

Data Highlighted in 2022

January- Vaccine hesitancy

The main reasons for North Dakota parents/guardians to be hesitant to vaccinate their children against COVID-19 are concern about possible side effects for children, lack of trust in the government, and lack of trust in COVID-19 vaccines.



February- 2021 ND Population decline

Slight decline in North Dakota's population due to a lower number of births and an increase in the number of deaths as compared to previous years as well as to a larger number of people leaving than entering the state.



March- Child Tax Credit spending

In North Dakota, the most common reported uses of the Child Tax Credit (CTC) payments were for basic needs (food, utilities, rent) and savings or paying down debt. Among choices, food consistently ranked first in terms of spending.



April- Population across the state

Out of the state's 53 counties, 34 lost population from 2020 to 2021. The remaining 19 counties gained population. The highest gain was in Cass County.



May- Older adult population

The older adult population has and will likely continue to grow throughout North Dakota, which will impact the state's workforce, health, and human services agencies and beyond.



June- Obesity rates

In 2020 obesity was most prevalent in middle aged adults. The group with the lowest obesity rate was the 18-24 age group at 21.4 percent. However, the obesity rate for this age group doubled since 2011. When comparing obesity rates from 2011 to 2020, obesity rates increased for most adult age groups.



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July- North Dakota's cities

The cities of Fargo, West Fargo and Horace collectively gained 1,600 people in the past year (from July 2020 to July 2021). Conversely, the western part of the state experienced population loss.



August- Jobs by industry

In 2020, all industries in North Dakota saw a decrease in the number of jobs from the previous year. In 2021, half of North Dakota industry sectors started to recover after immediate effects of the pandemic.



September- Change in median age

While North Dakota still looks fairly young overall, in 2021 the median age at the county level ranges from 27.8 to 53.9 years, with 39 of the 53 counties having a median age older than the nation (38.8 years) and seven of those counties having a median age older than 50 years.



October- Measuring child poverty

Two of the most accepted measures for determining poverty thresholds in the United States are the Official Poverty Measure and the Supplemental Poverty Measure. Both measures show a decline in child poverty over the past decade in the state.



November- Housing costs

In North Dakota, housing costs continue to be substantially more of a burden for renters than homeowners but both felt the strain of the pandemic.



December- High school graduation

Post-pandemic on-time high school graduation rates dropped for all racial and ethnic groups in North Dakota, but some racial disparity gaps still show improvement since 2010.

