IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
University Extension

Sociology

Iowa Population Over 100 Years

The 2010 Census for Iowa offers a first look at population change over the past decade and century. State and local policy makers can use population trends to better inform planning decisions in their communities. This publication provides information on key aspects of population change by:

(1) describing major trends across metropolitan (urban areas of more than 50,000 people), micropolitan (urban areas of 10,000 to 50,000), and rural (urban areas under 10,000) areas of Iowa;

(2) examining population change at the local level by describing trends across Iowa's county and sub-county geographies;

(3) identifying socioeconomic factors that may contribute to local population change; and

(4) discussing the possible economic, political, and social implication of population change in Iowa communities.

In order to better understand population trends over time, this analysis uses a set of spatial data from the 1910 through 2010 Decennial Census. Detailed tables of population data between 1910-2010 are presented in the appendix.

A Century of Change

Iowa's population in 2010 stood at 3,046,355, which is a 4.1 percent increase from the 2000 population. This suggests that the Great Recession in the late 2000s did not have a substantially adverse impact on Iowa's population growth. Despite massive outmigration over the last century, Iowa's population has grown by 16.2 percent since 1950 and by 36.9 percent since 1910. The state's population has grown nearly every decade over the last 100 years, save for two exceptions. Population between 1980-1990 dropped by -4.7 percent due to the Farm Crisis and recessions of the 1980s; and between 1900-1910 when it was essentially flat at -0.32 percent. Refer to figure 1.

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There were 3,046,355 Iowans in 2010.

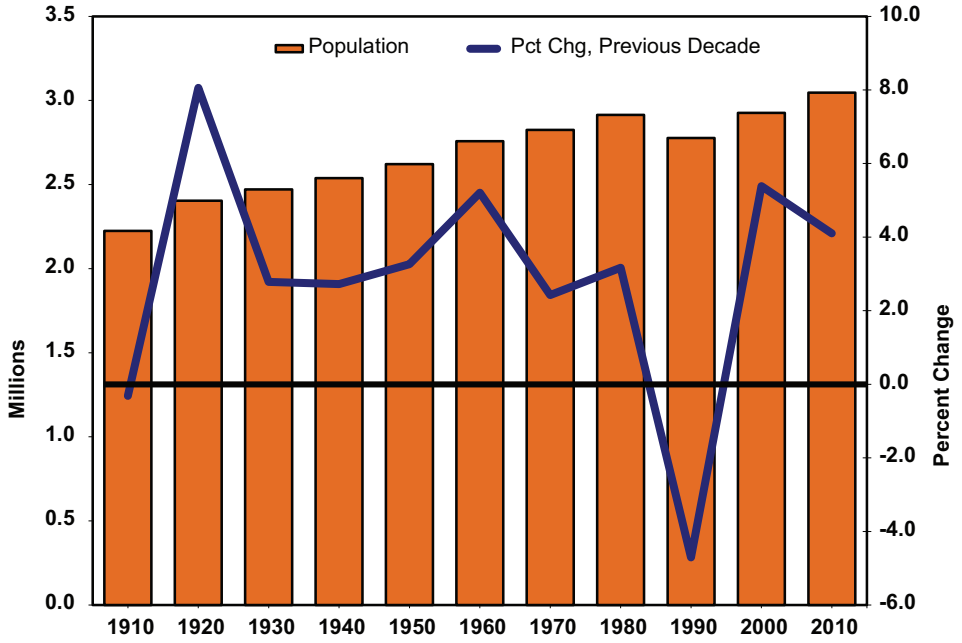

Figure 1. Population and percent change from previous decade in Iowa, 1910–2010

Although population statewide has generally grown over the past century, this growth has mostly occurred in metropolitan Iowa, while rural Iowa has experienced declines. Over a century ago in 1910, nearly one-half (48.1%) of the state's population lived in rural counties, while about one-third (32.0%) lived in metropolitan counties and the remaining one-fifth (19.9%) in micropolitan counties. By 2010 this balance had tilted, with now only one-quarter (26.5%) of the population living in rural counties and over one-half (56.5%) living in metropolitan counties, while mircopolitan populations remained unchanged (17.0%). Refer to figure 2.

In 2010 the metropolitan population in Iowa stood at 1,721,714, and has grown by 10.1 percent

Population grew by 4.1% since 2000, 16.2% since 1950, and 36.9% since 1910.

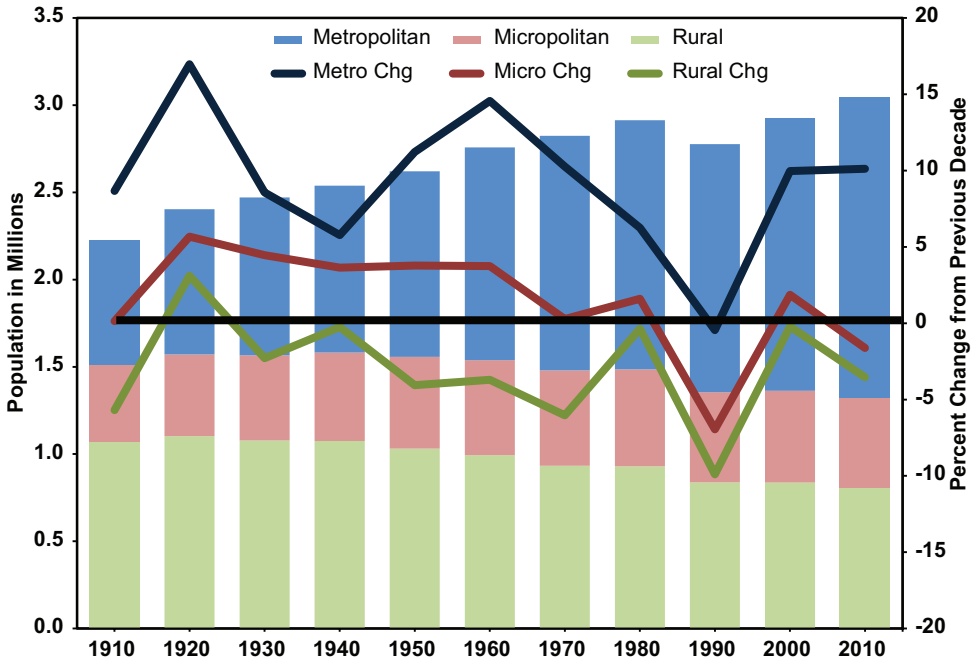

Figure 2. Population by region in Iowa, 1910–2010

since 2000. Over the last 100 years metro areas have grown by 61.8 percent since 1950 and by 141.7 percent since 1910, indicating fast rates of growth. Population has grown in every decade over the past 100 years, even between 1980-1990 when rural and micro areas saw sizable losses. By far the largest metro area in the state is Des Moines (569,633), followed by Cedar Rapids (257,940), Waterloo – Cedar Falls (167,819), Davenport (165,224), and Iowa City (152,586).

In terms of growth over the last decade, the fastest growing metros were Des Moines (18.3%), Iowa City (15.9%), and Ames (12.0%). Sioux City was the only metro in Iowa to lose population since 2000, shrinking by -1.6% percent. However, over the last 100 years all metros experienced population growth. The fastest growing metros over the last century were Ames (271.8%), Iowa City (232.9%), Des Moines (207.5%), Davenport (175.4%), Cedar Rapids (150.6%), and Waterloo – Cedar Falls (125.9%).

Iowans living in rural counties numbered 806,739 people in 2010, but this is -3.5 percent lower than the rural population in 2000. Over the last 100 years, rural areas have experienced sizable declines, with rural populations being -21.8 percent smaller than in 1950 and -24.6 percent smaller than in 1910. Over the past century population has declined in every decade, except between 1910-1920 when rural areas experienced small growth. The worst losses occurred between 1980-1990, when the rural population dropped by -9.9 percent primarily as a result of the Farm Crisis and two brief recessions in the 1980s.

Iowa's micropolitan population in 2010 included 517,902 people, and these areas experienced a small loss of population (-1.6%) over the past decade. Population in these smaller urban areas has fluctuated over the past century, with declines of -1.4 percent between 1950-2010, yet growth of 17.0 percent between 1910-2010. Growth has been generally small in every decade over the past 100 years. During the first half of the century to 1960, micros experienced roughly 2.0 percent growth every decade. However, since 1970 growth has been negligible or declining. The largest declines happened between 1980-1990 when population dropped by -7.0 percent, for largely the same reasons mentioned above for rural areas.

The largest micros in the state were Muscatine (54,132), Mason City (51,749), and Clinton (49,116); and some of the smallest were Spencer (16,667) and Spirit Lake (16,667) in northern Iowa. Over the last decade since 2000, the fastest growing micros were Pella (3.9%) and Marshalltown (3.4%). Over the last century since 1910, the fastest growing micros were Spirit Lake (104.8%), Mason City (48.0%), and Pella (44.9%).

By contrast, the slowest growing micros since 2000 were Mason City (-4.8%), Burlington (-4.8%), and Spencer (-4.1%). Over the last century, the fastest declining micros were Ottumwa (-5.6%), Boone (-4.8%), and Keokuk – Fort Madison (-2.3%).

56.5% live in metro areas today, up from 32.0% in 1910.

26.5% live in rural areas today, down from 48.1% in 1910.

Metro areas have gained population every decade since 1910.

Rural areas have lost people every decade since 1920.

Iowa's Population Today

The distribution of population across Iowa's 99 counties is presented in figure 3. As expected, the most populous counties were located in the state's metropolitan areas. The largest population counties in 2010 were Polk (430,640), Linn (211,226), Scott (165,224), Black Hawk (131,090), Johnson (130,882), Woodbury (102,172), Dubuque (93,653), Pottawattamie (93,158), and Story (89,542). The most populous rural counties in the state were Sioux (33,704), Plymouth (24,986), Winneshiek (21,056), Buchanan (20,958), Fayette (20,880), Carroll (20,816), Henry (20,145), and Jackson (19,848). Most of these rural counties are adjacent to metropolitan areas or have institutions of higher education.

By contrast, the least populous areas were located in the southern tier of counties, and also in the west-central and north-central parts of the state. Counties with the smallest populations in 2010 were Adams (4,029), Ringgold (5,131), Audubon (6,119), Taylor (6,317), Wayne (6,403), and Osceola (6,462).

Looking at sub-county geographies allows one to see where population is concentrated within counties. Figure 4 presents population densities per square mile by Census tract. In many rural counties, population is concentrated in cities and towns, while most of the surrounding countryside is sparsely populated. By contrast, in many metro counties there exists less densely populated areas, especially in the outlying suburbs. This indicates that many "rural" counties in fact do have densely populated urban areas, while many "urban" counties have sparsely populated rural areas.

Typically, areas with fewer than 10 people per square mile are considered "frontier" areas, and several in Iowa meet this criterion. Sparsely populated frontier areas tend to

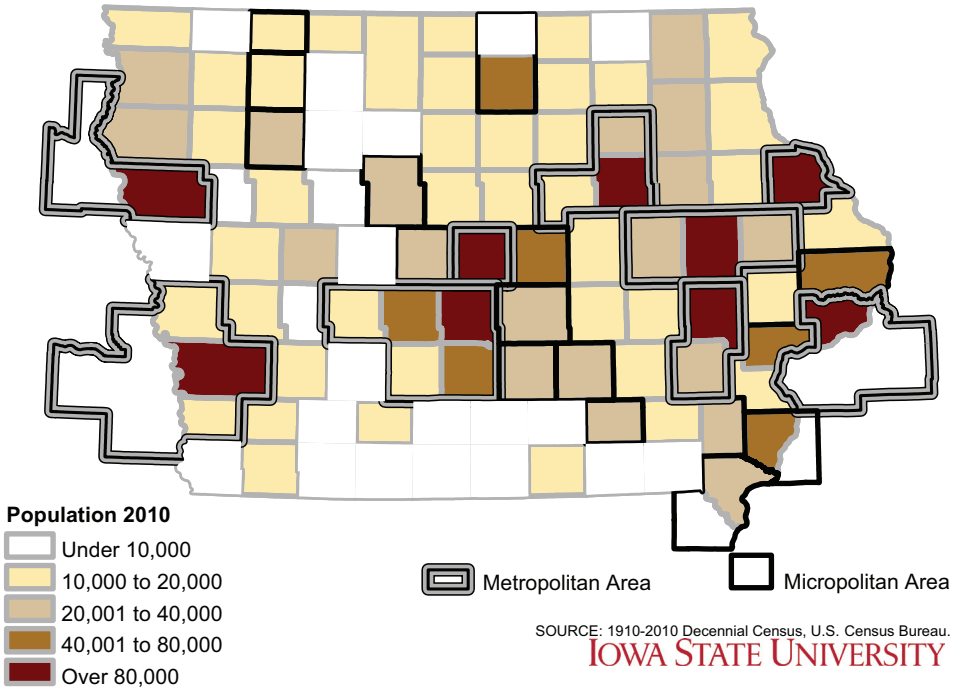

Figure 3. Population by county in Iowa, 2010

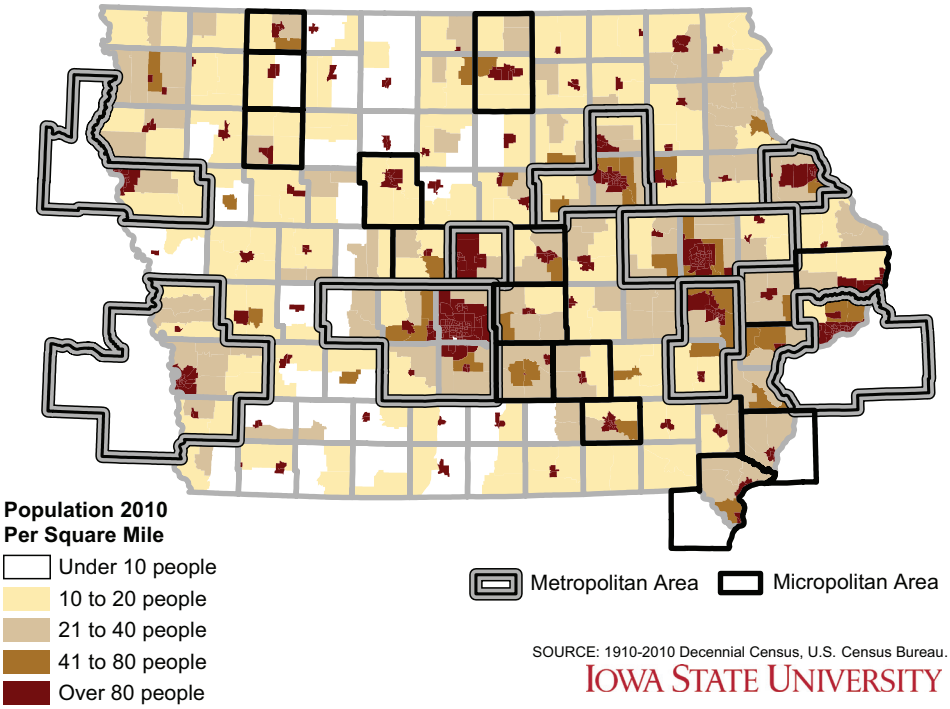

Figure 4. Population density by census tract in Iowa, 2010

cluster in the southwestern and north-central parts of the state, although many are not far from more densely populated towns. Over the last 50 years, rural areas have become more sparsely populated, resulting in more isolated frontier areas in Iowa.

Iowa's Population Over Time

In terms of percent change over the last decade, growing counties tended to be located in the state's metropolitan areas or in areas adjacent to them (refer to figure 5).

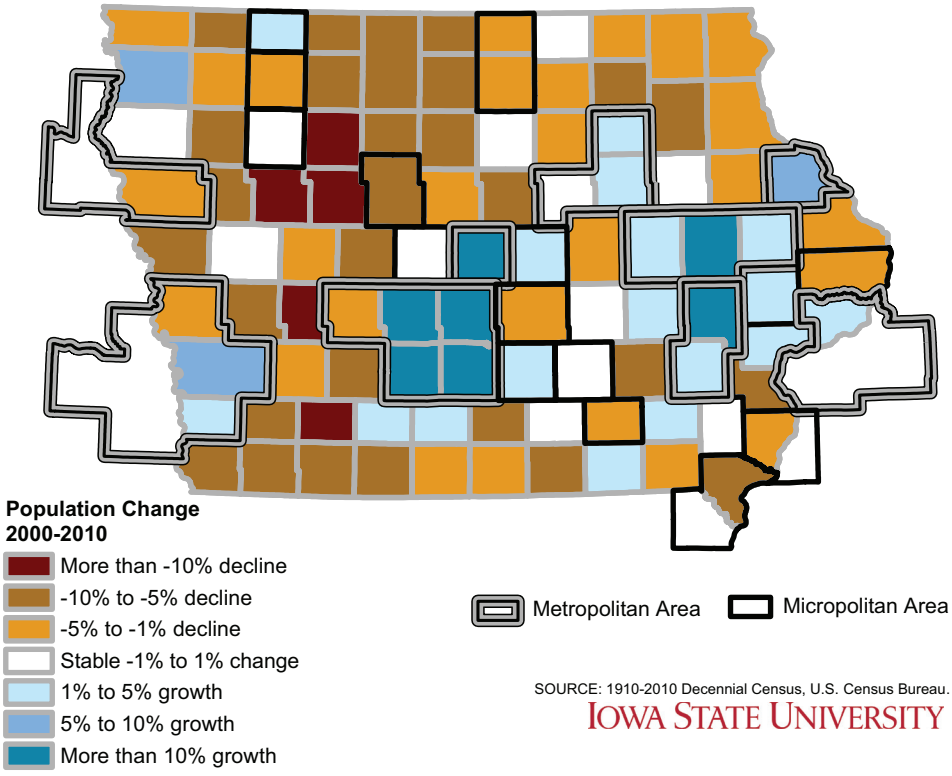

Figure 5. Percent change in population by county in Iowa, 2000–2010

The most populous counties are in metro areas.

The least populous counties are in southern and west-central parts of Iowa.

The fastest growing counties since 2000 were in Des Moines (Dallas, Madison, Polk, Warren), Iowa City (Johnson), Ames (Story), and Cedar Rapids (Linn).

The slowest growing counties since 2000 were in west-central rural Iowa.

Dallas County in suburban Des Moines had the fastest growth rate, increasing its population by 62.3 percent since 2000. Other counties with fast growth rates over the last decade include Johnson (17.9%), Polk (15.0%), Warren (13.7%), Story (12.0%), Madison (11.8%), and Linn (10.2%). Rural counties with the fastest growth rates since 2000 were Sioux (6.7%), Iowa (4.4%), and Jefferson (4.1%)– all adjacent to metro areas or containing postsecondary institutions.

Conversely, population declines since 2000 tended to be located in rural areas of the state, especially in the north-central, west-central, and southwest areas of Iowa. Counties experiencing the worst declines over the last decade were Pocahontas (-15.6%), Calhoun (-13.0%), Audubon (-10.4%), Sac (-10.2%), Adams (-10.1%), and Greene (-9.9%).

However, there are differences in rates of population change within counties. Figure 6 presents population change since 2000 at the sub-county level. For most rural counties, declines have been occurring uniformly across the county. For growing micro counties, however, it is typically only the urban centers or rural areas adjacent to metros that were growing. For example, growth in Muscatine County occurred in the city proper and in rural areas adjacent to Iowa City. Conversely, in metro counties pockets of population decline are adjacent to areas of population growth. For example, although Dallas County had the fastest growth in the state, it was concentrated along the eastern edge of the county near Des Moines. At the same time, the western and northern parts of Dallas County experienced declines.

Looking at trends over the last century between 1910-2010, fast growing counties were located in the state's metropolitan and micropolitan areas (refer to figure

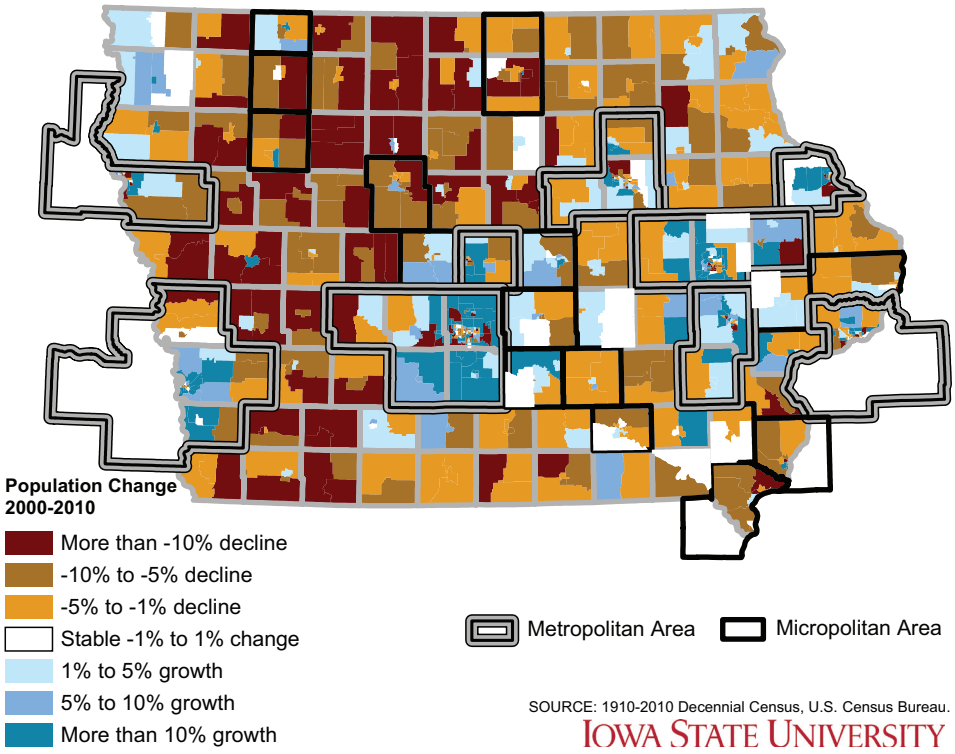

Figure 6. Percent change in population by census tract, in Iowa, 2000-2010

7). The fastest growing counties (over 100% gain) over the last 100 years were all metropolitan and contain the cities of Des Moines, Iowa City, Cedar Rapids, Waterloo – Cedar Falls, and Davenport. However, there are several smaller micropolitan counties that experienced fast growth since 1910 that should be noted. First, Dickinson County in northern Iowa experienced growth likely due to the presence of recreational lakes. Second, growth also occurred in the northern Iowa counties of Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, and Clay due to the presence of two-year and four-year colleges. Lastly, larger micropolitan areas adjacent to the Des Moines metro (Jasper, Marion, and Marshall counties) also saw growth over the last century, which is likely due to suburbanization and postsecondary colleges.

By contrast, the largest declines (over 50% loss) in population over the last century were located in the southern tier of Iowa counties (Monroe, Adams, Taylor, Wayne, and Ringgold) and to a lesser extent in some west-central counties (Audubon and Pocahontas). The vast majority of depopulating areas were located in rural parts of Iowa.

Characteristics Low Population and Declining Areas

Although identifying low and declining population areas provides useful information, it does not allow for a broader understanding of why that change might be taking place. To address this, key demographic and economic variables are compared across low and high population counties in Iowa, and statistically significant differences are discussed. Details of the statistical tests are discussed in the appendix.

Sioux City was the only metro to lose population since 2000.

Over the last decade the fastest growing micros were Pella and Marshalltown.

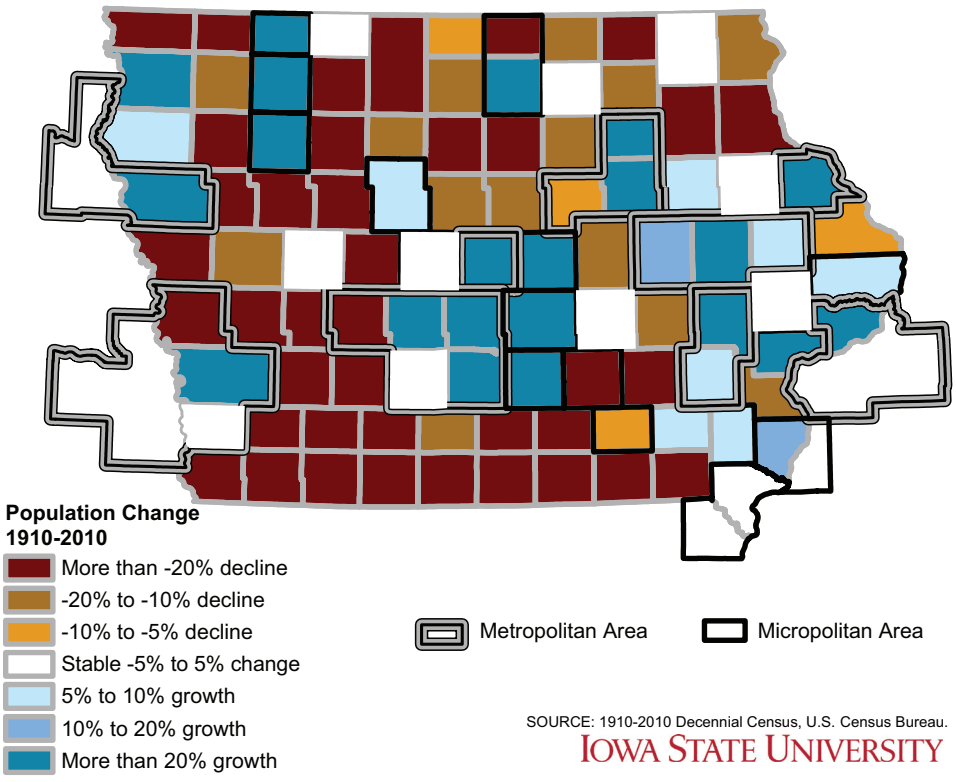

Figure 7. Percent change in population by county in Iowa, 1910-2010

Declining micros since 2000 were Mason City, Burlington, and Spencer.

Over the last 100 years micros have grown due to recreational lakes, colleges, and suburbanization.

In terms of demographics, low population areas (under 10,000 people) tended to have smaller numbers of minorities compared to high population areas (3.3% vs. 12.5%), and fewer numbers of families headed by a single parent (15.2% vs. 21.4%). Low population areas also tended to have poorer education attainment, having more high school drop-outs (12.5% vs. 9.3%), fewer people with a bachelor's degree or more (15.0% vs. 30.6%), and fewer numbers of enrolled college students (3.7% vs. 12.6%). Refer to table 1.

In terms of economic factors, low population areas had fewer people participating in the labor force (64.8% vs. 70.5%) and lower incomes ($22,360 vs. $25,370) than those in more populated areas. Looking at employment structure, low population areas were dominated by jobs in agriculture and have few jobs in services. Over 10 percent of the workforce in low population areas was employed in agriculture, compared to just under two percent in high population areas. By contrast, low population areas had fewer jobs in higher skilled service like finance, insurance, and real estate (4.2% vs. 7.6%) and professional ser-

Table 1. Characteristics of low and high population counties in Iowa, 2010.

	Population 2010		
	Low	**Median**	**High**
Percent of Population	*Under 10k*	*10k-80k*	*Over 80k*
Metropolitan Area	-0.00 H	0.16 H	1.00 LM
Micropolitan Area	0.04	0.24	-0.00
Minority population	3.29 MH	5.91 LH	12.45 LM
Single-headed families	15.24 H	16.97 H	21.40 LM
College population	3.66 H	4.80 H	12.64 LM
No high school degree	12.45 H	11.44	9.33 L
College degree or higher	14.99 MH	18.22 LH	30.57 LM
Labor force participation	64.79 MH	67.30 LH	70.46 LM
Unemployment	4.83	4.63	5.14
Per capita income (nom$)	$22,365 H	$23,487	$25,372 L
Percent Employment			
Agriculture & natural resources	10.34 MH	7.01 LH	1.71 LM
Construction	6.27	7.09	5.76
Manufacturing	17.14	18.44 H	13.14 M
Trade	14.60	14.95	15.30
Transportation & utilities	5.81	5.13	4.68
Information services	1.64	1.78	2.31
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental services	4.19 H	5.34	7.59 L
Professional, management, admin services	3.64 MH	4.98 LH	7.47 LM
Education, health, social services	23.25	21.95 H	25.77 M
Leisure & other services	9.47 H	10.39 H	13.08 LM

NOTE: Scheffe's test indicates significant differences at p<0.05 between Low (L), Median (M), and High (H) population counties. Leisure industry includes art, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, & food services.

SOURCE: 2010 Census and 2005-09 ACS, U.S. Census Bureau.

vices (3.6% vs. 7.5%). In addition, these areas also lagged in lower skilled leisure, entertainment, food, and personal services jobs (9.5% vs. 13.1%).

Looking at factors associated with declining (over -10%) and growing (over 10%) populations, growth was more likely to occur in metropolitan counties, but not in micropolitan ones. In terms of demographics, declining areas had no gains in minority populations compared to robust gains in growing areas (0.3% vs. 3.3%). The results are mixed for educational attainment. While declining areas reduced the number of drop-outs faster than in growing areas (-33.2% vs. -29.7%), they still lagged at increasing the number of college graduates in their community (9.8% vs. 15.9%). Refer to table 2.

In terms of employment, declining areas saw sizable increases in manufacturing jobs (3.8%), while growing areas saw sizable declines (-3.1%). Although declining areas did experience growth in services, it generally lagged that of growing areas. Counties losing population had slower growth in finance, insurance, and real estate jobs (1.6% vs. 3.6%) and slower growth in leisure and business services jobs (5.7% vs. 7.0%) compared to counties gaining population.

Over the last century the fastest growing micros were Spirit Lake, Mason City, and Pella.

Declining micros since 1910 were Ottumwa, Boone, and Keokuk-Fort Madison.

Table 2. Characteristics of declining and growing population counties in Iowa, 1970-2010.

	Percent Change in Population 1970-2010		
	Declining	**Stable**	**Growing**
Change in Population 1969-2009	*Over -10%*	*-10% to 10%*	*Over 10%*
Metropolitan Area	0.04 SG	0.25 DG	0.65 DS
Micropolitan Area	0.13	0.25	0.18
Minority population	0.25 SG	2.79 D	3.32 D
Single-headed families	8.59	9.97	9.75
College population	-1.14	-2.46	-4.67
No high school degree	-33.17 G	-32.11	-29.72 D
College degree or higher	9.79 SG	11.76 DG	15.86 DS
Labor force participation	11.20	11.64	13.23
Unemployment	1.43	1.72	1.82
Per capita income (percent, nom$)	767.52	776.73	795.95
Change in Employment 1969-2009			
Agriculture & natural resources	-16.69 G	-13.34	-11.40 D
Construction	1.02	1.92	1.71
Manufacturing	3.85 G	0.59	-3.05 D
Trade	-5.82	-6.33	-5.87
Transportation, communication, & utilities	2.10	1.25	1.46
Finance, insurance, real estate services	1.56 G	2.12	3.63 D
Professional, education, health, social services	8.30	7.96	6.74
Leisure, admin, business, & other services	5.66 G	6.38	7.00 D

NOTE: Scheffe's test indicates significant differences at p<0.05 between Declining (D), Stable (S), and Growing (G) population counties. Leisure industry includes art, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, & food services.

SOURCE: 1970-2010 Census and 2005-09 ACS, U.S. Census Bureau.

Lastly, declining areas also shed agriculture jobs more quickly than did growing areas (-16.7% vs. -11.4%).

Implications for Iowa

Immigration will not solve rural depopulation.

The trends and characteristics presented suggest some possible economic, political, and social implications of population change in Iowa communities. In terms of *population changes*, the bad news is that the 80-year trend in rural depopulation will likely continue into the foreseeable future. This means a rural renaissance is unlikely in Iowa and other states in the Corn Belt and Great Plains. Depopulation will be especially acute in the southern and west-central counties of Iowa. The good news is that micropolitan populations have been generally stable over the last century; and there is evidence of micro growth in areas with natural amenities and institutions of higher education, especially community and small colleges. Further, metropolitan areas have experienced robust growth that has spread due to suburbanization and ex-urbanization. This suggests that rural areas will have to tie their fortunes to regional population centers for employment, services, and socio-cultural amenities. Iowa is fortunate that it has many metro and micro areas that are dispersed throughout the state, unlike many other states in the Great Plains, so most rural areas are within a short commute of population centers.

Low educational attainment will hinder economic and population growth.

In terms of *demographic changes*, it is clear that immigration will not stem Iowa's rural population losses. Immigrants and, more broadly, all minorities tend to locate in the state's metropolitan and micropolitan areas. The limited numbers of immigrants that do locate in rural areas will likely not be sufficiently large to offset population losses. Lack of human capital, specifically poor educational attainment, will continue to hinder population and economic growth in rural Iowa. Lack of college-educated people will hinder economic growth in the long-term, as most businesses will need skilled workers to deal with technological advancements in their industry. In addition, lack of educated populations may hinder attraction of new residents who tend to locate in areas with stable economies and a high quality of life.

Lack of available and qualified labor force in rural areas.

In terms of *economic changes*, the most pressing challenge for low population communities will be the lack of labor force availability. The rural labor force will dramatically shrink due to a smaller population base, primarily caused by declines in younger working-age adults and growth in older populations. Coupled with continued low rural unemployment, firms will have difficulty filling jobs with qualified workers, especially those requiring advanced skills and education.

In terms of employment, low population areas will become more dependent on traditional rural industries, such as manufacturing and agriculture. The manufacturing sector will likely be the source of most new jobs in low population areas, with most being tied to agriculture and food processing. However, agriculture-related manufacturing tends to locate in metro and micro areas, so its impact in rural economies is limited. Even though agriculture will drive manufacturing

employment, the agricultural sector will not be a source of new jobs. Instead, as agriculture becomes more productive with fewer workers, it will mainly be a source of new tax revenues in both the state and local economies and not of new jobs.

As low population areas become more dependent on traditional industries, they will at the same time become less dependent on the services economy. Both higher-skill and lower-skill service industries will not be a major source of new jobs in rural areas. Services jobs will continue to become concentrated in Iowa's metro and micro areas, largely because of a lack of customers, qualified workers, and supporting firms in rural areas. As a result, rural people and businesses will become increasingly dependent of the nearest metropolitan or micropolitan area to provide business, health, educational, and other services.

In terms of *political changes*, consolidation of K-12 schools in low population areas is likely to occur. Consolidation will be driven by smaller student enrollments, higher costs per pupil, and limited state funding that will shift to urban areas with growing enrollments. Rural districts will have to weigh the advantages of keeping their schools open with the additional costs of higher property taxes. However, consolidation may not mean the closure of rural schools, as savings from school closures have to be balanced with increased transportation and fuel costs. This may mean merging districts to reduce administrative costs, but keeping local schools open by delivering classes using information technology while students are supervised by teacher aides.

Smaller rural areas will likely see the consolidation of local government services through Joint Powers Agreements. JPAs are contracts between one local government that agrees to perform services, cooperate with, or lend its powers to another local government. Rather than formally dissolving city and county boundaries, JPAs keep the existing political structure intact while merging core services. This allows for the efficient and cost-effective delivery of public services while maintaining adequate political representation. Iowa is likely to see JPAs occur between cities and between cities and counties. Although public services in small communities will likely be provided by larger jurisdictions, formal dissolutions are unlikely to occur.

In the political process, low population rural areas will be increasingly represented by lobbyists and not legislators. Declining populations will reduce the number of rural legislators and their influence in both the Iowa Legislature and the U.S. Congress. Lobbyists will become more instrumental in advancing rural issues with urban legislators. In turn, this will increase the influence of organizations that represent rural interests.

Lastly, in terms of social changes, continued rural depopulation will lead to the increasing isolation of rural residents. There will be challenges in providing health, social, and recreational services to dependent populations over a large area, such as children, the poor, those in poor health, and

Rural areas will be dependent on agriculture and manufacturing sectors.

Rural depopulation will continue, but micro populations will remain stable.

Metro areas will continue to grow, especially through suburbanization.

the elderly. Loss of community attachment and participation is also a concern, which will be driven by depopulation, K-12 school consolidation, and increased commutes. Community participation is vital in order for many rural organizations and governments to operate effectively. Fewer volunteers will place limits on the types of services rural organizations can provide. If these local organizations fold, it is unclear who would continue to provide these functions in rural areas. Finally, fewer and more isolated people will result in the loss of social interactions that form an identity and culture that make rural areas and small towns unique, and contribute to Iowa's unique cultural character.

Statistical Appendix

Population data are taken from the Decennial Census from 1910 through 2010. Demographic and economic data are taken from the 1970 Decennial Census and the 2005-09 American Communities Survey. The 2010 Census no longer collects socioeconomic data; rather, this information is now collected through the ACS.

To identify significant differences between counties across key demographic and economic characteristics, analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) and multiple comparison tests are used. ANCOVA is used to control for population differences and Scheffe's multiple comparison test is used to test for mean least square differences.

The matrix form ANCOVA model is presented in equation 1, where **y** is the vector of socioeconomic variables, **X** is the matrix of population categories, **z** is the covariate vector, ε is the vector of residuals, and **b** and γ are coefficient vectors. Scheffe's test is presented in equation 2, where $\bar{x}$ are the means, s^2 is the mean of squared errors, n is the number of cases, k is the number of comparisons, and F is the critical value at a given alpha level and degrees of freedom.

(1) $$y \quad X\beta + z\gamma + \varepsilon$$

(2) $$S \quad \frac{\bar{x}_i - \bar{x}_j}{\sqrt{s^2\left(\frac{1}{n_i} + \frac{1}{n_j}\right)}} \geq \sqrt{k-1\,F_{\alpha;k-1,n-k}}$$

Appendix

Appendix Table 1. Population by region in Iowa, 1910-2010.

	Population						
	1910	1950	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Major Areas							
Iowa	2,224,771	2,621,073	2,824,376	2,913,808	2,776,755	2,926,324	3,046,355
Metropolitan Iowa	712,256	1,064,007	1,344,219	1,428,263	1,421,827	1,563,592	1,721,714
Micropolitan Iowa	442,612	525,459	546,655	555,425	516,832	526,441	517,902
Rural Iowa	1,069,903	1,031,607	933,502	930,120	838,096	836,291	806,739
Metropolitan Areas							
Ames	24,083	44,294	62,783	72,326	74,252	79,981	89,542
Cedar Rapids	102,926	146,331	205,966	213,825	210,640	237,230	257,940
Davenport	60,000	100,698	142,687	160,022	150,979	158,668	165,224
Des Moines-West Des Moines	185,255	295,757	363,419	392,141	416,346	481,394	569,633
Dubuque	57,450	71,337	90,609	93,745	86,403	89,143	93,653
Iowa City	45,839	65,313	91,094	101,858	115,731	131,676	152,586
Council Bluffs	94,805	103,306	114,837	116,315	110,560	117,917	123,145
Sioux City	67,616	103,917	103,052	100,884	98,276	103,877	102,172
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	74,282	133,054	169,772	177,147	158,640	163,706	167,819
Micropolitan Areas							
Boone	27,626	28,139	26,470	26,184	25,186	26,224	26,306
Burlington	36,145	42,056	46,982	46,203	42,614	42,351	40,325
Clinton	45,394	49,664	56,749	57,122	51,040	50,149	49,116
Fort Dodge	34,629	44,241	48,391	45,953	40,342	40,235	38,013
Keokuk-Fort Madison	36,702	43,102	42,996	43,106	38,687	38,052	35,862
Marshalltown	30,279	35,611	41,076	41,652	38,276	39,311	40,648
Mason City	34,961	57,121	58,303	57,533	54,724	54,356	51,749
Muscatine	42,360	43,249	47,863	52,491	51,499	53,905	54,132
Newton	27,034	32,305	35,425	36,425	34,795	37,213	36,842
Oskaloosa	29,860	24,672	22,177	22,867	21,522	22,335	22,381
Ottumwa	37,743	47,397	42,149	40,241	35,687	36,051	35,625
Pella	22,995	25,930	26,352	29,669	30,001	32,052	33,309
Spencer	12,766	18,103	18,464	19,576	17,585	17,372	16,667
Spirit Lake	8,137	12,756	12,565	15,629	14,909	16,424	16,667
Storm Lake	15,981	21,113	20,693	20,774	19,965	20,411	20,260

SOURCE: 1910-2010 Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendix Table 2. Percent change in population from previous decade by region in Iowa, 1910-2010.

	Percent Change in Population from Previous Decade						
	1910	**1950**	**1970**	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**	**2010**
Major Areas							
Iowa	-0.32	3.26	2.42	3.17	-4.70	5.39	4.10
Metropolitan Iowa	8.67	11.22	10.27	6.25	-0.45	9.97	10.11
Micropolitan Iowa	0.14	3.77	0.28	1.60	-6.95	1.86	-1.62
Rural Iowa	-5.69	-4.06	-6.03	-0.36	-9.89	-0.22	-3.53
Metropolitan Areas							
Ames	3.99	32.48	27.28	15.20	2.66	7.72	11.95
Cedar Rapids	0.39	10.88	13.78	3.82	-1.49	12.62	8.73
Davenport	16.37	18.82	19.84	12.15	-5.65	5.09	4.13
Des Moines-West Des Moines	14.01	9.57	7.79	7.90	6.17	15.62	18.33
Dubuque	1.86	11.87	13.19	3.46	-7.83	3.17	5.06
Iowa City	0.67	22.66	24.67	11.82	13.62	13.78	15.88
Council Bluffs	-1.96	-1.22	0.95	1.29	-4.95	6.65	4.43
Sioux City	23.82	0.28	-4.45	-2.10	-2.59	5.70	-1.64
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	18.93	19.44	7.64	4.34	-10.45	3.19	2.51
Micropolitan Areas							
Boone	-2.04	-5.52	-5.59	-1.08	-3.81	4.12	0.31
Burlington	0.43	14.27	5.33	-1.66	-7.77	-0.62	-4.78
Clinton	3.56	11.05	3.07	0.66	-10.65	-1.75	-2.06
Fort Dodge	9.04	6.55	1.22	-5.04	-12.21	-0.27	-5.52
Keokuk-Fort Madison	-7.60	4.94	-2.74	0.26	-10.25	-1.64	-5.76
Marshalltown	0.96	0.58	8.14	1.40	-8.11	2.70	3.40
Mason City	10.78	3.30	-3.08	-1.32	-4.88	-0.67	-4.80
Muscatine	1.44	1.33	8.46	9.67	-1.89	4.67	0.42
Newton	0.22	2.57	0.41	2.82	-4.47	6.95	-1.00
Oskaloosa	-12.88	-6.85	-6.04	3.11	-5.88	3.78	0.21
Ottumwa	6.54	7.04	-8.62	-4.53	-11.32	1.02	-1.18
Pella	-4.82	-4.03	1.80	12.59	1.12	6.84	3.92
Spencer	-4.74	1.92	-0.22	6.02	-10.17	-1.21	-4.06
Spirit Lake	1.78	4.69	-0.07	24.39	-4.61	10.16	1.48
Storm Lake	-5.86	6.43	-2.34	0.39	-3.89	2.23	-0.74

SOURCE: 1910-2010 Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendix Table 3. Percent change in population from 2010 by region in Iowa, 1910-2010.

	Percent Change in Population from 2010						
	1910	1950	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Major Areas							
Iowa	36.93	16.23	7.86	4.55	9.71	4.10	n.a.
Metropolitan Iowa	141.73	61.81	28.08	20.55	21.09	10.11	n.a.
Micropolitan Iowa	17.01	-1.44	-5.26	-6.76	0.21	-1.62	n.a.
Rural Iowa	-24.60	-21.80	-13.58	-13.27	-3.74	-3.53	n.a.
Metropolitan Areas							
Ames	271.81	102.15	42.62	23.80	20.59	11.95	n.a.
Cedar Rapids	150.61	76.27	25.23	20.63	22.46	8.73	n.a.
Davenport	175.37	64.08	15.79	3.25	9.44	4.13	n.a.
Des Moines-West Des Moines	207.49	92.60	56.74	45.26	36.82	18.33	n.a.
Dubuque	63.02	31.28	3.36	-0.10	8.39	5.06	n.a.
Iowa City	232.87	133.62	67.50	49.80	31.85	15.88	n.a.
Council Bluffs	29.89	19.20	7.23	5.87	11.38	4.43	n.a.
Sioux City	51.11	-1.68	-0.85	1.28	3.96	-1.64	n.a.
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	125.92	26.13	-1.15	-5.27	5.79	2.51	n.a.
Micropolitan Areas							
Boone	-4.78	-6.51	-0.62	0.47	4.45	0.31	n.a.
Burlington	11.56	-4.12	-14.17	-12.72	-5.37	-4.78	n.a.
Clinton	8.20	-1.10	-13.45	-14.02	-3.77	-2.06	n.a.
Fort Dodge	9.77	-14.08	-21.45	-17.28	-5.77	-5.52	n.a.
Keokuk-Fort Madison	-2.29	-16.80	-16.59	-16.81	-7.30	-5.76	n.a.
Marshalltown	34.24	14.14	-1.04	-2.41	6.20	3.40	n.a.
Mason City	48.02	-9.40	-11.24	-10.05	-5.44	-4.80	n.a.
Muscatine	27.79	25.16	13.10	3.13	5.11	0.42	n.a.
Newton	36.28	14.04	4.00	1.14	5.88	-1.00	n.a.
Oskaloosa	-25.05	-9.29	0.92	-2.13	3.99	0.21	n.a.
Ottumwa	-5.61	-24.84	-15.48	-11.47	-0.17	-1.18	n.a.
Pella	44.85	28.46	26.40	12.27	11.03	3.92	n.a.
Spencer	30.56	-7.93	-9.73	-14.86	-5.22	-4.06	n.a.
Spirit Lake	104.83	30.66	32.65	6.64	11.79	1.48	n.a.
Storm Lake	26.78	-4.04	-2.09	-2.47	1.48	-0.74	n.a.

SOURCE: 1910-2010 Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendix Table 4. Population by county in Iowa, 1910-2010.

County	Urban	Population						
		1910	1950	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Adair		14,420	12,292	9,487	9,509	8,409	8,243	7,682
Adams		10,998	8,753	6,322	5,731	4,866	4,482	4,029
Allamakee		17,328	16,351	14,968	15,108	13,855	14,675	14,330
Appanoose		28,701	19,683	15,007	15,511	13,743	13,721	12,887
Audubon		12,671	11,579	9,595	8,559	7,334	6,830	6,119
Benton	Metro	23,156	22,656	22,885	23,649	22,429	25,308	26,076
Black Hawk	Metro	44,865	100,448	132,916	137,961	123,798	128,012	131,090
Boone	Micro	27,626	28,139	26,470	26,184	25,186	26,224	26,306
Bremer	Metro	15,843	18,884	22,737	24,820	22,813	23,325	24,276
Buchanan		19,748	21,927	21,746	22,900	20,844	21,093	20,958
Buena Vista	Micro	15,981	21,113	20,693	20,774	19,965	20,411	20,260
Butler		17,119	17,394	16,953	17,668	15,731	15,305	14,867
Calhoun		17,090	16,925	14,287	13,542	11,508	11,115	9,670
Carroll		20,117	23,065	22,912	22,951	21,423	21,421	20,816
Cass		19,047	18,532	17,007	16,932	15,128	14,684	13,956
Cedar		17,765	16,910	17,655	18,635	17,381	18,187	18,499
Cerro Gordo	Micro	25,011	46,053	49,335	48,458	46,733	46,447	44,151
Cherokee		16,741	19,052	17,269	16,238	14,098	13,035	12,072
Chickasaw		15,375	15,228	14,969	15,437	13,295	13,095	12,439
Clarke		10,736	9,369	7,581	8,612	8,287	9,133	9,286
Clay	Micro	12,766	18,103	18,464	19,576	17,585	17,372	16,667
Clayton		25,576	22,522	20,606	21,098	19,054	18,678	18,129
Clinton	Micro	45,394	49,664	56,749	57,122	51,040	50,149	49,116
Crawford		20,041	19,741	18,780	18,935	16,775	16,942	17,096
Dallas	Metro	23,628	23,661	26,085	29,513	29,755	40,750	66,135
Davis		13,315	9,959	8,207	9,104	8,312	8,541	8,753
Decatur		16,347	12,601	9,737	9,794	8,338	8,689	8,457
Delaware		17,888	17,734	18,770	18,933	18,035	18,404	17,764
Des Moines	Micro	36,145	42,056	46,982	46,203	42,614	42,351	40,325
Dickinson	Micro	8,137	12,756	12,565	15,629	14,909	16,424	16,667
Dubuque	Metro	57,450	71,337	90,609	93,745	86,403	89,143	93,653
Emmet		9,816	14,102	14,009	13,336	11,569	11,027	10,302
Fayette		27,919	28,294	26,898	25,488	21,843	22,008	20,880
Floyd		17,119	21,505	19,860	19,597	17,058	16,900	16,303
Franklin		14,780	16,268	13,255	13,036	11,364	10,704	10,680
Fremont		15,623	12,323	9,282	9,401	8,226	8,010	7,441
Greene		16,023	15,544	12,716	12,119	10,045	10,366	9,336
Grundy	Metro	13,574	13,722	14,119	14,366	12,029	12,369	12,453

Appendix Table 4. Population by county in Iowa, 1920-2010 (continued).

		Population						
County	**Urban**	**1910**	**1950**	**1970**	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**	**2010**
Guthrie	Metro	17,374	15,197	12,243	11,983	10,935	11,353	10,954
Hamilton		19,242	19,660	18,383	17,862	16,071	16,438	15,673
Hancock		12,731	15,077	13,227	13,833	12,638	12,100	11,341
Hardin		20,921	22,218	22,248	21,776	19,094	18,812	17,534
Harrison	Metro	23,162	19,560	16,240	16,348	14,730	15,666	14,928
Henry		18,640	18,708	18,114	18,890	19,226	20,336	20,145
Howard		12,920	13,105	11,442	11,114	9,809	9,932	9,566
Humboldt		12,182	13,117	12,519	12,246	10,756	10,381	9,815
Ida		11,296	10,697	9,190	8,908	8,365	7,837	7,089
Iowa		18,409	15,835	15,419	15,429	14,630	15,671	16,355
Jackson		21,258	18,622	20,839	22,503	19,950	20,296	19,848
Jasper	Micro	27,034	32,305	35,425	36,425	34,795	37,213	36,842
Jefferson		15,951	15,696	15,774	16,316	16,310	16,181	16,843
Johnson	Metro	25,914	45,756	72,127	81,717	96,119	111,006	130,882
Jones	Metro	19,050	19,401	19,868	20,401	19,444	20,221	20,638
Keokuk		21,160	16,797	13,943	12,921	11,624	11,400	10,511
Kossuth		21,971	26,241	22,937	21,891	18,591	17,163	15,543
Lee	Micro	36,702	43,102	42,996	43,106	38,687	38,052	35,862
Linn	Metro	60,720	104,274	163,213	169,775	168,767	191,701	211,226
Louisa	Micro	12,855	11,101	10,682	12,055	11,592	12,183	11,387
Lucas		13,462	12,069	10,163	10,313	9,070	9,422	8,898
Lyon		14,624	14,697	13,340	12,896	11,952	11,763	11,581
Madison	Metro	15,621	13,131	11,558	12,597	12,483	14,019	15,679
Mahaska	Micro	29,860	24,672	22,177	22,867	21,522	22,335	22,381
Marion	Micro	22,995	25,930	26,352	29,669	30,001	32,052	33,309
Marshall	Micro	30,279	35,611	41,076	41,652	38,276	39,311	40,648
Mills	Metro	15,811	14,064	11,606	13,406	13,202	14,547	15,059
Mitchell		13,435	13,945	13,108	12,329	10,928	10,874	10,776
Monona		16,633	16,303	12,069	11,692	10,034	10,020	9,243
Monroe		25,429	11,814	9,357	9,209	8,114	8,016	7,970
Montgomery		16,604	15,685	12,781	13,413	12,076	11,771	10,740
Muscatine	Micro	29,505	32,148	37,181	40,436	39,907	41,722	42,745
O'Brien		17,262	18,970	17,522	16,972	15,444	15,102	14,398
Osceola		8,956	10,181	8,555	8,371	7,267	7,003	6,462
Page		24,002	23,921	18,507	19,063	16,870	16,976	15,932
Palo Alto		13,845	15,891	13,289	12,721	10,669	10,147	9,421
Plymouth		23,129	23,252	24,312	24,743	23,388	24,849	24,986
Pocahontas		14,808	15,496	12,729	11,369	9,525	8,662	7,310

Appendix Table 4. Population by county in Iowa, 1910-2010 (continued).

		Population						
County	Urban	1910	1950	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Polk	Metro	110,438	226,010	286,101	303,170	327,140	374,601	430,640
Pottawattamie	Metro	55,832	69,682	86,991	86,561	82,628	87,704	93,158
Poweshiek		19,589	19,344	18,803	19,306	19,033	18,815	18,914
Ringgold		12,904	9,528	6,373	6,112	5,420	5,469	5,131
Sac		16,555	17,518	15,573	14,118	12,324	11,529	10,350
Scott	Metro	60,000	100,698	142,687	160,022	150,979	158,668	165,224
Shelby		16,552	15,942	15,528	15,043	13,230	13,173	12,167
Sioux		25,248	26,381	27,996	30,813	29,903	31,589	33,704
Story	Metro	24,083	44,294	62,783	72,326	74,252	79,981	89,542
Tama		22,156	21,688	20,147	19,533	17,419	18,103	17,767
Taylor		16,312	12,420	8,790	8,353	7,114	6,958	6,317
Union		16,616	15,651	13,557	13,858	12,750	12,309	12,534
Van Buren		15,020	11,007	8,643	8,626	7,676	7,809	7,570
Wapello	Micro	37,743	47,397	42,149	40,241	35,687	36,051	35,625
Warren	Metro	18,194	17,758	27,432	34,878	36,033	40,671	46,225
Washington	Metro	19,925	19,557	18,967	20,141	19,612	20,670	21,704
Wayne		16,184	11,737	8,405	8,199	7,067	6,730	6,403
Webster	Micro	34,629	44,241	48,391	45,953	40,342	40,235	38,013
Winnebago		11,914	13,450	12,990	13,010	12,122	11,723	10,866
Winneshiek		21,729	21,639	21,758	21,876	20,847	21,310	21,056
Woodbury	Metro	67,616	103,917	103,052	100,884	98,276	103,877	102,172
Worth	Micro	9,950	11,068	8,968	9,075	7,991	7,909	7,598
Wright		17,951	19,652	17,294	16,319	14,269	14,334	13,229

SOURCE: 1910-2010 Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendix Table 5. Percent change in population from previous decade by county in Iowa, 1910-2010.

		Percent Change in Population from Previous Decade						
County	**Urban**	**1910**	**1950**	**1970**	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**	**2010**
Adair		-10.94	-6.85	-12.91	0.23	-11.57	-1.97	-6.81
Adams		-19.14	-13.81	-15.35	-9.35	-15.09	-7.89	-10.11
Allamakee		-7.39	-4.85	-6.34	0.94	-8.29	5.92	-2.35
Appanoose		10.70	-18.82	-6.29	3.36	-11.40	-0.16	-6.08
Audubon		-7.01	-1.79	-12.13	-10.80	-14.31	-6.87	-10.41
Benton	Metro	-8.03	-0.97	-2.29	3.34	-5.16	12.84	3.03
Black Hawk	Metro	38.48	25.64	8.52	3.80	-10.27	3.40	2.40
Boone	Micro	-2.04	-5.52	-5.59	-1.08	-3.81	4.12	0.31
Bremer	Metro	-2.83	5.31	7.72	9.16	-8.09	2.24	4.08
Buchanan		-7.84	4.46	-2.45	5.31	-8.98	1.19	-0.64
Buena Vista	Micro	-5.86	6.43	-2.34	0.39	-3.89	2.23	-0.74
Butler		-4.66	-3.29	-2.94	4.22	-10.96	-2.71	-2.86
Calhoun		-7.96	-3.75	-10.27	-5.21	-15.02	-3.42	-13.00
Carroll		-0.99	1.30	-2.22	0.17	-6.66	-0.01	-2.82
Cass		-10.47	-0.62	-5.09	-0.44	-10.65	-2.93	-4.96
Cedar		-8.29	0.15	-0.76	5.55	-6.73	4.64	1.72
Cerro Gordo	Micro	20.99	5.04	-1.12	-1.78	-3.56	-0.61	-4.94
Cherokee		1.03	-1.07	-7.15	-5.97	-13.18	-7.54	-7.39
Chickasaw		-9.76	0.01	-0.43	3.13	-13.88	-1.50	-5.01
Clarke		-13.70	-8.44	-7.80	13.60	-3.77	10.21	1.68
Clay	Micro	-4.74	1.92	-0.22	6.02	-10.17	-1.21	-4.06
Clayton		-7.83	-7.45	-6.17	2.39	-9.69	-1.97	-2.94
Clinton	Micro	3.56	11.05	3.07	0.66	-10.65	-1.75	-2.06
Crawford		-7.58	-3.88	1.14	0.83	-11.41	1.00	0.91
Dallas	Metro	2.47	-4.01	8.13	13.14	0.82	36.95	62.29
Davis		-14.76	-10.57	-10.78	10.93	-8.70	2.76	2.48
Decatur		-9.76	-10.07	-7.61	0.59	-14.87	4.21	-2.67
Delaware		-6.76	-4.07	1.55	0.87	-4.74	2.05	-3.48
Des Moines	Micro	0.43	14.27	5.33	-1.66	-7.77	-0.62	-4.78
Dickinson	Micro	1.78	4.69	-0.07	24.39	-4.61	10.16	1.48
Dubuque	Metro	1.86	11.87	13.19	3.46	-7.83	3.17	5.06
Emmet		-1.21	5.19	-5.80	-4.80	-13.25	-4.68	-6.57
Fayette		-6.45	-2.94	-5.89	-5.24	-14.30	0.76	-5.13
Floyd		-3.58	6.62	-5.89	-1.32	-12.96	-0.93	-3.53
Franklin		-1.44	-0.68	-14.33	-1.65	-12.83	-5.81	-0.22
Fremont		-15.76	-15.86	-9.73	1.28	-12.50	-2.63	-7.10
Greene		-10.08	-6.36	-11.57	-4.69	-17.11	3.20	-9.94
Grundy	Metro	-1.33	1.51	-0.09	1.75	-16.27	2.83	0.68

Appendix Table 5. Percent change in population from previous decade by county in Iowa, 1910-2010 (continued).

		Percent Change in Population from Previous Decade						
County	**Urban**	**1910**	**1950**	**1970**	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**	**2010**
Guthrie	Metro	-7.23	-11.70	-10.02	-2.12	-8.75	3.82	-3.51
Hamilton		-1.39	-1.32	-8.23	-2.83	-10.03	2.28	-4.65
Hancock		-7.42	-2.11	-9.43	4.58	-8.64	-4.26	-6.27
Hardin		-8.22	-1.38	-1.26	-2.12	-12.32	-1.48	-6.79
Harrison	Metro	-9.51	-14.09	-7.73	0.67	-9.90	6.35	-4.71
Henry		-6.90	3.97	-0.40	4.28	1.78	5.77	-0.94
Howard		-10.97	-3.15	-10.15	-2.87	-11.74	1.25	-3.69
Humboldt		-3.83	-2.54	-4.84	-2.18	-12.17	-3.49	-5.45
Ida		-8.36	-3.17	-10.51	-3.07	-6.10	-6.31	-9.54
Iowa		-5.81	-6.94	-5.96	0.06	-5.18	7.12	4.36
Jackson		-9.98	-2.91	0.41	7.99	-11.35	1.73	-2.21
Jasper	Micro	0.22	2.57	0.41	2.82	-4.47	6.95	-1.00
Jefferson		-8.52	-0.42	-0.28	3.44	-0.04	-0.79	4.09
Johnson	Metro	4.42	37.86	34.41	13.30	17.62	15.49	17.91
Jones	Metro	-13.23	-2.75	-3.99	2.68	-4.69	4.00	2.06
Keokuk		-15.29	-8.74	-10.00	-7.33	-10.04	-1.93	-7.80
Kossuth		-3.30	-1.46	-9.39	-4.56	-15.07	-7.68	-9.44
Lee	Micro	-7.60	4.94	-2.74	0.26	-10.25	-1.64	-5.76
Linn	Metro	9.62	16.98	19.22	4.02	-0.59	13.59	10.19
Louisa	Micro	-4.89	-2.49	3.81	12.85	-3.84	5.10	-6.53
Lucas		-16.52	-17.17	-6.96	1.48	-12.05	3.88	-5.56
Lyon		11.08	-4.40	-7.80	-3.33	-7.32	-1.58	-1.55
Madison	Metro	-11.80	-9.60	-5.99	8.99	-0.90	12.30	11.84
Mahaska	Micro	-12.88	-6.85	-6.04	3.11	-5.88	3.78	0.21
Marion	Micro	-4.82	-4.03	1.80	12.59	1.12	6.84	3.92
Marshall	Micro	0.96	0.58	8.14	1.40	-8.11	2.70	3.40
Mills	Metro	-5.68	-6.64	-11.07	15.51	-1.52	10.19	3.52
Mitchell		-9.93	-1.25	-6.66	-5.94	-11.36	-0.49	-0.90
Monona		-7.49	-10.61	-13.27	-3.12	-14.18	-0.14	-7.75
Monroe		41.39	-18.82	-10.57	-1.58	-11.89	-1.21	-0.57
Montgomery		-6.73	-0.08	-11.65	4.94	-9.97	-2.53	-8.76
Muscatine	Micro	4.47	2.72	9.87	8.75	-1.31	4.55	2.45
O'Brien		1.63	-1.67	-7.00	-3.14	-9.00	-2.21	-4.66
Osceola		2.65	-4.02	-14.99	-2.15	-13.19	-3.63	-7.73
Page		-0.76	-3.88	-11.97	3.00	-11.50	0.63	-6.15
Palo Alto		-3.55	-1.73	-9.82	-4.27	-16.13	-4.89	-7.15
Plymouth		4.14	-1.06	1.70	1.77	-5.48	6.25	0.55
Pocahontas		-3.46	-4.73	-10.57	-10.68	-16.22	-9.06	-15.61

Appendix Table 5. Percent change in population from previous decade by county in Iowa, 1910-2010 (continued).

		Percent Change in Population from Previous Decade						
County	**Urban**	**1910**	**1950**	**1970**	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**	**2010**
Polk	Metro	33.66	15.41	7.43	5.97	7.91	14.51	14.96
Pottawattamie	Metro	2.75	4.38	4.68	-0.49	-4.54	6.14	6.22
Poweshiek		0.90	3.12	-2.58	2.68	-1.41	-1.15	0.53
Ringgold		-15.80	-14.45	-19.43	-4.10	-11.32	0.90	-6.18
Sac		-6.15	-0.69	-8.43	-9.34	-12.71	-6.45	-10.23
Scott	Metro	16.37	18.82	19.84	12.15	-5.65	5.09	4.13
Shelby		-7.70	-4.65	-1.88	-3.12	-12.05	-0.43	-7.64
Sioux		8.19	-3.04	6.15	10.06	-2.95	5.64	6.70
Story	Metro	3.99	32.48	27.28	15.20	2.66	7.72	11.95
Tama		-9.88	-3.30	-5.91	-3.05	-10.82	3.93	-1.86
Taylor		-13.16	-12.89	-14.56	-4.97	-14.83	-2.19	-9.21
Union		-16.62	-3.86	-1.13	2.22	-8.00	-3.46	1.83
Van Buren		-13.45	-8.68	-11.61	-0.20	-11.01	1.73	-3.06
Wapello	Micro	6.54	7.04	-8.62	-4.53	-11.32	1.02	-1.18
Warren	Metro	-10.71	0.36	31.70	27.14	3.31	12.87	13.66
Washington	Metro	-3.83	-2.48	-2.26	6.19	-2.63	5.39	5.00
Wayne		-7.47	-11.80	-14.23	-2.45	-13.81	-4.77	-4.86
Webster	Micro	9.04	6.55	1.22	-5.04	-12.21	-0.27	-5.52
Winnebago		-6.37	-3.74	-0.83	0.15	-6.83	-3.29	-7.31
Winneshiek		-8.44	-2.80	0.49	0.54	-4.70	2.22	-1.19
Woodbury	Metro	23.82	0.28	-4.45	-2.10	-2.59	5.70	-1.64
Worth	Micro	-8.61	-3.33	-12.58	1.19	-11.94	-1.03	-3.93
Wright		-1.51	-1.93	-11.07	-5.64	-12.56	0.46	-7.71

SOURCE: 1910-2010 Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendix Table 6. Percent change in population from 2010 by county in Iowa, 1910-2010.

		Percent Change in Population from 2010						
County	**Urban**	**1910**	**1950**	**1970**	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**	**2010**
Adair		-46.73	-37.50	-19.03	-19.21	-8.65	-6.81	n.a.
Adams		-63.37	-53.97	-36.27	-29.70	-17.20	-10.11	n.a.
Allamakee		-17.30	-12.36	-4.26	-5.15	3.43	-2.35	n.a.
Appanoose		-55.10	-34.53	-14.13	-16.92	-6.23	-6.08	n.a.
Audubon		-51.71	-47.15	-36.23	-28.51	-16.57	-10.41	n.a.
Benton	Metro	12.61	15.10	13.94	10.26	16.26	3.03	n.a.
Black Hawk	Metro	192.19	30.51	-1.37	-4.98	5.89	2.40	n.a.
Boone	Micro	-4.78	-6.51	-0.62	0.47	4.45	0.31	n.a.
Bremer	Metro	53.23	28.55	6.77	-2.19	6.41	4.08	n.a.
Buchanan		6.13	-4.42	-3.62	-8.48	0.55	-0.64	n.a.
Buena Vista	Micro	26.78	-4.04	-2.09	-2.47	1.48	-0.74	n.a.
Butler		-13.15	-14.53	-12.30	-15.85	-5.49	-2.86	n.a.
Calhoun		-43.42	-42.87	-32.32	-28.59	-15.97	-13.00	n.a.
Carroll		3.47	-9.75	-9.15	-9.30	-2.83	-2.82	n.a.
Cass		-26.73	-24.69	-17.94	-17.58	-7.75	-4.96	n.a.
Cedar		4.13	9.40	4.78	-0.73	6.43	1.72	n.a.
Cerro Gordo	Micro	76.53	-4.13	-10.51	-8.89	-5.53	-4.94	n.a.
Cherokee		-27.89	-36.64	-30.09	-25.66	-14.37	-7.39	n.a.
Chickasaw		-19.10	-18.31	-16.90	-19.42	-6.44	-5.01	n.a.
Clarke		-13.51	-0.89	22.49	7.83	12.06	1.68	n.a.
Clay	Micro	30.56	-7.93	-9.73	-14.86	-5.22	-4.06	n.a.
Clayton		-29.12	-19.51	-12.02	-14.07	-4.85	-2.94	n.a.
Clinton	Micro	8.20	-1.10	-13.45	-14.02	-3.77	-2.06	n.a.
Crawford		-14.69	-13.40	-8.97	-9.71	1.91	0.91	n.a.
Dallas	Metro	179.90	179.51	153.54	124.09	122.27	62.29	n.a.
Davis		-34.26	-12.11	6.65	-3.86	5.31	2.48	n.a.
Decatur		-48.27	-32.89	-13.15	-13.65	1.43	-2.67	n.a.
Delaware		-0.69	0.17	-5.36	-6.17	-1.50	-3.48	n.a.
Des Moines	Micro	11.56	-4.12	-14.17	-12.72	-5.37	-4.78	n.a.
Dickinson	Micro	104.83	30.66	32.65	6.64	11.79	1.48	n.a.
Dubuque	Metro	63.02	31.28	3.36	-0.10	8.39	5.06	n.a.
Emmet		4.95	-26.95	-26.46	-22.75	-10.95	-6.57	n.a.
Fayette		-25.21	-26.20	-22.37	-18.08	-4.41	-5.13	n.a.
Floyd		-4.77	-24.19	-17.91	-16.81	-4.43	-3.53	n.a.
Franklin		-27.74	-34.35	-19.43	-18.07	-6.02	-0.22	n.a.
Fremont		-52.37	-39.62	-19.83	-20.85	-9.54	-7.10	n.a.
Greene		-41.73	-39.94	-26.58	-22.96	-7.06	-9.94	n.a.
Grundy	Metro	-8.26	-9.25	-11.80	-13.32	3.52	0.68	n.a.

Appendix Table 6. Percent change in population from 2010 by county, Iowa in 1910-2010 (continued).

County	Urban	Percent Change in Population from 2010						
		1910	1950	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Guthrie	Metro	-36.95	-27.92	-10.53	-8.59	0.17	-3.51	n.a.
Hamilton		-18.55	-20.28	-14.74	-12.26	-2.48	-4.65	n.a.
Hancock		-10.92	-24.78	-14.26	-18.01	-10.26	-6.27	n.a.
Hardin		-16.19	-21.08	-21.19	-19.48	-8.17	-6.79	n.a.
Harrison	Metro	-35.55	-23.68	-8.08	-8.69	1.34	-4.71	n.a.
Henry		8.07	7.68	11.21	6.64	4.78	-0.94	n.a.
Howard		-25.96	-27.00	-16.40	-13.93	-2.48	-3.69	n.a.
Humboldt		-19.43	-25.17	-21.60	-19.85	-8.75	-5.45	n.a.
Ida		-37.24	-33.73	-22.86	-20.42	-15.25	-9.54	n.a.
Iowa		-11.16	3.28	6.07	6.00	11.79	4.36	n.a.
Jackson		-6.63	6.58	-4.76	-11.80	-0.51	-2.21	n.a.
Jasper	Micro	36.28	14.04	4.00	1.14	5.88	-1.00	n.a.
Jefferson		5.59	7.31	6.78	3.23	3.27	4.09	n.a.
Johnson	Metro	405.06	186.04	81.46	60.16	36.17	17.91	n.a.
Jones	Metro	8.34	6.38	3.88	1.16	6.14	2.06	n.a.
Keokuk		-50.33	-37.42	-24.61	-18.65	-9.58	-7.80	n.a.
Kossuth		-29.26	-40.77	-32.24	-29.00	-16.40	-9.44	n.a.
Lee	Micro	-2.29	-16.80	-16.59	-16.81	-7.30	-5.76	n.a.
Linn	Metro	247.87	102.57	29.42	24.42	25.16	10.19	n.a.
Louisa	Micro	-11.42	2.58	6.60	-5.54	-1.77	-6.53	n.a.
Lucas		-33.90	-26.27	-12.45	-13.72	-1.90	-5.56	n.a.
Lyon		-20.81	-21.20	-13.19	-10.20	-3.10	-1.55	n.a.
Madison	Metro	0.37	19.40	35.65	24.47	25.60	11.84	n.a.
Mahaska	Micro	-25.05	-9.29	0.92	-2.13	3.99	0.21	n.a.
Marion	Micro	44.85	28.46	26.40	12.27	11.03	3.92	n.a.
Marshall	Micro	34.24	14.14	-1.04	-2.41	6.20	3.40	n.a.
Mills	Metro	-4.76	7.07	29.75	12.33	14.07	3.52	n.a.
Mitchell		-19.79	-22.72	-17.79	-12.60	-1.39	-0.90	n.a.
Monona		-44.43	-43.30	-23.42	-20.95	-7.88	-7.75	n.a.
Monroe		-68.66	-32.54	-14.82	-13.45	-1.77	-0.57	n.a.
Montgomery		-35.32	-31.53	-15.97	-19.93	-11.06	-8.76	n.a.
Muscatine	Micro	44.87	32.96	14.96	5.71	7.11	2.45	n.a.
O'Brien		-16.59	-24.10	-17.83	-15.17	-6.77	-4.66	n.a.
Osceola		-27.85	-36.53	-24.47	-22.80	-11.08	-7.73	n.a.
Page		-33.62	-33.40	-13.91	-16.42	-5.56	-6.15	n.a.
Palo Alto		-31.95	-40.71	-29.11	-25.94	-11.70	-7.15	n.a.
Plymouth		8.03	7.46	2.77	0.98	6.83	0.55	n.a.
Pocahontas		-50.63	-52.83	-42.57	-35.70	-23.25	-15.61	n.a.

Appendix Table 6. Percent change in population from 2010 by county in Iowa, 1910-2010 (continued).

		Percent Change in Population from 2010						
County	**Urban**	**1910**	**1950**	**1970**	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**	**2010**
Polk	Metro	289.94	90.54	50.52	42.05	31.64	14.96	n.a.
Pottawattamie	Metro	66.85	33.69	7.09	7.62	12.74	6.22	n.a.
Poweshiek		-3.45	-2.22	0.59	-2.03	-0.63	0.53	n.a.
Ringgold		-60.24	-46.15	-19.49	-16.05	-5.33	-6.18	n.a.
Sac		-37.48	-40.92	-33.54	-26.69	-16.02	-10.23	n.a.
Scott	Metro	175.37	64.08	15.79	3.25	9.44	4.13	n.a.
Shelby		-26.49	-23.68	-21.64	-19.12	-8.03	-7.64	n.a.
Sioux		33.49	27.76	20.39	9.38	12.71	6.70	n.a.
Story	Metro	271.81	102.15	42.62	23.80	20.59	11.95	n.a.
Tama		-19.81	-18.08	-11.81	-9.04	2.00	-1.86	n.a.
Taylor		-61.27	-49.14	-28.13	-24.37	-11.20	-9.21	n.a.
Union		-24.57	-19.92	-7.55	-9.55	-1.69	1.83	n.a.
Van Buren		-49.60	-31.23	-12.41	-12.24	-1.38	-3.06	n.a.
Wapello	Micro	-5.61	-24.84	-15.48	-11.47	-0.17	-1.18	n.a.
Warren	Metro	154.07	160.31	68.51	32.53	28.29	13.66	n.a.
Washington	Metro	8.93	10.98	14.43	7.76	10.67	5.00	n.a.
Wayne		-60.44	-45.45	-23.82	-21.91	-9.40	-4.86	n.a.
Webster	Micro	9.77	-14.08	-21.45	-17.28	-5.77	-5.52	n.a.
Winnebago		-8.80	-19.21	-16.35	-16.48	-10.36	-7.31	n.a.
Winneshiek		-3.10	-2.69	-3.23	-3.75	1.00	-1.19	n.a.
Woodbury	Metro	51.11	-1.68	-0.85	1.28	3.96	-1.64	n.a.
Worth	Micro	-23.64	-31.35	-15.28	-16.28	-4.92	-3.93	n.a.
Wright		-26.30	-32.68	-23.51	-18.93	-7.29	-7.71	n.a.

SOURCE: 1910-2010 Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau.

For More Information

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