



Unprecedented Population Growth Revealed by Census

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The population of Minnesota in 2000 was 4,919,479, an increase of 543,814 since 1990. This is the largest population increase between decennial censuses in the state's history. The previous record increase was 529,510 people between 1880 and 1890. Still, this population growth pales beside the increase of over 4.1 million people recorded by California between 1990 and 2000. Minnesota ranked 17th among the 50 states based on numeric change. Arizona's population surpassed Minnesota's during the last decade, and the state's population ranking dropped from 20th in 1990 to 21st in 2000.

HIGHLIGHTS

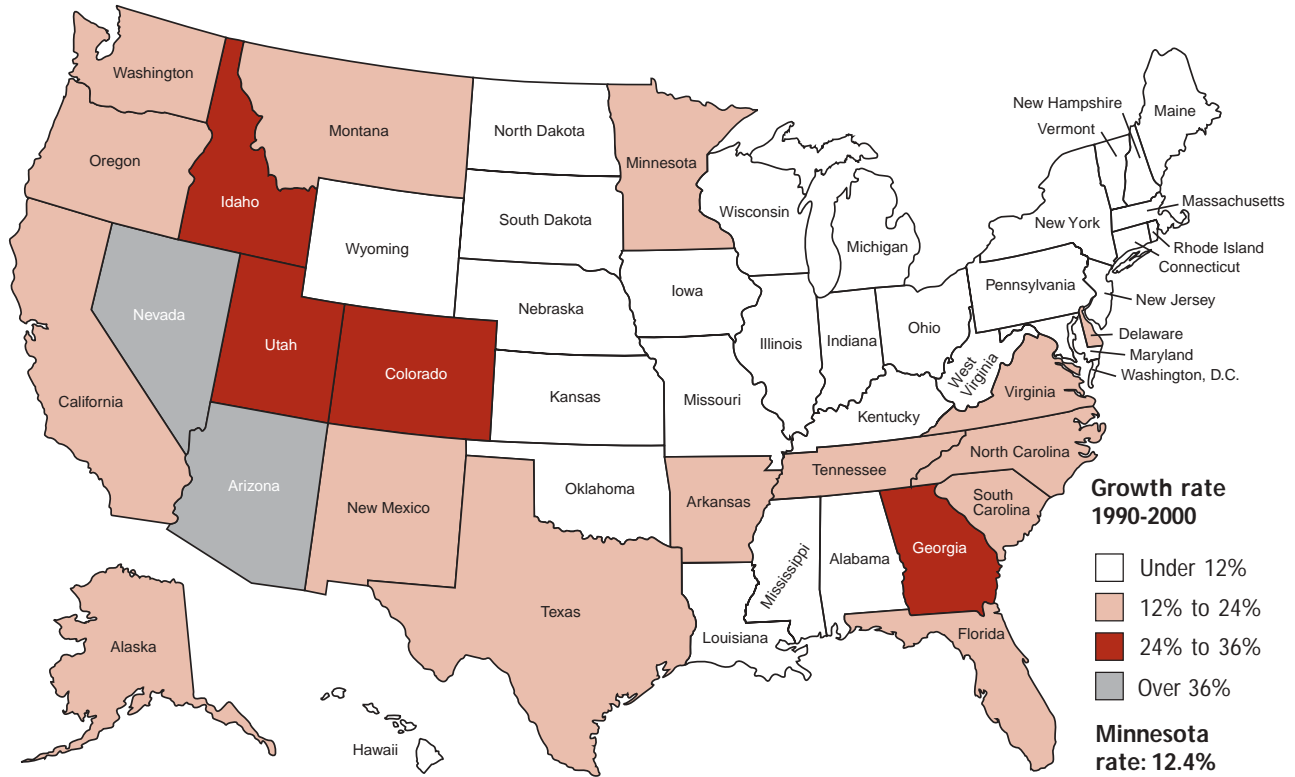
- Minnesota experienced the largest population increase between decennial censuses in its history.
- Minnesota was the fastest growing state in the Midwest and Northeast regions of the nation.
- Most of the population growth in the state occurred in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area.
- Far fewer counties lost population between 1990 and 2000 than in the previous decade.
- After losing population for several successive censuses, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth grew between 1990 and 2000.

Minnesota's growth rate of 12.4 percent was slightly slower than the national rate of 13.2 percent. Nevada was the fastest growing state in the nation with an increase of 66.3 percent between 1990 and 2000. Minnesota was the fastest growing state in the Midwest and Northeast regions of the United States. This is the third straight decade that Minnesota has been the fastest growing state in the Midwest. Among Minnesota's neighboring states, growth rates ranged from 9.6 percent in Wisconsin to 0.5 percent in North Dakota, which had the smallest increase of any state in the nation. Overall, Minnesota's growth rate ranked it 21st among the 50 states.

The population density of Minnesota in 2000 was 61.8 persons per square mile. Minnesota's population density ranks 31st among the 50 states. Both New Jersey and Rhode Island had densities exceeding 1,000 persons per square mile. At the other end of the spectrum was Alaska, with only 1.1 persons per square mile. Both North Dakota and South Dakota had population densities under 10 persons per square mile.

The fastest growing regions of Minnesota between 1990 and 2000 were those directly north and northwest of the Twin Cities. The seven-county Twin Cities region and the forest and lakes areas of north central Minnesota also grew faster than the state average. Three regions in northwestern and southwestern Minnesota lost population between 1990 and 2000. However, all of these regions lost

Minnesota's population growth rate stands out in the Midwest and Northeast



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Only regions along Minnesota's western border lost population

Region	2000 Population	1990 Population	1990-2000 Numeric change	1990-2000 Percent change	1980-1990 Numeric change	1980-1990 Percent change
01	88,472	90,181	-1,709	-1.9%	-7,044	-7.2%
02	76,161	66,752	9,409	14.1	3,612	5.7
03	322,073	311,342	10,731	3.4	-32,002	-9.3
04	210,059	197,295	12,764	6.5	-5,290	-2.6
05	152,100	132,161	19,939	15.1	895	0.7
06E	115,899	109,310	6,589	6.0	1,895	1.8
06W	50,011	50,845	-834	-1.6	-8,977	-15.0
07E	136,244	109,178	27,066	24.8	9,399	9.4
07W	321,795	260,164	61,631	23.7	38,227	17.2
08	121,717	123,359	-1,642	-1.3	-13,680	-10.0
09	222,790	216,321	6,469	3.0	-5,659	-2.5
10	460,102	420,094	40,008	9.5	15,529	3.8
11	2,642,056	2,288,663	353,393	15.4	302,790	15.2
Minnesota	4,919,479	4,375,665	543,814	12.4%	299,695	7.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

population at a slower rate than during the 1980s. The Arrowhead region of northeastern Minnesota experienced modest growth between 1990 and 2000, a real turnaround for a region that lost over 9 percent of its population between 1980 and 1990.

Population growth concentrated in metropolitan areas

Population growth continues to be concentrated in Minnesota's metropolitan areas. Over eight of every 10 people added to Minnesota's population since 1990 lived in the seven metropolitan areas (see chart on page 4). Minnesota's metropolitan population

increased by 15 percent between 1990 and 2000, more than twice as fast as the nonmetropolitan population. Over 70 percent of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area in 2000.

Minnesota's seven metropolitan areas cover 18 counties in Minnesota, four counties in Wisconsin and two counties in North Dakota. These metropolitan boundaries are based on 1990 census data and will be updated within the next two years after the 2000 census data have been evaluated.

Minneapolis-St. Paul was the fastest growing metropolitan area with an increase of 16.9

percent between 1990 and 2000. The Rochester metropolitan area was close behind with an increase of 16.7 percent. The Fargo-Moorhead metropolitan area grew by 13.7 percent. Growth in the Fargo-Moorhead area was lopsided, with a 19.7 percent increase in the North Dakota portion but only a 1.6 percent increase in the Minnesota portion. The only metropolitan area to lose population was Grand Forks, still recovering from the devastating 1997 flood. The rate of population loss in the Minnesota portion of the Grand Forks metropolitan area was actually less than in the North Dakota portion.

Minneapolis-St. Paul was the 15th largest metropolitan area in the nation in 2000. It also ranked 15th nationally in numeric change between 1990 and 2000, but only 84th in percent change. Of 280 metropolitan areas, Duluth-Superior ranked 241st and Grand Forks ranked 279th in percent population change.

Scott and Sherburne are fastest growing counties

Hennepin County was the largest county in Minnesota with 1,116,200 residents in 2000. Traverse County was the smallest county with 4,134 residents in 2000. Minnesota had eight counties with more than 100,000 residents. There were 16 counties with fewer than 10,000 residents. Most of the smaller counties are found along the northern and western borders of the state.

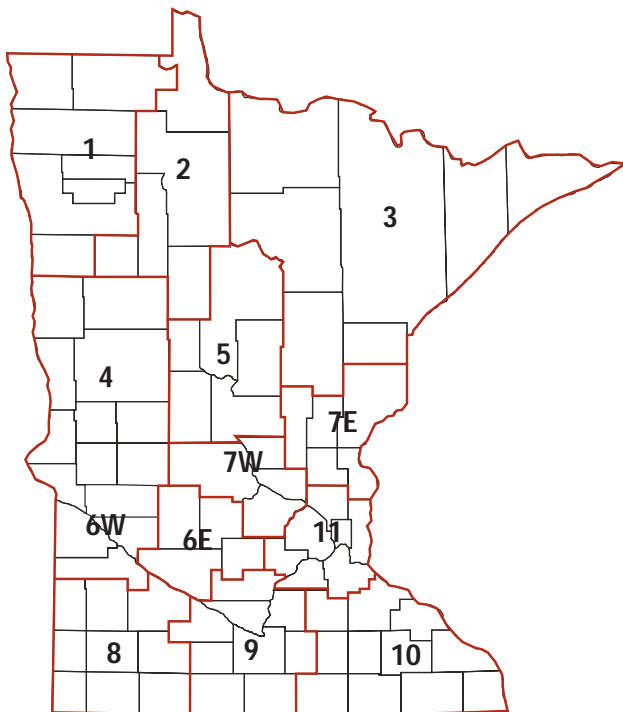
The county with the highest population density was Ramsey County, with 3,280 persons per square mile in 2000. Lake of the Woods and Cook counties

had the lowest population densities in the state at 3.5 persons per square mile and 3.6 persons per square mile, respectively, in 2000. There were 11 counties in Minnesota with population densities exceeding 100 persons per square mile. Fourteen counties had population densities under 10 persons per square mile.

Hennepin County recorded the largest numeric increase in population between 1990 and 2000, growing by 83,769 people. Dakota County also added over 80,000 residents during the past decade. Thirteen counties added at least 10,000 residents between 1990 and 2000. Only three of the 13 counties are located outside the Twin Cities metropolitan area, and, of those three counties, only Crow Wing County is located outside a metropolitan area.

Twenty-five counties lost population between 1990 and 2000. By comparison, 49 counties lost population between 1980 and 1990. Counties losing population tended to be located along the western and southern borders of the state where agriculture is a major factor in the economy. The largest numeric losses occurred in Koochiching, Polk and Martin counties which each lost over 1,000 residents during the decade. Just prior to the 1990 census, a large number of construction workers had been brought into Koochiching County to build a paper mill in International Falls. Most of those workers were gone by the end of 1990. The population losses in Polk County may be traced to the 1997 flood and agricultural difficulties peculiar to northwestern Minnesota.

Minnesota's regions and counties



Scott County, which grew by 54.7 percent between 1990 and 2000, was the fastest growing county in Minnesota. Sherburne County also grew by more than 50 percent during the decade. In all, eight counties had growth rates exceeding 25 percent. Seven of the eight counties are in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Cook County was the fastest growing county

outside the Twin Cities area and the only nonmetropolitan county with a growth rate higher than 25 percent. Other fast-growing nonmetropolitan counties include Pine, Cass, Crow Wing, Aitkin and Hubbard. Fourteen counties experienced population losses greater than five percent. The highest rate of loss was in Koochiching County, which

declined by 11.9 percent between 1990 and 2000.

Large cities reverse decades of population decline

Minneapolis and St. Paul remained the largest cities in Minnesota with populations in 2000 of 382,618 and 287,151, respectively. Duluth and Rochester moved ahead of

Bloomington to become the third and fourth largest cities in the state. Fourteen cities in Minnesota had more than 50,000 residents, an increase of five cities since the 1990 census. Minnesota had 18 cities with fewer than 50 residents. The smallest city in the state was Tenney, with a 2000 population of six.

Almost 80 percent of Minnesota residents live in a city. Over 61 percent of the 853 cities in Minnesota had fewer than 1,000 residents in 2000, but these cities held less than 10 percent of all people living in cities. As city size decreases, the proportion of cities losing population during the last decade increases. However, the only group of cities to lose population since 1990 were those with fewer than 250 residents. Over 57 percent of the cities in this group lost population during the past decade.

The population density of cities varies tremendously. The population density of Minneapolis in 2000 was 6,970 persons per square mile. There are some census tracts in Minneapolis with over 20,000 persons per square mile. Less than 25 miles to the west of Minneapolis, the city of Independence had a density of 99 persons per square mile. The population density of St. Paul in 2000 was 5,442 persons per square mile. Less than 20 miles to the east, the density in Afton was 112.7 persons per square mile. Landfall city, a small enclave of mobile homes in Washington County, had the highest density of any city in the state with 8,997 persons per square mile. Fifty Lakes city in Crow Wing County had

Twin Cities metropolitan area had the highest population growth rate

Metropolitan Statistical Area	2000 Census	1990 Census	1990-2000 Change	1990-2000 Percent change
DULUTH-SUPERIOR	243,815	239,971	3,844	1.6%
St. Louis County, MN	200,528	198,213	2,315	1.2
Douglas County, WI	43,287	41,758	1,529	3.7
FARGO-MOORHEAD	174,367	153,296	21,071	13.7
Clay County, MN	51,229	50,422	807	1.6
Cass County, ND	123,138	102,874	20,264	19.7
GRAND FORKS	97,478	103,272	-5,794	-5.6
Polk County, MN	31,369	32,589	-1,220	-3.7
Grand Forks County, ND	66,109	70,683	-4,574	-6.5
LA CROSSE	126,838	116,401	10,437	9.0
Houston County, MN	19,718	18,497	1,221	6.6
La Crosse County, WI	107,120	97,904	9,216	9.4
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL	2,968,806	2,538,776	430,030	16.9
Minnesota portion	2,868,847	2,455,760	413,087	16.8
Anoka County	298,084	243,641	54,443	22.3
Carver County	70,205	47,915	22,290	46.5
Chisago County	41,101	30,521	10,580	34.7
Dakota County	355,904	275,189	80,715	29.3
Hennepin County	1,116,200	1,032,431	83,769	8.1
Isanti County	31,287	25,921	5,366	20.7
Ramsey County	511,035	485,783	25,252	5.2
Scott County	89,498	57,846	31,652	54.7
Sherburne County	64,417	41,945	22,472	53.6
Washington County	201,130	145,858	55,272	37.9
Wright County	89,986	68,710	21,276	31.0
Wisconsin portion	99,959	83,016	16,943	20.4
Pierce County	36,804	32,765	4,039	12.3
St. Croix County	63,155	50,251	12,904	25.7
ROCHESTER (Olmsted County)	124,277	106,470	17,807	16.7
ST. CLOUD	167,392	149,509	17,883	12.0
Benton County	34,226	30,185	4,041	13.4
Stearns County	133,166	119,324	13,842	11.6
METROPOLITAN MINNESOTA	3,463,360	3,011,460	451,900	15.0
NONMETROPOLITAN MINNESOTA	1,456,119	1,364,205	91,914	6.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

the lowest population density of any city in the state. Its density in 2000 was only 13.5 persons per square mile.

Fourteen cities added over 10,000 residents between 1990 and 2000. Woodbury was the leader with a numeric increase of 26,388. Minneapolis and St. Paul were among the top 10 cities with the largest numeric increase in population during the last decade. This was a major turnaround for these two central cities, which had seen their populations decline for several decades. Although Duluth's population increase did not rank it among the leaders, it also grew for the first time since 1960. Apart from Rochester and St. Cloud, the cities with the largest population increases were all located in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area. Cities outside the Twin Cities area with the largest population increases tend to be regional centers or bedroom communities for those centers. Among the cities with the largest increases were Sartell, Faribault, Owatonna, Northfield, Sauk Rapids and Baxter.

The fastest growing city in the state during the past decade was Pleasant Lake in Stearns County. Due largely to a major annexation, its population increased 466 percent between 1990 and 2000. The next four cities with the highest rate of population increase — Rogers, St. Michael, Becker and Albertville — are located along the growth corridor running northwest from Minneapolis to St. Cloud. In addition to Pleasant Lake, Breezy Point in Crow Wing County was the only city among the 10 fastest growing cities that is located

outside the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Other fast-growing cities outside the Twin Cities area included Appleton, Sartell, Crosslake and Moose Lake. The construction of large prison facilities in Appleton and Moose Lake contributed significantly to their population growth. Moose Lake also annexed land containing a portion of the Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center. Five

of the 10 fastest growing cities outside the Twin Cities area were in Crow Wing County.

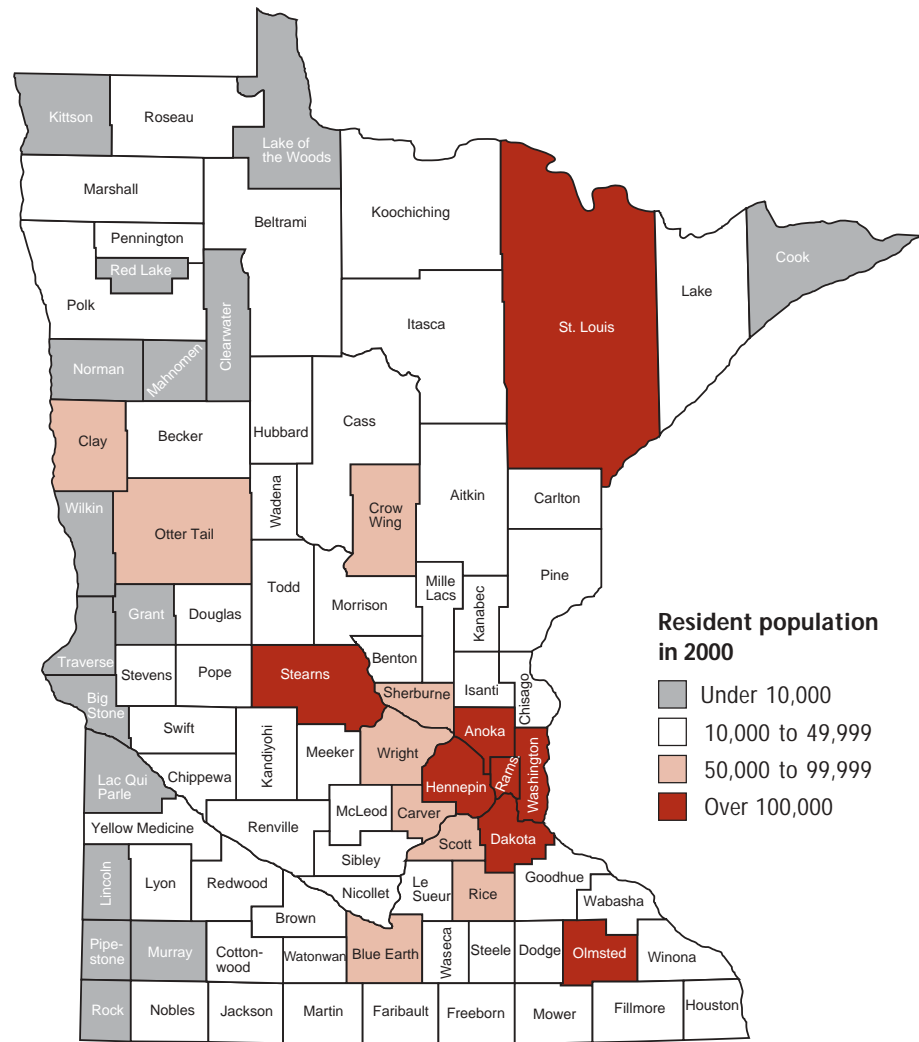
Many townships lost population

There were 1,794 organized townships in Minnesota in 2000. Over 69 percent of these townships contain fewer than 500 residents. Township residents make up about 19 percent of the state's population.

Nearly half of the townships in Minnesota lost population between 1990 and 2000. The smaller the township, the more likely it was to have lost population during the past decade.

Census Bureau data show Grand Rapids township in Itasca County to be the largest township in 2000 with 11,747 residents. However, this population includes the cities of Grand Rapids and La Prairie. The popula-

Smallest counties are along the western and northern borders of the state



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

lation in the unincorporated area of Grand Rapids township was 3,378. Grand Rapids township is one of 12 townships in four counties that have dependent cities. In most cases, the cities rely upon the township to conduct elections. In a few cases, the townships provide additional services such as road maintenance. The Census Bureau practice is to include the population of the dependent cities in the population of the township. Products from the State Demographer count only the population in the unincorporated portions of these townships.

Based on the population of unincorporated areas of townships, White Bear township in Ramsey County was the largest township in Minnesota in 2000, with a population of 11,293. In all, there were 42 townships in Minnesota in 2000 with more than 2,500 residents. Four townships had more than 5,000 residents. A total of 42 townships had fewer than 50 residents in 2000. The smallest, with just three residents, was North Red River township in Kittson County. North Red River township was disorganized after the Minnesota legislature passed a bill during the 2000 session allowing Kittson County to dissolve the township without an election.

Technical Notes

This report did not identify urban and rural territories because the criteria have not been established. The Census Bureau expects to announce the Census 2000 urban and rural delineations in the second quarter of 2002. For Census 2000, the Census Bureau classifies "urban" as all territory,

population, and housing units located within an urbanized area or an urban cluster. An urbanized area is a densely settled area that contains 50,000 or more people. An urban cluster is a densely settled area that has at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000 people. Urbanized area and urbanized cluster boundaries encompass densely settled territory, which consists of:

- Core census block groups or blocks that have a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile;
- Surrounding census blocks that have an overall density of at least 500 people per square mile.

In addition, under certain conditions, less densely settled territory may be part of each urbanized area or urbanized cluster.

"Rural" consists of all territory, population, and housing units located outside of urbanized areas and urbanized clusters. It contains both place and nonplace territory. Geographic entities, such as census tracts, counties, metropolitan areas, and the area outside metropolitan areas, often contain both urban and rural territory, population, and housing units.

The Census Bureau will not automatically recognize previously existing urbanized area territory for Census 2000 urbanized area delineation. There will be no "grandfathering" of areas that qualified for earlier censuses.

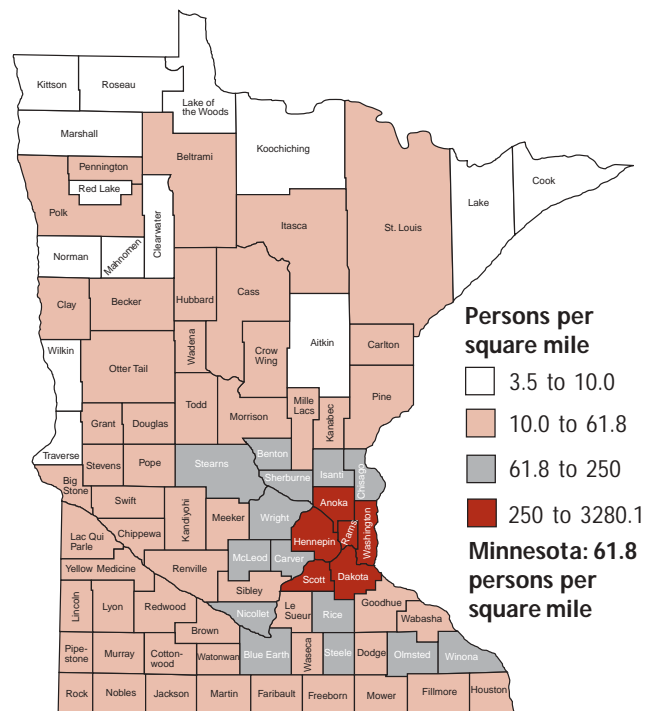
For Census 2000 the Census Bureau will use urbanized clusters rather than places to determine the total urban population outside of urbanized areas. Previously, place boundaries

were used to determine the urban and rural classification of territory outside of urbanized areas. With the creation of urbanized clusters, place boundaries are "invisible" when creating and classifying the cores of densely settled population agglomerations.

A metropolitan area, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, is a large population nucleus and adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with the nucleus. Each area has one or more central counties contain-

ing the area's main population concentration. A metropolitan area may also include outlying counties that are closely integrated with the central counties. Metropolitan counties frequently contain rural as well as urbanized areas. The population living outside metropolitan areas constitutes the nonmetropolitan population. The nonmetropolitan population has both urban and rural components. This report identifies metropolitan areas based on 1990 census data. New metropolitan definitions based on data from Census 2000 will be announced in 2003.

Some northern and western counties have fewer than 10 persons per square mile



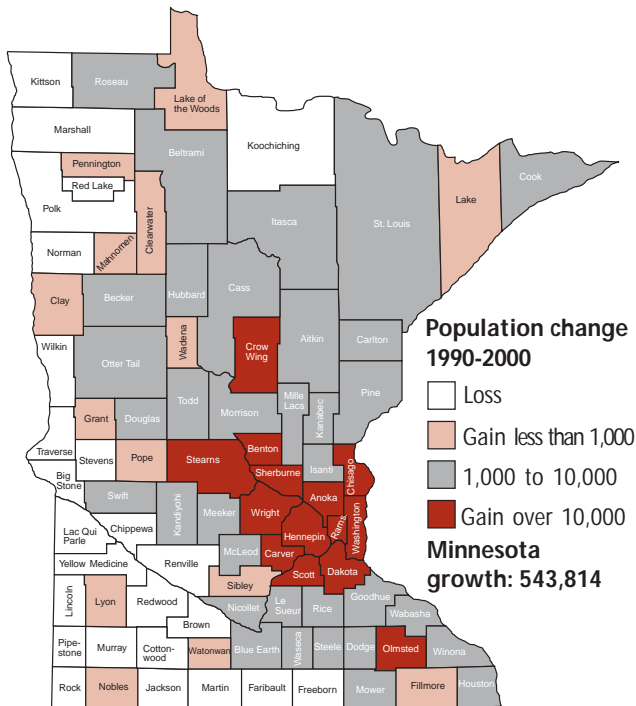
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Ten cities more than doubled their population since 1990

Rank	City	County	2000 Population	1990 Population	1990-2000 Numeric change	1990-2000 Percent change
1	Pleasant Lake	Stearns	504	89	415	466.3%
2	Rogers	Hennepin	3,588	698	2,890	414.0
3	St. Michael	Wright	9,099	2,506	6,593	263.1
4	Becker	Sherburne	2,673	902	1,771	196.3
5	Albertville	Wright	3,621	1,251	2,370	189.4
6	Woodbury	Washington	46,463	20,075	26,388	131.4
7	Breezy Point	Crow Wing	979	432	547	126.6
8	Savage	Scott	21,115	9,906	11,209	113.2
9	Zimmerman	Sherburne	2,851	1,350	1,501	111.2
10	Farmington	Dakota	12,365	5,940	6,425	108.2%

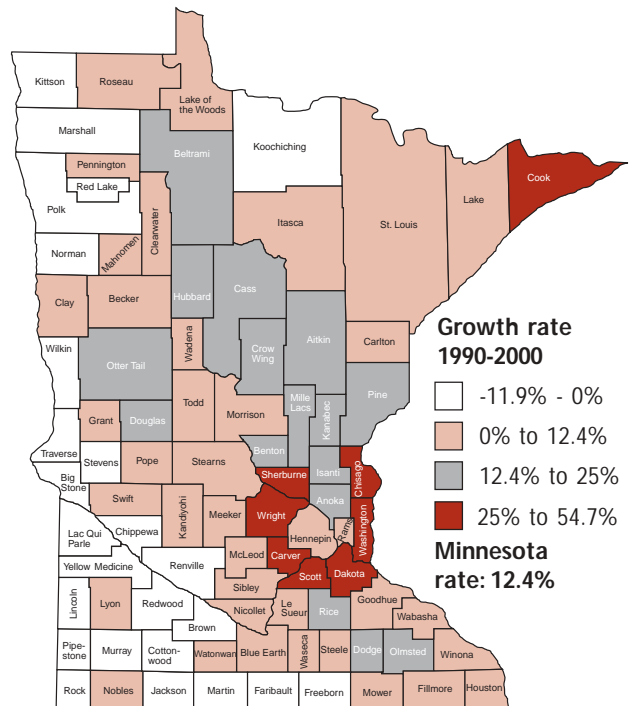
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Population growth between 1990 and 2000 was concentrated in metropolitan counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Most rapid population growth rings the Twin Cities

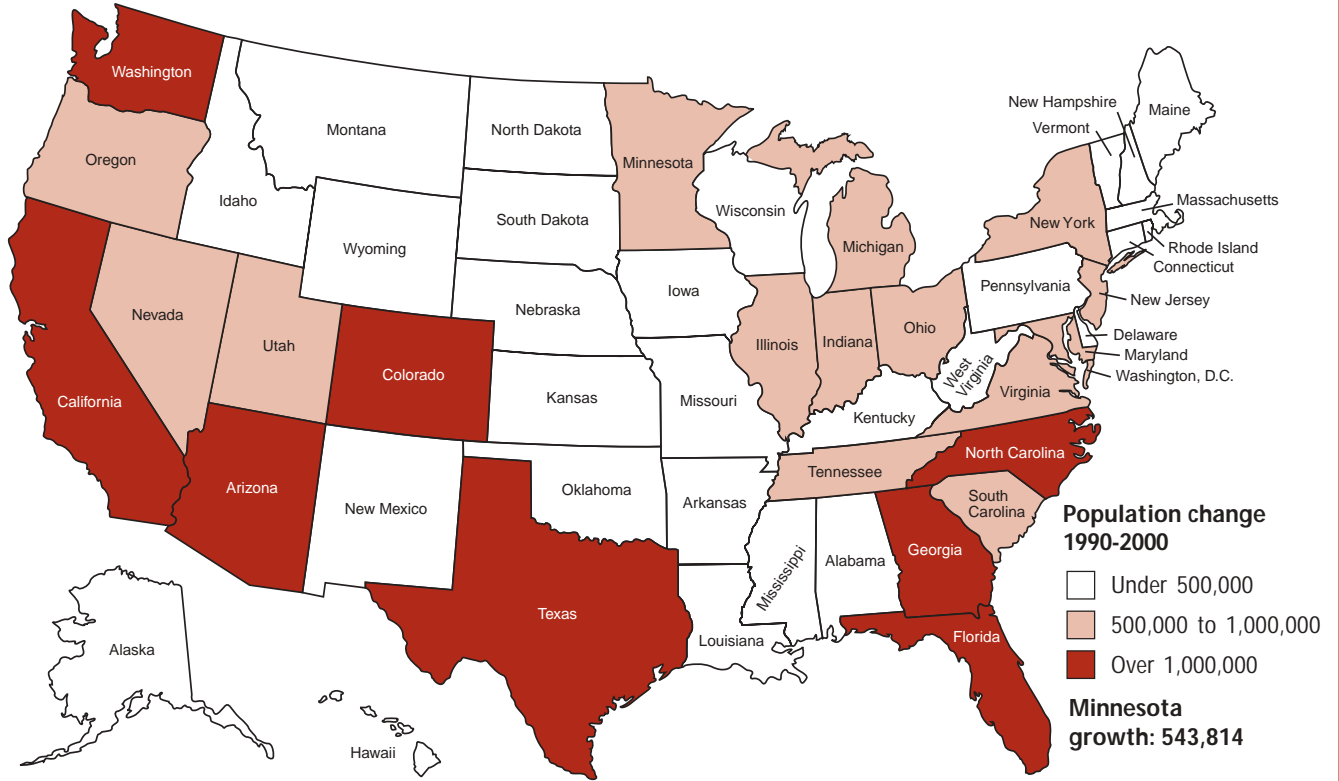


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Scott and Sherburne counties are population growth leaders

County	1990-2000				County	1990-2000			
	2000 Census	1990 Census	1990-2000 Change	Percent change		2000 Census	1990 Census	1990-2000 Change	Percent change
Aitkin	15,301	12,425	2,876	23.1%	Martin	21,802	22,914	-1,112	-4.9%
Anoka	298,084	243,641	54,443	22.3	Meeker	22,644	20,846	1,798	8.6
Becker	30,000	27,881	2,119	7.6	Mille Lacs	22,330	18,670	3,660	19.6
Beltrami	39,650	34,384	5,266	15.3	Morrison	31,712	29,604	2,108	7.1
Benton	34,226	30,185	4,041	13.4	Mower	38,603	37,385	1,218	3.3
Big Stone	5,820	6,285	-465	-7.4	Murray	9,165	9,660	-495	-5.1
Blue Earth	55,941	54,044	1,897	3.5	Nicollet	29,771	28,076	1,695	6.0
Brown	26,911	26,984	-73	-0.3	Nobles	20,832	20,098	734	3.7
Carlton	31,671	29,259	2,412	8.2	Norman	7,442	7,975	-533	-6.7
Carver	70,205	47,915	22,290	46.5	Olmsted	124,277	106,470	17,807	16.7
Cass	27,150	21,791	5,359	24.6	Otter Tail	57,159	50,714	6,445	12.7
Chippewa	13,088	13,228	-140	-1.1	Pennington	13,584	13,306	278	2.1
Chisago	41,101	30,521	10,580	34.7	Pine	26,530	21,264	5,266	24.8
Clay	51,229	50,422	807	1.6	Pipestone	9,895	10,491	-596	-5.7
Clearwater	8,423	8,309	114	1.4	Polk	31,369	32,589	-1,220	-3.7
Cook	5,168	3,868	1,300	33.6	Pope	11,236	10,745	491	4.6
Cottonwood	12,167	12,694	-527	-4.2	Ramsey	511,035	485,783	25,252	5.2
Crow Wing	55,099	44,249	10,850	24.5	Red Lake	4,299	4,525	-226	-5.0
Dakota	355,904	275,189	80,715	29.3	Redwood	16,815	17,254	-439	-2.5
Dodge	17,731	15,731	2,000	12.7	Renville	17,154	17,673	-519	-2.9
Douglas	32,821	28,674	4,147	14.5	Rice	56,665	49,183	7,482	15.2
Faribault	16,181	16,937	-756	-4.5	Rock	9,721	9,806	-85	-0.9
Fillmore	21,122	20,777	345	1.7	Roseau	16,338	15,026	1,312	8.7
Freeborn	32,584	33,060	-476	-1.4	St. Louis	200,528	198,213	2,315	1.2
Goodhue	44,127	40,690	3,437	8.4	Scott	89,498	57,846	31,652	54.7
Grant	6,289	6,246	43	0.7	Sherburne	64,417	41,945	22,472	53.6
Hennepin	1,116,200	1,032,431	83,769	8.1	Sibley	15,356	14,366	990	6.9
Houston	19,718	18,497	1,221	6.6	Stearns	133,166	119,324	13,842	11.6
Hubbard	18,376	14,939	3,437	23.0	Steele	33,680	30,729	2,951	9.6
Isanti	31,287	25,921	5,366	20.7	Stevens	10,053	10,634	-581	-5.5
Itasca	43,992	40,863	3,129	7.7	Swift	11,956	10,724	1,232	11.5
Jackson	11,268	11,677	-409	-3.5	Todd	24,426	23,363	1,063	4.5
Kanabec	14,996	12,802	2,194	17.1	Traverse	4,134	4,463	-329	-7.4
Kandiyohi	41,203	38,761	2,442	6.3	Wabasha	21,610	19,744	1,866	9.5
Kittson	5,285	5,767	-482	-8.4	Wadena	13,713	13,154	559	4.2
Koochiching	14,355	16,299	-1,944	-11.9	Waseca	19,526	18,079	1,447	8.0
Lac qui Parle	8,067	8,924	-857	-9.6	Washington	201,130	145,858	55,272	37.9
Lake	11,058	10,415	643	6.2	Watonwan	11,876	11,682	194	1.7
Lake of the Woods	4,522	4,076	446	10.9	Wilkin	7,138	7,516	-378	-5.0
Le Sueur	25,426	23,239	2,187	9.4	Winona	49,985	47,828	2,157	4.5
Lincoln	6,429	6,890	-461	-6.7	Wright	89,986	68,710	21,276	31.0
Lyon	25,425	24,789	636	2.6	Yellow Medicine	11,080	11,684	-604	-5.2
McLeod	34,898	32,030	2,868	9.0	Minnesota	4,919,479	4,375,665	543,814	12.4%
Mahnomen	5,190	5,044	146	2.9	Source: U.S. Census Bureau				
Marshall	10,155	10,993	-838	-7.6%					

Minnesota's numeric change is larger than any of its immediate neighbors



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Minnesota has 14 cities with more than 50,000 residents

2000 Rank	1990 Rank	City	2000 Population	1990 Population	1990-2000 Numeric Change	1990-2000 Percent Change
1	1	Minneapolis	382,618	368,383	14,235	3.9%
2	2	St. Paul	287,151	272,235	14,916	5.5
3	4	Duluth	86,918	85,493	1,425	1.7
4	5	Rochester	85,806	70,729	15,077	21.3
5	3	Bloomington	85,172	86,335	-1,163	-1.3
6	6	Brooklyn Park	67,388	56,381	11,007	19.5
7	9	Plymouth	65,894	50,889	15,005	29.5
8	12	Eagan	63,557	47,409	16,148	34.1
9	7	Coon Rapids	61,607	52,978	8,629	16.3
10	8	Burnsville	60,220	51,288	8,932	17.4
11	10	St. Cloud	59,107	48,812	10,295	21.1
12	15	Eden Prairie	54,901	39,311	15,590	39.7
13	11	Minnnetonka	51,301	48,370	2,931	6.1
14	17	Maple Grove	50,365	38,736	11,629	30.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Fourteen cities added more than 10,000 residents

Rank	City	2000 Population	1990 Population	1990-2000 Numeric Change	1990-2000 Percent Change
1	Woodbury	46,463	20,075	26,388	131.4%
2	Lakeville	43,128	24,854	18,274	73.5
3	Eagan	63,557	47,409	16,148	34.1
4	Eden Prairie	54,901	39,311	15,590	39.7
5	Rochester	85,806	70,729	15,077	21.3
6	Plymouth	65,894	50,889	15,005	29.5
7	St. Paul	287,151	272,235	14,916	5.5
8	Minneapolis	382,618	368,383	14,235	3.9
9	Maple Grove	50,365	38,736	11,629	30.0
10	Andover	26,588	15,216	11,372	74.7
11	Savage	21,115	9,906	11,209	113.2
12	Brooklyn Park	67,388	56,381	11,007	19.5
13	Apple Valley	45,527	34,598	10,929	31.6
14	St. Cloud	59,107	48,812	10,295	21.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Only the smallest group of cities lost population between 1990 and 2000

City size	Number of cities	2000 Population	1990 Population	1990-2000 Population change	1990-2000 Percent change	Number losing population	1980-1990 Percent change
100,000 or more	2	669,769	640,618	29,151	4.6%	0	-0.1%
50,000-99,999	12	792,236	676,731	115,505	17.1	1	30.7
25,000-49,999	19	662,479	558,462	104,017	18.6	3	15.1
10,000-24,999	50	817,345	703,624	113,721	16.2	11	10.4
5,000-9,999	43	311,483	266,862	44,621	16.7	7	9.0
2,500-4,999	81	284,897	242,056	42,841	17.7	16	5.5
1,000-2,499	124	202,002	185,689	16,313	8.8	29	-1.9
500-999	146	104,522	98,385	6,137	6.2	52	-2.5
250-499	145	52,226	51,056	1,170	2.3	62	-5.0
Less than 250	231	30,381	31,487	-1,106	-3.5	133	-13.4
Total	853	3,927,340	3,454,970	472,370	13.7%	314	10.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Minnesota cities with the highest population density

Rank	City	County	2000 Population	Land area (square miles)	Persons per square mile
1	Landfall	Washington	700	0.078	8,996.8
2	Minneapolis	Hennepin	382,618	54.892	6,970.3
3	Hilltop	Anoka	766	0.125	6,111.3
4	Lauderdale	Ramsey	2,364	0.422	5,597.2
5	St. Paul	Ramsey	287,151	52.768	5,441.7
6	Columbia Heights	Anoka	18,520	3.450	5,368.7
7	Robbinsdale	Hennepin	14,123	2.782	5,076.0
8	Richfield	Hennepin	34,439	6.896	4,993.9
9	Spring Park	Hennepin	1,717	0.363	4,724.3
10	Willernie	Washington	549	0.128	4,285.3
11	Hopkins	Hennepin	17,145	4.076	4,205.9
12	North St. Paul	Ramsey	11,929	2.887	4,132.4
13	St. Louis Park	Hennepin	44,126	10.704	4,122.5
14	New Hope	Hennepin	20,873	5.093	4,098.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Smallest townships were most likely to lose population

Township size	Number of towns	2000 Population	1990 Population	1990-2000 Population change	1990-2000 Percent change	Number losing population	1980-1990 Percent change
10,000-24,999	1	11,293	9,424	1,869	19.8%	0	59.2%
5,000-9,999	3	20,586	17,113	3,473	20.3	0	28.6
2,500-4,999	38	132,456	108,283	24,173	22.3	1	12.6
1,000-2,499	171	257,885	224,105	33,780	15.1	26	2.7
500-999	339	236,724	216,360	20,364	9.4	91	-2.2
250-499	526	185,903	182,191	3,712	2.0	266	-10.0
Less than 250	716	107,218	113,525	-6,307	-5.6	479	-16.6
Total	1,794	952,065	871,001	81,064	9.3%	863	-2.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

2000 Demographics and Mapping on the Web

Minnesota Census 2000 data from summary file 1 is scheduled to be released in mid-December on Minnesota Planning's Datanet Web site. The site includes 22 standard reports from Census 2000 and baseline population data back to 1970. The data covers population, age, race, gender, Hispanic and minority population. Household profiles include number, age, size and race. Information is available on relationship by household and family type by presence and age of children. Among the housing data variables are number of owned and rented units, number of persons per unit, vacancy status and race of householder.

Data reports include a growing list of geographic units ranging from individual census tracts to predefined areas. A series of menus allow the user to select an existing geographic area or define a new one.

Enhancements to interpret the data include automated population pyramids that are drawn for every unit of census geography. Users will also have the option of having a population pyramid drawn for individual races, Hispanics or total minority population.

The upcoming release will also introduce interactive mapping with the census data, including upload and download capabilities. Users will be able to generate a variety of different maps, select map types, weight the data and define specific legend categories.

The mapping and data releases will be available from the Land Management Information Center's Datanet site at <http://www.mnplan.state.mn.us/datanetweb/>. For more information contact Jim Ramstrom at 651-296-2559 or e-mail jim.ramstrom@mnplan.state.mn.us

Population Notes is published periodically by the State Demographic Center at Minnesota Planning.

Upon request, *Population Notes* will be made available in an alternate format, such as Braille, large print or audio tape. For TTY, contact Minnesota Relay Service at 800-627-3529 and ask for Minnesota Planning. For information or additional copies of *Population Notes*, contact:

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