



AUGUST 2011

IOWA KIDS COUNT SPECIAL REPORT

# And children lead the way: Diversity and population change in Iowa

Iowa of 2010 looked considerably different than Iowa of 2000. Despite modest overall growth, a variety of significant population shifts occurred within the state, especially among the state's youngest residents and communities of color. This report analyzes and maps redistricting data from the 2010 U.S. Census and corresponding data from 2000. It tallies population shifts by age and race for the United States, Iowa and Iowa's 99 counties, and for five major Iowa cities and their surrounding areas.

Some strong patterns emerge in this analysis:

- 1. Iowa's overall modest population growth disguises great variation by geography and age.** Overall, Iowa's population grew more slowly than the U.S. average, and its child population actually decreased, compared with slight growth nationwide. But Iowa's large counties experienced child population growth closer to – and in some cases, well above – the national average, while most small counties saw a substantial loss in child population.
- 2. All parts of Iowa are becoming more diverse, and children are leading the way.** The fact that the state grew at all from 2000 to 2010 is due to growth in communities of color. Iowa actually has slightly fewer white residents than it did in 2000, and significantly fewer white children. Iowa's communities of color – in particular African-American and Latino – grew fast during the decade, and their child populations grew fastest of all.

- 3. Iowa's relatively slow growth is due to the racial mix of its residents.** The white population in Iowa grew only a little more slowly than that the U.S. average, and Iowa's communities of color grew considerably faster than average. But Iowa has a much larger share of the slow-growing white population, and a smaller share of the fast-growing minority population. In fact, despite rapid growth in communities of color, Iowa remains significantly less diverse than the nation as a whole.
- 4. In Iowa's metropolitan areas, "white flight" to the suburbs, combined with fast growth of communities of color in central cities, continues to contribute to racial isolation.** Central cities grew much more slowly than surrounding areas, and became significantly more diverse as they lost white residents and gained residents of color. Fast-growing suburbs remain much less diverse than the cities they surround – and in fact are some of the few places in the state to gain white children.

These growth patterns in Iowa have implications for policymakers and everyone in the state with an interest in Iowa's well-being. Ensuring a bright future for the next generation will require establishing a new level of cultural understanding and competency in the services supporting children's health, education and development. Iowa's future prosperity depends, in large measure, on how well we provide this equality of opportunity.

**1** Iowa's overall modest population growth disguises great variation by geography and age. Overall, Iowa's population grew more slowly than the U.S. average, and its child population actually decreased, compared with slight growth nationwide. Iowa's large counties experienced child population growth closer to – and in some cases, well above – the national average, but most small counties saw a substantial loss in child population.

Iowa's population grew 4.1 percent from 2000 to 2010, compared with 9.7 percent in the U.S. population – and Iowa's child population actually declined 0.8 percent, compared with a 2.6 percent gain in the U.S. child population.

Only one-third of Iowa's 99 counties saw their population grow from 2000 to 2010, and only 14, mostly those located in metropolitan areas, experienced an increase in child population. In fact, when Iowa counties are broken down by size of their largest city, the group of metropolitan counties – those where the largest city had a population of 50,000 or more – was the only one to experience growth in the number of children, 5.1 percent.

These growth patterns make more extreme the already distinct population distribution in the state. Looking at the child population in 2010, children were concentrated in and around Iowa's major and medium-sized cities and a handful of counties along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. A swath of counties from north-central Iowa, through the west central and along the southern tier of counties had very low densities of children.

The slight decline in the child population, coupled with modest growth overall have nudged down the percent of Iowa's population under 18, which stood at 23.9 percent in 2010. Counties with relatively large shares of children are those in most of the state's metropolitan counties, counties in far northwestern Iowa and smaller counties with large immigrant communities, such as Buena Vista, Louisa and Muscatine.

#### Percentage change in population by age, 2000-2010

	<u>Total</u>	<u>0-17</u>
U.S.	9.7%	2.6%
Iowa	4.1%	-0.8%
Metro counties	9.3%	5.1%
Non-metro counties	-0.2%	-5.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1 and 2010 Redistricting File

#### The details

MAP 1: Child population by county, 2010

MAP 2: Percentage of total population under 18 by county, 2010

MAP 3A: Percentage change in total population by county, 2000-2010

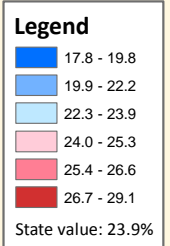
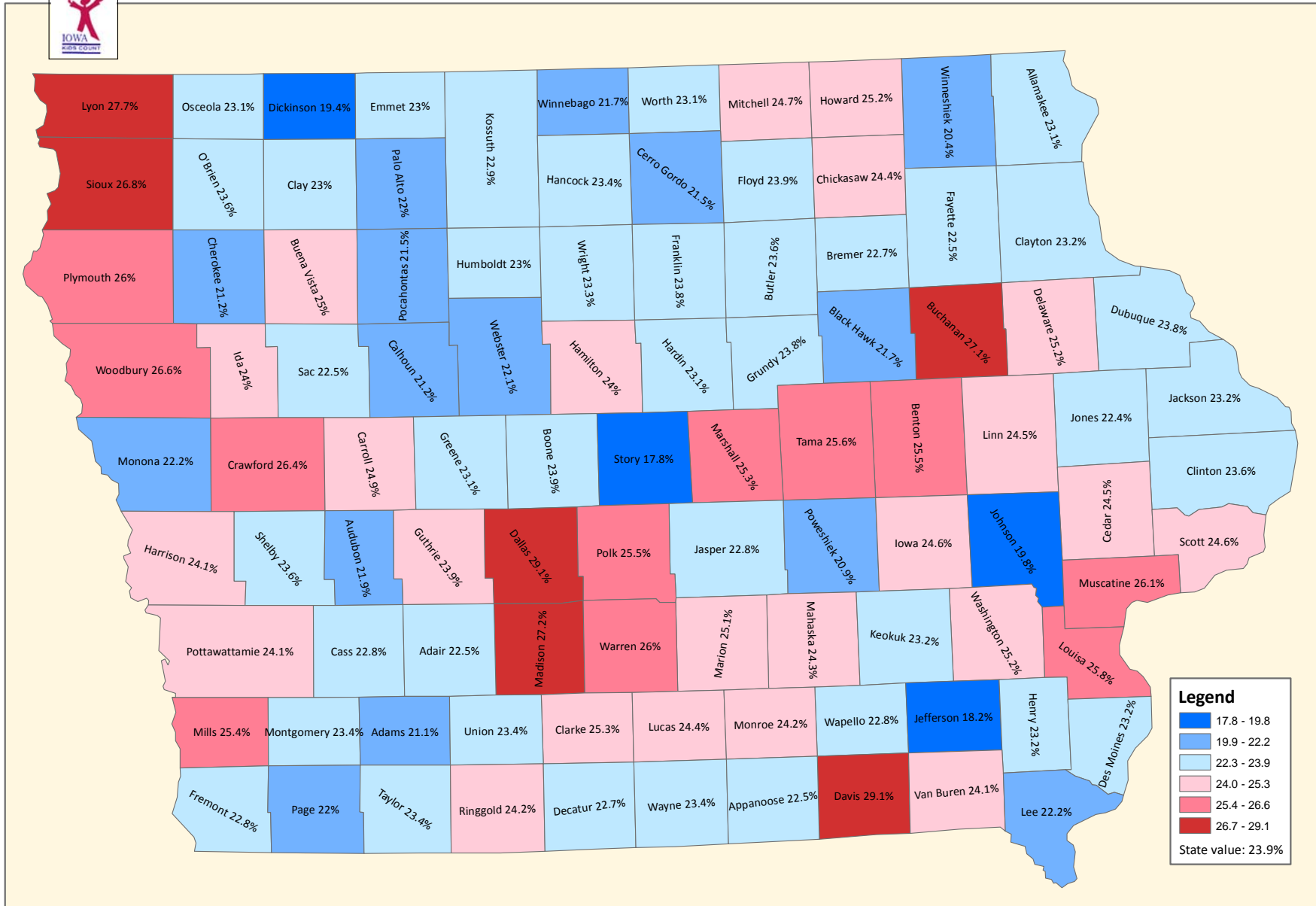
MAP 3B: Percentage change in child population by county, 2000-2010

CHART 1: Population by race and age, United States, Iowa and Iowa county type, 2000-2010





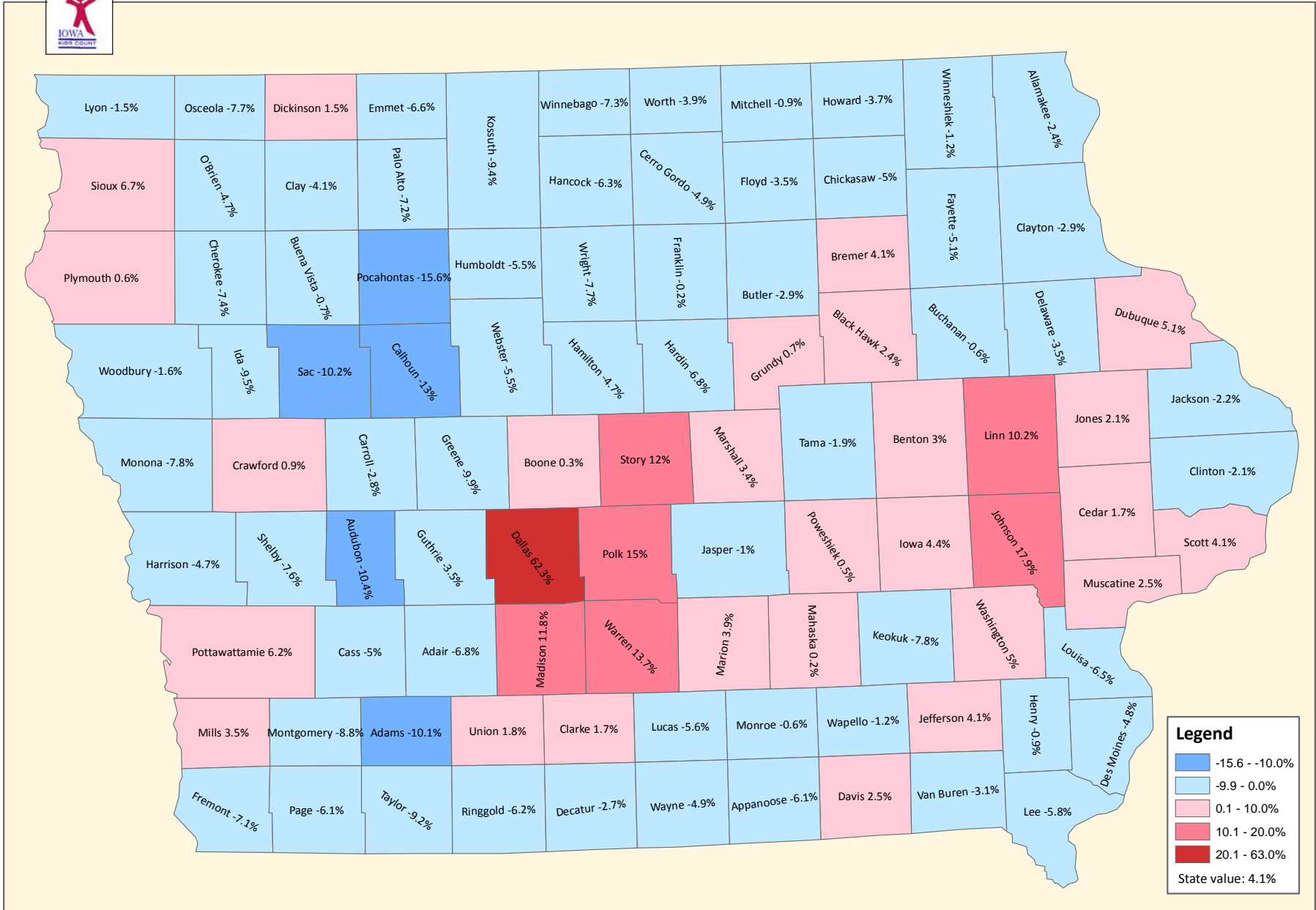
**Map 2. Percentage of Total Population Under 18 by County, 2010**



Source: United States Census Bureau, Census Summary File 1 and 2010 Census Redistricting Data



Map 3A. Percentage Change in Total Population by County, 2000-2010



**Legend**

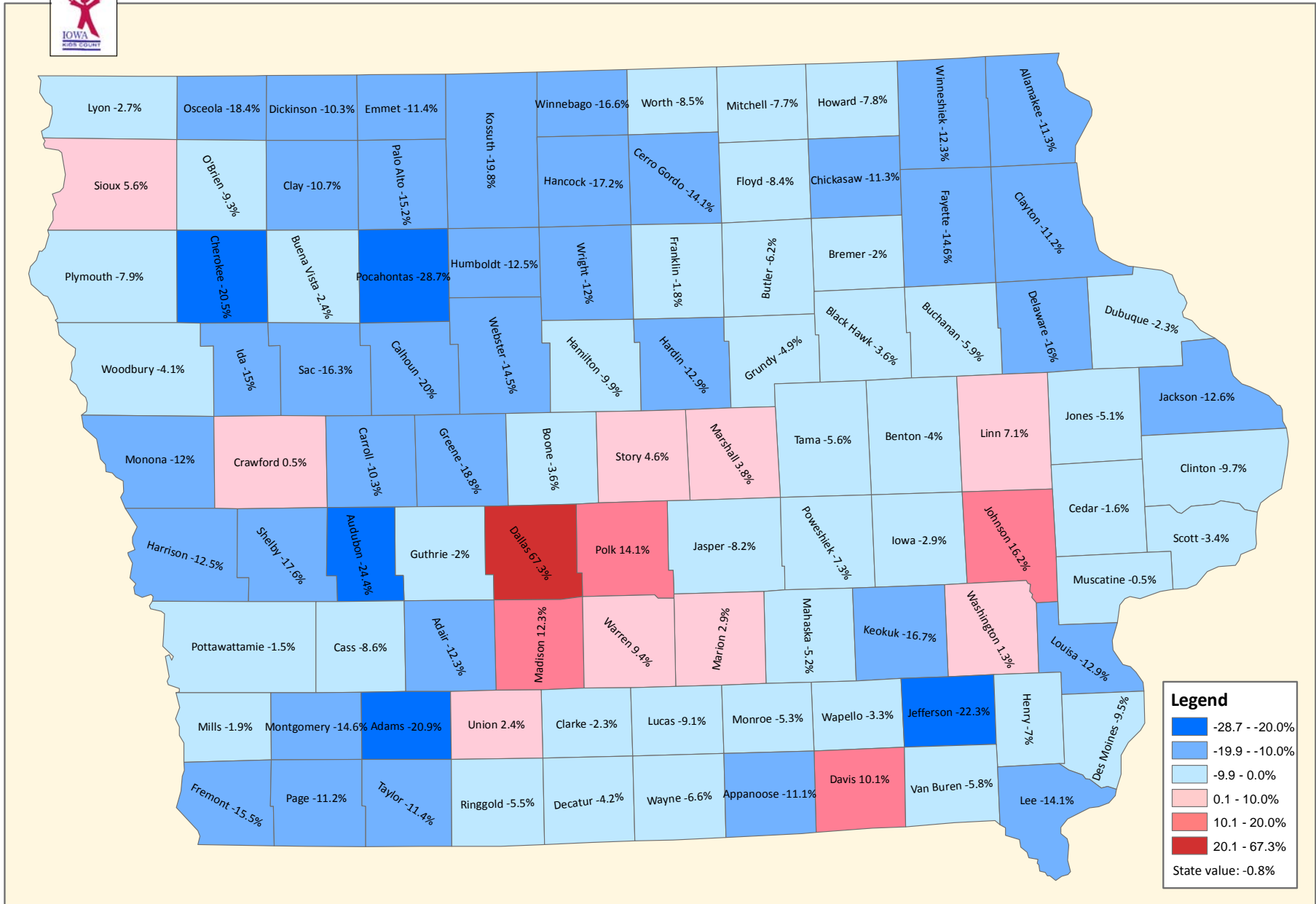
- 15.6 - -10.0%
- 9.9 - 0.0%
- 0.1 - 10.0%
- 10.1 - 20.0%
- 20.1 - 63.0%

State value: 4.1%

Source: United States Census Bureau, Census Summary File 1 and 2010 Census Redistricting Data



**Map 3B. Percentage Change in Child Population by County, 2000-2010**



Source: United States Census Bureau, Census Summary File 1 and 2010 Census Redistricting Data

**Chart 1. Population by race and age, United States, Iowa and Iowa county type,\* 2000-1020**

**Population and population change**

	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			African American			Hispanic		
	2000	2010	<i>Pct Chg</i>	2000	2010	<i>Pct Chg</i>	2000	2010	<i>Pct Chg</i>	2000	2010	<i>Pct Chg</i>
<b>United States</b>												
All ages	281,421,906	308,745,538	<b>9.7%</b>	194,552,774	196,817,552	<b>1.2%</b>	34,658,190	38,929,319	<b>12.3%</b>	35,305,818	50,477,594	<b>43.0%</b>
Ages 0-17	72,293,812	74,181,467	<b>2.6%</b>	44,027,087	39,716,562	<b>-9.8%</b>	10,885,696	10,841,316	<b>-0.4%</b>	12,342,259	17,130,891	<b>38.8%</b>
<b>Iowa</b>												
All ages	2,926,324	3,046,355	<b>4.1%</b>	2,710,344	2,701,123	<b>-0.3%</b>	61,853	89,148	<b>44.1%</b>	82,473	151,544	<b>83.7%</b>
Ages 0-17	733,638	727,993	<b>-0.8%</b>	651,482	593,148	<b>-9.0%</b>	22,040	30,958	<b>40.5%</b>	32,727	63,207	<b>93.1%</b>
<b>Rural</b>												
All ages	496,961	477,752	<b>-3.9%</b>	482,097	454,451	<b>-5.7%</b>	835	1,680	<b>101.2%</b>	8,635	14,711	<b>70.4%</b>
Ages 0-17	125,239	113,514	<b>-9.4%</b>	118,992	103,442	<b>-13.1%</b>	339	712	<b>110.0%</b>	3,570	6,447	<b>80.6%</b>
<b>Small urban</b>												
All ages	1,104,670	1,121,016	<b>1.5%</b>	1,050,060	1,027,067	<b>-2.2%</b>	9,897	15,191	<b>53.5%</b>	28,378	53,702	<b>89.2%</b>
Ages 0-17	280,575	269,829	<b>-3.8%</b>	259,060	231,855	<b>-10.5%</b>	3,074	4,822	<b>56.9%</b>	11,539	22,893	<b>98.4%</b>
<b>Metropolitan</b>												
All ages	1,324,693	1,447,587	<b>9.3%</b>	1,178,187	1,219,605	<b>3.5%</b>	51,121	72,277	<b>41.4%</b>	45,460	83,131	<b>82.9%</b>
Ages 0-17	327,824	344,650	<b>5.1%</b>	273,430	257,851	<b>-5.7%</b>	18,627	25,424	<b>36.5%</b>	17,618	33,867	<b>92.2%</b>

**Share of total population**

	% White, Non-Hispanic			% African American			% Hispanic		
	2000	2010	<i>Pct Chg</i>	2000	2010	<i>Pct Chg</i>	2000	2010	<i>Pct Chg</i>
<b>United States</b>									
All ages	69.1%	63.7%	<b>-7.8%</b>	12.3%	12.6%	<b>2.4%</b>	12.5%	16.3%	<b>30.3%</b>
Ages 0-17	60.9%	53.5%	<b>-12.1%</b>	15.1%	14.6%	<b>-2.9%</b>	17.1%	23.1%	<b>35.3%</b>
<b>Iowa</b>									
All ages	92.6%	88.7%	<b>-4.3%</b>	2.1%	2.9%	<b>38.4%</b>	2.8%	5.0%	<b>76.5%</b>
Ages 0-17	88.8%	81.5%	<b>-8.2%</b>	3.0%	4.3%	<b>41.6%</b>	4.5%	8.7%	<b>94.6%</b>
<b>Rural</b>									
All ages	97.0%	95.1%	<b>-1.9%</b>	0.2%	0.4%	<b>109.3%</b>	1.7%	3.1%	<b>77.2%</b>
Ages 0-17	95.0%	91.1%	<b>-4.1%</b>	0.3%	0.6%	<b>131.7%</b>	2.9%	5.7%	<b>99.2%</b>
<b>Small Urban</b>									
All ages	95.1%	91.6%	<b>-3.6%</b>	0.9%	1.4%	<b>51.3%</b>	2.6%	4.8%	<b>86.5%</b>
Ages 0-17	92.3%	85.9%	<b>-6.9%</b>	1.1%	1.8%	<b>63.1%</b>	4.1%	8.5%	<b>106.3%</b>
<b>Metropolitan</b>									
All ages	88.9%	84.3%	<b>-5.3%</b>	3.9%	5.0%	<b>29.4%</b>	3.4%	5.7%	<b>67.3%</b>
Ages 0-17	83.4%	74.8%	<b>-10.3%</b>	5.7%	7.4%	<b>29.8%</b>	5.4%	9.8%	<b>82.8%</b>

Source: United States Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1 and 2010 Census Redistricting Data

\* County types: **Rural**: population of largest city >5,000. **Small urban**: population of largest city 5,000-49,999. **Metropolitan**: population of largest city 50,000+.

**2.** **All parts of Iowa are becoming more diverse, and children are leading the way.** The fact that the state grew at all from 2000 to 2010 is due to growth in communities of color. Iowa actually has slightly fewer white residents than it did in 2000, and significantly fewer white children. Iowa's communities of color – in particular African-American and Latino – grew fast during the decade, and their child populations grew fastest of all.

Iowa's central cities, rural areas and suburban communities all became more diverse during the decade. In all, the non-white population in Iowa comprised 11 percent of the total population in 2010, following 60 percent growth in the preceding decade. Among children, the non-white population stood at 19 percent in 2010 after growing 64 percent in the preceding decade. Communities of color in Iowa are growing faster than those in the U.S. as a whole.

In this time, Iowa's white, non-Hispanic population actually declined slightly, by 0.3 percent. When Iowa's counties are divided by type, only in metropolitan counties did the white, non-Hispanic population grow – by 3.5 percent. Rural and small-urban counties saw declines.

When it comes to children alone, these patterns are even more pronounced. The white, non-Hispanic child population of Iowa declined by 9 percent – that's more than 58,000 fewer white children in the state in 2010 compared with 2000. All three county types saw declines, with the largest decrease in rural counties – 13 percent – followed by small urban counties, with a 11 percent decline, and a 5.7 percent decline in metropolitan counties.

Latinos comprise Iowa's biggest and fastest-growing minority group, making up 5.0 percent of the total Iowa population, and 8.7 percent of the child population in 2010. The state's Latino population grew 84 percent during the 2000s, almost double the national growth rate for Latinos.

African Americans, the state's second largest minority group, comprise 2.9 percent of the total population, and 4.3 percent of the child population. The African-American population grew 44 percent from 2000 to 2010, over three times the rate nationally.

Despite non-white population growth in almost every county, people of color still tend to be concentrated in certain cities and neighborhoods. Iowa's African-American community in particular remains largely concentrated in Iowa's largest cities. Iowa's Latino community is more dispersed throughout the state, with large and growing communities in a handful of small and medium-sized towns as well as central cities.

Minority communities in Iowa are younger than the white community: 22 percent of the white population is under age 18, compared to 35 percent of the African-American population and 42 percent of the Hispanic population.

### The details

MAP 4A: Percentage of non-white residents by county, 2010

MAP 4B: Percentage of non-white children by county, 2010

MAP 5: Percentage of African-American children by county, 2010

MAP 6: Percentage of Hispanic children by county, 2010

MAP 7: Percentage change in non-white child population by county, 2000-2010

MAP 8: Percentage change in white, non-Hispanic child population by county, 2000-2010

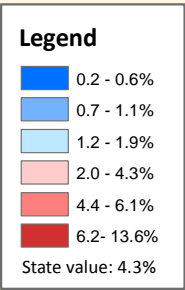
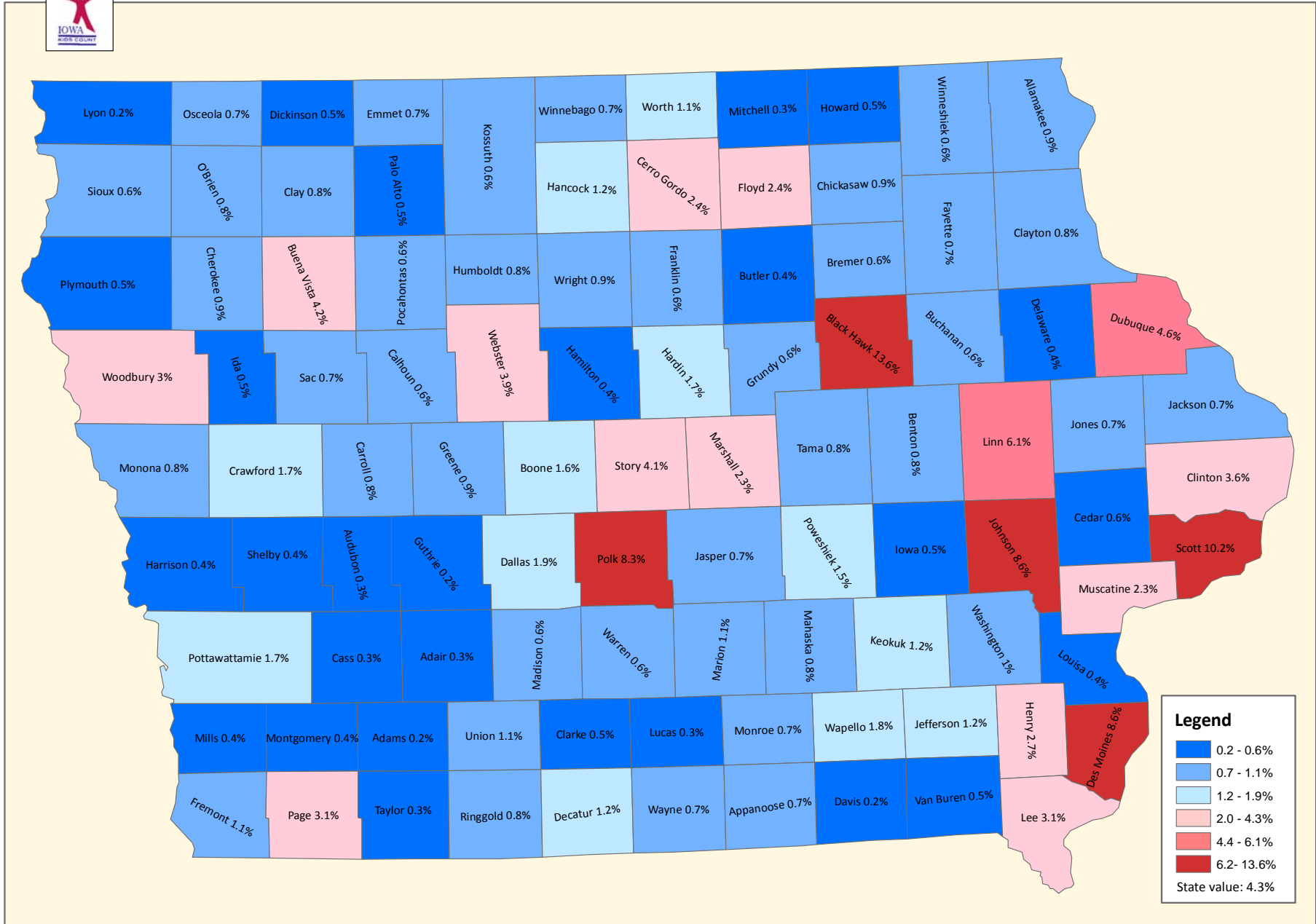








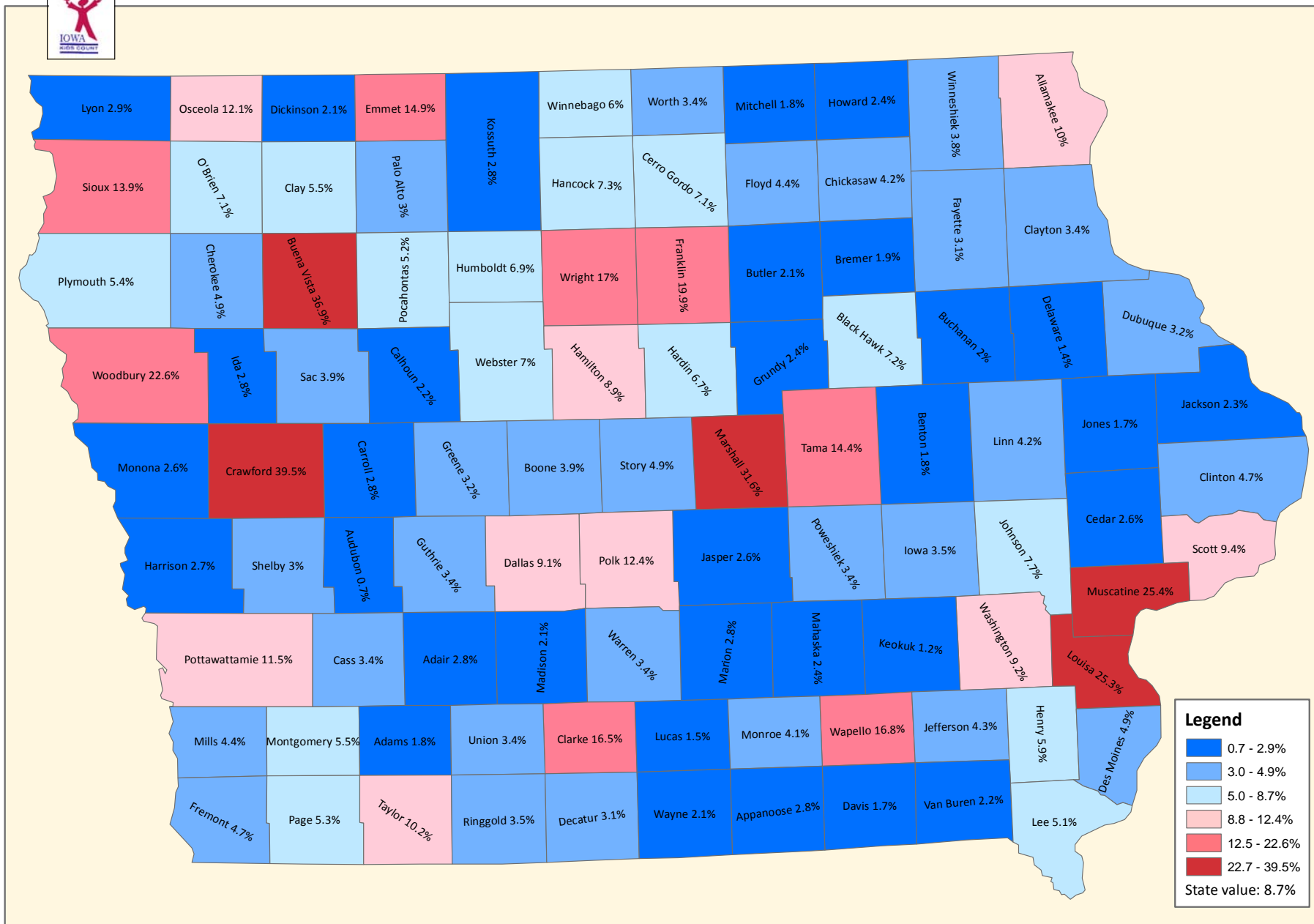
**Map 5. Percentage of African-American Children by County, 2010**



Source: United States Census Bureau, Census Summary File 1 and 2010 Census Redistricting Data



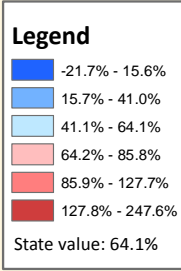
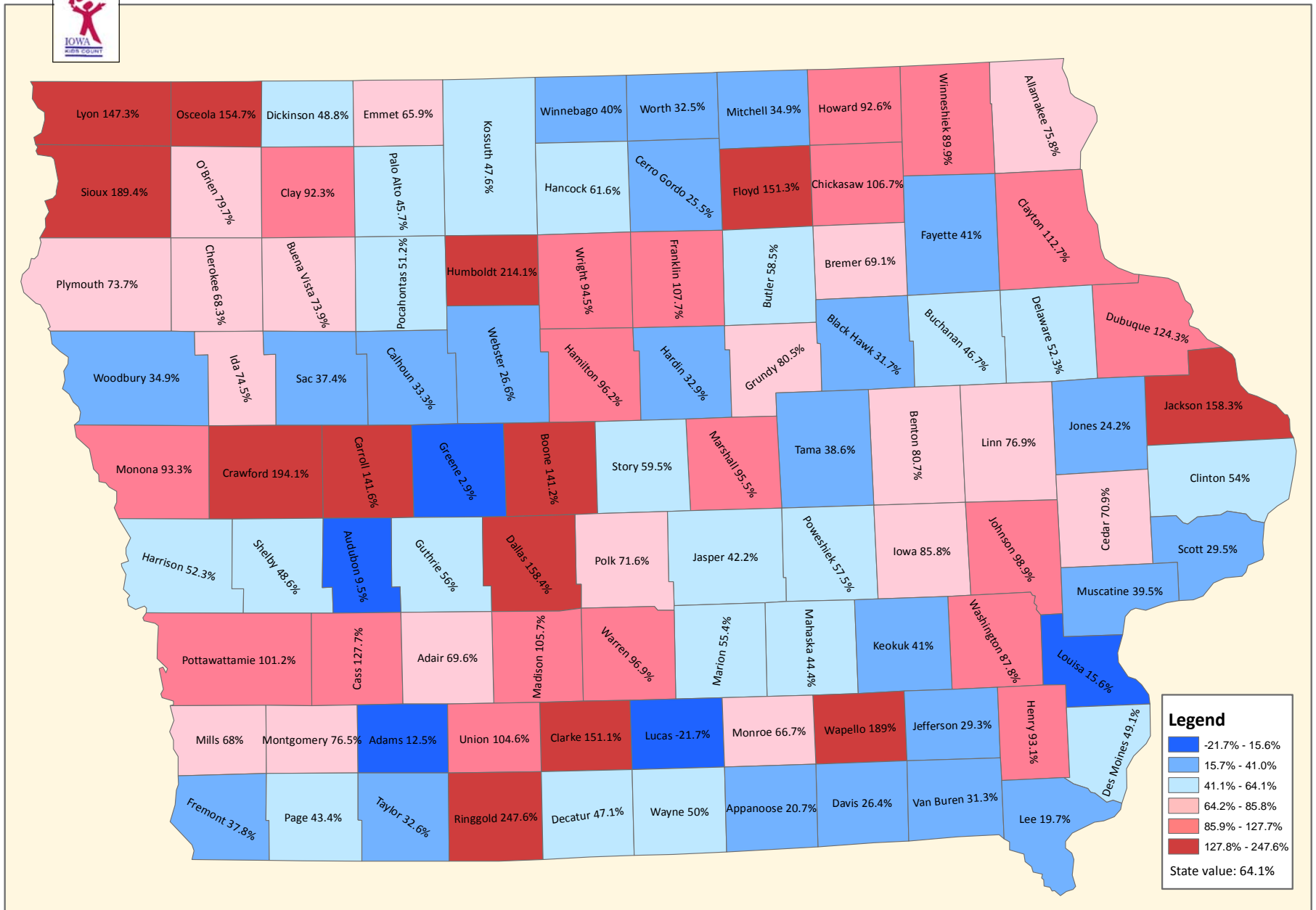
Map 6. Percentage of Hispanic Children by County, 2010



Source: United States Census Bureau, Census Summary File 1 and 2010 Census Redistricting Data



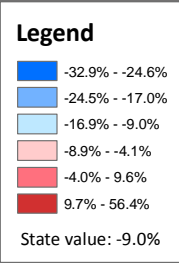
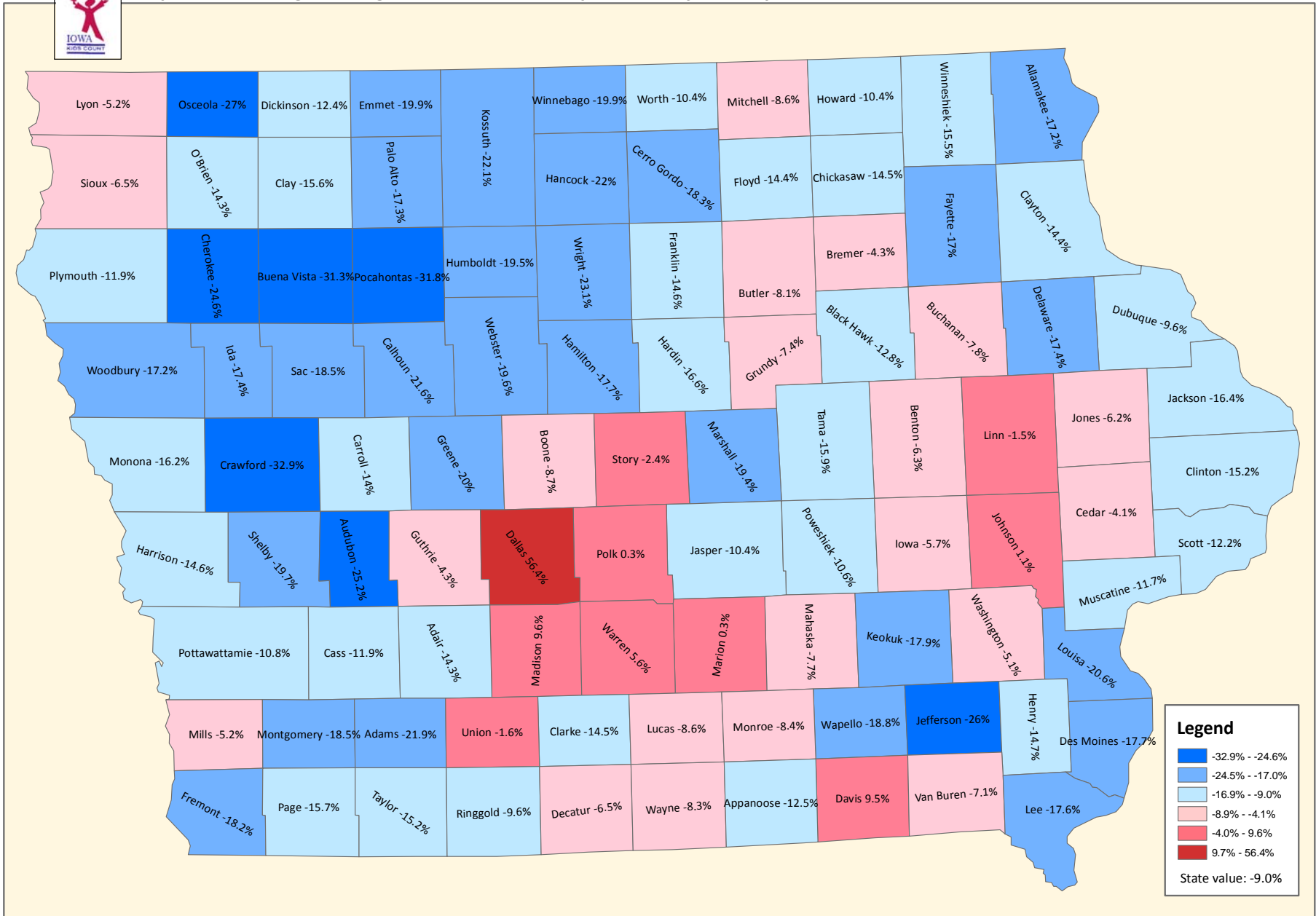
**Map 7. Percentage Change in Non-White Child Population by County, 2000-2010**



Source: United States Census Bureau, Census Summary File 1 and 2010 Census Redistricting Data



**Map 8. Percentage Change in White Child Population by County, 2000-2010**



Source: United States Census Bureau, Census Summary File 1 and 2010 Census Redistricting Data

**3.** **Iowa's relatively slow growth is due to the racial mix of its residents.** The white population in Iowa grew only a little more slowly than that the U.S. average, and Iowa's communities of color grew considerably faster than average. But Iowa has a much larger share of the slow-growing white population, and a smaller share of the fast-growing minority population. In fact, despite rapid growth in communities of color, Iowa remains significantly less diverse than the nation as a whole.

It is widely recognized that Iowa is a slow-growing state. In fact, Iowa was one of ten states to lose a congressional seat based on 2010 redistricting data. How to boost population growth has been the subject of considerable discussion in the political arena, but the dynamics of how growth rates vary by race and age within the state is less understood.

Looking at population change among racial groups, those in Iowa range from doing not too much worse, to considerably better than their U.S.-wide counterparts. The white population in Iowa shrank by 0.3 percent, only slightly worse than the growth rate for the U.S. white population, 1.2 percent. By comparison, the African-American population in Iowa grew 44 percent, compared with 12 percent nationally, and Iowa's Hispanic population grew 84 percent, compared with 43 percent nationally.

Among children, the decline in the number of white children was slightly smaller in Iowa than in the nation as a whole, (9.0 percent versus 9.8 percent) and the increases among minority children in Iowa outstripped those nationally.

Although fast-growing, Iowa's minority communities – comprising 11 percent of the total population in 2010 – remain relatively small. They simply aren't large enough to make up for the absence of population growth among white, non-Hispanic Iowans, who made up nearly 89 percent of the total population in 2010. By comparison, white, non-Hispanics comprise only 64 percent of the U.S. population. The decline in the size of Iowa's white community dwarfs the growth in minority communities.

Minority communities in Iowa actually are younger than those nationally, as well. The 42 percent of Iowa's Hispanic population that is under age 18 compares with 34 percent in the U.S. as a whole. And the 35 percent of Iowa's African-American population that is under 18 compares with 28 percent nationally. Meanwhile, 22 percent of Iowa's white population is under 18, compared with 20 nationally.

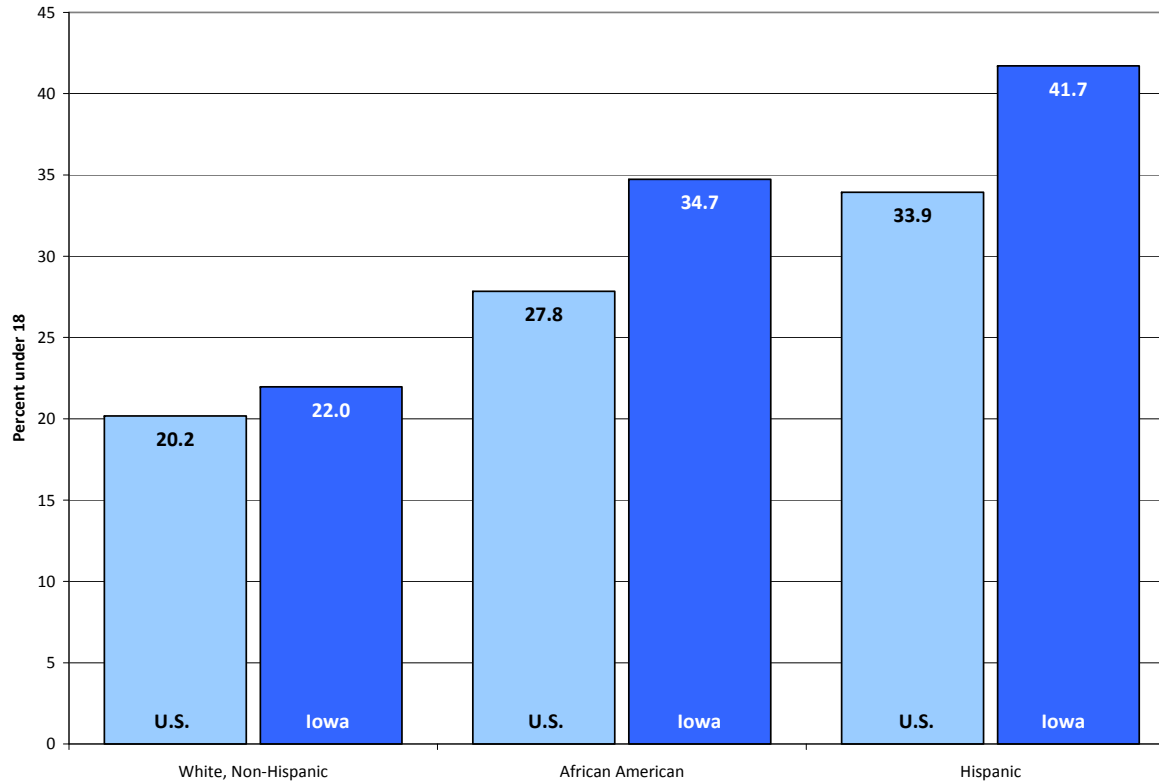
There are huge variations among counties in child population growth by race. Dallas County stands alone in the growth of its white child population – at 56 percent, nearly six times the rate of the second fastest-growing county, Madison. Ninety-two Iowa counties lost white child population. Meanwhile, most Iowa counties experienced huge gains in their non-white child population. The Hispanic child population more than doubled in 45 counties, and in Ringgold, Lyon, Humboldt and Wapello counties it more than quadrupled. The African-American child population more than doubled in 46 counties, and more than quadrupled in 15.

#### **The details**

CHART 2: Percentage of population under 18 by race, United States and Iowa, 2000-2010

CHART 3: Percentage of total population by race and age and percentage change in total population by race and age, United States and Iowa, 2000-2010

**Chart 2. Percentage of population under 18 by race, United States and Iowa, 2000-2010**



**Chart 3. Percentage of total population by race and age and percentage change in total population by race and age, United States and Iowa, 2000-2010**

	White, non-Hispanic		African American		Hispanic	
	<u>Pct of total pop, 2010</u>	<u>Pct Chq in Pop '00-'10</u>	<u>Pct of total pop, 2010</u>	<u>Pct Chq in Pop '00-'10</u>	<u>Pct of total pop, 2010</u>	<u>Pct Chq in Pop '00-'10</u>
<b>All ages</b>						
U.S.	63.7%	1.2%	12.6%	12.3%	16.3	43.0%
Iowa	88.7%	-0.3%	2.9%	44.1%	5.0	83.7%
<b>Ages 0-17</b>						
U.S.	53.5%	-9.8%	14.6%	-0.4%	23.1%	38.8%
Iowa	81.5%	-9.0%	4.3%	40.5%	8.7%	93.1%



**4.** In Iowa’s metropolitan areas, “white flight” to the suburbs, combined with fast growth of communities of color in central cities, continues to contribute to racial isolation. Central cities grew much more slowly than surrounding areas, and became significantly more diverse as they lost white residents and gained residents of color. Fast-growing suburbs remain much less diverse than the cities they surround – and in fact are some of the few places in the state to gain white children.

It is often noted that Iowa is becoming a more urban state, but more specifically, it is becoming a more *suburban* state. Together, the total population of Iowa’s five major central cities (Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Des Moines, Sioux City and Waterloo) grew by 1.6 percent, while the child population in them shrunk by 1.7 percent. The suburban areas around those cities, however, beat the statewide averages, and by a wide margin. Total population of the suburban areas of those five counties grew by 19 percent, while the child population grew by 16 percent.

Cedar Rapids was the fastest growing city in this group, with total population growth of 4.6 percent. Among suburban areas, Polk County grew the fastest, 29 percent. Overall, the Waterloo and Sioux City areas saw the slowest growth of the five.

Like in the state as a whole, to the extent that Iowa’s central cities held their own or grew slightly between 2000 and 2010, people of color were the reason. All five major cities had fewer white residents in 2010 than in 2000, while the African-American population grew 25 percent and the Hispanic population grew 69 percent.

These trends play out most clearly in Polk County. Overall, Polk County saw 15 percent growth during the decade. The city of Des Moines grew slightly, 2.4 percent (topping 200,000 for the first time since 1970, but the suburban portions of the county grew by 29 percent. As a result, for the first time, Des Moines residents represent a minority of the county’s total population, falling from 53 percent of Polk County’s population in 2000 to 47 percent in 2010.

There are even more striking shifts in racial make-up in the Des Moines area, particularly among children. The total child population in

Des Moines proper grew by 2.3 percent, but the number of white children dropped by 21 percent. At the same time the number of white children in suburban Polk County grew 17 percent.

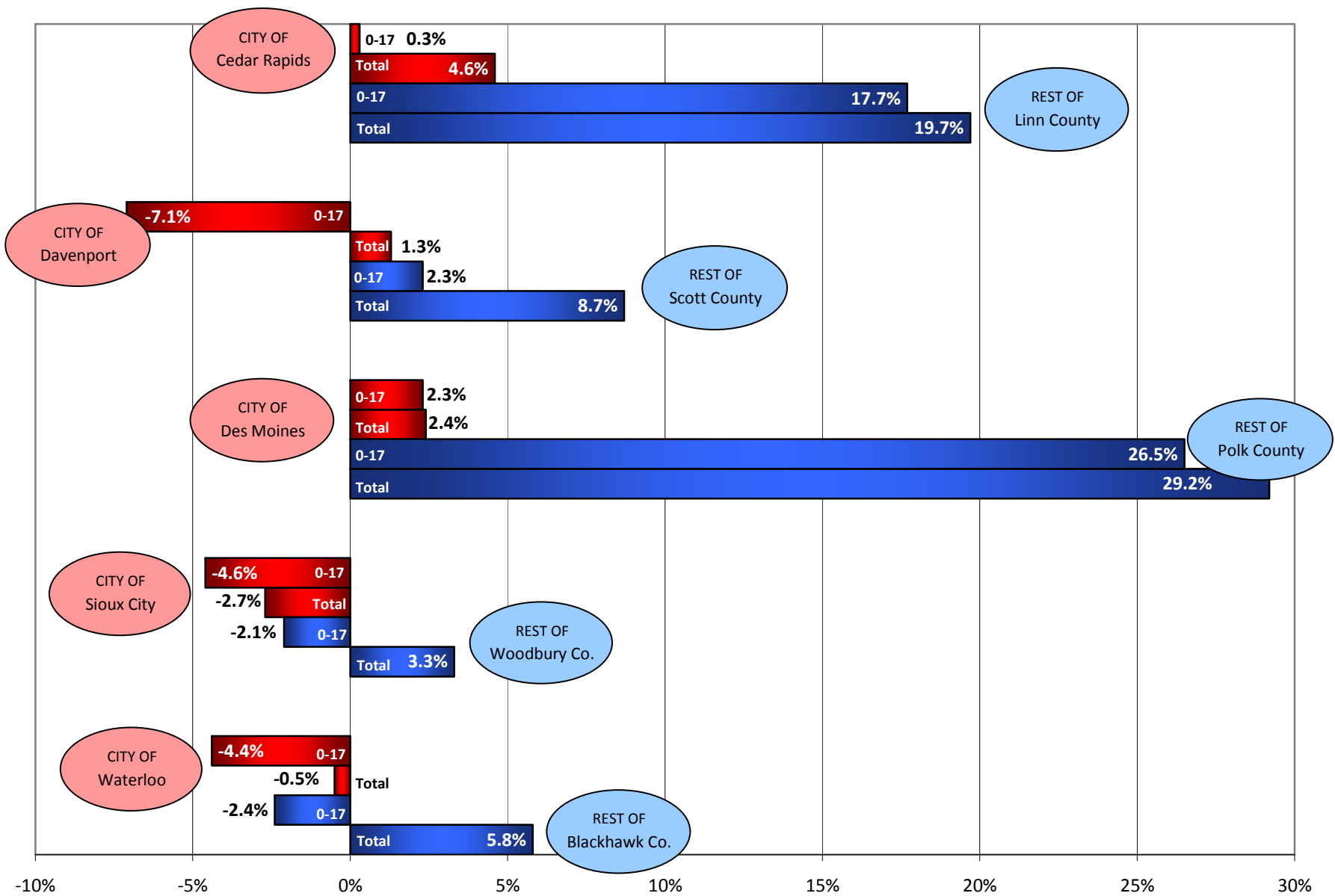
Further, growth in the Des Moines area extends well into adjacent counties. Suburban Warren, Madison and Dallas counties experienced significantly faster growth – both in the total and child population – than the state as a whole. In fact Dallas County’s total population grew 62 percent between 2000 and 2010, and its child population grew 67 percent, making it one of the nation’s fastest growing counties.

Although the geographic scale and intensity of change in the Des Moines area is somewhat unique in Iowa, all of the state’s major metropolitan areas are experiencing the same basic pattern of growth.

#### The details

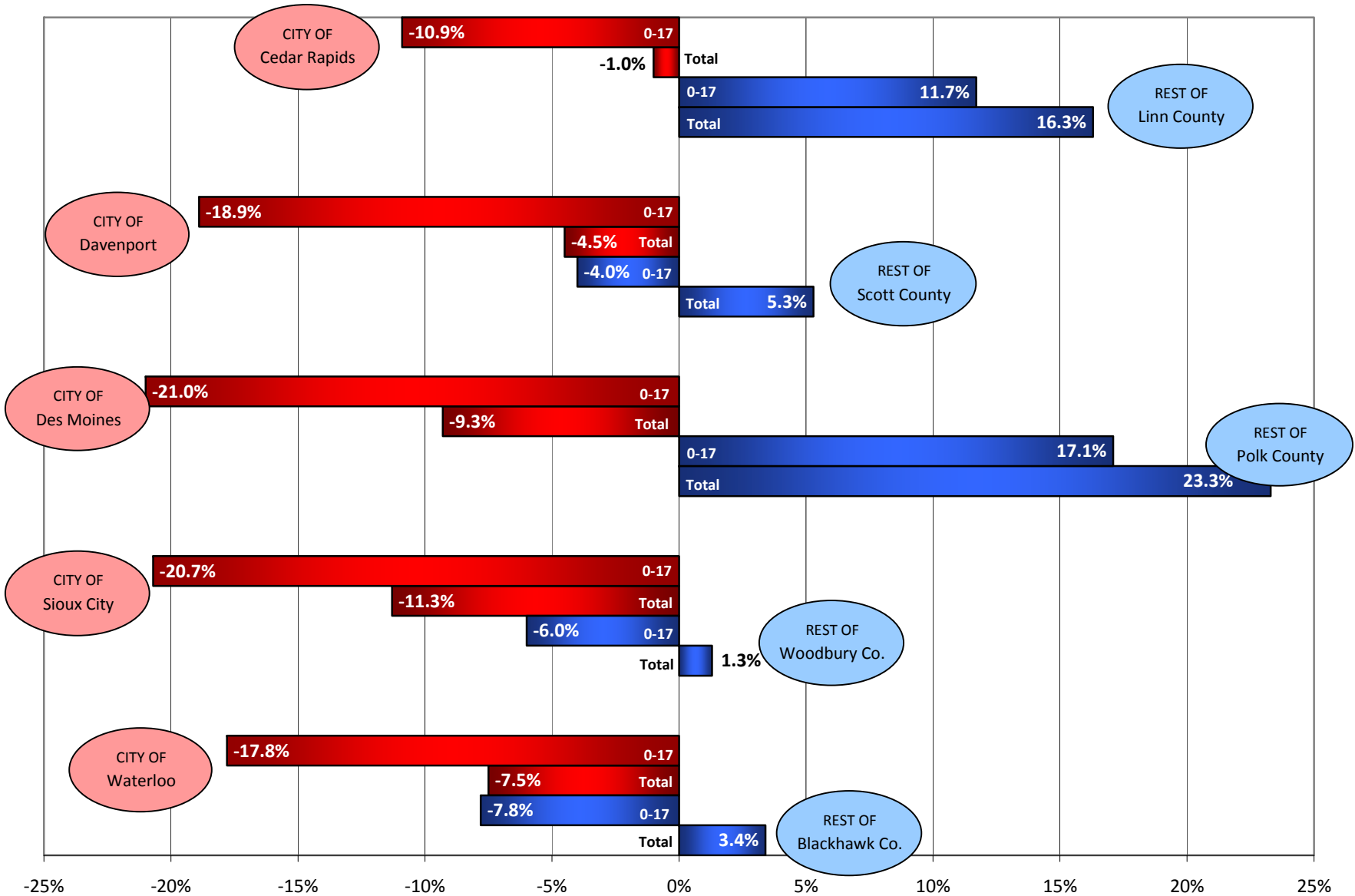
- CHART 4A: Percentage change in total population and total child population by major city and surrounding area, 2000-2010
- CHART 4B: Percentage change in total white population and white child population by major city and surrounding area, 2000-2010
- CHART 5A-E: Population by race and age, central cities and the balance of county, 2000-2010

**Chart 4A. Percentage Change in Total Population and Child Population by Major City and Surrounding Area, 2000-2010**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Summary File 1, 2000, and Redistricting File, 2010

**Chart 4B. Percentage Change in Total White Population and White Child Population by Major City and Surrounding Area, 2000-2010**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Summary File 1, 2000, and Redistricting File, 2010



**CEDAR RAPIDS AREA**

**Chart 5A. Population change in central-city and non-central city Linn County, 2000-2010**

**Population by race and age**

	All races			White, Non-Hispanic			African American			Hispanic		
	2000	2010	Pct Chg	2000	2010	Pct Chg	2000	2010	Pct Chg	2000	2010	Pct Chg
<b>All ages</b>												
<b>Linn</b>	191,701	211,226	<b>10.2%</b>	178,449	188,592	<b>5.7%</b>	4,919	8,346	<b>69.7%</b>	2,722	5,534	<b>103.3%</b>
Cedar Rapids	120,758	126,326	4.6%	109,759	108,696	-1.0%	4,481	7,046	57.2%	2,065	4,176	102.2%
Rest of county	70,943	84,900	19.7%	68,690	79,896	16.3%	438	1,300	196.8%	657	1,358	106.7%
<b>Ages 0-17</b>												
<b>Linn</b>	48,422	51,847	<b>7.1%</b>	43,123	42,472	<b>-1.5%</b>	1,841	3,175	<b>72.5%</b>	991	2,187	<b>120.7%</b>
Cedar Rapids	29,553	29,646	0.3%	25,216	22,476	-10.9%	1,675	2,648	58.1%	726	1,606	121.2%
Rest of county	18,869	22,201	17.7%	17,907	19,996	11.7%	166	527	217.5%	265	581	119.2%

Source: United States Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1 and 2010 Census Redistricting Data

**Share of total population by race and age**

	White, Non-Hispanic			African American			Hispanic		
	2000	2010	Pct Chg	2000	2010	Pct Chg	2000	2010	Pct Chg
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>Linn</b>	93.1%	89.3%	<b>-4.1%</b>	2.6%	4.0%	<b>54.0%</b>	1.4%	2.6%	<b>84.5%</b>
Cedar Rapids	90.9%	86.0%	<b>-5.3%</b>	3.7%	5.6%	50.3%	1.7%	3.3%	93.3%
Rest of county	96.8%	94.1%	<b>-2.8%</b>	0.6%	1.5%	148.0%	0.9%	1.6%	72.7%
<b>Ages 0-17</b>									
<b>Linn</b>	89.1%	81.9%	<b>-8.0%</b>	3.8%	6.1%	<b>61.1%</b>	2.0%	4.2%	<b>106.1%</b>
Cedar Rapids	85.3%	75.8%	<b>-11.1%</b>	5.7%	8.9%	57.6%	2.5%	5.4%	120.5%
Rest of county	94.9%	90.1%	<b>-5.1%</b>	0.9%	2.4%	169.8%	1.4%	2.6%	86.3%

Source: United States Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1 and 2010 Census Redistricting Data



**DAVENPORT AREA**

**Chart 5B. Population change in central-city and non-central city Scott County, 2000-2010**

**Population by race and age**

	All races			White, Non-Hispanic			African American			Hispanic		
	2000	2010	Pct Chg	2000	2010	Pct Chg	2000	2010	Pct Chg	2000	2010	Pct Chg
<b>All ages</b>												
<b>Scott</b>	158,668	165,224	<b>4.1%</b>	137,382	136,884	<b>-0.4%</b>	9,689	11,728	<b>21.0%</b>	6,445	9,197	<b>42.7%</b>
Davenport	98,359	99,685	1.3%	79,972	76,404	<b>-4.5%</b>	9,093	10,759	18.3%	5,268	7,255	37.7%
Rest of county	60,309	65,539	8.7%	57,410	60,480	5.3%	596	969	62.6%	1,177	1,942	65.0%
<b>Ages 0-17</b>												
<b>Scott</b>	42,015	40,566	<b>-3.4%</b>	33,232	29,194	<b>-12.2%</b>	3,828	4,131	<b>7.9%</b>	2,688	3,815	<b>41.9%</b>
Davenport	25,767	23,946	<b>-7.1%</b>	18,136	14,708	<b>-18.9%</b>	3,606	3,786	5.0%	2,234	2,988	33.8%
Rest of county	16,248	16,620	2.3%	15,096	14,486	-4.0%	222	345	55.4%	454	827	82.2%

**Share of total population by race and age**

	White, Non-Hispanic			African American			Hispanic		
	2000	2010	Pct Chg	2000	2010	Pct Chg	2000	2010	Pct Chg
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>Scott</b>	86.6%	82.8%	<b>-4.3%</b>	6.1%	7.1%	<b>16.2%</b>	4.1%	5.6%	<b>37.0%</b>
Davenport	81.3%	76.6%	<b>-5.7%</b>	9.2%	10.8%	16.7%	5.4%	7.3%	35.9%
Rest of county	95.2%	92.3%	<b>-3.1%</b>	1.0%	1.5%	49.6%	2.0%	3.0%	51.8%
<b>Ages 0-17</b>									
<b>Scott</b>	79.1%	72.0%	<b>-9.0%</b>	9.1%	10.2%	<b>11.8%</b>	6.4%	9.4%	<b>47.0%</b>
Davenport	70.4%	61.4%	<b>-12.7%</b>	14.0%	15.8%	13.0%	8.7%	12.5%	43.9%
Rest of county	92.9%	87.2%	<b>-6.2%</b>	1.4%	2.1%	51.9%	2.8%	5.0%	78.1%

Source: United States Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1 and 2010 Census Redistricting Data



**DES MOINES AREA**

**Chart 5C. Population change in central-city and non-central city Polk County, 2000-2010**

**Population by race and age**

	All races			White, Non-Hispanic			African American			Hispanic		
	2000	2010	Pct Chg	2000	2010	Pct Chg	2000	2010	Pct Chg	2000	2010	Pct Chg
<b>All ages</b>												
<b>Polk</b>	<b>374,601</b>	<b>430,640</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>323,785</b>	<b>347,710</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>18,113</b>	<b>25,853</b>	<b>42.7%</b>	<b>16,490</b>	<b>32,647</b>	<b>98.0%</b>
Des Moines	198,682	203,433	2.4%	158,095	143,413	-9.3%	16,025	20,842	30.1%	13,138	24,334	85.2%
Rest of county	175,919	227,207	29.2%	165,690	204,297	23.3%	2,088	5,011	140.0%	3,352	8,313	148.0%
<b>Ages 0-17</b>												
<b>Polk</b>	<b>96,300</b>	<b>109,925</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>77,534</b>	<b>77,731</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>6,386</b>	<b>9,109</b>	<b>42.6%</b>	<b>6,404</b>	<b>13,593</b>	<b>112.3%</b>
Des Moines	49,328	50,483	2.3%	34,220	27,020	-21.0%	5,772	7,447	29.0%	5,148	10,308	100.2%
Rest of county	46,972	59,442	26.5%	43,314	50,711	17.1%	614	1,662	170.7%	1,256	3,285	161.5%

Source: United States Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1 and 2010 Census Redistricting Data

**Share of total population by race and age**

	White, Non-Hispanic			African American			Hispanic		
	2000	2010	Pct Chg	2000	2010	Pct Chg	2000	2010	Pct Chg
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>Polk</b>	<b>86.4%</b>	<b>80.7%</b>	<b>-6.6%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>72.2%</b>
Des Moines	79.6%	70.5%	-11.4%	8.1%	10.2%	27.0%	6.6%	12.0%	80.9%
Rest of county	94.2%	89.9%	-4.5%	1.2%	2.2%	85.8%	1.9%	3.7%	92.0%
<b>Ages 0-17</b>									
<b>Polk</b>	<b>80.5%</b>	<b>70.7%</b>	<b>-12.2%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>85.9%</b>
Des Moines	69.4%	53.5%	-22.8%	11.7%	14.8%	26.1%	10.4%	20.4%	95.7%
Rest of county	92.2%	85.3%	-7.5%	1.3%	2.8%	113.9%	2.7%	5.5%	106.7%

Source: United States Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1 and 2010 Census Redistricting Data



**SIOUX CITY AREA**

**Chart 5D. Population change in central-city and non-central city Woodbury County, 2000-2010**

**Population by race and age**

	All races			White, Non-Hispanic			African American			Hispanic		
	2000	2010	<i>Pct Chg</i>	2000	2010	<i>Pct Chg</i>	2000	2010	<i>Pct Chg</i>	2000	2010	<i>Pct Chg</i>
<b>All ages</b>												
<b>Woodbury</b>	<b>103,877</b>	<b>102,172</b>	<b>-1.6%</b>	<b>86,821</b>	<b>79,282</b>	<b>-8.7%</b>	<b>2,097</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>9,468</b>	<b>13,993</b>	<b>47.8%</b>
Sioux City	85,013	82,684	-2.7%	68,521	60,748	-11.3%	2,047	2,371	15.8%	9,257	13,598	46.9%
Rest of county	18,864	19,488	3.3%	18,300	18,534	1.3%	50	85	70.0%	211	395	87.2%
<b>Ages 0-17</b>												
<b>Woodbury</b>	<b>28,390</b>	<b>27,214</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>	<b>21,274</b>	<b>17,618</b>	<b>-17.2%</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>	<b>4,014</b>	<b>6,157</b>	<b>53.4%</b>
Sioux City	23,020	21,955	-4.6%	16,179	12,828	-20.7%	808	784	-3.0%	3,913	5,960	52.3%
Rest of county	5,370	5,259	-2.1%	5,095	4,790	-6.0%	26	41	57.7%	101	197	95.0%

**Share of total population by race and age**

	White, Non-Hispanic			African American			Hispanic		
	2000	2010	<i>Pct Chg</i>	2000	2010	<i>Pct Chg</i>	2000	2010	<i>Pct Chg</i>
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>Woodbury</b>	<b>83.6%</b>	<b>77.6%</b>	<b>-7.2%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>50.3%</b>
Sioux City	80.6%	73.5%	-8.8%	2.4%	2.9%	19.1%	10.9%	16.4%	51.0%
Rest of county	97.0%	95.1%	-2.0%	0.3%	0.4%	64.6%	1.1%	2.0%	81.2%
<b>Ages 0-17</b>									
<b>Woodbury</b>	<b>74.9%</b>	<b>64.7%</b>	<b>-13.6%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>60.0%</b>
Sioux City	70.3%	58.4%	-16.9%	3.5%	3.6%	1.7%	17.0%	27.1%	59.7%
Rest of county	94.9%	91.1%	-4.0%	0.5%	0.8%	61.0%	1.9%	3.7%	99.2%

Source: United States Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1 and 2010 Census Redistricting Data



**WATERLOO AREA**

**Chart 5E. Population change in central-city and non-central city Black Hawk County, 2000-2010**

**Population by race and age**

	All races			White, Non-Hispanic			African American			Hispanic		
	2000	2010	Pct Chg	2000	2010	Pct Chg	2000	2010	Pct Chg	2000	2010	Pct Chg
<b>All ages</b>												
<b>Black Hawk</b>	<b>128,012</b>	<b>131,090</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>112,223</b>	<b>109,968</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>	<b>10,179</b>	<b>11,640</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>4,907</b>	<b>108.0%</b>
Waterloo	68,747	68,406	-0.5%	55,419	51,254	-7.5%	9,529	10,606	11.3%	1,806	3,827	111.9%
Rest of county	59,265	62,684	5.8%	56,804	58,714	3.4%	650	1,034	59.1%	553	1,080	95.3%
<b>Ages 0-17</b>												
<b>Black Hawk</b>	<b>29,545</b>	<b>28,496</b>	<b>-3.6%</b>	<b>23,419</b>	<b>20,427</b>	<b>-12.8%</b>	<b>3,854</b>	<b>3,887</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>114.5%</b>
Waterloo	16,964	16,214	-4.4%	11,651	9,580	-17.8%	3,642	3,549	-2.6%	766	1,638	113.8%
Rest of county	12,581	12,282	-2.4%	11,768	10,847	-7.8%	212	338	59.4%	186	404	117.2%

**Share of total population by race and age**

	White, Non-Hispanic			African American			Hispanic		
	2000	2010	Pct Chg	2000	2010	Pct Chg	2000	2010	Pct Chg
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>Black Hawk</b>	<b>87.7%</b>	<b>83.9%</b>	<b>-4.3%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>103.1%</b>
Waterloo	80.6%	74.9%	-7.1%	13.9%	15.5%	11.9%	2.6%	5.6%	113.0%
Rest of county	95.8%	93.7%	-2.3%	1.1%	1.6%	50.4%	0.9%	1.7%	84.6%
<b>Ages 0-17</b>									
<b>Black Hawk</b>	<b>79.3%</b>	<b>71.7%</b>	<b>-9.6%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>122.4%</b>
Waterloo	68.7%	59.1%	-14.0%	21.5%	21.9%	2.0%	4.5%	10.1%	123.7%
Rest of county	93.5%	88.3%	-5.6%	1.7%	2.8%	63.3%	1.5%	3.3%	122.5%

Source: United States Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1 and 2010 Census Redistricting Data



# What to make of these changes?

Changing patterns of population growth in Iowa have implications for policymakers and citizens

Iowa's changing demographics bring both opportunities and challenges. The growth in communities of color is particularly compelling. These communities in Iowa, like in the U.S. as a whole, are the drivers of population growth. They have played a crucial role in sustaining small towns and city neighborhoods throughout the state – filling housing that might otherwise be empty, starting businesses in storefronts that might otherwise sit vacant, and taking jobs that might otherwise go unfilled. They bring a richness to community life and expand the state's cultural traditions. They make Iowa a better place.

At the same time, people of color in Iowa are more likely to be recent immigrants from other countries and other parts of the U.S. They are more likely to be young, and more likely to struggle economically. While just as likely to be working, they are more likely to fill low-wage jobs and to have limited educational backgrounds.

They are a critical part of Iowa's current workforce, and their children are Iowa's next generation of workers and community leaders. These children need access to high-quality, culturally competent education and human services if they are to grow into the adults Iowa needs to prosper in the future.

In short, Iowa simply can't afford *not* to do well by the increasingly diverse next generation.

The growing diversity of the state's residents is coupled with significant population shifts *within* the state. The rapid growth of Iowa's suburban communities, the brisk population decline in large swaths of rural Iowa and the near stasis of its central cities are reshaping the state's economic and political centers.

Without concerted efforts to spur growth in all communities, the needs of slow-growing communities – the central cities home to isolated and economically fragile communities of color and the small towns and rural areas faced with declining population, thinning school enrollments and loss of other community institutions – are likely to fall farther and farther behind. At the same time, Iowa's handful of fast-growing communities is in danger of reeling under the strain of their own growth and the needs of the state as a whole.

This sort of unbalanced growth, left unchecked, will not produce the kind of future we want for our children and an increasingly diverse Iowa society. We have to bring everyone along.

---

Iowa Kids Count is an initiative of



505 5th Ave., Ste. 404  
Des Moines, IA 50309  
515-280-9027  
[www.cfpciowa.org](http://www.cfpciowa.org)

---