The Value of NDCompass

Verlin B. Hinsz, Ph.D.
Center for Social Research, NDSU

11/19/2013
Bismarck
NDCompass is a 1–stop social indicators website in North Dakota with tools to help access and interpret data (www.ndcompass.org)
ND Compass

Compass 

gives everyone in our state – policymakers, business and community leaders, concerned individuals who live and work here – a common foundation to identify, understand, and act on quality of life issues that affect our communities.
ND Compass

- More than 1,000 graphs and tables
- 39 key measures in 12 topic areas
- Data by race, ethnicity, gender, income, and more
- Monthly analysis from researchers and commentary from community leaders and funders
- Twitter feed and Facebook page with breaking data news
- An e-library of recent publications and research-tested strategies
Working to Change the Equation

**From:**

1. Good intentions +
2. No common base of information =
3. Inefficient decisions

**To:**

1. Good intentions +
2. Sound, credible information +
3. Common sense of purpose =
4. Productive decisions
   for strong communities
Workforce

- An illustration of features of ND Compass
WELCOME TO NORTH DAKOTA COMPASS

By tracking and analyzing trends in areas that affect our quality of life, Compass gives everyone in our state — policymakers, business and community leaders, and concerned individuals who live and work here — a common foundation to act on issues to improve our communities. MORE >

FOR DISCUSSION

American Indian Health Disparities in North Dakota

Donald Warne is the director of the Master of Public Health (MPH) program at NDSU. He is a member of the Oglala Lakota Tribe from Pine Ridge, SD. Dr. Warne received his MD from Stanford University and his MPH from Harvard University. He highlights the key health issues facing ND tribes, what can be done to address these health disparities, and how the NDSU MPH Program's new American Indian Public Health track hopes to help.
Select Key measures, or explore other data
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The modern world is increasingly producing high-skilled jobs. Our state's ability to compete with workers and economies worldwide is dependent on having a highly educated workforce -- in both technical skills and intangible abilities such as innovation and problem-solving. More educated workers fuel the economic engine for states and communities, and generally produce higher incomes, greater economic security, and better health for residents. As demographic patterns make workers increasingly scarce, the ability to retain and attract young, highly educated residents is key to growth.
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The modern world is increasingly producing high-skilled jobs. Our state's ability to compete with workers and economies worldwide is dependent on having a highly educated workforce -- in both technical skills and intangible abilities such as innovation and problem-solving. More educated workers fuel the economic engine for states and communities, and generally produce higher incomes, greater economic security, and better health for residents. As demographic patterns make workers increasingly scarce, the ability to retain and attract young, highly educated residents is key to growth.

Additional geography or subject matter breakdowns
MORE MEASURES

Looking for more data? We've identified these links to useful data sets and data-rich sites.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

SMALL BUSINESSES

WORKFORCE DATA

WORKFORCE WELL-BEING

OTHER

FAMILY ECONOMIC SECURITY PROFILE

Family Economic Security Profile for North Dakota
The National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP) Family Economic Security Profiles provide state-specific data on low-income children and families and highlight state policy choices to promote work attachment and advancement, income adequacy, and asset development.

RELATED COMPASS MEASURES

Poverty rates children age 0-4 (MN)
Poverty rates age 0-5 (county) (Demographics)
IDEAS AT WORK

Find initiatives working to improve our workforce and learn about proven strategies for action.

CHILDREN

HIGHER EDUCATION IN NORTH DAKOTA

SMALL BUSINESSES

WORKFORCE EDUCATION

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AND NEEDS

WORKFORCE WELL-BEING

OTHER
And Now to the Website
Population
All but 2 counties had population decline in at least one decade since 1940; 30 counties had declines in all 7 decades.
North Dakota’s 2012 population reached a historic high – 699,628. Previous peak (1930) at 680,845.
Increases in most age groups (largely due to energy boom) reducing the “graying of ND” that once seemed inevitable.
More North Dakotans lived in urban areas (2,500+) by 1990. 223 (62%) of ND’s 357 incorporated places are smaller than 250 people.
City Size in North Dakota: 2010

% change 2000 to 2010 noted in Red

Note: Between 2000 and 2010, 83 of 357 incorporated places grew (23%)

- Less than 100 persons: 38% (25 of 136 or 18% grew)
- 100 to 249 persons: 24% (20 of 87 or 23% grew)
- 250 to 2,499 persons: 33% (34 of 119 or 29% grew)
- 2,500 persons or more: 4% (8 of 15 or 53% grew)

Note: Based on 357 incorporated cities
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010
Diversity is increasing, with a greater proportion of residents Of Color in the younger age groups.
Among older adults in North Dakota, there were 77 men for every 100 women.*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

*North Dakota’s Aging Population
A consistent rate of poverty in North Dakota, although consistently below national averages; 2012 = 11.2%.

The Census Bureau uses a set of dollar value thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. In July 2012, the federal poverty threshold was about $23,068 for a family consisting of two adults and two minor children.
Households and Families
Half of senior householders live alone – 2nd highest proportion in the nation – compared to 44% nationally. 72% of senior householders living alone are female.*

*North Dakota’s Aging Population
Single 65+ Senior Households: 2010

Of Householders Living Alone, Percent Age 65 Plus in North Dakota by County: 2010
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Demographic Profile

North Dakota = 34.9%

- 23.8% to 33.9%
- 34.0% to 42.9%
- 43.3% to 49.9%
- 50.0% to 59.8%
Average 2011 Wage in North Dakota

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Per capita income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38th</td>
<td>$25,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>$45,747</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National
High proportions of workers across the state, including women with young children; among the highest rates in the country at 74%; US average is 65%
Children Ages 0-17 Living in Poverty in North Dakota: 2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17001
Planning Regions of the State
9.3% in Region 3, 4.9% in Region 1, 6.5% of all births statewide;
Percent of children in preschool varies widely, but North Dakota average is lower than national average.
### Annual Cost of Licensed Child Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Child</th>
<th>Family and Group</th>
<th>Center</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Highest Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 0 to 17 months</td>
<td>$6,455</td>
<td>$16,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 35 months</td>
<td>$6,285</td>
<td>$14,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 3 to 5</td>
<td>$6,158</td>
<td>$11,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average annual cost of sending an infant to a center-based licensed child care facility in North Dakota in 2012 = $8,066. Regional differences exist with average costs in Cass County = $8,923.
Housing Affordability
2 in 3 households owns their home (67%)
Rates are as low as 58% in Region V
1 in 4 (24%) households is cost-burdened. Burden varies across state, as high as 30% in Region IV.
## North Dakota Annual Income Level Category and Housing Affordability, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Extremely low: 0% to 30% MFI</th>
<th>Very Low: 31% to 50% MFI</th>
<th>Low Income: 51% to 80% MFI</th>
<th>Moderate: 81% to 115% MFI</th>
<th>Upper: Above 115% MFI</th>
<th>Tax Credit: 51% to 60% MFI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual Income Ranges ($)</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$18,450</td>
<td>$30,750</td>
<td>$49,200</td>
<td>$70,725</td>
<td>$70,726 and above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Affordable Housing Costs ($)</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$461</td>
<td>$769</td>
<td>$1,230</td>
<td>$1,768</td>
<td>$1,769 and above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affordable Purchase Price ($)</td>
<td>$37,741</td>
<td>$62,845</td>
<td>$100,665</td>
<td>$144,923</td>
<td>$174,814</td>
<td>$75,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Owner-Occupied Housing Units That Are Affordable</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
<td>56.6%</td>
<td>67.3%</td>
<td>77.5%</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Renter-Occupied Housing Units That Are Affordable</td>
<td>35.2%</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
<td>87.7%</td>
<td>90.1%</td>
<td>90.1%</td>
<td>84.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Center for Social Research at NDSU

43% in 2004
83% in 2004
69% in 2004
96% in 2004
86% in 2004

(FY 2010 MFI=$61,500 in North Dakota)
### Elderly Householders Burdened by Housing Costs (30% or More of Income toward Housing Costs) 2000 and 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Owner-Owned Households</td>
<td>Renter-Owned Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All householders 65 and older</td>
<td>32,980</td>
<td>16,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost-burdened</td>
<td>5,087</td>
<td>6,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>38.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- **41% increase**
- **29% increase**
Access to Housing
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Emergency Shelter</th>
<th></th>
<th>Transitional Housing</th>
<th></th>
<th>Permanent Supportive Housing</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>% of Regional Total</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>% of Regional Total</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>% of Regional Total</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>% of Regional Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>43.9%</td>
<td>1,505</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region I</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>68.7%</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region II</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>57.1%</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region III</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>62.5%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region IV</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>66.1%</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region V</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>86.8%</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region VI</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>55.8%</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region VII</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region VIII</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>62.1%</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## North Dakota Housing Supply by Occupancy Status and Tenure, 1990, 2000, and 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total housing units</td>
<td>276,340</td>
<td>289,677</td>
<td>317,498</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupied housing units</td>
<td>240,878</td>
<td>257,152</td>
<td>281,192</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner-occupied</td>
<td>157,950</td>
<td>171,310</td>
<td>183,943</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all occupied housing</td>
<td>65.6%</td>
<td>66.6%</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
<td>-1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter-occupied</td>
<td>82,928</td>
<td>85,842</td>
<td>97,249</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all occupied housing</td>
<td>34.4%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
<td>34.6%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant housing units</td>
<td>35,462</td>
<td>32,525</td>
<td>36,306</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of total housing units</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census. Please note that the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates were used in the state and regional profiles of this study to be consistent with modeling efforts. Thus, there will be slight differences in the 2010 data between this...
42

Annual Crude Oil Production in North Dakota: 1952 to 2011

 Millions of Barrels

160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0

2,500 capacity “crew camp” authorized in 2011 with est.

ND Ranking in oil production

9th in 2006
6th in 2008 4th in 2009
2nd in 2012 (behind Texas)

12,750 worked in the oil patch in 2010 compared to 2,000 in 2007

20,000 workers living in temporary beds.

Source: North Dakota Industrial Commission, Oil and Gas Division, https://www.dmr.nd.gov/oilgas/.
Young Adults Ages 25 to 34

Percent Change in the Population of Persons Ages 25 to 34 in North Dakota by County: 2000 to 2010
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census

- Decrease: -16.5% to -36.5%
- Decrease: -0.1% to -16.4%
- No Change or Increase: 0% to 42.4%
- Increase: 42.5% to 69.9%

North Dakota = 17.7% increase
Young Children Ages 0 to 4

Percent Change in the Population of Persons Ages 0 to 4 in North Dakota by County: 2000 to 2010
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census

North Dakota = 13.2% increase
Decrease: -10.5% to -26.6%
Decrease: -0.1% to -10.4%
Increase: 0.1% to 19.9%
Increase: 20.0% to 42.9%
Projected Housing Demand
Between 2010-2025

Age of householder (30% increase in total)

- Under age 25 will grow by 1.5% (394)
- 25–44 grow 42% (over 37,000)
- 45–64 will increase 9% (nearly 9,000)
- 65 and over will increase 60% (nearly 37,000)
Projected Housing Demand

Between 2010-2025

Income of householder

- Below 30% MFI will increase 31% (17,263)
- 31–50% MFI will increase 32% (10,462)
- 51–80% MFI will increase 31% (17,801)
- 81–115% MFI will increase 30% (16,695)
- 115% + MFI will increase 28% (21,192)
- 51–60% MFI will increase 31% (9,567)
Type of householder

- **First-time homebuyer will increase 35%**
  - Ages 15–44 and $30,000 – $74,999

- **Upscale homebuyer will increase 25%**
  - Ages 15–64 and $less than $50,000

- **Low-income homebuyer will increase 19%**
  - Ages 15–64 and less than $50,000

- **Moderate homebuyer will increase 26%**
  - Ages 25–64 and $50,000 – $74,999

- **Elderly homebuyer will increase 60%**
  - Ages 65 +
North Dakota KIDS COUNT Program
North Dakota KIDS COUNT

- Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation
- Partnership with NDSU
- Mission:
  - *To provide accurate, current data on child well-being in order to inform local and state discussions about how to secure better futures for all of North Dakota’s children.*
- All North Dakota KIDS COUNT resources are available for viewing and downloading at http://www.ndkidscount.org.
How KIDS COUNT Measures Child Well-Being

- National Data Book:
  - Four domains of child well-being
    - Economic well-being
    - Education
    - Health
    - Family and community

In 2013, North Dakota ranked 6\textsuperscript{th} in the nation for overall child well-being

- Economic well-being – #1
- Education – #16
- Health – #25
- Family and community – #4

We strive for a frame that does not diminish successes but also highlights opportunities for further investment, and draws attention to areas of inequity that underlie some of our positive rankings
Seven Components of Child Well-Being Tracked by NDKC

1. Demographics
2. Family and Community
3. Economic Well-Being
4. Education
5. Early Care
6. Health
7. Safety and Risky Behaviors

2013 Fact Book was released in September
Karen Olson is a guest columnist for ND Compass in September, talking about KIDS COUNT
Explore the 2013 Statewide Profile
CHOOOSE A STATE

Select a state from the map below to access state, county, city, congressional district data and more. Click on View U.S. Data to view national data. Pick indicator(s) of interest and create custom data reports, rankings, maps and graphs for geography of interest.
Many resources are available for viewing and downloading at http://www.ndkidscount.org/.

We are very interested to know how you are able to use our resources. Please email us with feedback or comments. Thank you!

Karen Olson, Program Director
North Dakota KIDS COUNT at NDSU
Ph: 701.231.1060
Email: ndkidscount@yahoo.com or k.olson@ndsu.edu
Web: http://www.ndkidscount.org
Find us on Facebook: /ndkidscount
Verlin B. Hinsz, Ph.D.
Director
Center for Social Research
www.ndsu.edu/csr/
701-231-8621
Verlin.Hinsz@NDSU.edu

North Dakota KIDSCOUNT
www.ndkidscount.org/

Website: www.ndcompass.org
Facebook: /NDCompass
Twitter: @NDCompass