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Minnesota State Planning Agency Office of State Demographer 550 Cedar Street St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 November, 1978

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STATE DE MINNESOTA

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## Preface

The material in this report is based on findings from the Minnesota Household Survey, a statewide survey conducted in April, 1977. This survey was designed to provide current information on a broad range of demographic and labor force characteristics of the Minnesota population. It was conducted cooperatively because of the common needs and interests of several participants: the Office of State Demographer in the State Planning Agency, the Division of Vocational Education in the Department of Education, the Office of Statewide **CETA** Coordination in the Department of Economic Security and the Environmental Quality Board's Copper-Nickel Project. The survey's principal aims were to:

- 1. Obtain an updated set of characteristics of the population of Minnesota. The last full set of characteristics is from the 1970 Census.
- 2. Learn more about people's perceptions of their needs for job training, in order to help plan for vocational education.
- Obtain more information about the labor force, in order to assess employment and unemployment issues facing Minnesota.
- 4. Develop an updated set of characteristics for the East Range (from Virginia to Ely), in order to meet the state's commitment to assess the impact of potential copper-nickel mining in northeast Minnesota.

The survey consisted of a statewide sample of approximately 4,530 households. Sample results have been expanded to agree with independent estimates of the population. The number of cases is sufficient to develop estimates of general demographic characteristics for the state, the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area (Region 11) and the balance of the state.

As in all sample surveys, the data in this report are subject to sampling variability and errors of response, including under-reporting and nonreporting. A detailed explanation appears in Appendix II.

This is the third publication based on Minnesota Household Survey data. The other reports, "Housing in Minnesota, 1977" and "Educational Attainment in Minnesota, 1977" are available upon request from the Office of State Demographer.



## Minnesota Household Characteristics 1977

### Change in the Number and Size of Households

There were 1,333,000 households in Minnesota in 1977. During the first seven years of the 1970s, the number of households has increased by 179,000. In the entire decade of the 1960s, the increase was 162,000.

Three of every four households in 1977 were family households. Since 1970, these households have increased by 11 percent and account for 54 percent of the increase in the total number of households. The other one-fourth of all households were not maintained by a family and have increased by 35 percent, accounting for 46 percent of the total increase in the number of households over the seven-year period.

Family households maintained by a woman with no husband present (female-headed) comprised only 7 percent of all households in 1977, but they have increased by 23 percent since 1970. By comparison, husbandwife households accounted for 68 percent of all households in 1977, and they increased by only 10 percent during this decade. Changes in household mix in Minnesota correspond to national changes, although changes are not as pronounced in Minnesota. Femaleheaded families grew more rapidly in the U.S. than in Minnesota, 37 percent compared with 23 percent, and account for a larger share of households, 10 percent compared, with 7 percent. Non-family households also grew more rapidly in the U.S., 48 percent compared with 35 percent, although such households comprise the same share of all households — 24 percent — in the U.S. and Minnesota.

Within Minnesota, the most rapid household growth occurred outside the Twin Cities metropolitan area — 19 percent, compared with a 12 percent increase in Region 11.<sup>1</sup> Families, primarily husband-wife families, accounted for three-quarters of the household increase in the balance of the state. In contrast, in Region 11, 94 percent of the household increase came in primary individuals and female-headed families.

Persons living alone account for the vast majority (85 percent) of non-family households (households not maintained by a family). The disproportionate increase of such households in recent years has contributed substantially to the decline in average household size from 3.20 persons in 1970 to 2.88 persons in 1977. Other factors contributing to the decline in household size include a period of relatively low birth rates which reduced the average number of children in households and a comparatively high level of separation and divorce which often had the effect of splitting one larger household into two smaller ones. Consequently, over half (52 percent) of all Minnesota households contained no more than two persons in 1977. One-person households increased most rapidly in the Twin Cities metropolitan area, from 18 percent to 23 percent of all households.

Figure 1

Of every ten new households, two in the Twin Cities contained families . . .

compared with seven in the balance of the state.



 Region 11 is the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area — Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington Counties. The balance of the state includes all other Minnesota counties.

#### Households of Married and Unmarried Persons

The proportion of households maintained by single (never-married) persons increased between 1970 and 1977 (from 10 percent to 12 percent). This change is apparently related to an increasing tendency for young men and women either to marry at later ages or perhaps not to marry at all. During the 1970s, the proportion of 20 to 24 year-old men and women who were single increased (from 57 percent to 68 percent for men and from 41 percent to 47 percent for women).<sup>2</sup> Most of these men and women probably will marry eventually, but the fact that a corresponding increase in singleness occurred since 1970 among those 25 to 34 years old suggests that more and more young adults are pursuing alternatives to marriage for longer periods of time. The proportion of single women 25 to 34 years old rose from 9 percent to 15 percent while among males of that age, singles rose from 16 percent to 21 percent.

The proportion of households maintained by a married couple declined from 71 percent in 1970 to 67 percent in 1977. During the same

Figure 2 More young adults delaying marriage in Twin Cities area



2. The increase of single males also reflects the absence of single males in 1970 due to military service during the Vietnam Conflict.

period, the proportion of households maintained by divorced or separated persons increased from 6.5 percent to 8.2 percent. The proportion of women 25 to 34 years old who are divorced (not remarried) increased from 6 percent in 1970 to 9 percent in 1977.

In 1970, female family heads were predominantly widows (46 percent); by 1977, only one-third were widows and over half were divorced. The proportion of female family heads under 45 years is substantially higher in Region 11 than in the balance of the state, 69 percent compared with 35 percent.

Both the delay in marriage and the higher incidence of divorced persons are found primarily in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Since 1970, the proportion of unmarried women less than 35 years old in the Twin Cities metropolitan area increased from 51 to 59 percent: the proportion never married increased from 47 to 52 percent, and those divorced increased from 4 percent to 7 percent. In contrast, no dramatic changes in marital status are found in the balance of the state.

#### **Selected Family Characteristics**

Minnesota had a total of 1,014,000 families in 1977. About 89 percent of all families were maintained jointly by a husband and wife, 2 percent by a man with no wife present and 9 percent by a woman with no husband present.<sup>3</sup> The following selected characteristics provide some additional information about families in 1977.

- The so-called "typical" family of four — that is, an employed husband, a wife who does not work outside the home and two children under 18 comprised only 6 percent of all Minnesota families, and only 7 percent of all husband-wife families.<sup>4</sup>
- In 1977, 45 percent of all families had no children under 18 years at home, up from 42.5 percent in 1970. The decline in the presence of children was found in husband-wife families, not in female-headed families. The proportion of female-headed families with children under 18 years increased from 52 percent in 1970 to 63 percent in 1977.
- Female-headed families with children under 6 years increased by 24 percent, compared with a 14 percent decline in husband-wife families with children under 6. Ninety percent of female family heads under 45 years had children under 18 years. Women heading families in Region 11 are one and a half times more likely to have children under 18 living at home than those in the balance of the state. The increase in young divorced females clearly accounts for the increase in femaleheaded families with children under 18 years.
- The proportion of children under 18 years living with one parent rose to 10 percent in Minnesota, but remained substantially below the 16 percent observed nationally. In the Twin Cities metropolitan area the proportion of children living with one parent is much closer to the national

average, 15 percent. The comparable proportion is 6 percent in the balance of the state.

- Of the 558,000 families with children under 18, 89 percent are husbandwife families. The remaining 62,000 single-parent families are primarily (90 percent) headed by women and therefore have characteristics similar to those of female-headed families. In 1970, single-parent families made up 8 percent of all families with children under 18; in 1977, they accounted for 10 percent.
- The relative economic status of families headed by women is the same as it was at the beginning of the decade. Their 1977 median income of \$8,050 is only 52 percent of the median income of husband-wife families (\$15,560), the same as it was in 1970.
- The economic differences between husband-wife and female-headed families are partially explained by the characteristics of family heads. Twenty-one percent of the heads in husband-wife families have completed at least four years of college compared with eight percent of female family heads. In husbandwife families, 83 percent of the husbands are in the labor force. In contrast, only 65 percent of female family heads are in the labor force and almost 10 percent of these are unemployed. This unemployment rate is three times that of husbands. In addition, 52 percent of the wives in husband-wife families are in the labor force.
- Eighty-four percent of all Minnesota families own their own homes compared with 72 percent of American families.

#### Figure 3 More female-headed families with adolescents



 Because of the small number of cases, data on "other male-headed families" (that is, male-headed families with no wife present) are not included in this report. This type of household accounts for approximately 2 percent of all households in both Minnesota and the United States. Definitions of family types are found in Appendix I.

4. Family-related data are often presented for a family of four. For example, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor prepares estimates for annual family budgets for an urban family of four consisting of an employed husband, a wife not employed outside the home, an 8 year-old girl and a 13 year-old boy.

#### Selected Characteristics of Non-Family Households

Minnesota had a total of 319,000 nonfamily households in 1977, 85 percent or 272,000 of them maintained by a person living alone.

- Slightly more than half (54 percent) of the one-person households are in the Twin Cities metropolitan area.
- Of the persons living alone, 68 percent are women.
- Forty-seven percent of one-person households are maintained by persons 65 or more years old.



Figure 4 Most Minnesotans who live alone are elderly females

### **Detailed Tables Number and Size of Households**

	Minnesota				United States <sup>C</sup>		
	Total in Th	nousands	Percent	Percent	Percent Change	Percent	
Household Type <sup>a</sup>	1970 <sup>b</sup>	1977	Change	of Increase	in Household Type	of Increase	
Total Households	1,154	1,333	15.5	100.0	16.9	100.0	
Families	917	1,014	10.6	54.3	9.8	46.7	
Husband-wife	821	903	9.9	45.6	6.1	25.5	
Female-headed	72	88	22.7	9.1	37.1	19.0	
Primary Individuals <sup>d</sup>	237	319	34.5	45.7	47.9	53.3	
Male	87	117	35.0	17.0	71.6	27.1	
Female	151	202	34.1	28.7	35.7	26.2	

Table 1More persons living alone or with non-relatives only

a. Data are not presented on families with male heads, no wife present, because of the small number of actual cases. Any counts for such households which are derived by subtraction should be used with extreme care.

b. All 1970 data in this report are from the 1970 Census of Population.

c. All U.S. data are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, No. 313, September 1977.

d. Primary individuals are persons living alone or with non-relatives only.

Maada Tarayaya ya waxaa a mada tarada tarada ya		Minnesota		United States <sup>a</sup>			
Household Type	1970	1977	Net Change	1970	1977	Net Change	
Total Households	1,154,000	1,333,000	179,000	63,401,000	74,142,000	10,741,000	
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		
Families	79.4	76.1	-3.3	81.2	76.2	-5.0	
Husband-wife	71.2	67.7	-3.5	70.5	64.0	-6.5	
Female-headed	6.2	6.6*	0.4	8.7	10.2	1.5	
Primary Individuals	20.6	23.9	3.3	18.8	23.8	5.0	
Male	7.5	8.8	1.3	6.4	9.4	3.0	
Female	13,1	15.2	2.1	12.4	14.4	2.0	
a. Same source as U.S	S. data in Tab	le 1.	<b>Re- program - 1111 to the other of the other of the other of the other other</b>	55	and a second	and a second	

Table 2Married couples maintain two-thirds of all households

			Та	able	3			
No	change	in	household	mix	outside	Twin	Cities	area

y Dange zon zen er werden en dan en den en den en den en den er den e	Region 11				Balance of the State			
Household Type	1970	1977	Percent Change	Percent Distribution Of Increase	1970	1977	Percent Change	Percent Distribution Of Increase
Total Households,	574	642	12.0	100.0	580	691	19.0	100.0
Esmilios	450	465	3 /	22.1	467	549	17.6	74.5
Families Husband wife	200	403	0.4	5.2	401	500	18.5	70.8
	399	403	0.9	J.Z	722	36	17.4	4.8
Female-neaded	42	53	20.0	10.1	30	140	04.7	95.5
Primary Individuals	124	177	43.4	77.9	114	142	24.7	25.5
Male	44	66	48.9	31.5	42	51	20.5	7.9
Female	79	111	40.3	46.4	71	91	27.3	17.6
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0			100.0	100.0	ACCOUNT #2000	
Families	78.4	72.4			80.4	79.5*		
Husband-wife	69.6	62.7			72.7	72.4*		100000 000000
Female-headed	7.3	8.2*			5.2	5.2*		
Primary Individuals	21.6	27.6			19.6	20.5*		
Male	7.7	10.3			7.3	7.4*		
Female	13.8	17.3			12.3	13.1*		
1	1	1		1	<b>1</b>		1	1

×

Table 4							
Rapid	growth	in	one	and	two-person	households	

	Minnesota				
Housenoids by Size	1970	1977	Percent Change		
Total Households, in thousands 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 5 porcons	1,154 205 337 180 168	1,333 272 427 219 195	15.5 33.0 26.6 21.8 15.8		
6 persons or more	120	98	1.4 -31.7		
Percent Distribution 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 5 persons 6 persons or more	100.0 17.7 29.2 15.6 14.6 10.4 12.5	100.0 20.4 32.0 16.5* 14.6* 9.1 7.4			
Average Persons Per Household Minnesota United States	3.20 3.14	2.88 2.86	-10.0 -8.9		

\*No statistically significant difference measured between 1970 and 1977.

Table 5Increase in one-person households in the Twin Cities area;And in two-person households in the balance of the state

Housebolds by Size	Regi	on 11	Balance of the State		
Trousenoids by Size	1970	1977	1970	1977	
Total Households	574,000	642,000	580,000	691,000	
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1 person	18.0	22.7	17.5	18.3*	
2 persons	27.7	29.8*	30.6	34.0	
3 persons	16.1	16.6*	15.1	16.3*	
4 persons	15.6	15.3*	13.6	14.0*	
5 persons	10.8	8.9	10.0	9.3*	
6 persons or more	11.8	6.7	13.2	8.0	
Average Persons Per Household	3.27	2.83	3.13	2.93	



	Т	able 6		
More	household	heads,	fewer	children

	Minnesota				
	19	70	19	77	
Relationship to Household Head	Number in Thousands	Percent Distribution	Number in Thousands	Percent Distribution	
Total Persons in Households	3,692	100.0	3,840	100.0	
Household head	1,154	31.3	1,333	34.7	
Family head	917	24.9	1,014	26.4	
Male	844	22.9	925	24.1*	
Female	72	2.0	88	2.3*	
Primary individual	237	6.4	319	8.3	
Male	87	2.3	117	3.1	
Female	151	4.1	202	5.3	
Wife of head	821	22.2	904	23.5	
Child of head	1,545	41.9	1,447	37.7	
Other relative of head	99	2.7	78	2.0	
Not related to head	73	2.0	79	2.0*	

\*No statistically significant difference measured between 1970 and 1977.

			Table	7			
Larger	proportion	of	primary	individuals	in	Region	11

<b>Bolationship to</b>	Regi	ion 11	Balance of the State			
Household Head	1970	1977	1970	1977		
Total Persons in Households	1,832,000	1,816,000	1,861,000	2,024,000		
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Household head	31.3	35.4	31.2	34.1		
Family head	24.6	25.6*	25.1	27.1		
Male	22.3	22.7*	23.4	25.4		
Female	2.3	2.9*	1.6	1.8*		
Primary individual	6.8	9.8	6.1	7.0*		
Male	2.4	3.6	2.3	2.5*		
Female	4.3	6.1	3.8	4.5*		
Wife of head	21.8	22.2*	22.7	24.7		
Child of head	41.9	38.2	41.8	37.2		
Other relative of head	2.6	1.8	2.8	2.2		
Not related to head	2.3	2.4*	1.6	1.8*		

\*No statistically significant difference measured between 1970 and 1977.

Table 8Decline in family size

	Minnesota							
Family Size and Type	1970	1977						
Total Families	917,000	1,014,000						
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0						
2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 5 persons 6 persons or more	34.9 18.7 17.9 12.9 15.5	38.5 20.9* 19.0* 11.9* 9.7						
Average Family Size	3.69	3.41						
Average Number of Children Under 18	1.46	1.22 <sup>a</sup>						
Total Husband-Wife Families	821,000	903,000						
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0						
2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 5 persons 6 persons or more	32.8 18.3 18.7 13.6 16.6	36.9 20.1* 20.1* 12.5* 10.3						
Average Family Size	3.78	3.48						
Average Number of Children Under 18	1.51	1.24						
Total Female-Headed Families Percent Distribution	72,000 100 0	88,000						
2 persons 3 persons 4 persons or more	50.3 22.6 27.1	47.9* 28.5* 23.6*						
Average Family Size	3.03	2.97*						
Average Number of Children Under 18	1.17	1.26						
a. The average number of children under 18 in all families is lower than the average for husband-wife and female-headed families because of the high proportion of "other male-headed families" (almost three- fourths) which have no children under 18 at home								

\*No statistically significant difference measured between 1970 and 1977.

D



Table 9No difference in family size between regions

Family Size and Type, 1977	Region 11	Balance of the State
Total Families	465,000	549,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0
2 persons	35.3	41.2*
3 persons	22.0	19.9*
4 persons	21.1	17.3*
5 persons	12.3	11.7*
6 persons or more	9.3	10.0*
Average Family Size	3.45	3.38*
Average Number of Children Under 18	1.27	1.19*
Total Husband-Wife Families	403,000	500,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0
2 persons	33.7	39.5*
3 persons	20.9	19.6*
4 persons	22.4	18.3*
5 persons	13.3	11.9*
6 persons or more	9.8	10.8*
Average Family Size	3.51	3.45
Average Number of Children Under 18	1.25	1.23*
Total Female-Headed Families	53,000	36,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0
2 persons	42.9	55.2*
3 persons	30.2	14.0*
4 persons or more	27.0	∫ <sup>44.0</sup>
Average Family Size	3.08	2.80*
Average Number of Children Under 18	1.48	0.94
	1	

\*No statistically significant difference measured between Region 11 and balance of the state.

### **Marital Status**

## Table 10More single and divorced household heads

	Minnesota						
Marital Status	1970	1977					
Total Household Heads	1,154,000	1,333,000					
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0					
Never married	9.7	12.2					
Married	70.9	67.4					
Divorced <sup>a</sup>	6.5	8.2					
Widowed	12.9	12.2*					
a. Includes persons who are separated or married, spouse not present.							

\*No statistically significant difference measured between 1970 and 1977.

Table 11More female family heads are divorced and under 45

	Minnesota				
Marital Status and Age	1970	1977			
Total Female Family Heads	72,000	88,000			
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0			
Marital Status					
Never married	13.9	16.4*			
Divorced <sup>a</sup>	40.6	50.5			
Widowed	45.6	33.1			
Age of Head					
Under 45	41.2	55.3			
45 and over	58.8	44.6			
a. Includes female family hea	ds who are separa	ated or married,			

husband not present.

Table 12 Most divorced female family heads are under 45; Most widows are 45 and over

Marital Status		Percent	n by Age				
and Region, 1977	Total	Total	Under 45	45 and over			
Total Female Family Heads	88,000	100.0	55.2	44.7			
Marital Status							
Never married	14,000.	100.0	71.0	29.0			
Divorced <sup>a</sup>	44,000	100.0	81.6	18.4			
Widowed	29,000	100.0	7.1	92.8			
Region							
Region 11	53,000	100.0	69.0	31.0			
Balance of the state	36,000	100.0	35.4	64.6			
a. Includes female family heads who are separated or married, husband not present.							

Table 13More persons postponing marriage

	Minnesota					
Marital Status and Sex	1960	1970	1977	Percent Change · 1960-77		
Males, 14 and over, in thousands <sup>a</sup>	1,148	1,318	1,471	28.1		
Never married	311	402	478	53.9		
Married	759	827	914	20.4		
Divorced <sup>b</sup>	40	49	43*	7.9		
Widowed	39	39	36*	-7.3		
Females, 14 and over, in thousands <sup>a</sup>	1,196	1,418	1,577	31.8		
Never married	256	361	413	61.6		
Married	756	824	908	20.0		
Divorced <sup>b</sup>	50	69	79	56.5		
Widowed	134	164	177	31.9		

a. Includes population in group quarters as well as household population.

b. Includes persons who are separated or married, spouse not present.

\*No statistically significant difference measured between 1970 and 1977.

		14			
Being	married	remains	the	dominant marital	status

Sex and	And and a second s	Minnesota		United States <sup>b</sup>				
Marital Status	1960	1960 1970 1977		1960	1970	1977		
Males, 14 and over <sup>a</sup>	1,148,000	1,318,000	1,471,000	61,315,000	71,486,000	78,782,000		
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Never married	27.0	30.5	32.5	25.0	28.6	30.2†		
Married	66.1	62.8	62.1* <sup>.</sup>	66.0	62.4	60.9†		
Divorced <sup>C</sup>	3.5	3.8	2.9*	5.6	6.1	6.5		
Widowed	3.4	3.0	2.4*	3.4	3.0	2.4†		
Females, 14 and over <sup>a</sup>	1,196,000	1,418,000	1,577,000	64,961,000	77,910,000	86,153,000		
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Never married	21.4	25.5	26.2*	19.0	22.6	23.4†		
Married	63.2	58.1	57.6*	62.1	57.1	55.7†		
Divorced <sup>C</sup>	4.2	4.9	5.0*	6.8	7.9	9.3		
Widowed	11.2	11.6	11.2*	12.1	12.3	11.6†		
a. Includes population in	group quarte	ers as well as	household p	opulation.				

b. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 323, "Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1977".

c. Includes persons who are separated or married, spouse not present.

\*No statistically significant difference measured in Minnesota between 1970 and 1977.

†No statistically significant difference measured between Minnesota and the United States.

	Total in Thousands <sup>a</sup>		Percent Distribution of Each Age Group in Minnesota									
			Never Married		Married		Divorced <sup>b</sup>		Widowed			
Age and Sex	1970	1977	1970	1977	1970	1977	1970	1977	1970	1977		
Males, 14 and over	1,318	1,471	30.5	32.5	62.8	62.1*	3.8	3.0*	3.0	2.4*		
14 to 19 years	227	255	98.1	99.5	1.6	B ·	0.3		0.1			
20 to 24 years	133	163	57.3	67.8	39.7	30.1	2.8	В	0.2			
25 to 34 years	227	302	15.6	20.7	80.1	75.4	4.2	3.7*	0.1	В		
35 to 44 years	197	202	7.7	5.9*	87.5	88.4*	4.3	5.4*	0.5	В		
45 to 64 years	356	362	8.8	6.7	84.0	87.6	5.0	4.2*	2.2	В		
65 and over	178	187	11.9	8.0	66.3	74.8	5.3	В	16.5	15.7*		
Females, 14 and over	1,418	1,577	25.5	26.2*	58.1	57.5*	4.9	5.0*	11.6	11.2*		
14 to 19 years	227	248	94.0	97.2	5.0	В	0.8	В	0.2			
20 to 24 years	159	174	41.2	46.8	52.8	48.5*	5.6	В	0.5			
25 to 34 years	229	303	9.1	14.6	83.8	75.6	6.3	9.3	0.7	В		
35 to 44 years	199	204	5.4	В	86.6	88.2*	5.8	7.8*	2.2	В		
45 to 64 years	374	382	6.8	4.8	75.8	80.1	6.0	5.0*	11.4	10.2*		
65 and over	231	265	10.7	8.1	35.5	38.4*	4.4	В	49.5	50.8*		

Table 15More young women are divorced or delaying marriage

a. Includes population in group quarters as well as household population.

b. Includes persons who are separated or married, spouse not present.

B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.

\*No statistically significant difference measured between 1970 and 1977.

#### Table 16

Most change in marital status occurred among young adults in Region 11

interna and an anna an an an an anna ann an an ann an a			Percent Distribution of Ea				Each Age Group				
	Tota Thousa	l in Inds <sup>a</sup>	Never Married		Married		Divorced <sup>b</sup>		Widowed		
Age, Sex and Region	1970	1977	1970	1977	1970	<b>、197</b> 7	1970	1977	1970	1977	
Region 11											
Males, 14 and over	629	698	29.3	33.1	64.8	60.5	3.5	4.7	2.4	1.6*	
Under 35 years 35 to 64 years 65 and over	306 259 64	368 264 66	53.2 6.3 8.6	58.6 4.1 B	44.6 87.3 70.7	38.4 87.3* 77.0*	2.2 5.0 3.8	3.1* 7.6 B	0.1 1.4 16.9	 В В	
Females, 14 and over	705	770	26.5	29.0	58.0	52.8	5.1	7.5	10.4	10.7*	
Under 35 years 35 to 64 years 65 and over	331 274 100	379 279 112	46.7 7.1 12.3	52.4 4.6 10.2*	49.4 77.6 32.8	40.0 79.0* 30.8*	3.6 7.2 4.1	7.3 9.2* B	0.3 8.0 50.7	B 7.2* 54.7*	
Balance of the State											
Males, 14 and over	688	772	31.9	32.0*	62.9	63.5*	2.0	1.4*	3.3	3.1*	
Under 35 years 35 to 64 years 65 and over	281 293 114	352 300 121	61.7 10.4 13.4	60.0* 8.5* 8.7	37.2 85.5 68.4	38.8* 88.4 73.5*	1.0 2.7 2.5	B B B	0.1 1.5 15.7	B B 17.0*	
Females, 14 and over	713	807	24.2	23.5*	61.0	62.1*	2.3	2.6*	12.5	11.8*	
Under 35 years 35 to 64 years 65 and over	283 298 131	346 307 153	51.1 5.2 9.3	48.6 3.7 6.5	47.0 83.6 39.8	48.7 86.2* 44.0*	1.7 3.1 1.8	B B B	0.3 8.1 49.1	B 7.1* 48.0*	

a. Includes population in group quarters as well as household population.

b. Includes persons who are separated or married, spouse not present.

B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.

# **Family Characteristics**

Minnesota Families by Type								
Δ	Il Families	;	Husband-Wife			Female-Headed		
1970	1977	Percent Change	1970	1977	Percent Change	1970	1977	Percent Change
917	1,014	10.6	821	903	9.9	72	88	22.7
390	456	17.0	337	407	20.7	34	33	-5.3
527	558	5.9	484	496	. 2.5	38	56	48.4
263	232	-12.0	248	213	-14.1	14	17	24.4
264	326	23.7	236	282	19.9	24	38	62.7
100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	
42.5	45.0		41.1	45.1		47.9	37.0	
57.5	55.0		58.9	54.9	ACCOUNTS ADDRESS	52.1	63.0	
28.7	22.8		30.2	23.6		19.4	19.7*	
28.8	32.2		28.7	31.3		32.7	43.4	
	917 390 527 263 264 100.0 42.5 57.5 28.7 28.8	All Families           1970         1977           917         1,014           390         456           527         558           263         232           264         326           100.0         100.0           42.5         45.0           57.5         55.0           28.7         22.8           28.8         32.2	All Families           Percent Change           917         1,014         10.6           390         456         17.0           527         558         5.9           263         232         -12.0           264         326         23.7           100.0         100.0            42.5         45.0            28.7         22.8            28.8         32.2	Minnesc           Minnesc           All Families         Hu           1977         Percent Change         1970           917         1,014         10.6         821           390         456         17.0         337           527         558         5.9         484           263         232         -12.0         248           264         326         23.7         236           100.0         100.0          100.0           42.5         45.0          58.9           28.7         22.8          58.9           28.8         32.2          28.7	Minnesota Familie           All Families         Husband-Wi           1970         1977         Percent Change         1970         1977           917         1,014         10.6         821         903           390         456         17.0         337         407           527         558         5.9         484         496           263         232         -12.0         248         213           264         326         23.7         236         282           100.0         100.0          100.0         100.0           42.5         45.0          58.9         54.9           28.7         22.8          28.7         31.3	Minnesota Families by Type           All Families         Husband-Wife           1970         1977         Percent Change         1970         1977         Percent Change           917         1,014         10.6         821         903         9.9           390         456         17.0         337         407         20.7           527         558         5.9         484         496         2.5           263         232         -12.0         248         213         -14.1           264         326         23.7         236         282         19.9           100.0         100.0          100.0         100.0            42.5         45.0          58.9         54.9            28.7         22.8          28.7         31.3	Minnesota Families by Type           All Families         Husband-Wife         Fem           1970         1977         Percent Change         1970         1977         Percent Change         1970           917         1,014         10.6         821         903         9.9         72           390         456         17.0         337         407         20.7         34           527         558         5.9         484         496         2.5         38           263         232         -12.0         248         213         -14.1         14           264         326         23.7         236         282         19.9         24           100.0         100.0          100.0         100.0          100.0           42.5         45.0          58.9         54.9          52.1           28.7         22.8          30.2         23.6          19.4           28.8         32.2          28.7         31.3          32.7	Minnesota Families by TypeAll FamiliesHusband-WifeFemale-Head19701977Percent Change19701977Percent Change197019779171,01410.68219039.9728839045617.033740720.734335275585.94844962.53856263232-12.0248213-14.1141726432623.723628219.92438100.0100.0100.0100.0100.0100.042.545.058.954.952.163.028.722.828.731.332.743.4

# Table 17More husband-wife families with no children under 18 at home

\*No statistically significant difference measured between 1970 and 1977.

1	T	able	18					
More female-headed	families	with	children	under	18	in	Region	11

Dusses of Own Children	All Families		Husban	d-Wife	Female-H	leaded
Under 18 by Region	1970	1977	1970	1977	1970	1977
Region 11						
Total Families	450,000	465,000	399,000	403,000	42,000	53,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children under 18	40.1	41.0*	39.0	42.4*	44.4	27.8
Children under 18	59.9	59.0*	61.0	57.6*	55.6	72.2
Children under 6	31.2	24.0	32.6	24.7	22.6	21.4*
Children 6 to 17 only	28.7	35.0	28.4	32.9	33.0	50.8
Balance of the State						
Total Families	467,000	549,000	422,000	500,000	30,000	36,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children under 18	44.8	48.3	43.1	47.2	52.7	50.5*
Children under 18	55.2	51.7	56.9	52.8	47.3	49.5*
Children under 6	26.3	21.9	27.9	22.7	15.1	В
Children 6 to 17 only	28.8	29.8*	29.0	30.1*	32.3	32.4*

B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.

Table 19 Young female family heads more likely to have children at home

Pressnes of Own Children Under	Minnesota Fa	amilies by Type
18 by Age of Head, 1977	Husband- Wife	Female- Headed
Family Heads Under 45	441,000	49,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0
No children under 18	19.7	9.8
Children under 18	80.3	90.2
Children under 6	45.6	35.5*
Children 6 to 17 only	34.7	54.7
Family Heads 45 and over	462,000	39,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0
No children under 18	69.4	70.7*
Children under 18	30.6	29.3*
Children under 6	В	
Children 6 to 17 only	28.1	29.3*

\*No statistically significant difference measured between family types.

Table 20More children living with only one parent

	Minnesota					
Persons Under 18	1970	1977	Percent Change			
Persons Under 18 in Households, in thousands	1,382	1,244	-10.0			
Living with both parents	1,246	1,097	-11.9			
Living with one parent	115	127	9.9			
Living with neither parent	21	20*	-3.7			
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0				
Living with both parents	90.2	88.2				
Living with one parent	8.3	10.2				
Living with neither parent	1.5	1.6*				

\*No statistically significant difference measured between 1970 and 1977.

#### Table 21

A larger proportion of children living with one parent in the Twin Cities area

Living Arrangements of Persons Under 18, 1977	Region 11	Balance of the State
Persons Under 18 in Households	594,000	650,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0
Living with both parents	83.5	92.5
Living with one parent	14.6	6.1
Living with neither parent	1.9	1.4*

\*No statistically significant difference measured between Region 11 and balance of the state.

		Age of Minnesota Family Heads						
Presence of Own Children Under 18, 1977	Total	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over		
Total Families	1,014,000	62,000	244,000	194,000	355,000	160,000		
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
No children under 18	45.0	41.9	21.3	9.7	57.5	97.4		
Children under 18	55.0	58.1	78.7	90.3	42.5	2.6		
Children under 6	22.8	56.7	56.3	24.4	В	В		
Children 6 to 17 only	32.2	В	22.3	65.8	39.4	В		
Average Number of Children Under 18	1.22	0.85	1.55	2.52	0.88	0.05		
B = Insufficient base for computing pe	B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.							

Table 22Over half of family heads under 35 have at least one child under 6

Table 23More female-headed families with children over 18 at home

	Minne	esota
Presence of Own Children and Family Type, 1977	Number in Thousands	Percent Distribution
Total Families	1,014	100.0
No children	372	36.7
Children under 18	558	55.0
Children 18 and over	84	8.2
Total Husband-Wife Families	903	100.0
No children	347	38.4
Children under 18	496	54.9
Children 18 and over	60	6.6
<b>Total Female-Headed Families</b>	88	100.0
No children	13	14.2
Children under 18	56	63.0
Children 18 and over	20	22.7

Family Characteristics, 1977	Minnesota	United States <sup>a</sup>
Total Families	1,014,000	56,710,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0
Educational Attainment of Head		
Less than 12 years	30.0	34.7
12 years	38.1	34.6
13 to 15 years	12.8*	14.0
16 years or more	19.1	16.7
Labor Force Status of Head		
In labor force	81.3	78.5
Percent unemployed	4.0	4.9
Not in labor force	18.7	21.5
Tenure		
Owner	84.4	72.0
Renter	15.6	28.0
Size of Family		
2 persons	38.5*	38.0
3 persons	20.9*	22.0
4 persons	19.0*	20.2
5 persons	11.9*	10.9
6 persons or more	9.7*	8.8
Presence of Children		
None under 18	45.0*	46.8
At least one under 18	55.0*	53.2
a. Same source as U.S. data in Table 1.	am ballanda ana ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang an	

# Table 24 Selected characteristics of Minnesota and U.S. families

\*No statistically significant difference measured between Minnesota and the U.S.

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Table 25
Selected characteristics of Minnesota families by type

Family Characteristics, 1977	All Families	Husband- Wife	Female- Headed
Total Families Percent Distribution	1,014,000 100.0	903,000 100.0	88,000 100.0
Age of Head			
Under 35 years 35 to 64 years 65 and over	30.129.654.154.715.815.7		36.7 48.1 15.2
Educational Attainment of Head			:
Less than 12 years 12 years More than 12 years	30.0 38.1 31.9	29.1 37.9 33.0	32.8 44.5 22.8
Labor Force Status of Head			
In labor force Percent unemployed Not in labor force	81.3 4.0 18.7	82.9 3.3 17.1	65.2 10.2 34.8
Number of Earners			
One earner Head only Two earners or more Husband and wife No earners	35.6 29.2 49.6 39.2 14.8	34.0 28.6 52.2 44.0 13.7	50.5 34.4 24.2  25.4
Income			
Under \$5,000 \$5,000-9,999 \$10,000-14,999	9.5 18.8 22.8	7.9 16.3 23.2	22.1 41.9
\$15,000-19,999 \$20,000-24,999 \$25,000 and over	19.2 13.5 16.2	20.5 14.4 17.7	36.0
Median Income	\$14,730 \$15,560		\$8,050
Tenure			
Owner Renter	84.4 15.6	86.4 13.6	62.1 37.9

	All F	amilies	Husbai	Husband-Wife		Female-Headed	
Family Characteristics, 1977	Region 11	Balance of the State	Region 11	Balance of the State	Region 11	Balance of the State	
Total Families Percent Distribution	465,000 100.0	549,000 100.0	403,000 100.0	500,000 100.0	53,000 100.0	36,000 100.0	
Age of Head Under 35 years 35 to 64 years 65 and over	34.2 54.7 11.2	26.7 53.7* 19.6	32.7 55.5 11.8	27.1* 54.0* 18.9	45.2 } 54.8	24.2 } 75.8	
<b>Educational Attainment of Head</b> Less than 12 years 12 years More than 12 years	20.0 40.0 39.9	38.4 36.6* 25.0	19.6 38.7 41.7	36.7 37.3* 26.1	20.7 50.8 28.5	50.5 } 49.5	
Labor Force Participation of Head In labor force Not in labor force	85.4 14.6	77.8 22.2	86.8 13.2	79.7 20.3	73.8 26.2	52.4 47.6	
Number of Earners One earner Two earners or more Husband and wife No earners	35.0 53.9 41.7 11.1	36.2* 45.8 37.0* 18.0	32.2 57.6 48.2 10.2	35.5* 47.9* 40.6* 16.6	54.0 B —— 19.0	45.3* B  34.7	
Income Less than \$10,000 \$10,000-\$19,999 \$20,000 and over Median Income	21.4 42.3 36.3 \$16,740	34.1 41.8* 24.1 \$13,040	16.2 43.8 40.0 \$17.880	30.5 43.6* 25.9 \$13.680	56.9 } 43.1 \$9.120	74.1 } 25.9	
Tenure		. , ,	,	¢10,000	<i><b>v</b></i> <b>vvvvvvvvvvvvv</b>	\$0,000	
Owner Renter	80.0 20.0	87.5 12.5	83.3 16.7	89.0 11.0	57.1 42.9	69.6* 30.4*	
B = Insufficient base for computing	percenta	ges.					

Table 26Selected characteristics of Minnesota families by region and type

\*No statistically significant difference measured between Region 11 and the balance of the state.

	Husband-Wi	fe Families	Sinale-
Family Characteristics, 1977	No Children under 18	Children under 18	Parent Families
Total Families	407,000	496,000	62,000 <sup>a</sup>
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age of Head			
Under 35 years 35 to 64 years 65 and over	17.6 48.7 33.8	39.5 59.7 B	51.0 49.0 ——
Educational Attainment of Head			
Less than 12 years 12 years or more	44.6 55.4	16.3 83.7	24.0* 76.0*
Labor Force Status of Head			
In labor force Percent unemployed Not in labor force	65.5 3.8 34.5	97.1 3.1 2.8	78.1 13.4 22.0
Number of Earners			
One earner Head only Two or more earners Husband and wife No earners	29.4 21.6 43.1 37.3 27.5	37.8 34.9 59.7 49.5 B	55.7 46.6 20.9  23.3
Income			
Under \$10,000 \$10,000 and over	36.3 63.7	14.7 85.3	64.4 35.5
Median Income	\$12,680	\$17,220	\$8,230
Tenure			
Owner Renter	84.8 15.2	87.8† 12.2†	53.4 46.6
Region			
Region 11 Balance of the state	42.0 58.0	46.8 53.2	68.1 31.9
a. 89.9 percent of single-parent f B = Insufficient base for computi	families are female-h ng percentages.	eaded.	

Table 27Selected characteristics of Minnesota families by presence of children under 18

\*No statistically significant difference measured between husband-wife families with children and single-parent families.

†No statistically significant difference measured between husband-wife families with children and those without children under 18.

## **Characteristics of Non-Family Households**

Table 28More women than men live alone

	Minnesota						
Household Type, 1977	Total	Male	Female				
Primary Individuals	319,000	117,000	202,000				
One-Person Households	272,000	88,000	184,000				
Percent of primary individuals	85.2	74.8	91.3				
Percent 65 and over	47.0	28.5	55.8				

Table 29Most women living alone are elderly

	Minnesota							
One-Person Households by	М	ale	Female					
Age of Head and Region, 1977	Number in Thousands	Percent Distribution	Number in Thousands	Percent Distribution				
Total One-Person Households	88	100.0	184	100.0				
Under 35 years	31	35.9	37	20.1				
35 to 54 years	20	22.5	17	9.5				
55 to 64 years	12	13.2	27	14.7*				
65 to 74 years	12	13.2	55	29.9				
75 and over	13	15.3	48	25.9				
Region								
Region 11	46	100.0	100	100.0				
Under 65 years	38	84.4	53	53.4				
65 and over	7	15.6	46	46.6				
Balance of the state	42	100.0	84	100.0				
Under 65 years	24	57.5	28	33.5				
65 and over	18	42.5	56	66.5				

\*No statistically significant difference measured between males and females.

# Table 30Selected characteristics of one-person households by age

	Minnesota							
Household Characteristics, 1977	Under 65 years	65 and over						
Total One-Person Households	144,000	128,000						
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0						
Sex								
Male Female	43.5 56.5	19.6 80.4						
Educational Attainment								
Less than 12 years 12 years More than 12 years	21.4 35.5 43.2	62.4 } 37.6						
Labor Force Participation								
In labor force Not in labor force	82.1 17.9	13.1 86.9						
Income								
Under \$5,000 \$5,000 and over	31.0 69.0	69.3 30.7						
Social Security								
Yes No	10.5 89.5	83.1 16.9						
Marital Status								
Never married Divorced <sup>a</sup> Widowed	55.8 28.8 15.4	В В 77.8						
Region								
Region 11 Balance of the state	63.6 36.4	42.0 58.0						
Size of Place								
Urban Rural	80.2 19.8	67.6 32.4						
a. Includes persons who are separated or married, spouse not present.								

B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.

	-	
Household Characteristics, 1977	Region 11	Balance of the State
Total One-Person Households	146,000	126,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0
Age		
Under 65 years 65 and over	63.1 36.9	41.5 58.5
Sex		
Male Female	31.4 68.6	33.2* 66.8*
Educational Attainment		
Less than 12 years	30.7	52.2
More than 12 years	37.9	20.2 21.6
Labor Force Participation		
In labor force Not in labor force	58.9 41.1	39.0 61.0
Income		
Under \$5,000 \$5,000 and over	37.7 62.3	60.3 39.7
Social Security		
Yes No	35.3 64.7	55.5 44.5
Marital Status		
Never married	42.8	28.5
Widowed	23.9 33.3	13.5 58.0
Tenure		
Owner Renter	31.4 68.6	67.5 32.5

 Table 31

 Selected characteristics of one-person households by region

a. Includes persons who are separated or married, spouse not present.

\*No statistically significant difference measured between Region 11 and balance of the state.

	Minnesota					
Household Characteristics 1977	One-Person Households	Households of Two or More Unrelated Persons				
Household Characteristics, 1977	riousenoidus					
Total Households	272,000	47,000				
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0				
Age of Head						
Under 45 years 45 and over	29.4 70.6	81.4 18.6				
Sex of Head						
Male Female	32.2 67.8	62.7 37.3				
Educational Attainment of Head						
Less than 12 years 12 years or more	40.6 59.4	12.9 87.1				
Labor Force Participation of Head						
In labor force Not in labor force	49.7 50.3	82.7 17.3				
Income <sup>a</sup>						
Under \$5,000 \$5,000 and over	48.0 52.0	26.6 73.4				
Social Security						
Yes No	44.6 55.4	12.9 87.1				
Region						
Region 11 Balance of the state	53.4 46.6	67.5 32.5				
Size of Place						
Urban Rural	74.3 25.7	80.4* 19.6*				
Tenure						
Owner Renter	48.2 51.8	27.1 72.9				
<ul> <li>a. Income for households of two or more respondents' incomplete knowledge of</li> </ul>	unrelated persons may be f income received by other	understated due to household members.				

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 Table 32

 Selected characteristics of primary individuals by household size

\*No statistically significant difference measured between household sizes.

### Appendix I Definitions and Explanations

#### Age

The age classification is based on the age of the person at the person's last birthday. Age data in this report have not been adjusted for "age-heaping", that is, the distributional problems resulting from misreporting of age. Adjusted age-sex estimates for 1977 are available from the Office of State Demographer.

#### **Balance of the State**

Balance of the state refers to one of the two major geographic divisions for which data are presented in this report. The balance of the state includes 80 of the state's 87 counties; it does not include the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area defined as Region 11 (Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington Counties).

#### **Educational Attainment**

In this report, the data on educational attainment applies only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include public, private and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high) and colleges, universities and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, "regular" schooling is that which advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university or professional school degree.

#### Employed

Employed persons are (1) those who worked for pay during the survey week or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family-operated business or farm, and (2) those who were temporarily absent from their regular jobs because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute or similar reasons. Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, painting or repairing own home, etc.) or volunteer work for religious, charitable and similar organizations.

A person working at more than one job is counted only in the job at which he or she worked the greatest number of hours.

#### Family

The term "family", as used here, refers to a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage or adoption, and residing together; all such persons are considered members of one family. A person maintaining a household alone, or with unrelated persons only, is regarded as a household but not as a family. Thus, some households do not contain a family.

Families are categorized as husbandwife, other male-headed and femaleheaded. Any estimates of other maleheaded families which are derived by subtraction should be used with extreme care because of the small number of actual cases in such estimates.

#### Female-Headed Family

A female-headed family is a group of two or more related persons who reside together and are headed by a female with no husband present.

#### **Group Quarters**

Group quarters are living arrangements for institutional inmates or for other groups containing five or more persons not related to the person in charge. They are located most frequently in institutions, boarding houses, military barracks, college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, hospitals, monasteries, convents and ships. A house or apartment is considered group quarters if it is shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him or, if there is no person in charge, by six or more unrelated persons. Information on the housing characteristics of group quarters was not collected in this survey.

#### Head of Household or Family

According to current terminology used by the Bureau of the Census, one person in each household or family is designated as the "head". The number of such persons, therefore, is equal to the number of households. For husband-wife families, the characteristics of the household head are those of the husband.

#### Household

A household consists of all persons who occupy a housing unit. A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners, is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters.

#### Household or Family Size

The term "size of household" includes all persons occupying a housing unit. "Size of family" includes persons in the living quarters who are related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption.

#### **Husband-Wife Family**

A husband-wife family, as defined for survey purposes, is a married couple who are members of the same household. The married couple may or may not have children living with them. Tables that display data about the head (e.g., age, sex, educational attainment) of households or families show characteristics of the husband in husband-wife households or families.

#### Income

The income of a household is the total income received in the 12 months prior to the survey. This includes wages and salaries, net income from businesses or farms, pensions, dividends, interest, rent, social security payments and any other income received by members of the household. Median income is the amount which divides the income distribution into two equal parts, half having incomes above the median and the other half having incomes below the median. The medians are calculated from income distributions by linear interpolation within the interval in which the median falls.

#### Labor Force

The labor force consists of persons aged 16 and over who are employed or unemployed during the survey week. The definitions of employed, unemployed and not in the labor force are the same as those used in the Current Population Survey, a national survey conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census to estimate employment status.

#### **Marital Status**

The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of the survey. Persons classified as "married" consist of those who have been married only once and those who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons who are reported as separated or as married, spouse absent, were included with persons who are reported as divorced in the "divorced" category. Other marital status classifications are "never married" and "widowed". Marital status data is presented for both household and group quarters population 14 years of age or older.

#### Not in the Labor Force

Persons "not in the labor force" are those persons not classified as either employed or unemployed. This group includes persons retired, those engaged in own housework, those attending school, those unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness, those discouraged from seeking work because of personal or job market factors, seasonal workers for whom the survey fell in an offseason and those who are the voluntarily idle. Persons doing only unpaid work in family businesses for less than 15 hours a week are also classified as not in the labor force.

#### **Persons Per Household**

The population living in households is the total population less those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per household" is computed by dividing the population in households by the number of households.

#### **Primary Individual**

A primary individual is a person who either lives alone or lives with nonrelatives only and was designated as household head by the respondent.

#### **Region 11**

Region 11 includes the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area: Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington Counties.

#### **Rural Residence**

The rural population comprises all persons living in areas of less than 2,500 persons that were not classified as urbanized areas in the 1970 Census (see definition of urban residence).

#### Single-Parent Family

A single-parent family is a family with at least one child under 18 present and headed by a parent with no spouse present.

#### Tenure

A housing unit is "owner-occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for at the time of the survey. All other occupied units are classified as "renter-occupied" including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

#### **Urban Residence**

The urban population is comprised of all persons living in areas of 2,500 inhabitants or more. It includes incorporated places of 2,500 persons or more, unincorporated places of 2,500 persons or more and other surrounding, closely-settled territory defined as urbanized areas in the 1970 Census.

#### Unemployed

Unemployed persons are those who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary illness and had looked for jobs within the preceding four weeks. Persons who were available for work but did not work because they were on lay-off or waiting to start new jobs within the next 30 days are also counted among the unemployed.

#### SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

- B Less than 50 actual cases.
- No statistically significant difference measured at the 95 percent significance level between two categories in the particular table.
- No statistically significant difference measured at the 95 percent significance level between two other categories, as specified in the particular table.
  - Not applicable
- Note: Individual figures in all tables are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Percentages in this report are based on unrounded absolute numbers.

### Appendix II Source and Reliability of the Estimates

#### Source of the Data

The estimates in this report are based on data collected during April 1977 through direct interviews with persons living in housing units in Minnesota. Weighted sample results have been expanded to agree with independent estimates of the population made by the Office of State Demographer. Items for which fewer than 50 sample cases were obtained have not been expanded to population estimates or included in percentage distributions.<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise qualified, all comparisons are significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

Approximately 4,530 occupied housing units were selected for interview. Within each household, a responsible person aged 16 or older was interviewed for demographic characteristics of all household members. From the listing of household members 16 years of age and over, one of them was objectively designated as the respondent for an indepth interview on labor force status and interest in job training.<sup>2</sup> No substitution was made even if, after repeated calls, no one was at home, or the designated respondent for the individual interview was not at home or refused to be interviewed. Approximately 96 percent of the households were interviewed for household data; 98.8 percent of these were interviewed for individual labor force data. Of the 4,661 persons eligible for the short self-administered job-training questionnaire, 78 percent responded.

#### The Sample

The Minnesota state sample is designed to produce estimates of demographic and socio-economic characteristics for Minnesota's household population. The sample design is modeled after the proven multi-stage area probability designs which have long been used at the national level by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and University of Michigan's Survey Research Center. The selection process is performed in two stages and assigns every yearround housing unit in Minnesota an equal probability of being selected for interview. In the first stage of selection, sample counties are chosen with a probability proportional to number of year-round housing units. Groups of year-round housing units referred to as "clusters" are then selected from each sample county.

The resulting sample is termed "complex" and is not "random" in the true sense of the term. Nonetheless, the sample does meet the statistically more important criterion of assigning to each element of the population an equal probability of selection. In selecting the year-round housing unit with equal probability, all items uniquely associated with the selected unit are also chosen with equal probability (children, telephones, microwave ovens, etc.).

Estimates of sampling error calculated from the survey data provide an indication of the precision with which the design measures characteristics of the survey population. The following text and tables provide a summary of the sampling error for the Minnesota Household Survey results.

#### Sources of Error

Sample data are subject to errors arising from several sources. Among these are noncoverage, response and reporting error, nonresponse, coding error and sampling error.

- Noncoverage. A bias is introduced by excluding persons living in institutions or group quarters from the data collection process. A very small bias may exist because of failure to identify all housing units in the selected sample cluster.
- Response and reporting error. Variations in interviewers' wording of questions or faulty questionnaire design may cause errors by interviewers, respondents or both. Although this study's interviewers were chiefly temporary workers, the

majority were persons with survey experience. These interviewers participated in an intensive two-day training session, preceded by a home-study assignment. Moreover, timely editing of the completed questionnaires, supervisors' observation during enumeration and a systematic reinterview by supervisory staff of part of their assignments permitted the interviewers to correct any errors or deficiencies.

In spite of these controls, interviewers may not always have asked the questions in the prescribed fashion. This factor, in addition to the unwillingness of some respondents to report accurately, may result in some errors or lack of uniformity in the results.

- Nonresponse. The Minnesota Household Survey enjoyed response rates in excess of 96 percent. Consequently, nonresponse bias should be virtually nonexistent for these data. The Vocational Education Supplement data with a 78 percent response rate has the potential for nonresponse bias depending on the assumptions one makes concerning the nature of the nonrespondent group.
- Coding error. The questionnaires used in this survey were almost entirely precoded, with appropriate responses being circled by the interviewer. Through a 100 percent check-coding process, detected errors were corrected. A 100 percent verification was also used throughout keypunching of the data. In addition, an elaborate computer editing process was designed to detect inconsistencies and inappropriate responses not found during the manual editing and coding stages.

Although there was close control on all phases of processing, some errors are inevitable in an operation of this type and magnitude. However, the net error is likely to be negligible.

1 This criteria was lowered to 25 sample cases for marital status by age, characteristics of families headed by women and characteristics of one-person households by age and sex.

2 This procedure is described by Leslie Kish, "A Procedure for Objective Respondent Selection Within The Household", American Statistical Association Journal, September 1949, pp. 380-387. • Sampling error. With the described probability design used for this survey, sampling error can be approximated from the sample itself. A measure of sampling variability indicates the range of difference that may be expected because only a sample of the population is surveyed.

Sampling error, which should be distinguished from bias, is composed of several factors. The majority of the error results from the distributional properties of the sample itself. A portion of the error in the sample data results from the variability among interviewers and coders.

### Content of the Sampling Error Summary Tables

The sampling error summary tables are designed for general usage in the analysis of the major data types found in the Minnesota Household Survey. The tabulated values are for use with percentage estimates based on state sample data expanded to population estimates.

Prior to the construction of the tables, sampling error calculations for the total population and a complete set of subclasses of the population were completed for a representative set of variables for each of the five major data types. The representative results were then combined to produce the summary tables. The tables applicable to this report are:

- Table 1: Household Characteristic Data (e.g., household type)
- Table 2: Household Member Data (e.g., marital status)

The entries in Tables 1 and 2 are 95 percent confidence interval halfwidths. The confidence interval halfwidths are equal to twice the standard error of the estimates (algebraically equivalent to  $2 \cdot \sigma \hat{y}$ ). To construct the confidence interval for the percentage estimates  $\hat{y}$ , simply add and subtract the tabulated half-width to produce an

interval of the following form:

 $(\hat{y} - 2 \cdot \sigma \hat{y}, \hat{y} + 2 \cdot \sigma \hat{y})$ 

- Where  $\hat{y}$  = sample estimate
  - $\sigma \hat{y} = standard error of the sample estimate$

Because the tables are generalized in nature, they provide only an approximation for the true value of the half-width interval. As sample size decreases, the approximation to a Normal distribution for the sample estimate begins to deteriorate, resulting in a level of significance of less than 95 percent.

### Using the Sampling Error Summary Tables

Along the left-hand margin of each table is a column labled Base of Estimated Percentage. The entries in this column designate the estimated population for which the tabulated values in a given row are applicable. Under the heading Estimated Percentage a series of column labels in the form of paired percentage values are listed; the symmetry of the standard error on either side of 50 percent permits this form of tabulation. To locate the value of the confidence interval half-width (i.e., the sample error) be sure to select the appropriate table.

Locate the estimated population value that was used as the base for the estimated percentage in the left-hand column of each table. If the appropriate estimated population is not explicitly given, select the next smallest value listed. Then cross-reference the designated row with the column that applies to the value of the percentage estimate being evaluated. If the estimated percentage is not explicitly given, either choose the next largest value listed or interpolate linearly between the two columns of the table on either side of the percentage value under consideration. Having located the correct sample error value, construct the appropriate confidence interval for the percentage estimate.

For example, to find the sample error for the estimated proportion of husband-wife families (estimated to maintain 67.7 percent of all households), we start with Table 1: Household Characteristic Data. The estimated population value for all households is 1,333 thousand. Since this value is not given in the left-hand column, we choose the next smallest value, 1,000 thousand. The estimated percentage of husband-wife families. 67.7 percent, lies between 60 and 70 percent, so we choose 70 percent, the next largest value, and locate the sample error of 2.1 percent. The appropriate confidence interval for the estimate of husband-wife families is 67.7 percent plus or minus 2.1 percent. This confidence interval translates into the following probability statement:

For the sample estimate of husband-wife families, the probability that the interval 65.6 to 69.8 percent contains the true population value is approximately 95 percent or greater.

If the confidence intervals for two sample estimates overlap, it is not possible to make a probability statement regarding the significance of the comparison difference. Conversely, if no overlap exists between the confidence intervals of the two statistics, the statistical significance is equivalent to two standard errors or approximately 95 percent.

Base of	Estimated Percentage										
Percentage (in thousands)	.5 or 99.5	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	7.5 or 92.5	10 or 90	15 or 85	20 or 80	30 or 70	40 or 60	50
50	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.8	4.6	5.3	6.3	7.0	8.1	8.6	8.8
100	.9	1.2	1.7	2.7	3.3	3.7	4.4	4.9	5.7	6.1	6.2
150	.7	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.7	5.1	5.2
200	.7	.9	1.3	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.6
300	.6	.8	1.1	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.9
400	.5	.7	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.5
500	.4	.6	.9	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.1
600	.4	.6	.8	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.9
800	.4	.5	.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5
1,000	.3	.5	.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.3
1,200	.3	.4	.6	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1
1,400	.3	.4	.6	.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0
1,600	.3	.4	.5	.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9

 Table 1

 Sampling Error Summary for Household Data<sup>a</sup>

F 3

<sup>a</sup>The values in this table represent two standard errors. Therefore, for most percentages the chances are 95 in 100 that the value being estimated lies within a range equal to the estimated percentage, plus or minus the appropriate value given in this table.

K or of the

# Table 2 Sampling Error Summary for Household Member Data<sup>a</sup>

Base of	Estimated Percentage										
Percentage (in thousands)	.5 or 99.5	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	7.5 or 92.5	10 or 90	15 or 85	20 or 80	30 or 70	40 or 60	50
50	1.3	1.8	2.5	3.9	4.7	5.5	6.4	7.1	8.2	8.8	8.9
100	.9	1.3	1.8	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.5	5.0	5.8	6.2	6.3
150	.8	1.1	1.5	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.3
200	.7	.9	1.3	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.7
300	.6	.8	1.1	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.9	4.0
400	.5	.7	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.5
500	.4	.6	.9	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.1
600	.4	.6	.8	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.9
800	.4	.5	.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.8
1,000	.3	.4	.6	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2
1,500	.3	.4	.5	.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9
2,000	.2	.3	.5	.7	.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7
2,500	.2	.3	.5	.7	.8	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
3,000	.2	.3	.4	.7	.8	.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5
4,000	.2	.3	.4	.6	.7	.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4

<sup>a</sup>The values in this table represent two standard errors. Therefore, for most percentages the chances are 95 in 100 that the value being estimated lies within a range equal to the estimated percentage, plus or minus the appropriate value given in this table.