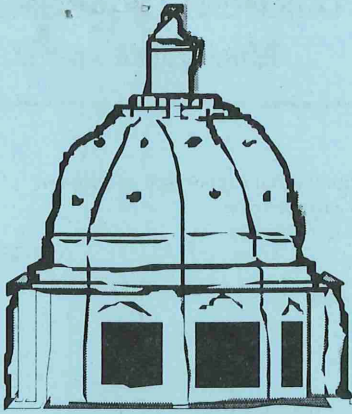
♦ The earnings gap of full-time, year-round workers was smallest for women 25-34. Women in this age group earned 81.7 percent of the median annual earnings of their male counterparts.

♦ The earnings gap was greatest at the middle ages. Women full-time, year-round workers age 55 to 64 earned less than two-thirds (64.3%) of the median earnings of men of the same age.

♦ The earnings gap for women age 65 and over was 72.2 percent.

Data compiled from the U.S. Census Bureau





# Minnesota Legislative Commission on the Economic Status of Women

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**TTY/TTD communication:**  
*contact us through the Minnesota Relay  
Service at 1-800-627-3529*

This issue contains fact sheets related to educational attainment, poverty, vital statistics and marital status of women. These fact sheets will be available on our website and will be updated as data become available.

## CONTENTS

### EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF WOMEN

Educational Attainment of Women in Minnesota and the U.S.  
Educational Attainment of Women by Race and Hispanic Origin

### POVERTY AND WOMEN

Poverty in Minnesota and the U.S.  
U.S. Poverty Rates by Age and Sex  
U.S. Poverty Rates by Educational Attainment and Sex  
U.S. Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin and Sex

### MARITAL STATUS OF U.S. WOMEN

Marital Status of Women  
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### VITAL STATISTICS OF WOMEN

Life Expectancy by Sex in Minnesota and the U.S.  
Marriage and Divorce Rates in Minnesota and the U.S.  
Age-Adjusted U.S. Death Rates by Sex



# Fact Sheet

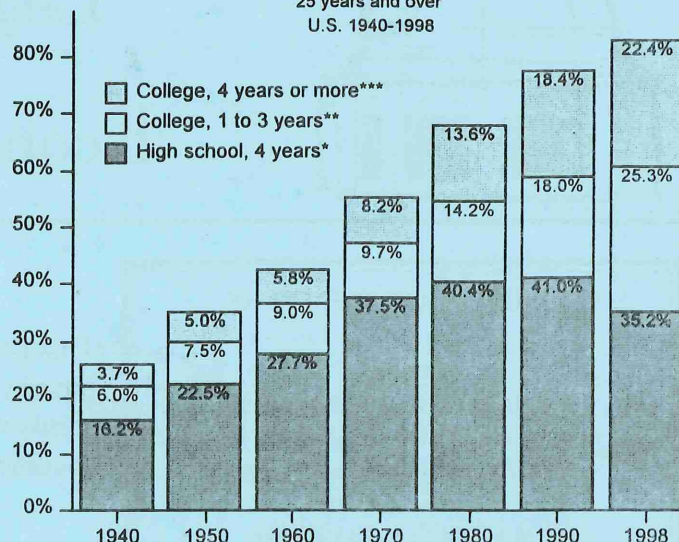
## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF WOMEN MINNESOTA AND U.S.

### Educational Attainment of Women in Minnesota and the U.S.

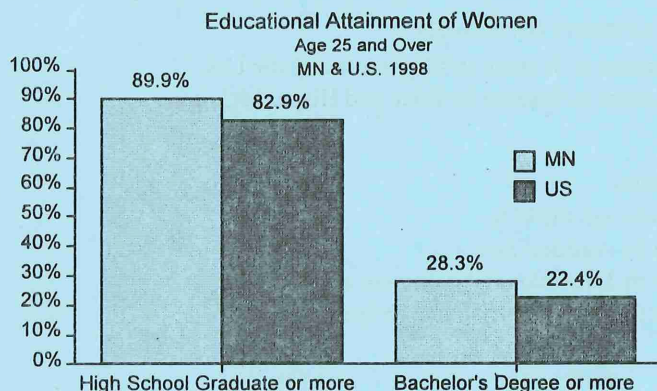
The educational attainment of U.S. women age 25 and over has steadily increased over the decades

- ◆ More than 4 in 5 (82.9%) U.S. women age 25 and over had a high school diploma or more in 1998. In 1940, approximately 1 in 4 (25.9%) had at least a high school diploma.
- ◆ In 1998, 22.4 percent of U.S. women had a Bachelor's degree or more, a sixfold increase from 1940.
- ◆ Although educational attainment has increased, 17.1 percent of U.S. women had less than a high school diploma in 1998.
- ◆ One quarter (25.3%) of U.S. women had some college or an Associate degree in 1998.
- ◆ In 1998, 15.9 percent of U.S. women had a Bachelor's degree and 5.1 percent had Master's degree. Approximately 1 percent had a professional degree (0.9%) or a doctorate degree (0.6%).

Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Women  
25 years and over  
U.S. 1940-1998



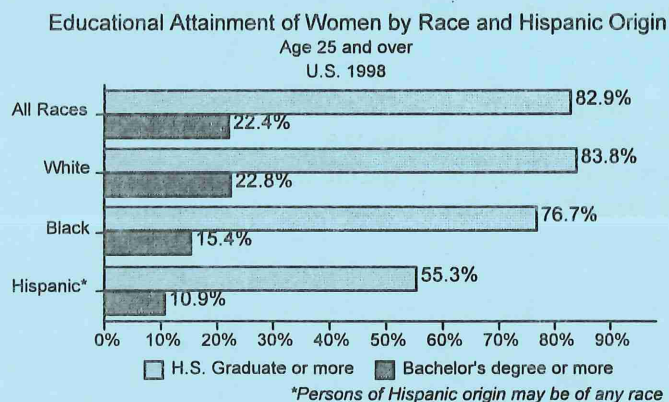
Beginning in 1992, educational attainment data is collected by:  
 \* = High School Graduate \*\* = Some College and Associate degree  
 \*\*\* = Bachelor's, Master's, Doctorate and Professional degrees



Women in Minnesota have higher levels of educational attainment than the national averages.

- ◆ In Minnesota, 9 in 10 women age 25 and over had at least a high school diploma in 1998.
- ◆ In 1998, nearly 3 in 10 Minnesota women age 25 and over had completed a Bachelor's degree or more.

### Educational Attainment of U.S. Women by Race and Hispanic Origin



\*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race

Educational attainment of U.S. women varies by race.

- ◆ In 1998, 83.8 percent of White women age 25 and over had at least a high school diploma. This compared to just over three-quarters (76.7%) of Black women and 55.3 percent of Hispanic\* women.
- ◆ Twenty-three percent (22.8%) of White women age 25 and over had completed a Bachelor's degree or more in 1998, compared to 15.4 percent of Black women and 10.9 percent of Hispanic\* women.

Data compiled from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports.



# Fact Sheet

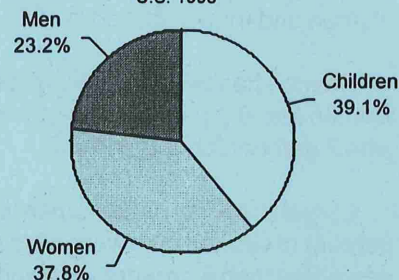
## POVERTY AND WOMEN MINNESOTA AND U.S.

### Poverty in Minnesota and the U.S.

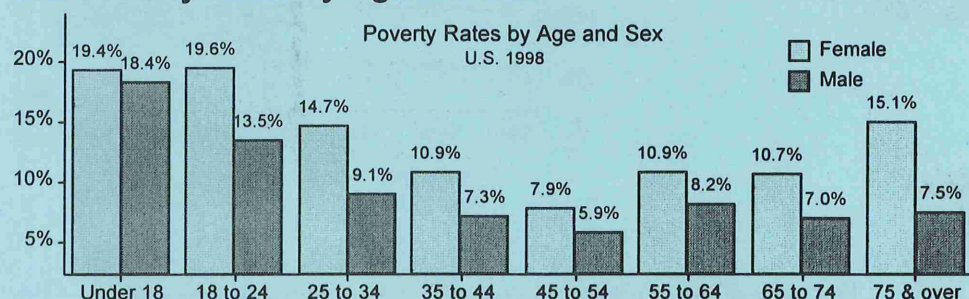
In Minnesota, the 3-year (1996-1998) poverty rate for the total population was 9.9 percent. Minnesota's poverty rate was lower than the comparable U.S. rate of 13.3 percent.

- ♦ In the U.S., women and children were over three-quarters (76.8%) of persons in poverty. Nearly forty percent of U.S. persons in poverty were children in 1998.
- ♦ Women age 18 years and over represented 38 percent of all U.S. persons in poverty and 62 percent of adults in poverty. Men represented 23 percent of all U.S. persons in poverty and 38 percent of adults in poverty.

Distribution of Persons in Poverty  
U.S. 1998



### U.S. Poverty Rates by Age and Sex



Poverty rates differ by age and sex. Women have higher rates of poverty than men in all age groups.

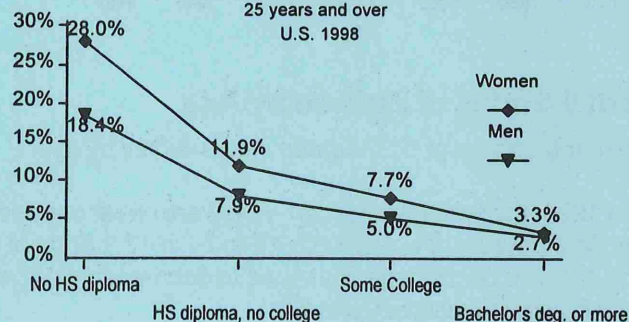
- ♦ Poverty rates of both women and men were lowest for those age 45 to 54.
- ♦ The disparity between the sexes was greatest for those 75 and over, where women had double the poverty rate of men.

### U.S. Poverty Rates by Educational Attainment and Sex

Poverty rates decrease as educational attainment increases.

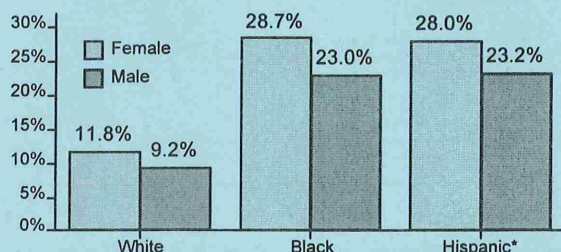
- ♦ Nearly 30 percent of U.S. women age 25 and over with no high school diploma were in poverty in 1998. The rate dropped by more than one-half for women with a high school diploma (11.9%).
- ♦ Women with no high school diploma had a poverty rate that was nearly 10 percentage points higher than their male counterparts.
- ♦ Poverty rates were low and similar for women and men with a Bachelor's degree or more (3.3% and 2.7%, respectively).

Poverty Rate by Educational Attainment and Sex  
25 years and over  
U.S. 1998



### U.S. Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin and Sex

Poverty Rate by Race and Hispanic Origin and Sex  
U.S. 1998



\*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race

Poverty rates vary by race and ethnic origin.

- ♦ Within racial and ethnic groups, Black women and women of Hispanic\* origin had similar poverty rates. These rates were more than double the poverty rates of White women.

Note: Poverty rates are based on the poverty thresholds, the official definition of poverty for statistical use of federal data.

Data compiled from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports.



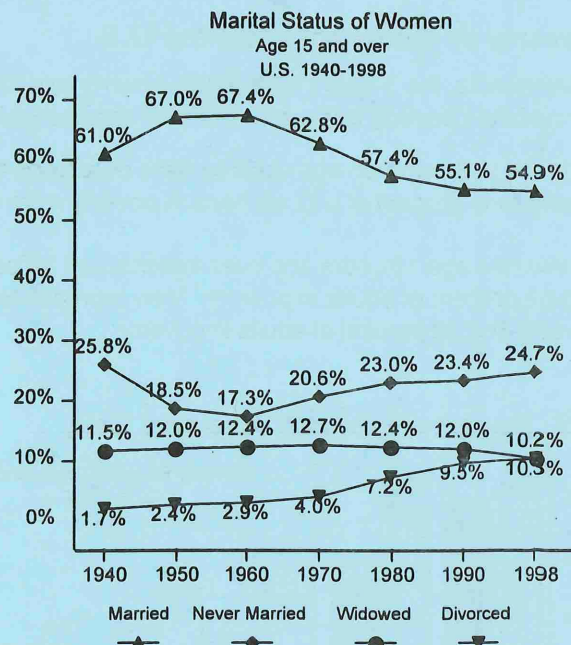
# Fact Sheet

## MARITAL STATUS OF U.S. WOMEN

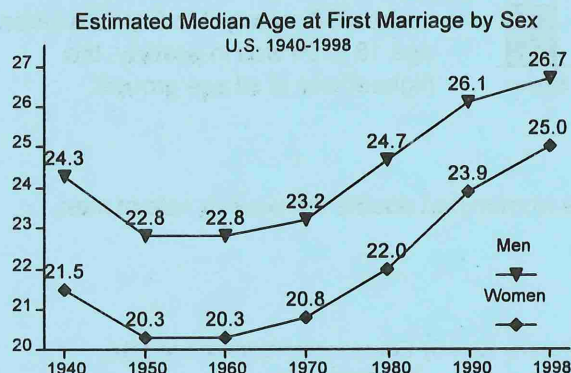
### Marital Status of Women

The proportion of U.S. women and men age 15 and over who are married, single (never married), widowed or divorced has varied over the decades.

- ♦ The highest levels of married and the lowest levels of never married women and men occurred in 1950 and 1960.
- ♦ Divorce has become more widespread. Ten percent (10.3%) of women and 8.2 percent of men were divorced in 1998, compared with 2 percent for both in 1940.
- ♦ Larger proportions of women were widowed than men. In 1998, the percent of women who were widowed was 4 times higher than the percent of men who were widowed (10.2% vs. 2.5%).



### Median Age of First Marriage by Sex



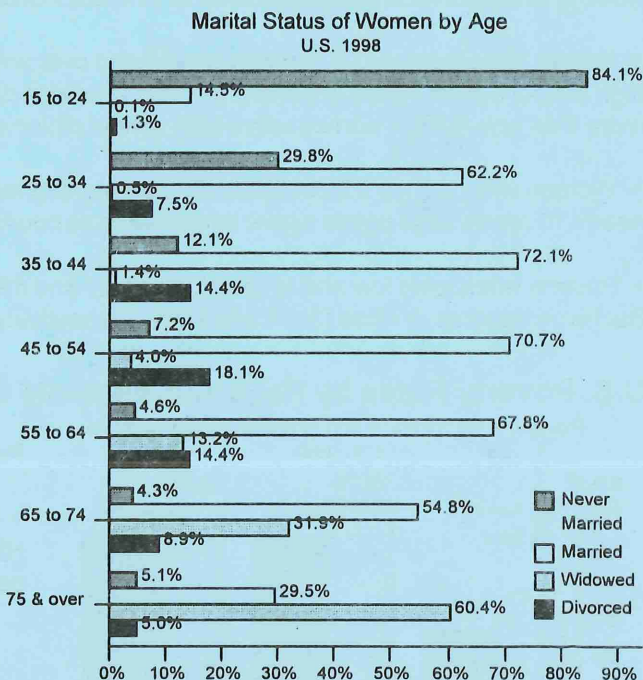
U.S. women have a lower median age at first marriage than men.

- ♦ Median age of first marriage decreased significantly after 1940 and was lowest in 1950 and 1960.
- ♦ Since 1960, median age of first marriage has increased for both sexes. In 1998, the age was 25.0 years for women and 26.7 years for men.

### Marital Status of Women by Age

The marital status of U.S. women varies widely by age.

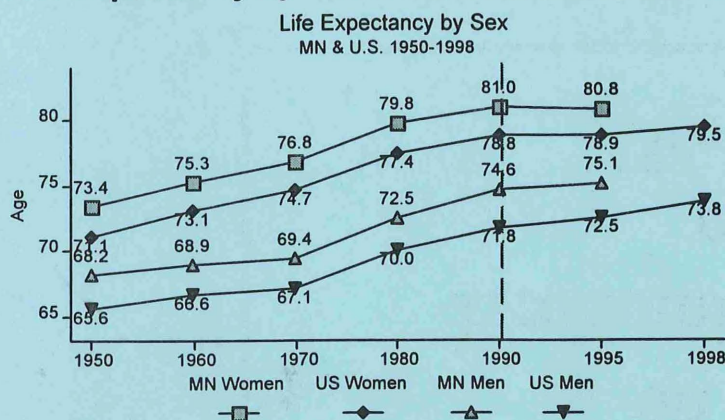
- ♦ In 1998, the percent of women who were never married dropped from 84.1 percent of women age 15 to 24 to 12.1 percent of those age 35 to 44. The percentage continues to decrease until age 55, after which it remains relatively constant.
- ♦ The percent of women who are married increased dramatically between age 25 to 34 and was highest for women ages 35 to 44.
- ♦ The proportion of women who are widowed increases significantly after ages 45 to 54. In 1998, over 3 in 10 women age 65 to 74 and 6 in 10 women age 75 and over were widowed.
- ♦ Nearly 1 in 5 women age 45 to 54 were divorced in 1998, this was the highest percentage of divorced women in all age groups.



Data compiled from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports.



## Life Expectancy by Sex in Minnesota and the U.S.



Life expectancy for women and men has increased over the years in Minnesota and the United States.

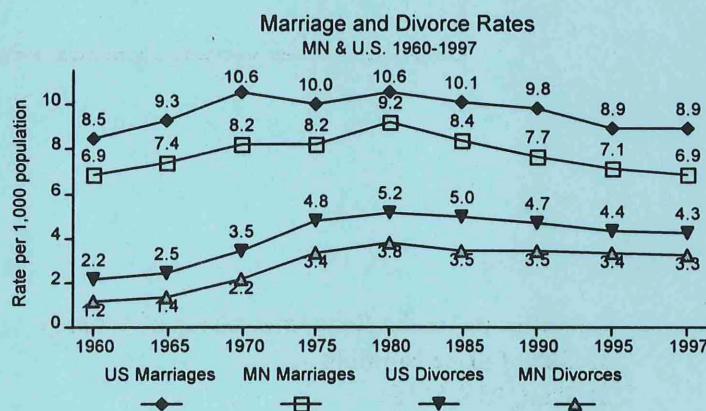
- Life expectancy for Minnesota women and men is higher than the national figures.

- In 1995, the life expectancy for Minnesota women was 80.8 years, which was 5.7 years higher than the life expectancy of Minnesota men.

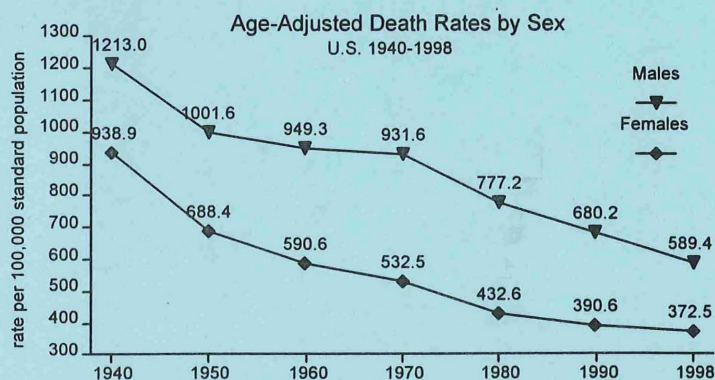
## Marriage and Divorce Rates in Minnesota and U.S.

Marriage and divorce rates have varied over the decades.

- Minnesota has had lower marriage rates than the U.S. rates.
- In 1997, the marriage rate in Minnesota was 6.9 per 1,000 population, down from 1980 when the rate was at its peak, at 9.2.
- Historically, Minnesota has also had lower divorce rates than the U.S. rates.
- In Minnesota the divorce rate increased from 1.2 per 1,000 population to a high of 3.8 per 1,000 population in 1980. Since 1980, the rates have decreased slightly.



## Age-Adjusted U.S. Death Rates by Sex



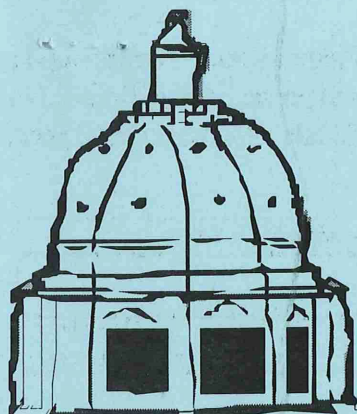
Age-adjusted\* death rates have declined for U.S. females and males.

- Since 1980, U.S. age-adjusted death rates have decreased less for females than males, with the result that the gap between male and female mortality is narrowing.
- In 1998 the U.S. age-adjusted death rates of females and males were at a record low of 372.5 and 589.4 per 100,000 U.S. standard population, respectively.
- In 1998 the age-adjusted death rate for U.S. males was 1.6 times that for U.S. females.

\*Age-adjusted death rates are constructs which eliminate the distorting effects of the aging of the population.

Data compiled from Statistical Abstracts of the United States, National Vital Statistics Reports and the MN State Demographer.





# Minnesota Legislative Commission on the Economic Status of Women

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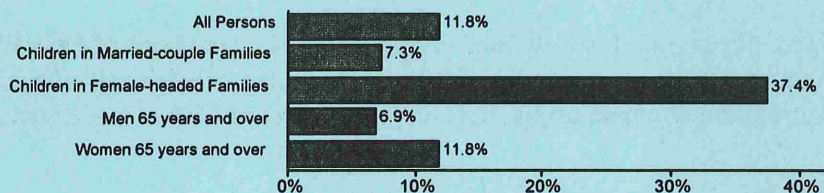
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## PERSONS AND FAMILIES IN POVERTY

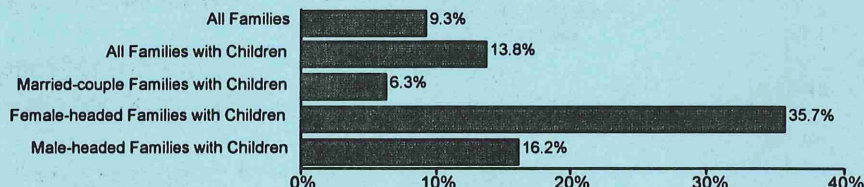
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Poverty Rates of Selected Persons  
U.S. 1999



Poverty Rates of Selected Families  
U.S. 1999



### ANNOUNCEMENT OF WEBSITE REDESIGN

LCESW, in conjunction with the Minnesota Legislature, has redesigned its website. We hope users find the site easier to navigate through and find the materials they need. Factsheets are now available on the site. Also, Women in Public Office will be updated to include results from the 2000 election.



## U.S. Poverty Thresholds: 1999

The U.S. poverty thresholds reflect the official definition of poverty for statistical use of federal data. They are updated annually for inflation. Poverty thresholds are based on family size, age of householder and presence of children. If a family's total income is less than that family's threshold, then that family, and every individual in it, is considered poor. The information in this newsletter is based on the thresholds in the table below.

Poverty Thresholds in 1999 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years										
Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person	\$8,501									
Under 65 years	\$8,667	\$8,667								
65 years and over	\$7,990	\$7,990								
Two people	\$10,869									
Householder under 65	\$11,214	\$11,156	\$11,483							
Householder 65 yrs. +	\$10,075	\$10,070	\$11,440							
Three people	\$13,290	\$13,032	\$13,410	\$13,423						
Four people	\$17,029	\$17,184	\$17,465	\$16,895	\$16,954					
Five people	\$20,127	\$20,723	\$21,024	\$20,380	\$19,882	\$19,578				
Six people	\$22,727	\$23,835	\$23,930	\$23,436	\$22,964	\$22,261	\$21,845			
Seven people	\$25,912	\$27,425	\$27,596	\$27,006	\$26,595	\$25,828	\$24,934	\$23,953		
Eight people	\$28,967	\$30,673	\$30,944	\$30,387	\$29,899	\$29,206	\$28,327	\$27,412	\$27,180	
Nine people or more	\$34,417	\$36,897	\$37,076	\$36,583	\$36,169	\$35,489	\$34,554	\$33,708	\$33,499	\$32,208

## Data Sources

The data are compiled from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, Series P60-210, *Poverty in the United States: 1999* and Detailed Poverty (P60) data.

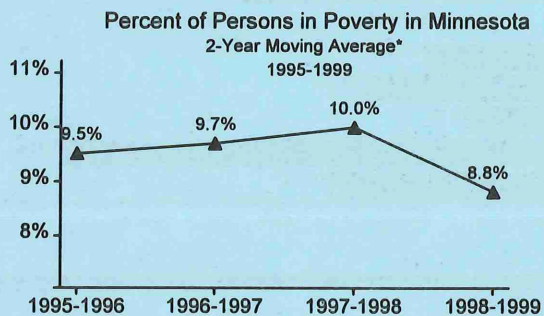
## Definitions

**Family** - a group of two or more people related by birth, marriage, or adoption who reside together.

**Related Children** - children in a family including own children and all other children under 18 years old in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

**Race** - the population is divided into five groups on the basis of race: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Other races, which includes any other race except the four groups noted. Hispanic is a designation of ethnic origin, not race, and people of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

## Poverty Rates in Minnesota



Minnesota's poverty rate is lower than the comparable U.S. rate.

- ◆ In 1998-1999 the poverty rate of persons in Minnesota was 8.8 percent, compared to the U.S. rate of 12.3 percent.
- ◆ Comparing the 2-year moving averages from 1998-1999 and 1997-1998, the Minnesota poverty rate decreased by 1.2 percent (which was not statistically significant).

\*Note: To compare change in poverty rates at the state level, the Census Bureau recommends 2-year moving averages.



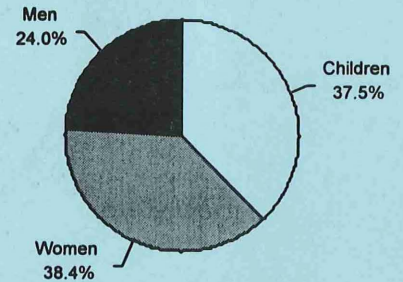
# U.S. Persons in Poverty

## Distribution of Persons in Poverty

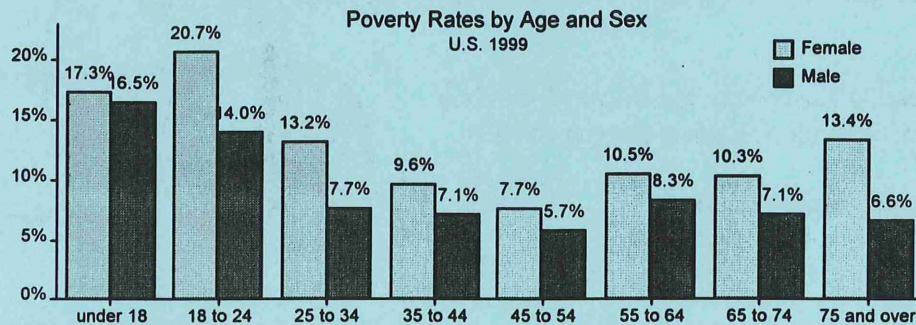
Women and children represent over three-fourths of U.S. persons in poverty.

- ♦ Children under 18 years were 37.5 percent of persons in poverty in 1999.
- ♦ In 1999, nearly 40 percent of all U.S. persons in poverty were women and women were just over three-fifths (61.5%) of adults in poverty.
- ♦ Men represented approximately one-quarter (24.0%) of persons in poverty and 38.5 percent of adults in poverty.

Distribution of Persons in Poverty  
U.S. 1999



## Poverty Rates of Persons by Age and Sex



Poverty rates differ by age and sex. Women have higher rates of poverty than men in all age groups.

- ♦ For both men and women, the youngest adults (age 18 to 24) have the highest poverty rates. One-fifth of women of this age were in poverty, the highest rate of all age groups.

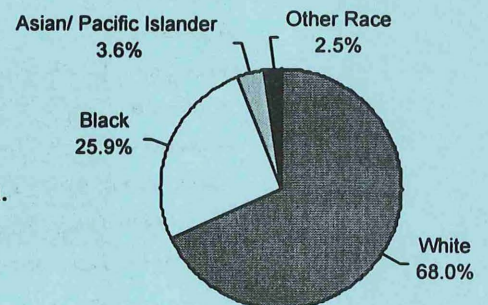
- ♦ Poverty rates of both men and women were lowest for those age 45 to 54.
- ♦ The disparity between the sexes was greatest for those 75 and over, where women had double the poverty rate of men.

## Distribution of Persons in Poverty by Race

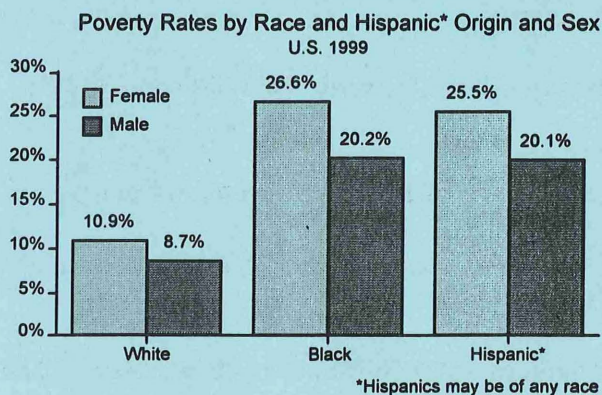
The majority of U.S. persons in poverty are White.

- ♦ Whites comprised 68.0 percent of persons in poverty and 82.4 percent of the total population in 1999.
- ♦ Blacks were disproportionately represented in poverty. In 1999, they were 25.9 percent of persons in poverty and 12.9 percent of the total population.

Distribution of Persons in Poverty by Race  
U.S. 1999



## Poverty Rates of Persons by Race and Hispanic\* Origin and Sex



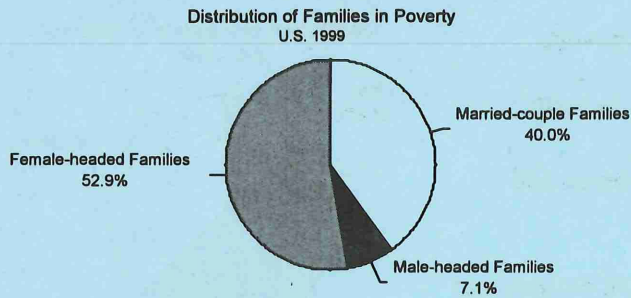
Poverty rates vary by race and ethnic origin.

- ♦ Within racial and ethnic groups, Black women and women of Hispanic\* origin had similar poverty rates. These rates were more than double the poverty rates of White women.
- ♦ Females had higher poverty rates than men in all racial and ethnic groups.



## U.S. Families in Poverty

### Distribution of Families in Poverty



In 1999, 6.7 million U.S. families had incomes below poverty, representing 9.3 percent of all families.

- ♦ Married-couple families comprised over three-quarters (76.8%) of all families and represented 40 percent of families in poverty in 1999.
- ♦ Female-headed families comprised 17.6 percent of all families and represented over one-half (52.9%) of families in poverty in 1999.

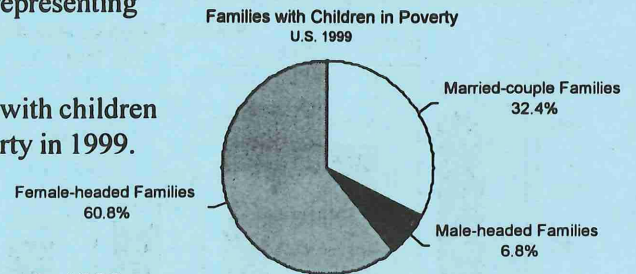
### Distribution of Families with Children in Poverty

In 1999, 5.1 million families with children had incomes below poverty, representing 13.8 percent of all families with children.

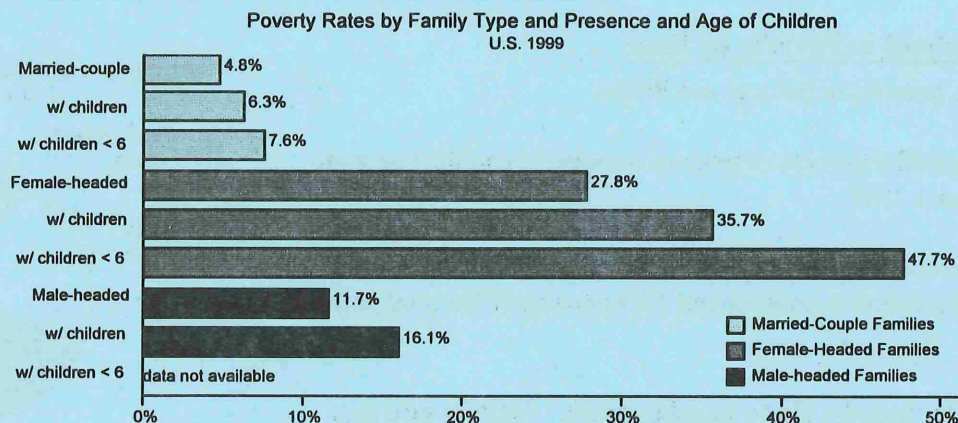
- ♦ Married-couple families with children were 70.7 percent of families with children and were just under one-third (32.4%) of families with children in poverty in 1999.

- ♦ Female-headed families with children were disproportionately represented in poverty. They were one-quarter (23.4%) of families with children and three-fifths (60.8%) of families with children in poverty in 1999.

- ♦ Male-headed families with children were 5.8 percent of families with children and 6.8 percent of families with children in poverty.



### Poverty Rates by Family Type and Presence and Age of Children



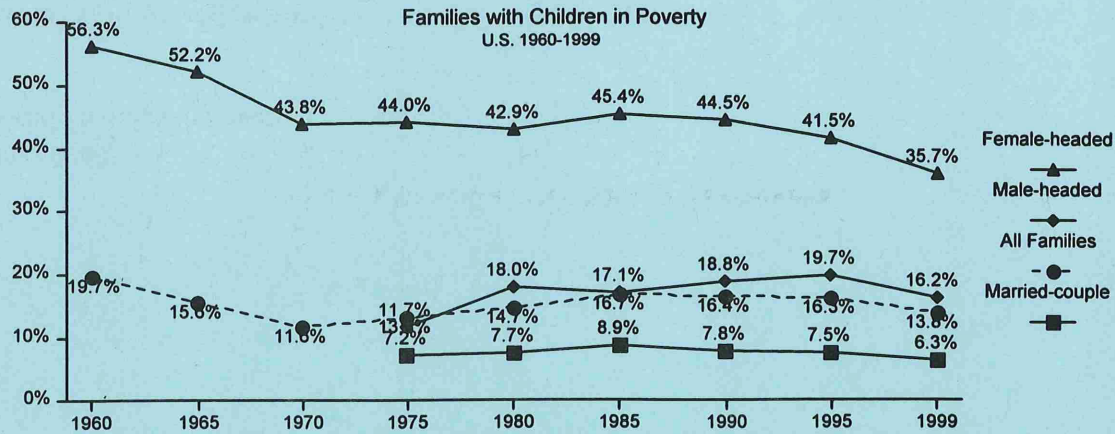
Poverty rates of families vary by family type and presence and age of children.

- ♦ The presence of children in a family increases the likelihood that a family will be in poverty. Families with children under six were most likely to be in poverty.
- ♦ Female-headed families had the highest poverty rates while married couple families had the lowest poverty rates.
- ♦ The poverty rate of female-headed families with children under six was 47.7 percent in 1999. This rate was more than six times the poverty rate of married-couple families with children of the same age.
- ♦ Male-headed families had higher poverty rates than married-couple families, but significantly lower rates than female-headed families.



## U.S. Families in Poverty (continued)

### Families with Children in Poverty: 1960-1999

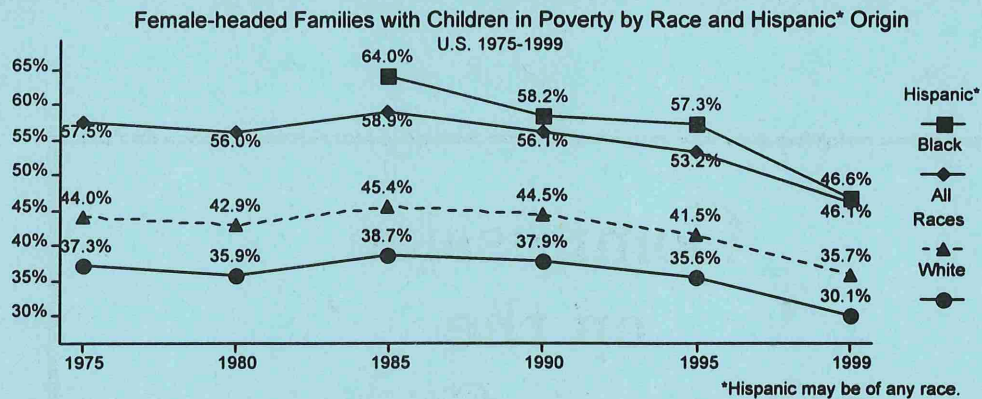


Historically, female-headed families with children have had the highest poverty rates of all family types.

- ♦ Poverty rates of all families and female-headed families with children decreased significantly from 1960 to 1970.
- ♦ The percent of married-couple families with children in poverty has been relatively stable from 1975 to 1999.
- ♦ Poverty rates of all families and family types with children decreased from 1995 to 1999.

*Survey data are not available for married-couple and male-headed families with children prior to 1974.*

### Female-headed Families with Children in Poverty by Race and Hispanic\* Origin: 1975-1999

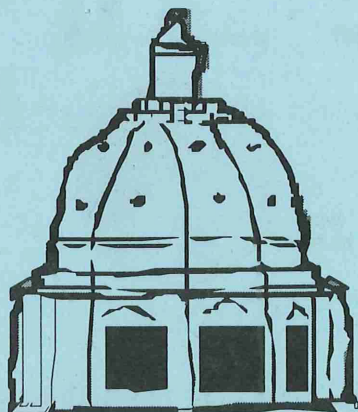


Poverty rates for female-headed families with children vary by race and Hispanic\* origin. Black and Hispanic\* female-headed families with children have had consistently higher rates of poverty than White female-headed families with children.

- ♦ The poverty rate for all female-headed families with children was at an historical low in 1999. White, Black and Hispanic\* female-headed families with children also had historically low poverty levels in 1999.
- ♦ Since 1985, poverty rates of female-headed families with children have declined for all groups.
  - ♦ The percent of Black female-headed families with children in poverty decreased from 58.9 percent in 1985 to 46.1 percent in 1999.
  - ♦ The poverty rate of Hispanic\* female-headed families with children declined from 64.0 percent in 1985 to 46.6 percent in 1999. This was the largest decrease of all female-headed families.

*Survey data are not available for female-headed families with children of the following racial groups: American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Other Races. Data are also not available for female-headed families with children of Hispanic\* origin prior to 1985.*





# Minnesota Legislative Commission on the Economic Status of Women

## COMMISSION MEMBERS

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Leo Foley, Anoka  
Becky Lourey, Kerrick, *Chair*  
Pat Piper, Austin  
Claire Robling, Prior Lake

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Service at 1-800-627-3529*

## WOMEN IN PUBLIC OFFICE - 2000 ELECTION RESULTS

This issue highlights women who will be serving in elected offices in 2001, reflecting the elections held on November 7, 2000. Minnesota election data are based on information received from the Secretary of State, the Office of the State Court Administrator, the Association of Minnesota Counties, the League of Minnesota Cities, the Minnesota County Attorneys Association and the Minnesota School Boards Association. The Legislative Geographic Information Systems office provided the maps of women in the Minnesota Legislature. National data are from the Center for American Women and Politics at Rutgers University.

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### ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Commission bids a fond farewell to Senator Pat Piper and Representative Julie Storm. Senator Piper has served on the Commission since 1985 and was chair from 1989 to 1991. Representative Julie Storm has served on the Commission since her appointment in 1999.

Women in Public Office has been updated on the LCESW website to include results from the 2000 election. In addition to information presented in this newsletter, Women in Public Office on the website includes:

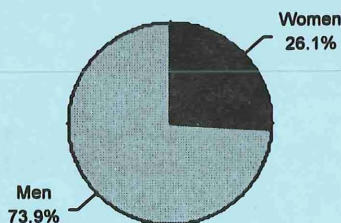
- Women in the Minnesota Legislature by Session
- Women in the Minnesota Legislature by Year(s) Elected
- Number of Women in MN Legislature, 1922-2000



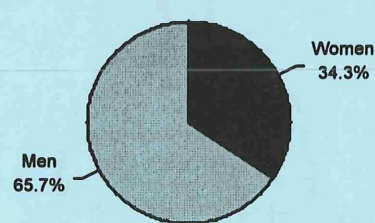
## Women in the Minnesota Legislature

When the Minnesota Legislature convenes in January 2001, women will comprise 28.9 percent of its membership, filling 58 of 201 seats. This is a gain of one seat from the 2000 session when 57 women served in the Minnesota Legislature. Women will hold 35 (26.1%) of the 134 seats in the House, the same number of seats held in the 2000 session. In the Senate, women will hold 23 (34.3%) of the 67 seats. This is a gain of one seat from the 2000 session and is the highest number of seats held by women in the Senate.

Minnesota House of Representatives, 2001

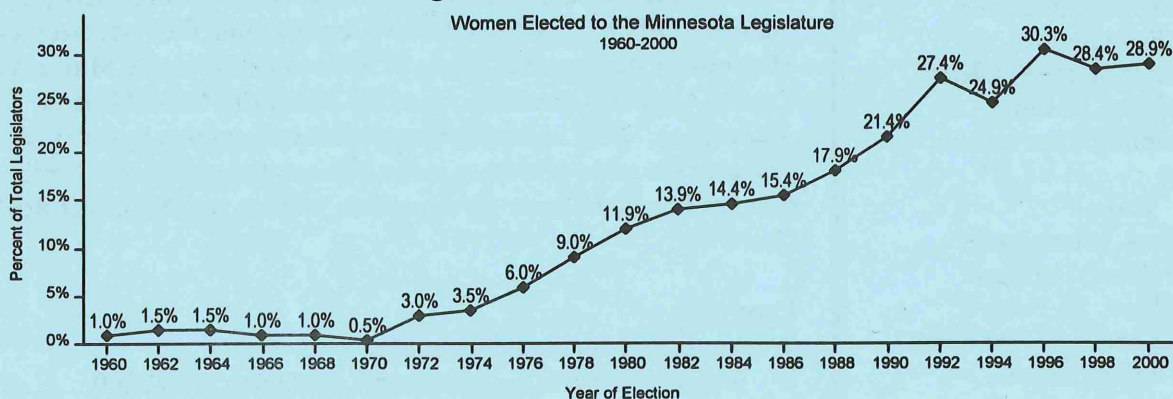


Minnesota Senate, 2001



In 2001, the following six women will serve their first term in the House: Connie Bernardy, Barb Goodwin, Debra Hilstrom, Maxine Penas, Connie Ruth, and Neva Walker. Six women will serve their first term in the Senate: Michele Bachmann, Debbie Johnson, Mady Reiter, Ann Rest, Julie Ann Sabo, and Grace Schwab.

## Women Elected to the Minnesota Legislature, 1960-2000



In 1922 women became eligible to vote and run for election to the Minnesota Legislature. From 1922 to 1970, the percent of the legislature comprised by women was very low ranging from zero to 2.5 percent. Over the next twenty years, representation by women increased steadily from 3.0 percent in 1972 to 27.4 percent in 1992. In 1996, a record of 61 women (30.3%) were elected to the Minnesota Legislature. The numbers of women elected in the 1998 and 2000 elections were lower, at 57 (28.4%) and 58 (28.9%), respectively.

## Women Candidates in the 2000 Election

In the 2000 election, a total of 111 women representing the Democratic Farmer Labor (DFL), Independence (I) and Republican (R) parties were candidates for seats in the Minnesota Legislature.

Seventy-six women were candidates for seats in the Minnesota House of Representatives. Women candidates ran in 60 of the 134 House districts. In 14 of the races, two women ran against one another. Twenty-six (15 DFL, 11 R) of the 35 women who were elected were incumbents. Nine women (7 DFL, 2 R) were newly elected to the House (however, three of these women, Geri Evans, Ruth Johnson and Nora Slawik, had previously served in the House). Of these nine newly elected women, two women won races against incumbent men, one woman won a race against an incumbent woman, and six women won races for open seats. In the six races for open seats in which a women won, three women replaced men who did not run and three women replaced women who did not run.

Thirty-five women were candidates for seats in the Minnesota Senate. Women candidates ran in 31 of the 67 Senate districts. In four of the races, two women ran against each other. Seventeen (10 DFL, 7 R) of the 23 women elected to the Senate were incumbent women. Six women (2 DFL, 4 R) were newly elected to the Senate (one woman, Ann Rest, had previously served in the House). Of these six women, one woman won a race against an incumbent woman and five won open seats. In the five races for open seats in which women won, four women replaced a woman who did not run, and one woman replaced a man who did not run for reelection.

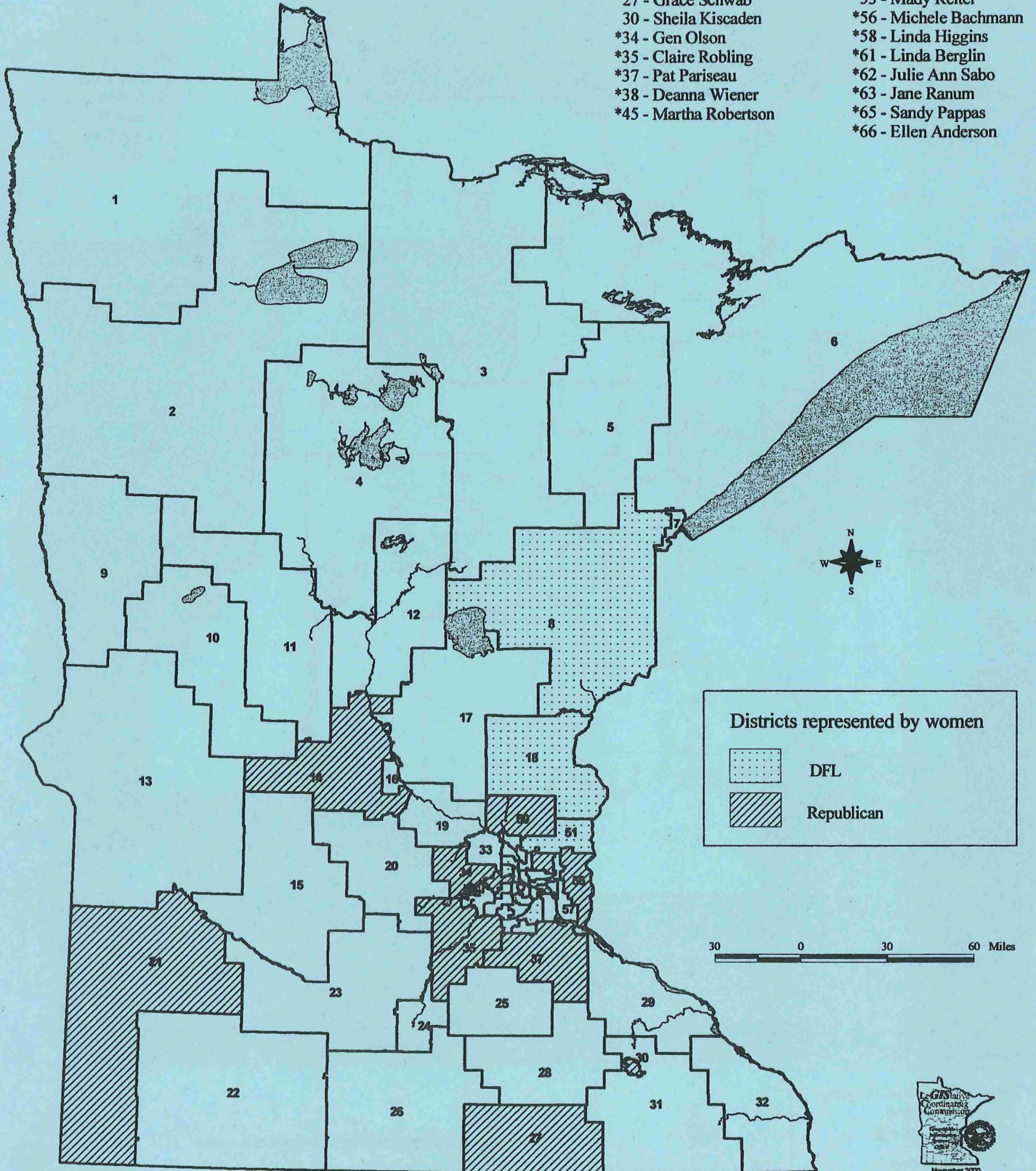


# Women in the Legislature

## 2001 Minnesota Senate

\*Note: See reverse side for detail of the metro area

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 8 - Becky Lourey        | *46 - Ann Rest         |
| 14 - Michelle Fischbach | *47 - Linda Sheid      |
| 18 - Twyla Ring         | *50 - Debbie Johnson   |
| 21 - Arlene J. Lesewski | *51 - Jane Krentz      |
| 27 - Grace Schwab       | *53 - Mady Reiter      |
| 30 - Sheila Kiscaden    | *56 - Michele Bachmann |
| *34 - Gen Olson         | *58 - Linda Higgins    |
| *35 - Claire Robling    | *61 - Linda Berglin    |
| *37 - Pat Pariseau      | *62 - Julie Ann Sabo   |
| *38 - Deanna Wiener     | *63 - Jane Ranum       |
| *45 - Martha Robertson  | *65 - Sandy Pappas     |
|                         | *66 - Ellen Anderson   |



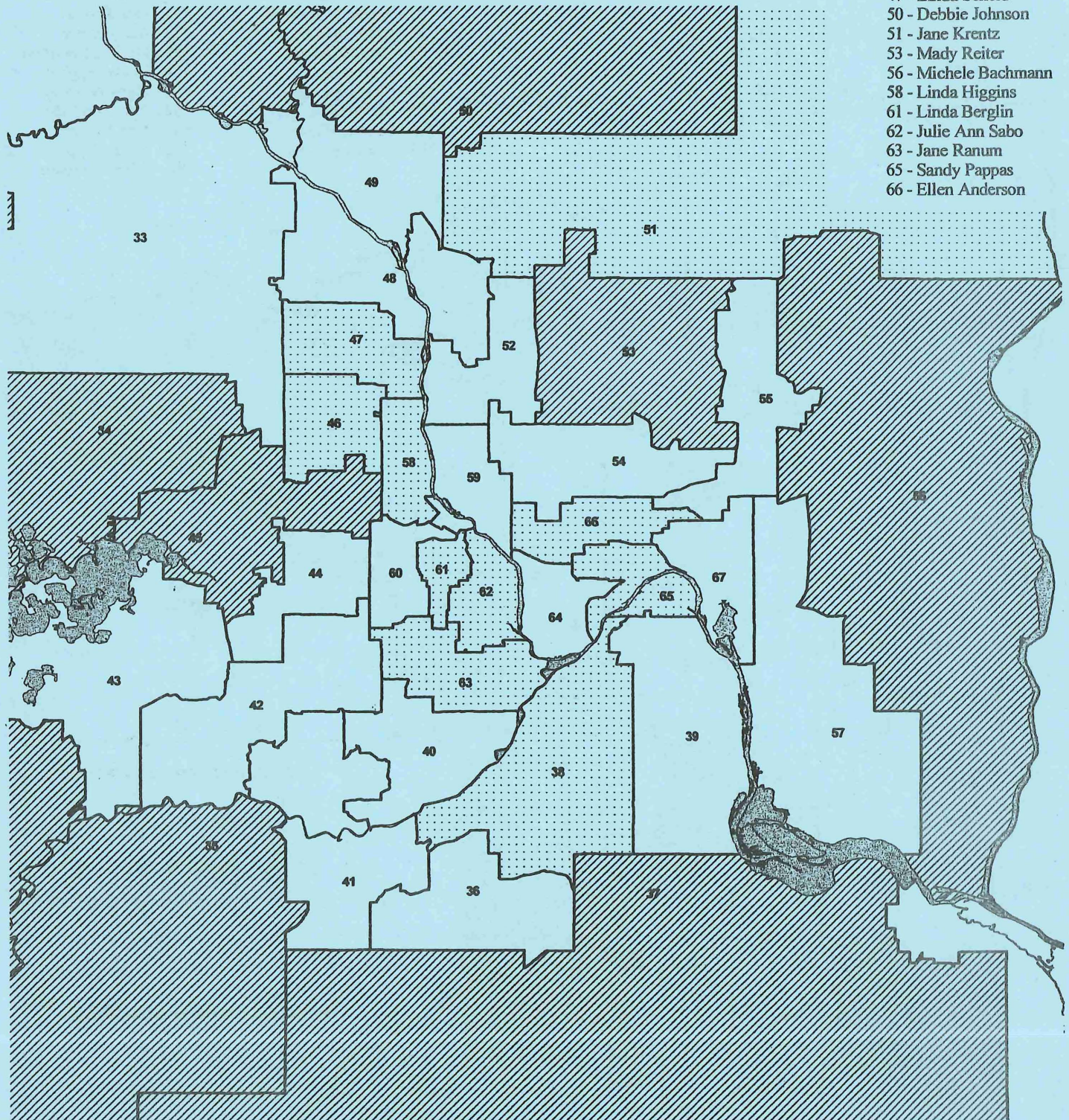


# Women in the Legislature



## 2001 Minnesota Senate

### Metro Area

- 34 - Gen Olson
- 35 - Claire Robling
- 37 - Pat Pariseau
- 38 - Deanna Wiener
- 45 - Martha Robertson
- 46 - Ann Rest
- 47 - Linda Scheid
- 50 - Debbie Johnson
- 51 - Jane Krentz
- 53 - Mady Reiter
- 56 - Michele Bachmann
- 58 - Linda Higgins
- 61 - Linda Berglin
- 62 - Julie Ann Sabo
- 63 - Jane Ranum
- 65 - Sandy Pappas
- 66 - Ellen Anderson



Districts represented by women

-  DFL
-  Republican



5 0 5 10 Miles



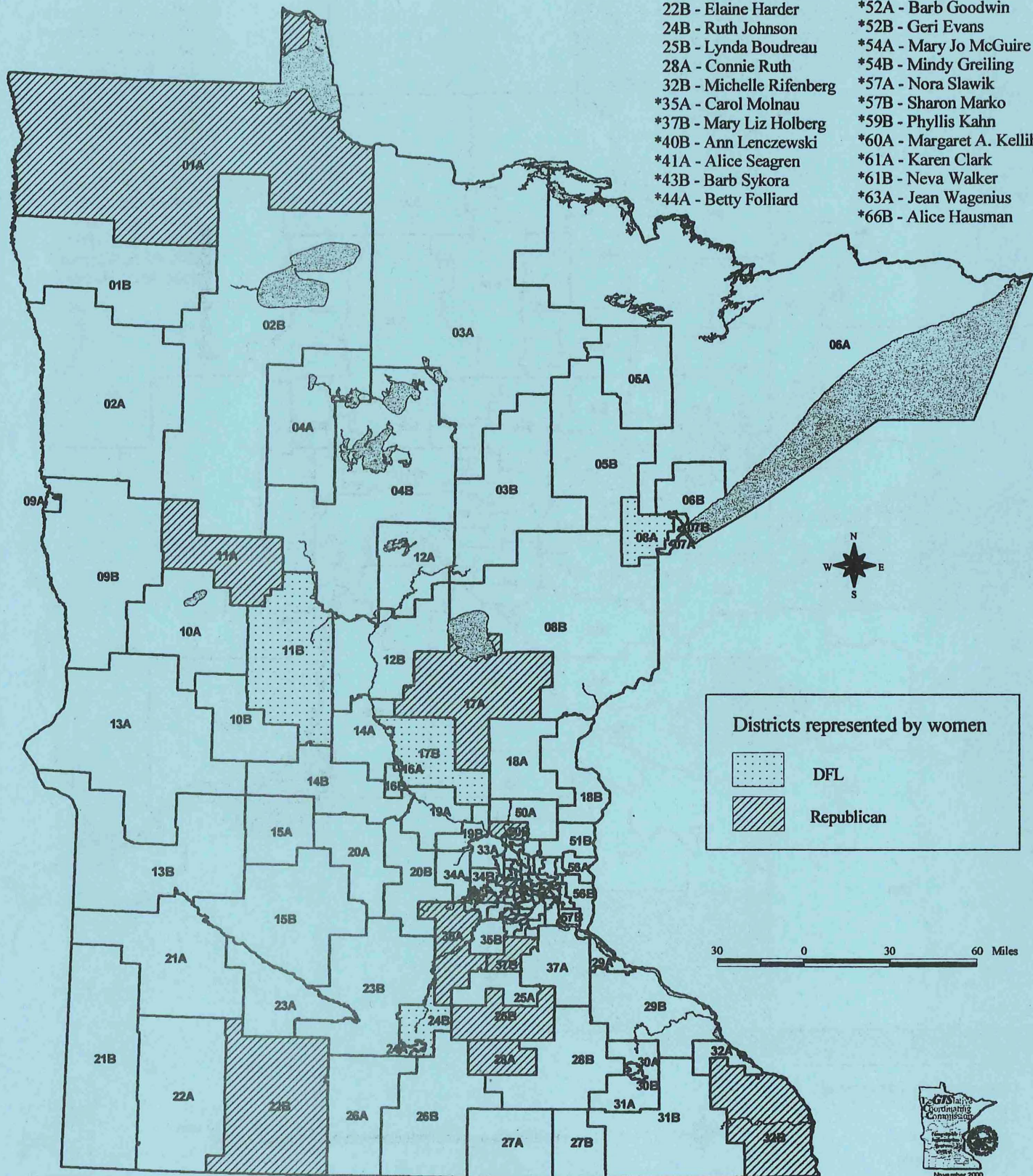


# Women in the Legislature

## 2001 Minnesota House of Representatives

\*Note: See reverse side for detail of the metro area

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1A - Maxine Penas        | *45B - Peggy Leppik         |
| 8A - Mary Murphy         | *47A - Darlene Luther       |
| 11A - Roxann Daggett     | *47B - Debra Hilstrom       |
| 11B - Mary Ellen Otremba | *48B - Connie Bernardy      |
| 17A - Sondra Erickson    | *49B - Luanne Koskinen      |
| 17B - Leslie Schumacher  | *50B - Kathy Tingelstad     |
| 22B - Elaine Harder      | *52A - Barb Goodwin         |
| 24B - Ruth Johnson       | *52B - Geri Evans           |
| 25B - Lynda Boudreau     | *54A - Mary Jo McGuire      |
| 28A - Connie Ruth        | *54B - Mindy Greiling       |
| 32B - Michelle Rifenberg | *57A - Nora Slawik          |
| *35A - Carol Molnau      | *57B - Sharon Marko         |
| *37B - Mary Liz Holberg  | *59B - Phyllis Kahn         |
| *40B - Ann Lenczewski    | *60A - Margaret A. Kelliher |
| *41A - Alice Seagren     | *61A - Karen Clark          |
| *43B - Barb Sykora       | *61B - Neva Walker          |
| *44A - Betty Folliard    | *63A - Jean Wagenius        |
|                          | *66B - Alice Hausman        |



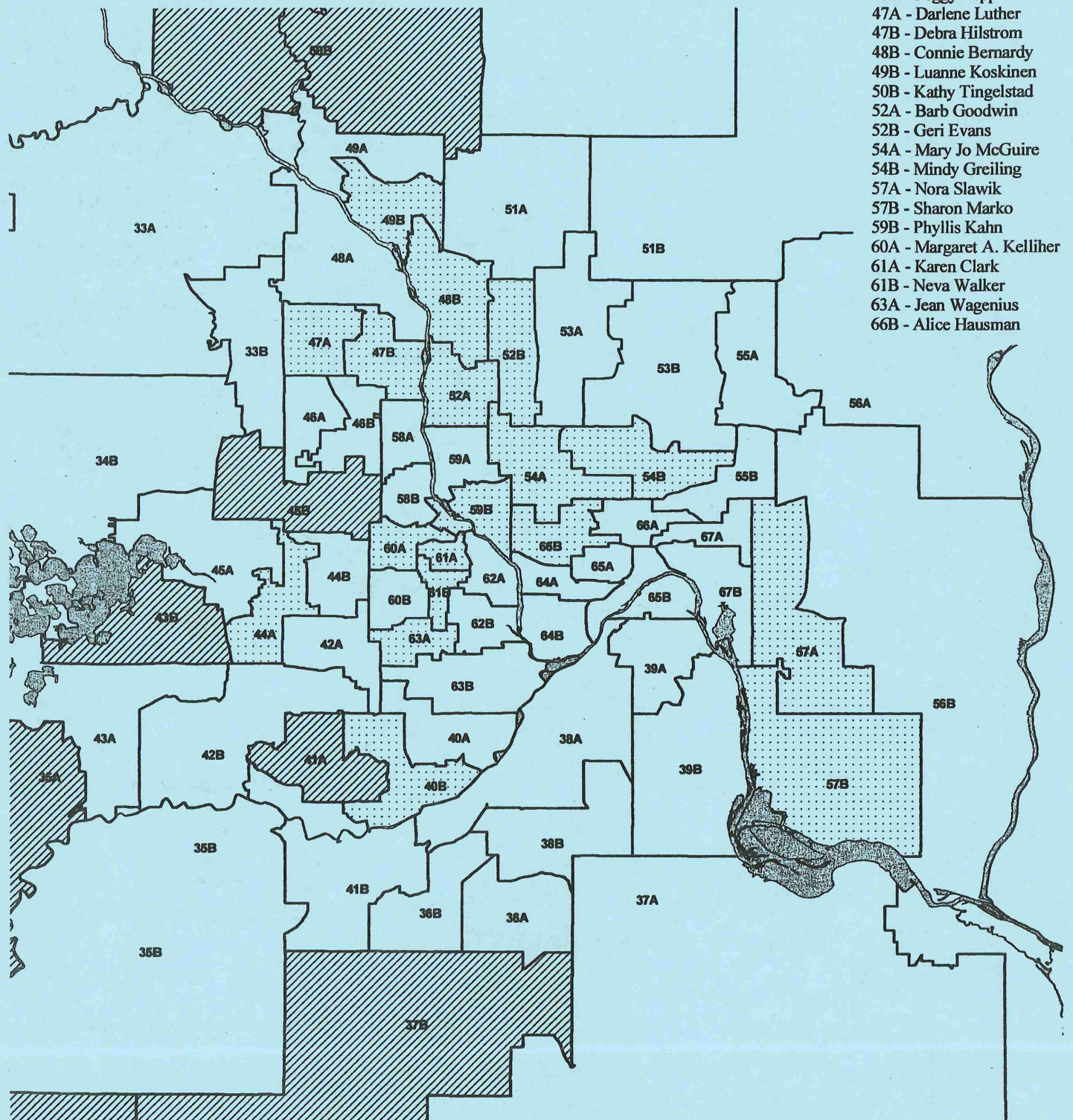


# Women in the Legislature

## 2001 Minnesota House of Representatives

### Metro Area

35A - Carol Molnau  
 37B - Mary Liz Holberg  
 40B - Ann Lenczewski  
 41A - Alice Seagren  
 43B - Barb Sykora  
 44A - Betty Folliard  
 45B - Peggy Leppik  
 47A - Darlene Luther  
 47B - Debra Hilstrom  
 48B - Connie Bernardy  
 49B - Luanne Koskinen  
 50B - Kathy Tingelstad  
 52A - Barb Goodwin  
 52B - Geri Evans  
 54A - Mary Jo McGuire  
 54B - Mindy Greiling  
 57A - Nora Slawik  
 57B - Sharon Marko  
 59B - Phyllis Kahn  
 60A - Margaret A. Kelliher  
 61A - Karen Clark  
 61B - Neva Walker  
 63A - Jean Wagenius  
 66B - Alice Hausman



Districts represented by women

 DFL  
 Republican



5 0 5 10 Miles





## Women in Minnesota Executive Offices

Minnesota executive offices were not up for election in November 2000. As result of the 1998 elections, four of the six (66.7%) statewide offices are held by women.

### **Lieutenant Governor**

Mae Schunk (\*RP), the state's fourth female lieutenant governor, was elected in 1998. The position of lieutenant governor has been filled by a woman since Marlene Johnson (DFL) was elected in 1982. Marlene Johnson was reelected in 1986 and served a total of two terms. The second female lieutenant governor, Joanell Dyrstad (\*\*IR), was elected in 1990. Joanne Benson (R) was elected in 1994 and served as the third female lieutenant governor.

\* RP indicates Reform Party. \*\*IR indicates Independent Republican, which was the name of the Republican party in Minnesota prior to 10/96.

### **Secretary of State**

Mary Kiffmeyer (R) was elected in 1998 and is the third female secretary of state in Minnesota. Joan Growe (DFL) was the second female secretary of state and served in that capacity for more than 20 years (1975-1998). The first female secretary of state was Mrs. Mike Holm (R). Mrs. Holm was appointed to fill her husband's position after his death in 1951 until the November 1952 election. In the 1952 election, Mrs. Holm was elected to serve out the remainder of the term ending in January 1953 as well as the two-year term ending in January 1955.

### **State Auditor**

Judy Dutcher (elected as R, switched to DFL in 2000) was the first woman elected state auditor in Minnesota. She was elected to the position in 1994 and was reelected in 1998.

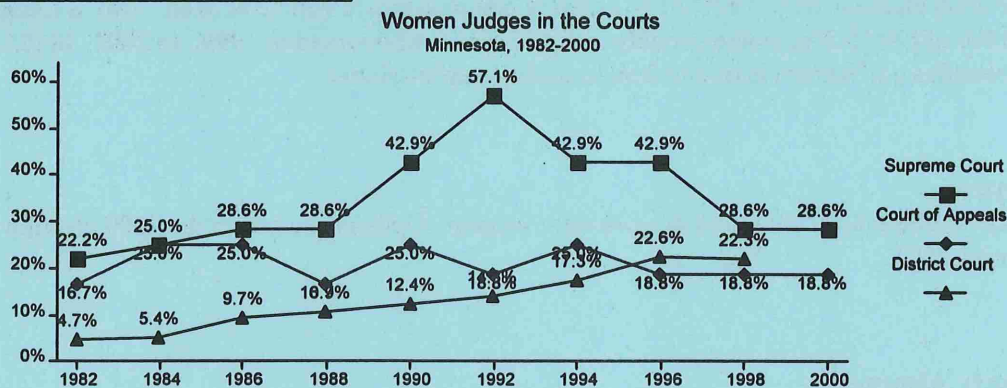
### **State Treasurer**

Carol Johnson (DFL) was elected in 1998 and is the first woman state treasurer in Minnesota.

### **Governor and Attorney General**

No woman has been elected to the positions of governor or attorney general in Minnesota.

## Women Judges in the Minnesota Courts



### **Minnesota Supreme Court**

Two (28.6%) of the seven justices on the Minnesota Supreme Court are women: Chief Justice Kathleen A. Blatz (the first woman chief justice in Minnesota) and Justice Joan Erickson Lancaster. Women have served on the Minnesota Supreme Court since Rosalie Wahl was appointed in 1976.

### **Court of Appeals**

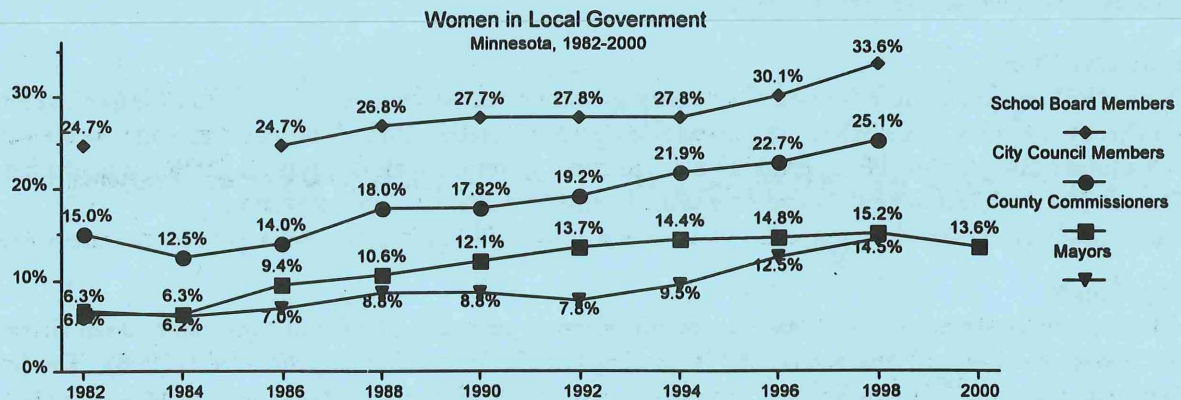
Women will continue to hold three of the 16 seats (18.8%) on the Court of Appeals. They are Judges Jill Flaskamp Halbrooks, Harriet Lansing, and Terri Stoneburner.

### **District Court**

As of December 12, 2000, at least 60 women serve as District Court judges. One additional woman has been appointed to a seat on the district court, but has not yet been sworn-in. After January 1, 2001 four more judgeships will be authorized, bringing the total number of District Court judges to 268. The governor will appoint judges to fill these positions.



## Women in Elected Offices of Local Governments



### **Minnesota School Board Members**

Prior to the 2000 elections, 772 (33.6%) of 2,295 school board members were women. Complete data from the 2000 election should be available in January 2001.

### **City Council Members**

In 1999, 852 (25.1%) of 3,397 city council members were women. Updated data from the 2000 election will not be available until Spring 2001.

### **Minnesota County Commissioners**

As a result of the 2000 election, 61 (13.6%) of 447 county commissioners will be women. This is a slight decrease from the previous number of 68 (15.2%) women county commissioners who served in 1999. In 2001, 48 (55.2%) of Minnesota's 87 counties will have at least one female county commissioner.

### **Minnesota Mayors**

In 1999, 124 (14.5%) of the 854 Minnesota mayors were women. Updated data from the 2000 election will not be available until Spring 2001.

### **Minnesota County Attorneys**

County Attorneys were not elected in the 2000 election. As of December 2000, women serve as County Attorneys in seven (8.0%) of the 87 Minnesota Counties. They are: Lisa Borgen in Clay County; Amy Klobuchar in Hennepin County; Janelle Kendall in Mille Lacs County; Susan Gaertner in Ramsey County; Susan Rantala Nelson in Norman County; Michelle Dietrich in Redwood County; and Michelle Moren in Roseau County.



## Women in Congress, Governorships and State Legislatures

### **U.S. House of Representatives**

Fifty-nine women (41 Democrats, 18 Republicans) will serve in the U.S. House of Representatives in 2001, holding 13.6 percent of the 435 seats. This is a record high, surpassing the previous high of 56 women who served in 2000. Fifty-two of these women are incumbents and seven are new members. In addition, two women, one from the District of Columbia and one from the U.S. Virgin Islands, will be non-voting delegates to the House. Betty McCollum (DFL) was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from the 4<sup>th</sup> congressional district in Minnesota. She is the second woman elected to the U.S. House from Minnesota. In 1954, Coya Knutson (DFL) was elected from the 9<sup>th</sup> congressional district in northwestern Minnesota. Coya Knutson served two consecutive terms in the U.S. House.

### **U.S. Senate**

Thirteen women (10 Democrats, 3 Republicans) will serve in the U.S. Senate, setting a record high of 13 percent of the 100 seats. Four women are newcomers: Maria Cantwell (WA), Hillary Rodham Clinton (NY), Debbie Stabenow (MI), and Jean Carnahan (MO). Jean Carnahan was appointed to the Senate seat won by her late husband in the 2000 election. Muriel Humphrey (DFL) is the only Minnesota woman to have served in the U.S. Senate. She was appointed in 1978 by the governor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her husband, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey.

### **Governorships**

In 2001, five women (2 Democrats, 3 Republicans) will serve as governors, surpassing the previous record of four women serving as governors at one time. Two states, Delaware and Montana, elected their first female governors (Ruth Ann Minner (D) and Judy Martz (R), respectively) in the 2000 election. New Hampshire's Governor Jeanne Shaheen (D) won reelection. These women will join Dee Hull (R) of Arizona and Christine Todd Whitman (R) of New Jersey who are currently serving terms as governors. Additionally, Sila Calderon will serve as the first woman governor of Puerto Rico.

### **State Legislatures**

In 2000, women held 22.5 percent of the seats in state legislatures nationwide, or 1,670 of 7,424 seats. In 2000, Minnesota was ranked 11<sup>th</sup> in the proportion of women (28.4%) serving in the State Legislature. Updated information from the 2000 election not yet available.

### **Minnesota and U.S. Election Firsts and Election Records**

- ☒ Betty McCollum was the first woman from Minnesota to be elected to the U.S. House since Coya Knutson.
- ☒ Neva Walker is the first African American woman elected to Minnesota Legislature.
- ☒ Hillary Rodham Clinton is the first First Lady to gain elective office. She is also the first woman to serve as a U.S. senator from New York.
- ☒ Delaware and Montana elected their first women governors (Ruth Ann Minner, DE, and Judy Martz, MT).
- ☒ A record number of 23 women will serve in the Minnesota Senate.
- ☒ A record number of 60 women will serve as District Court Judges in Minnesota.
- ☒ A record number of 13 women will serve in the U.S. Senate.
- ☒ A record number of 59 women will serve in the U.S. House of Representatives.
- ☒ A record number of five women will serve as governors in 2001.