State and Local Demographic Changes
With a Focus on Component and Geographic Changes

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According to the decennial censuses and annual population estimates, the state population had a steady growth in the past two decades.

- The 2016 population estimate (as of July 1st 2016) was 865,454 (6.3% increase from the 2010 Census population).

The state population is becoming more concentrated in its most populous counties.

- Of the 100 fastest growing U.S. counties with 10,000 or More Population in 2010 between 2010 and 2016, Lincoln County (21.5%) and Lake County (15.3%) ranked 19th and 53rd, respectively.

The primary source of population growth between 2010 and 2016 is natural increase (births minus deaths) (59% of the growth).

- In 2016, South Dakota ranked 1st in total fertility rate (number of births per woman aged 15 to 50); the rate was 2.45 (the U.S. rate was 1.83; “Replacement level fertility”=2.1).
State Population Count

• The 2010 Census reported South Dakota had a population count of 814,180 persons, an increase of 59,336 from the 2000 count.

• Between 2010 and 2016, the state had an increase of 51,274 people (6.3% increase; ranked 15th in percent change).

• The state population grew steadily in the past 15 years (annual percent change ranged from 0.3 to 1.3).
Comparing to other states (2001-2012)
Population Change by Component: Birth, Death, and Migration

Population change =

- Births
- Deaths
+ In-migrants
- Out-migrants

Natural Increase
Net Migration
- International
- Domestic
Components of Population Change: between 2010 and 2016

• Of an increase of 51,000+ people, about 59 percent was attributed to natural increase and 41 percent were net migration.
  • About 45 percent of the 21,000+ people who moved into South Dakota between 2010 and 2016 were international migrants.
  • Note: The domestic migration group may also include foreign born people.
Component Change by Sub-State Geography

• The primary source of population change is substantially different across counties.

• Let’s look at an interactive map showing County Population Growth Between 2012 and 2013 and the primary source in each county.

• https://storymaps.esri.com/stories/2014/census-county-population-change/
Insert Web Page

This app allows you to insert secure web pages starting with https:// into the slide deck. Non-secure web pages are not supported for security reasons.

Please enter the URL below.

https://storymaps.esri.com/stories/2014/census-county-population-change/

Note: Many popular websites allow secure access. Please click on the preview button to ensure the web page is accessible.

Source: https://storymaps.esri.com/stories/2014/census-county-population-change/
To Understand Population Composition/Structure

• Population change (either decline or growth) caused by different primary sources will gradually change the population composition.
  • The composition may be defined by age, gender, race, nativity, and so on.
  • For example: population growth in the reservation counties was primarily driven by natural increase (more birth than death) while the net migration was negative in some cases.
  • Can you think of the impact of this fact on population structure?
# Race/Ethnicity Composition of the State Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population of One Race:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>88.7%</td>
<td>85.9%</td>
<td>82.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian and Alaska Native</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>754,844</td>
<td>814,180</td>
<td>858,469</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2000 and 2010, 2015 1-Year American Community Survey.*

*: Estimates with Margin of Error
Children Population in South Dakota (under 18 years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>2015*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children of One Race</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian and Alaska Native</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>208,386</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 1-Year American Community Survey.
*: Estimates with Margin of Error
Children population is getting more diverse.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>% Minority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population under 18</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population under 5</td>
<td>29.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Location of Hispanics in South Dakota by School District

Total = 2,346 (in 2015-16)

21.1% were Hispanic students; 22.8% were Asian students (in 2015-16)

Data Source: 2015 and 2014 Fall Enrollment Data, South Dakota Department of Education
Changes in Population Geography Distribution within the state

• Different types of geographies
  • County
  • County Based Statistical Area (CBSA): metropolitan counties and micropolitan counties
    • Metropolitan: Sioux Falls, SD, Rapid City, SD, and partially Sioux City, IA-NE-SD
      • contain at least one urbanized area of 50,000 population or more
    • Micropolitan: Spearfish, Vermillion, Watertown, Yankton, Pierre, Aberdeen, Mitchell, Huron, Brookings
      • areas with at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population
  • Places
    • Cities, towns, CDPs
Between 2010 and 2016, there was 6.3% increase in the state population.
County-to-County Flows Mapper
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Share of the State Population Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minnehaha</td>
<td>13,411</td>
<td>34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennington</td>
<td>7,305</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>6,720</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>1,877</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meade</td>
<td>1,495</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percent of the State Population by Metro, Urban Non-Metro, Rural Status in South Dakota, 1990-2014

![Graph showing the percentage of the state population by metropolitan, urban non-metro, and rural status from 1990 to 2014.](image-url)
To summarize:

• The state population had a steady growth in the past two decades.
  • South Dakota may expect a higher growth rate in the decade of 2010-2020 compared to the rate of 7.9 between 2000 and 2010.
  • Assumption: The population is counted accurately! No undercount!

• The state population is becoming more concentrated in its most populous counties.
  • The depopulation in rural counties is as equally critical as the rapid growth in a number of metro counties.

• The primary source of population growth differs significantly across the state.
  • Population structures in different communities are becoming drastically different.