



Growing ND by the Numbers

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Migration Gain

From April 2010 through June 30, 2014, North Dakota was estimated to have gained 48,867 additional residents due to migration. Data from the same duration of time one decade earlier shows the state "lost" an estimated 14,719 residents due to migration to other states.

Source: Pop Est Program: annual 2004 and 2014 components of change data

North Dakota Has Fastest Percent Growth, 2010-14

Since the beginning of the decade, oil development has had a significant impact on North Dakota. North Dakota has grown at a rate higher than any other state adding nearly 10 percent, or about 67,000 new residents, to its estimated population from the 2010 Decennial Census to July 2014. Texas comes in second in the percentage ranking followed by Colorado, Utah, Florida and Arizona. Due to North Dakota's relative small size, the addition of 67,000 more residents has a higher percentage impact than other states. Texas, for example grew at 7.2 percent, adding an estimated 1,811,000 individuals.



North Dakota's recent growth has been fueled by in-migration, a reversal of decades of out-migration from the state.

The state's largest gain so far was from 2011 to 2012 with an estimated 22,152 additional residents, 3.3

percent in one year. This was up from 1.9 percent from the Census in 2010 to *continued on page 2*

North Dakota County Population Change

Since 2010, 37 of the North Dakota's 53 counties, led by those in the Bakken region and urban areas, are estimated to have had an increase in population. This is a major change from 1980 to 1990 and 1990 to 2000,

when only 6 counties grew each decade and from 2000 to 2010 when 11 counties saw growth.

Of the 53 counties in the state, 38 are estimated to have experienced a net

growth due to migration. Only 31 counties have gained as a result of natural growth or more births than deaths.

Source: Pop Est Program File PEPTCOMT 2014

Giving Birth to New North Dakotans
Migration into North Dakota has had a significant impact on the number of infants in the state, as many of those who have moved here are younger adults of child-bearing ages often having children after they arrive in the state. In 2003, when the state had an estimated population of 638,817, there were 7,976 live births. In 2013, the state population had grown to an estimated 723,857, an increase of 13 percent. However, live births increased to 10,591 by 2013, an increase of 25 percent and almost double the change in the states overall population.

Source: Pop Est Program & ND Dept of Health Vital Statistics

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2011, and 2.4 percent from 2011 to 2012. The last year of data actually shows a reduction in growth for the state at 2.2 percent from 2013 to 2014.

Even though the number of unfilled jobs continued to increase between 2013 and 2014, and oilfield development continued to

grow, the rate of growth of the state's population appeared to have leveled off. The likely explanation is cost of housing and other related expenses that appeared to soar in many of the fastest growing parts of the state.

New state residents tend to reflect the racial and

ethnic make-up of the United States more than the resident population of North Dakota prior to 2010. The result is a more racially diverse population than previously experienced here. Areas of the state with the highest rates of migration are those that are seeing the most rapid diversification.

Source: Pop Est Program File NST-EST2014-04

Growing the Population through Migration

What is most unique about North Dakota's growth is the composition of our population change. While the state has had the highest percentage growth of any state, it has had near the lowest percentage of the growth coming from what is referred to as "natural increase." Natural increase is simply the count of births less deaths that occur in a given area. Our state had the third smallest number of births from April of 2010 to mid-2014 and the fourth smallest number of deaths of any state. About only a quarter of our growth since 2010 occurred in this category and only two states, Maine (which

suffered a loss of population due to more deaths than births) and Florida had a smaller percentage of their growth occurring naturally than North Dakota.

Thirty seven of the 50 states have experienced a net gain in population due to migration since 2010. North Dakota's percentage gain has been the highest of any state. About three-fourths of the change in our state's population or about 49,000 of the 67,000 additional residents is attributed to migration into the state. Data suggests that about half of the state's migration originated from Minnesota followed by Texas,

California and Florida. In-migration also provides a dividend to the state's natural rate of growth as migrants into the state tend to be young adults of child bearing age. Evidence of this is the state's growing number of children under age 5. In 2003 there were estimated to be 37,534 residents under 5 years of age in the state. Ten years later in 2013, the number had grown to 48,767, an increase of nearly 30 percent.

Source: Pop Est Program File PEPAGESEX AND ST-ESTOINT-ALLDATA-2003

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