



MINNESOTA KIDSCOUNT 2020:

Building Bridges to Economic Stability for Children and Families



children's
defense fund
minnesota

Minnesota KIDS COUNT is a Project of Children's Defense Fund–Minnesota

ABOUT CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND

The Children's Defense Fund (CDF) Leave No Child Behind® mission is to ensure every child a *Healthy Start*, a *Head Start*, a *Fair Start*, a *Safe Start*, and a *Moral Start* in life and successful passage to adulthood with the help of caring families and communities. CDF provides a strong, effective, and independent voice for all the children of America who cannot vote, lobby, or speak for themselves. We pay particular attention to the needs of poor children, children of color, and children with disabilities. CDF educates the nation about the needs of children and encourages preventive investments before they get sick, drop out of school, get into trouble, or suffer family breakdown. CDF began in 1973 and is a private, nonprofit organization supported by individual donations, foundation, corporate and government grants.

WHAT IS KIDS COUNT?

KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the U.S. By providing policymakers and community members with benchmarks of child wellbeing, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children.

As the Minnesota KIDS COUNT grantee, Children's Defense Fund-Minnesota (CDF-MN) releases periodic reports and an annual data book regarding the wellbeing of children and families in Minnesota. We thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation for its support but acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this book are those of CDF-MN alone, and do not necessarily represent the opinions of the Foundation. Any or all portions of this data book may be reproduced without prior permission, provided the source is cited.

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Letter from CDF-MN

THE CHALLENGES THAT MANY FAMILIES FACE to provide the basic necessities for their children can be difficult in a typical year, but 2020 has been anything but typical. From a global pandemic leading to unemployment rates higher than we saw during the Great Depression and widespread protests for racial justice following the murder of George Floyd to the decennial Census and a presidential election, this year's events have had – and will continue to have – an incredible impact on the wellbeing of children. The obstacles in 2020 facing families with complications due to COVID-19 run deeper than obstacles faced in previous years, but they also exemplify what many families constantly face as they aim to raise children in increasingly divided communities – separating families who have sufficient income to provide for the needs of their children from those who have been pushed to the brink by falling wages and rising costs of living.

In this moment of heightened uncertainty and transition, Children's Defense Fund – Minnesota (CDF-MN) thinks of this work as being that of building a bridge to support the needs of all children. Building a bridge requires an understanding of where you have been and where you want to go. It requires a team and large-scale coordination to ensure the bridge is strong and allows people to cross in order to reach the destination they have in mind. We have the opportunity to build bridges and continue to work to advance a set of policies and programs that address the challenges facing children throughout Minnesota. Temporary changes to eligibility for work support programs and unemployment insurance along with a halt of evictions in response to high unemployment from the COVID-19 pandemic have shown us we can approach this work with greater flexibility to address the financial challenges facing Minnesota families in the short-term. It has also demonstrated that we can challenge the mental models based on class and racial stereotypes that have informed the structure of public supports to families.

Minnesota's children consistently achieve high rankings on many indicators of child wellbeing, with the 2020 KIDS COUNT Data Book published by the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) ranking Minnesota third in the country.¹ The index of data indicators used by AECF focuses on education, health, family, and economic outcomes to understand children's wellbeing across the country. Minnesota's ranking reveals a strong commitment to investing in children and families, but masks the sharp disparate outcomes for Black, Indigenous, and children of color. These disparities are the result of patterns of policies and practices rooted in our state systems that perpetuate implicit bias and racial inequities; they fail to adequately provide all children with the support they need to thrive. It doesn't have to be this way.

While we continue to struggle with the impacts of the pandemic, the economic crisis, and the need for racial justice, there is an opportunity to reimagine a different way of supporting families. We are called in this moment to the hard work of redesigning our systems around things that really matter to our communities – economic stability, equitable and just systems and supports, and healthy people. We have the chance to re-write the social contract to ensure a more inclusive, more economically secure, and more just state for all Minnesota children.

We know that when families are in a stronger financial position to pay for housing, health care, and nutritious food, and have access to quality child care and education, children do better on every dimension of child wellbeing. The children and families who were already struggling are needing even greater public and private support for shelter, nutritious food, and educational support than we've seen prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. The impact of COVID-19 will only widen the gap if children's needs go unmet and our public investment must focus on supporting families and strengthening communities.

We have the opportunity to work with the new Biden/Harris administration during this public health and economic crisis to fight for racial justice, with economic stability at the center. We must step up to address these highly preventable societal problems, advancing solutions grounded in community voice to address the immediate crises as well as the historic inequities faced by Black, brown, and Indigenous families, and the intractable nature of child poverty. Poverty is a problem that touches all of us. It is the responsibility of every Minnesotan to create the state we want to live in, and we must ensure that no child lives in poverty by holding our elected officials accountable to build the bridge that will improve equitable access to resources that invest in the future generation of Minnesota's leaders.

Children's Defense Fund-Minnesota, November 2020

Introduction

WHEN CHILDREN'S BASIC NEEDS ARE MET AND THEY HAVE ACCESS to equitable opportunities that help them learn and thrive, communities benefit from a generation of individuals who are healthy, well-educated, and prepared for careers that contribute to a thriving economy. Access to high-quality child care and education including afterschool and summer learning programs for every child are essential steps toward healthy development that leads to a generation that thrives. Supporting workers in earning a living wage and having access to paid time off, affordable health care, and other benefits enables families to meet basic needs and work toward their own family's economic stability.

The consequence of historic and structural inequities is that there are barriers for many of our children, especially Black and Indigenous children, children of color, and children living in lower income households. Not only do they face challenges in the form of lack of access to support that addresses basic needs, these programs are not grounded in cultural responsiveness or resourced equitably. In order to effectively prepare for the challenges that the 21st century will present, we need to equip families with the resources necessary to prepare our future problem solvers using flexible, innovative policies and programs that can adapt to Minnesota's dynamic population and changing needs and move the entire state forward.

COVID-19 CHALLENGES FACING FAMILIES AND CHILDREN

The global pandemic brought about by COVID-19 has shed light on the economic challenges families face when their employment suddenly ends. However, economic stability has long been out of reach for many families, particularly Black, Indigenous, and families of color. In 2019, nearly 12% of children in Minnesota were living in poverty,² with children of color and Black and Indigenous children and families experiencing much higher rates of poverty, with little change since the Great Recession over a decade ago. With high unemployment due to the economic downturn during the pandemic, many more children are living in households that must access public benefits to meet basic needs and provide children with a foundation for wellbeing that includes food, housing, and health care.

In response to pandemic-related economic hardship for families, federal relief packages were implemented to expand access to Unemployment Insurance (UI), SNAP, health care, and other benefits to help offset the impact of COVID-19 job losses. However, many families have been unable to access the financial relief from the one-time \$1,200 payment (with an additional \$500 per child), the expanded

UI coverage, or other public benefits, causing greater demand for private food shelves and other support for basic needs.³ Even families who have been able to access these benefits found a one-time cash payment or extra UI benefits that have now expired to be insufficient: Many families are stretched thin and have had to make difficult employment choices when faced with additional child care needs, limited access to school meals, and loss of health coverage. COVID-19 has spurred a conversation about what children and families need to be economically stable, and the role of public systems to provide basic needs.

WHAT IS ECONOMIC STABILITY?

Economic stability is categorized primarily by economic conditions and considerations relating to family income, the ability to afford basic needs, and family assets, among a multitude of other factors. Stark and painful disparities exist between characteristics unrelated to the economy, like race. In particular, Black, Indigenous, and children of color as well as children in single-parent families experience exceptionally high rates of economic instability. In Minnesota, as is true across the nation, these disparate economic outcomes are influenced by institutions and systems that have historically privileged some groups over others.⁴

Poverty is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau using Poverty Thresholds that are determined by family income, family size, and the number of related children under age 18. The poverty threshold in 2019 for a family of four with two children was \$25,750.⁵ Though the thresholds are widely accepted as the official line between Americans who statistically live in poverty and those who don't, it's also widely accepted that the measure is not representative of current living expenses and household needs.⁶ The initial poverty thresholds were calculated by multiplying household food costs by three. Since 1964, the only adjustments made to the poverty thresholds have been annual adjustments for inflation. This basic update does not account for family necessities today, including reliable Internet connection, computers, and mobile phones. These needs have been especially apparent during the COVID-19 pandemic, with children and adults requiring devices and connectivity to access school and work. Additionally, the thresholds are not adjusted by region, so the same dollar amounts apply for families in the 48 contiguous states despite drastic regional differences in the cost of living. Researchers who have used an adjusted inflation index more representative of families' needs found that an additional 3.2 million people would have been classified as living in poverty in 2018 than what was reflected in official poverty figures.⁷

WORK SUPPORT PROGRAMS

The United States uses a variety of government policies to provide support for families in lower income households to build assets and achieve economic security. Work support programs such as Medicaid, SNAP, Energy Assistance, School Nutrition Programs, and Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) were created with the intent to help low-wage workers meet their basic needs because federal and state policymakers recognized that low-wage jobs did not pay enough for families to afford what they need to raise healthy children.

At some point in nearly every American's life – and now more than ever – we are seeing how support from public programs can make a difference. We know that public assistance programs help low-income families afford basic living expenses while giving children the resources and opportunities that they need to grow. And in turn, children whose families receive support from these programs are more likely to perform better in school and have increased future earning power.⁸ However, due to inadequate funding, barriers to participation, and lack of awareness, many families who are eligible for work support programs are not enrolled in the programs for which they're eligible. With proper investment and administration, work support programs can help families with lower income achieve economic stability.

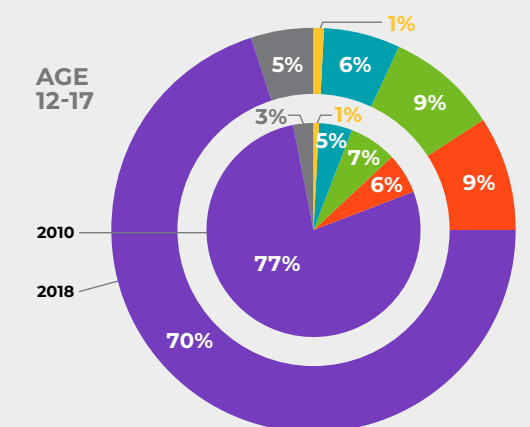
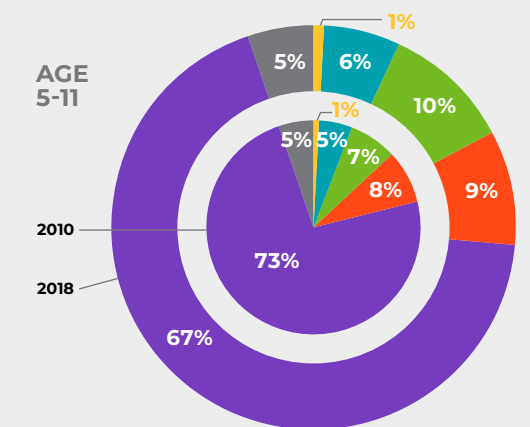
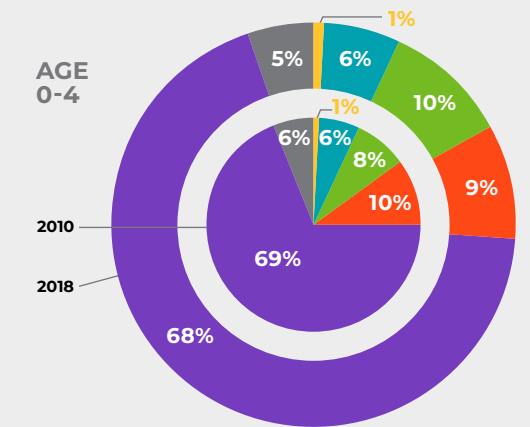
RACIAL GROUPS AND POVERTY RATES, 2017

Source: Integrated Public Use Microdata Series from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Five-year estimates 2013-2017. Analysis by Minnesota Compass.

ASIAN	UNDER 18	TOTAL	% UNDER 18	% CHILDREN IN POVERTY
Burmese	4,436	11,145	39.8%	58.3%
Hmong	32,678	81,996	39.9%	28.7%
Laotian	6,202	17,845	34.8%	14.2%
Filipino	6,729	21,181	31.8%	11.4%
Korean	8,993	26,570	33.8%	7.5%
Vietnamese	9,502	33,486	28.4%	6.5%
Indian	13,537	51,462	26.3%	6.2%
Chinese	10,368	36,671	28.3%	5.7%
BLACK				
Somali	31,986	65,379	48.9%	56.7%
Ethiopian	13,774	29,556	46.6%	38.7%
African American	83,398	230,338	36.2%	31.7%
LATINO				
Mexican	87,666	206,890	42.4%	31.4%
Puerto Rican	5,531	15,214	36.4%	26.5%
Ecuadorian	3,849	9,603	40.1%	20.8%
Guatemalan	4,824	10,712	45.0%	15.1%
WHITE	902,861	4,434,531	20.4%	8.2%

CHILD POPULATION BY RACE AND AGE GROUP, 2010 AND 2018

Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau.



Family Assets for Independence in Minnesota

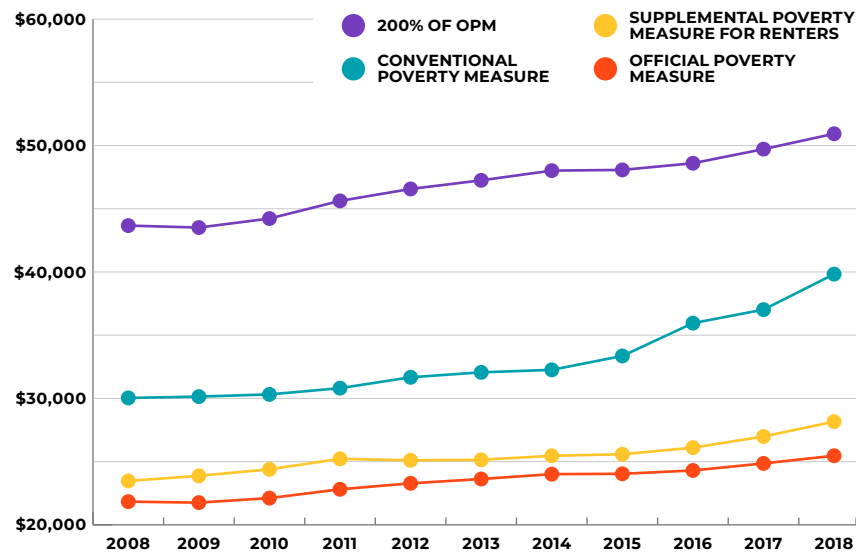
Arrowhead Economic Opportunity Agency (AEOA) strengthens communities by providing opportunities for people experiencing social and economic challenges. The Family Assets for Independence in Minnesota (FAIM) program provides a chance at a brighter future by helping low-wage earners build assets through the purchase of a home, pursuit of a higher education, or capitalization of a small business. FAIM provides subsidies through matching grants and requires account holders to attend financial literacy and asset-specific education classes. These courses provide learners with information on income, savings, spending, debt reduction, and credit repair. Learners are also taught to set up a spending plan, identify spending habits, and create money goals.

Eligible participants can place up to \$40 per month from their earned income into a family asset account, which is matched 3:1 for two years. To be eligible, the household must have an adjusted gross income equal to or less than 200% of the federal poverty line and assets of \$10,000 or less. These asset-building opportunities not only serve as a safety net for challenging times but can help people successfully move out of poverty and confidently begin to live a life of prosperity.

AEOA offers the FAIM program in Cook, Lake, Itasca, Koochiching, and St. Louis counties. For more information, visit www.aeoa.org.

POVERTY MEASURES FOR A TWO-ADULT, TWO-CHILD FAMILY, 2008-18

Sources: Analysis by The Century Foundation. OPM: U.S. Census Bureau; SPM: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. CPM calculated using Median Equivalized Income figures for United States from Inequality and Poverty Key Figures, The Luxembourg Income Study. Sources: Analysis by The Century Foundation. OPM: U.S. Census Bureau; SPM: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. CPM calculated using Median Equivalized Income figures for United States from Inequality and Poverty Key Figures, The Luxembourg Income Study.



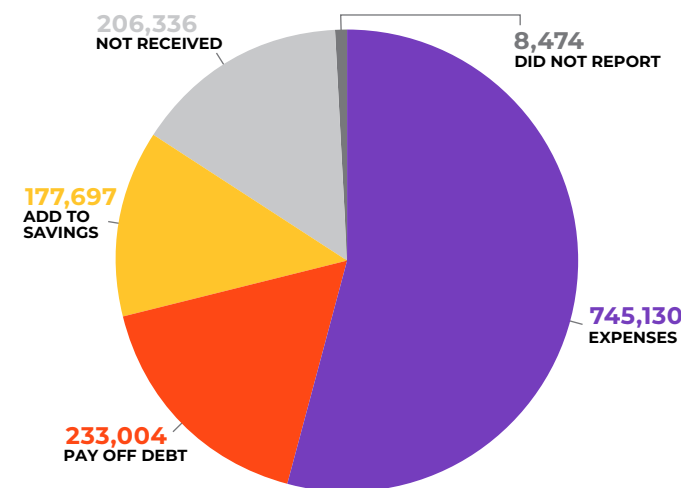
SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION COMPARED TO SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM, 2018-19*

* Average daily participation Source: FRAC Summer Nutrition Status Report 2020. <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/FRAC-Summer-Nutrition-Report-2020.pdf>.

	2017-18	2018-19	
SCHOOL LUNCH	268,450	261,705	Change in summer nutrition: +3.6%
SUMMER NUTRITION	46,437	48,112	

STIMULUS PAYMENT USAGE IN MINNESOTA FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey, Week 9.



COVID Relief

WHILE THE STATE'S COVID RESPONSE was fueled by the federal Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) and the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, Minnesota government demonstrated an ability to be creative and flexible and act swiftly when necessary to support working families. **Minnesota stands out among states by:**

- dedicating a significant portion of flexible federal funding to help children and families;
- prioritizing equity through tracking, transparency, and mitigation efforts, and;
- distributing federal funding to families and communities quickly.

The federal funding was distributed by:

- redesigning state systems to adapt to current needs;
- maximizing flexibility in public benefits to keep resources flowing to families and ease participation and application burdens, and;
- distributing resources to child care providers and others through public-private partnerships.

FAMILIES FIRST CORONAVIRUS RESPONSE ACT

This provided paid sick leave or expanded family and medical leave related to COVID-19 (including caring for children out of school and child care) and created an important precedent for a federal paid leave requirement.

CORONAVIRUS AID, RELIEF, AND ECONOMIC SECURITY ACT

The **Coronavirus Relief Fund, established by the CARES Act**, provided \$2.187 billion to Minnesota to support emergency response through December 31, 2020. A portion of the total was allocated to local units of government and the administration allocated an additional \$837,547,591 to 85 counties and 1,521 cities and townships.⁹ The administration prioritized the state portion of these funds to support Minnesota children and families in many ways. Examples include:

- \$109.9 million for monthly payments (July-December) to licensed and certified child care providers that are operating and serving children to support increased costs associated with implementing public health guidance;
- \$100 million to create the COVID-19 Housing Assistance Program¹⁰ to support eligible households in meeting past due housing costs to help prevent eviction and homelessness and maintain housing stability;
- \$77 million for emergency food needs for children and families, including support for food banks and shelves, tribal food assistance, Summer Pandemic Electronic Benefits Transfer (P-EBT food support), and grants to expand meal access and create community nutrition hubs in schools;
- \$3 million for school-linked mental health and behavioral health providers serving children and families, and;
- \$8 million in short-term grant funding for youth/young adult services, youth violence intervention, and crime victim services.¹¹

\$256 million of the Coronavirus Relief Fund was allocated for Minnesota's **Safe Learning Plan** implementation. That money was allocated as follows:

- \$244.8 million for district and charter school operating costs and supporting student, family, and educator needs;
- \$5.2 million for supplies for schools, and;

- \$6 million educator and school staff COVID-19 saliva testing.

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CCDBG) PROGRAM

Minnesota's \$48.1 million in additional CCDBG funding, allocated by the CARES Act, has been allocated for:

- grants for child care providers to remain open through additional funding for the Peacetime Emergency Child Care Grants (\$10 million for June Round and \$1.4 million for grants to eligible providers affected by a grant application processing error in Round 1, April 2020);
- additional resources for the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) including program flexibilities (\$4.9 million), additional support for school-age care during remote learning (\$6.4 million), and increased reimbursements to providers (\$20.5 million), and;
- grants to support Family, Friend and Neighbor (FFN) care providers (up to \$1 million).

EDUCATION STABILIZATION FUNDS

Minnesota received \$140.1 million in total **Elementary and Secondary Student Emergency Relief (ESSER) funds**. These funds are divided into two streams – a formula-based allocation and state-directed grants. \$126.1 million was allocated directly to districts and charter schools based on Title I allocations for local COVID needs.

Minnesota Department of Education received \$14 million, of which up to \$700,686 is for administration, to support districts and charter schools in their emergency needs for programming for summer school, supporting mental health, and meeting the needs of historically underserved populations.

Minnesota received \$43.4 million in **Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) funds** that the administration prioritized for technology devices and internet access to meet student learning needs, improve teacher-to-student ratios for summer school, provide community grants for wrap-around services to children ages 0-8, and for higher education grants, including grants to tribal colleges and grants to public and private institutions with a focus on equity in education and technology and remote learning needs for underserved students.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI)

Temporary enhancements to UI included a \$600 per week increase and expanded coverage to part-time, self-employed, and gig economy workers that helped support 884,000 Minnesotans since March. Twenty-one percent of Minnesotans with children in their household applied for and received UI (compared to 14% of those without children in their household).¹²

ONE-TIME CASH PAYMENTS

Payments of \$1,200 per adult and \$500 per child were distributed directly to low- and middle-income earners and their families.

These supports and others kept many Minnesota families from falling into economic insecurity, but many have already ended or will as of December 2020. As of publication, subsequent proposals to continue or expand on these federally funded supports for children and families are being considered.

Economic Stability Indicator

THE ECONOMIC STABILITY INDICATOR (ESI)

is a web-based tool developed by Children's Defense Fund-Minnesota to illustrate the interactions between wages, tax credits, and public work support programs in improving the economic stability of low-income families. ESI can be used to demonstrate the gap that exists between low wages and a basic needs budget and the role public programs and tax credits play in filling that gap. The goals of the ESI are to:

- Educate policymakers and legislators on how current and proposed legislation create cliff effects and other barriers.
- Demonstrate how work support programs and tax credits can work together to fill the gap and make work pay for low-income families.
- Illustrate the difficult decisions low-income families must make to make ends meet.
- Educate families about wage and program interaction so they can make informed choices about employment and program use and also pinpoint savings opportunities.

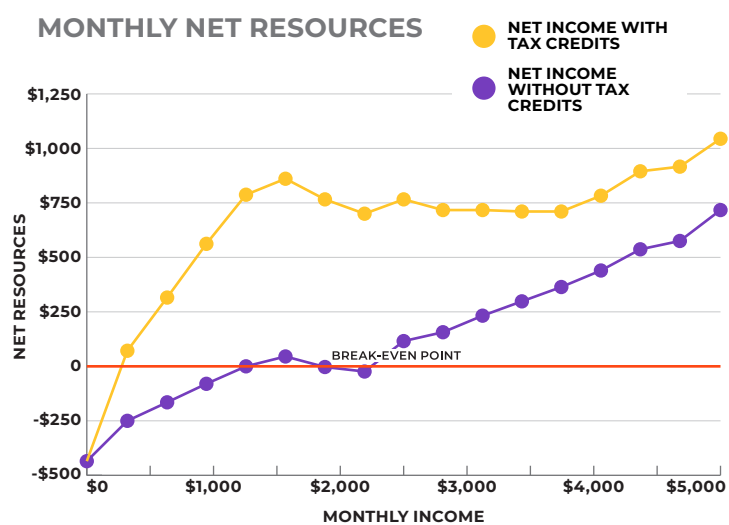
There are many factors that prevent public work support programs from stabilizing family income. Complex application and renewal processes prevent families from successfully enrolling and maintaining enrollment. Eligibility criteria, such as counting household size and income, is not consistent across programs, nor have income guidelines kept pace with the cost of living over time. For example, the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), Minnesota's cash assistance or TANF program benefit amounts were not increased for 33 years. Also, most of these programs are expense reducers, not income enhancers, and are designed to cover a specific family budget item, such as food or housing, with no flexibility in how a family uses the benefit. SNAP, for example, must be used for food, even though housing costs may be the greater need for a family.

ESI helps illustrate how families fare on a combination of low-wages, public work support programs, and tax credits and how barriers with all three can contribute to economic insecurity and prevent self-sufficiency. The illustrations used here are based on a family of three with 2 children ages 3 and 9 with 1 adult worker, living in Ramsey County.

While some public work support program benefits are effective in reducing a family's budget, others have not kept pace.

BENEFIT CLIFF EFFECT

Most often the single greatest barrier to self-sufficiency for low-income individuals is the "cliff effect." Benefit cliffs refer to the loss of work support program benefits as family income increases. Because eligibility for work support programs is based on income, as families earn more money, their benefit amount generally phases out until they reach the maximum income level, at which point they lose the benefit altogether. Eligibility for many of these programs have similar income thresholds. SNAP, MinnesotaCare, and School Meals all phase out before 200% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG), while both Child Care Assistance and Medical Assistance phase out between 250 and 275% of FPG. Often the increased income a family receives by accepting a new job, getting a raise, or increasing their hours doesn't offset the loss of public program benefits, especially when multiple programs end at similar income levels, leaving the family worse off financially than they were at the lower earned income level. This problem creates a one step forward, two steps back effect for families that prevents movement toward economic stability and stalls the pathway to self-sufficiency.



This graph is generated in ESI to show the family's pathway to economic stability. The entire time they are on MFIP, this family barely breaks even. As this family comes off MFIP at about 130% FPG (\$28,236 yearly or \$2,353 monthly), they experience their first cliff. Our scale is not sensitive enough to show all the ups and downs this family faces between 165% and 200% of FPG, but the family loses SNAP, School Meals, Early Learning Scholarships, MinnesotaCare, and most of their housing benefit. Even though the chart does not show it, the biggest cliff happens between 260% (\$56,472) and 275% (\$59,730) FPG, when the family becomes ineligible for Child Care Assistance, MA, and WIC.

LACK OF FUNDING

Many of the public work support programs, including Medical Assistance and SNAP, are federal entitlement programs, which means that if the family meets the eligibility criteria, they are able to enroll. Some programs, like Child Care Assistance, Section 8 Housing, and Energy Assistance, are federal grant programs, meaning that Minnesota receives a finite amount of funding that may not be sufficient to enroll all who are eligible, resulting in waiting lists. With limited funds, many families are unable to access benefits that would enable them to achieve economic stability. As of August 2020, there were 1,328 families on the CCAP waitlist statewide and about 45,000 families on the waitlist for housing assistance programs. Some families remain on waitlists for many years, struggling to fill the gap between wages and these two important basic needs. Without access to affordable child care and housing, parents are forced to make difficult decisions such as changing or giving up jobs, staying home with young children, and moving.

BASIC NEEDS MONTHLY BUDGET		PUBLIC SUPPORTS		BUDGET AFTER PUBLIC SUPPORTS
FOOD	\$603	WIC	\$72	\$251
		MFIP Food	\$281	
		School Meals	FREE	
HEALTH CARE	\$553	MA for Adults	FREE	\$0
		MA for Children	FREE	
HOUSING + ELECTRICITY	\$1,089	Section 8	\$569	\$494
		Energy Assistance	\$26	
CHILDCARE	\$717	MFIP Child Care	CCAP	\$4
TRANSPORT	\$442	None	\$0	\$442
OTHER NECESSITIES	\$341	MFIP Cash Benefit	\$0	\$341
TAX LIABILITY	\$156	None	\$0	\$156
ANNUAL TAX BENEFITS*		State Income Tax Credits	\$455	\$622*
		Federal Income Tax Credits	\$167	
TOTAL EXPENSES AND TAXES	(\$3,901)			(\$1,686)
INCOME	\$1,733			\$1,733
WHAT'S LEFTOVER?	(\$2,168)			\$47

LOW INCOME FAMILY SCENARIO

FAMILY OF THREE: one parent, two children (ages 3 and 9) at \$20,800 yearly (minimum wage)

To illustrate the family situation below left, ESI uses a bare bones basic needs budget that was created to reflect the spending habits of low-income families and is adjusted for family size, children's ages, and county of residence. This is not a cost of living budget or an average expense budget for Minnesota families, but rather a budget that covers the basic necessities for a safe standard of living (housing, health care, child care, food, transportation, and miscellaneous expenses for clothing and other household necessities). This budget does not include expenses common to middle class families, such as cell phones, internet service, or entertainment expenses.

If enrolled in all the work support programs for which they are eligible, this family's basic needs budget of \$3,901 is reduced to \$1,686 (bare bones budget minus work support benefits). With their income of \$1,733 every month, this family is left with \$47 to cover other expenses. So, public programs have filled in some of the gaps between the low wage job and a basic need budget. However, taking into account the budget items not included in the basic needs budget (e.g. school supplies, internet, cell phones, credit card debt, car payments, etc.) this family is still at risk of economic instability.

*This family will also receive a lump sum of up to \$7,000 in tax benefits at the beginning of each year. Tax credits are not counted toward a family's monthly budget because it is distributed once a year. Most families use their tax credits to catch up on bills or debt payments.

This chart also illustrates the importance of fully funding programs to increase economic stability. For example, if the family is on a waitlist for Section 8 housing assistance, they would be short \$548 every month.

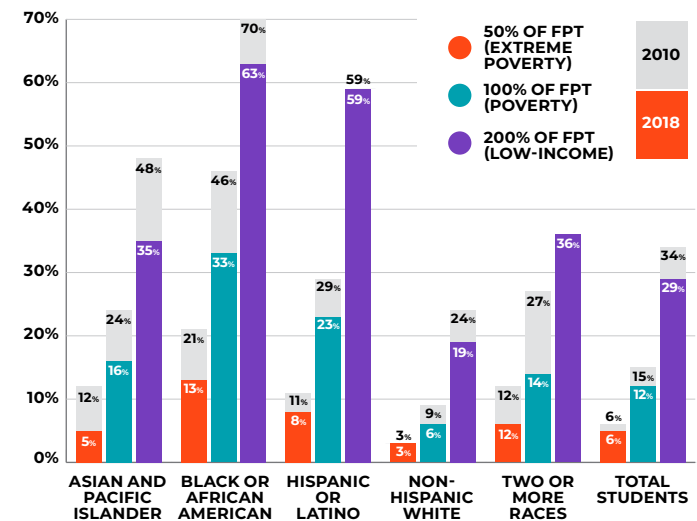


THE WAY IN WHICH A FAMILY ACHIEVES ECONOMIC STABILITY is contingent upon the interplay of systems and factors that support the ability to earn income while caring for family members and providing for their basic needs of shelter, nutritious food, clothing, child care, and transportation. Building systems that set families up for success requires public investments that support a foundation of wellbeing for our next generation of community leaders. Times of high unemployment and recession, as are happening now, threaten economic stability for many families, requiring additional investments at the federal and state levels to provide for basic needs. We face tough choices as we move through the COVID-19 crisis. But as we rebuild, we get to choose. We can be guided by prioritizing the things that truly matter – the health and vitality of our communities.

Minnesota has long recognized the importance of investing in the wellbeing of its people. However, state investments have been inequitably applied. The result is that many Black and Indigenous people and people of color in Minnesota have experienced the compounding impacts that systemic lack of access to resources and opportunity have made to their families' economic stability. Actions to counteract these historical inequities are needed to change our systems and improve economic potential for our children, families, and communities.

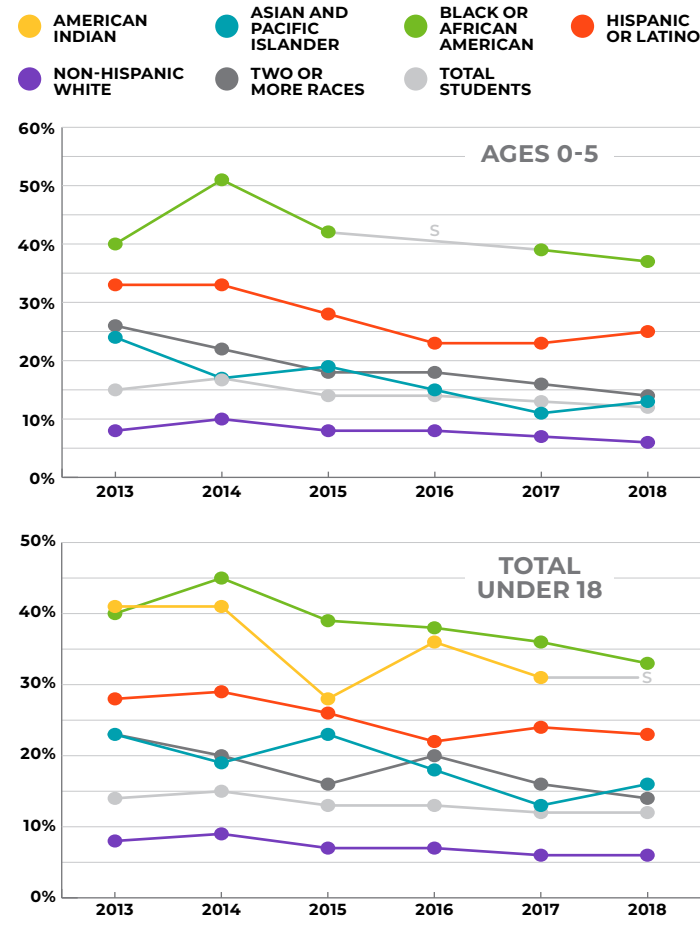
CHILDREN BELOW POVERTY BY RACE, 2010, 2018

Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau.



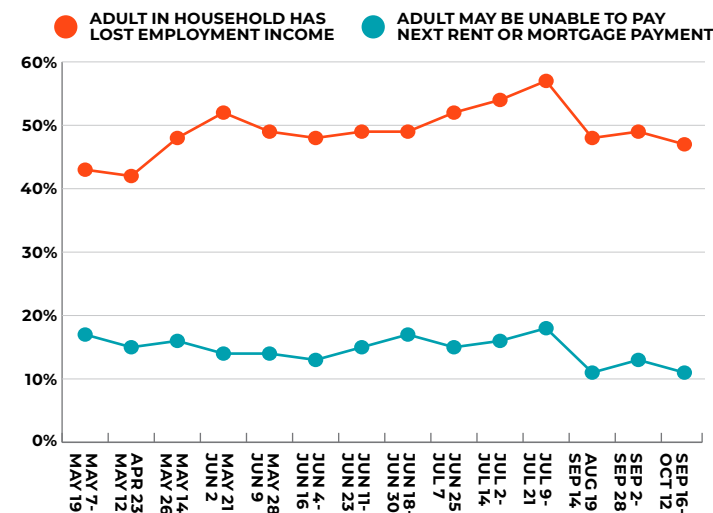
CHILDREN IN POVERTY BY RACE AND AGE GROUP, 2013-18

Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau.



COVID IMPACT ON HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN SINCE MARCH 2020

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey.



PEACETIME EMERGENCY CHILD CARE GRANTS AWARDED, 2020

Source: Child Care Aware of Minnesota.

ROUND 1	NUMBER	\$ AMOUNT
Family Child Care	986	\$5,107,750
Child Care Center	282	\$4,649,750
TOTAL	1268	\$9,757,500

ROUND 2	NUMBER	\$ AMOUNT
Family Child Care	1139	\$5,946,500
Child Care Center	243	\$4,000,000
TOTAL	1382	\$9,978,500

ROUND 3	NUMBER	\$ AMOUNT
Family Child Care	494	\$8,146,500
Child Care Center	2243	\$11,736,000
TOTAL	2748	\$20,113,500

COMMISSION TO END POVERTY IN MINNESOTA BY 2020 RECOMMENDATIONS

- + Restore work as a way out of poverty: Increase minimum wage, expand tax credits for working families, increase access to child care assistance for working families, and tax credits for businesses.
- + Refocus public assistance to streamline services: Integrate and automate public services, make eligibility for services more uniform, and increase food support.
- + Help people build and maintain financial assets: Public assistance policies that encourage maintenance of assets, restrict use of personal credit information, and increase access to financial literacy education.
- + Revitalize communities through infrastructure and person-to-person support: Increase affordable housing, access to transportation, support for caregivers, and help for at-risk youth.
- + Modernize education: Enhance early childhood education and extend technical education programs.
- + Develop an ongoing structure to monitor Minnesota's efforts to end poverty: Use a public awareness campaign and develop poverty impact statements to assess effects of legislation on low-income Minnesotans.

Source: Legislative Commission to End Poverty by 2020. January 2009. Legislative Report: Commission to End Poverty by 2020.

LSS Financial Counseling

LSS Financial Counseling supports, educates, and coaches families on how to improve their finances and achieve their financial goals. The program encourages open dialogue between parents and their children so that children can start building their financial knowledge at a young age and become financially stable adults.

Counselors and educators promote teaching children about basic budgeting, spending limits, and, most importantly, savings – a crucial component of a financially secure future. The program's Sense & Centsibility Blog provides parents and individuals with tips and information on a wide variety of financial wellness topics such as managing debt, improving credit scores, building savings, protecting a home from foreclosure, and more. LSS employees with children have also written blog posts about teaching children the right way to manage money and when to include them in financial conversations. Educating children early is the best way to prepare them to successfully handle their finances as adults.

LSS Financial Counseling also helps families take control of their finances by providing support and information on budgets, debt, student loans, and preparations to buy a home. Free, confidential, non-judgmental counseling is available statewide and across the U.S. The debt counseling service has helped thousands of households nationwide erase millions of dollars in debt. Through counseling and the blog articles, families learn how to become more financially secure.

For more information, go to www.lssmn.org/financialcounseling or call 1-888-577-2227. To read the Sense & Centsibility Blog, visit www.lssmn.org/financialcounseling/blog.

Economic Stability

THE WAY OUR COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

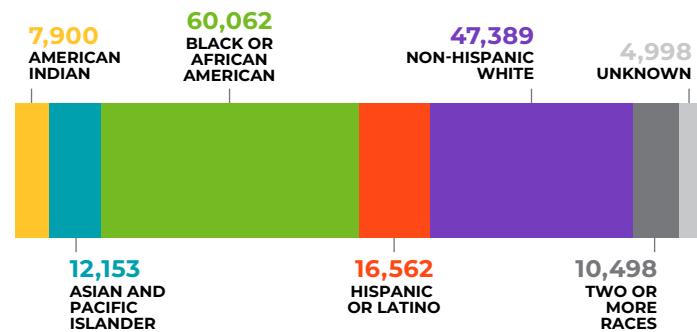
are currently designed has pushed too many people to the brink. The COVID-19 pandemic has only exacerbated the financial stress that families face. We now need to focus on what lies ahead, creating policies that put people's wellbeing first, based on evidence that they support the goal of social and economic prosperity for our communities.

Research shows that public policies affecting family economic stability play a significant role in the health of children. Minnesota recognizes the value of investments in families with work support programs that move them toward economic stability.¹³ Establishing a living wage is the place to begin. A pay structure that accurately reflects the true cost of basic needs – including housing, child care, adequate health care, and affordable healthy food – would not only improve access to what children need to thrive but also stimulate our state's overall economic growth.¹⁴ Because minimum wage has long fallen short of a living wage, public programs to support quality child care, nutrition, health, and stable housing have continued to play a key role in ensuring that children and families have access to the things we all need.

Recommendations from Ending Child Poverty Now¹⁵ include a variety of policy changes to work support programs and tax benefits that would cut child poverty rates substantially and improve family economic stability. These changes would cost the federal government a negligible amount but make a major impact on families and communities. When families can financially support children's healthy growth and development it sets the next generation on a path toward long-term wellbeing and economic stability as adults, in turn benefitting all of us by their increased ability to contribute.

SNAP PARTICIPATION BY RACE, DECEMBER 2019

Source: Minnesota Dept. of Human Services, Personal contact with Dorina Nikolla.



TAX CREDITS FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN, 2017

Source: Minnesota Dept. of Revenue, personal contact with Abimael Chavez-Hernandez, Minnesota Budget Project.

	DOLLAR AMOUNT	NUMBER OF RETURNS	% OF RETURNS
Dependent Care Credit	\$27,047,363	51,692	2%
Working Family Credit	\$239,669,758	305,951	12%
K12 Credit	\$10,057,079	39,741	1%

Total number of tax returns:
2,659,298

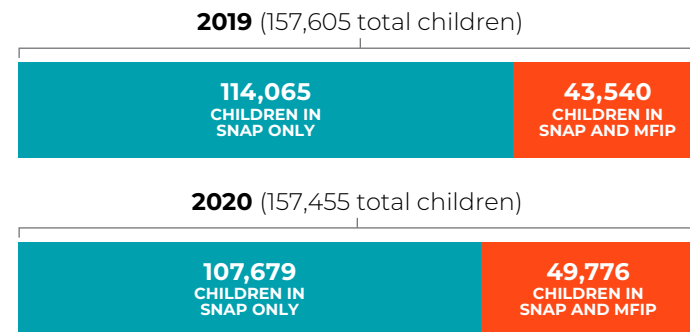
ENDING CHILD POVERTY NOW RECOMMENDATIONS

- + Expand housing vouchers
- + Create transitional jobs
- + Increase Earned Income Tax Credit
- + Raise minimum wage to \$15 per hour
- + Expand child care assistance
- + Make Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable
- + Change child support to benefit more children
- + Make Child Tax Credit fully refundable
- + Increase SNAP benefits

Source: Children's Defense Fund, 2019. Ending Child Poverty Now.

SNAP PARTICIPATION BY CHILDREN, 2019-20

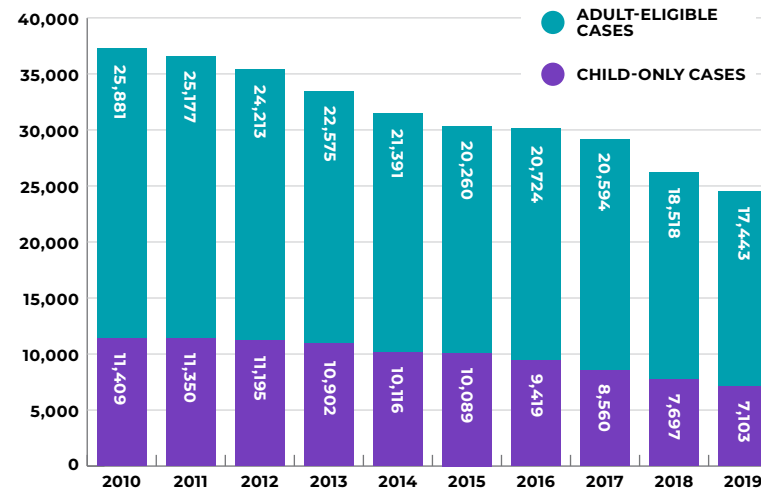
Source: Minnesota Dept. of Human Services.



MINNESOTA FAMILY INVESTMENT PROGRAM PARTICIPATION, 2010-19*

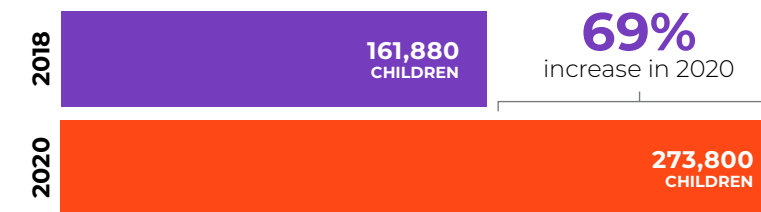
*MFIP is provided to families and children. Sometimes only children are considered in the calculation for payments, and sometimes parents are counted as well.

Source: Minnesota Dept. of Human Services, Personal contact with Mark Besser



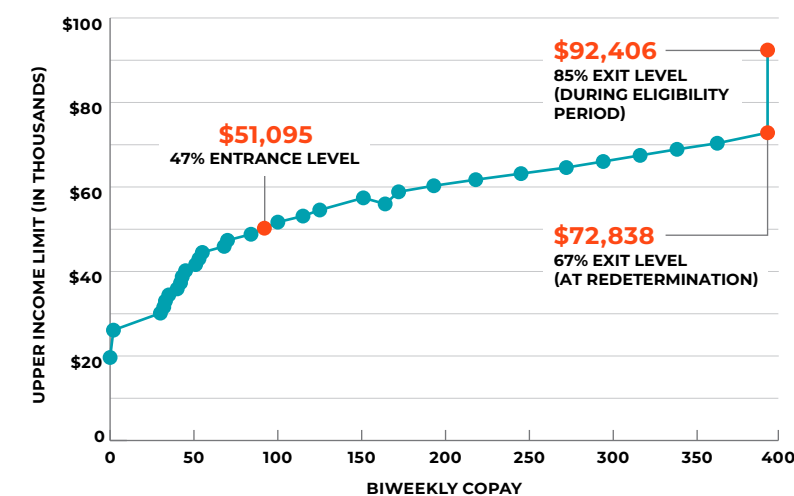
CHILD FOOD INSECURITY, 2018 AND 2020

Source: Feeding America.



CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY FOR FOUR-PERSON HOUSEHOLD, 2020

Source: Minnesota Dept. of Human Services.¹⁶



People's Prosperity Pilot Guaranteed Income Program

Amid the ongoing public health and economic crisis, too many families continue to struggle to make ends meet. Even as billionaire wealth and stock market returns have surged in recent months, over 80,000 Saint Paul residents have applied for unemployment benefits and countless families struggle with housing and food insecurity. Our unsheltered homeless population has surged to be more than 10 times larger than it was a year ago. As long as one family cannot afford a stable home to shelter in place, to take time off work to care for a sick child, or to go to the doctor when they experience symptoms, we are all less safe. These facts are clearer today than ever before.

Saint Paul Mayor Melvin Carter launched the City of Saint Paul People's Prosperity Pilot Guaranteed Income Program in September 2020 to provide up to 150 Saint Paul families with \$500 a month in guaranteed income for up to 18 months. The program will provide an enhanced level of support to help low income families with young children weather the storms of this current environment while also providing a unique contribution to the ongoing national conversation about the need for direct financial assistance to families, particularly during this pandemic crisis.

The projected budget of up to \$1.5 million will be supported through the Mayors For Guaranteed Income national network, philanthropy and City of Saint Paul CARES funds. Households will be randomly selected from CollegeBound Saint Paul families in the city. The first cash payments to participants are expected to start in late 2020.

For more information, visit www.stpaul.gov/prosperity.

Health

THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC HAS MADE IT CLEARER THAN EVER that each and every person's health is intertwined. We all need access to affordable preventive care, a need that becomes more challenging yet critically important in a time of global pandemic. Ensuring that health care is affordable so that every child can access preventive care and treatment to support their healthy development, physical, mental, and dental health needs throughout their childhood is important to the overall health and safety of all who live in our state.

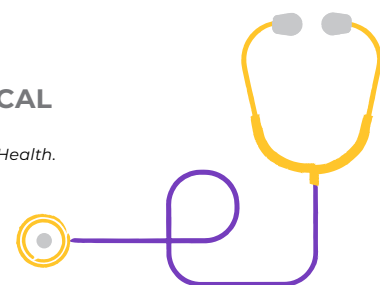
The health and wellbeing of our children is the foundation of a strong Minnesota, and investments in health coverage ensures that all children have access to crucial preventive care to support healthy development. While our overall uninsured rate for children is 3%, more children of color and Indigenous children remain uninsured. Federal and state investments in Medical Assistance (MA) and MinnesotaCare provides access to affordable health care for families with low income, covering nearly 40% of children in the state. Children with disabilities up to age 19 can also enroll in MA through TEFRA¹⁷ regardless of parental income (a fee is based on income and family size) to gain access to waived services and programs. Of all children served by MA, about 2.5% are enrolled through TEFRA. This is a strong start, but we must do more to restore and repair health and wellbeing.

In the toughest times, we do the toughest work. We are equipped to do this work, but to weather the worst and rebuild, we're going to need a community-minded perspective with a focus on shared benefits: We all are healthier when the health of each child and adult is supported.

AVERAGE MONTHLY ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN ON MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, 2019

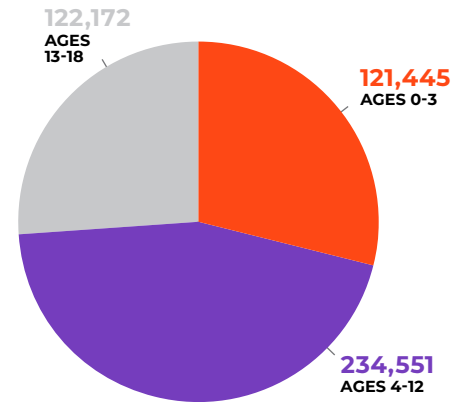
Source: Minnesota Department of Health.

493,708



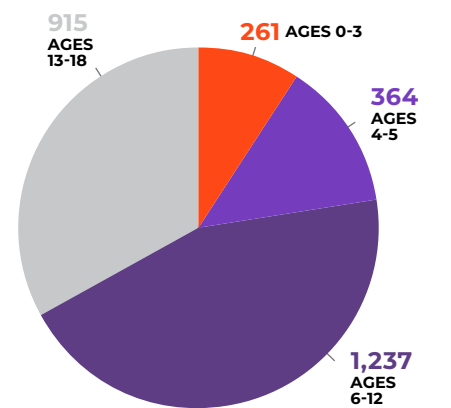
ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN IN MEDICAL ASSISTANCE BY AGE GROUP, 2019

Source: MN Department of Human Services, personal contact with Ray Kurth-Nelson.



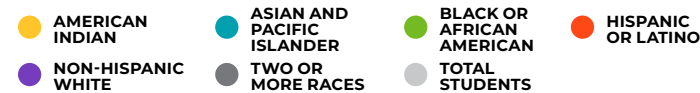
ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN IN MEDICAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH TEFRA, 2019

Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Personal Contact with Ray Kurth-Nelson.



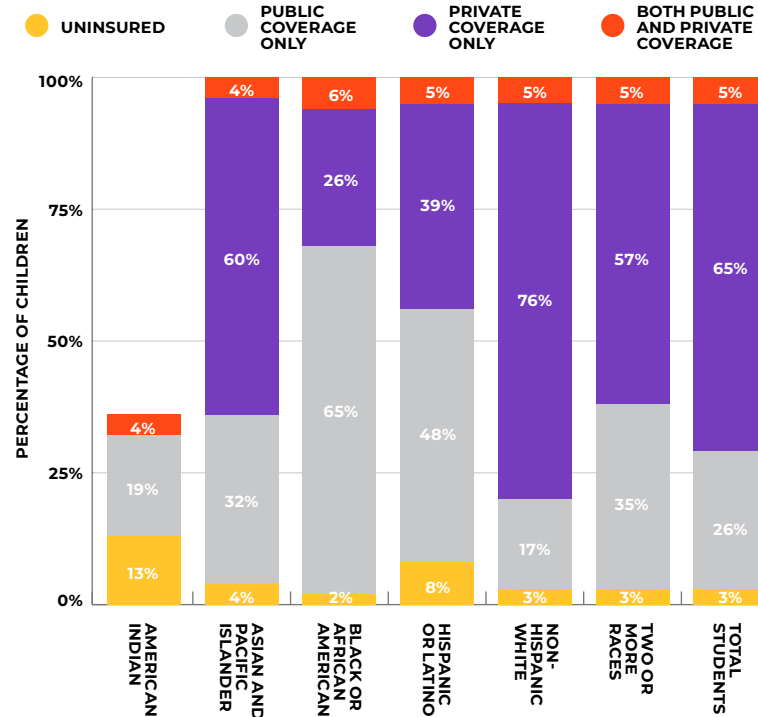
LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES BY RACE, 2016-18

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, CDC Wonder 2016-2018 birth data.



HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CHILDREN BY TYPE, 2018

Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 and 2018 American Community Survey.



CHILDREN 24-35 MONTHS UP-TO-DATE WITH RECOMMENDED VACCINE SERIES, JULY 2020

Source: Minnesota Department of Health, personal contact with Miriam Muscoplat.

SERIES	DTAP	POLIO	MMR
	69.6%	74.7%	83.5%
HIB	HEPB	VARICELLA	PCV
	81.4%	86%	81.7%

ADOLESCENTS AT 13 YEARS OLD UP-TO-DATE WITH RECOMMENDED VACCINE SERIES, JULY 2020

TDAP	MCV4	HPV Initiation	HPV Complete	SERIES
72.9%	71.8%	55.1%	27.1%	26.5%



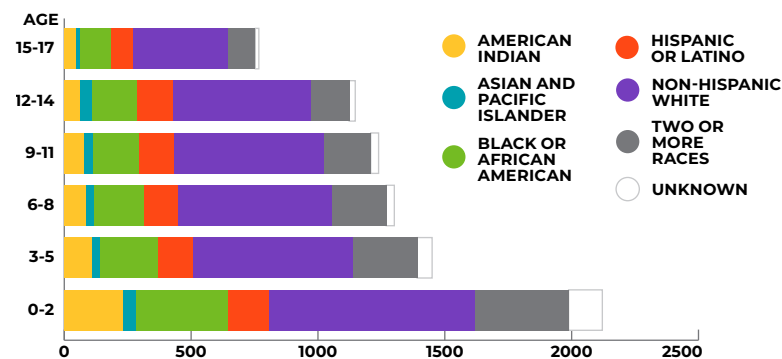
Child Welfare

THE CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM IN MINNESOTA HAS ADAPTED in a number of ways in order to connect children and families with resources during the COVID-19 pandemic, coordinating across systems, including education, community services, child welfare, and juvenile justice. Like the foundation of a building, the health and wellbeing of our young people is supported by the work of professionals in many sectors. When a child is referred to the child welfare system, experts make an assessment of child safety, and if screening criteria are met for alleged abuse or neglect, an investigation is conducted and recommendations for services to address maltreatment concerns are outlined in a case plan. Building healthy communities requires support from reliable structures and strong social systems that we all help build.

Work groups that include service providers, advocates, county leaders, and DHS staff have been meeting to plan the implementation of the federal Family First Prevention Services Act¹⁸ that will be implemented in Minnesota within the next year. This new law embodies the first major child welfare practice shift in more than 25 years, and represents a philosophical and financial shift in the use of federal child welfare funds for the delivery of prevention and intervention services. Two main changes include: 1. Children cannot be placed in residential treatment for more than two weeks without a clear medical reason, and 2. Child Protection Services may access federal Title IV-E funds to provide prevention and family support services such as substance abuse treatment or parenting education to parents while keeping children home with their families, as long as children are deemed to be safe from harm. These decisions reflect an approach that children do better with families, and challenges can best be solved at the systems-level, through better policies and targeted programs and initiatives that help families stay together.

NUMBER OF DETERMINED VICTIMS OF MALTREATMENT BY AGE AND RACE, 2019

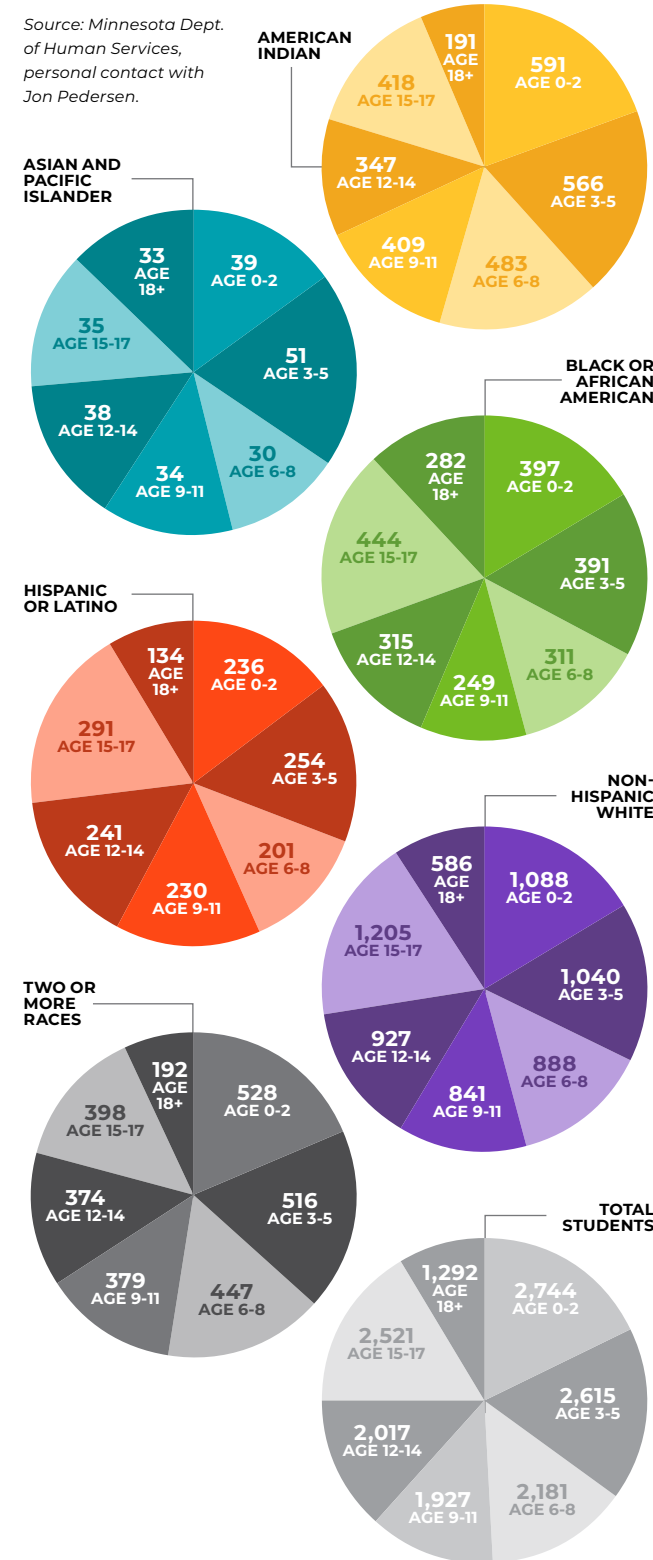
Source: Minnesota Dept. of Human Services, Personal contact with Jon Pedersen.



CHILDREN EXPERIENCING OUT-OF-HOME CARE BY AGE* AND RACE OF CHILD, 2019

*Age is calculated at the end of the calendar year.

Source: Minnesota Dept. of Human Services, personal contact with Jon Pedersen.



Early Childhood Education



Child Care Aware of Minnesota

How do you keep child care programs open during a pandemic, so that essential workers have child care for their children? When Minnesota's Children's Cabinet and DHS were given that task, they turned to Child Care Aware of Minnesota for help. Child Care Aware of Minnesota works with child care programs around the state, providing grant and scholarship programs, offering training and professional development, and managing the state's Parent Aware quality rating program. They also provide resources and referrals to parents seeking child care.

Child Care Aware and its allies have long advocated for more financial support for the child care system. As it is currently structured, child care is too expensive for many families and it does not pay a living wage for early educators. The pandemic brought this situation to the attention of policymakers, as many family and center-based child care programs had decreases in enrollment while also having higher costs that threatened their livelihoods. Child Care Aware administered the first round of Peacetime Emergency Child Care grants, and continued to provide support to programs applying for monthly COVID-19 Public Health Support Funds for Child Care program. These efforts mean that at the end of the pandemic, there will still be a child care system ready to serve families.

For more information, visit childcareawaremn.org.

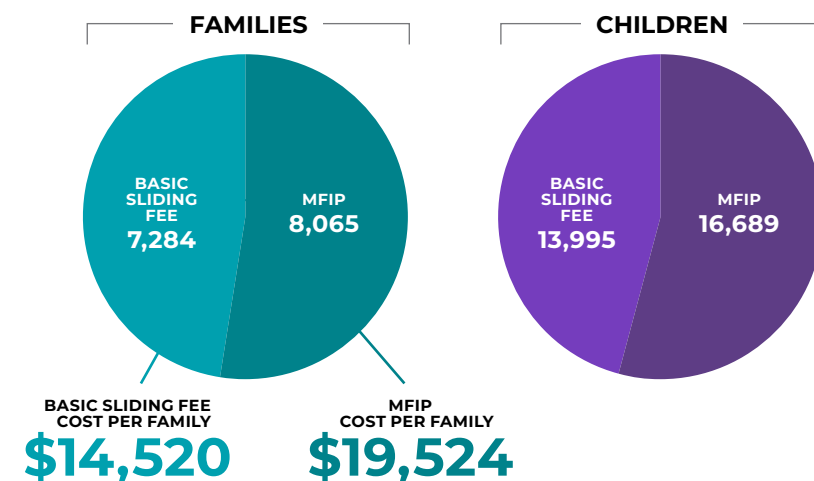
EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION PROVIDES A CRITICAL OPPORTUNITY to support children's healthy brain development, and it also offers parents a place for their children to be cared for while they work. Across Minnesota, shortages in child care, along with the high cost of care, leave many parents at a growing economic disadvantage. During the COVID pandemic, the state and federal funds allocated for child care programs that are helping parents continue to work reflects the growing understanding among policymakers, educators, and business leaders that the critical importance of high-quality, affordable, and accessible child care is a public good that must be supported by public investment.

Continued investments that expand access to affordable, high-quality child care improve not only child development but also family and community social and economic outcomes. Early childhood education is an important way to address longstanding structural inequities and move toward a stronger community for all of us. Culturally appropriate and supportive components in early childhood programs could help reduce barriers to access by developing innovative approaches that serve the diverse families living in Minnesota. To achieve this, we must ensure that a mixed-delivery set of early childhood programs aligns with family and cultural practices, addresses geographic inequities, and combats the opportunity gap for children of color and Black and Indigenous children.

An early childhood education system that supports school readiness for every young child in Minnesota ensures that our youngest generation has the quality foundational education necessary to help them successfully create a more financially secure future and the ability to give back to communities and contribute to economic stability for our state.

CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM PARTICIPATION, 2019

Source: Minnesota Dept. of Human Services.



K-12 Education

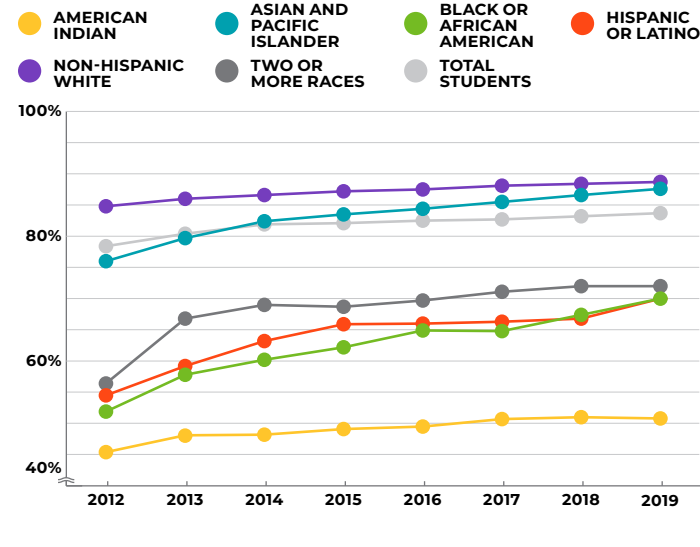
THE RAPID SHIFT TO DISTANCE LEARNING IN MARCH ACROSS MINNESOTA

revealed the crucial role that schools play in serving as a bridge for children and their families to a variety of services while also providing opportunities for students to build strong social, cognitive, and emotional skills. Schools connect students to services that include food, child care, expanded learning opportunities, mental health care, and housing support that strengthen the foundation of childhood wellbeing. Policymakers, school administrators, and teachers must recognize the complex set of barriers facing today's families and children due not only to COVID-19 but also to systemic policies and practices that have created hurdles to academic success, undermining the potential of too many of our children of color and Indigenous children.

During this pandemic, existing inequities in education have been exacerbated by the widespread move to distance learning which highlights the unreliable access to internet connectivity and technology and the impact that has on children and youth and their ability to participate in school. Children have been unable to connect with their school, their friends, or even access their assignments. According to the Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey, 71 percent of Minnesota's children, and notably 99 percent of Black children, attend school through distance learning in Minnesota.¹⁹ Extended family members, including grandparents, have taken on extra roles to support children's distance learning. Addressing other obstacles to daily attendance and student engagement in learning – including adequate nutrition and health care – helps our students open the door to learning. Without removing these obstacles, no matter how hard they try, these students cannot attend school ready to learn. We're all seeing with fresh eyes, that the way we, as a society, set up education has everything to do with child wellbeing. We have an opportunity to counteract the inequitable distribution of resources for public schools, as well as consequences of disrupted learning due to measures taken to safeguard children and school employees from COVID-19 infection, by ensuring a quality educational foundation for every child in Minnesota.

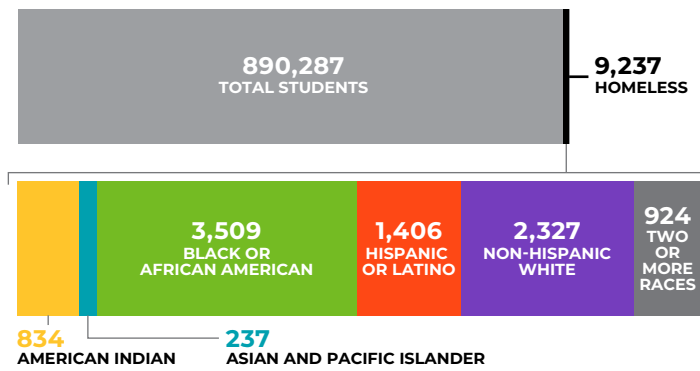
FOUR-YEAR GRADUATION RATES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2012-19

Source: MN Department of Education Data Center.



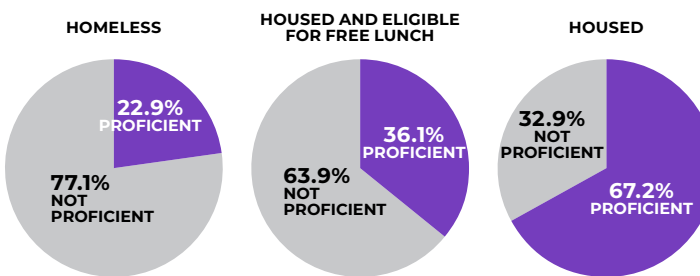
STUDENTS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS BY RACE, 2019

Source: Minnesota Dept. of Education, Personal contact with Joseph Curiel.



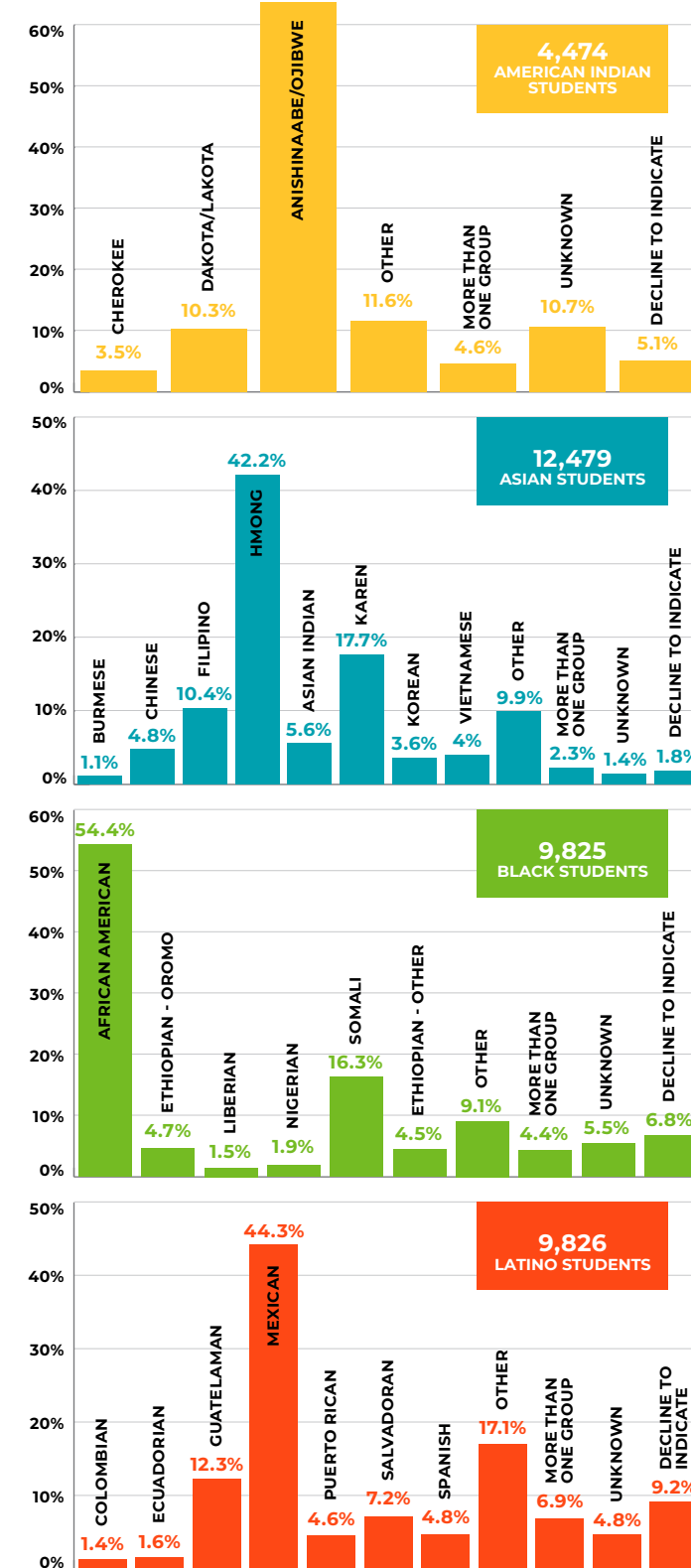
READING PROFICIENCY, 3RD GRADE, FOR STUDENTS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS COMPARED TO HOUSED STUDENTS, 2019

Source: Minnesota Dept. of Education, Personal contact with Joseph Curiel.



COUNTING ALL STUDENTS ENROLLMENT DATA, 2020

Source: Minnesota Dept. of Education, Counting All Students Report.²⁰



READING PROFICIENCY, 2019

Source: Minnesota Dept. of Education, Counting All Students Report.²⁰

Race/Ethnicity	Students Tested	Meeting or Exceeding Standards	% Proficient
AMERICAN INDIAN	92	44	47.8%
Dakota/Lakota	14	9	64.3%
Anishinaabe/Ojibwe	39	16	41%
Other	21	13	61.9%
Unknown	11	4	36.4%
Decline to indicate	10	2	20%
ASIAN	755	398	52.7%
Chinese	66	51	77.3%
Filipino	184	76	41.3%
Hmong	146	67	45.9%
Asian Indian	44	37	84.1%
Karen	108	38	35.2%
Korean	41	38	92.7%
Vietnamese	26	19	73.1%
Other	123	62	50.4%
More than one group	20	10	50%
Decline to indicate	26	19	73.1%
BLACK	471	177	37.6%
African American	274	94	34.3%
Ethiopian - Oromo	13	3	23.1%
Nigerian	13	7	53.8%
Somali	25	9	36%
Ethiopian - Other	50	25	50%
Other	61	22	36.1%
More than one group	20	9	45%
Unknown	13	7	53.8%
Decline to indicate	33	13	39.4%
LATINO	1013	419	41.4%
Guatemalan	229	67	29.3%
Mexican	364	178	48.9%
Puerto Rican	30	15	50%
Salvadoran	109	43	39.4%
Spanish	55	29	52.7%
Other	159	63	39.6%
More than one group	85	38	44.7%
Decline to indicate	145	58	40%

Minnesota State Policy Updates

While much of the Minnesota state legislature's work during the regular and five subsequent special sessions focused on COVID-19 relief, other important measures were also passed, including a bonding bill with \$116 million for affordable housing and a police reform bill. They also included:

- + Residential Treatment under Family First Prevention Services Act: This policy is the first legislation in Minnesota to begin implementation of the Federal Family First Prevention Services Act, which was designed to prevent out-of-home placements of children when they can be supported in their family home and to dramatically reduce the number of children living in congregate care.²¹
- + Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP): The final component needed to conform CCAP to federally-required provisions of the renewed Child Care Development Block Grant was passed, with the reimbursement rates made to providers now being set by using the 25th percentile of the 2018 market rate survey of child care costs.
- + Student Discipline in Preschool and Pre-kindergarten: Prohibits the suspension or expulsion of young students participating in early childhood education, school readiness, school readiness plus, voluntary prekindergarten, Head Start, or other school-based preschool or pre-kindergarten programs, unless all other resources have been exhausted and there is an ongoing safety risk to the child or others.²²

State-Level Data Tables

DEMOGRAPHICS	NUMBER	PERCENT/RATE	YEAR(S)
CT Child population, As % of total population	1,302,615	23%	2018
Children 0-4, As % of children	355,291	27%	2018
Children 5-11, As % of children	509,408	39%	2018
Children 12-14, As % of children	221,678	17%	2018
Children 15-17, As % of children	216,238	17%	2018
CT Children by Race/Ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic, As % of children	893,877	69%	2018
Black, non-Hispanic, As % of children	126,895	10%	2018
American Indian, non-Hispanic, As % of children	18,709	1%	2018
Asian, non-Hispanic, As % of children	79,653	6%	2018
Two or more races, non-Hispanic, As % of children	65,425	5%	2018
Hispanic or Latino, As % of children	117,197	9%	2018



FAMILY AND CAREGIVERS	NUMBER	PERCENT/RATE	YEAR(S)
Households raising children, As % of all households	602,316	27.1%	2019
Children in households:			
with married adults, As % of children in households	934,000	72%	2018
with mother only, As % of children in households	251,000	19%	2018
with father only, As % of children in households	101,000	8%	2018
Children being raised by unmarried, cohabitating partners, As % of children	110,000	8%	2018
Children being raised by grandparents, As % of children	28,000	2%	2018
Children in immigrant families (child and/or parent is foreign-born), As % of children	260,000	20%	2018
CT Total births, Rate per 1,000 children	67,341	12	2018
Births by Maternal Education, As % of births			
Less than 4 years of high school	6,745	10.1%	2018
4 years of high school or GED completed	11,328	16.9%	2018
Some college credit but no degree	12,273	18.3%	2018
Associate's Degree	8,500	12.7%	2018
Bachelor's Degree	18,725	28.0%	2018
Master's, Doctorate, or Professional Degree	9,388	14%	2018
Births to US-born mothers, As % of births	54,061	80.3%	2018
Births to foreign-born mothers, As % of births	13,287	19.7%	2018
Children born to married mothers, As % of births	45,869	68.1%	2018
CT Children born to unmarried mothers, As % of births	21,467	31.9%	2018
CT Children born with no father listed on the birth certificate, As % of births	7,714	11.5%	2018
CT Children born to teenage (age 15-17) mothers, Rate per 1,000 15- to 17-year-olds	1,794	10	2015-18
CT Children in the Family Assessment Response program	24,317		2019
CT Children in out-of-home care	15,297		2019
Children aging out of foster care without a permanent family	397		2019
Children remaining under state guardianship, year-end	1,791		2019
Children who had ever had a parent who was incarcerated	91,401	7%	2017-18

EARLY CHILDHOOD		NUMBER	PERCENT/ RATE	YEAR(S)
CT	Children born preterm, As % of births	5,995	9%	2018
CT	Children born at low-birthweight, As % of births	4,634	6.9%	2018
	Children age 3 and 4 not enrolled in preschool	75,000	52%	2016-18
CT	Annual cost of center-based child care			
	Infant	\$15,550		2020
	Toddler	\$13,550		2020
	Preschooler	\$12,000		2020
	School-Age	\$9,850		2020
CT	Annual cost of family-based child care			
	Infant	\$8,200		2020
	Toddler	\$7,850		2020
	Preschooler	\$7,500		2020
	School-Age	\$6,700		2020
	Children under age 6 with all available parents in the workforce, As % of children under age 6	318,000	77%	2018
	Children in the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP), average monthly enrollment			
	Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) or Transition Year Child Care Assistance Program	16,689		2019
	Basic Sliding Fee (BSF)	13,995		2019
	Families on waiting lists for the CCAP	1,328		August 2020
	Total Enrollment in Head Start or Early Head Start	16,810		2018-19
	Children served by Part C Early Intervention and have Individual Family Service Plans (IFSPs)	6,025		2017-18
	Children experiencing homelessness served by Part C	101		2018-19

K-12 EDUCATION		NUMBER	PERCENT/ RATE	YEAR(S)
	Students enrolled in non-public schools	65,657		2019-20
CT	Students enrolled in K-12 public schools	893,203		2019-20
CT	K-12 public school students who are English Learner Identified, As % of K-12 public school students	76,361	8.6%	2019-20
CT	K-12 public school students enrolled in special education, As % of K-12 public school students	148,712	16.7%	2019-20
CT	Students who graduated in 4 years, As % of public school students	57,171	83.7%	2018-19
	Students who graduated in 5 years, As % of public school students	57,932	86.4%	2018-19
CT	Students who dropped out within 4 years, As % of public school students	3,010	4.4%	2018-19

ECONOMIC STABILITY		NUMBER	PERCENT/ RATE	YEAR(S)
	Entire population living in poverty, As % of population	529,000	10%	2018
	Children living in extreme poverty (50% of poverty), As % of children	60,000	5%	2018
CT	Children living in poverty, As % of children	150,000	12%	2018
	White children in poverty, As % of all White children	54,000	6%	2018
	African American children in poverty, As % of all African American children	41,000	33%	2018
	Asian children in poverty, As % of all Asian children	12,000	16%	2018
	American Indian children in poverty, As % of all American Indian children	S	S	2018
	Hispanic or Latino children in poverty, As % of all Hispanic or Latino children	27,000	23%	2018
	Children of Two or More Races in poverty, As % of all children of Two or More Races	12,000	14%	2018
	Immigrant children in poverty, As % of all immigrant children	58,000	22%	2018
	Children age 5 and under living in poverty, As % of children age 5 and under	51,000	12%	2018
	Children age 5 and under living below 185% of poverty	110,279	26.6%	2019
	Children below 200% of poverty, As % of children	372,000	29%	2018
	Families living in poverty, As % of families	57,000	9%	2019
	Married-couple households with children in poverty, As % of all married-couple households with children	17,000	4%	2019
	Single-parent households with children in poverty, As % of all single-parent households with children	44,000	22%	2019
	Median family income of households with children (in 2018 dollars)	\$92,900		2018
	Median family income of White households with children (in 2018 dollars)	\$103,500		2018
	Median family income of African American households with children (in 2018 dollars)	\$40,100		2018
	Median family income of American Indian households with children (in 2018 dollars)	\$30,900		2018
	Median family income of Asian households with children (in 2018 dollars)	\$94,900		2018
	Median family income of Hispanic households with children (in 2018 dollars)	\$44,100		2018
	Median family income of households of Two or More Races (in 2018 dollars)	\$58,500		2018
	Children under age 6 with all available parents in the workforce, As % of families	311,000	76.0%	2019
	Tax households who claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)	316,000		2019
	Total value of the EITC	\$699,000,000		2019
	Average EITC amount	\$2,209		2019
	Families in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP)			
CT	In Child-only cases	7,103		2019
CT	In Adult-eligible cases	17,443		2019
CT	Percent of families receiving child support, As % of eligible families		75%	2019
	Female-headed families receiving child support, As % of families headed by unmarried women	47,000	36%	2019
	Children age 6 to 12 with all available parents in the workforce, As % of children 6 to 12	394,000	77%	2018

HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT		NUMBER	PERCENT/ RATE	YEAR(S)
CT	Children without health insurance, As % of children	43,894	3.3%	2018
CT	Average monthly enrollment of children in Medical Assistance	493,708	37.9%	2019
CT	Average monthly enrollment of children in MinnesotaCare	1,409		2019
CT	Children born to mothers who smoked during pregnancy, As % of births	5,010	7.5%	2018
CT	Children whose mothers received inadequate or no prenatal care, As % of births	6,586	10.3%	2018
	Children enrolled in Minnesota Health Care Program (MA or MNCare) who saw a dentist, As % of children enrolled in MHCP	250,426	38.9%	2019
	Children who have one or more emotional, behavioral, or developmental conditions, As % of children	240,628	23%	2018
CT	Children 24-35 months who are up-to-date with the vaccine series, As % of children 24-35 months		69.6%	July 2020
	Children age 13 who have received the recommended adolescent vaccines, As % of children age 13.		26.5%	July 2020

SAFE HOMES AND COMMUNITIES		NUMBER	PERCENT/ RATE	YEAR(S)
	Children under age 6 testing positive for lead poisoning	776		2018
	Children living in crowded housing, As % of children	149,000	11%	2018
CT	Households where housing costs exceed 30% of income, As % of all housing units	270,000	21%	2018
	Owner	215,131	20.7%	2019
	Renter	260,614	44%	2019
CT	Housing status of children, As % of children in occupied housing units			
	Owner	991,943	76.5%	2019
	Renter	304,715	23.5%	2019
CT	Children age 10 to 17 arrested for serious crimes, Rate per 1,000 children age 10 to 17	5,013	8.5%	2019
CT	Children who died from unintentional injuries	68		2018
CT	Children abused or neglected, Rate per 1,000 children	6,953	5.3%	2019
CT	Children who committed suicide or were murdered	36		2018

FOOD AND NUTRITION		NUMBER	PERCENT/ RATE	YEAR(S)
CT	K-12 students approved for free school meals, As % of K-12 students	319,962	35.8%	2019-20
CT	Average monthly enrollment of children receiving SNAP	157,455		2020
	Participation in the WIC nutrition program			
	Women (pregnant, breastfeeding and post-partum)	44,402		2019
	Infants born and enrolled in WIC	27,163		2019
	Children (1 to 5 years old)	71,029		2019
	Households that are "food insecure," As % of households	165,000	13%	2017-19
	Children in families visiting food shelves (non-unique, counted each visit)	1,282,159		2019
CT	Children in the Summer Food Service Program (average daily participation), As % of those enrolled in free school meals	48,114	18.4%	2019
	Children in the Summer Food Service Program (average daily participation), As % of those enrolled in free school meals	46,437	14.4%	2018

Technical Notes

"Children," if not otherwise defined, refers to those under age 18 (0-17). A "parent" may be either biological, adoptive, or a stepparent. "Families" refers to a parent raising one or more children in their household. A "household" may contain a single family, more than one family, a family and one or more sub-families (such as three generations living together), or it may contain members that are unrelated. Total and sub-group child populations used for calculating most rates are from the U.S. Census Bureau's year that corresponds to the data.

Statewide poverty estimates are based upon the universe for which poverty status is determined in the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). Poverty status is not determined for people in military barracks, institutional quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 18 (such as foster children). The federal poverty definition consists of a series of thresholds based on family size and composition. The poverty threshold in 2018 was defined as an annual income below \$25,100 for a family of four with two children.

Some data presented in this book is reflective of actual counts, while other data is obtained from survey estimates. In the latter case, we have rounded many figures to the nearest 500 or 1,000 to emphasize that the figure is an estimate, which contains a margin of error. For additional information about sampling methodology and confidence intervals, please refer to the original data source or contact Children's Defense Fund-Minnesota.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Child population, 2018
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates for July 1, 2018.

Child population by age group, 2018
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates for July 1, 2018.

Child population by race/ethnicity, 2018
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates for July 1, 2018. Note: Hispanic/Latino children are not counted in racial groupings.

ECONOMIC STABILITY

Entire population living in poverty, 2018
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey. Note: Analysis by Population Reference Bureau. See KIDS COUNT Data Center online.

Children living in extreme poverty, 2018
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey. Note: Analysis by Population Reference Bureau. See KIDS COUNT Data Center online.

Children living in poverty, 2018

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey. Note: Analysis by Population Reference Bureau. See KIDS COUNT Data Center online.

Children in poverty by race/ethnicity, 2018
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey. Note: Analysis by Population Reference Bureau. See KIDS COUNT Data Center online.

Immigrant children in poverty, 2018
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey. Note: Analysis by Population Reference Bureau. See KIDS COUNT Data Center online.

Children age 5 and under living in poverty, 2018
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey. Note: Analysis by Population Reference Bureau. See KIDS COUNT Data Center online.

Children age 5 and under living below 185% of poverty, 2019
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey. Note: Accessed on Data.Census.Gov, Table B17024.

Children below 200% of the poverty line, 2018
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey. Note: Analysis by Population Reference Bureau. See KIDS COUNT Data Center online.

Families living in poverty, 2019
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey. Note: Analysis by Population Reference Bureau. See KIDS COUNT Data Center online.

Married-couple households with children in poverty, 2019
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey. Note: Analysis by Population Reference Bureau. See KIDS COUNT Data Center online.

Single-parent households with children in poverty, 2019
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey. Note: Analysis by Population Reference Bureau. See KIDS COUNT Data Center online.

Median family income by race/ethnicity, 2018
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey. Note: See tables B19113A, B, C, D, E, and I.

Children under age 6 with all available parents in the workforce, 2019
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey. Analysis by Population Reference Bureau. See KIDS COUNT Data Center online.

Tax households that claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), 2019 (Tax Year 2019)
Source: Internal Revenue Service,

Statistics for 2019 Tax Returns with EITC. Retrieved from <https://www.irs.gov/eitc-central/statistics-for-tax-returns-with-eitc/statistics-for-tax-returns-with-eitc>.

Total value of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), 2019 (Tax Year 2019)
Source: Internal Revenue Service, Statistics for 2019 Tax Returns with EITC. Retrieved from [https://www.irs.gov/eitc-central/statistics-for-tax-returns-with-eitc](https://www.irs.gov/eitc-central/statistics-for-tax-returns-with-eitc/statistics-for-tax-returns-with-eitc).

Families in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), 2019
Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services, Program Assessment and Integrity Division. Personal contact with Mark Besser. Note: figure is for active case counts for December 2019.

Percent of families receiving child support, 2019
Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services, Child Support Enforcement Division. Child Support Performance Report 2019. Current collection based on the federal fiscal year. Retrieved from <https://edocs.dhs.state.mn.us/lfsrver/Public/DHS-4252T-ENG>

Female-headed families receiving child support, 2019
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. Analysis by Population Reference Bureau. See KIDS COUNT Data Center online.

Children age 6-12 with all available parents in the workforce, 2018
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey. Analysis by Population Reference Bureau. See KIDS COUNT Data Center online.

FAMILY & CAREGIVERS

Households raising children, 2019
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey. Table S0201.

Children in households, 2018
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey. Note: Analysis by Population Reference Bureau. See KIDS COUNT Data Center online.

Children being raised by unmarried, cohabitating partners, 2018
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey. Note: Analysis by Population Reference Bureau. See KIDS COUNT Data Center online.

Children being raised by grandparents, 2018
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey. Note: Analysis by Population Reference Bureau. See KIDS COUNT Data Center online.

Children in immigrant families, 2018
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey. Note: Analysis by Population Reference Bureau. See KIDS COUNT Data Center

online.
Total births, 2018
Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. 2018 Minnesota County Health Tables.

Births by maternal education, 2018
Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. 2018 Minnesota County Health Tables.

Births to US-born mothers, 2018
Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. 2018 Minnesota County Health Tables.

Births to foreign-born mothers, 2018
Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. 2018 Minnesota County Health Tables.

Children born to married mothers, 2018
Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. 2018 Minnesota County Health Tables.

Children born to unmarried mothers, 2018
Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. 2018 Minnesota County Health Tables.

Children born with no father listed on the birth certificate, 2018
Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. 2018 Minnesota County Health Tables.

Children born to teenage (15-17) mothers, 2015-18
Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. Note: Due to small numbers, rate represents 3-year average for 2015-2018; rate given per 1,000 teenage girls ages 15 to 17.

Children in the Family Assessment Response Program, 2019
Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services. Minnesota's Child Maltreatment Report 2019, Fall 2020. Personal contact with Jon Pedersen.

Children in out-of-home care, 2019
Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services. Minnesota's Out-of-home Care and Permanency Report 2019, Fall 2020. Personal contact with Jon Pedersen.

Children aging out of foster care without a permanent family, 2019
Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services. Minnesota's Out-of-home Care and Permanency Report 2019, Fall 2020. Personal contact with Jon Pedersen.

Children remaining under state guardianship, year-end, 2019
Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services, Child Safety and Permanency Division. Personal contact with Jon Pedersen.

Children who had ever had a parent who was incarcerated, 2017-18
Source: Child Trends analysis of data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, National Survey of Children's Health.

EARLY CHILDHOOD

Children born preterm, 2018

Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. 2018 Minnesota County Health Tables. Note: Live births of babies who are less than 37 weeks gestation at birth. Single births only; not multiples.

Children born at low-birthweight, 2018

Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. 2018 Minnesota County Health Tables. Personal contact with Judy Palermo. Note: Refers to live births during 2018 in which the child weighed less than 2500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces) at birth. Single births only; not multiples.

Children age 3 and 4 not attending preschool, 2016-18

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2018 American Community Survey. Note: Analysis by Population Reference Bureau. See KIDS COUNT Data Center Online.

Cost of center-based child care, 2020

Source: Child Care Aware of Minnesota. 2020 Child Care Provider Rate Survey. Personal contact with Angie Bowman.

Cost of family-based child care, 2020

Source: Child Care Aware of Minnesota. Child Care Provider Rate Survey. Personal contact with Angie Bowman.

Children under age 6 with all available parents in the workforce, 2018

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey. Note: Analysis by Population Reference Bureau. See KIDS COUNT Data Center Online.

Average monthly enrollment of children in the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP), 2019

Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services, Minnesota Child Care Assistance Program Fiscal Year 2019 Family Profile, January 2019. Note: Monthly averages of children receiving CCAP including Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), Transition Year (TY), and Basic Sliding Fee (BSF) during state fiscal year 2019 (July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019).

Families on the waiting list for CCAP, August 2020

Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services. Note: The August 2020 waiting list was the most recent available at the time of publication.

Children served by Head Start or Early Head Start, 2018-19

Source: Minnesota Head Start Facts 2019, Minnesota Head Start Association. Retrieved from <https://mnheadstart.org/state-fact-sheets/> on August 21, 2020.

Children served by Part C Early Intervention Services and have Individual Family Service Plans, 2017-18

Source: Minnesota Department of Education. Minnesota Part C Federal Fiscal Year 2017 State Performance Plan/Annual Performance Report.

Homeless children served by Part C, 2018-19 school year

Source: Minnesota Department of Education. Children Experiencing Homelessness Served by Part C Infant and Toddler Intervention-State Fiscal Year 2019 Report to the Legislature as required by Minnesota Statutes, section 125A.125. Retrieved from <https://www.leg.state.mn.us/docs/2020/mandated/200756.pdf> on August 21, 2020.

K-12 EDUCATION

Students enrolled in non-public schools, 2019-20

Source: Minnesota Department of Education. Retrieved from Data Center at <https://education.mn.gov/MDE/Data/>.

Students enrolled in K-12 public schools, 2019-20

Source: Minnesota Department of Education. Retrieved from Data Center at <https://education.mn.gov/MDE/Data/>.

K-12 public school students with limited English proficiency, 2019-20

Source: Minnesota Department of Education. Retrieved from Data Center at <https://education.mn.gov/MDE/Data/>.

K-12 public school students enrolled in special education, 2019-20

Source: Minnesota Department of Education. Retrieved from Data Center at <https://education.mn.gov/MDE/Data/>.

Students who graduated in 4 years, 2018-19

Source: Minnesota Department of Education. Retrieved from Data Center at <https://education.mn.gov/MDE/Data/>.

Students who graduated in 5 years, 2018-19

Source: Minnesota Department of Education. Retrieved from Data Center at <https://education.mn.gov/MDE/Data/>.

Students who dropped out in 4 years, 2018-19

Source: Minnesota Department of Education. Retrieved from Data Center at <https://education.mn.gov/MDE/Data/>.

HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT

Children without health insurance, 2018

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018. Small Area Health Insurance Estimates.

Average monthly enrollment of children in Medical Assistance (MA), 2019

Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services, Reports & Forecasts Division. Personal contact with Ray Kurth-Nelson. Note: Includes children in MFIP households. Refers to children below age 18, although 18- to 20-year-olds are eligible to receive Medical Assistance. Child's age calculated as of July 1, 2019. Children are counted in only one county even if they moved during the year. Children are counted in both Medical Assistance and MinnesotaCare enrollee counts if they were enrolled in both programs during the year.

Average monthly enrollment of children in MinnesotaCare, 2019

Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services, Reports & Forecasts Division. Personal contact with Ray Kurth-Nelson. Note: Child's age calculated as of July 1, 2019. Children are counted in only one county even if they moved during the year. Children are counted in both Medical Assistance and MinnesotaCare enrollee counts if they were enrolled in both programs during the year.

Children born to mothers who smoked during pregnancy, 2018

Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. 2018 Minnesota County Health Tables. Note: Births are assigned to the mother's county of residence, regardless of where the birth occurred.

Children whose mothers received late or inadequate prenatal care, 2018

Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. 2018 Minnesota County Health Tables. Personal contact with Judy Palermo.

Note: "Inadequate" is defined as either no prenatal care, care beginning in the 3rd trimester, or an inadequate range of visits, regardless of when prenatal care began.

Children enrolled in Minnesota Health Care Program (MA or MinnesotaCare) who saw a dentist, 2019

Source: Minnesota Department of Health. Minnesota Health Care Programs Dental Services Recipients by County of Residence, Program Category and Age. Note: Data collected for children ages 0-20. Personal contact with Genelle Lamont.

Children who have one or more emotional, behavioral or developmental conditions, 2018

Source: Child Trends analysis of data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, National Survey of Children's Health.

Children 24-35 months who are up-to-date with the vaccine series, July 2020

Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Immunization Program. Childhood Immunization Coverage in Minnesota. July 2020. Personal Contact with Miriam Muscoplat. Note: The vaccine series consists of 4+ DTaP, 3+ Polio, 1+ MMR, Complete Hib, 3+ HepB, 1+ Varicella, and Complete Prevnar.

Adolescents age 13 who have received the recommended adolescent vaccines, July 2020

Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Immunization Program. Adolescent Immunization Coverage in Minnesota. July 2020. Personal Contact with Miriam Muscoplat. Note: The vaccine series consists of 1+ Tdap, 1+ MenACWY and Complete HPV.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

K-12 students approved for free school meals, 2019-20

Source: Minnesota Department of Education, Data Center, 2018-2019 Enrollments-County-Special Populations spreadsheet.

Average monthly enrollment of children receiving SNAP, 2020

Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services. Personal contact with Dorina Nikolla and Erika Martin. Note: Average monthly enrollment during 2020 of unique children in SNAP households. Includes children from MFIP Food Portion cases. Count of children only includes SNAP-eligible children in the household.

Total participation in the WIC nutrition program, 2019

Source: Minnesota Department of Health, WIC Category and Race and Ethnicity Annual Reports. Personal contact with Joni Geppert. Data retrieved from <https://www.health.state.mn.us/people/wic/localagency/reports/pptndemo/annual/category.html> Note: WIC is officially called the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

Households that are "food insecure," 2017-19

Source: Current Population Survey, Food Security Supplement, 2017-2019. See KIDS COUNT Data Center online.

Children in families visiting food shelves, 2019

Source: Hunger Solutions Minnesota, 2019 Food Shelf Visits Hit Record High 10 Years After Recession. Personal contact with Jill Westfall. Note: Not a unique count of children served. All

children in a family were counted each time a family member visited a food shelf during the year. Retrieved from <https://www.hungersolutions.org/data-posts/2019-food-shelf-visits-hit-record-high-10-years-after-recession/>

Children in the Summer Food Service Program, 2019

Source: Food Research and Action Center. Note: Average daily participation during the month of July (busiest month). Rate is calculated by dividing summer participation figure by free and reduced-price school lunch enrollment figure. Retrieved from <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/summer-tables-2019/tab1-sn-partic.html>

SAFE HOMES & COMMUNITIES

Children under age 6 testing positive for lead poisoning, 2018

Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Environmental Health Division. Personal contact with Zay Rezanian. Note: Refers to children who were tested and found to have blood lead levels of 5 Micrograms per Deciliter (µg/dL) or greater, both confirmed and unconfirmed cases of elevated blood lead levels.

Children living in crowded housing, 2018

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey. Note: Analysis by Population Reference Bureau. See KIDS COUNT Data Center online.

Households where housing costs exceed 30% of income, 2018

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Table B25091: Mortgage Status by Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months and Table S0201: Selected Population Profile in the United States.

Housing status of children, 2019

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates, Table S0901.

Children age 10-17 arrested for a serious crime, 2019

Source: Minnesota Department of Public Safety, 2019 Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, Minnesota Justice Information Services, Uniform Crime Report (August 2020). Note: Refers to arrests of juveniles age 10-17. Rate per 1,000 is calculated by dividing the number of juvenile arrests by the total number of children ages 10-17, then multiplying by 1,000. "Serious" crimes (Part 1 crimes) include murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, vehicle theft, and arson. Not all children arrested for serious crimes may have committed these crimes, and not all children who committed serious crimes may have been arrested.

Children who died from unintentional injuries, 2018

Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. 2018 Minnesota County Health Tables. Personal contact with Judy Palermo.

Children abused or neglected, 2019

Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services. Minnesota's Child Maltreatment Report 2019, expected Fall 2020.

Children who committed suicide or were murdered, 2018

Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. 2018 Minnesota County Health Tables.

Endnotes

- 1 Annie E. Casey Foundation. 2020. 2020 KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Trends in Child Wellbeing. <https://www.aecf.org/resources/2020-kids-count-data-book/>
- 2 Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey.
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- 5 U.S. Census Bureau. Poverty Thresholds. <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html>
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- 7 Center on Poverty & Social Policy. November. 7, 2019. The Costs of Being Poor: Inflation Inequality Leads to Three Million More People in Poverty. <https://groundworkcollaborative.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/The-Costs-of-Being-Poor-Groundwork-Collaborative.pdf>
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- 11 Minnesota Department of Public Safety. <https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/ojp/grants/Pages/covid-19-youth-intervention-crime-victim-services-funds.aspx>
- 12 U.S. Census Bureau Household Pulse
- 13 Spencer, Rachael A. and Komro, Kelli A. March 2017. Family Economic Security Policies and Child Family Health. *Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review*. 20(1).
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- 15 Children's Defense Fund. 2019. Ending Child Poverty Now.
- 16 Minnesota Dept. of Human Services, Minnesota Child Care Assistance Program Copayment Schedules, Effective Oct. 5, 2020. <https://edocs.dhs.state.mn.us/lfserver/Public/DHS-64131-ENG>
- 17 <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/256B.055#stat.256B.055.12>
- 18 Children's Defense Fund. 2019. Implementing the Family First Prevention Services Act of 2018.
- 19 U.S. Census Bureau. October 7, 2020. Week 15 Household Pulse Survey; September 16 – September 28. Education Table 2. Coronavirus Pandemic Impact on How Children Received Education, by Select Characteristics: Minnesota.
- 20 Minnesota Department of Education. Counting All Students Report. Accessed at <https://public.education.mn.gov/MDEAnalytics/DataTopic.jsp?TOPICID=486>. Note: MDE collected data from five districts in 2019 and will expand each year. This enrollment and MCA testing data is based on responses by families within participating districts and does not represent a comprehensive view of all students in Minnesota.
- 21 NAMI Minnesota. 2020. NAMI Minnesota 2020 Minnesota Legislative Session Summary of New Laws Affecting Children and Adults with Mental Illnesses and Their Families. <https://2a392k31wksy2wkejfy03dp-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/188/2020/07/2020-Leg-Summary.2nd-1.pdf>.
- 22 Ibid.

Sparking Conversations, Ideas and Change: The KIDS COUNT Data Center

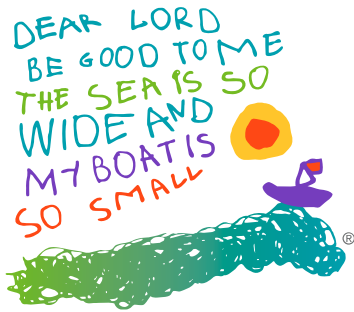
The KIDS COUNT Data Center provides one comprehensive website of national, state, county, and city information to help community members stay up-to-date on key trends in child wellbeing. The website contains hundreds of indicators and allows users to:

- Create custom reports for a specific county or state;
- Compare and rank data for different states and counties; and
- Design graphics like maps and trend lines to use in presentations and publications, including websites or blogs.



The KIDS COUNT Data Center provides state- and county-level data for all 87 counties in Minnesota. These data are collected by KIDS COUNT grantees (including CDF-MN) for use in their data books and other publications. All county-level data that were previously published in the Minnesota KIDS COUNT Data Book are available through the interactive KIDS COUNT Data Center website—datacenter.kidscount.org.





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