

Demographic Chartbook: Profiling Change in the Great Plains

Prepared for the Great Plains Population Symposium in Bismarck, ND
October 15, 16 and 17, 2001

Issued October 2001

By
Richard Rathge
Karen Olson
Ramona Danielson
Mandy Clemenson



Silva, North Dakota - Main Street

Photograph by Mitchel Scott Hoffart, ©1999

North Dakota State Data Center at North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND

Part of the Great Plains
Population Study: 2001

Demographic Chartbook: Profiling Change in the Great Plains

Prepared for the Great Plains Population Symposium in Bismarck, ND
October 15, 16 and 17, 2001

Issued October 2001



Silva, North Dakota - Main Street

Photograph by Mitchel Scott Hoffart, ©1999

North Dakota State Data Center
North Dakota State University
Dr. Richard Rathge,
Director

North Dakota State University
IACC Room 424
Fargo, North Dakota 58105
Tel: 701-231-7980
Fax: 701-231-9730

URL: <http://www.ndsu.edu/sdc>

Email: "Richard Rathge" <Richard.Rathge@ndsu.nodak.edu>

Acknowledgments

We wish to thank Senator Byron Dorgan (D-ND) whose interest and concern for the Great Plains was the inspiration for this project. He also helped secure the funding for much of the research activities involved in the overall effort. In addition, we wish to acknowledge members of the advisory team which helped organize the research activities. They include:

Dr. Lee Vickers - Dickinson State University

Dr. Louis Swanson - Colorado State University

Dr. Willis Goudy - Iowa State University

Dr. Richard Rathge - North Dakota State University

Mr. Jim Sylvester - Montana State University

Finally, we would like to thank Dr. Peter Froelich at Dickinson State University who served to organize the symposium efforts.

Contents

<i>Purpose of the Great Plains Population Study</i>	1
<i>Geographic Territory of the Great Plains</i>	2
Figure 1. Metropolitan Status of Counties in the Great Plains States: 1993	3
Table 1. Distribution of Counties in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1993	4
Table 2. Distribution of Counties in the Great Plains by Economic Type: 1989	5
Table 3. Distribution of Counties in the Great Plains by Policy Type: 1989	6
<i>Population in the Great Plains</i>	7
Figure 2. Percent Change in Total Population for the U.S. by County: 1990 to 2000	8
Table 4. Population and Population Change in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1950 to 2000	9
Figure 3. Population Growth Patterns in the Great Plains States by County: 1950 to 2000	10
Table 5. Growth Patterns in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1950 to 2000	11
Table 6. Peak Population Periods in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status	11
Table 7. Population by State in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 2000	12
Table 8. Change in Population by State in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1990 to 2000	13
<i>Components of Change in the Great Plains</i>	14
Figure 4. Natural Change for the Great Plains States by County: 1980 to 1999	15
Figure 5. Net Migration for the Great Plains States by County: 1990 to 1999	16
Figure 6. Domestic Migration Patterns in the Great Plains States by County: 1993-94 to 1998-99	17
Table 9. Components of Change in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1980 to 1990	18
Table 10. Components of Change in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1990 to 1999	19
Figure 7. Non-Movers in the Great Plains States by County: 1996-97 to 1998-99 Three Year Average	20
Figure 8. Domestic Movement to a Different State for the Great Plains States by County: 1996-97 to 1998-99 Three Year Average	21
Figure 9. Domestic Movement within the Same State for the Great Plains States by County: 1996-97 to 1998-99 Three Year Average	22
<i>Age Distribution in the Great Plains</i>	23
Figure 10. Percent Change in Persons Ages 0 to 17 for the U.S. by County: 1990 to 2000	24
Figure 11. Percent Change in Persons Ages 0 to 4 for the U.S. by County: 1990 to 2000	25
Figure 12. Percent Change in Persons Ages 5 to 19 for the U.S. by County: 1990 to 2000	26
Table 11. Youth Population in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1980 to 2000	27
Table 12. Change in Youth Population in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1980 to 2000	28
Figure 13. Percent Change in Persons Ages 20 to 34 for the U.S. by County: 1990 to 2000	29
Figure 14. Percent Change in Persons Ages 35 to 54 for the U.S. by County: 1990 to 2000	30
Figure 15. Percent Change in Persons Ages 55 to 64 for the U.S. by County: 1990 to 2000	31
Table 13. Labor Pool Population in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1980 to 2000	32
Table 14. Change in the Labor Pool Population in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1980 to 2000	33

Contents (cont.)

Figure 16. Persons 65 Years and Older as a Percent of Total Population in the U.S. by County: 2000	34
Figure 17. Percent Change in Persons Ages 65 Years and Older for the U.S. by County: 1990 to 2000	35
Figure 18. Percent Change in Persons Ages 85 Years and Older for the U.S. by County: 1990 to 2000	36
Table 15. Elderly Population in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1980 to 2000	37
Table 16. Change in the Elderly Population in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1980 to 2000	38
 <i>Race and Hispanic Population in the Great Plains</i>	 39
Figure 19. Percent Change in Persons of Hispanic Origin for the U.S. by County: 1990 to 2000	40
Table 17. Race and Hispanic Origin Population in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1980 to 2000	41
Table 18. Change in Population by Race and Hispanic Origin in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1980 to 2000	42
 <i>Living Arrangements in the Great Plains</i>	 43
Figure 20. Percent Change in Family Households for the Great Plains States by County: 1980 to 2000	44
Figure 21. Persons 65 Years and Older Living Alone as a Percent of Total Elderly Households for the U.S. by County: 2000	45
Table 19. Household Composition in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1980 to 2000	46
Table 20. Change in Household Composition in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1980 to 2000	47
 <i>Economic Conditions in the Great Plains</i>	 48
Figure 22. Percent of Persons Ages 0 to 17 Below Poverty in the U.S. by County: 1997	49
Figure 23. Income Movement Patterns as a Result of Migration in the Great Plains States by County: 1993-94 to 1998-99	50
Table 21. Income Movement Patterns as a Result of Migration in the Great Plains States: 1993-94 to 1998-99	51

Purpose of the Great Plains Population Study

Great Plains Population Study. This study is part of a larger research and policy effort to advance understanding and viability of the Great Plains. This effort includes three separate parts. First, researchers will explore and document various social, economic, and demographic dimensions of the Great Plains. Second, findings from these research activities will serve as the backdrop for the Population and Community Development Conference aimed at community leaders. Third, the research findings will serve as the foundation for the Great Plains Population Symposium aimed at raising national awareness and corresponding policy debate.

Population and Community Development Conference:

This two day conference will focus on the work of academic researchers and community leaders within the Great Plains region. The conference was to be held in Dickinson, North Dakota, September 13 and 14, 2001. However, due to the tragic events at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the conference was postponed and will be rescheduled. For details, see the following URL: <http://gppop.dsu.nodak.edu/>.

The purpose is to provide an opportunity for researchers, planners, and community leaders from within the region to share their work and learn from each other.

Great Plains Population Symposium:

This three day conference will be held in Bismarck, North Dakota, October 15, 16, and 17, 2001. For details see the following URL: <http://gppop.dsu.nodak.edu/>.

The purpose of the Great Plains Population Symposium is to investigate the continuing depopulation of the rural Great Plains and to raise the nation's awareness of the facts and ramifications relating to the emptying of the nation's central region. It is also intended that the symposium will help advance a vision of social and economic well-being for the region and promote the dialog and development needed to attain that vision.

Geographic Territory of the Great Plains

What is the Great Plains? The definition of the Great Plains is debated. Typically, it refers to the territory from Montana to Minnesota and down to New Mexico and Texas. In this study, a 12-state area is used, including Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. Combined, these states represent approximately 40% of all U.S. land area outside of Alaska and Hawaii. Rather than narrow the territory to select counties within these 12 states (i.e., delineation typically used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture), all 1,009 counties are included, specifically for those Federal policymakers who represent these states.

A more in-depth discussion of different ways to delineate the Great Plains can be found in:

Donald L. Bogue and Calvin L. Beale, *Economic Areas of the United States*, **Free Press**, 1961.

S.R. Johnson and Aziz Bouzaher (eds.), *Conservation of Great Plains Ecosystems: Current Science, Future Options*, **Kluwer Academic Publishers**, 1995.

Highlights

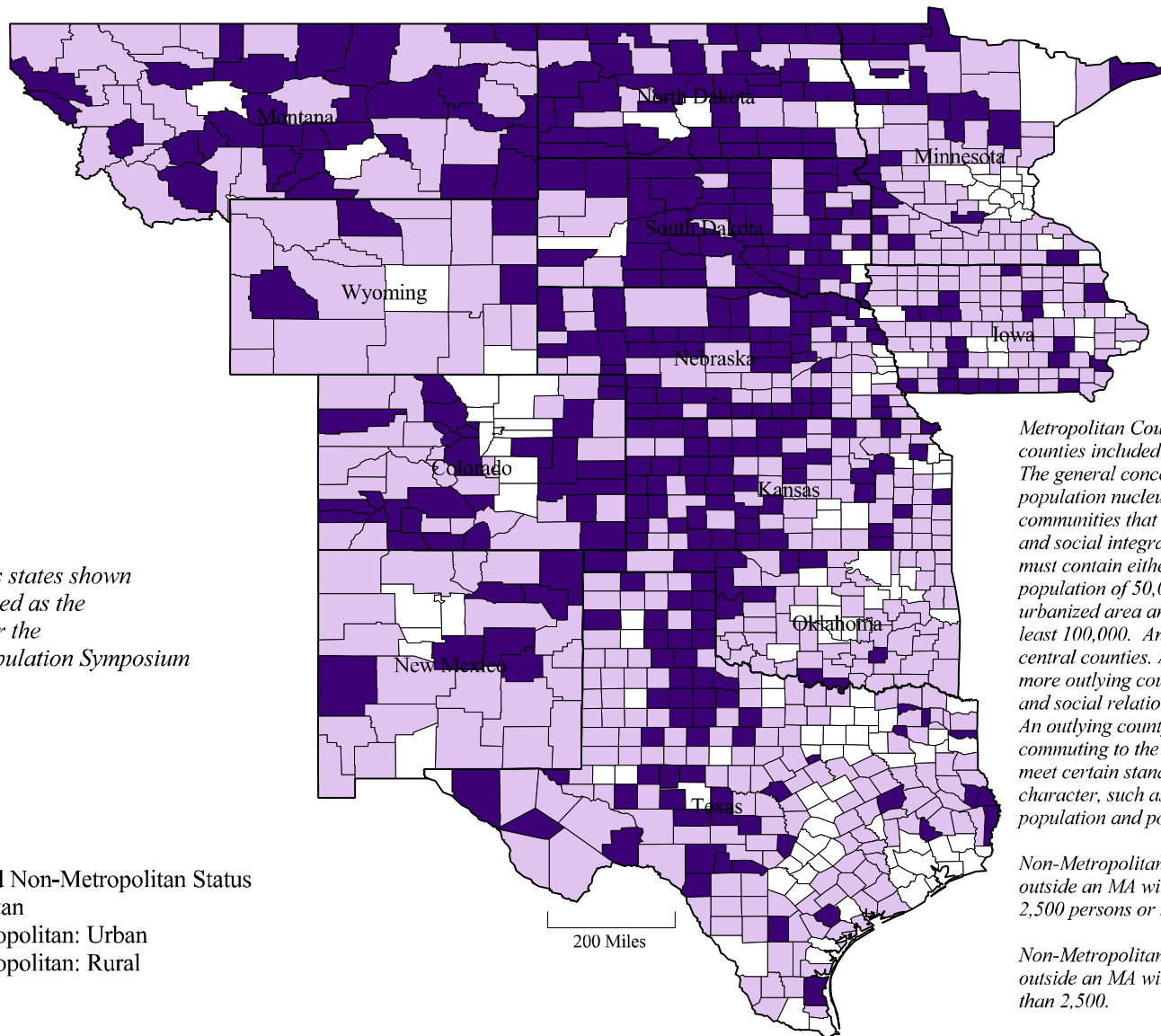
Figure 1. The metropolitan counties tend to lie on the outside borders of the region.

Table 1. The Great Plains is sparsely populated. Only 14% (N=142) of the counties in the region are metropolitan. In contrast, 36% (N=358) are rural (i.e., lacking a city of at least 2,500 people). Nearly 23% of counties in Texas are classified as metropolitan, the highest proportion in the Great Plains region. North Dakota and South Dakota have the highest concentration of rural counties with 72% and 68%, respectively.

Table 2-3. Nearly 39% of the counties in the region are “farm-dependent” (i.e, at least 20% of their total labor and proprietor income is derived from farming). Approximately 14% of the counties in the region have persistent poverty (i.e., a poverty rate of at least 20% for the past four decades). These are typically counties that include Native American reservations.

Figure 1. Metropolitan Status of Counties in the Great Plains States: 1993

Note: Metropolitan Status was determined based on 1993 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.
 Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service (ERS)



The Great Plains states shown are those identified as the research area for the Great Plains Population Symposium in October 2001

Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status

- Metropolitan
- Non-Metropolitan: Urban
- Non-Metropolitan: Rural

Metropolitan Counties are defined as those counties included in Metropolitan Areas (MA). The general concept of an MA is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000. An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population and population growth.

Non-Metropolitan Urban counties are those counties outside an MA with places having a population of 2,500 persons or more.

Non-Metropolitan Rural counties are those counties outside an MA with places having a population less than 2,500.

Table 1. Distribution of Counties in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1993

Note: Metropolitan Status was determined using the 1993 Beale Codes provided by the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. Data reflect the actual number and percent of counties.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service

States in the Great Plains	Total Counties	Metropolitan Counties		Non-Metropolitan Counties							
				Total		Urban population 20,000 or more		Urban population 2,500 to 19,999		Rural population less than 2,500	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Colorado	63	10	15.9	53	84.1	1	1.6	24	38.1	28	44.4
Iowa	99	10	10.1	89	89.9	9	9.1	60	60.6	20	20.2
Kansas	105	9	8.6	96	91.4	10	9.5	40	38.1	46	43.8
Minnesota	87	18	20.7	69	79.3	4	4.6	45	51.7	20	23.0
Montana	56	2	3.6	54	96.4	5	8.9	19	33.9	30	53.6
Nebraska	93	6	6.5	87	93.5	7	7.5	28	30.1	52	55.9
New Mexico	33	6	18.2	27	81.8	7	21.2	13	39.4	7	21.2
North Dakota	53	4	7.5	49	92.5	1	1.9	10	18.9	38	71.7
Oklahoma	77	14	18.2	63	81.8	7	9.1	45	58.4	11	14.3
South Dakota	66	3	4.5	63	95.5	1	1.5	17	25.8	45	68.2
Texas	254	58	22.8	196	77.2	12	4.7	127	50.0	57	22.4
Wyoming	23	2	8.7	21	91.3	2	8.7	15	65.2	4	17.4
TOTAL	1,009	142	14.1	867	85.9	66	6.5	443	43.9	358	35.5

1993 Beale Codes (Rural-Urban Continuum Codes): These codes, published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, form a classification scheme that distinguishes metropolitan counties by size, and non-metropolitan counties by degree of urbanization and proximity to metro areas. All U.S. counties and county equivalents are grouped according to the official metro status announced by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in June 1993, when the current population and commuting criteria were first applied to results of the 1990 Census of Population. New Rural-Urban Continuum Codes based on the 2000 Census are not expected to be available until 2003. For more information, visit the following URL: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rurality/>.

Metropolitan Counties are defined as those counties included in Metropolitan Areas (MA). The general concept of an MA is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000. An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population and population growth.

Non-Metropolitan Urban Counties are those counties outside an MA with places having a population of 2,500 persons or more.

Non-Metropolitan Rural Counties are those counties outside an MA with places having a population less than 2,500 persons.

Table 2. Distribution of Counties in the Great Plains by Economic Type: 1989

Note: Economic Type was determined using the 1989 Revised County Typology Codes provided by the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. Data reflect the actual number and percent of counties.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service

States in the Great Plains	County Economic Type												
	Total Counties	Farming Dependent		Mining Dependent		Manufacturing Dependent		Government Dependent		Services Dependent		Non-specialized	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Colorado	63	17	27.0	6	9.5	0	0.0	6	9.5	20	31.7	4	6.3
Iowa	99	41	41.4	0	0.0	11	11.1	2	2.0	9	9.1	26	26.3
Kansas	105	44	41.9	1	1.0	7	6.7	5	4.8	14	13.3	25	23.8
Minnesota	87	29	33.3	0	0.0	10	11.5	6	6.9	7	8.0	17	19.5
Montana	56	21	37.5	7	12.5	1	1.8	7	12.5	14	25.0	4	7.1
Nebraska	93	70	75.3	0	0.0	4	4.3	0	0.0	7	7.5	6	6.5
New Mexico	33	7	21.2	4	12.1	1	3.0	10	30.3	3	9.1	2	6.1
North Dakota	53	28	52.8	3	5.7	1	1.9	2	3.8	11	20.8	4	7.5
Oklahoma	77	19	24.7	4	5.2	4	5.2	13	16.9	7	9.1	16	20.8
South Dakota	66	49	74.2	1	1.5	11	16.7	6	9.1	6	9.1	1	1.5
Texas	254	65	25.6	30	11.8	0	0.0	19	7.5	24	9.4	47	18.5
Wyoming	23	0	0.0	8	34.8	0	0.0	9	39.1	1	4.3	2	8.7
TOTAL	1,009	390	38.7	64	6.3	50	5.0	85	8.4	123	12.2	154	15.3

1989 County Typology Codes: The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service identifies 11 types of non-metropolitan counties according to their economic or policy type. This classification scheme reduces the wide range of economic and social diversity to a few important themes relevant to rural policy making. For more information, visit the following URL: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rurality/>.

Economic Types:

Farming-Dependent: Farming contributed a weighted annual average of 20 percent or more labor and proprietor income over the three years from 1987 to 1989.

Mining-Dependent: Mining contributed a weighted annual average of 15 percent or more labor and proprietor income over the three years from 1987 to 1989.

Manufacturing-Dependent: Manufacturing contributed a weighted annual average of 30 percent or more labor and proprietor income over the three years from 1987 to 1989.

Government-Dependent: Government activities contributed a weighted annual average of 25 percent or more labor and proprietor income over the three years from 1987 to 1989.

Services-Dependent: Service activities contributed a weighted annual average of 50 percent or more labor and proprietor income over the three years from 1987 to 1989.

Non-specialized: Counties not classified as a specialized economic type over the three years from 1987 to 1989.

Table 3. Distribution of Counties in the Great Plains by Policy Type: 1989

Note: Policy Type was determined using the 1989 Revised County Typology Codes provided by the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. Data reflect the actual number and percent of counties.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service

States in the Great Plains	County Policy Type										
	Total Counties	Retirement Destination		Federal Lands		Commuting		Persistent Poverty		Transfers Dependent	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Colorado	63	10	15.9	33	52.4	6	9.5	7	11.1	10	15.9
Iowa	99	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kansas	105	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	8.6	0	0.0	2	1.9
Minnesota	87	1	1.1	2	2.3	4	4.6	2	2.3	10	11.5
Montana	56	3	5.4	23	41.1	1	1.8	3	5.4	4	7.1
Nebraska	93	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.2	2	2.2	1	1.1
New Mexico	33	4	12.1	12	36.4	3	9.1	13	39.4	7	21.2
North Dakota	53	0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	7	13.2	7	13.2
Oklahoma	77	1	1.3	0	0.0	5	6.5	20	26.0	28	36.4
South Dakota	66	0	0.0	2	3.0	2	3.0	17	25.8	5	7.6
Texas	254	27	10.6	1	0.4	25	9.8	72	28.3	26	10.2
Wyoming	23	0	0.0	12	52.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	1,009	46	4.6	86	8.5	65	6.4	143	14.2	100	9.9

1989 County Typology Codes: The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service identifies 11 types of non-metropolitan counties according to their economic or policy type. This classification scheme reduces the wide range of economic and social diversity to a few important themes relevant to rural policy making. For more information, visit the following URL: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rurality/>.

Policy Types:

Retirement Destination: The population ages 60 years and older in 1990 increased by 15 percent or more from 1980-90 through in-movement of people.

Federal Lands: Federally-owned lands made up 30 percent or more of a county's land area in the year 1987.

Commuting: Workers ages 16 years and older commuting to jobs outside their county of residence were 40 percent or more of all the county's workers in 1990.

Persistent Poverty: Persons with poverty-level income in the preceding year were 20 percent or more of total population in each of four years, 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990.

Transfers Dependent: Income from transfer payments (Federal, state, and local) contributed a weighted annual average of 25 percent or more total personal income over the three years from 1987 to 1989.

Population in the Great Plains

Population Variation. Population change within the Great Plains varies dramatically by location and level of geography. For example, all 12 states within the region grew between 1990 and 2000. However, at a county level the picture is much different. Approximately half of the counties declined during that time period. A similar disparity in growth exists by county type. Nearly all metropolitan counties in the region gained population during the past decade while only one-third of the rural counties sustained growth. Thus, it is important to understand the geographic context when developing policy.

Highlights

- Figure 2. The Great Plains population, as a whole, grew between 1990 and 2000 by 6.7 million people or 17%. However, 85% of that growth is attributed to metropolitan counties which account for 71% of the entire Great Plains population. In contrast, the 358 rural counties in the region, which account for only 4% of the population base, grew by only 5% or 82,721 people.
- More than 56% of the counties in the U.S. that declined during the past decade were located in the Great Plains. Of the 1,009 counties in the region, 38% lost population during the past decade.
- Table 4. Population loss in the region is almost exclusively rural. Between 1950 and 2000, the 358 rural counties in the region lost more than a half million people or 21% of their population base. In contrast, the 142 metropolitan counties nearly tripled their population during that time period. Overall, the non-metropolitan counties in the region have declined during three of the five decades since 1950.
- Figure 3. Nearly one in five counties in the region has continuously lost population since 1950.
- Table 5-6. Nearly 40% of the rural counties in the region have continuously lost population since 1950. Of the 358 rural counties, 87% had their peak population prior to 1950. In contrast, 62% of the region's metropolitan counties have continuously gained population since 1950.
- Table 7-8. Population change within the region varies greatly by state. Texas, which accounts for nearly 46% of the region's population base, grew by 23% during the past decade including a 12% growth among its rural counties. Colorado grew by more than 30% during the 1990s with its rural counties expanding by nearly 45%. In contrast, overall losses occurred in the rural counties of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Oklahoma.

Figure 2. Percent Change in Total Population for the U.S. by County: 1990 to 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

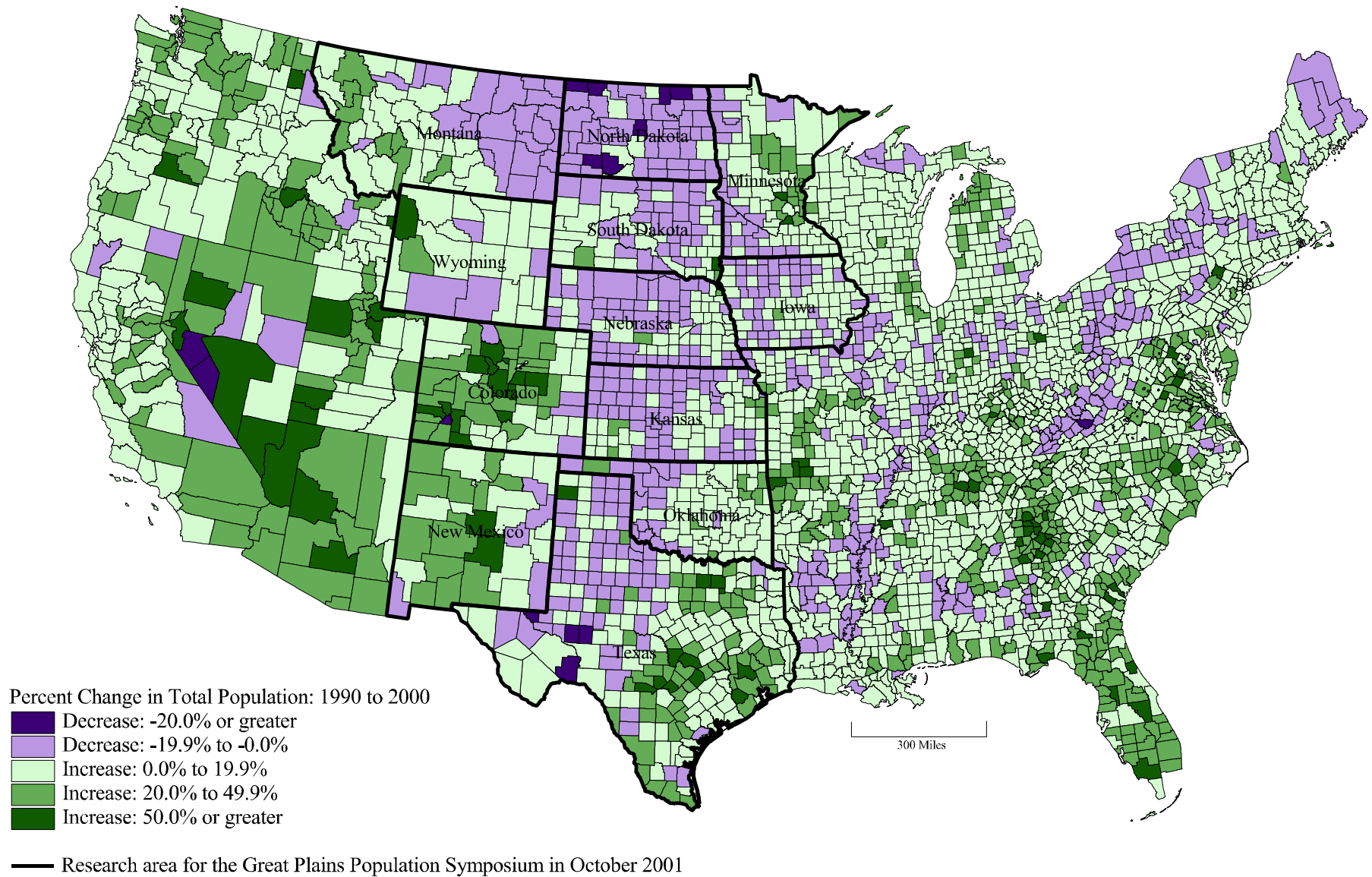


Table 4. Population and Population Change in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1950 to 2000

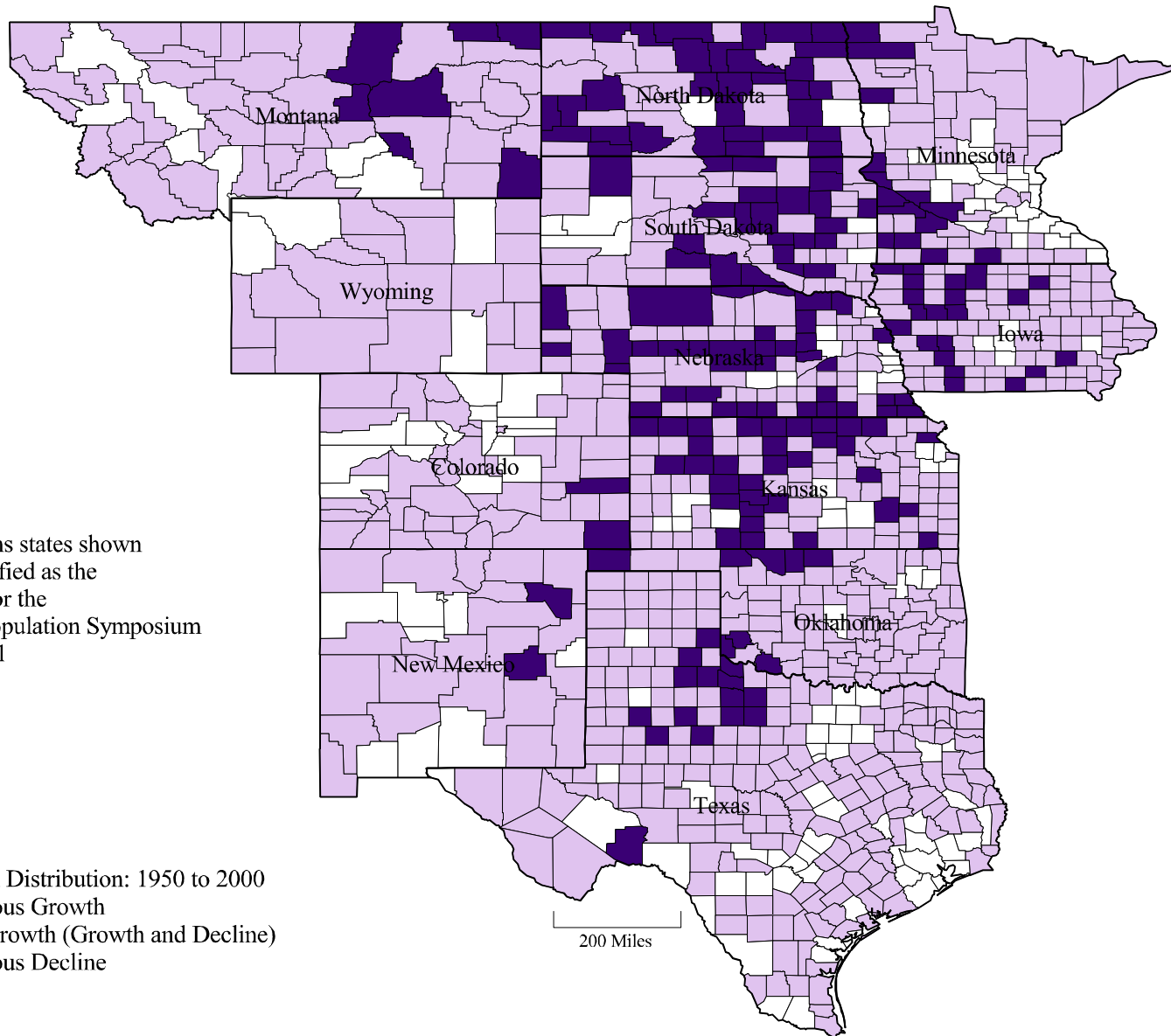
Note: Metropolitan Status was determined using the 1993 Beale Codes provided by the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses

Year	All Counties		Metropolitan Counties		Non-Metropolitan Counties							
					Total		Urban population 20,000 or more		Urban population 2,500 to 19,999		Rural population less than 2,500	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population:												
1950	22,937,101	100.0	11,519,486	50.2	11,417,615	49.8	2,181,363	9.5	6,885,014	30.0	2,351,238	10.3
1960	26,690,557	100.0	15,401,303	57.7	11,289,254	42.3	2,502,613	9.4	6,691,865	25.1	2,094,776	7.8
1970	29,647,276	100.0	18,627,554	62.8	11,019,722	37.2	2,629,331	8.9	6,519,961	22.0	1,870,430	6.3
1980	34,970,287	100.0	22,839,309	65.3	12,130,978	34.7	2,983,069	8.5	7,254,571	20.7	1,893,338	5.4
1990	38,736,776	100.0	26,698,025	68.9	12,038,751	31.1	3,044,336	7.9	7,226,040	18.7	1,768,375	4.6
2000	45,461,286	100.0	32,429,884	71.3	13,031,402	28.7	3,305,226	7.3	7,875,080	17.3	1,851,096	4.1
Population Change:												
1950 to 1960	3,753,456	16.4	3,881,817	33.7	-128,361	-1.1	321,250	14.7	-193,149	-2.8	-256,462	-10.9
1960 to 1970	2,956,719	11.1	3,226,251	20.9	-269,532	-2.4	126,718	5.1	-171,904	-2.6	-224,346	-10.7
1970 to 1980	5,323,011	18.0	4,211,755	22.6	1,111,256	10.1	353,738	13.5	734,610	11.3	22,908	1.2
1980 to 1990	3,766,489	10.8	3,858,716	16.9	-92,227	-0.8	61,267	2.1	-28,531	-0.4	-124,963	-6.6
1990 to 2000	6,724,510	17.4	5,731,859	21.5	992,651	8.2	260,890	8.6	649,040	9.0	82,721	4.7
1950 to 2000	22,524,185	98.2	20,910,398	181.5	1,613,787	14.1	1,123,863	51.5	990,066	14.4	-500,142	-21.3

Figure 3. Population Growth Patterns in the Great Plains States by County: 1950 to 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census



The Great Plains states shown are those identified as the research area for the Great Plains Population Symposium in October 2001

Growth Pattern Distribution: 1950 to 2000

- Continuous Growth
- Mixed Growth (Growth and Decline)
- Continuous Decline

Table 5. Growth Patterns in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1950 to 2000

Note: Metropolitan Status was determined using the 1993 Beale Codes provided by the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. Data reflect the actual number and percent of counties.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses

Growth Patterns: 1950 to 2000	Total Counties	Metropolitan Counties		Non-Metropolitan Counties							
		Number	Percent	Total		Urban population 20,000 or more		Urban population 2,500 to 19,999		Rural population less than 2,500	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Continuous Growth	150	88	62.0	62	7.2	21	31.8	36	8.1	5	1.4
Mixed Growth (Growth & Decline)	666	54	38.0	612	70.6	45	68.2	357	80.6	210	58.7
Continuous Decline	193	0	0.0	193	22.3	0	0.0	50	11.3	143	39.9
TOTAL	1,009	142	100.0	867	100.0	66	100.0	443	100.0	358	100.0

Table 6. Peak Population Periods in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status

Note: Metropolitan Status was determined using the 1993 Beale Codes provided by the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. Data reflect the actual number and percent of counties.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses

Peak Population Period	Total Counties	Metropolitan Counties		Non-Metropolitan Counties							
		Number	Percent	Total		Urban population 20,000 or more		Urban population 2,500 to 19,999		Rural population less than 2,500	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Before 1950	553	4	2.8	549	63.3	7	10.6	232	52.4	310	86.6
1950 - 1960	52	3	2.1	49	5.7	6	9.1	38	8.6	5	1.4
1960 - 1970	14	2	1.4	12	1.4	3	4.5	7	1.6	2	0.6
1970 - 1980	48	5	3.5	43	5.0	11	16.7	28	6.3	4	1.1
1980 - 1990	10	1	0.7	9	1.0	2	3.0	6	1.4	1	0.3
1990 - 2000	332	127	89.4	205	23.6	37	56.1	132	29.8	36	10.1
TOTAL	1,009	142	100.0	867	100.0	66	100.0	443	100.0	358	100.0

Table 7. Population by State in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 2000

Note: Metropolitan Status was determined using the 1993 Beale Codes provided by the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census

States in the Great Plains	All Counties		Metropolitan Counties		Non-Metropolitan Counties							
					Total		Urban population 20,000 or more		Urban population 2,500 to 19,999		Rural population less than 2,500	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Colorado	4,301,261	9.5	3,491,401	10.8	809,860	6.2	116,255	3.5	517,712	6.6	175,893	9.5
Iowa	2,926,324	6.4	1,326,133	4.1	1,600,191	12.3	414,299	12.5	985,491	12.5	200,401	10.8
Kansas	2,688,418	5.9	1,521,063	4.7	1,167,355	9.0	428,878	13.0	531,896	6.8	206,581	11.2
Minnesota	4,919,479	10.8	3,463,360	10.7	1,456,119	11.2	201,194	6.1	1,050,894	13.3	204,031	11.0
Montana	902,195	2.0	209,709	0.6	692,486	5.3	328,426	9.9	247,182	3.1	116,878	6.3
Nebraska	1,711,263	3.8	899,838	2.8	811,425	6.2	269,913	8.2	343,073	4.4	198,439	10.7
New Mexico	1,819,046	4.0	1,035,055	3.2	783,991	6.0	464,492	14.1	281,961	3.6	37,538	2.0
North Dakota	642,200	1.4	283,966	0.9	358,234	2.7	58,795	1.8	139,001	1.8	160,438	8.7
Oklahoma	3,450,654	7.6	2,098,362	6.5	1,352,292	10.4	351,959	10.6	942,583	12.0	57,750	3.1
South Dakota	754,844	1.7	260,977	0.8	493,867	3.8	35,460	1.1	255,600	3.2	202,807	11.0
Texas	20,851,820	45.9	17,691,880	54.6	3,159,940	24.2	565,928	17.1	2,329,347	29.6	264,665	14.3
Wyoming	493,782	1.1	148,140	0.5	345,642	2.7	69,627	2.1	250,340	3.2	25,675	1.4
TOTAL	45,461,286	100.0	32,429,884	100.0	13,031,402	100.0	3,305,226	100.0	7,875,080	100.0	1,851,096	100.0

Table 8. Change in Population by State in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1990 to 2000

Note: Metropolitan Status was determined using the 1993 Beale Codes provided by the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses

States in the Great Plains	All Counties		Metropolitan Counties		Non-Metropolitan Counties							
					Total		Urban population 20,000 or more		Urban population 2,500 to 19,999		Rural population less than 2,500	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Colorado	1,006,867	30.6	805,060	30.0	201,807	33.2	23,110	24.8	124,347	31.6	54,350	44.7
Iowa	149,569	5.4	126,235	10.5	23,334	1.5	6,761	1.7	18,596	1.9	-2,023	-1.0
Kansas	210,844	8.5	188,135	14.1	22,709	2.0	13,032	3.1	11,902	2.3	-2,225	-1.1
Minnesota	544,380	12.4	452,466	15.0	91,914	6.7	12,754	6.8	67,478	6.9	11,682	6.1
Montana	103,130	12.9	18,599	9.7	84,583	13.9	58,622	21.7	17,431	7.6	8,530	7.9
Nebraska	132,878	8.4	112,503	14.3	20,375	2.6	18,228	7.2	11,026	3.3	-8,879	-4.3
New Mexico	303,977	20.1	193,371	23.0	110,606	16.4	55,847	13.7	45,852	19.4	8,907	31.1
North Dakota	3,400	0.5	26,578	10.3	-23,178	-6.1	874	1.5	-7,286	-5.0	-16,766	-9.5
Oklahoma	305,069	9.7	228,520	12.2	76,549	6.0	12,270	3.6	67,163	7.7	-2,884	-4.8
South Dakota	58,840	8.5	40,398	18.3	18,442	3.9	-120	-0.3	17,068	7.2	1,494	0.7
Texas	3,865,310	22.8	3,526,222	24.9	339,088	12.0	59,505	11.8	251,562	12.1	28,021	11.8
Wyoming	40,194	8.9	13,772	10.2	26,422	8.3	7	0.0	23,901	10.6	2,514	10.9
TOTAL	6,724,458	17.4	5,731,859	21.5	992,651	8.2	260,890	8.6	649,040	9.0	82,721	4.7

Components of Change in the Great Plains

Components of Change. Population change is a function of three major processes; births, deaths, and migration. An area is viewed as naturally growing (referred to as natural increase) if the number of births exceeds the number of deaths. Similarly, an area can grow if the number of people moving in exceeds the number of people moving out (measured by net-migration). The combination of these events will determine population change.

In the Great Plains, most of the population change is due to net-migration. However, decades of out-migration of young adults have dramatically altered the age structure within the region and greatly increased the number of counties with natural decline. This poses serious ramifications for future population change in the region.

Highlights

- Figure 4. The number of naturally declining counties (i.e., those with more deaths than births) has dramatically increased in the Great Plains, nearly tripling since 1980. The vast majority of these naturally declining counties are in the region's eastern states.
- Figure 5-6. Most of the population loss in the Great Plains can be attributed to out-migration. The greatest concentrations of net out-migration counties are located in the central and northern part of the region. Data reveal that many of these counties have sustained continuous years of net-loss.
- Table 9-10. Between 1980 and 1999, 223 or 22% of the region's 1,009 counties naturally declined; 58% of these counties were rural. Half of the counties in the region had net out-migration between 1990 and 1999. Fewer than one in four metropolitan counties had net out-migration during this time period while nearly two-thirds of the rural counties sustained net out-migration. Only one of the 142 metropolitan counties had natural decline during the past two decades.
- Figure 7. Ironically, the highest concentrations of non-movers tend to be in the very areas where net-migration losses are the greatest. This apparent contradiction is largely due to low population density (i.e., percent change is magnified in areas with a small population base).
- Figure 8-9. The proportion of movers who leave their state is much higher in the region's western counties. In contrast, inter-state movement is most pronounced in the eastern counties of the Great Plains.

Figure 4. Natural Change for the Great Plains States by County: 1980 to 1999

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Branch

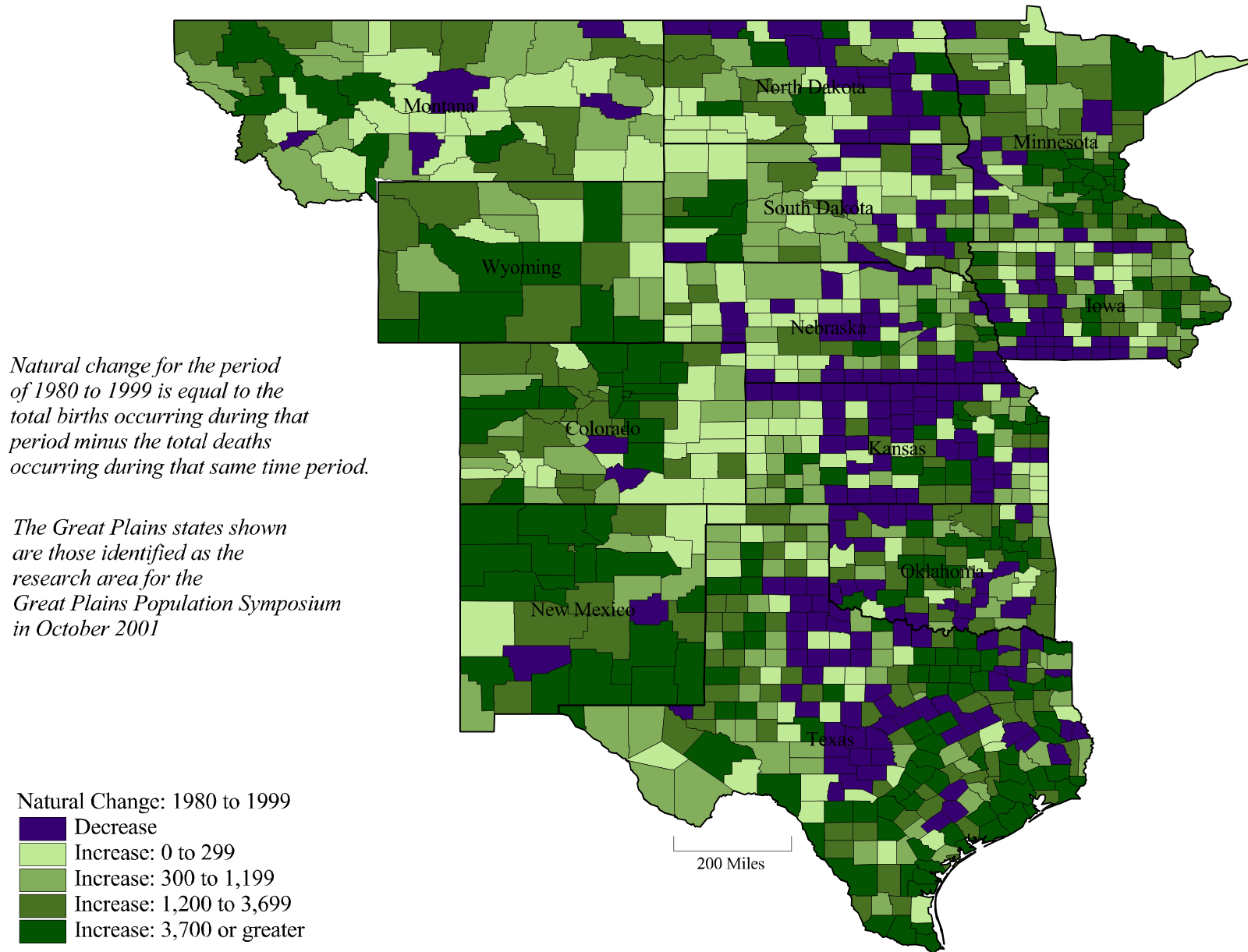


Figure 5. Net Migration for the Great Plains States by County: 1990 to 1999

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Branch

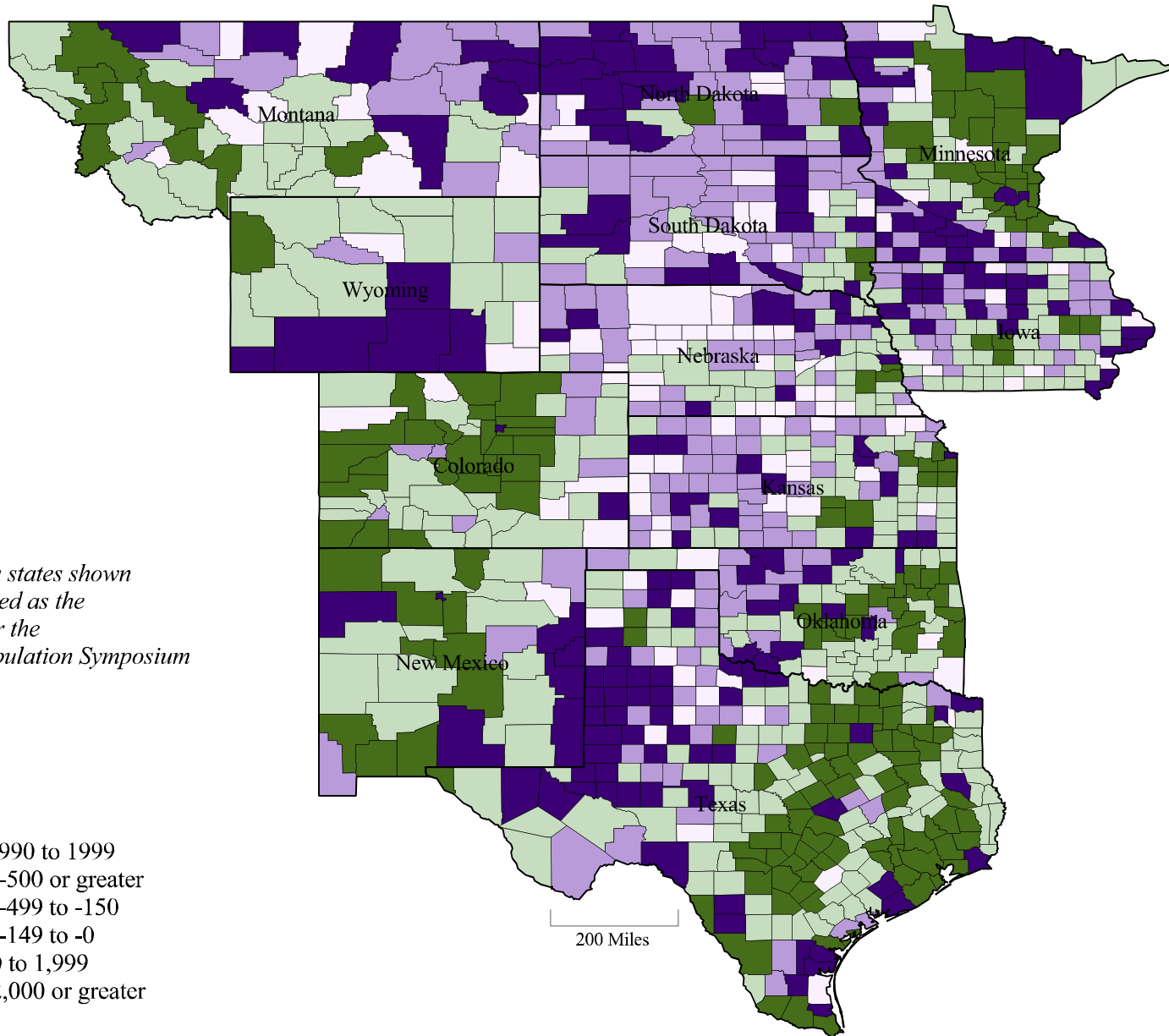
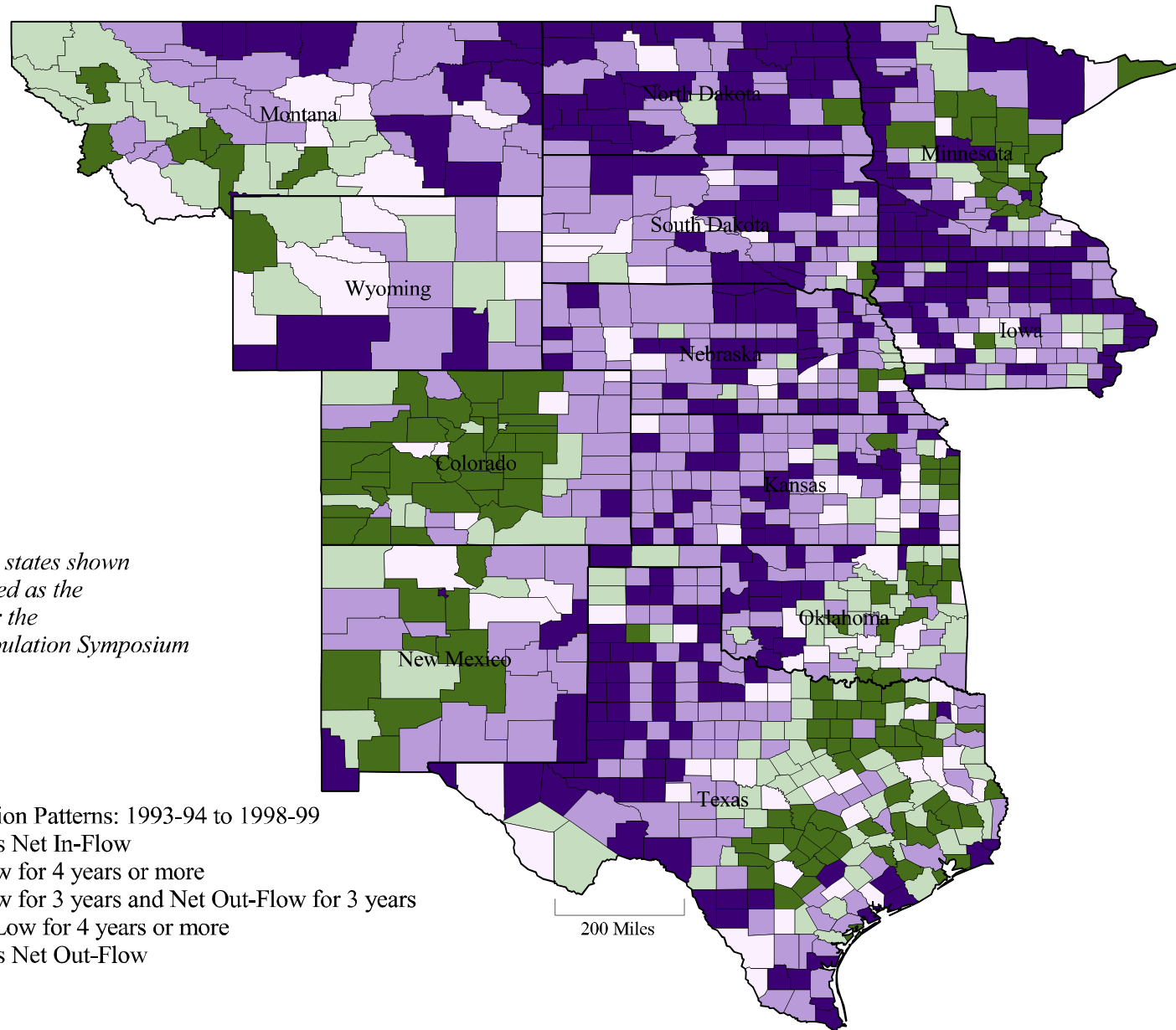


Figure 6. Domestic Migration Patterns in the Great Plains States by County: 1993-94 to 1998-99

Source: Internal Revenue Service, Sample Flow Files



The Great Plains states shown are those identified as the research area for the Great Plains Population Symposium in October 2001

Domestic Migration Patterns: 1993-94 to 1998-99

- Continuous Net In-Flow
- Net In-Flow for 4 years or more
- Net In-Flow for 3 years and Net Out-Flow for 3 years
- Net Out-Flow for 4 years or more
- Continuous Net Out-Flow

Table 9. Components of Change in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1980 to 1990

Note: Metropolitan Status was determined using the 1993 Beale Codes provided by the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. Data reflect the actual number and percent of counties.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Branch

1980 to 1990 Components of Change	Total Counties	Metropolitan Counties		Non-Metropolitan Counties							
				Total		Urban population 20,000 or more		Urban population 2,500 to 19,999		Rural population less than 2,500	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population:											
Increase	373	123	86.6	250	28.8	34	51.5	151	34.1	65	18.2
Decrease	636	19	13.4	617	71.2	32	48.5	292	65.9	293	81.8
No Change	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	1,009	142	100.0	867	100.0	66	100.0	443	100.0	358	100.0
Natural Change (Births - Deaths):											
Increase	879	142	100.0	737	85.0	66	100.0	393	88.7	278	77.7
Decrease	128	0	0.0	128	14.8	0	0.0	50	11.3	78	21.8
No Change	2	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.6
Total	1,009	142	100.0	867	100.0	66	100.0	443	100.0	358	100.0
Net-Migration:											
Increase	230	86	60.6	144	16.6	12	18.2	87	19.6	45	12.6
Decrease	779	56	39.4	723	83.4	54	81.8	356	80.4	313	87.4
No Change	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	1,009	142	100.0	867	100.0	66	100.0	443	100.0	358	100.0

Table 10. Components of Change in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1990 to 1999

Note: Metropolitan Status was determined using the 1993 Beale Codes provided by the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. Data reflect the actual number and percent of counties.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Branch

1990 to 1999 Components of Change	Total Counties	Metropolitan Counties		Non-Metropolitan Counties							
				Total		Urban population 20,000 or more		Urban population 2,500 to 19,999		Rural population less than 2,500	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population:											
Increase	578	136	95.8	442	51.0	44	66.7	276	62.3	122	34.1
Decrease	431	6	4.2	425	49.0	22	33.3	167	37.7	236	65.9
No Change	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	1,009	142	100.0	867	100.0	66	100.0	443	100.0	358	100.0
Natural Change (Births - Deaths):											
Increase	651	141	99.3	510	58.8	63	95.5	293	66.1	154	43.0
Decrease	356	1	0.7	355	40.9	3	4.5	150	33.9	202	56.4
No Change	2	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.6
Total	1,009	142	100.0	867	100.0	66	100.0	443	100.0	358	100.0
Net-Migration:											
Increase	495	109	76.8	386	44.5	23	34.8	239	54.0	124	34.6
Decrease	512	33	23.2	479	55.2	43	65.2	204	46.1	232	64.8
No Change	2	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.6
Total	1,009	142	100.0	867	100.0	66	100.0	443	100.0	358	100.0

Figure 7. Non-Movers in the Great Plains States by County: 1996-97 to 1998-99 Three Year Average

Source: Internal Revenue Service, Sample Flow Files. Description: Tax return filers who did not move in filing year as a percent of total tax returns.

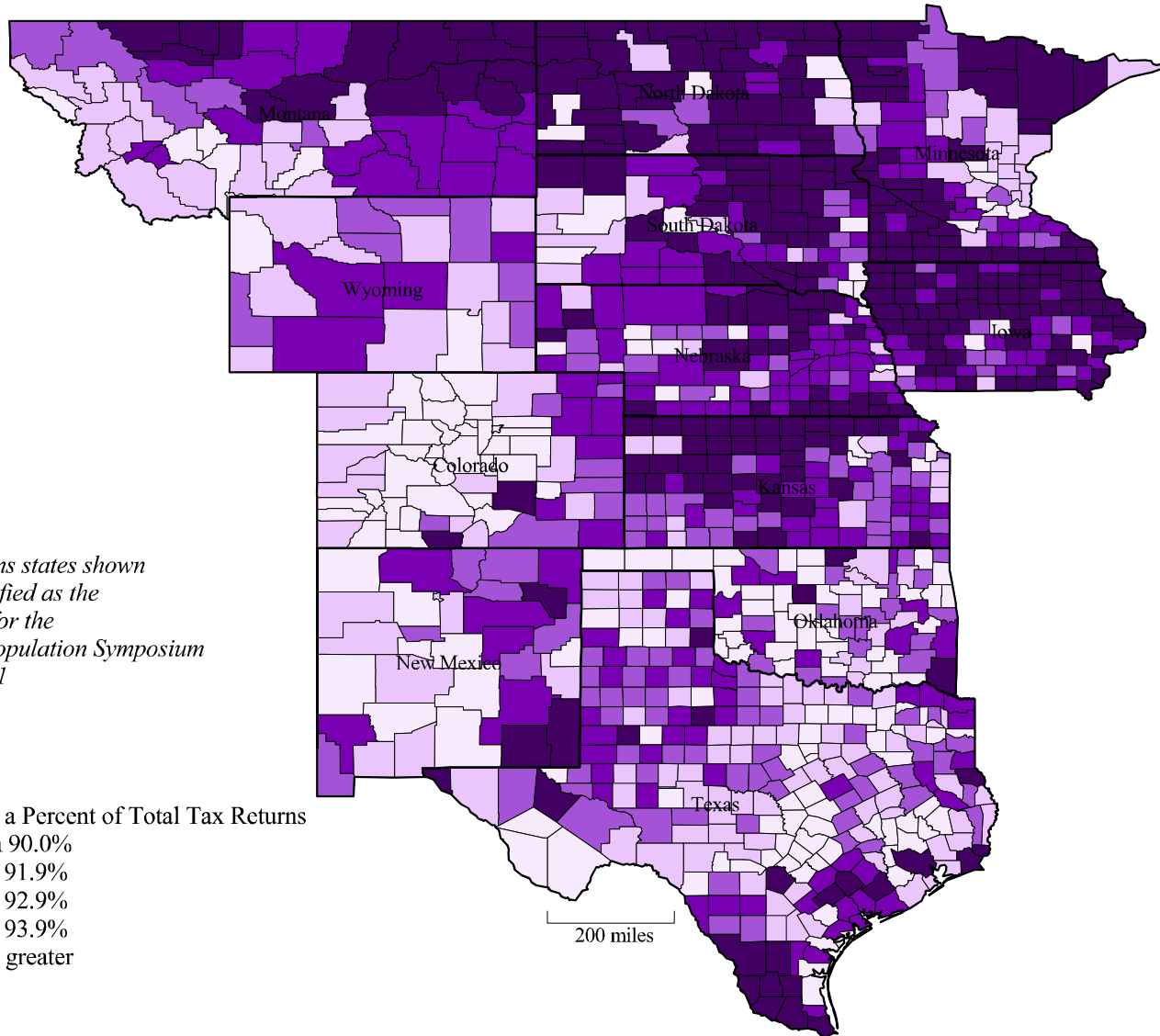


Figure 8. Domestic Movement to a Different State for the Great Plains States by County: 1996-97 to 1998-99 Three Year Average

Source: Internal Revenue Service, Sample Flow Files. Description: Tax return filers who moved to a different state in filing year as a percent of total domestic out-flow.

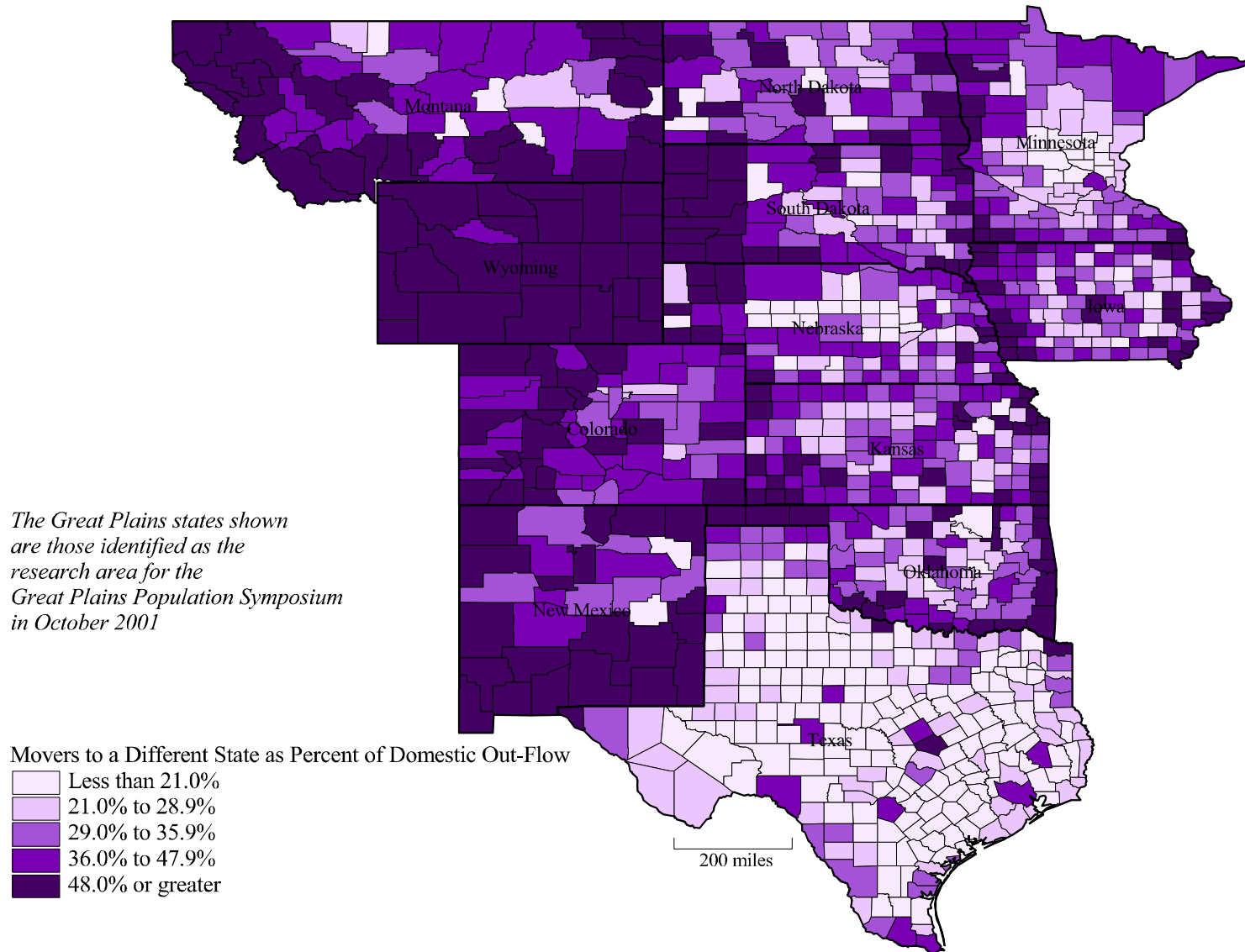
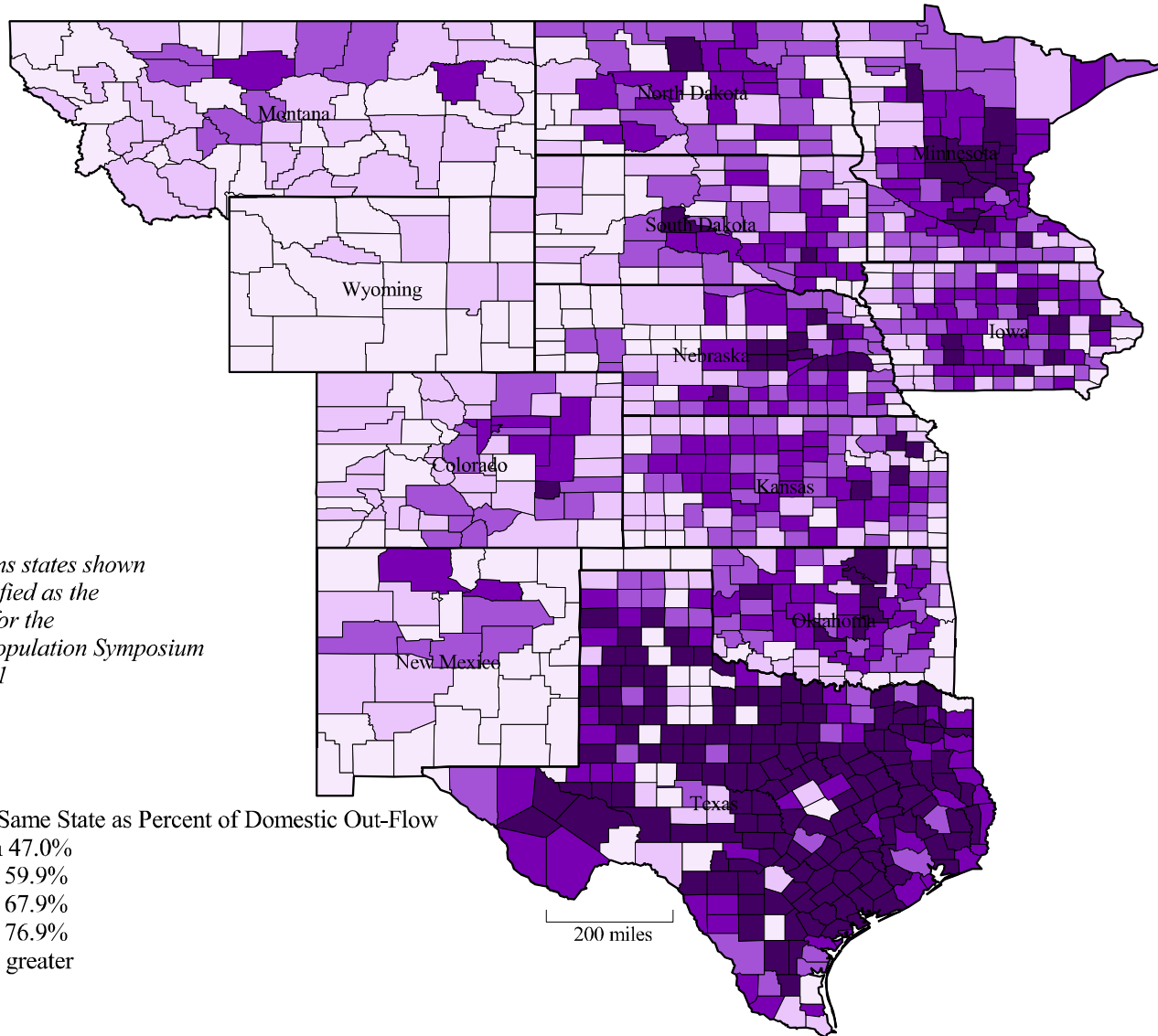


Figure 9. Domestic Movement within the Same State for the Great Plains States by County: 1996-97 to 1998-99 Three Year Average

Source: Internal Revenue Service, Sample Flow Files. Description: Tax return filers who moved within the same state in filing year as a percent of total domestic out-flow.



The Great Plains states shown are those identified as the research area for the Great Plains Population Symposium in October 2001

Movers within Same State as Percent of Domestic Out-Flow

- Less than 47.0%
- 47.0% to 59.9%
- 60.0% to 67.9%
- 68.0% to 76.9%
- 77.0% or greater

200 miles

Age Distribution in the Great Plains

Shifting Age Distributions. The age distribution of a population has important consequences for the viability of an area. In addition, the age profile of an area provides context for understanding both current and future needs. Two important trends occurring within the Great Plains are dramatically altering the region's age structure. First, selective out-migration of young adults largely from rural areas has significantly reduced the number and proportion of youth, especially in non-metropolitan areas. Second, the proportion of elderly in the region has increased markedly. This is largely a result of the proportional losses among the youth population. Once again, these changes are much more pronounced in the rural areas of the Great Plains.

Highlights

- Figure 10-12. Between 1990 and 2000, 40% of the counties in the U.S. had losses in their youth population (i.e., ages 0-17); 43% of these counties were in the Great Plains. The greatest relative losses were among those under age 5. The highest concentration of losses among the school-age population (i.e., ages 5 to 19) also tended to be in the Great Plains.
- Tables 11-12. Ironically, the actual number of youth increased during this time period, even in the Great Plains. This contradiction is due to the fact that the largest youth population is in metropolitan counties, which have been growing. More than 1.6 million youth were added to the Great Plains between 1990 and 2000; 95% of the total net change in youth were in metropolitan counties. The youth population grew by 20% in the metropolitan counties of the region. In contrast, the rural counties in the region lost nearly 8,000 youth or 2% of its youth population during this time period.
- Figure 13. The entry-labor pool (i.e., ages 20 to 34) shrank most dramatically in the Great Plains. The greatest regional losses were in central and northern states.
- Figure 14. Change in the prime labor pool (i.e., ages 35 to 54) in the Great Plains differed little from the overall national trend.
- Figure 15. Losses among those in their pre-retirement ages (i.e., ages 55 to 64) were most pronounced in the Great Plains.
- Tables 13-14. The age distributions between metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties within the Great Plains differs markedly, with the exception of the prime labor force.
- Figure 16. The proportion of elderly (i.e., ages 65 and older) in the Great Plains increased dramatically between 1990 and 2000. In 46% of the 1,009 counties in the region, the proportion of elderly exceeds 17%. The Great Plains accounts for 56% of all counties in the U.S. whose elderly exceeds 17%. The proportion of elderly in the U.S. in 2000 was only 12.4%.
- Figure 17-18. In contrast, the actual number of elderly declined in 42% of the counties in the Great Plains. Again, the contradiction rests in the disparities between metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties. The metropolitan counties in the region gained 556,582 elderly in the last decade while the rural counties lost 547 elderly.
- Tables 15-16. The proportion of elderly in a county tends to increase inversely with the size of the county. Rural counties in the region had, on average, twice the proportion of seniors (i.e., ages 65 and older) than their metropolitan counterparts. This is in spite of the fact that the number of seniors in metropolitan counties in the Great Plains grew 22% between 1990 and 2000 while it actually declined in rural counties.

Figure 10. Percent Change in Persons Ages 0 to 17 for the U.S. by County: 1990 to 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

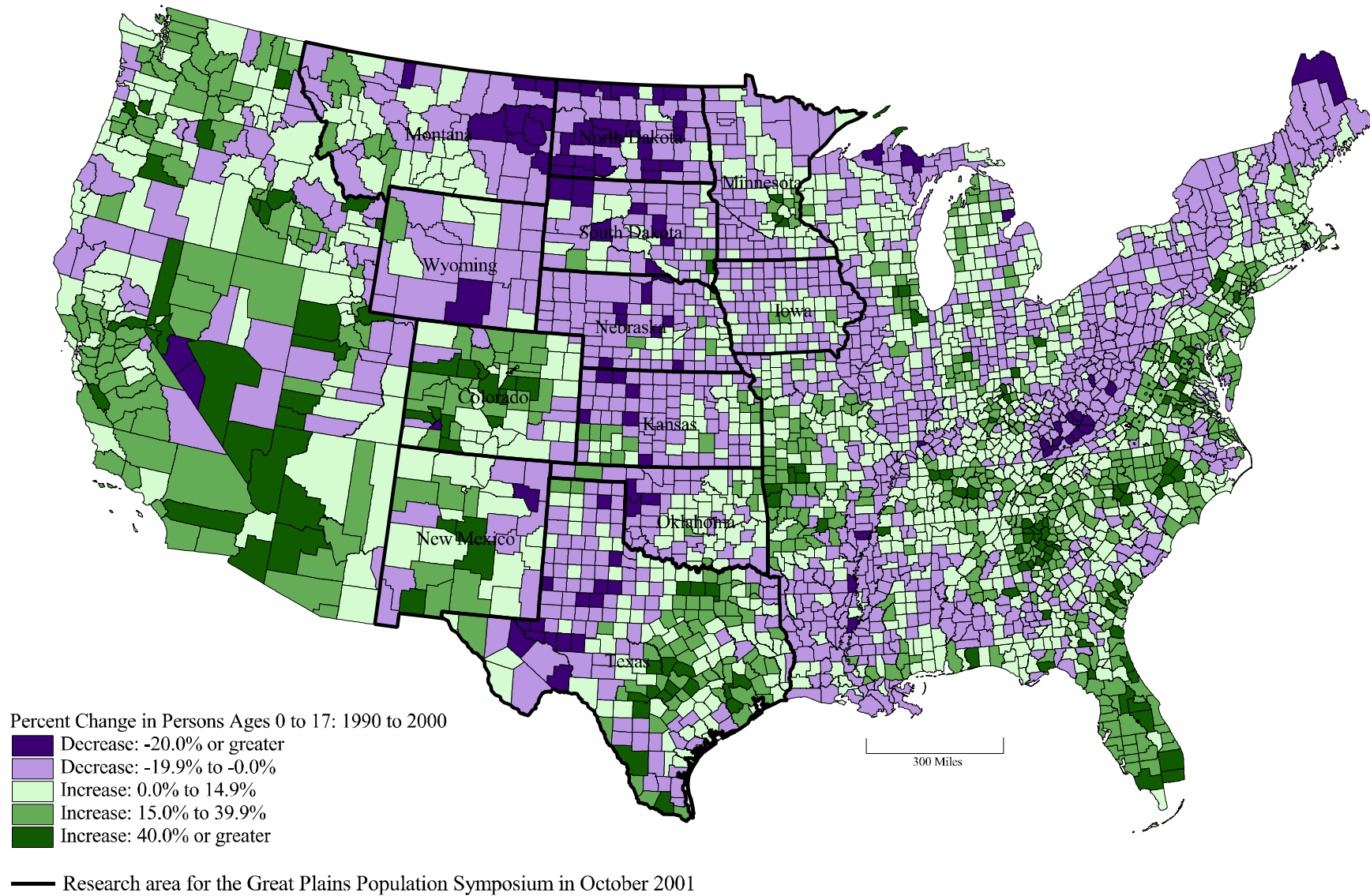


Figure 11. Percent Change in Persons Ages 0 to 4 for the U.S. by County: 1990 to 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

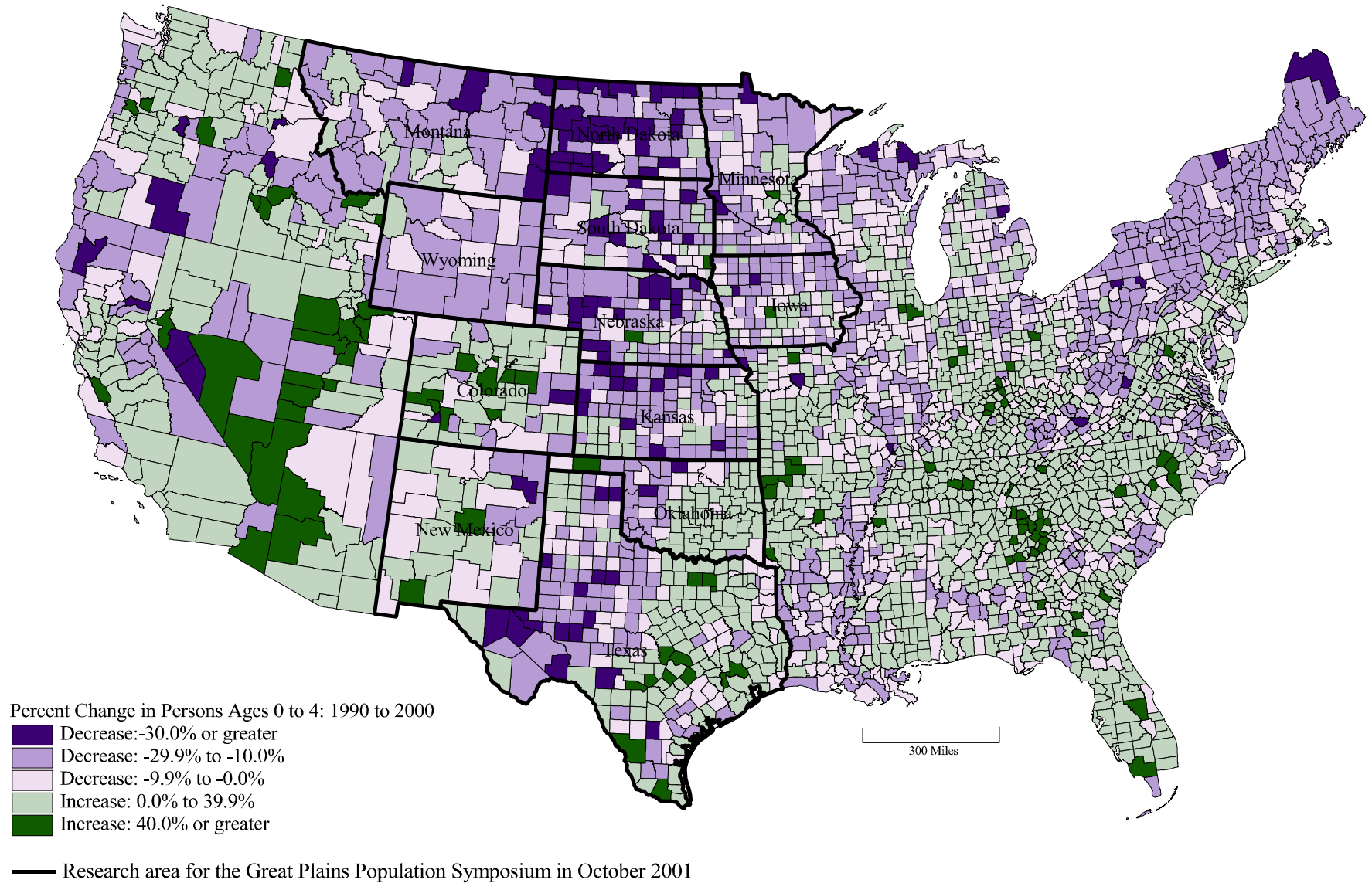


Figure 12. Percent Change in Persons Ages 5 to 19 for the U.S. by County: 1990 to 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

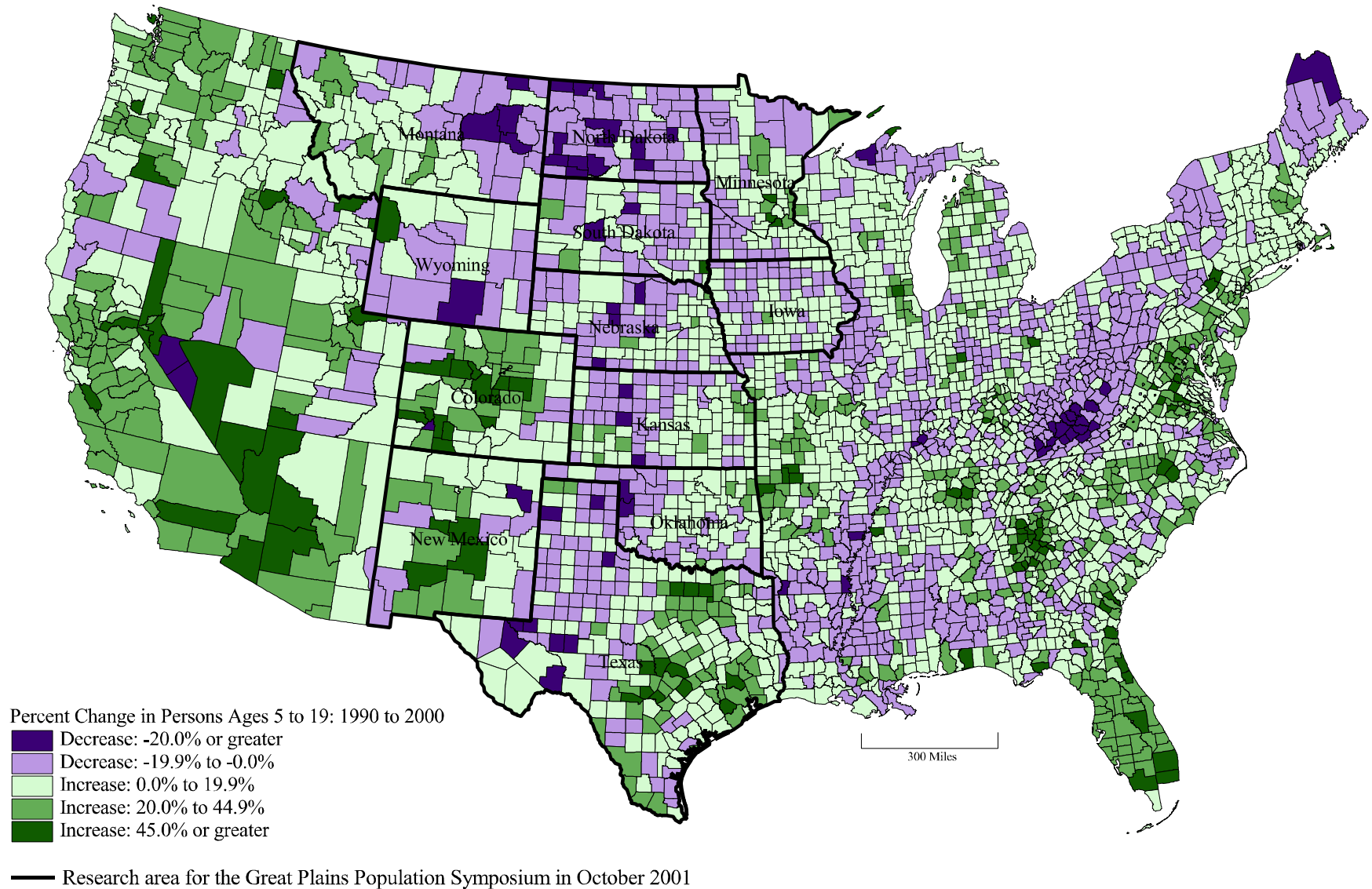


Table 11. Youth Population in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1980 to 2000

Note: Metropolitan Status was determined using the 1993 Beale Codes provided by the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses

Age Cohort and Year	All Counties		Metropolitan Counties		Non-Metropolitan Counties							
					Total		Urban population 20,000 or more		Urban population 2,500 to 19,999		Rural population less than 2,500	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages												
1980	34,970,078	100.0	22,839,309	100.0	12,130,769	100.0	2,983,069	100.0	7,254,362	100.0	1,893,338	100.0
1990	38,736,776	100.0	26,698,025	100.0	12,038,751	100.0	3,044,336	100.0	7,226,040	100.0	1,768,375	100.0
2000	45,461,286	100.0	32,429,884	100.0	13,031,402	100.0	3,305,226	100.0	7,875,080	100.0	1,851,096	100.0
Pre-School (Ages 0 to 4)												
1980	2,788,780	8.0	1,823,262	8.0	965,518	8.0	243,552	8.2	574,167	7.9	147,799	7.8
1990	3,029,728	7.8	2,158,271	8.1	871,457	7.2	229,863	7.6	518,786	7.2	122,808	6.9
2000	3,289,155	7.2	2,456,745	7.6	832,410	6.4	225,035	6.8	499,346	6.3	108,029	5.8
School Age (Ages 5 to 19)												
1980	8,859,811	25.3	5,838,998	25.6	3,020,813	24.9	755,880	25.3	1,806,962	24.9	457,971	24.2
1990	8,869,140	22.9	6,059,777	22.7	2,809,363	23.3	719,133	23.6	1,689,055	23.4	401,175	22.7
2000	10,428,201	22.9	7,451,744	23.0	2,976,457	22.8	767,967	23.2	1,792,676	22.8	415,814	22.5
All Persons Ages 0 to 19												
1980	11,648,591	33.3	7,662,260	33.5	3,986,331	32.9	999,432	33.5	2,381,129	32.8	605,770	32.0
1990	11,898,868	30.7	8,218,048	30.8	3,680,820	30.6	948,996	31.2	2,207,841	30.6	523,983	29.6
2000	13,717,356	30.2	9,908,489	30.6	3,808,867	29.2	993,002	30.0	2,292,022	29.1	523,843	28.3
All Persons Ages 0 to 17												
1980	10,255,580	29.3	6,734,476	29.5	3,521,104	29.0	858,295	28.8	2,112,829	29.1	549,980	29.0
1990	10,688,608	27.6	7,367,615	27.6	3,320,993	27.6	834,209	27.4	2,000,076	27.7	486,708	27.5
2000	12,294,688	27.0	8,899,146	27.4	3,395,542	26.1	863,872	26.1	2,052,920	26.1	478,750	25.9

Table 12. Change in Youth Population in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1980 to 2000

Note: Metropolitan Status was determined using the 1993 Beale Codes provided by the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming..

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses

Change in Population by Age Cohort and Year	All Counties		Metropolitan Counties		Non-Metropolitan Counties							
					Total		Urban population 20,000 or more		Urban population 2,500 to 19,999		Rural population less than 2,500	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages												
1980 to 1990	3,766,698	10.8	3,858,716	16.9	-92,018	-0.8	61,267	2.1	-28,322	-0.4	-124,963	-6.6
1990 to 2000	6,724,510	17.4	5,731,859	21.5	992,651	8.2	260,890	8.6	649,040	9.0	82,721	4.7
1980 to 2000	10,491,208	30.0	9,590,575	42.0	900,633	7.4	322,157	10.8	620,718	8.6	-42,242	-2.2
Pre-School (Ages 0 to 4)												
1980 to 1990	240,948	8.6	335,009	18.4	-94,061	-9.7	-13,689	-5.6	-55,381	-9.6	-24,991	-16.9
1990 to 2000	259,427	8.6	298,474	13.8	-39,047	-4.5	-4,828	-2.1	-19,440	-3.7	-14,779	-12.0
1980 to 2000	500,375	17.9	633,483	34.7	-133,108	-13.8	-18,517	-7.6	-74,821	-13.0	-39,770	-26.9
School Age (Ages 5 to 19)												
1980 to 1990	9,329	0.1	220,779	3.8	-211,450	-7.0	-36,747	-4.9	-117,907	-6.5	-56,796	-12.4
1990 to 2000	1,559,061	17.6	1,391,967	23.0	167,094	5.9	48,834	6.8	103,621	6.1	14,639	3.6
1980 to 2000	1,568,390	17.7	1,612,746	27.6	-44,356	-1.5	12,087	1.6	-14,286	-0.8	-42,157	-9.2
All Persons Ages 0 to 19												
1980 to 1990	250,277	2.1	555,788	7.3	-305,511	-7.7	-50,436	-5.0	-173,288	-7.3	-81,787	-13.5
1990 to 2000	1,818,488	15.3	1,690,441	20.6	128,047	3.5	44,006	4.6	84,181	3.8	-140	-0.0
1980 to 2000	2,068,765	17.8	2,246,229	29.3	-177,464	-4.5	-6,430	-0.6	-89,107	-3.7	-81,927	-13.5
All Persons Ages 0 to 17												
1980 to 1990	433,028	4.2	633,139	9.4	-200,111	-5.7	-24,086	-2.8	-112,753	-5.3	-63,272	-11.5
1990 to 2000	1,606,080	15.0	1,531,531	20.8	74,549	2.2	29,663	3.6	52,844	2.6	-7,958	-1.6
1980 to 2000	2,039,108	19.9	2,164,670	32.1	-125,562	-3.6	5,577	0.6	-59,909	-2.8	-71,230	-13.0

Figure 13. Percent Change in Persons Ages 20 to 34 for the U.S. by County: 1990 to 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

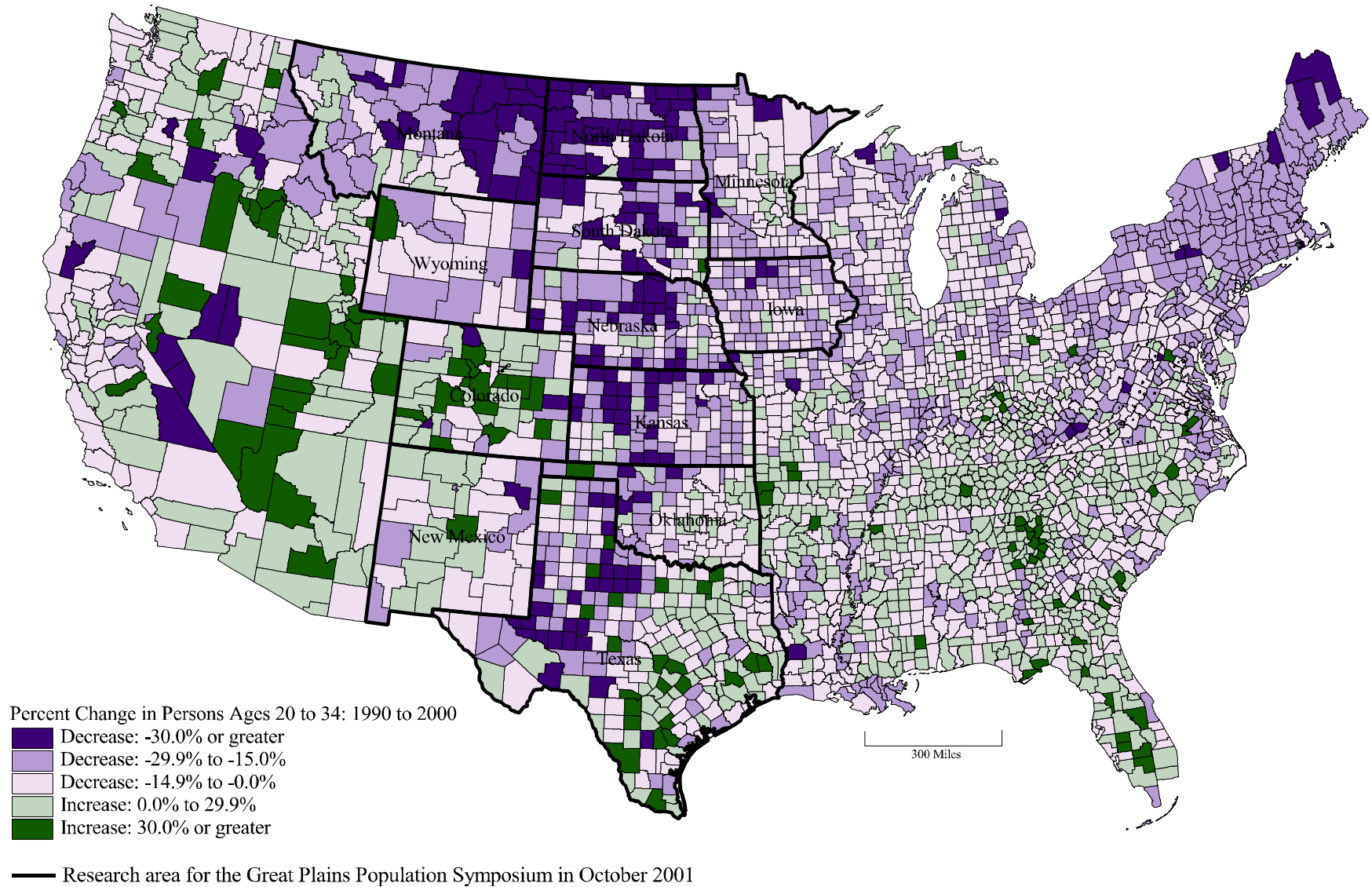


Figure 14. Percent Change in Persons Ages 35 to 54 for the U.S. by County: 1990 to 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

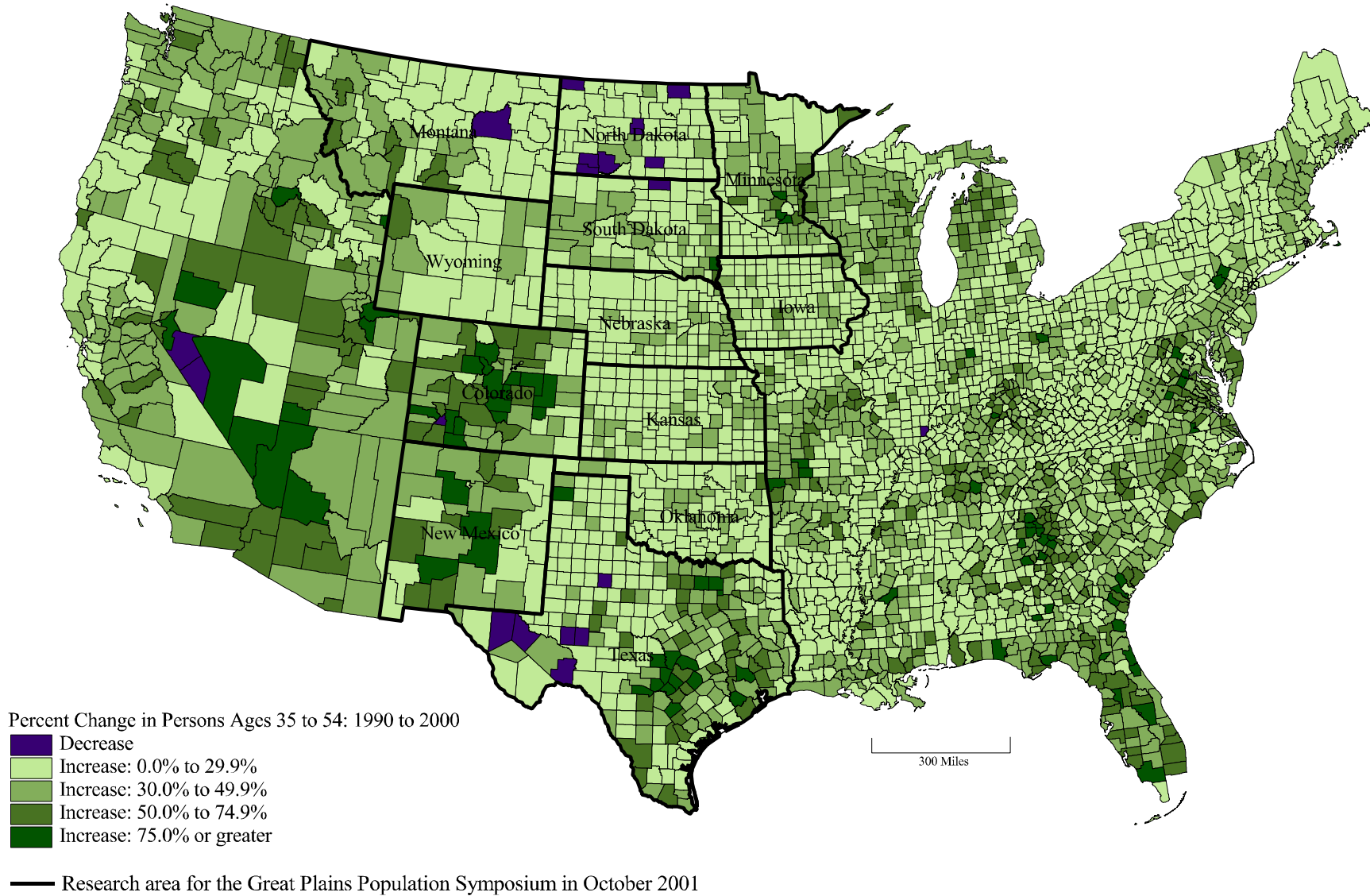


Figure 15. Percent Change in Persons Ages 55 to 64 for the U.S. by County: 1990 to 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

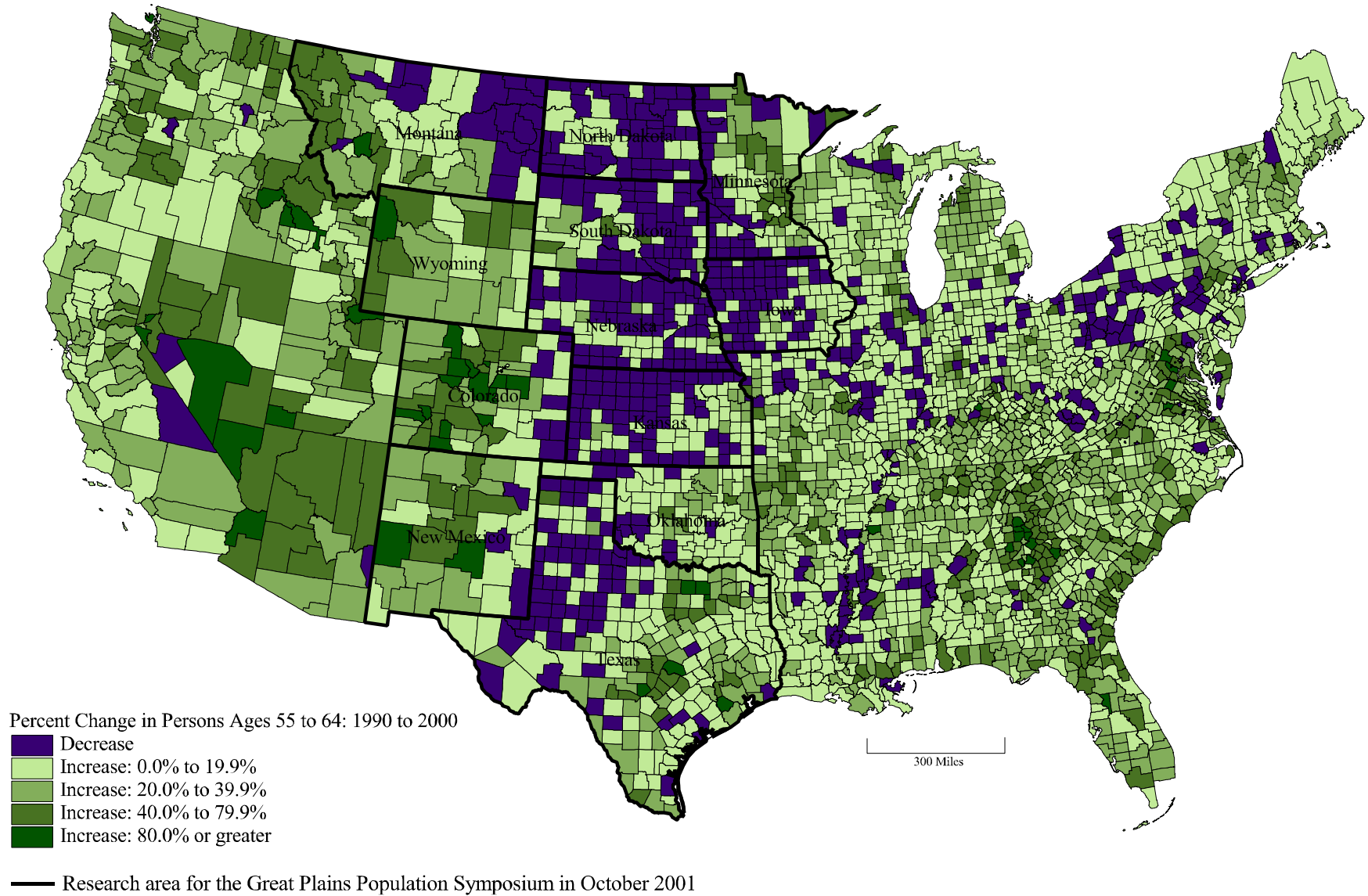


Table 13. Labor Pool Population in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1980 to 2000

Note: Metropolitan Status was determined using the 1993 Beale Codes provided by the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses

Age Cohort and Year	All Counties		Metropolitan Counties		Non-Metropolitan Counties							
					Total		Urban population 20,000 or more		Urban population 2,500 to 19,999		Rural population less than 2,500	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages												
1980	34,970,078	100.0	22,839,309	100.0	12,130,769	100.0	2,983,069	100.0	7,254,362	100.0	1,893,338	100.0
1990	38,736,776	100.0	26,698,025	100.0	12,038,751	100.0	3,044,336	100.0	7,226,040	100.0	1,768,375	100.0
2000	45,461,286	100.0	32,429,884	100.0	13,031,402	100.0	3,305,226	100.0	7,875,080	100.0	1,851,096	100.0
Entry Labor Pool (Ages 20-34)												
1980	9,306,741	26.6	6,515,568	28.5	2,791,173	23.0	803,989	27.0	1,610,186	22.2	376,998	19.9
1990	9,627,201	24.9	7,123,956	26.7	2,503,245	20.8	739,514	24.3	1,452,275	20.1	311,456	17.6
2000	9,697,086	21.3	7,372,932	22.7	2,324,154	17.8	697,199	21.1	1,362,602	17.3	264,353	14.3
Prime Labor Pool (Ages 35-54)												
1980	7,205,531	20.6	4,807,017	21.0	2,398,514	19.8	577,313	19.4	1,441,020	19.9	380,181	20.1
1990	9,595,738	24.8	6,775,731	25.4	2,820,007	23.4	707,818	23.3	1,697,509	23.5	414,680	23.5
2000	13,207,767	29.1	9,539,161	29.4	3,668,606	28.2	907,439	27.5	2,225,473	28.3	535,694	28.9
Pre-Retirement (Ages 55-64)												
1980	3,026,425	8.7	1,836,276	8.0	1,190,149	9.8	256,403	8.6	726,373	10.0	207,373	11.0
1990	3,095,919	8.0	1,987,679	7.4	1,108,240	9.2	248,713	8.2	677,143	9.4	182,384	10.3
2000	3,682,143	8.1	2,460,109	7.6	1,222,034	9.4	275,833	8.3	754,320	9.6	191,881	10.4
All Persons Ages 20 to 64												
1980	19,538,697	55.9	13,158,861	57.6	6,379,836	52.6	1,637,705	54.9	3,777,579	52.1	964,552	50.9
1990	22,318,858	57.6	15,887,366	59.5	6,431,492	53.4	1,696,045	55.7	3,826,927	53.0	908,520	51.4
2000	26,586,996	58.5	19,372,202	59.7	7,214,794	55.4	1,880,471	56.9	4,342,395	55.1	991,928	53.6

Table 14. Change in the Labor Pool Population in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1980 to 2000

Note: Metropolitan Status was determined using the 1993 Beale Codes provided by the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses

Change in Population by Age Cohort and Year	All Counties		Metropolitan Counties		Non-Metropolitan Counties							
					Total		Urban population 20,000 or more		Urban population 2,500 to 19,999		Rural population less than 2,500	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages												
1980 to 1990	3,766,698	10.8	3,858,716	16.9	-92,018	-0.8	61,267	2.1	-28,322	-0.4	-124,963	-6.6
1990 to 2000	6,724,510	17.4	5,731,859	21.5	992,651	8.2	260,890	8.6	649,040	9.0	82,721	4.7
1980 to 2000	10,491,208	30.0	9,590,575	42.0	900,633	7.4	322,157	10.8	620,718	8.6	-42,242	-2.2
Entry Labor Pool (Ages 20-34)												
1980 to 1990	320,460	3.4	608,388	9.3	-287,928	-10.3	-64,475	-8.0	-157,911	-9.8	-65,542	-17.4
1990 to 2000	69,885	0.7	248,976	3.5	-179,091	-7.2	-42,315	-5.7	-89,673	-6.2	-47,103	-15.1
1980 to 2000	390,345	4.2	857,364	13.2	-467,019	-16.7	-106,790	-13.3	-247,584	-15.4	-112,645	-29.9
Prime Labor Pool (Ages 35-54)												
1980 to 1990	2,390,207	33.2	1,968,714	41.0	421,493	17.6	130,505	22.6	256,489	17.8	34,499	9.1
1990 to 2000	3,612,029	37.6	2,763,430	40.8	848,599	30.1	199,621	28.2	527,964	31.1	121,014	29.2
1980 to 2000	6,002,236	83.3	4,732,144	98.4	1,270,092	53.0	330,126	57.2	784,453	54.4	155,513	40.9
Pre-Retirement (Ages 55-64)												
1980 to 1990	69,494	2.3	151,403	8.2	-81,909	-6.9	-7,690	-3.0	-49,230	-6.8	-24,989	-12.1
1990 to 2000	586,224	18.9	472,430	23.8	113,794	10.3	27,120	10.9	77,177	11.4	9,497	5.2
1980 to 2000	655,718	21.7	623,833	34.0	31,885	2.7	19,430	7.6	27,947	3.8	-15,492	-7.5
All Persons Ages 20 to 64												
1980 to 1990	2,780,161	14.2	2,728,505	20.7	51,656	0.8	58,340	3.6	49,348	1.3	-56,032	-5.8
1990 to 2000	4,268,138	19.1	3,484,836	21.9	783,302	12.2	184,426	10.9	515,468	13.5	83,408	9.2
1980 to 2000	7,048,299	36.1	6,213,341	47.2	834,958	13.1	242,766	14.8	564,816	15.0	27,376	2.8

Figure 16. Persons 65 Years and Older as a Percent of Total Population in the U.S. by County: 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Decennial Census

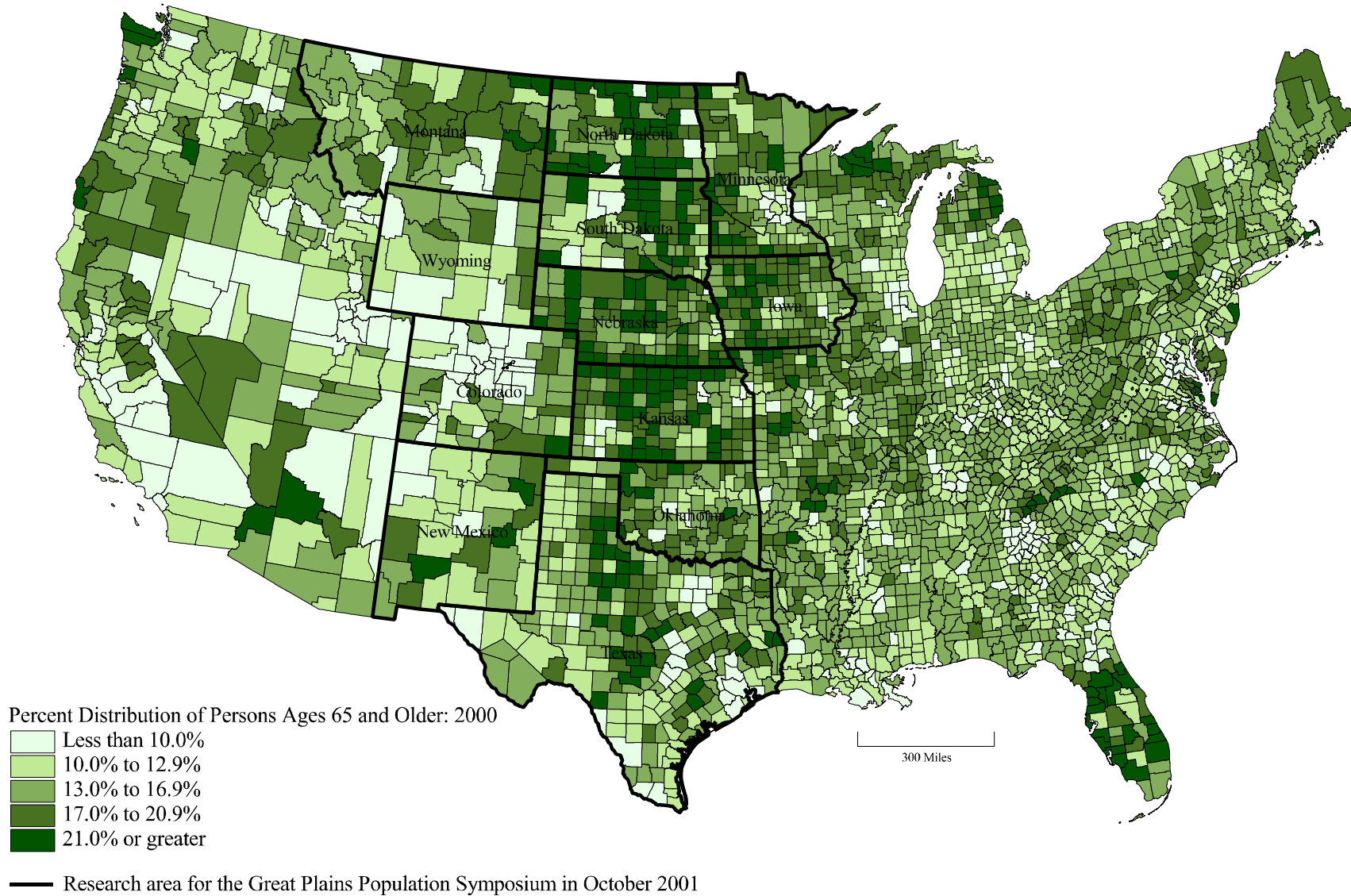


Figure 17. Percent Change in Persons Ages 65 Years and Older for the U.S. by County: 1990 to 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

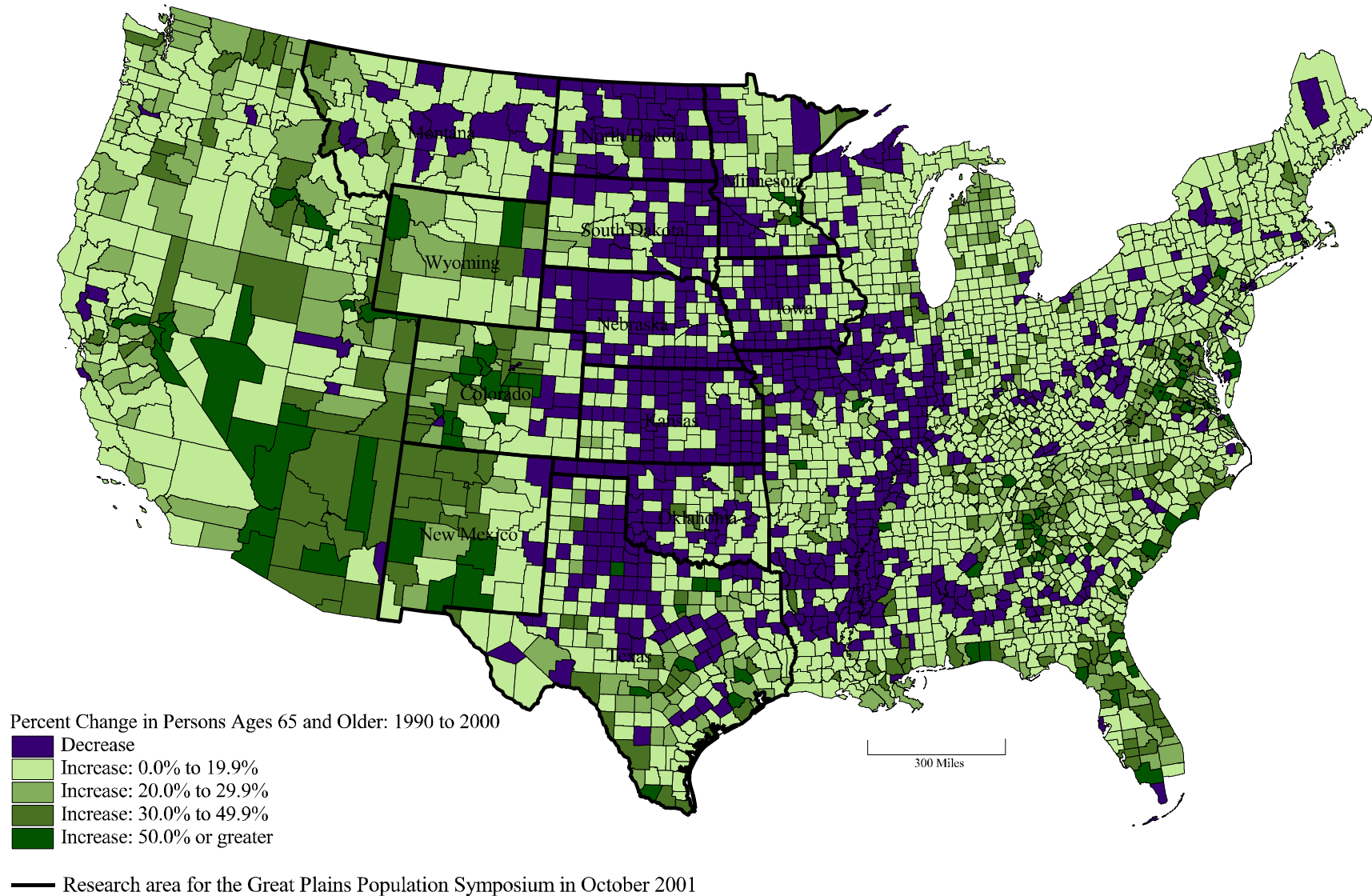


Figure 18. Percent Change in Persons Ages 85 Years and Older for the U.S. by County: 1990 to 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

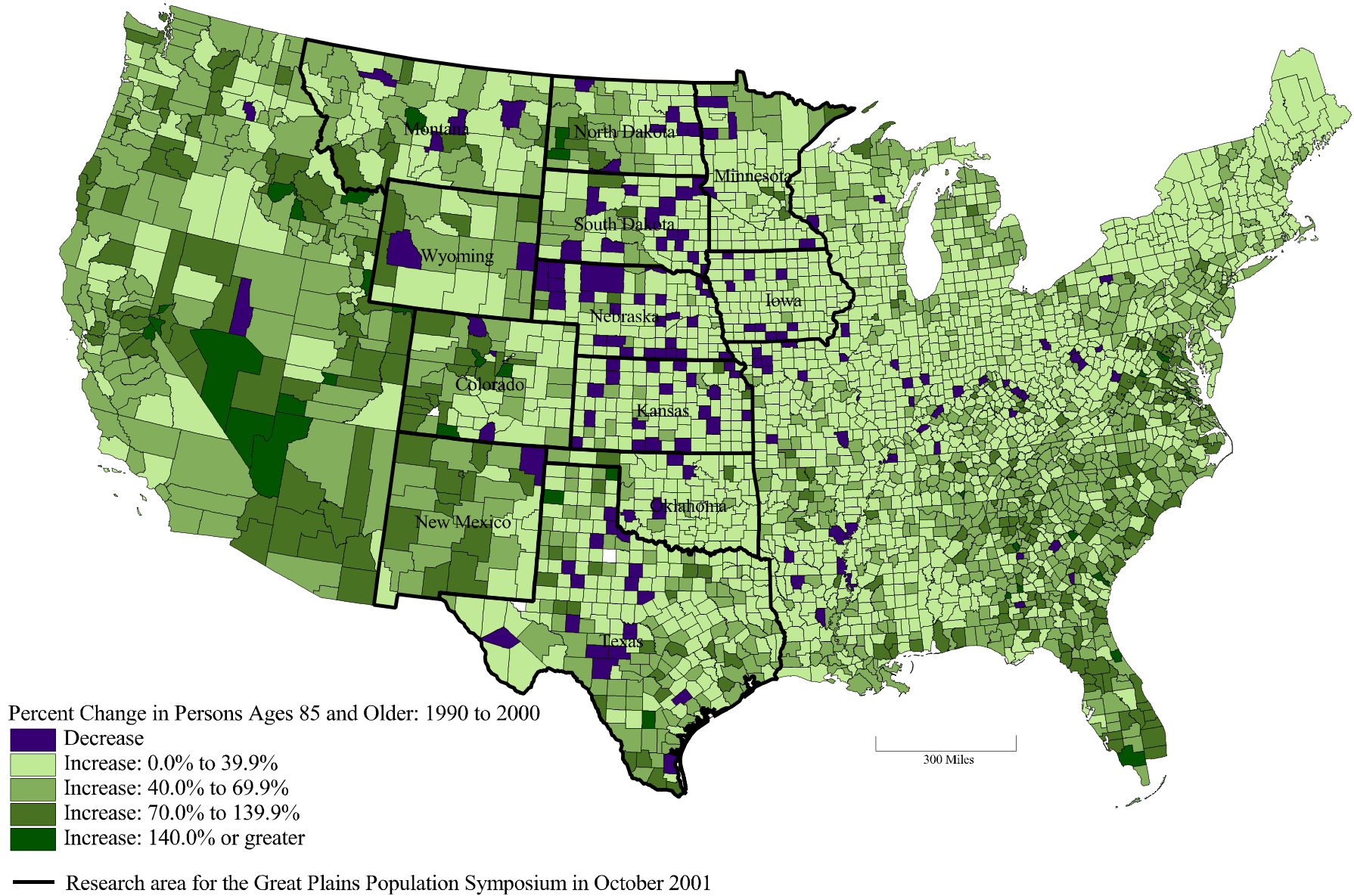


Table 15. Elderly Population in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1980 to 2000

Note: Metropolitan Status was determined using the 1993 Beale Codes provided by the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses

Age Cohort and Year	All Counties		Metropolitan Counties		Non-Metropolitan Counties							
					Total		Urban population 20,000 or more		Urban population 2,500 to 19,999		Rural population less than 2,500	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages												
1980	34,970,078	100.0	22,839,309	100.0	12,130,769	100.0	2,983,069	100.0	7,254,362	100.0	1,893,338	100.0
1990	38,736,776	100.0	26,698,025	100.0	12,038,751	100.0	3,044,336	100.0	7,226,040	100.0	1,768,375	100.0
2000	45,461,286	100.0	32,429,884	100.0	13,031,402	100.0	3,305,226	100.0	7,875,080	100.0	1,851,096	100.0
Persons 65 Years and Older												
1980	3,782,790	10.8	2,018,188	8.8	1,764,602	14.5	345,932	11.6	1,095,654	15.1	323,016	17.1
1990	4,519,050	11.7	2,592,611	9.7	1,926,439	16.0	399,295	13.1	1,191,272	16.5	335,872	19.0
2000	5,156,934	11.3	3,149,193	9.7	2,007,741	15.4	431,753	13.1	1,240,663	15.8	335,325	18.1
Persons 85 Years and Older												
1980	364,952	1.0	183,207	0.8	181,745	1.5	35,051	1.2	111,904	1.5	34,790	1.8
1990	494,980	1.3	262,567	1.0	232,413	1.9	46,067	1.5	143,627	2.0	42,719	2.4
2000	655,963	1.4	369,489	1.1	286,474	2.2	59,174	1.8	176,944	2.2	50,356	2.7

Table 16. Change in the Elderly Population in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1980 to 2000

Note: Metropolitan Status was determined using the 1993 Beale Codes provided by the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses

Change in Population by Age Cohort and Year	All Counties		Metropolitan Counties		Non-Metropolitan Counties							
					Total		Urban population 20,000 or more		Urban population 2,500 to 19,999		Rural population less than 2,500	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages												
1980 to 1990	3,766,698	10.8	3,858,716	16.9	-92,018	-0.8	61,267	2.1	-28,322	-0.4	-124,963	-6.6
1990 to 2000	6,724,510	17.4	5,731,859	21.5	992,651	8.2	260,890	8.6	649,040	9.0	82,721	4.7
1980 to 2000	10,491,208	30.0	9,590,575	42.0	900,633	7.4	322,157	10.8	620,718	8.6	-42,242	-2.2
Persons 65 Years and Older												
1980 to 1990	736,260	19.5	574,423	28.5	161,837	9.2	53,363	15.4	95,618	8.7	12,856	4.0
1990 to 2000	637,884	14.1	556,582	21.5	81,302	4.2	32,458	8.1	49,391	4.1	-547	-0.2
1980 to 2000	1,374,144	36.3	1,131,005	56.0	243,139	13.8	85,821	24.8	145,009	13.2	12,309	3.8
Persons 85 Years and Older												
1980 to 1990	130,028	35.6	79,360	43.3	50,668	27.9	11,016	31.4	31,723	28.3	7,929	22.8
1990 to 2000	160,983	32.5	106,922	40.7	54,061	23.3	13,107	28.5	33,317	23.2	7,637	17.9
1980 to 2000	291,011	79.7	186,282	101.7	104,729	57.6	24,123	68.8	65,040	58.1	15,566	44.7

Race and Hispanic Population in the Great Plains

Hispanic Movement. There has been a shifting pattern of movement among Hispanics within the Great Plains. Some of the change can be attributed to restructuring of agricultural employment. Metropolitan resettlement is another factor. Regardless of the cause, significant concentrations of Hispanics are appearing in the central and northern parts of the region.

Highlights

Figure 19. A significant increase in the Hispanic population occurred in the central and northern states of the Great Plains. Hispanics now represent approximately 20% of the Great Plains population, nearly doubling since 1980.

Tables 17-18. More than 82% of Hispanics live in metropolitan counties within the Great Plains. The large proportion of Hispanics in the region is due mainly to the fact that Texas represents 46% of the Great Plains population and 75% of the region's Hispanic population.

Note: Census 2000 race data are not directly comparable to previous Census years. This is due to the fact that the Census 2000 racial categories include those persons reporting multiple races. This report uses persons reporting one race only for purposes of comparison. For further information on Census reporting procedures on race, visit the following URL: <http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf>.

Figure 19. Percent Change in Persons of Hispanic Origin for the U.S. by County: 1990 to 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

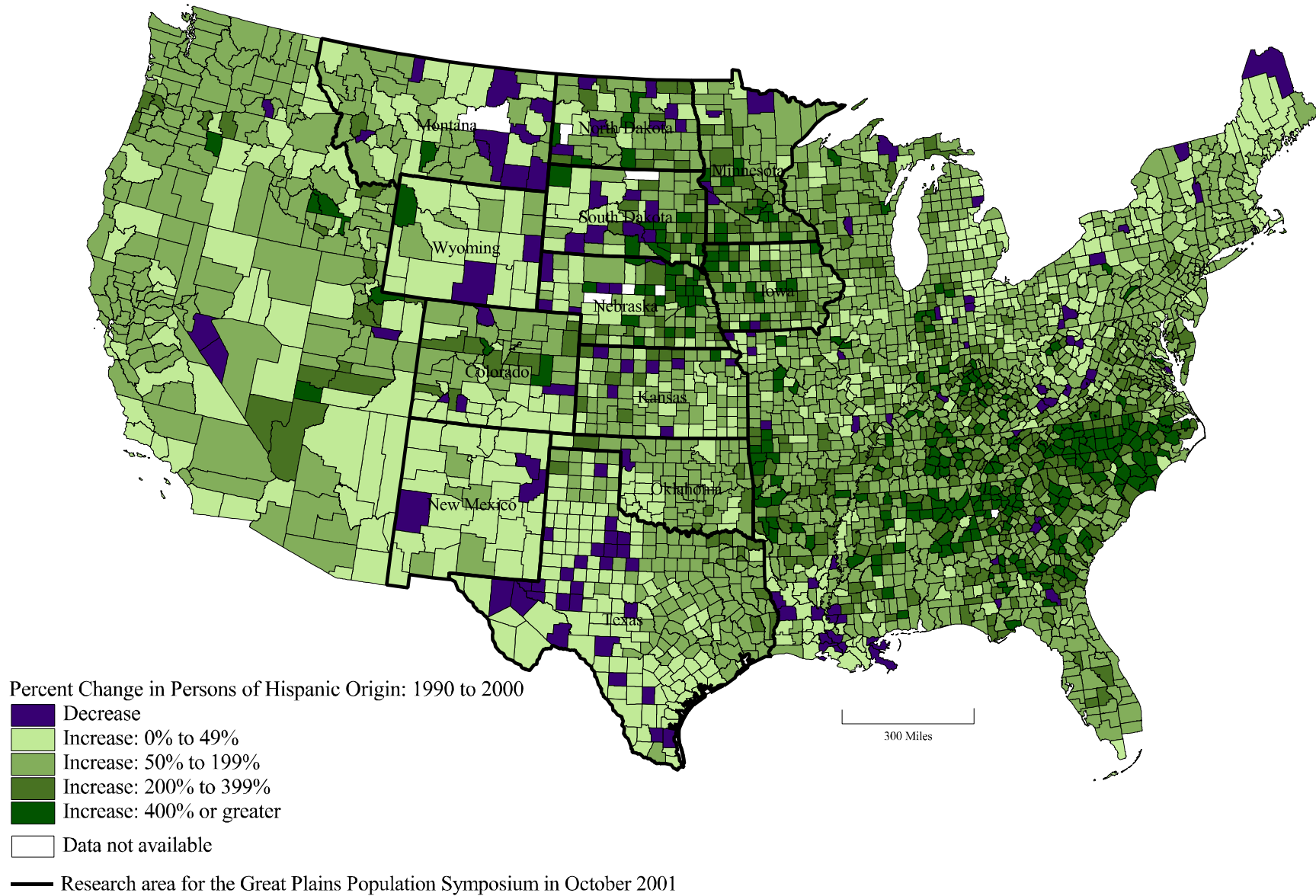


Table 17. Race and Hispanic Origin Population in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1980 to 2000

*Note: Metropolitan Status was determined using the 1993 Beale Codes provided by the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. * 2000 Census data reflect persons reporting one race only.*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses

Race and Hispanic Origin	All Counties		Metropolitan Counties		Non-Metropolitan Counties							
					Total		Urban population 20,000 or more		Urban population 2,500 to 19,999		Rural population less than 2,500	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Races												
1980	34,970,078	100.0	22,839,309	100.0	12,130,769	100.0	2,983,069	100.0	7,254,362	100.0	1,893,338	100.0
1990	38,736,776	100.0	26,698,025	100.0	12,038,751	100.0	3,044,336	100.0	7,226,040	100.0	1,768,375	100.0
2000	45,461,286	100.0	32,429,884	100.0	13,031,402	100.0	3,305,226	100.0	7,875,080	100.0	1,851,096	100.0
White												
1980	30,230,506	86.4	19,161,637	83.9	11,068,869	91.2	2,650,071	88.8	6,636,590	91.5	1,782,208	94.1
1990	32,345,582	83.5	21,605,135	80.9	10,740,447	89.2	2,623,524	86.2	6,467,522	89.5	1,649,401	93.3
2000*	35,732,808	78.6	24,535,329	75.7	11,197,479	85.9	2,725,544	82.5	6,798,462	86.3	1,673,473	90.4
Black												
1980	2,319,995	6.6	1,971,957	8.6	348,038	2.9	112,872	3.8	212,994	2.9	22,172	1.2
1990	2,775,072	0.1	2,420,658	0.1	354,414	0.1	121,556	0.1	212,179	0.1	20,679	0.1
2000*	3,336,278	0.1	2,948,234	0.1	388,044	0.1	126,428	0.1	238,445	0.1	23,171	0.1
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut												
1980	508,249	1.5	194,883	0.9	313,366	2.6	95,476	3.2	162,025	2.2	55,865	3.0
1990	705,711	1.8	285,369	1.1	420,342	3.5	123,461	4.1	230,650	3.2	66,231	3.7
2000*	873,917	1.9	369,473	1.1	504,444	3.9	152,132	4.6	270,546	3.4	81,766	4.4
Asian, Pacific Islander												
1980	242,707	0.7	208,349	0.9	34,358	0.3	15,290	0.5	16,258	0.2	2,810	0.1
1990	588,192	1.5	529,666	2.0	58,526	0.5	30,385	1.0	24,720	0.3	3,421	0.2
2000*	1,015,670	2.2	938,331	2.9	77,339	0.6	36,729	1.1	35,425	0.5	5,185	0.3
Hispanic Origin (any race)												
1980	4,051,602	11.6	3,147,959	13.8	903,643	7.4	261,170	8.8	575,344	7.9	67,129	3.5
1990	5,694,603	14.7	4,582,154	17.2	1,112,449	9.2	325,136	10.7	710,544	9.8	76,769	4.3
2000	8,926,928	19.6	7,351,934	22.7	1,574,994	12.1	470,593	14.2	994,813	12.6	109,588	5.9

Table 18. Change in Population by Race and Hispanic Origin in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1980 to 2000

Note: Metropolitan Status was determined using the 1993 Beale Codes provided by the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. * 2000 Census data reflect persons reporting one race only.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses

Change in Population by Race and Hispanic Origin	All Counties		Metropolitan Counties		Non-Metropolitan Counties							
					Total		Urban population 20,000 or more		Urban population 2,500 to 19,999		Rural population less than 2,500	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Races												
1980 to 1990	3,766,698	10.8	3,858,716	16.9	-92,018	-0.8	61,267	2.1	-28,322	-0.4	-124,963	-6.6
1990 to 2000	6,724,510	17.4	5,731,859	21.5	992,651	8.2	260,890	8.6	649,040	9.0	82,721	4.7
1980 to 2000	10,491,208	30.0	9,590,575	42.0	900,633	7.4	322,157	10.8	620,718	8.6	-42,242	-2.2
White												
1980 to 1990	2,115,076	7.0	2,443,498	12.8	-328,422	-3.0	-26,547	-1.0	-169,068	-2.5	-132,807	-7.5
1990 to 2000*	3,387,226	10.5	2,930,194	13.6	457,032	4.3	102,020	3.9	330,940	5.1	24,072	1.5
1980 to 2000*	5,502,302	18.2	5,373,692	28.0	128,610	1.2	75,473	2.8	161,872	2.4	-108,735	-6.1
Black												
1980 to 1990	455,077	19.6	448,701	22.8	6,376	1.8	8,684	7.7	-815	-0.4	-1,493	-6.7
1990 to 2000*	561,206	20.2	527,576	21.8	33,630	9.5	4,872	4.0	26,266	12.4	2,492	12.1
1980 to 2000*	1,016,283	43.8	976,277	49.5	40,006	11.5	13,556	12.0	25,451	11.9	999	4.5
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut												
1980 to 1990	197,462	38.9	90,486	46.4	106,976	34.1	27,985	29.3	68,625	42.4	10,366	18.6
1990 to 2000*	168,206	23.8	84,104	29.5	84,102	20.0	28,671	23.2	39,896	17.3	15,535	23.5
1980 to 2000*	365,668	71.9	174,590	89.6	191,078	61.0	56,656	59.3	108,521	67.0	25,901	46.4
Asian, Pacific Islander												
1980 to 1990	345,485	142.3	321,317	154.2	24,168	70.3	15,095	98.7	8,462	52.0	611	21.7
1990 to 2000*	427,478	72.7	408,665	77.2	18,813	32.1	6,344	20.9	10,705	43.3	1,764	51.6
1980 to 2000*	772,963	318.5	729,982	350.4	42,981	125.1	21,439	140.2	19,167	117.9	2,375	84.5
Hispanic Origin (any race)												
1980 to 1990	1,643,001	40.6	1,434,195	45.6	208,806	23.1	63,966	24.5	135,200	23.5	9,640	14.4
1990 to 2000	3,232,325	56.8	2,769,780	60.5	462,545	41.6	145,457	44.7	284,269	40.0	32,819	42.8
1980 to 2000	4,875,326	120.3	4,203,975	133.6	671,351	74.3	209,423	80.2	419,469	72.9	42,459	63.3

Living Arrangements in the Great Plains

Shifting Household Composition and Living Arrangements. The composition of households in the region is important to monitor because it provides insight into possible changes in service needs for the area. Two trends which deserve attention are changing family composition and shifts in the proportion of individuals living alone. Changes in family composition can be detected by looking at the proportion of family households relative to non-family households. Typically, family households greatly outnumber non-family households. Shifts in this pattern can have important consequences for many institutions including schools, churches, and health providers. Similarly, changes in proportion of individuals living alone may translate into greater demand on institutions, especially health and social services. This is especially true for isolated rural areas of the region.

Household: A household includes all persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied as separate living quarters. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

Family Household: A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family.

Non-Family Household: A non-family household consists of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Highlights

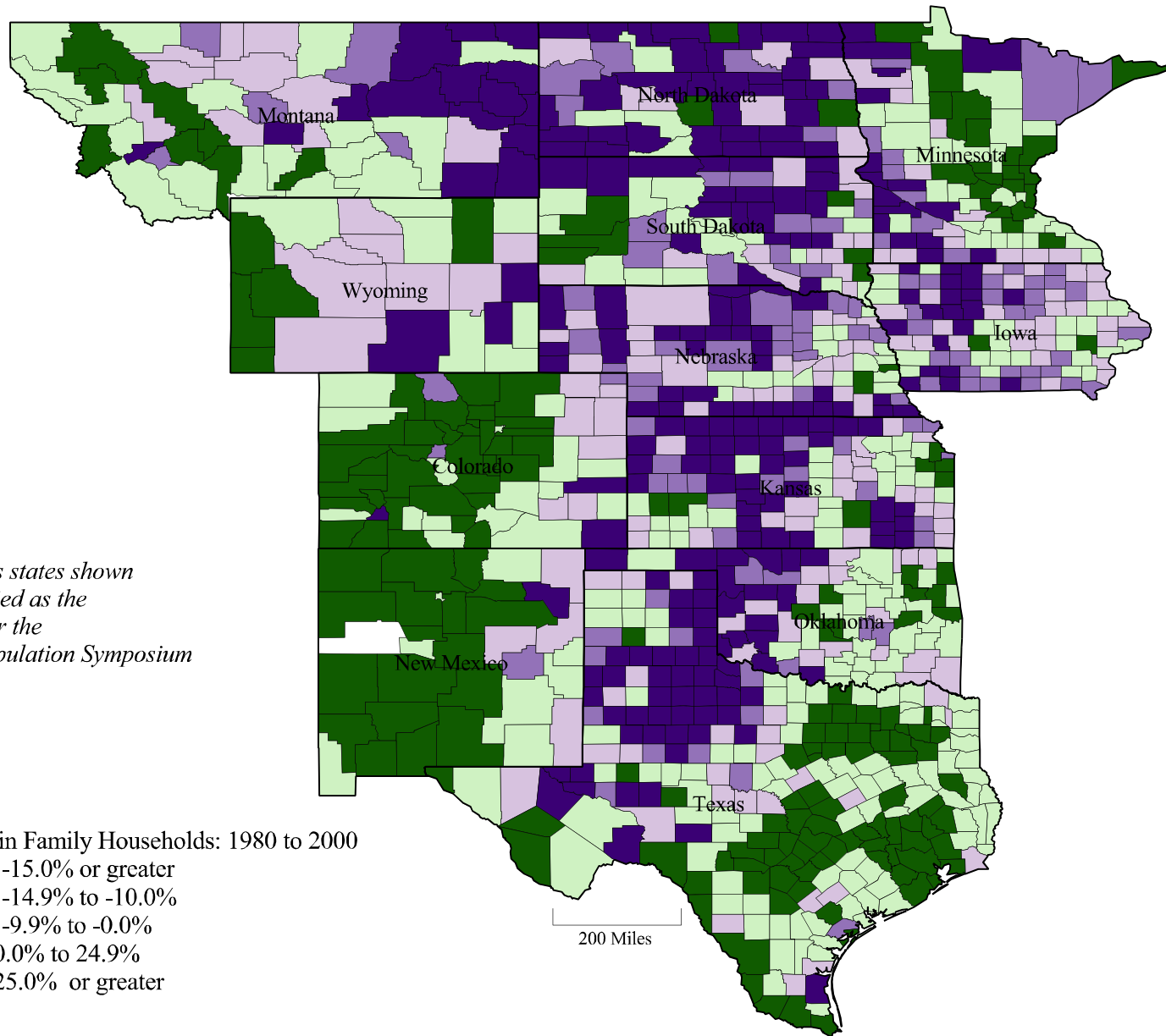
Figure 20. There has been a significant decline in the proportion of family households between 1980 and 2000, especially in the central and northern counties of the Great Plains.

Figure 21. The number of persons living alone in the region nearly doubled in the past two decades. This trend is distinctly different from what is occurring outside the Great Plains region.

Tables 19-20. During the past two decades, the proportion of family households has declined from 73.3% in 1980 to 68.7% in 2000. In contrast, the number of non-family households in the region grew 60% and they account for nearly one of every three households. Currently, more than 4.3 million households in the Great Plains are individuals living by themselves; this is an increase of 1.5 million since 1980. More than one in three of these households are single elderly. In the rural counties the single elderly are nearly 50% of all single households.

Figure 20. Percent Change in Family Households for the Great Plains States by County: 1980 to 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 and 2000 Decennial Censuses



The Great Plains states shown are those identified as the research area for the Great Plains Population Symposium in October 2001

Percent Change in Family Households: 1980 to 2000

- Decrease: -15.0% or greater
- Decrease: -14.9% to -10.0%
- Decrease: -9.9% to -0.0%
- Increase: 0.0% to 24.9%
- Increase: 25.0% or greater

Figure 21. Persons 65 Years and Older Living Alone as a Percent of Total Elderly Households for the U.S. by County: 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Decennial Census

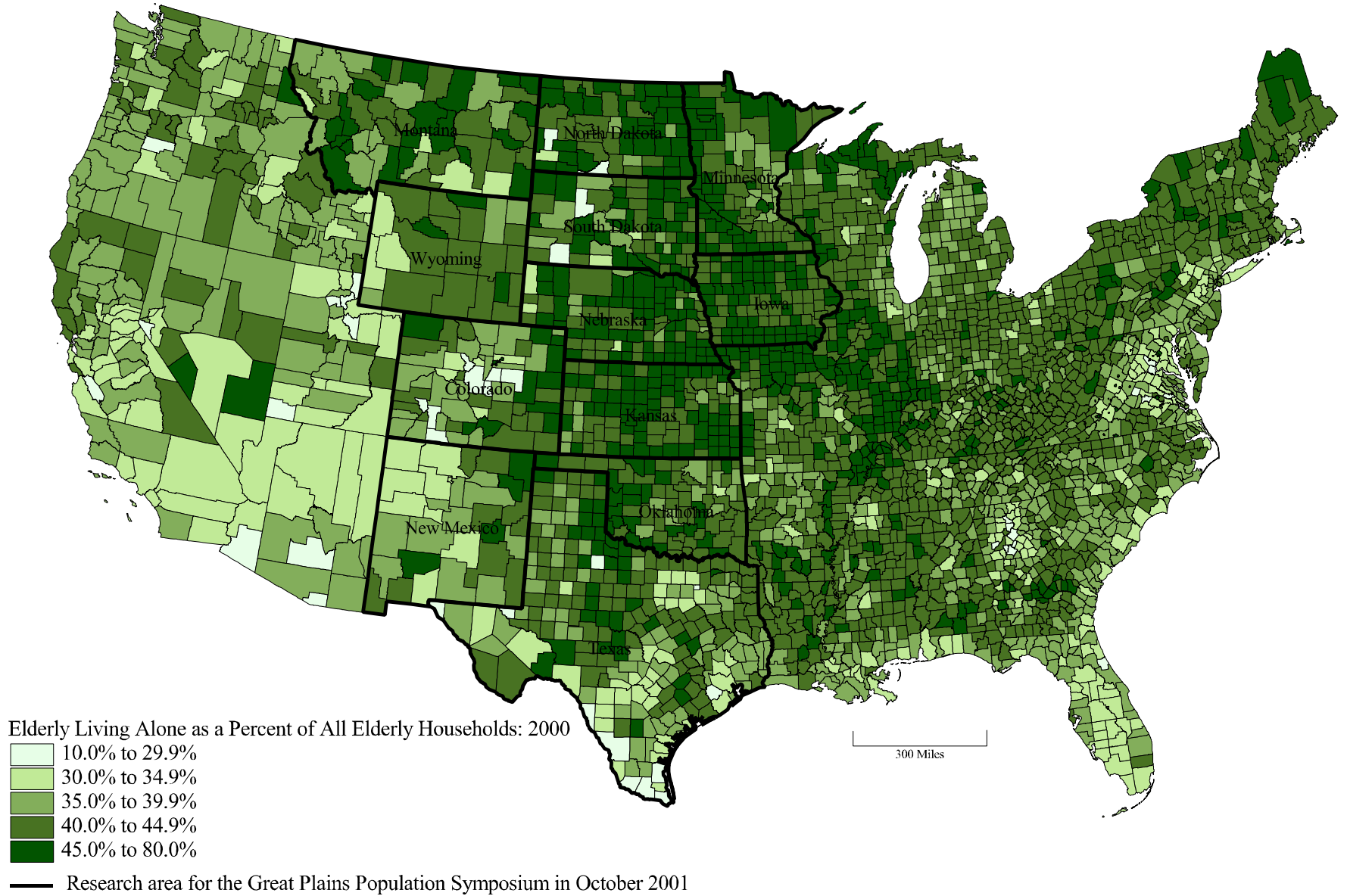


Table 19. Household Composition in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1980 to 2000

Note: Metropolitan Status was determined using the 1993 Beale Codes provided by the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses

Household Composition	All Counties		Metropolitan Counties		Non-Metropolitan Counties							
					Total		Urban population 20,000 or more		Urban population 2,500 to 19,999		Rural population less than 2,500	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households												
1980	12,411,866	100.0	8,079,238	100.0	4,332,628	100.0	1,048,962	100.0	2,594,332	100.0	689,334	100.0
1990	14,336,427	100.0	9,841,688	100.0	4,494,739	100.0	1,116,108	100.0	2,698,601	100.0	680,030	100.0
2000	16,920,006	100.0	11,958,868	100.0	4,961,138	100.0	1,238,668	100.0	2,991,686	100.0	730,784	100.0
Family Households												
1980	9,101,666	73.3	5,867,150	72.6	3,234,516	74.7	767,439	73.2	1,948,321	75.1	518,756	75.3
1990	10,068,480	70.2	6,848,579	69.6	3,219,901	71.6	785,101	70.3	1,947,410	72.2	487,390	71.7
2000	11,618,687	68.7	8,175,828	68.4	3,442,859	69.4	841,301	67.9	2,093,940	70.0	507,618	69.5
Non-Family Households												
1980	3,310,200	26.7	2,212,088	27.4	1,098,112	25.3	281,523	26.8	646,011	24.9	170,578	24.7
1990	4,267,947	29.8	2,993,109	30.4	1,274,838	28.4	331,007	29.7	751,191	27.8	192,640	28.3
2000	5,301,319	31.3	3,783,040	31.6	1,518,279	30.6	397,367	32.1	897,746	30.0	223,166	30.5
Householders Living Alone												
1980	2,811,440	22.7	1,824,038	22.6	987,402	22.8	239,463	22.8	588,156	22.7	159,783	23.2
1990	3,576,006	24.9	2,445,307	24.8	1,130,699	25.2	277,631	24.9	675,079	25.0	177,989	26.2
2000	4,310,010	25.5	3,014,423	25.2	1,295,587	26.1	321,794	26.0	775,981	25.9	197,812	27.1
Householders 65+ Living Alone												
1980	1,086,069	8.8	572,564	7.1	513,505	11.9	103,902	9.9	317,142	12.2	92,461	13.4
1990	1,320,200	9.2	738,215	7.5	581,985	12.9	120,787	10.8	359,743	13.3	101,455	14.9
2000	1,442,843	8.5	854,574	7.1	588,269	11.9	126,334	10.2	363,385	12.1	98,550	13.5

Table 20. Change in Household Composition in the Great Plains by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status: 1980 to 2000

Note: Metropolitan Status was determined using the 1993 Beale Codes provided by the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses

Change in Households by Household Composition	All Counties		Metropolitan Counties		Non-Metropolitan Counties							
					Total		Urban population 20,000 or more		Urban population 2,500 to 19,999		Rural population less than 2,500	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households												
1980 to 1990	1,924,561	15.5	1,762,450	21.8	162,111	3.7	67,146	6.4	104,269	4.0	-9,304	-1.4
1990 to 2000	2,583,579	18.0	2,117,180	21.5	466,399	10.4	122,560	11.0	293,085	10.9	50,754	7.5
1980 to 2000	4,508,140	36.3	3,879,630	48.0	628,510	14.5	189,706	18.1	397,354	15.3	41,450	6.0
Family Households												
1980 to 1990	966,814	10.6	981,429	16.7	-14,615	-0.5	17,662	2.3	-911	-0.1	-31,366	-6.1
1990 to 2000	1,550,207	15.4	1,327,249	19.4	222,958	6.9	56,200	7.2	146,530	7.5	20,228	4.2
1980 to 2000	2,517,021	27.7	2,308,678	39.4	208,343	6.4	73,862	9.6	145,619	7.5	-11,138	-2.2
Non-Family Households												
1980 to 1990	957,747	28.9	781,021	35.3	176,726	16.1	49,484	17.6	105,180	16.3	22,062	12.9
1990 to 2000	1,033,372	24.2	789,931	26.4	243,441	19.1	66,360	20.1	146,555	19.5	30,526	15.9
1980 to 2000	1,991,119	60.2	1,570,952	71.0	420,167	38.3	115,844	41.2	251,735	39.0	52,588	30.8
Householders Living Alone												
1980 to 1990	764,566	27.2	621,269	34.1	143,297	14.5	38,168	15.9	86,923	14.8	18,206	11.4
1990 to 2000	734,004	20.5	569,116	23.3	164,888	14.6	44,163	15.9	100,902	15.0	19,823	11.1
1980 to 2000	1,498,570	53.3	1,190,385	65.3	308,185	31.2	82,331	34.4	187,825	31.9	38,029	23.8
Householders 65+ Living Alone												
1980 to 1990	234,131	21.6	165,651	28.9	68,480	13.3	16,885	16.3	42,601	13.4	8,994	9.7
1990 to 2000	122,643	9.3	116,359	15.8	6,284	1.1	5,547	4.6	3,642	1.0	-2,905	-2.8
1980 to 2000	356,774	32.9	282,010	49.3	74,764	14.6	22,432	21.6	46,243	14.6	6,089	6.6

Economic Conditions in the Great Plains

Income and Poverty. Many of the important economic indicators from the 2000 Census are not yet available. These are scheduled to be released starting in the spring of 2002. As a result, one must rely on estimates for a snapshot of the economic health of the region's smaller areas. The Census data used in this publication are experimental estimates derived from the Small Area Income Estimates Branch. Perhaps the most telling indicator from these data is youth poverty. The future of any area lies in its youth and the ability to cultivate human capital. An alternative to relying on Census data is finding other sources of economic data. One source utilized in this study is the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which provides a summary of tax return data based on a large sample. These data document change in residency of tax return filers between years. From these data, one can analyze the movement of filers (flow data) between counties and states.

Highlights

- Figure 22. The highest concentrations of impoverished youth, both in the Great Plains region and the U.S. in general, tend to be in the south and among Native American reservation areas.
- Figure 23. The economic consequence of out-migration in the Great Plains is compelling. The majority of central and northern counties in the region have sustained net income losses for at least four of the six years between 1993-94 and 1998-99.
- Table 21. IRS returns offer one way to estimate the economic consequence of migration. The net change in income between in-movers and out-movers of a county can be calculated from tax returns. Even though these data are rough estimates, the income changes due to migration are dramatic. For example, the net income exchange due to migration in 1998-99 cost North Dakota more than \$100 million and Oklahoma \$200 million while Colorado gained more than \$1 billion.

Figure 22. Percent of Persons Ages 0 to 17 Below Poverty in the U.S. by County: 1997

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch

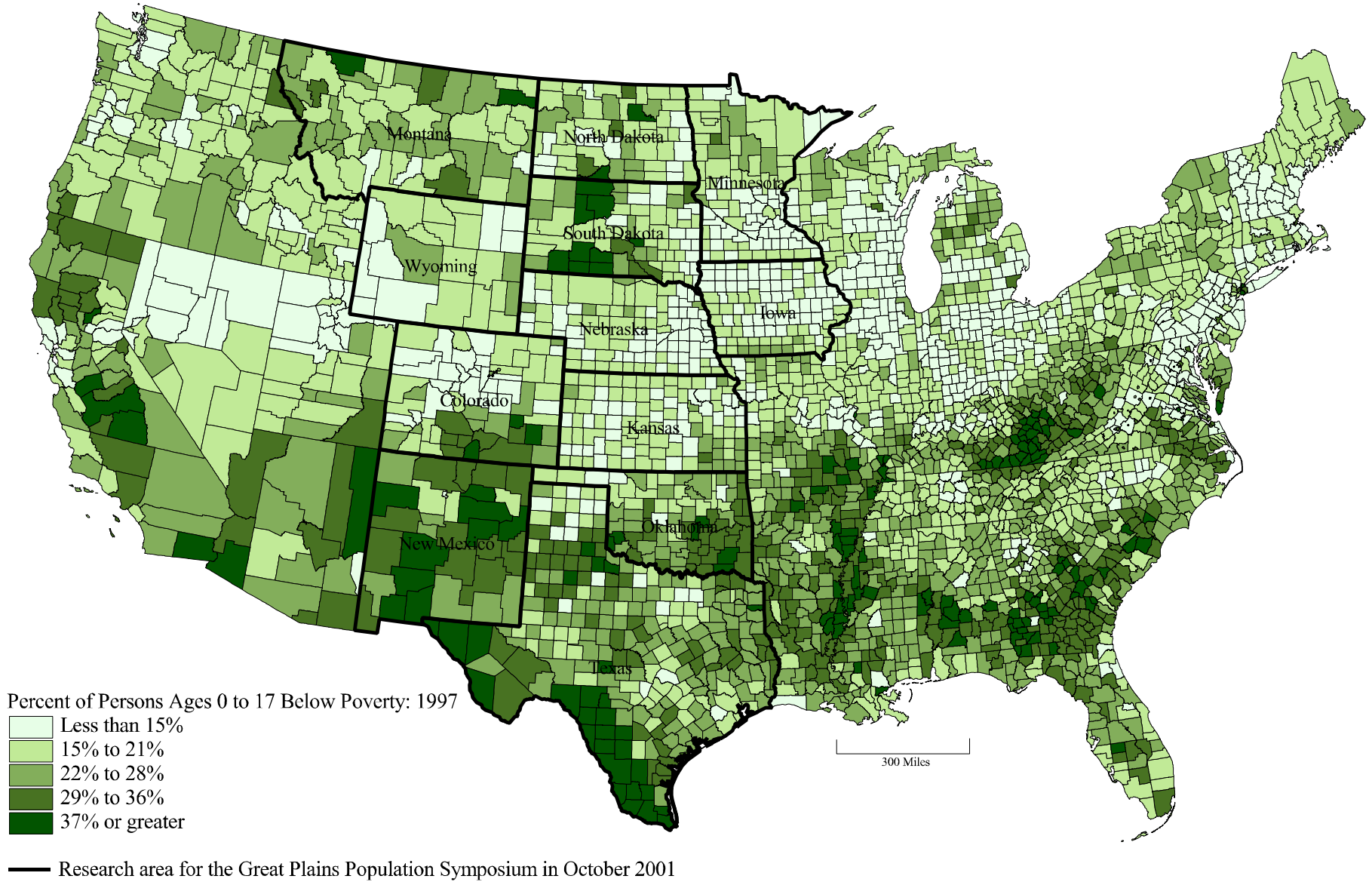
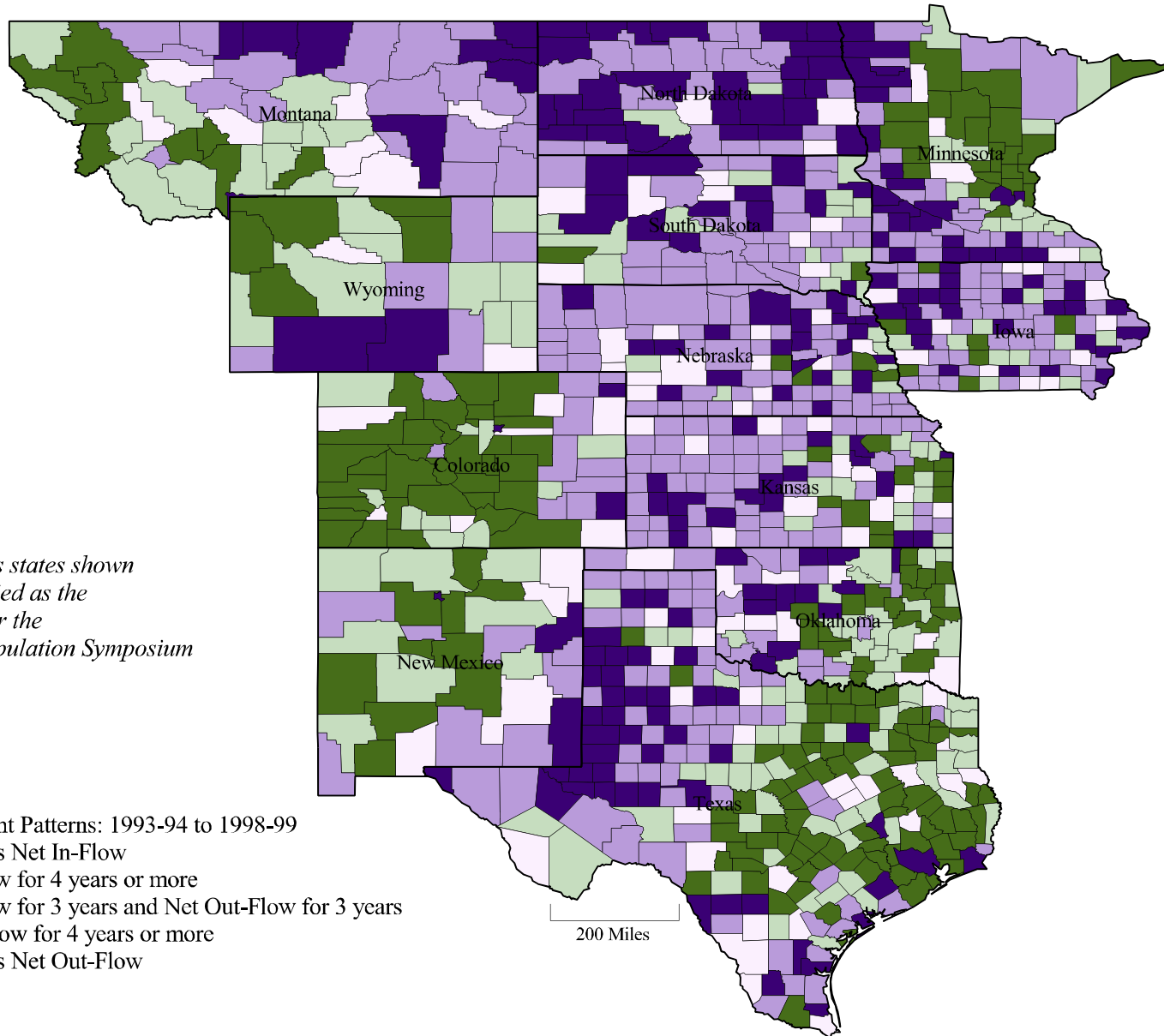


Figure 23. Income Movement Patterns as a Result of Migration in the Great Plains States by County: 1993-94 to 1998-99

Source: Internal Revenue Service, Sample Flow Files



The Great Plains states shown are those identified as the research area for the Great Plains Population Symposium in October 2001

Income Movement Patterns: 1993-94 to 1998-99

- Continuous Net In-Flow
- Net In-Flow for 4 years or more
- Net In-Flow for 3 years and Net Out-Flow for 3 years
- Net Out-Flow for 4 years or more
- Continuous Net Out-Flow

Table 21. Income Movement Patterns as a Result of Migration in the Great Plains States: 1993-94 to 1998-99

Note: For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. Percentages that do not sum to 100 percent are the result of counties that had less than 10 returns (which were not included in the analysis) or had neither a positive nor negative net income flow. Income refers to that reported on tax returns.

Source: Internal Revenue Service, Sample Flow Files

States in the Great Plains	1993-1994			1994-1995			1995-1996			1996-1997			1997-1998			1998-1999		
	Percent of Counties		Net Income Flow (\$1,000)	Percent of Counties		Net Income Flow (\$1,000)	Percent of Counties		Net Income Flow (\$1,000)	Percent of Counties		Net Income Flow (\$1,000)	Percent of Counties		Net Income Flow (\$1,000)	Percent of Counties		Net Income Flow (\$1,000)
	With Net Income In-Flow	With Net Income Out-Flow		With Net Income In-Flow	With Net Income Out-Flow		With Net Income In-Flow	With Net Income Out-Flow		With Net Income In-Flow	With Net Income Out-Flow		With Net Income In-Flow	With Net Income Out-Flow		With Net Income In-Flow	With Net Income Out-Flow	
CO	74.6	25.4	905,920	87.3	12.7	987,371	74.6	25.4	772,535	74.6	25.4	849,434	68.3	31.7	895,407	65.1	34.9	1,038,036
IA	37.4	62.6	-116,992	41.4	58.6	-85,575	35.4	64.6	-153,170	28.3	71.7	-219,780	29.3	70.7	-217,749	19.2	80.8	-241,878
KS	49.5	50.5	4,193	44.8	55.2	-84,498	42.9	57.1	-131,184	33.3	66.7	-127,282	25.7	74.3	-35,347	21.9	78.1	-222,780
MN	49.4	50.6	8,600	55.2	44.8	52,547	54.0	46.0	-29,759	39.1	60.9	-257,227	40.2	59.8	-320,259	43.7	56.3	-170,228
MT	60.7	39.3	130,665	57.1	41.1	129,463	55.4	44.6	102,099	46.4	53.6	32,949	35.7	64.3	52,484	39.3	60.7	66,199
NE	39.8	55.9	-55,926	39.8	57.0	1,532	35.5	60.2	-23,046	21.5	73.1	-127,714	23.7	74.2	-193,984	16.1	80.6	-243,617
NM	78.8	21.2	282,440	75.8	24.2	217,004	63.6	36.4	64,288	45.5	54.5	-42,132	51.5	45.5	-94,586	48.5	51.5	-162,809
ND	17.0	79.2	-37,365	22.6	73.6	-33,468	17.0	79.2	-38,450	11.3	84.9	-73,050	9.4	84.9	-97,070	9.4	90.6	-100,391
OK	66.2	33.8	-11,141	68.8	31.2	-14,429	55.8	44.2	26,344	53.2	46.8	-41,649	50.6	49.4	-92,900	46.8	53.2	-209,146
SD	47.0	53.0	52,342	59.1	40.9	31,695	40.9	59.1	14,395	22.7	77.3	-20,315	13.6	86.4	-29,401	28.6	71.2	39,574
TX	62.2	36.2	1,105,265	64.6	34.3	800,089	59.8	39.4	838,926	51.2	47.6	984,958	50.0	48.4	1,249,470	46.5	52.4	1,059,149
WY	82.6	17.4	53,095	60.9	39.1	23,371	73.9	26.1	36,304	60.9	39.1	67,051	43.5	56.5	57,997	47.8	52.2	135,309
Total	53.9	45.1	2,321,096	56.2	42.9	2,030,621	50.2	49.0	1,479,282	40.7	58.3	1,067,173	38.0	61.1	1,414,326	36.0	63.4	1,316,371