



Growing ND by the Numbers

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

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North Dakota's Increasing Racial and Ethnic Diversity 1

Recent Changes in the State's Racial and Ethnic Make-up 2

Changes in Racial Make-up by Regions of the State 2

American Indians Now Represent Just a Third of Minorities in the State

American Indians, while still the largest minority group in North Dakota, no longer represent the majority of minorities. There were just under 114,000 individuals of minority status in 2016, American Indian population representing 34 percent of the total of these individuals.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimate Program 2016 File PEPSR6H

North Dakota's Increasing Racial and Ethnic Diversity

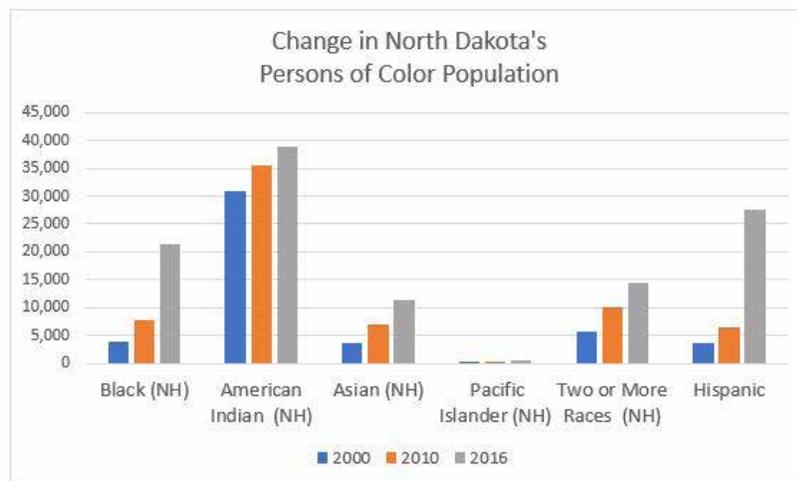
In the 2000 decennial census, Non-Hispanic White residents constituted more than 92 percent of the state's population. By the 2010 Census, the percentage of Non-Hispanic White population dropped to less than 90 percent and declined to 85 percent by 2016. The change in the ratio of race and ethnicity has been the result of a higher rate of growth in other races and Hispanics than Non-Hispanic White primarily a result of in-migration to the state. In Census terminology, there are five race groups:

White, Black, American Indian and Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders. To be Hispanic is treated as an ethnicity rather than a race. Hispanics can be a member of any race. When Hispanics and members of the races other than Whites are combined, they are referred to as minorities. The remaining population is made up of the majority Non-Hispanic Whites.

Population growth in the state as a result of in-migration has been changing the representation

of each race and ethnic Hispanics. While Non-Hispanic Whites represent more than 54 percent of the total population growth in the state from 2010 to 2016 with 47,000 of the 85,000 increase, the proportionally higher growth of minorities is changing the mix. For American Indians, their percentage dropped gradually to 48 percent by the time of the 2010 census and much more rapidly after that.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimate Program 2016 File PEPSR6H



In the 2000 Census, minorities (members of races other than Whites and Hispanics) represented only 8 percent of the state's population. By 2010, that grew to 10 percent, then to 15 percent at the time of the 2016 population estimate. Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimate Program 2016 File PEPSR6H

North Dakota's Loss of Non-Hispanic Whites in Line with Other States

North Dakota was not alone in the loss of Non-Hispanic Whites from 2015-2016. Thirty of the 50 states are estimated to have seen a reduction in members of this race. Since Census 2010, the percentage of the population represented by Non-Hispanic Whites has declined from 63.9 percent to 61.3 percent of the total population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimate Program 2016 File PEPSR6H

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Recent Changes in the State's Racial and Ethnic Make-up

Percentage-wise the growth of Non-Hispanic Blacks and ethnic Hispanics have been the most significant change in recent time. In the 2000 Census, Non-Hispanic Blacks represented only six tenths of a percentage of the state's population with a count of 3,926. Hispanics represented 1.2 percent with a count of 7,789. By 2016, the Non-Hispanic Blacks is estimated to be 21,390 or 2.8 percent, and

the Hispanic population 27,538 or 3.6 percent of the total population. Combined, these two groups now outnumber the state's traditional minority race, American Indian.

At the time of the 2000 Census, American Indians represented nearly sixty percent of all minorities in the state. However, growth by other minorities has outpaced the state's

traditional minority race.

More recently, between 2015 and 2016, the largest group to grow was Non-Hispanic Blacks that is estimated to have grown by 2,550, or by nearly 14 percent during this time frame.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimate Program 2016 Files PEPSR6H AND PEPASR6H

Change in Racial Make-up By Regions of the State

Between 2010 and 2016, all of the state's eight regions, and for that matter, every county in the state is estimated to have gained in the total count of minorities. Yet, the pattern of distribution of these individuals is far from uniform. The Fargo Region gained more than 11,300 minorities since 2010, almost double any other region of the state. An estimated 41 percent of additional residents that Cass County gained between 2010 and 2016 were made up of minorities. The Devils Lake Region gained the least with just

over 1,500 during this time frame.

The growth of Black residents is most pronounced in the eastern half of the state, specifically Cass County in the Fargo Region, which saw an increase of nearly 5,700 of the state's 13,500 added to their numbers since 2010. Looking at it another way, about half of minority growth in this area has been made up of new Black residents.

Conversely, Hispanic growth is far greater in the western half of the state than the eastern. Sixty-nine percent

of Hispanic growth occurred in the western half of the state. Hispanic resident growth is estimated to be slightly less than Black resident growth between 2010 and 2016 at 13,200. Hispanic growth was most pronounced in the Minot region, followed by the Williston and Bismarck regions.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimate Program 2016 File PEPSR6H

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