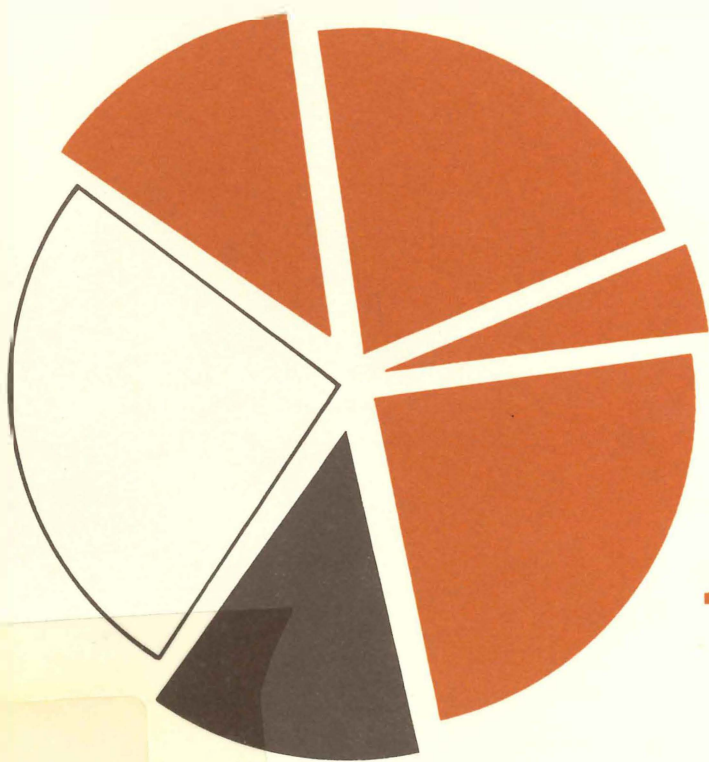


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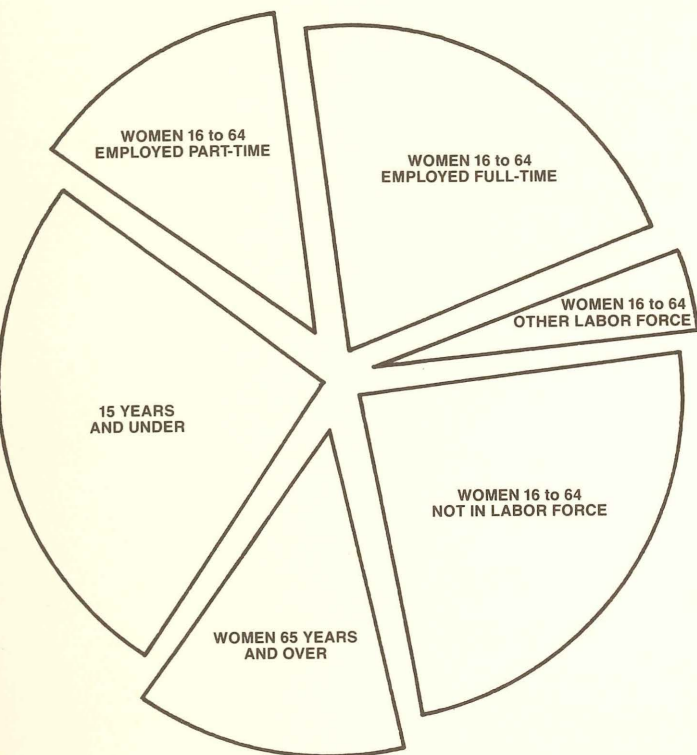
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Women in Minnesota

Council on the Economic Status of Women

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Women in Minnesota

COUNCIL ON THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN
400 SW, State Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
612-296-8590
July 1980

Acknowledgement

The Council gratefully acknowledges the substantial contribution to this report of the Office of State Demographer, Minnesota State Planning Agency.

Contents

Preface	2
Highlights	3
Population characteristics	4
Educational attainment and enrollments	5
Marital status and living arrangements	8
Labor force participation and employment	12
Wages and income	18
Tables	21
Definitions and explanations	39

Preface

Assertiveness training. The two-paycheck marriage. Displaced homemaker. Dressed for success. The empty nest. New words, new images, and new ideas — all related to new ways of looking at women's lives and responding to changes in their lives.

How much of this change is real, and how much reflects perceptions by the public and the press? Which patterns are really new, and which simply represent a new way of seeing familiar patterns? Which trends appear to be permanent, and which are transitory? In what ways do women in Minnesota differ from women in the rest of the country?

This report presents information about the two million Minnesotans who are women and girls. It attempts to answer some of the questions listed above, and to provide a factual base from which to look at the changing role of women in the state.

Except where otherwise noted, the material in this publication is based on a series of reports and other findings from the Minnesota Household Survey conducted by the Office of State Demographer in April 1977. The survey was designed to provide current information on a broad range of demographic and labor force characteristics of Minnesota's population.

The survey consisted of a statewide sample of approximately 4,530 households. Sample results were expanded to agree with independent estimates of the population. There were a sufficient number of cases to develop estimates of demographic characteristics for the state as a whole, for the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area (Region 11), and for the balance of the state.¹

As in all sample surveys, the data are subject to sampling variability and errors of response, including under-reporting and non-reporting. A detailed explanation of the source and reliability of the estimates is available upon request from the council office and can also be found in the series of reports published by the state demographer. These reports are available upon request from the Office of State Demographer, 101 Capitol Square Building, 550 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

The Council on the Economic Status of Women was established in 1976 by the Minnesota Legislature. The council studies all matters relating to the economic status of women in Minnesota, including credit, family support, security of the homemaker, educational and employment opportunities, and laws and business practices which constitute barriers to women in the economy. Reports and recommendations are made to the legislature and to the governor.

This report replaces the information in the council's first publication, "Minnesota Women: A Profile," which was based on 1970 census data and subsequent estimates. A list of additional publications is available upon request from the council office, 400 SW State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55155.

The first part of this report contains a narrative description of women in Minnesota. Detailed tables are then presented. In some cases, information in the narrative is not shown in the tables, but sources of all data are shown in the references listed at the end of each section. Definitions of terms can be found on pages 39 and 40. Except where noted, the information in this report is the most recent available in July 1980.

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

Highlights

- An increasing proportion of the female population of Minnesota is 65 years and over, and older women outnumber older men by a substantial majority.
- There are fewer children in Minnesota as the fertility rates of women decline and as women apparently postpone childbearing to a later age. The highest fertility is now found among women in their late twenties.
- Differences in the educational attainment of men and women are decreasing. This is particularly evident among younger persons, as fewer male students drop out of high school and more female students continue education after high school.
- In recent years there has been a sharp increase in the number of women enrolling in the state's post-secondary educational systems. Women now represent the majority of students in the State University System, in the Community College System, and in private institutions.
- About one-fourth of both male and female post-secondary students are 25 years and over. Older female students, however, are more likely to be enrolled as new entering freshmen and undergraduates, while older males are more likely to be enrolled in graduate and professional programs.
- The so-called "typical" family of four — an employed husband, a wife who does not work outside the home, and two children under 18 — accounts for only 6 percent of all Minnesota families. However, more than two-thirds of all households in the state are maintained by husband-wife families.
- While marriage remains the dominant pattern, there is an increasing tendency among younger persons to remain single or to marry at a later age. In addition, increases in the divorce rate of recent years have led to growing numbers of female-headed single-parent families.
- Nearly two-thirds of non-family households are headed by women, the majority of whom are older women living alone. These women are likely to be widowed and to have low incomes.
- Lower birth rates, increased divorce, and a disproportionate increase in non-family households have contributed to a decrease in average household size in Minnesota. In 1977, about half the households in the state consisted of two persons or less.
- Almost two-thirds of Minnesota women 16 to 64 years old are employed outside the home, and the labor force participation rate of women 25 to 34 has more than doubled since 1960. Two-thirds of married women with school-age children and almost half of those with preschoolers now work outside the home.
- More than half the employed women in Minnesota are concentrated in clerical and service jobs, and their numbers in these occupations are increasing. In 1977, almost a quarter of a million employed women in Minnesota were holding clerical jobs.
- Comparisons between employed men and employed women in the state show women are more likely to hold government jobs and less likely to be self employed; women are more than twice as likely as men to work part-time; and women are more likely than men to make child care arrangements. Men and women do not differ significantly in job satisfaction or in job turnover rates.
- In April 1977, reported median wages for employed women in Minnesota were \$3.38 per hour, compared with \$5.49 for employed men. On the average, women earn about 62 cents for each dollar earned by men.
- All types of families tend to have lower incomes in the balance of the state than in the Twin Cities area, with female-headed families in each region having median incomes approximately half those of husband-wife families.
- Median incomes of families headed by women are consistently lower than those of husband-wife families, and two-earner families headed by women have lower incomes than one-earner husband-wife families.
- Differences between women in the Twin Cities area and in the balance of the state show that women in the cities have higher levels of educational attainment, are less likely to be married and more likely to be divorced, are more likely to head families and to be single parents, and are more likely to be in the labor force. Wages and income tend to be higher in the Twin Cities area than in the balance of the state.
- Minnesota women compare with women nationwide in the following ways: women in Minnesota have higher levels of educational attainment, they are more likely to be married and less likely to be divorced, they are less likely to be family heads or single parents, and they are more likely to be in the labor force. Patterns of family income in Minnesota tend to be similar to national patterns.

Population Characteristics

More than half a million Minnesotans of the post-war "baby-boom" generation have now come of age and are facing the demands and rewards of young adulthood. The profound implications of this population bulge are felt throughout the state, from shifting college enrollments to record numbers of job holders and job seekers. Changing age structures affect every aspect of life in Minnesota — from the kind of life its people lead to the kind of services they need.

In April 1977, the female population of Minnesota was 2,022,000, representing 51 percent of the state's population. Except for the age group of persons 18 years and under, females outnumbered

males in every age category, for a total of 81,000 more women than men. Older women accounted for most of this difference: there were 265,000 women 65 years and over in the state in 1977, and they outnumbered men in the same age group by more than 77,000 persons. The greatest disparity occurred between those 85 years and older, where women outnumbered men by nearly two to one.

An overall population growth of 4 percent between 1970 and 1977 was the same for women as for men, although this single figure masks substantial differences in changes by age group.

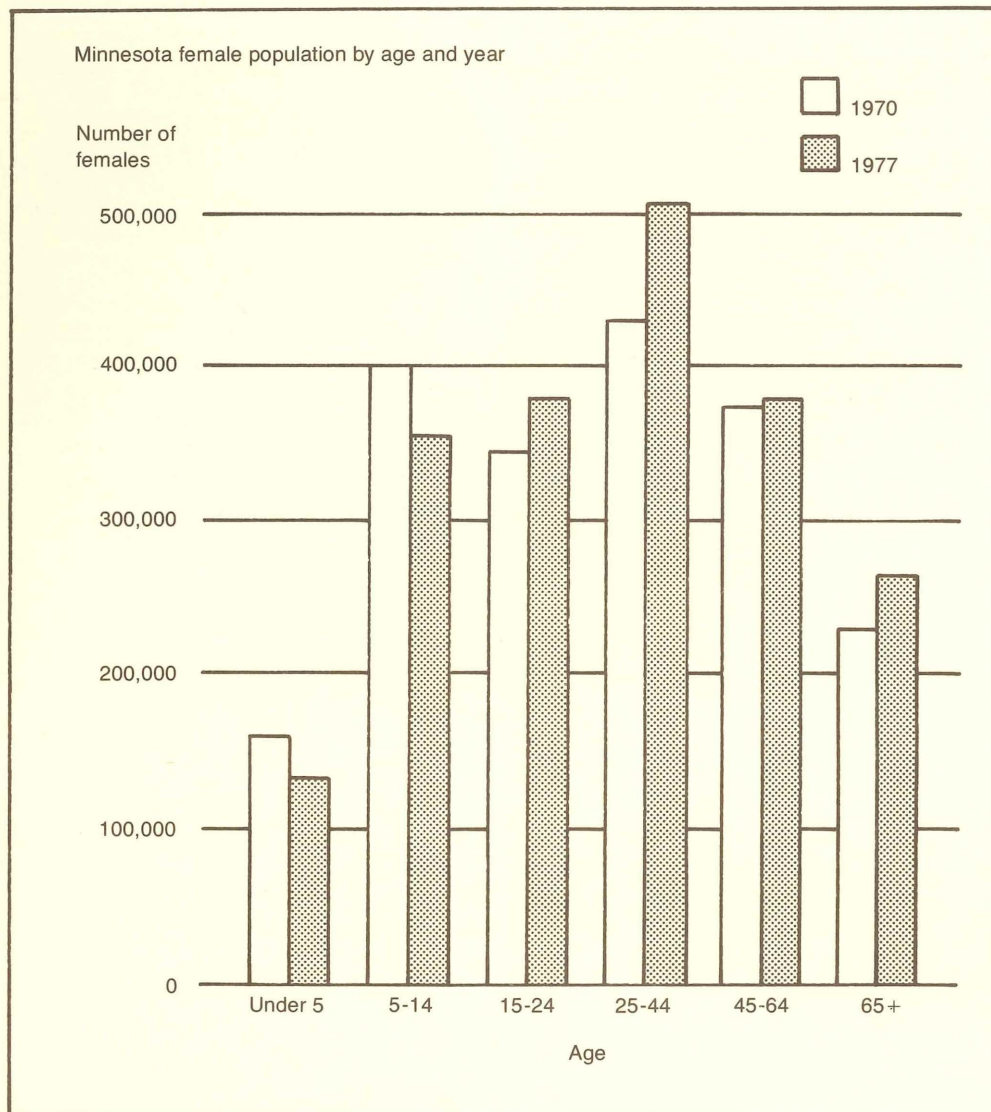
The greatest percentage increase for women was among those 85 years and older; the greatest percentage decline was among those five years and younger. Overall, the number of women under 18 declined by 10 percent, the number of women 18 to 64 increased by 11 percent, and the number of women 65 and over increased by 15 percent. A large increase in total numbers occurred among those in the childbearing years of 15 to 44, an increase of 113,000.

The number of women in the Twin Cities metropolitan area approximately equals those in the balance of the state. Women 65 years and over, however, are less likely than younger women to live in the Twin Cities area. Only 42 percent of these older women live in the Twin Cities area, while 58 percent live in the balance of the state. Women 25 to 34 are the most likely of all age groups to live in the metropolitan area.

Declines in the number of children and the "aging" of the population are related to declining birth rates in Minnesota. Between 1970 and 1977, the fertility rate — the number of live births per thousand women 15 to 44 years — dropped from 88 to 68. Although declines in fertility are observed for women of all child-bearing age groups, most noticeable are declines among those under 25 years of age. Rates of women in their late twenties now exceed those of women in their early twenties and rates of women in their early thirties remain twice those of teenagers.

For information on population characteristics, see Tables 1 and 2. Also see "Minnesota Age Estimates April 1977," Office of State Demographer, St. Paul: December 1978. For information on births in Minnesota, see Table 9 and "Minnesota Health Statistics," Minnesota Department of Health, St. Paul: (annual reports).

Population of older women is increasing in Minnesota



Source: Table 1

Educational Attainment & Enrollments

Teacher contract negotiations, new vocational programs, declining enrollments, women's studies departments — all are very much a part of the daily news. More than one million Minnesotans, over one-fourth of the state's total population, are enrolled in school.

It is easy to forget that this has not always been so, and that education was for older generations a luxury and a privilege. The "knowledge explosion" and rising educational expectations have led to dramatic changes in a relatively short period of time. In 1960, only 44 percent of persons 25 years and over had completed high school, compared with fully 70 percent by 1977. The proportion of persons with a college degree more than doubled in the same period, from 8 percent in 1960 to 17 percent in 1977 — or about one in six.

Levels of educational attainment, however, differ for men and women. In the past, women were more likely than men to be high school graduates, but were less likely to be enrolled in post-secondary institutions or to hold college degrees. These differences are now decreasing. In 1977, post-secondary school enrollment rates for women 18 to 24 years old were 34 percent, close to the 38 percent enrollment rate for males of the same age group.

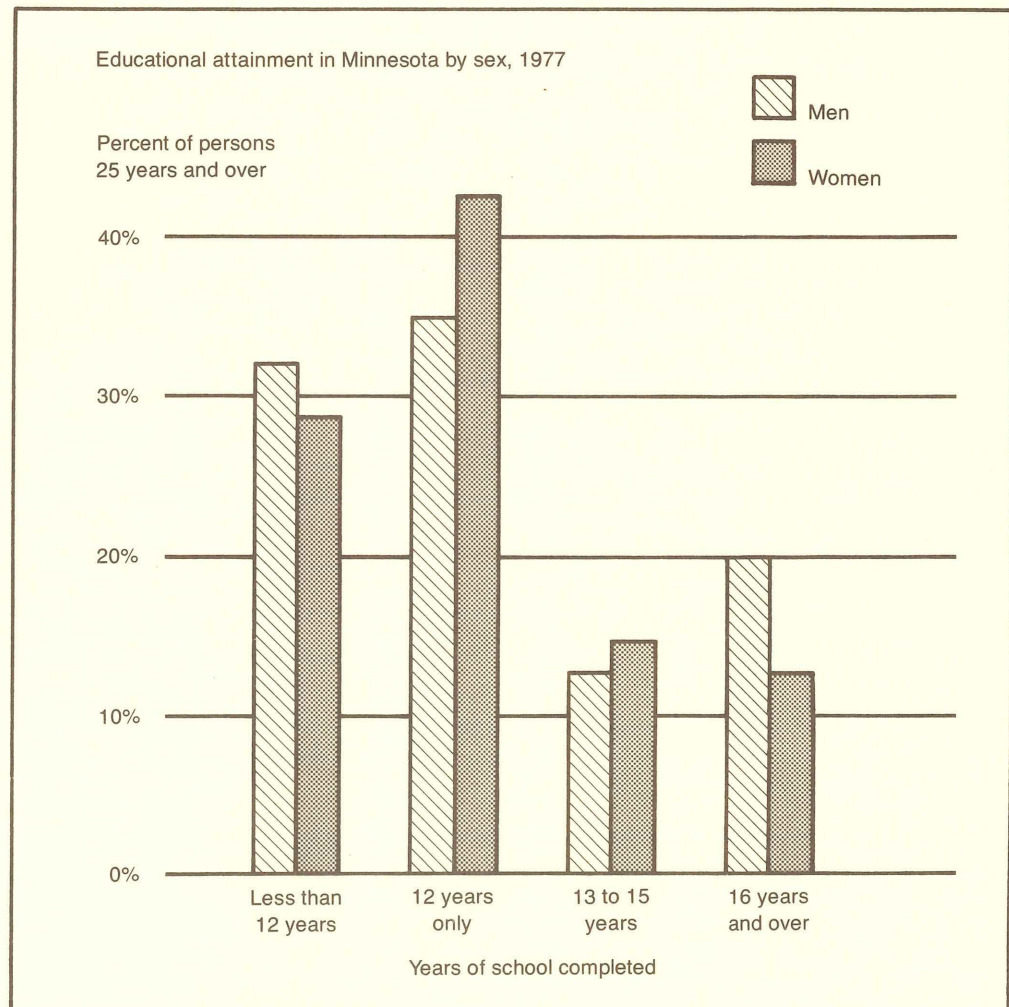
Conversely, the decline since 1960 in high school dropouts — persons with 9 to 11 years of school only — is greater for men. The proportion of persons receiving a high school diploma appears to have stabilized near 94 percent for both sexes.

Increases in the level of educational attainment of women are particularly striking when comparing women 65 and older with their daughters and granddaughters. While only four in ten of the older women are high school graduates, more than nine of ten women 25 to 34 years of age have completed high school. More than 40 percent of the younger women have had some

college, compared with only 16 percent of the women 65 years and over. In 1977, more than one in five women 25 to 34 years old held a college degree.

Despite these changes among younger persons, differences remain in educational attainment between all adult women and men: in 1977 most Minnesotans were high school graduates, but fewer women than men were college graduates.

Most Minnesotans are high school graduates, but more men have completed college



Source: Table 3

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Minnesota has long taken pride in its support of public education. The state's citizens, as one result, generally have completed more years of schooling than other Americans. National educational attainment surpasses Minnesota only in the proportion of men 65 years and over with 12 or more years of school.

While all Minnesotans generally achieve higher levels of educational attainment than all Americans, Minnesota women differ more from their national counterparts than do men. Among persons 25 years and over, 71 percent of Minnesota women compared with only 64 percent of American women have completed at least 12 years of school. Comparable attainment for men is 68 percent in Minnesota, close to the 66 percent observed nationally.

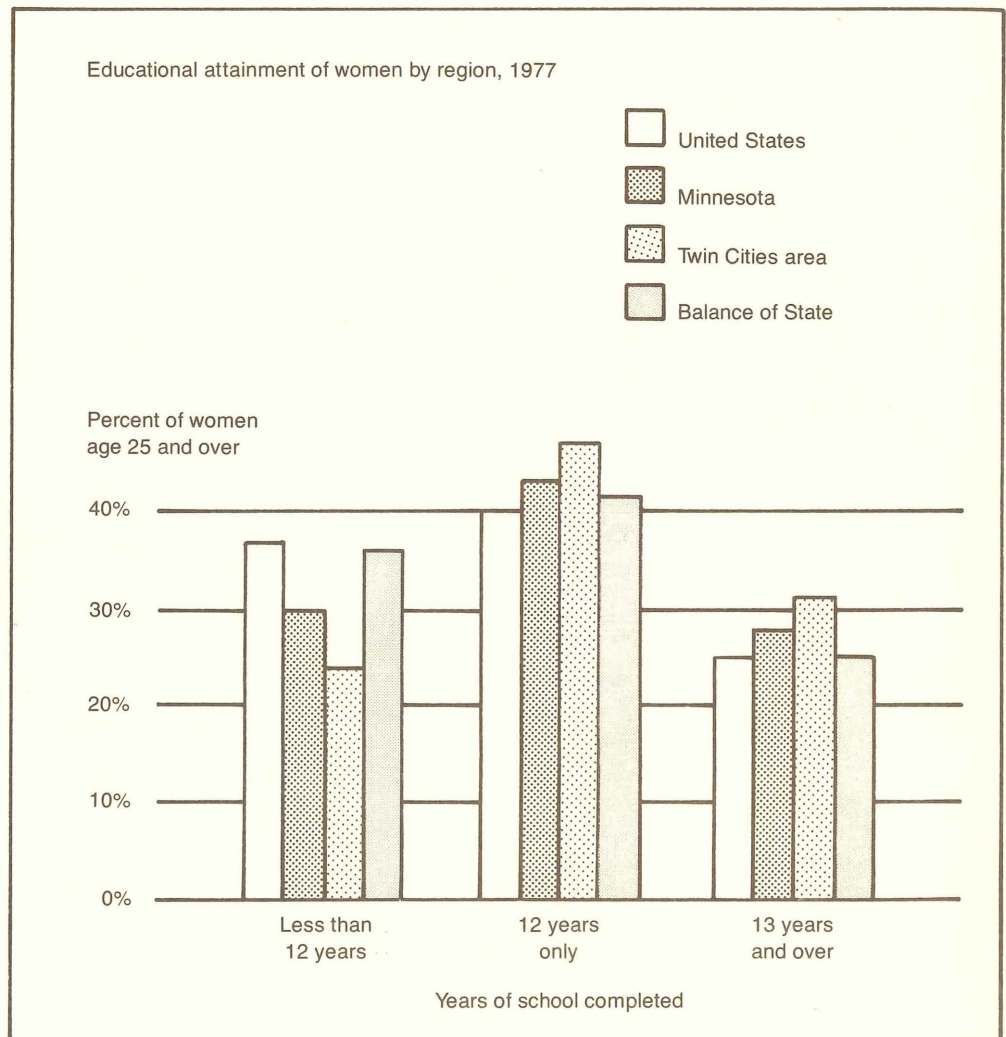
Minnesota women, however, are close to the national average in the percentage of those with a college degree: 13 percent of Minnesota women have had 16 or more years of school, compared with 12 percent in the country as a whole.

Educational attainment in the Twin Cities metropolitan area is consistently higher than in the balance of the state. This is true for both men and women and for all age groups, although there are greater regional differences for men than there are for women. In 1977, about two of three women in the balance of the state

had completed high school, while slightly over one in ten had completed college. This compares with 77 percent of women living in the Twin Cities area who had completed high school, and 15 percent who had completed college.

Overall differences in educational attainment between women in Minnesota and women nationally can be attributed to these relatively high levels of attainment for women in the Twin Cities area. While women in the balance of the state are similar to women in the rest of the United States, Twin Cities area women are more likely than either group to be high school graduates and to have had some years of college.

Twin Cities women have high levels of educational attainment



Source: Table 4

POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS

In 1970, women were outnumbered by men in each of the post-secondary education systems of the state. Since that time, women have become the majority of enrollees in the State University System, in the Community College System, and in private post-secondary institutions. Women continue to be outnumbered by men at the University of Minnesota and in area vocational-technical institutes, although they have increased their enrollment in each of these systems by a substantial margin. Overall, close to half of the quarter million post-secondary students in Minnesota are women.

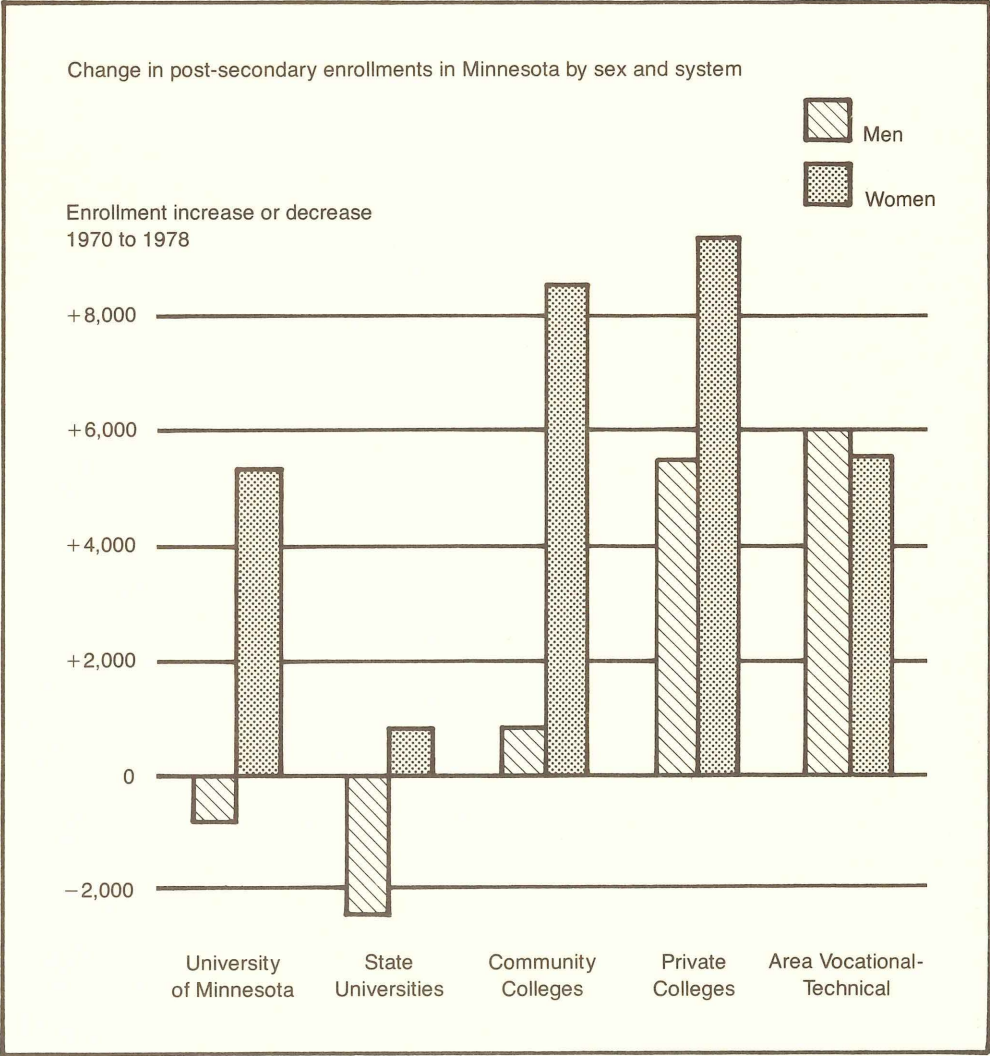
In every system between 1970 and 1978, percentage increases of female students were larger than those of male students. Enrollments of men at the University of Minnesota and in the State University System actually declined during that period. Statewide, enrollments of women increased by almost 45 percent, while male enrollments increased by only 9 percent. Despite sharp increases in enrollment at all levels, women continue to be substantially outnumbered by men at the upper division and graduate/professional levels of post-secondary education. Full-time women students at the graduate and professional degree level are outnumbered by their male counterparts by two to one. Men also outnumber women as vocational students, although differences are declining. Overall, women are more likely than men to be part-time students and to be extension students.

The proportion of post-secondary students older than the traditional college age — those 25 and over — does not vary greatly by sex. About equal numbers of these men and women are enrolled in post-secondary schools, where they represent about one-quarter of the student body. There are differences, however, in the enrollment patterns of older students: women are more likely to be enrolled as new entering students and as undergraduates, while older men are more likely to be working toward graduate and professional degrees.

Among the various systems, older women are more likely than their male counterparts to be enrolled in community colleges, while the men are more likely to be enrolled in the University of Minnesota. Over one-quarter of all women enrolled in the community colleges are 30 years or older.

For information on educational attainment and enrollments, see Tables 3 through 6. Also see "Educational Attainment in Minnesota 1977," Office of State Demographer, St. Paul: October 1978, and "Fall 1978 Post Secondary Education Survey," Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board, St. Paul: April 1979, and prior annual reports.

Female college enrollment increases dramatically



Source: Table 6

Marital Status & Living Arrangements

MARITAL STATUS

Graduation exercises, leaving home, a first job, a June wedding — such events traditionally have marked the rites of passage from youth to adulthood. Divorce and widowhood — such events mark turning points in adult life. In what ways have patterns of marital status changed in recent years, and in what ways are families different from in the past?

Throughout this century, there have been variations in the proportions of women who are single or married, while the proportions of those widowed and divorced have shown steady increases.

In 1977, a substantial majority of Minnesota women 14 years and over were married and living with their husbands, while about one-fourth had never been married. For those 20 years and above, fully two-thirds were married and correspondingly the proportion of

this age group who had never been married was only 13 percent.

Although marriage remains the dominant pattern among Minnesota women, it appears that the sense of urgency in marrying at prescribed ages is not so strong as in the past. Between 1970 and 1977, the proportion of women 20 to 24 years who had never been married increased from 41 percent to 47 percent of that age group. Among women somewhat older, those 25 to 34, the proportion who had never been married rose from 9 percent to 15 percent during the same period.

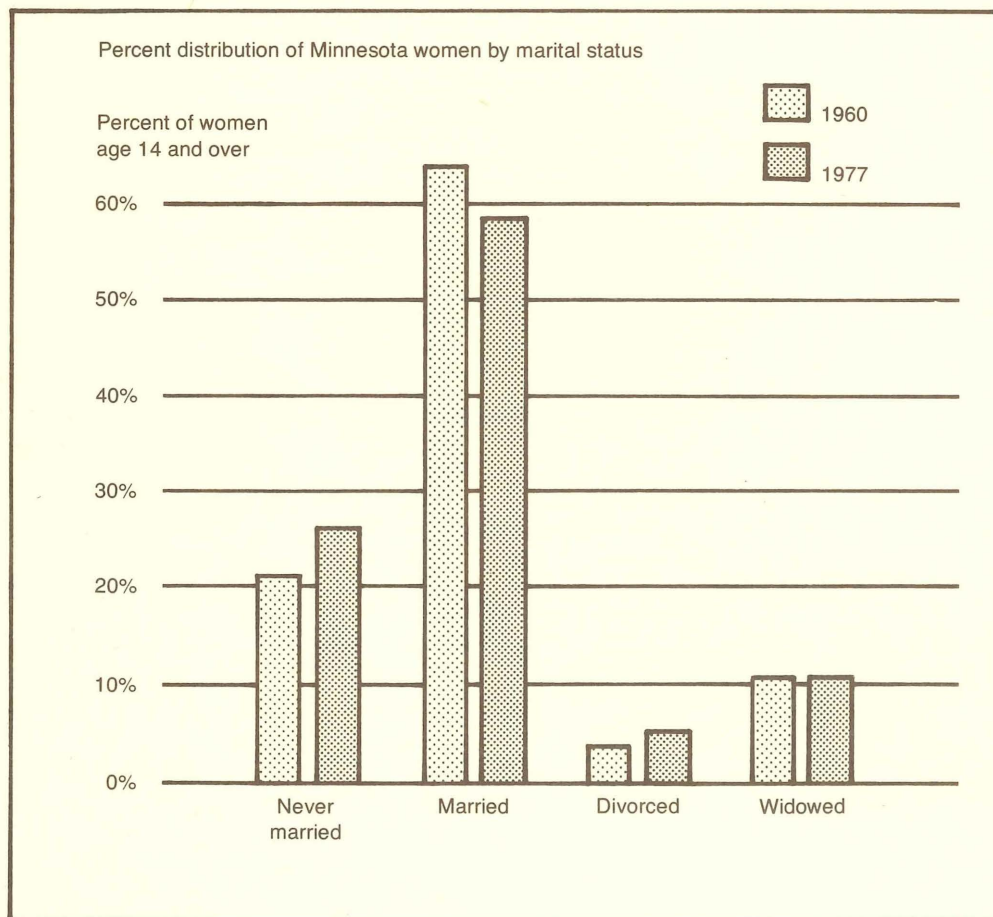
An increase in the incidence of divorce has also taken place in recent years. Department of Health statistics show that the number of divorces in Minnesota rose from 8,288 in 1970 to 14,020 in 1977. This represents an

increase from 10 divorces to 15 divorces for every thousand married women 20 years or older. In both years, the majority of divorces occurred before the wife was age 30, with the rate of divorce highest for married women under 25. Despite the rising divorce rate, most divorced women remarry, resulting in a relatively small proportion of women whose current marital status is listed as divorced.

Both these trends — marriage at a later age and a higher incidence of divorce — are more pronounced in the Twin Cities area than in the balance of the state. Patterns of marital status in the balance of the state have remained fairly stable since 1970. In general, Minnesota women are more likely than all American women to be married, and less likely to be divorced.

While there are few overall differences in marital status between men and women, longer life expectancy for women results in substantial differences for those 65 years and over. Among older persons in Minnesota in 1977, 75 percent of men but only 38 percent of women were married. Fully 51 percent of the women were widowed, compared with only 16 percent of the men.

More women are single, but the majority are married



Source: Table 7

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

A household, by definition, refers to all persons occupying a housing unit. A household may consist of a family — two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption — or it may consist of one or more persons living alone or with unrelated others.

Between 1970 and 1977, the number of households in Minnesota increased by 179,000, a larger increase in seven years than in the entire decade of the 1960s. Although the number of households has increased substantially, average household size has declined in the state.

There were 1,333,000 households in Minnesota in 1977. Of these, 1,014,000 were maintained by families, leaving 319,000 designated as non-family households. The great majority of these non-family households consist of persons living alone, many of whom are women.

In recent years, a disproportionate increase in non-family households has contributed to a decline in average household size, from 3.20 persons in 1970 to 2.88 persons in 1977. During that time, non-family households increased by 35 percent as members of the “baby-boom” generation reached the age of household formation. In addition, decreased mortality has increased the number of older persons, many of whom live alone.

Other factors contributing to the decline in household size during this period include relatively low birth rates which reduce the average number of children in a household, and a comparatively high level of separation and divorce which often splits one household into two smaller ones. Consequently, over half — 52 percent — of all Minnesota households contained no more than two persons in 1977.

FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

In 1977, nine of ten families in Minnesota were maintained jointly by a husband and wife, making that the predominant family form in the state. Female-headed

families accounted for another 9 percent, while the number of men who head families alone is too small to provide a reliable measure.

Although the vast majority of families in Minnesota are maintained by a husband and wife, the so-called “typical” family of four — an employed husband, a wife who does not work outside the home, and two children under 18 — represented only 6 percent of all families in 1977.

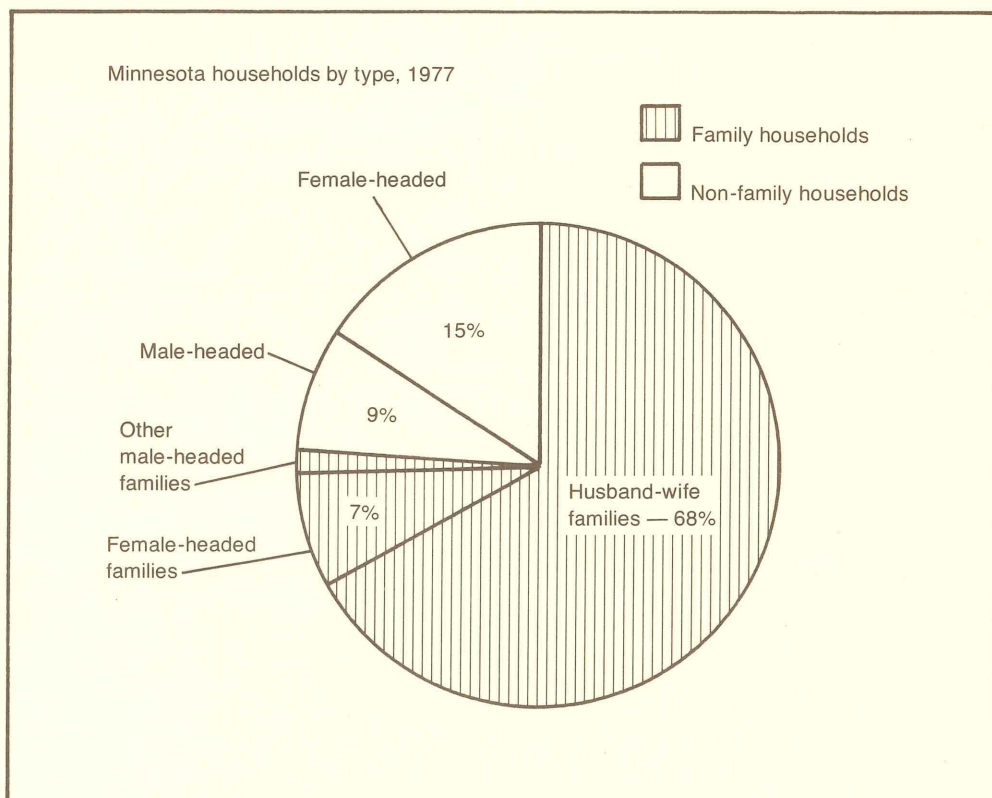
Of the husband-wife families in the state, slightly over half have children under 18 at home, and just under a fourth have preschoolers. Husband-wife families are likely to have more than one

wage earner and a large proportion own their homes: more than 80 percent of husband-wife families in the Twin Cities area and almost 90 percent in the balance of the state are homeowners.

In contrast, Minnesota women who head families are more likely to have only one earner in the family, and to rent rather than own their homes. The husband in a husband-wife family is nearly three times as likely to have a college degree as a woman who heads a family.

In 1977, 83 percent of the husbands and 52 percent of the wives in husband-wife families were in the labor force, making the two-paycheck marriage common in such families. Concurrently, only 65 percent of female family heads were in the labor force. Ten percent of the female family heads were unemployed, a rate substantially higher than the 3 percent unemployment rate of husbands in husband-wife families.

Most households consist of husband-wife families



Source: Tables 11 and 13

FAMILIES HEADED BY WOMEN

While it is often assumed that a female-headed family is the same as a single-parent family, about one third of the families headed by women in Minnesota do not include children in the home. A female-headed family is defined as one without a husband present, and could therefore consist of two sisters sharing an apartment or a widow operating her farm with help from grown children.

The decade of the seventies has witnessed a substantial growth in the number of families headed by women, although such families increased at a greater rate nationally than they did in Minnesota. Within the state during that time, there was a greater growth of female-headed families in the Twin Cities area, 27 percent, compared with 17 percent in the balance of the state.

The growth in numbers of female-headed families, particularly those which are also single-parent families, can be attributed primarily to increases in the number of women who are separated or divorced. In 1970, 41 percent of the female family heads were divorced; in 1977, the corresponding proportion had risen to 51 percent.

Among all families headed by women, the proportion with children under 18 living at home increased from 52 percent of such families in 1970 to 63 percent in 1977. During the same period, there was a slight decline in the proportion of husband-wife families who had dependent children at home. The proportion of families with children under six remained constant for female-headed families, but decreased for husband-wife families.

Women who head families in the Twin Cities metropolitan area differ from their counterparts in the balance of the state: they are younger, more likely to have children at home, to be in the labor force, and to have at least a high school education. Women in the balance of the state are more likely to own their homes. Because a higher proportion of the female-headed families in the balance of the state have no earners present in the household, their family incomes are lower than those of similar families in the metropolitan area.

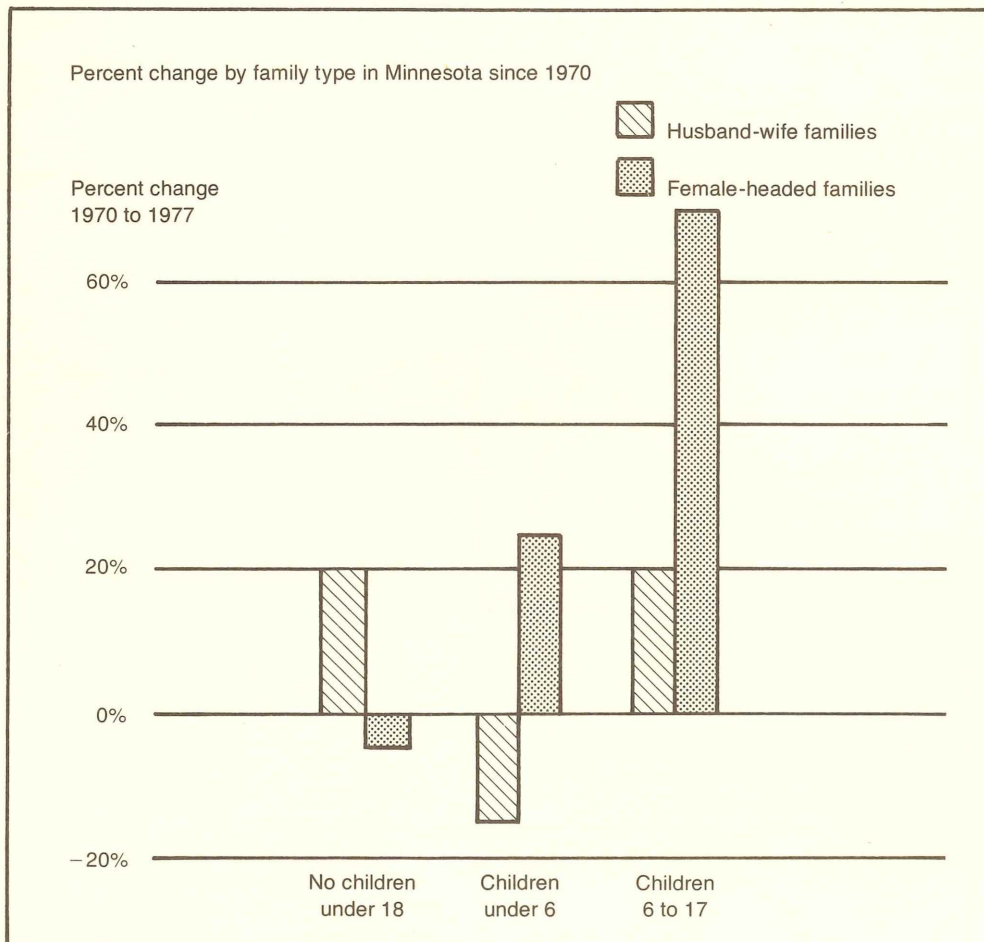
SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES

In 1977, there were 62,000 single-parent families in the state, representing a substantial increase since 1970. While there is a popular belief that large numbers of divorced men are now gaining custody of their children, only one in ten single-parent families in Minnesota is headed by a man.

Ten percent of all children in Minnesota now live with only one parent. While this is well below the national proportion of 16 percent, there is considerable regional variation within the state: fully 15 percent of all children in the Twin Cities area live with one parent, compared with only 6 percent in the balance of the state.

Because 90 percent of single-parent families are headed by women, such families demonstrate many of the same characteristics as female-headed families: they tend to have only one earner in the family, to live in the Twin Cities area, to rent their homes, and to have incomes below \$10,000 a year.

More female-headed families with children



Source: Table 10

NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

A non-family household may consist of a group of college students sharing an apartment in what was once a large family home, of two persons living together without legal ties, or of an older woman getting used to living alone after the death of her husband. Despite recent attention to the more unconventional forms of these living arrangements, the great majority of non-family households consist of persons living alone.

From 1970 to 1977 in Minnesota, non-family households increased at a greater rate — 35 percent — than did family households at 11 percent. They continue, however, to represent just under one-fourth of all households in the state. The trend toward increased numbers of non-family households is less pronounced in Minnesota than in the nation as a whole, although overall changes in household mix generally correspond to national changes.

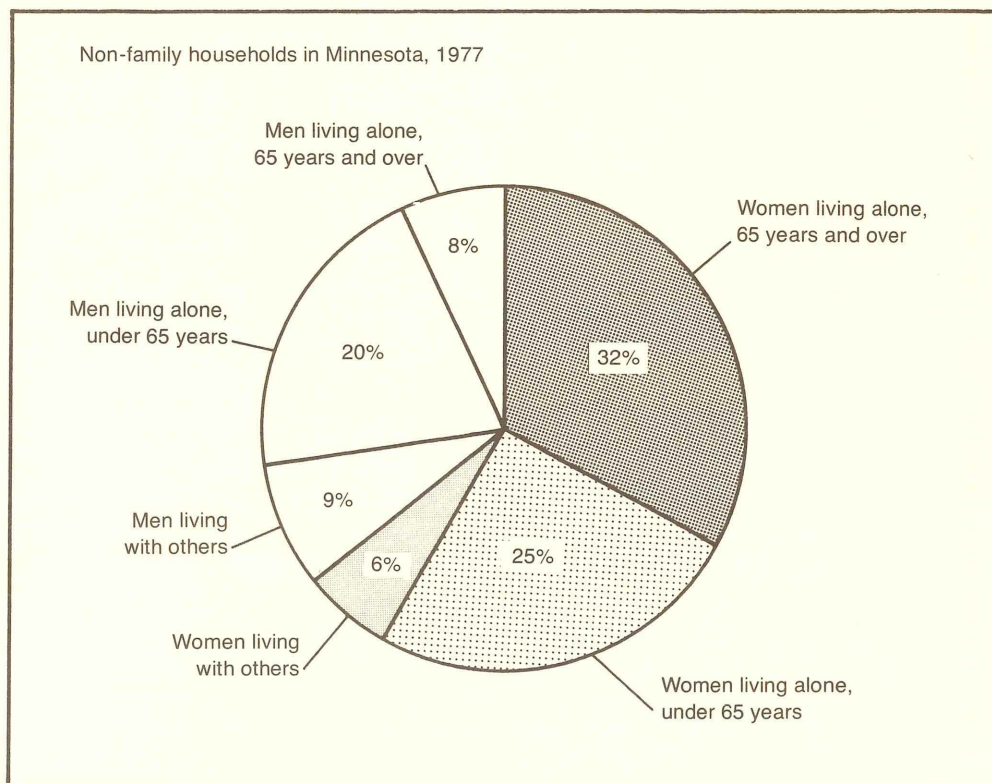
Nearly two-thirds of the 319,000 non-family households in Minnesota in 1977 were maintained by women. There are substantial differences, however, in the characteristics of male and female non-family heads, and these characteristics are strongly related to age. Of the men maintaining non-family households, almost half are under 35 years old. They are less likely than women to live alone, most have never been married, and almost three-quarters are in the labor force. Women are twice as likely as their male counterparts to be 65 or older: more than half the women heading non-family households are this age, with almost one quarter being 75 years or older. Most are widowed and more than nine in ten live alone.

Of all persons living alone in Minnesota in 1977, about two of three were women. Slightly more than half of all persons living alone reside in the Twin Cities metropolitan area, and slightly less than half are age 65 and above. One-person households, especially those of women, are characterized by low incomes: over

half the women living alone had incomes below \$5,000 in 1976.

For information on marital and household status, see Tables 7 and 8 and Tables 10 through 13. Also see "Minnesota Household Characteristics 1977," Office of State Demographer, St. Paul: November 1978. For information on marriages and divorces, see Table 9 and "Minnesota Health Statistics," Minnesota Department of Health, St. Paul: (annual reports).

Most non-family households consist of persons living alone, many of whom are older women



Source: Table 13

Labor Force Participation & Employment

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

In the last 30 years, Minnesota has witnessed a steady and substantial increase in the number of women working or seeking work outside the home. The college graduate eagerly anticipating her first "real" job, the single parent attempting to pay for child care while maintaining part-time clerical work, the "displaced homemaker" seeking a career in the social services — these women are swelling the ranks of job holders and job seekers in unprecedented numbers.

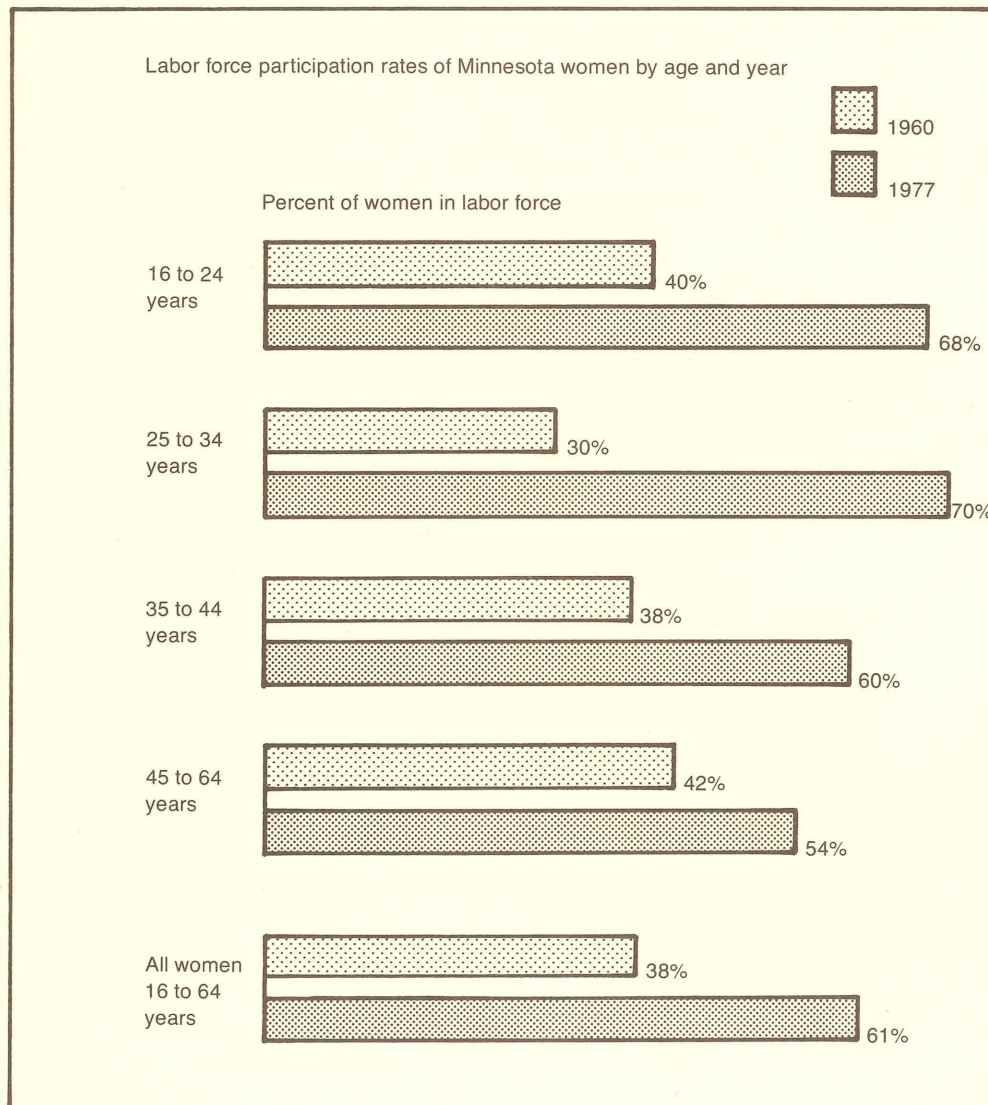
In 1977, a total of 1,854,000 Minnesota residents 16 years and older were

employed or actively seeking employment. Of these, more than three quarters of a million were women, representing 42 percent of the labor force. Over half of all women 16 years and older were in the labor force in 1977, compared with 44 percent in 1970, and one-third of adult women in 1960. By contrast, the labor force participation rate of men 16 years and over has remained virtually unchanged at 78 percent since 1960. Most significantly, when limited to the usual employment ages of 16 to 64, the labor force participation rate of women reached 61 percent in 1977.

While women of all age groups under 65 have shown an increase in labor force participation, what is most striking is the number of women 25 to 34 who work outside the home. The percentage of women in this age group who were in the labor force more than doubled between 1960 and 1977 — a remarkable increase because the majority of these women are married and have children at home. Traditionally, these factors have tended to keep women out of the labor force. The 70 percent participation rate of this group in 1977 exceeded the rate of any other age group of women.

Participation rates of women 35 to 44 have also increased, although not as dramatically as those of younger women. Their 1977 participation rate was 60 percent, compared with 38 percent in 1960. Participation rates of women 45 to 64 increased less than those of younger women, and there was a decline in the rate of women 65 and over during the period, similar to rate declines of older men.

Labor force participation has increased dramatically, especially among younger women



Source: Table 14

EDUCATIONAL AND REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN LABOR FORCE RATES

Female labor force participation is more strongly associated with educational attainment than is male participation. In general, the more years of schooling, the more likely women are to be labor force participants, while educational attainment beyond high school appears to have little effect on male participation rates. The effect of education is particularly strong among women in their middle years: among women 45 to 64, the participation rate ranges from 41 percent for those with less than 12 years of school to nearly 80 percent for college graduates.

While there are no regional differences in male participation rates, female participation is generally higher in the Twin Cities area than in the balance of the state. For working-age women in the metropolitan region, the rate was 67 percent in 1977, compared with 55 percent in the balance of the state.

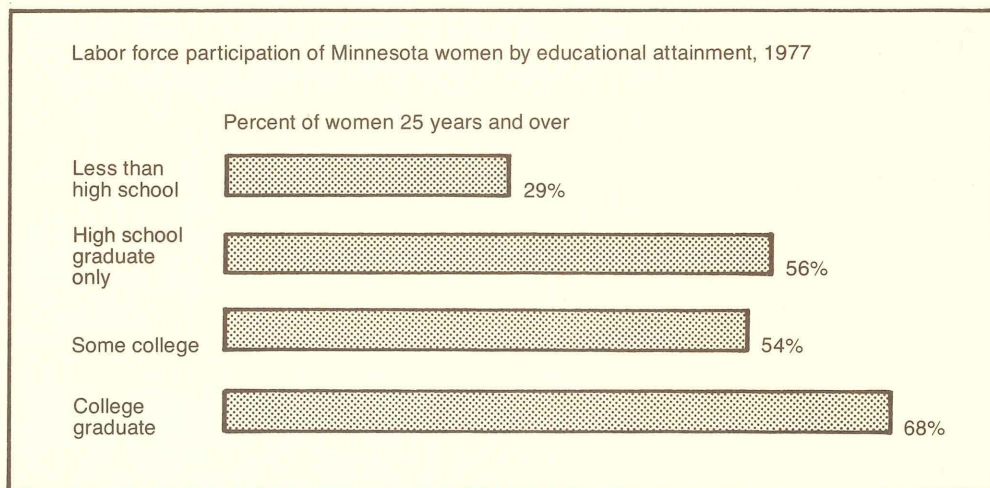
An exception to regional differences is apparent among married women with children under 18, who are just as likely to be labor force members in the balance of the state as they are in the Twin Cities area. Similarly, higher educational attainment tends to modify regional differences so that labor force rates for women with some college education in the balance of the state match those of women in the Twin Cities area. Both regions of the state, however, showed increases in participation of women between 1970 and 1977,

particularly among women under 45 years of age.

Female labor force participation rates increased more rapidly between 1970 and 1977 in Minnesota than they did nationwide, while male participation rates in Minnesota closely followed

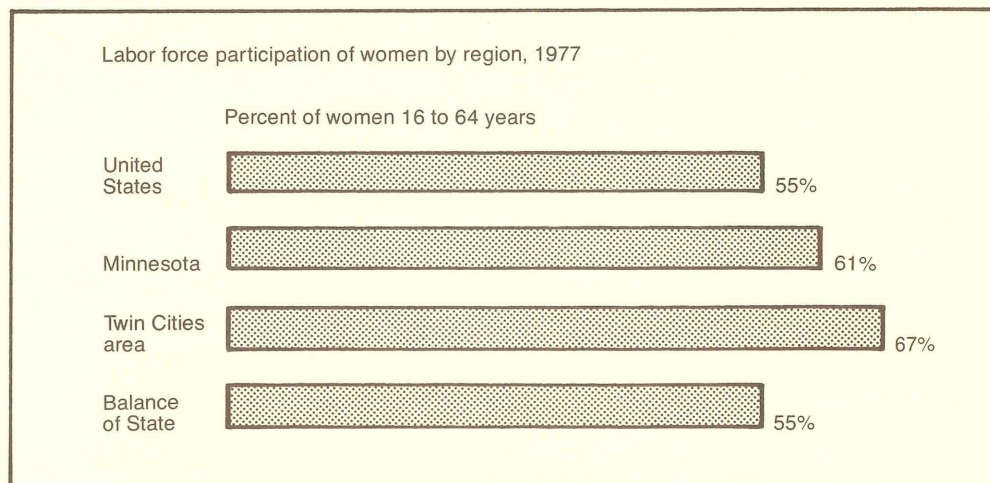
national trends. Although the increase in female participation was greater in Minnesota, it followed the national trend of increased participation of younger women, both those with and those without children. In general, Minnesota women have higher rates than their counterparts in the country as a whole, regardless of age or marital status.

Female college graduates have highest labor force rate



Source: Table 16

Twin Cities women have highest labor force rate



Source: Table 16

LABOR FORCE DIFFERENCES BY MARITAL & PARENTAL STATUS

In the past, it was common for a woman to hold a paid job until marriage or motherhood, at which time she left the labor force to work full-time as a homemaker or parent. Barring the economic dislocation of divorce or widowhood, she may well have never re-entered the job market. In general, married women were less likely than women who headed households to be in the labor force.

This life pattern appears to have changed for many women. In Minnesota in 1977, marital status seemed to be a less important factor in labor force participation than the presence of children in the household. Among women with no dependent children,

there is no significant difference between the participation rates of those who are married and those who head households. Nor is the participation rate of women under 35 without children at home different from the participation of men the same age.

Over half of all married women were in the labor force in 1977, compared with 41 percent in 1970. Participation of 25 to 34 year old married women increased most substantially, from 38 percent to 63 percent, during this period. In addition,

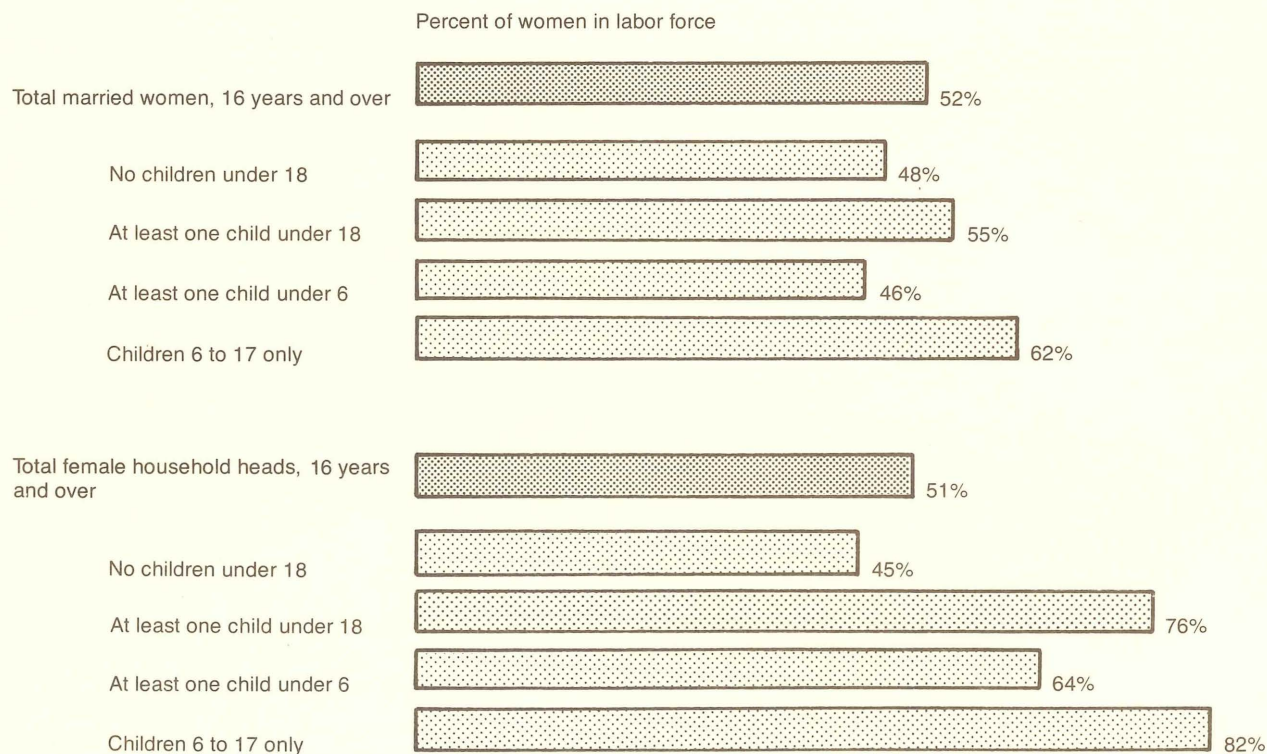
a striking increase in participation was observed for married women under 35 with dependent children at home: their participation rate increased from 34 percent in 1970 to 53 percent in 1977. Nevertheless, it remained well below the 87 percent rate of young married women without children.

Of women who do have children under 18 at home, those who head households continue to have higher labor force rates than their married counterparts.

Whether married or heads of households, however, young women are less likely to be employed or to seek employment if they have preschoolers present than if their children are of school age.

Many mothers are in labor force, especially those who head households

Labor force participation by marital and parental status in Minnesota, 1977



Source: Table 16

OCCUPATION AND CLASS OF WORKER

The large influx of women into the labor market has been primarily into jobs similar to those they have held in the past: as teachers, nurses, beauticians, waitresses, light assembly workers, and — increasingly — office and clerical workers. The division of the labor market into sex-typed jobs is most apparent in the distribution of workers by occupational group, into what some observers have described as the “pink collar ghetto.”

Sixty percent of women, but only 41 percent of men, were classified as white collar workers in 1977. More than half the employed women — 57 percent — were either clerical or service workers, occupations which account for only 14 percent of all employed men in the state. In general, the distribution of men among occupational groups is less concentrated than it is for women.

Between 1970 and 1977, the largest increase in the number of employed persons occurred in service occupations, and women accounted for 80 percent of this increase. The number of professional and technical workers also increased, but the majority of these were men. About an equal number of men and women became managerial and administrative workers. The number of men in clerical jobs decreased during this period, while 42,000 additional

women were employed in such work.

The number of women in clerical occupations approached a quarter of a million in 1977.

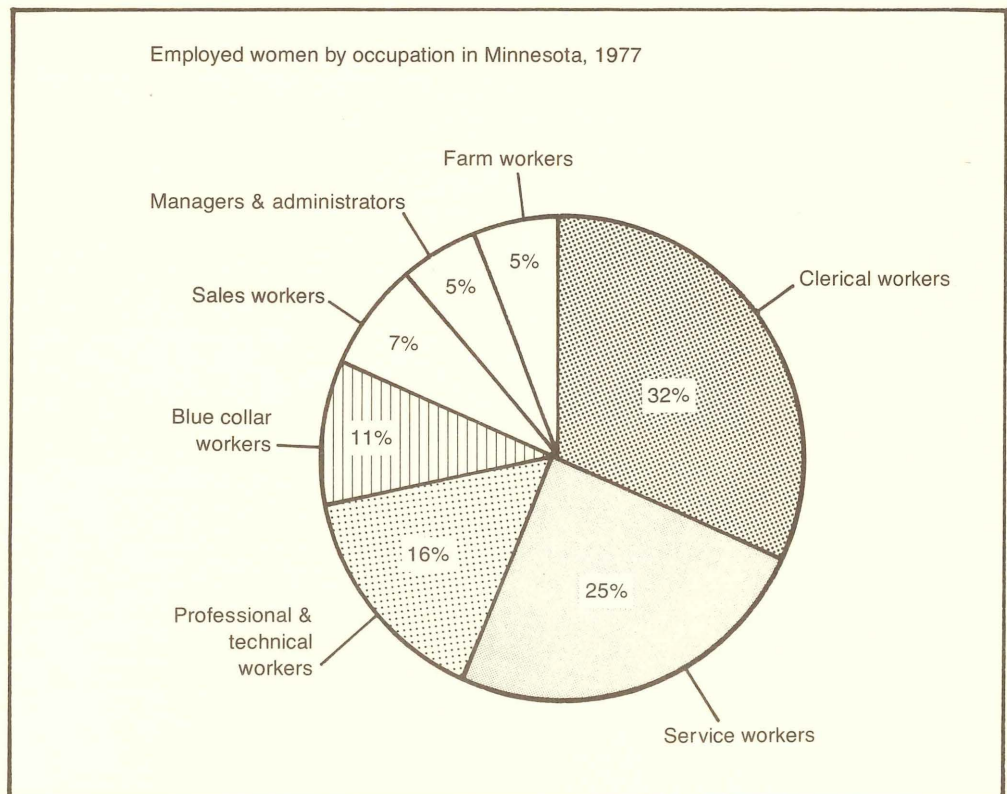
Two-thirds of employed women in Minnesota worked in private industry in 1977. Government jobs accounted for an additional 20 percent, and 8 percent of the women were self-employed. The remainder were unpaid workers in a family business or farm. Men are generally less likely than women to be government workers, and are much more likely to be self-employed.

PART-TIME WORK

Over one quarter of all Minnesota workers — 435,000 persons — were employed part-time in 1977, defined as less than 35 hours per week. While in general those most likely to work part-time are either over age 64 or under age 25, women are more than twice as likely as men to work part-time. Thirty-nine percent of women compared with 17 percent of men worked less than 35 hours per week in 1977.

The presence of children is also associated with hours of work: 44 percent of women who work part-time have children under 18 at home, compared with 32 percent of women who are full-time workers. Most part-time workers — about 80 percent of both men and women — report that they do not want a full-time job.

Most employed women are clerical or service workers



Source: Table 18

JOB TURNOVER

Men and women apparently do not differ with respect to job turnover. Seventy percent of employed men and 68 percent of employed women said they were "not at all likely" to seek a new job within one year. Similarly, 80 percent of men and 81 percent of women indicated they did not expect to be in a different occupation in five years.

These feelings about changing jobs were paralleled by actual work experience: for persons who worked at least one week in 1976, there were 22.3 job turnovers for every 100 men, and 21.9 job turnovers for every 100 women.

OTHER EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

About 40 percent of all persons working for pay, except self-employed workers, have wages set by a contract between their employer and an employee association or union. Women, however, are somewhat less likely than men to have wages set by contract — 35 percent compared with 43 percent of the men.

Minnesota women also differ from Minnesota men in such characteristics as multiple jobholding, mode of transportation to work, and distance from the job. Approximately 9 percent of all employed persons held more than one job in 1977, with men more likely to be multiple jobholders. Men are also more likely than women to travel to work alone in a car, 65 percent compared with 56 percent; more women use public transportation, 9 percent compared with 3 percent of men. Of those who travel by car to the same place of work each day, men are more likely to travel ten miles or more. By contrast, almost half the women travel less than five miles.

CHILD CARE

In 1977, one-third of employed women with children under 18 found it necessary to make child care arrangements, whereas only one out of

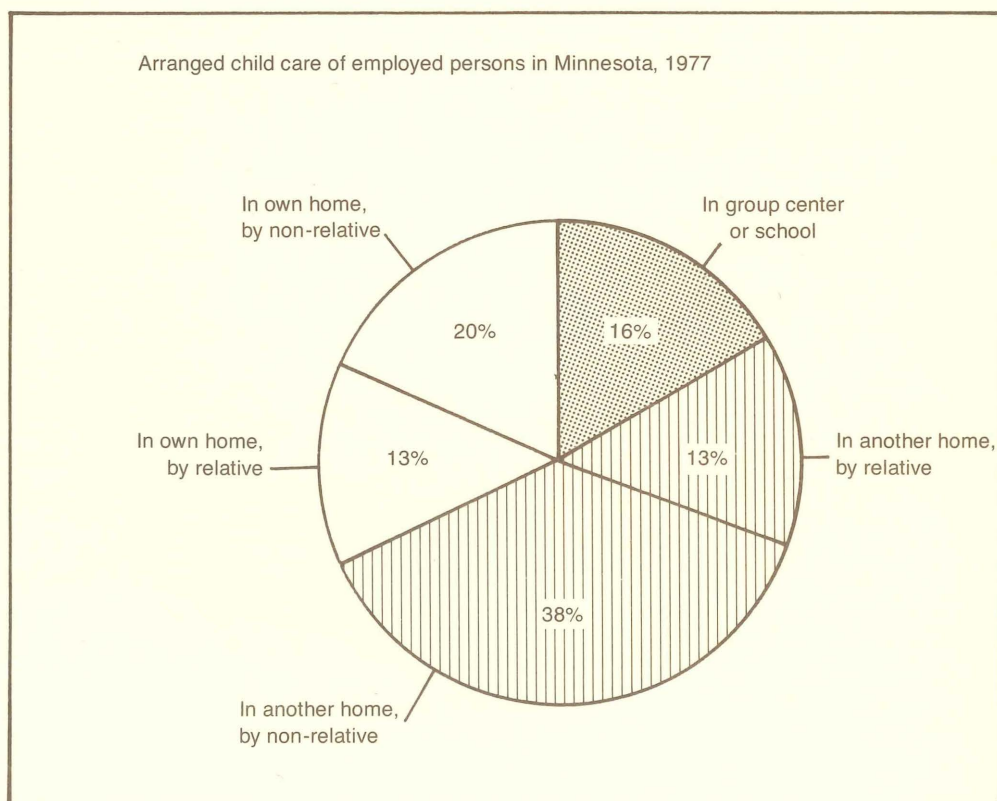
ten employed fathers found it necessary to do so. Almost two-thirds of the fathers have their spouse or some other household member take care of their children, whereas only 12 percent of the mothers have this kind of care available. Forty-four percent of the mothers and 26 percent of the fathers say that they do not need to arrange child care because their children are old enough to be left alone.

Arranged child care is provided predominantly in private homes, with 84 percent of persons making arrangements using this type of care. Only 16 percent arrange for the care of their children in group centers or schools. Of those who say

arrangements are necessary, relatives or other household members account for about one-fourth of the child care providers. If the parents making arrangements with household members included those who say "arrangements are not necessary because care is provided by a spouse or other household member," the number of employed parents relying on spouses, relatives, and other household members would increase by a substantial margin.

For those who do report that child care arrangements are necessary, type of care used does not vary significantly by the sex or marital status of the parent making arrangements, by the age of the children, or by level of income. Among all persons making arrangements in 1977, 83 percent were "very satisfied" with their arrangements while an additional 15 percent were "somewhat satisfied."

Most child care is in private homes



Source: "Employment in Minnesota, 1977." See also Table 18.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE

"Persons not in the labor force" are defined as those 16 years and older who are neither employed nor actively seeking work. This group includes all persons who are retired, engaged in their own housework, attending school, unable to work, discouraged from seeking work, seasonally unemployed, or voluntarily idle. Unpaid persons working less than 15 hours a week in a family business are also classified as not in the labor force.

Of the 916,000 persons in Minnesota who were not in the labor force in 1977, close to three out of four were women. Not surprisingly, persons not in the labor force are likely to be older than the general population: 40 percent are 65 years and above. Only 12 percent of all persons not in the labor force reported they would like to have a regular job, and there is no difference between men and women in this respect. Nor is there a difference in the proportion of men and women who are "discouraged

workers" — those who are not actively looking for work because they believe they lack experience, that no work is available, or that employers think they are too young or too old.

In 1977, only 3 percent of all persons not in the labor force were classified as discouraged workers. If these people were included with unemployed persons, Minnesota's unemployment rate in April 1977 would have been 8.4 percent rather than 7.1 percent.

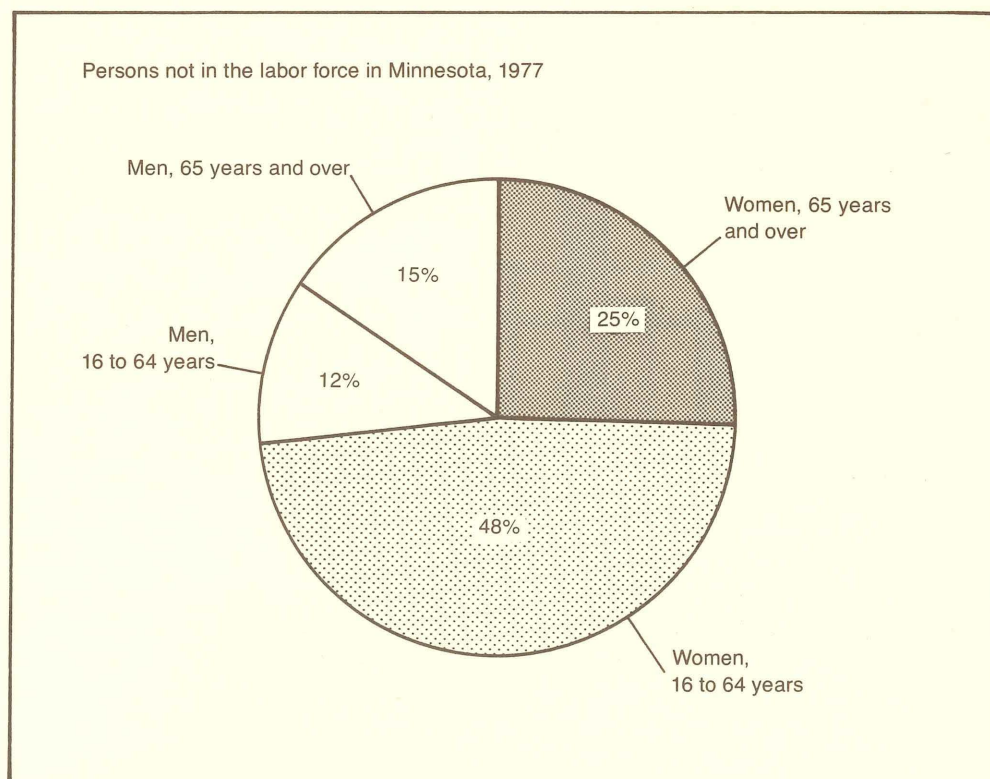
There are some significant differences, however, between men and women who are not in the labor force. Three-fourths of women gave "keeping house" as their major activity the week prior to the survey, while so few men gave this response that a percentage could not be calculated. Sixty-one percent of men, compared with only 12 percent of women, reported they were "retired."

Women not in the labor force are younger than their male counterparts: more than one-third of the women are under 45 years of age, compared with only one-fourth of the men. These women are five times as likely to have children at home and nearly twice as likely to have at least 12 years of schooling, factors consistent with the age differential.

Of men 16 to 24 who were not in the labor force in 1977, about 90 percent were enrolled in school. By contrast, just over half the young women of the same age who were not in the labor force were in school. Twelve percent of all men not in the labor force, but only 3 percent of women, said they were unable to work.

For information on the labor force and employment, see Tables 14 through 19. Also see "Minnesota Labor Force 1977," Office of State Demographer, St. Paul: February 1979, and "Employment in Minnesota 1977," Office of State Demographer, St. Paul: October 1979.

Most persons not in labor force are women



Source: Table 19

Wages & Income

WAGES

It has been said that the riddle of the earnings gap has "invited as much speculation as the ancient riddle of the Sphinx." Simply stated, the earnings gap amounts to this: fully employed women earn only about \$6 for every \$10 earned by fully employed men; and, except for small fluctuations, this relationship has remained remarkably constant over the years.

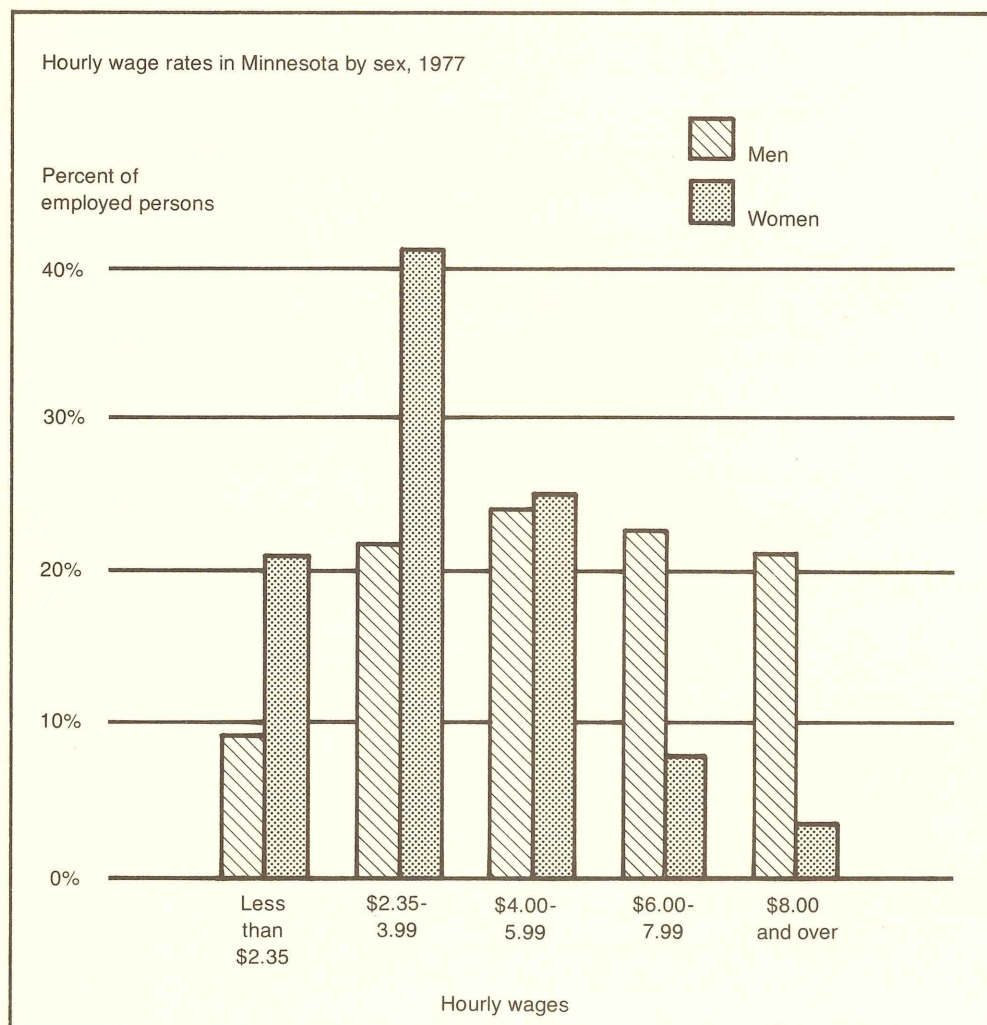
Employed women in Minnesota earn less than employed men, regardless of type of employer or occupation. In April 1977, the reported median hourly wage for all employed women was \$3.38 per hour, compared with \$5.49 for all employed men. The women's wages amounted to 62 cents, on the average, for each dollar earned by men.

While fewer than one in ten men working for pay in 1977 received under \$2.35 per hour, almost one-quarter of women received amounts this low. These wages are close to the federal minimum wage, which was \$2.30 per hour in April 1977. Over two-thirds of men received \$4.00 or more an hour, compared with slightly over one-third of women. And while about 20 percent of men earned \$8.00 or more, only 3 percent of women commanded such wages.

Wages in Minnesota tend to be lower outside the Twin Cities metropolitan area. In 1977, there was a higher concentration of persons earning less than \$2.35 in the balance of the state than there was in the Twin Cities area — and this was particularly true for women.

The median hourly wage in 1977 for women in the balance of the state was \$2.97, only 67 cents above the federal minimum wage. The comparable median for women in the cities was \$3.65 per hour, well below the amounts earned by men in either the metropolitan area or the balance of the state.

Women's wages at low end of scale

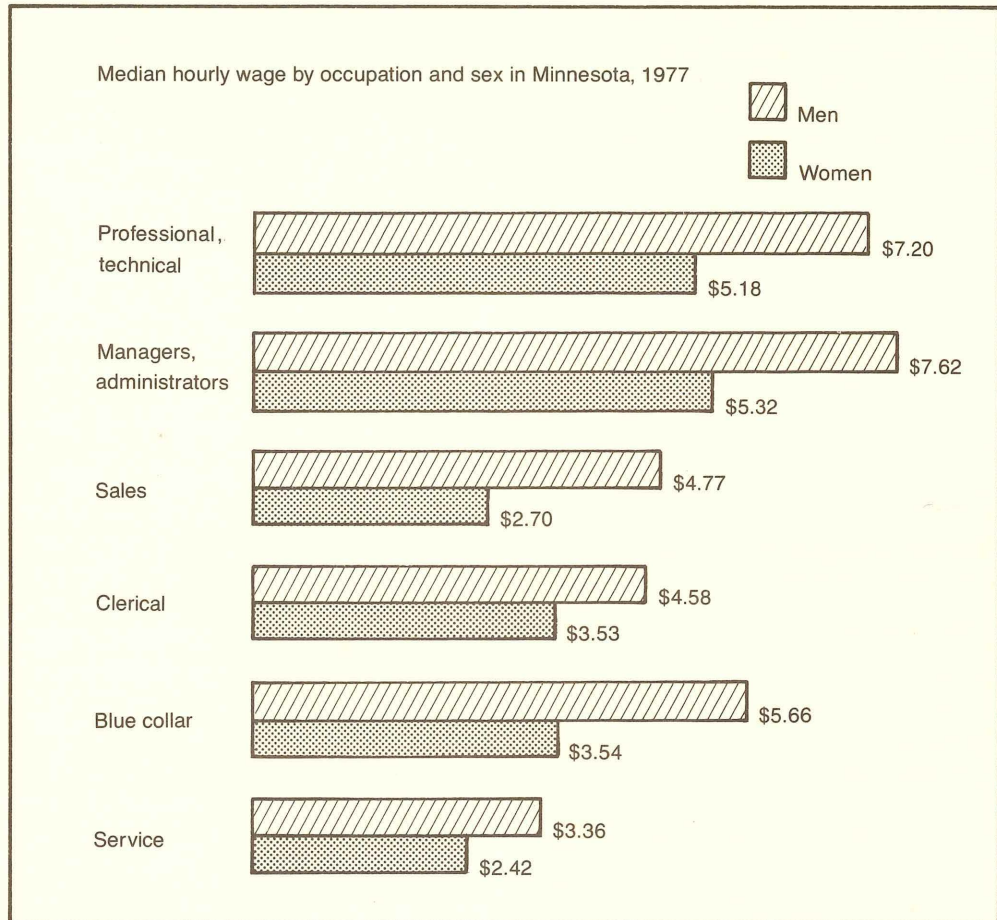


Source: Table 21

Both men and women who work in the public sector tend to have higher earnings than those in the private sector, and self-employed persons have the lowest median wage. In 1977, self-employed women earned less than half the median hourly wage of their male counterparts. In private sector employment, where the large majority of both men and women worked, the median wage for women was 59 cents for each dollar earned by men.

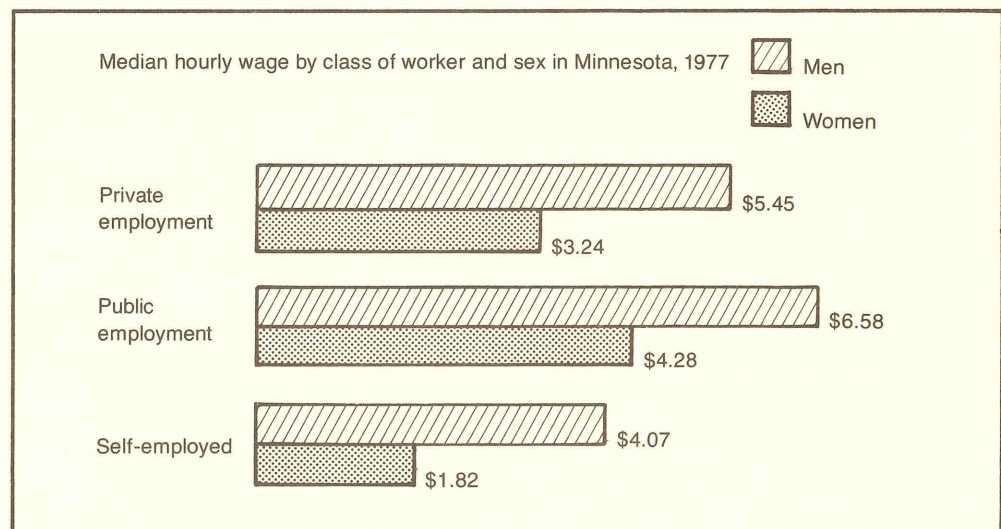
Wages for the two largest occupational groups of women — clerical workers and service workers — were well below those of the largest occupational groups of men, blue collar workers and professional/technical workers. In white collar jobs overall, women earned 60 cents for each dollar earned by men; in blue collar work, women's wages amounted to 63 cents on the dollar.

Women consistently earn less than men, regardless of occupation...



Source: Table 20

...or type of employer



Source: Table 20

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

In 1976, a total of 287,000 Minnesota families had annual incomes of less than \$10,000, including more than 95,000 families who had incomes under \$5,000. In addition, there were 196,000 persons living alone with incomes under \$10,000, of whom 130,000 had incomes under \$5,000. Overall, a substantial number of Minnesotans are not part of the "affluent society."

On the other end of the scale, about half of all families in Minnesota had incomes above \$15,000 in 1976 — making that the state median for that year — with 16 percent of families receiving \$25,000 or more. Only one in ten persons living alone, however, had an income of \$15,000 or above.

Median incomes of families headed by women are consistently lower than those maintained by a husband and wife. Median income for a female-headed family in Minnesota was \$8,050 in 1976, while the comparable amount

for a husband-wife family was nearly twice as high at \$15,560. In fact, two-earner families headed by women have lower median incomes than do one-earner husband-wife families.

Many factors tend to depress the income of families headed by women: fewer earners, lower labor force participation, greater likelihood of children at home, and concentration in low-paid occupations. Female-headed families tend to have low incomes when they include four or more persons or have at least one preschool child; in contrast, husband-wife families have lower incomes when they do not include children or when there are fewer family members.

The median income for both husband-wife and female-headed families is higher for those living in the Twin Cities area than those in the balance of the state: 43 percent of the families headed by women had incomes above \$10,000 in the Twin Cities area in

1976, compared to only one quarter of similar families outside the metropolitan area.

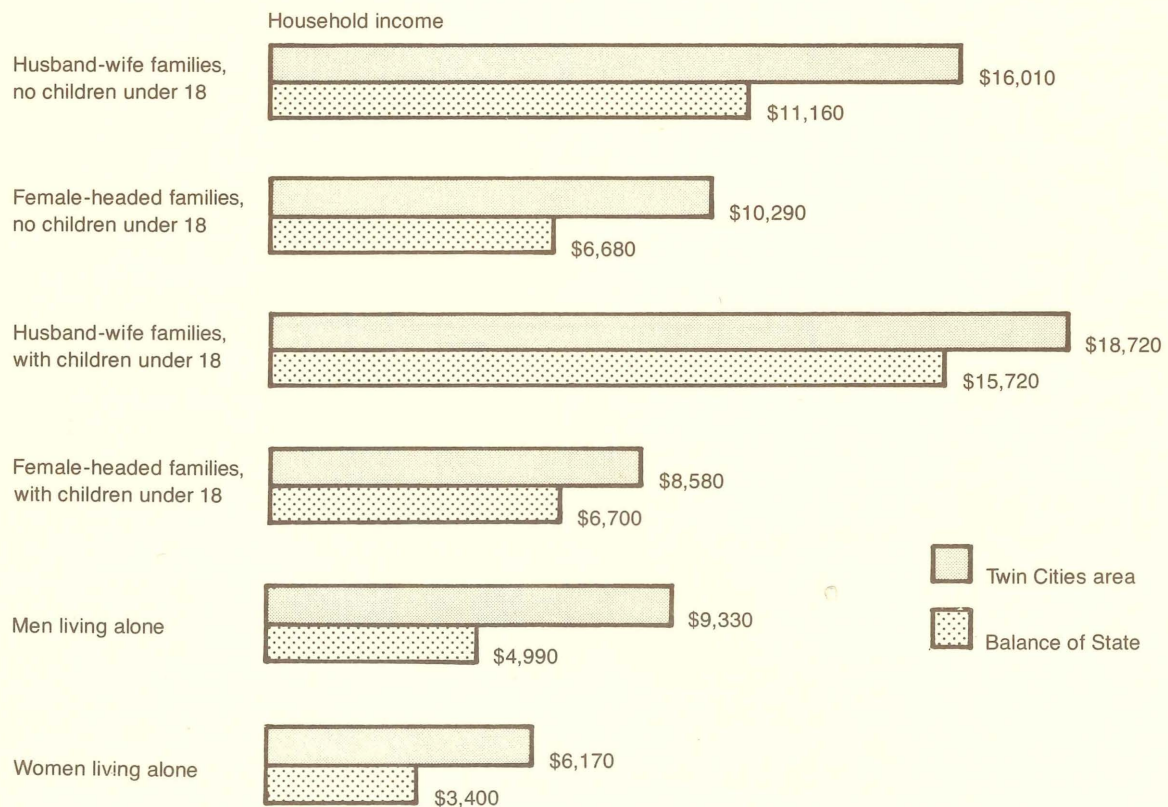
While the pattern of family income in Minnesota is similar to national patterns, female-headed families in the Twin Cities area have higher median incomes than the national average for such families. Families headed by women in the rest of the state, however, have incomes below the national average.

Persons who live alone are likely to have low incomes, but women living alone have lower incomes than men. The median income for these women in 1976 was \$4,720, only three-quarters the amount for men living alone. Over half the women living alone in Minnesota in 1976 had an income below \$5,000.

For information on wages and income, see Tables 20 through 24. Also see "Minnesota Family Income 1976," Office of State Demographer, St. Paul: May 1979, and "Employment in Minnesota 1977," Office of State Demographer, St. Paul: October 1979.

Female-headed households have low incomes, especially outside the Twin Cities

1976 median income by household type and region in Minnesota



Source: Tables 22 and 23

Tables

Population characteristics

1. Population by age and sex in Minnesota 1977, and percent change since 1970 23
2. Population by age, sex, and region in Minnesota: 1977 23

Educational attainment and enrollments

3. Educational attainment by sex, age, and year in Minnesota 24
4. Educational attainment by sex, age, and region: 1977 25
5. Post-secondary enrollments in Minnesota by sex, system, degree status, and level: 1977 26
6. Post-secondary enrollments in Minnesota by system, sex, age, and level in 1978, and change since 1970 26

Marital status and living arrangements

7. Marital status by sex and year in Minnesota 27
8. Marital status by region, sex, and age: 1970 and 1977 27
9. Marriages, divorces, and live births to Minnesota resident women: 1970 and 1977 28
10. Families by type and presence of children in Minnesota: 1970 and 1977 28
11. Selected characteristics of families by region and type: 1977 29
12. Selected characteristics of family households in Minnesota by type of family and presence of children: 1977 30
13. Selected characteristics of non-family households in Minnesota by sex of head: 1977 30

Labor force participation and employment

14. Labor force participation by sex, age, and year in Minnesota 31
15. Labor force participation of women by marital status, age, presence of own children, and region: 1970 and 1977 31
16. Labor force participation of women by selected characteristics and region: 1977 32
17. Selected characteristics of the labor force by region and sex in Minnesota: 1977 33
18. Selected characteristics of employed persons by region and sex in Minnesota: 1977 34
19. Selected characteristics of persons not in the labor force by region and sex in Minnesota: 1977 35

Wages and income

20. Hourly wages of employed persons in Minnesota by sex and selected characteristics: 1977 36
21. Hourly wages of employed persons in Minnesota by region and sex: 1977 36
22. 1976 family income in Minnesota by region, type of family, and presence of children 37
23. 1976 income of one-person households by region and sex in Minnesota 37
24. Selected characteristics by family type and 1976 median income in Minnesota: 1977 38

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.

Table 1. Population by age and sex in Minnesota 1977, and percent change since 1970

Age ^a	Minnesota 1977					Female increase or decrease since 1970 ^b	
	Male		Female		Females as percent of total		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
ALL AGES	1,940,483	100.0%	2,021,517	100.0%	51.0%	+ 80,356	+ 4.1%
Under 5 years	140,846	7.3	132,947	6.6	48.6	− 29,179	−18.0
5 to 14 years	373,115	19.2	354,134	17.5	48.7	− 46,500	−11.6
15 to 24 years	373,757	19.3	379,766	18.8	50.4	+ 33,432	+ 9.7
25 to 34 years	301,662	15.5	303,497	15.0	50.2	+ 74,174	+32.3
35 to 44 years	201,977	10.4	203,891	10.1	50.2	+ 4,916	+ 2.5
45 to 54 years	192,843	9.9	198,005	9.8	50.7	− 3,645	− 1.8
55 to 64 years	169,199	8.7	184,421	9.1	52.2	+ 12,451	+ 7.2
65 to 74 years	116,781	6.0	147,960	7.3	55.9	+ 15,966	+12.1
75 to 84 years	55,834	2.9	88,260	4.4	61.3	+ 10,432	+13.4
85 years and over	14,469	0.7	28,636	1.4	66.4	+ 8,309	+40.9
Under 18 years	639,929	33.0	607,574	30.1	48.7	− 68,042	−10.1
18 to 64 years	1,113,470	57.4	1,149,087	56.8	50.8	+114,484	+11.1
65 years and over	187,084	9.6	264,856	13.1	58.6	+ 34,707	+15.1

a. 1977 data have been adjusted for "age-heaping" and include estimates of group quarters population.

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

Table 2. Population by age, sex, and region in Minnesota: 1977

Age ^a	Minnesota, 1977								
	Region 11 ^b				Balance of State ^c				Percent of Minnesota females in Region 11
	Male		Female		Male		Female		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
ALL AGES	929,798	100.0%	990,202	100.0%	1,010,685	100.0%	1,031,315	100.0%	49.0%
Under 5 years	67,372	7.2	63,329	6.4	73,474	7.3	69,618	6.8	47.6
5 to 14 years	185,281	19.9	177,074	17.9	187,834	18.6	177,060	17.2	50.0
15 to 24 years	179,552	19.3	189,403	19.1	194,205	19.2	190,363	18.5	49.9
25 to 34 years	167,201	18.0	169,297	17.1	134,461	13.3	134,200	13.0	55.8
35 to 44 years	102,805	11.1	103,441	10.4	99,172	9.8	100,450	9.7	50.7
45 to 54 years	90,609	9.7	94,882	9.6	102,234	10.1	103,123	10.0	47.9
55 to 64 years	70,597	7.6	81,127	8.2	98,602	9.8	103,294	10.0	44.0
65 to 74 years	42,113	4.5	61,606	6.2	74,668	7.4	86,354	8.4	41.6
75 to 84 years	19,419	2.1	37,990	3.8	36,415	3.6	50,270	4.9	43.0
85 years and over	4,849	0.5	12,053	1.2	9,620	1.0	16,583	1.6	42.1
Under 18 years	311,925	33.5	297,175	30.0	328,004	32.5	310,399	30.1	48.9
18 to 64 years	551,492	59.3	581,378	58.7	561,978	55.6	567,709	55.0	50.6
65 years and over	66,381	7.1	111,649	11.3	120,703	11.9	153,207	14.9	42.2

a. Data have been adjusted for "age-heaping" and include estimates of group quarters population.

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

c. Balance of State is that portion of the state excluding Region 11.

Table 3. Educational attainment by sex, age, and year in Minnesota

Sex, age, and year	Total in thousands ^a	Percent distribution in Minnesota					Percent with 12 years or more
		Total	Less than 12 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more	
FEMALES							
Total, 25 years and over							
1960 ^b	938	100.0	52.0	30.0	12.3	5.7	48.0
1970	1,033	100.0	39.5	38.5	13.4	8.6	60.5
1977	1,155	100.0	28.9	43.3	14.5	13.3	71.1
25 to 34 years							
1960	202	100.0	27.7	49.3	14.6	8.4	72.3
1970	229	100.0	15.1	54.4	16.4	14.1	84.9
1977	303	100.0	7.0	49.1	22.2	21.7	93.0
35 to 44 years							
1960	208	100.0	37.7	42.4	13.6	6.3	62.3
1970	199	100.0	24.5	51.3	14.3	9.9	75.5
1977	204	100.0	15.6	53.8	14.9	15.6	84.3
45 to 64 years							
1960	347	100.0	59.9	21.9	12.9	5.3	40.1
1970	374	100.0	43.1	36.6	13.3	6.9	56.8
1977	382	100.0	31.3	47.0	11.3	10.3	68.6
65 years and over							
1960	181	100.0	80.5	9.5	7.0	3.0	19.5
1970	231	100.0	70.6	14.9	9.7	4.7	29.3
1977	265	100.0	60.7	23.1	9.9	6.3	39.3
MALES							
Total, 25 years and over							
1960	907	100.0	60.4	21.9	8.4	9.3	39.6
1970	957	100.0	45.6	30.2	10.4	13.8	54.4
1977	1,053	100.0	32.0	34.8	12.8	20.4	68.0
25 to 34 years							
1960	199	100.0	35.7	35.4	12.2	16.7	64.3
1970	226	100.0	17.7	44.0	16.0	22.3	82.3
1977	302	100.0	6.9	41.4	21.5	30.2	93.1
35 to 44 years							
1960	206	100.0	47.4	31.4	9.7	11.5	52.6
1970	197	100.0	32.3	37.2	11.4	19.1	67.7
1977	202	100.0	17.3	46.3	11.2	25.2	82.7
45 to 64 years							
1960	338	100.0	70.6	15.8	7.2	6.4	29.4
1970	356	100.0	53.3	27.7	9.0	9.9	46.6
1977	362	100.0	41.1	33.0	9.7	16.1	58.8
65 years and over							
1960	163	100.0	85.9	6.1	4.6	3.4	14.1
1970	178	100.0	80.4	9.8	5.0	4.8	19.6
1977	187	100.0	70.8	15.6	6.1	7.5	29.2
a. 1977 data have been adjusted for "age-heaping" and include estimates of group quarters population.							
b. All 1960 data in this report are from the 1960 Census of Population.							

Table 4. Educational attainment by sex, age, and region: 1977

Sex, age, and region, 1977	Total in thousands ^a	Percent distribution					Percent with 12 years or more
		Total	Less than 12 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more	
FEMALES							
Total, 25 years and over							
Region 11	560	100.0	22.8	46.1	16.0	15.2	77.3
Balance of State	594	100.0	34.6	40.6	13.2	11.6	65.4
Minnesota	1,155	100.0	28.9	43.3	14.5	13.3	71.1
United States^b	63,953	100.0	35.7	39.6	12.7	12.0	64.4
25 to 44 years							
Region 11	273	100.0	9.0	48.4	21.5	21.2	91.0
Balance of State	235	100.0	12.1	54.0	16.8	17.0	87.9
Minnesota	507	100.0	10.4	51.0	19.3	19.2	89.6
United States	28,338	100.0	21.7	45.1	16.4	16.8	78.3
45 to 64 years							
Region 11	176	100.0	26.2	51.8	11.1	10.9	73.8
Balance of State	206	100.0	35.7	42.9	11.5	9.8	64.3
Minnesota	382	100.0	31.3	47.0	11.3	10.3	68.6
United States	22,647	100.0	38.3	42.2	10.6	9.0	61.7
65 years and over							
Region 11	112	100.0	51.2	31.5	10.2	B	48.8
Balance of State	153	100.0	67.6	16.9	9.7	B	32.4
Minnesota	265	100.0	60.7	23.1	9.9	6.3	39.3
United States	12,968	100.0	61.5	22.9	8.6	7.0	38.5
MALES							
Total, 25 years and over							
Region 11	498	100.0	22.1	35.6	15.7	26.5	77.8
Balance of State	555	100.0	40.9	34.1	10.1	14.8	59.0
Minnesota	1,053	100.0	32.0	34.8	12.8	20.4	68.0
United States^b	56,917	100.0	34.4	32.1	14.2	19.2	65.6
25 to 44 years							
Region 11	270	100.0	8.3	38.8	19.6	33.3	91.7
Balance of State	234	100.0	14.3	48.6	14.8	22.2	85.7
Minnesota	504	100.0	11.1	43.3	17.4	28.2	88.9
United States	27,054	100.0	19.6	36.1	18.6	25.7	80.4
45 to 64 years							
Region 11	161	100.0	29.4	37.6	12.2	20.9	70.6
Balance of State	201	100.0	50.5	29.2	7.8	12.4	49.5
Minnesota	362	100.0	41.1	33.0	9.7	16.1	58.8
United States	20,730	100.0	40.7	32.7	11.5	15.0	59.3
65 years and over							
Region 11	66	100.0	60.8	18.0	B	B	39.2
Balance of State	121	100.0	76.3	14.3	B	B	23.7
Minnesota	187	100.0	70.8	15.6	6.1	7.5	29.2
United States	9,132	100.0	64.0	19.2	7.5	9.3	36.0

a. Data have been adjusted for "age-heaping" and include estimates of group quarters population.

b. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 314, "Educational Attainment in the United States, March 1977," December 1978.

B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.

Table 5. Post-secondary enrollments in Minnesota by sex, system, degree status, and level: 1977

System, degree status, and level, 1977	Post-secondary student enrollment in Minnesota ^a					
	Full-time		Part-time		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
SYSTEM						
Total student enrollment^b	90,910	76,511	25,000	31,603	115,910	108,114
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
University of Minnesota	30.3	25.7	54.8	51.9	35.6	33.4
State universities	17.8	21.3	16.6	15.0	17.6	19.5
Community colleges	9.1	10.9	19.3	24.3	11.3	14.8
Area vocational-technical institutes	19.3	14.1	—	—	15.1	10.0
Private schools and colleges	23.5	28.0	9.3	8.7	20.4	22.4
DEGREE STATUS						
Total student enrollment^b	90,910	76,511	25,000	31,603	115,910	108,114
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Vocational	25.2	22.2	7.1	7.6	21.3	17.9
Degree credit	74.8	77.8	92.9	92.4	78.7	82.1
Resident	74.5	77.7	45.7	45.5	68.3	68.3
Extension	0.2	0.1	47.2	47.0	10.3	13.8
LEVEL						
Degree credit student enrollment^b	67,965	59,531	23,214	29,206	91,179	88,737
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Lower division	50.0	57.0	42.9	45.5	48.2	53.2
Upper division	30.8	31.1	25.2	20.9	29.4	27.7
Graduate and professional	15.6	8.5	20.0	16.2	16.7	11.0
Unclassified	3.7	3.4	11.9	17.4	5.8	8.0

a. Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board, "Fall 1977 Post-Secondary Education Enrollment Survey," April 1979. Enrollment statistics are available annually.

b. Headcount enrollment on the tenth day of classes, Fall 1977.

Table 6. Post-secondary enrollments in Minnesota by system, sex, age, and level in 1978, and change since 1970

Age and level, 1978	Post-secondary student enrollment in Minnesota ^a									
	University of Minnesota		State universities		Community colleges		Private schools and colleges		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
AGE										
Total resident degree credit students^b	30,536	24,598	19,138	20,300	13,168	17,649	19,056	21,977	81,898	84,524
Percent distribution ^c	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under 22 years	47.1	53.1	52.1	61.9	61.2	49.8	64.1	78.7	54.4	60.9
22 to 24 years	23.5	18.8	21.2	15.5	12.1	11.4	16.0	8.6	19.4	14.0
25 to 29 years	19.7	14.8	13.8	9.5	13.5	12.6	12.1	5.4	15.6	10.7
30 years and over	9.7	13.3	12.9	13.1	13.2	26.2	7.8	7.3	10.5	14.4
LEVEL										
Total resident degree credit students, 25 years and over^{bd}	9,128	6,919	4,971	4,456	3,365	6,297	4,414	2,670	21,878	20,342
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
New entering freshmen	1.0	.1.7	1.8	1.8	32.9	40.4	1.2	3.9	6.1	14.0
Other undergraduate & unclassified	47.4	56.1	69.4	69.3	67.1	59.6	21.6	49.6	50.2	59.2
Graduate and professional	51.5	42.2	28.9	28.9	—	—	77.2	46.6	43.6	26.8
Total enrollment increase or decrease since 1970	— 957	+ 5,344	— 2,541	+ 704	+ 783	+ 8,591	+ 5,440	+ 9,288	+ 8,652^e	+ 29,322^f
Percent change	— 3.0%	+ 27.8%	— 12.1%	+ 3.8%	+ 6.5%	+ 107.8%	+ 34.6%	+ 64.8%	+ 9.4%	+ 44.8%

a. Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board, unpublished data. Age data prior to 1978 and for area vocational-technical institutes not available.

b. Headcount enrollment on the tenth day of classes, Fall 1978.

c. Students age unknown assigned proportionately.

e. Includes increase of 5,927 male students in area vocational-technical institutes (+55.0%).

d. Does not include students age unknown.

f. Includes increase of 5,395 female students in area vocational-technical institutes (+104.0%).

Table 7. Marital status by sex and year in Minnesota

Sex and marital status	Minnesota						
	Total ^a			Percent change 1960 to 1977	Percent distribution		
	1960	1970	1977		1960	1970	1977
FEMALES, 14 years and over	1,196,000	1,418,000	1,577,000	+31.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Never married	256,000	361,000	413,000	+61.6	21.4	25.5	26.2
Married	756,000	824,000	908,000	+20.0	63.2	58.1	57.6
Divorced ^b	50,000	69,000	79,000	+56.5	4.2	4.9	5.0
Widowed	134,000	164,000	177,000	+31.9	11.2	11.6	11.2
MALES, 14 years and over	1,148,000	1,318,000	1,471,000	+28.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Never married	311,000	402,000	478,000	+53.9	27.0	30.5	32.5
Married	759,000	827,000	914,000	+20.4	66.1	62.8	62.1
Divorced ^b	40,000	49,000	43,000	+ 7.9	3.5	3.8	2.9
Widowed	39,000	39,000	36,000	- 7.3	3.4	3.0	2.4

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

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

Table 8. Marital status by region, sex, and age: 1970 and 1977

Region, sex, and age	Total in thousands ^a		Percent distribution of each age group							
			Never married		Married		Divorced ^b		Widowed	
	1970	1977	1970	1977	1970	1977	1970	1977	1970	1977
REGION 11										
Females, 14 years and over	705	770	26.5	29.0	58.0	52.8	5.1	7.5	10.4	10.7
20 years and over	598	650	14.3	16.3	67.4	62.1	6.0	8.9	12.3	12.7
Males, 14 years and over	629	698	29.3	33.1	64.8	60.5	3.5	4.7	2.4	1.6
20 years and over	526	578	15.8	19.2	77.2	73.1	4.2	5.7	2.8	2.0
BALANCE OF STATE										
Females, 14 years and over	713	807	24.2	23.5	61.0	62.1	2.3	2.6	12.5	11.8
20 years and over	594	678	10.1	9.6	72.1	73.4	2.7	3.0	15.1	14.0
Males, 14 years and over	688	772	31.9	32.0	62.9	63.5	2.0	1.4	3.3	3.1
20 years and over	565	637	17.3	17.7	76.3	76.8	2.4	1.7	4.0	3.8
MINNESOTA										
Females, 14 years and over	1,418	1,577	25.5	26.2	58.1	57.5	4.9	5.0	11.6	11.2
20 years and over	1,190	1,328	12.3	12.9	68.3	67.9	5.6	5.9	13.8	13.4
20 to 24 years	159	174	41.2	46.8	52.8	48.5	5.6	B	0.5	—
25 to 34 years	229	303	9.1	14.6	83.8	75.6	6.3	9.3	0.7	B
35 to 44 years	199	204	5.4	B	86.6	88.2	5.8	7.8	2.2	B
45 to 64 years	374	382	6.8	4.8	75.8	80.1	6.0	5.0	11.4	10.2
65 years and over	231	265	10.7	8.1	35.5	38.4	4.4	B	49.5	50.8
Males, 14 years and over	1,318	1,471	30.5	32.5	62.8	62.1	3.8	3.0	3.0	2.4
20 years and over	1,090	1,215	16.4	18.4	75.5	75.0	4.5	3.6	3.6	2.9
20 to 24 years	133	163	57.3	67.8	39.7	30.1	2.8	B	0.2	—
25 to 34 years	227	302	15.6	20.7	80.1	75.4	4.2	3.7	0.1	B
35 to 44 years	197	202	7.7	5.9	87.5	88.4	4.3	5.4	0.5	B
45 to 64 years	356	362	8.8	6.7	84.0	87.6	5.0	4.2	2.2	B
65 years and over	178	187	11.9	8.0	66.3	74.8	5.3	B	16.5	15.7
UNITED STATES^c										
Females, 14 years and over	77,910	86,153	22.6	23.4	57.1	55.7	7.9	9.3	12.3	11.6
20 years and over	66,376	73,757	10.9	12.0	65.7	63.9	9.0	10.6	14.4	13.6
Males, 14 years and over	71,486	78,782	28.6	30.2	62.4	60.9	6.1	6.5	3.0	2.4
20 years and over	59,630	66,343	15.1	17.5	74.3	72.0	7.1	7.6	3.6	2.8

a. Age data have been adjusted for "age-heaping" and include estimates of group quarters population.

B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.

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

c. 1977 data are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 323. "Marital Status and Living Arrangements, March 1977," April 1978.

Table 9. Marriages, divorces, and live births to Minnesota resident women: 1970 and 1977

Age of woman at event ^a	Marriages		Divorces		Live births	
	1970	1977	1970	1977	1970	1977
TOTAL EVENTS, ALL AGES^b	31,280	33,040	8,288	14,020	68,449	60,284
Under 20 years	9,976	8,316	251	408	8,147	7,090
20 to 24 years	15,014	14,886	2,289	3,296	25,906	20,285
25 to 29 years	2,645	5,056	1,889	3,683	20,542	21,405
30 to 34 years	931	1,803	1,129	2,419	8,932	8,911
35 to 44 years ^c	996	1,397	1,604	2,629	4,922	2,593
45 to 64 years	1,414	1,294	1,079	1,466	—	—
65 years and over	304	288	47	119	—	—
RATE PER 1000 WOMEN^d	56.5	57.9	9.9	15.1	88.4	68.0
15 to 19 years ^e	— ^f	— ^f	— ^f	— ^f	43.4	34.4
20 to 24 years	203.1	166.5	27.7	39.1	163.3	116.8
25 to 29 years	96.9	92.7	15.8	26.6	163.4	128.1
30 to 34 years	37.2	58.0	9.3	14.6	86.2	65.3
35 to 44 years ^c	15.6	17.0	3.8	4.8	24.7	12.7
45 to 64 years	2.0	1.8	0.6	1.2	—	—
65 years and over					—	—

a. Age at marriage, at divorce, and at time of live birth. Marriages, divorces, and live births to women of unknown age have been proportionally distributed among all age categories.

b. Vital statistics data are from "Minnesota Health Statistics 1977", June 1979, and "Minnesota Vital Statistics 1970", 1971.

c. Live birth data include mothers 45 years and over.

d. Marriage rate per 1000 unmarried women 20 years and over, divorce rate per 1000 married women 20 years and over, fertility rate per 1000 women 15 to 44 years of age.

e. Live birth data include mothers under 15 years of age.

f. Marriage and divorce rates were not computed for women under 20 years; 86% of marriages to teenage women occur at 18-19 years, and only 3% of all divorces occur among women under 20 years of age.

Table 10. Families by type and presence of children in Minnesota: 1970 and 1977

Presence of own children under 18	Minnesota families by type								
	All families			Husband-wife			Female-headed		
	1970	1977	Percent change	1970	1977	Percent change	1970	1977	Percent change
TOTAL FAMILIES, in thousands	917	1,014	+10.6%	821	903	+ 9.9%	72	88	+22.7%
No children under 18	390	456	+17.0	337	407	+20.7	34	33	— 5.3
Children under 18	527	558	+ 5.9	484	496	+ 2.5	38	56	+48.4
Children under 6	263	232	—12.0	248	213	—14.1	14	17	+24.4
Children 6 to 17 only	264	326	+23.7	236	282	+19.9	24	38	+62.7
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0%	100.0%	—	100.0%	100.0%	—	100.0%	100.0%	—
No children under 18	42.5	45.0	—	41.1	45.1	—	47.9	37.0	—
Children under 18	57.5	55.0	—	58.9	54.9	—	52.1	63.0	—
Children under 6	28.7	22.8	—	30.2	23.6	—	19.4	19.7*	—
Children 6 to 17 only	28.8	32.2	—	28.7	31.3	—	32.7	43.4	—

*No statistically significant difference measured between 1970 and 1977.

Table 11. Selected characteristics of families by region and type: 1977

Family characteristics, 1977	Region 11		Balance of State		Minnesota		United States	
	Husband-wife	Female-headed	Husband-wife	Female-headed	Husband-wife	Female-headed	Husband-wife	Female-headed
TOTAL FAMILIES	403,000	53,000	500,000	36,000	903,000	88,000	47,497,000	7,713,000
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
AGE OF HEAD^a								
Under 35 years	32.7	45.2	27.1	24.2*	29.6	36.7*	30.0	32.8
35 to 64 years	55.5	54.8	54.0	75.8*	54.7	48.1*	55.8	52.3
65 years and over	11.8		18.9		15.7	15.2*	14.1	14.9
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF HEAD^a								
Less than 12 years	19.6	20.7*	36.7	50.5	29.1	32.8*	32.8	45.2
12 years	38.7	50.8	37.3		37.9	44.5*	34.3	36.8
13 to 15 years	41.7	28.5	26.1	49.5	12.5	22.8*	14.5	11.2
16 years and over					20.5		18.5	6.9
LABOR FORCE STATUS OF HEAD^b								
In labor force	86.8	73.8	79.7	52.4	82.9	65.2	82.0	55.8
Not in labor force	13.2	26.2	20.3	47.6	17.1	34.8	18.0	44.2
NUMBER OF EARNERS^b								
No earners	10.2	19.0*	16.6	34.7	13.7	25.4	10.2	26.8
One earner	32.2	54.0	35.5	45.3*	34.0	50.5	32.4	45.6
Head only					28.6	34.4*	28.4	34.6
Two earners or more	57.6	B	47.9	B	52.2	24.2	57.3	27.7
Husband and wife	48.2	—	40.6	—	44.0	—	48.0	—
FAMILY INCOME, 1976^c								
Under \$10,000	16.2	56.9	30.5	74.1	24.2	64.0	23.8	66.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999	43.8	43.1	43.6	25.9	43.7	36.0	41.4	26.2
\$20,000 and over	40.0		25.9		32.1		34.8	7.4
Median income	\$17,880	\$9,120	\$13,680	\$6,680	\$15,560	\$8,050	\$16,203	\$7,211
PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN^a								
No children under 18	42.4	27.8	47.2	50.5*	45.1	37.0*	47.6	38.0
Children under 18	57.6	72.2	52.8	49.5*	54.9	63.0*	52.4	62.0
Children under 6	24.7	21.4	22.7	B	23.6	19.7*	23.4	22.0
Children 6 to 17 only	32.9	50.8	30.1	32.4*	31.3	43.4	28.9	40.0
Average number of children under 18 ^d	1.25	1.48	1.23	0.94	1.24	1.26	1.06	1.23
SIZE OF FAMILY^a								
2 persons	33.7	42.9*	39.5	55.2	36.9	47.9*	36.2	44.4
3 persons	20.9	30.2*	19.6		20.1	28.5*	21.2	26.5
4 persons	22.4	27.0	18.3	44.8	20.1	23.6	21.6	14.5
5 persons	13.3		11.9		12.5		11.8	7.4
6 persons or more	9.8		10.8		10.3		9.3	7.2
Average family size	3.51	3.08	3.45	2.80	3.48	2.97	3.42	3.14
TENURE^a								
Owner	83.3	57.1	89.0	69.6	86.4	62.1	76.2	47.5
Renter	16.7	42.9	11.0	30.4	13.6	37.9	23.8	52.5

a. U.S. data are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 326, "Household and Family Characteristics: March, 1977", August 1978.

b. U.S. data are from U.S. Department of Labor, Special Labor Force Report 216, "Marital and Family Characteristics of Workers, March 1977", February 1978.

c. U.S. data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 114, "Money Income in 1976 of Families and Persons in the United States", July 1978.

d. Includes all children under 18 in the household.

B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.

*No statistically significant difference measured between family types in Minnesota.

Table 12. Selected characteristics of family households in Minnesota by type of family and presence of children: 1977

Family characteristics, 1977	Minnesota		
	Husband-wife families		Single-parent families ^a
	No own children under 18	At least one own child under 18	
TOTAL FAMILIES	407,000	496,000	62,000
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
AGE OF HEAD			
Under 35 years	17.6	39.5	51.0*
35 to 64 years	48.7	59.7	49.0*
65 years and over	33.8	B	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF HEAD			
Less than 12 years	44.6	16.3	24.0*
12 years	29.1	45.1	52.3*
13 to 15 years	11.4	13.4†	23.6*
16 years and over	14.8	25.1	
LABOR FORCE STATUS OF HEAD			
In labor force	65.5	97.1	78.1
Not in labor force	34.5	2.8	22.0
NUMBER OF EARNERS			
No earners	27.5	2.5	23.3
One earner	29.4	37.8	55.7
Head only	21.6	34.9	46.6*
Two earners or more	43.1	59.7	20.9
Husband and wife	37.3	49.5	—
FAMILY INCOME, 1976			
Under \$10,000	36.3	14.7	64.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999	37.2	48.9	26.6
\$20,000 and over	26.6	36.4	B
Median income	\$12,680	\$17,220	\$8,230
SIZE OF FAMILY			
2 persons	81.8	—	32.8
3 persons	13.5	25.6	33.1*
4 persons	4.6	33.6	34.0
5 persons or more		40.8	
Average family size	2.24	4.49	3.31
Average number of children under 18 ^b	—	2.23	1.94
TENURE			
Owner	84.8	87.8†	53.4
Renter	15.2	12.2†	46.6
REGION			
Region 11	42.0	46.8†	68.1
Balance of State	58.0	53.2†	31.9
SIZE OF PLACE			
Urban	60.2	60.5†	81.4
Rural	39.8	39.5†	18.6

a. 89.9 percent of single-parent families are female-headed.

b. Includes all children under 18 in the household.

B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.

*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.

Table 13. Selected characteristics of non-family households in Minnesota by sex of head: 1977

Household characteristics, 1977	Minnesota	
	Male	Female
TOTAL PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS^b	117,000	202,000
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%
AGE		
Under 35 years	47.8	24.6
35 to 54 years	19.7	9.1
55 to 64 years	10.6	13.6*
65 to 74 years	10.2	28.3
75 years and over	11.8	24.4
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD		
One person	74.8	91.3
2 persons or more	25.2	8.7
MARITAL STATUS		
Never married	58.8	32.6
Divorced ^a	26.0	14.0
Widowed	15.2	53.5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Less than 12 years	33.3	38.6*
12 years	31.8	29.4*
More than 12 years	34.9	32.0*
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
In labor force	73.2	43.8
Not in labor force	26.9	56.3
SOCIAL SECURITY		
Yes	24.0	49.3
No	76.0	50.7
TENURE		
Owner	39.7	48.1*
Renter	60.3	51.9*
REGION		
Region 11	56.4	55.0*
Balance of State	43.6	45.0*
SIZE OF PLACE		
Urban	69.6	78.5*
Rural	30.4	21.5*
TOTAL ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS	88,000	184,000
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%
AGE		
Under 65 years	71.6	44.3
65 years and over	28.5	55.8
INCOME, 1976		
Under \$5,000	41.0	51.7*
\$5,000 to \$9,999	18.6	27.1*
\$10,000 and over	40.4	21.1

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

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

*No statistically significant difference measured between males and females.

Table 14. Labor force participation by sex, age, and year in Minnesota

Sex and age	Minnesota						
	1960 ^b		1970		1977 ^c		Change in percent 1960 to 1977
	Total population in thousands	Percent in labor force	Total population in thousands	Percent in labor force	Total population in thousands	Percent in labor force	
TOTAL PERSONS, 16 years and over^a	2,344	55.6	2,576	59.5	2,879	64.3	+ 8.7
Total persons, 16 to 64 years	2,000	61.6	2,167	67.8	2,427	74.1	+12.5
16 to 24 years	500	49.7	586	61.1	672	69.8	+20.1
25 to 34 years	401	62.7	456	69.2	605	82.0	+19.3
35 to 44 years	414	67.2	396	72.9	406	78.0	+10.8
45 to 64 years	685	66.2	729	69.3	744	69.8	+ 3.6
65 years and over	344	20.9	409	16.7	452	13.2	- 7.7
FEMALES, 16 years and over	1,196	34.4	1,340	43.5	1,494	51.5	+17.1
Females, 16 to 64 years	1,016	38.4	1,109	50.3	1,229	61.1	+22.7
16 to 24 years	259	40.0	308	56.0	339	68.3	+28.3
25 to 34 years	202	29.9	229	43.3	303	69.9	+40.0
35 to 44 years	208	38.1	199	49.5	204	60.4	+22.3
45 to 64 years	347	42.3	374	50.4	382	53.6	+11.3
65 years and over	181	11.7	231	10.8	265	8.5	- 3.2
MALES, 16 years and over	1,148	77.8	1,236	77.1	1,385	78.1	+ 0.3
Males, 16 to 64 years	985	85.5	1,058	86.1	1,198	87.5	+ 2.0
16 to 24 years	241	60.0	278	66.8	333	77.0	+17.0
25 to 34 years	199	95.9	226	95.3	302	94.9	- 1.0
35 to 44 years	206	96.6	197	96.6	202	95.8	- 0.8
45 to 64 years	338	90.8	356	89.3	362	87.1	- 3.7
65 years and over	163	31.1	178	24.4	187	20.0	-11.1

a. Includes group quarters population.
b. 1960 data include 14 and 15-year-olds.
c. 1977 data have been adjusted for "age-heaping".

Table 15. Labor force participation of women by marital status, age, presence of own children, and region: 1970 and 1977

Marital status, age, and presence of own children	Minnesota				United States			
	1970		1977		1970		1977 ^b	
	Total population in thousands	Percent in labor force	Total population in thousands	Percent in labor force	Total population in thousands	Percent in labor force	Total population in thousands	Percent in labor force
MARRIED WOMEN, 16 years and over^a	822	40.6%	908	51.9%	44,412	39.2%	47,984	46.6%
No children under 18	337	42.3	409	47.6	19,641	41.0	22,886	44.9†
Women under 35	57	77.1	82	86.8	3,320	68.2	4,723	79.0
Women 35 and over	280	35.2	327	37.7*	16,321	35.4	18,163	36.0†
At least one child under 18	486	39.5	498	55.3	24,771	37.8	25,098	48.2
Women under 35	229	33.6	236	53.2	12,047	32.6	12,846	44.9
Women 35 and over	256	44.7	263	57.3	12,724	42.8	12,252	51.8
OTHER WOMEN, 16 years and over	516	48.0%	533	57.1%	29,440	44.6%	34,075	50.0%
16 to 24 years	212	58.1	214	72.3	10,422	46.9	12,638	56.5
25 to 34 years	36	72.0	73	93.4	2,711	70.1	4,319	79.3
35 to 44 years	27	70.9	24	84.1	2,279	69.9	2,605	72.7
45 to 64 years	92	66.8	77	60.9*	6,295	61.8	6,342	59.6†
65 years and over	149	12.1	145	10.1*	7,733	11.1	8,171	9.3†

a. Married women, husbands present.
b. 1977 data are from U.S. Department of Labor, Special Labor Force Report 216, "Marital and Family Characteristics of Workers, March, 1977," February 1978.

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

†No statistically significant difference measured between Minnesota and the U.S. in 1977.

Table 16. Labor force participation of women by selected characteristics and region: 1977

Selected characteristics of women, 1977	Region 11		Balance of State		Minnesota		United States ^c	
	Total population in thousands	Percent in labor force	Total population in thousands	Percent in labor force	Total population in thousands	Percent in labor force	Total population in thousands	Percent in labor force
AGE^a								
Total females, 16 years and over	730	58.1	764	45.4	1,494	51.5	82,059	47.9
Total females, 16 to 64 years	618	66.9	611	55.3	1,229	61.1	69,091	55.4
16 to 24 years	169	74.9	170	61.7	339	68.3	18,106	56.6
25 to 34 years	169	77.0	134	60.1	303	69.9	16,421	59.2
35 to 44 years	103	60.3	100	60.4	204	60.4	11,917	59.6
45 to 64 years	176	57.6	206	50.5	382	53.6	22,647	49.0
65 years and over	112	B	153	9.1	265	8.5	12,968	8.9
EDUCATION^b								
Less than 12 years	115	33.1	206	26.8*	321	29.0	NA	—
12 years and over	429	62.3	386	53.5	815	58.2	—	—
12 years	254	61.7	238	50.8	492	56.4	—	—
13 to 15 years	90	58.1	79	49.2*	169	53.9	—	—
16 years and over	85	68.6	69	67.7*	154	68.2	—	—
MARITAL AND HOUSEHOLD STATUS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Married women, 16 years and over	403	56.6	505	48.1	908	51.9	47,984	46.6
No children under 18	170	55.0	238	42.3	409	47.6	22,886	44.9
Women under 35	46	91.8	36	80.3*	82	86.8	4,723	79.0
Women 35 and over	124	41.4	202	35.4*	327	37.7	18,163	36.0
At least one child under 18	232	57.5	266	53.4*	498	55.3	25,098	48.2
Women under 35	109	57.7	127	49.3*	236	53.2	12,846	44.9
Women 35 and over	123	57.4	139	57.2*	263	57.3	12,252	51.8
At least one child under 6	99	47.1	115	44.7*	213	46.0	11,298	39.3
Children 6 to 17 only	133	65.3	151	60.1*	285	62.3	13,800	55.6
Female household heads, 16 years and over	168	60.1	129	38.4	297	50.6	NA	—
No children under 18	129	55.0	111	32.4	240	44.6	—	—
Women under 35	41	95.9	14	97.2*	55	96.2	—	—
Women 35 and over	89	36.3	97	23.0	186	29.4	—	—
At least one child under 18	38	77.2	18	74.7*	57	76.4	—	—
Women under 35	21	80.4	B	B	30	79.4	—	—
Women 35 and over	17	73.2	B	B	27	73.1	—	—
At least one child under 6	11	B	B	B	18	63.5	—	—
Children 6 to 17 only	27	83.1	12	44.2	39	82.3	—	—

a. Minnesota age data have been adjusted for "age-heaping" and include estimates of group quarters population.

b. Includes only those 25 years and over.

c. U.S. data are from U.S. Department of Labor, Special Labor Force Report 216, "Marital and Family Characteristics of Workers, March 1977", February 1978.

B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.

NA = Not available.

*No statistically significant difference measured between Region 11 and the Balance of State.

Table 17. Selected characteristics of the labor force by region and sex in Minnesota: 1977

Selected characteristics of labor force, 1977	Region 11		Balance of State		Minnesota	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT						
Total persons at work, 16 years and over^a	457,000	371,000	511,000	320,000	968,000	691,000
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Part-time, less than 35 hours per week	16.2	35.0	17.7	43.8	17.0	39.1
Full-time, 35 hours or more per week	83.8	64.9	82.3	56.2	83.0	60.9
35 to 40 hours	48.5	52.1*	35.3	39.7*	41.5	46.4*
41 hours or more	35.3	12.8	47.0	16.5	41.5	14.5
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING						
Total employed persons, 16 years and over	480,000	390,000	527,000	329,000	1,006,000	720,000
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
One job	90.7	94.1*	88.8	93.9	89.7	94.1
Two or more jobs	9.3	5.9*	11.2	6.1	10.3	5.9
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION						
Total employed persons, 16 years and over who report to the same place of work each day	445,000	385,000	491,000	339,000	936,000	724,000
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Own car alone	72.8	56.0	57.9	55.6*	65.0	55.8
Car with others	13.0	16.5*	10.3	12.7*	11.6	14.7*
Public transportation	5.6	15.1	B	B	3.0	8.5
Walk, bicycle	4.8	5.7*	15.3	17.7*	10.3	11.3*
Other	3.8	6.7*	15.8	13.1*	10.1	9.7*
MILES TRAVELED ONE WAY						
Total employed persons traveling to same place of work each day who travel by car only	382,000	279,000	335,000	231,000	717,000	511,000
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than one mile	B	B	5.3	5.1*	2.9	2.8*
1 to 4 miles	25.7	40.2	43.1	51.6*	33.9	45.4
5 to 9 miles	24.9	29.1*	17.9	19.8*	21.6	24.8*
10 to 19 miles	34.4	23.2	16.4	16.1*	26.0	20.0
20 miles or more	14.2	6.6	17.2	7.4	15.6	7.0
Average miles traveled	10.8 miles	7.5 miles	10.5 miles	6.6 miles	10.6 miles	7.1 miles
UNEMPLOYMENT						
Total persons in labor force, 16 years and over	516,000	420,000	563,000	356,000	1,078,000	775,000
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Employed	93.0	92.9*	93.6	92.6*	93.3	92.8*
Unemployed	7.0	7.1*	6.4	7.4*	6.7	7.2*

a. Includes only persons who worked the week prior to the survey.

B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.

*No statistically significant difference measured between males and females.

Table 18. Selected characteristics of employed persons by region and sex in Minnesota: 1977

Selected characteristics of employed persons, 1977	Region 11		Balance of State		Minnesota	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
CLASS OF WORKER						
Total employed persons	467,000	386,000	539,000	342,000	1,007,000	729,000
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Private employer	74.5	77.2*	54.4	56.4*	63.7	67.4*
Public employer	16.1	15.1*	13.7	24.4	14.8	19.5*
Self-employed	9.0	7.1*	30.4	8.1	20.5	7.5
Work without pay ^a	B	B	B	11.2	1.1	5.6
OCCUPATION						
Total employed persons	467,000	386,000	539,000	342,000	1,007,000	729,000
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White collar	47.3	67.1	34.9	51.6	40.6	59.8
Professional, technical	20.2	15.9*	13.9	16.0*	16.8	16.0*
Managers, administrators (ex. farm)	13.3	5.0	12.1	5.3	12.6	5.1
Sales	6.1	7.1*	4.9	6.2*	5.5	6.6*
Clerical and kindred	7.7	39.1	4.0	24.1	5.7	32.1
Blue collar	42.4	10.0	37.0	11.2	39.6	10.5
Farmers and farm workers	B	B	21.2	9.7	11.8	4.8
Service workers	9.3	22.6	6.8	27.4	8.0	24.9
USUAL WEEKS WORKED						
Total persons who worked at least one week in 1976	528,000	439,000	594,000	422,000	1,122,000	861,000
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
50 to 52 weeks	69.5	54.2	69.1	46.5	69.3	50.4
Part-time ^b	5.2	14.0	4.7	16.2	4.9	15.1
Full-time ^c	64.3	40.3	64.4	30.3	64.3	35.3
40 to 49 weeks	9.3	13.2*	10.5	13.1*	9.9	13.2*
Part-time	2.2	7.7*	2.0	5.6*	2.1	6.6
Full-time	7.1	5.5*	8.5	7.6*	7.8	6.5*
39 weeks or less	21.2	32.6	20.4	40.4	20.8	36.4
Part-time	8.7	18.4	6.4	22.1	7.5	20.2
Full-time	12.5	14.2*	14.1	18.2*	13.3	16.1*
CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS						
Total persons at work with children under 18^d	NA	NA	NA	NA	489,000	324,000
Percent distribution	—	—	—	—	100.0%	100.0%
Arrangements necessary	—	—	—	—	10.2	31.1
No child care arrangements necessary	—	—	—	—	89.8	68.9
Children old enough to be alone	—	—	—	—	26.2	43.9
Care by other household member	—	—	—	—	62.8	12.0
Other arrangements	—	—	—	—	B	13.0
Total persons making child care arrangements^d	NA	NA	NA	NA	51,000	101,000
Percent distribution	—	—	—	—	100.0%	100.0%
Care in own home	—	—	—	—	39.6	30.2*
By household member or relative	—	—	—	—	B	15.3
By a non-relative	—	—	—	—	31.5	14.9*
Care in another's home	—	—	—	—	43.4	54.9*
Care in a relative's home	—	—	—	—	B	12.8
Care in a non-relative's home	—	—	—	—	30.6	42.1*
Care in a school group or center	—	—	—	—	B	14.9

a. Work without pay in a family business or farm at least 15 hours a week.

b. Usually worked less than 35 hours a week.

c. Usually worked 35 hours or more per week.

d. Includes those working without pay in a family business or farm less than 15 hours a week.

B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.

NA = Not available.

*No statistically significant difference measured between males and females.

Table 19. Selected characteristics of persons not in the labor force by region and sex in Minnesota: 1977

Selected characteristics of persons not in the labor force, 1977	Region 11		Balance of State		Minnesota	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
TOTAL PERSONS NOT IN LABOR FORCE, 16 years and over	91,000	277,000	159,000	389,000	250,000	666,000
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
AGE						
16 to 24 years	24.0	13.8*	18.9	15.1*	20.7	14.5*
25 to 34 years	11.5	14.2	B	12.7	4.0	13.3
35 to 44 years		14.6		9.5	B	11.6
45 to 64 years	15.7	25.5*	17.3	27.2	16.7	26.5
65 years and over	48.8	31.9	60.6	35.5	56.3	34.1
MARITAL STATUS AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18						
Married, spouse present	59.0	63.4*	63.6	67.3*	61.9	65.6*
No children under 18	53.9	27.7	57.5	35.4	55.6	31.4
At least one child under 18	B	35.7	B	31.9	6.4	34.2
Other	41.0	36.6*	36.4	32.7*	38.1	34.4*
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD						
Head	71.9	24.3	76.5	20.5	74.9	22.1
Wife	—	63.1	—	66.4	—	64.9
Child	24.0	7.1	16.5	8.5	19.2	7.9
Other	B	5.6	7.0	4.6*	6.0	5.0*
MAJOR ACTIVITY LAST WEEK						
Keeping house	B	73.4	B	75.7	B	74.7
Going to school	27.6	8.8	17.8	7.7	21.4	8.2
Unable to work	B	B	13.0	3.9	11.8	3.2
Retired	55.8	13.9	64.2	11.1	61.1	12.3
Other	B	B	B	B	4.7	1.7
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT^a						
Less than 12 years	53.9	32.1	75.8	45.7	68.2	40.0
12 years	24.2	40.8	15.4	35.3	18.5	37.7
13 to 15 years	21.9	15.8	8.8	12.2	6.0	13.7
16 years or more		11.2		6.8	7.3	8.6*

a. Includes only persons 25 years and over not in the labor force.

B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.

*No statistically significant difference measured between males and females.

Table 20. Hourly wages of employed persons in Minnesota by sex and selected characteristics: 1977

Employment characteristics by sex, 1977	Minnesota hourly wage summary ^a						
	Total in thousands	Percent distribution	Under \$4.00	\$4.00-5.99	\$6.00 and over	Wage rate not reported	Median wages ^c
FEMALES, TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS^b	688	100.0	58.4	23.6*	10.4	7.8*	\$3.38
CLASS OF WORKER							
Private employer	491	100.0	61.6	22.4*	8.5	7.5*	3.24
Public employer	142	100.0	42.2	35.7*	17.4	B	4.28
Self-employed	55	100.0	70.5	B	B	B	1.82
OCCUPATION							
White collar	425	100.0	45.4	29.2*	16.1	9.3*	3.96
Professional, technical	116	100.0	19.8*	39.1*	31.6	9.5*	5.18
Managers, administrators (ex. farm)	36	100.0	B	42.6	30.8	B	5.32
Sales	48	100.0	69.2	B	B	B	2.70
Clerical	225	100.0	58.0	27.5*	7.3	7.3	3.53
Blue collar	77	100.0	57.1	31.5*	B	B	3.54
Farmers and farm workers	B	100.0	B	—	—	—	B
Service workers	181	100.0	88.2	7.3*	B	B	2.42
MALES, TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS^b	996	100.0	27.3	21.7	39.0	12.1	\$5.49
CLASS OF WORKER							
Private employer	641	100.0	28.2	23.1	40.3	8.4	5.45
Public employer	149	100.0	11.0	25.3	58.2	B	6.58
Self-employed	206	100.0	35.9	14.7	21.3	28.2	4.07
OCCUPATION							
White collar	407	100.0	17.1	19.8	48.7	14.4	6.65
Professional, technical	169	100.0	9.5	22.7	56.5	11.3	7.20
Managers, administrators	126	100.0	11.5	13.4	58.1	17.0	7.62
Sales	55	100.0	32.5	25.6	B	23.3	4.77
Clerical	57	100.0	37.6	19.9	33.5	B	4.58
Blue collar	398	100.0	23.0	27.9	41.9	7.1	5.66
Farmers and farm workers	112	100.0	52.4	B	12.6	26.3	3.03
Service workers	79	100.0	65.0	18.4	B	B	3.36

a. Summary of pay rates before taxes and other deductions. For the self-employed, income after expenses is reported.
b. Excluding those working without pay in a family business or farm.
c. Median calculated for those reporting wage rate only.
B = Insufficient base for computing percentages or medians.

*No statistically significant difference measured between males and females.

Table 21. Hourly wages of employed persons in Minnesota by region and sex: 1977

Hourly wage summary, 1977 ^a	Region 11		Balance of State		Minnesota	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS REPORTING WAGE RATE^b	410,000	350,000	466,000	286,000	876,000	636,000
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than \$2.35	5.2	16.6	12.2	28.0†	8.9	21.7
\$2.35 to \$3.99	18.8	38.5	24.9†	45.3†	22.1	41.6
\$4.00 to \$5.99	21.7	29.9*	27.3†	19.9*†	24.6	25.4*
\$6.00 to \$7.99	27.8	10.5	18.9†	4.9	23.1	7.9
\$8.00 to \$9.99	13.7		9.2†		11.3	
\$10.00 to \$14.99	9.3	4.5	5.2†	B	7.2	3.3
\$15.00 and over	3.5		2.3†		2.9	
Median hourly wage	\$ 6.32	\$ 3.69	\$ 4.81	\$ 2.97	\$ 5.49	\$ 3.38

a. Summary of pay rates before taxes and other deductions. For the self-employed, income after expenses is reported.
b. Excluding those working without pay in a family business or farm.
B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.

*No statistically significant difference measured between males and females.

†No statistically significant difference measured between Region 11 and Balance of State.

Table 22. 1976 family income in Minnesota by region, type of family, and presence of children

Family income, 1976	Region 11		Balance of State		Minnesota		United States ^a	
	Husband-wife	Female-headed	Husband-wife	Female-headed	Husband-wife	Female-headed	Husband-wife	Female-headed
TOTAL FAMILIES	403,000	53,000	500,000	36,000	903,000	88,000	47,497,000	7,713,000
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than \$5,000	3.4	56.8	11.5	74.1	8.0	22.1	6.4	34.1
\$5,000 to \$9,999	12.8		19.0		16.3	42.0	17.4	32.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19.9		25.8		23.2	20.3*	20.6	17.6
\$15,000 to \$19,999	23.9	43.1	17.9	25.8	20.6		20.8	8.6
\$20,000 to \$24,999	16.8		12.4†		14.4	15.6	14.5	3.7
\$25,000 and over	23.2		13.4		17.6		20.3	3.6
Median income	\$17,880	\$9,120	\$13,680	\$6,680	\$15,560	\$8,050	\$16,203	\$7,211
Families with at least one own child under 18	232,000	38,000	264,000	18,000	495,000	56,000	24,875,000	4,784,000
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than \$10,000	9.1	60.0	19.6	80.7	14.6	66.7	17.5	75.0
\$10,000 and over	91.2	40.0	80.4	B	85.2	33.1	82.5	25.0
Median income	\$18,720	\$8,580	\$15,720	\$6,700	\$17,210	\$7,990	\$17,224	\$5,942
Families with no own children under 18	171,000	15,000	236,000	18,000	407,000	33,000	22,622,000	2,929,000
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than \$10,000	26.6	B	43.0	67.1	36.4	58.8	30.7	52.4
\$10,000 and over	73.4	B	57.0	B	63.6	41.1	69.4	47.6
Median income	\$16,010	\$10,290	\$11,160	\$6,680	\$12,680	\$8,340	\$14,944	\$9,520

a. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 114, "Money Income in 1976 of Families and Persons in the United States", July 1978.

B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.

*No statistically significant difference measured between family types.

†No statistically significant difference measured between Region 11 and Balance of State.

Table 23. 1976 income of one-person households by region and sex in Minnesota

Household income, 1976	Region 11		Balance of State		Minnesota	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
TOTAL ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS	46,000	100,000	42,000	84,000	88,000	184,000
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than \$5,000	32.1	40.4*	50.1	65.0*	40.7	51.7*
\$5,000 to \$9,999	B	33.0	B	19.9†	18.6	27.0*
\$10,000 to \$14,999	48.1	26.6	32.6†	15.0†	19.6	14.9*
\$15,000 and over					21.1	6.4
Median income	\$9,330	\$6,170	\$4,990	\$3,400	\$6,230	\$4,720

B = Insufficient base for computing percentages.

*No statistically significant difference measured between males and females.

†No statistically significant difference measured between Region 11 and Balance of State.

Table 24. Selected characteristics by family type and 1976 median income in Minnesota: 1977

Selected characteristics, 1977	Percent distribution		1976 median income	
	Husband-wife	Female-headed	Husband-wife	Female-headed
TOTAL FAMILIES	903,000	88,000	\$15,560	\$8,050
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	—	—
REGION				
Region 11	44.6	60.0	17,880	9,120
Balance of State	55.4	40.0	13,680	6,680
AGE OF HEAD				
Under 35 years	30.8	38.8*	14,900	7,110
35 to 44 years	19.7	18.3*	18,590	8,380
45 to 64 years	34.4	27.9*	17,930	9,770
65 years and over	15.1	15.0*	6,930	6,650
PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
No children under 18	45.1	37.0*	12,680	8,340
At least one child under 18	54.9	63.0*	17,210	7,980
At least one child under 6	23.6	19.7*	15,314	5,500
Children 6 to 17 only	31.3	43.4	19,010	9,050
FAMILY SIZE				
2 persons	36.0	48.2	11,800	7,990
3 persons	20.4	28.7*	15,490	8,990
4 persons or more	43.6	23.1	18,100	6,860
LABOR FORCE STATUS OF HEAD				
In labor force	82.9	66.5	17,110	8,950
Not in labor force	17.1	33.5	7,280	6,120
NUMBER OF EARNERS				
No earners	13.7	25.0	6,420	5,300
One earner	34.0	23.9*	14,330	8,500
2 earners or more	52.2	51.1*	18,580	10,880
TENURE				
Owner	86.4	62.5	16,500	9,020
Renter	13.6	37.5	11,480	5,999
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF HEAD^a				
TOTAL FAMILIES	850,000	80,000	\$16,130	\$ 8,690
Percent distribution	100.0%	100.0%	—	—
Less than 12 years	30.2	33.4*	10,770	7,100
12 years	36.3	43.2*	16,540	8,610
13 to 15 years	12.2	14.3*	17,940	12,160
16 years and over	21.3	B	21,960	B

a. Includes only those 25 years and over.

B = Insufficient base for computing percentages or medians.

*No statistically significant difference measured between family types.

Definitions & Explanations

Age

The age classification is based on the age of the person at the person's last birthday. Some age data in this report have 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 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).

Class of Worker

The class of worker breakdown for employed persons specifies the type of ownership of the employing organization. The categories are: (1) employees of private companies, businesses, or individuals for wages, salary, or commission; (2) federal, state, or local government employees; (3) persons self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm; (4) persons working without pay at least 15 hours per week in a family business or farm.

Degree Status

Degree status in post-secondary education refers to the form of certification awarded the student at the completion of an educational program. Vocational students are those enrolled in organized occupational programs of less than four years, not chiefly creditable toward an academic degree. Degree credit students are those working toward an academic degree and may be undergraduate, professional, graduate, or unclassified students. Resident degree credit students are those who attend classes on a main campus or a branch campus. Extension degree credit students are those receiving instruction in centers away from the main campus or branch campus, but are enrolled in courses creditable toward a degree diploma. Extension students also include those receiving on-campus instruction for credit by an extension division.

Educational Attainment

Data on educational attainment apply 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.

Enrollment

Data on post-secondary enrollments in Tables 5 and 6 refer to a headcount of students on the tenth day of classes in the fall as reported to the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board. All student enrollments in this report exclude enrollment in interest courses, short courses, non-credit adult education courses, and other community programs not creditable toward a degree diploma, certificate, or other formal award.

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.

Full-Time Employment

Persons working 35 hours or more per week are considered to be full-time workers.

Full-Time Enrollment

Full-time and part-time student status in Tables 5 and 6 is as reported by each post-secondary institution to the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board. For public collegiate institutions — the University of Minnesota, State Universities, and Community Colleges — full-time study is defined as 12 or more credit hours for undergraduate students and 9 or more credit hours for graduate students. Part-time enrollment is defined as less than these credit hours. Definition of full-time and part-time enrollment for private institutions and for Area Vocational-Technical Institutes is determined by each of the reporting institutions.

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 characteristics of group quarters was not collected in this survey, but estimates of age, labor force participation, marital status, and educational attainment were made for purposes of compatibility with 1970 data.

Head of Household or Family

The head of a household or family is the person designated by the survey respondent as the head. In Bureau of the Census terminology, however, the husband in a husband-wife family is designated the head and for reasons of comparability that definition is used in this report.

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 16 years 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. Labor force participation rates are the percentage of a particular age or sex group in the labor force.

Level of Post-Secondary Education

New entering freshmen are those enrolled in their first term of post-secondary education who have not previously attended any college. Lower division students include freshmen and sophomores, those generally in the first two years of post-secondary education. Upper division students are juniors and seniors, or other undergraduate students who have completed the sophomore year and are enrolled in three, four, or five-year programs. Graduate and professional students are those working toward a master's, doctorate, professional, or post-graduate specialist degree.

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 are presented for both household and group quarters population 14 years or older.

Multiple Jobholder

A multiple jobholder is an employed person who, during the survey week, held a job with two employers or more, was self-employed and also held a second job, or was an unpaid family worker and held a second job.

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.

Occupation

The occupational classification refers to the type of work in which people are engaged. The classifications in this report are from the "1970 Census of Population Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations." Briefly, the generalized categories are as follows:

White collar workers, which include:

- Professional, technical, and kindred
- Managers and administrators, except farm
- Sales
- Clerical and kindred

Blue collar workers, which include:

- Craftsmen and kindred
- Operatives, except transport
- Transport operatives
- Laborers, except farm

Farmers and farm workers

Service workers

In particular, "service workers" include cleaning service, food service, health service, protective service (e.g., police officers) and other personal service workers.

The classification systems of both the Census of Population and the Minnesota Household Survey are generally comparable with that of the "Dictionary of Occupational Titles" (DOT), with the exception of blue collar workers. The DOT is more detailed than the census system since it is geared toward the need for job definitions rather than toward data collection.

Part-Time Employment

Persons working less than 35 hours per week are considered to be part-time workers in Table 17. While these data refer to hours usually worked, the data in Table 16 refer to the hours worked the week prior to the survey.

Part-Time Enrollment

Part-time student status is as reported by each post-secondary institution to the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board (see definition of full-time enrollment).

Post-secondary System

The University of Minnesota includes the main campuses in Minneapolis and St. Paul as well as the branch campuses in Crookston, Duluth, Morris, and Waseca. The state universities, previously known as the state colleges, include Bemidji, Mankato, Metropolitan, Moorhead, St. Cloud, Southwest, and Winona State Universities. There are 18 community colleges and 33 area vocational technical institutes around the state. Private schools and colleges include all private two-year, four-year, vocational, and professional schools in the state.

Primary Individual

A primary individual is a person who either lives alone or lives with non-relatives 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.

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.

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.

Wage Rate

Hourly wage rates are for the principal jobs of employed persons working for pay.