

POPULATION TRENDS IN MINNESOTA

R. W. MURCHIE and M. E. JARCHOW



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POPULATION TRENDS IN MINNESOTA

R. W. MURCHIE AND M. E. JARCHOW*

INTRODUCTION

The present study was undertaken with the intention of making more accessible some of the facts and trends of the population of the state. These data should be readily available to those who have the task of planning and directing our future development. The study makes no claim to be final or exhaustive. Its major interest is the field of rural sociology, and its attention to urban development, only incidental. Its analyses are general, leaving more detailed work to be done by intensive studies of different areas in the state. Further, it pictures the population only to 1930, and barely mentions depression trends. Finally, it does not touch all phases of population, but leaves certain aspects to other studies which have been completed, or are contemplated.

Practically all of the material has been secured from the Federal Census reports. Some state figures were available, but the federal data were used as far as possible. Every effort has been made to keep all material on a comparable basis.

SOME EARLY MINNESOTA HISTORY

Probably the first white men to come to the territory now known as the State of Minnesota were the French explorers Radisson and Groseillers, sometime after the middle of the seventeenth century. From that time onward various explorers and fur traders visited the region, but no permanent settlements were established until the early part of the nineteenth century. In 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, the area east of the Mississippi River was ceded by France to England, the part west of that river having been given to Spain by France in 1762. The land east of the Mississippi remained in British hands until the Revolution, and, indeed, British soldiers did not evacuate many of the fur trading posts in the Northwest area until after the War of 1812. The land west of the river remained in Spanish hands until 1800, when in the Treaty of San Ildefonso Napoleon forced Spain to return Louisiana to France. In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson purchased Louisiana from Napoleon, thus bringing all the territory now known as Minnesota into American hands.

The movement of settlers into the Minnesota region was well under way in the early 1820's. Most of these settlers came from the North

* Valuable assistance in the preparation of the charts was given by Mrs. Hazel Clappitt and Mr. Albert Jahnke.

over the unsettled prairies. In 1821, for example, five families of Scotch, Irish, and Swiss from Lord Selkirk's colony near the present Winnipeg settled around the newly constructed Fort Snelling. By 1835 almost 500 persons had arrived at Fort Snelling from the Red River settlements. In 1837, these settlers were warned off the military reservation about the fort, so they were forced to look elsewhere for homes, and most of them settled at Pig's Eye, the present St. Paul.¹

Indian treaties at Fort Snelling and Washington opened to white settlement the region between the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers, north to the mouth of the Crow Wing River in 1837. The towns of Duluth, Crow Wing, and St. Croix date back to this period. In 1839, Marine-on-the-St. Croix was established, and four years later, the town of Stillwater, 12 miles below Marine-on-the-St. Croix, was founded. These two towns were settled largely by people from the pine regions of New England. Mills were set up along the St. Croix and the lumbering industry flourished in that region for many years.²

The first land sale was held in 1848, and from then on a great tide of immigration set in, especially to St. Paul and St. Anthony. Most of these newcomers were from New York, Pennsylvania, and New England.³

Minnesota Territory, including not only the region within the present state, but also much of what is now North and South Dakota was organized by Congress in 1849. According to the United States Census of 1850, the territory had a total population of 6,077. It has been estimated that the area which is now Minnesota contained 5,354 settlers in the latter year.⁴ St. Paul, Stillwater, and St. Anthony were the three largest villages in 1850, having a sum total of 2,271 inhabitants or 37 per cent of the population. In the same year there were but nine counties in the area which became Minnesota, the State: namely, Pembina, Itasca, Mahkahta, Benton, Ramsey, Washington, Dakotah, and Wabashaw.⁵

During the decade of the fifties, until 1858, when the panic halted the influx of settlers, the population of Minnesota grew rapidly. Various factors influenced this growth, besides the normal and natural westward movement of the American people. By the Indian treaties at Traverse de Sioux, southern and central parts of Minnesota were purchased from

¹ Nute, Grace L., "Early Settlers in Minnesota," in *Minnesota Alumni Weekly*, Vol. 31, No. 18, Feb. 20, 1932, p. 287.

² Nute, Grace L., *op. cit.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Statistics of Minnesota*, First Annual Report of Assistant Secretary of the State to the Governor, p. 116 (St. Paul, 1870).

⁵ Robinson, E. V., *Early Economic Conditions and Development of Agriculture in Minnesota*, pp. 41-42, University of Minnesota, 1915.

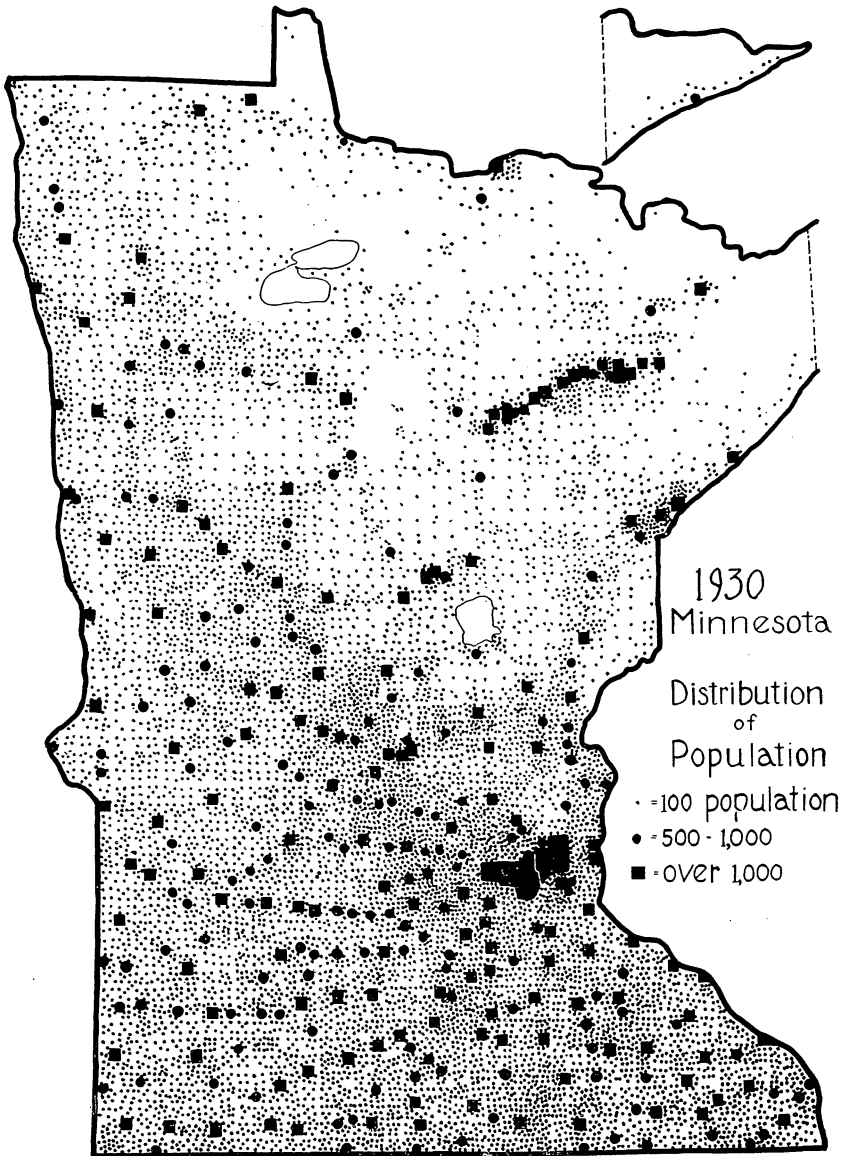


FIG. 1. MINNESOTA DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1930
(The Township is the Unit.)

the Sioux in 1851, and in 1854 opened to settlement. In the same year the railroad reached the Mississippi, thus making it easier for settlers to reach the river and then come to Minnesota by boat. An immigration commission was appointed by Governor Gorman in 1855 which

aimed especially at attracting German and Belgian, and, to a lesser degree, French and Swiss settlers to Minnesota. In addition, the work of private individuals influenced many people to come to this region. An example is Father Francis Pierz, whose advertisements in German periodicals and booklets attracted many Germans to Stearns County. The years 1855, 1856, and 1857 showed so great a tide of migration into Minnesota that in 1858 the Territory was admitted into the Union as a state.⁶ According to a Territorial Census in 1857, the population was 150,037, an increase of 144,683 over 1850.⁷ From 1857 to 1860, the tide fell off, but nevertheless the population increased 21,986 in that period.

THE GROWTH OF THE POPULATION

The census figures of the population of the state since 1850 and the increases made from census to census are given in Table 1. A graphic representation of the total population at the different census years since 1860, together with the increase in population per decade, is given in Figure 2. The growth of the total population since 1850 and of its rural and urban components since 1860 is pictured in Figure 3.

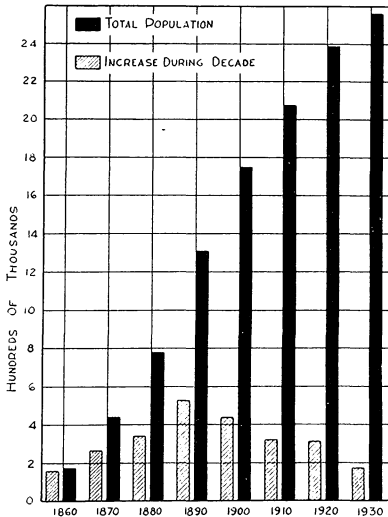


FIG. 2. TOTAL POPULATION AND INCREASE BY DECADES FOR MINNESOTA, 1860-1930

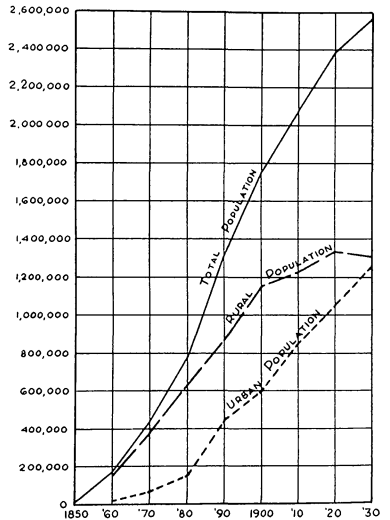


FIG. 3. GROWTH OF MINNESOTA POPULATION SINCE 1850, AND OF ITS RURAL AND URBAN COMPONENTS SINCE 1860

⁶ Nute, Grace L., *op. cit.*

⁷ *Statistics of Minnesota* (1870), pp. 116-117.

Table 1. Population of Minnesota, 1850-1930^a

| Census year | Population | Increase over preceding census | |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | | Number | Per cent |
| 1850 | 6,077 ^b | ..... | ..... |
| 1860 | 172,023 | 165,946 | 2730.7 |
| 1870 | 439,706 | 267,683 | 155.6 |
| 1880 | 780,773 | 341,067 | 77.6 |
| 1890 | 1,310,283 ^c | 529,510 | 67.8 |
| 1900 | 1,751,394 | 441,111 | 33.7 |
| 1910 | 2,075,708 | 324,314 | 18.5 |
| 1920 | 2,387,125 | 311,417 | 15.0 |
| 1930 | 2,563,953 | 176,828 | 7.4 |

^a 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population Bulletin*, Minnesota, 1st Series, p. 3.

^b Includes part of what is now North and South Dakota.

^c Includes population (8,457) of Indian Reservations specially enumerated.

From these sources it is found that the population of the state grew nearly 2,558,000 in a period of 80 years. During those years the area received many immigrants from other states and abroad. The big jumps in population, as the charts point out, came in the early years of the state's history when new areas were being opened to settlement. Of course, the population has continued to grow until the present time, but in recent years the rate of growth has decreased, as reference to Table 1 will show. These figures make apparent a very definite tendency towards stability in the state's population. In fact, the rural population of the state actually decreased between 1920 and 1930. Since before 1900 an urban trend has been very noticeable in Minnesota, but the rate of increase even here is rapidly slowing down. Between 1920 and 1930 births exceeded deaths by about 287,000, but the population increased only about 177,000. This means that a net emigration of 110,000 people from the state occurred during the period.⁸

Writers on population problems are accustomed to predict the growth and changes in population, but the present disruption of economic and social life makes such predictions doubly difficult if not totally futile.

Conditions in 1860

The Census of 1860 points out clearly the development that had been going on in the state during the previous decade. There were then 64 counties, instead of 9, and the total population was 172,023, as against 5,354 in 1850. The growth of towns and industry is evidenced by the fact that St. Paul, St. Anthony, and Minneapolis each had a population over 2,500, classed as urban by the census, and Stillwater contained 2,380 inhabitants. The settlement was densest along the navigable portions of the St. Croix, Mississippi, and Minnesota rivers. In fact, most

⁸ Hansen, A. H., and Sogge, T. M., *Occupational Trends in Minnesota*, Bulletins of University of Minnesota Employment Stabilization Research Institute, II, No. 4, pp. 6-7. See, also, Report of the Minnesota State Planning Board, Part I, pp. 11-14.

of the population was gathered within 30 to 60 miles of the rivers.⁹ This concentration near navigable water routes was quite natural in a country untouched by railroads or a good system of roads.

The Decade of 1860-1870

During the first half of the decade of the sixties two events tended to discourage immigration to Minnesota. One of these was the Civil War, and the other the Sioux outbreak and War of 1862.¹⁰ Population did increase, however, from 1860 to 1865, but not as rapidly as during the last half of the decade. The actual increase in the first five years was approximately 78,000, while in the last five years it was some 189,000.¹¹

The return of peace and the building of railroads had a strong in-

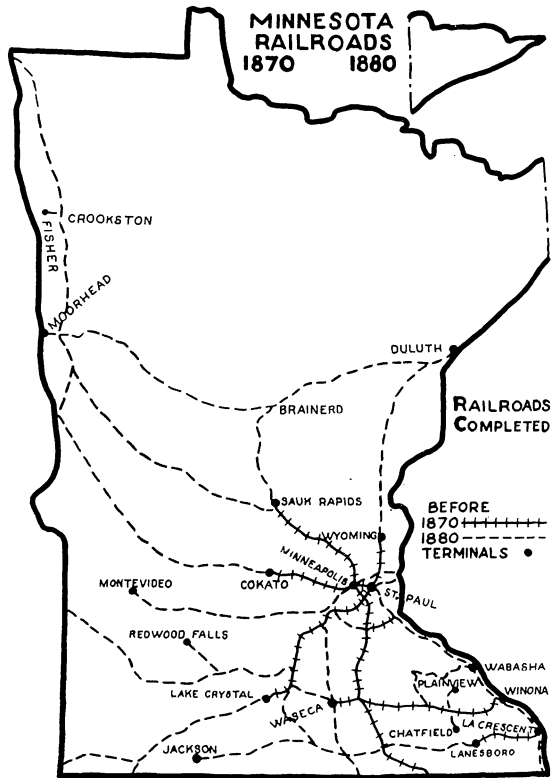


FIG. 4. MINNESOTA RAILROADS COMPLETED BEFORE 1880

⁹ Robinson, E. V., *Early Economic Conditions*, pp. 45, 56.

¹⁰ Nute, Grace L., *op. cit.*, p. 288.

¹¹ *Statistics of Minnesota*, p. 116 (1870).

fluence in attracting settlers to Minnesota. In 1862, the first railroad was finished in the state, a 10-mile line from St. Paul to St. Anthony.¹²

From this time forward, railroad construction continued in the state, as a glance at Figure 4 will show. The railroads made possible the settlement of areas away from the rivers and the transportation of more products than could be carried by a congested river. Railroad officials were naturally desirous of having the land along their tracks settled in order to increase the freight business, so they did much to bring settlers to Minnesota. At least one road built immigrant houses at Duluth, Brainerd, and Glyndon, and one railroad agent persuaded a whole colony of Civil War veterans and their families to take large tracts at Detroit Lakes in Becker County. Agents were also busy in Europe.¹³

Another factor that helped the development of the state was the Homestead Act which was passed by Congress in 1862. Large numbers of entries were made under this Act in the state during the years following the Civil War.

An idea as to the extent and density of settlement in 1870 is given in Figure 5. Supporting data are found in Table I of the appendix.

This period from about 1860 to 1880 has been called by Prof. E. V. Robinson the "period of specialized wheat farming," and, of course, most of the population was agricultural and engaged in wheat production. But an urban development is also to be seen in this early period. By 1870 twelve municipalities each having over 2,500 inhabitants, as against three in 1860, were to be found. Except Duluth, all of them lay south of Stillwater and east of Mankato, and all but Rochester and Faribault were on navigable waterways. This southeastern section, accessible to the Minnesota, St. Croix, and Mississippi rivers, also contained over four-fifths of the total population of the state in 1870. The country population, as a glance at the density map (Fig. 5) will show, clung to the hardwood region, venturing out on the open prairies only with reluctance. This reluctance was often due to ignorance, or to the unfamiliar aspect of the prairie country, particularly the lack of wind-breaks. Only with the coming of the railroads were the prairie regions of the state settled, and this took place for the most part between 1870 and the close of the century.¹⁴

The Beginning of the Rush to the City

From 1870 to 1880 more and more areas were being reached by the railroad. In September 1870 St. Paul and Duluth were connected.

¹² Larsen, A. J., "Transportation in Minnesota Before the Railroad," in *Minnesota Alumni Weekly*, Vol. 31, No. 20, p. 324 (March 12, 1932).

¹³ Nute, Grace L., *op. cit.*, p. 288.

¹⁴ Robinson, E. V., *op. cit.*, pp. 57, 62.

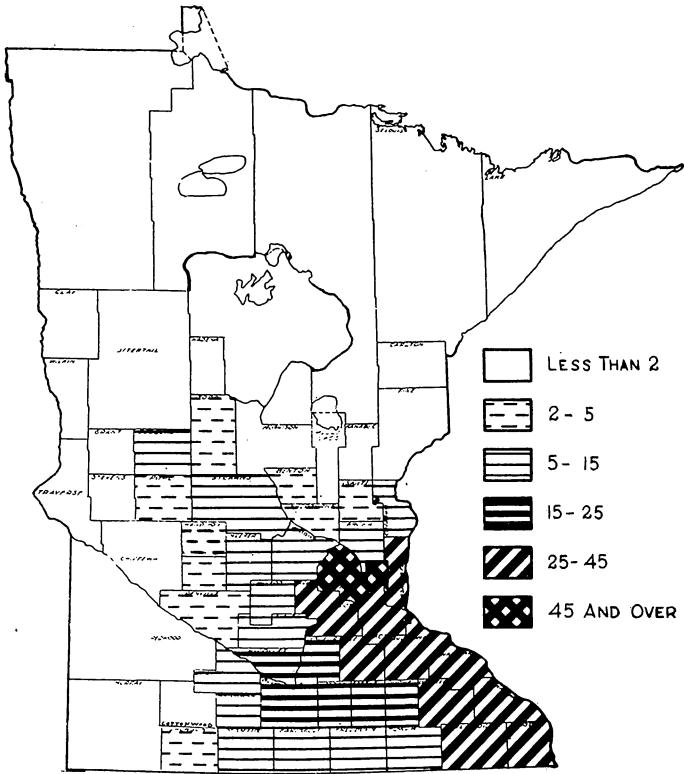


FIG. 5. MINNESOTA TOTAL POPULATION, DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE, 1870

In October 1871 the St. Paul and Pacific reached Breckenridge, and in the same year the Northern Pacific connected Duluth and Moorhead. In 1872 the Minnesota Valley railroad from St. Paul was extended to Sioux City, Iowa. These constructions were halted for a time by the failure of Jay Cooke and the panic of 1873, but they were carried on with the return to better conditions. Railroad construction and new flour milling methods developed in the seventies tended to keep wheat specialization increasing until nearly 1900. Bonanza wheat farming in the Red River Valley began as early as 1870, and in 1874 wheat occupied 66.3 per cent of all tilled land in Minnesota. During the years in the first half of the decade of the seventies the population increased from 439,706 to 597,279. A large part of this increase came in the southwestern counties, below the Minnesota River, and adjacent to the line of the Minnesota Valley railroad. The amount of tilled land went up 74 per cent in the same period, and the wheat crop increased 78 per cent.¹⁵

By 1880 settlement had extended west and northwest to the bound-

¹⁵ Robinson, E. V., *op. cit.*, pp. 76-79.

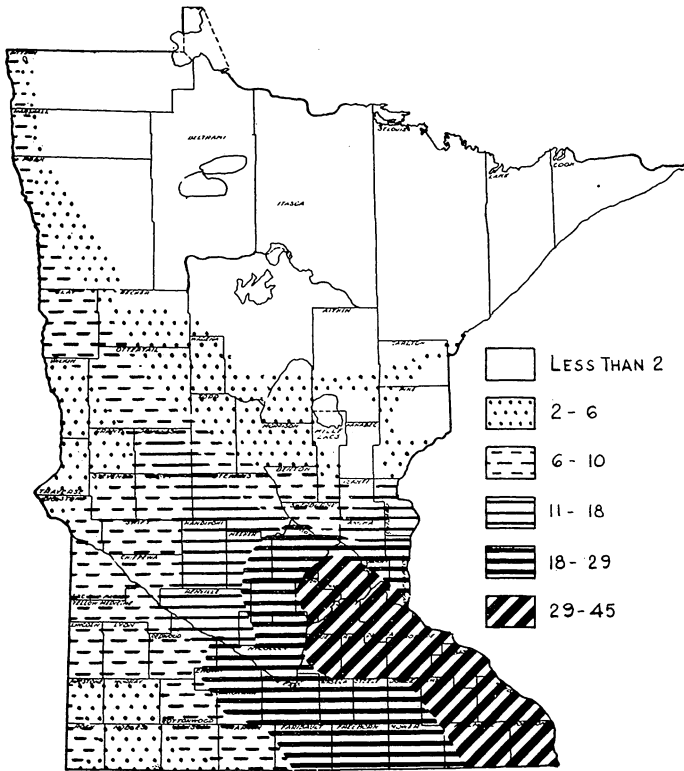


FIG. 6. MINNESOTA TOTAL POPULATION, DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE, 1880
(Copied from 1880, U. S. Census, Vol. I, *Population*, p. 60)

aries of the state, as Figure 6 points out, altho the northern half of the Red River Valley was still sparsely settled—it having secured railroad connections with Duluth and Minneapolis only by 1878. The population in 1880 was 780,773, a 77.6 per cent increase over 1870. The increase, as we have seen, was considerable in the first half of the decade, but it was more rapid in the second half, despite the disastrous crop failure of 1876. Robinson suggests that this increase in the latter half of the decade seemed to indicate the cumulative effect of the new milling processes. The bulk of the population was still found east of Stearns County, especially as 13 of the 14 municipalities having over 2,500 inhabitants were situated in the district between Winona, Mankato, Anoka, and Stillwater. Settlement was still denser along the edge of the hardwood belt running northwest through Stearns, Douglas, and Ottertail counties than in the purely prairie counties, but settlement of the prairie regions was well under way.¹⁶

¹⁶ Robinson, E. V., *op. cit.*, p. 83.

Nine counties in the southeastern section from Mower and Fillmore to Dakota and Nicollet had 60 to 80 per cent of their total land area under tillage or otherwise improved for farming. East of the Mississippi River only Ramsey and Washington counties had as much as 20 per cent improved. The bulk of the wheat was still grown south of the Minnesota River and east of Blue Earth County, but a notable westward extension was evident, especially north of the Minnesota River.¹⁷

Perhaps the most striking fact revealed by the Census of 1880 is the beginning of the rush to the city, a phenomenon which became extremely important in the later development of the state. The absolute increase of the country population was greater from 1870 to 1880 than that of the urban population, but relatively the population of urban places increased 105.3 per cent, while that of the country increased but 72.0 per cent. The improved land in the state increased over three times as fast as the country population, there being nearly twice as many acres of improved land per capita in 1880 as in 1870. The increased use of machinery, no doubt, had much to do in bringing this about. Agriculture on the whole was relatively unprofitable during the seventies, as witness the Granger movement and the campaigns for cheap money. This fact probably was an incentive for the movement to the cities, as was also the profit and employment to be found in the milling industry.¹⁸

Changes in County Boundaries Since 1860

During the period from 1860 to 1880 certain changes are to be noted in county boundaries. In the decade of the sixties, nine counties appeared—Beltrami, Big Stone, Chippewa, Clay, Grant, Pope, Redwood, Stevens, and Traverse, and three counties were absorbed by other counties, Breckenridge, Buchanan, and Pierce.¹⁹ During the following decade, 15 more counties were organized—Aitkin, Becker, Cook, Cottonwood, Kittson, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Marshall, Nobles, Pipestone, Polk, Rock, Swift, and Yellow Medicine, and three were absorbed—old Lac qui Parle, Manomin, and Monongalia.²⁰ Between 1880 and 1890 two new counties were organized, Norman and Hubbard.²¹ During the 1890's Roseau and Red Lake counties made their appearance.²² Further changes on the map were found between 1900 and 1910. Clearwater County was formed from part of Beltrami in 1903; Koochiching from part of Itasca in 1906; Mahnommen from part

¹⁷ Robinson, E. V., *op. cit.*, p. 83.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 84, 102, 107.

¹⁹ 1870, 9th U. S. Census, *Population and Social Statistics*, p. 40.

²⁰ 1880, 10th U. S. Census, Vol. I, *Population*, pp. 66-67.

²¹ 1900, 12th U. S. Census, Vol. I, Pt. I, *Population*, pp. 25-26.

²² *Ibid.*

of Norman in the same year, and Pennington from part of Red Lake in 1910. By the latter year the state contained 86 counties.²³ But one more change was made to complete the map as it is today, the creation of Lake of the Woods County from part of Beltrami in 1922.²⁴

Urbanization Continues

The total population of the state between 1880 and 1890 increased from 780,773 to 1,310,283.²⁵ By the latter year the area of maximum

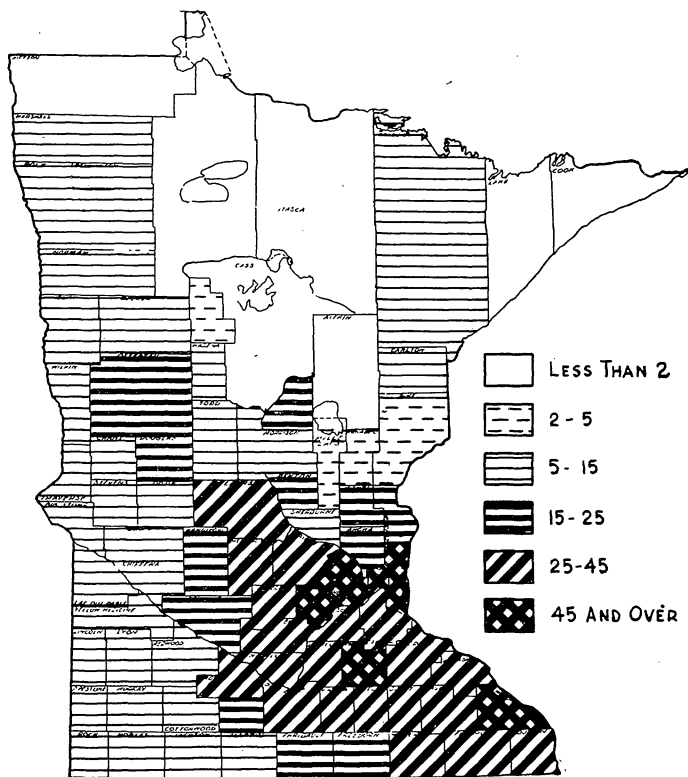


FIG. 7. MINNESOTA TOTAL POPULATION, DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE, 1890

density of population covered the section south of St. Cloud and east of New Ulm, as Figure 7 shows, but the center of greatest density was moving toward the northwest. Two municipalities of over 2,500 population, Crookston and Fergus Falls, were found in the agricultural belt northwest of St. Cloud, and three, Brainerd, Cloquet, and Duluth, in

²³ 1910, 13th U. S. Census, *Abstract of the Census with Supplement for Minnesota*, p. 569.

²⁴ 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population Bulletin*, Minnesota, 1st Series, p. 4.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

the northeastern section. The latter were supported by industries other than agriculture. The country population outside incorporated places had overspread the entire prairie and hardwood zones, altho settlement was still sparse in the southwest and in the Red River Valley. The coniferous zone was still a wilderness, the few people in the northeastern counties, outside villages, being engaged in trapping, fishing, lumbering, and mining.²⁶

The growth of town population, noted by the Census of 1880, continued, and it is found that town population increased more than five times as fast as country population between 1880 and 1890. In fact, there was an actual decrease of country population in 13 of the older southeastern counties. This was due not only to the ravages of the chinchbug, but also to changes in agricultural techniques which were taking place there. The period of specialized wheat farming was at an end in southeastern Minnesota, and a more scientific method of farming had to be adopted. Farmers who could not or would not adapt themselves to these new conditions migrated westward to new parts of Minnesota or to the Dakotas.²⁷

The Close of the Century

The population grew to a total of 1,751,394²⁸ between 1890 and the close of the century. Six counties, Hennepin, Ramsey, Carver, Rice, Winona, and Washington, showed a total density of over 45 people to the square mile (see Fig. 8). Settlement had continued to spread in the Red River Valley, occupying the last of the prairie townships, and from there it had begun to work eastward into the brush prairies. The northeastern two-fifths of the state still remained almost untouched by the plow.²⁹

This decade of the nineties was marked by the development of the Mesaba iron range, and, therefore, by the appearance of an increased population, mostly resident in towns, in St. Louis County. The decrease in country population continued in five of the thirteen counties that showed a decrease in the decade of 1880 to 1890, namely, Fillmore, Rice, Winona, Goodhue, and Wabasha, tho the rate of decrease was less rapid in all of them except the last. Further, three counties at the big bend of the Minnesota River suffered a loss of rural population, Blue Earth, LeSueur, and Nicollet. These eight counties still placed a great deal of reliance on grain farming, and dairying had made less advance there than in adjacent counties. Another factor, consolidation of land hold-

²⁶ Robinson, E. V., *op. cit.*, p. 113.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 113-114.

²⁸ 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population Bulletin*, Minnesota, 1st Series, p. 3.

²⁹ Robinson, E. V., *op. cit.*, p. 141.

ings, probably was also a fundamental cause underlying the decrease of population. Altho the rate of growth of the towns was less during this decade than in the preceding; they did gain in population, both relatively and absolutely, more than the open country.³⁰

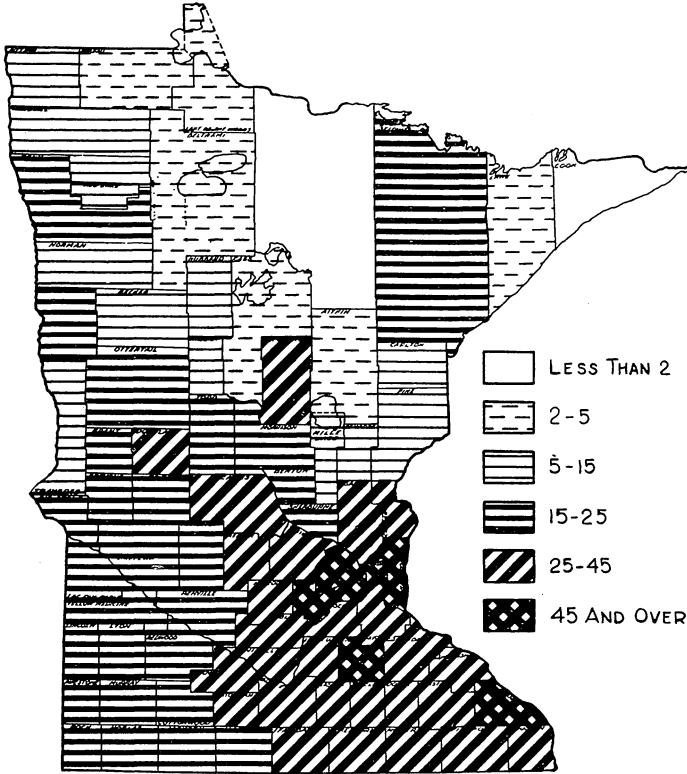


FIG. 8. MINNESOTA TOTAL POPULATION. DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE, 1900

To sum up, it can be said that in 1900 the coniferous zones, outside incorporated places, stood as a great island of wilderness, thinly sprinkled with logging and mining camps and towns, but barely touched by agricultural settlement. On the other hand, the remainder of the state, aside from the center of density, showed a surprising evenness of settlement.³¹

Twentieth Century Trend

By 1910 the total population had grown to a figure of 2,075,708, an absolute increase over the 1900 figure of 324,314 or 18.5 per cent.³² This increase was less than that in any other decade since 1870. Al-

³⁰ Robinson, E. V., *op. cit.*, p. 142.

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population Bulletin*, Minnesota, 1st Series, p. 3.

ready the rapidly declining rate of population increase had become apparent. The phenomenon of a decrease in rural population reappeared in 1900 on a greatly enlarged scale. In fact, a considerable number of counties, mostly in the southern part of the state, decreased in total population; a still larger number declined in rural population, and, with the exception of two counties in the extreme northwest and five scattered

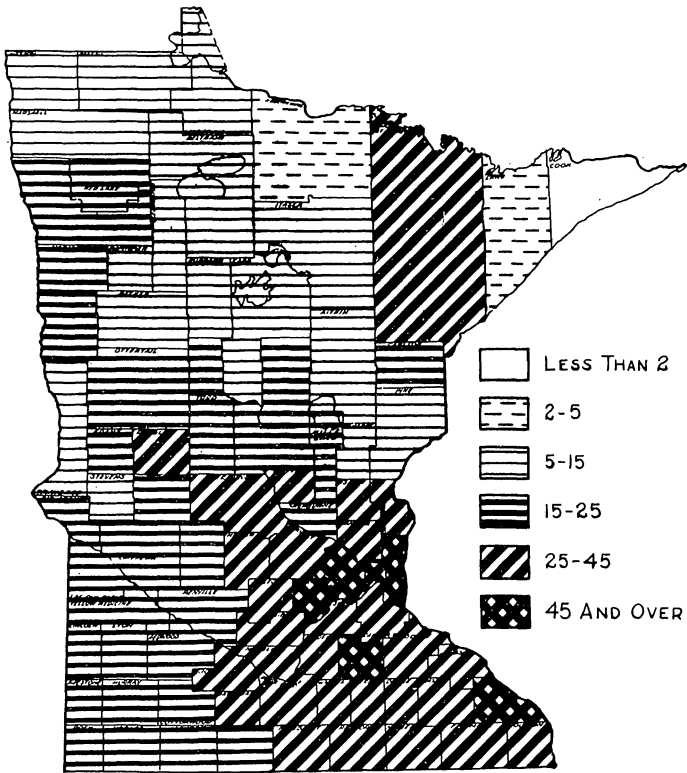


FIG. 9. MINNESOTA TOTAL POPULATION, DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE, 1910

mostly in the southwest, there was a loss in country population throughout the entire agricultural zone west of the Mississippi. Even east of the Mississippi several of the older counties lost in rural population. Only in the region of cutover lands was there any considerable increase on a percentage basis, and the actual increase even there was not large, except for the iron ranges, where the rural population was not agricultural. This fact of a decrease in rural population was associated with a certain type of agriculture and stage of economic development.⁸³

⁸³ Robinson, E. V., *op. cit.*, p. 180.

The relative densities of settlement for the years 1910, 1920, and 1930 are shown in Figures 9, 10, and 11, respectively, which reveal a striking similarity. In fact, the only big difference in the maps between 1900 and 1930 is the increase in total density of population for St. Louis County in the decade 1900-1910. There the growth of mining towns was extremely rapid. Virginia, 1900-1910, for example, showed a 253.6 per

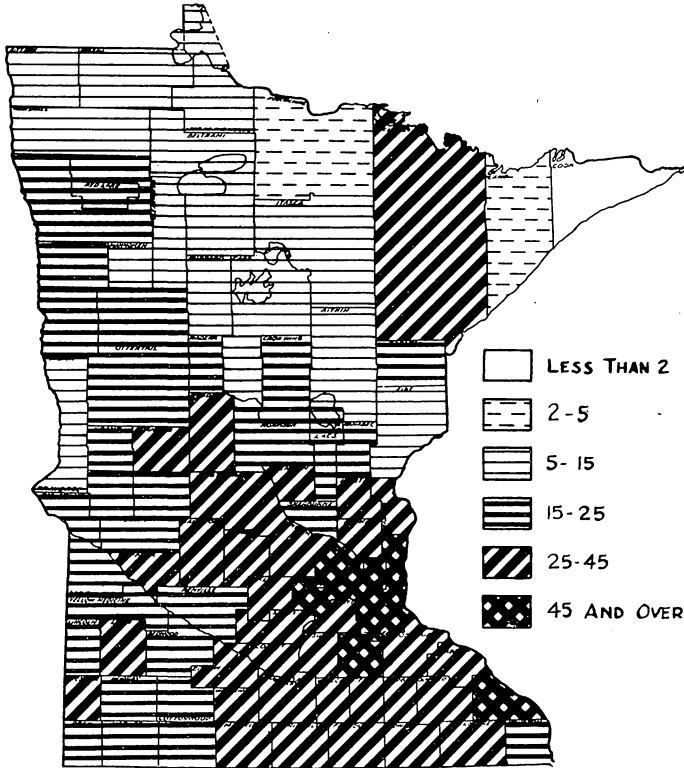


FIG. 10. MINNESOTA TOTAL POPULATION, DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE, 1920

cent increase in population,³⁴ while Hibbing grew from 2,481 in 1900 to 8,832 in 1910.³⁵ The total population of the county grew from 82,932 to 163,274.³⁶ This is a remarkable contrast to what happened during the same period in Wabasha, Winona, Olmsted, Steele, Waseca, and Blue Earth counties, which decreased in total population.³⁷ Many settlers were passing by or leaving Minnesota for the prairie lands farther west, even in the semi-arid zone, or in Canada.

³⁴ 1910, 13th U. S. Census, *Abstract*, p. 569.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 590.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 574-594.

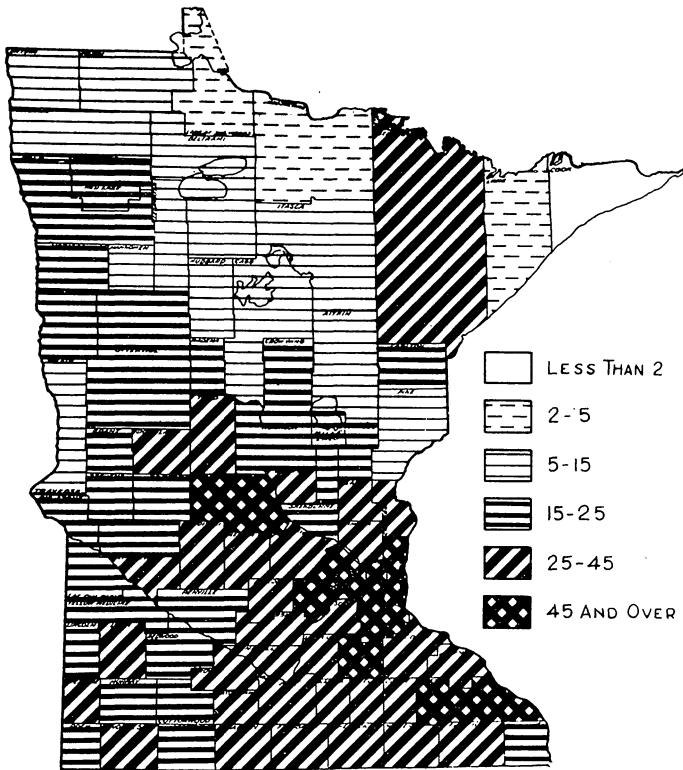


FIG. 11. MINNESOTA TOTAL POPULATION, DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE, 1930

Between 1910 and 1920, the population increased to 2,387,125, an absolute gain of 311,417, or 15 per cent. During the last decade the increase was but 176,828, or 7.4 per cent.³⁸

The frontier stage of Minnesota history has passed away. The days when forests, farm lands, and mines were waiting to be exploited are no more. It is extremely unlikely that any such population increase as that between 1880 and 1890, for example, will ever occur again, unless unforeseen circumstances change the present economic and social organization of society. No one can predict with certainty the future trends in the population or in any section of it except on the hypothesis that the conditions which prevailed in the past shall continue to be the limiting factors in the future. Minnesota is still predominantly an agricultural area, but the best of its agricultural land has already been developed. Only from those radical changes in the techniques of agri-

³⁸ 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population Bulletin*, Minnesota, 1st Series, p. 3.

cultural production or the industrial uses to which agricultural products are put can any considerable increase be expected in the farming population. Without these changes in conditions, if any considerable increase should take place, it can only be at the expense of a reduction in the standard of living, which American citizens would be slow to accept. A similar conclusion may be drawn with respect to the population dependent upon mining and lumbering. Improved methods enabling the use of low-grade ores or new discoveries and inventions enabling the further exploitation of timber resources can provide opportunities comparable with those which attracted new population both before and after the turn of the century.

Whether the urbanization process which has been noted will continue or not is, of course, conjectural. It has been pointed out that even the urban population has been increasing at a decreasing rate in recent years. Since the depression, there has been much talk of a back-to-the-land movement. People, it is said, who could not find employment in industry left the cities and towns and went out onto the land. How great or how unimportant this trend has been it is impossible to say with absolute accuracy. In a study of Minnesota rural youth,³⁹ 15 to 24 years of age, some attention was given to this problem. Eight hundred and sixty-five cases were tabulated as concerned place of permanent residence for two five-year periods, 1924-1928 and 1929-1933. The result of this analysis showed very little change, and, while the sample was small and the study concerned only one age group, the conclusion was that the back-to-the-land movement peculiar to depression eras had not to any great extent affected the youth group, and it is on this group that future population depends. In a later section of this present study data are presented on the increase of the number of farms in Minnesota.

It is true, however, that the farm population for the country as a whole has increased since 1930. During that year 1,740,000 persons moved from cities, towns, and villages to farms.⁴⁰ Since that year the movement to farms has decreased, altho the decrease in the movement during 1934 was not as great in the West North Central States as elsewhere. In certain parts of Minnesota the drouth caused people to leave the farms, but in the late fall a number of them returned to the rural areas.⁴¹ The full effects of the depression era on the farm population cannot be determined, however, until the findings of the next census are tabulated and analyzed.

³⁹ "Rural Youth in Minnesota," a report now being prepared for the press.

⁴⁰ U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, "Farm Population Estimates, Jan. 1, 1935," released May 2, 1935, p. 3.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 3-4.

THE NATIVITY OF THE POPULATION

The changing composition of Minnesota's population is shown in Table 2 and Figure 12. In 1860, 45.92 per cent of that population were born in the United States, outside of Minnesota; 34.14 per cent were

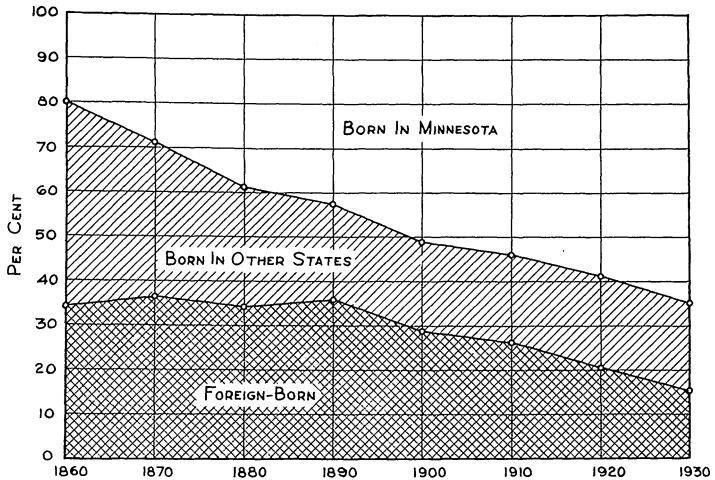


FIG. 12. NATIVITY OF MINNESOTA POPULATION, 1860-1930

Table 2. Nativity of Minnesota Population, 1860-1930

| Year | Born in Minnesota | | Other native-born | | Total foreign-born | | Total population |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|------------------|
| | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | |
| 1860 ^a | 34,305 | 19.94 | 78,990 | 45.92 | 58,728 | 34.14 | 172,023 |
| 1870 ^b | 126,491 | 28.77 | 152,518 | 34.69 | 160,697 | 36.54 | 439,706 |
| 1880 ^c | 302,371 | 38.73 | 210,726 | 26.99 | 267,676 | 34.28 | 780,773 |
| 1890 ^d | 554,535 | 42.60 | 279,935 | 21.50 | 467,356 | 35.90 | 1,301,826 |
| 1900 ^e | 894,019 | 51.05 | 325,057 | 20.10 | 505,318 | 28.85 | 1,751,394 |
| 1910 ^f | 1,121,376 | 54.02 | 410,737 | 19.79 | 543,595 | 26.19 | 2,075,708 |
| 1920 ^g | 1,392,176 | 58.32 | 508,154 | 21.29 | 486,795 | 20.39 | 2,387,125 |
| 1930 ^h | 1,660,026 | 64.74 | 513,137 | 20.02 | 390,790 | 15.24 | 2,563,953 |

^a Computed from 1860, 8th U. S. Census, Vol. I, Pt. I, *Population*, p. 262.

^b Computed from 1870, 9th U. S. Census, Vol. I, Pt. I, *Population*, pp. 40, 299.

^c Computed from 1880, 10th U. S. Census, Vol. I, Pt. I, *Population*, pp. 40, 299, 328 ff.

^d Computed from 1890, 11th U. S. Census, Vol. I, Pt. I, *Population*, pp. 436, 480-483.

^e Computed from 1890, 11th U. S. Census, Vol. I, Pt. I, *Population*, pp. 26, 395, 560-563.

^f Computed from 1900, 12th U. S. Census, Vol. I, Pt. I, *Population*, pp. 25, 482, 687, 689.

^g Computed from 1910, 13th U. S. Census, Vol. I, Pt. I, *Population*, pp. 82, 83, 179-185.

^h Computed from 1920, 14th U. S. Census, Vol. II, Pt. I, *Population*, pp. 36, 620, 622, 626,

630.

^h Computed from 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *State of Birth Bulletin*, pp. 16, 27.

foreign-born; and 19.94 per cent were born in the state itself. By 1900, but 20.10 per cent were native-born outside of Minnesota; 28.85 per cent foreign-born; and 51.05 per cent were born in Minnesota. At the time of the last census, 20.02 per cent of the population were native-born outside of Minnesota; 15.24 per cent had been born in foreign lands; and 64.74 per cent had been born in the state itself. These figures show clearly how the early growth of the state was due to migra-

tion, 80.06 per cent of the population in 1860 having either been foreign-born or born in the United States outside of Minnesota. As the state became more settled, however, its growth became more and more dependent upon natural increase of the population. In 1930, but 35.26 per cent of the people had migrated to the state. The rest were born within its borders.

The Foreign-Born Population

The Federal Immigration Acts of 1921, 1924, and 1927 have practically stopped the flood of immigration to the United States. The decrease in the percentage of foreign-born in Minnesota's population since

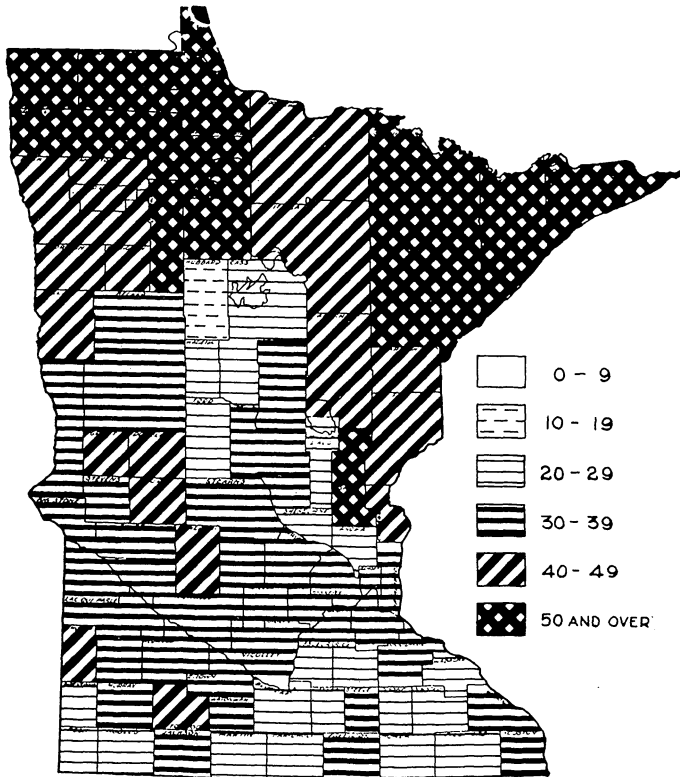


FIG. 13. PER CENT FOREIGN-BORN BY COUNTIES, 1890

1890 is shown in Figures 13, 14, and 15. The percentage figures by counties are given in Table II of the appendix. 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 short way removed from the influences of the "Old

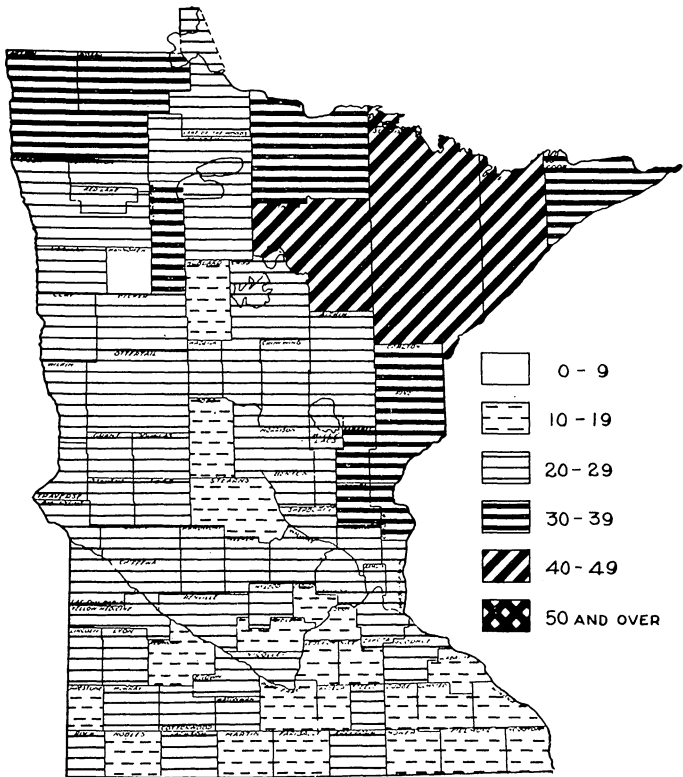


FIG. 14. PER CENT FOREIGN-BORN BY COUNTIES, 1910

Country." Minnesota has always had a generous proportion of immigrants, more than the United States as a whole, as Table 3 shows.

There were 58,728 foreigners in a population of 172,023 or 34.14 per cent of the total population by 1860. The influx of foreigners into Minnesota continued each decade. There were 160,697 persons of foreign birth in the state in 1870. This number increased to the high point of 543,595 in 1910, since which date it decreased until in 1930 the total was 390,790. The highest proportion of foreign-born to native-born population was reached in 1870, when the percentage of foreigners in the state was 36.54. It was 35.90 per cent in 1890, and in 1930 it was only 15.24 per cent. In 1910, when the greatest absolute number of people of foreign birth was recorded, the proportion was only 26.19 per cent foreign-born.⁴²

⁴² See Table 2, p. 20.

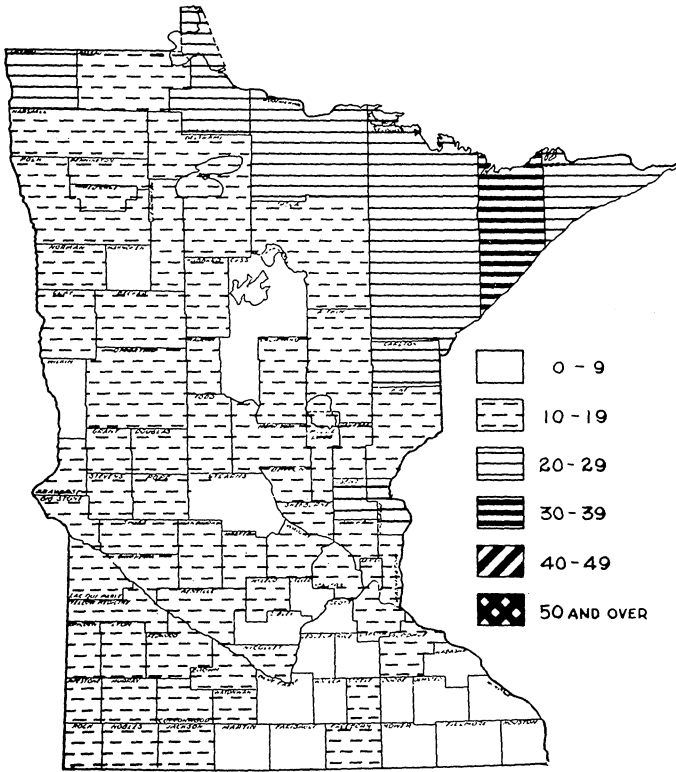


FIG. 15. PER CENT FOREIGN-BORN BY COUNTIES, 1930

Table 3. Percentage Foreign-Born of Total Population, United States and Minnesota, 1850-1930

| Year | United States ^a | Minnesota ^b |
|------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1850 | 9.68 | 32.53 |
| 1860 | 13.15 | 34.14 |
| 1870 | 14.4 | 36.54 |
| 1880 | 13.3 | 34.28 |
| 1890 | 14.8 | 35.90 |
| 1900 | 13.6 | 28.85 |
| 1910 | 14.7 | 26.19 |
| 1920 | 13.2 | 20.39 |
| 1930 | 11.6 | 15.24 |

^a 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *State of Birth Bulletin*, p. 9.

^b 1860, 8th U. S. Census, *Population*, p. xxxi.

1870, 9th U. S. Census, *Population*, p. 299.

1880, 10th U. S. Census, *Population*, p. 436.

1890, 11th U. S. Census, *Population*, p. 395.

1900-1930, 15th U. S. Census, *State of Birth Bulletin*, p. 16.

Composition of the Foreign-Born Element

In attempting to discover the 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 is obviously impossible to tell how many of the total number were English, and how many Scotch.

The groupings used here are as follows: British, Scandinavian, German, Romance, Slav, and All Other. Under British have been grouped those people born in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Canada. Under the heading Scandinavian come natives of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. The German group includes the German States proper, Holland, Switzerland, and, after the World War, Austria. The Romance group includes France, Belgium, Italy, and French Canada. The Slavic group⁴³ includes Austria and Bohemia before the War; Hungary, Roumania, Russia, Finland, and, after the War, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia. These five groups contain by far the bulk of the immigrants to Minnesota from foreign lands. Various minor sources of immigration are listed under the heading, "All Others."

In addition to the settlers actually born in a foreign land, those whose parents, or at least one of whose parents was born in a foreign land, should also be considered in a study of foreign influences on the life of the state. Even as late as 1930 about 55 per cent of the state's population was either foreign-born or of foreign parentage on one or both sides.⁴⁴ Further, even tho a person may be native-born of native parents, his habits may still be largely affected by foreign influences. The thread of original nationality, however, is lost in the census records and so cannot be traced. A person might, for example, have four Finnish grandparents, but he would be classed in the census as native-born of native parents, if his parents were born in this country.

As has been pointed out, the first foreign elements were the French half-breeds, Scotch, Irish, and Swiss from Canada. By the time of the panic of 1858, the Canadian contributions had been completely swamped by the large influx of Germans, particularly, and to a lesser degree of Scandinavian, British, French, and Swiss settlers direct from the old lands.

According to state figures, in 1860, the German states had supplied 18,400 settlers to Minnesota; Ireland, 12,831; Norway, 8,425; Canada

⁴³ This term is used to indicate migrants from eastern and southeastern Europe tho many of these are not properly grouped as Slavs.

⁴⁴ 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population Bulletin*, Minnesota, 2nd Series, pp. 38-40.

and British America, 8,023; England, 3,462; and Sweden, 3,178.⁴⁵ A few over a thousand were noted for Switzerland, but countries such as Russia, Greece, and Italy were not listed.

In 1870, according to the same source, the German states supplied 48,457; Norway, 36,573; Ireland, 21,303; Sweden, 20,948; Canada and British America, 16,459; and England, 5,699.⁴⁶ Some changes are very evident, even by this date, in the sources of immigration. For example, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway had percentage increases during the decade of the 1860's of 999.14, 559.16, and 334.10, respectively, while the figure for the German states was 163.35, and for England but 64.61. Taking the three Scandinavian countries together in 1870 we find the contribution to Minnesota's population 59,390, while the German states together with Holland and Switzerland contributed 51,785.⁴⁷ The rapid increase of the Scandinavian group in this decade gave them the lead among the foreign-born population of the state. This lead they have not relinquished even to the present day.

Table 4. Ranking Nations in Minnesota Foreign-Born Population, 1880-1930

| 1880 ^a | | 1910 ^d | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| 1. Sweden and Norway | 101,697 | 1. Sweden | 122,427 |
| 2. German Empire | 66,592 | 2. Germany | 109,627 |
| 3. British America | 29,631 | 3. Norway | 105,302 |
| 4. Ireland | 23,942 | 4. Austria | 37,120 |
| 5. England and Wales | 9,645 | 5. Other Canadians | 29,856 |
| 6. Denmark | 6,071 | 6. Finland | 26,637 |
| 1890 ^b | | 1920 ^e | |
| 1. Germany | 116,955 | 1. Sweden | 112,117 |
| 2. Norway | 101,169 | 2. Norway | 90,188 |
| 3. Sweden | 99,913 | 3. Germany | 74,634 |
| 4. Canada and Newfoundland | 43,580 | 4. Finland | 29,108 |
| 5. England | 14,730 | 5. Other Canadians | 26,936 |
| 6. Denmark | 14,133 | 6. Poland | 18,537 |
| 1900 ^c | | 1930 ^f | |
| 1. Germany | 117,007 | 1. Sweden | 90,623 |
| 2. Sweden | 115,476 | 2. Norway | 71,562 |
| 3. Norway | 104,895 | 3. Germany | 59,993 |
| 4. Other Canadians and Newfoundland | 35,515 | 4. Finland | 24,360 |
| 5. Denmark | 16,299 | 5. Other Canadians | 20,618 |
| 6. England | 12,022 | 6. Poland | 15,015 |

^a 1880, 10th U. S. Census, *Population*, p. 515.

^b 1890, 11th U. S. Census, *Population*, p. 635.

^c 1900, 12th U. S. Census, *Population*, Vol. I, p. 762.

^d 1910, 13th U. S. Census, *Supplement*, 1913, p. 606.

^e 1920, 14th *State Compendium*, p. 53.

^f 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population Bulletin of Minnesota*, Second Series, p. 38.

Passing on to 1880, we find (see Table 4) the six ranking nations and groups contributing to Minnesota's foreign-born population to be Sweden and Norway, the German Empire, British America, Ireland, England and Wales, and Denmark. Sweden and Norway together contributed 101,697, and the German Empire 66,592, while England and

⁴⁵ *Statistics of Minnesota* (1870), p. 126.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 125.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 125-126.

Wales were the source of but 9,645 immigrants. Using our major groupings we find from Table IV of the appendix that the Scandinavians composed 40.26 per cent of the foreign-born population in Minnesota in 1880; the British, 25.47 per cent; the Germanic, 24.88 per cent; the Slavic, 2.90 per cent; the Romance, 0.51 per cent; and all others, 5.98 per cent. We find that the Scandinavian group (see Table III of the appendix) contained 107,768, while the Slavic group contained only 7,759.

The six ranking nations in 1890 were Germany, 116,955; Norway, 101,169; Sweden, 99,913; Canada and Newfoundland, 43,580; England, 14,730, and Denmark, 14,133. The Scandinavian element, as reference to Table VI of the appendix will show, composed 46.05 per cent of the foreign-born population; the Germanic, 26.21 per cent; the British, 19.93 per cent; the Slavic, 6.59 per cent; the Romance, 0.77 per cent; and all others, 0.45 per cent. The Scandinavian group contained 215,215, an increase of 107,447 during the decade, while the Slavic group contained 30,815, nearly four times as many as in 1880, but only an actual increase of 23,056. The leadership of the Scandinavian group is clearly marked, but the beginnings of the "newer immigration" are well in evidence. Further data on the situation in 1890 are given in Table V of the appendix.

In 1900, the six ranking nations were Germany, 117,007; Sweden, 115,476; Norway, 104,895; Other Canadians, 35,515; Denmark, 16,299, and England, 12,022. The Scandinavian group contained, 236,670; the Germanic, 122,982; the British, 76,063, and the Slavic, 39,469. Little change is to be noted in the percentage of the foreign-born population.

Certain changes in ranking appear by 1910. Sweden led the other foreign countries in immigrants then living in Minnesota, with a total of 122,427. Germany was next with 109,627, over 7,000 less than were recorded in 1900. The influx from Germany to Minnesota was very definitely decreasing. Norway continued in third place, as in 1900, but was rapidly gaining on Germany, having only 4,325 less than the latter in 1910. In fourth and sixth places two new countries appeared in 1910, Austria with 37,120 natives living in Minnesota, and Finland with 26,637. Other Canadians were in fifth place with 29,856. The most noticeable change in the proportions of the foreign-born element to be seen by 1910 was the growth in the Slavic element, which in that year, when the greatest number of foreign-born lived in the state, composed 16.37 per cent of that foreign-born element as Table VIII of the appendix shows. The mines in the northern part of Minnesota were encouraging many Slavic peoples to migrate to that region. The British element composed 11.46 per cent of the foreign-born in the same year.

There were 88,888 people born in Slavic countries then living in Minnesota, and only 62,224 born in British lands. The Scandinavian total was 243,866, and the German 116,161, as is shown in Table VII of the appendix.

During the following decade the war disturbed the natural trends in all phases of life, and not the least in migrations. Still some immigration to the United States did occur. There were more natives of Slavic lands in Minnesota in 1920 than in 1910, but fewer from British, Scandinavian, German, and Romance countries, and the total number of foreign-born in the state was 56,846 fewer than in 1910.

The six ranking nations in 1920 were Sweden, 112,117; Norway, 90,188; Germany, 74,634; Finland, 29,108; Other Canadians, 26,936, and Poland, 18,537. The Slavic element composed nearly as large a proportion of the foreign-born as the German element, 19.28 per cent to 19.38 per cent.

Since 1920 immigration to the United States has virtually ceased because of the government policy of restriction. The numbers of foreign-born from each national group living in the state in 1930 were considerably less than they were in 1920. The composition of the foreign-born did not change much, however, as was to be expected. The Slavic element was slightly larger than the German in 1930, 74,399 to 74,154, or 19.16 per cent to 19.10 per cent of Minnesota's foreign-born, respectively. (See Tables IX and X of the appendix.)

A graphic representation of the changing composition of the state's foreign-born population between 1890 and 1930 is given in Figure 16.

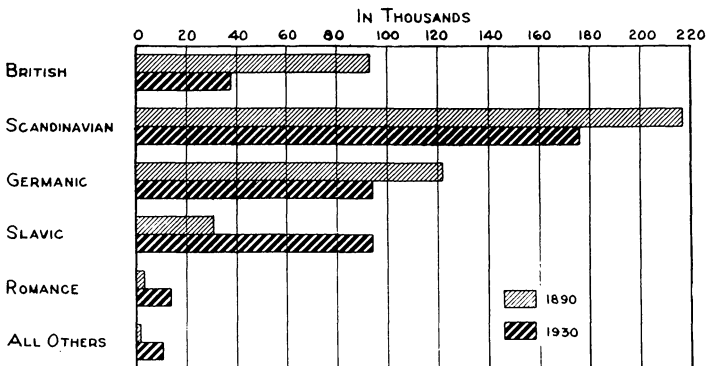


FIG. 16. COMPOSITION OF MINNESOTA FOREIGN-BORN, 1890 AND 1930

Distribution of the Foreign-Born Population

A general idea as to where the foreign element has tended to settle is given in Figures 17, 18, and 19. The first of these maps shows the

proportion of foreign groups in the various sections of the state in 1890. That year has been chosen as being representative of the state before the so-called "newer immigration" had made much headway. The British and Scandinavian elements stood out prominently in all sections. The Germans, on the other hand, having settled in greater numbers earlier than some of the other groups, were located more in the older settled areas of the state.

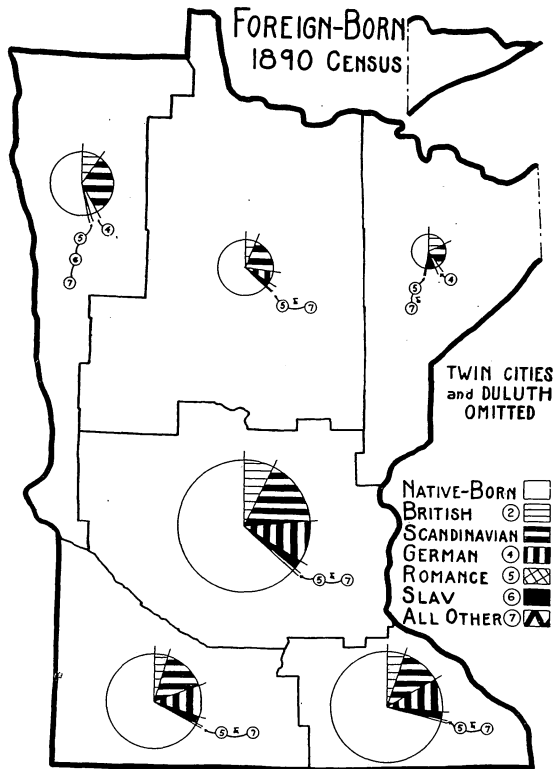


FIG. 17. DISTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS FOREIGN-BORN GROUPS IN THE STATE, 1890

In order to present certain data concerning the population of the state in a more simplified form than by counties, the state was divided into six districts. These districts were determined somewhat arbitrarily on the basis of certain natural features, types of farming, and population characteristics. Further, because of the special population problems arising in metropolitan areas, the populations of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth were segregated from the populations in their respective areas and treated separately.

On the basis of this grouping (see Appendix Table VI), it is found that in 1890 the British constituted 18.16 per cent of the foreign-born in the southeastern section; the Scandinavian, 38.70 per cent, and the German, 33.28 per cent. In the southwestern section, the British composed 13.43 per cent of the foreign-born; the Scandinavian, 44.71 per cent, and the German, 33.46 per cent. In the central section, excluding Minneapolis and St. Paul, the British figure was 15.59 per cent; the Scandinavian, 44.71 per cent, and the German, 33.46 per cent. In the central section, excluding Minneapolis and St. Paul, the British figure was 15.59 per cent; the Scandinavian, 44.71 per cent, and the German, 33.46 per cent. In the central section, excluding Minneapolis and St. Paul, the British figure was 15.59 per cent; the Scandinavian, 44.71 per cent, and the German, 33.46 per cent.

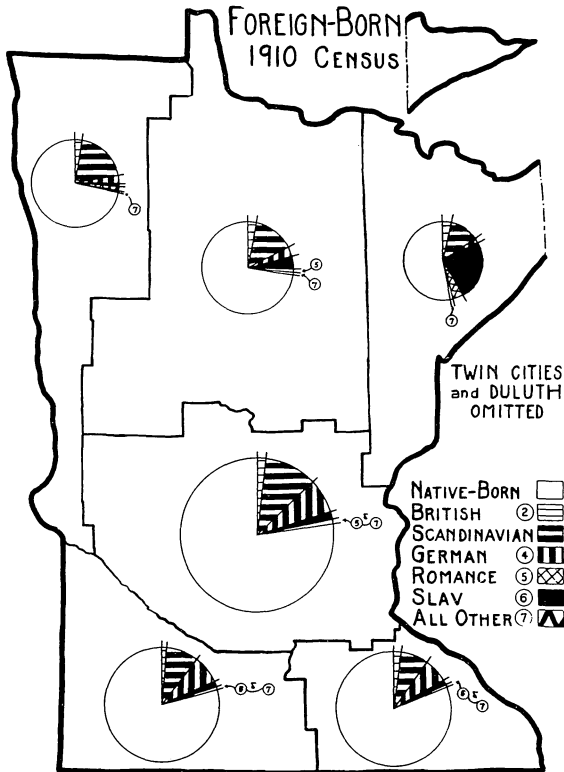


FIG. 18. DISTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS FOREIGN-BORN GROUPS IN THE STATE, 1910

Scandinavian, 44.72 per cent, and the German, 32.90 per cent. In the Red River section, the proportions were as follows: British, 20.97 per cent; Scandinavian, 68.44 per cent, and the German, 7.87 per cent. The great preponderance of the Scandinavian group, and the comparative insignificance of the German element was particularly marked in this section. The north central section showed 16.61 per cent British, 57.83 per cent Scandinavian, and 18.11 per cent German. In the Arrowhead region, Duluth excluded, the British figure was high for the state, being 34.69 per cent; the Scandinavian figure was 41.73 per cent; the German,

but 6.53 per cent; and the Slavic, highest here, 16 per cent. In Minneapolis (Table VI of the appendix) the proportions were: British, 25.11 per cent; Scandinavian, 55.42 per cent, and German, 13.66 per cent. St. Paul gave the following results: British, 26.96 per cent; Scandinavian, 31.50 per cent, and German, 31.94 per cent. The large proportion of Scandinavians in Minneapolis is striking, as is the percentage of Germans in St. Paul compared with the percentage found in Minneapolis (Table VI of the appendix) the proportions were: British, 25.11 born group; the Scandinavian, 41.86 per cent; the Germans, 10.68 per cent, and the Slavs, 10.04 per cent.

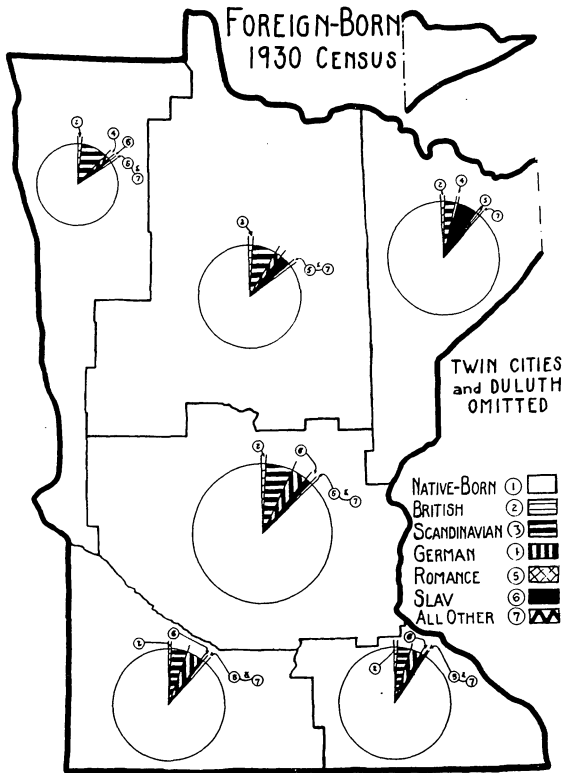


FIG. 19. DISTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS FOREIGN-BORN GROUPS IN THE STATE, 1930

By way of comparison, the distribution of the foreign-born population in 1930 may be studied from Figure 19. The British were fairly evenly distributed over the state, ranging from 5.5 per cent of the foreign-born in the southwestern section to 8.83 per cent in the north central area. In all sections they composed a far smaller proportion of the foreign-born than in 1890, but the greatest difference was shown in

the Arrowhead region, Duluth excluded, where the British constituted 34.69 per cent of the foreign-born in 1890 and 6.71 per cent in 1930. The proportion of Scandinavians varied little from 1890, except in the Arrowhead region, Duluth excluded, where the figures were 41.73 per cent in 1890, and 27.47 per cent in 1930. The German figures changed little from section to section, except to decrease in the Arrowhead, north central, and central sections. The most striking difference between the distribution in 1890 and that in 1930 was the large proportion of Slavs in 1930 in the Arrowhead and north central areas. In the former, Duluth excluded, the Slavs composed 53.04 per cent of the foreign-born in 1930, compared with 16 per cent in 1890. In the north central area the figures for 1890 and 1930, respectively, were 6.77 per cent and 22.67 per cent. St. Paul and Minneapolis also showed much larger proportions of Slavs in 1930 than in 1890. (See Tables VI and X of the appendix.)

National Origins

During the development of the middle-west references were frequently made to the fact that in this region there has been a continuous and rapid blending of the various elements which have been introduced into our population by hundreds of thousands of immigrants and their children. The problems of Americanization have been too frequently discussed to require repetition here. Within recent years there has been much less said and much less written regarding the immigrants, especially since the quota system began to operate.

The heterogeneity, or varied origin, of Minnesota's population is well known but the fact that there has been little new immigration in recent years has made us oblivious of the fact that there are still problems of assimilation and Americanization, and problems of civic policies which arise out of the heterogeneous origins of our population.

Distribution of the Foreign-Born and Native-Born of Foreign or Mixed Parents

In Figure 20 is portrayed the varied nature of the national origins and social backgrounds of the people. Approximately 44 per cent of the population of the state is listed as native-born of native parents. The remaining 56 per cent is divided among thirty or more different nationalities which, however, fall somewhat logically into six groups. This grouping is given in Table 5, which also lists its constituent subdivisions. The British group including the Irish Free State contributes 6.5 per cent. The Scandinavian group, consisting of Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes, contributes 22.8 per cent. The Germans, including natives of

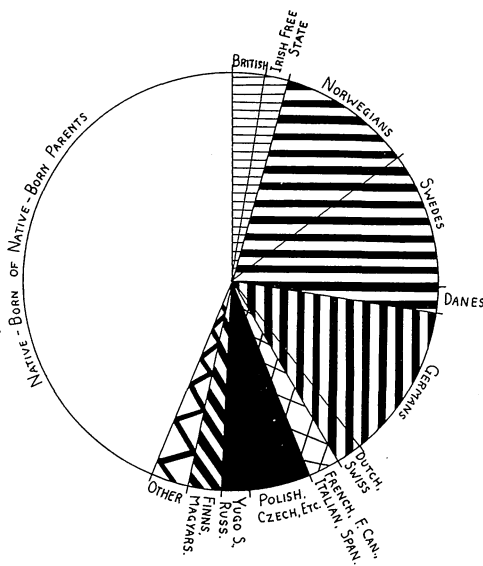


FIG. 20. NATIONAL ORIGINS OF MINNESOTA POPULATION, 1930

the southeastern section to 24 per cent in the northeastern section. It must be noted that while for census purposes "native-born of native parentage" is regarded as the criterion of Americanization, this cannot always be taken for granted. Especially is this true in areas that show a large proportion of foreign-born, and more especially when there has been a segregation of certain allied national types. The sociological importance of the large proportion of foreign-born in the northeastern section is further accentuated by the fact that such a considerable number of these belong to the eastern and southeastern European group, loosely designated on the map as Slav.

As in an earlier section, the populations of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth were segregated from the areas in which the cities are situated. This segregation makes clear two outstanding facts: First, that these city populations are considerably different as to their national origins, and, second, that they differ quite remarkably in this respect from the population of the surrounding territory.

In Figure 22 Minneapolis shows a strong Scandinavian element, while St. Paul has a larger German element. St. Paul also shows a larger proportion of British, "chiefly Irish," and a smaller percentage of the Scandinavian group than Minneapolis. Duluth is predominantly Scandinavian, with a considerable proportion of southeastern European

Germany, Holland, Switzerland, and Austria, contribute 14.8 per cent. The French group, including natives of France, French-Canadians, and Italians, are responsible for 2.1 per cent. The Slavs, themselves rather heterogeneous, are responsible for 8.2 per cent. Other unspecified groups account for the remaining 1.2 per cent.

The distribution of these various cultural types throughout the six districts is shown in Figure 21, while Table 6 lists the supporting data. The proportion of native-born of native parentage ranges from 54 per cent in

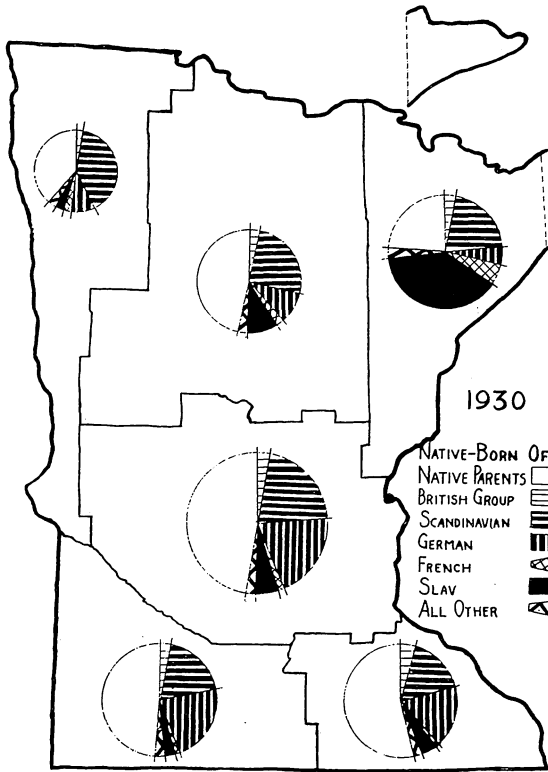


FIG. 21. NATIONAL ORIGINS OF MINNESOTA POPULATION BY DISTRICTS, 1930
(Twin Cities and Duluth omitted.)

and Slav. The varied nature of Duluth's population is further demonstrated by the large percentage of "all other."

The difference in the national origins of the population of the Twin Cities and that of the surrounding country can readily be seen by comparing Figures 20 and 21. In Duluth it may be noted that there is a larger proportion of native-born of native parents than in the surrounding territory, a much greater proportion of Scandinavian, and a smaller proportion of the Slavic group than in the rest of the Arrowhead.

The settlement throughout the state of the foreign-born and native-born of foreign and mixed parents for various nationalities is shown in Figures 23 through 29, which show various areas of concentration. The people of British origin show a fairly even settlement over the state. The Germans settled largely in the central and southern sections. As has been pointed out, German immigrants were no longer the largest

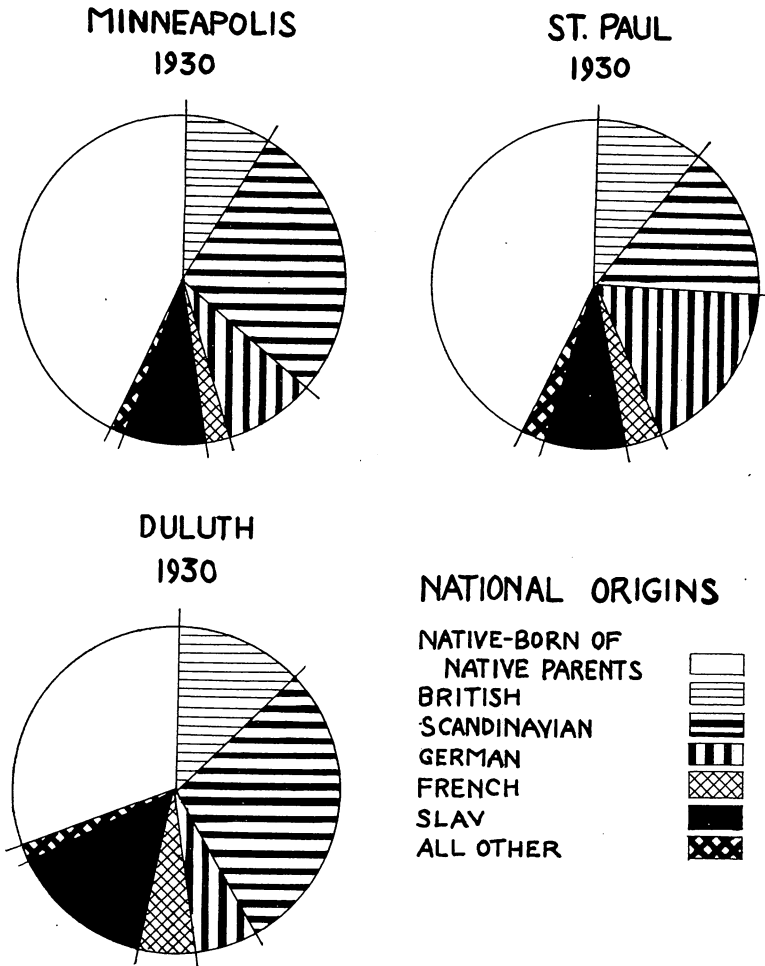


FIG. 22. NATIONAL ORIGINS, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, AND DULUTH, 1930

single foreign-born element in 1930, but when the census classification of immigrants and their children is considered the Germans stand out as the largest single nationality group in the state. The east central portion of Minnesota was settled chiefly by the Swedish group. The Norwegian population settled throughout the state as a whole, but in the greatest numbers in the western part of the state, and to a somewhat lesser extent in the most southern counties. In fact, the areas of Swedish concentration are generally sparsely settled by Norwegians. The Danish element, least numerous of the Scandinavian group, was represented in all counties but was found in the largest numbers in

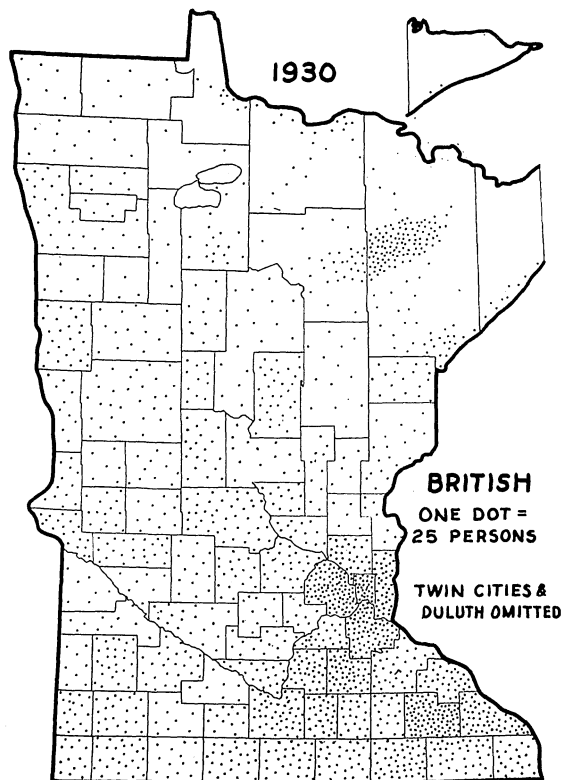


FIG. 23. DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF BRITISH ORIGIN
IN MINNESOTA, 1930

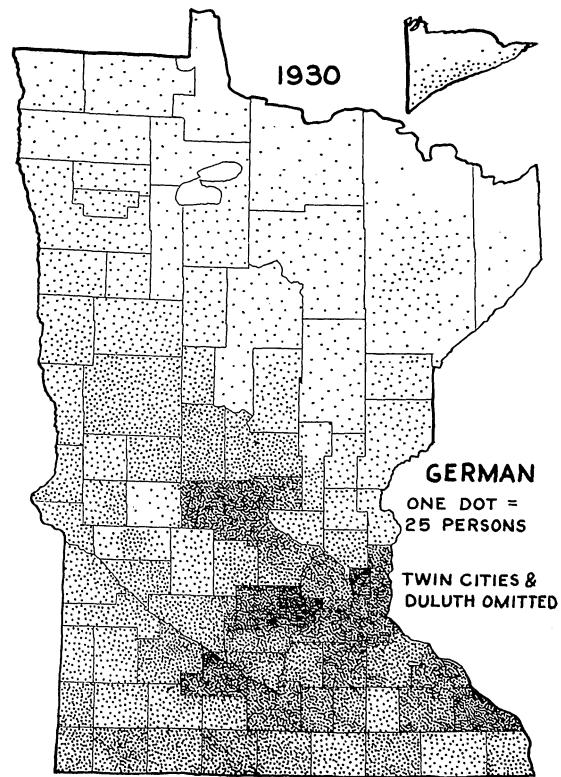


FIG. 24. DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF GERMAN ORIGIN
IN MINNESOTA, 1930

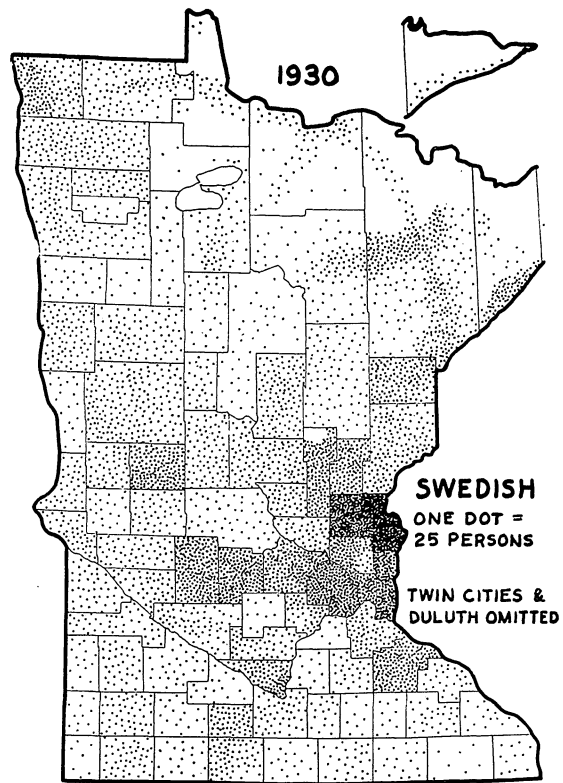


FIG. 25. DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF SWEDISH ORIGIN
IN MINNESOTA, 1930

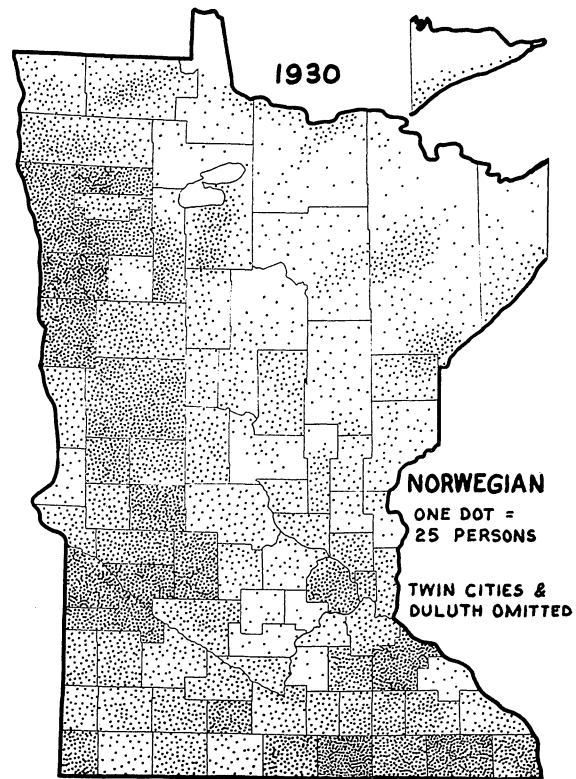


FIG. 26. DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF NORWEGIAN
ORIGIN IN MINNESOTA, 1930

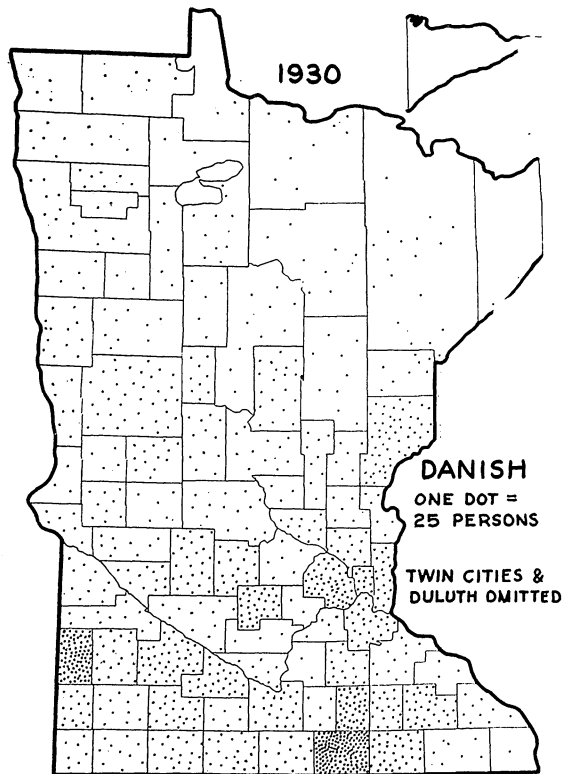


FIG. 27. DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF DANISH ORIGIN
IN MINNESOTA, 1930

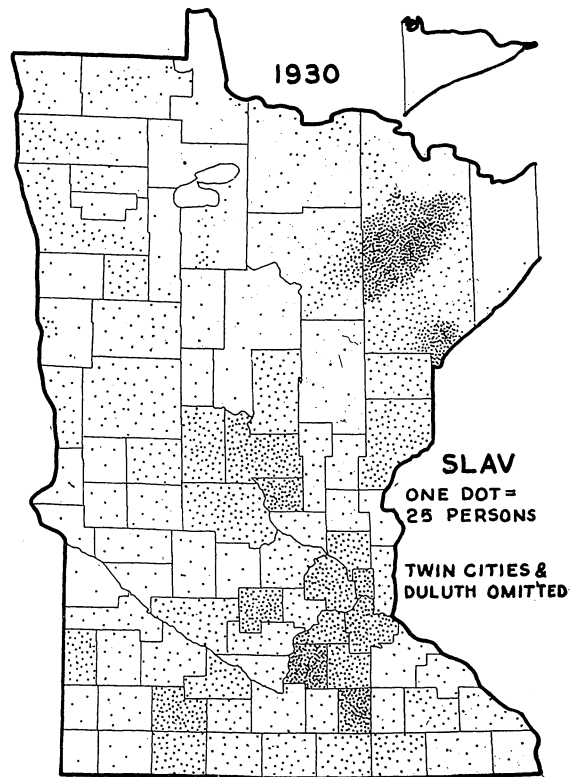


FIG. 28. DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF SLAVIC ORIGIN
IN MINNESOTA, 1930

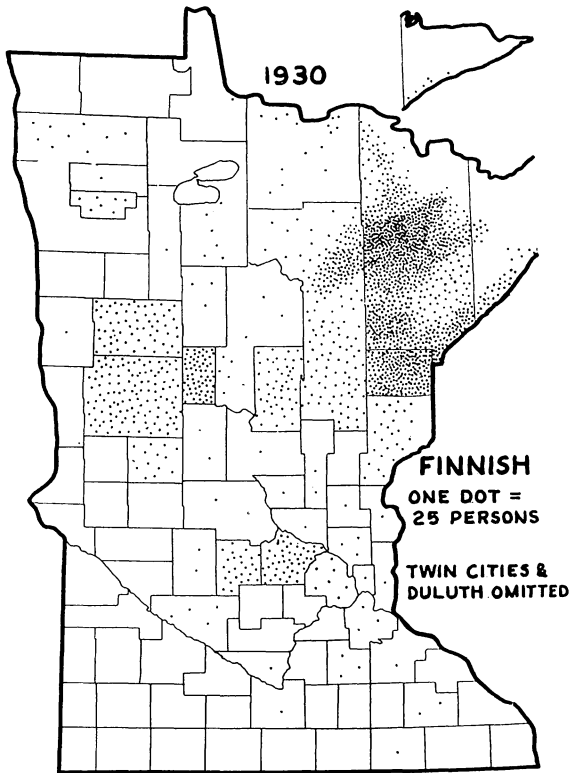


FIG. 29. DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF FINNISH ORIGIN
IN MINNESOTA, 1930

Freeborn and Lincoln counties. The Finnish population centers around the mining and lumber region of Itasca, St. Louis, and Carlton counties, with some scattered representation in other counties. The other Slavic groups were found to some extent over the whole state, but the greatest concentration was on the iron range, and in Steele and LeSueur counties in the south central part of the state. The data on the various foreign origins in 1930 are given in Tables 5 and 6 and in Table XI of the appendix.

Table 5. Foreign White Stock by Country of Origin, 1930^a

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---|-----------|
| British | 166,449 | Canadians (Other) | 66,551 |
| | | Irish Free State | 43,493 |
| | | English | 34,565 |
| | | Scots | 13,038 |
| | | Northern Irish | 8,802 |
| Scandinavian | 584,905 | Norwegians | 267,912 |
| | | Swedes | 270,773 |
| | | Danes | 46,220 |
| German | 378,582 | Germans | 327,785 |
| | | Austrians | 23,343 |
| | | Dutch | 17,162 |
| | | Swiss | 10,292 |
| French | 53,807 | French Canadians | 29,384 |
| | | Italians | 17,175 |
| | | French | 7,248 |
| Slavs | 209,300 | Finns | 60,610 |
| | | Poles | 48,911 |
| | | Czechoslovakians | 41,038 |
| | | Russians | 28,073 |
| | | Yugoslavs | 24,914 |
| | | Roumanians | 5,754 |
| Other | 31,614 | Belgians | 5,484 |
| | | Luxemburgers | 5,127 |
| | | Magyars | 4,259 |
| | | Welsh | 3,281 |
| | | Greeks | 3,148 |
| | | Lithuanians | 2,887 |
| | | Palestinians and Syrians | 1,827 |
| | | Mexicans | 225 |
| | | All other countries | 5,376 |
| | | Native of native-born | 1,114,316 |
| | | Foreign-born and native-born of foreign parents | 1,424,657 |
| | | Total white population | 2,538,973 |

^a 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population Bulletin*, Minnesota, Second Series, Table 9, p. 12.

Table 6.—National Origin by Districts,^a 1930

| District ^b | Population | Total foreign-born and native-born of foreign parents | | Per cent of total population | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|---|----------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|---|--------------|
| | | | | British | Scandi- navian | German | French | Slav and South- eastern Europe | All other |
| | | Number | Per cent | | | | | | |
| I Southeastern | 307,877 | 142,061 | 46.1 | 5.6 | 16.8 | 17.7 | 0.7 | 4.4 | 0.9 |
| II Southwestern | 300,307 | 153,514 | 51.1 | 3.8 | 18.9 | 23.0 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 2.0 |
| III Central ^c | 574,535 | 301,663 | 52.5 | 4.5 | 21.4 | 19.8 | 1.2 | 4.8 | 0.8 |
| IV Red River | 163,606 | 99,302 | 60.7 | 5.2 | 39.8 | 9.0 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 0.5 |
| V North Central | 226,071 | 120,393 | 53.2 | 5.5 | 25.6 | 10.1 | 2.0 | 9.4 | 0.6 |
| VI Northeastern ^d | 154,132 | 117,687 | 76.4 | 6.5 | 20.6 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 37.7 | 1.1 |
| Total | 1,726,528 | 934,620 | 54.1 | 4.9 | 22.4 | 16.3 | 1.7 | 7.8 | 1.0 |
| Minneapolis | 464,356 | 264,775 | 57.0 | 8.6 | 27.4 | 9.1 | 2.1 | 8.3 | 1.5 |
| St. Paul | 271,606 | 155,028 | 57.1 | 10.4 | 15.4 | 17.5 | 3.6 | 8.1 | 2.2 |
| Duluth | 101,463 | 70,234 | 69.2 | 12.4 | 29.2 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 14.1 | 1.6 |
| State Total | 2,563,953 | 1,424,657 | 55.6 | 6.5 | 22.8 | 14.8 | 2.1 | 8.2 | 1.2 |

^a 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population*, 2nd Series, Tables 18 and 19, pp. 38-40.

^b For counties comprising each district see Table XIV of the appendix.

^c Population of Minneapolis and St. Paul is excluded.

^d Population of Duluth is excluded.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

Sources of American-Born Migrants into Minnesota⁴⁸

The waves of migration across the United States have generally tended to follow an east-west course. The "Old Northwest," as it is sometimes known, was peopled largely by migrants from the Ohio Valley and New England regions, while the "Black Belt" of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama was settled largely by people from the southern Coastal States. This fact is further illustrated by a study of native migration into Minnesota.

In 1860, 21,574 of Minnesota's settlers had been born within the boundaries of New York. Next in point of number contributed was Pennsylvania with 7,606. The next four ranking states were Ohio, Wisconsin, Maine, and Illinois, respectively, each contributing in the neighborhood of 6,000 migrants to Minnesota. The New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and East North Central elements in Minnesota's native-born population were very large. In fact, the natives of New York, Maine, and Ohio living in Minnesota were more numerous than the native-born Minnesotans themselves. Further, more natives of Illinois lived in Minnesota than the residents from the southern and western sections of the United States combined.

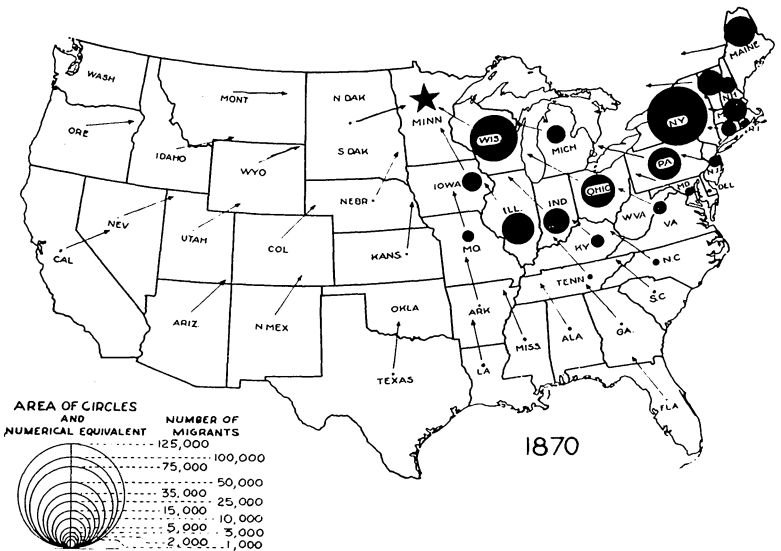


FIG. 30. MIGRANTS TO MINNESOTA FROM STATE OF BIRTH, 1870

⁴⁸ See Galpin, C. J., and Manny, T. B., *Interstate Migrations Among the Native White Population as Indicated by Differences Between State of Birth and State of Residence*. U. S. Dept. of Agr. Bur. of Agr. Econ. (Washington, D.C., October, 1934)

New York by 1870, still led the list with 39,507 natives living in Minnesota, a gain of nearly 18,000 during the previous decade. Close to New York in number of contributions during the same ten years was Wisconsin with an increase of nearly 17,500 over her figure of 6,603 in 1860. Southern and western United States remained unimportant as a source of migration to Minnesota (see Fig. 30).

The six ranking states in point of supplying Minnesota with native-born migrants in 1880 were New York, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Maine, respectively. Maine alone with but 12,511 natives living in Minnesota supplied more settlers than the South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific States combined. The great bulk of the native-born migrants came from those states directly east of Minnesota, and from New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England States.

The six ranking states by 1890 were Wisconsin, New York, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, and Pennsylvania (see Fig. 31). Wisconsin has remained first down to the present time. The Iowa contribution nearly doubled during the preceding decade. By that year "practically the entire state (Iowa) had been laid out in farms and future home seekers were compelled to extend their searches into other sections beyond Iowa's boundary line."⁴⁹ This explains the movement of Iowa people into Minnesota. The absolute number from New England and the Middle At-

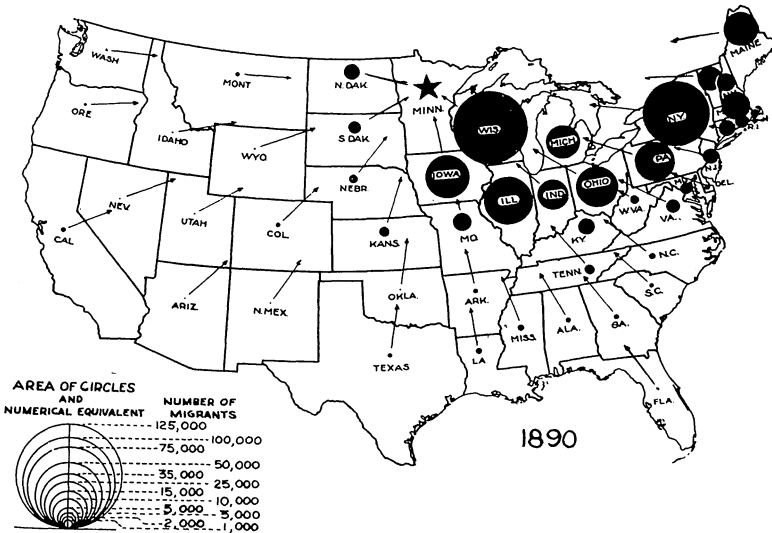


FIG. 31. MIGRANTS TO MINNESOTA FROM STATE OF BIRTH, 1890

⁴⁹ Harter, Wm. L., and Stewart, R. E., *The Population of Iowa: Its Composition and Changes*, p. 13. (Ames, 1930.)

lantic States had changed little since 1880, but the number from the East North Central States had increased by about 35,000. The influx from the south and west was still negligible. The native-born Minnesotans had increased by about 252,000.

By 1900, Wisconsin, New York, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio, respectively, were the birth places of the largest numbers of native-born migrants in Minnesota. Iowa more than doubled her contribution during the 1890's. The numbers from the East North Central division increased by about 42,000, while the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions showed fewer natives in Minnesota than in 1890. The number living in the state who were born within its boundaries had increased by about 339,000 since 1890.

The six ranking states in 1910 were in order of their contributions: Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, New York, Michigan, and Ohio. The order in 1920 was as follows: Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, New York, and North Dakota. In 1930: Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Michigan. To compare the data for 1910 and 1930, Figures 32 and 33 should be consulted.

What were some of the differences between the situation in 1930 and that in 1890? Both the absolute and relative numbers from the New England and Middle Atlantic States were much smaller in 1930 than in 1890. The absolute numbers from the East North Central States were greater in 1930, but their relative importance was less. Further, the relative and absolute numbers from the latter group of states were smaller in 1930 than they were in 1920. A striking difference is the proportion of natives of Iowa, Missouri, the Dakotas, and Nebraska living in Minnesota in 1930, compared with the proportion living there in 1890. For example, by 1930, Ohio and Pennsylvania had sent fewer of their natives to live in Minnesota than had Nebraska. There continued to be relatively little migration from the southern states. The 16 states and the District of Columbia known as the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central groups were the birth-places of 17,516 Minnesota residents in 1930, less than one-sixth of the number contributed by Wisconsin. The migration from the Mountain and Pacific States increased slightly over 1890, especially from Montana. However, in 1930, there were only 15,658 persons living in Minnesota who were born in these states, less than half the number of Minnesota residents in that year who had been born in North Dakota. Finally, much less of the state's growth was due to migration in 1930 than in 1890, and more to natural increase within the state itself.

The net movement of population by decades from the various parts

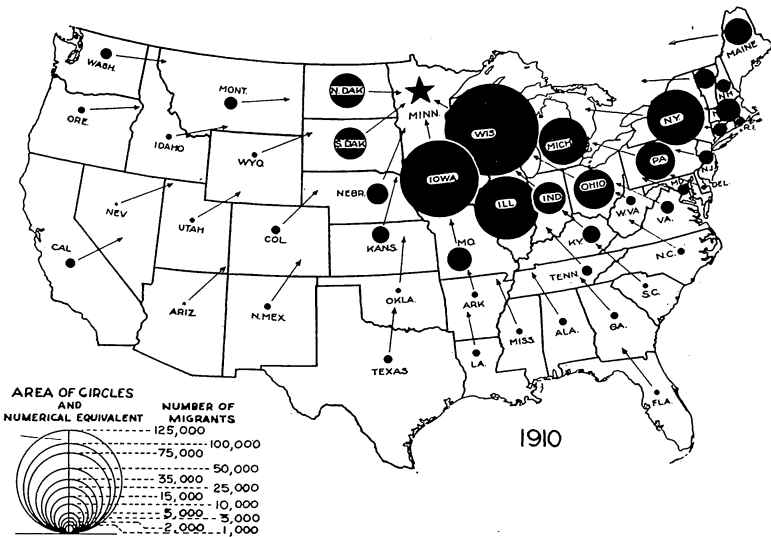


FIG. 32. MIGRANTS TO MINNESOTA FROM STATE OF BIRTH, 1910

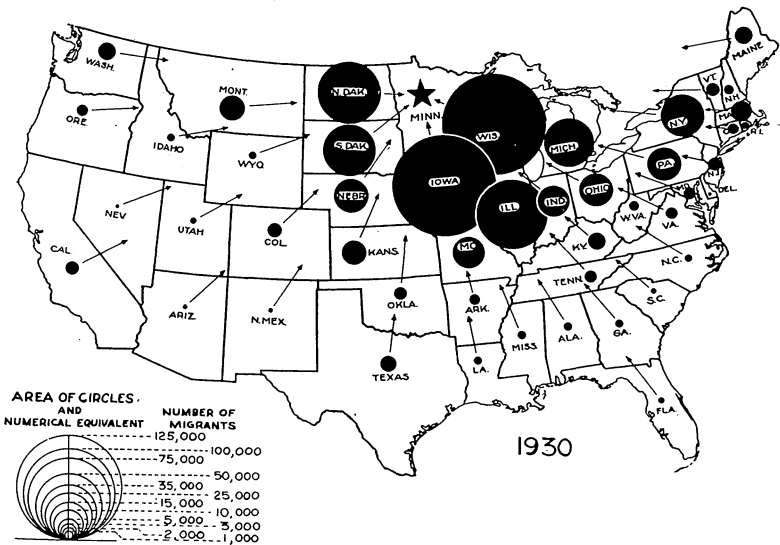


FIG. 33. MIGRANTS TO MINNESOTA FROM STATE OF BIRTH, 1930

of the United States to Minnesota is shown in Table 7. The decline in the number of migrants from the New England and Middle Atlantic States after 1890 is very apparent, as it is for the East North Central group after 1920. Ever since 1890 the largest influx to Minnesota has been from the nearby states.

Table 7. Net Migration of Native-Born to Minnesota by Decades, 1860-1930

| Place of birth of migrants | Net migration to Minnesota by decades ^a | | | | | | | Number of persons from each area living in Minnesota in 1860 |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| | 1920 | 1910 | 1900 | 1890 | 1880 | 1870 | 1860 | |
| | to 1930 | to 1920 | to 1910 | to 1900 | to 1890 | to 1880 | to 1870 | |
| New England | -5,532 | -6,102 | -6,838 | -5,860 | 1,313 | 5,957 | 9,857 | 18,822 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | -11,858 | -10,144 | -9,252 | -4,161 | 3,269 | 11,079 | 22,864 | 29,957 |
| East North Central | -15,128 | 32,381 | 32,029 | 42,055 | 35,152 | 30,960 | 33,879 | 24,979 |
| West North Central except Minnesota | 34,923 | 72,520 | 36,265 | 39,178 | 16,101 | 8,607 | 3,304 | 2,290 |
| South Atlantic | -814 | 211 | 523 | 327 | 1,109 | 854 | 1,689 | 1,764 |
| East South Central | -556 | 999 | 584 | 738 | 1,177 | 593 | 1,513 | 891 |
| West South Central | 2,087 | 1,879 | 811 | 314 | 416 | 115 | 174 | 118 |
| Mountain | 2,602 | 3,102 | 2,202 | 1,196 | 352 | -27 | 208 | 0 |
| Pacific | 742 | 2,601 | 846 | 1,212 | 393 | 121 | 89 | 19 |

^a Minus sign (-) denotes net loss.

Migrations from Minnesota

From a study of migration into Minnesota from other states, the next step is a consideration of migration from the state to find out where our neighbors of yesterday have gone.

In 1860, 3,310 native-born Minnesotans were living in other states or territories in the United States. This figure had become 39,379 by 1880; 168,578, by 1900; 424,926, by 1920, and 595,428, by 1930. Hence, in a period of 70 years Minnesota has increased her contribution to the population of other parts of the United States by 592,118 persons. In fact, these contributions since 1880 have increased about three times as fast as the population in Minnesota itself. Where have these native Minnesotans gone? The absolute figures and net migration from Minnesota by decades to the various groups of states is given in Tables 8 and 9.

Table 8. Total Minnesota-Born Living in Each Division at Census Years, 1860-1930

| Place of residence | Census years | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| | 1930 | 1920 | 1910 | 1900 | 1890 | 1880 | 1870 | 1860 |
| New England | 5,045 | 4,342 | 3,650 | 2,927 | 1,289 | 783 | 474 | 150 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 19,479 | 11,077 | 7,041 | 4,883 | 2,371 | 1,456 | 760 | 229 |
| East North Central | 157,830 | 81,468 | 52,494 | 40,602 | 18,398 | 9,744 | 4,529 | 1,237 |
| West North Central except Minnesota | 156,030 | 140,745 | 126,033 | 67,661 | 47,774 | 21,304 | 5,225 | 1,250 |
| South Atlantic | 9,322 | 6,361 | 2,912 | 1,703 | 820 | 333 | 136 | 40 |
| East South Central..... | 2,537 | 2,572 | 2,034 | 1,441 | 797 | 317 | 183 | 65 |
| West South Central..... | 11,402 | 9,365 | 7,388 | 3,420 | 1,570 | 797 | 264 | 99 |
| Mountain | 54,595 | 54,136 | 35,109 | 15,081 | 7,287 | 1,639 | 279 | 144 |
| Pacific | 179,188 | 114,860 | 88,069 | 30,860 | 18,844 | 3,006 | 690 | 96 |
| Total | 595,428 | 424,926 | 324,730 | 168,578 | 99,150 | 39,379 | 12,540 | 3,310 |

Table 9. Net Migration of Minnesota-Born to Each Division, by Decades, 1860-1930

| Place of residence of migrants | Net migration from Minnesota by decades | | | | | | | Number of persons from Minnesota living in each area in 1860 |
|--|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| | 1920 | 1910 | 1900 | 1890 | 1880 | 1870 | 1860 | |
| | to 1930 | to 1920 | to 1910 | to 1900 | to 1890 | to 1880 | to 1870 | |
| New England | 703 | 692 | 723 | 1,638 | 506 | 309 | 324 | 150 |
| Middle Atlantic | 8,402 | 4,036 | 2,158 | 2,512 | 915 | 696 | 531 | 229 |
| East North Central | 76,362 | 28,974 | 11,892 | 22,204 | 8,654 | 5,215 | 3,292 | 1,237 |
| West North Central except Minnesota | 15,285 | 14,712 | 58,372 | 19,887 | 26,470 | 16,079 | 3,975 | 1,250 |
| South Atlantic | 2,961 | 3,449 | 1,209 | 883 | 487 | 197 | 96 | 40 |
| East South Central | —35 | 538 | 593 | 644 | 480 | 134 | 118 | 65 |
| West South Central | 2,037 | 1,977 | 3,968 | 1,850 | 773 | 533 | 165 | 99 |
| Mountain | 459 | 19,027 | 20,028 | 7,794 | 5,648 | 1,360 | 135 | 144 |
| Pacific | 64,328 | 26,791 | 57,209 | 12,016 | 15,838 | 2,316 | 594 | 96 |

In 1860, Wisconsin, Dakota Territory, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and Indiana, respectively, were the first six areas in point of number of Minnesota-born residents. There had been by then, however, but a small emigration of people born in Minnesota to any part of the United States. Of the 37,615 Minnesota-born individuals recorded for that year, 34,305 still lived in Minnesota. (See Table XIII of the appendix.)

In 1870, the six leading states in terms of number of native Minnesotans in residence, as Figure 34 clearly shows, were Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Michigan. By far the greatest migrations during the decade of the 1860's were to the first four states, but the greatest gain of any of them was 2,251 to Iowa. In Dakota Territory there were 119 fewer Minnesotans in 1870 than there had been

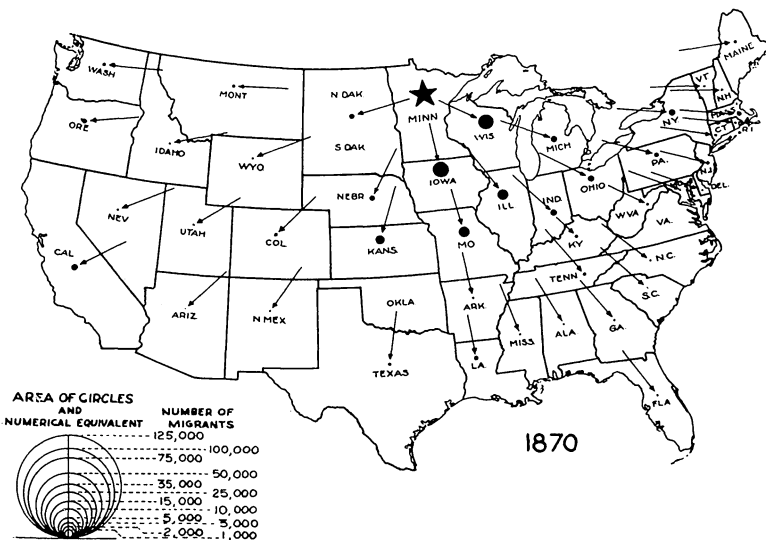


FIG. 34. MIGRATIONS OF MINNESOTA-BORN TO OTHER STATES, 1870

in 1860. Of 139,031 persons living in 1870 who gave Minnesota as their birthplace, 126,491 were residing within the state itself. Native-born migration was still coming into rather than going out of Minnesota.

During the decade of the 1870's a large migration to Dakota Territory took place. By 1880, 8,766 Minnesota-born residents were recorded in Dakota, while in 1870 the figure was only 361. Iowa in 1880 contained 6,130 persons born in Minnesota; Wisconsin, 5,672; Kansas, 2,784; Nebraska, 2,277, and Illinois, 2,062. Reference to Table 8 will show that only 783 natives of Minnesota lived in New England; but 333 in the South Atlantic States, and 317 in the East South Central States. The Mountain and Pacific States were the homes of 4,645 Minnesotans, of which 1,546 were in California.

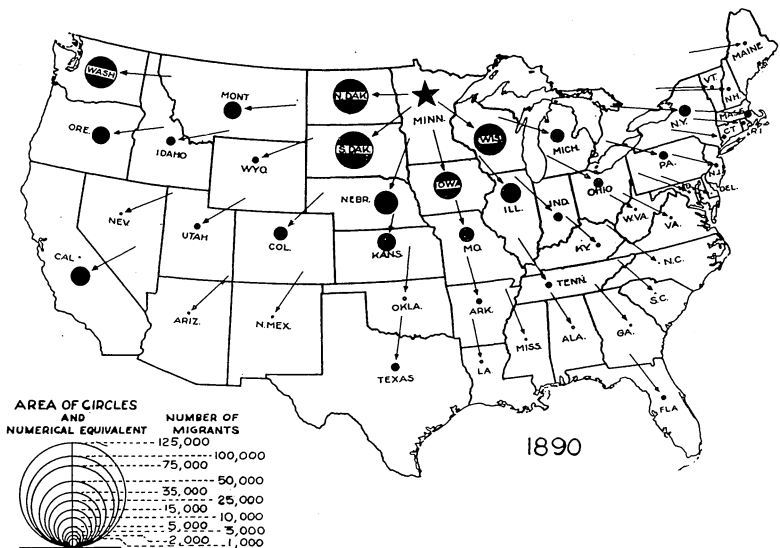


FIG. 35. MIGRATIONS OF MINNESOTA-BORN TO OTHER STATES, 1890

By 1890 Dakota Territory had been divided and admitted into the Union as the States of North and South Dakota. Minnesota-born migrants had continued the trek to Dakota during the 1880's in such numbers that not only were the two states combined ahead of any other state, except Minnesota, in number of Minnesota-born residents, but each of the Dakotas individually was ahead, also. Comparison of Figures 34 and 35 makes this increase very apparent. In 1890 South Dakota contained 15,433 natives of Minnesota; North Dakota, 13,052, and Washington, 11,040. This latter figure is very striking. There were 10,408 more Minnesota-born residents in Washington in 1890 than in 1880. Only the exodus of native Minnesotans to the Dakotas

surpassed their migration to Washington in the decade before 1890. The fourth, fifth, and sixth states on our list in that year were Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska, respectively. By far the greatest numbers of Minnesota-born still lived within the state itself, or in closely adjoining states, but an appreciable migration to the Pacific Coast was noticeable.

During the nineties the biggest increase in Minnesota-born migrants was registered by Wisconsin, which in 1900 recorded 24,234 residents who had been born in Minnesota. North Dakota still topped the list with 24,546 native Minnesotans in residence, but South Dakota had fallen to third place with a figure of 18,565; Washington was fourth with 17,144; Iowa, fifth, 13,193; and Illinois, sixth, 9,448.

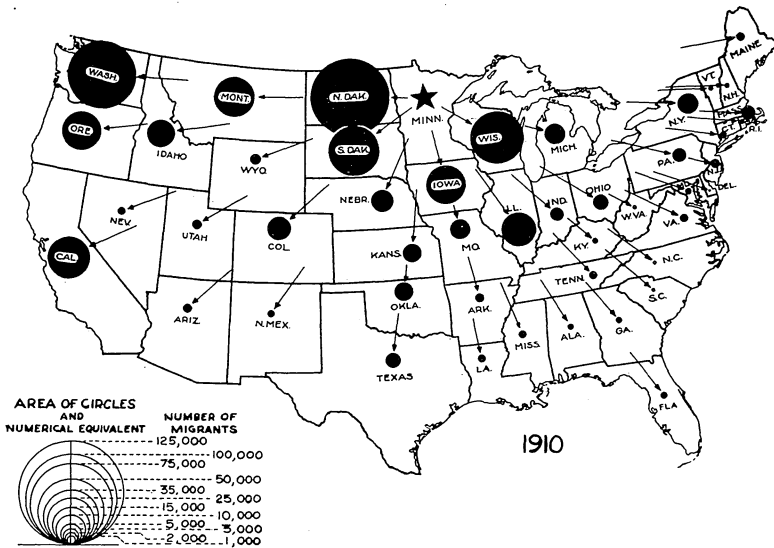


FIG. 36. MIGRATIONS OF MINNESOTA-BORN TO OTHER STATES, 1910

Between 1900 and 1910 the exodus to North Dakota continued. In the latter year 68,972 people in North Dakota's population had been born in Minnesota, an increase of 44,426 over 1900. The Pacific Coast States also received a large number of natives of Minnesota during the same period. Compare Figures 35 and 36. In our list of leading states, Washington in 1910 was second, with 52,198 Minnesota-born residents, an increase of 35,054 over 1900. Wisconsin claimed 30,755 native Minnesotans; South Dakota, 27,143; California, 19,372, and Montana, 17,403.

By 1920, North Dakota was first choice of migrating natives of Minnesota, with 71,197, while South Dakota had dropped to sixth place with a figure of 29,770. The greatest gains in numbers of Minnesota-

born migrants were made during the 1910's by California, Montana, and Wisconsin, which had, respectively, in 1920, 35,955, 33,517, and 44,318 residents who had been born in Minnesota. Washington remained in second place with a figure of 57,944.

During the last decade the most significant migration seems to have been to California, which showed an increase of 47,528 over 1920 in the number of native Minnesotans in residence, making a total of 83,483; North Dakota contained 70,848 in 1930, actually 349 less than in 1920. Wisconsin gained 23,766 residents of Minnesota birth during the period, bringing her total in 1930 to 68,084; Washington's total was 67,116, slightly over 9,000 more than in 1920; Illinois' total was 48,257, an increase of 28,921 over 1920, and Iowa's total was 33,643, an increase of 9,243 over 1920. Figure 37 portrays the situation in 1930. The major movements of Minnesota-born during the 1920's were to those five states immediately to the east, known as the East North Central group, and to the Pacific Coast States. The former group contained 157,830 natives of Minnesota in 1930, an increase of 76,362 over 1920; and the latter group contained 179,188 Minnesota-born in 1930, an increase of 64,328 over 1920. (See Tables 8 and 9.)

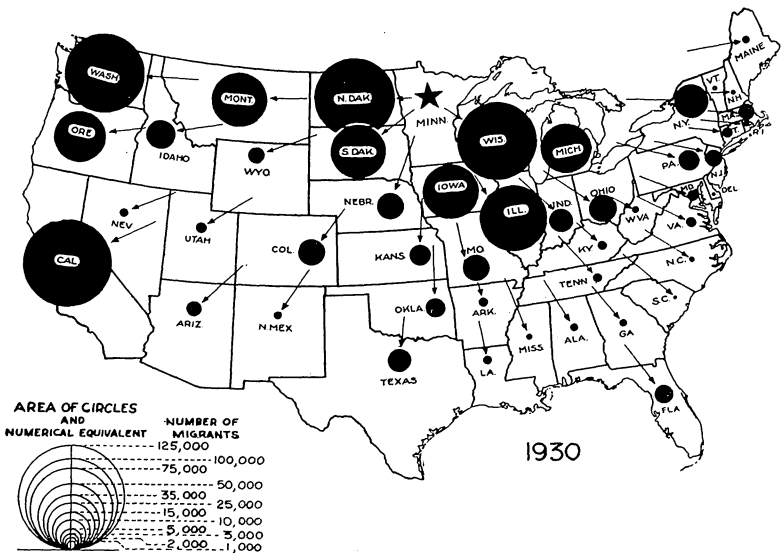


FIG. 37. MIGRATIONS OF MINNESOTA-BORN TO OTHER STATES, 1930

What changes have taken place in the last 50 years in regard to the residence of natives of Minnesota? In 1880, 94.71 per cent of the people who had been born in Minnesota were residents of the West

North Central area of the United States—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Dakota Territory, Nebraska, and Kansas, but by 1930 only 80.5 per cent lived in that region. In the earlier year less than one per cent lived in the Pacific States, and in 1930, 8.0 per cent lived there. In the Mountain Division the figures for 1880 and 1930 were 0.48 per cent and 2.4 per cent, respectively. Relatively very few native Minnesotans were living in the south or east at either period. In the earlier period natives tended to remain within the state, or to migrate to the states bordering on it. By 1930 more of them left to seek opportunity elsewhere, either nearby or at a distance.

Figure 38 attempts to portray graphically the net movement of population between Minnesota and other states, and Table 10 gives the exact data. If, for example, in 1930 more people lived in North Dakota who had been born in Minnesota than lived in Minnesota who had been born in North Dakota, then that difference is recorded by a proportionally sized dot on North Dakota with an arrow pointing toward it. If the reverse is true, then the arrow points toward Minnesota. The map

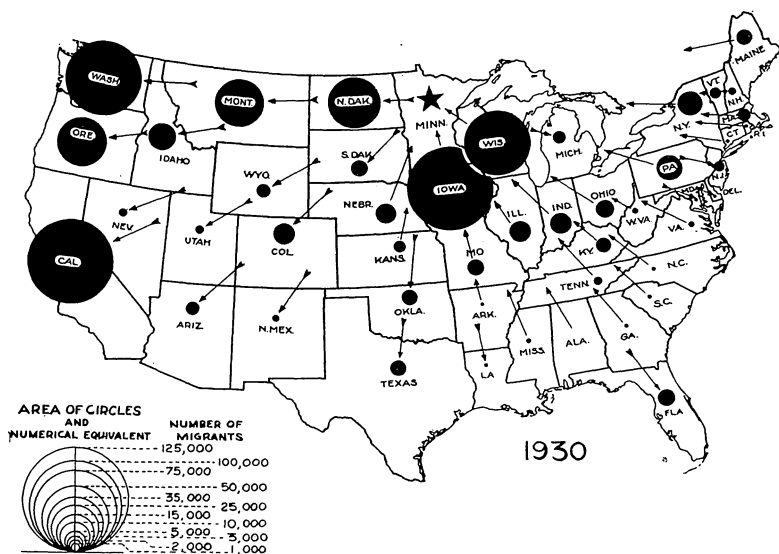


FIG. 38. NET DIFFERENCE OF INTERSTATE MIGRATION OF MINNESOTA POPULATION, 1930

Note: Arrows fly in direction of net migration.

shows that in general Minnesota received more migrants from the east than she sent emigrants, and that she sent more emigrants west than she received migrants in return. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland,

Michigan, Louisiana, Florida, Kansas, and Nebraska were exceptions to this general tendency.

Table 10. Net Difference of Interstate Migration of Minnesota Population, 1930

| | | (Native Population) | |
|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | Net change | | Net change |
| New England | | South Atlantic— <i>Continued</i> | |
| Maine | 2,605 | Virginia | 355 |
| New Hampshire | 591 | West Virginia | 393 |
| Vermont | 1,478 | North Carolina | 145 |
| Massachusetts | 1,649 | South Carolina | 111 |
| Rhode Island | 89 | Georgia | 108 |
| Connecticut | 160 | Florida | -3,204 |
| Middle Atlantic | | East South Central | |
| New York | 6,603 | Kentucky | 2,427 |
| New Jersey | -1,091 | Tennessee | 685 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,763 | Alabama | 1 |
| East North Central | | Mississippi | 289 |
| Ohio | 3,416 | West South Central | |
| Indiana | 4,832 | Arkansas | 112 |
| Illinois | 4,899 | Louisiana | -170 |
| Michigan | -1,864 | Oklahoma | -2,723 |
| Wisconsin | 47,204 | Texas | -2,707 |
| West North Central | | Mountain | |
| Minnesota | | Montana | -26,035 |
| Iowa | 80,408 | Idaho | -7,880 |
| Missouri | 3,033 | Wyoming | -2,047 |
| North Dakota | -29,112 | Colorado | -4,924 |
| South Dakota | -3,193 | New Mexico | -504 |
| Nebraska | 4,523 | Arizona | -2,154 |
| Kansas | 1,499 | Utah | -717 |
| South Atlantic | | Nevada | -699 |
| Delaware | -64 | Pacific | |
| Maryland | -150 | Washington | -64,140 |
| District of Columbia | -1,353 | Oregon | -27,465 |
| | | California | -81,560 |

RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Minnesota in its beginnings and early development was looked upon as an agricultural state, and indeed it still receives a great part of its wealth from the farm. But the relative importance of agriculture and of the rural population 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 approximately 30 per cent were so employed. It may, therefore, be of some value to refer again to the trend toward the urbanization of the population.

The rural-urban distribution of the population from 1860 to 1930 is given in Table 11. 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 1930 is pictured in Figure 39. The rural farm, rural non-farm and urban distribution of the population for the state as a whole in 1930 is shown in Figure 40.

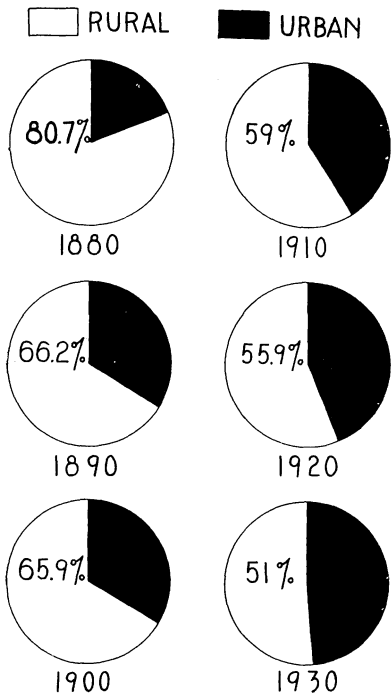


FIG. 39. MINNESOTA RURAL-URBAN POPULATION TREND, 1880-1930

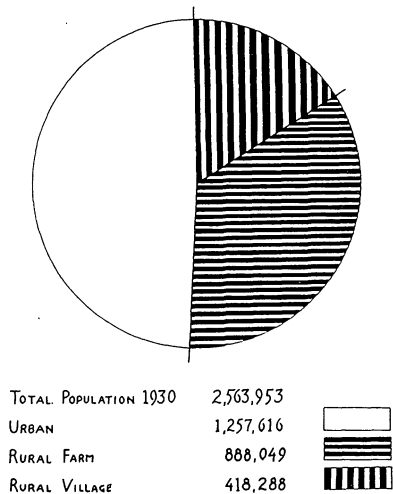


FIG. 40. DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL, URBAN, AND VILLAGE POPULATION, 1930

Table 11. Minnesota Rural-Urban Population, 1860-1930

| Date and year | Class | | Per cent | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural |
| April 1, 1930 | 1,257,616 | 1,306,337 | 49.0 | 51.0 |
| January 1, 1920 | 1,051,593 | 1,335,532 | 44.1 | 55.9 |
| April 15, 1910 | 850,294 | 1,225,414 | 41.0 | 59.0 |
| June 1, 1900 | 598,100 | 1,153,294 | 34.1 | 65.9 |
| June 1, 1890 ^a | 443,049 | 867,234 | 33.8 | 66.2 |
| June 1, 1880 ^b | 150,626 | 630,147 | 19.3 | 80.7 |
| June 1, 1870 ^c | 73,362 | 366,344 | 16.7 | 83.3 |
| June 1, 1860 ^d | 16,223 | 155,800 | 9.4 | 90.6 |

^a 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population Bulletin*, 2nd Series, Minnesota, p. 3.
^b 1880, 10th U. S. Census, *Population*, Vol. I, pp. 223-232.
^c 1870, 9th U. S. Census, *Population and Social Statistics*, pp. 177-182.
^d 1860, 8th U. S. Census, *Population*, pp. 255-260.

The striking fact is the great trend toward urbanization since 1860, at which date the rural elements constituted 90.6 per cent of the total population. The rural population reached its greatest numerical strength in 1920, but by that date it constituted only 55.9 per cent of the total population. Between 1920 and 1930 there was an actual decrease of 29,195 or 2.2 per cent in the rural population. The urban element was nearly as large as the rural in 1930, the former comprising 49 per cent

of the total population in that year, as, for example, against 19.3 per cent in 1880.

The census, in 1930, made a new classification in the rural group, dividing it into rural farm and rural non-farm, and carrying it back to 1920 as a basis of comparison. The distribution of these groups over the state in 1930 is shown in Figure 41. The data from which this figure was drawn are given in Table XIV of the appendix. The Northeastern and Central districts led in the percentage of urban population, with figures of 65.53 per cent and 65.27 per cent, respectively. The Red

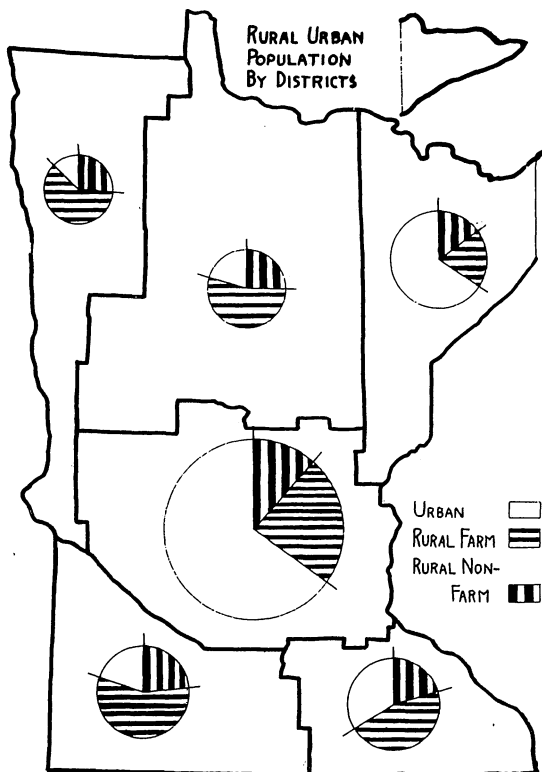


FIG. 41. DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL, URBAN, AND VILLAGE POPULATION BY DISTRICTS, 1930

River district showed the smallest proportion of urban population, 12.93 per cent. The urban percentages for the other districts were as follows: Southeastern, 34.2 per cent; Southwestern, 20.4 per cent; North Central, 20.9 per cent. Further, there were 39 counties in 1930 without any urban population.

The Red River and North Central districts showed the greatest per-

centages of rural farm population in 1930, 60.35 per cent and 53.53 per cent, respectively. The other rural farm percentages were as follows: Southeastern, 45.7 per cent; Southwestern, 57.1 per cent; Central, 23.38 per cent; and Northeastern, 19.33 per cent. The greatest percentage of rural non-farm population was found in the Red River district, 26.71 per cent. The other districts were as follows, as regards rural non-farm or village population: Southeastern, 20.1 per cent; Southwestern, 22.5 per cent; Central, 11.34 per cent; North Central, 25.57 per cent, and Northeastern, 15.14 per cent.

The changes in the rural-urban population since 1860 and in the rural farm and rural non-farm since 1920 are shown in Table 12. During the last decade the farmers lost 5,411 or 0.6 per cent of their population, while the village lost 23,784 or 5.4 per cent of its numbers. Thus, the heaviest losses in the rural population during the 1920's came from the rural non-farm group.

The percentage in the three classes of population for 1920 and 1930 is given in Table 13. The urban class increased, while both the rural farm and rural non-farm showed decreases for the decade.

Table 12. Changes in Minnesota Rural-Urban Population, 1860-1930

| Census year | Urban | | Total rural | | Rural farm | | Rural non-farm | |
|-------------|-----------|---|-------------|---|------------|---|----------------|---|
| | Number | Per cent increase over preceding decade | Number | Per cent increase over preceding decade | Number | Per cent increase over preceding decade | Number | Per cent increase over preceding decade |
| 1930 | 1,257,616 | 19.6 | 1,306,337 | -2.2 | 888,049 | -0.6 | 418,288 | -5.4 |
| 1920 | 1,051,593 | 23.7 | 1,335,532 | 9.0 | 893,460 | ..... | 442,072 | ..... |
| 1910 | 850,294 | 42.2 | 1,225,414 | 6.3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1900 | 598,100 | 35.8 | 1,153,294 | 33.0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1890 | 443,049 | 194.1 | 867,234 | 37.6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1880 | 150,626 | 105.3 | 630,147 | 72.0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1870 | 73,362 | 352.2 | 366,344 | 135.1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1860 | 16,223 | ..... | 155,800 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

Table 13. Percentage Urban, Farm, and Village Population, 1920-1930

| Year | Per cent urban | Per cent rural farm | Per cent rural non-farm |
|------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1930 | 49.0 | 34.6 | 16.4 |
| 1920 | 44.1 | 37.4 | 18.5 |

It may be concluded that the urban population is still increasing, but at a decreasing rate; the rural population increased to 1920, since when it declined slightly; and the rural decrease in the last decade was most noticeable in the villages.

The data on the changes in the rural population during the decade of the 1920's are given in Table XV of the appendix and Figure 42. The greatest decreases were recorded for Lake, Koochiching, Lake of

the Woods, Marshall, and Pennington counties. The next heaviest losses were found in Kittson, Beltrami, Sherburne, and Chisago counties. The counties showing an increase of 2 per cent or more were fairly well scattered over the state. They were Cook, Itasca, Clearwater, Crow Wing, Stevens, Stearns, Isanti, Kandiyohi, Hennepin, Ramsey, Washington, Dakota, Brown, Murray, Watonwan, Blue Earth, Waseca, Olmsted, Nobles, Martin, and Freeborn counties.

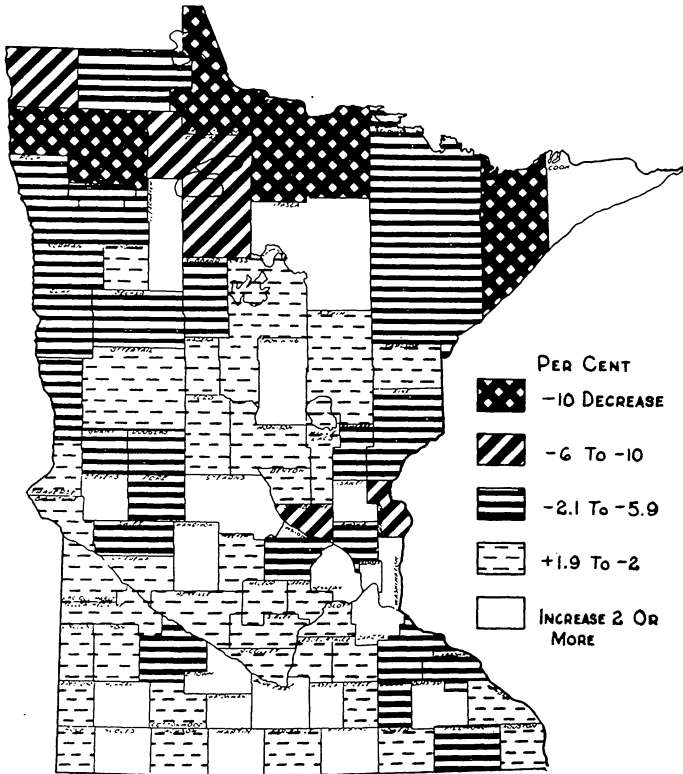


FIG. 42. CHANGE IN RURAL POPULATION BY COUNTIES, 1920-1930

The data here pictured have been corrected in order that any village which was classified as rural in 1920 would remain in that class in 1930 even if an increase in its population would compel the census to classify it as an urban place. This prevents the picture from being distorted by changes in classification at the arbitrary census point of 2,500 persons.

In general, it can be said that the heaviest losses were found in the extreme northern part of the state, while in other sections of the state no very definite tendency was noticeable during the decade.

Back-to-the-land Movement

In contrast with the above noted trend away from the farm, there has been evident in the depression years a marked movement in the opposite direction. The total number of farms in the 1935 Farm Census Preliminary Report was 203,302. This is actually an increase of 18,047, which is a 9.7 per cent increase for the five-year period. This back-to-the-land trend, however, is not equally distributed over the

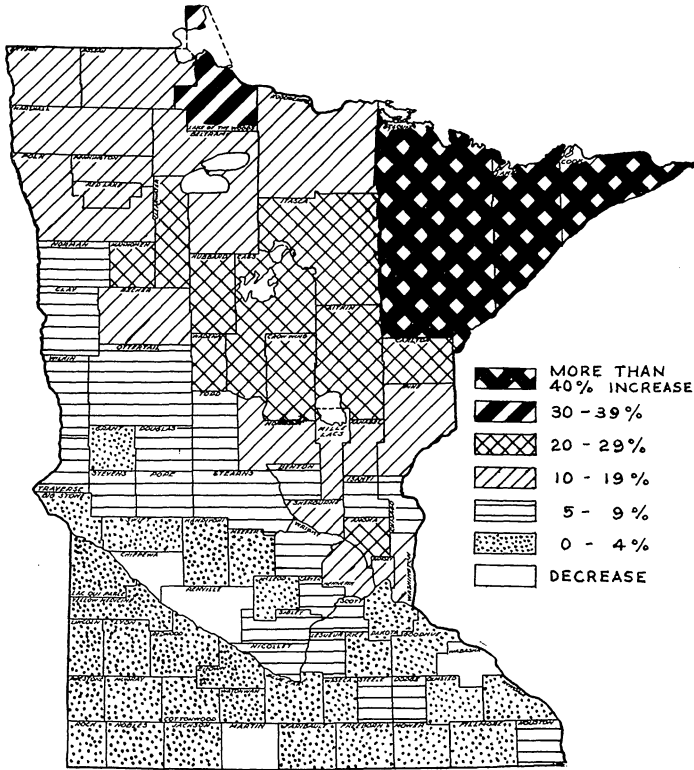


FIG. 43. CHANGE IN NUMBER OF FARMS, 1930-1935

whole state but is more predominant in the northeastern section or cut-over region (see Fig. 43). The Arrowhead shows an increase of 60 per cent, while the average for the cut-over section as a whole is approximately 30 per cent. In the central and southern regions the increase is very small, and in some counties there has actually been a small decrease.

In order to appreciate the true significance of this back-to-the-land movement, it is necessary to consider other factors besides the number

of farms. The total amount of land in farms has increased in the five years less than two million acres, or less than six per cent, and the increase in the total amount of land available for crops within the same field increased only 4.8 per cent. This indicates very clearly the tendency of the new back-to-the-landers to occupy smaller tracts of land and to cultivate fewer acres.

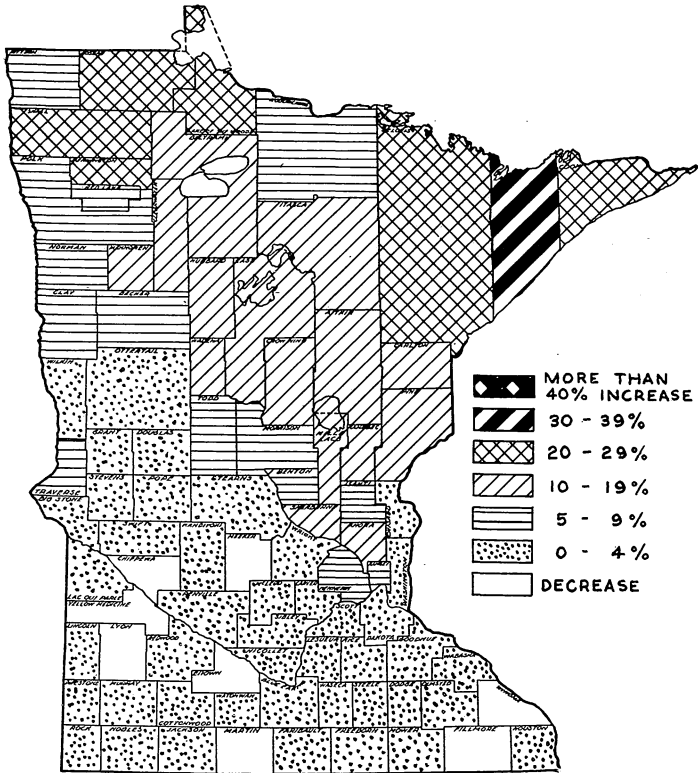


FIG. 44. CHANGE IN NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS, 1930-1935

This tendency is remarkably demonstrated in the figures for St. Louis County where the increase in the number of farms was 62.5 per cent, the increase in the acreage in farms was 27 per cent, and the increase in the land available for crops 30 per cent in the five-year period.

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 in total numbers.

It is a well-known fact that in a region of recent development or 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, whereas, in the resorting of a population in any given area, such as is seen in the migration from rural to urban centers, this short-distance migration is likely to be more feminine than masculine, especially in the last two generations. It is therefore necessary to present these data first of all, historically, to show the differences in the age and sex composition of the earlier times as contrasted with the present; and, second, to show the differences in the age and sex composition by habitat, or the rural as compared with the urban population.

Historical Changes in the Age Distribution

The number and percentage of the population in various age groups in Minnesota for the years 1880, 1900, and 1930 are given in Table 14, and Figures 45 to 48, inclusive, portray the same material graphically. Several noteworthy trends are here seen. In 1880, 15 per cent of the total population fell in the age group under five years, while in 1930 this group had declined to 9.01 per cent. The decline in the number of young children is especially remarkable in the last intercensus period. On the other hand, at the opposite end of the age scale, in 1880, only 2.4 per cent of the total population were 65 years of age or over, while in

Table 14. Distribution of the Population by Age Groups for Minnesota, 1880, 1900, 1930

| Age groups | 1930 | | 1900 | | 1880 ^a | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent |
| Under 5 | 231,001 | 9.01 | 228,290 | 13.03 | 117,209 | 15.0 |
| 5-14 | 510,539 | 19.91 | 409,511 | 23.39 | 191,369 | 24.5 |
| 15-19 | 239,946 | 9.36 | 170,177 | 9.72 | 80,189 | 10.3 |
| 20-24 | 214,432 | 8.36 | 160,674 | 9.17 | 81,032 | 10.4 |
| 25-44 | 749,088 | 29.22 | 501,501 | 28.63 | 196,540 | 25.2 |
| 45-64 | 454,499 | 17.72 | 210,368 | 12.02 | 95,244 | 12.2 |
| 65 and over | 163,480 | 6.38 | 66,771 | 3.81 | 19,190 | 2.4 |
| Unknown | 968 | 0.04 | 4,102 | 0.23 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 2,563,953 | 100.00 | 1,751,394 | 100.00 | 780,773 | 100.0 |

^a 1880, 10th U. S. Census, *Population*, Vol. I, Table XXI, pp. 596-597.

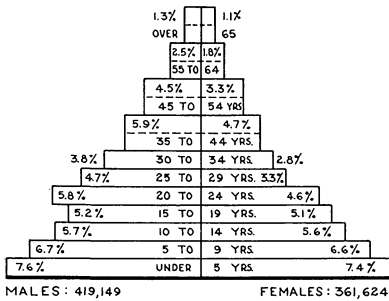


FIG. 45. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION FOR MINNESOTA, 1880

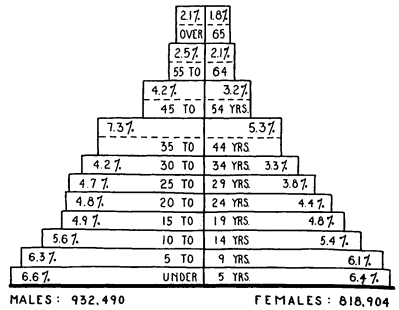


FIG. 46. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION FOR MINNESOTA, 1900

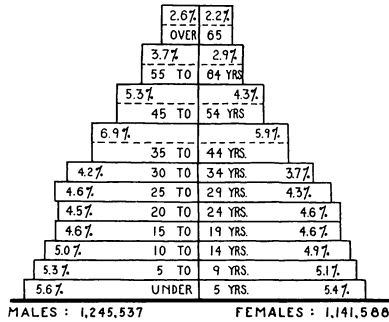


FIG. 47. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION FOR MINNESOTA, 1920

1930, 6.38 per cent were in that age group. If the total population over 45 years of age be considered as a group, it is found that in 1880, 14.6 per cent were in that age group, while in 1930 the number had in-

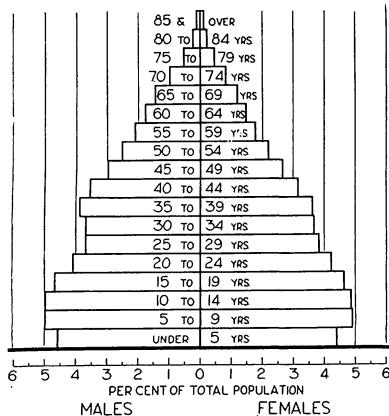


FIG. 48. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION FOR MINNESOTA, 1930

creased to 24.1 per cent. These figures are significant because they show that in the 50-year period the population of Minnesota has changed from a dynamic, progressive type and is rapidly approaching the static or stable stage.

Age Distribution in Rural and Urban Places

A further analysis of the population of Minnesota in 1930 is made in Table 15, which divides the population into urban, farm, and village

Table 15. Minnesota Urban, Farm, and Village Population by Age Groups, 1930^a

| Age groups | Total | Per cent | Urban | Per cent | Farm | Per cent | Village | Per cent |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| Under 5 years ... | 231,001 | 9.0 | 99,633 | 43.1 | 92,583 | 40.1 | 38,785 | 16.8 |
| 5-9 | 256,751 | 10.0 | 112,574 | 43.8 | 101,913 | 39.7 | 42,264 | 16.5 |
| 10-14 | 253,788 | 9.9 | 108,258 | 42.7 | 104,899 | 41.3 | 40,631 | 16.0 |
| 15-19 | 239,946 | 9.4 | 108,507 | 45.2 | 95,873 | 40.0 | 35,566 | 14.8 |
| 20-24 | 214,432 | 8.4 | 111,858 | 52.2 | 72,052 | 33.6 | 30,522 | 14.2 |
| 25-29 | 193,469 | 7.5 | 105,369 | 54.5 | 59,265 | 30.6 | 28,835 | 14.9 |
| 30-34 | 189,705 | 7.4 | 103,500 | 54.6 | 57,283 | 30.2 | 28,922 | 15.2 |
| 35-44 | 365,914 | 14.3 | 199,641 | 54.6 | 110,339 | 30.2 | 55,934 | 15.2 |
| 45-54 | 269,314 | 10.5 | 139,560 | 51.8 | 86,784 | 32.2 | 42,970 | 16.0 |
| 55-64 | 185,185 | 7.2 | 90,050 | 48.6 | 60,702 | 32.8 | 34,433 | 18.6 |
| 65-74 | 117,335 | 4.6 | 56,936 | 48.5 | 33,514 | 28.6 | 26,885 | 22.9 |
| 75 and over | 46,145 | 1.8 | 21,186 | 45.9 | 12,660 | 27.4 | 12,299 | 26.7 |
| Unknown | 968 | ^b | 544 | 56.2 | 182 | 18.8 | 242 | 25.0 |
| Grand total | 2,563,953 | 100.0 | 1,257,616 | 49.0 | 888,049 | 34.7 | 418,288 | 16.3 |

^a 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population Bulletin*, 2nd Series, Minnesota, Table 3, pp. 6, 7.
^b Less than 1/10 of 1 per cent.

and gives the number and percentage in each of the age groups for each of these classes. The differences in the age composition of these classes are strikingly portrayed in Figures 49 to 52, inclusive. A reference to Figure 49 will reveal the most important features of these differences.

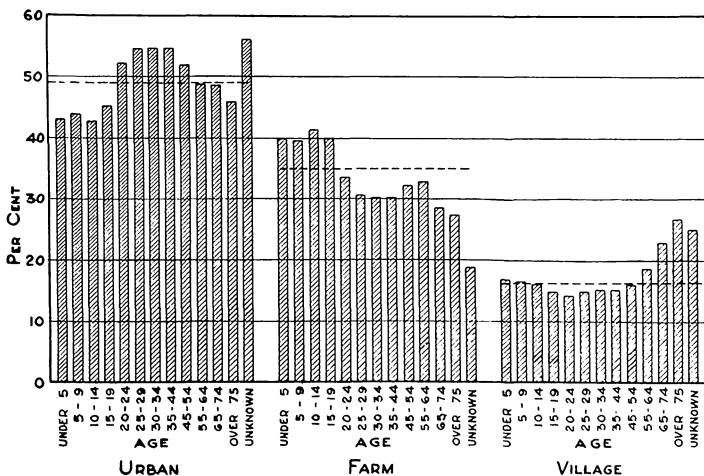


FIG. 49. MINNESOTA URBAN, FARM, AND VILLAGE POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, 1930

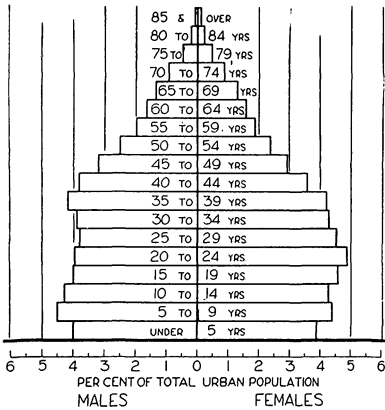


FIG. 50. SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION, MINNESOTA, 1930

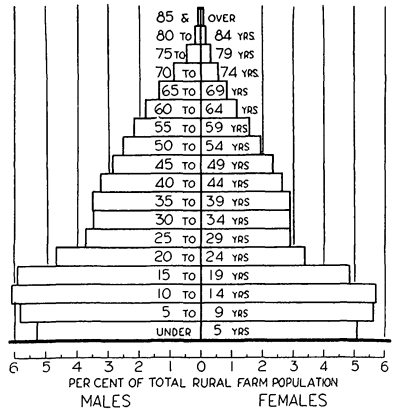


FIG. 51. SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RURAL FARM POPULATION, MINNESOTA, 1930

If the age distribution for all classes were the same, it would be found that the urban class would have 49 per cent of the total persons in each age group; the rural farm class would have 34.7 per cent, and the village would have 16.3 per cent in each age interval. This is illustrated by the dotted line. It is found, however, that the urban class falls short of its quota in each of the age groups up to 20 years. Further, the urban class falls short of a share of the population 55 years of age and over, but, on the other hand, the urban element has a much greater proportion than its 49 per cent within the age limit 20 to 55 years.

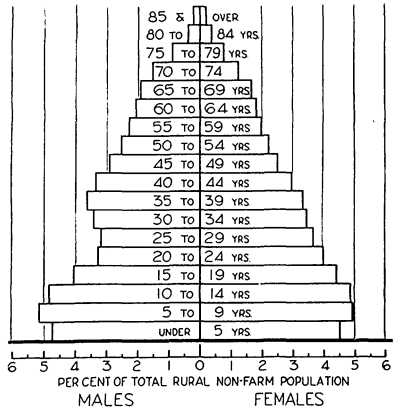


FIG. 52. SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RURAL NON-FARM POPULATION, MINNESOTA, 1930

A very different situation exists in the rural farm population. While only 34.7 per cent of the total fell in this group in 1930, over 40 per cent of all children under five years of age lived on the farm. In fact, in all the age groups up to 20 years, the farm population contains a disproportionately large number of people. From the age of 20 years upward, however, the farm loses its relative strength in the total population, and this loss is most marked in the group 65 years of age and over.

Table 16. Age-Sex Distribution and Sex Ratios, United States and Minnesota, 1930

| Age group | Age distribution | | | | | | | | Number males per 100 females | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| | Rural farm | | Rural non-farm | | Urban | | Total | | Rural farm | Rural non-farm | Urban | Total |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | | | | |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | | | | |
| United States | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 102.9 | 102.9 | 103.0 | 103.0 |
| 5-14 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 105.3 | 102.2 | 100.6 | 102.4 |
| 15-24 | 10.4 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 115.6 | 97.9 | 90.6 | 97.9 |
| 25-34 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 102.4 | 103.8 | 96.4 | 98.8 |
| 35-44 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 102.8 | 112.2 | 104.0 | 105.2 |
| 45-54 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 118.5 | 115.1 | 104.6 | 109.5 |
| 55-64 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 136.6 | 111.2 | 97.7 | 108.4 |
| 65 and over | 3.0 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 138.6 | 104.3 | 85.9 | 100.5 |
| Total | 52.6 | 47.4 | 51.2 | 48.8 | 49.5 | 50.5 | 50.6 | 49.4 | 111.0 | 105.0 | 98.1 | 102.5 |
| Minnesota | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 103.9 | 104.6 | 103.1 | 103.6 |
| 5-14 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 105.1 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 103.1 |
| 15-24 | 10.6 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 9.5 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 128.6 | 87.5 | 84.1 | 98.9 |
| 25-34 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 8.9 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 124.5 | 93.2 | 87.2 | 98.1 |
| 35-44 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 122.1 | 111.3 | 102.7 | 109.5 |
| 45-54 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 126.1 | 114.8 | 107.6 | 114.4 |
| 55-64 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 146.8 | 114.9 | 103.6 | 118.2 |
| 65 and over | 3.1 | 2.1 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 151.2 | 117.0 | 101.2 | 117.2 |
| Total | 54.6 | 45.4 | 50.8 | 49.2 | 49.2 | 50.8 | 51.3 | 48.7 | 120.5 | 103.2 | 96.9 | 105.5 |

In the village population, it is seen that in the first three age groups, they maintained approximately their proportionate share of the total state population. Only slight differences are found in the age groups 15 to 44 years where the village population falls somewhat below its quota, but in the older groups the village apparently has received a considerable portion of the migration from the farm and perhaps some of those from the city. The village has a far greater proportion of old people than either the urban or the farm groups. These differences in age groupings are graphically shown in Figures 50 to 52, inclusive, where the pyramids show by their irregularities the deviation from the normal distribution. These diagrams and the supporting data in Table 16 show not only the differences between urban and farm population in the 15-24-year age groups, but also that in the trend from the rural areas to the city the female group tends to migrate at an earlier age in greater numbers than male groups and also that the rural village group contributes very extensively to this rural-urban migration.

H. J. Burt in his study on the population of Missouri⁵⁰ includes an interesting table showing the persons per thousand in three age groups, under 20, 20-64, and 65 and over. It is assumed that the first and last groups are largely classifiable as dependent population. Similar data for Minnesota are given in Table 17. The rural farm class showed 503 in the producing ages and 497 in the dependent ages. In the urban class 597 were in the producing ages to 403 in the dependent ages, or 1.48 urban producers to 1 urban dependent. In the village class in Minnesota 530 were in the 20-64-year age group, and 470 were in the dependent age groups.

Table 17. Number of Persons per 1,000 in Three Age Groups in Minnesota, 1930

| Age | Urban | Farm | Village |
|-------------------|-------|------|---------|
| Under 20 | 341 | 445 | 376 |
| 20-64 | 597 | 503 | 530 |
| 65 and over | 62 | 52 | 94 |

Age Distribution by Areas, 1930

The numbers and percentages of the population in the six regions and three largest cities of Minnesota in 1930 by age groups are given in Table XVI of the appendix. It was found that 38.28 per cent of the total population fell within the age group under 20 years. In the South-eastern district only 37.63 per cent was found in this age group, while

⁵⁰ "The Population of Missouri," *Agricultural Experiment Station Research Bulletin* 188, p. 82, Columbia, Missouri, May 1933.

in more recently settled areas (the north central and northeastern), 43.11 per cent and 43.34 per cent, respectively, came within the juvenile age group. In Minneapolis only 31.63 per cent of the population were under 20 years of age; in St. Paul, 33.28 per cent, and in Duluth, 35.89 per cent. The higher proportion of young people in the newer and more rural areas of the state is clearly seen from these figures.

On the other extreme, it has already been stated that 6.38 per cent of the state's total population was 65 years of age and over. In Minneapolis the figure was 5.89 per cent; in St. Paul, 6.11 per cent, and in Duluth, 5.39 per cent. The greatest proportions of old people are found in the earlier settled areas of the southeast and central parts of the state. The Arrowhead region showed a very low proportion of old people (only 4.45 per cent), and the three largest cities all showed a smaller proportion of old people than did the state as a whole.

It was found that 55.29 per cent of the total population of the state fell within the age group 20-64 years. None of the districts in the state, omitting the three largest cities, contained such a large proportion of the population in that age interval. The figures for the districts were as follows: I, 54.78 per cent; II, 52.72 per cent; III, 52.11 per cent; IV, 50.46 per cent; V, 50.68 per cent, and VI, 52.20 per cent. The three cities, however, showed a large proportion in this group, Minneapolis having 62.44 per cent of its population there; St. Paul, 60.58 per cent, and Duluth 58.70 per cent.

Sex Distribution of Population

The numbers and percentages of males and females in the state from 1850 to 1930 are shown in Tables 18 and 19. The percentage males and females to the total population in 1850 was 61.15 and 38.85, respectively. This relationship by 1860 was 54.11 per cent males and 45.89 per cent females. This ratio varied little from 1860 to 1920, when the figures were 52.18 per cent males and 47.82 per cent females. The males in 1930 composed 51.35 per cent of the population and the females 48.65

Table 18. Sex Distribution by Number for Minnesota, 1850-1930

| Year | Male | Female |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1850 | 3,716 | 2,361 |
| 1860 | 93,084 | 78,939 |
| 1870 | 235,299 | 204,407 |
| 1880 | 419,149 | 361,624 |
| 1890 ^a | 695,321 | 606,505 |
| 1900 ^b | 932,490 | 818,904 |
| 1910 | 1,108,511 | 967,197 |
| 1920 | 1,245,537 | 1,141,588 |
| 1930 ^c | 1,316,571 | 1,247,382 |

^a 1850-1890, 11th U. S. Census, Part I, Table 11, p. 398.

^b 1920, 14th U. S. Census, *State Compendium*, Minnesota, Table 1, p. 36.

^c 1910-1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population Bulletin*, 2nd Series, Minnesota, Table 2, p. 5.

per cent. Throughout the state's history there have been more males than females in the population, but the trend has been toward a balancing of the ratio.

Table 19. Sex Distribution by Per Cent for Minnesota, 1850-1930

| Year | Male | Female |
|------------|-------|--------|
| 1850 | 61.15 | 38.85 |
| 1860 | 54.11 | 45.89 |
| 1870 | 53.51 | 46.49 |
| 1880 | 53.68 | 46.32 |
| 1890 | 53.41 | 46.59 |
| 1900 | 53.24 | 46.76 |
| 1910 | 53.40 | 46.60 |
| 1920 | 52.18 | 47.82 |
| 1930 | 51.35 | 48.65 |

The sex ratio for the total population, foreign-born white and native-born white population for 1890, 1910, and 1930 is given in Table XVII of the appendix. 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 figure for the state as a whole had dropped to 105.5 males for every 100 females by 1930. This balancing of the ratio took place between 1910 and 1930. The ratio for the state as a whole in 1910 was 114.6, which is approximately the same as it was in 1890; for the foreign-born white it was 144.0 males to 100 females, a large increase in the proportion of males since 1890. The native-born white ratio did not vary much between 1890 and 1910. The foreign-born white ratio was 128.0 to 100 in 1930, and the native-born white 101.8 to 100. Thus, among the foreign-born white element of the population a rather large proportion of males over females still existed in 1930, 217,983 males to 170,311 females.

In the largest cities an interesting contrast is to be seen in the sex ratio between 1890 and 1930. The ratio in 1890 for Minneapolis was 113.7 to 100; for St. Paul, 109.4 to 100; and for Duluth, 172.8 to 100. These figures by 1930 were 94.4 to 100; 93.9 to 100, and 102.2 to 100, respectively.

The changes in sex distribution of the population in the various parts of the state, excluding St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, between 1890 and 1930 are shown in Table 20. In all parts of the state, outside the three largest cities, the number of males exceeded the number of females in both years, but there seems to be a tendency toward an equalization of the sexes. Among the native-born the number of males did not exceed the number of females as greatly as among the foreign-born, and by 1930 the native-born, of course, composed a much larger part of the population than in 1890.

Table 20. Changes in Sex Ratios, 1890, 1930
Males per 100 Females

| District | 1930 | | | 1890 | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Total population | Foreign-born | Native-born | Total population | Foreign-born | Native-born |
| I Southeastern | 105.3 | 121.5 | 103.7 | 106.9 | 118.2 | 102.7 |
| II Southwestern | 108.4 | 130.6 | 105.7 | 113.0 | 127.4 | 106.6 |
| III Central ^a | 111.4 | 128.4 | 109.0 | 114.6 | 127.5 | 108.0 |
| IV Red River | 113.9 | 134.3 | 110.5 | 120.5 | 136.7 | 107.9 |
| V North Central | 115.2 | 150.7 | 110.0 | 116.7 | 131.5 | 108.9 |
| VI Northeastern ^b | 117.2 | 145.9 | 108.1 | 182.2 | 234.9 | 140.0 |

^a Excluding Minneapolis and St. Paul.
^b Excluding Duluth.

Excluding the Arrowhead region, there is little difference in the sex distribution of the native-born population between 1890 and 1930, the ratio varying from 102.7 in District I in 1890 to 110.5 in District IV in 1930. In the Arrowhead region the ratio dropped from 140 in 1890 to 108.1 in 1930.

Among the foreign-born the proportion of males is much larger than among the native-born, and that proportion was greatest in the north central and northeastern parts of the state. In District V the ratio increased from 131.5 in 1890 to 150.7 in 1930, while in District VI it decreased from 234.9 in 1890 to 145.9 in 1930.

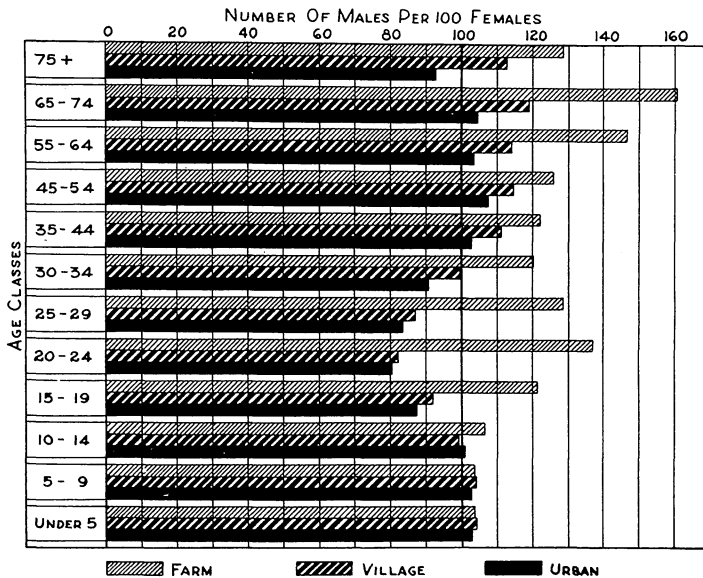


FIG. 53. SEX RATIO FOR URBAN, FARM, AND VILLAGE POPULATION, MINNESOTA, 1930

In general, it may be said that the greatest proportion of males was found both in 1890 and 1930, in the northeastern part of the state, but that the ratio decreased greatly, 182.2 to 117.2, during the intervening

period. There was, in 1930, a progressive increase in the proportion of males to females from 105.3 in District I to 117.2 in District VI.

The sex ratios by age groups for the urban, rural, and village population in 1930 are shown graphically in Figure 53. The data for this figure are given in Table 21. Up to age 15 years little difference is noted. In all of these classes, the number of males exceeds the number of females with one exception, the age group 10–14 years in the villages. In the age group 15–19 years, the number of males on the farm greatly exceeds the number of females, while in the urban and village areas the number of females exceeds the number of males. A female migration from the farm is apparent at this early age.

Table 21. Sex Ratios for Farm, Village, and Urban Minnesota, 1930
Males per 100 Females

| Age classes | Total | Farm | Village | Urban |
|-------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| All ages | 105.5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Under 5 | 103.6 | 103.9 | 104.6 | 103.1 |
| 5–9 | 103.4 | 103.6 | 104.2 | 102.7 |
| 10–14 | 102.9 | 106.6 | 99.3 | 100.8 |
| 15–19 | 100.7 | 121.7 | 92.1 | 87.7 |
| 20–24 | 97.0 | 138.3 | 82.4 | 80.7 |
| 25–29 | 96.1 | 128.8 | 87.3 | 83.7 |
| 30–34 | 100.3 | 120.2 | 99.5 | 90.9 |
| 35–44 | 109.5 | 122.1 | 111.3 | 102.7 |
| 45–54 | 114.4 | 126.1 | 114.8 | 107.6 |
| 55–64 | 118.2 | 146.8 | 114.9 | 103.6 |
| 65–74 | 121.6 | 160.9 | 119.1 | 104.6 |
| 75 and over | 106.9 | 128.8 | 112.8 | 92.8 |
| Age unknown | 115.1 | 149.3 | 144.4 | 95.7 |

In the age groups from 20–34 years the same condition exists as in the group 15–19 years, except that it is more accentuated for the years from 20–29.

In the years 35–74 the number of males again exceeds the number of females for the urban, village, and farm areas. The greatest difference is found in the farm element in the age group 65–74 years, in which there were 160.9 males to every 100 females. In the age groups over 75 years there were 92.8 males per 100 females in the urban area; 112.8 males to 100 females in the village, and 128.8 males to 100 females in the farm area.

The general conclusion seems to be that the number of females exceeds the number of males in the most productive age groups for the urban and village areas, while the reverse is true for the farm regions. In the higher age groups the number of males exceeds the number of females in the farm and village areas, but not in the urban area.

MARITAL STATUS AND SIZE OF FAMILY

One of the traditional ideas respecting the agricultural population is that the farm can be run most successfully by the family and that the farm is an ideal place for a family. When the marital status of the population is analyzed, as in Table 22, it would appear that some revision of the traditional opinion would be necessary or some investigation would be required into the social conditions resulting from the actual facts which by no means show the farm as a family paradise.

Table 22. Marital Condition of the Population 15 Years of Age and Over, Urban, Farm, and Village, United States and Minnesota, 1930

| | United States ^a | Minnesota ^b | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| | | All classes | Urban | Farm | Village |
| Males | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Single | 34.1 | 39.1 | 35.6 | 45.8 | 35.4 |
| Married | 60.0 | 55.4 | 58.8 | 49.6 | 57.9 |
| Widowed | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 5.7 |
| Divorced | 1.1 | 0.9 | c | c | c |
| Unknown | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Females | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Single | 26.4 | 30.6 | 32.3 | 29.1 | 28.1 |
| Married | 61.1 | 58.8 | 55.8 | 63.9 | 59.8 |
| Widowed | 11.1 | 9.4 | 10.3 | 6.6 | 11.3 |
| Divorced | 1.3 | 0.1 | 1.5 | c | c |
| Unknown | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 |

^a 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population*, Vol. III, Pt. I, pp. 11 and 1325.

^b 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Composition and Characteristics of the Population*, Minnesota, Table 8, p. 11.

^c Less than 1/10 of 1 per cent.

Marital Status

Minnesota has a larger percentage both of male and female unmarried persons than the United States as a whole, and when the population of the state is divided into the three classes—urban, farm, and village, it is seen that while 35 per cent of the urban males 15 years and over are unmarried, 45.8 per cent of the same age group domiciled on the farm are single. The village population is quite similar in this respect to the urban population, and both of these are comparable to the population of the United States. On the other hand, of the urban females in this age group, 32 per cent are single, while the farm population is only 29 per cent single and the village 28 per cent. The significance of the difference in the proportions of unmarried males and females in the farm population lies, first of all, in the unbalanced sex ratio, but chiefly in the unequaled economic opportunity for single males and females in a farming community. The absolute figures show 151,971 single males and 74,592 single females. This ratio of more than two to one shows a lack of social and economic adjustment which should concern us more than it does. The old problem, "how to keep the boys on the farm" apparently needs restatement with a change in gender.

Less than 50 per cent of the males on farms in Minnesota are married, while practically 64 per cent of the women are married. A further analysis of the marital status is shown in Table 23, which divides the population into native white, native-born of foreign parents, and foreign-born. Remarkable differences appear in this table between the native-born and the foreign-born; especially remarkable is the fact that only eight per cent of the foreign-born white females are unmarried, while 68 per cent are married and a corresponding number of the foreign-born males. Foreign-born widows show a percentage of 22.5. This high percentage is due to the fact that foreign-born females usually marry mates of a much older age than themselves. The changes in the marital condition of the population 15 years of age and over are shown in Tables XVIII and XIX of the appendix. These tables give the data by sex and age groups for the years 1890, 1910, and 1920. During that period the total number of married people increased 102.7 per cent, while the population as a whole increased only 83.3 per cent. This shows a greater proportion of the population married in the later years. It also appears that a larger percentage of the males in the 15-24-year age group were married in 1920 than in 1890, while the reverse appears for the females.

Table 23.—Marital Condition of the Population, by Nativity,
Minnesota, 1930^a

| | Native white of native parents | | Native white of foreign or mixed parents | | Foreign-born white | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------|---|----------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent |
| Male— | | | | | | |
| Single | 175,609 | 42.6 | 143,520 | 47.6 | 45,189 | 20.9 |
| Married | 222,271 | 53.9 | 147,040 | 48.7 | 146,702 | 67.9 |
| Widowed | 11,317 | 2.7 | 8,098 | 2.7 | 21,963 | 10.2 |
| Divorced | 2,976 | 0.7 | 2,768 | 0.9 | 2,131 | 1.0 |
| Unknown | 432 | 0.1 | 358 | 0.1 | 158 | ^b |
| Female— | | | | | | |
| Single | 136,881 | 32.9 | 118,550 | 40.8 | 13,543 | 8.0 |
| Married | 247,365 | 59.4 | 151,786 | 52.2 | 115,277 | 68.4 |
| Widowed | 27,303 | 6.6 | 16,854 | 5.8 | 37,877 | 22.5 |
| Divorced | 4,091 | 1.0 | 3,309 | 1.1 | 1,682 | 1.0 |
| Unknown | 259 | 0.1 | 232 | 0.1 | 119 | 0.1 |

^a 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Composition and Characteristics of the Population*, Minnesota, Table 8, p. 11.

^b Less than 1/10 of 1 per cent.

Size of Family

The average number of children per family for the state is given in Table 24 for the years 1850 to 1930, inclusive. This shows that there has been a steady decrease in the average-sized family from almost six at the middle of the last century to less than four at the last census date. The census of 1930 employs the median rather than the mean to compare the size of families by urban, farm, and village habitat. The

figures for these classes are shown in Table 25, which gives the median for Minnesota 3.52 instead of 3.89 which is the mean. This table also shows the farm families as the largest and the village families as the smallest, with a median of 3.14, which is well below the median for the state as a whole.

Table 24. Average Size of Families, Minnesota, 1850-1930

| Year | All classes | Year | All classes |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1850 | 5.98 | 1900 | 5.10 |
| 1860 | 4.61 | 1910 | 5.00 |
| 1870 | 5.33 | 1920 ^b | 4.50 |
| 1880 | 5.45 | 1930 ^c | 3.89 |
| 1890 ^a | 5.25 | | |

^a 1850-1890, 11th U. S. Census, *Population*, Pt. I, p. 914.

^b 1900-1920, 14th U. S. Census, *Population*, Vol. II, p. 1273.

^c 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population Bulletin, Families, Minnesota*, p. 8.

Table 25. Median Size of Families, Minnesota, 1930^a

| | Minnesota | Urban | Farm | Village |
|--------------------|-----------|-------|------|---------|
| All families | 3.52 | 3.32 | 4.16 | 3.14 |

^a 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population Bulletin, Families, Minnesota*, p. 8.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

The Department of Health, conducted by the Minnesota Board of Health, was established March 4, 1872. One of the six divisions through which the department functions is that of vital statistics. In 1910 Minnesota was admitted to the Federal Death Registration area, and in 1915 to the Federal Birth Registration area.

A record of births and deaths from 1910 to 1932, inclusive, is given in Table XX of the appendix. The crude birth and death rates are pictured graphically in Figure 54. Minnesota shows a falling birth rate from 24.7 in 1915 to 17.9 in 1932. The period from 1910 to 1915, before the state was admitted to the Federal area, showed a rising birth rate. The sudden drop in 1919 was probably due to the wartime disorganization.

The death rate has varied little during the period, remaining close to 10 per 1,000 population.

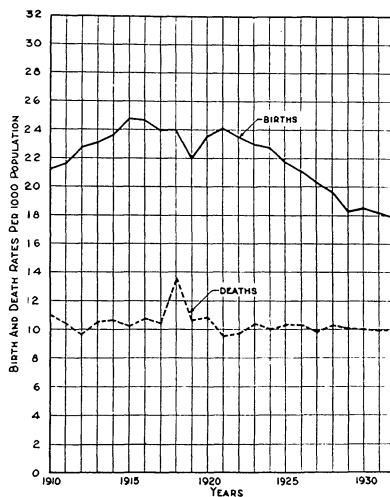


FIG. 54. BIRTH AND DEATH RATES, PER 1,000 POPULATION, MINNESOTA, 1910, 1930

The high rate, 13.5, in 1918 was due to war conditions and the influenza epidemic. Better health conditions probably 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 births exceeded deaths by 275,093, while the population increased by 311,417. Thus, natural increase did not account for the entire growth of the state's population during the decade.

In the following decade, however, births exceeded deaths by 287,217, while the total population increased by only 176,828, showing that a net emigration of 110,389 from the state occurred.

A clearer idea of the falling birth rate is obtained from Table 26 in which the ratio of the number of children under 5 years of age to the number of women 15-44 years of age, married and single, for 1910, 1920, and 1930 is given. For the total population this ratio of 48.24 children under five to 100 women 15-44 in 1910 was reduced to a ratio of 38.73 in 1930. In the urban and rural parts of the population in 1930 the ratios were 30.21 and 49.26, respectively. These data further show how the rate of natural increase of the state's population is becoming less and that the decline is as marked in the rural population as in the urban.

Table 26. Ratio of Children Under 5 Years of Age to Women 15-44 Years of Age, for Total, Urban, and Rural Population, Minnesota, 1910-1930

| | Children under 5 years | Women 15-44 years | Number children per 100 women |
|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1930 | | | |
| Urban | 99,633 | 329,762 | 30.21 |
| Rural | 131,368 | 266,664 | 49.26 |
| Total | 231,001 | 596,426 | 38.73 |
| 1920 | | | |
| Urban | 102,693 | 274,235 | 37.45 |
| Rural | 158,701 | 277,138 | 57.26 |
| Total | 261,394 | 551,373 | 47.41 |
| 1910 | | | |
| Urban | 77,837 | 221,594 | 35.13 |
| Rural | 149,003 | 248,685 | 59.92 |
| Total | 226,840 | 470,279 | 48.24 |

ILLITERACY

Illiteracy is defined by the census as the inability to write in any language, regardless of ability to read.⁵² In regard to this factor, Minnesota compares very favorably with the United States as a whole, as reference to Tables XXI and XXII of the appendix will show. There were 34,487 illiterates over 10 years of age in Minnesota's population in 1920, while in 1930 the total number in the same age group was

⁵² *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1933, p. 41.*

26,302. These illiterates constituted in 1920 and 1930, 1.8 per cent and 1.3 per cent, respectively, of Minnesota's population over 10 years of age. The comparable percentage figures for the United States were 6 per cent and 4.3 per cent. The illiteracy rates for males and females over 10 years of age in Minnesota are practically identical.

The percentage of illiteracy for those over 10 years of age in Minnesota's urban area is approximately the same, in 1920 and 1930, as the percentage for the state as a whole. The rural rate for this age group is very near that of the urban, while in the entire United States the rural rate is nearly double that of the urban class. Further, little difference is found between males and females, rural and urban, in percentage of illiteracy. The United States results show a somewhat higher percentage of illiteracy among urban women than among urban men, and a higher percentage among rural men than among rural women.

For the part of the population over 21 years of age, the percentage of illiteracy was higher in 1920 and 1930 in all groups than it was for the part of the population over 10 years of age. The effects of more children receiving an education today than formerly is evident.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

How Minnesota ranks in school attendance as compared with the United States as a whole since 1910 is shown in Table 27. It is seen that in 1930 the state was higher in percentage attendance than the nation in all age groups, except 16-17 years, where the difference was slight. A larger proportion of the population in each age group attended school in 1930 than in 1910. There was a slight decrease in the age group 14-17 years between 1910 and 1920, but in the decade of the 1920's the proportion went up in all age groups. The rise was particularly marked in the groups 16-17 years and 18-20 years.

Table 27. Percentage of Population by Age Groups Attending School, United States and Minnesota, 1910-1930

| Age classes | United States | | | Minnesota | | |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1930 ^a | 1920 ^a | 1910 ^b | 1930 ^c | 1920 ^c | 1910 ^b |
| 7-13 | 95.3 | 90.6 | 86.1 | 98.0 | 93.9 | 93.0 |
| 14-15 | 88.8 | 79.9 | 75.0 | 91.1 | 86.2 | 88.4 |
| 16-17 | 57.3 | 42.9 | 43.1 | 57.0 | 42.5 | 48.8 |
| 18-20 | 21.4 | 14.8 | 15.2 | 24.4 | 16.6 | 16.1 |

^a 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population, U. S. Summary*, 2nd Series, p. 10.

^b 1920, 14th U. S. Census, *Population*, Vol. II, p. 1049.

^c 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population, Minnesota*, Table 6, p. 9.

School attendance for Minnesota is compared with that for the United States, by rural and urban population, in Table 28. In all years and groupings the Minnesota proportions exceed those of the country

at large. The percentage of the rural population 7-20 years of age attending school exceeded that proportion for the urban population in 1910, but in other years, and for the group 7-13 years of age in 1910, the urban proportion exceeded the rural proportion. In 1930, 98.6 per cent of the state's urban population 7-13 years of age attended school, while 97.6 per cent of the rural population in that group attended. The comparable figures for the age group 7-20 were: urban, 79.1 per cent, and rural, 74.7 per cent.

Considering the large number of foreign-born and native-born of foreign or mixed parentage in the state's population, it was thought advisable to include some material on the school attendance of these elements. (See Table 29.) All nativity groups showed a higher percentage attending school in 1930 than in 1910, altho the same cannot be said for 1920. The biggest strides were made in the decade of the twenties. About 98 per cent of all nativity elements, 7-13 years of age, attended school by 1930. In the group 7-20 years of age, 80.3 per cent of the native whites of native parents attended school, 77.5 per cent of the negroes, 71.7 per cent of the natives of foreign or mixed parentage, and only 58.2 per cent of the foreign-born.

Table 28. Number and Per Cent of Rural and Urban Population 7-20 and 7-13 Years of Age Attending School in United States and Minnesota, 1910-1930

| | United States | | | | Minnesota | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|----------|
| | 7-20 | | 7-13 | | 7-20 | | 7-13 | |
| | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent |
| 1930 ^a | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 11,943,941 | 72.9 | 8,100,696 | 93.3 | 289,267 | 74.7 | 199,603 | 97.6 |
| Urban | 12,737,478 | 75.0 | 8,297,704 | 97.3 | 243,474 | 79.1 | 152,416 | 98.6 |
| 1920 ^b | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 10,623,811 | 68.3 | 7,499,874 | 87.6 | 279,148 | 70.0 | 197,806 | 93.5 |
| Urban | 8,828,040 | 67.9 | 6,369,136 | 94.4 | 171,948 | 70.3 | 117,099 | 94.5 |
| 1910 ^b | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 9,698,954 | 64.3 | 6,518,284 | 82.4 | 278,229 | 71.4 | 189,140 | 92.6 |
| Urban | 6,541,897 | 61.6 | 4,627,889 | 91.8 | 139,267 | 65.2 | 90,452 | 93.7 |

^a 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population Bulletin, U. S. Summary*, 2nd Series, Table 23, p. 17.

^b 1920, 14th U. S. Census, *Population*, Vol. II, p. 1137.

Table 29. Percentage of Minnesota Population 7-20 and 7-13 years of Age, by Nativity, Attending School, 1910-1930

| Nativity and race | 7-20 | | | 7-13 | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1930 ^a | 1920 ^b | 1910 ^b | 1930 ^a | 1920 ^a | 1910 ^b |
| All classes | 76.7 | 70.1 | 69.2 | 98.0 | 93.9 | 93.0 |
| Native white of native parents | 80.3 | 75.6 | 75.4 | 98.0 | 94.1 | 93.0 |
| Native white of foreign or mixed parents | 71.7 | 67.1 | 68.6 | 98.4 | 94.1 | 93.3 |
| Foreign-born | 58.2 | 48.5 | 41.9 | 98.1 | 88.6 | 89.6 |
| Negro | 77.5 | 68.2 | 65.7 | 98.5 | 95.5 | 92.7 |

^a 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population Bulletin*, 2nd Series, Minnesota, p. 9.

^b 1920, 14th U. S. Census, *Population*, Vol. II, pp. 1049-1051.

NEGRO, INDIAN, AND ASIATIC ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION

The numbers and percentages of white, negro, Indian, Asiatic, and Mexican elements within the state's population from 1870 to 1930 are given in Table XXIII of the appendix. The white group composes 99.7 per cent of the total population in 1870 and 99.0 per cent in 1930. There has been a steady growth in the negro element, but by 1930 it consisted of only 9,445 persons, or 0.4 per cent of the total population. The figures for the Indian population do not mean much, since the enumeration considers only civilized Indians and not reservation or "blanket" Indians. The Asiatic group is negligible, being only 832 in 1930. In that year the Mexican population was listed for the first time, and it was found to compose but 0.2 per cent of the total population, or 3,626 persons.

SUMMARY

1. The movement of settlers into the Minnesota region was well under way in the early 1820's. Most of these settlers came from the north and settled around Fort Snelling.

2. In 1860 the population of the state was 172,023. By 1930 it had grown to 2,563,953.

3. In 1930 the state was 51 per cent rural and 49 per cent urban, but there was an actual decrease in the rural population between 1920 and 1930. This decrease was greatest in the rural non-farm part of the population. Further, the rate of increase of the urban population is slowing down.

4. In 1860, 45.9 per cent of the state's population were natives of other states, 34.14 per cent were foreign-born, and 19.94 per cent were natives of Minnesota. In 1930, 20.02 per cent were natives of other states, 15.24 per cent were foreign-born, and 64.74 per cent had been born within the state.

5. Minnesota has always had a generous proportion of immigrants from foreign lands. In 1910, the number of foreign-born in the state was 543,010, while in 1930 it was but 388,294.

6. 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 Sweden, 3,178.

7. In 1930, Sweden had supplied 90,623 settlers; Norway, 71,562; Germany, 59,993; Finland, 24,360; Other Canadians, 20,618; and Poland, 15,015.

8. In 1860, the New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and East North Central elements in Minnesota's population were very large. In

fact, the natives of New York, Maine, and Ohio living in Minnesota were more numerous than the native-born Minnesotans themselves.

9. By 1930, the relative and absolute contributions of the New England and Middle Atlantic states to Minnesota's population were much less than they were, for example, in 1890. In 1930, natives of Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Michigan formed a large part of Minnesota's native-born population.

10. There has always been relatively little migration from the southern and western states to Minnesota.

11. Migrations of Minnesota-born in the early period tended to be to states bordering upon Minnesota. In 1880, 94.71 per cent of the people who had been born in Minnesota lived in the West North Central area of states. In 1930, 80.5 per cent was the figure.

12. In 1880, very few Minnesota natives lived in the Pacific states, but in 1930, eight per cent lived there.

13. Relatively few Minnesotans lived in the south or east, either in the early or recent period.

14. The big migrations of the 1920's from Minnesota were to the East North Central and Pacific groups of states.

15. In 1920, the urban population constituted 44.1 per cent of the state's population, while in 1930, it was 49 per cent. In 1920, the rural farm population constituted 37.4 per cent of the population, as against 34.6 per cent in 1930. The rural non-farm, or village, in the former year was 18.5 per cent of the population, and 16.4 per cent in 1930.

16. In general, the heaviest losses in rural population during the decade 1920-1930 were in the extreme northern part of the state.

17. In 1880, 49.8 per cent of the population were 19 years of age and under, while in 1930 but 38.28 per cent were in that age group. For the age group 45 years of age and over the figure for 1880 was 14.6 per cent, and in 1930, 24.1 per cent:

18. The urban element of the population in 1930 had a disproportionately large share of the age group 20-55 years in the population.

19. For the rural farm element a disproportionately large number were found in 1930 in the age groups under 20 years.

20. The village in 1930 contained a disproportionately large number of the population 65 years of age and over.

21. There seems to have been an enormous urban trend on the part of the rural farm population for the 20-24 age group before 1930.

22. In 1850, 61.15 per cent of the population were males; in 1930, 51.35 per cent were males.

23. Among the foreign-born a rather large excess of males over females still existed in 1930, 217,983 to 170,311.

24. In St. Paul and Minneapolis the ratio of males to females in 1890 was 109.4 males to 100 females, and 113.7 to 100, respectively. By 1930 these ratios were 93.9 to 100, and 94.4 to 100, respectively. Thus, more and more women have gone to the two largest cities in recent years.

25. The northeastern part of the state showed the greatest proportion of males in 1930, 117.2 to every 100 females.

26. The number of females in 1930 exceeded the number of males in the most productive age groups for the urban and village areas, while the reverse was true for the farm regions. In the higher age groups the number of males tends to exceed the number of females in all three areas, urban, farm, and village.

27. There has been a steady decrease in the size of families until in 1930 there was an average of 3.9 persons to a family.

28. The rural farm had the largest percentage of single males in 1930.

29. The largest proportion of divorced were the urban females in 1930.

30. In the villages there were nearly twice as many widowed females as males in 1930.

31. Minnesota has shown a constantly falling birth rate from 24.7 in 1915 to 17.9 in 1932.

32. The death rate has varied little since 1910, remaining close to 10 per thousand. This is significant, however, because the population is becoming increasingly larger in the older age groups.

33. From 1920 to 1930, births exceeded deaths by 287,217, yet the state's population increased by but 176,828, showing that a net migration of 110,389 from the state occurred.

34. Minnesota compares very favorably with the United States as a whole in regard to illiteracy. Only 1.2 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over were classed as illiterate in 1930.

35. In 1930, 98.6 per cent of the urban population 7-13 years of age attended school, while 97.6 per cent of the rural element in that age group attended. The comparable figures for the age group 7-20 years were: urban, 79.1 per cent; and rural, 74.7 per cent.

36. Of the foreign-born 7-20 years of age, 58.2 per cent attended school in 1930.

37. Minnesota has very few Negroes or Asiatics in her population. In 1930, its white population constituted 99 per cent of the total population.

APPENDIX

Data Abstracted from United States Census Reports

Table I. Minnesota Population Densities by Counties, 1870-1930

| County | Density per square mile | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1870 ^a | 1890 ^b | 1900 ^b | 1910 ^c | 1920 ^d | 1930 ^e |
| Minnesota | 5.6 ^f | 16.5 ^f | 22.1 ^f | 25.7 ^g | 29.5 ^h | 31.7 ⁱ |
| Aitkin | 0.19 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| Anoka | 8.85 | 22.1 | 25.3 | 27.2 | 34.0 | 40.1 |
| Becker | 0.21 | 6.8 | 10.3 | 14.0 | 16.9 | 16.7 |
| Beltrami | 0.03 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 8.4 |
| Benton | 3.83 | 15.8 | 25.0 | 28.7 | 34.7 | 37.2 |
| Big Stone | 0.60 | 11.8 | 18.0 | 19.1 | 19.9 | 20.0 |
| Blue Earth | 22.55 | 38.6 | 42.7 | 38.5 | 41.3 | 44.4 |
| Brown | 13.75 | 25.9 | 32.4 | 32.9 | 36.6 | 38.3 |
| Carlton | 0.32 | 6.2 | 11.7 | 20.2 | 22.4 | 24.5 |
| Carver | 31.05 | 45.9 | 48.7 | 46.4 | 45.1 | 45.0 |
| Cass | 0.08 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 5.5 | 7.6 | 7.4 |
| Chippewa | 0.60 | 14.7 | 21.4 | 22.8 | 26.6 | 26.7 |
| Chisago | 9.77 | 23.5 | 30.1 | 31.7 | 33.8 | 30.9 |
| Clay | 0.24 | 11.3 | 17.6 | 18.8 | 20.9 | 22.2 |
| Clearwater ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6.7 | 8.4 | 9.4 |
| Cook ..... | ..... | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| Cottonwood | 0.74 | 11.7 | 19.0 | 19.8 | 22.8 | 23.1 |
| Crow Wing | 0.34 | 17.4 | 28.1 | 16.0 | 23.2 | 24.2 |
| Dakota | 28.17 | 33.5 | 36.0 | 42.0 | 48.4 | 57.7 |
| Dodge | 19.89 | 25.1 | 30.9 | 27.5 | 28.5 | 27.6 |
| Douglas | 5.71 | 21.3 | 26.2 | 27.3 | 29.4 | 29.0 |
| Faribault | 13.81 | 23.2 | 30.6 | 27.7 | 29.2 | 30.1 |
| Fillmore | 28.81 | 31.5 | 34.2 | 29.6 | 29.2 | 28.5 |
| Freeborn | 14.69 | 24.9 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 33.6 | 39.1 |
| Goodhue | 30.44 | 38.7 | 41.9 | 41.2 | 40.2 | 40.8 |
| Grant | 0.60 | 12.4 | 16.1 | 16.5 | 17.7 | 17.3 |
| Hennepin | 51.64 | 323.4 | 398.3 | 590.2 | 735.3 | 916.4 |
| Houston | 26.14 | 26.1 | 27.5 | 25.1 | 24.6 | 24.3 |
| Hubbard ..... | ..... | 2.6 | 12.0 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.0 |
| Isanti | 4.47 | 17.1 | 26.2 | 28.5 | 30.0 | 27.3 |
| Itasca | 0.01 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 6.3 | 8.7 | 10.0 |
| Jackson | 2.53 | 12.4 | 20.5 | 20.6 | 22.7 | 22.6 |
| Kanabec | 0.17 | 2.9 | 8.6 | 12.1 | 17.0 | 16.0 |
| Kandiyohi | 4.07 | 17.2 | 22.6 | 23.7 | 27.5 | 29.4 |
| Kittson ..... | ..... | 1.9 | 7.4 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 8.7 |
| Koochiching ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.0 | 4.3 | 4.5 |
| Lac qui Parle ..... | ..... | 13.6 | 18.7 | 19.5 | 19.7 | 19.5 |
| Lake | 0.03 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.4 |
| Lake of the Woods ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.1 |
| Le Sueur | 24.55 | 40.1 | 42.6 | 39.9 | 38.3 | 38.6 |
| Lincoln ..... | ..... | 10.8 | 17.0 | 18.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 |
| Lyon | 0.56 | 13.3 | 20.4 | 22.2 | 26.6 | 27.3 |
| McLeod | 11.20 | 33.8 | 38.9 | 37.7 | 41.2 | 41.4 |
| Mahnomen ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.7 | 10.8 | 10.8 |
| Marshall ..... | ..... | 5.1 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 10.9 | 9.5 |

Table I.—Continued

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|
| Martin | 5.36 | 12.8 | 23.1 | 24.4 | 29.3 | 31.2 |
| Meeker | 10.91 | 25.2 | 29.0 | 27.4 | 29.2 | 28.8 |
| Mille Lacs | 1.62 | 4.9 | 14.0 | 18.4 | 24.3 | 24.1 |
| Monongalia | 7.28 | | | | | |
| Morrison | 1.43 | 11.8 | 20.3 | 21.0 | 22.6 | 22.3 |
| Mower | 14.70 | 25.7 | 31.9 | 31.8 | 36.6 | 39.5 |
| Murray | 0.29 | 9.5 | 16.9 | 16.7 | 19.4 | 19.7 |
| Nicollet | 18.18 | 29.6 | 32.7 | 31.9 | 33.9 | 37.4 |
| Nobles | 0.14 | 11.1 | 20.7 | 21.1 | 24.8 | 25.8 |
| Norman | | 7.5 | 10.6 | 15.6 | 17.3 | 16.4 |
| Olmsted | 30.05 | 30.8 | 35.9 | 33.8 | 42.1 | 53.2 |
| Ottertail | 0.97 | 16.1 | 21.3 | 22.6 | 24.9 | 25.0 |
| Pembina | 0.02 | | | | | |
| Pennington | | | | 15.4 | 19.9 | 17.3 |
| Pine | 0.45 | 2.8 | 8.1 | 11.2 | 14.9 | 14.3 |
| Pipestone | | 11.2 | 20.1 | 20.4 | 25.7 | 26.1 |
| Polk | | 10.0 | 18.7 | 18.2 | 18.7 | 18.2 |
| Pope | 3.73 | 14.3 | 18.0 | 18.4 | 19.7 | 18.9 |
| Ramsey | 135.79 | 812.8 | 991.6 | 1,389.3 | 1,519.0 | 1,780.9 |
| Red Lake | | | 10.9 | 15.2 | 16.8 | 15.9 |
| Redwood | 0.56 | 10.8 | 19.8 | 20.9 | 23.7 | 23.4 |
| Renville | 3.06 | 17.3 | 24.0 | 23.6 | 24.2 | 24.2 |
| Rice | 31.18 | 48.2 | 52.5 | 52.3 | 57.2 | 60.6 |
| Rock | 0.29 | 13.9 | 19.7 | 20.8 | 22.3 | 22.3 |
| Roseau | | | 4.1 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 7.6 |
| St. Louis | 0.75 | 6.9 | 15.0 | 25.1 | 31.7 | 31.5 |
| Scott | 29.49 | 38.4 | 42.1 | 40.7 | 38.9 | 38.6 |
| Sherburne | 4.60 | 13.2 | 16.3 | 18.2 | 21.5 | 21.7 |
| Sibley | 11.32 | 25.8 | 28.0 | 26.6 | 26.7 | 27.1 |
| Stearns | 10.16 | 26.6 | 33.9 | 35.0 | 40.9 | 45.6 |
| Steele | 19.13 | 31.1 | 38.8 | 37.5 | 41.9 | 42.9 |
| Stevens | 0.60 | 9.4 | 15.7 | 14.7 | 17.3 | 18.1 |
| Swift | 0.60 | 13.7 | 18.2 | 17.5 | 20.4 | 19.9 |
| Todd | 2.12 | 13.4 | 23.0 | 24.4 | 27.2 | 27.3 |
| Traverse | 0.60 | 8.3 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 14.0 |
| Wabasha | 29.37 | 32.0 | 35.6 | 34.3 | 33.1 | 32.6 |
| Wadena | 0.01 | 7.6 | 14.9 | 16.1 | 19.9 | 20.4 |
| Waseca | 18.18 | 31.0 | 34.3 | 31.2 | 32.8 | 33.4 |
| Washington | 28.52 | 64.7 | 69.2 | 65.5 | 59.9 | 62.4 |
| Watowan | 5.62 | 17.9 | 26.6 | 26.2 | 28.7 | 29.5 |
| Wilkin | 0.60 | 6.0 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 13.7 | 13.1 |
| Winona | 34.91 | 53.6 | 56.6 | 52.4 | 52.8 | 55.2 |
| Wright | 13.35 | 35.5 | 42.9 | 40.6 | 41.5 | 39.2 |
| Yellow Medicine | | 13.2 | 19.6 | 20.6 | 22.1 | 22.2 |

^a 1870, Statistics of Minnesota, *First Annual Report Assistant Secretary of State to Governor*, p. 137.

^b Computed from: 1900, 12th U. S. Census, *Population*, Vol. I, Pt. I, p. xlvi.

^c Computed from: 1910, 13th U. S. Census, *Abstract of Census with Supplement for Minnesota*, p. 40.

^d 1920, 14th U. S. Census, *Population Bulletin*, Table 49, pp. 111-112.

^e 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population Bulletin, Minnesota*, 1st Series, Table 3, pp. 5-6.

^f 1900, 12th U. S. Census, *Population*, Vol. I, Pt. I, p. xxxiii.

^g 1910, 13th U. S. Census, *Abstract with Supplement for Minnesota*, p. 29.

^h 1920, 14th U. S. Census, *Population Bulletin*, p. 111.

ⁱ 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population Bulletin, Minnesota*, 1st Series, p. 5.

Table II. Percentage Foreign-Born of Total Population by Counties,
1890, 1910, 1930

| County | Per cent foreign-born of total population | | | County | Per cent foreign-born of total population | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1890 ^a | 1910 ^b | 1930 ^c | | 1890 ^a | 1910 ^b | 1930 ^c |
| Aitkin | 41.3 | 29.7 | 17.4 | Marshall | 55.9 | 32.3 | 19.1 |
| Anoka | 29.4 | 22.8 | 16.3 | Martin | 26.8 | 17.2 | 9.2 |
| Becker | 39.6 | 23.0 | 12.9 | Meeker | 37.5 | 26.1 | 13.4 |
| Beltrami | 51.9 | 27.1 | 12.8 | Mille Lacs | 24.4 | 24.3 | 17.5 |
| Benton | 35.9 | 22.0 | 11.7 | Morrison | 33.8 | 23.3 | 13.6 |
| Big Stone | 32.4 | 21.1 | 11.3 | Mower | 25.8 | 17.1 | 8.7 |
| Blue Earth | 26.8 | 18.2 | 9.2 | Murray | 35.7 | 22.0 | 12.0 |
| Brown | 38.6 | 23.2 | 11.7 | Nicollet | 38.8 | 23.0 | 11.8 |
| Carlton | 49.6 | 37.7 | 23.1 | Nobles | 28.1 | 18.3 | 11.3 |
| Carver | 38.6 | 19.7 | 9.0 | Norman | 45.0 | 28.3 | 14.9 |
| Cass | 23.3 | 21.9 | 9.2 | Olmsted | 23.6 | 15.5 | 7.9 |
| Chippewa | 39.7 | 24.3 | 12.7 | Ottertail | 39.0 | 27.3 | 15.3 |
| Chisago | 45.8 | 32.9 | 20.7 | Pennington | ..... | 29.4 | 17.1 |
| Clay | 44.6 | 27.4 | 13.8 | Pine | 45.2 | 31.5 | 19.7 |
| Clearwater | ..... | 31.7 | 16.8 | Pipestone | 23.8 | 18.5 | 12.7 |
| Cook | 51.0 | 38.2 | 27.1 | Polk | 48.7 | 29.4 | 16.1 |
| Cottonwood | 41.4 | 22.6 | 12.5 | Pope | 40.6 | 24.2 | 13.0 |
| Crow Wing | 32.9 | 24.3 | 14.2 | Ramsey | 39.7 | 26.2 | 16.2 |
| Dakota | 32.0 | 24.8 | 14.0 | Red Lake | ..... | 26.0 | 13.6 |
| Dodge | 23.6 | 15.4 | 8.3 | Redwood | 30.5 | 18.8 | 10.2 |
| Douglas | 40.1 | 26.1 | 15.4 | Renville | 35.2 | 21.8 | 11.3 |
| Faribault | 25.4 | 16.4 | 8.9 | Rice | 28.4 | 17.9 | 9.0 |
| Fillmore | 26.7 | 16.5 | 8.1 | Rock | 27.9 | 23.1 | 16.0 |
| Freeborn | 33.6 | 21.5 | 11.7 | Roseau | ..... | 32.8 | 19.5 |
| Goodhue | 36.1 | 23.7 | 11.5 | St. Louis | 51.0 | 46.2 | 26.9 |
| Grant | 43.1 | 24.6 | 12.6 | Scott | 33.6 | 17.4 | 8.7 |
| Hennepin | 35.8 | 27.8 | 16.9 | Sherburne | 29.0 | 23.2 | 11.8 |
| Houston | 31.4 | 18.4 | 7.6 | Sibley | 34.8 | 19.7 | 9.6 |
| Hubbard | 18.8 | 18.2 | 11.3 | Stearns | 31.0 | 18.3 | 8.3 |
| Isanti | 50.1 | 35.2 | 21.4 | Steele | 31.0 | 20.8 | 10.9 |
| Itasca | 46.4 | 40.4 | 19.7 | Stevens | 34.5 | 20.2 | 10.2 |
| Jackson | 37.4 | 22.2 | 11.5 | Swift | 39.3 | 23.0 | 12.0 |
| Kanabec | 56.6 | 31.5 | 18.6 | Todd | 27.0 | 18.6 | 10.8 |
| Kandiyohi | 44.1 | 28.6 | 16.2 | Traverse | 36.9 | 20.9 | 11.6 |
| Kittson | 62.9 | 39.3 | 22.8 | Wabasha | 25.9 | 18.1 | 8.8 |
| Koochiching | ..... | 33.1 | 21.5 | Wadena | 23.6 | 20.6 | 12.5 |
| Lac qui Parle | 39.7 | 24.6 | 13.2 | Waseca | 28.5 | 17.2 | 8.3 |
| Lake | 52.4 | 46.4 | 32.0 | Washington | 39.5 | 25.1 | 14.1 |
| Lake of the Woods | ..... | ..... | 20.8 | Watsonwan | 37.7 | 22.2 | 12.1 |
| Le Sueur | 27.6 | 17.5 | 8.8 | Wilkin | 34.6 | 21.2 | 9.9 |
| Lincoln | 40.4 | 25.2 | 14.5 | Winona | 30.3 | 19.5 | 9.5 |
| Lyon | 31.6 | 22.2 | 12.7 | Wright | 31.8 | 21.8 | 12.8 |
| McLeod | 35.6 | 22.1 | 11.7 | Yellow Medicine | 39.2 | 23.3 | 12.4 |
| Mahnomen | ..... | 9.2 | 8.8 | | | | |

^a Computed from: 1890, 11th U. S. Census, *Population*, Vol. I, Pt. I, p. 635.

^b Computed from: 1910, 13th U. S. Census, *Abstract with Minnesota Supplement*, pp. 606-622.

^c 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population Bulletin*, 2nd Series, pp. 23-28.

Table III. Number of Foreign-Born Population by Districts, Minnesota, 1880

| District | Total population | Total foreign-born | British | Scandinavian | German | Slav | Romance | All others |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------|--------|-------|---------|------------|
| I | 248,732 | 77,941 | 19,312 | 31,354 | 19,543 | 3,556 | 284 | 3,892 |
| II | 120,100 | 39,365 | 7,625 | 17,023 | 10,039 | 944 | 227 | 3,507 |
| III ^a | 260,715 | 89,588 | 21,574 | 37,490 | 26,650 | 2,177 | 462 | 1,235 |
| IV | 26,318 | 11,901 | 4,999 | 5,711 | 871 | 61 | -6 | 213 |
| V | 29,278 | 10,763 | 2,198 | 6,521 | 1,470 | 57 | 38 | 479 |
| VI | 7,270 | 2,945 | 1,168 | 845 | 559 | 21 | 16 | 336 |
| Minneapolis | 46,887 | 18,201 | 5,745 | 6,045 | 2,425 | 217 | 128 | 3,641 |
| St. Paul | 41,473 | 16,972 | 5,567 | 2,779 | 5,035 | 726 | 150 | 2,715 |
| Total | 780,773 | 267,676 | 68,188 | 107,768 | 66,592 | 7,759 | 1,351 | 16,018 |

^a Excluding St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Table IV. Percentage of Foreign-Born Population by Districts, Minnesota, 1880

| District | Per cent foreign-born of total population | | | | | | | Per cent of foreign-born population | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------|--------------|--------|------|---------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------|------|---------|-----------|
| | Total | British | Scandinavian | German | Slav | Romance | All other | British | Scandinavian | German | Slav | Romance | All other |
| I | 31.33 | 7.76 | 12.61 | 7.86 | 1.43 | 0.11 | 1.56 | 24.78 | 40.23 | 25.07 | 4.56 | 0.36 | 4.99 |
| II | 32.78 | 6.35 | 14.17 | 8.36 | 0.79 | 0.19 | 2.92 | 19.37 | 43.24 | 25.50 | 2.40 | 0.58 | 8.91 |
| III ^a | 34.36 | 8.27 | 14.38 | 10.22 | 0.84 | 0.18 | 0.47 | 22.79 | 44.97 | 28.33 | 2.33 | 0.57 | 1.01 |
| IV | 45.22 | 18.99 | 21.70 | 3.31 | 0.23 | 0.18 | 0.81 | 42.00 | 47.99 | 7.32 | 0.51 | 0.39 | 1.79 |
| V | 36.76 | 7.51 | 22.27 | 5.02 | 0.19 | 0.13 | 1.64 | 20.42 | 60.59 | 13.66 | 0.53 | 0.35 | 4.45 |
| VI | 40.51 | 16.07 | 11.62 | 7.69 | 0.29 | 0.22 | 4.62 | 39.66 | 28.69 | 18.89 | 0.71 | 0.54 | 11.41 |
| Minneapolis | 38.83 | 12.26 | 12.90 | 5.17 | 0.46 | 0.27 | 7.77 | 31.56 | 33.21 | 13.32 | 1.19 | 0.71 | 20.01 |
| St. Paul | 40.92 | 13.42 | 6.70 | 12.14 | 1.75 | 0.36 | 6.55 | 32.80 | 16.37 | 29.67 | 4.28 | 0.88 | 16.00 |
| Total | 34.28 | 8.73 | 13.81 | 8.53 | 0.99 | 0.17 | 2.05 | 25.47 | 40.26 | 24.88 | 2.90 | 0.51 | 5.98 |

^a Excluding St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Table V. Number of Foreign-Born Population by Districts, Minnesota, 1890

| District | Total population | Total foreign-born | British | Scandinavian | German | Slav | Romance | All others |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------|---------|------------|
| I | 256,415 | 74,471 | 13,525 | 28,821 | 24,786 | 6,344 | 522 | 473 |
| II | 180,015 | 59,107 | 7,936 | 26,424 | 19,773 | 4,362 | 394 | 218 |
| III ^a | 367,777 | 130,829 | 20,398 | 58,505 | 43,043 | 7,621 | 823 | 439 |
| IV | 81,428 | 38,127 | 7,996 | 26,100 | 3,006 | 704 | 261 | 60 |
| V | 62,714 | 23,019 | 3,822 | 13,313 | 4,168 | 1,559 | 101 | 56 |
| VI ^b | 22,468 | 11,846 | 4,109 | 4,943 | 773 | 1,896 | 74 | 51 |
| Minneapolis | 164,738 | 60,558 | 15,206 | 33,564 | 8,268 | 2,608 | 413 | 499 |
| St. Paul | 133,156 | 53,177 | 14,337 | 16,753 | 16,986 | 4,092 | 743 | 266 |
| Duluth | 33,115 | 16,222 | 5,777 | 6,792 | 1,693 | 1,629 | 276 | 55 |
| Total | 1,301,826 | 467,356 | 93,106 | 215,215 | 122,496 | 30,815 | 3,607 | 2,117 |

^a Excluding St. Paul and Minneapolis.

^b Excluding Duluth.

Table VI. Percentage of Foreign-Born Population by Districts, Minnesota, 1890

| District | Per cent foreign-born of total population | | | | | | | Per cent of foreign-born population | | | | | |
|------------------|---|---------|----------------|--------|------|---------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|---------|-----------|
| | Total | British | navian Scandi- | German | Slav | Romance | All other | British | Scandi- navian | German | Slav | Romance | All other |
| I | 29.03 | 5.28 | 11.24 | 9.66 | 2.47 | 0.20 | 0.18 | 18.16 | 38.70 | 33.28 | 8.52 | 0.71 | 0.63 |
| II | 32.83 | 4.41 | 14.68 | 10.98 | 2.42 | 0.22 | 0.12 | 13.43 | 44.71 | 33.46 | 7.38 | 0.66 | 0.36 |
| III ^a | 35.57 | 5.55 | 15.91 | 11.70 | 2.07 | 0.22 | 0.12 | 15.59 | 44.72 | 32.90 | 5.82 | 0.63 | 0.34 |
| IV | 46.82 | 9.82 | 32.05 | 3.69 | 0.86 | 0.32 | 0.08 | 20.97 | 68.44 | 7.87 | 1.89 | 0.68 | 0.15 |
| V | 36.70 | 6.09 | 21.23 | 6.64 | 2.49 | 0.16 | 0.09 | 16.61 | 57.83 | 18.11 | 6.77 | 0.44 | 0.24 |
| VI ^b | 52.72 | 18.28 | 22.00 | 3.44 | 8.44 | 0.33 | 0.23 | 34.69 | 41.73 | 6.53 | 16.00 | 0.62 | 0.43 |
| Minneapolis | 36.76 | 9.23 | 20.38 | 5.02 | 1.58 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 25.11 | 55.42 | 13.66 | 4.31 | 0.68 | 0.82 |
| St. Paul | 39.94 | 10.77 | 12.58 | 12.76 | 3.07 | 0.56 | 0.20 | 26.96 | 31.50 | 31.94 | 7.70 | 1.40 | 0.50 |
| Duluth | 48.99 | 17.45 | 20.51 | 5.11 | 4.92 | 0.83 | 0.17 | 35.61 | 41.86 | 10.68 | 10.04 | 1.08 | 0.33 |
| Total | 35.90 | 7.15 | 16.53 | 9.41 | 2.37 | 0.28 | 0.16 | 19.93 | 46.05 | 26.21 | 6.59 | 0.77 | 0.45 |

^a Excluding St. Paul and Minneapolis.

^b Excluding Duluth.

Table VII. Number of Foreign-Born Population by Districts, Minnesota, 1910

| District | Total population | Total foreign-born | British | Scandinavian | German | Slav | Romance | All others |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------|---------|------------|
| I | 277,211 | 51,818 | 5,804 | 21,047 | 18,991 | 4,268 | 886 | 822 |
| II | 261,189 | 54,484 | 3,955 | 24,071 | 20,703 | 3,931 | 1,034 | 790 |
| III ^a | 490,941 | 113,410 | 8,845 | 54,644 | 36,687 | 8,527 | 3,505 | 1,202 |
| IV | 152,100 | 42,897 | 3,952 | 29,731 | 4,357 | 1,605 | 2,832 | 420 |
| V | 172,057 | 46,683 | 4,987 | 25,009 | 6,159 | 7,686 | 1,871 | 971 |
| VI ^b | 127,592 | 60,604 | 4,918 | 14,951 | 2,651 | 31,032 | 5,530 | 1,522 |
| Minneapolis | 301,408 | 85,938 | 12,815 | 44,908 | 9,158 | 15,192 | 2,583 | 1,282 |
| St. Paul | 214,744 | 56,524 | 10,364 | 16,810 | 14,763 | 10,588 | 3,366 | 633 |
| Duluth | 78,466 | 30,652 | 6,584 | 12,695 | 2,692 | 6,059 | 2,140 | 482 |
| Total | 2,075,708 | 543,010 | 62,224 | 243,866 | 116,161 | 88,888 | 23,747 | 8,124 |

^a Excluding St. Paul and Minneapolis.

^b Excluding Duluth.

Table VIII. Percentage of Foreign-Born Population by Districts, Minnesota, 1910

| District | Per cent foreign-born of total population | | | | | | | Per cent of foreign-born population | | | | | |
|------------------|---|---------|--------------|--------|-------|---------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|---------|-----------|
| | Total | British | Scandinavian | German | Slav | Romance | All other | British | Scandinavian | German | Slav | Romance | All other |
| I | 18.69 | 2.09 | 7.59 | 6.85 | 1.54 | 0.32 | 0.30 | 11.20 | 40.62 | 36.64 | 8.24 | 1.71 | 1.59 |
| II | 20.86 | 1.51 | 9.22 | 7.93 | 1.50 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 7.26 | 44.18 | 38.00 | 7.21 | 1.90 | 1.45 |
| III ^a | 23.10 | 1.80 | 11.13 | 7.47 | 1.74 | 0.71 | 0.25 | 7.80 | 48.18 | 32.35 | 7.52 | 3.09 | 1.06 |
| IV | 28.20 | 2.60 | 19.55 | 2.86 | 1.05 | 1.86 | 0.28 | 9.21 | 69.31 | 10.16 | 3.74 | 6.60 | 0.98 |
| V | 27.13 | 2.89 | 14.54 | 3.58 | 4.47 | 1.09 | 0.56 | 10.68 | 53.58 | 13.19 | 16.46 | 4.01 | 2.08 |
| VI ^b | 47.49 | 3.55 | 11.72 | 2.08 | 24.32 | 4.33 | 1.19 | 8.12 | 24.67 | 4.37 | 51.20 | 9.13 | 2.51 |
| Minneapolis | 28.51 | 4.25 | 14.90 | 3.03 | 5.04 | 0.86 | 0.43 | 14.91 | 52.25 | 10.66 | 17.68 | 3.01 | 1.49 |
| St. Paul | 26.27 | 4.82 | 7.82 | 6.86 | 4.92 | 1.56 | 0.29 | 18.34 | 29.74 | 26.11 | 18.73 | 5.96 | 1.12 |
| Duluth | 39.06 | 8.39 | 16.18 | 3.43 | 7.72 | 2.73 | 0.61 | 21.48 | 41.42 | 8.78 | 19.77 | 6.98 | 1.57 |
| Total | 26.16 | 3.00 | 11.75 | 5.60 | 4.28 | 1.14 | 0.39 | 11.46 | 44.91 | 21.39 | 16.37 | 4.37 | 1.50 |

^a Excluding St. Paul and Minneapolis.

^b Excluding Duluth.

Table IX. Number of Foreign-Born Population by Districts, Minnesota, 1930

| District | Total population | Total foreign-born | British | Scandinavian | German | Slav | Romance | All others |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------|--------|--------|---------|------------|
| I | 307,877 | 28,627 | 2,418 | 11,893 | 9,832 | 3,414 | 365 | 705 |
| II | 300,307 | 34,444 | 1,895 | 14,528 | 13,880 | 2,220 | 270 | 1,651 |
| III ^a | 574,535 | 73,654 | 5,049 | 36,367 | 21,511 | 8,040 | 1,418 | 1,269 |
| IV | 163,606 | 25,319 | 2,133 | 17,616 | 2,835 | 1,397 | 1,079 | 259 |
| V | 226,071 | 34,395 | 3,037 | 17,355 | 4,529 | 7,797 | 1,186 | 491 |
| V ^b | 154,132 | 41,949 | 2,816 | 11,523 | 1,660 | 22,249 | 2,974 | 727 |
| Minneapolis | 464,356 | 80,834 | 10,354 | 42,776 | 7,904 | 14,585 | 2,437 | 2,778 |
| St. Paul | 271,606 | 44,143 | 7,079 | 12,982 | 10,616 | 8,536 | 2,698 | 2,232 |
| Duluth | 101,463 | 24,929 | 4,021 | 10,976 | 1,387 | 6,161 | 1,704 | 680 |
| Total | 2,563,953 | 388,294 | 38,802 | 176,016 | 74,154 | 74,399 | 14,131 | 10,792 |

^a Excluding St. Paul and Minneapolis.

^b Excluding Duluth.

Table X. Percentage of Foreign-Born Population by Districts, Minnesota, 1930

| District | Per cent foreign-born of total population | | | | | | | Per cent of foreign-born population | | | | | |
|------------------|---|---------|--------------|--------|------|---------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|---------|-----------|
| | Total | British | Scandinavian | German | Slav | Romance | All other | British | Scandinavian | German | Slav | Romance | All other |
| I | 9.30 | 0.79 | 3.86 | 3.19 | 1.11 | 0.12 | 0.23 | 8.45 | 41.54 | 34.34 | 11.93 | 1.28 | 2.46 |
| II | 11.47 | 0.63 | 4.84 | 4.62 | 0.74 | 0.09 | 0.35 | 5.50 | 42.18 | 40.30 | 6.45 | 0.78 | 4.79 |
| III ^a | 12.82 | 0.88 | 6.33 | 3.74 | 1.40 | 0.25 | 0.22 | 6.86 | 49.38 | 29.21 | 10.91 | 1.92 | 1.72 |
| IV | 15.48 | 1.30 | 10.77 | 1.74 | 0.85 | 0.66 | 0.16 | 8.42 | 69.58 | 11.20 | 5.52 | 4.26 | 1.02 |
| V | 15.21 | 1.34 | 7.68 | 2.00 | 3.45 | 0.52 | 0.22 | 8.83 | 50.46 | 13.17 | 22.67 | 3.45 | 1.42 |
| V ^b | 11.85 | 0.80 | 3.25 | 0.47 | 6.28 | 0.84 | 0.21 | 6.71 | 27.47 | 3.96 | 53.04 | 7.09 | 1.73 |
| Minneapolis | 17.41 | 2.23 | 9.21 | 1.70 | 3.14 | 0.52 | 0.61 | 12.81 | 52.92 | 9.78 | 18.04 | 3.01 | 3.44 |
| St. Paul | 16.25 | 2.61 | 4.78 | 3.91 | 3.14 | 0.99 | 0.82 | 16.04 | 29.40 | 24.05 | 19.34 | 6.11 | 5.06 |
| Duluth | 24.57 | 3.96 | 10.82 | 1.37 | 6.07 | 1.68 | 0.67 | 16.12 | 44.03 | 5.56 | 24.72 | 6.84 | 2.73 |
| Total | 15.14 | 1.51 | 6.87 | 2.89 | 2.90 | 0.55 | 0.42 | 9.99 | 45.33 | 19.10 | 19.16 | 3.64 | 2.78 |

^a Excluding St. Paul and Minneapolis.

^b Excluding Duluth.

Table XI. National Origins by Counties, Minnesota, 1930

| County | British ^a | German | Swedish | Norwegian | Danish | Slav ^b | Finnish |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|-------------------|---------|
| Aitkin | 334 | 1,115 | 2,282 | 1,209 | 217 | 168 | 1,810 |
| Anoka | 781 | 1,631 | 2,679 | 1,337 | 332 | 1,021 | 70 |
| Becker | 388 | 2,373 | 2,073 | 3,672 | 233 | 491 | 1,554 |
| Beltrami | 548 | 1,289 | 1,725 | 3,472 | 306 | 468 | 117 |
| Benton | 305 | 3,375 | 1,046 | 552 | 78 | 1,689 | 28 |
| Big Stone | 499 | 1,497 | 1,162 | 1,114 | 184 | 51 | 0 |
| Blue Earth | 1,191 | 7,216 | 1,206 | 1,552 | 602 | 305 | 15 |
| Brown | 249 | 7,289 | 400 | 1,373 | 667 | 981 | 9 |
| Carlton | 413 | 1,014 | 3,430 | 1,732 | 205 | 844 | 4,928 |
| Carver | 206 | 5,420 | 1,092 | 109 | 53 | 247 | 1 |
| Cass | 433 | 1,144 | 1,097 | 1,428 | 240 | 231 | 201 |
| Chippewa | 234 | 2,615 | 1,142 | 3,806 | 296 | 72 | 0 |
| Chisago | 173 | 729 | 7,218 | 310 | 154 | 78 | 14 |
| Clay | 649 | 1,944 | 2,188 | 6,454 | 325 | 252 | 27 |
| Clearwater | 129 | 372 | 1,320 | 3,420 | 138 | 116 | 21 |
| Cook | 60 | 49 | 424 | 635 | 20 | 38 | 155 |
| Cottonwood | 234 | 2,151 | 459 | 1,833 | 616 | 2,095 | 1 |
| Crow Wing | 832 | 2,135 | 2,942 | 2,104 | 476 | 1,229 | 1,176 |
| Dakota | 1,803 | 6,641 | 1,788 | 1,253 | 641 | 2,168 | 68 |
| Dodge | 466 | 1,208 | 257 | 1,631 | 469 | 172 | 3 |
| Douglas | 286 | 2,497 | 3,928 | 2,321 | 335 | 587 | 328 |
| Fairbault | 724 | 3,929 | 416 | 2,254 | 391 | 543 | 2 |
| Fillmore | 1,014 | 2,085 | 171 | 6,092 | 140 | 163 | 5 |
| Freeborn | 763 | 2,147 | 706 | 5,574 | 3,763 | 794 | 7 |
| Goodhue | 798 | 4,722 | 4,450 | 5,241 | 266 | 203 | 18 |
| Grant | 154 | 1,055 | 1,207 | 2,720 | 112 | 63 | 8 |
| Hennepin | 2,309 | 6,390 | 5,654 | 3,234 | 1,281 | 2,490 | 180 |
| Houston | 539 | 2,284 | 313 | 2,646 | 29 | 50 | 7 |
| Hubbard | 280 | 912 | 725 | 1,118 | 131 | 149 | 79 |
| Isanti | 115 | 851 | 6,544 | 332 | 126 | 95 | 22 |
| Itasca | 821 | 1,206 | 2,526 | 1,851 | 225 | 2,603 | 3,637 |
| Jackson | 330 | 3,546 | 470 | 1,834 | 473 | 1,163 | 3 |
| Kanabec | 131 | 798 | 2,843 | 605 | 150 | 155 | 11 |
| Kandiyohi | 348 | 1,512 | 5,002 | 5,174 | 627 | 197 | 69 |
| Kittson | 233 | 342 | 3,630 | 1,461 | 108 | 289 | 3 |
| Koochiching | 542 | 852 | 1,679 | 1,889 | 216 | 774 | 345 |
| Lac qui Parle | 165 | 2,245 | 1,015 | 4,924 | 278 | 54 | 2 |
| Lake | 235 | 211 | 2,244 | 1,299 | 65 | 107 | 999 |
| Lake of the Woods | 218 | 239 | 713 | 706 | 82 | 107 | 37 |
| Le Sueur | 912 | 2,941 | 409 | 181 | 56 | 2,534 | 2 |
| Lincoln | 197 | 1,424 | 399 | 1,262 | 2,086 | 890 | 2 |
| Lyon | 707 | 1,942 | 984 | 2,133 | 527 | 281 | 8 |
| McLeod | 254 | 6,071 | 271 | 255 | 831 | 2,490 | 3 |
| Mahnomen | 63 | 608 | 173 | 682 | 58 | 494 | 9 |
| Marshall | 271 | 706 | 3,635 | 4,818 | 260 | 870 | 214 |
| Martin | 653 | 5,144 | 1,592 | 763 | 539 | 413 | 2 |
| Meeker | 454 | 2,351 | 4,247 | 1,065 | 497 | 83 | 643 |
| Millie Lacs | 240 | 1,441 | 3,496 | 1,045 | 238 | 305 | 64 |
| Morrison | 329 | 5,101 | 2,860 | 571 | 283 | 3,243 | 33 |
| Mower | 1,189 | 3,785 | 482 | 3,754 | 886 | 836 | 20 |
| Murray | 572 | 2,137 | 1,234 | 1,441 | 271 | 205 | 5 |
| Nicollet | 509 | 3,431 | 2,199 | 935 | 206 | 190 | 31 |
| Nobles | 617 | 4,560 | 1,165 | 759 | 244 | 107 | 3 |
| Norman | 163 | 1,015 | 570 | 6,401 | 151 | 99 | 1 |
| Olmsted | 2,325 | 5,319 | 769 | 2,138 | 835 | 547 | 46 |
| Ottertail | 784 | 7,489 | 4,731 | 10,473 | 921 | 1,037 | 2,923 |
| Pennington | 185 | 505 | 1,254 | 3,992 | 176 | 273 | 44 |
| Pine | 442 | 1,830 | 3,620 | 1,049 | 1,368 | 2,379 | 649 |
| Pipestone | 438 | 2,339 | 299 | 828 | 391 | 87 | 0 |
| Polk | 729 | 1,864 | 2,963 | 11,645 | 369 | 1,221 | 3 |
| Pope | 287 | 684 | 1,068 | 4,533 | 139 | 208 | 2 |
| Ramsey | 736 | 2,443 | 1,360 | 605 | 308 | 653 | 13 |
| Red Lake | 98 | 547 | 244 | 994 | 67 | 93 | 185 |
| Redwood | 625 | 4,884 | 723 | 1,295 | 1,089 | 433 | 6 |
| Renville | 464 | 5,254 | 1,720 | 2,614 | 299 | 1,067 | 105 |

Table XI—Continued

| County | British ^a | German | Swedish | Norwegian | Danish | Slav ^b | Finnish |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|-------------------|---------|
| Rice | 1,323 | 4,616 | 696 | 2,371 | 455 | 1,896 | 74 |
| Rock | 317 | 2,357 | 182 | 2,103 | 168 | 25 | 3 |
| Roseau | 154 | 598 | 2,592 | 3,706 | 170 | 626 | 5 |
| St. Louis | 3,753 | 2,857 | 9,735 | 5,412 | 455 | 21,580 | 26,407 |
| Scott | 585 | 3,290 | 186 | 380 | 114 | 1,189 | 1 |
| Sherburne | 321 | 1,114 | 1,099 | 828 | 290 | 200 | 17 |
| Sibley | 377 | 5,254 | 1,319 | 245 | 79 | 417 | 1 |
| Stearns | 1,057 | 17,090 | 1,201 | 1,498 | 362 | 2,478 | 40 |
| Steele | 544 | 2,918 | 225 | 1,330 | 1,053 | 2,547 | 11 |
| Stevens | 386 | 1,932 | 549 | 1,302 | 222 | 118 | 3 |
| Swift | 611 | 1,759 | 1,312 | 3,263 | 229 | 172 | 4 |
| Todd | 511 | 4,788 | 2,113 | 1,856 | 290 | 1,689 | 61 |
| Traverse | 311 | 1,699 | 1,034 | 399 | 69 | 80 | 6 |
| Wabasha | 839 | 4,847 | 705 | 298 | 74 | 173 | 5 |
| Wadena | 282 | 1,417 | 717 | 680 | 214 | 111 | 1,670 |
| Waseca | 760 | 3,620 | 458 | 925 | 152 | 192 | 4 |
| Washington | 1,025 | 4,360 | 3,674 | 841 | 509 | 357 | 38 |
| Watowan | 326 | 1,909 | 1,431 | 2,145 | 146 | 353 | 2 |
| Wilkin | 259 | 1,577 | 537 | 1,354 | 172 | 410 | 11 |
| Winona | 1,428 | 8,464 | 370 | 1,109 | 228 | 3,357 | 6 |
| Wright | 660 | 5,036 | 4,073 | 667 | 153 | 535 | 1,154 |
| Yellow Medicine | 260 | 2,488 | 1,071 | 4,580 | 282 | 289 | 1 |

^a British: English Scotch, Northern Ireland and Irish Free State.

^b Slav: Poles, Czechoslovakians, Yugoslavians, and Russians.

Table XII. Migrants to Minnesota from State of Birth (Native Population)

| Division and state | 1860 ^a | 1870 ^b | 1880 ^c | 1890 ^d | 1900 ^e | 1910 ^f | 1920 ^g | 1930 ^h |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| New England | 18,822 | 28,679 | 34,636 | 35,949 | 30,089 | 23,251 | 17,149 | 11,617 |
| Maine | 6,430 | 9,939 | 12,511 | 12,847 | 10,654 | 8,024 | 5,320 | 3,107 |
| New Hampshire | 2,387 | 3,271 | 3,593 | 3,452 | 2,666 | 1,927 | 1,285 | 860 |
| Vermont | 4,208 | 6,815 | 7,869 | 7,683 | 6,273 | 4,467 | 2,961 | 1,747 |
| Massachusetts | 3,719 | 5,731 | 7,223 | 8,507 | 7,240 | 6,234 | 5,425 | 4,231 |
| Rhode Island | 414 | 564 | 729 | 772 | 1,049 | 618 | 587 | 444 |
| Connecticut | 1,664 | 2,359 | 2,711 | 2,688 | 2,207 | 1,981 | 1,571 | 1,228 |
| Middle Atlantic | 29,957 | 52,821 | 63,900 | 67,169 | 63,008 | 53,756 | 43,612 | 31,754 |
| New York | 21,574 | 39,507 | 47,006 | 48,307 | 44,342 | 35,460 | 26,999 | 18,697 |
| New Jersey | 777 | 1,348 | 1,862 | 2,261 | 2,174 | 2,025 | 2,068 | 1,718 |
| Pennsylvania | 7,606 | 11,966 | 15,032 | 16,601 | 16,492 | 16,271 | 14,545 | 11,339 |
| East North Central | 24,979 | 58,858 | 89,818 | 124,970 | 167,025 | 199,064 | 231,445 | 216,317 |
| Ohio | 7,533 | 12,651 | 15,560 | 18,408 | 18,971 | 18,226 | 15,679 | 11,637 |
| Indiana | 3,604 | 7,438 | 8,342 | 10,038 | 10,761 | 11,681 | 12,692 | 10,583 |
| Illinois | 5,475 | 10,979 | 16,199 | 25,373 | 36,612 | 46,192 | 59,999 | 53,156 |
| Michigan | 1,764 | 3,742 | 5,539 | 11,782 | 19,389 | 26,217 | 30,038 | 25,653 |
| Wisconsin | 6,603 | 24,048 | 44,178 | 59,369 | 81,292 | 96,748 | 113,037 | 115,288 |
| West North Central | 36,595 | 132,085 | 316,572 | 584,837 | 963,499 | 1,227,121 | 1,570,441 | 1,873,214 |
| Minnesota | 34,305 | 126,491 | 302,371 | 554,535 | 894,019 | 1,121,376 | 1,392,176 | 1,660,026 |
| Iowa | 1,623 | 3,970 | 10,916 | 20,841 | 42,096 | 67,100 | 105,853 | 114,051 |
| Missouri | 648 | 1,447 | 2,350 | 3,532 | 5,200 | 6,485 | 9,594 | 10,446 |
| North Dakota ..... | ..... | 82 ⁱ | 336 | 2,533 | 9,097 | 12,980 | 26,278 | 41,736 |
| South Dakota ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,607 | 7,264 | 11,010 | 20,177 | 28,730 |
| Nebraska ..... | ..... | 44 ⁱ | 229 | 801 | 3,622 | 5,165 | 10,957 | 12,095 |
| Kansas | 19 | 51 | 330 | 988 | 2,201 | 3,005 | 5,406 | 6,130 |
| South Atlantic | 1,764 | 3,453 | 4,307 | 5,416 | 5,743 | 6,266 | 6,477 | 5,663 |
| Delaware | 118 | 170 | 189 | 228 | 228 | 218 | 179 | 116 |
| Maryland | 499 | 719 | 1,001 | 1,280 | 1,551 | 1,312 | 1,244 | 1,033 |
| District of Columbia | 63 | 104 | 156 | 299 | 300 | 313 | 398 | 323 |
| Virginia | 849 | 1,812 | 1,901 | 2,068 | 1,763 | 1,736 | 1,772 | 1,428 |
| West Virginia ..... | ..... | ..... | 413 | 700 | 861 | 937 | 1,073 | 922 |
| North Carolina | 141 | 438 | 373 | 373 | 405 | 524 | 579 | 524 |
| South Carolina | 39 | 80 | 108 | 143 | 136 | 258 | 272 | 270 |
| Georgia | 39 | 107 | 131 | 258 | 371 | 695 | 691 | 669 |
| Florida | 16 | 23 | 35 | 67 | 128 | 273 | 269 | 378 |

Table XII—Continued

| Division and state | 1860 ^a | 1870 ^b | 1880 ^c | 1890 ^d | 1900 ^e | 1910 ^f | 1920 ^g | 1930 ^h |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| East South Central.. | 891 | 2,404 | 2,997 | 4,174 | 4,912 | 5,496 | 6,495 | 5,939 |
| Kentucky | 641 | 1,743 | 2,151 | 2,812 | 3,144 | 3,277 | 3,635 | 3,136 |
| Tennessee | 138 | 320 | 481 | 764 | 1,005 | 1,215 | 1,517 | 1,477 |
| Alabama | 48 | 147 | 168 | 241 | 369 | 566 | 702 | 693 |
| Mississippi | 64 | 194 | 197 | 357 | 394 | 438 | 641 | 633 |
| West South Central.. | 118 | 292 | 407 | 823 | 1,137 | 1,948 | 3,827 | 5,914 |
| Arkansas | 9 | 60 | 90 | 195 | 248 | 399 | 764 | 1,081 |
| Louisiana | 97 | 185 | 220 | 360 | 432 | 573 | 556 | 623 |
| Oklahoma | | | | 4 | 37 | 268 | 964 | 1,412 |
| Texas | 12 | 47 | 97 | 264 | 420 | 708 | 1,543 | 2,798 |
| Mountain | | 208 | 181 | 533 | 1,729 | 3,931 | 7,033 | 9,635 |
| Montana | | 16 ¹ | 39 | 186 | 736 | 1,711 | 3,680 | 5,575 |
| Idaho | | 1 ¹ | 8 | 24 | 113 | 350 | 556 | 625 |
| Wyoming | | 10 ¹ | 18 | 40 | 127 | 225 | 434 | 581 |
| Colorado | | 10 ¹ | 51 | 185 | 467 | 760 | 1,624 | 1,983 |
| New Mexico | | 2 ¹ | 20 | 30 | 44 | 522 | 192 | 191 |
| Arizona | | 154 ¹ | 1 | 4 | 18 | 110 | 100 | 154 |
| Utah | | 4 ¹ | 30 | 38 | 126 | 174 | 348 | 445 |
| Nevada | | 11 ¹ | 14 | 26 | 48 | 79 | 99 | 81 |
| Pacific | 19 | 108 | 229 | 622 | 1,834 | 2,680 | 5,281 | 6,023 |
| Washington | | | 16 | 88 | 764 | 1,275 | 2,649 | 2,976 |
| Oregon | 2 | 21 | 30 | 92 | 325 | 480 | 932 | 1,124 |
| California | 17 | 87 | 183 | 442 | 745 | 925 | 1,700 | 1,923 |
| Miscellaneous | 150 | 101 | 50 | 9,977 | 7,100 | 8,600 | 8,570 | 7,087 |
| U. S. (State not reported) | 23 ¹ | | | 9,736 | 5,111 | 7,019 | 5,391 | 2,667 |
| Born at sea under U. S. Flag | 49 | 3 | 4 | 49 | 52 | 26 | 21 | 9 |
| Americans born abroad | | | | 113 | 1,883 | 1,532 | 3,032 | 4,010 |
| Outlying possessions | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska | | | | 2 | 3 | 11 | 42 | 53 |
| Hawaii | | | | | 2 | 5 | 19 | 31 |
| Phillipine Islands | | | | | 3 | 5 | 41 | 269 |
| Porto Rico | | | | | 3 | 2 | 13 | 13 |
| Virgin Islands (U. S.) | | | | | | | | |
| Panama Canal Zone | | | | | | | 8 | 32 |
| Am. Samoa | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Unknown | 78 | 96 | | | | | | |
| Indian | | 2 ¹ | 46 ¹ | 77 ¹ | 44 ¹ | | | |
| Total native population | 113,295 | 279,009 | 513,097 | 834,470 | 1,246,076 | 1,532,113 | 1,900,330 | 2,173,163 |

PERCENTAGES

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| New England | 16.61 | 10.27 | 6.75 | 4.31 | 2.42 | 1.52 | 0.90 | 0.54 |
| Middle Atlantic | 26.44 | 18.93 | 12.45 | 8.05 | 5.06 | 3.51 | 2.30 | 1.46 |
| East North Central.. | 22.05 | 21.10 | 17.51 | 14.98 | 13.40 | 12.99 | 12.18 | 9.95 |
| West North Central .. | 32.30 | 47.34 | 61.70 | 70.09 | 77.32 | 80.09 | 82.64 | 86.20 |
| South Atlantic | 1.56 | 1.24 | 0.84 | 0.65 | 0.46 | 0.41 | 0.34 | 0.26 |
| East South Central.. | 0.79 | 0.86 | 0.58 | 0.50 | 0.39 | 0.36 | 0.34 | 0.27 |
| West South Central.. | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.20 | 0.27 |
| Mountain | | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.14 | 0.26 | 0.37 | 0.44 |
| Pacific | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.28 | 0.28 |
| Miscellaneous | 0.13 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 1.19 | 0.57 | 0.56 | 0.45 | 0.33 |
| Total native | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

^a 1860, 8th U. S. Census, Vol. I, Pt. I, *Population*, pp. 262 ff.

^b 1870, 9th U. S. Census, Vol. I, Pt. I, *Population*, pp. 328-335.

^c 1880, 10th U. S. Census, Vol. I, Pt. I, *Population*, pp. 480-483.

^d 1890, 11th U. S. Census, Vol. I, Pt. I, *Population*, pp. 560-563.

^e 1900, 12th U. S. Census, Vol. I, Pt. I, *Population*, pp. 686-689.

^f 1910, 13th U. S. Census, Vol. I, Pt. I, *Population*, pp. 731-734.

^g 1920, 14th U. S. Census, Vol. II, Pt. I, *Population*, pp. 626 ff.

^h 1930, 15th U. S. Census, Vol. II, Chapter 4, *Population*, pp. 23 ff.

ⁱ Territories.

Table XIII. Migrations of Minnesota-Born To Other States

| Census division | 1860 ^a | 1870 ^b | 1880 ^c | 1890 ^d | 1900 ^e | 1910 ^f | 1920 ^g | 1930 ^h |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| New England | 150 | 474 | 783 | 1,289 | 2,927 | 3,650 | 4,342 | 5,045 |
| Maine | 19 | 95 | 100 | 150 | 414 | 658 | 857 | 502 |
| New Hampshire | 22 | 56 | 95 | 142 | 229 | 232 | 282 | 269 |
| Vermont | 13 | 56 | 75 | 93 | 214 | 219 | 235 | 269 |
| Massachusetts | 58 | 186 | 310 | 647 | 1,482 | 1,875 | 2,075 | 2,582 |
| Rhode Island | 18 | 15 | 63 | 87 | 231 | 257 | 277 | 355 |
| Connecticut | 20 | 66 | 140 | 170 | 357 | 409 | 616 | 1,068 |
| Middle Atlantic | 229 | 760 | 1,456 | 2,371 | 4,883 | 7,041 | 11,077 | 19,479 |
| New York | 135 | 417 | 835 | 1,421 | 2,885 | 4,388 | 6,818 | 12,094 |
| New Jersey | 8 | 78 | 109 | 193 | 542 | 775 | 1,403 | 2,809 |
| Pennsylvania | 86 | 265 | 512 | 757 | 1,456 | 1,878 | 2,856 | 4,576 |
| East North Central.. | 1,237 | 4,529 | 9,744 | 18,398 | 40,602 | 52,494 | 81,468 | 157,830 |
| Ohio | 114 | 372 | 614 | 953 | 1,767 | 2,538 | 4,890 | 8,221 |
| Indiana | 161 | 388 | 537 | 719 | 1,463 | 1,854 | 2,762 | 5,751 |
| Illinois | 285 | 1,179 | 2,062 | 4,143 | 9,448 | 12,753 | 19,336 | 48,257 |
| Michigan | 133 | 487 | 859 | 1,704 | 3,690 | 4,594 | 10,162 | 27,517 |
| Wisconsin | 544 | 2,103 | 5,672 | 10,879 | 24,234 | 30,755 | 44,318 | 68,084 |
| West North Central | 35,555 | 131,716 | 323,675 | 602,309 | 961,680 | 1,247,409 | 1,532,921 | 1,816,056 |
| Minnesota | 34,305 | 126,491 | 302,371 | 554,535 | 894,019 | 1,121,376 | 1,392,176 | 1,660,026 |
| Iowa | 432 | 2,683 | 6,130 | 8,074 | 13,193 | 16,669 | 24,400 | 33,643 |
| Missouri | 215 | 1,127 | 1,347 | 2,291 | 3,692 | 4,207 | 5,347 | 7,413 |
| North Dakota | 480 ⁱ | 361 ⁱ | 8,766 ⁱ | 13,052 | 24,546 | 68,972 | 71,197 | 70,848 |
| South Dakota ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,433 | 18,565 | 27,143 | 29,770 | 31,923 |
| Nebraska | 47 ⁱ | 346 | 2,277 | 5,483 | 4,704 | 5,312 | 6,220 | 7,572 |
| Kansas | 76 | 708 | 2,784 | 3,441 | 2,961 | 3,730 | 3,811 | 4,631 |
| South Atlantic | 40 | 136 | 333 | 820 | 1,703 | 2,912 | 6,361 | 9,322 |
| Delaware | 2 | 4 | 15 | 19 | 33 | 40 | 85 | 180 |
| Maryland | 6 | 13 | 40 | 64 | 221 | 393 | 857 | 1,183 |
| Dis. of Columbia | 8 | 64 | 97 | 233 | 365 | 603 | 1,578 | 1,676 |
| Virginia | 15 | 6 | 38 | 84 | 317 | 645 | 1,062 | 1,073 |
| West Virginia ..... | ..... | 25 | 42 | 69 | 126 | 175 | 296 | 529 |
| North Carolina | 6 | 3 | 8 | 15 | 91 | 100 | 179 | 379 |
| South Carolina | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 16 | 75 | 148 | 159 |
| Georgia | 2 | 11 | 36 | 87 | 247 | 355 | 546 | 561 |
| Florida ..... | ..... | 8 | 52 | 244 | 287 | 526 | 1,610 | 3,582 |
| East South Central | 65 | 183 | 317 | 797 | 1,441 | 2,034 | 2,572 | 2,537 |
| Kentucky | 26 | 58 | 85 | 155 | 267 | 312 | 531 | 709 |
| Tennessee | 17 | 96 | 157 | 434 | 638 | 677 | 674 | 792 |
| Alabama | 7 | 19 | 43 | 131 | 356 | 441 | 582 | 692 |
| Mississippi | 15 | 10 | 32 | 77 | 180 | 604 | 785 | 344 |
| West South Central | 99 | 264 | 797 | 1,570 | 3,420 | 7,388 | 9,365 | 11,402 |
| Arkansas | 9 | 35 | 144 | 435 | 584 | 806 | 1,009 | 969 |
| Louisiana | 20 | 160 | 47 | 146 | 337 | 586 | 745 | 793 |
| Oklahoma ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 226 | 1,156 | 3,553 | 3,437 | 4,135 |
| Texas | 70 | 69 | 606 | 763 | 1,343 | 2,443 | 4,174 | 5,505 |
| Mountain | 144 | 279 | 1,639 | 7,287 | 15,081 | 35,109 | 54,136 | 54,595 |
| Montana ..... | ..... | 124 ⁱ | 382 ⁱ | 3,411 | 8,078 | 17,403 | 33,517 | 31,610 |
| Idaho ..... | ..... | 8 ⁱ | 127 ⁱ | 912 | 2,296 | 7,859 | 8,592 | 8,505 |
| Wyoming ..... | ..... | 8 ⁱ | 71 ⁱ | 441 | 701 | 1,239 | 2,228 | 2,628 |
| Colorado | 132 ⁱ | 77 ⁱ | 816 | 1,952 | 2,742 | 5,785 | 6,145 | 6,907 |
| New Mexico | 2 ⁱ | 7 ⁱ | 72 ⁱ | 103 | 182 | 521 | 561 | 695 |
| Arizona ..... | ..... | 1 ⁱ | 32 ⁱ | 84 | 401 | 802 | 1,413 | 2,308 |
| Utah ..... | ..... | 30 ⁱ | 71 ⁱ | 343 | 587 | 944 | 1,173 | 1,162 |
| Nevada | 10 ⁱ | 24 | 68 | 41 | 94 | 556 | 507 | 780 |
| Pacific | 96 | 690 | 3,006 | 18,844 | 30,860 | 88,069 | 114,860 | 179,188 |
| Washington | 5 ⁱ | 63 ⁱ | 632 ⁱ | 11,040 | 17,144 | 52,198 | 57,944 | 67,116 |
| Oregon | 8 | 166 | 828 | 3,482 | 6,196 | 16,499 | 20,961 | 28,589 |
| California | 83 | 461 | 1,546 | 4,322 | 7,520 | 19,372 | 35,955 | 83,483 |
| Miscellaneous ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 564 ^j | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total native Minnesotans .. | 37,615 | 139,031 | 341,750 | 653,685 | 1,063,161 | 1,446,106 | 1,817,102 | 2,255,454 |

Table XIII—Continued

| | PERCENTAGES | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| New England | 0.40 | 0.34 | 0.23 | 0.20 | 0.27 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Middle Atlantic | 0.61 | 0.55 | 0.43 | 0.36 | 0.46 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.90 |
| East North Central .. | 3.29 | 3.26 | 2.85 | 2.81 | 3.82 | 3.60 | 4.50 | 7.00 |
| West North Central | 94.52 | 94.74 | 94.71 | 92.15 | 90.46 | 86.30 | 84.40 | 80.50 |
| South Atlantic | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.20 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| East South Central .. | 0.17 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| West South Central .. | 0.26 | 0.19 | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.32 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| Mountain | 0.38 | 0.20 | 0.48 | 1.11 | 1.42 | 2.40 | 3.00 | 2.40 |
| Pacific | 0.26 | 0.49 | 0.88 | 2.88 | 2.90 | 6.10 | 6.30 | 8.00 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | 0.05 | | | |
| Total native Minnesotans | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

^a 1860, 8th U. S. Census, Vol. I, Pt. I, *Population*, p. 616.

^b 1870, 9th U. S. Census, Vol. I, Pt. I, *Population*, p. 331.

^c 1880, 10th U. S. Census, Vol. I, Pt. I, *Population*, pp. 480-483.

^d 1890, 11th U. S. Census, Vol. I, Pt. I, *Population*, pp. 560-563.

^e 1900, 12th U. S. Census, Vol. I, Pt. I, *Population*, pp. 686-689.

^f 1910, 13th U. S. Census, Vol. I, Pt. I, *Population*, p. 732.

^g 1920, 14th U. S. Census, Vol. II, Pt. I, *Population*, p. 628.

^h 1930, 15th U. S. Census, Vol. II, Chapter 4, *Population*, Table 21.

ⁱ Territories.

^j Miscellaneous includes: Alaska, 308; Hawaii, 40; and Indian Territory, 216.

Table XIV. Rural-Urban Distribution of the Population by Counties and Districts, Minnesota, 1930

| | Total | Urban | Rural | Rural farm | Rural non-farm |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|------------|----------------|
| Southeastern District No. 1 | | | | | |
| Dodge | 12,127 | ..... | 12,127 | 8,192 | 3,935 |
| Fillmore | 24,748 | ..... | 24,748 | 15,242 | 9,506 |
| Freeborn | 28,741 | 10,169 | 18,572 | 14,715 | 3,857 |
| Goodhue | 31,317 | 9,629 | 21,688 | 14,273 | 7,415 |
| Houston | 13,845 | ..... | 13,845 | 8,959 | 4,886 |
| Le Sueur | 17,990 | ..... | 17,990 | 9,568 | 8,422 |
| Mower | 28,065 | 12,276 | 15,789 | 11,425 | 4,364 |
| Olmsted | 35,426 | 20,621 | 14,805 | 11,838 | 2,967 |
| Rice | 29,974 | 16,920 | 13,054 | 10,731 | 2,323 |
| Steele | 18,475 | 7,654 | 10,821 | 8,800 | 2,021 |
| Wabasha | 17,613 | 3,210 | 14,403 | 8,753 | 5,650 |
| Waseca | 14,412 | 3,815 | 10,597 | 8,157 | 2,440 |
| Winona | 35,144 | 20,850 | 14,294 | 10,146 | 4,148 |
| Total | 307,877 | 105,144 | 202,733 | 140,799 | 61,934 |
| Per cent ..... | ..... | 34.2 | 65.8 | 45.7 | 20.1 |
| Southwestern District No. 2 | | | | | |
| Blue Earth | 33,847 | 14,038 | 19,809 | 14,542 | 5,267 |
| Brown | 23,428 | 9,884 | 13,544 | 10,015 | 3,529 |
| Cottonwood | 14,782 | ..... | 14,782 | 9,660 | 5,122 |
| Faribault | 21,642 | 2,884 | 18,758 | 12,365 | 6,393 |
| Jackson | 15,863 | ..... | 15,863 | 10,999 | 4,864 |
| Lac qui Parle | 15,398 | ..... | 15,398 | 10,528 | 4,870 |
| Lincoln | 11,303 | ..... | 11,303 | 7,936 | 3,367 |
| Lyon | 19,326 | 5,820 | 13,506 | 10,026 | 3,480 |
| Martin | 22,401 | 5,521 | 16,880 | 12,633 | 4,247 |
| Murray | 13,902 | ..... | 13,902 | 10,286 | 3,616 |
| Nobles | 18,618 | 3,878 | 14,740 | 10,664 | 4,076 |
| Nicollet | 16,550 | 7,633 | 8,917 | 7,603 | 1,314 |
| Pipestone | 12,238 | 3,489 | 8,749 | 6,230 | 2,519 |
| Redwood | 20,620 | 2,552 | 18,068 | 13,059 | 5,009 |
| Rock | 10,962 | 2,644 | 8,318 | 6,738 | 1,580 |
| Watsonwan | 12,802 | 2,808 | 9,994 | 7,202 | 2,792 |
| Yellow Medicine | 16,625 | ..... | 16,625 | 11,191 | 5,434 |
| Total | 300,307 | 61,151 | 239,156 | 171,677 | 67,479 |
| Per cent ..... | ..... | 20.4 | 79.6 | 57.1 | 22.5 |
| Central District No. 3 | | | | | |
| Anoka | 18,415 | 10,464 | 7,951 | 6,517 | 1,434 |
| Benton | 15,056 | 4,956 | 10,100 | 8,388 | 1,712 |
| Carver | 16,936 | ..... | 16,936 | 10,068 | 6,868 |
| Chippewa | 15,762 | 4,319 | 11,443 | 8,726 | 2,717 |
| Chisago | 13,189 | ..... | 13,189 | 8,708 | 4,481 |
| Dakota | 34,592 | 19,558 | 15,034 | 10,676 | 4,358 |
| Douglas | 18,813 | 3,876 | 14,937 | 11,941 | 2,996 |
| Grant | 9,558 | ..... | 9,558 | 6,580 | 2,978 |
| Hennepin | 517,785 | 483,809 | 33,976 | 16,733 | 17,243 |
| Isanti | 12,081 | ..... | 12,081 | 8,781 | 3,300 |
| Kanabec | 8,558 | ..... | 8,558 | 6,674 | 1,884 |
| Kandiyohi | 23,574 | 6,173 | 17,401 | 12,714 | 4,687 |
| Meeke | 17,914 | 2,880 | 15,034 | 12,180 | 2,854 |
| Mille Lacs | 14,076 | ..... | 14,076 | 8,887 | 5,189 |
| Morrison | 25,442 | 5,014 | 20,428 | 16,599 | 3,829 |
| Pope | 13,085 | ..... | 13,085 | 8,632 | 4,453 |
| Ramsey | 286,721 | 277,121 | 9,600 | 4,344 | 5,256 |
| Renville | 23,645 | ..... | 23,645 | 15,421 | 8,224 |
| Scott | 14,116 | ..... | 14,116 | 7,941 | 6,175 |
| Sherburne | 9,709 | 1,598 | 8,111 | 5,719 | 2,392 |
| Sibley | 15,865 | ..... | 15,865 | 10,986 | 4,879 |
| Stearns | 62,121 | 19,818 | 42,303 | 27,081 | 15,222 |
| Stevens | 10,185 | ..... | 10,185 | 6,355 | 3,830 |
| Swift | 14,735 | ..... | 14,735 | 9,081 | 5,654 |
| Todd | 26,170 | 2,667 | 23,503 | 17,930 | 5,573 |
| Washington | 24,753 | 9,763 | 14,990 | 8,646 | 6,344 |
| Wright | 27,119 | ..... | 27,119 | 18,112 | 9,007 |
| McLeod | 20,522 | 3,406 | 17,116 | 12,002 | 5,114 |
| Total | 1,310,497 | 855,422 | 455,075 | 306,422 | 148,653 |
| Per cent ..... | ..... | 65.27 | 34.73 | 23.38 | 11.34 |

Table XIV—Continued

| | Total | Urban | Rural | Rural farm | Rural non-farm |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|----------------|
| Red River District No. 4 | | | | | |
| Big Stone | 9,838 | ..... | 9,838 | 5,355 | 4,483 |
| Clay | 23,120 | 7,651 | 15,469 | 10,269 | 5,200 |
| Kittson | 9,688 | ..... | 9,688 | 6,733 | 2,955 |
| Mahnomen | 6,153 | ..... | 6,153 | 3,794 | 2,359 |
| Marshall | 17,003 | ..... | 17,003 | 12,405 | 4,598 |
| Norman | 14,061 | ..... | 14,061 | 9,720 | 4,341 |
| Pennington | 10,487 | 4,268 | 6,219 | 5,186 | 1,033 |
| Polk | 36,019 | 9,243 | 26,776 | 20,359 | 6,417 |
| Red Lake | 6,887 | ..... | 6,887 | 4,679 | 2,208 |
| Roseau | 12,621 | ..... | 12,621 | 9,156 | 3,465 |
| Traverse | 7,938 | ..... | 7,938 | 5,199 | 2,739 |
| Wilkin | 9,791 | ..... | 9,791 | 5,883 | 3,908 |
| Total | 163,606 | 21,162 | 142,444 | 98,738 | 43,706 |
| Per cent ..... | ..... | 12.93 | 87.06 | 60.35 | 26.71 |
| North Central District No. 5 | | | | | |
| Aitkin | 15,009 | ..... | 15,009 | 10,955 | 4,054 |
| Becker | 22,503 | 3,675 | 18,828 | 13,632 | 5,196 |
| Beltrami | 20,707 | 7,202 | 13,505 | 9,145 | 4,360 |
| Cass | 15,591 | ..... | 15,591 | 9,238 | 6,353 |
| Clearwater | 9,546 | ..... | 9,546 | 7,053 | 2,493 |
| Crow Wing | 25,627 | 13,672 | 11,955 | 7,504 | 4,451 |
| Hubbard | 9,596 | ..... | 9,596 | 5,929 | 3,667 |
| Itasca | 27,224 | 5,761 | 21,463 | 10,138 | 11,325 |
| Koochiching | 14,078 | 5,036 | 9,042 | 4,738 | 4,304 |
| Lake of the Woods | 4,194 | ..... | 4,194 | 2,562 | 1,632 |
| Ottertail | 51,006 | 9,389 | 41,617 | 33,242 | 8,375 |
| Wadena | 10,990 | 2,512 | 8,478 | 6,876 | 1,602 |
| Total | 226,071 | 47,247 | 178,824 | 121,012 | 57,812 |
| Per cent ..... | ..... | 20.90 | 79.10 | 53.53 | 25.57 |
| Northeastern District No. 6 | | | | | |
| Carlton | 21,232 | 6,782 | 14,450 | 9,940 | 4,510 |
| Cook | 2,435 | ..... | 2,435 | 585 | 1,850 |
| Lake | 7,068 | 4,425 | 2,643 | 1,301 | 1,342 |
| Pine | 20,264 | ..... | 20,264 | 14,603 | 5,661 |
| St. Louis | 204,596 | 156,283 | 48,313 | 22,972 | 25,341 |
| Total | 255,595 | 167,490 | 88,105 | 49,401 | 38,704 |
| Per cent ..... | ..... | 65.53 | 34.47 | 19.33 | 15.14 |

Table XV. Change in Rural Population by Counties, 1920-1930
(Corrected for village transfers)

| County | Per cent change | County | Per cent change |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| District I, Southeastern | | District III, Southwestern—Continued | |
| Dodge | -3.4 | Morrison | 0.4 |
| Fillmore | -2.3 | Pope | -4.0 |
| Freeborn | 11.6 | Ramsey | 64.0 |
| Goodhue | -2.1 | Renville | 0.1 |
| Houston | -1.2 | Scott | -0.9 |
| Le Sueur | 0.7 | Sherburne | -7.4 |
| Mower | -0.5 | Sibley | 1.5 |
| Olmsted | 3.6 | Stearns | 8.7 |
| Rice | -1.1 | Stevens | 4.2 |
| Steele | 0.1 | Swift | -2.4 |
| Wabasha | -4.4 | Todd | 0.1 |
| Waseca | 3.6 | Washington | 6.4 |
| Winona | -1.5 | Wright | -5.5 |
| District II, Southwestern | | District IV, Red River | |
| Blue Earth | 4.2 | Big Stone | 0.7 |
| Brown | 2.4 | Clay | -3.7 |
| Cottonwood | 1.5 | Kitson | -8.9 |
| Faribault | 1.8 | Mahnomen | -0.7 |
| Jackson | -0.6 | Marshall | -12.5 |
| Lac qui Parle | -1.0 | Norman | -5.5 |
| Lincoln | 0.3 | Pennington | -16.0 |
| Lyon | 1.7 | Polk | -3.6 |
| Martin | 2.6 | Red Lake | -5.2 |
| Murray | 2.0 | Roseau | -5.1 |
| Nicollet | 0.6 | Traverse | -0.1 |
| Nobles | 2.1 | Wilkin | -3.9 |
| Pipestone | 0.3 | District V, North Central | |
| Redwood | -2.3 | Aitkin | -0.2 |
| Rock | 1.6 | Becker | -3.1 |
| Watonwan | 2.1 | *Beltrami | -7.1 |
| Yellow Medicine | 0.5 | Cass | -1.9 |
| District III, Central | | Clearwater | 11.4 |
| Anoka | -5.0 | Crow Wing | 4.2 |
| Benton | 1.1 | Hubbard | -5.3 |
| Carver | -0.1 | Itasca | 15.7 |
| Chippewa | 1.3 | Koochiching | -10.2 |
| Chisago | -8.7 | Lake of the Woods | -23.1 |
| Dakota | 3.2 | Ottertail | -0.9 |
| Douglas | -4.6 | Wadena | -0.4 |
| Grant | -2.3 | District VI, Northeastern | |
| Hennepin | 42.2 | Carlton | 1.3 |
| Isanti | 15.7 | Cook | 32.3 |
| Kanabec | -5.8 | Lake | -28.7 |
| Kandiyohi | 7.6 | Pine | -4.0 |
| McLeod | 0.3 | St. Louis | -3.4 |
| Meeker | -1.8 | | |
| Mille Lacs | -0.7 | | |

* Excludes 5,454 in 1920 for Lake of the Woods County. From 15th Census of the United States, 1930, *Population Bulletin*, 1st Series, Table 4, page 7.

Table XVI. Minnesota Age Distribution by Districts, 1930

| District I | | | District II | | | District III ^a | | |
|------------------|---------|----------|------------------|---------|----------|---------------------------|---------|----------|
| Age group | Number | Per cent | Age group | Number | Per cent | Age group | Number | Per cent |
| Under 5..... | 27,657 | 8.98 | Under 5..... | 29,981 | 9.98 | Under 5..... | 56,419 | 9.82 |
| 5-9..... | 30,094 | 9.78 | 5-9..... | 32,026 | 10.66 | 5-9..... | 61,861 | 10.76 |
| 10-14..... | 29,923 | 9.72 | 10-14..... | 31,728 | 10.57 | 10-14..... | 60,673 | 10.56 |
| 15-19..... | 28,184 | 9.15 | 15-19..... | 29,462 | 9.81 | 15-19..... | 55,376 | 9.64 |
| 20-24..... | 25,353 | 8.24 | 20-24..... | 25,238 | 8.40 | 20-24..... | 45,099 | 7.85 |
| 25-29..... | 23,178 | 7.53 | 25-29..... | 22,171 | 7.38 | 25-29..... | 40,230 | 7.01 |
| 30-34..... | 22,357 | 7.26 | 30-34..... | 21,145 | 7.04 | 30-34..... | 40,082 | 6.98 |
| 35-44..... | 40,869 | 13.27 | 35-44..... | 39,117 | 13.03 | 35-44..... | 75,673 | 13.17 |
| 45-54..... | 32,384 | 10.52 | 45-54..... | 29,409 | 9.79 | 45-54..... | 56,331 | 9.80 |
| 55-65..... | 24,520 | 7.96 | 55-64..... | 21,261 | 7.08 | 55-64..... | 41,929 | 7.30 |
| 65-74..... | 15,890 | 5.16 | 65-74..... | 12,936 | 4.31 | 65-74..... | 28,696 | 4.99 |
| 75 and over..... | 7,227 | 2.35 | 75 and over..... | 5,759 | 1.92 | 75 and over..... | 11,951 | 2.08 |
| Unknown..... | 241 | 0.08 | Unknown..... | 74 | 0.03 | Unknown..... | 215 | 0.04 |
| Total..... | 307,877 | 100.00 | Total..... | 300,307 | 100.00 | Total..... | 574,535 | 100.00 |

| District IV | | | District V | | | District VI ^b | | |
|------------------|---------|----------|------------------|---------|----------|--------------------------|---------|----------|
| Age group | Number | Per cent | Age group | Number | Per cent | Age group | Number | Per cent |
| Under 5..... | 16,723 | 10.22 | Under 5..... | 23,067 | 10.20 | Under 5..... | 12,958 | 8.41 |
| 5-9..... | 18,385 | 11.24 | 5-9..... | 25,847 | 11.43 | 5-9..... | 16,787 | 10.89 |
| 10-14..... | 18,375 | 11.23 | 10-14..... | 25,592 | 11.32 | 10-14..... | 18,800 | 12.20 |
| 15-19..... | 16,671 | 10.19 | 15-19..... | 22,973 | 10.16 | 15-19..... | 18,250 | 11.84 |
| 20-24..... | 13,315 | 8.14 | 20-24..... | 17,293 | 7.65 | 20-24..... | 12,130 | 7.87 |
| 25-29..... | 11,164 | 6.82 | 25-29..... | 14,586 | 6.45 | 25-29..... | 9,550 | 6.20 |
| 30-34..... | 10,965 | 6.70 | 30-34..... | 14,158 | 6.26 | 30-34..... | 9,088 | 5.90 |
| 35-44..... | 20,970 | 12.82 | 35-44..... | 28,924 | 12.79 | 35-44..... | 21,529 | 13.97 |
| 45-54..... | 15,104 | 9.23 | 45-54..... | 23,263 | 10.29 | 45-54..... | 17,697 | 11.48 |
| 55-64..... | 11,046 | 6.75 | 55-64..... | 16,358 | 7.24 | 55-64..... | 10,472 | 6.78 |
| 65-74..... | 7,611 | 4.65 | 65-74..... | 10,042 | 4.44 | 65-74..... | 5,380 | 3.49 |
| 75 and over..... | 3,189 | 1.95 | 75 and over..... | 3,909 | 1.74 | 75 and over..... | 1,476 | 0.96 |
| Unknown..... | 88 | 0.06 | Unknown..... | 59 | 0.03 | Unknown..... | 15 | 0.01 |
| Total..... | 163,606 | 100.00 | Total..... | 226,071 | 100.00 | Total..... | 154,132 | 100.00 |

Table XVI.—Continued

| Minneapolis | | | St. Paul | | | Duluth | | | State Total | | |
|-------------------|---------|----------|-------------------|---------|----------|-------------------|---------|----------|-------------------|-----------|----------|
| Age group | Number | Per cent | Age group | Number | Per cent | Age group | Number | Per cent | Age group | Number | Per cent |
| Under 5 | 34,177 | 7.36 | Under 5 | 21,673 | 7.98 | Under 5 | 8,346 | 8.22 | Under 5 | 231,001 | 9.01 |
| 5-9 | 38,685 | 8.33 | 5-9 | 23,580 | 8.68 | 5-9 | 9,486 | 9.35 | 5-9 | 256,751 | 10.01 |
| 10-14 | 36,986 | 7.97 | 10-14 | 22,317 | 8.22 | 10-14 | 9,394 | 9.25 | 10-14 | 253,788 | 9.90 |
| 15-19 | 37,008 | 7.97 | 15-19 | 22,818 | 8.40 | 15-19 | 9,204 | 9.07 | 15-19 | 239,946 | 9.36 |
| 20-24 | 43,308 | 9.33 | 20-24 | 24,223 | 8.92 | 20-24 | 8,473 | 8.35 | 20-24 | 214,432 | 8.36 |
| 25-29 | 40,926 | 8.81 | 25-29 | 23,773 | 8.75 | 25-29 | 7,891 | 7.78 | 25-29 | 193,469 | 7.55 |
| 30-34 | 40,926 | 8.81 | 30-34 | 22,986 | 8.46 | 30-34 | 7,998 | 7.88 | 30-34 | 189,705 | 7.39 |
| 35-44 | 78,272 | 16.86 | 35-44 | 44,204 | 16.28 | 35-44 | 16,356 | 16.13 | 35-44 | 365,914 | 14.27 |
| 45-54 | 53,310 | 11.48 | 45-54 | 30,124 | 11.09 | 45-54 | 11,692 | 11.52 | 45-54 | 269,314 | 10.50 |
| 55-64 | 33,212 | 7.15 | 55-64 | 19,237 | 7.08 | 55-64 | 7,150 | 7.04 | 55-64 | 185,185 | 7.22 |
| 65-74 | 20,158 | 4.34 | 65-74 | 12,412 | 4.57 | 65-74 | 4,210 | 4.15 | 65-74 | 117,335 | 4.58 |
| 75 and over | 7,185 | 1.55 | 75 and over | 4,196 | 1.54 | 75 and over | 1,253 | 1.24 | 75 and over | 46,145 | 1.81 |
| Unknown | 203 | 0.04 | Unknown | 63 | 0.03 | Unknown | 10 | 0.02 | Unknown | 968 | 0.04 |
| Total | 464,356 | 100.00 | Total | 271,606 | 100.00 | Total | 101,463 | 100.00 | Total | 2,563,953 | 100.00 |

^a Excluding St. Paul and Minneapolis.

^b Excluding Duluth.

Table XVII. Population and Sex Ratios, Minnesota, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, 1890, 1910, 1930

| Year | Total population | | | Foreign-born white | | | Native-born white | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Ratio | Male | Female | Ratio | Male | Female | Ratio | |
| 1890 | State ^a | 699,355 | 610,928 | 114.5 | 263,996 | 203,061 | 130.0 | 428,304 | 401,047 | 106.8 |
| | Minneapolis ^a | 87,643 | 77,095 | 113.7 | 34,222 | 26,293 | 130.2 | 52,598 | 50,271 | 104.6 |
| | St. Paul ^a | 69,561 | 63,595 | 109.4 | 29,085 | 23,995 | 121.2 | 39,584 | 38,968 | 101.6 |
| | Duluth ^b | 20,975 | 12,140 | 172.8 | 10,569 | 5,614 | 188.3 | 10,242 | 6,439 | 159.1 |
| 1910 | State ^c | 1,108,511 | 967,197 | 114.6 | 320,481 | 222,529 | 144.0 | 778,944 | 737,273 | 105.7 |
| | Minneapolis ^a | 157,345 | 144,063 | 109.2 | 49,017 | 36,921 | 132.8 | 106,702 | 106,032 | 100.6 |
| | St. Paul ^a | 111,809 | 102,935 | 108.6 | 31,532 | 24,992 | 126.2 | 78,304 | 76,688 | 102.1 |
| | Duluth ^a | 44,866 | 33,600 | 133.5 | 19,287 | 11,365 | 169.7 | 25,295 | 22,054 | 114.7 |
| 1930 ^c | State | 1,316,571 | 1,247,382 | 105.5 | 217,983 | 170,311 | 128.0 | 1,085,126 | 1,065,553 | 101.8 |
| | Minneapolis | 225,547 | 238,809 | 94.4 | 43,712 | 37,122 | 117.7 | 179,138 | 199,507 | 89.8 |
| | St. Paul | 131,570 | 140,036 | 93.9 | 23,187 | 20,956 | 110.6 | 105,729 | 116,773 | 90.5 |
| | Duluth | 51,285 | 50,178 | 102.2 | 14,386 | 10,543 | 136.4 | 36,613 | 39,367 | 93.0 |

^a 1910, 13th U. S. Census, Vol. I, *Population*, pp. 267, 280, 283, 286.

^b 1890, Compendium of the 11th Census. Pt. I, *Population*, p. 700.

^c 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population Bulletin*, 2nd Series, pp. 5, 21, 35.

Table XVIII. Marital Conditions of the Population 15 Years of Age and Over by Sex, 1890, 1910, 1920

| | 1890 ^a | | 1910 ^b | | 1920 ^c | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Single | | | | | | |
| All classes..... | 209,613 | 118,087 | 362,119 | 224,076 | 365,880 | 248,592 |
| 15-19 | 63,948 | 59,556 | 107,081 | 101,132 | 108,890 | 103,949 |
| 20-24 | 62,991 | 34,617 | 101,324 | 64,372 | 90,671 | 66,093 |
| 25-34 | 60,184 | 17,891 | 94,728 | 38,969 | 91,227 | 47,780 |
| 35-44 | 13,687 | 3,329 | 33,628 | 11,558 | 37,359 | 16,748 |
| 45-54 | 4,703 | 1,305 | 21,732 | 6,537 | 21,095 | 8,083 |
| 55-64 | 1,815 | 551 | | | | |
| 65-over | 916 | 400 | 2,704 | 1,158 | 5,122 | 1,832 |
| Unknown | 1,369 | 438 | 922 | 350 | 645 | 332 |
| Married | | | | | | |
| All classes..... | 226,159 | 223,463 | 373,701 | 360,136 | 460,829 | 450,785 |
| 15-19 | 66 | 3,845 | 245 | 4,601 | 593 | 5,661 |
| 20-24 | 6,418 | 26,147 | 13,014 | 36,038 | 16,835 | 42,314 |
| 25-34 | 68,065 | 77,211 | 91,751 | 108,710 | 117,154 | 138,872 |
| 35-44 | 62,542 | 52,573 | 103,905 | 92,571 | 121,590 | 114,782 |
| 45-54 | 44,058 | 34,789 | 134,043 | 100,329 | 97,865 | 80,274 |
| 55-64 | 28,591 | 19,671 | | | | |
| 65-over | 15,998 | 8,844 | 30,259 | 17,455 | 38,089 | 20,951 |
| Unknown | 421 | 381 | 484 | 432 | 439 | 391 |
| Widowed | | | | | | |
| All classes..... | 14,992 | 27,475 | 29,355 | 51,175 | 35,687 | 68,945 |
| 15-19 | 1 | 20 | 11 | 32 | 12 | 74 |
| 20-24 | 65 | 299 | 106 | 361 | 170 | 613 |
| 25-34 | 1,342 | 2,042 | 1,531 | 2,639 | 1,979 | 3,662 |
| 35-44 | 2,215 | 3,248 | 3,641 | 5,529 | 3,818 | 6,925 |
| 45-54 | 2,716 | 5,132 | 11,893 | 20,703 | 6,047 | 11,925 |
| 55-64 | 3,152 | 6,863 | | | | |
| 65-over | 5,429 | 9,783 | 12,090 | 21,803 | 8,553 | 16,730 |
| Unknown | 72 | 88 | 83 | 108 | 84 | 104 |
| Divorced | | | | | | |
| All classes..... | 1,071 | 1,178 | 2,835 | 2,996 | 4,134 | 4,843 |
| 15-19 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 16 | 6 | 36 |
| 20-24 | 8 | 83 | 50 | 182 | 90 | 356 |
| 25-34 | 183 | 358 | 495 | 767 | 731 | 1,344 |
| 35-44 | 282 | 301 | 767 | 847 | 1,017 | 1,334 |
| 45-54 | 283 | 240 | 1,235 | 1,032 | 1,091 | 1,022 |
| 55-64 | 193 | 134 | | | | |
| 65-over | 108 | 51 | 281 | 145 | 793 | 537 |
| Unknown | 13 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 396 | 202 |
| | | | | | 10 | 12 |

^a 1890, 11th U. S. Census, Pt. I, Table 83, *Population*, p. 853.

^b 1910, 13th U. S. Census, *Abstract of the Census with Supplement for Minnesota*, p. 603.

^c 1920, 14th U. S. Census, Vol. II, Table 11, *Population*, p. 431.

Table XIX. Percentage Distribution of Marital Conditions of Minnesota Population, 15 Years and Over, by Sex, 1890, 1910, 1920

| | 1890 | | 1910 | | 1920 | |
|-------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Single | | | | | | |
| All classes | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 15-19 | 30.5 | 50.4 | 29.6 | 45.1 | 29.8 | 41.8 |
| 20-24 | 30.0 | 29.3 | 28.0 | 28.7 | 24.8 | 26.6 |
| 25-34 | 28.7 | 15.2 | 26.2 | 17.4 | 24.9 | 19.3 |
| 35-44 | 6.5 | 2.8 | 9.3 | 5.2 | 10.2 | 6.7 |
| 45-54 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 6.0 | 2.9 | 5.8 | 3.3 |
| 55-64 | 0.9 | 0.5 | | | | |
| 65-over | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.7 |
| Unknown | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Married | | | | | | |
| All classes | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 15-19 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| 20-24 | 2.8 | 11.7 | 3.5 | 10.0 | 3.7 | 9.4 |
| 25-34 | 30.1 | 34.6 | 24.6 | 30.2 | 25.4 | 30.8 |
| 35-44 | 27.7 | 23.5 | 27.8 | 25.7 | 26.4 | 25.5 |
| 45-54 | 19.5 | 15.6 | 35.9 | 27.9 | 21.2 | 17.8 |
| 55-64 | 12.6 | 8.8 | | | | |
| 65-over | 7.1 | 4.0 | 8.0 | 4.8 | 8.3 | 4.6 |
| Unknown | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Widowed | | | | | | |
| All classes | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 15-19 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 20-24 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| 25-34 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| 35-44 | 14.8 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.0 |
| 45-54 | 18.1 | 18.8 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 16.9 | 17.3 |
| 55-64 | 21.0 | 25.0 | | | | |
| 65-over | 36.2 | 35.6 | 41.2 | 42.6 | 42.2 | 41.9 |
| Unknown | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Divorced | | | | | | |
| All classes | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 15-19 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| 20-24 | 0.7 | 7.0 | 1.7 | 6.1 | 2.2 | 7.4 |
| 25-34 | 17.1 | 30.4 | 17.5 | 25.6 | 17.7 | 27.7 |
| 35-44 | 26.3 | 25.6 | 27.0 | 28.3 | 24.6 | 27.5 |
| 45-54 | 26.5 | 20.4 | 43.6 | 34.5 | 26.4 | 21.1 |
| 55-64 | 18.0 | 11.4 | | | | |
| 65-over | 10.1 | 4.3 | 9.9 | 4.8 | 9.6 | 4.2 |
| Unknown | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

Table XX. Vital Statistics, Minnesota, 1910-1932^a

| Year | Living births | Birth rate ^b | Deaths, excluding stillbirths | Death rate ^b | Stillbirths |
|------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1910 | 44,092 | 21.2 | 22,868 | 11.0 | 1,373 |
| 1911 | 45,561 | 21.6 | 21,893 | 10.4 | 1,503 |
| 1912 | 48,440 | 22.7 | 20,502 | 9.6 | 1,541 |
| 1913 | 50,147 | 23.1 | 22,799 | 10.5 | 1,577 |
| 1914 | 51,945 | 23.6 | 23,382 | 10.6 | 1,661 |
| 1915 | 55,233 | 24.7 | 22,755 | 10.2 | 1,603 |
| 1916 | 55,680 | 24.6 | 24,295 | 10.7 | 1,708 |
| 1917 | 54,928 | 23.9 | 23,955 | 10.4 | 1,622 |
| 1918 | 55,861 | 24.0 | 31,379 | 13.5 | 1,797 |
| 1919 | 51,925 | 22.0 | 24,891 | 10.6 | 1,487 |
| 1920 | 56,119 | 23.5 | 25,729 | 10.8 | 1,648 |
| 1921 | 58,042 | 24.1 | 22,826 | 9.5 | 1,697 |
| 1922 | 57,239 | 23.6 | 23,616 | 9.7 | 1,722 |
| 1923 | 56,204 | 23.0 | 25,359 | 10.4 | 1,713 |
| 1924 | 55,858 | 22.7 | 24,559 | 10.0 | 1,725 |
| 1925 | 53,756 | 21.7 | 25,401 | 10.3 | 1,637 |
| 1926 | 52,503 | 21.1 | 25,748 | 10.3 | 1,665 |
| 1927 | 50,940 | 20.3 | 24,721 | 9.8 | 1,516 |
| 1928 | 49,517 | 19.6 | 25,985 | 10.3 | 1,463 |
| 1929 | 46,713 | 18.3 | 25,730 | 10.1 | 1,376 |
| 1930 | 47,452 | 18.5 | 25,678 | 10.0 | 1,385 |
| 1931 | 46,870 | 18.2 | 25,430 | 9.9 | 1,401 |
| 1932 | 46,365 | 17.9 | 25,603 | 9.9 | 1,334 |

^a 1910, 1920, and 1930 figures are based on the Federal Census. Other years estimated in State Office, Department of Health. Published by Minnesota Municipalities.

^b Rates per 1,000 population.

Table XXI. Illiteracy, Total, Urban, and Rural Population,
Minnesota, 1920, 1930

| Over 10 years of age | | | | | | Over 21 years of age | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|----------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|-----|
| Total | | Urban | | Rural | | Total | | Urban | | Rural | | | |
| Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | | |
| 1930 | | | | | | 1930 | | | | | | | |
| Total: | 26,302 | 1.3 | 13,447 | 1.3 | 12,855 | 1.2 | Total: | 24,971 | 1.6 | 12,780 | 1.6 | 12,191 | 1.7 |
| Male: | 13,185 | 1.2 | 6,576 | 1.3 | 6,609 | 1.2 | Male: | 12,428 | 1.6 | 6,197 | 1.6 | 6,231 | 1.6 |
| Female: | 13,117 | 1.3 | 6,871 | 1.3 | 6,246 | 1.3 | Female: | 12,543 | 1.7 | 6,583 | 1.6 | 5,960 | 1.8 |
| 1920 | | | | | | 1920 | | | | | | | |
| Total: | 34,487 | 1.8 | 15,838 | 1.9 | 18,649 | 1.8 | Total: | 32,869 | 2.4 | 14,991 | 2.3 | 17,878 | 2.5 |
| Male: | 17,413 | 1.8 | 7,702 | 1.8 | 9,711 | 1.7 | Male: | 16,473 | 2.2 | 7,223 | 2.1 | 9,250 | 2.3 |
| Female: | 17,074 | 1.9 | 8,136 | 1.9 | 8,938 | 1.9 | Female: | 16,396 | 2.6 | 7,768 | 2.4 | 8,628 | 2.7 |

Table XXII. Illiteracy, Total, Urban, and Rural Population,
United States, 1920, 1930

| Over 10 years of age | | | | | | Over 21 years of age | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|----------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----|
| Total | | Urban | | Rural | | Total | | Urban | | Rural | | | |
| Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | | |
| 1930 | | | | | | 1930 | | | | | | | |
| Total: | 4,283,753 | 4.3 | 1,800,604 | 3.2 | 2,483,149 | 6.0 | Total: | 3,863,215 | 5.3 | 1,734,741 | 4.0 | 2,128,474 | 7.3 |
| Male: | 2,198,293 | 4.4 | 806,974 | 2.9 | 1,391,319 | 6.4 | Male: | 1,942,729 | 5.2 | 772,592 | 3.6 | 1,170,137 | 7.6 |
| Female: | 2,085,460 | 4.3 | 993,630 | 3.4 | 1,091,830 | 5.5 | Female: | 1,920,486 | 5.4 | 962,149 | 4.3 | 958,337 | 7.0 |
| 1920 | | | | | | 1920 | | | | | | | |
| Total: | 4,931,905 | 6.0 | 1,955,112 | 4.4 | 2,976,793 | 7.7 | Total: | 4,333,111 | 7.1 | 1,867,441 | 5.5 | 2,465,670 | 9.1 |
| Male: | 2,540,209 | 6.0 | 926,289 | 4.2 | 1,613,920 | 8.0 | Male: | 2,192,368 | 7.0 | 881,895 | 5.1 | 1,310,473 | 9.2 |
| Female: | 2,391,696 | 5.9 | 1,028,823 | 4.7 | 1,362,873 | 7.4 | Female: | 2,140,743 | 7.3 | 985,546 | 5.9 | 1,155,197 | 9.1 |

Table XXIII. Minnesota's White, Negro, Indian, and Asiatic
Population, 1870-1930

| Year | Total | | White | | Negro | | Indian | | Asiatic | | Mexican | |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent |
| 1870 ^a | 439,706 | 100.0 | 438,257 | 99.7 | 759 | 0.2 | 690 | 0.1 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 1880 ^a | 780,773 | 100.0 | 776,884 | 99.5 | 1,564 | 0.2 | 2,300 | 0.3 | 25 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 1890 ^b | 1,301,826 | 100.0 | 1,296,159 | 99.6 | 3,683 | 0.3 | 1,888 | 0.1 | 96 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 1900 ^c | 1,751,394 | 100.0 | 1,737,036 | 99.2 | 4,959 | 0.3 | 9,182 | 0.5 | 217 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 1910 ^c | 2,075,708 | 100.0 | 2,059,227 | 99.2 | 7,084 | 0.3 | 9,053 | 0.4 | 344 | 0.1 | ..... | ..... |
| 1920 ^c | 2,387,125 | 100.0 | 2,368,936 | 99.2 | 8,809 | 0.4 | 8,761 | 0.4 | 619 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 1930 ^d | 2,563,953 | 100.0 | 2,538,973 | 99.0 | 9,445 | 0.4 | 11,077 | 0.4 | 832 | ... | 3,626 | 0.2 |

^a 1880, 10th U. S. Census, Vol. I, Pt. I, *Population*, pp. 4, 378, 379.

^b 1890, 11th U. S. Census, Pt. I, *Population*, pp. 395-397.

^c 1920, 14th U. S. Census, *State Compendium*, p. 36.

^d 1930, 15th U. S. Census, *Population Bulletin*, 2nd Series, pp. 24, 27.

^e Less than one tenth of one per cent.

Table XXIV. Minnesota Population by Counties from 1870 to 1930

| County | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Aitkin | 178 | 366 | 2,462 | 6,743 | 10,371 | 15,043 | 15,009 |
| Anoka | 3,940 | 7,108 | 9,884 | 11,313 | 12,493 | 15,626 | 18,415 |
| Becker | 308 | 5,218 | 9,401 | 14,375 | 18,840 | 22,851 | 22,503 |
| Beltrami | 80 | 10 | 312 | 11,030 | 19,337 | 27,079 | 20,707 |
| Benton | 1,558 | 3,012 | 6,284 | 9,912 | 11,615 | 14,073 | 15,056 |
| Big Stone | 24 | 3,688 | 5,722 | 8,731 | 9,367 | 9,766 | 9,838 |
| Blue Earth | 17,302 | 22,889 | 29,210 | 32,263 | 29,337 | 31,477 | 33,847 |
| Brown | 6,396 | 12,018 | 15,817 | 19,787 | 20,134 | 22,421 | 23,428 |
| Carlton | 286 | 1,230 | 5,272 | 10,017 | 17,559 | 19,391 | 21,232 |
| Carver | 11,586 | 14,140 | 16,532 | 17,544 | 17,455 | 16,946 | 16,936 |
| Cass | 380 | 486 | 1,247 | 7,777 | 11,620 | 15,897 | 15,591 |
| Chippewa | 1,467 | 5,408 | 8,555 | 12,499 | 13,458 | 15,720 | 15,762 |
| Chisago | 4,358 | 7,982 | 10,359 | 13,248 | 13,537 | 14,445 | 13,189 |
| Clay | 92 | 5,887 | 11,517 | 17,942 | 19,640 | 21,780 | 23,120 |
| Clearwater | | | | | 6,870 | 8,569 | 9,546 |
| Cook | | 65 | 98 | 810 | 1,336 | 1,841 | 2,435 |
| Cottonwood | 534 | 5,533 | 7,412 | 12,069 | 12,651 | 14,570 | 14,782 |
| Crow Wing | 200 | 2,319 | 8,852 | 14,250 | 16,861 | 24,566 | 25,627 |
| Dakota | 16,312 | 17,391 | 20,240 | 21,733 | 25,171 | 28,967 | 34,592 |
| Dodge | 8,598 | 11,344 | 10,864 | 13,340 | 12,094 | 12,552 | 12,127 |
| Douglas | 4,239 | 9,130 | 14,606 | 17,964 | 17,669 | 19,039 | 18,813 |
| Faribault | 9,940 | 13,016 | 16,708 | 22,055 | 19,949 | 20,998 | 21,642 |
| Fillmore | 24,887 | 28,162 | 25,966 | 28,238 | 25,680 | 25,330 | 24,748 |
| Freeborn | 10,578 | 16,069 | 17,962 | 21,838 | 22,282 | 24,692 | 28,741 |
| Goodhue | 22,618 | 29,651 | 28,806 | 31,137 | 31,637 | 30,799 | 31,317 |
| Grant | 340 | 3,004 | 6,875 | 8,935 | 9,114 | 9,788 | 9,558 |
| Hennepin | 31,566 | 67,013 | 185,294 | 288,340 | 333,480 | 415,419 | 517,785 |
| Houston | 14,936 | 16,332 | 14,653 | 15,400 | 14,297 | 14,013 | 13,845 |
| Hubbard | | | 1,412 | 6,578 | 9,831 | 10,136 | 9,596 |
| Isanti | 2,035 | 5,063 | 7,607 | 11,675 | 12,615 | 13,278 | 12,081 |
| Itasca | 96 | 124 | 743 | 4,573 | 17,208 | 23,876 | 27,224 |
| Jackson | 1,825 | 4,806 | 8,924 | 14,793 | 14,491 | 15,955 | 15,863 |
| Kanabec | 93 | 505 | 1,579 | 4,614 | 6,461 | 9,086 | 8,558 |
| Kandiyohi | 1,760 | 10,159 | 13,997 | 18,416 | 18,969 | 22,060 | 23,574 |
| Kittson | | 905 | 5,387 | 7,889 | 9,669 | 10,638 | 9,688 |
| Koochiching | | | | | 6,431 | 13,520 | 14,078 |
| Lac qui Parle | 145 | 4,891 | 10,382 | 14,289 | 15,435 | 15,554 | 15,398 |
| Lake | 135 | 106 | 1,299 | 4,654 | 8,011 | 8,251 | 7,068 |
| Lake of the Woods | | | | | | | 4,194 |
| Le Sueur | 11,607 | 16,103 | 19,057 | 20,234 | 18,609 | 17,870 | 17,990 |
| Lincoln | | 2,945 | 5,691 | 8,966 | 9,874 | 11,268 | 11,303 |
| Lyon | | 6,257 | 9,501 | 14,591 | 15,722 | 18,837 | 19,326 |
| McLeod | 5,643 | 12,342 | 17,026 | 19,595 | 18,691 | 20,444 | 20,552 |
| Mahnomen | | | | | 3,249 | 6,197 | 6,153 |
| Marshall | | 992 | 9,130 | 15,698 | 16,338 | 19,443 | 17,003 |
| Martin | 3,867 | 5,249 | 9,403 | 16,936 | 17,518 | 21,085 | 22,401 |
| Meekeer | 6,090 | 11,739 | 15,456 | 17,753 | 17,022 | 18,103 | 17,914 |
| Millie Lacs | 1,109 | 1,501 | 2,845 | 8,066 | 10,705 | 14,180 | 14,076 |
| Monongalia | 3,161 | (a) | | | | | |

Table XXIV.—Continued

| County | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Morrison | 1,681 | 5,875 | 13,325 | 22,891 | 24,053 | 25,841 | 25,442 |
| Mower | 10,447 | 16,799 | 18,019 | 22,335 | 22,640 | 25,993 | 28,065 |
| Murray | 209 | 3,604 | 6,692 | 11,911 | 11,755 | 13,631 | 13,902 |
| Nicollet | 8,362 | 12,333 | 13,382 | 14,774 | 14,125 | 15,036 | 16,550 |
| Nobles | 117 | 4,435 | 7,958 | 14,932 | 15,210 | 17,917 | 18,618 |
| Norman | | | 10,618 | 15,045 | 13,446 | 14,880 | 14,061 |
| Olmsted | 19,793 | 21,543 | 19,806 | 23,119 | 22,497 | 28,014 | 35,426 |
| Ottertail | 1,968 | 18,675 | 34,232 | 45,375 | 46,036 | 50,818 | 51,006 |
| Pembina | 64 | | | | | | |
| Pennington | | | | | 9,376 | 12,091 | 10,487 |
| Pine | 648 | 1,365 | 4,052 | 11,546 | 15,878 | 21,117 | 20,264 |
| Pipestone | | 2,092 | 5,132 | 9,264 | 9,553 | 12,050 | 12,338 |
| Polk | | 11,433 | 30,192 | 35,429 | 36,001 | 37,090 | 36,019 |
| Pope | 2,691 | 5,874 | 10,032 | 12,577 | 12,746 | 13,631 | 13,085 |
| Ramsey | 23,085 | 45,890 | 139,796 | 170,554 | 223,675 | 244,554 | 286,721 |
| Red Lake | | | | 12,195 | 6,564 | 7,263 | 6,887 |
| Redwood | 1,829 | 5,375 | 9,386 | 17,261 | 18,425 | 20,908 | 20,620 |
| Renville | 3,219 | 10,791 | 17,099 | 23,693 | 23,123 | 23,634 | 23,645 |
| Rice | 16,083 | 22,481 | 23,968 | 26,080 | 25,911 | 28,307 | 29,974 |
| Rock | 138 | 3,669 | 6,817 | 9,668 | 10,222 | 10,965 | 10,962 |
| Roseau | | | | 6,994 | 11,338 | 13,305 | 12,621 |
| St. Louis | 4,561 | 4,504 | 44,862 | 82,932 | 163,274 | 206,391 | 204,596 |
| Scott | 11,042 | 13,516 | 13,831 | 15,147 | 14,888 | 14,245 | 14,116 |
| Sherburne | 2,050 | 3,855 | 5,908 | 7,281 | 8,136 | 9,651 | 9,709 |
| Sibley | 6,725 | 10,637 | 15,199 | 16,862 | 15,540 | 15,635 | 15,865 |
| Stearns | 14,206 | 21,956 | 34,844 | 44,464 | 47,733 | 55,741 | 62,121 |
| Steele | 8,271 | 12,460 | 13,232 | 16,524 | 16,146 | 18,061 | 18,475 |
| Stevens | 174 | 3,911 | 5,251 | 8,721 | 8,293 | 9,778 | 10,185 |
| Swift | | 7,473 | 10,161 | 13,503 | 12,949 | 15,093 | 14,735 |
| Todd | 2,036 | 6,133 | 12,930 | 22,214 | 23,407 | 26,059 | 26,170 |
| Traverse | 13 | 1,507 | 4,516 | 7,573 | 8,049 | 7,943 | 7,938 |
| Wabasha | 15,859 | 18,206 | 16,972 | 18,924 | 18,554 | 17,919 | 17,613 |
| Wadena | 6 | 2,080 | 4,053 | 7,921 | 8,652 | 10,699 | 10,990 |
| Waseca | 7,854 | 12,385 | 13,313 | 14,760 | 13,466 | 14,133 | 14,412 |
| Washington | 11,809 | 19,563 | 25,992 | 27,808 | 26,013 | 23,761 | 24,753 |
| Watsonwan | 2,426 | 5,104 | 7,746 | 11,496 | 11,382 | 12,457 | 12,802 |
| Wilkin | 295 | 1,906 | 4,346 | 8,080 | 9,063 | 10,187 | 9,791 |
| Winona | 22,319 | 27,197 | 33,797 | 35,686 | 33,398 | 33,653 | 35,144 |
| Wright | 9,457 | 18,104 | 24,164 | 29,157 | 28,082 | 28,685 | 27,119 |
| Yellow Medicine | | 5,884 | 9,854 | 14,602 | 15,406 | 16,550 | 16,625 |

(a) Given to Kandiyohi County.