

Scott County, Minnesota

Scott County is a county in the U.S. state of Minnesota. As of the 2010 census, the population was 129,928.^[4] Its county seat is Shakopee.^[5] The county was organized in 1853 and named in honor of General Winfield Scott.

Scott County is part of the Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area. It is a member of the Metropolitan Council, and shares many of the council's concerns about responsible growth management, advocating for progressive development concepts such as clustering, open-space design, and the preservation of open space and rural/agricultural land.

The Shakopee-Mdewakanton Indian Reservation is entirely within the county and within the cities of Prior Lake and Shakopee. Due to its proximity to major cities, the tribe has earned revenues at its gaming casinos and hotel; it has used funds to reinvest in economic development for the tribe, founding numerous other enterprises. The tribe also loans or grants money to other Native American tribes, charities, and non-profits devoted to improving the lives of Native Americans.

Scott County was one of the fastest-growing counties in Minnesota, having increased 55% since 1990. However, according to US Census data released in 2011, Scott County saw the steepest drop in median income of all of Minnesota's populous counties.^[6] Scott County is 365 square miles (950 km²) and is bounded on the west and north by the Minnesota River.

The Minnesota River had supported the county's fur trading, lumbering, and farming industries in the 19th century. Today Scott County experiences a growing mix of commercial, industrial, and housing development, but is still primarily rural. Scott County is home to several historical, scenic, and entertainment destinations including Canterbury Park, The Landing, Elko Speedway, Mystic Lake Casino run by the Shakopee-Mdewakanton Dakota; the Renaissance Festival, and Valleyfair Amusement Park.

Contents

History

Politics

Geography

Lakes

Major highways

Adjacent counties

National protected area

Demographics

Communities

Cities

Townships

Unincorporated communities

Scott County, Minnesota



Scott County Government Center



Location in the U.S. state of Minnesota



Minnesota's location in the U.S.

Founded	March 5, 1853 ^[1]
Named for	Winfield Scott ^[2]
Seat	Shakopee
Largest city	Shakopee
Area	
• Total	368 sq mi (953 km ²)
• Land	356 sq mi (922 km ²)
• Water	12 sq mi (31 km ²), 3.2%

See also

References

External links

History

Scott County was first inhabited by two bands of the Santee Sioux (Dakota) Indians, the Mdewakanton and Wahpeton. Their semi-nomadic life followed a seasonal cycle. They gathered food, hunted, fished, and planted corn. In the summer the Dakota villages were occupied but in the winter the groups separated for hunting. They had many permanent villages along the Minnesota River. They had many trails leading to these settlements and to the Red River Valley in the North, and the Prairie du Chien to the Southeast. These trails were later used by the fur traders and settlers, and were known as the "ox cart trails." The area of Scott County, as well as much of southern Minnesota, was opened for settlement by two treaties signed at Mendota and Traverse des Sioux, in 1851 and 1853. These treaties removed the Dakota Indians to reservations in upper Minnesota.

Scott County was established and organized by an Act passed in the legislature on March 5, 1853. The 369-square-mile (960 km²) county was named after General Winfield Scott. Settlers started entering the area in the mid-1850s. The Minnesota River and the ox cart trails were the primary transportation routes. The first settlers were Yankees, followed by groups of Germans, Irish, Czechs, and Scandinavians. They each brought their own traditions and religions. Most of these settlers became farmers. Fur trading, lumbering, and farming were Minnesota's major industries all throughout the 19th century. With the fast-growing farms, sprang up towns. Shakopee, the County Seat, began in 1851 as a trading post by the Dakota Village of Chief Shakopee (or Shakpay). Other towns were established alongside transportation routes. When the railroads came to Minnesota they became the primary mode of transportation, and eventually highways were developed along the ox cart trails between the communities.

Due to urban sprawl and suburbanization this rural county is changing dramatically. Cities are continually growing, causing an increase in population from roughly 90,000 in 2000 to 130,000 today, making Scott County Minnesota's fastest-growing county.

Politics

Presidential Elections Results^[7]

Year	Republican	Democratic	Third Parties
2016	53.2% 39,948	38.0% 28,502	8.8% 6,579
2012	56.3% 40,323	41.5% 29,712	2.3% 1,612
2008	54.7% 36,724	43.5% 29,208	1.8% 1,200
2004	59.5% 36,055	39.5% 23,958	1.0% 626
2000	54.7% 23,954	40.0% 17,503	5.3% 2,336
1996	38.8% 12,734	44.6% 14,657	16.6% 5,456

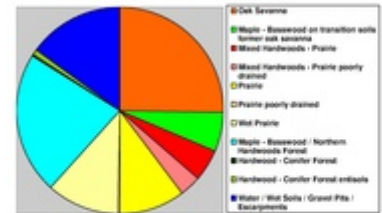
Population (est.)

- **(2016)** 143,680
- **Density** 364/sq mi (141/km²)

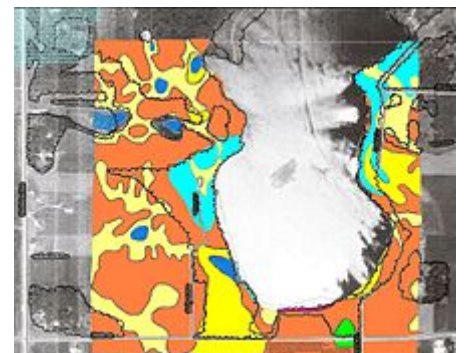
Congressional district 2nd

Time zone Central: UTC−6/−5

Website www.scottcountymn.gov



Soils of Scott County^[3]



Soils of Cedar Lake Regional Park area

1992	34.0% 10,936	34.8% 11,225	31.2% 10,055
1988	52.9% 13,050	46.2% 11,405	0.9% 230
1984	56.8% 12,573	42.7% 9,452	0.5% 108
1980	45.0% 9,018	45.5% 9,115	9.5% 1,905
1976	40.7% 7,154	56.3% 9,912	3.0% 527
1972	50.9% 7,310	46.9% 6,745	2.2% 321
1968	39.1% 4,632	56.2% 6,656	4.6% 549
1964	31.3% 3,311	68.6% 7,248	0.1% 11
1960	37.7% 3,671	62.2% 6,061	0.1% 11
1956	54.6% 4,148	45.2% 3,431	0.3% 19
1952	56.2% 4,277	43.6% 3,315	0.2% 14
1948	37.3% 2,583	61.7% 4,278	1.1% 74
1944	54.1% 3,326	45.3% 2,786	0.6% 38
1940	59.1% 4,241	40.6% 2,910	0.3% 21
1936	23.3% 1,528	58.9% 3,861	17.8% 1,170
1932	18.8% 1,134	80.6% 4,878	0.6% 37
1928	28.1% 1,732	71.7% 4,419	0.2% 11
1924	29.3% 1,324	18.3% 829	52.4% 2,367
1920	69.0% 3,015	28.7% 1,253	2.4% 104
1916	40.9% 972	57.2% 1,361	1.9% 46
1912	20.3% 462	51.4% 1,172	28.4% 648
1908	39.3% 1,045	58.2% 1,548	2.5% 67
1904	52.0% 1,138	46.6% 1,021	1.4% 30
1900	37.7% 996	60.1% 1,588	2.2% 58
1896	38.3% 1,126	58.1% 1,706	3.6% 107
1892	26.9% 760	68.5% 1,937	4.7% 132

Geography

According to the [U.S. Census Bureau](#), the county has a total area of 368 square miles (950 km²), of which 356 square miles (920 km²) is land and 12 square miles (31 km²) (3.2%) is water.^[8] It is the third-smallest county in Minnesota by land area and second-smallest by total area.

The Minnesota River is the county's boundary in both the north and the west. The broad river valley juts through glacial sediment into some of the oldest rock known. Now mostly farmland, it was an oak savanna and a mixture of grass and clusters of trees that grew parallel to the river valley. The savanna bordered the "[Big Woods](#)", a "closed-forest savanna" that covered most of Minnesota before it was logged in the mid-19th century. Scott is one of 17 Minnesota savanna counties with more savanna soils than either forest or prairie soils. One example of native vegetation in Scott County:

Lakes

- Ahlswede Lake: in [St. Lawrence Township](#)
- Blue Lake: in [Jackson Township](#)
- Browns Lake: in [St. Lawrence Township](#)

- Campbell Lake: in Spring Lake Township
- Cedar Lake: western two-thirds is in Helena Township; eastern third is in Cedar Lake Township
- Cedar Lake: there is a smaller Cedar Lake in the eastern part of Cedar Lake Township
- Clark Lake: in Blakely Township
- Cleary Lake: mostly in Credit River Township; the western part stretches into Spring Lake Township
- Crystal Lake: in Spring Lake Township
- Cynthia Lake: northern two thirds is in Spring Lake Township; the rest is in Cedar Township
- Deans Lake: in Jackson Township
- Fish Lake: in Spring Lake Township
- Fisher Lake: in Jackson Township
- Gifford Lake: in Jackson Township
- Hanrahan Lake: in Jackson Township
- Hickey Lake: eastern two thirds is in Helena Township; western third is in Cedar Lake Township
- Horseshoe Lake: in St. Lawrence Township
- Howard Lake: in Jackson Township
- Kane Lake: in Spring Lake Township
- Lennon Lake: in Cedar Lake Township
- Lower Prior Lake: in the city of Prior Lake
- Markley Lake: eastern half is in Credit River Township; the western half is in Prior Lake
- McMahon Lake: in Spring Lake Township
- Mud Lake: in Cedar Lake Township
- Murphy Lake: in Credit River Township
- O'Dowd Lake: western third is in Louisville Township; eastern two thirds is in Jackson Township
- Pike Lake: in Jackson Township
- Pleasant Lake: in Helena Township
- Rice Lake: west half is in Cedar Lake Township; east half is in Dakota County
- Rice Lake: there is another Rice Lake in Jackson Township
- Rice Lake: there is a third Rice Lake in Spring Lake Township
- Schneider Lake: in Louisville Township
- Spring Lake: in Spring Lake Township and Prior Lake
- St. Catherine Lake: in Cedar Lake Township
- Thole Lake: in Louisville Township
- Upper Prior Lake: in Prior Lake

Major highways

- | | |
|---|--|
| ▪  <u>Interstate 35</u> | ▪  <u>Minnesota State Highway 25</u> |
| ▪  <u>U.S. Highway 169</u> | ▪  <u>Minnesota State Highway 41</u> |
| ▪  <u>Minnesota State Highway 13</u> | ▪  <u>Minnesota State Highway 282</u> |
| ▪  <u>Minnesota State Highway 19</u> | ▪  <u>County Road 42</u> |
| ▪  <u>Minnesota State Highway 21</u> | ▪  <u>County Road 101</u> |
| | ▪ <u>Other County Roads</u> |

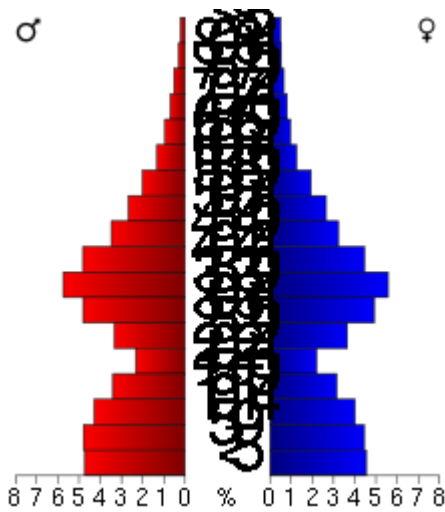
Adjacent counties

- Hennepin County (north)
- Dakota County (east)
- Rice County (southeast)
- Le Sueur County (southwest)
- Sibley County (west)
- Carver County (northwest)

National protected area

- [Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge](#)(part)

Demographics



Age pyramid of county residents based on 2000 U.S. census data

8.3% [Irish](#) and 5.1% [Swedish](#) ancestry.

There were 30,692 households out of which 45.40% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 66.90% were [married couples](#) living together, 7.40% had a female householder with no husband present, and 21.90% were non-families. 16.00% of all households were made up of individuals and 4.50% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.89 and the average family size was 3.25.

In the county, the population was spread out with 31.20% under the age of 18, 6.70% from 18 to 24, 37.30% from 25 to 44, 18.60% from 45 to 64, and 6.20% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 33 years. For every 100 females there were 101.90 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over there were 100.00 males.

The median income for a household in the county was \$66,612, and the median income for a family was \$72,212 (these figures had risen to \$80,968 and \$90,489 respectively as of a 2007 estimate). Males had a median income of \$46,593 versus \$32,482 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the county was \$26,418. About 2.00% of families and 3.40% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 3.40% of those under age 18 and 7.50% of those age 65 or over. However, in 2011, Scott County saw the steepest drop in median income of all the populous counties in Minnesota and household wealth fell by 10 percent^[6].

Communities

Cities

- [Belle Plaine](#)
- [Elko New Market](#)
- [Jordan](#)
- [New Prague](#) (partly in [Le Sueur County](#))
- [Prior Lake](#)
- [Savage](#)

As of the [2000 census](#), there were 89,498 people, 30,692 households, and 23,970 families residing in the county. The [population density](#) was 251 people per square mile (97/km²). There were 31,609 housing units at an average density of 89 per square mile (34/km²). The racial makeup of the county was 93.65% [White](#), 0.92% [Black](#) or [African American](#), 0.77% [Native American](#), 2.17% [Asian](#), 0.03% [Pacific Islander](#), 1.24% from [other races](#), and 1.21% from two or more races. 2.66% of the population were [Hispanic or Latino](#) of any race. 39.6% were of [German](#), 12.6% [Norwegian](#),

Historical population

Census	Pop.	%±
1860	4,595	—
1870	11,042	140.3%
1880	13,516	22.4%
1890	13,831	2.3%
1900	15,147	9.5%
1910	14,888	−1.7%
1920	14,245	−4.3%
1930	14,116	−0.9%
1940	15,585	10.4%
1950	16,486	5.8%
1960	21,909	32.9%
1970	32,423	48.0%
1980	43,784	35.0%
1990	57,846	32.1%
2000	89,498	54.7%
2010	129,928	45.2%
Est. 2016	143,680 ^[9]	10.6%

U.S. Decennial Census^[10]
 1790-1960^[11] 1900-1990^[12]
 1990-2000^[13] 2010-2016^[4]

- Shakopee (county seat)

Townships

- Belle Plaine Township
- Blakeley Township
- Cedar Lake Township
- Credit River Township
- Helena Township
- Jackson Township
- Louisville Township
- New Market Township
- Sand Creek Township
- Spring Lake Township
- St. Lawrence Township

Unincorporated communities

- Blakeley
- Cedar Lake
- Helena
- Lydia
- Marystown
- Mudbaden
- Spring Lake
- St. Benedict
- St. Patrick
- Union Hill

See also

- National Register of Historic Places listings in Scott County, Minnesota
- Scott County, Missouri

References

1. "Minnesota Place Names"(<http://mnplaces.mnhs.org/upham/county.cfm>). Minnesota Historical Society Retrieved March 19, 2014.
2. Chicago and North Western Railway Company (1908). *A History of the Origin of the Place Names Connected with the Chicago & North Western and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railways*(<https://books.google.com/books?id=OspBAQAAMAAJ&pg=FA163>). p. 163.
3. Nelson, Steven (2011).*Savanna Soils of Minnesota*.Minnesota: Self. pp. 43 - 48.ISBN 978-0-615-50320-2
4. "State & County QuickFacts"(<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/27/27139.html>)United States Census Bureau Retrieved September 1, 2013.
5. "Find a County" (<http://www.naco.org/Counties/Pages/FindACounty.aspx>). National Association of Counties Retrieved 2011-06-07.
6. "Scott County hit hardest by economic turbulence, data show"(<http://minnesota.publicradio.org/display/web/2011/09/21/scott-county-hit-hardest-by-economic-turbulence-data-shows/>)National Public Radio Retrieved 22 September 2011.
7. <http://uselectionatlas.org/RESULTS>
8. "2010 Census Gazetteer Files"(https://web.archive.org/web/20130921060200/http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/docs/gazetteer/counties_list_27.txt) United States Census Bureau. August 22, 2012. Archived from the original (https://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/docs/gazetteer/counties_list_27.txt) on September 21, 2013 Retrieved October 25, 2014.
9. "Population and Housing Unit Estimates"(<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/data/tables/2016.html>) Retrieved June 9, 2017.
10. "U.S. Decennial Census"(<https://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html>). United States Census Bureau Retrieved October 25, 2014.
11. "Historical Census Browser"(<http://mapserverlib.virginia.edu>) University of Virginia Library. Retrieved October 25, 2014.
12. "Population of Counties by Decennial Census: 1900 to 1990"(<https://www.census.gov/population/cencounts/mn190090.txt>). United States Census Bureau Retrieved October 25, 2014.

13. "Census 2000 PHC-T4. Ranking Tables for Counties: 1990 and 2000"(https://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs/phc-t4/tables/tab02.pdf)(PDF). United States Census Bureau Retrieved October 25, 2014.

External links

- [Scott County government's website](#)
-

Retrieved from 'https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Scott_County_Minnesota&oldid=828419608

This page was last edited on 2 March 2018, at 12:34.

Text is available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License](#); additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#). Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the [Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.](#), a non-profit organization.