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ABSTRACT

Minnesota KIDS COUNT focuses on key risk indicators for children and describes the condition of children in each of Minnesota's 87 counties. According to this second annual report, another generation of children is at risk of growing up with decreasing resources, evidenced by increasing arrest rates for violent crimes and substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect. This report looks at three indicators of birth circumstances and health: (1) children born to teenage mothers; (2) children born at low birth weight; and (3) children not fully immunized. Three indicators of income are examined: (1) children in poverty; (2) children receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC); and (3) children eligible for free or reduced-price school lunches. Other indicators detailed are: (1) children dropping out of school; (2) children arrested for violent crime; (3) children abused or neglected; and (4) children dying violently. Section 1 deals with these indicators of risk, describing and analyzing each category. Section 2 presents county profiles for Minnesota. For each county, a brief description, map, demographic information (including population, number of children, number of children under age 6), and statistics under the categories of "Family Economics," "Birth Circumstances and Health," and "Signs of Trouble" are provided. An addendum is included, "1993 Substantiated Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect," divided by county. (BGC)

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Minnesota Kids: A Closer Look 1996 Data Book

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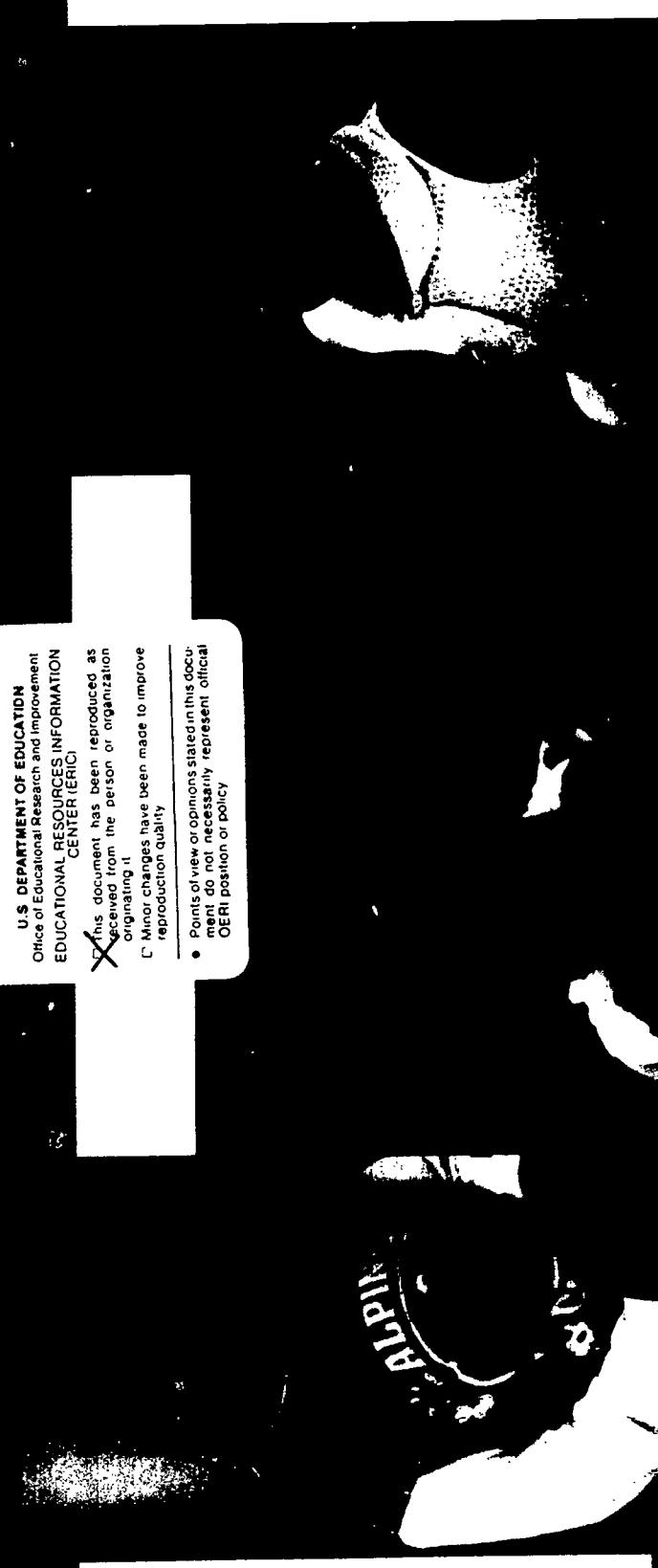
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Minnesota KIDS COUNT is a joint project of the
Children's Defense Fund-Minnesota and
Congregations Concerned for Children at the Minneapolis Council of Churches.
Minnesota KIDS COUNT releases periodic reports and an annual data book to provide a
statistical profile of Minnesota's children and suggestions for action on their behalf.
This data book was made possible through funds provided
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INTRODUCTION

Sixteen years ago, Ronald Reagan became president of the United States. He promised to balance the budget, reduce taxes and trim social spending. During the first three years of the Reagan administration, Congress cut \$57 billion from programs that help poor and low-income people. (The number of Americans in poverty increased by 35% since that time.) These reductions applied to food stamps, Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC), Medicaid, low-income housing, public service employment, job training, energy assistance, legal services, Title I (remedial reading and math education), community health centers, school lunch programs, child care, student financial aid programs and unemployment insurance. Simultaneously, the tax burden of poor families increased. Tax cuts and increases in defense spending massively increased the federal deficit.

Sixteen years ago, today's teenagers were young children. They grew up with increasing inequality and are the living result of this social experiment. Today, we again hear politicians urging cuts to social programs. Another generation of children is at risk of growing up with even fewer resources available. The choices we make now will affect how our state and nation's

children will fare as they come of age in the twenty-first century.

FINDINGS

Minnesota Kids: A Closer Look shows that both the rates of arrests for violent crimes and substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect are increasing rapidly. This is in contrast to the other indicators of child well-being, which have been more stable over the last three years.

Family Economics

The 1996 Minnesota KIDS COUNT Data Book uses three indicators to measure child poverty: the 1990 census, the number of children receiving AFDC, and the number of children receiving free or reduced-price school lunch. Because the census occurs only once every ten years, the other indicators help monitor changes in child poverty from 1991 through 1993. (However, not all eligible children participate in these programs.)

According to the 1990 census, 12.4% of children in Minnesota were living below the poverty line, a 22% increase from the 1980 census.¹ Children of color are much more likely to be poor than are white children.

According to the census, poverty rates for children of color in Minnesota ranged from 31% for Hispanic children to 55% for American Indian children. Child poverty rates also vary greatly among Minnesota counties, ranging from less than 5% to higher than 30%.

In 1993, 125,267 Minnesota children received AFDC, an increase of 8% since 1991. Only 37 counties had an increase in children on AFDC between 1992 and 1993, most of that increase was in Ramsey and Hennepin counties. **Over 40% of the children receiving AFDC are children of color**, and the number of children of color receiving AFDC has increased 13% since 1991.

From 1991 to 1993, there were modest increases in the numbers of children approved for free or reduced-price school lunch. In the 1993-94 school year, 224,860 students enrolled in the free and reduced-price school lunch program, a 7% increase since 1991-92. This means that at least 28% of Minnesota students came from low-income families. Data on the race of students participating in this program is not available.

Birth Circumstances and Health

The 1996 KIDS COUNT Data Book looks at three indicators of birth circumstances and health: children born to

teenage mothers, children born at low birth weight, and children who were not fully immunized. These indicators affect children's future development and potential.

The percent of all births that were teen births has increased slightly since 1991 for both white mothers and mothers of color. Over 1,900 children were born to mothers who were under 18 years old. Thirty-four percent of all teen births in 1993 were to mothers of color. Among counties, rates ranged from over 6% of all births to two counties that had no birth to teens.

In 1993, 3,320 children, or 5.1% of all children born, weighed less than 2500 grams. Eight percent of children of color were born at low birth weight. These numbers have fluctuated only slightly since 1991. However, the percent of African-American children born at low birth weight decreased since 1991, from 12.2% to 9.9%.

In the 1992-93 school year, the State Department of Health looked back at the immunization records of all state kindergartners. **Just over 39% had not been fully immunized by age two.**

These figures vary greatly among counties, ranging from 22% to 57% not fully immunized. **The immunization rates for children of color are significantly lower than for white children.**

Signs of Trouble

Finally, the 1996 KIDS COUNT Data Book looks at four additional indicators of child well-being: children dropping out of school, children arrested for violent crime, children abused and neglected, and children dying violently. These indicators show the results of earlier failures to provide economic and social support for vulnerable families and children.

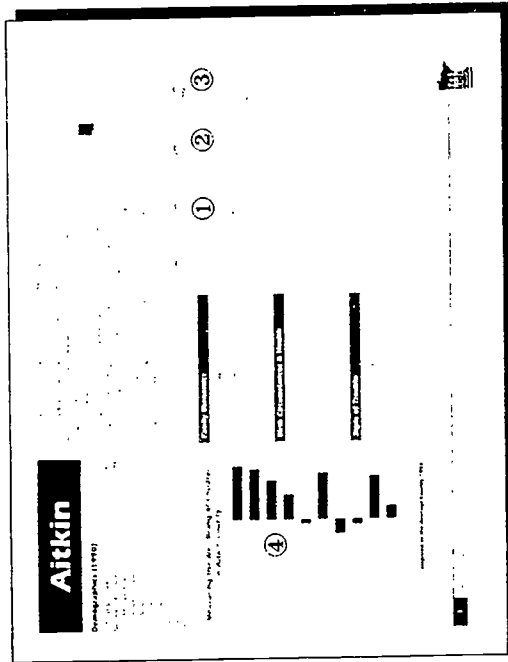
In the 1993-94 school year, an estimated 3.4% of the state's 7-12th grade students dropped out of school, a small decrease since 1992-93. (This decrease may be attributable to a change in the definition of dropouts.) The state dropout rate for students of color was 10.8% for the 1993-94 school year. The dropout rate also increases when viewed by grade. In the 1993-94 school year, 6.2% of eleventh graders and 6.9% of twelfth graders dropped out.

In 1993, 1,767 children were arrested for violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault,) an increase of 22% from 1991 to 1993. This represented almost 26% of all arrests for these crimes, a proportion that decreased slightly from 1992. The number of children of color arrested for violent crimes increased at a slower rate of 18% during those years.

In 1993, 11,058 reports of child abuse and neglect were confirmed, an increase of 7.6% since 1991. Children of color are overrepresented in reports of abuse and neglect, comprising 35% of substantiated reports in 1993.

In 1993, 204 children died violently in Minnesota. This included 27 suicides, 23 homicides, 75 motor vehicle crashes, and 79 other injuries. This number has fluctuated modestly between 1991 and 1993. Forty-one of those children were children of color.

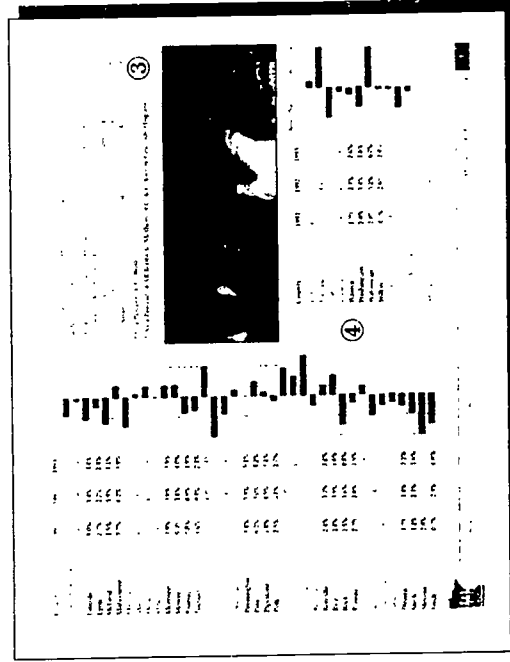
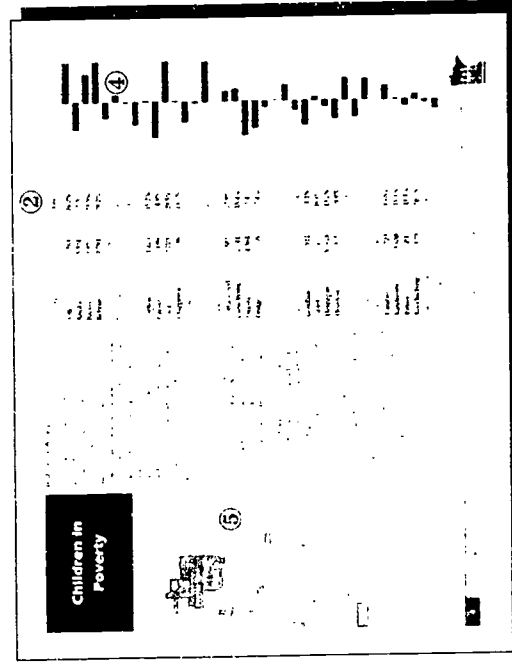
Sample County Page



How to Read the Tables

- Number of children.** It helps to know the actual number of children affected by a problem, as well as the percentage. Very small numbers in a category may fluctuate significantly from year to year, making interpretation difficult.
- Percent of children** (compared to total population, total births, total school enrollment, etc.) Unless the number of children is very small, percentages provide useful comparisons across time.
- State Average.** This number compares a county to the state as a whole.
- Bar Charts.** These charts allows comparisons of different indicators within a county, or of different counties for a single indicator. At a glance, a county can be compared to the "average county." (For more detail about the bar charts, please see the data notes at the end of the book.)
- Map.** The map ranks counties in thirds, allowing for regional comparisons. It can also help determine if a problem is concentrated in certain areas of the state.

Sample Indicator Pages



Discussion Questions for Minnesota Kids: A Closer Look, 1996 Data Book

These questions are designed for you to use as an individual reader or for group discussion. The questions suggest ways to think about and then use the large amount of information about children in this book. These questions are only a suggested outline. You know best how this data book can be used in your work and community.

DATA

1. Look at a specific indicator that particularly interests you. (Indicators are found on pages 4-25.) Is the data what you expected for Minnesota as a whole? How do counties compare with each other? Consider these factors:
 - the number of children affected
 - the percent change over time
 - differences among counties
 - differences among children of different races (For more information about data for children of color, please see page 6.)
 - what the indicator measures (See Data Sources, pages 115-116.)

2. Look at the indicators for the county where you live. (Counties are found on pages 28-114.) Is the data what you expected in your county? How does your county compare with Minnesota? Consider these factors:
 - the number of children affected
 - the percent change over time

What factors might be involved in creating this picture and what do these numbers tell you about your county? Consider these factors:

- the mix of your county's population between urban, suburban and rural
- special efforts and programs addressing a particular program
- greater or lesser community awareness about a problem
- economic changes in the county over the last three years
- population changes over the last three years
- difficulties with data collection

3. As you review this information, what is missing? Is there additional information that would be useful, and is it available elsewhere? (A list of additional resources is on page 116.) For assistance locating data about a particular issue, call Children's Defense Fund-MN at 612/227-6121.
4. The indicators in this data book tend to focus on problems for children. Are there ways to also measure positive indicators of children's well-being in your community? Has your community taken steps to support families and provide opportunities for children?

COMMUNITY

5. Communities can be thought of in many different ways. While the data in this book is primarily grouped by county, there are other ways to work with this information within smaller communities. Examples of other communities include: regional, religious, cultural, or based on a special interest.
 - Who do you see as making up your community?

- Is it the same community you grew up in? A different community?
 - What do you know about the children in your community?
 - What makes your community a good place for children to grow up?
6. People are involved in their communities in many different ways.
- How would you describe your role in your community?
 - How are children involved in your community?
 - Are you involved in decision making for your community and how?

CREATING CHANGE

7. This data is compiled to tell us about Minnesota's children, including how communities and individuals can improve their lives.
- Who in your community is interested in this information?
 - How do you already work together for the benefit of children in your community?
 - What has already been accomplished in the areas that most concern you?
 - Where are decisions about children made for your community? (For example: city councils, foundations, county boards, school boards.)
 - How can community members influence decision making?
 - What other directions might we need to follow to be advocates for children?

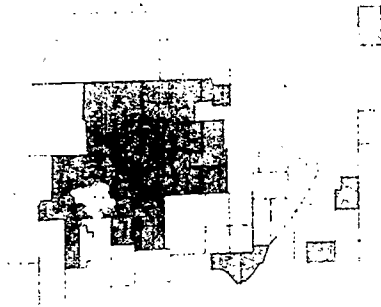
8. Not everyone reading this book will already be active as a children's advocate. Not everyone knows how to get involved in making changes happen.
- Would you like to be involved in improving the lives of children?
 - Who do you already know who is working in this area?

To receive the monthly CDF newsletter, call the Children's Defense Fund at 612/227-6121. To become a Child Advocacy Network Member, call Congregations Concerned for Children at 612/870-3660.

9. We need you to help us reach more people and make this data widely available.
- Who else needs to have access to the information in this book?
 - Who else needs to be educated on the factors that improve or diminish children's lives? How can you reach them?

Please contact our office, and ask us to send informational materials. We are also available to speak to your group or organization. You can call us at Congregations Concerned for Children (612/870-3660, x128), e-mail us at lm3215@handsnet.org or write to us at Congregations Concerned for Children (address in the resource section).

Children in Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty in Minnesota, Compared to Average County

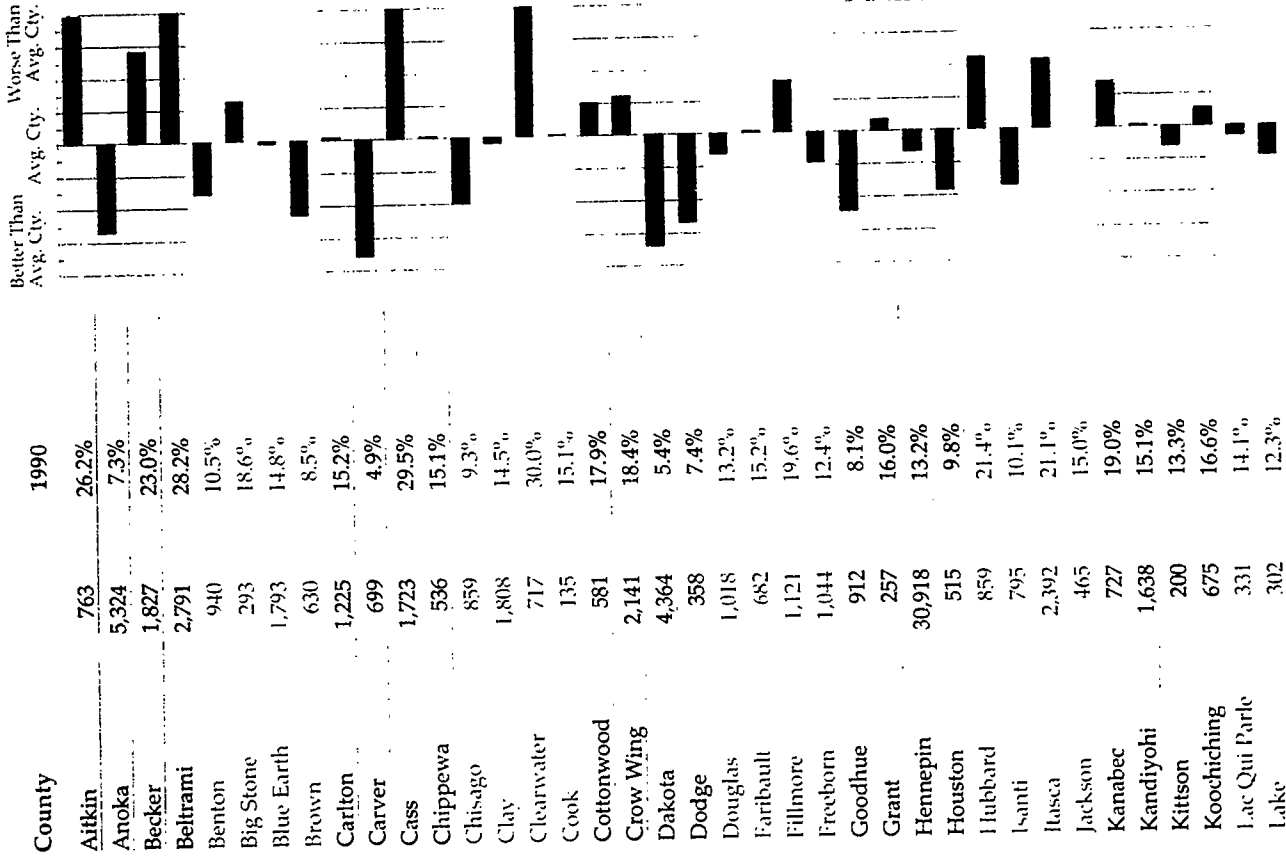
- Significantly Better Than Average
- At or Near Average
- Significantly Worse Than Average

Indicator Analysis

The consequences of child poverty are severe. Poor children have worse health and higher death rates, including more low birth weights and stunted growth, physical and mental disabilities, missed school days due to illness, nutritional deficiencies such as anemia, and chronic diseases such as asthma. Poor children have worse educational outcomes, including lower test scores, more learning disabilities and special education needs, and greater high school dropout rates. There is more crime and violence in poor neighborhoods, and poor children are more likely to become involved in juvenile crime.

The economic consequences of child poverty are equally significant. The annual cost to the U.S. economy for one year of child poverty is estimated at \$36 to \$177 billion. Child poverty affects the economy because poor children are less likely to attain education for higher wage jobs. It also causes unemployment and lost work hours due to teenage parenthood, ill health or death at an early age. Additional costs include public education for students who fall behind in school or need special education services, medical care for illness and chronic disabilities, and other related factors.

According to the 1990 census, 12.4% of children in Minnesota were living below the poverty line. This was a 21.6% increase from the 1990 census. Poverty rates vary greatly by county and by race (see page 6). Poverty is a factor in all of the other indicators used in this data book.



Statewide Statistics

1990 Census

Children in Poverty 142,202 12.4%

In 1993, the Federal Poverty Line was:

Family of 2: \$ 9,430

Family of 3: \$11,890

Family of 4: \$14,350



County	1990	1990	1990
Lake of the Woods	124	11.0%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
LeSueur	582	8.6%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Lincoln	322	18.3%	Worse Than Avg. Cty.
Lyon	750	11.2%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
McLeod	664	7.2%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Mahnomen	527	34.3%	Worse Than Avg. Cty.
Marshall	477	15.1%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Martin	871	14.4%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Meeker	744	12.3%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Mille Lacs	876	16.5%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Morrison	1,672	18.2%	Worse Than Avg. Cty.
Mower	1,197	12.8%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Murray	415	15.9%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Nicollet	645	8.9%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Nobles	685	13.0%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Norman	351	16.3%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Olmsted	2,136	7.3%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Ot Tail	2,169	16.4%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Pennington	678	18.9%	Worse Than Avg. Cty.
Pine	910	15.8%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Pipestone	480	16.8%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Polk	1,467	16.3%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Pope	516	17.5%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Ramsey	20,329	17.2%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Red Lake	213	15.8%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Redwood	704	14.6%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Renville	857	17.5%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Rice	981	7.8%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Rock	427	15.3%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Roseau	544	11.8%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
St. Louis	7,417	15.7%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Scott	770	4.3%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Sherburne	906	7.0%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Sibley	520	12.8%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Sterms	3,250	9.9%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Steele	669	7.7%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Stevens	377	15.2%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Swift	430	15.5%	Better Than Avg. Cty.

County	1990	1990	1990
Todd	1,449	20.5%	Worse Than Avg. Cty.
Traverse	237	20.2%	Worse Than Avg. Cty.
Wabasha	525	9.3%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Wadena	840	23.0%	Worse Than Avg. Cty.
Waseca	582	11.3%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Washington	2,394	5.5%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Watonwan	516	16.0%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Wilkin	255	12.4%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Winona	1,218	10.5%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Wright	1,690	7.7%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Yellow Medicine	488	15.6%	Better Than Avg. Cty.
Minnesota	142,202	12.4%	

Indicator Analysis

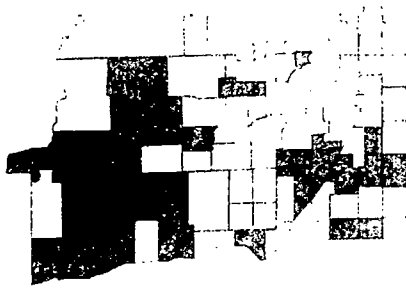
Since children of color in Minnesota are much more likely than white children to be poor, many other indicators related to poverty have a greater effect on children of color. In addition, because Minnesota's population is overwhelmingly white, data about the general status of children in Minnesota may not adequately reflect the situation for children of color.

It is important also to consider Minnesota's social, political and economic environments and how racial discrimination shapes those environments. Understanding that context will help communities seek solutions to child poverty and related problems. (For more information about data issues for children of color, see the data notes at the end of the book.)

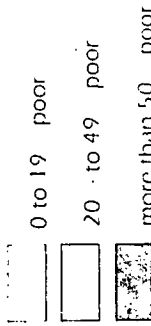
According to the 1990 census, 8.5% (99,753) of Minnesota's children are children of color and 91.5% (1,068,156) are white. While most children of color (67.9%) live in Hennepin and Ramsey counties in the Twin Cities metropolitan area, at least some children of color live in each of the other 85 counties. Well over half of American Indian and Hispanic children live outside Hennepin and Ramsey counties. Some rural counties have also experienced an increase in children of color since the 1990 census, as families of color move to rural counties to obtain employment in local industries.

Forty-five percent of children of color lived in poverty according to the 1990 census. This included 49.5% of African-American, 55% of Indian and 37% of Asian children. In addition, 31% of Hispanic children lived in poverty. This compares to a poverty rate of just less than 10% for white children. In all but four Minnesota counties, the poverty rate for children of color is higher than for white children.

**Children of Color
in Poverty**



Percent of Children of Color in Poverty in Minnesota



County	Children of Color	Hispanic	White
Aitkin	38	33.6%	738
Anoka	774	26.5%	4,908
Becker	485	59.5%	1,373
Beltrami	1,455	57.0%	1,402
Benton	53	24.7%	896
Big Stone	9	30.0%	290
Blue Earth	182	48.9%	1,691
Brown	27	24.8%	618
Carlton	248	44.6%	1,025
Carver	10	4.1%	731
Cass	717	64.3%	1,041
Chippewa	28	56.0%	508
Chisago	32	20.9%	864
Clay	451	57.9%	1,399
Clearwater	196	72.9%	530
Cook	27	30.3%	110
Cottonwood	30	54.5%	561
Crow Wing	119	40.1%	2,055
Dakota	553	13.3%	3,993
Dodge	31	26.1%	341
Douglas	21	20.0%	1,027
Faribault	62	39.0%	642
Fillmore	15	22.4%	1,131
Freeborn	140	40.9%	961
Goodhue	88	31.5%	878
Grant	7	25.9%	254
Hennepin	19,337	46.5%	12,368
Houston	27	23.7%	506
Hubbard	46	37.1%	839
Isanti	8	8.8%	818
Itasca	416	71.2%	2,046
Jackson	77	52.4%	396
Kanabec	23	23.2%	715
Kandiyohi	274	54.0%	1,420
Kittson	5	71.4%	196
Koochiching	68	28.1%	693
Lac Qui Parle	2	7.7%	329
Lake	0	0	330



Statewide Statistics		1990 Census	
Children of Color in Poverty (does not include Hispanic)		43,762	45.1%
African-American		17,394	49.5%
American Indian		10,459	54.8%
Asian		12,638	37.1%
Hispanic Children in Poverty		6,486	30.7%
White Children in Poverty		102,624	9.7%

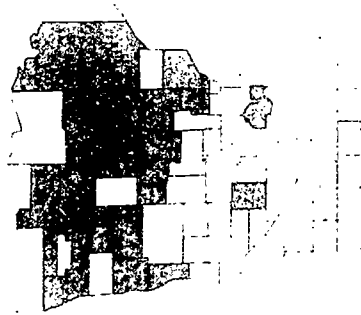


County	Children of Color			White
	Children of Color	Hispanic	White	
Lake of the Woods	12	75.0%	12	10.8%
Le Sueur	16	18.0%	578	8.7%
Lincoln	11	50.0%	317	18.2%
Lyon	105	49.1%	661	10.2%
McLeod	65	34.4%	867	6.9%
Mahnomen	289	58.7%	621	22.9%
Marshall	25	59.5%	240	14.7%
Martin	31	20.3%	460	14.6%
Meeker	18	13.7%	734	12.3%
Millie Lacs	197	65.7%	708	14.0%
Morrison	4	4.8%	1,688	18.5%
Mower	73	41.0%	1,167	12.7%
Murray	0		423	16.2%
Nicollet	18	14.0%	640	9.0%
Nobles	117	38.7%	589	11.8%
Norman	12	18.2%	344	16.5%
Olmsted	650	40.4%	1,558	5.6%
Otter Tail	92	36.7%	2,134	16.3%
Pennington	85	66.9%	601	17.3%
Pine	73	36.1%	864	15.5%
Pipestone	74	62.7%	409	14.9%
Polk	230	57.6%	1,251	14.5%
Pope	0		526	17.9%
Ramsey	13,019	52.9%	7,795	8.3%
Red Lake	32	76.2%	187	14.3%
Redwood	83	52.2%	638	13.6%
Renville	73	53.7%	792	16.6%
Rice	55	20.8%	1,001	8.1%
Rock	19	38.0%	411	15.0%
Roseau	26	22.8%	530	11.8%
St. Louis	972	44.2%	6,682	14.7%
Scott	78	16.1%	720	4.2%
Sherburne	23	11.7%	932	7.3%
Sibley	4	10.0%	523	13.0%
Stearns	237	43.7%	3,089	9.5%
Steele	99	28.9%	589	7.0%
Stevens	56	45.5%	323	13.7%
Swift	9	32.1%	427	15.5%

County	Children of Color		Hispanic	White
	Children of Color	White		
Todd	12	21.1%	13	68.4%
Traverse	30	50.8%	6	100.0%
Wabasha	7	29.2%	7	21.9%
Wadena	21	43.8%	0	
Waseca	24	25.3%	8	13.6%
Washington	383	20.5%	148	15.3%
Watonwan	139	52.9%	157	64.6%
Wilkin	12	30.8%	21	58.3%
Winona	32	12.6%	10	11.8%
Wright	12	4.0%	15	9.8%
Yellow Medicine	27	36.0%	4	11.4%
State	43,762	45.1%	6,486	30.7%
			102,624	9.7%



Children Receiving AFDC



Percent of Children Receiving AFDC in Minnesota, Compared to Average County

- Significantly Better Than Average
- At or Near Average
- Significantly Worse Than Average

Indicator Analysis

Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) provides support to children and their adult caretakers, usually because of the absence of a child's father. The program also aids a smaller number of two-parent families where both parents are unemployed. The average grant to a Minnesota family in fiscal year 1993 was \$423.88 per month.

Approximately three out of every five individuals receiving AFDC are children, three fourths of whom live in families with one or two children. In fiscal year 1994, the average length of participation in the program was approximately three and a half years, although 36% of recipients left the program after less than one year.

Minnesota has taken significant action toward reforming AFDC through a program called Minnesota's Family Investment Program (MFIIP) implemented in seven counties in April 1994, and recently expanded to Ramsey County in 1995. MFIIP has three objectives: to raise more children out of poverty; to reduce administration costs; and to offset the total cost of public assistance programs as recipients replace part of their grants with wages. A preliminary evaluation of MFIIP shows that 31% of urban and 52% of rural families in the program were employed, compared to 14% and 34% for families in traditional welfare programs. Minnesota has also made a commitment to providing health care coverage while improving quality and reducing the costs of health care. A recent analysis of the Minnesota are Stating For Health Program found it has caused a reduction of 2,400 families in the AFDC caseload through October 1994, saving taxpayers approximately \$399,000 per month.

In 1993, 125,267 Minnesota children received AFDC, or approximately 11% of Minnesota children. Because the number of children has increased since the 1990 census, the percent of children receiving assistance may actually be somewhat smaller. There was a 6% increase in this number from 1991 to 1992, but a smaller increase of less than 2% between 1992 and 1993. Only thirty-seven counties had an increase in children receiving AFDC between 1992 and 1993, and much of the increase occurred in Ramsey and Hennepin counties. Over 40% of the children receiving AFDC are children of color, and the number of children of color receiving AFDC has increased 13% since 1991.

County	1991	1992	1993
Aitkin	15.1%	16.8%	16.9%
Anoka	6.1%	6.7%	6.9%
Becker	14.7%	14.9%	13.8%
Beltrami	24.0%	26.0%	26.6%
Benton	7.1%	7.3%	7.5%
Big Stone	6.5%	6.2%	7.4%
Blue Earth	9.0%	9.6%	9.1%
Brown	4.1%	4.8%	4.8%
Carlton	10.6%	11.1%	10.5%
Carver	2.6%	2.9%	2.6%
Cass	19.5%	19.5%	20.1%
Chippewa	6.2%	7.0%	7.0%
Chisago	6.1%	7.3%	6.8%
Clay	13.9%	15.4%	16.7%
Clearwater	16.9%	17.3%	14.6%
Cook	4.4%	2.8%	2.7%
Cottonwood	6.7%	8.3%	9.2%
Crow Wing	12.6%	12.4%	12.4%
Dakota	4.7%	5.0%	5.3%
Dodge	3.9%	4.3%	5.3%
Douglas	6.0%	6.1%	5.7%
Faribault, Martin	5.3%	7.6%	7.7%
Fillmore	3.9%	4.6%	4.7%
Freeborn	8.9%	9.7%	9.5%
Goodhue	5.0%	4.4%	3.8%
Grant	7.9%	8.4%	7.6%
Hennepin	14.4%	15.5%	15.9%
Houston	4.3%	4.6%	5.2%
Hubbard	12.2%	11.6%	10.4%
Isanti	8.2%	8.6%	7.8%
Itasca	13.3%	14.0%	13.6%
Jackson	8.1%	8.2%	7.8%
Kanabec	9.9%	10.7%	16.9%
Kandiyohi	11.5%	12.7%	12.9%
Kittson	4.1%	3.9%	3.7%
Koochiching	9.1%	9.5%	9.4%
Lac Qui Parle	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%
Lake	8.6%	8.0%	7.8%



County

County	1991	1992	1993	Better Than Avg. Civ.	Worse Than Avg. Civ.
Lake of the Woods	5.2%	5.6%	5.2%		
LeSueur	5.1%	5.5%	5.4%		
Lincoln	5.7%	6.0%	6.1%		
Lyon	5.7%	6.0%	6.1%		
McLeod	3.6%	4.3%	3.9%		
Mahnomen	18.7%	19.1%	16.0%		
Marshall	4.6%	5.3%	5.1%		
Martin/Faribault	8.3%	7.6%	7.7%		
Meeker	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%		
Mille Lacs	10.7%	10.6%	10.6%		
Morrison	7.4%	7.3%	7.0%		
Mower	9.4%	10.3%	9.9%		
Murray	5.7%	6.0%	6.1%		
Nicollet	4.9%	5.3%	5.0%		
Nobles	5.8%	6.7%	7.3%		
Norman	6.1%	7.5%	8.4%		
Olmsted	5.9%	6.2%	6.5%		
Otter Tail	6.6%	7.5%	7.4%		
Pennington	11.3%	11.5%	11.2%		
Pine	12.2%	12.3%	11.5%		
Pipestone	6.7%	5.6%	6.1%		
Polk	18.8%	19.2%	18.8%		
Pope	5.7%	6.4%	7.1%		
Ramsey	17.3%	19.1%	20.4%		
Red Lake	5.1%	6.6%	5.7%		
Redwood	3.6%	3.2%	3.9%		
Renville	5.6%	8.0%	10.2%		
Rice	5.3%	6.1%	6.1%		
Rock	5.1%	4.5%	4.4%		
Roseau	3.2%	3.3%	3.3%		
St. Louis	15.6%	14.3%	13.6%		
Scott	3.3%	3.9%	3.7%		
Sherburne	5.1%	5.2%	5.0%		
Sibley	3.8%	3.9%	5.2%		
Stearns	5.1%	5.3%	5.2%		
Steele	4.6%	4.7%	4.4%		
Stevens	5.7%	5.3%	4.8%		
Swift	7.5%	7.6%	7.1%		

Statewide Statistics

	1991	1992	1993
Children Receiving AFDC*	115,511	123,026	125,267
Children of Color Receiving AFDC	47,727	53,004	55,216
African-American	22,065	24,788	25,971
American Indian	9,894	10,240	9,656
Asian	11,477	12,649	13,556
Hispanic	4,291	5,337	6,043

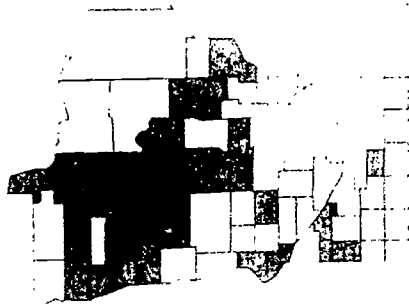
* As a percent of all children from 1990 census



Better Than Avg. Civ. | Worse Than Avg. Civ.

County	1991	1992	1993
Todd	7.6%	7.9%	7.9%
Traverse	7.1%	7.9%	7.2%
Wabasha	4.7%	4.9%	4.1%
Wadena	11.0%	12.1%	11.3%
Waseca	5.5%	5.8%	5.9%
Washington	4.2%	4.5%	4.5%
Watonswan	3.0%	7.2%	7.6%
Wilkin	10.2%	10.9%	11.0%
Winona	6.4%	6.9%	6.5%
Wright	4.8%	5.3%	5.5%
Yellow Medicine	6.2%	6.4%	6.5%
Minnesota	10.1%	10.8%	11.0%

Children Approved for Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch



Percent of Children Approved for Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch in Minnesota, Compared to Average County

- Significantly Better Than Average
- At or Near Average
- Significantly Worse Than Average

(Note: This indicator is used as a measure of poverty.)

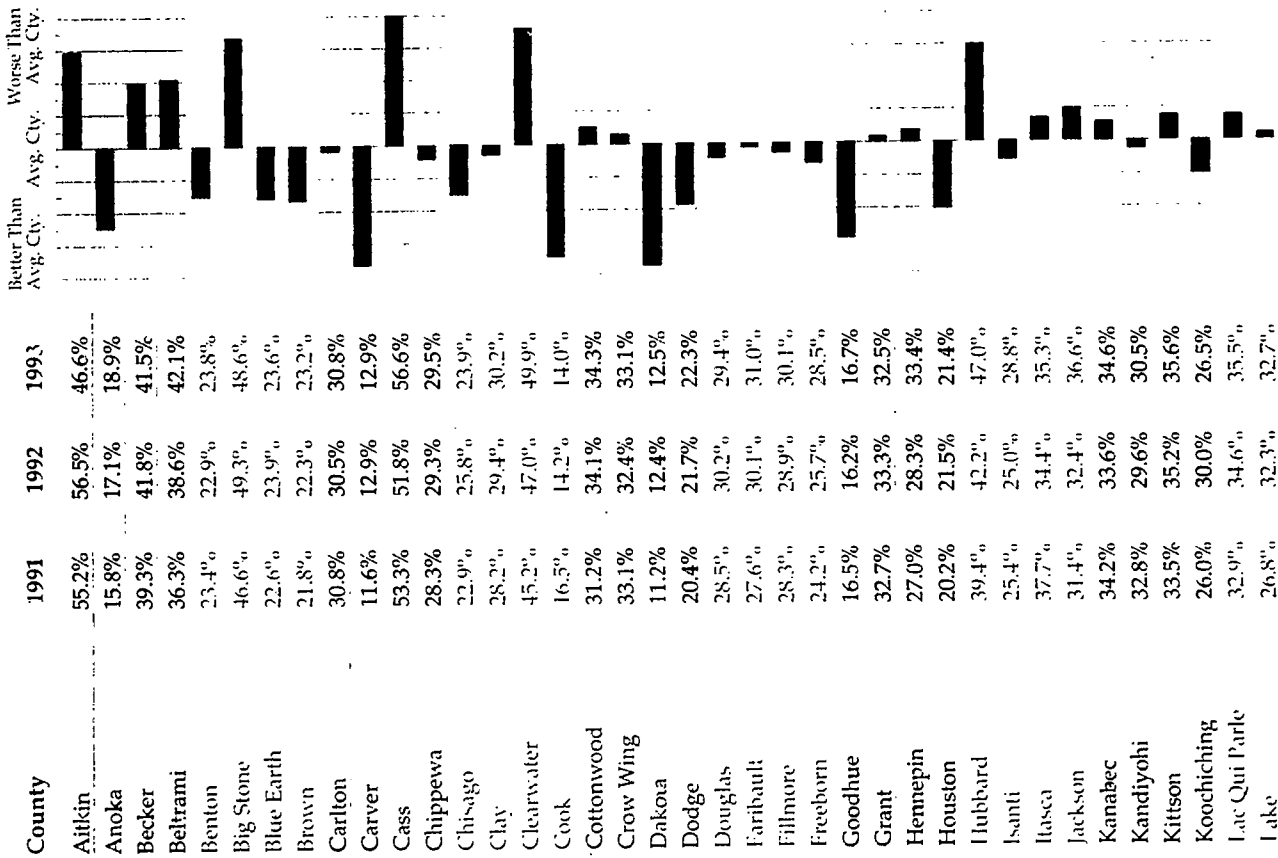
Indicator Analysis

Free or reduced-priced school lunches are available to children with family incomes below 185% of the federal poverty level. Children with family incomes below 130% of poverty receive free meals. Students with family incomes higher than 185% of poverty pay full price for their meals at school. Although not every eligible student participates, the number of children receiving free or reduced-price school lunches can indicate the number of low-income children in a school district.

The National School Lunch Program began in the United States in 1946 during World II when the U.S. Army found that many of its draftees were malnourished. Officials decided that providing lunch in school would be the best way to protect children from malnutrition. Research by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which administers the School Lunch Program, shows that children who eat school lunches have higher nutritional intake compared to those who don't eat school lunch. Studies also show that low-income children who participate in the program receive one third to one half of their nutritional intake each day from eating school lunches.

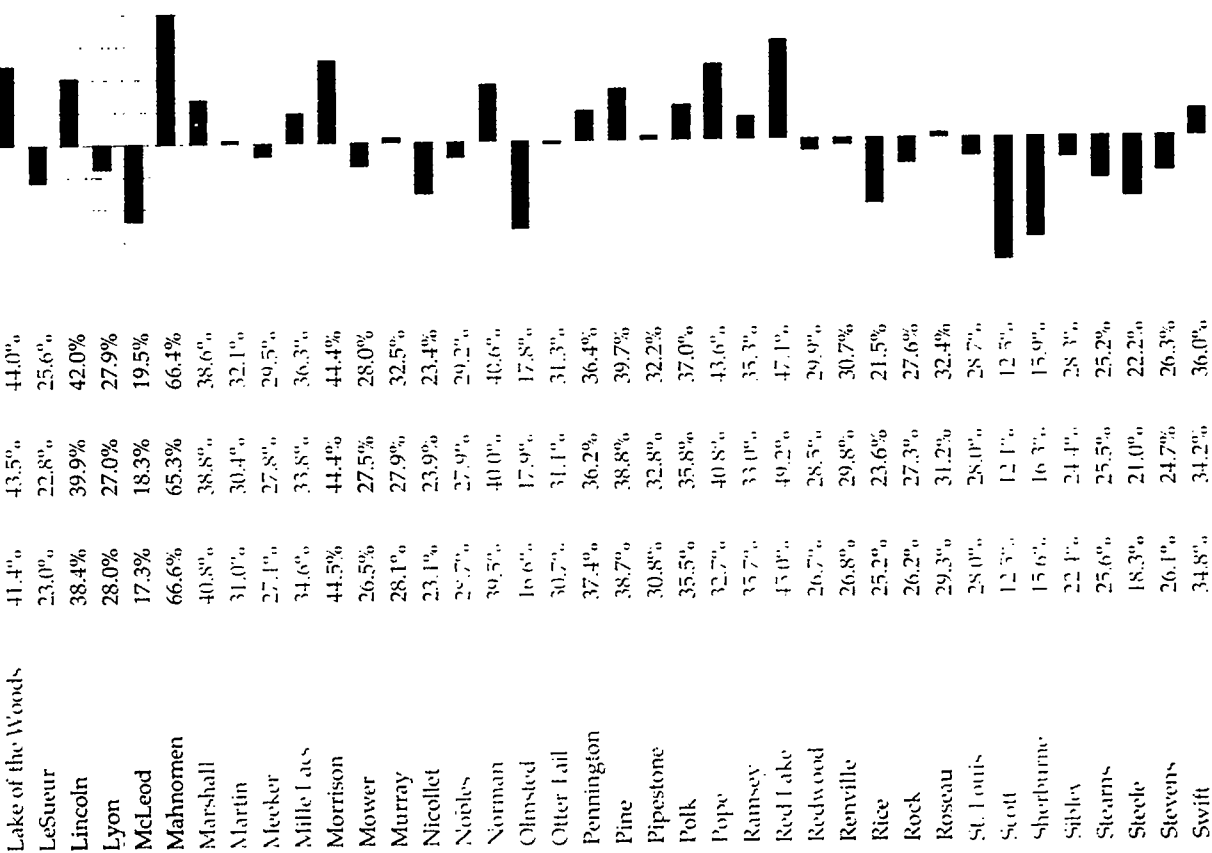
The state of Minnesota actively promotes school meals. Sixty-three percent of public school districts serve school breakfast. The state is currently involved in a program promotion campaign called "We Serve Education Every Day," that includes billboards, newspaper ads, and public service announcements focusing on the benefits of school lunch. The campaign also includes training for food service workers to improve the nutritional content of school meals.

In the 1993-94 school year, 224,860 students were approved for the free or reduced-price school lunch program. This means that at least 28% of Minnesota students came from low-income families. Of that number, 168,580 received free meals, which means that at least 22% of Minnesota students came from families with very low incomes. The proportion of students approved for free and reduced price lunches has increased about 7% since the 1991-92 school year. All but 16 counties saw an increase in program participation from 1992-93 to 1993-94.



Better Than
Avg. Civ. Worse Than
Avg. Civ.

1991 1992 1993



Statewide Statistics

1991-92

1992-93

1993-94

Number of Students Approved for Free or Reduced Price School Lunch

198,407 206,381 224,860

25.6% 26.0% 27.6%

Percent Approved for Free Lunch

147,797 154,422 168,580

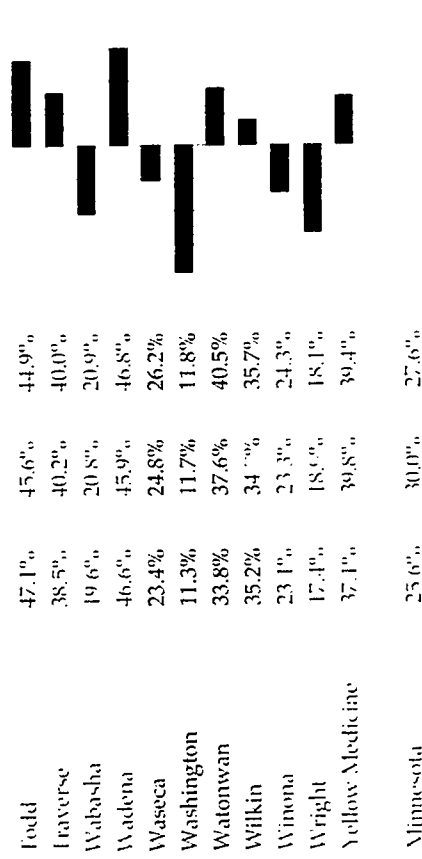
19.1% 19.5% 20.7%



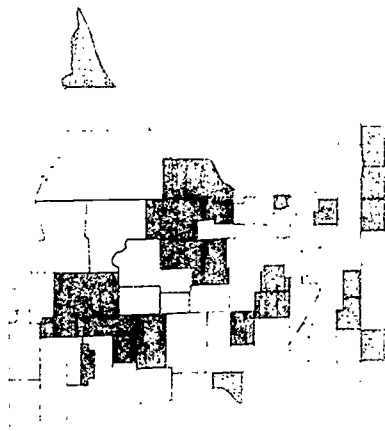
Better Than
Avg. Civ. Worse Than
Avg. Civ.

1991 1992 1993

County



Children Born to Teenage Mothers



Percent of Children Born to Teenage Mothers in Minnesota, Compared to Average County

- Significantly Better Than Average
- At or Near Average
- Significantly Worse Than Average

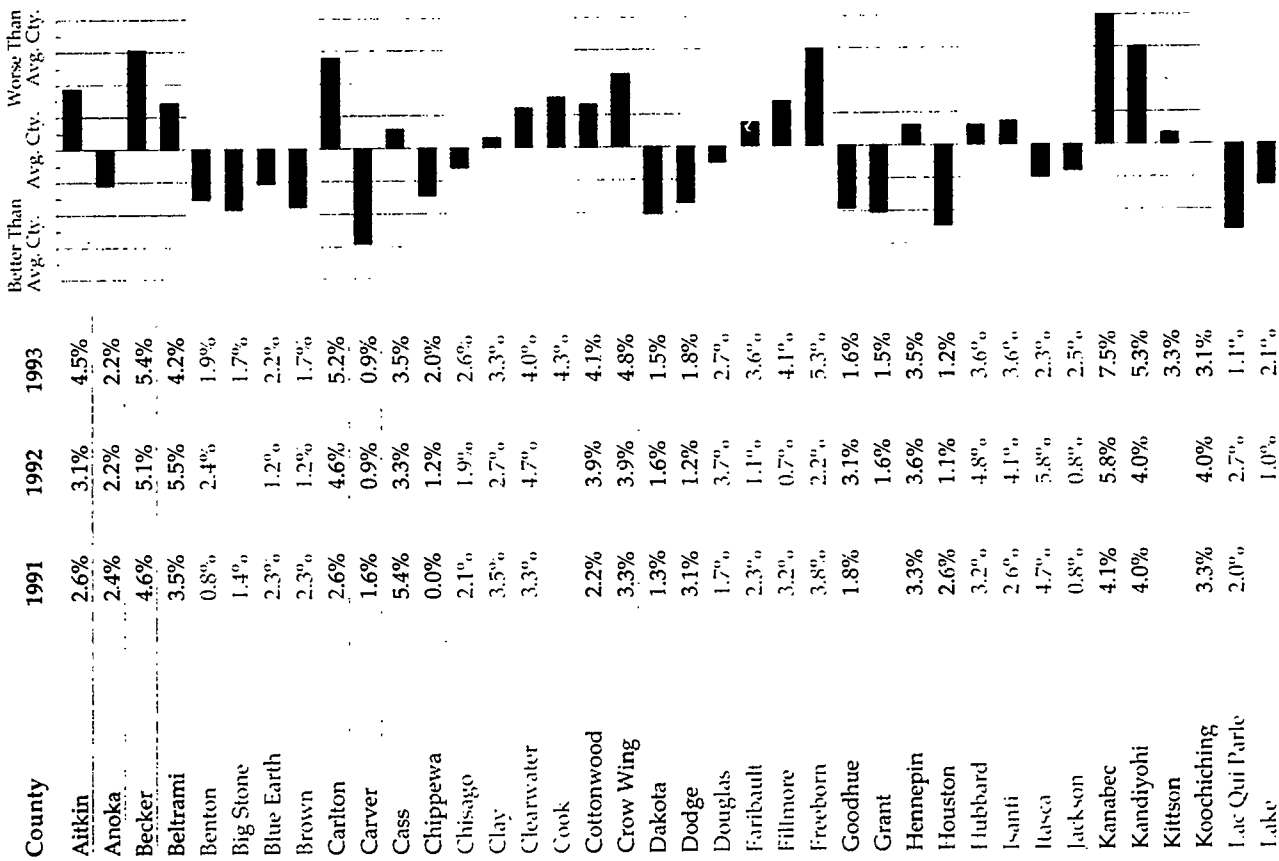
Indicator Analysis

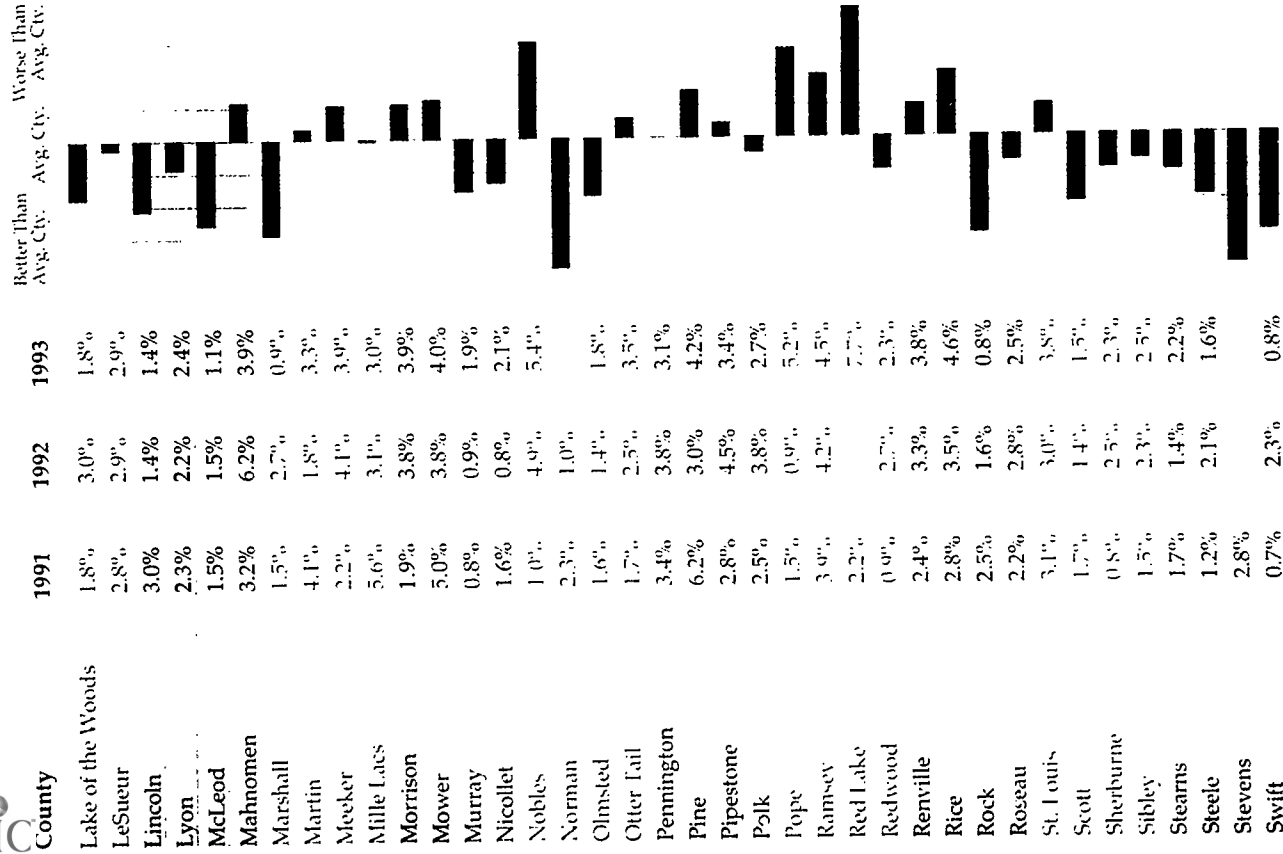
Early childbearing has a lasting impact on the lives and future opportunities of young mothers and their children. Teen pregnancy and births represent significant health risks for both the teen mother and the baby. The mothers are likely to delay receiving prenatal care, and babies are more likely to have medical complications. Young mothers are more likely than other teenagers to come from economically and socially disadvantaged backgrounds. Approximately 70% of teen mothers complete high school by the time they are 35-39, compared with 90% of women who wait until they are older to have children. Often, young women who begin childbearing in their teens have lower family incomes than those who postpone their first birth.

Young parents need intensive help to overcome these impacts. Assistance in Minnesota includes teen parent programs in public and alternative schools, mentor relationships with community volunteers, and Early Childhood Family Education programs for teen parents.

Many communities in Minnesota have teen pregnancy prevention task forces or coalitions. These may provide academic support, school-based sexuality education, accessible and affordable health care, community role models, counseling services, school-to-work training, religious involvement, and parent education on how to talk to children about sexuality. The Legislature has funded new male responsibility programs that educate boys about the responsibility of becoming a father. They also funded MN F.N.A.B.I. (Education Now and Babies Later), a community-based program to encourage 12 to 14-year-olds to postpone sexual behavior.

Teen births have increased only slightly as a percent of total births in the state. In 1991, 2.7% of all births, or 1,840 births, were to mothers under 18. In 1993, that number increased to 3.0% or 1,958 births, although the increase between 1992 and 1993 was only one-tenth of a percent, or 47 births. Ten percent of mothers of color were teenagers in 1993, an increase from 9.6% in 1991. Thirty-four percent of all teen births in 1993 were to mothers of color. Among counties, rates ranged from over 6% of all births to two counties that had no births to teens.

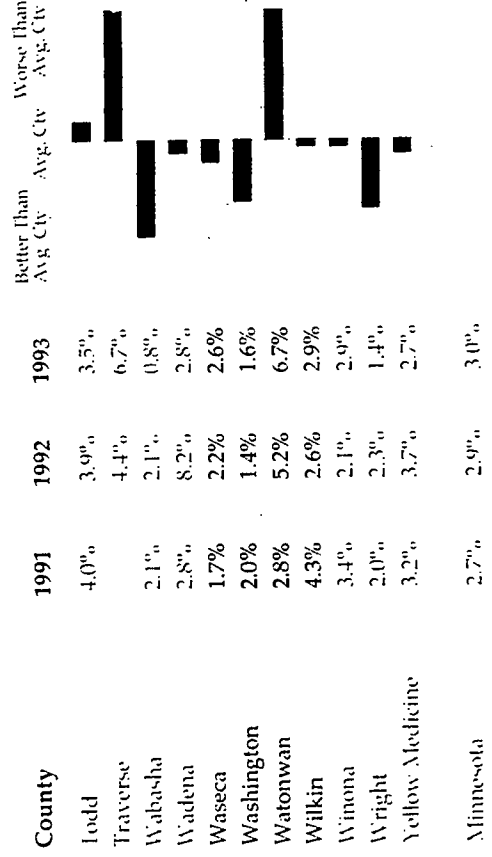




Statewide Statistics

	1991	1992	1993
Children Born to Teenage Mothers* (under 18 years of age)	1,840	1,911	1,958
Children Born to Teenage Mothers** of Color (under 18 years of age)	618	616	633
African-American	322	389	357
American Indian	132	122	137
Asian	164	105	139

* As a Percent of All Births
 ** As a Percent of All Births to Mothers of Color (does not include Hispanic)



Indicator Analysis

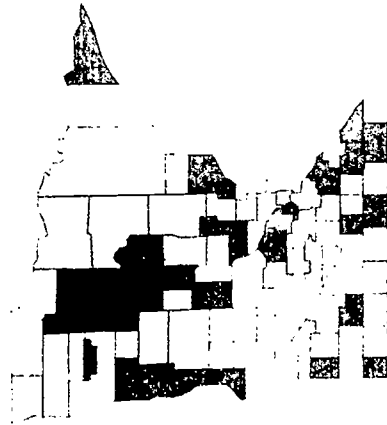
Low birth weight is the major cause of infant illness and death in the United States. This term describes infants born weighing less than 2500 grams or 5.5 lbs., including those born prematurely (before 37 weeks). Long-term outcomes for these infants include higher rates of subnormal growth, adverse health conditions, and developmental problems.

Of \$11 billion spent nationally on infant health care, approximately 35% (\$4 billion) is spent on low birth weight infants. Most of these dollars are devoted to saving a small group of very tiny infants weighing less than 1500 grams. Factors associated with low birth weight include tobacco use during pregnancy, inadequate prenatal care, young mothers, and short intervals between pregnancies. Women of color and poor women are more likely to have low birth weight babies.

In Minnesota there are many ongoing efforts to advocate for healthy babies. The Healthy Mothers-Healthy Babies coalition educates the public and influences legislation about maternal and child health issues. Project LID (Lower Infant Deaths) of the Minneapolis and St. Paul Health Departments has conducted community-based infant mortality reviews and makes recommendations for system changes to improve birth outcomes. The Infant Mortality and Child Abuse Prevention committee is a group of culturally diverse professionals that monitors community trends, legislative activities, and health and human service changes that impact families of infants and young children.

In 1993, 3,320 children or 5.1% of all children born in Minnesota weighed less than 2500 grams. Eight percent of children of color were born at low birth weight. These numbers have fluctuated only slightly since 1991. However, the percent of African-American children born at low birth weight decreased from 12.2% to 9.9%. Thirteen counties experienced consistent increases in low birth weight babies from 1991 to 1993.

Children Born at Low Birth Weight

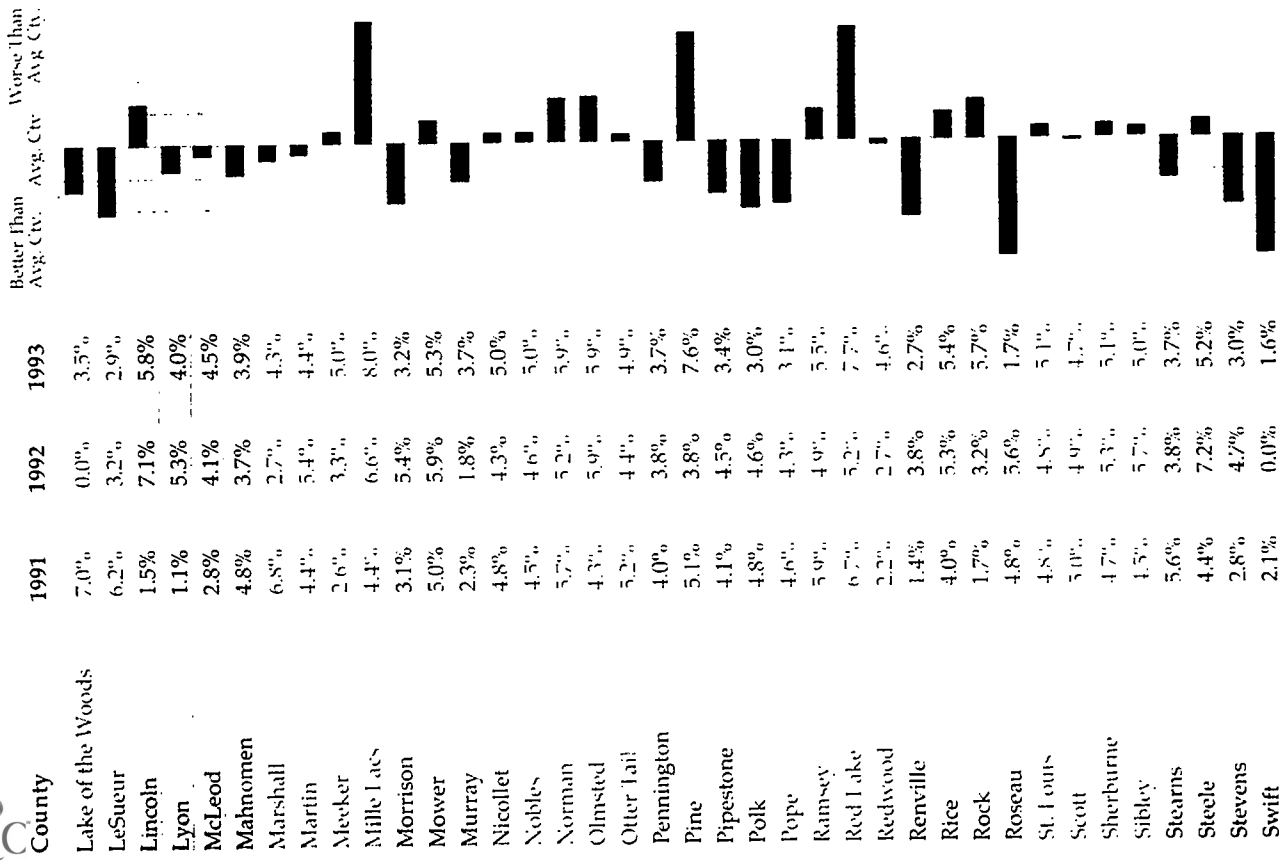


Percent of Low Birth-Weight Babies Born in Minnesota, Compared to Average County

- Significantly Better Than Average
- At or Near Average
- Significantly Worse Than Average

Better Than Avg. Co. Avg. Co. Worse Than Avg. Co.

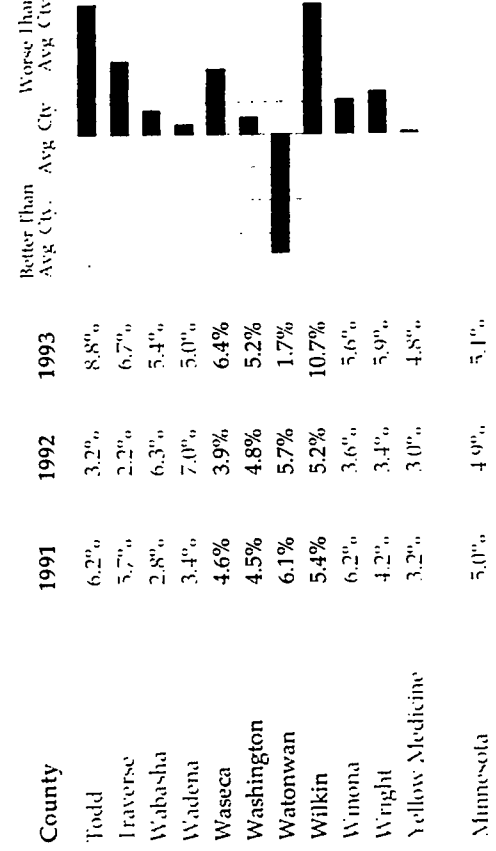
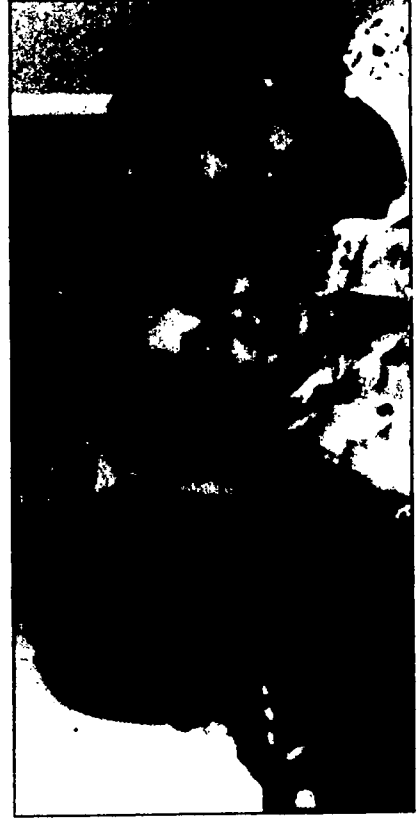
County	1991	1992	1993
Aitkin	5.2%	1.5%	4.5%
Anoka	4.8%	4.8%	4.3%
Becker	4.1%	4.8%	5.1%
Beltrami	3.6%	4.9%	6.4%
Benton	4.8%	5.1%	6.6%
Big Stone	4.3%	2.8%	
Blue Earth	3.1%	3.2%	3.7%
Brown	6.6%	4.1%	3.4%
Carlton	2.9%	5.2%	5.2%
Carver	3.7%	4.3%	3.6%
Cass	6.4%	2.7%	6.3%
Chippewa	3.4%	4.9%	3.3%
Chisago	4.4%	4.2%	3.2%
Clay	4.6%	5.2%	5.9%
Clearwater	4.1%	1.2%	6.0%
Cook	2.2%	3.7%	6.4%
Cottonwood	3.6%	1.3%	6.1%
Crow Wing	4.6%	3.6%	4.8%
Dakota	4.4%	4.8%	5.0%
Dodge	5.5%	4.0%	4.4%
Douglas	6.1%	3.5%	3.3%
Fairbault	7.3%	4.0%	4.8%
Fillmore	3.2%	4.8%	6.0%
Freeborn	8.1%	7.3%	6.4%
Goodhue	3.8%	5.2%	5.6%
Grant	1.8%	4.9%	
Hennepin	5.8%	5.6%	5.8%
Houston	1.9%	7.1%	2.0%
Hubbard	3.8%	7.2%	6.5%
Isanti	2.6%	3.2%	3.5%
Itasca	6.1%	3.1%	4.9%
Jackson	3.9%	4.2%	4.9%
Kanabec	10.2%	4.7%	3.8%
Kandiyohi	3.7%	4.3%	3.4%
Kittson	1.9%	6.1%	5.0%
Koochiching	3.8%	6.3%	5.2%
Lac Qui Parle	1.0%	2.7%	3.2%
Lake	4.2%	2.9%	2.1%



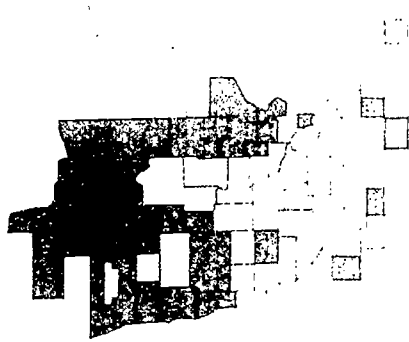
Statewide Statistics

	1991	1992	1993
Children Born With Low Birth Weight* (Less Than 2500 grams)	3,339	3,211	3,320
	5.0%	4.9%	5.1%
Children of Color**	639	586	623
	8.7%	7.9%	8.3%
African-American	406	366	348
	12.2%	10.4%	9.9%
American Indian	93	88	100
	5.7%	6.0%	7.2%
Asian	138	131	174
	5.7%	5.4%	6.8%

* As a percent of all births
 ** As a percent of all children of color born (does not include Hispanic)



Children Not Fully Immunized by Age 2



Percent of Children Not Fully Immunized in Minnesota, Compared to Average County

- Significantly Better Than Average
- At or Near Average
- Significantly Worse Than Average

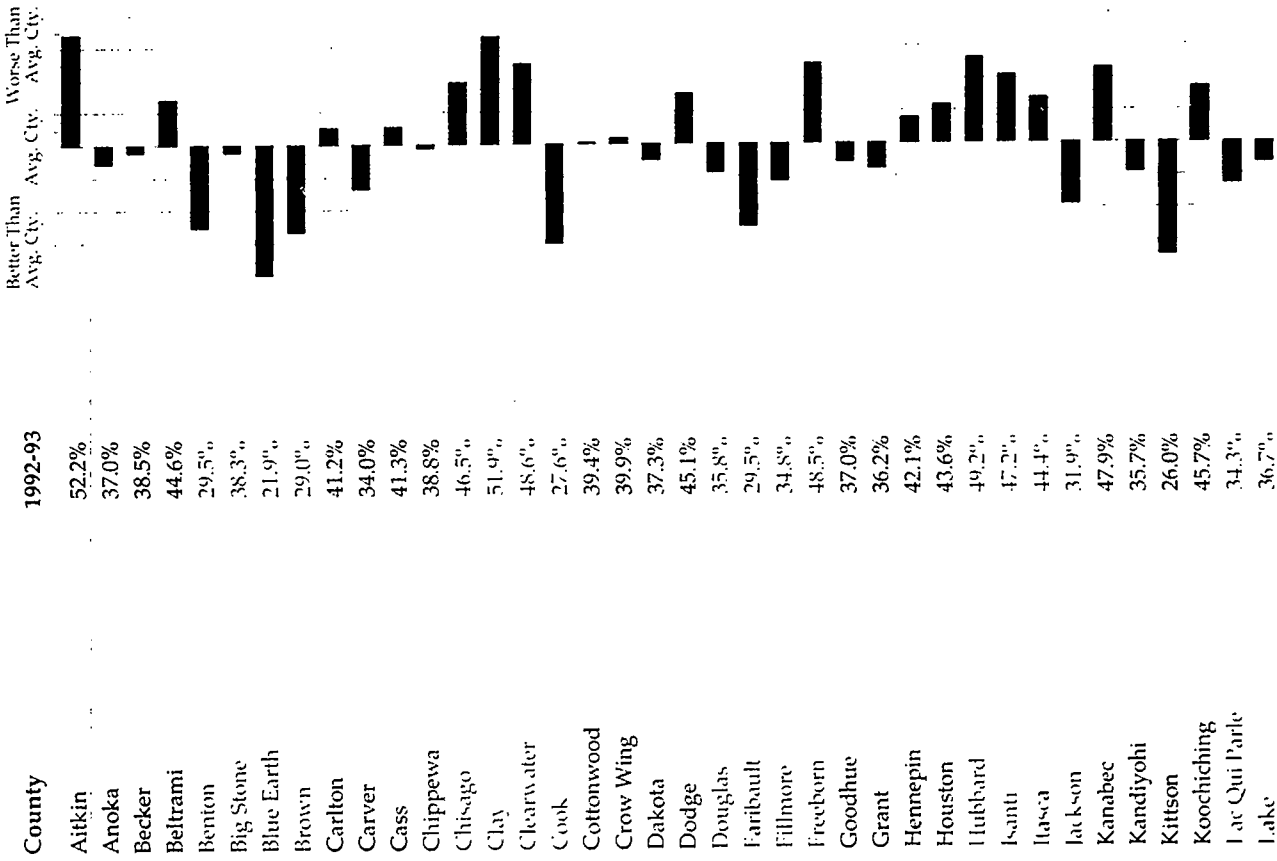
Indicator Analysis

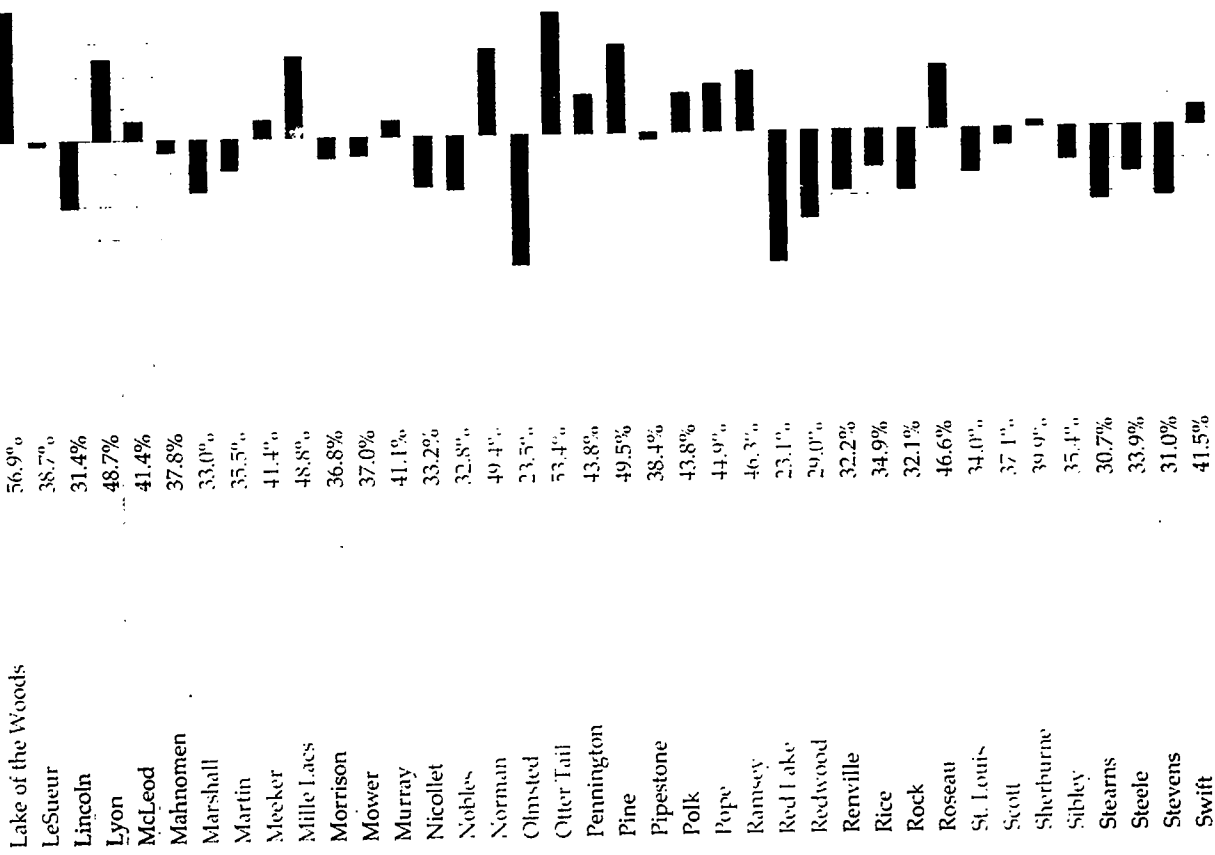
Immunizations against preventable diseases such as measles, mumps, polio and whooping cough (pertussis) are one of the most important preventive health measures available. Except for clean water, no other intervention has had such a major influence on reducing child deaths and serious illness. Besides protecting children from unnecessary diseases that may have serious consequences, vaccines also offer a cost savings. Every dollar invested in an immunization program saves ten dollars in medical costs to treat disease and illness.

In the 1992-93 school year, the Minnesota Department of Health conducted a survey of all kindergartners to find out how many of them were immunized and at what age. The Department will conduct this survey again in three years. In Minnesota as a whole, 39.3% of kindergartners had not received all appropriate immunizations by age two. However, these figures vary greatly between counties, ranging from 22% to 57%.

Approximately 13% of children received no immunizations in the first four months after birth. This suggests that these children did not receive well-baby care after delivery. Counties also varied on the number of children not receiving these early immunizations, ranging from 2% to 22%.

The immunization rates for children of color are significantly lower than for white children. Sixty-two percent of African American children, 48% of American Indian children, 65% of Asian children, and 57% of Hispanic children were not fully immunized by two years of age. Almost 33% of children of color also were not immunized at four months, again suggesting a lack of post-delivery health care.





Statewide Statistics

	1992-93
Kindergartners Not Fully Immunized by Age 2	41,943 39.3%
African-American	1,914 61.8%
American Indian	568 47.8%
Asian	1,469 65.0%
Hispanic (not included in other groups)	606 56.9%
Kindergartners Not Immunized at 4 Months	9,156 13.2%
Children of Color	2,520 33.1%



County	1992-93	Better Than Avg. Cty.	Worse Than Avg. Cty.
Todd	39.2%		
Traverse	29.2%		
Wabasha	38.2%		
Wadena	52.8%		
Waseca	35.1%		
Washington	32.7%		
Watsonwan	54.7%		
Wilkin	50.8%		
Winona	33.9%		
Wright	40.7%		
Yellow Medicine	41.6%		
Minnesota	39.3%		



Children Dropping Out of School



Percent of Children Dropping Out of School in Minnesota, Compared to Average County

- Significantly Better Than Average
- At or Near Average
- Significantly Worse Than Average

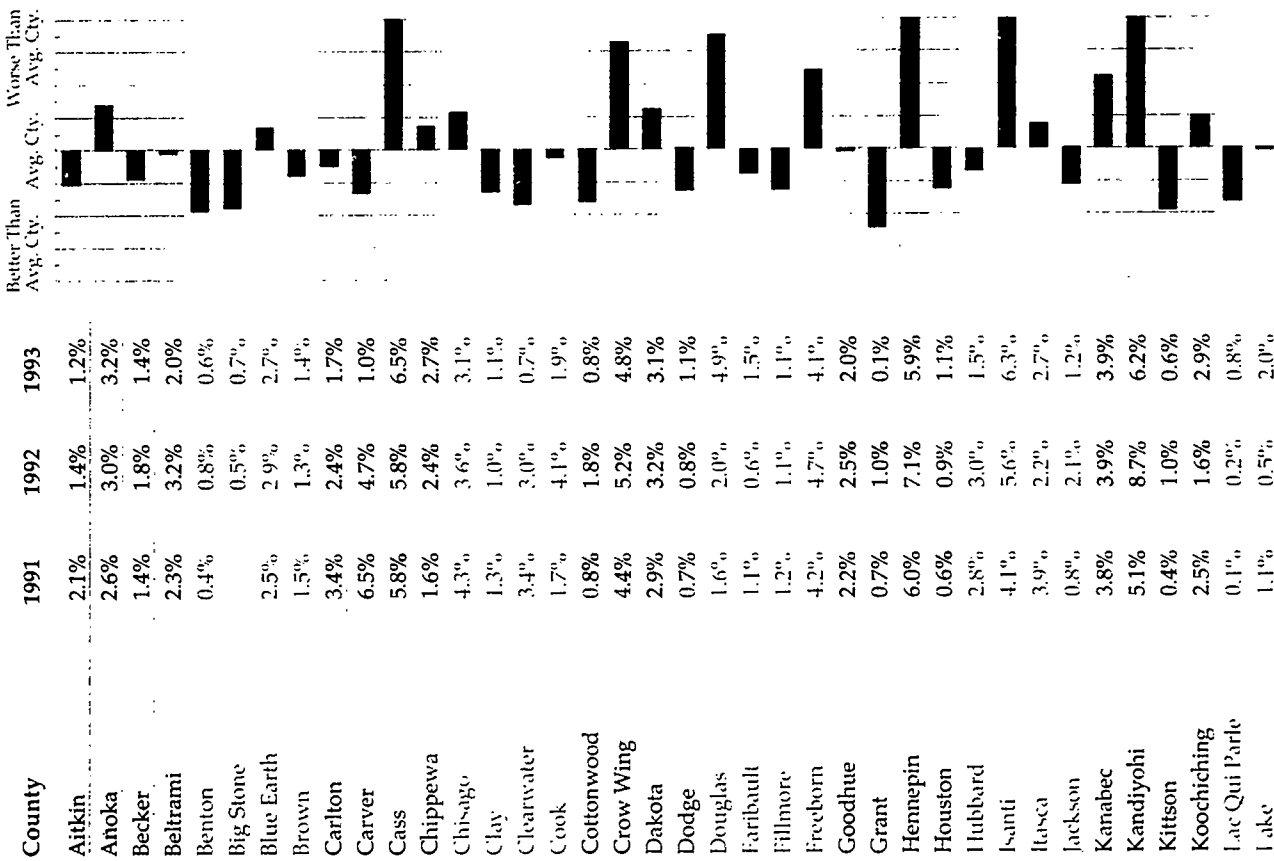
Indicator Analysis

Eleven percent of children in the U.S. drop out of school each year and the consequences are significant. High school dropouts are more likely to be unemployed than are high school graduates and receive lower earnings when they are employed. Students who fail to complete school are also at increased risk of developing mental and physical problems and are more likely to require social services during their lifetimes.

The most recent reports from the U.S. Department of Education indicate that dropout rates are disproportionately higher for some American children. Twenty-five percent of students who drop out of school are from low-income families. In addition, dropout rates are 45% for low-income Latino, Chicano children and 24% for low-income African American children. Furthermore, 37% of children with disabilities drop out of school.

The significant benefits for students completing high school demonstrate the importance of taking action to reduce the number of students dropping out of school. To ensure that all students graduate, Minnesota school districts have developed Area Learning Centers and public and private alternative schools that are specifically designed to serve students at risk for dropping out. Students in 11th and 12th grades are also given post-secondary options that offer technical training in environments that differ from the regular school setting. In addition, various programs, such as the mental health initiative, co-location of services, and parent involvement, provide social and emotional support to students who face problems that interfere with educational success.

In the 1993-94 school year, an estimated 3.4% of the state's 7-12th grade students dropped out of school. This small decrease since 1992-93 may be attributable to a change in the definition of dropouts. Between 1991-92 and 1992-93 (when the definition of dropouts remained the same), 46 counties experienced an increase in dropouts. The state dropout rate for students of color was 10.8% for the 1993-94 school year. Sixty-five counties had a higher dropout rate for students of color than for white students. Fifteen counties had rates for students of color that were more than triple the state rate for students of color. The dropout rate also increases when it is viewed by grade. In the 1993-94 school year, 6.2% of eleventh graders and 6.9% of twelfth graders dropped out.



County	1991	1992	1993	Better Than Avg. Cty.	Worse Than Avg. Cty.
Lake of the Woods	2.3%	0.9%	3.2%		
LeSueur	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%		
Lincoln	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%		
Lyon	1.6%	1.7%	1.1%		
McLeod	2.8%	2.0%	1.1%		
Mahnomen	0.8%	5.2%	7.4%		
Marshall	0.5%	0.3%	1.3%		
Martin	1.2%	1.5%	1.5%		
Meeker	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%		
Miller	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%		
Morrison	1.2%	1.4%	0.8%		
Mower	3.5%	4.6%	4.0%		
Murray	0.3%	0.1%	1.6%		
Nicollet	1.8%	1.4%	2.7%		
Nobles	3.2%	1.4%	0.8%		
Norman	0.7%	1.2%	1.8%		
Olmsted	2.6%	2.7%	1.8%		
Otter Tail	2.8%	1.8%	2.4%		
Pennington	0.5%	0.2%	1.7%		
Pine	2.8%	3.6%	2.8%		
Pipestone	0.2%	0.7%	1.8%		
Polk	2.7%	2.6%	2.8%		
Poppe	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%		
Ramsey	6.4%	8.0%	7.4%		
Red Lake	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%		
Redwood	1.0%	1.1%	0.4%		
Renville	0.9%	1.8%	1.1%		
Rice	3.6%	3.7%	3.2%		
Rock	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%		
Roseau	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%		
St. Louis	4.1%	3.4%	3.5%		
Scott	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%		
Sherburne	3.1%	3.3%	2.7%		
Sibley	2.3%	0.9%	1.7%		
Stearns	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%		
Steele	1.9%	1.9%	2.2%		
Stevens	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%		
Swift	1.2%	1.8%	1.2%		

Statewide Statistics

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Children Dropping Out of School	11,491	13,640	12,387
Children of Color	3088	4032	3892
African-American	1467	1870	1812
American Indian	669	844	787
Asian	456	691	612
Hispanic	496	627	681



County	1991	1992	1993	Better Than Avg. Cty.	Worse Than Avg. Cty.
Todd	1.6%	1.2%	1.5%		
Traverse	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%		
Wabasha	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%		
Wadena	1.5%	1.4%	1.8%		
Waseca	3.9%	1.5%	1.3%		
Washington	1.6%	2.7%	2.7%		
Watsonwan	1.2%	2.7%	2.5%		
Wilkin	3.7%	0.6%	1.9%		
Winona	1.8%	3.1%	3.2%		
Wright	1.0%	1.8%	1.8%		
Yellow Medicine	3.5%	0.9%	0.9%		
Minnesota	3.5%	3.9%	3.4%		

Indicator Analysis

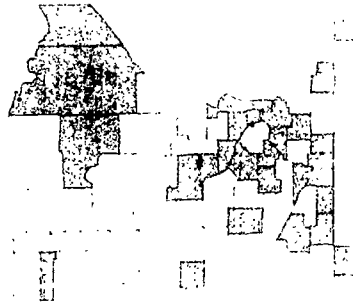
Juvenile violent crime connects to other risk factors for children, as the 1995 Report from the Minnesota Legislature's Violence Prevention Advisory Task Force points out. "The high school dropout entering the juvenile justice system often started in poverty with a parent deprived of health care or proper nutrition who did not have the parenting skills to care for a child. If the early risk indicators that arise from a lifetime of social and economic neglect could be eliminated." Specifically, studies have shown that maltreated children are 24% more likely to be involved in violent behavior later in life.

The cost of dealing with crime is enormous. According to the Minnesota Department of Corrections, the Minnesota adult prison population was 4,040 in 1993 with another 2,140 prison beds added by 1998. The average cost per prisoner in Minnesota state correctional facilities is \$27,880 per year. The 1993 cost of homicide, rape, robbery, and assault in Minnesota was approximately \$771 million (including medical, law enforcement, court system, incarceration and other costs). Approximately 53% of violence-related program money from the State of Minnesota is spent on incarceration, probation and other sentencing options.

Many programs and community initiatives are working to reduce and prevent juvenile crime and violence. These include interventions to reduce child abuse, conflict resolution training in schools, mentoring initiatives, community-based policing and youth recreation and employment opportunities.

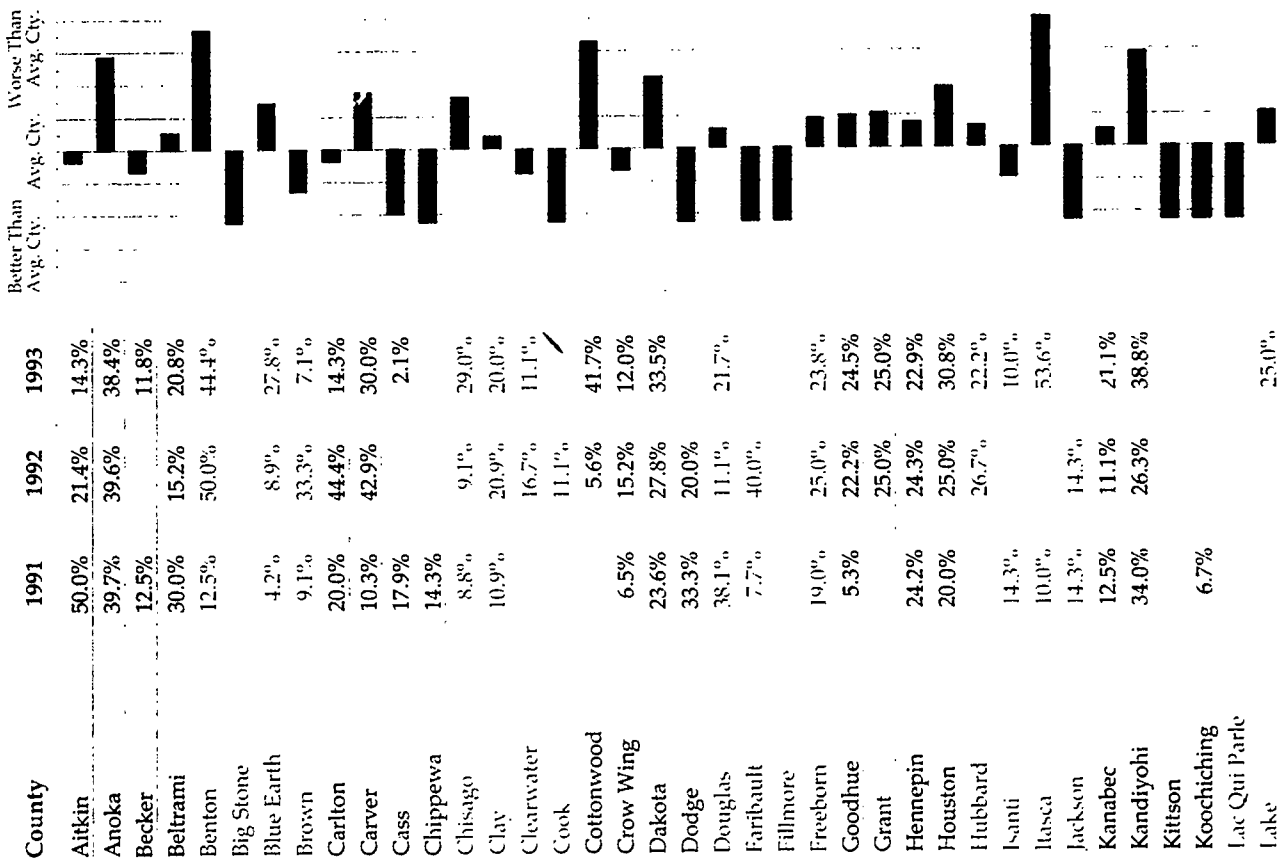
In 1993, 1,767 children were arrested for violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) an increase of 22% from 1991 to 1993. This represented almost 26% of all arrests for these crimes, a proportion that decreased slightly from 1992. The number of children of color arrested for violent crimes increased at a slower rate of 18% during those years. Arrests for aggravated assault, the largest category, increased by 18.4% for juveniles as opposed to a 2% decrease for adults. Although murder is the smallest category of offenses, the percent of juveniles arrested for murder jumped 39% from 1991 to 1993. The adult murder arrest rate increased by 34% during that time. Counties varied greatly in the number and percent of juveniles arrested for violent crimes.

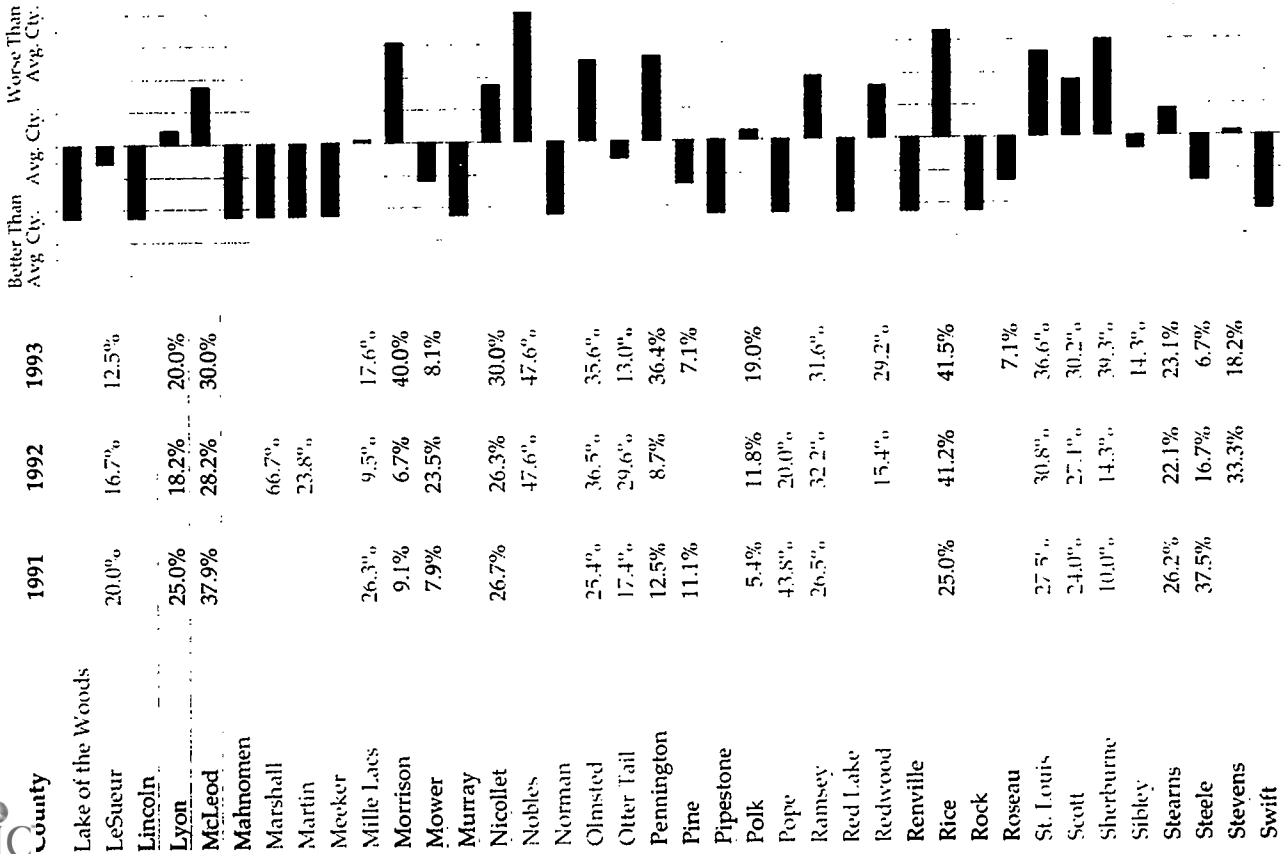
Children Arrested for Violent Crime



Percent of Children Arrested for Violent Crime in Minnesota, Compared to Average County

- Significantly Better Than Average
- At or Near Average
- Significantly Worse Than Average

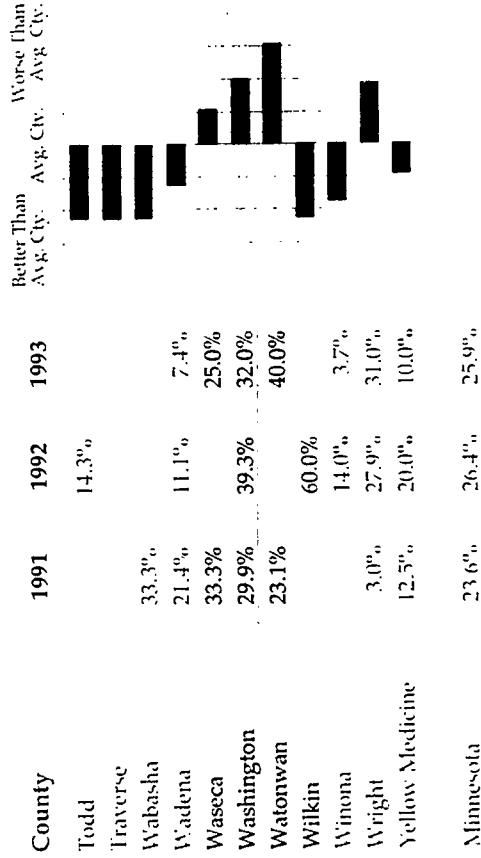




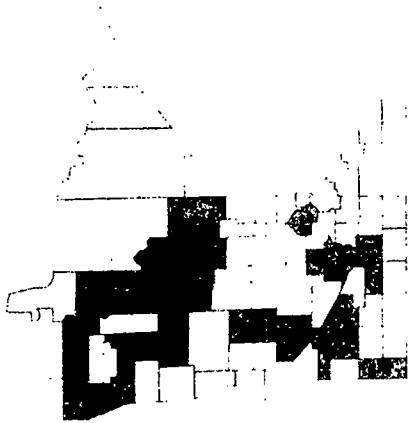
Statewide Statistics

	1991	1992	1993
Children Arrested For Violent Crimes* (murder, negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery and aggravated assault)	1,382	1,662	1,767
Children of Color**	645	714	784
African-American	512	574	603
American Indian	98	90	103
Asian	35	50	78
	41.7%	39.1%	40.8%




* As a Percent of All Arrests for Violent Crimes
 ** As a Percent of People of Color Arrested for Violent Crimes (does not include Hispanic)



Children Abused and Neglected



Number of Children Abused and Neglected in Minnesota, Compared to Average County

-  Significantly Better Than Average
-  At or Near Average
-  Significantly Worse Than Average

* County totals are preliminary figures.

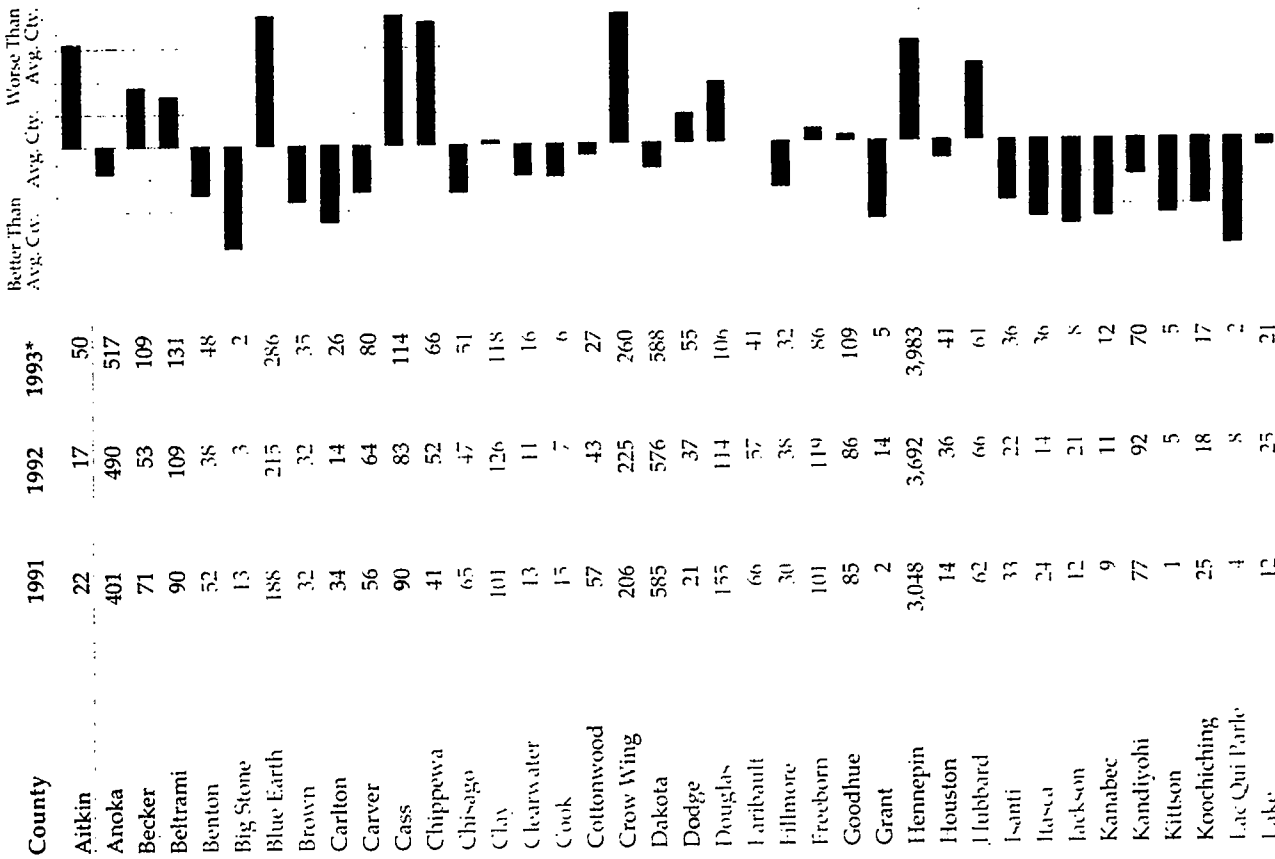
Indicator Analysis

Child abuse and neglect can result in a lifetime of physical, intellectual, behavioral, and emotional problems. Young abused children are more likely to be socially withdrawn, physically aggressive, and have learning problems. As adolescents, they are more likely to be involved in crime, use drugs and alcohol, or attempt suicide. In adulthood, they are more likely to abuse their own children or commit a violent crime. Research has shown that 95% of prisoners who committed violent acts and 70% of all prisoners were abused or neglected as children. Fifty percent of the men who frequently assault their partners also abuse their children.

Child abuse and neglect is one indicator that a community has neglected to provide essential family support services. Abuse and neglect are also more likely when a family cannot meet its basic needs for food, shelter, medical care, and clothing.

Fortunately, there are ways to reduce child abuse and neglect. Parent education programs in Minnesota, such as MILD and Early Childhood Family Education, build skills. Home visiting programs, such as Way to Grow and the Public Health Projects to Prevent Child Abuse and Neglect, provide social support to parents before and after the birth of their child. Emergency programs such as crisis nurseries provide essential supports while families resolve their temporary, but urgent problems. Additionally, comprehensive family service centers being developed in many Minnesota communities can offer various services that families need, all in one place.

The number of substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect continued to increase in Minnesota between 1991 and 1993. In 1993, 11,058 reports were confirmed, an increase of 7.6% since 1991. Fifty counties experienced an increase in substantiated reports between 1992 and 1993. Children of color are over-represented in reports of abuse and neglect, comprising 35% of substantiated reports in 1993.



Better Than Avg. Cty. Worse Than Avg. Cty.

1991 1992 1993

County	1991	1992	1993
Lake of the Woods	1	19	8
LeSueur	44	34	62
Lincoln	8	14	18
Lyon	41	37	86
McLeod	113	132	129
Mahnomen	29	11	23
Marshall	12	11	46
Martin	28	48	57
Meeker	11	13	19
Mille Lacs	84	79	51
Morrison	45	51	40
Mower	54	54	58
Murray	8	19	13
Nicollet	249	147	118
Nobles	49	45	44
Norman	10	13	9
Olmsted	158	188	176
Otter Tail	137	115	114
Pennington	8	6	7
Pine	11	10	17
Pipestone	24	65	48
Polk	147	150	158
Pope	25	57	38
Ramsey	1,233	1,359	1,377
Red Lake	3	3	6
Redwood	23	15	68
Renville	28	27	45
Rice	23	73	98
Rock	11	24	41
Roseau	16	12	17
St. Louis	511	513	468
Scott	140	158	138
Sherburne	41	48	58
Sibley	37	43	73
Stearns	106	126	137
Steele	100	139	71
Stevens	5	12	5
Swift	28	18	33

Statewide Statistics

Children Abused and Neglected
(reports substantiated by county agencies)

Children of Color (includes Hispanic)

African-American
American Indian
Asian
Hispanic

1991 1992 1993

10,224 11,217 11,058

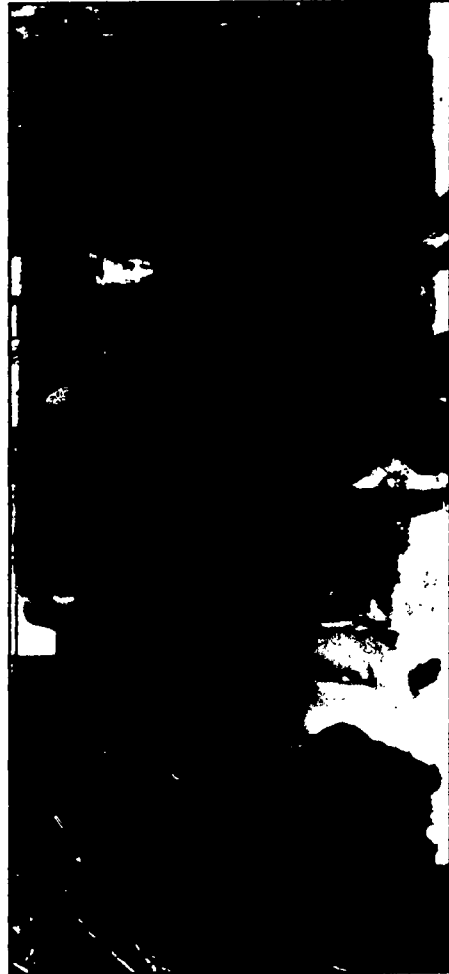
3,318 not available 3,816

1,768 2,273

909 870

217 195

424 478



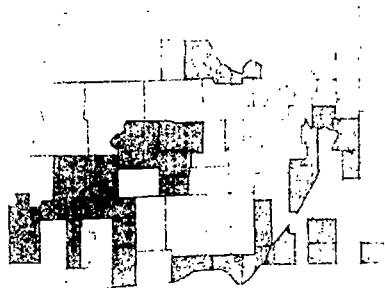
Better Than Avg. Cty. Worse Than Avg. Cty.

1991 1992 1993

County	1991	1992	1993
Todd	43	35	31
Traverse	10	27	13
Wabasha	36	31	54
Wadena	89	43	44
Waseca	38	22	25
Washington	219	226	200
Watsonwan	29	20	47
Wilkin	35	17	15
Winona	69	121	86
Wright	119	74	82
Yellow Medicine	21	33	44
Minnesota	10,224	11,217	11,058



Children Dying Violently



Number of Children Dying Violently in Minnesota, Compared to Average County

- Significantly Better Than Average
- At or Near Average
- Significantly Worse Than Average

Indicator Analysis

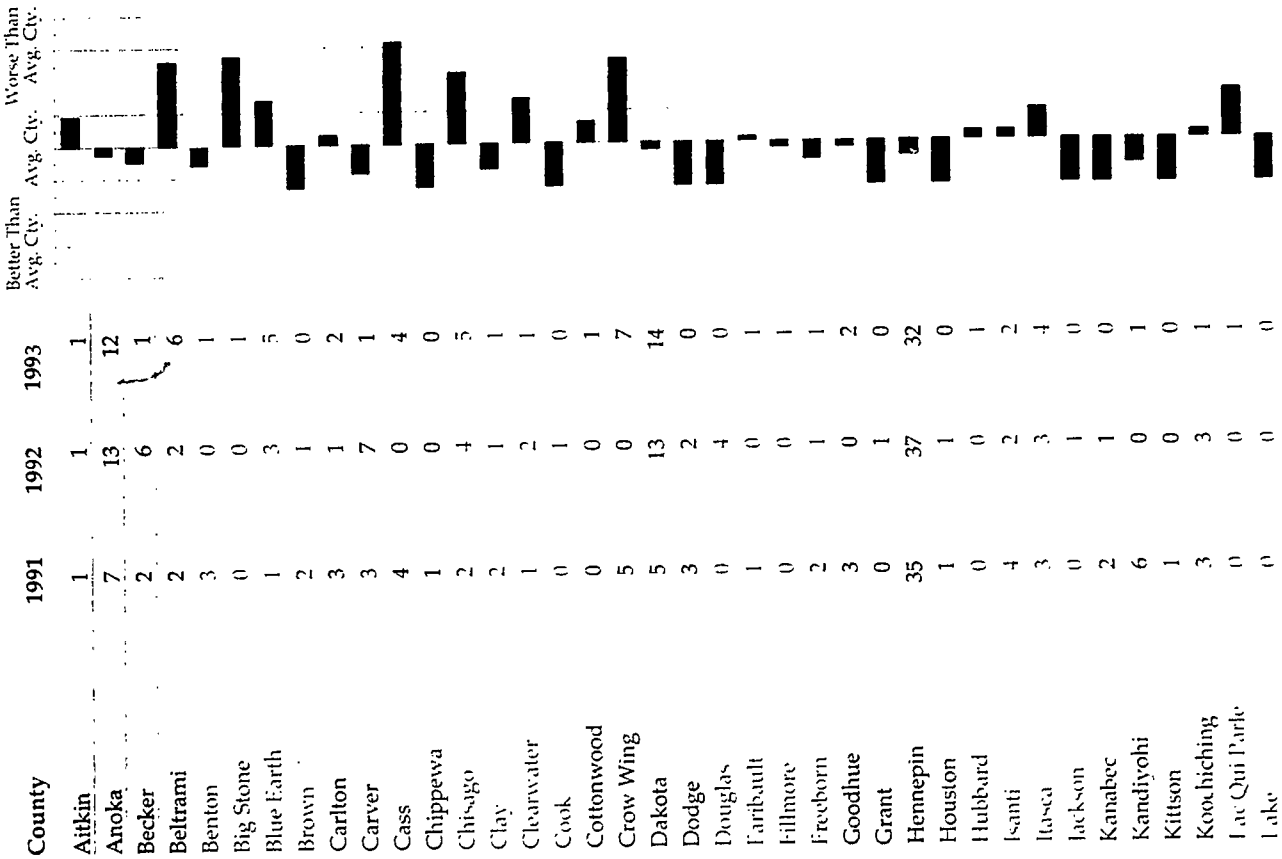
When a child is murdered by another child or adult, or when a child commits suicide, nothing will bring that child back to life. Although relatively few children die each year in Minnesota, each death is an irrecoverable loss.

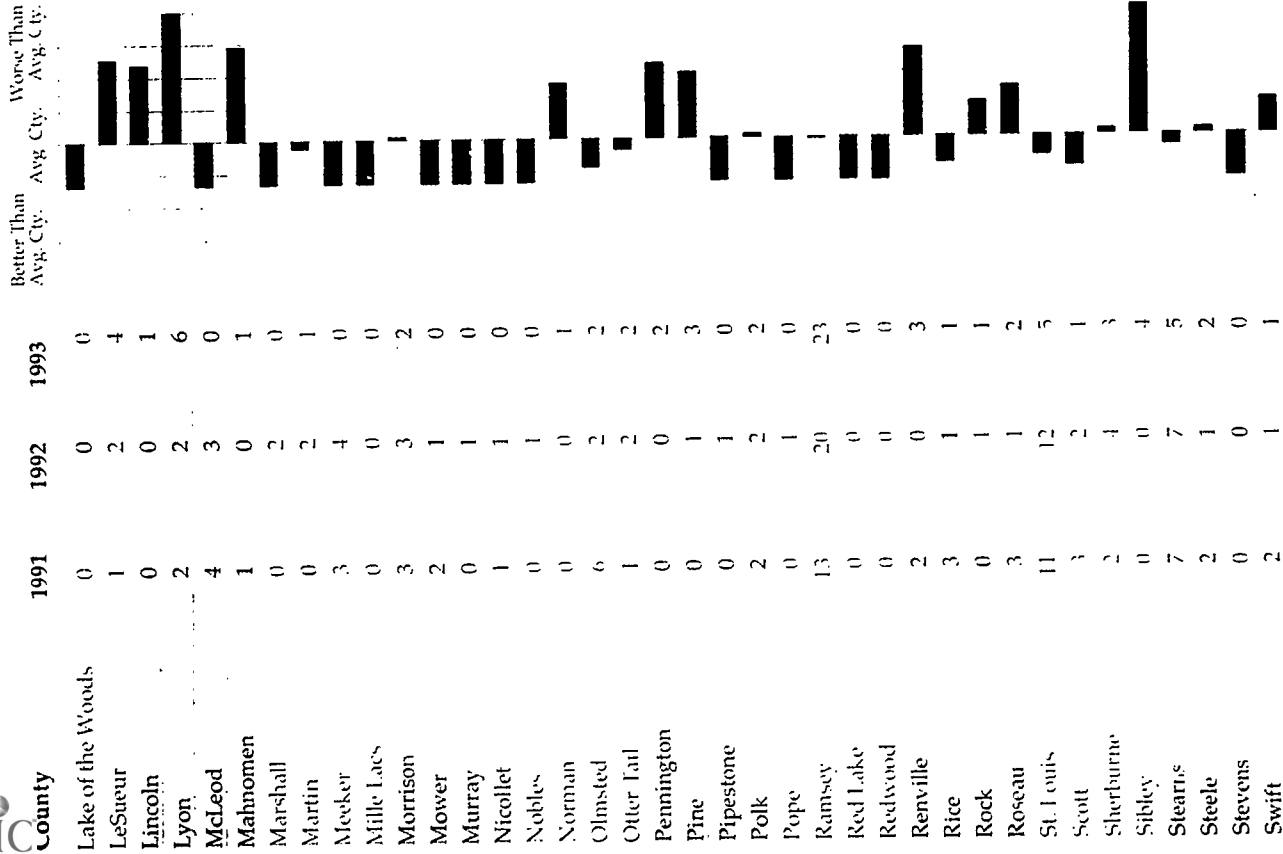
While deaths by homicide and suicide often attract more attention, the leading cause of child death is unintentional injuries. The most common are motor vehicle crashes (children as occupants, pedestrians and bicyclists), drowning, fires and burns, suffocation, poisoning and choking, unintentional shootings, and falls. Many children also suffer lifelong disabilities from unintentional injuries. The death or injury of a child affects their family emotionally, physically and financially as well as costing Minnesota millions of dollars in health care costs.

Research has consistently shown that injuries occur at higher rates among children of color and low-income children. These children are more likely to live in impoverished environments and lack access to safety devices such as smoke detectors.

Minnesota SAFE KIDS is a coalition of over 140 agencies throughout Minnesota, working to halt the senseless death and disability to children from preventable causes. Working together, the coalition incorporates expertise from each participating agency to develop and promote quality injury prevention efforts throughout Minnesota. Efforts include distributing low- or no-cost child safety seats, bike helmets and smoke detectors to low-income families in Minnesota. Over 130 agencies operate child car seat distribution programs in the state. Minnesota SAFE KIDS members have also developed many safety educational programs that are implemented in schools, park and recreation programs, and hospitals.

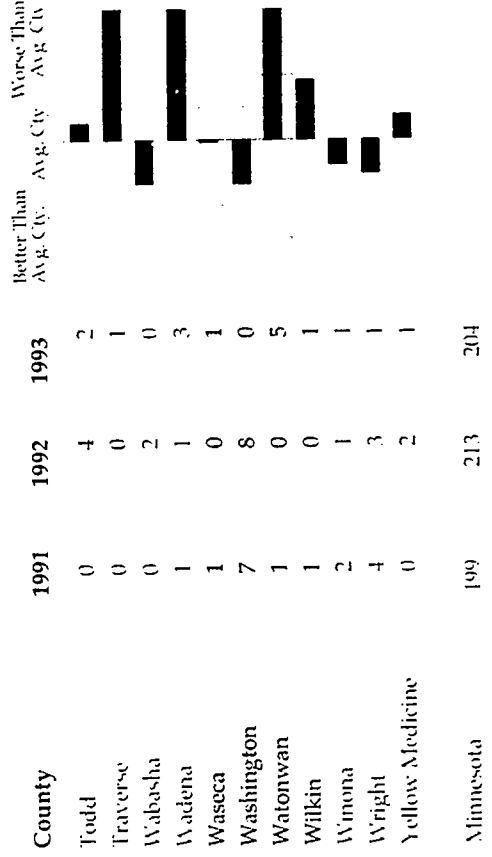
In 1993, 204 children died violently in Minnesota. This included 27 suicides, 23 homicides, 75 motor vehicle crashes, and 79 other injuries. This number has fluctuated somewhat between 1991 and 1993. Forty-one of those children were children of color. Because of the very small number of deaths compared to the total population of children, comparisons over time for most counties should be interpreted with care.

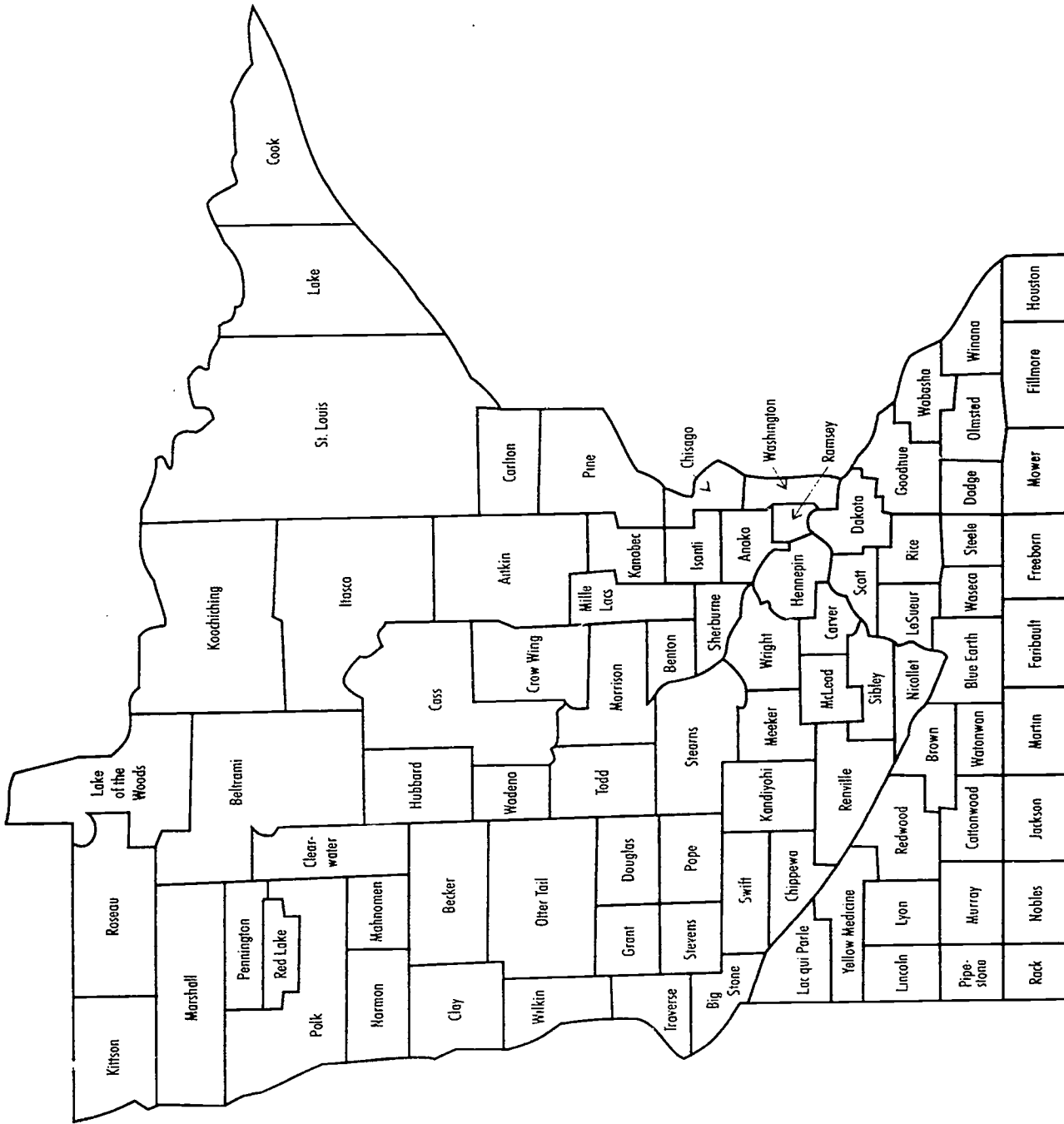




Statewide Statistics

	1991	1992	1993
Children Dying Violently	199	213	204
Murder	21	20	23
Suicide	28	39	27
Motor Vehicle Crashes	73	84	75
Children of Color (does not include Hispanic)	30	32	41





Minnesota is the twentieth largest state in the United States. The per capita personal income in 1993 was \$20,979, nineteenth in the country and slightly higher than the national average. The largest industries in 1993 were services (25%), durable goods manufacturing (13%), and state and local government (12%). Finance, insurance and real estate was the fastest growing industry, increasing 9% between 1992 and 1993.

Minnesota in general experienced little change for most indicators of well-being over the last three years. However, both the rates of arrests for children's violent crimes and substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect are increasing rapidly. In the most recent national KIDS COUNT data book, which used 1992 figures, Minnesota ranked eighth best in the nation. Although we ranked fourth best in our percent of children born with low birth weight, and seventh for high school drop-outs, we slipped to fourteenth in juvenile arrests for violent crimes and twenty-seventh for the percent of children in poverty.

Family Economics

	1991	1992	1993
Children in poverty (1990 census)	142,202	12.4%	
Children receiving AFDC	115,508	9.9%	123,019 10.5%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	198,407	25.6%	206,381 26.0%
			224,860 27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	1,840	2.7%	1,911	2.9%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	3,339	5.0%	3,211	4.9%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			27,172	39.3%		

Signs of Trouble

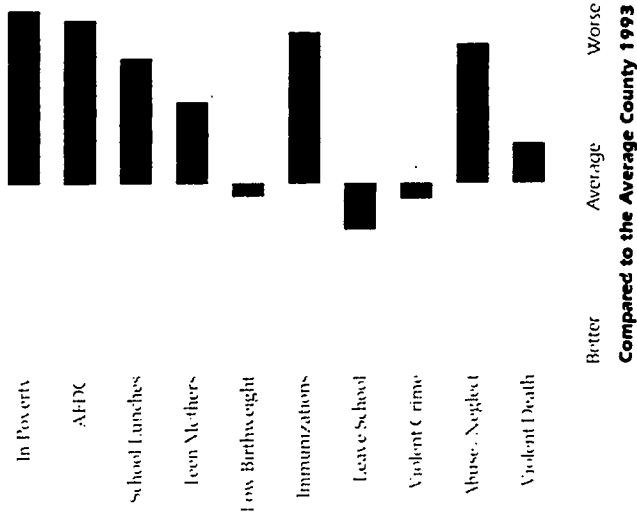
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	11,491	3.5%	13,640	3.9%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	1,382	23.6%	1,662	26.4%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	10,224		11,217		11,058	
Children dying violently	199		213		204	

Aitkin

Demographics (1990)

Total population	12,477
Number of children	2,960
African-American	.5
American Indian	.79
Asian	.18
Other	.13
Hispanic	.35
Children under 6	.835
Children in single parent homes	16.8%
Median family income	\$.21,263

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Aitkin County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Aitkin County is located in northeastern Minnesota and is among the smallest third of counties in population. Its per capita personal income of \$14,027 was the ninth lowest in the state. The largest industries in 1993 were service, local and state government, and retail. Durable goods manufacturing was the fastest growing industry, increasing by 12% between 1992 and 1993.

Aitkin County is doing better than the average county with the number of children dropping out of school. This county also saw a dramatic drop in the percentage of children committing violent crimes. An ongoing trend is the above average number of children receiving AFDC as well as the number of children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches. Children in Aitkin County were more likely to live in poverty according to the 1990 census.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	763	26.2%	142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	447	15.1%	125,260	10.7%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	506	55.2%	224,860	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	3	2.6%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	6	5.2%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	93	52.2%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	19	2.1%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	2	50.0%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	22		11,871	
Children dying violently	1		204	

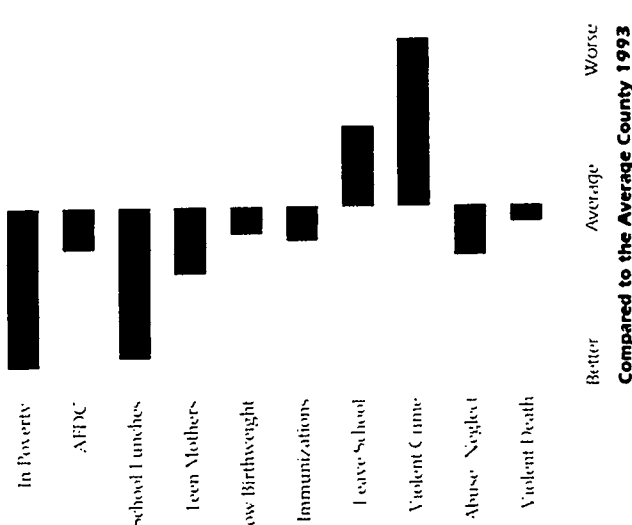


Anoka

Demographics (1990)

Total population	245,609
Number of children	74,528
African-American	.755
American Indian	.771
Asian	1.106
Other	.386
Hispanic	1.029
Children under 6	25,984
Children in single parent homes	14.9%
Median family income	\$42,931

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Anoka County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Anoka County is part of the northern section of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area. This county is the fourth largest in Minnesota. The largest industries in the county were durable goods manufacturing, services, and state and local government. Construction was the fastest growing industry in 1993, increasing by 13%. Anoka had a per capita personal income of \$18,556, the twelfth highest in the state.

Anoka County experienced a slight decrease in the number of low weight births as well as the number of teenage births. Anoka County remains just below the state averages in most indicators except for children committing violent crimes. The rate of violent crimes committed by children remains significantly higher than the state average.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	5,324	7.3%			
Children receiving AFDC	4,528	6.1%	4,963	6.7%	5,112
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	8,416	15.8%	9,392	17.1%	10,599

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	104	2.4%	92	2.2%	96
Children born at low birth weight	208	4.8%	198	4.8%	187
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2			1,795	3.7%	27,172

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	595	2.6%	714	3.0%	793
Children arrested for violent crime	104	39.7%	113	39.6%	104
Children abused and neglected	401		490		517
Children dying violently	7		13		12



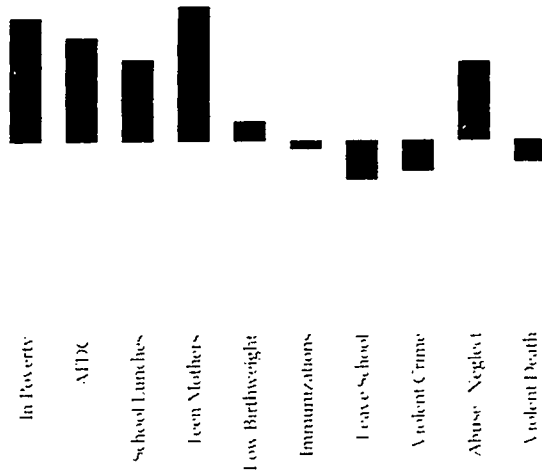
77

Becker

Demographics (1990)

Total population	27,977
Number of children	8,083
African-American	0
American Indian	789
Asian	38
Other	12
Hispanic	49
Children under 6	2,518
Children in single parent homes	18.1%
Median family income	\$24,994

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Becker County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Becker County is located in northwestern Minnesota and is the twenty-third largest county in the state. A portion of the White Earth Indian Reservation is located in the county. In 1993, Becker had a per capita personal income of \$14,385, which was the seventeenth lowest in the state. Becker County's largest industries in 1993 were services, state and local government, and retail. Durable goods manufacturing increased almost 23% between 1992 and 1993 and was the fastest growing industry.

Becker County boasts rates well under the state averages in both children dropping out of school and children committing violent crimes. The percentage of children receiving free/reduced-price school lunch remained well above average. The children in Becker County were also more likely to live in poverty according to the 1990 census.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	1,827	23.0%	142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	1,189	14.7%	125,260	10.7%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	2,004	39.3%	224,860	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	19	4.6%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	17	4.1%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	155	38.5%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	31	1.4%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	2	12.5%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	71	109	11,871	
Children dying violently	2	6	204	



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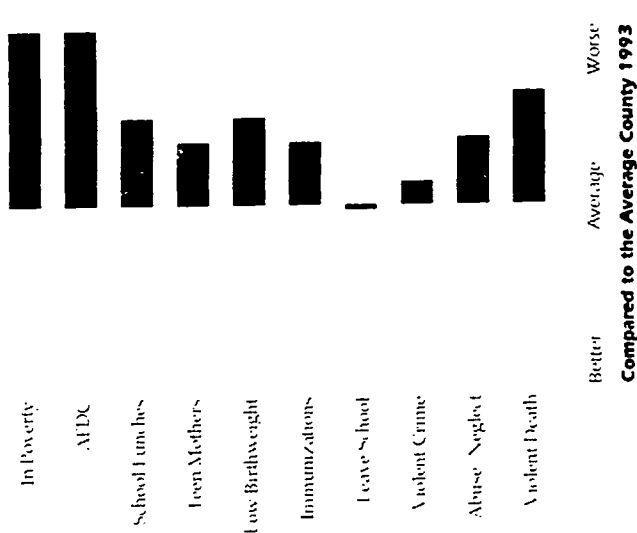
79

Beltrami

Demographics (1990)

Total population	34,554
Number of children	10,227
African-American	56
American Indian	2,484
Asian	70
Other	20
Hispanic	116
Children under 6	3,506
Children in single parent homes	227
Median family income	\$25,133

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Beltrami County



Beltrami County is located in north central Minnesota. The Red Lake Indian Reservation is located in the county. In 1993, Beltrami had a per capita personal income of \$14,198, the twelfth lowest in Minnesota. State and local government, services, and retail were the largest industries. The fastest growing industry was durable goods manufacturing, which increased by almost 15% between 1992 and 1993.

The rate of violent crimes and the rate of children dropping out of school remain below the state average. The increased number of children receiving AFDC and free or reduced-price school lunches is indicative of the extremely high rate of children in poverty in the county. Of great concern for Beltrami County is the increase in reported cases of child abuse and neglect.

Family Economics

	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children in poverty (1990 census)	2,791 28.2%			142,202 12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	2,455 24.0%	2,657 26.0%	2,716 26.6%	125,260 10.7%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	2,942 36.3%	3,229 38.6%	3,572 42.1%	224,860 27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	22 3.5%	32 5.5%	22 4.2%	1,958 3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	23 3.6%	28 4.9%	34 6.4%	3,320 5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1993)		236 44.6%		27,172 39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	74 2.3%	113 3.2%	75 2.0%	12,387 3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	12 30.0%	10 15.2%	11 20.8%	1,767 25.9%
Children abused and neglected	90	109	131	11,871
Child dying violently	2	2	6	204



Benton

Demographics (1990)

Total population	30,307
Number of children	9,078
African-American	64
American Indian	87
Asian	59
Other	5
Hispanic	36
Children under 6	3,115
Children in single parent homes	14.2%
Median family income	\$31,942

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Benton County

In Poverty	██████████	
AEDC	██████████	
School Lunches	██████████	
Teen Mothers	██████████	
Low Birthweight	██████████	
Immunizations	██████████	
Leave School	██████████	
Violent Crime	██████████	
Abuse/Neglect	██████████	
Violent Death	██████████	
Better	Average	Worse

Compared to the Average County 1993

Benton County is a moderate-sized county in central Minnesota. It is part of the St. Cloud Metropolitan Statistical Area. Its per capita personal income of \$15,915 is close to the state average and increased almost 4% from 1992 to 1993. The largest industries in 1993 in Benton County were non-durable goods manufacturing, services, retail, and durable goods manufacturing, which increased over 16% from 1992.

The teenage birth rate in Benton County is well below the state average. The majority of children in Benton County stay in school. Although the school dropout rate was still below the state average, the increase over the past two years is significant. In addition, the number of violent crimes committed by children continued to increase.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	940	10.5%				
Children receiving AFDC	647	7.1%	666	7.3%	682	7.5%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,182	33.4%	1,245	22.9%	1,326	23.8%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	4	0.8%	12	2.4%	9	1.8%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	25	4.8%	26	5.1%	31	6.6%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	164	29.5%					27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

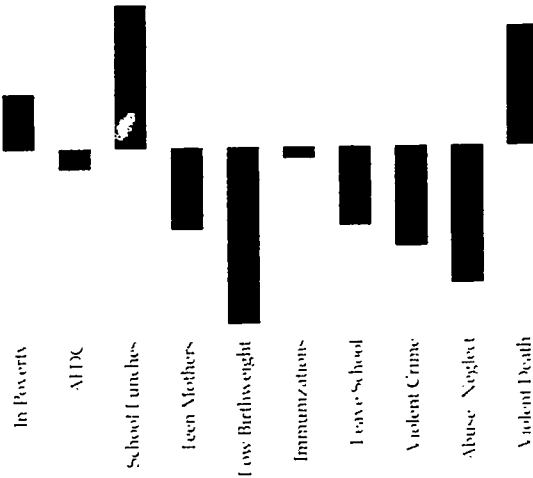
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	7	0.4%	18	0.8%	13	0.6%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	2	12.5%	9	50.0%	8	44.4%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	52		38		48		11,871	
Child dying violently	3		0		1		204	

Big Stone

Demographics (1990)

Total population	6,311
Number of children	1,642
African-American	.0
American Indian	.15
Asian	.15
Other	.0
Hispanic	.17
Children under 6	.516
Children in single parent homes	.92%
Median family income	\$23,893

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Big Stone County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Big Stone County is located in west central Minnesota on the South Dakota border. It is the seventh smallest county in the state. In 1993, Big Stone had a per capita personal income of \$14,336. This income ranked fourteenth lowest in the state, and dropped over 11% between 1992 and 1993. The largest industries in 1993 were state and local government, services, and retail trade.

Overall, children appear to be doing well in Big Stone County. Big Stone County had no children committing violent crimes for all three years. In 1992, virtually all the children in Big Stone County were up to date on immunizations. However, 18.6% of the children lived in poverty according to the 1990 census, which is above the state average of 12.4%. The number of children receiving AFDC increased in 1993.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	293	18.6%								
Children receiving AFDC	107	6.5%	102	6.2%	121	7.4%	142,202	12.4%		
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	611	46.6%	657	49.3%	662	48.6%	125,260	10.7%	224,860	27.6%
Children born to teenage mothers	1	1.4%	0		1	1.7%	1,958	3.0%		
Children born at low birth weight	3	4.3%	2	2.8%	0		3,320	5.1%		
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			51	38.3%			27,172	39.3%		

Birth Circumstances & Health

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	0	3	0.5%	4	0.7%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0	0		0		1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	13	3		2		11,871	
Children dying violently	0	0		1		204	

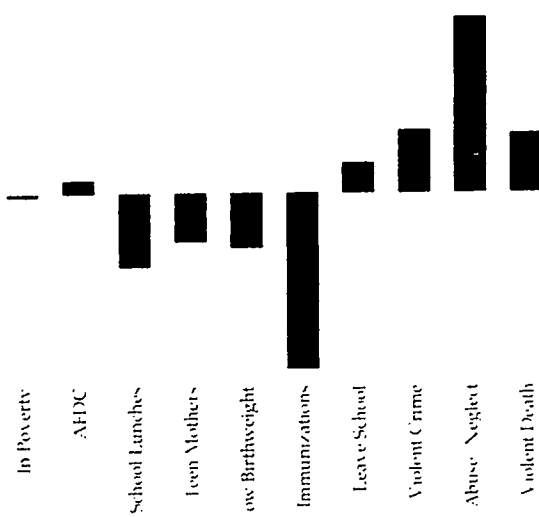


Blue Earth

Demographics (1990)

Total population	54,570
Number of children	12,375
African-American	.33
American Indian	.25
Asian	.201
Other	.120
Hispanic	.202
Children under 6	4,213
Children in single parent homes	15.2%
Median family income	\$32,550

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Blue Earth County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Blue Earth County, the twelfth largest county in Minnesota, is located in south central Minnesota. Its per capita personal income of \$17,517 was the nineteenth highest in the state. The largest industries in 1993 were services, state and local government, and retail trade. The construction industry was the fastest growing industry, increasing by 13% between 1992 and 1993.

Blue Earth County continued to have below-average problems on economic and health indicators. Areas of concern include a sharp increase in the number of violent crimes committed by children. There were also almost 100 additional reported cases of abuse and neglect in 1993, as compared to 1991.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	1,793	14.8%	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children receiving AFDC	1,114	9.0%	1,194	9.6%	1,129	9.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	2,361	22.6%	2,522	23.9%	2,612	23.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	14	2.3%	7	1.2%	14	2.2%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	19	3.1%	19	3.2%	23	3.7%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	187	21.9%	187	21.9%	27,172	39.3%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	104	2.5%	128	2.9%	127	2.7%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	2	4.2%	5	8.9%	15	27.8%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	188		215		286		11,871	
Children dying violently	1		3		5		204	



Brown

Demographics (1990)

Total population	27,120
Number of children	7,439
African-American	4
American Indian	11
Asian	76
Other	18
Hispanic	93
Children under 6	2,365
Children in single parent homes	10.5%
Median family income	\$30,681

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Brown County

In Poverty	
AFDC	
School Lunches	
Teen Mothers	
Low Birthweight	
Immunizations	
Leave School	
Violent Crime	
Abuse/Neglect	
Violent Death	

Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Brown County is a moderate-sized county located along the Minnesota River in the southwestern portion of the state. Brown County had a 1993 per capita personal income of \$17,377, which ranked twentieth in the state. The largest industries were services, non-durable goods manufacturing, and durable goods manufacturing. Transportation and public utilities were the fastest growing industries and increased by 13% between 1992 and 1993.

Brown County reports one of the lowest poverty rates in the state. The number of children receiving AFDC remained consistently low over the reported three-year period. The 1993 percentage of children born with low birth weight has been reduced by almost 50% and is now below the state average. Overall, trends in Brown County remained steady.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	630	8.5%			
Children receiving AFDC	307	4.1%	358	4.8%	360
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,305	21.8%	1,354	22.3%	1,434

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	8	2.3%	4	1.2%	6	1.7%
Children born at low birth weight	23	6.6%	14	4.1%	12	3.4%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			133	29.0%		

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	29	1.5%	26	1.3%	31	1.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	1	9.1%	2	33.3%	1	7.1%
Children abused and neglected	32		32		35	
Children dying violently	2		1		0	

1991 1992 1993 State

142,202 12.4%
125,260 10.7%
224,860 27.6%
1,958 3.0%
3,320 5.1%
27,172 39.3%
12,387 3.4%
1,767 25.9%
11,871
204

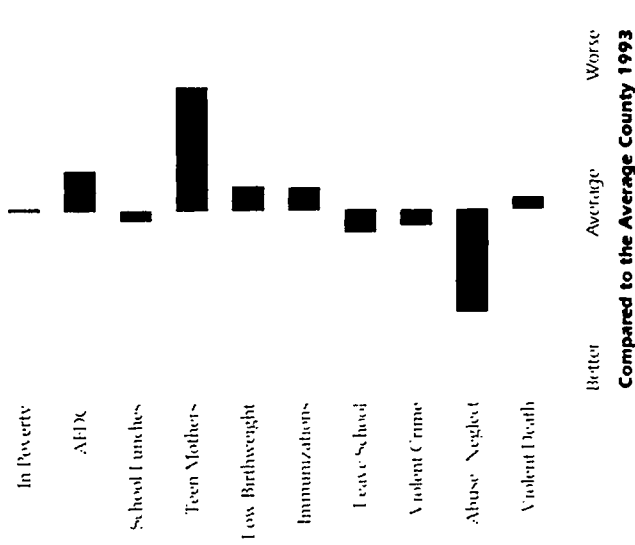


Carlton

Demographics (1990)

Total population	29,338
Number of children	8,245
African-American	10
American Indian	494
Asian	61
Other	3
Hispanic	36
Children under 6	2,463
Children in single parent homes	18.3%
Median family income	\$30,208

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Carlton County



Carlton County is a mid-sized county located in northwestern Minnesota on the shore of Lake Superior. It includes part of the Fond du Lac Indian Reservation. In 1993, Carlton had a per capita personal income of \$15,845, which ranked forty-seventh among Minnesota counties. Income increased by 4% from 1992 to 1993. Non-durable goods manufacturing, state and local government, and services were the largest industries. The fastest growing industry was construction, which increased by 65% between 1992 and 1993.

The number of children in Carlton County receiving AFDC decreased slightly. Carlton County reported a significant decrease in the number of children dropping out of school, reaching a level well below the state average. Concerns include an increased number of children born to teenaged mothers, as well as an increase in the percentage of children born with low birth weights.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	1,225	15.2%				
Children receiving AFDC	875	10.6%	918	11.1%	865	10.5%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	2,029	30.8%	2,065	30.5%	2,090	30.8%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenaged mothers	9	2.6%	17	4.6%	17	5.2%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	10	2.9%	19	5.2%	17	5.2%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			216	41.2%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	101	3.4%	74	2.4%	53	1.7%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	5	20.0%	12	44.4%	5	14.3%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	34		14		26		11,871	
Children dying violently	3		1		2		204	

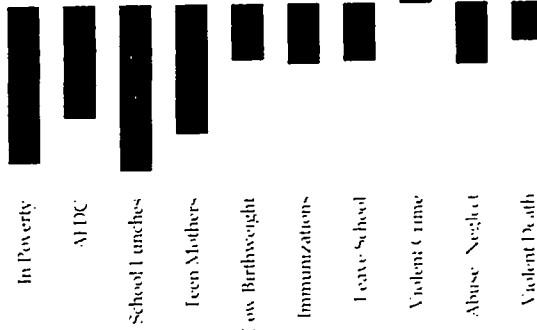


Carver

Demographics (1990)

Total population	48,116
Number of children	14,498
African-American	.30
American Indian	.34
Asian	.168
Other	.20
Hispanic	.75
Children under 6	5,362
Children in single parent homes	9.8%
Median family income	\$43,554

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Carver County



Compared to the Average County 1993

Carver County, the eleventh largest county in the state, is located on the western edge of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area. In 1993, Carver had the sixth highest per capita personal income in the state: \$22,218. The largest industries in 1993 were durable goods manufacturing, non-durable goods manufacturing, and services. The services industry was the fastest growing, increasing by 22% from 1992 to 1993.

Children living in Carver County were least likely to live in poverty of any children in the state. The county had a poverty rate well below the state average. Only 13% of the children received a free or reduced-price lunch in 1993. The number of teenage births dropped by almost 50% from 1991 to 1993. An area of concern is the increase in children committing violent crimes.

Family Economics

	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children in poverty (1990 census)	699	4.9%		142,202 12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	375	2.6%	384	2.6%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,025	11.6%	1,272	12.9%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	14	1.6%	8	0.9%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	33	3.7%	38	4.3%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	275	34.0%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	227	6.5%	177	4.7%	41	1.0%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	3	10.3%	21	12.9%	15	30.0%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	56	80	64		80		11,871	
Children dying violently	3	7	1		1		204	



Cass

Demographics (1990)

Total population	21,880
Number of children	5,954
African-American	.18
American Indian	1.073
Asian	.37
Other	.7
Hispanic	.44
Children under 6	1,920
Children in single parent homes	20.6%
Median family income	\$22,022

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Cass County

In Poverty	
AFDC	
School Lunches	
Teen Mothers	
Low Birthweight	
Immunizations	
Leave School	
Violent Crime	
Abused/Neglected	
Violent Death	

Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Cass County is a moderate-sized county located in north central Minnesota. Part of the Leech Lake Indian Reservation is within the county's borders. Cass County's per capita personal income of \$14,655 was the eighteenth lowest in the state. The largest industries in 1993 were services, state and local government, and retail. The fastest growing was services, which increased by 30% from 1992.

The number of teenage births in Cass County improved to a rate just slightly above the state average. The county had a decrease in the number of violent crimes committed by children. Cass County had one of the highest rates of children living in poverty in the state of Minnesota. One out of every three children is poor according to the 1990 census. AFDC rates remained twice as high as the state average.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	1,723	29.5%			
Children receiving AFDC	1,160	19.5%	1,194	20.1%	125,260
Children receiving free, reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	2,491	51.8%	2,501	50.6%	224,860

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	16	5.4%	10	3.3%	1,958
Children born at low birth weight	19	6.4%	8	2.7%	3,320
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	154	41.3%	154	41.3%	27,172

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	105	5.8%	110	5.8%	12,387
Children arrested for violent crime	5	1.0%	0	0	1,767
Children abused and neglected	90		83		11,871
Children dying violently	4		0		204

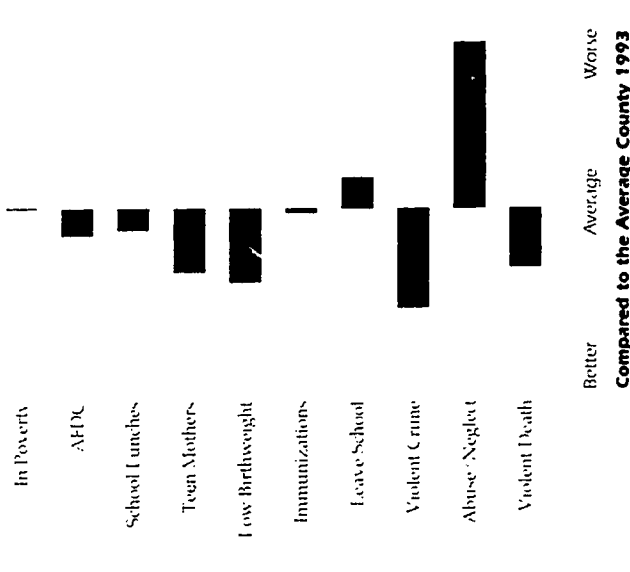


Chippewa

Demographics (1990)

Total population	13,316
Number of children	3,576
African-American	.12
American Indian	.16
Asian	.11
Other	.47
Hispanic	1,087
Children under 6	12.3%
Children in single parent homes	12.3%
Median family income	\$27,361

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Chippewa County



Chippewa County is located in west central Minnesota along the Minnesota River. It is ranked sixtieth in population among counties. During the summer months, the county's population includes migrant farm-workers and their children. In 1993, Chippewa had a per capita personal income of \$16,063, close to the average Minnesota county. This was an almost 6% decrease from 1992. The largest industries were durable goods manufacturing, state and local government, and services. Durable goods manufacturing was the fastest growing industry, increasing by almost 22% from 1992 to 1993.

Chippewa County reported no violent crimes being committed by children in 1993 as well as no child deaths in 1993. This county continued a trend of better than the state average for many indicators. Areas of concern include the number of children dropping out of school and an increased number of reported cases of child abuse and neglect.

	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
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Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	536	15.1%	142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	223	6.2%	252	7.0%
Children receiving free/ reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	693	28.3%	739	29.5%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	0	1.2%	3	2.0%
Children born at low birth weight	5	3.4%	8	4.9%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	57	38.8%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	19	1.6%	30	2.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	1	14.3%	0	0
Children abused and neglected	41		52	66
Children dying violently	1		0	204

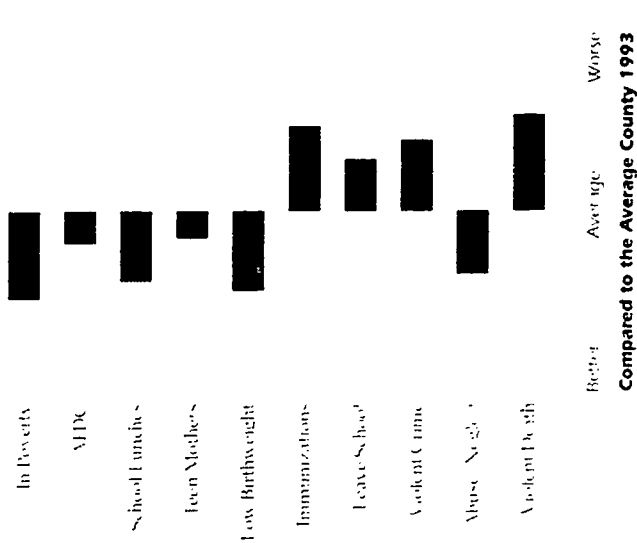


Chisago

Demographics (1990)

Total population	30,628
Number of children	9,428
African-American	.23
American Indian	.60
Asian	.48
Other	.27
Hispanic	.58
Children under 6	3,062
Children in single parent homes	12.1%
Median family income	\$35,229

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Chisago County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Chisago County is located in east central Minnesota on the Wisconsin border and is part of the northern edge of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area. Its population ranked twenty-fourth in the state. In 1993, Chisago had a per capita personal income of \$16,802 which was the twenty-sixth highest in the state. The largest industries in the county were services, state and local government, and retail, which increased almost 23% from 1992 to 1993.

Chisago County decreased the number of children dropping out of school over the past three years to a level well below the state average. Children in this county are less likely to live in poverty than the average county. One problem is the significant increase in the number of violent crimes committed by children. Another area for concern is the number of child deaths.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	859	9.3%	142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	579	6.7%	125,268	10.7%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,572	22.9%	224,860	23.9%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	10	2.1%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	21	4.4%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	231	46.3%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

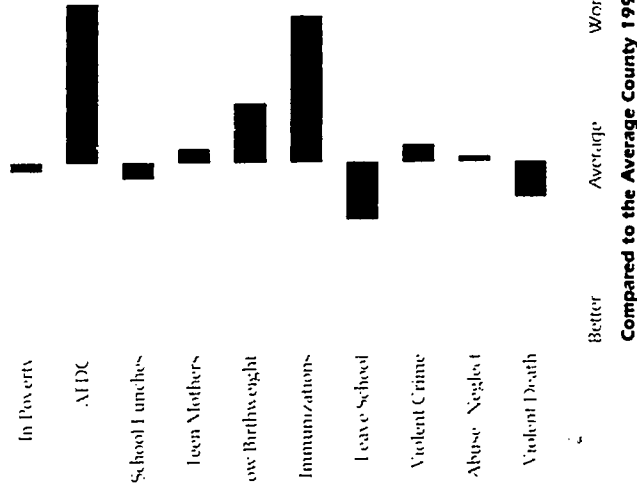
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	124	4.3%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	3	8.8%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	65	47	11,871	51
Children dying violently	2	4	204	5

Clay

Demographics (1990)

Total population	51,402
Number of children	12,667
African-American	.54
American Indian	.279
Asian	.107
Other	.357
Hispanic	.507
Children under 6	4,285
Children in single parent homes	15.8%
Median family income	\$32,983

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Clay County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Clay County is located in northwestern Minnesota on the North Dakota border. It is part of the Fargo-Moorhead Metropolitan Statistical Area and is the fourteenth largest county in Minnesota. Clay County's population during the summer months includes migrant farmworkers and their children. In 1993, Clay County had a per capita personal income of \$15,280, which ranked fifty-seventh among Minnesota counties. The largest industries were state and local government, services, and retail. Wholesale trade increased by almost 20% between 1992 and 1993.

Clay County experienced a lower number of child deaths in 1993 than in 1991. Overall, the county remains close to the state average for all indicators with the exception of immunizations. Almost 52% of children were not fully immunized by age two, a rate significantly higher than the state average. Another area of concern is the number of violent crimes committed by children. Between 1991 and 1992, this number doubled.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	1,808	14.5%								
Children receiving AFDC	1,765	13.9%	1,946	15.4%	2,110	16.7%	142,202	12.4%		
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	2,415	28.2%	2,555	29.4%	2,676	30.2%	125,260	10.7%	224,860	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	23	3.5%	18	2.7%	22	3.3%	1,958	3.0%		
Children born at low birth weight	30	4.6%	35	5.2%	39	5.9%	3,320	5.1%	27,172	39.3%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	371	51.9%								

Signs of Trouble

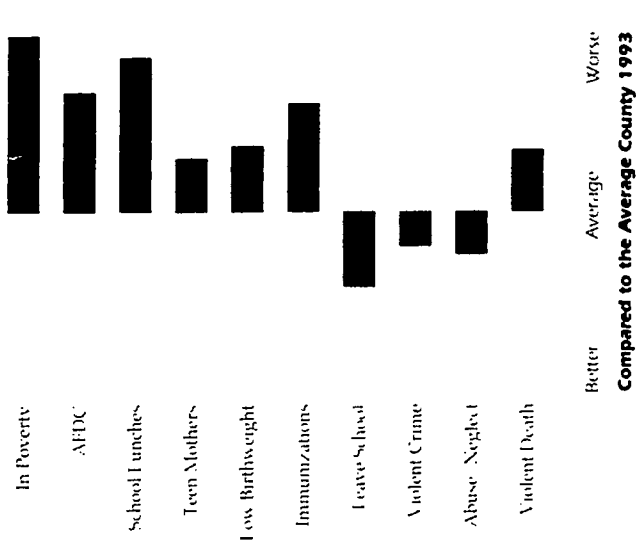
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	48	1.3%	42	1.1%	43	1.1%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	5	10.9%	9	20.0%	9	20.0%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	101		126		118		11,871	
Children dying violently	2		1		1		204	

Clearwater

Demographics (1990)

Total population	8,328
Number of children	2,421
African-American	.0
American Indian	.270
Asian	.7
Other	.0
Hispanic	.12
Children under 6	.731
Children in single parent homes	16.9%
Median family income	\$21,572

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Clearwater County



Clearwater County, in northwestern Minnesota, is the twelfth smallest county in the state. Portions of the Red Lake Indian Reservation are located within the county. The county's 1993 per capita personal income of \$12,850 was the third lowest in Minnesota. State and local government, services, and construction were the county's largest industries in 1993. The fastest growing industry was durable goods manufacturing, which increased 23% from 1992 to 1993.

This county achieved a dramatic decrease in the number of children dropping out of school. A drop from 3.4% in 1991 to .7% in 1993 puts them well below the state average and is one of the lowest dropout rates in the state. Another positive indicator is the low number of children committing violent crimes. Areas of concern include the fact that one out of three children in Clearwater County lived in poverty according to the 1990 census. However, the county experienced a reduction in the number of children receiving AFDC between 1991 and 1993. Another area for concern is the high rate of children who are not immunized by age two.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	717	30.0%			142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	410	16.9%	419	17.3%	354	14.6%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	824	45.2%	858	47.0%	911	49.9%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	4	3.3%	4	4.7%	4	4.0%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	5	4.1%	1	1.2%	6	6.0%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			70	48.6%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	28	3.4%	25	3.0%	6	0.7%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0		1	16.7%	1	11.1%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	13		11		16		11,871	
Children dying violently	1		2		1		204	

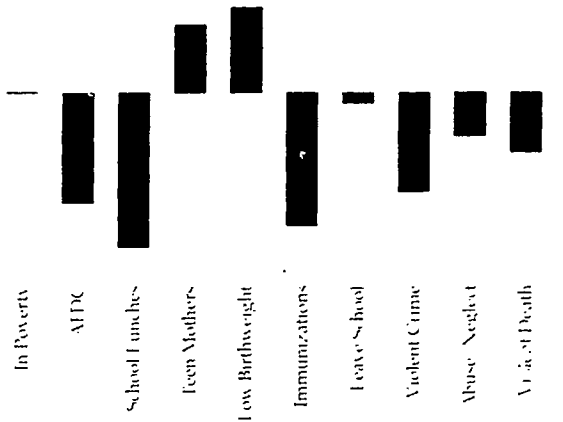


Cook

Demographics (1990)

Total population	3,873
Number of children	919
African-American	.4
American Indian	.72
Asian	.18
Other	.0
Hispanic	.0
Children under 6	.320
Children in single parent homes	13.4%
Median family income	\$27,839

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Cook County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Cook County is the smallest county in Minnesota. It is located in the Arrowhead Region of northeastern Minnesota bordering Canada and Lake Superior. The Grand Portage Indian Reservation is located in the county. Its per capita personal income of \$18,911 is the ninth highest in Minnesota. The largest industries in 1993 were services, state and local government, and retail trade. The fastest growing was construction, which increased 19% between 1992 and 1993.

Cook County reported zero violent crimes committed by children in 1993, a repeat of similar good news from 1991. This county also had zero child deaths. The rate of children in poverty from the 1990 census was slightly higher than the state average. However, the number of children receiving AFDC decreased from 1991 to 1993.

Family Economics

	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children in poverty (1990 census)	135 15.1%	26 2.8%	25 2.7%	142,202 12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	40 4.4%	26 2.8%	25 2.7%	125,260 10.7%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	108 16.3%	101 14.2%	99 14.0%	224,860 27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	0	0	2 4.3%	1,958 3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	1 2.2%	2 3.7%	3 6.4%	3,320 5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	16 27.6%	16 27.6%	27,172 39.3%	

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	5 1.7%	13 4.1%	6 1.9%	12,387 3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0	1 11.1%	0	1,767 25.9%
Children abused and neglected	15	7	6	11,871
Children dying violently	0	1	0	204

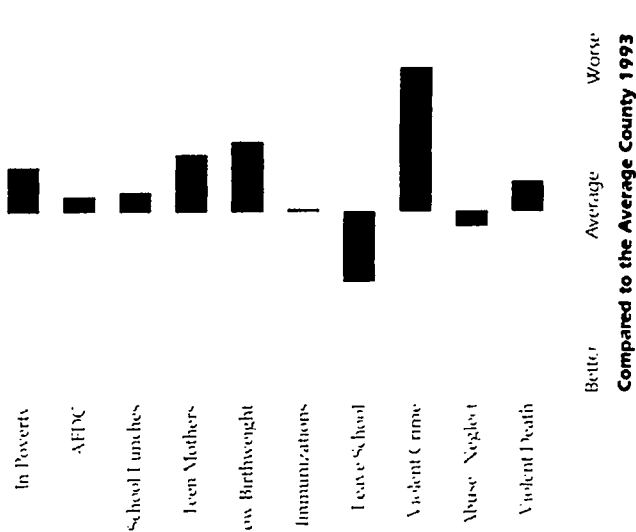


Cottonwood

Demographics (1990)

Total population	12,765
Number of children	3,306
African-American	0
American Indian	7
Asian	38
Other	15
Hispanic	34
Children under 6	951
Children in single parent homes	11.9%
Median family income	\$26,756

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Cottonwood County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Cottonwood County is located in southwestern Minnesota.

Cottonwood County's per capita personal income of \$14,955 ranked sixty-sixth in the state and decreased 7% from 1992 to 1993. The largest industries in 1993 were services, durable goods manufacturing, and state and local government. The fastest growing industry was durable goods manufacturing, which increased 43%.

Cottonwood County has a dropout rate well below the state average. The number of children not immunized by age two is the same as the state average. The number of children committing violent crimes increased slightly from 1991 to 1993. The county remains above the state average in the number of children living in poverty. Areas of concern include the increased number of teenage births and the increased number of children born with low birth weight.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	581	17.9%			142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	221	6.7%	275	8.3%	305	9.2%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	749	31.2%	825	34.1%	870	34.3%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	3	2.2%	6	3.9%	6	4.1%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	5	3.6%	2	1.3%	9	6.1%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			74	39.4%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	9	0.8%	20	1.8%	9	0.8%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0		1	5.6%	5	41.7%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	57		43		27		11,871	
Children dying violently	0		0		1		204	

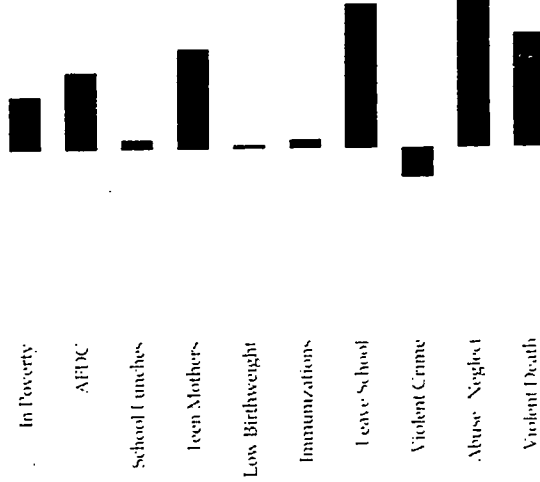


Crow Wing

Demographics (1990)

Total population	44,462
Number of children	11,949
African-American	.24
American Indian	.202
Asian	.47
Other	.33
Hispanic	.134
Children under 6	3,861
Children in single parent homes	18.7%
Median family income	\$27,274

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Crow Wing County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Crow Wing County is located in the north central portion of Minnesota and is the eighteenth largest county in the state. The largest industries in 1993 were services, state and local government, and retail trade. Durable goods manufacturing increased by 38% from 1992 to 1993, making it the fastest growing industry. In 1993, Crow Wing County had a per capita personal income of \$16,691, an increase of 4% since 1992 and the twenty-ninth largest in the state.

Crow Wing County remains within the state average in the number of children born with low birth weight. They remain just slightly above average in the percentage of teenage births. Concerns for Crow Wing County include a trend toward increased numbers of children committing violent crimes and an increase in child deaths.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	2,141	18.4%	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children receiving AFDC	1,510	12.6%	1,481	1,484	12.4%	10.7%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	2,984	33.1%	3,172	3,034	33.1%	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	21	3.3%	25	3.9%	29	4.8%	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	29	4.6%	29	3.6%	29	4.8%	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	300	39.9%	300	39.9%	27,172	39.3%	

Signs of Trouble

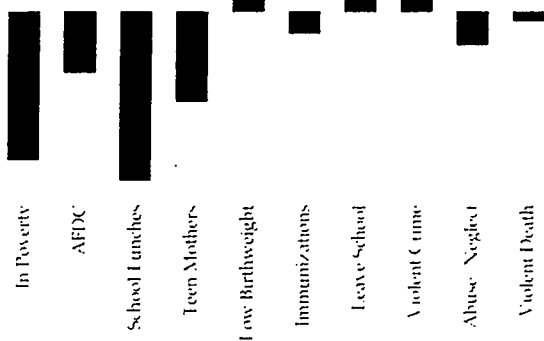
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	180	4.4%	225	5.2%	216	4.8%	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	2	6.5%	7	15.2%	6	12.0%	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	206		225		260		11,871
Children dying violently	5		0		7		204

Dakota

Demographics (1990)

Total population	278,993
Number of children	82,352
African-American	1,161
American Indian	162
Asian	2,353
Other	560
Hispanic	1,623
Children under 6	30,679
Children in single parent homes	13.9%
Median family income	\$47,136

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Dakota County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Dakota County is the third largest county in the state and is located in the southeastern portion of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area. In 1993, Dakota had a per capita personal income of \$23,120, the third highest in Minnesota. The largest industries in 1993 were services, non-durable goods manufacturing, durable goods manufacturing, and wholesale trade. Finance, insurance and real estate were the fastest growing industries, increasing by 19% from 1992 to 1993.

Dakota County has one of the lowest rates for children in poverty in the state. The percentage of teenage births remained at a rate well below the state average during the reported years. On the down side, the number of children committing violent crimes doubled between 1991 and 1993. This county also saw a slight increase in the number of children dropping out of school.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	4,364	5.4%	1991	1992	1993	1993 State			
Children receiving AFDC	3,893	4.7%		4,125	5.0%	4,351	5.3%	124,202	12.4%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	6,292	11.2%		7,141	12.4%	7,717	12.5%	125,260	10.7%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	66	1.3%	80	1.6%	78	1.5%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	221	4.4%	241	4.8%	256	5.0%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			1,953	37.3%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

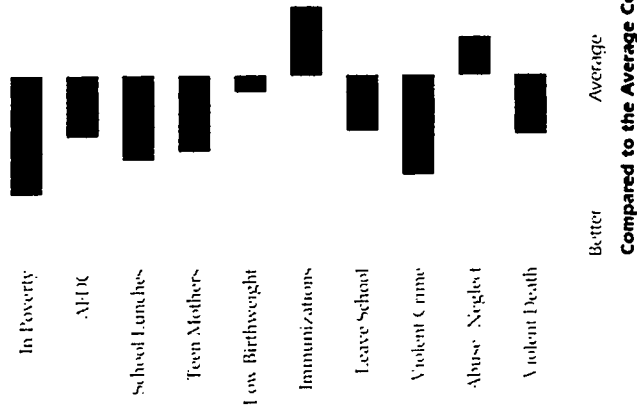
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	681	2.9%	847	3.2%	869	3.1%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	42	23.6%	90	27.8%	88	33.5%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	585		576		588		11,871	
Children dying violently	5		13		14		204	

Dodge

Demographics (1990)

Total population	15,895
Number of children	4,920
African-American	.6
American Indian	.13
Asian	.56
Other	.46
Hispanic	.76
Children under 6	1,624
Children in single parent homes	9.2%
Median family income	\$33,582

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Dodge County



Dodge County is a moderate-sized county in southeastern Minnesota. The county's per capita personal income was \$16,373 in 1993, which ranked thirty-second in the state. The largest industries in 1993 were durable goods manufacturing, state and local government, and construction. Durable goods manufacturing was the fastest growing industry, increasing by 32%.

Dodge County had a small decrease in the number of teenage births since 1991. Overall, children in Dodge County were less likely to live in poverty than in the average Minnesota county. In 1993 there were no reports of violent crimes committed by children. The number of children dropping out of school increased slightly, but remained well below the state average. One area of concern is a higher-than-average number of children who were not fully immunized by age two.

Family Economics

	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children in poverty (1990 census)	358 7.4%	210 4.3%	260 5.3%	142,202 12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	193 3.9%	210 4.3%	260 5.3%	125,260 10.7%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	767 20.4%	843 21.7%	863 22.3%	224,860 27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	8 3.1%	3 1.2%	4 1.8%	1,958 3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	14 5.5%	10 4.0%	10 4.4%	3,320 5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	123 45.1%	123 45.1%	123 45.1%	27,172 39.3%

Signs of Trouble

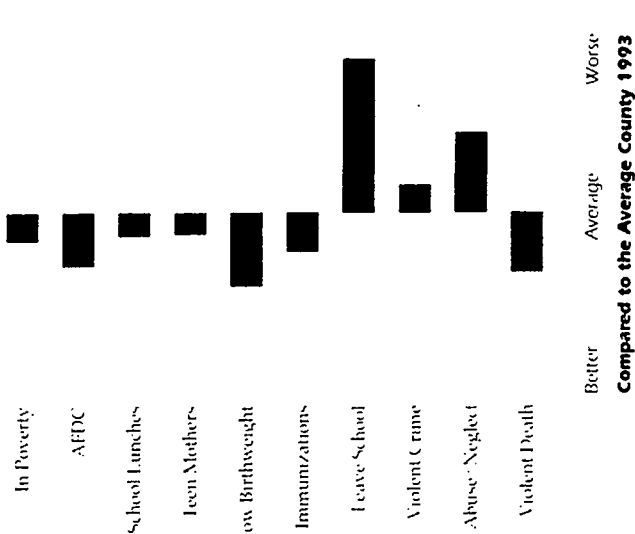
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	11 0.7%	13 0.8%	19 1.1%	12,387 3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	1 33.3%	3 20.0%	0	1,767 25.9%
Children abused and neglected	21	37	55	11,871
Children dying violently	3	2	0	204

Douglas

Demographics (1990)

Total population	28,789
Number of children	7,793
African-American	14
American Indian	30
Asian	60
Other	4
Hispanic	37
Children under 6	2,478
Children in single parent homes	11.9%
Median family income	\$26,886

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Douglas County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Douglas County, located in west central Minnesota, is the thirty-second largest in the state. The largest industries in 1993 were services, state and local government, and retail trade. The fastest growing since 1992 was transportation and public utilities, which increased 20%. Douglas County had a per capita personal income of \$15,881, close to average for Minnesota counties.

The number of children born with low birth weight was significantly reduced. A lower-than-average percentage of teenage births was maintained over the three-year period. This county posted a sharp increase in the number of children dropping out of school to a percentage well above the state average.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	1,018	13.2%			142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	470	6.0%	473	6.1%	125,260	10.7%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,757	28.5%	1,826	29.4%	224,860	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	6	1.7%	14	3.7%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	21	6.1%	13	3.5%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	160	35.8%	160	35.8%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	40	1.6%	55	2.0%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	8	38.1%	2	11.1%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	155		114		11,871	
Children dying violently	0		4		204	

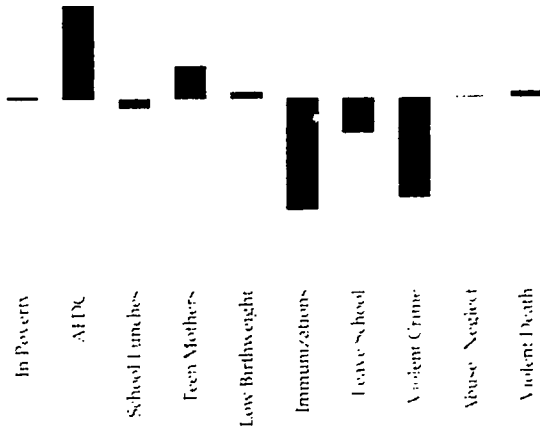


Faribault

Demographics (1990)

Total population	17,170
Number of children	4,523
African-American	13
American Indian	13
Asian	73
Other	60
Hispanic	116
Children under 6	1,331
Children in single parent homes	12.6%
Median family income	\$27,606

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Faribault County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Faribault County is located in southern Minnesota on the Iowa border and ranks fifty-second in size among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in 1993 were state and local government, services, durable goods manufacturing, and retail trade. The fastest growing industry was construction, which increased almost 18% since 1992. The per capita personal income of Faribault County was \$16,117, which ranked fortieth in the state.

Faribault County had a low rate of children dropping out of school. There were no reports of violent crimes committed by children in 1993. The number of children living in poverty in Faribault is slightly higher than average for the state. This county had an increase in 1993 in the number of births to teenagers.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	682	15.2%							
Children receiving AFDC (Faribault/Martin)	888	8.3%	811	7.6%	820	7.7%	1993	1993	State
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	904	27.6%	983	30.1%	975	31.0%			
Children born to teenage mothers	4	2.3%	2	1.1%	6	3.6%			
Children born at low birth weight	13	7.3%	7	4.0%	8	4.8%			
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			69	29.5%					

Birth Circumstances & Health

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	15	1.1%	9	0.6%	21	1.5%			
Children arrested for violent crime	1	7.7%	4	40.0%	0				
Children abused and neglected	66		57		41				
Children dying violently	1		0		1				

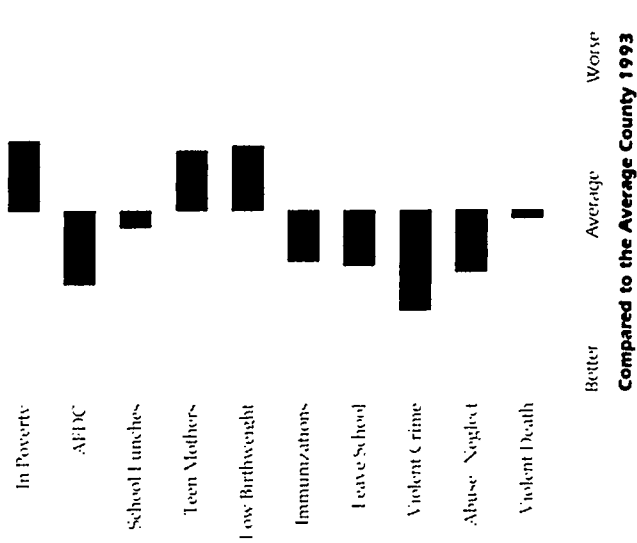


Fillmore

Demographics (1990)

Total population	20,839
Number of children	5,784
African-American	2
American Indian	17
Asian	39
Other	11
Hispanic	35
Children under 6	1,820
Children in single parent homes	10.4%
Median family income	\$27,151

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Fillmore County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Fillmore County is a moderate-sized county located along the Iowa border in southeastern Minnesota. In 1993, Fillmore had a per capita personal income of \$15,037, which ranked sixty-fourth in the state. Fillmore County's largest industries were services, state and local government, retail, and durable goods manufacturing. The industry experiencing the largest growth between 1992 and 1993 was construction, which rose by 11%.

Unlike the state as a whole, Fillmore County has not seen an increase in the number of substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect. No children committed violent crimes, and a better-than-average number of two-year-olds were fully immunized. Areas of concern for Fillmore County include the percentage of children born with low birth weight, which has increased to higher than the average county. The number of teen births has also increased slightly between 1991 and 1993.

Family Economics

	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children in poverty (1990 census)	1,121	19.6%		142,202
Children receiving AFDC	224	3.9%	269	125,260
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	991	28.3%	1,047	224,860
Children born to teenage mothers	9	0.7%	11	1,958
Children born at low birth weight	9	4.8%	16	3,320
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	135	34.8%		27,172

Birth Circumstances & Health

Signs of Trouble

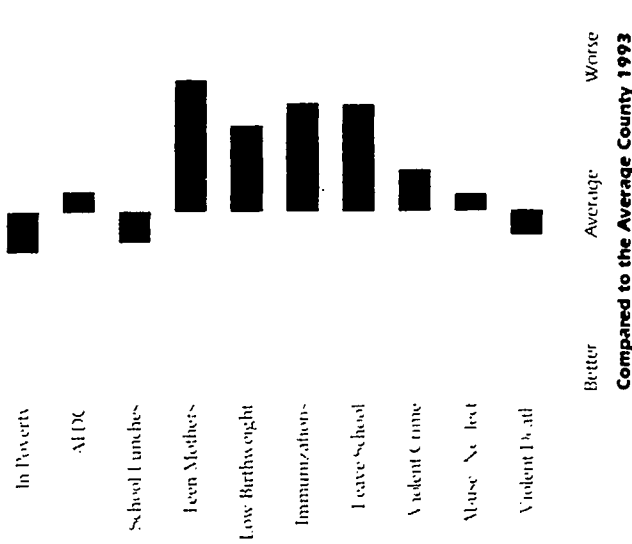
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	20	1.2%	17	1.1%	12,387
Children arrested for violent crime	0	0	0	0	1,767
Children abused and neglected	30	38	32	11,871	
Children dying violently	0	0	1	204	

Freeborn

Demographics (1990)

Total population	34,156
Number of children	8,648
African-American	2
American Indian	15
Asian	57
Other	316
Hispanic	502
Children under 6	2,678
Children in single parent homes	14.2%
Median family income	\$29,604

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Freeborn County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Freeborn County is located in southeastern Minnesota along the Iowa border. It is the twenty-seventh largest county in the state. The largest industries in 1993 were services, non-durable goods manufacturing, and durable goods manufacturing. Freeborn's per capita personal income was \$16,194, slightly higher than the average Minnesota county.

Freeborn County had a reduction in the number of children born with low birth weight from 1991 to 1993, although the percentage is still above the average county. It also saw a reduction in the number of substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect. Areas of concern include an increase in the number and percent of births to teens. In addition, almost half of the two-year-olds in Freeborn County were not immunized, a rate higher than the state as a whole.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	1,044	12.4%				
Children receiving AFDC	771	8.9%	841	9.7%	819	9.5%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,218	24.2%	1,284	25.7%	1,423	28.5%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	15	3.8%	8	2.2%	21	5.3%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	32	8.1%	27	7.3%	25	6.4%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			197	48.5%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

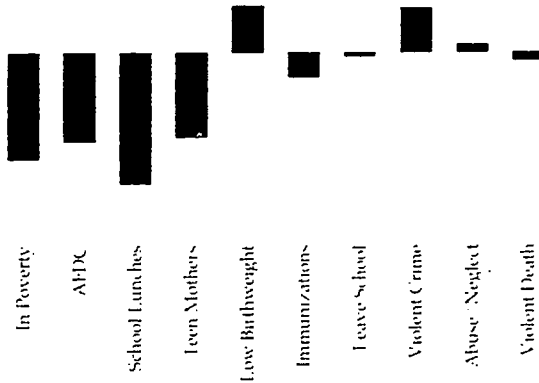
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	108	4.2%	119	4.7%	100	4.1%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	4	1.9%	11	25.0%	10	23.8%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	101		119		86		11,871	
Children dying violently	2		1		1		204	

Goodhue

Demographics (1990)

Total population	40,874
Number of children	11,514
African-American	.51
American Indian	.136
Asian	.100
Other	.35
Hispanic	.93
Children under 6	3,713
Children in single parent homes	11.4%
Median family income	\$35,151

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Goodhue County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Goodhue County is located in southeastern Minnesota along the Mississippi River and the Wisconsin border. It is the twentieth largest county in Minnesota. The Prairie Island Indian Reservation lies within its borders. The largest industries in the county were services, non-durable goods manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities. The county experienced a 13% increase in durable goods manufacturing from 1992 to 1993.

Goodhue County had a very low percentage of children who were poor in the 1990 census. Children in Goodhue County were also less likely to receive AFDC and free or reduced-price school lunch. Teen births decreased in 1993, although more children were born at low birth weight. Areas of concern include a significant increase in children committing violent crimes and in substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	912	8.1%				
Children receiving AFDC	581	5.0%	503	4.4%	439	3.8%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,320	16.5%	1,457	16.2%	1,499	16.7%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	10	7.8%	16	3.1%	8	1.6%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	21	3.8%	27	5.2%	28	5.6%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			237	37.0%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	79	2.2%	98	2.5%	84	2.0%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	1	5.3%	10	22.2%	12	24.5%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	85		86		109		11,871	
Children dying violently	3		0		2		204	



Grant

Demographics (1990)

Total population	6,248
Number of children	1,625
African-American	.8
American Indian	.9
Asian	10
Other	.0
Hispanic	.2
Children under 6	480
Children in single parent homes	8.7%
Median family income	\$24,616

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Grant County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Grant County is a small county located in west central Minnesota. The largest industries in 1993 were services, state and local government, and farming. In 1993, Grant had a per capita personal income of \$17,234. This ranked twenty-first in the state, and declined by 7% between 1992 and 1993, largely due to a 70% decrease in farm income.

Grant County's children are doing well on most indicators.

Although the child poverty rate was slightly above the state average in the 1990 census, fewer children than average are receiving AFDC or free and reduced-price school lunches in Grant County. While the number of children born with low-birth weight, children dropping out of school, and children abused and neglected all increased in 1992, these indicators decreased in 1993.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	257	16.0%	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children receiving AFDC	128	7.9%	136	8.4%	123	7.6%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	463	32.7%	462	33.3%	443	32.5%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	0	1.6%	1	1.5%	1	1.5%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	1	1.8%	3	4.9%	0	0	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	17	36.2%	17	36.2%	17	36.2%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

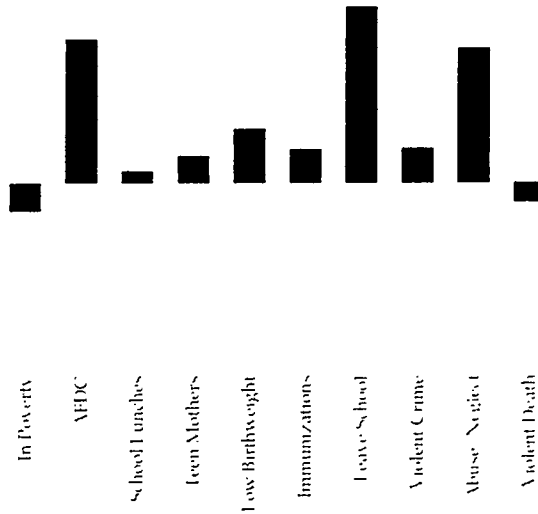
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	5	0.7%	7	1.0%	1	0.1%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0	0	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	2	2	14	5	5	11,871	11,871	
Children dying violently	0	0	1	0	0	204	204	

Hennepin

Demographics (1990)

Total population	1,044,901
Number of children	238,544
African-American	23,206
American Indian	5,860
Asian	11,698
Other	1,980
Hispanic	4,667
Children under 6	91,772
Children in single parent homes	22.0%
Median family income	\$44,189

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Hennepin County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Hennepin County, which contains the city of Minneapolis and is part of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area, is the largest county in the state. Hennepin County is ethnically and racially diverse, including African-American, American Indian, Asian and Chicano/Latino children and families. In 1993, Hennepin County as a whole had a per capita personal income of \$28,266, the highest in the state. The county's largest industries in 1993 were services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and durable goods manufacturing.

The number of teen births decreased slightly in Hennepin County from 1992 to 1993. The percentage of children born with low birth weight has also held steady from 1991 to 1993. The number of children receiving AFDC in Hennepin County continues to increase and is significantly higher than in the average Minnesota county. The number of children for whom abuse and neglect is substantiated also continued to rise, as did the number of children committing violent crimes.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	30,918	13.2%	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children receiving AFDC	34,349	14.4%	36,965	15.5%	37,948	15.9%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	36,828	27.0%	39,234	28.3%	48,220	33.4%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	557	3.3%	577	3.6%	558	3.5%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	967	5.8%	915	5.6%	911	5.8%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			5,969	42.1%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

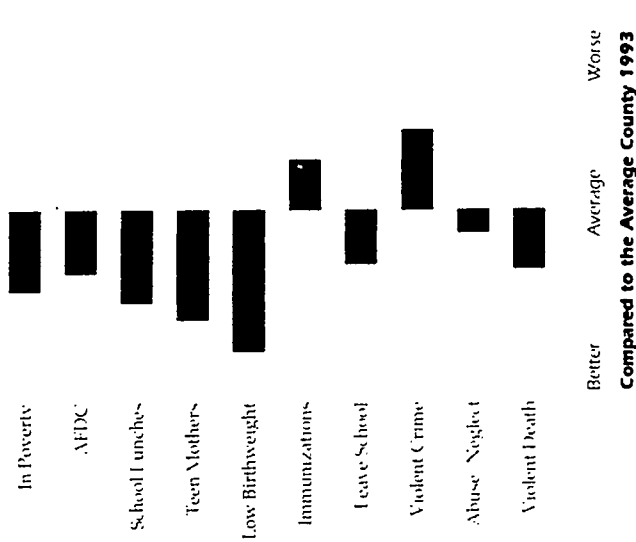
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	3,364	6.0%	4,086	7.1%	3,554	5.0%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	569	24.3%	602	24.3%	640	22.9%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	3,048	3.692	3,692	3.983	3,983	11.871		
Children dying violently	35	37	32	204				

Houston

Demographics (1990)

Total population	18,544
Number of children	5,328
African-American	.23
American Indian	.34
Asian	.52
Other	.5
Hispanic	.22
Children under 6	1,753
Children in single parent homes	.12.9%
Median family income	\$.30,937

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Houston County



Houston County is located in the southeastern corner of Minnesota on the Iowa and Wisconsin borders. It is considered part of the LaCrosse, Wisconsin, Metropolitan Statistical Area. In 1993, Houston County had a per capita personal income of \$16,641 which ranked thirty-first in the state. Services, state and local government and transportation and public utilities comprised the largest industries. The fastest growing was transportation and public utilities, which increased 21% since 1992.

Children in Houston County are less likely to live in poverty than are children in other counties. This county lowered the number of teenage births since 1991. After an increase in 1992, the number of children born with low birth weight has returned to a level better than the state average. On the down side, a higher-than-average percentage of children were not fully immunized by age two. Another area of concern is the sharp increase in the number of children dropping out of school.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	515	9.8%				
Children receiving AFDC	227	4.3%	244	4.6%	276	5.2%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	774	20.2%	849	21.5%	836	21.4%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	7	2.6%	3	1.1%	3	1.2%
Children born at low birth weight	5	1.9%	19	7.1%	5	2.0%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			132	43.6%		

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	9	0.6%	14	0.9%	19	1.1%
Children arrested for violent crime	2	20.0%	2	25.0%	4	30.8%
Children abused and neglected	14		36		41	
Children dying violently	1		1		0	

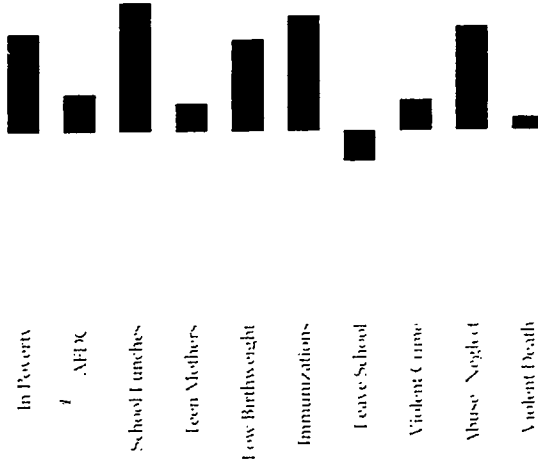


Hubbard

Demographics (1990)

Total population	14,971
Number of children	4,088
African-American	2
American Indian	118
Asian	7
Other	4
Hispanic	15
Children under 6	1,271
Children in single parent homes	13.2%
Median family income	\$24,127

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Hubbard County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Hubbard County is a mid-sized county located in the north central portion of the state. In 1993, Hubbard County had a per capita personal income of \$14,165, the eleventh lowest in the state. It increased 4% since 1992. Its largest industries were services, state and local government, and retail. Durable goods manufacturing was the fastest growing industry in 1993, increasing by 28%.

Hubbard County has successfully reduced its school drop-out rate from 1991 to 1993. Substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect also held steady in contrast to statewide increases. Hubbard County had a higher-than-average child poverty rate in the 1990 census. The number of children receiving AFDC has decreased from 1991 to 1993. On the other hand, the number of children approved for free and reduced-price school lunch is significantly higher than the average county, suggesting a continued problem with child poverty.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	859	21.4%	142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	499	12.2%	125,260	10.7%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,073	39.4%	224,860	27.6%
Children born to teenage mothers	6	3.2%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	7	3.8%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	88	49.2%	27,172	39.3%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Signs of Trouble

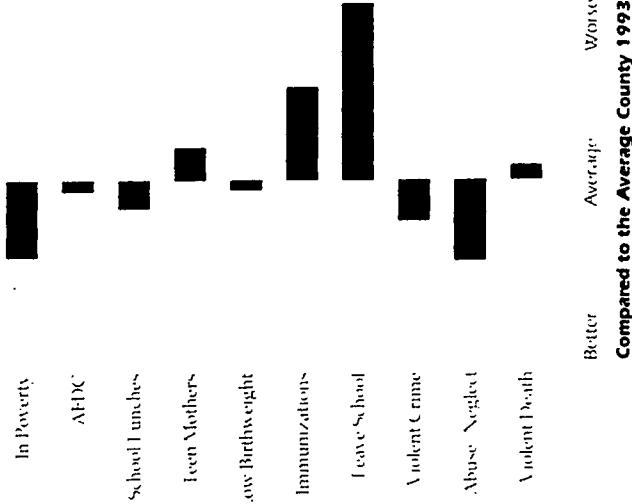
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	34	2.8%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0	0	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	62	66	11,871	
Children dying violently	0	0	204	

Isanti

Demographics (1990)

Total population	26,026
Number of children	8,107
African-American	29
American Indian	22
Asian	52
Other	8
Hispanic	42
Children under 6	2,510
Children in single parent homes	14.4%
Median family income	\$35,154

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Isanti County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Isanti County is a moderate-sized county located in east central Minnesota on the northern edge of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area. Services, state and local government and durable goods manufacturing were the largest industries in 1993. The fastest growing industry was non-durable goods manufacturing, which increased by almost 26%. Isanti County's per capita personal income of \$16,354 ranked thirty-third in the state.

Fewer children are receiving AFDC and free and reduced-price school lunch in Isanti County than in the average county. Teen births rose in 1992 but dropped again in 1993. Isanti County had an increasing dropout rate which is higher than the average county. The county also saw an increase in children born with low birth weight, although it is still below the average county on this indicator.

Family Economics

	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children in poverty (1990 census)	795 10.1%			142,202 12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	663 8.2%	701 8.6%	636 7.8%	125,260 10.7%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,352 25.4%	1,364 25.0%	1,606 28.8%	224,860 27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	9 2.6%	14 4.1%	12 3.6%	1,958 3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	9 2.6%	11 3.2%	15 4.5%	3,320 5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)		178 47.2%		27,172 39.3%

Signs of Trouble

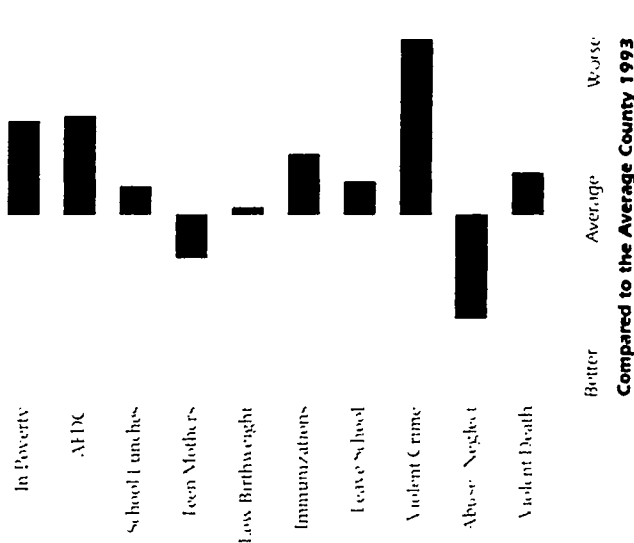
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	101 4.1%	139 5.6%	171 6.3%	12,387 3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	1 14.3%	0	1 10.0%	1,767 25.9%
Children abused and neglected	33	22	36	11,871
Children dying violently	4	2	2	204

Itasca

Demographics (1990)

Total population	41,052
Number of children	11,638
African-American	.25
American Indian	.538
Asian	.33
Other	.16
Hispanic	.101
Children under 6	3,343
Children in single parent homes	16.7%
Median family income	\$27,252

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Itasca County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Itasca County is located in the central section of northern Minnesota. Portion of Leech Lake Indian Reservation are located in the county. It is the nineteenth largest county in the state. Its per capita personal income of \$15,050 ranks in the lower third of Minnesota counties. The largest industries in 1993 were state and local government services, and non-durable goods manufacturing. The county experienced a 17% growth in the construction industry in 1993.

This county reduced the number of teenage births as well as the number of children born with low birth weight from 1991 levels. However, a higher-than-average number of children are not being fully immunized by age two. Although Itasca County had a higher-than-average poverty rate, the number of children receiving AFDC was less than 1992 levels and almost equal to 1991 levels. One area for concern is the increased amount of violent crime being committed by children.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	2,392	21.1%			
Children receiving AFDC	1,547	13.3%	1,577	13.6%	
Children eligible for free / reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	3,184	37.7%	2,906	34.4%	224,860

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	22	4.7%	30	5.8%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	29	6.1%	16	3.1%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			249	44.4%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	152	3.0%	89	2.2%	112	2.7%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	2	10.0%	0		15	53.6%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	24		14		36		11,871	
Children dying violently	3		3		4		204	



Jackson

Demographics (1990)

Total population	11,748
Number of children	3,153
African-American	.0
American Indian	.0
Asian	.105
Other	.45
Hispanic	.47
Children under 6	.979
Children in single parent homes	11.0%
Median family income	\$28,370

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Jackson County



Compared to the Average County 1993

Jackson County is a small county located in southwestern Minnesota on the Iowa border. The largest industries in 1993 were state and local government, durable goods manufacturing, and services. The largest increase in industry was in durable goods manufacturing which increased by approximately 20% between 1992 and 1993. Jackson County's per capita personal income of \$14,364 was the sixteenth lowest in Minnesota and declined by 7% since 1992.

Although the 1990 census shows a poverty rate slightly higher than average, the children in Jackson County were above average on most indicators. The number of children receiving free/reduced-price lunches increased, and teenage births rose slightly. The percentage of children dropping out of school in 1993 decreased from 1992-93, but remains higher than the 1991-92 level.

Family Economics

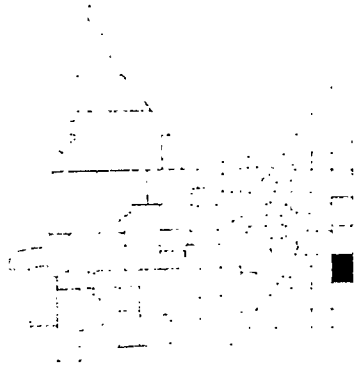
	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children in poverty (1990 census)	465 15.0%			142,202 12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	255 8.1%	260 8.2%	247 7.8%	125,101 10.7%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	693 31.4%	683 32.7%	817 36.6%	224,860 27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	1 0.8%	1 0.8%	3 2.5%	1,958 3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	5 3.9%	5 4.2%	6 4.9%	3,320 5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)		53 31.9%		224,860 27.6%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	7 0.8%	19 2.1%	11 1.2%	12,387 3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	2 14.3%	1 11.1%	0	1,767 25.9%
Children abused and neglected	12	21	8	11,871
Children dying violently	0	1	0	204

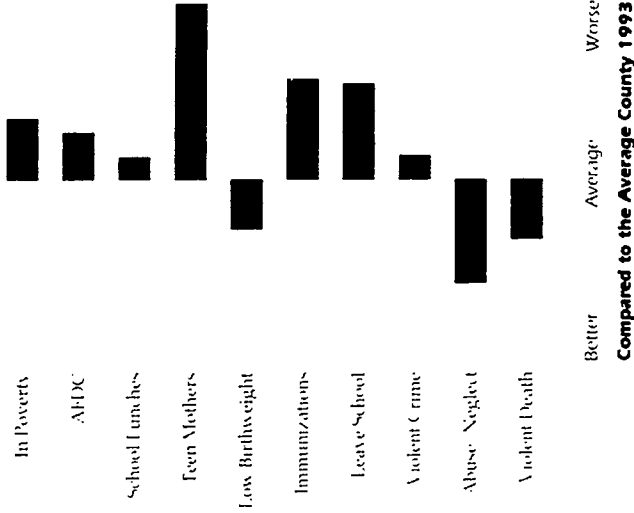


Kanabec

Demographics (1990)

Total population	12,872
Number of children	3,865
African-American	.2
American Indian	.18
Asian	.54
Other	.25
Hispanic	.42
Children under 6	1,172
Children in single parent homes	14.2%
Median family income	\$27,445

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Kanabec County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Kanabec County is located in east central Minnesota and ranks fifty-ninth in size among Minnesota counties. In 1993, Kanabec had a per capita personal income of \$14,814, which ranks sixty-eighth in the state. The largest industries in the county were retail, state and local government, and construction. The fastest growing industry was services, which increased by 14%.

The percentage of children born with low birth weight dropped dramatically over the three-year period to well below the state average. However, the percentage of children not fully immunized by age two is higher than the state average. The percentages of children receiving AFDC and free and reduced-price lunches saw little change from 1991 percentages. The number of violent crimes committed by children increased slightly but remained below the state average.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	727	19.0%			142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	383	9.9%	412	10.7%	125,260	10.7%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	876	34.2%	886	33.6%	224,860	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	6	4.1%	10	5.8%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	15	10.2%	8	4.7%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			90	47.9%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

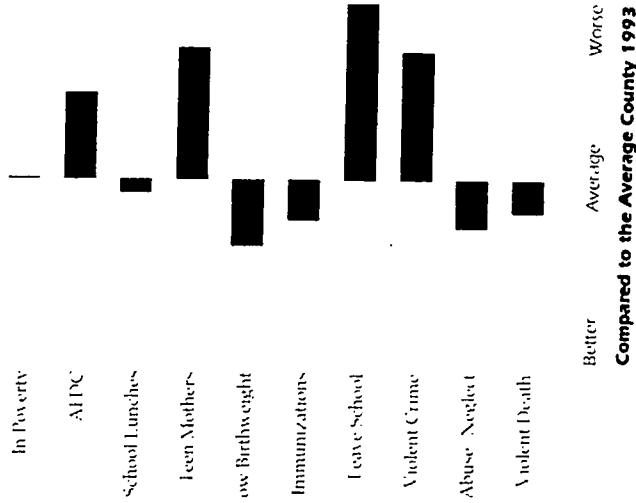
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	42	3.8%	45	3.9%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	1	12.5%	1	11.1%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	9		11		11,871	
Children dying violently	2		1		204	

Kandiyohi

Demographics (1990)

Total population	40,012
Number of children	11,082
African-American	.58
American Indian	.122
Asian	.66
Other	.295
Hispanic	.689
Children under 6	3,691
Children in single parent homes	12.6%
Median family income	\$30,629

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Kandiyohi County



Kandiyohi County is located in west central Minnesota and is the twenty-third largest county in the state. During the summer months, the population includes migrant farmworkers and their children. In 1993, the largest industries in the county were state and local government, services, and retail trade. The fastest growing industry was durable goods manufacturing which increased by 34%. In 1993, Kandiyohi County had a per capita personal income of \$16,773, among the upper third of Minnesota counties.

In Kandiyohi County, the number of children born with low birth weight has decreased between 1991 and 1993. Substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect have also decreased in 1993 after a one-year increase in 1992. Areas of concern include an increase in children committing violent crimes and an increase in teen births, bringing both indicators above average for Minnesota counties. The school dropout rate decreased in 1993-94, after increasing significantly from 1991-92 to 1992-93.

Family Economics

	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children in poverty (1990 census)	1,638	15.1%		142,202
Children receiving AFDC	1,270	11.5%	1,429	12.9%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	2,409	32.8%	2,346	30.5%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	22	4.0%	24	4.0%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	20	3.7%	26	4.3%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			224	35.7%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	158	5.1%	289	8.7%	207	6.2%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	17	34.0%	10	26.3%	26	38.8%	1,767	25.0%
Children abused and neglected	77		92		70		11,871	
Children dying violently	6		0		1		204	

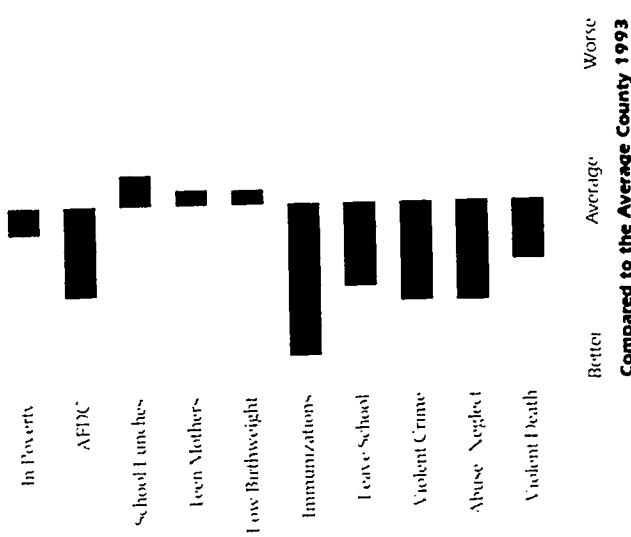


Kittson

Demographics (1990)

Total population	5,808
Number of children	1,511
African-American	.0
American Indian	.0
Asian	.2
Other	.5
Hispanic	.23
Children under 6	.492
Children in single parent homes	.103%
Median family income	\$.29,643

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Kittson County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Kittson County is in the northwest corner of Minnesota, bordering North Dakota and Canada. It is the sixth smallest county in Minnesota. The county's largest industries in 1993 were state and local government, services, and retail. Kittson County's per capita personal income of \$16,157 ranked thirty-ninth in the state.

The number of children receiving AFDC in the county decreased from 1991 to 1993, although the number of children receiving free or reduced-price school lunch was still above average for Minnesota counties. Kittson County also had a better-than-average rate of immunization for two year olds, and had no children committing violent crimes. Slight increases in substantiated child abuse and neglect reports, teen births and children born with low birth weight should be monitored.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	200	13.3%				
Children receiving AFDC	62	4.1%	59	3.9%	56	3.7%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	385	33.5%	408	35.2%	417	35.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	0		0		2	3.3%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	1	1.9%	3	6.1%	3	5.0%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			25	26.0%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	2	0.4%	5	1.0%	3	0.6%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0		0		0		1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	1		5		5		11,871	
Children dying violently	1		0		0		204	

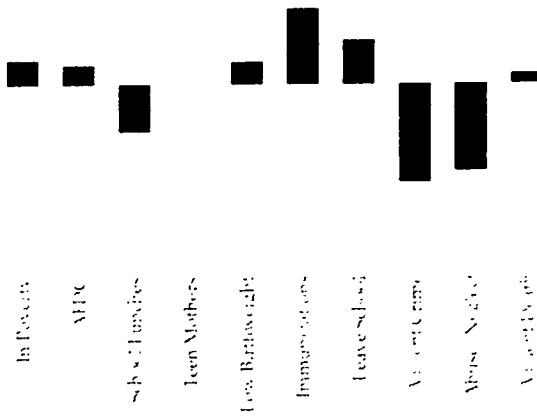


Koochiching

Demographics (1990)

Total population	16,603
Number of children	4,219
African-American	13
American Indian	170
Asian	23
Other	54
Hispanic	74
Children under 6	1,223
Children in single parent homes	198
Median family income	\$28,211

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Koochiching County



Compared to the Average County 1993

Koochiching County is a mid-size county located in northern Minnesota on the Canadian border. Most of the Nett Lake Indian Reservation lies within the county. In 1993, Koochiching had a per capita personal income of \$15,140, ranking sixty-first in the state. The largest industries in 1993 were non-durable goods manufacturing, services, and state and local government.

Koochiching County saw a reduction in the number of substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect. Areas of concern include an increase in children dropping out of school. The number of children not immunized by age two was also higher in Koochiching County than in the average county.

	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
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Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	675	16.6%	142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	383	9.1%	402	9.4%
Children eligible for free reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	663	26.0%	408	26.5%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	7	3.3%	7	4.0%	6	3.1%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	8	3.8%	11	6.3%	10	5.2%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			79	45.7%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	33	2.5%	21	1.6%	39	2.9%	12,367	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	1	6.7%	0	0	0	0	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	25		18		17		11,871	
Children dying violently	3		3		1		204	

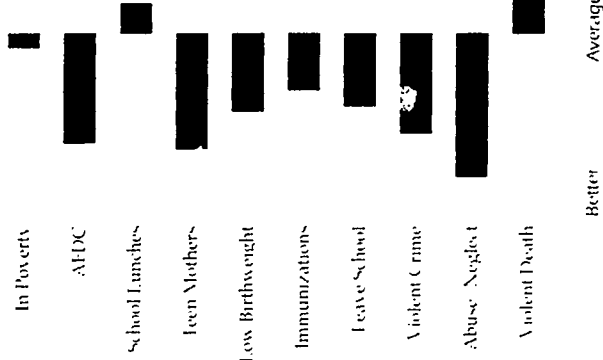


Lac Qui Parle

Demographics (1990)

Total population	8,944
Number of children	2,354
African-American	4
American Indian	5
Asian	11
Other	6
Hispanic	10
Children under 6	748
Children in single parent homes	6.5%
Median family income	\$25,987

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Lac Qui Parle County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Lac Qui Parle County is located in southwestern Minnesota on the South Dakota border next to the Minnesota River. It is the thirteenth smallest county in the state. Its 1993 per capita personal income of \$14,786 declined by 11% since 1992, largely due to an 80% decrease in farm income. The county's largest industries in 1993 were state and local government, services, non-durable goods manufacturing, and retail.

In general, children in Lac Qui Parle County are doing well on these indicators of child well-being. There has been a slight increase in children born with low birth weight, which should be monitored in the future. There has also been an increase in school dropouts, although the percentage is still well below the average county.

1991 1992 1993 1993 State

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	331	14.1%	142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	60	2.5%	125,260	10.7%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	599	32.9%	224,860	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	2	2.0%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	1	1.0%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	36	34.3%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1	0.1%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0	0	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	4	8	11,871	
Children dying violently	0	1	204	

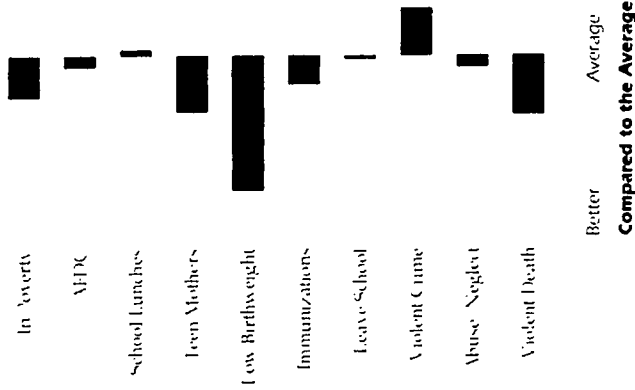


Lake

Demographics (1990)

Total population	10,448
Number of children	2,513
African-American	.3
American Indian	.23
Asian	.15
Other	.0
Hispanic	.14
Children under 6	.765
Children in single parent homes	.13.8%
Median family income	\$28,067

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Lake County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Lake County is located in northeastern Minnesota on the North Shore of Lake Superior. It is the nineteenth smallest county in Minnesota. Its per capita personal income of \$15,776 increased 5% from 1992 to 1993. The largest industries in 1993 were durable goods manufacturing, state and local government and services. The fastest growing industry was mining, which increased 20% between 1992 and 1993.

In general, children in Lake County are doing well on these indicators of child well-being. However, the number of children dropping out of school has increased, although it is still below average for Minnesota counties. There also was a small increase in 1993 in the number of children committing violent crimes.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	302	12.3%	197	7.8%	142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	215	8.6%	200	8.0%	125,260	10.7%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	586	26.8%	721	32.3%	224,860	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	0	1.0%	2	2.1%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	5	4.2%	3	2.9%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	61	36.7%	61	36.7%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

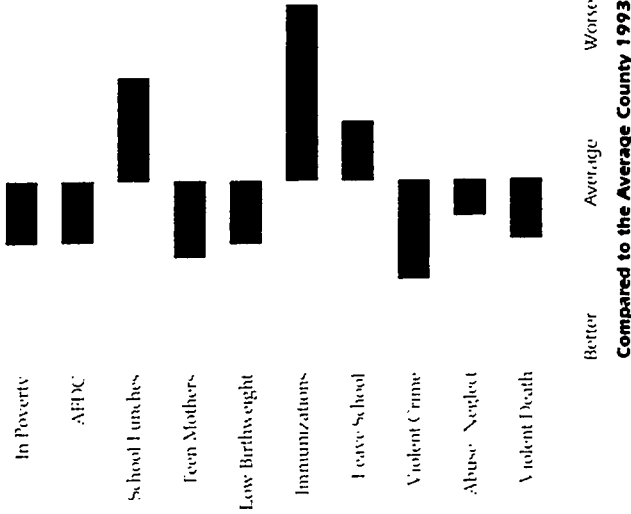
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	11	1.1%	5	0.5%	21	2.0%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0		0		3	25.0%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	12		25		21		11,871	
Children dying violently	0		0		0		204	

Lake of the Woods

Demographics (1990)

Total population	4,096
Number of children	1,143
African-American	.0
American Indian	.12
Asian	.4
Other	.0
Hispanic	.12
Children under 6	405
Children in single parent homes	12.8%
Median family income	\$29,121

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Lake of the Woods County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Lake of the Woods County is located in northern Minnesota on the Canadian border. It is the second smallest county in Minnesota. Portions of the Red Lake Indian Reservation are located in the county. In 1993, Lake of the Woods County had a per capita personal income of \$15,468, which ranked fifty-sixth in the state. The largest industries in 1993 were services, state and local government, and non-durable goods manufacturing. The fastest growing industry from 1992 to 1993 was transportation and public utilities.

Lake of the Woods County is doing better than the average county on most indicators. Lake County saw a rise in children dropping out of school, bringing the dropout rate close to the state average. Substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect increased substantially in 1992, but decreased in 1993.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	124	11.0%	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children receiving AFDC	59	5.2%	64	5.6%	60	5.2%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	316	41.4%	341	43.5%	360	44.0%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	1	1.8%	2	3.0%	1	1.8%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	4	7.0%	0	0	2	3.5%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			37	56.9%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	7	2.3%	3	0.9%	11	3.2%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	4	4	19	8	8	8	11,871	
Children dying violently	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	

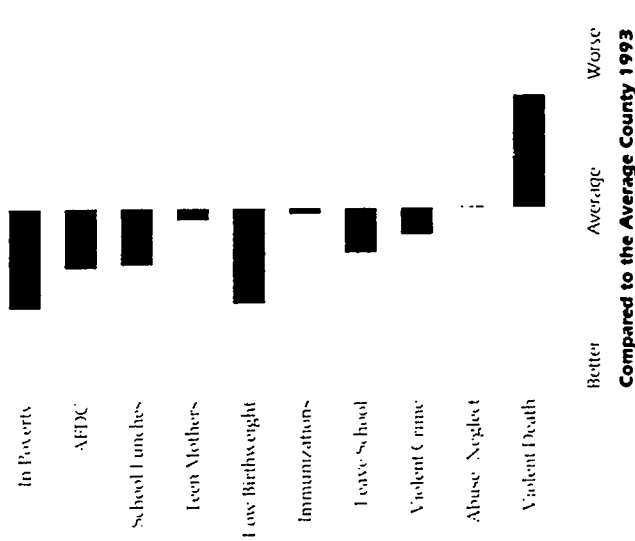


Le Sueur

Demographics (1990)

Total population	23,372
Number of children	6,845
African-American	.9
American Indian	.7
Asian	.50
Other	.23
Hispanic	.75
Children under 6	2,151
Children in single parent homes	10.4%
Median family income	\$32,752

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Le Sueur County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Le Sueur County in south central Minnesota ranks thirty-eighth in population among Minnesota counties. Le Sueur County's 1993 per capita personal income of \$17,129 ranks twenty-third in the state. The largest industries in the county were durable goods manufacturing, services, and non-durable goods manufacturing. Earnings from services increased by 11% from 1992 to 1993.

Children in Le Sueur County are less likely to live in poverty. The percentage of children born with low birth weight dropped to well below the state average. This county reported no change in the number of teenage births. The county saw a modest increase in the number of child deaths.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
	582	8.6%	142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	346	5.1%	125,260	10.7%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,029	23.0%	224,860	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	9	2.8%	9	2.9%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	20	6.2%	10	3.2%	9	2.9%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	120	38.7%	27,172	39.3%		

Signs of Trouble

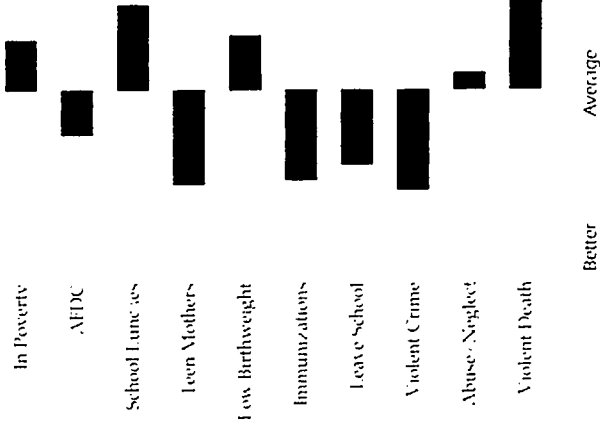
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	25	1.3%	30	1.4%	31	1.3%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	1	20.0%	2	16.7%	1	12.5%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	44		34		62		11,871	
Children dying violently	1		2		4		204	

Lincoln

Demographics (1990)

Total population	6,899
Number of children	1,799
African-American	.0
American Indian	.7
Asian	.11
Other	.4
Hispanic	.4
Children under 6	.467
Children in single parent homes	8.6%
Median family income	\$24,286

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Lincoln County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Lincoln County, the ninth smallest county in the state, is located in southwestern Minnesota on the South Dakota border. Its 1993 per capita personal income of \$13,232 is the fourth lowest in Minnesota. The largest industries in 1993 were services, state and local government, and transportation and public utilities. Construction earnings increased by 10% from 1992 to 1993.

Lincoln County did quite well on many indicators of child well-being. The percentage of children born with low birth weight increased in 1992 but decreased in 1993 to a level just above the average county. Areas of concern include a substantial increase in substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect.

	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
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Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	322	18.3%		142,202	12.4%	
Children receiving AFDC (Region VIII North)	635	5.7%	684	6.1%	125,260	10.7%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	428	38.4%	451	39.9%	475	42.0%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	2	3.0%	1	1.4%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	1	1.5%	5	7.1%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			16	31.4%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

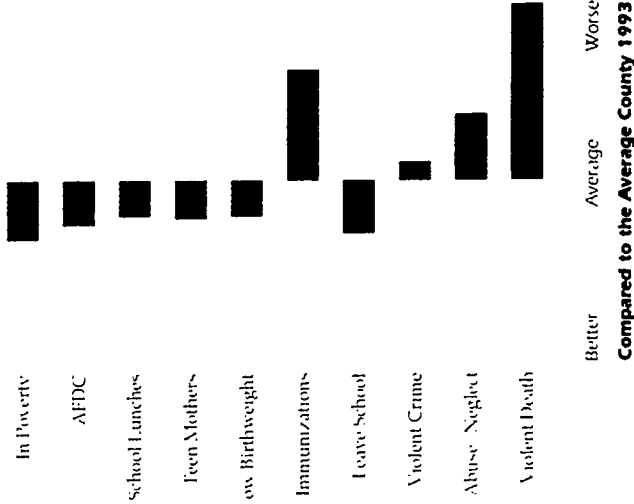
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	5	0.8%	3	0.4%	5	0.7%
Children arrested for violent crime	0		0		1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	8		14		11,871	
Children dying violently	0		0		1	204

Lyon

Demographics (1990)

Total population	25,007
Number of children	6,750
African-American	27
American Indian	18
Asian	63
Other	106
Hispanic	129
Children under 6	2,125
Children in single parent homes	13.8%
Median family income	\$30,582

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Lyon County



Lyon County is a mid-size county located in southwestern Minnesota. In 1993, Lyon County had a per capita personal income of \$18,093, which was the fourteenth highest in the state. The largest industries in 1993 were non-durable goods manufacturing, state and local government, and services.

Lyon County had a consistently low dropout rate. Although the number of children born with low birth weight increased, it is still below average. Substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect increased significantly in 1993. Lyon County also had a higher-than-average number of children who were not immunized by age two.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	750	11.2%	142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC (Region VIII North)	635	5.7%	684	6.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,513	28.0%	1,519	27.9%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	8	2.3%	9	2.4%
Children born at low birth weight	4	1.1%	15	4.0%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	208	48.7%	27	1.1%

Signs of Trouble

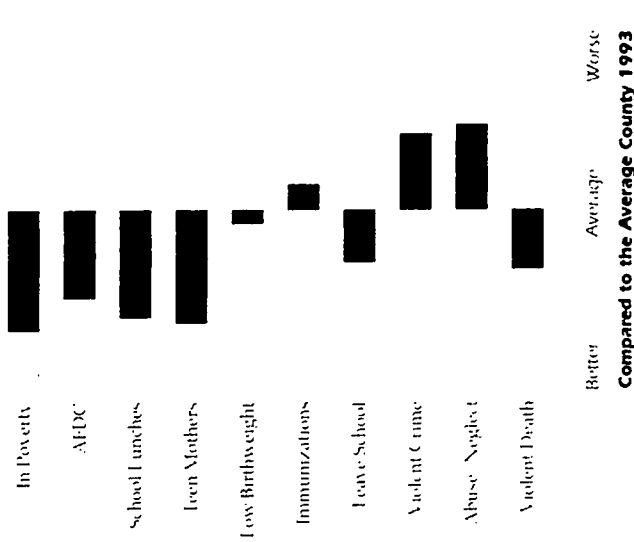
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	38	1.6%	41	1.7%
Children arrested for violent crime	4	25.0%	2	18.2%
Children abused and neglected	41	37	86	11,871
Children dying violently	2	2	6	204

McLeod

Demographics (1990)

Total population	32,340
Number of children	9,301
African-American	.46
American Indian	.41
Asian	.45
Other	.60
Hispanic	.175
Children under 6	3,162
Children in single parent homes	11.2%
Median family income	\$35,033

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in McLeod County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

McLeod County is located in the south central portion of the state and is the twenty-fifth largest county. During the summer months, the population includes migrant farmworkers and their children. The county's largest industries in 1993 were durable goods manufacturing, non-durable goods manufacturing and state and local government. Transportation and public utilities was the fastest growing industry, increasing by 10% from 1992 to 1993. McLeod County's per capita personal income was \$18,314, the thirteenth largest in the state.

McLeod County had below-average rates of child poverty, children receiving AFDC and children receiving free and reduced-price school lunches. From 1991-92 to 1993-94, the number of children dropping out of school also decreased by nearly 50%. The county had an increase in children born with low birth weight, although the rate is still slightly below the average county.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)
 Children receiving AFDC
 Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)

1991	1992	1993	1993 State
664	7.2%	142,202	12.4%
335	3.6%	125,260	10.7%
857	17.3%	224,860	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers
 Children born at low birth weight
 Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)

1991	1992	1993	1993 State
7	1.5%	1,958	3.0%
13	2.8%	3,320	5.1%
24	4.4%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)
 Children arrested for violent crime
 Children abused and neglected
 Children dying violently

1991	1992	1993	1993 State
77	2.8%	12,387	3.4%
11	37.9%	1,767	25.9%
113	132	11,871	
4	3	0	204

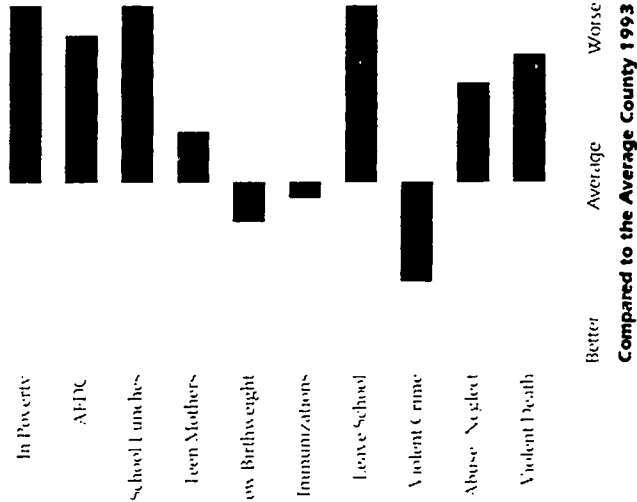


Mahnomen

Demographics (1990)

Total population	5,065
Number of children	1,574
African-American	2
American Indian	518
Asian	2
Other	0
Hispanic	14
Children under 6	422
Children in single parent homes	18.4%
Median family income	\$20,406

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Mahnomen County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Mahnomen County is located in northwestern Minnesota and is the fifth smallest county in the state. Portions of the White Earth Indian Reservation are located in the county. The county's 1993 personal per capita income was \$12,344, the lowest in the state. The largest industries in 1993 were services, state and local government, and retail. The services industry increased 39%-from 1992 to 1993.

The 1990 census reported a child poverty rate of 34.3%, almost three times as high as the state average. Despite this, the number of children receiving AFDC dropped over the three-year reporting period. Children born with low birth weight were well within the state average as were children not fully immunized by age two. One area of concern is the increasing number of children dropping out of school.

Family Economics

	1991	1992	1993	State
Children in poverty (1990 census)	527 34.3%	300 19.1%	252 16.0%	142,202 12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	295 18.7%	1,106 65.3%	1,143 66.4%	125,260 10.7%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,109 66.6%	1,143 66.4%	1,143 66.4%	224,860 27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	2 3.2%	5 6.2%	3 3.9%	1,958 3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	3 4.8%	3 3.7%	3 3.9%	3,320 5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	65 37.8%	65 37.8%	65 37.8%	7,172 39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	6 0.8%	36 5.2%	55 7.4%	12,387 3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0	0	0	1,767 25.9%
Children abused and neglected	29	11	23	11,871
Children dying violently	1	0	1	204

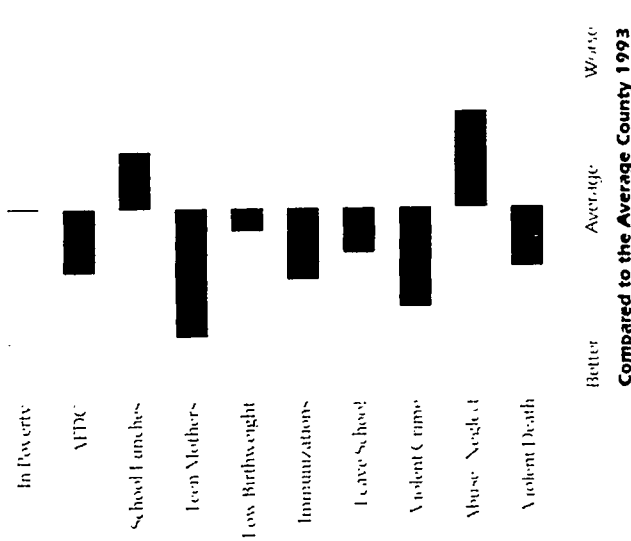


Marshall

Demographics (1990)

Total population	11,055
Number of children	3,181
African-American	.4
American Indian	.15
Asian	.10
Other	.15
Hispanic	.28
Children under 6	874
Children in single parent homes	10.8%
Median family income	\$26,132

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Marshall County



Compared to the Average County 1993

Marshall County is a moderately small county located along the North Dakota border in the northwest corner of the state. During the summer months, the population of Marshall County includes migrant farmworkers and their children. Marshall County's per capita personal income of \$13,470 is the sixth lowest in the state and declined 22% from 1992 to 1993. The largest industries in the county were state and local government, services, and retail.

Marshall County had a very low number of teen births and children committing violent crimes from 1991 to 1993. Children in Marshall County were also more likely to be fully immunized by age two. The number of substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect rose considerably in 1993. Marshall County also saw an increase in school dropouts in 1993, although the rate was still below the average county.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	477	15.1%	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children receiving AFDC	146	4.6%	170	5.3%	163	5.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	987	40.8%	950	38.8%	935	38.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	2	1.3%	3	2.7%	1	0.9%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	9	6.8%	3	2.7%	5	4.3%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	108	33.0%	108	33.0%	108	33.0%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	6	0.5%	4	0.3%	15	1.3%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0	0.0%	2	0.67%	0	0.0%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	12	1.1%	11	1.1%	46	4.6%	11,871	11.871
Children dying violently	0	0.0%	2	2.0%	0	0.0%	204	204

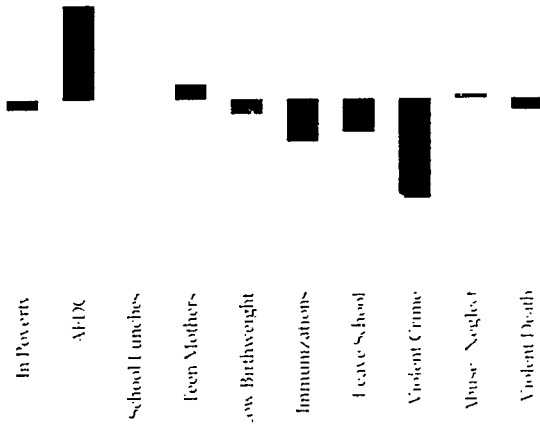


Martin

Demographics (1990)

Total population	23,018
Number of children	6,165
African-American	.10
American Indian	.34
Asian	.80
Other	.29
Hispanic	.46
Children under 6	1,941
Children in single parent homes	12.9%
Median family income	\$29,856

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Martin County



Compared to the Average County 1993
Better Average Worse

Martin County is a moderate-sized county located in south central Minnesota on the Iowa border. The largest industries in Martin County were services, durable goods manufacturing, state and local government, and retail. In 1993, Martin County had a per capita personal income of \$16,752, ranking twenty-eighth among Minnesota counties.

The number of children receiving AFDC in Martin County has declined from 1991 levels, although it is still somewhat higher than the average county. On many other indicators of child well-being, Martin County children are close to average for the state. The number of children dropping out of school increased from 1991-92 to 1993-94, although it is still below average. The number of substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect also increased.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	871	14.4%	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children receiving AFDC (Faribault/Martin)	888	14.4%	811	13.2%	820	13.3%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,387	31.0%	1,375	30.4%	1,452	32.1%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	12	4.1%	5	1.8%	9	3.3%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	13	4.4%	15	5.4%	12	4.4%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			211	35.5%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

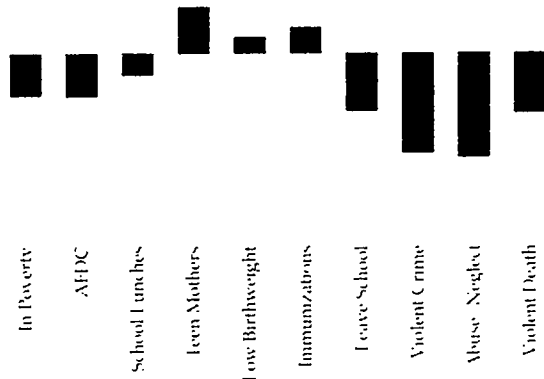
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	24	1.2%	30	1.5%	31	1.5%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0		5	23.8%	0		1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	28		48		57		11,871	
Children dying violently	0		2		1		204	

Meeker

Demographics (1990)

Total population	21,014
Number of children	6,137
African-American	.6
American Indian	.8
Asian	.63
Other	.57
Hispanic	.101
Children under 6	1,972
Children in single parent homes	.11.0%
Median family income	\$.29,210

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Meeker County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Meeker County is a moderate-sized county in central Minnesota. The largest industries in 1993 were construction, state and local government, services, and durable goods manufacturing. The 1993 per capita personal income in Meeker County was \$15,633, which is slightly below the average Minnesota county.

The county had no children committing violent crimes and a lower-than-average rate of child poverty, children receiving AFDC, and children receiving free or reduced-price school lunch. The county had an increase in children born with low birth weight, bringing the percentage slightly above the average county. The number of children not fully immunized by age two also was higher than the average county.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	744	12.3%			
Children receiving AFDC	378	6.2%	382	6.2%	142,202
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,578	27.1%	1,601	27.8%	224,860

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	6	2.2%	10	4.1%	1,958
Children born at low birth weight	7	2.6%	8	3.3%	3,320
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			142	41.4%	27,172

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	31	1.2%	29	1.1%	28	1.0%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0		0		0		1,767	25.0%
Children abused and neglected	11		13		19		11,871	
Children dying violently	3		4		0		204	

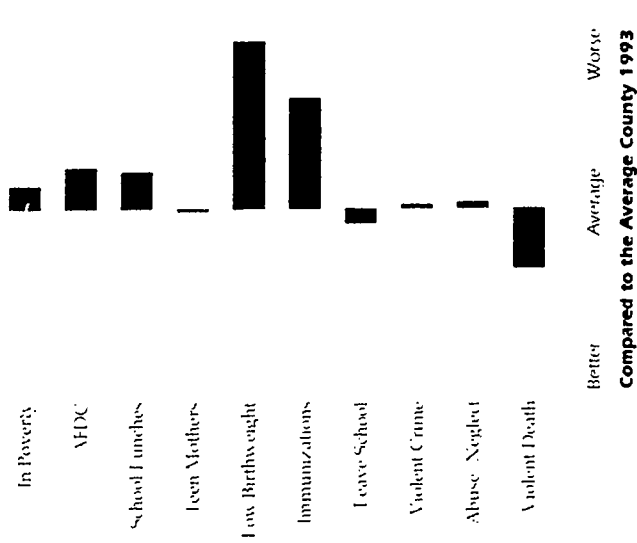


Mille Lacs

Demographics (1990)

Total population	18,776
Number of children	5,436
African-American	24
American Indian	259
Asian	13
Other	14
Hispanic	78
Children under 6	1,730
Children in single parent homes	17.7%
Median family income	\$27,170

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Mille Lacs County



Mille Lacs County is located in east central Minnesota, and includes the Mille Lacs Indian Reservation. It ranks forty-seventh in population among Minnesota counties. Its per capita income of \$14,911 has increased 5% since 1992. The largest industries in 1993 were services, durable goods manufacturing, and state and local government. The service sector of the economy increased by 21% from 1992 to 1993.

The number of substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect decreased from 1991 to 1993, in contrast to the statewide increase. The number of children dropping out of school increased, but is still below the average county. Areas of concern include the number of children born with low birth weight, which increased to well above the average county. The rate of children not immunized by age two is also high.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census) 876 16.5% 142,202 12.4%

Children receiving AFDC 580 10.7% 125,260 10.7%

Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94) 2,009 34.6% 224,860 27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers 14 5.6% 1,958 3.0%

Children born at low birth weight 11 4.4% 3,320 5.1%

Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93) 232 48.8% 27,172 39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94) 42 1.6% 12,387 3.4%

Children arrested for violent crime 5 26.3% 1,767 25.9%

Children abused and neglected 84 84 11,871

Children dying violently 0 0 204

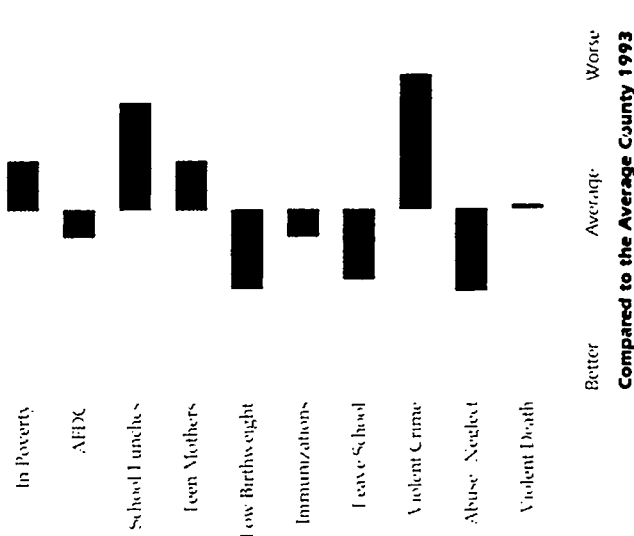


Morrison

Demographics (1990)

Total population	29,701
Number of children	9,281
African-American	.5
American Indian	.6
Asian	.64
Other	.11
Hispanic	.55
Children under 6	2,909
Children in single parent homes	.11.2%
Median family income	\$26,784

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Morrison County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Morrison County is a mid-sized county located in central Minnesota. Its 1993 per capita personal income was \$13,873, the seventh lowest in the state and a 4% increase since 1992. The largest industries in 1993 were services, state and local government, and retail trade. The fastest growing industry was construction, which increased by 17% between 1992 and 1993.

Morrison County had a better-than-average rate of children born with low birth weight, as well as a very low school dropout rate. Morrison County had a relatively high rate of child poverty in the 1990 census and higher than average percent of children receiving free or reduced-price school lunch. Teen births have increased to a rate higher than the average county.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	1,672	18.2%			
Children receiving AFDC	691	7.4%	678	7.3%	653
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	3,063	44.5%	3,080	44.4%	3,109

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	8	1.9%	14	3.8%	16	3.9%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	13	3.1%	20	5.4%	13	3.2%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			185	36.8%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

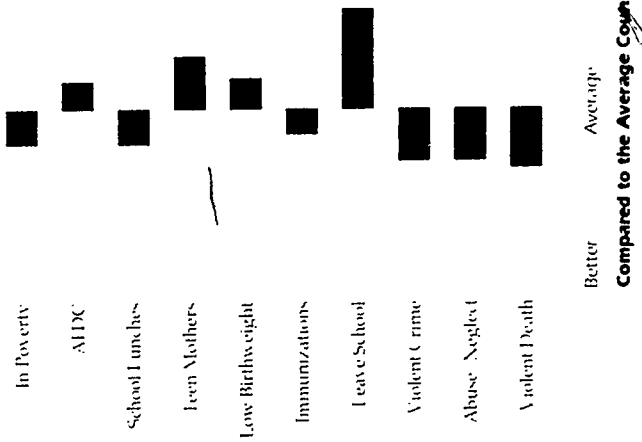
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	36	1.2%	45	1.4%	27	0.8%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	1	0.1%	1	0.7%	4	40.0%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	45		51		40		11,871	
Children dying violently	3		3		2		204	

Mower

Demographics (1990)

Total population	37,597
Number of children	9,559
African-American	.46
American Indian	.14
Asian	.115
Other	.21
Hispanic	.122
Children under 6	3,083
Children in single parent homes	15.4%
Median family income	\$29,144

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Mower County



Mower County is located in southeastern Minnesota on the Iowa border. It is the twenty-second largest county in the state. Its 1993 per capita personal income of \$18,929 was the eighth highest in Minnesota. In Mower County, the largest industries were non-durable goods manufacturing, services, and state and local government.

Mower County experienced only a small increase in the percentage of children receiving AFDC and free/reduced-price school lunch. This county had a significant reduction between 1992 and 1993 in children committing violent crimes. The percentage of children born with low birth weight and the number of teenage births remained steady.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	1,197	12.8%	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children receiving AFDC	895	9.4%	982	10.3%	942	9.9%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,677	26.5%	1,752	27.5%	1,686	28.0%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	26	5.0%	18	3.8%	18	4.0%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	26	5.0%	28	5.9%	24	5.3%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	180	37.0%	180	37.0%	180	37.0%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	95	3.5%	125	4.6%	112	4.0%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	3	7.9%	8	23.5%	3	8.1%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	54		54		58		11,871	
Children dying violently	2		1		0		204	

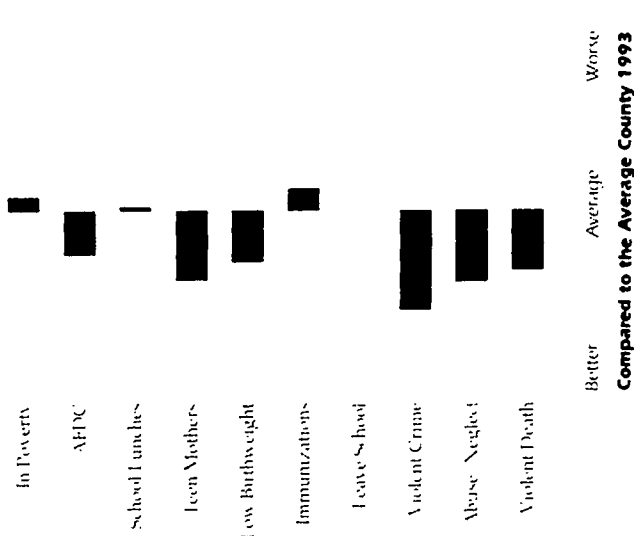


Murray

Demographics (1990)

Total population	9,675
Number of children	2,630
African-American	.0
American Indian	.0
Asian	.3
Other	.3
Hispanic	.5
Children under 6	.820
Children in single parent homes	.85%
Median family income	\$26,889

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Murray County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Murray County is located in the southwestern corner of Minnesota. It is the fourteenth smallest county in the state. The largest industries in 1993 were services, state and local government, and construction. The services industry increased by 10% between 1992 and 1993. Murray County had a per capita personal income of \$14,349, which is a decline of 1% since 1992.

Murray County had low rates of teen births and children born with low birth weight. The county is about average in the number of children fully immunized by age two. Substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect increased from 1991 to 1992 but dropped somewhat in 1993.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	415	15.9%		
Children receiving AFDC (Region VIII North)	635	5.7%	668	6.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	415	28.1%	453	27.9%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	1	0.8%	1	0.9%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	3	2.3%	2	1.8%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			53	41.1%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

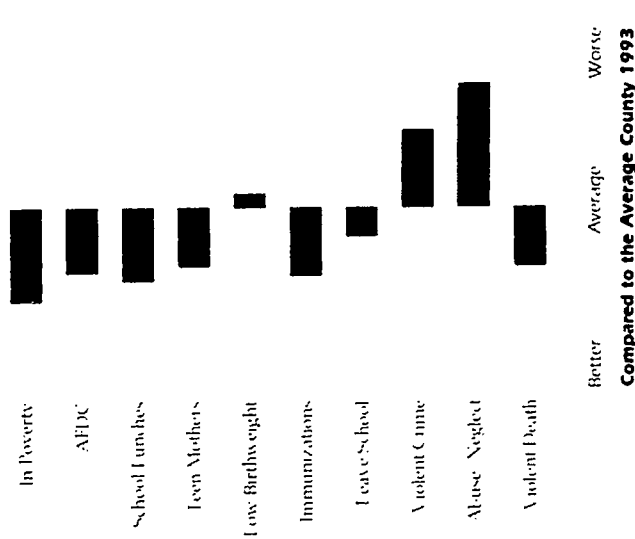
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	2	0.3%	1	0.1%	0	12,367	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0		0		0	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	8		19		13	11,871	
Children dying violently	0		1		0	204	

Nicollet

Demographics (1990)

Total population	28,314
Number of children	7,360
African-American	.21
American Indian	.17
Asian	.71
Other	.20
Hispanic	.99
Children under 6	2,473
Children in single parent homes	10.7%
Median family income	\$36,521

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Nicollet County



Nicollet County, located along the Minnesota River in south central Minnesota, is the thirty-third largest county in the state. The largest industries in 1993 were non-durable goods manufacturing, state and local government, and durable goods manufacturing. The fastest growing industry was state and local government, which increased by 10% from 1992 to 1993. Nicollet County's per capita income of \$17,121 ranked thirtieth in the state.

Children in Nicollet County did better than the average county for many indicators of child well-being. Areas of concern include a small increase in the number of children committing violent crimes and a small increase in the percent of children born with low birth weight.

	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
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Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	645	8.9%		142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	361	4.9%	387	370	5.0%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	582	23.1%	624	630	23.4%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	6	1.6%	3	7	2.1%	1,958	3.0%	
Children born at low birth weight	18	4.8%	16	17	5.0%	3,320	5.1%	
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			71		33.2%		27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	20	1.8%	19	19	1.6%	12,367	5.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	4	26.7%	5	6	30.0%	1,767	25.0%
Children abused and neglected	249		147	118		11,871	
Children dying violently	1		1	0		204	



Nobles

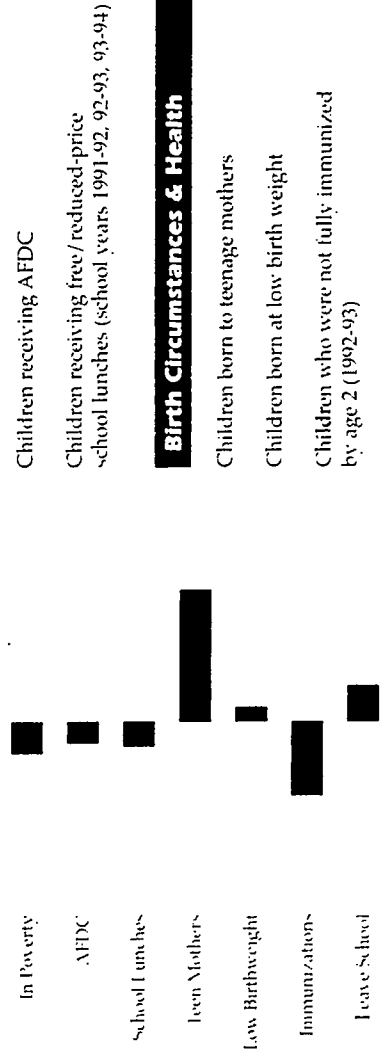
Nobles County is a mid-sized county located in southwestern Minnesota on the Iowa border. The largest industries in 1993 were non-durable goods manufacturing, state and local government, and services. Nobles County's per capita personal income in 1993 was \$16,686, which ranked the county thirtieth in the state on this measure.

Demographics (1990)

Total population	20,497
Number of children	5,386
African-American	.3
American Indian	.59
Asian	.99
Other	141
Hispanic	175
Children under 6	1,643
Children in single parent homes	10.0%
Median family income	\$28,427

Nobles County had a decrease in substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect, in contrast to the state increase. It also did better than average on immunization rates. Nobles County had an increase in teenage births, rising above the average county on this indicator. A higher than average percentage of children were arrested for committing violent crimes in 1992 and 1993.

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Nobles County



Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	56	3.2%	24	1.4%	49	2.7%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0		10	47.6%	10	47.6%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	49		45		44		11,871	
Children dying violently	0		1		0		204	

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	683	13.0%			142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	310	5.8%	359	6.7%	125,260	10.7%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,039	28.7%	1,073	27.9%	224,860	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	3	1.0%	14	4.9%	15	5.4%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	13	4.5%	13	4.6%	14	5.0%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	89	32.8%			27,172	39.3%		

Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

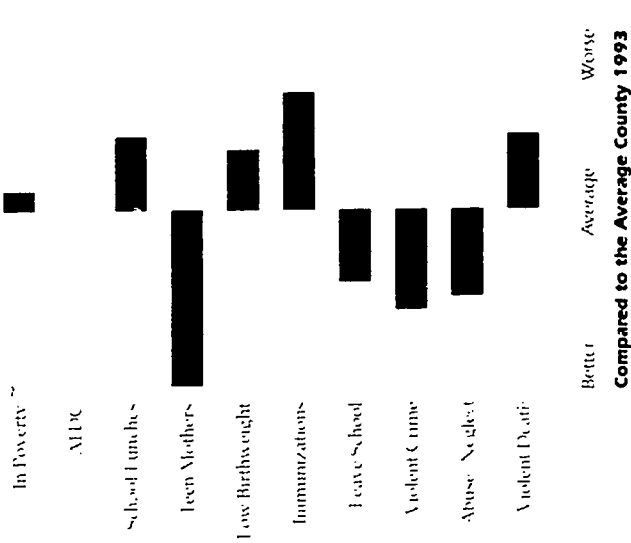


Norman

Demographics (1990)

Total population	8,059
Number of children	2,179
African-American	.4
American Indian	.46
Asian	.6
Other	.13
Hispanic	.52
Children under 6	579
Children in single parent homes	10.2%
Median family income	\$26,413

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Norman County



Compared to the Average County 1993

Norman County is located in northwestern Minnesota along the Red River and North Dakota border. During the summer months, the population of Norman County includes migrant farmworkers and their children. Norman is the eleventh smallest county in Minnesota with a close to average per capita personal income of \$15,815. The per capita personal income declined 11% between 1992 and 1993, largely due to a 74% decline in farm income. The largest industries in 1993 were state and local government, services, and farming.

Children in Norman county had a very low school dropout rate. No births to teens were reported in 1993. Areas for concern include an increase in the number of children receiving AFDC and a higher-than-average percent of children not fully immunized by age two.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	351	16.3%
Children receiving AFDC	134	6.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	651	39.5%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	2	2.3%
Children born at low birth weight	5	5.7%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	42	49.4%

Signs of Trouble

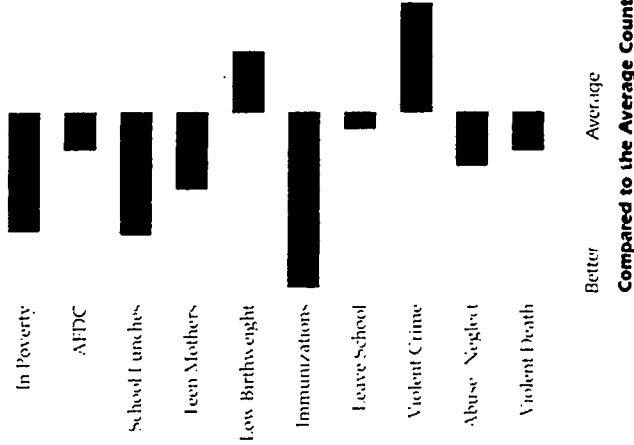
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	5	0.7%	9	1.2%	6	0.8%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0		0		0		1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	10		13		9		11,871	
Children dying violently	0		0		1		204	

Olmsted

Demographics (1990)

Total population	107,314
Number of children	29,484
African-American	279
American Indian	63
Asian	1,284
Other	29
Hispanic	234
Children under 6	11,155
Children in single parent homes	12.8%
Median family income	.\$43,196

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Olmsted County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Olmsted County in southeastern Minnesota is the eighth largest county in the state. Olmsted County's population includes a significant number of Southeast Asian children. Olmsted County's 1993 per capita income of \$22,347 ranked fifth in the state. The largest industries in the county were services, durable goods manufacturing, and retail. Earnings from the retail sector increased by almost 10% from 1992 to 1993.

In 1990, Olmsted County reported one of the lowest poverty rates for children in Minnesota. The county saw a decline in the number of children dropping out of school from 1991-92 to 1993-94. The percentage of teenage births remained well below the state average. One area of concern is the increased number of children committing violent crimes. The number of children born with low birth weight also remained relatively high.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	2,136	7.3%	1,910	6.5%	142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	1,725	5.9%	1,823	6.2%	125,260	10.7%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	3,381	16.6%	3,560	17.9%	224,860	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	29	1.6%	24	1.4%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	80	4.3%	103	5.9%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	420	23.5%	420	23.5%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	208	2.6%	219	2.7%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	16	25.4%	35	36.5%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	158		188		11,871	
Children dying violently	6		2		204	

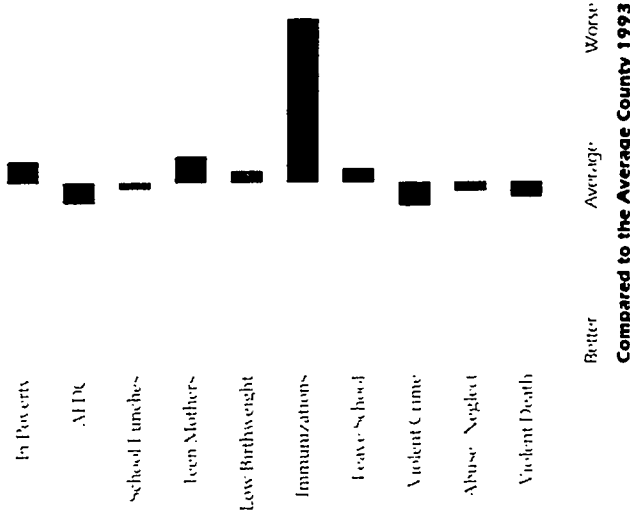


Otter Tail

Demographics (1990)

Total population	50,920
Number of children	13,448
African-American	.11
American Indian	.88
Asian	.108
Other	.52
Hispanic	.99
Children under 6	4,281
Children in single parent homes	11.3%
Median family income	\$26,805

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Otter Tail County



Otter Tail County, located in the west central region of Minnesota, is the thirteenth largest county in the state. The largest industries in 1993 were services, state and local government, and retail trade. Durable goods manufacturing increased 27% between 1992 and 1993. Otter Tail County's 1993 per capita income of \$15,785 ranked forty-ninth among Minnesota counties.

Over the three-year period, Otter Tail remained close to the state average in all but two indicators. The number of children committing violent crimes rose in 1992 but returned to its previous low figure the following year. The percentage of children dropping out of school dipped in 1992 but also returned to the 1991 level the following year. A problem for Otter Tail County was the high percentage of children not immunized by age two. The number of teenage births increased slightly over the past three years.

Family Economics

	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children in poverty (1990 census)	2,169 16.4%			142,202 12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	885 6.6%	1,006 7.5%	991 7.4%	125,260 10.7%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	2,828 30.7%	2,903 31.1%	2,949 31.3%	224,860 27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	11 1.7%	16 2.5%	20 3.5%	1,958 3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	33 5.2%	28 4.4%	28 4.9%	3,320 5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)		366 53.4%		27,172 39.3%

Signs of Trouble

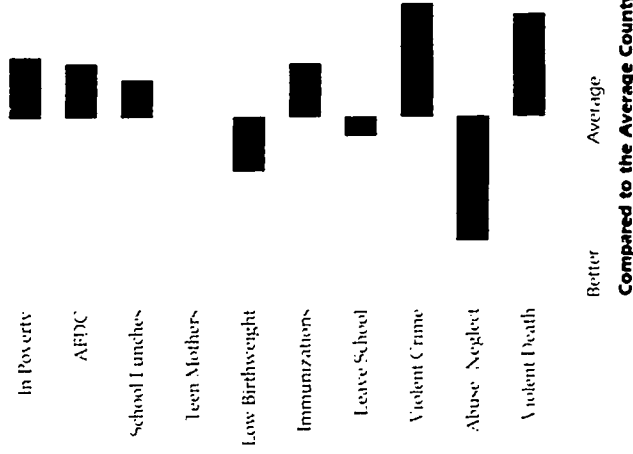
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	113 2.8%	76 1.8%	106 2.4%	12,387 3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	8 17.4%	16 29.6%	7 13.0%	1,767 25.9%
Children abused and neglected (children dying violently)	137	115	114	11,871
Children dying violently	1	2	2	204

Pennington

Demographics (1990)

Total population	13,494
Number of children	3,632
African-American	.3
American Indian	.30
Asian	.27
Other	.67
Hispanic	.92
Children under 6	1,096
Children in single parent homes	19.2%
Median family income	\$.27,301

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Pennington County



Pennington County is a moderate-sized county located in northwestern Minnesota. The largest industries in 1993 were services, state and local government, and durable goods manufacturing, which increased 22%. Its per capita personal income of \$16,220 ranked thirty-sixth in the State.

The 1990 census reported a higher-than-average percent of children living in poverty in Pennington County. Consistent over time were the percentage of children receiving AFDC and children receiving free or reduced-price school lunch. Pennington County saw a significant increase in the number of children dropping out of school but still remained well below the state average. The number of children committing violent crimes, while small, increased to a level higher than the state average.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	678	18.9%				
Children receiving AFDC	409	11.3%	418	11.5%	408	11.2%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	922	37.4%	881	36.7%	872	36.4%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	5	3.4%	7	3.8%	5	3.1%
Children born at low birth weight	6	4.0%	7	3.8%	6	3.7%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			78	43.8%		

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	7	0.5%	2	0.2%	24	1.7%
Children arrested for violent crime	1	12.5%	2	8.7%	4	36.4%
Children abused and neglected	8		6		7	
Children dying violently	0		0		2	

Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

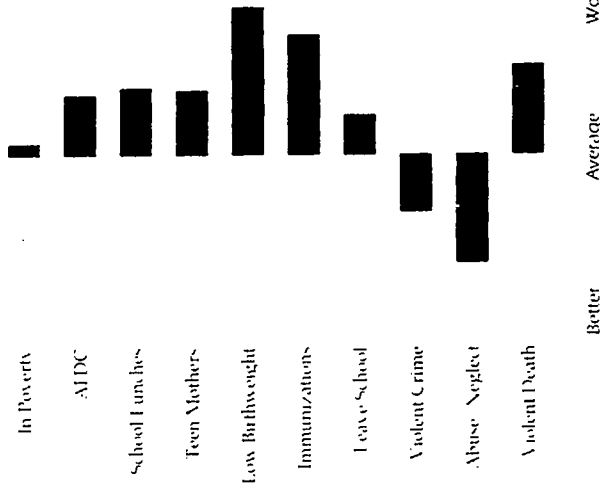


Pine

Demographics (1990)

Total population	21,547
Number of children	5,972
African-American	.44
American Indian	.119
Asian	.44
Other	.22
Hispanic	.40
Children under 6	1,765
Children in single parent homes	13.6%
Median family income	\$26,131

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Pine County



Pine County is a moderate-sized county located in east central Minnesota on the Wisconsin border. The largest industries in 1993 were services, state and local government, and retail, which increased 29%. The county's per capita personal income of \$14,084 was the ninth lowest in the state.

The number of children receiving AFDC declined slightly over the three-year period while the number of children receiving free or reduced-priced lunch increased slightly. Pine County did better than the average county in the number of children dropping out of school. One concern for Pine County is the high percentage of children not immunized by age two.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	1991	1992	1993	1993	State
	910	15.8%	686	11.5%	142,202
Children receiving AFDC	728	12.3%	1,829	39.7%	125,260
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,732	38.7%	1,747	38.8%	224,860

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	17	6.2%	8	3.0%	11	4.2%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	14	5.1%	10	3.8%	20	7.6%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	145	49.5%	145	49.5%	27,172	39.3%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	61	2.8%	75	3.6%	65	2.8%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	2	11.1%	0	7.1%	1	7.1%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	11	10	17	11,871				
Children dying violently	0	1	3	204				

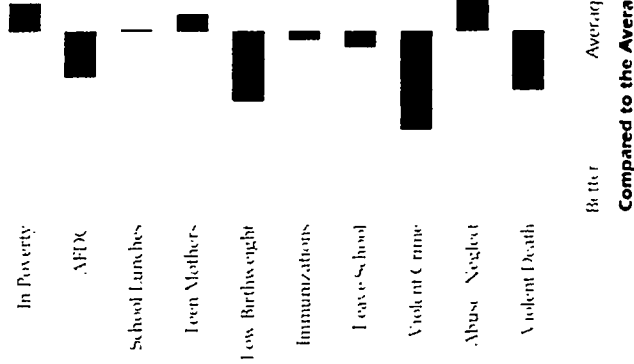


Pipestone

Demographics (1990)

Total population	10,529
Number of children	2,902
African-American	.12
American Indian	.97
Asian	.13
Other	.0
Hispanic	.25
Children under 6	924
Children in single parent homes	10.6%
Median family income	\$26,995

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Pipestone County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Pipestone County is located in the southwestern corner of the state along the South Dakota border. It's the seventeenth smallest county in Minnesota. The largest industries in 1993 were state and local government, services, retail, and wholesale trade. Non-durable goods manufacturing increased by 46% from 1992 to 1993. Pipestone County had a per capita personal income of \$15,095, ranking sixty-second in the state.

Although the 1990 poverty rate exceeded the state average, Pipestone County saw a decrease in the number of children receiving AFDC from 1991 to 1993. It also had a small decrease in children born with low birth weight. Reports of child abuse and neglect increased from 1991 to 1993. The percent of children dropping out of school also increased significantly, although it remained well below average.

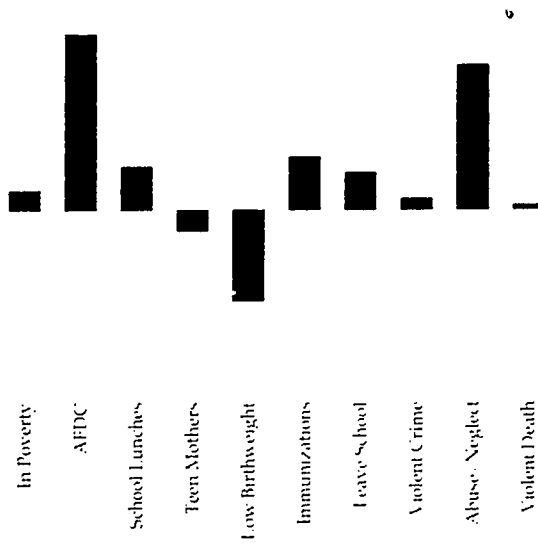
	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Family Economics				
Children in poverty (1990 census)	480 16.8%			142,202 12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	193 6.7%	163 5.6%	176 6.1%	125,260 10.7%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	819 30.8%	876 32.8%	847 32.2%	224,860 27.6%
Birth Circumstances & Health				
Children born to teenage mothers	4 2.8%	7 4.5%	4 3.4%	1,958 3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	6 4.1%	7 4.5%	4 3.4%	3,320 5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)		89 38.4%		27,172 39.3%
Signs of Trouble				
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	2 0.2%	6 0.7%	15 1.8%	12,387 3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0	0	0	1,767 23.9%
Children abused and neglected	24	65	48	11,871
Children dying violently	0	1	0	204

Polk

Demographics (1990)

Total population	33,466
Number of children	9,161
African-American	39
American Indian	135
Asian	52
Other	184
Hispanic	416
Children under 6	2,885
Children in single parent homes	15.3%
Median family income	\$28,373

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Polk County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Polk County is in northwest Minnesota on the North Dakota border and the Red River. During the summer months, the county's population includes migrant farmworkers and their children. Its per capita income of \$16,041 ranked in the middle among Minnesota counties. It declined over 7% from 1992 to 1993, reflecting a 72% decline in farm income. The largest industries in the county were services, state and local government, and retail.

From 1991 to 1993, Polk County significantly decreased the number of children born with low birth weight. Areas of concern include the dropout rate, which has increased consistently from 1991-92 to 1993-94, and an increase in the number of children committing violent crimes.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	1,467	16.3%		142,202	12.4%	
Children receiving AFDC	1,722	18.8%	1,725	18.8%	125,260	10.7%
Children receiving free / reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	2,329	35.5%	2,416	35.8%	224,860	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	12	2.5%	17	3.8%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	23	4.8%	21	4.6%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			290	43.8%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	78	2.7%	80	2.6%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	2	5.4%	4	11.8%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	147		150		11,871	
Children dying violently	2		2		204	

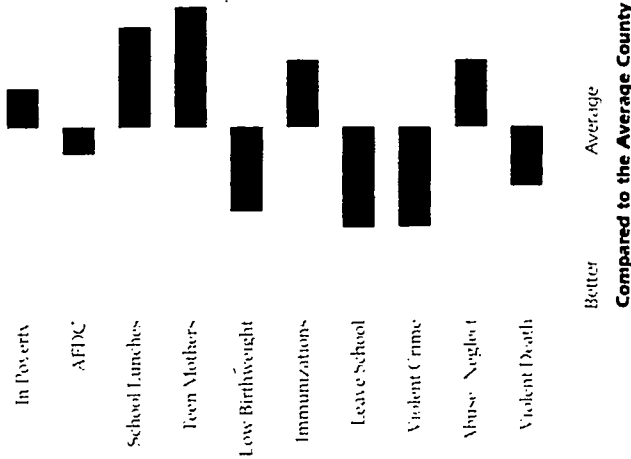


Pope

Demographics (1990)

Total population	10,749
Number of children	2,971
African-American	.7
American Indian	.11
Asian	.2
Other	.1
Hispanic	.2
Children under 6	.933
Children in single parent homes	.111%
Median family income	\$24,177

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Pope County



Pope County is a moderately small county in west central Minnesota. It ranks thirteenth lowest among Minnesota counties with \$14,229 per capita personal income. The largest industries in 1993 were services, state and local government, and durable goods manufacturing. The fastest growing industry was state and local government, which increased almost 10%.

The poverty rate for children in Pope County was well above the state average. In contrast, the percent of children receiving AFDC remained well below the state average. Children eligible for the school lunch program increased to much higher than average. Pope County reports no violent crimes committed by children in 1993. Substantiated reports of children abused and neglected decreased between 1992 and 1993 but remained slightly higher than 1991.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	516	17.5%			142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	170	5.7%	189	6.4%	210	7.1%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	593	32.7%	746	40.8%	834	43.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	2	1.5%	1	0.9%	5	5.2%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	6	4.6%	5	4.3%	3	3.1%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			62	44.9%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	5	0.7%	2	0.3%	2	0.2%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	7	43.8%	3	20.0%	0		1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	25		57		38		11,871	
Children dying violently	0		1		0		204	

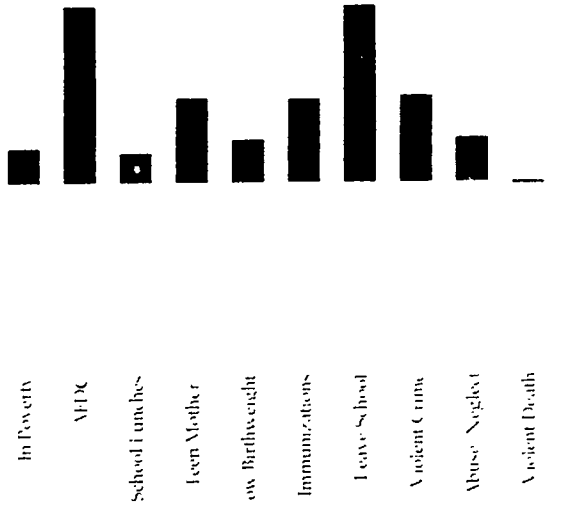


Ramsey

Demographics (1990)

Total population	498,222
Number of children	119,997
African-American	8,718
American Indian	1,547
Asian	12,382
Other	2,369
Hispanic	5,446
Children under 6	46,279
Children in single parent homes	22.5%
Median family income	\$39,926

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Ramsey County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Ramsey County is the second largest county in Minnesota and is part of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area. Ramsey County is ethnically and racially diverse, with significant numbers of African-American, American Indian, Southeast Asian and Chicano/Latino children. The largest industries in 1993 were services, non-durable goods manufacturing, and state and local government. In 1993, Ramsey had a per capita personal income of \$23,826, the second highest in the state.

Ramsey County reduced the number of children born with low birth weight from 1991 to 1993. The percentage of children receiving AFDC increased over the three-year period while percentages of children receiving free or reduced-price school lunch remained the same. The number of teenage births increased slightly since 1991, as did arrests for violent crime. The number of children not immunized by age two also was well above the state average.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	20,329	17.2%			
Children receiving AFDC	20,795	17.3%	22,972	19.1%	24,509
Children receiving free reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	26,707	35.7%	25,950	33.0%	28,421

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	320	3.9%	339	4.2%	350	4.5%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	485	5.9%	389	4.9%	428	5.5%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			3,805	46.3%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,844	6.4%	2,464	8.0%	2,376	7.4%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	325	26.5%	381	32.2%	394	31.6%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	1,233		1,359		1,377		11,871	
Children dying violently	13		20		23		204	

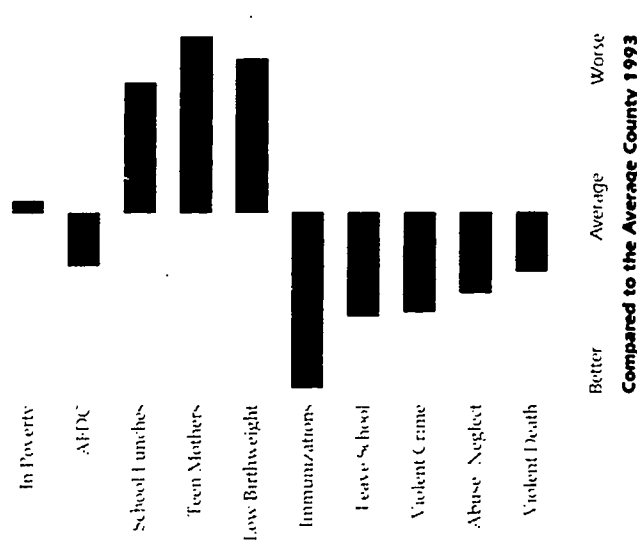


Red Lake

Demographics (1990)

Total population	4,592
Number of children	1,354
African-American	.0
American Indian	.1
Asian	.36
Other	.43
Hispanic	.396
Children under 6	.84%
Children in single parent homes	\$25,141
Median family income	

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Red Lake County



Red Lake County is the fourth smallest county in the state and is located in northwestern Minnesota. Its per capita income of \$12,681 was the second lowest in the state and declined over 10% from 1992. The largest industries in 1993 were state and local government, services, and transportation and public utilities. Durable goods manufacturing increased by approximately 60% between 1992 and 1993.

Red Lake County did not experience significant decreases in child well-being for most of the indicators. The county did very well on the percent of children dropping out of school. An increase in teen births in 1993 should be monitored, as well as an increase in children born with low birth weight.

Family Economics

	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children in poverty (1990 census)	213 15.8%			142,202 12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	69 5.1%	90 6.6%	77 5.7%	125,260 10.7%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	507 45.0%	552 49.2%	531 47.1%	224,860 27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	1 2.2%	0	4 7.7%	1,958 3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	3 6.7%	3 5.2%	4 7.7%	3,320 5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)		15 23.1%		27,172 39.3%

Signs of Trouble

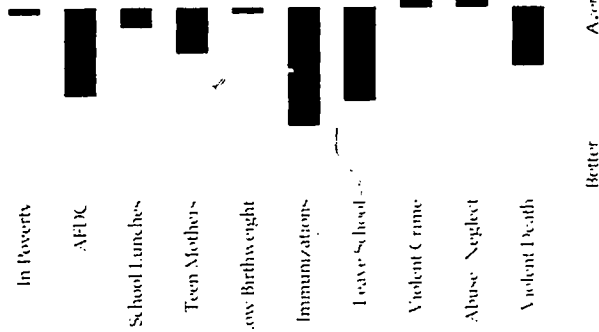
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	5 0.9%	1 0.2%	1 0.2%	12,387 3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0	0	0	1,767 25.9%
Children abused and neglected	3	3	6	11,871
Children dying violently	0	0	0	204

Redwood

Demographics (1990)

Total population	17,299
Number of children	4,856
African-American	.4
American Indian	.133
Asian	.18
Other	.4
Hispanic	.20
Children under 6	1,582
Children in single parent homes	10.70%
Median family income	\$27,102

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Redwood County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Redwood County is a moderate-sized county located in southwestern Minnesota along the Minnesota River. The Lower Sioux Indian Reservation lies on its border. Its per capita personal income of \$16,600 ranked forty-third in the state. The largest industries in 1993 were durable goods manufacturing, state and local government, and retail.

Redwood County had a better-than-average rate of immunization by age two. Areas of concern include a sharp increase in 1993 in substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect. The number of children committing violent crimes also increased, as did the percentage of children born with low birth weight.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	704	14.6%	142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	177	3.6%	156	3.9%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	895	26.7%	967	28.5%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	2	0.9%	6	2.7%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	5	2.2%	6	2.7%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	84	29.0%	84	29.0%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	15	1.0%	17	1.1%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0	0	4	15.4%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	23	15	68	11,871		
Children dying violently	0	0	0	204		

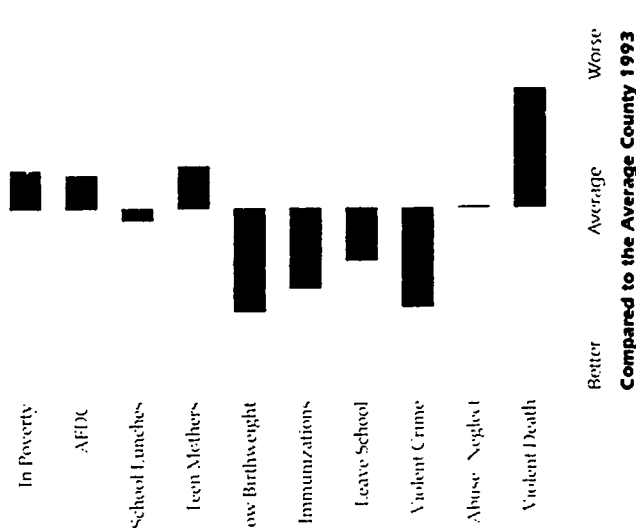


Renville

Demographics (1990)

Total population	17,913
Number of children	4,943
African-American	0
American Indian	25
Asian	32
Other	.87
Hispanic	.155
Children under 6	1,593
Children in single parent homes	10.4%
Median family income	\$28,109

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Renville County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Renville County is a moderate-sized county in south central Minnesota. The Upper Sioux Indian Reservation lies along its border. During the summer months, the population includes migrant farmworkers and their children. The largest industries in 1993 were services, state and local government, and non-durable goods manufacturing. The county's per capita income of \$15,642 declined almost 12% since 1992.

Renville County had a low high school dropout rate, and a lower-than-average percentage of children born with low birth weight. The number of children receiving AFDC increased substantially from 1991 to 1993. Substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect also increased over those years.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	857	17.5%		142,202	12.4%			
Children receiving AFDC	277	5.6%	396	8.0%	502	10.2%	125,260	10.7%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	901	26.8%	968	29.8%	1,008	30.7%	224,860	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	5	2.4%	7	3.3%	7	3.8%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	3	1.4%	8	3.8%	5	2.7%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			93	32.2%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	13	0.9%	23	1.8%	15	1.1%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0		0		0		1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	28		27		45		11,871	
Children dying violently	2		0		3		204	

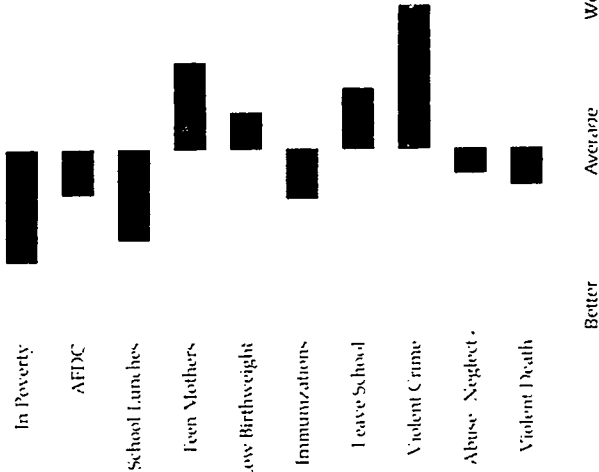


Rice

Demographics (1990)

Total population	49,505
Number of children	12,900
African-American	34
American Indian	63
Asian	141
Other	42
Hispanic	144
Children under 6	4,176
Children in single parent homes	12.9%
Median family income	\$35,587

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Rice County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Rice County is located in the southeast region of Minnesota.

During the summer months, the population of Rice County includes migrant farmworkers and their children. It is the fifteenth largest county in the state and is ranked twenty-fifth with its 1993 per capita income of \$16,847. The largest industries in 1993 were services, state and local government, and durable goods manufacturing. Non-durable goods manufacturing was the fastest growing industry, increasing by 16%.

The 1990 census reported one of the lowest poverty rates for children in the state. Unlike many other counties, Rice County had fewer children receiving free or reduced-price school lunch while the number of children receiving AFDC rose slightly from 1991 to 1993. The percentage of children committing violent crimes increased dramatically from 1991 to 1993. Teenage births also increased steadily over the same period.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	981	7.8%			
Children receiving AFDC	688	5.3%	784	6.1%	
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	2,154	25.2%	1,898	21.5%	224,860

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	18	2.8%	21	3.5%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	26	4.0%	32	5.3%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			238	34.9%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

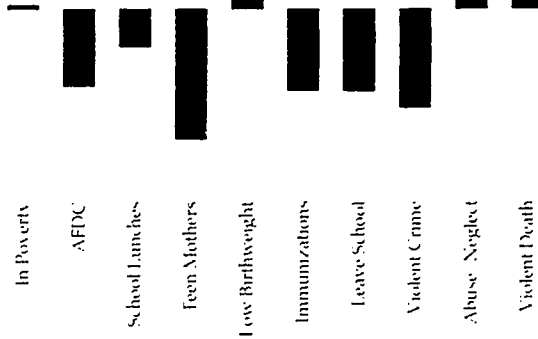
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	126	3.6%	134	3.7%	132	3.2%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	6	25.0%	14	41.2%	17	41.5%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	23		73		98		11,871	
Children dying violently	3		1		1		204	

Rock

Demographics (1990)

Total population	9,826
Number of children	2,803
African-American	.6
American Indian	.24
Asian	.18
Other	.2
Hispanic	.9
Children under 6	.859
Children in single parent homes	.90%
Median family income	\$28,811

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Rock County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Rock County is located in the southwest corner of Minnesota, bordering South Dakota and Iowa. It is the fifteenth smallest county in the state. The largest industries in 1993 were services; state and local government; non-durable goods manufacturing; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The per capita income of \$16,162 reflected a 6% decline from 1992 to 1993, largely a result of a 76% decrease in farm income.

The 1990 census reported a poverty rate for children in Rock County that was above the state average. However, the rate of children receiving AFDC declined steadily from 1991 to 1993 and was lower than the state average. Like much of the state, this county saw a dramatic increase in substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	427	15.3%							
Children receiving AFDC	144	5.1%	125	4.5%	124	4.4%	1993	142,202	12.4%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	485	26.2%	513	27.3%	526	27.6%	1993	224,860	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	3	2.5%	2	1.6%	1	0.8%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	2	1.7%	4	3.2%	7	5.7%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	43	32.1%					27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	10	1.2%	6	0.7%	5	0.6%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0		0		0		1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	11		24		41		11,871	
Children dying violently	0		1		1		204	

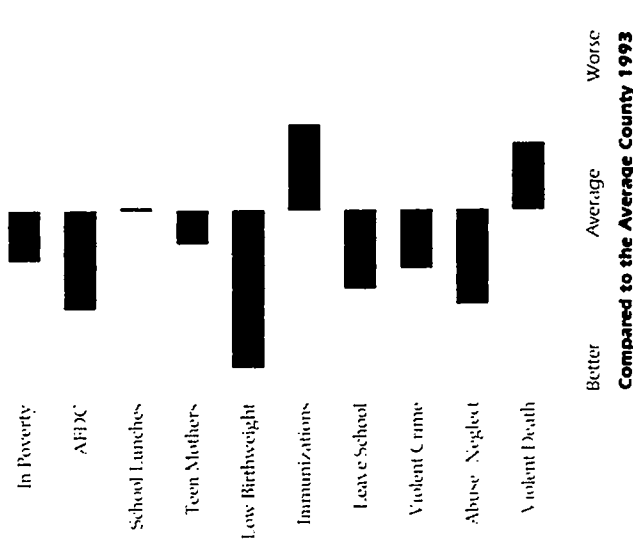


Roseau

Demographics (1990)

Total population	15,042
Number of children	4,658
African-American	.2
American Indian	.68
Asian	.39
Other	.6
Hispanic	.10
Children under 6	1,702
Children in single parent homes	12.8%
Median family income	\$.30,251

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Roseau County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Roseau County, in northern Minnesota, is the 56th largest county in the state. Its 1993 per capita income of \$15,556 reflected an almost 6% decline from 1992. Its largest industries were durable goods manufacturing, state and local government, and services. The services industry increased by 9% from 1992 to 1993.

Roseau County had a significant reduction in the number of children born with low birth weight from 1991 to 1993. The percent of children receiving AFDC was much lower than the average county, although the proportion receiving free or reduced-price school lunch was near average. The county had a higher-than-average percentage of children not fully immunized by age two.

Family Economics

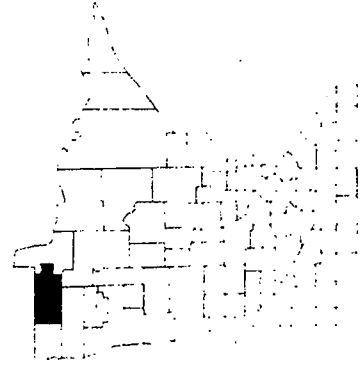
	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children in poverty (1990 census)	544 11.8%			142,202 12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	147 3.2%	153 3.3%	153 3.3%	125,260 10.7%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	997 29.3%	1,069 31.2%	1,099 32.4%	224,860 27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	5 2.2%	7 2.8%	6 2.5%	1,958 3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	11 4.8%	14 5.6%	4 1.7%	3,320 5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)		137 46.6%		27,172 39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	12 0.8%	11 0.7%	10 0.7%	12,387 3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0	0	1 7.1%	1,767 25.9%
Children abused and neglected	16	12	17	11,871
Children dying violently	3	1	2	204

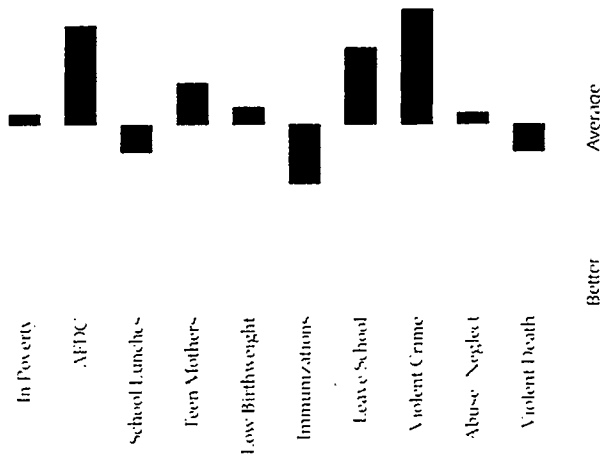


St. Louis

Demographics (1990)

Total population	199,145
Number of children	48,419
African-American	364
American Indian	1,464
Asian	432
Other	98
Hispanic	395
Children under 6	14,875
Children in single parent homes	19.6%
Median family income	\$31,150

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in St. Louis County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

St. Louis County is located on the North Shore of Lake Superior in northeast Minnesota and is part of the Duluth-Superior Metropolitan Statistical Area. It is the fifth largest county in Minnesota. Portions of both the Fond du Lac and Nett Lake Indian Reservations are located in the county. The largest industries in 1993 were services, state and local government, and retail. Its per capita personal income of \$17,872 ranked seventeenth in the state.

The county had 1993 declines in the number of child deaths and in the number of substantiated reports of children abused and neglected. The percentage of children not immunized by age two was better than the state average. Concerns include an increased number of children committing violent crimes. The number of teenage births has also risen steadily each year.

Family Economics

	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children in poverty (1990 census)	7,417	15.7%		142,202
Children receiving AFDC	7,547	15.6%	6,576	125,260
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	9,135	28.0%	9,318	224,860

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	69	3.1%	71	3.0%	1,958	3.0%	
Children born at low birth weight	106	4.8%	112	4.8%	108	5.1%	
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			425	34.0%		27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	673	4.1%	539	3.4%	567	3.5%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	55	27.5%	56	30.8%	85	36.6%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	510		513		468		11,871	
Children dying violently	11		12		5		204	

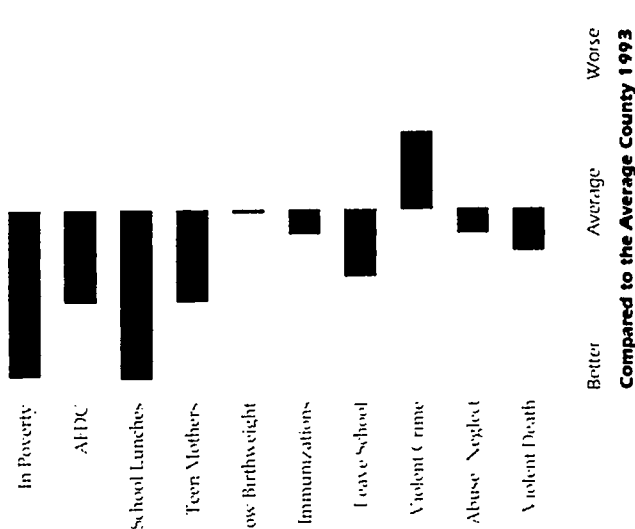


Scott

Demographics (1990)

Total population	58,213
Number of children	18,024
African-American	.96
American Indian	128
Asian	.232
Other	.38
Hispanic	168
Children under 6	6,413
Children in single parent homes	9.8%
Median family income	\$43,890

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Scott County



Scott County comprises the southwest edge of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area and is the tenth largest county in Minnesota. Prior Lake Indian Reservation is located within the county. Scott County had the tenth highest per capita personal income in the state: \$20,376. Services, durable goods manufacturing, and construction were the largest industries in Scott County in 1993. The services industry increased by 20% since 1992.

According to the 1990 census, children in Scott County are least likely to live in poverty. The county had one of the lowest rates of children dropping out of school and did well on most other indicators of child well-being. The number of children committing violent crimes was higher than the average county in the state.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	770	4.3%
Children receiving AFDC	592	3.3%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,315	12.5%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	19	1.7%
Children born at low birth weight	57	5.0%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	336	37.1%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	62	1.3%	42	0.9%
Children arrested for violent crime	12	24.0%	13	27.1%
Children abused and neglected	140	158	138	11,871
Children dying violently	3	2	1	204

	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
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Children in poverty (1990 census)	770	4.3%		
Children receiving AFDC	592	3.3%	664	3.7%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,315	12.5%	1,410	12.5%
Children born to teenage mothers	19	1.7%	18	1.5%
Children born at low birth weight	57	5.0%	56	4.7%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	336	37.1%		
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	62	1.3%	42	0.9%
Children arrested for violent crime	12	24.0%	13	30.2%
Children abused and neglected	140	158	138	11,871
Children dying violently	3	2	1	204

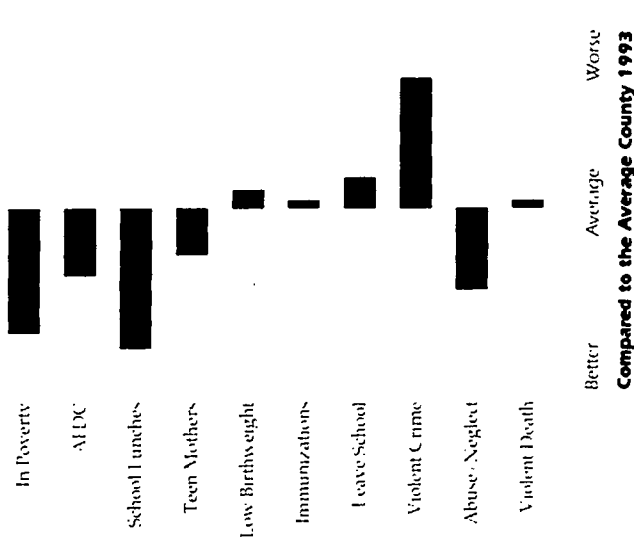


Sherburne

Demographics (1990)

Total population	42,266
Number of children	13,135
African-American	.23
American Indian	.50
Asian	.90
Other	.43
Hispanic	.157
Children under 6	4,358
Children in single parent homes	10.4%
Median family income	\$39,261

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Sherburne County



Sherburne County is located in central Minnesota, on the northern edge of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area. It is the seventeenth largest county in Minnesota and had a per capita income of \$16,302 in 1993. Its largest industries were transportation and public utilities, state and local government, and services. The services sector of the economy grew the fastest in 1993, increasing by 13%.

According to the 1990 census, 7% of the children in Sherburne County lived in poverty. Sherburne County reported one of the lowest percentages of children receiving free or reduced-price school lunches. The county also saw fewer children dropping out of school. A significant increase in the number of children committing violent crimes was reported for 1993. The percentage of teenage births, although better than the state average, increased from 1991 to 1993.

Family Economics

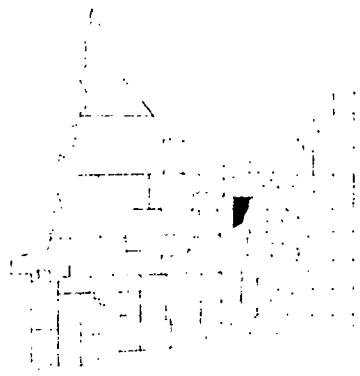
Children in poverty (1990 census)	906	7.0%			
Children receiving AFDC	675	5.1%	688	5.2%	661
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,363	15.6%	1,533	16.3%	1,588

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	6	0.8%	19	2.5%	18	2.3%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	36	4.7%	40	5.3%	40	5.1%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			79	39.9%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	119	3.1%	138	3.3%	118	2.7%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	3	10.0%	5	14.3%	11	39.3%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	41		48		58		11,871	
Children dying violently	2		4		3		204	

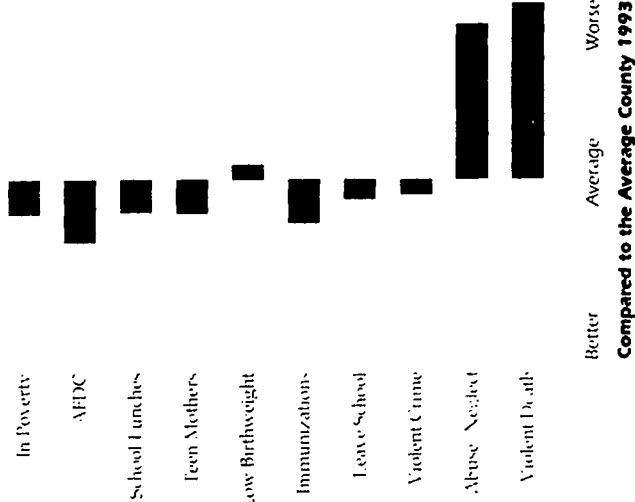


Sibley

Demographics (1990)

Total population	14,475
Number of children	4,094
African-American	0
American Indian	2
Asian	26
Other	14
Hispanic	59
Children under 6	1,320
Children in single parent homes	9.2%
Median family income	\$29,436

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Sibley County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Sibley County is a moderate-sized county located in south central Minnesota. Its per capita income of \$14,998 placed it in the bottom fourth of Minnesota counties. The largest industries in 1993 were state and local government, services, retail and construction. Wholesale trade increased by 20% from 1992 to 1993.

Sibley County had a better-than-average rate of fully immunized children, and a low percentage of children dropping out of school. Areas of concern include an increase in substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect from 1991 to 1993. The number of children receiving AFDC increased significantly since 1991, as did the percentage of students receiving free or reduced-price school lunch.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)
Children receiving AFDC
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers
Children born at low birth weight
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)
Children arrested for violent crime
Children abused and neglected
Children dying violently

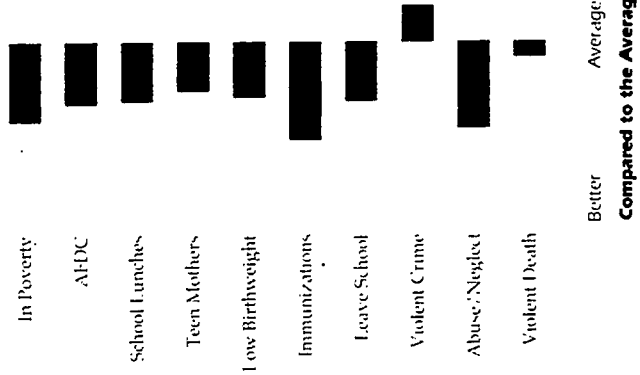
	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children in poverty (1990 census)	520	12.8%		142,202 12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	154	3.8%	212	125,260 10.7%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	528	22.4%	732	224,860 27.6%
Children born to teenage mothers	3	1.5%	4	1,958 3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	9	4.5%	8	3,320 5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)		882	35.4%	27,172 39.3%
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	26	2.3%	21	12,387 3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0	0	1	1,767 25.9%
Children abused and neglected	37	43	73	11,871
Children dying violently	0	0	4	204

Stearns

Demographics (1990)

Total population	119,268
Number of children	33,430
African-American	205
American Indian	178
Asian	176
Other	65
Hispanic	203
Children under 6	10,985
Children in single parent homes	12.7%
Median family income	\$32,949

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Stearns County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Stearns County is located in central Minnesota and is part of the St. Cloud Metropolitan Statistical Area. It is the seventh largest county in Minnesota. Its largest industries in 1993 were services, retail, and state and local government. Wholesale trade increased 16% from 1992 to 1993. Stearns County's per capita personal income of \$16,335 was the thirty-fourth highest in the state.

Both the number and percent of children born with low birth weight decreased in Stearns County between 1991 and 1993. The county also had a better-than-average rate of immunization by age two. The percent of violent crimes committed by children, while higher than the average county, remained steady from 1991 to 1993. Births to teens increased in Stearns County, although the rate remained below average.

Family Economics

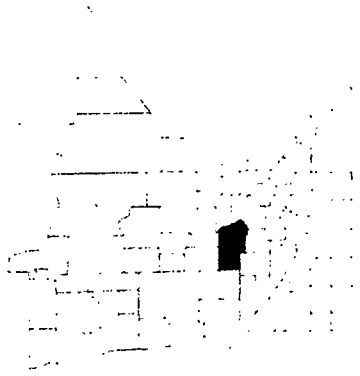
Children in poverty (1990 census)	3,250	9.9%	1,771	5.3%	1,755	5.2%	1,42,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	1,697	5.1%	1,771	5.3%	1,755	5.2%	125,260	10.7%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	6,862	25.6%	6,990	25.5%	7,037	25.2%	224,860	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	28	1.7%	23	1.4%	36	2.2%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	94	5.6%	64	3.8%	59	3.7%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	567	30.7%	567	30.7%	27,172	39.3%		

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	135	1.2%	74	0.6%	120	1.0%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	33	26.2%	30	22.1%	31	23.1%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	106		126		137		11,871	
Children dying violently	7		7		5		204	

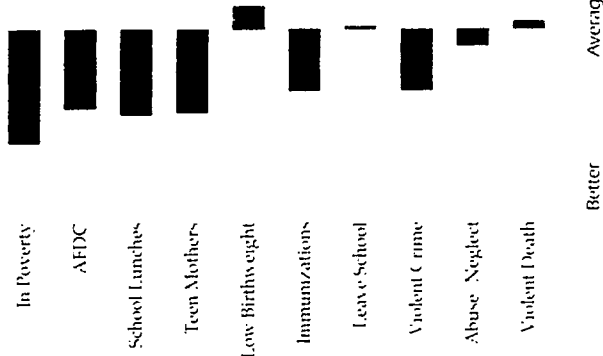


Steele

Demographics (1990)

Total population	31,355
Number of children	8,769
African-American	50
American Indian	21
Asian	130
Other	141
Hispanic	251
Children under 6	2,972
Children in single parent homes	10.3%
Median family income	\$36,158

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Steele County



Steele County, in southeast Minnesota, is the twenty-ninth largest county in the state. During the summer months, the population of Steele County includes migrant farmworkers and their children. Steele County's per capita personal income of \$18,744 was the tenth highest in the state. The largest industries were durable goods manufacturing; services; and finance, insurance and real estate. Durable goods manufacturing increased 11% from 1992 to 1993.

In Steele County, substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect decreased from 1991 to 1993. The percent of births to teens also remained quite low for those years. Areas of concern include an increase in the school dropout rate from 1991-92 to 1993-94.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)
 Children receiving AFDC
 Children eligible for free/ reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)

1991	1992	1993	1993 State
669	411	383	142,202
399	411	383	125,260
1,181	1,394	1,478	224,860
7.7%	4.7%	4.4%	12.4%
4.6%	4.7%	4.4%	10.7%
18.3%	21.0%	22.2%	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers
 Children born at low birth weight
 Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)

1991	1992	1993	1993 State
5	9	7	1,958
18	31	22	3,320
182	182	27,172	39.3%
1.2%	2.7%	1.6%	3.0%
4.4%	7.2%	5.2%	5.1%
33.9%	33.9%	33.9%	33.9%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)
 Children arrested for violent crime
 Children abused and neglected
 Children dying violently

1991	1992	1993	1993 State
54	57	66	12,387
6	3	3	1,767
100	139	71	11,871
2	1	2	204
1.9%	1.9%	2.2%	3.4%
37.5%	16.7%	6.7%	25.9%
1.0%	1.3%	0.6%	1.1%
0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%

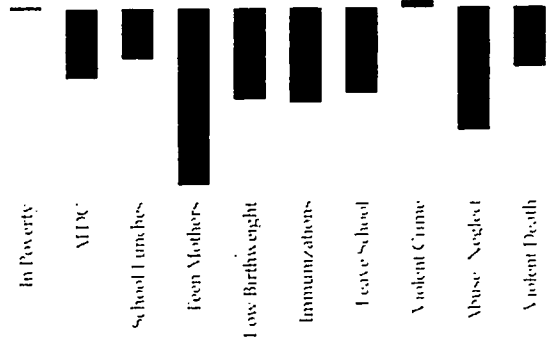


Stevens

Demographics (1990)

Total population	10,714
Number of children	2,516
African-American	.34
American Indian	.16
Asian	.55
Other	.18
Hispanic	.36
Children under 6	.777
Children in single parent homes	11.3%
Median family income	\$29,345

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Stevens County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Stevens County is located in west central Minnesota and is the sixteenth smallest county in the state. The largest industries in 1993 were state and local government, services, and retail. A 79% decline in farm earnings from 1992 to 1993 contributed to a drop in per capita personal income to \$15,156.

Children in Stevens County generally are doing well on indicators of child well-being. No teenagers gave birth in Stevens County in 1992 and 1993. There was a small increase in the number of children dropping out of school from 1991-92 to 1993-94.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	377	15.2%			142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	144	5.7%	134	5.3%	125,260	10.7%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	499	26.1%	478	24.7%	224,860	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	3	2.8%	0	0	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	3	2.8%	4	4.7%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	35	31.0%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1	0.1%	4	0.4%	5	0.5%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0		1	3.3%	2	18.2%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	5		12		5		11,871	
Children dying violently	0		0		0		204	

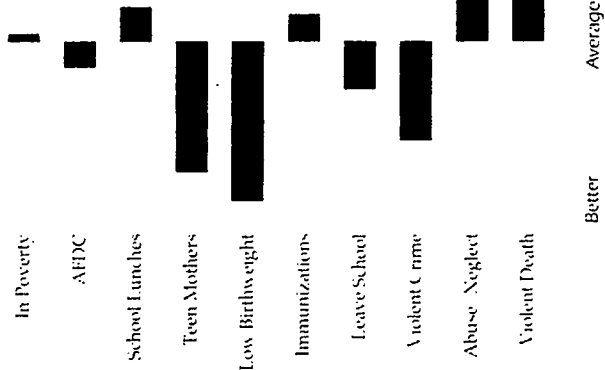


Swift

Demographics (1990)

Total population	10,784
Number of children	2,797
African-American	.0
American Indian	.2
Asian	.19
Other	.7
Hispanic	.39
Children under 6	.843
Children in single parent homes	.9,9%
Median family income	\$.24,434

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Swift County



Compared to the Average County 1993

Swift County, located in west central Minnesota, is a moderately small county. The 1993 per capita personal income was \$15,226. The largest industries were state and local government, durable goods manufacturing, and services. Durable goods manufacturing increased by 55.2% from 1992 to 1993.

Swift County had below-average rates of teenage births, children born with low birth weight, and children dropping out of school. Immunization rates were also below average. There was little change over time for most of the indicators. Substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect increased in Swift County between 1991 and 1993.

Family Economics

	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children in poverty (1990 census)	430	15.5%		142,202
Children receiving AFDC	209	7.5%	198	125,260
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	755	34.8%	769	224,860

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	1	0.7%	3	2.3%	1	0.8%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	3	2.1%	0		2	1.6%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			66	41.5%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

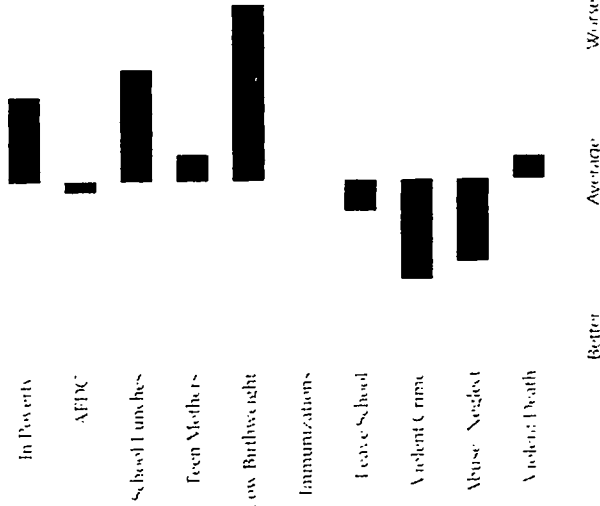
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	10	1.2%	16	1.8%	11	1.2%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0		0		0		1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	28		18		33		11,871	
Children dying violently	2		1		1		204	

Todd

Demographics (1990)

Total population	23,423
Number of children	7,153
African-American	3
American Indian	20
Asian	30
Other	4
Hispanic	19
Children under 6	2,029
Children in single parent homes	10.7%
Median family income	\$23,462

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Todd County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Todd County is a moderate-sized county in the central portion of Minnesota. Its 1993 per capita personal income of \$13,338 was one of the lowest in Minnesota. The largest industries were non-durable goods manufacturing, state and local government, and services.

Todd County had a decrease in the number of teen births from 1991 to 1993. Substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect also decreased, in contrast with the state trend. The percent of children born with low birth weight exceeded the state average in 1991 and 1993, and the rate of teenage births was slightly higher than average.

Family Economics

	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children in poverty (1990 census)	1,449 20.5%			142,202 12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	544 7.6%	562 7.9%	564 7.9%	125,260 10.7%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	2,280 47.1%	2,263 45.6%	2,263 44.9%	224,860 27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	13 4.0%	11 3.9%	10 3.5%	1,958 3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	20 6.2%	9 3.2%	25 8.8%	3,320 5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)		138 39.2%		27,172 39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	40 1.6%	29 1.2%	38 1.5%	12,387 3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0	2 1.4%	0	1,767 23.9%
Children abused and neglected	43	35	31	11,871
Children dying violently	0	4	2	204

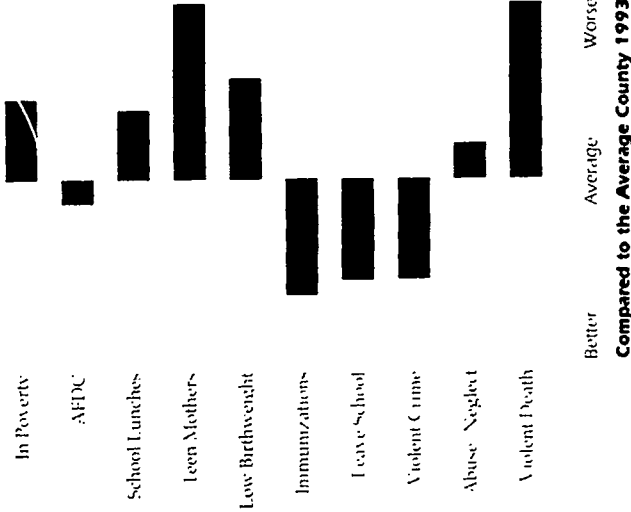


Traverse

Demographics (1990)

Total population	4,475
Number of children	1,179
African-American	.0
American Indian	.44
Asian	.0
Other	.0
Hispanic	.6
Children under 6	366
Children in single parent homes	8.9%
Median family income	\$24,830

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Traverse County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Traverse County is located in the west central part of the state on the South Dakota border. It is the third smallest county in Minnesota. The county's per capita personal income of \$17,232 was in the top fourth for the state. It decreased over 20% from 1992, primarily due to a decline in farm income. The largest industries in 1993 were state and local government, services, and retail.

The 1990 poverty rate for children in Traverse County was above the state average. However, the number of children receiving AFDC was below average from 1991 to 1993, while the number of children receiving free or reduced-price school lunch was also above average. Substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect increased in 1992, but returned to previous levels in 1993.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	237	20.2%						
Children receiving AFDC	84	7.1%	93	7.9%	85	7.2%	125,260	10.7%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	323	38.5%	340	40.2%	334	40.0%	224,860	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	0	4.4%	2	4.4%	3	6.7%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	3	5.7%	1	2.2%	3	6.7%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			7	29.2%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	0	0.3%	2	0.3%	1	0.3%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0		0		0		1,767	23.9%
Children abused and neglected	10		27		13		11,871	
Children dying violently	0		0		1		204	

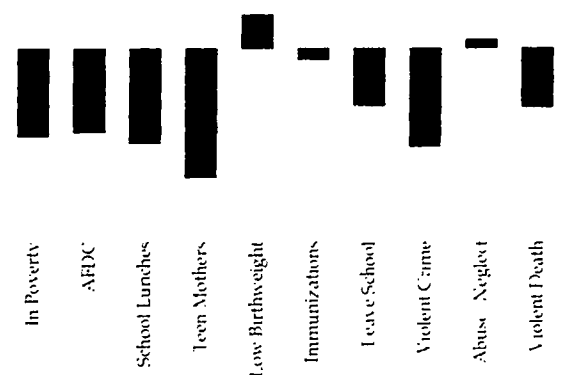


Wabasha

Demographics (1990)

Total population	19,793
Number of children	5,692
African-American	.2
American Indian	.2
Asian	.20
Other	.0
Hispanic	.32
Children under 6	1,902
Children in single parent homes	12.1%
Median family income	\$32,023

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Wabasha County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Wabasha County is a mid-sized county located in southeast Minnesota along the Mississippi River. The largest industries in 1993 were state and local government, retail trade, durable goods manufacturing, and retail. Durable goods manufacturing increased by almost 23% from 1992. The county's per capita income of \$17,635 placed it in the top fourth of counties in Minnesota.

Wabasha County had a very low rate of teenage births, which decreased between 1991 and 1993. Areas for concern include an increase in children dropping out of school, although the rate remained below average. Substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect also increased between 1992 and 1993.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	525	9.3%		142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	269	4.7%	232	4.1%	10.7%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	898	19.6%	861	20.9%	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	6	2.1%	5	2.1%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	8	2.8%	15	6.3%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			141	38.2%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	12	0.6%	19	1.0%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	2	3.3%	0	0	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	36		31		11,871	
Children dying violently	0		2		204	

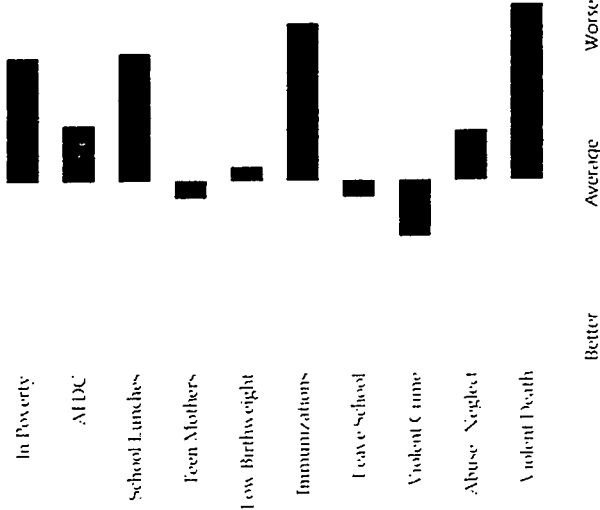


Wadena

Demographics (1990)

Total population	13,171
Number of children	3,733
African-American	.0
American Indian	.34
Asian	.14
Other	.0
Hispanic	.4
Children under 6	1,188
Children in single parent homes	.174%
Median family income	\$22,872

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Wadena County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Wadena County is a moderately small county in the north central portion of the state. Wadena County had one of the lowest per capita personal incomes in the state in 1993: \$13,686. The largest industries were state and local government, services, and durable goods manufacturing. The fastest growing segment of the economy was durable goods manufacturing, which increased by 32%.

Wadena County had a decrease in substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect from 1991 to 1993. The county had a relatively high poverty rate and higher-than-average numbers of children received AFDC and free or reduced-price school lunch. Areas of concern include a below-average rate of immunization and an increase in the school dropout rate.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	840	23.0%			142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	411	11.0%	451	12.1%	173,260	10.7%
Children eligible for free/ reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,474	46.6%	1,440	45.9%	224,860	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	5	2.8%	13	8.2%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	6	3.4%	11	7.0%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	143	52.8%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	13	0.9%	21	1.4%	29	1.8%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	3	21.4%	3	11.1%	2	7.4%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	89		43		44		11,871	
Children dying violently	1		1		3		204	

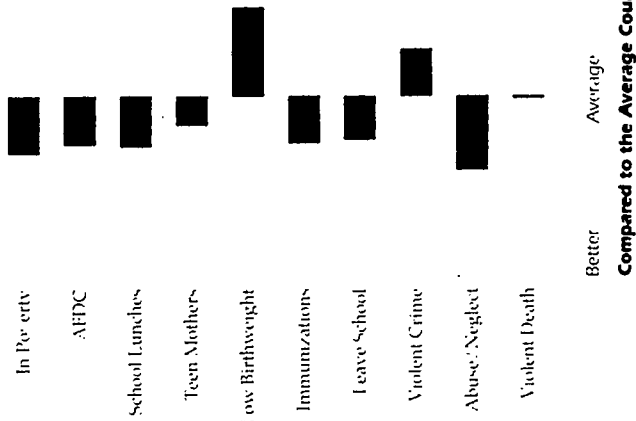


Waseca

Demographics (1990)

Total population	18,226
Number of children	5,210
African-American	.17
American Indian	.17
Asian	.35
Other	.28
Hispanic	.61
Children under 6	1,631
Children in single parent homes	13.2%
Median family income	\$32,282

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Waseca County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Waseca County is a moderate-sized county located in the southeast portion of Minnesota. The largest industries in 1993 were non-durable goods manufacturing, durable goods manufacturing, and services. The services sector was the fastest growing. The per capita personal income of \$15,616 ranked fifty-fourth in the state.

Waseca County had above-average immunization rates and had a decrease in substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect from 1991 to 1993. Waseca County had an increase in the percentage of children born with low birth weight. It also recorded a small increase in the number of births to teens.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	582	11.3%	309	5.9%	142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	286	5.5%	303	5.8%	125,260	10.7%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	945	23.4%	1,006	24.8%	224,860	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	4	1.7%	5	2.2%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	11	4.6%	9	3.9%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	93	35.1%	93	35.1%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	27	1.5%	28	1.5%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	1	33.3%	0	0	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	38		22		11,871	
Children dying violently	1		0		204	

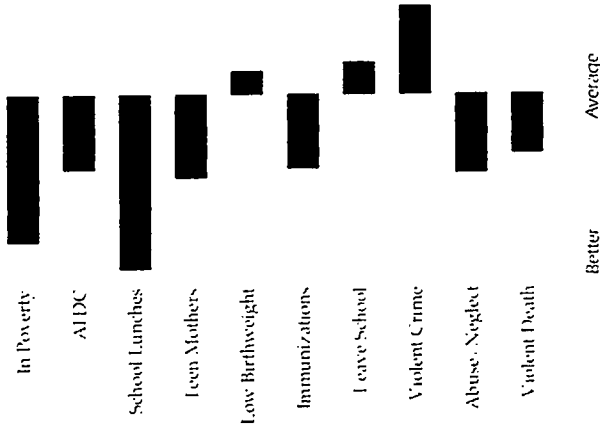


Washington

Demographics (1990)

Total population	147,885
Number of children	44,335
African-American	564
American Indian	235
Asian	835
Other	263
Hispanic	978
Children under 6	14,880
Children in single parent homes	12.7%
Median family income	\$.48,098

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Washington County



Better Average Worse

Compared to the Average County 1993

Washington County is in the eastern part of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area and borders Wisconsin. Washington County is the sixth largest county in Minnesota. Its per capita income of \$22,394 is the fourth highest in the state. Durable goods manufacturing, services, and state and local government were the largest industries in 1993. The fastest growing industry was construction, which increased by almost 17%.

Washington County has a below-average rate of teen births and decreased this rate between 1991 and 1993. It also had a better-than-average rate of immunization by age two. Areas of concern include an increase in the number and percentage of children born with low birth weight. While more children were arrested for violent crimes in Washington County than in the average county, this number held steady from 1991 to 1993.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	2,394	5.5%	142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	1,856	4.2%	2,013	4.5%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	3,185	11.3%	3,424	11.7%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	45	2.0%	32	1.4%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	104	4.5%	113	4.8%	127	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	808	32.7%	808	32.7%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	501	3.9%	347	2.7%	372	2.7%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	64	29.9%	68	39.3%	62	32.0%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	219	226	200	11,871				
Children dying violently	7	8	0	204				

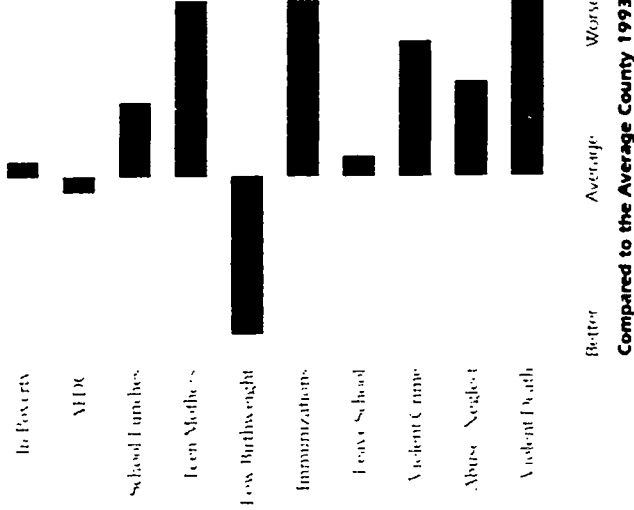


Watowan

Demographics (1990)

Total population	12,236
Number of children	3,265
African-American	20
American Indian	2
Asian	30
Other	215
Hispanic	245
Children under 6	1,105
Children in single parent homes	12.1%
Median family income	\$27,625

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Watowan County



Compared to the Average County 1993

Watowan County is located in the south central portion of Minnesota, near the Iowa border. The largest industry was non-durable goods manufacturing, followed by services and state and local government. From 1992 to 1993, there was an 11% increase in the services industry. The \$15,885 per capita personal income in Watowan County ranked near the middle of the state's counties.

The percentage of children receiving AFDC increased significantly from 1991 to 1993, but remained well below the state average. The county experienced twice as many teenage births in 1993 as in 1991. More than half of the children in Watowan County were not fully immunized by age two, which was much higher than the average county.

	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children in poverty (1990 census)	516 16.0%	235 7.2%	249 7.6%	142,202 12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	97 3.0%	822 37.6%	879 40.5%	125,260 10.7%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	727 33.8%	822 37.6%	879 40.5%	224,860 27.6%
Birth Circumstances & Health				
Children born to teenage mothers	5 2.8%	10 3.2%	12 6.7%	1,958 3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	11 6.1%	11 3.7%	3 1.7%	3,320 5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	76 54.7%	76 54.7%	76 54.7%	27,172 39.3%
Signs of Trouble				
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	16 1.6%	29 3.7%	26 2.3%	12,387 3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	3 23.1%	0	2 40.0%	1,767 23.9%
Children abused and neglected	29	20	47	11,871
Children dying violently	1	0	5	204

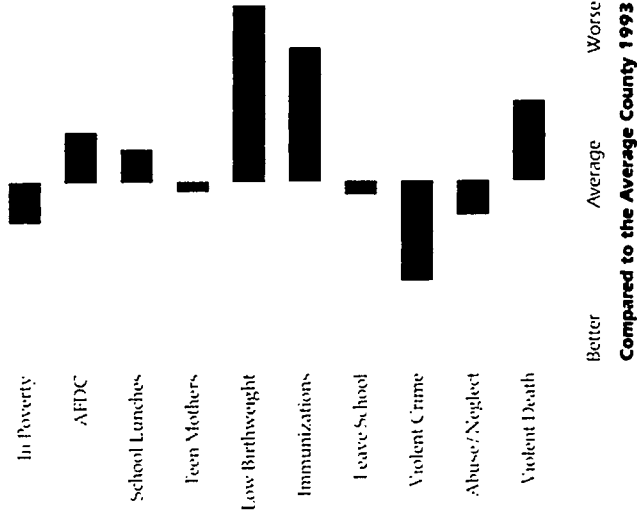


Wilkin

Demographics (1990)

Total population	7,603
Number of children	2,112
African-American	.0
American Indian	.25
Asian	.5
Other	.9
Hispanic	.36
Children under 6	.658
Children in single parent homes	9.2%
Median family income	\$.28,726

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Wilkin County



Wilkin County is located in west central Minnesota on the North Dakota border. It is one of the ten smallest counties in the state. During the summer months, the population of Wilkin County includes migrant farmworkers and their children. Its per capita personal income of \$15,693 declined from 1992-1993. The largest industry was non-durable goods manufacturing, followed by services and state and local government.

The 1990 poverty rate for children in Wilkin County was equal to the state average. The county reports figures below the state average on all but two indicators. The percentage of children born with low birth weight rose significantly. In addition, about one half of the children in Wilkin County are not fully immunized by age two.

Family Economics

	1991	1992	1993	1993 State
Children in poverty (1990 census)	255	12.4%		142,202 12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	215	10.2%	233	11.0% 125,260 10.7%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	562	35.2%	595	35.7% 224,860 27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	4	4.3%	2	2.6%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	5	5.4%	4	5.2%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			60	50.8%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	8	1.2%	4	0.6%	14	1.9%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0		3	60.0%	0		1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	35		17		15		11,871	
Children dying violently	1		0		1		204	

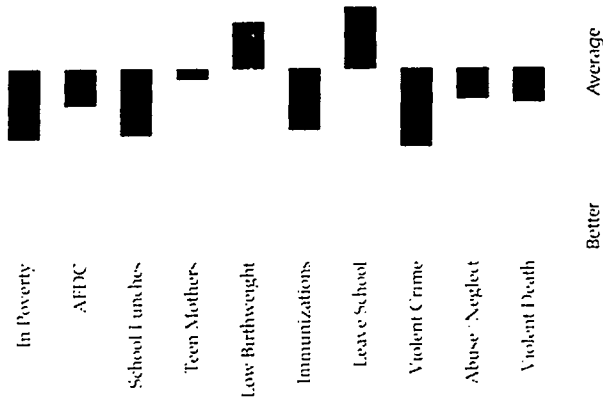


Winona

Demographics (1990)

Total population	48,184
Number of children	11,764
African-American	.45
American Indian	.7
Asian	.190
Other	.11
Hispanic	.98
Children under 6	3,895
Children in single parent homes	12.7%
Median family income	\$32,454

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Winona County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Winona County is located in the southeastern area of Minnesota, bordering the Mississippi River. The per capita personal income of Winona County was \$17,757 in 1993, ranking sixteenth in the state. The largest industries in Winona County were durable goods manufacturing, services, and non-durable goods manufacturing. The fastest growing industry was durable goods manufacturing, which increased 13%.

Overall, indicators of child well-being in Winona County are similar to or better than the average Minnesota county. Although the percentage of children born with low birth weight showed an increase from 1992 to 1993, the rates dropped slightly from 1991. The rates of teenage births also followed this pattern.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	1,218	10.5%			
Children receiving AFDC	750	6.4%	806	6.9%	
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	1,855	23.1%	1,817	23.3%	1,910

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	21	3.4%	12	2.1%	16	2.9%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	38	6.2%	20	3.6%	31	5.6%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			217	33.9%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	114	3.7%	95	3.1%	97	3.2%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	0		8	14.0%	1	3.7%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	69		121		86		11,871	
Children dying violently	2		1		1		204	

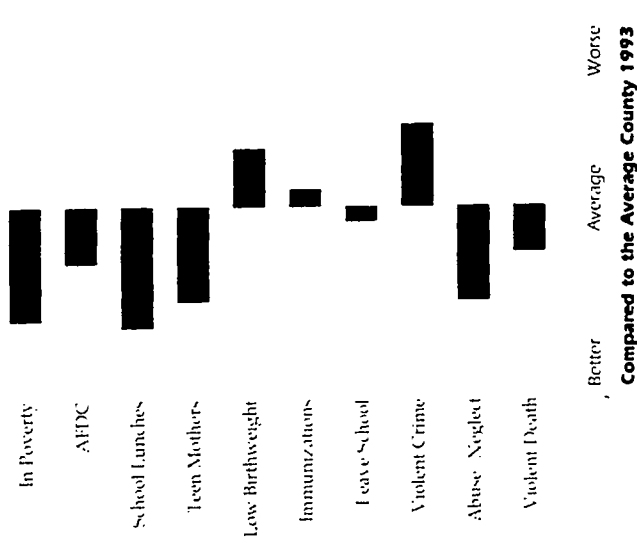


Wright

Demographics (1990)

Total population	68,970
Number of children	22,469
African-American	.38
American Indian	.97
Asian	.168
Other	.2
Hispanic	.134
Children under 6	7,546
Children in single parent homes	12.9%
Median family income	\$36,981

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Wright County



Compared to the Average County 1993

Wright County is located in the western portion of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area. It is one of the ten largest counties in Minnesota, and its largest industries in 1993 were services, state and local government, retail, and durable-goods manufacturing. Durable goods manufacturing was the fastest growing segment of the economy, increasing by 13%. Wright County had a per capita income of \$17,631, ranking eighteenth in the state.

Substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect in 1993 rose slightly from 1992 but show a decline from 1991. Wright County did better than the state average in the number of children dropping out of school. One area of concern is a sharp increase in the number of children committing violent crimes between 1991 and 1993. The county also had a slight increase in the number of children born with low birth weight.

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1990 census)	1,690	7.7%	142,202	12.4%
Children receiving AFDC	1,081	4.8%	1,25,260	10.7%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	2,591	17.4%	224,860	27.6%

Birth Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	24	2.0%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	51	4.2%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)	573	40.7%	27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

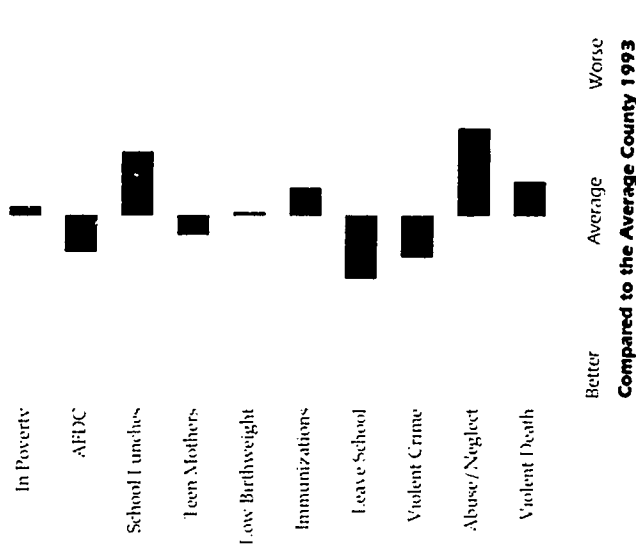
Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	118	1.8%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	2	3.0%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	119		11,871	
Children dying violently	4		204	

Yellow Medicine

Demographics (1990)

Total population	11,748
Number of children	3,150
African-American	.0
American Indian	.38
Asian	.19
Other	.20
Hispanic	.35
Children under 6	.960
Children in single parent homes	.7.3%
Median family income	\$27,079

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Yellow Medicine County



Better Average Worse
Compared to the Average County 1993

Yellow Medicine County is located on the South Dakota border in the southwestern portion of Minnesota. Its per capita personal income of \$15,231 ranked fifty-eighth in the state. The largest industries were services, state and local government, and retail trade. From 1992 to 1993, the services industry increased by 31%.

The rate of children receiving AFDC remained below the state average, while the percentage of children receiving free or reduced-price school lunch continues to be higher than the state average. Very few children dropped out of school and even fewer children committed violent crimes. Concerns include the percentage of children not immunized by age two and an increase in substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect.

Family Economics

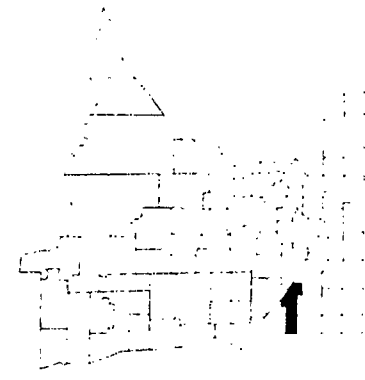
Children in poverty (1990 census)	488	15.6%
Children receiving AFDC	194	6.2%
Children eligible for free/reduced-price school lunches (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	888	37.1%

Birth, Circumstances & Health

Children born to teenage mothers	4	3.2%	5	3.7%	4	2.7%	1,958	3.0%
Children born at low birth weight	4	3.2%	4	3.0%	7	4.8%	3,320	5.1%
Children who were not fully immunized by age 2 (1992-93)			67	41.6%			27,172	39.3%

Signs of Trouble

Children dropping out of school (school years 1991-92, 92-93, 93-94)	10	1.0%	10	0.9%	11	0.9%	12,387	3.4%
Children arrested for violent crime	1	12.5%	1	20.0%	2	10.0%	1,767	25.9%
Children abused and neglected	21		33		44		11,871	
Children dying violently	0		2		1		204	



Data Sources

Demographic Information. 1990 population and income data are from Table P13 of the U.S. Census provided by the University of Minnesota Machine Readable Data Center.

Data About Children Of Color. Data about children of color is collected using many different methods. Parents might identify their race or the race of their children, race may be determined by others based on a visual determination, or a combination of these methods may be used. Furthermore, different categories are used to classify children by race. Some indicators treat "Hispanic" as a separate ethnic designation rather than a race, while others do not. KIDS COUNT has attempted to identify whether or not "children of color" includes Chicano/Latino children for a particular indicator.

Accepted names for various racial and ethnic groups are constantly in flux and once again, indicators differ in their terminology. KIDS COUNT has tried to use widely accepted terms that generally match the categories in which most of the data is collected.

Finally, children of color are often undercounted and unmeasured. Families may be mistrustful of providing information to the government. Children of migrant farmworkers may not be adequately represented because they are only in Minnesota part of the year. Data collectors may not be fluent in the parents' language or may determine race for a child incorrectly. Thus, data about children of color in Minnesota should be interpreted with caution.

Children in Poverty is the number and percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the poverty line. Poverty rates by race for 1989 are from Table P119 of the 1990 census.

Children Receiving AFDC is the monthly average of all children receiving Aid to Families With Dependent Children payments between July 1 and June 30 of the selected fiscal years. It is provided by the Minnesota Department of Human Services. The percentage of children receiving AFDC is the number of children receiving AFDC divided by the total number of children recorded in the 1990 census.

Children Approved for Free/Reduced-Price School Lunches is the number of children who have been approved to receive these meals in October of each school year. It is provided by the Minnesota Department of Children, Families and Learning. Public schools and many private schools are represented. Not all eligible children participate in this program. The percent of children eligible is the number of children approved for meals divided by the total school enrollment.

Children Born to Teenage Mothers is the number of infants born to women who were less than age 18 at the time of the child's birth. It is provided by The Center for Health Statistics of the Minnesota Health Department, based on information collected from birth certificates. The percentage of children born to teenage mothers is the number of children born to teenage mothers divided by the total number of births.

Children Born at Low Birth Weight is the number of babies weighing less than 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth. It is provided by The Center for Health Statistics of the Minnesota Health Department,

(continued on page 116)

based on information collected from birth certificates. The percent of children born at low birth weight is the number of low birth weight children divided by the total number of births.

Children Who Were Not Fully Immunized By Age 2 is the number of kindergarten students in the 1992-93 school year who had not been immunized, according to a retrospective survey by the Minnesota Department of Health. The percentage of children not fully immunized is the number of un-immunized children divided by the total number of kindergarten students.

Children Dropping Out of School is the number of students who were enrolled in school during the previous school year and were not enrolled by October 1 of the current school year. It is provided by the Minnesota Department of Children, Families and Learning. This definition was new as of the 1993-94 school year; previously a student was counted as "dropping out" if they were not enrolled by the beginning of the next school year. The percentage of students dropping out is the number of students dropping out divided by the total enrollment of grades 7-12.

Children Arrested for Violent Crime is the number of children arrested for murder, negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. It is provided by the Criminal Justice Center at Minnesota Planning from statistics collected by the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. The percentage of children arrested for violent crime is the number of children arrested divided by the total number of arrests for violent crime.

Children Abused and Neglected is the number of children for whom a report of child abuse or neglect was substantiated by a county child protection worker. It is provided by the Minnesota Department of Human Services from statistics collected by counties. Substantiated abuse means that the local social service agency has conducted an assessment in response to a report and has found that maltreatment occurred.

Children Dying Violently is the number of children dying from murder, suicide and other injuries such as motor vehicle crashes, drowning and falls. It is provided by the Center for Health Statistics at the Minnesota Department of Health using information on death certificates.

About the Graphs for Indicators and Counties

The Indicator Graphs allow comparisons of different scores for the same indicator (i.e. low birth weight) among counties. The county graphs allow comparison of multiple indicators within a county. At a glance, you are also able to see how a county compares to the state average for each indicator. The "Minnesota Average" is the mean of all the county data points. Each thinner line represents one standard deviation above or below the average.

Comparing distributions that are expressed in different units is accomplished by using standard scores also known as z-scores. Standard scores are generated for each indicator by computing the difference between each data point and the mean (the sum of all county values divided by the number of counties) and dividing it by the standard deviation (a measure of the degree to which the scores cluster around the mean.) The resulting z-score has a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of one.

Other Resources

Local

Extension Staff, University of Minnesota
Call for the contact in your county:
612/625-1915
Family Service Collaboratives
Call for the contact in your county:
612/296-9729

Minnesota Student Survey

For County information call: Minnesota
Prevention Resource Center 800/247-1303
For local school district information call
your local Superintendent's office
Substance Abuse Monitoring System
Call for information about your county:
612/296-2311

State

Children's Defense Fund-MN: 612-227-6121
Congregations Concerned for Children,
Greater Minneapolis Council of Churches:
612/870-3660
Joint Religious Legislative Coalition:
612/870-3670

Minnesota Organization on Adolescent
Pregnancy Prevention: 612-771-5040;
800/657-3697
Minnesota Legislature:
House: 612/296-2146;
Senate: 612/296-0504
Search Institute: 612/376-8955

On-Line

Bureau of the Census
<http://www.census.gov>
Children, Youth and Family Consortium
Electronic Clearinghouse
<http://www.fcsi.umn.edu/cyfc/cyfc.html>
Minnesota DataNet
<http://www.lmic.state.mn.us>
Minnesota Extension Service
<http://www.mes.umn.edu>
Minnesota Legislature
[gopher://gopher.revisor.leg.state.umn.edu](http://gopher.revisor.leg.state.umn.edu)
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Facts provided by Minnesota Safety Council, 1995, and the
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Addendum: 1993 Substantiated Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect

As this book went to press, we received updated 1993 figures for this indicator from the Minnesota Department of Human Services. These figures should replace the county numbers found on pages 22 and 23 as well as the numbers used on each county page for 1993. State totals for 1993 are correct on pages 23 and 27.

Aitkin	47	Itasca	36	Pope	28
Anoka	503	Jackson	8	Ramsey	1,348
Becker	105	Kanabec	12	Red Lake	6
Beltrami	105	Kandiyohi	69	Redwood	58
Benton	48	Kittson	5	Renville	45
Big Stone	2	Koochiching	17	Rice	94
Blue Earth	272	Lac qui Parle	2	Rock	40
Brown	34	Lake	19	Roseau	16
Carlton	24	Lake of the Woods	8	St. Louis	458
Carver	78	LeSueur	56	Scott	130
Cass	105	Lincoln	18	Sherburne	52
Chippewa	66	Lyon	86	Sibley	70
Chisago	51	MacLeod	123	Stearns	129
Clay	125	Mahnomen	23	Steele	64
Clearwater	18	Marshall	43	Stevens	3
Cook	6	Martin	56	Swift	31
Cottonwood	27	Meeker	19	Todd	31
Crow Wing	245	Mille Lacs	49	Traverse	13
Dakota	581	Morrison	37	Wabasha	46
Dodge	51	Mower	43	Wadena	41
Douglas	102	Murray	13	Waseca	22
Faribault	42	Nicollet	95	Washington	197
Fillmore	31	Nobles	43	Watonwan	43
Freeborn	80	Norman	9	Wilkin	15
Goodhue	102	Olmsted	173	Winona	64
Grant	5	Otter Tail	105	Wright	79
Hennepin	3,542	Pennington	6	Yellow Medicine	43
Houston	38	Pine	14		
Hubbard	57	Pipestone	45	State	11,058
Isanti	34	Polk	134		

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_____ *Minnesota's Children and Welfare Reform, Summer 1995, \$3*

_____ *Child Care Assistance Keeps Minnesota Working, Spring 1995, \$3*

_____ *Minnesota Child Support System Fails to Meet Children's Needs, Spring 1993, \$3*

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