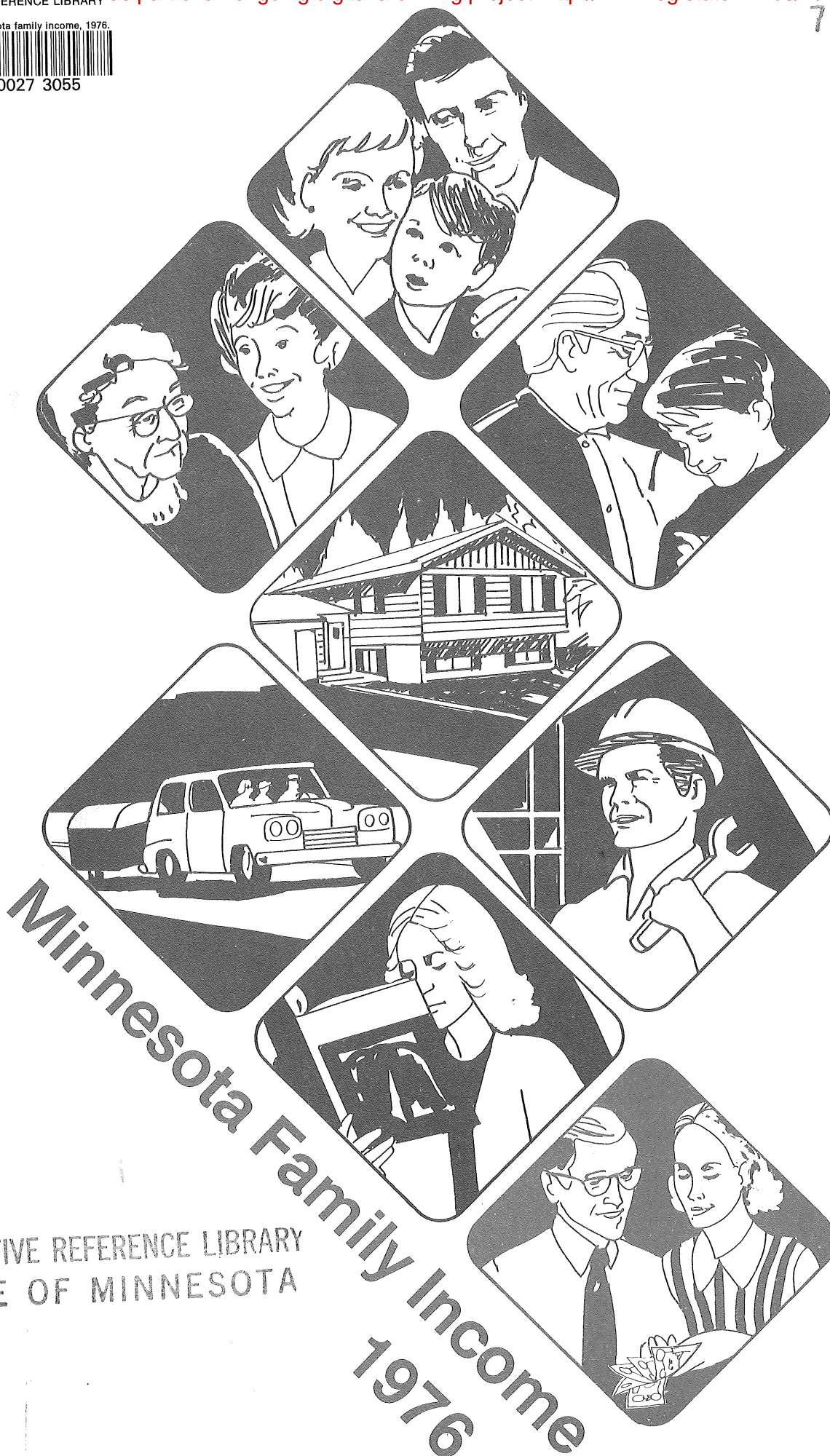


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Preface

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.
3. 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 help 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 non-reporting. A detailed explanation appears in Appendix II.

This is the sixth publication based on Minnesota Household Survey data. The other reports, "Housing in Minnesota, 1977", "Educational Attainment in Minnesota, 1977", "Minnesota Household Characteristics, 1977", "Minnesota Age Estimates, April, 1977", and "Minnesota Labor Force, 1977" are available upon request from the Office of State Demographer.

Changes Since 1969

Median family income increased in Minnesota from \$9,928 in 1969 to \$14,730 in 1976, an increase of 48 percent. This compares with a national increase of 56 percent during the same period, from \$9,596 to \$14,958. After adjusting for the 56 percent increase in prices since 1969, the 1976 Minnesota median family income in terms of 1969 constant dollars decreased slightly (by 5 percent).¹ This change, however, was not statistically different from the 0.4 percent increase in the real median income of families nationwide.

The median income of husband-wife families in Minnesota increased by one-half, from \$10,408 in 1969 to \$15,560 in 1976. The median income of female-headed families also increased substantially, from \$5,581 to \$8,050 (44

percent). However, the relative economic status of families headed by women has not changed since the beginning of the decade — the median income of female-headed families remains slightly over half that of husband-wife families.

The median income of families in the Twin Cities metropolitan area (Region 11)² increased by 44 percent, from \$11,639 in 1969 to \$16,740 in 1976. An even greater increase in family median income occurred in the balance of the state, where income grew by 58 percent, from \$8,247 to \$13,040. In 1969, median income in the balance of the state was 71 percent of that in the Twin Cities metropolitan area; by 1976

it had increased to 77 percent of the Twin Cities metropolitan area family median.

Of the 1,014,000 families in Minnesota in April, 1977, 16 percent (164,000 families) received incomes of \$25,000 or more in 1976. One-third of Minnesota's families (332,000) had incomes between \$15,000 and \$25,000; 42 percent (422,000 families) had incomes between \$5,000 and \$15,000; and 9 percent (96,000 families) received income below \$5,000. In contrast, in 1969, only 4 percent of Minnesota families (40,000) had incomes of \$25,000 or more while 19 percent (172,000 families) had less than \$5,000 in family income.

Income by Selected Family Characteristics

Median income is the amount that divides the income distribution in half — 50 percent of all families with income above and 50 percent with income below this amount. The characteristics of families whose incomes fall into the lower half of the state distribution (under \$15,000) differ markedly from those whose income levels are in the upper half of the distribution. The income distribution of families is affected by a number of characteristics, including family type, the number of earners in the family and the age and educational attainment of the family head.

Family Type. In 1977, about 89 percent of all families were husband-wife

families; 9 percent were headed by a female with no husband present and the remaining 2 percent were headed by a male with no wife present.³ The 1976 median income of all husband-wife families was \$15,560, almost twice that of female-headed families (\$8,050). For husband-wife families with both the husband and the wife in the labor force the median income was \$18,530, or 24 percent higher than that of husband-wife families in which the husband was the only labor force participant (\$15,000).

The income distribution of female-headed families is substantially different from that of husband-wife

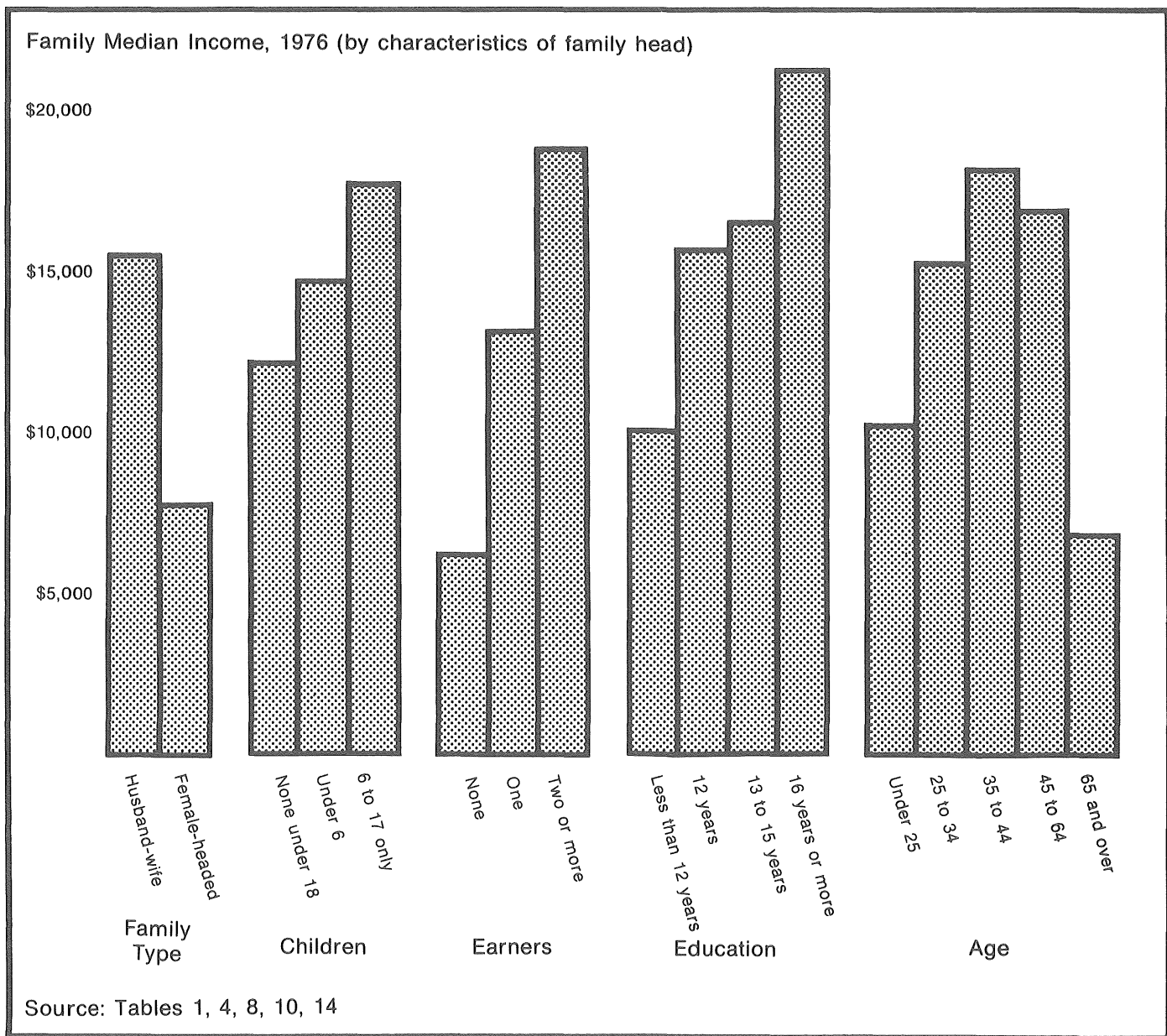
families: while 84 percent of female-headed families have incomes under \$15,000 (the lower half of the state income distribution for families), just under half of husband-wife families fall into that income category. Almost one-quarter of female-headed families have incomes under \$5,000, compared with only 8 percent of husband-wife families. Many factors tend to depress the income of families headed by women, such as fewer earners, lower labor force participation, greater likelihood of children at home, lower educational attainment and concentration in lower paying occupations.

1. The percentage increase in prices between 1969 and 1976 is based on the change in the annual averages of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Consumer Price Index (CPI).

2. 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.

3. 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.

Figure 1
Median income highest for families headed by college graduates



Number of Earners. Median family income is highly correlated with the number of earners in a family. In 1977, half of all families fielded at least two earners. The median income of these multi-earner families (\$18,190) is 36 percent higher than that of families with only one earner (\$13,390) and is almost three times greater than the median income of families with no earners (\$6,200).

Almost two-thirds of families with at least two earners have incomes of \$15,000 or more, compared with 42 percent of families with only one earner and only 10 percent of families with no earners. Three-quarters of the families with incomes of \$25,000 or more have at least two earners. Similarly, there is a strong correlation between the labor force status of the

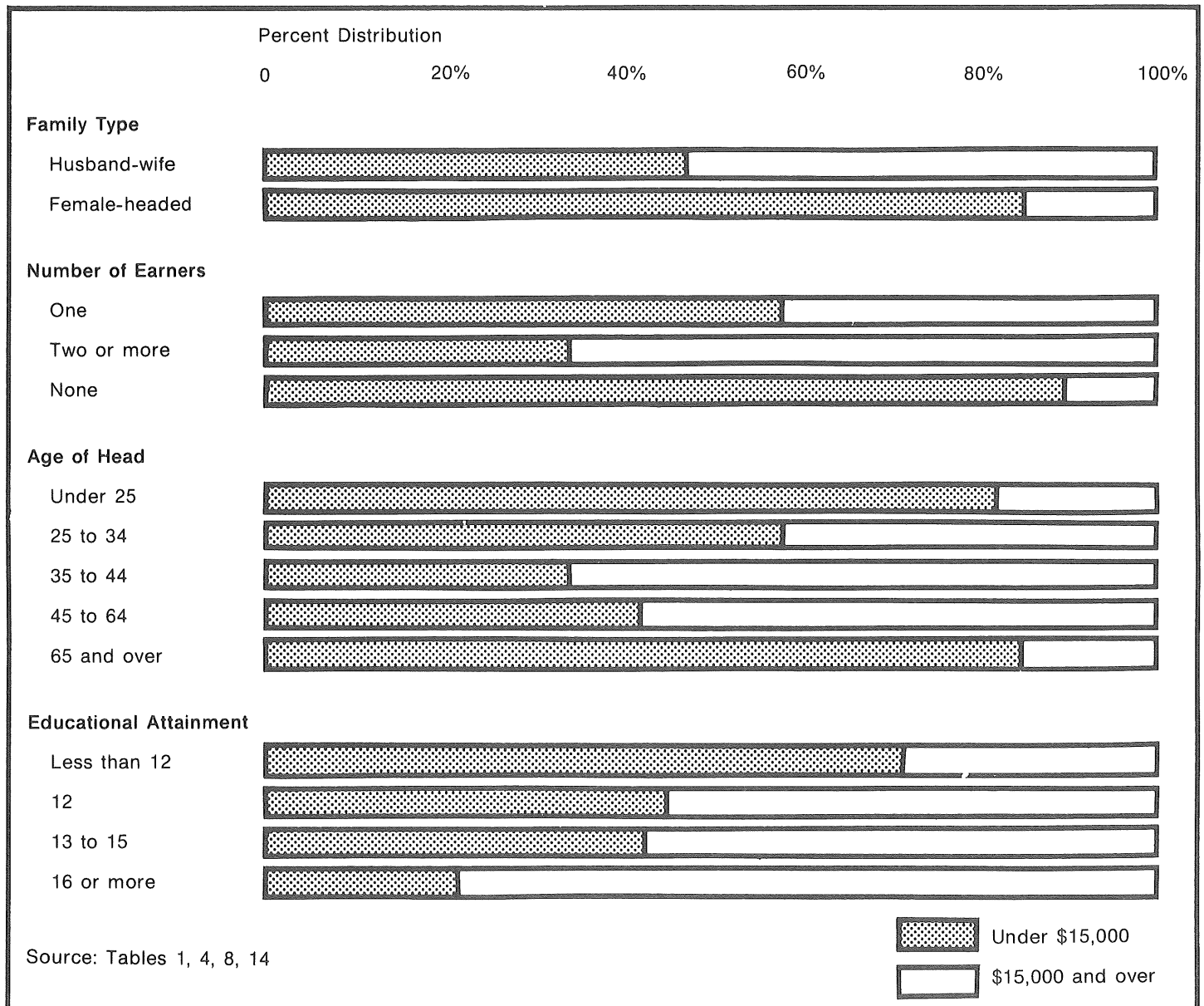
family head and median income. The median income of families with unemployed family heads (\$9,450) is 56 percent of that of families with employed family heads (\$16,730). The median income of families with heads that are not labor force participants (\$7,080) is only 42 percent of that of families whose heads are employed; two-thirds of these families are headed by persons 65 years or older.

Age of Family Head. A strong correlation also exists between the age of the family head and family income. The proportion of families in the lower half of the state income distribution is highest for young families (head under 25 years) and for elderly families (head 65 and over): about 85 percent of both family groups have incomes below

\$15,000. The proportion of families in the lower half of the income distribution is lowest for families headed by persons between 35 and 44 years of age. Only one-third of these families have incomes under \$15,000; over 40 percent have incomes of \$20,000 or more.

The median income of families is lowest for families headed by young or elderly persons (\$10,120 and \$6,920, respectively). Highest incomes are found in families where the head is in his or her prime working years: \$18,120 for families with heads between 35 and 44 years of age and \$17,210 for families with heads

Figure 2
Families headed by women, the young, the elderly and the less educated are more likely to have lower incomes



between 45 and 64 years of age. Higher proportions of these middle-aged families have two earners or more (61 percent) than do young families (about 50 percent) and older families (10 percent).

Variations in income distributions by the presence and age of children at home and by family size primarily reflect differences in the age of the family heads. For example, families with no children under 18 at home have a lower median income than those with children at home (\$12,230 compared with \$16,290). They also have older heads: 79 percent of families with no children under 18 at home are headed by persons 45 years or over while 72 percent of families with children are headed by persons under 45 years of age.

Among families with no children at home, the median income of those headed by persons under 65 is 2.3 times larger than the median income of such families with elderly heads (\$15,740 and \$6,870, respectively). This substantial difference also reflects both the higher labor force participation and the higher level of educational attainment of younger family heads.

Families with older children only at home (children six to 17 years of age) have a higher median income than families with young children (children under six) at home (\$17,890 compared

with \$14,760). The majority of the families with older children at home are headed by persons in their prime earning years, between 35 and 64 years of age, while three-quarters of the families with younger children at home are headed by persons under 35 years of age, who are just beginning their working careers.

Similarly, family size reflects the age of the family head and the associated income levels. Families of only two persons have the lowest median income (\$11,150) as well as the oldest age structure: 73 percent are headed by persons 45 years or older. Families of four persons or more have the highest median income (\$17,590) and the highest proportions of middle-aged heads (68 percent between the ages of 35 and 64).

Educational Attainment.⁴ The educational attainment of the family head has a strong influence upon family income. Almost three-quarters of families headed by persons without a high school diploma have incomes below \$15,000, while over three-quarters of families with heads who are college graduates have incomes of \$15,000 or more.

The median income of families with heads who have not completed high school (\$10,060) is only two-thirds of that of families with heads who have completed just 12 years of school (\$15,480) and only half that of families

headed by college graduates (\$21,600).

Educational attainment is strongly correlated with age: 25 to 34 year-olds are more than two and a half times as likely to be high school graduates as are persons 65 years and over.⁵ As a result, some of the difference in the income levels of families with heads that have varying levels of educational attainment is also due to the difference in age. However, for each level of educational attainment, income is still highest for families with middle-aged heads.

Tenure. There is a much higher concentration of low-income families among renters than among those that own their homes: over three-quarters of renting families have incomes under \$15,000 compared with 46 percent of families that own their homes. The median income of families that own their homes is 65 percent greater than that of families that rent (\$15,910 compared with \$10,340).

Renters are more likely to be female and young, a profile which accounts for their lower income level. Twenty-one percent of families that rent are headed by a woman compared with only 6 percent of families that own their homes. Almost one-quarter of families that rent are headed by persons under 25 years old, while only 3 percent of families that own their homes have heads under 25 years.⁶

Regional Differences

Income is generally higher in the Twin Cities metropolitan area (Region 11) than in the balance of the state. The difference is most apparent at the lower and upper ends of the income scale. Only 5 percent of families in the Twin Cities area have incomes under \$5,000, compared with 13 percent of families in the balance of the state. Similarly, the proportion of families in the Twin Cities area with incomes of \$25,000 or more is greater than it is in

the balance of the state (21 percent compared with 13 percent).

The median income of Twin Cities area husband-wife families is 30 percent greater than that of husband-wife families in the balance of the state (\$17,880 compared with \$13,680). The median income of female-headed families in the Twin Cities area is 37 percent higher than that in the balance of the state (\$9,120 compared with \$6,680).

These differences reflect the differences between the age structure of the Twin Cities metropolitan area and that of the balance of the state. While 56 percent of family heads in the Twin Cities area are under 45 years of age, a comparable proportion of family heads in the balance of the state are 45 or older. The proportion of family heads 65 years or older in the balance of the state is almost twice that of the Twin Cities area (20 percent compared with 11 percent).

4. Data presented for families with heads 25 years old and over only.

5. *Educational Attainment in Minnesota, 1977*, Office of State Demographer, Minnesota State Planning Agency, St. Paul, Minnesota, p. 3.

6. For additional characteristics of owners and renters, see *Housing in Minnesota, 1977*, Office of State Demographer, Minnesota State Planning Agency, St. Paul, Minnesota, p. 12.

Differences still remain between the Twin Cities area and the balance of the state, however, in the median income of each age group. The difference is smallest for families headed by persons between 35 and 44 years: the median income of such families in the balance of the state is 92 percent of that of such families in the Twin Cities metropolitan area (\$17,280 compared with \$18,800). The difference is largest for families with heads between 45 and 64 years of age. The family median income of these families living in the

balance of the state (\$14,890) is only three-quarters of that of such families in the Twin Cities area (\$19,960).

The income levels vary in both the Twin Cities metropolitan area and the balance of the state by the number of earners, the labor force status and educational attainment of the family head, the presence of children in the home and tenure. These differences are similar to those observed statewide.

Income of One-Person Households

The median income of one-person households in Minnesota increased from \$2,852 in 1969 to \$5,290 in 1976 — an increase of 85 percent. The increase in real income as measured in 1969 constant dollars was substantial, 19 percent.

The income distribution of these households has shifted since 1969, when 70 percent had incomes under \$5,000 and only 2 percent had incomes of \$15,000 or more. By 1976 the proportion of persons living alone with incomes under \$5,000 had dropped to 48 percent and the proportion with incomes of \$15,000 or more had increased to 11 percent.

Age is a primary factor in determining the income level of persons living

alone. The median income of persons alone who are under 65 years of age is 2.3 times greater than that of persons who are 65 years and over (\$8,140 compared with \$3,510). Thirty-one percent of persons under 65 who live alone have incomes below \$5,000, compared with almost 70 percent of the elderly who live alone. Similarly, the proportion of persons under 65 with incomes of \$10,000 or more is four times that of elderly one-person households (42 percent compared with 10 percent). Those persons under 65 years of age who live alone are much more likely to be labor force participants than those 65 and over (82 percent compared with 13 percent).⁷

Not surprisingly, the median income of

one-person households in the Twin Cities metropolitan area is greater than that of such households in the balance of the state. This difference is attributable both to the generally higher income levels of households in the Twin Cities area and to the higher proportion of elderly one-person households in the balance of the state.⁸

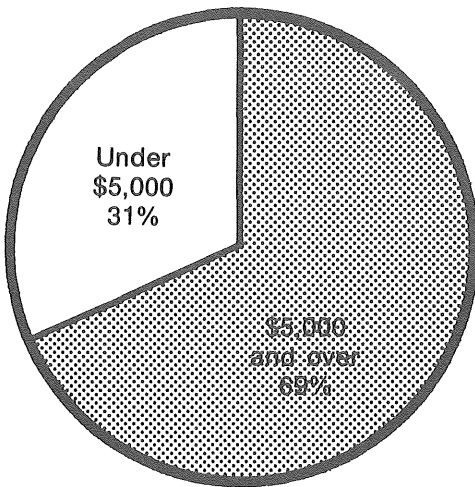
The proportion of one-person household with incomes under \$5,000 is 38 percent in the Twin Cities metropolitan area, compared with 60 percent in the balance of the state. The proportions of persons living alone with incomes of \$15,000 or more are comparable for both areas (13 percent and 9 percent, respectively).

7. *Minnesota Household Characteristics, 1977*, Office of State Demographer, Minnesota State Planning Agency, p. 26.

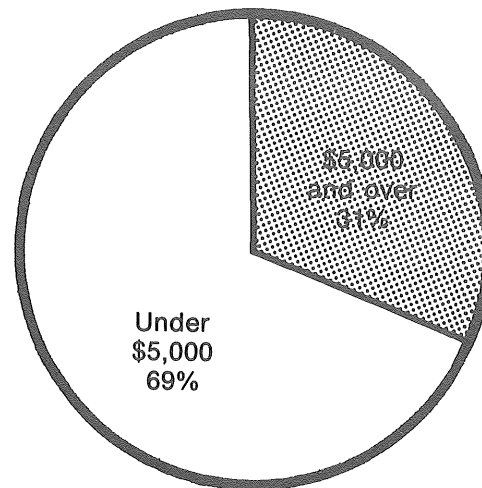
8. *Minnesota Household Characteristics, 1977*, p. 27.

Figure 3
Higher proportion of elderly persons living alone have incomes under \$5,000

Income Distribution, 1976



Persons Under 65 Living Alone



Persons 65 and Over Living Alone

Source: Table 20

Detailed Tables

Changes Since 1969

Table 1
Median income of female-headed families remains
about half that of husband-wife families

Family Type	Median Income					
	Minnesota			United States		
	1969 ^a	1976	Percent Change	1969 ^a	1976 ^b	Percent Change
Total Families	\$ 9,928	\$14,730*	48.4	\$ 9,596	\$14,960	55.9
Husband-wife	\$10,408	\$15,560*	49.5	\$10,211	\$16,200	58.7
Female-headed	\$ 5,581	\$ 8,050*	44.2	\$ 4,962	\$ 7,210	45.3
As a percent of husband-wife median income	53.6	51.7	—	48.6	44.5	—
a. 1969 data are from the 1970 Census of Population. b. 1976 U.S. data from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Money Income in 1976 of Families and Persons in the United States, Series P-60, No. 114, July 1978.						

*No statistically significant difference measured between Minnesota and the U.S. in 1976.

Table 2
Over half of all families have incomes above \$15,000

Family Income	Family Type, Minnesota					
	All Families		Husband-Wife		Female-Headed	
	1969 ^a	1976	1969 ^a	1976	1969 ^a	1976
Total Families	917,000	1,014,000	821,000	903,000	72,000	88,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	18.7	9.5	16.1	8.0	44.7	22.1
\$5,000-9,999	31.8	18.8	31.4	16.3	35.0	42.0
\$10,000-14,999	29.2	22.8	30.8	23.2	13.6	20.3
\$15,000-19,999	} 16.0	19.2	} 17.1	20.6	} 5.6	} 15.6
\$20,000-24,999		13.5		14.4		
\$25,000 and over		16.2		17.6		
Median Income	\$9,928	\$14,730	\$10,408	\$15,560	\$5,581	\$8,050
a. 1969 data are from the 1970 Census of Population.						

Table 3
Higher income levels in the Twin Cities area

Family Income by Region	Total Families			
	1969 ^a	1976		
		Total	Husband-Wife	Female-Headed
Region 11				
Total Families	450,000	465,000	403,000	53,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	11.4	5.2	3.4	} 56.8
\$5,000-9,999	25.8	16.1	12.8	
\$10,000-14,999	34.5	20.7	19.9	} 43.1
\$15,000-19,999	} 22.2	21.5	23.9	
\$20,000-24,999		15.7	16.8	
\$25,000 and over	6.2	20.6	23.2	} 25.8
Median Income	\$11,639	\$16,740	\$17,880	
Balance of the State				
Total Families	467,000	549,000	500,000	36,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	25.7	13.0	11.5	} 74.1
\$5,000-9,999	37.7	21.1	19.0	
\$10,000-14,999	24.2	24.5*†	25.8	} 25.8
\$15,000-19,999	} 9.9	17.3*	17.9*	
\$20,000-24,999		11.6*	12.4	
\$25,000 and over	2.6	12.6	13.4	} 25.8
Median Income	\$ 8,247	\$13,040	\$13,680	
a. 1969 data are from the 1970 Census of Population.				

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

†No statistically significant difference measured between 1969 and 1976.

Income by Family Characteristics

Table 4
Higher income among multi-earner families

Family Income by Type, 1976	Total	Number of Earners, Minnesota				
		One Earner		2 Earners or More		No Earners
		Total	Head Only	Total	Husband- Wife	
Total Families	1,014,000	361,000	296,000	502,000	397,000	150,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	9.5	8.0	6.2	3.4	B	34.3
\$5,000-9,999	18.8	21.9	19.3	10.0	8.5	41.4
\$10,000-14,999	22.8	28.3	29.9	21.0	21.2	15.0
\$15,000-19,999	19.2	18.5	19.3	23.6	24.5	} 9.3
\$20,000-24,999	13.5	11.7	12.2	18.1	19.4	
\$25,000-29,999	6.7	3.9	4.4	10.6	11.1	
\$30,000 and over	9.5	7.8	8.7	13.3	12.7	
Median Income	\$14,730	\$13,390	\$14,030	\$18,190	\$18,720	\$6,200
Total Husband-Wife Families	903,000	307,000	258,000	471,000	397,000	124,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	8.0	6.8	5.0	2.4	B	32.1
\$5,000-9,999	16.3	17.4	14.8	8.8	8.4	42.8
\$10,000-14,999	23.2	29.4	30.2	21.0	21.3	15.8
\$15,000-19,999	20.6	20.7	21.7	24.4	24.5	} 9.4
\$20,000-24,999	14.4	12.9	13.9	18.3	19.4	
\$25,000-29,999	7.4	4.4	4.9	11.3	11.1	
\$30,000 and over	10.2	8.4	9.4	13.8	12.7	
Median Income	\$15,560	\$14,330	\$15,000	\$18,580	\$18,530	\$6,420
Total Female-Headed Families	88,000	45,000	30,000	21,000	—	22,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
Less than \$10,000	64.0	65.3	65.7	43.9	—	82.2
\$10,000 and over	36.0	34.8	34.4	56.1	—	B
Median Income	\$8,050	\$8,500	\$8,530	\$10,880	—	\$5,300

B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.

Table 5
Twin Cities' multi-earner families have highest incomes

Family Income by Region, 1976	Total	Number of Earners				No Earners
		One Earner		2 Earners or More		
		Total	Head Only	Total	Husband- Wife	
Region 11						
Total Families	465,000	163,000	133,000	251,000	194,000	51,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	5.2	B	B	B	B	B
\$5,000-9,999	16.1	20.0	18.2	7.5	6.0	47.2
\$10,000-14,999	20.7	27.2	28.7	17.0	16.7	} 29.2
\$15,000-19,999	21.5	22.0	23.3	24.4	25.4	
\$20,000-24,999	15.7	12.1	10.8	20.5	22.5	
\$25,000-29,999	8.6	B	B	12.6	13.4	
\$30,000 and over	12.0	9.6	10.9	15.6	14.8	
Median Income	\$16,740	\$14,750	\$15,180	\$19,700	\$20,150	\$6,630
Balance of the State						
Total Families	549,000	198,000	163,000	251,000	203,000	99,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	13.0	11.1	9.4	4.3	B	39.5
\$5,000-9,999	21.1	23.5*	20.1*	12.4*	10.8*	38.6
\$10,000-14,999	24.5*	29.2*	30.8*	25.0	25.5	14.1
\$15,000-19,999	17.3*	15.6*	16.1*	22.8*	23.6*	} B
\$20,000-24,999	11.6*	11.4*	13.4*	15.6*	16.5*	
\$25,000-29,999	5.2	B	} 10.3	8.7*	8.9	
\$30,000 and over	7.4	6.3*		11.2*	10.8*	
Median Income	\$13,040	\$12,190	\$13,020	\$16,700	\$16,970	\$5,970
B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.						

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

Table 6

Median income of families with employed heads twice that of families with heads not in labor force

Family Income, 1976	Total	Labor Force Status of Family Head, Minnesota					
		In Labor Force			Not in Labor Force		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Head Under 65	Head 65 and over
Total Families	1,014,000	824,000	791,000	33,000	190,000	63,000	127,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	9.5	5.4	4.5	} 52.5	27.9	22.3	30.8
\$5,000-9,999	18.8	13.7	13.1		41.8	40.5	42.6
\$10,000-14,999	22.8	24.4	24.3	} 47.6	15.6	} 37.2	15.6
\$15,000-19,999	19.2	21.6	22.0		8.2		} 11.0
\$20,000-24,999	13.5	15.5	15.9		} 6.5		
\$25,000 and over	16.2	19.5	20.2				
Median Income	\$14,730	\$16,400	\$16,730	\$9,450	\$7,080	\$8,340	\$6,520

Table 7

Higher income in the Twin Cities area regardless of labor force status

Family Income by Region, 1976	Total	Labor Force Status of Family Head	
		In Labor Force	Not in Labor Force
Region 11			
Total Families	465,000	397,000	68,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	5.2	3.4	16.5
\$5,000-9,999	16.1	11.2	46.2
\$10,000-14,999	20.7	21.3	17.3
\$15,000-19,999	21.5	23.7	} 20.1
\$20,000-24,999	15.7	16.7	
\$25,000 and over	20.6	23.7	
Median Income	\$16,740	\$17,950	\$7,970
Balance of the State			
Total Families	549,000	427,000	122,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	13.0	7.3	34.0
\$5,000-9,999	21.1	15.8*	39.5*
\$10,000-14,999	24.5*	27.3	14.6*
\$15,000-19,999	17.3*	19.7*	} 12.0*
\$20,000-24,999	11.6*	14.3*	
\$25,000 and over	12.6	15.6	
Median Income	\$13,040	\$14,920	\$6,490

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

Table 8
Lowest income in families headed by persons 65 and over

Family Income, 1976	Total	Age of Family Head, Minnesota				
		Under 25 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
Total Families	1,014,000	62,000	243,000	194,000	354,000	160,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	9.5	17.4	4.9	B	6.3	28.4
\$5,000-9,999	18.8	30.0	15.3	11.8	13.3	41.3
\$10,000-14,999	22.7	35.2	28.7	18.5	21.9	15.1
\$15,000-19,999	19.2	} 17.4	24.3	23.9	19.4	} 15.1
\$20,000-24,999	13.5		14.7	17.8	15.9	
\$25,000-29,999	6.7		6.7	9.8	8.5	
\$30,000 and over	9.5		5.4	14.4	14.6	
Median Income	\$14,730	\$10,360	\$15,210	\$18,120	\$17,210	\$6,920
B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.						

Table 9
Income highest among Twin Cities area families with heads 45 to 64 years

Family Income by Region, 1976	Total	Age of Family Head			
		Under 35 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
Region 11					
Total Families	465,000	159,000	101,000	153,000	52,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	5.2	B	} 11.0	B	B
\$5,000-9,999	16.1	17.4		10.1	49.1
\$10,000-14,999	20.7	26.4	19.6	16.4	} 38.6
\$15,000-19,999	21.5	23.2	25.4	21.2	
\$20,000-24,999	15.7	13.8	14.7	20.6	
\$25,000-29,999	8.6	} 13.0	11.6	11.1	
\$30,000 and over	12.0		17.4	18.1	
Median Income	\$16,740	\$14,980	\$18,800	\$19,960	\$7,790
Balance of the State					
Total Families	549,000	146,000	93,000	201,000	108,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	13.0	8.7	B	9.0	35.8
\$5,000-9,999	21.1	19.4*	16.8	15.6*	37.7*
\$10,000-14,999	24.5*	33.8*	17.2*	25.9	} 26.4*
\$15,000-19,999	17.3*	21.5*	22.3*	18.0*	
\$20,000-24,999	11.6*	10.6*	21.1*	12.5	
\$25,000-29,999	5.2	} B	} 19.2	6.7*	
\$30,000 and over	7.4			12.2	
Median Income	\$13,040	\$13,200	\$17,280	\$14,890	\$6,270
B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.					

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

Table 10
Higher income among families with older children

Family Income, 1976	Total	Presence of Own Children Under 18 at Home, Minnesota					
		No Children Under 18			Children Under 18		
		Total	Head Under 65	Head 65 and Over	Total	Children Under 6	Children 6 to 17 Only
Total Families	1,014,000	456,000	301,000	156,000	558,000	231,000	326,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	9.5	14.6	7.2	29.4	5.4	7.4	4.1
\$5,000-9,999	18.8	24.0	15.4	40.9	14.8	15.5	14.2
\$10,000-14,999	22.8	22.0	25.7	14.8	23.5	28.6	19.5
\$15,000-19,999	19.2	14.4	18.4	} 14.8	23.0	25.0	21.6
\$20,000-24,999	13.5	11.8	15.2		14.7	10.3	18.0
\$25,000-29,999	6.7	6.0	8.5		7.2	5.1	8.7
\$30,000 and over	9.5	7.1	9.6		11.4	8.1	13.8
Median Income	\$14,730	\$12,230	\$15,470	\$6,870	\$16,290	\$14,760	\$17,890
B = Insufficient base for computing percentage.							

Table 11
Higher incomes among families with older children in both Region 11
and the balance of the state

Family Income by Region, 1976	Total	Presence of Own Children Under 18 at Home			
		No Children Under 18	Children Under 18		
			Total	Children Under 6	Children 6 to 17 Only
Region 11					
Total Families	465,000	191,000	275,000	112,000	163,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	5.2	6.4	4.5	B	B
\$5,000-9,999	16.1	22.7	11.8	11.6	11.9
\$10,000-14,999	20.7	19.8	21.3	28.5	16.1
\$15,000-19,999	21.5	17.5	24.2	27.1	22.1
\$20,000-24,999	15.7	18.1	14.3	9.4	17.8
\$25,000-29,999	8.6	7.5	9.4	} 17.5	10.8
\$30,000 and over	12.0	7.9	14.6		17.8
Median Income	\$16,740	\$15,330	\$17,560	\$15,660	\$19,300
Balance of the State					
Total Families	549,000	265,000	284,000	120,000	164,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	13.0	20.3	6.5*	9.0	B
\$5,000-9,999	21.1	24.9*	17.7	19.0*	16.4*
\$10,000-14,999	24.5*	23.5*	25.4*	28.7*	22.9*
\$15,000-19,999	17.3*	12.2*	21.8*	23.0*	21.1*
\$20,000-24,999	11.6*	7.5	15.2*	11.3*	18.2*
\$25,000-29,999	5.2	5.0*	5.1	} 9.1	6.8*
\$30,000 and over	7.4	6.6	8.3		9.9
Median Income	\$13,040	\$10,820	\$15,080	\$13,890	\$16,440
B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.					

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

Table 12
Income varies with family size

Family Income, 1976	Total	Family Size, Minnesota				
		2 Persons			3 Persons	4 Persons or More
		Total	Head Under 65	Head 65 and Over		
Total Families	1,014,000	390,000	253,000	137,000	212,000	412,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	9.5	16.8	9.0	31.3	7.4	3.9
\$5,000-9,999	18.8	27.1	19.9	41.0	17.4	12.0
\$10,000-14,999	22.8	22.4	27.1	13.7	27.3	20.9
\$15,000-19,999	19.2	13.6	17.6	} 14.0	19.8	24.1
\$20,000-24,999	13.5	10.0	12.8		12.8	17.0
\$25,000 and over	16.2	10.2	13.6		15.4	22.1
Median Income	\$14,730	\$11,150	\$13,710	\$6,640	\$14,610	\$17,590

Table 13
Higher incomes among larger families in both the
Twin Cities area and the balance of the state

Family Income by Region, 1976	Total	Family Size		
		2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons or More
Region 11				
Total Families	465,000	164,000	102,000	199,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	5.2	8.6	B	B
\$5,000-9,999	16.1	27.8	12.6	8.7
\$10,000-14,999	20.7	20.0	25.4	18.8
\$15,000-19,999	21.5	18.5	16.6	26.5
\$20,000-24,999	15.7	14.5	19.2	14.9
\$25,000 and over	20.6	10.5	21.8	28.0
Median Income	\$16,740	\$13,220	\$17,470	\$18,670
Balance of the State				
Total Families	549,000	226,000	109,000	214,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	13.0	22.4	10.3	B
\$5,000-9,999	21.1	26.8*	21.6*	14.9
\$10,000-14,999	24.5*	24.1*	29.2*	22.7*
\$15,000-19,999	17.3*	10.2	22.7*	21.9*
\$20,000-24,999	11.6*	6.8	} 16.1	18.9*
\$25,000 and over	12.6	9.8*		16.8
Median Income	\$13,040	\$10,130	\$13,290	\$16,540

B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.

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

Table 14
Higher income with higher educational attainment

Family Income by Age of Head, 1976	Total	Educational Attainment of Family Head ^a , Minnesota			
		Less than 12 years	12 years	13 to 15 years	16 years and over
Total Families, Head 25 and over	951,000	299,000	346,000	117,000	189,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	9.1	20.6	4.8	B	B
\$5,000-9,999	18.2	29.1	16.8	11.4	7.4
\$10,000-14,999	21.8	22.2	25.4	25.9	12.3
\$15,000-19,999	19.4	12.8	23.7	20.9	21.5
\$20,000-24,999	14.1	7.3	15.6	14.9	22.2
\$25,000-29,999	7.1	B	6.9	10.4	12.3
\$30,000 and over	10.2	5.2	6.8	12.2	22.8
Median Income	\$15,220	\$10,060	\$15,480	\$16,790	\$21,600
Total Families, Head 25 to 44 years	437,000	51,000	200,000	68,000	118,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$10,000	18.4	37.7	19.1	16.9	10.3
\$10,000-14,999	24.1	26.2	28.5	28.1	12.9
\$15,000-19,999	24.0	} 36.1	26.5	21.3	23.7
\$20,000-24,999	16.1		15.3	} 33.8	22.7
\$25,000-29,999	8.1		5.6		13.0
\$30,000 and over	9.3		B		17.3
Median Income	\$16,420	\$12,760	\$15,400	\$16,050	\$20,690
Total Families, Head 45 to 64 years	354,000	139,000	120,000	36,000	59,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$10,000	19.6	31.9	17.4	} B	} B
\$10,000-14,999	21.9	27.0	21.9		
\$15,000-19,999	19.4	18.0	21.2	} 41.3	} 37.5
\$20,000-24,999	15.9	11.0	18.6		
\$25,000-29,999	8.5	B	10.3	} 33.5	} 47.5
\$30,000 and over	14.6	8.5	10.7		
Median Income	\$17,210	\$13,130	\$17,800	\$20,510	\$24,420
a. Data presented for families with heads 25 years of age and over only. B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.					

Table 15

Twin Cities area has higher income at all levels of educational attainment

Family Income by Region, 1976	Total	Educational Attainment of Family Head ^a		
		Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
Region 11				
Total Families	439,000	92,000	169,000	177,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	4.4	B	B	B
\$5,000-9,999	15.5	31.2	15.2	7.9
\$10,000-14,999	20.0	19.3	23.1	17.2
\$15,000-19,999	21.8	16.7	27.4	19.0
\$20,000-24,999	16.5	} 22.4	16.3	18.9
\$25,000 and over	22.0		13.5	35.6
Median Income	\$17,230	\$12,230	\$16,360	\$21,220
Balance of State				
Total Families	512,000	207,000	176,000	129,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	12.9	24.8	B	B
\$5,000-9,999	20.2*	28.3*	18.2*	10.2*
\$10,000-14,999	23.5*	23.5*	27.6*	18.0*
\$15,000-19,999	17.7*	11.1*	20.3*	24.2*
\$20,000-24,999	12.4*	5.3	14.9*	20.2*
\$25,000 and over	13.4	7.0	13.7*	23.1
Median Income	\$13,450	\$ 9,350	\$14,730	\$18,640
a. Data presented for families with heads 25 years of age and over only. B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.				

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

Table 16
Higher income among homeowners

Family Income by Family Type, 1976	Tenure, Minnesota	
	Owner	Renter
Total Families	853,000	161,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	8.1	17.4
\$5,000-9,999	16.1	30.4
\$10,000-14,999	21.4	30.0
\$15,000-19,999	20.4	13.1
\$20,000-24,999	15.2	} 9.6
\$25,000 and over	18.4	
Median Income	\$15,910	\$10,340
Total Husband-Wife Families	780,000	123,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	7.3	11.2
\$5,000-9,999	14.5	26.9
\$10,000-14,999	21.6	33.7
\$15,000-19,999	21.3	15.7
\$20,000-24,999	15.8	} 12.6
\$25,000 and over	19.4	
Median Income	\$16,500	\$11,480
Total Female-Headed Families	55,000	33,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	B	33.1
\$5,000-9,999	42.2	42.0
\$10,000-14,999	20.9	} B
\$15,000 and over	22.1	
Median Income	\$9,020	\$5,999
B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.		

Table 17

Owners and renters in the Twin Cities area have highest incomes

Family Income by Region, 1976	Tenure	
	Owner	Renter
Region 11		
Total Families	372,000	93,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	3.3	13.0
\$5,000-9,999	12.6	30.0
\$10,000-14,999	18.2	30.4
\$15,000-19,999	22.9	15.9
\$20,000-24,999	18.6	} B
\$25,000-29,999	10.2	
\$30,000 and over	14.3	
Median Income	\$18,480	\$10,980
Balance of the State		
Total Families	480,000	69,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	11.6	22.3*
\$5,000-9,999	19.6	31.0*
\$10,000-14,999	23.9	29.3*
\$15,000-19,999	18.5*	} 17.4
\$20,000-24,999	12.7	
\$25,000-29,999	5.5	
\$30,000 and over	8.2	
Median Income	\$13,870	\$ 9,610
B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.		

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

Table 18
Family characteristics by income

Selected Characteristics, 1977	Total	Family Income, Minnesota, 1976						
		Less than \$5,000	\$5,000- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$19,999	\$20,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Median Income
Total Families	1,014,000	96,000	191,000	231,000	195,000	136,000	164,000	\$14,730
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—
Labor Force Status of Head								
In labor force	81.5	45.8	58.8	87.4	92.1	93.7	97.8	16,380
Not in labor force	18.5	54.1	41.1	12.7	7.9	B	B	7,080
Educational Attainment of Head								
Less than 12 years	29.6	64.3	45.9	29.2	19.5	15.7	14.4	10,060
12 years	38.4	24.4	37.0	45.0	45.6	40.4	29.1	15,480
13 to 15 years	12.9	B	} 17.1	14.7	13.9	} 43.9	16.2	16,790
16 years or more	19.1	B		11.2	21.1		40.3	21,600
Family Type								
Husband-wife	89.0	73.8	77.1	90.6	95.1	95.0	97.2	15,560
Female-headed	8.7	20.6	19.7	7.9	B	B	B	8,050
Other families	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Number of Earners								
One earner	35.6	30.2	42.0	45.0	34.8	31.4	25.9	13,390
Head only	29.2	19.1	30.1	38.6	29.6	26.7	23.8	14,030
Two or more earners	49.6	17.4	26.1	45.5	60.6	66.3	73.1	18,190
Husband-wife	39.2	B	17.6	36.5	49.9	56.4	57.7	18,720
No earners	14.8	52.3	31.9	9.6	B	B	B	6,200
Age of Head								
Under 35 years	30.1	24.6	30.6	41.5	36.6	28.6	18.7	14,100
35 to 44 years	19.1	B	12.2	15.8	24.2	25.7	29.1	18,120
45 to 64 years	35.0	22.5	24.0	32.6	34.2	40.1	48.8	17,210
65 and over	15.8	45.4	33.3	10.1	B	B	B	6,920
B = Insufficient base for computing percentages or medians.								

Table 19
Age of family head reflected in many family characteristics

Selected Characteristics, 1977 ^a	Total Families in Thousands	Percent Distribution by Age of Minnesota Family Head					
		Total	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Total Families	1,014	100.0	6.1	24.0	19.1	35.0	15.8
Sex of Head							
Male	925	100.0	5.8	23.7	19.2	35.5	15.8
Female	88	100.0	B	27.7	18.7	29.4	15.2
Number of Earners							
One earner	361	100.0	6.6	30.9	19.2	31.3	12.0
Two earners or more	503	100.0	6.3	24.4	23.5	42.8	3.0
No earners	150	100.0	B	B	B	17.7	67.2
Labor Force Status							
In labor force	825	100.0	6.9	28.6	22.8	37.7	4.1
Not in labor force	189	100.0	B	B	B	23.4	66.7
Presence of Own Children Under 18							
No children under 18	456	100.0	5.7	11.4	4.1	44.7	34.1
At least one child under 18	558	100.0	6.5	34.3	31.4	27.0	B
Children under 6	232	100.0	15.2	59.3	20.5	B	B
Children 6 to 17 only	326	100.0	B	16.6	39.2	42.8	B
Educational Attainment^b							
Less than 12 years	299	100.0	—	6.0	11.0	46.5	36.5
12 years	346	100.0	—	31.3	26.6	34.8	7.3
13 to 15 years	117	100.0	—	39.7	18.3	31.1	10.9
16 years and over	189	100.0	—	37.3	25.1	31.1	6.5
Family Size							
2 persons	390	100.0	7.5	15.2	4.8	37.4	35.1
3 persons	212	100.0	9.6	32.7	9.6	39.3	8.8
4 persons or more	412	100.0	3.1	27.9	37.6	30.4	B
Tenure							
Owner	853	100.0	3.0	21.2	20.4	38.3	17.1
Renter	161	100.0	22.5	39.0	12.5	17.4	8.6
Size of Place							
Urban	624	100.0	6.8	25.8	19.4	34.5	13.5
Rural	389	100.0	5.1	21.1	18.7	35.7	19.4
Region							
Region 11	465	100.0	5.6	28.6	21.7	33.0	11.2
Balance of the state	549	100.0	6.6	20.1	17.0	36.7	19.6

a. Income data by age of family head presented in Table 8.

b. Data presented for family heads 25 years and over only.

B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.

Income of One-Person Households

Table 20
Median income of elderly one-person households is
less than half that of younger households

Income	One-Person Households, Minnesota			
	1969 ^a	1976		
		Total	Under 65 years	65 and over
Total One-Person Households	205,000	272,000	144,000	128,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	69.6	47.9	30.8	68.9
\$5,000-9,999	23.1	24.3*	26.9	21.5†
\$10,000-14,999	5.3	16.4	24.8	} 9.6
\$15,000 and over	2.1	11.4	17.4	
Median Income	\$2,852	\$5,290	\$8,140	\$3,510
a. 1969 data are from the 1970 Census of Housing.				

*No statistically significant difference measured between 1969 and 1976.

†No statistically significant difference measured between each age group.

Note: Selected demographic characteristics of one-person households are available in Tables 30 and 31 of *Minnesota Household Characteristics, 1977*, Office of State Demographer, November, 1978.

Table 21
Higher incomes for one-person households in the Twin Cities area

Income by Age of Head, 1976	Region 11	Balance of the State
Total One-Person Households	146,000	126,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	37.5	60.4
\$5,000-9,999	28.8	19.0*
\$10,000-14,999	20.4	11.6
\$15,000 and over	13.2	8.9*
Median Income	\$6,640	\$3,720
Total One-Person Households, Under 65	92,000	52,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	27.7	36.8*
\$5,000-9,999	27.7	24.6*
\$10,000-14,999	27.4	} 38.5*
\$15,000 and over	17.2	
Median Income	\$8,840	\$7,190
Total One-Person Households, 65 and over	54,000	74,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	57.0	77.7
\$5,000 and over	43.0	22.2
Median Income	\$4,370	\$2,999

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

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 for persons 25 years and over. 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 husband-wife, other male-headed and female-headed. Any estimates of other male-headed 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 household 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 family 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 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.

Adjustments for price changes were made by converting 1976 median income into 1969 constant dollars on the basis of the change in the Minneapolis-St. Paul Consumer Price Index between 1969 and 1976. This adjustment is used to measure the change in real income since 1969.

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.

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 off-season 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.

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. This report presents information only for persons who live alone; income data are not presented for households containing two or more unrelated persons because of underreporting and misreporting problems.

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).

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 comprises 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 25 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 25 sample cases were obtained have not been expanded to population estimates or included in percentage distributions.¹ 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 age 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 in-depth interview on labor force status and interest in job training.² 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 the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center.

The selection process is performed in two stages and assigns every year-round 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.

1. This applies primarily to income data for female-headed families and for families with heads 65 years or over; because of the small number of cases, these data should be interpreted with care.

2. This procedure is described by Leslie Kish, "A Procedure for Objective Respondent Selection Within The Household", *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, September 1949, pp. 380-387.

- 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.
- 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 table applicable to this report is:

Table 1: Household Data

The entries in Table 1 are 95 percent confidence interval half-widths. The confidence interval half-widths 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 estimate \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 estimates

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 labeled *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 with incomes below \$5,000 (estimated to be 8.0 percent of all husband-wife families), we start with Table 1: Household Data. The estimated number of husband-wife families is 903,000. Since this value is not given in the left-hand column, we choose the next smallest value, 800,000. The estimated percentage of husband-wife families with incomes under \$5,000, 8.0 percent, lies between 7.5 and 10 percent, so we choose 10 percent, the next largest value, and locate the sample error of 1.5 percent. The appropriate confidence interval for the estimate of husband-wife families with incomes below \$5,000 is 8.0 percent, plus or minus 1.5 percent. This

confidence interval translates into the following probability statement:

For the sample estimate of husband-wife families with incomes under \$5,000, the probability that the interval 6.5 to 9.5 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.

Table 1
Sampling Error Summary for Household Data^a

Base of Estimated Percentage (in thousands)	Estimated Percentage										
	.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

- a. 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.