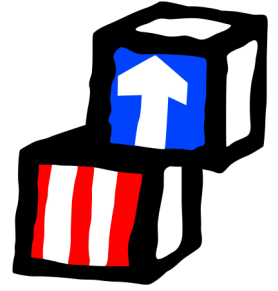
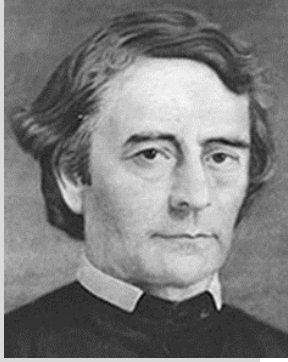


CAPRW—Early Head Start/Head Start
Community Assessment
2018-2019



RAMSEY COUNTY, MN

Ankit Bangar
Jing Yu
Yu Sun



Father Lucien Galtier

Minnesota's first Roman Catholic priest. Father Galtier wrote, "*I had previously to this time fixed my residence at Saint Peter's and as the name of Paul is generally connected with that of Peter... I called it Saint Paul.*"¹

History of Ramsey County

Founded on October 27th, 1849, with eight other counties - Ramsey County shares most of the historical background with that of the city of St Paul, Capital of the State of Minnesota.

Saint Paul/ Ramsey County saw many French Canadians, Germans, Jews, African Americans, and Irish immigrants settling in the city due its prime location as the head of steamboat navigation on Mississippi River. Many dwelled in the city of Saint Paul while many others established farms in northern Ramsey.

Post-Civil War the County underwent a transformation into a major transportation hub of the upper Midwest due to the rise of railway network connecting Chicago and the Pacific coast. The impact of railroads was tremendous on the population of Ramsey county as it touched almost every part of Ramsey county.

In the 1950s, Saint Paul became a winter residence of seasonal Hispanic workers which over time made their settlements more permanent and found jobs in other flourishing industries in Ramsey County like railroads and meat-packing plants. Interstate highway construction (I-94) began in 1960s which led to the destruction of Rondo Community, home to African-American residents and businesses.

Ramsey county started experiencing a huge influx of refugee population in the 1970s following the unrest in Southeast Asia. By the 2000s, population of Asian communities like Hmong, Laotians, Vietnamese, and Cambodians increased and become the largest minority group. Some other groups that settled in Ramsey during this time were from Somalia, Central Africa, and Myanmar. As of 2010 U.S. Census, Ramsey County is the most diverse county in State of Minnesota.

¹ Risjord, Norman K. (2005). *A Popular History of Minnesota*. Saint Paul, MN: Minnesota Historical Society Press. pp. 57–58. ISBN 0-87351-532-3

² This excerpt is inspired by short history written by John M. Lindley, Editor, Ramsey County Historical Society. Available at <https://www.ramseycounty.us/history>. Retrieved: December 5th, 2017



**RAMSEY
COUNTY**

History of CAPRW

CAPRW began their part of the War on Poverty in 1964 when St. Paul mayor, George Vavoulis, and United Way planner, William Hoffman, traveled to Washington D.C. to request funding from the newly created Office of Economic Opportunity. With the funding approved, Ramsey County Citizens Committee on Economic Opportunity (RCCCEO) was created, and William Hoffman became its first executive director.

In late 1970, the Board of Directors changed the agency's name to Ramsey Action Programs, Inc. to emphasize the agency's role in taking strong actions against funding cuts that targeted programs for low-income people, establishing new programs including Senior Nutrition and FARE Share, and expanding existing programs like Head Start and community organizing.

At the end of 2004, Ramsey Action Programs, Inc., signifying a refocused agency strategy as a community catalyst for change, became Community Action Partnership of Ramsey & Washington Counties (CAPRW).

Regardless of the name, CAPRW has always been very deliberate in maintaining the participation of low-income citizens—on our Board of Directors and on the Head Start Policy Council—ensuring that they have a part in decision-making, public policy and leadership development.

Four decades after CAPRW's ambitious beginning, Community Action Partnership of Ramsey and Washington Counties continues to voice the issues of the low-income sector and to provide avenues out of poverty.



Dr. Clarence Hightower
“The Anti-Poverty Soldier”

Executive Director of CAPRW. Author of “Claiming the Constitution”, featured Columnist for Insight News, The Minnesota Spokesman—Recorder, and various Twin cities publications.

An ordained minister, he is the Pastor of New Bethel Missionary Baptist Church in North Minneapolis.



Karri Kerns

Karri is the Senior Director at CAPRW—Head Start/ Early Head Start program. Karri has been working in Early Childhood Education, Child Wellness, and Child Advocacy for more than 25 years.

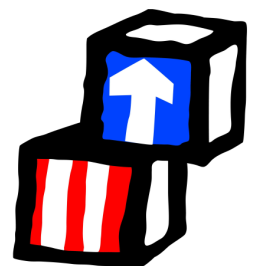
CAPRW—Head Start/ Early Head Start

CAPRW - Head Start is a comprehensive, federally funded child/family development program for children and their families that show greatest need in the community. The program also receives funding from the state of Minnesota that further increases the capacity to serve more children/families. Currently, CAPRW - EHS/HS serves 218 Early Head Start and 1260 Head Start children and their families. The services provided to these participants are: education, social services, parent engagement, health/nutrition, transportation, literacy, and services for children with special needs. The program is guided by “Performance Standards” set forth by the Office of Head Start, and provides flexibility to locally design the program based on community needs as needed.

The area of operation for CAPRW - EHS/HS is Ramsey County. This Community Assessment is based on the requirements from Head Start Performance Standards and reflective of Ramsey County.

The prenatal to age 3 program, Early Head Start, offers a home-based design for families. Early Head Start Home Visitors meet regularly with parents and children to nurture child development and parenting skills. Families who qualify for childcare assistance may also choose full-day, center-based enhanced childcare for children ages six weeks to five years.

Head Start children between the ages of 3 to 5 attend center-based programming. Classes are offered in either half-day or full-day options at centers conveniently located throughout Ramsey County. Eight centers operate half-day classes, 4 days a week from September through late May. A full-day, full-year option is also available at the University Head Start Center, and through partnership contracts with community childcare facilities.



Community Assessment 2018-2019

The purpose of this Community Assessment is to present the current state of Ramsey County. Knowledge of state of the community helps in planning the priorities of the program and the agency. Our priority in this community assessment would be to present the exact picture of the county with a focus on population under poverty. To be specific we will be looking at:

- The demographic makeup of the Head Start eligible children and families, including their estimated number, geographic location, and racial and ethnic composition.
- Other child development and child care programs that are serving Head Start eligible children, including publicly funded State and local preschool programs, and the approximate number of Head Start eligible children served by each.
- The estimated number of children with disabilities four years old or younger, including types of disabilities and relevant services and resources provided to these children by community agencies.
- Data regarding the education, health, nutrition and social service needs of Head Start eligible children and their families.
- The education, health, nutrition and social service needs of Head Start eligible children and their families as defined by families of Head Start eligible children and by institutions in the community that serve young children.
- Resources in the community that could be used to address the needs of Head Start eligible children and their families, including assessments of their availability and accessibility.

Community Assessment 2018-2019—Methodology

Community Assessment 2018—2019 Team:

- Ankit Bangar (Health Service Manager/ Data Analyst)
- Jingyu Wu (intern)
- Yu Sun (intern)

Data Extraction:

All the data for this community assessment project was collected from secondary sources e.g. Federal and State websites, American Community Survey, County Health Rankings etc. The data was reviewed among team members to get the most updated data available. The data collection process was divided into two areas—Qualitative data collection, and Quantitative data collection. Quantitative data includes all the numbers associated with the County, while qualitative data includes information about the events that may impact Ramsey county and how different agencies (Like CAPRW—Head Start) operate. For Head Start related data we used ChildPlus to collect all the relevant information.

Data Transformation:

All the data collected through this process was stored at a single location that was easily accessible by the team for transforming it into meaningful packets of information. The team then designed appropriate and easy to understand illustrations based on this information.

Data Analysis:

Once all the information was transformed into meaningful illustrations, the trends were analyzed to provide the outcome of the whole community assessment.

Community Assessment 2018-2019—Limitations

There are some limitations to this Community Assessment. They are as follows:

- Although we employed intense data collection processes, we cannot absolutely claim that this is the most current data. This is the most current data that we were able to collect.
- The data presented here is from secondary sources, and no survey or primary data collection was done due to capacity issues.
- The qualitative analysis is based on the news articles and information available to public on the internet, and no formal interviews were conducted to collect this information.

Ramsey—Governing Board of Commissioners



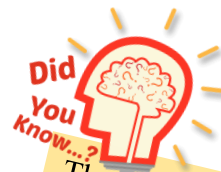
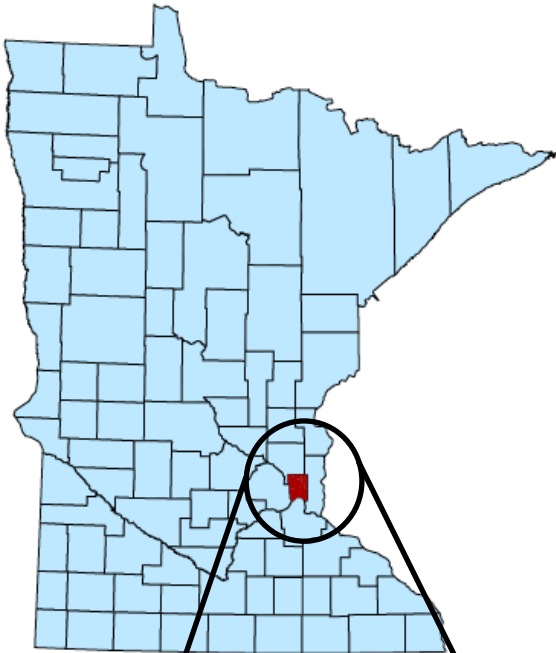
Commissioner	District	Communities Serving	Contact
Blake Huffman	District 1	Arden Hills, Gem Lake, North Oaks, Shoreview, Vadnais Heights, White Bear Township and parts of Mounds View, Spring Lake Park and Blaine.	651-266-8362
Mary Jo McGuire	District 2	Lauderdale, Little Canada, Mounds View (Precinct 4), New Brighton, Roseville and St. Anthony (Ramsey County portion)	651-266-8359
Janice Rettman	District 3	Falcon Heights and Saint Paul neighborhoods of Payne/Phalen, North End/South Como, Como Park, Frogtown and Hamline-Midway.	651-266-8360
Toni Carter	District 4	Crocus Hill, Desnoyer Park, Hamline-Midway (part), Highland Park (part), Lexington-Hamline, Macalester-Groveland (part), Merriam Park, Snelling-Hamline, Summit Hill, St. Anthony Park and Summit-University.	651-266-8364
Rafael E. Ortega	District 5	Saint Paul neighborhoods of Capitol Heights, Dayton's Bluff, Downtown, Highland Park, Macalester Groveland, Railroad Island, West Seventh and West Side.	651-266-8361
Jim McDonough	District 6	Saint Paul neighborhoods of Upper East Side, Payne-Phalen and Conway-Battle Creek.	651-266-8350
Victoria Reinhardt	District 7	Maplewood, North Saint Paul, White Bear Lake and the Hillcrest area of Saint Paul (Ward 6 Precinct 12).	651-266-8363

Ramsey County Location

Ramsey county is located in the heart of the Twin-Cities metropolitan area, adjacent to Hennepin County, Dakota county, Washington County and Anoka County. It includes all of the 13 cities and part of another 4 cities, as well as one township. It is the smallest but second-most populous county in Minnesota. The city of Saint Paul, the state capital of Minnesota, serves as the county seat.¹

Neighbors

- Washington
- Dakota
- Hennepin
- Anoka

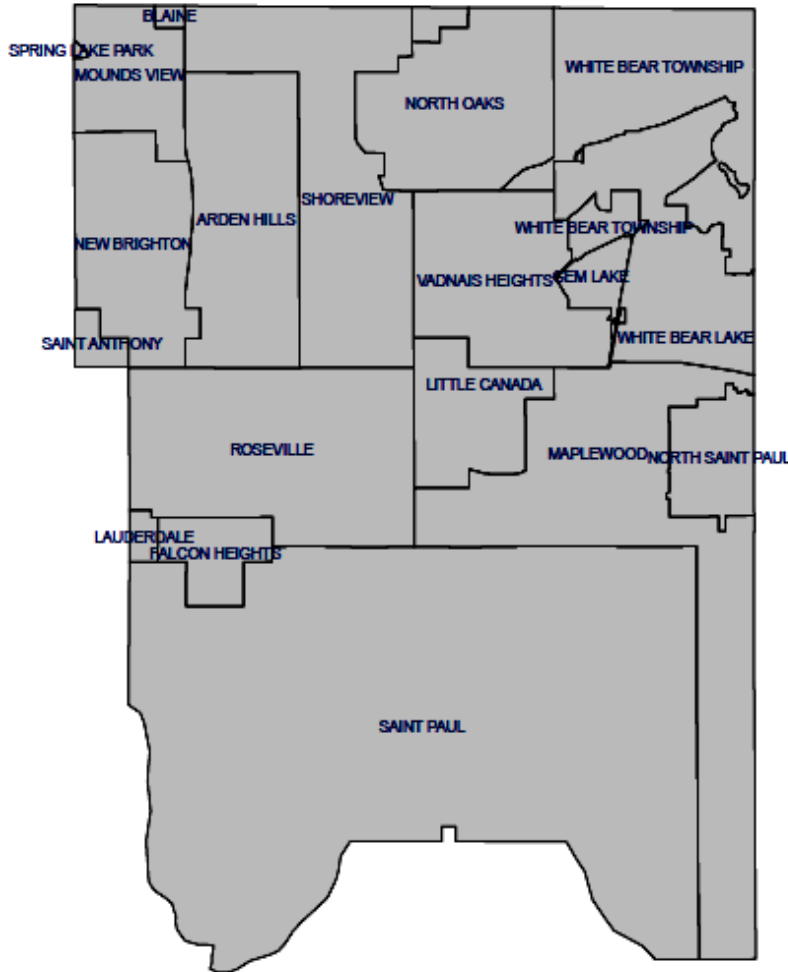


Did
You
Know...?

The four neighborhood counties are all bigger than Ramsey County. In fact Ramsey is the smallest County in the State

1. About Ramsey County. (2017, June 12). Retrieved February 22, 2018, from <https://www.ramseycounty.us/your-government/about-ramsey-county>

Ramsey County—Area, Cities, & Townships



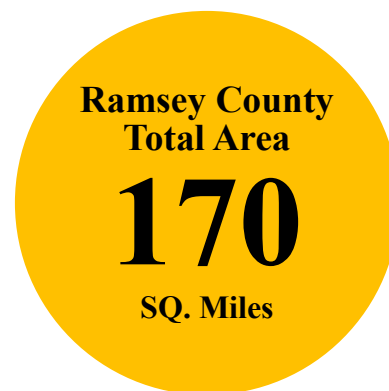
Cities and Townships	Size (sq. miles)
----------------------	------------------

Arden Hills	9.4
Falcon Heights	2.28
Gem Lake	1.14
Lauderdale	0.42
Little Canada	4.48
Maplewood	17.99
Mounds View	4.12
New Brighton	7.06
North Oaks	8.63
North Saint Paul	3.01
Roseville	13.84
Shoreview	12.67
Saint Paul	56.18
Vadnais Heights	8.24
White Bear Town	10.8

Ramsey County covers a total area of 170 sq. miles. Almost 10 percent of the area is covered with water. St. Paul is the state capital and is the largest city in Ramsey County spreading over 56 sq. miles.



Size of the State of Minnesota is 510 times the size of Ramsey County!



Ramsey County—Sources of Water



The water sources within the county’s boundaries is composed of 18 miles of Mississippi River and Minnesota River, as well as 82 lake basins

Lake	Acres	Max Depth
Bald Eagle Lake	1268	36
Beaver Lake	65	11
Bennett Lake	28	9
Charley Lake	33	21
Como Lake	68	15
Crosby Lake	48	19
Deep Lake	53	11
East Vadnais Lake	394	58
Evergreen Pond (Kerry)	18	18
Gervais Lake	234	41
Gilfillan Lake	110	9
Goose Lake	145	6
Island Lake	59	11
Johanna Lake	213	43
Josephine Lake	116	44
Keller Lake	72	8
Kohlman Lake	74	9
L. Josephine Lake	10	25
Little Johanna Lake	18	28
Loeb Lake (Marydale)	9	28
Long Lake	183	30
Mccarrons Lake	68	57
North Star Lake	64	5
Owasso Lake	374	37
Phalen Lake	198	91
Pigs Eye Lake	628	4
Pike Lake	35	16
Pleasant Lake	585	58
Silver Lake	72	18
Silver Lake	72	18
Snail Lake	150	30
Spoon Lake	6	6
Sucker Lake	60	26
Turtle Lake	450	28
Twin Lake	35	33
Wabasso Lake	46	66
West Vadnais Lake	216	9

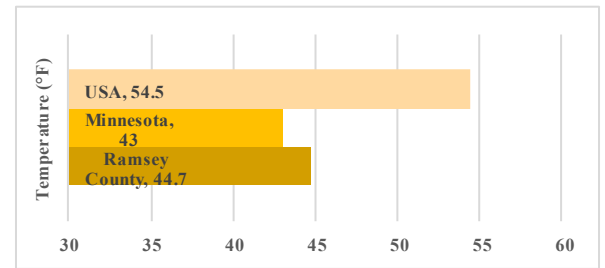
Climate



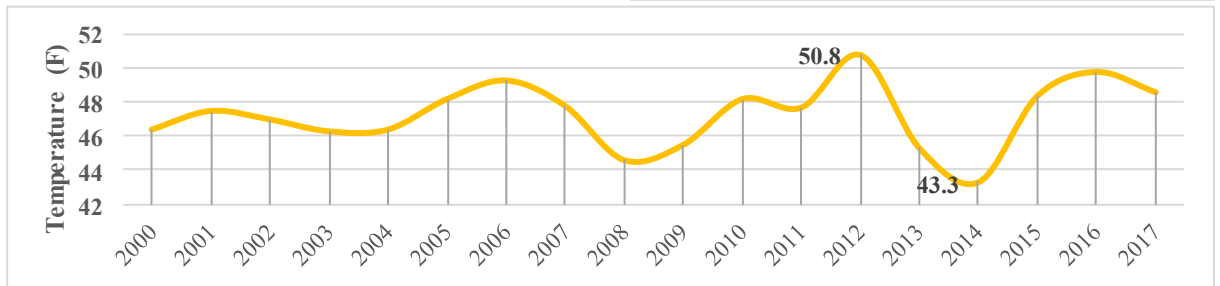
Temperature

Since the year 2000, Minnesota has experienced 7 out of its 10 warmest years on record. This warming has been concentrated in the winter while summers have not warmed as much.¹ The average annual temperature in Ramsey County is slightly higher than Minnesota. The warmest year over the 21st century in Saint Paul is 2012, with average annual temperature of 50.8°F.²

Average Annual Temperature



Average Annual Temperature in St. Paul (2000-2017)



Source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental information.



Hottest Month since year 2000

July, 2010
St. Paul, 89.9 F



Coldest Month since year 2000

January, 2014
St. Paul, -2.3 F



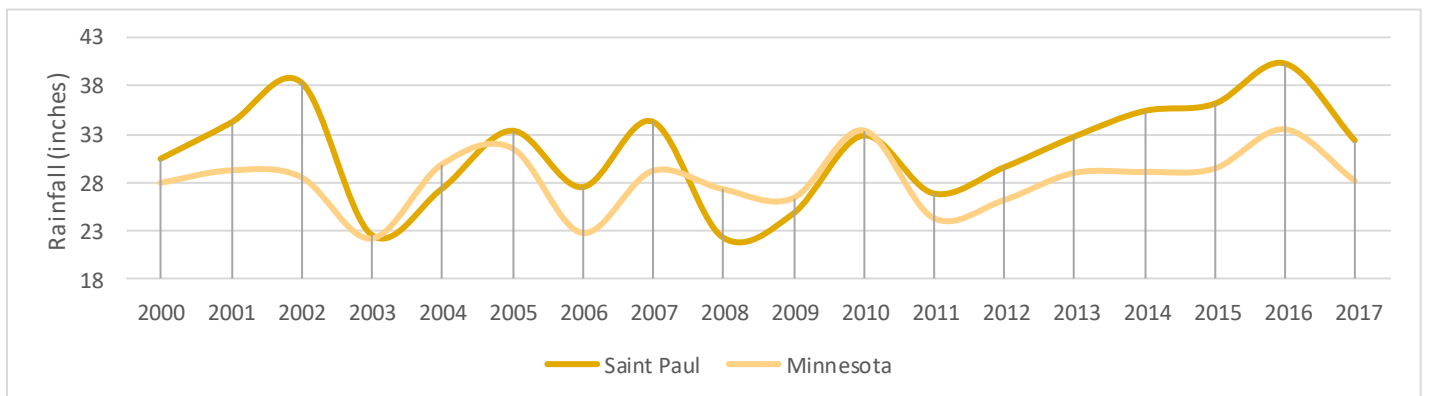
Precipitation

Average annual precipitation in Minnesota has been above the long-term average for the past 25 years. Comparing to the state, the city of Saint Paul experienced more precipitation including rainfall and the water equivalent found

in snowfall in the current century.

Over the time from 2000 to 2017, the average annual precipitation in Saint Paul is 31.26 inches, with 10% more than that in Minnesota. The wettest year of Saint Paul is observed as 2016, with 40.35 inches precipitation.

The three warmest year regarding annual average temperature in Minnesota since 1900 is 1987 (45.3°F), 2012(45.2°F), and 1931 (45°F).³

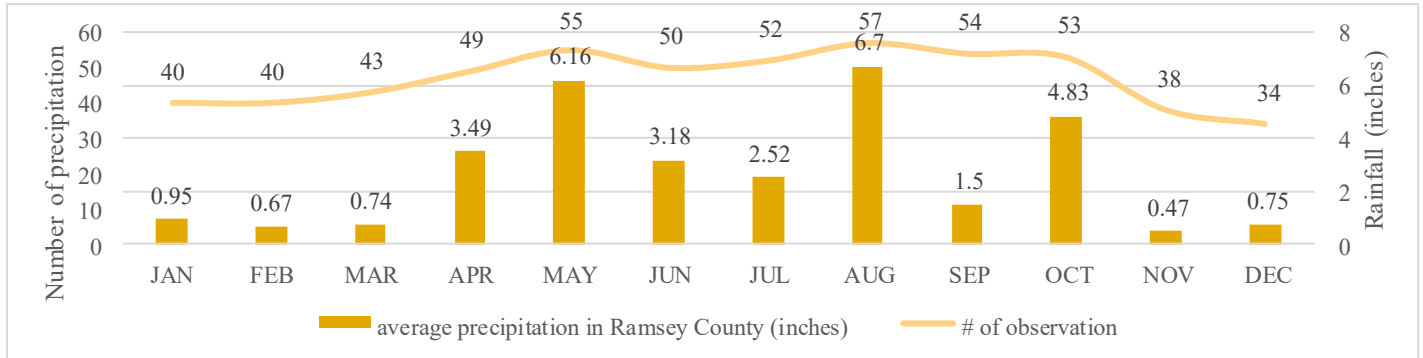


Source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental information.

1. NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information. (n.d.). Retrieved February 22, 2018, from <https://statesummaries.ncics.org/MN>
2. C. (n.d.). Climate at a Glance. Retrieved February 22, 2018, from <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cag/>
3. Minnesota Climate & Health Profile Report. (February 2015). Minnesota Department of Health

Climate (cont.)

In 2017, a total of 565 times of precipitation were observed in Ramsey County. Most of the precipitation occurred in summer and August has experienced the most precipitation of 6.7 inches over the year.

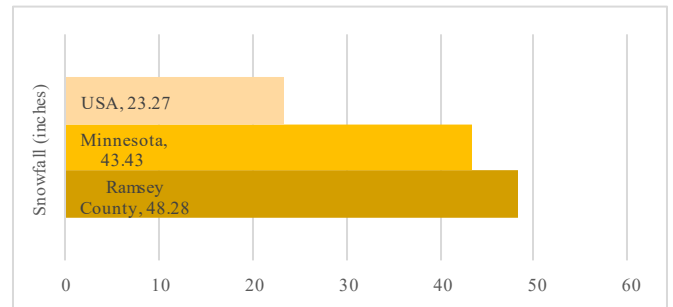


Source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental information.



Snowfall

Between 1980 and 2010, Ramsey county has experienced 11 % more annual snowfall than Minnesota. The average annual snowfall here is more than twice that in the United States.

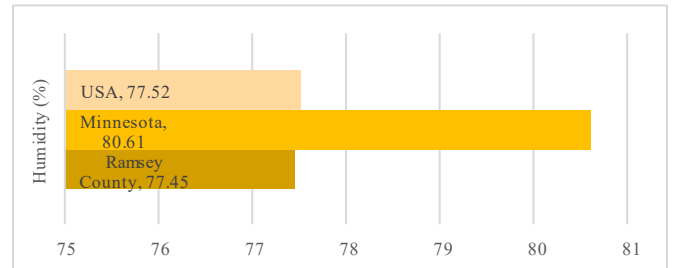


Source: Ramsey County Weather. Retrieved from <http://www.usa.com/ramsey-county-mn-weather.htm#HistoricalSnow>.



Humidity

The average humidity in Ramsey county is 77.45%, which is similar to the national level while slightly low than the state level. It ranks the 81th humid one out of 87 counties in Minnesota.



Source: Ramsey County Weather. Retrieved from <http://www.usa.com/ramsey-county-mn-weather.htm#HistoricalHumidity>.

Catastrophic Events in Ramsey County since 1980

Weather Catastrophe	Number of events
Cold/Wind Chill	9
Dense Fog	2
Excessive Heat	4
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	6
Flash Flood	15
Flood	6
Hail	171
Heat	6
Heavy Rain	8
Heavy Snow	10
High Wind	8
Ice Storm	1
Lightning	3
Strong Wind	1
Thunderstorm Wind	123
Tornado	5
Winter Storm	44
Winter Weather	2

Climate—Analysis

In the last century, Minnesota has been getting warmer and wetter. The annual precipitation has risen about three inches since 1895, and the temperatures are also rising, which makes Minnesota warmer by 2.5 degrees in the summer and 5.5 degrees in the winter. Suggested by the Minnesota Department of Health, the state's trend in climate change has increased the risk of extreme weather such as high heat and flooding.¹

The extreme heat events are increasing in Minnesota and will affect Ramsey County, primarily in downtown Saint Paul, and some isolated suburban pock-

ets. It can cause a variety of heat-related illnesses, for instance heat stress and heat stroke, especially among elderly, youth, and those who work outside. From 1950 to 2015, Ramsey County has reported 15 flash floods due to the heavy rainfall in the summer and 6 floods as a result of melting snow. It is likely to face the higher risk of flooding in the future and the unpredictability of flash floods increases the difficulty of preparedness and quick response, which implies public health challenges and results in great economic costs.²

1. Benson, L. (2014, October 13). As Minnesota's climate changes, bad air and new disease risks follow. Retrieved February 22, 2018, from <https://www.mprnews.org/story/2014/10/13/minnesota-climate-change-health>
2. Public Health Data. (2017, October 11). Retrieved February 22, 2018, from <https://www.ramseycounty.us/your-government/open-government/research-data/public-health-data>

Major Highways

U.S. Highway and their length



46.3 miles



1.9 miles



17.2 miles

Interstates and their length



17.2 miles



8.2 miles



10.5 miles



15.64 miles

MN State Highways and their length



11.8 miles



10 miles



11.3 miles



0.9 miles



7.2 miles



1.5 miles



1.2 miles



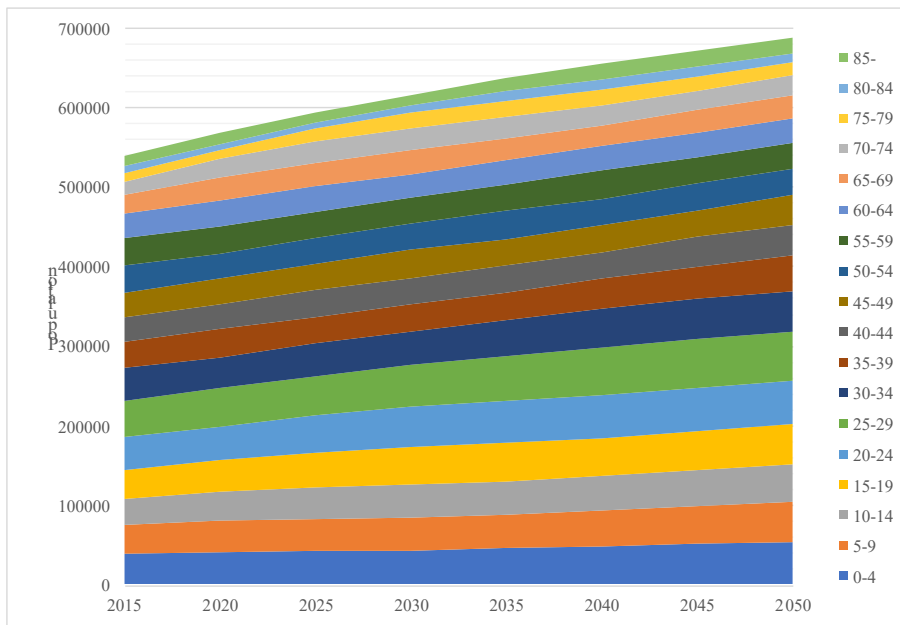
3.7 miles

Population Characteristics

540,649
Total population of Ramsey County

According to the 2012-2016 American Community Survey, 5,40,649 people are living in Ramsey County, which is the second highest in the State of Minnesota. 2,97,160 people are living in St. Paul City, which constitute 56% of the county population. Other cities with relatively high population include Maplewood (39678) and Roseville (35254). Blaine City, most of which belongs to Anoka County, has 0 resident.

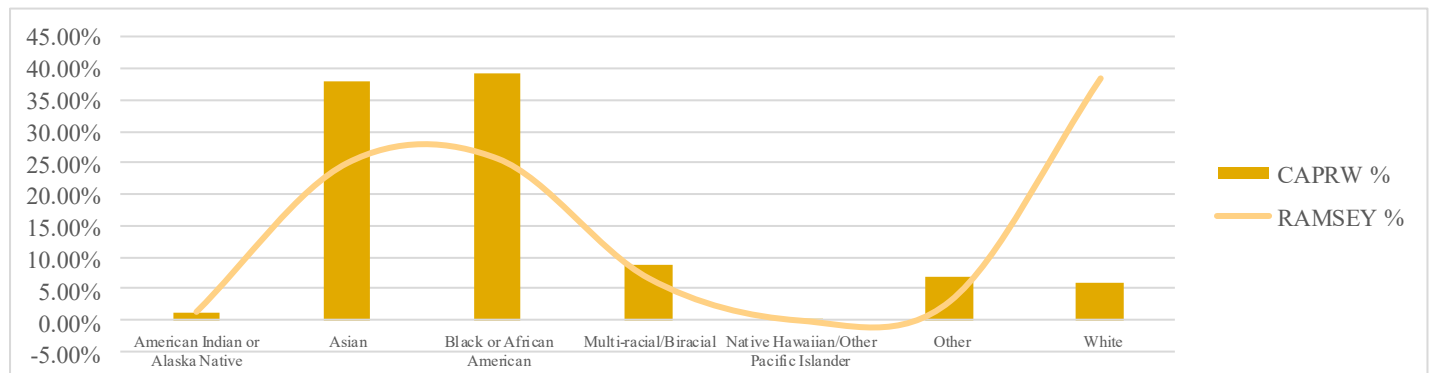
Population Estimates



According to Minnesota State Demographic Center, the population of Ramsey County will reach 6,88,986 in 2050, which indicates a 27% increase. The population of People under 20-year old will increase 41.3% to 2,01,958 while the population of old people (older than 65-year old) will reach the peak in 2040 due to the millennial generation, and then decrease slightly.

Source: Data by Topic: Our Projections. (2017, December 27). Retrieved February 22, 2018, from <https://mn.gov/admin/demography/data-by-topic/population-data/our-projections/>

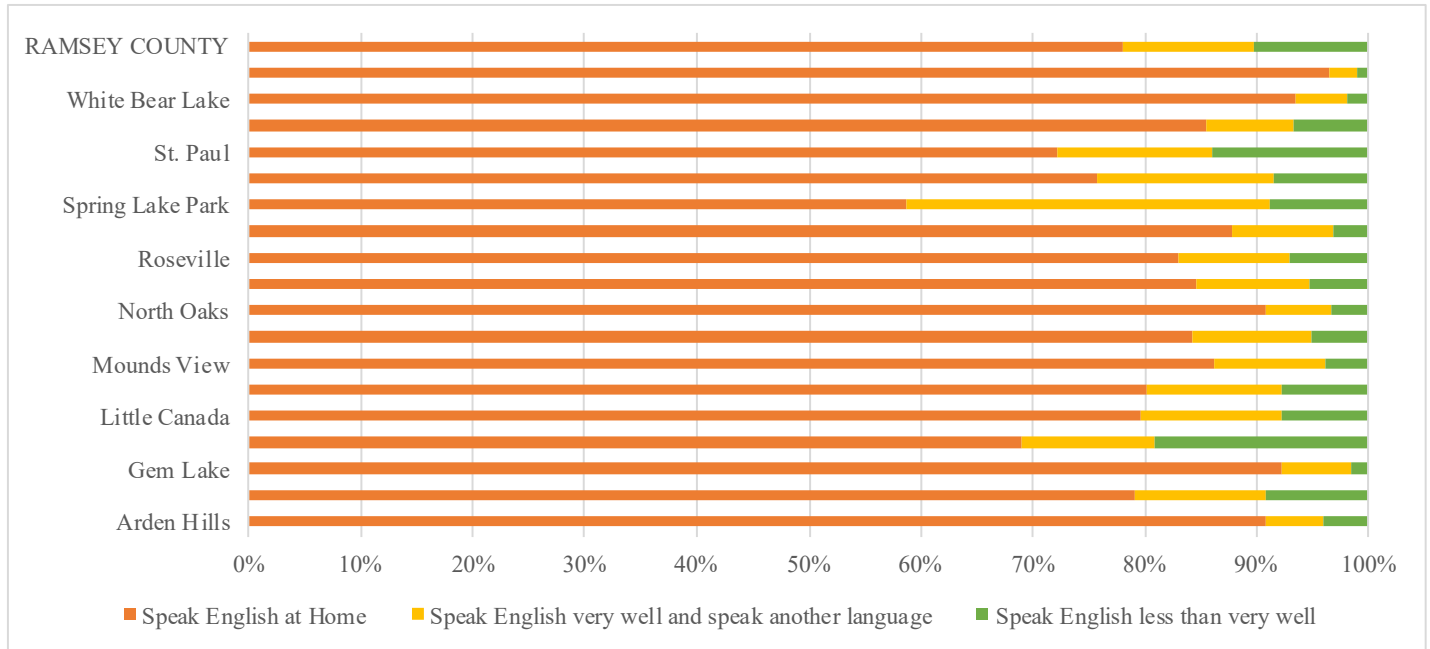
Racial Profile



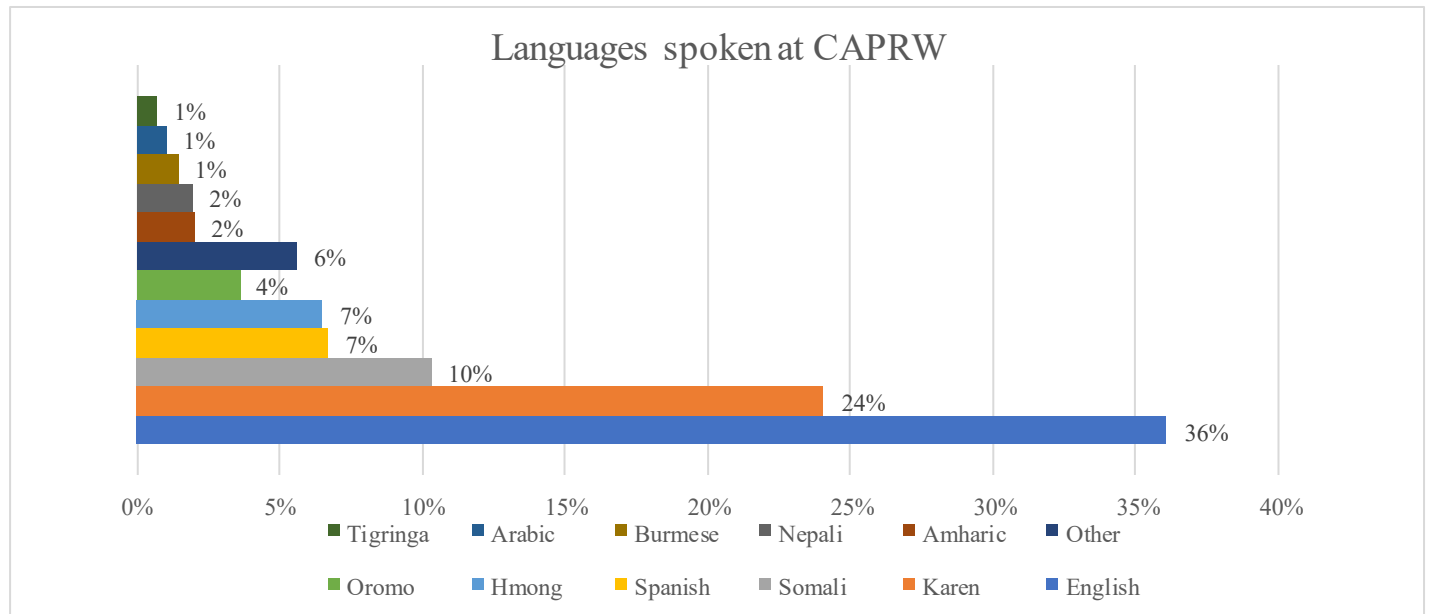
Source: Metropolitan Council. (n.d.). Retrieved February 22, 2018, from https://stats.metc.state.mn.us/data_download/DD_start.aspx

Languages

English Proficiency by Cities & Townships



Source: Metropolitan Council. (n.d.). Retrieved February 22, 2018, from https://stats.metc.state.mn.us/data_download/DD_start.aspx



Economy

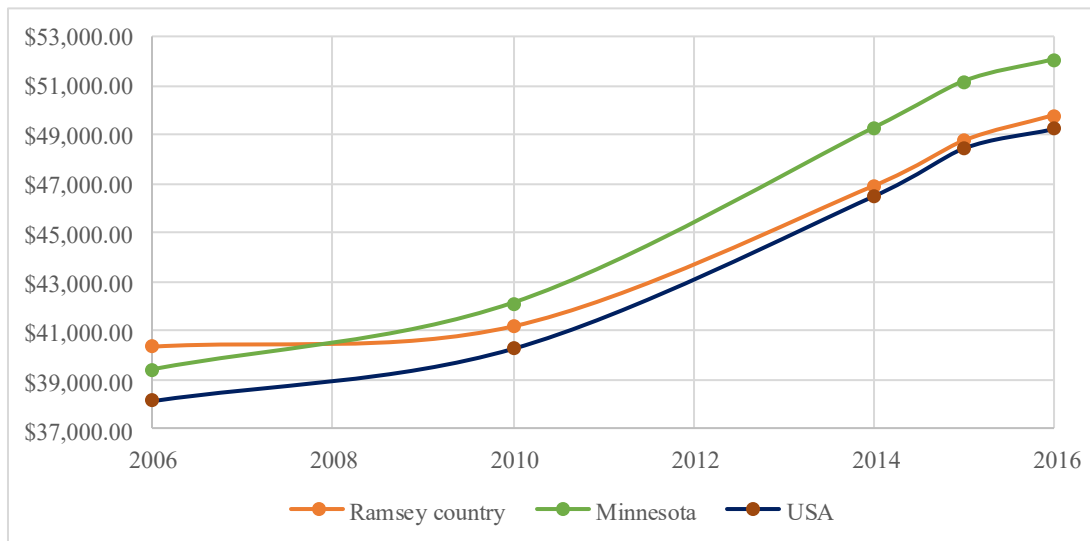
Gross Domestic Product

(Millions of \$)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Total GDP	201,598	202,891	206,171	212,880	215,881	217,566
GDP Per capita	59,478	59,281	59,613	60,965	61,360	61,268

Source: US Department of Commerce, BEA, Bureau of Economic Analysis. (n.d.). Bureau of Economic Analysis. Retrieved February 22, 2018, from https://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/gdp_metro/gdp_metro_newsrelease.htm



Per Capita Income

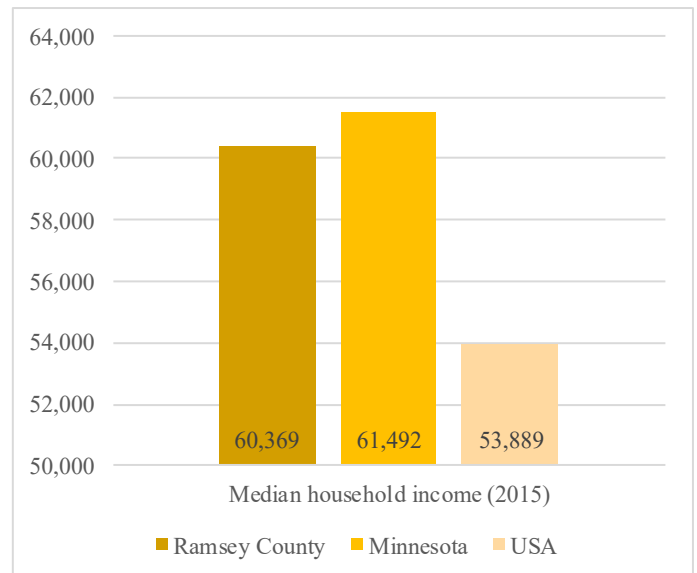
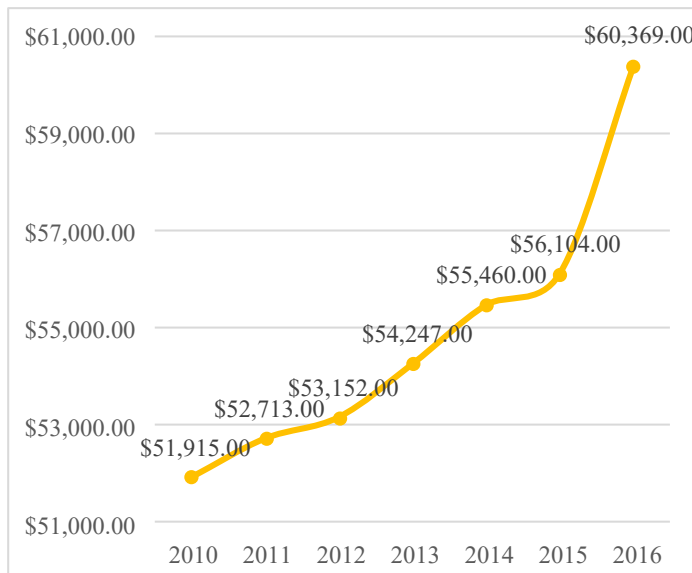


Source: US Department of Commerce, BEA, Bureau of Economic Analysis. (n.d.). Bureau of Economic Analysis. Retrieved February 22, 2018, from <https://www.bea.gov/regional/bearfacts/>



According to BEA in 2016, Personal income per capita in Ramsey County is \$49,785, increased by 2.1% from 2015. The increase in per capita income in Ramsey County has exceeded the average growth both in Minnesota and in USA, by 1.7% and 1.6% respectively.

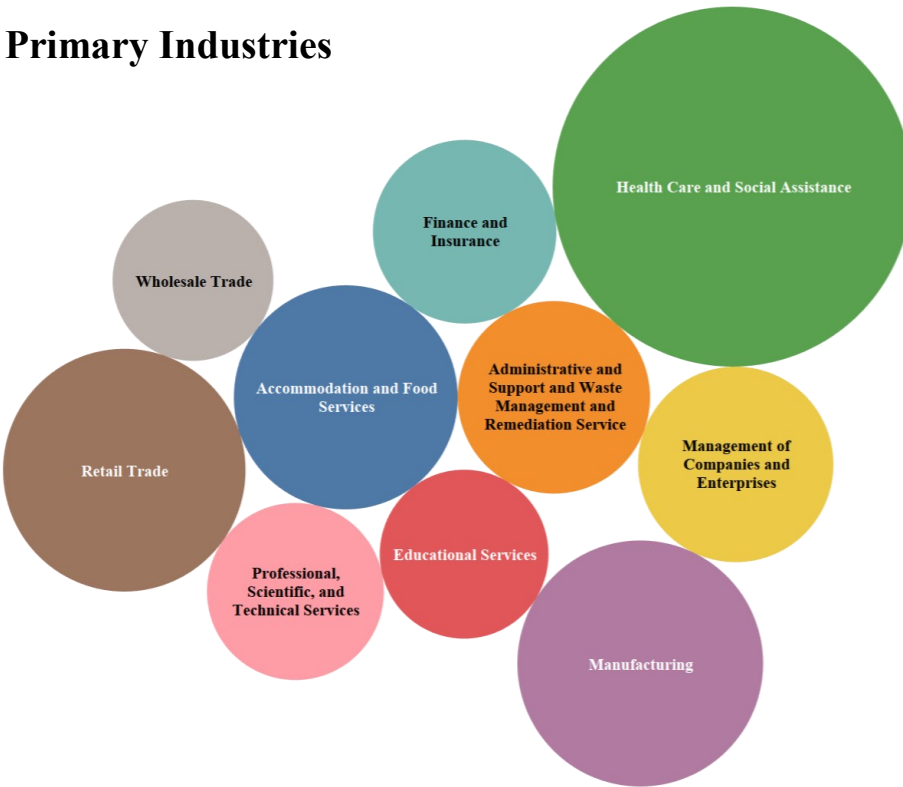
Median Household Income



Source: Source: US Department of Commerce, BEA, Bureau of Economic Analysis. (n.d.). Bureau of Economic Analysis. Retrieved February 22, 2018, from <https://www.bea.gov/regional/bearfacts/>

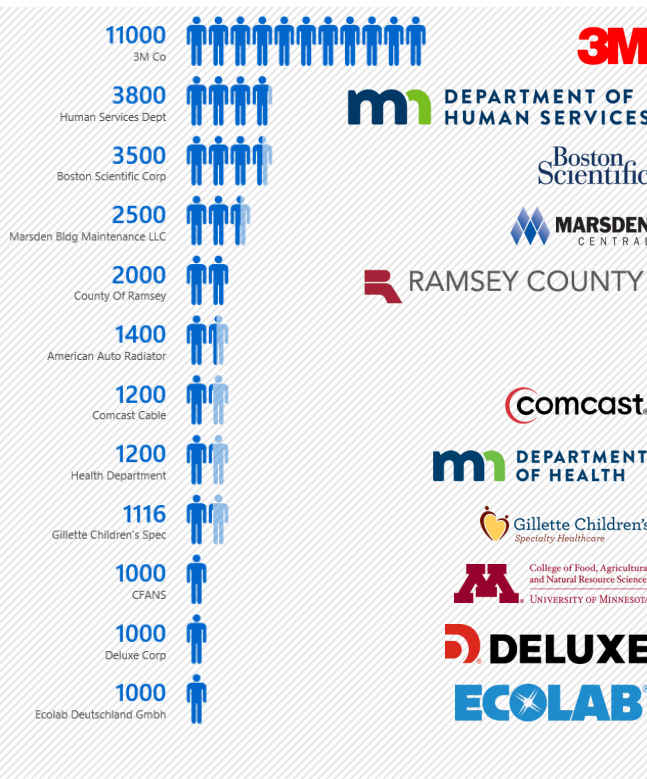
Economy (Cont.)

Primary Industries



In 2016, there are 277,059 employments in private sectors of all the industries in Ramsey county, increasing by 3% or 8971 new employments since 2013.¹ The health care and social assistance industry is the largest industry in terms of the employment size and hired 21.8% of workforce in Ramsey County. Other primary industries include Manufacturing, Retail Trade, and Accommodation and food services, which hired 10.2%, 9.9%, and 8.5% of total employment respectively.

Top Employers



3M, headquartering in Saint Paul, is the largest employer that hires 11000 employees in Ramsey county. The world leading medical device company, Boston Scientific Corporation ranks as second biggest one with 3500 employees hired in the county. There 2500 employees working in the Marsden Building Maintenance LLC, which provides janitorial services and ranks as the third biggest employer in Ramsey county.²

1. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. (n.d.). Retrieved February 22, 2018, from <https://www.bls.gov/cew/>
 2. Devlin, S. (2017, April 17). ReferenceUSA. Retrieved February 22, 2018, from <http://resource.referenceusa.com/>

Economy (Cont.)

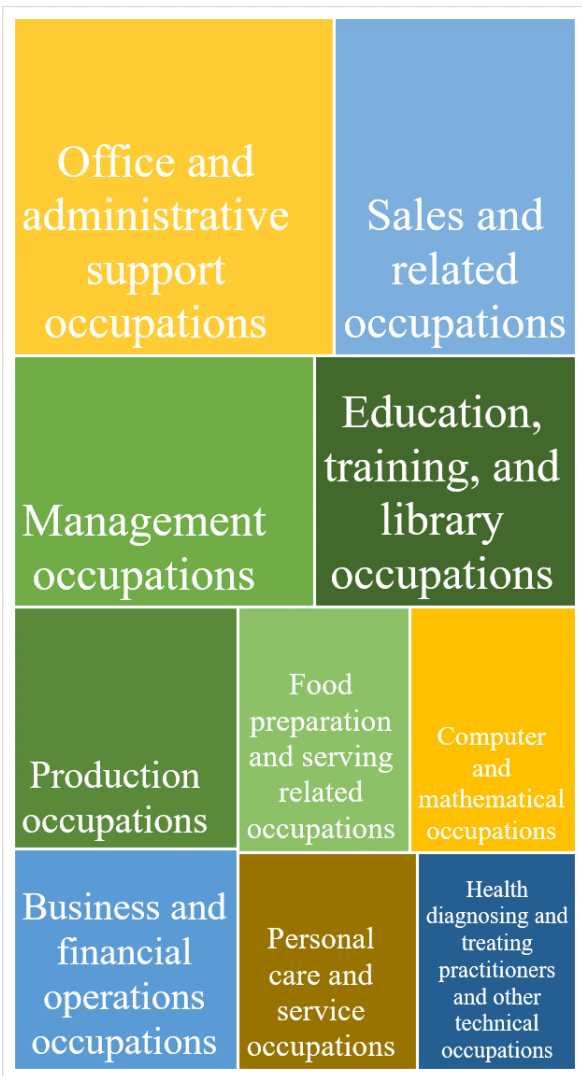
Number of Jobs

According to the estimate by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, the total number of employment in all industries in Ramsey county is 334,816 as of June 2017, with an increase of 2.4% or additional 7,933 new jobs since June 2016. It makes up makes up 11.5% of jobs in Minnesota.¹

Top 10 Counties by employment number in Minnesota

Hennepin	919,099
Ramsey	334,816
Dakota	190,282
Anoka	124,417
St. Louis	99,843
Olmsted	99,138
Stearns	88,096
Washington	86,503
Scott	55,931
Wright	44,731

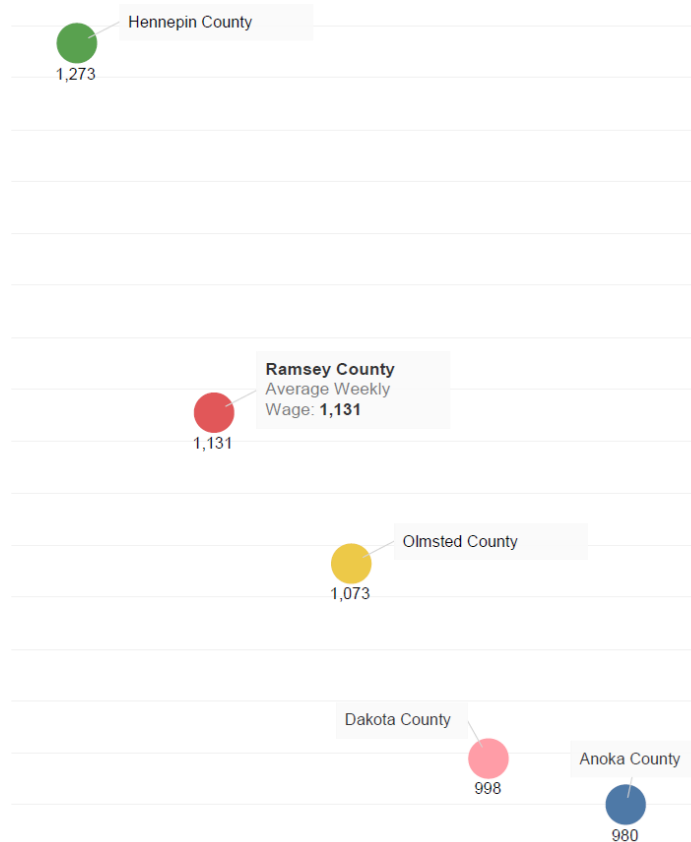
Most popular Jobs



In 2016, the most popular occupation in Ramsey County is Office and Administrative support, which contribute to 12.9% of total employment. Sales relevant job is the second popular one that contributes to 9.7% of total employment.²

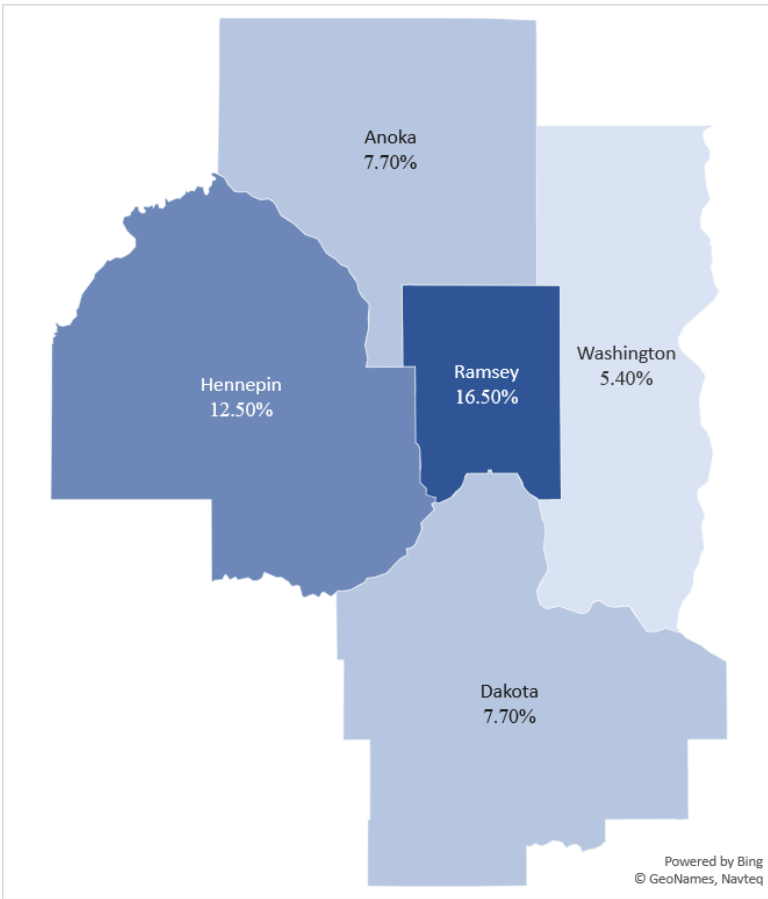
Average Weekly Wage

The average weekly wage in Ramsey County is 1131, which is higher than the state level by 9% and ranks the second highest in Minnesota.



1. US Department of Commerce, BEA, Bureau of Economic Analysis. (n.d.). Bureau of Economic Analysis. Retrieved February 22, 2018, from <https://www.bea.gov/regional/bearfacts/>
 2. Bureau, U. C. (n.d.). Industry and Occupation. Retrieved February 22, 2018, from <https://www.census.gov/topics/employment/industry-occupation.html>

Poverty Rate



Poverty Rate
16.50%
National: 15.5%; State: 11.3%

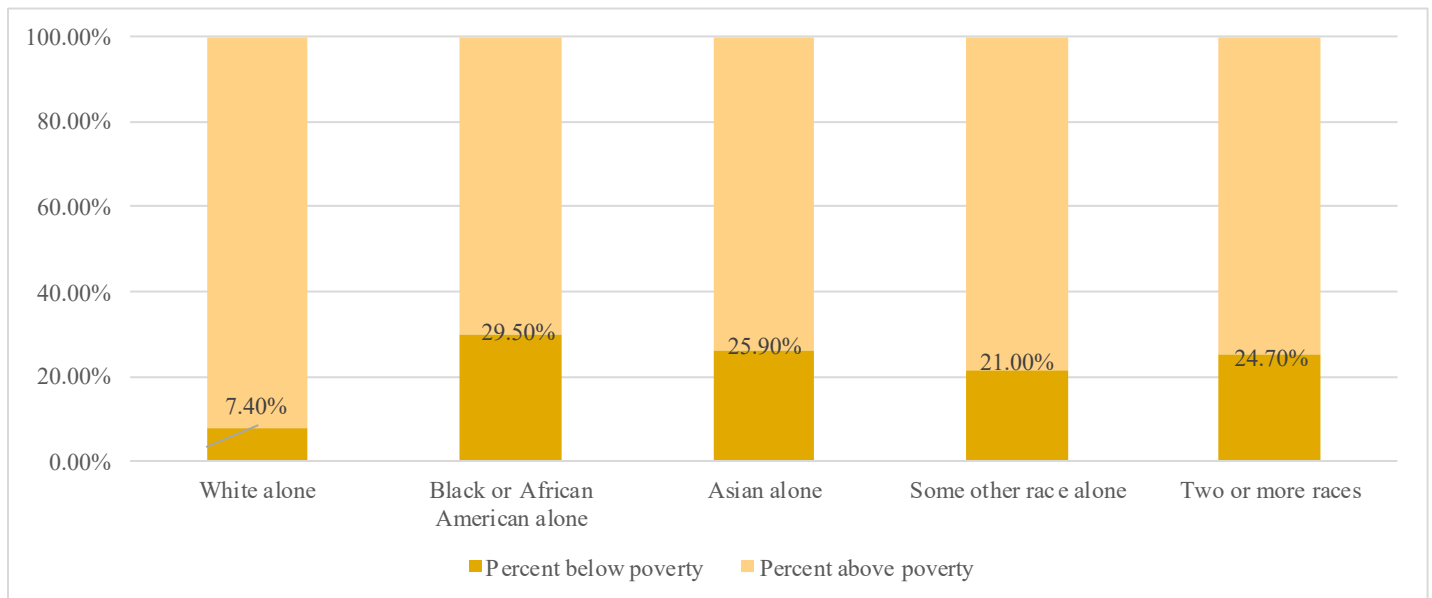
According to the estimate of American community survey, the percentage of Individuals below poverty level in Ramsey County in 2015 was 16.5%, slightly higher than the state and national poverty rate.

The survey shows that Ramsey county has a greater proportion of people living under poverty compared to the neighborhood counties, which is 3 times the poverty rate of Washington county, and twice that of Dakota and Anoka county.

Source: Individuals below poverty level, ACS 2011-2015 5-year estimates, US Census Bureau

Poverty by Race

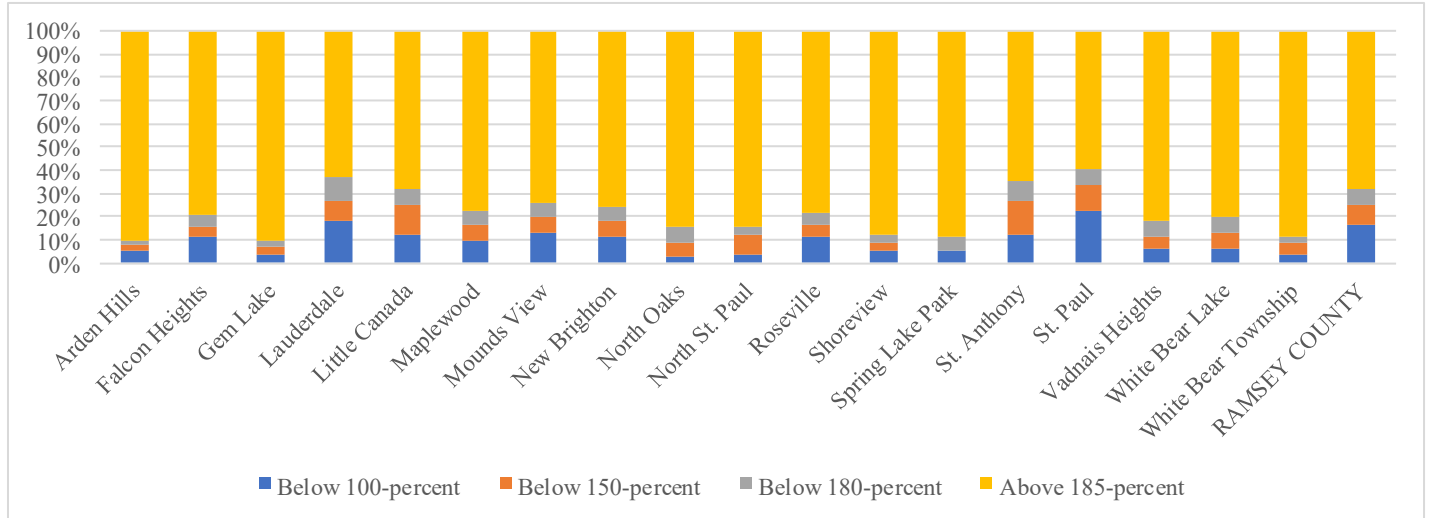
Within Ramsey county, more people of color live under poverty, while the poverty rate of White is half of the county level. According to ACS 2016 1-y estimate, at least 1 in 3 Black and African Americans, 1 in 4 Asians, and 1 in 5 other races live in poverty.



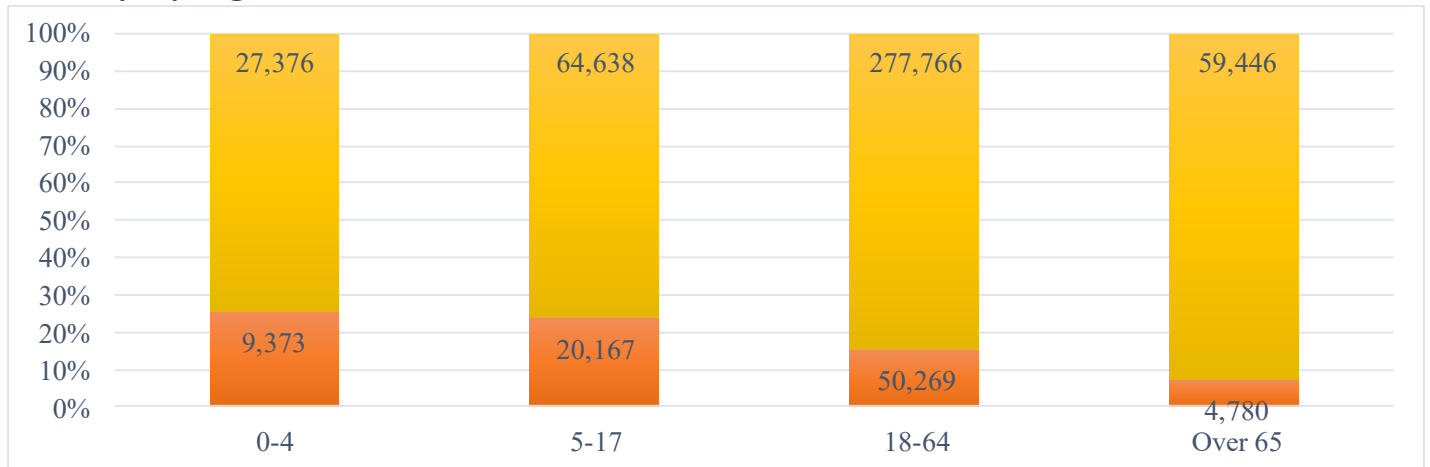
Source: Population living under poverty by Race (Ramsey County, 2016)

Poverty (Cont.)

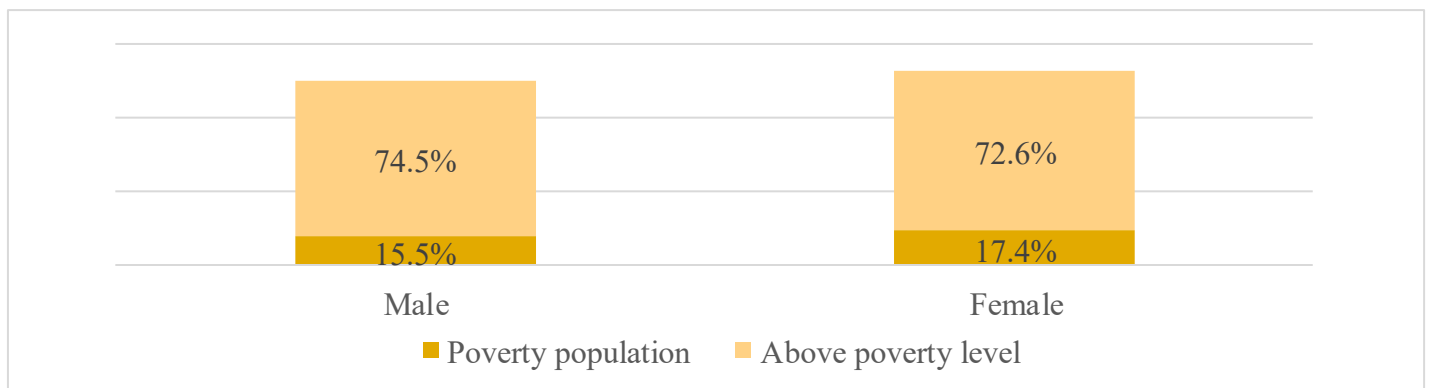
Poverty by Cities & Townships



Poverty by Age



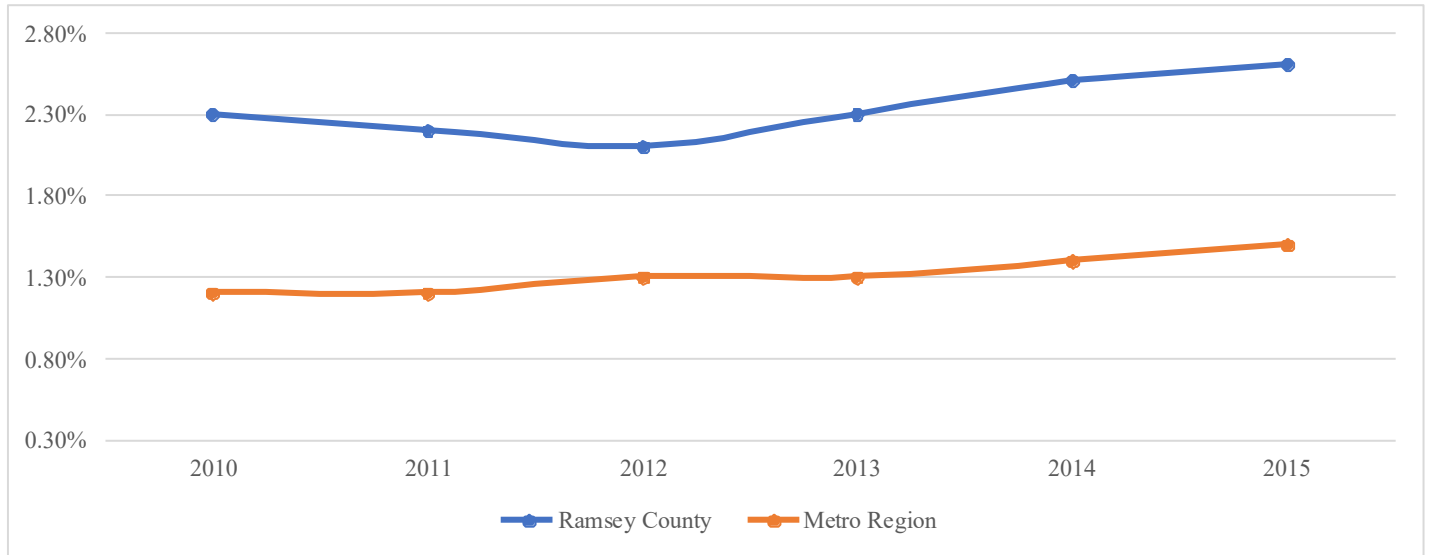
Poverty by Gender



Source: ACS Estimates, Population living under poverty (Ramsey County, 2016)

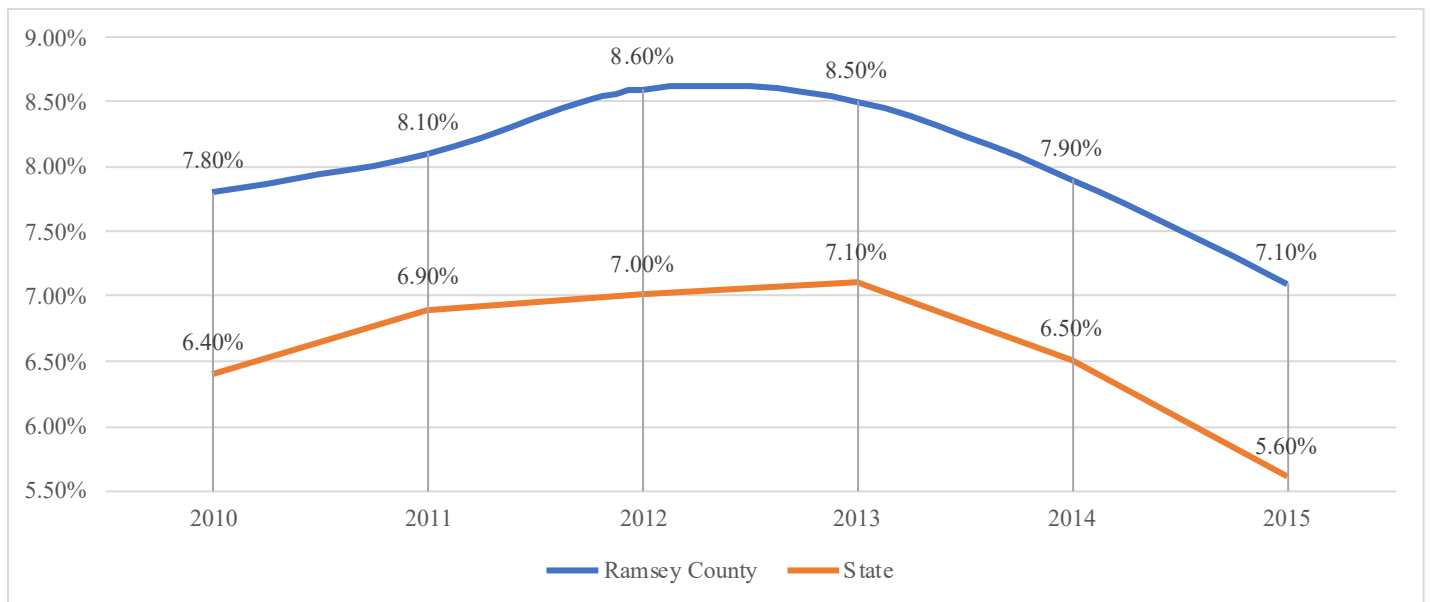
Poverty (Cont.)

Full time workers living under poverty



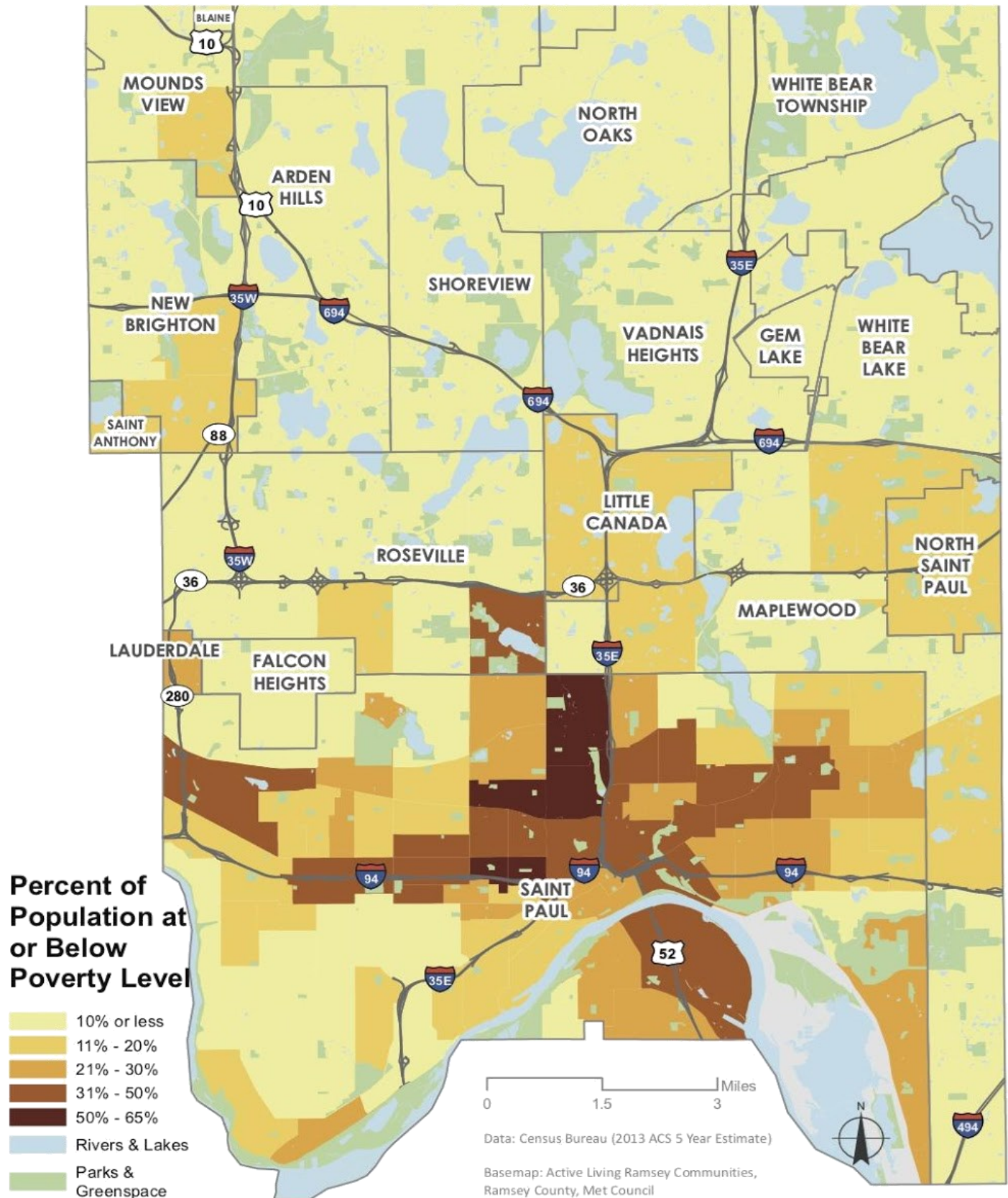
Higher percentage of full time workers are living under poverty level in Ramsey County, compared to the Twin-Cities Metro area. An improvement was observed between 2010 and 2012, but then the rate has been increasing by 0.5% since 2012 and arrived at 2.6% in 2015, while 1.5% in the Twin-Cities Metro area. According to the data, there was one more full time worker living under poverty in every one hundred full time workers in Ramsey county, compared to Twin-cities Metro area.

Unemployment Rate—County vs. State

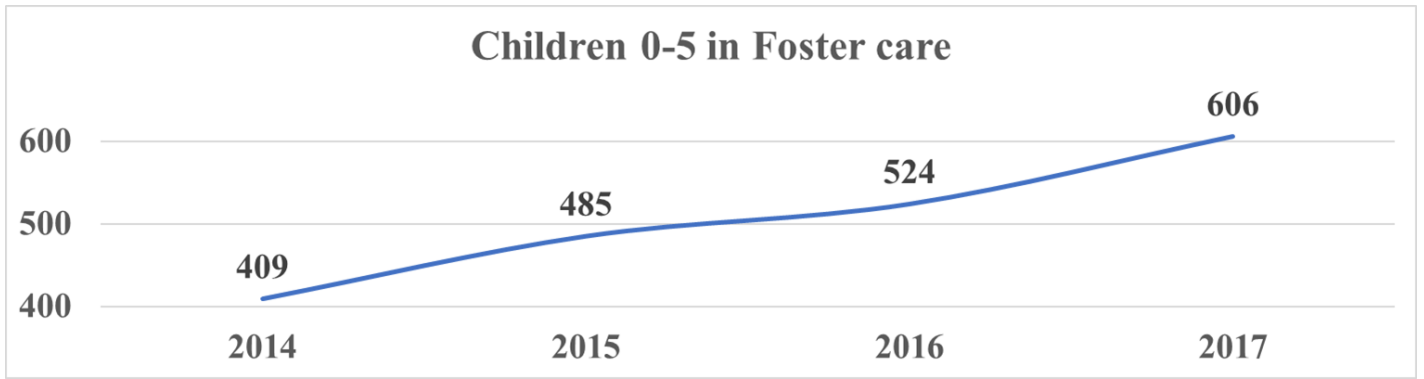


Source: ACS Estimates, Population living under poverty (Ramsey County, 2016)

Poverty Map

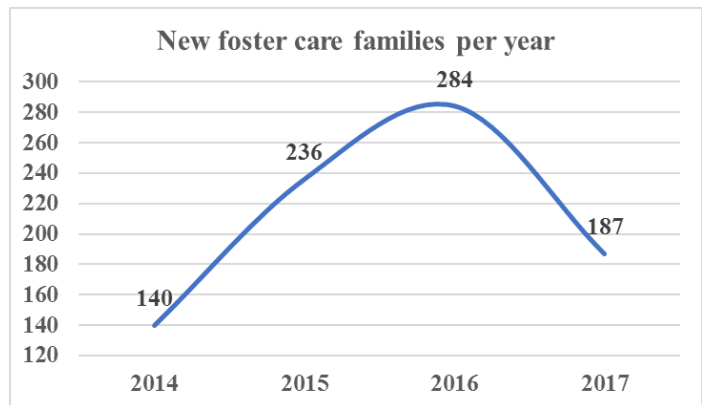
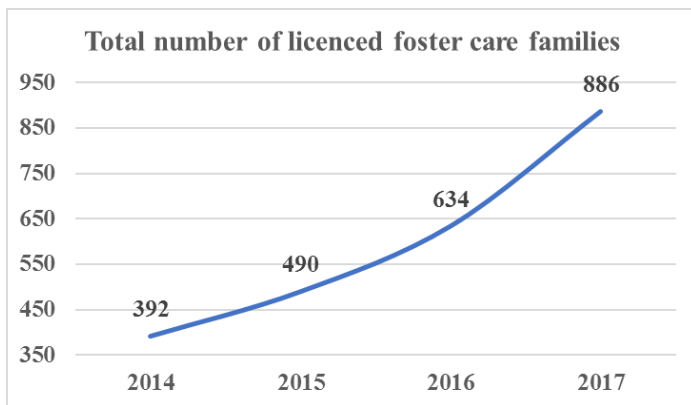


Foster Care



Number of Children in foster care has increased in a linear fashion since 2014. As of 2017, there were 606 children of 0-5 years of age placed in foster care. This is about 16% increase from 2016. Majority of children in foster care are in the age range of birth to 1-year (184) followed by 1-2years (121).

The number of families that are licensed to serve as foster care families have also increased significantly from 2014 to 2017. However in 2017, only 187 new families were licensed which shows a drop of almost 34% from 2016.



As of March 1, 2018, there 287 families what foster a child under 6-years of age, and 623 families licensed by Ramsey County to serve as foster families.

Homelessness

Definition of Homelessness—McKinney-Vento Act

Subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (per Title IX, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act) defines homeless as follows:

The term "homeless children and youths"--

1. means individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence (within the meaning of section 103(a)(1)); and
2. includes--
 - i. children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; or are abandoned in hospitals;
 - ii. children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (within the meaning of section 103(a)(2)(C));
 - iii. children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and migratory children (as such term is defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described in clauses (i) through (iii).

Number of people identified as homeless, by type of shelter and age group

		Emergency Shelters	Domestic Violence Shelters	Transitional Housing	Rapid Rehousing	Total in Shelters	Total not in Shelters	Total
Unaccompanied Minors (age < 18)	Male	7		1		8	8	16
	Female	14	2	11		27	9	36
	Total	21	2	12		35	17	52
Young Adults (age 18-21)	Male	18		23	11	52	25	77
	Female	12	11	71	11	105	26	131
	Total	30	11	94	22	157	51	208
Young Adults (age 22-24)	Male	14		5	2	21	12	33
	Female	12	9	19	19	59	9	68
	Total	26	9	24	21	80	21	101
Adults (age 25-54)	Male	217		54	2	273	71	344
	Female	77	61	117	55	310	41	351
	Total	294	61	171	57	583	112	695
Adults (age 55+)	Male	113		9		122	19	141
	Female	25	5	16	2	48	1	49
	Total	138	5	25	2	170	20	190
Number of minors and adults		509	88	326	102	1025	221	1246
Number of children with parents		81	106	171	141	499	42	541
Total number of homeless people		590	194	497	243	1524	263	1787

2015 Minnesota Homeless Study, Ramsey County Continuum of Care Counts, March 2016

Total people in families and not in families

	Number of homeless people in shelters	Number of homeless people identified in non-shelter locations	Total number of homeless people identified on October 22, 2015
Total number of people in families	795	77	872
Total number of individuals	729	186	915
Total number of people identified by the study as experiencing homelessness	1524	263	1787

2015 Minnesota Homeless Study, Ramsey County Continuum of Care Counts, March 2016

Education—Pre-Kindergarten Programs

Early Childhood Family Education

This is a program for all the Minnesota families with children between the ages of birth to kindergarten. It is offered through public school districts, and focuses on child and family as two different groups.

In 2016-17 school year, school districts in Ramsey county served a total of 6,821 children and 7,467 parents through classes, home visits, field trip, or one time events.

	Children	Parents
St. Paul Public School District	3624	3948
Roseville Public School District	1005	892
Mounds View Public School District	1350	886
North St Paul-Oakdale Public School District	290	591
White Bear Public School District	552	1150

School Readiness

School Readiness offers about 3,074 spots in Ramsey County.

School Readiness Plus

This is a new Early Childhood Learning program created in 2017, specifically for 4-year olds demonstrating one or more risk factors. However, the program is only funded for FY 2018 and 2019.

Voluntary Pre-Kindergarten

This is also a relatively newer pre-k program that was established by Governor Dayton in 2016.

Head Start

This is also a relatively newer pre-k program that was established by Governor Dayton in 2016.

Education—Early Childhood Special Education

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) ensures that each state has a process of finding children with disabilities, referral and evaluation process for any developmental concerns, and for making an appropriate learning plan for children who have been diagnosed with a learning disability

Almost all the school districts (also LEP, or Local Education Authorities) in Ramsey county were able to complete 100 percent part-C (birth—three) initial screenings within 45 days of identification with an exception to North St. Paul-Oakdale public school district who reported only 33.33%

Part C (Birth-Three) Evaluation	Percentage of infants and toddlers in Early Intervention (Target—2.6%)
St. Paul Public School District	2.04
Roseville Public School District	2.37
Mounds View Public School District	2.44
North St Paul-Oakdale Public School District	4.12
White Bear Public School District	3.18

For IDEA Part B, i.e. ECSE program for age 3-5, statewide target to provide services in two different settings was 53.6% (regular services) and 18.3% (separate classes). For ECSE in regular settings, almost all the school districts performed above the statewide target except Roseville School District. However, for providing ECSE in separate settings, Roseville School District was the best performer among mixed performances by other school districts.

Part B (Three-Five) Evaluation	Attending a regular early childhood program (Target—53.6%)	Attending a separate special education class, school, or residential facility (Target—18.3%)
St. Paul Public School District	63.4	17.5
Roseville Public School District	29.4	26.5
Mounds View Public School District	60.5	13.7
North St Paul-Oakdale Public School District	62.6	22.5
White Bear Public School District	59.7	8.1

Source: Early Childhood Special Education, MN Department of Education. (n.d.). Retrieved February 23, 2018, from <http://w20.education.state.mn.us/MDEAnalytics/>

Education—Early Childhood Screenings

Early Childhood Screenings

District Name	Total	Age 3	Age 4	Age 5	> Age 5
Mounds View Public School District	737	188	360	186	3
North St. Paul—Maplewood School District	650	139	308	199	4
Roseville Public School District	495	110	243	135	7
White Bear Lake School District	552	160	251	139	2
St. Paul Public School District	2946	593	1495	822	36

Early Childhood Screening is a mandatory requirement for kindergarten in the State of Minnesota, with exception to parents' conscientious objection and the family or child being homeless as described by McKinney-Vento act.

In 2016, all the school districts in Ramsey county screened 5,380 children, out of which 1,190 were 3-years (23.60%), 2,657 were 4-years (48.30%), 1,481 were 5-years (27.20%), and 52 were more than 5-years of age (0.80%).

Childhood Screenings are also a mandatory requirements for Head Starts per the Head Start Performance Standards and hence are completed for every child at CAPRW—Head Start.

We are working closely with all the school districts to transfer most accurate screening information in secure electronic format.

Child Care

Licensed Child Care Center

The educational requirement for being a teacher in a child care center is high school diploma with 24 credits in Child development from an approved college, and 4,160 hours experience at assistant teacher level

Licensed Family Child Care

To be the main care provider, an applicant must demonstrate compliance with all safety requirements, must be at a minimum of 18 years of age, and must be physically capable of being with children.

Legal non-licensed Family Child Care

In this category, applicants need to be First Aid/CPR trained. Renewal of registration requires an 8-hours training.

Maximum Child Care Rates

Licensed Child Care Centers					
	Rate Type	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	School
Standard	Weekly	\$268	\$225	\$201	\$172.57
	Hourly	\$10	\$9	\$8	\$7.50
	Full day	\$73.61	\$61	\$53.63	\$51.53
Accredited Parent aware 3 star rating	Weekly	\$308.20	\$258.75	\$231.15	\$198.46
	Hourly	\$11.50	\$10.35	\$9.20	\$8.63
	Full day	\$84.65	\$70.15	\$61.67	\$59.26
Parent aware 4 star rating	Weekly	\$321.60	\$270	\$241.20	\$207.08
	Hourly	\$12	\$10.80	\$9.60	\$9
	Full day	\$88.33	\$73.20	\$64.36	\$61.84
Licensed Family Child Care					
	Rate Type	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	School
Standard	Weekly	\$150	\$140	\$134.82	\$124.61
	Hourly	\$5.27	\$5.27	\$5.17	\$4.85
	Full day	\$32.36	\$30.50	\$30	\$26.30
Accredited Parent aware 3 star	Weekly	\$172.50	\$161	\$155.04	\$143.30
	Hourly	\$6.06	\$6.06	\$5.95	\$5.58
	Full day	\$37.21	\$35.08	\$34.50	\$30.25
Parent aware 4 star rating	Weekly	\$180	\$168	\$161.78	\$149.53
	Hourly	\$6.32	\$6.32	\$6.20	\$5.82
	Full day	\$38.83	\$36.60	\$36	\$31.56

Child Care Assistance

Three types of Child Care Assistance are available for families living in Ramsey County. All are funded partially by TANF funds. Families who are participating in the Minnesota Families Improvement Program (MFIP) qualify for the MFIP Child Care Assistance Program, families who are transitioning off MFIP are eligible to receive for 12 months the Transition Year Child Care Assistance Program or Transition Year Extended (if the Basic Sliding Fee transition is not a possibility). Neither of these programs have a waiting list—and are available for all if participating in all required work or job search activities. For Transition Year, families must be working – advancing education is not an approved activity. For families in 2016-17, 2,599 (364 in Ramsey Co.) children received benefits from Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP).

The families are eligible To be eligible for CCAP if:

1. Their gross annual income is at or below the entrance level to qualify for child care assistance. Families then remain eligible if their income is at or below the exit limit.
2. A family's gross income can be reduced by allowing for certain verified deductions, such as child support paid out, and medical and dental premiums.
3. Most families have to pay a portion of the child care cost. This portion is called a copayment and is based on the family's size and gross annual income.

Basic sliding Fee Child care is also available to the families who make little more. However, the basic sliding fee schedule may have a waitlist and people are served on first come first serve basis. As of November 2017 data, there is no waiting list for Ramsey county.

Education—Elementary, Middle, & High Schools

Public Schools / School Districts

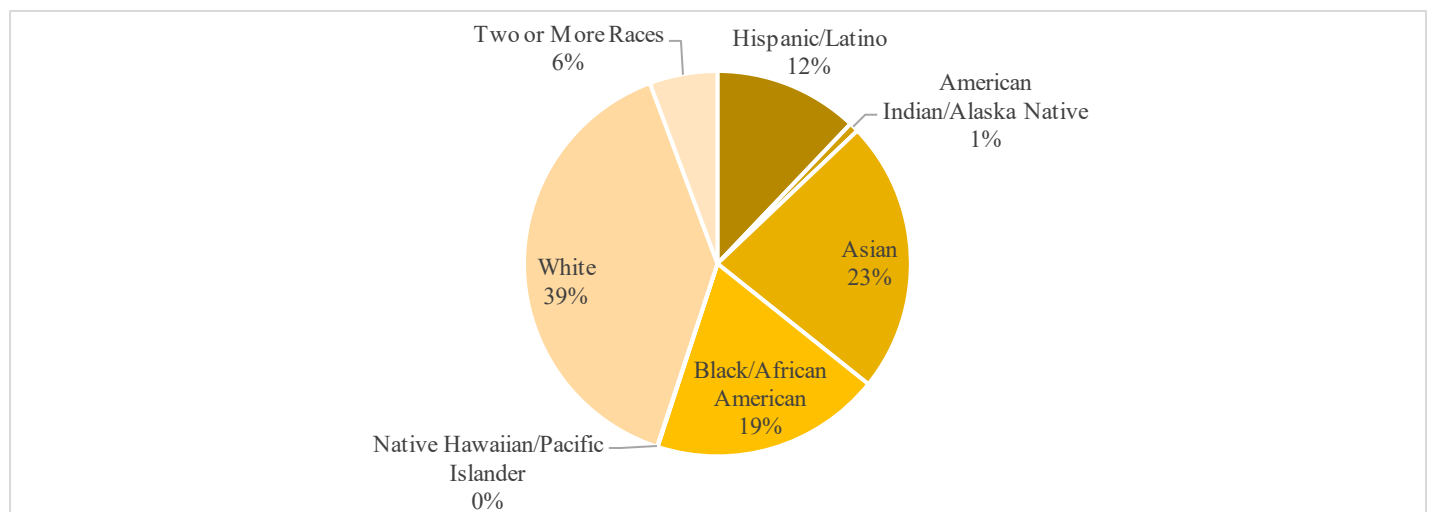
There are 5 school districts in Ramsey county and 591 public schools in Ramsey County (2017).

School Districts	Number of Schools	Instructional Days (Avg.)	Length of Day in Minutes (Avg.)
Mounds View School District	54	166	380
North St. Paul—Maplewood Oakdale School District	71	172	360
Roseville School District	65	172	347
St Paul Public School District	329	172	360
White Bear Lake School District	72	172	370

Total Enrollment

School Districts	Total Enrollment (2017)
Mounds View School District	11,556
North St. Paul—Maplewood Oakdale School District	10,528
Roseville School District	7,684
St Paul Public School District	37,110
White Bear Lake School District	8,483

Public School Enrollment by Race



Enrollment by Special Population

School Districts	English Learners	Special Education	Free/Reduced Priced Lunch	Homeless
Mounds View School District	551	1494	3625	118
North St. Paul—Maplewood Oakdale School District	1114	1865	5769	180
Roseville School District	1164	1052	3552	59
St Paul Public School District	12654	5565	25955	646
White Bear Lake School District	295	1280	2359	55
Ramsey County	15778	11256	41260	1058

Source: Child Count, MN Department of Education. (n.d.). Retrieved February 23, 2018, from <http://w20.education.state.mn.us/MDEAnalytics/DataTopic.jsp?TOPICID=6>

Education—Charter Schools

Organization	Physical City	Grades
Academia Cesar Chavez Charter School	Saint Paul	PK-12
Achieve Language Academy	Saint Paul	PK-8
AFSA High School	Vadnais Heights	5-12
Avalon School	Saint Paul	6-12
Career Pathways	Saint Paul	6-12
City Academy	Saint Paul	9-12
College Preparatory Elementary	Saint Paul	KG-6
Community of Peace Academy	Saint Paul	EC-12
Community School of Excellence	Saint Paul	KG-8
Cornerstone Montessori Elementary	Saint Paul	KG-6
Cyber Village Academy	Saint Paul	KG-12
Dugsi Academy	Saint Paul	KG-8
Face To Face Academy	Saint Paul	9-12
Great River School	Saint Paul	KG-12
High School For Recording Arts	Saint Paul	9-12
Higher Ground Academy	Saint Paul	KG-12
Hmong College Prep Academy	Saint Paul	KG-12
HOPE Community Academy	Saint Paul	KG-12
Jennings Community School	Saint Paul	7-12
Laura Jeffrey Academy Charter	Saint Paul	5-8
Level Up Academy	White Bear Lake	KG-8
Life Prep	Saint Paul	KG-8
Metro Deaf School	Saint Paul	EC-12
Minnesota Math and Science Academy	Saint Paul	KG-12
Minnesota Online High School	Saint Paul	9-12
New Century School	Saint Paul	KG-8
North Metro Flex Academy	North Saint Paul	KG-12
Nova Classical Academy	Saint Paul	KG-12
Rivers Edge Academy	Saint Paul	9-12
Sejong Academy of Minnesota	Saint Paul	KG-8
St Paul Conservatory Performing Art	Saint Paul	9-12
St. Paul City School	Saint Paul	EC-8
STEP Academy Charter School	Saint Paul	KG-12
Tesfa International School	Saint Paul	KG-6
Twin Cities Academy	Saint Paul	6-12
Twin Cities German Immersion Charter School	Saint Paul	KG-8
Universal Academy Charter School	Saint Paul	PK-8
Upper Mississippi Academy	Saint Paul	6-12
Urban Academy Charter School	Saint Paul	PK-6
West Side Summit Charter School	Saint Paul	KG-8
West Side Summit Charter School	Saint Paul	KG-8

41

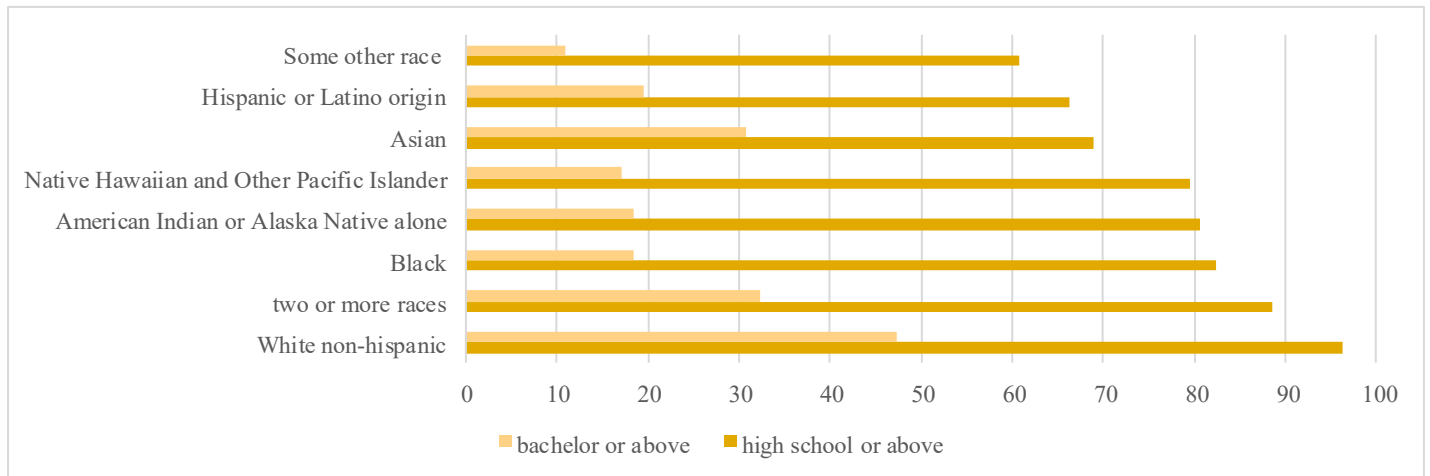
**Total
Charter
Schools**

There are 35 charter schools in Ramsey County. Charter schools offer an option besides public schools. The schools are tuition free independent schools open and welcome to all students. A charter school is governed and operated jointly by licensed teachers, parents and community members. They are required to have an “authorizer” (generally a college/university, nonprofit organization, or traditional school district) that is the authorizing authority and oversight body of the school.

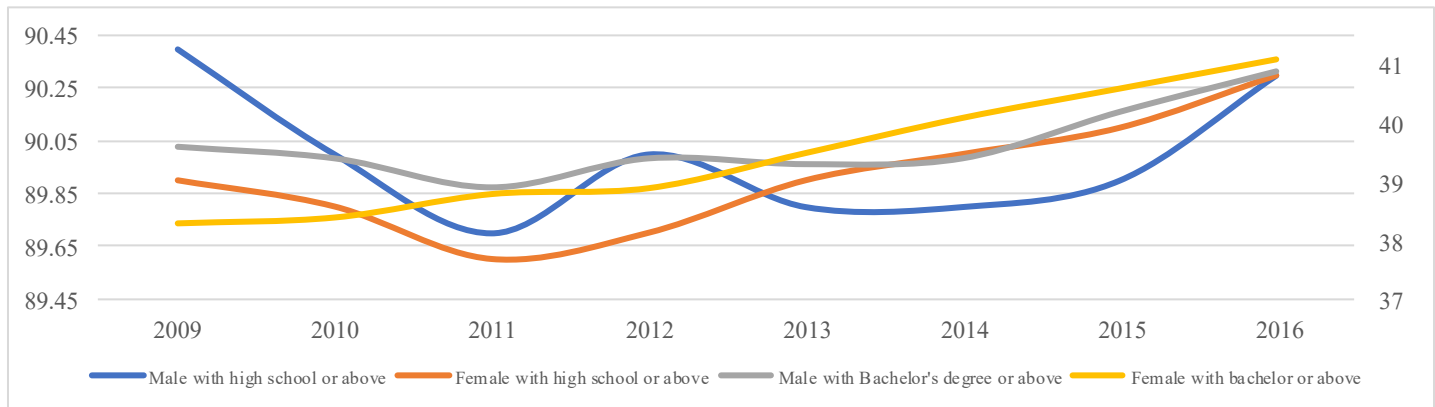
Education—Diploma Attainment

According to American Community Survey, 90.3% of the population above age of 25 in Ramsey County has high school or higher degree in 2016. The overall performance in high school or higher diploma attainment is not as good as state level and is the lowest among its neighbor counties. However, 41% of people over 25 years old in Ramsey county has obtained bachelor’s degree or higher, which represents greater proportion of population, comparing to 34.2% of Minnesota and 30.3% in the USA.

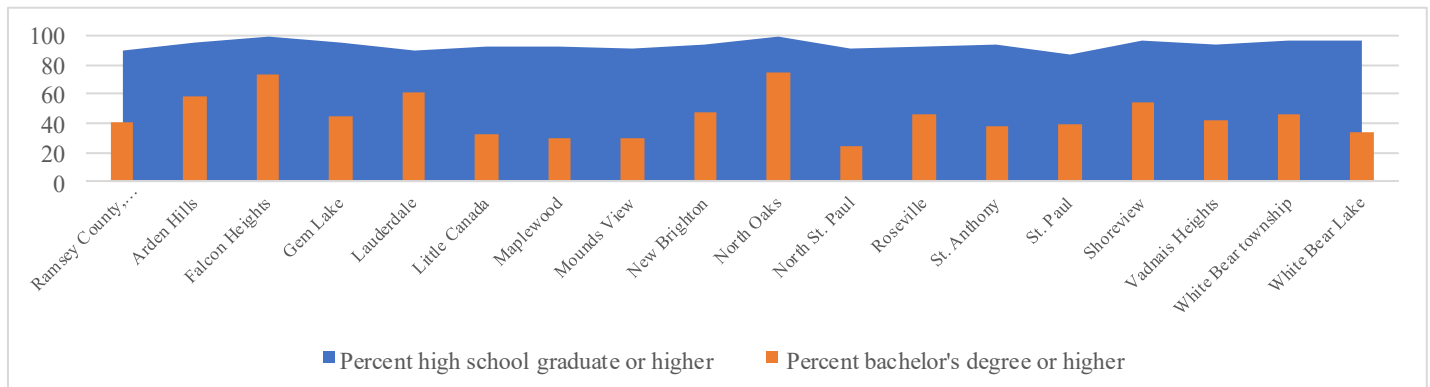
Diploma Attainment by Race



Diploma Attainment Trend—Percentage(2009-2016)



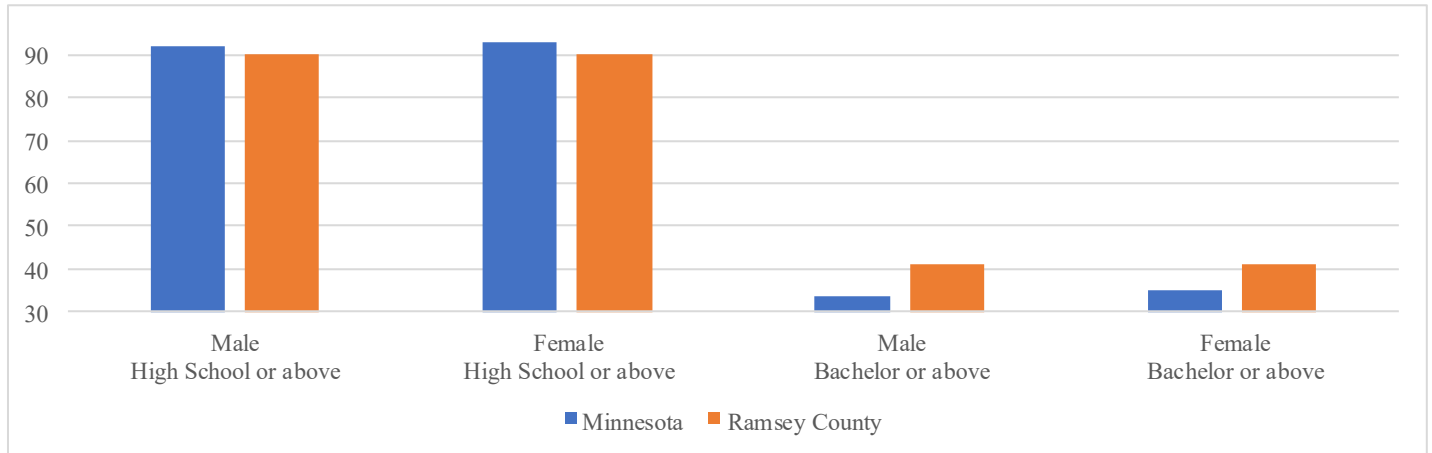
Education Attainment by Different Cities & Townships



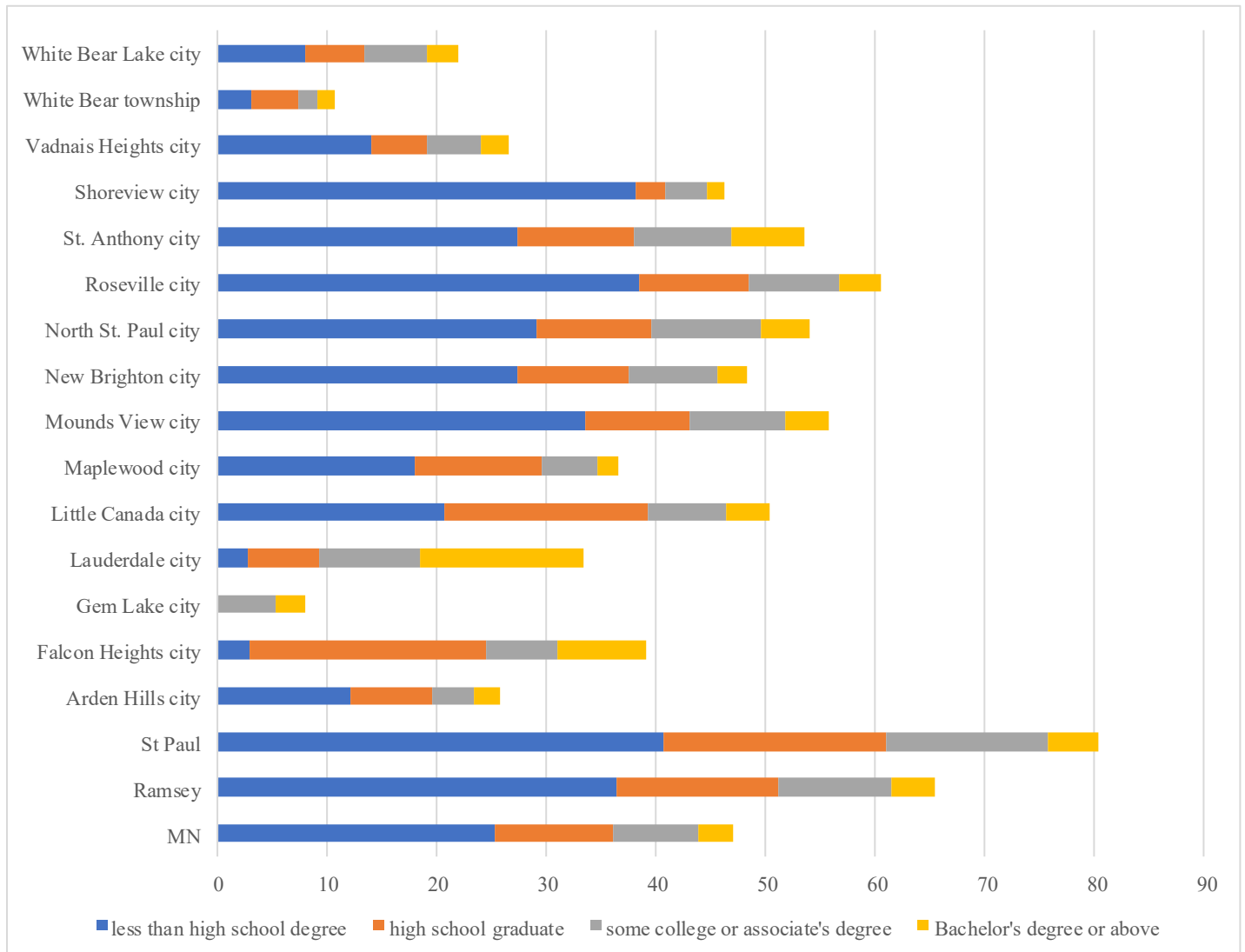
Source: ACS 2016 Estimates (Ramsey County, 2016)

Education—Diploma Attainment *(cont.)*

Education Attainment by Gender



Poverty Rate in Population that Attained a Degree



Source: ACS 2016 Estimates (Ramsey County, 2016)

Transportation

Public Transportation—Buses

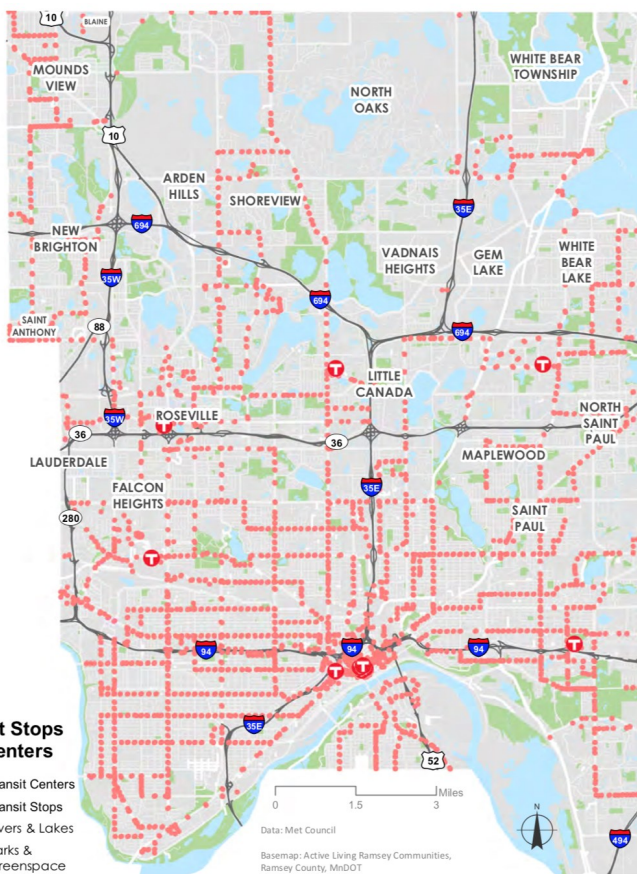


Various flexible bus routes are provided within Ramsey County (Figure 1). They are numbered by the metropolitan area they served. 60-89 primarily serve St. Paul City, route 94 connects Minneapolis and St. Paul by Highway I-94, 100 series mainly connect the outlying areas of Minneapolis and St. Paul, 200 and 300 series serve the northeast and southeast metro areas respectively.

Part of the bus routes provide service every 15 minutes or less during weekdays and Saturday, which are known as High Frequency Network. High Frequency routes running through Ramsey County include route 54, 64, the

Green Line, and A Line which is a fast and safe bus route connecting Rosedale Transit Center, Green Line at Snelling & University Station, and Blue Line at 46th Street Station.

Metro Mobility is a shared bus service for people who are unable to use regular bus routes due to disabilities and health conditions. A complete ADA Paratransit Application Form is needed to determine the eligibility. People can call the service center 1 to 4 days before their trips, and a trained driver will go to pick them up at the schedule time



Transit Link is a dial-a-ride small bus service for the general public, where regular bus routes are unavailable. All the people can reserve a ride for any purpose on a first-come, first-served basis. Ramsey county is split into two service areas, but riders can go anywhere in the metro area through the combination of Transit link and other bus routes.



Source: Metro Transit. (n.d.). Retrieved February 23, 2018, from <https://www.metrotransit.org/>

Transportation

Public Transportation—Light Rail

The Metro Green Line, which opened to the public on June 14, 2014, connects downtown Minneapolis and St. Paul as well as the University of Minnesota. This 11-mile light rail line is one of the six mass-transit rail lines in the United States that operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The train offers 14 stops in the Ramsey County boundary and serves more than 37000 passengers per weekday.



Fares and Passes

In Metro Transit system, each fare includes a 2½ hour transfer. The cost ranges based on serving hours and passenger status. Metro Mobility charges the rider a fare for each one-way ride. Transit Link fares are based on time of day and distance traveled. The Go-To Card can be used for all these public transportation services while passes and tokens are only accepted within Metro Transit system.

Public Transportation Fares		Rush Hours Mon. Fri. 6-9 AM & 3-6:30 PM	Non- Rush Hours	Mobile Tickets	All-Day Pass
Local Buses, A-Line, and Metro	Adult (Ages 13 to 64)	\$2.50	\$2.00	\$5.00	Weekday \$4.00 Weekend
		\$3.25 (Express)	\$2.50 (Express)		
	Reduced Fare (Seniors, Youth, and Medi-care card holders)	\$2.50	\$1.00	\$5.00	Weekday \$2.00 Weekend
		\$3.25 (Express)	\$1.00 (Express)		
	Mobility Fare (Persons with disabilities)	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.75	(Valid 7 days a week)
\$1.00 (Express)		\$1.00 (Express)			
Downtown Zone	\$0.50	\$0.50			
Metro Mobility		\$4.50	\$3.50		
Transit Link		\$4.50 (less than 15 miles)	\$3.50 (less than 15 miles)	N/A	
		\$5.25 (more than 15 miles)	\$4.25 (more than 15 miles)		

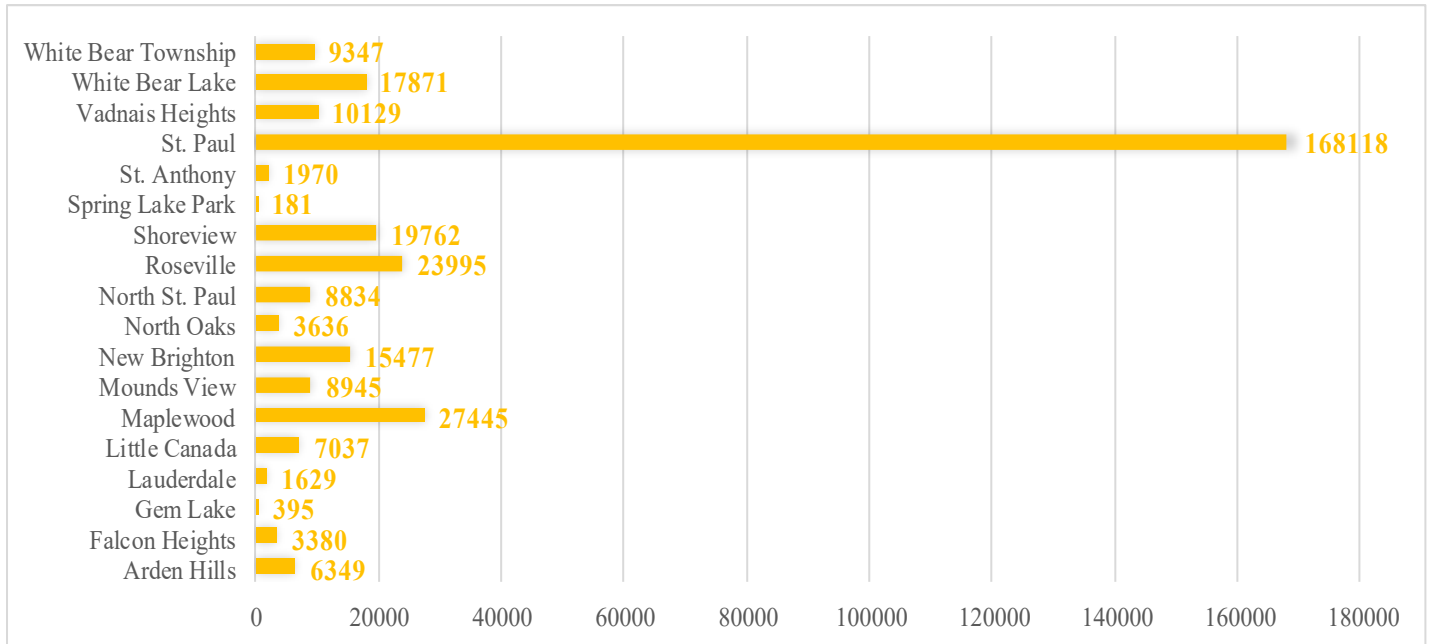
Type of Passes	Cost	Note
Transit Assistant Program	\$1.00 per ride (plus a 2.5-hour transfer)	Only for low-income residents
MetroPass	\$83.00 per month (unlimited rides)	For participating organizations
Student Pass	Unlimited rides for high school students	For participating schools
College Pass	\$165 or less per semester (unlimited rides)	For participating colleges
U-Pass	\$114 per semester (unlimited rides)	For UofM students

Source: Metro Transit. (n.d.). Retrieved February 23, 2018, from <https://www.metrotransit.org/>

Transportation

Private Transportation—Private cars

Private car is the most frequently used transportation mean for people living in Ramsey County. In 2015, 334500 private cars were registered by Ramsey residents, half of which were from St. Paul City. Except Gem Lake City whose population is too small to be compared, Arden Hills had the highest vehicles per household (2.10) while St. Anthony was the lowest (1.32).



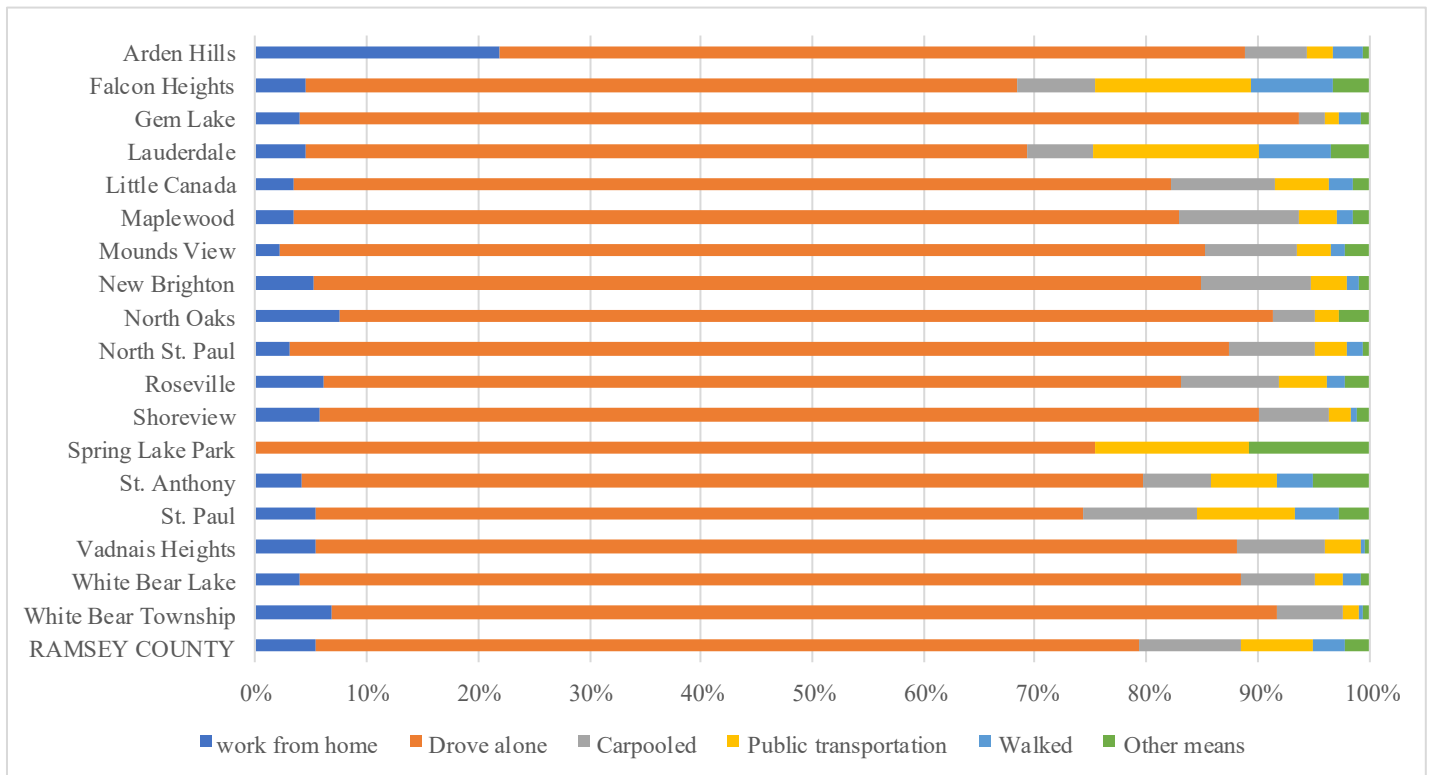
Vehicles Per Household



Source: Metropolitan Council. (n.d.). Retrieved February 22, 2018, from https://stats.metc.state.mn.us/data_download/DD_start.aspx

Transportation

Means of Transportation to work by Cities & Townships



Source: Metropolitan Council. (n.d.). Retrieved February 22, 2018, from https://stats.metc.state.mn.us/data_download/DD_start.aspx

In 2016, 83.2% of working people chose to drive to their work places, either driving alone or by carpool. Gem Lake (92.2%) and North St. Paul (92.1%) are the two cities with the most percentage of people using private cars while Falcon Heights (70.8%) and Lauderdale (70.8%) are the lowest

Source: MetroTransit. (n.d.). Retrieved February 23, 2018, from <https://www.metrotransit.org/vanpool>

Taxis and Cabs

Taxi fares in Ramsey County are combined by a rate of up to \$2.75 per mile plus \$2.50 flag fee. If a trip is originated from the MSP airport, a \$4.00 Airport Access fee will be added to the flag fee.

Metro Vanpool

Metro Vanpool is a special car-sharing service suitable for people who need long distance commute in the areas where regular bus or train service is not available. 5 to 15 people can rent a van and sharing the ride to work at least three days a week. Each van has one volunteer driver and back-up driver(s). Vanpool routes must not be duplicate regular bus routes or light rail services. The average cost for each person is about \$110 per month. The driver rides free in exchange for driving and coordination responsibilities. Both the driver and back-up driver can receive bonuses after the first six months of driving and annually after that.



Transportation

Car Sharing

Car Sharing is a model of car rental for those who need to ride for short periods of time. People can find the cars in fixed locations and pay the fee according to the time or distance they drive. After driving, the customer usually needs to return the car to those fixed locations. There are several car sharing companies in Ramsey County. HourCar is mainly located along the Green Line and downtown St. Paul. ZipCar only provides the service in central St. Paul. Car2go is different from the previous two companies. The customer can leave the car at any legal parking slot rather than drive it back to the designated locations. But the company stopped their service in Minnesota due to the high tax. People do not need to pay the insurance or the gas fee, so it is a good choice if they only drive the car occasionally.

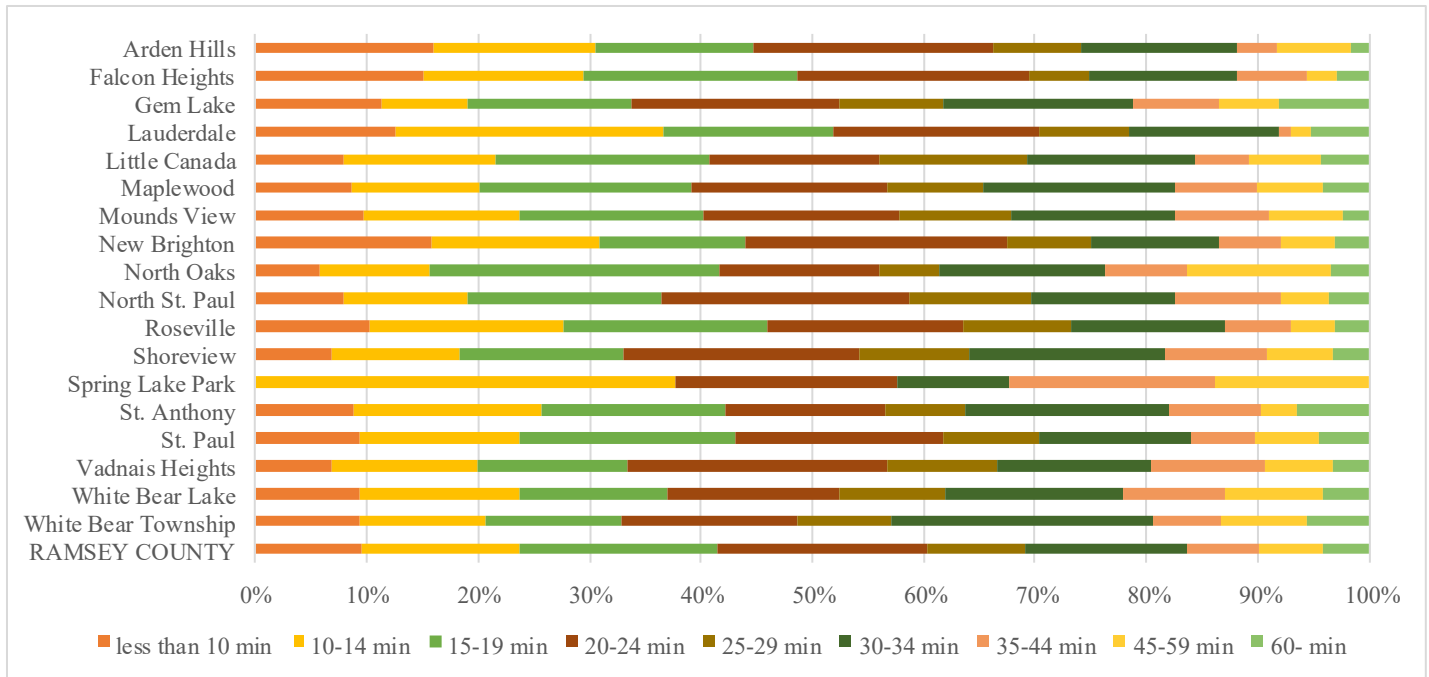
Cost of Car Sharing		Per Hour	Per Mile	Daily Rates	Additional
HourCar	Voyager Plan	\$8.50	100 free miles \$0.35 per mile after 100	\$65 weekday \$75 weekend 100 miles in- cluded	Membership: \$6/mo or \$55/ yr Application: \$25
		\$5.00 12 am to 6 am			
	Neighborhood Plan	\$6.75	\$0.35 per mile no miles in- cluded		
		\$3.25 12 am to 6 am			
ZipCar	Occasional Driving Plan	From \$8.25 Mon. – Thurs. From \$10.50 Fri. – Sun.	180 free miles per day From \$0.45 per addi- tional mile	From \$79 Mon. – Thurs. From \$84 Fri. – Sun.	Application: \$25 Member- ship: \$70/yr
	Monthly Plan				Application: \$25 Member- ship: \$7mo
	EVP \$50	10% Discount	180 free miles per day From \$0.41 per addi- tional mile	10% Discount	Application: \$25 \$50/mo, no rollover
	EVP \$75				Application: \$25 \$75/mo 1 month rollover
	EVP \$125				Application: \$25 \$125/mo 2 months rollo- ver
	EVP \$250	15% Discount	180 free miles per day From \$0.38 per addi- tional mile	15% Discount	Application: \$25 \$250/mo 2 months rollo- ver

Source: Hourcar, Zipcar

Transportation—Disparities

Travelling Time to Work

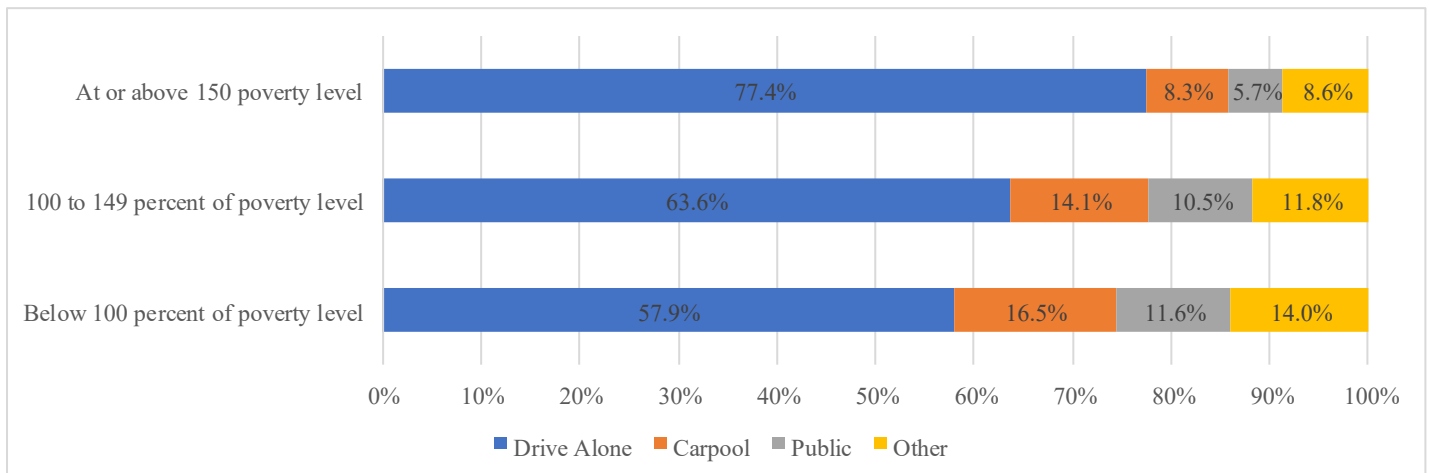
The average travelling time to work of Ramsey County is 23.6 minutes. The differences among cities are not quite obvious. Except Spring Lake Park whose working population is too small for comparison, the highest travelling time to work is White Bear Township (26.1 minutes) while the lowest is Falcon Heights (20.2 minutes).



Transportation Means

People in lower poverty level tend to use car pool and public transportation to work due to the economic consideration. Only 57.9% of people under 100% poverty level choose to drive alone to work while the percentage of people at or above 150% poverty level using this method is 77.4%.

White people tend to drive alone to work (76.4%). 19.3% Hispanic/Latino origin people and 18.7% of Asians use car pool. Only 5.4% of White population use public transportation while 15.9% of African Americans use public transportation.

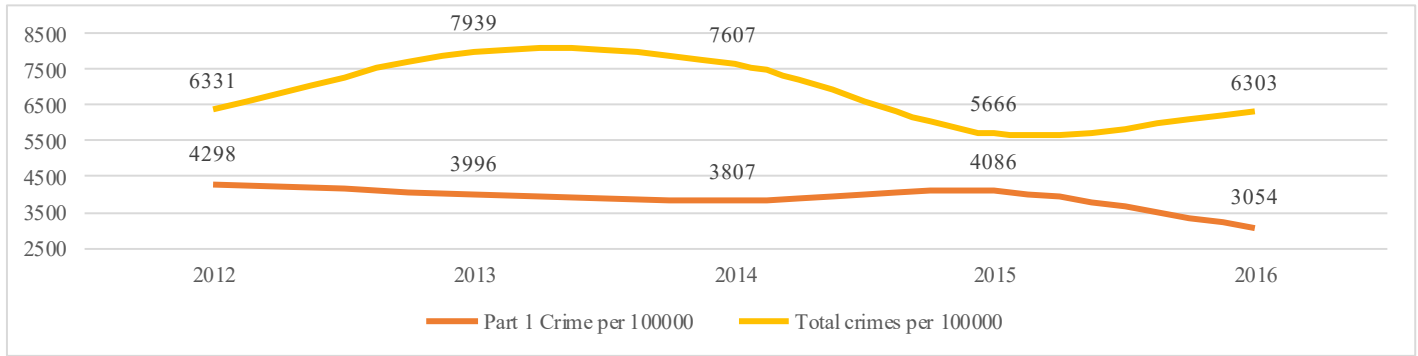


Source: Commuting Characteristics, ACS 12-16 5-year estimates

Safety

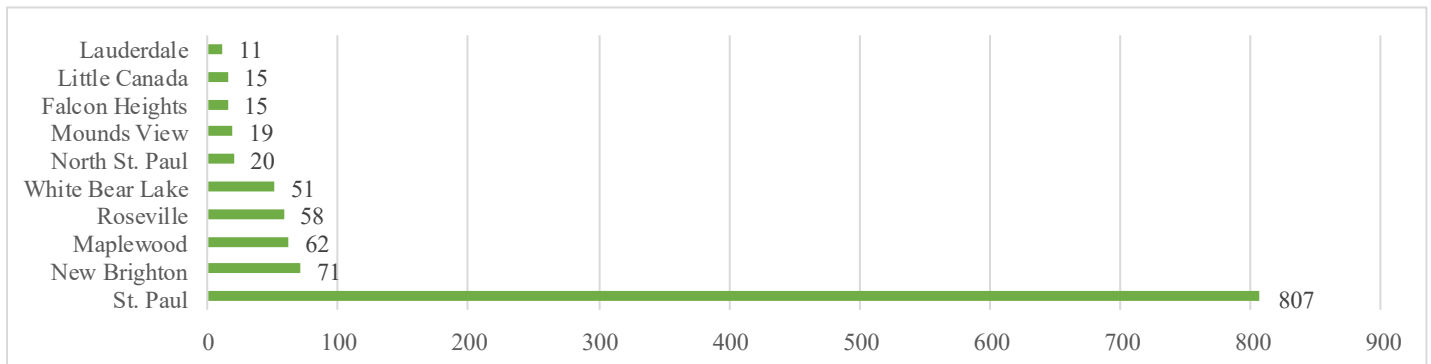
Part 1 Crimes

There have been 18,864 serious crimes (Part I crime) occurred in Ramsey county in 2016, suggesting 3054 crimes per 100,000 residents. Part I crime includes serious personal and property crimes such as homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft and arson, which severely threaten the safety of residents and communities.



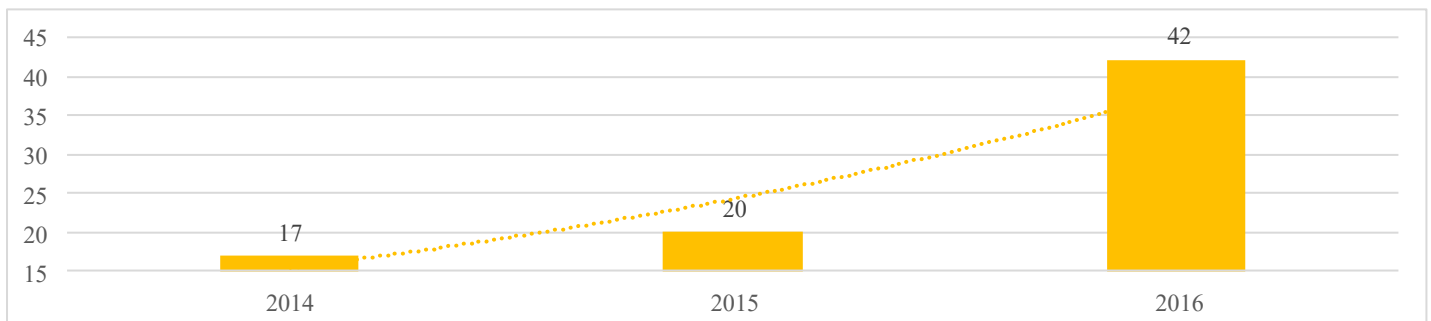
Drug Abuse

A total of 18,267 drug abuse violation occurred in Minnesota in 2016 involving 13,682 males and 4,858 females. In Ramsey County, there were a total of 1,129 drug abuse arrested by law enforcement agencies in 2016, and two-third were reported by the city of St Paul.



Human Trafficking

In 2016, Saint Paul police department, Roseville police department and Maplewood police department reported respectively 39, 2, and 1 cases of human trafficking, a total of 42 cases within Ramsey County, which doubles the reported offenses in 2015.



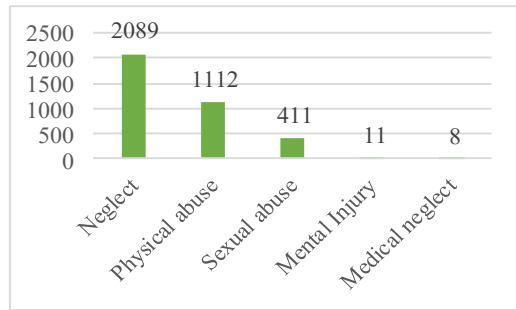
Source: Office of Communications. (n.d.). Retrieved February 23, 2018, from <https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/ooc/news-releases/Pages/BCA-Releases-2016-Uniform-Crime-Report.aspx>

Safety

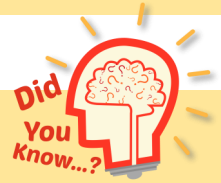
Child Maltreatment

Children’s safety is threatened by various types of maltreatment, including neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse, mental injury, emotional harm, medical neglect and threatened injury.

According to the 2016 Minnesota Child maltreatment report released by Department of Human Services, there were 75,642 reports of child maltreatment across local child protection agencies in Minnesota, which represents an increase of 11.2% comparing to the 68,029 reports in 2015.



In 2016, there were at least 39,736 victims of Child Maltreatment in Minnesota out of which 3,300 were in Ramsey County (8.3%) alone.

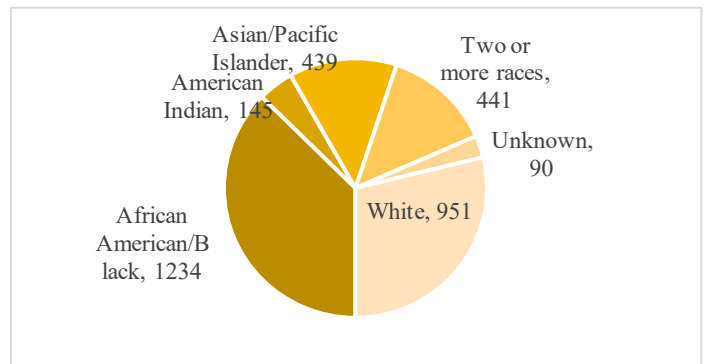
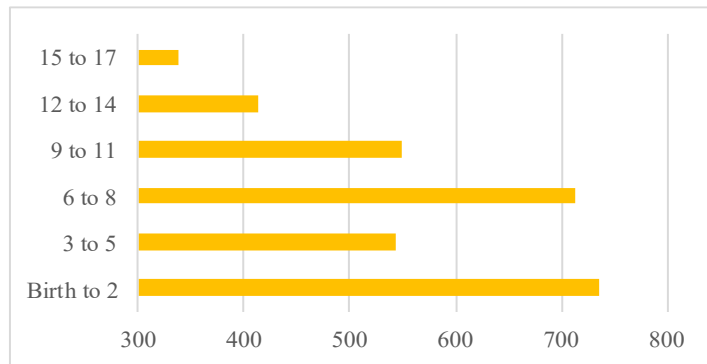


Out of all the allegations, 30,936 reports (40.9%) were screened in as meeting the statutory threshold for child maltreatment. Children at age of eight or younger are the majority of the victims that are involved in the screened in maltreatment cases.

In Ramsey county, there were a total of 6,165 child maltreatment reports in 2016 and 2,568 (41.6%) met the statutory threshold for child maltreatment, with at least 3,300 child victims. Neglect is the primary type of child maltreatment in Ramsey county, which represent over 57%.

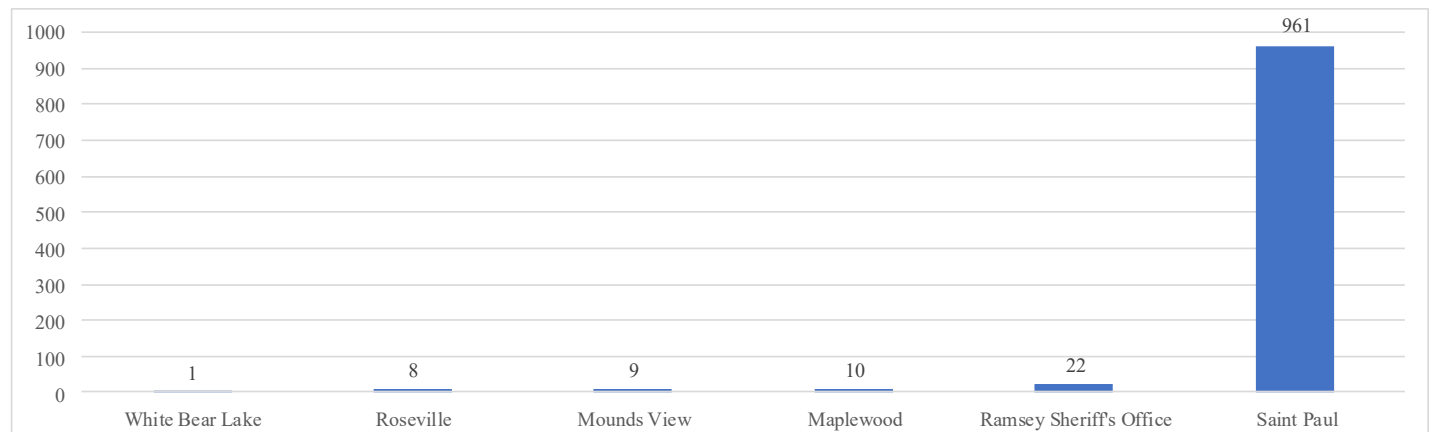
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Offence against Family and Children

The actual offenses against family and children in Ramsey county has reduced to 1011 cases in 2016, representing a decrease of 17.3% from 2013. It includes all charges of non-support, neglect, or abuse of family and children by such acts as desertion, abandonment, or non-support, neglect or abuse of a child, or nonpayment of alimony. Women and children compose of the main body of the victims.



Source: Minnesota’s Child Maltreatment Report, 2016. (n.d.). Retrieved February 23, 2018, from https://www.dhs.state.mn.us/main/idcplg?IdcService=GET_FILE&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&Rendition=Primary&allowInterrupt=1&noSaveAs=1&dDocName=dhs-296895

Housing

Household Types and Size

In Ramsey County, there are totally 207327 household units. 61.5% are single families and townhouses, 6.9% are duplex, triplex, or fourplex units, 30.1% are multi-family (five or more) units, and 1.4% are mobile homes. The average household size of Ramsey County is 2.49 persons per household. Gem Lake has the highest household size (2.88 persons per household) while Lauderdale has the lowest (2.05 persons per household).

Source: Metropolitan Council. (n.d.). Retrieved February 22, 2018, from https://stats.metc.state.mn.us/data_download/DD_start.aspx

Ownership Rates

In 2016, 56.1% of the houses in Ramsey County were occupied by the house owners, 38.9% were occupied by renters, and 4.9% of the houses are vacant. White Bear Township had the highest percentage of owner-occupied houses (88.9%) and the lowest renter-occupied houses (6.6%), while St. Anthony had the lowest owner-occupied rate (33.1%) and the highest renter-occupied rate (63.4%). Spring Lake Park had no vacant house and Gem Lake had the highest vacant rate (11.0%)

Source: Metropolitan Council. (n.d.). Retrieved February 22, 2018, from https://stats.metc.state.mn.us/data_download/DD_start.aspx

House Trading

In Ramsey County, nearly two thirds (61.5%) of the houses are worth between \$150,000 and \$399,999 while 92.2% are worth between \$70,000 and \$749,999. The median house value is about \$253,700. North Oaks has the highest median house value which is \$531,800 while Spring Lake Park has the lowest (\$159,700). 2016 is the first year that the median household value increases in the last eight years. Most of the cities follow the county trend except Gem Lake, Mounds View, and White Bear Township.

Compared to the household value, the rent price is continuously increasing at the county level and most of the city level. Arden Hills and Vadnais Heights are the only two cities that didn't see the increase. The median rent in Ramsey County is \$892 per month with the highest in North Oaks (\$2,210 per month) and the lowest in North St. Paul (\$797 per month).

In 2017, there were totally 7391 houses traded, which was 0.5% less than volume of 2016. The median sale price was \$216,500 in 2017 and \$200,000 in 2016. This trend corresponded with the change of the residential price mentioned above. More details are shown below (Spring Lake Park and St. Anthony are excluded due to their partial including in Ramsey County).

Source: Metropolitan Council. (n.d.). Retrieved February 22, 2018, from https://stats.metc.state.mn.us/data_download/DD_start.aspx, 2017 Annual Housing Market Report—Twin Cities Metro

Housing Affordability

Housing is considered affordable if it consumes less than 30% of a household's gross income. In Ramsey County, 78.6% of house owners spend less than 30% of their annual income on houses, which is significantly higher than the renters (50.2%).

But on the other hand, household rent is more affordable compared with the average median income. In most of the cities, more than 50% of the rented houses are affordable at or below 50% of area median income while only about one third of the owned houses are affordable at the same level. One possible reason is that people who own a house earn more money than those who rent a house.

Source: Metropolitan Council. (n.d.). Retrieved February 22, 2018, from https://stats.metc.state.mn.us/data_download/DD_start.aspx

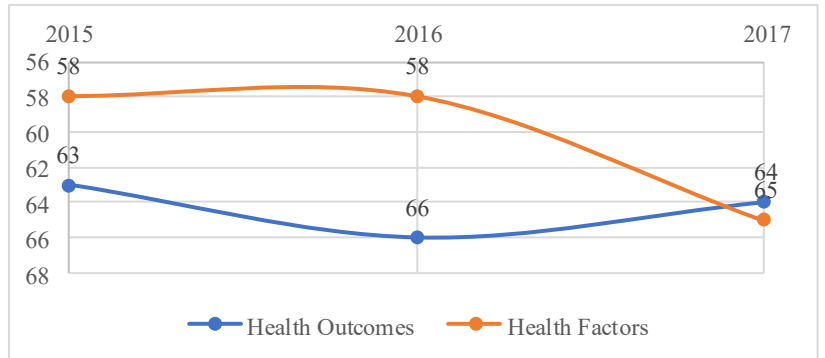
Health

Health Outcomes and Factors

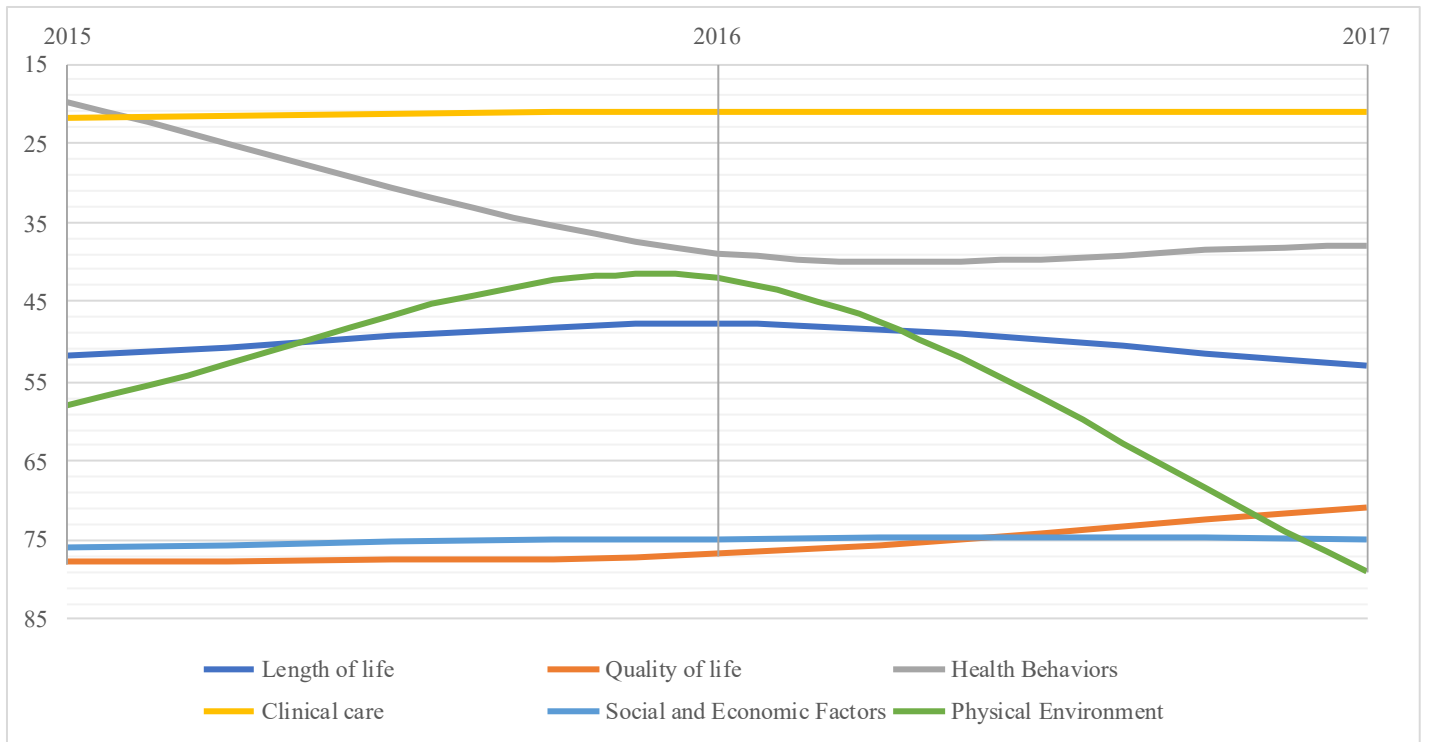
The overall rankings in health outcomes represent how healthy counties are within the state. The ranks are based on two types of measures: how long people live and how healthy people feel while alive.

The overall rankings in health factors represent what influences the health of a county. They are an estimate of the future health of counties as compared to other counties within a state. The ranks are based on four types of measures: health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic, and physical environment factors.

Trend from 2015 shows that compared to other counties in the state, Ramsey County has improved on health outcomes but other counties are doing better in healthy factors as compared to Ramsey.



Health Indicators

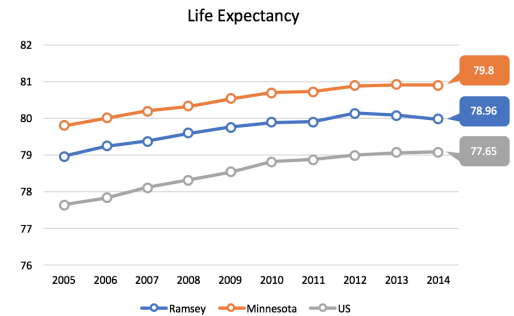


Ramsey County was ranked 52 in the state for “Length of life” in 2015. This showed progress in 2016 when county reached 48 overall rank in the state of 87 counties, however it dropped down to 53 in 2017. Similarly, in terms of “Physical environment” county ranked 58 in 2015 and showed progress ranking at 42, which however dropped to 79. Health behaviors of residents of Ramsey county are continuously reducing the overall state ranking of Ramsey county. Quality of life is getting better, however it currently ranks 71 out of 87 counties in Minnesota. Rank of Ramsey County in terms of social and economic factors is constant since 2015.

Health

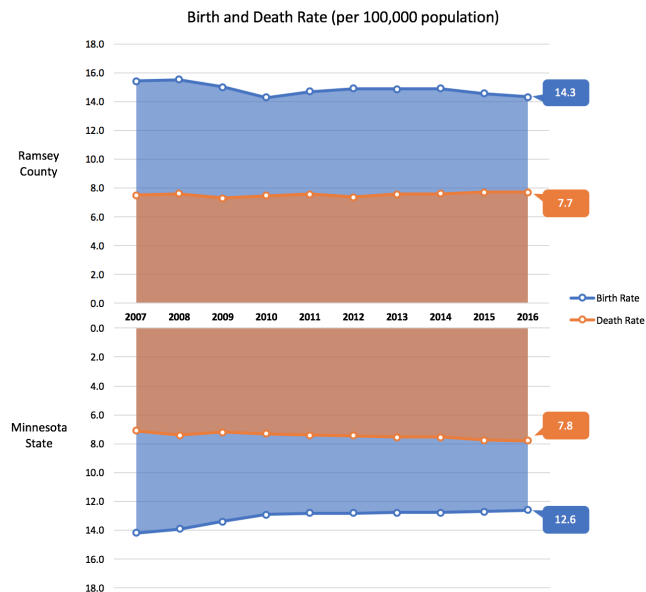
Life Expectancy

Minnesota is one of the states with the best health system in the United States. The life expectancy of Minnesotan is significantly higher than the nation level. Although the life expectancy of Ramsey County is lower than the state level, it is still nearly one year higher than the nation level. The trend of the life expectancy was increasing in the last ten years (2005-2014) but it decreased a little in the past two years at county level.

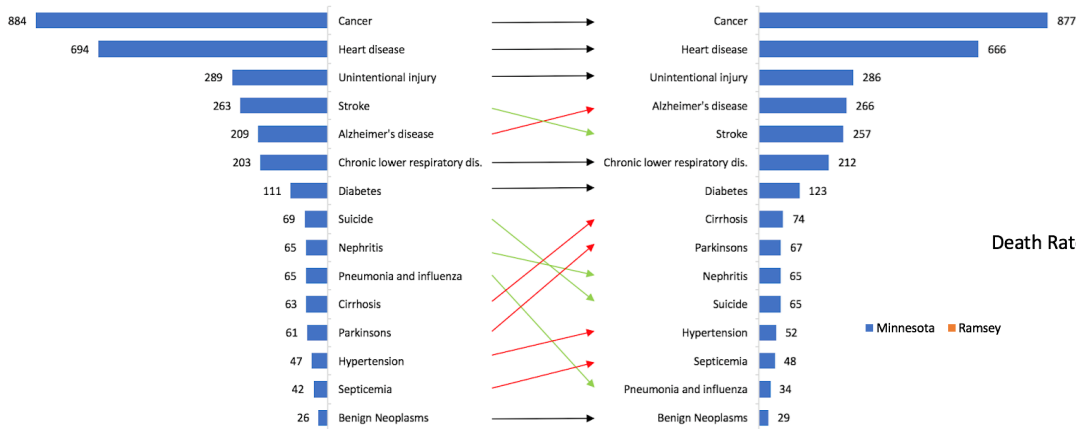


Birth Rate and Mortality

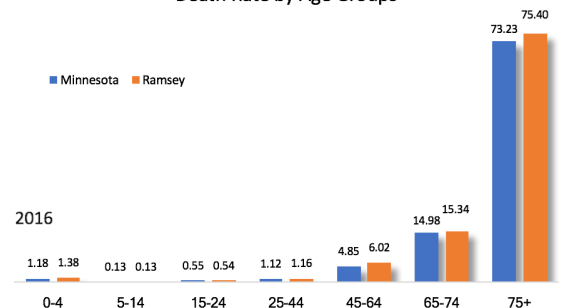
In the last 10 years (2007-2016), the death rate at both county level and state level maintained constant while the birth rate continued to decrease. The natural increase rate at Ramsey County level is higher than the state level due to the higher birth rate. The years of potential life lost (YPLL) due to premature death (die before 75 years old) is another indicator that shows the county's attention on the preventable death. Ramsey County has a lower YPLL compared with the nation level but is still higher than the state level.



Leading Causes of Death

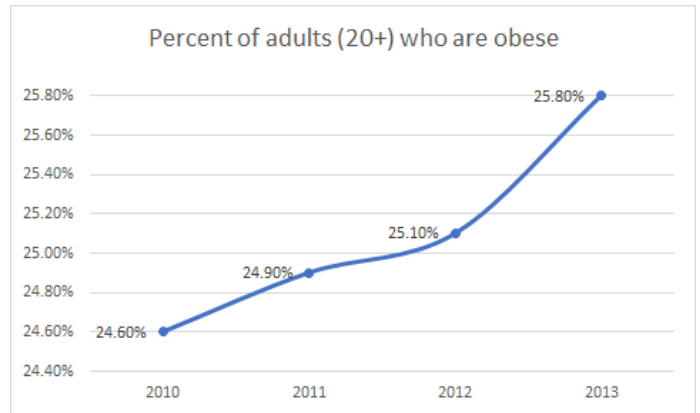
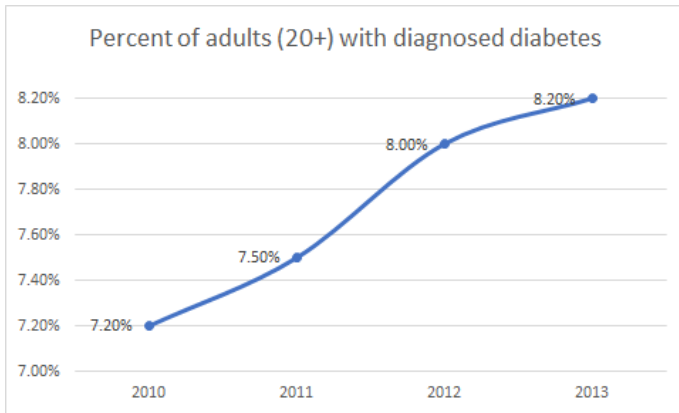


Death Rate by Age Groups



Health

Chronic Disease



Source: "Minnesota Compass." Health - Key Measures - Minnesota Compass, www.mncompass.org/health

Rate of chronic diseases like Diabetes and Obesity are increasing every year. The percentage of adults that were diagnosed with diabetes was 8.20 percent an increase of 0.20 percent from the previous year. Also the number of Obese adults increase from 25.10 percent to 25.80 percent from 2012 to 2013.

Uninsured rates

