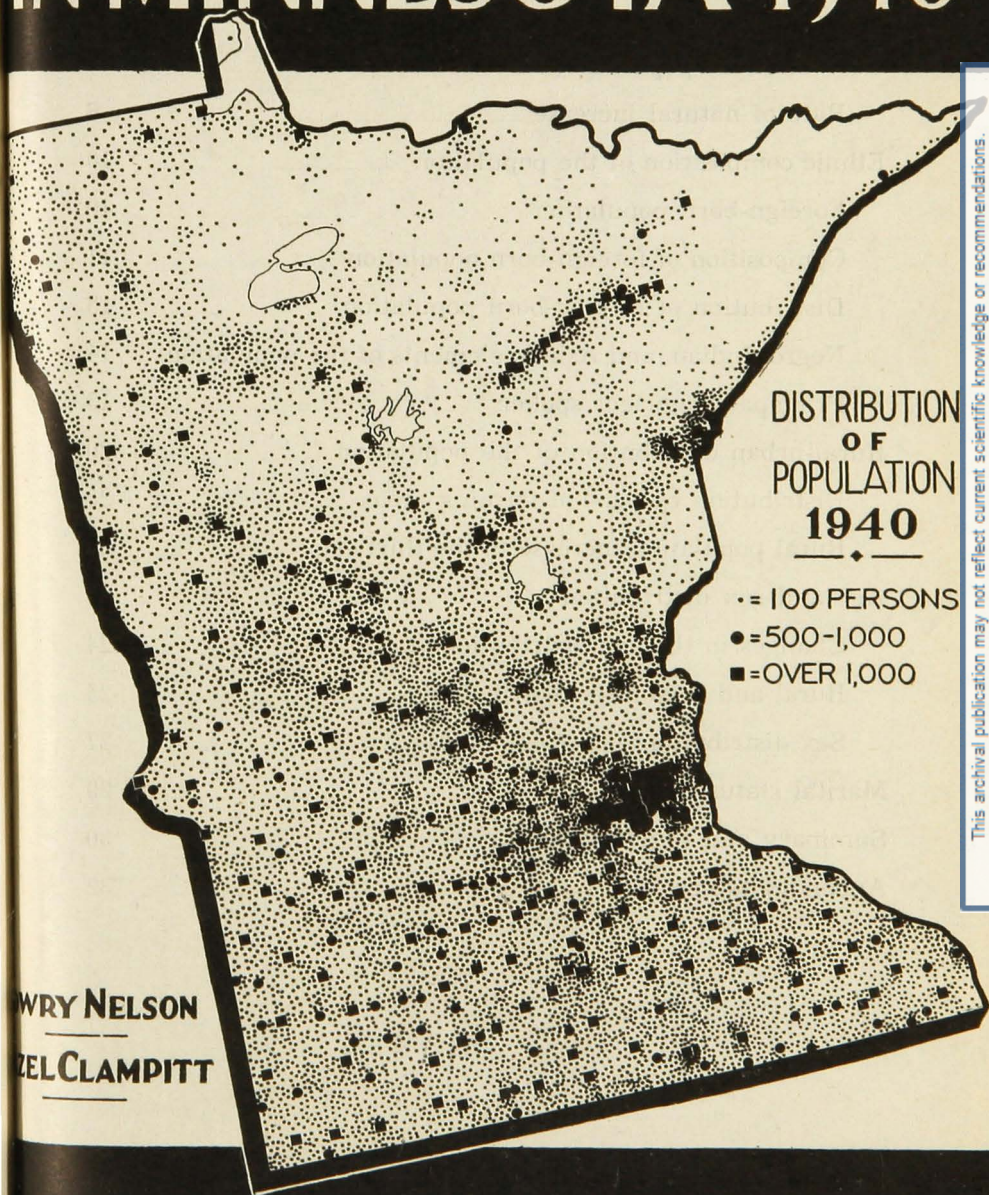


POPULATION TRENDS IN MINNESOTA • 1940



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Population Trends in Minnesota, 1940

Lowry Nelson and Hazel Clampitt

Introduction

▲▲ THE STUDY of population trends is an important factor in future planning. Whether the programs are economic, social, local, state-wide, or national it is necessary to know the number of people in a given area. For instance, what the rapid increase in the population did to land values in the nineteenth century is well known to most Americans. Fortunes were made from the unearned increment in values simply because the number of people and, therefore, the demand for land increased. But the number of people sometimes exceeds a desirable or optimum ratio to the land and other natural resources, in which case there is a lowering of the economic well-being of the population.

Changes in the age composition of a population also have an influence on the economic life of the community. In recent years the decline in the number of children has led to a decline in school enrollment, need for teachers, and the usual economic needs of children. At the same time, the increase in the number of old people in the population has led to an increase in the demand for supplying the economic needs of the aged.

The steady urbanization of the population over the years has resulted in a change in the national outlook from that of a predominantly agricultural people to that of a predominantly urban people. This rapid urbanization has resulted in heavy migration of

farm people to the cities. In fact, the farm population is now furnishing most of the replacement of population in the urban centers where the birth rate is insufficient to maintain numbers from generation to generation. This farm to city migration is one of the most conspicuous trends of present day American society.

The migration from farms has seriously unbalanced the sex ratio. There is a large surplus of men in the farm population while the converse is true in the city. This is especially true in the case of youth, and results in restricting the opportunities for marriage of young men on the farms and of young women in the cities.

It is recognized that the analysis of

¹This study was made possible by the assistance of the Works Projects Administration, Official Project No. 265-1-71-236, Subproject No. 497. Sponsor: University of Minnesota. Unless otherwise noted, all data used were from 1860 to 1940 U. S. Census Reports of Population.

population trends is only one aspect of the study of society, but it is an important one. Of equal or greater importance is the study of the manifold social forms and relationships such as the institutions of religion, family life, education, government, welfare and health, recreation, and the numerous economic associations, but these aspects are beyond the scope of this study.²

Growth of the Population

The population of the state grew to 2,792,300 in a period of about 90 years. During that time Minnesota received many immigrants from other states and abroad. The large increases in the population came in the early years of the state's history, when new areas were being opened to settlement. Minnesota's population has continued to grow until the present time, but in recent years the rate of growth has decreased (see table 1). With this slowing down of the rate of increase, there is apparent a very definite tendency toward stability in the state's population.

While the urban population has increased rather rapidly, it, too, is now leveling off and it appears likely that no further large increases can be expected in the cities. The rural population, on the other hand, has increased rather slowly since 1900. It actually declined from 1920 to 1930, and increased only slightly during the 1930's (see figure 1).

The slowing down of population growth is the result of several factors. The decline in the birth rate and reduction of immigration from abroad

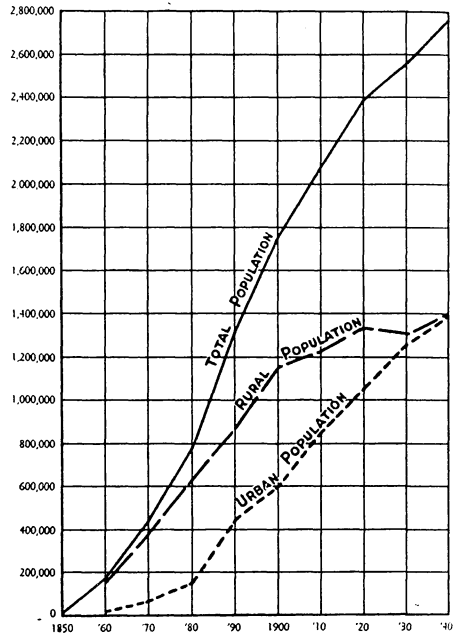


Fig. 1. Growth of Minnesota's total, rural, and urban population, 1850-1940

are only part of the explanation. The basic consideration is the lack of adequate economic opportunity to care for additional numbers. For example, from 1920 to 1930, there were 278,543 more births than deaths in the state, yet the population actually increased by only 176,828. The difference between these two figures (101,715) migrated from the state. This trend was reversed somewhat during the decade 1930 to 1940, when the natural increase (excess of births over deaths) was absorbed, as well as 18,721 additional net migration into the state. It appears that when times are good (1920-1930) Minnesota people leave in large numbers,

² While this bulletin represents in part a revision of an earlier publication, "Population Trends in Minnesota," Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 327, May, 1936, by R. W. Murchie and M. E. Jarchow, most of the text has been rewritten to take into account the 1940 census data which have been incorporated. The data have largely been retabulated on the basis of the type-of-farming areas of the state, instead of the regions used in the original bulletin. In assuming responsibility for the present publication the authors, nevertheless, acknowledge their indebtedness to the late Dr. Murchie and his assistant, Mr. Jarchow, for making the original analyses and interpretations. The authors wish to acknowledge especially the aid given by Donald Wyman and the late Edward deLorimier in tabulation, and Paul A. Johnson for making many of the charts and graphs.

Table 1. Number and Per Cent Minnesota Population, 1850-1940

Year	Total	Urban	Rural	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
NUMBER OF POPULATION					
1940	2,792,300	1,390,098	1,402,202	496,762	905,440
1930	2,563,953	1,257,616	1,306,337	418,288	888,049
1920	2,387,125	1,051,593	1,335,532	442,072	893,460
1910	2,075,708	850,294	1,225,414	.....	.....
1900	1,751,394	598,100	1,153,294	.....	.....
1890	1,310,283	443,049	867,234	.....	.....
1880	780,773	148,758	632,015	.....	.....
1870	439,706	70,754	368,952	.....	.....
1860	172,023	16,223	155,800	.....	.....
1850	6,077	.....	6,077	.....	.....
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION					
1940 .....	.....	49.8	50.2	17.8	32.4
1930 .....	.....	49.0	51.0	16.3	34.7
1920 .....	.....	44.1	55.9	18.5	37.4
1910 .....	.....	41.0	59.0	.....	.....
1900 .....	.....	34.1	65.9	.....	.....
1890 .....	.....	33.8	66.2	.....	.....
1880 .....	.....	19.1	80.9	.....	.....
1870 .....	.....	16.1	83.9	.....	.....
1860 .....	.....	9.4	90.6	.....	.....
1850 .....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....
PER CENT INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS DECADE					
1940	8.9	10.5	7.3	18.8	2.0
1930	7.4	19.6	-2.2	-5.4	-0.6
1920	15.0	23.7	9.0	.....	.....
1910	18.5	42.2	6.3	.....	.....
1900	33.7	35.0	33.0	.....	.....
1890	67.8	197.8	37.2	.....	.....
1880	77.6	110.2	71.3	.....	.....
1870	155.6	336.1	136.8	.....	.....
1860	2,730.7	.....	2,463.8	.....	.....

but stay at home when times are not so good (1930-1940).

Further increase in the population of the state must therefore depend primarily upon the development of more job opportunities beyond those available at present.

The period of greatest numerical increase in the population of Minnesota was the 20-year period from 1880 to 1900, when the increase numbered nearly a million people. This great influx of people had been possible by the rapid and extensive construction of railroads following the close of the Civil War, the development of the milling and lumber industries, and the rise of towns and cities which provided

the numerous goods and services for the agricultural hinterland. For growth of the population by counties for census years 1870-1940 see appendix table V.

The rise of the mining industry in northern Minnesota during the 1890's provided a further spur to population growth, but since 1900 the leveling off in growth has been apparent.

Between 1930-1940 there was a remarkably even increase of population density over the entire state except for a very slight decrease in four counties, Chisago, -0.2; Lake, -0.1; Lincoln, -0.9; and Rock, -0.1. The density for the state was 29.5 in 1920 and 31.7 in 1930, an increase of 2.2 between 1920-1930. In 1940 the density per square

Table 2. Number and Per Cent of Twin City, Duluth, and Other Urban Population of Minnesota, 1860-1940

Census year	Minneapolis		St. Paul		Duluth		Three cities		Other urban	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1940	492,370	17.6	287,736	10.3	101,065	3.6	881,171	31.6	508,927	18.2
1930	464,356	18.1	271,606	10.6	101,463	4.0	837,425	32.7	420,191	16.4
1920	380,582	15.9	234,698	9.8	98,917	4.1	714,197	29.9	337,396	14.1
1910	301,408	14.5	214,744	10.3	78,466	3.8	594,618	28.6	255,676	12.3
1900	202,718	11.6	163,065	9.3	52,969	3.0	418,752	23.9	179,348	10.2
1890	164,738	12.6	133,156	10.2	33,115	2.5	331,009	25.3	112,040	8.5
1880	46,887	6.0	41,473	5.3	838	0.1	89,198	11.4	59,560	7.6
1870	13,066	3.0	20,030	4.6	3,131	0.7	36,227	8.2	34,227	7.8
1860	2,564	1.5	10,402	6.0	80	0.0	13,046	7.6	3,177	1.8
Increase 1910-40	190,962	63.4	72,992	34.0	22,599	28.8	286,553	48.2	253,251	99.1

mile was 34.5, an increase of 2.8 between 1930-1940.

During the decade 1930-1940 the total population increased 8.9 per cent, a 1.5 per cent greater increase than in the preceding decade. This was the first time in the history of the state that the rate of growth had been larger than in the previous decade. This was, no doubt, due to the depression which had the effect of reducing the rate of migration from the state. Whether or not the rate of population growth will increase or decline in the future will depend primarily on whether or not economic opportunities can be provided for our surplus population.

Since 1940, estimates of the U. S. Bureau of the Census indicate a decline of 9.4 per cent up to November 1, 1943, in the civilian population of Minnesota. While this decline is obviously due in part to taking of individuals into the armed forces, it is also due to a comparatively high migration into war industries located in other states. Should full employment in industries characterize the postwar period, it is estimated that there will be rather heavy continued outward migration from the state.

During the last three or four decades the increased importance of the urban centers, excluding the Twin Cities and Duluth, was evident. In 1910

the smaller urban centers composed 12.3 per cent of the population of the state. By 1940 this percentage was 18.2, an increase of 5.9 per cent, while the Twin Cities and Duluth increased only 3.0 per cent, from 28.6 in 1910 to 31.6 in 1940 (see table 2). Minneapolis increased 63.4 per cent from 1910-1940, St. Paul increased 34.0 per cent, and Duluth increased 28.8 per cent over the same period. As a group, the Twin Cities and Duluth increased 48.2 per cent, while the smaller urban centers increased 99.1 per cent. This large increase of the smaller cities was not the result of a sudden increase in any one decade, but was the cumulative total from 1910 to 1940. Growth of urban centers is given in appendix table VI. The gradual filling up of the state is shown graphically in figures 2 to 4.

Rate of Natural Increase

Populations increase in two ways: (a) through the excess of births over deaths (natural increase) and (b) through immigration. The contribution to the increase of the population of Minnesota from immigration was very important in the early days of settlement, but has progressively declined, and such increase as has taken place in more recent decades has been due to natural increase.

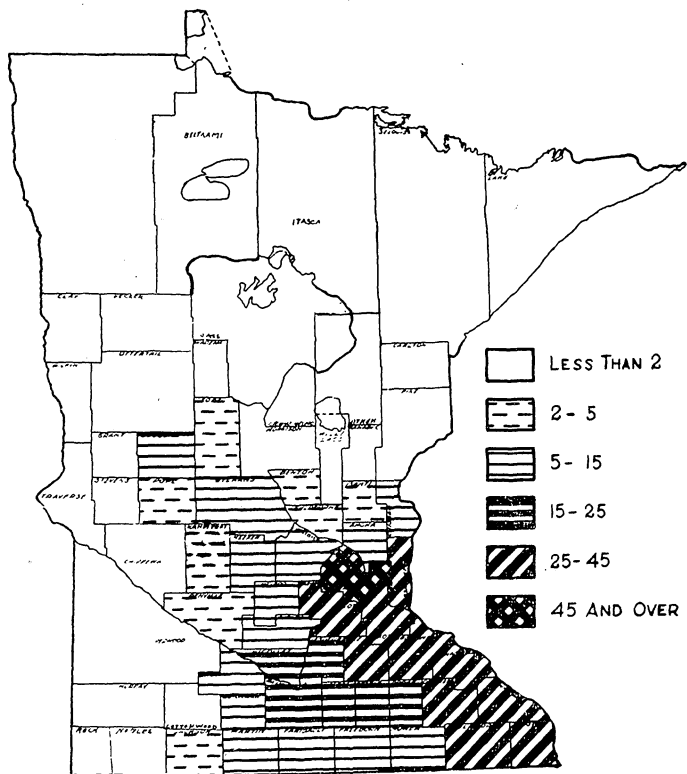


Fig. 2. Minnesota total population density per square mile, 1870

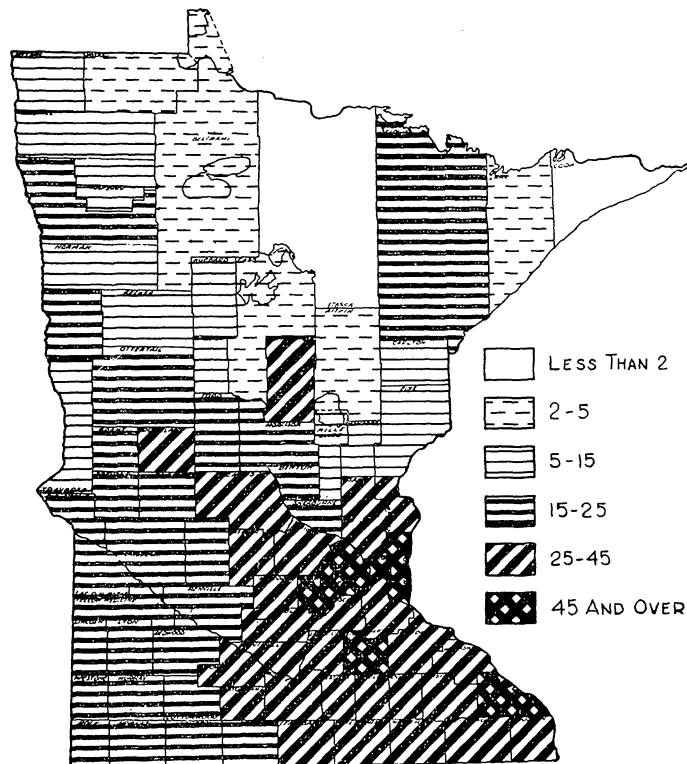


Fig. 3. Minnesota total population density per square mile, 1900

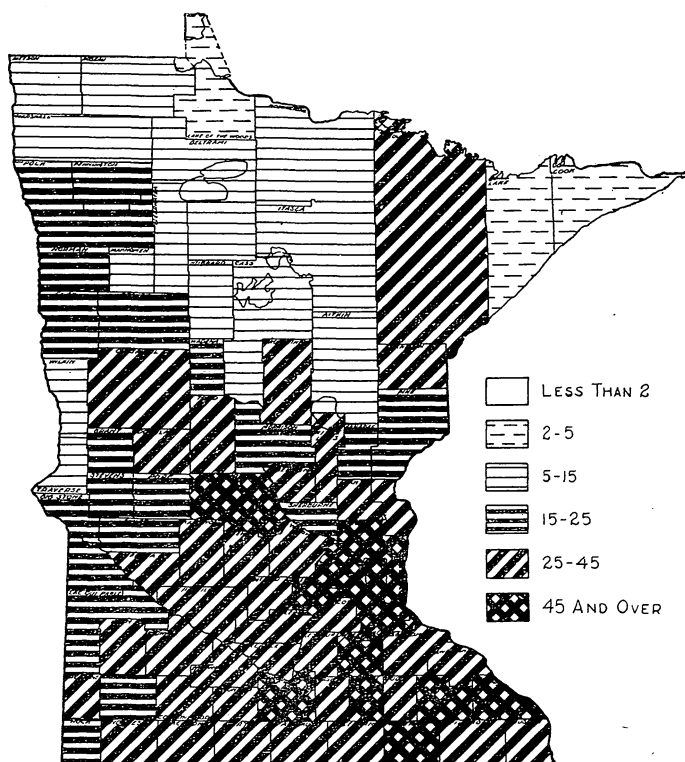


Fig. 4. Minnesota total population density per square mile, 1940

Minnesota showed a falling birth rate from 24.7 in 1915 to 16.8 in 1933. Since then it has risen to 19.0 in 1940. The period from 1910 to 1915, before the state was admitted to the federal registration area, showed a rising birth rate. The sudden drop in 1919 probably was due to wartime disorganization. The crude birth and death rates are shown in figure 5.

The death rate has varied little, remaining close to 10 per 1,000 population. The high rate, 13.5, in 1918 was due to war conditions and the influenza epidemic. Better health conditions explain the steady death rate in a population in which the older age groups are becoming a constantly greater proportion of the total.

Between 1910 and 1920, the regis-

tered births in Minnesota exceeded deaths by 275,093, while the total population increased by 311,417. Thus the natural increase did not account for the entire growth of the state's population during the decade. In the following decade, 1920-1930, the registered births exceeded deaths by 287,217, while the total population increased only 176,828, showing a net emigration of 110,389 from the state. In the decade 1930-1940 registered births exceeded deaths by 209,621. The actual population increase was 228,347, or a net immigration of 18,726 persons into the state took place.

Table 3 gives the ratio of the number of children under five years of age to the number of women 15-44 for the census years 1910 to 1940 by urban

Table 3. Ratio of Children under Five Years of Age to Women 15-44 Years of Age for Total, Urban, Rural Farm, and Rural Nonfarm for Minnesota, 1910-1940

	Children under 5 years	Women 15-44 years	Number children per 100 women
1940			
Total	230,057	653,329	35.2
Urban	98,842	363,707	27.2
Rural farm	87,035	177,219	49.1
Rural nonfarm	44,180	112,403	39.3
1930			
Total	231,001	596,426	38.7
Urban	99,633	329,762	30.2
Rural farm	92,583	175,052	52.9
Rural nonfarm	38,785	91,612	42.3
1920			
Total	261,394	551,373	47.4
Urban	102,693	274,235	37.5
Rural	158,701	277,138	57.3
1910			
Total	226,840	470,279	48.2
Urban	77,837	221,594	35.1
Rural	149,003	248,685	59.9

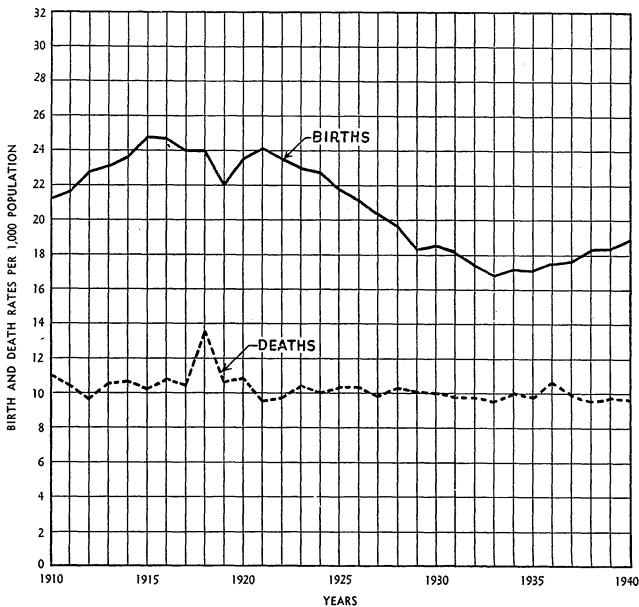


Fig. 5. Birth and death rates, per 1,000 population, Minnesota, 1910-1940

and rural. For the total population the ratio of 48.2 in 1910 was reduced to 35.2 in 1940 or less than 75 per cent of the earlier rate. The urban rate of 27.2 in 1940 was approximately one

half of the rural farm ratio of 49.1 in the same year. It is apparent from these data that the decline in the birth rate is striking in both the rural and the urban population.

Ethnic Composition of the Population

Minnesota's early settlers came in unusually large numbers from the northern European countries and the British Isles. Between 1880 and 1890, with the opening of the iron mines, immigrants from the southern European countries, especially the Balkans, settled in Minnesota. As late as 1890 more than one third of the total population of the state was foreign-born.

Aside from the foreign countries which contributed to the population of the state, every state in the union has also made its contribution. As would be expected, when first settlement was taking place, those born in other states made up a larger proportion of the population than those born in Minnesota. By 1890 this proportion seemed to reach a "plateau," around 20 per cent, which has remained to 1940 (see figure 6).

As the proportions of people born in other states and in foreign lands have declined, the numbers born in the state have correspondingly increased. While only 20 per cent of the

people were Minnesota-born in 1860, more than two thirds were born here in 1940 (see table 4).

Foreign-Born Population

The Federal Immigration Acts of 1921, 1924, and 1927 brought about a marked decline in immigration to the United States (see appendix table I). The decrease in the percentage of foreign-born in Minnesota's population since 1890 is shown in figures 7 to 9. In spite of this trend, there are in the United States at present, and in Minnesota as well, a large number of foreign-born residents, and a still more numerous group of people only a generation or two removed from the influences of the "Old Country." Minnesota has always had a generous proportion of immigrants, more than the United States as a whole.

There were 58,728 foreign-born in a population of 172,023, or 34.2 per cent of the total population in 1860. By 1870 there were 160,697 persons of foreign birth in the state. This number increased to the high point of 543,595 in 1910, since which date it decreased until in 1940 the total was 295,373. The

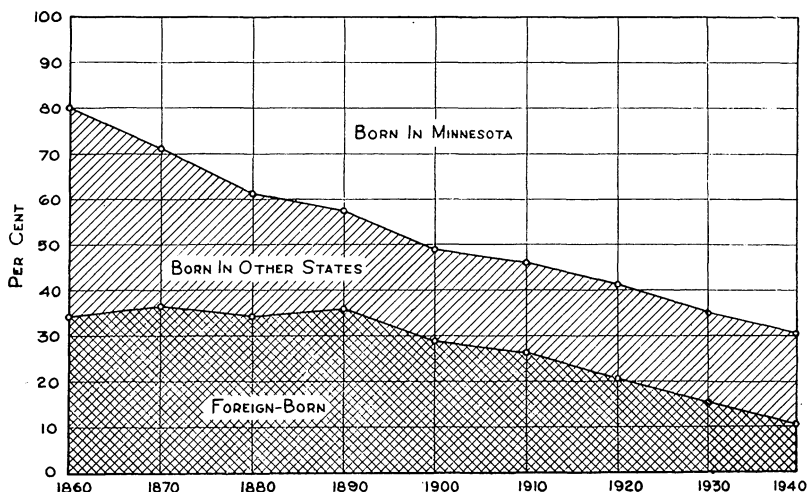


Fig. 6. Nativity of Minnesota population, 1860-1940

Table 4. Percentage Foreign- and Native-Born of Total Population, United States and Minnesota, 1860-1940

Year	Foreign-born		Native-born	Other native-born
	United States	Minnesota	Minnesota	Minnesota
1940	8.7	10.6	69.9	19.5
1930	11.6	15.2	64.8	20.0
1920	13.2	20.4	58.3	21.3
1910	14.7	26.2	54.0	19.8
1900	13.6	28.9	51.0	20.1
1890	14.8	35.9	42.6	21.5
1880	13.3	34.3	38.7	27.0
1870	14.4	36.5	28.8	34.7
1860	13.2	34.2	19.9	45.9

highest proportion of foreign-born to native-born population was reached in 1870, when the percentage of foreigners in the state was 36.5. In 1910, when the greatest absolute number of people of foreign birth was recorded, the proportion was only 26.2 per cent foreign-born. It is interesting to note that in the two decades since 1920, during which immigration quotas for the United States were tightened, the proportion of foreign-born in the state population had dropped from 20.4 per cent to 10.6 per cent.

Composition of Foreign-Born Population

In attempting to discover the nationality composition of the foreign-born population of Minnesota and the changes in that composition since the early period of the state's history, it was found necessary to group the foreign elements under certain broad national categories. This rearrangement was necessitated by the inconsistency of the various census volumes in presenting tables of the foreign-born population. For example, one volume might group the English and Scotch together, while the next volume would list them separately. In the former case it was impossible to distinguish which were English and which were Scotch.

The groupings used here were as follows: British, Scandinavian, German, Romance, Slav, and All Others. Under British have been grouped those people born in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Canada. Under the heading Scandinavian were grouped natives of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. The German group included the German states proper, Holland, Switzerland, and, after World War I, Austria. The Romance group included France, Belgium, Italy, and French Canada. The Slavic group³ included Rumania, Russia, Finland, and, before the war, Austria and Bohemia; after the war, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia. These five groups contained by far the bulk of the immigrants to Minnesota from foreign lands. Various minor sources of immigration were listed under the heading All Others.

The first immigrants were the Scotch, Irish, and Swiss from Canada. By the time of the panic of 1858, the Canadian contributions had become insignificant by the large influx of German, particularly, and to a lesser degree of Scandinavian, British, French, and Swiss settlers direct from Europe.

According to state figures in 1860, the German states had supplied 18,400 settlers to Minnesota; Ireland, 12,831; Norway, 8,425; Canada and British America, 8,023; England, 3,462; and

³ This term was used to indicate migrants from eastern and southeastern Europe although many of these were not properly grouped as Slavs.

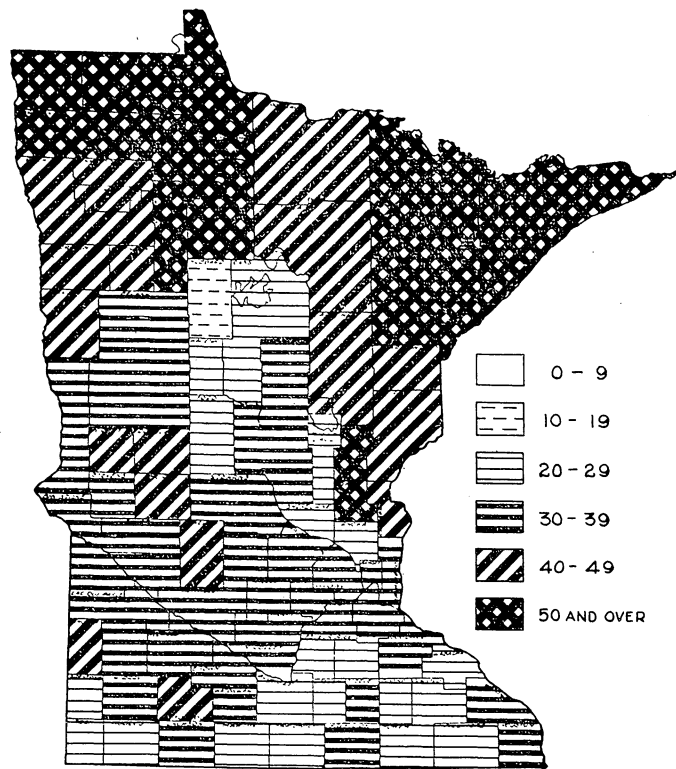


Fig. 7. Per cent foreign-born, 1890

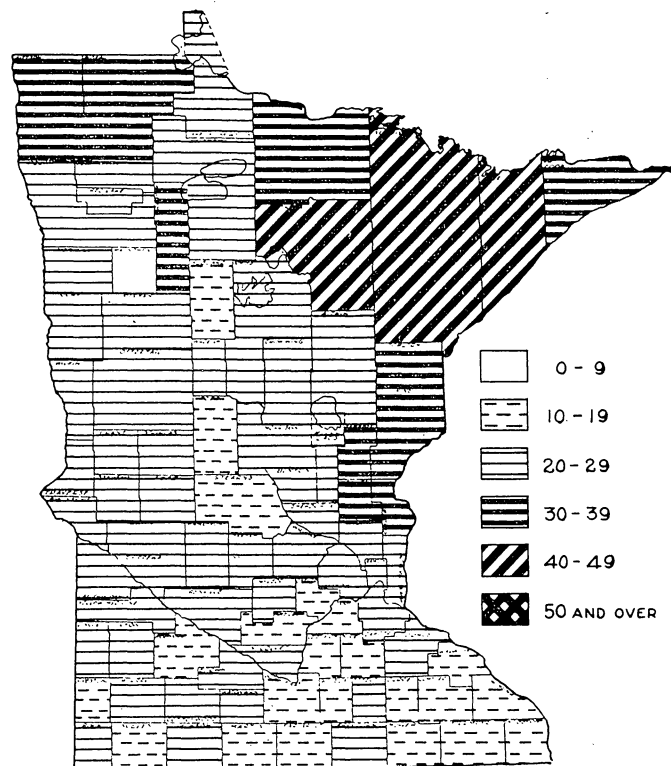


Fig. 8. Per cent foreign-born, 1910

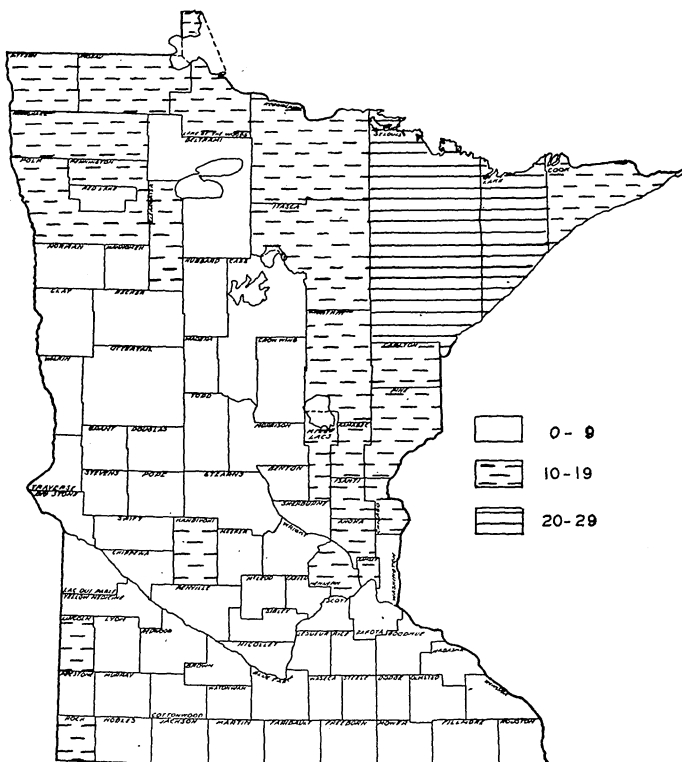


Fig. 9. Per cent foreign-born, 1940

Sweden, 3,178. A few over a thousand were noted from Switzerland, but countries such as Russia, Greece, and Italy were not listed.

In table 5 is shown the number of foreign-born in Minnesota's population for six leading nationalities at different census years since 1860. It will be noted that there was a rather steady increase in nearly all groups up to 1910, with declining numbers since that time. The decline in German foreign-born began in 1900. The heavy tide of German immigration came somewhat earlier than that from the Scandinavian countries and outranked those countries in 1890 and 1900, falling into second place in 1910, and third in 1920, 1930, and 1940.

Finnish and Polish migrations have

been more recent. Both reached their peak in the state's foreign-born population in 1920.

This table makes it clear that Germany, Sweden, and Norway have contributed the greatest number of people to Minnesota's foreign-born population.

Distribution of Foreign-Born Population

The distribution throughout the state of the foreign-born population of various nationalities has been portrayed in figures 10 through 17.

All foreign-born groups, except the Finnish, were settled in every county of the state. The British showed the most even settlement over the state but there was some concentration in

Table 5. Ranking Nations in Minnesota Foreign-Born Population, 1860-1940

Rank			Rank		
	1940			1890	
1.	Sweden	67,161	4.	Other Canadians and Newfoundland	35,515
2.	Norway	52,025	5.	Denmark	16,299
3.	Germany	42,047	6.	England	12,022
4.	Finland	20,152			
5.	Other Canadians	17,730	1.	Germany	116,955
6.	Poland	10,755	2.	Norway	101,169
	1930		3.	Sweden	99,913
1.	Sweden	90,623	4.	Canada and Newfoundland	43,580
2.	Norway	71,562	5.	England	14,730
3.	Germany	59,993	6.	Denmark	14,133
4.	Finland	24,360			
5.	Other Canadians	20,618		1880	
6.	Poland	15,015	1.	Sweden and Norway	101,697
	1920		2.	German Empire	66,592
1.	Sweden	112,117	3.	British America	29,631
2.	Norway	90,188	4.	Ireland	25,942
3.	Germany	74,634	5.	England and Wales	9,645
4.	Finland	29,108	6.	Denmark	6,071
5.	Other Canadians	26,936			
6.	Poland	18,537		1870	
	1910		1.	Germany	48,457
1.	Sweden	122,427	2.	Norway	36,573
2.	Germany	109,627	3.	Ireland	21,303
3.	Norway	105,302	4.	Sweden	20,948
4.	Austria	37,120	5.	Canada and British America	16,459
5.	Other Canadians	29,856	6.	England	5,699
6.	Finland	26,637			
	1900			1860	
1.	Germany	117,007	1.	Germany	18,400
2.	Sweden	115,476	2.	Ireland	12,831
3.	Norway	104,895	3.	Norway	8,425
			4.	Canada and British America	8,023
			5.	England	3,462
			6.	Sweden	3,178

the Twin Cities area and in Olmsted County. The Germans concentrated largely in the central and southern sections of the state, the Swedes in the east-central section, and the Norwegians in the southeast, middle west, and Red River Valley. The Danes, least numerous of the Scandinavian group, showed concentrated settlement in Freeborn, Lincoln, Hennepin, and Pine counties. The Finns settled chiefly around the mining and lumber regions of Itasca, St. Louis, and Carlton counties. The Slavs were found in greatest numbers on the iron range and in the area of the Twin Cities. For data on the foreign-born population in 1940 see table 6 and table II of the appendix.

Negro, Indian, and Asiatic Elements of the Population

The numbers and percentages of White, Negro, Indian, and Asiatic population from 1850 to 1940 are given in table III of the appendix. The majority of the population of the state was composed of the white race. The year 1850 had 99.3 per cent of the total population made up of whites and 0.7 per cent Negroes. In 1940 the white race made up 99.2 per cent of the total population, while the Negro population, which had increased in numbers from 39 in 1850 to 9,928 in 1940, had dropped in proportion to 0.4 per cent. The greatest proportion of Indians was

Table 6. Foreign-Born White by Country of Birth, Minnesota, 1940

British	30,700	Slavs	58,139
Canada—Other	17,730	Finland	20,152
England	6,375	Poland	10,755
Irish Free State	3,530	Russia	10,684
Scotland	2,376	Yugoslavia	7,390
Northern Ireland	689	Czechoslovakia	7,163
Scandinavian	129,841	Rumania	1,995
Sweden	67,161	Other	10,507
Norway	52,025	Belgium	1,379
Denmark	10,655	Luxemburg	685
German	54,877	Hungary	1,697
Germany	42,047	Wales	348
Austria	7,217	Greece	1,761
Netherlands	4,153	Palestine, Syria	597
Switzerland	1,460	Mexico	1,096
Romance	10,840	All other countries	2,944
Italy	5,628	All foreign-born	294,904
Canada—French	4,330	Native-born	2,474,078
French	882	Total white population	2,768,982

listed in 1860 with 1.4 per cent. However, by 1940 the proportion of Indians was only 0.4 per cent. The proportion of Asiatic peoples was very slight. The greatest number, 862, was recorded in 1940 but the proportion was less than 0.1 per cent.

Principal Languages Spoken

Because of the many nationalities represented in Minnesota's population, many languages other than English are

spoken. In 1940 more people spoke German than any other foreign tongue. The Norwegian language was in second place and the Swedish language third.

Of the 293,560 people who spoke German, more than half or 54.8 per cent were of foreign or mixed parentage, 28.3 per cent were of native parentage, and only 16.9 per cent were foreign-born. Of the 193,340 persons who spoke Norwegian, 58.3 per cent were of foreign or mixed parentage, 24.6 were foreign-born, and 17.1 per

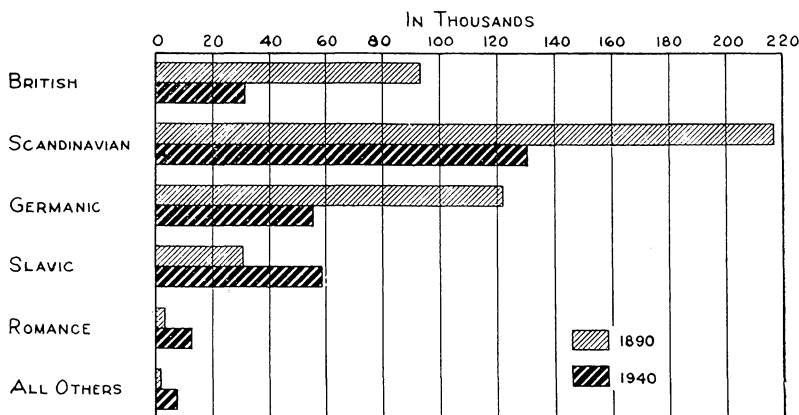


Fig. 10. Composition of Minnesota foreign-born, 1890 and 1940

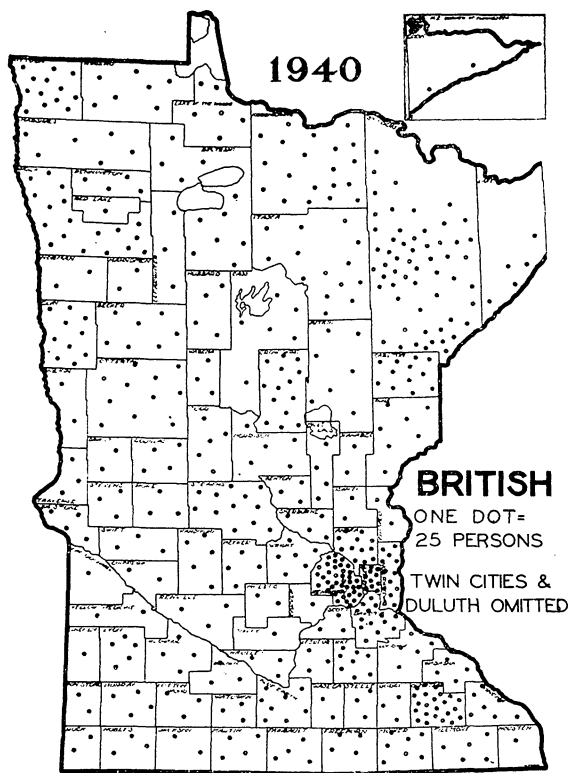


Fig. 11. Distribution of persons of British origin in Minnesota, 1940

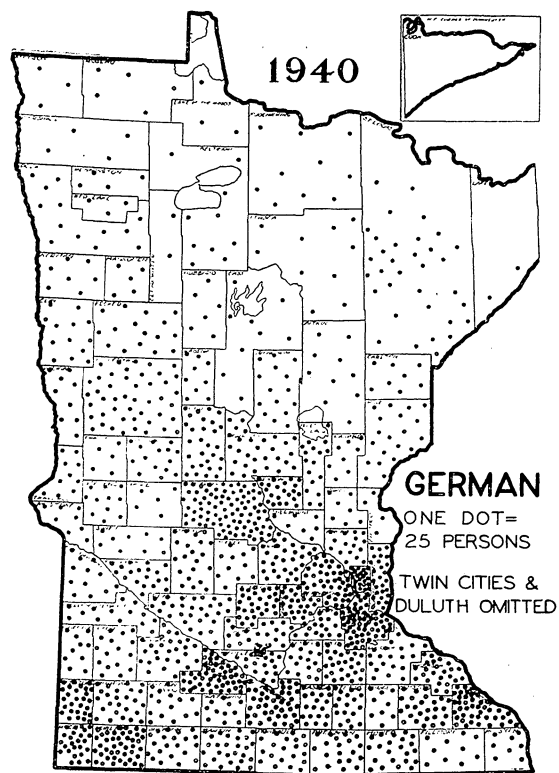


Fig. 12. Distribution of persons born in Germany, Austria, Netherlands, and Switzerland, living in Minnesota, 1940

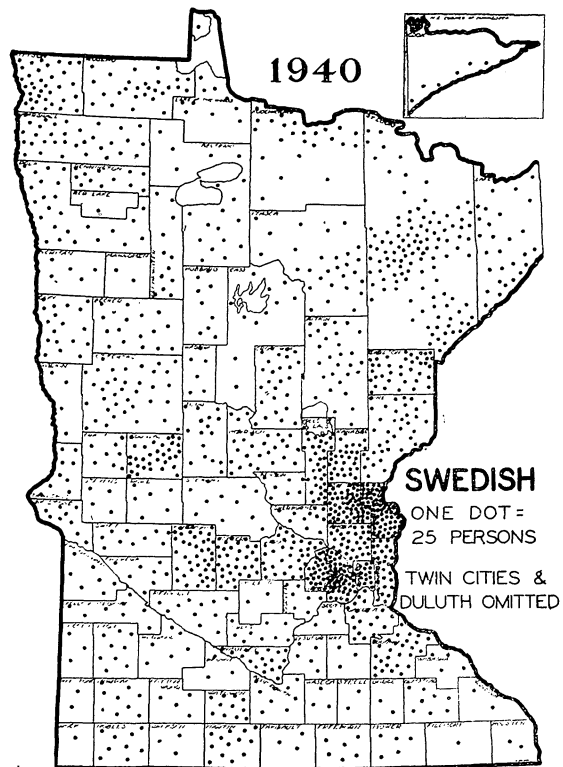


Fig. 13. Distribution of persons born in Sweden, living in Minnesota, 1940

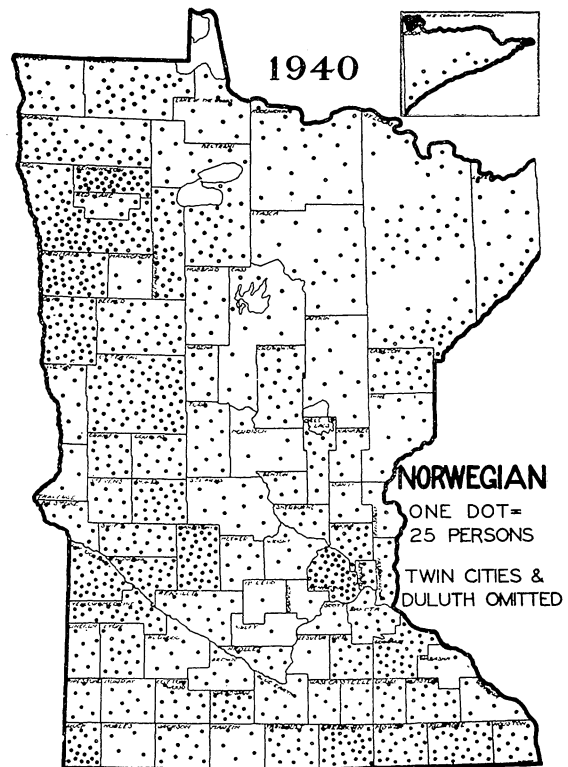


Fig. 14. Distribution of persons born in Norway, living in Minnesota, 1940

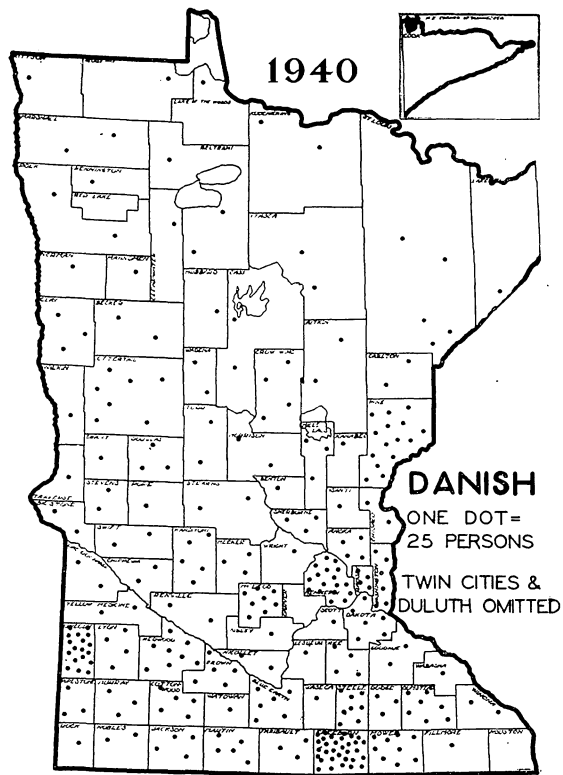


Fig. 15. Distribution of persons born in Denmark, living in Minnesota, 1940

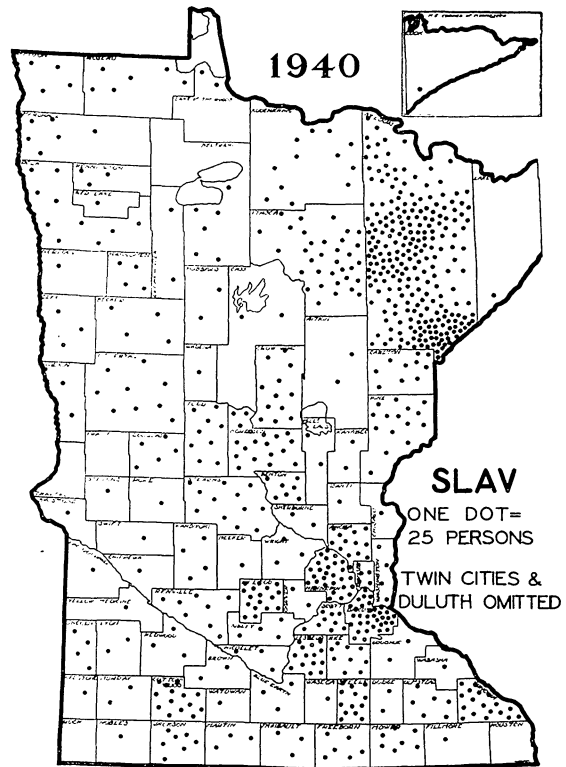


Fig. 16. Distribution of persons born in Poland, Russia, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania, living in Minnesota, 1940

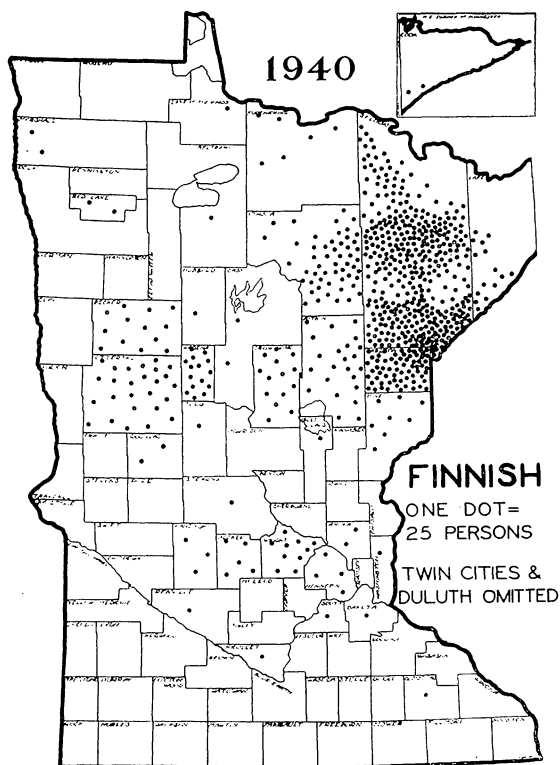


Fig. 17. Distribution of persons born in Finland, living in Minnesota, 1940

cent were of native parentage. There were 164,560 persons who spoke Swedish. Of these 54.3 per cent were of foreign or mixed parentage, 39.9 per cent were foreign-born, and only 5.8 per cent were of native parentage (see table 7).

Native-born of native parentage represented the third or later generation in this country. The foreign languages spoken by these later generation people indicate to some extent the persistence of the foreign tongue. The percentage of persons of native parentage of the total number speaking the specified foreign tongue revealed that the French language had the highest percentage, 29.6. This was closely followed by the Czech and German languages, each

with 28.3 per cent. It was interesting to note that in the Scandinavian group the Norwegian language was the most persistent with 17.1 per cent, while Swedish showed only 5.8 per cent and Danish only 5.3 per cent.

The language of least persistence was Yiddish. The Yiddish-speaking people of the state numbered only 12,300. Of these over half, 58.2 per cent, were foreign-born and 40.2 per cent were of foreign or mixed parentage. However, only 200 persons or 1.6 per cent of the total were third or later generation. This low percentage suggests either that the group represents more recent immigration, or that Yiddish tends to die out as a language after the third generation, or both.

Table 7. Principal Mother Tongue Other Than English Reported by the White Population by Nativity and Parentage for Minnesota, 1940

Mother tongue	Number				Per cent			
	Total	Foreign-born*	Foreign or mixed parentage	Native parentage	Total	Foreign-born	Foreign or mixed parentage	Native parentage
German	293,560	49,700	160,780	83,080	100.0	16.9	54.8	28.3
Norwegian	193,340	47,600	112,620	33,120	100.0	24.6	58.3	17.1
Swedish	164,560	65,740	89,280	9,540	100.0	39.9	54.3	5.8
Finnish	50,240	17,300	27,840	5,100	100.0	34.4	55.4	10.2
Polish	40,880	9,940	23,660	7,280	100.0	24.3	57.9	17.8
Czech	28,700	5,620	14,960	8,120	100.0	19.6	52.1	28.3
French	23,400	4,400	12,080	6,920	100.0	18.8	51.6	29.6
Danish	22,620	10,340	11,080	1,200	100.0	45.7	49.0	5.3
Slovak, Serbian, Croatian, and Slovenian	22,520	8,040	13,900	580	100.0	35.7	61.7	2.6
Italian	12,860	5,520	6,900	440	100.0	42.9	53.7	3.4
Yiddish	12,300	7,160	4,940	200	100.0	58.2	40.2	1.6
Dutch	11,980	4,160	6,160	1,660	100.0	34.7	51.4	13.9
Russian (incl. Ukrainian) ..	8,400	4,700	3,420	280	100.0	56.0	40.7	3.3

* The numbers of foreign-born will not correspond with those for specific nationalities, since not all who speak a given language come from the nation where that language is dominant.

Rural-Urban Distribution of the Population

The relative importance of agriculture and of the rural population of Minnesota has undergone a vast change. From 1860 to 1880 more than 50 per cent of all gainfully employed workers were engaged in agriculture, while in 1930 and 1940 only approximately 30 per cent were so employed. It may, therefore, be of some value to refer again to the urbanization of the population.

The rural-urban distribution of the population from 1850 to 1940 is given in table 1. The figures for the years 1860, 1870, and 1880 were computed from the census on the basis of the 1910 distinction of 2,500 between rural and urban populations. The rural-urban trend from 1880 to 1940 is pictured in figure 18.

In 1860 the rural population constituted 90.6 per cent of the total population while the urban population made up only 9.4 per cent. As early as 1870 a trend toward urbanization was noted when the proportion of urban popula-

tion had increased to 16.1 per cent. By 1890 one third of the population of the state was urban. The increase continued and by 1940 was almost half of the population, 49.8 per cent urban, 50.2 per cent rural.

Distribution by Type-of-Farming Areas

In 1920 the federal census for the first time enumerated the rural population in two subgroups: rural farm and rural nonfarm. However, the data were given only for the state and not until 1930 were they reported for each county. In presenting these data for 1940, the type-of-farming areas as devised by Engene and Pond⁴ were used (see figure 19). The distribution of urban, rural farm, and rural nonfarm population in 1940 is given in table IV of the appendix.

The changes in the rural and urban population since 1850 and in the rural farm and rural nonfarm population since 1920 are shown in table 1. The entire rural population lost 2.2 per cent during the decade 1920-1930. The heavi-

⁴ Engene, S. A., and Pond, G. A., Agricultural Production and Types of Farming in Minnesota. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 347, May, 1940.

est loss in the decade of the 1920's was in the rural nonfarm or village group, which lost 5.4 per cent. The urban population during the same decade gained 19.6 per cent.

The decade 1930-1940 showed a gain in rural farm population of 2.0 per cent, rural nonfarm gained 18.8 per cent, and total rural gained 7.3 per cent. The urban population gained 132,482 or 10.5 per cent which was in line with the trend that the urban population was still increasing, but at a decreasing rate.

Changes in the rural population by

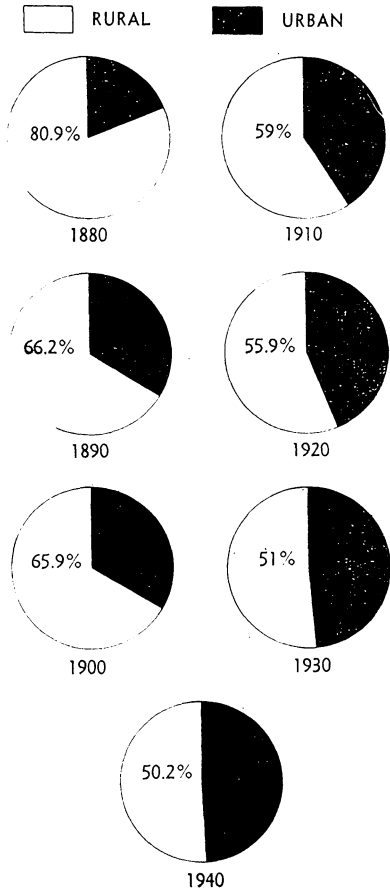


Fig. 18. Minnesota rural-urban population trend, 1880-1940

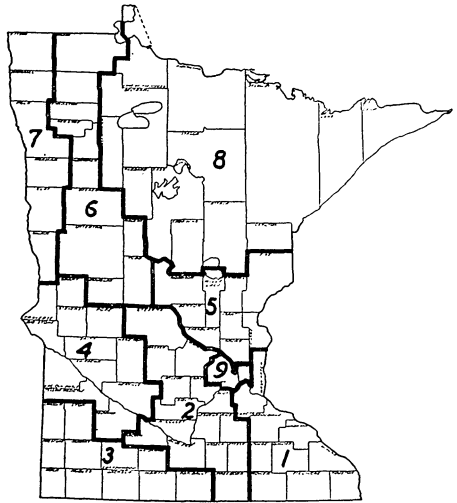


Fig. 19. Type-of-farming areas in Minnesota, outlined by county boundaries

- Area 1. Southeast: dairy and livestock.
- Area 2. South-central: dairy and livestock.
- Area 3. Southwest: livestock and cash grain.
- Area 4. West-central: livestock and cash grain.
- Area 5. East-central: dairy and potatoes.
- Area 6. Northwestern: dairy and livestock.
- Area 7. Red River Valley: small grain, potatoes, and livestock.
- Area 8. Northern cutover: dairy, potatoes, and clover seed.
- Area 9. Twin City suburban: truck, dairy, and fruit.

counties during the decades 1920-1930 and 1930-1940 are shown in figures 20 and 21. It will be seen that from 1920 to 1930, more than half of the counties of the state showed a decrease in rural population. Except for five counties, namely, Cook, Clearwater, Itasca, Crow Wing, and Carlton, the entire northern and Red River Valley sections of the state lost in rural population, as did the counties of the southeastern tip of the state, except Olmsted, which increased slightly.

Rural Population Increase in the Thirties

During the 10-year period 1930-1940 the trend of rural population showed a very definite "back-to-the-land" ten-

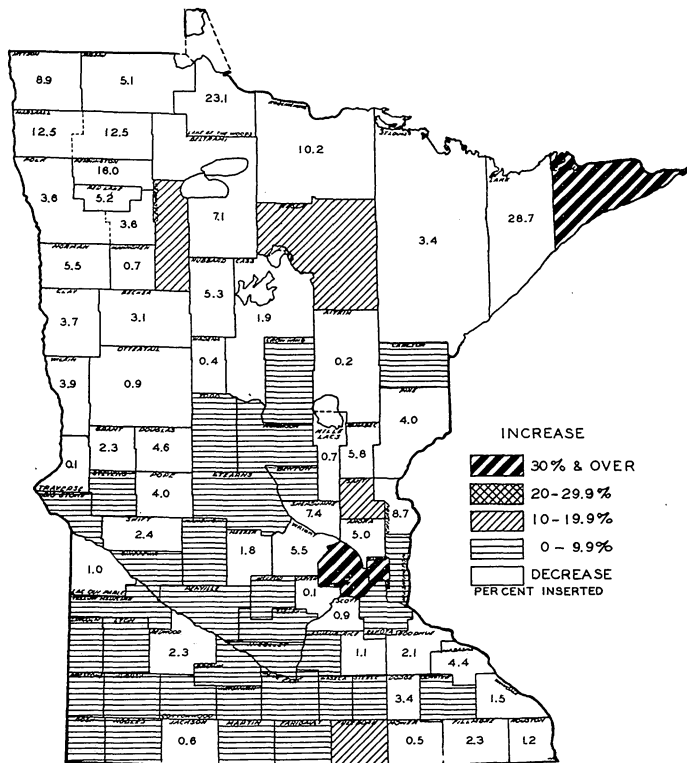


Fig. 20. Change in rural population by counties, 1920-1930

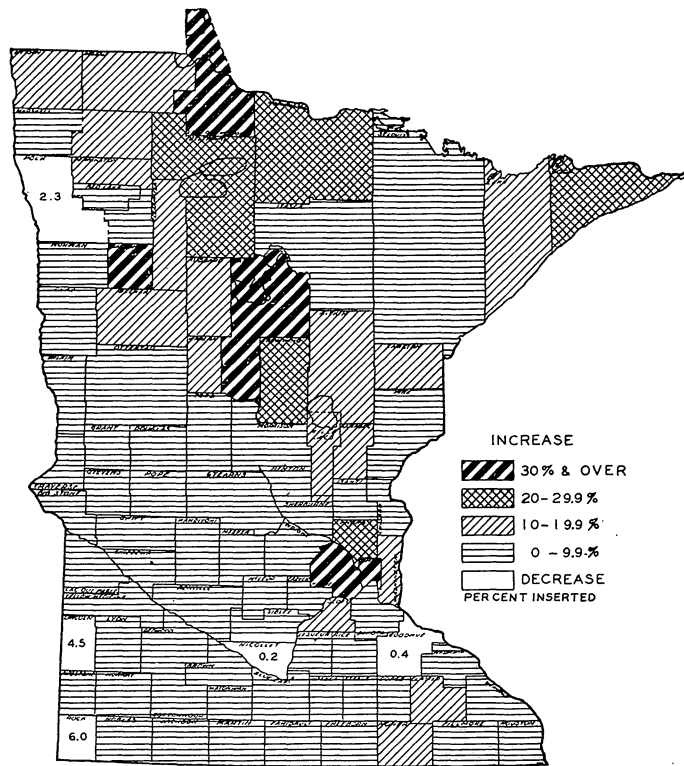


Fig. 21. Change in rural population by counties, 1930-1940

gency.⁵ There was an increase in rural population from 1930 to 1940 in all but five counties of the state. These counties were Goodhue, Polk, Nicollet, Lincoln, and Rock, the latter two showing the heaviest losses with 4.5 and 6.0 per cent, respectively. Ten counties, Anoka, Beltrami, Cook, Crow Wing, Koochiching, Cass, Hennepin, Lake of the Woods, Mahnomen, and Ramsey, gained over 20 per cent in rural population, and the latter five counties had over 30 per cent increase. With the exception of the counties of Anoka, Mahnomen, and the Twin City area, all counties which showed an increase of over 20 per cent were located in Area 8, the northern cutover section.

With the increase in population came an increase in the acreage of farm land and the number of farms. The total number of farms for 1935 given in the 1935 Census of Agriculture was 203,302, an increase of 18,047 or 9.7 per cent for the five-year period 1930-1935. This back-to-the-land trend, however, was not equally distributed over the whole state, but was more predominant in the northeastern or cutover region. The Arrowhead showed an increase of 60 per cent, while the average for the entire cutover section was approximately 30 per cent. In the central and southern regions the increase was very small, and in four counties, Chippewa, Renville, Wabasha, and Martin, there had been a small decrease.

The total amount of land in farms had increased 6.2 per cent in the five years 1930-1935, while the total amount of land available for crops increased only 4.8 per cent. This would indicate a tendency of the new back-to-the-landers to occupy smaller tracts of

land and to cultivate fewer acres. For example, the figures for St. Louis County showed an increase of 62.5 per cent in the number of farms; the increase in the acreage in farms 27 per cent; and the increase in the land available for crops 30 per cent.

Considering the 10-year period 1930-1940, the number of farms increased by 12,096, or approximately 6 per cent, as against the almost 10 per cent increase from 1930 to 1935.⁶ The number of acres increased a little over one and one-half million for the same period or 5.5 per cent. See figure 22 for county distribution. There was an increase also in cropland of slightly more than 1,200,000 acres or 5.7 per cent (see table 8).

Table 8. Number of Farms, Acres in Farms, 1910-1940, Acres of Land in Crops, 1924-1939, Minnesota

Year	NUMBER OF FARMS	Increase over preceding census	
		Number	Per cent
1940	197,351	-5,951	-2.9
1935	203,302	18,047	9.7
1930	185,255	-2,976	-1.6
1925	188,231	9,753	5.5
1920	178,478	22,341	14.3
1910	156,137	.....	.....
	ACRES IN FARMS		
1940	32,606,962	-210,949	-0.6
1935	32,817,911	1,904,544	6.2
1930	30,913,367	854,230	2.8
1925	30,059,137	-162,621	-0.5
1920	30,221,758	2,545,935	9.2
1910	27,675,823	.....	.....
	ACRES OF LAND IN CROPS		
1939	22,974,024	183,588	0.8
1934	22,790,436	1,050,541	4.8
1929	21,739,895	925,364	4.4
1924	20,814,531	.....	.....

⁵ This was not so much a definite movement of people from cities to the farms, as a partial stoppage of the "normal" migration of the natural increase from the farms to the cities. Clearly, if all of the people born and reared on farms were to remain there, the farm population would increase much more rapidly than it has. However, it is highly probable that there was a comparatively heavy migration to farms in the first two or three years of the decade.

⁶ This discrepancy is probably due to some difference in census taking in 1935, as compared with 1930 and 1940, although it may be that some farms listed in 1935 were abandoned between that time and 1940.

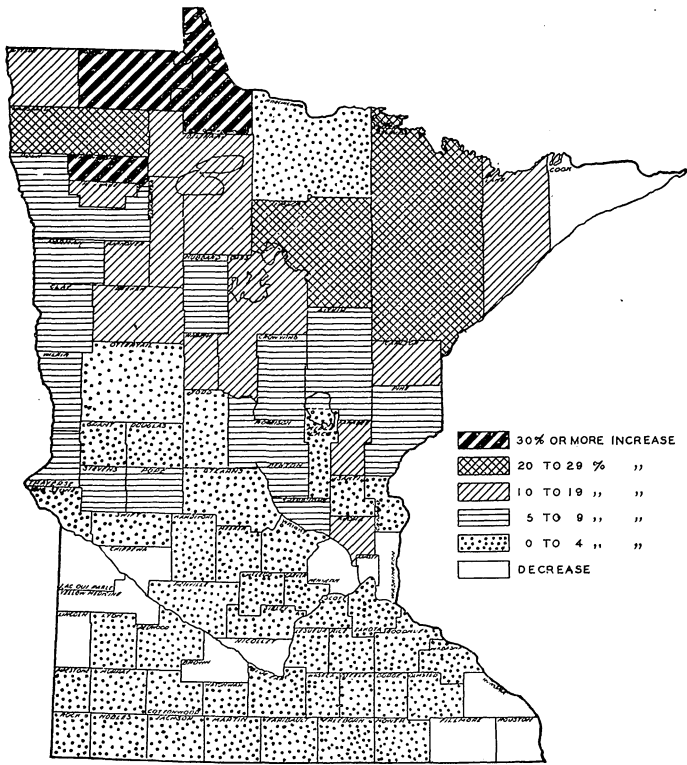


Fig. 22. Change in number of acres in farms, 1930-1940

Age and Sex Distribution

While the racial and social background of the population may be considered as the most important factor in determining the economic and social development of any particular region, there are other factors which must be taken into consideration before one can have a complete picture of the population. The age and sex composition of the population is of prime importance because the distribution of age and sex groups determines to a large extent whether a given population is progressive, that is, likely to increase rapidly in numbers; or static, that is, likely to maintain itself at about the same level; or retrogressive, that is, likely to decrease.

It is a well-known fact that in a region of recent development or one still in process of development, there is considerable attraction for persons in the younger age groups, 16 to 35 or 40 years. It is also well established that in the new and developing regions there are likely to be more male immigrants than female immigrants. However, short-distance migration, such as is seen in the migration from rural to urban centers, is likely to be more feminine than masculine, especially in the last few generations.

Changes in the Age Distribution

The number and percentage of the population in various age groups and years for Minnesota are given in

Table 9. Distribution of Population by Age Groups for Minnesota, 1880, 1900, 1920, 1930, 1940

Age group	1940		1930		1920		1900		1880	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Under 5	230,057	8.2	231,001	9.0	261,394	11.0	228,290	13.0	117,209	15.0
5-9	220,176	7.9	256,751	10.0	248,599	10.4	217,447	12.4	103,587	13.3
10-14	238,918	8.5	253,788	9.9	233,961	9.8	192,064	11.0	87,782	11.2
15-19	257,349	9.2	239,946	9.4	219,609	9.2	170,177	9.7	80,189	10.3
20-24	245,592	8.8	214,432	8.4	217,919	9.1	160,674	9.2	81,032	10.4
25-29	225,097	8.1	193,469	7.5	213,646	8.9	148,607	8.5	62,712	8.0
30-34	204,311	7.3	189,705	7.4	189,778	7.9	131,055	7.5	51,652	6.6
35-39	192,452	6.9	192,934	7.5	168,540	7.1	121,193	6.9	45,149	5.8
40-44	187,196	6.7	172,980	6.8	135,353	5.7	100,646	5.8	37,027	4.7
45-49	182,525	6.5	147,143	5.7	122,435	5.1	72,042	4.1	32,040	4.1
50-54	162,931	5.8	122,171	4.8	105,208	4.4	57,896	3.3	29,204	3.7
55-59	129,941	4.7	100,813	3.9	87,437	3.7	45,293	2.6	19,357	2.5
60-64	103,137	3.7	84,372	3.3	69,827	2.9	35,137	2.0	14,643	1.9
65-69	82,635	3.0	69,079	2.7	45,827	1.9	28,251	1.6	8,740	1.1
70-74	60,455	2.2	48,256	1.9	30,188	1.3	19,424	1.1	5,307	0.7
75 and over	69,528	2.5	46,145	1.8	34,751	1.5	19,096	1.1	5,143	0.7
Unknown			968	*	2,653	0.1	4,102	0.2		
Total	2,792,300	100.0	2,563,953	100.0	2,387,125	100.0	1,751,394	100.0	780,773	100.0

* Per cent not shown where less than 0.1.

table 9. Several noteworthy trends are found. In 1880, 15 per cent of the total population fell in the age group under five years, while in 1940 this group had declined to 8.2 per cent. At the opposite end of the age scale, the year 1880 showed that 2.5 per cent of the total population was 65 years of age or over, while in 1940 the percentage had risen to 7.7. In 1880 the total population over 45 years of age, considered as a group, constituted 14.7 per cent, while in 1940 it had increased to 28.4 per cent. These figures were significant because they showed that over the 60-year period Minnesota's population, which was a dynamic, progressive type, was rapidly approaching the static or stable stage. Age and sex distributions are shown in figures 23 through 27.

Rural and Urban Age Distribution

A further analysis of the population of Minnesota in 1940 was made in table 10. The population was divided into urban, rural, and rural nonfarm, and the number and percentage given for each of the age groups.

The proportion of children under five years of age in 1940 was largest for the rural farm group, 9.6 per cent of the total rural farm population. The village was second with 8.9 per cent, while the urban population had 7.2 per cent of its population in this group. The proportion for the state as a whole was 8.2 per cent. The farm had the largest proportion of youths under 15 years of age, the village had second largest, and the city had the smallest

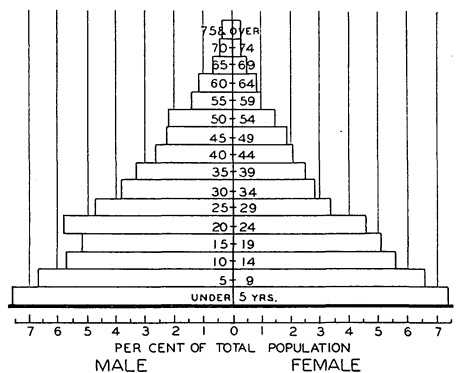


Fig. 23. Age and sex distribution for Minnesota, 1880

Table 10. Minnesota Urban, Rural, and Rural Nonfarm Population by Age Groups, 1940

Age groups	Urban		Rural farm		Rural nonfarm	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Under 5	98,842	7.2	87,035	9.6	44,180	8.9
5-9	92,253	6.6	86,675	9.6	41,248	8.3
10-14	103,836	7.5	92,784	10.3	42,298	8.5
15-19	121,294	8.7	93,147	10.3	42,908	8.6
20-24	129,091	9.3	76,477	8.4	40,024	8.1
25-29	121,404	8.7	64,436	7.2	39,257	7.9
30-34	109,919	7.9	58,370	6.4	36,022	7.3
35-39	103,153	7.4	56,583	6.2	32,716	6.6
40-44	100,266	7.2	55,903	6.2	31,027	6.2
45-49	97,893	7.0	54,827	6.1	29,805	6.0
50-54	86,956	6.3	49,207	5.4	26,768	5.4
55-59	67,528	4.9	40,183	4.4	22,230	4.5
60-64	51,747	3.7	31,774	3.5	19,616	3.9
65-69	40,812	2.9	24,112	2.7	17,711	3.6
70-74	30,106	2.2	16,421	1.8	13,928	2.8
75 and over	34,998	2.5	17,506	1.9	17,024	3.4
Total	1,390,098	100.0	905,440	100.0	496,762	100.0

proportion; but for the population 15-60 years of age the city had a larger proportion than the farm or village. For all persons who were over 60 years of age the largest proportion was found in the villages. For the difference in the age composition of the total, urban, rural, and rural nonfarm groups, 1930 and 1940, see figures 24-27.

Grouping the population into three age groups, under 20, 20-64, 65 and over, it was assumed that the first and last groups contained the dependent population, while that from 20-64 constituted the working group. Table 11 gives the number of persons per 1,000

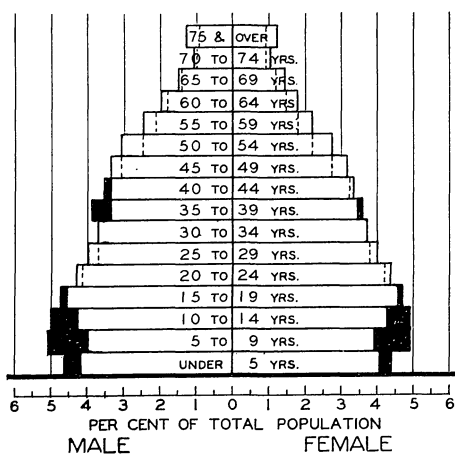


Fig. 24. Age and sex distribution of total population, Minnesota, 1940 (1930 indicated by solid black and broken lines)

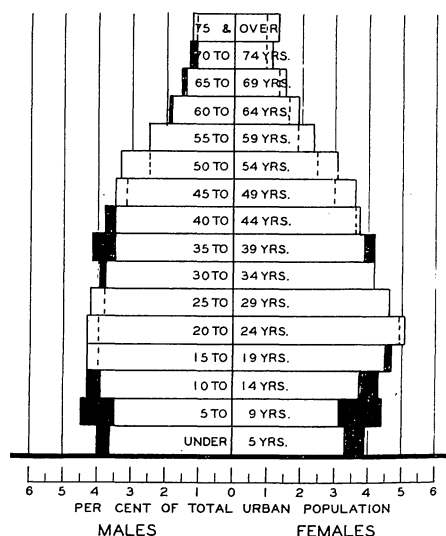


Fig. 25. Age and sex distribution of urban population, Minnesota, 1940 (1930 indicated by solid black and broken lines)

Table 11. Number of Persons per 1,000 Population in Three Age Groups in Minnesota, 1940

Age	State total	Urban	Rural farm	Rural nonfarm
Under 20	339	300	397	343
20-64	585	624	539	559
65 and over	76	76	64	98

population in these three age groups. For the group under 20 years of age the rural farm population had the largest number per 1,000 population, 397, while urban had only 300. For the 20-64 age group the urban population had the largest number, 624, and the rural farm group had least, 539. Those 65 and over were 98 per 1,000 population in villages, 76 in cities, and 64 on farms. Grouping the dependent population, under 20 and 65 and over, the burden fell heaviest on the farm population. In the dependent groups, 461 persons per 1,000 population were on farms, 441 in villages, and 376 in cities.

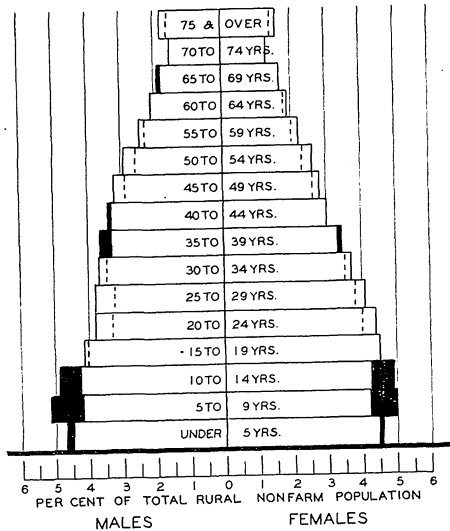


Fig. 27. Age and sex distribution of rural nonfarm population, Minnesota, 1940 (1930 indicated by solid black and broken lines)

Sex Distribution of the Population

The numbers and percentages of males to females in the state from 1850 to 1940 are given in table 12. The percentage males and females to the total population in 1850 was 61.2 and 38.9, respectively. By 1860 this relationship was 54.1 per cent males and 45.9 per cent females. From 1860 to 1940 there was only slight change, but that trend has been steady and toward a balanced

Table 12. Sex Distribution by Number and Per Cent for Minnesota, 1850-1940

Year	Male		Female	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1940	1,427,545	51.1	1,364,755	48.9
1930	1,316,571	51.3	1,247,382	47.8
1920	1,245,537	52.2	1,141,588	47.8
1910	1,108,511	53.4	967,197	46.6
1900	932,490	53.2	818,904	46.8
1890	695,321	53.4	606,505	46.6
1880	419,149	53.7	361,624	46.3
1870	235,299	53.5	204,407	46.5
1860	93,084	54.1	78,939	45.9
1850	3,716	61.2	2,361	38.9

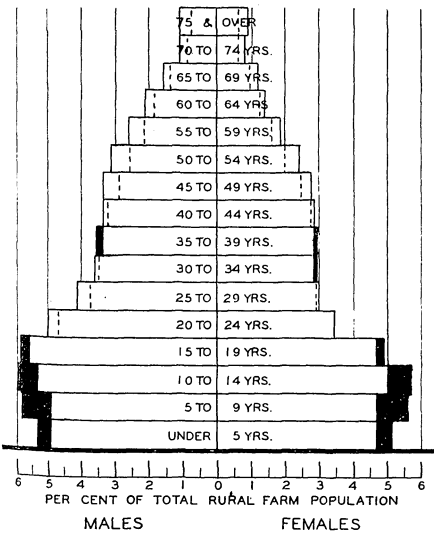


Fig. 26. Age and sex distribution of rural farm population, Minnesota, 1940 (1930 indicated by solid black and broken lines)

Table 13. Sex Ratios by Nativity, Minnesota, 1890-1940
(Males per 100 females)

Year	Total population	Foreign-born white	Native-born white
1940	104.6	127.0	102.1
1930	105.5	128.1	101.8
1920	109.1	134.2	103.4
1910	114.6	144.0	105.7
1900	113.9	132.2	107.2
1890	114.5	130.0	106.8

ratio. The ratio for 1940 was 51.1 males and 48.9 females. Throughout the state's history there have been more males than females in the population.

The sex ratios for the total, foreign-born white, and native-born white population for Minnesota by decades 1890 to 1940 are given in table 13. The ratio for the state as a whole in 1890 was 114.5 males to 100 females; for the foreign-born white it was 130.0 males to 100 females, and for the native-born white it was 106.8 males to 100 females. The ratio was approximately the same in 1910 as in 1890, but after 1910 a balancing of the ratios began and by 1940 the total population had 104.6 males to 100 females; the foreign-born white, 127.0; and the native-born white, 102.1.

Table 14 presents the sex ratios for the total, native-born, and foreign-born

population for the various type-of-farming areas for 1890 and 1940. It was found in every instance that there were more males per 100 females in the foreign-born population than in the native-born population. In 1890 the ratio was greatest for the foreign-born in Area 8, the northern cutover region, which had a ratio of 199.6 males to 100 females; for the same year the least ratio was 120.2 in Area 2, the south central section. In 1940 the ratio was again greatest in Area 8, 143.8, but was least, 115.3, in Area 9, the Twin City area.

For the native-born in 1890, the greatest ratio was 143.0, also in Area 8, and was least, 103.3, in Area 1, the southeast section. In 1940 the greatest ratio was 112.5 in Area 5, the east central section, and the smallest ratio was in the Twin City area, 90.4, which was the only area that had more females than males.

The sex ratios by age groups for the state, urban, rural farm, and rural non-farm population in 1940 are given in table 15. Up to 15 years of age the number of males exceeded the number of females, but little difference was noted as to place of residence. In the age group 15-19 years the number of males on the farm exceeded the number of females, but in the urban and village area the number of females ex-

Table 14. Changes in Sex Ratios, 1890 and 1940
(Males per 100 females)

Type-of-farming area	1940			1890		
	Total population	Native-born	Foreign-born	Total population	Native-born	Foreign-born
Area 1	106.8	105.7	124.9	109.0	103.3	123.3
Area 2	107.8	106.6	126.0	109.6	104.9	120.2
Area 3	109.2	107.3	135.1	114.3	108.1	128.9
Area 4	112.0	110.3	133.1	115.6	107.3	130.6
Area 5	114.0	112.5	126.7	118.6	112.2	129.9
Area 6	112.7	111.0	130.2	114.4	107.2	126.9
Area 7	112.1	109.8	135.2	120.3	107.2	136.3
Area 8	112.3	106.8	143.8	166.6	143.0	199.6
Area 9	93.1	90.4	115.3	112.6	104.5	127.6
State	104.6	102.1	127.0	114.5	106.8	130.0

Table 15. Sex Ratios by Age Groups for Urban, Rural Farm, and Rural Nonfarm, Minnesota, 1940
(Males per 100 females)

Age	State	Urban	Rural farm	Rural nonfarm
Under 5	105.1	106.1	104.5	104.0
5-9	104.3	103.6	105.5	103.5
10-14	103.9	101.8	107.0	102.5
15-19	101.6	92.6	118.4	94.6
20-24	99.1	82.1	146.5	86.8
25-29	100.0	86.8	135.0	94.9
30-34	101.0	89.4	127.1	101.5
35-39	100.2	88.6	123.4	103.1
40-44	103.4	92.3	122.7	109.8
45-49	108.5	97.8	126.6	115.2
50-54	112.8	102.8	131.4	115.3
55-59	114.4	105.1	134.6	111.0
60-64	112.4	98.3	142.4	109.9
65-69	110.4	93.0	153.1	106.2
70-74	114.2	93.2	165.3	116.2
75 and over	107.0	89.5	143.7	114.5
Total	104.6	94.4	123.4	103.3

ceeded the number of males. A female migration from the farm was apparent at this early age.

In the age groups from 20-30 years, the same condition existed as in the 15-19 year group, except that it was more accentuated for the years 20-24, at which time the sex ratio of males to 100 females on the farm was 146.5. The village and city had more women than men, the ratio being 86.8 men to 100 women in the village, and for the city the ratio was 82.1.

In all ages 30 years and older for the village, the number of males exceeded the number of females. The farm group contained more men than women in all age groups. From 15 years of age and older, the city had more women than men except in the age group 50 to 60 years.

There were nearly 150 men to each 100 women in the rural farm population in the age groups 20 to 24, normally the marrying ages. This meant that for nearly a third of the farm boys the opportunity for marriage was greatly reduced. The same, of course, was true for the farm girls who migrated to the city, where there were only 82 men for each 100 women.

Marital Status

A comparison of the marital status of the population 15 years of age and older for Minnesota and the United States in 1940 showed that the percentage of married males for the United States was 61.4, and for Minnesota, 56.8; the percentage of married females in the United States was 61.1 and for Minnesota, 59.0. One reason for this difference is that some of the southern states have a lower legal age for marriage than Minnesota. Single males and females for Minnesota were correspondingly higher than for the United States.

The percentage of widowed males was the same for Minnesota as it was for the United States, 4.2, but the percentage of widowed females for Minnesota was less than for the United States (see table 16). The percentage of divorced for both male and female was lower for Minnesota than for the country as a whole.

Dividing Minnesota's population 15 years of age and older into urban, farm, and nonfarm, it was found that the largest percentage of single males, 45.0, lived on the farms of the state and the

Table 16. Marital Status of Minnesota's Population 15 Years or Older by Sex, 1940

Marital state	Per cent				
	United States	Minnesota	Urban	Farm	Nonfarm
Males	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	33.1	37.9	34.2	45.0	34.9
Married	61.4	56.8	60.2	50.6	59.1
Widowed	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	5.0
Divorced	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.0
Females	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	26.2	29.6	31.7	26.7	27.0
Married	61.1	59.0	55.3	65.7	60.7
Widowed	11.0	10.0	10.9	7.2	11.4
Divorced	1.7	1.4	2.1	0.4	0.9

urban areas contained the least, 34.2. The reverse was true for single females of the state over 15 years of age. The largest percentage of single females, 31.7, lived in the cities and the least, 26.7 per cent, lived on the farms. The differences in sex ratios, as has been indicated above, correlate with these percentages.

The largest percentage of married males was found in the cities, 60.2 per cent, and the least, 50.6 per cent, lived on the farms. The village contained only slightly less than the cities, 59.1 per cent. The percentage distribution for married females was 65.7 on farms, 60.7 in villages, and 55.3 in cities.

The largest percentage of widowed persons in Minnesota was among the women. The largest proportion of them lived in villages (rural nonfarm), 11.4 per cent; second largest proportion, 10.9 per cent, lived in cities; and third, 7.2 per cent, lived on farms. A similar distribution by place of residence was found for the widowed men: the largest proportion, 5.0 per cent, lived in the village and the least, 3.9 per cent, lived on the farm.

The percentage of divorced persons in Minnesota was greatest among women in cities. Second largest group was men living in the cities; third was men living in villages; fourth, women in villages; fifth, men on farms; and last, women on farms.

Summary and Conclusions

Although settlement in Minnesota began as early as 1820, the most rapid growth took place following the Civil War. The population has continued to grow in numbers up to 1940, but at a decreasing rate except for the period from 1930 to 1940, when the depression years apparently retarded migration. The state appears to be approaching a rather stationary population.

Minnesota's population represents numerous ethnic strains, but is dominantly German, Swedish, and Norwegian, with Polish, Finnish, Czech, and French in significant numbers. This ethnic diversity has made for considerable enrichment of the cultural life, but has also created problems in community organization.

As in the United States in general, Minnesota's population has gradually shifted from predominantly rural to predominantly urban. The strictly farm population has shown a tendency to decline in numbers in recent decades.

The birth rate in Minnesota is near the national average, and, like the national trend, declined from World War I to the middle 1930's, but has increased gradually in recent years. The death rate is somewhat lower than that for the nation, and has remained fairly stationary in spite of the increase in the proportion of older people.

The trend toward fewer young and more old people has great significance to the social institutions of the state, especially the schools and the welfare organizations.

Migration from farms to towns and cities is seriously upsetting the ratios of the sexes, creating a deficit of males in the cities and a vast surplus in the country. In the age group 20-24 in 1940 there were 147 farm men per 100 farm women, and in the cities there were only 82 men per 100 women. Only 50 per cent of the farm males 15 years old or over were married in 1940, com-

pared with 60 per cent of the urban males. For the women in the same age group, on the farm 66 per cent were married; in the cities only 55 per cent.

Population growth has always been taken for granted by the American people, but future prospects do not look especially promising. It is going to require a considerable adjustment in outlook, economically and socially, as we face the prospect of a comparatively stationary population. In our striving for *Bigger* and *Better* communities we shall have to give less emphasis to the *Bigger* and more to the *Better*.

APPENDIX

Data Abstracted from United States Census Reports

Table I. Number and Per Cent of Foreign-Born Population by Nationality Groups, 1880-1940, for Minnesota

Year	Total foreign-born	British		Scandinavian		German		Slav		Romance		All others	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
	(100%)												
1940	295,373	30,700	10.4	129,841	44.0	54,877	18.6	58,139	19.7	12,219	4.1	9,597	3.2
1930	390,790	38,802	9.9	176,016	45.1	74,154	19.0	74,399	19.0	14,131	3.6	13,288	3.4
1920	486,795	52,111	10.7	219,209	45.0	94,284	19.4	93,730	19.3	14,228	2.9	13,233	2.7
1910	543,595	62,224	11.4	243,866	44.9	116,161	21.4	88,888	16.3	23,747	4.4	8,709	1.6
1900	505,318	76,063	15.1	236,670	46.8	122,982	24.3	39,469	7.8	16,691	3.3	13,443	2.7
1890	467,356	93,106	19.9	215,215	46.0	122,496	26.2	30,815	6.6	3,607	0.8	2,117	0.5
1880	267,676	68,188	25.5	107,768	40.2	66,592	24.9	7,759	2.9	1,351	0.5	16,018	6.0

Table II. National Origins of Foreign-Born White Population, by Counties, 1940

County	British	German	Swedish	Norwegian	Danish	Slavic	Finnish
Aitkin	184	241	723	280	52	52	584
Anoka	294	427	803	396	100	333	51
Becker	183	399	419	737	48	94	335
Beltrami	286	239	484	856	82	160	35
Benton	80	549	200	93	15	167	5
Big Stone	95	207	229	191	42	15	
Blue Earth	208	1,075	229	235	147	87	2
Brown	64	1,249	66	186	134	46	1
Carlton	289	191	1,012	480	46	261	1,615
Carver	28	591	163	30	8	45	
Cass	157	233	282	307	62	54	61
Chippewa	57	464	201	604	56	18	1
Chisago	52	107	1,541	77	40	27	4
Clay	244	323	437	1,066	64	66	5
Clearwater	71	44	320	759	29	59	5
Cook	47	10	140	237	7	27	48
Cottonwood	75	369	94	299	134	359	
Crow Wing	353	410	686	446	110	308	353
Dakota	351	1,403	467	278	147	833	29
Dodge	79	227	46	218	79	41	
Douglas	96	369	824	352	73	118	60
Faribault	103	536	76	407	84	63	1
Fillmore	117	263	32	709	21	20	2
Freeborn	101	499	150	718	793	146	1
Goodhue	135	507	699	710	44	52	
Grant	43	134	201	362	24	8	1
Hennepin*	1,011	1,044	2,000	964	426	695	96
Houston	34	208	57	257	4	2	
Hubbard	98	159	215	258	29	49	17
Isanti	49	172	1,452	79	30	22	9
Itasca	339	246	699	451	59	836	1,333
Jackson	57	535	84	267	100	162	
Kanabec	61	206	805	136	37	42	3
Kandiyohi	120	513	1,015	965	132	90	72
Kittson	332	78	880	298	27	91	5
Koochiching	493	260	605	545	45	291	162

* Twin Cities and Duluth omitted.

Table II—Continued

County	British	German	Swedish	Norwegian	Danish	Slavic	Finnish
Lac qui Parle	34	289	173	737	59	13	1
Lake	119	40	695	437	16	29	378
Lake of the Woods	150	75	266	223	23	60	19
Le Sueur	84	416	117	26	18	374	1
Lincoln	21	243	78	166	456	95	1
Lyon	129	408	224	368	98	57	2
McLeod	44	720	39	28	194	425	1
Mahnomen	46	128	39	108	15	106	3
Marshall	139	107	815	896	46	150	51
Martin	110	672	326	113	119	66	.....
Meeker	93	277	803	165	84	18	117
Mille Lacs	95	420	922	240	63	57	17
Morrison	129	726	706	111	52	470	10
Mower	182	555	119	532	219	184	3
Murray	93	616	220	201	67	39	1
Nicollet	86	445	445	180	58	72	15
Nobles	82	1,074	229	99	55	25	2
Norman	62	166	117	983	26	17	.....
Olmsted	575	653	192	371	185	146	25
Otter Tail	270	1,152	927	1,746	186	228	646
Pennington	103	89	294	879	37	64	6
Pine	182	488	915	233	372	567	191
Pipestone	56	701	53	145	86	17	.....
Polk	443	335	620	1,946	62	254	5
Pope	80	126	152	636	28	25	.....
Ramsey*	292	603	437	129	88	136	4
Red Lake	37	72	36	181	12	15	40
Redwood	99	671	150	200	189	72	2
Renville	80	737	267	319	55	188	21
Rice	207	648	85	372	98	220	5
Rock	41	622	25	469	28	10	.....
Roseau	164	121	663	753	31	146	3
St. Louis*	1,437	852	2,885	1,516	116	6,129	9,556
Scott	87	404	76	77	30	250	17
Sherburne	91	180	265	158	69	48	3
Sibley	31	492	234	36	17	106	.....
Stearns	298	2,152	268	261	58	303	20
Steele	86	443	39	140	206	325	2
Stevens	67	287	107	218	52	27	.....
Swift	76	233	250	483	40	16	.....
Todd	134	718	395	300	54	235	17
Traverse	64	241	225	72	15	12	.....
Wabasha	90	597	100	38	14	17	1
Wadena	79	221	142	128	39	26	369
Waseca	54	477	74	115	35	24	.....
Washington	326	672	744	188	145	103	18
Watonwan	75	287	281	354	26	37	1
Wilkin	53	221	103	207	31	55	.....
Winona	182	1,060	59	150	43	454	2
Wright	155	704	840	123	35	86	243
Yellow Medicine	49	352	193	640	43	29	.....
Minneapolis	8,223	6,508	19,244	11,777	2,010	11,309	917
St. Paul	5,357	7,813	6,100	2,548	865	7,137	86
Duluth	2,973	1,082	5,052	3,251	257	2,460	2,434

* Twin Cities and Duluth omitted.

Table III. Minnesota's White, Negro, Indian, and Asiatic Population, 1850-1940

Year	White		Negro		Indian		Asiatic	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1940	2,768,982	99.2	9,928	0.4	12,528	0.4	862	*
1930	2,542,599	99.2	9,445	0.4	11,077	0.4	832	*
1920	2,368,936	99.2	8,809	0.4	8,761	0.4	619	*
1910	2,059,227	99.2	7,084	0.3	9,053	0.4	344	*
1900	1,737,036	99.2	4,959	0.3	9,182	0.5	217	*
1890	1,296,408	98.9	3,683	0.3	10,096	0.8	96	*
1880	776,884	99.5	1,564	0.2	2,300	0.3	25	*
1870	438,257	99.7	759	0.2	690	0.1	.....	.....
1860	169,395	98.5	259	0.1	2,369	1.4	.....	.....
1850	6,038	99.3	39	0.7	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

Table IV. Rural-Urban Distribution of the Population by Counties and Type-of-Farming Areas, Minnesota, 1940

Area and county	Total	Urban	Rural	Rural farm	Rural nonfarm
Area 1					
Dakota	39,660	23,239	16,421	10,865	5,556
Dodge	12,931	.....	12,931	8,169	4,762
Fillmore	25,830	.....	25,830	14,655	11,175
Goodhue	31,564	9,962	21,602	14,073	7,529
Houston	14,735	.....	14,735	8,555	6,180
Mower	36,113	18,307	17,806	12,092	5,714
Olmsted	42,658	26,312	16,346	11,672	4,674
Wabasha	17,653	3,204	14,449	8,061	6,388
Washington	26,430	9,646	16,784	8,287	8,497
Winona	37,795	22,490	15,305	9,926	5,379
Total	285,369	113,160	172,209	106,355	65,854
Per cent	100.0	39.6	60.4	37.3	23.1
Area 2					
Blue Earth	36,203	15,654	20,549	14,273	6,276
Brown	25,544	11,666	13,878	9,936	3,942
Carver	17,606	.....	17,606	9,904	7,702
Freeborn	31,780	12,200	19,580	14,004	5,576
Le Sueur	19,227	.....	19,227	9,783	9,444
McLeod	21,380	3,887	17,493	11,495	5,998
Meeker	19,277	3,920	15,357	11,616	3,741
Nicollet	18,282	9,387	8,895	7,624	1,271
Rice	32,160	19,060	13,100	10,559	2,541
Scott	15,585	.....	15,585	7,585	8,000
Sibley	16,625	.....	16,625	10,685	5,940
Stearns	67,200	22,250	44,950	26,075	18,875
Steele	19,749	8,694	11,055	8,704	2,351
Waseca	15,186	4,270	10,916	8,127	2,789
Wright	27,550	.....	27,550	18,107	9,443
Total	383,354	110,988	272,366	178,477	93,889
Per cent	100.0	29.0	71.0	46.5	24.5

Table IV—Continued

Area and county	Total	Urban	Rural	Rural farm	Rural nonfarm
Area 3					
Cottonwood	16,143	2,807	13,336	9,166	4,170
Faribault	23,941	3,702	20,239	12,375	7,864
Jackson	16,805	2,840	13,965	10,740	3,225
Lincoln	10,797	.....	10,797	7,244	3,553
Lyon	21,569	7,675	13,894	9,618	4,276
Martin	24,656	6,988	17,668	12,269	5,399
Murray	15,060	.....	15,060	10,177	4,883
Nobles	21,215	5,918	15,297	10,381	4,916
Pipestone	13,794	4,682	9,112	6,177	2,935
Rock	10,933	3,114	7,819	6,073	1,746
Watsonwan	13,902	3,400	10,502	7,050	3,452
Total	188,815	41,126	147,689	101,270	46,419
Per cent	100.0	21.8	78.2	53.6	24.6
Area 4					
Big Stone	10,447	.....	10,447	5,218	5,229
Chippewa	16,927	5,220	11,707	8,275	3,432
Grant	9,828	.....	9,828	6,225	3,603
Kandiyohi	26,524	7,623	18,901	12,596	6,305
Lac qui Parle	15,509	.....	15,509	9,586	5,923
Pope	13,544	2,564	10,980	8,422	2,558
Redwood	22,290	3,270	19,020	12,764	6,256
Renville	24,625	.....	24,625	14,889	9,736
Stevens	11,039	3,214	7,825	6,024	1,801
Swift	15,469	2,729	12,740	8,730	4,010
Traverse	8,283	.....	8,283	5,011	3,272
Yellow Medicine	16,917	.....	16,917	10,219	6,698
Total	191,402	24,620	166,782	107,959	58,823
Per cent	100.0	12.9	87.1	56.4	30.7
Area 5					
Anoka	22,443	12,461	9,982	7,188	2,794
Benton	16,106	5,735	10,371	8,094	2,277
Chisago	13,124	.....	13,124	8,271	4,853
Isanti	12,950	.....	12,950	8,745	4,205
Kanabec	9,651	.....	9,651	7,530	2,121
Mille Lacs	15,558	.....	15,558	9,090	6,468
Morrison	27,473	6,047	21,426	17,121	4,305
Pine	21,478	.....	21,478	14,821	6,657
Sherburne	10,456	2,185	8,271	5,563	2,708
Total	149,239	26,428	122,811	86,423	36,388
Per cent	100.0	17.7	82.3	57.9	24.4
Area 6					
Becker	26,562	5,015	21,547	15,445	6,102
Douglas	20,369	5,051	15,318	11,610	3,708
Mahnomen	8,054	.....	8,054	4,895	3,159
Marshall—East	9,182	.....	9,182	6,522	2,660
Otter Tail	53,192	10,848	42,344	32,461	9,883
Pennington	12,913	6,019	6,894	5,716	1,178
Polk—East	18,867	5,335	13,532	10,227	3,305
Red Lake	7,413	.....	7,413	4,854	2,559
Roseau	15,103	.....	15,103	10,580	4,523
Todd	27,438	2,952	24,486	17,309	7,177
Wadena	12,772	2,916	9,856	7,723	2,133
Total	211,865	38,136	173,729	127,342	46,387
Per cent	100.0	18.0	82.0	60.1	21.9

Table IV—Continued

Area and county	Total	Urban	Rural	Rural farm	Rural nonfarm
Area 7					
Clay	25,337	9,491	15,846	9,887	5,959
Kittson	10,717	.....	10,717	6,738	3,979
Marshall—West	9,182	.....	9,182	6,522	2,660
Norman	14,746	.....	14,746	9,532	5,214
Polk—West	18,867	5,337	13,530	10,226	3,304
Wilkin	10,475	2,745	7,730	5,902	1,828
Total	89,324	17,573	71,751	48,807	22,944
Per cent	100.0	19.7	80.3	54.6	25.7
Area 8					
Aitkin	17,865	.....	17,865	12,661	5,204
Beltrami	26,107	9,427	16,680	11,193	5,487
Carlton	24,212	7,304	16,908	10,934	5,974
Cass	20,646	.....	20,646	11,100	9,546
Clearwater	11,153	.....	11,153	8,089	3,064
Cook	3,030	.....	3,030	771	2,259
Crow Wing	30,226	15,025	15,201	9,389	5,812
Hubbard	11,085	2,643	8,442	6,653	1,789
Itasca	32,996	4,875	28,121	13,475	14,646
Koochiching	16,930	5,626	11,304	6,225	5,079
Lake	6,956	4,046	2,910	1,600	1,310
Lake of the Woods	5,975	.....	5,975	3,811	2,164
St. Louis	206,917	152,562	54,355	29,413	24,942
Total	414,098	201,508	212,590	125,314	87,276
Per cent	100.0	48.7	51.3	30.2	21.1
Area 9					
Hennepin	568,899	522,830	46,069	19,361	26,708
Ramsey	309,935	293,729	16,206	4,132	12,074
Total	878,834	816,559	62,275	23,493	38,782
Per cent	100.0	92.9	7.1	2.7	4.4

Table V. Minnesota Population by Counties from 1870 to 1940

County	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870
Aitkin	17,865	15,009	15,043	10,371	6,743	2,462	366	178
Anoka	22,443	18,415	15,626	12,493	11,313	9,884	7,108	3,940
Becker	26,562	22,503	22,851	18,840	14,375	9,401	5,218	308
Beltrami	26,107	20,707	27,079	19,337	11,030	312	10	80
Benton	16,106	15,056	14,073	11,615	9,912	6,284	3,012	1,558
Big Stone	10,447	9,838	9,766	9,367	8,731	5,722	3,688	24
Blue Earth	36,203	33,847	31,477	29,337	32,263	29,210	22,889	17,302
Brown	25,544	23,428	22,421	20,134	19,787	15,817	12,018	6,396
Carlton	24,212	21,232	19,391	17,559	10,017	5,272	1,230	286
Carver	17,606	16,936	16,946	17,455	17,544	16,532	14,140	11,586
Cass	20,646	15,591	15,897	11,620	7,777	1,247	486	380
Chippewa	16,927	15,762	15,720	13,458	12,499	8,555	5,408	1,467
Chisago	13,124	13,189	14,445	13,537	13,248	10,359	7,982	4,358
Clay	25,337	23,120	21,780	19,640	17,942	11,517	5,887	92
Clearwater	11,153	9,546	8,569	6,870	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cook	3,030	2,435	1,841	1,336	810	98	65	.....
Cottonwood	16,143	14,782	14,570	12,651	12,069	7,412	5,533	534
Crow Wing	30,226	25,627	24,566	16,861	14,250	8,852	2,319	200
Dakota	39,660	34,592	28,967	25,171	21,733	20,240	17,391	16,312
Dodge	12,931	12,127	12,552	12,094	13,340	10,864	11,344	8,588

Table V—Continued

County	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870
Douglas	20,369	18,813	19,039	17,669	17,964	14,606	9,130	4,239
Faribault	23,941	21,642	20,998	19,949	22,055	16,708	13,016	9,940
Fillmore	25,830	24,748	25,330	25,680	28,238	25,966	28,162	24,887
Freeborn	31,780	28,741	24,692	22,282	21,838	17,962	16,069	10,578
Goodhue	31,564	31,317	30,799	31,637	31,137	28,806	29,651	22,618
Grant	9,828	9,558	9,788	9,114	8,935	6,875	3,004	340
Hennepin	568,899	517,785	415,419	333,480	228,340	185,294	67,013	31,566
Houston	14,735	13,845	14,013	14,297	15,400	14,653	16,332	14,936
Hubbard	11,085	9,596	10,136	9,831	6,578	1,412	.....	.....
Isanti	12,950	12,081	13,278	12,615	11,675	7,607	5,063	2,035
Itasca	32,996	27,224	23,876	17,208	4,573	743	124	96
Jackson	16,805	15,863	15,955	14,491	14,793	8,924	4,806	1,825
Kanabec	9,651	8,558	9,086	6,461	4,614	1,579	505	93
Kandiyohi	26,524	23,574	22,060	18,969	18,416	13,997	10,159	1,760
Kittson	10,717	9,688	10,638	9,669	7,889	5,387	905	64
Koochiching	16,930	14,078	13,520	6,431	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac qui Parle	15,509	15,398	15,554	15,435	14,289	10,382	4,891	145
Lake	6,956	7,068	8,251	8,011	4,654	1,299	106	135
Lake of the Woods	5,975	4,194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Sueur	19,227	17,990	17,870	18,609	20,234	19,057	16,103	11,607
Lincoln	10,797	11,303	11,268	9,874	8,966	5,691	2,945	.....
Lyon	21,569	19,326	18,837	15,722	14,591	9,501	6,257	.....
McLeod	21,980	20,522	20,444	18,691	19,595	17,026	12,342	5,643
Mahnomen	8,054	6,153	6,197	3,249	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshall	18,364	17,003	19,443	16,338	15,698	9,130	992	.....
Martin	24,656	22,401	21,085	17,518	16,936	9,403	5,249	3,867
Meeker	19,277	17,914	18,103	17,022	17,753	15,456	11,739	6,090
Mille Lacs	15,558	14,076	14,180	10,705	8,066	2,845	1,501	1,109
Morrison	27,473	25,442	25,841	24,053	22,891	13,325	5,875	1,681
Mower	36,113	28,065	25,993	22,640	22,335	18,019	16,799	10,447
Murray	15,060	13,902	13,631	11,755	11,911	6,692	3,604	209
Nicollet	18,282	16,550	15,036	14,125	14,774	13,382	12,333	8,362
Nobles	21,215	18,618	17,917	15,210	14,932	7,958	4,435	117
Norman	14,746	14,061	14,880	13,446	15,045	10,618	.....	.....
Olmsted	42,658	35,426	28,014	22,497	23,119	19,806	21,543	19,793
Otter Tail	53,192	51,006	50,818	46,036	45,375	34,232	18,675	1,968
Pennington	12,913	10,487	12,091	9,376	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine	21,478	20,264	21,117	15,878	11,546	4,052	1,365	648
Pipestone	13,794	12,238	12,050	9,553	9,264	5,132	2,092	.....
Polk	37,734	36,019	37,090	36,001	35,429	30,192	11,433	.....
Pope	13,544	13,085	13,631	12,746	12,577	10,032	5,874	2,691
Ramsey	309,935	286,721	244,554	223,675	170,554	139,796	45,890	23,085
Red Lake	7,413	6,887	7,263	6,564	12,195	.....	.....	.....
Redwood	22,290	20,620	20,908	18,425	17,261	9,386	5,375	1,829
Renville	24,625	23,645	23,634	23,123	23,693	17,099	10,791	3,219
Rice	32,160	29,974	28,307	25,911	26,080	23,968	22,481	16,083
Rock	10,933	10,962	10,965	10,222	9,668	6,817	3,669	138
Roseau	15,103	12,621	13,305	11,338	6,994	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	206,917	204,596	206,391	163,274	82,932	44,862	4,504	4,561
Scott	15,585	14,116	14,245	14,888	15,147	13,831	13,516	11,042
Sherburne	10,456	9,709	9,651	8,136	7,281	5,908	3,855	2,050
Sibley	16,625	15,865	15,635	15,540	16,862	15,199	10,637	6,725
Stearns	67,200	62,121	55,741	47,733	44,464	34,844	21,956	14,206
Steele	19,749	18,475	18,061	16,146	16,524	13,232	12,460	8,271
Stevens	11,039	10,185	9,778	8,293	8,721	5,251	3,911	174
Swift	15,469	14,735	15,093	12,949	13,503	10,161	7,473	.....
Todd	27,438	26,170	26,059	23,407	22,214	12,930	6,133	2,036
Traverse	8,283	7,938	7,943	8,049	7,573	4,516	1,507	13
Wabasha	17,653	17,613	17,919	18,554	18,924	16,972	18,206	15,859
Wadena	12,772	10,990	10,699	8,652	7,921	4,053	2,080	6

Table V—Continued

County	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870
Waseca	15,186	14,412	14,133	13,466	14,760	13,313	12,385	7,854
Washington	26,430	24,753	23,761	26,013	27,808	25,992	19,563	11,809
Watonwan	13,902	12,802	12,457	11,382	11,496	7,746	5,104	2,426
Wilkin	10,475	9,791	10,187	9,063	8,080	4,346	1,906	295
Winona	37,795	35,144	33,653	33,398	35,686	33,797	27,197	22,319
Wright	27,550	27,119	28,685	28,082	29,157	24,164	18,104	9,457
Yellow Medicine	16,917	16,625	16,550	15,406	14,602	9,854	5,884	.....
State total	2,792,300	2,563,953	2,387,125	2,075,708	1,751,394*	1,310,283†	780,773	439,706‡

* The total for 1900 includes population (3,486) of White Earth Indian Reservation, in Becker, Clearwater, and Mahnomon counties, not returned by counties for that year.

† The total for 1890 includes population (8,457) of Indian reservations, specially enumerated but not distributed by counties.

‡ The total for 1870 includes population of Monongalia County (3,161) annexed to Kandiyohi County in 1870. Kittson County name was changed from Pembina in 1878.

Table VI. Population of Cities 10,000 and Over, 1850-1940; Cities 2,500 to 10,000, 1900-1940, by Decades

City	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
POPULATION OF CITIES 10,000 AND OVER										
Albert Lea	12,200	10,169	8,056	6,192	4,500	3,305	1,966	*	262	.....
Austin	18,307	12,276	10,118	6,960	5,474	3,901	2,305	2,039	200	.....
Brainerd	12,071	10,221	9,591	8,526	7,524	5,703	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duluth	101,065	101,463	98,917	78,466	52,969	33,115	3,483	3,131	80	.....
Faribault	14,527	12,767	11,089	9,001	7,868	6,520	5,415	3,045	.....	.....
Fergus Falls	10,848	9,389	7,581	6,887	6,072	3,772	1,635	.....	.....	.....
Hibbing	16,385	15,666	15,089	8,832	2,481	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mankato	15,654	14,038	12,469	10,365	10,599	8,838	5,550	3,482	.....	.....
Minneapolis	492,370	464,356	380,582	301,408	202,718	164,738	46,887	13,066	2,564	.....
Rochester	26,312	20,621	13,722	7,844	6,843	5,321	5,103	3,953	1,424	.....
St. Cloud	24,173	21,000	15,873	10,600	8,663	7,686	2,462	2,161	.....	.....
St. Paul	287,736	271,606	234,698	214,744	163,065	133,156	41,473	20,030	10,401	1,112
South St. Paul	11,844	10,009	6,860	4,510	2,322	2,242	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	12,264	11,963	14,022	10,473	2,962	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winona	22,490	20,850	19,143	18,583	19,714	18,208	10,208	7,192	2,464	.....
POPULATION OF CITIES 5,000-10,000										
Alexandria	5,051	3,876	3,388	3,001	2,681	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anoka	6,426	4,851	4,287	3,972	3,769	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bemidji	9,427	7,202	7,086	5,099	2,183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chisholm	7,487	8,308	9,039	7,684	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cloquet	7,304	6,782	5,127	7,031	3,072	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia Heights	6,035	5,613	2,968	590	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crookston	7,161	6,321	6,825	7,559	5,359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit Lakes	5,015	3,675	3,426	2,807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edina	5,855	3,138	1,833	1,191	749	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ely	5,970	6,156	4,902	3,572	3,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eveleth	6,887	7,484	7,205	7,036	2,752	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairmont	6,988	5,521	4,630	2,958	3,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings	5,662	5,086	4,571	3,983	3,811	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
International Falls	5,626	5,036	3,448	1,487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Falls	6,047	5,014	5,500	6,078	5,774	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montevideo	5,220	4,319	4,419	3,056	2,146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moorhead	9,491	7,651	5,720	4,840	3,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Not returned separately.

Table VI—Continued

City	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
New Ulm	8,743	7,308	6,745	5,648	5,403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Owatonna	8,694	7,654	7,252	5,658	5,561	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Wing	9,962	9,629	8,637	9,048	7,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richfield	6,750	3,344	2,411	2,673	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbinsdale	6,018	4,427	1,369	765	520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis Park	7,737	4,710	2,281	1,743	1,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter	5,870	4,811	4,335	4,176	4,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stillwater	7,013	7,173	7,735	10,198	12,318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thief River Falls	6,019	4,268	4,685	3,714	1,819	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West St. Paul	5,733	4,463	2,962	2,660	1,830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willmar	7,623	6,173	5,892	4,135	3,409	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worthington	5,918	3,878	3,481	2,385	2,386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

POPULATION OF CITIES 2,500-5,000

Bayport	2,633	2,590	1,936	1,343	1,422	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benson	2,729	2,095	2,111	1,677	1,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue Earth	3,702	2,884	2,568	2,319	2,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breckenridge	2,745	2,264	2,401	1,840	1,282	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crosby	2,954	3,451	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Grand Forks	3,511	2,922	2,490	2,533	2,077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gilbert	2,504	2,722	3,510	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glenwood	2,564	2,220	2,187	2,161	1,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids	4,875	3,206	2,914	2,230	1,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hopkins	4,100	3,834	3,055	3,022	1,648	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hutchinson	3,887	3,406	3,379	2,368	2,495	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	2,840	2,206	2,144	1,907	1,756	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake City	3,204	3,210	2,846	3,142	2,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Litchfield	3,920	2,880	2,790	2,333	2,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Luverne	3,114	2,644	2,782	2,540	2,223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshall	4,590	3,250	3,092	2,152	2,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris	3,214	2,474	2,320	1,685	1,934	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northfield	4,533	4,153	4,023	3,265	3,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Mankato	3,517	2,822	1,840	1,279	939	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North St. Paul	3,135	2,915	1,979	1,404	1,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Park Rapids	2,643	2,081	1,603	1,801	1,313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pipstone	4,682	3,489	3,325	2,475	2,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Redwood Falls	3,270	2,552	2,421	1,666	1,661	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. James	3,400	2,808	2,673	2,102	2,607	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sauk Centre	3,016	2,716	2,699	2,154	2,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sauk Rapids	2,981	2,656	2,349	1,745	1,391	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sleepy Eye	2,923	2,576	2,449	2,247	2,046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Staples	2,952	2,667	2,570	2,558	1,504	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tracy	3,085	2,570	2,463	1,876	1,911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two Harbors	4,046	4,425	4,546	4,990	3,278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wadena	2,916	2,512	2,186	1,820	1,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waseca	4,270	3,815	3,908	3,054	3,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Bear Lake	2,858	2,600	2,022	1,505	1,505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windom	2,807	2,123	2,123	1,749	1,944	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....