

# NORTH DAKOTA'S WOMEN

A STATISTICAL OVERVIEW ON THE SITUATION  
OF WOMEN IN NORTH DAKOTA

# 2016

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NORTH DAKOTA COMPASS  
CENTER FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
NDSU NORTH DAKOTA  
STATE UNIVERSITY



## North Dakota's Women, 2016

A statistical overview on the status of women in North Dakota

October 2016

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## INTRODUCTION

The Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) published in 2004 *The Status of Women in North Dakota*. The report described women's status in North Dakota using various demographic characteristics and key indicators. The study found that North Dakota was one of the top-ranked states for women's health and well-being, voter participation, and women's to men's earnings ratio. However, North Dakota's women were underrepresented in the state legislatures, were less likely to work in professional and managerial positions than women in most other states, and had among the lowest median earnings for full-time, year-round work. In addition, women in North Dakota were among the most likely to live in poverty and the least likely to own a business in the nation. The study also identified racial and ethnic disparities in the state. Women Of Color in the state were particularly disadvantaged in their political, social, and economic status.

North Dakota has undergone many changes since 2004. Substantial in-migration of young workers and increase in births has resulted in an unprecedented population growth. Although growth has slowed, North Dakota was the fastest growing state in the nation reaching 756,927 residents in 2015. Moreover, after experiencing remarkable growth, the North Dakota economy has experienced a decline due to a recent downturn in the oil and gas industry combined with low agriculture commodity prices. Considering the rapid and unprecedented growth in the state, the increase in population and the changing characteristics of the population, a reexamination of the status of women in North Dakota is needed.

This study is designed to inform state and local leaders, education and outreach professionals, business and community leaders, interest groups, and North Dakota residents about the characteristics of women in the state, as compared to men, women nationwide, and women in neighboring states. The report identifies disparities that represent challenges and opportunities faced by women in North Dakota.

The report has three main objectives: 1) identify indicators to describe the status of women in major topic areas such as demographics, education, economy, health, political participation, and violence and safety; 2) collect data from accurate secondary data sources; and 3) provide a balanced, and objective examination of indicators to describe the status of women in North Dakota.

The present report provides the most recent data, at the time of data collection, in the following topic areas:

### Demographics

- Population demographics in North Dakota and the United States by gender, by racial and ethnic group, by age with a focus on older adult women, women with disabilities, and immigrant status
- Family and living arrangements and women's marital status

Education

- Educational attainment and gender differences in educational attainment
- Women's educational attainment and racial and ethnic differences in women's educational attainment

Economic Status

- Economic conditions in North Dakota
- Women's earnings, women to men earnings ratio, women's labor force participation, occupations, business ownership, and poverty

Health Status

- Health care coverage
- Maternal and infant health, specifically care received by mothers during pregnancy, infants born at low birth weight, and infant mortality rates
- Chronic health conditions, sexually transmitted diseases, and mental health
- Preventive health and mortality statistics

Political Participation

- Voter turnout in North Dakota and the U.S.
- Women in public office

Violence and Safety

- Violence among high school students
- Sexual assault in North Dakota
- Domestic violence in North Dakota

## METHODOLOGY

Data sources are presented under each table and chart. The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) was the primary data source for most of the topics in the report. The ACS is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, of a representative sample of the entire resident population of the U.S. The ACS provides 1-year estimates (data collected over 12 months) and 5-year estimates (data collected over 60 months). The majority of the estimates in this report are based on the 2010-2014 ACS 5-year estimates. The primary advantage of using multiyear estimates (i.e., a larger sample size) is increased statistical reliability of the data for less populated areas and small population subgroups (e.g., population by race). While multiyear estimates provide valuable data for small geographic areas, using them for year-to-year comparisons is not appropriate because they rely on pooled data for 5 years. Thus it is important, when using multiyear data, to compare year periods that do not overlap (e.g., 2005-2009 and 2010-2014). Decisions on whether to use the 1-year or 5-year estimates were made on a case by case basis. In some cases, 1-year ACS estimates were used to better capture dynamic, year-to-year changes that would not be revealed in 5-year data. Please note that ACS estimates provide information about the characteristics of the population over the entire time frame (i.e., one year or five years) and therefore ACS estimates contrast with "point-in-time" estimates, such as those from the decennial census or from the Current Population Survey, which are designed to measure characteristics of a narrow time period or a certain date.<sup>1</sup>

Data for the Demographics section is from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2014 Population Estimates. While the ACS data are based on a sample of the population, the Population Estimates Program produces annual population estimates by updating the population count reported by the last Census with administrative record data on the number of births, deaths, and net migration; thus producing a more accurate data set.

For the Economics section, data were obtained from North Dakota Compass, the ACS, and the 2012 Survey of Business Owners. The survey provides statistics on selected economic and demographic characteristics for businesses by industry and business owners by gender, ethnicity, race, and veteran status.

For the Health section, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) was used to provide data regarding health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)'s Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research (WONDER) online database, was the source of mortality data (infant and general population). The U.S. Cancer Statistics Incidence and Mortality Web-based Report was used for statistics on cancer incidence (newly diagnosed cases). North Dakota Compass was the source for data on health insurance and infants born at low birth weight.

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data, [Understanding and Using ACS Single-Year and Multiyear Estimates](#)

For the Political Participation section, data sources were North Dakota Compass, the 2014 Current Population Survey which describes voter characteristics and the Center for American Women and Politics (CAWP) which provides current data about American women's political participation.

For the Violence and Safety section, data were retrieved from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) on the prevalence of behaviors that contribute to violence among high school students. Another data source for this section was CAWS North Dakota, a statewide sexual and domestic violence coalition. Statistics compiled by CAWS were gathered from the organization's 20 member programs regarding the prevalence of sexual and domestic violence in North Dakota.

The most recent available data at the time of data collection were used. Data were compiled on the women's status in North Dakota and compared when possible with the U.S. and neighboring states of Minnesota, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, and South Dakota. For the majority of the indicators, most recent North Dakota and U.S. data were compared with baseline data to assess changes. Whenever possible or appropriate, data were disaggregated by race, age group, and educational attainment. When information was disaggregated by racial and ethnic groups, the following racial categories were used: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian alone or in combination with Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (i.e., Asian and Pacific Islander), Some other race, and Two or more races. The race categories and the Some other race category sum to the total population. Hispanic origin can be viewed as heritage, nationality, or lineage. People who identify as Hispanic may be of any race. Thus, data for the Hispanic population included in this report overlap with data for racial groups. Occasionally, all non-White racial and ethnic groups are combined and referred for as Of Color.

Data were organized in detailed tables and are presented in the Appendix section of this report. The most relevant data points are presented and discussed in the written report. However, more detailed information can be found in the Appendix and can be used for further reference.

KEY FINDINGS

DEMOGRAPHICS

North Dakota's population increased considerably in recent years while gender balance shifted in favor of men. From 2000 to 2014, the male population in North Dakota increased by 18.2 percent compared to a 12.1 percent increase in the female population. In 2014, the male population outnumbered the female population with 95 females for every 100 men.

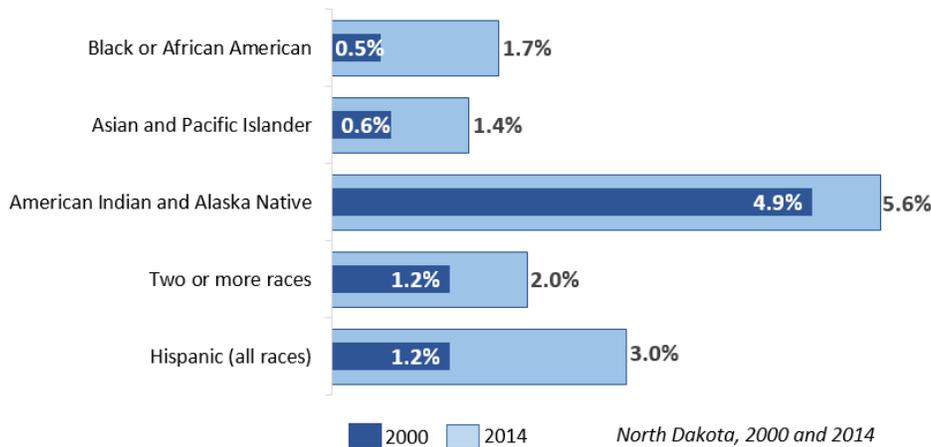
Alternately, women outnumbered men with 123 women for every 100 men, for the older adult population (age 65 and older).

**Gender balance shift;  
Males outnumber females**



North Dakota, 2014

**Increased diversity in North Dakota's female population**



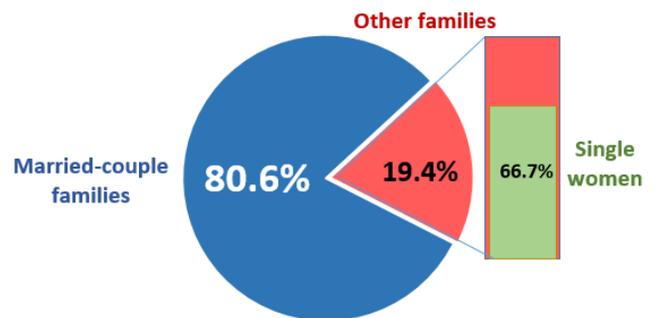
North Dakota and its female population is becoming more racially diverse.

While the percentage of White females in the total female population decreased from 92.5% in 2000 to 89.3% in 2014, the population of Color (i.e., Non-White) increased in number and as a percentage of the total female population for each racial and ethnic group.

North Dakota's population is becoming younger. In 2014, median age for females was 36.3, almost three years younger than the national average (39.0 years). Females in each of the racial and ethnic groups in North Dakota also had a younger median age than their counterparts nationwide.

Of North Dakota families, 80.6 percent were married-couple families. However, single women (i.e., female householders, no husband present) represent a large share of Other families (i.e., non-married-couple families) (66.7%). Additionally, two-thirds of single women (68.1%) were single-mothers with children under 18 years old.

**Two thirds of non-married couple families were single women**



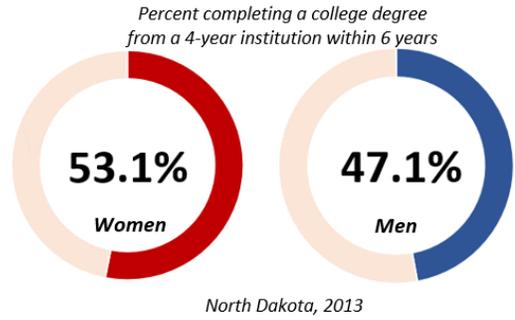
The share of North Dakota women who have never been married increased from 2014 to 2015, but still remained lower than the U.S. Black and African American and American Indian women were more likely to have never been married than other racial and ethnic groups in North Dakota.

**EDUCATION**

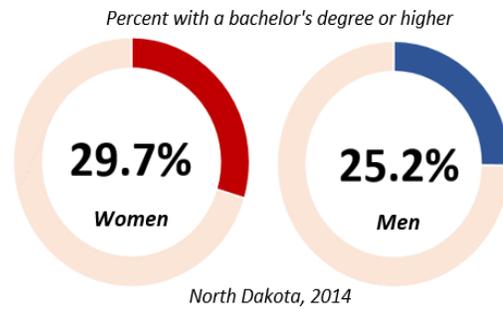
North Dakota women became more educated. Compared to 2009, the percentage of women with less than high school diploma decreased while the percentage of women who completed more than high school increased in 2014. Additionally, women have had greater success than men at completing a postsecondary education degree. Since 2002, the six-year graduation rate from a four-year college has been consistently higher for women than for men. In 2013, in North Dakota, 53.1 percent of women completed a college degree from a 4-year institution within six years as compared to 47.1 percent of men.

In North Dakota, a larger percentage of women have earned a bachelor degree or higher compared to men since 2007. In 2014, 29.7 percent of women (age 25 years and older) had a bachelor's degree or higher, while 25.2 percent of their male counterparts had the same educational attainment.

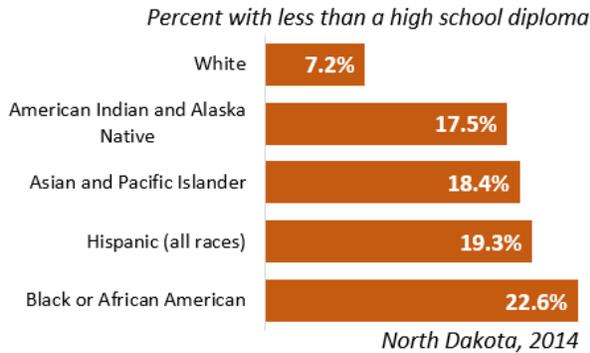
**Women more successful than men in completing a postsecondary education**



**Women more likely than men to hold a bachelor's degree or higher**

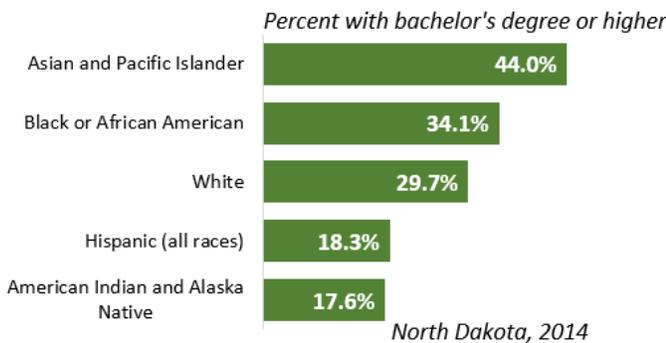


**White women least likely to have low education**



However, there are racial and ethnic differences in women's educational attainment. White women have been less likely to have low educational attainment than women of other races. While 7.2 percent of White women in North Dakota had less than a high school diploma in 2014, 19.3 percent of Hispanic women and 22.6 percent of Black or African American women had less than a high school diploma.

**Asian women most likely to have higher education**



Asian and Pacific Islander women had the highest percentage of women holding at least a bachelor's degree in North Dakota (44.0%).

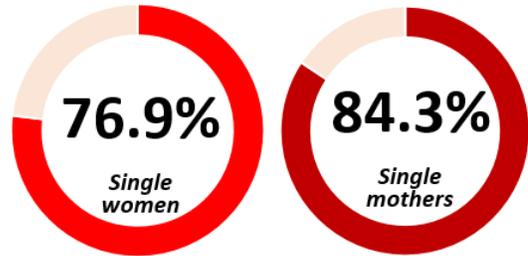
American Indian and Alaska Native women (17.6%) and Hispanic women (18.3%) had the lowest percentage of women having a bachelor's degree or higher.

## ECONOMIC STATUS

North Dakota ranked first in labor force participation for both men and women. While the women's labor force participation rate was lower rate than men's, it was still higher than in the U.S., total and for each racial and ethnic group.

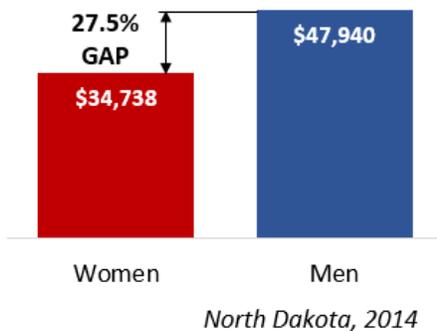
Among North Dakota's families, 61.7 percent of married-couple families had both the husband and wife in the labor force in 2014. Additionally, 76.9 percent of single women (female householders, no husband present) and 84.3 percent of single mothers (female householders, no husband present, with children under 18 years old) were working or actively looking for work.

**High percentage of single women and single mothers are in the labor force**



North Dakota, 2014

**Women earned 73 cents for every dollar earned by men**



In North Dakota, women (age 16 and older) working full-time, year-round, had median earnings of \$34,738 in 2014, which is \$13,202 less than their male counterparts (\$47,940). The earnings ratio was 72.5 percent, meaning that women earned about 73 cents for every dollar earned by men, a 27.5 percent earnings gap.

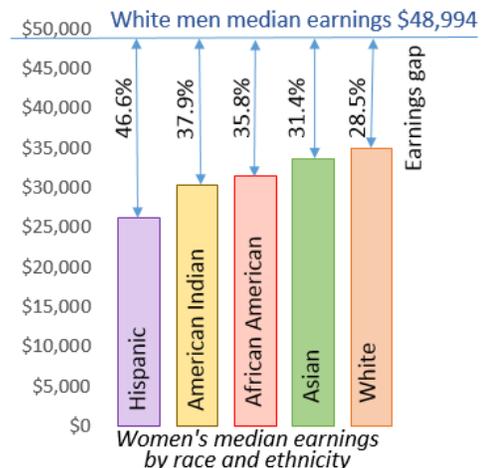
Both women and men's earnings in North Dakota were less than women and men's earnings in the U.S. in 2014. In addition, the earnings gap between women and men was higher in North Dakota compared to the U.S. (27.5% and 20.9%, respectively).

Gaps between women and men's earnings exist regardless of race/ethnicity and education.

Among women (age 16 and older) of almost all races and ethnicities, median earnings lag behind those of White men and men in their own racial and ethnic group. The exception is Black or African American women whose earnings for full-time work were about the same as Black or African American men's in 2014, while still lagging 35.8 percent behind White men's earnings. This could be due to the high percentage of Black or African American women with a bachelor's degree or higher in North Dakota.

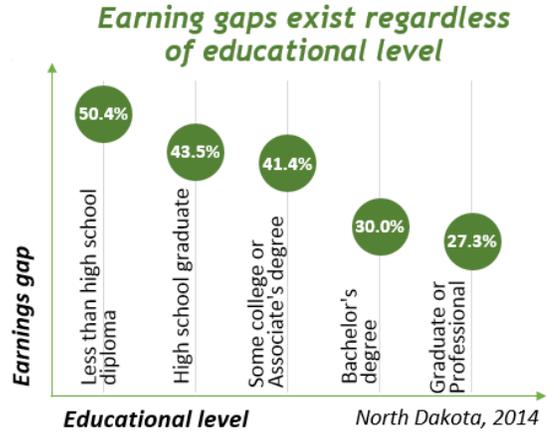
Hispanic women of all races in North Dakota had the lowest median earnings of women of any racial group in 2014. The earnings gap between Hispanic women and White men was the highest at 46.6 percent.

**Median earnings for women of any race and ethnicity lag behind those of White men**

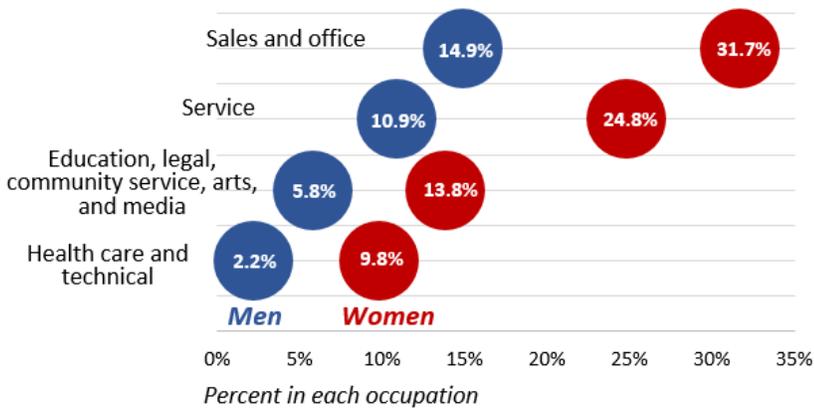


North Dakota, 2014

Women's earnings increase with education yet an earnings gap between men and women's earnings exists regardless of educational level. In North Dakota, women (age 25 and older) with a graduate or professional degree working full-time, year-round earned 73 cents for every dollar earned by their male counterparts in 2014 (27.3% earnings gap). The gap widened for less educated workers in the state. Women with a high school diploma earned 57 cents for every dollar earned by men (43.5% earnings gap), and women without a high school diploma earned exactly half of what their male counterparts earned in North Dakota (50.4% earnings gap).



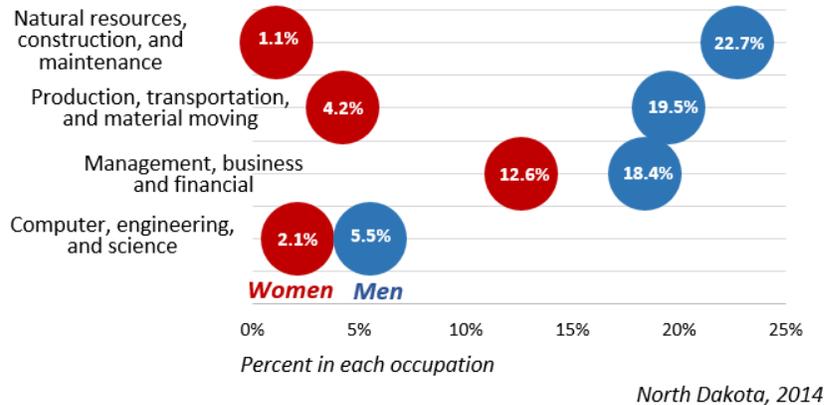
**Occupations more likely to be held by women**



In 2014, North Dakota women (age 16 and older), were more likely than men to work in Sales and office occupations (31.7% and 14.9%, respectively); Service (24.8% and 10.9%, respectively); Education, legal, community service, arts, and media (13.8% and 5.8%, respectively); and Health care and technical occupations (9.8% and 2.2%, respectively).

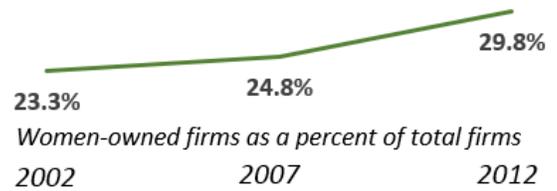
However, women (age 16 and older) in North Dakota were less likely than men to work in Natural resources, construction, and maintenance positions (1.1% and 22.7%, respectively); Production, transportation, and material moving occupations (4.2% and 19.5%, respectively); Management, business and financial occupations (12.6% and 18.4%, respectively); and Computer, engineering, and science occupations (2.1% and 5.5%, respectively).

**Occupations more likely to be held by men**



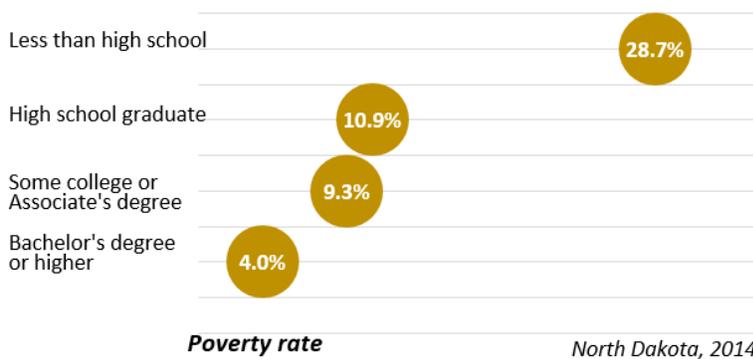
In North Dakota, there were 20,316 firms owned by women in 2012. An additional 8,561 firms were owned by men and women equally. Although the number and percentage of women-owned firms in North Dakota has increased from 2002 to 2012 (i.e., from 13,203 in 2002 to 15,236 in 2007, and to 20,316 in 2012), women were less likely than men in North Dakota to own a firm (29.8% and 54.2%, respectively) in 2012.

*Increase in the number and percentage of women-owned firms*



North Dakota, 2002, 2007, and 2012

*Women's poverty rate decreases with increased education*



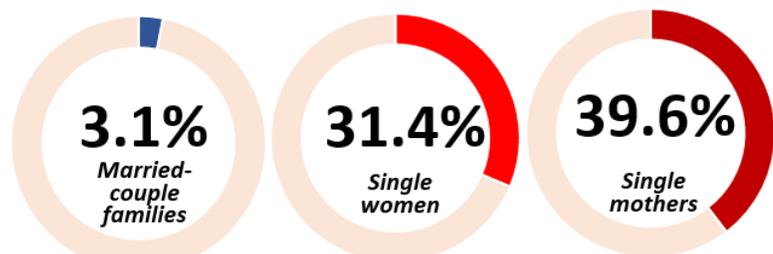
Although women have access to education and employment, many of them still struggle to reach a minimum standard of living and well-being. In North Dakota, 12.4 percent of women (age 16 and older) lived below the poverty level as compared to 8.9 percent of men in 2014.

The poverty rate decreases with increased education. In 2014, the poverty rate for North Dakota's

women (age 25 and older) with less than a high school education was seven times the poverty rate of women with a bachelor's degree or higher (28.7% and 4.0%, respectively). However, higher education does not necessarily guarantee incomes above the poverty level. In 2014, half of the women in poverty in North Dakota had a post high school education (37.2% had some college or associate's degree and 12.8% had a bachelor's degree or higher).

At the family level, single women (female householders with no husband present) were more likely to be in poverty than married-couple families, and even more when children were present. In 2014, 3.1 percent of married-couple families in North Dakota were below the poverty level, which is lower than the national average of 5.7 percent. However, about one-third (31.4%) of single women in North Dakota lived in poverty in 2014. The poverty rate for single mothers (female householders, no husband present, with children under 18 years old) was even higher, at 39.6 percent.

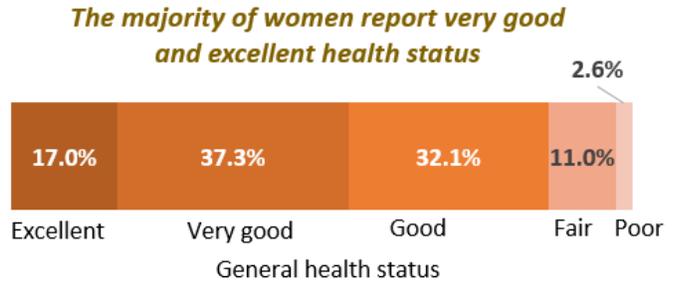
*Single women and single mothers much more likely to be in poverty than married-couple families*



North Dakota, 2014

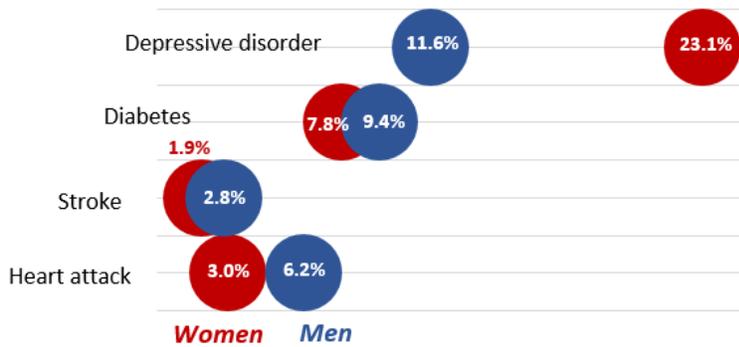
HEALTH

According to the 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS), the majority of women (age 18 and older) in North Dakota reported that their general health was excellent and very good (54.3%), 32.1 percent reported good health, and 13.6 percent reported fair or poor health.



North Dakota, 2014

**Women less likely than men to have a heart attack, diabetes, or stroke and more likely to have a depressive disorder**



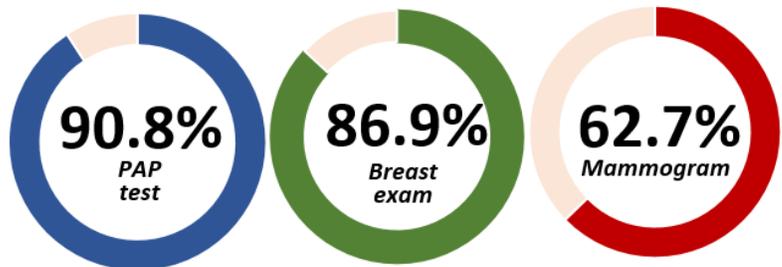
Percent of women/men who reported chronic health conditions North Dakota, 2014

According to the BRFSS self-reported data, North Dakota women (age 18 and older) were less likely than men to have diabetes (7.8% and 9.4%, respectively), a stroke (1.9% and 2.8%, respectively), and a heart attack (3.0% and 6.2%, respectively) in 2014. However, according to the same data source, women were twice as likely as men to report having a depressive disorder (23.1% and 11.6%, respectively).

According to the U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group, the incidence and mortality rates for cancer were higher for males than females (of all ages) in North Dakota, in 2013. Specifically looking at types of cancers, breast cancer had the highest incidence rate for females in North Dakota (125.5 per 100,000) followed by lung and bronchus (50.7), colon and rectum (42.3), and Thyroid cancers (25.5).

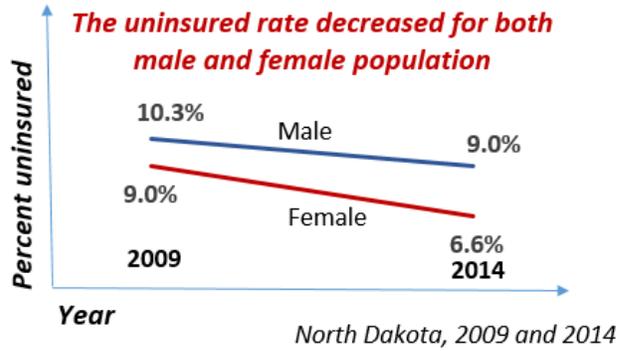
The vast majority of women (age 18 and older) in North Dakota (90.8%) reported to have had PAP screening tests to prevent cervical cancer. A large majority of women also reported having clinical breast exams (86.9%) and mammograms (62.7%) to prevent breast cancer, which is the cancer with the highest incidence rate in North Dakota.

**A high percentage of women reported having screening tests**

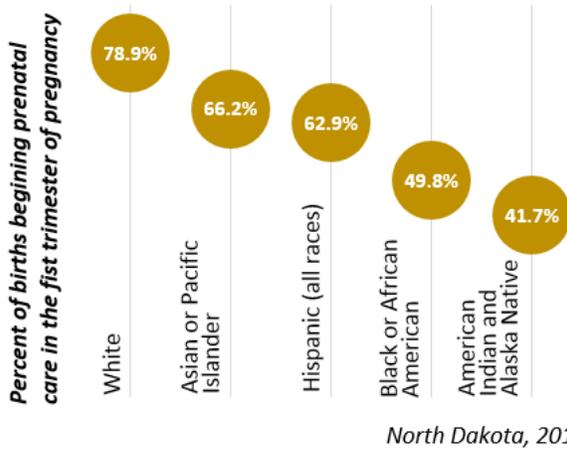


North Dakota, 2014

In North Dakota, and nationwide, females were less likely to be uninsured than males. In North Dakota, in 2014, 6.6 percent of females lacked health insurance as compared to 9.0 percent of males. The uninsured rate decreased in North Dakota for both male and female residents offering opportunities for access to preventive services.



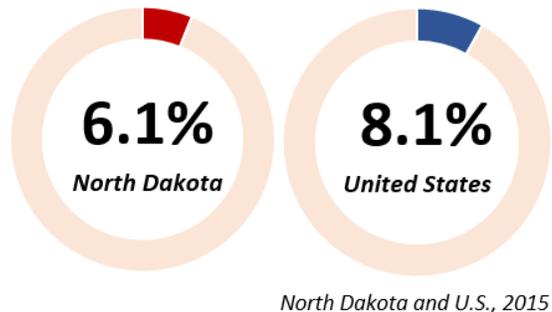
**White women more likely to start prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy**



Approximately three-fourths of women in North Dakota who gave birth in 2014 began prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy (73.9%). Specifically looking at race and ethnicity, White women in North Dakota were more likely to start prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy than women of other races and ethnicities.

Fewer infants with low birth weight were born in North Dakota (6.1%) than in the U.S. (8.1%) in 2015. In North Dakota, in 2015, infants born to mothers age 35 and older were more likely to have been born with low birth weight (7.4%) than infants born to mothers ages 20 to 34 (6.0%). Women Of Color (non-White) were slightly more likely to give birth to infants with low birth weight than White women. In 2015, 6.0 percent of infants born to White mothers in North Dakota were low birth weight as compared to 6.8 percent of infants born to American Indian mothers and 6.9 percent of infants born to mothers Of Color.

**Smaller percentage of low birth weight infants in North Dakota than in the U.S.**



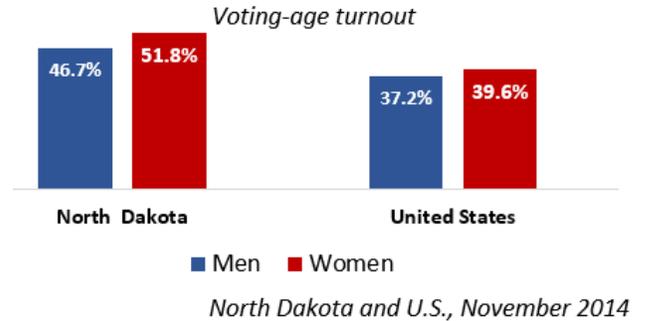
The infant mortality rate for White mothers is 5.37 in North Dakota. However, the infant mortality rate for infants born to American Indian and Alaska Native mothers is double the rate for infants born to White mothers (10.77).

The crude mortality rate for all causes of death was higher for females in North Dakota than for females in the U.S. (854.5 and 801.7 per 100,000, respectively) and higher than males in North Dakota (854.5 and 819.0 per 100,000, respectively).

## POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

In the 2014 November election, the voting-age turnout was higher in North Dakota than the U.S. (49.2% and 38.5%, respectively). In addition, North Dakota's turnout rates were higher than the U.S. for both men and women. In North Dakota and the U.S., the voting-age turnout rate was higher for women than for men (North Dakota 51.8% and 46.7%, respectively; and U.S. 39.6% and 37.2%, respectively). However, the difference in the voting-age turnout rate for women and men was larger in North Dakota than in the U.S. overall.

### Women more likely to vote than men in North Dakota and the U.S.



### Women in State legislatures



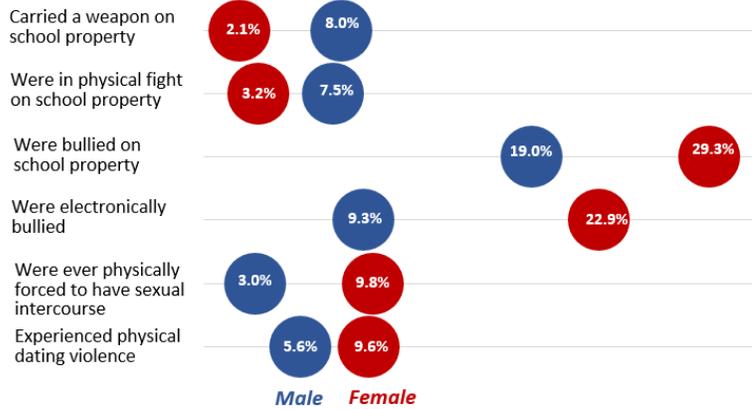
North Dakota, 2016

As of October 2016, North Dakota has one woman U.S. Senator and three women in statewide Elected Executive Office (State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Public Service Commissioner). Out of 141 state legislators in North Dakota, 27 are women, accounting for 19.1 percent of the legislative body. There are no women Of Color holding elected office positions in North Dakota. In 2016, North Dakota ranked 39<sup>th</sup> among all 50 states in the nation for the percentage of women in state legislatures.

**VIOLENCE AND SAFETY**

In 2015, male students were more likely to engage in behaviors that contribute to violence, like carrying a weapon and being in physical fight on a school property, than female students (8.0% and 2.1% and 7.5% and 3.2%, respectively). Being bullied in person or electronically on school property was significantly more common for female students than for male students. Furthermore, female high school students were more likely to be physically forced to have sexual intercourse and to experience physical dating violence than male high school students.

*Male and female high school students and violent behavior*



North Dakota, 2015

*Out of 1,041 primary victims of sexual assault, more than 90% were females*

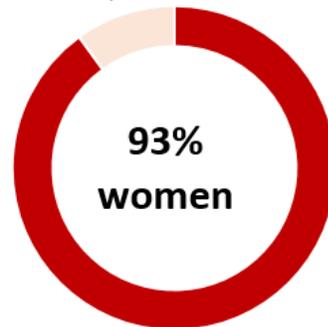


North Dakota, 2015

According to statistics provided by the CAWS North Dakota, the number of primary victims of sexual assault increased by 22.5 percent from 2007 to 2015. Primary victims of sexual assault can be men or women, but women represent at least 90.0 percent of victims in North Dakota. Assailants can also be men or women, but men represent at least 95.0 percent of assailants statewide. In 2015, in 13.0 percent of sexual assault cases in North Dakota, the assailant was a stranger and in more than 41.0 percent of cases the assailant was a friend or acquaintance of the victim. At least 73.0 percent of adult sexual assaults were rape.

In North Dakota, there were 5,356 new victims of domestic violence reported in 2015, of which 93.0 percent were women. More than 78.0 percent of victims were physically abused and 26.0 percent of them were abused by a former spouse or partner. At least 21.0 percent of victims were younger than 25 years and 13.0 percent were disabled (developmentally, physically, or mental illness).

*Out of 5,356 victims of domestic violence, 93% were women*



North Dakota, 2015

## CONCLUSIONS

The status of women in North Dakota has been impacted by the dynamic changes in economic and socio-economic conditions. The influx of younger population, mainly men working in high paying jobs in the energy sector, increased the household income in North Dakota and had an impact on the women to men earnings ratio. The growth of North Dakota's younger population also influenced the health status of residents. The change in family structure, with more single women, had various impacts on women's education, participation in the labor force, and poverty rate.

Key factors which impacted the status of women in North Dakota and changes over the last 10 years are presented below:

### Demographic changes

- North Dakota's population increased considerably the past 10 years, with current growth rates higher than any other state.
- The male population in North Dakota increased more than females; males outnumbered females overall, while women outnumbered men in older adults.
- The state became younger as younger people, especially men, moved into the state.
- North Dakota and the female population is becoming more racially diverse. Black or African American and Hispanic women increased noticeably, especially in the younger age groups.
- Family structure in North Dakota has changed with an increase in the percentage of women who have never been married.

### Education

- North Dakota women made progress in educational attainment. The percentage of women with high school diploma or less decreased while the percentage of women with all other forms of higher education increased.
- North Dakota women were more successful than men in completing a postsecondary education. Women have outpaced men in on time college graduation since 2002; starting in 2007, women outpaced men in bachelor's degree attainment.
- Women in North Dakota were less likely to not have completed high school than women in the U.S.
- Women in North Dakota were more likely to have a bachelor's degree than women in the U.S.
- Minority women were more likely to have less than a high school diploma than White women in North Dakota; Hispanic and American Indian and Alaska Native women were less likely to have a bachelor's degree or higher than all other races and ethnicities.

### Economic status

#### Women's earnings

- Individual median incomes for full-time, year-round employment for women and men were lower in North Dakota than the U.S. However, due to high labor force participation rate for both men and women and to the larger percentage of married-couple families in North Dakota, the median household income in North Dakota was higher than the U.S.
- Women's earnings in North Dakota increased, but earning gaps persisted. Women earned 73 cents for every dollar earned by men for full-time, year-round employment. The earnings gap widened when part-time and seasonal employment was included.
- Women's earning gaps existed regardless of educational level or employment industry.

- Earning gaps were larger in North Dakota than other states in the region and the nation.
- Women in North Dakota earned less than men of the same racial and ethnic group, with the exception of Black or African American, who earned a similar amount to males within the race. Women of all racial and ethnic groups earned less than White men.
- Women's median earnings varied by race and ethnicity. Hispanic women had the lowest earnings among all racial and ethnic groups; Asian women, had the highest earnings.

### Labor force participation

- North Dakota had the highest labor force participation rate in the nation. Labor force participation rate for women was lower than men's labor force participation rate in North Dakota. However, North Dakota women's labor force participation rate was higher than national rates, for women overall and for women of each racial and ethnic group.
- Labor force participation rates for married-couples were also high. Both spouses in more than three-fourths of married-couples with children were in the labor force. Labor force participation rates for North Dakota married-couple families with both husband and wife in the labor force was higher than the nation.
- Black or African American women had the highest labor force participation rate of all racial and ethnic groups.
- American Indian and Hispanic women had the highest unemployment rates of all racial and ethnic groups.

### Women-owned firms

- While the number of women-owned firms in North Dakota increased since 2002, women were less likely to own a firm than men in North Dakota or women in the U.S.
- Although the number of firms owned by minority women was much smaller than the number of firms owned by White women, the percentage of firms owned by minority women within each racial and ethnic group, was higher than for White women.

### Women's occupations

- Gender distribution among various occupations in North Dakota varied widely. Women were more likely to work in Education, legal, community service, arts, and media; Health care and technical; Service; and Sales and office occupations. Men were more likely to work in Management, business and financial; Computer, engineering, and science; Natural resources, construction and maintenance; and Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.

### Poverty

- The poverty rate for females has slightly increased since 2005 while it remained almost unchanged for males.
- Single women and single mother families were much more likely to be in poverty than married-couple families.
- Poverty rates were higher for minority families than White families. American Indian and Alaska Native and Black or African American families had the highest poverty rates in North Dakota.
- Poverty rates decline as the level of education increases; however, there were people in poverty for each education level, including higher education.

### Health status

- A majority of women in North Dakota reported very good and excellent health status.
- White women were more likely to start prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy than minority women.

- A smaller percentage of babies were born at low birth weight in North Dakota than the U.S. and states in the region. Women Of Color in North Dakota were slightly more likely to give birth to infants with low birth weight than White women.
- Females in North Dakota were more likely to have health insurance than males.
- North Dakota women were more likely than men to have cancer (other than skin), but less likely than men to have diabetes, a stroke, or a heart attack.
- Women were twice as likely as men to report being diagnosed with a depressive disorder.
- The mortality rate for all causes of death was higher for females than for males.
- Mortality rates were higher for females in North Dakota than the U.S.

### Political participation

- North Dakota residents had higher rates of voter participation than the U.S.
- Women had similar or higher voter participation rates than men in North Dakota, especially in presidential elections.
- North Dakota ranked last among states in the region and 39<sup>th</sup> in the U.S. in the representation of women in state legislatures.
- No women Of Color hold elected office in North Dakota.

### Violence and Safety

- Female students in North Dakota were more likely than males to be bullied on school property and to be bullied electronically.
- Female students were more likely than males to experience physical dating violence.
- Females represented at least 90 percent of victims of sexual assault and 93 percent of victims of domestic violence in North Dakota.

# DEMOGRAPHICS





## DEMOGRAPHICS

This section provides the basic demographics for population in North Dakota and the United States. Basic demographics are presented by racial and ethnic group, by age with a focus on older adult women, for women with disabilities, and by immigrant status. The section also examines family and living arrangements and women's marital status.

### North Dakota's population

North Dakota's population increased considerably the past 15 years, with growth rates higher than any other state, reaching 739,482 residents in 2014. From 2000 to 2014, North Dakota's population added nearly 100,000 residents, or a 15 percent increase (A1 Table 1). The increase is largely due to North Dakota's energy development and robust economy, which attracted new workers to the state<sup>2</sup>. Migration of young workers into North Dakota also contributed to the already increasing number of births. Compared to 2000, in 2014 the number of infants born increased by 47.9 percent, from 7,676 to 11,352 births ([ND Compass, Early Childhood, Low birth weight](#)). This is more than three times the rate of change in the state's overall population during the same time period (15.2%), (A1 Table 1). Similarly, the number of children younger than five years old increased by 29.8 percent from 2000 to 2014 (from 39,400 to 51,154 young children) ([ND Compass, Demographics, Age](#)).

### Gender differences

The recent population growth in the state has not been gender balanced. From 2000 to 2014, the male population in North Dakota increased by 18.2 percent compared to a 12.1 percent increase of females. In 2014, there were 95 females in North Dakota for every 100 males, as compared to 103 females for every 100 males in the nation. However, among older adults (age 65 years and older), women outnumbered men with 123 women for every 100 men in North Dakota in 2014 (Table 1 and A1 Table1).

**Table 1. Population and gender by selected age group, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

Age and gender		North Dakota	United States
Population (all ages)	Total population (all ages)	739,482	318,857,056
	Female (all ages)	360,463	161,920,569
	Male (all ages)	379,019	156,936,487
	Sex ratio (females to males)	0.95	1.03
	Females as a percent of total population	48.7%	50.8%
Adults (age 18 and older)	Total adults (age 18 and older)	570,955	245,273,438
	Women (age 18 and older)	278,234	125,920,498
	Men (age 18 and older)	292,721	119,352,940
	Sex ratio (women to men, age 18 and older)	0.95	1.06
	Adult women as a percent of total females	77.2%	77.8%
Older adults (age 65 and older)	Total older adults (age 65 and older)	104,998	46,243,211
	Women (age 65 and older)	57,992	25,891,919
	Men (age 65 and older)	47,006	20,351,292
	Sex ratio (women to men, age 65 and older)	1.23	1.27
	Older adult women as a percent of total females	16.1%	16.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2014 Population Estimates, Table PEPASR6H; Universe: Total population

<sup>2</sup> [2016 North Dakota Statewide Housing Needs Assessment: Population & Housing Forecast](#), August 2016

While the U.S. population of males and females of all ages increased consistently from 2000 to 2014, with females outnumbering males, in North Dakota the male population increased at a higher rate than the female population. From 2000 to 2014, the number of males in North Dakota increased by 18.2 percent compared to a 12.1 percent increase for females (Figure 1 and A1 Table 1).

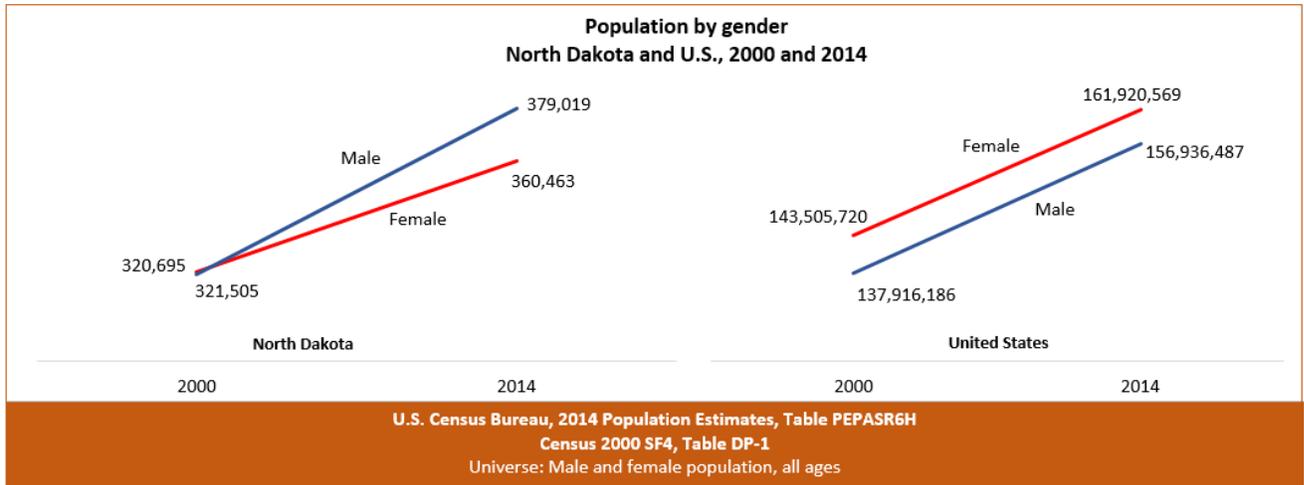


Figure 1. Population by gender, all ages, North Dakota and U.S., 2000 and 2014

### Racial and ethnic distribution

North Dakota is becoming more racially diverse. The North Dakota population Of Color (i.e., non-White) experienced a 7.1 percent increase from 2013 to 2014 and a 34.7 percent increase from 2010 to 2014, which is by far the greatest percentage change of any state. However, despite these changes, North Dakota is less racially and ethnically diverse than most states (44<sup>th</sup> out of 50 states) ([ND Compass, Demographics, Race](#)).

In North Dakota, in 2014, the majority of the female population was White (89.3%), 5.6 percent were American Indian and Alaska Native, and 1.7 percent were Black or African American. Three percent of women were of Hispanic ethnicity, of any race. Although there is minimal diversity in North Dakota when compared to other states and the U.S., racial diversity has increased since 2000 when minority females represented less than eight percent of all females in North Dakota (Table 2 and A1 Table 2).

Table 2. Distribution of female population, all ages, by race and ethnicity, North Dakota, 2000 and 2014

Race and ethnicity	2000	2014
Female population (all races)	321,505	360,463
White	92.5%	89.3%
Black or African American	0.5%	1.7%
Asian and Pacific Islander	0.6%	1.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	4.9%	5.6%
Two or more races	1.2%	2.0%
Hispanic (all races)	1.2%	3.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Census 2000 SF3, Table P145A-1 and 2014 Population Estimates, Table PEPASR6H; Universe: Female population, all ages

## Median age

In contrast with other states in the U.S., North Dakota’s population is becoming younger. In 2014, as people moved into the state seeking employment, the median age in North Dakota was 34.9 years, a 0.3 year decrease from the previous year ([ND Compass, Demographics, Age](#)). In 2014, median age for females was 36.3, almost three years younger than the national average (39.0 years). Females in each of the racial and ethnic groups in North Dakota also had a younger median age than their counterparts nationwide (Table 3 and A1 Table 3).

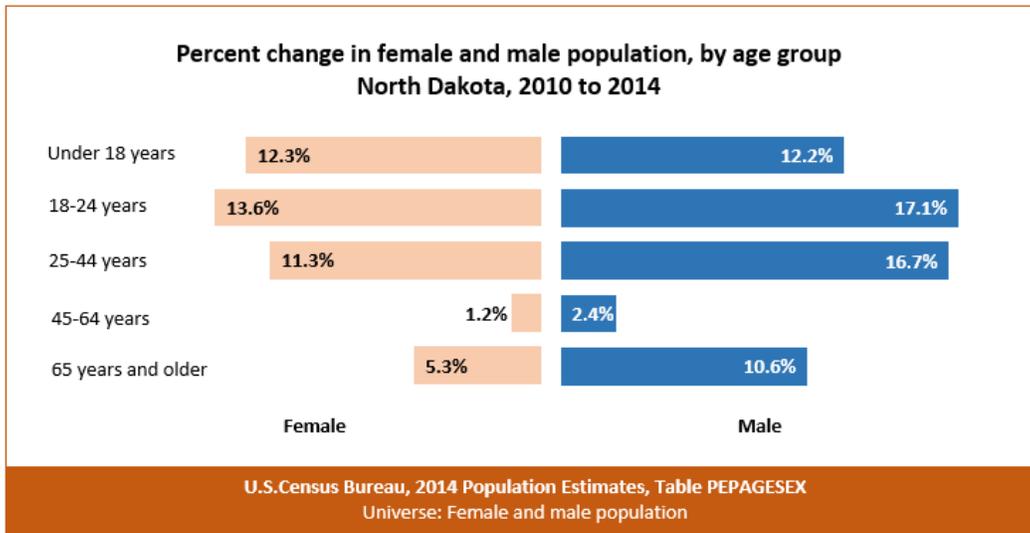
**Table 3. Median age for female population, all ages, by race and ethnicity, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

Race and ethnicity	Median age	
	North Dakota	United States
Female population (all ages)	36.3	39.0
White	38.4	41.0
Black or African American	23.4	34.6
Asian	29.5	37.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	25.9	30.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	25.8	31.0
Two or more races	17.8	20.5
Hispanic (all races)	22.0	29.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2014 Population Estimates, Table PEPASR6H; Universe: Female population, all ages

## Population change by gender and age group

Population changes varied by age groups. While the child and youth population (under 18 years old) had approximately the same percentage growth for both boys (12.2%) and girls (12.3%) from 2010 to 2014, all other age groups had a greater increase for men than for women. The 25 to 44 year old group had the largest difference between men and women of all age groups, a 5.4 percentage point difference (Figure 2, and A1 Tables 4 to 7).



**Figure 2. Percent change in female and male population, by age group, North Dakota, 2010 to 2014**

## The older adult population

The older adult population (age 65 and older) is increasing and will continue to increase as the baby boomers (i.e., the large cohort of people born from 1946 to 1964) continue to age ([ND Compass, Demographics, Age](#)). According to the 2016 North Dakota Statewide Housing Needs Assessment<sup>3</sup>, the older adult population is projected to grow by 52 percent or 54,971 residents from 2014 to 2029.

For the older adult age group, women outnumbered men. Specifically, older adult women reached a population of 57,992 in 2014, while their male counterparts reached 47,006 in population. The ratio of older adult women to men is somewhat similar in North Dakota and the U.S. There were 123 older adult women for every 100 older adult men in North Dakota in 2014 as compared to 127 older adult women for every 100 older adult men in the U.S. (Table 1 and A1 Table1).

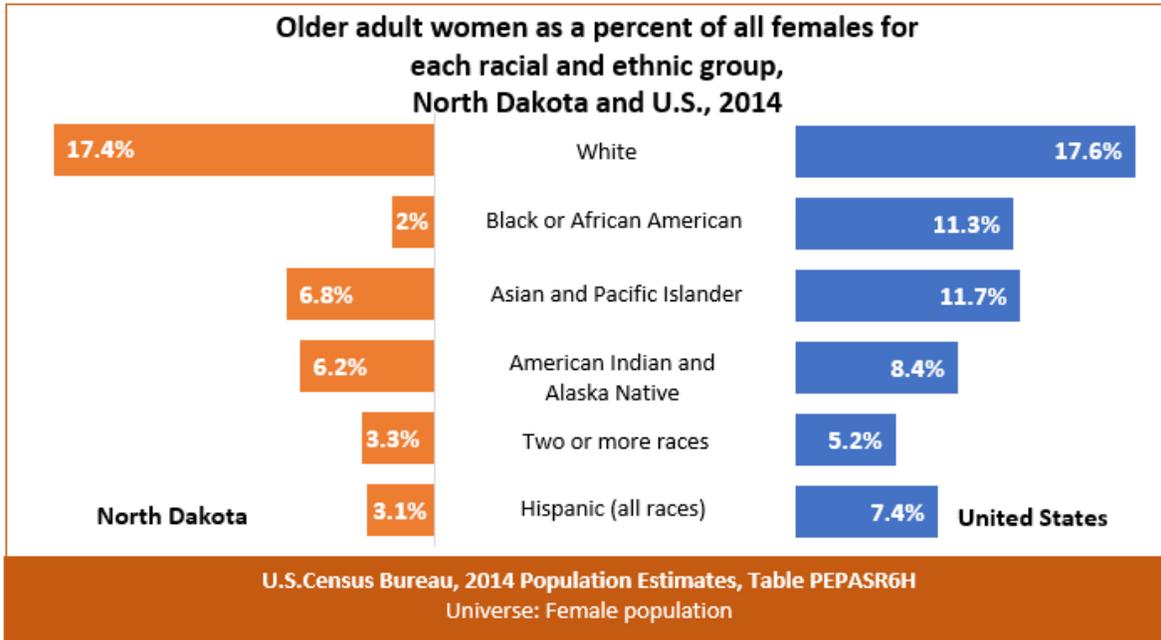
Older adult women represented 16.1 percent of all women in North Dakota in 2014, which is similar to the percentage of older adult women in the U.S. (16.0%) (Table 1 and A1 Table 1).

The older adult population group is the least diverse age group in North Dakota. In 2014, 3.4 percent of women 65 years and older were part of the racial or ethnic minority populations as compared to 15.3 percent in the U.S. In North Dakota, 0.2 percent of older women were Black or African American (compared to 9.6% in the U.S.), 0.6 percent were Asian and Pacific Islander (compared to 4.3% in the U.S.), 2.2 percent were American Indian and Native Alaska (compared to 0.6% in the U.S.), and 0.4 percent identified themselves as being of Two or more races (compared to 0.8% in the U.S.). Women of Hispanic origin (who may be of any race) represented 0.6 percent of the older adult women in North Dakota (compared to 7.8% in the U.S.) (A1 Table 9).

Examining the percentage of older women within the female population for each racial and ethnic group, about 17 percent of all White females were 65 years old and older in 2014 in both North Dakota and the U.S. (17.4% and 17.6%, respectively). However, the percentage of older adult women in minority groups differ for North Dakota and the U.S. Two percent of Black or African American females in North Dakota were age 65 and older compared to 11.3% in the U.S.; 6.8% of Asians and Pacific Islander females in North Dakota were age 65 and older compared to 11.7% in the U.S.; and 3.1% of Hispanic females (all races) in North Dakota were age 65 and older compared to 7.4% in the U.S. (Figure 3 and A1 Table 8). Minority females in North Dakota tend to belong to younger age groups than minority females nationwide.

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<sup>3</sup> [2016 North Dakota Statewide Housing Needs Assessment: Population & Housing Forecast](#), August 2016



**Figure 3. Older adult women (age 65 and older) as a percent of total female population for each racial and ethnic group, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

### Females with disabilities

Numerous disabilities can be identified as falling under the categories of physical or mental impairments. Some people are born with a disability, while others develop them as they age or as a result of an injury or illness. Among civilian, noninstitutionalized females of all ages in North Dakota, 10.2 percent had one or more disabilities in 2014. The percentage of males of all ages with at least one disability was slightly higher in North Dakota, at 11.1 percent ([ND Compass, Demographics, Disability](#)). Among civilian, noninstitutionalized women, age 18 to 64 in North Dakota, 7.9 percent had a disability which is below the national average of 10.3 percent (A1 Table 10). The percentage of older adult women (age 65 and older) with a disability in North Dakota was 32.6 percent in 2014, which was lower than the percentage of older adult men with a disability (35.8%) ([ND Compass, Aging, Disability](#)).

### Immigrants

There were 12,443 female residents in North Dakota who were born outside the U.S. in 2014 (3.4% of the female population), up from 7,061 in 2005 (2.3% of the female population). However, the percentage of females who were foreign born was much smaller in North Dakota than in the U.S. in 2014 (13.4% in the U.S.). In 2014, of immigrant females in North Dakota, 42.4 percent were naturalized U.S. citizens. In the U.S., half of immigrant females (49.7%) were naturalized U.S. citizens in 2014 (A1 Table 11).

## Family<sup>4</sup> and living arrangements

In 2014, there were 178,003 families in North Dakota. The average family size in North Dakota was 2.93 people, which is smaller than the U.S. average of 3.23 people per family. Of the North Dakota families, 80.6 percent were married-couple families. Of Other or non-married-couple families, two-thirds (66.7%) were female householders with no husband present, and one-third (33.3%) were male householders with no wife present. Two-thirds of female households (with no husband present) (68.1%) had children under 18 years old (A1 Table 12).

## Women's marital status

The percentage of women 15 years and older who had never been married increased from 2005 to 2014, from 22.9% to 26.7% in North Dakota and from 25.5% to 30.2% in the U.S. However, the share of never-married women remained smaller in North Dakota than in the U.S. in 2014 (26.7% and 30.2%, respectively). From 2005 to 2014, the percentage of married women decreased in North Dakota and the U.S. However, in 2014, North Dakota had a larger percentage of women who were currently married than nationally (53.8% compared to 48.5%) (Table 4 and A1 Table 13).

The racial and ethnic profile of married women (age 15 and older) reflects the racial composition of the population. In North Dakota, in 2014, 93.4 percent of women were White, 2.8 percent American Indian and Alaska Native, 1.4 percent Asian and Pacific Islander, 0.8 percent Black or African American, and 1.9 percent Hispanic (of any race) (A1 Table 15).

**Table 4. Marital status for women (age 15 and older), North Dakota and U.S., 2005 and 2014**

Marital status of women	Number/ Percent	North Dakota		United States	
		2005	2014*	2005	2014*
Total women (age 15 and older)	Number	252,170	292,810	117,499,798	132,105,747
	Percent	100%	100%	100%	100%
Never married	Number	57,868	78,241	29,943,646	39,943,973
	Percent	22.9%	26.7%	25.5%	30.2%
Now married	Number	144,081	157,582	62,986,717	64,040,809
	Percent	57.1%	53.8%	53.6%	48.5%
Widowed	Number	26,756	26,759	11,060,297	11,870,145
	Percent	10.6%	9.1%	9.4%	9.0%
Divorced	Number	23,465	30,228	13,509,138	16,250,820
	Percent	9.3%	10.3%	11.5%	12.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2005 and 2014 ACS 1-Year Estimates, Table B12001; Universe: Women, age 15 and older

\*The numbers and percentages used in this table are based on ACS 1-Year Estimates and differ slightly from the numbers and percentages based on ACS 5-Year Estimates used in the other tables

Looking at marital status within each racial and ethnic group, White women (55.0%), Asian and Pacific Islander women (60.9%), Other race women (65.4%), and Hispanic women (52.4%) were more likely to be married than American Indian and Alaska Native women (32.4%) in 2014. Black or African American women (47.9%), American Indian and Alaska Native women (46.5%), and women of Two and more races (51.3%) were more likely to never have been married than other racial groups. Among all the racial and

<sup>4</sup> A family is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as a householder and one or more people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

ethnic groups, American Indian and Alaska Native women and women of Two or more races were more likely to be divorced (15.7% and 13.1%, respectively) and Black or African American women were least likely to be divorced (4.8%) (Figure 4 and A1 Table 14).

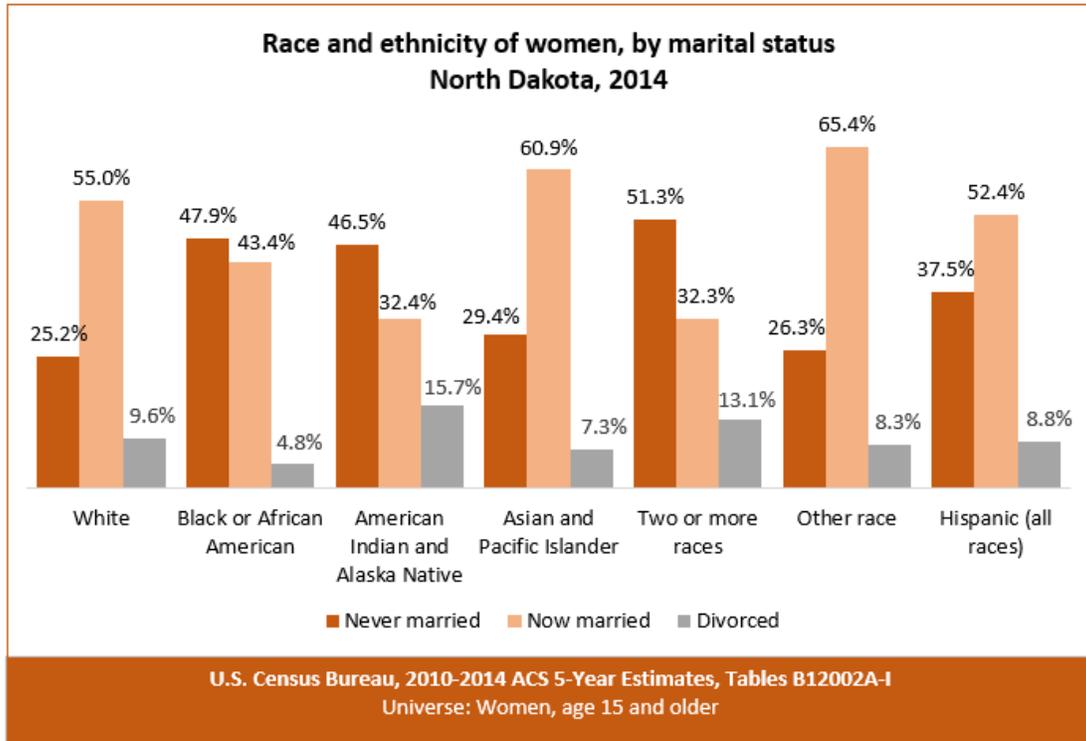


Figure 4. Race and ethnicity of women (age 15 and older), by marital status, North Dakota, 2014



# EDUCATION





## EDUCATION

This section looks at educational attainment and gender differences in educational attainment. Focusing on women in North Dakota, the report looks at how the educational attainment of North Dakota's women compares with the educational attainment of women in the U.S. and other states in the region, and within racial and ethnic groups.

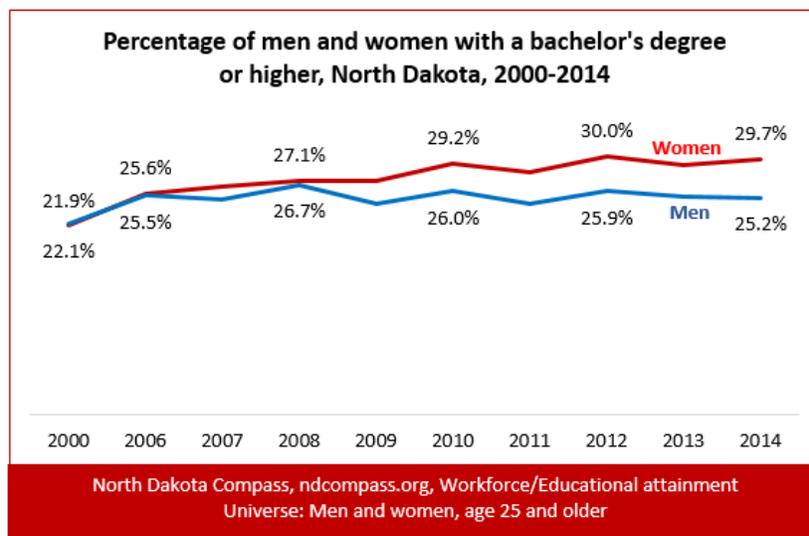
### Educational attainment

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education an individual has completed (e.g., high school diploma, bachelor's degree, master's or doctoral degree). From 2000 to 2014, educational attainment of people age 25 and older in North Dakota increased. During this time period, the percentage of people age 25 and older who obtained an associate's degree increased from 9.4 percent to 13.5 percent. Similarly, the percentage of those age 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher increased from 22.0 percent to 27.4 percent. North Dakota ranked 34<sup>th</sup> among states in bachelor's degree attainment in 2014. However, the percentage of adults in North Dakota with a bachelor's degree or higher has been consistently lower than the national average since 2000 (27.4% in North Dakota and 30.1% in the U.S., in 2014) ([ND Compass, Workforce, Educational attainment](#)).

### Gender differences in educational attainment

In North Dakota, women have had greater success than men at completing a postsecondary education degree. Since 2002, the six-year graduation rate from a four-year college has been consistently higher for women than for men. In 2013, in North Dakota, 53.1 percent of women completed a college degree from a 4-year institution within six years as compared to 47.1 percent of men (A2 Table 5).

In North Dakota, a larger percentage of women have had a bachelor degree or higher compared to men since 2007. In 2014, 29.7 percent of women (age 25 years and older) had a bachelor's degree or higher, while 25.2 percent of their male counterparts had the same educational attainment (Figure 5 and A2 Table 6).



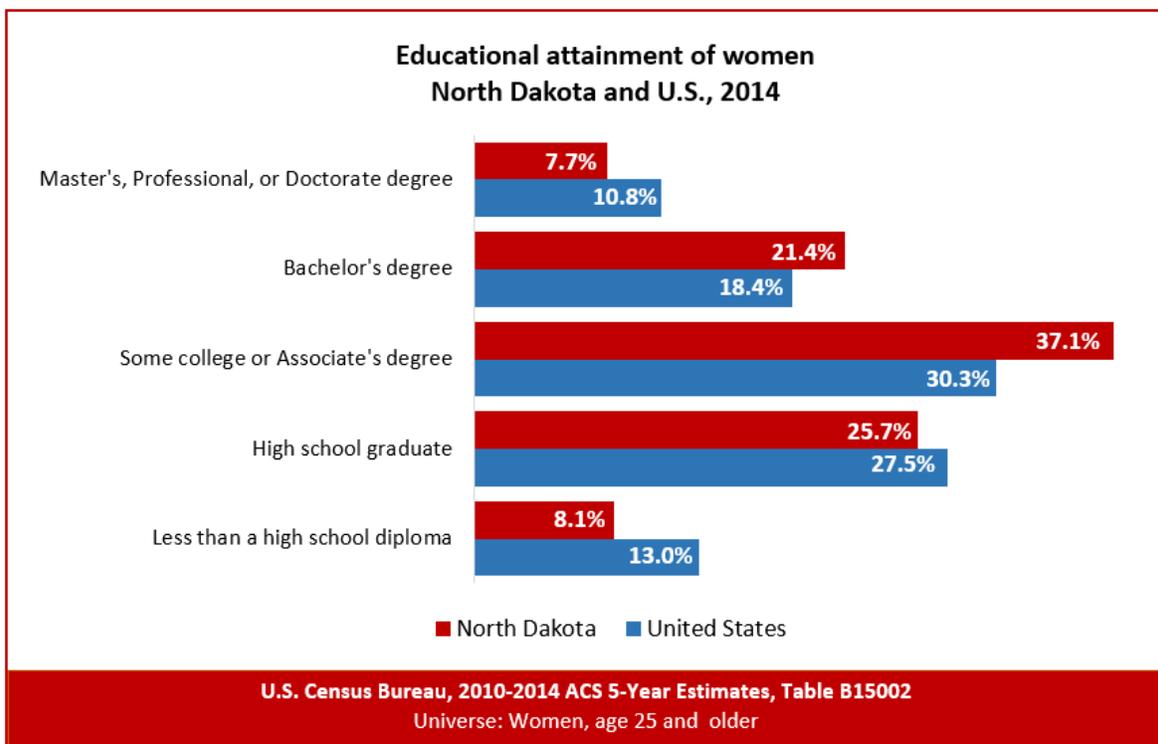
**Figure 5. Percentage of men and women (age 25 and older) with a bachelor's degree or higher, North Dakota, 2000-2014**

The percentage of women with a bachelor's degree or higher in Figure 5 is based on ND Compass data which is retrieved from ACS 1-Year Estimates and differs slightly from the number based on ACS 5-Year Estimates used in the other figures.

### Women's educational attainment

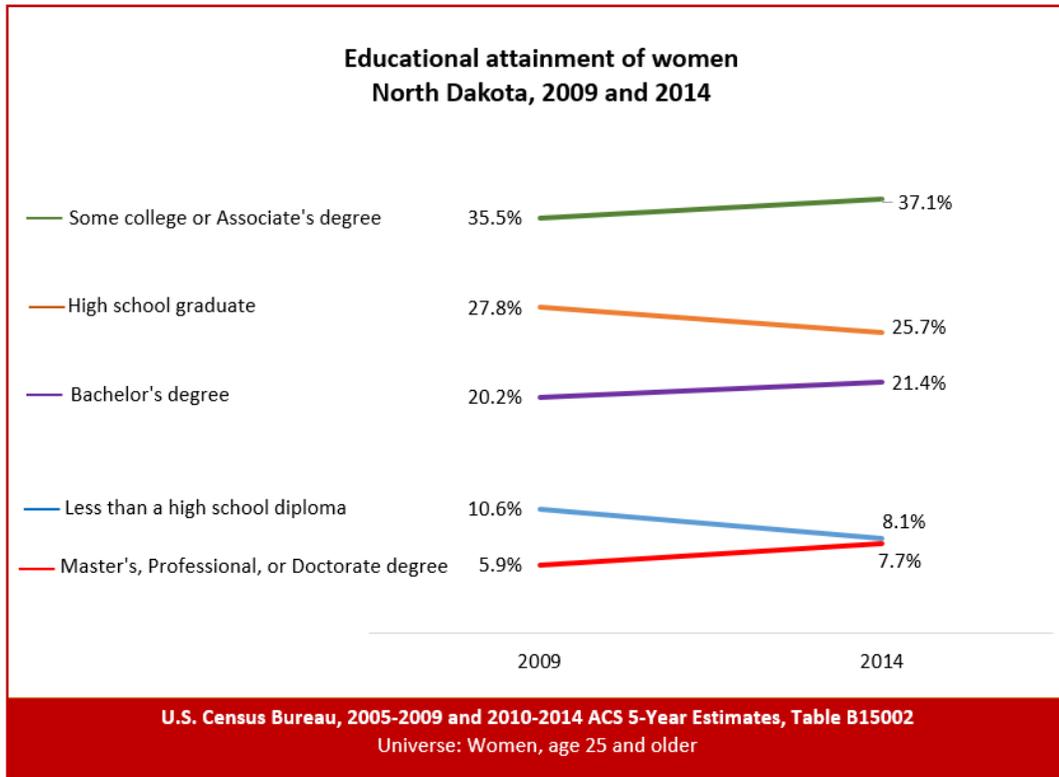
In North Dakota, nine in 10 women, age 25 and older, (91.9%) had at least a high school diploma and one in three women (29.1%) held a bachelor's degree or higher in 2014. The highest educational levels most commonly achieved were some college or associate's degrees (37.1%) and high school graduate (25.7%). One in 13 women had an advanced degree (i.e., master's, professional or doctorate degree) (7.7%) and 8.1 percent had less than a high school diploma (Figure 6 and A2 Table 1).

The percentage of women holding a bachelor's degree in North Dakota (21.4%) is higher than the U.S. (18.4%). However, the percent of women with a master's, professional, or doctorate degree is higher in the U.S. (10.8%) than in North Dakota (7.7%). A lower percentage of women in North Dakota also had not completed high school (8.1%) than the national average (13.0%). The percentage of women with a high school education, some college or an associate's degree in North Dakota was 62.8 percent, five percentage points higher than the U.S. (57.8%) (Figure 6, A2 Table 1 and A2 Table 2).



**Figure 6. Educational attainment of women (age 25 and older)  
North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

Since 2009, women (age 25 and older) in North Dakota have become more educated. The percent of women with a bachelor's degree or higher increased from 2009 to 2014 by three percentage points, from 26.1 percent to 29.1 percent (Figure 7 and A2 Table 1).



**Figure 7. Educational attainment of women (25 years and older)  
North Dakota, 2009 and 2014**

In 2014, Minnesota had the largest percentage of women (age 25 and older) that held a bachelor's degree or higher among the seven states in the region (33.6%). Kansas also had higher percentages of women holding at least a bachelor's degree than North Dakota (31.0% compared to 29.1%). South Dakota and Iowa had lower percentages of women holding at least a bachelor's degree than North Dakota (27.7% and 26.9%, respectively compared to 29.1%) (Table 5 and A2 Table 7).

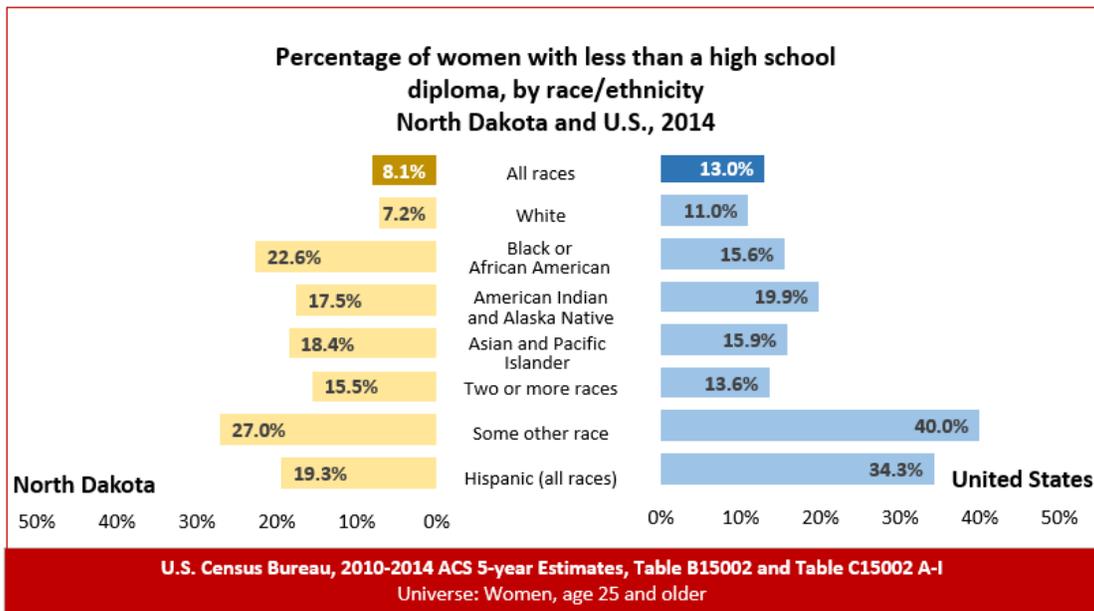
**Table 5. Women (age 25 and older) with a bachelor's degree or higher, comparison with other states, 2014**

State	Women (age 25 and older)	Bachelor's degree or higher	
		Number	Percent
Minnesota	1,836,988	617,002	33.6%
Kansas	953,963	295,279	31.0%
Montana	344,683	101,901	29.6%
Nebraska	616,625	180,800	29.3%
United States	108,268,119	31,637,009	29.2%
<b>North Dakota</b>	<b>228,305</b>	<b>66,542</b>	<b>29.1%</b>
South Dakota	274,998	76,109	27.7%
Iowa	1,045,040	280,620	26.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002; Universe: Women, age 25 and older

### Racial and ethnic differences in women's educational attainment

Educational attainment varies by race and ethnicity. In North Dakota and the U.S., White women (age 25 and older) have been less likely to have low educational attainment than women of other races. While 7.2 percent of White women in North Dakota had less than a high school diploma in 2014, 22.6 percent of Black or African American women and 27.0 percent of women who identify themselves as Some other race had less than a high school diploma. In the U.S., 11.0 percent of White women lacked a high school diploma in 2014 as compared to 15.6 percent of Black or African American women, 19.9 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women, and 40.0 percent of women of Some other race. A larger percentage of Hispanic women (all races) had less than a high school diploma in the U.S. (34.3%) than in North Dakota (19.3%) (Figure 8, A2 Table 3, and A2 Table 4).



**Figure 8. Percentage of women (age 25 and older) with less than a high school diploma, by race/ethnicity, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

The percentage of women (age 25 and older) that held a bachelor's degree or higher in 2014 was similar in North Dakota and the U.S. (29.1% and 29.2%, respectively). Although North Dakota is less racially diverse than the U.S., a higher percentage of minority women had higher educational attainment in North Dakota than in the nation. Asian and Pacific Islander women had the highest percentage of women holding at least a bachelor's degree in North Dakota and the U.S. (44.0% and 47.8%, respectively). Black or African American women, American Indian and Alaska Native women, and women of Some other race had higher educational attainment rates in North Dakota than the U.S. in 2014. Women of Hispanic origin, of any race, also had higher educational attainment in North Dakota than the U.S. (18.3% and 15.1%, respectively) (Figure 9, A2 Table 3, and A2 Table 4).

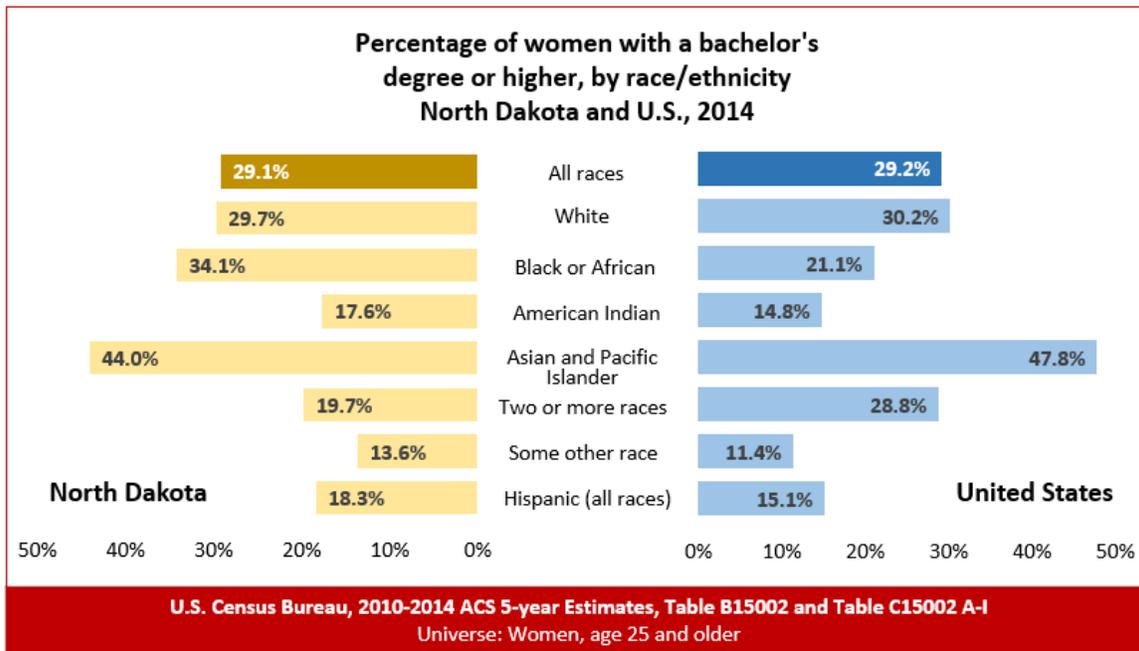


Figure 9. Percentage of women (25 years and older) with a bachelor's degree or higher, by race/ethnicity, North Dakota and U.S., 2014



# ECONOMIC STATUS





## ECONOMIC STATUS

This section examines women's earnings, women to men earnings ratio, women's labor force participation, occupations in which women work, business ownership, and poverty.

### Economic situation

North Dakota had a fast growing economy from 2010 to 2014. In 2014, North Dakota's real GDP increased 6.0 percent, outpacing all other states in economic growth. In 2015, North Dakota started to feel effects of the low commodity prices in both the oil and agricultural industries and experienced a decrease in real GDP ([ND Compass, Economy, Economic Output](#)). The North Dakota median household income increased every year since 2000, reaching \$60,557 in 2015. Median household income in the U.S. in 2015 was \$55,775 ([ND Compass, Economy, Median income](#)). Employment in the state has grown dramatically, adding 77,800 nonfarm jobs from 2010 to 2015. While the state lost 7,400 nonfarm jobs in 2015, losses were largely observed in oil and gas producing counties ([ND Compass, Economy, Jobs](#)). North Dakota has a high workforce participation rate. In 2015, the percentage of adults (age 16-64) working in North Dakota ranked first among all states at 78.5 percent, which is well above the national average of 68.7 percent ([ND Compass, Workforce, Proportion of adults working](#)).

### Women's earnings

In 2014, North Dakota women working full-time, year-round had lower median annual earnings (\$34,738) than women in the U.S. (\$39,087). Regionally, Minnesota had the highest women earnings among states (\$41,837). Women in Iowa (\$35,894) and Kansas (\$35,558) earned more than those in North Dakota while women in South Dakota (\$32,314), and Montana (\$32,293) had lower median earnings than women in North Dakota (Table 6 and A3 Table 4).

**Table 6. Median earnings (2014 inflation-adjusted dollars) for women (age 16 and older) who worked full-time, year-round, comparison with other states, 2014**

State	Median earnings of women (age 16 and older) who worked full-time, year-round
Minnesota	\$41,837
United States	\$39,087
Iowa	\$35,894
Kansas	\$35,558
<b>North Dakota</b>	<b>\$34,738</b>
Nebraska	\$34,680
South Dakota	\$32,314
Montana	\$32,293

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B20017; Universe: Women, age 16 and older with earnings in the past 12 months

By race, White women in North Dakota had the highest median earnings (\$35,047), followed by Asian women (\$33,600), Black or African American women (\$31,470), and American Indian and Alaska Native women (\$30,425). Hispanic women (all races) had the lowest median earnings (\$26,180) in 2014 (Table 7 and A3 Table 3).

**Table 7. Median earnings (2014 inflation-adjusted dollars) for women (age 16 and older) who worked full-time, year-round, by racial and ethnic group, North Dakota, 2014**

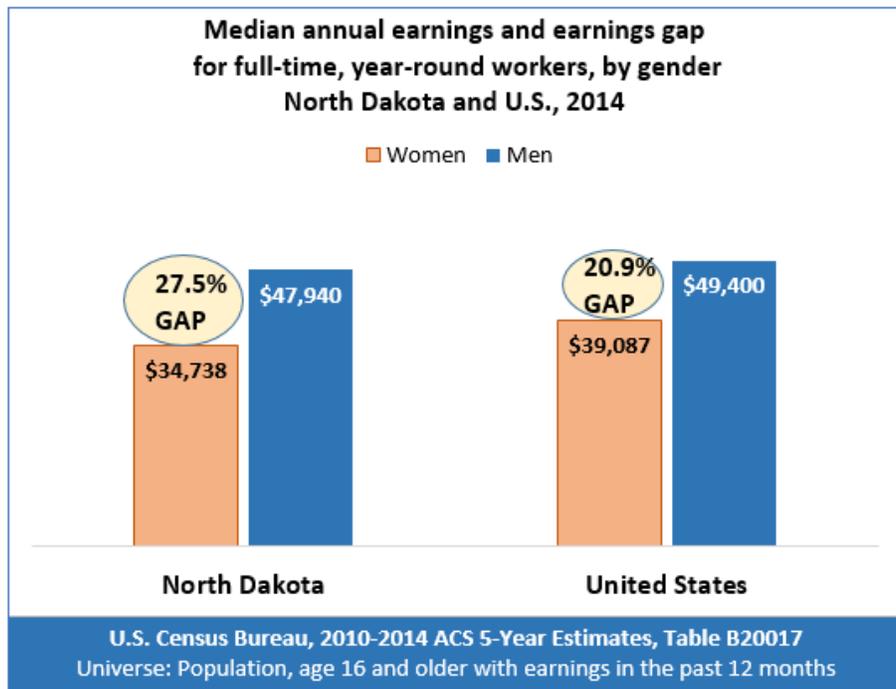
Race and ethnicity	Median earnings of women (age 16 and older) who worked full-time, year-round
White	\$35,047
Asian	\$33,600
Black or African American	\$31,470
American Indian and Alaska Native	\$30,425
Two or more races	\$28,685
Some other race	\$27,208
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	\$26,776
Hispanic (all races)	\$26,180

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B20017A-I; Universe: Women, age 16 and older with earnings in the past 12 months

**Earnings gap**

In North Dakota, women working full-time, year-round, had median earnings of \$34,738 in 2014, which is \$13,202 less than their male counterparts (\$47,940). The earnings ratio (i.e., women’s earnings as a percent of men’s earnings) was 72.5 percent, meaning that women earned about 73 cents for every dollar earned by men, a 27.5 percent earnings gap. Earnings gap was larger when including part-time and seasonal employment, at 37.2 percent (A3 Table 1).

Both women and men’s earnings in North Dakota were less than women and men’s earnings in the U.S. in 2014 (A3 Tables 1 and 2). In addition, the earnings gap between women and men was higher in North Dakota compared to the U.S. (27.5% and 20.9%, respectively) (Figure 10 and A3 Table 1 and A3 Table 2).



**Figure 10. Median annual earnings and earnings gap for full-time, year-round workers (age 16 and older), by gender, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

The earnings ratio slightly improved in North Dakota and the U.S. from 2009 to 2014, from 71.7 percent to 72.5 percent in North Dakota and from 77.6 percent to 79.1 percent in the U.S. (A3 Table 5 and A3 Table 6).

The difference between men’s and women’s year-round earnings accounted to almost 6 billion dollars (\$5,952,847,600 aggregate earnings), for full-time work, in North Dakota, in 2014. Women’s aggregate earnings were 42.3 percent of men’s aggregate earnings for full-time, year-round employment in North Dakota and 54.6 percent in the U.S. (A3 Table 11 and A3 Table 12).

Compared with other states in the region, North Dakota had the largest earnings gap between women and men in 2014 (Table 8 and A3 Table 4). The gap has widened over the past few years, likely due to the higher-paying energy development jobs in western North Dakota, which have attracted more men than women.

**Table 8. Median earnings (2014 inflation-adjusted dollars) for women and men (age 16 and older) who worked full-time, year-round, earnings ratio and earnings gap, comparison with other states, 2014**

State	Median earnings for individuals (age 16 and older) who worked full-time, year-round		Earnings ratio*	Earnings gap**
	Women	Men		
Minnesota	\$41,837	\$52,151	80.2%	19.8%
United States	\$39,087	\$49,400	79.1%	20.9%
South Dakota	\$32,314	\$41,622	77.6%	22.4%
Nebraska	\$34,680	\$44,773	77.5%	22.5%
Iowa	\$35,894	\$46,376	77.4%	22.6%
Kansas	\$35,558	\$46,426	76.6%	23.4%
Montana	\$32,293	\$43,490	74.3%	25.7%
<b>North Dakota</b>	<b>\$34,738</b>	<b>\$47,940</b>	<b>72.5%</b>	<b>27.5%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B20017; Universe: Population, age 16 and older with earnings in the past 12 months

\* Earnings ratio (%) = (Women earnings/Men earnings) x 100

\*\*Earnings gap (%) = 100-Earnings ratio

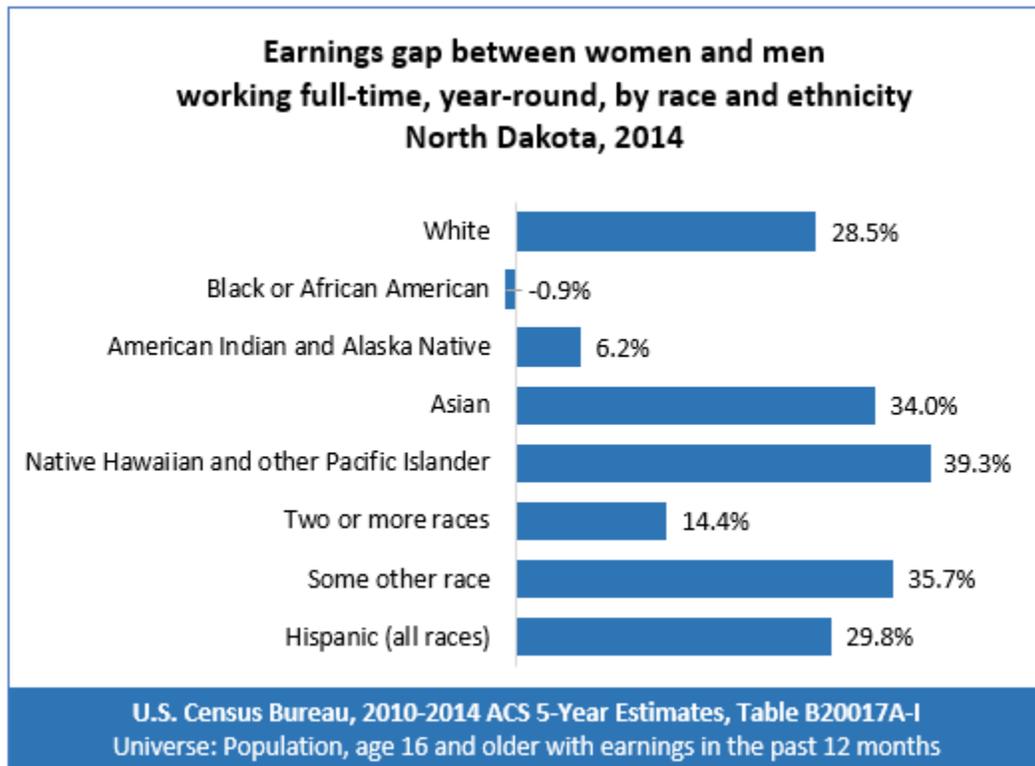
Earnings and earnings gap by race and ethnicity

With the exception of Black or African Americans, women working full-time, year-round in North Dakota earn less than men of the same racial and ethnic group. Black or African American women’s median earnings for full-time work were about the same as men’s in 2014 (\$31,470 and \$31,176, respectively) (Figure 11 and A3 Table 1). This could be due to the high percentage of Black or African American women with a bachelor’s degree or higher in North Dakota (A2 Table 4). However, when compared to White men, the earnings gap for Black or African American women was 35.8 percent in 2014 (Figure 12 and A3 Table 3).

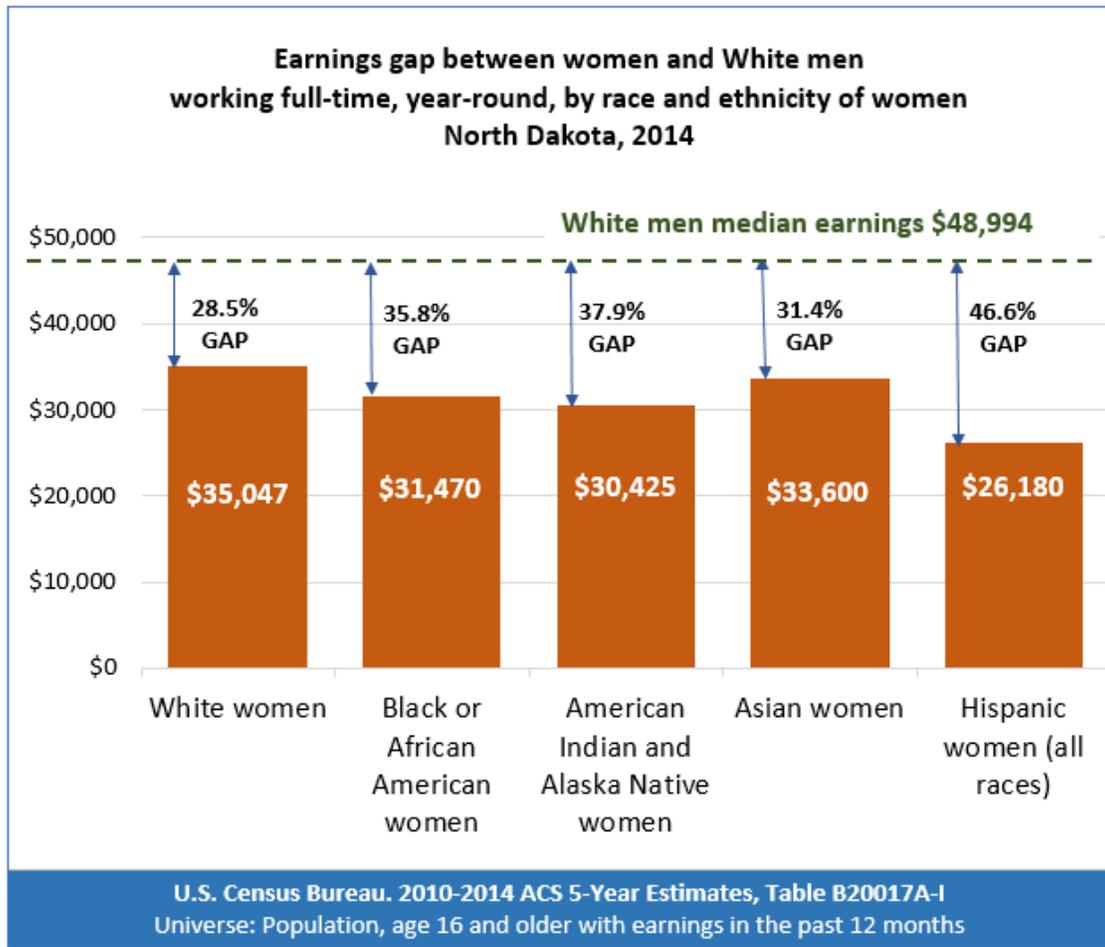
In North Dakota, Hispanic women of all races had the lowest median earnings of women in any racial group in 2014 (A3 Table 1). The earnings gap for Hispanic women in 2014 in North Dakota was 29.8 percent (Figure 11 and A3 Table 1). However, the gap between Hispanic women’s median earnings and White men’s median earnings was 46.6 percent (Figure 12 and A3 Table 3).

Asian workers of both genders had higher median earnings than any other minority racial and ethnic group in North Dakota. This could be due to higher rates of educational attainment (A3 Table 2 and A2 Table 3). In North Dakota, the earnings gap for full-time employment between Asian women and Asian men was 34.0 percent in 2014; between Asian women and White men the gap was 31.4 percent (Figures 11 and 12 and A3 Tables 1 and 3). The earnings gap between American Indian and Alaska Native women and men who work full-time was 6.2 percent; compared to the earnings of White men, the gap is much larger (37.9%) (Figures 11 and 12 and A3 Tables 1 and 3).

In North Dakota, White women, the largest female group in the labor force, earned 71.5 percent of what White men earned in 2014, which is a 28.5 percent gap (Figure 11, Figure 12, A3 Table 1, and A3 Table 3).



**Figure 11. Earnings gap between women and men (age 16 and older) working full-time, year-round, by race and ethnicity, North Dakota, 2014**



**Figure 12. Earnings gap between women and White men (age 16 and older) working full-time, year-round, by race and ethnicity of women, North Dakota, 2014**

Earnings and earnings gap by educational level

Women’s earnings increase with education. The median annual earnings for women in North Dakota, age 25 and older, with less than a high school diploma (\$15,309) and high school graduates (\$22,095) were similar with the earnings of women in the U.S. in 2014 (\$15,369 for less than a high school diploma and \$22,377 for high school graduates). For higher levels of educational attainment, women in North Dakota earned less than women in the U.S. (\$36,912 in North Dakota and \$41,917 in the U.S. for those with a bachelor’s degree; and \$51,314 in North Dakota and \$56,185 in the U.S. for a graduate or professional degree) (Table 9, A3 Tables 7 and A3 Table 8).

A wage gap exists between earnings of men and women regardless of educational level. In North Dakota, women with a graduate or professional degree working full-time, year-round earned 73 cents for every dollar earned by their male counterparts in 2014. The gap widens for less educated workers in the state. Women with a high school diploma earned 57 cents for every dollar earned by men, and women without a high school diploma earned exactly half of what their male counterparts earned in North Dakota (Table 9 and A3 Table 7).

**Table 9. Median earnings (2014 inflation-adjusted dollars), for women and men (age 25 and older) working full-time, year-round, earnings ratio and earnings gap, by educational attainment, North Dakota, 2014**

Educational attainment	Median earnings for individuals (age 25 and older)			Earnings ratio*	Earnings gap**
	Women and men	Women	Men		
All educational levels	\$36,781	\$29,231	\$45,344	64.5%	35.5%
Less than high school graduate	\$24,534	\$15,309	\$30,861	49.6%	50.4%
High school graduate	\$30,747	\$22,095	\$39,091	56.5%	43.5%
Some college or Associate's degree	\$35,270	\$26,807	\$45,744	58.6%	41.4%
Bachelor's degree	\$42,840	\$36,912	\$52,718	70.0%	30.0%
Graduate or Professional degree	\$58,915	\$51,314	\$70,588	72.7%	27.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B20004; Universe: Population, age 25 and older with earnings in the past 12 months

\* Earnings ratio (%) = (Women earnings/Men earnings) x 100; \*\*Earnings gap (%) = 100 - Earnings ratio

### Earnings and earnings gap by industry

The earnings gap between women and men is present for all industries in North Dakota. In 2014, the smallest earnings gap between women and men was for employment in Administrative and support and waste management services (14.2%), Real estate and rental and leasing (17.7%), Educational services (20.3%), and Public administration (21.0%). The largest earnings gap was for employment in Management of companies and enterprises (66.9%); Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (59.5%); and Finance and insurance (45.6%) (A3 Table 13).

### Earnings and earnings gap by disability status

In North Dakota, women with a disability earned less than women without disabilities (\$16,421 and \$25,004, respectively) in 2014. Women with disabilities in North Dakota also earned less than their male counterparts, earning 57 cents for every dollar earned by men with disabilities (A3 Table 9). The earnings gap was smaller for women with disabilities in the U.S. Nationally, women with disabilities earned 70 cents for every dollar earned by men with disabilities in 2014 (A3 Table 10).

### **Women's labor force participation**

The labor force is made up of civilians 16 years old and older (i.e., employed and unemployed people who are currently looking for work) plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces. In 2014, women (age 16 and older) comprised nearly half of the labor force in North Dakota and the U.S. (45.8% and 47.2%, respectively) (A3 Table 14).

Out of North Dakota's women, 65.7 percent were in the labor force in 2014, as compared to a 58.8 percent labor participation rate in the U.S. This is reflective of North Dakota's overall high labor force participation rates (A3 Table 15). Regionally, Minnesota had a higher labor force participation rate for women (66.3%) than North Dakota. Montana had the lowest labor force participation rate for women in the region (60.1%) (Table 10 and A3 Table 17).

**Table 10. Labor force participation rates of women (age 16 and older), comparison with other states, 2014**

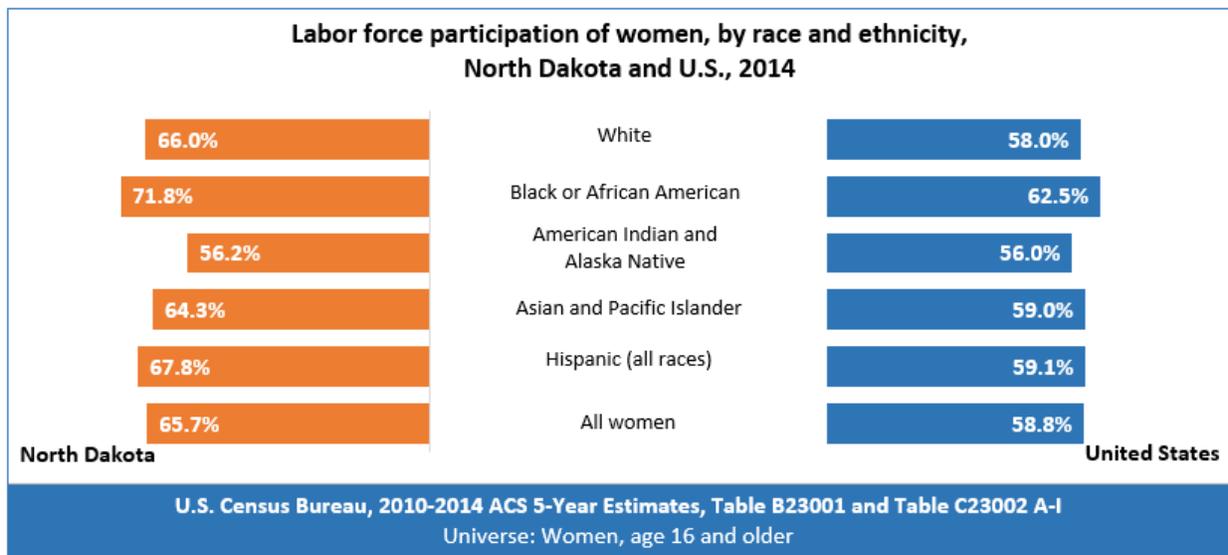
State	Women (age 16 and older)	Women in labor force	
		Number	Percent
Minnesota	2,153,880	1,427,579	66.3%
Nebraska	732,888	481,359	65.7%
<b>North Dakota</b>	<b>277,005</b>	<b>181,877</b>	<b>65.7%</b>
South Dakota	326,569	212,017	64.9%
Iowa	1,237,680	786,435	63.5%
Kansas	1,133,519	705,074	62.2%
Montana	403,937	242,734	60.1%
United States	127,647,895	75,050,511	58.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B23001; Universe: Women, age 16 and older

Women’s labor force participation rates remained almost unchanged from 2005 to 2014, in both North Dakota (from 65.4% to 64.5%) and the U.S. (from 59.1% to 58.2%) (A3 Table 16). The numbers and percentages used to compare women’s labor force participation from 2005 to 2014 are based on ACS 1-year estimates and differ slightly from the numbers and percentages based on ACS 5-year estimates used in the other tables in this section.

Racial and ethnic differences in women’s labor force participation

In North Dakota, Black or African American women (age 16 and older) had the highest labor force participation rate of any racial and ethnic group in 2014 at 71.8 percent. American Indian and Alaska Native women had the lowest rate at 56.2 percent. However, women’s participation in the labor force for each racial and ethnic group in North Dakota was higher or at least equivalent to the U.S. rates for each racial and ethnic group in 2014 (Figure 13, A3 Table 17, A3 Table 18, and A3 Table 19).



**Figure 13. Labor force participation of women (age 16 and older), by race and ethnicity, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

### Unemployment rates

The overall unemployment rate (i.e., the percentage of women in the labor force who are not currently employed but are looking for work) was lower in North Dakota than in the U.S. in 2014 (2.8% and 8.8%, respectively). Unemployment rates also varied by race, both in North Dakota and the U.S. Nationally, the unemployment rate was 7.5 percent for White women, 14.6 percent for Black or African American women, 14.3 percent for American Indian and Alaska Native women, 7.3 percent for Asian and Pacific Islander women, and 11.8 percent for Hispanic women (all races). In North Dakota, the unemployment rate for women was lower than in the U.S. for all the racial and ethnic groups. In 2014, the unemployment rate was 2.4 percent for White women, 4.6 percent for Black or African American women, 8.0 percent for American Indian and Alaska Native women, 4.2 percent for Asian and Pacific Islander women, and 6.6 percent for Hispanic women (all races) (A3 Table 18 and A3 Table 19).

### Employment characteristics of families

Both husband and wife were in the labor force for 61.7 percent of married-couple families, in North Dakota, in 2014. This is consistent with the high workforce participation rate in North Dakota. More than three-fourths of married-couple families with children under 18 years old (76.2%) had both the husband and wife in the labor force. Both percentages are higher in North Dakota than in the U.S. (52.8% for married-couple families in general and 66.2% for married-couple families with children in the U.S.). In North Dakota, 76.9 percent of single women were in the labor force in 2014 as compared to 87.7 percent of single men. In addition, 84.3 percent of single mothers were in the labor force as compared to 93.4 percent of single fathers (A3 Table 20).

### Labor force status of women with children

In North Dakota, 80.0 percent of women, age 20 to 64, with children under 18 years old and 79.2 percent of women with children under 6 years old were in the labor force in 2014. Women with children were more likely to be in the labor force in North Dakota than in the U.S. (Table 11 and A3 Table 21).

**Table 11. Labor force participation of women (age 20 to 64) with children, by age of children, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

Women (age 20 to 64) with children	North Dakota			United States		
	Total women	Women in labor force	Percent in labor force	Total women	Women in labor force	Percent in labor force
With children under age 18	73,166	58,567	80.0%	34,198,191	24,974,757	73.0%
With children under age 6	19,745	15,632	79.2%	8,048,500	5,661,847	70.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B23003; Universe: Women, age 20 to 64 in households

### Women's occupations

The gender distribution among various occupations in North Dakota varied. In 2014, North Dakota women, age 16 and older, were more likely than men to work in Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations (13.8% and 5.8%, respectively); Health care and technical occupations (9.8%

and 2.2%, respectively); Service occupations (24.8% and 10.9%, respectively); and Sales and office occupations (31.7% and 14.9%, respectively). However, women in North Dakota were less likely than men to work in Management, business and financial occupations (12.6% and 18.4%, respectively); Computer, engineering, and science occupations (2.1% and 5.5%, respectively); Natural resources, construction, and maintenance positions (1.1% and 22.7%, respectively); and Production, transportation, and material moving occupations (4.2% and 19.5%, respectively) (A3 Table 22).

When looking at racial and ethnic groups of women, age 16 and older, in North Dakota, in 2014, White women were most likely to work in Management, business, science, and arts occupations<sup>5</sup> (38.8%) and Sales and office occupations<sup>6</sup> (32.3%). Most Black or African American women held Service occupations<sup>7</sup> (40.1%) and Management, business, science and arts occupations (27.7%). Asian women were most likely to work in Management, business, science and arts occupations (37.3%) and Service occupations (35.3%). Most of Hispanic women worked in Service occupations (38.8%) (A3 Table 23).

### Women business owners

Business ownership can bring women independence, certain lifestyle advantages, financial rewards, and personal satisfaction<sup>8</sup>. In North Dakota, there were 20,316 firms<sup>9</sup> owned by women in 2012. An additional 8,561 firms were owned by men and women equally. Women were much less likely than men in North Dakota to own a firm (29.8% and 54.2%, respectively) in 2012. On average, women in the U.S. were more likely to own a firm than women in North Dakota (35.8 percent and 29.8 percent, respectively) (Table 12 and A3 Table 24).

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<sup>5</sup> Management, business, science, and arts occupations include Management, business, and financial occupations (Management occupations, Business and financial occupations); Computer, engineering, and science occupations (Computer and mathematical occupations, Architecture and engineering occupations, and Life, physical and social science occupations); Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations (Community and social service occupations, Legal occupations, Education, training and library occupations, and Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations); Health care practitioners and technical occupations (Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other technical occupations, and Health technologists and technicians).

<sup>6</sup> Sales and office occupations include Sales and related occupations and Office and administrative support.

<sup>7</sup> Service occupations include Health care support occupations; Protective service occupations (Firefighting and prevention and other protective service workers including supervisors, and Law enforcement workers including supervisors); Food preparation and service related occupations; Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations; and Personal care and service occupations.

<sup>8</sup> Carter, S. (2011), The Rewards of Entrepreneurship: Exploring the Incomes, Wealth, and Economic Well-Being of Entrepreneurial Households. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 35: 39–55. doi:10.1111/j.1540-6520.2010.00422.x

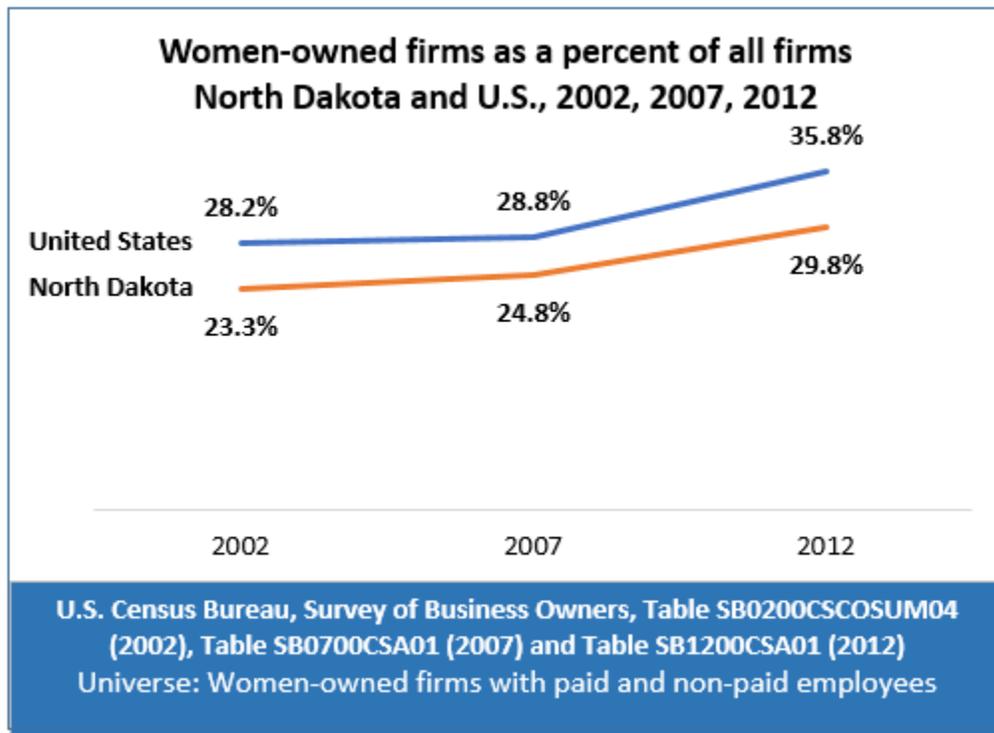
<sup>9</sup> Firms include businesses with receipts of \$1,000 or more which are classified in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Sectors 11 through 99.

**Table 12. Number of firms by type of ownership, North Dakota and U.S., 2012**

Type of ownership	Firms with or without paid employees			
	North Dakota		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All firms	68,270	100%	27,626,360	100%
Women-owned	20,316	29.8%	9,878,397	35.8%
Men-owned	37,016	54.2%	14,844,597	53.7%
Equally men- and women-owned	8,561	12.5%	2,456,386	8.9%
Publicly held and other firms not classifiable by gender	2,377	3.5%	446,980	1.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2012 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB1200CSA01; Universe: Firms with paid and non-paid employees

From 2002 to 2012, the number of women-owned firms increased in North Dakota. The number of women-owned firms in North Dakota increased from 13,203 in 2002 to 15,236 in 2007, and to 20,316 in 2012. The percentage of women-owned firms also increased from 23.3 percent in 2002, to 24.8 percent in 2007, and to 29.8 percent in 2012. The percentage of women-owned firms in the U.S. showed a similar increase during this time period, from 28.2 percent in 2002, to 28.8 percent in 2007, and to 35.8 percent in 2012 (Figure 14 and A3 Table 25).



**Figure 14. Women-owned firms as a percent of all firms, North Dakota and U.S, 2002, 2007, and 2012**

Consistent with the overall population characteristics, 94.4 percent of women-owned firms in North Dakota had White business owners, as compared to 72.5 percent in the U.S in 2012. In the United States, 15.4 percent of women-owned firms were owned by African American women and 7.8 percent were owned by Asian women. In contrast, only 1.0 percent of women-owned businesses in North Dakota were owned by African American women and 1.5 percent were owned by Asian women. Hispanic women (all races) owned a much smaller percentage of businesses in North Dakota compared

to the U.S. (1.1% and 14.9%, respectively). American Indian and Alaska Native women owned 3.9 percent of women-owned businesses in North Dakota as compared to 1.3 percent in the U.S. in 2012 (A3 Table 27).

Looking within each racial and ethnic group in North Dakota and the U.S., minority women were more likely to own firms than White women. For all firms owned by White individuals, 30.3 percent in North Dakota and 33.2 percent in the U.S. were owned by women. Of Black or African American women-owned firms in North Dakota, 41.6 percent were owned by women. Nationally, women owned 58.9 percent of Black or African American owned firms (Figure 15 and A3 Table 26).

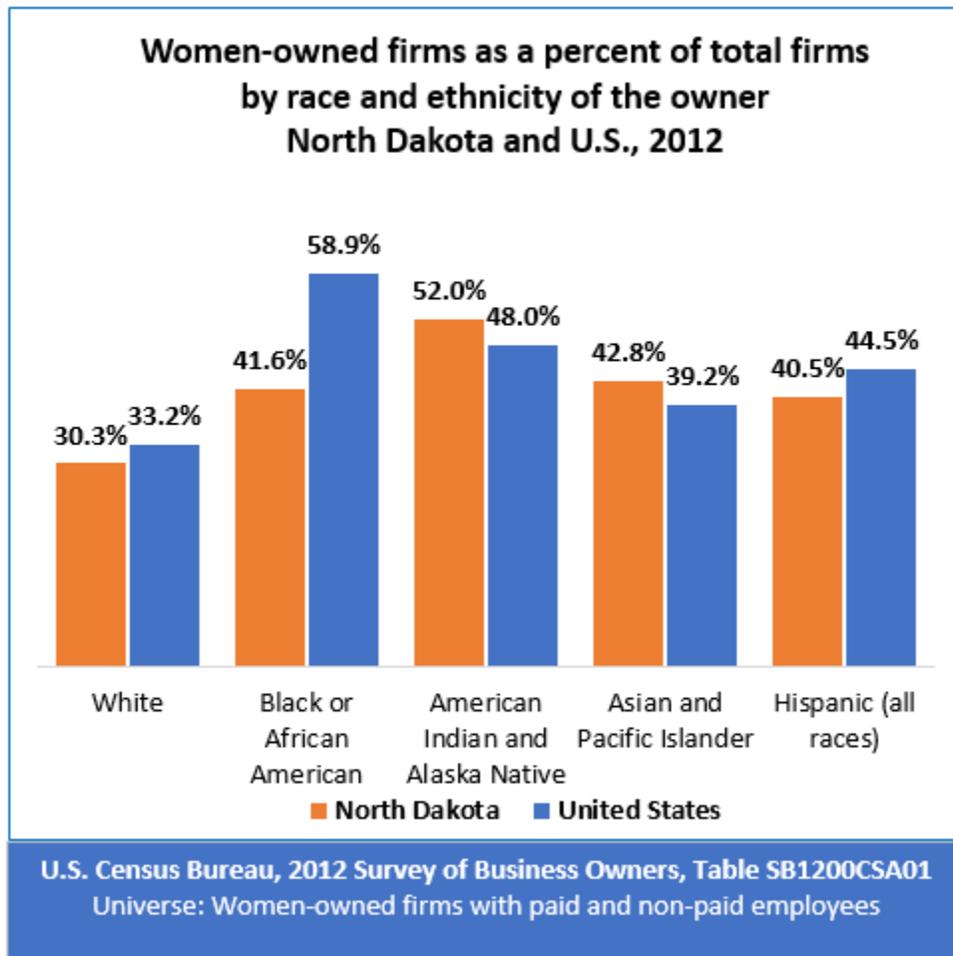
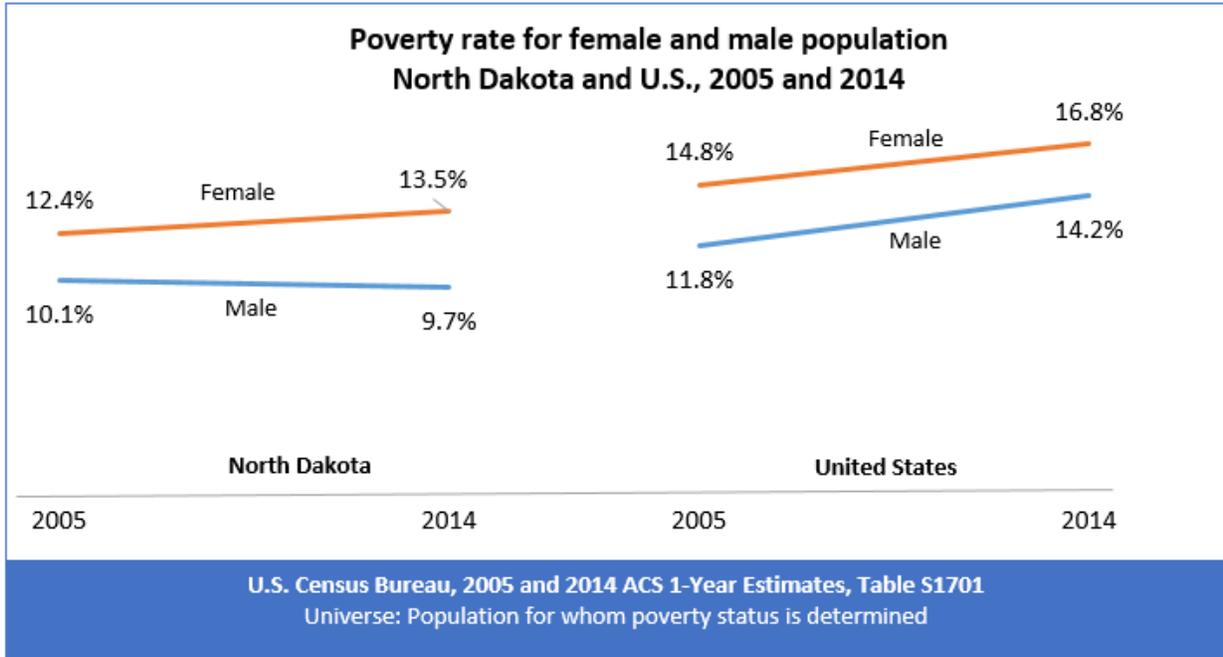


Figure 15. Women-owned firms as a percent of total firms, by race and ethnicity of the owner, North Dakota, 2012

### Women in poverty

The Census Bureau uses income thresholds, which vary by family size and composition, to determine who is in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the family's threshold, then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty. Income thresholds are updated annually by the U.S. Census Bureau ([North Dakota Compass, Economy, Poverty](#)).

In 2014, poverty rates were higher for females (all ages) than for males in North Dakota and the U.S. In North Dakota, 13.5 percent of females lived below the poverty level as compared to 9.7 percent of males in 2014. Since 2005, the female population's poverty rate has increased slightly in North Dakota, but is lower than the rate nationwide. In 2005, 12.4 percent of females and 10.1 percent of males were in poverty in North Dakota (Figure 16 and A3 Table 28).



**Figure 16. Poverty rate for female and male population (all ages) North Dakota and U.S., 2005 and 2014**

In 2014, the poverty rate for women (age 16 and older) in North Dakota was lower than that of women in the U.S. (12.4% and 15.4%, respectively). However, the poverty rate for North Dakota women (16 years and older) was higher than the poverty rate for men in the same age group in 2014 (12.4% compared to 8.9%). Although higher than North Dakota's poverty rates, the U.S. poverty rates differed similarly by gender, with the women's poverty rate higher than the men's poverty rate (15.4% and 12.0%, respectively) (A3 Table 29).

Poverty and education

As education levels increase, there is a corresponding drop in the poverty rate for both men and women (age 25 and older) in North Dakota and the U.S. In North Dakota, slightly more than one-fourth of women with less than a high school education were in poverty in 2014, which is seven times the poverty rate for women with a bachelor's degree or higher (28.7% and 4.0%, respectively). Poverty rates for women were lower in North Dakota than in the U.S. for each educational level. Furthermore, higher levels of education reduce the gap between poverty rates for men and women (age 25 and older) (Figure 17 and A3 Table 30).

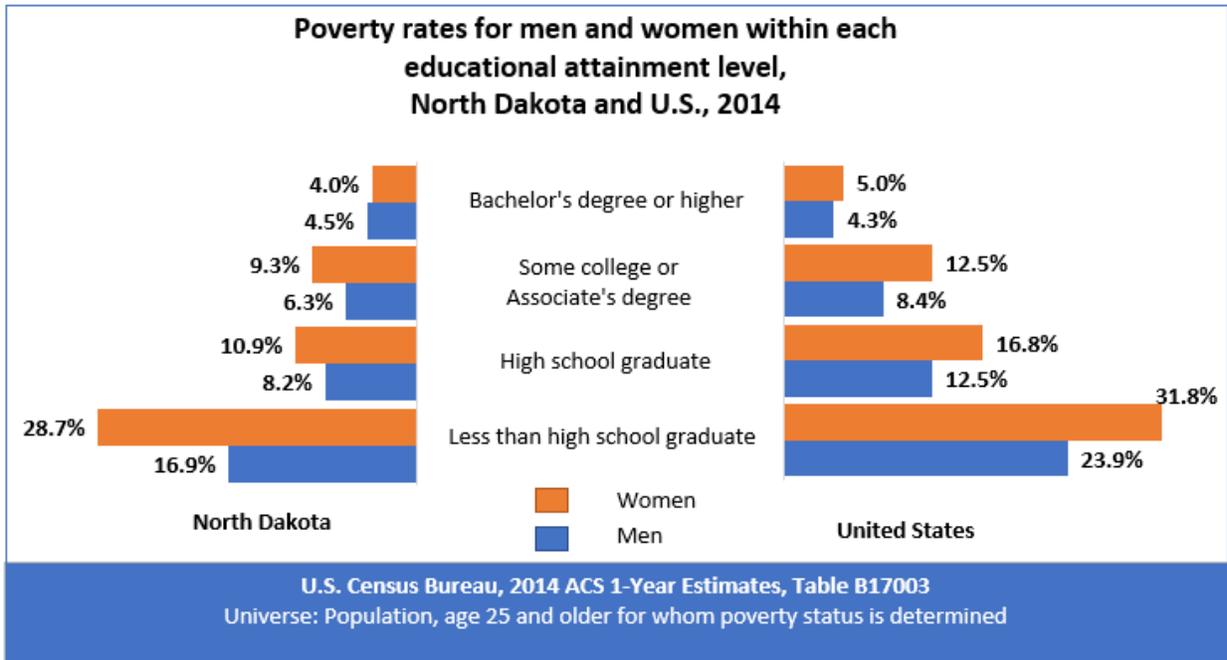


Figure 17. Poverty rates for men and women (age 25 and older), within each educational attainment level, North Dakota and U.S., 2014

However, higher education does not necessarily guarantee incomes above the poverty level. In 2014, half of the women in poverty in North Dakota had a post high school education; 37.2% had some college or associate’s degree; and 12.8% had a bachelor’s degree or higher. One-fifth of women in poverty had less than a high school diploma (19.4%) and one-third of women in poverty were high school graduates (30.5%) (Figure 18 and A3 Table 31).

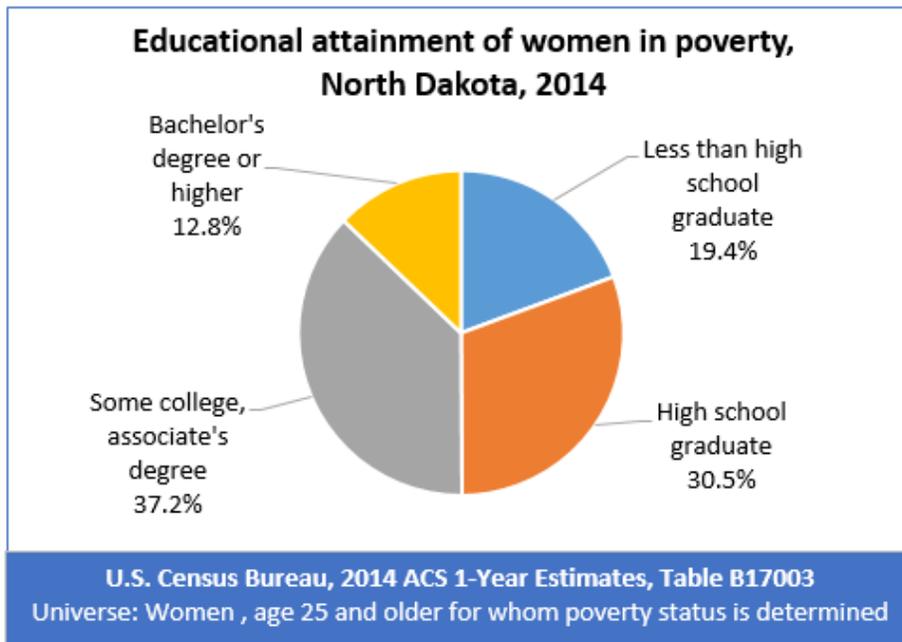


Figure 18. Educational attainment of women (age 25 and older) in poverty North Dakota, 2014

### Families and poverty

There was a higher incidence of poverty among female householders with no husband present than for married-couple families. Three percent of married-couple families in North Dakota were below the poverty level in 2014, which is lower than the national average of 5.7 percent. However, about one-third of female householders with no husband present lived in poverty in 2014 in North Dakota and nationwide. The poverty rate for single mothers was even higher, about 40 percent in North Dakota and U.S. (39.6% and 40.5%, respectively) (Table 13 and A3 Table 32).

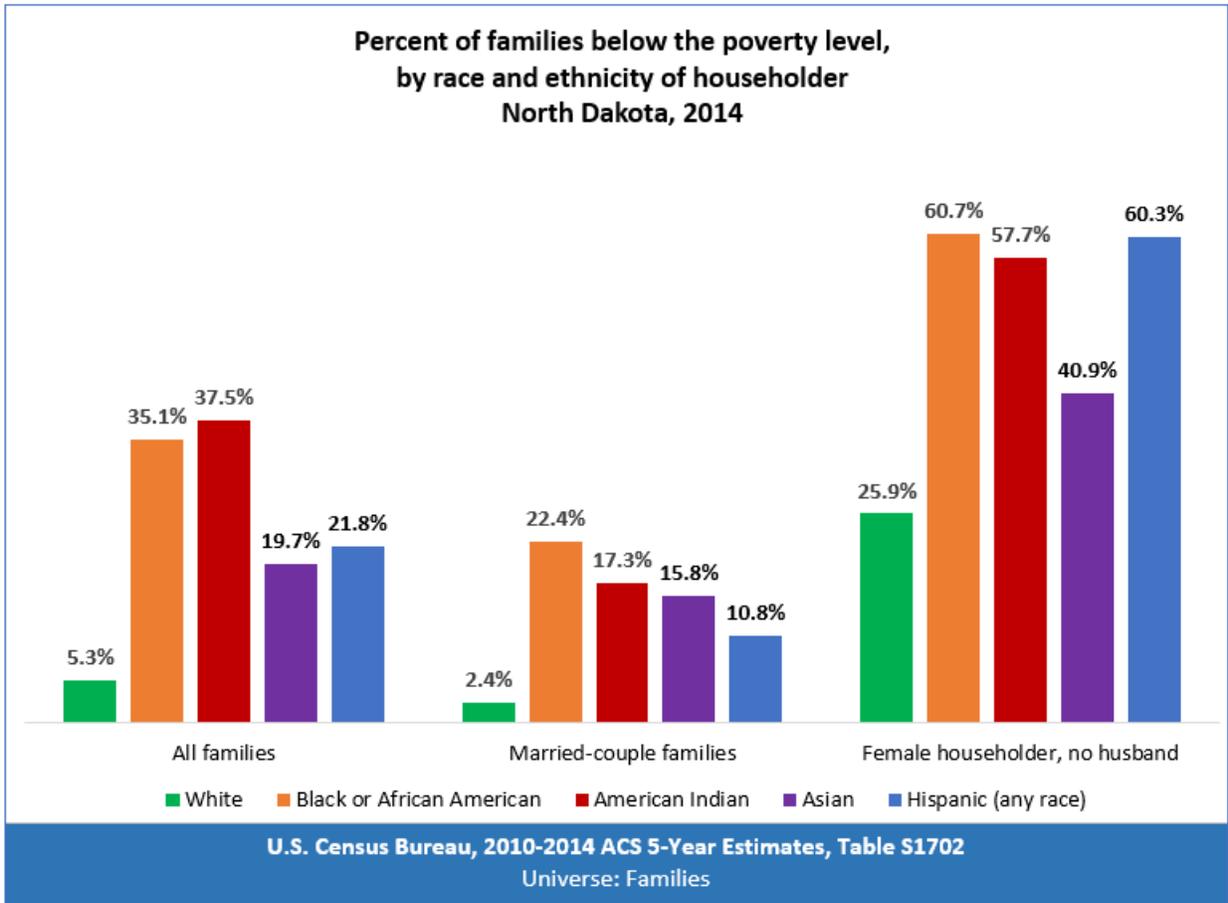
**Table 13. Poverty status of families, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

Family type	Percent below poverty level	
	North Dakota	United States
All families	7.3%	11.5%
Married-couple families	3.1%	5.7%
Female householder, no husband present	31.4%	30.9%
Families with children under 18 years old	12.6%	18.1%
Married-couple families with children under 18 years old	4.3%	8.4%
Female householder, no husband present, with children under 18 years old	39.6%	40.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table S1702; Universe: Families

When disaggregated by race, poverty rates in North Dakota were higher for minority families than White families in 2014. In North Dakota, American Indian and Alaska Native (37.5%) and Black or African American families (35.1%) had the highest poverty rates, about 7 times higher than White families (5.3%) in 2014.

In North Dakota, among families headed by a female householder with no husband present, Black or African American and Hispanic families had the highest poverty rates in 2014 (60.7% and 60.3%, respectively), followed by American Indian and Alaska Native (57.7%), and Asian families (40.9%). The poverty rate for White female householders with no husband present was 25.9% (Figure 19 and A3 Table 33).



**Figure 19. Percent of families below the poverty level, by race and ethnicity of householder, North Dakota, 2014**



# HEALTH





## HEALTH

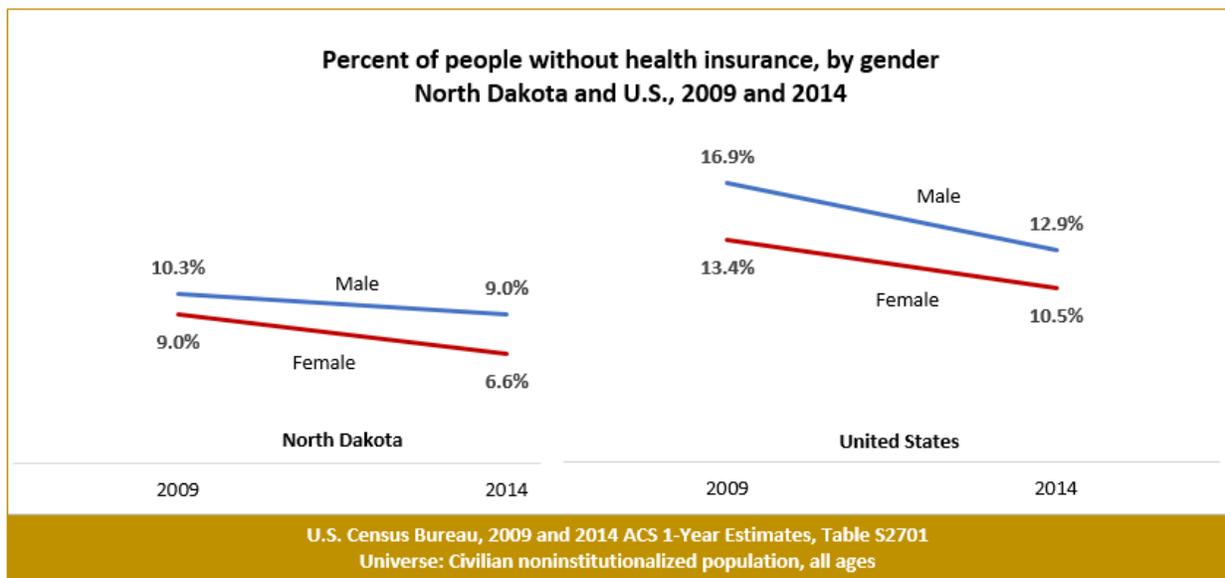
This section examines women’s health, specifically health care coverage, maternal and infant health, care received by mothers during pregnancy, infants born at low birth weight, and the infant mortality rate. The health assessment continues with chronic health conditions, sexually transmitted diseases, and mental health. The section also briefly explores preventive health and concludes by looking at mortality statistics.

### Health care coverage

Currently in the U.S., health insurance enables access to preventive care or care for routine medical conditions and injuries. Lack of preventive health care and lack of treatment for medical conditions can lead to more serious illnesses and health problems ([Healthy People 2020](#); [Access to Health Services](#)).

In 2014, both females and males in North Dakota were more likely to have health insurance than their counterparts nationwide. In North Dakota, 6.6 percent of females were uninsured in 2014 compared to 10.5 percent of females in the U.S. Females were also less likely to be uninsured than males in both North Dakota and the U.S. In North Dakota, 6.6 percent of the female population lacked health insurance as compared to 9.0 percent of the male population. In the U.S., 10.5 percent of females lacked health insurance as compared to 12.9 percent of males (A4 Table 1 and A4 Table 2).

In both North Dakota and the U.S., the percent of people without health insurance decreased from 2009 to 2014, for females and males. During this time period, the uninsured rate dropped more for females than for males in North Dakota. However, in the U.S., the uninsured rate for males and females decreased at approximately the same rate (Figure 20, A4 Table 1 and A4 Table 2).



**Figure 20. Percent of people without health insurance, by gender, North Dakota and U.S., 2009 and 2014**

In 2014, the percentage of females insured through Medicaid was smaller in North Dakota than in the U.S. overall (13.2% and 20.4%, respectively). However, the percentage of females insured through private and non-Medicaid health insurance in North Dakota was larger than the national average. (80.2% and 69.0%, respectively) (A4 Table 1 and A4 Table 2).

Health insurance provides opportunity to request regular health exams and receive timely preventive care. According to the North Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS), women were more likely than men to visit the doctor for a routine check-up in 2014 (72.2% and 56.7%, respectively) (A4 Table 3).

## Maternal and infant health

### Prenatal care

A healthy lifestyle before and after conception, appropriate prenatal care, and well-child checkups are important for the health of mothers and infants. Early prenatal care is important to ensure a healthy pregnancy and reduce the risk of pregnancy-related complications ([Healthy People 2020; Maternal, Infant, and Child Health](#)).

Approximately three-fourths of women in North Dakota and the U.S. who gave birth in 2014 had prenatal care starting with the first trimester of pregnancy (73.9% and 70.8%, respectively).

Specifically looking at race and ethnicity, White women in North Dakota and the U.S. were more likely to start prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy than women of other races and ethnicities. Nationwide, 73.3 percent of White women who gave birth in 2014 started prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy compared to 59.4 percent of Black or African American women and 61.4 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women. In North Dakota the difference was even larger. In North Dakota, half of Black or African American women (49.8%) and less than half of American Indian or Alaska Native women (41.7%) who gave birth in 2014 started prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy as compared to 78.9 percent of White women (Table 14 and A4 Table 4).

**Table 14. Births to mothers who began prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy, by race of mother, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

Race of mother	Number/ Percent	North Dakota		United States	
		All Births	Births beginning prenatal care in the first trimester*	All Births	Births beginning prenatal care in the first trimester
All Races	Number	11,359	8,396	3,988,076	2,824,607
	Percent	100%	73.9%	100%	70.8%
White	Number	9,509	7,507	3,019,863	2,213,256
	Percent	100%	78.9%	100%	73.3%
Black or African American	Number	504	251	640,562	380,308
	Percent	100%	49.8%	100%	59.4%
Asian or Pacific Islander	Number	314	208	282,723	203,463
	Percent	100%	66.2%	100%	72.0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	Number	1,032	430	44,928	27,580
	Percent	100%	41.7%	100%	61.4%
Hispanic (all races)**	Number	474	298	914,065	606,166
	Percent	100%	62.9%	100%	66.3%

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public use data 2007-2014, on CDC WONDER Online Database, Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/natality-current.html> on May 11, 2016; Universe: Women who gave birth, all ages

\*Month prenatal care began is calculated using gestational age based on the obstetric estimate

\*\*The numbers of Hispanics for North Dakota do not include Cuban origin which is suppressed

Infants born at low birth weight

An infant's birth weight indicates both the mother's health and nutritional status, and her infant's chances for growth, overall development, and long-term health. Infants born weighing under 5 pounds, 8 ounces (i.e., less than 2,500 grams) are considered to have a low birth weight, which carries a range of health risks, including a weakened immune system, reduced muscle strength, decreased cognitive and social development, and a higher incidence of diabetes and heart disease in later life. Low birth weight infants have an increased risk of disease and even death during the early months and years of life ([Promising Practices Network; Promising Practices for Preventing Low Birth Weight](#)).

There was a smaller percentage of infants born at low birth weight in North Dakota (6.1%) than in the U.S. (8.1%) in 2015. When comparing low weight births in North Dakota from 2004 and 2015, the percentage of low weight births slightly decreased from 6.6 percent to 6.1 percent (Table 15 and A4 Table 5).

**Table 15. Infants born at low birth weight, North Dakota and U.S., 2004 and 2015**

Birth weight status	Number and percent of infants			
	North Dakota		United States	
	2004	2015	2004	2015*
Total infants born (with known birth weight)	8,174	11,265	4,108,243	3,977,745
Number of low birth weight infants	539	692	331,772	321,004
Percent of low birth weight infants	6.6%	6.1%	8.1%	8.1%

Source: *North Dakota Compass*, [ndcompass.org](#), [Early Childhood/Low birth weight](#) with data from ND Dept. of Health, Division of Vital Records and National Vital Statistics System, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, [Births: Preliminary data for 2015](#); Universe: Total infants born with known birth weight  
\*2015 data for U.S. is preliminary

In 2014, North Dakota had the lowest percentage of infants born at a low birth weight among all 50 states. In the region, North Dakota ranked first (6.2%) while Montana had the highest percentage of low birth weight infants in the region at 7.4 percent (Table 16 and A4 Table 6).

**Table 16. Percent of infants born at low birth weight, comparison with other states, 2014**

State	Percentage of infants born at low birth weight
North Dakota	6.2%
South Dakota	6.5%
Minnesota	6.6%
Nebraska	6.6%
Iowa	6.7%
Kansas	7.0%
Montana	7.4%
United States	8.0%

Source: *North Dakota Compass*, [ndcompass.org](#), [Early Childhood/Low birth weight](#), with data from National Center for Health Statistics; Universe: Total infants born with known birth weight

In North Dakota, in 2015, infants born to mothers age 35 and older were more likely to have been born with low birth weight (7.4%) than infants born to mothers ages 20 to 34 (6.0%) (A4 Table 7).

Additionally, women Of Color<sup>10</sup> were more likely to give birth to infants with low birth weight than White women. In 2015, 6.0 percent of infants born to White mothers in North Dakota were low birth weight as compared to 6.8 percent of infants born to American Indian or Alaska Native mothers and 6.9 percent of infants born to mothers Of Color (A4 Table 8).

### Infant mortality rate

In 2013, there were 10,599 live births in North Dakota. Of those live births, 64 resulted in infant deaths. The mortality rate of infants, which measures the number of deaths of infants under one year old per 1,000 live births during a year, was higher in North Dakota than in the U.S. (6.04 deaths per 1,000 births in North Dakota as compared to 5.96 in the U.S.). In the region, South Dakota and Kansas had higher infant mortality rates (6.45 and 6.49, respectively) than North Dakota (6.04) in 2013. Iowa had the lowest mortality rate (4.25) followed by Minnesota (5.09), Nebraska (5.21), and Montana (5.57) (Table 17 and A4 Table 9).

**Table 17. Infant mortality rate, comparison with other states, 2013**

State	Infant deaths*	Births	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births
United States	23,446	3,932,181	5.96
Iowa	166	39,094	4.25
Minnesota	352	69,159	5.09
Nebraska	136	26,095	5.21
Montana	69	12,377	5.57
<b>North Dakota</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>10,599</b>	<b>6.04</b>
South Dakota	79	12,248	6.45
Kansas	252	38,839	6.49

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics (DVS), Linked birth/infant death records 2007-2013, on CDC WONDER Online Database, Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/lbd-current.html> on May 26, 2016; Universe: Live births and infant (under 1 year old) deaths.

\*Infant deaths are weighted so numbers may not exactly add to totals due to rounding

Nationally, the infant mortality rate is much higher for infants born to Black or African American (10.81 deaths per 1,000 births) and American Indian or Alaska Native mothers (7.61) than for infants born to White mothers (5.07). In North Dakota, due to small sample sizes, when disaggregating infant mortality by race, most data are suppressed. The infant mortality rate for White North Dakota mothers is 5.37. However, the infant mortality rate for infants born to American Indian and Alaska Native mothers is double the rate for infants born to White mothers (10.77) (use caution when interpreting these data due to a small sample size) (A4 Table 10).

<sup>10</sup> The category "Of Color (Other)" includes all persons who are Asian, Black, or Two or more races, or those who identify themselves as belonging to another race. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be included in the "Of Color (Other)" or "American Indian" category, depending on their racial identification.

## Women's Health Status

Women's health can be improved when they live in environments that promote good health, engage in healthy behaviors across all life stages, and maintain optimum physical and mental health ([Healthy People 2020; Framework](#)).

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) collects data on health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services. According to the 2014 survey, half of women in North Dakota reported that their general health was excellent or very good (54.3%), 32.1 percent reported good health, and 13.6 percent reported fair or poor health (A4 Table 11).

Regionally, in 2014, North Dakota had the lowest percentage of women reporting excellent health (17.1%), similar with Kansas (18.0%) and South Dakota (18.7%). The largest percentage of women reporting excellent health in the region was in Minnesota (20.5%), followed closely by Nebraska (19.8%), and Montana (19.5%) (A4 Table 12).

In 2014, 65.7 percent of North Dakota women reported no physical health problems in the past month and 63.3 percent of women reported no mental health problems in the past month (A4 Table 13).

### Chronic health conditions

According to the BRFSS, 7.3 percent of women in North Dakota reported having some form of cancer, other than skin cancer in 2014 (A4 Table 14). The cancer incidence rate for all females in North Dakota was 413.7 per 100,000, which was lower than that for males (465.9). The death rate from cancer diseases was 124.8 for females in North Dakota, which was also lower than that for males (185.7) (Table 18 and A4 Table 15).

**Table 18. Age-adjusted invasive cancer incidence and cancer mortality rates, by gender, North Dakota, 2013**

Population	Rate per 100,000 population*	
	Incidence rate	Mortality rate
Total	433.6	150.8
Male	465.9	185.7
Female	413.7	124.8

Source: U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group; United States Cancer Statistics: 1999-2013 Incidence and Mortality Web-based Report, Atlanta, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Cancer Institute, 2016. Available at <https://nccd.cdc.gov/uscs/>; Universe: Data collected by local cancer registries

\*Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Standard Population (19 age groups - Census P25-1130) standard

Regionally, North Dakota had the lowest cancer incidence rate (413.7) and mortality rate (124.8) for females. South Dakota had the highest incidence rate (446.8) and Iowa had the highest mortality rate (140.2) for females in the region (Table 19 and A4 Table 16).

**Table 19. Age-adjusted invasive cancer incidence and cancer mortality rates for females, comparison with other states, 2013**

State	Rate per 100,000 females*	
	Incidence rate	Mortality rate
<b>North Dakota</b>	<b>413.7</b>	<b>124.8</b>
Nebraska	414.7	139.3
Montana	416.0	139.3
Kansas	417.5	139.0
Iowa	425.2	140.2
Minnesota	428.0	135.3
South Dakota	446.8	129.7

Source: U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group; United States Cancer Statistics: 1999-2013 Incidence and Mortality Web-based Report, Atlanta, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Cancer Institute, 2016. Available at <https://nccd.cdc.gov/uscs/>; Universe: Data collected by local cancer registries

\*Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Standard Population (19 age groups - Census P25-1130) standard

Specifically looking at types of cancers, breast cancer had the highest incidence rate for females in North Dakota (125.5 per 100,000) followed by lung and bronchus (50.7), colon and rectum (42.3), and Thyroid cancers (25.5). In 2013, North Dakota females had higher incidence rate compared to the U.S. in regards to various types of cancers (i.e., female breast, colon and rectum, thyroid, melanomas of the skin, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, kidney and renal pelvis) (Table 20 and A4 Table 17).

**Table 20. Age-adjusted invasive cancer incidence rates, by type with highest rates for females, North Dakota and U.S., 2013**

Type of cancer	Incidence rate per 100,000 females*	
	North Dakota	United States
Female breast	125.5	123.7
Lung and bronchus	50.7	51.5
Colon and rectum	42.3	33.6
Thyroid	25.5	21.6
Melanomas of the skin	22.8	16.3
Corpus and uterus, NOS	21.1	25.9
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	16.8	15.4
Kidney and renal pelvis	12.9	11.2
Pancreas	9.6	10.9
Ovary	9.4	11.2

Source: U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group; United States Cancer Statistics: 1999-2013 Incidence and Mortality Web-based Report, Atlanta, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Cancer Institute, 2016. Available at <https://nccd.cdc.gov/uscs/>; Universe: Data collected by local cancer registries

\*Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Standard Population (19 age groups - Census P25-1130) standard

Although women in North Dakota were more likely than men to have cancer, other than skin cancer (7.3% and 5.2%, respectively), they were less likely than men to have diabetes (7.8% and 9.4%, respectively), a stroke (1.9% and 2.8%, respectively), and a heart attack (3.0% and 6.2%, respectively) in 2014 (Table 21 and A4 Table 14).

**Table 21. Chronic health conditions of adult residents, by gender, North Dakota, 2014**

Population	Percentage of people who reported chronic health conditions			
	Cancer (other than skin cancer)	Diabetes	Stroke	Heart attack
Total	6.2%	8.6%	2.4%	4.6%
Men	5.2%	9.4%	2.8%	6.2%
Women	7.3%	7.8%	1.9%	3.0%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, North Dakota Core Questions Data Report; Section 6, Table 19, Table 34, Table 7, and Table 1; Universe: North Dakota residents, age 18 and older

**Sexually transmitted diseases**

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are a threat to women’s health. Infections like chlamydia occur in more than one million people in the U.S. every year. Untreated, chlamydia can cause pelvic inflammatory disease and sterility in women ([Healthy People 2020, Sexually Transmitted Diseases](#)).

According to a report prepared by the North Dakota Department of Health, the incidence rate of chlamydia in North Dakota was 433.3 per 100,000 in 2012, which was lower than the national average of 456.7<sup>11</sup>. Gonorrhea, another STD, had a 50.6 per 100,000 incidence rate in North Dakota in 2012, which was lower than the national average of 107.5 per 100,000. For chlamydia and gonorrhea, more females than males in North Dakota were reported to have these infections in 2012 (1,902 female cases of chlamydia compared to 1,102 male cases and 211 female cases of gonorrhea compared to 129 male cases) (A4 Table 18).

The majority of HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in North Dakota from 2008 to 2012 involved males. The rate of new diagnoses for males has consistently been higher than for females (Figure 21 and A4 Table 19).

<sup>11</sup> North Dakota Department of Health, North Dakota HIV, TB, STD and Hepatitis Epidemiological Profile, 2012 [http://ndhealth.gov/HIV/HIV%20Data/HIV\\_TB\\_STD\\_HEP\\_EPI\\_2012.pdf](http://ndhealth.gov/HIV/HIV%20Data/HIV_TB_STD_HEP_EPI_2012.pdf)

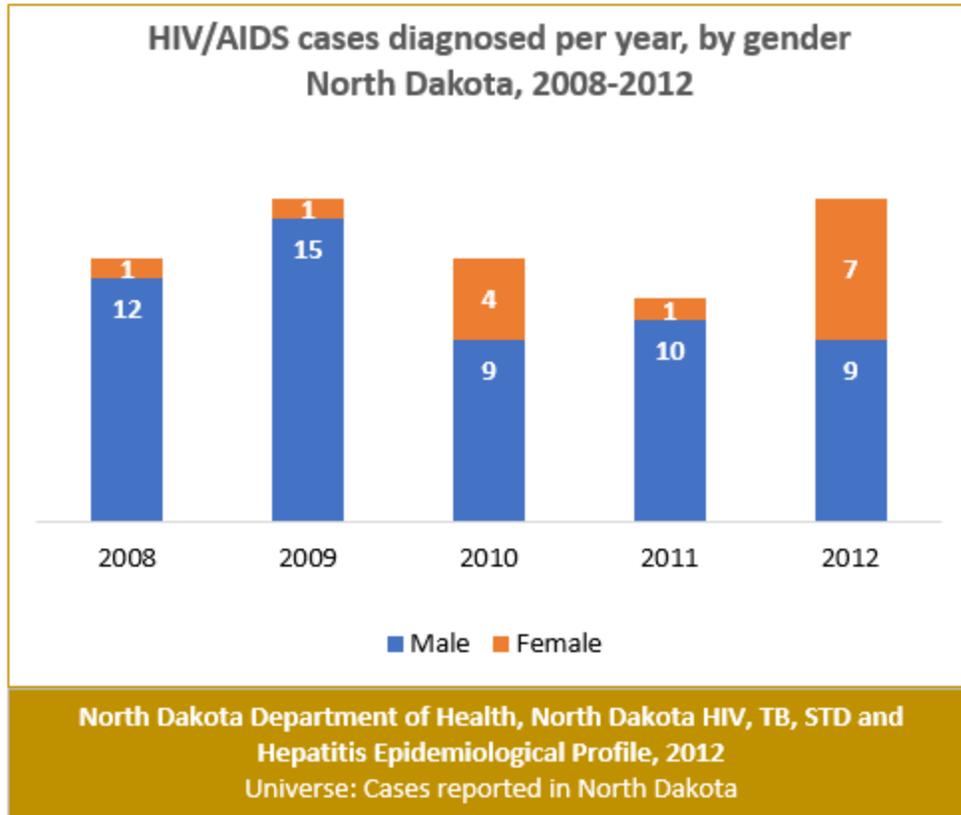


Figure 21. HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed per year, by gender, North Dakota, 2008-2012

Mental health

Good mental health is as important as good physical health. Mental illness (e.g., alternations in thinking, mood, and/or behavior) can impair individuals' ability to work, raise their families, and participate in their communities. Serious mental illness can lead to individuals harming themselves and/or others. In addition to affecting individuals and their families, mental illness imposes significant economic costs on communities as a whole (e.g., employers, government, health care systems, and the general public) ([Healthy People 2020; Mental Health and Mental Disorders](#)).

The BRFSS assesses the average number of poor mental health days for U.S. residents. In North Dakota, women reported a higher number of poor mental days than men in 2014 (Table 22 and A4 Table 13).

Table 22. Mental health related quality of life by gender, North Dakota, 2014

Population	Number of days during the last 30 days in which respondents' mental health was not good				
	None	1-2 days	3-7 days	8-29 days	30 days
	Percent of respondents				
Total	68.8%	9.1%	10.7%	7.7%	3.7%
Men	74.1%	7.9%	8.7%	6.1%	3.1%
Women	63.3%	10.2%	12.8%	9.3%	4.4%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, North Dakota Core Questions Data Report; Section 2, Table 4; Universe: North Dakota residents, age 18 and older

Depression is a mental illness. North Dakota women were twice as likely as men to report being diagnosed with a depressive disorder in 2014 (23.1% and 11.6%, respectively) (Table 23 and A4 Table 14).

**Table 23. Percentage of people who reported a depressive disorder, by gender, North Dakota, 2014**

Population	Percentage of people who reported a depressive disorder
Total	17.3%
Men	11.6%
Women	23.1%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, North Dakota Core Questions Data Report; Section 6, Table 28; Universe: North Dakota residents, age 18 and older

### Preventive care

Many of the leading causes of death and disability can be prevented through routine physical exams and screening tests that can detect early signs of illnesses or disease. The vast majority of women in North Dakota (90.8%) had PAP screening tests to prevent cervical cancer in 2014. A large majority of women also had clinical breast exams (86.9%) and mammograms (62.7%) to prevent breast cancer, which is the cancer with the highest incidence rate in North Dakota (Table 24 and A4 Table 20).

**Table 24. Percentage of women who reported to have had preventive screening tests, North Dakota, 2014**

Type of preventive screening	Screening test	Percentage of women who had the screening
Breast cancer	Mammogram	62.7%
	Clinical breast exam	86.9%
Cervical cancer	PAP test	90.8%
Colorectal cancer	Blood stool test	36.6%
	Colonoscopy*	66.5%

Source: Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014 North Dakota Core Questions Data Report; Section 15, Table 1, Table 3, and Table 5; Section 17, Table 3 and Table 9; Universe: Women, age 18 and older

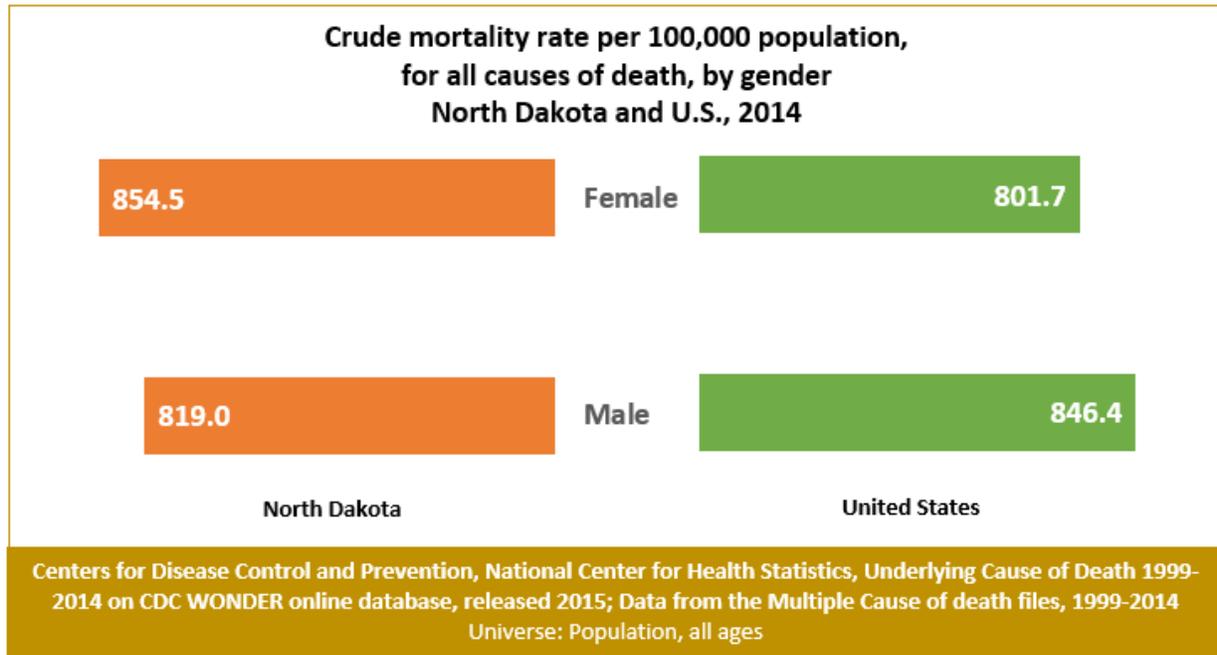
\* Women, age 50 and older

### Mortality

According to information retrieved from the CDC wide-ranging online data for epidemiologic research (CDC WONDER database), heart disease has been the leading cause of death for both females and males in North Dakota and the U.S. In 2014, the crude mortality rate for females due to heart disease was higher in North Dakota than in the U.S. (188.6 and 178.6 per 100,000, respectively). And, the crude mortality rate for heart disease in North Dakota was slightly higher for females than for males (188.6 and 185.0 per 100,000, respectively). The crude mortality rate for suicide in North Dakota in 2014 was much lower for females than for males (6.7 and 29.8 per 100,000, respectively). However, the crude mortality rate due to suicide in 2014 was slightly higher for females in North Dakota than in the U.S. (6.7 and 6.0 per 100,000, respectively) (A4 Table 21).

In 2014, the crude mortality rate for all causes of death was higher for females in North Dakota than in the U.S. (854.5 and 801.7 per 100,000, respectively). In North Dakota, the crude mortality rate for all

causes of death was higher for females than for males in 2014 (854.5 and 819.0 per 100,000, respectively) (Figure 22 and A4 Table 23).



**Figure 22. Crude mortality rate per 100,000 population, for all causes of death, by gender, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

Among the states in the region, Iowa had the highest crude mortality rate for all causes of death for females at 947.1, followed by Montana (890.2) and Kansas (880.4). Minnesota and Nebraska had lower mortality rates than North Dakota (764.3, 841.9, and 854.5, respectively) (Table 25 and A4 Table 23).

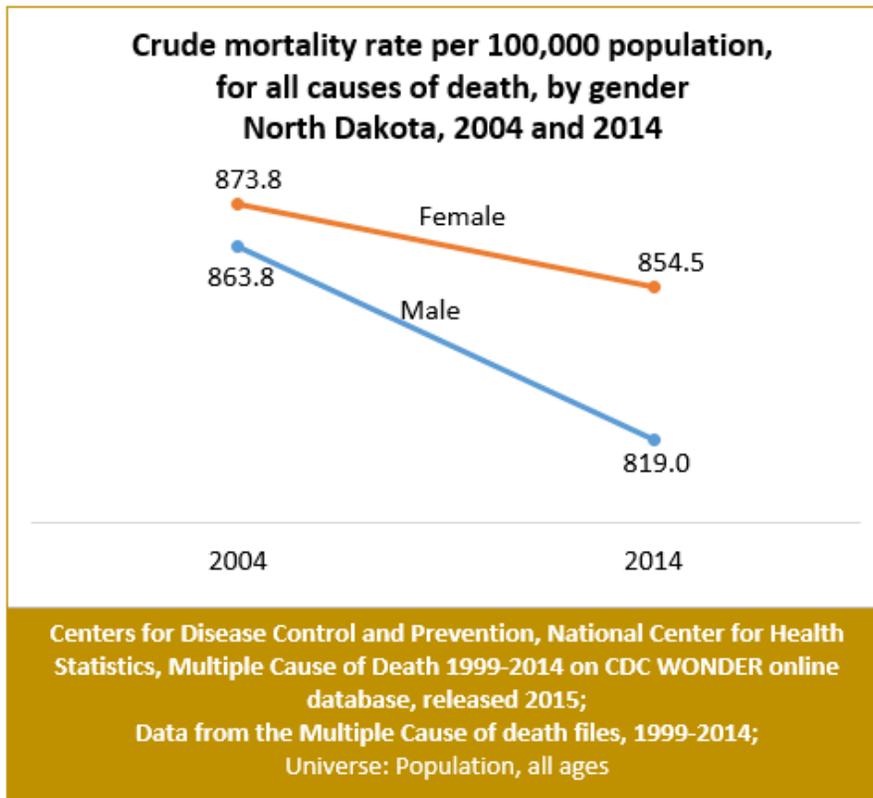
**Table 25. Crude mortality rate for female population, for all causes of death, comparison with other states, 2014**

State	Crude mortality rate per 100,000 females, for all causes of death
Minnesota	764.3
United States	801.7
Nebraska	841.9
<b>North Dakota</b>	<b>854.5</b>
South Dakota	863.3
Kansas	880.4
Montana	890.2
Iowa	947.1

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Underlying Cause of Death 1999-2014 on CDC WONDER online database, released 2015; Data from the Multiple Cause of death files, 1999-2014; Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html> on May 31, 2016; Universe: Population, all ages

From 2004 to 2014, the mortality rate for all causes of death in North Dakota decreased for both males (from 863.8 to 819.0, respectively) and females (from 873.8 to 854.5, respectively). However, the gap between mortality rates for females and males widened between 2004 and 2014. One reason could be the afflux of younger population, predominantly males and families with young children, in North Dakota in recent years.

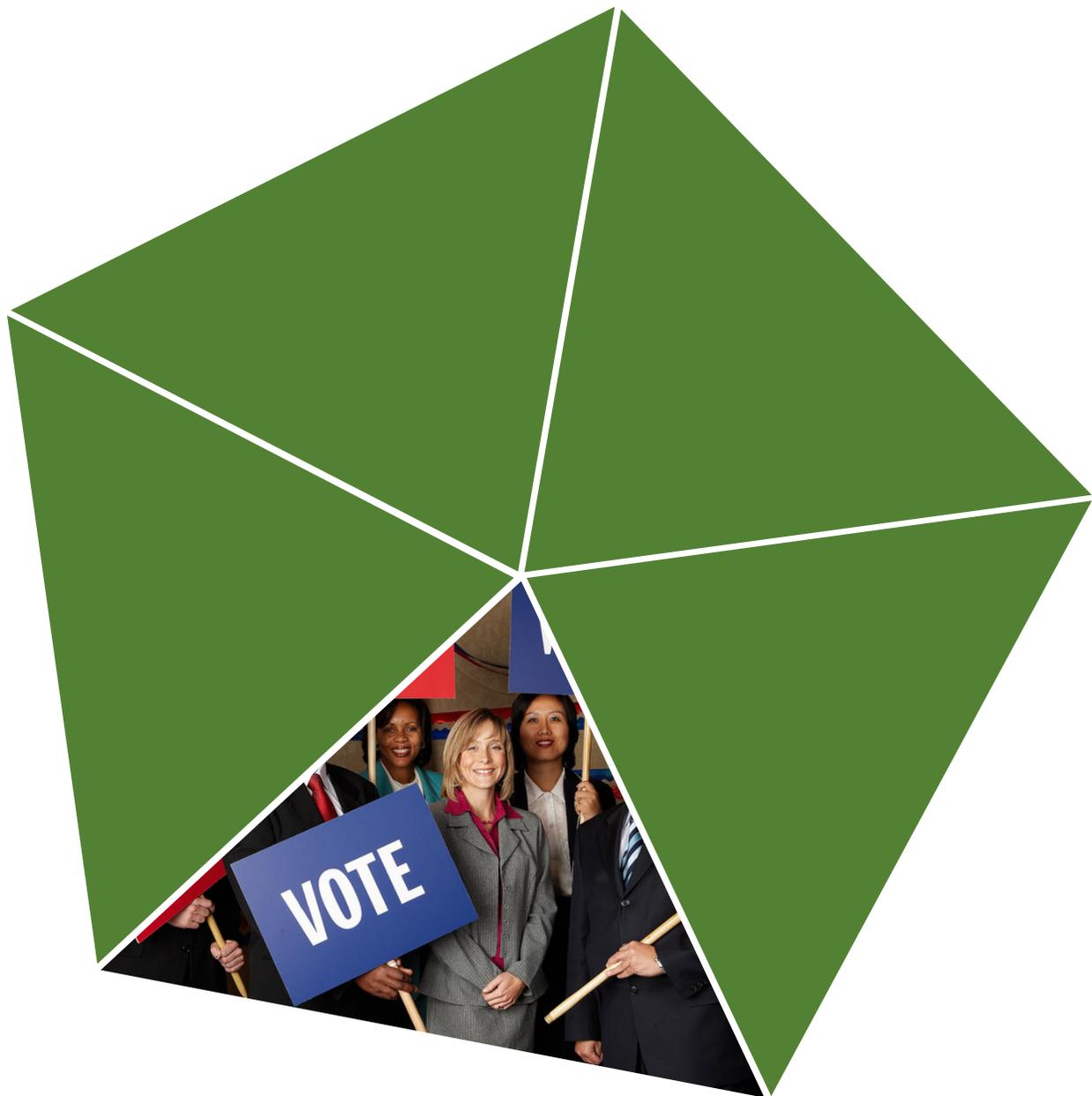
In 2004, the gap in mortality rates between males and females was 10.0 points. The gender gap widened to 35.5 points in 2014 (Figure 23 and A4 Table 24).



**Figure 23. Crude mortality rate per 100,000 population, for all causes of death, by gender, North Dakota, 2004 and 2014**



# POLITICAL PARTICIPATION





## POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

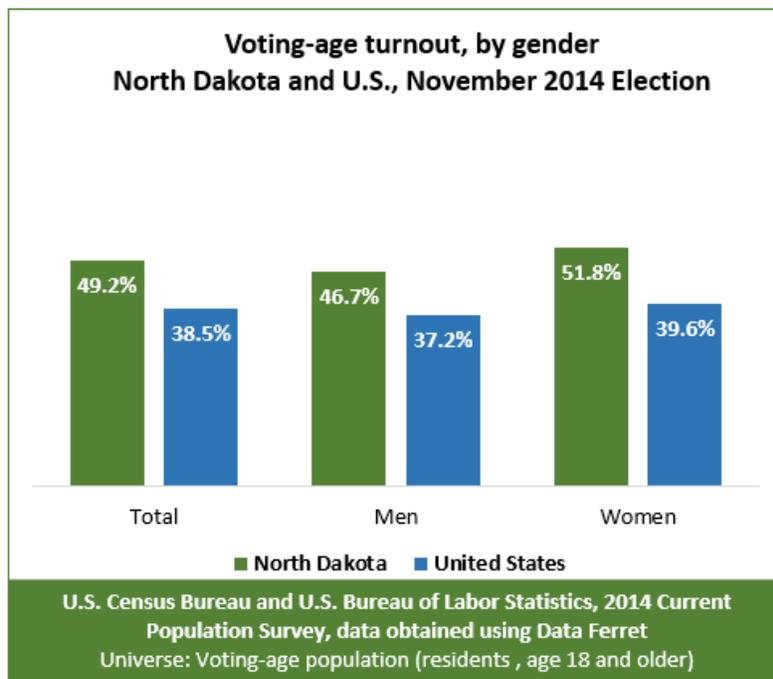
This section presents data on women’s participation in the political process (e.g., voting and political representation at the state and federal level).

### Voter turnout

Voter turnout is defined as the percentage of eligible voters who cast a ballot in an election. Voting-age turnout is calculated by dividing the total number of voters (i.e., ballots cast) by the estimated voting-age population (i.e., age 18 and older). However, not all voting-age residents are eligible to vote; the estimated voting-age population may include immigrants without citizenship status, the prison population, and others ineligible to vote. Therefore, a voting-eligible turnout rate is calculated to exclude the population not qualified to vote from the voting-age population.

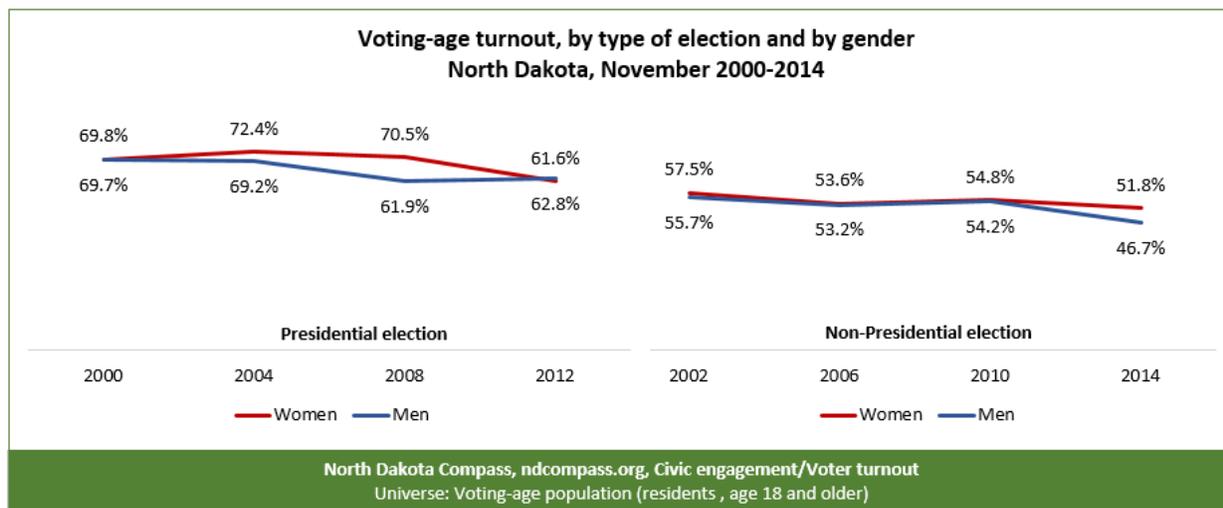
North Dakota is the only state in the nation that does not require voter registration. Therefore, the number of residents who voted is retrieved from the 2014 Voting and Registration Supplement of the Current Population Survey, which is administered through a joint effort between the U.S. Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In the 2014 November election, the voting-age turnout was higher in North Dakota than in the U.S. (49.2% and 38.5%, respectively). In addition, North Dakota’s turnout rates were higher than those of the U.S. for both men and women. In North Dakota and the U.S., the voting-age turnout rate was higher for women than for men (North Dakota 51.8% and 46.7%, respectively, and U.S. 39.6% and 37.2%, respectively) (Figure 24 and A5 Table 1). However, the difference in the voting-age turnout rate for women and men was larger in North Dakota than in the U.S. overall (12.2 percentage points and 9.5 percentage points, respectively). The voting-eligible turnout rates for men and women in North Dakota and the U.S. in 2014 is presented in A5 Table 1.



**Figure 24. Voting-age turnout, by gender, North Dakota and U.S., November 2014 Election**

Voter turnout is generally higher in presidential election years (e.g., 2008 and 2012) than non-presidential election years (e.g., 2010 and 2014). Thus, the trends are presented separately for presidential election and for non-presidential election years. In non-presidential election years, North Dakota women had similar voting-age turnout as men in 2002, 2006, and 2010, with slightly higher turnout than men in 2014. In presidential election years, North Dakota women had similar voting-age turnout to men in 2000 and 2012 and higher rates than men in 2004 and 2008 (Figure 25, A5 Table 2, and A5 Table 3).



**Figure 25. Voting-age turnout in presidential and non-presidential elections, by gender, North Dakota, November 2000-2014**

### Women in public office

According to 2016 statistics compiled by Center for American Women and Politics (CAWP) at the Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University, as of October 2016, there is one woman in the U.S. Congress (U.S. Senator) and three women in statewide Elected Executive Office (one State Treasurer, one Superintendent of Public Instruction, and one Public Service Commissioner) in North Dakota. Twenty seven of 141 state legislators in North Dakota are women, accounting for 19.1 percent of the legislative body. There are no women of color holding elected office positions in North Dakota (Table 26 and A5 Table 4). In the U.S., there are 1,815 women in state legislatures, which is 24.6 percent of all 7,383 positions.

**Table 26. Women and women Of Color in elected office, North Dakota and U.S., 2016**

	North Dakota	United States
Number of women in statewide elected executive office	3	76
Women Of Color	0	9
Number of women in the U.S. Senate	1 of 2	20 of 100
Women Of Color	0	1
Number of women in the U.S. House	0 of 1	84 of 435
Women Of Color	0	32
Number of women in state legislatures	27 of 141	1,815 of 7,383
Women Of Color	0	398

Source: Center for American Women and Politics (CAWP), Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University; Universe: Women in elected office

North Dakota ranks last among the states in the region for the percentage of women in state legislatures and ranks 39<sup>th</sup> among all 50 states in the nation. Minnesota ranks 1<sup>st</sup> in the region and 5<sup>th</sup> nationwide, with one-third (33.3%) of state legislators being women. (Table 27 and A5 Table 6).

**Table 27. Percent of women in state legislatures and national rank among state legislatures for the percentage of women, comparison with other states, 2016**

State	Women serving in state legislatures		National rank for the percentage of women in state legislatures (1=largest percentage)
	Total women/total legislators	Percent of women	
Minnesota	67/201	33.3%	5
Montana	47/150	31.3%	9
Kansas	40/165	24.2%	28
Iowa	34/150	22.7%	31
Nebraska*	11/49	22.4%	32
South Dakota	22/105	21.0%	33
<b>North Dakota</b>	<b>27/141</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>39</b>

*Source: Center for American Women and Politics (CAWP), Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University; Universe: State legislators*

*\*The Nebraska Legislature is unicameral and nonpartisan. With 49 members, it is also the smallest legislature of any U.S. state (Wikipedia)*



# VIOLENCE & SAFETY





## VIOLENCE AND SAFETY

This section presents statistics regarding violence among high school students, sexual assault, and domestic violence in North Dakota.

### Violence among high school students

It is important to identify violent behavior among students and to implement prevention strategies that contribute to creating safe environments in schools ([CDC; Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System \(YRBSS\) Overview](#)).

In 2015, 5.2 percent of North Dakota high school students carried a weapon on school property. Male students were more likely to engage in this behavior than female students (8.0% and 2.1%, respectively). Also, the prevalence of students who got in a physical fight on school property was higher among male students than female students (7.5% and 3.2%, respectively). However, being bullied on school property was significantly more common for female students than for male students, for both in-person (29.3% and 19.0%, respectively) and electronic bullying (22.9% and 9.3%, respectively) among North Dakota high school students (Table 28 and A6 Table1).

Furthermore, female high school students were more likely to be physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to (9.8% of female students as compared to 3.0% of male students). Female students were also more likely to experience physical dating violence (9.6% of female students as compared to 5.6% of male students) (Table 28 and A6 Table 1).

**Table 28. Prevalence of behaviors that contribute to violence for high school students, by gender, North Dakota, 2015**

Percentage of high school students who:	Total	Male	Female
Carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property in the past month	5.2%	8.0%	2.1%
Were in a physical fight on school property in the past year	5.4%	7.5%	3.2%
Were bullied on school property in the past year	24.0%	19.0%	29.3%
Were electronically bullied in the past year	15.9%	9.3%	22.9%
Were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)	6.3%	3.0%	9.8%
Experienced physical dating violence in the past year	7.6%	5.6%	9.6%

Source: 2015 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), North Dakota High School Survey; Tables QN15, QN 20, QN21, QN22, QN24, QN25

### Sexual assault

Sexual violence is a social and public health problem in the U.S. and affects women and men across the lifespan. Sexual violence is defined as a sexual act that is committed or attempted by another person without freely given consent of the victim or against someone who is unable or unwilling to consent or refuse (CDC, 2014)<sup>12</sup>.

According to statistics provided by the CAWS North Dakota, the number of primary victims of sexual assault increased 22.5 percent from 2007 to 2015. Primary victims of sexual assault can be men or

<sup>12</sup> [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Sexual Violence Surveillance: Uniform definitions and recommended data elements, Version 2.0, 2014](#)

women, but women represent at least 90.0 percent of victims in North Dakota. Assailants can also be men or women, but men represent at least 95.0 percent of assailants statewide. In 13.0 percent of sexual assault cases in North Dakota, the assailant was a stranger in 2015, and in at least 41.0 percent of cases the assailant was a friend or acquaintance of the victim. At least 73.0 percent of adult sexual assaults were rape (Table 29 and A6 Table 2).

**Table 29. Sexual assault statistics, North Dakota, 2007 and 2015**

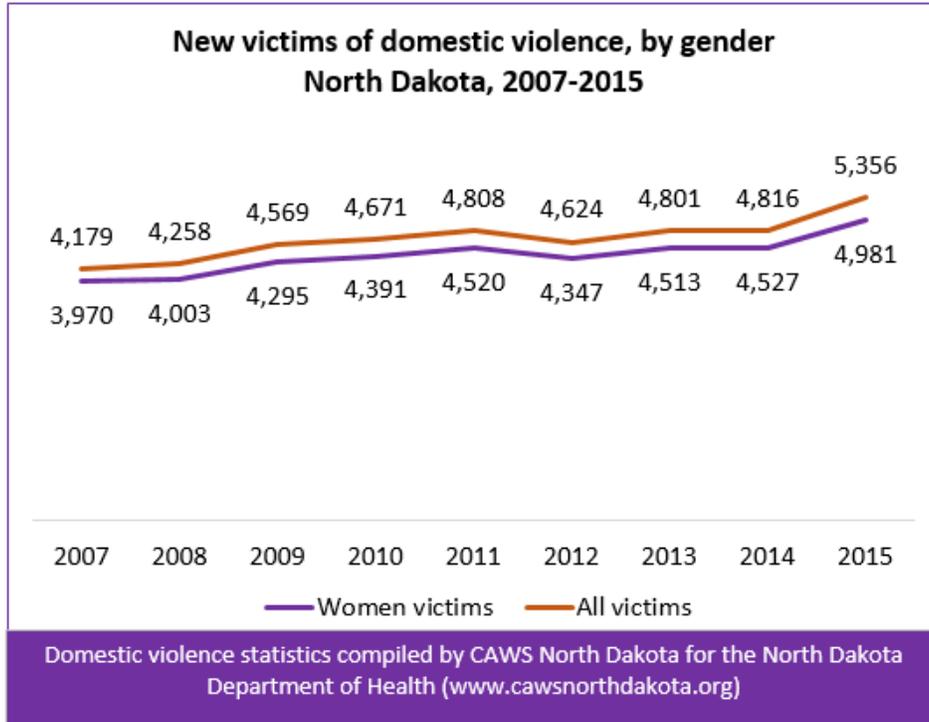
	2007	2015
<b>Victims of sexual assault</b>		
Primary victims	850	1,041
Percent victims under 18 years old	At least 42%	At least 31%
Percent of female victims	At least 89%	At least 90%
Secondary victims	694	180
<b>Assailants</b>		
Percent male	At least 94%	At least 95%
Percent female	At least 1%	At least 2%
Percent of cases male assailant/female victim	At least 85%	At least 87%
Percent of cases assailant was a stranger (in adult cases)	12%	13%
Percent of cases assailant was a friend/acquaintance/date of the victim	At least 40%	At least 41%
<b>Assaults</b>		
Percent of sexual assaults reported to law enforcement	71%	69%
Percent of assaults which occurred in the victim's or assailant's home	At least 47%	37%
Rape as percent of adult assaults	At least 68%	At least 73%

Source: Domestic violence statistics compiled by CAWS North Dakota for the North Dakota Department of Health ([www.cawsnorthdakota.org](http://www.cawsnorthdakota.org))

## Domestic violence

Domestic violence and emotional abuse are behaviors used by one person in a relationship to control the other ([The U.S. Department of Justice; Domestic Violence](http://www.dhs.gov)). In North Dakota, the number of victims of domestic violence increased from 2007 to 2015. The number of women victims increased from 3,970 in 2007 to 4,981 in 2015 (Figure 26 and A6 Table 3).

In North Dakota, there were 5,356 new victims of domestic violence reported in 2015, of which 93.0 percent were women. More than 78.0 percent of victims were physically abused and 26.0 percent of them were abused by a former spouse or partner. At least 21.0 percent of victims were younger than 25 years and 13 percent were disabled (developmentally, physically, or through mental illness) (Figure 26 and A6 Table 3).



**Figure 26. New victims (unduplicated for the calendar year) of domestic violence, by gender North Dakota, 2007-2015**

Out of the 5,620 incidents reported to crisis intervention centers in North Dakota in 2015, at least 5,356 cases had children involved, 58 percent of incidents had law enforcement officers called, and weapons were used in at least 10 percent of incidents (Table 30 and A6 Table 3).

**Table 30. Domestic violence statistics, North Dakota, 2007 and 2015**

	2007	2015
<b>Victims of domestic violence according to services provided from crisis intervention centers</b>		
New victims (unduplicated for the calendar year)	4,179	5,356
Percent of women	95%	93%
Physically abused	At least 74%	At least 78%
Abused by a former spouse or partner	30%	26%
Pregnant at the time of the assault	4%	3%
Under 25 years old	N/A*	At least 21%
Disabled (developmentally, physically, or through mental illness)	13%	13%
<b>Incidents</b>		
Incidents reported to crisis intervention centers in ND	4,496	5,620
Children directly impacted by these incidents	At least 4,673	At least 5,356
Percent of incidents where law enforcement officers were called	46%	58%
Percent of cases where weapons were used	At least 12%	At least 10%
Percent of cases where alcohol use by abuser was indicated	36%	32%

Source: Domestic violence statistics compiled by CAWS North Dakota for the North Dakota Department of Health ([www.cawsnorthdakota.org](http://www.cawsnorthdakota.org))

N/A\*The indicator was "Under 30 years old"



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Age and gender	North Dakota		United States	
	2000	2014	2000	2014
<b>Population (all ages)</b>				
Total population (all ages)	642,200	739,482	281,421,906	318,857,056
Female (all ages)	321,505	360,463	143,505,720	161,920,569
Male (all ages)	320,695	379,019	137,916,186	156,936,487
Sex ratio (females to males)	1.00	0.95	1.04	1.03
Females as a percent of total population	50.1%	48.7%	51.0%	50.8%
<b>Adults (age 18 and older)</b>				
Total adults (age 18 and older)	481,301	570,955	209,279,149	245,273,438
Women (age 18 and older)	243,479	278,234	108,369,877	125,920,498
Men (age 18 and older)	237,822	292,721	100,909,272	119,352,940
Sex ratio (women to men, age 18 and older)	1.02	0.95	1.07	1.06
Adult women as a percent of total females	75.7%	77.2%	75.5%	77.8%
<b>Older adults (age 65 and older)</b>				
Total older adults (age 65 and older)	94,597	104,998	34,978,972	46,243,211
Women (age 65 and older)	54,703	57,992	20,596,602	25,891,919
Men (age 65 and older)	39,894	47,006	14,382,370	20,351,292
Sex ratio (women to men, age 65 and older)	1.37	1.23	1.43	1.27
Older adult women as a percent of total females	17.0%	16.1%	14.4%	16.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Census 2000 SF4, Table DP-1 and 2014 Population Estimates, Table PEPASR6H; Universe: Total population, all ages

**A1 Table 2. Distribution of female population, all ages, by race and ethnicity, North Dakota and U.S., 2000 and 2014**

Race and ethnicity	Number/ Percent	North Dakota		United States	
		2000	2014	2000	2014
Female population (all races)	Number	321,505	360,463	143,505,720	161,920,569
	Percent	100%	100%	100%	100%
White	Number	297,393	321,829	107,676,508	124,465,270
	Percent	92.5%	89.3%	75.0%	76.9%
Black or African American	Number	1,469	6,166	18,077,374	21,988,307
	Percent	0.5%	1.7%	12.6%	13.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	Number	1,796	4,893	5,462,121	9,449,561
	Percent	0.6%	1.4%	3.8%	5.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	Number	15,876	20,346	1,231,926	1,961,619
	Percent	4.9%	5.6%	0.9%	1.2%
Two or more races	Number	3,779	7,229	3,635,987	4,055,812
	Percent	1.2%	2.0%	2.5%	2.5%
Hispanic (all races)	Number	3,699	10,747	17,182,134	27,369,609
	Percent	1.2%	3.0%	12.0%	16.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Census 2000 SF3, Table P145A-I and 2014 Population Estimates, Table PEPASR6H; Universe: Female population, all ages

**A1 Table 3. Median age for female population, all ages, by race and ethnicity, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

Race and ethnicity	Median age	
	North Dakota	United States
Female population (all races)	36.3	39.0
White	38.4	41.0
Black or African American	23.4	34.6
Asian	29.5	37.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	25.9	30.5
American Indian & Alaska Native	25.8	31.0
Two or more races	17.8	20.5
Hispanic (all races)	22.0	29.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2014 Population Estimates, Table PEPASR6H; Universe: Female population, all ages

**A1 Table 4. Female population, by age group, North Dakota, 2010-2014**

Age group	Female population				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Female population (all ages)	333,355	338,081	344,503	353,611	360,463
Females under 18 years old	73,243	74,457	76,753	79,798	82,229
Females age 18 to 24 years	38,073	38,998	40,346	42,453	43,242
Females age 25 to 44 years	79,119	80,496	82,679	85,597	88,053
Females age 45 to 64 years	87,870	88,515	88,333	88,659	88,947
Females age 65 and older	55,050	55,615	56,392	57,104	57,992

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2014 Population Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX; Universe: Female population

**A1 Table 5. Percent change in female population, by age group, North Dakota, 2010-2014**

Age group	Female population percent change				
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2010-2014
Female population (all ages)	1.4%	1.9%	2.6%	1.9%	8.1%
Females under 18 years old	1.7%	3.1%	4.0%	3.0%	12.3%
Females age 18 to 24 years	2.4%	3.5%	5.2%	1.9%	13.6%
Females age 25 to 44 years	1.7%	2.7%	3.5%	2.9%	11.3%
Females age 45 to 64 years	0.7%	-0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	1.2%
Females age 65 and older	1.0%	1.4%	1.3%	1.6%	5.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2014 Population Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX; Universe: Female population

**A1 Table 6. Male population, by age group, North Dakota, 2010-2014**

Age group	Male population				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Male population (all ages)	340,990	347,161	357,202	370,246	379,019
Males under 18 years old	76,939	77,987	80,348	83,669	86,298
Males age 18 to 24 years	43,317	44,969	47,611	50,313	50,710
Males age 25 to 44 years	87,419	89,507	93,077	98,002	101,991
Males age 45 to 64 years	90,817	91,569	91,707	92,483	93,014
Males age 65 and older	42,498	43,129	44,459	45,779	47,006

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2014 Population Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX; Universe: Male population

**A1 Table 7. Percent change in male population, by age group, North Dakota, 2010-2014**

Age group	Male population percent change				
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2010-2014
Male population (all ages)	1.8%	2.9%	3.7%	2.4%	11.2%
Males under 18 years old	1.4%	3.0%	4.1%	3.1%	12.2%
Males age 18 to 24 years	3.8%	5.9%	5.7%	0.8%	17.1%
Males age 25 to 44 years	2.4%	4.0%	5.3%	4.1%	16.7%
Males age 45 to 64 years	0.8%	0.2%	0.8%	0.6%	2.4%
Males age 65 and older	1.5%	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	10.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2014 Population Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX; Universe: Male population

**A1 Table 8. Older adult women (age 65 and older) as a percent of total female population for each racial and ethnic group, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

Race and ethnicity	North Dakota	United States
<b>White</b>		
Total females (all ages)	321,829	124,465,270
Older adult women (age 65 and older)	56,044	21,926,626
Percent of White females	17.4%	17.6%
<b>Black or African American</b>		
Total females (all ages)	6,166	21,988,307
Older adult women (age 65 and older)	121	2,486,950
Percent of Black or African American females	2.0%	11.3%
<b>Asian and Pacific Islander</b>		
Total females (all ages)	4,893	9,449,561
Older adult women (age 65 and older)	333	1,102,058
Percent of Asian and Pacific Islander females	6.8%	11.7%
<b>American Indian and Alaska Native</b>		
Total females (all ages)	20,346	1,961,619
Older adult women (age 65 and older)	1,255	165,279
Percent of American Indian and Alaska Native females	6.2%	8.4%
<b>Two or more races</b>		
Total females (all ages)	7,229	4,055,812
Older adult women (age 65 and older)	239	211,006
Percent of females of Two or more races	3.3%	5.2%
<b>Hispanic (all races)</b>		
Total females (all ages)	10,747	27,369,609
Older adult women (age 65 and older)	333	2,020,704
Percent of Hispanic females	3.1%	7.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2014 Population Estimates, Table PEPASR6H; Universe: Female population

**A1 Table 9. Older adult women (age 65 and older), by race and ethnicity, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

Race and ethnicity	North Dakota		United States	
	Number	Percent of all women (age 65 and older)	Number	Percent of all women (age 65 and older)
Total women, age 65 and older (all races)	57,992	100%	25,891,919	100%
White	56,044	96.6%	21,926,626	84.7%
Black or African American	121	0.2%	2,486,950	9.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	333	0.6%	1,102,058	4.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1,255	2.2%	165,279	0.6%
Two or more races	239	0.4%	211,006	0.8%
Hispanic (all races)	333	0.6%	2,020,704	7.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2014 Population Estimates, Table PEPASR6H; Universe: Women, age 65 and older

**A1 Table 10. Women (age 18-64) with a disability, North Dakota and U.S., 2008 and 2014**

Women with a disability	Number/ Percent	North Dakota		United States	
		2008	2014	2008	2014
Total women (age 18-64)	Number	195,672	221,123	95,185,012	99,636,503
	Percent	100%	100%	100%	100%
Women with a disability (18-64)	Number	15,048	17,555	9,519,804	10,279,547
	Percent	7.7%	7.9%	10.0%	10.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2008 and 2014 ACS 1-Year Estimates, Table B18101; Universe: Civilian non-institutional female population, age 18-64

**A1 Table 11. Females by foreign born status, North Dakota and U.S., 2005 and 2014**

Females by foreign born status	North Dakota		United States	
	2005	2014	2005	2014
Female population (all ages)	305,990	363,158	147,103,173	161,966,955
Female population who are foreign born (all ages)	7,061	12,443	17,818,348	21,733,884
Percent of total females	2.3%	3.4%	12.1%	13.4%
Naturalized U.S. citizens	3,282	5,272	7,991,341	10,807,500
Percent of foreign born	46.5%	42.4%	44.8%	49.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2005 and 2014 ACS 1-Year Estimates, Table B05003; Universe: Female population, all ages

**A1 Table 12. Family<sup>1</sup> and living arrangements, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

Family type	North Dakota	United States
Total families	178,003	76,958,064
Average family size (persons per family)	2.93	3.23
Married couple families	143,549	56,270,862
Percentage in total families	80.6%	73.1%
With own children under 18 years	55,577	22,823,632
Percentage in married-couple families	38.7%	40.6%
No own children under 18 years	87,972	33,447,230
Percentage in married-couple families	61.3%	59.4%
Other families	34,454	20,687,202
Percentage in total families	19.4%	26.9%
Male householder, no wife present	11,484	5,543,754
Percentage in Other families	33.3%	26.8%
With own children under 18 years	6,315	2,662,944
Percentage in male householder	55.0%	48.0%
No own children under 18 years	5,169	2,880,810
Percentage in male householder	45.0%	52.0%
Female householder, no husband present	22,970	15,143,448
Percentage in Other families	66.7%	73.2%
With own children under 18 years	15,637	8,431,335
Percentage in female householder	68.1%	55.7%
No own children under 18 years	7,333	6,712,113
Percentage in female householder	31.9%	44.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B11003 and Table S1101; Universe: Total families

**A1 Table 13. Marital status for women (age 15 and older), North Dakota and U.S., 2005 and 2014**

Marital status of women	Number/ Percent	North Dakota		United States	
		2005	2014*	2005	2014*
Total women (age 15 and older)	Number	252,170	292,810	117,499,798	132,105,747
	Percent	100%	100%	100%	100%
Never married	Number	57,868	78,241	29,943,646	39,943,973
	Percent	22.9%	26.7%	25.5%	30.2%
Now married	Number	144,081	157,582	62,986,717	64,040,809
	Percent	57.1%	53.8%	53.6%	48.5%
Widowed	Number	26,756	26,759	11,060,297	11,870,145
	Percent	10.6%	9.1%	9.4%	9.0%
Divorced	Number	23,465	30,228	13,509,138	16,250,820
	Percent	9.3%	10.3%	11.5%	12.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2005 and 2014 ACS 1-Year Estimates, Table B12001; Universe: Women, age 15 and older

\*The numbers and percentages used in this table are based on ACS 1-Year Estimates and differ slightly from the numbers and percentages based on ACS 5-Year Estimates used in the other tables

<sup>1</sup> A family is defined by the United States Census Bureau as a householder and one or more people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

**A1 Table 14. Race and ethnicity of women (age 15 and older), by marital status, North Dakota, 2014**

Race and ethnicity	Marital status	Number	Percent
White	Total women age 15 and older	256,137	100%
	Never married	64,443	25.2%
	Now married*	140,951	55.0%
	Widowed	26,044	10.2%
	Divorced	24,699	9.6%
Black or African American	Total women age 15 and older	2,888	100%
	Never married	1,383	47.9%
	Now married*	1,253	43.4%
	Widowed	112	3.9%
	Divorced	140	4.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	Total women age 15 and older	13,251	100%
	Never married	6,163	46.5%
	Now married*	4,288	32.4%
	Widowed	722	5.4%
	Divorced	2,078	15.7%
Asian and Pacific Islander	Total women age 15 and older	3,359	100%
	Never married	987	29.4%
	Now married*	2,044	60.9%
	Widowed	84	2.5%
	Divorced	244	7.3%
Two or more races	Total women age 15 and older	4,168	100%
	Never married	2,138	51.3%
	Now married*	1,345	32.3%
	Widowed	138	3.3%
	Divorced	547	13.1%
Other race	Total women age 15 and older	1,576	100%
	Never married	415	26.3%
	Now married*	1,030	65.4%
	Widowed	0	0.0%
	Divorced	131	8.3%
Hispanic (all races)	Total women age 15 and older	5,462	100%
	Never married	2,050	37.5%
	Now married*	2,862	52.4%
	Widowed	69	1.3%
	Divorced	481	8.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B12002 A-I; Universe: Women, age 15 and older

\*Now married includes Separated

**A1 Table 15. Women's (age 15 and older) marital status, by race and ethnicity, North Dakota, 2014**

Race and ethnicity	Never married		Now married*		Widowed		Divorced	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total women, age 15 and older (all races)	75,529	100%	150,911	100%	27,100	100%	27,839	100%
White	64,443	85.3%	140,951	93.4%	26,044	96.1%	24,699	88.7%
Black or African American	1,383	1.8%	1,253	0.8%	112	0.4%	140	0.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	6,163	8.2%	4,288	2.8%	722	2.7%	2,078	7.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	987	1.3%	2,044	1.4%	84	0.3%	244	0.9%
Two or more races	2,138	2.8%	1,345	0.9%	138	0.5%	547	2.0%
Other race	415	0.5%	1,030	0.7%	0	0.0%	131	0.5%
Hispanic (all races)	2,050	2.7%	2,862	1.9%	69	0.3%	481	1.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B12001 and Table B12002 A-I;

Universe: Women, age 15 and older

\*Now married includes Separated

**A2 Table 1. Educational attainment of women (age 25 and older), North Dakota, 2009 and 2014**

Years	Number/ Percent	Women (age 25 and older)	Less than a high school diploma	High school graduate	Some college or Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Masters, Professional, or Doctorate degree
2014	Number	228,305	18,457	58,714	84,592	48,969	17,573
	Percent	100%	8.1%	25.7%	37.1%	21.4%	7.7%
2009	Number	207,262	22,017	57,679	73,565	41,854	12,147
	Percent	100%	10.6%	27.8%	35.5%	20.2%	5.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2005-2009 and 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002; Universe: Women, age 25 and older

**A2 Table 2. Educational attainment of women (age 25 and older), United States, 2009 and 2014**

Years	Number/ Percent	Women (age 25 and older)	Less than a high school diploma	High school graduate	Some college or Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Masters, Professional, or Doctorate degree
2014	Number	108,268,119	14,104,538	29,736,538	32,790,034	19,914,942	11,722,067
	Percent	100%	13.0%	27.5%	30.3%	18.4%	10.8%
2009	Number	102,246,235	15,164,194	30,074,943	29,565,292	17,671,157	9,770,649
	Percent	100%	14.8%	29.4%	28.9%	17.3%	9.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2005-2009 and 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002; Universe: Women, age 25 and older

**A2 Table 3. Educational attainment of women (age 25 and older), by racial and ethnic group, North Dakota, 2014**

Race and ethnicity	Number/ Percent	Women (age 25 and older)	Less than a high school diploma	High school graduate	Some college or Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher
Total women (all races)	Number	228,305	18,457	58,714	84,592	66,542
	Percent	100%	8.1%	25.7%	37.1%	29.1%
White	Number	210,441	15,160	55,105	77,748	62,428
	Percent	100%	7.2%	26.2%	36.9%	29.7%
Black or African American	Number	1,735	392	229	522	592
	Percent	100%	22.6%	13.2%	30.1%	34.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	Number	9,773	1,712	2,126	4,217	1,718
	Percent	100%	17.5%	21.8%	43.1%	17.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	Number	2,562	471	334	629	1,128
	Percent	100%	18.4%	13.0%	24.6%	44.0%
Two or more races	Number	2,625	406	600	1,102	517
	Percent	100%	15.5%	22.9%	42.0%	19.7%
Some other race	Number	1,169	316	320	374	159
	Percent	100%	27.0%	27.4%	32.0%	13.6%
Hispanic (all races)	Number	3,573	691	1,017	1,210	655
	Percent	100%	19.3%	28.5%	33.9%	18.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002 and Table C15002 A-I; Universe: Women, age 25 and older

**A2 Table 4. Educational attainment of women (age 25 and older), by racial and ethnic group, United States, 2014**

Race and ethnicity	Number/ Percent	Women (age 25 and older)	Less than a high school diploma	High school graduate	Some college or Associate’s degree	Bachelor’s degree or higher
Total women (all races)	Number	108,268,119	14,104,538	29,736,538	32,790,034	31,637,009
	Percent	100%	13.0%	27.5%	30.3%	29.2%
White	Number	82,421,258	9,084,584	23,325,247	25,126,302	24,885,125
	Percent	100%	11.0%	28.3%	30.5%	30.2%
Black or African American	Number	13,153,334	2,048,554	3,730,377	4,604,788	2,769,615
	Percent	100%	15.6%	28.4%	35.0%	21.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	Number	786,396	156,347	223,874	290,137	116,038
	Percent	100%	19.9%	28.5%	36.9%	14.8%
Asian and Pacific Islander	Number	5,984,507	952,761	993,418	1,179,437	2,858,891
	Percent	100%	15.9%	16.6%	19.7%	47.8%
Two or more races	Number	1,920,485	261,615	415,673	690,844	552,353
	Percent	100%	13.6%	21.6%	36.0%	28.8%
Some other race	Number	4,002,139	1,600,677	1,047,949	898,526	454,987
	Percent	100%	40.0%	26.2%	22.5%	11.4%
Hispanic (all races)	Number	14,528,350	4,980,784	3,735,662	3,616,121	2,195,783
	Percent	100%	34.3%	25.7%	24.9%	15.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002 and Table C15002 A-I;  
Universe: Women, age 25 and older

**A2 Table 5. Six-year graduation rate at four-year institutions, by gender, North Dakota, 2002-2013**

Year	Women			Men		
	Entering cohort	Degree completers within six years	Six-year graduation rate	Entering cohort	Degree completers within six years	Six-year graduation rate
2002	2,048	962	47.0%	2,194	896	40.8%
2003	2,164	1,117	51.6%	2,131	986	46.3%
2004	2,227	1,105	49.6%	2,307	1,018	44.1%
2005	2,313	1,216	52.6%	2,419	1,160	48.0%
2006	2,359	1,195	50.7%	2,535	1,149	45.3%
2007	2,258	1,154	51.1%	2,587	1,131	43.7%
2008	2,468	1,231	49.9%	2,603	1,124	43.2%
2009	2,984	1,528	51.2%	3,099	1,418	45.8%
2010	2,927	1,447	49.4%	3,123	1,441	46.1%
2011	2,618	1,344	51.3%	2,789	1,306	46.8%
2012	2,659	1,304	49.0%	2,965	1,344	45.3%
2013	2,742	1,457	53.1%	2,897	1,365	47.1%

Source: North Dakota Compass, ndcompass.org, Workforce/Educational attainment; Universe: First-time, full-time, degree-seeking students enrolled in 4-year institutions in North Dakota

**A2 Table 6. Individuals (age 25 and older) with a bachelor's degree or higher, by gender, North Dakota, 2000-2014**

Year	Women			Men		
	Total population (age 25 and older)	Number with Bachelor's degree or higher	Percent with Bachelor's degree or higher	Total population age 25 and older	Number with Bachelor's degree or higher	Percent with Bachelor's degree or higher
2000	209,284	45,796	21.9%	199,301	44,047	22.1%
2006	209,009	53,552	25.6%	200,856	51,207	25.5%
2007	209,824	55,484	26.4%	203,507	50,707	24.9%
2008	212,450	57,596	27.1%	206,443	55,047	26.7%
2009	213,533	57,856	27.1%	205,902	50,179	24.4%
2010	222,353	65,030	29.2%	220,593	57,269	26.0%
2011	225,102	63,152	28.1%	223,043	54,748	24.5%
2012	227,409	68,140	30.0%	230,495	59,735	25.9%
2013	231,879	67,276	29.0%	235,936	59,662	25.3%
2014	237,432	70,596*	29.7%	241,418	60,720	25.2%

Source: North Dakota Compass, [ndcompass.org](http://ndcompass.org), Workforce/Post-secondary education; Universe: Men and women, age 25 and older

\*The number of women with bachelor's degree or higher in this table is based on ND Compass data which is retrieved from ACS 1-Year Estimates and differs slightly from the number based on ACS 5-Year Estimates used in the other tables

**A2 Table 7. Women (age 25 and older) with a bachelor's degree or higher, comparison with other states, 2014**

States	Women (age 25 and older)	Bachelor's degree or higher	
		Number	Percent
Minnesota	1,836,988	617,002	33.6%
Kansas	953,963	295,279	31.0%
Montana	344,683	101,901	29.6%
Nebraska	616,625	180,800	29.3%
United States	108,268,119	31,637,009	29.2%
<b>North Dakota</b>	<b>228,305</b>	<b>66,542</b>	<b>29.1%</b>
South Dakota	274,998	76,109	27.7%
Iowa	1,045,040	280,620	26.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002; Universe: Women, age 25 and older

**A3 Table 1. Median earnings (2014 inflation-adjusted dollars) for women and men (age 16 and older), earnings ratio and earnings gap between women and men of the same racial and ethnic group, North Dakota, 2014**

Race and ethnicity	Median earnings					Earnings ratio*/ Earnings gap**		
	Women and men	Women (age 16 and older)		Men (age 16 and older)				
	Total earnings	Total earnings	Worked full-time, year-round	Total earnings	Worked full-time, year-round	For total earnings	For full-time	
						Ratio	Ratio	Gap
Total (all races)	\$31,198	\$24,504	\$34,738	\$39,027	\$47,940	62.8%	72.5%	27.5%
White	\$32,088	\$25,124	\$35,047	\$40,501	\$48,994	62.0%	71.5%	28.5%
Black or African American	\$18,375	\$15,957	\$31,470	\$21,723	\$31,176	73.5%	100.9%	-0.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	\$22,079	\$20,864	\$30,425	\$23,632	\$32,440	88.3%	93.8%	6.2%
Asian	\$20,547	\$15,656	\$33,600	\$24,613	\$50,938	63.6%	66.0%	34.0%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	\$40,197	\$25,592	\$26,776	\$43,095	\$44,107	59.4%	60.7%	39.3%
Two or more races	\$20,208	\$17,331	\$28,685	\$22,041	\$33,493	78.6%	85.6%	14.4%
Some other race	\$25,825	\$15,197	\$27,208	\$32,240	\$42,330	47.1%	64.3%	35.7%
Hispanic (all races)	\$23,656	\$13,923	\$26,180	\$29,503	\$37,316	47.2%	70.2%	29.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B20017 and Table B20017A-I;

Universe: Population, age 16 and older with earnings in the past 12 months

\*Earnings ratio (%) = (Women earnings/Men earnings) x 100

\*\*Earnings gap (%) = 100-Earnings ratio

**A3 Table 2. Median earnings (2014 inflation-adjusted dollars) for women and men (age 16 and older), earnings ratio between women and men of the same racial and ethnic group, United States, 2014**

Race and ethnicity	Median earnings					Earnings ratio*	
	Women and men	Women		Men		For total earnings	For full-time, year-round
	Total earnings	Total earnings	Worked full-time, year-round	Total earnings	Worked full-time, year-round		
Total (all races)	\$30,815	\$25,692	\$39,087	\$36,116	\$49,400	71.1%	79.1%
White	\$32,235	\$26,360	\$40,368	\$39,064	\$51,630	67.5%	78.2%
Black or African American	\$25,584	\$24,151	\$34,727	\$27,056	\$39,152	89.3%	88.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	\$22,447	\$20,578	\$31,867	\$25,172	\$37,154	81.7%	85.8%
Asian	\$36,741	\$31,133	\$46,900	\$42,916	\$58,740	72.5%	79.8%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	\$27,038	\$23,908	\$34,678	\$30,643	\$40,022	78.0%	86.6%
Two or more races	\$23,611	\$20,604	\$37,356	\$26,845	\$43,513	76.8%	85.9%
Some other race	\$21,354	\$17,892	\$26,897	\$23,825	\$30,537	75.1%	88.1%
Hispanic (all races)	\$22,214	\$18,993	\$29,173	\$25,243	\$32,450	75.2%	89.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B20017 and Table B20017 A-I;

Universe: Population, age 16 and older with earnings in the past 12 months

\*Earnings ratio (%) = (Women earnings/Men earnings) x 100

**A3 Table 3. Median earnings (2014 inflation-adjusted dollars) for women and men (age 16 and older) who worked full-time, year-round, earnings ratio and earnings gap between women and White men, by race and ethnicity of women, North Dakota, 2014**

Race and ethnicity	Median earnings for individuals (age 16 and older) who worked full-time, year-round		Earnings ratio* women to White men	Earnings gap** women to White men
	Women	Men		
White	\$35,047	\$48,994	71.5%	28.5%
Black or African American	\$31,470		64.2%	35.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	\$30,425		62.1%	37.9%
Asian	\$33,600		68.6%	31.4%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	\$26,776		54.7%	45.3%
Two or more races	\$28,685		58.5%	41.5%
Some other race	\$27,208		55.5%	44.5%
Hispanic (all races)	\$26,180		53.4%	46.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B20017A-I; Universe: Population, age 16 and older with earnings in the past 12 months

\*Earnings ratio (%) = (Women earnings/Men earnings) x 100

\*\*Earnings gap (%) = 100 - Earnings ratio

**A3 Table 4. Median earnings (2014 inflation-adjusted dollars) for women and men (age 16 and older) who worked full-time, year-round, earnings ratio and earnings gap, comparison with other states, 2014**

States	Median earnings for individuals (age 16 and older) who worked full-time, year-round		Earnings ratio*	Earnings gap**
	Women	Men		
Minnesota	\$41,837	\$52,151	80.2%	19.8%
United States	\$39,087	\$49,400	79.1%	20.9%
South Dakota	\$32,314	\$41,622	77.6%	22.4%
Nebraska	\$34,680	\$44,773	77.5%	22.5%
Iowa	\$35,894	\$46,376	77.4%	22.6%
Kansas	\$35,558	\$46,426	76.6%	23.4%
Montana	\$32,293	\$43,490	74.3%	25.7%
<b>North Dakota</b>	<b>\$34,738</b>	<b>\$47,940</b>	<b>72.5%</b>	<b>27.5%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B20017; Universe: Population, age 16 and older with earnings in the past 12 months

\* Earnings ratio (%) = (Women earnings/Men earnings) x 100

\*\*Earnings gap (%) = 100 - Earnings ratio

**A3 Table 5. Median earnings for women and men (age 16 and older), earnings ratio for those who worked full-time, year-round, North Dakota, 2009 and 2014**

Year	Median earnings					Earnings ratio* for full-time, year-round
	Women and men	Women (age 16 and older)		Men (age 16 and older)		
	Total earnings	Total earnings	Worked full-time, year-round	Total earnings	Worked full-time year-round	
2014	\$31,198	\$24,504	\$34,738	\$39,027	\$47,940	72.5%
2009**	\$25,125	\$19,663	\$28,902	\$31,421	\$40,298	71.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B20017; Universe: Population, age 16 and older with earnings in the past 12 months

\* Earnings ratio (%) = (Women earnings/Men earnings) x 100

\*\* 2009 dollars

**A3 Table 6. Median earnings for women and men (age 16 and older), earnings ratio for those who worked full-time, year-round, United States, 2009 and 2014**

Year	Median earnings					Earnings ratio* for full-time, year-round
	Women and men	Women (age 16 and older)		Men (age 16 and older)		
	Total earnings	Total earnings	Worked full-time, year-round	Total earnings	Worked full-time year-round	
2014	\$30,815	\$25,692	\$39,087	\$36,116	\$49,400	79.1%
2009**	\$29,050	\$23,628	\$35,207	\$34,625	\$45,363	77.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B20017; Universe: Population, age 16 and older with earnings in the past 12 months

\* Earnings ratio (%) = (Women earnings/Men earnings) x 100

\*\* 2009 dollars

**A3 Table 7. Median earnings (2014 inflation-adjusted dollars), for women and men (age 25 and older) working full-time, year-round, earnings ratio and earnings gap, by educational attainment, North Dakota, 2014**

Educational attainment	Median earnings for individuals (age 25 and older)			Earnings ratio*	Earnings gap**
	Women and men	Women	Men		
All educational levels	\$36,781	\$29,231	\$45,344	64.5%	35.5%
Less than high school graduate	\$24,534	\$15,309	\$30,861	49.6%	50.4%
High school graduate	\$30,747	\$22,095	\$39,091	56.5%	43.5%
Some college or Associate's degree	\$35,270	\$26,807	\$45,744	58.6%	41.4%
Bachelor's degree	\$42,840	\$36,912	\$52,718	70.0%	30.0%
Graduate or Professional degree	\$58,915	\$51,314	\$70,588	72.7%	27.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B20004; Universe: Population, age 25 and older with earnings in the past 12 months

\* Earnings ratio (%) = (Women earnings/Men earnings) x 100

\*\*Earnings gap (%) = 100 - Earnings ratio

**A3 Table 8. Median earnings (2014 inflation-adjusted dollars), for women and men (age 25 and older), earnings ratio and earnings gap, by educational attainment, United States, 2014**

Educational attainment	Median earnings for individuals (age 25 and older)			Earnings ratio*	Earnings gap**
	Women and men	Women	Men		
All educational levels	\$36,034	\$30,481	\$42,137	72.3%	27.7%
Less than high school graduate	\$19,954	\$15,369	\$23,104	66.5%	33.5%
High school graduate	\$27,868	\$22,377	\$33,336	67.1%	32.9%
Some college or Associate's degree	\$33,988	\$28,393	\$41,506	68.4%	31.6%
Bachelor's degree	\$50,515	\$41,917	\$61,619	68.0%	32.0%
Graduate or Professional degree	\$66,944	\$56,185	\$84,137	66.8%	33.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B20004; Universe: Population, age 25 and older with earnings in the past 12 months

\* Earnings ratio (%) = (Women earnings/Men earnings) x 100; \*\*Earnings gap (%) = 100 - Earnings ratio

**A3 Table 9. Median earnings (2014 inflation-adjusted dollars), for women and men (age 16 and older), earnings ratio and earnings gap, by disability status, North Dakota, 2014**

Disability status	Median earnings for individuals (age 16 and older)			Earnings ratio*	Earnings gap**
	Women and men	Women	Men		
With a disability	\$22,377	\$16,421	\$28,939	56.7%	43.3%
With no disability	\$31,754	\$25,004	\$40,315	62.0%	38.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B18140; Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population, age 16 and older with earnings in the past 12 months

\* Earnings ratio (%) = (Women earnings/Men earnings) x 100; \*\*Earnings gap (%) = 100 - Earnings ratio

**A3 Table 10. Median earnings (2014 inflation-adjusted dollars), for women and men (age 16 and older), earnings ratio and earnings gap, by disability status, United States, 2014**

Disability Status	Median earnings for individuals (age 16 and older)			Earnings ratio*	Earnings gap**
	Women and men	Women	Men		
With a disability	\$20,815	\$17,172	\$24,595	69.8%	30.2%
No disability	\$31,425	\$26,179	\$37,136	70.5%	29.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B18140; Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population, age 16 and older with earnings in the past 12 months

\* Earnings ratio = (Women earnings/Men earnings) x 100

\*\*Earnings gap (%) = 100 - Earnings ratio

**A3 Table 11. Aggregate earnings in the past 12 months (2014 inflation-adjusted dollars) for women and men (age 16 and older), earnings ratio, by work status, North Dakota, 2014**

Work status	Aggregate earnings in the past 12 months for individuals (age 16 and older) (in thousand dollars)			Earnings ratio*
	Women and men	Women	Men	
Total workers	17,776,763	5,760,910	12,015,853	47.9%
Worked full-time, year-round in the past 12 months	14,688,208	4,367,680	10,320,528	42.3%
Other	3,088,555	1,393,230	1,695,325	82.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B20003; Universe: Population, age 16 and older with earnings in the past 12 months

\* Earnings ratio (%) = (Women earnings/Men earnings) x 100

**A3 Table 12. Aggregate earnings in the past 12 months (2014 inflation-adjusted dollars) for women and men (age 16 and older), earnings ratio, by work status, United States, 2014**

Work status	Aggregate earnings in the past 12 months for individuals (age 16 and older) (in thousand dollars)			Earnings ratio*
	Women and men	Women	Men	
Total workers	7,137,263,351	2,678,094,635	4,459,168,717	60.1%
Worked full-time, year-round in the past 12 months	5,956,765,564	2,102,806,971	3,853,958,593	54.6%
Other	1,180,497,787	575,287,663	605,210,124	95.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B20003; Universe: Population, age 16 and older with earnings in the past 12 months

\* Earnings ratio (%) = (Women earnings/Men earnings) x 100

**A3 Table 13. Median earnings (2014 inflation-adjusted dollars), for women and men (age 16 and older), earnings ratio and earnings gap, by industry, North Dakota, 2014**

Industry	Median earnings for individuals (age 16 and older)		Earnings ratio*	Earnings gap**
	Men	Women		
All industries	\$42,027	\$26,492	63.0%	37.0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	\$51,928	\$23,464	45.2%	54.8%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	\$42,290	\$17,129	40.5%	59.5%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	\$75,168	\$41,591	55.3%	44.7%
Construction	\$41,355	\$30,007	72.6%	27.4%
Manufacturing	\$43,075	\$31,431	73.0%	27.0%
Wholesale trade	\$46,602	\$31,168	66.9%	33.1%
Retail trade	\$30,563	\$17,869	58.5%	41.5%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	\$54,616	\$35,816	65.6%	34.4%
Transportation and warehousing	\$51,101	\$31,398	61.4%	38.6%
Utilities	\$74,343	\$51,107	68.7%	31.3%
Information	\$44,792	\$29,417	65.7%	34.3%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing:	\$51,924	\$32,661	62.9%	37.1%
Finance and insurance	\$60,134	\$32,724	54.4%	45.6%
Real estate and rental and leasing	\$38,976	\$32,083	82.3%	17.7%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services:	\$45,210	\$29,204	64.6%	35.4%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$60,913	\$34,104	56.0%	44.0%
Management of companies and enterprises	\$109,097	\$36,071	33.1%	66.9%
Administrative and support and waste management services	\$25,907	\$22,216	85.8%	14.2%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance:	\$40,928	\$29,062	71.0%	29.0%
Educational services	\$41,077	\$32,726	79.7%	20.3%
Health care and social assistance	\$40,643	\$27,852	68.5%	31.5%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodations and food services	\$16,252	\$12,012	73.9%	26.1%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$19,808	\$15,022	75.8%	24.2%
Accommodation and food services	\$15,705	\$11,771	75.0%	25.0%
Other services except public administration	\$36,449	\$20,177	55.4%	44.6%
Public administration	\$49,112	\$38,789	79.0%	21.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B24032; Universe: Civilian employed population, age 16 and older with earnings in the past 12 months

\* Earnings ratio (%) = (Women earnings/Men earnings) x 100

\*\*Earnings gap = 100 - Earnings ratio

**A3 Table 14. Number and percentage of men and women (age 16 and older) in the labor force<sup>2</sup>, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

	North Dakota	United States
Total labor force (age 16 and older)	397,250	158,965,511
Men in labor force	215,373	83,915,000
Percent of men in the labor force	54.2%	52.8%
Women in labor force	181,877	75,050,511
Percent of women in the labor force	45.8%	47.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B23001; Universe: Population, age 16 and older

**A3 Table 15. Labor force status of women (16 years and older), North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

Labor force status	North Dakota	United States
Women (age 16 and older)	277,005	127,647,895
Women in labor force	181,877	75,050,511
Percent of all women	65.7%	58.8%
Women in Armed Forces	662	136,241
Employed women	176,180	68,306,233
Unemployed women	5,035	6,608,037
Unemployment rate	2.8%	8.8%
Women not in labor force	95,128	52,597,384

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B23001; Universe: Women, age 16 and older

\*Unemployment rate (%) = number of unemployed women / total women in labor force

**A3 Table 16. Labor force participation rates of women (age 16 and older), North Dakota and U.S., 2005 and 2014**

	2005			2014*		
	Women (age 16 and older)	Women in labor force		Women (age 16 and older)	Women in labor force	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
North Dakota	248,552	162,468	65.4%	288,243	186,025	64.5%
United States	115,417,143	68,207,700	59.1%	130,068,058	75,727,834	58.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2005 and 2014 ACS 1-Year Estimates, Table B23001; Universe: Women, age 16 and older

\*The numbers and percentages used in this table are based on ACS 1-Year Estimates and differ slightly from the numbers and percentages based on ACS 5-Year Estimates used in the other tables

<sup>2</sup> The labor force is made up of civilians 16 years old and older (i.e., employed and unemployed people who are currently looking for work) plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces.

**A3 Table 17. Labor force participation rates of women (age 16 and older), comparison with other states, 2014**

States	Women (age 16 and older)	Women in labor force	
		Number	Percent
Minnesota	2,153,880	1,427,579	66.3%
Nebraska	732,888	481,359	65.7%
<b>North Dakota</b>	<b>277,005</b>	<b>181,877</b>	<b>65.7%</b>
South Dakota	326,569	212,017	64.9%
Iowa	1,237,680	786,435	63.5%
Kansas	1,133,519	705,074	62.2%
Montana	403,937	242,734	60.1%
United States	127,647,895	75,050,511	58.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B23001; Universe: Women, age 16 and older

**A3 Table 18. Labor force status of women (age 16 and older), by race and ethnicity, North Dakota, 2014**

Labor force status	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian and Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Some other race	Hispanic (all races)
Women (age 16 and older)	252,551	2,753	12,861	3,310	3,988	1,542	5,295
Women in labor force	166,667	1,977	7,228	2,127	2,902	976	3,592
Percent of all women	66.0%	71.8%	56.2%	64.3%	72.8%	63.3%	67.8%
Women in Armed Forces	406	116	0	7	67	66	148
Employed women	162,214	1,770	6,652	2,030	2,645	869	3,208
Unemployed women	4,047	91	576	90	190	41	236
Unemployment rate	2.4%	4.6%	8.0%	4.2%	6.5%	4.2%	6.6%
Women not in labor force	85,884	776	5,633	1,183	1,086	566	1,703

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table C23002 A-I; Universe: Women, age 16 and older

\*Unemployment rate (%) = number of unemployed / total in labor force

**A3 Table 19. Labor force status of women (age 16 and older), by race and ethnicity, United States, 2014**

Labor force status	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian and Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Some other race	Hispanic (all races)
Women (age 16 and older)	95,764,216	16,118,508	974,178	6,993,246	2,668,700	5,129,047	18,470,427
Women in labor force	55,550,352	10,075,715	546,009	4,128,126	1,655,246	3,095,063	10,909,107
Percent of all women	58.0%	62.5%	56.0%	59.0%	62.0%	60.3%	59.1%
Women in Armed Forces	87,629	29,269	1,364	6,107	7,850	4,022	21,418
Employed women	51,323,133	8,575,856	466,511	3,818,965	1,438,115	2,683,653	9,597,498
Unemployed women	4,139,590	1,470,590	78,134	303,054	209,281	407,388	1,290,191
Unemployment rate	7.5%	14.6%	14.3%	7.3%	12.6%	13.2%	11.8%
Women not in labor force	40,213,864	6,042,793	428,169	2,865,120	1,013,454	2,033,984	7,561,320

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table C23002 A-I; Universe: Women, age 16 and older

**A3 Table 20. Employment characteristics of families, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

Family type	North Dakota		United States	
	Total families	Families with children under 18	Total families	Families with children under 18
Married-couple families	143,378	55,552	56,152,160	22,797,845
Other families	34,454	21,952	20,687,202	11,094,279
Female householder, no husband present	22,981	15,630	15,143,032	8,431,652
Male householder, no wife present	11,473	6,322	5,544,170	2,662,627
	Percent of married-couple families			
Married-couple families	100%	100%	100%	100%
Both husband and wife in labor force	61.7%	76.2%	52.8%	66.2%
Husband in labor force, wife not	16.9%	20.0%	22.1%	28.3%
Wife in labor force, husband not	7.0%	2.7%	7.8%	3.8%
Both husband and wife not in labor force	14.4%	1.1%	17.2%	1.7%
	Percent of female householder, no husband present			
Female householder, no husband present	100%	100%	100%	100%
In labor force	76.9%	84.3%	70.8%	81.8%
Not in labor force	23.1%	15.7%	29.2%	18.2%
	Percent of male householder, no wife present			
Male householder, no wife present	100%	100%	100%	100%
In labor force	87.7%	93.4%	78.7%	90.4%
Not in labor force	12.6%	6.3%	21.3%	9.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table S2302; Universe: Families

Note: All percentage totals may not equal 100.0 due to rounding

**A3 Table 21. Labor force participation of women (age 20 to 64) with children, by age of children, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

Women (age 20 to 64) with children	North Dakota			United States		
	Total women	Women in labor force	Percent in labor force	Total women	Women in labor force	Percent in labor force
With children under age 18	73,166	58,567	80.0%	34,198,191	24,974,757	73.0%
With children under age 6	19,745	15,632	79.2%	8,048,500	5,661,847	70.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B23003; Universe: Women, age 20 to 64 in households

**A3 Table 22. Occupations of men and women (age 16 and older), North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

Occupations	Number/ Percent	North Dakota		United States	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Total occupations	Number	203,792	176,180	75,129,000	68,306,233
	Percent	100%	100%	100%	100%
Management, business, and financial	Number	37,502	22,124	11,604,991	9,244,852
	Percent	18.4%	12.6%	15.4%	13.5%
Computer, engineering, and science	Number	11,225	3,631	5,695,921	1,964,540
	Percent	5.5%	2.1%	7.6%	2.9%
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	Number	11,828	24,318	5,522,642	10,075,119
	Percent	5.8%	13.8%	7.4%	14.7%
Healthcare practitioners and technical	Number	4,510	17,187	2,061,339	6,065,170
	Percent	2.2%	9.8%	2.7%	8.9%
Service	Number	22,288	43,646	11,356,316	14,697,022
	Percent	10.9%	24.8%	15.1%	21.5%
Sales and office	Number	30,413	55,929	13,124,408	21,810,725
	Percent	14.9%	31.7%	17.5%	31.9%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	Number	46,356	1,951	12,286,083	589,851
	Percent	22.7%	1.1%	16.4%	0.9%
Production, transportation, and material moving	Number	39,670	7,394	13,477,300	3,858,954
	Percent	19.5%	4.2%	17.9%	5.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates; Table C24010; Universe: Civilian employed population, age 16 and older

**A3 Table 23. Occupations of women (age 16 and older) within racial and ethnic groups, North Dakota, 2014**

Occupations		Race and ethnicity					
		All races	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Hispanic
Total women (age 16 and older) in all occupations	Number	176,180	162,214	1,770	6,652	1,995	3,208
	Percent	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Management, business, science, and arts	Number	67,260	62,932	491	2,083	745	769
	Percent	38.2%	38.8%	27.7%	31.3%	37.3%	24.0%
Service	Number	43,646	38,595	709	2,194	705	1,245
	Percent	24.8%	23.8%	40.1%	33.0%	35.3%	38.8%
Sales and office	Number	55,929	52,393	361	1,972	355	891
	Percent	31.7%	32.3%	20.4%	29.6%	17.8%	27.8%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	Number	1,951	1,840	26	31	28	114
	Percent	1.1%	1.1%	1.5%	0.5%	1.4%	3.6%
Production, transportation, and material moving	Number	7,394	6,454	183	372	162	189
	Percent	4.2%	4.0%	10.3%	5.6%	8.1%	5.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table C24010; C24010 A-I; Universe: Civilian employed women, age 16 and older

**A3 Table 24. Number of firms by type of ownership, North Dakota and U.S., 2012**

Type of ownership	Firms with or without paid employees			
	North Dakota		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All firms	68,270	100.0%	27,626,360	100.0%
Women-owned	20,316	29.8%	9,878,397	35.8%
Men-owned	37,016	54.2%	14,844,597	53.7%
Equally men- and women-owned	8,561	12.5%	2,456,386	8.9%
Publicly held and other firms not classifiable by gender	2,377	3.5%	446,980	1.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2012 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB1200CSA01; Universe: Firms, with paid and non-paid employees

**A3 Table 25. Total and women-owned firms, North Dakota and U.S., 2002, 2007, 2012**

Year	Type of firms	Firms with or without paid employees			
		North Dakota		United States	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2012	All firms	68,270	100%	27,626,360	100%
	Women-owned	20,316	29.8%	9,878,397	35.8%
2007	All firms	61,546	100%	27,092,908	100%
	Women-owned	15,236	24.8%	7,792,115	28.8%
2002	All firms	56,781	100%	22,974,655	100%
	Women-owned	13,203	23.3%	6,489,259	28.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0200CSCOSUM04 (2002), Table SB0700CSA01 (2007) and Table SB1200CSA01 (2012); Universe: Firms, with paid and non-paid employees

**A3 Table 26. Women-owned firms as a percent of total firms, by race and ethnicity of the owner, North Dakota and U.S., 2012**

Race and ethnicity of owner	Type of firms	Number/ Percent	Firms with or without paid employees	
			North Dakota	United States
White	All firms	Number	63,256	21,539,858
	Women-owned	Number	19,184	7,159,034
		Percent	30.3%	33.2%
Black or African American	All firms	Number	493	2,584,403
	Women-owned	Number	205	1,521,494
		Percent	41.6%	58.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	All firms	Number	1,511	272,919
	Women-owned	Number	785	131,064
		Percent	52.0%	48.0%
Asian and Pacific Islander	All firms	Number	697	1,972,651
	Women-owned	Number	298	774,179
		Percent	42.8%	39.2%
Hispanic (all races)	All firms	Number	576	3,305,873
	Women-owned	Number	233	1,469,991
		Percent	40.5%	44.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2012 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB1200CSA01; Universe: Firms, with paid and non-paid employees

**A3 Table 27. Women-owned firms, by race and ethnicity of the owner, North Dakota and U.S., 2012**

Race and ethnicity of owner	Women-owned firms with or without paid employees			
	North Dakota		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total women-owned firms	20,316	100%	9,878,397	100%
White	19,184	94.4%	7,159,034	72.5%
Black or African American	205	1.0%	1,521,494	15.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	785	3.9%	131,064	1.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	298	1.5%	774,179	7.8%
Some other race	65	0.3%	535,176	5.4%
Hispanic (all races)	233	1.1%	1,469,991	14.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2012 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB1200CSA01; Universe: Firms, with paid and non-paid employees

**A3 Table 28. Poverty status for male and female population (all ages), North Dakota and U.S., 2005 and 2014**

Year	Poverty status	North Dakota			United States		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2014	Total population (all ages)	712,548	361,696	350,852	310,899,910	152,143,433	158,756,477
	Number below poverty level	82,264	35,007	47,257	48,208,387	21,590,918	26,617,469
	Percent below poverty level	11.5%	9.7%	13.5%	15.5%	14.2%	16.8%
2005	Total population (all ages)	607,265	302,438	304,827	287,270,432	140,710,196	146,560,236
	Number below poverty level	68,199	30,416	37,783	38,231,474	16,570,504	21,660,970
	Percent below poverty level	11.2%	10.1%	12.4%	13.3%	11.8%	14.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2005 and 2014 ACS 1-Year Estimates, Table S1701; Universe: Population, of all ages for whom poverty status is determined

**A3 Table 29. Poverty status for men and women (age 16 and older), North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

Poverty status	North Dakota			United States		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total population (age 16 and older)	566,315	288,220	278,095	246,720,513	119,340,766	127,379,747
Number at or above poverty level	505,949	262,448	243,501	212,698,564	104,966,003	107,732,561
Number below poverty level	60,366	25,772	34,594	34,021,949	14,374,763	19,647,186
Percent below poverty level	10.7%	8.9%	12.4%	13.8%	12.0%	15.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2014 ACS 1-Year Estimates, Table B17001; Universe: Population, age 16 and older for whom poverty status is determined

**A3 Table 30. Poverty status for men and women (age 25 and older), within each educational attainment level, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

Educational level	Number/Percent	North Dakota		United States	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than high school graduate	Total (age 25 and older)	19,946	14,705	13,500,006	13,447,983
	In poverty	3,375	4,220	3,226,834	4,277,874
	Percent	16.9%	28.7%	23.9%	31.8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	Total (age 25 and older)	69,216	60,971	28,448,700	29,371,655
	In poverty	5,694	6,653	3,554,978	4,924,265
	Percent	8.2%	10.9%	12.5%	16.8%
Some college or Associate's degree	Total (age 25 and older)	87,877	86,783	28,120,027	33,312,198
	In poverty	5,565	8,112	2,357,361	4,166,352
	Percent	6.3%	9.3%	8.4%	12.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	Total (age 25 and older)	60,310	70,100	30,663,520	33,305,227
	In poverty	2,684	2,797	1,304,241	1,677,960
	Percent	4.5%	4.0%	4.3%	5.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2014 ACS 1-Year Estimates, Table B17003; Universe: Population, age 25 and older for whom poverty status is determined

**A3 Table 31. Educational attainment of men and women (age 25 and older) in poverty, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

Educational level	North Dakota				United States			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total individuals (age 25 and older) below poverty level	17,318	100%	21,782	100%	10,443,414	100%	15,046,451	100%
Less than high school graduate	3,375	19.5%	4,220	19.4%	3,226,834	30.9%	4,277,874	28.4%
High school graduate	5,694	32.9%	6,653	30.5%	3,554,978	34.0%	4,924,265	32.7%
Some college, associate's degree	5,565	32.1%	8,112	37.2%	2,357,361	22.6%	4,166,352	27.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,684	15.5%	2,797	12.8%	1,304,241	12.5%	1,677,960	11.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2014 ACS 1-Year Estimates, Table B17003; Universe: Population, age 25 and older for whom poverty status is determined

**A3 Table 32. Poverty status of families, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

Family type	Percent below poverty level	
	North Dakota	United States
All families	7.3%	11.5%
Married-couple families	3.1%	5.7%
Female householder, no husband present	31.4%	30.9%
Families with children under 18 years old	12.6%	18.1%
Married-couple families with children under 18 years old	4.3%	8.4%
Female householder, no husband present, with children under 18 years old	39.6%	40.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table S1702; Universe: Families

**A3 Table 33. Poverty status of families, by race and ethnicity of householder, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

Racial and ethnic group of family householder	Percent below poverty level					
	North Dakota			United States		
	All families	Married-couple families	Female householder, no husband present	All families	Married-couple families	Female householder, no husband present
White	5.3%	2.4%	25.9%	8.9%	4.8%	26.9%
Black or African American	35.1%	22.4%	60.7%	23.4%	8.3%	37.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	37.5%	17.3%	57.7%	24.1%	13.0%	41.6%
Asian	19.7%	15.8%	40.9%	9.3%	7.3%	20.5%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	-*	17.8%	11.9%	33.1%
Some other race	11.2%	2.4%	65.0%	25.0%	17.0%	42.8%
Two or more races	14.6%	8.7%	24.4%	17.2%	8.4%	35.7%
Hispanic (of any race)	21.8%	10.8%	60.3%	22.3%	14.9%	40.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table S1702; Universe: Families

\*No sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate

**A4 Table 1. Health insurance coverage, by gender, North Dakota, 2009 and 2014**

Year	Gender	Number/ Percent	Total insured and uninsured	Uninsured	Insured	
					Medicaid	Private/other insurance
2014	Male	Number	367,016	33,209	37,576	296,231
		Percent	100.0%	9.0%	10.2%	80.7%
	Female	Number	357,435	23,689	47,100	286,646
		Percent	100.0%	6.6%	13.2%	80.2%
2009	Male	Number	313,690	32,343	NA	NA
		Percent	100.0%	10.3%	NA	NA
	Female	Number	316,392	28,489	NA	NA
		Percent	100.0%	9.0%	NA	NA

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2009 and 2014 ACS 1-Year Estimates, Table S2701 and Table C27007;

Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population, all ages

Note: NA – data not available for 2009

**A4 Table 2. Health insurance coverage, by gender, United States, 2009 and 2014**

Year	Gender	Number/ Percent	Total insured and uninsured	Uninsured	Insured	
					Medicaid	Private/other insurance
2014	Male	Number	153,287,672	19,745,547	27,504,411	106,037,714
		Percent	100.0%	12.9%	17.9%	69.2%
	Female	Number	160,602,750	16,924,676	32,841,320	110,836,754
		Percent	100.0%	10.5%	20.4%	69.0%
2009	Male	Number	147,545,278	24,965,735	NA	NA
		Percent	100.0%	16.9%	NA	NA
	Female	Number	153,926,796	20,699,006	NA	NA
		Percent	100.0%	13.4%	NA	NA

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2009 and 2014 ACS 1-year Estimates, Table S2701 and Table C27007;

Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population, all ages

Note: NA – data not available for 2009

**A4 Table 3. Percentage of people who visited a doctor for a routine checkup, by gender, North Dakota, 2014**

Population	Visited a doctor (percent)				
	Past year (less than 12 months)	Past 2 years (1 year-less than 2 years)	Past 5 years (2 years-less than 5 years)	5 or more years ago	Never
Total	64.3%	13.5%	10.4%	10.9%	0.9%
Men	56.7%	13.6%	13.9%	14.5%	1.3%
Women	72.2%	13.4%	6.8%	7.1%	0.5%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014 North Dakota Core Questions Data Report; Section 3, Table 10; Universe: North Dakota residents, age 18 and older

**A4 Table 4. Births to mothers who began prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy, by race of mother, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

Racial and ethnic group of mother	Number/ Percent	North Dakota		United States	
		All Births	Births beginning prenatal care in the first trimester*	All Births	Births beginning prenatal care in the first trimester
All Races	Number	11,359	8,396	3,988,076	2,824,607
	Percent	100%	73.9%	100%	70.8%
White	Number	9,509	7,507	3,019,863	2,213,256
	Percent	100%	78.9%	100%	73.3%
Black or African American	Number	504	251	640,562	380,308
	Percent	100%	49.8%	100%	59.4%
Asian or Pacific Islander	Number	314	208	282,723	203,463
	Percent	100%	66.2%	100%	72.0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	Number	1,032	430	44,928	27,580
	Percent	100%	41.7%	100%	61.4%
Hispanic (all races)**	Number	474	298	914,065	606,166
	Percent	100%	62.9%	100%	66.3%

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public use data 2007-2014, on CDC WONDER Online Database, Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/natality-current.html> on May 11, 2016; Universe: Women who gave birth, all ages

\*Month prenatal care began is calculated using gestational age based on the obstetric estimate

\*\*The numbers of Hispanics for North Dakota do not include Cuban origin which is suppressed

**A4 Table 5. Infants born at low birth weight, North Dakota and U.S., 2004 and 2015**

Birth weight status	Number and percent of infants			
	North Dakota		United States	
	2004	2015	2004	2015*
Total infants born (with known birth weight)	8,174	11,265	4,108,243	3,977,745
Number of low birth weight infants	539	692	331,772	321,004
Percent of low birth weight infants	6.6%	6.1%	8.1%	8.1%

Source: North Dakota Compass, [ndcompass.org](http://ndcompass.org), [Early Childhood/Low birth weight](#) with data from ND Dept. of Health, Division of Vital Records and National Vital Statistics System, National Vital Statistics Reports, Volume 65, Number 3, [Births: Preliminary data for 2015](#); Universe: Total infants born with known birth weight

\*2015 data for U.S. is preliminary

**A4 Table 6. Percent of infants born at low birth weight, comparison with other states, 2014**

States	Percentage of infants born at low birth weight
North Dakota	6.2%
South Dakota	6.5%
Minnesota	6.6%
Nebraska	6.6%
Iowa	6.7%
Kansas	7.0%
Montana	7.4%
United States	8.0%

Source: North Dakota Compass, [ndcompass.org](http://ndcompass.org), [Early Childhood/Low birth weight](#), with data from National Center for Health Statistics; Universe: Total infants born with known birth weight

**A4 Table 7. Infants born at low birth weight, by age of mother, North Dakota, 2004 and 2015**

Age of mother	Birth weight status	Number and percent of infants	
		2004	2015
Under 20 years old	Total infants born (with known birth weight)	631	527
	Number of low birth weight infants	41	34
	Percent of low birth weight infants	6.5%	6.5%
20-34 years old	Total infants born (with known birth weight)	6,677	9,518
	Number of low birth weight infants	430	568
	Percent of low birth weight infants	6.4%	6.0%
Age 35 and older	Total infants born (with known birth weight)	871	1,220
	Number of low birth weight infants	71	90
	Percent of low birth weight infants	8.2%	7.4%

Source: North Dakota Compass, [ndcompass.org](http://ndcompass.org) [Early Childhood/Low birth weight](#), with data from ND Dept. of Health, Division of Vital Records; Universe: Total infants born with known birth weight

**A4 Table 8. Infants born at low birth weight, by race of mother, North Dakota, 2004 and 2015**

Race of mother	Birth weight status	Number and percent of infants	
		2004	2015
White (non-Hispanic)	Total babies born (with known birth weight)	6,748	8,851
	Number of low birth weight babies	438	531
	Percent of low birth weight	6.5%	6.0%
American Indian	Total babies born (with known birth weight)	1,099	899
	Number of low birth weight babies	49	61
	Percent of low birth weight	4.5%	6.8%
Of Color (Other)	Total babies born (with known birth weight)	332	1,400
	Number of low birth weight babies	55	96
	Percent of low birth weight	16.6%	6.9%

Source: North Dakota Compass, [ndcompass.org](http://ndcompass.org) [Early Childhood/Low birth weight](#), with data from ND Dept. of Health, Division of Vital Records; Universe: Total infants born with known birth weight

**A4 Table 9. Infant mortality rate, comparison with other states, 2013**

States	Infant deaths	Births	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births
Iowa	166	39,094	4.25
Minnesota	352	69,159	5.09
Nebraska	136	26,095	5.21
Montana	69	12,377	5.57
United States	23,446	3,932,181	5.96
<b>North Dakota</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>10,599</b>	<b>6.04</b>
South Dakota	79	12,248	6.45
Kansas	252	38,839	6.49

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics (DVS), Linked birth/infant death records 2007-2013, on CDC WONDER Online Database, Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/lbd-current.html> on May 26, 2016; Universe: Live births and infant (under 1 year old) deaths.

**A4 Table 10. Infant mortality rate, by race of mother, North Dakota and U.S., 2013**

Racial and ethnic group of mother	North Dakota			United States		
	Infant deaths	Births	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births	Infant deaths	Births	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births
All racial and ethnic groups	64	10,599	6.04	23,446	3,932,181	5.96
White	48	8,940	5.37	15,152	2,985,757	5.07
Black or African American	Suppressed*	375	Suppressed*	6,862	634,760	10.81
American Indian or Alaska Native	11	1,021	Suppressed	350	45,991	7.61
Asian or Pacific Islander	Suppressed	263	Suppressed	1,082	265,673	4.07
Hispanic (all races)	Suppressed	436	Suppressed	4,507	901,033	5.00

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics (DVS), Linked birth/infant death records 2007-2013, on CDC WONDER Online Database, Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/lbd-current.html> on May 27, 2016; Universe: Live births and infant (under 1 year old) deaths

\*Rates are suppressed when they are fewer than 20 deaths in the numerator; deaths, births, and rates are suppressed when the value represents 0-9 sub-national events

**A4 Table 11. General health status of adult residents, by gender, North Dakota, 2014**

Population	General health status				
	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Total	17.9%	36.9%	31.1%	11.0%	3.1%
Men	18.7%	36.4%	30.2%	11.0%	3.6%
Women	17.0%	37.3%	32.1%	11.0%	2.6%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014 North Dakota Core Questions Data Report; Section 1, Table 1; Universe: North Dakota residents, age 18 and older

**A4 Table 12. General health status of women residents, comparison with other states, 2014**

States	Percentage of women with excellent general health
Minnesota	20.5%
Nebraska	19.8%
Montana	19.5%
Iowa	18.9%
South Dakota	18.7%
Kansas	18.0%
<b>North Dakota</b>	<b>17.1%*</b>

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Prevalence and Trends Data](#); Universe: Residents, age 18 and older

\*The percentage for North Dakota slightly differs from the previous table due to using different data sources

**A4 Table 13. Health related factors impacting quality of life of residents, by gender, North Dakota, 2014**

Adult population	Number of days during the last 30 days in which respondents' health was NOT good				
	None	1-2 days	3-7 days	8-29 days	30 days
	Percent of respondents				
<b>Physical health</b>					
Total	68.0%	12.0%	9.3%	6.0%	4.6%
Men	70.3%	12.4%	8.3%	4.8%	4.2%
Women	65.7%	11.6%	10.5%	7.2%	5.0%
<b>Mental health</b>					
Total	68.8%	9.1%	10.7%	7.7%	3.7%
Men	74.1%	7.9%	8.7%	6.1%	3.1%
Women	63.3%	10.2%	12.8%	9.3%	4.4%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, North Dakota Core Questions Data Report; Section 2, Table 1 and Table 4; Universe: North Dakota residents, age 18 and older

**A4 Table 14. Chronic health conditions of adult residents, by gender, North Dakota, 2014**

Adult population	Percentage of people who reported chronic health conditions				
	Cancer (other than skin cancer)	Depressive disorder	Diabetes	Stroke	Heart attack
Total	6.2%	17.3%	8.6%	2.4%	4.6%
Men	5.2%	11.6%	9.4%	2.8%	6.2%
Women	7.3%	23.1%	7.8%	1.9%	3.0%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, North Dakota Core Questions Data Report; Section 6, Table 19, Table 28, Table 34, Table 7, and Table 1; Universe: North Dakota residents, age 18 and older

**A4 Table 15. Age-adjusted invasive cancer incidence and cancer mortality rates, by gender, North Dakota, 2013**

Population	Rate per 100,000 population*	
	Incidence rate	Mortality rate
Total population	433.6	150.8
Male	465.9	185.7
Female	413.7	124.8

Source: U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group; United States Cancer Statistics: 1999-2013 Incidence and Mortality Web-based Report, Atlanta, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Cancer Institute, 2016. Available at <https://nccd.cdc.gov/uscs/>; Universe: Data collected by local cancer registries

\*Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Standard Population (19 age groups - Census P25-1130) standard

**A4 Table 16. Age-adjusted invasive cancer incidence and cancer mortality rates for females, comparison with other states, 2013**

States	Rate per 100,000 females*	
	Incidence rate	Mortality rate
<b>North Dakota</b>	<b>413.7</b>	<b>124.8</b>
South Dakota	446.8	129.7
Minnesota	428.0	135.3
Kansas	417.5	139.0
Montana	416.0	139.3
Nebraska	414.7	139.3
Iowa	425.2	140.2

Source: U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group; United States Cancer Statistics: 1999-2013 Incidence and Mortality Web-based Report, Atlanta, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Cancer Institute, 2016. Available at <https://nccd.cdc.gov/uscs/>; Universe: Data collected by local cancer registries

\*Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Standard Population (19 age groups - Census P25-1130) standard

**A4 Table 17. Age-adjusted invasive cancer incidence rates, by type with highest rates for females, North Dakota and U.S., 2013**

Type of cancer	Incidence rate per 100,000 females*	
	North Dakota	United States
Female breast	125.5	123.7
Lung and bronchus	50.7	51.5
Colon and rectum	42.3	33.6
Thyroid	25.5	21.6
Melanomas of the skin	22.8	16.3
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	21.1	25.9
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	16.8	15.4
Kidney and renal pelvis	12.9	11.2
Pancreas	9.6	10.9
Ovary	9.4	11.2

Source: U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group; United States Cancer Statistics: 1999-2013 Incidence and Mortality Web-based Report, Atlanta, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Cancer Institute, 2016. Available at <https://nccd.cdc.gov/uscs/>; Universe: Data collected by local cancer registries

\*Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Standard Population (19 age groups - Census P25-1130) standard

**A4 Table 18. Chlamydia and gonorrhea cases reported, by gender, North Dakota, 2012**

Disease	Number of cases		Incidence rate per 100,000 population (male and female)
	Male	Female	
Chlamydia	1,102	1,902	433.3
Gonorrhea	129	211	50.6

Source: [North Dakota Department of Health, North Dakota HIV, TB, STD and Hepatitis Epidemiological Profile, 2012](#); Universe: Cases reported in North Dakota

**A4 Table 19. HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed per year, by gender, North Dakota, 2008-2012**

Gender	Years				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Men	12	15	9	10	9
Women	1	1	4	1	7

Source: [North Dakota Department of Health, North Dakota HIV, TB, STD and Hepatitis Epidemiological Profile, 2012](#); Universe: Cases reported in North Dakota

**A4 Table 20. Percentage of women who reported to have had preventive screening tests, North Dakota, 2014**

Type of preventive screening	Screening test	Percent of women who had the screening
Breast cancer	Mammogram	62.7%
	Clinical breast exam	86.9%
Cervical cancer	PAP test	90.8%
Colorectal cancer	Blood stool test	36.6%
	Colonoscopy*	66.5%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014 North Dakota Core Questions Data Report; Section 15, Table 1, Table 3, and Table 5; Section 17, Table 3 and Table 9; Universe: Women, age 18 and older; \* Women, age 50 and older

**A4 Table 21. Number of deaths and crude mortality rate for heart disease and suicide, by gender, North Dakota and U.S., 2014**

Type of death	North Dakota		United States	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total population	379,019	360,463	156,936,487	161,920,569
<b>Heart disease</b>				
Number of deaths	701	680	325,077	289,271
Crude rate per 100,000 population	185.0	188.6	207.1	178.6
<b>Suicide</b>				
Number of deaths	113	24	33,113	9,660
Crude rate per 100,000 population	29.8	6.7	21.1	6.0

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2014 on CDC WONDER online database, released 2015; Data from the Multiple Cause of death files, 1999-2014; Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10.html> on May 12, 2016.; Universe: Population, all ages

**A4 Table 22. Crude mortality rate for all cases of death, by largest racial groups and gender, North Dakota, 2014**

Race	Gender	Deaths	Population	Crude mortality rate per 100,000 population
White	Male	2,881	341,305	844.1
	Female	2,926	325,843	898.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	Male	191	21,311	896.3
	Female	135	21,766	620.2

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2014 on CDC WONDER online database, released 2015; Data from the Multiple Cause of death files, 1999-2014; Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html> on May 31, 2016; Universe: Population, all ages

**A4 Table 23. Crude mortality rate per 100,000 population, for all causes of death, by gender, North Dakota, U.S., and comparison with other states, 2014**

States	Gender	Number of deaths	Population	Crude mortality rate per 100,000 population
United States	Male	1,328,241	156,936,487	846.4
	Female	1,298,177	161,920,569	801.7
<b>North Dakota</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>379,019</b>	<b>819.0</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>360,463</b>	<b>854.5</b>
Iowa	Male	14,376	1,543,045	931.7
	Female	14,814	1,564,081	947.1
Kansas	Male	12,968	1,447,355	896.0
	Female	12,825	1,456,666	880.4
Minnesota	Male	20,465	2,712,041	754.6
	Female	20,980	2,745,132	764.3
Montana	Male	4,846	514,123	942.6
	Female	4,535	509,456	890.2
Nebraska	Male	8,025	936,863	856.6
	Female	7,953	944,640	841.9
South Dakota	Male	3,848	429,313	896.3
	Female	3,659	423,862	863.3

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Underlying Cause of Death 1999-2014 on CDC WONDER online database, released 2015; Data from the Multiple Cause of death files, 1999-2014; Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html> on May 31, 2016; Universe: Population, all ages

**A4 Table 24. Crude mortality rate for all cases of death, by gender, North Dakota, 2004 and 2014**

Year	Gender	Deaths	Population	Crude mortality rate per 100,000 population
2004	Male	2,796	323,697	863.8
	Female	2,805	321,008	873.8
2014	Male	3,104	379,019	819.0
	Female	3,080	360,463	854.5

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2014 on CDC WONDER online database, released 2015; Data from the Multiple Cause of death files, 1999-2014; Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html> on May 31, 2016; Universe: Population, all ages

**A5 Table 1. Voting participation, by gender, North Dakota and U.S., November 2014**

	North Dakota			United States		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total population (18+)	566,594	290,305	276,289	239,874,180	115,637,124	124,237,056
No response	48,946	28,828	20,118	24,931,532	11,827,598	13,103,934
Refused	3,419	1,940	1,479	4,012,372	1,948,564	2,063,807
Don't know	8,784	4,713	4,071	5,714,203	3,042,796	2,671,408
Not in universe*	20,083	11,303	8,780	19,933,047	10,337,755	9,595,292
Voted	278,695	135,709	142,986	92,251,444	43,008,804	49,242,640
Voting-age turnout	49.2%	46.7%	51.8%	38.5%	37.2%	39.6%
Voter-eligible turnout	51.0%	48.6%	53.5%	41.9%	40.8%	43.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; 2014 Current Population Survey - Voting and Registration Supplement, Data obtained using Data Ferrett; Universe: Residents, age 18 and older

\*Not in universe include immigrants without citizenship status, felons, and others ineligible to vote

**A5 Table 2. Voting-age turnout in non-presidential election, by gender, North Dakota, November 2002-2014**

Adult population	Voting-age turnout			
	2002	2006	2010	2014
Women	57.5%	53.6%	54.8%	51.8%
Men	55.7%	53.2%	54.2%	46.7%

Source: North Dakota Compass, [ndcompass.org](http://ndcompass.org), [Civic Engagement/Voter turnout](#); Universe: Residents, age 18 and older

**A5 Table 3. Voting-age turnout in presidential election, by gender, North Dakota, November 2000-2012**

Adult population	Voting-age turnout			
	2000	2004	2008	2012
Women	69.8%	72.4%	70.5%	61.6%
Men	69.7%	69.2%	61.9%	62.8%

Source: North Dakota Compass, [ndcompass.org](http://ndcompass.org), [Civic Engagement/Voter turnout](#); Universe: Residents, age 18 and older

**A5 Table 4. Women and women of color in elected office, North Dakota and U.S., 2016**

	North Dakota	United States
Number of women in the U.S. Congress		
U.S. Senate	1 of 2	20 of 100
Women of color	0	1
U.S. House	0 of 1	84 of 435
Women of color	0	32
Number of women on statewide elected executive office		
Women of color	0	9
Women in state legislatures		
State Legislature	27 of 141	1815 of 7383
Women of color	0	398

Source: Center for American Women and Politics (CAWP), Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University; Universe: Women in elected office

**A5 Table 5. Women in elected office, North Dakota, 2006-2016**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of women in the U.S. Congress											
U.S. Senate (2 seats)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
U.S. House (1 seat)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of women on statewide Elected Executive Office (14 seats)											
	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	2	3	3
Women in State Legislatures (141 seats)											
	23	25	24	23	23	21	22	24	25	27	27

Source: Center for American Women and Politics (CAWP), Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University; Universe: Women in elected office

**A5 Table 6. Percent of women in state legislatures and national rank among state legislatures for the percentage of women, comparison with other states, 2016**

States	Women serving in state legislatures		National rank for the percentage of women in state legislatures (1=largest percentage)
	Total women/total legislators	Percent of women	
Minnesota	67/201	33.3%	5
Montana	47/150	31.3%	9
Kansas	40/165	24.2%	28
Iowa	34/150	22.7%	31
Nebraska*	11/49	22.4%	32
South Dakota	22/105	21.0%	33
<b>North Dakota</b>	<b>27/141</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>39</b>

Source: Center for American Women and Politics (CAWP), Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University; Universe: State legislators

\*The Nebraska Legislature is unicameral and nonpartisan. With 49 members, it is also the smallest legislature of any U.S. state (Wikipedia)

**A6 Table 1. Prevalence of behaviors that contribute to violence for high school students, by gender, North Dakota, 2015**

Percentage of high school students who:	Total	Male	Female
Carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property in the past month	5.2%	8.0%	2.1%
Were in a physical fight on school property in the past year	5.4%	7.5%	3.2%
Were bullied on school property in the past year	24.0%	19.0%	29.3%
Were electronically bullied in the past year	15.9%	9.3%	22.9%
Were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)	6.3%	3.0%	9.8%
Experienced physical dating violence in the past year	7.6%	5.6%	9.6%

Source: 2015 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), North Dakota High School Survey; Tables QN15, QN20, QN21, QN22, QN24, and QN25

**A6 Table 2. Sexual assault statistics, North Dakota, 2007-2015**

Indicators	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Victims of sexual assault</b>									
Primary victims	850	854	830	952	828	919	913	913	1,041
Percent victims under 18 years old	>42%	>41%	>46%	>36%	>35%	>39%	>40%	>33%	>31%
Percent of female victims	>89%	>89%	>90%	>92%	>90%	>88%	>88%	>89%	>90%
Secondary victims	694	409	375	258	258	416	327	411	180
<b>Assailants</b>									
Percent male	>94%	>95%	>94%	>98%	>96%	>95%	>96%	>96%	>95%
Percent female	>1%	>1%	>2%	>1%	>2%	>3%	>3%	>2%	>2%
Percent of cases male assailant/female victim	>85%	>85%	>85%	>90%	>87%	>84%	>85%	>87%	>87%
Percent of cases assailant was a stranger (in adult cases)	12%	9%	12%	11%	9%	12%	12%	11%	13%
Percent of cases assailant was a friend/acquaintance/date of the victim	>40%	>46%	>43%	>42%	>41%	>39%	>40%	>41%	>41%
<b>Assaults</b>									
Percent of crimes reported to law enforcement	71%	70%	69%	70%	76%	76%	71%	70%	69%
Percent of assaults which occurred in the victim's or assailant's home	>47%	>49%	>46%	>38%	>39%	>37%	>38%	>39%	37%
Rape as percent of adult assaults	>68%	>65%	>67%	>70%	>65%	>70%	>66%	>66%	>73%

Source: Domestic violence statistics compiled by CAWS North Dakota for the North Dakota Department of Health ([www.cawsnorthdakota.org](http://www.cawsnorthdakota.org))

Note: The ">" sign means "at least"

**A6 Table 3: Domestic violence statistics, North Dakota, 2007-2015**

Indicators	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Victims of domestic violence according to services provided from crisis intervention centers</b>									
New victims (unduplicated for the calendar year)	4,179	4,258	4,569	4,671	4,808	4,624	4,801	4,816	5,356
Percent of women	95%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	93%
Physically abused	>74%	>72%	>75%	>72%	>75%	>78%	>77%	>78%	>78%
Abused by a former spouse or partner	30%	30%	37%	36%	33%	29%	28%	28%	26%
Women pregnant at the time of the assault	149	153	166	135	167	169	161	121	139
Under 25 years old*	>41%*	>41%*	>26%*	>26%	>26%	>23%	>23%	>21%	>21%
Disabled (developmentally, physically, or through mental illness)	13%	13%	12%	12%	13%	13%	14%	15%	13%
<b>Incidents</b>									
Incidents reported to crisis intervention centers in ND	4,496	4,563	4,874	5,016	5,159	5,020	5,177	5,181	5,620
Children directly impacted by these incidents	> 4,673	> 4,769	> 5,222	>4,739	>4,739	>4,513	>4,250	>4,228	>5,356
Percent of incidents where law enforcement officers were called	46%	47%	47%	50%	50%	52%	53%	55%	58%
Percent of cases where weapons were used	>12%	>12%	>12%	>11%	>11%	>11%	>11%	>13%	>10%
Percent of cases where alcohol use by abuser was indicated	36%	36%	35%	35%	34%	38%	36%	35%	32%

Source: Domestic violence statistics compiled by CAWS North Dakota for the State Health Department ([www.cawsnorthdakota.org](http://www.cawsnorthdakota.org))

\*The indicator was "Under 30 years old"

Note: The ">" sign means "at least"



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