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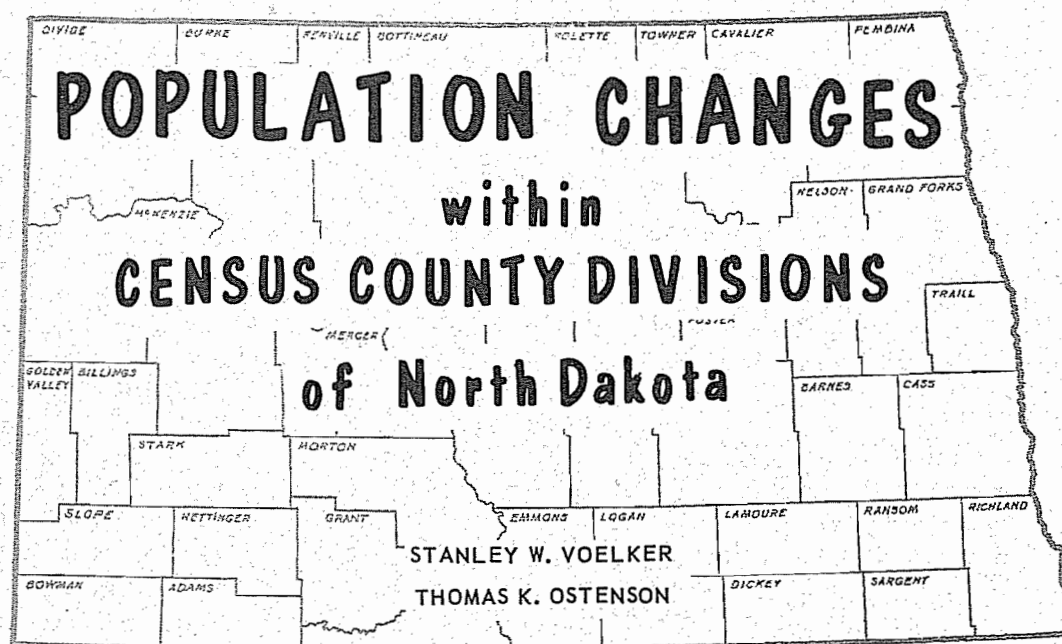
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
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POPULATION CHANGES WITHIN CENSUS COUNTY  
DIVISIONS OF NORTH DAKOTA, 1950-1970

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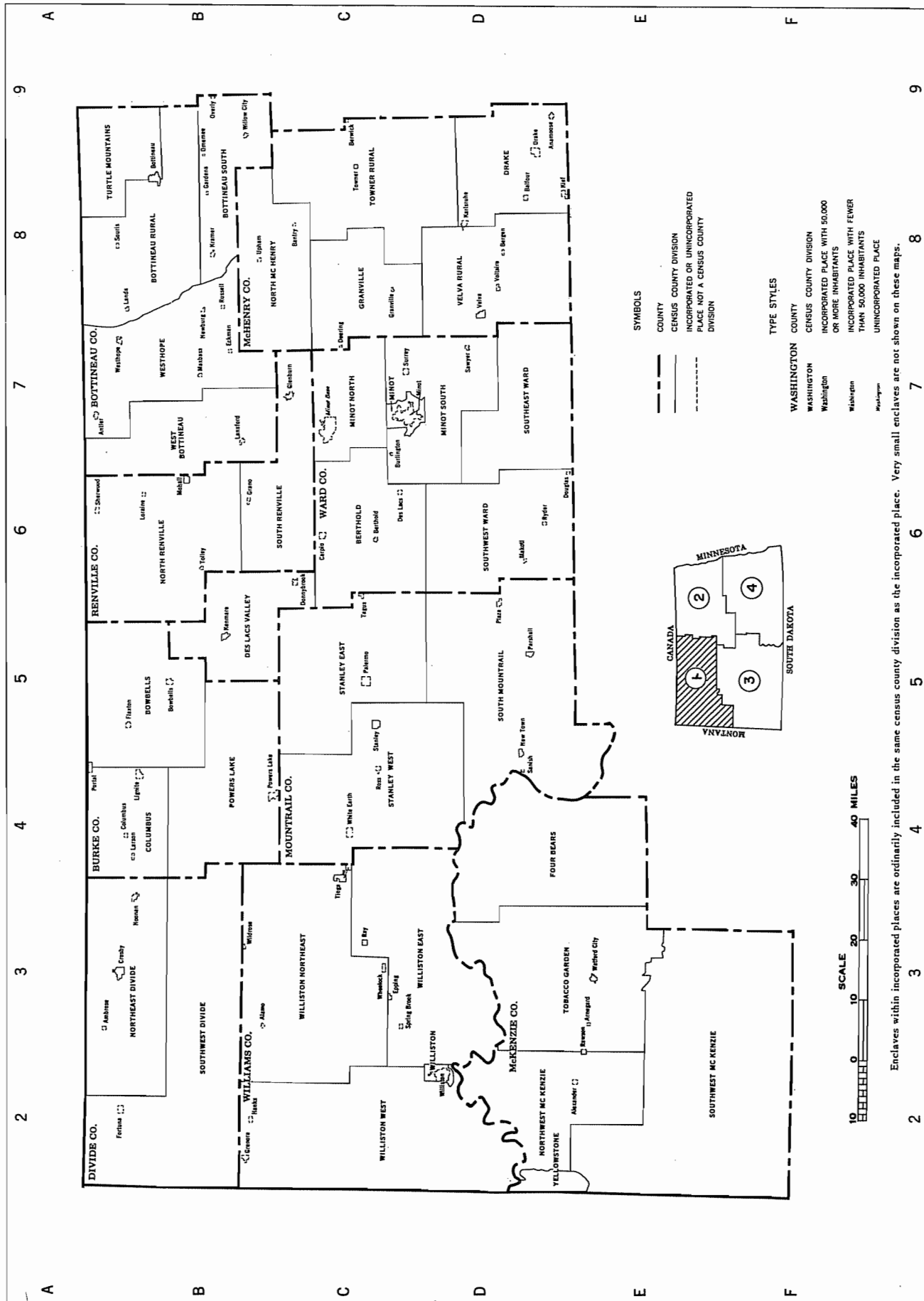
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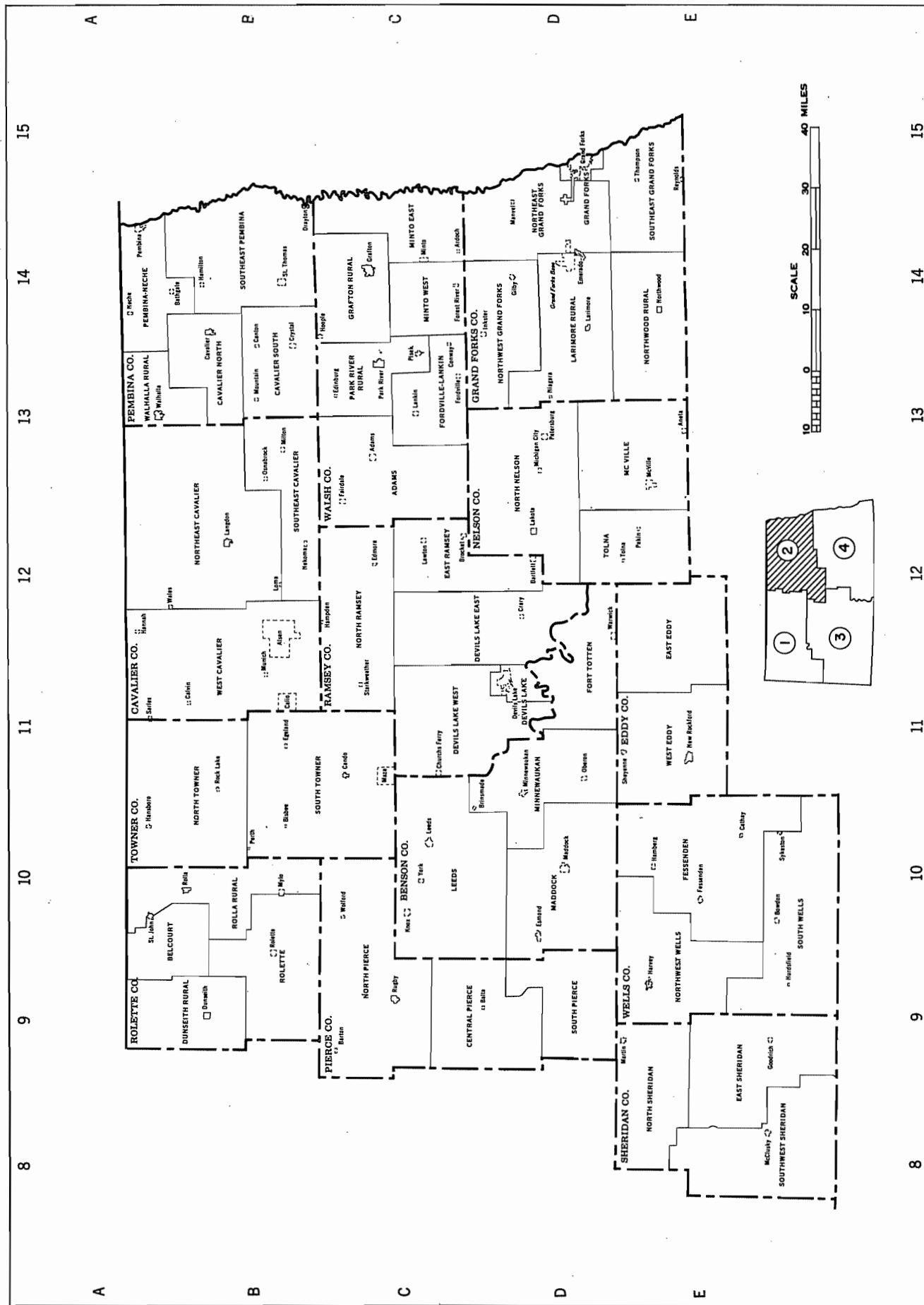
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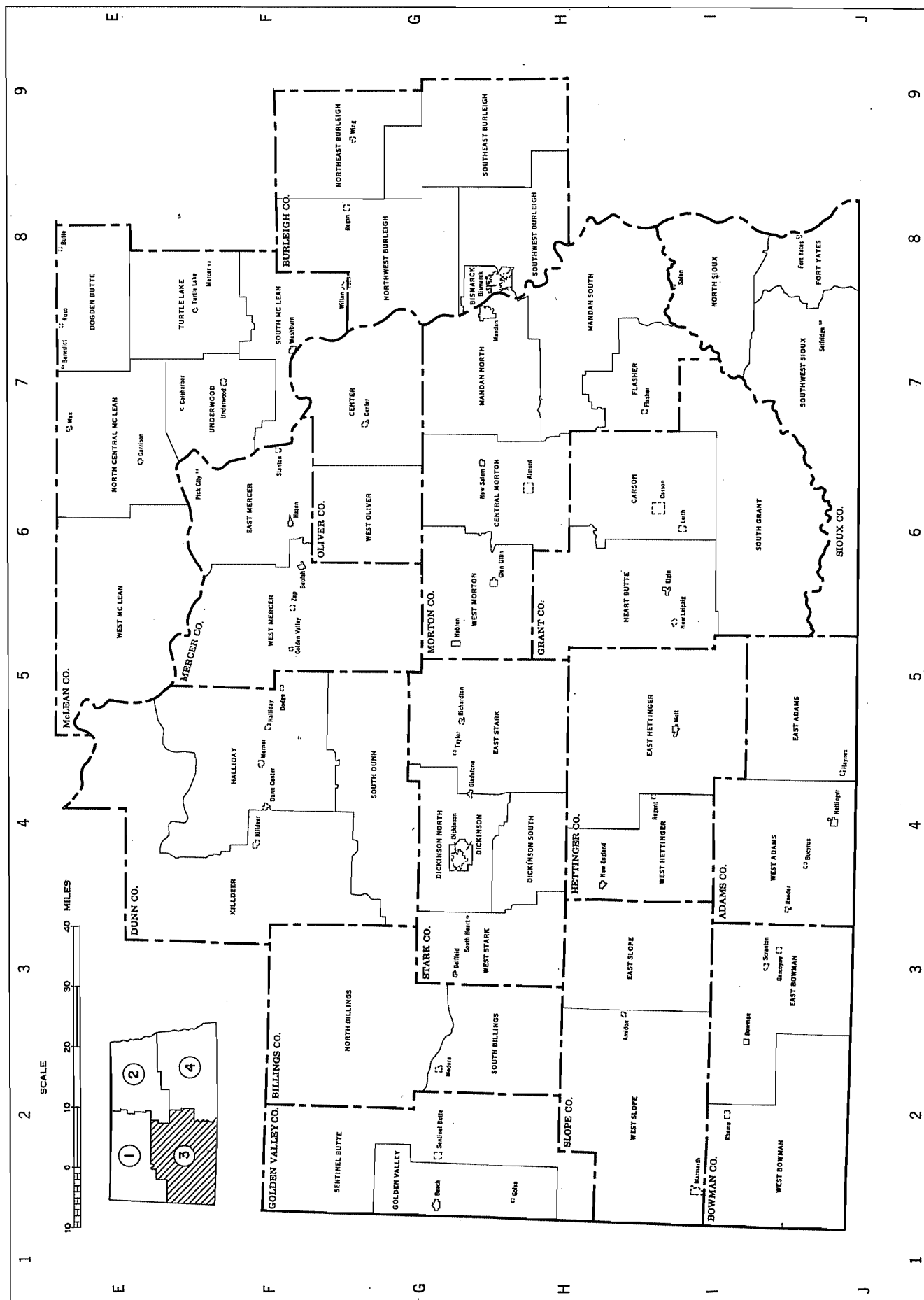
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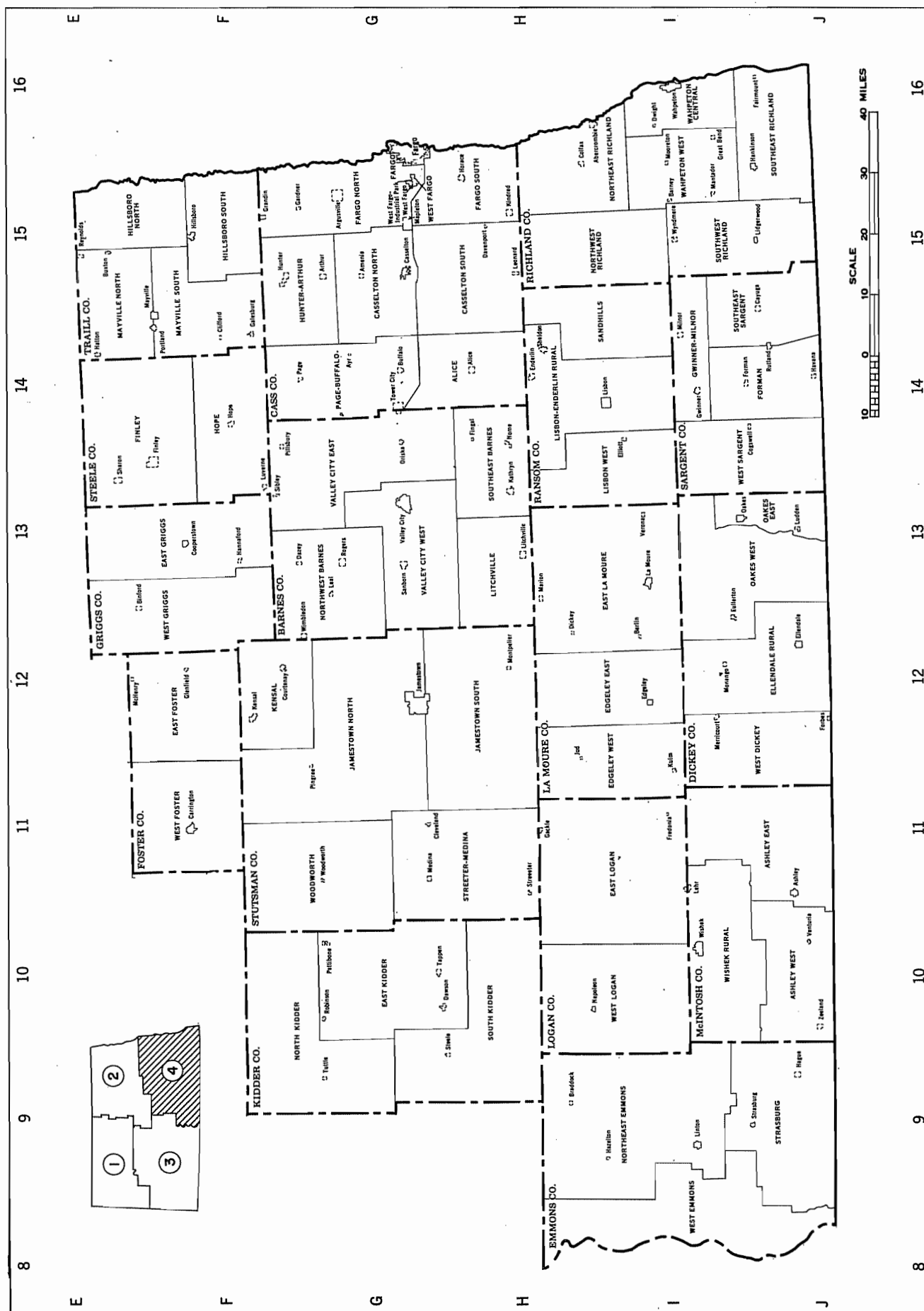
The official population count of the State of North Dakota as of April 1, 1970, was 617,761. This represents a decrease of 14,685, or 2.3 percent, from the 632,446 inhabitants of the State in 1960.

This report presents statistics on the number of inhabitants of each Census County Division in North Dakota for the census years, 1950, 1960, and 1970. The maps in this report show the Counties, Census County Divisions, and Places in the state as used by the Bureau of the Census for the 1970 Census of Population.











POPULATION CHANGES WITHIN CENSUS COUNTY  
DIVISIONS OF NORTH DAKOTA, 1950-1970

by Stanley W. Voelker 1/ and Thomas K. Ostenson 2/

Introduction

The U.S. Bureau of the Census established census county divisions as the basic geographical units for which data from the 1970 Censuses of Population and Housing for North Dakota are tabulated. Data from previous censuses were tabulated by "minor civil divisions," which were incorporated cities and villages and organized civil townships.

This change in basic tabulation units will enable the Bureau of the Census to make a much wider range of census statistics available for subdivisions of counties than was possible in previous censuses.

The purposes of this report are: (1) To describe the new census county divisions; (2) to present 1950 and 1960 population estimates of each census county division for comparison with 1970 enumerations; and (3) to briefly analyze the population changes between 1950 and 1970 that are suggested by these estimates for 1950 and 1960 and the 1970 enumerations.

Minor Civil Divisions and the Census

Minor civil divisions for the 1960 Census of Population for North Dakota included 357 incorporated municipalities, 1,396 organized (or civil) townships, and 543 congressional (or survey) townships and pieces of townships which lay outside the boundaries of organized civil townships and incorporated municipalities.

Most of the population data collected by the 1960 census in North Dakota were published for counties and for incorporated cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants. Considerable data were also published for urban places of 2,500 to 10,000 inhabitants, although in somewhat less detail than for counties and the larger cities. Published data for organized townships and for incorporated places smaller than 2,500, however, were limited to the number of inhabitants by sex and race, the number of households by color, marital status by sex, and the age-sex distribution by 10-year age groupings. All published data for the areas of each county

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lying outside of organized townships and incorporated municipalities were grouped under the heading of "unorganized territory." Accordingly, the published data for minor civil divisions were not very useful for the 14 counties in which unorganized territory comprised more than half of the total area.

The only data published by minor civil divisions from the 1950 census were total numbers of inhabitants in each minor civil division. The number of inhabitants in the unorganized territory in each county, however, was shown separately for each congressional township, rather than being included in a total for the unorganized territory.

Inasmuch as census data were tabulated and summarized initially by minor civil divisions, a wide range of data by individual minor civil divisions for 1960 and prior years can be purchased from the Bureau of the Census, subject to the Bureau's regulations regarding disclosure of certain information pertaining to individual persons, households, and firms.

North Dakota is a sparsely settled, agricultural state with declining populations in most localities outside of the urban areas. As a result, most minor civil divisions in rural areas have very small populations that are becoming even smaller. The 1960 populations of the 1,396 organized civil townships varied from less than 10 to over 2,200, with an average of 143. Nearly one-third of the organized townships had fewer than 100 inhabitants and 85 percent had less than 200. Of the 342 rural municipalities with less than 2,500 inhabitants, 13 percent had fewer than 100 inhabitants and nearly 40 percent had fewer than 200 inhabitants (Table 1). Several of the smallest municipalities consisted of only two or three households in 1960.

The small size of many minor civil divisions makes them undesirable for use as the basic geographical units in census tabulations for two reasons. First, in order to reduce costs many of the census statistics are estimates derived from samples of the population, rather than from complete enumeration. Other things being equal, there is an inverse relationship between the reliability of these estimates and the size of population for which the estimates are made. The probable error of the estimate increases rapidly as size of population decreases below 200. Second, serious disclosure problems sometimes accompany the use of minor civil divisions as the basic geographic units for census tabulation. To avoid disclosing information pertaining to individual persons, households, and firms, the Bureau of the Census generally withholds the restricted information for any group of less than four individuals. Before releasing any cross-tabulations by North Dakota minor civil divisions, census personnel must examine each tabulation and blot out any of the restricted types of information that pertain to less than four individuals or firms. This greatly increases the cost of supplying data to census users for areas smaller than counties.

#### Description of Census County Divisions

Minor civil divisions have not been satisfactory areas for reporting census statistics in North Dakota so census county divisions were developed

TABLE 1. DISTRIBUTION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS IN RURAL AREAS OF NORTH DAKOTA, ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF INHABITANTS, 1960.

1960 Population	<u>Incorporated Municipalities</u>		<u>Organized Townships</u>		<u>All Rural Minor Civil Divisions</u>	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Less than 100	45	13.2	458	32.8	503	29.0
100 to 199	90	26.3	738	52.9	828	47.6
200 to 299	53	15.5	146	10.4	199	11.5
300 to 499	61	17.8	40	2.9	101	5.8
500 to 999	45	13.2	6	0.4	51	2.9
1,000 to 1,499	26	7.6	4	0.3	30	1.7
1,500 to 1,999	15	4.4	3	0.2	18	1.0
2,000 to 2,499	7	2.0	1	0.1	8	0.5
Total	342	100.0	1,396	100.0	1,738	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Number of Inhabitants, North Dakota, Final Report PC(1)-36A, Tables 7 and 8.

as a more useful alternative. The boundaries of the census county divisions were established provisionally by the Geography Division, Bureau of the Census. These preliminary boundaries later were reviewed and revised in the field by a committee composed of census-data users and Census Bureau geographers. <sup>3/</sup>

As originally conceived, census county divisions were to be of two general types. In urban areas each incorporated municipality of 2,500 or more inhabitants was to be a separate census county division. In rural areas each census county division was to closely approximate the trade area surrounding a regional community center of 500 to 2,500 inhabitants. The lower limit of 500 population for the community center was chosen in the belief that centers smaller than 500 generally fail to provide a wide enough range of goods and services for effective community organization. Under these

<sup>3/</sup> This committee consisted of Robert C. Klove and Mrs. Margery Eliot, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census; Hollis W. Omodt, Soils Department, and Thomas K. Ostenson, Agricultural Economics Department, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station; and Stanley W. Voekler, Economic Development Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Among those who assisted this committee in an advisory capacity were Warren D. Kress, Geography Department, North Dakota State University; and John W. Logan and Elmer C. Vangness, both of the North Dakota State Extension Service.

The late J. C. Ellickson, a native of McKenzie County, North Dakota, and recently an economist with the United States Department of Agriculture, provided the impetus for initiating the use of census county divisions in North Dakota. The authors gratefully acknowledge his contributions to this project.

criteria the smallest rural census county division would have about 1,000 population (that is, 500 in the trade center and 500 in the surrounding farming area), while the largest might have populations in the 3,000 to 4,000 range.

Data on retail trade areas surrounding either urban cities or rural trade centers are not generally available in sufficient detail to provide a factual basis for determining census county division boundaries. The procedure followed by the North Dakota committee was to establish a number of criteria or general guidelines. These criteria were not mutually exclusive and in some cases conflicted with each other. The main criteria for rural census county divisions:

- (1) Each census county division must lie entirely within one county; that is, a census county division may not consist of parts of two or more counties.
- (2) There must be at least two census county divisions in each county.
- (3) Each incorporated municipality of 1,000 or more inhabitants in 1960 was a separate census county division. Several municipalities with 1960 populations of less than 1,000 were also established as separate census county divisions if their history of growth during the 1950's suggested they might exceed 1,000 inhabitants in 1970 or 1980. (The reason for this rule was the belief that cities in the 900 to 2,500 size range occupy a critical position between population stability and decline, and that social-science researchers will welcome all the detailed statistics they can get for studies of cities in this size range.)
- (4) Wherever possible, each rural census county division should have at least 100 farms and 1,000 population in order to minimize disclosure problems. The farm-number criterion, of course, does not apply to municipal census county divisions in Rule (3), above. In case of a conflict Rule (2) or Rule (3) takes precedence over Rule (4).
- (5) In counties where most of the land area is organized into civil townships, the census county division boundaries shall follow organized township boundaries. (This rule was adopted in the interest of continuity of population statistics.) In counties where much of the land area is not organized into civil townships, the census county division boundaries must conform to the general Census Bureau requirements for enumeration districts, which are:
  - (a) Census county division boundaries must be easily recognizable in the field to facilitate accurate and complete coverage by enumerators. Most census county division boundaries are visible, man-made, or natural features, such as roads, trails, railroads, power lines, streams, lakes, and ridges.

- (b) Inasmuch as easy and direct access by road to all parts of a census county division from within the division is essential for good enumeration, census county division boundaries must be modified to avoid situations where access to part of a division can be made only through another division.
- (6) Except as modified by the criteria in Rule (5), each census county division represents the approximate retail trade area or part of the retail trade area of a community center. The trade territories of two small cities may be combined in order to get a population of nearly 1,000.
- (7) The boundaries of some census county divisions may be adjusted somewhat from those established by Rule (6) in order to create a division consisting largely of a single group of related soils or land types.
- (8) In counties that have been subdivided into census tracts, the census county divisions must follow tract boundaries. (Cass County is the only North Dakota county that has been "tracted.")

The criteria for urban census county divisions are much simpler. Each incorporated municipality with more than 2,500 inhabitants in 1960 is a separate census county division. In most cases division boundaries are coterminous with the municipal boundaries. For some of the larger, faster growing municipalities, however, the census county division boundaries enclose not only the incorporated area, but also part of the suburban area which possibly may be annexed to the city in the future. These extended census county division boundaries in suburban areas must follow man-made or natural geographical features that would be easily recognized by enumerators, such as streams, railroads, and highways.

These criteria provided the general format for the census county divisions, but the final decision regarding the boundaries of each was based on information shown on county highway planning maps and general knowledge of the area of the part of committee members and their advisers. Although an attempt was made to relate census county divisions to retail trade areas surrounding farm-service centers, it must be emphasized that the census county divisions probably are not coterminous with the retail trade areas and in many cases bear little resemblance to the retail trade areas. The various criteria--especially the one pertaining to use of township lines for census county division boundaries--give the census county divisions a highly stylized appearance on the map.

Nevertheless, it is believed that census data for census county divisions will provide much useful information regarding the composition and characteristics of the population within the actual trade area of many community centers; that is, population data for a census county division may be a valid, useful proxy for trade-area data. In some cases the appropriate census data to be used as proxies will be those data generated for one census county division (for example, the Finley Census

County Division or the Hope Census County Division in Steele County). In other cases it may be necessary to add together the census statistics from two or three census county divisions to get totals for a trade area (for example, Mayville, North Mayville, and South Mayville Census County Divisions in Traill County).

The committee delineated a total of 253 census county divisions, which may be classified as follows:

I. Rural Census County Divisions

A. Those whose boundaries are coterminous with boundaries of cities which had 900 to 2,500 inhabitants in 1960 . . . . .	55
B. Those containing open-country areas (most of these contain incorporated cities smaller than 900 in 1960, in addition to open-country areas) . . . . .	<u>183</u>
Total number of rural census county divisions . .	238

II. Urban Census County Divisions

A. Those whose boundaries are coterminous with the boundaries of cities larger than 2,500 in 1960 . . . .	7
B. Those whose boundaries enclose unincorporated suburban territory, as well as incorporated urban areas . . . .	<u>8</u>
Total number of urban census county divisions . .	<u>15</u>
Total number of census county divisions . . .	253

Estimates of the 1950 and 1960  
Populations of Census County Divisions

The 1950 and 1960 populations of each census county division are useful to indicate population changes during the past two decades in greater detail than is possible by study of countywide statistics. Population figures for 1950 and 1960 in the 29 counties, in which boundaries of the census county divisions follow minor civil division lines, can be determined by adding up the published figures for the townships and municipalities that comprise such census county divisions.

In the other 24 counties some of the census county division boundaries do not follow minor civil division lines because: (1) An urban census county division was established that contains suburban territory in addition to the incorporated area; (2) the county has been "tracted" since 1960 and the census tracts do not follow minor civil division boundaries; or (3) part of the county was not organized into townships in 1960 and the census county division lines, as established by the committee, cut through unorganized survey townships.

The procedure used to estimate the 1950 and 1960 populations of these census county divisions was to apportion the population of each township or group of townships between two or more divisions according to the number of occupied houses shown on county highway planning maps, prepared by the North Dakota State Highway Department. These maps are based on aerial photography, checked by ground surveys, and revised by state highway planning personnel at five- or six-year intervals. Committee members who have used these maps in the field for control of surveys have found them to be fairly accurate. Maps dated from 1948 to 1954 were used for the 1950 population estimates, while maps dated 1958 to 1964 were used for the 1960 estimates. These population estimates for parts of townships were then added to published population figures for the other townships and incorporated municipalities within the census county division.

If suburban territory had been annexed to a city between 1950 and 1960, the above procedures were used to adjust the 1950 populations of the city and the adjacent township to their 1960 boundaries. In most cases this adjustment was very minor.

Estimates of 1950 populations were made for 76 census county divisions (30 percent of the total number) and estimates of 1960 populations were made for 79 census county divisions (31 percent of the total number).

The 1950, 1960, and 1970 population figures for each census county division, together with percentage changes between census dates, are given in Table 5. Population figures that are based partly on estimates are starred.

This method of estimation tacitly assumes that the average size of household is the same in the various parts of a township, the population of which is to be apportioned between two or more census county divisions. This assumption is not necessarily true in all cases. For example, the ratio between census figures on population and the number of occupied houses shown on the county highway planning maps usually varies from about 3.5 to 5.5, with a few as low as three and some higher than six. These ratio variations generally can be explained in terms of known demographic factors, such as age of families and ethnic characteristics. For example, the ratios tended to be relatively high in suburban areas (probably due to a high percentage of relatively young families with children at home), while the ratios for some of the small, unincorporated villages tended to be low (probably due to higher proportions of middle-aged and elderly couples without children at home).

#### Reliability of the Population Estimates

Part of the population estimate for a census county division consists of the actual population count for one or more minor civil divisions and part consists of estimates derived from prorating the population of two or more minor civil divisions between two or more census county divisions. Accordingly, the reliability of the estimates varies inversely with the percentage of the total estimate that is derived from apportionments of



minor civil division data between two or more census county divisions. <sup>4/</sup> For example, a census county division estimate, 80 percent of which is derived from summation of minor civil division population counts, is much more reliable than one in which only 5 or 10 percent of the total estimate comes from this source. In the first case a rather large proration error would only have a minor effect on the total estimate for the census county division, while in the second case, even a small proration error would have a noticeable effect on the total estimate for the census county division.

The percentage of the census county division population estimates derived from prorations of minor civil division data for 1950 and 1960 were as follows:

Percent of Total Estimate from Proration of MCD Data	Number of Census County Divisions	
	1950	1960
Less than 20.0	61	26
20.0 to 39.9	14	16
40.0 to 59.9	1	12
60.0 to 79.9	0	10
80.0 to 100.0	0	15
Total number of CCD's	76	79

It will be seen from the above that estimates for 1950, as a group, probably are more reliable than those for 1960. The estimates for the 61 census county divisions in 1950 and the 26 in 1960 for which less than 20 percent of the total estimate was derived from proration of minor civil division data appear to be reliable. On the other hand, the reliability of an estimate is at least open to question if 40 percent of the total or more comes from the proration of minor civil division data. Estimates for one census county division in 1950 and 37 in 1960 are in this category.

To test the general reliability of the estimates, the percentage changes in total population between 1950 and 1960 of the census county divisions in open-country rural areas were plotted on a map of the state. These included 104 census county divisions for which 1950 and 1960 population data were available from published reports of the Bureau of the Census and 79 divisions for which population estimates were made. A total of 29 census county divisions in which sizeable population increases or decreases are known to have occurred during the 1950's because of unusual circumstances were marked for special consideration. These unusual circumstances included completion of large, government-financed construction projects, forced migration of people from the reservoir basins behind large government dams, construction of air bases, rural industrial development, and rapid growth of suburban residential areas near the larger cities. The 1950 and 1960 population figures for 14 of these census county divisions had been partially estimated while the estimates for the other 15 were summations of actual census counts. In every case the direction and amount of change based on estimates seem reasonable in the light of general knowledge about population changes in these areas.

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<sup>4/</sup> This assumes that the census enumerations in 1950 and 1960 were complete and accurate. All available information indicates that this was the case in North Dakota.



Each of the other 154 open-country census county divisions experienced population declines between 1950 and 1960, which apparently can be explained in terms of rural-urban migration and associated factors, such as changing age-sex composition of the population and changes in average size of rural families. Although the percentage decreases varied considerably among the census county divisions, there was no appreciable difference within each region of the state between the census county divisions for which percentage decreases were based partially on estimates and those for which the percentages were based entirely on census counts.

These estimates do not provide statistical confidence limits for the estimates. However, the estimates appear to be reasonable and in line with known facts.

#### Population Changes in Urban Census County Divisions

For purposes of this report, an urban census county division is one containing an incorporated city of 2,500 or more inhabitants in 1970. The populations of all 16 of the census county divisions in this group increased between 1950 and 1960. The West Fargo Census County Division grew the fastest--almost tripling in size. The populations of eight others (Bismarck, Dickinson, Fargo, Grand Forks, Mandan, Mayville, Minot, and Williston) increased by more than 20 percent during the 1950's, while population increases were very small in the Rugby and Devils Lake census county divisions (Table 2).

Population growth in urban census county divisions slowed down considerably during the 1960's. West Fargo continued to be the fastest growing division with a population increase of 54 percent between 1960 and 1970. Only two others--Bismarck and Wahpeton--grew by more than 20 percent. At the other extreme, seven urban census county divisions (Bottineau, Devils Lake, Grafton, Jamestown, Mandan, Minot and Valley City) grew less than 10 percent and two others (Rugby and Williston) actually lost population (Table 2).

#### Population Changes in Rural Census County Divisions

Optimum size is a very important attribute of census county divisions in rural areas, if they are to function effectively as the basic units for census tabulations. If these divisions are too small, sample data may be unreliable and problems of disclosure may arise. If the divisions are too large, census data may be rendered less useful for some purposes because local variations may be obscured among the data for large units. In sparsely settled areas, such as North Dakota, the most desirable size range for census county divisions probably is about 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants.

Fifty-four of the 237 census county divisions in rural areas have boundaries that were coterminous with boundaries of municipalities having less than 2,500 inhabitants in 1970. Most of these census county divisions

TABLE 2. POPULATION CHANGES IN URBAN CENSUS COUNTY DIVISIONS OF NORTH DAKOTA, 1950 TO 1960 AND 1960 TO 1970.

Name of Census County Division	Number of Inhabitants 1970	Percentage Change from 1950 to 1960	Percentage Change from 1960 to 1970
	Number	Percent	Percent
Fargo CCD <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u> -----	53,513	+20.1	+11.7
Grand Forks CCD <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u> ----	40,107	+29.8	+13.8
Bismarck CCD <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u> -----	35,496	+45.3	+24.5
Minot CCD <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u> -----	34,221	+44.5	+4.5
Jamestown CCD <u>b/</u> -----	15,385	+16.1	+1.5
Dickinson CCD <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u> -----	13,089	+39.0	+18.1
Williston CCD <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u> -----	11,928	+59.6	-2.9
Mandan CCD-----	11,093	+44.2	+5.4
Devils Lake CCD <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u> ----	8,324	+6.4	+7.0
Valley City CCD <u>b/</u> -----	7,843	+13.6	+0.4
Wahpeton CCD <u>b/</u> -----	7,076	+14.3	+20.4
Grafton CCD <u>b/</u> -----	5,946	+19.5	+1.0
West Fargo CCD <u>b/</u> <u>c/</u> -----	5,265	+173.0	+53.9
Rugby CCD-----	2,889	+2.2	-2.8
Bottineau CCD <u>b/</u> -----	2,760	+12.8	+5.6
Mayville CCD-----	2,554	+21.1	+17.8

a/ The census county division includes suburban areas lying outside of the boundaries of the incorporated municipality.

b/ Includes estimated population of suburban areas annexed to city between 1950 and 1960.

c/ The West Fargo CCD includes West Fargo Industrial Park, as well as the City of West Fargo.

Source: Table 5.

had 1970 populations ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 and only 11 (20.4 percent) had less than 1,000 (Table 3). The smallest of these had 776 inhabitants, which probably is not so small as to cause sampling or disclosure problems.

A total of 183 census county divisions are composed mainly of open-country area. Ten of these (5.5 percent) had more than 2,500 inhabitants in 1970 and 39 (21.3 percent) had fewer than 1,000 (Table 3). The two smallest divisions in this group had less than 500 inhabitants; and if population continues to decline, sampling or disclosure problems may arise in the future. The two largest census county divisions in this group had

TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS COUNTY DIVISIONS IN RURAL AREAS OF NORTH DAKOTA, ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF INHABITANTS, 1970.

1970 Population	CCD's Whose Boundaries Are Coterminous with Boundaries of Municipalities with Less than 2,500 Inhabitants		CCD's Composed Mostly of Open-Country Area		All Rural CCD's	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Less than 1,000	11	20.4	39	21.3	50	21.1
1,000 to 1,199	8	14.8	35	19.1	43	18.1
1,200 to 1,399	10	18.5	23	12.6	33	13.9
1,400 to 1,599	12	22.2	22	12.0	34	14.4
1,600 to 1,799	8	14.8	22	12.0	30	12.7
1,800 to 1,999	1	1.9	18	9.8	19	8.0
2,000 to 2,499	4	7.4	14	7.7	18	7.6
2,500 to 2,999	0	0	6	3.3	6	2.5
3,000 and over	0	0	4	2.2	4	1.7
Total	54	100.0	183	100.0	237	100.0

Source: Table 5.

1970 populations of 12,608 and 12,927 and contained the Grand Forks and Minot air bases. These air bases were enumerated separately in 1970, and the resulting census statistics are handled in much the same manner as the data for incorporated cities having 10,000 or more inhabitants. <sup>5/</sup> This makes it possible to obtain separate figures for the air bases and the portions of the census county divisions outside of the air bases for most series of 1970 census statistics.

Growth and stability were the predominant types of population change during the 1950's among the 54 census county divisions whose boundaries are coterminous with those of small cities. The population of 20 of these increased 5 percent or more from 1950 to 1960 and that of 21 others remained fairly stable, while the populations of only 12 decreased by more than 5 percent. The most common type of population change among these divisions during the 1960's was population decline. Between 1960 and 1970, population decreased in 29 of these divisions, remained fairly stable in 20 others, and increased in only six (Table 4).

The predominant type of change among the 183 open-country census county divisions during both the 1950's and the 1960's was rapid population decrease. Only 11 percent of these census county divisions had increasing or stable

<sup>5/</sup> The 1970 population of the Grand Forks Air Base was 10,474 and that of the Minot Air Base was 12,077.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS COUNTY DIVISIONS IN RURAL AREAS OF NORTH DAKOTA ACCORDING TO POPULATION CHANGE FROM 1950 TO 1960 AND FROM 1960 TO 1970.

Percentage Change in Population During the Decade	CCD's Whose Boundaries Are Coterminous with Boundaries of Municipalities with 900 to 2,500 Inhabitants		CCD's Composed Mostly of Open-Country Area	
	1950 to 1960	1960 to 1970	1950 to 1960	1960 to 1970
	Number	Number	Number	Number
<u>Increase</u>				
25.0% and over-----	6	0	6	5
15.0% to 24.9%-----	6	1	0	2
5.0% to 14.9%-----	8	4	0	3
<u>Stable</u> (Less than 5% change, plus or minus)---	21	20	14	6
<u>Decrease</u>				
5.0% to 14.9%-----	12	21	84	38
15.0% to 24.9%-----	0	7	68	87
25.0% and over-----	0	1	11	42
Total number of CCD's-----	53 <u>a/</u>	54	183	183

a/ Does not include New Town, which was incorporated in 1952. Most of New Town's population came from three villages that were abandoned to the rising waters behind Garrison Dam--Elbowoods, Sanish, and VanHook. Does not include Mayville which had a population of 2,168 in 1960 and a population of 2,554 in 1970 and is included with the urban divisions in Table 2.

Source: Table 5.

population during the 1950's and only 9 percent during the 1960's. At the other extreme, 79 (43 percent) of these divisions lost 15 percent or more of their populations during the 1950's and 129 (70 percent) lost 15 percent or more during the 1960's (Table 4).

Of the 10 open-country census county divisions that had substantial population increases between 1960 and 1970, two contained air bases, construction of which was started in the late 1950's; three experienced considerable suburban residential development near large cities; one experienced an increase in factory employment during the 1960's and four are located on or near Indian reservations.

TABLE 5. POPULATION OF CENSUS COUNTY DIVISIONS IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1950, 1960, AND 1970.

County and Census County Divisions	Population			Percentage Change		
	1950 Number	1960 Number	1970 Number	1950 to 1960 Percent	1960 to 1970 Percent	1950 to 1970 Percent
<u>Adams County:</u>						
West Adams-----	1,846	1,678	1,484	-9.1	-11.6	-19.6
East Adams-----	1,302	1,002	693	-23.0	-30.8	-46.8
Hettinger a/-----	1,762	1,769	1,655	+0.4	-6.4	-6.1
Total, Adams County-----	4,910	4,449	3,832	-9.4	-13.9	-22.0
<u>Barnes County:</u>						
Northwest Barnes-----	2,166	1,969	1,530	-9.1	-22.3	-29.4
Valley City East-----	2,197	1,962	1,499	-10.7	-23.6	-31.8
Valley City West-----	2,031*	1,937	1,671	-4.6	-13.7	-17.7
Litchville-----	1,646	1,356	977	-17.6	-27.9	-40.6
Southeast Barnes-----	1,971	1,686	1,149	-14.5	-31.9	-41.7
Valley City a/-----	6,873*	7,809	7,843	+13.6	+0.4	+14.1
Total, Barnes County-----	16,884	16,719	14,669	-1.0	-12.3	-13.1
<u>Benson County:</u>						
Leeds-----	3,448	2,934	2,265	-14.9	-22.8	-34.3
Maddock-----	3,127	2,738	2,278	-12.4	-16.8	-27.2
Minnewaukan-----	1,998	1,732*	1,425	-13.3	-17.7	-28.7
Fort Totten-----	2,102	2,031*	2,277	-3.4	+12.1	+8.3
Total, Benson County-----	10,675	9,435	8,245	-11.6	-12.6	-22.8
<u>Billings County:</u>						
North Billings-----	1,175*	993*	764	-15.5	-23.1	-35.0
South Billings-----	602*	520*	434	-13.6	-16.5	-27.9
Total, Billings County-----	1,777	1,513	1,198	-14.9	-20.8	-32.6
<u>Bottineau County:</u>						
West Bottineau-----	1,446	1,295	976	-10.4	-24.6	-32.5
Westhope-----	2,895	2,927	2,260	+1.1	-22.8	-21.9
Bottineau Rural-----	2,085*	1,809	1,321	-13.2	-27.0	-36.6
Turtle Mountains-----	1,313*	1,088	980	-17.1	-9.9	-25.4
Bottineau a/-----	2,316*	2,613	2,760	+12.8	+5.6	+19.2
Bottineau South-----	2,085	1,583	1,199	-24.1	-24.3	-42.5
Total, Bottineau County-----	12,140	11,315	9,496	-6.8	-16.1	-21.8
<u>Bowman County:</u>						
West Bowman-----	1,016	910	733	-10.4	-19.5	-27.9
East Bowman-----	1,603	1,514	1,406	-5.6	-7.1	-12.3
Bowman a/-----	1,382	1,730	1,762	+25.2	+1.8	+27.5
Total, Bowman County-----	4,001	4,154	3,901	+3.8	-6.1	-2.5

(Footnotes at end of table.)

(Continued)

TABLE 5. POPULATION OF CENSUS COUNTY DIVISIONS IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1950, 1960, AND 1970 (CONTINUED).

County and Census County Divisions	Population			Percentage Change		
	1950 Number	1960 Number	1970 Number	1950 to 1960 Percent	1960 to 1970 Percent	1950 to 1970 Percent
<u>Burke County:</u>						
Columbus-----	2,085	2,106	1,525	+1.0	-27.6	-26.9
Powers Lake-----	1,873	1,685	1,500	-10.0	-11.0	-19.9
Bowbells-----	2,663	2,095	1,714	-21.3	-18.2	-35.6
Total, Burke County-----	6,621	5,886	4,739	-11.1	-19.5	-28.4
<u>Burleigh County:</u>						
Northeast Burleigh-----	1,176	1,026*	788	-12.8	-23.2	-33.0
Northwest Burleigh-----	1,991	1,590*	1,315	-20.1	-17.3	-34.0
Southeast Burleigh-----	1,757	1,417*	1,198	-19.4	-15.5	-31.8
Southwest Burleigh-----	1,127*	1,471*	1,917	+30.5	+30.3	+70.1
Bismarck b/-----	19,622*	28,512*	35,496	+45.3	+24.5	+80.9
Total, Burleigh County-----	25,673	34,016	40,714	+32.5	+19.7	+58.6
<u>Cass County:</u>						
Page-Buffalo-----	2,484*	2,109*	1,777	-15.1	-15.7	-28.5
Hunter-Arthur-----	2,086	1,787	1,538	-14.3	-13.9	-26.3
Casseldon North-----	1,767*	1,394*	1,138	-21.1	-18.4	-35.6
Casseldon a/-----	1,373	1,394	1,485	+1.5	+6.5	+8.2
Fargo North-----	2,980*	2,868*	3,481	-3.8	+21.4	+16.8
Fargo b/-----	39,878*	47,887*	53,513	+20.1	+11.7	+34.2
West Fargo b/-----	1,253*	3,421*	5,265	+173.0	+53.9	+320.2
Alice-----	1,441*	1,168*	825	-18.9	-29.4	-42.7
Casseldon South-----	2,440*	2,047*	1,741	-16.1	-14.9	-28.6
Fargo South-----	3,175*	2,872*	2,890	-9.5	+0.6	-9.0
Total, Cass County-----	58,877	66,947	73,653	+13.7	+10.0	+25.1
<u>Cavalier County:</u>						
West Cavalier-----	3,548	2,868	2,274	-19.2	-20.7	-35.9
Northeast Cavalier-----	4,468	3,362	2,531	-24.8	-24.7	-43.4
Langdon a/-----	1,838	2,151	2,182	+17.0	+1.4	+18.7
Southeast Cavalier-----	1,986	1,683	1,226	-15.3	-27.2	-38.3
Total, Cavalier County-----	11,840	10,064	8,213	-15.0	-18.4	-30.6
<u>Dickey County:</u>						
West Dickey-----	1,398	1,015	728	-27.4	-28.3	-47.9
Ellendale Rural-----	1,491	1,338	1,168	-10.3	-12.7	-21.7
Ellendale a/-----	1,759	1,800	1,517	+2.3	-15.7	-13.8
Oakes West-----	2,107	1,877	1,373	-10.9	-26.9	-34.8
Oakes a/-----	1,774	1,650	1,742	-7.0	+5.6	-1.8
Oakes East-----	592	467	448	-21.1	-4.1	-24.3
Total, Dickey County-----	9,121	8,147	6,976	-10.7	-14.4	-23.5

(Footnotes at end of table.)

(Continued)

TABLE 5. POPULATION OF CENSUS COUNTY DIVISIONS IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1950, 1960, AND 1970 (CONTINUED).

County and Census County Divisions	Population			Percentage Change		
	1950 Number	1960 Number	1970 Number	1950 to 1960 Percent	1960 to 1970 Percent	1950 to 1970 Percent
<u>Divide County:</u>						
Southwest Divide-----	2,085	1,847	1,674	-11.4	-9.4	-19.7
Northeast Divide-----	2,193	1,960	1,345	-10.6	-31.4	-38.7
Crosby <u>a/</u> -----	1,689	1,759	1,545	+4.1	-12.2	-8.5
Total, Divide County-----	5,967	5,566	4,564	-6.7	-18.0	-23.5
<u>Dunn County:</u>						
Killdeer-----	2,641*	2,540*	1,899	-3.8	-25.2	-28.1
Halliday-----	2,816*	2,432*	1,820	-13.6	-25.2	-35.4
South Dunn-----	1,755*	1,378*	1,176	-21.5	-14.7	-33.0
Total, Dunn County-----	7,212	6,350	4,895	-12.0	-22.9	-32.1
<u>Eddy County:</u>						
West Eddy-----	1,977	1,744	1,313	-11.8	-24.7	-33.6
New Rockford <u>a/</u> -----	2,185	2,177	1,969	-0.4	-9.6	-9.9
East Eddy-----	1,210	1,015	821	-16.1	-19.1	-32.1
Total, Eddy County-----	5,372	4,936	4,103	-8.1	-16.9	-23.6
<u>Emmons County:</u>						
Northeast Emmons-----	3,273*	2,865*	2,572	-12.5	-10.2	-21.4
Linton <u>a/</u> -----	1,675	1,826	1,695	+9.0	-7.2	+1.2
West Emmons-----	1,434*	1,065*	694	-25.7	-34.8	-51.6
Strasburg-----	3,333*	2,706*	2,239	-18.8	-17.3	-32.8
Total, Emmons County-----	9,715	8,462	7,200	-12.9	-14.9	-25.9
<u>Foster County:</u>						
West Foster-----	1,481	1,332	1,072	-10.1	-19.5	-27.6
Carrington <u>a/</u> -----	2,101	2,438	2,491	+16.0	+2.2	+18.6
East Foster-----	1,755	1,591	1,269	-9.3	-20.2	-27.7
Total, Foster County-----	5,337	5,361	4,832	+0.4	-9.9	-9.5
<u>Golden Valley:</u>						
Sentinel Butte-----	955	690	516	-27.7	-25.2	-46.0
Golden Valley-----	1,083	950	687	-12.3	-27.7	-36.6
Beach <u>a/</u> -----	1,461	1,460	1,408	-0.1	-3.6	-3.6
Total, Golden Valley County--	3,499	3,100	2,611	-11.4	-15.8	-25.4

(Footnotes at end of table.)

(Continued)

TABLE 5. POPULATION OF CENSUS COUNTY DIVISIONS IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1950, 1960, AND 1970 (CONTINUED).

County and Census County Divisions	Population			Percentage Change		
	1950	1960	1970	1950 to 1960	1960 to 1970	1950 to 1970
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>Grand Forks County:</u>						
Northwest Grand Forks-----	1,872	1,799	1,438	-3.9	-20.1	-23.2
Northeast Grand Forks-----	1,908	1,751*	1,539	-8.2	-12.1	-19.3
Grand Forks b/-----	27,187*	35,234*	40,107	+29.6	+13.8	+47.5
Larimore Rural-----	2,030	3,717	12,608	+83.1	+239.2	+521.1
Northwood Rural-----	1,675	1,363	1,010	-18.6	-25.9	-39.7
Northwood a/-----	1,182	1,195	1,189	+1.1	-0.5	+0.6
Southeast Grand Forks-----	2,215*	1,904*	1,742	-14.0	-8.5	-21.4
Larimore a/-----	1,374	1,714	1,469	+24.7	-14.3	+6.9
Total, Grand Forks County----	39,443	48,677	61,102	+23.4	+25.5	+54.9
<u>Grant County:</u>						
Heart Butte-----	2,507*	2,148*	1,503	-14.3	-30.0	-40.0
Carson-----	2,020*	1,721*	1,427	-14.8	-17.1	-29.4
South Grant-----	1,705*	1,435*	1,240	-15.8	-13.6	-27.3
Elgin a/-----	882	944	839	+7.0	-11.1	-4.9
Total, Grant County-----	7,114	6,248	5,009	-12.2	-19.8	-29.6
<u>Griggs County:</u>						
West Griggs-----	1,945	1,686	1,242	-13.3	-26.3	-36.1
East Griggs-----	2,326	1,913	1,457	-17.8	-23.8	-37.4
Cooperstown a/-----	1,189	1,424	1,485	+19.8	+4.3	+24.9
Total, Griggs County-----	5,460	5,023	4,184	-8.0	-16.7	-23.4
<u>Hettinger County:</u>						
West Hettinger-----	1,676	1,427	1,090	-14.9	-23.6	-35.0
New England a/-----	1,117	1,095	906	-2.0	-17.3	-18.9
East Hettinger-----	2,724	2,332	1,711	-14.4	-26.6	-37.2
Mott a/-----	1,583	1,463	1,368	-7.6	-6.5	-13.6
Total, Hettinger County-----	7,100	6,317	5,075	-11.0	-19.7	-28.5
<u>Kidder County:</u>						
North Kidder-----	1,886	1,435	1,055	-23.9	-26.5	-44.1
East Kidder-----	2,171	1,916	1,562	-11.7	-18.5	-28.1
South Kidder-----	2,111	2,035	1,745	-3.6	-14.3	-17.3
Total, Kidder County-----	6,168	5,386	4,362	-12.7	-19.0	-29.3

(Footnotes at end of table.)

(Continued)



TABLE 5. POPULATION OF CENSUS COUNTY DIVISIONS IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1950, 1960, AND 1970 (CONTINUED).

County and Census County Divisions	Population			Percentage Change		
	1950 Number	1960 Number	1970 Number	1950 to 1960 Percent	1960 to 1970 Percent	1950 to 1970 Percent
<u>LaMoure County:</u>						
Edgeley West-----	2,372	2,028	1,587	-14.5	-21.7	-33.1
Edgeley East-----	1,512	1,346	1,184	-11.0	-12.0	-21.7
Edgeley a/-----	943	992	888	+5.2	-10.5	-5.8
East LaMoure-----	3,661	3,271	2,507	-10.7	-23.4	-31.5
LaMoure a/-----	1,010	1,068	951	+5.7	-11.0	-5.8
Total, LaMoure County-----	9,498	8,705	7,117	-8.3	-18.2	-25.1
<u>Logan County:</u>						
West Logan-----	1,863	1,678*	1,253	-9.9	-25.3	-32.7
Napoleon a/-----	1,070	1,078	1,036	+0.7	-3.9	-3.2
East Logan-----	3,424	2,613*	1,956	-23.7	-25.1	-42.9
Total, Logan County-----	6,357	5,369	4,245	-15.5	-20.9	-33.2
<u>McHenry County:</u>						
North McHenry-----	1,704	1,368	1,011	-19.7	-26.1	-40.7
Granville-----	1,602	1,379	1,026	-13.9	-25.6	-36.0
Towner Rural-----	1,599	1,448	1,221	-9.4	-15.7	-23.6
Velva a/-----	1,170	1,330	1,241	+13.7	-6.7	+6.1
Velva Rural-----	1,969	1,600	1,250	-18.7	-21.9	-36.5
Drake-----	3,557	3,026	2,358	-14.9	-22.1	-33.7
Towner a/-----	955	948	870	-0.7	-8.2	-8.9
Total, McHenry County-----	12,556	11,099	8,977	-11.6	-19.1	-28.5
<u>McIntosh County:</u>						
Wishek Rural-----	1,671*	1,408*	1,173	-15.7	-16.7	-29.8
Wishek a/-----	1,241	1,290	1,275	+3.9	-1.2	+2.7
Ashley West-----	1,868*	1,451*	1,116	-22.3	-23.1	-40.3
Ashley East-----	1,387*	1,134*	745	-18.2	-34.3	-46.3
Ashley a/-----	1,423	1,419	1,236	-0.3	-12.9	-13.1
Total, McIntosh County-----	7,590	6,702	5,545	-11.7	-17.3	-26.9
<u>McKenzie County:</u>						
Northwest McKenzie-----	1,244	1,029*	716	-17.3	-30.4	-42.4
Yellowstone-----	886	727	585	-17.9	-19.5	-34.0
Tobacco Garden-----	1,538*	1,475*	990	-4.1	-32.9	-35.6
Watford City a/-----	1,371	1,865	1,768	+36.0	-5.2	+29.0
Four Bears-----	869	1,383*	1,258	+59.1	-9.0	+44.8
Southwest McKenzie-----	941*	817*	810	-13.2	-0.9	-13.9
Total, McKenzie County-----	6,849	7,296	6,127	+6.5	-16.0	-10.5

(Footnotes at end of table.)

(Continued)

TABLE 5. POPULATION OF CENSUS COUNTY DIVISIONS IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1950, 1960, AND 1970 (CONTINUED).

County and Census County Divisions	Population			Percentage Change		
	1950	1960	1970	1950 to 1960	1960 to 1970	1950 to 1970
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>McLean County:</u>						
West McLean-----	2,887	1,704*	1,535	-41.0	-9.9	-46.8
North Central McLean-----	2,224	1,983*	1,673	-10.8	-15.6	-24.8
Garrison a/-----	1,890	1,794	1,614	-5.1	-10.0	-14.6
Dogden Butte-----	1,491	1,245	917	-16.5	-26.3	-38.5
Underwood-----	5,619*	3,138*	1,971	-44.2	-37.2	-64.9
Turtle Lake-----	2,176*	1,825*	1,541	-16.1	-15.6	-29.2
South McLean-----	1,624*	1,348*	1,196	-17.0	-11.3	-26.4
Washburn a/-----	913	993	804	+8.8	-19.0	-11.9
Total, McLean County-----	18,824	14,030	11,251	-25.5	-19.8	-40.2
<u>Mercer County:</u>						
West Mercer-----	3,326*	2,392*	1,938	-28.1	-19.0	-41.7
Beulah a/-----	1,501	1,318	1,344	-12.2	+2.0	-10.5
East Mercer-----	2,629*	1,873*	1,653	-28.8	-11.7	-37.1
Hazen a/-----	1,230	1,222	1,240	-0.7	+1.5	+0.8
Total, Mercer County-----	8,686	6,805	6,175	-21.7	-9.3	-28.9
<u>Morton County:</u>						
West Morton-----	1,349*	1,055*	797	-21.8	-24.5	-40.9
Hebron a/-----	1,412	1,340	1,103	-5.1	-17.7	-21.9
Glen Ullin a/-----	1,324	1,210	1,070	-8.6	-11.6	-19.2
Central Morton-----	1,646*	1,395*	1,105	-15.2	-20.8	-32.9
New Salem a/-----	942	986	943	+4.7	-4.4	+0.1
Mandan North-----	1,997*	1,872*	1,859	-6.3	-0.7	-6.9
Mandan a/-----	7,298	10,525	11,093	+44.2	+5.4	+52.0
Mandan South-----	2,046*	1,434*	1,227	-29.9	-14.4	-40.0
Flasher-----	1,281*	1,175*	1,113	-8.3	-5.3	-13.1
Total, Morton County-----	19,295	20,992	20,310	+8.8	-3.2	+5.3
<u>Mountrail County:</u>						
Stanley West-----	2,004	1,741*	1,347	-13.1	-22.6	-32.8
Stanley a/-----	1,486	1,795	1,581	+20.8	-11.9	+6.4
Stanley East-----	1,708	1,327	993	-22.3	-25.2	-41.9
South Mountrail-----	3,285	2,412*	1,842	-26.6	-23.6	-43.9
Parshall a/-----	935	1,216	1,246	+30.1	+2.5	+33.3
New Town a/-----	---	1,586	1,428	---	-10.0	---
Total, Mountrail County-----	9,418	10,077	8,437	+7.0	-16.3	-10.4

(Footnotes at end of table.)

(Continued)

TABLE 5. POPULATION OF CENSUS COUNTY DIVISIONS IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1950, 1960, AND 1970 (CONTINUED).

County and Census County Divisions	Population			Percentage Change		
	1950	1960	1970	1950 to 1960	1960 to 1970	1950 to 1970
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>Nelson County:</u>						
North Nelson-----	2,915	2,405	2,036	-17.5	-15.3	-30.2
McVille-----	2,728	2,312	1,876	-15.2	-18.9	-31.2
Tolna-----	1,415	1,251	900	-11.6	-28.1	-36.4
Lakota a/-----	1,032	1,066	964	+3.3	-9.6	-6.6
Total, Nelson County-----	8,090	7,034	5,776	-13.1	-17.9	-28.6
<u>Oliver County:</u>						
West Oliver-----	1,145*	882*	718	-23.0	-18.6	-37.3
Center-----	1,946*	1,728*	1,604	-11.2	-7.2	-17.6
Total, Oliver County-----	3,091	2,610	2,322	-15.6	-11.0	-24.9
<u>Pembina County:</u>						
Walhalla Rural-----	1,222	1,024	613	-16.2	-40.1	-49.8
Walhalla a/-----	1,463	1,432	1,471	-2.1	+2.7	+0.5
Pembina-Neche-----	2,399	2,203	1,943	-8.2	-11.8	-19.0
Cavalier North-----	1,463	1,390	1,099	-5.0	-20.9	-24.9
Cavalier a/-----	1,459	1,423	1,381	-2.5	-3.0	-5.3
Southeast Pembina-----	2,808	2,532	1,739	-9.8	-31.3	-38.1
Drayton a/-----	875	940	1,095	+7.4	+16.5	+25.1
Cavalier South-----	2,301	2,002	1,387	-13.0	-30.7	-39.7
Total, Pembina County-----	13,990	12,946	10,728	-7.5	-17.1	-23.3
<u>Pierce County:</u>						
North Pierce-----	2,313	2,022*	1,587	-12.6	-21.5	-31.4
Rugby a/-----	2,907	2,972	2,889	+2.2	-2.8	-0.6
Central Pierce-----	1,716*	1,339*	1,029	-22.0	-23.2	-40.0
South Pierce-----	1,390*	1,061*	818	-23.7	-22.9	-41.2
Total, Pierce County-----	8,326	7,394	6,323	-11.2	-14.5	-24.1
<u>Ramsey County:</u>						
North Ramsey-----	2,412	1,940	1,605	-19.6	-17.3	-33.5
Devils Lake West-----	1,640*	1,320*	1,140	-19.5	-13.6	-30.5
Devils Lake b/-----	7,311*	7,776*	8,324	+6.4	+7.0	+13.9
Devils Lake East-----	1,600	1,344	1,054	-16.0	-21.6	-34.1
East Ramsey-----	1,410	1,063	792	-24.6	-25.5	-43.8
Total, Ramsey County-----	14,373	13,443	12,915	-6.5	-3.9	-10.1

(Footnotes at end of table.)

(Continued)

TABLE 5. POPULATION OF CENSUS COUNTY DIVISIONS IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1950, 1960, AND 1970 (CONTINUED).

County and Census County Divisions	Population			Percentage Change		
	1950	1960	1970	1950 to 1960	1960 to 1970	1950 to 1970
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>Ransom County:</u>						
Lisbon West-----	1,774	1,377	1,038	-22.4	-24.6	-41.5
Lisbon-Enderlin Rural-----	2,487	2,217	1,893	-10.9	-14.6	-23.9
Enderlin a/-----	1,504	1,596	1,343	+6.1	-15.9	-10.7
Sandhills-----	1,080	795	738	-26.4	-7.2	-31.7
Lisbon a/-----	2,031	2,093	2,090	+3.1	-0.1	+2.9
Total, Ransom County-----	8,876	8,078	7,102	+9.1	-12.1	-20.0
<u>Renville County:</u>						
North Renville-----	2,979	2,551	1,820	-14.4	-28.7	-38.9
South Renville-----	1,353	1,191	1,058	-12.0	-11.2	-21.8
Mohall a/-----	1,073	956	950	-10.9	-0.6	-11.5
Total, Renville County-----	5,405	4,698	3,828	-13.1	-18.5	-29.2
<u>Richland County:</u>						
Northwest Richland-----	1,282	1,109	1,104	-13.5	-0.5	-13.9
Northeast Richland-----	2,617	2,128	1,824	-18.7	-14.3	-30.3
Wahpeton West-----	2,096	1,935	1,554	-7.7	-19.7	-25.9
Wahpeton Central-----	1,165*	1,007	1,000	-13.6	-0.7	-14.2
Southwest Richland-----	2,515	2,355	1,722	-6.4	-24.8	-29.5
Lidgerwood a/-----	1,147	1,081	1,000	-5.8	-7.5	-12.8
Hankinson a/-----	1,409	1,285	1,125	-8.8	-12.5	-20.2
Southeast Richland-----	2,493	2,048	1,634	-17.8	-20.2	-34.5
Wahpeton a/-----	5,141*	5,876	7,076	+14.3	+20.4	+37.6
Total, Richland County-----	19,865	18,824	18,089	-5.2	-3.9	-8.9
<u>Rolette County:</u>						
Dunseith Rural-----	2,348*	1,704*	2,270	-27.4	+33.2	-3.3
Dunseith a/-----	713	1,017	811	+42.6	-20.3	+13.7
Belcourt-----	3,934*	3,743*	4,585	-4.9	+22.5	+16.5
Rolla Rural-----	1,158*	1,159*	1,010	+0.1	-12.9	-12.8
Rolla a/-----	1,176	1,398	1,458	+18.9	+4.3	+24.0
Rolette-----	1,773*	1,620*	1,415	-8.6	-12.7	-20.2
Total, Rolette County-----	11,102	10,641	11,549	-4.2	+8.5	+4.0
<u>Sargent County:</u>						
West Sargent-----	1,874	1,581	1,146	-15.6	-27.5	-38.8
Gwinner-Milnor-----	1,866	1,775	1,976	-4.9	+11.3	+5.9
Forman-----	2,180	2,048	1,798	-6.1	-12.2	-17.5
Southeast Sargent-----	1,696	1,452	1,017	-14.4	-30.0	-40.0
Total, Sargent County-----	7,616	6,856	5,937	-10.0	-13.4	-22.0

(Footnotes at end of table.)

(Continued)

TABLE 5. POPULATION OF CENSUS COUNTY DIVISIONS IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1950, 1960, AND 1970 (CONTINUED).

County and Census County Divisions	Population			Percentage Change		
	1950 Number	1960 Number	1970 Number	1950 to 1960 Percent	1960 to 1970 Percent	1950 to 1970 Percent
<u>Sheridan County:</u>						
North Sheridan-----	1,284*	1,099*	828	-14.4	-24.7	-35.5
East Sheridan-----	2,003*	1,598*	1,090	-20.2	-31.8	-45.6
Southwest Sheridan-----	1,966*	1,653*	1,314	-15.9	-20.5	-33.2
Total, Sheridan County-----	5,253	4,350	3,232	-17.2	-25.7	-38.5
<u>Sioux County:</u>						
North Sioux-----	1,373*	1,250*	1,169	-9.0	-6.5	-14.9
Southwest Sioux-----	1,231*	1,017*	976	-17.4	-4.0	-20.7
Fort Yates-----	1,092*	1,395*	1,487	+27.7	+6.6	+36.2
Total, Sioux County-----	3,696	3,662	3,632	-0.9	-0.8	-1.7
<u>Slope County:</u>						
West Slope-----	1,275	997	793	-21.8	-20.5	-37.8
East Slope-----	1,040	896	691	-13.8	-22.9	-33.6
Total, Slope County-----	2,315	1,893	1,484	-18.2	-21.6	-35.9
<u>Stark County:</u>						
West Stark-----	1,471*	1,220*	1,080	-17.1	-11.5	-26.6
Dickinson North-----	1,403*	1,340*	1,154	-4.5	-13.9	-17.7
Dickinson b/-----	7,969*	11,080*	13,089	+39.0	+18.1	+64.2
Dickinson South-----	1,153*	952*	841	-17.4	-11.7	-27.1
East Stark-----	3,090*	2,795*	2,319	-9.5	-17.0	-25.0
Belfield a/-----	1,051	1,064	1,130	+1.2	+6.2	+7.5
Total, Stark County-----	16,137	18,451	19,613	+14.3	+6.3	+21.5
<u>Steele County:</u>						
Finley-----	3,188	3,105	2,466	-2.6	-20.6	-22.6
Hope-----	1,957	1,614	1,283	-17.5	-20.5	-34.4
Total, Steele County-----	5,145	4,719	3,749	-8.3	-20.6	-27.1
<u>Stutsman County:</u>						
Woodworth-----	1,473	1,210	835	-17.9	-31.0	-43.3
Jamestown North-----	2,984	2,875	2,587	-3.7	-10.0	-13.3
Kensal-----	1,342	1,194	907	-11.0	-24.0	-32.4
Streeter-Medina-----	2,934	2,546	2,006	-13.2	-21.2	-31.6
Jamestown a/-----	13,057*	15,163	15,385	+16.1	+1.5	+17.8
Jamestown South-----	2,368*	2,149	1,830	-9.2	-14.8	-22.7
Total, Stutsman County-----	24,158	25,137	23,550	+4.1	-6.3	-2.5

(Footnotes at end of table.)

(Continued)

TABLE 5. POPULATION OF CENSUS COUNTY DIVISIONS IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1950, 1960, AND 1970 (CONTINUED).

County and Census County Divisions	Population			Percentage Change		
	1950 Number	1960 Number	1970 Number	1950 to 1960 Percent	1960 to 1970 Percent	1950 to 1970 Percent
<u>Towner County:</u>						
North Towner-----	1,985	1,731	1,328	-12.8	-23.3	-33.1
South Towner-----	2,845	2,327	1,805	-18.2	-22.4	-36.6
Cando a/-----	1,530	1,566	1,512	+2.4	-3.4	-1.2
Total, Towner County-----	6,360	5,624	4,645	-11.6	-17.4	-27.0
<u>Traill County:</u>						
Mayville North-----	3,074	2,615	2,164	-14.9	-17.2	-29.6
Mayville South-----	2,414	2,133	1,764	-11.6	-17.3	-26.9
Hillsboro North-----	1,558	1,348	1,039	-13.5	-22.9	-33.3
Mayville a/-----	1,790	2,168	2,554	+21.1	+17.8	+42.7
Hillsboro a/-----	1,331	1,278	1,309	-4.0	+2.4	-1.7
Hillsboro South-----	1,192	1,041	741	-12.7	-28.8	-37.8
Total, Traill County-----	11,359	10,583	9,571	-6.8	-9.6	-15.7
<u>Walsh County:</u>						
Adams-----	2,452	1,915	1,615	-21.9	-15.7	-34.1
Park River Rural-----	1,723	1,540	1,359	-10.6	-11.8	-21.1
Fordville-Lankin-----	1,875	1,602	1,295	-14.6	-19.2	-30.9
Park River a/-----	1,692	1,813	1,680	+7.2	-7.3	-0.7
Grafton Rural-----	2,487*	2,101	1,768	-15.5	-15.8	-28.9
Grafton a/-----	4,925*	5,885	5,946	+19.5	+1.0	+20.7
Minto West-----	1,261	1,098	866	-12.9	-21.1	-31.3
Minto East-----	2,444	2,043	1,722	-16.4	-15.7	-29.5
Total, Walsh County-----	18,859	17,997	16,251	-4.6	-9.7	-13.8
<u>Ward County:</u>						
Des Lacs Valley-----	1,357	1,111	913	-18.1	-17.8	-32.7
Kenmare a/-----	1,712	1,696	1,515	-0.9	-10.7	-11.5
Berthold-----	2,403	2,179	1,965	-9.3	-9.8	-18.2
Minot North-----	898	3,066	12,927	+241.4	+321.6	+1,339.5
Minot South-----	2,150*	3,227*	4,570	+50.1	+41.6	+112.6
Minot b/-----	22,672*	32,763*	34,221	+44.5	+4.5	+50.9
Southwest Ward-----	2,149	1,801	1,415	-16.2	-21.4	-34.2
Southeast Ward-----	1,441	1,229	1,034	-14.7	-15.9	-28.2
Total, Ward County-----	34,782	47,072	58,560	+35.3	+24.4	+68.4

(Footnotes at end of table.)

(Continued)

TABLE 5. POPULATION OF CENSUS COUNTY DIVISIONS IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1950, 1960, AND 1970 (CONTINUED).

County and Census County Divisions	Population			Percentage Change		
	1950	1960	1970	1950 to 1960	1960 to 1970	1950 to 1970
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
<b>Wells County:</b>						
Northwest Wells-----	2,072	1,721	1,363	-16.9	-20.8	-34.2
Harvey a/-----	2,337	2,365	2,361	+1.2	-0.2	+1.0
Fessenden-----	3,404	3,012	2,448	-11.5	-18.7	-28.1
South Wells-----	2,604	2,139	1,675	-17.9	-21.7	-35.7
Total, Wells County-----	10,417	9,237	7,847	-11.3	-15.0	-24.7
<b>Williams County:</b>						
Williston West-----	2,981*	2,479*	1,937	-16.8	-21.9	-35.0
Williston Northeast-----	2,839	2,538	1,703	-10.6	-32.9	-40.0
Tioga a/-----	456	2,087	1,667	+357.7	-20.1	+265.6
Williston b/-----	7,699*	12,285*	11,928	+59.6	-2.9	+54.9
Ray a/-----	721	1,049	776	+45.5	-26.0	+7.6
Williston East-----	1,746*	1,613*	1,290	-7.6	-20.0	-26.1
Total, Williams County-----	16,442	22,051	19,301	+34.1	-12.5	+17.4

\*Estimated from Census data. See text for methodology.

a/ Census county division consisting entirely of area within boundaries of an incorporated city.

b/ Census county division includes some suburban area, as well as the area within the boundaries of the incorporated city.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Number of Inhabitants, North Dakota, Vol. I, Chapter 34; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Number of Inhabitants, North Dakota, Series PC(1)-36A; and 1970 Census of Population, Final Population Counts, North Dakota, Advance Report, Series PC(VI)-36.