Aging is Everyone's Business!

Changes in Population: Implications for Data Use and Service Delivery

**NORTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES**

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Carol K. Olson
Executive Director

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Mariah J. Tenamoc, Ph.D.
Lead Research Analyst
Decision Support Services
ND Department of Human Services
mtenamoc@nd.gov
(701) 328-8978

This information may be accessed in an alternate format, if required. Please contact persons listed above for more information.

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Introduction

"Population Aging" Defined

Population aging is the result of increases in the proportion of older persons (60 years or older) accompanied by the declines in the proportion of youth (under age 15). Population aging is speeding up in all countries of the world. The steady increase in older age groups, both in absolute numbers and in relation to the working-age population[1], will have a direct bearing on the economic, social and political foundations upon which societies are based.

World Population Aging 1950-2050

In 2002, the Population Division of the United Nations issued the World Population Aging 1950-2050 report which outlined the following three findings:

One, the increases in the older population is the result of the demographic transition from high to low levels of fertility (births) and mortality (deaths).

Two, the trend towards older populations is largely irreversible, with the young populations of the past unlikely to occur again.

Three, the older population itself is aging. The fastest growing age group in the world is the oldest-old, those aged 80 years or older. Currently, they comprise about one tenth of the world population over age 60. By 2050, it is projected the ratio will increase to one in five.

Growing Number of Older Persons in North Dakota

The number of older persons in North Dakota is growing and will continue to grow through 2050. In 2011, the first Baby Boomer will reach age 65. 'Baby Boomers' include anyone born between the years 1946 and 1964. Their numbers are much greater than the years before and after.

By the year 2030, all Baby Boomers will be between ages 65 and 84. The population ages 65 and older will comprise about 25 percent of North Dakota's total population (Table 1). In 2050, Baby Boomers will be age

Table 1. Projections of Percent of Population by Age Category for North Dakota and the United States, 2010, 2020, and 2030 (U.S. Census 2005)

	< 18		18 to 64		65+	
	U.S.	ND	U.S.	ND	U.S.	ND
2010	24%	22%	63%	62%	13%	15%
2020	24%	22%	60%	58%	16%	20%
2030	24%	21%	57%	54%	20%	25%

85 and older. As the number of older persons grows, the numbers in North Dakota of youth ages 0-14 and the working age population ages 15-64 are shrinking (Figure 1).

Projections by the U.S. Census (2005) show that in 2020 the percent of persons ages 65 and older in North Dakota (20%) exceeds that of the United States (16%) by about four percent (Table 1). Additionally, the 2010 percent of persons under 18 is about two percent lower for North Dakota (22%) than the U.S. (24%).

When looking at projections of total population change in North Dakota (Figure 1), data show while the population ages 65 and older is projected to grow by 56 percent by 2030, the populations ages 18 to 64 and under 18 are projected to decrease by 18 and 9 percent, respectively.
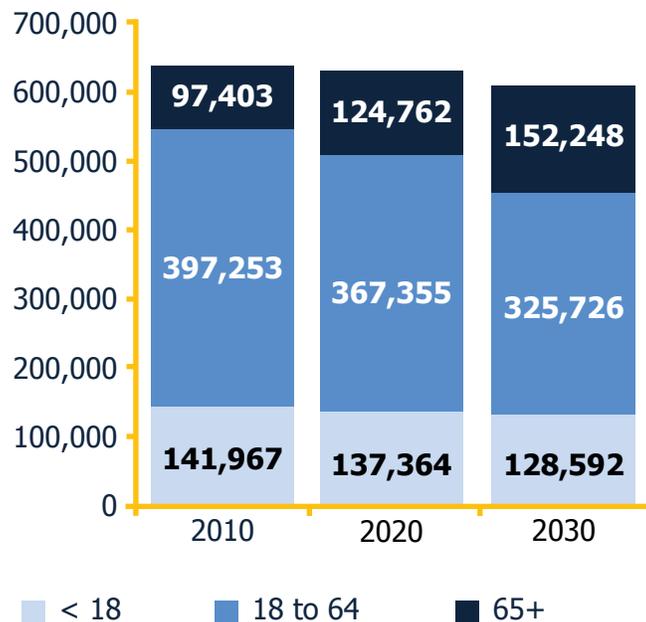
Figure 1. Population Projections by Age Category for North Dakota, 2010, 2020, and 2030 (U.S. Census 2005)

Mission and Goals of the Department of Human Services

The mission of the North Dakota Department of Human Services is "*To provide quality, efficient, and effective human services, which improve the lives of people.*"

Its goals are twofold. First, the Department provides services that help vulnerable North Dakotans of all ages to maintain or enhance their quality of life, which may be threatened by lack of financial resources, emotional crises, disabling conditions, or an inability to protect themselves.

Second, it supports the provision of services and care as close to home as possible to maximize each person's independence while preserving the dignity of all individuals and respecting their constitutional and civil rights.

The Purpose of This Report

Many persons ages 60 and older have need for one or more types of assistance to remain in their homes. Divisions in the Department of Human Services provide many of those services.

The primary purpose of this report is to offer useful information about targeted populations through the year 2020 so that program administrators in the various Divisions of the Department can make informed choices about

providing services in the most reasonable, expedient, and efficient manner.

A secondary purpose is to present state policy makers a document that is easily understood and convenient for their needs.

Additional use is to supply helpful information about vulnerable citizens to other departments within State government. The information can be used in the respective departments for planning their own programs that will be impacted by increased numbers of older individuals.

Unique challenges will exist because of the unprecedented shift in the distribution of populations based on age. What is planned and executed in the next 12 years will pave the way, well into the 21st century, for all vulnerable citizens of North Dakota.

Timeliness of Data

Population data referenced in this report are based on the U.S. Census 2000. Even nine years later (2009) this is the most recent data that breaks out population by different variables such as age, gender, race and ethnicity, income, poverty, disability status, and living arrangements available at all levels of geography including state, county, and municipalities.

A second source, the American Community Survey (ACS), is administered annually by the U.S.

Census Bureau during the intervening years between the 10-year census. The ACS provides total population counts at all levels of geography, but any further breakdown of variables in North Dakota is limited to Fargo/West Fargo, Grand Forks, Bismarck/Mandan, and Minot. Counties in which the more recent data are available are Cass, Grand Forks, Burleigh, Morton, Ward, Stutsman, and Stark. The updated data from the ACS is an average of the years 2005 to 2007.

Allowing the 2000 Census to be baseline data in this report and using any data available to update or impute values, gives the best current information. The data from the various levels of geography that are collected in the U.S. Census 2010 will be released in 2012. It is hoped at that time this report will be updated to include the new data (not just replace the old). This will allow those using the report for program planning and decision making to follow the trends in population changes and shifts.

Report Contents

This report is organized around the following topics. The first section discusses populations grouped by birth years, or generations. The impact of rural depopulation is also discussed. It contains information that allows readers the opportunity to put a broader context to the issues of aging and the potential impacts on society. The second and third sections provide an *overview of the dynamics of*

population change in North Dakota with sub-state analyses at the regional level. There are eight human service regions in North Dakota with regional human service centers in each of the eight largest cities. The regional level data will be devoted to compilation and data analysis at the county levels by region and will include selected information at the city level.

The fourth section of this report discusses the distribution of *vulnerable populations* ages 60 and older across the state. Topics include persons ages 60 and older with (1) low incomes, (2) disabilities, (3) mental illness, and (4) alcohol and/or other drug dependence or abuse. Analyses are presented on those 60 years and older who (1) live alone, (2) are veterans, (3) are minorities (Native American and other), and (4) have limited English proficiency. Distribution by urban, rural, and frontier categories is included.

The final section discusses implications for data use and future planning needs of the Department.

A Brief Look at Historical Fluctuations in Population

The State of North Dakota is faced with population shifts unlike any in the history of the state. The anticipated shifts have their origins in at least three time periods.

Population Decline During the 1930s

In just 14 years, from 1930 to 1944, the population of North Dakota decreased by just over 20 percent (150,000 people). The decline from 682,000 (1930) to 534,000 (1944) is attributed to the economic distress associated with the Dust Bowl[2]. The environmental conditions surrounding the effects of this period caused mass migration away from the Great Plains, including North Dakota. Large portions of those who left the State were ages 20 to 40, which would later impact the number of children born. While the U.S. did not experience a decrease in population from 1930 to 1944, its increase was modest (14%).

Partial Population Recovery from 1946-1964 (Baby Boom)

The dramatic decrease in North Dakota was followed by partial recovery of about 12 percent due to 'Baby Boomer' births between 1946 and 1964. In the same period the U.S. experienced an impressive increase of 31 percent.

Partial Growth from 1965 Through 1984

In the ensuing 20 years (1965 to 1984) North Dakota's population increased by another five percent, bringing its population in 1984 (680,497) back up near its peak of 1930 (682,000). The U.S. experienced an additional 42 percent increase between 1964 and 1984.

How the Outmigration During the Dust Bowl Lessened the Impact of the Surge of Baby Boomers in the Aging Population

The loss of 148,000 people between 1930 and 1944 greatly diminished the number of babies born during the period 1946 to 1964. The outmigration involved families seeking employment in other areas of the country, taking their children with them. This phenomenon had a dramatic impact in North Dakota.

While struggling to recover, the state experienced the baby boom along with the rest of the world, just not with the same momentum. Prior to the baby boom, from 1937 to 1945, an annual average of 7,874 babies were born in North Dakota. The baby boom began in 1946. During the years 1946 to 1964, the average number of babies born each year increased to 11,256, an average increase of 3,382 babies. Hypothetically, if the babies born each year from 1946 to 1964 survived until reaching retirement age of 65, the additions to the 65+ population from 2011 to 2029 would be between one and seven percent or 961 and 4,511 individuals (Table 2 and Figure 2). Cumulatively, if all additional babies born due to the baby boom surge survived to age 85, there would be an increase of 64,263 individuals between the ages of 65 and 85 in 2029. This example does not factor in any death

Table 2. Hypothetical Numbers and Percents of Individuals In Addition to the General Population, Added Each Year from 2011 to 2029 as a Result of the Surge of Babies Born Between 1946 and 1964

	Born in	Number	Percent		Born in	Number	Percent
2011	1946	1,954	3%	2021	1956	3,530	5%
2012	1947	3,899	6%	2022	1957	3,005	5%
2013	1948	3,608	6%	2023	1958	3,383	5%
2014	1949	3,710	6%	2024	1959	3,765	6%
2015	1950	3,993	6%	2025	1960	3,367	5%
2016	1951	4,254	7%	2026	1961	3,467	5%
2017	1952	4,511	7%	2027	1962	2,544	4%
2018	1953	3,857	6%	2028	1963	1,867	3%
2019	1954	4,493	7%	2029	1964	961	1%

statistics or any in- or out-migration data.

Had the population continued to grow during the years between 1930 and 1944, instead of having declined by over 20 percent (from 682,000 to 534,000 individuals), the addition of babies born between 1946 and 1964 would have been much more dramatic and North Dakota would be facing an even greater challenge in providing services to vulnerable aging populations.

Dramatic Increase in Proportion of Population Ages 60 and Older

The absolute number of individuals added to the aging population as a result of the baby boom has been demonstrated to be moderate and gradual. It is important, though, to understand that the proportion of individuals ages 60 and older will grow to a statewide average of about 27 percent in 2020 and 30.3 percent in 2030 (U.S. Census 2005). It was already at 18.5 percent in 2000.

Percent	3%	6%	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	6%	7%	6%	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%	4%	3%	1%

(2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029)

Figure 2. The Percent of Individuals in Addition to the General Population, Added Each Year from 2011 to 2029 as a Result of the Surge of Babies Born Between 1946 and 1964

What becomes even more important is knowing how the aging population is distributed around the state, both in absolute numbers and percents. While the state average of individuals ages 60 and older is projected to be 27 percent in 2020, the following table shows that individuals ages 60 and older will comprise 30 percent or more of the population in 46 counties (Table 3). Three counties will have greater than 50 percent of its population ages 60 and older.

The two counties that are projected to have less than 20 percent of their populations ages 60 and older in 2020 are Grand Forks County and Sioux County. The urban counties, Ward, Burleigh, and Cass are projected to remain relatively low with 24.08, 26.04, and 26.51 percent, respectively.

In 2000, McIntosh County had the highest proportion (40.7%) of individuals ages 60 and older. By 2020, that proportion will exceed 50 percent. Divide and Hettinger counties will join McIntosh with the distinction of having over 50 percent of their populations ages 60 and older. In the sections to follow that discuss regional variations

Table 3. The Number of Counties by Percent of Population Ages 60 and Older

	2000	2020
<20%	12	2
20-29%	30	5
30-39%	10	24
40-49%	1	19
50+%	0	3

in distributions of populations, counties will be identified further by their levels of population ages 60 and older.

Balance and Perspective in Considering Shifts in Population as Impacted by Baby Boomers

The projected changes in absolute numbers appear to reflect moderate increases in population due to higher numbers of births from 1946 to 1964. On the other hand, the projections for the percent of populations over the age of 60 may appear to be daunting or scary.

Two phenomena happen simultaneously. Data at the state level hide what is happening at county levels. The county level data may involve numbers that are quite small so percentages can often be misleading as well. For instance, most of the counties with higher percents of individuals ages 60 and older are frontier counties, which have the lowest populations to begin with.

Do not make decisions based solely on one statistic, rather consider: (1) the size of the entire population for the level of geography, (2) the number of people over the age of 60 or other age category of interest, and (3) the percent of the age category of interest. Also, it is important to remain aware that U.S. Census data are estimates and projections. They are most useful for showing patterns. No U.S. Census

data is absolutely precise. It is the best information available for particular geographies and time periods. All data come with methodological warnings. Thus, when making important decisions based on these data, one needs to be mindful of levels of precision.

Moving Forward

Throughout the decades of population fluctuations, North Dakotan's continued prosperity has been reflected in its spirit and ingenuity. Governor Hoeven (2008) wrote, in a response to *The Emptied Prairie*, written by Charles Bowden and published in the January 2008 National Geographic, that "North Dakota has a growing economy, well educated citizens, low crime, great infrastructure and one of the cleanest environments in America. All this adds up to a great quality of life. Our cities are growing, and our rural areas are finding new ways to create jobs and opportunities for our people."

It is this overriding spirit of optimism shared by citizens across the State that positions North Dakotans to be responsive to the human service challenges confronting the vulnerable populations throughout the next few decades. The largest and greatest assets in the State are its citizens. The rapidly growing population over age 60 will remain a valuable resource in its own aging experience.

Population Change in North Dakota Impacted by Rural Depopulation

During the 2009 Legislative session, a legislator asked the Director of Aging Services, "What is the problem going to be?" What problems will arise due to shifts in population created as Baby Boomers age? Staff in the Department of Human Services were already at work studying how delivery of direct services might be impacted.

Answers are based in two co-occurring phenomena.

1. There is a dramatic depopulation occurring in rural North Dakota.

2. Populations of interest (vulnerable populations eligible or receiving direct services by the Department of Human Services) will be widely, but unevenly distributed, creating great ongoing challenges for direct service delivery.

The lives of North Dakotans over the next few decades are going to be played out against a tapestry that at times may overwhelm policy and decision makers facing some difficult challenges. The surge of Baby Boomers, a phenomenon that is occurring around the world, has been incorrectly portrayed as a 'tsunami.' Tsunamis are natural disasters, not easily predictable. They are a series of ocean waves that sends surges of water, sometimes reaching heights of over 100 feet, onto land. These walls of water can cause widespread destruction when they crash ashore. Using 'tsunami' as a descriptor of what will occur as Baby Boomers begin to retire and eventually as they are nearly all retired, presents a 'doom and gloom' scenario. This makes it difficult for people to see any upside, of which there are many. Unlike tsunamis, the baby boom surge in the aging population is predictable and it presents opportunities as well as challenges. It is not a natural disaster; but rather a human condition, a condition contained in the very resilience of Baby Boomers themselves as well as succeeding generations.

The surge is not something to take lightly, however. As this report will

demonstrate, some serious changes are no longer just on the horizon, they are at our doorsteps.

A recent report by Dychtwald (2009) demonstrates that outlooks of individuals in retirement or facing retirement are surprisingly optimistic. Anxiety and uncertainty exist as well, but people are shifting plans and refocusing on what is most important.

Planning for, and providing, direct services to vulnerable aging populations across North Dakota can be a difficult process. It will become more complicated as the number of individuals ages 60 and older continue to increase at the same time the number of individuals ages 0 to 14, and 15 to 59 decrease. An awareness of the complex combinations of variables influencing the shifts of populations will be necessary for anticipating and planning for service delivery options through 2020 and beyond to 2030.

North Dakotans have been working hard to understand the 'big picture' and to present the information so that others may utilize it for their various needs. This document is one effort to help complete the picture. Four other recent attempts that contribute greatly to that overall picture are:

1. The Graying of North Dakota (brochure), Aging Services Division. North Dakota Department of Human Services December 2008.

2. *The Economic Impact of the Senior Population on a State's Economy. The Case of North Dakota.* North Dakota State Census Data Center. January 2007.

3. *The State of North Dakota: Economic, Demographic, Public Service, and Fiscal Conditions*, by Randal C. Coon and F. Larry Leistritz, Department of Agribusiness and Applied Economics, North Dakota State University (2003).

The latest edition of 'The State of North Dakota…' contains the same emphases as previous editions (1995, 1991). It provides a general reference about conditions and trends in North Dakota on selected economic, demographic, public service, and fiscal variables. In addition to data on populations, income, employment, retail sales, economic base, human and financial resources, local government finance, health and safety, and housing, it also presents relevant information on trade areas identified as wholesale-retail, complete shopping, partial shopping, full convenience, minimum convenience, and hamlet. This is essential supporting information for understanding the depopulation of rural North Dakota.

4. *Real Choice Systems Change Grant Rebalancing Initiative* (2004-2007) Reports, by Amy B. Armstrong, Project Director with the North Dakota Center for Persons with Disabilities (NDCPD) at Minot State University.

In June 2006, Research Report One of the North Dakota Real Choice Systems Change Grant Rebalancing Initiative (RCR) was published. Subsequently, Reports Two and Three were published in September and December 2006; and the Final Report in September 2007. This completed the three-year effort by the North Dakota Center for Persons With Disabilities under contract with the Department of Human Services, Aging Services Division. Reports generated under this initiative serve as a valuable comprehensive resource for decision makers. They not only summarize prior studies and reports related to North Dakota's aging population and people with disabilities, they provide a strategic planning document.

The overall purpose of the grant was to consider how North Dakota could achieve systemic changes that support consumer choice and services in less restrictive settings. This was a step in prioritizing areas on which to focus. The RCR Grant goals were:

i. To increase access to, and utilization of, home and community-based services (HCBS) for the elderly and people with disabilities;

ii. To provide a finance mechanism for home and community-based programs and services;

iii. To increase choice and self-direction for the elderly and people with disabilities;

iv. To decrease reliance on institutional forms of care; and

v. To develop a quality management mechanism for service delivery.

Three key issues upon which to build consensus were identified through the consumer and stakeholder-dominated process of gathering information. The issues were:

1. A mechanism to balance state resources for services for the elderly, people with disabilities, and their families in strengthening self-directed services in communities;

2. A system to provide a single point of entry (SPE) to services for the elderly and people with disabilities who are considering long-term home and community-based services (HCBS) and institutional services in North Dakota; and

3. Practical and sustainable information services for access to all long-term care services in North Dakota.

Generations

When considering how to provide direct services to vulnerable populations in the next 10 to 20 years, it will be helpful to have a basic understanding of individuals grouped by birth years, or generations. A generation includes individuals born during a specific number of years. They pass through life together, sharing the experience of unique historical events. Members of the same generation may share in similar opportunities and constraints posed by society depending on the life cycle phase in which they are passing (i.e., childhood, adolescence, adulthood). Baby Boomers is a generation characterized by its size. Shared experiences of people in the same generation can mark them throughout their lives.

During the years after retirement, individuals are more likely to need services, becoming care recipients. Care providers are commonly believed to be comprised of working age individuals. Care recipient and care provider groups can be visualized in the following graphic. Generations are shown in the left column with arrows to their respective birth years. The last two columns, labeled 2020 and 2030, show the age ranges of the age groups who may fall into the care recipient or the care provider group. In 2020,

the recipient group, ages 65 and older, are from the Silent Generation and the Early Baby Boomers. The 2020, care providers are from the group comprising Late Baby Boomers, and Generations X, Y, and Z. In 2030, Late Baby Boomers are added to the recipient group and the care provider group comprises Generations X, Y, and Z. Generation Z includes individuals who in 2009 have yet to be born. The G.I. Generation (1900-1925) is not represented in the graphic, because in 2020, the few remaining members will be ages 99 and older.

Although the influence of events that are common to a generation are important to understanding individuals within that group, it is important to consider variables that segment groups within a generation. For example, two variables influencing segmentation are economic status and age group.

Generations

		2020	2030
SILENT Generation	Birth Year 1922-1945	75-98	85-100+
EARLY Boomers	Birth Year 1946-1955	65-74	75-84
LATE Boomers	Birth Year 1956-1965	55-64	65-74
GENERATION X	Birth Year 1966-1982	38-54	48-64
GENERATION Y	Birth Year 1983-2001	19-37	29-47
GENERATION Z	Birth Year 2002-2020	15-18	21-28

MAY BE RETIRED

MAY BE RETIRED

CENSUS DEFINED WORKING AGE

CENSUS DEFINED WORKING AGE

Additionally, individual differences must be considered and can be classified as either ascribed or achieved status. Ascribed status is determined at birth, such as race or gender; whereas, an achieved status denotes a social position that a person has earned or chosen, i.e., by virtue of education or occupation. An often, seemingly natural, behavior among people is to look at potential problems from their individual perspectives of status. This results in anecdotal information that in the minds of many is a reflection of reality, a reflection that is not based in fact. Anecdotal information is often extremely limited in scope and may not stand up under scientific testing.

Anecdotes are what myths are made of. For instance, one myth about Baby Boomers is that they are, or will, wind down with age. Data show the opposite. A typical Baby Boomer regularly participates in over ten activities. Focalyst™ (2008), a leading source of information and insights about Baby Boomers and mature consumers reported on the top activities in which Baby Boomers

engage. Selected activities appear in Table 4.

Focalyst™ (2008) reported that 13 million Baby Boomers (about 17%) are continuing their education by taking courses either towards a certificate or degree or for their own enjoyment.

People from each generation play a role in contributing to maintaining, or changing, the business practices in programs that provide direct services. How they interact is important to the success of each program. This can be illustrated by the following example. Surveys of individuals in the older age group today will not provide a great deal of insight into the needs and desires of subsequent age groups as they grow older. For instance, in a recent survey of Senior Centers in North Dakota, of the 127 respondents, only four reported having websites and fewer than a dozen reported an email address (usually the personal address of an officer of the club). While many individuals ages 65 and older today have experienced challenges and resistance to computer technologies,

Table 4. The Percent of Baby Boomers Who Participate in Selected Activities

Took a trip in the last year	80%	Camping	21%
Listening to music	68%	Fitness work-out/aerobics	19%
Dining out	53%	Gourmet cooking	18%
Movies	46%	Bicycling	16%
Fitness/exercise walking	42%	Swimming	16%
Religious/prayer services	36%	Hiking	14%
Live sports events	29%	Weight training	14%
Music/concert performances	27%	Sewing or knitting	13%

Baby Boomers have been the first to understand the value of computer technology because they have been in the workforce during the evolution of computers, e-mail and the Internet.

Focalyst™ (2008) reported that 82 percent of Baby Boomers use the Internet and "their online activities extend beyond just e-mail to instant messaging, downloading music or movies, financial transactions, and online gambling."   Data came from a survey in Focalyst View with 17,000 Baby Boomer respondents, the largest most comprehensive study of Baby Boomers. Further results by Focalyst™ showed that 64 percent of Baby Boomers have been online for six years or more, that over seven million Baby Boomers with no children in the home own video game systems, that almost one-third of all bloggers are over age 45, and that almost half of those ages 50 and older visit video sharing sites like YouTube.

Staff in the Department of Human Services ranging in ages from their early 20s to mid 60s work together to provide direct services. To understand how they might work together to provide direct services, it is helpful to know how people from different age groups differ from one another in their shared experiences. Brief descriptions of the different age groups follow.

The G.I. Generation (birth years 1900 to 1925)

Individuals ages 84 and older in 2009, are labeled 'the G.I. Generation,'

born between 1900 and 1925 (Table 5). This generation fought in World War II. They have been known as the 'Establishment,' the 'Greatest Generation,' 'the Veteran Generation,' and the 'Depression Generation.' The term G.I. is believed to stand for "government issue."

In 2008, the G.I. Generation numbered almost 15,000 individuals in North Dakota.

Table 5. Age Range of G.I. Generation by Selected Years

	Youngest born in 1925	Middle born in 1912	Oldest born in 1900
2000	75	88	100
2010	85	97	110
2020	95	108	120

The Silent Generation (birth years 1926 to 1945)

Individuals between ages 64 and 83 in 2009, are labeled 'the Silent Generation,' born between 1926 and 1945. The Silent Generation population was born during the Great Depression. In a *Time Magazine* article (1951) the Silent Generation were characterized as grave and fatalistic, conventional, possessing confused morals, expecting disappointment but desiring faith, and for women, desiring both a career and a family. The article stated:

"Young people today are waiting for the hand of fate to fall on its shoulders, meanwhile working fairly

hard and saying almost nothing. The most startling fact about the younger generation is its silence. With some rare exceptions, youth is nowhere near the rostrum. By comparison with the Flaming Youth of their fathers & mothers, today's younger generation is a still a small flame. It does not issue manifestoes, make speeches or carry posters. It has been called the 'Silent Generation'."

In 2030 they will be the oldest-old, ages 85 and older (Table 6). About 12 percent (77,046) of North Dakota residents are ages 65 to 84 (American Community Survey 2006-2008) compared to almost 11 percent of all U.S. residents ages 65 to 84.

Table 6. Age Range of Silent Generation by Selected Years

	Youngest born in 1945	Middle born in 1935	Oldest born in 1926
2000	55	65	74
2010	65	75	84
2020	75	85	94
2030	85	95	104

Experiences of the Silent Generation, that future generations did not have, include: (1) the Scopes Trial (teaching evolution in schools); (2) the first motion picture with sound; (3) the first transatlantic flight; (4) living through the Great Depression and the Dust Bowl; and (5) World War II and the atomic bombings of Nagasaki and Hiroshima. These national and global events provide the backdrop for the

socialization and shaping of identities of individuals experiencing them. This generation values privacy, hard work, trust, formality, authority, institutional leadership and social order.

As the year 2020 looms ever closer, the Silent Generation enters the age category of the oldest-old (ages 85 and older) and Baby Boomers begin to enter the conventional age category associated with retirement (ages 65 and older). The working population through 2020 are primarily the Late Baby Boomers, Generation X, Generation Y, and Generation Z.

Baby Boomers (birth years 1946 to 1964)

About one in three adults in North Dakota is a Baby Boomer (U.S. Census 2000, 2008).   In 2010, Baby Boomers will be ages 46 to 64 (Table 7). In 2008, the first Baby Boomer collected Social Security at age 62. In 2020, about half of the Baby Boomers will be ages 65 and older, and by 2030, all will be between the ages 65 and 85. It is important to keep in mind the long period in which Baby Boomers will be ages 65 and older.

Table 7. Age Range of Baby Boomers by Selected Years

	Youngest born in 1964	Middle born in 1955	Oldest born in 1946
2000	36	45	54
2010	46	55	64
2020	56	65	74
2030	66	75	84

Historical events in the life of Baby Boomers and shared by the Silent Generation include: (1) the first credit card issued; (2) the Korean War; (3) *Brown V. Board of Education* (segregation of public schools); (4) life before McDonalds and fast food; (5) life before 'the space race'; (6) Medicare and Medicaid enacted; and (7) John F. Kennedy assassination. Baby Boomers value competition, change, hard work, success and teamwork. They question rules and regulations, constantly challenging the system. Given a cause, Baby Boomers will fight for it. Baby Boomers, as employees, may be individualistic and perfectionists. They may be high achievers and may want to "make a difference."

As stated earlier, segmentation occurs within generations. Though possible to make statements about Baby Boomers in general, one must consider diversity within the group as well. "There is so much uncertainty about such factors as performance of the economy in the future, the saving behavior of Baby Boomers, the retirement behavior of Baby Boomers, asset values (for example, house prices), and changes in policy and programs, that no reliable projection of the overall status of the Baby Boomer generation in retirement is possible." (Radner 1998, p. 16). As the diversities associated with Baby Boomers and retirement are assessed, it is important to keep the inevitable uncertainty in mind and to act accordingly, by keeping abreast of the segments and also remembering

that how Baby Boomers will fare in retirement will depend on their relationship to the working population at the time.

Baby Boomers and Economic Uncertainties

Economic uncertainties foster feelings of doubt and distrust about the future. With recent downturns uncertainties are fueled. It does not matter the circumstance, whether soaring gas prices, stock market crashes, bank failures, or the housing debacle with sub-prime lending practices, individuals suffer and governments at all levels are called upon to fix any resulting problems.

Citizens of the United States have weathered downturns regularly since the 1790s. Almost like clockwork downturns have occurred in 1797 (3 years); 1819 (2 years); 1836 (6 years); 1857 (2 years); 1869 (2 years); 1873 (5 years); 1893 (3 years); 1907 (2 years); 1920 (2 years); 1929 (11 years); 1948 (18 months); 1953 (12 months); 1957 (8 months); 1960 (10 months); 1963 (11 months); 1973 (16 months); 1980 (6 months); 1981 (16 months); 1991 (8 months); 2001 (16 months; and 2007-2009 (ongoing). Based on the list above, Baby Boomers have lived through at least eleven periods of economic downturn. While the discussion presented in this document will not encompass specific solutions to economic downturns per se, there is evidence that responses from members of the Baby Boomer generation are optimistic.

Using economic trend data can be tricky when used in projections, as seen with this example. In the summer 2008, regular gas prices soared to $4.00 per gallon. The prices had been fluctuating between $2.70 and $3.30 a gallon since summer 2007 and then began a steady increase in January 2008. The peak was reached in mid-summer 2008. Decision makers began to look at scenarios that would include continued increases in gas prices of up to 16 percent a year and how that could impact delivery of direct services, especially in the areas of transportation (access to services) and in home energy assistance. Since that peak, gas prices decreased to about $1.50 per gallon in early 2009 and have since seen gradual increases.

It is important to understand trend data, especially those based on unstable economics. Using trend data that is based in just two or three occurrences and making decisions based on that short time period could lead to some unrealistic expectations. Responses could be both premature and impulsive. They could be either too conservative or too broad depending on the direction of the short trend. When there are dramatic shifts, it is better to consider the data over a longer time period in order to project a more reliable outcome.

Baby Boomers and Perspectives on Retirement

How do Baby Boomers envision their retirement and the coming decades of their lives? In 2004, 2,348 individuals ages 40-58 responding to *The New Retirement Survey* indicated that Baby Boomers are "fundamentally reinventing" retirement (Merrill Lynch 2005). Rather than follow what some considered a traditional retirement of leisure, Baby Boomers plan to keep working and earning in retirement. Even then, their plans for continuing to work take on entirely new scenarios. The new model of retirement has Baby Boomers cycling between periods of work and leisure (Table 8). The data reflect responses from 2004, midway between downturns of 2001 and 2007. It also shows responses before and after the dramatic downturns of 2008[3].

In the 2004 survey, with data weighted to represent the total U.S. adult population, 67 percent of the respondents indicated that their motivation to continue working was for continued mental stimulation and challenge, doing something useful, and cultivating friendships with colleagues. As a consequence, more aging individuals will continue to earn, spend more, and enjoy greater emotional and physical health. They will remain a strong segment of society with disposable income for many more years.

About 60 percent in 2009, up 8 percent since 2008, of the Baby Boomers indicated that they felt retirement for them would be opportunities for new and exciting chapters in their lives (Figure 3).

Table 8. Retirement Plans of Baby Boomers, Responses from Surveys at Three Points in Time, 2004, 2008, and 2009[a]

Plans	2004 [b]	2008 [c]	2009 [d]
Cycle between periods of work & leisure	42%	40%	43%
Will work part-time	16%	26%	22%
Will work full-time	6%	5%	5%
Will start their own business	13%	--	--
Hope never to work for pay again	17%	29%	30%
Unknown	6%	--	--

[a] The samples in the 2004, 2008 and 2009 surveys by Harris Interactive® were representative by age, gender, race, income, investable assets, education, and region for each of the generations studied (Dychtwald 2009).

[b] Merrill Lynch. 2005. The New Retirement Survey. Conducted by Harris Interactive® in collaboration with Age Wave.

[c] Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2008. Rethinking Retirement Survey conducted by Harris Interactive® in collaboration with Age Wave.

[d] Dychtwald, Ken. 2009. Retirement at the Tipping Point: The Year that Changed Everything™, A National Study Exploring How Four Generations Are Rethinking Retirement, conducted by Harris Interactive® in collaboration with Age Wave.
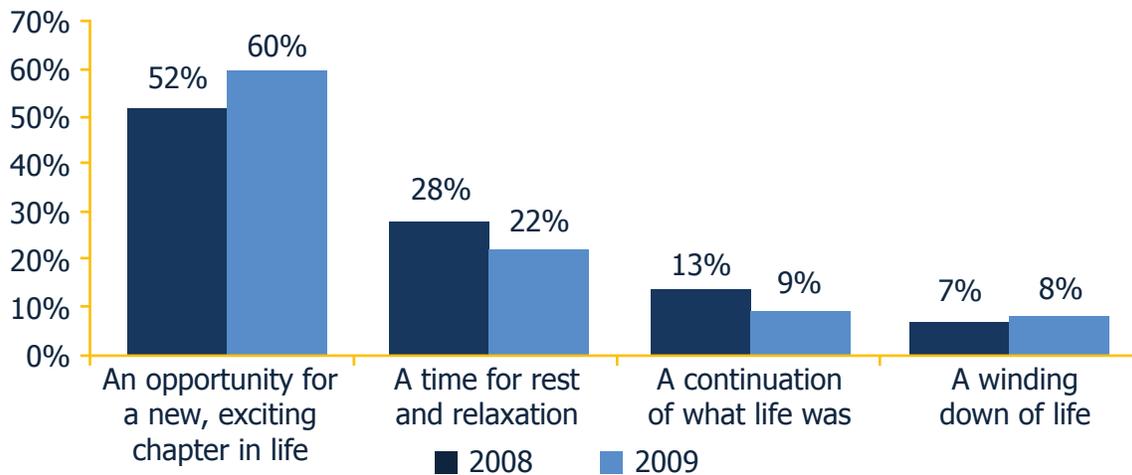
Figure 3. Percent of Baby Boomers with Perceptions of What to Expect in Retirement (Dychtwald 2009)

A myth has perpetuated in recent years that as Baby Boomers reach age 62 they are likely to retire. There is some truth to the idea because over several decades individuals have retired at younger and younger ages (Dychtwald 2009) (Figure 4).

Dychtwald, though, found in the 2009 survey of 17,000 Baby Boomers that only 11 percent of Baby Boomers are planning to stop work completely when they reach retirement age. He also found that 65 percent plan on working at least part-time and seven percent plan on working full-time.
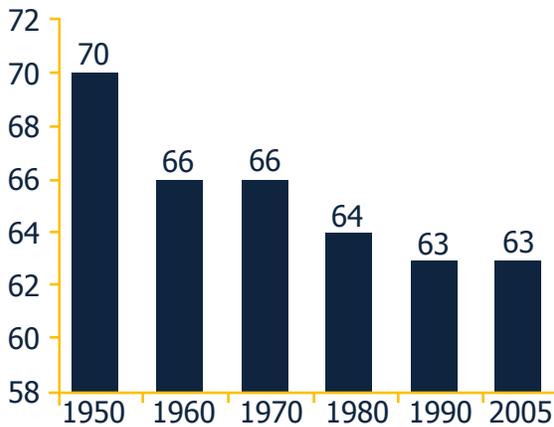
Figure 4. Average Age At Which Most People Retired, by Year (Dychtwald 2009)

Figure 5 shows that in 1950 an individual worked an average of 49 years and spent an additional eight years in retirement. Average years of work decreased gradually over the last 55 years to 42 years of work life in 2005. At the same time, years in retirement increased gradually to 19 years in 2005. It is quite possible that over the next several decades there may be an increase in work life. One indication is that the 2008 survey (Dychtwald 2009) results indicated that

Baby Boomers felt they would have to work an additional 4.5 years to recover from the recent downturn in the economy. The changes also reflect an increased life expectancy.

Baby Boomers as Volunteers

In addition to continuing to work beyond age 65, Baby Boomers will contribute by volunteering. Baby Boomers are making a difference by having higher volunteer rates (33%) than either seniors (24%) or young adults (24%) (Corporation for National and Community Services). North Dakota ranks 10th among states in the highest overall volunteer rate (35%). In 1989, the last time state volunteering rates were measured prior to 2002, North Dakota ranked first (39%). With the State's population aging faster than any other, and Baby Boomers' growing propensity to 'give back,' it may likely achieve number one status again.
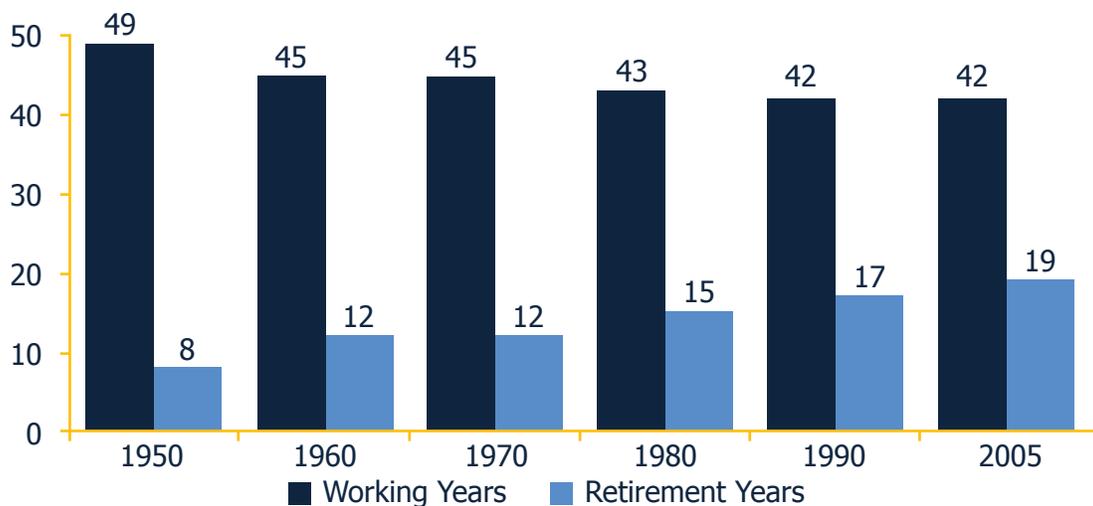
Figure 5. The Number of Year An Individual Spent Working and the Number of Years An Individual Spent in Retirement, by Decade Since 1950 (Dychtwald 2009)

Baby Boomers as Burdens on Society

The concerns and arguments about the burdens of an aging population can be reversed. Evidence shows that Baby Boomers will remain connected to the general population through use of their vast array of skills and willingness to stay in the work force longer, give something back, and help cure society's ills. In many ways the boomer segment of an aging society may pay for itself.

Even with positive aging perspectives, Baby Boomers still remain fearful of illness and any costs associated with a lower quality of health. They are almost three times more worried about a major illness (48%), not being able to pay for healthcare (53%), or having to be in a nursing home (48%), than they are about dying (17%).

While much attention is given to characterizing Baby Boomers as a 20-year age group, there are some distinct segmentations among Baby Boomers. They are segmented based on their relationship to wealth (Table 9).

Table 9. Baby Boomers' Relationship to Wealth

	% of Baby Boomers
The Enthusiasts	13%
The Self-Reliants	30%
Today's Traditionalists	25%
The Anxious	23%
The Strugglers	9%

Source: 1999. Roper/AARP Baby Boomer Study (N=2001)

Baby Boomers – The Enthusiasts

About 13 percent of Baby Boomers can be characterized as 'Enthusiasts' (Roper/AARP 1999). Enthusiasts envision having plenty of money and time, so they do not plan on working at all during retirement.

Baby Boomers – The Self-Reliants

About 30 percent of Baby Boomers are 'Self-Reliants' and want to continue to work in retirement, at least part-time (Roper/AARP 1999). They are motivated to work for the interest and enjoyment it provides, rather than the pay.

Baby Boomers – Today's Traditionalists

Traditionalists comprise 25 percent of today's Baby Boomers. They maintain confidence in Social Security and Medicare programs, though they plan both to work and to rely on Social Security and Medicare during retirement.

Baby Boomers – The Anxious

About 23 percent of Baby Boomers constitute 'The Anxious' segment. They approach retirement with apprehension and though they fall below the average Baby Boomer's household income level by approximately $10,000, they continue to try to put money aside for retirement (Roper/AARP 1999). Most do not expect to be able to stop working and express great concern

about health care coverage during their retirement years.

Baby Boomers - The Strugglers

Also characterized as 'Baby Boomers at the Bottom' (Butrica, Toder, and Toohey 2008) and 'Stretched and Stressed' (Merrill Lynch 2004), 'The Strugglers' comprise about nine percent of the Baby Boomer population. This is the portion of Baby Boomers on which attention will most likely be given as decisions are made about service delivery to vulnerable populations across the state. They are the least prepared to retire. Strugglers may be characterized by having had high lifetime earnings, but in their later years have low income and few remaining assets, or they have been low lifetime earners and continue to have low income.

According to Roper/AARP (1999) the median household income of Strugglers is $22,300, which is about $30,000 short of the annual median income of all Baby Boomers in the survey ($51,700). They have no money in

savings, mainly because they have no money to save. Strugglers report giving very little thought to retirement, with the majority revealing that they are not very optimistic about their later years. Table 10 compares some selected characteristics of Baby Boomers classified as Strugglers (n=186) with total Baby Boomers (n=2,001).

Strugglers differ significantly from Baby Boomers as a whole. They are disproportionately female, divorced, or unemployed. The following table compares some selected demographic characteristics of Baby Boomers classified as Strugglers with total Baby Boomers (Table 11).

Strugglers are generally not optimistic about retirement. Almost 6 in 10 are not too or not at all optimistic. This is double what Baby Boomers as a whole believe, where 1 in 3 are not optimistic about their retirement years.

Low income Baby Boomers were defined as retirees at or below the 20th percentile of income at age 67 (Butrica

Table 10. Selected Key Characteristics of Strugglers Compared to Total Baby Boomers (excerpt of Figure 4, Roper/AARP 1999, P. 25)

	% of Strugglers	% of Total Baby Boomers
Putting money into savings	6%	90%
Can count on an employee pension	28%	57%
Find it hard to save for retirement with so many other needs right now	82%	47%
Expect to rely on Social Security for all/most of their income during retirement	38%	15%
Admit to lack of preparation about retirement	52%	28%

Table 11. Selected Demographic Characteristics of Strugglers Compared to Total Baby Boomers (excerpt of Figure 4, Roper/AARP 1999, P. 25)

	% of Strugglers	% of Total Baby Boomers
Female	64%	49%
Divorced	26%	16%
Separated	9%	3%
Single/never married	16%	11%
Not employed	25%	9%
Less than a high school education	20%	6%
Fair/Poor Health (self-assessed)	34%	11%
Worry that they will have to stop working earlier than they would like to due to poor health or a disability	36%	12%

et al. 2008). Only about 12 percent of low income Baby Boomers are likely to work when they become older, compared with 45 percent of higher-income Baby Boomers.

The low-income Baby Boomers were more likely to depend on Social Security for about 60 percent of their income in retirement, while higher-income Baby Boomers expected that only about one-third of their retirement income would come from Social Security. In North Dakota, about 19 percent of persons ages 65 and older, either single or married couples, rely on Social Security as their sole source of income. There are no other additions of income to the household. About ten percent (10%) of persons ages 65 and older with Social Security as their only source of personal income are at or below 100 percent of poverty (American Community Survey 2006).

Low-income Baby Boomers are far less likely to own homes or have pensions

or retirement accounts. The research shows that two ways in which Baby Boomers with low lifetime earnings could escape falling into the bottom 20th percentile was by continuing to work after retirement or by co-residing with another individual who contributes financially to the household.

Generation X (birth years 1965 – 1982)

Individuals from Generation X follow close on the heels of Baby Boomers. In 2030 the Generation X group will be ages 48 to 65 (Table 12). Generation X members saw the beginning of computer technology in the workplace that included: (1) compact discs; (2) handheld calculators; (3) first computer with integrated circuits; and (4) ethernet (local computer networks). They were witness to the invention of the ATM, the internet, cellphones, Walkman radios, and the first video game (Pong). Historical events also included: (1) Martin Luther King assassination; (2) Neil

Armstrong walk on the moon; (3) *Roe V. Wade*; and (4) Three-mile Island nuclear accident. This generation values the entrepreneurial spirit, loyalty, independence, creativity and information. They welcome feedback and adapt well to new situations. This generation values quality of work life. They work hard, but they would rather find quicker, more efficient ways of working so that they have time for fun. Generations X-ers are working hard so that they can have more time to balance work and life responsibilities. Employees in this generation generally respect skills (not credentials) and are willing to "job shop." They place family as first priority over work.

Table 12. Age Range of Generation X by Selected Years

	Youngest born in 1982	Middle born in 1974	Oldest born in 1965
2000	18	26	35
2010	28	36	45
2020	38	46	55
2030	48	56	65

Generation Y (birth years 1983 – 2002)

Todays teens and young adults, Generation Y members may be caregivers for Baby Boomers between 2020 and 2030. As Baby Boomers begin to enter retirement years, individuals of Generation Y will be ages 8 to 27. In 2030, they will be ages 28 to 47 (Table 13) and part of the primary working age population. During Generation Y member lifetimes, news events began to be broadcast in 'real time.' The globe shrunk as people were able to view history-in-the-making around the world. Technological advances began to grow at an increasing rate with the Apple McIntosh computer, Windows by Microsoft, the creation of the World Wide Web and Internet protocol (HTTP) and language (HTML), and social networking startups with Classmate.com, and web TV. In the political and social arena, Generation Y members experienced (1) the fall of the Berlin Wall; (2) the Persian Gulf War; (3) the Oklahoma City bombings; and (4) the Columbine High School shootings. This generation values positive reinforcement, autonomy, positive attitudes and diversity. They are used to making and spending money. They highly value technology and use it as a tool for multi-tasking. Employees in this generation are good at "multi-tasking". They tend to have an interactive style and embrace diversity, multiculturalism and internationalism.

Table 13. Age Range of Generation Y by Selected Years

	Youngest born in 2002	Middle born in 1993	Oldest born in 1983
2000	--	7	17
2010	8	17	27
2020	18	27	37
2030	28	37	47

Generation Z (birth years 2002 – 2020)

Generation Z is so new, having been born in the last seven years (Table 14). By 2030, when the majority of Baby

Boomers will be ages 85 and older, this new generation will be the youngest work force members. They will begin to enter the workforce in about 2020. Their approach to work life and life outside of work will influence relationships between themselves and older individuals. There may, or may not, be an understanding of each others' lifestyles. Each age group has a responsibility for understanding generational differences.

While all age groups experienced global events since the late 1990s, Generation Z (also called post-Millennials, Digital Natives, dot.com kids) members never lived in a world without digital technology. This first generation of kids in the 21st century have not known a world without broadband and wireless Internet and the majority will grow up with a PC online in their home. Socialization and communication for Generation Zs are greatly influenced by computerized social networking, on sites such as MySpace, Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter.

Table 14. Age Range of Generation Z by Selected Years

	Youngest born in 2020	Middle born in 2011	Oldest born in 2002
2000	--	--	--
2010	--	--	8
2020	0	9	18
2030	10	19	28

The Focalyst™ report cited several credible sources about behaviors of members of Generation Z and why the Internet-loving kids of today will become the technical savvy adults of tomorrow. Between 80 and 90 percent of high school students have cell phones and more than 20 percent of elementary school age students have regular access to cell phones.

Gaming on computer and cyber-fun is second to television viewing for today's children. This results in our youngest citizens getting to know individuals around the world, many of whom they may never meet in person. Cyberspace also allows for individuals to re-invent themselves in the form of avatars (a digital likeness of themselves), created to enhance communication, interaction, fun and education. By the time Generation Z joins the workforce, employers will assume that they are digitally proficient.

Children may become more independent through the use of computer social networking and gaming. Generation Z children, bombarded with information from digital sources since birth, are becoming masters at multi-tasking and filtering relevant information in ways older generations cannot fathom. Key to the future interaction among generations, is that Generation Z members will always be in demand. They are the least populous of any living generation. They will have their pick of jobs, homes and lifestyles. They will be the best educated,

becoming experts in their fields and focusing their skills in increasingly specialized areas. This 'in-demand' feature will position Generation Z members to exert considerable leverage across social and political arenas. At the same time people will be paying attention to the political and social power of Baby Boomers, the largest generation, it will not be possible to ignore or discount the influence of Generation Z.

The Depopulation of Rural North Dakota

Just under half (46%) of American communities have begun planning to address the needs of the exploding population of aging Baby Boomers (Cohen, L. and J. Madden 2006). A 2005 study of 10,000 communities across the United States with more than 2,500 residents was designed to assess whether communities were (1) making assessments and putting into place programs, policies, and services that address the needs of

older adults and their caregivers; (2) could ensure that their communities are 'livable' for all ages in that they are both good places to grow up and to grow old; and (3) were well equipped to harness the talents, wisdom, and experience of older adults to contribute to their communities. From a more in-depth survey sent to communities whose initial responses indicated a high degree of preparedness, ten 'best practices' emerged for communities to consider as their population ages. These are outlined in the last section.

Cities in North Dakota

Of the 280 cities in North Dakota in 1920, none had fewer than 50 residents and only six had fewer than 100. By 2008, the number of cities had increased to 361 and of those, 60 had fewer than 50 residents and an additional 74 had between 50 and 99 residents for a total of 134 cities in 2008 with fewer than 100 residents. The depopulation of those cities poses dramatic challenges to decision makers and policy makers when considering service delivery needs in rural North Dakota.

Thriving Cities

"Thriving" used in this context refers to cities whose population continued to increase over several decades. Only 12 of 280 cities that existed in 1920 have shown almost consistent population increases over the last eight decades (Table 15).

Table 15. Cities that Existed in 1920 and had Consistent Population Increases Through 2008 (U.S. Census)

	1920	2008
Bismarck	7,122	60,389
Casselton	1,538	2,004
Dickinson	4,122	16,035
Fargo	21,961	93,531
Grand Forks	14,010	51,313
Kindred	334	619
Mandan	4,336	18,091
Mapleton	198	725
Minot	10,476	35,419
Oakes	1,637	1,763
Parshall	376	1,055
Rolla	675	1,420
Williston	4,178	12,641

An additional ten cities, incorporated since 1920, have had almost continued positive growth through 2008 (Table 16).

Table 16. Cities With Almost Continued Positive Growth Since Their First Year of Census Data Through 2008 (U.S. Census)

	Year of First Data	Pop in First Year	Pop in 2008
Christine	1980	148	173
Frontier	1980	160	261
Gwinner	1950	197	712
Harwood	1980	326	701
Horace	1950	190	1,757
Lincoln	1980	656	2,733
New Town	1960	1,586	1,712
Oxbow	1990	100	238
Reile's Acres	1980	191	285
West Fargo	1940	707	23,708

Trade Areas

In "The State of North Dakota: Economic, Demographic, Public Service, and Fiscal Conditions" report by Randall C. Coon and F. Larry Leistritz (2003), a discussion of trade areas reveal six classifications defined by cities and their associated trade areas. Of the 182 cities classified, six (3.4%) comprised the largest trade centers, wholesale-retail (Table 17). The smallest trade centers, Hamlets (119), made up almost 45 percent of all the trade area centers. While 119 was the low population for Hamlets in 1970, only three other cities in the Hamlet category fell below 200 residents. In 2000, 15 cities identified in 1970 as Hamlets, fell below 200 residents. Of 358 cities in 1970, 176 of the smallest were not classified.

Ghost Towns

Based on historical population data on 10 ghost towns in North Dakota (Barton, Berwick, Hanks, Larson, Maza, Merricourt, Omemee, Rawson, Russell, and Wheelock), once a city's population falls below 100 residents it takes between 40 and 80 years for the city to become totally, or nearly, unpopulated. The average is 60 years. Because the number of cities with populations falling below 100 residents is increasing rapidly (4 times what it was in 1960 and 22 times what it was in 1920) (Table 18 and Figure 6), the potential for up to 60 cities to become nearly, or completely, unpopulated in the next 10 to 30 years is quite high.

Table 17. Number and Percent of Cities in North Dakota Classified by Trade Area Centers (circa 1970), With Range in Population for 1970 and 2000 (Leistritz and Coon 2003)

Trade Centers	#	%	1970		2000	
			Low	High	Low	High
Wholesale-Retail	6	3.4%	5,161	53,365	14,940	90,599
Complete Shopping	7	3.8%	5,946	15,385	4,516	16,010
Partial Shopping	13	7.1%	1,344	2,889	1,125	3,152
Full Convenience	21	11.5%	478	2,554	345	2,457
Minimum Convenience	54	29.7%	330	1,969	237	1,559
Hamlets	81	44.5%	119	1,246	124	1,730
Total Trade Centers	182	100.0%				
Remaining	176		4	416	5	350
Total	358		4	53,365	5	90,599

Table 18. Change in the Number of Cities by the Number of Residents, 1920, 1960 and 2008 (U.S. Census)

	1920	1960	2008	1920 to 1960		1960 to 2008	
				Change	%	Change	%
<100	6	36	134	30	+500%	98	+272%
100 to 199	49	91	64	42	+85%	-27	-30%
200 to 499	128	114	67	-14	-10%	-47	-41%
500 to 999	56	45	45	-11	-20%	0	0%
1,000 to 9,999	38	56	38	18	+47%	-18	-32%
10,000 and over	3	7	9	4	+300%	2	+28%
	280	349	366	69	+25%	17	+5%

In 1920, one in five cities in North Dakota had fewer than 200 residents. By 2000, half of the cities had fewer than 200 residents, and by 2008 another 6 percent was added. In 2008, 55.5 percent of the cities in North Dakota had fewer than 200 residents. In addition to depopulation of cities throughout the state, outlying areas are experiencing rapid decreases in population. In 1920, 67 percent of the population lived in outlying areas

(areas outside of cities) (Figure 7). The decreases over the subsequent decades have been dramatic. By 2000, only about one in four people (27%) lived in outlying areas.

We know from the discussion on cities that the majority of population increases in cities is occurring in only about 20 of 352 cities (6%), with the majority of increases in the four largest population centers (Fargo, Bismarck,
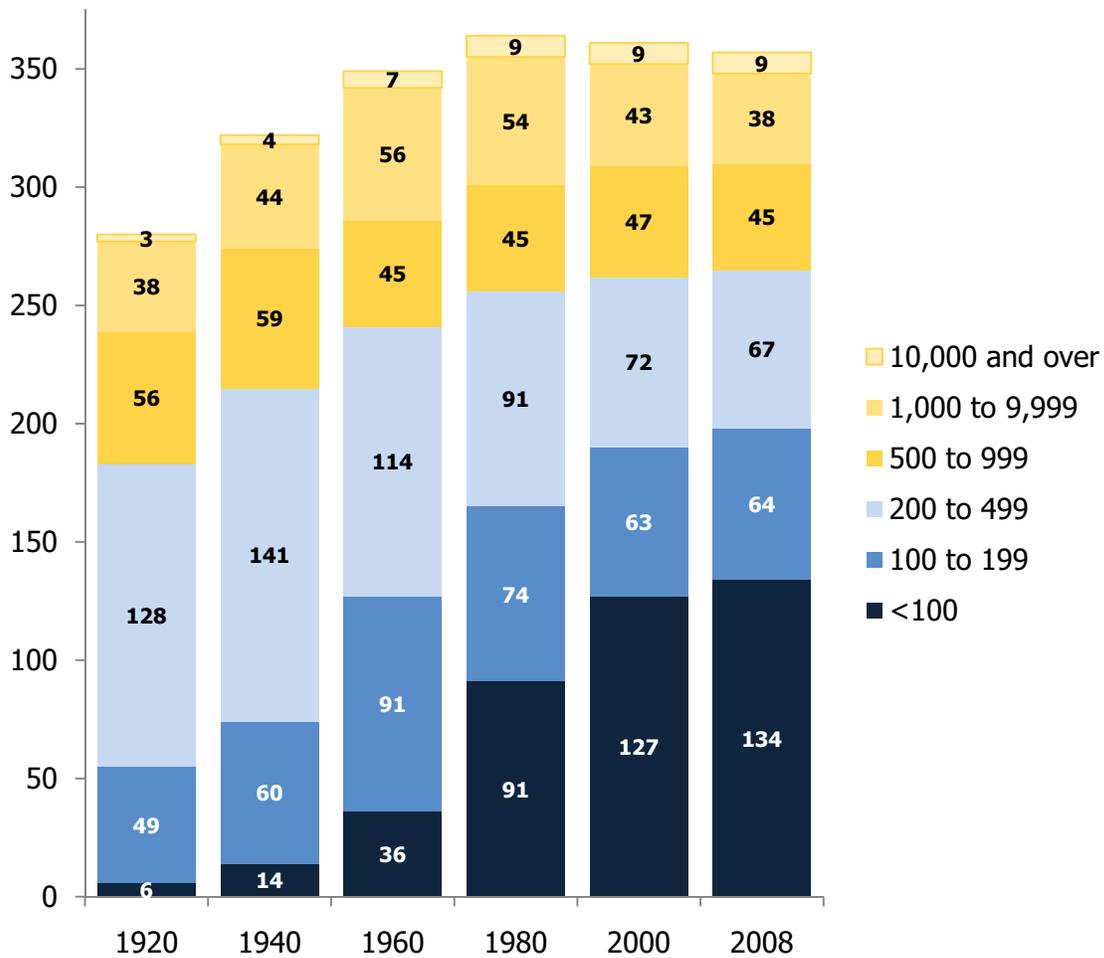
Figure 6. Number of Cities in North Dakota, by City Size, 1920 to 2008 (U.S. Census)
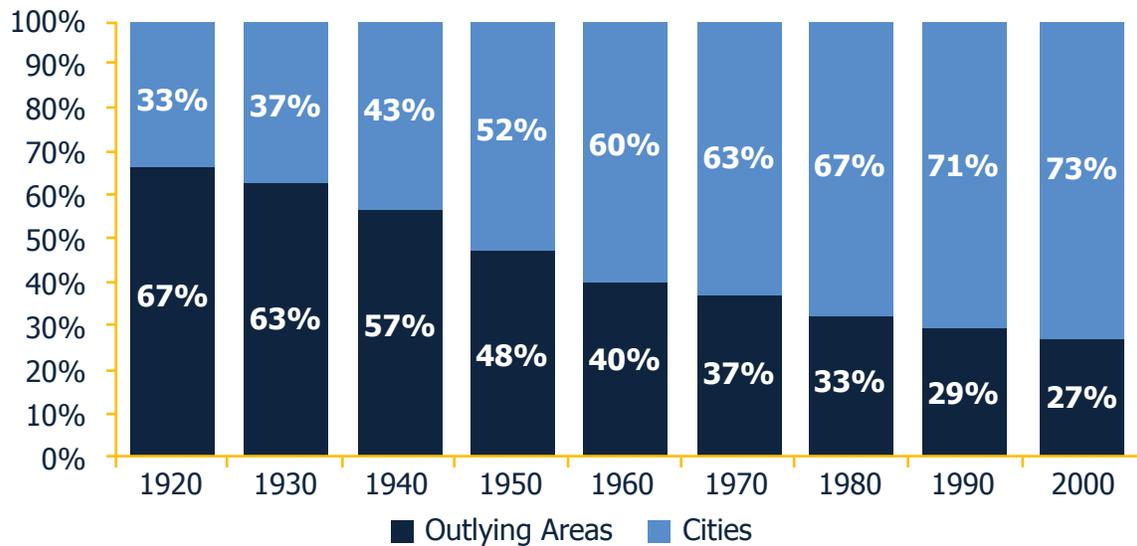
Figure 7. Percent of Population Living in Cities and in Outlying Areas, 1920 to 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)

Grand Forks, and Minot). These shifts in population away from outlying areas and most cities, have great implications for how and where the Department of Human Services will be expected, and remains capable, to deliver direct services to vulnerable populations over the next 10 to 20 years.

Baby Boomers and Ageism

Lack of knowledge about aging populations, lack of close interaction with aging individuals, and the fear of becoming old are three sources of ageism. "Ageism is sometimes played out as 'intergenerational' warfare, where the needs and issues of one generation are pitted against another in federal budget fights about which age group is more deserving of federal allocations." (Ory, Hoffman, Hawkins, Sanner, and Mockehaupt 2003). Realistic characteristics of older individuals include the following (Ory et al. 2003):

- The majority of older individuals are able to perform functions necessary for daily living and manage independently until very advanced ages.

- The majority of older individuals are capable of learning new things, and continue to do so over the entire life course.

- It is never too late to gain benefits from highly recommended behaviors, such as increasing physical activity.

- Genetic factors play a much smaller role than social and behavioral factors in determining an older individual's overall health status and functioning.

- The majority of older adults with partners and without major health problems are sexually active.

- The majority of older adults who are no longer employed are engaged in productive roles within their families and communities.

Population Change in North Dakota

North Dakota, comprised of 53 counties (Figure 8) and about 360 cities, is home to 641,481 people (U.S. Census, July 2008 estimate). Over 2,100 Department of Human Services' employees provide and administer services to vulnerable North Dakotans.

A key concept in the mission statement of the Department of Human Services is to 'support the provision of services and care [to North Dakota's vulnerable populations] as close to home as possible,' in the least restrictive environment. This document will show how populations are distributed across the state. It will help policy makers understand the impact of a rapidly aging population on providing direct services.
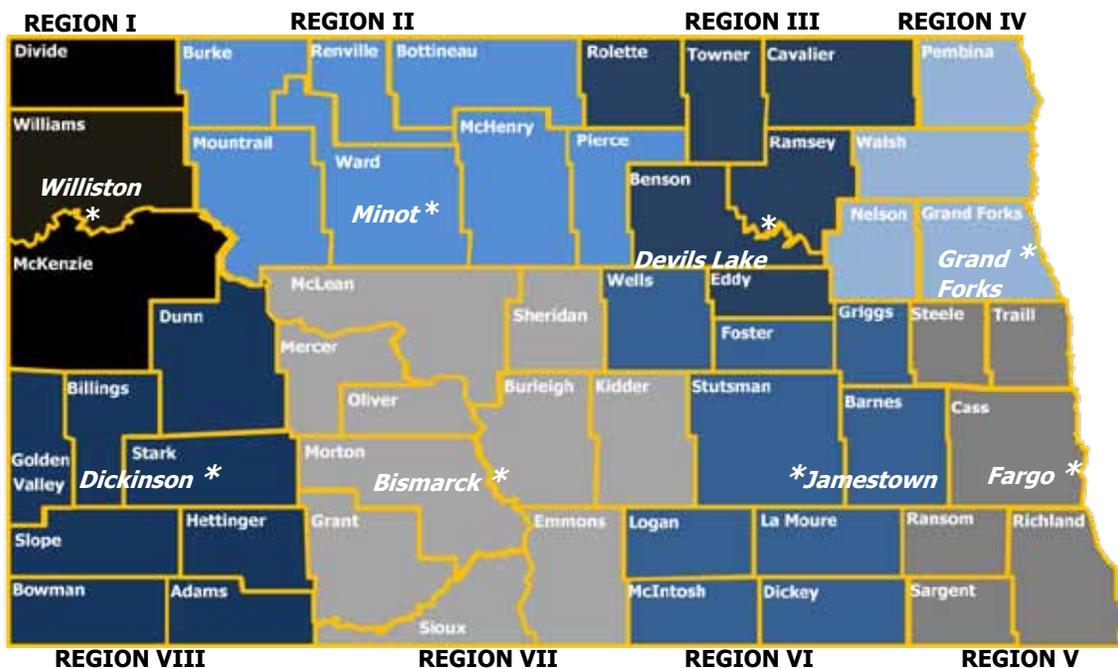
Figure 8. North Dakota Counties and Regions

The affect of a rapidly aging population depends on variables by state, region, county, and city. The variables include:

- Estimated population and projections;

- Density of population (urban, rural and frontier);

- Region, county and city population size;

- Baby Boomers and median age;

- Children;

- Women of childbearing years; and

- Current population ages 60 and older.

NORTH DAKOTA

Land Area	68,976 sq mi
Population (2000)	642,200
Population (2008)	641,481
Density (2000)	9.3 persons/sq mi

somewhat lower than the projections. However, in 2008 and 2009 the actual estimates exceeded the projection by 4,969 and 10,232, respectively (Figure 9a). As the years go by, the projections to 2050 will be adjusted by the U.S. Census to account for the unexpected changes.

Estimated Population and Projections

The U.S. Census (released in April 2005) has projected that in 2020 the population of North Dakota will have dropped to 630,112 and by 2030 to 606,566 (Figure 9). Actual annual estimates of the North Dakota population have consistently been

Figure 9a. Actual Estimates Greater Than Projections, 2008 and 2009
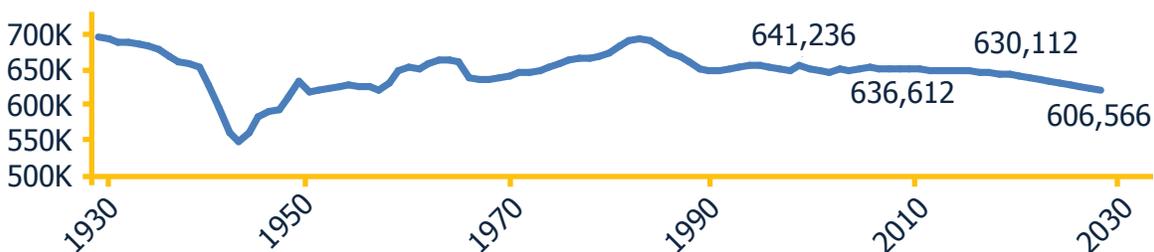
Figure 9. Estimate of Population of North Dakota by Year, 1930 - 2007, and Projections to 2030[4] (U.S. Census)

Density of Population (Urban, Rural, Frontier)

The State's population density is 9.3 persons per square mile compared to the U.S. density of 83.4 persons per square mile. The population of North Dakota roughly equals that of the city of Baltimore, Maryland. The density in North Dakota varies greatly by region and quite dramatically by county (Appendix Table A1). The Dickinson Region (Region VIII) is the least dense region with 3.8 persons per square mile and the Fargo Region (Region V) is the most dense region with 25 persons per square mile. There are 36 counties with fewer than seven persons per square miles which is the criterion for 'frontier.' Of the 36 frontier counties, 22 have fewer than three persons per square mile (Appendix Figure A1). Figure 10 shows North Dakota counties by density category.

Using the definitions from the Older Americans Act (OAA), an urbanized area is (1) a central place and its adjacent densely settled territories with a combined minimum population of 50,000, and (2) an incorporated place or a census designated place with 20,000 or more inhabitants. Based on definition #1 this would include the Fargo/West Fargo area of Cass County (75.3 people per square mile); the Bismarck/Mandan area of Burleigh (46.2 persons per square mile) and Morton (13.4 persons per square mile) counties; and the Grand Forks area of Grand Forks County (45.5 persons per square mile). Definition #2 includes Minot in Ward County (27.5 persons per square mile).

The OAA defines rural as any area not defined as urban. For the purposes of this project, the OAA definitions will apply.
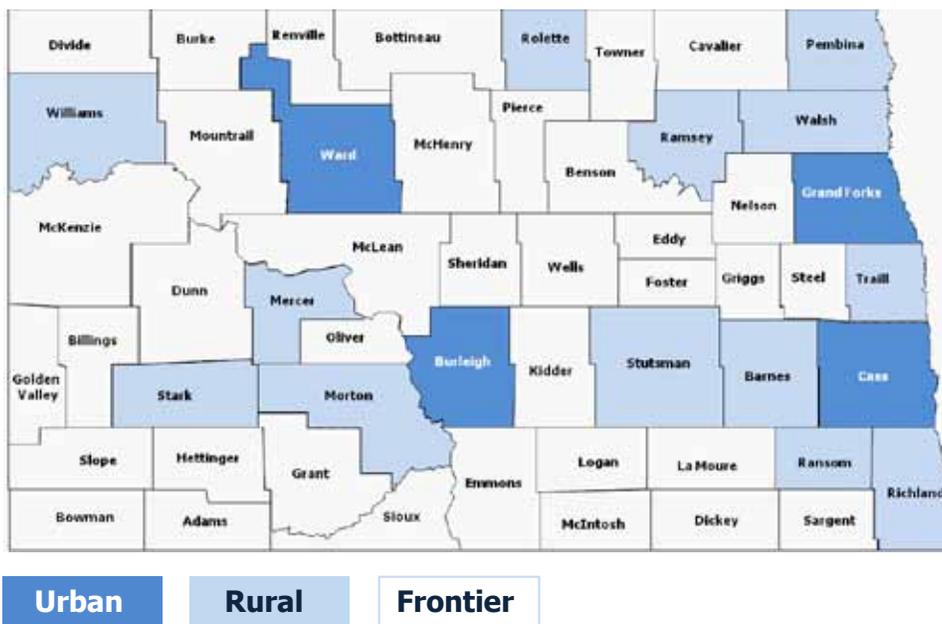
Figure 10. Urban, Rural, and Frontier Counties in North Dakota

Region, County, and City Population Sizes

The distribution of population across the State will have a great impact on the delivery of services by the Department of Human Services. As the population ages, shifts will occur in the distribution of persons 60 years and older, Baby Boomers, women of childbearing years, and children.

Between 2000 and 2007, ten more cities in North Dakota dropped below 50 residents. Of the remaining 357 cities, almost 37 percent (133) had fewer than 100 residents (U.S. Census 2007) (Table 19). Of those 133, about 44 percent (59) had fewer than 50 residents. The average number of residents in these 59 cities was 28. Half had fewer than 26 residents (Table 20 and Appendix Table A2).

Thirty-two counties in North Dakota had cities with fewer than 50 residents in 2007. Cavalier County in the Devils Lake Region (Region III) had the most with seven.

Table 19. Number and Percent of Cities in North Dakota by Number of Residents (U.S. Census 2007)

# of Residents	#	%
< 50	59	16%
50 - 99	74	21%
100 - 999	177	50%
1,000 - 4,499	35	10%
5,000 - 9,999	3	1%
10,000 - 25,000	4	1%
25,000 - 99,999	4	1%

Table 20. Number of Cities in North Dakota with Fewer than 50 Residents (U.S. Census 2007)

# of Residents	# of Cities
fewer than 10	3
10 to 19	12
20 to 29	20
30 to 39	8
40 to 49	16

The Minot, Devils Lake, and Jamestown regions (regions II, III and VI) lead the state in the number of cities with fewer than 50 people, 14, 14, and 11 respectively (Table 21). As a percent of total cities with fewer than 50 residents, Devils Lake, Williston, and Minot regions (regions III, I, and II) lead the state with 33, 27, and 23 percent, respectively. Cities with fewer than 50 residents are least likely to be located in the Grand Forks Region (Region IV) and the Fargo Region (Region V).   Seven (5%) out of 104 cities in those two regions have fewer than 50 residents.   Nine cities (12%) out of 78 cities in the Bismarck and Dickinson regions (regions VII and VIII) have fewer than 50 residents.

City Populations Versus Outlying Areas

City dwellers include those from even the smallest municipalities in the state. Of the 642,200 residents of North Dakota (U.S. Census 2000), 479,033 (75%) lived in a city.

The number of North Dakota residents living outside of cities (outlying areas) numbered about 163,167 (U.S. Census 2000). Throughout this document,

Table 21. Number of Cities, Number of Cities with Fewer than 50 Residents, and Percent of Cities with Fewer than 50 Residents by Region (U.S. Census 2007)

Region	Cities	< 50	% < 50
I Williston	15	4	27%
II Minot	60	14	23%
III Devils Lake	43	14	33%
IV Grand Forks	41	3	7%
V Fargo	63	4	6%
VI Jamestown	60	11	18%
VII Bismarck	51	5	10%
VIII Dickinson	27	4	15%

'outlying areas' is defined as the population that is not counted in 'incorporated city' tabulations. The distribution of residents of outlying areas ranged from 15 percent in the Fargo Region (Region V) to 49 percent in the Devils Lake Region (Region III) (Figure 11).

Census Designated Places (CDPs)

Areas that are not incorporated may be defined by the U.S. Census as Census Designated Places (CDPs). According to the U.S. Census, CDPs are "delineated for each decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places…." Data are provided "for settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name but are not legally incorporated under the laws of the state in which they are located." During decennial census counts, only select CDPs are counted. The selection of which CDPs are counted may change with each decennial census.

In the 2000 decennial census, population counts were tabulated for almost 20 CDPs in North Dakota. Several American Indian communities
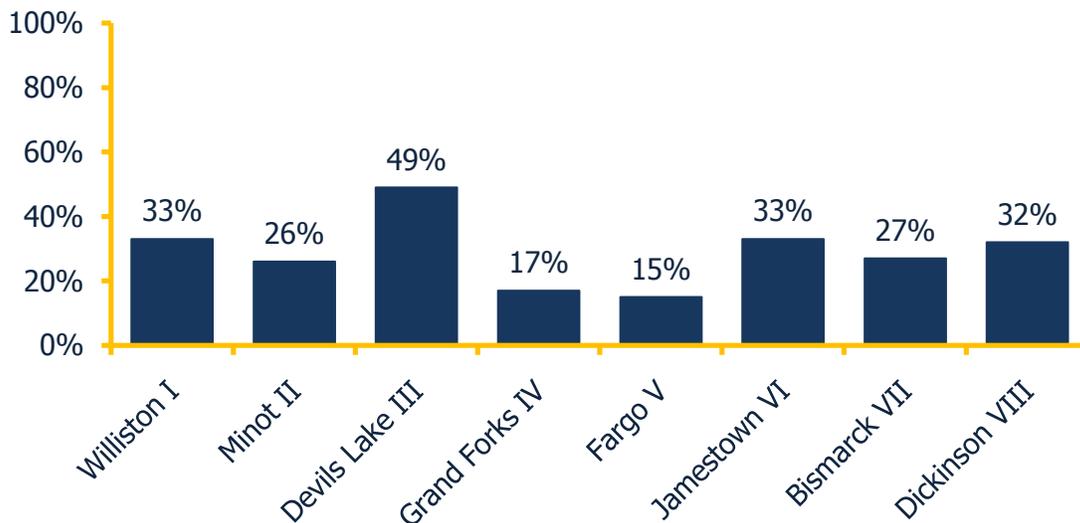
Figure 11. Percent of Residents Who Live in Outlying Areas by Region (U.S. Census 2000)

designated CDPs by the U.S. Census have populations with over 95 percent American Indians. They include the following:

- Williston Region (Region I): Four Bears Village (394) and Mandaree (558)

- Devils Lake Region (Region III): Belcourt (2,440) and Shell Valley (395)

- Bismarck Region (Region VII): White Shield (348) and Cannon Ball (864)

Baby Boomers and Median Age

Baby Boomers were born between 1946 and 1964. In 2000, approximately 29 percent (183,435) of North Dakota residents were Baby Boomers, ages 36 to 54.

The variation in the percent of Baby Boomers per region ranges from 27 percent each in Minot, Devils Lake, and Grand Forks regions (regions II, III, and IV) to 31 percent in Williston and Bismarck regions (regions I and VII) (Table 22 and Appendix Table A3). The variations are more dramatic by county as demonstrated by Billings County where 30 percent are Baby Boomers compared to McIntosh County with 23 percent Baby Boomers.

Comprising about 29 percent of the total population of North Dakota, the number of Baby Boomers range from about 8,491 living in the Williston Region (Region I) to 45,844 in the Fargo Region (Region V) (Table 22). Over one-fourth (25%) of all Baby Boomers in North Dakota live in the Fargo Region. More than three out of every four Baby Boomers live in regions with urban centers (regions II, IV, V and VII).

Table 22. Number and Percent of Baby Boomers by Region, 2000

Region	# of Baby Boomers	% of Total Baby Boomers	% of Region Population
I Williston	8,491	5%	31%
II Minot	24,230	13%	28%
III Devils Lake	11,735	6%	27%
IV Grand Forks	24,742	13%	27%
V Fargo	45,844	25%	28%
VI Jamestown	17,246	9%	28%
VII Bismarck	39,928	22%	31%
VIII Dickinson	11,219	6%	29%
North Dakota	183,435		

Percent of total Baby Boomers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

At the city level, in Mandaree, 24 percent are Baby Boomers and the median age is 18.5. This contrasts with Ashley where 18 percent are Baby Boomers with a median age of 64. The combination of percent Baby Boomers and median age at the different levels of geography complicates somewhat the analysis of the rapidly aging population and its impact on service delivery and eligibility programs. Baby Boomer distribution will be discussed more fully in the region specific sections that follow.

The Baby Boomers will all be between ages 65 and 85 in 2030. About one-third of the 2030 working population have not yet been born. In 2050, all Baby Boomers will be age 85 and older. Two-thirds of the 2050 working population are yet to be born.

Baby Boomers in Cities Versus Outlying Areas

About 29 percent (52,723) of the Baby Boomer population in 2000 lived in outlying areas (areas outside of incorporated cities). Regional variation ranged from 18 percent in the Fargo Region (Region V) to 46 percent in the Devils Lake Region (Region III) (Figure 12). As the Baby Boomers age, it will be important to track their mobility for purposes of providing any needed services. In each of five regions, over 30 percent of Baby Boomers live in outlying areas. The number and percent of those who choose to age in place in areas outside cities will impact the numbers who will require services and how those services are delivered.

Children Ages 0 - 14

Twenty percent (129,846) of North Dakota's population in 2000 were children ages 0 to 14. Six percent
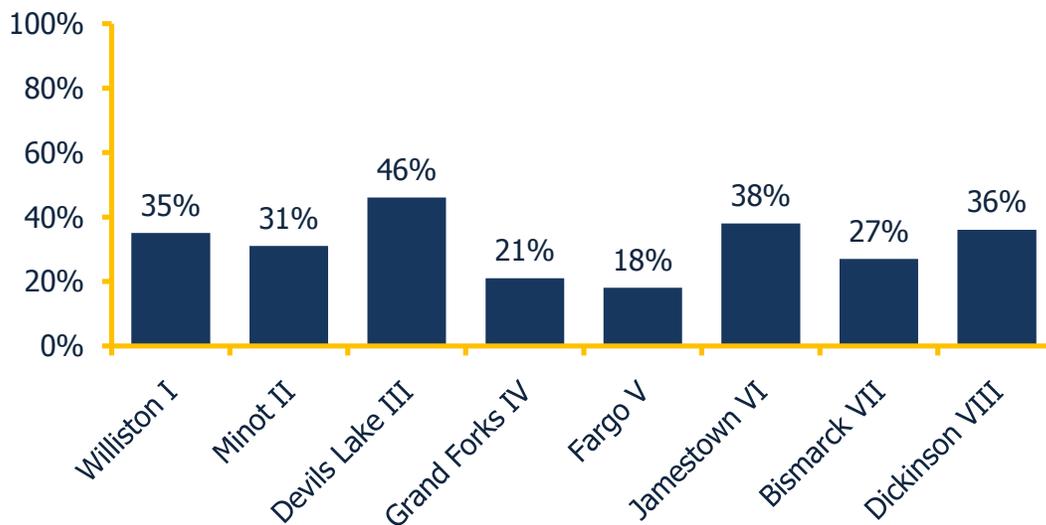
Figure 12. Percent Baby Boomers Who Live in Outlying Areas by Region (U.S. Census 2000)

(39,400) were children under age five. They were not distributed evenly across the state (Appendix Table A4). About 50 percent of the children population ages 0 to 14 lived in Burleigh, Cass, Grand Forks and Ward counties with 11, 19, 10, and 10 percent, respectively.   Another 30 percent lived in the thirteen rural counties averaging just over two percent per county. The remaining 20 percent is divided among 31 frontier counties averaging under one percent of the children population per county.

Though only about one percent of the State's children population lived in Sioux County, Sioux had the highest percent of children (33%) as a portion of its total population. Rolette County, also with a small portion of the total state child population (3%) had children who account for 30 percent of its total population.

The number of children in counties ranged from 135 in Slope County to 23,995 in Cass County (Appendix Table

A5). Fifteen counties had between 135 and 499 children (Table 23). Another 13 counties had between 500 and 999 children. Of the four counties with the largest number of children, three had between 12,000 and 14,000 and the fourth has just over 23,000.

Almost five percent (5,782) of all North Dakota children ages 0 to 14 (129,846) lived in the Williston Region (Region I) (Table 24). Contrasting that was the

Table 23. Number of Counties with Children Ages 0-14, by Number of Children (U.S. Census 2000)

# of Children	# of Counties
30 to 99 children	0
100 to 499 children	15
500 to 999 children	13
1,000 to 1,999 children	11
2,000 to 5,999 children	10
6,000 to 11,999 children	0
12,000 to 13,999 children	3
>20,000 children	1

Table 24. Number and Percent of Population Ages 0-14 by Region (U.S. Census 2000)

Region	# Children Ages 0 - 14	% of Total Children 0-14	% of Region Population
I Williston	5,782	5%	21%
II Minot	18,279	14%	21%
III Devils Lake	10,580	8%	25%
IV Grand Forks	17,674	14%	20%
V Fargo	31,858	25%	20%
VI Jamestown	11,165	9%	18%
VII Bismarck	26,854	21%	21%
VIII Dickinson	7,654	6%	20%
North Dakota	129,846		

Fargo Region (Region V) where over 24 percent (31,858) of all children ages 0 to 14 lived. Dickinson and Jamestown regions (regions VIII and VI) had small portions of children at about six percent (7,654) and nine percent (11,165), respectively. About 21 percent (26,854) lived in the Bismarck Region (Region VII).

Children Under Age Five

Forty-three counties (81%) had fewer than 1,000 children ages 0 to 5. Six counties (11%) had as few as 30 to 99 children and 32 counties (60%) had as few as 100 to 499 children (Table 25) ages 0 to 5.

Children Under Age Five in Cities

About seven percent (26) of the cities in North Dakota do not have any children under the age of five (Table 26). Another 45 percent (163) have between one and nine children under the age of five. Approximately 32 percent (114) of the cities have between ten and 49 children under the age of five. Six cities have over 1,000 children under the age of five. The number of children today and in the future will impact the viability of cities and eventual support of older individuals.

Children Ages 0-14 in Outlying Areas

Statewide, seven of every ten children ages 0 to 14 live in a city. Grand Forks and Fargo regions (regions IV and V) have the greatest disparity of children

living in cities compared to those who live in outlying areas (Figure 13). In both regions (regions IV and V), eight out of every ten children live in a city. The Devils Lake Region (Region III), an anomaly compared to the other regions, has fewer children living in cities than in outlying areas. Over five of every ten children live in an outlying area.

Table 25. Number of Counties with Children under Age Five, by Number of Children (U.S. Census 2000)

# of Children	# of Counties
30 to 99 children	6
100 to 499 children	32
500 to 999 children	5
1,000 to 1,999 children	6
2,000 to 5,999 children	3
6,000 to 11,999 children	1
12,000 to 13,999 children	0
>20,000 children	0

Table 26. Number and Percent of Cities by Number of Children Under Age Five (U.S. Census 2000)

# < 5	# of Cities	% of Cities
0	26	7%
1 to 9	163	45%
10 to 19	49	14%
20 to 29	32	9%
30 to 39	14	4%
40 to 49	19	5%
50 to 99	33	9%
100 to 499	14	4%
500 to 999	4	1%
> 1,000	7	2%
	361	
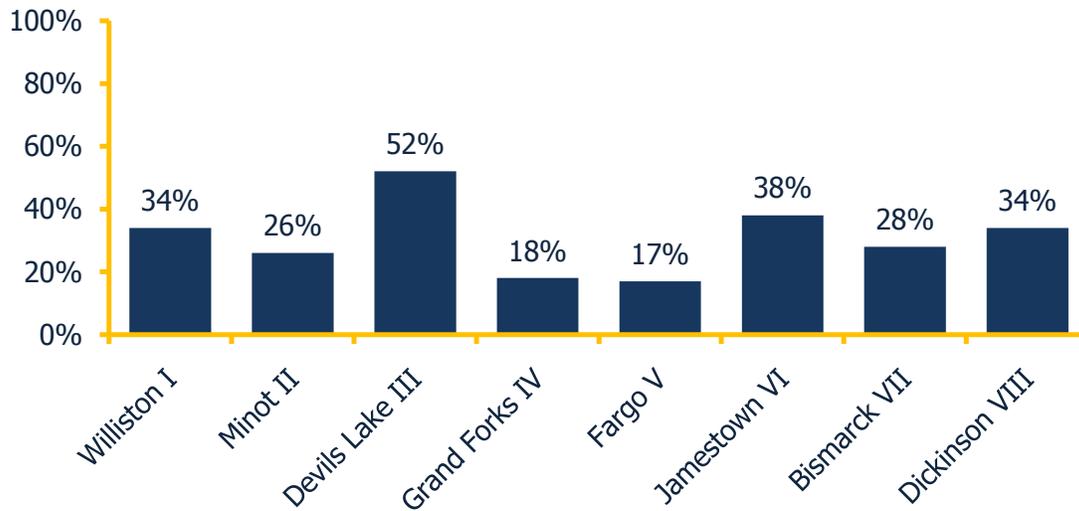
Figure 13. Percent of Children Ages 0 to 14 Who Live in Outlying Areas by Region (U.S. Census 2000)

This adds another dimension to the complexity of projecting service delivery and eligibility program needs. The combination of number of children and number of Baby Boomers, as well as the number of women of childbearing age in an area at this time will greatly affect the dynamics of population change well into the next three decades.

Women of Childbearing Years (ages 15-44)

U.S. Census 2000 reported 135,022 women of childbearing years (15-44) in North Dakota (42% of all females). The 2007 estimate was 126,633 (40% of all females), a six percent decrease from 2000.

The decline of women of childbearing years is reflective of an aging female population. The percent of females over age 44 increased from 123,137

(38%) in 2000 to 135,088 (42%) in 2007. Females under age 15, those yet to enter childbearing years, accounted for almost 20 percent (63,165) of the female population in 2000, decreasing to just under 18 percent (56,934) in 2007.

Almost 77 percent of women of childbearing years reside in the Minot, Grand Forks, Fargo, and Bismarck regions (regions II, IV, V, and VII). The number of women of childbearing years will greatly affect the aging population. The Williston, Devils Lake, and Dickinson regions (regions I, II, and VIII) have the least number of women of childbearing years (Table 27). Combined with having the least number of children, these three regions will continue to experience dramatic decreases in births.

Data at the region level often mask dramatic differences. The regional data reflected in this section are further

Table 27. Number and Percent of Women of Childbearing Years (15 to 44) by Region and State (U.S. Census 2000)

Region	# of Women Ages 15 - 44	% of Total Women Ages 15 - 44	% of Region Population
I Williston	5,197	4%	19%
II Minot	18,795	13%	21%
III Devils Lake	8,180	6%	19%
IV Grand Forks	21,787	16%	24%
V Fargo	39,490	28%	24%
VI Jamestown	11,395	8%	19%
VII Bismarck	27,176	19%	21%
VIII Dickinson	7,489	5%	20%
North Dakota	139,506		22%

detailed by county and city data in the upcoming region specific sections.

Women of Childbearing Years (ages 15 to 44) in Outlying Areas

Statewide, women of childbearing years are between three and four times more likely to live in cities. This varies greatly by region (Figure 14). About half of the women of childbearing years in the Devils Lake Region (Region III) live in cities. In regions I, II, VI, VII, and VIII, women of childbearing years are about two to three times more likely to live in a city, while in the Grand Forks and Fargo regions (regions IV and V) women of childbearing years
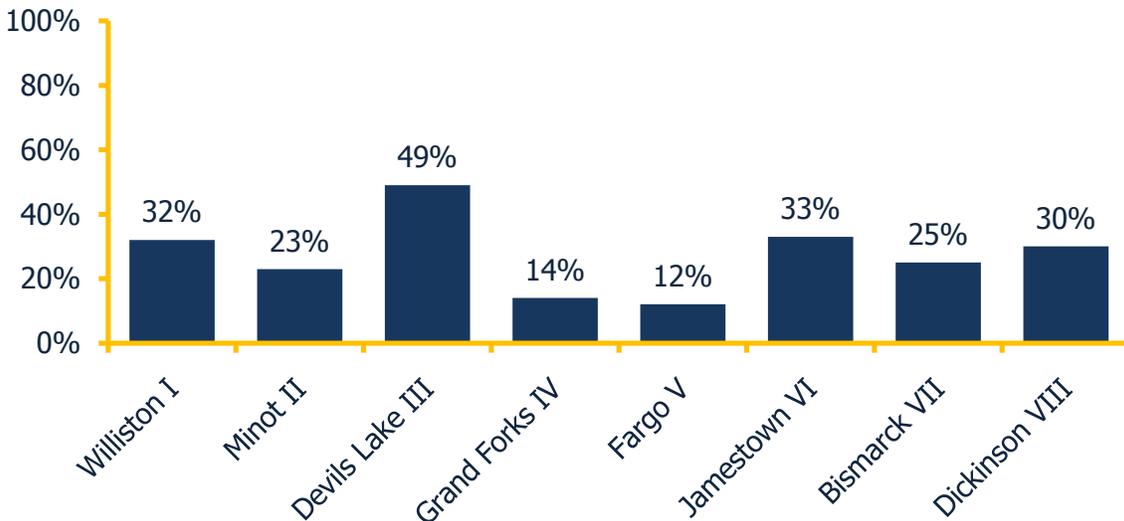
Figure 14. Percent of Women of Childbearing Years Who Live in Outlying Areas by Region (U.S. Census 2000)

are between six and eight times more likely, respectively, to live in cities.

Older Persons (ages 60 and older)

U.S. Census 2000 reported 118,985 persons ages 60 and older in North Dakota. The 2007 estimate was 123,198, a 3.5 percent increase from 2000. While projecting a modest decrease (1.2%) from 2000 to 2020 in the total population of North Dakota, the U.S. Census has projected a dramatic increase (41%) for the population ages 60 and older. An almost 58 percent increase from 2000 to 2030 for persons ages 60 and older is projected.

In 2000, about 40 percent of persons ages 60 and older lived in the Fargo (20%) and Bismarck (20%) regions (regions V and VII).   Williston, Devils Lake and Dickinson regions (regions I, III and VIII) had the

lowest percentages of persons ages 60 and older, at 5, 7 and 7 percent, respectively (Table 28).

Older Persons (ages 60 and older) in Outlying Areas

Almost one-fourth (24%) of persons ages 60 and older lived in areas outside of cities in 2007. This varied by region. The Fargo Region (Region V) had the lowest percent (17%) of persons ages 60 and older living in outlying areas and the Devils Lake Region (Region III) had the highest percent (40%). The other six regions had between 20 and 30 percent of persons ages 60 and older living in outlying areas (Figure 15).

In the Grand Forks and Fargo regions (regions IV and V), just over eight out of every ten persons ages 60 and older lived in a city, compared to the Devils Lake Region (Region III) where about six out of ten lived in a city.

Table 28. Number and Percent of Persons Ages 60 and Older by Region (U.S. Census 2000)

Region	# of Persons 60 and older	% of Total Persons 60 and Older	% of Region Population
I Williston	6,088	5%	22%
II Minot	17,121	14%	19%
III Devils Lake	8,745	7%	20%
IV Grand Forks	14,493	12%	16%
V Fargo	23,847	20%	15%
VI Jamestown	16,095	14%	26%
VII Bismarck	24,037	20%	18%
VIII Dickinson	8,559	7%	22%
North Dakota	118,985	100%	19%
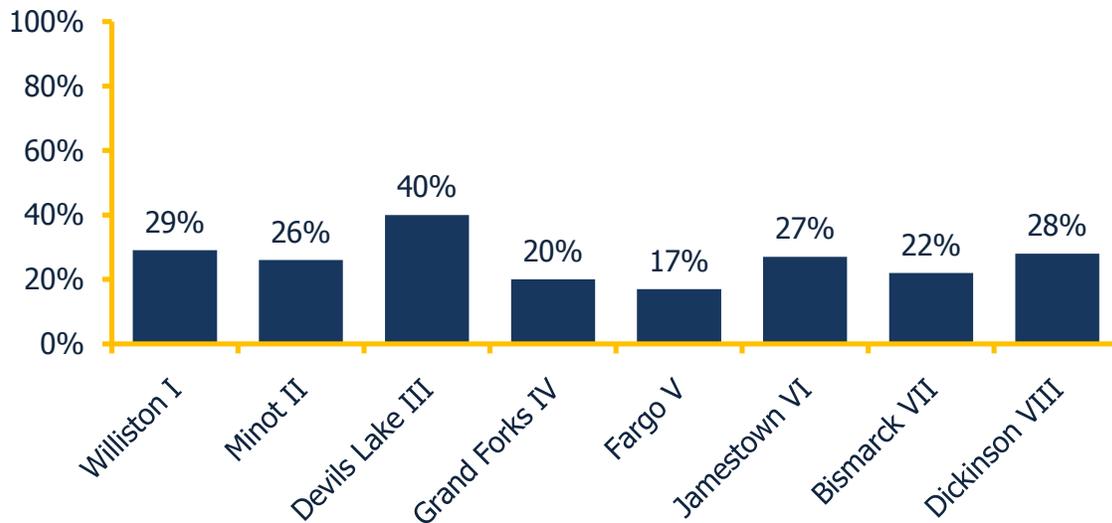
Figure 15. Percent of Persons Ages 60 and Older Who Live in Outlying Areas by Region (U.S. Census 2000)

American Indian Population in North Dakota

According to the U.S. Census 2000, about 80 percent of the American Indian population in North Dakota report affiliation with the following tribes/nations alone or in combination.

Chippewa
Sioux
Three Affiliated Tribes of ND (Fort Berthold)
Hidatsa
Arikara
Cherokee
Mandan

"Respondents who identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in this data product reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaire. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations. The information on tribe is based on self-identification and includes federally- or state-recognized tribes, as well as bands and clans." (Table 49. American Indian and Alaska Native Alone and Alone or in Combination Population by Tribe for North Dakota: 2000, Census 2000 PHC-T-18. American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes in North Dakota: 2000)

The remaining 20 percent report affiliation with over 90 different tribes/nations. The U.S. Census data typically group American Indian and Alaska Natives (AIAN) together. In 2000, about 50 North Dakotans were identified as Alaska Natives.

Approximately 65 percent of American Indians live in counties with reservation lands. The highest concentration of American Indians who do not live on

reservations, reside in Burleigh, Grand Forks, and Cass counties (Table 29). The four Indian reservations and one

Indian Service Area in North Dakota are shown in Table 30.

Table 29. Top 10 Counties in North Dakota Ranked by Percent American Indian Population to Total County Population and Ranked by the Number of American Indians Within Counties, 2000. (shaded counties are partially or wholly reservation lands)

Ranked by the Percent of American Indians to the Total County Population			Ranked by the Number of American Indians Within County		
1	Sioux County	85.30%	1	Rolette County	10,185
2	Rolette County	74.50%	2	Sioux County	3,450
3	Benson County	48.80%	3	Benson County	3,399
4	Mountrail County	31.00%	4	Burleigh County	2,615
5	McKenzie County	22.00%	5	Mountrail County	2,058
6	Dunn County	13.10%	6	Grand Forks County	1,986
7	McLean County	6.90%	7	Cass County	1,863
8	Ramsey County	6.80%	8	Ward County	1,641
9	Williams County	6.30%	9	McKenzie County	1,261
10	Burleigh County	3.80%	10	Williams County	1,246

Table 30. Indian Reservations in North Dakota by Region and County

Reservation / Service Area	Region	County
Spirit Lake Sioux Reservation	Devils Lake Region III	Benson
	Devils Lake Region III	Eddy
	Grand Forks Region IV	Nelson
	Devils Lake Region III	Ramsey
Fort Berthold Reservation	Dickinson Region VIII	Dunn
	Williston Region I	McKenzie
	Bismarck Region VII	McLean
	Bismarck Region VII	Mercer
	Minot Region II	Mountrail
	Minot Region II	Ward
Standing Rock Reservation	Bismarck Region VII	Sioux
Turtle Mountain Reservation	Devils Lake Region III	Rolette
Trenton Indian Service Area	Williston Region I	Divide
	Williston Region I	McKenzie
	Williston Region I	Williams

Foreign Born Population in North Dakota

In 2003, the U.S. Census reported 16,475 foreign-born individuals in North Dakota. Of those, 4,240 (26%) arrived in the years 2000 to 2003.

On the 2000 U.S. Census, the top ten countries identified by foreign-born individuals in North Dakota as their country of birth were: Canada (3,015), Germany (910), Bosnia/Herzegovina (740), India (715), Mexico (580), United Kingdom (495), Norway (365), Philippines (340), Korea (270), and Russia (270).

Numbers and percent of the population of foreign-born shift as refugees enter the United States and settle in North Dakota. Hansen (2003) reported that in 2001 the refugee population in Fargo included about 2,000 Bosnians, 1,000 Vietnamese, 800 Sudanese, 700 Somalians, and 500 Kurds. In the first nine months of 2009, Lutheran Social Services reported new refugee arrivals from African countries (56), Middle East countries (66), Asian countries (105), and Russian Ukraine (1). These 228 individuals were settled in Fargo, West Fargo, Bismarck, Moorhead, and Grand Forks.

Social and Economic Impacts of the Oil Boom in Northwestern North Dakota

Technology has provided new ways to recover massive amounts of oil from the Bakken Formation and the Three Forks Formation, resulting in the need for as many as 8,000 workers during the drilling and infrastructure development phase (Seifert 2009). The drilling phase may continue for 15 to 20 years. Once the drilling phase is complete, maintenance will require as few as 800 workers (Seifert 2009).

Northwestern North Dakota will experience rapid increases in population. Counties impacted include:

- McKenzie and Williams counties in the Williston Region (Region I);

- Burke, Mountrail, and Ward counties in the Minot Region (Region II);

- McLean and Mercer counties in the Bismarck Region (Region VII); and

- Billings, Dunn, and Stark counties in the Dickinson Region (Region VIII).

These ten counties each experienced population losses between two and 18 percent from 2000 to 2006. Since 2006, when oil companies began ramping up drilling efforts, seven of the ten have had population increases of about two percent (Ward and Dunn counties) to almost nine percent (Billings County). McKenzie, Mountrail

and Williams County each had increases around six percent from 2006 to 2009 (Appendix Tables 13 and 14). It will become increasingly important during the next two decades to monitor population shifts across age groups in these counties to more accurately assess needs for direct human service delivery.

Throughout U.S. history areas across the U.S. have experienced new excessive population growth and wealth as a result of discoveries of gold, natural gas, coal, and oil. Sociologists and economists have studied the impact of these phenomena (Jacquet 2009 and Seifert 2009). Many of the studies in the 1970s and 1980s are still relevant today.

Early in the Boom cycle, assumptions typically made about energy development and employment opportunities by community members (Lovejoy and Little 1979) are:

1. Rural residents will desire positions with the new industry

2. A large number of locals will apply for the available jobs

3. Local applicants will possess the requisite job skills

4. Industry is willing and able to hire a substantial portion of the local applicants

5. Currently unemployed residents will desire, seek and obtain jobs with a greater frequency than those already employed.

Those studying the impact of energy booms have generally found that the above assumptions often end up being unrealistic (Jacquet 2009, Seifert 2009, and Lovejoy and Little 1979). What has been found in studies are the following stresses of social change due to dramatic changes in the economy and in population shifts:

- uncertainty,
- isolation,
- inadequate housing,
- alcohol abuse,
- social service demand, and
- crime and divorce.

The ND Office of the State Tax Commissioner reports that economically, the sector including Burke, Dunn, McKenzie, Mountrail, and Williams counties has seen a 34 percent growth in taxable sales and purchases, 34.3 percent for the three years 2005 to 2008, up from 6.6 percent for the years 2000 to 2005. They also reported a 32.9 percent

growth in statewide oil production and extraction tax revenue from 2005 to 2008, up from 11.0 percent for the years 2000 to 2005 (Seifert 2009).

The ND Job Services, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, reports a 27.9 percent growth increase in jobs in the mining industry from 2005 to 2008, up from 8.2 percent for the years 2000 to 2005 (Seifert 2009). The industry mix shifted, noted by the ratio of mining industry jobs to total basic jobs. In 2000 it was 28 percent and in 2008 it was 55 percent.

Not everyone shares in the new economic prosperity. Vulnerable adults include unskilled workers, the elderly and women. Changes occur in social relationships and new cultural issues and conflicts arise. Conflicts occur

between newcomers and long-term residents when changes in power, authority and traditional life-styles are threatened (Gilmore and Duff 1975).

Summary

Baby Boomers make up the largest portion of the population in each of the regions ranging from 27 percent in Devils Lake and Grand Forks regions (regions III and IV) to 31 percent in Williston and Bismarck regions (regions I and VII). The portion of population over age 60 ranges from 15 and 16 percent in Fargo and Grand Forks regions (regions V and IV) to 26 percent in Jamestown Region (Region VI) (Figure 16).

As this section has shown, the affect of a rapidly aging population depends
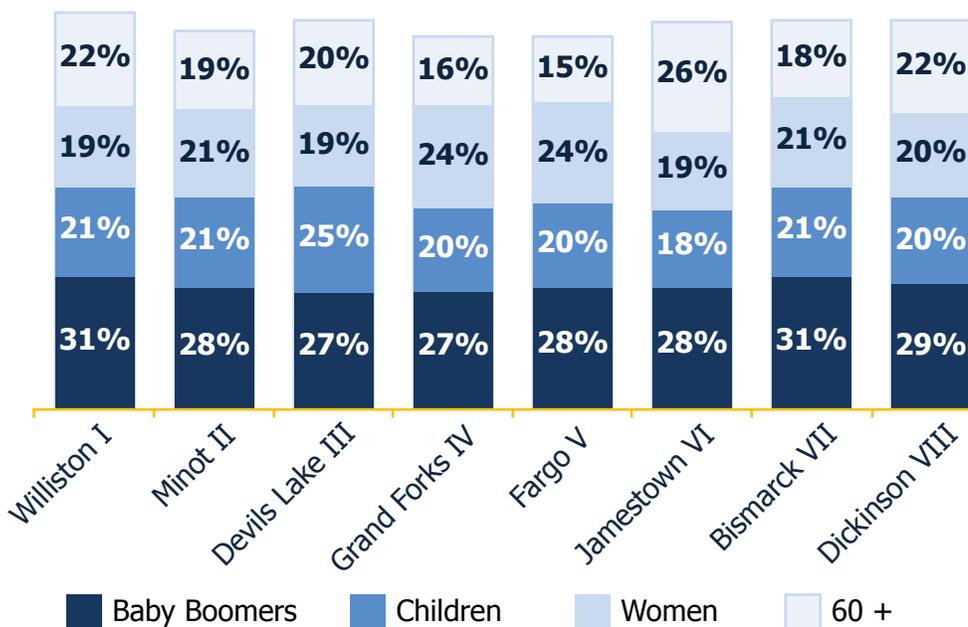
Figure 16. Proportion of Population of Baby Boomers, Children, Women and 60+ by Region (U.S. Census 2000)

on variables by state, region, county, and city. The variables include: (1) estimated population and projections; (2) density of population (urban, rural and frontier); (3) region, county and city population size; (4) Baby Boomers and median age; (5) children; (6) women of childbearing years; and (7) current population ages 60 and older.

Reporting on population changes and shifts across the state and into the future must involve the seven variables discussed in this section. With each new variable added to the discussion, complexities multiply.   Added to the numerous influences by variables, a further consideration is the availability and timeliness of data at sub-state levels[5].

Population Distribution in the Eight Human Service Regions of North Dakota

The distribution of people across the state is uneven due to geography and the economy. While this document does not address geographic and economic conditions per se, it does show the variation in distribution of children, women of childbearing ages, Baby Boomers, and individuals ages 60 and older. Data at the State level often hide what is occurring at sub-state levels such as region, county, city, and outlying areas.

Shifts in populations at local levels should be monitored at regular intervals and the data presented to decision and policy makers so they may plan and implement the most effective and efficient service delivery systems to vulnerable populations. New information about specific social, economic, and housing characteristics will be forthcoming (release dates in 2012) after the 2010 decennial census. At that time, the material in this document can be updated and trends analyzed. In the interim, some more timely information at the State level

and limited sub-state levels is available from the American Community Surveys.

The number of counties and cities vary by region, as well as the size of the region in square miles (Table 31). The Williston Region (Region I) has the fewest number of counties (3) and cities (16). The Fargo Region (Region V) has the greatest number of cities (63) and the Bismarck Region has the greatest number of counties (10). The Bismarck Region (Region VII) is the largest, followed by the Jamestown, Minot and Dickinson regions (regions VI, II, and VIII). The Grand Forks Region (Region IV) is the smallest region.

Table 31. Number of Counties and Cities and Size by Region (U.S. Census 2000)

	# of Counties	# of Cities	Size of Region (sq. mi.)
I Williston	3	16	6,072
II Minot	7	60	10,477
III Devils Lake	6	43	6,611
IV Grand Forks	4	41	4,820
V Fargo	6	63	6,498
VI Jamestown	9	61	10,574
VII Bismarck	10	51	13,922
VIII Dickinson	8	27	10,001
North Dakota	53	362	68,976

Williston Region (Region I)

The Williston Region, comprised of three counties and 16 cities, is home to 27,506 people (U.S. Census, July 2008 estimate). Approximately 40 employees of the Department of Human Services provide direct services at the regional human service center in Williston.

REGION I (Williston)

Land Area	6,072 sq mi
Population (2000)	27,781
Population (2008)	27,506
Density (2000)	4.6 persons/sq mi

REGION I COUNTIES
& COUNTY SEATS
Divide (Crosby)
McKenzie (Watford City)
Williams (Williston)

Density of Population (Urban, Rural, Frontier)

Williston Region has about 4.6 persons per square mile, compared to the state average of 9.3 persons per square mile. Williams County is designated rural (9.4 persons per square mile) and Divide and McKenzie counties are frontier, with 1.7 and 2.1 persons per square mile, respectively. (Appendix Table A1 and Figure A1)

Region, County, and City Population Sizes

Occupying 6,072 square miles in the most remote region of the State poses many challenges. The 2008 population (27,506) is about 275 fewer than in 2000 (Table 32). About 230 were from outlying areas. Most of the decrease is from Divide County (297) offset by a population increase in Williams County of 85 individuals (Table 33). If the trends continue as they have since 2000, the region will lose approximately 425 individuals by 2020 and about 775 by 2030. (Figure 17 & 18). On the other hand, Census counts over the next twelve to twenty years will most likely show increases due to the need for drilling/construction workers in the oil industry.

Four of the sixteen cities in the Williston Region (Ambrose, Fortuna, Alamo, and Springbrook) have fewer than 50 residents (Appendix Table A2), nine have between 100 and 999 residents, and three have over 1,000 residents (Watford City, Tioga, and Williston). Williston, the largest city, is home to 12,641 individuals. Its gain between 2000 and 2008 was just under 1.5 percent. Crosby (952), the county seat of Divide County, lost about 12 percent of its population between 2000 and 2008 (Table 34). Thirteen of the sixteen cities each lost an average of about five percent.

Table 32. Williston Region City and Outlying Area Population Changes from 2000 to 2008 (U.S. Census 2009)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Population	27,781	27,506	-275	-1.0%
Total Cities	18,215	18,170	-45	-0.2%
Outlying Areas	9,566	9,336	-230	-2.4%

Table 33. 2000 and 2008 Populations for Counties in Williston Region, Number and Percent Change (U.S. Census 2009)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Divide	2,283	1,986	-297	-13.0%
McKenzie	5,737	5,674	-63	-1.1%
Williams	19,761	19,846	85	0.4%
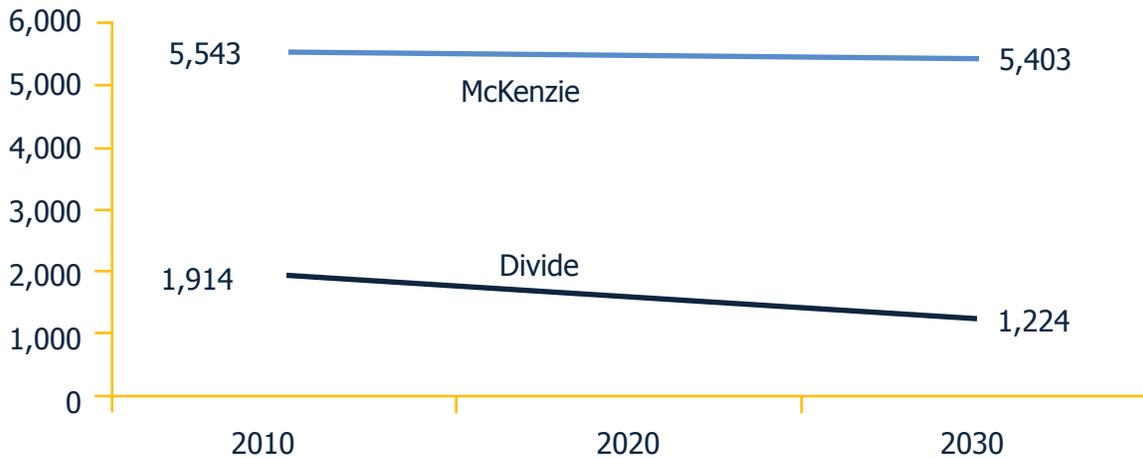
Figure 17. 2030 Projected Populations of Divide and McKenzie Counties in the Williston Region, Based on Annual Population Changes from 2000-2008
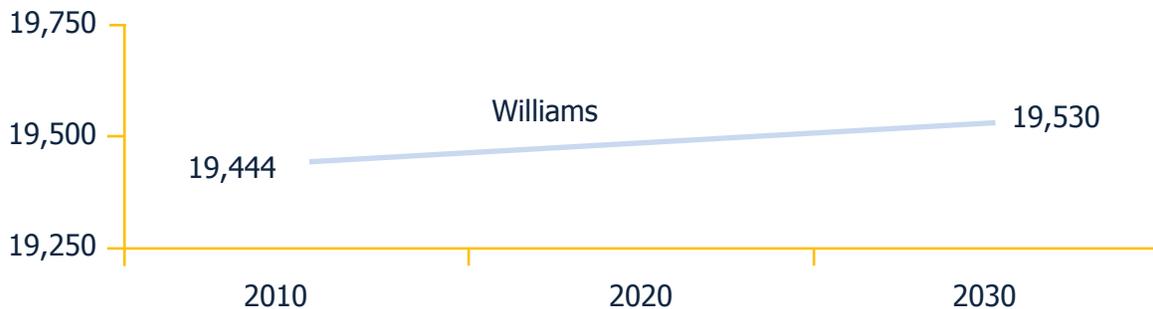
Figure 18. 2030 Projected Populations of Williams County in the Williston Region, Based on Annual Population Changes from 2000-2008

Table 34. Williston Region Population Change from 2000 in Cities with More than 200 Residents in 2008 (U.S. Census 2009)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Williston	12,461	12,641	180	1.4%
Watford City	1,426	1,386	-40	-2.8%
Tioga	1,118	1,096	-22	-2.0%
Crosby	1,078	952	-126	-11.7%
Mandaree	588	591	3	0.5%
Ray	531	532	1	0.2%
Alexander	216	215	-1	-0.5%

*Four Bears Village (364) had a population over 200 reported in U.S. Census 2000. It is not included in the above table because it was not reported in U.S. Census city populations in 2008.

Baby Boomers and Median Age

Just over one percent (1.3%) of the Baby Boomers in North Dakota reside in the Williston Region. In 2000, approximately 31 percent (8,491) of the Williston Region residents were Baby Boomers. Pyramids show the movement of Baby Boomers across age categories from 2005 to 2020 (Figure 19). The pyramids demonstrate the much smaller portions of individuals in age categories following the Baby Boomers, especially ages 20 to 39 in 2005 and ages 20 to 54 in 2020. With slight bulges at ages 10 to 19 in 2005 and 15 to 19 in 2020, the pyramids also show the declining proportions of children.

Cities vary dramatically in the distribution of population by age. Over 50 percent of the residents of Ambrose, population 20 in 2008, are Baby Boomers. About 25 percent are younger than Baby Boomers and 25 percent are older than Baby Boomers. The median age of Ambrose in 2000 was 46.

The other extreme in population distribution in the Williston Region is Mandaree. About 24 percent of its 588 residents are Baby Boomers, 68 percent are younger than Baby Boomers and 8 percent are older than Baby Boomers. The median age in Mandaree in 2000 was 19.

While Ambrose had the highest percent of Baby Boomers and a high median age, Crosby and Noonan surpassed Ambrose with the highest median ages in the region of 51 and 58, respectively. Both cities have large portions of their populations ages 85 and older, each at about 8 percent. The region proportion of individuals ages 85 and older is under two percent compared to the state proportion just under three percent.
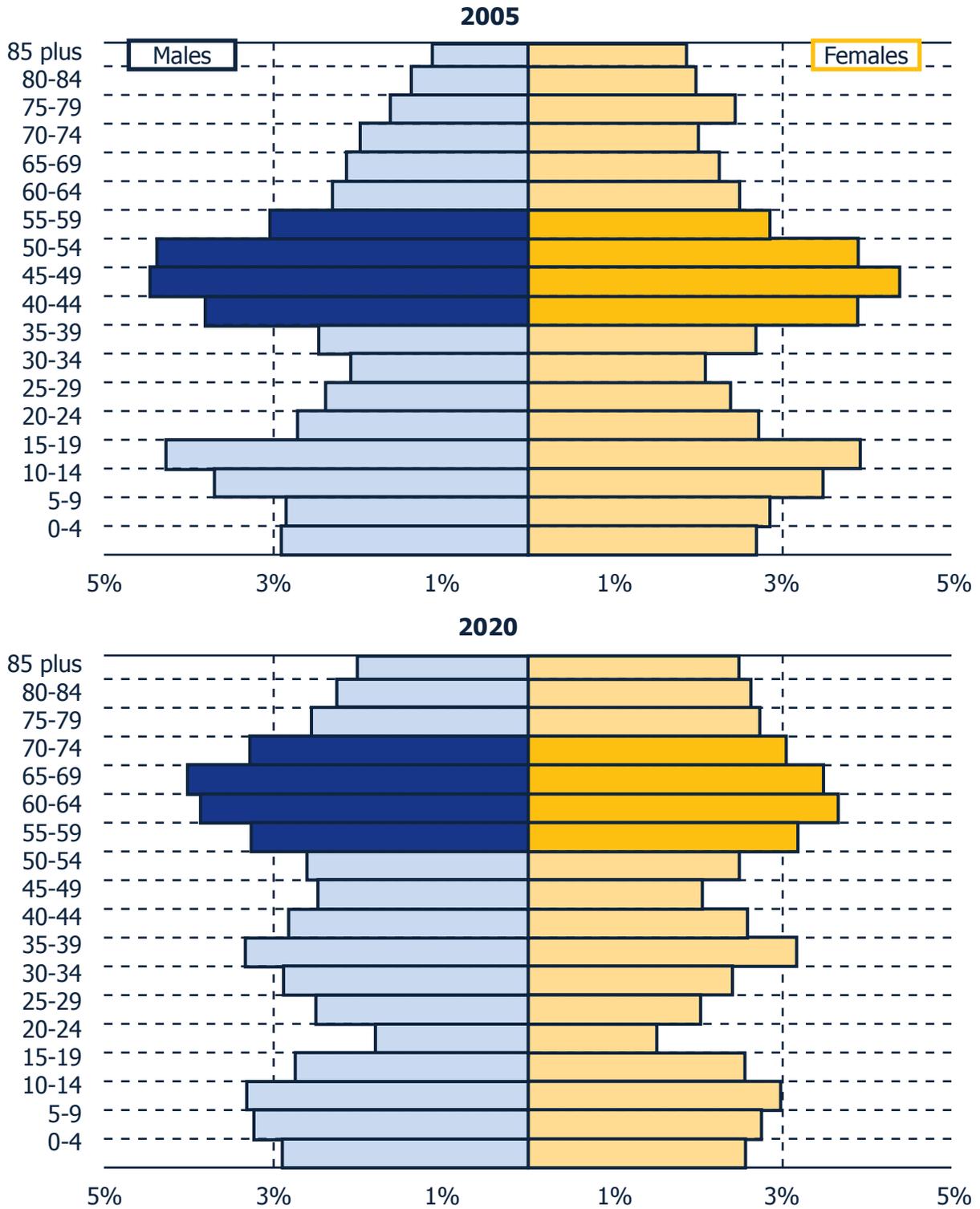
2005

2020

Figure 19. 2005 and 2020 Population Pyramids for Williston Region: **Divide, McKenzie, Williams** counties. Baby Boomers Ages 40-59 in 2005 and 55-74 in 2020 (highlighted) (U.S. Census 2005)

Children (ages 0-14)

The Williston Region is similar to the state in the percent of population ages 0 to 14. Both hover around 20 percent. Similarly, for children under age five, both hover about six percent. Within the region, however, Divide County has a much lower proportion of children, 15 percent ages 0 to 14 and three percent under age five. McKenzie County's proportion of children is about 25 percent for ages 0 to 14 and six percent for those under age five. (Appendix Table A5).

Neither Alamo nor Springbrook have any children under age five; and Ambrose, Fortuna, Noonan, and Wildrose each have one (Census 2000). Contrasting that is Mandaree with fourteen percent of its residents

under age five and another 27 percent are ages 5 to 14.

Figure 20 shows changes in the Williston Region from 2005 to 2020 for population groups ages 0 to 14, 15 to 64, and 65 and older. Children hover at 18 percent and working age individuals decline about nine percent from 63 to 54. The portion of individuals ages 65 and older increase by about nine percent, from 19 to 28.

Women of Childbearing Years (ages 15-44)

In 2000, the Williston Region had about 5,196 women of childbearing age (37% of all women). This was five percent lower than the State proportion of women of childbearing ages (42% of all females). County proportions varied from 29 percent in Divide County to 39 percent in Williams County. (Appendix Table A6).

Mandaree and Williston had high proportions of women of childbearing ages at about 41 percent each. Alamo had the lowest proportion at 24 percent. In combination, Mandaree and Williston also had the highest proportion of children under age five and the highest proportion of women of childbearing ages. Contrasting them, Alamo had both the lowest proportion of women of childbearing ages and of children under age five. Cities with higher proportions of women and lower proportions of children under age five were Springbrook, Wildrose, and Epping.
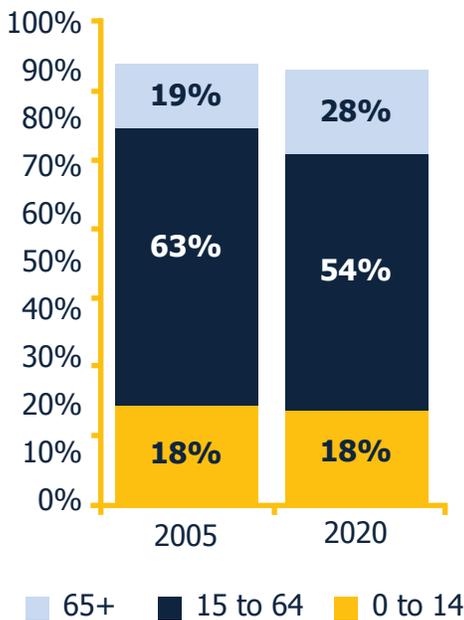
Figure 20. Population Distribution for Individuals Ages 0-14, 15-64, and 65 and Older, **Williston Region**, 2005 and 2020

Because of aging Baby Boomers, it is important to look at the combination of children and women to understand what human resources may be available in the next 12 to 20 years.

Older Persons (ages 60 and older)

The proportion of North Dakota's population ages 60 and older was about 19 percent in 2000. Those 85 and older were just over two percent of the population of North Dakota. Over six percent of Divide County's population is ages 85 and older.

In 2000, the percent of population in North Dakota counties of individuals ages 60 and older ranged from about 11 to 42 percent. In the Williston Region, about 34 percent of the population of Divide County was ages 60 and older in 2007 (Table 35 and Appendix Table A8). In McKenzie and Williams counties just under 22 percent

of each county's population were ages 60 and older. Divide County ranked 7th highest in the State and 26th in the Nation for percent of population ages 60 and older. The State ranks for McKenzie and Williams were 40 and 42, respectively.

The percent of population in North Dakota counties in 2000 for individuals ages 85 and older ranged from one to nine percent. In the Williston Region just over six percent of the population of Divide County was ages 85 and older (Table 36 and Appendix Table A9). In Williams and McKenzie counties the percent of each county's population ages 85 and older was 3.1 and 2.7 percent, respectively. Divide County ranked 5th highest in the State and 12th in the Nation for percent of population ages 85 and older. The State ranks for Williams and McKenzie were 38 and 42, respectively.

Table 35. Williston Region 2007 Rankings of Counties by Percent of Population **Ages 60 and Older**, National and State (U.S. Census 2008)

Rank (out of 3,142 U.S. counties)	North Dakota Rank	County	Total Population	# Ages 60 and Older	% Ages 60 and Older
26	7	Divide	2,004	686	34.2%
1,129	40	McKenzie	5,617	1,226	21.8%
1,254	42	Williams	19,540	4,174	21.4%

Table 36. Williston Region 2007 Rankings of Counties by Percent of Population **Ages 85 and Older**, National and State (U.S. Census 2008)

Rank (out of 3,142 U.S. counties)	North Dakota Rank	County	Total Population	# Ages 85 and Older	% Ages 85 and Older
12	5	Divide	2,004	124	6.2%
543	38	Williams	19,540	611	3.1%
831	42	McKenzie	5,617	153	2.7%

Cities within the region vary greatly, ranging from seven percent in Mandaree to 45 percent in Noonan for population ages 60 and older. Similarly, Mandaree has the lowest proportion of residents ages 85 and older (0.2%) with Noonan and Crosby having the highest proportions, each at about eight percent. In combination with the low proportions of children ages 0 to 14 and women of childbearing years, several cities in the Williston Region will suffer from a lack of human resources in the next 12 to 20 years.

Individuals Living in Outlying Areas

About 27 percent of individuals in North Dakota resided in outlying areas in 2000. Across the state that proportion will vary. Overall, a higher proportion (30%) in the Williston Region reside in outlying areas. The proportions also vary by category as demonstrated in Table 37. About one in ten American Indians (11%) live in outlying areas compared to about one in three White (33%).

The Williston Region has no areas classified as urban. Classified as a rural county, the vast area of Williams County is sparsely populated. Just over 60 percent of the population resides in Williston, leaving a density in the remainder of the county of just under four persons per square mile. Divide and McKenzie counties are both frontier counties with 1.7 and 2.1 persons per square mile, respectively.

Minority Populations in Williston Region

Just over three percent (257) of the North Dakota Hispanic population lives in the Williston Region (Table 38).

About seven percent (2,511) of North Dakota American Indians reside in the region. The Trenton Indian Service

Table 37. Percent and Number of Individuals Living in Outlying Areas in the Williston Region (U.S. Census 2000)

Total regional population	30%	8,472
Baby boomers	34%	2,929
Children under age five	29%	450
Children ages 0 to 14	31%	1,804
Women of childbearing years	29%	1,516
Individuals ages 60 and older	29%	1,764
Individuals ages 85 and older	15%	111
White alone or in combination with another race	33%	8,837
American Indian alone or in combination with another race	11%	275
Hispanic	21%	54
Veterans	29%	853
Individuals ages 65 and older with at least on disability	24%	404
Individuals ages 65 and older below poverty	25%	86

Table 38. Williston Region Race and Ethnicity 2000

	#	% of Total State Race or Ethnicity Population
American Indian	2,511	7.1%
African American	66	1.2%
Other Races	172	1.8%
Hispanic	257	3.3%

Area is a formal extension of The Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians. It serves American Indians in Divide, Williams, and McKenzie counties in North Dakota. Williams and McKenzie counties in the Williston Region are ranked 9th and 10th in North Dakota for the number of American Indians residing in each county. The Fort Berthold Indian Reservation lands extend into McKenzie County.

McKenzie County's American Indian population (1,261) is about 22 percent of the county population. Williams County's American Indian population (1,246) is just over six percent of the county population.

Trenton, an unincorporated community in Williams County, has about 100 inhabitants in 2000 (2000 Zip Code Based Estimate). Williston (Trenton Indian Service Area) and Mandaree (Fort Berthold Reservation) had the largest number of American Indians in 2000 at 673 and 539, respectively. About 364 American Indians reside in Four Bears Village (U.S. Census 2008).

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN THE EIGHT HUMAN SERVICE REGIONS OF NORTH DAKOTA

Minot Region (Region II)

The Minot Region, comprised of seven counties and 60 cities, is home to 101,903 people (U.S. Census, July 2008 estimate). About 26 cities (43%) have fewer than 100 residents. Approximately 120 employees of the Department of Human Services provide direct services at the regional human service center in Minot.

REGION II (Minot)

Land Area	10,477 sq mi
Population (2000)	106,761
Population (2008)	101,903
Density (2000)	8.5 persons/sq mi

REGION II COUNTIES & COUNTY SEATS
Bottineau (Bottineau)
Burke (Bowbells)
McHenry (Towner)
Mountrail (Stanley)
Pierce (Rugby)
Renville (Mohall)
Ward (Minot)

Density of Population (Urban, Rural, Frontier)

Minot Region has about 8.5 persons per square mile, compared to the State average of 9.3 persons per square mile. Ward County, considered urban, has 29.2 persons per square mile. The remaining six counties are all considered frontier with the lowest

density in Burke County (2.0) and the highest in Pierce County (4.6) (Appendix Table A1 and Figure A1).

Region, County, and City Population Sizes

Occupying 10,477 square miles of the State, the Minot Region is the third largest region and about half again the size of the Williston Region. The Minot Region is in north central North Dakota, bordered on the west by the Williston Region (Region I), on the east by the Devils Lake Region (Region III) and on the south by the Bismarck Region (Region VII).

A decrease in population in every county of the Minot Region resulted in a loss of over 5,930 individuals from 2000 to 2008 (Table 39). Almost 60 percent of the decrease in population from 2000 to 2008 occurred in cities (Table 40). Minot alone lost 1,148 residents. Rugby, Bottineau, and Mohall lost with 365, 284, and 116, respectively (Table 41).

Table 39. 2000 and 2008 Populations for Counties in Minot Region, Number and Percent Change (U.S. Census 2009)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Bottineau	7,149	6,338	-811	-12.8%
Burke	2,242	1,820	-422	-23.2%
McHenry	5,987	5,168	-819	-15.8%
Mountrail	6,631	6,511	-120	-1.8%
Pierce	4,675	4,091	-584	-14.3%
Renville	2,610	2,245	-365	-16.3%
Ward	58,795	55,986	-2,809	-5.0%

Table 40. Minot Region City and Outlying Area Population Changes from 2000 to 2008 (U.S. Census 2009)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Population	106,761	101,903	-4,858	-4.6%
Total Cities	58,931	56,029	-2,902	-4.9%
Outlying Areas	47,830	45,874	-1,956	-4.1%

It is projected that all counties will continue to lose population through 2030 (Figures 21 and 22). It is important not to compare the slopes of the first figure with that of the next depicting Ward County. Because of the scale on the Y Axis, Ward County is displayed separately since its population is more than eight times that of the any of the other counties. The population projections are based on annual U.S. Census estimates. The estimates have only begun to change since 2006 due to the impact on population resulting from increased number of workers needed in the drilling/construction phase of oil development of the Bakken Oil Formation and the Three Forks Oil Formation. These changes are expected to continue for the next 15 to 20 years. In future releases of U.S. Census projections, more dramatic changes should be noted in the cities, counties, and regions of increased oil production.

In Ward County there is only a difference of 640 people projected. That is about a one percent decrease over 20 years (Figure 22). Extra caution should be used when making any assumptions about Ward County and its future population. It could continue on its slow decline, it could remain fairly stable, or it could experience increases. Without more information, the safest assumption at this time would be to assume that the population will remain fairly stable.

Fourteen (24%) of 60 cities have fewer than 50 residents (Appendix Table A2), 26 (43%) have fewer than 100, 24 (40%) have between 100 and 999, and eight (13%) have over 1,000 residents (Bottineau, Kenmare, Minot, New Town, Parshall, Rugby, and Stanley). New Town and Parshall were the only cities in the Minot Region to have an increase in population between 2000 and 2008 (Table 41). Of the county seats in the region, Stanley and Minot had the lowest percent decline in population, 4.8 and 3.1 percent,

respectively. The remaining county seats, Bottineau, Bowbells, Mohall, Rugby and Towner, had between 12 and 21 percent declines in their populations (Table 41).

Baby Boomers and Median Age

Almost thirteen percent of Baby Boomers in North Dakota reside in the Minot Region (24,230). In 2000, over one in four (28%) persons in the Minot Region were Baby Boomers. Pyramids show the movement of Baby Boomers

Table 41. Minot Region Population Change from 2000 in Cities with more than 200 Residents in 2008 (U.S. Census 2009)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Minot	36,567	35,419	-1,148	-3.1%
Rugby	2,939	2,574	-365	-12.4%
Bottineau	2,336	2,052	-284	-12.2%
New Town	1,367	1,712	345	25.2%
Stanley	1,279	1,218	-61	-4.8%
Kenmare	1,081	1,075	-6	-0.6%
Parshall	981	1,055	74	7.5%
Burlington	1,096	1,000	-96	-8.8%
Velva	1,049	906	-143	-13.6%
Surrey	917	877	-40	-4.4%
Mohall	812	696	-116	-14.3%
Towner	574	483	-91	-15.9%
Westhope	533	460	-73	-13.7%
Berthold	466	439	-27	-5.8%
Sawyer	377	340	-37	-9.8%
Bowbells	406	322	-84	-20.7%
Drake	322	268	-54	-16.8%
Anamoose	282	246	-36	-12.8%
Powers Lake	309	244	-65	-21.0%
Granville	286	238	-48	-16.8%
Lansford	253	226	-27	-10.7%
Sherwood	255	213	-42	-16.5%
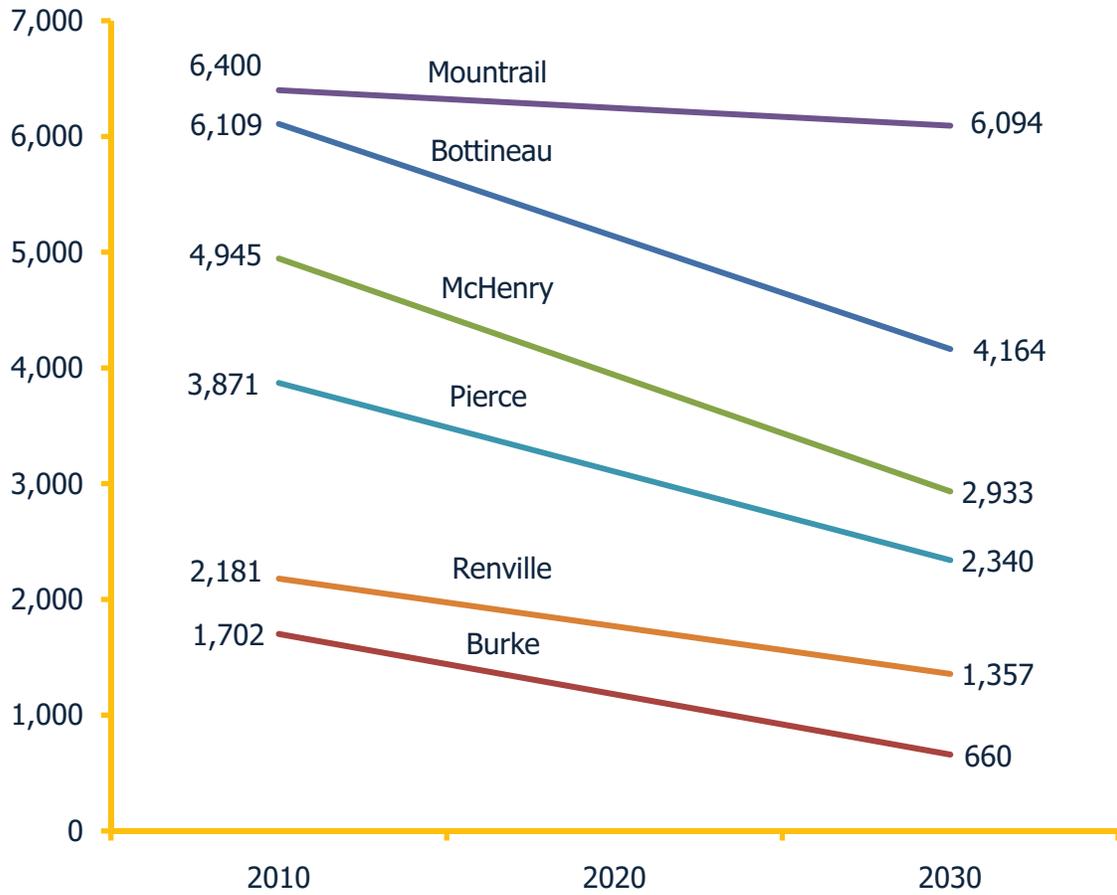
Figure 21. 2030 Projected Population of Counties in the Minot Region (excluding Ward County), Based on Annual Population Changes from 2000-2008

Figure 22. 2030 Projected Population of Ward County in the Minot Region, Based on Annual Population Changes from 2000-2008

across age categories from 2005 to 2020 (Figures 23 and 24). Because of the great variation between Ward County and the rest of the region, two sets of pyramids are displayed. The movement of Baby Boomers as they age from 2005 to 2020 are displayed in the age pyramid for the combined populations of Bottineau, Burke, McHenry, Mountrail, Pierce, and Renville counties and a pyramid representing Ward County.

The pyramids for the combined counties of the Minot Region (excluding Ward County) show a shrinking portion of ages below that of Baby Boomers in 2020 compared to 2005 (Figure 23). The 15-19 year olds, for instance, are between 4.0 percent for males and 3.8 percent for females in 2005. By 2020, the 15-19 year olds have shrunk to 3.1 percent for males and 2.6 percent for females. There is also a noticeable increase in the 85 plus category from 3.8 percent to 5.7 percent. Ward County pyramid offers a contrast (Figure 24). The 15-19 year olds experience a moderate decrease from 8.0 percent in 2005 to 7.0 percent in 2020. Individuals ages 85 and older increase from 2.0 to 3.1 percent in Ward County.

Unique to Ward County (Figure 24) is the decrease in the projected percent of Baby Boomers from 2005 to 2020. In 2005, 22.6 percent were Baby Boomers. The 2020 projection is 18 percent. This differs from the remaining counties in the region where about 30.3 percent of their combined

populations were Baby Boomers in 2005 and the projection for 2020 is 30 percent.

In addition, Ward County has a mix of younger populations that can continue to support an aging population for several years. Compared to the remaining counties in the Minot Region where there was a decrease from 17.5 to 16.5 percent of the population ages 20-39 in 2005 and 2020, respectively, Ward County shows the age group 20-39 holding steady at about 30 percent of the population in 2005 and in 2020. If Ward County had not been displayed separately, the region pyramid display would have hidden this important variation. Similar patterns are seen in the Devils Lake Region (Region III) with Rolette County and in the Grand Forks Region (Region IV) with Grand Forks County. Contributing factors could be the Air Force bases and universities in Ward and Grand Forks counties and the large American Indian population in Rolette County.

Cities vary dramatically in the distribution of population by age. Over 50 percent of the residents of Landa (population 28) and Balfour (population 20) are Baby Boomers. In Landa there was only one youth reported (ages 0-14) in 2000. In Balfour no youth were reported and the remainder of the residents were older than Baby Boomers. The median age for residents of Landa and Balfour was 45 and 53.5, respectively. Baby Boomers in cities with over 1,000 residents average between 24 and 31
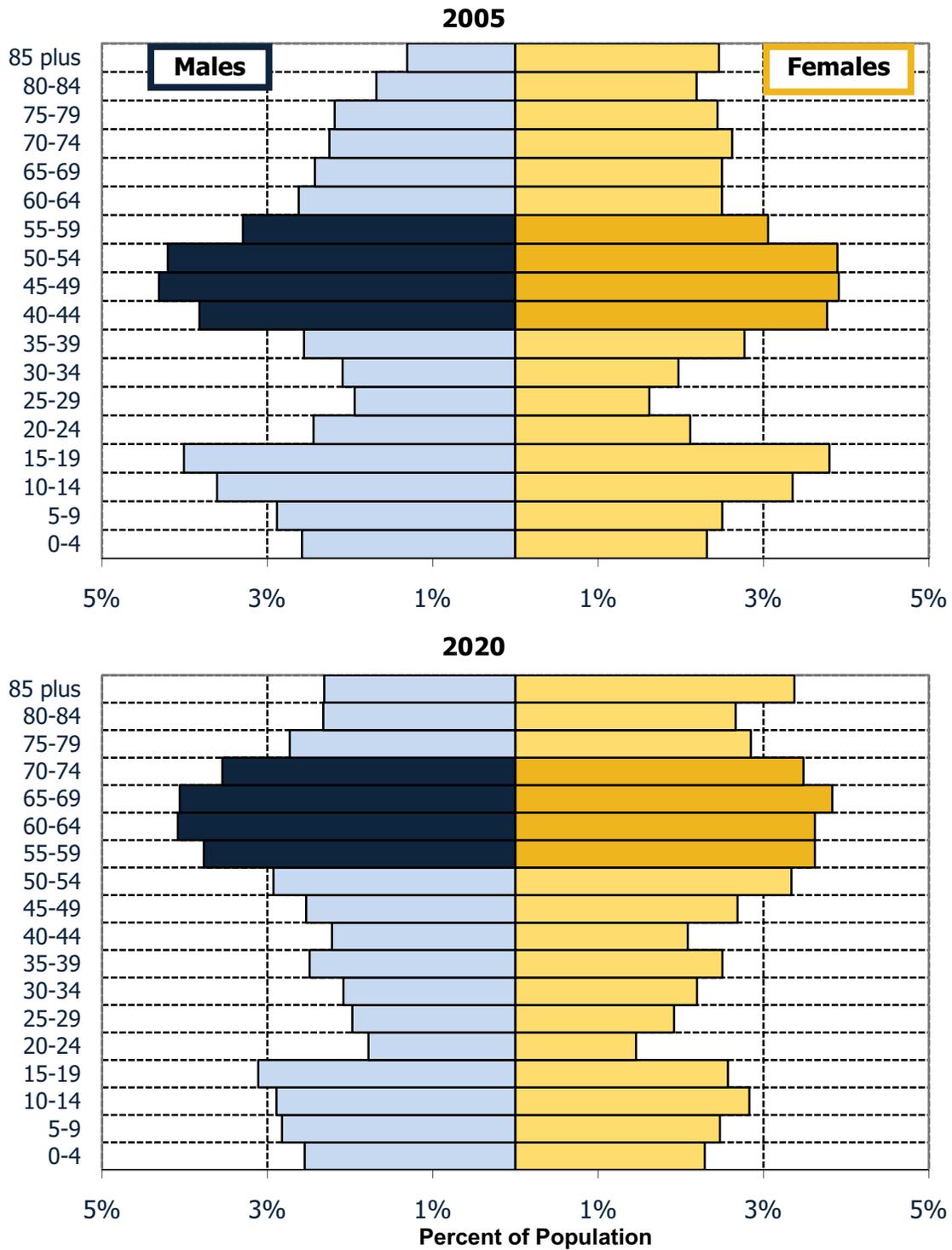
2005

2020

Figure 23. 2005 and 2020 Population Pyramids for Minot Region: **_Bottineau, Burke, McHenry, Mountrail, Pierce, Renville_** counties (excludes Ward County). Baby Boomers Ages 40-59 in 2005 and 55-74 in 2020 (highlighted) (U.S. Census 2005)
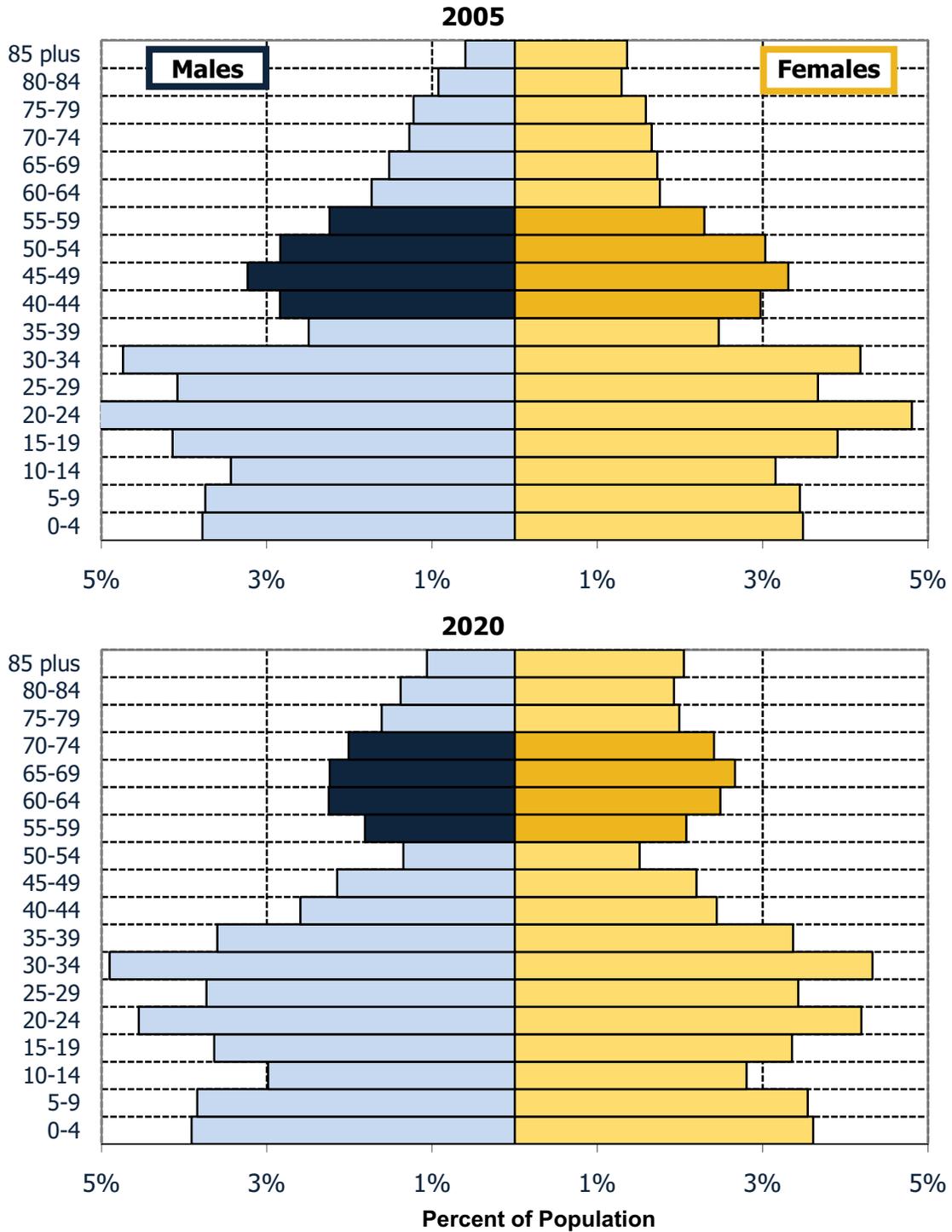
Figure 24. 2005 and 2020 Population Pyramids for Minot Region: *Ward County.*
Baby Boomers Ages 40-59 in 2005 and 55-74 in 2020 (highlighted) (U.S. Census 2005)

percent. The fifteen cities with the highest percent (34% and over) of Baby Boomers, had populations less than 200.

Larson (population 17) has the highest median age (72.5). There were two youth, six Baby Boomers and the rest were over age 60. Sixteen cities had median ages under age 40. Cities with median ages between 40 and 50 numbered 32. In 2000, seven cities in the Minot Region had median ages over age 50.

Children (ages 0-14)

The Minot Region, at 20.8 percent, mirrors several other regions (I, VII, and VIII) and the State in the percent of children ages 0-14. The percents for the counties range from 15.9 percent in Burke County to 21.7 percent in Ward County (Appendix Table A5).

About 6.6 percent of the residents of the Minot Region are under age five. Within the region, however, the percents range from 3.7 in Burke County to 7.4 in Ward County. Larson, Balfour, and Keif have no children under the age of five. Balfour also has no children under the age of 14. Larson and Kief each have two. Twenty-five of the 60 cities in the Minot Region have fewer than ten children under the age of five. Nine cities have fewer than 10 children between the ages 0-14. In each of the cities of New Town (population 1,367), White Earth (population 63), Berthold (population

446), Loraine (population 19), Parshall (population 981), and Burlington (population 1,096) more than one in four residents are between the ages 0-14.

Figure 25 shows changes in the Minot Region (excluding Ward County) from 2005 to 2020 for population groups ages 0-14, 15-64, and 65 and older. The nine percent increase in the percent of individuals ages 65 and older is offset by the corresponding decreases of the youth and working age populations combined.

In Ward County (Figure 26), on the other hand, the youth population remains stable while the six percent increase in the population ages 65 and older is offset by the shrinking working age population.
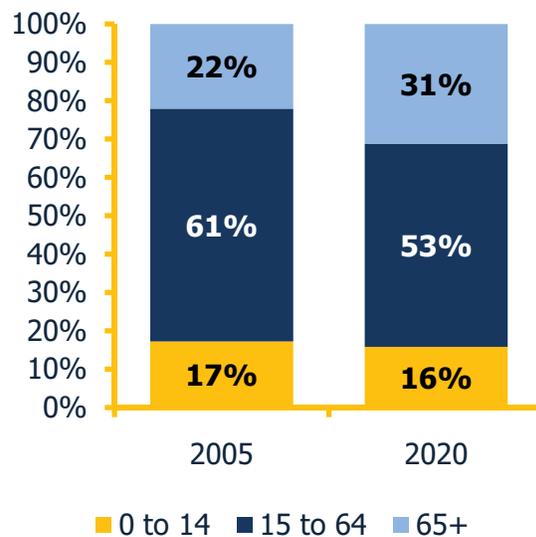
Figure 25. Population Distribution for Individuals Ages 0-14, 15-64, and 65 and Older, **Minot Region** (excluding Ward County), 2005 and 2020
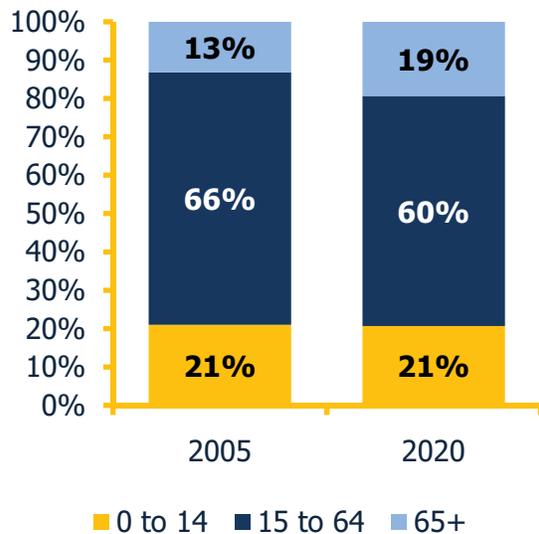
Figure 26. Population Distribution for Individuals Ages 0-14, 15-64, and 65 and Older, **Ward County**, 2005 and 2020

Women of Childbearing Years (ages 15-44)

In 2000, the Minot Region had about 18,097 women of childbearing years (41% of all women). This is close to the State proportion of women of childbearing years (42 percent of all females). County percents varied from 29 percent in Burke County to 45 percent in Ward County. The remaining counties hovered between 32 and 35 percent (Appendix Table A6).

In cities with populations over 100 in 2000, the percent of women of childbearing years ranged from 28 percent in Drake to 55 percent in Deering. Minot and Burlington had high percents of women of childbearing years of 45 and 48 percent, respectively. New Town, Berthold, and Des Lacs had higher percents, as well, at 42, 43, and 43 percent, respectively.

Because of aging Baby Boomers, it is important to look at the combination of the children and women populations to understand what human resources may be available in the next 12 to 20 years.

Older Persons (ages 60 and older)

The percent of North Dakota's population ages 60 and older was about 19 percent in 2000. Those 85 and older were just over two percent of the population of North Dakota. In the Minot Region, 17 percent (15,258) were ages 60 and older and 2.6 percent (2,298) were ages 85 and older.

In 2007, the percent of population in North Dakota counties of persons ages 60 and older ranged from about 11 to 42 percent. In the Minot Region, Ward County had the lowest percent of persons ages 60 and older (17.4%) and 85 and older (2.5%). Burke County had the highest percent ages 60 and older (32.9%) (Table 42). Pierce and Renville counties had the highest percents ages 85 and older, 4.9 and 4.6 percent, respectively (Table 43). They also had high percents ages 60 and older, 30.2 and 28.7 percent, respectively (Appendix Tables A8 and A9).

Burke County ranked 12th in North Dakota for the percent of population ages 60 and older, and 17th for the percent ages 85 and older (Tables 42 and 43). Burke County ranked 14th out of 3,142 counties in the U.S. for percent of population ages 60 and older (Table 42).

Table 42. Minot Region 2007 Rankings of Counties by Percent of Population **Ages 60 and Older**, National and State (U.S. Census 2007)

Rank (out of 3,142 U.S. Counties)	North Dakota Rank	County	Total Population	# Ages 60 and Older	% Ages 60 and Older
45	12	Burke	1,862	613	32.9%
116	16	Pierce	4,103	1,241	30.2%
178	20	Renville	2,314	663	28.7%
179	21	Bottineau	6,409	1,836	28.6%
343	26	McHenry	5,224	1,394	26.7%
1,224	41	Mountrail	6,481	1,392	21.5%
2,357	48	Ward	55,927	9,759	17.4%

Table 43. Minot Region 2007 Rankings of Counties by Percent of Population **Ages 85 and Older**, National and State (U.S. Census 2007)

Rank (out of 3,142 U.S. Counties)	North Dakota Rank	County	Total Population	# Ages 85 and Older	% Ages 85 and Older
78	17	Pierce	4,103	203	4.9%
90	18	Renville	2,314	112	4.8%
125	20	McHenry	5,224	239	4.6%
140	22	Bottineau	6,409	289	4.5%
174	24	Burke	1,862	81	4.4%
457	36	Mountrail	6,481	213	3.3%
1017	44	Ward	55,927	1,419	2.5%

The region proportion of individuals ages 85 and older is about 2.5 percent, compared to the State proportion of just under three percent. Six cities had less than one percent of their population ages 85 and older, while 14 cities had more than four percent of their population ages 85 and older. Kenmare, Velva, Stanley, and Rugby had 8.6, 8.3, 7.2, and 6.2 percent of their populations ages 85 and older. Kenmare, Velva, Stanley, and Rugby had 8.6, 8.3, 7.2, and 6.2 percent of their populations ages 85 and older. These are four of the nine cities in the region with over 1,000 residents.

Individuals Living in Outlying Areas

About 27 percent of individuals in North Dakota resided in outlying areas in 2000. Across the state, that proportion will vary. About one in four (26%) of the population in the

Minot Region lived in outlying areas. The proportions vary by category as demonstrated in Table 44. Only about one in five American Indians (19%) and one in eight (12%) Hispanics lived in outlying areas. Just over one in five individuals (22%) ages 65 and older who were below poverty lived in outlying areas.

About 67 percent of the population of the Minot Region reside in Ward County and of those, about 64 percent reside in the cities of Minot and Burlington. The remainder of the Minot Region is considered frontier, with fewer than seven people per square mile.

In McHenry County, Velva has twice the population of Towner, the county seat. Velva also has a much younger population with median age of 42 compared to 49 in Towner. From 2000 to 2008, Velva (population 906 in 2008) had about a 14 percent drop

in population and Towner (population 483 in 2008), a 16 percent drop. When making decisions on allocation of resources, i.e. staff, it may in some cases be more prudent to locate them in areas other than the county seat.

Minority Populations in Minot Region

Almost one-fifth (17%) of all Hispanics in the State are in the Minot Region (Table 45). About one-third (29.9%) of Hispanic population in North Dakota can be found in the Grand Forks Region (Region IV). About one-fourth (24.5%) are in the Fargo Region (Region V). Just over one in ten (11.3%) American Indians reside in the Minot Region. In Mountrail County, almost one-third (31% or 2,058) are American Indians. About one-third (31.6%) African Americans in North Dakota and almost one-fifth (18.2%) of other races lived in the Minot Region in 2000 (Table 45). Most lived in Ward County.

Table 44. Percent and Number of Individuals Living in Outlying Areas in the Minot Region (U.S. Census 2007)

Total regional population	26%	22,903
Baby boomers	31%	7,511
Children under age five	22%	1,268
Children ages 0-14	26%	4,726
Women of childbearing years	23%	4,162
Individuals ages 60 and older	26%	3,967
Individuals ages 85 and older	12%	276
White alone or in combination with another race	27%	22,252
American Indian alone or in combination with another race	19%	741
Hispanic	12%	159
Veterans	26%	2,432
Individuals ages 65 and older with at least one disability	24%	1,183
Individuals ages 65 and older below poverty	22%	317

Table 45. Minot Region Race and Ethnicity 2000

	#	% of Total State Race or Ethnicity Population
American Indian	3,967	11.3%
African American	1,700	31.6%
Other Races	1,724	18.2%
Hispanic	1,326	17.0%

Members of racial minorities primarily reside in Minot with the exception of American Indians. About 33 percent (1,293) of American Indians live in Minot, 37 percent (1,496) in Parshall and New Town and the remainder are scattered among cities and outlying areas throughout the rest of the region.

Devils Lake Region (Region III)

The Devils Lake Region, comprised of six counties and 43 cities, is home to 40,275 people (U.S. Census, July 2008 estimate). About 23 cities (54%) have fewer than 100 residents. Approximately 59 employees of the Department of Human Services provide direct services at the regional human service center in Devils Lake.

REGION III (Devils Lake)

Land Area	6,611 sq mi
Population (2000)	43,168
Population (2008)	40,275
Density (2000)	6.5 persons/sq mi

REGION III COUNTIES
& COUNTY SEATS
Benson (Minnewaukan)
Cavalier (Langdon)
Eddy (New Rockford)
Ramsey (Devils Lake)
Rolette (Rolla)
Towner (Cando)

Density of Population (Urban, Rural, Frontier)

Devils Lake Region has about 6.5 persons per square mile, compared to the State average of 9.3 persons per square mile. Ramsey and Rolette counties, considered rural, have 10.2 and 15.2 persons per square mile, respectively. The remaining counties, all frontier, have fewer than five people per square mile. Towner County is the least dense with 2.8 people per square mile (Appendix Table A1 and Figure A1).

Region, County, and City Population Sizes

Occupying 6,611 square miles of the State, The Devils Lake Region lies in the north central part of North Dakota bordered by the Minot Region (Region II) on the west, the Jamestown Region (Region VI) on the south and the Grand Forks Region (Region IV) on the east.

Benson and Rolette county populations have been fairly stable with very slight decreases between 2000 and 2008 (Table 46).   Eddy, Cavalier, and Towner counties, on the other hand, have had significant decreases of 13.4, 20.5, and 23.4 percent, respectively. Ramsey County has seen a moderate decrease of about seven percent between 2000 and 2008.

The total loss from 2000 to 2008 was about 6.7 percent (2,893) (Table 47). The loss in population from the cities (1,911) was double that of the outlying areas (982).

It is projected that the populations of Benson and Rolette counties will remain stable while the remaining counties will continue to lose population through 2030 (Figure 27).

Fourteen (33%) of 43 cities have fewer than 50 residents (Appendix Table A2),

Table 46. 2000 and 2008 Populations for Counties in Devils Lake Region, Number and Percent Change (U.S. Census 2009)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Benson	6,964	6,953	-11	-0.2%
Cavalier	4,831	3,841	-990	-20.5%
Eddy	2,757	2,388	-369	-13.4%
Ramsey	12,066	11,234	-832	-6.9%
Rolette	13,674	13,657	-17	-0.1%
Towner	2,876	2,202	-674	-23.4%

Table 47. Devils Lake Region City and Outlying Area Population Changes from 2000 to 2008 (U.S. Census 2009)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Population	43,168	40,275	-2,893	-6.7%
Total Cities	18,159	16,248	-1,911	-10.5%
Outlying Areas	25,009	24,027	-982	-3.9%

21 (49%) have fewer than 100, 13 (30%) have between 100 and 999, and five (12%) have over 1,000 residents (Devils Lake, Langdon, New Rockford, Rolla, and Cando). Of the five largest cities, Rolla's population remained stable while the others all experienced losses between seven percent (Devils Lake) and 24 percent (Cando) (Table 48).

Baby Boomers and Median Age

Almost six percent of North Dakota's Baby Boomers reside in the Devils Lake Region (11,735). In 2000, over one in four (27.2%) persons in the Devils Lake Region were Baby Boomers. Pyramids show the movement of Baby Boomers across age categories from 2005 to 2020 (Figures 28 and 29). Because

of the great variation between Rolette County and the rest of the region, two sets of pyramids are displayed. The movement of Baby Boomers as they age from 2005 to 2020 are displayed in the age pyramid for the combined populations of Benson, Cavalier, Eddy, Ramsey, and Towner counties and a pyramid representing Rolette County (Figure 28).

The pyramids for the combined frontier counties of the Devils Lake Region show a shrinking portion of age groups below that of Baby Boomers in 2020 compared to 2005. The 15-19 year olds, for instance, are at about four percent for both males (4.3%) and females (4.2%) in 2005.

Figure 27. 2030 Projected Populations of Counties in the Devils Lake Region, Based on Annual Population Changes from 2000-2008

Table 48. Devils Lake Region Population Change from 2000 in Cities with More than 200 Residents in 2008 (U.S. Census 2008)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Devils Lake	7,222	6,708	-514	-7.1%
Langdon	2,101	1,654	-447	-21.3%
New Rockford	1,463	1,250	-213	-14.6%
Rolla	1,417	1,420	3	0.2%
Cando	1,342	1,019	-323	-24.1%
Dunseith	739	733	-6	-0.8%
Leeds	464	450	-14	-3.0%
St John	358	354	-4	-1.1%
Minnewaukan	318	295	-23	-7.2%
Sheyenne	318	280	-38	-11.9%
Munich	268	208	-60	-22.4%
Edmore	256	234	-22	-8.6%

*Fort Totten (952), Belcourt (2,440), East Dunseith (219), and Shell Valley (395) had populations over 200 reported in the U.S. Census 2000. They are not included in the above table because they were not reported in the U.S. Census city populations in 2008.

By 2020, the 15-19 year olds have shrunk to around three percent for each gender (3.1% males and 3.0% females). There is also a noticeable increase in the 85 plus category from 3.5 percent in 2005 to 5.3 percent in 2020.

Rolette County pyramids offer a contrast with a large base on the pyramid indicating a stronger youth and working population base in 2005, but declining in 2020. It shows a relatively young county on its way to having more equal distribution by age group in 2020 (Figure 29). If Rolette County had not been displayed separately, the region pyramid display would have hidden this important variation. Similar patterns are seen in the Minot Region (Region II) with Ward County and in the Grand Forks Region (Region IV) with Grand Forks County. Contributing factors could be the Air Force bases in Ward and Grand Forks counties and the large American Indian population in Rolette County.

Children (ages 0-14)

While about eight percent of children in North Dakota ages 0-14 live in the Devils Lake Region, it has the highest regional percent of children (25%). Children in Benson and Rolette counties are about 30 percent of each county's population. The remaining counties ranged from 18.8 percent in Eddy County to 20.1 percent in Ramsey County (Appendix Table A4).

2005

2020

Percent of Population
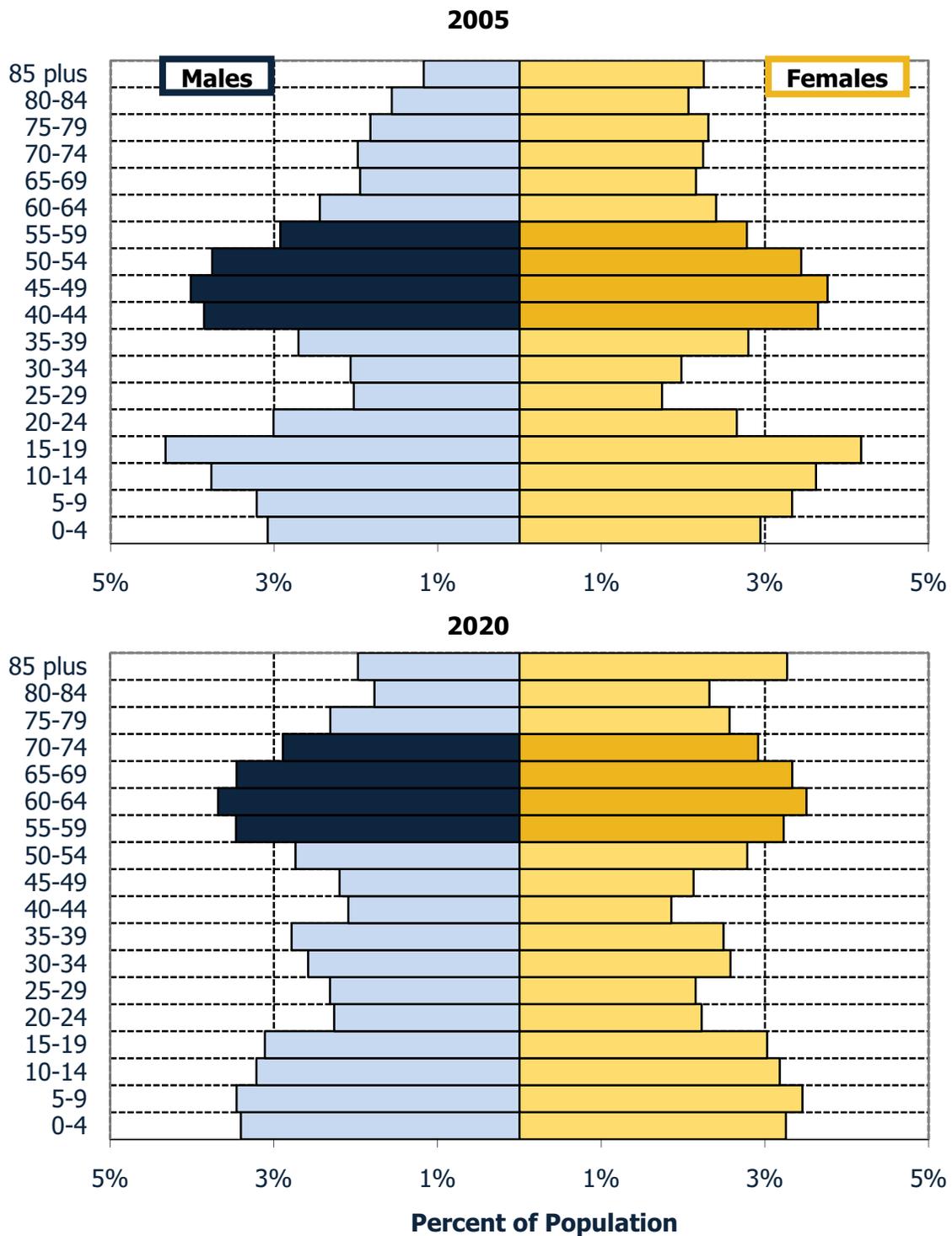
Figure 28. 2005 and 2020 Population Pyramids for Devils Lake Region: **Benson, Cavalier, Eddy, Ramsey, Towner** counties (excludes Rolette County). Baby Boomers Ages 40-59 in 2005 and 55-74 in 2020 (highlighted) (U.S. Census 2005)
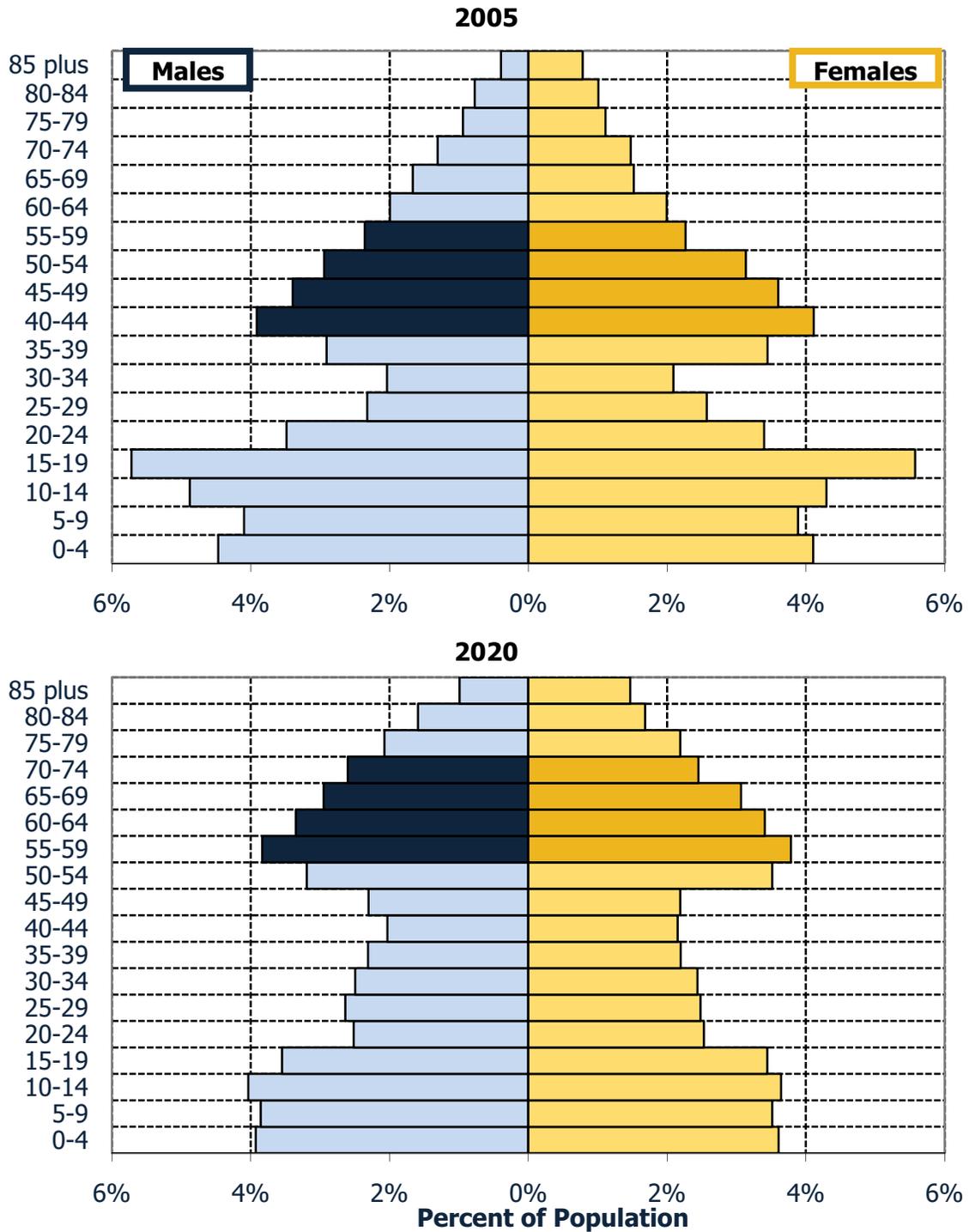
2005

2020

Figure 29. 2005 and 2020 Population Pyramids for Devils Lake Region: *Rolette County*. Baby Boomers Ages 40-59 in 2005 and 55-74 in 2020 (highlighted) (U.S. Census 2005)

About 6.9 percent of the residents of the Devils Lake Region are under age five. Within the region, however, the percents range from 4.3 in Cavalier County to 8.8 in Rolette County. Mylo, Loma, Wales, and Nekoma have no children under the age of five. Of the remaining 19 cities in Devils Lake Region with populations under 100, six have one child under age five and 13 have between two and six children under age 5. Cities with populations greater than 1,000 are Cando, Devils Lake, Langdon, New Rockford, and Rolla. They each have 249, 1,416, 384, 250, and 317, respectively, children ages 0-14.

Figure 30 show changes in the Devils Lake Region (excluding Rolette County) from 2005 to 2020 for population groups ages 0-14, 15-64, and 65 and older. The seven percent increase in the percent of individuals ages 65 and older is offset by the corresponding decrease of the working age population.

Rolette County, on the other hand, shows a ten percent increase in the population age 65 and older, a seven percent decrease in the working age population, and a three percent decrease in children ages 0-14.

Women of Childbearing Years (ages 15-44)

In 2000, the Devils Lake Region had about 8,049 women of childbearing years (37% of all women). This is under the State proportion of women of childbearing years (42 percent of all

females). County percents varied from 30 percent in Cavalier County to 42 percent in Rolette County. Benson and Ramsey counties were similar in about 38 percent of women of childbearing
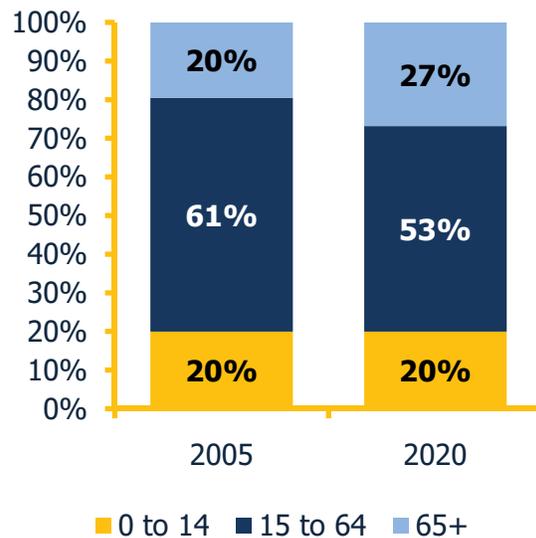
Figure 30. Population Distribution for Individuals Ages 0-14, 15-64, and 65 and Older, **Devils Lake Region** (excluding Rolette County), 2005 and 2020
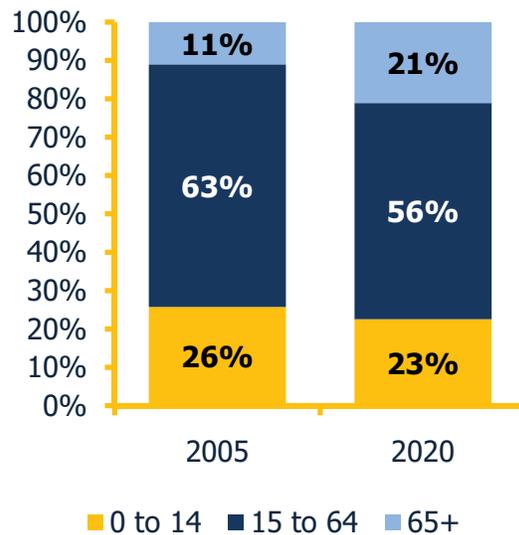
Figure 31. Population Distribution for Individuals Ages 0-14, 15-64, and 65 and Older, **Rolette County**, 2005 and 2020

years, and Eddy and Towner were similar with 33 percent (Appendix Table A6).

In cities with populations over 100 in 2000, the percent of women of childbearing ages ranged from 23 percent in Esmond to 43 percent in Crary and Fort Totten. Of the five cities with populations over 1,000, Devils Lake had the highest proportion of women of childbearing years (40%). Langdon had the lowest (30%). Rolla, Cando, and New Rockford had 37, 31, and 31 percent, respectively. All were under the State average. Because of aging Baby Boomers it is important to look at the combination of the children and women populations to understand what human resources may be available in the next 12 to 20 years. In the Devils Lake Region, many of the cities have small numbers and percents both of children and of women of childbearing years.

Older Persons (ages 60 and older)

The percent of North Dakota's population ages 60 and older was about 19 percent in 2000. Those 85 and older were just over two percent of the population of North Dakota. In the Devils Lake Region, 20 percent (8,727) were ages 60 and older, and 2.7 percent (1,181) were ages 85 and older.

In 2007, the percent of population in North Dakota counties of individuals ages 60 and older ranged from about 11 to 42 percent. In the Devils Lake Region, Rolette County had the lowest percent of persons ages 60 and older (3.7%) and 85 and older (1.5%) (Tables 49 and 50). Cavalier County had the highest percent ages 60 and older (34.7%) (Table 49). Eddy, Towner, and Cavalier counties had the highest percents ages 85 and older, 5.9, 5.6, and 5.9 percent, respectively (Table 50 and Appendix Tables A8 and A9).

Table 49. Devils Lake Region 2007 Rankings of Counties by Percent of Population **Ages 60 and Older**, National and State (U.S. Census 2008)

Rank (out of 3,142 U.S. Counties)	North Dakota Rank	County	Total Population	# Ages 60 and Older	% Ages 60 and Older
23	6	Cavalier	3,911	1,357	34.7%
81	14	Eddy	2,430	764	31.4%
90	15	Towner	2,292	713	31.1%
827	38	Ramsey	11,189	2,585	23.1%
2,433	49	Benson	6,971	1,197	17.2%
2,939	50	Rolette	13,665	1,877	13.7%

Table 50. Devils Lake Region 2007 Rankings of Counties by Percent of Population **Ages 85 and Older**, National and State (U.S. Census 2008)

Rank (out of 3,142 U.S. Counties)	North Dakota Rank	County	Total Population	# Ages 85 and Older	% Ages 85 and Older
18	7	Eddy	2,430	144	5.9%
29	8	Towner	2,292	128	5.6%
32	10	Cavalier	3,911	216	5.5%
287	31	Ramsey	11,189	423	3.8%
1627	48	Benson	6,971	147	2.1%
2497	52	Rolette	13,665	208	1.5%

Cavalier County ranked 6th in North Dakota for the percent of population ages 60 and older, and 10th for the percent ages 85 and older (Tables 49 and 50). Cavalier ranked 23rd out of 3,142 counties in the U.S. for percent of population ages 60 and older (Table 49). Eddy County ranked 18th out of 3,142 counties in the U.S. for percent of population ages 85 and older (Table 50).

The region proportion of individuals ages 85 and older is about 2.7 percent, compared to the State proportion of just under three percent. Ten cities had no persons ages 85 and older. Only one of the ten (Oberon, population 81) had more than 50 residents. An additional 29 cities had between one and ten residents ages 85 and older. Fort Totten and East Dunseith CDC with combined population exceeding 1,100 residents, had three persons ages 85 and older. Dunseith, with over 700 residents had about 23 persons ages 85 and older.

Individuals Living in Outlying Areas

About 27 percent of individuals in North Dakota resided in outlying areas in 2000. Across the state, that proportion will vary. Just under half (48%) of the population in the Devils Lake Region lived in outlying area. The proportions vary by category as demonstrated in Table 51. Almost 60 percent of American Indians (58%) and over half (59%) Hispanics lived in outlying areas. Almost half (46%) ages 65 and older who were below poverty lived in outlying areas.

The Devils Lake Region is unique among regions in its distribution of populations in outlying areas. It has the highest percents for each population category. About 48 percent of the total regional population of the Devils Lake Region is much higher than the average (26%) for the other seven regions. The percent of Baby Boomers living in outlying areas in the Devils Lake Region (46%) is 16 percent higher than the average of the other

Table 51. Percent and Number of Individuals Living in Outlying Areas in the Devils Lake Region (U.S. Census 2000)

Total regional population	48%	20,847
Baby boomers	46%	5,409
Children under age five	50%	1,503
Children ages 0 to 14	52%	5,463
Women of childbearing years	48%	3,940
Individuals ages 60 and older	39%	3,434
Individuals ages 85 and older	23%	275
White alone or in combination with another race	44%	12,689
American Indian alone or in combination with another race	58%	8,494
Hispanic	59%	169
Veterans	52%	1,855
Individuals ages 65 and older with at least on disability	23%	448
Individuals ages 65 and older below poverty	46%	314

regions and eight percent higher than the next highest region, the Jamestown Region (Region VI) at 38 percent.

One common thought is that the high numbers and percents of the Devils Lake Region populations in outlying areas is due to the region having the highest number and percent of American Indians among all regions. That may explain some of the differences, but is not sufficient to explain it all. Almost 8,500 American Indians live in outlying areas. That is under half (41%) of persons living in outlying areas (20,847) in the Devils Lake Region. Without further research, it may be difficult to understand the higher numbers and percents. One area of research might be to look at settlement patterns in the Devils Lake Region compared to the others. Perhaps farm sizes have been generally smaller than other regions in the State, providing the opportunity for more persons to live in outlying

areas. Regardless of the reason for the dramatic differences, data will help decision and policy makers plan programs to serve the needs of vulnerable populations across the region.

Minority Populations in Devils Lake Region

Almost 4 percent (281) of the Hispanic population in North Dakota resided in the Devils Lake Region (Table

52). The highest percent (29.9%) of Hispanic populations can be found in the Grand Forks Region (Region IV). It is followed by the Fargo Region (Region V) (24.5%) and the Minot Region (17%).

Four of the Devils Lake Region counties lie on Indian Reservations. Benson, Eddy, and Nelson counties have lands that are part of the Spirit Lake Sioux

Indian Reservation and Rolette County is part of the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation.

The Devils Lake Region has the largest percent of population of American Indians (42.5%) in North Dakota. About three of four (74.5%) individuals in Rolette County are American Indian. In Benson County about half (48.8%) are American Indian.

Table 52. Devils Lake Region Race and Ethnicity 2000

	#	% of Total State Race or Ethnicity Population
American Indian	14,615	41.5%
African American	94	1.7%
Other Races	195	2.1%
Hispanic	281	3.6%

Grand Forks Region (Region IV)

The Grand Forks Region, comprised of four counties and 41 cities, is home to 88,050 people (U.S. Census, July 2008 estimate). About nine cities (22%) have fewer than 100 residents. Approximately 137 employees of the Department of Human Services provide direct services at the regional human service center in Grand Forks and about 542 provide services at the Developmental Center in Grafton.

REGION IV (Grand Forks)

Land Area	4,820 sq mi
Population (2000)	90,798
Population (2008)	88,050
Density (2000)	18.8 persons/sq mi

REGION IV COUNTIES & COUNTY SEATS

Grand Forks (Grand Forks)
Nelson (Lakota)
Pembina (Cavalier)
Walsh (Grafton)

Density of Population (Urban, Rural, Frontier)

Grand Forks Region has about 18.5 persons per square mile, compared to the State average of 9.3 persons per square mile. Grand Forks County, an urban county, has 46 people per square mile. Walsh and Pembina counties,

considered rural, have 9.7 and 7.7 persons per square mile, respectively. Nelson County is a frontier county with 3.8 persons per square mile (Appendix Table A1 and Figure A1).

Region, County, and City Population Sizes

Occupying 4,820 square miles, the Grand Forks Region is the smallest geographic region. It lies in northeast North Dakota and is bordered by the Devils Lake Region (Region III) on the west and the Fargo Region (Region V) on the south. Decreases in population from 2000 to 2008 in Walsh, Pembina, and Nelson counties were offset some by increases in population of Grand Forks County (Table 53). The total loss from 2000 to 2008 was about three percent (2,748) (Table 54). Over 85 percent of the population loss occurred in outlying areas (2,348). It was almost six times larger than the loss from cities (400).

It is projected that Walsh, Pembina, and Nelson counties will continue to lose population through 2030 (Figure 32). Grand Forks County is projected to increase in population by over four percent by 2030 (Figure 33).

Three (7%) of 41 cities have fewer than 50 residents (Appendix Table A2), nine (22%) have fewer than 100, 26 (63%) have between 100 and 999, and five (12%) have over 1,000 residents (Cavalier, Grafton, Grand Forks, Larimore, and Park River). Of these five cities, Grand Forks' population

Table 53. 2000 and 2008 Populations for Counties in Grand Forks Region, Number and Percent Change (U.S. Census 2009)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Grand Forks	66,109	66,585	476	0.7%
Nelson	3,715	3,166	-549	-17.3%
Pembina	8,585	7,419	-1,166	-15.7%
Walsh	12,389	10,880	-1,509	-13.9%

Table 54. Grand Forks Region City and Outlying Area Population Changes from 2000 to 2008 (U.S. Census 2009)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Population	90,798	88,050	-2,748	-3.0%
Total Cities	70,632	70,232	-400	-0.6%
Outlying Areas	20,166	17,818	-2,348	-11.6%

increased by about four percent, while the others all experienced losses between eight percent (Larimore) and 14 percent (Cavalier) (Table 55).

Baby Boomers and Median Age

Almost 13 percent of North Dakota's Baby Boomers reside in the Grand Forks Region (24,742). In 2000, over one in four (27%) persons in the Grand Forks Region were Baby Boomers. Pyramids show the movement of Baby Boomers across age categories from 2005 to 2020 (Figures 34 and 35). Because of the great variation between Grand Forks County and the rest of the region, two sets of pyramids are displayed. The movement of Baby Boomers as they age from 2005 to 2020 are displayed in the age pyramid for the combined populations of Nelson, Pembina, and Walsh counties

and a pyramid representing Grand Forks County.

The pyramids Nelson, Pembina, and Walsh counties of the Grand Forks Region show a shrinking portion of age groups below that of Baby Boomers in 2020 compared to 2005. The 15-19 year olds, for instance, are at about four percent for both males (4.2%) and females (3.6%) in 2005. By 2020, the 15-19 year olds have shrunk for each gender (3.6% males and 2.8% females). There is also a noticeable increase in the 85 plus category from 3.4 percent in 2005 to 5 percent in 2020.

Grand Forks County pyramids offer a contrast with a large base on the pyramid indicating a stronger youth and working population base in 2005, but decreasing in 2020. The working
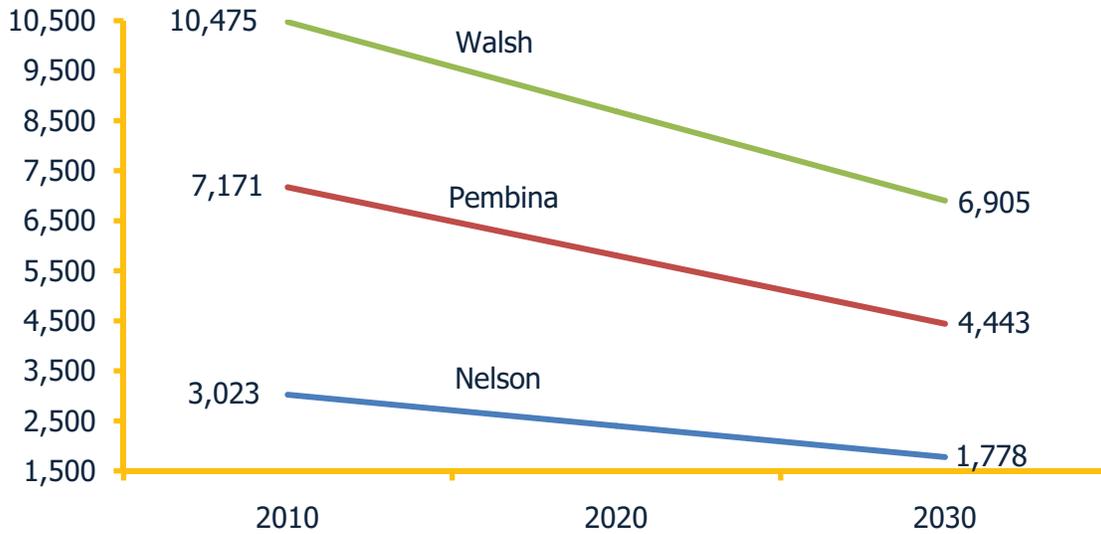
Figure 32. 2030 Projected Populations of Counties in the Grand Forks Region (excluding Grand Forks County). Based on Annual Population Changes from 2000-2008
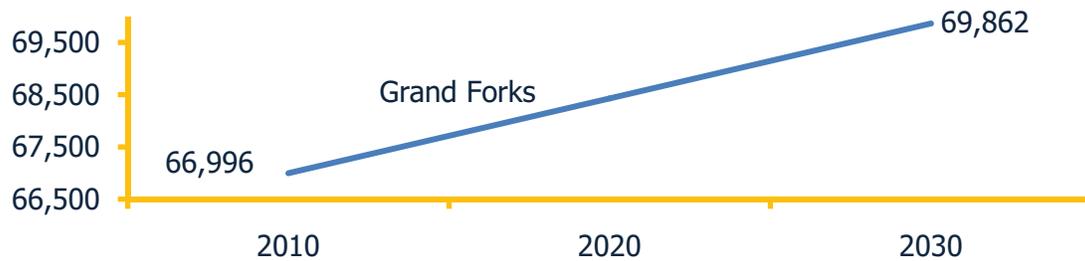
Figure 33. 2030 Projected Population of Grand Forks County in the Grand Forks Region, Based on Annual Population Changes from 2000-2008

age population remains relatively large. It may be likely that the 20-24 age bulge in 2005 and 2020 are college students.

If Grand Forks County had not been displayed separately, the region pyramid display would have hidden this important variation. Similar patterns are seen in the Devils Lake Region (Region III) with Rolette County and in the Minot Region (Region II) with Ward

County. Contributing factors could be the Air Force bases and universities in Ward and Grand Forks counties and the large American Indian population in Rolette County.

Cities vary dramatically in the distribution of population by median age. The City of Grand Forks has one of the lowest median ages (28.3). One in four residents of Grand Forks is a Baby Boomer. The median age

Table 55. Grand Forks Region Population Change from 2000 in Cities with More than 200 Residents in 2008 (U.S. Census 2009)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Grand Forks	49,321	51,313	1,992	4.0%
Grafton	4,516	3,978	-538	-11.9%
Park River	1,535	1,370	-165	-10.7%
Cavalier	1,537	1,322	-215	-14.0%
Larimore	1,433	1,312	-121	-8.4%
Thompson	1,006	959	-47	-4.7%
Northwood	959	927	-32	-3.3%
Walhalla	1,057	899	-158	-14.9%
Drayton	913	782	-131	-14.3%
Lakota	781	696	-85	-10.9%
Minto	657	589	-68	-10.4%
Pembina	642	550	-92	-14.3%
Emerado	510	477	-33	-6.5%
McVille	470	407	-63	-13.4%
Neche	437	393	-44	-10.1%
St Thomas	447	381	-66	-14.8%
Manvel	370	333	-37	-10.0%
Reynolds	350	325	-25	-7.1%
Michigan	345	285	-60	-17.4%
Hoople	292	252	-40	-13.7%
Aneta	284	246	-38	-13.4%
Fordville	266	230	-36	-13.5%
Gilby	243	226	-17	-7.0%
Lansford	253	226	-27	-10.7%
Edinburg	252	220	-32	-12.7%

of Mountain (population 188) is 63.5. Just under one in five (18.8%) are Baby Boomers. Generally speaking, the cities with the highest median ages have the lower percents of Baby Boomers.

Children (ages 0-14)

About 14 percent of children in North Dakota ages 0-14 live in the Grand Forks Region. Children make up about 20 percent of the Grand Forks Region total population. Nelson County has

2005

2020

Percent of Population
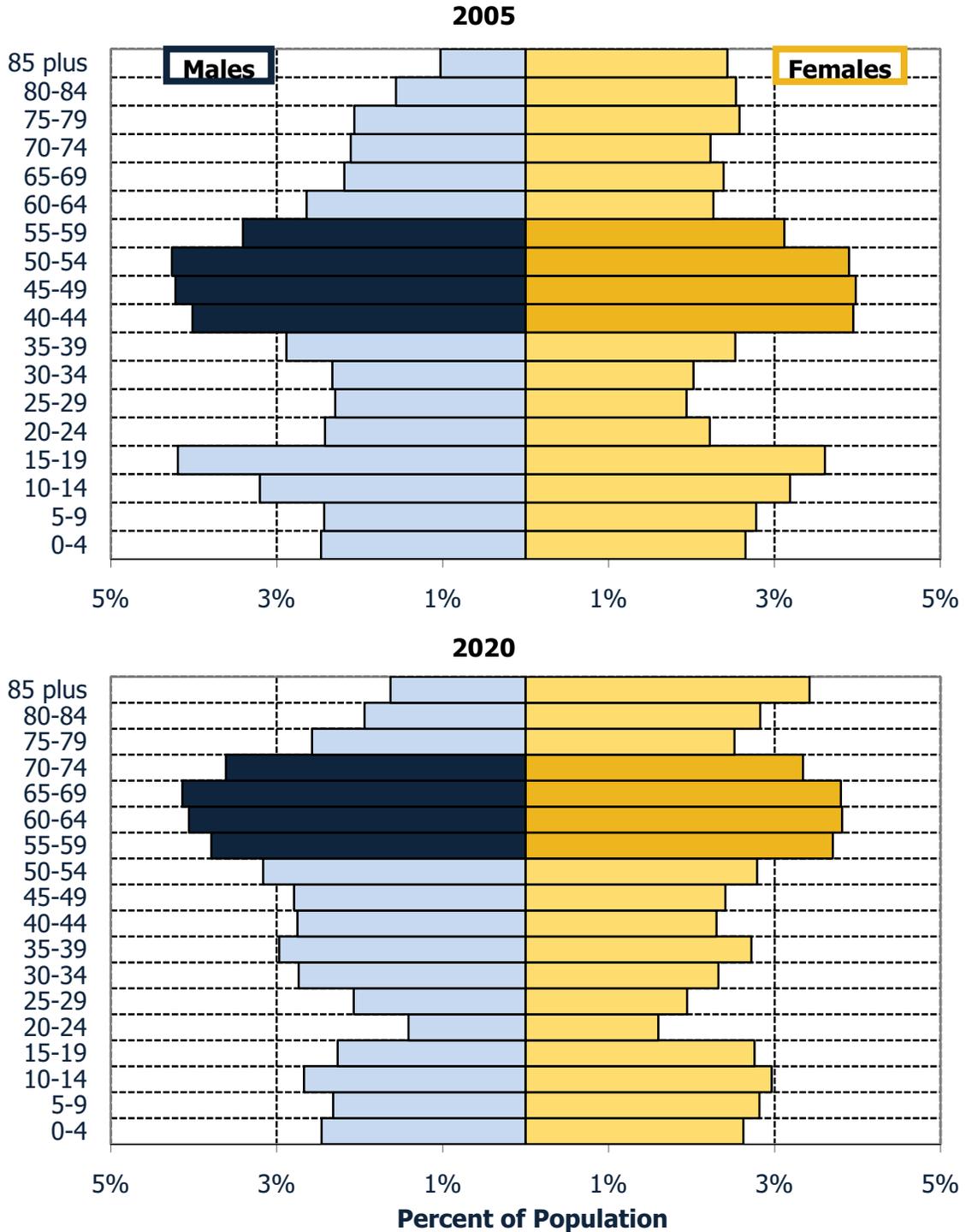
Figure 34. 2005 and 2020 Population Pyramids for Grand Forks Region: ***Nelson, Pembina, Walsh*** counties (excludes Grand Forks County). Baby Boomers Ages 40-59 in 2005 and 55-74 in 2020 (highlighted) (U.S. Census 2005)

2005

2020

Percent of Population
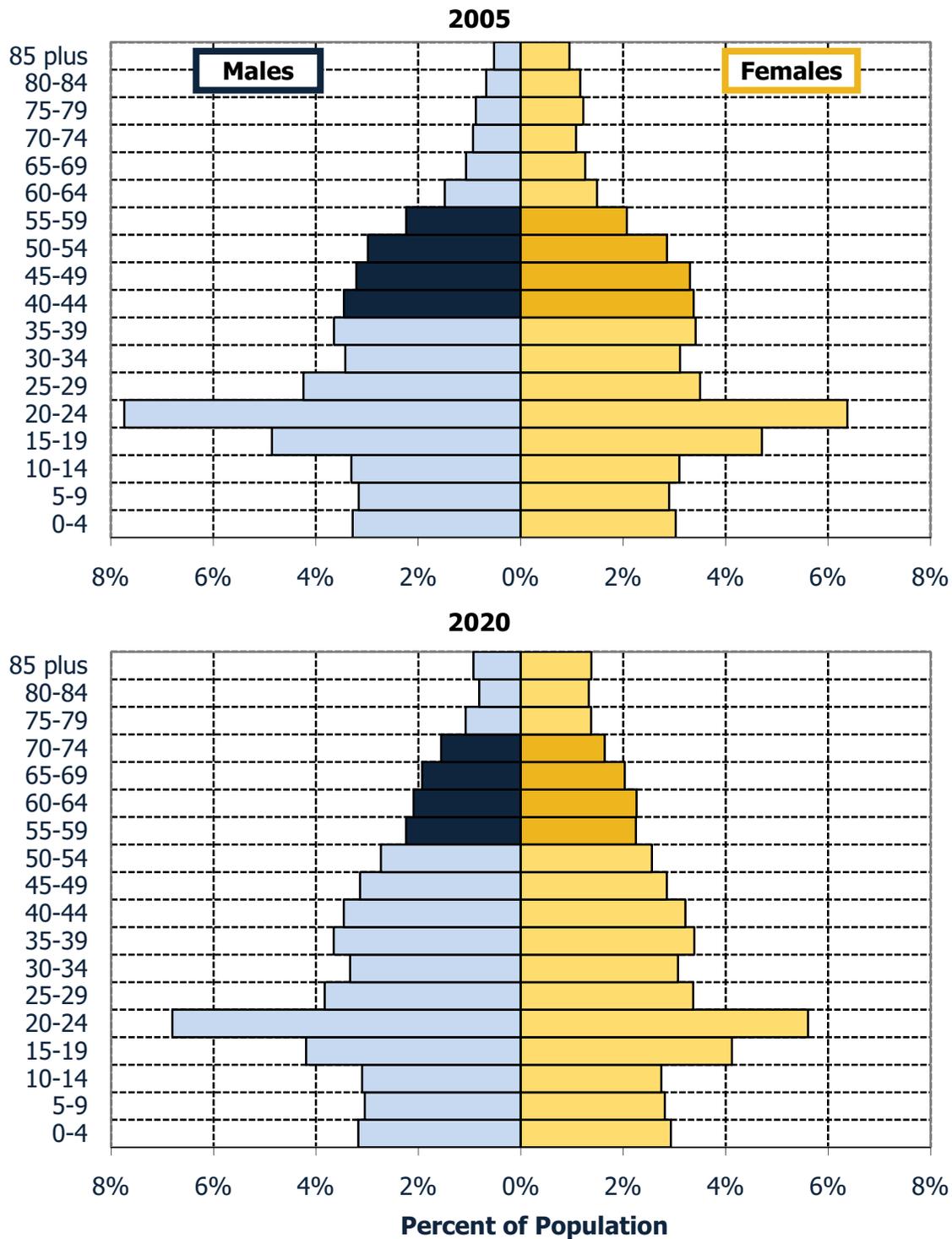
Figure 35. 2005 and 2020 Population Pyramids for Grand Forks Region: *Grand Forks County*. Baby Boomers Ages 40-59 in 2005 and 55-74 in 2020 (highlighted) (U.S. Census 2005)

the lowest number (608) and the lowest percent (16%) of children ages 0-14 in the Grand Forks Region. The percents for Grand Forks, Pembina, and Walsh counties fall between 19 and 20 percent (Appendix Table A4).

About six percent of the residents of the Grand Forks Region are under age five.   Within the region, however, the percents range from 3.7 in Nelson County to 6.4 in Grand Forks County. Canton City, Conway, and Fairdale have no children under the age of five. Of the remaining 19 cities in Grand Forks Region with populations under 100, six have one child under age five and 13 have between two and six children under age 5. Cities with populations greater than 1,000 are Cavalier, Grafton, Grand Forks, Larimore, and Park River. They each have 71, 265, 2,910, 78, and 81, respectively, children ages 0-14.

Figure 36 shows changes in the Grand Forks Region (excluding Grand Forks County) from 2005 to 2020 for population groups ages 0-14, 15-64, and 65 and older. The nine percent increase in the percent of individuals ages 65 and older is offset by the corresponding one percent decrease in children ages 0-14 and an eight percent decrease of the working age population.

Contrasting the rest of the region, Grand Forks County shows a modest four percent increase in the population age 65 and older, a three percent decrease in the working age

population, and a one percent decrease in children ages 0-14 (Figure 37).
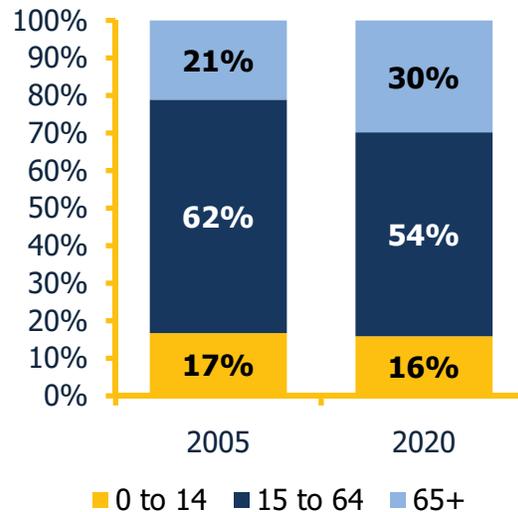
Figure 36. Population Distribution for Individuals Ages 0-14, 15-64, and 65 and Older, **Grand Forks Region** (excluding Grand Forks County), 2005 and 2020
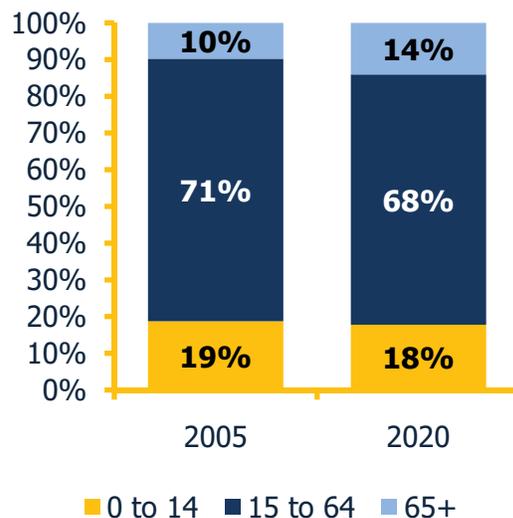
Figure 37. Population Distribution for Individuals Ages 0-14, 15-64, and 65 and Older, **Grand Forks County**, 2005 and 2020

Women of Childbearing Years (ages 15-44)

In 2000, the Grand Forks Region had about 20,702 women of childbearing years (46% of all women). This is higher than the State proportion of women of childbearing years (42 percent of all females). County percents varied from 30 percent in Nelson County to 53 percent in Grand Forks County. Pembina and Walsh counties were similar to each other at about 37 percent of all women were of childbearing years (Appendix Table A6).

Five of the top ten cities with the lowest proportion of children also had among the lowest percent of women of childbearing years (Conway, Niagara, Hamilton, Mountain, and Lankin). In the cities with populations between 100 and 999, the proportion of women of childbearing years ranged from 22 percent (of all women) in Mountain to 56 percent in Emerado. Of the seven cities with populations over 1,000, Grand Forks had the highest proportion of women of childbearing years (54%). Walhalla had the lowest (34%). Cavalier, Grafton, Larimore, Park River and Thompson had 36, 38, 39, 32 and 48, respectively, of percent of women of childbearing years. Because of aging Baby Boomers it is important to look at the combination of the children and women populations to understand what human resources may be available in the next 12 to 20 years.

Older Persons (ages 60 and older)

The percent of North Dakota's population ages 60 and older was about 19 percent in 2000. Those 85 and older were just over two percent of the population of North Dakota. In the Grand Forks Region, over 16 percent (14,481) were ages 60 and older, and over two percent (1,786) were ages 85 and older.

In 2007, the percent of population in North Dakota counties of individuals ages 60 and older ranged from about 11 to 42 percent. In the Grand Forks Region, Grand Forks County had the lowest percent of persons ages 60 and older (13.7%) and 85 and older (1.6%). Nelson County had the highest percent ages 60 and older (35.3%) and 85 and older (6.2%) (Tables 58 and 59) (Appendix Tables A8 and A9).

Nelson County ranked 4th in North Dakota for the percent of population ages 60 and older, and 4th for the percent ages 85 and older (Tables 56 and 57). Nelson County ranked 18th out of 3,142 counties in the U.S. for percent of population ages 60 and older (Table 56). Nelson County ranked 11th in the U.S. for percent of population ages 60 and older. Along with Nelson County, the other counties in the State with the highest percents of populations (34% to 43%) ages 60 and older are McIntosh, Sheridan, Logan, Wells, Cavalier, Divide, Grant, Hettinger, and Emmons.

Table 56. Grand Forks Region 2007 Rankings of Counties by Percent of Population **Ages 60 and Older**, National and State (U.S. Census 2008)

Rank (out of 3,142 U.S. Counties)	North Dakota Rank	County	Total Population	# Ages 60 and Older	% Ages 60 and Older
18	4	Nelson	3,217	1,134	35.3%
415	28	Pembina	7,531	1,950	25.9%
487	30	Walsh	11,011	2,787	25.3%
2,947	51	Grand Forks	66,983	9,159	13.7%

Table 57. Grand Forks Region 2007 Rankings of Counties by Percent of Population **Ages 85 and Older**, National and State (U.S. Census 2008)

Rank (out of 3,142 U.S. Counties)	North Dakota Rank	County	Total Population	# Ages 85 and Older	% Ages 85 and Older
11	4	Nelson	3,217	200	6.2%
223	28	Pembina	7,531	309	4.1%
246	29	Walsh	11,011	440	4.0%
2353	50	Grand Forks	66,983	1,095	1.6%

As a younger county, Grand Forks ranked 51 and 50 in the State for populations ages 60 and older and 85 and older, respectively.   It also ranked in the lowest seven percent of all of the U.S. counties with populations ages 60 and older and in the lowest 25 percent for ages 85 and older. Along with Grand Forks County, the other counties in the State with the lowest percents of populations (11% to 20%) ages 60 and older are Sioux, Cass, Rolette, Benson, Ward, Burleigh, Richland, Morton, and Stark (Appendix Table A7).

The region proportion of individuals ages 85 and older is about two percent, compared to the State proportion of just under three percent. Six cities had less than one percent

of their population ages 85 and older, while 14 cities had more than four percent of their population ages 85 and older. About 10.9, 10.6 and 18.8 percent of Aneta (population 246), McVille (population 407), and Mountain (population 188), respectively are ages 85 and older.

Individuals Living in Outlying Areas

About 27 percent of individuals in North Dakota resided in outlying areas in 2000. Across the state, that proportion will vary. Fewer than one in five (17%) of the Grand Forks Region population lived in outlying areas. The proportions vary by category as demonstrated in Table 58. The Grand Forks Region is second to the

Table 58. Percent and Number of Individuals Living in Outlying Areas in the Grand Forks Region, 2000 Total regional population (U.S. Census 2000)

Total regional population	17%	15,394
Baby boomers	21%	5,196
Children under age five	15%	823
Children ages 0-14	18%	3,160
Women of childbearing years	14%	2,898
Individuals ages 60 and older	20%	2,896
Individuals ages 85 and older	8%	143
White alone or in combination with another race	18%	15,637
American Indian alone or in combination with another race	7%	164
Hispanic	9%	210
Veterans	18%	1,653
Individuals ages 65 and older with at least one disability	39%	1,482
Individuals ages 65 and older below poverty	16%	142

Fargo Region (Region V) in the lowest percents of all categories living in outlying areas. The one category that is an exception is that of individuals ages 65 and older with at least one disability. About 40 percent live in outlying areas. This is the highest percent for that category for all the regions.

Minority Populations in the Grand Forks Region

About one-third (29.9%) of Hispanic population in North Dakota reside in the Grand Forks Region. Almost one-fifth (17%) and about one-fourth (24.5%) are in the Fargo and Minot regions, respectively.

The Grand Forks Region is home to about seven percent (2,415) of all American Indians in the State, 23.3 percent (1,250) of all African Americans, a third (29.9%) of Hispanic, and 23.8 percent of other races (Table 59). Over 80 percent (4,815) of the minority populations in the Grand Forks Region live in Grand Forks County. Almost 60 percent (1,359) of the Hispanics in Grand Forks Region live in Grand Forks County.

Table 59. Grand Forks Region Race and Ethnicity 2000

	#	% of Total State Race or Ethnicity Population
American Indian	2,415	6.9%
African American	1,250	23.3%
Other Races	2,261	23.8%
Hispanic	2,329	29.9%

Fargo Region (Region V)

The Fargo Region, comprised of six counties and 63 cities, is home to 175,543 people (U.S. Census, July 2008 estimate). About 18 cities (29%) have fewer than 100 residents. Approximately 180 employees of the Department of Human Services provide direct services at the regional human service center in Fargo.

REGION V (Fargo)

Land Area	6,498 sq mi
Population (2000)	162,127
Population (2008)	175,543
Density (2000)	25.0 persons/sq mi

REGION V COUNTIES & COUNTY SEATS

Cass (Fargo)
Ransom (Lisbon)
Richland (Wahpeton)
Sargent (Forman)
Steele (Finley)
Traill (Hillsboro)

Density of Population (Urban, Rural, Frontier)

The Fargo Region has about 25 persons per square mile, compared to the State average of 9.3 persons per square mile. Cass County, an urban county, has 69.8 people per square mile. Richland and Traill counties, considered rural, have 12.5 and 9.8

persons per square mile, respectively. Ransom, Sargent, and Steele counties have 6.8, 5.1, and 3.2 persons per square mile, respectively (Appendix Table A1 and Figure A1).

Region, County, and City Population Sizes

Occupying 6,498 square miles, the Fargo Region is the third smallest region in the State. It lies in southeast North Dakota and is bordered by the Grand Forks Region (Region IV) on the north and the Jamestown Region (Region VI) on the west. Increases in population in Cass County from 2000 to 2008 greatly offset the decreases in the other five counties (Table 60). The Fargo Region was the only region in the State with an overall positive growth.

The total gain from 2000 to 2008 was about eight percent (13,416) (Table 61). About 80 percent of the gain occurred in cities.

It is projected that Richland, Traill, Ransom, Sargent, and Steele counties will continue to lose population through 2030 (Figure 38). Cass County is projected to increase in population by about 30 percent by 2030 (Figure 39).

Four (6%) of 63 cities have fewer than 50 residents (Appendix Table A2), 17 (27%) have fewer than 100, 35 (56%) have between 100 and 999, and nine (14%) have over 1,000 residents (Casselton, Enderlin, Fargo, Hillsboro, Horace, Lisbon, Mayville, Wahpeton,

Table 60. 2000 and 2008 Populations for Counties in Fargo Region, Number and Percent Change (U.S. Census 2009)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Cass	123,138	139,918	16,780	12.0%
Ransom	5,890	5,628	-262	-4.7%
Richland	17,998	16,334	-1,664	-10.2%
Sargent	4,366	4,048	-318	-7.9%
Steele	2,258	1,795	-463	-25.8%
Traill	8,477	7,820	-657	-8.4%

Table 61. Fargo Region City and Outlying Area Population Changes from 2000 to 2008 (U.S. Census 2009)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Population	162,127	175,543	13,416	8.3%
Total Cities	138,071	148,827	10,756	7.8%
Outlying Areas	24,056	26,716	2,660	11.1%

and West Fargo). Of these nine cities, five had population increases (Fargo, 3.2%; Enderlin, 7.6%; Casselton, 8%; West Fargo, 58.7%; and Horace, 92%). The remaining four cities with over 1,000 population in 2008 had losses from minus six percent (Hillsboro) to minus 11.7% (Wahpeton) (Table 62). Twenty-four cities in the Fargo region had between 200 and 999 residents in 2008. Kindred's population remained stable from 2000. Mapleton, Harwood, and Reile's Acres experienced gains of 19.6, 15.5, and 12.2 percent, respectively. Cities with populations between 200 and 999 in 2008 that had greater than 10 percent losses since 2000 were Wyndmere (11.4%), Finley (21.9%), and Hope (15.5%) (Table 62).

Baby Boomers and Median Age

One in four Baby Boomers in North Dakota reside in the Fargo Region (45,844). In 2000, over 27 percent of persons in the Fargo Region were Baby Boomers. Pyramids show the movement of Baby Boomers across age categories from 2005 to 2020 (Figures 40 and 41). Because of the great variation between Cass County and the rest of the region, two sets of pyramids are displayed. The movement of Baby Boomers as they age from 2005 to 2020 are displayed in the age pyramid for the combined populations of Ransom, Richland, Sargent, Steele, and Traill counties and a pyramid representing Cass County.
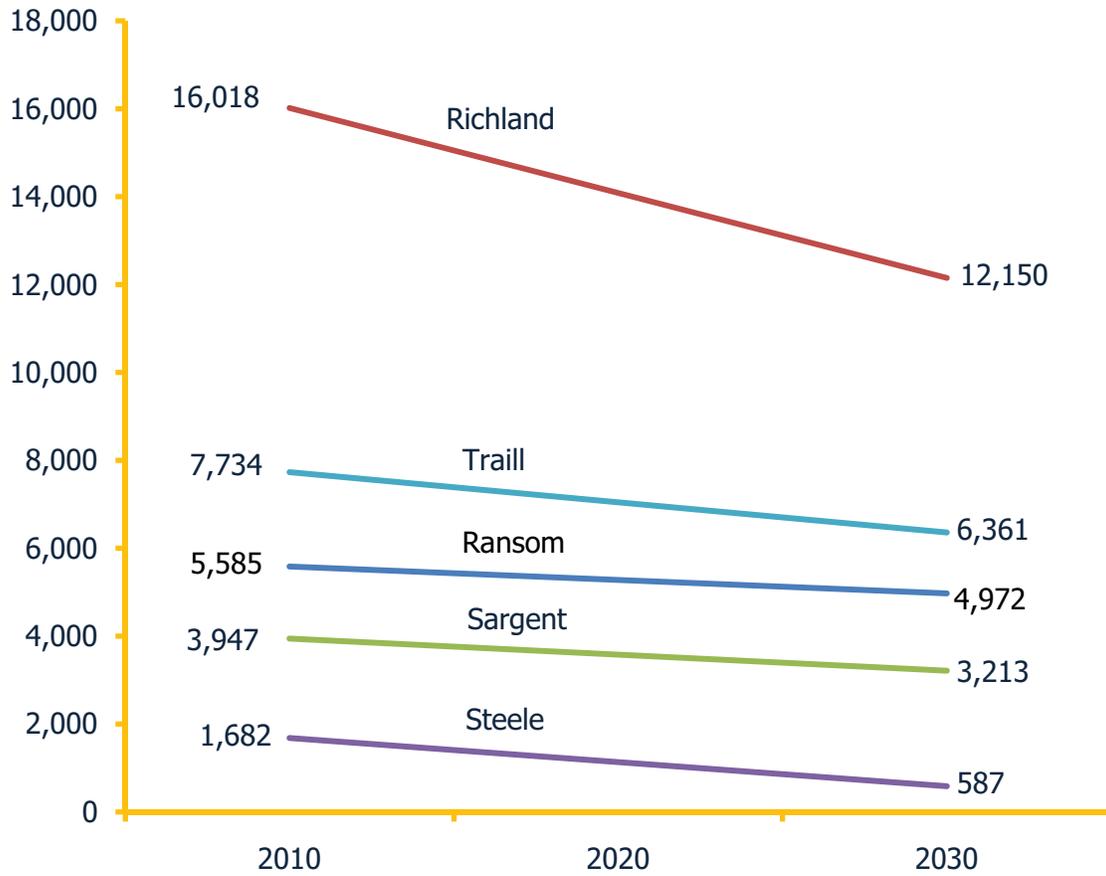
Figure 38. 2030 Projected Populations of Counties in the Fargo Region (excluding Cass County), Based on Annual Population Changes from 2000-2008
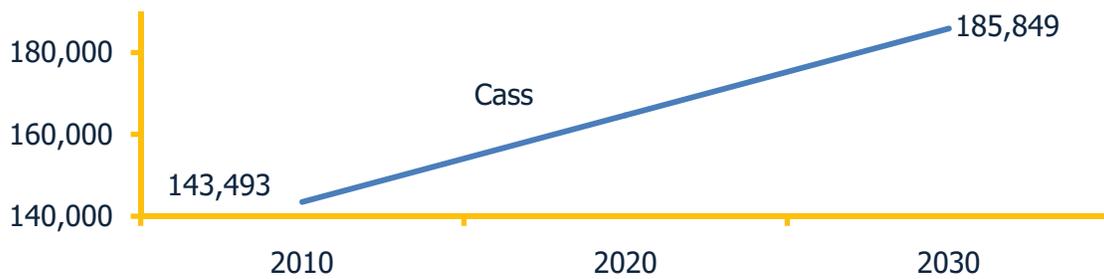
Figure 39. 2030 Projected Population of Cass County in the Fargo Region, Based on Annual Population Changes from 2000-2008

Table 62. Fargo Region Population Change from 2000 in Cities with More than 200 Residents in 2008 (U.S. Census 2008)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Fargo	90,599	93,531	2,932	3.2%
West Fargo	14,940	23,708	8,768	58.7%
Wahpeton	8,586	7,585	-1,001	-11.7%
Lisbon	2,292	2,182	-110	-4.8%
Casselton	1,855	2,004	149	8.0%
Mayville	1,953	1,769	-184	-9.4%
Horace	915	1,757	842	92.0%
Hillsboro	1,563	1,469	-94	-6.0%
Enderlin	947	1,019	72	7.6%
Hankinson	1,058	981	-77	-7.3%
Mapleton	606	725	119	19.6%
Gwinner	717	712	-5	-0.7%
Lidgerwood	738	706	-32	-4.3%
Harwood	607	701	94	15.5%
Milnor	711	677	-34	-4.8%
Hatton	707	640	-67	-9.5%
Kindred	614	619	5	0.8%
Portland	604	551	-53	-8.8%
Wyndmere	533	472	-61	-11.4%
Forman	506	470	-36	-7.1%
Finley	515	402	-113	-21.9%
Arthur	402	378	-24	-6.0%
Buxton	350	325	-25	-7.1%
Hunter	326	304	-22	-6.7%
Reile's Acres	254	285	31	12.2%
Abercrombie	296	271	-25	-8.4%
Frontier	273	261	-12	-4.4%
Hope	303	256	-47	-15.5%
Davenport	261	251	-10	-3.8%
Leonard	255	249	-6	-2.4%
Tower City	252	241	-11	-4.4%
Oxbow	248	238	-10	-4.0%
Page	225	205	-20	-8.9%

The pyramids for the combined frontier counties of the Fargo Region show a shrinking portion of ages below that of Baby Boomers in 2020 compared to 2005.   The 15-19 year olds, for instance, are between 5.1 percent for malesand 4.1 for females in 2005. By 2020, the 15-19 year olds have shrunk to 4.2 percent for males and 3.6 percent for females. There is also a noticeable increase in the 85 plus category from 3.1 percent to 4.8 percent.

Cass County pyramids offer a contrast. From 2005 to 2020, Baby Boomers decrease from about 26.8 percent of the population to 24.6 percent. The youth percent of population changes very little from 2005 to 2020, those ages 15 to 19 decrease from about 6 to 5.6 percent from 2005 to 2020. Individuals ages 85 and older increase from 1.6 to 2.6 percent in Cass County. If Cass County had not been displayed separately, the region pyramid display would have hidden this important variation.

Cities vary dramatically in the distribution of population by age. The cities with the highest percent of Baby Boomers are in close proximity to Fargo (Prairie Rose, 47.1%; North River, 44.6%; Oxbow, 44.4%; Frontier, 43.2%, Harwood; 39%; Briarwood, 38.5%; Christine, 37.9%; Argusville; 36.7%; and Reile's Acres, 35.4%). Over one in four (26.6%) residents of Fargo are Baby Boomers. The median ages of the above ten cities range from 30.1 in Fargo to 40.5 in Argusville.

Children (ages 0-14)

While about 25 percent of children in North Dakota ages 0-14 live in the Fargo Region, they comprise 20 percent of the region population. Each of the six counties in the Fargo Region has similar proportions of children ages 0-14, ranging from 19.5 to 21.7 percent (Appendix Table A4). Similarities are present in the proportion of children under age five, as well, ranging from 5.7 to 6.6 percent

Eighteen cities in the Fargo Region had one to five children under the age of five. Erie and Ayr had no children under the age of five. The top twenty cities with the fewest number of children ages 0-14 ranged from 3 to 30 children. Most of the cities with the highest proportion of children ages 0-14 are located within 20 miles of Fargo and West Fargo. These cities include North River (24.5%), Frontier (25.3%), Oxbow (25.4%), Kindred (25.9%), Casselton (26.1%), Prairie Rose (27.9%), Great Bend (28.0%), Harwood (28.5%), Mapleton (30.0%), Horace (30.1%), Briarwood (30.8%), and Reile's Acres (31.1%).
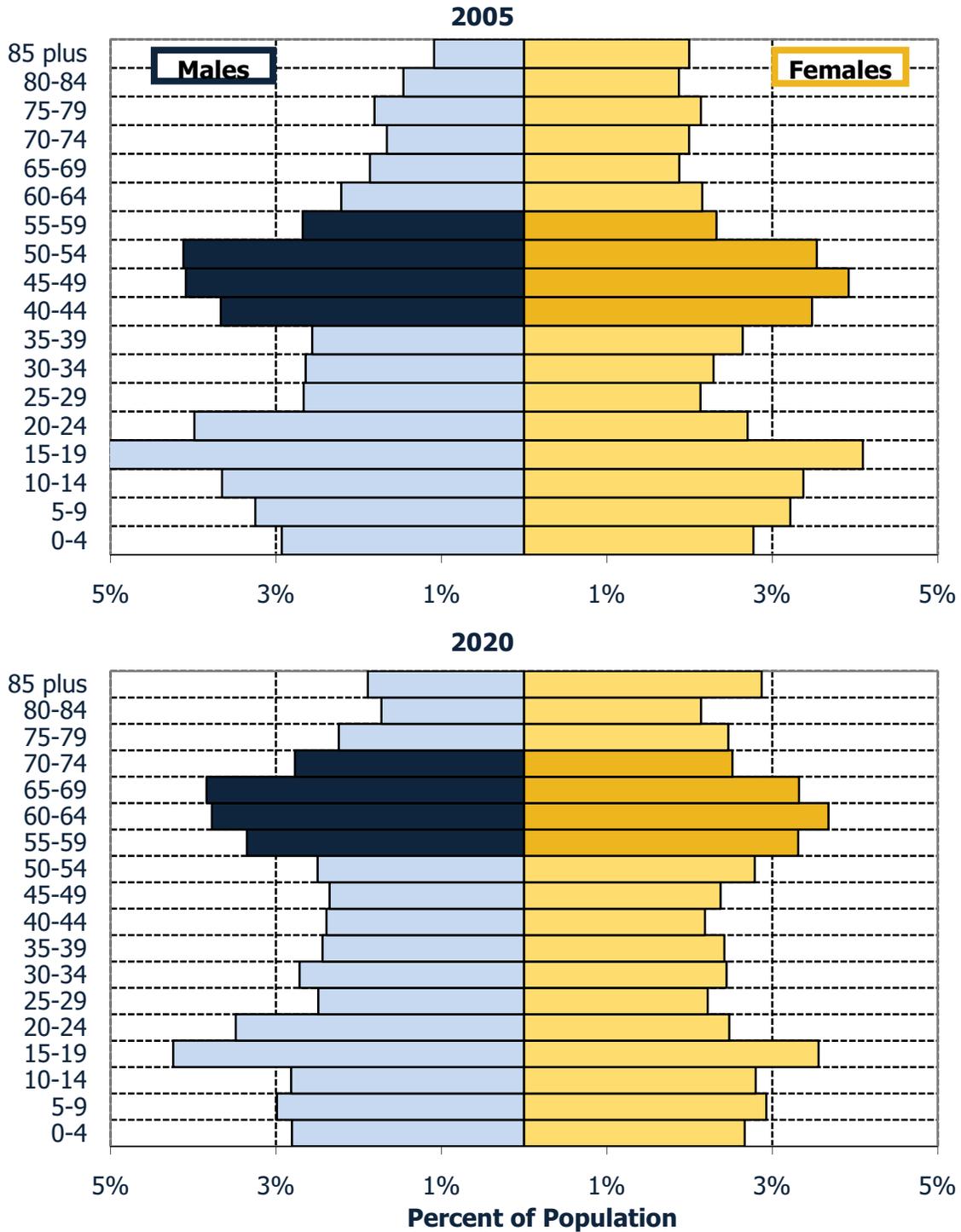
2005

2020

Figure 40. 2005 and 2020 Population Pyramids for Fargo Region: ***Ransom, Richland, Sargent, Steele, Traill*** counties (excluding Cass County). Baby Boomers Ages 40-59 in 2005 and 55-74 in 2020 (highlighted) (U.S. Census 2005)

2005

2020

Percent of Population
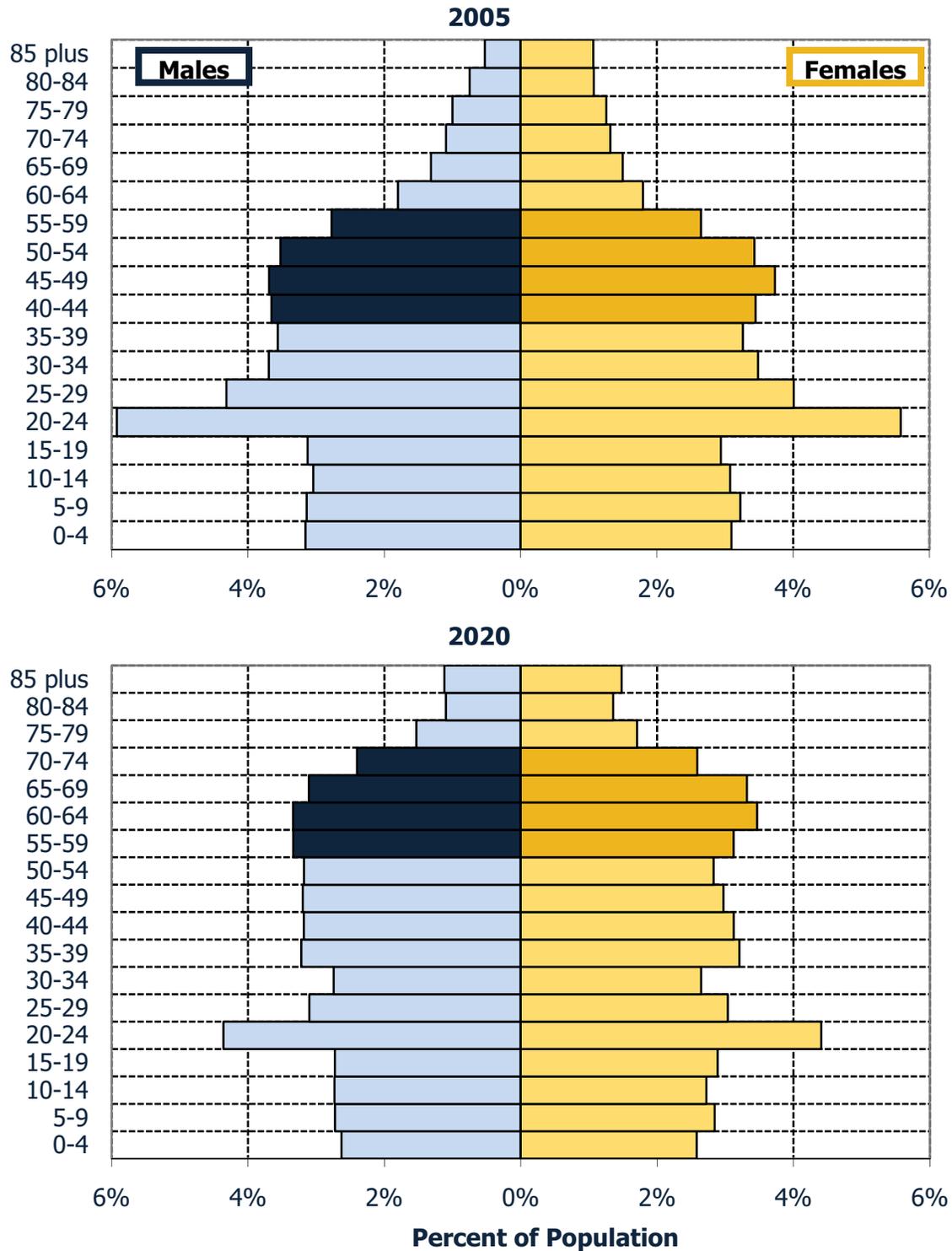
Figure 41. 2005 and 2020 Population Pyramids for Fargo Region: *Cass County*.
Baby Boomers Ages 40-59 in 2005 and 55-74 in 2020 (highlighted) (U.S. Census 2005)

Figure 42 shows changes in the Fargo Region (excluding Cass County) from 2005 to 2020 for population groups ages 0-14, 15-64, and 65 and older. The eight percent increase in the percent of individuals ages 65 and older is offset by the corresponding two percent decrease in children ages 0-14 and a six percent decrease of the working age population.

Contrasting the rest of the region, Cass County shows a nine percent increase in the population age 65 and older, a six percent decrease in the working age population, and a three percent decrease in children ages 0 to14 (Figure 43).

Women of Childbearing Years (ages 15-44)

In 2000, the Fargo Region had the highest proportion of women of childbearing ages, at 49 percent (39,490) of all women in the region. This is higher than the State proportion of women of childbearing years (42 percent of all females). County percents varied from 34 percent in Steele County to 51 percent in Cass County. Ransom, Richland, Sargent, and Traill counties were at 36, 45, 36, and 39 percent, respectively (Appendix Table A6).

Seven cities in the Fargo Region shared low percents in children under age five, children 0-14, and women of childbearing years (Ayr, Erie, Forman, Fort Ransom, Havana, Lidgerwood, and Sharon). Fargo, with the highest percent of women of childbearing years (54%), had relatively low percents of children under age five (6.3%) and children ages 0-14 (17.7%). Cities with the highest percents of women of childbearing years, children ages
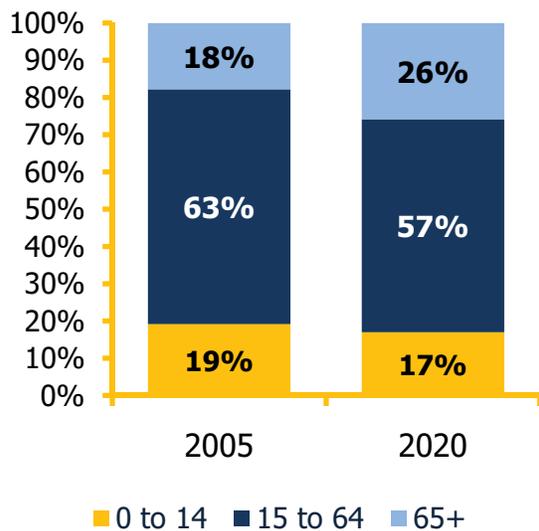
Figure 42. Population Distribution for Individuals Ages 0-14, 15-64, and 65 and Older, **Fargo Region**, 2005 and 2020
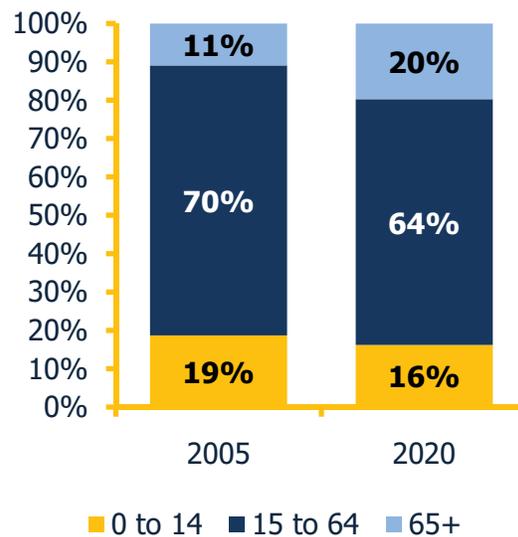
Figure 43. Population Distribution for Individuals Ages 0-14, 15-64, and 65 and Older, **Cass County**, 2005 and 2020

0-14 and children under age five are Buxton, Casselton, Davenport, Horace, Kindred, Mapleton, Reile's Acres, and West Fargo. Because of aging Baby Boomers it is important to look at the combination of the children and women populations to understand what human resources may be available in the next 12 to 20 years.

Older Persons (ages 60 and older)

The percent of North Dakota's population ages 60 and older was about 19 percent in 2000. Those 85 and older were just over two percent of the population of North Dakota. In the Fargo Region, almost 15 percent (23,847) were ages 60 and older, and under two percent (2,853) were ages 85 and older.

In 2007, the percent of population in North Dakota counties of individuals ages 60 and older ranged from about 11 to 42 percent. In the Fargo Region, Cass County had the lowest percent of persons ages 60 and older (13.1%) and 85 and older (1.5%). Steele

County had the highest percent ages 60 and older (26.1%) and Traill County had the highest percent ages 85 and older (4.7%) (Tables 63 and 64) (Appendix Tables A8 and A9).

Cass County ranked 52nd in the State for the percent of population ages 60 and older and 51st in the State for ages 85 and older.   It ranked in the lowest five percent of all of the U.S. counties with populations ages 60 and older and in the lowest 25 percent for ages 85 and older (Tables 63 and 64).

Joining Cass County, the nine other counties in the State with the lowest percents of populations (11% to 20%) ages 60 and older are Sioux, Grand Forks, Rolette, Benson, Ward, Burleigh, Richland, Morton, and Stark (Appendix Table A7).

The Fargo Region proportion of individuals ages 85 and older is about 1.7 percent, compared to the State proportion of just under three percent. Twenty cities had less than one percent of their population ages 85 and older,

Table 63. Fargo Region 2007 Rankings of Counties by Percent of Population **Ages 60 and Older**, National and State (U.S. Census 2008)

Rank (out of 3,142 U.S. Counties)	North Dakota Rank	County	Total Population	# Ages 60 and Older	% Ages 60 and Older
392	27	Steele	1,840	481	26.1%
439	29	Sargent	4,110	1,057	25.7%
606	33	Ransom	5,682	1,386	24.4%
649	34	Traill	8,069	1,942	24.1%
1,873	46	Richland	16,498	3,172	19.2%
2,992	52	Cass	137,582	17,979	13.1%

Table 64. Fargo Region 2007 Rankings of Counties by Percent of Population **Ages 85 and Older**, National and State (U.S. Census 2008)

Rank (out of 3,142 U.S. Counties)	North Dakota Rank	County	Total Population	# Ages 85 and Older	% Ages 85 and Older
104	19	Traill	8,069	381	4.7%
276	30	Ransom	5,682	219	3.9%
385	33	Richland	16,498	573	3.5%
505	37	Sargent	4,110	131	3.2%
560	39	Steele	1,840	57	3.1%
2481	51	Cass	137,582	2,118	1.5%

while 15 cities had more than four percent of their population ages 85 and older. Hankinson (population 981) and Arthur (population 378) each had over nine percent ages 85 and older.

Individuals Living in Outlying Areas

About 27 percent of individuals in North Dakota resided in outlying areas in 2000. Across the state, that proportion will vary. About 15 percent (24,560) of the Fargo Region population lived in outlying areas. The proportions vary by category as demonstrated in Table 65. The Fargo Region, followed by the Grand Forks Region (Region IV) had the lowest percents of all categories living in outlying areas.

Table 65. Percent and Number of Individuals Living in Outlying Areas in the Fargo Region (U.S. Census 2000)

Total regional population	15%	24,560
Baby boomers	18%	8,252
Children under age five	15%	1,563
Children ages 0-14	18%	5,726
Women of childbearing years	12%	4,507
Individuals ages 60 and older	17%	4,058
Individuals ages 85 and older	10%	289
White alone or in combination with another race	15%	19,210
American Indian alone or in combination with another race	6%	164
Hispanic	9%	215
Veterans	15%	2,112
Individuals ages 65 and older with at least one disability	17%	1,084
Individuals ages 65 and older below poverty	12%	174

Minority Populations in the Fargo Region

The Fargo Region (24.5%) is second to the Grand Forks Region (Region IV) (29.9%) in the percent of the Hispanic population in North Dakota. About one-third (29.9%) of Hispanic population in North Dakota can be found in the Grand Forks Region (Region IV). Almost one-fifth (17%) of all Hispanics in the State are in the Minot Region (Region II). The Hispanic population in the Fargo Region live primarily in Cass County (1,518) with Traill County following second (184) and Richland County following third (123).

The Fargo Region matches Grand Forks Region with one of the lowest for the percent of the State's American Indian population, hovering around seven percent. It has, by far, the largest number (3,410) and percent (36%) of other races (Table 66). Other races include Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders.

Table 66. Fargo Region Race and Ethnicity 2000

	#	% of Total State Race or Ethnicity Population
American Indian	2,461	7.0%
African American	1,535	28.6%
Other Races	3,410	36.0%
Hispanic	1,910	24.5%

Jamestown Region (Region VI)

The Jamestown Region, comprised of nine counties and 60 cities, is home to 54,878 people (U.S. Census, July 2008 estimate). About 28 cities (47%) have fewer than 100 residents. Approximately 82 employees of the Department of Human Services provide direct services at the regional human service center in Jamestown and about 418 provide services at the North Dakota State Hospital.

REGION VI (Jamestown)

Land Area	10,574 sq mi
Population (2000)	61,454
Population (2008)	54,878
Density (2000)	5.8 persons/sq mi

REGION VI COUNTIES & COUNTY SEATS

Barnes (Valley City)
Dickey (Ellendale)
Foster (Carrington)
Griggs (Cooperstown)
LaMoure (LaMoure)
Logan (Napoleon)
McIntosh (Ashley)
Stutsman (Jamestown)
Wells (Fessenden)

Density of Population (Urban, Rural, Frontier)

Jamestown Region has about 5.8 persons per square mile, compared to the State average of 9.3 persons per square mile. Stutsman and Barnes counties, considered rural, have 9.9 and 7.9 persons per square mile. The remaining counties, all frontier, have fewer than six people per square mile. Logan County is the least dense with 2.3 people per square mile (Appendix Table A1 and Figure A1).

Region, County, and City Population Sizes

Occupying 10,574 square miles of the State, the Jamestown Region is the second largest region. It lies in the south central part of North Dakota bordered by the Fargo Region (Region V) on the east, the Bismarck Region (Region VII) on the west and the Devils Lake Region (Region III) on the north. Every county in the Jamestown Region had population losses from 2000 to 2008 (Table 67). Of all the regions, the Jamestown Region experienced the highest percent (10.7%) of population loss from 2000 to 2008 (6,576) (Table 68).

The decreases occurred in all counties. The loss in population from the cities (1,911) was double that of the outlying areas (982). About 67 percent of the total losses were from cities (Table 68).

It is projected that all counties will continue to lose population through 2030 (Figures 44 and 45).

Eleven (18%) of 60 cities have fewer than 50 residents (Appendix Table A2), 31 (52%) have fewer than 100, 23 (38%) have between 100 and 999, and

six (10%) have over 1,000 residents (Carrington, Ellendale, Harvey, Jamestown, Oakes, and Valley City). All of the five cities with populations over 1000 in 2008 experienced losses. Harvey and Oakes had the greatest losses at 18.6 and 10.9 percent, respectively. Jamestown experienced the least loss of 5.8 percent (Table 69). The remaining cities in the Jamestown Region experienced losses of up to 22 percent.

Baby Boomers and Median Age

Just under one in ten (9%) Baby Boomers in North Dakota reside in the Jamestown Region (17,246).

In 2000, over 28 percent of persons in the Jamestown Region were Baby Boomers. Pyramids show the movement of Baby Boomers across age categories from 2005 to 2020 (Figure 46).

The pyramids show a shrinking portion of ages below that of Baby Boomers in 2020 compared to 2005. The 15-19 year olds, for instance, are between 3.9 percent for males and 3.6 for females in 2005. By 2020, the 15-19 year olds will shrink to 3.1 percent for males and 2.9 percent for females. There is also a noticeable increase in the 85 plus category from 3.7 percent to 6.3 percent.

Table 67. 2000 and 2008 Populations for Counties in Jamestown Region, Number and Percent Change (U.S. Census 2009)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Barnes	11,775	10,682	-1,093	-10.2%
Dickey	5,757	5,237	-520	-9.9%
Foster	3,759	3,447	-312	-9.1%
Griggs	2,754	2,359	-395	-16.7%
LaMoure	4,701	3,986	-715	-17.9%
Logan	2,308	1,943	-365	-18.8%
McIntosh	3,390	2,639	-751	-28.5%
Stutsman	21,908	20,394	-1,514	-7.4%
Wells	5,102	4,191	-911	-21.7%

Table 68. Jamestown Region City and Outlying Area Population Changes from 2000 to 2008 (U.S. Census 2009)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Population	61,454	54,878	-6,576	-10.7%
Total Cities	41,043	36,963	-4,080	-9.9%
Outlying Areas	20,411	17,915	-2,496	-12.2%
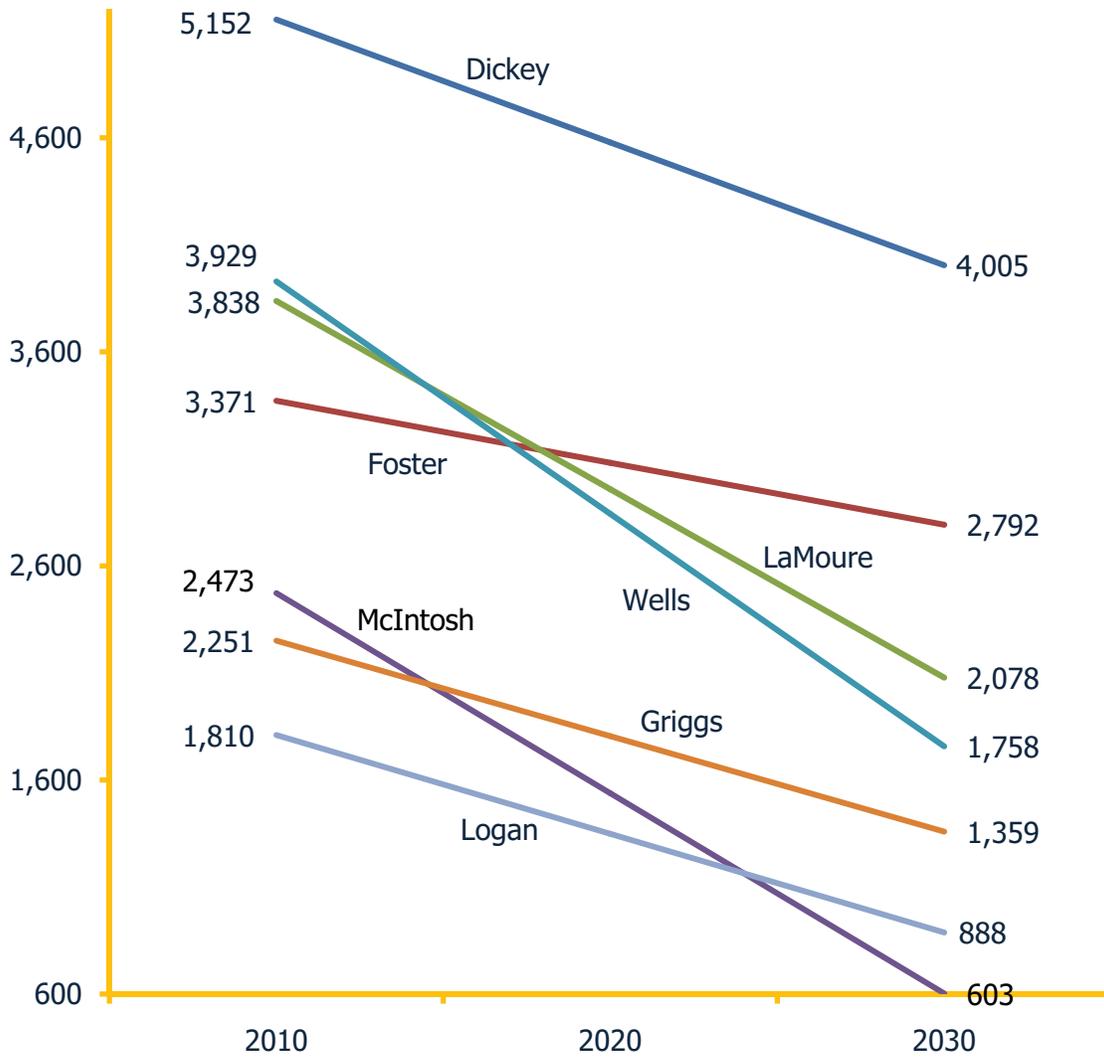
Figure 44. 2030 Projected Populations of Counties in the Jamestown Region (excluding Stutsman and Barnes), Based on Annual Population Changes from 2000-2008
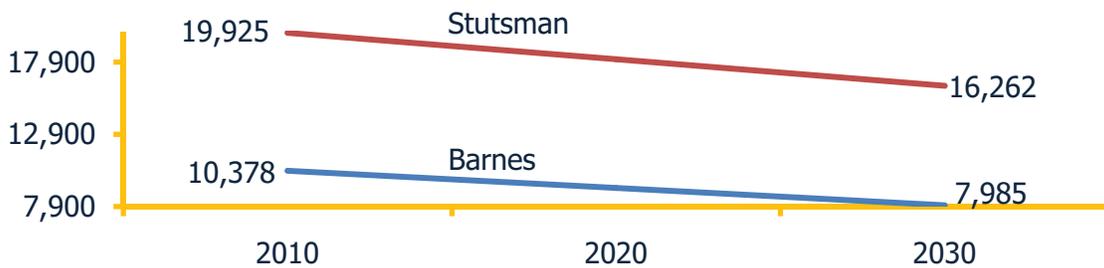
Figure 45. 2030 Projected Population of Stutsman and Barnes Counties in the Jamestown Region, Based on Annual Population Changes from 2000-2008

Cities vary dramatically in the distribution of population by age. As a proportion of population, Baby Boomers range from a low of 11.3 percent in McHenry to 39 percent in Buchanan. Fourteen cities have median ages higher than 50. Three of them, Ashley, Gackle, and Wishek have high proportions ages 85 and older, at 9.8, 10.4, and 13.1 percent, respectively (Table 70). One phenomenon going on in the Jamestown Region is that many cities have high proportions of populations ages 85 and older and high median ages, while at the same time having some of the lowest proportions of Baby Boomers. This information combined with data on women of childbearing ages and youth populations will be

valuable in making decisions about allocating resources in the Jamestown Region.

An example of how data may be used, can be illustrated with the following table (Table 71) and population pyramids for the cities of Ashley and Wishek in McIntosh County (Figure 47). In 2000, about 48.3 percent of Ashley's population was ages 65 and older, compared to about 38.5 percent of Wishek's population ages 65 and older. Baby Boomers in 2000 were those between the ages of 35 and 54. In Ashley, they were 14.4 percent and in Wishek they were about 20.9 percent. The ages in between are noteworthy. As those 65 and older increase over the next few decades, those ages 55

Table 69. Jamestown Region Population Change from 2000 in Cities with More than 200 Residents in 2008 (U.S. Census 2008)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Jamestown	15,527	14,630	-897	-5.8%
Valley City	6,826	6,230	-596	-8.7%
Carrington	2,268	2,071	-197	-8.7%
Oakes	1,979	1,763	-216	-10.9%
Harvey	1,989	1,619	-370	-18.6%
Ellendale	1,559	1,456	-103	-6.6%
Cooperstown	1,053	888	-165	-15.7%
Wishek	1,122	876	-246	-21.9%
LaMoure	944	802	-142	-15.0%
Napoleon	857	719	-138	-16.1%
Ashley	882	687	-195	-22.1%
Edgeley	637	526	-111	-17.4%
Kulm	422	356	-66	-15.6%
Medina	335	298	-37	-11.0%
Gackle	335	281	-54	-16.1%
Wimbledon	237	205	-32	-13.5%

2005

2020

Percent of Population
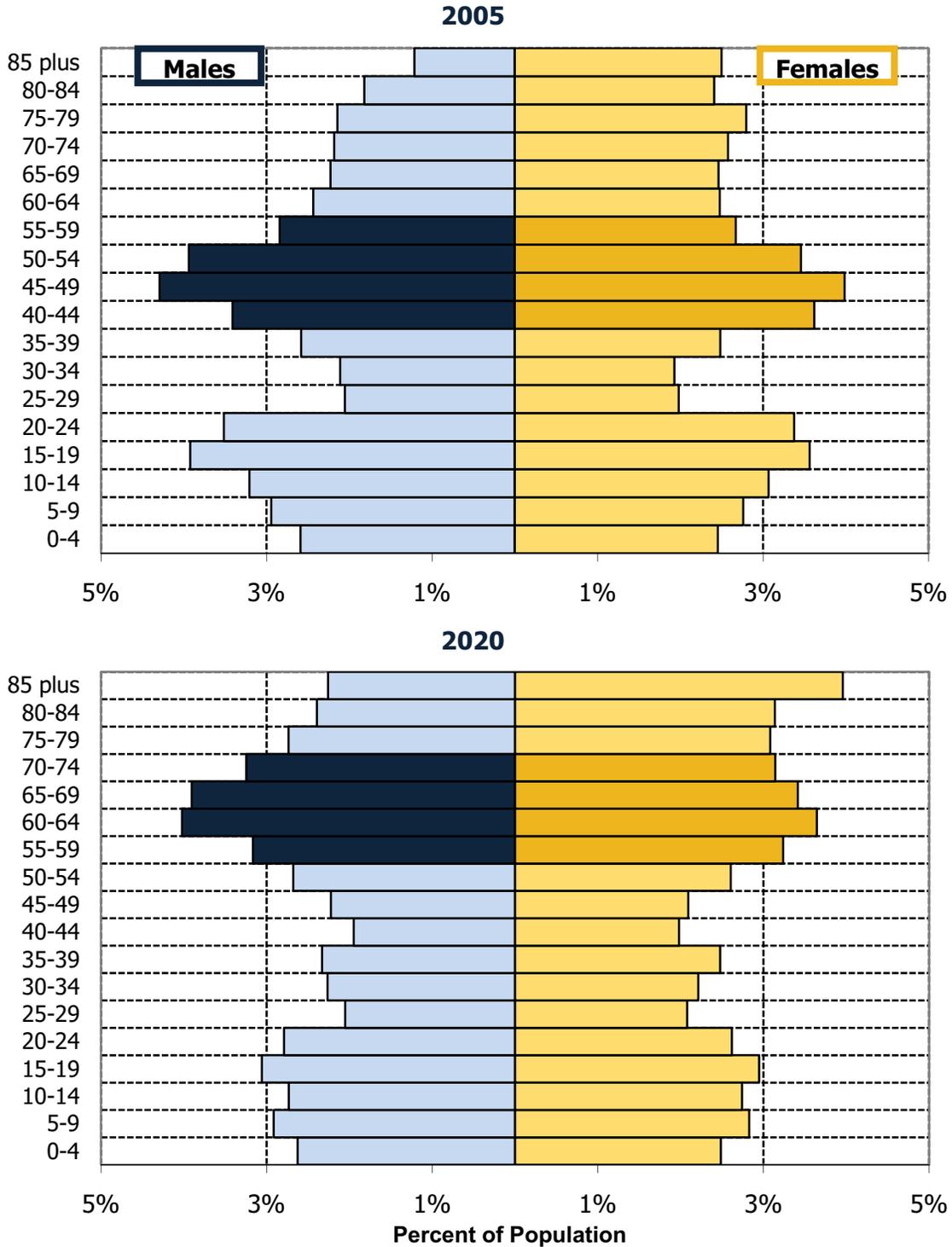
Figure 46. 2005 and 2020 Population Pyramids for Jamestown Region: *Barnes, Dickey, Foster, Griggs, Logan, McIntosh, Stutsman, Wells* counties. Baby Boomers Ages 40-59 in 2005 and 55-74 in 2020 (highlighted) (U.S. Census 2005)

Table 70. Sample of Cities in Jamestown Region with Low Percent of Baby Boomers, High Percents of Individuals Ages 85 and Older, and High Median Ages (2000); and the Population for 2008 (U.S. Census 2008)

	2000						2008
		Baby Boomers		Ages 85+		Median Age	
	Population	#	%	#	#		Population
Ashley	882	162	18.4%	86	9.8%	64	687
Bowdon	139	24	17.3%	12	8.6%	66.3	112
Gackle	335	85	25.4%	44	13.1%	61.1	281
Hurdsfield	91	20	22.0%	9	9.9%	54.8	76
Wishek	1,122	238	20.9%	117	10.4%	53.5	876

to 64 are significantly smaller and will result in fewer needed services as they reach 65 and older and 85 and older.

The Baby Boomers are a bulge that will take up some of the slack left by the two previous age categories as Baby Boomers age past 65 (Figure 47). The difference, though, is that Wishek (30.2%) has a higher percent than Ashley (21.2%) of population younger than the Baby Boomers who can contribute to supporting the aging population. This has implications for allocating resources, such as staff, in this frontier county.

The discussion above has been primarily based on 2000 U.S. Census data. Table 72 gives additional information by providing the most recent city population data (U.S. Census 2008). Declines in population will provide further challenges in these communities. While imagining how

the shifts in population will occur for the 2010 data using the visual display (Figure 47) and picture the bars all moving up one age category, one can have an idea where the declines may happen.

Table 71. Population Distribution Across Age Categories for Ashley and Wishek in the Jamestown Region in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)

	Ashley		Wishek	
	#	%	#	%
<5	27	3.1%	43	3.8%
5-14	55	6.2%	111	9.9%
15-24	61	6.9%	106	9.4%
25-34	43	4.9%	79	7.0%
35-44	84	9.5%	128	11.4%
45-54	78	8.8%	107	9.5%
55-64	109	12.4%	115	4.5%
65-74	177	20.1%	152	13.5%
75-84	162	18.4%	164	14.6%
85+	86	9.8%	117	10.4%
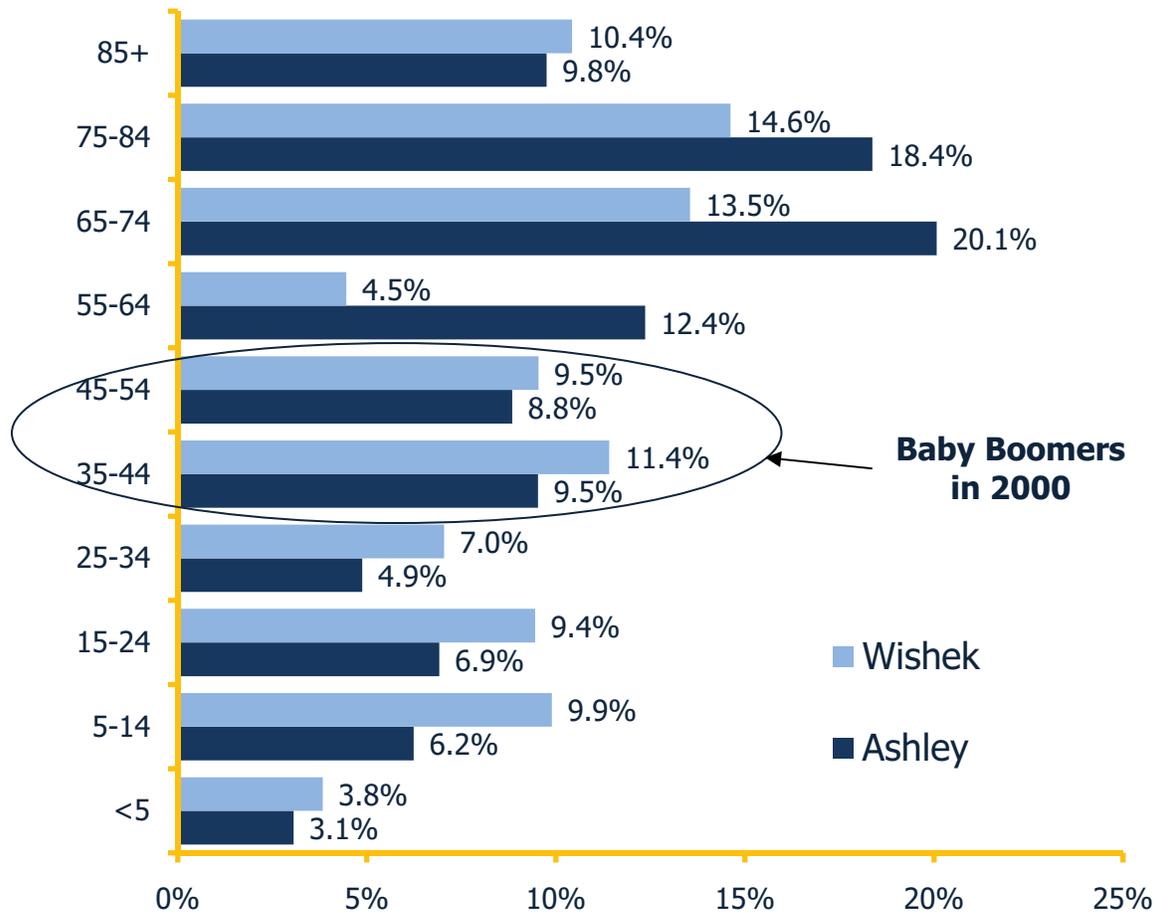
Figure 47. Population Distribution Across Age Categories (Pyramid) for Ashley and Wishek in McIntosh County in the Jamestown Region (U.S. Census 2000)

Children (ages 0-14)

About nine percent of children in North Dakota ages 0-14 live in the Jamestown Region. As a percent of the Jamestown Region total population, it has the lowest percent of children ages 0-14 (18%) of any region. Children make up about 18 percent of the Jamestown Region total population.

McIntosh County has the lowest percents of children under age five (4.2%), ages 0-14 (15.2%), and

women of childbearing years (28.2%). At the same time, McIntosh County has the highest percents of individuals ages 60 and older (40.7%) and ages 85 and older (17.5%). The median age for

Table 72. Population of Ashley and Wishek; Population in 2008; and the Percent Change in Population from 2000 to 2008

	Ashley	Wishek
2000	882	1,122
2008	687	876
% Change	-22.1%	-21.9%

McIntosh County is 51. The remaining counties in the Jamestown Region have low percents of their populations that are ages 0-14. They range from 17 to 21 percent (Appendix Table A4).

About five percent of the residents of the Jamestown Region are under age five. Within the region, however, the percents range from 4.2 in McIntosh County to 5.7 in Dickey County. Manango (population 28), Marion (population 146), and Hamberg (population 28) have no children under the age of five. Of the remaining 23 cities in Jamestown Region with populations under 100, seven have one child under age five and 18 have between two and seven children under age 5. Cities with populations greater than 1,000 and their number of children under age five are Cooperstown (43), Carrington (134), Ellendale (64), Harvey (85), Jamestown (885), Oakes (132), Valley City (326) and Wishek (43).

Figure 48 shows changes in the Jamestown from 2005 to 2020 for population groups ages 0-14, 15-64, and 65 and older. The ten percent increase in the percent of individuals ages 65 and older is offset by the corresponding one percent decrease in children ages 0-14 and a nine percent decrease of the working age population.

Women of Childbearing Years (ages 15-44)

In 2000, the Jamestown Region had about 11,080 women of childbearing
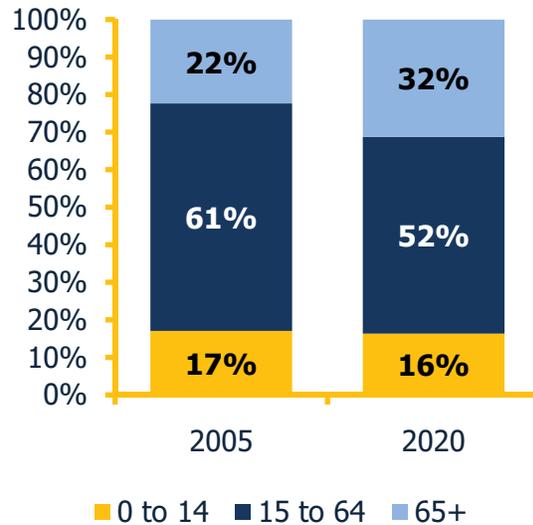
Figure 48. Population Distribution for Individuals Ages 0-14, 15-64, and 65 and Older, **Jamestown Region**, 2005 and 2020

years (34% of all women). This is much lower than the State proportion of women of childbearing years (42 percent of all females). County percents varied from 28 percent in McIntosh County to 41 percent in Stutsman County. Barnes County had the second highest percent (39%) of women of childbearing years (Appendix Table A6).

Thirteen cities in the Jamestown Region have less than 20 percent of their women in the childbearing years (4.0% to 19.8%). Cities with the lowest percent of women of childbearing years and with corresponding low percents and numbers of children ages 0-14 are Ashley, Berlin, Bowdon, Cleveland, Dickey, Ellendale, Kulm, McHenry, Napoleon, Pingree, Sibley, Venturia, and Woodworth.

The cities in the Jamestown Region with populations over 1,000 have some of the lowest percents of population for women of childbearing years (Carrington, Cooperstown, Ellendale, Harvey, Jamestown, Oakes, Valley City, and Wishek). Averaging around 25 percent, they range from about 20 percent for Ellendale to 30 percent for Jamestown. Because of aging Baby Boomers it is important to look at the combination of the children and women populations to understand what human resources may be available in the next 12 to 20 years.

Older Persons (ages 60 and older)

The percent of North Dakota's population ages 60 and older was about 19 percent in 2000. Those 85 and older were just over two percent of the population of North Dakota. In the Jamestown Region all of the counties had higher percents of persons ages 60 and older and ages 85 and older than the average for the State. About 26 percent (16,070) were ages 60 and older, and 3.6 percent (2,261) were ages 85 and older.

In 2007, the percent of population in North Dakota counties of individuals ages 60 and older ranged from about 11 to 42 percent. In the Jamestown Region, Stutsman County had the lowest percent of persons ages 60 and older (22.7%) and Foster County had the lowest percent for persons ages 85 and older (3.4%). McIntosh County had the highest percent ages 60 and older (42.8%) and 85 and older (9.1%) (Tables 73 and 74) (Appendix Tables A8 and A9).

Table 73. Jamestown Region 2007 Rankings of Counties by Percent of Population **Ages 60 and Older**, National and State (U.S. Census 2008)

Rank (out of 3,142 U.S. Counties)	North Dakota Rank	County	Total Population	# Ages 60 and Older	% Ages 60 and Older
1	1	McIntosh	2,752	1,178	42.8%
12	3	Logan	1,956	711	36.3%
19	5	Wells	4,269	1,496	35.0%
46	13	Griggs	2,397	789	32.9%
120	18	LaMoure	4,110	1,241	30.2%
227	23	Foster	3,490	976	28.0%
309	24	Dickey	5,356	1,439	26.9%
530	31	Barnes	10,783	2,685	24.9%
901	39	Stutsman	20,480	4,655	22.7%

In 2007, McIntosh County ranked 1st in North Dakota and 1st in the Nation for percent of population ages 60 and older (Table 73). It ranked 1st in the State and 2nd in the Nation for percent of population ages 85 and older (Table 74). All of the counties in the Jamestown Region ranked in the top 30 percent in the Nation for counties with populations ages 60 and older. They all ranked in the top 12 percent in the Nation for counties with populations ages 85 and older.

The Jamestown Region proportion of individuals ages 85 and older is about 3.6 percent, compared to the State proportion of just under three percent. Stutsman County had the lowest percent of individuals ages 85 and older at 2.7 percent. The highest percents occur in McIntosh (6.6%),

Wells (4.9%), Griggs (4.8%), and Dickey (4.2%) counties. Ten cities (17%) had less than one percent of their population ages 85 and older and 30 cities (50%) had over four percent of their populations ages 85 and older.

Individuals Living in Outlying Areas

About 27 percent of individuals in North Dakota resided in outlying areas in 2000. Across the state, that proportion will vary. About one in three (33%) individuals in the Jamestown Region lived in outlying areas (20,194). Baby Boomers (38%) and children ages 0-14 (38%) are the highest percent of the categories of people shown in Table 75, living in outlying areas in the Jamestown Region.

Table 74. Jamestown Region 2007 Rankings of Counties by Percent of Population **Ages 85 and Older,** National and State (U.S. Census 2008)

Rank (out of 3,142 U.S. Counties)	North Dakota Rank	County	Total Population	# Ages 85 and Older	% Ages 85 and Older
2	1	McIntosh	2,752	250	9.1%
10	3	Wells	4,269	267	6.3%
31	9	Griggs	2,397	133	5.5%
38	12	Logan	1,956	106	5.4%
59	15	Dickey	5,356	276	5.2%
195	25	Barnes	10,783	458	4.2%
216	27	LaMoure	4,110	170	4.1%
378	32	Stutsman	20,480	715	3.5%
395	34	Foster	3,490	120	3.4%

Table 75. Percent and Number of Individuals Living in Outlying Areas in the Jamestown Region (U.S. Census 2000)

Total regional population	33%	20,194
Baby boomers	38%	6,553
Children under age five	33%	1,036
Children ages 0-14	38%	4,210
Women of childbearing years	33%	3,656
Individuals ages 60 and older	27%	4,339
Individuals ages 85 and older	15%	339
White alone or in combination with another race	33%	19,964
American Indian alone or in combination with another race	18%	96
Hispanic	13%	58
Veterans	32%	1,917
Individuals ages 65 and older with at least one disability	14%	629
Individuals ages 65 and older below poverty	24%	368

Minority Populations in the Jamestown Region

The Jamestown Region has small numbers and percents of minority populations. There are about 529 American Indians, 206 African Americans, 408 other races and 449 Hispanics (Table 76). Most of the minority populations live in either Stutsman or Barnes counties with smatterings in the remaining counties.

Table 76. Jamestown Region Race and Ethnicity 2000

	#	% of Total State Race or Ethnicity Population
American Indian	529	1.5%
African American	206	3.8%
Other Races	408	4.3%
Hispanic	449	5.8%

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN THE EIGHT HUMAN SERVICE REGIONS OF NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck Region (Region VII)

The Bismarck Region, comprised of ten counties and 51 cities, is home to 116,666 people (U.S. Census, July 2008 estimate). About 16 cities (31%) have fewer than 100 residents. Approximately 133 employees of the Department of Human Services provide direct services at the regional human service center in Bismarck. Almost 300 employees work in the central offices in Bismarck.

REGION VII (Bismarck)

Land Area	13,922 sq mi
Population (2000)	111,746
Population (2008)	116,666
Density (2000)	9.3 persons/sq mi

REGION VII COUNTIES
& COUNTY SEATS
Burleigh (Bismarck)
Emmons (Linton)
Grant (Carson)
Kidder (Steele)
McLean (Washburn)
Mercer (Stanton)
Morton (Mandan)
Oliver (Center)
Sheridan (McClusky)
Sioux (Fort Yates)

Density of Population (Urban, Rural, Frontier)

Bismarck Region has about 9.3 persons per square mile, similar to the State average of 9.3 persons per square mile. Urban designated Burleigh County has about 42.5 persons per square mile. Mercer and Morton counties, designated rural have 8.3 and 13.4 persons per square mile, respectively. The remaining counties, all frontier, have fewer than six people per square mile. Grant and Sheridan counties are the least dense with 1.7 and 1.8 persons per square mile, respectively (Appendix Tables A1 and Figure A1).

Region, County, and City Population Sizes

Occupying 13,922 square miles of the State, the Bismarck Region is the largest region. It lies in the southwest central part of North Dakota bordered by the Jamestown Region (Region VI) on the east, the Dickinson Region (Region VIII) on the west and the Minot Region (Region II) on the north. Burleigh and Sioux counties were the only two of ten that had gains in population from 2000 to 2008. Burleigh County's population increased by almost 12 percent and Sioux County's population increased by just under five percent. Sheridan and Emmons counties had losses of about 35 and 28 percent, respectively. Mountrail County experienced the lowest percent loss at just under two percent (Table 77)

The Bismarck Region, along with the Fargo Region, experienced an increase in population (4.4%) from 2000 to 2008 (Table 78). Most of the population gain (92%) was in cities.

It is projected that Burleigh and Sioux counties will continue to gain population through 2030 (Figures 49 and 50), while the other eight will lose population. Burleigh County's gain may be as much as 24 percent by 2030 and Sioux County's gain may be as much as 14 percent.

Five (10%) of 51 cities have fewer than 50 residents (Appendix Table A2), 16 (31%) have fewer than 100, 26 (51%) have between 100 and 999, and eight (16%) have over 1,000 residents (Beulah, Bismarck, Garrison, Hazen, Lincoln, Linton, Mandan, and Washburn). Three of the eight cities

with populations over 1000 in 2008 experienced gains (Bismarck, 8.7%; Mandan, 8.2%; and Lincoln, 58%). The remaining cities with over 1,000 people had losses between 9.2 percent (Beulah) and 23.2 percent (Linton). Cities with populations between 200 and 999 all experienced losses between two and 28 percent, with the exception of Fort Yates (population 284) having a gain of 56 individuals (24.6%) (Table 79).

Baby Boomers and Median Age

Over one in five Baby Boomers in North Dakota reside in the Bismarck Region

Table 77. 2000 and 2008 Populations for Counties in Bismarck Region, Number and Percent Change (U.S. Census 2009)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Burleigh	69,416	78,689	9,273	11.8%
Emmons	4,331	3,377	-954	-28.2%
Grant	2,841	2,415	-426	-17.6%
Kidder	2,753	2,290	-463	-20.2%
McLean	9,311	8,337	-974	-11.7%
Mercer	8,644	7,854	-790	-10.1%
Mountrail	6,631	6,511	-120	-1.8%
Oliver	2,065	1,695	-370	-21.8%
Sheridan	1,710	1,266	-444	-35.1%
Sioux	4,044	4,232	188	4.4%

Table 78. Bismarck Region City and Outlying Area Population Changes from 2000 to 2008 (U.S. Census 2009)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Population	111,746	116,666	4,920	4.4%
Total Cities	96,182	100,707	4,525	4.7%
Outlying Areas	15,564	15,959	395	2.5%
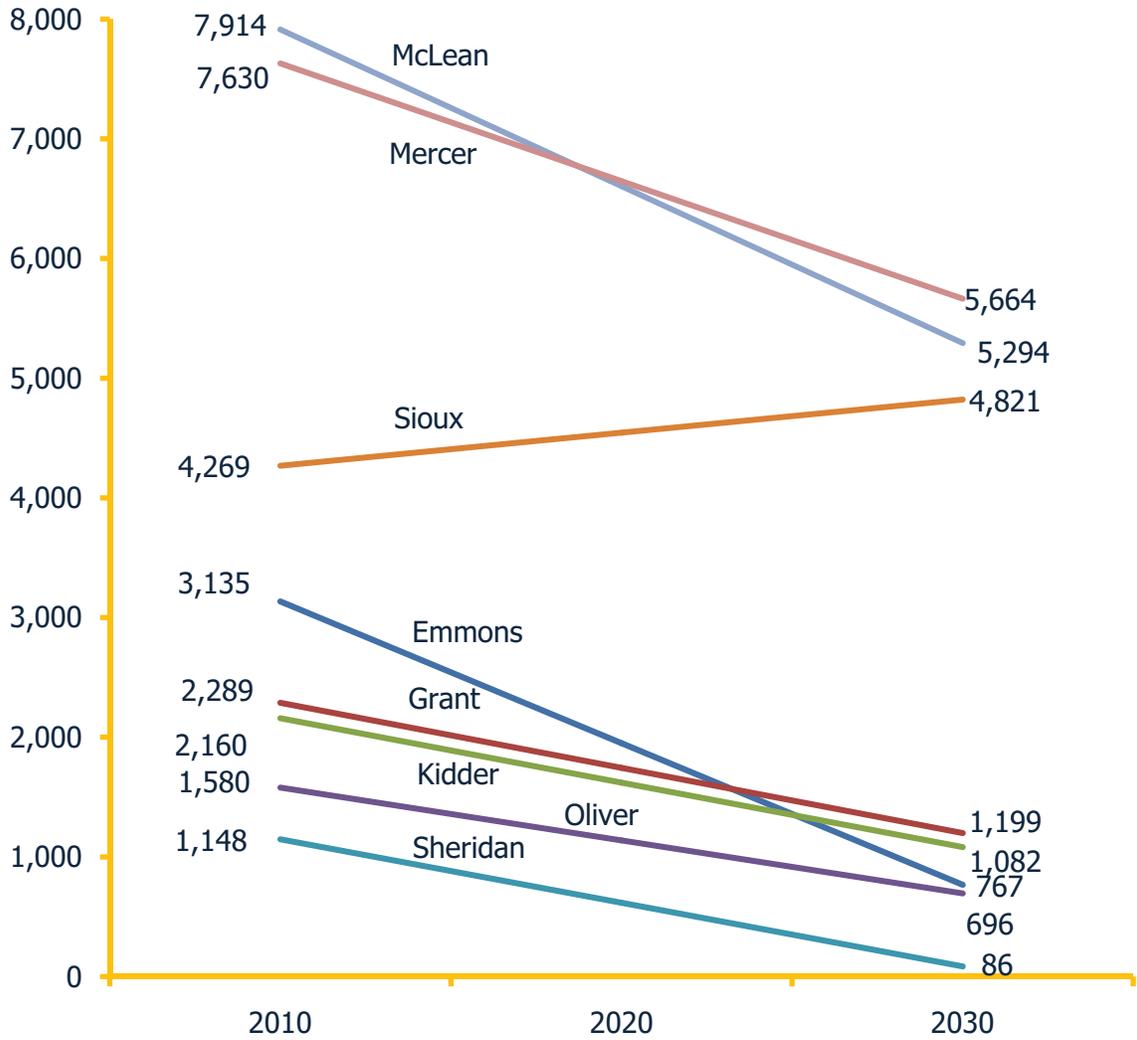
Figure 49. 2030 Projected Populations of Counties in the Bismarck Region (excluding Burleigh and Morton counties), Based on Annual Population Changes from 2000-2008

Figure 50. 2030 Projected Populations of Burleigh and Morton counties in the Bismarck Region, Based on Annual Population Changes from 2000-2008

Table 79. Bismarck Region Population Change from 2000 in Cities with More than 200 Residents in 2008 (U.S. Census 2008)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Bismarck	55,532	60,389	4,857	8.7%
Mandan	16,718	18,091	1,373	8.2%
Beulah	3,152	2,863	-289	-9.2%
Lincoln	1,730	2,733	1,003	58.0%
Hazen	2,457	2,206	-251	-10.2%
Washburn	1,389	1,239	-150	-10.8%
Garrison	1,318	1,173	-145	-11.0%
Linton	1,321	1,015	-306	-23.2%
New Salem	938	862	-76	-8.1%
Glen Ullin	865	803	-62	-7.2%
Hebron	803	727	-76	-9.5%
Wilton	807	720	-87	-10.8%
Underwood	812	710	-102	-12.6%
Steele	761	650	-111	-14.6%
Center	678	554	-124	-18.3%
Elgin	659	543	-116	-17.6%
Turtle Lake	580	502	-78	-13.4%
Strasburg	549	440	-109	-19.9%
Stanton	345	304	-41	-11.9%
McClusky	415	301	-114	-27.5%
Fort Yates	228	284	56	24.6%
Flasher	285	265	-20	-7.0%
Riverdale	273	264	-9	-3.3%
Carson	319	257	-62	-19.4%
Max	278	249	-29	-10.4%
New Leipzig	274	224	-50	-18.2%
Selfridge	223	219	-4	-1.8%
Zap	231	209	-22	-9.5%

*White Shield (348) and Cannon Ball (864) had populations over 200 reported in U.S. Census 2000. They are not included in the above table because they were not reported in U.S. Census city populations in 2008.

(39,828). In 2000, over 31 percent of persons in the Bismarck Region were Baby Boomers. Pyramids show the movement of Baby Boomers across age categories from 2005 to 2020 (Figures 51 and 52). Because of the great

variation between Burleigh and Morton counties and the rest of the region, two sets of pyramids are displayed. The movement of Baby Boomers as they age from 2005 to 2020 are displayed in the age pyramid for the combined populations of Emmons, Grant, Kidder, McLean, Mercer, Oliver, Sheridan, and Sioux counties and a pyramid representing Burleigh and Morton counties combined.

The pyramids for the combined frontier counties of the Bismarck Region show a shrinking portion of ages below that of Baby Boomers in 2020 compared to 2005.   The 15 to 19 year olds, for instance, are between 4.5 percent for males and 3.8 percent for females in 2005. By 2020, the 15-19 year olds have decreased to 2.8 percent for males and 3.1 percent for females. There is also a noticeable increase in the 85 plus category from 3.2 percent to 5.9 percent.

Burleigh and Morton counties' pyramid offer a contrast. The 15 to 19 year olds experience a moderate decrease from a total of 7.5 percent in 2005 to 6.5 percent in 2020. The youth percent of population changes very little from 2005 to 2020. Individuals ages 85 and older increase from 1.8 to 2.9 percent in Burleigh and Morton counties. If Burleigh and Morton counties had not been displayed separately, the region pyramid display would have hidden this important variation.

An area of interest in both sets of pyramids are the individuals transitioning from childhood to young adults (ages 15 to 19) and young adults ages 20-34. For the combined counties excluding Burleigh and Morton, there is a decrease of about three percent in the age groups 15-34 (from 19% to 15%). It is projected that the region will have a loss of just over 5,000 individuals. About 2,500 of them will be from that transitioning and young adult age groups (ages 15-34).

Burleigh and Morton counties, on the other hand, are projected to experience a gain in population of about 7,500 individuals. In the same time period, it is projected that the transitioning and young adult age group (15 to 34) will decrease by four percent (3,020).

Cities vary dramatically in the distribution of population by age. A unique occurrence in the Bismarck Region is the remarkable similarities in the distribution of individuals by age category in the five cities that have the highest percent of Baby Boomers (U.S. Census 2000). Stanton, Hazen, and Beulah in Mercer County; Center in Oliver County; and Washburn in McLean County have between 35.8 and 39.7 percent Baby Boomers (Table 82). At the same time they each have low percents of individuals ages 85 and older. The State percent is just under three percent. While Beulah mirrors the State, the other four cities have from 0.8 to 2.0 percent. The distribution of individuals show similar patterns by age category (Table 80 and Figure 53).

2005

2020

Percent of Population
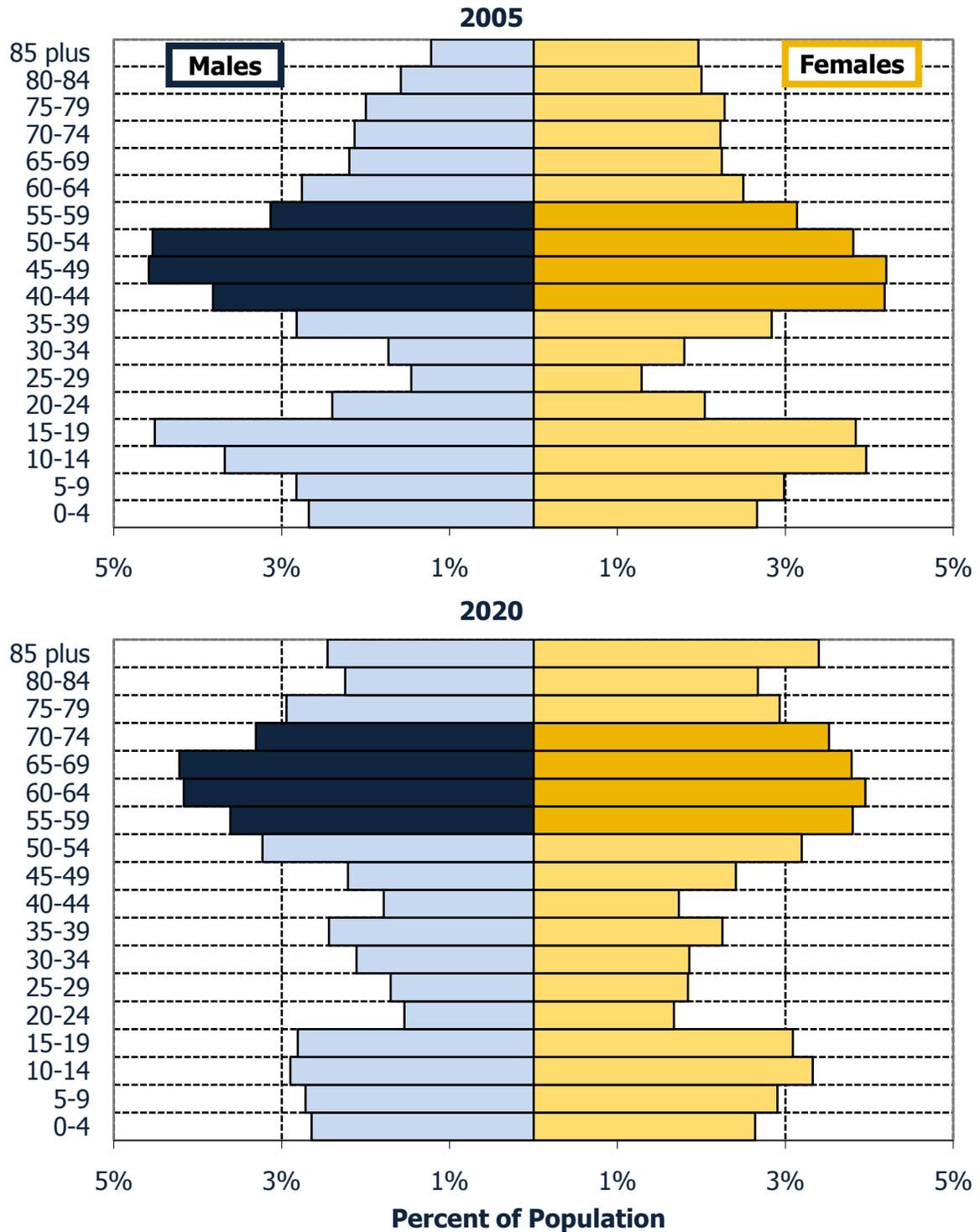
Figure 51. 2005 and 2020 Population Pyramids for Bismarck Region: *Emmons, Grant, Kidder, McLean, Mercer, Oliver, Sheridan, Sioux* counties, (excludes Burleigh and Morton counties). Baby Boomers Ages 40-59 in 2005 and 55-74 in 2020 (highlighted) (U.S. Census 2000)
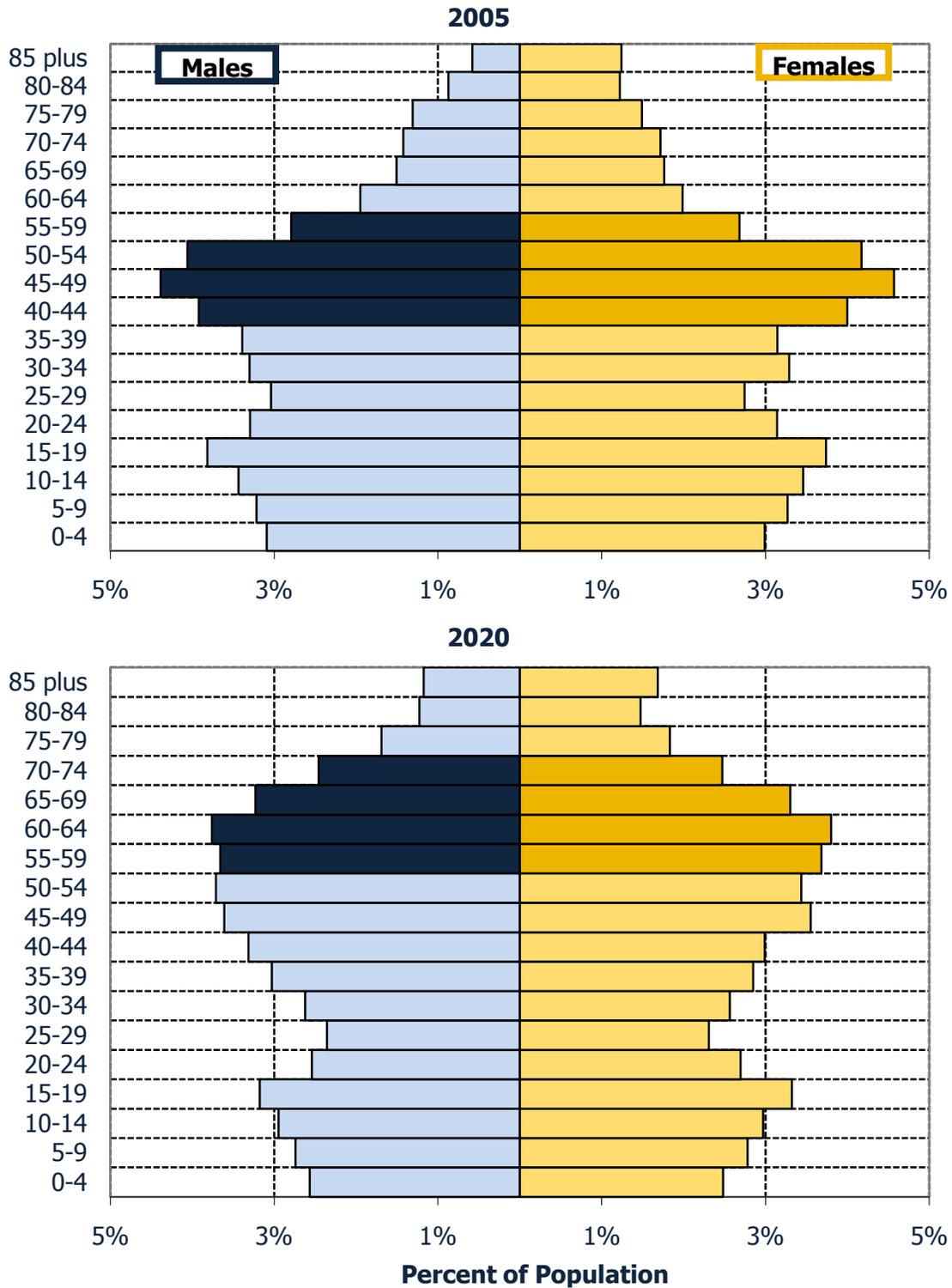
2005

2020

Figure 52. 2005 and 2020 Population Pyramids for Bismarck Region: ***Burleigh and Morton*** counties. Baby Boomers Ages 40-59 in 2005 and 55-74 in 2020 (highlighted) (U.S. Census 2000)

Table 80. Population Distribution Across Age Categories for the Five Cities in the Bismarck Region with the Highest Percent of Baby Boomers in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)

	Stanton		Hazen		Beulah		Center		Washburn	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<5	9	2.6%	128	5.2%	137	4.3%	28	4.1%	69	5.0%
5-14	44	12.8%	428	17.4%	601	19.1%	89	13.1%	216	15.6%
15-24	25	10.1%	243	11.5%	289	11.2%	73	13.1%	145	13.0%
25-34	23	6.7%	187	7.6%	221	7.0%	61	9.0%	117	8.4%
35-44	50	14.5%	499	20.3%	659	20.9%	92	13.6%	262	18.9%
45-54	87	25.2%	424	17.3%	479	15.2%	152	22.4%	235	16.9%
55-64	34	9.9%	189	7.7%	230	7.3%	72	10.6%	130	9.4%
65-74	41	11.9%	127	5.2%	191	6.1%	47	6.9%	89	6.4%
75-84	17	4.9%	144	5.9%	179	5.7%	37	5.5%	79	5.7%
85+	5	1.4%	49	2.0%	101	3.2%	11	1.6%	11	0.8%

The pyramid display (Figure 53) and the percents in the table mask what is happening with the 20 to 24 year olds. For example, in each of five cities they constitute the smallest percent (Stanton, 2.9%; Hazen, 1.6%; Beulah, 2.1%; Center, 2.4%; and Washburn, 2.6%). This is the age young adults are leaving home to find jobs elsewhere or to go to college. There is little evidence to show that they are returning. The Baby Boomers moved into these communities to work in the coal industry. They stayed and built homes and raised families. Some still have children at home, while many of their children are in the group that has moved away.

Some of the 25-34 years olds may be children of Baby Boomers, but many are new to the area, relocating to these centers of coal production to take on jobs and professional positions that are opening as a result of

retirements. They are beginning their own families. There does not appear to be a population base that will be able to replace fully the Baby Boomers as they move into retirement. As the 15-44 year olds approach the transition period from high school to college or work, many will leave the area.

Figure 53 shows the distribution across age categories for Stanton, Hazen, Beulah, Center, and Washburn. It's design is similar to the population pyramids for the regions to allow for visualizing what is occurring at the time period the data were collected, but also to allow for visualizing shifts by categories as people age. For instance, the display shows that individuals under age five hover around five percent. This is in 2000. Imagine that by 2010, those individuals will be in the 5 to 14 age category. In 2000, the 15-44 age category for the five cities hovered around 15 percent. One
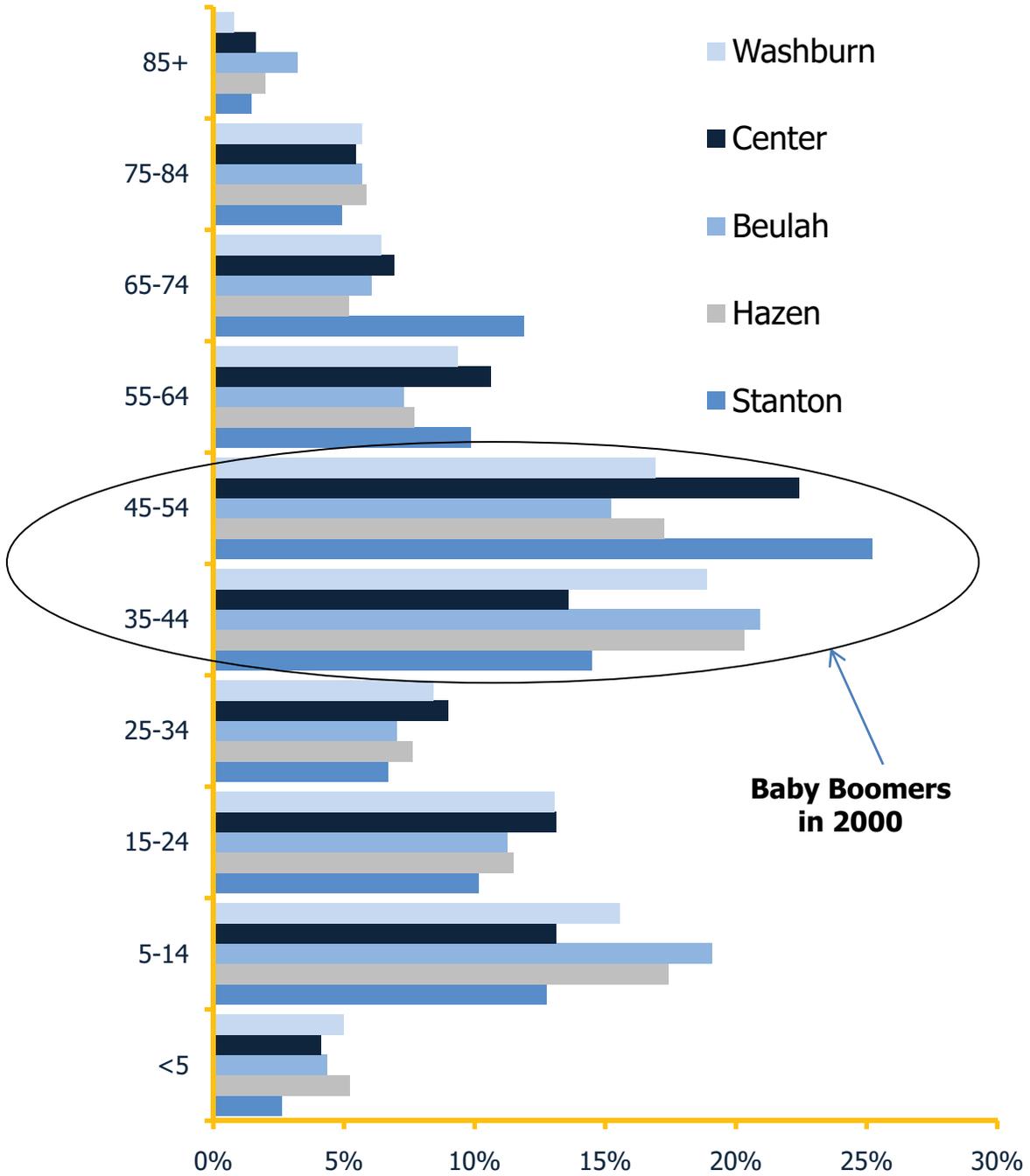
Figure 53. Population Distribution Across Age Categories (Pyramid) for the Five Cities in the Bismarck Region with the Highest Percent of Baby Boomers in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)

can begin to see how populations can shift dramatically by decade.

The discussion above has been based on 2000 U.S. Census data. Table 81 gives some additional information by providing the most recent city population data (U.S. Census 2008). Declines in population will provide further challenges in these communities. While imagining how the shifts in population will occur for the 2010 data using the visual display (Figure 53) and picture the bars all moving up one age category, one must also imagine where the declines may happen. In this case, it will most likely occur in the 20-24 age range.

Children (ages 0-14)

In North Dakota, about six percent of its population is under age five and about 20 percent is ages 0-14. About one in five (21%) children ages 0-14 in North Dakota live in the Bismarck Region. Similarly, about one in five (21%) residents of the Bismarck Region are children ages 0-14. Six percent of the Bismarck Region population is under age five.

Burleigh and Morton counties are similar to State proportions with children under age five, at 6.2 and 6.5 percent, respectively. Sioux County has the highest proportion at 10.5 percent. Sheridan County has the lowest proportion at 3.2 percent. One in three (33.4%) of the residents of Sioux County are children ages 0-14, compared to about one in five in Burleigh, Emmons, Mercer, Morton, and Oliver counties. The counties with the lowest proportion of children ages 0-14 are Grant (17.4%) and Sheridan (16.4%) (Appendix Table A4).

Three cities in the Bismarck Region have no children under age five (Braddock, Benedict, and Ruso). Twenty cities have between one and ten children under age five. Ruso has no children ages 0-14. Six cities (Braddock, Robinson, Tuttle, Leith, Regan, and Benedict) have fewer than ten children ages 0-14. In Robinson, Tuttle, Wing, and Leith the ratio of children ages 0-14 to the rest of the population hovers between one in 10 to one in 12.

Figure 54 shows changes in the Bismarck Region (excluding Burleigh and Morton counties) from 2005 to 2020 for population groups ages 0-14, 15-64, and 65 and older. The twelve percent increase in the percent of

Table 81. Population of Five Cities in the Bismarck Region with the Highest Percent of Baby Boomers in 2000; Population in 2008; and the Percent Change in Population from 2000 to 2008 (U.S. Census 2009)

	Stanton	Hazen	Beulah	Center	Washburn
2000	345	2,457	3,152	678	1,389
2008	304	2,206	2,863	554	1,239
% Change	-11.9%	-10.2%	-9.2%	-18.3%	-10.8%
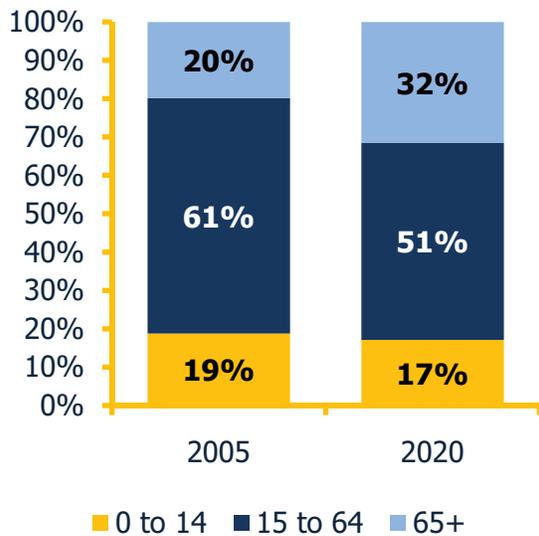
Figure 54. Population Distribution for Individuals Ages 0-14, 15-64, and 65 and Older, **Bismarck Region** (excluding Burleigh and Morton Counties), 2005 and 2020
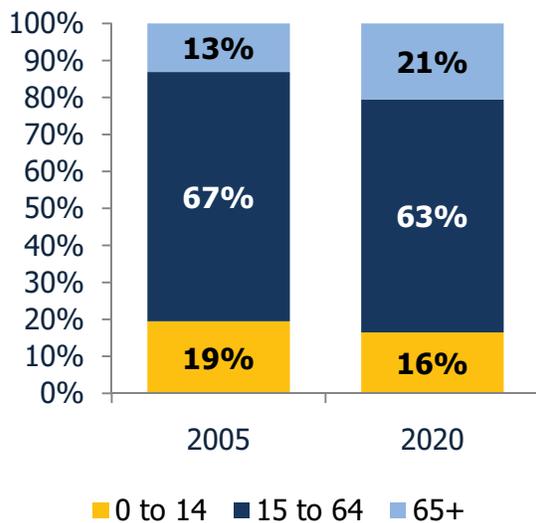
Figure 55. Population Distribution for Individuals Ages 0-14, 15-64, and 65 and Older, **Burleigh and Morton Counties**, 2005 and 2020

individuals ages 65 and older is offset by the corresponding two percent decrease in children ages 0-14 and a ten percent decrease of the working age population.

Burleigh and Morton counties combined show an eight percent increase in the population age 65 and older, a four percent decrease in the working age population, and a three percent decrease in children ages 0-14 (Figure 55).

Women of Childbearing Years (ages 15-44)

In 2000, about 42 percent of all women in the Bismarck Region were women of childbearing years (27,126). This is the same as the State proportion of women of childbearing years (42 percent of all females). County percents varied from 29 percent in Sheridan County to 45 percent each in Burleigh and Sioux counties. Mercer and Morton counties had some high percents with 38 and 41 percent, respectively. Grant and Emmons joined Sheridan on the lower end of the percents of women of childbearing years at 31 percent each (Appendix Table A6).

Three cities in the Bismarck Region had no children under age five, children 0-14, and 19 cities had between one and nine children. Seventeen of the top twenty cities with the lowest number of women of childbearing years shared the distinction of having the lowest number of children ages 0-14 (Almont, Benedict, Braddock, Butte, Coleharbor, Dawson, Goodrich,

Leith, Martin, Mercer, Pettibone, Pick City, Regan, Robinson, Ruso, Solen, and Tuttle). Ten cities with some of the highest percents of women of childbearing years also had high percents of children ages 0-14 (Beulah, Bismarck, Fort Yates, Hazen, Lincoln, Mandan, Selfridge, Tappen, Washburn, and Wilton). Because of the aging Baby Boomers it is important to look at the combination of the children and women populations to understand what human resources may be available in the next 12 to 20 years.

Older Persons (ages 60 and older)

The percent of North Dakota's population ages 60 and older was about 19 percent in 2000. Those 85 and older were just over two percent of the population of North Dakota. In the Bismarck Region, about 18 percent (24,034) were ages 60 and older, and

two percent (2,712) were ages 85 and older.

In 2007, the percent of population in North Dakota counties of individuals ages 60 and older ranged from about 11 to 42 percent. In the Bismarck Region, Sioux County had the lowest percent of persons ages 60 and older (11.2%) and 85 and older (0.9%). Sheridan County had the highest percent ages 60 and older (40.2%) and Grant County had the highest percent ages 85 and older (5.5%) (Tables 82 and 83) (Appendix Tables A8 and A9).

Sheridan County ranked 2nd in the State and 3rd in the Nation for the percent of population ages 60 and older. Grant County ranked 11th in the State and 35th in the Nation for percent of population ages 85 and older. Sioux County ranked in the lowest two percent in the nation for

Table 82. Bismarck Region 2007 Rankings of Counties by Percent of Population **Ages 60 and Older**, National and State (U.S. Census 2008)

Rank (out of 3,142 U.S. Counties)	North Dakota Rank	County	Total Population	# Ages 60 and Older	% Ages 60 and Older
3	2	Sheridan	1,320	531	40.2%
29	8	Grant	2,467	839	34.0%
34	10	Emmons	3,470	1,162	33.5%
118	17	Kidder	2,349	710	30.2%
197	22	McLean	8,349	2,374	28.4%
551	32	Oliver	1,725	427	24.8%
1,275	43	Mercer	7,972	1,695	21.3%
1,819	45	Morton	25,926	5,032	19.4%
2,316	47	Burleigh	77,316	13,614	17.6%
3,083	53	Sioux	4,223	471	11.2%

Table 83. Bismarck Region 2007 Rankings of Counties by Percent of Population **Ages 85 and Older,** National and State (U.S. Census 2008)

Rank (out of 3,142 U.S. Counties)	North Dakota Rank	County	Total Population	# Ages 85 and Older	% Ages 85 and Older
35	11	Grant	2,467	135	5.5%
46	13	Sheridan	1,320	70	5.3%
74	16	Emmons	3,470	173	5.0%
138	21	Kidder	2,349	106	4.5%
203	26	McLean	8,349	351	4.2%
1008	43	Mercer	7,972	203	2.5%
1162	45	Morton	25,926	628	2.4%
1323	46	Oliver	1,725	40	2.3%
1545	47	Burleigh	77,316	1,678	2.2%
3023	53	Sioux	4,223	38	0.9%

percents of population ages 60 and older and 85 and older. (Tables 82 and 83).

The Bismarck Region proportion of individuals ages 85 and older is about two percent, compared to the State proportion of just under three percent. Nine cities had less than one percent of their population ages 85 and older, while 24 cities had more than four percent of their population ages 85 and older. Robinson (population 71), Elgin (population 659), and Strasburg (population 549) had 14.1, 10.6, and 10.6 percent, respectively, of individuals ages 85 and older. Fifteen cities had median ages higher than 50. Cities with some of the lowest median ages included Bismarck (36.5), Mandan (35.8), Lincoln (27.4), and Fort Yates (24.3).

Individuals Living in Outlying Areas

About 27 percent of individuals in North Dakota resided in outlying areas in 2000. Across the State, that proportion will vary. About 27 percent (94,823) of the Bismarck Region population lived in outlying areas. The proportions vary by category as demonstrated in Table 84. With the exception of American Indians, percent of populations living in outlying areas in the Bismarck Region were consistently just under the average for the State. Over half (54%) of the American Indians in the Bismarck Region lived in outlying areas. In 2000, the U.S. Census reported 3,450 'American Indians alone or in combination with another race' in Sioux County. Fort Yates, Selfridge, and Solen were reported to have 404 American Indian residents. That leaves just over 3,000 living in outlying areas in Sioux County.

Table 84. Percent and Number of Individuals Living in Outlying Areas in the Bismarck Region (U.S. Census 2000)

Total regional population	26%	33,559
Baby boomers	27%	10,665
Children under age five	25%	1,984
Children ages 0 to 14	28%	7,561
Women of childbearing years	25%	6,685
Individuals ages 60 and older	23%	5,446
Individuals ages 85 and older	10%	268
White alone or in combination with another race	25%	30,610
American Indian alone or in combination with another race	39%	3,065
Hispanic	24%	220
Veterans	17%	2,183
Individuals ages 65 and older with at least on disability	17%	2,993
Individuals ages 65 and older below poverty	31%	695

In Burleigh County about 2,194 of the 2,625 American Indians live in cities, leaving just over 400 living in outlying areas of Burleigh County.

Minority Populations in the Bismarck Region

The Bismarck Region is second to the Devils Lake Region (Region III) with the number (7,863) and percent (22.3%) of American Indians (Table 85). About 44 percent (3,450) American Indians in the Bismarck Region live in Sioux County (the North Dakota portion of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation), 33 percent (2,615) live in Burleigh County. About 21 percent (1,670) of the American Indians in the Bismarck Region live in McLean, Mercer, and Morton counties. Over 90 percent (365) of African Americans in the Bismarck Region live in Burleigh and Morton counties.

Just over 11 percent of Hispanics (912) and other races (1,068) in North Dakota live in the Bismarck Region (Table 85). Both minority populations primarily reside in Burleigh and Morton counties with smatterings in each of the remaining counties.

Table 85. Bismarck Region Race and Ethnicity 2000

	#	% of Total State Race or Ethnicity Population
American Indian	7,863	22.3%
African American	405	7.5%
Other Races	1,068	11.3%
Hispanic	912	11.7%

Dickinson Region (Region VIII)

The Dickinson Region, comprised of eight counties and 27 cities, is home to 36,660 people (U.S. Census, July 2008 estimate). Of 27 cities in the Dickinson Region, five have fewer than 100 residents. Approximately 71 employees of the Department of Human Services provide direct services at the regional human service center in Dickinson.

REGION VIII (Dickinson)

Land Area	10,001 sq mi
Population (2000)	38,365
Population (2008)	36,660
Density (2000)	3.8 persons/sq mi

REGION VIII COUNTIES
& COUNTY SEATS
Adams (Hettinger)
Billings (Medora)
Bowman (Bowman)
Dunn (Manning)
Golden Valley (Beach)
Hettinger (Mott)
Slope (Amidon)
Stark (Dickinson)

Density of Population (Urban, Rural, Frontier)

Dickinson Region has about 3.8 persons per square mile, compared to the State average of 9.3 persons per square mile. Rural designated Stark County has about 16.9 persons per square mile. For all intents and purposes, the area of Stark County outside of the city of Dickinson can be considered frontier. The remaining counties in the Dickinson Region are the least densely populated in the State, ranging from less than one person per square mile in Billings County to 2.6 in Adams County (Appendix Table A1 and Figure A1).

Region, County, and City Population Sizes

Occupying 10,001 square miles of the State, the Dickinson Region is the third largest region. Together it joins the Williston Region (Region I) as one of the most remote regions. It lies in the southwest part of North Dakota bordered by the Bismarck Region (Region VII) on the east, the Williston Region (Region I) on the north. There were no counties in the Dickinson Region that had gains in population between 2000 and 2008 (Table 86). Over 55 percent (931) of the losses were from cities (Table 87). Census counts over the next several years will most likely show increases in population in the Dickinson Region due to the need for drilling/construction workers in the oil industry.

Figures 56 and 57 show a visualization of the projected decline for populations in counties in the Dickinson Region from 2010 to 2030. It is important not to compare the slopes of the first figure with that of the next depicting Stark County. Because of the scale, Stark County is displayed separately

Table 86. 2000 and 2008 Populations for Counties in Dickinson Region, Number and Percent Change (U.S. Census 2009)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Adams	2,593	2,244	-349	-15.6%
Billings	888	811	-77	-9.5%
Bowman	3,242	3,019	-223	-7.4%
Dunn	3,600	3,318	-282	-8.5%
Golden Valley	1,924	1,640	-284	-17.3%
Hettinger	2,715	2,378	-337	-14.2%
Slope	767	675	-92	-13.6%
Stark	22,636	22,575	-61	-0.3%

Table 87. Dickinson Region City and Outlying Area Population Changes from 2000 to 2008 (U.S. Census 2009)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Population	38,365	36,660	-1,705	-4.4%
Total Cities	26,160	25,229	-931	-3.6%
Outlying Areas	12,205	11,431	-774	-6.3%

since its population is more than seven times that of the other counties. Note that for Stark County there is only a difference of 31 people projected. That is suggestive of a stable population.

The population of the cities of Dickinson and South Heart in Stark County as well as New England in Hettinger County remained relatively stable from 2000 to 2008. The largest percent losses in cities of more than 200 residents occurred in Mott (Hettinger County Seat), Beach (Golden Valley County Seat), and Hettinger (Adams County Seat) (Table 88). As centers of county government, Manning (Dunn County Seat) has fewer than 25 residents and is unincorporated, and Amidon (Slope County Seat) has about 23 residents. The low population and continued decline of county seats may be factors to consider when making decisions on allocating resources for providing direct services.
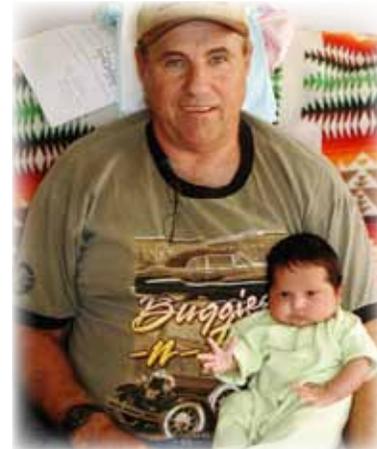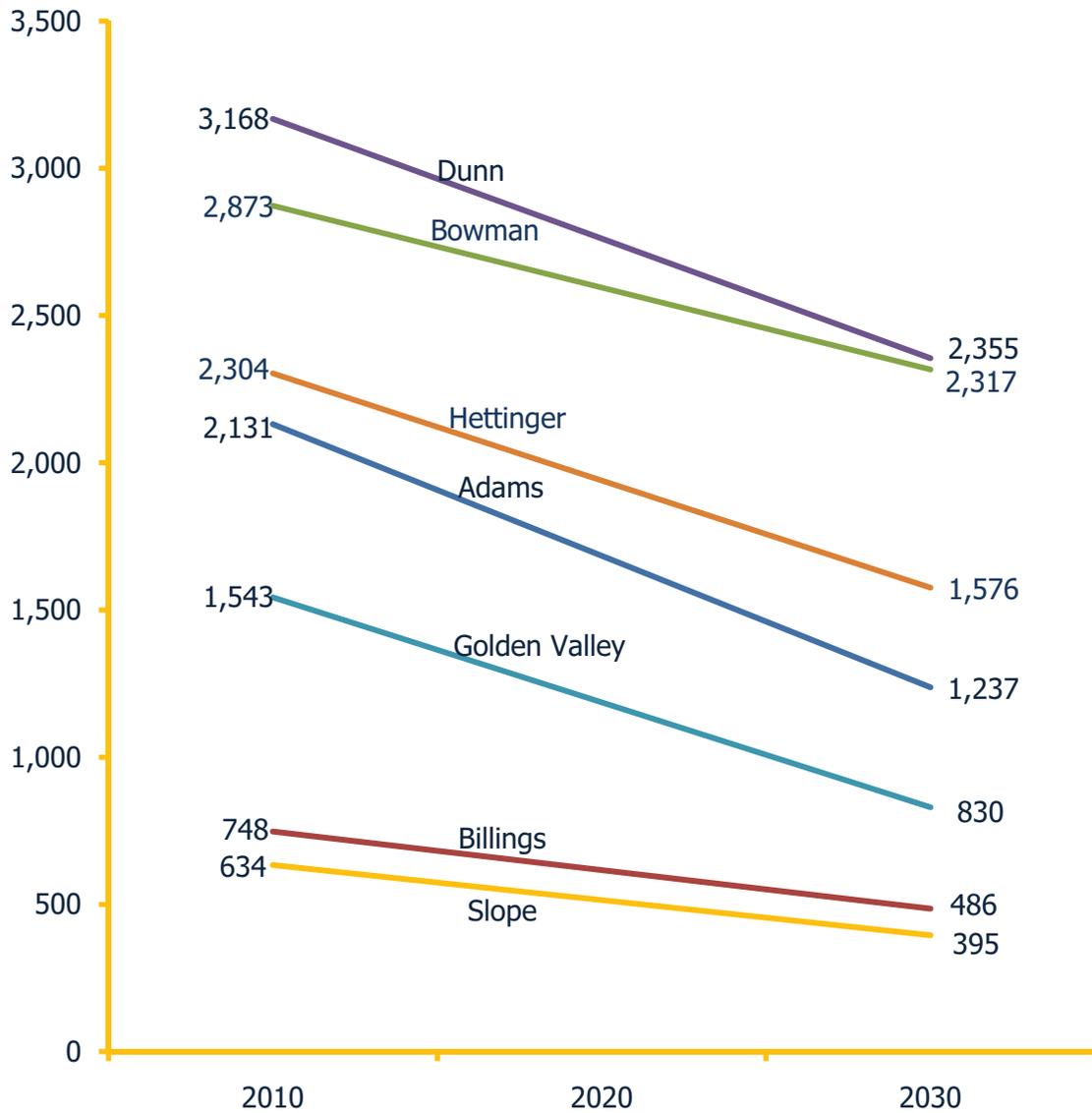
Figure 56. 2030 Projected Populations of Counties in the Dickinson Region (excluding Stark), Based on Annual Population Changes from 2000-2008
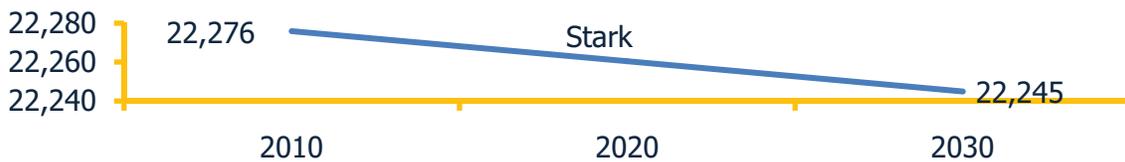
Figure 57. 2030 Projected Populations of Stark County in the Dickinson Region, Based on Annual Population Changes from 2000-2008

Table 88. Dickinson Region Population Change from 2000 in Cities with More than 200 Residents in 2008 (U.S. Census 2009)

	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Dickinson	16,010	16,035	25	0.2%
Bowman	1,600	1,501	-99	-6.2%
Hettinger	1,307	1,138	-169	-12.9%
Beach	1,116	939	-177	-15.9%
Belfield	866	811	-55	-6.4%
Mott	808	675	-133	-16.5%
Killdeer	713	673	-40	-5.6%
Richardton	619	574	-45	-7.3%
New England	555	557	2	0.4%
South Heart	307	298	-9	-2.9%
Scranton	304	282	-22	-7.2%
Gladstone	248	232	-16	-6.5%
Halliday	227	206	-21	-9.3%

Baby Boomers and Median Age

Over one in sixteen (6%) Baby Boomers in North Dakota reside in the Dickinson Region (11,219) In 2000, almost 29 percent of persons in the Dickinson Region were Baby Boomers. Pyramids show the movement of Baby Boomers across age categories from 2005 to 2020 (Figure 58). The movement of Baby Boomers as they age from 2005 to 2020 are displayed in the age pyramid for the combined populations of the eight counties of the region.

The pyramid shows a shrinking portion of ages below that of Baby Boomers in 2020 compared to 2005.   The 15 to19 year olds, for instance, are between 4.6 percent for males and 4.2 percent for females in 2005. By 2020, the 15 to 19 year olds have shrunk to 3.0

percent for males and 3.1 percent for females. There is also a considerable increase in the 85 plus category from 2.9 percent to 4.4 percent.

Cities vary dramatically in the distribution of population by age. A unique example in the Dickinson Region occurs in Dunn County. The county seat of Dunn County is Manning. It is an unincorporated city with fewer than 23 residents. For decision making purposes it may be desirable to understand the population distribution by age category for the other cities in the county (Dodge, Dunn Center, Halliday, and Killdeer). Each are experiencing some loss in population (Table 89). Killdeer has lost about 40 residents between 2000 and 2008. It is the city with the largest population. Population size
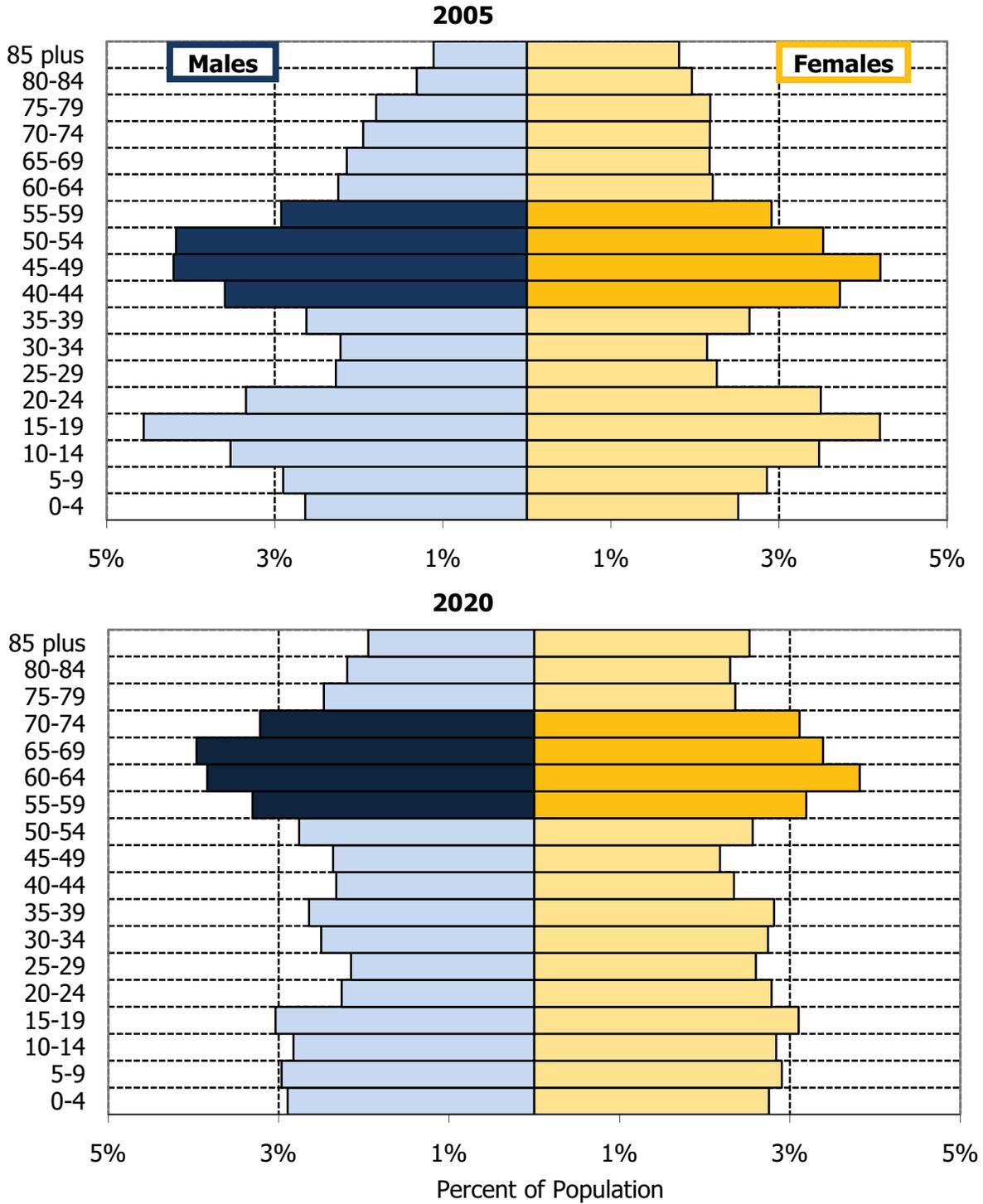
2005

2020

Figure 58. 2005 and 2020 Population Pyramids for Dickinson Region: *Adams, Billings, Bowman, Dunn, Golden Valley, Hettinger, Slope, Stark* counties. Baby Boomers Ages 40-59 in 2005 and 55-74 in 2020 (highlighted) (U.S. Census 2000)

may be one of many variables used when making decisions about resource allocation.

Table 90 and Figure 59 demonstrate the differences in population distribution by age groups for the four cities. The data show that Killdeer has a population base that may provide more supports at different age categories with more equitable distributions. Though Dodge has fewer residents, it also has a more equitable distribution across age categories. Both Killdeer and Dodge have a stronger youth and working age population than do Dunn Center and Halliday.

With eight counties and only 27 cities, the Dickinson Region has some very sparsely populated areas (Table 91).

In 2000, the population of Medora, the sole city in Billings County was 100. The remaining 788 (89%) lived in outlying areas.   Of Medora's 100 population in 2000, 17 were under the age of 15, 37 were Baby Boomers, and 17 were ages 60 and older, although none were older than age 84. By 2008, Medora's population had dropped to 93.

In Amidon, the county seat of Slope County, none of the 26 residents were under age ten or between the ages 20

Table 89. Population of Four Cities in Dunn County in 2000; Population in 2008; and the Percent Change in Population from 2000 to 2008 (U.S. Census 2009)

	Dodge	Dunn Center	Halliday	Killdeer
2000	125	122	227	713
2008	118	111	206	673
% Change	-5.6%	-9.0%	-9.3%	-5.6%

Table 90. Population Distribution Across Age Categories for Four Cities of Dunn County (U.S. Census 2000)

	Dodge		Dunn Center		Halliday		Killdeer	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<5	10	8.0%	5	4.1%	8	3.5%	40	5.6%
5-14	25	20.0%	12	9.8%	19	8.4%	94	13.2%
15-24	13	10.4%	9	7.4%	22	9.7%	75	10.5%
25-34	12	9.6%	8	6.6%	19	8.4%	61	8.6%
35-44	15	12.0%	20	16.4%	19	8.4%	103	14.4%
45-54	18	14.4%	16	13.1%	30	13.2%	89	12.5%
55-64	14	11.2%	24	19.7%	32	14.1%	68	9.5%
65-74	12	9.6%	11	9.0%	34	15.0%	61	8.6%
75-84	6	4.8%	11	9.0%	34	15.0%	71	10.0%
85+	0	0.0%	6	4.9%	10	4.4%	51	7.2%
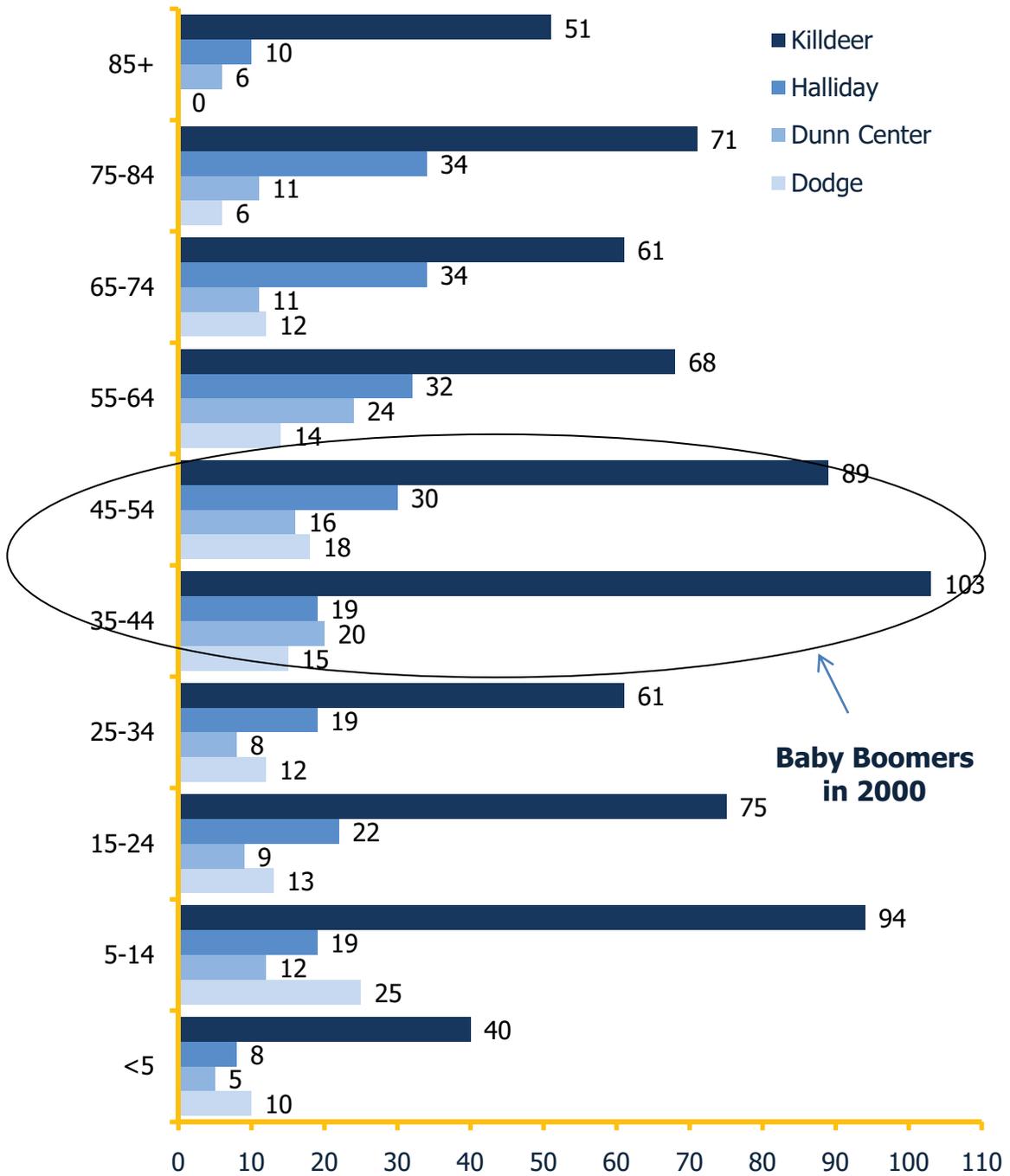
Figure 59. Population Distribution (counts) Across Age Categories (Pyramid) for the Four Cities in Dunn County Where the County Seat (Manning, unincorporated) has Fewer than 23 Residents (U.S. Census 2000)

Table 91. Number of Cities by County in the Dickinson Region (U.S. Census 2000)

County	# of Cities	County	# of Cities
Adams	4	Golden Valley	3
Billings	1	Hettinger	3
Bowman	4	Slope	2
Dunn	4	Stark	6

to 34. There were 10 Baby Boomers and 11 ages 60 and older. The median age was 50. Marmoth, the other city in Slope County fares a bit better with population distribution. In 2000, there were 20 children ages 0-14, 38 ages 15-34, 48 Baby Boomers, and 36 ages 60 and older. From 2000 to 2008, Amidon's population had decreased from 26 to 23 (11.5%) and Marmoth's from 140 to 119 (15.0%).

Children (ages 0-14)

In North Dakota, about six percent of its population is under age five and about 20 percent is ages 0-14. About six percent of children ages 0-14 in North Dakota reside in the Dickinson Region. As a proportion of the region population, about 20 percent are ages 0-14. The proportion of children under age five (5.4%) is somewhat lower than the State.

Stark County has the highest proportion (5.8%) of children under age five. Billings County has the lowest proportion (3.5%). Dunn County has a larger proportion (21.7%) than Stark County (20.4%) of children ages 0-14. Billings and Slope counties have the lowest proportions

at 17.7 and 17.6 percent, respectively (Appendix Table A5). There are about 30 children in Billings County and about 36 in Slope County who are under age five.

Amidon (population about 25) has two children ages 0-14. Bucyrus, Haynes, Gascoyne, Sentinel Butte all join Amidon in the distinction of having six or fewer children ages 0-14. Reeder (population about 181) has a ratio of one child ages 0-14 for every 12 residents.

Figure 60 shows changes in the Dickinson Region from 2005 to 2020 for population groups ages 0-14, 15-64, and 65 and older. The eight percent increase in the percent of individuals ages 65 and older is offset by the corresponding one percent decrease in children ages 0-14 and a seven percent decrease of the working age population.

Women of Childbearing Years (ages 15-44)

In 2000, about 39 percent of all women in the Dickinson Region were women of childbearing years (7,381). This is lower than the State proportion
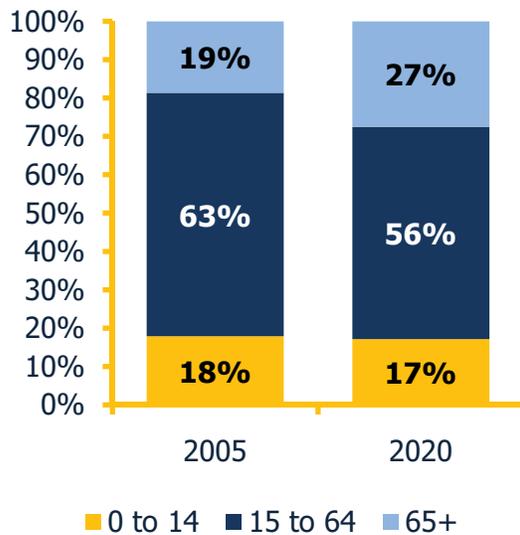
Figure 60. Population Distribution for Individuals Ages 0-14, 15-64, and 65 and Older, **Dickinson Region**, 2005 and 2020

of women of childbearing years (42 percent of all females). County percents varied from 30 percent in Hettinger County to 43 percent in Stark County. The remaining counties averaged about 35 percent women of childbearing years (Appendix Table A6).

Three cities in the Dickinson Region had no children under age five. Five cities had one to six children ages 0-14. Six of the top ten cities with the lowest percent of women of childbearing age also have low percents of children ages 0-14 (Amidon, Bucyrus, Gascoyne, Haynes, Marmarth, Reeder, and Sentinel Butte.

Older Persons (ages 60 and older)

The percent of North Dakota's population ages 60 and older was about 19 percent in 2000. Those 85 and older were just over two percent

of the population of North Dakota. In the Dickinson Region, about 23 percent (8,435) were ages 60 and older, and three percent (1,089) were ages 85 and older.

In 2007, the percent of population in North Dakota counties of individuals ages 60 and older ranged from about 11 to 42 percent. In the Dickinson Region, Stark County had the lowest percent of persons ages 60 and older (20.7%) and Slope County had the lowest percent for persons 85 and older (2.0%). Hettinger County had the highest percent ages 60 and older (34.0%) and Adams County had the highest percent ages 85 and older (6.4%) (Tables 92 and 93) (Appendix Tables A8 and A9).

Adams County ranked 2nd in the State and 8th in the Nation for the percent of population ages 85 and older (Table 93). All of the counties of the Dickinson Region ranked in the top 40 percent of counties in the Nation for the highest percent of populations ages 60 and older and ages 85 and older.

Table 92. Dickinson Region 2007 Rankings of Counties by Percent of Population **Ages 60 and Older**, National and State (U.S. Census 2007)

Rank (out of 3,142 U.S. Counties)	North Dakota Rank	County	Total Population	# Ages 60 and Older	% Ages 60 and Older
30	9	Hettinger	2,427	825	34.0%
37	11	Adams	2,279	756	33.2%
164	19	Bowman	2,944	854	29.0%
315	25	Golden Valley	1,670	448	26.8%
687	35	Slope	659	157	23.8%
772	36	Dunn	3,308	774	23.4%
810	37	Billings	798	185	23.2%
1,425	44	Stark	22,458	4,650	20.7%

Table 93. Dickinson Region 2007 Rankings of Counties by Percent of Population **Ages 85 and Older**, National and State (U.S. Census 2007)

Rank (out of 3,142 U.S. Counties)	North Dakota Rank	County	Total Population	# Ages 85 and Older	% Ages 85 and Older
8	2	Adams	2,279	145	6.4%
16	6	Golden Valley	1,670	100	6.0%
55	14	Hettinger	2,427	126	5.2%
153	23	Bowman	2,944	131	4.4%
455	35	Dunn	3,308	109	3.3%
606	40	Billings	798	24	3.0%
683	41	Stark	22,458	652	2.9%
1,831	49	Slope	659	13	2.0%

Individuals Living in Outlying Areas

About 27 percent of individuals in North Dakota resided in outlying areas in 2000. Across the state, that proportion will vary. About 32 percent (12,195) of the Dickinson Region population lived in outlying areas.

The proportions vary by category as demonstrated in Table 94. With the exception of American Indians, percent of populations living in outlying areas in the Dickinson Region were consistently just under the average for the State. Over half (55%) of the American Indians in the Dickinson Region lived in outlying areas. In 2000, the U.S. Census reported 471 'American Indians

Table 94. Percent and Number of Individuals Living in Outlying Areas in the Dickinson Region (U.S. Census 2000)

Total regional population	32%	12,195
Baby boomers	36%	4,035
Children under age five	30%	617
Children ages 0-14	34%	2,585
Women of childbearing years	30%	2,214
Individuals ages 60 and older	28%	2,362
Individuals ages 85 and older	14%	152
White alone or in combination with another race	31%	11,550
American Indian alone or in combination with another race	55%	481
Hispanic	26%	84
Veterans	31%	1,133
Individuals ages 65 and older with at least one disability	26%	627
Individuals ages 65 and older below poverty	22%	194

alone or in combination with another race' in Dunn County. About 85 percent (399) lived in outlying areas of Dunn County. Of the 308 American Indians in Stark County, about seven percent (24) lived in outlying areas.

Minority Populations in the Dickinson Region

The Dickinson Region has small numbers and percents of minority populations. There are about 867 American Indians, 116 African Americans, 246 other races and 322 Hispanics (Table 95). Most of the American Indian population is in Dunn (471) or Stark (308) counties. About 75 percent (90) of the African Americans, 75 percent (183) of other races, and 73 percent (235) of Hispanics in the Dickinson Region are in Stark County.

Table 95. Dickinson Region Race and Ethnicity 2000

	#	% of Total State Race or Ethnicity Population
American Indian	867	2.5%
African American	116	2.2%
Other Races	246	2.6%
Hispanic	322	4.1%

Changes in North Dakota Vulnerable Populations Ages 60 and Older

Introduction

North Dakota counties rank high in the percentage of population ages 60 and older, and 85 and older. In 2007, McIntosh County ranked number one in the nation for percent of population ages 60 and older (42.8%), and number two in the nation for percent of population ages 85 and older (9.1%).

Nationwide, about four percent of the 3,142 counties had higher than 30 percent of population ages 60 and older. In North Dakota, 34 percent of the counties (18) had concentrations over 30 percent of individuals ages 60 and older (Table 96 and Appendix Table A7).

The average nationwide concentration per county of individuals ages 85 and older is 2.3 percent, with a range of zero to 10.3 percent. In North Dakota, the average is 4.1 percent, with a range of 0.9 percent in Sioux County to 9.1 percent in McIntosh County (Table 97 and Appendix Table A8).

Table 96. U.S. Census Bureau 2007 Rankings of the Five Highest and Lowest Counties in North Dakota by Percent of Population Ages 60 and Older (N=3,142 U.S. Counties)

Rank	County	Total Population	# Ages 60 and Older	% Ages 60 and Older
Highest Concentration of Individuals Ages 60 and Older				
1	McIntosh	2,752	1,178	42.8%
3	Sheridan	1,320	531	40.2%
12	Logan	1,956	711	36.3%
18	Nelson	3,217	1,134	35.3%
19	Wells	4,269	1,496	35.0%
Lowest Concentration of Individuals Ages 60 and Older				
2,433	Benson	6,971	1,197	17.2%
2,939	Rolette	13,665	1,877	13.7%
2,947	Grand Forks	66,983	9,159	13.7%
2,992	Cass	137,582	17,979	13.1%
3,083	Sioux	4,223	471	11.2%

Table 97. U.S. Census Bureau 2007 Rankings of the Five Highest and Lowest Counties in North Dakota by Percent of Population Ages 85 and Older (N=3,142 U.S. Counties)

Rank	County	Total Population	# Ages 85 and Older	% Ages 85 and Older
Highest Concentration of Individuals Ages 85 and Older				
2	McIntosh	2,752	250	9.1%
8	Adams	2,279	145	6.4%
10	Wells	4,269	267	6.3%
11	Nelson	3,217	200	6.2%
12	Divide	2,004	124	6.2%
Lowest Concentration of Individuals Ages 85 and Older				
1,831	Slope	659	13	2.0%
2,353	Grand Forks	66,983	1,095	1.6%
2,481	Cass	137,582	2,118	1.5%
2,497	Rolette	13,665	208	1.5%
3,023	Sioux	4,223	38	0.9%

Projected Change in the Number of Individuals Ages 60 and Older in the State

As North Dakota prepares over the next 10 to 20 years for the delivery of services to its vulnerable populations, special consideration must be given to the distribution of population by all age categories. North Dakota's older adult population (ages 60 and

older) is growing at the same time its child population, ages 0 to 14 is decreasing (Tables 98 and 99). The adult population, ages 60 and older, is expected to increase by about 43 percent from 2000 to 2020 and another 8.1 percent by 2030 (Table 98). The youth population is projected to decline by about 13.4 percent from 2000 to 2020 and then drop another 7.7 percent by 2030 (Table 99). The working age population, ages 15 to

Table 98. North Dakota 2000 Population Estimates and Population Projections for 2010, 2020, and 2030, by Age Categories 60 and Older

		Projections		% Change	
	2000	2020	2030	2000 to 2020	2020 to 2030
Total	642,200	630,112	606,566	-1.9%	-3.7%
60+	118,985	170,117	183,897	43.0%	8.1%
60-74	70,408	115,456	107,074	64.0%	-7.3%
75-84	33,851	34,555	53,521	2.1%	54.9%
85+	14,726	20,106	23,302	36.5%	15.9%

Source: ND ratios from File 4. Population Projections by Single Year of Age and Sex 2004 to 2030, released by U.S. Census 2005. U.S. ratios from Table 12. Projections of the Population by Age and Sex for the United States: 2010 to 2050 (NP2008-T12), Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau; Release Date: August 14, 2008.

Table 99. North Dakota 2000 Population Estimates and Population Projections for 2010, 2020, and 2030, by Age Categories Children and Working Age

		Projections		% Change	
	2000	2020	2030	2000 to 2020	2020 to 2030
0-14	129,846	112,511	103,799	-13.4%	-7.7%
15-64	417,876	392,578	350,409	-6.1%	-10.7%

Source: ND ratios from File 4. Population Projections by Single Year of Age and Sex 2004 to 2030, released by U.S. Census 2005. U.S. ratios from Table 12. Projections of the Population by Age and Sex for the United States: 2010 to 2050 (NP2008-T12), Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau; Release Date: August 14, 2008.

Table 100. Projected Number of Persons Ages 60 and Older by Urban and Rural Residence (U.S. Census 2005)

	2000		2020		2030	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Urban	44,279	37%	85,059	50%	101,143	55%
Rural	74,706	63%	85,059	50%	82,754	45%

64, is projected to decline by about 6.1 percent from 2000 to 2020 and an additional 10.7 percent by 2030.

Individuals in North Dakota Ages 60 and Older in Urban and Rural Areas

The number of individuals ages 60 and older living in rural areas (74,706) was about 40 percent higher than those who lived in urban areas (44,279) in 2000 (Table 100). In 2020, it is projected that the number of individuals ages 60 and older living in rural and urban areas will be about the same. From 2020 forward, higher numbers of individuals will live in urban areas. The number of individuals ages 60 and older in 2030 and living in rural areas (82,754) will be about 18 percent lower than those who live in urban areas (101,143).

The portion of population that is 60 and older and living in rural areas is projected to drop from the 63 percent level in 2000 to 50 percent in 2020 and to 45 percent in 2030 (Table 100 and Figure 61).
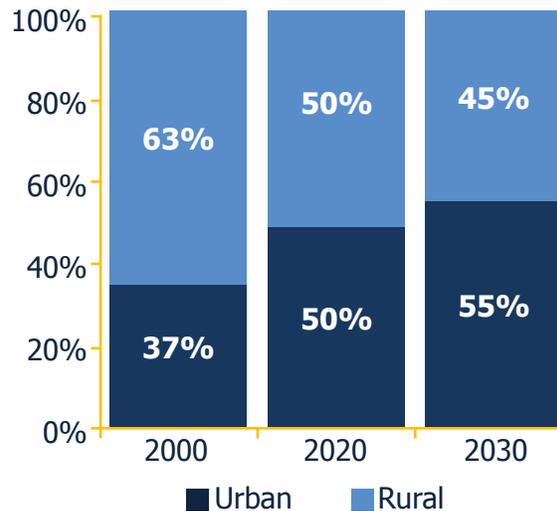
Figure 61. Percent of Population of Persons Ages 60 and Older by Urban and Rural Residence

Individuals in North Dakota Ages 60 and Older With Low Incomes (below 100% of poverty)

In 2000, almost 17 percent of persons ages 60 and older had incomes below poverty (Table 101). It is estimated that by 2020, 11,825 more individuals in North Dakota ages 60 and older will be below poverty (Table 101). By 2030, the number will increase by another 4,457. As a percent of total individuals ages 60 and older, those below poverty will increase by two percent from 2000 (16.6%) to 2020 (18.6%), and another one percent by 2030 (19.6%) (U.S. Census 2005). Individuals ages 60 and older fare better in rural areas. Poverty is greater for persons 60 and older living in urban

areas. The greatest increase in the number and percent of persons ages 60 and older living in urban areas is expected to occur by 2020 (5% increase), with another one percent increase by 2030. (Table 102 and Figure 62).
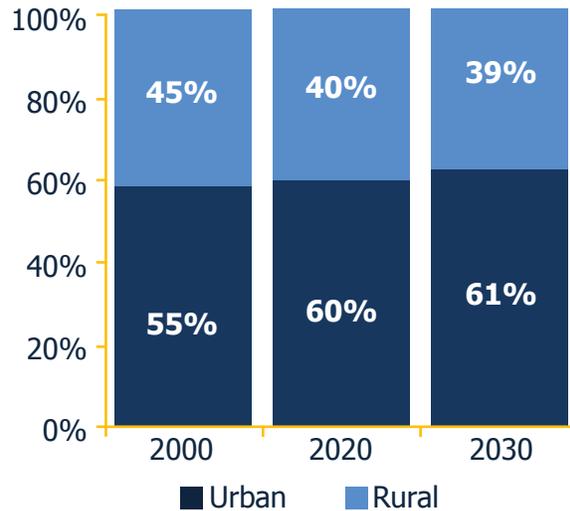
Figure 62. Percent of Population of Persons Ages 60 and Older Who Are Below Poverty by Urban and Rural Residence

Of those persons ages 60 and older, the percent below poverty in urban areas (24%) was double that of rural areas (12%) in 2000 (Table 103 and Figure 63). The rural poverty percentage is expected to increase by five percent from 2000 (12%) to 2030 (17%). This results in those persons who cannot afford to move, staying in

Table 101. Projected Number of Persons Ages 60 and Older Who Are Below Poverty (U.S. Census 2005)

	2000	2020	2030
Total 60+	118,985	170,117	183,897
# 60+ Below Poverty	19,776	31,601	36,058
% 60+ Below Poverty	16.6%	18.6%	19.6%

Table 102. Projected Number of Persons Ages 60 and Older by Urban and Rural Residence Who Are Below Poverty (U.S. Census 2005)

	2000		2020		2030	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Urban	10,809	55%	19,019	60%	22,141	61%
Rural	8,967	45%	12,582	40%	13,917	39%
Total	19,776		31,601		36,058	

Table 103. Number and Percent of Individuals Ages 60 and Older Who are Below Poverty, 2000, 2020, and 2030 (U.S. Census 2005)

	Urban			Rural		
	Total 60+ Population	# 60+ Below Poverty	% 60+ Below Poverty	Total 60+ Population	# 60+ Below Poverty	% 60+ Below Poverty
2000	44,279	10,809	24%	74,706	8,967	12%
2020	85,059	19,019	22%	85,059	12,582	15%
2030	101,143	22,141	22%	82,754	13,917	17%
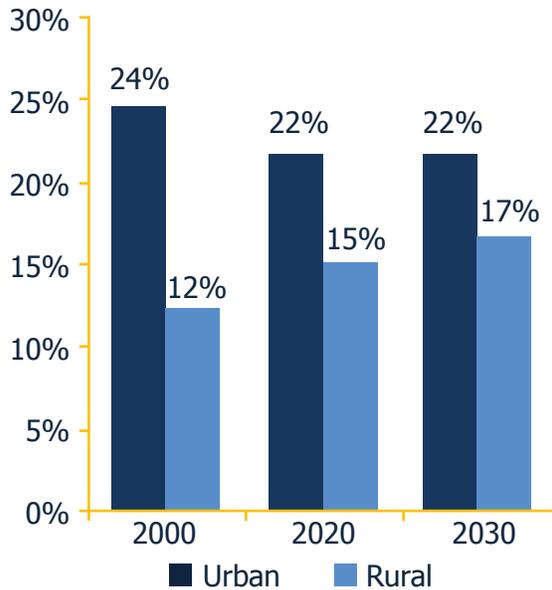
Figure 63. Percent of Persons Ages 60 and Older, Below Poverty, by Urban and Rural Residence, 2000, 2020, and 2030

place, while others migrate to one of the four urban areas of the state.

Individuals in North Dakota Ages 65 and Older by Gender

Gender gaps in life expectancy are decreasing. The gap remains largest for the oldest-old, those ages 85 and older (Figure 64). In 2000, for every 100 males ages 85 and older, there were 222 females. By 2020,

the number of females for every 100 males will decline to 197. A more equitable distribution by gender is seen in persons ages 65 to 84 and in Baby Boomers. In 2000, for persons 65-84, there were about 126 females for every 100 males. This is projected to gradually decrease by 2030 to 114 females per male. Baby Boomers stay fairly equal over the years between 101 to 105 females to every 100 males.
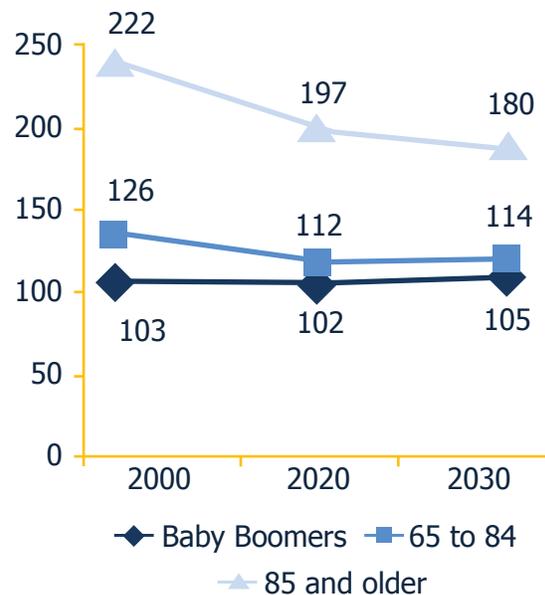
Figure 64. Number of Females to Every 100 Males by Year and Age Category, 2000, 2020, 2030

Individuals in North Dakota Ages 60 and Older Who Identify as a Minority

Individuals in North Dakota Ages 60 and Older Who Identify as Having a Hispanic Origin

Data show about a 70 percent increase from 2000 (7,786) to 2008 (13,227) in the number of people who identify as Hispanic in North Dakota (Table 104). Persons ages 60 and older who identified as Hispanic increased by about 77 percent from 2000 (373) to 2008 (662). Due to small numbers and little trend data, it is difficult to project Hispanic population changes over several years. One can assume that it will continue to increase, but at what rate is generally uncertain at this time. Data from the 2010 census (anticipated release date of 2012) will provide additional information to begin to make more meaningful projections (U.S. Census 2000 – 2008).

About half of one percent of all persons 60 and older who are below poverty identify as Hispanic. In 2000, about

Table 104. North Dakota Total Hispanic Population and Hispanic Population Ages 60 and Older, by Gender

	2000		2008	
	Total	60+	Total	60+
All	7,786	373	13,227	662
Male	4,099	171	6,954	311
Female	3,687	202	6,273	351

U.S. Census, State by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 2000 – 2008.

28 percent (103) of Hispanics ages 60 (373) and older were below poverty.

American Indian Population in North Dakota

American Indians comprise the largest minority group in North Dakota, making up about 5.5 percent of the total population. North Dakota is ranked 19th among states in the estimated number of American Indians and is ranked seventh in percent of total population.

About 93 percent of North Dakota's population is White (596,718) and over five percent is American Indian (31,440). In 2008, about 21 percent of Whites (121,737) were ages 60 and older (Table 105). About eight percent (2,694) of all American Indians in North Dakota were ages 60 and older in 2008. While American Indians have seen about a 34 percent increase in the number of individuals ages 60 and older between 2000 and 2008, the combined category 'Other Americans' (Asian Alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone) population has doubled (Table 105). It is more likely that aging American Indians live in rural areas than are individuals of other minority categories, and aging Other Americans live in urban areas.

In addition to U.S. Census, data on American Indian populations are available from individual reservations. An annual American Indian Population and Labor Force Report is submitted to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (Table

Table 105. North Dakota Total Population by Race and Total Population by Race Ages 60 and Older, 2000 and 2008

	2000		2008	
	Total Pop	Pop Ages 60+	Total Pop	Pop Ages 60+
White Alone	596,718	116,321	586,272	121,737
Black or African American Alone	4,157	104	6,956	187
American Indian & Alaska Native Alone	31,440	2,016	35,666	2,694
Asian Alone, Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone	3,912	238	5,095	468
Two or More Races	5,973	306	7,492	449
Total	642,200	118,985	641,481	125,521

U.S. Census, State by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 2000 – 2008.

106). The population is based on 'service population.' Total service population is "the tribe's estimate of all American Indians and Alaska Natives, members and non-members, who are living on or near the tribe's reservation during the calendar year and who are eligible to use BIA-funded services…. Typically, Indians included in a tribe's Service Population live within a reasonable distance of the reservation from where they can access the tribe's services. Such Indians typically do not live in distant cities, towns, or foreign countries." (2005 American Indian Population and Labor Force Report: U.S. DOI, BIA, Office of Indian Services. p. vi.). "All of the data provided in this publication was determined by representatives of each tribe and certified as accurate by their tribal leader or designee." (p. ii)

The percent of White Alone who are 60 years and older and below poverty (11,484) (Table 107) is about 10

Table 106. Service Populations of American Indians in North Dakota, by Reservation, and age category 2001 (Reservation populations = portions of reservations that lie inside the borders of North Dakota)

	Total Eligible for Services	Under Age 16	16 to 64	65+	65+
State Totals	34,574	12,220	20,734	1,620	4.7%
Fort Berthold	8,397	3,371	4,735	291	3.5%
Spirit Lake	6,279	3,019	3,083	177	2.8%
Standing Rock	4,986	1,583	3,200	203	4.1%
Turtle Mountain	11,465	3,144	7,704	617	5.4%
Trenton Area	2,060	515	1,257	288	14.0%

Source: BIA. American Indian Population and Labor Force Report, 2001.

Table 107. North Dakota Population Below Poverty by Race and by Age Category (60 and Older), 2005-2007 3-Year Estimates

Race	60+ below poverty	75+ below poverty	% 75+ below poverty
Totals	12,452	6,810	54.7%
White Alone	11,484	6,600	57.5%
American Indian & Alaska Native Alone	688	121	17.6%

Source: Data Set: American Community Survey.

percent of all White Alone ages 60 and older (121,737) (Table 105). American Indians ages 60 years and older and below poverty comprise almost 25 percent of all American Indians ages 60 and older.

About 55 percent of persons age 60 and older who are below poverty (12,452) are ages 75 and older (6,810) (Table 107). Only about 17.6 percent of American Indians age 60 and older and below poverty are ages 75 and older. American Indians live an average of 2.4 fewer years than Whites.

Due to small numbers and little trend data, it is difficult to project minority 'race alone' populations over several years. One can assume that minority populations will continue to increase, but at what rate is uncertain. Data from the 2010 census (anticipated release date of 2012) will provide additional information to begin to make more meaningful projections.

Individuals in North Dakota Ages 65 and Older who Have Limited English Language Proficiency

About 12 percent of individuals ages 65 and older speak another language (U.S. Census 2000). Of those 12 percent, about 4.2 percent (500) either do not speak English well, or do not speak English at all.

U.S. Census gathers data on English proficiency by Spanish, Indo-European languages, Asian and Pacific Island languages, and 'other.' One out of five individuals ages 65 and older who speak Asian and Pacific Island languages do not speak English well or not at all. The ratio drops for the other categories to one out of 12 for those who speak Spanish, one out of 25 for those who speak Indo-European languages, and one out of 20 for those who speak other languages.

It is not feasible to project English proficiency into the future. American Indians who have retained their language, have not generally done so without also speaking English. Young new Americans may arrive in North

Dakota without English language skills and abilities, but given time will acquire them. New Americans who are ages 60 and older may not acquire English at all and will require interpreters as they access direct services. Cities with influxes of New Americans should be monitored to determine needs for interpreters in the area of service delivery.

Individuals in North Dakota Ages 60 and Older who are Living Alone

North Dakota has a higher percentage of adults in households living alone than the United States (Figure 65). With currently available data, the most reasonable assumption for projecting aging persons who live alone is that the percents will remain the same while absolute numbers increase. In 2000, of 257,152 households in North Dakota, about 75,420 were single member households. In about 29,487 (39%), the single householder was age 65 or older.

Twenty-five percent (62,371) of all White households (244,869) include individuals ages 65 and older. Almost half (47%) are one-person households. Twelve percent (1,192) of all American Indian households (9,967) include individuals ages 65 and older. About 12 percent are one-person households. Women ages 65 and older who identify as White or as Hispanic are about three times more likely than their male counterparts to live alone (Figure 66).
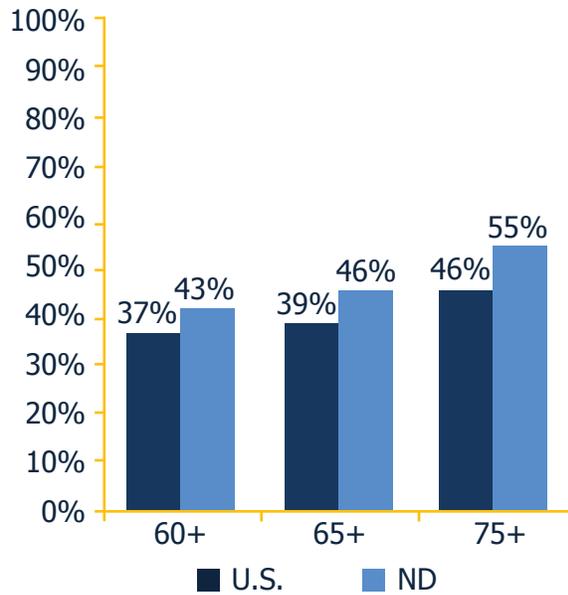
Figure 65. Percent of Households with Person Age 60 or Older Living Alone, U.S. and North Dakota, 2000
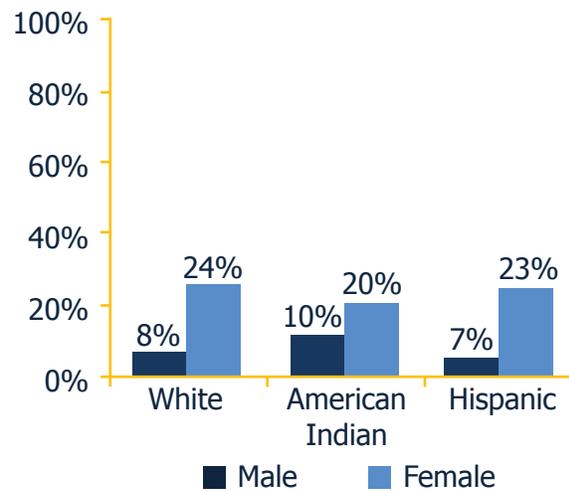
Figure 66. The Percent of all Households with Individuals Ages 65 and Older in Which the Householder Lives Alone

Women ages 65 and older who identify as American Indian are twice as likely as their male counterpart to live alone. In 2000, eight percent (6,965) and 24 percent (21,931) households were White males and females, respectively, ages 65 and older who lived alone. About 10 percent (136) and 20 percent (268) households were American Indian males and females, respectively, ages 65 and older who lived alone. About 7 percent (18) and 23 percent (59) males and females, respectively, who identified as Hispanic ages 65 and older, lived alone.

Individuals in North Dakota Ages 60 and Older who are Grandparents Responsible for a Grandchild Living in the Same Household

In homes with grandparents present (5,040), about 62 percent (3,110) of the grandparents are responsible for a grandchild. In about 37 percent (1,147) of the households, those responsible grandparents are ages 60 and older[6].

According to Minkler and Fuller-Thomson (2000), more than one in ten grandparents raise a grandchild for at least six months, with most providing care for three years or more. Professional assistance and community services are found to help minimize any negative effect of child-related challenges on grandparents' well-being (Gerard and Landry-Meyer

2006). Factors influencing grandparent responsibility are so numerous and varied that it is not reasonable to project their numbers into the next decade.

Individuals in North Dakota Ages 60 and Older who are Veterans

The estimated number of veterans in North Dakota is about 57,210 (American Community Survey 2005-2007). About 37 percent (21,396) of North Dakota veterans are age 65 or older (Table 108). Over 50 percent of veterans ages 60 and older are residents of rural counties (Table 109).

There was one female veteran (4,405) for every 12 males (52,805). About 50 percent of the males were residents of urban counties, while 62 percent of females resided in urban counties (Figure 67). A higher portion of females from one of the four urban counties reside in Cass (19%) and Ward (19%) counties. The highest percent of males in urban counties reside in Cass County (18%). The

Table 108. Total North Dakota Veterans by Age, 2005-2007 Three-Year Estimates

	Total
18 to 34	6,579
35 to 54	14,531
55 to 64	14,646
65 to 74	10,126
75+	11,270

Source: S2101. Veteran Status. 2005-2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, U.S. Census.

Table 109. Persons Ages 60 and Older Who Are Veterans in Urban and Rural Counties, 2005-2007 3-Year Estimates

Age	Number	Urban	Rural	% Rural
60 to 64	7,343	3,451	3,892	53%
65 to 74	10,126	4,586	5,540	55%
75+	11,270	4,502	6,768	60%

Source: S2101. Veteran Status. 2005-2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, U.S. Census.

remainder of males in urban counties were distributed evenly across counties.

The older the veteran, the more likely he or she is to live in a rural or frontier county (Figure 68). Veterans of Korea or World War II were more likely to live in a rural or frontier county. Veterans of Vietnam were as likely to live in one of the four urban counties as they were to live in a rural or frontier county. Veterans (about 70%) returning from the most recent periods of service (since 1990) were more likely to live in one of the four urban counties.

The highest percent of veterans from urban counties generally resided in Cass County with the exception of the youngest (ages 18-34). The highest percent of the youngest reside in Ward County (23%) and the lowest percent of the youngest reside in Burleigh County (9%) (Figure 68).
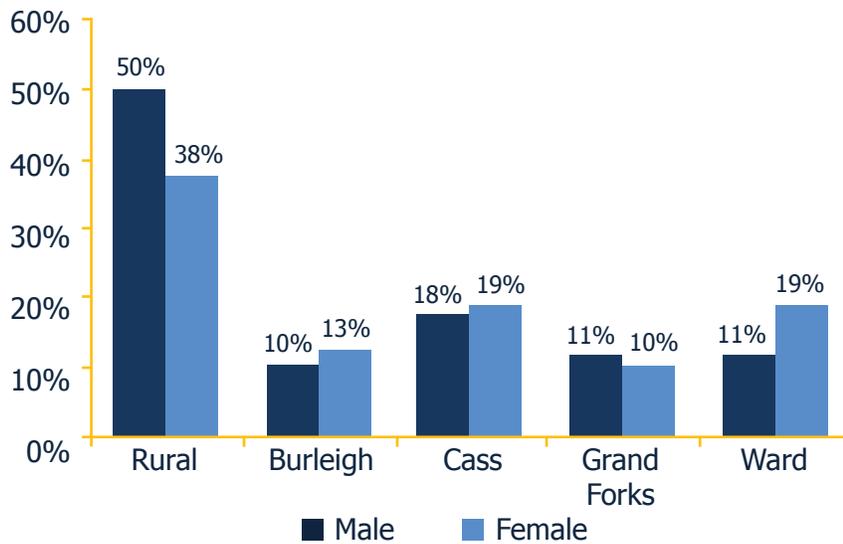
Figure 67. Percent of Veterans by Rural and Urban Classifications, by Gender
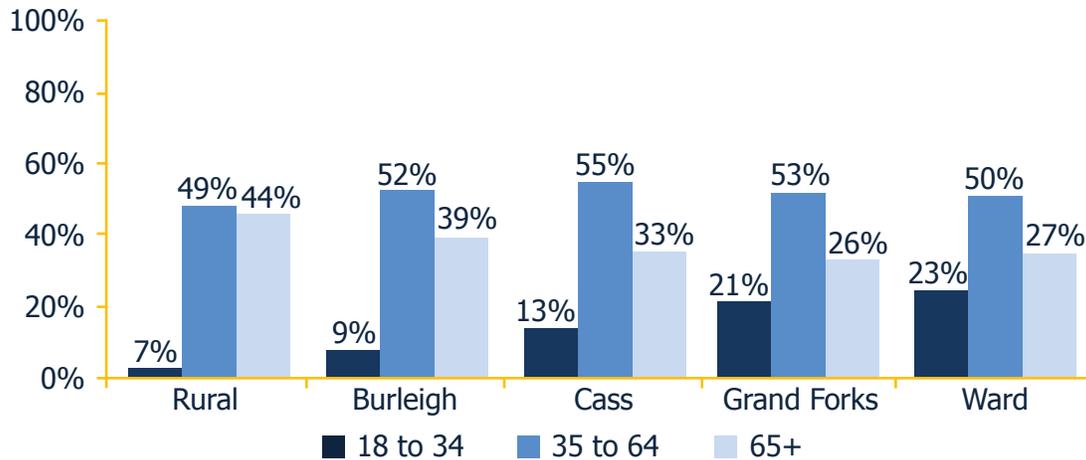
Figure 68. Percent of Veterans by Rural and Urban Classifications, by Age Category

Individuals in North Dakota Ages 65 and Older who Have a Disability

Australia has been a world leader in the area of research on aging and disability. Its population characteristics are quite similar to those of the United States. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) reports that while males are gaining more in life expectancy than females at most ages, the expected years with disability at age 65 is gradually increasing for both males and females (AIHW). A larger portion of the gain in female life expectancy is compromised by extra years with disability at all levels of severity combined, compared with the males (AIHW, p. 21). United States researchers have reviewed the work of the AIHW on longevity and life span and found it both reliable and applicable to the U.S. aging population.

The aging of individuals in North Dakota and their greater longevity will result in more people with disabilities and severe limitations. Disability categories in the U.S. Census are: sensory, physical, mental, self-care, go-outside-home, and employment. Of 94,478 persons in North Dakota ages 65 and older, 33,601 (35.6%) reported a disability (Census 2000). If the percent self-reported disabilities remains the same and the projected population increases by the U.S. Census Bureau are reasonable, in 2020, about 44,508 (35.6%) of the projected 125,023 persons age 65 and older will have self-reported disabilities.

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released 2005-2007 three-year estimates which are considered the best data currently available on the disability status of North Dakotans ages 65 and older[7]. Table 110 shows the numbers of individuals ages 65 and older with a disability. An increase of about 45 percent is projected for 2020.

Table 110. Estimate and Range of Total Population Ages 65 and Older With a Disability and Below Poverty by Gender, Based on 2005-2007 Three-year Estimates, Rolling Average; and Projected Increases to 2020

Ages 65 and Older	Estimate
With a disability	
2005 - 2007	34,598
Projected # 2020	50,342
Projected # increase	15,744
With a disability and below poverty	
2005 - 2007	5,336
Projected # 2020	7,764
Projected # increase	2,428
Male with a disability and below poverty	
2005 - 2007	1,434
Projected # 2020	2,087
Projected # increase	653
Female with a disability and below poverty	
2005 - 2007	3,902
Projected # 2020	5,678
Projected # increase	1,776

The concentration of individuals ages 65 and older with a disability range from about 25 percent in Billings County to almost 57 percent in Sioux County (Table 111). Half of the top ten counties with the highest concentration of individuals ages 65 and older with a disability are in the Bismarck Region (Region VII: Sioux, Mercer, Morton, Emmons, and Kidder counties).

Upon reaching age 65, otherwise healthy persons may expect that about 60 percent of their remaining years will be disability free. It is likely that they may experience severe disabilities for about 25 percent of their remaining life span. Which means persons who have lived to age 65 may expect to live approximately another 18 years. Of those 18 years, about ten may be lived with a disability and about five years with a severe disability[8].

Table 111. Counties with Ten Lowest and Ten Highest Percent of Population Ages 65 and Older With a Disability (U.S. Census 2000)

	Lowest Percent 65+ with a Disability				Highest Percent 65+ with a Disability		
	65+	65+ With Disability	% 65+ With Disability		65+	65+ With Disability	% 65+ With Disability
Billings	141	35	24.8%	Sioux	236	134	56.8%
Slope	137	38	27.7%	Rolette	1,274	638	50.1%
Burke	556	170	30.6%	Logan	600	282	47.0%
Cavalier	1,057	340	32.2%	Mountrail	1,019	454	44.6%
Barnes	2,134	699	32.8%	Ransom	1,026	452	44.1%
Divide	587	194	33.0%	Mercer	1,141	498	43.6%
Renville	514	171	33.3%	Morton	3,436	1498	43.6%
Pembina	1,529	509	33.3%	Emmons	1,037	448	43.2%
Steele	443	148	33.4%	McKenzie	848	365	43.0%
Bowman	632	213	33.7%	Kidder	630	267	42.4%

Individuals in North Dakota Ages 65 and Older With Problems of Mental Health and/or Substance Abuse

Mental health problems and abuse of substances by Baby Boomers defy statistics of previous generations. In a study by the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, released in August 2009, rates of illicit drug use by Baby Boomers were reported to be double that of the previous generation. In a study by the Department of Veterans Affairs it was found that there is little evidence of decline in the need for substance abuse treatment services and that Baby Boomers are not "aging out" in their use and abuse of substances (Booth and Blow 2002).

Typically, consumption of alcohol tends to decrease with age. This does not appear to be happening with Baby Boomers.

In addition to the number of individuals who have problems with substance use increasing because of the aging population (aging effect), an increase will also occur due to the fact that Baby Boomers, as a group have experienced more tolerance toward substance use. Many Baby Boomers were young adults at the peak of drug use in the late 1960s (Gfroerer, Joseph, Michael Penne, Michael Pemberton, and Ralph Folsom 2002).

In a study by CSAT (1998), one out of three older patients with alcoholism had not abused alcohol in their earlier years. Older problem drinkers who

have not been problem substance users typically begin abusing alcohol and medications following a major life change, such as the death of a spouse, a divorce, or retirement (CSAT 1998).

Baby Boomers also experience a group effect relative to mental illness. The number of older adults with mental disorders is expected to double by 2030. Baby Boomers were considered to have a health advantage because they are better educated, wealthier, and have better access to health care. Research is showing that the opposite may be true. They are found to be more depressed than the G.I. Generation (born 1901-1924) or the Silent Generation (born 1925 to 1945). The depression is believed to be primarily due to unmanageable stress. Mental disorders found at increasingly higher levels in Baby Boomers include dementia, anxiety and/or depressive mood disorders, schizophrenia, and paranoia. Baby Boomers have three to four times the rate of emotional disorders than is found in the current older population (Koenig, George, and Schneider 1994).

Compared to their parents, Baby Boomers are less likely than their parents to be living with a spouse and are more likely to have fewer adult children. The decreases in family support may result in a greater public burden in providing needed services.

Impact on the Workforce by Baby Boomers who are Continuing to Work Beyond Retirement Age or are Returning to the Job Market

Aging individuals are becoming a growing market across the nation maintaining a viable workforce. Issues with mental health and substance abuse may have an impact on their continuing work life. Three health factors in particular may contribute to workplace quality. One, workers may stay employed longer, but experience chronic illness that either creates a need for them to exit the workplace or to have accommodations, which could potentially take a toll on participation and productivity. Two, there is increased evidence that individuals in the Baby Boomer age group are using psychoactive drugs affecting thinking, perception, emotions, and consciousness. Three, Baby Boomers also have higher incidence of using many more forms of prescription medications than is clinically warranted (polypharmacy).

Implications for Data Use and Future Planning Needs of the Department

The Baby Boom, in and of itself, will probably not pose particularly difficult challenges to the delivery of direct services by the Department of Human Services. The challenges will come with the cumulative effects of:

1. depopulation of rural areas of the state,

2. unequal distribution of vulnerable populations across the state, and

3. the differences in characteristics between Baby Boomers and those from subsequent age groups as each pass through working years and into retirement years.

Depopulation, creating the continual decline in the working age population, is the most critical problem to be addressed. There are many efforts underway within State government to deal with workforce development, both in the retention of workers and in recruitment. Departments and agencies can benefit from the information presented in this document about population changes in North Dakota and its sub-state areas.

> *In the end it's not the years in your life that count. It's the life in your years.*
> Attributed to Abraham Lincoln

Baby Boomers: North Dakota's Greatest Resource

The greatest resource North Dakota has, to address the concerns of an aging population, are the Baby Boomers themselves. Following are some verbatim insights from influential sources about Baby Boomers today.

- "Baby Boomers are growing older but refuse to think of themselves as old. When Baby Boomers are numbered among the oldest generation they will not be anything like their parents. They will be the youngest old people this nation has ever seen." (Gronbach 2005).

- "Baby Boomers may actually be making old, be 'cool'." (Thornhill and Martin 2007).

- "Baby Boomers are considered a cohort who will maintain their vitality until the day they die, their mantra 'Long live the vital!'" (Thornhill and Martin 2007).

- "The Baby Boomer archetype of being 'driven,' 'transformational,' and 'self centered' have looked at how their parents, or other generations, did things and decided that it wasn't going to work for them." (Thornhill and Martin 2007).

- "Gerontologist Ken Dychtwald has said that Baby Boomers are the first generation in history to reach age 50, and then 60, and know with confidence that they have a third (or more) left of life." (Thornhill and Martin 2007, p. 198).

- "Baby Boomers see themselves as still years away from being 'over the hill,' (Thornhill and Martin 2007) while young adults think leading Baby Boomers are on the down slope."

- While some research shows that Baby Boomers may not have a health advantage (Koenig, George, and Sneider 1994), there is evidence that Baby Boomers will remain vital in five areas: financial, physical, mental, social, and spiritual (Thornhill and Martin 2007). Regarding social vitality, "As a generation that created and managed social networks in the real world for the last 40-50 years, Boomers will want to maintain their vast social networks. They've invested too much of their lives in it, and are not about to uproot themselves and relocate to some distant retirement community. That's the biggest reason Boomers will likely stay in their communities with their families, rather than joining 'seniors' at an Active Adult community. Plus, Boomers will want to cherish, spoil, and otherwise love their grandchildren, in person." (Thornhill and Martin 2007).

- Studies reveal that the Boomer generation volunteers at higher rates than any other – and there are millions more Boomers! (Corporation for National and Community Service). "Volunteer organizations should reap huge support and rewards over the next 20 or more years tapping into what some are calling America's social capital." (Thornhill and Martin 2007, pp. 199-200).

- Howe and Strauss (1999) write, "At the onset of old age, Boomers will do what they have done with every earlier step of the aging process: They will resist it for a while, then dabble in it, and ultimately glorify it....Boomers will establish elegant new insignia of advanced age – flaunting, not avoiding, the natural imprints of time." (Thornhill and Martin 2007)

- "Baby Boomers will contribute to raising participation in the workforce of people who could work longer but don't and raising productivity growth so that those at work contribute more." (Thornhill and Martin 2007)

Baby Boomers make up the majority of positions in the Department of Human Services. Of about 2,300 employees, 1,380 (60%) are Baby Boomers (2009). Just under 100 employees (4%) are from the Silent Generation (born before 1945). As a vital resource, Baby Boomers have the potential of making great positive contributions to the Department.

The Department of Human Services Responses to Population Changes

This report presents underlying factors that have the potential for affecting delivery of direct services by the Department of Human Services to vulnerable populations across North Dakota. The question posed by the legislator to the Director of Aging Services, "What is the problem going to be?" has been answered.

The shifting population from declining proportions of youth and working age to increasing older populations creates burgeoning needs in recruiting and retaining workers to serve the needs of the State. Shifting populations from rural to urban areas leave greater gaps in the direct delivery of services to vulnerable individuals outside major population centers. The differences in characteristics of population by age category emphasize a need to consider that 'business as usual,' as it applies to caring for older individuals, may change dramatically.

A final note on data and a recommendation for compiling and monitoring data, lies in the frequency at which the U.S. Census releases detailed data on various levels of geography. The more detailed data are available in the decennial census. With that, geographies as small as the smallest city, legislative districts, and others will have the greatest detail. In

the interim, the American Community Survey new three-year rolling averages provides detail for geographies meeting certain size requirements.

In North Dakota, locations captured by the American Community Survey include the State of North Dakota, and the cities of Fargo, Grand Forks, and Bismarck. It also includes the counties of Burleigh, Cass, Grand Forks, Morton, Stark, Stutsman, and Ward. With three-year rolling averages provided annually, data could be monitored much more frequently and detailed analyses of these major population centers could be provided annually. While data from the rural areas are not available with such frequency, just keeping track of the urban areas of the State and the additional counties of Stark and Stutsman, will provide useful insight into population shifts among age groups in North Dakota. More detailed information beyond that provided by the 2000 decennial census, the annual American Community Survey, and interim population estimates will be noted in the 2010 decennial census with releases in 2012.

Appendix

A1. Density of Each County in North Dakota, 2007

Figure A1. Population Density of Each County in North Dakota, 2007

A2. Census 2007 Estimates of the Population for Incorporated Places in North Dakota with fewer than 50 Residents

A3. Number and Percent of Baby Boomers, by County (U.S. Census 2000), Ranked by Percent of Total County Population

A4. Number and Percent of Children Ages 0-14, by County (U.S. Census 2000), N=129,846

A5.   Number and Percent of Children Ages 0-14, by County (U.S. Census 2000), Ranked by Percent of Total County Population

A6. Number and Percent of Women of Childbearing Age by County (U.S. Census 2000), Ranked by Percent of Total County Population

A7. Number and Percent of Persons Ages 60 and Older, by County (U.S. Census 2000), Ranked by Percent of Total County Population

A8.   North Dakota 2007 Rankings of Counties by Percent of Population Ages 60 and Older, National and State

A9.   North Dakota 2007 Rankings of Counties by Percent of Population Ages 85 and Older, National and State

A10. Number of Cities in North Dakota by Size of Population, 1920 to 2008

A11. Number of Counties, Number of Cities, Land Area, Population Per Square Mile, Population Change from 2000 to 2008, by Region and State

A12. Cities in ND by Region and County

A13. Population and Population Change of Selected Counties Prior to Oil Boom

A14. Population and Population Change of Selected Counties Since Beginning of Oil Boom

A15. Census-Designated Places (CDP), Unincorporated Communities (UC) and Ghost Towns (GT) in North Dakota (2000)

A16.   Selected Demographic Characteristics of Selected American Indian Communities (Census Designated Places)

A1. Density of Each County in North Dakota, 2007

County	persons/ sq mi	County	persons/ sq mi	County	persons/ sq mi
North Dakota	9.3	Grand Forks	45.5	Ramsey	9.5
Adams	2.4	Grant	1.6	Ransom	6.6
Barnes	7.3	Griggs	3.5	Renville	2.8
Benson	5.1	Hettinger	2.3	Richland	11.8
Billings	0.7	Kidder	1.8	Rolette	15.4
Bottineau	4.0	LaMoure	3.7	Sargent	4.9
Bowman	2.6	Logan	2.0	Sheridan	1.4
Burke	1.8	McHenry	2.9	Sioux	3.9
Burleigh	46.2	McIntosh	3.0	Slope	0.6
Cass	75.1	McKenzie	2.1	Stark	16.6
Cavalier	2.8	McLean	4.0	Steele	2.7
Dickey	4.8	Mercer	7.9	Stutsman	9.3
Divide	1.7	Morton	13.4	Towner	2.4
Dunn	1.7	Mountrail	3.5	Traill	9.5
Eddy	4.0	Nelson	3.4	Walsh	8.9
Emmons	2.4	Oliver	2.5	Ward	27.5
Foster	5.6	Pembina	7.1	Wells	3.5
Golden Valley	1.7	Pierce	4.1	Williams	9.4

| County	Density
Cass	75.1
Burleigh	46.2
Grand Forks	45.5
Ward	27.5
Stark	16.6
Rolette	15.4
Morton	13.4
Richland	11.8
Ramsey	9.5
Traill	9.5
Williams	9.4
Stutsman	9.3
Walsh	8.9
Mercer	7.9
Barnes	7.3
Pembina	7.1
Ransom	6.6
Foster	5.6
Benson	5.1
Sargent	4.9
Dickey	4.8
Pierce	4.1
McLean	4
Bottineau	4
Eddy	4
Sioux	3.9
LaMoure	3.7
Mountrail	3.5
Wells	3.5
Griggs	3.5
Nelson	3.4
McIntosh	3
McHenry	2.9
Renville	2.8
Cavalier	2.8
Steele	2.7
Bowman	2.6
Oliver	2.5
Emmons	2.4
Adams	2.4
Towner	2.4
Hettinger	2.3
McKenzie	2.1
Logan	2
Kidder	1.8
Burke	1.8
Dunn	1.7
Golden Valley	1.7
Divide	1.7
Grant	1.6
Sheridan	1.4
Billings	0.7
Slope	0.6

Figure A1. Population Density of Each County in North Dakota, 2007

Table A2. Census 2007 Estimates of the Population for Incorporated Places in North Dakota with fewer than 50 Residents

County	City	Total Population	County	City	Total Population
Adams	Haynes	16	Logan	Fredonia	44
Adams	Bucyrus	22	McHenry	Balfour	18
Barnes	Leal	33	McHenry	Bantry	17
Barnes	Pillsbury	22	McHenry	Bergen	10
Barnes	Sibley	42	McHenry	Voltaire	45
Benson	Brinsmade	29	McHenry	Kief	11
Benson	York	26	McIntosh	Venturia	19
Bottineau	Antler	42	McLean	Benedict	48
Bottineau	Gardena	34	McLean	Ruso	5
Bottineau	Kramer	40	Mountrail	Ross	45
Bottineau	Landa	25	Pembina	Canton	37
Bottineau	Overly	17	Pierce	Wolford	45
Bowman	Gascoyne	21	Ramsey	Lawton	38
Burleigh	Regan	41	Ransom	Elliott	41
Cass	Ayr	22	Renville	Loraine	17
Cavalier	Calio	20	Renville	Grano	8
Cavalier	Calvin	21	Rolette	Mylo	19
Cavalier	Hannah	16	Slope	Amidon	23
Cavalier	Sarles	20	Steele	Luverne	36
Cavalier	Wales	24	Stutsman	Courtenay	47
Cavalier	Loma	17	Towner	Egeland	39
Cavalier	Nekoma	41	Towner	Hansboro	6
Dickey	Monango	26	Towner	Perth	10
Dickey	Ludden	27	Traill	Clifford	48
Divide	Ambrose	21	Walsh	Conway	20
Divide	Fortuna	28	Walsh	Fairdale	44
Emmons	Braddock	35	Wells	Cathay	47
Grant	Leith	24	Wells	Hamberg	24
LaMoure	Berlin	31	Williams	Alamo	49
			Williams	Springbrook	25

Source: Table 4: Annual Estimates of the Population for Incorporated Places in North Dakota, Listed Alphabetically: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007 (SUB-EST2007-04-38) Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Release Date: July 10, 2008

Table A3. Number and Percent of Baby Boomers, by County (U.S. Census 2000),
Ranked by Percent of Total County Population

County	Boomers	% of County Pop	County	Boomers	% of County Popl
Billings	326	36.7%	Steele	644	28.5%
Mercer	3,113	36.0%	LaMoure	1,336	28.4%
Oliver	731	35.4%	Hettinger	771	28.4%
Slope	265	34.6%	Cass	34,939	28.4%
Burke	705	31.4%	Eddy	781	28.3%
McLean	2,895	31.1%	Wells	1,443	28.3%
Towner	891	31.0%	Sheridan	483	28.2%
Williams	6,091	30.8%	Mountrail	1,869	28.2%
Pembina	2,641	30.8%	Ransom	1,644	27.9%
Morton	7,761	30.7%	Nelson	1,036	27.9%
Burleigh	21,256	30.6%	Foster	1,046	27.8%
Dunn	1,094	30.4%	Traill	2,346	27.7%
Bowman	985	30.4%	Richland	4,975	27.6%
McKenzie	1,742	30.4%	Barnes	3,250	27.6%
Renville	786	30.1%	Grant	783	27.6%
Bottineau	2,136	29.9%	Golden Valley	524	27.2%
Walsh	3,698	29.8%	Pierce	1,273	27.2%
Stutsman	6,532	29.8%	Ward	15,741	26.8%
Adams	771	29.7%	Emmons	1,158	26.7%
Sargent	1,296	29.7%	Grand Forks	17,367	26.3%
Cavalier	1,434	29.7%	Rolette	3,482	25.5%
Griggs	815	29.6%	Logan	584	25.3%
Kidder	810	29.4%	Dickey	1,442	25.0%
Ramsey	3,479	28.8%	Benson	1,668	24.0%
Divide	658	28.8%	McIntosh	798	23.5%
McHenry	1,720	28.7%	Sioux	938	23.2%
Stark	6,483	28.6%			

Table A4. Number and Percent of Children Ages 0-14, by County (U.S. Census 2000), N=129,846

County	0 to 14	% of ND Child Pop	County	0 to 14	% of ND Child Pop
Slope	135	0.10%	Sargent	948	0.73%
Billings	157	0.12%	McHenry	1,100	0.85%
Sheridan	281	0.22%	Dickey	1,105	0.85%
Divide	349	0.27%	Ransom	1,181	0.91%
Burke	356	0.27%	Bottineau	1,239	0.95%
Golden Valley	390	0.30%	Sioux	1,351	1.04%
Logan	419	0.32%	McKenzie	1,402	1.08%
Oliver	419	0.32%	Montrail	1,488	1.15%
Renville	457	0.35%	Pembina	1,637	1.26%
Adams	470	0.36%	McLean	1,690	1.30%
Griggs	475	0.37%	Traill	1,692	1.30%
Steele	475	0.37%	Mercer	1,932	1.49%
Kidder	483	0.37%	Benson	2,058	1.58%
Hettinger	490	0.38%	Barnes	2,084	1.60%
Grant	493	0.38%	Ramsey	2,426	1.87%
McIntosh	514	0.40%	Walsh	2,444	1.88%
Eddy	519	0.40%	Richland	3,567	2.75%
Towner	544	0.42%	Stutsman	4,009	3.09%
Bowman	602	0.46%	Williams	4,031	3.10%
Nelson	608	0.47%	Rolette	4,108	3.16%
Dunn	781	0.60%	Stark	4,629	3.56%
Foster	792	0.61%	Morton	5,431	4.18%
Emmons	859	0.66%	Ward	12,776	9.84%
Pierce	863	0.66%	Grand Forks	12,985	10.00%
LaMoure	866	0.67%	Burleigh	13,915	10.72%
Wells	901	0.69%	Cass	23,995	18.48%
Cavalier	925	0.71%			

Table A5. Number and Percent of Children Ages 0-14, by County (U.S. Census 2000),
Ranked by Percent of Total County Population

County	0 to 14	% of County Pop	County	0 to 14	% of County Pop
McIntosh	514	15.2%	Dickey	1,105	19.2%
Divide	349	15.3%	Cass	23,995	19.5%
Burke	356	15.9%	Grand Forks	12,985	19.6%
Nelson	608	16.4%	Walsh	2,444	19.7%
Sheridan	281	16.4%	Richland	3,567	19.8%
Griggs	475	17.2%	Emmons	859	19.8%
Bottineau	1,239	17.3%	Traill	1,692	20.0%
Grant	493	17.4%	Burleigh	13,915	20.0%
Renville	457	17.5%	Ransom	1,181	20.1%
Kidder	483	17.5%	Ramsey	2,426	20.1%
Slope	135	17.6%	Golden Valley	390	20.3%
Wells	901	17.7%	Oliver	419	20.3%
Billings	157	17.7%	Williams	4,031	20.4%
Barnes	2,084	17.7%	Stark	4,629	20.4%
Hettinger	490	18.0%	Steele	475	21.0%
Adams	470	18.1%	Foster	792	21.1%
McLean	1,690	18.2%	Morton	5,431	21.5%
Logan	419	18.2%	Dunn	781	21.7%
Stutsman	4,009	18.3%	Sargent	948	21.7%
McHenry	1,100	18.4%	Ward	12,776	21.7%
LaMoure	866	18.4%	Mercer	1,932	22.4%
Pierce	863	18.5%	Montrail	1,488	22.4%
Bowman	602	18.6%	McKenzie	1,402	24.4%
Eddy	519	18.8%	Benson	2,058	29.6%
Towner	544	18.9%	Rolette	4,108	30.0%
Pembina	1,637	19.1%	Sioux	1,351	33.4%
Cavalier	925	19.1%			

Table A6. Number and Percent of Women of Childbearing Age by County (U.S. Census 2000), Ranked by Percent of Total County Population

	Females 14 to 44	% of All Women in County		Females 14 to 44	% of All Women in County
Grand Forks	17378	52.6%	Bowman	574	35.4%
Cass	31544	51.2%	Bottineau	1259	35.2%
Ward	13699	46.6%	Renville	459	35.1%
Burleigh	15611	45.0%	McKenzie	1005	35.0%
Richland	4044	44.9%	Dunn	630	35.0%
Sioux	907	44.8%	McHenry	1041	34.8%
Stark	4828	42.7%	Pierce	813	34.8%
Rolette	2856	41.8%	Steele	389	34.4%
Morton	5254	41.5%	LaMoure	804	34.2%
Stutsman	4472	40.8%	McLean	1560	33.5%
Traill	1667	39.3%	Kidder	461	33.5%
Williams	3866	39.1%	Eddy	460	33.3%
Barnes	2288	38.9%	Towner	479	33.3%
Ramsey	2343	38.8%	Wells	819	32.1%
Mercer	1665	38.5%	Griggs	431	31.3%
Billings	170	38.3%	Emmons	671	31.0%
Benson	1309	37.6%	Adams	400	30.9%
Dickey	1073	37.3%	Grant	438	30.8%
Slope	142	36.9%	Burke	345	30.7%
Walsh	2277	36.8%	Cavalier	736	30.4%
Pembina	1575	36.7%	Nelson	558	30.0%
Foster	687	36.5%	Logan	345	29.9%
Ransom	1069	36.3%	Hettinger	405	29.8%
Sargent	779	35.7%	Sheridan	245	28.7%
Mountrail	1181	35.6%	Divide	327	28.6%
Oliver	366	35.4%	McIntosh	478	28.2%
Golden Valley	341	35.4%			

Table A7. Number and Percent of Persons Ages 60 and Older, by County (U.S. Census 2000), Ranked by Percent of Total County Population

County	60 and Older	% of County Pop	County	60 and Older	% of County Pop
McIntosh	1380	41%	Steele	563	25%
Divide	813	36%	Barnes	2872	24%
Logan	780	34%	Slope	186	24%
Nelson	1253	34%	Pembina	2057	24%
Sheridan	562	33%	Walsh	2956	24%
Wells	1611	32%	Traill	1957	23%
Emmons	1366	32%	Ramsey	2747	23%
Hettinger	851	31%	Dunn	810	23%
Burke	694	31%	Montrail	1470	22%
Grant	868	31%	Sargent	962	22%
Adams	779	30%	Stutsman	4783	22%
Griggs	825	30%	Williams	4131	21%
Eddy	811	29%	Billings	184	21%
Kidder	805	29%	McKenzie	1144	20%
Pierce	1363	29%	Stark	4398	19%
Cavalier	1406	29%	Richland	3369	19%
LaMoure	1357	29%	Oliver	382	18%
Renville	725	28%	Morton	4644	18%
Towner	798	28%	Mercer	1549	18%
McHenry	1619	27%	Benson	1198	17%
Foster	993	26%	Burleigh	11166	16%
Bowman	848	26%	Ward	9381	16%
Bottineau	1869	26%	Rolette	1785	13%
Golden Valley	503	26%	Cass	15505	13%
Dickey	1494	26%	Grand Forks	8227	12%
McLean	2366	25%	Sioux	329	8%
Ransom	1491	25%			

Table A8. North Dakota 2007 Rankings of Counties by Percent of Population Ages 60 and Older, National and State

Rank (out of 3,142 U.S. Counties)	ND Rank	County	Region	Total Pop	# Ages 60 and Older	% Ages 60 and Older
1	1	McIntosh	Jamestown VI	2,752	1,178	42.8%
3	2	Sheridan	Bismarck VII	1,320	531	40.2%
12	3	Logan	Jamestown VI	1,956	711	36.3%
18	4	Nelson	Grand Forks V	3,217	1,134	35.3%
19	5	Wells	Jamestown VI	4,269	1,496	35.0%
23	6	Cavalier	Devils Lake III	3,911	1,357	34.7%
26	7	Divide	Williston I	2,004	686	34.2%
29	8	Grant	Bismarck VII	2,467	839	34.0%
30	9	Hettinger	Dickinson VIII	2,427	825	34.0%
34	10	Emmons	Bismarck VII	3,470	1,162	33.5%
37	11	Adams	Dickinson VIII	2,279	756	33.2%
45	12	Burke	Minot II	1,862	613	32.9%
46	13	Griggs	Jamestown VI	2,397	789	32.9%
81	14	Eddy	Devils Lake III	2,430	764	31.4%
90	15	Towner	Devils Lake III	2,292	713	31.1%
116	16	Pierce	Minot II	4,103	1,241	30.2%
118	17	Kidder	Bismarck VII	2,349	710	30.2%
120	18	LaMoure	Jamestown VI	4,110	1,241	30.2%
164	19	Bowman	Dickinson VIII	2,944	854	29.0%
178	20	Renville	Minot II	2,314	663	28.7%
179	21	Bottineau	Minot II	6,409	1,836	28.6%
197	22	McLean	Bismarck VII	8,349	2,374	28.4%
227	23	Foster	Jamestown VI	3,490	976	28.0%
309	24	Dickey	Jamestown VI	5,356	1,439	26.9%
315	25	Golden Valley	Dickinson VIII	1,670	448	26.8%
343	26	McHenry	Minot II	5,224	1,394	26.7%
392	27	Steele	Fargo V	1,840	481	26.1%
415	28	Pembina	Grand Forks V	7,531	1,950	25.9%
439	29	Sargent	Fargo V	4,110	1,057	25.7%
487	30	Walsh	Grand Forks V	11,011	2,787	25.3%
530	31	Barnes	Jamestown VI	10,783	2,685	24.9%

(Continued)

Table A8. (Continued). North Dakota 2007 Rankings of Counties by Percent of Population Ages 60 and Older, National and State

Rank (out of 3,142 U.S. Counties)	ND Rank	County	Region	Total Pop	# Ages 60 and Older	% Ages 60 and Older
551	32	Oliver	Bismarck VII	1,725	427	24.8%
606	33	Ransom	Fargo V	5,682	1,386	24.4%
649	34	Traill	Fargo V	8,069	1,942	24.1%
687	35	Slope	Dickinson VIII	659	157	23.8%
772	36	Dunn	Dickinson VIII	3,308	774	23.4%
810	37	Billings	Dickinson VIII	798	185	23.2%
827	38	Ramsey	Devils Lake III	11,189	2,585	23.1%
901	39	Stutsman	Jamestown VI	20,480	4,655	22.7%
1,129	40	McKenzie	Williston I	5,617	1,226	21.8%
1,224	41	Mountrail	Minot II	6,481	1,392	21.5%
1,254	42	Williams	Williston I	19,540	4,174	21.4%
1,275	43	Mercer	Bismarck VII	7,972	1,695	21.3%
1,425	44	Stark	Dickinson VIII	22,458	4,650	20.7%
1,819	45	Morton	Bismarck VII	25,926	5,032	19.4%
1,873	46	Richland	Fargo V	16,498	3,172	19.2%
2,316	47	Burleigh	Bismarck VII	77,316	13,614	17.6%
2,357	48	Ward	Minot II	55,927	9,759	17.4%
2,433	49	Benson	Devils Lake III	6,971	1,197	17.2%
2,939	50	Rolette	Devils Lake III	13,665	1,877	13.7%
2,947	51	Grand Forks	Grand Forks V	66,983	9,159	13.7%
2,992	52	Cass	Fargo V	137,582	17,979	13.1%
3,083	53	Sioux	Bismarck VII	4,223	471	11.2%

Table A9. North Dakota 2007 Rankings of Counties by Percent of Population Ages 85 and Older, National and State

Rank (out of 3,142 U.S. Counties)	ND Rank	County	Region	Total Pop	# Ages 85 and Older	% Ages 85 and Older
2	1	McIntosh	Jamestown VI	2,752	250	9.1%
8	2	Adams	Dickinson VIII	2,279	145	6.4%
10	3	Wells	Jamestown VI	4,269	267	6.3%
11	4	Nelson	Grand Forks IV	3,217	200	6.2%
12	5	Divide	Williston I	2,004	124	6.2%
16	6	Golden Valley	Dickinson VIII	1,670	100	6.0%
18	7	Eddy	Devils Lake III	2,430	144	5.9%
29	8	Towner	Devils Lake III	2,292	128	5.6%
31	9	Griggs	Jamestown VI	2,397	133	5.5%
32	10	Cavalier	Devils Lake III	3,911	216	5.5%
35	11	Grant	Bismarck VII	2,467	135	5.5%
38	12	Logan	Jamestown VI	1,956	106	5.4%
46	13	Sheridan	Bismarck VII	1,320	70	5.3%
55	14	Hettinger	Dickinson VIII	2,427	126	5.2%
59	15	Dickey	Jamestown VI	5,356	276	5.2%
74	16	Emmons	Bismarck VII	3,470	173	5.0%
78	17	Pierce	Minot II	4,103	203	4.9%
90	18	Renville	Minot II	2,314	112	4.8%
104	19	Traill	Fargo V	8,069	381	4.7%
125	20	McHenry	Minot II	5,224	239	4.6%
138	21	Kidder	Bismarck VII	2,349	106	4.5%
140	22	Bottineau	Minot II	6,409	289	4.5%
153	23	Bowman	Dickinson VIII	2,944	131	4.4%
174	24	Burke	Minot II	1,862	81	4.4%
195	25	Barnes	Jamestown VI	10,783	458	4.2%
203	26	McLean	Bismarck VII	8,349	351	4.2%
216	27	LaMoure	Jamestown VI	4,110	170	4.1%
223	28	Pembina	Grand Forks IV	7,531	309	4.1%
246	29	Walsh	Grand Forks IV	11,011	440	4.0%
276	30	Ransom	Fargo V	5,682	219	3.9%
287	31	Ramsey	Devils Lake III	11,189	423	3.8%
378	32	Stutsman	Jamestown VI	20,480	715	3.5%

(Continued)

Table A9. (Continued). North Dakota 2007 Rankings of Counties by Percent of Population Ages 85 and Older, National and State

Rank (out of 3,142 U.S. Counties)	ND Rank	County	Region	Total Pop	# Ages 85 and Older	% Ages 85 and Older
385	33	Richland	Fargo V	16,498	573	3.5%
395	34	Foster	Jamestown VI	3,490	120	3.4%
455	35	Dunn	Dickinson VIII	3,308	109	3.3%
457	36	Mountrail	Minot II	6,481	213	3.3%
505	37	Sargent	Fargo V	4,110	131	3.2%
543	38	Williams	Williston I	19,540	611	3.1%
560	39	Steele	Fargo V	1,840	57	3.1%
606	40	Billings	Dickinson VIII	798	24	3.0%
683	41	Stark	Dickinson VIII	22,458	652	2.9%
831	42	McKenzie	Williston I	5,617	153	2.7%
1,008	43	Mercer	Bismarck VII	7,972	203	2.5%
1,017	44	Ward	Minot II	55,927	1,419	2.5%
1,162	45	Morton	Bismarck VII	25,926	628	2.4%
1,323	46	Oliver	Bismarck VII	1,725	40	2.3%
1,545	47	Burleigh	Bismarck VII	77,316	1,678	2.2%
1,627	48	Benson	Devils Lake III	6,971	147	2.1%
1,831	49	Slope	Dickinson VIII	659	13	2.0%
2,353	50	Grand Forks	Grand Forks IV	66,983	1,095	1.6%
2,481	51	Cass	Fargo V	137,582	2,118	1.5%
2,497	52	Rolette	Devils Lake III	13,665	208	1.5%
3,023	53	Sioux	Bismarck VII	4,223	38	0.9%

Table A10. Number of Cities in North Dakota by Size of Population, 1920 to 2008

	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008
<50	0	0	1	3	9	27	35	52	54	60
51 to 99	6	11	13	16	27	39	56	62	73	74
100 to 199	49	58	60	78	91	88	74	69	63	64
200 to 299	53	68	72	63	53	52	47	50	42	41
300 to 399	51	43	37	33	41	28	27	17	19	15
400 to 499	24	35	32	37	20	17	17	13	11	11
500 to 999	56	59	59	45	45	42	45	51	47	45
1,000 to 1,999	28	27	35	42	41	40	38	30	32	26
2,000 to 9,999	10	10	9	13	15	12	16	13	11	12
10,000 to 20,000	2	3	2	2	3	4	5	5	5	4
> 20,000	1	1	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	5

Table A11. Number of Counties, Number of Cities, Land Area, Population Per Square Mile, Population Change from 2000 to 2008, by Region and State

Regions	Counties	Cities	Land Area	Pop per sq mi	2008	2000	Dif	% Dif
1	3	16	6,072	4.6	27,506	27,781	-275	-1.0%
2	7	60	10,376	10.2	101,903	106,761	-4,858	-4.6%
3	6	43	6,611	6.5	40,275	43,168	-2,893	-6.7%
4	4	41	4,820	18.8	88,050	90,798	-2,748	-3.0%
5	6	63	6,498	25.0	175,453	162,127	13,326	8.2%
6	9	60	10,574	5.8	54,878	61,454	-6,576	-10.7%
7	10	51	14,024	8.0	116,666	111,746	4,920	4.4%
8	8	27	10,001	3.8	36,660	38,365	-1,705	-4.4%
ND	53	361	68,976	9.3	641,391	642,200	-809	-0.1%

Table A12. Cities in ND by Region and County

REGION I - WILLISTON

County	City
Divide	Ambrose
Divide	Crosby
Divide	Fortuna
Divide	Noonan
McKenzie	Alexander
McKenzie	Arnegard
McKenzie	Watford City
Williams	Alamo
Williams	Epping
Williams	Grenora
Williams	Mandaree
Williams	Ray
Williams	Springbrook
Williams	Tioga
Williams	Wildrose
Williams	Williston

REGION II - MINOT

County	City
Bottineau	Antler
Bottineau	Bottineau
Bottineau	Gardena
Bottineau	Grano
Bottineau	Kramer
Bottineau	Landa
Bottineau	Landsford
Bottineau	Maxbass
Bottineau	Newburg
Bottineau	Overly
Bottineau	Souris
Bottineau	West Hope
Bottineau	Willow City
Burke	Bowbells
Burke	Columbus
Burke	Flaxton
Burke	Larson
Burke	Lignite
Burke	Portal
Burke	Powers Lake
McHenry	Anamoose
McHenry	Balfour
McHenry	Bantry
McHenry	Bergen
McHenry	Deering
McHenry	Drake
McHenry	Granville
McHenry	Karlsruhe
McHenry	Kief
McHenry	Towner
McHenry	Upham
McHenry	Velva
McHenry	Voltaire

County	City
Mountrail	New Town
Mountrail	Palermo
Mountrail	Parshall
Mountrail	Plaza
Mountrail	Ross
Mountrail	Stanley
Mountrail	White Earth
Pierce	Balta
Pierce	Rugby
Pierce	Wolford
Renville	Loraine
Renville	Mohall
Renville	Sherwood
Renville	Tolley
Ward	Berthold
Ward	Burlington
Ward	Carpio
Ward	Des Lacs
Ward	Donnybrook
Ward	Douglas
Ward	Kenmare
Ward	Makoti
Ward	Minot
Ward	Ryder
Ward	Sawyer
Ward	Surrey

REGION III - DEVILS LAKE

County	City
Benson	Brinsmade
Benson	Esmond
Benson	Fort Totten
Benson	Knox
Benson	Leeds
Benson	Minnewaukan
Benson	Oberon
Benson	Warwick
Benson	York
Cavalier	Alsen
Cavalier	Calio
Cavalier	Calvin
Cavalier	Hannah
Cavalier	Langdon
Cavalier	Loma
Cavalier	Milton
Cavalier	Munich
Cavalier	Nekoma
Cavalier	Osnabrock
Cavalier	Sarles
Cavalier	Wales
Eddy	New Rockford
Eddy	Sheyenne
Ramsey	Brocket
Ramsey	Churchs Ferry
Ramsey	Crary
Ramsey	Devils Lake

County	City
Ramsey	Edmore
Ramsey	Hampden
Ramsey	Lawton
Ramsey	Starkweather
Rolette	Dunseith
Rolette	East Dunseith
Rolette	Mylo
Rolette	Rolla
Rolette	St. John
Towner	Bisbee
Towner	Cando
Towner	Egeland
Towner	Hansboro
Towner	Perth
Towner	Rocklake

REGION IV - GRAND FORKS

County	City
Grand Forks	Emerado
Grand Forks	Gilby
Grand Forks	Grand Forks
Grand Forks	Inkster
Grand Forks	Larimore
Grand Forks	Manvel
Grand Forks	Niagara
Grand Forks	Northwood
Grand Forks	Reynolds
Grand Forks	Thompson
Nelson	Aneta
Nelson	Lakota
Nelson	McVille
Nelson	Michigan City
Nelson	Petersburg
Nelson	Tolna
Pembina	Bathgate
Pembina	Canton City
Pembina	Cavalier
Pembina	Crystal
Pembina	Drayton
Pembina	Hamilton
Pembina	Mountain
Pembina	Neche
Pembina	Pembina
Pembina	St. Thomas
Pembina	Walhalla
Walsh	Adams
Walsh	Ardoch
Walsh	Conway
Walsh	Edinburg
Walsh	Fairdale
Walsh	Fordville
Walsh	Forest River
Walsh	Grafton
Walsh	Hoople

Continued

Table A12. (Continued)
Cities in ND by Region and County

Walsh	Lankin
Walsh	Minto
Walsh	Park River
Walsh	Pisek

REGION V - FARGO

Cass	Amenia
Cass	Argusville
Cass	Arthur
Cass	Ayr
Cass	Briarwood
Cass	Buffalo
Cass	Casselton
Cass	Davenport
Cass	Erie
Cass	Fargo
Cass	Frontier
Cass	Gardner
Cass	Grandin
Cass	Harwood
Cass	Horace
Cass	Hunter
Cass	Kindred
Cass	Leonard
Cass	Mapleton
Cass	North River
Cass	Oxbow
Cass	Page
Cass	Prairie Rose
Cass	Reile's Acre
Cass	Tower City
Cass	West Fargo
Cass	Wheatland
Ransom	Elliott
Ransom	Enderlin
Ransom	Fort Ransom
Ransom	Lisbon
Ransom	Sheldon
Richland	Abercrombie
Richland	Barney
Richland	Christine
Richland	Colfax
Richland	Dwight
Richland	Great Bend
Richland	Hankinson
Richland	Lidgerwood
Richland	Mantador
Richland	Mooreton
Richland	Wahpeton
Richland	Walcott
Richland	Wyndmere

Sargent	Cayuga
Sargent	Cogswell
Sargent	Forman
Sargent	Gwinner
Sargent	Havana
Sargent	Milnor
Sargent	Rutland
Steele	Finley
Steele	Hope
Steele	Luverne
Steele	Sharon
Traill	Buxton
Traill	Clifford
Traill	Galesburg
Traill	Hatton
Traill	Hillsboro
Traill	Mayville
Traill	Portland

REGION VI - JAMESTOWN

Barnes	Alice
Barnes	Dazey
Barnes	Fingal
Barnes	Kathryn
Barnes	Leal
Barnes	Litchville
Barnes	Nome
Barnes	Oriska
Barnes	Pillsbury
Barnes	Rogers
Barnes	Sanborn
Barnes	Sibley
Barnes	Valley City
Barnes	Wimbledon
Dickey	Ellendale
Dickey	Forbes
Dickey	Fullerton
Dickey	Ludden
Dickey	Monango
Dickey	Oakes
Foster	Carrington
Foster	Glenfield
Foster	Grace City
Foster	McHenry
Griggs	Binford
Griggs	Cooperstown
Griggs	Hannaford
LaMoure	Berlin
LaMoure	Dickey
LaMoure	Edgeley
LaMoure	Jud
LaMoure	Kulm
LaMoure	LaMoure
LaMoure	Marion
LaMoure	Verona
Logan	Fredonia

Logan	Gackle
Logan	Napoleon
McIntosh	Ashley
McIntosh	Lehr
McIntosh	Venturia
McIntosh	Wishek
McIntosh	Zeeland
Stutsman	Buchanan
Stutsman	Cleveland
Stutsman	Courtenay
Stutsman	Jamestown
Stutsman	Kensal
Stutsman	Medina
Stutsman	Montpelier
Stutsman	Pingree
Stutsman	Spiritwood
Stutsman	Streeter
Stutsman	Woodworth
Wells	Bowdon
Wells	Cathay
Wells	Fessenden
Wells	Hamberg
Wells	Harvey
Wells	Hurdsfield
Wells	Sykeston

REGION VII - BISMARCK

Burleigh	Bismarck
Burleigh	Lincoln
Burleigh	Regan
Burleigh	Wing
Emmons	Braddock
Emmons	Hague
Emmons	Hazelton
Emmons	Linton
Emmons	Strasburg
Grant	Carson
Grant	Elgin
Grant	Leith
Grant	New Leipzig
Kidder	Dawson
Kidder	Pettibone
Kidder	Robinson
Kidder	Steele
Kidder	Tappen
Kidder	Tuttle
McLean	Benedict
McLean	Butte
McLean	Coleharbor
McLean	Garrison
McLean	Max
McLean	Mercer
McLean	Riverdale
McLean	Ruso

Continued

Table A12. (continued) Cities in ND by Region and County

McLean	Turtle Lake
McLean	Underwood
McLean	Washburn
McLean	Wilton
Mercer	Beulah
Mercer	Golden Valley
Mercer	Hazen
Mercer	Pick City
Mercer	Stanton
Mercer	Zap
Morton	Almont
Morton	Flasher
Morton	Glen Ullin
Morton	Hebron
Morton	Mandan
Morton	New Salem
Oliver	Center
Sheridan	Goodrich
Sheridan	Martin
Sheridan	McClusky
Sheridan	Strasburg
Sioux	Fort Yates
Sioux	Selfridge
Sioux	Solen

REGION VIII - DICKINSON

Adams	Bucyrus
Adams	Haynes
Adams	Hettinger
Adams	Reeder
Billings	Medora
Bowman	Bowman
Bowman	Gascoyne
Bowman	Rhame
Bowman	Scranton
Dunn	Dodge
Dunn	Dunn Center
Dunn	Halliday
Dunn	Killdeer
Golden Valley	Beach
Golden Valley	Golva
Golden Valley	Sentinel Butte
Hettinger	Mott
Hettinger	New England
Hettinger	Regent
Slope	Amidon
Slope	Marmarth
Stark	Belfield
Stark	Dickinson
Stark	Gladstone
Stark	Richardton
Stark	South Heart
Stark	Taylor

Table A13. Population and Population Change of Selected Counties Prior to Oil Boom

	2000	2006	% Change 2000-2006
Burke	2,232	1,889	-18.16%
Billings	877	759	-15.55%
McLean	9,251	8,346	-10.84%
Dunn	3,595	3,305	-8.77%
Mercer	8,596	7,979	-7.73%
Ward	58,684	56,099	-4.61%
McKenzie	5,714	5,495	-3.99%
Mountrail	6,603	6,388	-3.37%
Stark	22,553	22,096	-2.07%
Williams	19,652	19,272	-1.97%

Table A14. Population and Population Change of Selected Counties Since Beginning of Oil Boom

	2006	2007	2008	2009	% Change 2006-2009
Burke	1,889	1,839	1,796	1,839	-2.65%
Mercer	7,979	7,967	7,866	7,873	-1.33%
McLean	8,346	8,342	8,363	8,310	-0.43%
Ward	56,099	56,092	56,104	57,012	1.63%
Dunn	3,305	3,290	3,315	3,365	1.82%
Stark	22,096	22,404	22,517	22,847	3.40%
McKenzie	5,495	5,540	5,610	5,799	5.53%
Williams	19,272	19,566	19,797	20,451	6.12%
Mountrail	6,388	6,482	6,569	6,791	6.31%
Billings	759	785	798	827	8.96%

Source:

Table 13 & 14. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of North Dakota: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009 (CO-EST2009-01-38), Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Release Date: March 2010

Table A15. Unincorporated Communities in North Dakota (2000)

County	Place	2000 Pop
Williston Region (I)		
McKenzie	Cartwright	
	Four Bears Village	364
	Grassy Butte	
	Keene	258
	Mandaree	558
	Rawson	6
Williams	Buford	
	Hanks	
	McGregor	
	Trenton	
	Zahl	
Minot Region (II)		
Burke	Larson	17
	Northgate	
McHenry	Norwich	
Mountrail	Belden	
Ward	Logan	
	Minot AFB	7,599
Devils Lake Region (III)		
Benson	Fort Totten	952
	Harlow	
	Saint Michael	27
	Tokio	
Cavalier	Hove Mobile Park	2
	Maida	
Ramsey	Penn	
	Webster	
Rolette	Agate	
	Belcourt	2,440
	East Dunseith	219
	Shell Valley	395
Towner	Maza	5
	Olmstead	
Grand Forks Region (IV)		
Grand Forks	Arvilla	
	Grand Forks AFB	4,832
	Mekinock	
Nelson	Dahlen*	
	Kloten	
Pembina	Backoo	
	Joliette	
	Pittsburg	
Walsh	Nash*	
	Warsaw	

(continued)

Table A15. Unincorporated Communities in North Dakota (2000) (continued)

County	Place	2000 Pop
Fargo Region (V)		
Cass	Absaraka	
	Erie	65
	Wheatland	60
Ransom	McLeod*	
Sargent	Stirum	
Steele	Pickert	
Traill	Blanchard*	
	Caledonia*	
	Cummings	
Jamestown Region (VI)		
Barnes	Eckelson	
Dickey	Guelph	
	Silverleaf	
Griggs	Jessie*	
	Sutton*	
Stutsman	Spiritwood*	
Wells	Bremen	
	Chaseley	
Bismarck Region (VII)		
Burleigh	Baldwin	
	Driscoll*	
	Menoken*	
	McKenzie	
	Moffit	
	Sterling	
Emmons	Kintyre	
	Temvik	
Grant	Shields	
McLean	White Shield	348
Morton	Huff	
	Saint Anthony	
	Sims	
Oliver	Hannover	
Sheridan	Denhoff*	
Sioux	Cannon Ball	864
	Porcupine	
Dickinson Region (VIII)		
Adams	North Lemmon	
	Petrel	
Billings	Fairfield	
Dunn	Hirschville	
	Manning*	
	Marshall	
	Twin Buttes	
Hettinger	Bentley	
Stark	Lefor	

*Will be counted in the 2010 U.S. Census

Table A16. Selected Demographic Characteristics of Selected American Indian Communities (Census Designated Places) (U.S. Census 2000)

County	McKenzie	McKenzie	Benson	Rolette	Rolette	Rolette	Morton	Sioux	
Community	Four Bears Village	Mandaree	Fort Totten	Belcourt	East Dunseith	Shell Valley	White Shield	Cannon Ball	Total
Total population	364	558	952	2,440	219	395	348	864	6,140
Under 5 years	46	78	134	248	33	63	34	97	733
0 to 14	159	229	395	778	105	171	133	332	2,302
Women of Childbearing Years	76	116	207	554	46	94	68	185	1,345
Boomers	154	225	370	1,109	83	171	148	367	2,626
60+	21	40	48	224	6	7	30	52	428
65 years and over	11	25	28	151	3	7	18	31	274
85 years and over	0	1	2	19	1	1	1	2	27
Median age (years)	19.4	18.5	18.3	24.2	15.8	17.3	22.7	20	
American Indian and Alaska Native	342	535	941	2,328	212	382	343	814	5,897
% American Indian	94%	96%	99%	95%	97%	97%	99%	94%	96%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	10	22	25	133	3	6	15	25	239
Householder 65 years and over living along	1	4	9	69	1	3	5	4	96
Grandparents living in household with one or more own grandchildren under 18 years	31	43	68	166	5	15	24	72	424
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren	9	29	44	99	0	15	18	48	262
65 years and over	11	25	28	151	3	7	18	31	274
Population 65 years and older with a disability	0	24	.	132	.	2	9	19	229
% 65 years and older with a disability	0%	96%	.	87%	.	29%	50%	61%	84%
65 years and older and below poverty	6	19	21	57	11	4	8	3	129
% 65 years and older and below poverty	55%	76%	75%	38%	367%	57%	44%	10%	47%

Endnotes

[1] Classifying youth as ages 0 through 14 and working age as 15 through 64 is a practice used globally. Arguments have been made that in developed countries such as the United States, the age of youth should be broadened to include persons through age 17 or to include all persons through age 20. For the purposes of this report, the conventional definitions will be followed.

[3] Economic Downturn 2008-09

[2] Thornthwaite (1936) reported that by 1936, erosion damaged over 17 percent of North Dakota land. The storms of the period lasted through 1940. One dust storm in 1934 started in Montana and spread south, covering an area 1,500 by 900 miles and lasted three days. One figure reported was that by 1935 alone over 850 million tons of topsoil was blown away from over 4 million acres. The wind erosion caused losses in fertile top soil, destroyed crops from deposits of eroded materials, and effects of airborne material.

Table 17. Sample Size of Pre and Post Economic Downturn Survey Respondents with Sampling Error at 95 Percent Confidence Interval

	March 2008*			March 2009**		
	Age	N Size	Error	Age	N Size	Error
Generation Y	21-31	821	±1.2%	21-32	421	±4.8%
Generation X	32-43	845	±3.4%	33-44	577	±4.1%
Baby Boomers	44-62	1,379	±2.6%	45-63	691	±3.7%
Silent Generation	63-83	821	±3.4%	64-84	393	±4.9%
Total	21-83	3,866		21-84	2,082	

*Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 2008. Rethinking Retirement Survey.
**Dychtwald, Ken. 2009. Retirement at the Tipping Point: The Year that Changed Everything™, A National Study Exploring How four Generations Are Rethinking Retirement, by Age Wave, conducted by Harris International.

[4] Source: (1) U.S. Bureau of the Census, Intercensal Estimates of the Total Resident Population of States: 1890 to 1990 (Aug 1996). Consistent with P25-1106 issued Nov 1993; (2) U.S. Bureau of the Census, ST-99-3 State Population Estimates: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990 to July1, 1999. Internet Release Date: December 29, 1999; (3) U.S. Census Bureau, "Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007," (NST-EST2007-01), Dec. 27, 2007; and (4) U.S. Census Bureau, "File 1: Interim State Projections of Population by Sex: July 1, 2004 to 2030," April 2005

[5] Data for each component are not consistently available by level of geography, nor in their timeliness. When possible, based on higher level data, unavailable lower level data will be estimated and include notations about methodology and assumptions.

[6] The precision of these data results in a margins of error over ±333, with some well over. The margin of error for the number of grandparents living in households who are also responsible for a grandchild is ±906. The actual value could be any between 2,204 and 4,016.   Grandparents ages 60 and older and having responsibility for a grandchild number between 814 and 1,480.

[7] Data have average confidence intervals of plus or minus 16 percent for 'type of disability' and plus or minus 14 percent for those 'below poverty.'

[8] Disability is defined here as the presence of one or more of 17 limitations, restrictions or impairments that lasted, or are likely to last, for at least 6 months, and which restrict everyday activities. Severe disability is defined as sometimes, or always, needing personal assistance or supervision with one or more core activities of self-care, mobility, or communication.

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8	Cynthia Hagen	Ruth Meiers	Cynthia's son, Dillon, age 10 and great uncle, Jarle Ulla
8	Bunny Greig	Fiscal Admin	Bunny's mother-in-law Stella Greig, age 102 with 7 of her 11 children, Sally, Pat, Gary, Mert, Tom, Gladys, and Kip
8	John Kildahl	NDSH	John Kildahl, age 64; granddaughter, Abigail Kuffle, age 2; and wife, Teresa Kildahl, age 56
12	Cynthia Hagen	Ruth Meiers	GF airport
26	Kim Weis	DSS	Kim's son Liam, age 3 and daughter, Madelyn, age 6
30	Joan Ehrhardt	Aging Division	Joan's husband, Charlie, age 57
30	Joan Ehrhardt	Aging Division	Joan, age 58
46	Jenny Witham	ITS	Jenny's high school girlfriends, all turned '50' in 2009; Diane Phalen, Patty Johnson, Jenny Witham, Cathy Gage, Karen Gash, Catie Tobin, Dawn Matton
48	Cynthia Hagen	Ruth Meiers	Cynthia's uncles Paul Saurdiff, age 68; Davin Halvorson, age 55; and Jeff Hagen, age 58; Dad, Owen Hagen, age 60; Jeff is holding his granddaughter, Claire Hagen, age 1
48	Nadine Philp	EAP	Nadine, her husband, mother, and youngest sister
57	Vicki Vogel	WCHSC	Vicki's father, Wally Vogel, age 70 and "Still Farming"
59	Tammie Johnson	WCHSC	Tammie's mother Jeannie, age 74; Tammie, age 48; and granddaughter, Layah, age 7 months
70	Casey Goodhouse	HR	Casey's dad, Frank Davis and son, Isaiah
70	Connie Booth	LRHSC, Rolla	Grandmother, Connie Booth, age 57 and granddaughter Sydnee Reese Booth, 16 months
70	Ashley Cherry	NWHSC	Ashley's mother, Kathy Samuels, age 60; and niece, Alyssa Bjornson, age 10
80	Dawn Mock	Med Serv	Dawn's sons Nicholas, age 6, Christopher, age 2, and Michael, age 11; and mother Karen Ziesch, age 59
81	Casey Goodhouse	HR	Casey's son Isaiah and in-laws, Emma and Greg Doll, and sister-in-law Willow Doll
81	Casey Goodhouse	HR	Casey's son Isaiah, dad Frank Davis, and sister Roberta Davis
97	Dawn Mock	Med Serv	Dawn's mother, Karen Ziesch, age 59, and son, Christopher Mock, age 2
103	Danny Olson	NCHSC	Danny Olson, age 49
103	John Kildahl	NDSH	John Kildahl, age 56
132	Vicki Vogel	WCHSC	Vicki's friend, David Siegfried age 62 and his granddaughter, Derryn
139	Cynthia Hagen	Ruth Meiers	Cynthia and her grandmother, Eva Bernard, age 81
157	Gail Allensworth	DMHSAS	Gail's parents John, age 83 and Freda, age 80; and Gail's dog Jordan, age 8
159	Cynthia Hagen	Ruth Meiers	Cynthia's family friends, Rose Hanson, Donna Teigland, Mertyl Lee, Judy Kotrba, and DeeDee Moe
160	Cynthia Hagen	Ruth Meiers	Cynthia's great uncle Jarle Ulla; grandfather, Otto Hagen, age 92; and uncle, Paul Saurdiff, age 68
162	Peggy Backman	HR	Peggy Backman's mother, Edna Reile, age 93. Edna passed away on March 8, 2010 at age 94.