



Growing ND by the Numbers

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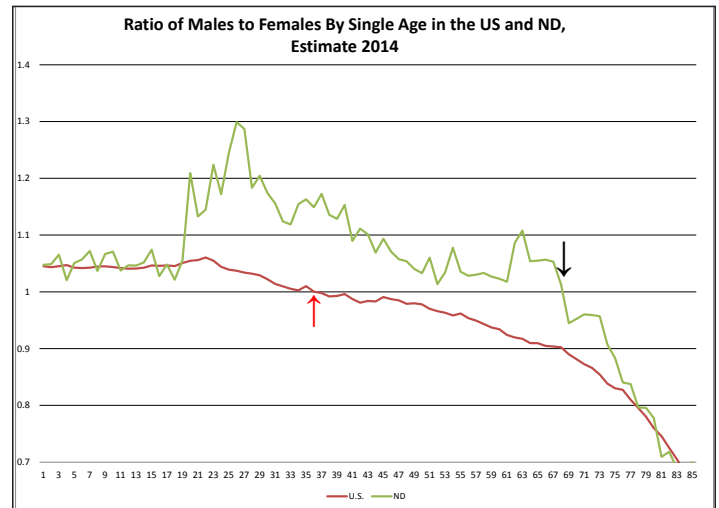
Of the state's 53 counties, Mountrail in northwestern North Dakota has made the most dramatic shift from having a female majority population to a male majority population. In 2000, there were only 97 males for every 100 females in the county. By 2014, that ratio had changed to 123 males to every 100 females

Source: Census 2000 file DEC_00-SF1_P012 and Population Estimate Program 2014 file PEPAGESEX.

North Dakota's Population - More Males than Females

A recent U.S. Census release noted North Dakota as being one of ten states with more males than females. Alaska, followed by North Dakota, are the most male dominated states with the greatest percentage of males making up their population. North Dakota was estimated to have 105 male residents for every 100 female residents compared to the national average of 97 males to 100 females in 2014.

Additional states with more males than females include: Wyoming, Hawaii, South Dakota, Utah, Nevada and Colorado. States with the lowest ratio of males to females were:



In the U.S. there are more younger males than females, as more males are born but have a higher mortality rate. The age at which females exceeds the male population was between ages 35 and 36 in 2014 (red arrow). In North Dakota, the number of females exceeding the male population does not occur until between ages 68 and 69 (black arrow).

Rhode Island, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York and Delaware.

The sex ratio differs by age as more males are born, but *continued on page 2*

Sex Ratio Changes to Regions and Counties

In 2000, the number of males to females was about equal with 25 counties having a female majority. By the year 2010 that number had dropped to 14, and by 2014 only nine counties were estimated to have female majority populations.

The impact of the Bakken oil play appears to have had

a significant impact in the sex ratio especially in the Williston Region (Divide, Williams and McKenzie counties). While all areas of the state have seen a shift towards a more male majority population, this region has seen an 11 percent increase since 2010, with a 2014 ratio of 117 males for every 100

female residents.

Billings County was estimated to have the highest ratio of males with 124 for every 100 females.

Of the state's eight largest counties, only Burleigh has more females than males.

Source: Census 2000 file DEC_00-SF1_P012 and Population Estimate Program 2014 file PEPAGESEX.

Ratios of Note

Hettinger County in southwestern North Dakota has the lowest percentage of males to females at 94 males to 100 females of the state's 53 counties in the 2014 population estimate. Hettinger was also the only county in the state to have a higher female majority population at all three major age groups- 0 – 17, 18 – 64 and age 65 plus.

Source: Population Estimate Program 2014 file: PEPAGESEX.

Joe Cicha

Census Specialist

Phone

701-328-7283

E-mail

jcicha@nd.gov

Web

NDCensus.gov

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tend to have a shorter life expectancy than females.

In the population of children (ages 0 – 17) there were more males than females in every state. Delaware had the lowest percentage of males to females with 103 males for every 100 females. On the other end of the scale: Alaska had 106 males for every 100 females in this age range.

Among workforce age population (ages 18 to 64) the U.S. ratio was 99 males for every 100 females. Again, Alaska had the highest ratio at 115 males for every 100 females. This was closely followed by North Dakota with 112 males to every 100 females. The state of Delaware had the lowest ratio at only 80 males for every 100 females in this age range.

In older age groups (65 plus) there were more females in every state than males. Alaska, again, had the highest ratio of males to females at 98 to 100 in 2014, compared to North Dakota's 81 males to 100 females in this age range and the U.S. ratio of 79 males to 100 females.

Source: Population Estimate Program files: PEPAGESEX, PEPSYASEX and PEPASR5H

Changes in the State's Sex Ratio Over Time

North Dakota's current ratio of males to females is the highest it has been in recent history. As recently as 2001, the state was estimated to have a higher female population than male population. Why the change? Three factors likely contribute to the shift.

The first is the increasing number of births per women of childbearing age. As of 2014, North Dakota was estimated to have the third highest rate of births in the U.S. As more males are born than females, the increase in the number of births and young children migrating into the state impacts the overall sex

ratio. At the time of the 2000 Census, there were an estimated 39,402 children in the state under age 5. By 2014 that age group was estimated to have grown to 51,016.

The second reason is migration into the state. More males appear to have moved to North Dakota in the past few years than females. In the age range of 20 - 24, the 5-year age range that appears to have been most impacted by migration, there were 118 males for every 100 females in 2014.

The third reason is the apparent out-migration of

residents over age 65 which has a higher female density than younger age groups.

Race can also be a factor. Among the state's American Indian population, there is estimated to be 97 males for every 100 females. Among non-Hispanic whites, the ratio is somewhat higher at 104 males for every 100 females. Significant ratio differences appear in the state's Black and Hispanic residents. There were 142 Black males and 118 Hispanic males to every 100 females of the same race or ethnicity.

Source: Population Estimate Program files: PEPAGESEX and PEPASR5H and ST-EST00INT-02.

North Dakota Department of Commerce
1600 E. Century Ave., Suite 2
Bismarck, ND 58503 | 701.328.5300

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