

POPULATION Notes

MINNESOTA STATE DEMOGRAPHER

September, 1991

OSD 91-63

MINNESOTA MINORITY POPULATIONS GROW RAPIDLY BETWEEN 1980 AND 1990

- Minnesota's minority population grew 72 percent between 1980 and 1990, the fourth highest rate of increase in the country.
- All of Minnesota's minority populations grew faster than the national average.
- The state's minority population is still small relative to the rest of the country. Minnesota has the seventh smallest minority proportion in the U.S.
- African-Americans are Minnesota's largest minority group.
- Asians and Pacific Islanders are the fastest growing minority group.
- While Minneapolis and St. Paul continue to have the largest minority populations, there was also substantial growth in the number of minority persons living in the suburbs and in many parts of Greater Minnesota.

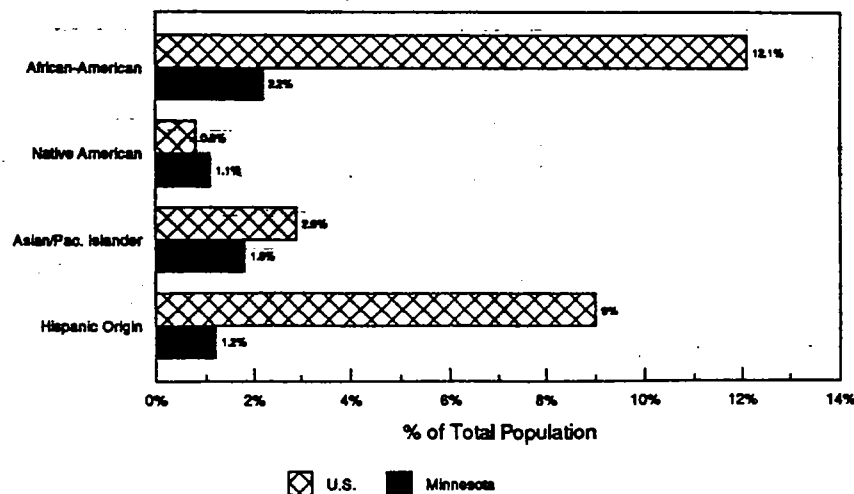
Minnesota is becoming more racially and ethnically diverse, according to 1990 census data. Between 1980 and 1990 Minnesota had the fourth highest rate of minority population growth in the country, and minorities accounted for 38 percent of the state's total population growth between 1980 and 1990. Without the growth of the minority population, Minnesota's population increase would be much smaller.

The undercount of minority populations in the census is known to be much greater than for non-minority populations. After the 1990 census the Bureau of the Census considered making a statistical adjustment to compensate for the undercount of minorities. The issue of adjustment created a lot of discussion and controversy. The Secretary of Commerce ultimately decided that there will not be an adjustment. This decision means that the numbers used in this report are final.

Despite the rapid growth in the nonwhite and Hispanic origin populations, Minnesota's minority representation remains relatively small (Figure 1). About 6.3 percent of Minnesotans are members of minority groups, compared to 24.4 percent in the U.S. as a whole. Only six states have a smaller minority proportion than Minnesota. The states with the largest minority proportions are generally in the south and southwestern part of the country (Figure 2). The District of

Figure 1.
MINNESOTA HAS SMALLER % MINORITY

American Indians Are Only Minority With Higher
% in Minnesota Than In U.S.



Source: 1990 Census Data

Figure 2. Percent Minority
1990 U.S. Census Data

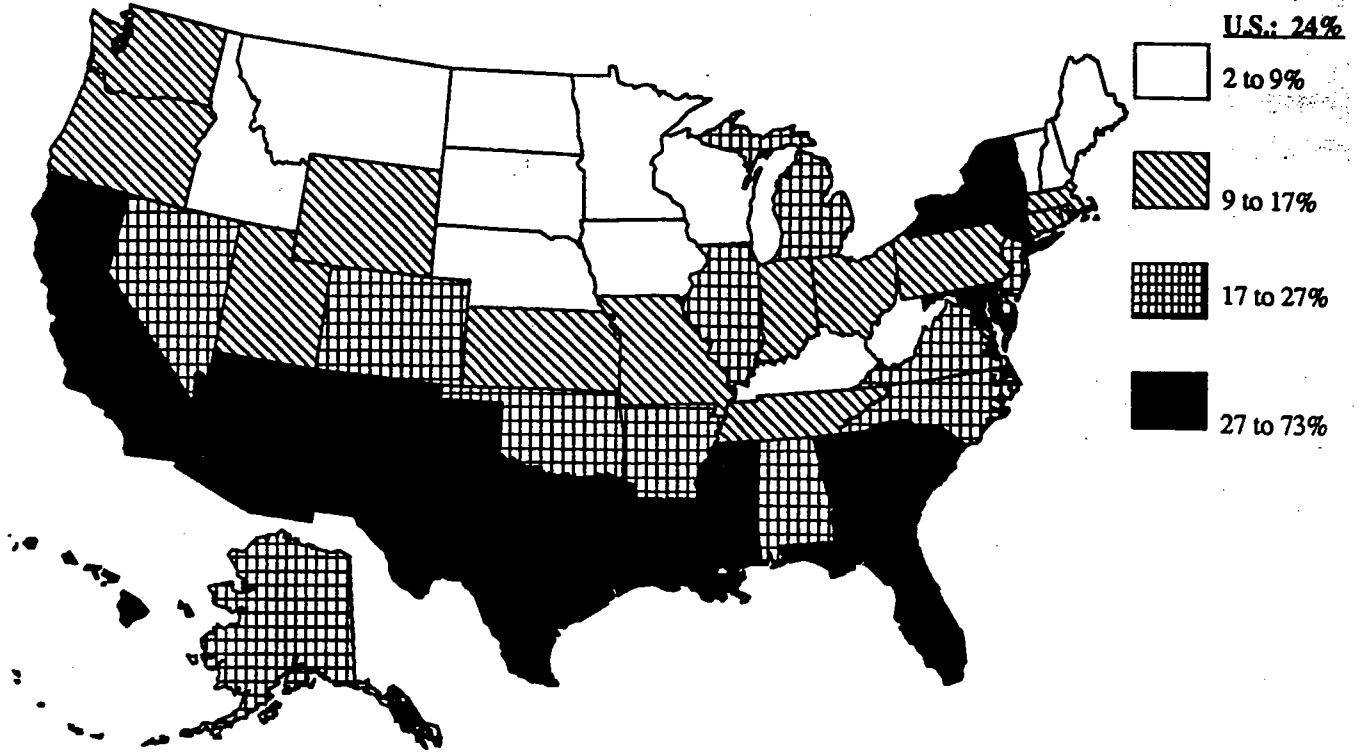


Figure 3. Minority Population Change
1980-1990 U.S. Census Data

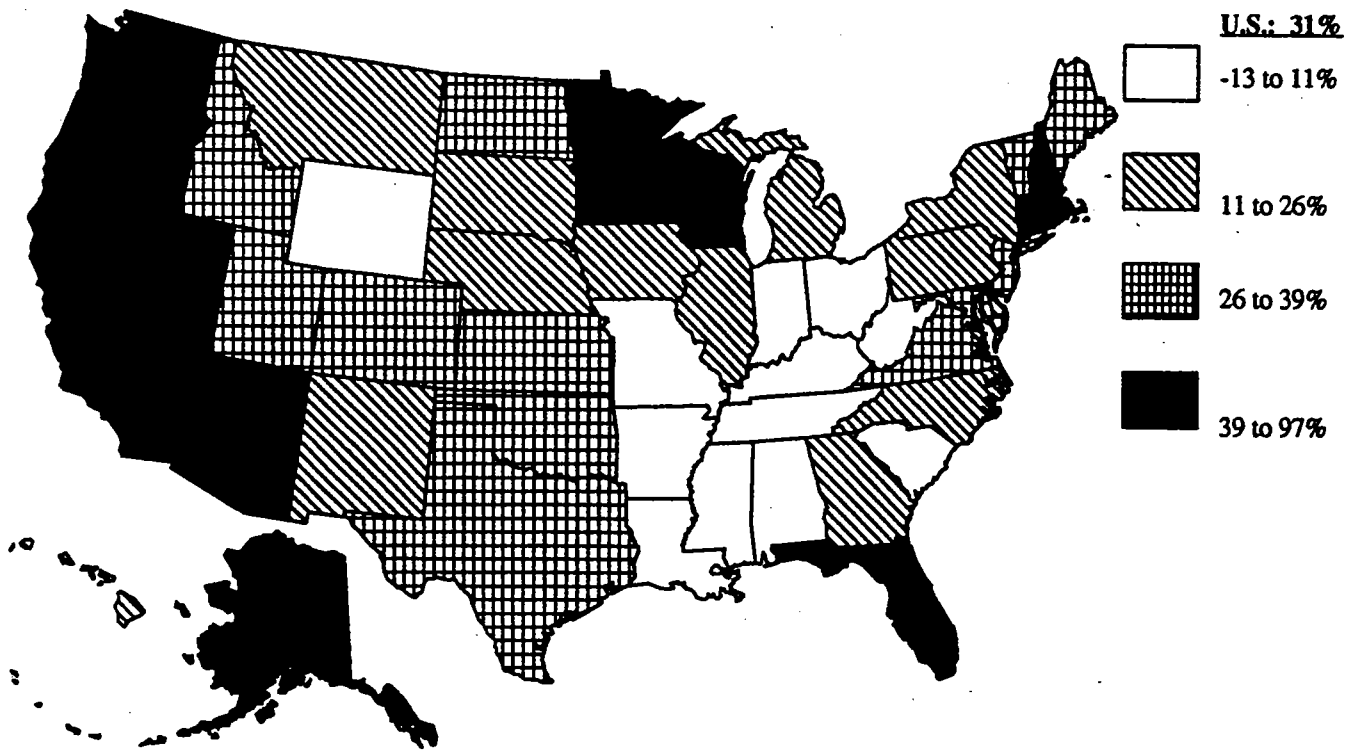


Table 1: Population Distribution for Minnesota, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 and 1980

Minnesota	1990		1980		Number Change	Percent Change
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total Population	4,375,099	100.0	4,075,970	100.0	299,129	7.3
White	4,130,395	94.4	3,935,770	96.6	194,625	4.9
Black	94,944	2.2	53,344	1.3	41,600	78.0
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	49,909	1.1	35,016	0.9	14,893	42.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	77,886	1.8	26,536*	0.7	51,350	193.5
Other Race	21,965	0.5	25,304	0.6	-3,339	-13.2
Hispanic Origin**	53,884	1.2	32,123	0.8	21,761	67.7
Total Minority***	273,833	6.3	159,441	3.9	114,392	71.7

*This 1980 number, based on 100-percent tabulations, includes all groups listed separately in the race question. Write-in-responses for groups such as Cambodian, Thai, Laotian, and Hmong were not included in 100-percent totals for the Asian or Pacific Islander population but were included in the Asian or Pacific Islander total in all sample tabulations.

**Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

***Includes nonwhite persons and white persons of Hispanic origin.

Columbia and Hawaii rank highest in the percent minority. The Upper Midwest and northern New England have the lowest levels of minority representation.

All of Minnesota's Minority Groups Grow Rapidly

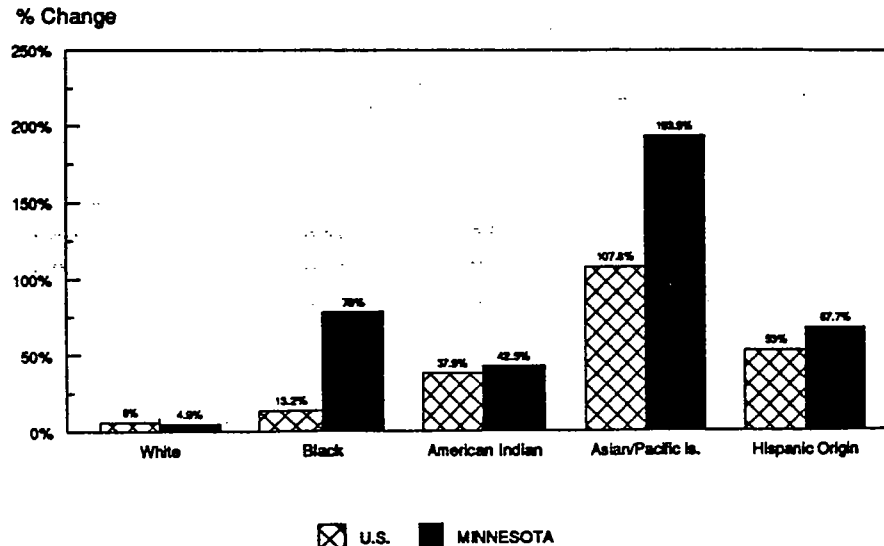
Overall, the minority population in Minnesota grew 71.7 percent during the 1980s. The rate of minority increase in Minnesota was the fourth highest in the U.S., behind New Hampshire (97.1 percent), Nevada (90.5 percent) and Rhode Island (71.8 percent) (Figure 3). In the U.S. as a whole, the minority population grew 30.9 percent.

By comparison, the white nonhispanic population in Minnesota rose a modest 4.7 percent, about the same as the national average of 4.4 percent.

All of Minnesota's minority populations grew rapidly during the decade. Asians and African-Americans had the fastest rates of growth, but the Hispanic and American Indian populations also grew faster than the national average (Figure 4).

African-Americans are the largest minority group in Minnesota, as they were in 1980 (Table 1). Asians and Pacific Islanders are the second largest minority, followed by Hispanic origin persons and American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts.

Figure 4.
MINORITY POPULATIONS GROW FASTER IN MINNESOTA
% Change in U.S. and Minnesota, 1980-90



Source: 1980 and 1990 Census Data

State Planning Agency, Demographer's Office

Table 2: Population by Race and Hispanic Origin

County	Total Population	Am. Indian, Asian or Pac.					Total* Minority	Percent Minority
		White	Black	Eskimo or Aleut	Islander	Hispanic		
Aitkin	12,425	12,194	13	175	30	35	249	2.0
Anoka	243,641	236,791	1,289	1,865	2,934	2,269	8,301	3.4
Becker	27,881	25,849	20	1,861	101	120	2,095	7.5
Beltrami	34,384	28,409	100	5,641	194	146	6,047	17.6
Benton	30,185	29,837	61	123	129	139	456	1.5
Big Stone	6,285	6,237	4	26	15	23	68	1.1
Blue Earth	54,044	52,648	251	132	804	480	1,660	3.1
Brown	26,984	26,791	12	15	102	151	273	1.0
Carlton	29,259	27,825	43	1,297	75	99	1,509	5.2
Carver	47,915	47,167	103	112	444	252	907	1.9
Cass	21,791	19,309	39	2,373	54	94	2,540	11.7
Chippewa	13,228	13,114	6	29	44	94	165	1.2
Chisago	30,521	30,188	65	125	90	137	422	1.4
Clay	50,422	48,562	166	553	410	1,179	2,311	4.6
Clearwater	8,309	7,663	2	633	10	16	656	7.9
Cook	3,868	3,570	5	271	20	14	310	8.0
Cottonwood	12,694	12,563	12	10	88	63	174	1.4
Crow Wing	44,249	43,637	95	313	136	174	703	1.6
Dakota	275,227	264,854	3,411	893	4,643	4,025	12,895	4.7
Dodge	15,731	15,530	12	29	57	164	267	1.7
Douglas	28,674	28,465	14	74	100	78	265	.9
Faribault	16,937	16,670	10	23	55	322	409	2.4
Fillmore	20,777	20,657	7	40	49	71	159	.8
Freeborn	33,060	32,217	11	64	132	1,076	1,289	3.9
Goodhue	40,690	40,101	82	276	178	173	708	1.7
Grant	6,246	6,215	3	15	12	7	37	.6
Hennepin	1,032,431	922,321	60,114	14,912	29,588	13,978	117,561	11.4
Houston	18,497	18,364	25	48	54	37	160	.9
Hubbard	14,939	14,637	4	278	15	37	330	2.2
Isanti	25,921	25,583	68	137	106	119	429	1.6
Itasca	40,863	39,358	39	1,343	87	143	1,600	3.9
Jackson	11,677	11,414	2	15	165	113	290	2.5
Kanabec	12,802	12,656	20	60	45	61	180	1.4
Kandiyohi	38,761	37,837	85	164	114	1,363	1,704	4.4
Kittson	5,767	5,732	0	5	10	46	61	1.0
Koochiching	16,299	15,633	45	451	50	185	729	4.5
Lac qui Parle	8,924	8,867	11	12	28	23	73	.8
Lake	10,415	10,332	3	61	16	32	110	1.0
Lake of the Woods	4,076	4,042	1	19	10	25	49	1.2
Le Sueur	23,239	23,077	13	50	63	123	252	1.1
Lincoln	6,890	6,857	2	9	9	26	46	.7
Lyon	24,789	24,424	66	63	122	214	461	1.9
McLeod	32,030	31,691	32	52	130	284	487	1.5
Mahnomen	5,044	3,833	1	1,193	5	27	1,217	24.1
Marshall	10,993	10,889	2	50	14	113	179	1.6

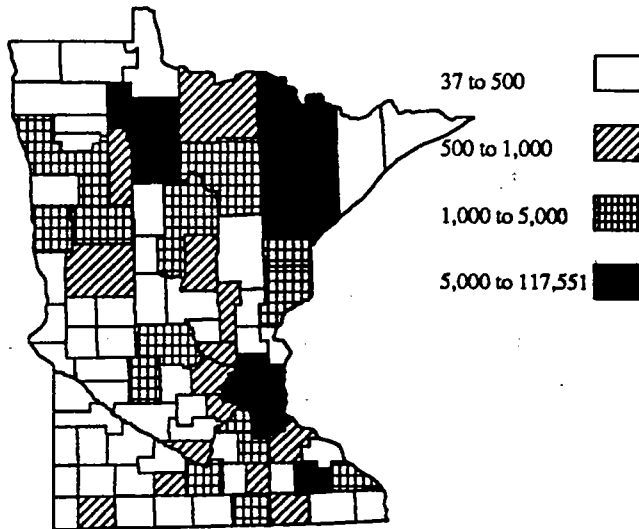
Table 2: Population by Race and Hispanic Origin (continued)

County	Total	White	Black	Am. Indian, Asian or Pac.		Hispanic	Total*	Percent
	Population			Eskimo or Aleut	Islander		Minority	Minority
Martin	22,914	22,714	9	35	85	137	263	1.1
Meeker	20,846	20,583	23	29	92	231	379	1.8
Mille Lacs	18,670	17,969	27	620	36	87	764	4.1
Morrison	29,604	29,408	33	77	45	98	261	.9
Mower	37,385	36,893	71	51	295	248	657	1.8
Murray	9,660	9,630	0	3	17	21	41	.4
Nicollet	28,076	27,636	89	57	203	203	547	1.9
Nobles	20,098	19,407	49	77	406	262	780	3.9
Norman	7,975	7,866	4	71	16	72	159	2.0
Olmsted	106,470	101,880	788	295	3,237	970	5,215	4.9
Otter Tail	50,714	50,191	31	232	189	224	662	1.3
Pennington	13,306	13,100	11	101	48	106	264	2.0
Pine	21,264	20,374	352	360	82	348	1,127	5.3
Pipestone	10,491	10,245	6	153	78	42	270	2.6
Polk	32,498	31,501	73	418	96	1,146	1,674	5.2
Pope	10,745	10,698	5	23	12	7	51	.5
Ramsey	485,765	427,677	22,674	4,509	24,792	13,890	64,816	13.3
Red Lake	4,525	4,475	0	7	3	46	56	1.2
Redwood	17,254	16,875	27	280	31	91	422	2.4
Renville	17,673	17,422	7	58	46	216	328	1.9
Rice	49,183	48,081	174	113	607	530	1,413	2.9
Rock	9,806	9,731	12	33	19	29	93	.9
Roseau	15,026	14,774	4	146	94	26	271	1.8
Scott	57,846	56,583	267	362	534	407	1,534	2.6
Sherburne	41,945	41,182	263	208	204	259	914	2.2
Sibley	14,366	14,259	5	16	34	127	179	1.2
St. Louis	198,213	192,053	1,106	3,682	1,076	952	6,766	3.4
Stearns	118,791	117,061	414	306	838	512	2,065	1.7
Steele	30,729	30,258	51	49	153	544	795	2.6
Stevens	10,634	10,366	58	50	119	56	291	2.7
Swift	10,724	10,623	4	38	38	79	158	1.5
Todd	23,363	23,233	8	51	53	58	174	.7
Traverse	4,463	4,321	0	126	16	8	149	3.3
Wabasha	19,744	19,581	12	47	89	79	226	1.1
Wadena	13,154	13,016	8	77	36	47	168	1.3
Waseca	18,079	17,884	26	46	76	129	265	1.5
Washington	145,896	141,266	1,601	687	1,648	1,895	5,769	4.0
Watonwan	11,682	11,120	9	24	57	59	692	5.9
Wilkin	7,516	7,426	2	41	23	43	111	1.5
Winona	47,828	46,892	195	113	526	350	1,173	2.4
Wright	68,710	68,035	74	233	277	284	879	1.3
Yellow Medicine	11,684	11,496	3	115	23	82	219	1.9

*The total minority population is not equal to the sum of the populations of the four minority groups. See "Note" at end of text for details.

This table does not include the "other races" population.

Figure 5. 1990 Minority Population
U.S. Census Data



Natural Increase and Migration Are Both Responsible for Minority Population Growth

There are two main demographic reasons for the rapid growth in the Minnesota minority population: natural increase and migration. Both factors have been important.

The term natural increase refers to the excess of births over deaths. Among nonwhite populations, the number of births greatly outnumbers the number of deaths. Hispanic origin persons are also believed to have a high level of natural increase, although Minnesota birth and death data are not available for Hispanics. Asians have the highest rate of natural increase. Among Minnesota Asians, births outnumbered deaths by more than 18 to 1 during the 1980 to

1988 period. Among whites, the ratio is less than 2 to 1. The high rates of natural increase found among minorities reflect in turn two factors. First, the age composition of minority populations is much younger. They have a relatively large proportion of young adults in their child-bearing years and a relatively small proportion of older people with higher death rates. In addition, minorities tend to have larger families.

Migration has also been an important factor in minority population growth. Based on the limited available information, it appears there has been net immigration of all nonwhite groups to Minnesota. Net immigration means that more people moved in than moved out. Migration has played an especially important part in the Asian and African-American population growth, and a lesser role in the growth of the American Indian population. Migration has probably been a factor in the increase in the Hispanic origin population as well, though migration data for Hispanics are especially sketchy at this time.

In contrast, there has been net outmigration of the white population during the 1980s, although the white population has continued to grow from natural increase.

Northern Minnesota and Twin Cities Have Highest Minority Proportions

Many parts of Minnesota continue to be racially and ethnically very homogeneous (Figure 5, Table 2). Fifty of the state's 87 counties have fewer than 500 minority persons, and nine have less than one hundred. Each minority group has a distinctive residential profile. African-Americans are most concentrated in the central cities, for example, while American Indians and Hispanics have a noticeable presence in some nonmetropolitan areas.

Not surprisingly, the counties with the largest populations and the largest central cities also have by far the largest minority populations. Hennepin county has 117,561 minority persons and Ramsey County has 64,816. Six other

Figure 6. Total Percent Minority
1990 U.S. Census Data

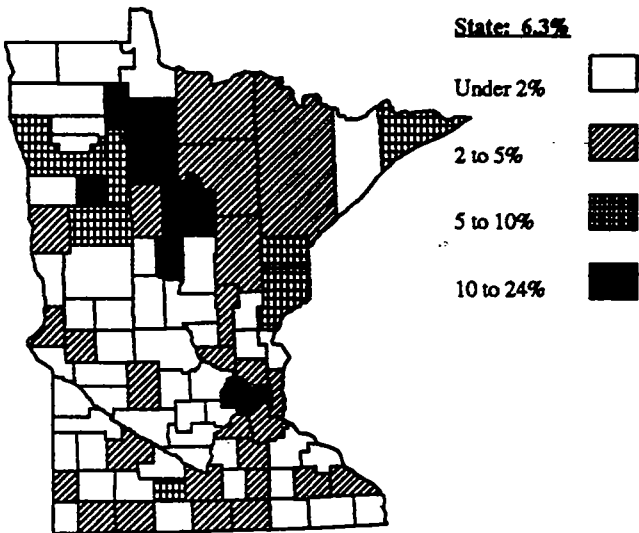
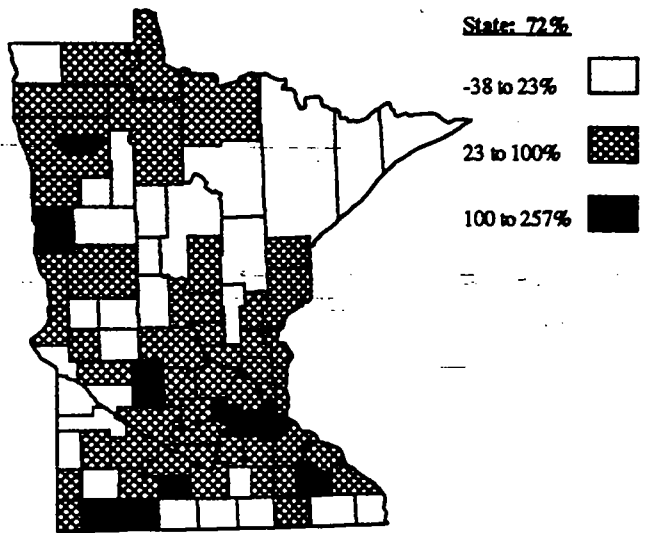


Figure 7. Change in Minority Population
1980-1990 U.S. Census Data



counties have minority populations of 5,000 or more. These include three suburban counties (Dakota, Anoka, and Washington), two other metropolitan counties outside the Twin Cities (St. Louis and Olmsted), and Beltrami County.

Although Hennepin and Ramsey County have the largest numbers of minority residents, some of the highest minority proportions are found in parts of northern Minnesota (Figure 6). Mahnomen County had the highest minority percentage, slightly over 24 percent. By comparison, Ramsey County was 13 percent minority and Hennepin County 11 percent. The high minority proportion in northern Minnesota is largely attributable to the American Indian population. Minnesota's largest reservations are in the northern part of the state, and many Americans Indians also live in northern communities off the reservations.

Minneapolis and St. Paul, the state's two largest cities, contain about half of the state's total minority population, the same as in 1980. Minorities make up 21.3 percent of the population in these two central cities, up from 12.5 percent of the total in 1990.

More Minority Persons Are Living in Suburbs

Like other Minnesotans, people in minority groups became more suburbanized in the 1980s (Figure 7). The minority population living in suburbs in the seven county Twin Cities area more than doubled from 1980 to 1990. In 1990 the minority population accounted for 4.6 percent of the suburban total, up from 2.7 percent in 1980.

The minority population also grew in Greater Minnesota, increasing by 50 percent between 1980 and 1990. About 3 percent of Greater Minnesota residents are minorities.

The highest rates of increases in the minority population occurred in several counties in Greater Minnesota. Kandiyohi County recorded a 257 percent increase and Jackson County, a 233 percent rise. This is largely

attributable to growth in the number of Hispanic residents in these two counties. The Twin Cities suburban counties also ranked high on minority growth. The suburbs saw substantial growth in all the minority populations. Hennepin and Ramsey Counties had minority growth rates close to the state average. This is understandable since these two counties contain about two-thirds of the minority population.

Some Minnesota counties departed from the state trend and recorded actual declines in minority population between 1980 and 1990. Most of these were counties which had very small minority populations in 1980, so the numerical loss was small. Lake County had the largest decline in minority population, and that was a drop of only 51 persons. The loss of minority population in these counties was in many cases part of a general pattern of population decline. Like other residents, minorities may have left in search of better job opportunities elsewhere.

Blacks Are Minnesota's Largest Minority Group

Blacks remain Minnesota's largest minority group, just as they were in 1980. The 1990 census counted 94,944 African-American residents, a 78 percent increase over the decade. Minnesota had the second highest rate of increase in the U.S. in its African-American population. The national growth rate was 13.2 percent.

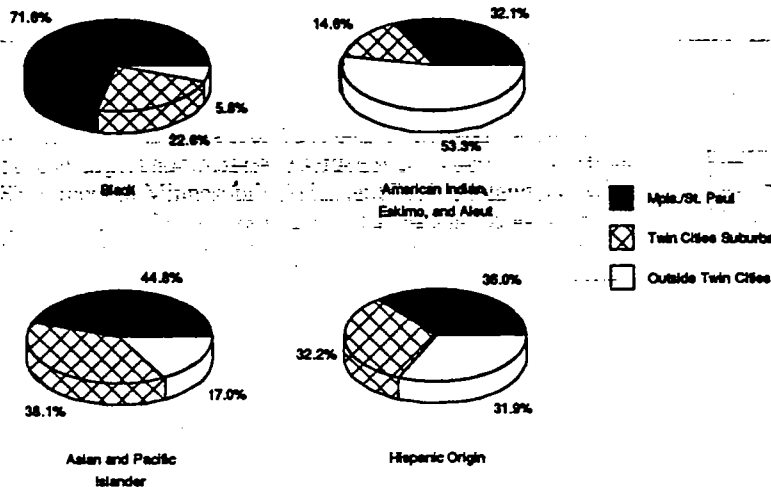
Despite the rapid growth in the African-American population, the percentage of Minnesotans who are black (2.2 percent) is far below the national average of 12.1 percent.

Both natural increase and migration help account for the growth in the black population. Although final data are not yet available, it appears that somewhat over 60 percent of the total increase in the African-American population is attributable to net immigration, while the rest is attributable to natural increase.

Figure 8.

RESIDENCE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

Minnesota, 1990



Minnesota is generally most attractive to residents from other midwestern states. It is reasonable to think that this is true for black migrants as well, although definitive data are not yet available. The depressed economies in many midwestern industrial cities may have played a role in the growth of Minnesota's African-American population. Since the Twin Cities economy remained relatively strong during the 1980s, many new residents may have moved there in hopes of improving their economic situation. Others may have come to join family members or friends who had moved there already. The African-American population is highly concentrated in the Twin Cities area (Figure 8). Seventy-two percent live in either Minneapolis or St. Paul and about 23 percent live in Twin Cities suburbs. Only 6 percent live outside the seven county Twin Cities area, and most of those live in other metropolitan areas such as Duluth and Rochester.

Like other Minnesotans, more African-Americans chose to live in the suburbs during the 1980s. The African-American population grew faster in the suburbs than in Minneapolis and St. Paul, though in most suburban cities they remain a small fraction of the total population. The 1990 census found seven suburban cities with African-American populations of 500 or more: Brooklyn Park, Brooklyn Center, Bloomington, Burnsville, Eagan, Richfield, and St. Louis Park.

Asians Have Highest Rate of Growth

The fastest growing minority group in Minnesota was the Asian and Pacific Islander population, which grew 193.5 percent between 1980 and 1990. This figure overstates the growth rate somewhat because the format of the Asian race question was changed for the 1990 census. Some groups which were counted as "other races" in 1980 were included in the Asian category in 1990. Even adjusting for this factor, however, Asians still had the highest rate of increase.

The Asian and Pacific Islander population increased rapidly in almost every state in the U.S. in the 1980s. Minnesota had the fifth highest rate of increase in the Asian population during the decade. The 1990 census count showed 77,886 Asians and Pacific Islanders living in Minnesota, well over twice the number in 1980. Asians and Pacific Islanders are now the second largest minority group in Minnesota behind African-Americans.

Migration of refugees to Minnesota was a major factor in the growth of the Asian population. Minnesota received large numbers of Hmong, Laotian, Vietnamese, and Cambodian refugees. These refugees have settled throughout the state, but the largest numbers have settled in the Twin Cities. About 83 percent of Minnesota's Asian and Pacific Islanders live in the 7 county Twin Cities area. The Asian population has become more concentrated in the central cities during the past decade. In 1990 about 45 percent of the Asian population lived in Minneapolis or St. Paul, compared to 26 percent in 1980. St. Paul had a particularly striking influx of Asians. The capital city's Asian population grew more than 600 percent, and St. Paul now has the largest Asian population in the state.

Although the Asian population grew faster in the central cities, it also experienced strong growth in the suburbs and in other parts of the state. There are now large Asian communities in many Twin Cities suburbs and in some cities in Greater Minnesota, especially in Rochester.

Despite the rapid growth in its Asian population, Minnesota is still slightly below the U.S. average in the proportion of the population that is Asian. About 1.8 percent of Minnesota's population is Asian and Pacific Islander, compared with 2.2 percent of the total U.S. population. The Asian and Pacific Islander population remains concentrated in three states—California, New York, and Hawaii. These three states contain fifty-eight percent of the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

Natural increase was another important factor in the increase in the Asian population during the 1980s. About two-thirds of the Asian population growth is probably attributable to net migration and the other third to natural increase.

Not all of the Asians who have moved to Minnesota have been refugees. Part of the national increase in the Asian population is attributable to immigrants who have come to the U.S. to pursue job opportunities or attend American universities and colleges. International adoptions have been another factor. Many Minnesota families have adopted children from Asian countries, especially from Korea. During the 1980s about 4,700 Korean children were adopted by Minnesota families.

Hispanics Grow Faster Than U.S. Average

Minnesota's Hispanic origin population climbed to 53,884 in 1990, an increase of 68 percent since 1980. This was higher than the national rate of growth and was the highest rate of increase in any midwestern state. Despite this rapid growth, the proportion of Minnesotans who are Hispanic remains far below the national average, 1.2 percent versus 9.0 percent.

The Hispanic origin population grew substantially in the central cities, the suburbs, and Greater Minnesota. Overall, the greatest growth was in the Twin Cities suburbs, but some areas outside the Twin Cities had extremely large rates of increase. The most dramatic growth was in Willmar, where the Hispanic origin population increased more than sevenfold between 1980 and 1990. Willmar now has the third highest Hispanic population in the state, behind St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Minnesota has traditionally had a large number of Hispanic migrant workers who come from other states to do seasonal farm work. Some of these migrant workers have decided to make Minnesota their permanent home. The slumping economy in their native states, especially Texas, may have made Minnesota more attractive. As Hispanic settlements become established, more new residents arrive to join relatives and friends who have already settled. Most of the Hispanic communities outside the Twin Cities area are in areas of western and southern Minnesota where agriculture and agricultural processing are important industries. Employment in these industries has helped make Hispanics aware of opportunities in Greater Minnesota.

American Indian Population Grows Faster Than U.S. Average

Minnesota had 49,909 American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut residents in 1990, an increase of 43 percent since 1980. Minnesota's American Indian population grew slightly faster than the national rate of 38 percent. The national growth in the Indian population was considerably more than had been expected based on birth and death trends, leading census officials to believe that more people are choosing to identify with their Indian heritage when they fill out the census form. This may have been a less important factor in Minnesota.

Minnesota ranks twelfth in total American Indian population. American Indians are the only minority group which makes up a larger percentage of the Minnesota population than of the national population. Indians comprise 1.1 percent of Minnesota's population, compared to 0.8 percent of the U.S. population.

Of the four minority groups counted by the census, Indians are least likely to live in the Twin Cities area. Over half live outside the seven county Minneapolis-St. Paul area, mostly in northern Minnesota. About one in four live on one of Minnesota's American Indian reservations. The reservations with the largest Indian populations are Red Lake (3,602), Leech Lake (3,390) and White Earth (2,759). Northern cities such as Duluth, Bemidji, and Cloquet also have substantial American Indian populations.

About a third of Minnesota's American Indians live in the central cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Minneapolis has by far the largest Indian population, 12,335. Indians are relatively unlikely to be suburbanites. Only about 15 percent live in the Twin Cities suburbs, the lowest proportion of any minority group.

Note:

The census recognizes five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and other. The census also counts the number of Hispanic origin persons. Hispanic origin is considered an ethnic or cultural group rather than a race. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

The conventional use of the term "minority" refers to both nonwhite persons and to Hispanics. Because of the way the census questions are asked, it is not possible to find the total minority population by adding the nonwhite population and the Hispanic population. This would involve double counting the Hispanics who identified themselves as nonwhite. To avoid double counting, the total minority population is calculated by adding together the four minority races and the white Hispanic population. This method does not exclude nonwhite Hispanic persons, because they would already have been counted in the other racial groups. An alternative method of calculating the minority total is to subtract the number of white nonhispanic persons from the total population. The results of the two methods are the same.

Future issues of Population Notes will cover other characteristics of Minnesota's populations in the 1990 census. Topics will include subjects such as household type, home ownership, and marital status.

Census Information Resources in Southern Minnesota

This is the third and final installment in our series spotlighting local accessing points (State Data Centers) where you can find Census Bureau information. We hope this series has been helpful, informative and possibly supplied you with a local starting point or contact for accessing the information you need. We listed many contacts in central Minnesota in the last Population Note. This time we will spotlight State Data Centers in southern Minnesota. The names and addresses of the contacts are in alphabetical order by county.

County	City Location	Organization	Telephone Number
Blue Earth	Mankato	Mankato State University	(507)389-5154
Blue Earth	Mankato	Region Nine RDC	(507)387-5643
Lyon	Marshall	Marshall-Lyon Co. Library	(507)537-7003
Lyon	Marshall	Southwest State University	(507)537-6176
Mower	Austin	Austin Public Library	(507)433-2391
Murray	Slayton	Southwest RDC	(507)836-8547
Nobles	Worthington	Nobles County Library	(507)372-2981
Olmsted	Rochester	Rochester Public Library	(507)285-8002
Rice	Northfield	St. Olaf College	(507)663-3226
Steele	Owatonna	Owatonna Public Library	(507)451-4660
Waseca	Waseca	University of MN-Waseca	(507)835-9302
Winona	Winona	Winona Public Library	(507)452-4860



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