

Minnesota Legislative Commission on the Economic Status of Women

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Michelle Adamiak, *Communications and
Policy Specialist*

CONTACT INFORMATION

Address: 85 State Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155

Phone: 651-296-8590
1-800-657-3949

Fax: 651-297-3697

E-mail:
lcesw@commissions.leg.state.mn.us

Internet:
www.commissions.leg.state.mn.us/lcesw

TTY/TTD communication:
*contact us through the Minnesota Relay
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TANF AND MFIP

This newsletter provides a general overview of federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP). Information reflects provisions of current law.

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SOURCES

Information in this newsletter was compiled from a variety of sources which have detailed information on TANF and MFIP:

Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996
(Public Law 104-193)

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 256J

Minnesota Department of Human Services

Minnesota Family Investment Program Longitudinal Study:

One-Year After Baseline, December 2000

MFIP Trends Report, December 2000

Minnesota House of Representatives Research Department

TANF Background, January 2001

*Minnesota Family Investment Program Grants: Calculations
and Exit Points, November 2000*

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

As a result of the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) replaced the former entitlement program known as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). TANF was designed to focus on work and responsibility and to provide states with flexibility to create programs that meet their individual circumstances.

TANF Funding

States receive an annual block grant of federal TANF funds. In 2000, The TANF block grant for Minnesota was \$267 million. Federal TANF law includes a maintenance of effort (MOE) provision that requires a state to maintain its spending on welfare at 80 percent or more of FFY* 1994 levels in order to receive their full block grant. At present, Minnesota's required MOE is \$191 million per year.

*FFY: Federal Fiscal Year is from October 1 through September 30th.

TANF Reserve and Reauthorization

The TANF reserve is the portion of the block grant award that has not been spent or transferred. Any TANF amounts not spent, transferred or obligated as of September 30, 2002 may expire and may be returned to the federal treasury. The TANF block grant amount to be paid to each state is subject to federal reauthorization after FFY 2002.

TANF Guidelines

Under TANF, state programs must meet federal statutory and regulatory guidelines such as five-year lifetime limits on assistance and work participation requirements. A state that fails to meet specified targets risks losing a percentage of its block grant and also having its MOE requirement increased by the amount of the TANF grant reduction.

States may use TANF funds to:

1. Provide assistance to needy families;
2. End the dependence of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work and marriage;
3. Prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and
4. Encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

States may also use TANF funds for spending on various programs authorized prior to Sept. 30, 1995 (e.g., emergency assistance, transition year child care). In addition, TANF funds can be transferred to the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) or the Social Services Block grant (SSBG or Title XX), within limits.

TANF Definition of Assistance and Non-Assistance

Distinction is made between Assistance and Non-Assistance for programs under the TANF regulations.

Assistance. Receiving *assistance* subjects a family to requirements such as time limits, work participation rates and data collection.

Assistance may include:

- ♦ cash and other benefits designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs (e.g., food, shelter, utilities, etc.)
- ♦ child care and transportation supports are considered assistance if the family is not working

Non-Assistance. Receipt of *non-assistance* supports do not subject families to *assistance* requirements.

Non-assistance may include:

- ♦ non-recurrent, short term assistance (less than four months)
- ♦ work subsidies
- ♦ supportive services such as child care and transportation for working families
- ♦ refundable tax credits
- ♦ other employment related supports

Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP)

The Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) is Minnesota's TANF program. MFIP is funded with a combination of federal funds and state appropriations. MFIP provides cash and food assistance, employment and training services and support services to eligible Minnesota families. MFIP is a state-supervised, county-administered program.

MFIP Eligibility

Families must meet income and asset limits and satisfy other eligibility requirements of federal and state laws to be eligible for MFIP. Families with a minor child and pregnant women are eligible for this program. MFIP recipients must also cooperate with county child support enforcement efforts, unless the recipient has a good cause exemption from cooperating.

MFIP Program Features

Participant Requirements

- ♦ Immediate participation is required for families (with certain exemptions noted below). Participation means complying with a job search or employment plan developed by the participant and the job counselor.

Sanctions

- ♦ Failure to meet MFIP requirements may result in reduction of monthly grants unless it is determined the participant has good cause for failure to comply. Participants who don't comply with MFIP requirements may have their assistance reduced first by 10 percent, then by 30 percent. For those under the 30 percent sanction, their shelter costs (up to the cash amount of the grant) shall be paid to the vendor. Utilities may also be vendor paid.

Time Limits

- ♦ There is a 60-month lifetime limit on assistance.
- ♦ Twenty percent of families can be exempt from the 60-month time limit.
- ♦ The first participants who have not left MFIP reach the 60-month limit on July 1, 2002.

MFIP Employment Plans

An individualized employment plan is required for each case. Activities available for inclusion in participants' employment plans may include, but are not limited to: job readiness assessment, job clubs, job-related counseling, job coaching, job skills training, subsidized employment, on-the-job training, and job retention services. Post-secondary education or training may be approved on a limited basis for up to 12 months (up to 24 months on an exception basis). Bilingual employment and training services may be available for those lacking English proficiency.

Exemptions from MFIP Employment and Training Requirements

Certain MFIP participants who may be exempt from the program's work participation requirements include:

- ♦ Those over age 60; ill, injured or incapacitated persons; individuals caring for family members with certified illness or incapacity; or individuals experiencing a personal or family crisis.
- ♦ Parents can use a lifetime total exemption of 12 months to care for children under age 1.
- ♦ Domestic abuse victims following safety plans may be temporarily exempt from work requirements.

Being exempt from the work and training requirements does not exempt participants from the 60-month lifetime limit (with certain exceptions).

MFIP Provisions for Minor Parents

Minor parents are subject to additional program requirements and conditions for eligibility including:

- ♦ Caregivers under the age of 20 who have not received a high school diploma or its equivalent are required to attend high school or another equivalent training program unless there is not an appropriate educational option.
- ♦ An unmarried parent under age 18 must reside with a parent or with a responsible adult in an approved adult-supervised living arrangement, with certain exceptions.

Minnesota Family Investment Program, *continued*

MFIP Grants

MFIP Transitional Standard and Family Wage Level Federal Fiscal Year 2001				
Family Size	Cash Portion	Food Portion	Transitional Standard	Family Wage Level
1	\$250	\$111	\$361	\$397
2	437	203	640	704
3	532	269	801	881
4	621	328	949	1044
5	697	379	1,076	1,184
6	773	452	1,225	1,348
7	850	488	1,338	1,472
8	916	559	1,475	1,623
9	980	630	1,610	1,771
10	1,035	705	1,740	1,914
each additional member	53	76	129	

The above chart applies to families in which all members are eligible for both food and cash assistance and does not include the shared household standard which applies to households that include one or more unrelated members.

Eligible families with no earnings receive monthly grants equal to the transitional standard (cash portion + food portion).

Example: A single parent with 2 children who is not working receives a monthly grant of \$801.

Families with earnings are allowed to disregard a flat percentage (38% in 2001) of their earnings and their grants are based on a family wage level that equals 110% of the transitional standard. This provides an incentive for families to be employed. Grants are calculated by subtracting earnings (with the earnings disregard applied) from the family wage level.

Example: A single parent with 2 children who is working full-time and earning \$6.00 an hour receives total monthly income of \$1,276 (earnings of \$1,040 plus a grant of \$236). The reduced grant amount is calculated by taking the family wage level of \$881 minus \$645 earnings (earnings after the 38% earnings disregard is applied).

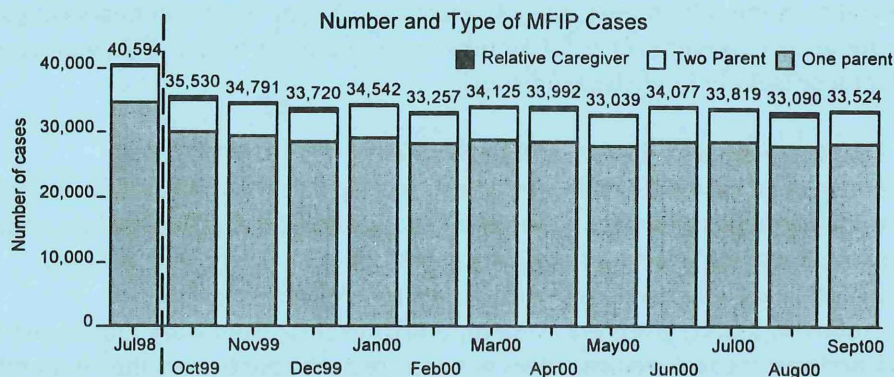
Beginning January 1, 2001 current child support payments will be passed through to families and the amount of the child support will be deducted dollar for dollar from the assistance payment amount.

MFIP Exit Level

The income level at which a family becomes ineligible for a grant, the MFIP exit level, is approximately 120 percent of the federal poverty guidelines. At this income level, the family's earnings minus the 38 percent disregard equals the family wage level. In 2001, a family of three will be ineligible for MFIP when monthly earnings reach \$1,421.

Example: The exit level for a single parent with 2 children translates to an hourly wage of \$8.20 working full-time or annual earnings of \$17,053.

Number and Type of MFIP Cases



- ♦ The number of cases has been declining overall since the implementation of MFIP in January 1998.
- ♦ In September 2000, 84 percent of MFIP cases were one parent cases and 14 percent were two parent cases. One parent cases have consistently been the majority of MFIP cases.

Note: Beginning in July 2000, cases with no adult are reported as a separate program called Child Only Assistance. In order to allow for comparisons over time, the cases with no eligible adult have been removed from the number of MFIP cases in the above chart.

MFIP Longitudinal Study: One Year After Baseline

A five-year longitudinal study of MFIP is being conducted by The Minnesota Department of Human Services (DHS). MFIP results at one year were presented in the report *Minnesota Family Investment Program Longitudinal Study: One Year After Baseline*.

This report examined the status of two groups of MFIP participants - Recipients and Applicants.

Recipients - The recipient group included single-caregivers who already had experience with welfare when the study began.

Applicants - The applicant group included single-caregivers who had no previous experience with welfare under the old AFDC system, thus providing a sense of how MFIP works for new families.

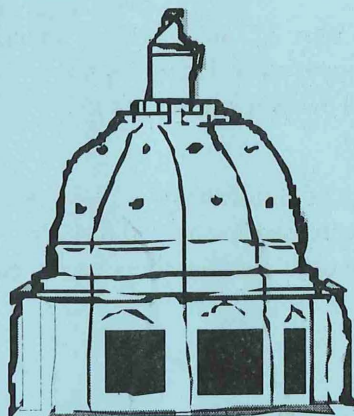
Participants as a group were making progress in employment, welfare use and income at the twelfth month of the study. Selected findings and discussion from the report include:

Findings

- About 60 percent of Recipients and Applicants were working.
- Full-time workers in both groups had higher median wages than part-time workers (\$8.25 per hour versus \$7.50) and were more likely to receive employer benefits.
- About one-third of MFIP participants were not employed. Unemployed participants were more likely to have major barriers such as a disability that prevented work, lack of transportation, poor job skills, or inadequate education or training.
- One-third of Recipients and one-half of the Applicants had left MFIP by the twelfth month.
- Child support was an important source of income for many of those who have left MFIP.
- Recipients and Applicants increased their average total family incomes at the twelfth month by 23 percent and 119 percent, respectively.
- Dependence on MFIP cash assistance was decreasing. In the twelfth month, only 18 percent of Recipients' and 13 percent of Applicants' total family income, on average, was from MFIP cash assistance.
- A second parent in the home makes a major difference in income and poverty level. Total income for two-parent families was approximately double that of single-parent Participant and Applicant families. By the twelfth month of the study, 11 percent of Recipients and 20 percent of Applicants were living with a second parent.

Discussion

- Full-time employment (defined as working 35 hours a week or more) is one of the main pathways off MFIP, not only because of the increased income but also because of greater likelihood that employer benefits are offered.
- Success is coming more slowly to those who are stopping and starting jobs or working at part-time jobs. The findings underscore the importance of job retention and advancement efforts targeted at those who are struggling to maintain consistent employment.
- The nature of the characteristics tied to success are varied. Some are family circumstances (number of children, presence of a second parent, presence of a special needs child), some are structural problems that require both information and service structure development (transportation and child care), and some are internal barriers that are more or less amenable to an intervention (mental or chemical health, lack of a high school education or work experience).
- Continuing to strengthen efforts at establishing paternity and collecting child support is critical to the success of MFIP recipients moving to self-sufficiency.
- Special strategies to work with teen parents may be required.



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LCESW
85 State Office Building
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Fax: 651-297-3697

E-mail:

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Internet:

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CHILD CARE IN MINNESOTA

This newsletter highlights data related to child care. It also includes descriptions of the child care assistance programs in Minnesota included in current legislative proposals for child care consolidation.

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DATA SOURCES

The information presented in this newsletter was compiled from a variety of sources:

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Minnesota Child Care Resource and Referral Network

Minnesota Department of Children, Families and Learning

Minnesota House of Representatives, Research Department

U.S. Census Bureau

Minnesota Statutes:

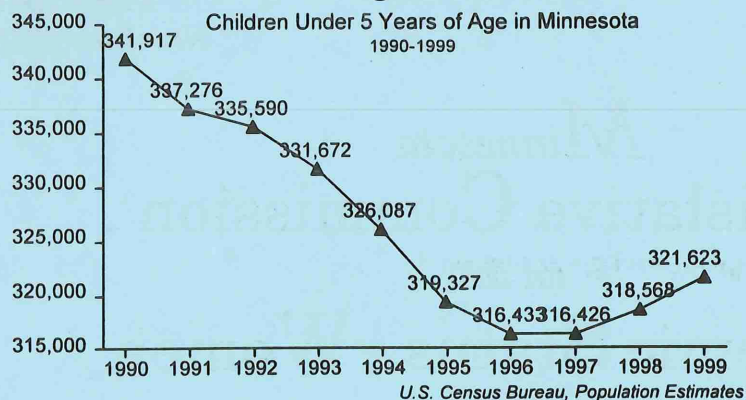
 MN Stat. §136A.125 (Post-Secondary Child Care Grant Program)

 MN Stat. Ch. 119B (Child Care Assistance Programs)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Commission would like to welcome Representative Eric Lipman, Representative Connie Ruth, and Senator Julie Sabo as new members of the Commission.

Children Under 5 Years of Age in Minnesota



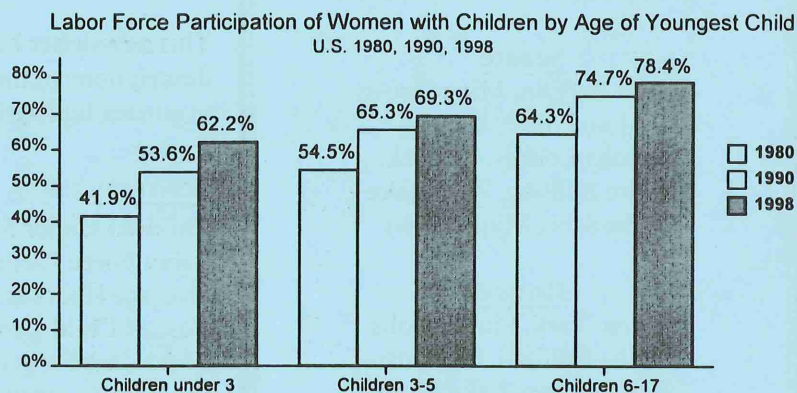
- It was estimated there were 321,623 children under five years of age in Minnesota in 1999. Children under age 5 comprised 6.7 percent of the total state population (1999).
- The estimated numbers of children under five years of age in Minnesota decreased from 1990 to 1996. From 1997 to 1999 the estimated numbers increased.

Labor Force Participation of Women with Children

United States

Overall labor force participation rates of U.S. women with children of all ages have increased significantly. Labor force participation rates of U.S. women with children increase as the age of their youngest child increases.

- Labor force participation rates of U.S. women with young children have increased the most dramatically. The percent of women in the labor force with a youngest child under age three has increased nearly 50 percent since 1980.
- In 1998, sixty-two percent (62.2%) of U.S. women with a youngest child under three and almost seventy percent (69.3%) of women with a youngest child age 3 to 5 participated in the labor force. Nearly eighty percent (78.4%) of U.S. women with a youngest child age 6 to 17 participated in the labor force in 1998.



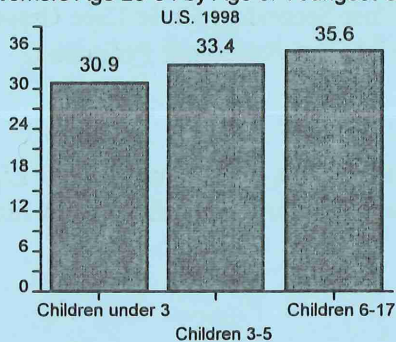
Minnesota

The labor force participation rate of women in Minnesota is higher than the nation's rate for women.

- In 1998, Minnesota had the highest labor force participation rate of women in the United States.
- Recent trend data regarding labor force participation rates of women with children in Minnesota are not available. However, in Minnesota in 1990, 69.3 percent of mothers with children under age 6 and 81.7 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 were in the labor force (1990 Census).

Average Weekly Hours at Work for Women Workers with Children

Average Weekly Hours at Work for Women Workers with Children
Workers Age 25-54 by Age of Youngest Child



Weekly hours at work for U.S. women workers with children have increased. Average hours at work for women workers with children increase as the age of a youngest child increases.

- Women workers with a youngest child under age 3 spent an average of just over 30 hours per week at work.
- Women workers with a youngest child age 3 to 5 worked an average of 33 hours and women with a youngest child age 6 to 17 worked an average of nearly 36 hours per week.

Cost of Child Care in Minnesota

Average Cost of Care per Week by Age of Child and Type of Child Care Setting					
	Minnesota Average	Hennepin County	Beltrami County	Scott County	Stearns County
Infant in family child care	\$90	\$126	\$88	\$116	\$87
Toddler in family child care	\$86	\$113	\$87	\$107	\$83
Pre-school child in family child care	\$84	\$106	\$86	\$100	\$82
School-age child in family child care/summer	\$83	\$97	\$86	\$92	\$81
Infant in a center	\$122	\$205	\$101	\$189	\$139
Toddler in a center	\$108	\$166	\$96	\$163	\$116
Pre-school child in a center	\$99	\$144	\$85	\$137	\$109
School-age child in a center	\$96	\$137	\$85	\$139	\$99

Source: Minnesota Child Care Resource and Referral Network

The chart above shows the average weekly costs of child care in Minnesota and in selected counties.

Weekly costs varied by type of child care setting. Average weekly costs were higher for children in a child care center and were lower for children in family child care settings.

Costs varied by age of child. Average weekly costs were highest for infant care. The cost of care decreases as children get older.

Costs varied by location. The cost of child care is higher in the metropolitan areas of the state. Average weekly costs were lower in greater Minnesota.

Child Care Programs in Minnesota

Post-Secondary Child Care Grant Program

The Post-Secondary Child Care Grant Program provides assistance in the form of financial aid grants to eligible students to reduce the costs of child care while attending eligible post-secondary institutions. The financial aid grants are distributed through post-secondary institutions and the program is administered by the Higher Education Services Office.

Eligibility

The program is limited to undergraduate students with children 12 years old or younger, or age 14 or younger for children with disabilities, enrolled at least half-time (six credits per session) who meet eligibility criteria including:

- ♦ Must not be receiving MFIP benefits.
- ♦ Must be enrolled in a participating institution and be "in good academic standing".
- ♦ Does not fund reciprocity students.
- ♦ Priority for continued assistance to those who received grants in the preceding year.

Income Eligibility

Students must meet the program's income guidelines. Eligibility is determined based on the financial information students provide on the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). In 2000-2001, total family income must be less than:

family size of 2	\$25,000
3	\$31,000
4	\$37,000
5	\$43,000

Families Served. 2,659 students received child care grants in the 1999-2000 academic year.

Average and Maximum Subsidy. The amount of a child care grant award must be based on income and family size. Grants are prorated for students enrolled less than full-time. The maximum subsidy under the post-secondary child care grant program is \$2,200 per eligible child for academic year 00-01. In some instances the maximum award may be increased by 10% to compensate for higher infant care costs. The average annual grant award per student was \$1,501 in academic year 1999-2000.

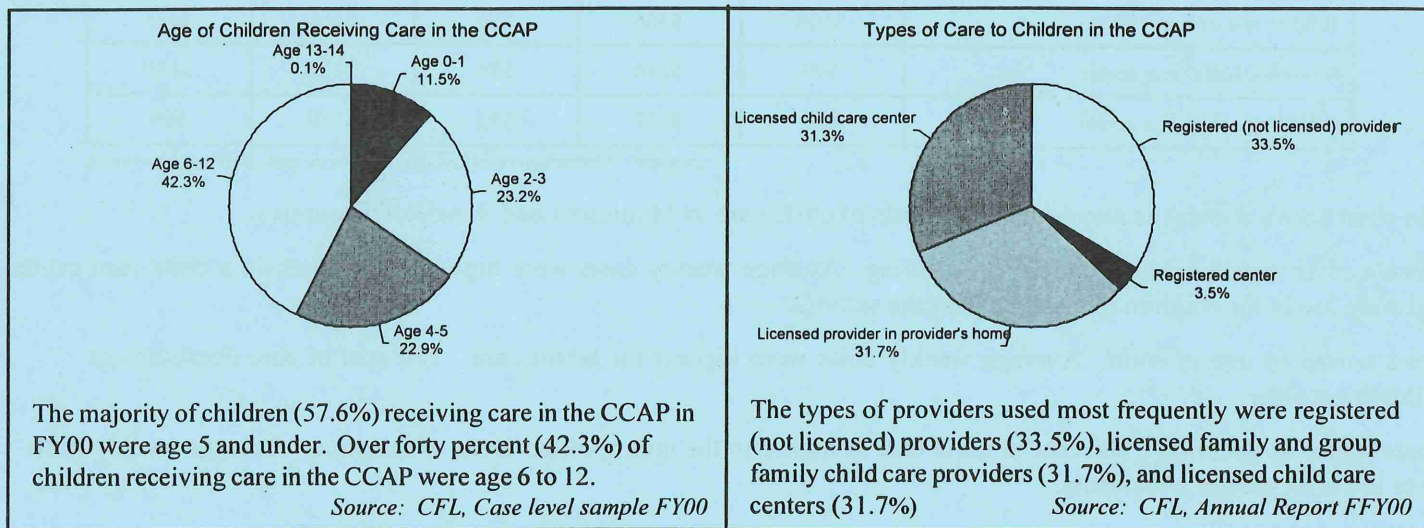
Funding. The Post-Secondary Child Care grant program is funded through the state general fund (\$4.7 million in FY01). Funding for the program is a capped appropriation. This means participation is limited by available funding.

Child Care Programs in Minnesota, *continued*

Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP)

The Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) consists of three subprograms: Minnesota Family Investment Plan (MFIP) Child Care, Transition Year (TY) Child Care and Basic Sliding Fee (BSF) Child Care. Assistance is distributed through counties and the program is administered by the Department of Children, Families and Learning (CFL).

Eligibility. To receive child care assistance families must be income eligible and be in an authorized activity, such as work, job search, education, or other activity (as specified in an MFIP employment plan) or must be employed at least an average of 20 hours per week, 10 hours per week for full-time students, and earn at least the applicable minimum wage. Families with children 12 years old or younger, or age 14 or younger for children with disabilities, may be eligible for child care assistance. To receive assistance, families must cooperate with child support enforcement and use a legal child care provider.



Copayments. All families in CCAP with incomes above 75 percent of the federal poverty level must pay a copayment. Families with incomes between 75% and 100% of poverty level have a monthly copayment of \$5.00. When income is above the federal poverty level the copayment is a fixed percentage of the family's income. The amount a family pays for child care costs depends on family income, number of people in the family and how much the selected provider charges. Parent copayments are graduated to provide movement to full payment as family income increases. The amount of assistance paid to a provider is based on determined market county rate reimbursement minus the family copayment.

MFIP Child Care and Transition Year Child Care Assistance Programs

MFIP Child Care provides assistance to families who participate in the statewide MFIP program.

Transition Year (TY) Child Care provides assistance for 12 months to former MFIP families who meet eligibility requirements. Transition Year Child Care may be used to support employment or job search. After completion of transition year, families are second priority for BSF Child Care.

Income Eligibility. For MFIP Child Care, family income must be below 120% of the federal poverty level. For a family of three, this is \$16,980 in 2001. For TY Child Care, family income must be 75% of State Median Income (SMI) or below. For a family of three, this is \$42,299 in 2001.

Families Served. 12,850 families received MFIP and TY Child Care in FY00 (9,994 MFIP & 2,856 TY families).

Average Subsidy. The average annual MFIP Child Care subsidy was \$6,725 per family in FY00. The average annual TY Child Care subsidy was \$5,831 per family in FY00.

Funding. \$78.6 million in state general fund dollars and \$36.9 million in federal funding (TANF and CCDF) were appropriated in FY01 for MFIP and TY Child Care. MFIP and TY Child Care are forecasted appropriations (funded to meet forecasted demand). There are no waiting lists for assistance.

Child Care Programs in Minnesota, *continued*

Basic Sliding Fee Child Care Assistance Program

Basic Sliding Fee Child Care provides assistance to eligible working families who are not receiving assistance through MFIP or TY Child Care. The BSF program includes a set-aside for the At-Home Infant Child Care Program (see box below).

Income Eligibility. BSF Child Care is currently available to families with incomes of 75% of State Median Income (SMI) or below adjusted for family size. For a family of three, this is \$42,299 in 2001. BSF Child Care is continued until families are no longer eligible.

Priorities. Access to BSF Child Care is targeted to statutory priorities. Priorities are established for those who are: minor parents; without a high school diploma; exiting transition year; and for those who move to a county with a waiting list to ensure uninterrupted care. Counties may set other priorities.

Sliding Fee. Parent monthly fees are graduated to provide movement to full payment as family income increases. At 75% of SMI a family is no longer eligible for the program. Families with incomes at 75% SMI pay a maximum copayment of 20 percent of their income. For example, the sliding fee copayment for a family of three with an income level of \$14,151 would be \$36/month. The sliding fee copayment for a family of three with an income level of \$42,299 (75% SMI) would be \$705/month.

Families Served. 13,407 families received BSF Child Care in FY00.

Average Subsidy. The average annual BSF Child Care subsidy per family was \$5,102 in FY00.

Funding. \$22.4 million in state general fund dollars and \$58.4 million in federal funding (TANF and CCDF) were appropriated in FY01 for BSF Child Care. BSF Child Care is a capped appropriation. This means assistance is limited by available funding. Some counties have a waiting list for assistance.

At-Home Infant Child Care Program (AHIC)

The At-Home Infant Child Care Program provides a subsidy (in lieu of the BSF child care assistance) to eligible families with a child under 12 months of age to cover some of the costs of staying home. Persons who are admitted to the AHIC program retain position in any BSF program or any BSF Child Care waiting list attained at the time of admittance.

Maximum Subsidy. The maximum rate of assistance is equal to 75 percent of the established rate that would have been paid to a child care provider under the BSF program for care of infants in family child care in the applicant's county of residence. AHIC assistance is limited to a life-long total of 12 months.

Definitions and Data Notes

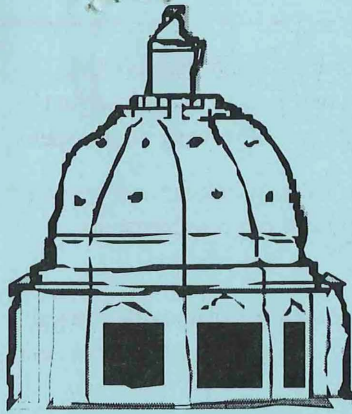
CCDF - Child Care Development Fund

TANF - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Data Note: Unless otherwise noted, funding is for MN fiscal year (FY), which is from July 1 through June 30th. Federal fiscal (FFY) year is from October 1 through September 30th.

2001 Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG)	
Size of Family Unit	Poverty Guideline
1	\$8,350
2	\$11,250
3	\$14,150
4	\$17,050
5	\$19,950
6	\$22,850

2001 Minnesota State Median Income (SMI)		
Family Size	SMI	75% SMI
1	\$34,913	\$26,185
2	\$45,655	\$34,241
3	\$56,398	\$42,299
4	\$67,140	\$50,355
5	\$77,882	\$58,412
6	\$88,625	\$66,469



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WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESSES IN MINNESOTA AND THE U.S.

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DATA SOURCE

U.S. Census Bureau, *1997 Survey of Women-Owned Business Enterprises*,
issued April 2001.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

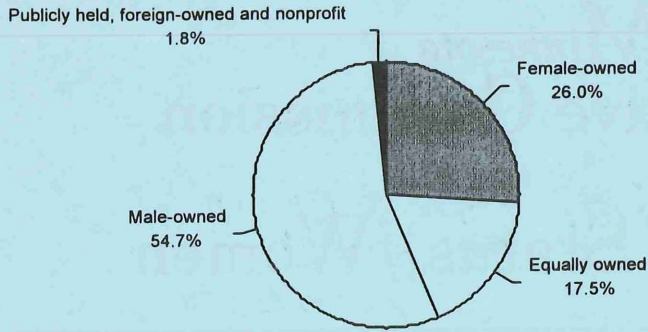
- Representative Barb Sykora has been elected chair of the LCESW. Senator Julie Sabo is the new vice chair.
- More detailed information about the 79 Minnesota counties with 100 or more women-owned firms will be posted on our website. Please check "What's New" to see the latest additions to our site.

Women-Owned Businesses in Minnesota: 1997

Number of women-owned firms in Minnesota	108,417
Number of businesses in Minnesota	410,634
Women-owned firms as a percent of all Minnesota firms	26.4%
Number of women-owned firms in Minnesota with paid employees	14,145
Annual payroll of women-owned firms with paid employees in Minnesota	\$2,601,791,000
Average number of employees of MN women-owned firms with paid employees	8.8
Average number of employees of all MN firms with paid employees	20.4
Sales & receipts of women-owned businesses in Minnesota	\$13,457,542,000

Women-Owned Businesses in the United States

Firms by Gender of Ownership
U.S. 1997



Women owned over 5.4 million nonfarm businesses in the United States in 1997. Women-owned firms comprised just over one-quarter (26.0%) of the nation's nonfarm businesses.

- The number of women-owned firms increased 16 percent* from 1992 to 1997. This compared to an increase of 6 percent* for all** U.S. firms.
- The sales and receipts of women-owned firms increased 33 percent* from 1992 to 1997. This compared to an increase of 24 percent* for all** U.S. firms.

*as adjusted for comparability

**excluding publicly held, foreign-owned, and nonprofit businesses

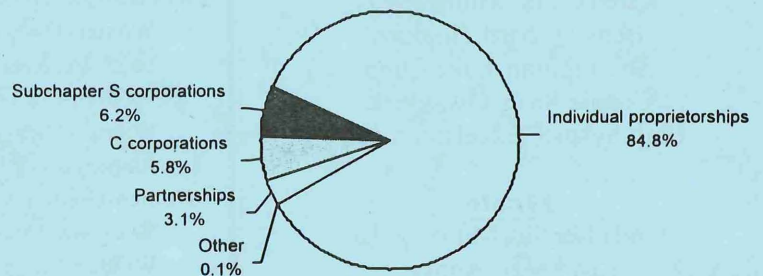
Women-Owned Firms by Legal Form of Organization

Women were more likely to own individual proprietorships than other forms of business organizations.

Eighty-five percent (84.8%) of women-owned firms operated as individual proprietorships in 1997. Subchapter S corporations (6.2%) were the next most common type of women-owned businesses, followed by C corporations (5.8%) and partnerships (3.1%).

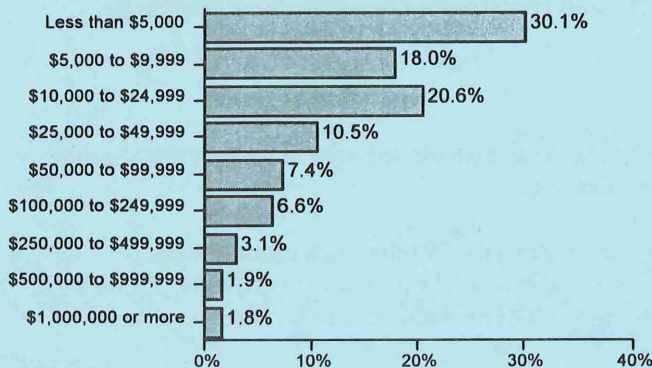
See page 5 for definitions of legal forms of organizations.

Women-Owned Firms by Legal Form of Organization
U.S. 1997



Sales and Receipts of Women-Owned Firms

Distribution of Receipts of Women-Owned Firms
U.S. 1997



Nearly seventy percent (68.7%) of women-owned businesses had receipts below \$25,000 in 1997.

- Three in ten (30.1%) women-owned businesses had annual receipts of less than \$5,000 in 1997.
- One in five (20.6%) women-owned businesses had annual receipts between \$10,000 and \$24,999.
- Seven percent (6.8%) of women-owned firms had receipts of \$250,000 or more compared to fifteen percent (14.9%) of all U.S. firms in 1997.

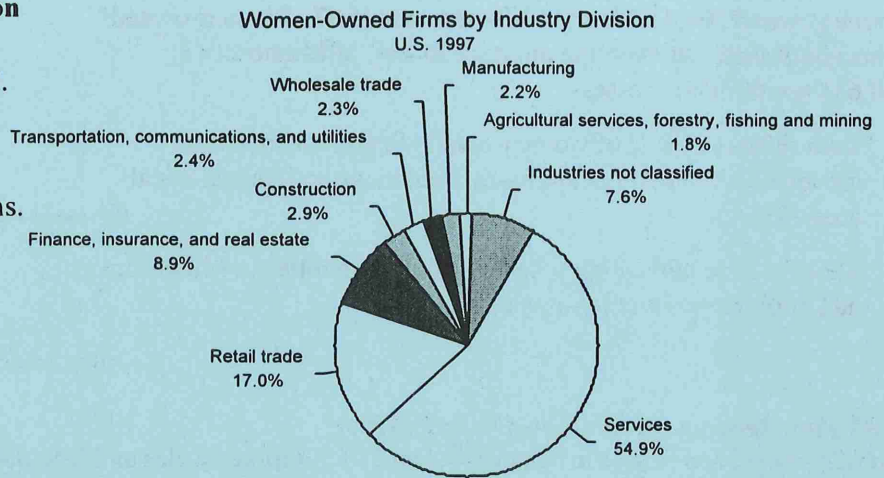
Women-owned businesses in the U.S. had \$818.7 billion in sales and receipts in 1997 which was just under one-twentieth (4.4%) of the total sales and receipts of all U.S. businesses.

- C corporations accounted for 5.8 percent of women-owned firms but had the largest share of sales and receipts (44.8% or \$366.8 billion) in 1997. In all U.S. firms, three quarters (74.9%) of sales and receipts were from C corporations.
- One-third of women-owned business sales and receipts (33.4% or \$273.3 billion) were from Subchapter S corporations. In all U.S. firms 16.0 percent of sales and receipts were from these firms.
- Although individual proprietorships were 84.8 percent of women-owned businesses, they accounted for 17.3 percent (\$141.6 billion) of sales and receipts of women-owned firms. In all U.S. firms, sales and receipts for individual proprietorships were a smaller proportion (4.7%) of sales and receipts.

Women-Owned Firms by Industry Division

Seventy-two percent of women-owned firms operated as a service or in retail trade in 1997.

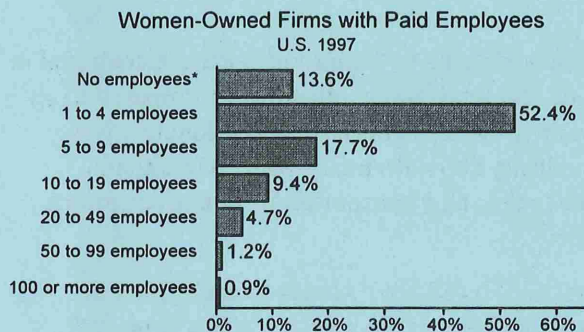
- The majority of women-owned firms were in the services industry, accounting for 54.9 percent of all women-owned firms.
- The retail trade industry accounted for 17.0 percent of all women-owned firms.
- Just under 1 in 10 (8.9%) women-owned firms were in the industry division of finance, insurance, and real estate.



Women-Owned Firms with Paid Employees

Women-owned businesses had 7.1 million paid employees in 1997. Employees of women-owned firms comprised 6.9 percent of paid employees in all U.S. businesses.

- The annual payroll for women-owned firms with paid employees was \$149.1 billion in 1997.
- Sixteen percent (15.6%) of the 5.4 million women-owned firms in the U.S. had paid employees in 1997.



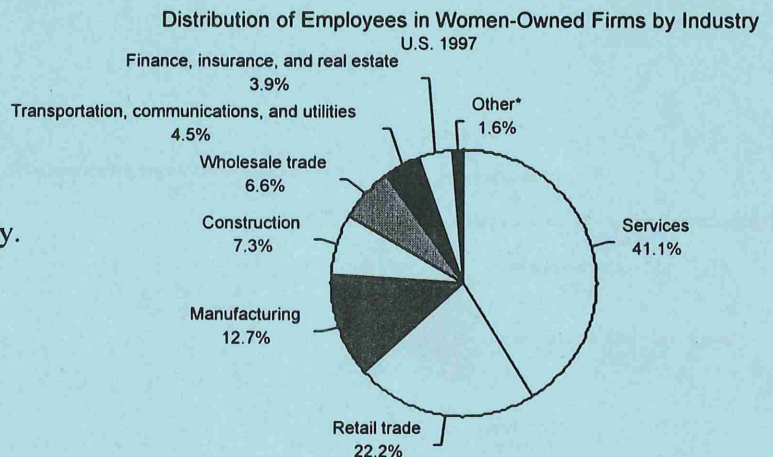
**firms reported annual payroll, but did not report any employees on their payroll during specified period in 1997.*

- The largest share (52.4%) of women-owned firms with paid employees had 1 to 4 employees.
- Eighteen percent (17.7%) of women-owned firms with paid employees had 5 to 9 employees.
- Less than one percent (0.9%) of women-owned firms with paid employees had 100 or more employees.

Employees of Women-Owned Firms by Industry Division

The majority of paid employees in women-owned firms were in the services and retail trade industries.

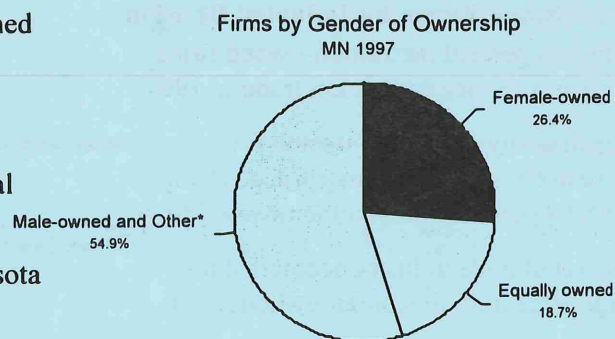
- Just over 2 in 5 (41.1%) employees of women-owned businesses were in the services industry in 1997.
- The second highest percentage (22.2%) of employees of women-owned firms were in the retail trade industry.
- Thirteen percent (12.7%) of employees in women-owned firms were in the manufacturing sector and 7.3 percent were in the construction industry.



Women-Owned Businesses in Minnesota

Women owned 108,417 firms in Minnesota in 1997. Women-owned firms comprised just over one quarter (26.4%) of Minnesota's 410,634 nonfarm businesses.

- Two-thirds (65.6%) of women-owned firms in Minnesota are located in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan statistical area (MSA).
- Seventy-nine of the eighty-seven (90.8%) counties in Minnesota had 100 or more women-owned firms.



*Other includes publicly held, foreign-owned and nonprofit firms

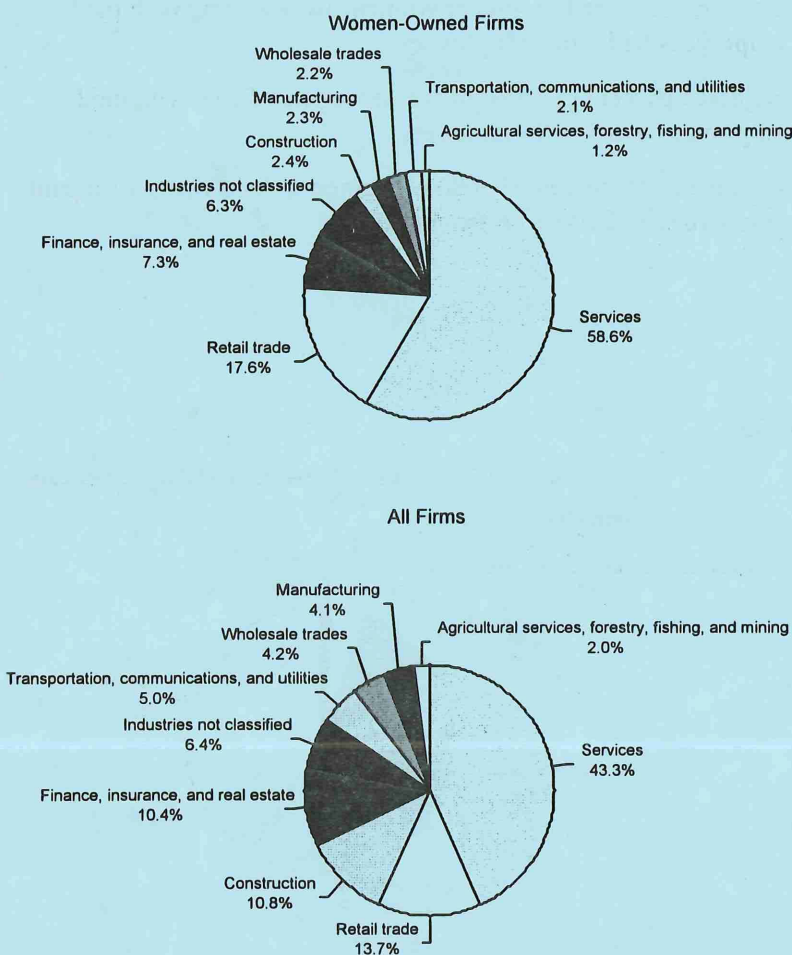
Sales and Receipts of Women-Owned Firms

Women-owned businesses in Minnesota had \$13.5 billion in sales and receipts in 1997.

- Sales and receipts of Minnesota's women-owned businesses comprised 3.5 percent of the \$382.4 billion in sales and receipts for all firms in Minnesota.
- Seventy percent (70.6%) of sales and receipts from women-owned firms in Minnesota were from women-owned firms in the Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA.

Women-Owned Firms and All Firms by Industry Division

Women-Owned and All Firms by Industry Division
MN, 1997



Women-owned firms in Minnesota were concentrated in the service and retail trade industries. Compared to all firms, women-owned firms had proportionately less firms in industry divisions including: construction; wholesale trades; and transportation, communications and utilities.

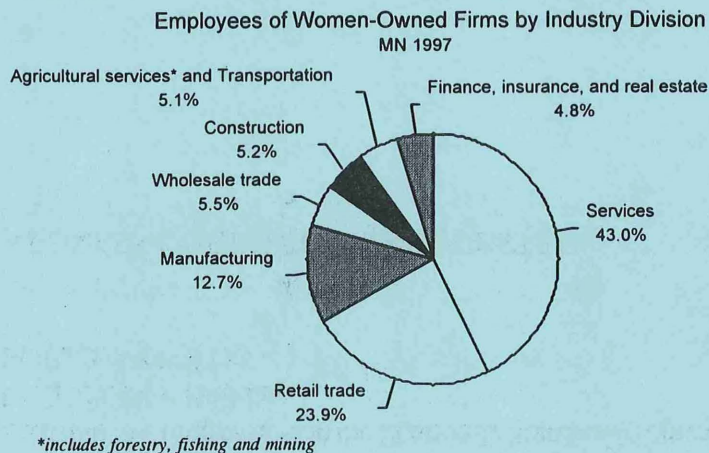
- Nearly 3 of 5 (58.6%) women-owned firms in Minnesota were in the services industry in 1997. This compared to 43.3 percent of all Minnesota firms.
- Just under 1 in 5 (17.6%) women-owned firms in Minnesota were in the retail trade industry, compared to 13.7 percent of all firms in 1997.
- Firms in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry division comprised seven percent (7.3%) of women-owned firms. One in ten (10.4%) of all firms were in this industry division in 1997.
- In 1997, only 2.4 percent of women-owned firms in Minnesota were in the industry of construction. In comparison, 10.8 percent of all firms in Minnesota were in the construction industry in 1997.

Women-Owned Firms with Paid Employees

Women-owned firms employed 124,616 people which accounted for 5.8 percent of the employees of all firms in Minnesota.

- The annual payroll for women-owned firms with paid employees in Minnesota was just over \$2.6 billion in 1997.
- Thirteen percent of women-owned firms had paid employees in Minnesota in 1997.

Employees of Women-Owned Firms by Industry Division



Paid employees of women-owned firms in Minnesota were concentrated in the services and retail trade industries.

- Over forty percent (43.0%) of employees of women-owned firms in Minnesota were in the services industry.
- Just under one-quarter (23.9%) of employees of women-owned firms in Minnesota were in the retail trade industry in 1997.
- The third largest group of employees (12.7%) of women-owned firms were in the manufacturing industry.

Definitions and Data Notes

In this report the terms businesses and firms are used interchangeably.

Firm - A business consisting of one or more domestic establishment under its ownership or control.

Women-owned businesses - privately held firms in which women own 51 percent or more of the firm.

Equally owned firms - privately held firms in which a husband-wife each own 50 percent of the firm.

Men-owned businesses - privately held firms in which men own 51 percent or more of the firm.

Sales and Receipts - the receipts for goods produced or distributed or services provided. Excluded from sales are nonoperating receipts, returns or investments, and interest.

The five legal forms of organization included in the report were:

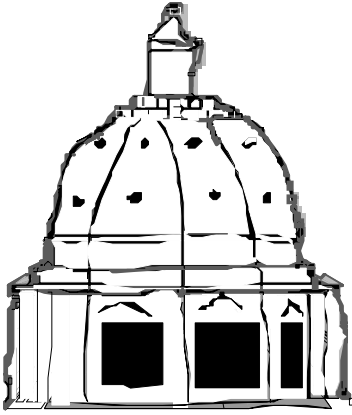
Individual proprietorship - An unincorporated business owned by an individual. Also included in this category are self-employed persons. The business may be the only occupation of an individual or the secondary activity of an individual who works full-time for someone else.

Subchapter S corporations - A subchapter S corporation is a special IRS designation for legally incorporated businesses with 75 or fewer shareholders who, because of tax advantages, elect to be taxed as individual shareholders rather than as corporations.

C corporations - Any legally incorporated business, except subchapter S, under state laws.

Partnership - An unincorporated business owned by two or more persons.

Other - Included in this group are cooperatives, estates, receiverships, and businesses classified as unknown legal forms of organization.



Minnesota Legislative Commission on the Economic Status of Women

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Staff

Aviva Breen, *Director*
Cheryl Hoium, *Assistant Director*
Michelle Adamiak, *Communications and
Policy Specialist*

CONTACT INFORMATION

LCESW
85 State Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155

Phone: 651-296-8590 or 1-800-657-3949

Fax: 651-297-3697

E-mail:

lcesw@commissions.leg.state.mn.us

Internet:

www.commissions.leg.state.mn.us/lcesw

TTY/TTD communication:

contact us through the Minnesota Relay
Service at 1-800-627-3529

MINNESOTA LEGISLATIVE SESSION 2001

This issue highlights and summarizes selected legislative changes related to the economic status of women.

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Notes:

Legislation is ordered by chapter number beginning with the regular session chapters followed by the first special session chapters.

FY = state fiscal year (July 1st to June 30th)

Biennium = July 1, 2001 - June 30th, 2003

Appropriations are indicated with “•” symbol

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Aviva Breen is retiring at the end of July after nearly 18 years as director of the Commission. We thank her for her leadership and many contributions to improve the economic status of women and wish her well in her retirement.
- The Commission celebrates its 25th anniversary this year. The Advisory Council on the Economic Status of Women (the forerunner to the Commission) was established May 1, 1976. A Council/Commission leadership history is included on the last page of this newsletter.
- The Commission is currently planning its interim 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.
- 2000 Census data has been recently added to our website. We will continue to compile and post data as it becomes available.

2001 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

FAMILY LAW

CHAPTER 51, H.F. 1260

Makes no substantive changes, but eliminates the terms “custodial” and “noncustodial” from the family law statutes and replaces these terms with more descriptive language, depending on the situation to which it refers.

CHILD SUPPORT/MAINTENANCE

CHAPTER 134, S.F. 2022

- Requires that child support payments not made under income withholding be credited as of the date payment is received by the central collections unit and that automated enforcement remedies take into account the time periods required for crediting payments before enforcement remedies begin.
- Does not allow the public authority to submit debts for revenue recapture until the arrears for child support or maintenance or both is greater than the total monthly support or if the debt has been docketed as a judgment.

CHAPTER 158, S.F. 1944

- Adds language to the mandatory notice that failure to pay court ordered child support or maintenance may result in misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor or felony charges.
- Clarifies when failure to pay support to a spouse or child is a gross misdemeanor and when it is a felony.
- Requires that a person may not be criminally charged with failure to pay support unless there has been an attempt to obtain a contempt order.
- Allows an affirmative defense that a person had a lawful excuse for failure to provide care and support.
- Provides procedures for dismissal of the charges of failure to pay child support.

MARRIAGE

CHAPTER 158, S.F. 1944

Clarifies that spouses are jointly liable for all necessary medical services furnished to either spouse.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE EXCEPTION

CHAPTER 175, H.F. 655

Creates an exception from disqualification from unemployment compensation for a person whose quitting is necessitated because of domestic abuse of the applicant or the applicant’s minor child. Domestic abuse must be shown by a court order for protection or other documentation of relief issued by a court, a police record, documentation that the abuser was convicted of domestic abuse, medical documentation or certification by a social worker, clergy, shelter worker or other professional who has assisted the applicant. Domestic abuse is defined as in the domestic abuse act.

HUMAN RIGHTS

CHAPTER 186, H.F. 1892

Prohibits credit discrimination based on receipt of public assistance, including medical assistance, and prohibits discrimination in the extension of personal or commercial credit against a person who is a tenant receiving a housing or rent subsidy.

CHAPTER 194, S.F. 1215

Allows the commissioner of human rights to make investigative data in an open case file accessible to others if access will aid in the investigative and enforcement process.

HEALTH

CHAPTER 211, H.F. 1406

Authorizes the commissioner of health to conduct maternal death studies to reduce the numbers of preventable maternal deaths in Minnesota. Provides criteria for access to medical data and health records, management of the records and classification of data.

HIGHER EDUCATION

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION - CHAPTER 1, S.F. 11

Child Care Grants

- Appropriates \$4.74 million each year in FY2002 and FY2003 for higher education child care grants. Increases the maximum grant for child care to \$2,600 for each eligible child per academic year. Grants may be increased by up to ten percent for infant care. Increases eligibility for a child care grant of a full-time undergraduate student to a maximum of ten semesters.

FAMILY AND EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION - CHAPTER 3, H.F. 4

Child Care

Basic Sliding Fee Child Care Assistance

- Appropriates \$71.28 million in FY2002 and \$70.68 million in FY2003 for basic sliding fee child care assistance.

MFIP Child Care Assistance

- Appropriates \$83.97 million in FY2002 and \$80.40 million in FY2003 for MFIP and transition year (the first 12 months after a family leaves MFIP) child care assistance.

Transition Year (TY) Families

- Appropriates \$3.62 million in FY2002 and \$4.04 million in FY2003 to provide uninterrupted child care assistance for families completing transition year child care assistance.

MFIP Social Services Child Care

- Appropriates \$3.30 million in FY2002 and \$2.87 million in FY2003 for social services child care costs of eligible MFIP participants.

At-Home Infant Care (AHIC)

Increases the maximum rate of assistance to families from 75 to 90 percent of the rate established for infants in licensed family child care in the applicant's county of residence. Changes the criteria by which the assistance is calculated to the family's actual income level and family size while the family is participating in the AHIC program.

Child Care Report

Directs the commissioner of children, families and learning (CFL) to report information on the number of families served and the cost of direct services per family for each child care assistance program administered by the commissioner by November and February of each year. The report must include the number of families that would be served at income entrance and exit eligibility levels based on both the federal poverty guidelines (FPG) and state median income (SMI).

Child Care Development Fund (CCDF): Plan Development and Review

Directs the commissioner of CFL to present a draft copy of the Minnesota child care development fund plan to the legislative committees that oversee child care assistance funding no less than 30 days prior to the required federal deadline. Allows the Legislature to submit adjustments to the plan. Requires the commissioner to present a copy of the final federal plan to the committee chairs prior to the deadline for submission of the plan to the federal government.

Early Childhood and Family Support Programs**Early Childhood Family Education (ECFE)**

- Appropriates \$20.76 million in FY2002 and \$20.66 million in FY2003 for ECFE programs.

Health and Development Screening Aid

- Appropriates \$2.66 million each year in FY2002 and FY2003 for health and development screening aid.

School Readiness Program

- Appropriates \$10.40 million each year in FY2002 and FY2003 for school readiness programs.
Establishes a reserve account for school readiness revenue (which includes aids, fees, grants, and all other revenues received by the district for school readiness programs) within the community service fund.

Head Start

- Appropriates \$18.38 million each year in FY2002 and FY2003 for Head Start Programs.
\$1 million each year must be used for grants to local Head Start agencies for full-year programming for children ages zero to three.

Way to Grow

- Appropriates \$475,000 each year in FY2002 and FY2003 for grants for existing Way to Grow programs.

Prevention Programs**Family Services Collaboratives**

- Appropriates \$1.48 million in FY2002 and \$863,000 in FY2003 for existing family services collaboratives.
No new family services collaboratives will be funded with this appropriation.

Violence Prevention Education Grants

- Appropriates \$1.31 million in FY2002 and \$1.45 million in FY2003 for violence prevention education grants.

Family Visitation Centers

- Appropriates \$296,000 each year in FY2002 and FY2003 for family visitation centers.

After-School Enrichment Grants

- Appropriates \$5.51 million each year in FY2002 and FY2003 for after-school enrichment grants.

Children's Trust Fund

- Appropriates \$875,000 each year in FY2002 and FY2003 for the children's trust fund.
The commissioner of CFL shall develop a plan to disburse money from the trust fund ensuring all geographic areas of the state have an equal opportunity to establish prevention programs and receive trust fund money.
The commissioner shall also encourage the development of prevention programs, including programs that provide support for adolescent parents, fathering education programs and other prevention activities designed to prevent teen pregnancy.

Educational Programs for Pregnant Minors and Minor Parents (Adolescent Parenting Grants)

Repealed. See Children's Trust Fund.

Male Responsibility and Fathering Grants

Repealed. See Children's Trust Fund.

Trade and Economic Development

- Appropriates \$300,000 for one-time grants to nonprofit agencies to provide technical assistance to individuals to support the start-up and growth of self-employment and microenterprise businesses. Eligible businesses employ fewer than 5 people plus the owner and require under \$35,000 or no capital to start or expand. Only organizations that have appropriate expertise may receive grants and preference will be given to organizations that target nontraditional entrepreneurs such as women, members of a minority, low income individuals or persons seeking work who are currently on or recently left public assistance or have been recently laid off.

WomenVenture

- Appropriates \$530,000 for the FY2002-2003 biennium to WomenVenture for women's business development programs.

Economic Security

- Appropriates \$3.65 million for the FY2002-2003 biennium for state displaced homemaker programs. The commissioner is required to report to the legislature by February 15, 2003 on outcomes of these programs. Displaced homemaker is now defined as an individual who has spent a substantial number of years in the home providing homemaking service and (1) has been dependent upon the financial support of another and now, due to divorce, separation, death or disability of that person, must find employment for self support, or (2) an individual who derived the substantial share of support from public assistance on account of dependents in the home and now no longer receives that support.

Parental Leave Study

- Appropriates \$35,000 for a report by February 1, 2002 to the legislature on the costs and benefits of providing paid or insured wage replacement during parental leave.

Labor and Industry

- Appropriates \$5,000 for a study and report by January 15, 2002 on the extent of wage disparities in the public and private sector between men and women, minorities and non minorities, factors causing the disparities, consequences of the disparities on the economy and the family and actions that would eliminate and prevent such disparities.

Family Homelessness Prevention

- Appropriates \$3.75 million each year in FY2002 and FY2003 for the family homeless prevention and assistance program.

Supreme Court

- Appropriates \$7.73 million each year in FY2002 and FY2003 for legal services to low-income clients and for family farm legal assistance. Of this appropriation, \$877,000 each year is to improve access of low-income clients to legal representation in family law matters.

District Courts

- Allows up to \$99,000 each year to be used to implement two pilot programs in the 9th Judicial District.
 - The six month review pilot establishes a review date six months after a child support, custody or parenting order is entered and requires a hearing if either party requests one in writing. The hearing reviews whether child support is current and whether both parties are complying with the parenting time provisions.
 - The second pilot allows a court to order an accounting of the use or disposition of child support funds received if a motion is made asserting specific allegations of misuse or misapplication of child support and that the child's needs are not being met.

Domestic Violence Provisions

- Adds interference with an emergency call to the definition of domestic abuse.
- Creates the term "Qualified domestic violence-related offense" to include all categories of domestic violence offenses in the criminal statutes.
- Clarifies that there are no residency requirements for an order for protection.
- Clarifies the notice provisions to the person who is being restrained under an order for protection.
- Sets out criteria for court ordered domestic abuse counseling or educational programs.
- The center for crime victims services is to make recommendations for accountability measures and outcome studies for domestic abuse counseling and educational programs.
- Enhances some penalties for domestic abuse violations.
- Requires the director of the center for crime victims services to study domestic violence as it pertains to both men and women and to make recommendations.
- Requires the interagency task force on domestic violence and sexual assault prevention to study gender and domestic violence and to assess the needs of male victims of domestic violence, including false assault accusations and to report findings and recommendations to the legislature.

Crime Victims Services Center

- Appropriates \$1.00 million each year for an increase in per diem funding for shelters for battered women. This money cannot be used for the construction of new shelters or safe homes.

Law Enforcement and Community Grants

- Appropriates \$197,000 (one-time) to the Ramsey County attorney's office for the joint domestic abuse prosecution unit to provide for continued operation and a meaningful evaluation that will benefit other jurisdictions. The goals of the project are to recognize children as victims and witnesses in domestic abuse situation, respect the interests of children and reduce the exposure of children and adults to domestic violence.

Changes in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP)

- Indexes the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) exit level so that it remains at 120% of the poverty level.
- Requires a notice to each assistance unit when there are 12 months of TANF assistance remaining and each month thereafter. The notice must include information about the limits, the number of months remaining, the hardship extension policy and any other information deemed pertinent.
- Requires a case review within 180 days but not less than 60 days before the end of the 60th month of assistance. A face-to-face meeting must be attempted.
- Does not count cash assistance received by a victim of family violence toward the 60 month limit in a month when the caregiver has complied with a safety plan or an alternative employment plan. An alternative employment plan is one that is based on an individual assessment of need and is developed with a person trained in domestic violence. It must address safety, legal or emotional issues and other demands on the family as a result of the family violence. The goal of the alternative employment plan is to ensure the safety of the caregiver and the children.

Hardship Extensions for Persons who are Ill, Incapacitated or Hard to Employ

- Allows a hardship extension to be given only when a participant has received 60 months of assistance and is in compliance in the month the participant is applying for the extension.
- A participant is in compliance any month when the participant has not been sanctioned.
- Counties must review cases granted a hardship extension under these provisions every 6 or 12 months as appropriate.

Hardship extensions may be granted to:

- ♦ a participant who has a professionally certified illness, injury or incapacity expected to continue for more than 30 days;
 - ♦ a participant whose presence in the home is required as a caregiver because of the illness or incapacity of another member of the assistance unit;
 - ♦ caregivers with a disabled child or adult in the household;
 - ♦ a participant who is diagnosed as mentally retarded or mentally ill and that condition prevents them from obtaining or retaining unsubsidized employment,
 - ♦ a participant who is assessed by a vocational specialist or the county to be unemployable because of an IQ below 80 or who is employable but cannot perform work activities for at least 30 hours per week; or
 - ♦ a participant who is determined to be learning disabled. Learning disabled has a specific definition in this statute and the criteria differ for persons who are non-English-speaking.
- Persons receiving assistance under a hardship extension in these categories may continue to receive assistance as long as the criteria are met.

Hardship Extensions for Persons who are Employed

An employed participant is eligible for a hardship extension if:

- ♦ in a one-parent assistance unit, the person is participating in work activities at least 30 hours per week, of which at least 25 hours per week each month are in employment; or
- ♦ in a two-person assistance unit, the participants are in work activities at least 55 hours per week, of which 45 hours per week each month are in employment.

Employment means: unsubsidized employment; subsidized employment; on-the-job training; apprenticeship; supported work; a combination of these; or child care if it is in combination with paid employment.

Changes in the Minnesota Family Investment Program *continued***Hardship Extensions for Persons who are Employed *continued***

- To qualify for the hardship extension for employed participants the participant must be in compliance for at least ten of the twelve months immediately preceding the 61st month on assistance.
- If one parent in a two-parent assistance unit is out of compliance the remaining unit may be treated as a one-parent assistance unit for purposes of meeting the work requirements and the grant will be recalculated.
- Extensions for employed participants end on June 30, 2004

Sanctions for Extended Cases

- Sanctions for extended cases can result in permanent disqualification if noncompliance is repeated.
- Sanctions for the first occurrence of noncompliance result in a 10 percent decrease in the assistance grant.
- Sanctions for the second or third occurrence result in vendor payment of shelter costs and a 30 percent decrease in the remaining grant, if there is any.
- For a fourth occurrence of noncompliance, the assistance unit is disqualified from MFIP.
- A participant who is disqualified may be approved for MFIP if the participant complies with the program for one month. No assistance is paid during that period. If the participant is sanctioned again and there is a subsequent occurrence of noncompliance the participant is permanently disqualified.
- Prior to disqualification the county must review the case to determine if the employment plan is still appropriate and attempt a face-to-face meeting with the participant. In a face-to-face meeting the county must:
 - ♦ determine whether the continued noncompliance can be explained and mitigated;
 - ♦ determine whether the participant qualifies for a good cause exception;
 - ♦ inform the participant of the sanction status and explain the consequences of continued noncompliance;
 - ♦ identify other resources that may be available; and
 - ♦ inform the participant of the right to appeal.
- County agencies have the option to modify sanctions for noncompliance for a sixth or subsequent occurrence of noncompliance. The agency must include the sanction policy as part of its local service unit plan.
 - ♦ The options may include vendor payment of shelter and/or utility costs up to the amount of the cash grant with no additional payment or disqualification from MFIP.

Education

Expands the education provision to allow a job counselor to approve an education or training plan which can be completed within 24 months.

Family Violence

- Requires claims of family violence to be documented by a sworn statement supported by collateral documentation such as police or court reports, a statement from a battered women's shelter staff, a sexual assault or domestic violence advocate or professionals from whom the applicant or recipient has sought assistance for the abuse.
- Sets out criteria for reviewing alternative employment plans (formerly referred to as safety plans).
- Provides that the commissioner of human services provide training for county agency staff to receive specialized domestic violence training in order to carry out the responsibilities under these provisions.

Assistance for Low Income Participants Ineligible for MFIP

Funds are set aside for grants to counties or tribes to assist participants who are no longer eligible for MFIP but whose income is below 120% of the federal poverty guidelines.

Child Support

- Establishes a fee structure to be paid to financial institutions for providing account information to the public authority in order to collect unpaid child support.
- Makes clear that child support payments made directly to recipients of TANF or MFIP are counted as unearned income.
- Establishes financial sanctions which may be assessed against an employer who fails to comply with income withholding requirements.
- Allows a court to order retroactive modification of a child support order if the party seeking modification was institutionalized or incarcerated for an offense other than nonsupport of a child during the period when modification was sought and the person did not have the ability to pay the support ordered during that time period.
- Clarifies the procedures for contesting a cost of living adjustment in child support or maintenance and requires the court administrator to make pro-se motion forms available.

Health**Medical Assistance for Persons Breast or Cervical Cancer Treatment**

Allows medical assistance to be paid for persons who have been screened for breast or cervical cancer under the Minnesota breast and cervical cancer control program, have been determined to need treatment, meet the eligibility guidelines for the program, are under 65 and are not otherwise eligible for medical assistance or otherwise covered. Medical assistance will be provided during the period that the person receives treatment for breast or cervical cancer.

Medical Assistance Demonstration Project for Family Planning Services

A medical assistance demonstration project for family planning services is established to determine whether improved access to coverage of pre-pregnancy family planning services reduces medical assistance and MFIP costs.

Health Disparities

- Appropriates \$2.20 million each year in FY2002 and FY2003 for competitive grants to eligible applicants to reduce health disparities in breast and cervical cancer screening rates, HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infection rates, cardiovascular disease rates, diabetes rates, and rates of accidental injuries and violence.

MN ENABL (Minnesota Education Now and Babies Later)

- Appropriates \$1.00 million each year in FY2002 and FY2003 for the MN ENABL program.

Home Visiting Program

- Appropriates \$4.00 million each year in FY2002 and FY2003 for the home visiting program.

Commission on the Economic Status of Women

Continues funding for the commission.

Marriage: Premarital Education

Establishes a reduced marriage license fee of \$20 for a couple who has completed at least 12 hours of premarital education. Specifies who may provide the education and the minimum course contents.

Pay Equity

Requires the commissioner of employee relations to study the practices and progress of the local government pay equity act and report to the legislature by January 15, 2002.

Pension Service Credit Purchase for Parental/Family Leave

Allows employees of public pension plans with at least three years of allowable service to purchase up to five years time spent on authorized family or parental leave.

COUNCIL/COMMISSION LEADERSHIP HISTORY

Council on the Economic Status of Women

	Chair	Vice-Chair
1976-1981	Rep. Linda Berglin	Sandra Melberg (Public Member)
1981-1983	Rep. Linda Berglin	Elsa Carpenter (Public Member)
	Director	
1976-1983	Nina Rothchild	

Commission on the Economic Status of Women

	Chair	Vice-Chair
1983-1985	Rep. Carolyn Rodriguez	Sen. Marilyn Lantry
1985-1987	Sen. Ember Reichgott	Rep. Sidney Pauly
1987-1989	Rep. Gloria Segal	Sen. Gary Decramer
1989-1991	Sen. Pat Piper	Rep. Katy Olson
1991-1993	Rep. Katy Olson	Sen. Janet Johnson
1993-1995	Sen. Janet Johnson	Rep. Betty McCollum
1995-1997	Rep. Betty McCollum	Sen. Pat Piper
1997-2001	Sen. Becky Lourey	Rep. Barb Sykora
2001-2003	Rep. Barb Sykora	Sen. Julie Sabo
	Director	
1983-2001	Aviva Breen	

Three former members of the Commission are now serving in the U.S. House of Representatives

Rep. Jim Ramstad
Rep. Betty McCollum
Rep. Bill Luther

Legislative Commission *on the* Economic Status of Women

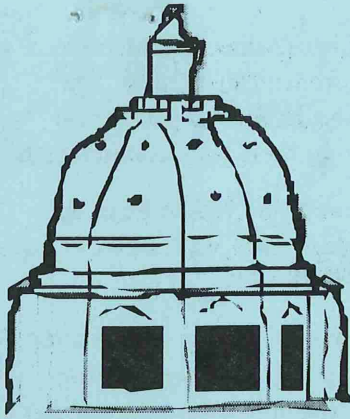
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Minnesota Legislative Session 2001

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Minnesota Legislative Commission on the Economic Status of Women

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Senate

Linda Berglin, Minneapolis
Leo Foley, Anoka
Becky Lourey, Kerrick
Claire Robling, Prior Lake
Julie Sabo, Minneapolis, *vice-chair*

House

Karen Clark, Minneapolis
Betty Folliard, Hopkins
Eric Lipman, Lake Elmo
Connie Ruth, Owatonna
Barb Sykora, Excelsior, *chair*

Staff

Aviva Breen, *Director*
Cheryl Hoium, *Assistant Director*
Michelle Adamiak, *Communications and
Policy Specialist*

CONTACT INFORMATION

LCESW
85 State Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155

Phone: 651-296-8590 or 1-800-657-3949

Fax: 651-297-3697

E-mail:

lcesw@commissions.leg.state.mn.us

Internet:

www.commissions.leg.state.mn.us/lcesw

TTY/TTD communication:

contact us through the Minnesota Relay
Service at 1-800-627-3529

MINNESOTA POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS DATA: 2000 CENSUS

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DATA SOURCES

Information compiled from decennial census data. The 2000 data are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) - 100 percent data. Comparison data from 1990 are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) - 100 percent data.

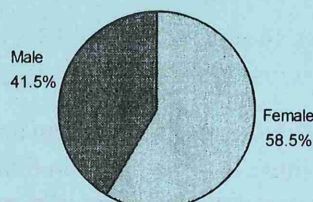
DATA NOTES

- Profiles of general demographic characteristics for Minnesota and its counties, cities, townships, metropolitan areas, congressional districts and reservations are available from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing at:
http://www2.census.gov/census_2000/datasets/demographic_profile/Minnesota/2kh27.pdf
- Metro Minnesota includes seven counties in the Twin Cities area: Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington. Greater Minnesota includes the eighty counties outside the seven-county metropolitan area.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- As new Minnesota census data become available we will compile and post it to our website.
- Data on Households by Type and on Family Households (Families) by Type are available for counties, metro Minnesota and greater Minnesota on the Commission website and/or from the Commission office.

Population Age 65 Years and Over
Minnesota 2000



Women comprised nearly 60 percent (58.5%) of Minnesota's age 65 years and over population in 2000.

Population Data

Population by Sex and Age Group

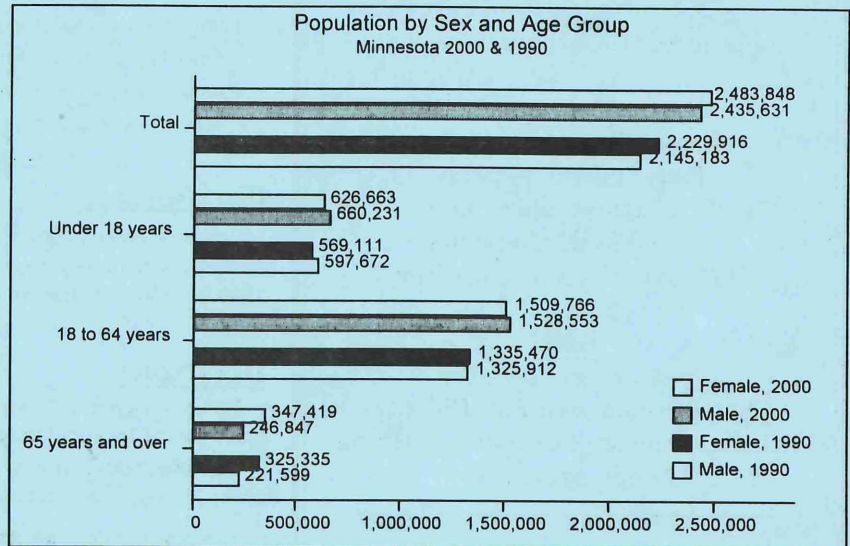
Minnesota Population by Sex and Age Group: 2000 and 1990					
	2000		1990		Percent change 1990 to 2000
	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	
Total population	4,919,479	100.0%	4,375,099	100.0%	12.4%
Female	2,483,848	50.5%	2,229,916	51.0%	11.4%
Male	2,435,631	49.5%	2,145,183	49.0%	13.5%
Under 18 years	1,286,894	26.2%	1,166,783	26.7%	10.3%
Female	626,663	12.7%	569,111	13.0%	10.1%
Male	660,231	13.4%	597,672	13.7%	10.5%
18 to 64 years	3,038,319	61.8%	2,661,382	60.8%	14.2%
Female	1,509,766	30.7%	1,335,470	30.5%	13.1%
Male	1,528,553	31.1%	1,325,912	30.3%	15.3%
65 years and over	594,266	12.1%	546,934	12.5%	8.7%
Female	347,419	7.1%	325,335	7.4%	6.8%
Male	246,847	5.0%	221,599	5.1%	11.4%

The population of Minnesota increased 12.4 percent from 1990 to 2000. The increase in population was smaller for females than for their male counterparts.

- There were 2,483,848 females in Minnesota in 2000, up 253,932 (11.4%) from 1990.
- The number of women age 18 to 64 years increased 13.1 percent from 1990 to 2000. In comparison, the number of men age 18 to 64 increased 15.3 percent.
- The number of women age 65 years and over increased 6.8 percent from 1990 to 2000. The number of men age 65 years and over increased 11.4 percent in the same period.

Females accounted for just over one-half (50.5%) of the total Minnesota population in 2000. In 1990, females were 51.0 percent of the population.

- Just under one-half of those under age 18 in Minnesota were female in Minnesota in 2000 and 1990 (48.7% and 48.8%, respectively).
- The population 18 to 64 years was split nearly equally between women (49.7%) and men (50.3%) in 2000. In 1990, the population 18 to 64 was comprised of 50.2 percent women and 49.8 percent men.
- Women comprised 58.5 percent of the population age 65 years and over in 2000, down slightly from 59.5 percent in 1990.



Population Age 65 years and Over: County, Metro and Greater Minnesota

The percent of the total population comprised by women age 65 years and over varied by area in Minnesota.

- Females age 65 years and over comprised 7.1 percent of the total Minnesota population in 2000.
- In metro Minnesota women age 65 years and over comprised a smaller percent (5.8%) of the total population and in greater Minnesota they were a larger percent (8.6%) of the total population.
- At the county level, the percent of the total population comprised by females age 65 years and over ranged from 4.0 percent in Anoka county to 14.9 percent in Traverse county.

The percent of the population age 65 years and over comprised by women also varied throughout Minnesota.

- In metro Minnesota women comprised nearly sixty percent (59.7%) of the population age 65 years and over. In greater Minnesota they comprised 57.5 percent of the population age 65 years and over in 2000.
- At the county level, the percent of the population age 65 years and over comprised by women ranged from just over one-half (51.3%) in Cass county to over three-fifths (61.6%) in Ramsey county.

Population Data *continued*

Population Age 65 years and Over: County, Metro and Greater Minnesota *continued*

Population Age 65 Years and Over County, Metro and Greater Minnesota 2000											
County	Total	Number Female	% Female	as % of Total Population	Females 65 & over as % of Tot. Pop.	County	Total	Number Female	% Female	as % of Total Population	Females 65 & over as % of Tot. Pop.
Aitkin	3,517	1,831	52.1%	23.0%	12.0%	Meeker	3,699	2,134	57.7%	16.3%	9.4%
Anoka	21,082	12,068	57.2%	7.1%	4.0%	Mille Lacs	3,602	2,045	56.8%	16.1%	9.2%
Becker	4,918	2,756	56.0%	16.4%	9.2%	Morrison	4,954	2,832	57.2%	15.6%	8.9%
Beltrami	4,622	2,643	57.2%	11.7%	6.7%	Mower	7,547	4,493	59.5%	19.6%	11.6%
Benton	3,765	2,272	60.3%	11.0%	6.6%	Murray	1,947	1,106	56.8%	21.2%	12.1%
Big Stone	1,394	808	58.0%	24.0%	13.9%	Nicollet	3,225	1,865	57.8%	10.8%	6.3%
Blue Earth	6,782	4,109	60.6%	12.1%	7.3%	Nobles	3,624	2,157	59.5%	17.4%	10.4%
Brown	4,720	2,730	57.8%	17.5%	10.1%	Norman	1,558	874	56.1%	20.9%	11.7%
Carlton	4,784	2,783	58.2%	15.1%	8.8%	Olmsted	13,392	7,892	58.9%	10.8%	6.4%
Carver	5,246	3,053	58.2%	7.5%	4.3%	Otter Tail	10,858	6,030	55.5%	19.0%	10.5%
Cass	4,899	2,512	51.3%	18.0%	9.3%	Pennington	2,145	1,283	59.8%	15.8%	9.4%
Chippewa	2,615	1,570	60.0%	20.0%	12.0%	Pine	3,987	2,144	53.8%	15.0%	8.1%
Chisago	4,047	2,228	55.1%	9.8%	5.4%	Pipestone	2,112	1,260	59.7%	21.3%	12.7%
Clay	6,597	3,902	59.1%	12.9%	7.6%	Polk	5,463	3,189	58.4%	17.4%	10.2%
Clearwater	1,472	791	53.7%	17.5%	9.4%	Pope	2,417	1,402	58.0%	21.5%	12.5%
Cook	887	465	52.4%	17.2%	9.0%	Ramsey	59,502	36,673	61.6%	11.6%	7.2%
Cottonwood	2,689	1,602	59.6%	22.1%	13.2%	Red Lake	819	461	56.3%	19.1%	10.7%
Crow Wing	9,410	5,228	55.6%	17.1%	9.5%	Redwood	3,253	1,877	57.7%	19.3%	11.2%
Dakota	26,246	15,120	57.6%	7.4%	4.2%	Renville	3,401	1,962	57.7%	19.8%	11.4%
Dodge	2,146	1,227	57.2%	12.1%	6.9%	Rice	6,475	3,777	58.3%	11.4%	6.7%
Douglas	5,889	3,379	57.4%	17.9%	10.3%	Rock	1,984	1,137	57.3%	20.4%	11.7%
Faribault	3,599	2,134	59.3%	22.2%	13.2%	Roseau	2,055	1,129	54.9%	12.6%	6.9%
Fillmore	4,094	2,353	57.5%	19.4%	11.1%	St. Louis	32,274	19,160	59.4%	16.1%	9.6%
Freeborn	6,156	3,581	58.2%	18.9%	11.0%	Scott	5,544	3,123	56.3%	6.2%	3.5%
Goodhue	6,604	3,867	58.6%	15.0%	8.8%	Sherburne	4,584	2,667	58.2%	7.1%	4.1%
Grant	1,442	825	57.2%	22.9%	13.1%	Sibley	2,522	1,434	56.9%	16.4%	9.3%
Hennepin	122,358	73,642	60.2%	11.0%	6.6%	Stearns	14,661	8,196	55.9%	11.0%	6.2%
Houston	3,159	1,808	57.2%	16.0%	9.2%	Steele	4,488	2,643	58.9%	13.3%	7.8%
Hubbard	3,301	1,723	52.2%	18.0%	9.4%	Stevens	1,709	1,018	59.6%	17.0%	10.1%
Isanti	3,392	1,953	57.6%	10.8%	6.2%	Swift	2,215	1,334	60.2%	18.5%	11.2%
Itasca	7,387	4,044	54.7%	16.8%	9.2%	Todd	3,939	2,192	55.6%	16.1%	9.0%
Jackson	2,308	1,306	56.6%	20.5%	11.6%	Traverse	1,085	615	56.7%	26.2%	14.9%
Kanabec	2,114	1,122	53.1%	14.1%	7.5%	Wabasha	3,233	1,786	55.2%	15.0%	8.3%
Kandiyohi	6,153	3,515	57.1%	14.9%	8.5%	Wadena	2,727	1,575	57.8%	19.9%	11.5%
Kittson	1,141	654	57.3%	21.6%	12.4%	Waseca	2,766	1,628	58.9%	14.2%	8.3%
Koochiching	2,577	1,474	57.2%	18.0%	10.3%	Washington	15,267	8,695	57.0%	7.6%	4.3%
Lac qui Parle	1,875	1,074	57.3%	23.2%	13.3%	Watsonwan	2,206	1,299	58.9%	18.6%	10.9%
Lake	2,211	1,170	52.9%	20.0%	10.6%	Wilkin	1,146	666	58.1%	16.1%	9.3%
Lake of the Woods	780	428	54.9%	17.2%	9.5%	Winona	6,539	3,904	59.7%	13.1%	7.8%
Le Sueur	3,581	2,038	56.9%	14.1%	8.0%	Wright	7,915	4,489	56.7%	8.8%	5.0%
Lincoln	1,572	907	57.7%	24.5%	14.1%	Yellow Medicine	2,269	1,336	58.9%	20.5%	12.1%
Lyon	3,702	2,232	60.3%	14.6%	8.8%						
McLeod	4,841	2,880	59.5%	13.9%	8.3%	Metro Minnesota	255,245	152,374	59.7%	9.7%	5.8%
Mahnomen	867	472	54.4%	16.7%	9.1%	Greater Minnesota	339,021	195,045	57.5%	14.9%	8.6%
Marshall	1,881	1,042	55.4%	18.5%	10.3%						
Martin	4,336	2,616	60.3%	19.9%	12.0%	Minnesota	594,266	347,419	58.5%	12.1%	7.1%

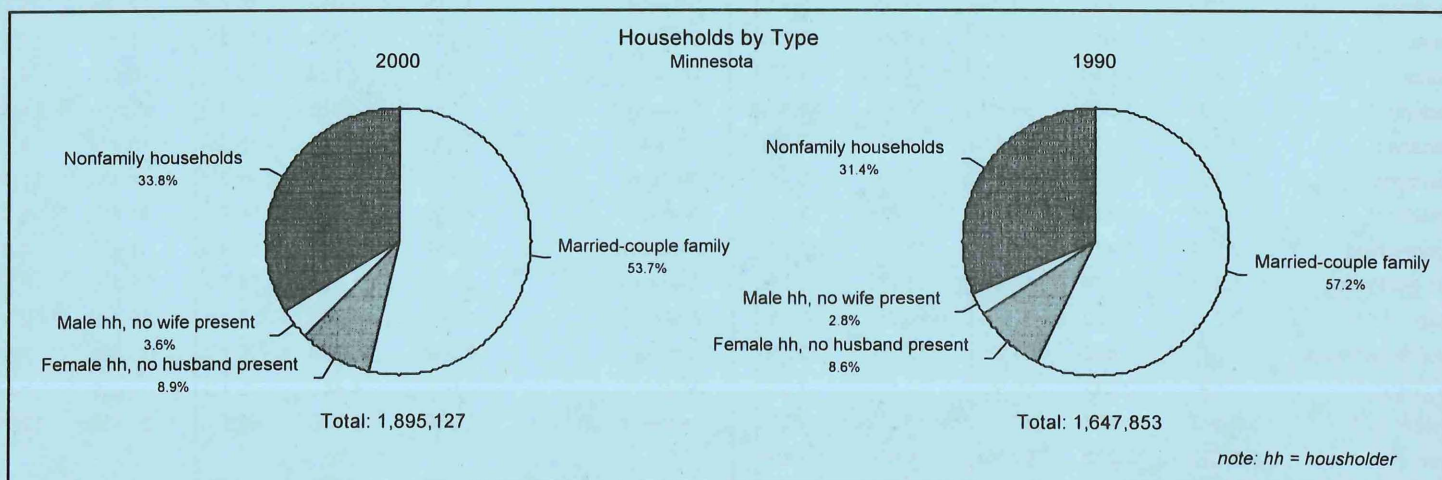
Households Data

Households by Type

Minnesota Households by Type: 2000 and 1990					
Households by Type	2000		1990		Percent change 1990-2000
	Number	Percent of households	Number	Percent of households	
Total households	1,895,127	100.0%	1,647,853	100.0%	15.0%
Family households (families)	1,255,141	66.2%	1,130,683	68.6%	11.0%
<i>With own children under 18 years</i>	626,291	33.0%	572,060	34.7%	9.5%
Married-couple family	1,018,245	53.7%	942,524	57.2%	8.0%
<i>With own children under 18 years</i>	477,615	25.2%	459,997	27.9%	3.8%
Female householder, no husband present	168,782	8.9%	141,554	8.6%	19.2%
<i>With own children under 18 years</i>	111,371	5.9%	90,395	5.5%	23.2%
Male householder, no wife present	68,114	3.6%	46,605	2.8%	46.2%
<i>With own children under 18 years</i>	37,305	2.0%	21,668	1.3%	72.2%
Nonfamily households	639,986	33.8%	517,170	31.4%	23.7%
Householder living alone	509,468	26.9%	413,531	25.1%	23.2%

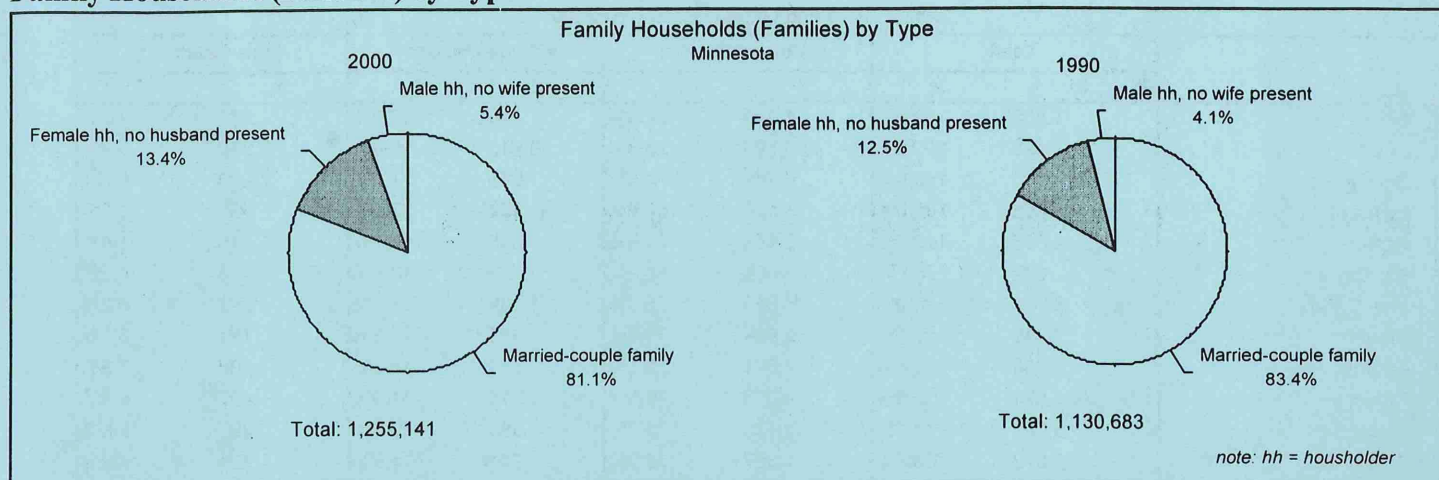
In Minnesota there were 1,895,127 households in 2000, up 247,274 (15.0%) households from 1990.

- Married-couple families accounted for over one-half (53.7%) of all households in 2000, down from 57.2 percent of all households in 1990.
- Just under one in ten (8.9%) of all households were families with a female householder, no husband present in 2000, up slightly from 8.6 percent in 1990.
- Just under four percent (3.6%) of all households were families with a male-householder, no wife present in 2000, up from 2.8 percent in 1990.
- Just over one-third (33.8%) of all Minnesota households were nonfamily households in 2000, up from 31.4 percent in 1990.
- Nonfamily households with the householder living alone comprised over one-fourth (26.9%) of all households in 2000, up from 25.1 percent of all households in 1990. One-person households were the vast majority (four-fifths) of nonfamily households in 2000 and 1990 (79.6% and 80.0%, respectively).



Households Data *continued*

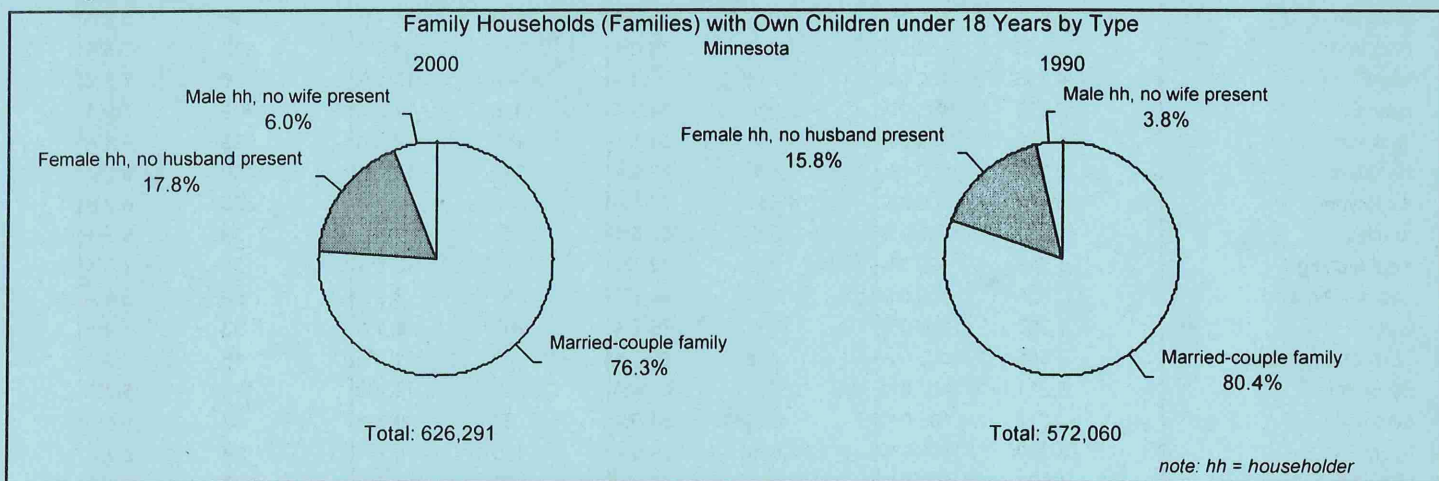
Family Households (Families) by Type



In Minnesota there were 1,255,141 family households (families) in 2000, up 11.0 percent from 1,130,683 family households in 1990.

- Married-couple families were 81.1 percent of family households in 2000. In 1990, married couple families were 83.4 percent of family households.
- Female householder with no husband present families comprised 13.4 percent of family households in 2000, up from 12.5 percent in 1990.
- Male householder with no wife present families comprised 5.4 percent of family households in 2000, up from 4.1 percent in 1990.

Family Households (Families) with Own Children under 18 Years by Type



In Minnesota there were 626,291 family households (families) with own children under 18 in 2000, up 9.5 percent from 572,060 family households with own children under 18 in 1990.

- Married-couple families constituted over three-fourths (76.3%) of families with own children under 18 years in 2000. In 1990, married couple families were four out of five (80.4%) families with own children under 18 years.
- Female householder with no husband present families comprised 17.8 percent of families with own children under 18 years in 2000, up from 15.8 percent in 1990.
- Male householder with no wife present families comprised 6.0 percent of families with own children under 18 years in 2000, up from 3.8 percent in 1990.

Households Data *continued*

Family Households (Families) with Own Children under 18 Years by Type: County, Metro and Greater MN

Family Households (Families) with Own Children Under 18 Years County, Metro and Greater Minnesota 2000								
County	Total		Married Couple		Female-headed*		Male-headed**	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Aitkin	1,503	100.0%	1,125	74.9%	240	16.0%	138	9.2%
Anoka	42,493	100.0%	33,290	78.3%	6,813	16.0%	2,390	5.6%
Becker	3,705	100.0%	2,762	74.5%	645	17.4%	298	8.0%
Beltrami	4,965	100.0%	3,128	63.0%	1,377	27.7%	460	9.3%
Benton	4,615	100.0%	3,452	74.8%	815	17.7%	348	7.5%
Big Stone	689	100.0%	564	81.9%	92	13.4%	33	4.8%
Blue Earth	6,136	100.0%	4,645	75.7%	1,109	18.1%	382	6.2%
Brown	3,340	100.0%	2,664	79.8%	485	14.5%	191	5.7%
Carlton	3,930	100.0%	2,881	73.3%	741	18.9%	308	7.8%
Carver	11,021	100.0%	9,308	84.5%	1,216	11.0%	497	4.5%
Cass	3,021	100.0%	2,135	70.7%	589	19.5%	297	9.8%
Chippewa	1,672	100.0%	1,307	78.2%	244	14.6%	121	7.2%
Chisago	5,922	100.0%	4,665	78.8%	853	14.4%	404	6.8%
Clay	6,319	100.0%	4,781	75.7%	1,186	18.8%	352	5.6%
Clearwater	1,019	100.0%	770	75.6%	161	15.8%	88	8.6%
Cook	574	100.0%	416	72.5%	110	19.2%	48	8.4%
Cottonwood	1,408	100.0%	1,107	78.6%	222	15.8%	79	5.6%
Crow Wing	6,728	100.0%	4,990	74.2%	1,221	18.1%	517	7.7%
Dakota	52,471	100.0%	41,833	79.7%	8,153	15.5%	2,485	4.7%
Dodge	2,615	100.0%	2,116	80.9%	335	12.8%	164	6.3%
Douglas	3,966	100.0%	3,201	80.7%	573	14.4%	192	4.8%
Faribault	1,899	100.0%	1,497	78.8%	262	13.8%	140	7.4%
Fillmore	2,544	100.0%	2,090	82.2%	326	12.8%	128	5.0%
Freeborn	3,891	100.0%	2,952	75.9%	681	17.5%	258	6.6%
Goodhue	5,741	100.0%	4,526	78.8%	846	14.7%	369	6.4%
Grant	741	100.0%	591	79.8%	107	14.4%	43	5.8%
Hennepin	131,262	100.0%	95,469	72.7%	28,322	21.6%	7,471	5.7%
Houston	2,622	100.0%	2,072	79.0%	404	15.4%	146	5.6%
Hubbard	2,176	100.0%	1,653	76.0%	353	16.2%	170	7.8%
Isanti	4,285	100.0%	3,311	77.3%	648	15.1%	326	7.6%
Itasca	5,190	100.0%	3,886	74.9%	895	17.2%	409	7.9%
Jackson	1,356	100.0%	1,101	81.2%	166	12.2%	89	6.6%
Kanabec	1,964	100.0%	1,437	73.2%	347	17.7%	180	9.2%
Kandiyohi	5,275	100.0%	4,081	77.4%	869	16.5%	325	6.2%
Kittson	632	100.0%	522	82.6%	71	11.2%	39	6.2%
Koochiching	1,716	100.0%	1,247	72.7%	334	19.5%	135	7.9%
Lac qui Parle	925	100.0%	784	84.8%	82	8.9%	59	6.4%
Lake	1,260	100.0%	960	76.2%	207	16.4%	93	7.4%
Lake of the Woods	556	100.0%	448	80.6%	62	11.2%	46	8.3%
Le Sueur	3,311	100.0%	2,694	81.4%	427	12.9%	190	5.7%
Lincoln	717	100.0%	607	84.7%	67	9.3%	43	6.0%
Lyon	3,209	100.0%	2,560	79.8%	485	15.1%	164	5.1%
McLeod	4,697	100.0%	3,731	79.4%	673	14.3%	293	6.2%
Mahnomen	638	100.0%	413	64.7%	150	23.5%	75	11.8%
Marshall	1,238	100.0%	1,020	82.4%	138	11.1%	80	6.5%
Martin	2,701	100.0%	2,094	77.5%	452	16.7%	155	5.7%
Meeker	2,893	100.0%	2,331	80.6%	365	12.6%	197	6.8%
Mille Lacs	2,785	100.0%	1,982	71.2%	554	19.9%	249	8.9%
Morrison	4,082	100.0%	3,164	77.5%	604	14.8%	314	7.7%
Mower	4,629	100.0%	3,473	75.0%	839	18.1%	317	6.8%
Murray	1,081	100.0%	904	83.6%	112	10.4%	65	6.0%
Nicollet	3,760	100.0%	2,949	78.4%	607	16.1%	204	5.4%
Nobles	2,550	100.0%	2,039	80.0%	347	13.6%	164	6.4%
Norman	905	100.0%	751	83.0%	112	12.4%	42	4.6%

Households Data continued

Family Households (Families) with Own Children under 18 Years by Type: County, Metro and Greater MN

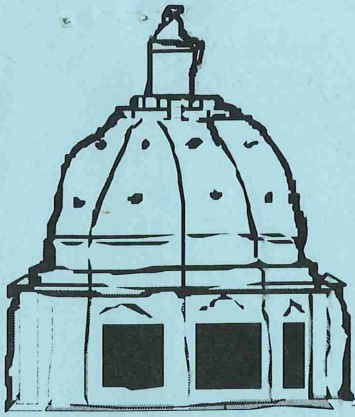
Family Households (Families) with Own Children Under 18 Years								
County, Metro and Greater Minnesota 2000								
County	Total		Married-Couple		Female-headed*		Male-headed**	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Olmsted	16,809	100.0%	13,365	79.5%	2,592	15.4%	852	5.1%
Otter Tail	6,875	100.0%	5,521	80.3%	905	13.2%	449	6.5%
Pennington	1,689	100.0%	1,237	73.2%	342	20.2%	110	6.5%
Pine	3,096	100.0%	2,266	73.2%	566	18.3%	264	8.5%
Pipestone	1,263	100.0%	995	78.8%	186	14.7%	82	6.5%
Polk	3,898	100.0%	2,985	76.6%	685	17.6%	228	5.8%
Pope	1,339	100.0%	1,106	82.6%	171	12.8%	62	4.6%
Ramsey	59,991	100.0%	40,807	68.0%	15,427	25.7%	3,757	6.3%
Red Lake	530	100.0%	420	79.2%	87	16.4%	23	4.3%
Redwood	2,101	100.0%	1,631	77.6%	334	15.9%	136	6.5%
Renville	2,137	100.0%	1,752	82.0%	253	11.8%	132	6.2%
Rice	6,900	100.0%	5,316	77.0%	1,091	15.8%	493	7.1%
Rock	1,201	100.0%	1,003	83.5%	138	11.5%	60	5.0%
Roseau	2,376	100.0%	1,872	78.8%	312	13.1%	192	8.1%
St. Louis	22,830	100.0%	16,087	70.5%	5,103	22.4%	1,640	7.2%
Scott	13,947	100.0%	11,641	83.5%	1,582	11.3%	724	5.2%
Sherburne	9,681	100.0%	7,944	82.1%	1,196	12.4%	541	5.6%
Sibley	1,942	100.0%	1,613	83.1%	210	10.8%	119	6.1%
Stearns	16,647	100.0%	13,335	80.1%	2,388	14.3%	924	5.6%
Steele	4,557	100.0%	3,586	78.7%	671	14.7%	300	6.6%
Stevens	1,073	100.0%	905	84.3%	120	11.2%	48	4.5%
Swift	1,306	100.0%	1,058	81.0%	173	13.2%	75	5.7%
Todd	2,971	100.0%	2,406	81.0%	370	12.5%	195	6.6%
Traverse	486	100.0%	384	79.0%	73	15.0%	29	6.0%
Wabasha	2,797	100.0%	2,238	80.0%	379	13.6%	180	6.4%
Wadena	1,626	100.0%	1,238	76.1%	274	16.9%	114	7.0%
Waseca	2,450	100.0%	1,925	78.6%	359	14.7%	166	6.8%
Washington	29,716	100.0%	24,307	81.8%	4,093	13.8%	1,316	4.4%
Watsonwan	1,503	100.0%	1,144	76.1%	244	16.2%	115	7.7%
Wilkin	968	100.0%	803	83.0%	117	12.1%	48	5.0%
Winona	5,655	100.0%	4,351	76.9%	948	16.8%	356	6.3%
Wright	13,241	100.0%	10,793	81.5%	1,706	12.9%	742	5.6%
Yellow Medicine	1,347	100.0%	1,102	81.8%	182	13.5%	63	4.7%
Metro Minnesota	340,901	100.0%	256,655	75.3%	65,606	19.2%	18,640	5.5%
Greater Minnesota	285,390	100.0%	220,960	77.4%	45,765	16.0%	18,665	6.5%
Minnesota	626,291	100.0%	477,615	76.3%	111,371	17.8%	37,305	6.0%
*Female-headed family household - a family household with a female householder, no husband present								
**Male-headed family household - A family household with a male householder, no wife present								

Married-Couple Family Households (Families) with Own Children under 18 years

Married-couple families comprised three-fourths (75.3%) of all family households with own children under 18 years in metro Minnesota in 2000. Married-couple family households were 77.4 percent of these households in greater Minnesota. At the county level, married-couple families ranged from 63.0 percent (Beltrami) to 84.8 percent (Lac qui Parle) of families with own children under 18 years.

Female-headed Family Households (Families) with Own Children under 18 years

Female-headed family households comprised nearly one-fifth (19.2%) of all family households with own children under 18 years in metro Minnesota in 2000. Female-headed family households were 16.0 percent of these households in greater Minnesota. At the county level, female-headed families ranged from 8.9 percent (Lac qui Parle) to 27.7 percent (Beltrami) of families with own children under 18 years.



Minnesota Legislative Commission on the Economic Status of Women

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Michelle Adamiak, *Communications and
Policy Specialist*

CONTACT INFORMATION

LCESW

85 State Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155

PHONE: 651-296-8590 or 1-800-657-3949

FAX: 651-297-3697

E-MAIL:

lcesw@commissions.leg.state.mn.us

INTERNET:

www.commissions.leg.state.mn.us/lcesw

TTY/TTD COMMUNICATION:

contact us through the Minnesota Relay
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2000 EARNINGS AND EARNINGS GAP DATA

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DEFINITIONS

Median Earnings: The amount which divides the earnings distribution into two equal groups, half having earnings above the median, half having incomes below the median.

Full-time year-round workers: Persons who worked 35 or more hours per week for 50 or more weeks in a year.

Earnings Gap: The ratio of female-to-male median earnings.

Note: Earnings gaps in this newsletter are calculated with annual median earnings rather than weekly or hourly earnings. 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 over-time workers.

DATA SOURCES

Data in this newsletter were compiled from the following sources:

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Income 2000:

- *Money Income in the United States: 2000 (P60-213)*
- *Detailed Person Income Tables*
- *Historical Income Tables*

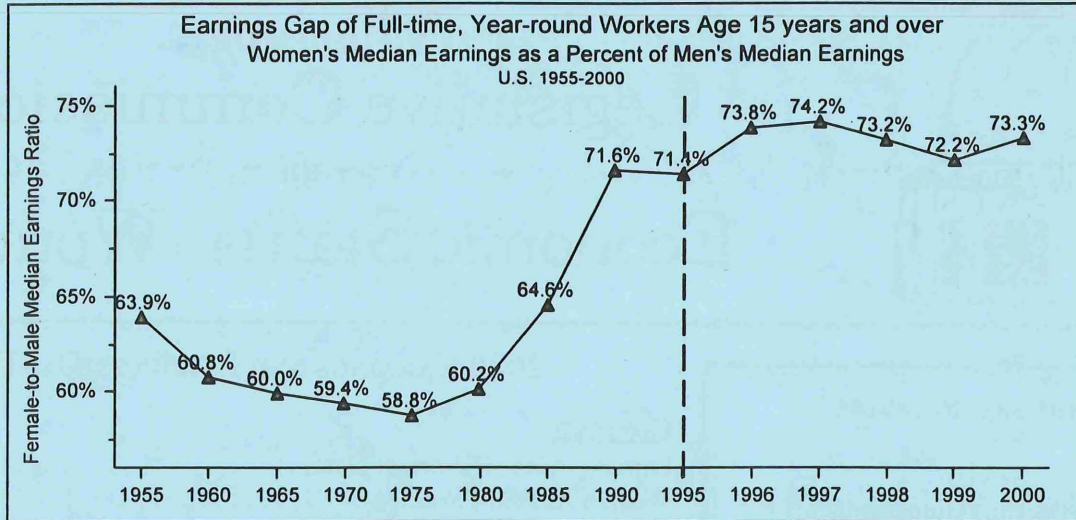
These data are from annual survey data. Income data from the 2000 decennial census are not yet available.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

We will continue to compile and post 2000 Census data to our website as data become available.

Earnings Gap: Historical Data

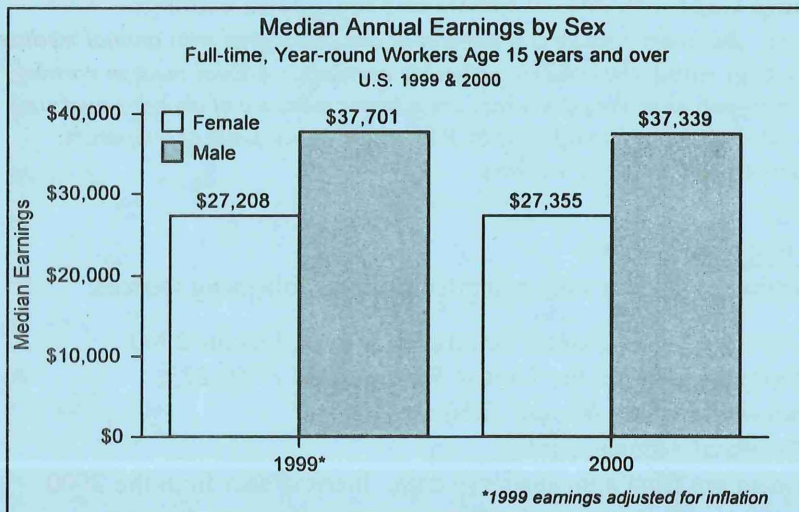
The chart below shows the earnings gap of U.S. full-time, year-round workers age 15 years and over in five year increments from 1955 to 1995 and includes yearly information from 1996 to 2000.



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

- In 2000, the earnings gap was 73.3 percent for full-time, year-round workers age 15 years and over.
- The largest earnings gap of full-time, year-round workers was 56.6 percent in 1973. The smallest earnings gap was 74.2 percent in 1997.
- The greatest decreases* in the earnings gap occurred in the 1980s. In 1980 the median earnings of full-time, year-round women workers were 60.2 percent of their male counterparts. In 1990, this gap was reduced to 71.6 percent. *these decreases were due in part to decreases in men's median earnings.
- During the 1990s (except for 1991) women's median earnings as a percent of men's have been over 70 percent, ranging between 70.6 percent and 74.2 percent.

Median Annual Earnings

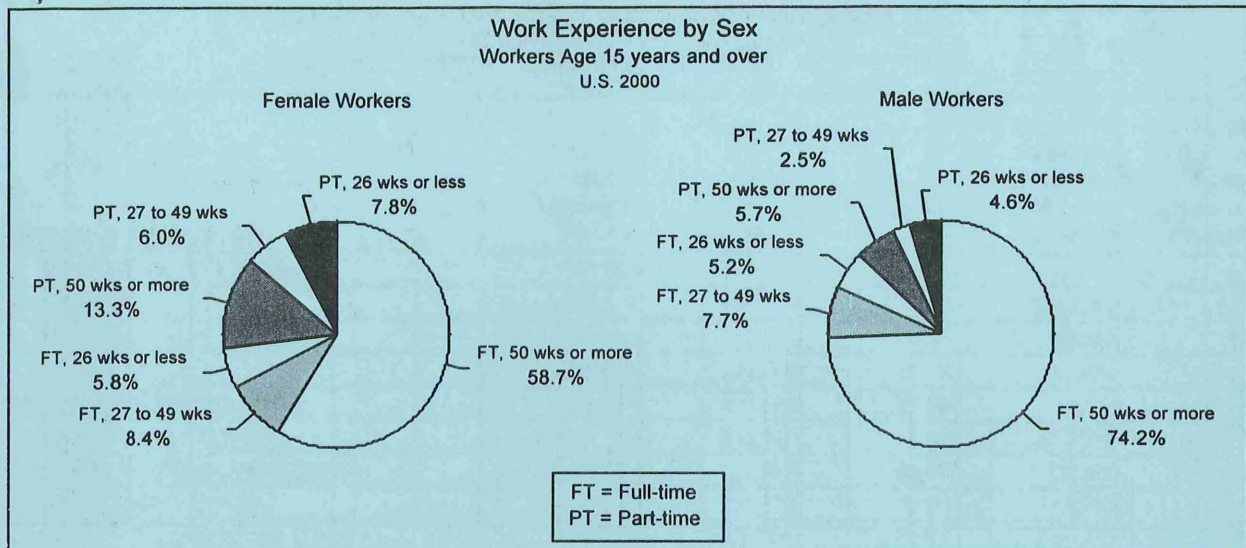


Median annual earnings of U.S. female full-time, year-round workers age 15 years and over were lower than their male counterparts.

- The median annual earnings of U.S. female full-time, year-round workers age 15 years and over remained statistically unchanged between 1999 and 2000 (\$27,208 and \$27,355, respectively).
- The median annual earnings of U.S. male full-time, year-round workers decreased by 1.0 percent between 1999 and 2000, from \$37,701 to \$37,339. This was the first time in four years that male full-time, year-round workers experienced a decline in median earnings.

Note: 1999 earnings adjusted for inflation.

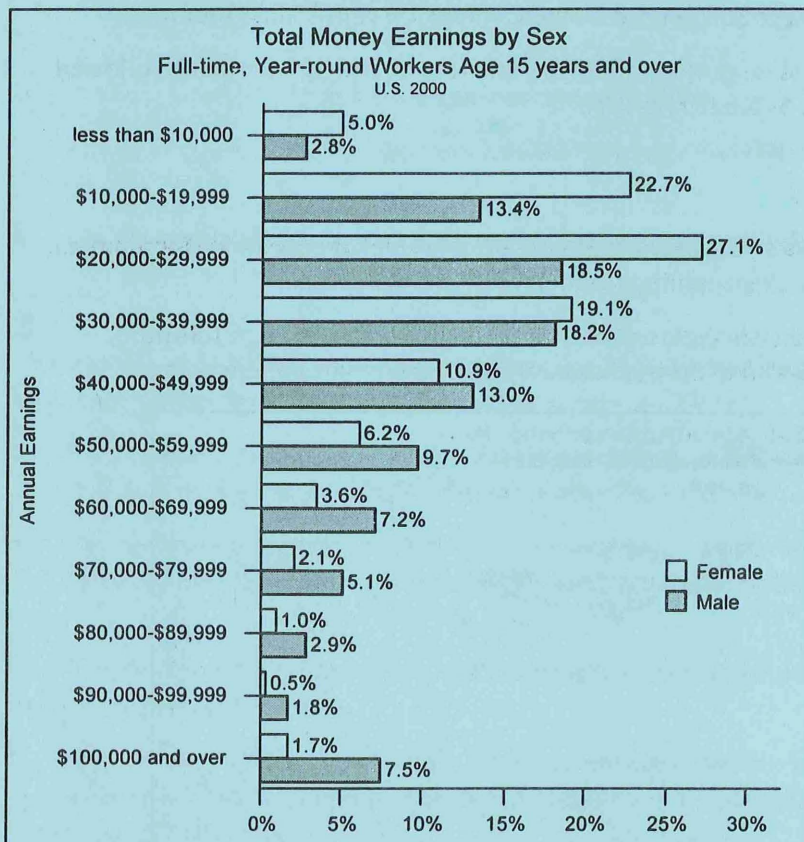
Work Experience of Workers



Of those age 15 years and over who worked in 2000, the majority worked full-time (35 hours or more), year-round (50 weeks or more).

- Nearly 3 of 5 (58.7%) U.S. female workers worked full-time, year-round in 2000, up from 57.3 percent in 1999.
- Just under 3 of 4 (74.2%) U.S. male workers, worked full-time, year-round in 2000, up from 73.3 percent 1999.

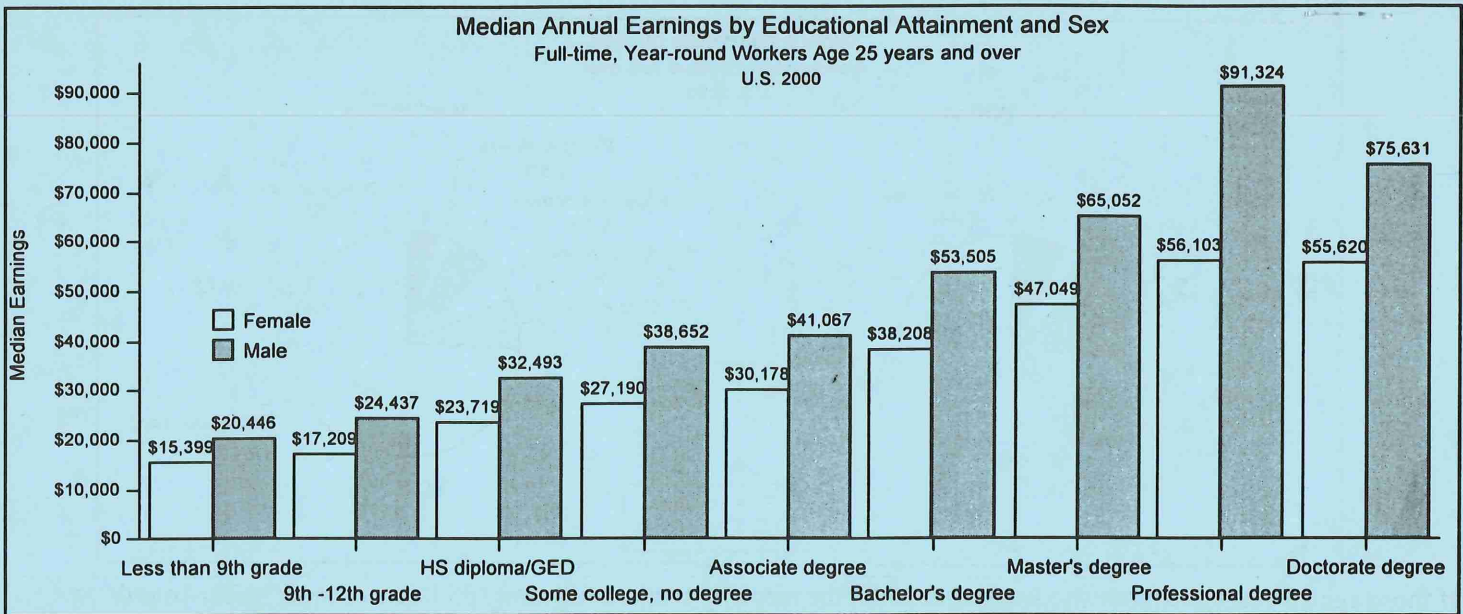
Earnings Distribution



Female full-time, year-round workers age 15 years and over were more likely to have earnings in the lower end of the earnings distribution. The earnings of comparable male workers were distributed more evenly through the range of earnings in 2000.

- More than 1 in 4 (27.7%) female full-time, year-round workers earned less than \$20,000 annually. This compared to 16.2 percent of their male counterparts.
- Nearly fifty-five percent (54.8%) of female workers, and just under thirty-five percent (34.7%) of male workers earned less than \$30,000 annually.
- Approximately 3 in 4 (73.9%) females and just over 1 in 2 (52.9%) males earned below \$40,000.
- Less than 1 in 10 (8.9%) female full-time, year-round workers had incomes of \$60,000 or above, while nearly 1 in 4 (24.5%) of their male counterparts had incomes of these levels.

Median Earnings and Earnings Gap by Educational Attainment

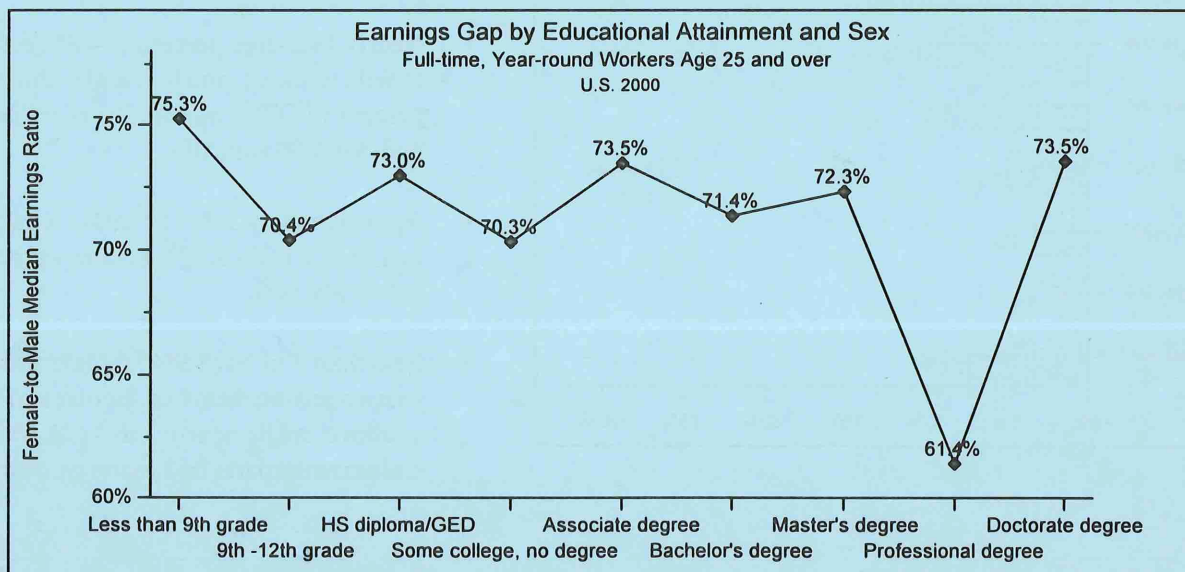


Median earnings of full-time, year-round workers age 25 years and over increased as education levels increased.

- Median earnings were lowest for workers with less than a 9th grade education in 2000. At this level of educational attainment, women full-time, year-round workers had median earnings of \$15,399, compared to \$20,446 for men.
- Median earnings of full-time, year-round workers with high school diplomas (or GEDs) were \$23,719 for women and \$32,493 for men.
- For those with bachelor's degrees, median earnings were \$38,208 for women, compared with \$53,505 for men.
- Workers with professional degrees had the highest median earnings (\$56,103 for women, \$91,324 for men), followed by those with doctorate degrees (\$55,620 for women, \$75,631 for men).

The earnings gap varied by level of educational attainment.

- The earnings gap was smallest for those with less than a 9th grade education. At this level of educational attainment, women's median earnings were 75.3 percent of the median earnings of their male counterparts.
- The earnings gap was largest between women and men who hold a professional degrees, with women full-time, year-round workers earning just over three-fifths (61.4%) of the median earnings of their male counterparts.



Median Earnings and Earnings Gap by Occupational Group

Median Annual Earnings by Occupational Group and Sex Full-Time, Year-round Civilian Workers Age 15 years and over U.S. 2000					
Occupational Group of Longest Job	Median Earnings of Females	Median Earnings of Males	Earnings Gap	% of Full-time, Year-round Workers in the Occupation that are Female	% of Full-time, Year-round Female Workers in the Occupation
Executive, administrative, and managerial	\$36,953	\$57,162	64.6%	44.1%	18.9%
Professional specialty	\$39,319	\$58,364	67.4%	47.5%	17.7%
Technical and related support	\$31,040	\$44,137	70.3%	50.5%	4.5%
Sales	\$25,619	\$41,266	62.1%	41.4%	10.9%
Administrative support, including clerical	\$25,197	\$32,622	77.2%	77.3%	24.4%
Precision production, craft and repair	\$26,101	\$35,197	74.2%	7.5%	2.3%
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	\$20,359	\$29,583	68.8%	34.5%	4.9%
Transportation and material moving	\$21,838	\$31,149	70.1%	7.2%	0.8%
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	\$17,384	\$22,157	78.5%	19.3%	1.5%
Service workers	\$16,873	\$25,052	67.4%	52.9%	13.4%
Farming, forestry, and fishing	\$17,618	\$19,586	90.0%	14.2%	0.7%

Median earnings of U.S. full-time, year-round workers age 15 years and over varied by occupational group and were lower than men's median earnings in all occupational groups in 2000.

- The occupational group with the highest median earnings for women (\$39,319) and men (\$58,364) was professional specialty.
- The occupational group with the lowest median earnings for women (\$16,873) was service workers. The occupational group with the lowest median earnings for men (\$19,586) was farming, forestry, and fishing.

Earnings gaps varied widely by occupational group in 2000.

- The most equitable female-to-male median earnings ratio (90.0 percent) was in the occupational group of farming, forestry and fishing.
- The occupational group with the greatest earnings gap was sales, in which the median earnings of women were 64.6 percent of men's median earnings.

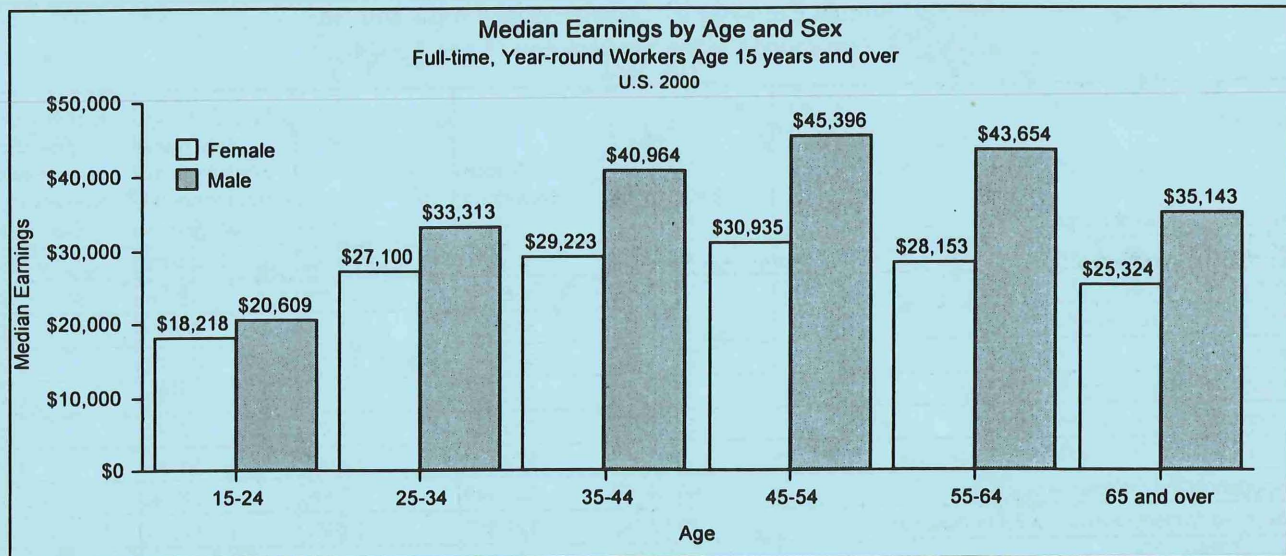
The percent of full-time, year-round workers age 15 years and over that were female ranged from less than 10 percent to nearly 80 percent in the various occupational groups in 2000.

- The occupational groups with the highest percentage of full-time, year-round workers that were female were administrative support (77.3%) and service workers (52.9%).
- The occupational groups with the lowest percentage of full-time, year-round workers that were female were transportation and material moving (7.2%) and precision production, craft, and repair (7.5%).

The distribution of full-time, year-round workers in occupational groups ranged from less than one percent to nearly twenty-five percent in 2000.

- The occupational group with the highest percentage of the female full-time, year-round labor force was administrative support (including clerical). Nearly one-quarter (24.4%) of female full-time, year-round workers were in this occupational group.
- Less than one percent of the female full-time, year-round labor force were in the occupational groups of farming, forestry, and fishing (0.7%) and transportation and material moving (0.8%).

Median Earnings and Earnings Gap by Age



Median earnings of women full-time, year-round workers age 15 and over varied by age and were lower than men's median earnings at all ages in 2000.

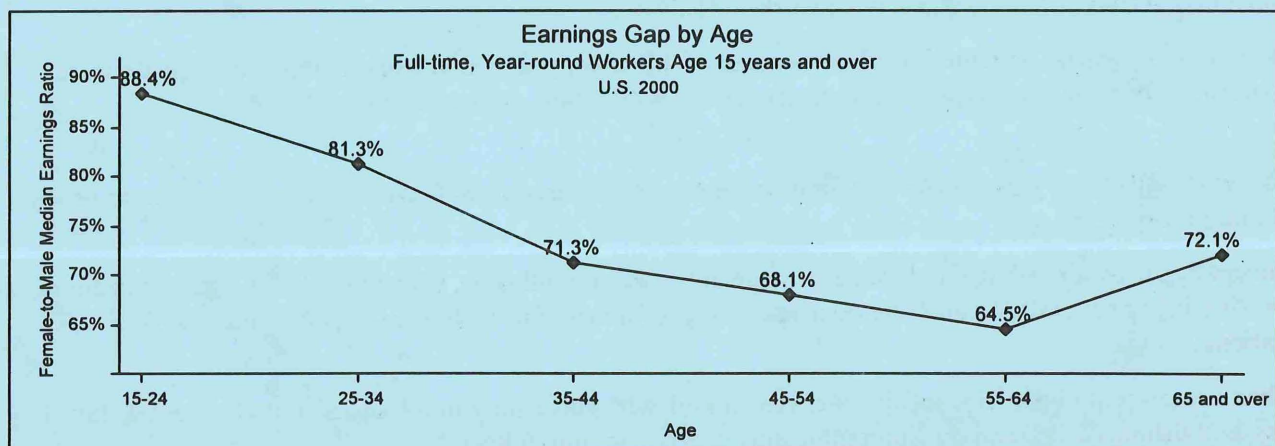
- For both women and men workers median earnings were highest for workers age 45-54 years.
- Women's median earnings were lowest for full-time, year-round workers age 15-24 years and 65 years and over. Men's median earnings were lowest for those in the lower age groups of 15-24 years and 25-34 years.

Women's median earnings varied less by age than men's in 2000.

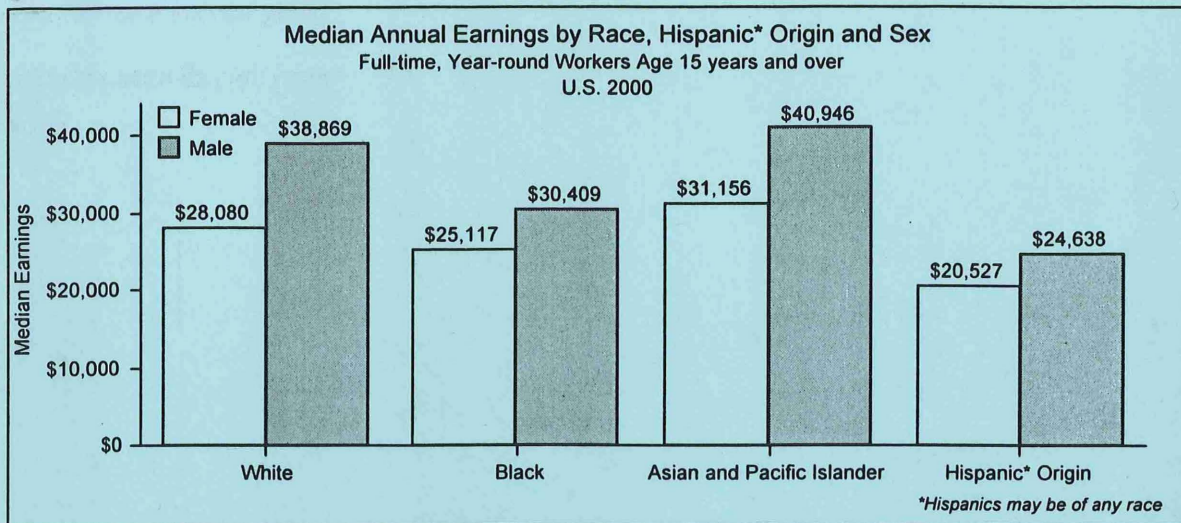
- For women, the difference between the highest and lowest median earnings by age was \$12,717.
- For men, the difference between the highest and lowest median earnings by age was significantly higher at \$24,787.

In 2000, the earnings gap for full-time, year-round workers age 15 years and over increased with age until retirement age when it decreased.

- The earnings gap was smallest for women age 15-24 years. Women in this age group earned 88.4 percent of the median earnings of their male counterparts.
- The earnings gap was greatest for women age 55 to 64 years. Women in this age group had median earnings that were less than two-thirds (64.5%) of the median earnings of men in the same age group.



Median Earnings and Earnings Gap by Race and Hispanic* Origin



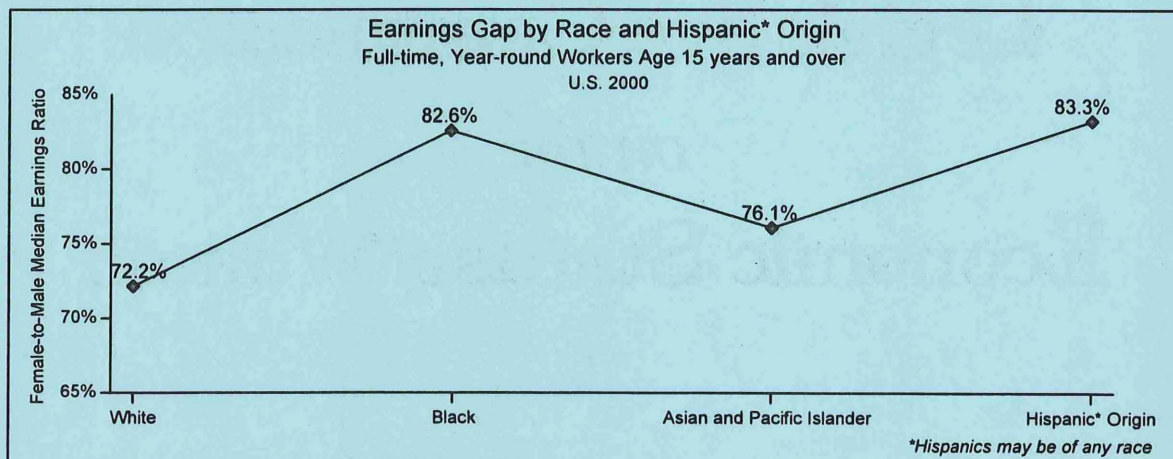
Median annual earnings of women full-time, year-round workers age 15 years and over varied by race and Hispanic* origin and were lower than men's median earnings in all groups in 2000.

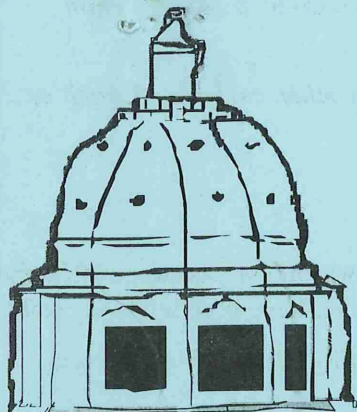
- Median earnings were highest for Asian and Pacific Islanders (\$31,156 for women, \$40,946 for men), followed by Whites (\$28,080 for women, \$38,869 for men).
- Median earnings were lowest for persons of Hispanic* origin. The median earnings of women of Hispanic* origin were \$20,527 in 2000, compared to \$24,638 for men.

The earnings gap of full-time, year-round workers age 15 years and over also varied by race and Hispanic* origin in 2000.

- The earnings gap was greatest for White women. White full-time, year-round women workers had median earnings that were 72.2 percent of White men's median earnings.
- Asian and Pacific Islander women had median earnings that were 76.1 percent of the median earnings of their male counterparts.
- In 2000, the earnings gap was lowest for women of Hispanic* origin (83.3 percent), followed by Black women (82.6 percent). These lower earnings gaps are a result of smaller disparities between the median earnings of women and men full-time, year round workers (compared to their Asian and Pacific Islander and White counterparts) in these groups.

**Note: Hispanics may be of any race*





Minnesota Legislative Commission on the Economic Status of Women

FERTILITY AND BIRTH RATES IN THE U.S. AND MN

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CONTACT INFORMATION

LCESW
85 State Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155

PHONE: 651-296-8590 or 1-800-657-3949

FAX: 651-297-3697

E-MAIL:

lcesw@commissions.leg.state.mn.us

INTERNET:

www.commissions.leg.state.mn.us/lcesw

TTY/TTD COMMUNICATION:

contact us through the Minnesota Relay
Service at 1-800-627-3529

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DATA SOURCES

Data compiled from the following sources:

National Center for Health Statistics (*Births: Final Data for 1999*,
Births: Preliminary Data for 2000, and *Births to Teenagers in the
United States, 1940-2000*)

U.S. Bureau of the Census (*Fertility of American Women: June 2000*
and *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1980 and 2000* editions)

Minnesota Department of Health (*1999 Minnesota Health Statistics*)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Welcome Diane Cushman. The Commission is pleased to announce the appointment of Diane Cushman as director. Cushman brings 20 years of experience in corporate and healthcare environments to the Commission. Most recently she worked with the St. Paul Companies for 12 years, creating family-friendly workplace programs.

Updated Fact Sheets. The Labor Force Participation of MN and U.S. Women, Earnings of U.S. Women, and Earnings Gap in the U.S. fact sheets have been updated. These and other facts sheets are available on our website or by request from our office.

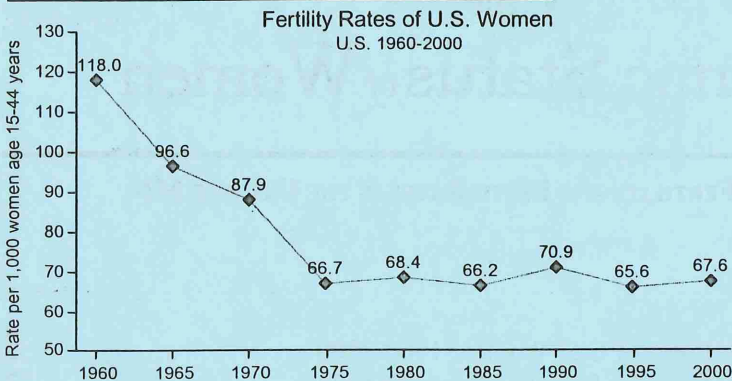
DEFINITIONS

Fertility Rates: Total number of births to all women (regardless of age of mother), per 1,000 women of child bearing age. Child bearing age is usually considered to be age 15 to 44 years.

Birth Rates: Number of births to a specific group per 1,000 women in that group. In other contexts, defined as number of births per 1,000 total population.

FERTILITY RATES

Fertility Rates of U.S. Women, 1960-2000



U.S. fertility rates declined dramatically between 1960 and 1975. Since 1975, fertility rates have been relatively stable.

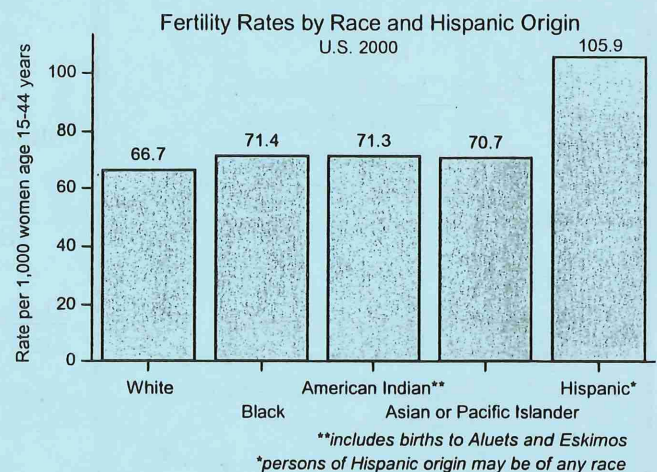
- From 1960 to 1975, fertility rates for U.S. women declined 43 percent.
- Since 1975, fertility rates have ranged from 65.0 to 70.9 births per 1,000 women age 15 to 44 years.
- In 2000, the fertility rate was 67.6 births per 1,000 women age 15 to 44 years, a 3 percent increase from 1999 and the third consecutive year of increase.

Fertility Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin

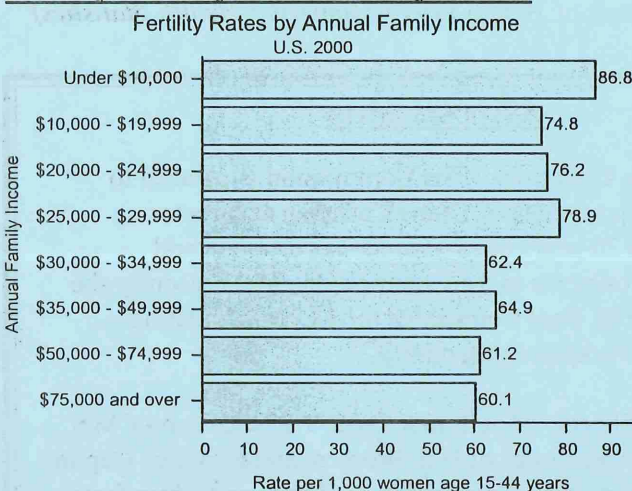
U.S. fertility rates varied by race and Hispanic origin.

- Hispanic* women had the highest fertility rate among all race and origin groups (105.9 births per 1,000 Hispanic women age 15 to 44 years) in 2000. The fertility rate for women of Hispanic origin was 59 percent higher than the comparable rate for White women (66.7 births per 1,000 White women age 15 to 44 years), the racial group with the lowest fertility rate.
- In 2000, Black, American Indian, and Asian or Pacific Islander women had fertility rates of just over 70 births per 1,000 women age 15 to 44 years in those groups.

*Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race.



Fertility Rates by Annual Family Income



U.S. fertility rates were higher for women with annual family incomes below \$30,000 and lower for women with annual family incomes of \$30,000 and over.

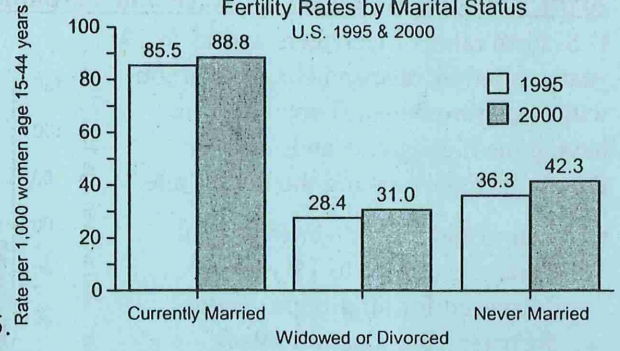
- In 2000, the fertility rate was highest (86.8 births per 1,000 women age 15 to 44 years) for women with annual family incomes below \$10,000.
- The fertility rate was second highest (78.9 per 1,000 women age 15 to 44 years) for women with annual family incomes of \$25,000 to \$29,999 in 2000.
- The fertility rate was lowest (60.1 births per 1,000 women age 15 to 44 years) in 2000 for women with annual family incomes of \$75,000 and over.

FERTILITY RATES CONTINUED

Fertility Rates by Marital Status

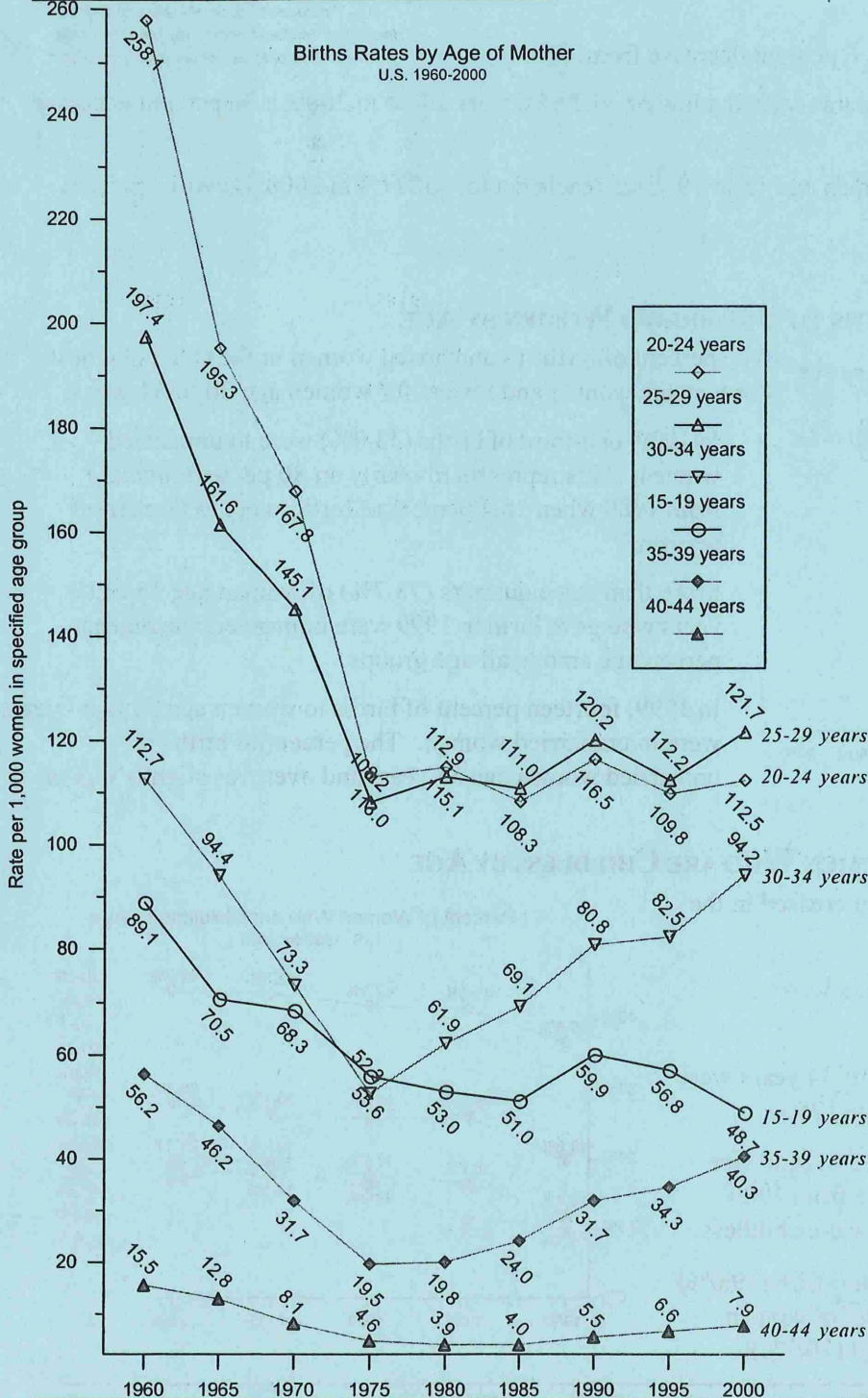
U.S. fertility rates varied by marital status and rates increased from 1995 to 2000 for married, widowed or divorced, and never married women.

- Married women had the highest fertility rate (88.8 births per 1,000 women age 15 to 44 years) in 2000.
- Widowed or divorced women had the lowest fertility rate (31.0 births per 1,000 women age 15 to 44 years) in 2000.
- Never married women had a fertility rate of 42.3 births per 1,000 women age 15 to 44 years in 2000, a 16.5 percent increase from 1995.



BIRTH RATES

Birth Rates by Age of Mother, 1960-2000



Birth rates of U.S. women varied widely by age and patterns in birth rates have changed over the years.

- Birth rates decreased dramatically for all age groups from 1960 to 1975.

Women Age 20 years and over

- From 1975 to 2000, birth rates more than doubled for women age 35 to 39 years.
- From 1975 to 2000, birth rates of women age 30 to 34 years increased 80 percent.
- From 1975 to 2000, birth rates increased by 72 percent for women age 40 to 44 years.
- In 2000, there were 121.7 births to women age 25 to 29 years per 1,000 women in that age group. This was the highest birth rate of all age groups in 2000. Women age 25 to 29 years have had the highest birth rates since 1983.
- In 2000, women age 20 to 24 years had the second highest birth rate (112.5 births per 1,000 women age 20 to 24 years), followed by women age 30 to 34 years (94.2 births per 1,000 women age 30 to 34 years).

Teenage Women Age 15 to 19 years

- Birth rates of teenage women age 15 to 19 years declined significantly between 1960 and 1985, increased between 1986 and 1991, and declined from 1991 to 2000.
- The 2000 birth rate for teenagers age 15 to 19 years was an historic low. The birth rate of teenagers age 15 to 19 years was 48.7 births per 1,000 women of that age group in 2000, a 2 percent decline from 1999.

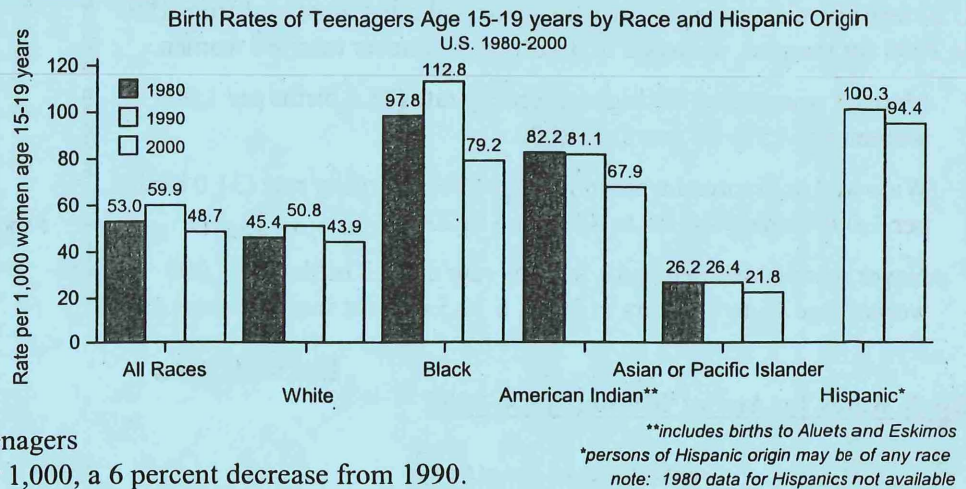
U.S. BIRTH RATES CONTINUED

Birth Rates of Teenagers by Race and Hispanic Origin

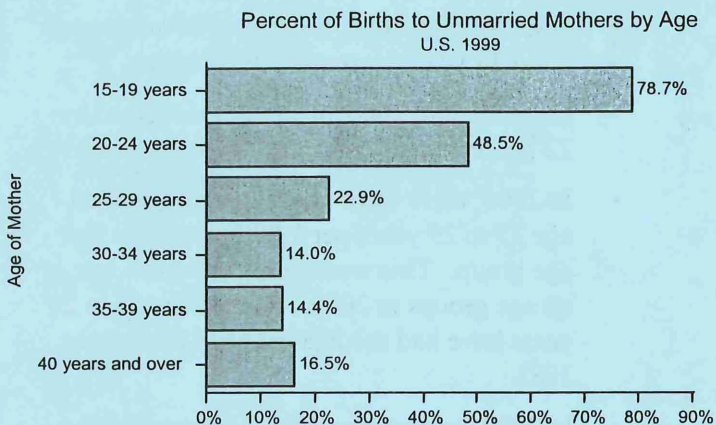
U.S. birth rates of teenagers age 15 to 19 years varied by race and Hispanic origin with young women of Hispanic origin having the highest rate and Asian or Pacific Islanders having the lowest rate.

- From 1990 to 2000, birth rates of teenagers age 15 to 19 years decreased for all groups. Rates decreased the most for Black teenagers and the least for Hispanic* teenagers.
- In 2000, the birth rate for Hispanic teenagers age 15 to 19 years was 94.4 births per 1,000, a 6 percent decrease from 1990.
- The birth rate for Black women age 15 to 19 years reached a low of 79.2 births per 1,000 in 2000, a 30 percent decrease from 1990.
- The birth rate for Asian or Pacific Islander women age 15 to 19 years reached a low of 21.8 in 2000, down 17 percent from 1990.

*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.



PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED WOMEN BY AGE



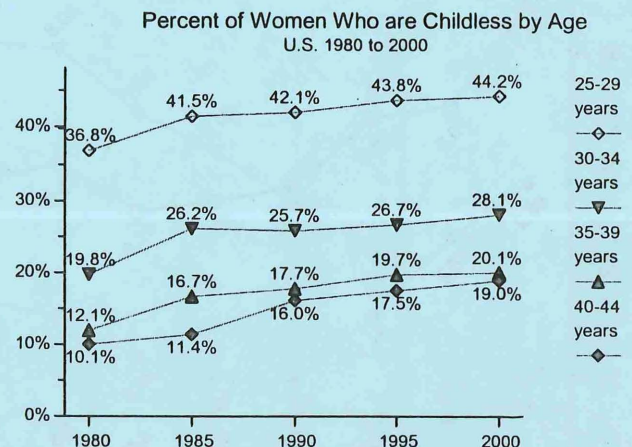
The percent of births to unmarried women in the U.S. is highest for teenage women and lowest for women age 30 to 34 years.

- In 1999, one-third of births (33.0%) were to unmarried women. This represented nearly an 80 percent increase from 1980 when 18.4 percent of births were to unmarried women.
- More than three quarters (78.7%) of women age 15 to 19 years who gave birth in 1999 were unmarried, the highest percentage among all age groups.
- In 1999, fourteen percent of births to women age 30 to 34 years were to unmarried women. The percent of births to unmarried women age 35 years and over was slightly higher.

PERCENT OF WOMEN WHO ARE CHILDLESS BY AGE

The percent of U.S. women who are childless has increased in the last 20 years.

- Overall, 43 percent of women age 15 to 44 years were childless in 2000.
- Less than three in ten women (28.1%) age 30 to 34 years were childless in 2000, an increase of 42 percent since 1980.
- In 2000, one in five (20.1%) women age 35 to 39 years were childless. This represents a 66 percent increase from 1980 when 12.1 percent of women in this age group were childless.
- Among women age 40 to 44 years, just under one-fifth (19.0%) were childless in 2000, nearly double the percent of women who were of the same age and childless in 1980 (10.1%).



MINNESOTA FERTILITY AND BIRTH DATA

Live Births

In 1999, there were 65,953 live births in Minnesota, an increase of 1.1 percent from 1998.

Fertility Rates

In 1999, the state fertility rate was 62.5 births per 1,000 women age 15 to 44 years. Watonwan county had the highest fertility rate (83.3 births per 1,000 women age 15 to 44 years) and Cook county had the lowest fertility rate (46.7 births per 1,000 women age 15 to 44 years) in 1999.

Percent of Births to Unmarried Women

Just over one quarter (25.7%) of births in Minnesota were to unmarried women in 1999. Mahnomen county had the highest rate (60.3%) of births to unmarried women and Lincoln county had the lowest rate (10.6%).

Percent of Births to Teenagers Age 19 years and under

In 1999, 8.4 percent of births were to teenagers age 19 years and under in Minnesota. At the county level, the percent of births to teenagers varied from 2.3 percent in Norman county to 27.0 percent in Lake of the Woods county.

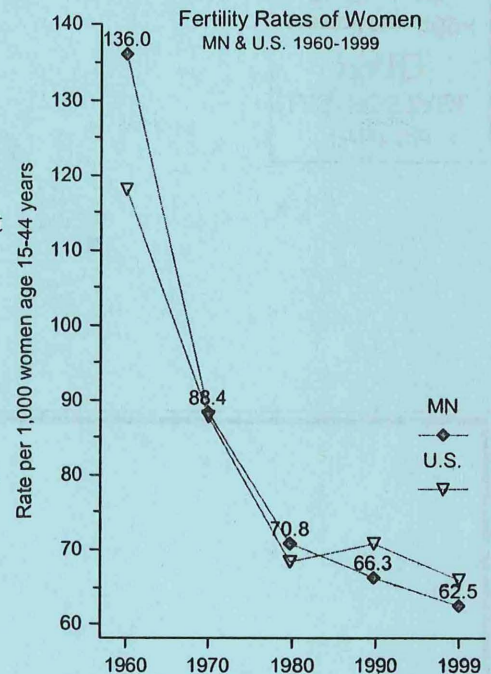
These data will be updated on our website in 2002 when 2000 Minnesota fertility and birth data are available.

Additional county data available in "1999 Minnesota Health Statistics" at: www.health.state.mn.us/divs/chs/99annsum/live.pdf

Fertility Rates of Minnesota and U.S. Women, 1960-1999

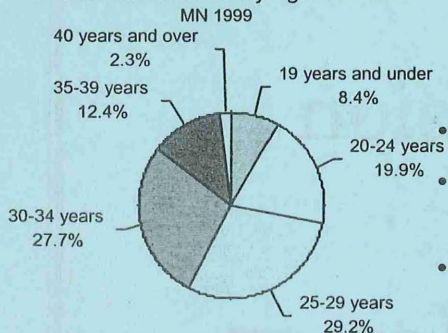
Minnesota fertility rates declined dramatically between 1960 and 1980, and continued to decline during the 1990s.

- In 1960, the fertility rate for Minnesota women was 136.0 births per 1,000 women age 15 to 44 years.
- From 1960 to 1980, the fertility rate in Minnesota decreased nearly 48 percent to 70.8 births per 1,000 women age 15 to 44 years.
- In 1999, Minnesota's fertility rate was 62.5 births per 1,000 women age 15 to 44 years, compared to a national fertility rate of 65.9.
- Minnesota's lowest fertility rate (59.7 births per 1,000 women age 15 to 44 years) since 1940 was reported in 1996.
- Since 1987, the fertility rate of Minnesota women has been consistently lower than the national fertility rate.



Distribution of Births by Age of Mother

Distribution of Births by Age of Mother



- In 1999, more than half (56.9%) of Minnesota births were to women age 25 to 34 years.
- Births to women age 35 years and over accounted for fifteen percent (14.7%) of births in 1999.
- Three percent (2.8%) of births in Minnesota were to women age 17 years and under and 5.6 percent of birth were to women age 18 to 19 years in 1999.

Births to Teenagers

- In 1999 there were 5,513 births to women age 15 to 19 years in Minnesota, a 3 percent decrease from 1998.
- The teenage birth rate in Minnesota was 30.0 births per 1,000 women age 15 to 19 years in 1999. This was nearly 40 percent lower than the U.S. rate (49.6) and the fifth lowest state rate in the United States.
- There were large disparities in Minnesota in the birth rates of Hispanic* and Black teenagers age 15 to 19 years and their White counterparts in 1999. The birth rate of Hispanic teenagers was 137.5 per 1,000 and the birth rate of Black teenagers was 109.9 births per 1,000 in 1999. This compared to a rate of 24.0 births per 1,000 for White teenagers.

**Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.*