

# *Halftime Highlights:*

MINNESOTA AT MID-DECADE



MINNESOTA  
STATE DEMOGRAPHIC CENTER

The Minnesota State Demographic Center analyzes and distributes data from state, U.S. Census Bureau and other sources.

*Halftime Highlights: Minnesota at Mid-Decade* was prepared by R. Thomas Gillaspy, James Hibbs, Martha McMurry and Barbara Ronningen of the Minnesota State Demographic Center. Population estimates were prepared by James Hibbs and the Metropolitan Council. Estimates of population in legislative districts were made by R. Thomas Gillaspy. Maps of legislative districts were prepared by Scott Freburg of the Land Management Information Center. Questions concerning the content of this report should be directed to the Demography Helpline at 651-296-2557 or [demography.helpline@state.mn.us](mailto:demography.helpline@state.mn.us).

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December 2006

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**MINNESOTA AT MID-DECADE**

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Kittson      Roseau  
                  Lake of the Woods  
 Marshall  
                  Koochiching  
 Pennington  
 Red Lake      Beltrami  
                  Cook  
 Polk      Clearwater  
                  Saint Louis      Lake  
 Norman      Mahnomen      Itasca  
                  Hubbard  
 Clay      Becker      Cass  
                  Wadena      Aitkin      Carlton  
 Wilkin      Otter Tail      Crow Wing  
                  Todd      Morrison      Mille Lacs      Pine  
                  Grant      Douglas      Kanabec  
 Traverse      Stevens      Pope      Stearns      Benton  
 Big Stone      Swift      Kandiyohi      Meeker      Wright      Isanti  
                  Chippewa      Sherburne      Anoka      Chisago  
 Lac Qui Parle      Hennepin      Ramsey      Washington  
                  Yellow Medicine      Renville      McLeod      Carver  
                  Sibley      Scott      Dakota  
 Lincoln      Lyon      Redwood      Nicollet      Le Sueur      Rice      Goodhue  
                  Brown      Wabasha  
 Pipestone      Murray      Cottonwood      Watonwan      Blue Earth      Waseca      Steele      Dodge      Olmsted      Winona  
 Rock      Nobles      Jackson      Martin      Faribault      Freeborn      Mower      Fillmore      Houston

**Minnesota**

*Halftime Highlights: Minnesota at Mid-Decade*



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from 4,919,479 to 5,205,091, a gain of 5.8 percent. This growth rate is nearly as fast as in the 1990s. While overall gains remain solid, regional disparities have increased with 66 of 87 counties growing at a slower rate or losing population at a faster rate than they did during the previous decade. The number of counties losing population has increased from 25 in the 1990s to 34 between 2000 and 2005.

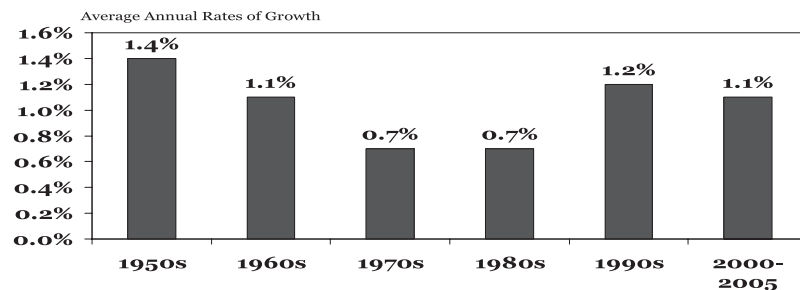
All of the counties in the southwestern corner of the state have lost population since 2000.

Growth has been very strong in the suburban counties that ring the Twin Cities. The population of Scott County has more than doubled from 57,846 in 1990 to 115,997 in 2005. With a growth rate of 96.1% between 1990 and 2005, Sherburne County is not

far behind. Suburban counties surrounding the Twin Cities gained 190,169 persons between 2000 and 2005, or two-thirds of all state growth. Hennepin and Dakota counties each added over 34,000 residents since 2000, but Dakota County's rate of growth was 29.3 percent compared to Hennepin's 8.1 percent.

Several counties along the western border of Minnesota lost over 10 percent of their population between 1990 and 2005. Martin County lost 820 residents this decade after losing more than 1,100 in the 1990s. Kittson County had the highest rate of decline with 9.5 percent, losing 500 residents between 2000 and 2005.

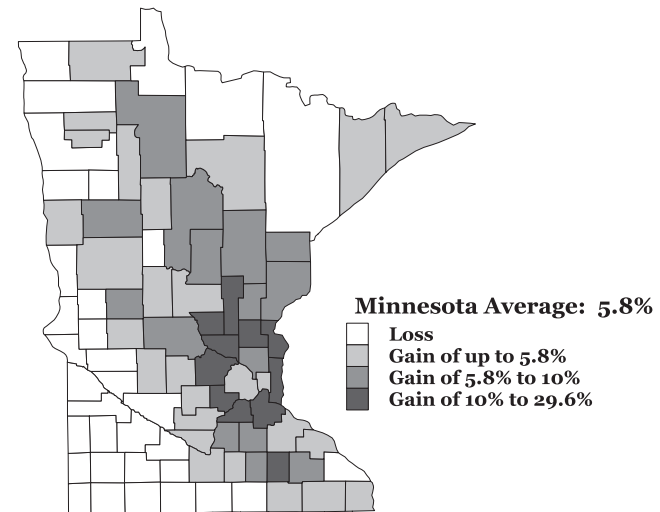
## Minnesota Growth Rate of the 1990s Continues This Decade



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Minnesota State Demographic Center

## Rapid Growth in Suburban Counties

Population change, 2000 to 2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, State Demographic Center and Metropolitan Council

## Smallest Cities Lose Population

Over 80 percent of Minnesota's population live in cities; 18.5 percent live in townships and less than 1 percent live in unorganized territories located primarily in the northern part of the state. Over half of Minnesota's 852 cities have fewer than 1,000 residents, and 367 have fewer than 500 people. The two smallest size classes of cities have experienced a net population loss since 2000. Nearly two-thirds of the cities with fewer than 500 residents have lost population since 2000.

Most of the population growth in Minnesota between 2000 and 2005 has been in cities with between 2,500 and 99,999 residents. The size class with the largest numerical increase was cities with between 10,000 and 49,999 residents. The highest rate of growth since 2000 has been in cities with 2,500 to 9,999 residents. Many cities in this size class are rapidly developing bedroom communities of the Twin Cities, St. Cloud or Rochester, such as Rockville, Isanti, Rogers, Zimmerman, Belle Plaine, Pine Island and Byron.

Rochester has added over 11,300 residents since 2000 to lead all

Size and Population Change							
Size of City	Total Population 1990	Total Population 2000	Total Population 2005	Annual Rate of Change 1990-2000	Annual Rate of Change 2000- 2005	Number of Cities in Class	Number Losing Population 2000- 2005
100 or fewer	7,450	6,644	6,239	-1.1%	-1.3%	94	70
101 to 499	71,834	72,155	71,747	0.0%	-0.1%	273	170
500 to 999	94,096	97,553	100,110	0.4%	0.5%	141	68
1,000 to 2,499	175,263	191,586	204,750	0.9%	1.3%	127	47
2,500 to 9,999	484,790	553,779	617,159	1.3%	2.2%	126	25
10,000 to 49,999	1,223,971	1,411,690	1,533,623	1.4%	1.7%	74	16
50,000 to 99,999	760,635	926,170	995,478	2.0%	1.5%	15	2
Minneapolis and St. Paul	640,618	669,769	675,096	0.4%	0.2%	2	0
All cities	3,458,657	3,929,346	4,204,202	1.3%	1.4%	852	398
All townships	871,334	939,551	961,239	0.8%	0.5%	1,791	964
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, State Demographic Center and the Metropolitan Council							

cities in Minnesota. Forest Lake comes next with a population increase of over 10,500, but much of that increase came from the annexation of Forest Lake Township. With the exception of Rochester, all of the cities with the largest population increases are outer-ring suburbs of the Twin Cities. Older suburbs of the Twin Cities and cities in northeastern Minnesota have experienced the largest population losses since the 2000 Census.

Minnesota's cities have grown three times faster than townships since 2000. Cities are growing slightly faster than they did in the 1990s while the growth rate of townships has slowed. The net population growth of Minnesota's townships between 2000 and 2005 was almost 21,700. The ten townships with the largest population increases are all located in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Six of the ten

fastest growing townships are in Sherburne County. Over half of the townships in Minnesota have lost population since the 2000 Census. This is an increase from the 1990s when just under half of the townships lost population. Many of the townships with the largest population losses have experienced annexation activity by adjacent cities.

Minnesota had 1,791 townships in 2005. White Bear Township

in Ramsey County is the largest township with 11,778 residents. Five other townships had over 5,000 residents. There were a total of 45 townships with 2,500 or more residents.

### 10 Cities with Largest Population Increases

City	Population in 2000	Population in 2005	Change 2000-2005	Percent Change 2000-2005
Rochester	85,806	97,191	11,385	13.3%
Forest Lake	6,798	17,385	10,587	155.7%
Blaine	44,942	54,020	9,078	20.2%
Shakopee	20,568	29,335	8,767	42.6%
Lakeville	43,128	51,722	8,594	19.9%
Maple Grove	50,365	58,420	8,055	16.0%
Woodbury	46,463	54,091	7,628	16.4%
Eden Prairie	54,901	60,955	6,054	11.0%
Farmington	12,365	18,023	5,658	45.8%
Prior Lake	15,917	21,395	5,478	34.4%

### 10 Cities with Largest Population Decreases

City	Population in 2000	Population in 2005	Change 2000-2005	Percent Change 2000-2005
Brooklyn Center	29,172	28,137	-1,035	-3.5%
Bloomington	85,172	84,347	-825	-1.0%
Richfield	34,439	33,667	-772	-2.2%
Fridley	27,449	26,679	-770	-2.8%
West St. Paul	19,405	18,849	-556	-2.9%
Hibbing	17,071	16,582	-489	-2.9%
Duluth	86,319	85,889	-430	-0.5%
International Falls	6,703	6,397	-306	-4.6%
Mounds View	12,738	12,442	-296	-2.3%
Virginia	9,157	8,895	-262	-2.9%

### 10 Townships with Largest Increases

Township	County	Population in 2000	Population in 2005	Change 2000- 2005	Percent Change 2000- 2005
Baldwin township	Sherburne	4,672	6,335	1,663	35.6%
Livonia township	Sherburne	3,917	5,239	1,322	33.8%
Big Lake township	Sherburne	6,785	7,549	764	11.3%
Credit River township	Scott	3,895	4,617	722	18.5%
Burns township	Anoka	3,557	4,278	721	20.3%
Blue Hill township	Sherburne	762	1,454	692	90.8%
Becker township	Sherburne	3,605	4,270	665	18.4%
Orrock township	Sherburne	2,764	3,416	652	23.6%
Empire township	Dakota	1,638	2,226	588	35.9%
New Market township	Scott	3,057	3,557	500	16.4%

Data in these tables is taken from the U.S. Census Bureau, Minnesota State Demographic Center and the Metropolitan Council.

## Geographic Changes Since the 2000 Census

County	Area Name	Type of Change	Description of Change
Carver	Chaska township	Deleted	Annexed by the City of Chaska
Clearwater	Long Lost Lake township	New entity	Organized from the west half of South Clearwater Unorganized Territory (UT)
Crow Wing	Sibley township	Deleted	Annexed by Jenkins city and Pequot Lakes city
Kittson	North Red River township	Deleted	Disorganized by Kittson County using special legislation; reverted to unorganized territory
Morrison	Rail Prairie township	Deleted	Merged with Scandia Valley township
St. Louis	Crane Lake township	New entity	Organized from part of Northeast St. Louis UT and part of the Northwest St. Louis UT
St. Louis	Kabetogama township	New entity	Organized from Kabetogama UT
Stearns	Pleasant Lake city	Deleted	Merged with Rockville city
Stearns	Rockville township	Deleted	Merged with Rockville city
Stearns	St. Augusta township	Deleted	Portions of township annexed by St. Cloud city and Waite Park city; balance incorporated as Ventura city, later renamed St. Augusta city
Stearns	St. Augusta city	Incorporation	Formed from a portion of St. Augusta township
Washington	Forest Lake township	Deleted	Annexed by Forest Lake city

### Minnesota Population Grows from Natural Increase and Migration

Population change is the result of two factors: the balance between births and deaths and migration. In Minnesota, both determinants contributed to the growth between 2000 and 2005. There was substantial natural increase – more births than deaths – and there was also net in-migration – more people

moving in than moving out. Net migration is estimated by subtracting the difference between births and deaths from the change in population. Net in-migration accounted for about 131,000 of the total gain and natural increase for about 155,000. This net migration figure is based on State Demographic Center estimates of total population. The Census Bureau 2005 population estimate is lower and would imply a lower net in-migration number.

Though state estimates do not distinguish between international immigration and migration from elsewhere in the U.S., it seems likely that at least half the net gain from migration is attributable to immigration from other countries.

At the county level, it is a different story. Natural change and migration both vary from one area to the next. Between 2000 and 2005, 30 counties experienced natural decrease,

with deaths outnumbering births. Natural increase is associated with population gain and natural decrease with population decline, though there are exceptions. Of the thirty counties with natural decrease, 24 lost population. Of the 57 counties with natural increase, 47 saw population gains. All the counties in the Twin Cities region have natural increase. Natural decrease is widespread in northeastern and western Minnesota.

State Demographic Center and Metropolitan Council estimates show that 44 of 87 counties have had net in-migration so far in the 2000s. In-migration is less widespread than in the 1990s. Between 1990 and 2000, 55 counties had net in-migration. Like natural increase, migration is strongly correlated with population shifts. Of the 44 counties with net in-migration, only one lost population. Of the 43 counties with out-migration, 33 lost population.

The highest net in-migration, expressed both in numbers and rates, occurs in the suburbs of the Twin Cities. Scott County had the highest number of net in-migrants, 18,966, followed by Dakota, 17,531, and Wright, 15,071. The highest rates of in-migration occurred in Sherburne (21.5 per 100 population in 2000), Scott (21.2) and Isanti (17.5) counties.

## Population Change, Natural Increase and Net Migration by County, 2000 to 2005

County	Total 1990	Total 2000	Total 2005	Population Change 2000-2005	Annual Rate of Change 1990-2000	Annual Rate of Change 2000-2005	Births 2000-2005	Deaths 2000-2005	Natural Increase (Births-Deaths)	Net Migration (Population change-natural increase)	Net Migration per 100 population in 2000
<b>Minnesota</b>	<b>4,375,665</b>	<b>4,919,479</b>	<b>5,205,091</b>	<b>285,612</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>343,757</b>	<b>188,685</b>	<b>155,072</b>	<b>130,540</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Aitkin	12,425	15,301	16,216	915	2.1%	1.2%	734	888	-154	1,069	7.0
Anoka	243,641	298,084	326,393	28,309	2.0%	1.8%	21,720	7,181	14,539	13,770	4.6
Becker	27,881	30,000	31,872	1,872	0.7%	1.2%	1,984	1,619	365	1,507	5.0
Beltrami	34,384	39,650	42,698	3,048	1.4%	1.5%	3,051	1,664	1,387	1,661	4.2
Benton	30,185	34,226	38,532	4,306	1.3%	2.4%	2,872	1,554	1,318	2,988	8.7
Big Stone	6,285	5,820	5,495	-325	-0.8%	-1.1%	265	440	-175	-150	-2.6
Blue Earth	54,044	55,941	58,494	2,553	0.3%	0.9%	3,357	2,187	1,170	1,383	2.5
Brown	26,984	26,911	26,555	-356	0.0%	-0.3%	1,430	1,368	62	-418	-1.6
Carlton	29,259	31,671	34,096	2,425	0.8%	1.5%	1,931	1,653	278	2,147	6.8
Carver	47,915	70,205	85,204	14,999	3.9%	3.9%	5,967	1,529	4,438	10,561	15.0
Cass	21,791	27,150	28,843	1,693	2.2%	1.2%	1,681	1,479	202	1,491	5.5
Chippewa	13,228	13,088	12,781	-307	-0.1%	-0.5%	697	776	-79	-228	-1.7
Chisago	30,521	41,101	49,417	8,316	3.0%	3.8%	3,470	1,577	1,893	6,423	15.6
Clay	50,422	51,229	53,946	2,717	0.2%	1.0%	2,889	1,894	995	1,722	3.4
Clearwater	8,309	8,423	8,477	54	0.1%	0.1%	568	524	44	10	0.1
Cook	3,868	5,168	5,368	200	2.9%	0.8%	201	241	-40	240	4.6
Cottonwood	12,694	12,167	11,842	-325	-0.4%	-0.5%	712	750	-38	-287	-2.4
Crow Wing	44,249	55,099	60,194	5,095	2.2%	1.8%	3,614	2,627	987	4,108	7.5
Dakota	275,189	355,904	391,558	35,654	2.6%	1.9%	26,818	8,695	18,123	17,531	4.9
Dodge	15,731	17,731	19,596	1,865	1.2%	2.0%	1,386	601	785	1,080	6.1
Douglas	28,674	32,821	35,125	2,304	1.4%	1.4%	1,880	1,661	219	2,085	6.4
Faribault	16,937	16,181	15,486	-695	-0.5%	-0.9%	811	1,079	-268	-427	-2.6
Fillmore	20,777	21,122	21,347	225	0.2%	0.2%	1,320	1,245	75	150	0.7
Freeborn	33,060	32,584	31,904	-680	-0.1%	-0.4%	1,867	1,858	9	-689	-2.1
Goodhue	40,690	44,127	46,000	1,873	0.8%	0.8%	2,713	2,213	500	1,373	3.1
Grant	6,246	6,289	6,098	-191	0.1%	-0.6%	319	430	-111	-80	-1.3
Hennepin	1,032,431	1,116,033	1,150,912	34,879	0.8%	0.6%	82,185	39,218	42,967	-8,088	-0.7
Houston	18,497	19,718	19,942	224	0.6%	0.2%	1,064	940	124	100	0.5



## Population Change, Natural Increase and Net Migration by County, 2000 to 2005

County	Total 1990	Total 2000	Total 2005	Population Change 2000-2005	Annual Rate of Change 1990-2000	Annual Rate of Change 2000-2005	Births 2000-2005	Deaths 2000-2005	Natural Increase (Births-Deaths)	Net Migration (Population change-natural increase)	Net Migration per 100 population in 2000
Hubbard	14,939	18,376	18,873	497	2.1%	0.5%	988	860	128	369	2.0
Isanti	25,921	31,287	37,699	6,412	1.9%	3.8%	2,145	1,214	931	5,481	17.5
Itasca	40,863	43,992	44,285	293	0.7%	0.1%	2,359	2,368	-9	302	0.7
Jackson	11,677	11,268	11,175	-93	-0.4%	-0.2%	555	647	-92	-1	0.0
Kanabec	12,802	14,996	16,213	1,217	1.6%	1.6%	889	631	258	959	6.4
Kandiyohi	38,761	41,203	41,487	284	0.6%	0.1%	2,778	1,857	921	-637	-1.5
Kittson	5,767	5,285	4,785	-500	-0.9%	-2.0%	223	363	-140	-360	-6.8
Koochiching	16,299	14,355	13,773	-582	-1.3%	-0.8%	656	782	-126	-456	-3.2
Lac qui Parle	8,924	8,067	7,623	-444	-1.0%	-1.1%	348	536	-188	-256	-3.2
Lake	10,415	11,058	11,189	131	0.6%	0.2%	478	659	-181	312	2.8
Lake of the Woods	4,076	4,522	4,427	-95	1.0%	-0.4%	200	224	-24	-71	-1.6
Le Sueur	23,239	25,426	27,786	2,360	0.9%	1.8%	1,655	1,083	572	1,788	7.0
Lincoln	6,890	6,429	6,065	-364	-0.7%	-1.2%	335	505	-170	-194	-3.0
Lyon	24,789	25,425	24,948	-477	0.3%	-0.4%	1,632	1,165	467	-944	-3.7
McLeod	32,030	34,898	36,642	1,744	0.9%	1.0%	2,572	1,475	1,097	647	1.9
Mahnomen	5,044	5,190	5,113	-77	0.3%	-0.3%	401	261	140	-217	-4.2
Marshall	10,993	10,155	9,942	-213	-0.8%	-0.4%	541	466	75	-288	-2.8
Martin	22,914	21,802	20,982	-820	-0.5%	-0.8%	1,143	1,184	-41	-779	-3.6
Meeker	20,846	22,644	23,416	772	0.8%	0.7%	1,496	1,166	330	442	2.0
Mille Lacs	18,670	22,330	25,598	3,268	1.8%	2.8%	1,537	1,236	301	2,967	13.3
Morrison	29,604	31,712	32,866	1,154	0.7%	0.7%	2,077	1,521	556	598	1.9
Mower	37,385	38,603	38,965	362	0.3%	0.2%	2,630	1,995	635	-273	-0.7
Murray	9,660	9,165	8,857	-308	-0.5%	-0.7%	455	514	-59	-249	-2.7
Nicollet	28,076	29,771	31,449	1,678	0.6%	1.1%	1,928	915	1,013	665	2.2
Nobles	20,098	20,832	20,553	-279	0.4%	-0.3%	1,556	932	624	-903	-4.3
Norman	7,975	7,442	7,059	-383	-0.7%	-1.1%	360	508	-148	-235	-3.2
Olmsted	106,470	124,277	136,526	12,249	1.6%	1.9%	10,063	3,939	6,124	6,125	4.9
Otter Tail	50,714	57,159	58,665	1,506	1.2%	0.5%	2,893	3,202	-309	1,815	3.2
Pennington	13,306	13,584	13,624	40	0.2%	0.1%	871	731	140	-100	-0.7
Pine	21,264	26,530	28,453	1,923	2.2%	1.4%	1,545	1,216	329	1,594	6.0
Pipestone	10,491	9,895	9,497	-398	-0.6%	-0.8%	590	631	-41	-357	-3.6

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County	Total 1990	Total 2000	Total 2005	Population Change 2000-2005	Annual Rate of Change 1990-2000	Annual Rate of Change 2000-2005	Births 2000-2005	Deaths 2000-2005	Natural Increase (Births-Deaths)	Net Migration (Population change-natural increase)	Net Migration per 100 population in 2000
Polk	32,589	31,369	31,021	-348	-0.4%	-0.2%	1,734	1,784	-50	-298	-0.9
Pope	10,745	11,236	11,249	13	0.4%	0.0%	571	723	-152	165	1.5
Ramsey	485,783	511,202	515,258	4,056	0.5%	0.2%	36,928	19,576	17,352	-13,296	-2.6
Red Lake	4,525	4,299	4,317	18	-0.5%	0.1%	250	222	28	-10	-0.2
Redwood	17,254	16,815	16,096	-719	-0.3%	-0.9%	987	1,046	-59	-660	-3.9
Renville	17,673	17,154	16,771	-383	-0.3%	-0.5%	1,005	1,070	-65	-318	-1.9
Rice	49,183	56,665	61,547	4,882	1.4%	1.7%	3,610	2,200	1,410	3,472	6.1
Rock	9,806	9,721	9,541	-180	-0.1%	-0.4%	628	658	-30	-150	-1.5
Roseau	15,026	16,338	16,484	146	0.8%	0.2%	1,044	698	346	-200	-1.2
St. Louis	198,213	200,528	198,102	-2,426	0.1%	-0.2%	10,173	10,860	-687	-1,739	-0.9
Scott	57,846	89,498	115,997	26,499	4.5%	5.3%	9,687	2,154	7,533	18,966	21.2
Sherburne	41,945	64,417	82,246	17,829	4.4%	5.0%	5,948	1,957	3,991	13,838	21.5
Sibley	14,366	15,356	15,384	28	0.7%	0.0%	977	745	232	-204	-1.3
Stearns	119,324	133,166	142,684	9,518	1.1%	1.4%	8,939	3,913	5,026	4,492	3.4
Steele	30,729	33,680	35,662	1,982	0.9%	1.2%	2,472	1,394	1,078	904	2.7
Stevens	10,634	10,053	9,816	-237	-0.6%	-0.5%	518	412	106	-343	-3.4
Swift	10,724	11,956	11,429	-527	1.1%	-0.9%	601	622	-21	-506	-4.2
Todd	23,363	24,426	24,614	188	0.4%	0.2%	1,447	1,139	308	-120	-0.5
Traverse	4,463	4,134	3,817	-317	-0.8%	-1.6%	172	277	-105	-212	-5.1
Wabasha	19,744	21,610	22,366	756	0.9%	0.7%	1,310	965	345	411	1.9
Wadena	13,154	13,713	13,668	-45	0.4%	-0.1%	834	972	-138	93	0.7
Waseca	18,079	19,526	19,551	25	0.8%	0.0%	1,236	874	362	-337	-1.7
Washington	145,858	201,130	224,857	23,727	3.3%	2.3%	14,325	5,289	9,036	14,691	7.3
Watonwan	11,682	11,876	11,528	-348	0.2%	-0.6%	768	604	164	-512	-4.3
Wilkin	7,516	7,138	6,811	-327	-0.5%	-0.9%	386	378	8	-335	-4.7
Winona	47,828	49,985	49,930	-55	0.4%	0.0%	2,608	2,014	594	-649	-1.3
Wright	68,710	89,986	110,836	20,850	2.7%	4.3%	8,570	2,791	5,779	15,071	16.7
Yellow Medicine	11,684	11,080	10,583	-497	-0.5%	-0.9%	616	657	-41	-456	-4.1

2005 population from Minnesota State Demographic Center and Metropolitan Council.

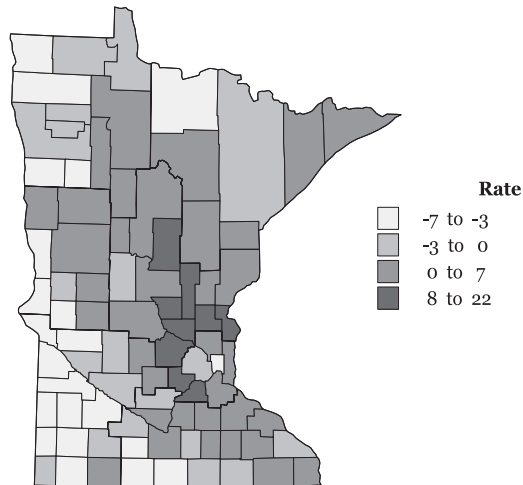
1990 and 2000 population from 1990 and 2000 Censuses.

Births and deaths from Minnesota Center for Health Statistics.



## Net Migration Rates, 2000 to 2005

Per 100 Population in 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, State Demographic Center and the Metropolitan Council

Out migration numbers were greatest in Ramsey (-13,296), Hennepin (-8,088) and St. Louis (-1,739) counties. Because these counties have large populations, their out-migration rates are not as high as in many smaller counties. The highest rates of out-migration were in rural counties including Kittson (-6.8 per 100), Traverse (-5.1), Wilkin (-4.7) and Nobles (-4.3.)

### International Immigration Continues to Grow

The number of people immigrating to Minnesota from other countries has continued to

increase this decade. In 2005, legal immigrants reached the highest level since 1982 according to the Office of Immigration Statistics – 15,456, with a total of 60,258 since 2000. According to the American Community Survey, 88,683 foreign-born people came to Minnesota in the first 5 years of this decade. That is 72 percent of the number who arrived in the 1990s according to the same survey (122,574). The total number of foreign-born who arrived since 1990 make up only four percent of Minnesota's population, but the effects on Minnesota's demography are much larger.

International immigrants tend to be considerably younger than the native-born population. Birth rates are higher. In 2005, 17.4 percent of all births in Minnesota were to foreign-born mothers, and more than ten percent of children in K-12 schools in Minnesota speak a language other than English at home. Preliminary estimates indicate that about 11 percent of Minnesota's children have at least one immigrant parent.

The vast majority of foreign-born residents live in the metropolitan Twin Cities. But areas in Greater Minnesota – primarily southern and central Minnesota where unskilled labor is in demand – have seen large increases in the foreign-born population. Cities with meat and poultry packing facilities have seen the largest increases. In rural counties, international immigrants have contributed to a slowing of population declines and sometimes even population growth. Their children have added to school enrollments. Immigrant laborers have filled jobs in areas where employers face labor shortages as the native-born population ages or moves away.

### Growing Older

Minnesota's population continues to age. In 2005, the median age was 36.6 years, 1.2

years higher than in 2000. The median marks the midpoint of the age distribution, with half the population younger and half older. The median age for females is 37.7, higher than the male median of 35.6.

The aging of the baby boom generation, reflected in the surging numbers for 45-to-59-year-olds, is the major reason for the rising median age. Other growing age groups included those over 85, where lower mortality rates appear to be a factor; those ages 60 to 64, reflecting the rise in births in the early 1940s; and those in their twenties, the products of the baby boomlet of the 1980s.

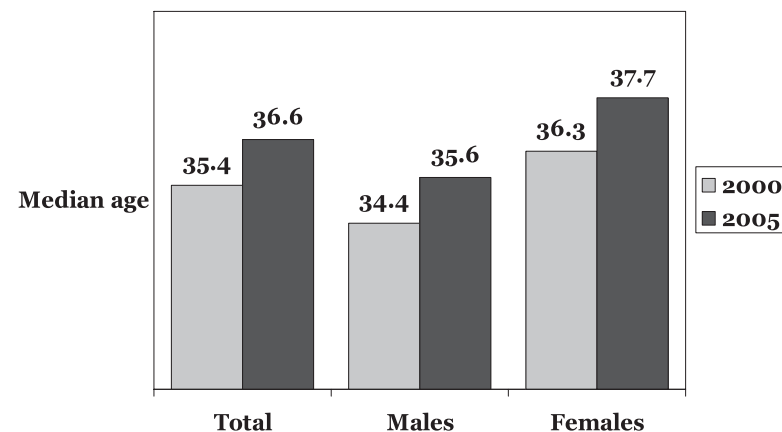
The baby bust of the 1970s is responsible for the falling number of people in their 30s. A slight decrease in births in the 1990s is reflected in the decline in the number of children ages 5 to 14. The size of the decline in the 5- to 14-year-old population shown in the Census data may be overstated. Census estimates show an 8.0 percent drop in the 5- to 14-year-old population between 2000 and 2005. However, data from the Minnesota Department of Education indicates a substantially slower decline of 3.8 percent for enrollment in kindergarten through ninth grade, a comparable age group.

## Minnesota Population by Age, 2000 and 2005

	2000 Estimate	2005 Estimate	Percent Change
<b>0 to 4</b>	328,889	335,577	2.0
<b>5 to 9</b>	353,518	322,236	-8.8
<b>10 to 14</b>	374,490	347,759	-7.1
<b>15 to 19</b>	375,930	375,222	-0.2
<b>20 to 24</b>	326,139	382,106	17.2
<b>25 to 29</b>	318,923	344,087	7.9
<b>30 to 34</b>	354,024	339,869	-4.0
<b>35 to 39</b>	411,119	366,127	-10.9
<b>40 to 44</b>	414,271	414,913	0.2
<b>45 to 49</b>	367,244	411,980	12.2
<b>50 to 54</b>	306,041	359,991	17.6
<b>55 to 59</b>	228,402	294,630	29.0
<b>60 to 64</b>	179,409	215,061	19.9
<b>65 to 69</b>	152,925	164,903	7.8
<b>70 to 74</b>	142,539	138,084	-3.1
<b>75 to 79</b>	122,943	124,157	1.0
<b>80 to 84</b>	90,287	93,085	3.1
<b>85 plus</b>	86,663	103,012	18.9
<b>Total</b>	4,933,756	5,132,799	4.0

Note: 2000 population is the July 1, 2000 Census Bureau Estimate. 2005 population is the Census Bureau estimate. The 2005 Census estimate of total population is lower than the State Demographic Center estimate.

## Median Age is on the Rise in Minnesota



2000 Decennial Census; 2005 Census Bureau age estimates

Minnesota's age distribution closely mirrors the national average, and the trends by age group have also been very similar. The major difference is that the national data shows a 0.7 percent gain for the 0- to 14-year-old population, while in Minnesota this age group declined by 4.9 percent.

### Becoming More Diverse

Minnesota continues to become more ethnically and racially diverse. Between 2000 and 2005 the nonwhite and Latino

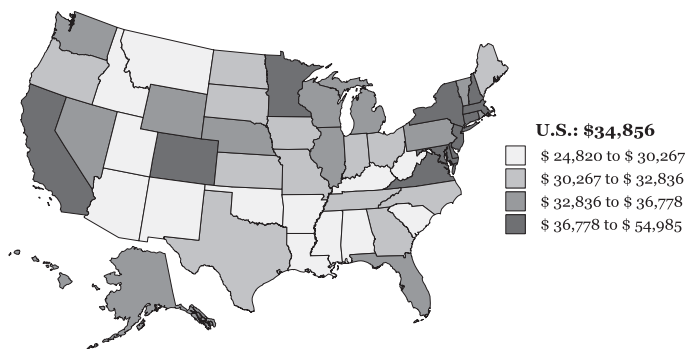
population grew 21 percent, Census Bureau estimates show. By comparison, the white alone, not Latino population increased only 2 percent. About 62 percent of the total gain in population between 2000 and 2005 is attributable to minority growth.

Minnesota remains much less diverse than the national average. About 33 percent of the U.S. population is nonwhite or Latino, compared to 14 percent in Minnesota.

# 3

## Minnesota is Among Income Leaders in 2005

Per Capita Income



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Minnesota's per capita personal income was \$37,373, 9<sup>th</sup> highest among all states, according to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Minnesota has ranked in the top 10 since the mid-1990s.

Although Minnesota has retained its high ranking, growth since 2000 has been sluggish compared to last decade. From 2000 to 2005 per capita income growth was the same in Minnesota and the U.S., 17 percent, and for the five-year period Minnesota had the 32<sup>nd</sup> highest rate of gain. Per capita income growth has barely exceeded the inflation rate, 13 percent. This is in sharp

contrast to the period between 1990 and 2000, when Minnesota had the 5<sup>th</sup> highest rate of income growth, and per capita income growth outpaced the national average, 61 percent compared to 53 percent.

Income growth has lagged in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan Area, traditionally the major engine of the state's economy. Five of the twelve counties with the slowest income growth between 2000 and 2004 are in the Twin Cities suburbs. County per capita income is available only through 2004. Slow earnings growth and declines in asset income – interest, dividends and rent – were the major factors. Despite

relatively slow growth, the Twin Cities region continues to have substantially higher income than other parts of the state. Per capita income in Hennepin County in 2004 (\$48,045) was substantially above the next-highest counties, Carver (\$42,599) and Washington (\$41,351). Mahnomen County had the lowest per capita income, \$21,318, followed by Red Lake (\$21,970) and Clearwater (\$21,988).

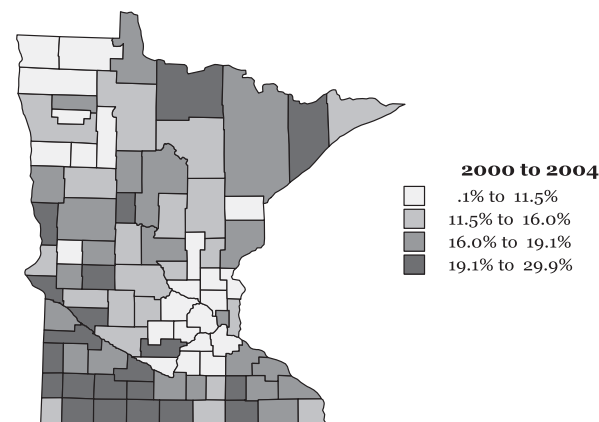
## Job Growth Sluggish This Decade

Job growth in the last half of the 1990s was very robust –

exceeding population growth by a factor of two. But that rapid growth was cut short when the 2001 recession hit Minnesota. Minnesota added 30,100 jobs between 2000 and 2005, a gain of only 1.2 percent.

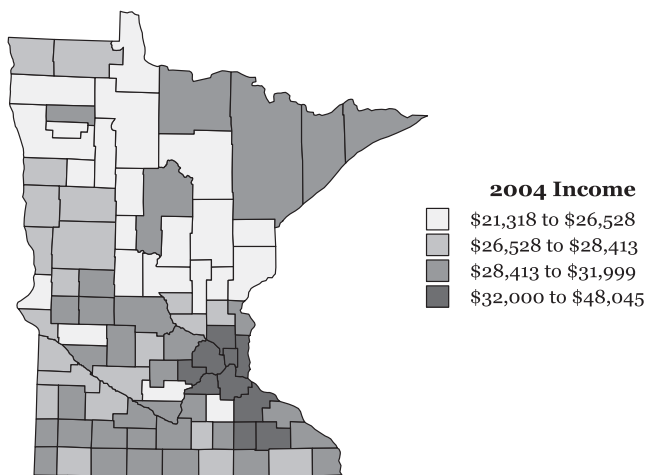
The recession in 2001 led to a loss of nearly 27,000 jobs (2000 to 2001), 20,000 of them in the goods-producing domain. Since 2001, most job growth has been in the service-providing domain. Peak goods-producing employment in Minnesota was in 2000, and despite the turnaround since 2003, goods production has lost 38,727 jobs this decade. Employment in service-providing sectors, on the

## Twin Cities Per Capita Income Growth Rate Lags from 2000 to 2004



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Per Capita Incomes Highest in Twin Cities Region



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

other hand, declined slightly between 2001 and 2002 (6,324 jobs), but recouped most of that loss the next year, gaining a net 68,832 jobs over the 5-year period. The service-providing domain in 2005 had 2,133,022 jobs - 4.2 times as many as the goods-producing domain. In 2000, the ratio was 3.8. A continuing increase in this ratio may lower overall wage growth since on average wages are higher for workers in goods production.

### Wage Growth Barely Beats Inflation

Total wages increased 3.1 percent between 2000 and 2005. Wages in goods

production declined \$1.4 billion (adjusted for inflation) or 5.7 percent between 2000 and 2005, while wages in services increased \$4.7 billion or 6 percent. Average weekly wages were \$785 for all jobs in 2005, an increase of 2 percent (adjusted for inflation) over 2000. Highest average wages were in Hennepin (\$986) Ramsey (\$867) and Olmsted (\$829) counties. Average weekly wages in Lincoln, Big Stone, Traverse and Cass counties were less than \$450. In general, the highest average weekly wages were in metropolitan counties, especially the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area, with the lowest wages in small counties in Greater Minnesota.

## Minnesota Job Growth and Average Weekly Wage by Industry, 2000-2005

	Net job growth 2000-2005	Average Weekly Wage 2005
<b>All Service Providing Sectors</b>	<b>68,832</b>	<b>\$755</b>
Financial Activities	13,752	\$1,188
Professional Business Services	-19,688	\$1,049
Information	-10,458	\$1,029
Public Administration	4,530	\$803
Educational and Health Services	73,317	\$724
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	-12,524	\$703
Other Services	-368	\$470
Leisure and Hospitality	20,057	\$290
<b>All Goods Producing Sectors</b>	<b>-38,727</b>	<b>\$912</b>
Construction	9,712	\$886
Manufacturing	-48,344	\$941
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,989	\$470
<b>All Sectors</b>	<b>30,104</b>	<b>\$785</b>

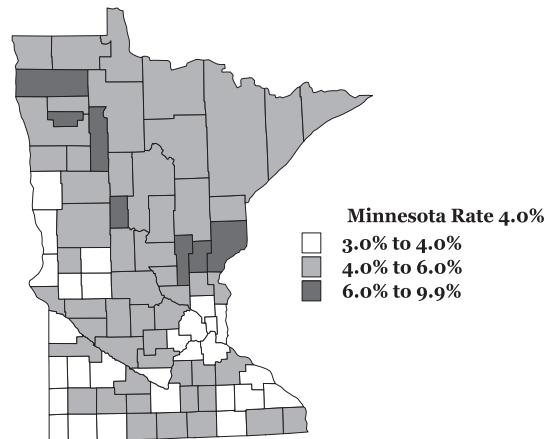
Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development

Jobs in goods producing sectors paid an average weekly wage in 2005 of \$912. Service industry jobs averaged \$755. Overall, inflation-adjusted wage growth averaged 2 percent, with wages in goods-producing industries increasing 1.5 percent and wages in services increasing 2.6 percent.

Average weekly wages grew more than 10 percent in four Minnesota counties – all in

Greater Minnesota. However, average weekly wages in these counties in 2005 were much lower than the state average. In 23 counties including Isanti, Scott, Washington and Wright in the Twin Cities metropolitan area, wages declined after adjusting for inflation. While wages in Greater Minnesota have increased more rapidly than in the Twin Cities metropolitan area, workers in Greater Minnesota continue to earn less.

## Unemployment Highest in the North in 2005



Source: Minnesota Department of Employment & Economic Development

## Unemployment Rates Still Low

Unemployment rates rose following the recession in 2001 after reaching a record low rate in 1998 of 2.7. In 2000, the rate was 3.1 percent. The rate rose for the next three years peaking at 4.8 percent in 2003, and declining since that time to 4.0 percent in 2005. Although Minnesota's unemployment rate is higher this decade than in the 1990s, the rate has continued to be significantly lower than unemployment nationwide.

Unemployment rates, while higher than in the latter half of

the 1990s, are at historically low levels. The highest unemployment rate since 1990 was in Clearwater County in 1993 when the rate hit 18.2 percent. Although the rate has dropped since then, Clearwater County continues to have the highest rates in this decade with 9.9 percent in 2005.

Unemployment rates under 2 percent occurred in the late 1990s in Olmsted, Washington, Dakota and Nicollet counties. In 2000, 26 counties had rates of 3 percent or less. Rock County in southwestern Minnesota had the lowest rate for 2005 at 3 percent.

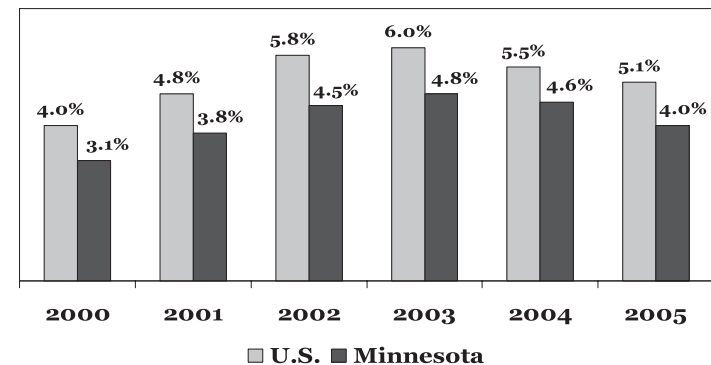
The central cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul had unemployment rates slightly higher than the surrounding counties. The lowest rates for these cities were 2.8 percent in Minneapolis and 2.9 percent in St. Paul in 1998. In 2005, rates had risen to 4.2 percent in Minneapolis and 4.4 percent in St. Paul. Unemployment rates were lowest in suburban cities. Woodbury, Lakeville, Maple Grove, Eden Prairie, Plymouth and Roseville all had rates below 1.5 percent in 1998. By 2005, unemployment rates in these cities had doubled. Cities with the highest unemployment rates are in Greater Minnesota. Grand Rapids had an unemployment rate of 8.9 percent in 2005, and

Bemidji, Brainerd, Red Wing and Cloquet all had rates above 6 percent.

## Labor Force Grows More Slowly

The slow growth in employment is reflected in slow labor force growth in the 2000s. The labor force is defined as the population ages 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for a job. Data from the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development shows that between 2000 and 2005, the labor force grew about 5 percent, adding an average of about 28,000 workers annually. This contrasts with the 1990s, when

## Unemployment Rate Lower than Nation's



Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development



the labor force grew 17 percent and added an average of almost 42,000 workers every year.

So far in the 2000s, Minnesota's labor force has grown at about the same rate as the national average, about 5 percent between 2000 and 2005. In the 1990s Minnesota's labor force growth exceeded the national average 17 percent compared to 13 percent.

Labor force participation rates in Minnesota continue to be well above national averages, according to the American Community Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Minnesota ranks second on the employment to population ration for the 16- to 64-year-old population and first in the percentage of married couples with both spouses in the work force. Bureau of Labor Statistics data show that in 2004 Minnesota had the second-highest rate of participation for women and the third-highest for men.

Participation rates are highest for people ages 22 to 54, but rates have stagnated or fallen for younger workers and risen for older people. For women, participation rates have risen dramatically for ages 55 to 64. For men, gains have occurred for ages 62 to 69. Teenage participation rates have

### Minnesota Labor Force Participation Rates by Age, 2000 and 2005

	Census 2000			American Community Survey 2005		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
16 to 19	60.9	63.8	62.3	57.9	64.6	61.1
20 to 21	83.9	81.2	82.6	82.2	80.8	81.5
22 to 24	90.4	82.3	86.4	89.7	84.1	87.0
20 to 24	87.8	81.9	84.9	86.8	82.9	84.9
25 to 29	92.1	83.7	87.9	92.7	84.1	88.0
30 to 34	93.7	82.6	88.1	93.4	81.1	87.3
35 to 44	93.3	83.3	88.3	92.2	81.0	86.7
45 to 54	91.4	84.0	87.7	90.7	82.9	86.8
55 to 59	82.6	70.4	76.6	81.5	74.2	77.8
60 to 61	69.1	54.6	61.6	69.4	61.3	65.3
62 to 64	51.6	40.2	45.7	54.2	47.1	50.6
60 to 64	59.0	46.3	52.4	60.6	53.0	56.7
65 to 69	32.2	24.0	28.1	37.1	25.8	31.2
70 to 74	21.3	14.3	17.3	23.7	12.8	17.8
75+	10.9	4.5	7.0	9.3	4.6	6.4
Total						
16+	78.0	67.3	72.5	77.3	67.2	72.2

2000 Census Public Use Microdata Sample is for household population only.  
2005 American Community Survey data is for household population only.

declined, and rates for workers 25 to 54 have not changed much.

The participation rates shown in this table are not exactly comparable because they are based on two different sources, the 2000 Census and the 2005 American Community Survey. However, the age trends are similar to those found in national data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Similar results strengthen the belief that the rising participation rates among older workers are real.

### Suburban Commute Times Long in Some Areas

The average commute time for Minnesotans was 22.2 minutes in 2005 compared with 21.9 in 2000. The longest commute times are in the metropolitan areas with 24.1 minutes for the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Congressional District 6 which runs from Afton to St. Cloud has the highest commute time of 26.8 minutes in 2005. District 8 has an average commute of 23.8 minutes. District 8 includes some rural areas but also includes metropolitan counties in the northern part of the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. These counties may have boosted commute times for the district.

# 4



ratio of the number of graduates to the number of 10<sup>th</sup>-graders three years earlier rose from .83 in 2000-2001 to .85 in 2004-2005. These figures imply the current dropout rate is about 15 percent, though data from other sources suggests many dropouts eventually complete high school, either by returning at a later time or by taking the GED test.

Though the number of nonwhite and Latino high school graduates is increasing, gaps in graduation rates by race and ethnicity remain large. The ratio of graduates to 10<sup>th</sup> grade enrollment is only .54 for American Indians, .61 for Latinos and .62 for African Americans. Graduation trends for minority students show erratic trends from year to year without a clear upward or downward shift.

### Minnesota Ranks Third on High School Completion

Among Minnesotans over age 25, 90.9 percent have completed high school, the 2005 American Community Survey reported. Minnesota has the third-highest rate of high school completion among all states. Minnesota ranks lower on the percent who have completed college – 11<sup>th</sup>, with 30.7 percent – and on the percent who have completed an advanced degree – 20<sup>th</sup>, with 9.7 percent.

## Educational Attainment of the Minnesota Household Population, by Age and Gender, 2005

	Percent who are high school graduates or more			Percent who are college graduates or more		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Age:						
18 to 24	81.9	86.3	84.0	8.6	13.1	10.8
25 to 34	91.7	93.6	92.6	33.4	39.4	36.4
35 to 44	92.7	94.3	93.5	34.0	35.1	34.5
45 to 64	93.6	94.8	94.2	32.6	29.7	31.1
65 and over	76.4	79.7	78.3	24.1	13.5	18.1
Total, age 18+	89.2	90.9	90.1	28.7	27.7	28.2
Total, age 25+	90.3	91.5	90.9	31.8	29.7	30.7

Source: 2005 American Community Survey. Data are limited to household population.

The American Community Survey data confirms substantial educational discrepancies by race and ethnicity. Only 60 percent of Minnesota Latinos over age 25 have completed high school, compared to 92 percent of white alone adults. Asians had the highest rate of college graduation, 39 percent, but also lagged behind most other groups on high school graduation. The figures for gains illustrate the great diversity within this population, which includes subgroups with both very high and very low levels of education.

Women are just slightly more likely than men to have finished high school, and men are more likely than women to have completed college. These numbers

conceal substantial variation by age group. The relationship between higher education and gender has reversed in the younger generations. Among those 18 to 34, women are much more likely than men to be college graduates. Among those 35 to 44, the proportion of college graduates is about the same, and over age 45 men are more likely to be graduates.

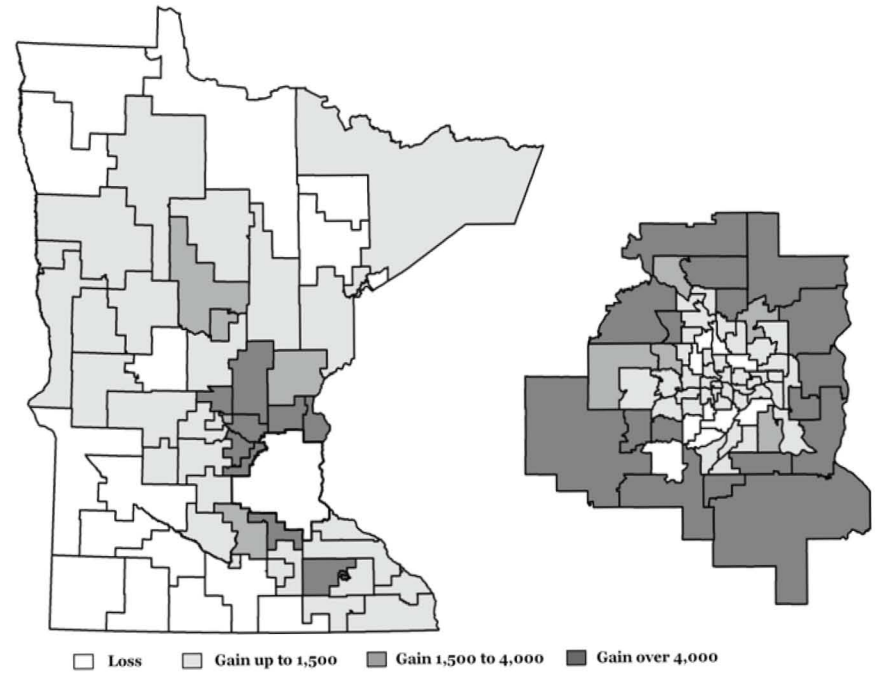
Young adults are no more likely to be high school graduates than are people in their 40s and 50s, but they are considerably more likely to have finished college. Thirty-six percent of Minnesotans ages 25 to 34 are college graduates, compared to 31 percent of those ages 45 to 64. The rising level of college

graduation largely reflects the trend among women. The college completion rate is 39 percent for women 25 to 34, compared to 29 percent for women 45 to 64. For men, the rate for the youngest age group, 33 percent, is about the same as for older men.

### More Students Attend College

Data from the Minnesota Office of Higher Education shows that more students are attending college and receiving degrees. Between 2000 and 2005 enrollment in higher education of all levels grew 26 percent, including a 10 percent gain in public institutions and a 75 percent

# 5



In 2005, the largest district was District 35A with nearly 11,900 more people than the average district. District 35A is in the rapidly growing Twin Cities suburban area and includes the cities of Shakopee and Prior Lake.

The ten largest districts in 2005 are all in the rapidly growing Twin Cities suburban ring. Seven of the largest districts are in the western suburban area, two in the northern suburbs and one in the southern suburbs. All ten of the districts have seen growth in excess of 20 percent and two have experienced growth greater than 30 percent.

At the other extreme, District 20A, which lost 1,899 people, is the smallest district with an estimated population of 34,742 or 4,100 people smaller than the average 2005 district. District 20A is in the southwest corner of the state and includes the counties of Big Stone, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Swift and Yellow Medicine.

From 2000 to 2005, 26 House districts lost population, including five that lost more than a thousand people. Six of these districts are in southwestern Minnesota, in areas that have experienced long periods of population loss. Two districts in northeastern Minnesota include much of the Iron Range in St. Louis County.

District 63B in southeast Hennepin County includes parts of Bloomington and Richfield and areas around Fort Snelling, the airport and the Mall of America.

Minnesota Senate districts showed similar discrepancies in size. Senate districts, if equal, should average 77,687 residents in 2005. In fact, however, Senate districts ranged in size from 95,387 to 70,373. Each Minnesota Senate district is made up of two House districts and averaged 73,425 people when drawn in 2002. Every Senate district was within 0.8 percent of the average size with a range of 1,060 people between the largest, District 50, and the smallest, District 10. In 2005, the range between the largest Senate District and the smallest was 25,014 people. The largest, District 35 (Scott County), was nearly 23 percent larger than the average size, and the smallest, District 05 (St. Louis County), more than 9 percent smaller.

Six Senate districts in the Twin Cities and St. Cloud suburban areas added more than 10,000 people each between 2000 and 2005. Eleven Senate districts lost population, with five losing more than 1,000 people. Four of the Senate districts with the largest losses were in southwestern Minnesota, the fifth in St. Louis County.

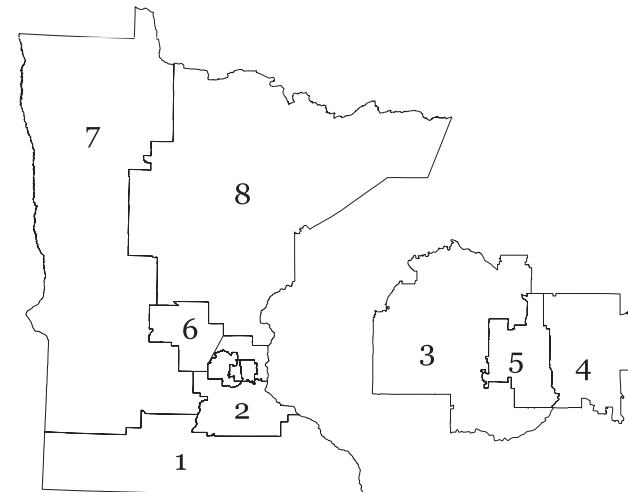
### Could Minnesota Lose a Congressional Seat?

In 2005, substantial differences in population existed among Minnesota's eight Congressional districts. The largest, District 6 in the north suburban area of the Twin Cities, had approximately 96,000 more people than the smallest, District 5 in Minneapolis and surrounding suburban area. When the boundaries of Minnesota's eight Congressional seats were drawn in 2002, the eight districts were almost exactly equal in population. The total variance as a result of the redistricting was one person. In addition to relative population size among the districts, the

2010 Census will determine the number of Congressional seats in each state. Minnesota has had 8 congressional seats since the 1960 Census. Minnesota had 9 seats in the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s and 10 seats in the 1910s and 1920s. Recent trends have seen states in the Midwest and Northeast regions lose Congressional seats, while states in the West and Southeast regions have gained seats.

If Minnesota's population trends continue in the last half of this decade, the loss of one Congressional seat is likely. Extrapolating Census Bureau population estimates of states to 2010 puts Minnesota on the dividing line between keeping its

### Minnesota Congressional Districts



## Population of Legislative Districts-2000 and 2005

	Description	Population 2000	Estimated Population 2005	Change 2000- 2005	Variance from 2005 Average
District 01A	Kittson, Roseau, Marshall, Pennington	36,485	36,149	-336	-2,695
District 01B	Red Lake, Polk, Marshall, Pennington	36,652	36,328	-324	-2,516
District 02A	Mahnomen, Norman Polk, Clearwater, Becker	36,566	36,692	126	-2,152
District 02B	Beltrami, Clearwater, Hubbard, Pennington, Polk	36,482	38,024	1,542	-820
District 03A	Itasca, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods	36,745	36,247	-498	-2,597
District 03B	Aitkin, Itasca	36,598	37,669	1,071	-1,175
District 04A	Beltrami, Cass, Itasca,	36,727	38,545	1,818	-299
District 04B	Cass, Crow Wing, Hubbard	36,549	39,633	3,084	789
District 05A	St. Louis	36,702	34,901	-1,801	-3,943
District 05B	St. Louis	36,486	35,472	-1,014	-3,372
District 06A	Cook, Lake, St. Louis	36,625	36,861	236	-1,983
District 06B	Carlton, St. Louis	36,697	37,997	1,300	-847
District 07A	St. Louis	36,809	36,627	-182	-2,217
District 07B	St. Louis	36,680	36,499	-181	-2,345
District 08A	Carlton, Pine, St. Louis	36,721	39,170	2,449	326
District 08B	Isanti, Kanabec, Pine	36,998	40,215	3,217	1,371
District 09A	Clay	36,798	38,744	1,946	-100
District 09B	Clay, Becker, Traverse, Wilkin	36,949	38,058	1,109	-786
District 10A	Otter Tail	36,424	37,122	698	-1,722
District 10B	Becker, Otter Tail, Wadena	36,552	37,460	908	-1,384
District 11A	Douglas, Grant, Stevens	36,795	39,002	2,207	158
District 11B	Douglas, Todd	36,794	36,651	-143	-2,193
District 12A	Crow Wing	36,813	40,100	3,287	1,256
District 12B	Crow Wing, Morrison	36,677	38,283	1,606	-561
District 13A	Kandiyohi, Pope, Stearns	36,758	37,403	645	-1,441
District 13B	Kandiyohi	36,893	37,046	153	-1,798
District 14A	Benton, Stearns	36,887	43,216	6,329	4,372
District 14B	Stearns	36,844	38,213	1,369	-631
District 15A	Stearns	36,702	39,096	2,394	252
District 15B	Benton, Sherburne, Stearns	36,573	39,643	3,070	799
District 16A	Benton, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Sherburne	36,787	42,814	6,027	3,970
District 16B	Sherburne	36,657	47,336	10,679	8,492
District 17A	Anoka, Chisago, Isanti	36,799	45,480	8,681	6,636
District 17B	Chisago	36,732	44,479	7,747	5,635
District 18A	McLeod, Meeker	36,487	38,284	1,797	-560
District 18B	Meeker, Wright	36,654	37,874	1,220	-970
District 19A	Wright	36,766	43,092	6,326	4,248

## Population of Legislative Districts-2000 and 2005

Description		Population 2000	Estimated Population 2005	Change 2000- 2005	Variance from 2005 Average
District 19B	Hennepin, Wright	36,729	50,167	13,438	11,323
District 20A	Big Stone, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Swift	36,641	34,742	-1,899	-4,102
District 20B	Chippewa, Renville, Yellow Medicine	36,953	36,005	-948	-2,839
District 21A	Lyon, Redwood	36,975	36,000	-975	-2,844
District 21B	Brown, Redwood, Watonwan	36,817	36,074	-743	-2,770
District 22A	Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Rock	36,438	35,256	-1,182	-3,588
District 22B	Cottonwood, Jackson, Nobles	36,610	36,209	-401	-2,635
District 23A	Nicollet, Sibley	36,889	38,377	1,488	-467
District 23B	Blue Earth, Nicollet	36,492	38,990	2,498	146
District 24A	Faribault, Martin, Watonwan	36,834	35,516	-1,318	-3,328
District 24B	Blue Earth, Faribault, Waseca	36,658	36,255	-403	-2,589
District 25A	Le Sueur, Scott, Sibley	36,729	40,150	3,421	1,306
District 25B	Rice, Scott	36,590	42,565	5,975	3,721
District 26A	Steele, Waseca	36,780	38,720	1,940	-124
District 26B	Rice, Steele	36,496	38,604	2,108	-240
District 27A	Freeborn, Mower	36,705	35,994	-711	-2,850
District 27B	Fillmore, Mower	36,865	37,248	383	-1,596
District 28A	Goodhue, Wabasha	36,636	37,727	1,091	-1,117
District 28B	Goodhue, Wabasha, Winona	36,528	37,524	996	-1,320
District 29A	Dodge, Olmsted	36,793	41,029	4,236	2,185
District 29B	Olmsted	36,815	41,638	4,823	2,794
District 30A	Olmsted	36,890	41,784	4,894	2,940
District 30B	Olmsted, Wabasha	36,811	37,308	497	-1,536
District 31A	Houston, Winona	36,723	36,787	64	-2,057
District 31B	Fillmore, Houston	36,452	36,868	416	-1,976
District 32A	Hennepin, Wright	36,553	44,300	7,747	5,456
District 32B	Hennepin	36,525	42,036	5,511	3,192
District 33A	Hennepin	36,934	40,885	3,951	2,041
District 33B	Hennepin	36,943	37,069	126	-1,775
District 34A	Carver, Scott	36,701	45,168	8,467	6,324
District 34B	Carver, Hennepin	36,696	43,404	6,708	4,560
District 35A	Scott	36,485	50,730	14,245	11,886
District 35B	Scott	36,690	44,657	7,967	5,813
District 36A	Dakota	36,731	44,050	7,319	5,206
District 36B	Dakota, Goodhue	36,713	46,092	9,379	7,248
District 37A	Dakota	36,915	38,921	2,006	77
District 37B	Dakota	36,860	43,350	6,490	4,506



## Population of Legislative Districts-2000 and 2005

Description		Population 2000	Estimated Population 2005	Change 2000- 2005	Variance from 2005 Average
District 38A	Dakota	36,597	38,058	1,461	-786
District 38B	Dakota	36,661	38,479	1,818	-365
District 39A	Dakota	36,581	36,461	-120	-2,383
District 39B	Dakota	36,656	40,111	3,455	1,267
District 40A	Dakota, Scott	36,882	37,708	826	-1,136
District 40B	Hennepin	36,515	36,161	-354	-2,683
District 41A	Hennepin	36,691	36,709	18	-2,135
District 41B	Hennepin	36,523	36,278	-245	-2,566
District 42A	Hennepin	36,923	39,033	2,110	189
District 42B	Hennepin	36,965	41,041	4,076	2,197
District 43A	Hennepin	36,957	39,481	2,524	637
District 43B	Hennepin	36,921	37,865	944	-979
District 44A	Hennepin	36,955	37,187	232	-1,657
District 44B	Hennepin	36,939	37,222	283	-1,622
District 45A	Hennepin	36,983	37,419	436	-1,425
District 45B	Hennepin	36,981	36,748	-233	-2,096
District 46A	Hennepin	36,558	38,544	1,986	-300
District 46B	Hennepin	36,738	36,114	-624	-2,730
District 47A	Anoka, Hennepin	36,678	38,996	2,318	152
District 47B	Anoka, Hennepin	36,543	38,210	1,667	-634
District 48A	Anoka, Sherburne	36,919	44,451	7,532	5,607
District 48B	Anoka	36,586	39,647	3,061	803
District 49A	Anoka	36,574	42,134	5,560	3,290
District 49B	Anoka	36,567	37,954	1,387	-890
District 50A	Anoka, Ramsey	36,916	36,869	-47	-1,975
District 50B	Anoka, Ramsey	36,953	36,969	16	-1,875
District 51A	Anoka	36,756	44,181	7,425	5,337
District 51B	Anoka, Ramsey	36,686	37,192	506	-1,652
District 52A	Anoka, Washington	36,767	42,971	6,204	4,127
District 52B	Washington	36,813	41,721	4,908	2,877
District 53A	Anoka, Ramsey	36,629	39,807	3,178	963
District 53B	Ramsey	36,699	37,889	1,190	-955
District 54A	Hennepin, Ramsey	36,735	36,614	-121	-2,230
District 54B	Ramsey	36,759	37,247	488	-1,597
District 55A	Ramsey	36,753	37,655	902	-1,189
District 55B	Ramsey, Washington	36,776	38,001	1,225	-843
District 56A	Washington	36,812	41,464	4,652	2,620

## Population of Legislative Districts-2000 and 2005

Description		Population 2000	Estimated Population 2005	Change 2000- 2005	Variance from 2005 Average
District 56B	Washington	36,683	42,625	5,942	3,781
District 57A	Dakota, Washington	36,710	38,393	1,683	-451
District 57B	Dakota, Washington	36,591	41,501	4,910	2,657
District 58A	Hennepin	36,578	37,065	487	-1,779
District 58B	Hennepin	36,687	37,175	488	-1,669
District 59A	Hennepin	36,517	37,003	486	-1,841
District 59B	Hennepin	36,517	37,003	486	-1,841
District 60A	Hennepin	36,682	37,170	488	-1,674
District 60B	Hennepin	36,739	37,228	489	-1,616
District 61A	Hennepin	36,703	37,192	489	-1,652
District 61B	Hennepin	36,723	37,212	489	-1,632
District 62A	Hennepin	36,888	37,379	491	-1,465
District 62B	Hennepin	36,786	37,276	490	-1,568
District 63A	Hennepin	36,726	36,467	-259	-2,377
District 63B	Hennepin	36,821	36,117	-704	-2,727
District 64A	Ramsey	36,752	36,782	30	-2,062
District 64B	Ramsey	36,604	36,634	30	-2,210
District 65A	Ramsey	36,610	36,640	30	-2,204
District 65B	Ramsey	36,568	36,598	30	-2,246
District 66A	Ramsey	36,523	36,553	30	-2,291
District 66B	Ramsey	36,490	36,622	132	-2,222
District 67A	Ramsey	36,566	36,596	30	-2,248
District 67B	Ramsey	36,610	36,640	30	-2,204

Source: 2000 Census; 2005 State Demographic Center and Metropolitan Council estimates

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## 2007 Minnesota Legislature

District	Name	Party	City of Residence
Senate 10	Dan Skogen	DFL	Hewitt
House 10A	Bud Nornes	R	Fergus Falls
House 10B	Dean Simpson	R	New York Mills
Senate 11	Bill Ingebrigtsen	R	Alexandria
House 11A	Torrey Westrom	R	Elbow Lake
House 11B	Mary Ellen Otremba	DFL	Long Prairie
Senate 12	Paul Koering	R	Fort Ripley
House 12A	John Ward	DFL	Brainerd
House 12B	Al Doty	DFL	Royalton
Senate 13	Joe Gimse	R	Willmar
House 13A	Bud Heidgerken	R	Freeport
House 13B	Al Juhnke	DFL	Willmar
Senate 14	Michelle Fischbach	R	Paynesville
House 14A	Dan Severson	R	Sauk Rapids
House 14B	Larry Hosch	DFL	St. Joseph
Senate 15	Tarryl Clark	DFL	St. Cloud
House 15A	Steve Gottwalt	R	St. Cloud
House 15B	Larry Haws	DFL	St. Cloud
Senate 16	Betsy Wergin	R	Princeton
House 16A	Sondra Erickson	R	Princeton
House 16B	Mark Olson	DFL	Big Lake
Senate 17	Rick Olseen	DFL	Harris
House 17A	Rob Eastlund	R	Isanti
House 17B	Jeremy Kalin	DFL	Lindstrom
Senate 18	Steve Dille	R	Dassel
House 18A	Ron Shimanski	R	Silver Lake
House 18B	Dean Urdahl	R	Grove City

## 2007 Minnesota Legislature

District	Name	Party	City of Residence
Senate 19	Amy T. Koch	R	Buffalo
House 19A	Bruce Anderson	R	Buffalo Township
House 19B	Tom Emmer	R	Delano
Senate 20	Gary W. Kubly	DFL	Granite Falls
House 20A	Aaron Peterson	DFL	Appleton
House 20B	Lyle Koenen	DFL	Clara City
Senate 21	Dennis Frederickson	R	New Ulm
House 21A	Marty Seifert	R	Marshall
House 21B	Brad Finstad	R	Comfrey
Senate 22	Jim Vickerman	DFL	Tracy
House 22A	Doug Magnus	R	Slayton
House 22B	Rod Hamilton	R	Mountain Lake
Senate 23	Kathy Sheran	DFL	Mankato
House 23A	Terry Morrow	DFL	St. Peter
House 23B	Kathy Brynaert	DFL	Mankato
Senate 24	Julie A. Rosen	R	Fairmont
House 24A	Bob Gunther	R	Fairmont
House 24B	Tony Cornish	R	Good Thunder
Senate 25	Thomas M. Neuville	R	Northfield
House 25A	Laura Brod	R	New Prague
House 25B	David Bly*	DFL	Northfield
Senate 26	Dick Day	R	Owatonna
House 26A	Connie Ruth	R	Owatonna
House 26B	Patti Fritz	DFL	Faribault
Senate 27	Dan Sparks	DFL	Austin
House 27A	Robin Brown	DFL	Austin
House 27B	Jeanne Poppe	DFL	Austin

## 2007 Minnesota Legislature

District	Name	Party	City of Residence
Senate 28	Steve Murphy	DFL	Red Wing
House 28A	Sandy Wollschlager	DFL	Cannon Falls
House 28B	Steve Sviggum	R	Kenyon
Senate 29	David H. Senjem	R	Rochester
House 29A	Randy Demmer	R	Hayfield
House 29B	Kim Norton	DFL	Rochester
Senate 30	Ann Lynch	DFL	Rochester
House 30A	Tina Liebling	DFL	Rochester
House 30B	Andy Welti	DFL	Plainview
Senate 31	Sharon Erickson Ropes	DFL	Winona
House 31A	Gene Pelowski, Jr.	DFL	Winona
House 31B	Ken Tschumper*	DFL	La Crescent
Senate 32	Warren Limmer	R	Maple Grove
House 32A	Joyce Peppin	R	Rogers
House 32B	Kurt Zellers	R	Maple Grove
Senate 33	Gen Olson	R	Minnetrista
House 33A	Steve Smith	R	Mound
House 33B	John Berns	R	Wayzata
Senate 34	Julianne E. Ortman	R	Chanhassen
House 34A	Paul Kohls	R	Victoria
House 34B	Joe Hoppe	R	Chaska
Senate 35	Claire Robling	R	Jordan
House 35A	Mike Beard	R	Shakopee
House 35B	Mark Buesgens	R	Jordan
Senate 36	Patricia Pariseau	R	Farmington
House 36A	Mary Liz Holberg	R	Lakeville
House 36B	Pat Garofalo	R	Farmington

## 2007 Minnesota Legislature

District	Name	Party	City of Residence
Senate 37	Chris Gerlach	R	Apple Valley
House 37A	Shelley J. Madore	DFL	Apple Valley
House 37B	Dennis Ozment	R	Rosemount
Senate 38	Jim Carlson	DFL	Eagan
House 38A	Sandra A. Masin	DFL	Eagan
House 38B	Lynn Wardlow	R	Eagan
Senate 39	James P. Metzen	DFL	South St. Paul
House 39A	Rick Hansen	DFL	South St. Paul
House 39B	Joe Atkins	DFL	Inver Grove Heights
Senate 40	John Doll	DFL	Burnsville
House 40A	Will Morgan	DFL	Burnsville
House 40B	Ann Lenczewski	DFL	Bloomington
Senate 41	Geoff Michel	R	Edina
House 41A	Ron Erhardt	R	Edina
House 41B	Neil Peterson	R	Bloomington
Senate 42	David Hann	R	Eden Prairie
House 42A	Maria Ruud	DFL	Minnetonka
House 42B	Erik Paulsen	R	Eden Prairie
Senate 43	Terri Bonoff	DFL	Minnetonka
House 43A	Sarah Anderson	R	Plymouth
House 43B	John Benson	DFL	Minnetonka
Senate 44	Ron Latz	DFL	St. Louis Park
House 44A	Steve Simon	DFL	St. Louis Park
House 44B	Ryan Winkler	DFL	Golden Valley
Senate 45	Ann H. Rest	DFL	New Hope
House 45A	Sandra Peterson	DFL	New Hope
House 45B	Lyndon R. Carlson	DFL	Crystal

## 2007 Minnesota Legislature

District	Name	Party	City of Residence
Senate 46	Linda Scheid	DFL	Brooklyn Park
House 46A	Mike Nelson	DFL	Brooklyn Park
House 46B	Debra Hilstrom	DFL	BrooklynCenter
Senate 47	Leo Foley	DFL	Coon Rapids
House 47A	Denise Dittrich	DFL	Champlin
House 47B	Melissa Hortman	DFL	Brooklyn Park
Senate 48	Mike Jungbauer	R	East Bethel
House 48A	Tom Hackbarth	R	Cedar
House 48B	Jim Abeler	R	Anoka
Senate 49	Debbie Johnson	R	Ham Lake
House 49A	Chris DeLaForest	R	Andover
House 49B	Kathy Tingelstad	R	Andover
Senate 50	Satveer S. Chaudhary	DFL	Fridley
House 50A	Carolyn Laine	DFL	Columbia Heights
House 50B	Kate Knuth	DFL	New Brighton
Senate 51	Don Betzold	DFL	Fridley
House 51A	Scott Kranz	DFL	Blaine
House 51B	Tom Tillberry	DFL	Fridley
Senate 52	Ray Vandever	R	Forest Lake
House 52A	Bob Dettmer	R	Forest Lake
House 52B	Matt Dean	R	Dellwood
Senate 53	Sandy Rummel	DFL	White Bear Lake
House 53A	Paul Gardner*	DFL	Shoreview
House 53B	Carol McFarlane	R	White Bear Lake
Senate 54	John Marty	DFL	Roseville
House 54A	Mindy Greiling	DFL	Roseville
House 54B	Bev Scalze	DFL	Little Canada

## 2007 Minnesota Legislature

District	Name	Party	City of Residence
Senate 55	Charles "Chuck" Wiger	DFL	North St. Paul
House 55A	Leon M. Lillie	DFL	North St. Paul
House 55B	Nora Slawik	DFL	Maplewood
Senate 56	Kathy Saltzman	DFL	Woodbury
House 56A	Julie Bunn	DFL	Lake Elmo
House 56B	Marsha Swails	DFL	Woodbury
Senate 57	Katie Sieben	DFL	Newport
House 57A	Karla Bigham	DFL	Cottage Grove
House 57B	Denny McNamara	R	Hastings
Senate 58	Linda Higgins	DFL	Minneapolis
House 58A	Joe Mullery	DFL	Minneapolis
House 58B	Augustine Willie Dominguez	DFL	Minneapolis
Senate 59	Lawrence J. Pogemiller	DFL	Minneapolis
House 59A	Diane Loeffler	DFL	Minneapolis
House 59B	Phyllis Kahn	DFL	Minneapolis
Senate 60	D. Scott Dibble	DFL	Minneapolis
House 60A	Margaret Anderson Kelliher	DFL	Minneapolis
House 60B	Frank Hornstein	DFL	Minneapolis
Senate 61	Linda Berglin	DFL	Minneapolis
House 61A	Karen Clark	DFL	Minneapolis
House 61B	Neva Walker	DFL	Minneapolis
Senate 62	Patricia Torres Ray	DFL	Minneapolis
House 62A	Jim Davnie	DFL	Minneapolis
House 62B	Jean Wagenius	DFL	Minneapolis
Senate 63	Dan Larson	DFL	Bloomington
House 63A	Paul Thissen	DFL	Minneapolis
House 63B	Linda Slocum	DFL	Richfield

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Demographic Center and Metropolitan Council population estimates of cities and townships. Population of districts located within multidistrict cities is estimated by allocating the total population of the city to districts in the same proportion as represented in the 2000 Census.

Projected Congressional apportionment after the 2010 Census is based on the Census Bureau estimate for 2005 by state. State populations are extrapolated to 2010 based on estimated population growth from 2000 to 2005.

### **Labor Force, Income and Employment**

The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis estimates personal income and employment for states and counties (<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm>). Data for states is currently available through 2005, while data for counties is available through 2004.

Data on labor force participation rates comes from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the American Community Survey and the 2000 Census

Employment, wages, labor force and unemployment data are also available from the Minnesota Department of Employment and

Economic Development (<http://www.deed.state.mn.us/lmi/Home.htm>). The data gathered by DEED provides much of the source data for the BEA. However, there are differences in methodology and coverage. In this report, data on employment was taken from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages because the data was more current. However, QCEW does not include data on employment that is not covered by the unemployment insurance program. That means that self-employed persons and most employees in agriculture are not included in this data.

With the conversion of employment data to the North American Industry Classification System, industrial sectors were grouped into Goods Production and Servicing Providing domains. Goods Production includes Construction, Manufacturing, and Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries. Servicing Providing includes Trade, Transportation and Utilities, Information, Financial Activities and several other service sectors. For a complete description of NAICS, see: [www.census.gov/econ/](http://www.census.gov/econ/)

### **Education Data**

The Minnesota Department of Education and the Office of Higher Education provide data

on K-12 enrollment, high school graduation, post-secondary enrollment and degree completion. In addition data on educational attainment was taken from the American Community Survey and the 2000 Census.

### **Immigration Data**

The Department of Homeland Security – Office of Immigration Statistics provides information on the number of legal immigrants who enter Minnesota and the metropolitan Twin Cities each year (<http://www.dhs.gov/ximgtn/statistics/>). The American Community Survey includes data on foreign-born persons. In addition, data on births to mothers born outside the United States comes from the Minnesota Department of Health (<http://www.health.state.mn.us/>), and data on languages spoken by children in schools is published by the Minnesota Department of Education (<http://education.state.mn.us/mde/Data/index.html>).







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