



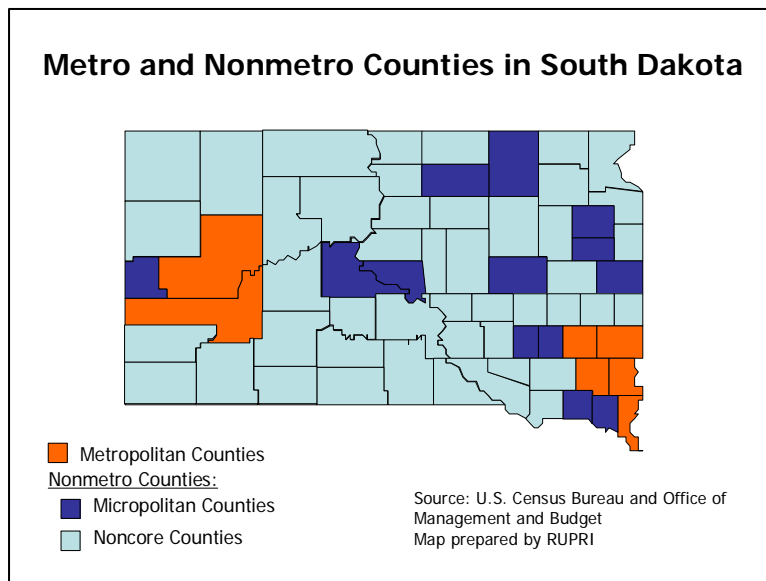
rural policy research institute

Demographic and Economic Profile *South Dakota*

Updated June 2006

Metro and Nonmetro Counties in South Dakota

Based on the most recent listing of core based statistical areas by the Office of Management and Budget (December 2005), 7 counties in South Dakota are part of metropolitan areas, and 13 counties are part of micropolitan areas. The micropolitan category defines counties that include an urban area with a population of 10,000 to 49,999 plus surrounding counties that are linked through commuting ties. These areas often represent important economic and trade centers in rural areas. The remaining 46 counties in South Dakota are considered noncore counties. Using these classifications and the population estimates for 2005, 43.8 percent of South Dakota residents live in metropolitan areas, 27.6 percent live in micropolitan areas, and 28.7 percent live in noncore areas.

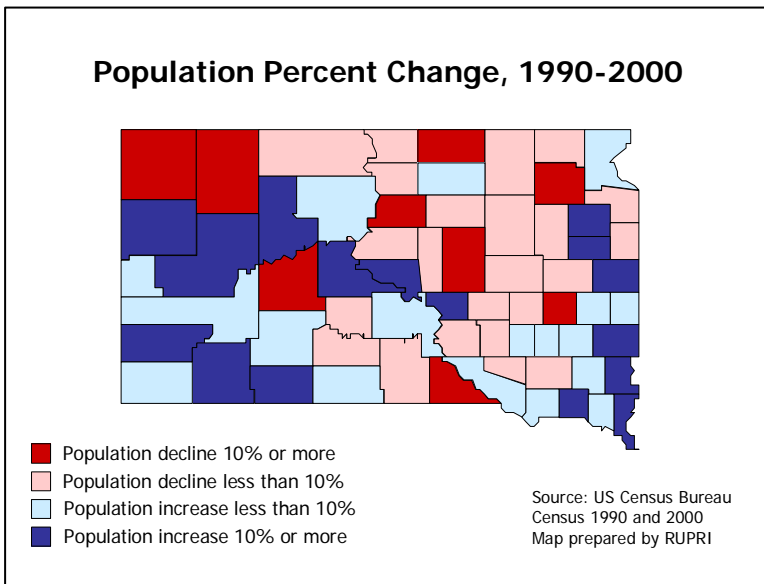


Population

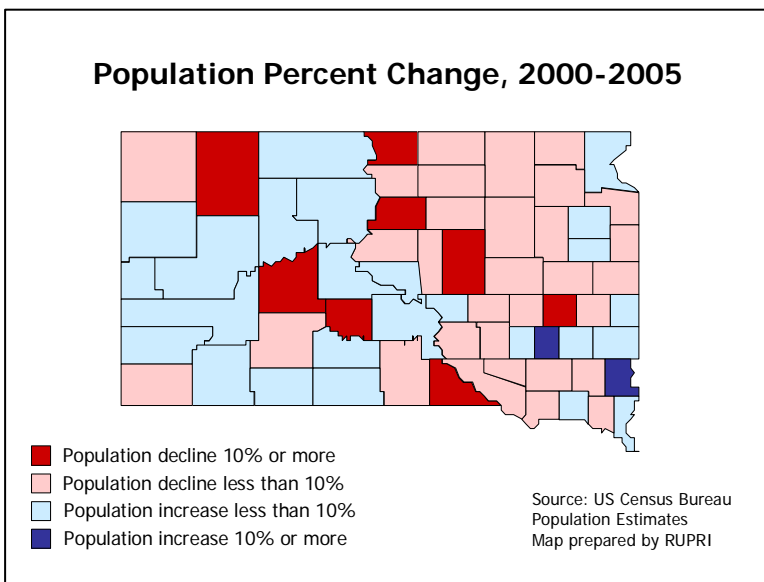
South Dakota's population in 2005 was 775,933, up 2.8 percent from the 2000 Census. During the 1990s, the population in South Dakota increased 8.5 percent. Nationally, population increased 13.1 percent during the 1990s, and 5.3 percent from April 2000 to July 2005. Population growth in South Dakota's metropolitan areas has outpaced the nonmetropolitan areas, and nonmetropolitan areas lost population during the 2000-2005 period.

Percent Change in Population		
Area:	1990-2000	2000-2005
U.S.	13.1%	5.3%
South Dakota	8.5%	2.8%
Metropolitan	17.1%	8.7%
Nonmetropolitan	3.1%	-1.4%
Micropolitan	6.3%	-0.3%
Noncore	0.2%	-2.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

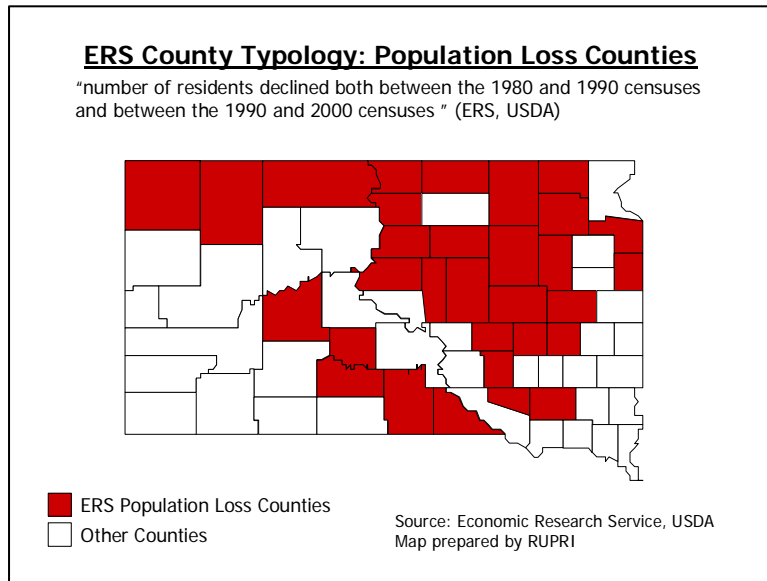


During the 1990s, 32 counties in South Dakota lost population, all of them nonmetropolitan. The fastest growth was in Lincoln County in the Sioux Falls Metropolitan Area, with a population increase of 56.4 percent during the 1990s.



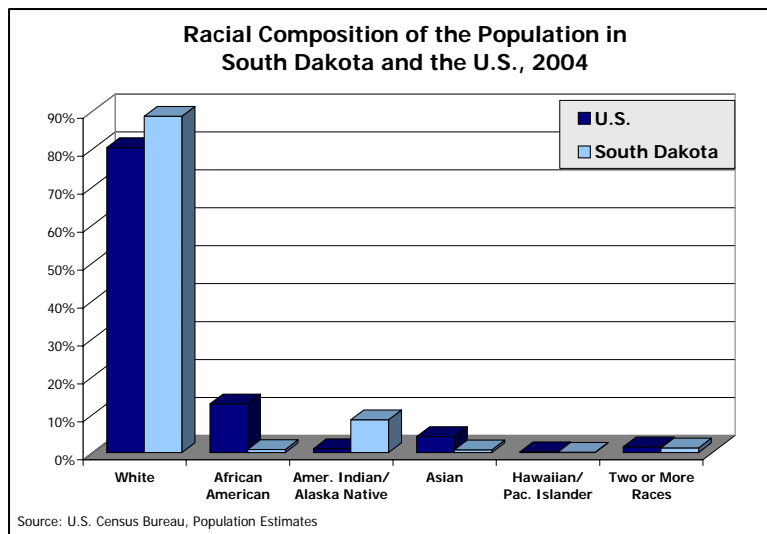
From 2000 to 2005, 39 counties in South Dakota lost population, all but one of them nonmetropolitan. Only two counties experienced population gains over 10 percent (1 metro and 1 nonmetro county). Again, the fastest growth was in Lincoln County, increasing 38.2 percent during this time period.

The Economic Research Service, USDA, classifies counties as population loss counties if the population declined from 1980 to 1990 and from 1990 to 2000. In South Dakota, 31 counties are classified as population loss counties, all of them nonmetropolitan.



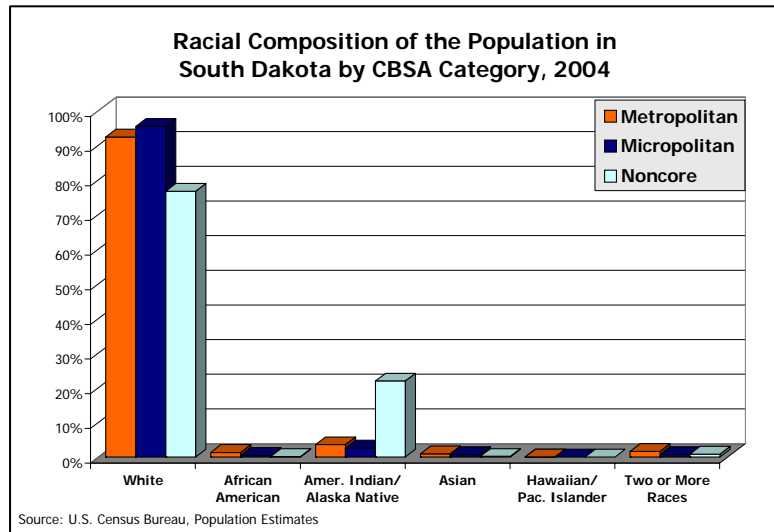
Race / Ethnicity

The population in South Dakota is 88.7 percent white and 0.8 percent African American. Nationally, the population is 80.4 percent white and 12.8 percent African American (2004 Census Bureau population estimates). Native Americans make up 8.6 percent of South Dakota’s population, compared to 1.0 percent of the U.S. population.

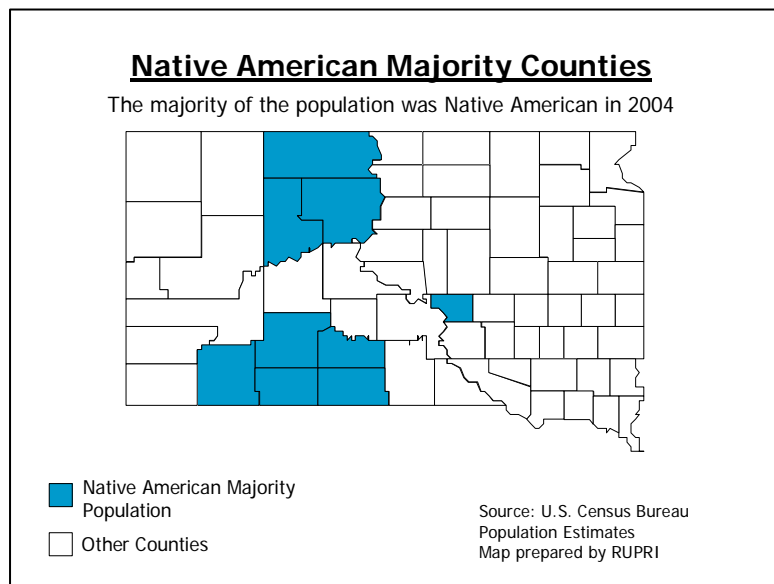


People of Hispanic origin make up 2.0 percent of South Dakota’s population, compared to 14.1 percent of the total U.S. population.

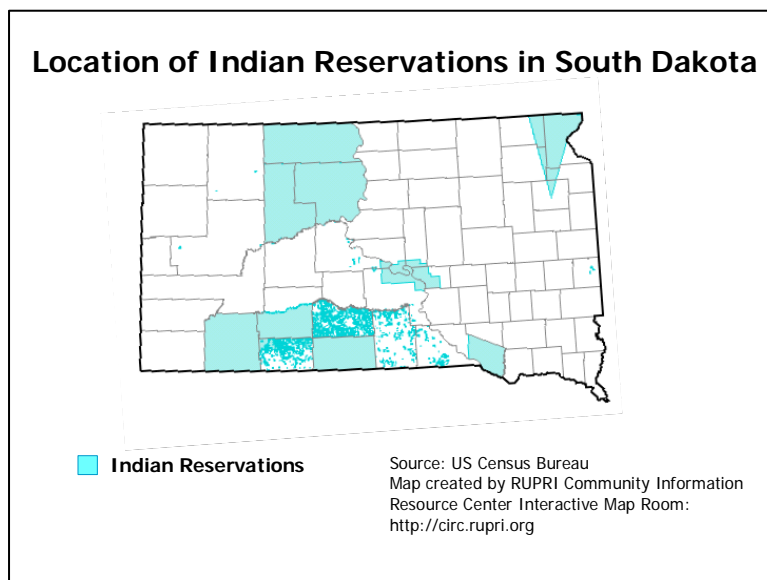
Within South Dakota, the metropolitan population is 92.4 percent white, 1.4 percent African American, and 3.6 percent Native American. The micropolitan population is 95.4 percent white, 0.5 percent African American, and 2.6 percent Native American. The noncore population is 76.7 percent white, 0.2 percent African American, and 22.0 percent Native American.



In nine South Dakota counties, Native Americans account for the majority of the population. In Shannon County, Native Americans make up over 90 percent of total population. These counties are located in the map to the right.

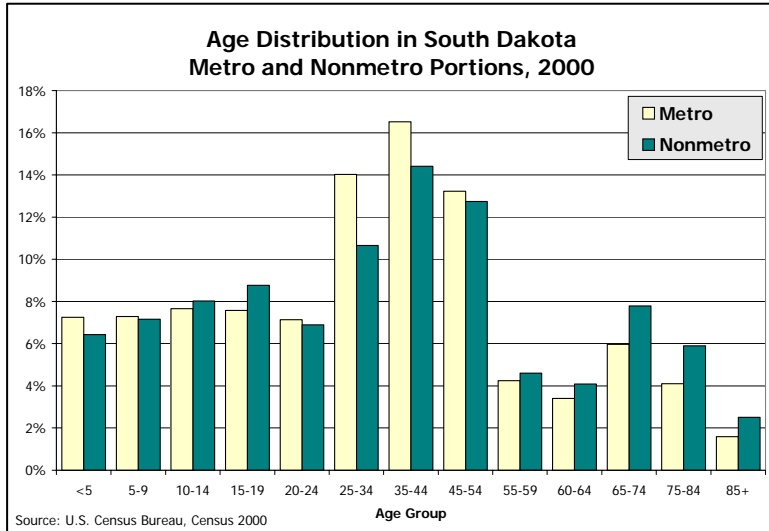


The map below shows the location of Indian Reservations within South Dakota.

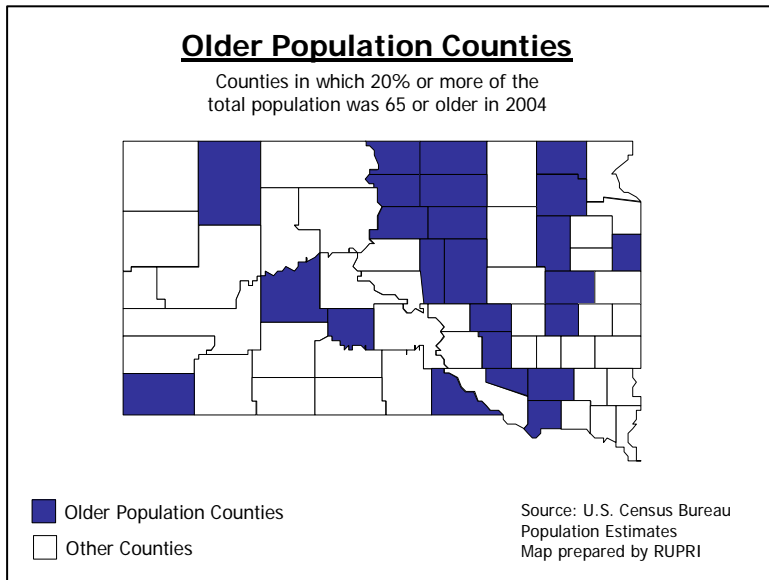


Age

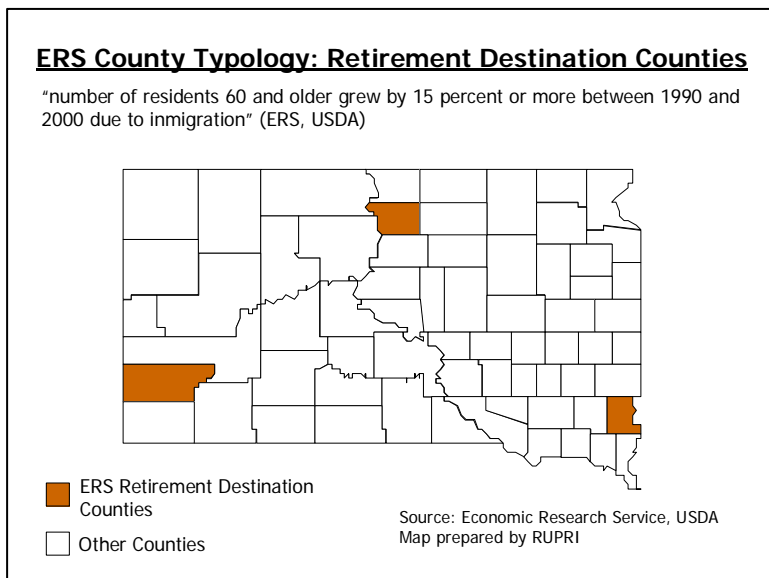
The age distribution of the metro and nonmetro population in South Dakota is shown in the chart to the right. The percent of the population in the 25 to 44 age groups is greater in the metro areas, while the percent of the population age 55 and over is greater in the nonmetro areas.



Many rural areas experience an aging of their populations over time, in some cases due to immigration of retirees and in other cases due to outmigration of younger populations and an aging-in-place of residents. In South Dakota, the population age 65 and over accounts for a significant portion of total population (20% or more) in 24 counties, all of them nonmetro.

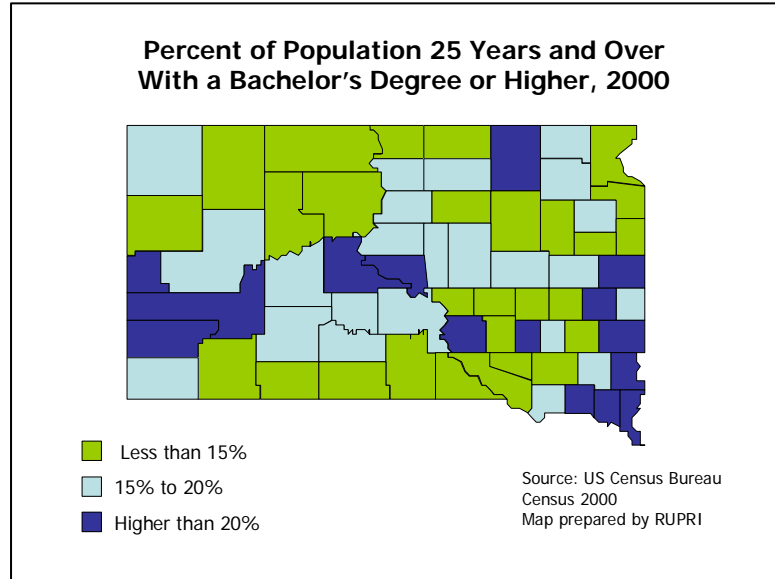


The Economic Research Service classifies counties as retirement destination counties based on population change due to immigration. Three counties in South Dakota (1 metro and 2 nonmetro) are classified as retirement destination counties.

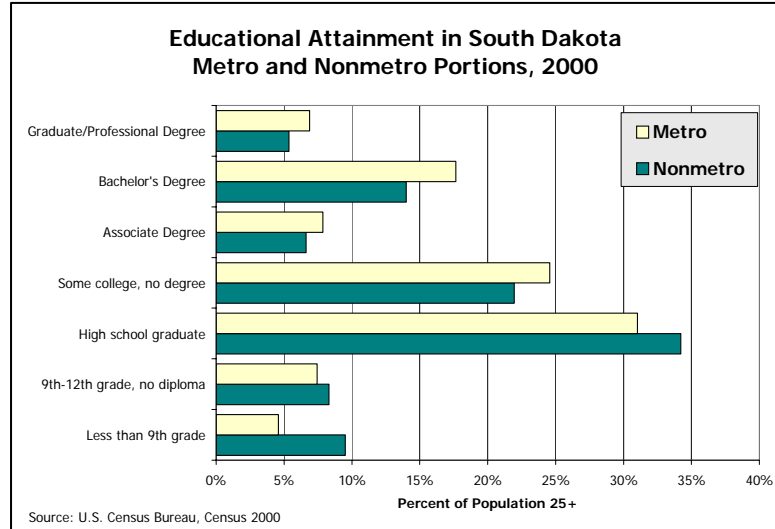


Educational Attainment

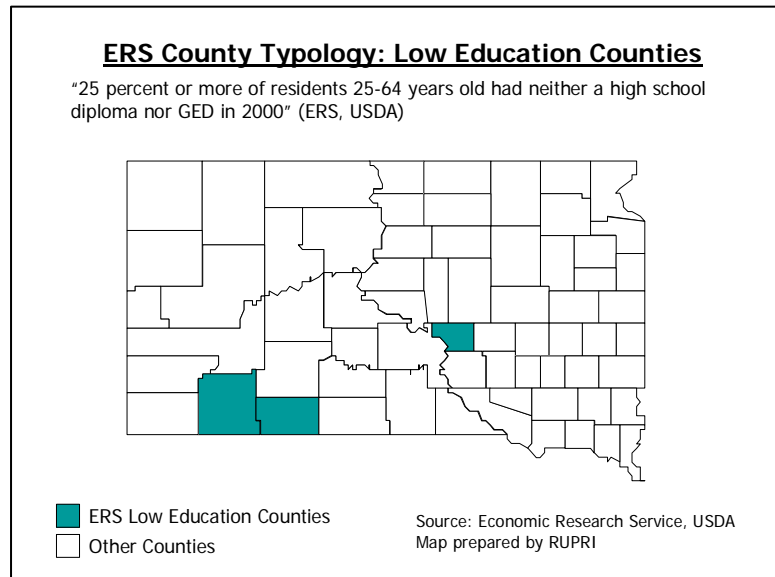
The percent of the population age 25 and over that has earned a Bachelor's degree or higher is 24.4 percent in the U.S. and 21.5 percent in South Dakota. In metro areas of South Dakota, this percentage is 24.5 percent, compared to only 19.4 percent in nonmetro areas.



The chart to the right compares the educational attainment of South Dakota's metro and nonmetro populations. The percent of the population with high educational attainment (B.S. degree or higher) is greater in the metro areas, while the percent of the population with low educational attainment (high school degree or lower) is greater in the nonmetro areas.

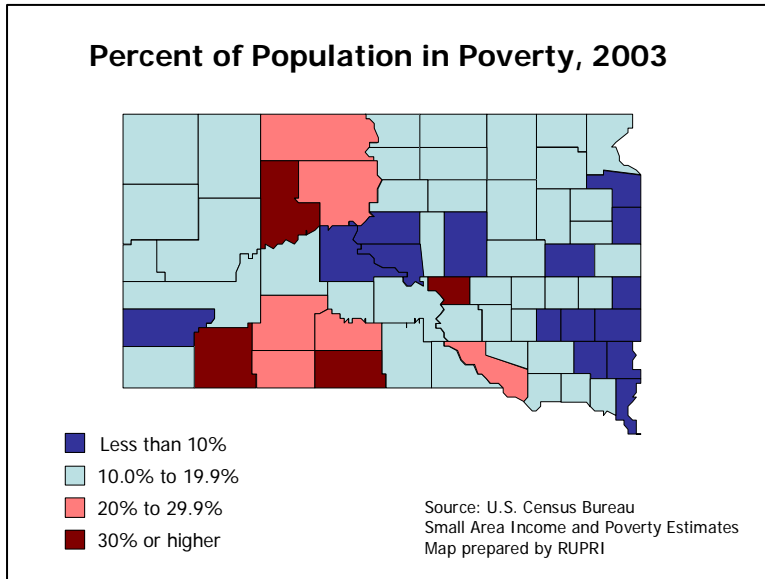


The Economic Research Service classifies counties as low education counties if “25 percent or more of residents 25-64 years old had neither a high school diploma nor GED in 2000.” In South Dakota, three counties, all nonmetro, are classified as low education counties.

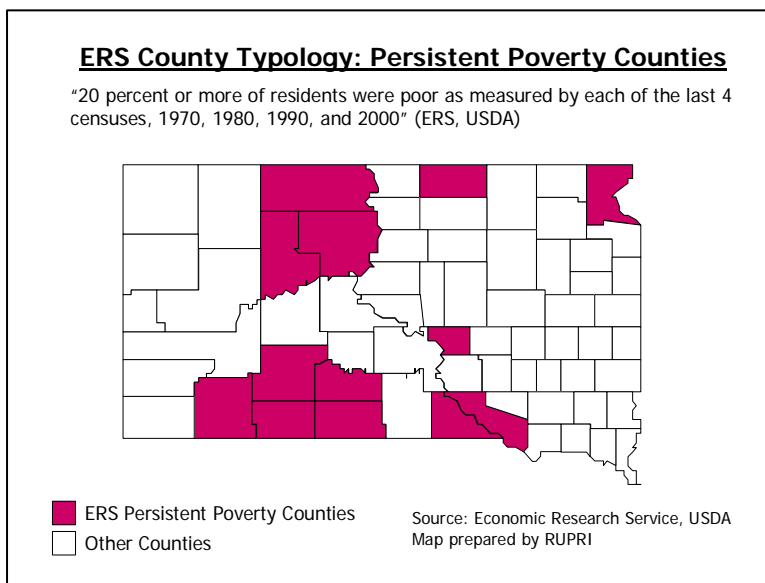


Poverty

The poverty rate in South Dakota in 2003 was 12.4 percent, compared to 12.5 percent for the U.S. (Census Bureau estimates). The poverty rate in South Dakota counties ranged from 4.4 percent in Lincoln County to 35.6 percent in Shannon County.

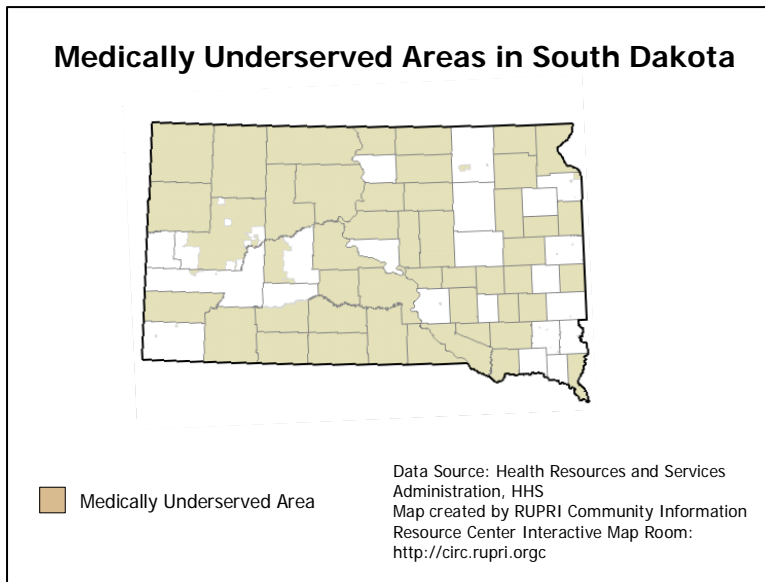


The Economic Research Service classifies counties as persistent poverty counties if they experienced poverty rates of 20 percent or higher in each Census from 1970 through 2000. There are 386 persistent poverty counties in the U.S., and 13 are located in South Dakota. All 13 persistent poverty counties in South Dakota are nonmetro.

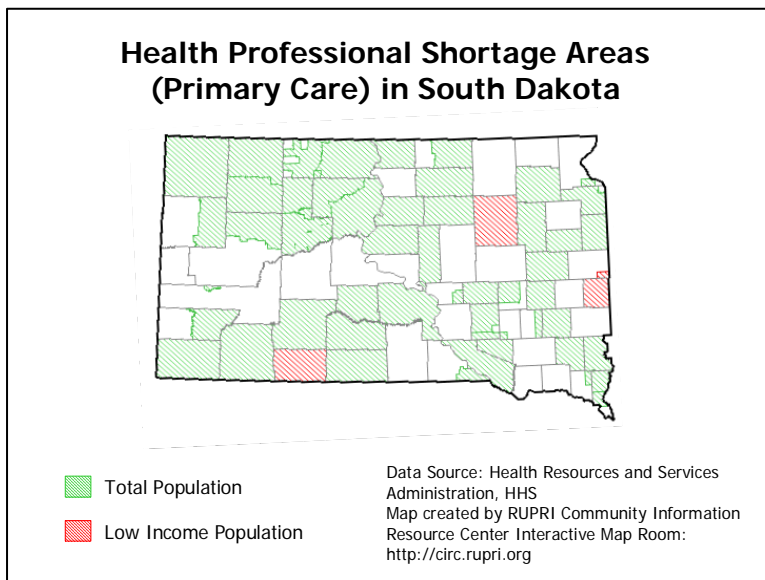


Health Services

The designation of areas or populations as medically underserved is based on an index of four variables - the ratio of primary care physicians per 1,000 population, the infant mortality rate, the percent of the population with incomes below the poverty level, and the percent of the population age 65 and over (Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS). Within South Dakota, many areas of the state are considered medically underserved, shown in the map below.

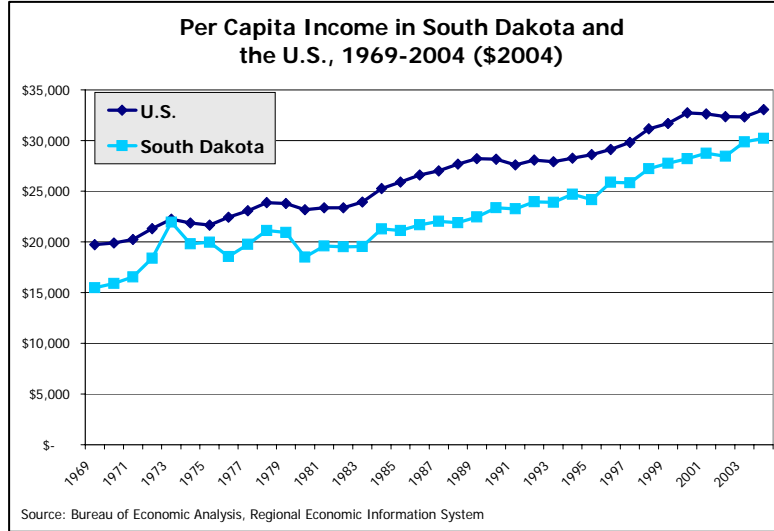


Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are those areas that “may have shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers and may be urban or rural areas, population groups, or medical or other public facilities” (Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS). Within South Dakota, many areas in the state are designated as primary care HPSAs for the total or low income populations.

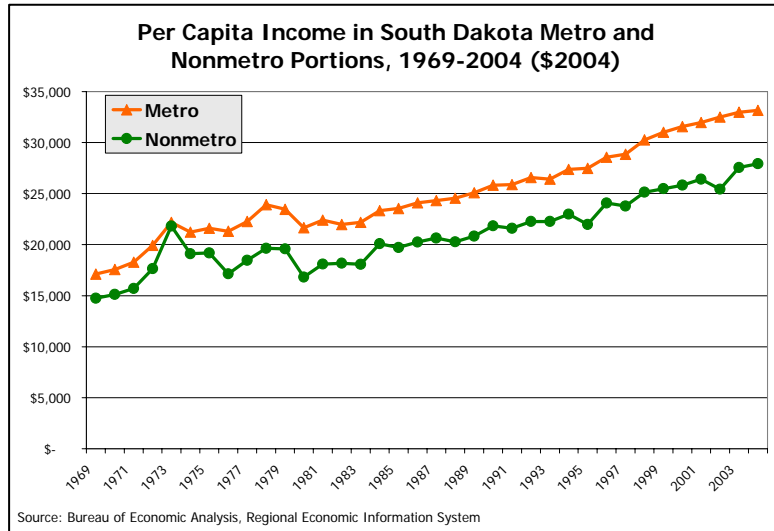


Per Capita Income

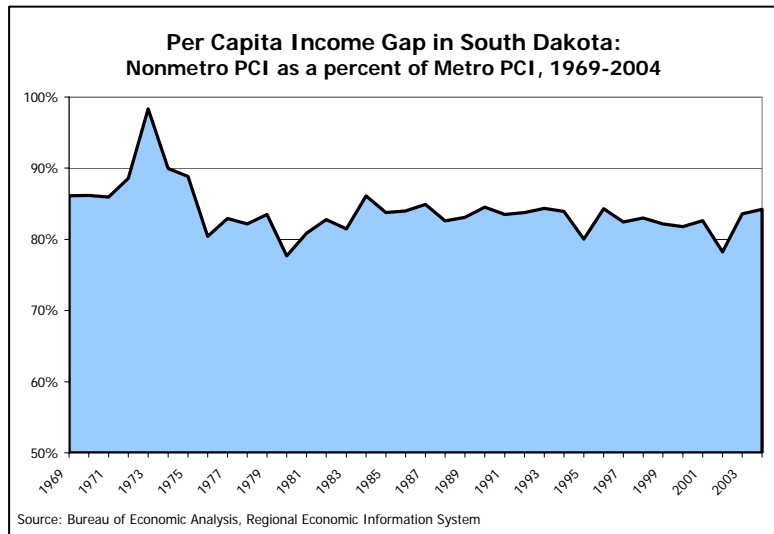
Trends in per capita income in South Dakota have mirrored national trends, with South Dakota's income lagging behind over most of the past several decades. In 2004, per capita income in South Dakota was \$30,209, compared to \$33,050 for the nation.



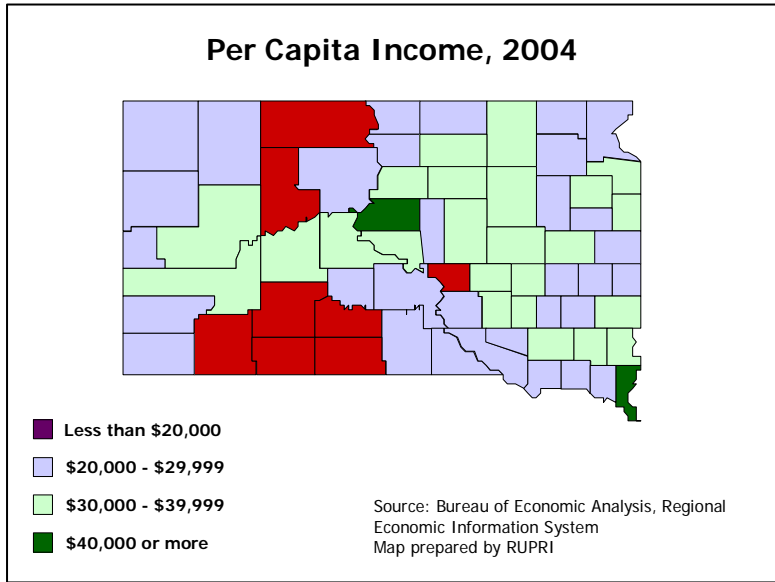
Nonmetro per capita income in South Dakota has lagged behind metro through most of the past several decades. In 2004, metro per capita income was \$33,175, compared to \$27,940 in nonmetro areas.



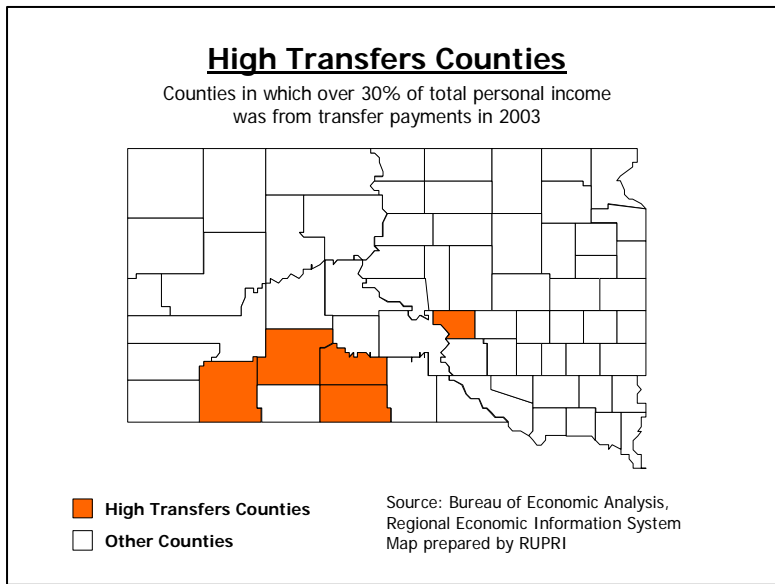
The per capita income gap is measured with nonmetro per capita income as a percent of metro per capita income. In South Dakota, the gap was at its lowest in 1973 and at its highest in 1980. In 2004, nonmetro per capita income was 84.2 percent of metro per capita income.



Within South Dakota, 2004 per capita income ranged from \$13,933 in Ziebach County to \$53,222 in Sully County.

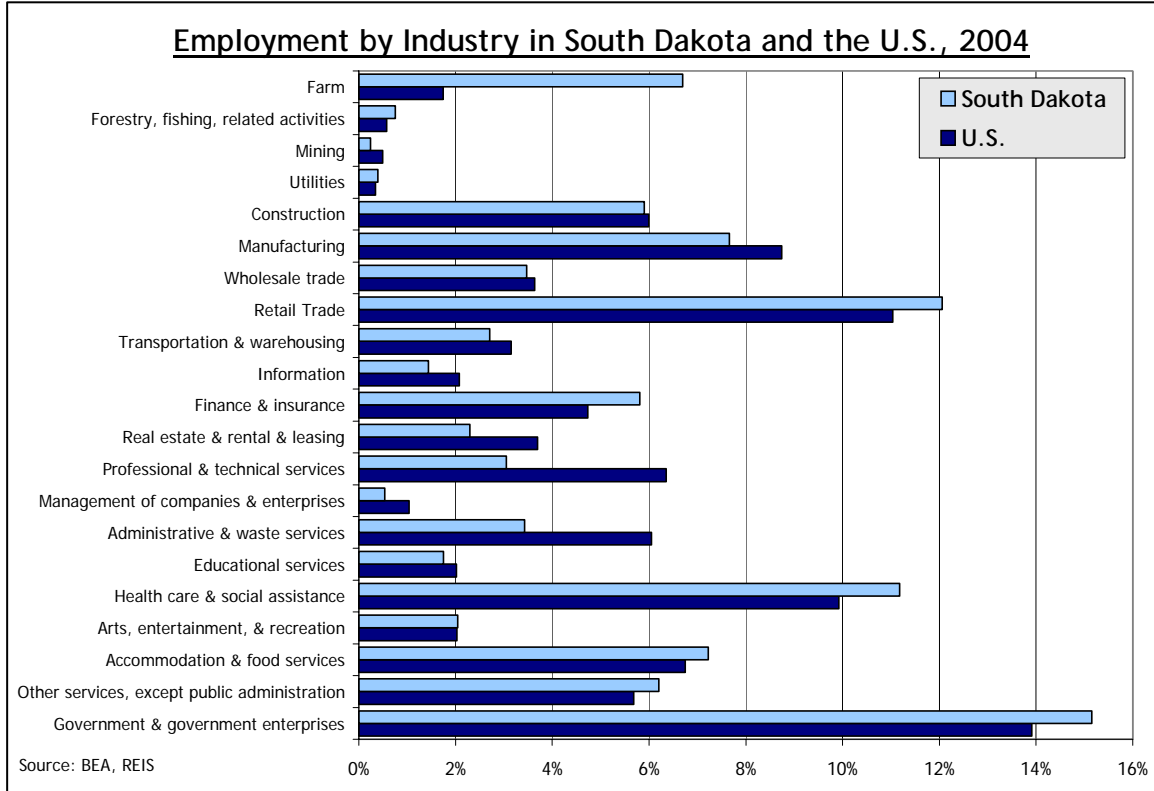


Transfer payments include retirement and disability payments, social security benefits, public assistance, and medical benefits. In South Dakota, five counties' incomes rely significantly on transfer payments. In these counties, shown in the map below, transfer payments account for over 30 percent of total personal income in the county.

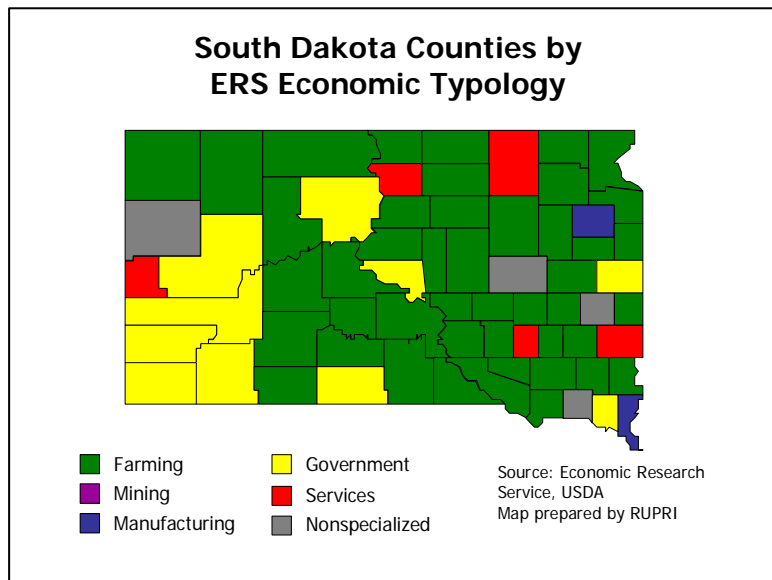


Employment Structure

In 2004, government and government enterprises accounted for the largest share of employment in South Dakota (15.2%) and the U.S. (13.9%). Retail trade was the second largest employment sector in both South Dakota (12.1%) and the U.S. (11.0%).

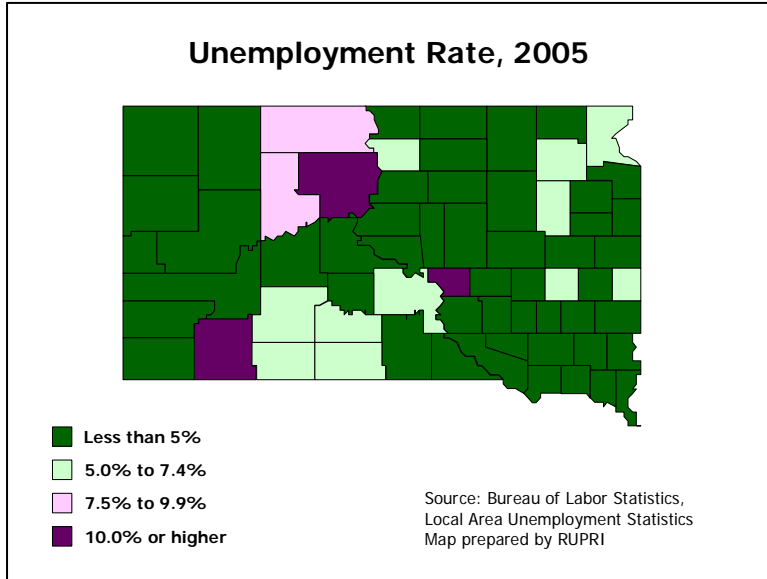


The ERS Economic Typology classifies counties into one of five industry categories of specialization or as nonspecialized. The map to the right shows the classification of South Dakota counties by this typology, illustrating the importance of farming in the state.

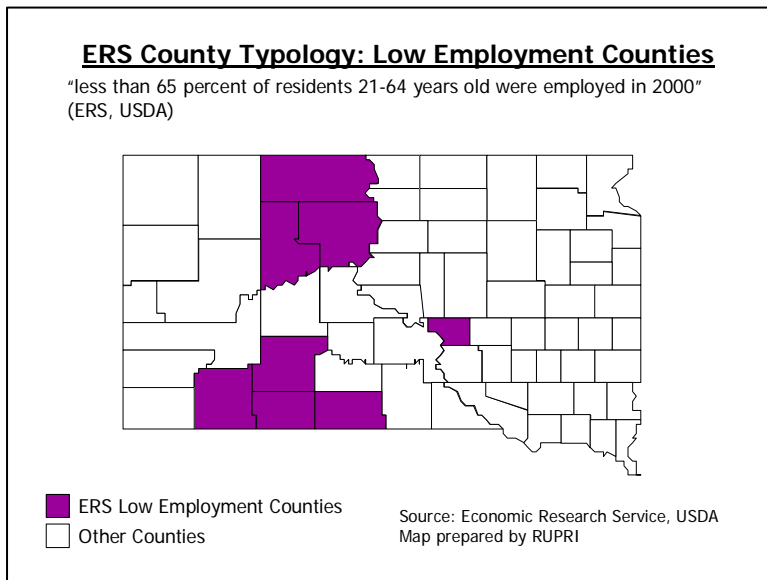


Unemployment

In 2005 the unemployment rate in South Dakota was 3.9 percent, compared to 5.1 percent for the nation. Within South Dakota the unemployment rate ranged from 2.5 percent in Lincoln County to 15.8 percent in Buffalo County.

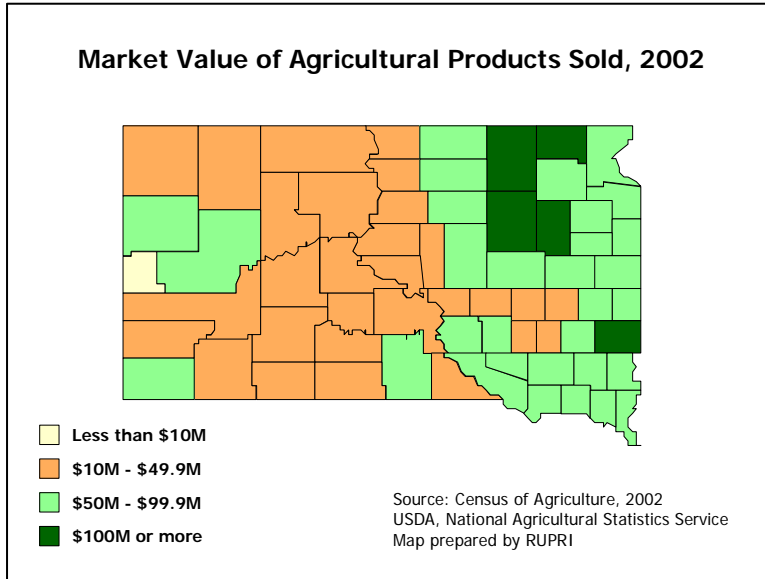


The Economic Research Service classifies counties as low employment counties if “less than 65 percent of residents 21-64 years old were employed in 2000.” In South Dakota, 8 counties, all nonmetro, are classified as low employment counties.

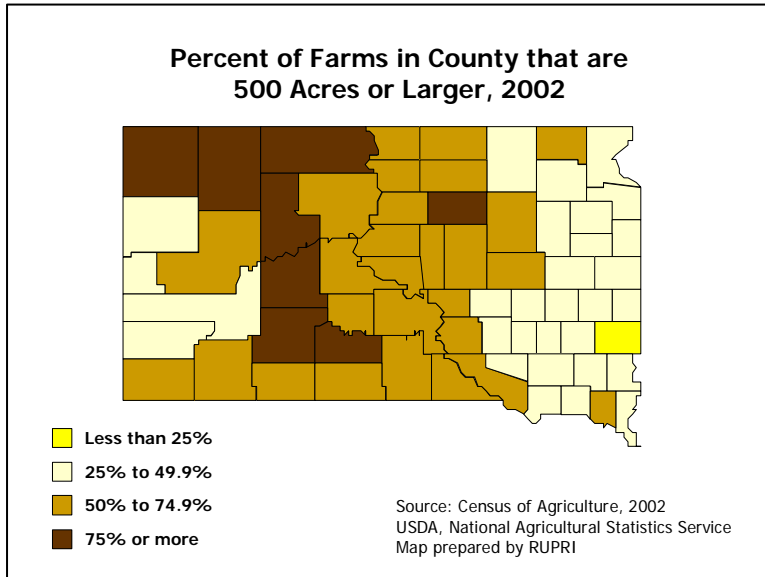


Agriculture

Agriculture is an important industry in South Dakota. Forty-five counties are classified by the Economic Research Service as farming dependent (see map on page 11). The map below shows the value of agricultural products sold in 2002 for South Dakota counties. In five counties, the value was over \$100 million.

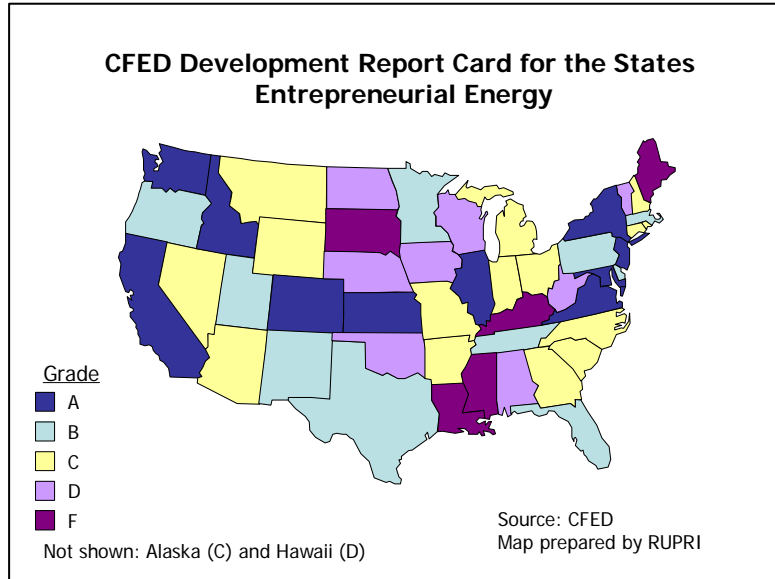


Average farm size in South Dakota is 1,380 acres, and 49 percent of farms are 500 acres or larger. In 35 counties, over half of the farms are 500 acres or larger.

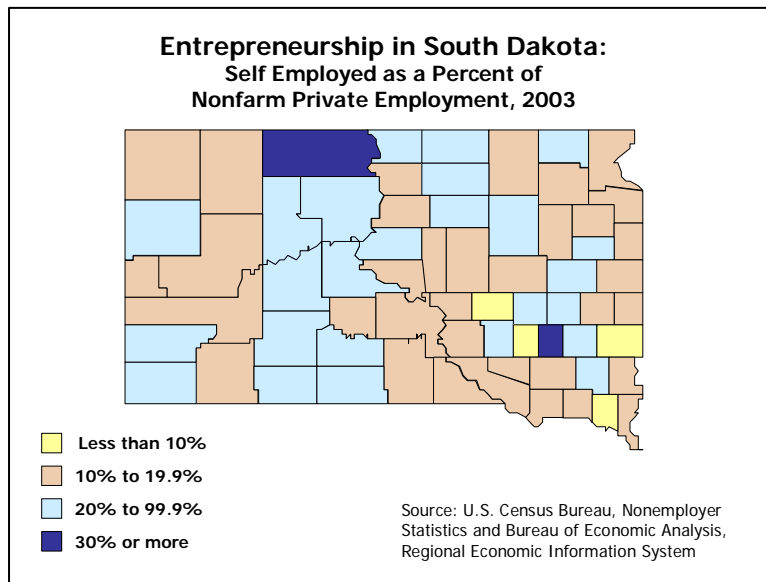


Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is an important component to economic development today. Unfortunately, data that allow us to measure entrepreneurial activity and trends is difficult to ascertain, particularly at the county level. The CFED *Development Report Card for the States* rates each state on its entrepreneurial energy, “evaluating the extent to which new firms are generated and whether they are contributing to employment growth.” While this is a state-level ranking, it provides useful insight as to how a state is performing. South Dakota’s ranking on this indicator shows room for improvement.

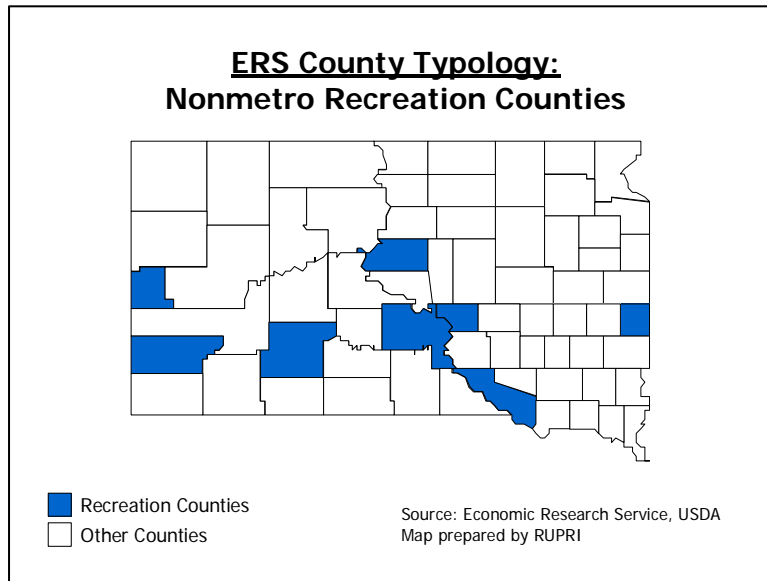


As mentioned, county level indicators of entrepreneurship are difficult to ascertain, but a good indicator is the proportion of workers that are self employed. The map below shows self employed workers as a percent of nonfarm private employment in the county.



Nonmetro Recreation Counties

The Economic Research Service's classification of nonmetro recreation counties captures the recreational opportunities and development in many rural parts of the nation. The classification is based on a number of factors, including employment and income derived from recreation-related activities, seasonal housing units within the county, and receipts from hotels and motels. Nationally, 334 counties are classified as nonmetro recreation counties, and eight are located in South Dakota.



Data Sources and References

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<http://www.bea.gov/region/reis/>

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm>

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National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

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http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census_of_Agriculture/index.asp

Office of Management and Budget, Statistical Area Definitions and Guidance on Their Uses

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/fy05/b05-02.html>

RUPRI Community Information Resource Center Interactive Map Room

<http://circ.rupri.org/>

U.S. Census Bureau

Census 2000

<http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>

Population Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Area Classifications

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>

Nonemployer Statistics

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/>

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saibe/saibe.html>

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