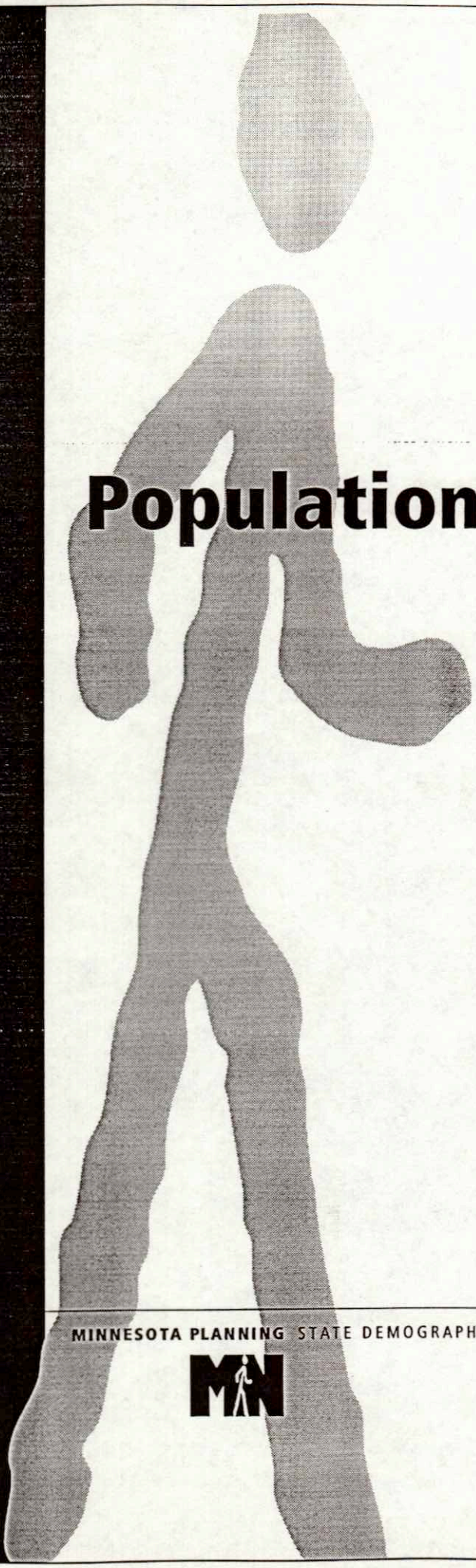
Appendix B

MANTRAP TOWNSHIP
Minnesota State Demographer's Report Summary



Minnesota Population Projections

2000 – 2030

MINNESOTA PLANNING STATE DEMOGRAPHIC CENTER

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Minnesota Population Projections 2000-2030

Minnesota Planning develops long-range plans for the state, stimulates public participation in Minnesota's future and coordinates activities among state agencies, the Minnesota Legislature and other units of government.

Minnesota Population Projections 2000-2030 was prepared by Martha McMurry of the State Demographic Center.

Upon request, this report will be made available in alternate format, such as Braille, large print or audio tape. For TTY, contact Minnesota Relay Service at 800-627-3529 and ask for Minnesota Planning.

October 2002

For additional copies of this report or other population information, contact the State Demographic Center helpline at 612-296-2557.

Minnesota Population Projections 2000-2030

Minnesota's population is projected to grow to 5,452,500 by 2010 and 6,268,200 by 2030. This growth will be fueled by in-migration from other states and foreign countries and by natural increase (more births than deaths).

Growth will be greatest in Twin Cities area suburban counties. The St. Cloud and Rochester areas and the lakes area of north central Minnesota will also see strong growth throughout the next 30 years. Many counties in western Minnesota will continue to lose population, though the losses will be moderate in most cases.

The aging of the baby boom will produce an explosion in the 45- to-64-year old population between 2000 and 2010, and the over-55 population will grow by more than 2 million in the coming 30 years. The median age will rise from 35.4 years in 2000 to 40.2 years in 2030.

The projections shown in this report are higher than those in previous projections series published in 1993 and 1998. Population growth in Minnesota in the 1990s was higher than anticipated, reflecting the strong economy that led to greater in-migration from other states and countries. The projections assume that Minnesota will continue to experience net in-migration throughout the coming decades, though the level of in-migration will taper off. Additional assumptions are that fertility rates will not change and that life expectancy will continue to increase. For more details on assumptions and methodology, see the end of this report.

Minnesota projected median age, 2000 to 2030

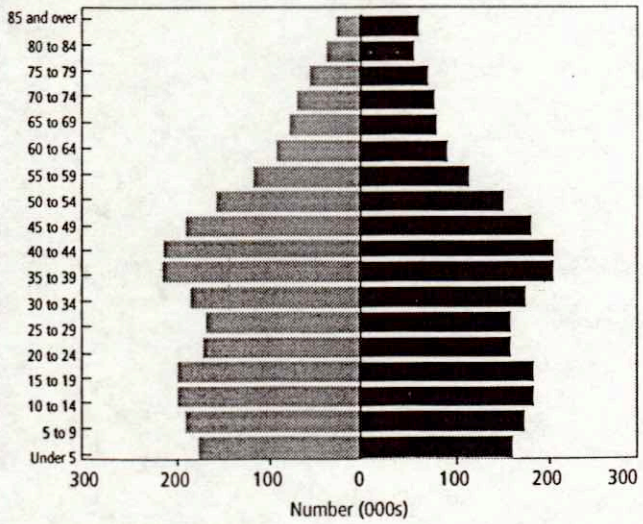
2000	35.4
2005	36.2
2010	36.8
2015	37.4
2020	38.4
2025	39.3
2030	40.2

Sources: 2000 census, SF1; Minnesota State Demographic Center.
Projected numbers calculated from age group data.

Births and deaths both expected to rise

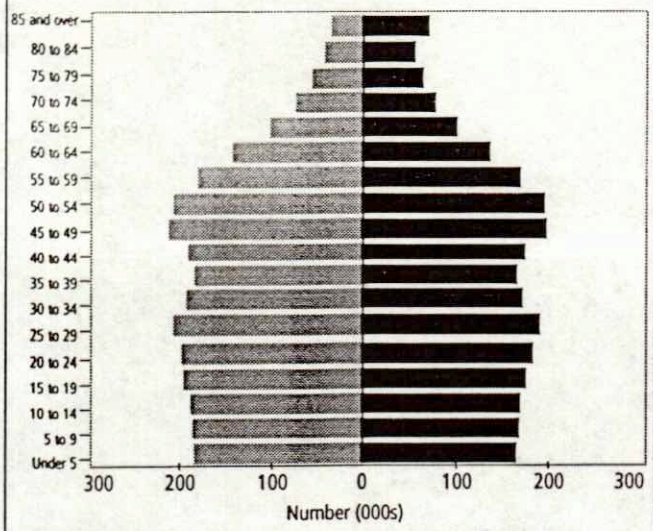
Births are projected to rise steadily between 2000 and 2015 and then to level off. Births will be at their highest level since the 1960s,

Minnesota's population in 2000 by age and gender



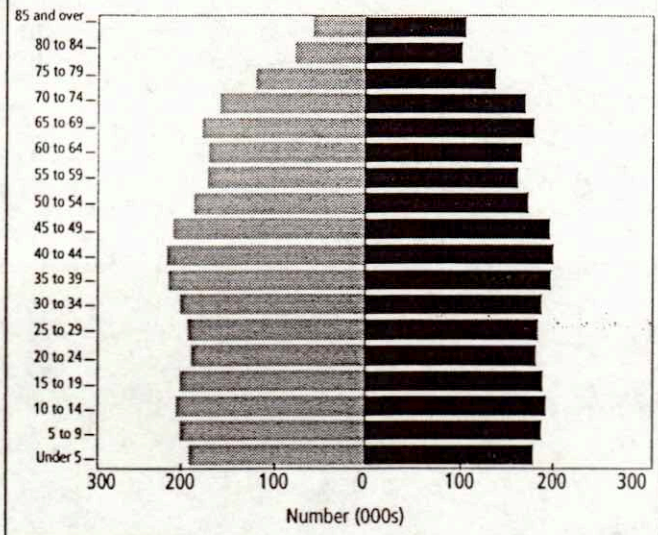
Source: 2000 Census data, SF1

Minnesota's projected population in 2010 by age and gender



Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center

Minnesota's projected population in 2030 by age and gender



Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center

with almost 76,000 births anticipated in 2015. By comparison, births in the 1990s were in the range of 63,000 to 68,000 annually.

Fertility rates by age are projected to remain constant, so the reason for the increase in births is a rise in the female population of childbearing age. Between 2000 and 2015 the projected population of women 20 to 34, the age when women are most likely to have children, is expected to increase by 20 percent.

Deaths will increase from about 191,000 between 2000 and 2005 to almost 247,000 between 2025 and 2030. Even though people are expected to live longer, the number of deaths will rise as the size of the population increases and the elderly population grows rapidly.

Natural increase will account for two-thirds of growth

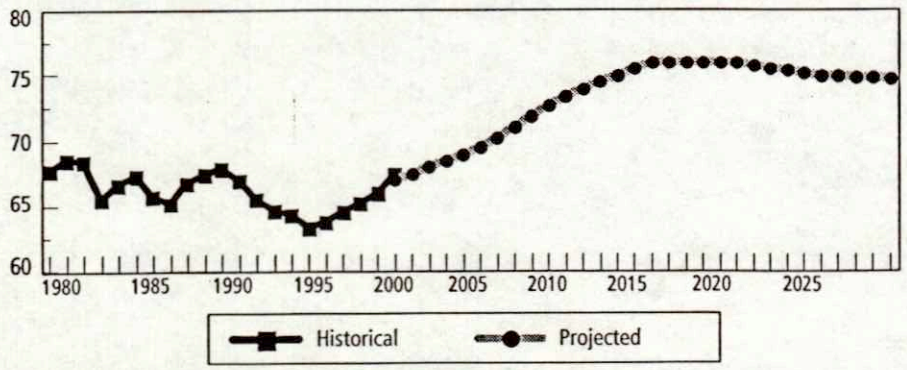
Natural increase, the excess of births over deaths, will contribute about two-thirds of projected population growth over the next 30 years. Though deaths will rise, this will be largely counterbalanced by the increase in births. Natural increase is expected to peak at more than 167,000 between 2010 and 2015, then fall to about 128,000 between 2025 and 2030.

Natural increase will be greatest in faster-growing counties with younger populations. Areas with older populations and less growth, mostly in western and northeastern Minnesota, will have more deaths than births. By 2025 to 2030, 33 of 87 counties are projected to have natural decrease.

Migration will contribute to population growth

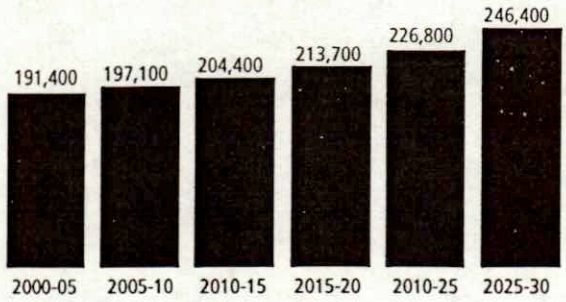
Minnesota is projected to experience net in-migration throughout the projections period. However, net in-migration will taper off over time, falling from about 129,000 between 2000 and 2005 to about 41,000 between 2025 and 2030. Net in-migration is expected to account for about one-third of all growth over the next 30 years.

Births in Minnesota projected to rise until 2015, then level off



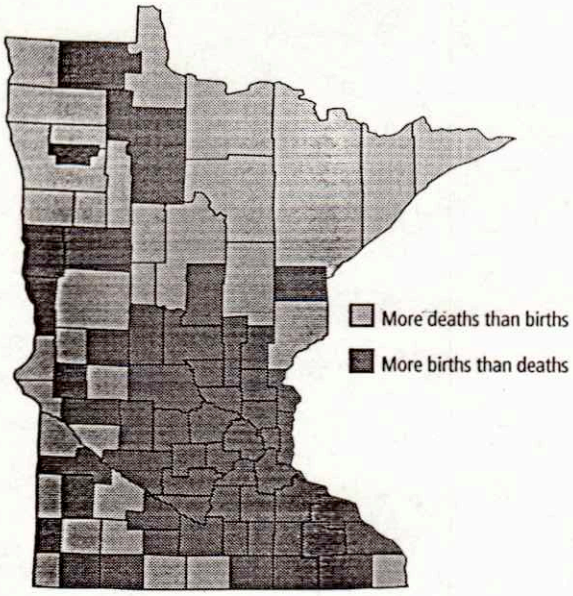
Sources: Minnesota Center for Health Statistics; Minnesota State Demographic Center

Number of Minnesota deaths is projected to rise



Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center
Numbers are rounded

Projected deaths compared to births
2025 to 2030



Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center

2000 to 2010 growth expected to be substantial

Over the next 10 years, Minnesota's population is projected to grow by 533,000, or about 11 percent. This is similar to the level of growth experienced in the 1990s.

About 81 percent of all growth will occur in metropolitan areas, with 73 percent of the gain in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area alone. Scott (37 percent), Sherburne (34 percent) and Carver (31 percent) are projected to be the fastest-growing counties. Twenty-one counties, mostly in western Minnesota, are projected to lose population during the coming decade.

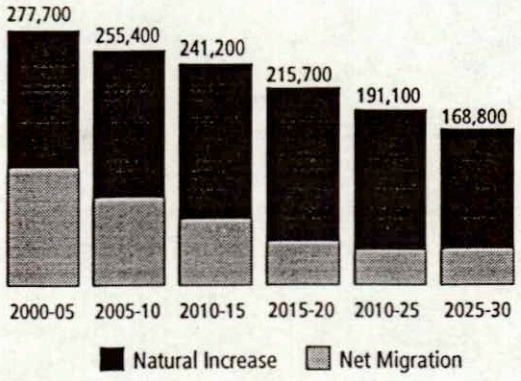
Minnesota population projected to grow 27 percent from 2000 to 2030

Minnesota's population is projected to pass 6 million by 2025 and to reach 6,268,200 by 2030. This represents a gain of 27 percent, or about 1.35 million people in 30 years.

Only 13 counties are projected to have a lower population in 2030 than in 2000. The most rapid gains are projected for Scott (103 percent), Sherburne (89 percent) and Carver (85 percent) counties.

Over the 30-year period, metropolitan areas are projected to grow 30 percent compared to 21 percent for nonmetropolitan areas. About 77 percent of all growth will occur in metropolitan areas, with 68 percent of all growth in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area.

Projected population change in Minnesota from 2000 to 2030



Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center
Numbers are rounded

Population age 0-14 will grow in suburban counties, fall in western Minnesota

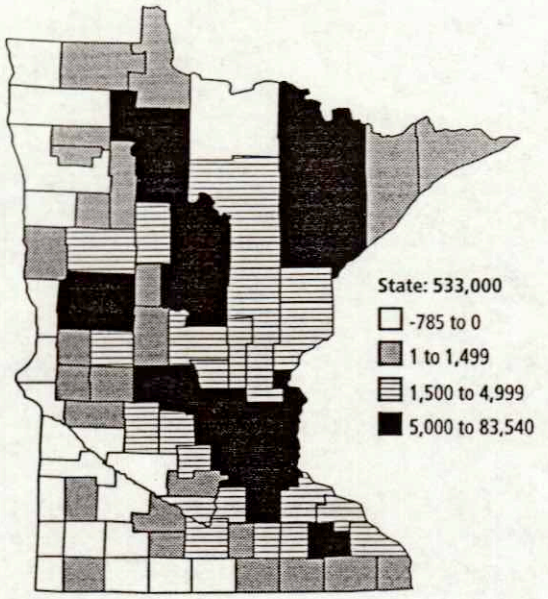
The number of children age 0 to 14 is projected to fall slightly between 2000 and 2005, then rise at a modest rate throughout the remainder of the projections period. Overall, the child population will grow about 10 percent over the coming 30 years.

Most of the gain in the child population will occur in counties that attract young families, particularly in the Twin Cities suburbs. Over the next 10 years, Scott County is projected to see an increase of more than 5,000 children. Gains of more than 3,000 children are projected for Washington, Sherburne and Dakota counties. At the other extreme, declines of 15 percent or more are projected for Koochiching, Traverse, Murray, Big Stone, Wilkin and Lac qui Parle counties. Most of the western half of the state can anticipate falling child populations and, consequently, continued declines in school enrollments.

Population age 15 to 24 will grow about 20 percent over 30 years

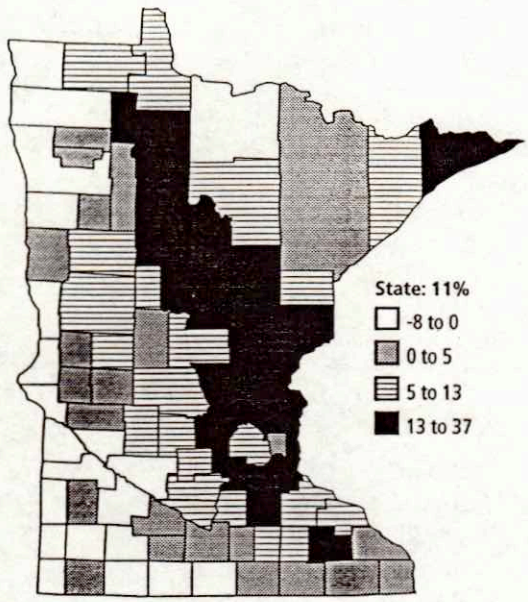
The population age 15 to 24 is projected to rise between 2000 and 2010 and remain fairly steady thereafter. It will fall slightly between 2010 and 2020 and then rise again. Overall, this age group will grow about 10 percent over a 30-year period. The 15- to 24-year old population will remain concentrated in large urban counties and in counties with college and university campuses.

Projected population change 2000 to 2010



Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center

Projected population growth rate 2000 to 2010



Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center

Size of 25- to 44-year old age group will not change dramatically

The number of 25-to-44-year olds is projected to remain fairly stable, falling slightly between 2000 and 2005 and rising slightly thereafter. Overall, the size of this age group is expected to increase about 7 percent from 2000 to 2030, well below the growth rate for the total population.

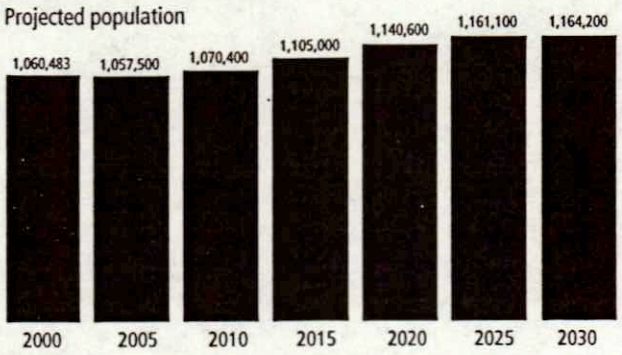
Like the child population, the 25-to 44-year old group will grow the most in suburban counties such as Washington, Dakota, Scott, Sherburne and Carver. Though suburban counties and some others will see gains, the majority of counties will experience a decline in this age group over the next 30 years. Employers in these counties, especially in western Minnesota, will have problems finding employees in this prime working age group.

Age 45 to 64 will see huge growth from 2000 to 2015

The aging of the baby boom will produce a huge increase in the number of 45- to-64-year olds between 2000 and 2015. After 2015, as more boomers start to leave this age bracket, the number will level off. Statewide, the age group will grow 36 percent from 2000 to 2010. The 2030 number will be about the same as the 2010 number.

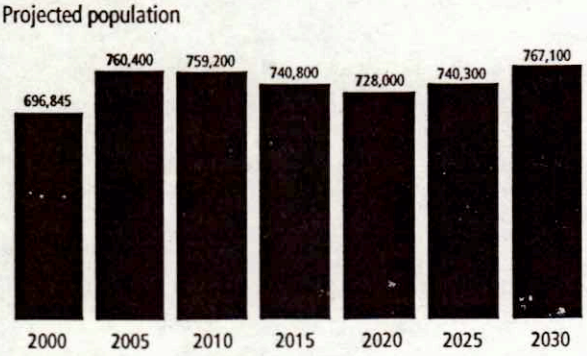
Every county in the state, even those expected to lose population, will have an increase in the 45- to-64-year old age group. Over the 30-year period, gains of more than 50 percent are expected in growing suburban counties such as Carver,

Minnesota age 0 to 14 population projected to rise after 2010



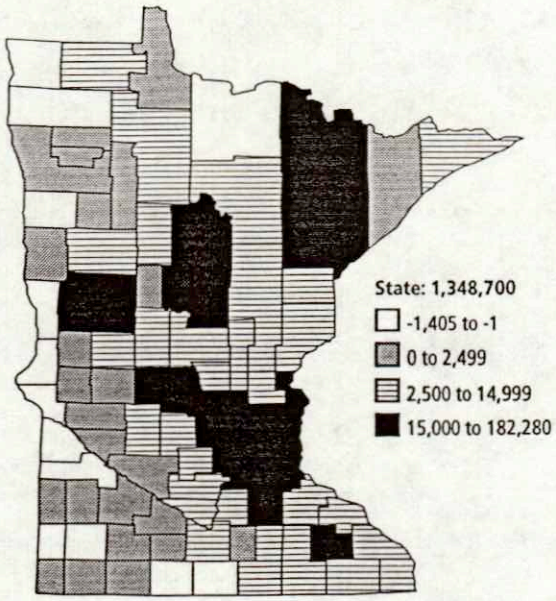
Sources: 2000 census, SF1; Minnesota State Demographic Center
Numbers are rounded

Minnesota age 15-24 population projected to rise slightly



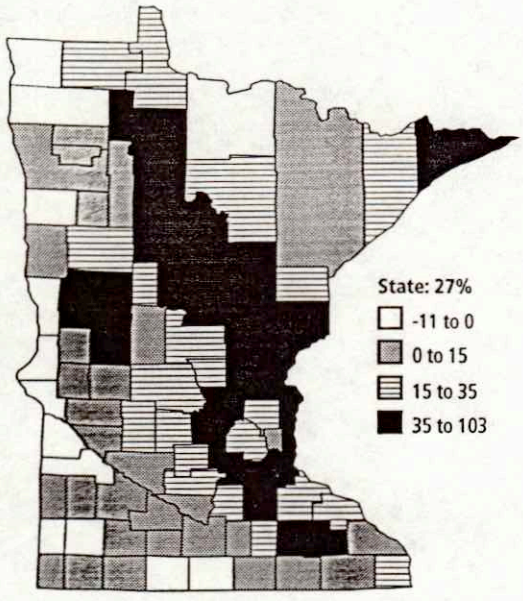
Sources: 2000 census, SF1; Minnesota State Demographic Center
Numbers are rounded

Projected population change 2000 to 2030



Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center

Projected population growth rate 2000 to 2030



Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center

Scott, Sherburne, Chisago, Washington, Wright and Dakota.

Age 65 and older will soar after 2015

The elderly population will rise moderately between 2000 and 2010, with an expected gain of 14 percent. After 2015, growth in this age group will be extremely rapid as baby boomers pass their 65th birthdays. The 65-plus age group is projected to grow by almost 700,000 between 2000 and 2030, a growth rate of 117 percent.

In the next 10 years, the senior population is projected to grow by more than 6,000 in each of the largest Twin Cities counties: Hennepin, Dakota, Anoka, Washington and Ramsey. Retirement magnets such as Crow Wing, Cass, Aitkin and Hubbard counties will see rapid growth in this age group.

The effect of Minnesota's aging population will be most visible in suburban areas where the middle-aged population is concentrated today. The elderly population will more than triple in most suburban counties between 2000 and 2030.

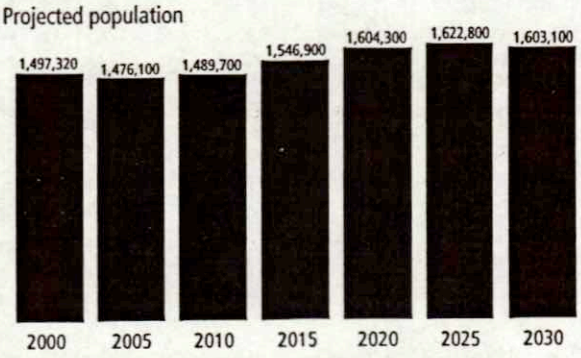
Increases in the 65-plus population will be more modest in rural areas of western Minnesota. The older population is projected to fall in many of these counties between 2000 and 2010, reflecting the small size of the middle-aged population living there now. After 2015, growth in the older population should resume throughout the state because of the baby boom effect. Gains in western Minnesota will be small compared to gains in other areas of the state, however.

Suburban and lakes counties will see big gains in 85+ population

The 85 and older population is projected to grow 25 percent in this decade and 91 percent between 2000 and 2030. Though the 2000 to 2010 growth is considerable, it is well below the growth in this age group seen in recent decades. Low birthrates in the late 1920s and the 1930s are slowing the rate of growth in the elderly population, and this will affect the number of people moving into extreme old age.

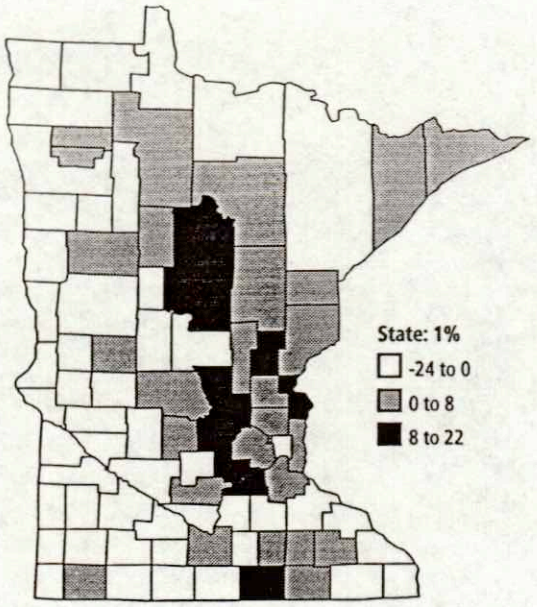
Suburban counties such as Washington, Scott and Anoka and lakes area counties such as Cass and Hubbard are projected to see dramatic growth in the 85 and older population in the next 30 years. The 85-plus population is expected to grow 298 percent in Washington County, 289 percent in Scott County and 270 percent in Anoka County

Minnesota age 25-44 population projected to fall slightly, then rise



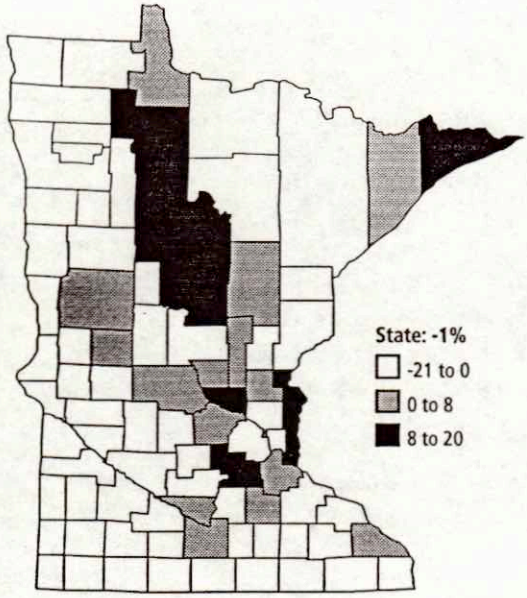
Sources: 2000 census, SF1; Minnesota State Demographic Center
Numbers are rounded

Projected % change in population 0 to 14
2000 to 2010



Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center

Projected % change in population 25 to 44
2000 to 2010



Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center

between 2000 and 2030. The aging of current middle-aged and young elderly residents is the major reason for this tremendous rise. In the lakes area, in-migration of retirees who then age in place will also contribute to growth.

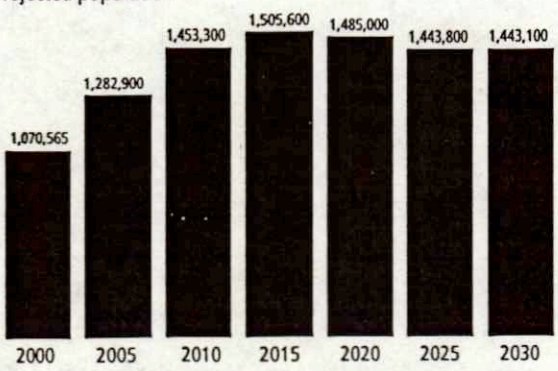
Increases in the 85 and older group will be far more modest in western Minnesota. In Jackson, Traverse, Kittson, and Lac qui Parle counties, the extremely old population is anticipated to grow less than 5 percent from 2000 to 2030.

Methodology

The population projections presented in this publication were prepared using the cohort-component method. The 2000 census population by age and gender from the U.S. Census Bureau provided the starting point. Assumptions were then made about the rates of mortality, fertility and migration during each five-year period. The population at the end of each time period reflects the expected number of survivors, births during the period, and additions or subtractions attributable to migration. The projected population then becomes the basis for the next cycle of projections calculations. County projections in each age-sex group were controlled to the state totals. Regional and metropolitan area projections were derived by adding up the counties in the

Minnesota age 45-64 population projected to rise sharply, then fall

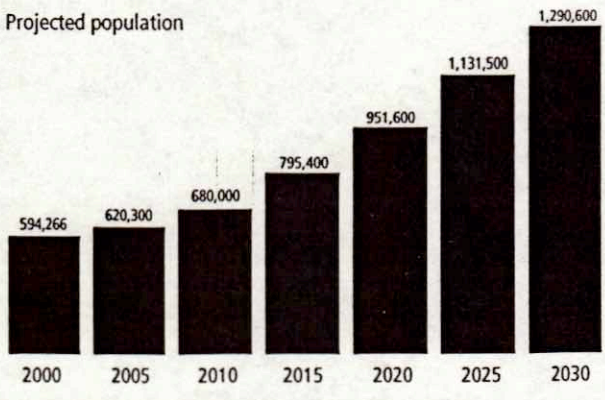
Projected population



Sources: 2000 census, SF1; Minnesota State Demographic Center
Numbers are rounded

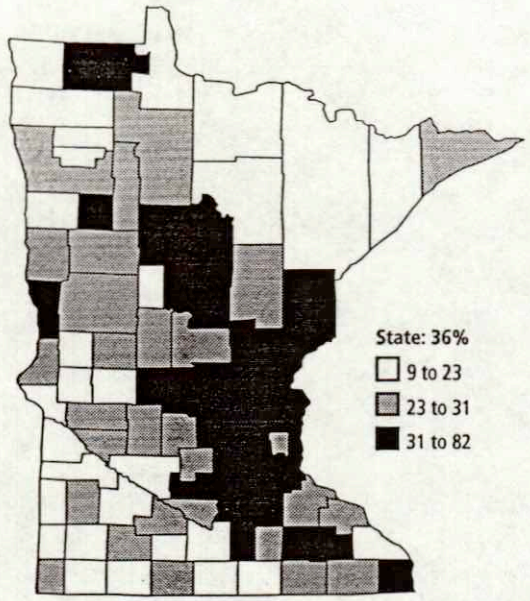
Minnesota age 65+ population projected to rise sharply in coming decades

Projected population



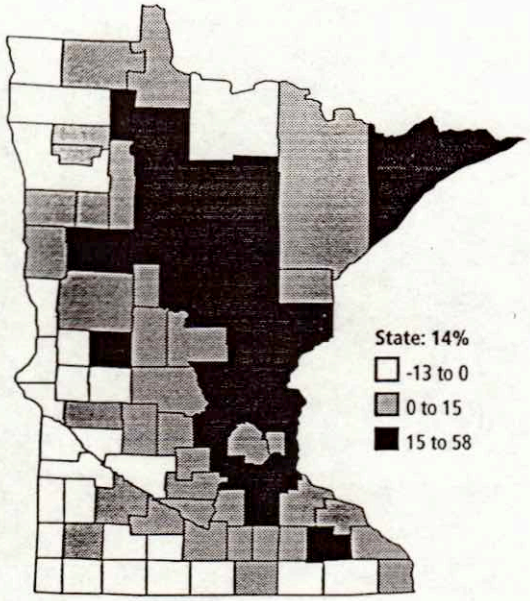
Sources: 2000 census, SF1; Minnesota State Demographic Center
Numbers are rounded

Projected % change in population 45 to 64
2000 to 2010



Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center

Projected % change in population 65+
2000 to 2010



Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center

region or metropolitan area. Metropolitan area definitions are those established by the federal Office of Management and Budget in 1999. (See http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg/msa-bull99-04.html)

Mortality assumptions

Survival rates were assumed to be the same in the state and all its counties. The projections assume that survival rates will increase at the same rate shown in the national projections prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau and benchmarked to 1999 estimates. See http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/natproj.html for more information about these national projections. The national changes in survival rates were applied to the 2000 Minnesota survival rates. (See *Population Notes*, April 2002.) In 2000 Minnesota's life expectancy was above the national average, and this difference is expected to continue. Most improvement in survival rates is projected to occur at older ages, since mortality among younger age groups is already very low. Survival rates are expected to rise more for males than for females, continuing an established trend.

Fertility assumptions

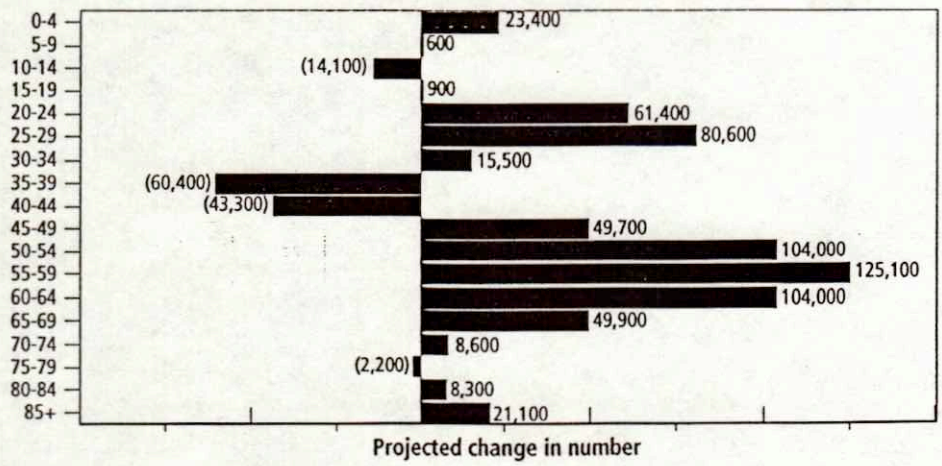
Fertility rates by age and county were projected to remain constant at 2000 levels.

In 2000 the Minnesota total fertility rate was 1.97 lifetime births per woman. (See *Population Notes*, May 2002.) County total fertility rates range from a low of 1.32 in Stevens County to a high of 3.01 in Mahnomen County.

Migration assumptions

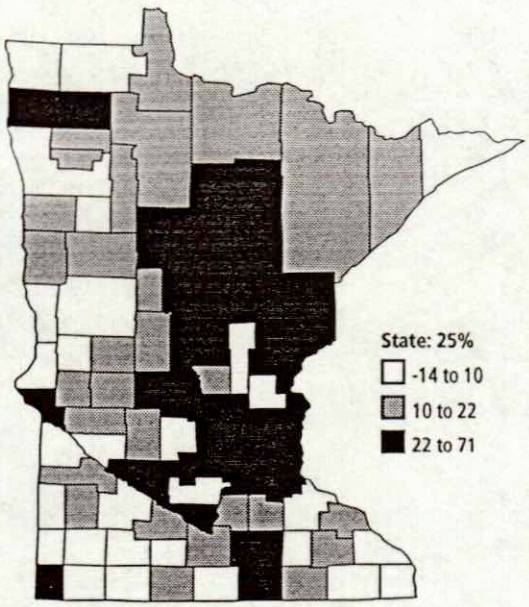
Migration rates were assumed to vary by age, sex and county as well as over time.

From 2000 to 2010, fastest growth in Minnesota will be for ages 50 to 64



Source: State Minnesota Demographic Center
Numbers are rounded

Projected % change in population 85+
2000 to 2010



Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center

In-migration and out-migration were projected separately. Net migration was calculated by subtracting out-migration from in-migration.

Data on in- and out-migration from the 2000 census was not available at the time these projections were prepared. In the absence of recent data, migration numbers from the 1990 census were updated using an estimate of total county migration between 1995 and 2000. Migration from 1995 to 2000 was estimated by cutting in half the residual method estimate of total county migration from 1990 to 2000. (See *Population Notes*, July 2002.) The 1985 to 1990 in- and out-migration figures by age and gender were updated to 1995 to 2000 using an adjustment procedure described by Smith, Tayman and Swanson in their 2001 publication *State and Local Population Projections.* This method assumes the age profile of in- and out-migrants remained the same in 1995 to 2000 as in 1985 to 1990, though the numbers differ.

Once the adjusted numbers of in- and out-migrants were estimated, new in- and out-migration rates were calculated. The in-migration rate for each county was based on dividing the number of in-migrants by the total 1995 U.S. population in that age-sex group minus the age-sex group population in the county. The U.S. population estimates come from the U.S. Bureau of the Census at http://eire.census.gov/popest/archives/national/nation2/intfile2-1.txt

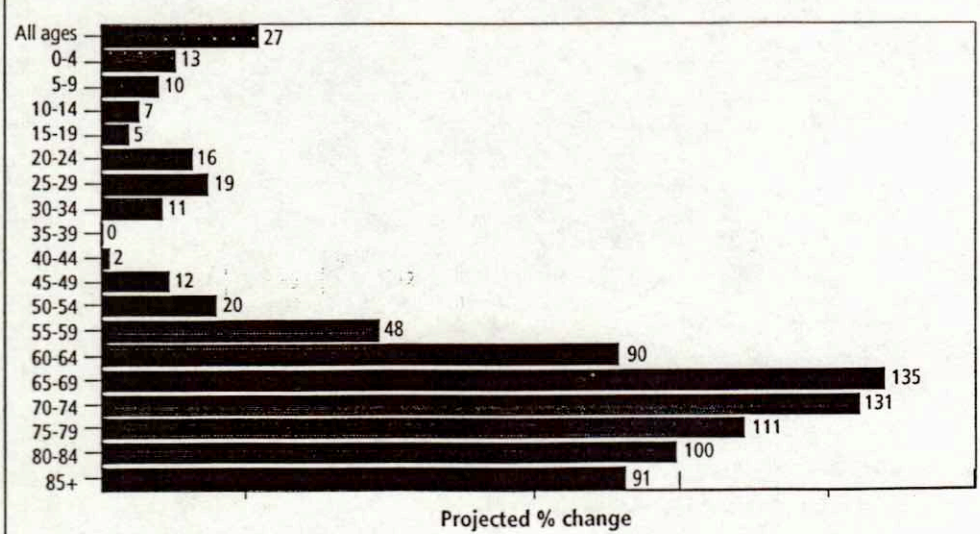
The out-migration rate was based on dividing the number of out-migrants in each age and sex group by the county population in the comparable age and gender category. The 1995 age-sex population estimates by county come from *Faces of the Future* (Minnesota Planning, September 1998.)

The procedures used to obtain in- and out-migration rates for counties were also used to calculate rates for the state.

For projections of future migration, the out-migrant pool was the 2000 census population or the projected population of the state or county in the age-gender group. The in-migrant pool was the projected national population by age and gender from the U.S. Census Bureau Middle Series 1998 projections, minus the state or county population. The numbers in the 1998 national projections were increased based on the ratio of the 2000 census counts to projected 2000 numbers.

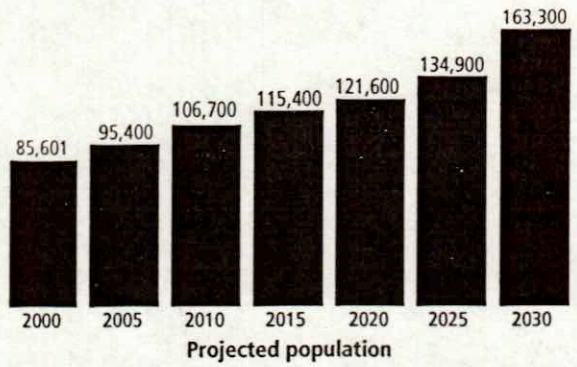
Migration played an important and unprecedented role in Minnesota's population growth between 1990 and 2000. Strong job growth and an extremely low unemployment rate attracted many new residents to the state. Though the projections anticipate solid economic performance in the future, the difference between Minnesota and its competitors is unlikely to continue at the same magnitude for the next 30 years. In the projections, future in-migration rates for Minnesota were reduced and out-migration rates were increased. In-migration was reduced by multiplying the following values times the 1995-2000 rate: 2000-05, .99; 2005-10, .93; 2010-15, .88, 2015-20 .84; 2020-25: .81;

From 2000 to 2030, fastest growth in Minnesota will be for ages over 60



Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center

Minnesota age 85+ population projected to rise between 2000 and 2030



Sources: 2000 census, SF1; Minnesota State Demographic Center
Numbers are rounded

2025-30, .80. Out-migration rates were increased by the following ratios during these same periods: 1.005, 1.015, 1.025, 1.05, 1.05, 1.05.

Counties were divided into three categories. Counties that demonstrated a pattern of faster-than-average growth and grew faster from 1990 to 2000 than in earlier decades were treated in a manner that would give them a greater share of the state's migration-related growth in the future.

The first group of seven counties (Aitkin, Carver, Cass, Cook, Crow Wing, Pine and Scott) grew faster than the state average and showed a pattern of rapidly accelerating growth, with annual growth during the 1990s occurring at a rate at least 1.0 percent faster than the average from 1970 to 1990. For these counties, in-migration rates from 1995 to 2000 were multiplied by 1.03 and kept constant in each time period. Out-migration rates from 1995 to 2000 were multiplied by .98 and also kept constant.

The second group of 13 counties (Beltrami, Chisago, Dodge, Douglas, Hubbard, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Olmsted, Otter Tail, Rice, Sherburne, Stearns and Washington) also grew faster than the state average from 1990 to 2000 and showed a pattern of moderately accelerating growth. Their annual growth rate during the 1990s was between 0.1 and 0.9 percent faster than the annual average between 1970 and 1990. In- and out-migration rates in these counties were kept constant at 1995 to 2000 levels.

For the remaining 67 counties, in-migration rates were decreased and out-migration rates were increased over time. In-migration rates were reduced by multiplying the 1995 to 2000 rates times the following: 2000-05, .981; 2005-2010, .97; 2010-15, .935; 2015-20, .91; 2020-25, .885; and 2025-30, .88. Out-migration rates were increased by the following amounts in the successive time periods: 1.0026, 1.0055, 1.009, 1.015, 1.023, 1.034. These rates were selected because they produced numbers that added up to values close to the previously calculated state totals, thus minimizing the amount of controlling that had to be done.

Net in-migration for Swift and Pine counties was reduced, with zero total net migration assumed overall for 1995 to 2000. These counties contain prisons, and in-migration of inmates appears to have been responsible for much of the in-migration in the 1990s. In the projections, the male population 20 to 54 in these two counties was calculated by adding the 2000 difference between male and female populations by age to the projected female population in those age groups.

For the state and all counties, in- and out-migration rates by gender were averaged for children age 0 to 14. Since children generally move with their parents, any gender differences in the migration data can be assumed to be random. Rates by gender were also averaged for age 75 and over in all counties except Hennepin and Ramsey because of the relatively small size of these age groups and the small amount of migration.

MINNESOTA COUNTY POPULATION PROJECTIONS

	2000 census	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	% change 2000-2010	% change 2000-2030
State of Minnesota	4,919,479	5,197,200	5,452,500	5,693,700	5,909,400	6,099,500	6,268,200	11	27
Aitkin	15,301	16,890	18,570	20,370	22,160	23,840	25,270	21	65
Anoka	298,084	323,450	345,090	363,630	378,940	391,110	401,000	16	35
Becker	30,000	31,300	32,690	34,110	35,390	36,410	37,190	9	24
Beltrami	39,650	42,500	45,040	47,570	49,920	52,240	54,450	14	37
Benton	34,226	36,730	39,010	40,960	42,600	43,860	44,960	14	31
Big Stone	5,820	5,650	5,530	5,490	5,480	5,480	5,490	-5	-6
Blue Earth	55,941	57,590	58,810	59,570	59,960	60,350	60,910	5	9
Brown	26,911	26,980	27,310	27,890	28,460	28,920	29,280	1	9
Carlton	31,671	33,220	34,750	36,200	37,540	38,650	39,580	10	25
Carver	70,205	81,710	92,250	102,610	112,480	121,780	130,140	31	85
Cass	27,150	30,400	33,630	36,960	40,070	42,860	45,280	24	67
Chippewa	13,088	12,970	13,000	13,130	13,330	13,520	13,650	-1	4
Chisago	41,101	46,650	51,640	56,520	61,170	65,560	69,540	26	69
Clay	51,229	52,230	52,610	52,720	52,820	53,110	53,570	3	5
Clearwater	8,423	8,600	8,810	9,010	9,210	9,380	9,500	5	13
Cook	5,168	5,710	6,250	6,810	7,350	7,870	8,350	21	62
Cottonwood	12,167	11,980	11,920	11,960	12,070	12,180	12,290	-2	1
Crow Wing	55,099	61,080	67,090	73,400	79,420	85,120	90,240	22	64
Dakota	355,904	392,240	422,990	449,010	470,460	487,260	501,020	19	41
Dodge	17,731	18,790	19,860	21,070	22,250	23,400	24,450	12	38
Douglas	32,821	34,840	36,970	39,360	41,720	44,050	46,180	13	41
Faribault	16,181	15,820	15,710	15,780	15,870	15,970	16,050	-3	-1
Fillmore	21,122	21,420	21,820	22,350	22,920	23,390	23,780	3	13
Freeborn	32,584	33,140	33,670	34,200	34,740	35,220	35,660	3	9
Goodhue	44,127	45,540	47,140	48,820	50,430	51,810	52,890	7	20
Grant	6,289	6,300	6,380	6,530	6,680	6,810	6,920	1	10
Hennepin	1,116,200	1,160,410	1,199,740	1,233,260	1,259,880	1,280,480	1,298,480	7	16
Houston	19,718	20,230	20,780	21,430	22,060	22,610	23,060	5	17
Hubbard	18,376	20,160	21,950	23,810	25,550	27,160	28,590	19	56
Isanti	31,287	33,730	35,930	37,930	39,690	41,160	42,350	15	35
Itasca	43,992	45,770	47,590	49,380	51,030	52,410	53,520	8	22
Jackson	11,268	11,130	11,130	11,240	11,340	11,410	11,460	-1	2
Kanabec	14,996	16,970	17,840	18,830	19,760	20,580	21,520	19	44
Kandiyohi	41,203	42,460	43,670	44,880	45,980	46,910	47,680	6	16
Kittson	5,285	5,150	5,100	5,130	5,170	5,210	5,220	-4	-1
Koochiching	14,355	13,910	13,570	13,340	13,180	13,040	12,950	-5	-10
Lac qui Parle	8,067	7,710	7,480	7,360	7,300	7,260	7,220	-7	-10
Lake	11,058	11,410	11,810	12,240	12,590	12,890	13,110	7	19
Lake of the Woods	4,522	4,690	4,850	5,010	5,160	5,280	5,380	7	19
LeSueur	25,426	26,410	27,300	28,140	28,920	29,570	30,100	7	18
Lincoln	6,429	6,320	6,310	6,350	6,420	6,490	6,540	-2	2
Lyon	25,425	25,620	25,880	26,100	26,310	26,500	26,730	2	5
McLeod	34,898	36,270	37,490	38,690	39,780	40,740	41,580	7	19
Mahnomen	5,190	5,270	5,360	5,430	5,500	5,570	5,610	3	8
Marshall	10,155	9,770	9,500	9,330	9,210	9,130	9,050	-6	-11

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MINNESOTA COUNTY POPULATION PROJECTIONS

	2000 census	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	% change 2000-2010	% change 2000-2030
Martin	21,802	21,340	21,110	21,080	21,120	21,190	21,230	-3	-3
Meeker	22,644	23,520	24,520	25,540	26,470	27,250	27,890	8	23
Mille Lacs	22,330	24,260	26,180	28,270	30,320	32,310	34,160	17	53
Morrison	31,712	32,600	33,550	34,610	35,590	36,480	37,190	6	17
Mower	38,603	39,180	39,900	40,780	41,610	42,340	42,990	3	11
Murray	9,165	8,880	8,720	8,650	8,630	8,610	8,600	-5	-6
Nicollet	29,771	30,840	31,860	32,630	33,190	33,590	34,000	7	14
Nobles	20,832	20,970	21,230	21,540	21,810	22,030	22,250	2	7
Norman	7,442	7,280	7,180	7,140	7,140	7,160	7,180	-4	-4
Olmsted	124,277	132,720	140,510	148,610	156,290	163,630	170,530	13	37
Otter Tail	57,159	60,030	63,240	67,040	70,890	74,740	78,250	11	37
Pennington	13,584	13,800	14,000	14,170	14,320	14,450	14,570	3	7
Pine	26,530	28,460	30,360	32,400	34,380	36,220	37,840	14	43
Pipestone	9,895	9,630	9,440	9,320	9,270	9,260	9,270	-5	-6
Polk	31,369	30,890	30,830	30,990	31,210	31,440	31,650	-2	1
Pope	11,236	11,350	11,540	11,820	12,120	12,410	12,660	3	13
Ramsey	511,035	525,030	537,630	547,360	555,220	561,110	566,860	5	11
Red Lake	4,299	4,290	4,310	4,360	4,420	4,460	4,490	0	4
Redwood	16,815	16,610	16,620	16,790	17,050	17,280	17,450	-1	4
Renville	17,154	17,030	17,020	17,130	17,280	17,410	17,520	-1	2
Rice	56,665	60,680	64,540	68,580	72,430	76,320	80,010	14	41
Rock	9,721	9,640	9,670	9,760	9,870	9,980	10,070	-1	4
Roseau	16,338	16,850	17,360	17,900	18,400	18,850	19,220	6	18
St. Louis	200,528	202,850	205,910	209,440	212,650	215,480	217,800	3	9
Scott	89,498	106,400	122,260	137,970	153,250	168,000	181,610	37	103
Sherburne	64,417	75,890	86,350	96,390	105,630	114,210	121,920	34	89
Sibley	15,356	15,880	16,450	17,060	17,610	18,070	18,480	7	20
Stearns	133,166	141,130	148,450	156,110	163,200	170,370	177,370	11	33
Steele	33,680	35,120	36,390	37,580	38,630	39,550	40,330	8	20
Stevens	10,053	10,070	10,090	10,100	10,120	10,140	10,190	0	1
Swift	11,956	12,050	12,300	12,610	12,900	13,160	13,370	3	12
Todd	24,426	24,910	25,620	26,390	27,070	27,600	28,000	5	15
Traverse	4,134	3,930	3,810	3,750	3,740	3,740	3,740	-8	-10
Wabasha	21,610	22,430	23,270	24,140	24,930	25,580	26,090	8	21
Wadena	13,713	14,110	14,490	14,860	15,230	15,580	15,900	6	16
Waseca	19,526	20,000	20,430	20,920	21,360	21,710	21,990	5	13
Washington	201,130	228,070	251,500	273,820	294,690	314,370	332,190	25	65
Watonwan	11,876	11,950	12,070	12,190	12,290	12,380	12,460	2	5
Wilkin	7,138	7,000	6,940	6,950	7,010	7,040	7,070	-3	-1
Winona	49,985	51,250	52,570	53,680	54,530	55,320	56,090	5	12
Wright	89,986	100,260	109,710	118,530	126,410	133,240	139,010	22	54
Yellow Medicine	11,080	10,880	10,800	10,790	10,850	10,880	10,940	-3	-1

Sources: 2000 census, SF1; Minnesota State Demographic Center
State numbers rounded to nearest 100; county numbers rounded to nearest 10.

MINNESOTA DEVELOPMENT REGION POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Region		2000 census	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	% change 2000-2010	% change 2000-2030
1	Northwest	88,472	88,000	88,300	89,000	89,900	90,700	91,400	0	3
2	Headwaters	76,161	81,200	86,000	90,800	95,300	99,600	103,500	13	36
3	Arrowhead	322,073	329,800	338,500	347,800	356,500	364,200	370,600	5	15
4	West Central	210,059	217,100	224,300	232,400	240,500	248,500	255,800	7	22
5	North Central	152,100	163,100	174,400	186,200	197,400	207,600	216,600	15	42
6E	Mid-Minnesota	115,899	119,300	122,700	126,200	129,500	132,300	134,700	6	16
6W	Upper Minnesota Valley	50,011	49,300	49,100	49,400	49,900	50,300	50,700	-2	1
7E	East Central	136,244	150,100	162,000	174,000	185,300	195,800	205,400	19	51
7W	Central	321,795	354,000	383,500	412,000	437,800	461,700	483,300	19	50
8	Southwest	121,717	120,800	120,900	121,700	122,800	123,700	124,700	-1	2
9	South Central	222,790	226,800	231,100	235,300	238,800	241,800	244,500	4	10
10	Southeast	460,102	480,500	500,500	521,200	540,800	559,200	575,900	9	25
11	Twin Cities Area	2,642,056	2,817,300	2,971,500	3,107,700	3,224,900	3,324,100	3,411,300	12	29

Sources: 2000 census, SF1; Minnesota State Demographic Center
Numbers rounded to nearest 100.

MINNESOTA METROPOLITAN AREA POPULATION PROJECTIONS

	2000 census	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	% change 2000-2010	% change 2000-2030
Metropolitan total	3,463,360	3,690,600	3,893,200	4,077,300	4,238,700	4,378,800	4,503,100	12	30
Nonmetropolitan total	1,456,119	1,506,600	1,559,400	1,616,400	1,670,800	1,720,700	1,765,200	7	21
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN	51,229	52,200	52,600	52,700	52,800	53,100	53,600	3	5
Duluth-Superior, MN-WI	200,528	202,900	205,900	209,400	212,700	215,500	217,800	3	9
Grand Forks, ND-MN	31,369	30,900	30,800	31,000	31,200	31,400	31,700	-2	1
LaCrosse, WI-MN	19,718	20,200	20,800	21,400	22,100	22,600	23,100	5	17
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	2,868,847	3,073,800	3,255,100	3,417,000	3,557,800	3,678,300	3,784,100	13	32
Rochester, MN	124,277	132,700	140,500	148,600	156,300	163,600	170,500	13	37
St Cloud MN MSA	167,392	177,900	187,500	197,100	205,800	214,200	222,300	12	33

Sources: 2000 census, SF1; Minnesota State Demographic Center
Note: projections are made for only the Minnesota portion of these metropolitan areas
Numbers rounded to nearest 100.

Hubbard County, Minnesota	2000 Census Population		2005 Population		2010 Population		2015 Population		2020 Population		2025 Population		2030 Population	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Age														
0-4	509	488	510	480	590	560	640	610	660	630	670	640	680	650
5-9	644	536	640	620	640	610	720	690	770	740	800	760	810	770
10-14	708	728	720	620	710	680	710	680	780	750	840	800	870	830
15-19	706	649	710	720	720	630	710	680	710	680	780	740	830	790
20-24	370	356	610	540	610	580	620	530	610	550	610	550	660	600
25-29	366	401	510	460	720	610	730	640	730	610	710	610	720	620
30-34	450	475	480	520	600	570	790	720	800	750	810	720	780	720
35-39	646	639	560	560	570	590	690	640	870	780	890	810	890	790
40-44	744	708	650	660	570	580	580	600	680	650	840	780	860	810
45-49	657	689	830	800	740	760	650	670	650	680	750	730	910	860
50-54	659	601	710	770	880	880	810	840	710	750	700	750	800	800
55-59	568	634	780	710	860	880	1,040	1,010	980	980	860	870	850	860
60-64	579	565	650	690	880	780	980	970	1,170	1,110	1,120	1,080	990	960
65-69	545	476	560	540	630	660	860	770	960	950	1,150	1,090	1,110	1,070
70-74	423	410	490	410	510	470	590	580	800	680	910	840	1,090	960
75-79	310	352	340	360	400	360	420	420	490	520	680	620	770	760
80-84	186	241	240	310	260	320	310	330	330	380	390	470	550	570
85+	114	244	140	270	190	340	230	400	270	430	310	490	380	600
Gender totals	9,184	9,192	10,130	10,030	11,080	10,870	12,050	11,760	12,970	12,580	13,810	13,350	14,560	14,040
Total population	18,376		20,160		21,950		23,810		25,550		27,160		28,590	