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South Dakota Population and Net Migration: 1960-1970

M. P. Riley

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**south
dakota
population
and
net migration
1960-1970**

The background of the cover features a line graph with two yellow lines on a dark olive green background. The lines represent population and net migration trends from 1960 to 1970. Both lines show a general upward trend, with some fluctuations. The population line starts at a lower point than the net migration line but ends at a higher point.

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Brookings



South Dakota Population and Net Migration 1960-1970

This publication is a contribution of the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station to the North Central Region Cooperative Research Project NC-97, "The Relation of Population to Social Changes in the North Central Region." The South Dakota Project is conducted in the Department of Rural Sociology, Project 543.

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South Dakota Population and Net Migration 1960-1970

Marvin P. Riley and Robert T. Wagner¹

PART I

GENERAL POPULATION GROWTH OF SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA'S TOTAL POPULATION

Present Situation

The official count of South Dakota's population as of April 1, 1970, was 666,257.² This is a decrease of 14,257, or -2.1%, from the 680,514 inhabitants of the State in 1960. When included with its seven neighboring states, South Dakota's population decline of -2.1% for the decade 1960-1970 ranks sixth in the rate of growth for these states over the decade (Table 1).

Table 1. Population and Population Change for South Dakota, Selected States and the United States, 1960-1970*

	1970	1960	Percent Change
Minnesota	3,805,069	3,413,864	11.5
Nebraska	1,483,791	1,411,330	5.1
Montana	694,409	674,767	2.9
Iowa	2,825,041	2,757,537	2.4
Wyoming	332,416	330,066	0.7
South Dakota	666,257	680,514	-2.1
North Dakota	617,761	632,446	-2.3
Total United States	203,184,772	179,323,000	13.3

* U.S. Bureau of Census, "Final Population Counts," 1960 and 1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Department of Commerce. U.S. totals include population residing in the U.S.; excludes Armed Forces abroad; includes Alaska and Hawaii.

¹Professor and Graduate Research Assistant, respectively, Rural Sociology Department. The authors acknowledge the assistance of Bruce Breamer, Arnold Menning, Marco Montoya, Oscar Schinkel, James Sweet and Donald Urguhart, graduate student members of the Fall, 1970 Social Demography (RS 632) class, in collecting census data used in the preparation of portions of the tables.

²U.S. Bureau of Census, "Final Population Counts," 1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, November, 1970, PC (VI)-43, p. 1. This report under-reports the 1970 population for South Dakota and for Hamlin and Meade counties by 750, 348 and 402 respectively. All 1970 South Dakota census data reported in this bulletin are taken from the above cited source with corrections made for under-reporting.

What is perhaps more significant is that none of South Dakota's neighbors, even Minnesota with a 11.5% increase, experienced growth equal to the total nation's growth of 13.3%. South Dakota in 1960 contained less than one-half of one percent (0.38%) of the total nation's population; by 1970 this proportion had dropped to 0.33%.

Historical Trend: 1880-1970

Examination of South Dakota's population history reveals that a decrease of -2.1% for the 1960-70 decade reverses the small increases of 1.5% and 4.3% experienced in the 1940-50 and 1950-60 periods (Table 2). Neither of these two decades, however, recorded a population increase of a magnitude comparable to those in the years prior to 1930. In fact, ever since the first enumeration of its population in 1870, South Dakota had a sizeable population increase every decade until the drought and depression years of the 1930's (Table 2 and Figure 1). The most rapid growth occurred during the 1870 to 1890 settlement years of Dakota Territory. Although drought discouraged settlement and encouraged many to move after 1890, there was a new surge of growth after 1900 generated by the opening of western South Dakota to homesteaders, the coming of railroads and the establishment of trade centers. These factors combined to give South Dakota in 1930 its largest population ever--692,849 persons.

The only previous period of decline in South Dakota's population occurred during the depression years between 1930 and 1940. The State lost 49,888 persons when drought and unemployment forced many midwesterners to seek better employment opportunities elsewhere. From 1940 to 1960 South Dakota experienced small increases in population.

However, these gains of 9,779 from 1940 to 1950 and 27,774 from 1950 to 1960 did not compensate for the number of persons who left the State during the depression decade. The current decline further delays attainment of South Dakota's 1930 population total.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Urban Population

An obvious population trend within the State is the continued shift of population from the rural areas to urban centers (Figure 1 and Table 2). However, the 11.0% increase in urban population³ (that is, of all incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more) from 1960 to 1970 was the lowest gain for that segment of the State's population for any decade in the history of the State. The urban

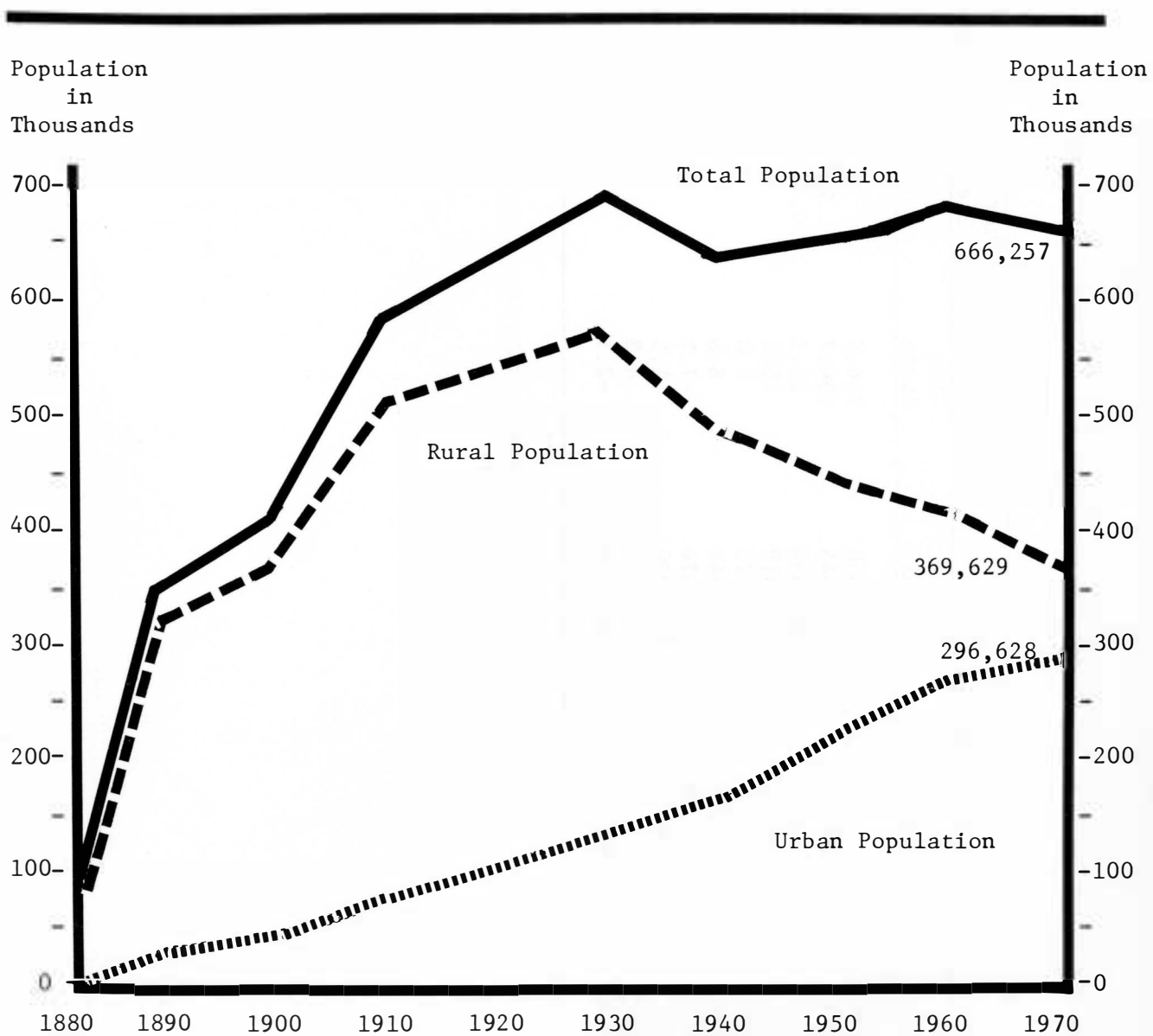
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³A note on urban population: One should be aware that an addition of only one inhabitant to a population of 2,499 makes that population urban by U.S. Census definition; obviously great caution should be exercised in making any deductions as to the "urbanization" of a state or of a county on the basis of such small "urban" centers.

Table 2. Total Population of South Dakota, Urban and Rural, Percent Increase or Decrease by Decade, 1880 - 1970

	Population of South Dakota			Percent Increase or Decrease Over Preceding Census		
	The State	Urban	Rural	The State	Urban	Rural
1880	98,268	7,208	91,060	734.5	--	673.5
1890	348,600	28,555	320,045	254.7	296.2	251.5
1900	401,570	40,936	360,634	15.2	43.4	12.7
1910	583,888	76,469	507,419	45.5	86.8	40.7
1920	636,547	101,872	534,675	9.0	33.2	5.4
1930	692,849	130,907	561,942	8.8	28.5	5.1
1940	642,961	158,087	484,874	-7.2	20.5	-13.7
1950	652,740	216,710	436,030	1.5	37.1	-10.1
1960	680,514	267,180	413,334	4.3	23.3	- 5.2
1970	666,257	296,628	369,629	-2.1	11.0	-10.6

Figure 1 South Dakota's Population Growth - Total, Urban, Rural, 1880-1970



population now accounts for 44.5% of the State's total (Table 3). In 1930, when the State reached its largest census total (692,849 inhabitants), the urban population was only 18.9% of the total.

Table 3. South Dakota's Urban and Rural Population as a Percent of Total State Population, 1880-1970

	1880	1890	1900	1910	<u>Year</u> 1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
Rural	92.7	91.8	89.8	86.9	84.0	81.1	75.4	66.8	60.9	55.5
Urban	<u>7.3</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>13.1</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>18.9</u>	<u>24.6</u>	<u>33.2</u>	<u>39.1</u>	<u>44.5</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

There are now 23 incorporated and five unincorporated places classified as urban in South Dakota with a total population of 296,628 (Table 2 and 4). Three of the four cities experiencing outstanding rates of growth each contain state colleges and their growth in population reflects the significant increase in college enrollment during the decade. (College students have been counted in the population of the place where they attend college since 1950). Thus, Vermillion grew by adding 3,026 to its total, an increase of 49.6%. The next largest rate of gain occurred at Brookings with an increase of 3,159 (29.9%), and the population of Spearfish grew 979 or 26.6% (Table 4). Two places, Deadwood and Fort Pierre experienced losses that moved them from urban to rural classification (Table 4).

Size of Urban Place and Rates of Population Gain. The decline in the rate of increase in the urban segment of the State's population is more clearly visualized when one examines the rate of growth of urban places by size. If the urban places of the State are grouped into three categories on the basis of the size of their 1960 populations the rates of growth of large, middle, and small size urban places can be compared over the last two decades (Table 5 and Table 6). The population of eight large urban places (10,000 and over in 1960) totalled 150,146 in 1950. The population of these places increased 30% by 1960. In contrast, the total population of these eight places gained only 15,000 (8%) during the 1960-70 decade and by 1970 contained a total population of 207,328. Notice that the rate of gain fell from 30% to about 8% during the two decades, due primarily to the lower rates of gain for Rapid City and Sioux Falls and the loss of population for Pierre during the 1960's.

The four middle size urban places (5,000 to 9,999) contained a total population of almost 25,000 in 1950 and gained 9.7% during the decade (Table 5). However, during the 1960's this class of towns increased its rate of growth to 21.4% and its total population stood at 32,782. This increase in rate of growth for the group was due in the main to the continued increase in the population of two towns, Vermillion and Yankton.

There were 13 small urban places (2,500 to 4,999) in 1960. As a class they present a different pattern of population growth than either of the above two

Table 4. Population of South Dakota Communities Classified Urban, 1960 and 1970, and Percent Change

Community	Population 1970	Population 1960	Change in Number	Change in Percent
<u>Incorporated Places Urban in 1960 and 1970</u>				
Aberdeen (Brown County)	26,476	23,073	3,403	14.7
Belle Fourche (Butte County)	4,236	4,087	149	3.6
Brookings (Brookings County)	13,717	10,558	3,159	29.9
Canton (Lincoln County)	2,665	2,551	154	6.1
Chamberlain (Brule County)	2,626	2,598	28	1.1
Hot Springs (Fall River County)	4,434	4,943	-509	-10.3
Huron (Beadle County)	14,299	14,180	119	0.8
Lead (Lawrence County)	5,420	6,211	-791	-12.7
Madison (Lake County)	6,315	5,420	895	16.5
Milbank (Grant County)	3,727	3,500	227	6.5
Mitchell (Davidson County)	13,425	12,555	870	6.9
Mobridge (Walworth County)	4,545	4,391	154	3.5
Pierre (Hughes County)	9,699	10,088	-389	-3.9
Rapid City (Pennington County)	43,836	42,399	1,437	3.4
Redfield (Spink County)	2,943	2,952	-9	-0.3
Sioux Falls, (Minnehaha County)	72,488	65,466	7,022	10.7
Sisseton (Roberts County)	3,094	3,218	-124	-3.9
Spearfish (Lawrence County)	4,661	3,682	979	26.6
Sturgis (Meade County)	4,536	4,639	-103	-2.2
Vermillion (Clay County)	9,128	5,102	3,026	49.6
Watertown (Codington County)	13,388	14,077	-689	-4.9
Winner (Tripp County)	3,789	3,705	84	2.3
Yankton (Yankton County)	11,919	9,279	2,640	28.5
Urban part of Union County	860	736	124	16.8
Urban part of Minnehaha County	2,658	1,116	1,542	138.2
<u>Places Urban in 1960 and Rural in 1970</u>				
Deadwood (Lawrence County)	2,409	3,045	-636	-20.9
Fort Pierre (Stanley County)	1,448	2,649	-1,201	-45.3
<u>Unincorporated Places Urban in 1970</u>				
Ellsworth (Meade County)	5,805	---	---	---
Pine Ridge (Shannon County)	2,768	---	---	---
Villa Ranchaero (Pennington County)	3,171	---	---	---

Table 5. Number and Percent Change in Population of South Dakota Urban Places, 1950-1960 and 1960-1970 by 1960 Size of Place

Urban Place by 1960 Size	1950-60		1960-70	
	Change in Number	Change in Percent	Change in Number	Change in Percent
<u>10,000 and Over</u>				
Aberdeen	2,022	9.6	3,403	14.7
Brookings	2,794	36.0	3,159	29.9
Huron	1,392	10.6	119	0.8
Mitchell	432	3.6	870	6.9
Pierre	4,373	76.5	-389	-3.9
Rapid City	17,089	67.5	1,437	3.4
Sioux Falls	12,770	24.2	7,022	10.7
Watertown	1,378	10.9	-689	-4.9
Total	42,250	29.5	14,932	7.8
<u>5,000-9,999</u>				
Lead	-211	-3.3	-791	-12.7
Madison	267	5.2	895	16.5
Vermillion	765	14.3	3,026	49.6
Yankton	1,570	20.4	2,640	28.5
Total	2,391	9.7	5,770	21.4
<u>2,500-4,999</u>				
Belle Fourche	547	15.5	149	3.6
Canton	-19	-0.8	154	6.1
Chamberlain	686	35.9	28	1.1
Deadwood	-243	-7.4	-636	-20.9
Fort Pierre	1,689	178.5	-1,201	-45.3
Hot Springs	-87	-1.7	-509	-10.3
Milbank	518	17.4	227	6.5
Mobridge	638	17.0	154	3.5
Redfield	297	11.2	-9	-0.3
Sisseton	347	12.1	-124	-3.9
Spearfish	927	33.6	979	26.6
Sturgis	1,168	33.7	-103	-2.2
Winner	453	13.9	84	2.3
Total	6,930	17.8	-807	-1.8

Table 6. Population Change for Counties Grouped According to Size of Largest Incorporated Place in 1960

Counties with Incorporated Places	1970 Population	1960 Population	Percent Change
10,000 or more	282,604	270,230	4.6
2,500 to 9,999	160,600	156,755	2.3
Under 2,500	223,053	253,529	-12.2
Total	666,257	680,514	-2.1

classes of urban places. Starting with a total population of nearly 39,000 in 1950, this class of towns grew 17.8% during the 1950's (Table 5). However, the decade of the 1960's is a different story, and the class as a whole lost -1.8% of its population during the decade. Thus the total population of these towns was 45,113 in 1970, over 800 less than in 1960.

One of the major factors in the decline in the rate of increase in the urban population was the failure of the six largest cities to maintain the rate of growth of the previous decade. The combined gain in population of Sioux Falls, Rapid City, Aberdeen, Huron, Watertown and Mitchell for the 1950-60 decade was 35,083; whereas in the 1960-70 decade the increase was only 12,162. Thus the rate of gain for these six cities dropped from 25.7% in the 1950's to 7.1% in the 1960's. Considering the fact that these six cities constituted nearly two-thirds of the total population of all urban places in 1960, the impact on the rate of urban growth was significant. Viewing the rate of growth of these six cities on the State's population, it is important to remember that their combined population amounted to one-fourth of the State's total population in 1960, and in order for total State population to show a gain, rather large increases in the population of the large cities were needed to offset losses in the rural areas.

Rural Population

South Dakota's rural population (places less than 2,500 persons and inhabitants residing in the open country), on the other hand, continued to decline. During the decade it decreased in number from 413,334 in 1960 to 369,629 in 1970. This segment of the State's population lost -10.6% from 1960 to 1970, which was more than double the rate for the 1950-60 decade (-5.2%)(Table 2). Although the majority of the State's population (55.5%) still resides in rural areas, the proportion rural has been declining since 1900 (Figure 1), and the number of inhabitants in rural areas has declined steadily since the peak year of 1930 when nearly 561,942 people lived there (Table 2).

Of course, one important factor in the loss of rural population is the trend in the farm population. Although the data on the farm population is not yet available from the 1970 census, it can be anticipated that this part of the

State's rural population will have continued its downward trend during the past decade. One basis for this expectation is the fact that the number of farms in South Dakota is still decreasing by a rate of approximately -2% per year. Thus the number of farms in the State dropped from approximately 58,400 in 1960 to 46,500 in 1970.⁴

SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES

Introduction

South Dakota had 22 counties with population increases in the 1950-60 decade. However, in the 1960-70 decade only 14 counties had increases (Table 7 and Maps 1 and 2). The largest increase was in Meade County which increased by 4,976 inhabitants or 41.3% over 1960. This increase was due in large measure to increased construction of housing for Ellsworth Air Force personnel and the fringe growth of Rapid City at Blackhawk and Piedmont in Meade County during the last 10 years. Five Indian Reservation Counties experienced increases in population that ranged from large to small: Todd, 41.7%; Shannon, 36.6%; Washabaugh, 33.3%; Buffalo, 12.4%; and Bennett with 1.1%. The two counties with state universities also experienced sizeable gains, chiefly from increases in student populations which are counted as part of the communities where they attend college. Clay county's population increased by 19.5% and Brookings County by 10.5%. Lawrence with a State college gained 2.2%. The three counties with the largest cities in the state showed varied rates of population gain: Pennington, 2.0%; Brown, 8.3%; and Minnehaha, 10.0%. The remaining counties showing a population gain for the 1960-70 decade were Davison, 3.8% and Yankton, 8.5%. All of these last five counties have cities with colleges which is one factor contributing to their growth.

The number of counties with population losses increased from 45 in the 1950-60 period to 53 for the decade of 1960-70 (Table 7, Maps 1 and 2). The rate of population loss for these 53 counties ranged all the way from a -1.7% for Dewey-Armstrong to a -39.9% loss for Stanley County. Seven counties experienced a comparatively low rate of loss (less than 5% of their 1960 population). These counties are: Beadle, Custer, Dewey-Armstrong, Hyde, Lake, Lincoln, and Walworth. On the other hand, seven counties had relatively large losses of population (losses in excess of 20% of their 1960 population). The following counties are in this group: Clark, Fall River, Harding, Jackson, Perkins, Sanborn, and Stanley.

Holding Power of Urban Places in South Dakota Counties

When considering the growth of county population, the realization that towns and cities tend to register gains in population more frequently than their rural counterparts has given rise to speculation about the effect of the presence of an urban place in a county on that county's rate of growth. The implicit assumption here is that the increase in the population of the urban place is

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⁴"January 11, 1971 Report," South Dakota Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

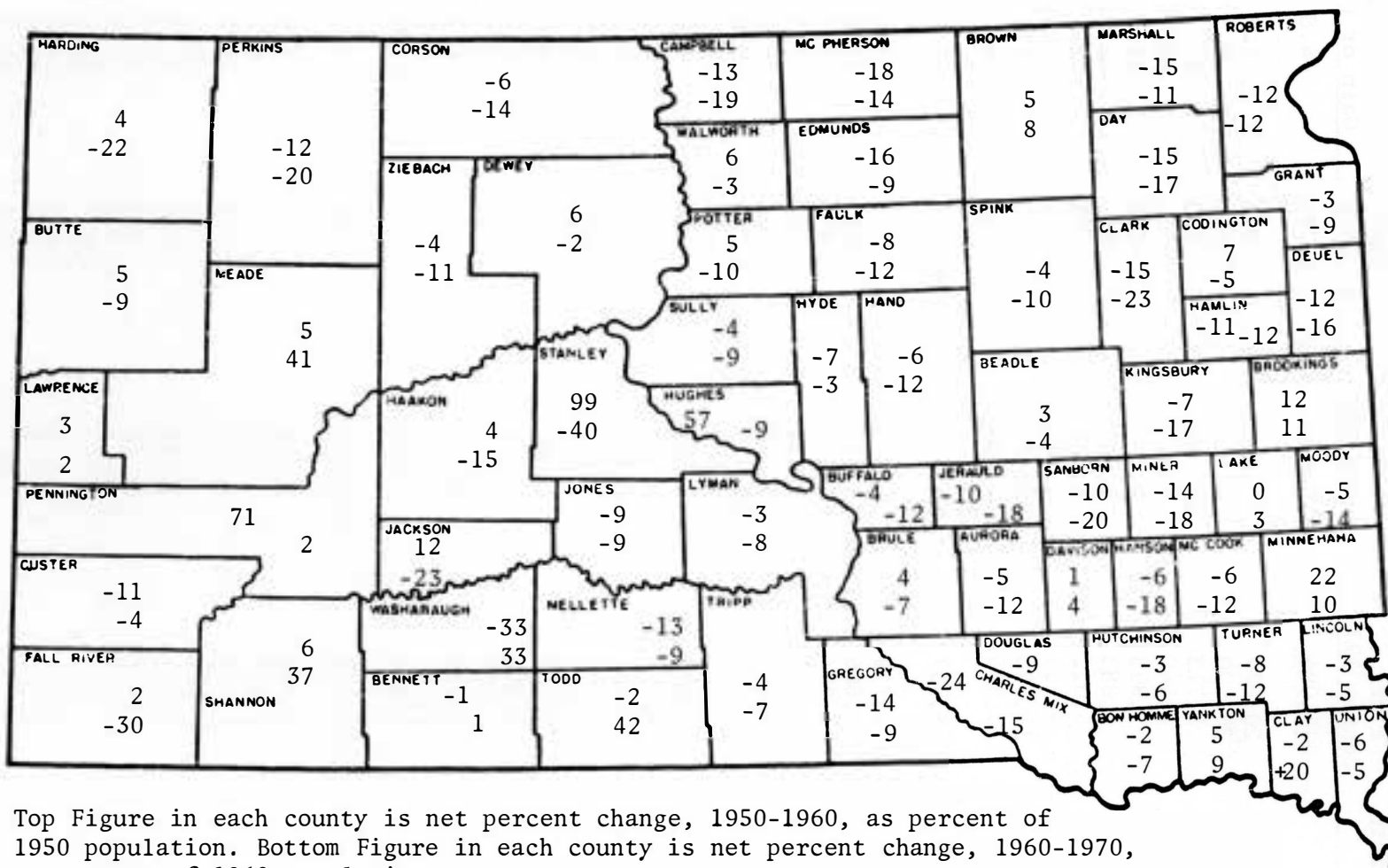
Table 7. South Dakota Population Gains and Losses for Counties by Tentative State Planning Districts, 1960-1970

Planning Districts and Counties	Final Census 1970	Final Census 1960	Gain or Loss	Percentage Gain or Loss
STATE TOTAL	666,257	680,514	-14,257	-2.1
<u>District I</u>	98,213	105,597	-7,384	-7.0
Brookings	22,158	20,046	2,112	10.5
Clark	5,515	7,134	-1,619	-22.7
Codington	19,140	20,220	-1,080	-5.3
Deuel	5,686	6,782	-1,096	-16.2
Grant	9,005	9,913	-908	-9.2
Hamlin	5,520	6,303	-783	-12.4
Kingsbury	7,657	9,227	-1,570	-17.0
Lake	11,456	11,764	-308	-2.6
Miner	4,454	5,398	-944	-17.5
Moody	7,622	8,810	-1,188	-13.5
<u>District II</u>	146,654	139,380	7,274	5.2
Clay	12,923	10,810	2,113	19.5
Lincoln	11,761	12,371	-610	-4.9
McCook	7,246	8,268	-1,022	-12.4
Minnehaha	95,209	86,575	8,634	10.0
Turner	9,872	11,159	-1,287	-11.5
Union	9,643	10,197	-554	-5.4
<u>District III</u>	97,428	103,184	-5,756	-5.6
Aurora	4,183	4,749	-566	-11.9
Bon Homme	8,577	9,229	-652	-7.1
Bruel	5,870	6,319	-449	-7.1
Charles Mix	9,994	11,785	-1,791	-15.2
Davison	17,319	16,681	638	3.8
Douglas	4,569	5,113	-544	-10.6
Gregory	6,710	7,399	-689	-9.3
Hanson	3,781	4,584	-803	-17.5
Hutchinson	10,379	11,085	-706	-6.4
Jerauld	3,310	4,048	-738	-18.2
Sanborn	3,697	4,641	-944	-20.3
Yankton	19,039	17,551	1,488	8.5

Table 7. Continued

Planning Districts and Counties	Final Census 1970	Final Census 1960	Gain or Loss	Percentage Gain or Loss
<u>District IV</u>	115,094	120,872	-5,778	-4.8
Beadle	20,877	21,682	-805	-3.7
Brown	36,920	34,106	2,814	8.3
Day	8,713	10,516	-1,803	-17.1
Edmunds	5,548	6,079	-531	-8.7
Faulk	3,893	4,397	-504	-11.5
Hand	5,883	6,712	-829	-12.4
McPherson	5,022	5,821	-799	-13.7
Marshall	5,965	6,663	-698	-10.5
Roberts	11,678	13,190	-1,512	-11.5
Spink	10,595	11,706	-1,111	-9.5
<u>District V</u>	78,957	85,530	-6,573	-7.7
Buffalo	1,739	1,547	192	12.4
Campbell	2,866	3,531	-665	-18.8
Corson	4,994	5,798	-804	-13.9
Dewey	5,170	5,257	-87	-1.7
Haakon	2,802	3,303	-501	-15.2
Hughes	11,632	12,725	-1,093	-8.6
Hyde	2,515	2,602	-87	-3.3
Jones	1,882	2,066	-184	-8.9
Layman	4,060	4,428	-368	-8.3
Mellette	2,420	2,664	-244	-9.2
Perkins	4,769	5,977	-1,208	-20.2
Potter	4,449	4,926	-477	-9.7
Stanley	2,457	4,085	-1,628	-39.9
Sully	2,362	2,607	-245	-9.4
Todd	6,606	4,661	1,945	41.7
Tripp	8,171	8,761	-590	-6.7
Walworth	7,842	8,097	-255	-3.1
Ziebach	2,221	2,495	-274	-11.0
<u>District VI</u>	129,911	125,951	3,960	3.1
Bennett	3,088	3,053	35	1.1
Butte	7,825	8,592	-767	-8.9
Custer	4,698	4,906	-208	-4.2
Fall River	7,505	10,688	-3,183	-29.8
Harding	1,855	2,371	-516	-21.8
Jackson	1,531	1,985	-454	-22.9
Lawrence	17,453	17,075	378	2.2
Meade	17,020	12,044	4,976	41.3
Pennington	59,349	58,195	1,154	2.0
Shannon	8,198	6,000	2,198	36.6
Washabaugh	1,389	1,042	347	33.3

Map 1. Percent Change in Population for South Dakota Counties: 1950-1960 and 1960-1970

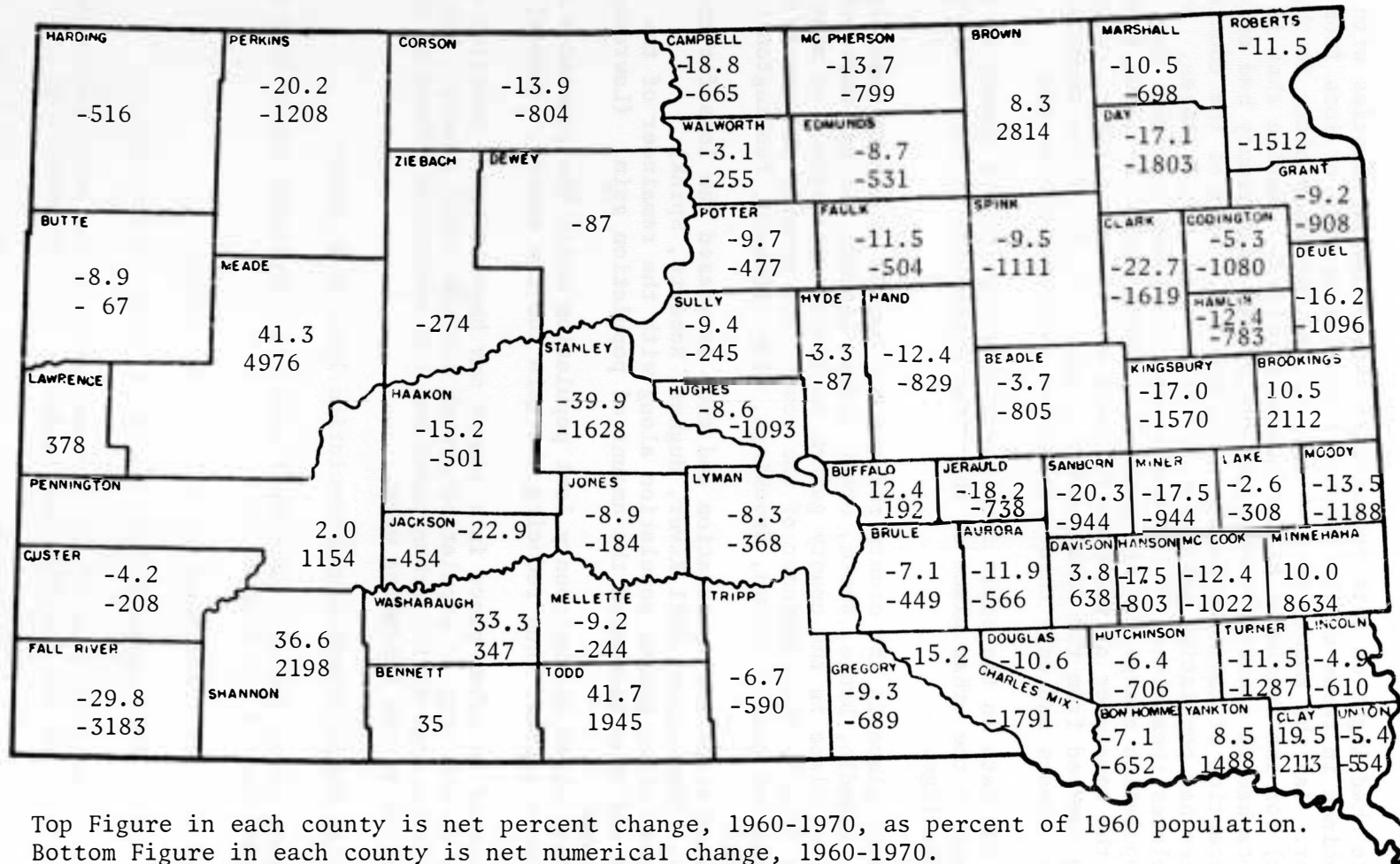


Top Figure in each county is net percent change, 1950-1960, as percent of 1950 population. Bottom Figure in each county is net percent change, 1960-1970, as percent of 1960 population.

Percent change for South Dakota, 1950-1960: 4.3 percent.

Percent change for South Dakota, 1960-1970: -2.1 percent.

Map 2. Population Change for South Dakota Counties: 1960-1970 (in percent and number)



Top Figure in each county is net percent change, 1960-1970, as percent of 1960 population.

Bottom Figure in each county is net numerical change, 1960-1970.

Percent change for South Dakota, 1960-1970: -2.1 percent.

Numerical change for South Dakota, 1960-1970: -14,257.

usually sufficient to overcome any loss in the remainder of the county and thus contribute to a population increase for the county as a whole.

In order to shed light on this proposition, South Dakota counties with urban places were examined in terms of the amount of population gain or loss from 1960 to 1970 for: (a) the county as a whole, (b) for the urban place in that county, and, (c) for the remainder of the county (Table 8). Notice that in 1970 South Dakota had 22 counties with urban places and each county had only one with the exception of Lawrence County which had two. Nine of the counties with urban places had population gains for the decade and 13 had losses. As for the urban places themselves, 16 had population increases and seven had losses. However, the population change for the county population with the urban place removed, i.e., the remainder of the county, shows a different pattern. With the urban place removed from the total county population, 19 of the counties would have shown losses and only three population gains for the decade.

A view of the data in the table from the perspective of the impact of the population change in the urban place on the total population of the county yields the following findings.

1. The urban place in the county reduced the amount of county population loss. (Beadle, Brule, Butte, Grant, Lake, Lincoln, Tripp, Walworth)
2. The urban place in the county gained sufficient population to make up the loss in the remainder of the county and provide the county with a population gain. (Brown, Brookings, Clay, Davison, Pennington, Yankton)
3. The urban place lost population and thus increased the loss for the county. (Codington, Fall River, Hughes, Roberts, Spink)
4. The urban place gained population along with the remainder of the county and thus increased the amount of population gain. (Lawrence, Minnehaha)
5. The urban place in the county lost population while the remainder of the county gained, thus reducing the gain for the county. (Meade)

The presence of an urban place in a county may have either a positive or negative effect on the rate of population growth for the total county. The rate of population change of the urban place has had a positive effect on the county's population in the following ways:

- 1) the urban place reducing the population loss of a county,
- 2) the urban place having a gain sufficient to compensate for a loss in the remainder of the county, or
- 3) the urban place increasing the gain of the county.

Thus 16 counties fall under this category of positive effects.

On the other hand, the rate of population change of the urban place has had a negative effect on the county's population in the following ways:

- 1) the urban place contributed to the population loss of the county, or

- 2) the urban place reduced the amount of gain for the county with off-setting urban place loss.

Six counties fall into this category.

Table 8. South Dakota Counties with Urban Places, 1970: Change in Population of County, of Urban Place, and in Remainder of County, 1960-1970

County with Urban Place	Change in County Population	Change in Urban Place Population	Change in Popu- lation in Remainder of County
Beadle (Huron)	-805	119	-924
Brown (Aberdeen)	2,814	3,403	-589
Brookings (Brookings)	2,112	3,159	-1,047
Brule (Chamberlain)	-449	28	-477
Butte (Belle Fourche)	-767	149	-916
Clay (Vermillion)	2,113	3,026	-913
Codington (Watertown)	-1,080	-689	-391
Davison (Mitchell)	638	870	-232
Fall River (Hot Springs)	-3,183	-509	-2,674
Grant (Milbank)	-908	227	-1,135
Hughes (Pierre)	-1,093	-389	-704
Lake (Madison)	-308	895	-1,203
Lawrence (Lead)	378	-791	190
Lawrence (Spearfish)	--	979	--
Lincoln (Canton)	-610	154	-764
Meade (Sturgis)	4,976	-103	5,079
Minnehaha (Sioux Falls)	8,634	7,022	1,612
Pennington (Rapid City)	1,154	1,437	-283
Roberts (Sisseton)	-1,512	-124	-1,388
Spink (Redfield)	-1,111	-9	-1,102
Tripp (Winner)	-590	84	-674
Walworth (Mobridge)	-255	154	-409
Yankton (Yankton)	1,488	2,640	-1,152
Total	11,636	21,732	-10,096

TENTATIVE PLANNING DISTRICTS

Introduction

South Dakota is referred to as "The Land of Infinite Variety." This is true with respect to its wide range of natural and economic resources; it is also true concerning the distribution of the population within the State. In order to analyze more closely the trends in population change that have occurred within South Dakota it is necessary to consider units larger than the county.

The State has been divided into the six Planning and Development Districts⁵ as tentatively designated by the South Dakota Planning Agency. These "planning districts" were designed on a multi-county basis to represent as closely as possible "communities of interest." They have been delineated on the basis of newspaper circulation, points of minimum traffic volumes, regional trade areas and State Economic Areas. It is the purpose of the authors to utilize this proposed scheme to analyze the population change occurring in the various regions within the State.

The "planning districts" differ greatly in both land area and population. For example, in 1970 District V included 33.5% of the land of the State but contained only 11.9% of the State's population. At the other extreme, District II encompassed only 4.5% of the State's land area but possessed 22.0% of the State's population. This difference in man-land ratios is reflected in density of population. District V has only 3.1 persons per square mile, whereas District II has 42.7.

A better understanding of the entire State is provided by a brief description of each "planning district" and its population changes for the 1960-70 decade.

District I

This northern district located in the eastern borders of South Dakota combines livestock enterprises with crop production such as wheat, flax, potatoes, corn and hay (Map 3). Included within this area is 14.7% (98,213) of the State's population and 8.9% of the land area (Table 7). During the 1960 to 1970 decade District I experienced a population loss of 7,384 (-7.0%), (Table 9) a fourfold decrease over the previous decade's loss of 1,821 (-1.7%). Only Brookings County gained from 1960 to 1970, showing an increase of 2,112 (10.5%), a gain reflecting the growth of Brookings City (3,159; 29.9%) (Table 4).

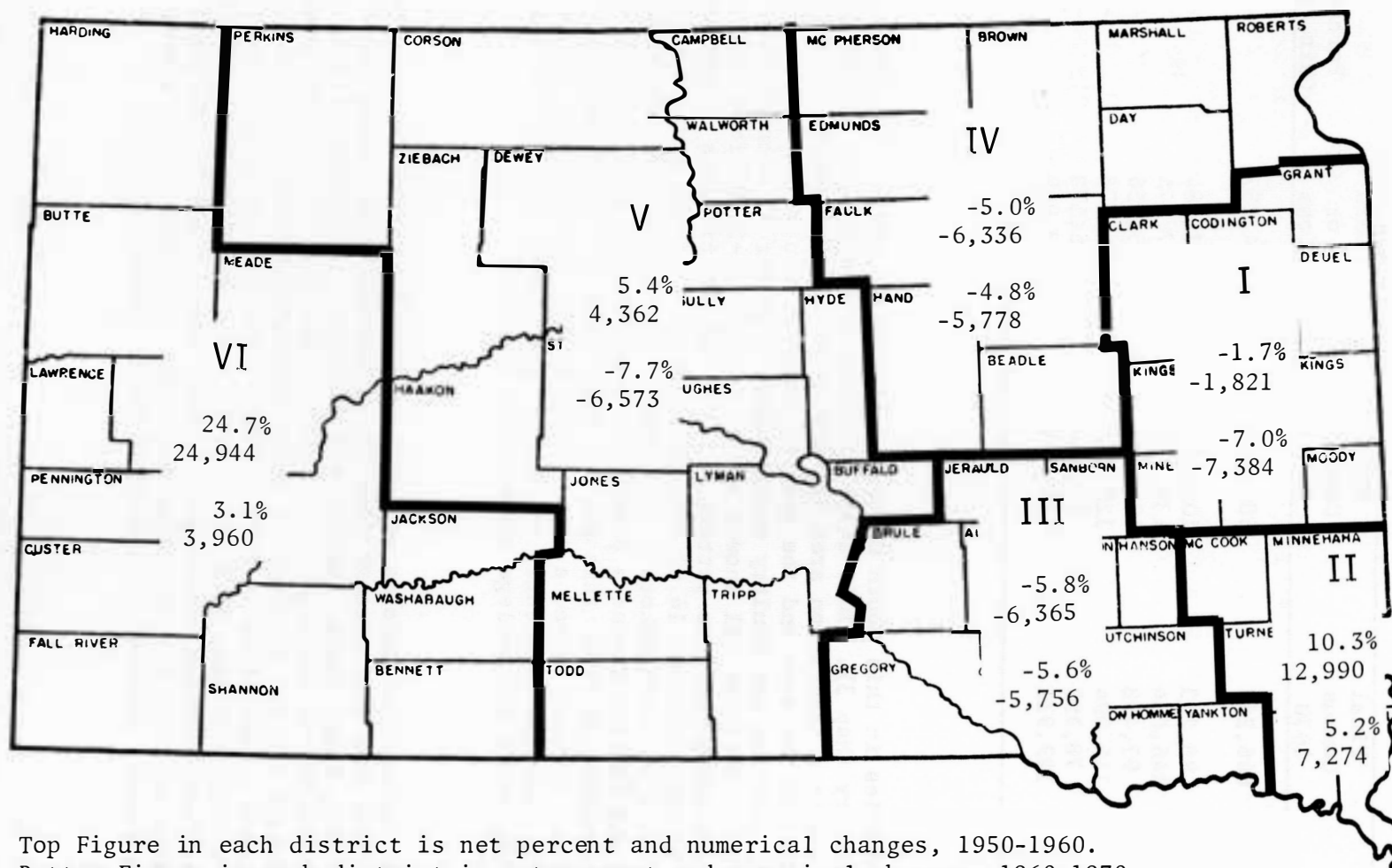
District II

District II lies in the southeast corn belt of South Dakota (Map 3). In addition to the production of corn, extensive livestock enterprises and dairying constitute the major sources of income. Although the district covers only 4.5% of the State's land area, it contained 22.0% of South Dakota's 1970 population (Table 7). In fact, one-seventh (14.3%) of the State's total 1970 population lived in Minnehaha County alone, and over one-tenth (10.9%) lived in the county seat, Sioux Falls (Table 4). During the decade 1960 to 1970, District II showed the States largest proportional increase for the six tentative "planning districts", revealing a gain of 7,274 (5.2%) (Table 9), approximately half the growth experienced by the district from 1950 to 1960 (12,990; 10.3%). Two counties within District II recorded population gains. A large share of Minnehaha County's gain of 8,634 (10.0%) was contributed by the increase of 7,022 experienced by Sioux Falls. The other county, Clay, showed a gain of 2,113 (19.5%), largely the result of the gain of 3,026 (49.9%) recorded by Vermillion, the county seat and location of the University of South Dakota (Table 4).

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⁵ South Dakota Planning and Development Districts. Pierre, South Dakota: South Dakota State Planning Agency, (no date).

Map 3. Population Change for South Dakota Tentative Planning and Development Districts--1950-1960 and 1960-1970 (in percent and number)



Top Figure in each district is net percent and numerical changes, 1950-1960.

Bottom Figure in each district is net percent and numerical changes, 1960-1970.

Percent and numerical change for South Dakota, 1950-1960: 4.3 percent (27,774).

Percent and numerical change for South Dakota, 1960-1970: -2.1 percent (-14,257).

Table 9. South Dakota Population Gains and Losses for Planning Districts, 1960-1970

Planning District	Final Census 1970	Final Census 1960	Gain or Loss	Percentage Gain or Loss
STATE TOTAL	666,257	680,514	-14,257	-2.1
District I	98,213	105,597	- 7,384	-7.0
District II	146,654	139,380	7,274	5.2
District III	97,428	103,184	- 5,756	-5.6
District IV	115,094	120,872	- 5,778	-4.8
District V	78,957	85,530	- 6,573	-7.7
District VI	129,911	125,951	3,960	3.1

District III

All the counties in this South Central district lie east of the Missouri River except Gregory (Map 3). This area incorporates the western fringe of the corn belt and is a transition area lying between the moderately intensive livestock-farming to the east and the grazing range region to the west. Hogs, cattle feeding, dairying and poultry enterprises, together with crops, are important sources of income. District III showed a loss of 5,756 (-5.6%) from 1960 to 1970, closely repeating the loss pattern (-5.8%) for the previous decade (Map 3, Table 9). In this district 14.6% (97,428) (Table 7) of the State's population is located on 10.4% of South Dakota's land area. All counties in District III except Davison and Yankton showed a population loss for the 1960-1970 decade, and with the exception of Brule this pattern parallels the 1950-1960 profile for the district. Davison showed a gain of 638 (3.8%), and Yankton a gain of 1,488 (8.5%), an increase apparently related to the growth of Mitchell and Yankton, both being county seats and college communities (Table 4).

District IV

This north James River area is primarily agricultural with land devoted to small grain and some corn acreage (Map 3). Livestock enterprises center around beef cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and dairying. Including slightly less than one-sixth (16.0%) of the State's territory, this district in 1970 contained just over one-sixth (17.3%, 115,094) of South Dakota's population (Table 7). District IV showed a population loss of 5,778 (-4.8%) for the decade (Table 9), paralleling the 1950-1960 loss of 6,336 (-5.0%). All counties in the district experienced population losses except Brown, which had a 2,814 (8.3%) gain. Aberdeen's growth of 3,403 (14.7%) alone more than accounts for the growth experienced by Brown County, off-setting losses in rural numbers (Table 4.)

District V

This section of South Dakota transverses the central part of the State generally spanning both sides of the Missouri River. The district encompasses a "transition" farming area that lies between the grazing land to the west and

the more intensively farmed land to the east and south (Map 3). This district includes 33.5% of the State land area and contains 78,957 persons, or 11.9% of the State's population (Table 7). District V experienced a population loss of 6,573 (-7.7%) from 1960 to 1970, the largest for any district, compared with a gain of 4,362 (5.4%) during the previous decade (Table 9). Buffalo and Todd counties showed a population increase from 1960-1970 of 192 (12.4%) and 1,945 (41.7%) respectively. Ten counties continued the 1950-1960 pattern by showing a loss during the 1960-1970 period, and six counties reversed the previous decade's increase by showing a population loss from 1960-1970. Notable in this last category were Stanley and Hughes counties. Stanley showed a loss of -39.9% compared with a gain of 98.8% from 1950 to 1960. Hughes had a loss of 8.6% compared with a gain of 56.9% from 1950 to 1960. These dramatic shifts appear related to the completion of the Oahe Reservoir.

District VI

This northern Great Plains livestock range area in western South Dakota covers 26.7% of the land (Map 3) and contains 129,911 people, or 19.5% of the State's population (Table 7). This district experienced a population gain of only 3,960 (3.1%) from 1960 to 1970 compared with a gain of 24,944 (24.7%) during the decade 1950 to 1960 (Table 9). Six counties were responsible for the total district increase. Bennett and Lawrence showed small increases of 35 (1.1%) and 378 (2.2%) respectively. Pennington increased only 1,154 (2.0%), a marked contrast to its 1950-60 increase of 24,142 (70.9%). Meade increased 4,976 (41.3%), Shannon 2,198 (36.6%), and Washabaugh 347 (33.3%), a reversal of the 1950-60 decade when Washabaugh declined 33%. The increase in Meade County alone accounted for more than the total gain for District VI, an increase apparently related to housing development areas located in Meade County just north of Ellsworth Air Force Base and the spread of Rapid City's fringe into Blackhawk and Piedmont. Notable decreases occurred in Harding and Fall River Counties, -516 (-21.8%) and -3,183 (-29.8%) respectively.

Summary of the State's Population Change by Tentative Planning Districts

Examination of South Dakota's population changes during the past decade on the basis of the tentatively proposed "planning districts" reveals an interesting pattern.

Only Districts II and VI gained population, repeating with far less intensity the growth pattern experienced during the 1950 to 1960 decade. These two districts include Pennington, Clay and Minnehaha Counties with Rapid City, Vermillion and Sioux Falls as their county seats and locations for colleges and universities. The gain for Sioux Falls and Vermillion (Table 4) for the past decade is almost three times the loss experienced by the remaining counties in District II, and the growth of the unincorporated urban places surrounding Ellsworth Air Force Base and the Blackhawk and Piedmont areas in Pennington and Meade Counties during 1960 to 1970 more than offsets the population losses for District VI.

District VI also recorded gains for Lawrence County, the site of one State college, and for Shannon and Washabaugh Counties, both being conterminous with the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

District I lost approximately four times the population during the 1960 to 1970 decade that was lost during the previous 10 years.

All the counties in Districts I through IV experiencing population gains contained urban places with at least one State or private college or university. Beadle County, with Huron College, was the exception.

District V recorded population declines in all counties except Todd, the boundaries of that county also defining the Rosebud Indian Reservation. As indicated earlier, the substantial losses shown for Stanley and Hughes Counties in that district appear related to the completion of the Oahe Reservoir.

Counties and districts having within their boundaries expanding colleges and universities or federally supported establishments demonstrated population growth for the decade 1960 to 1970.

SUMMARY

During the decade 1960 to 1970 South Dakota recorded a decline in population of 14,257 persons, a loss equivalent to a city the size of Huron.

Several factors help account for the decline of -2.1% in South Dakota's population for the decade. They are the continued decline in farm population and the decrease in the rate of growth of the large cities of the State as compared with the previous decade. In addition to these, a relatively high rate of net out-migration of people from South Dakota was a most important factor. This topic will be discussed at length in the next part of the bulletin.

PART II

SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXPECTED AND ACTUAL POPULATION GROWTH AND NET MIGRATION

EXPECTED AND ACTUAL POPULATION COMPARED

Introduction and Procedure

Thus far this report has observed the actual population change for South Dakota for the decade. This has been accomplished by comparing the census population for the year 1960 with the count for 1970. It was found that the State's population decreased in number by 14,257 persons or -2.1% for the 10-year period. Unfortunately, the census information does not permit calculation as to what South Dakota's population total would have been if there had not been losses due to movement of people out of the State.

One of the concerns of citizens who have been interested in South Dakota's welfare, particularly economic conditions, has been the rate of growth of the State's population. These persons desire to know just how well South Dakota did on the matter of potential population growth during the last decade. They ask, "How did the State's actual population decline of 14,257 compare with the state's expected growth"? What they are asking is, "What would South Dakota's population increase have been from 1960 to 1970 if it had kept all of its natural increase (birth minus deaths) and not gained or lost any population due to people moving into or out of the state"? This question can be answered by use of the following procedure.

South Dakota's expected population increase for the 1960-70 period has been determined by finding the total natural increase for these years. To find the amount of natural increase for the years between 1960 census and the 1970 census, the number of births and the number of deaths for each county for each month from April 1, 1960 through March 31, 1970 was obtained from the Office of Vital Statistics, South Dakota Department of Public Health. The total number of deaths for the 10-year period was then subtracted from the total number of births, the difference being the natural increase. The natural increase is the population that accrued to the State through the process of natural growth. This natural increase for the 1960-1970 decade has been termed the "expected increase." By this procedure the population growth for the decade for the counties, tentative "planning districts," and the state has been estimated (Appendix I).

The State's Expected Population Increase

Applying the above procedure to the State's total population indicates that the total number of births for the state from April 1, 1960 to April 1, 1970 was 143,495 (Appendix I), a decline of 38,426 (-21.1%) from the previous decade. The loss from deaths occurring during this same period was 65,192, an increase of 5,007 (8.3%). Thus the natural increase for the State as a whole for the decade was 78,303, a drop of 43,433 (-35.7%) from the period 1950 to 1960. This number, 78,303, is the State's expected population increase for the decade. It can be interpreted to mean that if South Dakota had not gained or lost any population through migration, the increase in population for the State would have been 78,303 rather than the actual decrease of 14,257 (Table 7).

Several of the State's planning districts reveal striking differences between their expected and actual population increase (Table 10). District II had an expected increase of 16,440 but actually gained only 7,274 between 1960 and 1970. District IV had a potential increase of 22,319 but actually gained only 3,960. On the other hand, Districts I, III, IV and V showed losses ranging from 5,756 to 7,384 in spite of expected increases for the decade.

Table 10. South Dakota's Planning Districts: Potential and Actual Population Increase, 1960-1970

Planning District	1960 Population	Potential Increase 1960-1970	Actual Gain or Loss 1960-1970
STATE TOTAL	680,514	78,303	-14,257
District I	105,597	7,447	- 7,384
District II	139,380	16,440	7,274
District III	103,184	8,768	- 5,756
District IV	120,872	10,894	- 5,778
District V	85,530	12,435	- 6,573
District VI	125,951	22,319	3,960

Expected and Actual 1970 Population

The State's population in 1970 was 666,257. What would this figure have been if South Dakota had realized its potential population increase? In other words, what would the population of the State have been in 1970 if its potential increase had been added to its 1960 population? The "potential 1970 population" for the State, "planning districts," and counties has been determined by adding the potential population increase to the 1960 population for the given area. This potential 1970 population can then be compared with the "actual 1970 population;" that is, the population that was enumerated in that area as of April 1, 1960. Thus we find that the State's expected 1970 population was 758,817 (Table 11), whereas the population that actually existed in the State at the time of 1970 census was only 666,257. Appendix I shows the expected and the actual 1970 population for the State's planning districts and counties.

NET MIGRATION

Introduction

The estimation of the "expected population increase" and the "expected 1970 population" for the State and its major subdivisions constitute important steps in achieving the final phase of this report--the analysis of net migration. During any period of time people move into a given area such as a state, and others move out of it; in this manner the population may be increased or diminished. At present, there is no way of determining the volume of movement in, or the volume of the movement out. However, the extent of "net migration" can be estimated. Net migration is the balance of out-migration offset by in-migration. For this report estimates of net migration were determined by subtracting the

actual 1970 population from the expected 1970 population, plus or minus. The difference between the two numbers being the actual amount of net migration. If the actual 1970 population is the larger, reflecting the fact that the actual population was larger than the expected, the difference is a positive number indicating the amount of net in-migration. On the other hand, if the expected 1970 population is the larger, reflecting the fact that the expected population was larger than the actual population, the difference is a negative number indicating the amount of net out-migration. In that the number of out-migrants or in-migrants is not meaningful for the purpose of comparing areas with different sized populations, net migration is expressed as a percent of the area's 1960 population.

The State's Net Migration

As was pointed out earlier, South Dakota's expected population increase for the decade was 78,303. If the State had neither lost, nor gained population through migration, the total population on April 1, 1970 (expected 1970 population) would have been 758,817. The actual population total on that date, however, was 666,257. Thus South Dakota had 92,560 less population than would be expected on the basis of the natural increase that accrued to the State. This means that the State lost 92,560, or -13.6% of its 1960 population, through net out-migration for the 1960-70 period (Table 11, Appendix I & II). This loss is slightly less than during the decade 1950 to 1960 when net migration from South Dakota involved an estimated net movement of 93,962 (-14.4%) persons out of the State.

Net Migration for Counties

Although 14 counties showed actual population increases for the 1950 to 1960 decade, only four counties experienced an increase greater than their expected increase. The four counties that showed a population increase due to net in-migration are: Meade (27.3%), Todd (14.6%), Washabaugh (7.7%) and Clay (7.3) (Map 4 and Appendix I). Except for Clay, these are west river counties. During the 1950 to 1960 decade, by comparison, 22 counties recorded actual population increases with only four counties experiencing an increase greater than the expected gain, Stanley (66.0%), Hughes (27.4%), Pennington (25.6) and Minnehaha (0.01%).

The remaining 63 counties all showed a net loss through out-migration for the 10-year period. Nearly one-half (48%) of these counties had a net out-migration greater than 20% of their 1960 populations. Eleven counties had net out-migrations in the 25% to 35% range, and Stanley attained the -54.6% level.

Net Migration for Planning Districts

Not one of the State's planning districts showed net in-migration for the decade (Map 5, Table 11 and Appendix II). Viewed another way, each of the State's planning districts experienced an actual 1970 population which was less than its expected 1970 population. In terms of migration, the volume of people leaving the district was greater in each case than the volume of people moving into the area.

District I. District I experienced a net out-migration of 14,831 (-14.0%) persons for the 1960 to 1970 decade, a significant drop from the previous decade's out-migration loss of 18,377 (-17.1%) (Map 5). No county in the district recorded

Table 11. South Dakota's Planning Districts: Potential 1970 Population, Actual 1970 Population, Number and Percent Net Migration

Planning District	1970 Actual Population	1970 Potential Population	Net Change Through Migration	
			Number	Percent of 1950 Population
STATE TOTAL	666,257	758,817	-92,560	-13.6
District I	98,213	113,044	-14,831	-14.0
District II	146,654	155,820	- 9,166	- 6.6
District III	97,428	111,952	-14,524	-14.1
District IV	115,094	131,766	-16,672	-13.8
District V	78,957	97,965	-19,008	-22.2
District VI	129,911	148,270	-18,359	-14.6

net in-migration gains for the 1960 to 1970 decade, continuing the out-migration pattern for the district and its counties that occurred during the decades 1940 to 1950 and 1950 to 1960 (Map 4, Appendix I).

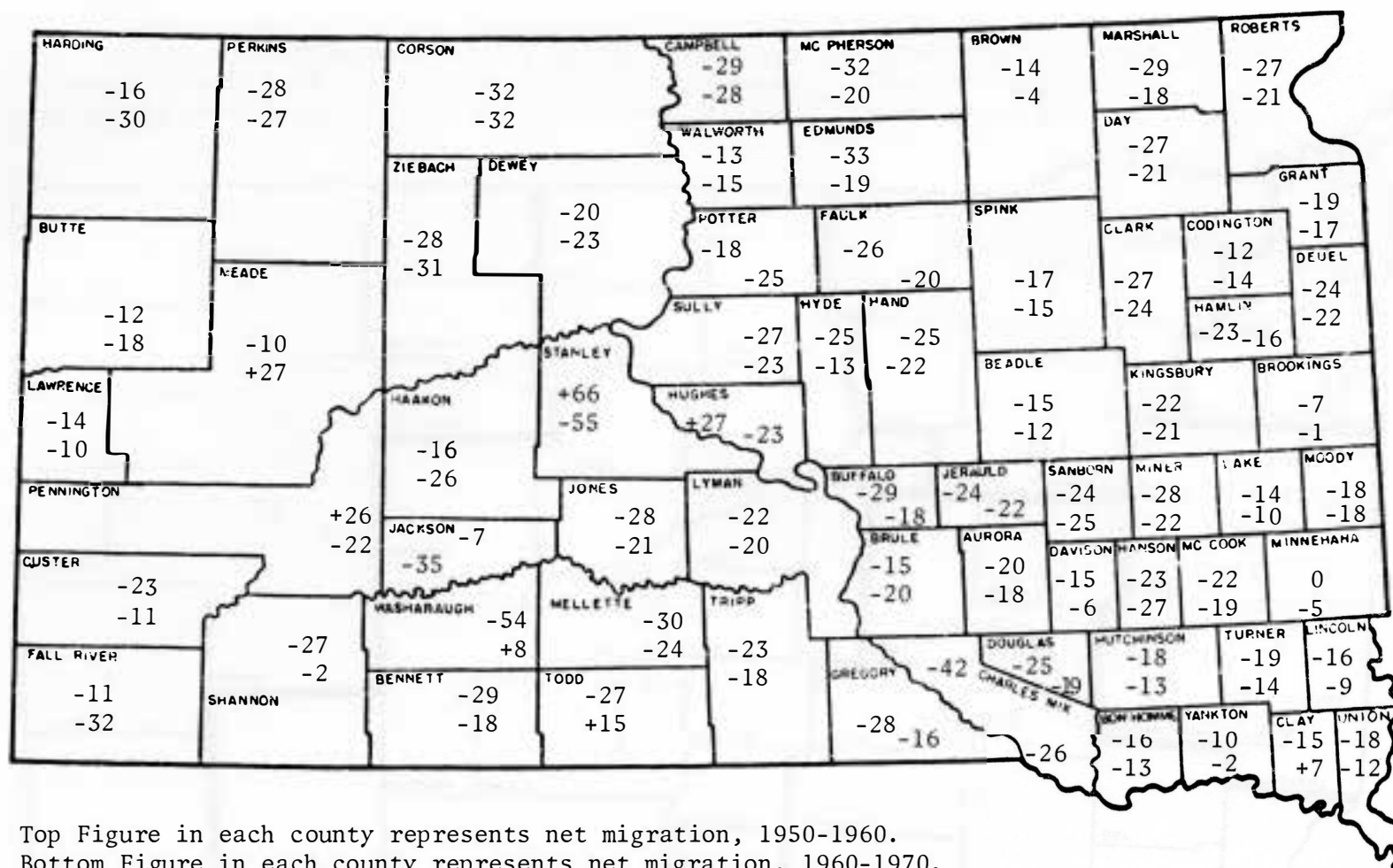
District II. District II had the largest actual population increase in the state from 1960 to 1970 (7,274; 5.2%). It also had the least loss due to net out-migration, namely 9,166 (-6.6%) persons, as compared to -7.8% for 1950-60 (Map 5). Minnehaha County reversed a two decade trend of net in-migration by showing a net out-migration loss of -4,467 (-5.2%). Clay County recorded a net in-migration gain of 790 (7.3%), repeating the in-migration performance of 1940 to 1950 and reversing the out-migration experience of 1950 to 1960, (Map 4; Appendix I).

District III. This district showed a net out-migration of 14,524 (-14.1%) for the 1960 to 1970 decade, a substantial decline from the 23,333 (-21.3%) net out-migration loss recorded for the years 1950 to 1960 (Map 5). As with District I, no county in District III showed net in-migration gains for the 1960 to 1970 decade, continuing the three decade out-migration pattern for the district and its counties, with the exception of Charles Mix County which had substantial in-migration during the 1940 to 1950 decade when the Fort Randall Dam project was initiated (Map 4, Appendix I).

District IV. District IV reflected a net out-migration of 16,672 (-13.8%) during the 1960 to 1970 decade, a substantial decline from the 1950 to 1960 period when it showed a net out-migration of 27,007 (-21.2%) (Map 5). Similar to Districts I and III, no counties in this district experienced a net in-migration gain for the 1960 and 1970 decade, and this district and its counties continued the three decade pattern of net out-migration (Map 4, Appendix I).

District V. District V showed the greatest net proportional population loss for the 1960 to 1970 decade with -7.7% (-6,573) (Map 3). It also had the greatest loss due to net out-migration for the decade, namely 19,008 (-22.2%) persons. This represents a substantial increase in net out-migration over the years 1950 to 1960 when the loss due to net out-migration was 13,306 (-16.4%) (Map 5). Only Todd County recorded a net in-migration of 682 (14.6%) persons

Map 4. Net Migration for South Dakota Counties: 1950-1960 and 1960-1970



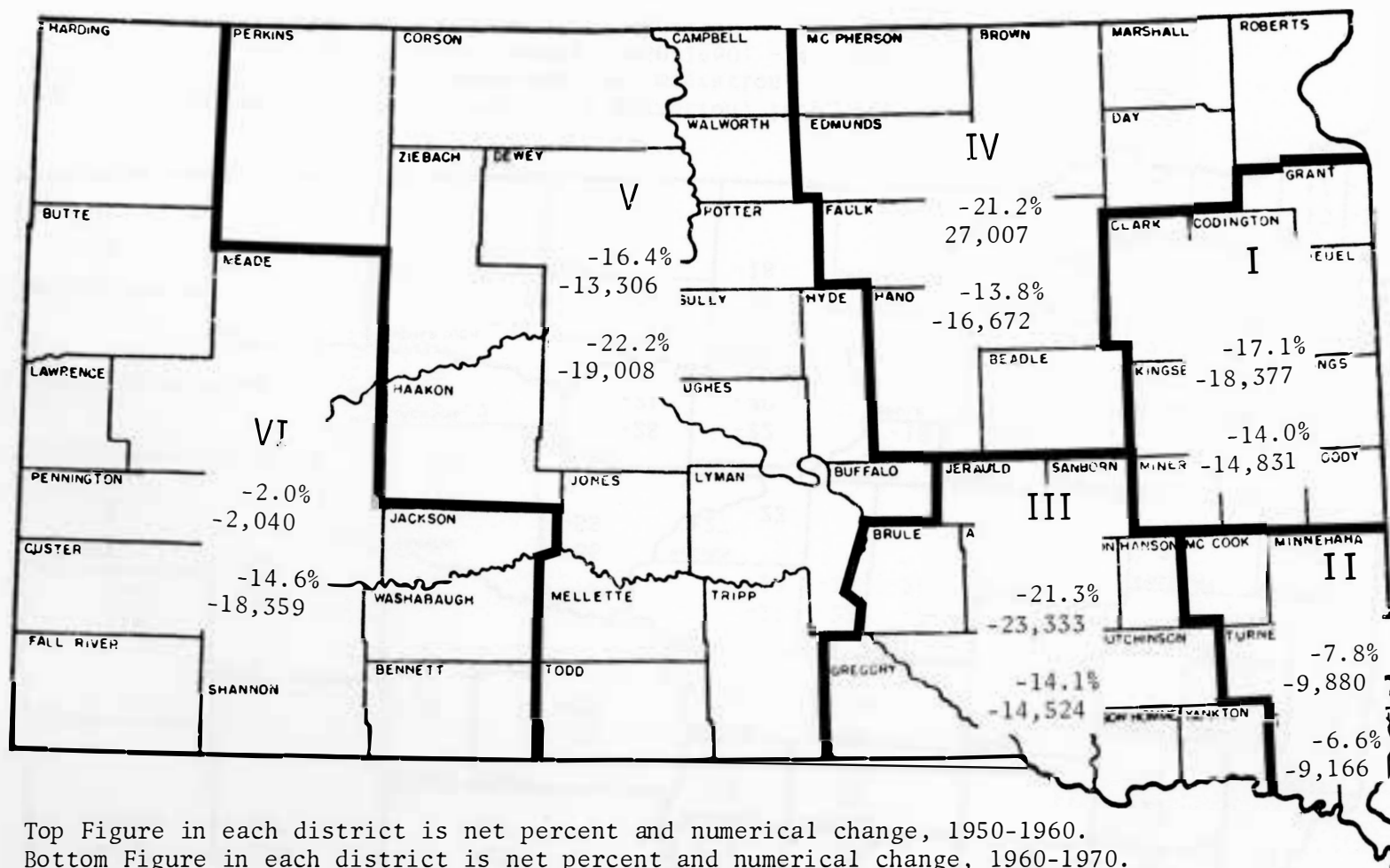
Top Figure in each county represents net migration, 1950-1960.

Bottom Figure in each county represents net migration, 1960-1970.

Net migration for South Dakota, 1950-1960: -14.3 percent.

Net migration for South Dakota, 1960-1970: -13.6 percent.

Map 5. Net Migration Rates for South Dakota Tentative Planning and Development Districts--1950-1960 and 1960-1970 (in percent and number)



for the years 1960 to 1970, a fact that may be related to its conterminousness with the Rosebud Indian Reservation, and a reversal of the net migration pattern for the previous two decades (Map 4, Appendix I). Hughes and Stanley Counties almost completely offset the in-migration gains experienced from 1950 to 1960 by losses from 1960 to 1970 (Map 4, Appendix I). Hughes County had a net out-migration of 23.3% (2,969), compared to the previous decade's net in-migration of 27.4%. Stanley County recorded a net out-migration of -54.6% (2,231), compared to the 1950 to 1960 net in-migration of 66.0% (Map 4, Appendix I). Apart from Todd County's three decade migration pattern of out-out-in, Hughes County's pattern of in-in-out, and Stanley County's pattern of out-in-out, the counties in District V revealed a continuous out-migration pattern for the three decades 1940 to 1950, 1950 to 1960 and 1960 to 1970. The net in-migration for Todd County for the past decade may be related to Indian relocation from Pennington County and elsewhere, and the net out-migration for Hughes and Stanley Counties is undoubtedly related to the termination of the Oahe Reservoir construction project.

District VI. This district showed a net out-migration of 18,359 (-14.6%) for the last 10 years, a significant increase in the rate of loss when compared to the 1950 to 1960 net out-migration loss of 2,040 (-2.0%) (Map 5). Meade County showed a net in-migration gain of 27.3% (3,285), compared to a out-migration of -10.2% for the 10 years 1950 to 1960. This substantial net in-migration is reflected in the 41.3% (4,976) population gain recorded for Meade County from 1960 to 1970 (Table 7), a gain that may be associated with the settlement of Ellsworth Air Force personnel and families in the unincorporated urban areas north of the Ellsworth Base location and the spread of Rapid City's fringe into Blackhawk and Piedmont in Meade County. Washabaugh County recorded a net in-migration gain of 7.7% (80), a reverse of its net out-migration loss of -54.1% for the 1950 to 1960 decade. This current gain may be related to relocation of Indian persons from Pennington County and other areas. Pennington County showed a net out-migration loss of -21.5% (-12,498) for the 1960-1970 decade, almost a complete reversal of its net in-migration gain of 25.6% for the years 1950 to 1960. This current loss may be a reflection of Indian migration from Pennington County and the Rapid City area, and the movement of Rapid City's population growth along highway I-90 northwest of the city into Meade County. It may also be related to the termination of federal missile site construction programs surrounding Ellsworth Air Force Base. Fall River County's net out-migration of 3,414 persons (-31.9%) appears to be connected to the closure of the Igloo ordinance station and a 10% population loss for the county seat town of Hot Springs. All counties in District VI with the exception of Meade and Washabaugh recorded net out-migration losses for the 1960 to 1970 decade. The three decade migration pattern for the counties in District VI was as follows: Fall River, in-out-in; Meade, in-out-in; Pennington, in-in-out; Washabaugh, out-out-in; remaining counties, out-out-out (Appendix I).

SUMMARY

The general trend of the changes in South Dakota's population for the 1960-70 decade reverses the small increases recorded in the 1940 to 1950 and the 1950 to 1960 decades. The State's total population was enumerated in 1970 as 666,257 persons, a -2.1% loss during the 10-year period. This 1960-70 decline appears related to a continuing loss of population in rural areas, a reduced

rate of growth for the State's major cities, declining South Dakota birth rates and the persistence of net out-migration patterns begun in the 1930's and continuing past three decades. South Dakota's net out-migration during the 1960-70 decade, although less than in the 1930's, represents an increase over the 1940-50 decade. However, there was a slight decrease from the years of the 1950's. South Dakota has lost through net out-migration the following: 122,902 (-17.3%) from 1930-40, 79,035 (-12.3%) from 1940-50, 93,962 (-14.3%) from 1950-60, and 78,303 during the 1960-70 decade. One does not take lightly the fact that, not including the decade of the great Depression, South Dakota during the last 30 years has exported through net out-migration over one-quarter of a million of its people (251,300).

Those who are concerned with the growth of South Dakota's population should be aware of the fact that growth can be considered in terms of two different levels. (1) South Dakota's population actually declined -2.1%, or 14,257 persons, between 1960 and 1970. (2) However, the estimated loss of population through net out-migration for the decade 1960-70 was 92,560, 18.2% more than the natural increase experienced by the State from April 1, 1960 to April 1, 1970. It is anticipated that additional research planned for a future publication will show that out-migration from the State during the 1960's has been selective in terms of age, particularly young adults. This finding has already been reported for the 1950-1960 decade.⁶ The results of this type of migration will have important ramifications for South Dakota's future population.

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⁶See Marvin P. Riley and James E. Pew, The Migration of Young Adults, 1950 to 1960: South Dakota Counties, State Economic Areas and States in the North Central Region. Brookings, South Dakota: Agricultural Experiment Station, South Dakota State University. Department of Rural Sociology Pamphlet No. P122, Nov. 1967.

PART III

GENERAL SUMMARY

The major points contained in this report on South Dakota's population change and net migration from 1960 to 1970 are as follows:

The State's 1970 Population

The official U.S. census count of South Dakota's population April 1, 1970 was 666,257. This represents a loss of 14,257 or -2.1% from the 1960 census figure. When included with its six neighboring states, South Dakota ranked sixth in the amount and rate of population growth for the decade. None of these states' growth, even Minnesota's with 11.5%, equalled the Nation's growth rate of 13.3%.

The State's Population History

A review of South Dakota's population history reveals that a loss -2.1% for the 1960-70 decade marks the first decline in the State's population since the 1930's. Both the 1940's and the 1950's showed small gains, 1.5% and 4.3% respectively. The loss of over 14,000 population in the 1960's has placed South Dakota 26,000 short of its peak population of 692,849 in 1930.

Urban-Rural Population

The shift of population from the rural areas to urban centers continued during the 1960-70 period. However, the 11% increase was the lowest rate of gain for the urban population in the State's history and falls far short of the increases in urban population of 37% for the 1940's and 23% for the 1950's. A great deal of this decline in the urban growth rate was due to the decline in the rate of growth of the State's cities of more than 10,000 population. During the 1960-70 period they increased only 7.8% as compared to nearly 30% for the previous decade. This slower rate of growth for the large places together with a decline in the State's rural population of nearly 44,000 (-10.6%) help account for the fact that South Dakota showed a population loss rather than a gain for the decade. A major contribution to the decline in rural population was the continued loss in the rural farm population as the number of farms dropped from 58,000 in 1960 to 46,000 in 1970.

Growth of Counties with Urban Places

In 1970 South Dakota had 22 counties with urban places (incorporated communities with 2,500 and over population). Each of these counties had only one urban place with the exception of Lawrence which had two. Nine of these counties with urban places had population gains for the decade and 13 had losses. With the urban place removed from the total county population, 19 of these counties would have shown losses and only three gains for the 1960's.

Gains and Losses for Tentative State Planning Districts

It has been proposed that South Dakota be divided into six districts for the purposes of State planning and development (these districts are delineated

on a map in the bulletin). Only Districts II and VI gained population for the 1960-70 decade but at a lower rate than for the 1950's. These two Districts include Pennington, Minnehaha and Clay Counties, with Rapid City, Sioux Falls and Vermillion as their county seats and locations of colleges. The gain for Sioux Falls and Vermillion for the 1960-70 decade is almost three times the loss experienced by the remaining counties of District II. The growth of the unincorporated area around Ellsworth Air Force base in Pennington County and the Blackhawk and Piedmont areas in Meade County more than offset the population losses for District VI. District I lost about four times the population during the 1960's that was experienced during the 1950's. All of the counties in Districts I through IV that had population gains contained urban places with at least one state or private college. Beadle County with Huron College was the exception. District V recorded population losses for all counties except Todd; Stanley and Hughes had substantial losses related to the completion of the construction of Oahe Reservoir. Thus, counties and districts having within their boundaries expanding colleges or universities and/or federal projects demonstrated population growth for the decade.

South Dakota's Expected Population Increase

The State's actual population in 1970 was 666,257. This was a loss of 14,257 or -2.1% from 1960. Did this decline in population compare favorably with South Dakota's potential for population growth? This question can be answered by estimating the State's expected population increase. The State's expected increase (total births minus total deaths) for the ten year period (1960-70) was 78,303. If South Dakota had kept all of its expected population increase it would have had a population in 1970 of 758,817 inhabitants rather than the actual population of 666,257.

South Dakota's Net Out-Migration

The State's expected 1970 population was not realized because more people left the State during the ten-year period than moved into it. The amount of population loss due to net out-migration from 1960 to 1970 is estimated to be 92,560. In other words, it is estimated that South Dakota lost the equivalent of 13.6% of its 1960 population to other states due to migration. This loss is roughly equivalent to the loss of a population (1970) of the city of Pierre or Vermillion every year for ten years. It is estimated that over the last three decades (1940-1970) South Dakota has lost a population of over one-quarter million (251,000) due to net out migration.

Appendix I. Population, Births, Deaths, Natural Increase and Net Migration for South Dakota Planning Districts and Counties, 1960-1970*

	Popu- lation: April 1, 1960	Total Births: April 1, 1960 to April 1, 1970	Total Deaths: April 1, 1960 to April 1, 1970	Natural Increase: April 1, 1960 to April 1, 1970	1970 Expected Popula- tion	Popu- lation: April 1, 1970	Net Mi- gration, Absolute Number	Net Mi- gration Percent	3 Decade Migra- tion Pattern: 1940-70**
STATE TOTAL	680,514	143,495	65,192	78,303	758,817	666,257	-92,560	-13.6	0-0-0
District I	105,597	17,947	10,500	7,447	113,044	98,213	-14,831	-14.0	
Brookings	20,046	3,859	1,614	2,245	22,291	22,158	-133	-0.7	0-0-0
Clark	7,134	917	797	120	7,254	5,515	-1,739	-24.4	0-0-0
Codington	20,220	3,778	2,008	1,770	21,990	19,140	-2,850	-14.1	0-0-0
Deuel	6,782	1,100	683	417	7,199	5,686	-1,513	-22.3	0-0-0
Grant	9,913	1,788	1,001	787	10,700	9,005	-1,695	-17.1	0-0-0
Hamlin	6,303	969	743	226	6,529	5,520	-1,009	-16.0	0-0-0
Kingsbury	9,227	1,284	942	342	9,569	7,657	-1,912	-20.7	0-0-0
Lake	11,764	2,113	1,225	888	12,652	11,456	-1,196	-10.2	0-0-0
Miner	5,398	797	562	235	5,633	4,454	-1,179	-21.8	0-0-0
Moody	8,810	1,342	925	417	9,227	7,622	-1,605	-18.2	0-0-0
District II	139,380	29,377	12,937	16,440	155,820	146,654	-9,166	-6.6	
Clay	10,810	2,268	945	1,323	12,133	12,923	790	7.3	I-0-I
Lincoln	12,371	1,850	1,351	499	12,870	11,761	-1,109	-9.0	0-0-0
McCook	8,268	1,393	840	553	8,821	7,246	-1,575	-19.0	0-0-0
Minnehaha	86,575	20,536	7,435	13,101	99,676	95,209	-4,467	-5.2	I-I-0
Turner	11,159	1,559	1,257	302	11,461	9,872	-1,589	-14.2	0-0-0
Union	10,197	1,771	1,109	662	10,859	9,643	-1,216	-11.9	0-0-0

*Vital statistics compiled and furnished by the State Office of Vital Statistics; census data, U.S. Bureau of Census Reports, 1960 and 1970: migration patterns for the three decades from Population Reports on file, Department of Rural Sociology, South Dakota State University.

**Symbol "0" represent net out-migration for one decade. Symbol "I" represents net in-migration for the decade. First letter stands for the migration pattern for decade 1940-50; second, 1950-60; and third, 1960-70.

Appendix I. Continued

	Popu- lation: April 1, 1960	Total Births: April 1, 1960 to April 1, 1970	Total Deaths: April 1, 1960 to April 1, 1970	Natural Increase: April 1, 1960 to April 1, 1970	1970 Expected Popula- tion	Popu- lation: April 1, 1970	Net Mi- gration, Absolute Number	Net Mi- gration Percent	3 Decade Migra- tion Pattern: 1940-70**
District III	103,184	19,565	10,797	8,768	111,952	97,428	-14,524	-14.1	
Aurora	4,749	830	539	291	5,040	4,183	-857	-18.0	0-0-0
Bon Homme	9,229	1,539	1,040	499	9,728	8,577	-1,151	-12.5	0-0-0
Brule	6,319	1,470	643	827	7,146	5,870	-1,276	-20.2	0-0-0
Charles Mix	11,785	2,528	1,250	1,278	13,063	9,994	-3,069	-26.0	I-0-0
Davison	16,681	3,425	1,849	1,576	18,257	17,319	-938	-5.6	0-0-0
Douglas	5,113	939	507	432	5,545	4,569	-976	-19.1	0-0-0
Gregory	7,399	1,340	822	518	7,917	6,710	-1,207	-16.3	0-0-0
Hanson	4,584	799	367	432	5,016	3,781	-1,235	-26.9	0-0-0
32 Hutchinson	11,085	1,903	1,135	768	11,853	10,379	-1,474	-13.3	0-0-0
Jerald	4,048	622	475	147	4,195	3,310	-885	-21.9	0-0-0
Sanborn	4,641	689	496	193	4,834	3,697	-1,137	-24.5	0-0-0
Yankton	17,551	3,481	1,674	1,807	19,358	19,039	-319	-1.8	0-0-0
District IV	120,872	22,778	11,884	10,894	131,766	115,094	-16,672	-13.8	
Beadle	21,682	3,954	2,152	1,802	23,484	20,877	-2,607	-12.0	0-0-0
Brown	34,106	7,376	3,114	4,262	38,368	36,920	-1,448	-4.2	0-0-0
Day	10,516	1,612	1,217	395	10,911	8,713	-2,198	-20.9	0-0-0
Edmonds	6,079	1,202	563	639	6,718	5,548	-1,170	-19.2	0-0-0
Faulk	4,397	827	454	373	4,770	3,893	-877	-19.9	0-0-0
Hand	6,712	1,238	591	647	7,359	5,883	-1,476	-22.0	0-0-0
McPherson	5,821	866	485	381	6,202	5,022	-1,180	-20.3	0-0-0
Marshall	6,663	1,162	682	480	7,143	5,965	-1,178	-17.7	0-0-0
Roberts	13,190	2,749	1,450	1,299	14,489	11,678	-2,811	-21.3	0-0-0
Spink	11,706	1,792	1,176	616	12,322	10,595	-1,727	-14.8	0-0-0

Appendix I. Continued

	Popu- lation: April 1, 1960	Total Births: April 1, 1960 to April 1, 1970	Total Deaths: April 1, 1960 to April 1, 1970	Natural Increase: April 1, 1960 to April 1, 1970	1970 Expected Popula- tion	Popu- lation: April 1, 1970	Net Mi- gration, Absolute Number	Net Mi- gration Percent	3 Decade Migra- tion Pattern: 1940-70**
District V	85,530	20,218	7,783	12,435	97,965	78,957	-19,008	-22.2	
Buffalo	1,547	663	198	465	2,012	1,739	-273	-17.6	0-0-0
Campbell	3,531	619	283	336	3,867	2,866	-1,001	-28.3	0-0-0
Corson	5,798	1,621	551	1,070	6,868	4,994	-1,874	-32.3	0-0-0
Dewey	5,257	1,584	477	1,107	6,364	5,170	-1,194	-22.7	0-0-0
Haakon	3,303	661	310	351	3,654	2,802	-852	-25.8	0-0-0
Hughes	12,725	2,886	1,010	1,876	14,601	11,632	-2,969	-23.3	I-I-0
Hyde	2,602	521	265	256	2,858	2,515	-343	-13.2	0-0-0
Jones	2,066	421	181	240	2,306	1,882	-424	-20.5	0-0-0
Lyman	4,428	983	472	511	4,939	4,060	-879	-19.9	0-0-0
Mellette	2,664	684	278	406	3,070	2,420	-650	-24.4	0-0-0
Perkins	5,977	945	558	387	6,364	4,769	-1,595	-26.7	0-0-0
Potter	4,926	1,156	410	746	5,672	4,449	-1,223	-24.8	0-0-0
Stanley	4,085	844	241	603	4,688	2,457	-2,231	-54.6	0-I-0
Sully	2,607	561	197	364	2,971	2,362	-609	-23.4	0-0-0
Todd	4,661	1,825	562	1,263	5,924	6,606	682	14.6	0-0-I
Tripp	8,761	1,867	853	1,014	9,775	8,171	-1,604	-18.3	0-0-0
Walworth	8,097	1,687	745	942	9,039	7,842	-1,197	-14.8	0-0-0
Ziebach	2,495	690	192	498	2,993	2,221	-772	-30.9	0-0-0
District VI	125,951	33,610	11,291	22,319	148,270	129,911	-18,359	-14.6	
Bennett	3,053	867	285	582	3,635	3,088	-547	-17.9	0-0-0
Butte	8,592	1,654	915	739	9,331	7,825	-1,506	-17.5	0-0-0
Custer	4,906	864	549	315	5,221	4,698	-523	-10.7	0-0-0
Fall River	10,688	1,516	1,285	231	10,919	7,505	-3,414	-31.9	I-0-0
Harding	2,371	397	203	194	2,565	1,855	-710	-29.9	0-0-0
Jackson	1,985	449	217	232	2,217	1,531	-686	-34.6	0-0-0
Lawrence	17,075	3,798	1,680	2,118	19,193	17,453	-1,740	-10.2	0-0-0
Meade	12,044	2,876	1,185	1,691	13,735	17,020	3,285	27.3	I-0-I
Pennington	58,195	17,625	3,973	13,652	71,847	59,349	-12,498	-21.5	I-I-0
Shannon	6,000	3,175	877	2,298	8,298	8,198	-100	-1.7	0-0-0
Washabaugh	1,042	389	122	267	1,309	1,389	80	7.7	0-0-I

Appendix II. Total Population, Natural Increase and Net Migration of South Dakota Planning Districts, 1960-1970

Planning District	Population April 1, 1960	Natural Increase	Expected Population April 1, 1970	Actual Population April 1, 1970	Net Change Through Migration	
					Number	Percent of 1960 Population
STATE TOTAL	680,514	78,303	758,817	666,257	-92,560	-13.6
District I	105,597	7,447	113,044	98,213	-14,831	-14.0
District II	139,380	16,440	155,820	146,654	- 9,166	- 6.6
District III	103,184	8,768	111,952	97,428	-14,524	-14.1
District IV	120,872	10,894	131,766	115,094	-16,672	-13.8
District V	85,530	12,435	97,965	78,957	-19,008	-22.2
District VI	125,951	22,319	148,270	129,911	-18,359	-14.6

