

Needs Assessment of Long Term Care, North Dakota: 2002

Initial Report and Policy Recommendations

Issued November 2002



North Dakota State Data Center at North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND

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Forward

This report is part of the 2002 North Dakota Needs Assessment of Long Term Care. The Long Term Care project was funded by a grant through the North Dakota Department of Human Services. The purpose of the project was to assess the current and future long term care needs of residents in North Dakota. This particular report is a summary of the activities contributed by North Dakota State University and the University of North Dakota.

Acknowledgments

We wish to acknowledge the helpful assistance of many individuals from the North Dakota Department of Human Services for their advice and guidance throughout this project. Specifically, we wish to thank David Zentner, Dave Skalsky, Henry Lebak, and Nancy Shantz. In addition, we wish to thank Gary Garland from the Department of Health for his insight and assistance. Equally important, we wish to acknowledge all those who offered their assistance and input during the many surveys, interviews, and meetings that are the heart of this report.

This project was a joint effort based on the sharing of various databases, expertise, and staff time/resources. In particular, we would like to recognize three individuals who graciously devoted their time, energies, and resources to advance this project. The first is Shelly Peterson, President of the North Dakota Long Term Care Association, who provided her assistance and financial support to ensure the completion of the Long Term Care surveys. Her efforts demonstrate that, through partnerships, the state can accomplish much despite tight budgets. Another example of the value and success of partnerships is the support and leadership provided by James Hirsch, Director of the North Dakota Department of Commerce, and Nelse Grundvig of North Dakota Job Services. These two individuals were key in allowing us to utilize a labor market survey conducted as a joint effort by the North Dakota Department of Commerce and various county economic development entities. We were able to dovetail our survey efforts with theirs in order to complete the statewide labor survey while leveraging tight budgets. We express our deep gratitude to these two individuals and to the various counties who jointly sponsored the labor survey. We appreciate their willingness to allow us to use the data, exhibiting their trust in us not to abuse that privilege. We are convinced that partnerships like these are the future of North Dakota.

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Introduction

Study Objectives

The purpose of this study was to profile the current labor force and explore how work force availability may affect health care services in North Dakota. Its aim was to provide policy makers insight into labor availability and critical shortage areas that will need to be addressed, specifically as they relate to elderly long-term care services.

Methodology

The study was designed in two parts. First, data from the 2000 Census was compiled to profile the current labor force. Issues of specific interest included labor capacity and unemployment, employment of seniors, and commuting. The purpose of this part was to explore who is working and where.

Second, a series of generalizable household surveys was conducted to examine labor availability issues. The intent of this part of the study was to explore work force potential. Specifically, what is the availability labor pool for various regions of the state? This was accomplished in two phases. First, data from a targeted labor market analysis was acquired from the North Dakota Department of Commerce. Creation of this data set was a joint effort between the North Dakota Department of Commerce and individual county economic development entities. A generalizable labor market survey was conducted in 26 counties throughout North Dakota during the spring of 2002. The survey was a random telephone interview of adults in households used to obtain information regarding current employment and future labor availability. Data were collected from 7,261 individuals. These data were augmented by an additional survey which covered the counties that were missed in the original survey. However, the unit of analysis was the household in this survey and data were collected from every adult member of the household. A total of 1,356 households were randomly selected in a two-staged stratified process to ensure a generalizable sample for both urban and rural areas. Since the intent of the overall study was to profile labor availability at the regional level, fewer households were needed to complete the study. This survey was also conducted by phone and completed in the early fall of 2002.

Analysis

The analysis was conducted in three parts. First, data from the 2000 Census were compiled to allow county-specific tabulations which were translated into graphical illustrations using geographic information systems (GIS). We focused on three areas. Current employment by county was analyzed first along with corresponding unemployment rates. These data were used to assess current work force levels and to determine the degree to which elderly were involved in paid employment. In addition, commuting patterns were explored to judge where residents were employed and the distance they typically travel to work.

Second, we analyzed the survey data to profile the potential labor pool. This was accomplished in three parts. We first gathered information regarding the number of hours residents currently worked and how many they preferred working. These data offer insight into the ability to expand the labor pool by simply increasing work hours of those currently employed. We separately analyzed the traditional labor pool (i.e., those 18 to 65 years of age) and the senior labor pool (i.e., those above age 65). Next, we explored residents' interest in changing jobs and the main factors that would lead them to make that decision. These data can be used to determine what it might take to shift the existing labor pool into target areas that may be needed for elderly services. Again, we separately analyzed the traditional and senior labor pools.

Finally, we explored the potential of expanding the labor pool by tapping unused labor. Several questions on the survey were used to evaluate this option including asking workers if they were interested in working additional jobs, asking those not in the work force if they were interested in paid work, and finally exploring the interest in flexible work hours.

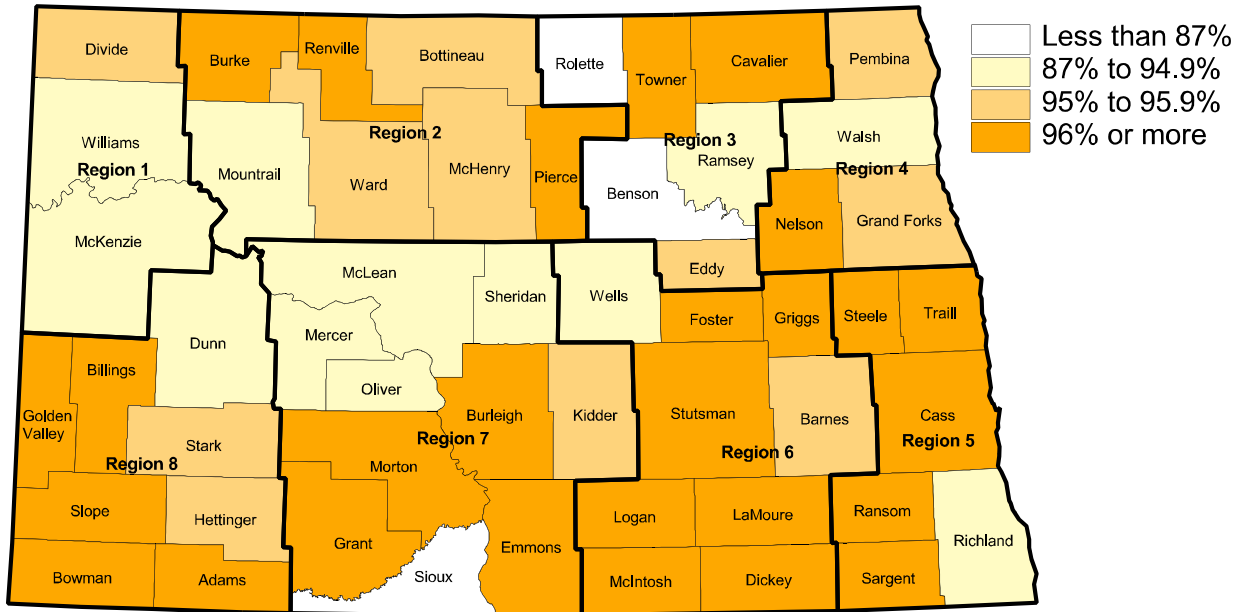
Current Workforce

- ❑ The 14 urban counties in the state account for slightly more than 77 percent of the state's employment. In contrast, there were fewer than 73,000 employed residents in the state's 39 rural counties; 31 counties had fewer than 2,500 residents employed.
- ❑ North Dakota continues to have near full employment across most counties. Nearly half of the counties in the state have an annual unemployment rate less than four percent; unemployment exceeded five percent in only 15 counties in 2000.
- ❑ In 2000, the southern counties of the state had the highest concentration of residents 16 to 64 years of age who were employed. Nonetheless, only three counties in the state had less than 90 percent of the working age civilian labor force (i.e., age 16 to 64) who were not employed.
- ❑ In 2000, there were fewer than 15,000 individuals ages 16 to 64 who were unemployed.
- ❑ In 2000, 12,956 North Dakota seniors (i.e., age 65 years and over) were employed which is 96 percent of the senior labor force (or 13 percent of all seniors). The highest concentrations of senior workers is in the western counties.
- ❑ In 2000, of those 65 years of age and older who were interested in work, only 576 were not employed.

Figure 1. Percent of Persons Who Are Employed in North Dakota by Age by County: 2000

Employed Persons 16 to 64 as a Percent of Persons 16 to 64 in Civilian Labor Force in North Dakota by County: 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, SF3 Table PCT35.



Employed Persons 65 and Older as a Percent of Persons 65 and Older in Civilian Labor Force in North Dakota by County: 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, SF3 Table PCT35.

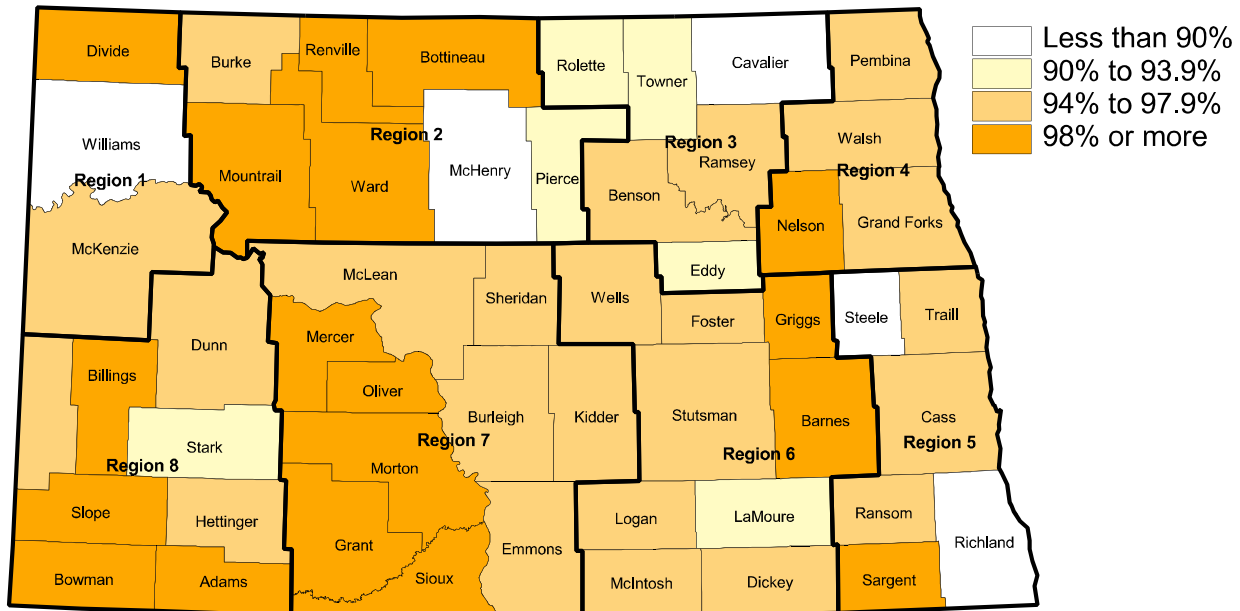


Table 1. Labor Force Status of Persons Ages 16 to 64 in North Dakota by County and Region: 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 (SF3) Table PCT35

Area	Persons 16 to 64 Years of Age								Not in Labor Force
	Total	Total	Armed Forces	In Labor Force					
				Total	Civilian Labor Force		Unemployed		
					Number	Percent		Number	
North Dakota	407,709	325,450	7,093	318,357	303,676	95.4	14,681	4.6	82,259
Adams	1,456	1,146	11	1,135	1,112	98.0	23	2.0	310
Barnes	7,227	5,593	23	5,570	5,292	95.0	278	5.0	1,634
Benson	3,785	2,581	6	2,575	2,228	86.5	347	13.5	1,204
Billings	577	418	0	418	405	96.9	13	3.1	159
Bottineau	4,311	3,167	42	3,125	2,971	95.1	154	4.9	1,144
Bowman	1,862	1,578	2	1,576	1,542	97.8	34	2.2	284
Burke	1,294	939	0	939	917	97.7	22	2.3	355
Burleigh	45,755	37,781	179	37,602	36,257	96.4	1,345	3.6	7,974
Cass	85,539	71,723	169	71,554	68,732	96.1	2,822	3.9	13,816
Cavalier	2,702	2,034	0	2,034	1,988	97.7	46	2.3	668
Dickey	3,352	2,758	0	2,758	2,651	96.1	107	3.9	594
Divide	1,230	936	0	936	891	95.2	45	4.8	294
Dunn	2,111	1,579	0	1,579	1,475	93.4	104	6.6	532
Eddy	1,503	1,175	0	1,175	1,125	95.7	50	4.3	328
Emmons	2,312	1,782	2	1,780	1,722	96.7	58	3.3	530
Foster	2,108	1,742	0	1,742	1,684	96.7	58	3.3	366
Golden Valley	1,087	790	0	790	759	96.1	31	3.9	297
Grand Forks	45,840	36,271	2,253	34,018	32,540	95.7	1,478	4.3	9,569
Grant	1,598	1,185	0	1,185	1,157	97.6	28	2.4	413
Griggs	1,523	1,207	3	1,204	1,164	96.7	40	3.3	316
Hettinger	1,493	1,091	5	1,086	1,032	95.0	54	5.0	402
Kidder	1,572	1,140	2	1,138	1,081	95.0	57	5.0	432
LaMoure	2,660	2,001	2	1,999	1,951	97.6	48	2.4	659
Logan	1,221	936	0	936	909	97.1	27	2.9	285
McHenry	3,469	2,539	20	2,519	2,405	95.5	114	4.5	930
McIntosh	1,651	1,324	0	1,324	1,294	97.7	30	2.3	327
McKenzie	3,310	2,454	0	2,454	2,287	93.2	167	6.8	856
McLean	5,566	4,138	12	4,126	3,891	94.3	235	5.7	1,428
Mercer	5,308	4,220	8	4,212	3,977	94.4	235	5.6	1,088
Morton	15,687	12,840	42	12,798	12,299	96.1	499	3.9	2,847
Mountrail	3,841	2,762	1	2,761	2,589	93.8	172	6.2	1,079
Nelson	2,013	1,560	14	1,546	1,492	96.5	54	3.5	453
Oliver	1,283	993	0	993	941	94.8	52	5.2	290
Pembina	5,140	4,041	23	4,018	3,820	95.1	198	4.9	1,099
Pierce	2,595	2,007	0	2,007	1,931	96.2	76	3.8	588
Ramsey	7,211	5,860	65	5,795	5,381	92.9	414	7.1	1,351
Ransom	3,377	2,787	0	2,787	2,695	96.7	92	3.3	590
Renville	1,530	1,201	33	1,168	1,145	98.0	23	2.0	329
Richland	11,403	8,893	49	8,844	8,336	94.3	508	5.7	2,510
Rolette	7,905	5,097	5	5,092	4,348	85.4	744	14.6	2,808
Sargent	2,602	2,081	4	2,077	2,035	98.0	42	2.0	521
Sheridan	936	637	0	637	587	92.2	50	7.8	299
Sioux	2,347	1,479	4	1,475	1,122	76.1	353	23.9	868
Slope	473	358	0	358	346	96.6	12	3.4	115
Stark	14,164	11,375	34	11,341	10,808	95.3	533	4.7	2,789
Steele	1,290	1,043	5	1,038	1,014	97.7	24	2.3	247
Stutsman	13,763	10,837	16	10,821	10,465	96.7	356	3.3	2,926
Towner	1,614	1,264	3	1,261	1,238	98.2	23	1.8	350
Traill	5,000	3,898	22	3,876	3,750	96.7	126	3.3	1,102
Walsh	7,364	5,877	0	5,877	5,497	93.5	380	6.5	1,487
Ward	37,880	30,432	4,032	26,400	25,160	95.3	1,240	4.7	7,448
Wells	2,777	2,129	0	2,129	2,000	93.9	129	6.1	648
Williams	12,092	9,771	2	9,769	9,238	94.6	531	5.4	2,321
Region 1	16,632	13,161	2	13,159	12,416	94.4	743	5.6	3,471
Region 2	54,920	43,047	4,128	38,919	37,118	95.4	1,801	4.6	11,873
Region 3	24,720	18,011	79	17,932	16,308	90.9	1,624	9.1	6,709
Region 4	60,357	47,749	2,290	45,459	43,349	95.4	2,110	4.6	12,608
Region 5	109,211	90,425	249	90,176	86,562	96.0	3,614	4.0	18,786
Region 6	36,282	28,527	44	28,483	27,410	96.2	1,073	3.8	7,755
Region 7	82,364	66,195	249	65,946	63,034	95.6	2,912	4.4	16,169
Region 8	23,223	18,335	52	18,283	17,479	95.6	804	4.4	4,888

Table 2. Labor Force Status of Persons Ages 65 and Older in North Dakota by County and Region: 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 (SF3) Table PCT35

Area	Persons 65 Years and Older								Not in Labor Force
	Total	In Labor Force							
		Total	Armed Forces	Civilian Labor Force					
				Total	Employed		Unemployed		
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
North Dakota	94,597	13,532	0	13,532	12,956	95.7	576	4.3	81,065
Adams	627	105	0	105	105	100.0	0	0.0	522
Barnes	2,314	349	0	349	348	99.7	1	0.3	1,965
Benson	961	150	0	150	144	96.0	6	4.0	811
Billings	141	42	0	42	42	100.0	0	0.0	99
Bottineau	1,519	171	0	171	169	98.8	2	1.2	1,348
Bowman	709	121	0	121	119	98.3	2	1.7	588
Burke	556	106	0	106	101	95.3	5	4.7	450
Burleigh	8,701	1,205	0	1,205	1,177	97.7	28	2.3	7,496
Cass	11,866	1,822	0	1,822	1,753	96.2	69	3.8	10,044
Cavalier	1,107	187	0	187	148	79.1	39	20.9	920
Dickey	1,226	212	0	212	206	97.2	6	2.8	1,014
Divide	672	93	0	93	93	100.0	0	0.0	579
Dunn	624	149	0	149	143	96.0	6	4.0	475
Eddy	681	106	0	106	96	90.6	10	9.4	575
Emmons	1,107	154	0	154	148	96.1	6	3.9	953
Foster	799	122	0	122	119	97.5	3	2.5	677
Golden Valley	404	90	0	90	87	96.7	3	3.3	314
Grand Forks	6,389	940	0	940	891	94.8	49	5.2	5,449
Grant	695	101	0	101	99	98.0	2	2.0	594
Griggs	706	116	0	116	114	98.3	2	1.7	590
Hettinger	688	109	0	109	105	96.3	4	3.7	579
Kidder	664	94	0	94	91	96.8	3	3.2	570
LaMoure	1,097	163	0	163	151	92.6	12	7.4	934
Logan	625	57	0	57	55	96.5	2	3.5	568
McHenry	1,299	210	0	210	184	87.6	26	12.4	1,089
McIntosh	1,161	142	0	142	136	95.8	6	4.2	1,019
McKenzie	910	164	0	164	157	95.7	7	4.3	746
McLean	1,892	181	0	181	174	96.1	7	3.9	1,711
Mercer	1,228	143	0	143	143	100.0	0	0.0	1,085
Morton	3,716	549	0	549	547	99.6	2	0.4	3,167
Mountrail	1,164	154	0	154	154	100.0	0	0.0	1,010
Nelson	1,021	147	0	147	145	98.6	2	1.4	874
Oliver	302	50	0	50	50	100.0	0	0.0	252
Pembina	1,670	190	0	190	184	96.8	6	3.2	1,480
Pierce	1,120	167	0	167	154	92.2	13	7.8	953
Ramsey	2,277	284	0	284	275	96.8	9	3.2	1,993
Ransom	1,243	178	0	178	174	97.8	4	2.2	1,065
Renville	571	87	0	87	87	100.0	0	0.0	484
Richland	2,778	468	0	468	405	86.5	63	13.5	2,310
Rolette	1,346	209	0	209	196	93.8	13	6.2	1,137
Sargent	747	101	0	101	101	100.0	0	0.0	646
Sheridan	459	86	0	86	82	95.3	4	4.7	373
Sioux	236	38	0	38	38	100.0	0	0.0	198
Slope	137	53	0	53	53	100.0	0	0.0	84
Stark	3,499	380	0	380	343	90.3	37	9.7	3,119
Steele	443	49	0	49	41	83.7	8	16.3	394
Stutsman	3,858	565	0	565	538	95.2	27	4.8	3,293
Towner	673	111	0	111	103	92.8	8	7.2	562
Traill	1,626	188	0	188	182	96.8	6	3.2	1,438
Walsh	2,414	345	0	345	337	97.7	8	2.3	2,069
Ward	7,344	942	0	942	942	100.0	0	0.0	6,402
Wells	1,329	167	0	167	159	95.2	8	4.8	1,162
Williams	3,256	420	0	420	368	87.6	52	12.4	2,836
Region 1	4,838	677	0	677	618	91.3	59	8.7	4,161
Region 2	13,573	1,837	0	1,837	1,791	97.5	46	2.5	11,736
Region 3	7,045	1,047	0	1,047	962	91.9	85	8.1	5,998
Region 4	11,494	1,622	0	1,622	1,557	96.0	65	4.0	9,872
Region 5	18,703	2,806	0	2,806	2,656	94.7	150	5.3	15,897
Region 6	13,115	1,893	0	1,893	1,826	96.5	67	3.5	11,222
Region 7	19,000	2,601	0	2,601	2,549	98.0	52	2.0	16,399
Region 8	6,829	1,049	0	1,049	997	95.0	52	5.0	5,780

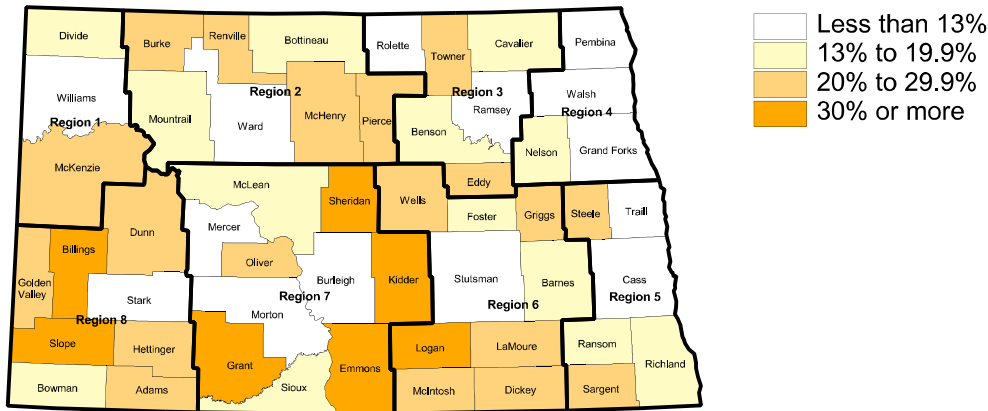
Current Commuting Patterns

- ❑ A significant portion of workers, especially in counties with a small workforce, are working at home or walking to work. In 2000, more than 77 percent of the counties whose workforce was smaller than 2,500 had at least one in five workers employed at home or walking to work.
- ❑ In 2000, 12 percent of the rural workforce worked at home and an additional 9 percent worked at a location close enough to walk.
- ❑ The average commute time in North Dakota for those working outside the home was 16 minutes. Fewer than 7 percent of all employed residents working outside the home and 11 percent of rural residents spent more than 40 minutes traveling to work.
- ❑ Roughly 10 percent of the workforce in North Dakota was employed outside the county of residence in 2000. However, more than 17 percent of the rural workforce crossed county boundaries to work.

Figure 2. Current Commuting Patterns in North Dakota for Workers 16 Years and Older by County and Region: 2000

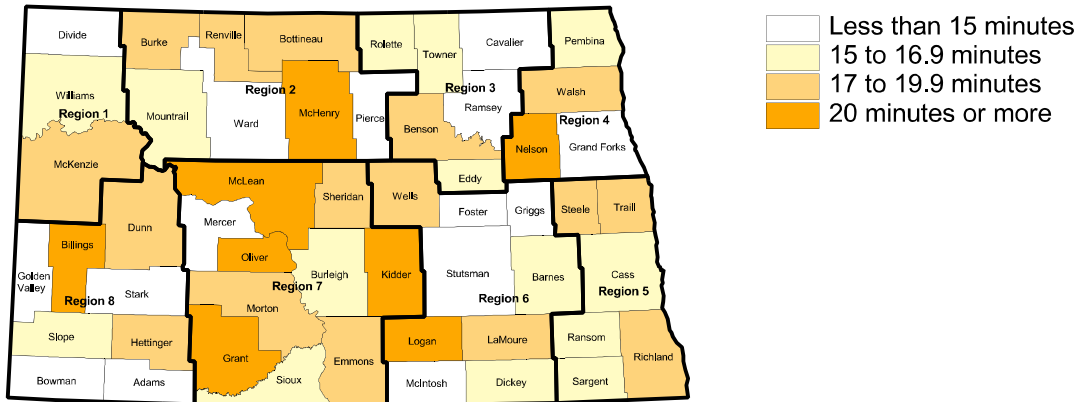
Percent of Workers 16 Years and Older who Walked to Work or Worked at Home in North Dakota by County: 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, SF3 Table P30.



Mean Travel Time to Work in Minutes in North Dakota by County: 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, SF3 Table P31.



Percent of Workers 16 Years and Older who Work Outside their County of Residence in North Dakota by County: 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, SF3 Table P26.

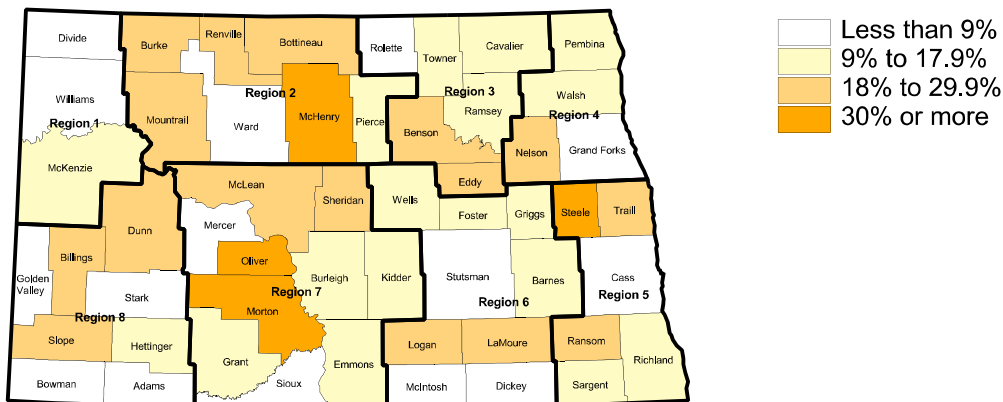


Table 3. Means of Transportation to Work for Workers in North Dakota by County and Region: 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 (SF3) Table P30

Area	Workers 16 Years and Older							Percent Who Walked or Worked at Home
	Total	Did Not Work at Home					Worked at Home	
		Car, Truck or Van		Public Transportation	Walked	Other Means		
		Drove	Carpooled					
North Dakota	319,481	248,277	32,005	1,303	16,094	2,694	19,108	11.0
Adams	1,209	835	118	0	89	0	167	21.2
Barnes	5,597	4,035	664	2	419	93	384	14.3
Benson	2,350	1,485	418	27	151	39	230	16.2
Billings	443	224	33	0	57	0	129	42.0
Bottineau	3,130	2,271	339	8	232	34	246	15.3
Bowman	1,632	1,180	120	0	131	16	185	19.4
Burke	998	667	60	4	113	15	139	25.3
Burleigh	37217	31,032	3,356	166	964	223	1,476	6.6
Cass	69,743	58,202	5,584	256	2663	673	2,365	7.2
Cavalier	2091	1,557	166	9	181	20	158	16.2
Dickey	2832	1,798	297	0	385	39	313	24.6
Divide	962	648	101	5	113	19	76	19.6
Dunn	1606	1,046	97	4	107	16	336	27.6
Eddy	1193	819	120	0	93	4	157	21.0
Emmons	1,854	1,066	159	6	197	10	416	33.1
Foster	1749	1,255	172	0	149	14	159	17.6
Golden Valley	835	561	83	0	84	5	102	22.3
Grand Forks	35038	28,120	3,515	326	1582	362	1,133	7.7
Grant	1,239	637	122	3	143	14	320	37.4
Griggs	1271	850	124	1	104	21	171	21.6
Hettinger	1115	725	83	4	107	3	193	26.9
Kidder	1,156	675	86	0	128	9	258	33.4
LaMoure	2079	1,308	194	2	229	14	332	27.0
Logan	952	548	95	2	131	4	172	31.8
McHenry	2579	1,700	306	2	201	14	356	21.6
McIntosh	1411	871	146	2	157	7	228	27.3
McKenzie	2424	1,633	257	23	160	10	341	20.7
McLean	4012	2,720	564	5	313	30	380	17.3
Mercer	4067	2,935	597	4	254	8	269	12.9
Morton	12792	10,068	1,331	56	422	96	819	9.7
Mountrail	2695	1,859	379	11	149	16	281	16.0
Nelson	1620	1,144	172	0	183	4	117	18.5
Oliver	987	612	149	4	59	0	163	22.5
Pembina	3961	2,926	562	4	251	31	187	11.1
Pierce	2040	1,331	170	0	181	11	347	25.9
Ramsey	5657	4,330	673	51	313	53	237	9.7
Ransom	2851	2,085	343	0	173	22	228	14.1
Renville	1249	839	115	5	106	2	182	23.1
Richland	8646	6,429	943	4	572	72	626	13.9
Rolette	4482	3,200	829	13	203	23	214	9.3
Sargent	2110	1,343	273	0	235	23	236	22.3
Sheridan	660	380	33	6	73	4	164	35.9
Sioux	1144	749	191	12	114	14	64	15.6
Slope	396	198	26	0	40	3	129	42.7
Stark	11064	8,668	1,116	16	516	107	641	10.5
Steele	1056	750	68	0	95	8	135	21.8
Stutsman	10884	8,427	1,124	62	576	60	635	11.1
Towner	1333	864	151	2	131	17	168	22.4
Traill	3906	2,979	402	5	283	50	187	12.0
Walsh	5740	4,352	696	6	341	93	252	10.3
Ward	29818	24,349	3,146	157	825	133	1,208	6.8
Wells	2125	1,459	166	16	209	17	258	22.0
Williams	9481	7,533	971	12	407	119	439	8.9
Region 1	12,867	9,814	1,329	40	680	148	856	11.9
Region 2	42,509	33,016	4,515	187	1,807	225	2,759	10.7
Region 3	17,106	12,255	2,357	102	1,072	156	1,164	13.1
Region 4	46,359	36,542	4,945	336	2,357	490	1,689	8.7
Region 5	88,312	71,788	7,613	265	4,021	848	3,777	8.8
Region 6	28,900	20,551	2,982	87	2,359	269	2,652	17.3
Region 7	65,128	50,874	6,588	262	2,667	408	4,329	10.7
Region 8	18,300	13,437	1,676	24	1,131	150	1,882	16.5

Table 4. Travel Time to Work for Workers 16 Years and Older Who Did Not Work at Home in North Dakota by County and Region: 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 (SF3) Table P31

Area	Workers 16 Years and Older Who Did Not Work at Home						Mean Travel Time (Minutes)
	Total	Travel Time to Work					
		Less Than 10 Minutes	10 to 19 Minutes	20 to 29 Minutes	30 to 39 Minutes	40 or More Minutes	
North Dakota	300,373	103,046	125,056	33,673	18,097	20,501	15.8
Adams	1,042	586	261	96	32	67	12.6
Barnes	5,213	2,451	1,414	441	359	548	15.7
Benson	2,120	657	636	355	283	189	18.4
Billings	314	104	65	59	40	46	22.3
Bottineau	2,884	1,232	702	367	270	313	17.9
Bowman	1,447	768	382	136	73	88	12.9
Burke	859	377	191	96	100	95	18.5
Burleigh	35,741	9,365	19,919	3,572	1,227	1,658	15.1
Cass	67,378	15,837	36,510	8,892	2,791	3,348	15.7
Cavalier	1,933	1,101	412	177	123	120	12.7
Dickey	2,519	1,293	641	206	178	201	15.0
Divide	886	495	189	91	60	51	13.4
Dunn	1,270	438	324	170	148	190	19.2
Eddy	1,036	489	202	136	91	118	16.6
Emmons	1,438	692	307	141	140	158	17.6
Foster	1,590	875	396	136	109	74	12.3
Golden Valley	733	367	180	87	43	56	14.1
Grand Forks	33,905	11,439	15,793	2,890	2,153	1,630	14.5
Grant	919	370	234	123	60	132	20.7
Griggs	1,100	551	242	163	68	76	14.4
Hettinger	922	497	145	93	85	102	17.5
Kidder	898	379	200	82	54	183	22.7
LaMoure	1,747	790	425	181	139	212	17.2
Logan	780	377	179	52	65	107	20.4
McHenry	2,223	624	444	362	391	402	24.6
McIntosh	1,183	665	260	94	90	74	13.7
McKenzie	2,083	871	483	192	279	258	19.8
McLean	3,632	1,353	807	386	372	714	22.1
Mercer	3,798	1,421	1,409	552	200	216	14.8
Morton	11,973	2,769	5,027	2,126	875	1,176	19.1
Mountrail	2,414	987	682	253	261	231	16.5
Nelson	1,503	553	374	156	153	267	21.8
Oliver	824	217	234	110	82	181	23.1
Pembina	3,774	1,688	854	473	330	429	16.6
Pierce	1,693	889	402	182	89	131	14.8
Ramsey	5,420	2,493	1,852	544	274	257	13.9
Ransom	2,623	1,222	641	356	217	187	15.1
Renville	1,067	418	220	181	121	127	19.1
Richland	8,020	3,407	2,049	763	888	913	18.8
Rolette	4,268	1,462	1,678	639	272	217	15.8
Sargent	1,874	686	574	304	173	137	16.7
Sheridan	496	227	112	49	55	53	19.1
Sioux	1,080	388	333	141	144	74	16.5
Slope	267	101	47	46	45	28	16.7
Stark	10,423	4,562	3,860	923	466	612	14.1
Steele	921	347	289	97	71	117	19.4
Stutsman	10,249	4,255	4,066	817	535	576	13.9
Towner	1,165	577	230	122	111	125	15.8
Traill	3,719	1,564	799	515	364	477	17.5
Walsh	5,488	2,329	1,540	622	417	580	17.5
Ward	28,610	10,285	12,395	3,145	1,503	1,282	14.5
Wells	1,867	948	419	183	133	184	17.0
Williams	9,042	4,208	3,027	598	495	714	15.1
Region 1	12,011	5,574	3,699	881	834	1,023	16.1
Region 2	39,750	14,812	15,036	4,586	2,735	2,581	18.0
Region 3	15,942	6,779	5,010	1,973	1,154	1,026	15.5
Region 4	44,670	16,009	18,561	4,141	3,053	2,906	17.6
Region 5	84,535	23,063	40,862	10,927	4,504	5,179	17.2
Region 6	26,248	12,205	8,042	2,273	1,676	2,052	15.5
Region 7	60,799	17,181	28,582	7,282	3,209	4,545	19.1
Region 8	16,418	7,423	5,264	1,610	932	1,189	16.2

Table 5. Place of Work for Workers 16 Years and Older in North Dakota by County and Region: 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 (SF3) Table P26

Area	Workers 16 Years and Older					
	Total	Worked in State of Residence				Worked Outside State of Residence
		Total	Worked in County of Residence	Worked Outside County of Residence		
				Number	Percent of Total Workers	
North Dakota	319,481	306,947	276,512	30,435	9.5	12,534
Adams	1,209	1,105	1,045	60	5.0	104
Barnes	5,597	5,527	4,722	805	14.4	70
Benson	2,350	2,344	1,808	536	22.8	6
Billings	443	430	300	130	29.3	13
Bottineau	3,130	3,104	2,486	618	19.7	26
Bowman	1,632	1,595	1,484	111	6.8	37
Burke	998	983	780	203	20.3	15
Burleigh	37,217	36,905	33,301	3,604	9.7	312
Cass	69,743	63,396	62,235	1,161	1.7	6,347
Cavalier	2,091	2,075	1,853	222	10.6	16
Dickey	2,832	2,701	2,474	227	8.0	131
Divide	962	941	856	85	8.8	21
Dunn	1,606	1,593	1,175	418	26.0	13
Eddy	1,193	1,190	866	324	27.2	3
Emmons	1,854	1,815	1,644	171	9.2	39
Foster	1,749	1,737	1,507	230	13.2	12
Golden Valley	835	776	741	35	4.2	59
Grand Forks	35,038	32,758	31,856	902	2.6	2,280
Grant	1,239	1,196	1,031	165	13.3	43
Griggs	1,271	1,268	1,109	159	12.5	3
Hettinger	1,115	1,100	947	153	13.7	15
Kidder	1,156	1,141	957	184	15.9	15
LaMoure	2,079	2,052	1,641	411	19.8	27
Logan	952	945	773	172	18.1	7
McHenry	2,579	2,548	1,545	1,003	38.9	31
McIntosh	1,411	1,385	1,284	101	7.2	26
McKenzie	2,424	2,266	1,974	292	12.0	158
McLean	4,012	3,950	3,014	936	23.3	62
Mercer	4,067	3,957	3,722	235	5.8	110
Morton	12,792	12,679	6,105	6,574	51.4	113
Mountrail	2,695	2,689	2,110	579	21.5	6
Nelson	1,620	1,595	1,228	367	22.7	25
Oliver	987	982	596	386	39.1	5
Pembina	3,961	3,854	3,335	519	13.1	107
Pierce	2,040	2,040	1,807	233	11.4	0
Ramsey	5,657	5,614	5,077	537	9.5	43
Ransom	2,851	2,814	2,177	637	22.3	37
Renville	1,249	1,249	877	372	29.8	0
Richland	8,646	7,613	6,535	1,078	12.5	1,033
Rolette	4,482	4,456	4,256	200	4.5	26
Sargent	2,110	2,044	1,735	309	14.6	66
Sheridan	660	658	519	139	21.1	2
Sioux	1,144	1,080	1,028	52	4.5	64
Slope	396	379	291	88	22.2	17
Stark	11,064	10,959	10,415	544	4.9	105
Steele	1,056	1,033	714	319	30.2	23
Stutsman	10,884	10,802	10,372	430	4.0	82
Towner	1,333	1,323	1,106	217	16.3	10
Traill	3,906	3,745	2,802	943	24.1	161
Walsh	5,740	5,630	4,902	728	12.7	110
Ward	29,818	29,540	28,546	994	3.3	278
Wells	2,125	2,112	1,822	290	13.6	13
Williams	9,481	9,274	9,027	247	2.6	207
Region 1	12,867	12,481	11,857	624	4.8	386
Region 2	42,509	42,153	38,151	4,002	9.4	356
Region 3	17,106	17,002	14,966	2,036	11.9	104
Region 4	46,359	43,837	41,321	2,516	5.4	2,522
Region 5	88,312	80,645	76,198	4,447	5.0	7,667
Region 6	28,900	28,529	25,704	2,825	9.8	371
Region 7	65,128	64,363	51,917	12,446	19.1	765
Region 8	18,300	17,937	16,398	1,539	8.4	363

Labor Availability

- ❑ Nearly 84 percent of employed North Dakota residents 18 to 65 years of age worked at least 31 hours per week in 2002. Region 3 had the greatest proportion of full-time workers (nearly 89 percent) while Region 5 had the fewest (81 percent).
- ❑ Senior workers (i.e., 66 years of age and older) had very mixed work hours. Statewide, slightly more than 41 percent worked at most 20 hours per week. Nearly 23 percent worked between 21 and 30 hours per week while more than 36 percent worked at least 31 hours per week.
- ❑ Region 1 had the smallest proportion (12.8 percent) of seniors who worked full-time (i.e., at least 31 hours per week) while Region 4 had the greatest proportion (73.8 percent).
- ❑ In the aggregate, workers generally indicated a preference for fewer hours per week rather than more. While approximately 37 percent of respondents worked more than 40 hours per week, only half (18 percent) indicated they would work more than 40 hours per week if they had a choice. In contrast, the percent of workers who preferred to work 30 hours per week or less (15 percent) was twice the actual percentage of those working 30 hours per week or less (7 percent).
- ❑ The number of hours seniors preferred to work, in general, matched their actual work hours. The exception was that those working more than 40 hours per week preferred to work fewer hours.
- ❑ In general, roughly 69 percent of the workforce 18 to 65 years of age preferred to work full-time (i.e., at least 30 hours per week) and 19 percent of the seniors wanted full-time work. However, the preference for full-time work varied markedly by region. More than 75 percent of those 18 to 65 years of age wanted full-time work in Regions 1, 4, 6, and 8. In contrast, fewer than half wanted full-time work in Regions 2, 3, and 5. Similarly, more than half of the seniors wanted full-time work in Region 8 while less than 10 percent wanted full-time work in Regions 1, 2, and 6.
- ❑ A significant proportion of current workers in North Dakota is interested in changing jobs. Statewide, over 42 percent of workers 18 to 65 years of age reported interest in changing jobs and slightly more than 10 percent of employed seniors stated such an interest.
- ❑ Desire to change jobs varied both by region and by age. Workers 18 to 65 years of age in Region 7 showed the greatest interest while workers 18 to 65 years of age in Region 2 showed the least interest. In contrast, the exact opposite held true for senior workers with those in Region 7 showing the least interest in changing jobs (along with Region 1) and those in Region 2 showing the greatest interest in changing jobs.
- ❑ There is little difference between urban and rural counties with regard to those who are “very likely” to apply for a new job. It is “very likely” that roughly 17 percent of urban workers would apply for a new job for which they are trained compared to 22 percent in rural areas.
- ❑ The major factor that will influence workers 18 to 65 years of age to change their current job, regardless of region, is a pay increase. Respondents were three times as likely to mention pay increase as the reason they would change jobs relative to any other reason.
- ❑ The main factor that will influence senior (i.e., 65 years of age or over) workers to switch jobs varies by region and includes pay increase, better working conditions, and better benefits.
- ❑ On average, fewer than one in five workers 18 to 65 years of age are interested in taking on an additional job. Less than five percent of seniors, with the exception of those in Region 3, are interested in adding an additional job.
- ❑ There is great interest in flexible work shifts among workers 18 to 65 years of age, regardless of region. At least one-third of workers indicated they were “very interested” in flexible work shifts.
- ❑ Of those workers 18 to 65 years of age who were interested in flexible shift work, nearly the majority in all regions wanted to work between 31 and 40 hours per week.

Labor Availability (Cont.)

- ❑ Interest in flexible shifts among elderly workers is very mixed by region. Over 43 percent of elderly workers in Region 7 were “very interested” in flexible shifts while the same proportion indicated they were “not at all interested.” In contrast, only two percent of working seniors in Region 2 were “very interested” and nearly half indicated they were “not at all interested.”
- ❑ Of the senior workers who were interested in flexible shift work, most preferred to work fewer than 30 hours per week, with the exception of those in Regions 4 and 5.
- ❑ The vast majority of residents who are not currently working for a wage or salary are not interested in seeking paid work, now or in the near future. The proportion who are interested in seeking paid work is less than 18 percent for those 18 to 65 years of age and less than five percent of seniors, regardless of region.

Figure 3. Average Weekly Work Hours for Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old by Region: 2002

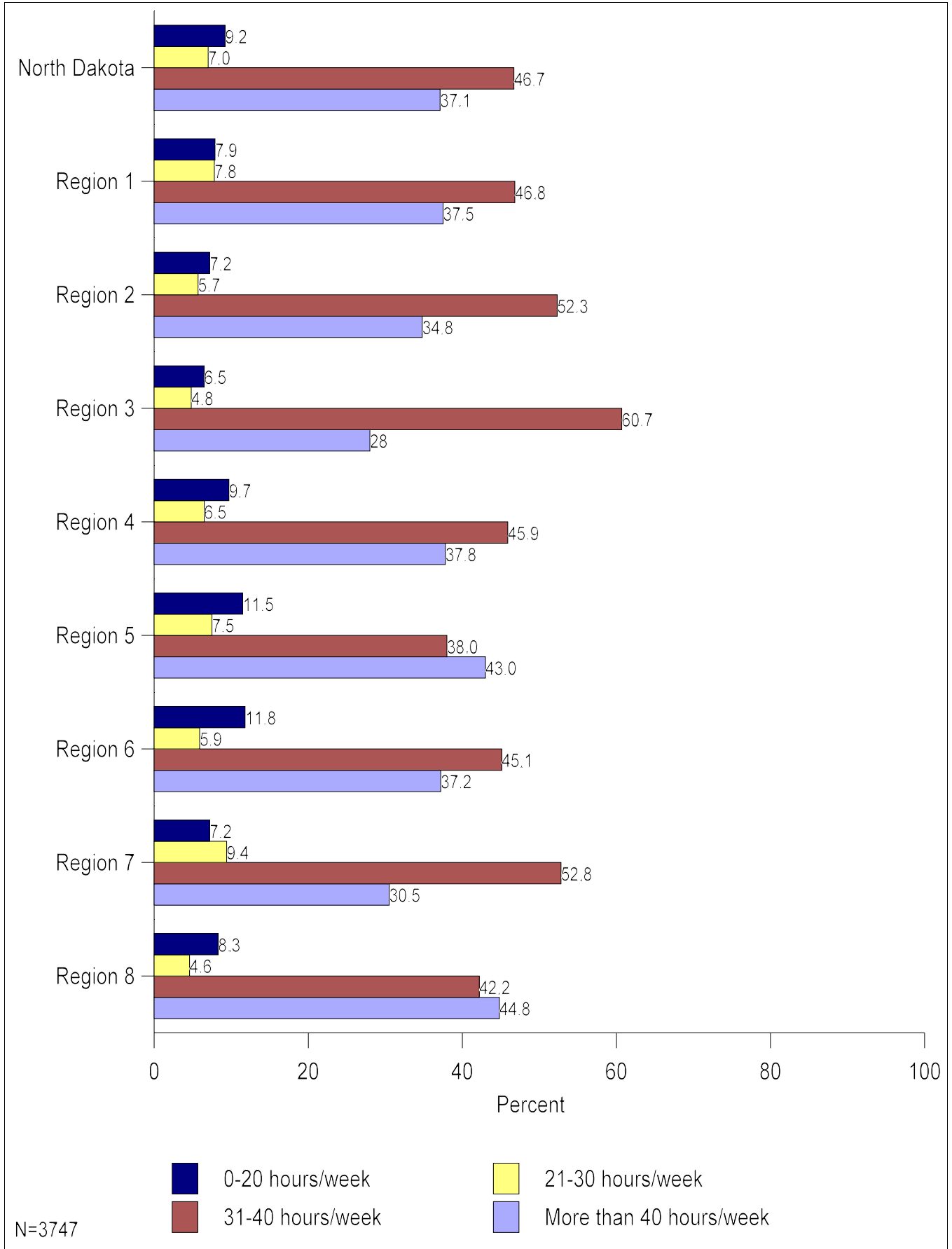


Figure 4. Average Weekly Work Hours for Respondents 66 Years and Older by Region: 2002

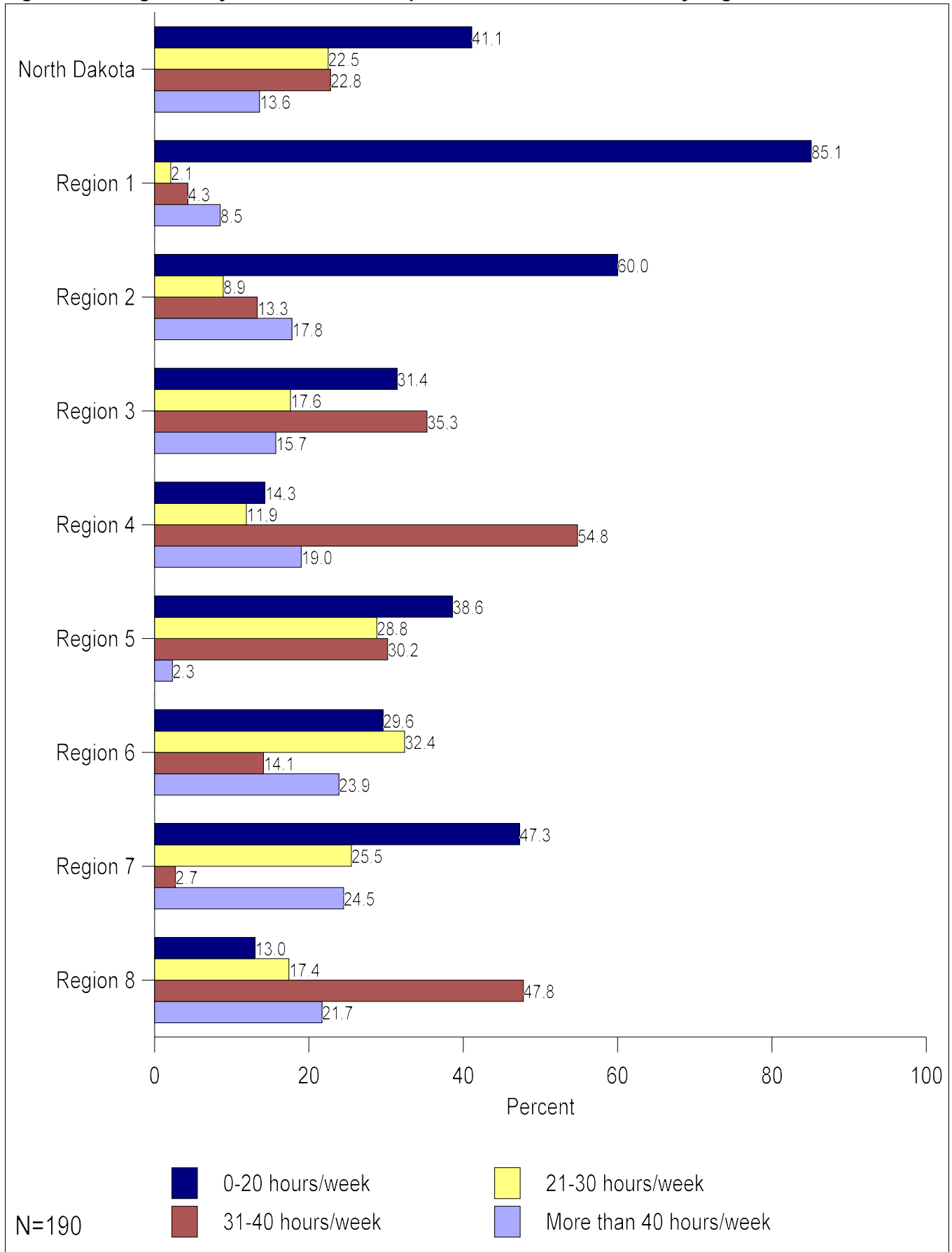


Figure 5. Total Hours Per Week Respondent Would Choose to Work for Those 18 to 65 Years Old by Region: 2002

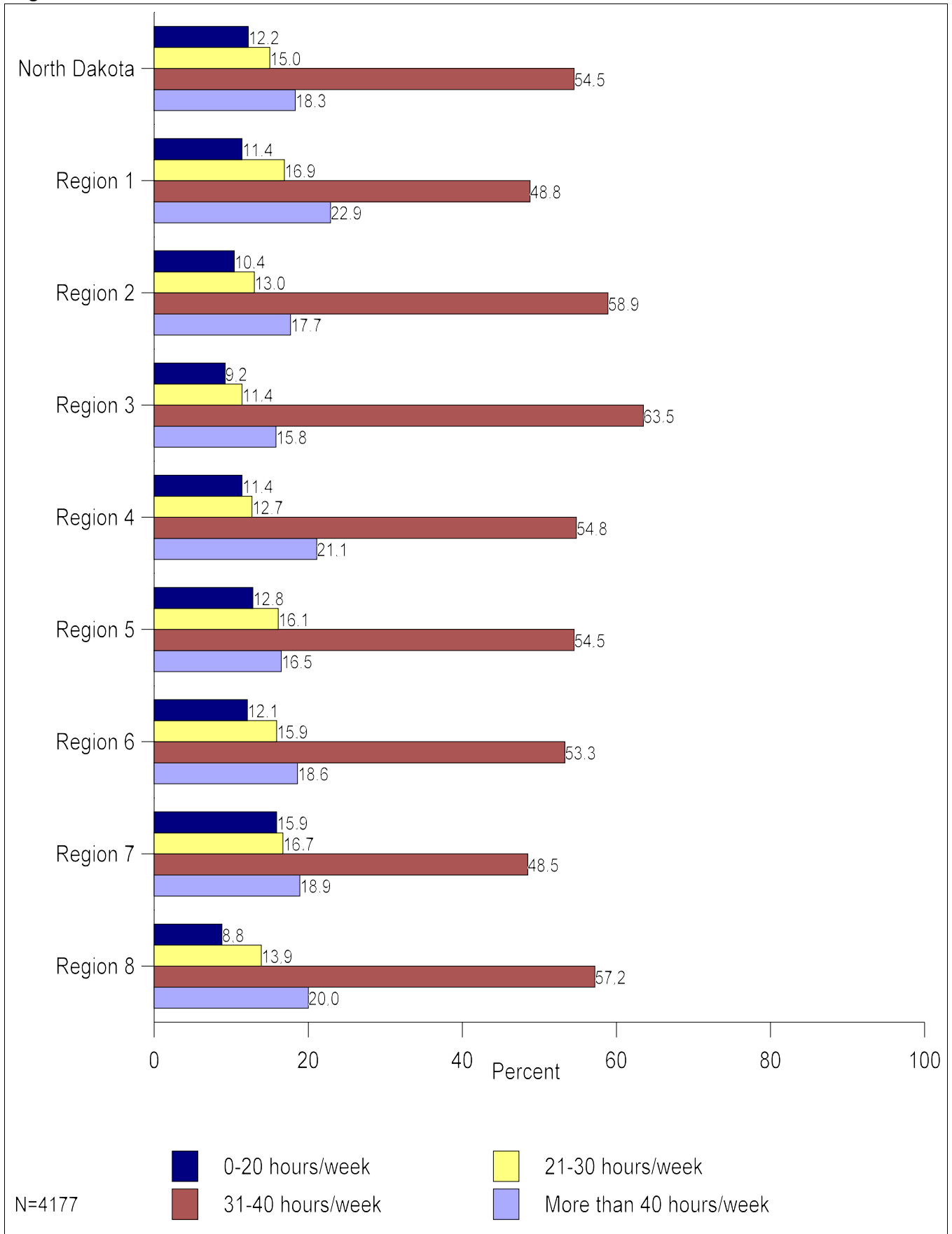


Figure 6. Total Hours Per Week Respondent Would Choose to Work for Those 66 and Older by Region: 2002

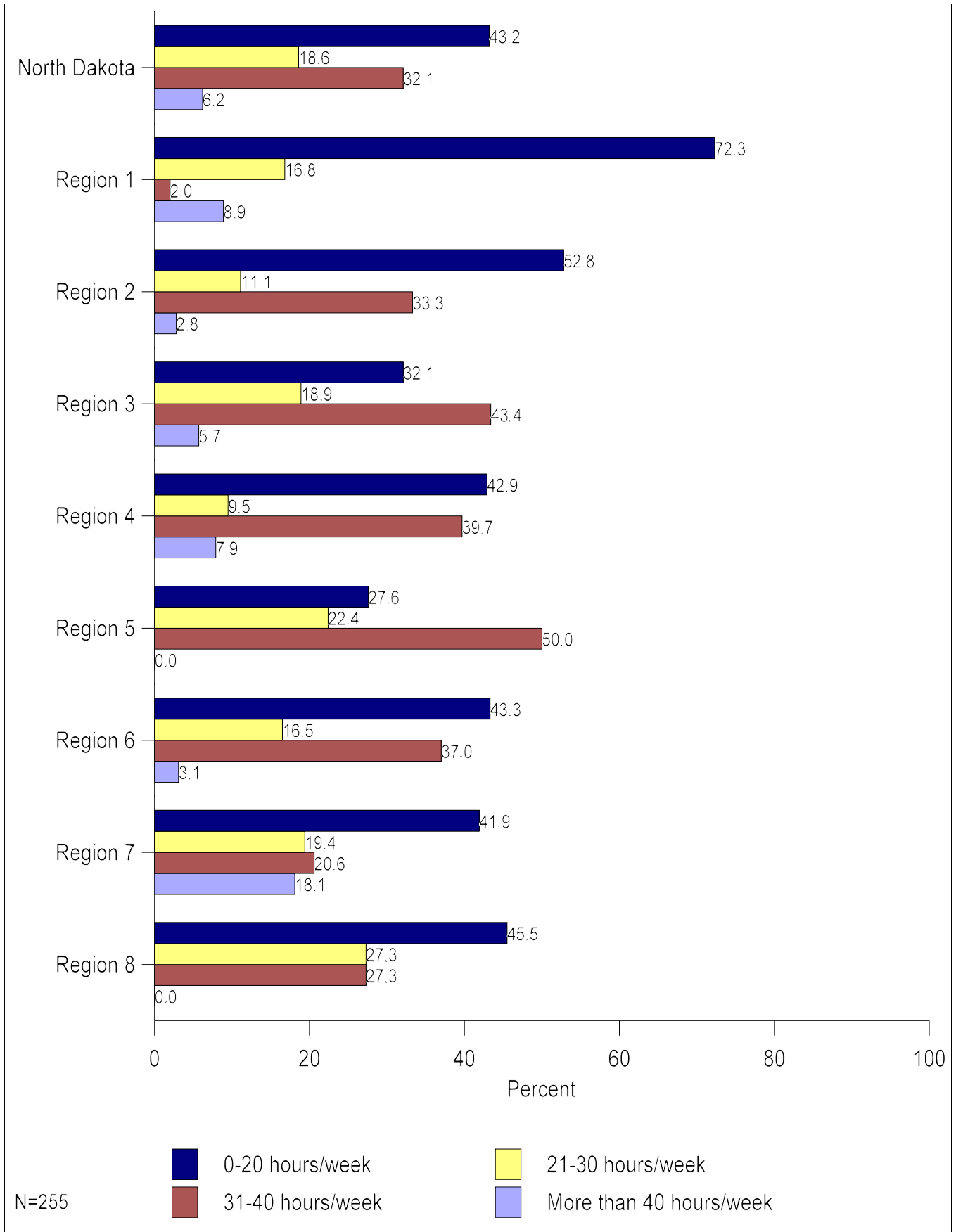


Figure 7. Respondents Who Prefer Full-Time Work (30 + Hours/Week) by Age Group by Region: 2002

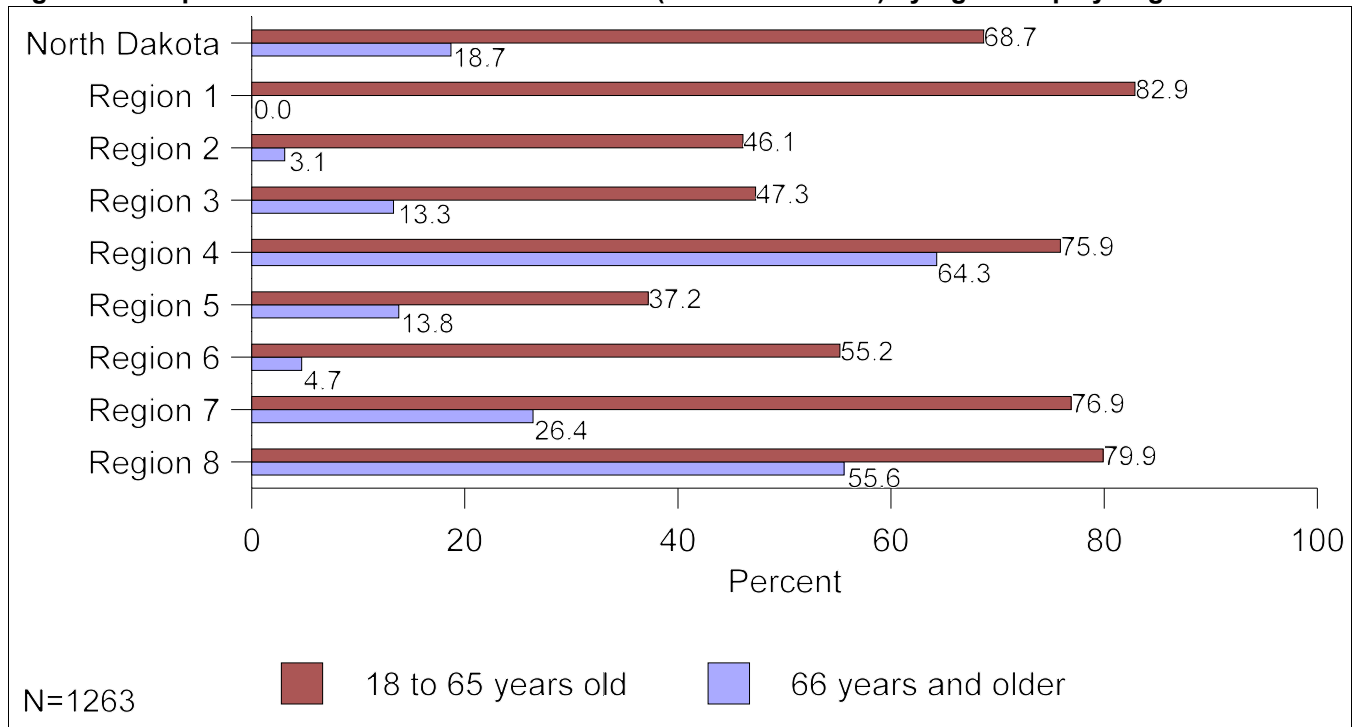


Figure 8. Of Those Who Are Currently Employed, Respondents Who Would be Interested in Changing Jobs by Age Group by Region: 2002

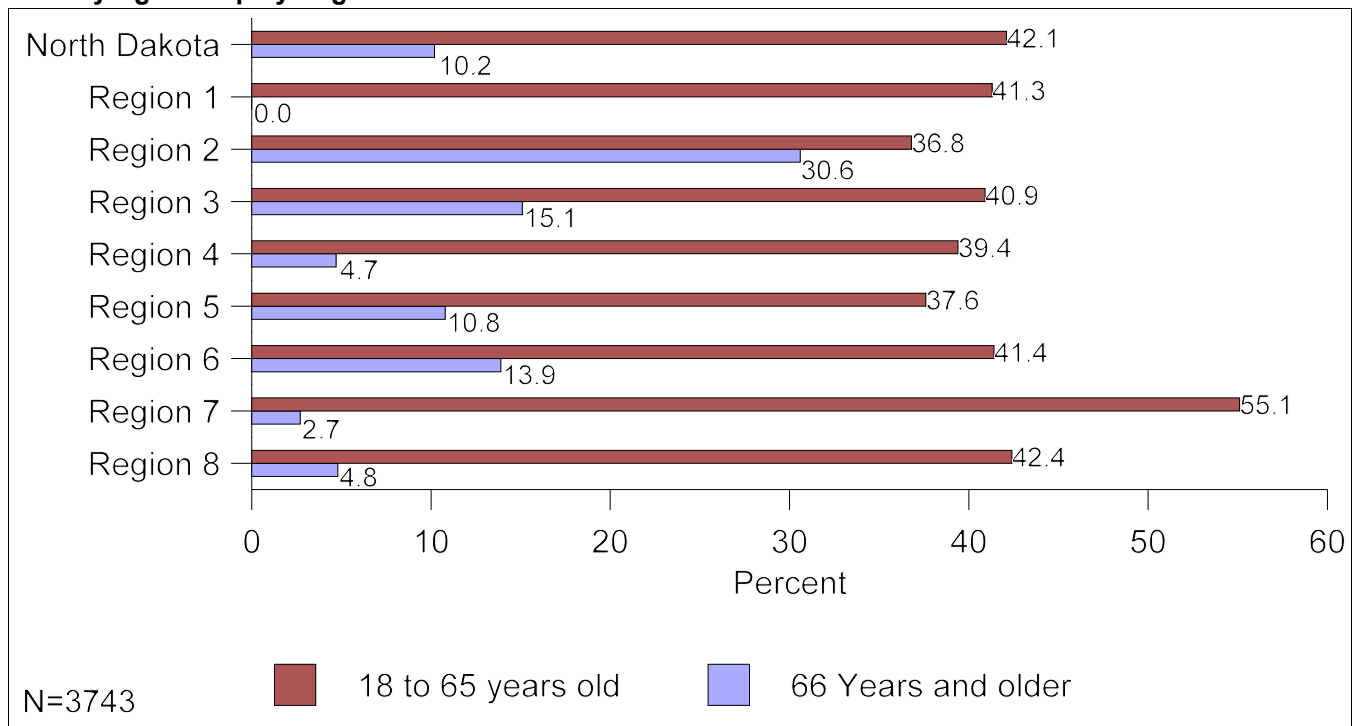


Figure 9. Whether Respondent is Likely to Apply for a New Job With a Business Seeking Their Types of Skills by Rural/Urban Status: 2002

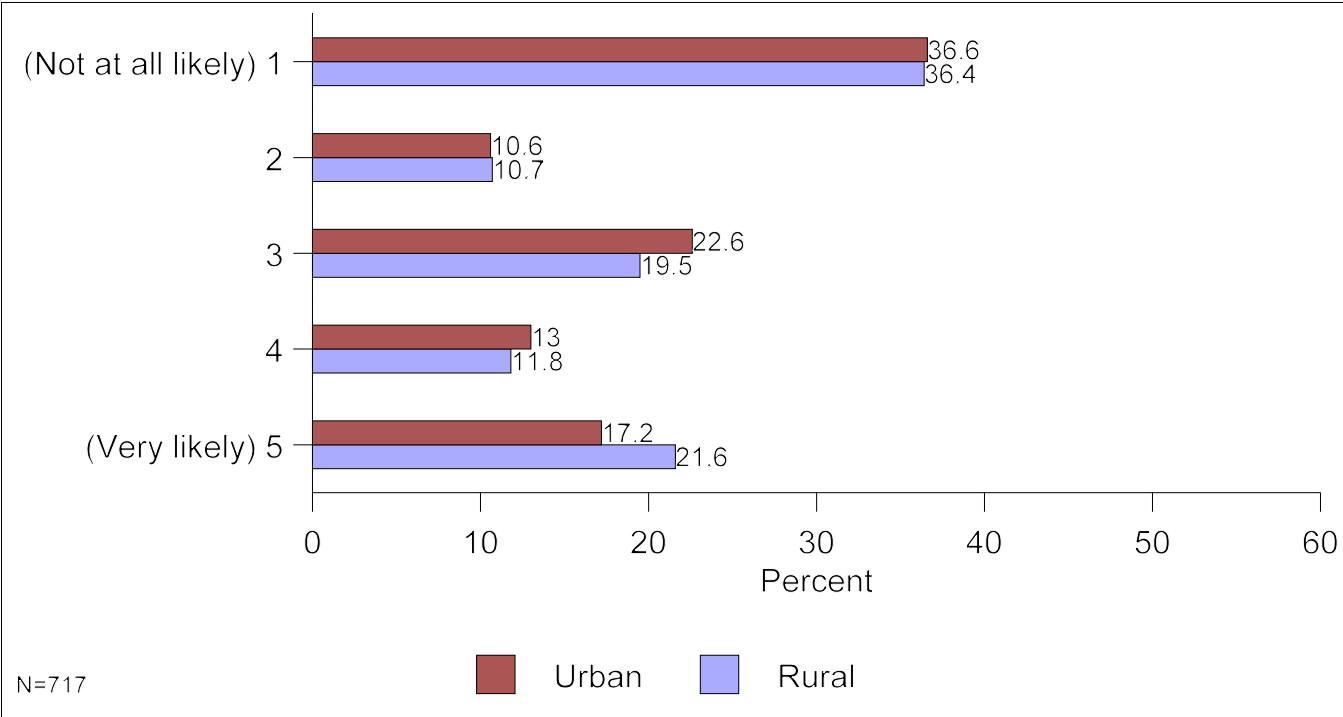


Figure 10. The Main Factor That Would Influence Respondent's Decision to Change Jobs for Those 18 to 65 Years Old by Region: 2002

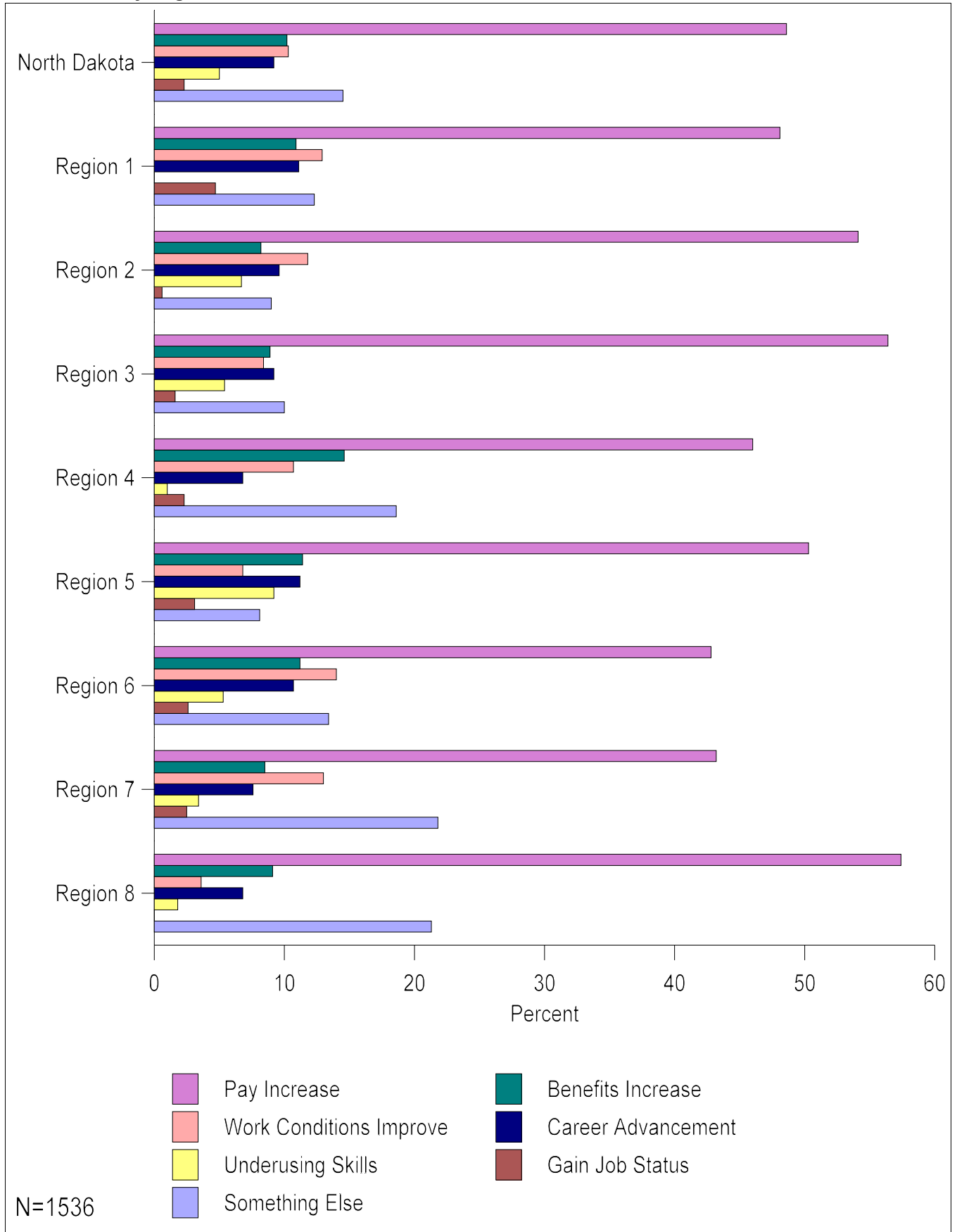


Figure 11. The Main Factor That Would Influence Respondent's Decision to Change Jobs For Those 66 and Older by Region: 2002

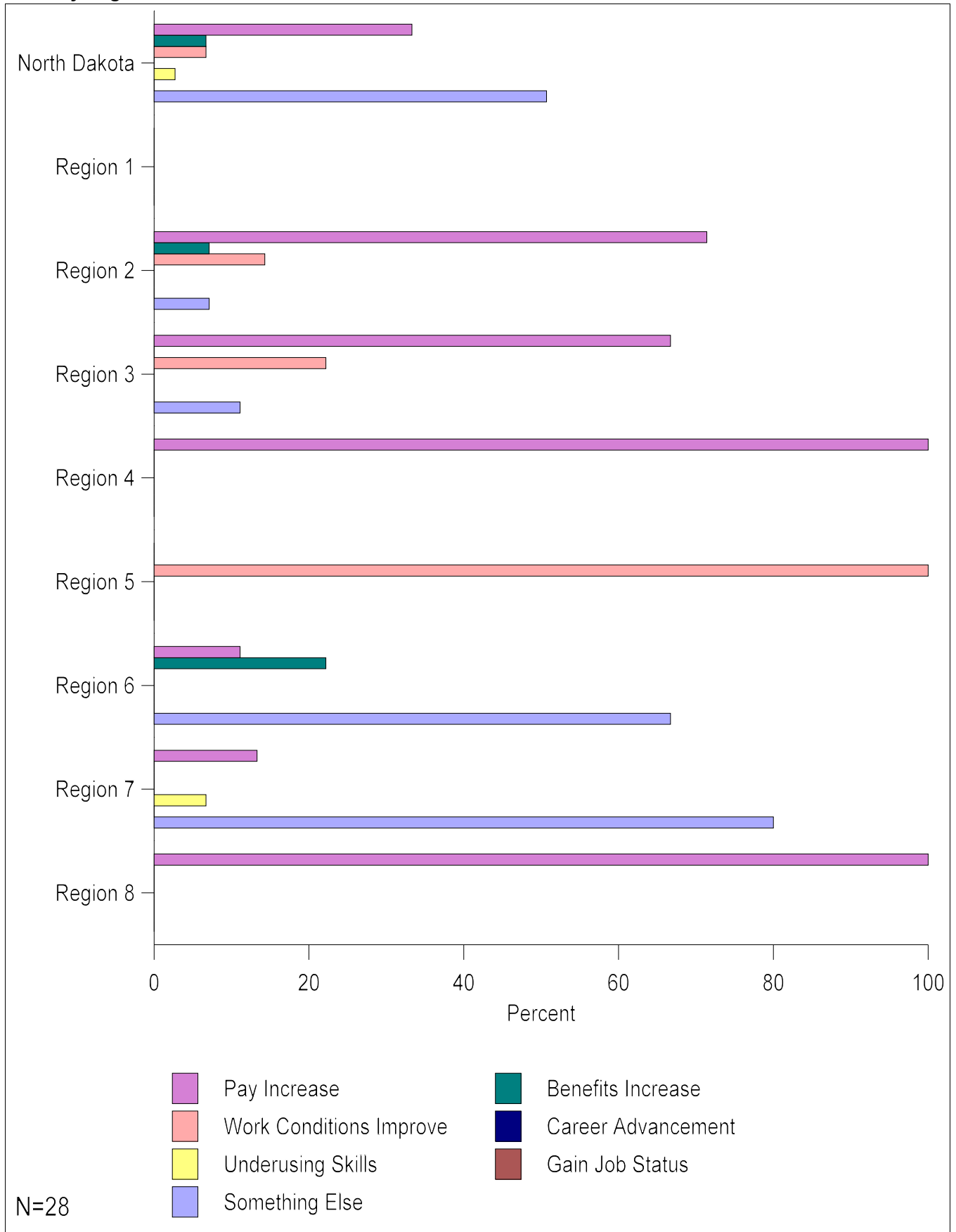


Table 6. The Main Factor That Would Influence Respondent's Decision to Change Jobs for Those Ages 18 to 65 Years Old by Region: 2002

Main Factor to Change Jobs	North Dakota	Region							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pay increase	48.6	48.1	54.1	56.4	46.0	50.3	42.8	43.2	57.4
Benefits increase	10.2	10.9	8.2	8.9	14.6	11.4	11.2	8.5	9.1
Work condition	10.3	12.9	11.8	8.4	10.7	6.8	14.0	13.0	3.6
More career opportunities	9.2	11.1	9.6	9.2	6.8	11.2	10.7	7.6	6.8
Skills are under-utilized	5.0	0.0	6.7	5.4	1.0	9.2	5.3	3.4	1.8
Gain job status	2.3	4.7	0.6	1.6	2.3	3.1	2.6	2.5	0.0
Other	14.5	12.3	9.0	10.0	18.6	8.1	13.4	21.8	21.3
Total	100.1	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7. The Main Factor That Would Influence Respondent's Decision to Change Jobs for Those 66 Years and Older by Region: 2002

Main Factor to Change Jobs	North Dakota	Region							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pay increase	33.3	0.0	71.4	66.7	100.0	0.0	11.1	13.3	100.0
Benefits increase	6.7	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0
Work condition	6.7	0.0	14.3	22.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
More career opportunities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skills are under-utilized	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0
Gain job status	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	50.7	0.0	7.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	66.7	80.0	0.0
Total	100.1	0.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 12. Whether Respondent is Interested in Working an Additional Job for Those 18 to 65 Years Old by Region: 2002

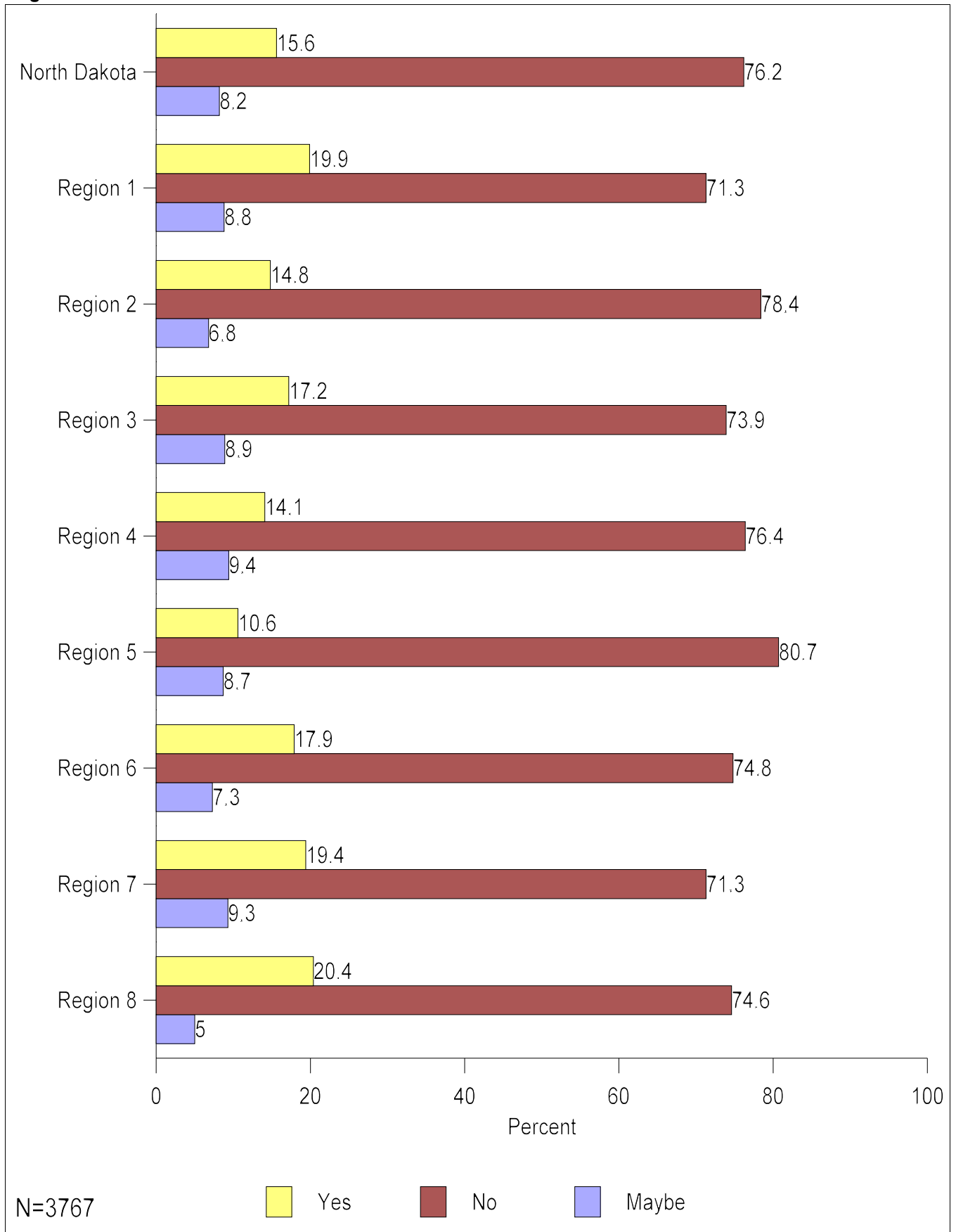


Figure 13. Whether Respondent is Interested in Working an Additional Job for Those 66 Years and Older by Region: 2002

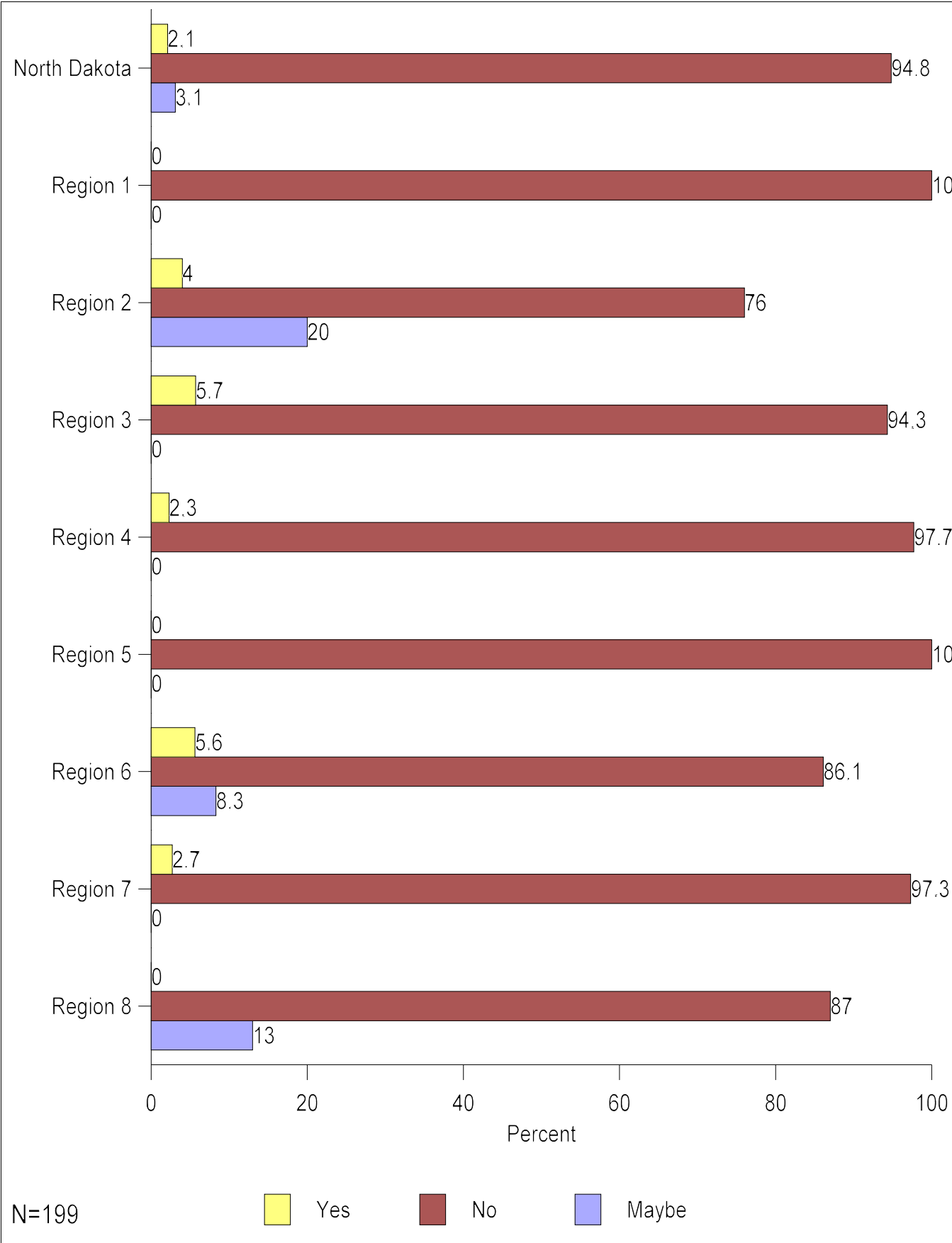


Figure 14. Whether Respondent is Interested in Flexible Work Shifts for Those 18 to 65 Years Old by Region: 2002

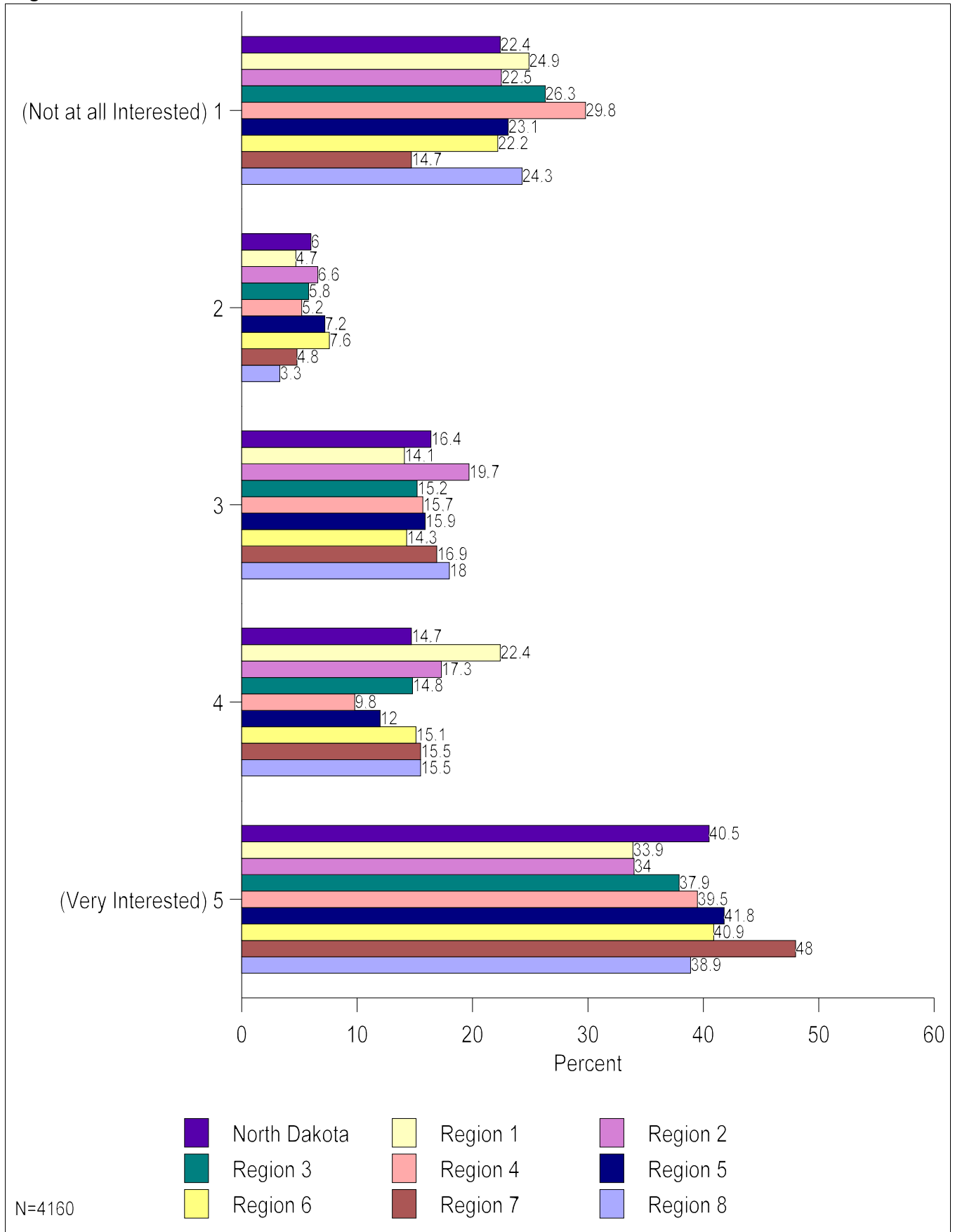


Figure 15. Whether Respondent is Interested in Flexible Work Shifts for Those 66 Years and Older by Region: 2002

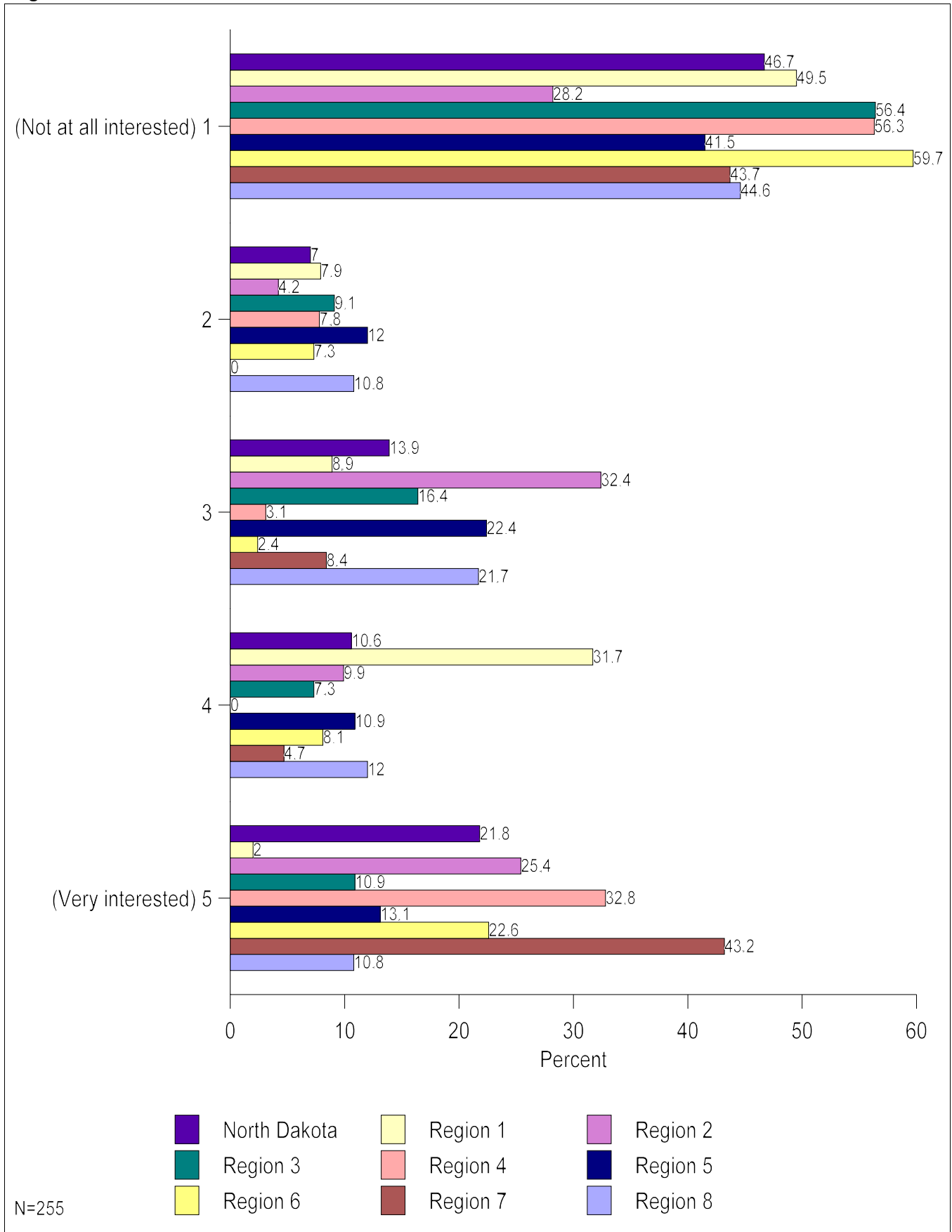


Table 8. Whether Respondent is Interested in Flexible Work Shifts for Those 18 to 65 Years Old by Region: 2002

Interest in Flexible Work Shifts	North Dakota	Region							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 (Not at all interested)	22.4	24.9	22.5	26.3	29.8	23.1	22.2	14.7	24.3
2	6.0	4.7	6.6	5.8	5.2	7.2	7.6	4.8	3.3
3	16.4	14.1	19.7	15.2	15.7	15.9	14.3	16.9	18.0
4	14.7	22.4	17.3	14.8	9.8	12.0	15.1	15.5	15.5
5 (Very interested)	40.5	33.9	34.0	37.9	39.5	41.8	40.9	48.0	38.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.0

Table 9. Whether Respondent is Interested in Flexible Work Shifts for Those 66 Years and Older by Region: 2002

Interest in Flexible Work Shifts	North Dakota	Region							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 (Not at all interested)	46.7	49.5	28.2	56.4	56.3	41.5	59.7	43.7	44.6
2	7.0	7.9	4.2	9.1	7.8	12.0	7.3	0.0	10.8
3	13.9	8.9	32.4	16.4	3.1	22.4	2.4	8.4	21.7
4	10.6	31.7	9.9	7.3	0.0	10.9	8.1	4.7	12.0
5 (Very interested)	21.8	2.0	25.4	10.9	32.8	13.1	22.6	43.2	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.0	99.9

Figure 16. Of Those Interested in Flexible Work Shifts, Total Hours Per Week Respondent Would Work for Those 18 to 65 Years Old by Region: 2002

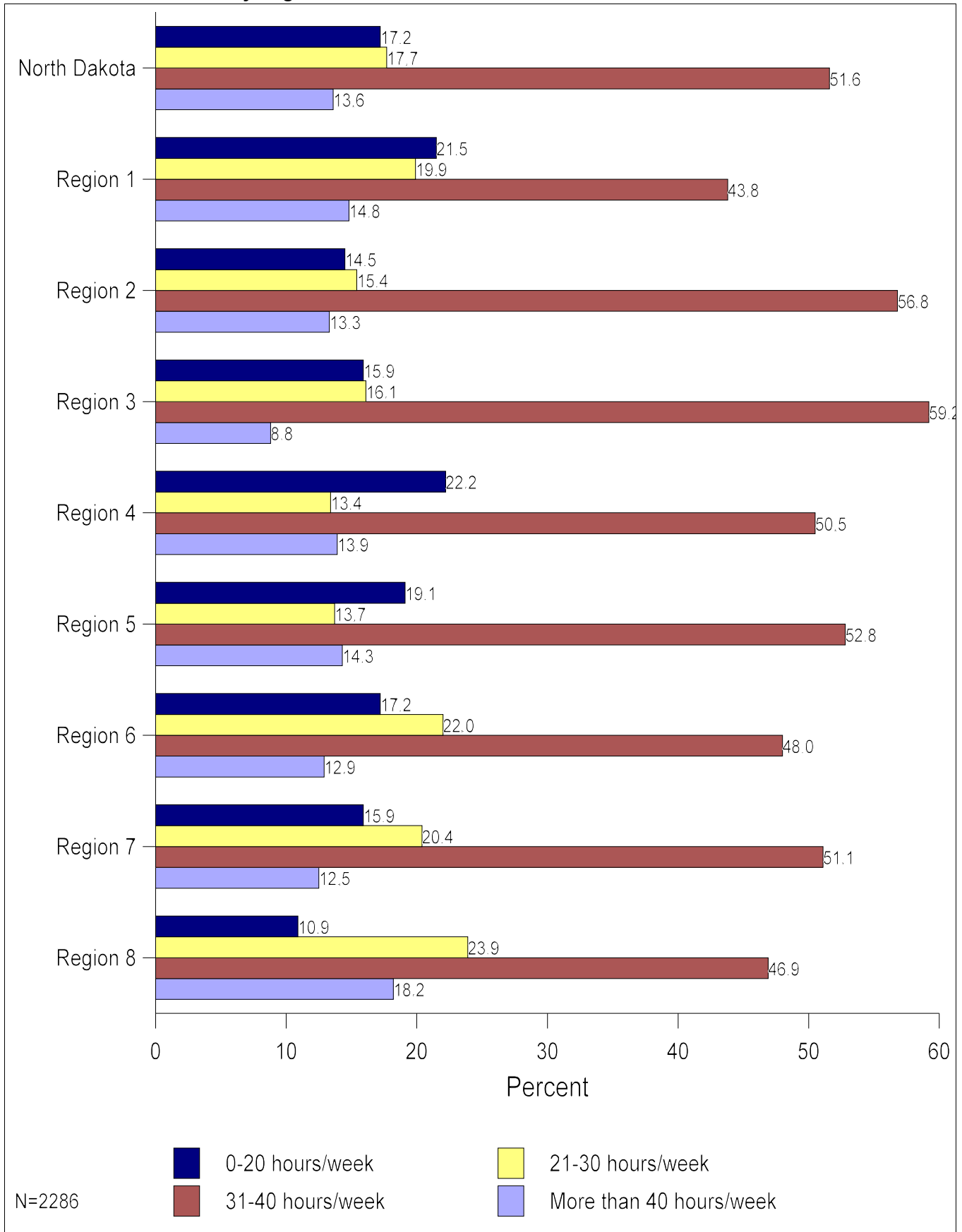


Figure 17. Of Those Interested in Flexible Work Shifts, Total Hours Per Week Respondent Would Work for Those 66 Years and Older by Region: 2002

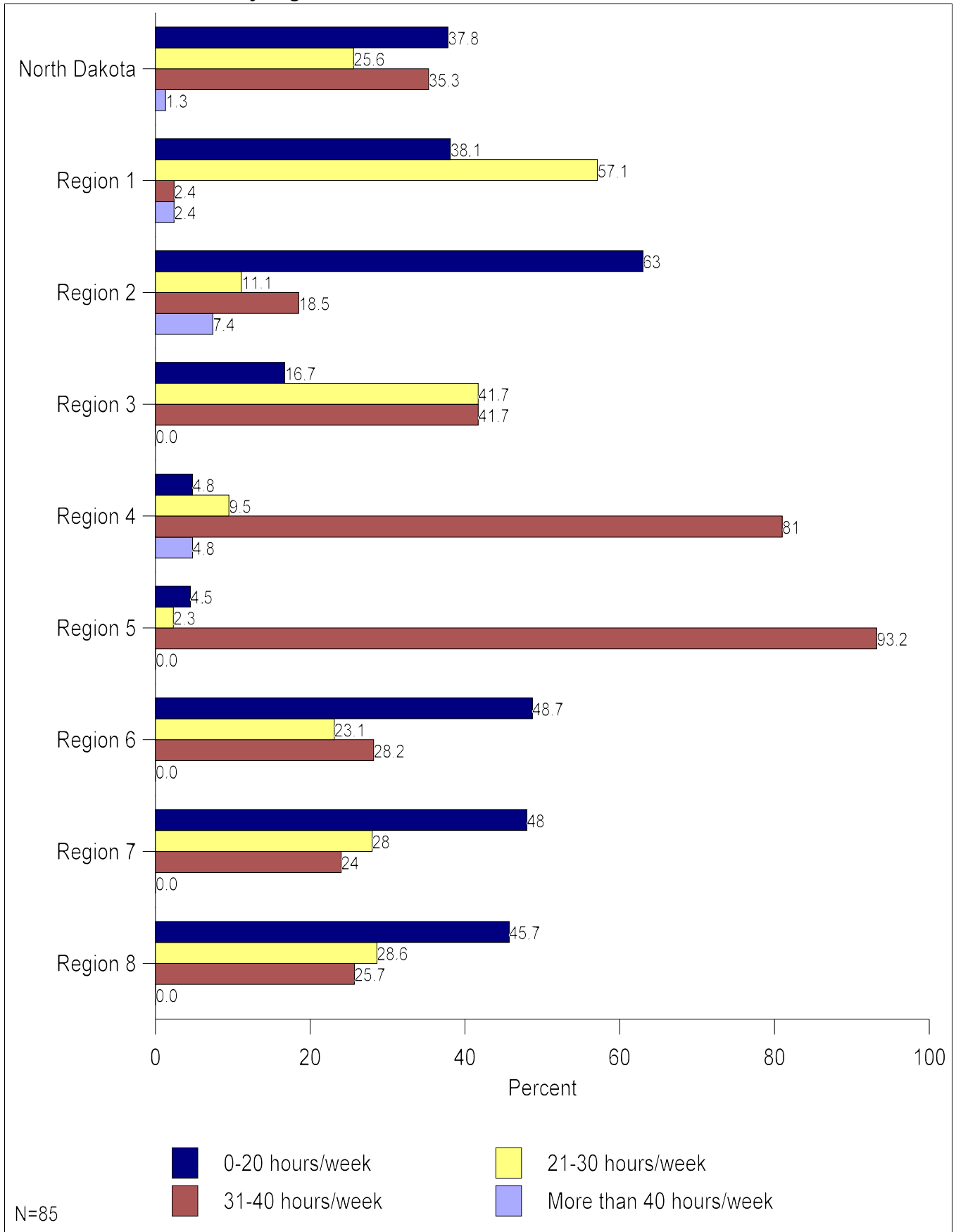


Figure 18. Of Those Who Are Not Currently Working for Wages or Salary, Respondents Who Are Looking for a Paying Job by Age Group by Region: 2002

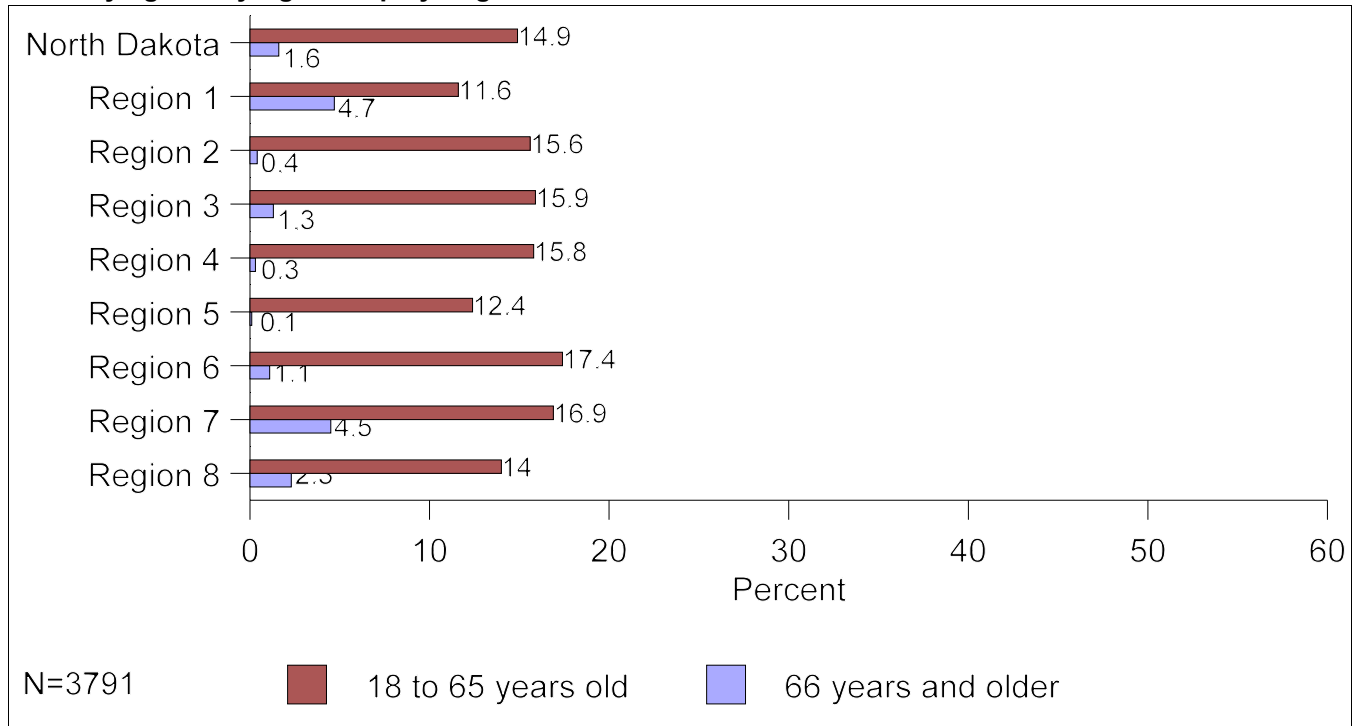


Figure 19. Of Those Who Are Not Currently Working or Looking for Work, Respondents Who Plan on Looking for Work Within a Year by Age Group by Region: 2002

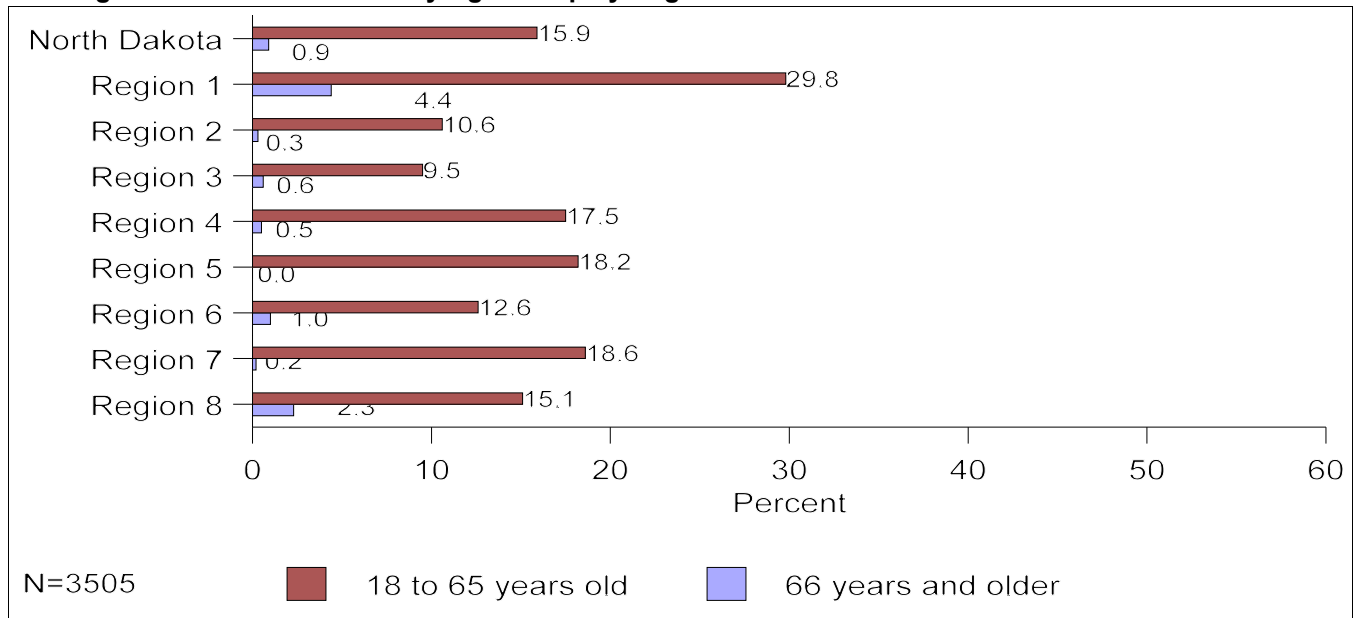
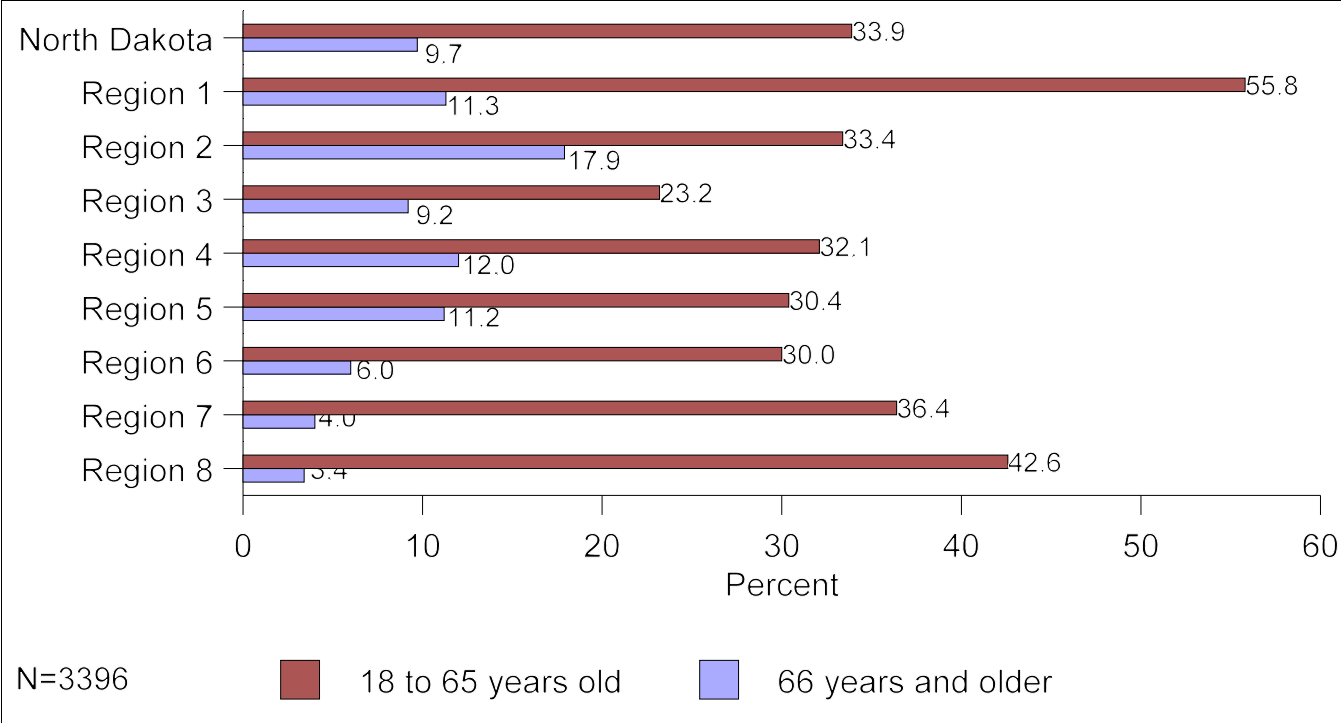


Figure 20. Of Those Who Are Not Currently Working, Looking for Work, or Planning to Look Within a Year, Respondents Who Indicate They Are Not Currently Looking Because There Are Barriers to Looking by Age Group by Region: 2002



Labor Force Commuting

- ❑ Long distance commuting by North Dakota workers is relatively scarce in all regions. At most, five percent of residents commute more than 50 miles (one-way) to their job.
- ❑ A significant proportion of workers, especially those 18 to 65 years of age, are willing to commute longer distances for the right incentives. At least 6 percent of workers in all regions are willing to commute more than 50 miles (one-way) to their job; the proportion is above 10 percent for Regions 1 and 2.
- ❑ Only 2 percent of seniors statewide are willing to commute more than 50 miles (one-way) to their job, though the proportions vary by region.

Figure 21. Miles Spent Traveling One-Way From Home to Job for Those 18 to 65 Years Old by Region: 2002

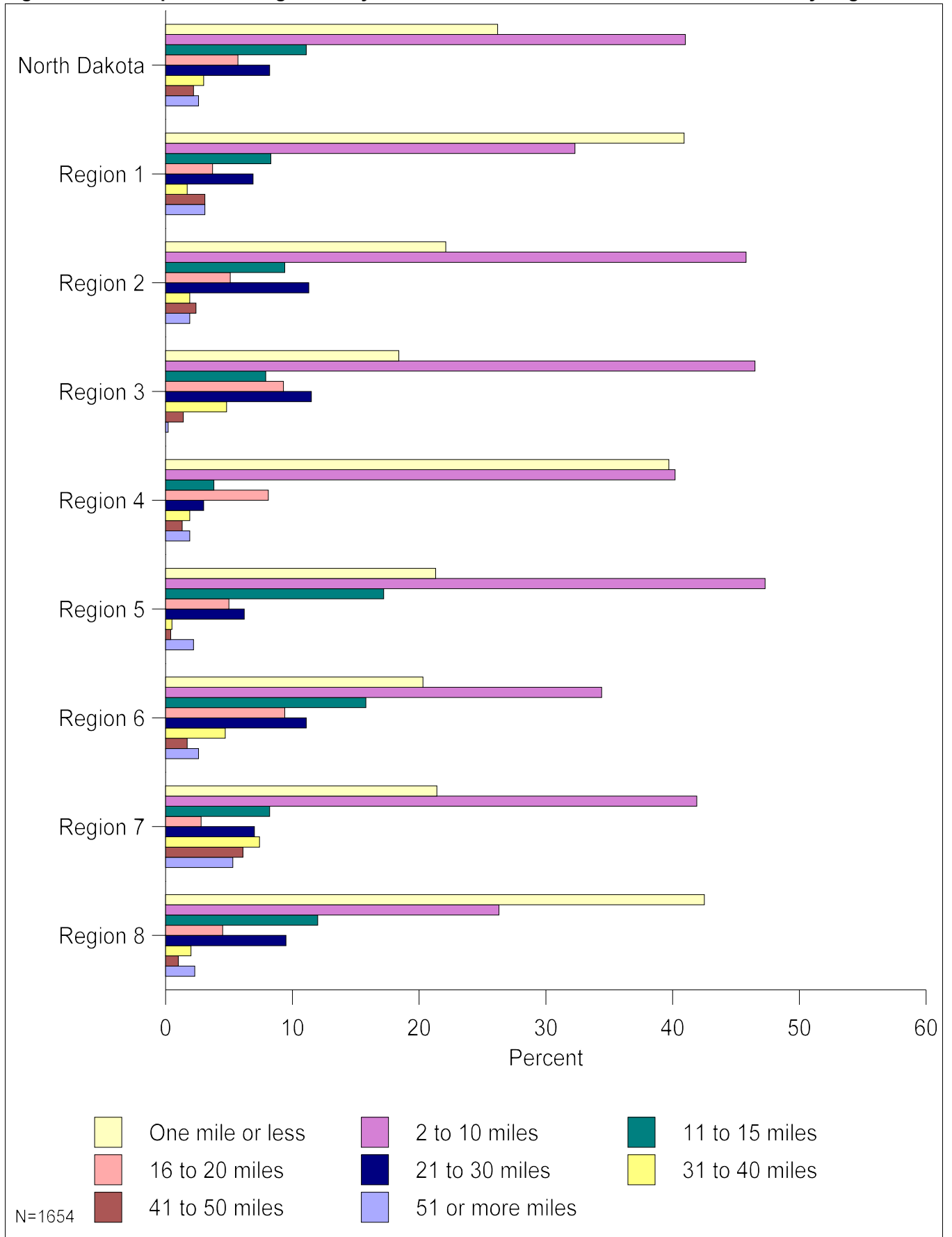


Figure 22. Miles Spent Traveling One-Way From Home to Job for Those 66 and Older by Region: 2002

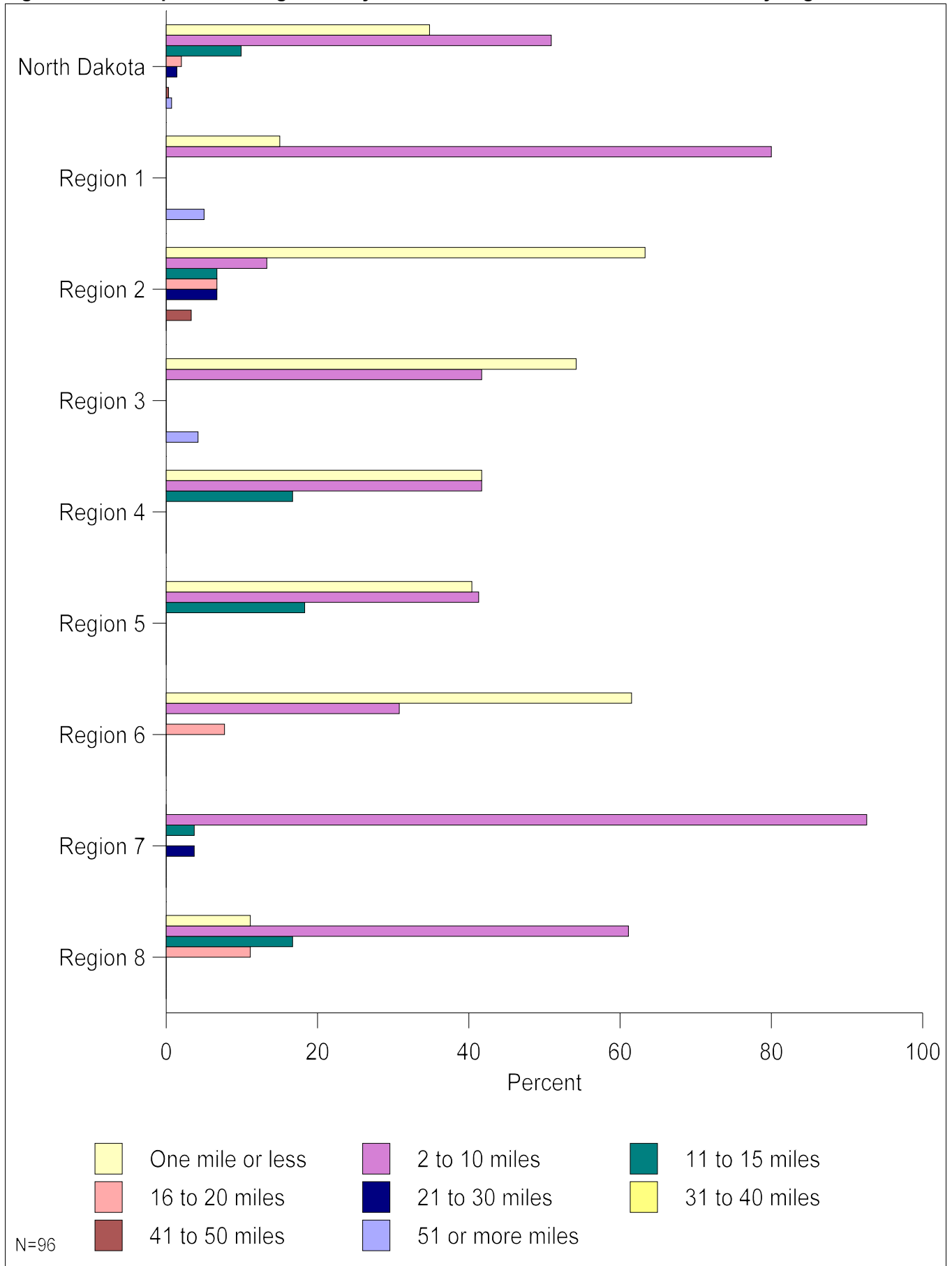


Table 10. Miles Spent Traveling One-Way From Home to Job for Those 18 to 65 Years Old by Region: 2002

Miles Spent Traveling One-Way to Job	North Dakota	Region							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
One mile or less	26.2	40.9	22.1	18.4	39.7	21.3	20.3	21.4	42.5
2-10 miles	41.0	32.3	45.8	46.5	40.2	47.3	34.4	41.9	26.3
11-15 miles	11.1	8.3	9.4	7.9	3.8	17.2	15.8	8.2	12.0
16-20 miles	5.7	3.7	5.1	9.3	8.1	5.0	9.4	2.8	4.5
21-30 miles	8.2	6.9	11.3	11.5	3.0	6.2	11.1	7.0	9.5
31-40 miles	3.0	1.7	1.9	4.8	1.9	0.5	4.7	7.4	2.0
41-50 miles	2.2	3.1	2.4	1.4	1.3	0.4	1.7	6.1	1.0
51 or more miles	2.6	3.1	1.9	0.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	5.3	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 11. Miles Spent Traveling One-Way From Home to Job for Those 66 Years and Older by Region: 2002

Miles Spent Traveling One-Way to Job	North Dakota	Region							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
One mile or less	34.8	15.0	63.3	54.2	41.7	40.4	61.5	0.0	11.1
2-10 miles	50.9	80.0	13.3	41.7	41.7	41.3	30.8	92.6	61.1
11-15 miles	9.9	0.0	6.7	0.0	16.7	18.3	0.0	3.7	16.7
16-20 miles	2.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	11.1
21-30 miles	1.4	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0
31-40 miles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
41-50 miles	0.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
51 or more miles	0.7	5.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 23. Maximum Number of Miles Respondent is Willing to Commute One-Way From Home to Job for Those 18 to 65 Year Old by Region: 2002

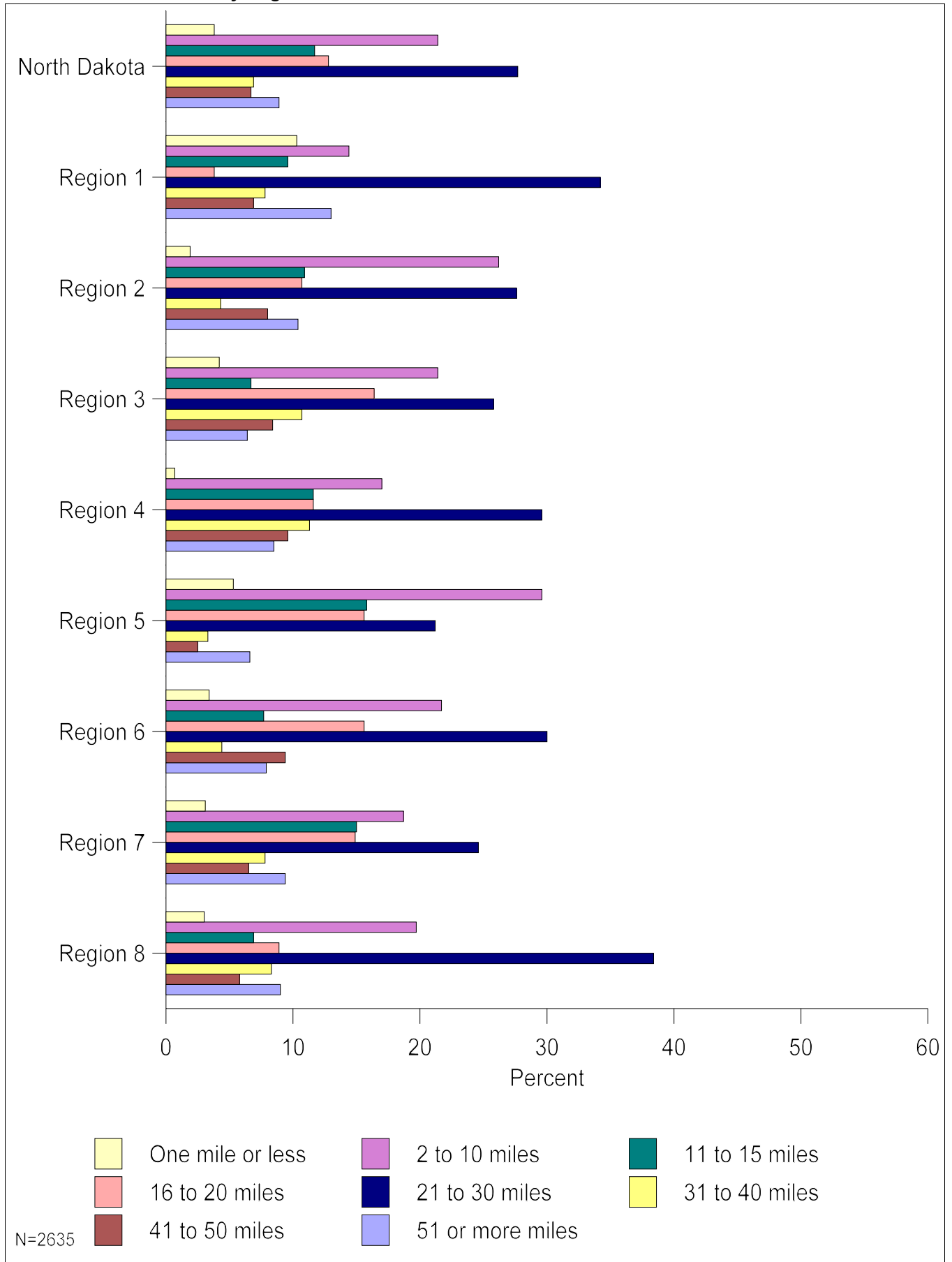


Figure 24. Maximum Number of Miles Respondent is Willing to Commute One-Way From Home to Job for Those 66 Years and Older by Region: 2002

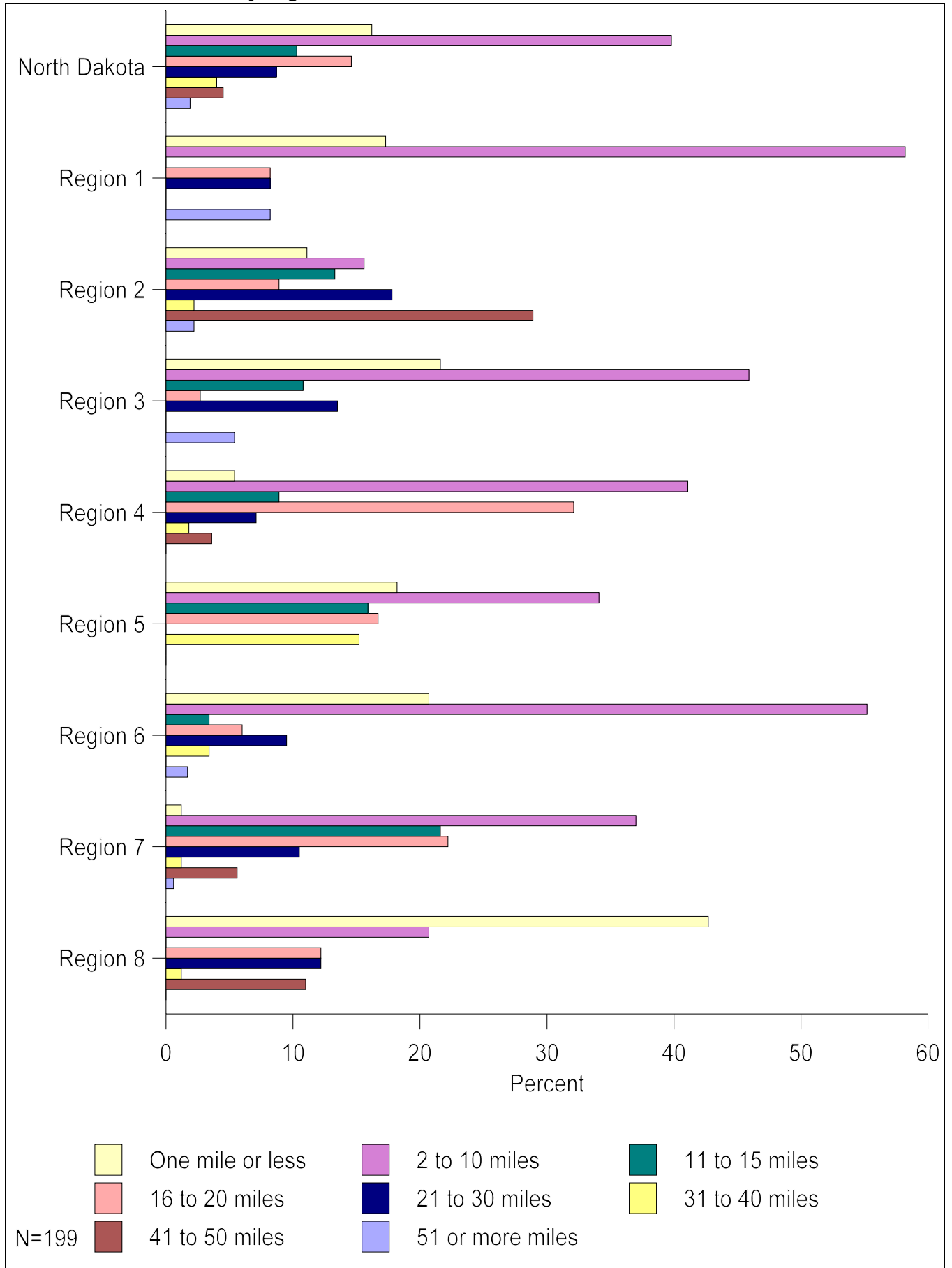


Table 12. Maximum Number of Miles Respondent is Willing to Commute One-Way From Home to Job for Those 18 to 65 Years Old by Region: 2002

Miles Willing to Commute to Work	North Dakota	Region							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
One mile or less	3.8	10.3	1.9	4.2	0.7	5.3	3.4	3.1	3.0
2-10 miles	21.4	14.4	26.2	21.4	17.0	29.6	21.7	18.7	19.7
11-15 miles	11.7	9.6	10.9	6.7	11.6	15.8	7.7	15.0	6.9
16-20 miles	12.8	3.8	10.7	16.4	11.6	15.6	15.6	14.9	8.9
21-30 miles	27.7	34.2	27.6	25.8	29.6	21.2	30.0	24.6	38.4
31-40 miles	6.9	7.8	4.3	10.7	11.3	3.3	4.4	7.8	8.3
41-50 miles	6.7	6.9	8.0	8.4	9.6	2.5	9.4	6.5	5.8
51 or more miles	8.9	13.0	10.4	6.4	8.5	6.6	7.9	9.4	9.0
Total	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.0

Table 13. Maximum Number of Miles Respondent is Willing to Commute One-Way From Home to Job for Those 66 Years and Older by Region: 2002

Miles Willing to Commute to Work	North Dakota	Region							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
One mile or less	16.2	17.3	11.1	21.6	5.4	18.2	20.7	1.2	42.7
2-10 miles	39.8	58.2	15.6	45.9	41.1	34.1	55.2	37.0	20.7
11-15 miles	10.3	0.0	13.3	10.8	8.9	15.9	3.4	21.6	0.0
16-20 miles	14.6	8.2	8.9	2.7	32.1	16.7	6.0	22.2	12.2
21-30 miles	8.7	8.2	17.8	13.5	7.1	0.0	9.5	10.5	12.2
31-40 miles	4.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.8	15.2	3.4	1.2	1.2
41-50 miles	4.5	0.0	28.9	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	5.6	11.0
51 or more miles	1.9	8.2	2.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.6	0.0
Total	100.0	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.1	99.9	99.9	100.0

Figure 25. Minutes Spent Traveling One-Way From Home to Job for Those 18 to 65 Years Old by Region: 2002

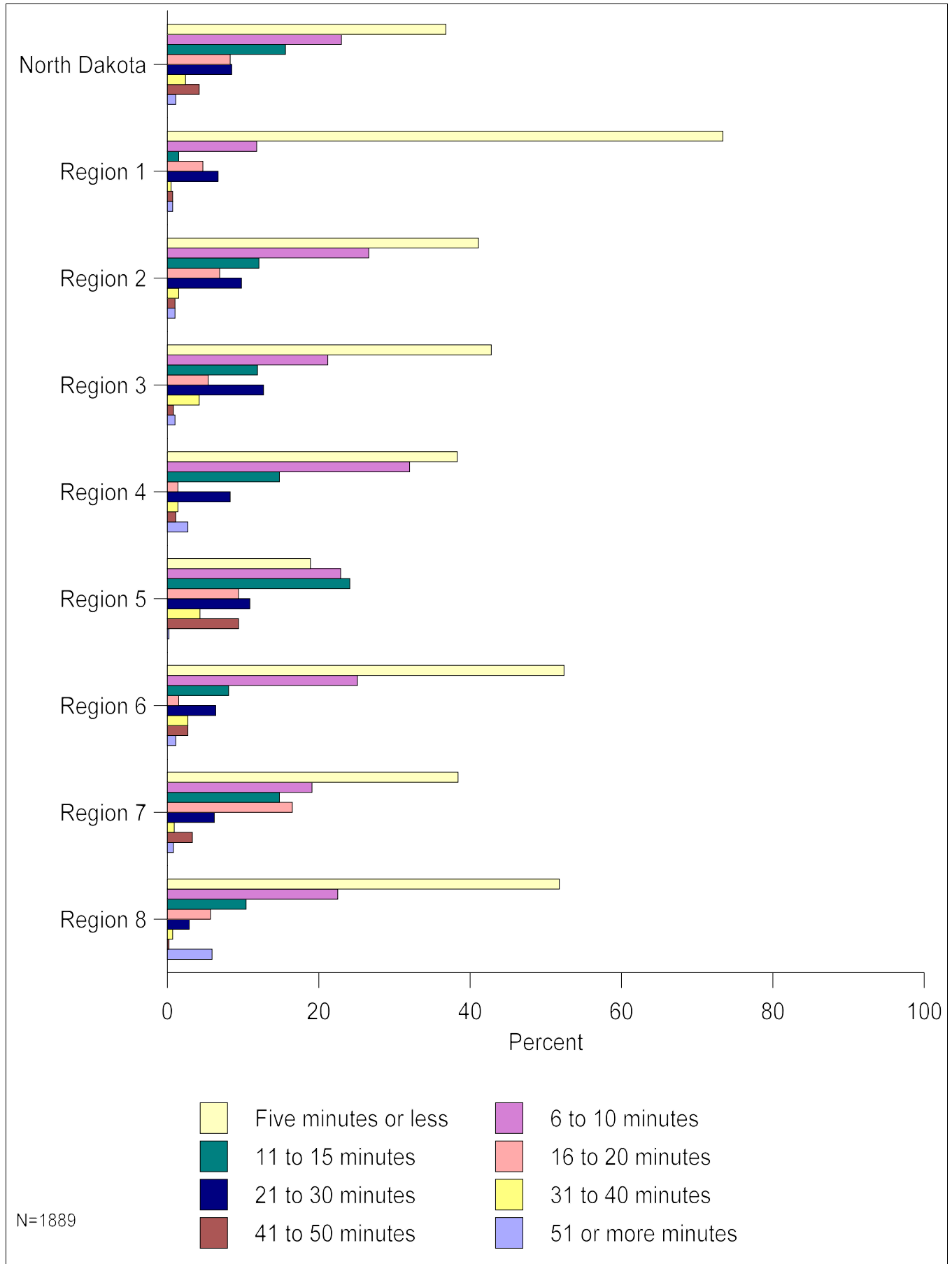


Figure 26. Minutes Spent Traveling One-Way From Home to Job for Those 66 Years and Older by Region: 2002

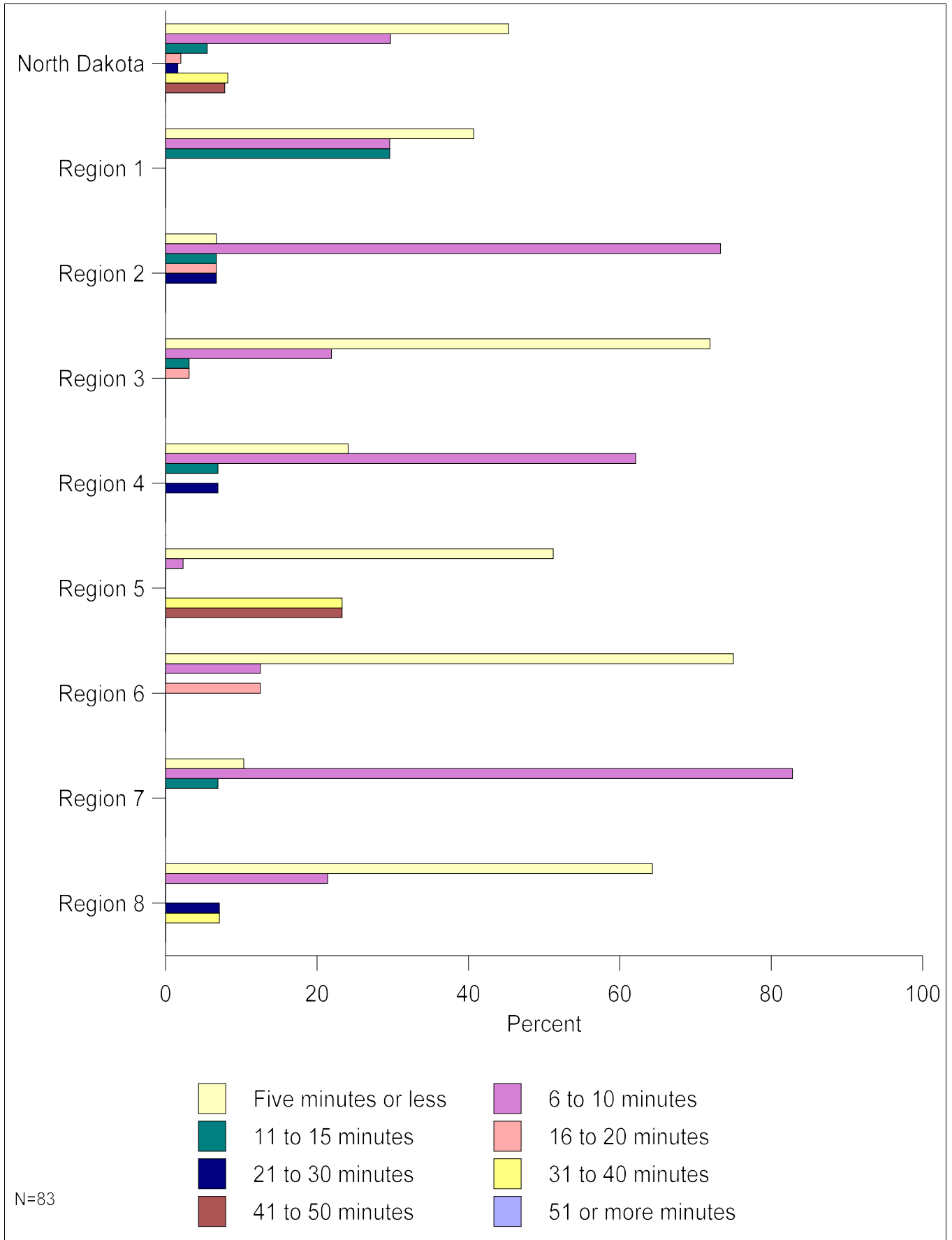


Table 14. Minutes Spent Traveling One-Way From Home to Job for Those 18 to 65 Years Old by Region: 2002

Minutes Spent Traveling One-Way to Job	North Dakota	Region							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Five minutes or less	36.8	73.4	41.1	42.8	38.3	18.9	52.4	38.4	51.8
6-10 minutes	23.0	11.8	26.6	21.2	32.0	22.9	25.1	19.1	22.5
11-15 minutes	15.6	1.5	12.1	11.9	14.8	24.1	8.1	14.8	10.4
16-20 minutes	8.3	4.7	6.9	5.4	1.4	9.4	1.5	16.5	5.7
21-30 minutes	8.5	6.7	9.8	12.7	8.3	10.9	6.4	6.2	2.9
31-40 minutes	2.4	0.5	1.5	4.2	1.4	4.3	2.7	0.9	0.7
41-50 minutes	4.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.1	9.4	2.7	3.3	0.2
51 or more minutes	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	2.7	0.2	1.1	0.8	5.9
Total	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1

Table 15. Minutes Spent Traveling One-Way From Home to Job for Those 66 Years and Older by Region: 2002

Minutes Spent Traveling One-Way to Job	North Dakota	Region							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Five minutes or less	45.3	40.7	6.7	71.9	24.1	51.2	75.0	10.3	64.3
6-10 minutes	29.7	29.6	73.3	21.9	62.1	2.3	12.5	82.8	21.4
11-15 minutes	5.5	29.6	6.7	3.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0
16-20 minutes	2.0	0.0	6.7	3.1	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0
21-30 minutes	1.6	0.0	6.7	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
31-40 minutes	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	7.1
41-50 minutes	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
51 or more minutes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.1	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	99.9

Figure 27. Maximum Number of Minutes Respondent is Willing to Commute One-Way From Home to Job for Those 18 to 65 Years Old by Region: 2002

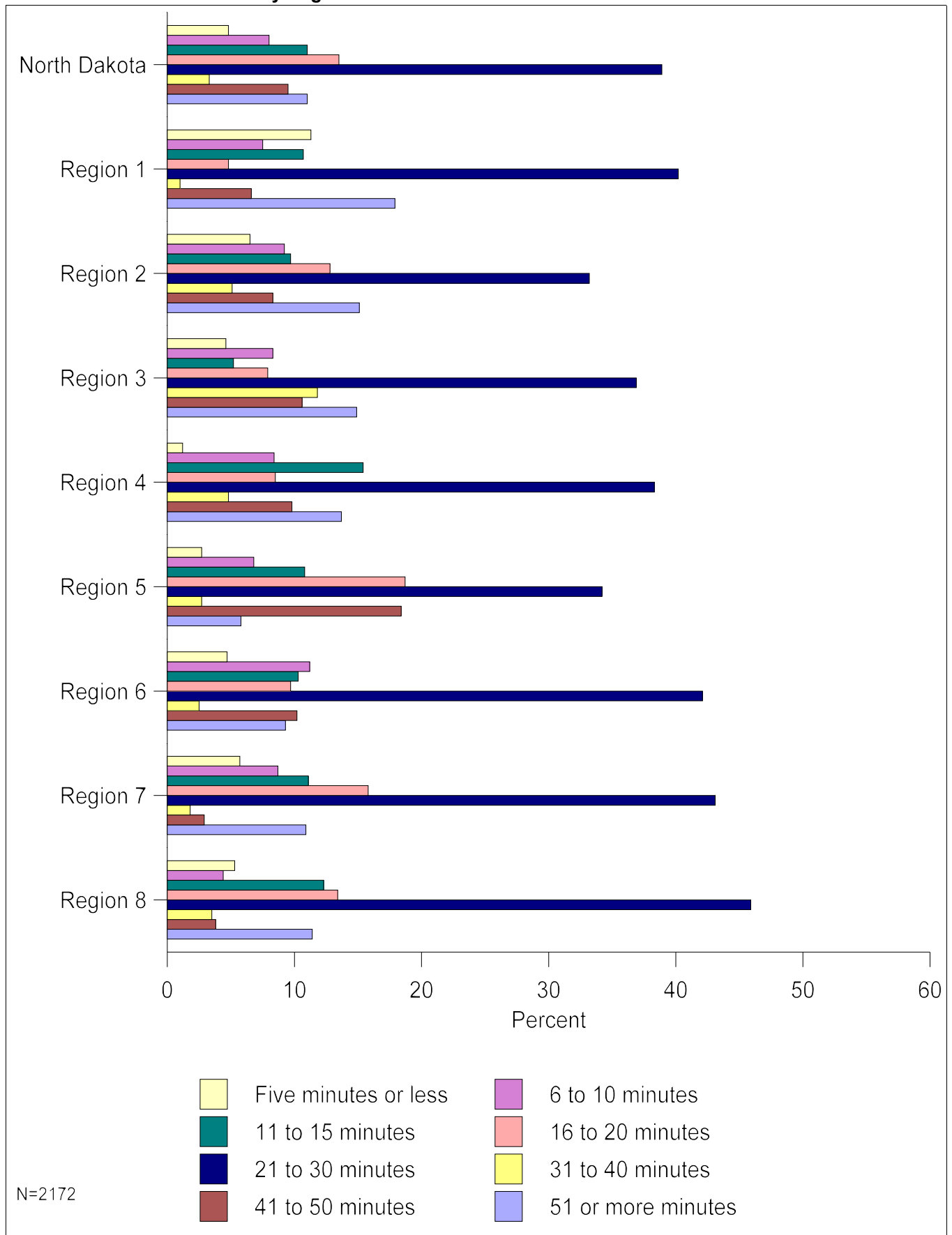


Figure 28. Maximum Number of Minutes Respondent is Willing to Commute One-Way From Home to Job for Those 66 Years and Older by Region: 2002

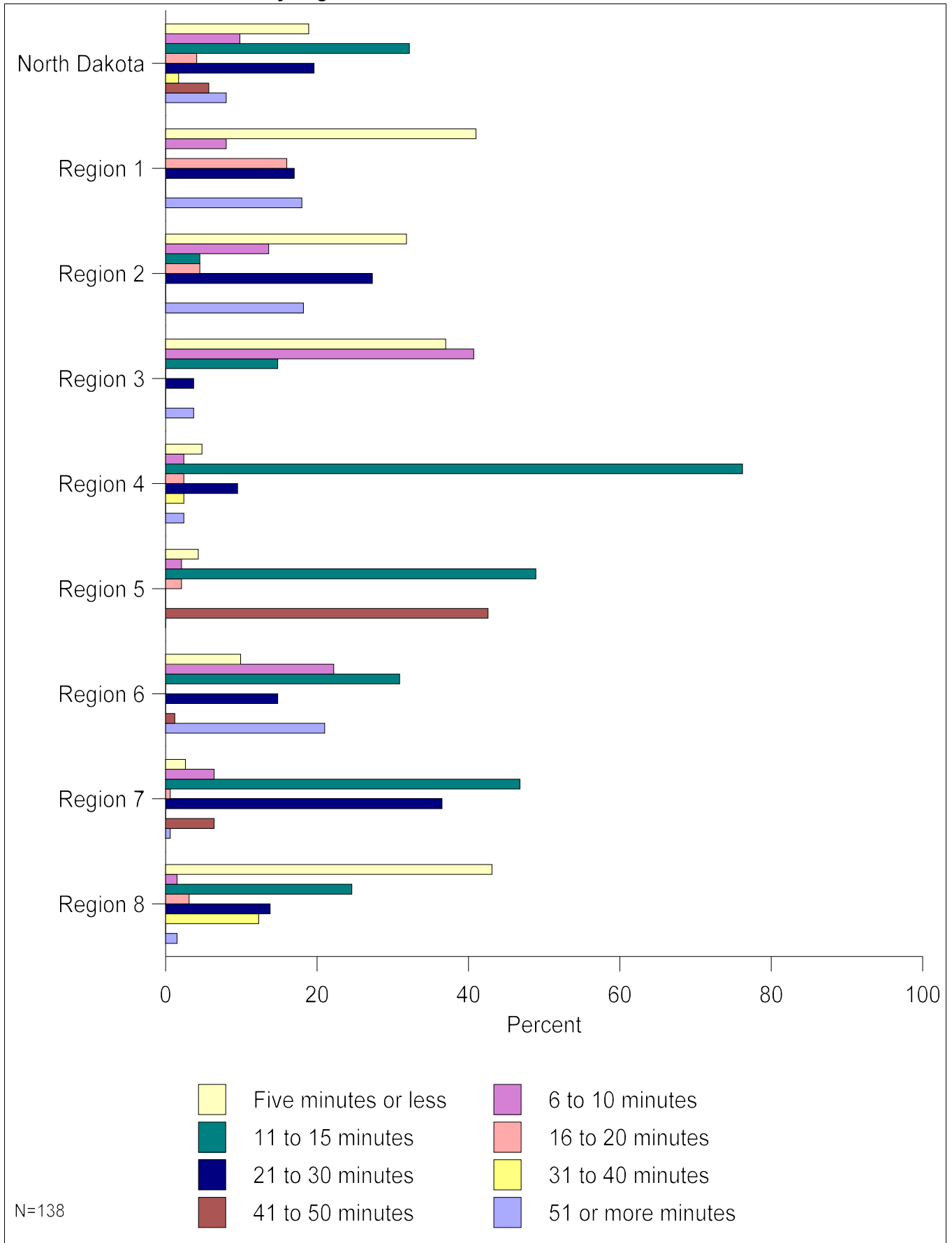


Table 16. Maximum Number of Minutes Respondent is Willing to Commute One-Way From Home to Job for Those 18 to 65 Years Old by Region: 2002

Minutes Willing to Commute to Work	North Dakota	Region							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Five minutes or less	4.8	11.3	6.5	4.6	1.2	2.7	4.7	5.7	5.3
6-10 minutes	8.0	7.5	9.2	8.3	8.4	6.8	11.2	8.7	4.4
11-15 minutes	11.0	10.7	9.7	5.2	15.4	10.8	10.3	11.1	12.3
16-20 minutes	13.5	4.8	12.8	7.9	8.5	18.7	9.7	15.8	13.4
21-30 minutes	38.9	40.2	33.2	36.9	38.3	34.2	42.1	43.1	45.9
31-40 minutes	3.3	1.0	5.1	11.8	4.8	2.7	2.5	1.8	3.5
41-50 minutes	9.5	6.6	8.3	10.6	9.8	18.4	10.2	2.9	3.8
51 or more minutes	11.0	17.9	15.1	14.9	13.7	5.8	9.3	10.9	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 17. Maximum Number of Minutes Respondent is Willing to Commute One-Way From Home to Job for Those 66 Years and Older by Region: 2002

Minutes Willing to Commute to Work	North Dakota	Region							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Five minutes or less	18.9	41.0	31.8	37.0	4.8	4.3	9.9	2.6	43.1
6-10 minutes	9.8	8.0	13.6	40.7	2.4	2.1	22.2	6.4	1.5
11-15 minutes	32.2	0.0	4.5	14.8	76.2	48.9	30.9	46.8	24.6
16-20 minutes	4.1	16.0	4.5	0.0	2.4	2.1	0.0	0.6	3.1
21-30 minutes	19.6	17.0	27.3	3.7	9.5	0.0	14.8	36.5	13.8
31-40 minutes	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3
41-50 minutes	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.6	1.2	6.4	0.0
51 or more minutes	8.0	18.0	18.2	3.7	2.4	0.0	21.0	0.6	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9

Mobility of Labor Force

- ❑ Mobility among North Dakota residents is relatively the same between urban and rural residents. Roughly one in four households have had a member of their household move within the past five years.
- ❑ The destination of movers from urban and rural counties differs greatly. Nearly half of the movers in rural counties over the past five years have remained in the county compared to only one-third in urban counties. Similarly, only 14 percent of the rural movers who left the county left North Dakota compared to one-third from the urban counties.
- ❑ There is very little difference among residents living in urban and rural counties with regard to their future intention to move. Slightly more than 12 percent of rural residents indicated they have considered moving within the next year compared to roughly 15 percent in urban counties.
- ❑ The destination of future movers is very similar to the pattern of past movers. Slightly more than half of the rural county residents who are considering moving in the next year say they will stay within the county (55 percent) while the remaining potential movers are split between leaving the state (23 percent) or moving to another county in the state (22 percent). In contrast, potential movers in urban counties are roughly split between moving to another state (39 percent), moving to another county within the state (31 percent), or remaining in their existing county (30 percent).

Figure 29. Whether Any Household Members Have Moved in the Last Five Years by Rural/Urban Status: 2002

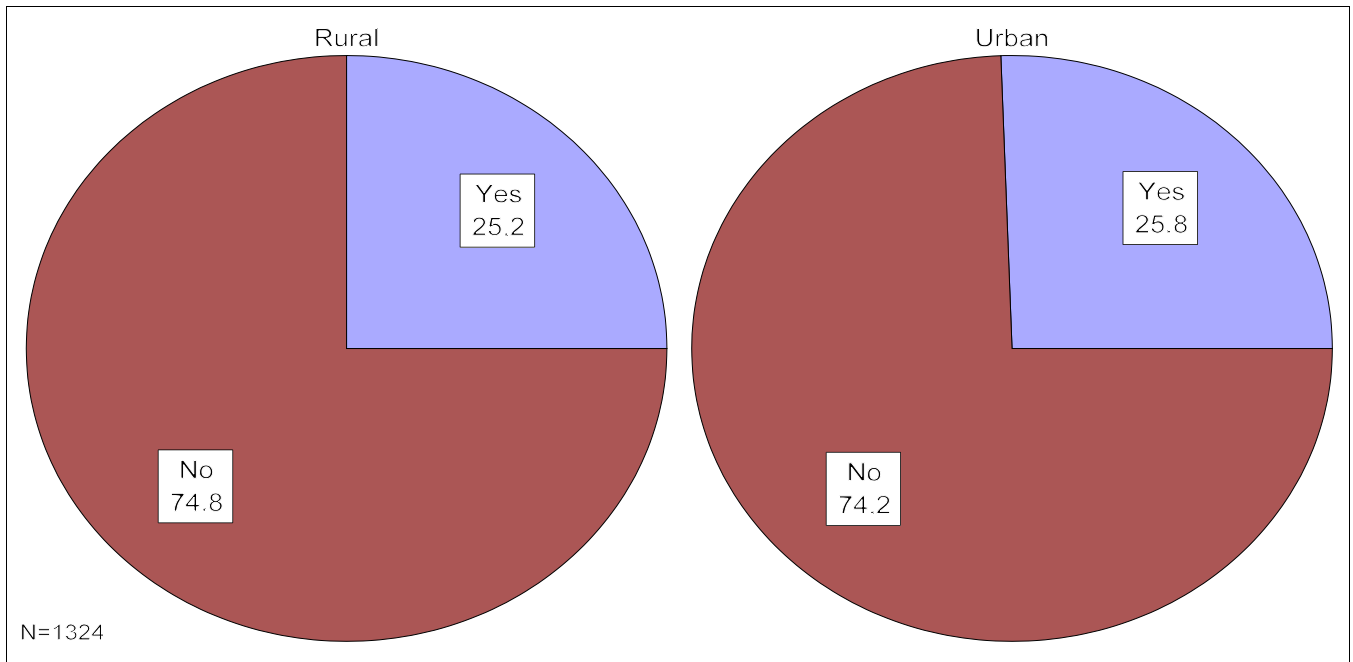


Figure 30. Whether Household Members Who Moved in the Last Five Years Left Their Present County or North Dakota by Rural/Urban Status: 2002

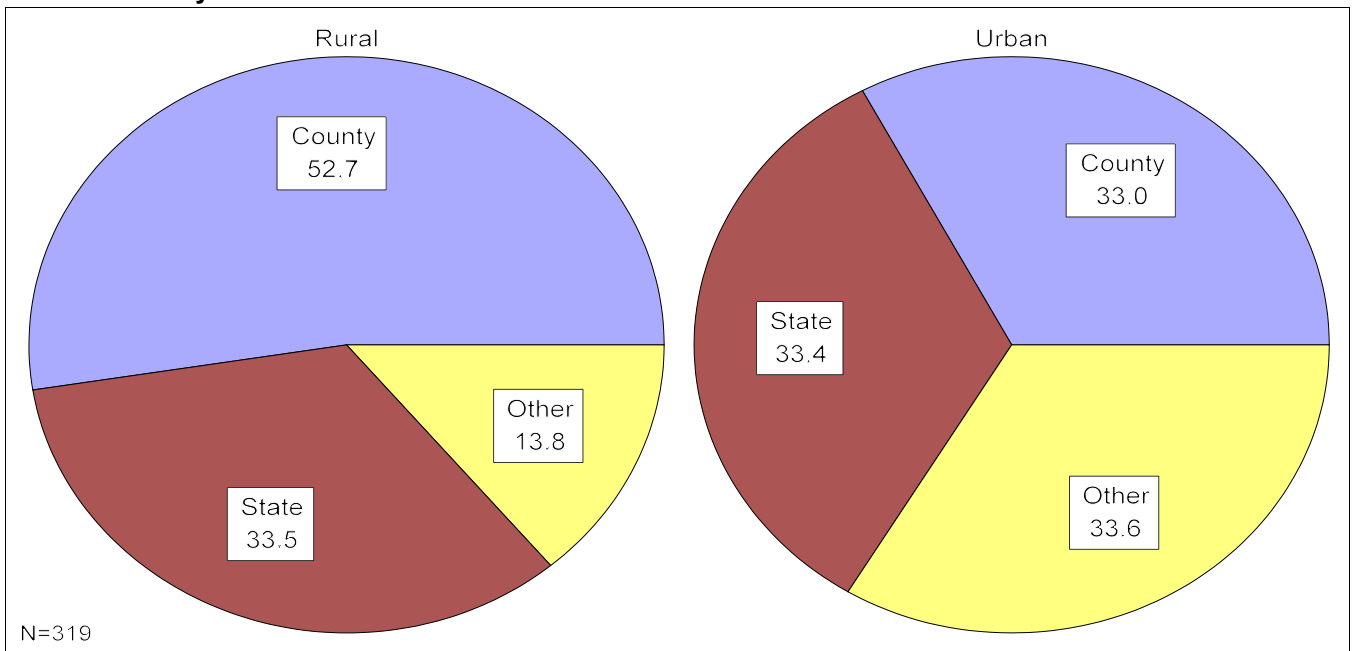


Figure 31. Whether Anyone in Household is Considering Moving in the Next Year by Rural/Urban Status: 2002

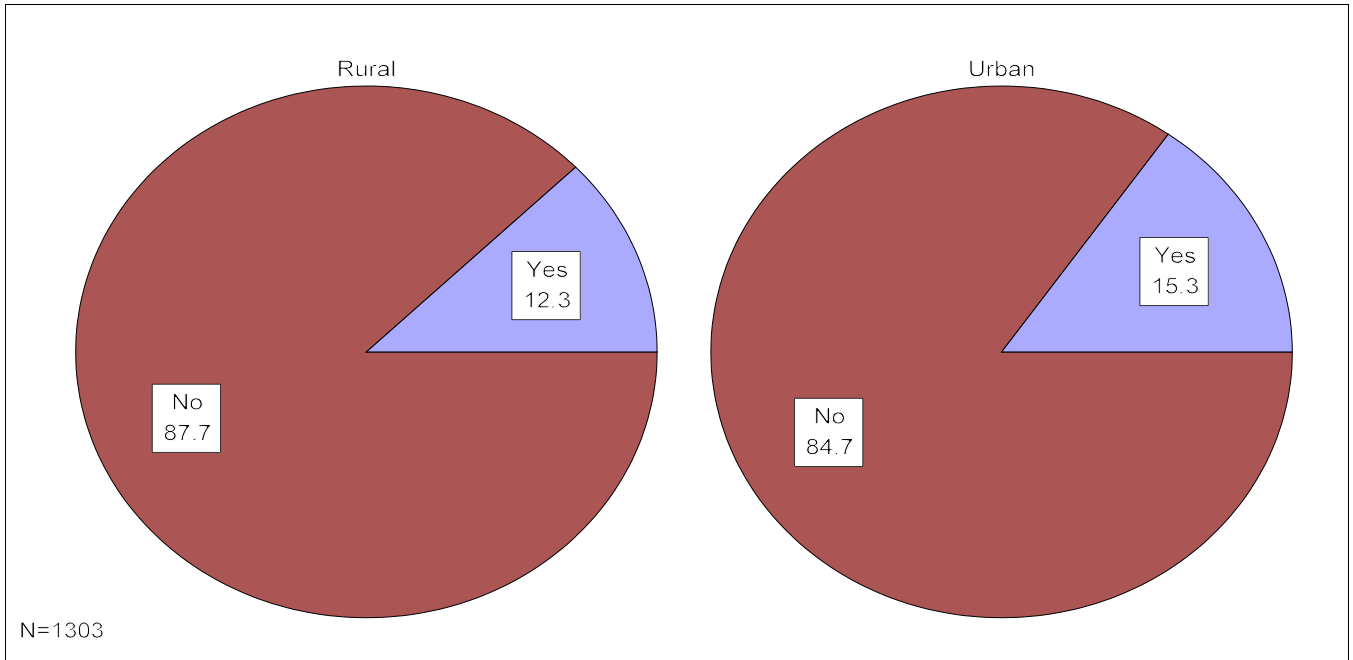


Figure 32. Whether Household Member Considering a Move (in the Next Year) Will Leave Their Present County or North Dakota by Rural/Urban Status: 2002

