

MORTON COUNTY AREA PROFILE

Morton County's 2016 resident population was 30,809, a one-year numeric change of +441 or a change of +1.5 percent. The unemployment rate for Morton County in November 2017 was 2.6 percent. One year prior, the unemployment rate was 2.8 percent. There were 256 job openings in Morton County in December 2017. On average in Q2 (Apr-Jun) 2017, the private industry in Morton County employing the largest number of workers was Health Care and Social Assistance. The private industry with the highest average weekly wage in Q2 (Apr-Jun) 2017 was Utilities.



SUMMARY STATISTICS		Morton County	North Dakota
Population	[CENS 2016]	30,809	755,548
1-Year Numeric Change		+441	+689
1-Year Percent Change		+1.5	+0.1
Numeric Change Since 2010 Census		+3,338	+82,957
Percent Change Since 2010 Census		+12.2	+12.3
Largest City (incorporated places)	[CENS 2016]	Mandan	Fargo
Largest City Population	[CENS 2016]	21,769	120,762
Population Race and Ethnicity (%)	[CENS 2016]		
White		92.3	87.9
Black or African American		1.1	2.9
American Indian and Alaska Native		3.9	5.5
Asian		0.4	1.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander		0.1	0.1
Other Race or Two or More Races		2.0	2.1
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)		2.8	3.6
Not Hispanic or Latino		97.2	96.4
[Hispanic origin is considered an ethnicity, not a race; Hispanics may be of any race]			
Population Age Groups (%)	[CENS 2016]		
Under 25 years		31.4	35.3
25 to 44 years		27.4	26.4
45 to 64 years		25.6	23.8
65 years and over		15.6	14.5
Median Age	[CENS 2016]	37.4	34.8
Place of Birth (%)	[ACS 2012-16]		
Born in the U.S. (in State of Residence)		76.2	64.6
Born in the U.S. (Outside State of Residence)		23.0	32.1
Born Outside U.S.		0.8	3.3

Sources: ACS U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey; BEA U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; CENS U.S. Census Bureau; DP I North Dakota Dept of Public Instruction; LAUS Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; LED U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics; OJOR Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Online Job Openings Report; QCEW Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; TAX North Dakota Office of State Tax Commissioner; UI Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Unemployment Insurance Statistics

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SUMMARY STATISTICS		
Mobility Status 1 Year Ago (%) [ACS 2012-16]		
Resided in Same House	86.1	82.3
Resided in Different House, Same County	4.2	8.5
Resided in Different House and County, Same State	5.6	3.4
Resided in Different State or Abroad	4.1	5.8
Highest Educational Attainment (%) [ACS 2012-16]		
No High School Diploma	7.9	7.9
High School Diploma or Equivalent	31.2	27.4
Some College, No Degree	22.9	23.0
Associate's Degree	12.7	13.4
Bachelor's Degree	18.7	20.5
Graduate or Professional Degree	6.6	7.7
[Percent of the population 25 years and over]		
K-12 Public School Fall Enrollment [DPI 2016]	4,530	106,863
1-Year Numeric Change	+8	+793
1-Year Percent Change	+0.2	+0.7
Population Below Poverty Level (%) [ACS 2012-16]	8.7	11.2
Population without Health Insurance (%) [ACS 2012-16]	5.6	8.6
[Percent of the civilian noninstitutionalized population without public or private health insurance]		
Labor Force [LAUS NOV 2017]	16,663	413,804
1-Year Numeric Change	+19	+75
1-Year Percent Change	+0.1	0.0
[Civilian population 16 years and over working or actively seeking work]		
Unemployed [LAUS NOV 2017]	428	9,373
1-Year Numeric Change	-39	-1,392
1-Year Percent Change	-8.4	-12.9
Unemployment Rate (%) [LAUS NOV 2017]	2.6	2.3
Same Month, 1 Year Ago	2.8	2.6
Labor Force Participation Rate (%) [ACS 2012-16]	73.4	69.5
[Percent of the population 16 years and over working or actively seeking work]		
Job Openings [OJOR DEC 2017]	256	12,797
1-Year Numeric Change	-97	-888
1-Year Percent Change	-27.5	-6.5

Sources: ACS U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey; BEA U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; CENS U.S. Census Bureau; DPI North Dakota Dept of Public Instruction; LAUS Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; LED U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics; OJOR Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Online Job Openings Report; QCEW Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; TAX North Dakota Office of State Tax Commissioner; UI Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Unemployment Insurance Statistics

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Unemployed per Job Opening	[OJOR NOV 2017]	2.17	0.73
Same Month, 1 Year Ago		1.52	0.77
Active Resumés	[OJOR DEC 2017]	286	6,241
1-Year Numeric Change		-41	-530
1-Year Percent Change		-12.5	-7.8
Active Resumés per Job Opening	[OJOR DEC 2017]	1.12	0.49
Same Month, 1 Year Ago		0.93	0.49
Initial Jobless Claims	[UI NOV 2017]	257	3,986
1-Year Numeric Change		+14	-1,583
1-Year Percent Change		+5.8	-28.4
Average Employment	[QCEW Q2 (APR-JUN) 2017]	11,749	418,354
1-Year Numeric Change		+419	-1,963
1-Year Percent Change		+3.7	-0.5
Business Establishments	[QCEW Q2 (APR-JUN) 2017]	1,023	31,896
1-Year Numeric Change		+15	-180
1-Year Percent Change		+1.5	-0.6
Average Weekly Wage (\$)	[QCEW Q2 (APR-JUN) 2017]	923	953
1-Year Numeric Change		+94	+45
1-Year Percent Change		+11.3	+5.0
Worker New Hires	[LED Q2 (APR-JUN) 2016]	694	26,412
1-Year Numeric Change		-134	-5,045
1-Year Percent Change		-16.2	-16.0
Worker New Hires Rate (%)	[LED Q2 (APR-JUN) 2016]	7.3	7.5
Same Quarter, 1 Year Ago		8.8	8.6
Worker Separations	[LED Q2 (APR-JUN) 2016]	929	39,165
1-Year Numeric Change		-65	-6,731
1-Year Percent Change		-6.5	-14.7
Worker Separations Rate (%)	[LED Q2 (APR-JUN) 2016]	9.8	11.1
Same Quarter, 1 Year Ago		10.6	12.6
Turnover Rate (%)	[LED Q2 (APR-JUN) 2016]	7.8	8.4
Same Quarter, 1 Year Ago		9.1	9.5

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SUMMARY STATISTICS		Morton County	North Dakota
Per Capita Personal Income (\$)	[BEA 2016]	49,614	54,627
1-Year Numeric Change		-187	-871
1-Year Percent Change		-0.4	-1.6
Taxable Sales and Purchases (\$)	[TAX Q2 (APR-JUN) 2017]	76,770,595	4,687,231,931
1-Year Numeric Change		+3,481,976	+300,221,729
1-Year Percent Change		+4.8	+6.8
New Residential Construction (Housing Units)	[CENS 2016]	299	3,981
1-Year Numeric Change		+11	-2,275
1-Year Percent Change		+3.8	-36.4
Class of Worker (%)	[ACS 2012-16]		
Private Wage and Salary Workers		75.2	75.9
Government Workers		15.2	16.0
Self-Employed Workers		9.4	7.8
Unpaid Family Workers		0.1	0.3
[Percent of the civilian employed population 16 years and over]			
Worker Occupations (%)	[ACS 2012-16]		
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations		32.9	35.3
Service Occupations		18.2	17.1
Sales and Office Occupations		21.7	22.1
Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations		11.9	12.7
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		15.3	12.8
[Percent of the civilian employed population 16 years and over]			
Usual Worker Hours per Week	[ACS 2012-16]		
Work 35 or More Hours per Week (%)		83.6	78.8
Work Between 15 and 34 Hours per Week (%)		13.2	16.7
Work Less Than 15 Hours per Week (%)		3.1	4.5
Average Weekly Hours		41.4	40.6
[Percent of the employed population 16 to 64 years]			
Average Commute Time to Work (in minutes)	[ACS 2012-16]	20.7	17.3
Work at Home (%)	[ACS 2012-16]	4.7	4.9
[Percent of the employed population 16 years and over working from home a majority of the time]			

Sources: ACS U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey; BEA U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; CENS U.S. Census Bureau; DPI North Dakota Dept of Public Instruction; LAUS Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; LED U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics; OJOR Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Online Job Openings Report; QCEW Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; TAX North Dakota Office of State Tax Commissioner; UI Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Unemployment Insurance Statistics

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Median Household Income (\$)	[ACS 2012-16]	63,549	59,114
Median Family Income (\$)		83,298	77,277
Median Nonfamily Income (\$)		37,500	35,176
[2016 inflation-adjusted dollars]			
Housing Units	[CENS 2016]	14,660	368,624
1-Year Numeric Change		+271	+5,747
1-Year Percent Change		+1.9	+1.6
Owner-Occupied Housing Units (%)	[ACS 2012-16]	73.4	63.5
Renter-Occupied Housing Units (%)	[ACS 2012-16]	26.6	36.5
Vacant Housing Units (%)	[ACS 2012-16]	7.7	12.8
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	[ACS 2012-16]	1.0	1.4
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	[ACS 2012-16]	1.9	7.0
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units (\$)	[ACS 2012-16]	173,400	164,000
Owner-Occupied Housing Units with a Mortgage (%)	[ACS 2012-16]	58.9	53.0
Owner-Occupied Housing Units without a Mortgage (%)	[ACS 2012-16]	41.1	47.0
Median Monthly Owner Costs for Housing Units with a Mortgage (\$)	[ACS 2012-16]	1,303	1,278
Percent Above or Below the ND Median		+2.0	
Median Monthly Owner Costs for Housing Units without a Mortgage (\$)	[ACS 2012-16]	447	428
Percent Above or Below the ND Median		+4.4	
Median Rent for Occupied Units Paying Rent (\$)	[ACS 2012-16]	763	736
Percent Above or Below the ND Median		+3.7	
Proportion of Housing Units with a Mortgage where Monthly Owner Costs are equal to or greater than 30 percent of Household Income (%)	[ACS 2012-16]	16.3	17.2
Proportion of Occupied Units Paying Rent where Monthly Costs are equal to or greater than 30 percent of Household Income (%)	[ACS 2012-16]	40.1	38.6

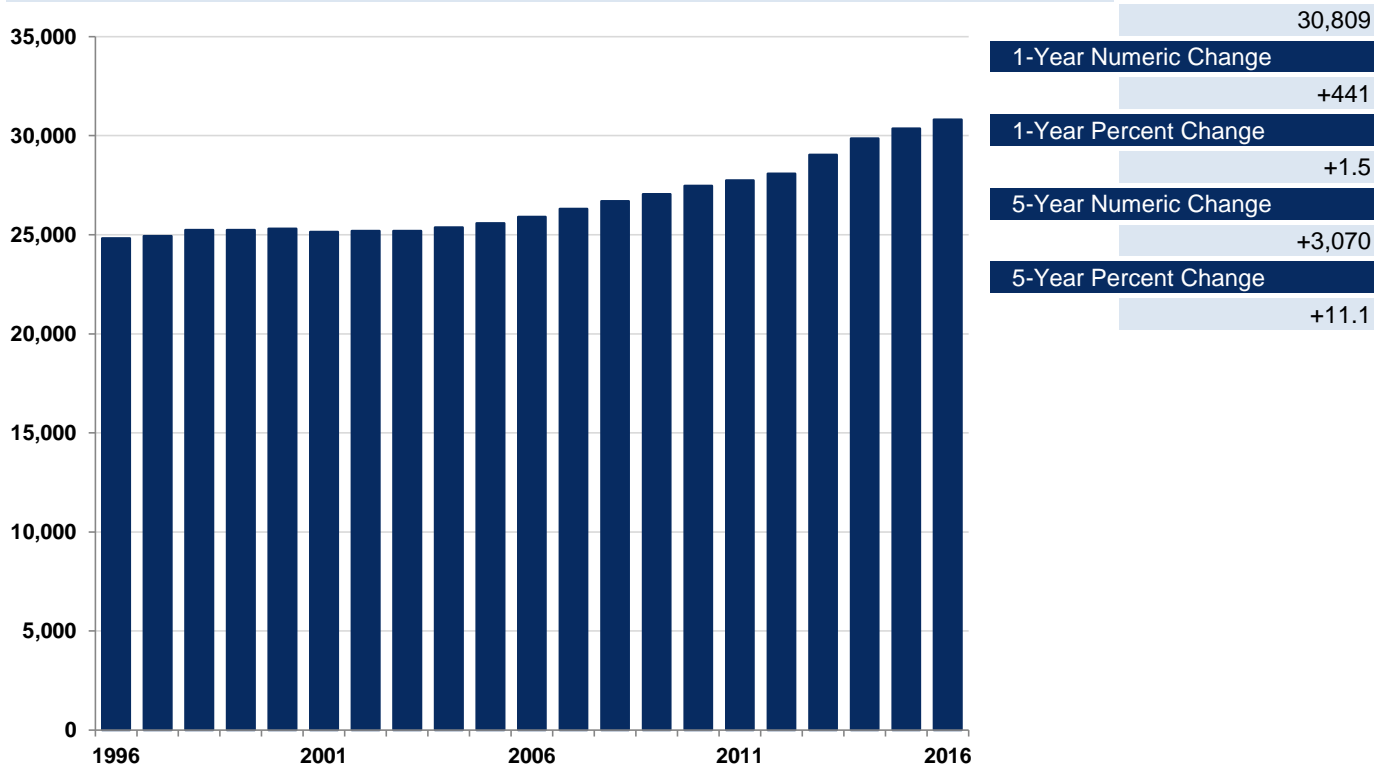
Sources: ACS U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey; BEA U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; CENS U.S. Census Bureau; DPI North Dakota Dept of Public Instruction; LAUS Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; LED U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics; OJOR Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Online Job Openings Report; QCEW Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; TAX North Dakota Office of State Tax Commissioner; UI Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Unemployment Insurance Statistics

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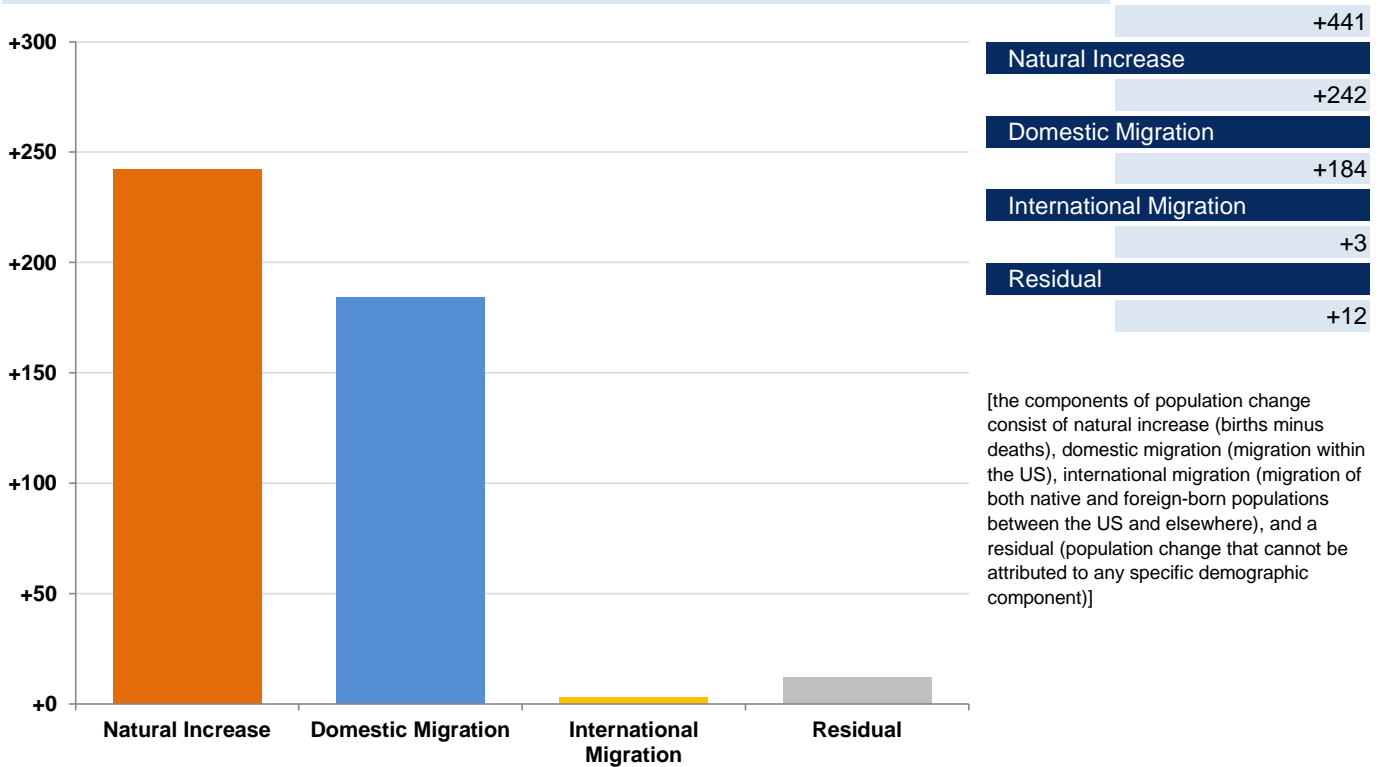
POPULATION

[CENS 2016]



COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE [1-YR CHANGE]

[CENS 2016]



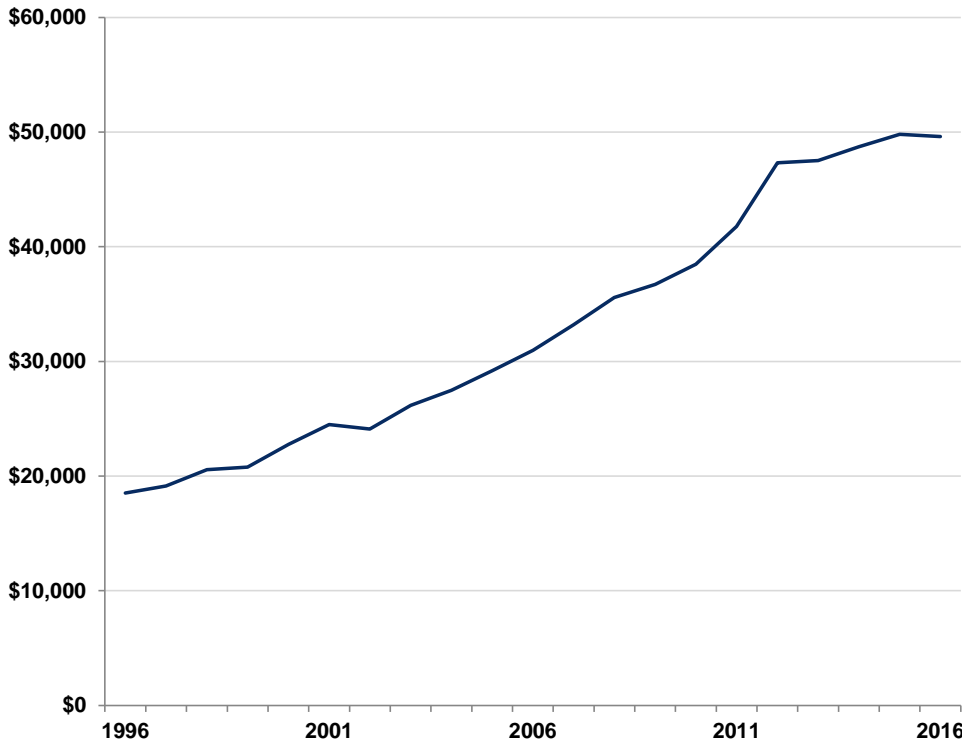
Sources: CENS U.S. Census Bureau

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PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (\$)

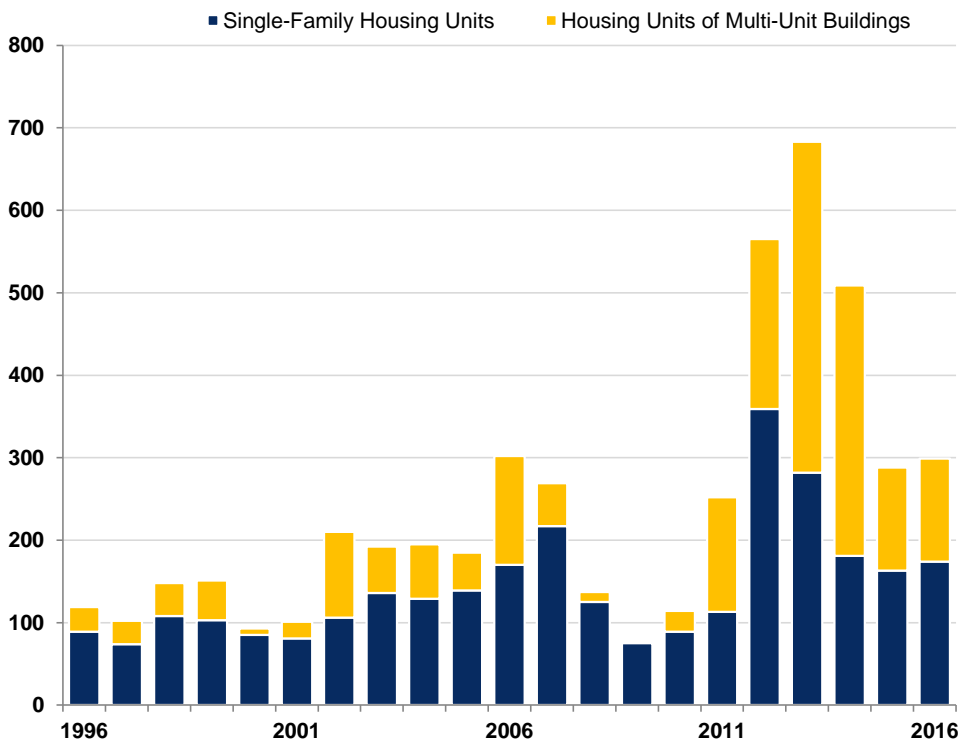
[BEA 2016]



1-Year Numeric Change	-187
1-Year Percent Change	-0.4
5-Year Numeric Change	+7,837
5-Year Percent Change	+18.8

NEW RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION (HOUSING UNITS)

[CENS 2016]



1-Year Numeric Change	+11
1-Year Percent Change	+3.8
5-Year Numeric Change	+47
5-Year Percent Change	+18.7

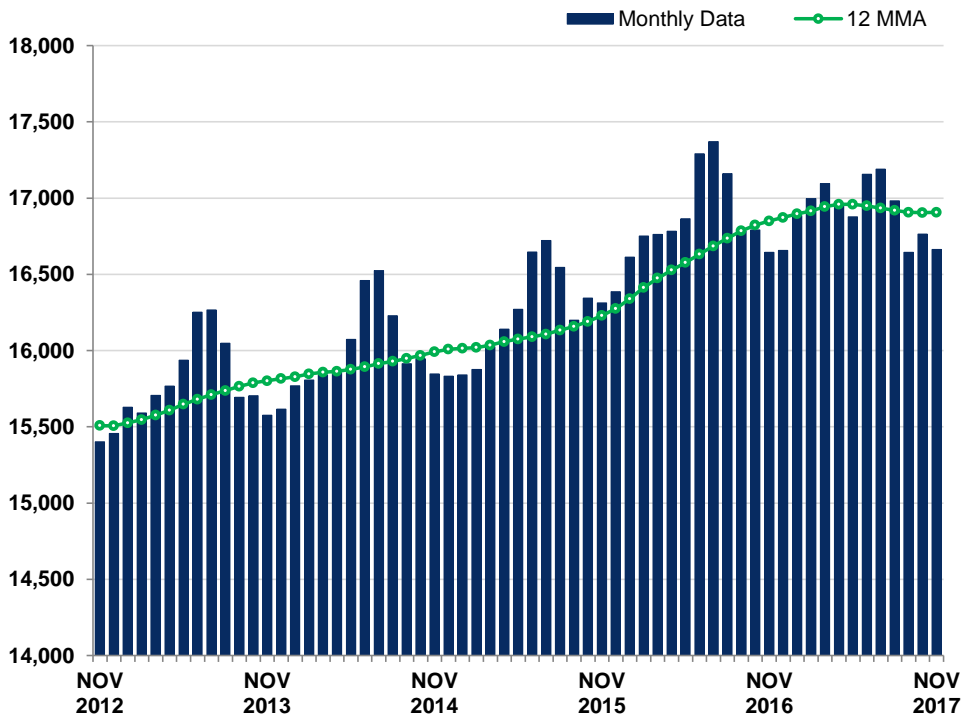
Sources: BEA U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; CENS U.S. Census Bureau

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LABOR FORCE

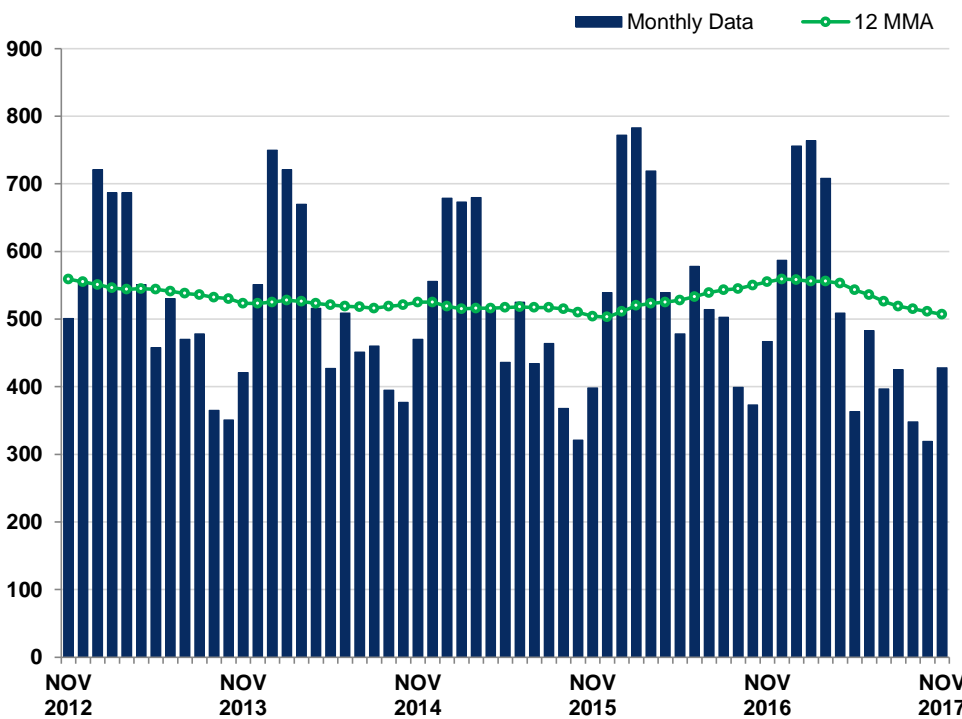
[LAUS NOV 2017]



16,630	
1-Year Numeric Change	+19
1-Year Percent Change	+0.1
5-Year Numeric Change	+1,261
5-Year Percent Change	+8.2
12-Month Moving Average	16,907
1-Year Numeric Change	+57
1-Year Percent Change	+0.3
5-Year Numeric Change	+1,399
5-Year Percent Change	+9.0

UNEMPLOYED

[LAUS NOV 2017]



428	
1-Year Numeric Change	-39
1-Year Percent Change	-8.4
5-Year Numeric Change	-73
5-Year Percent Change	-14.6
12-Month Moving Average	507
1-Year Numeric Change	-48
1-Year Percent Change	-8.6
5-Year Numeric Change	-52
5-Year Percent Change	-9.3

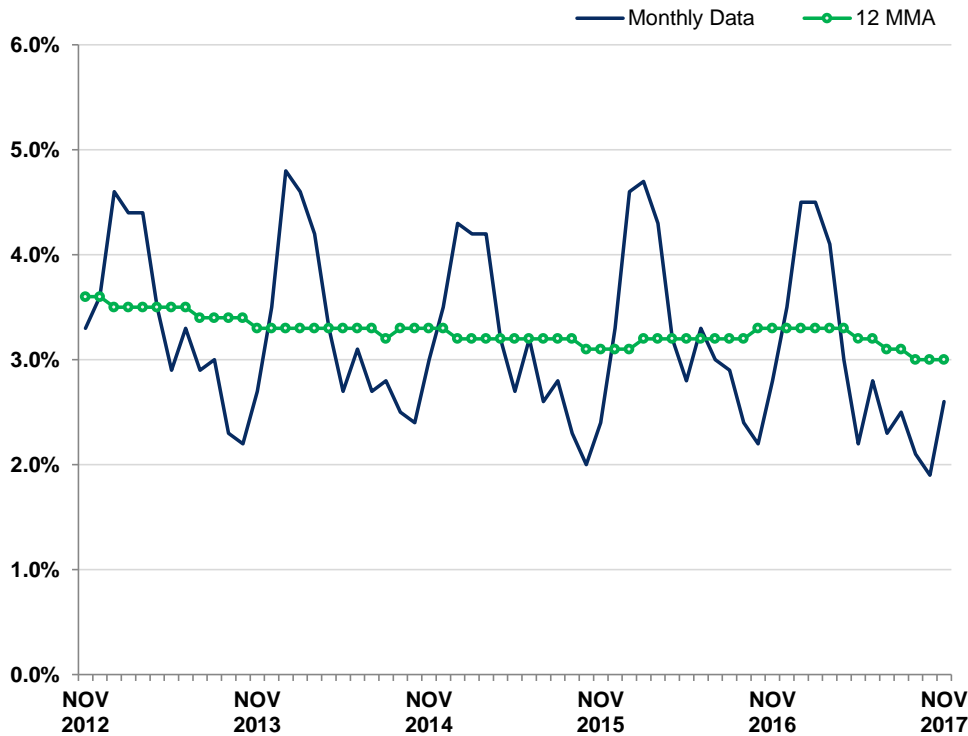
Sources: LAUS Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

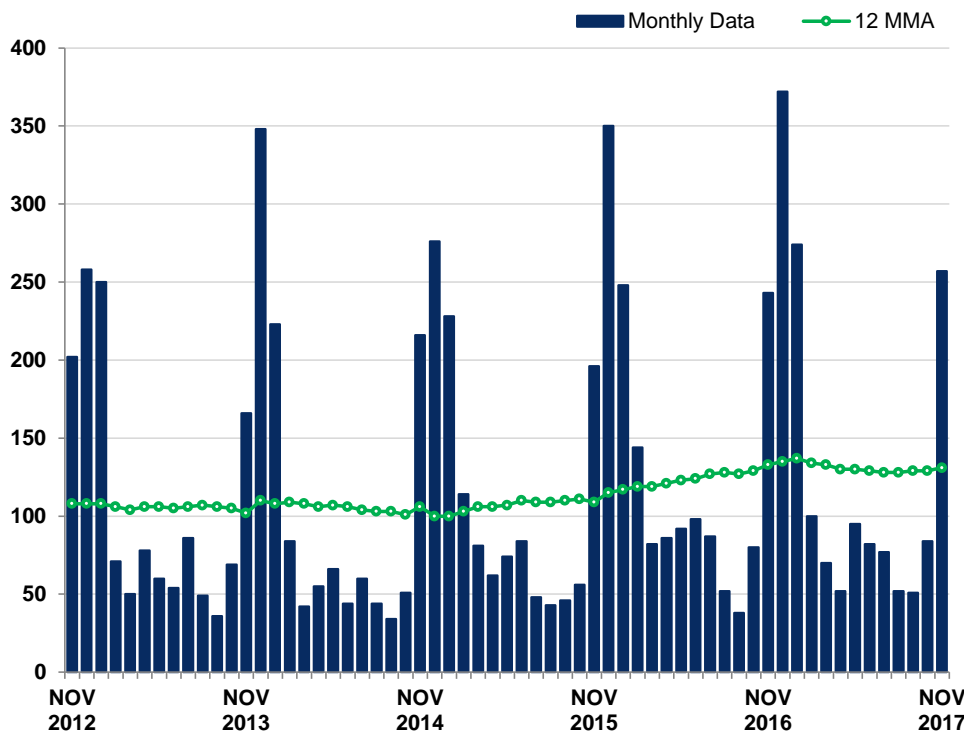
[LAUS NOV 2017]



2.6	
Same Month, 1 Year Ago	2.6
2.8	
Same Month, 5 Years Ago	2.8
3.3	
12-Month Moving Average	3.3
3.0	
Same Month, 1 Year Ago	3.0
3.3	
Same Month, 5 Years Ago	3.3
3.6	

INITIAL JOBLESS CLAIMS

[UI NOV 2017]



257	
1-Year Numeric Change	257
+14	
1-Year Percent Change	+14
+5.8	
5-Year Numeric Change	+5.8
+55	
5-Year Percent Change	+55
+27.2	
12-Month Moving Average	+27.2
131	
1-Year Numeric Change	131
-2	
1-Year Percent Change	-2
-1.5	
5-Year Numeric Change	-1.5
+23	
5-Year Percent Change	+23
+21.3	

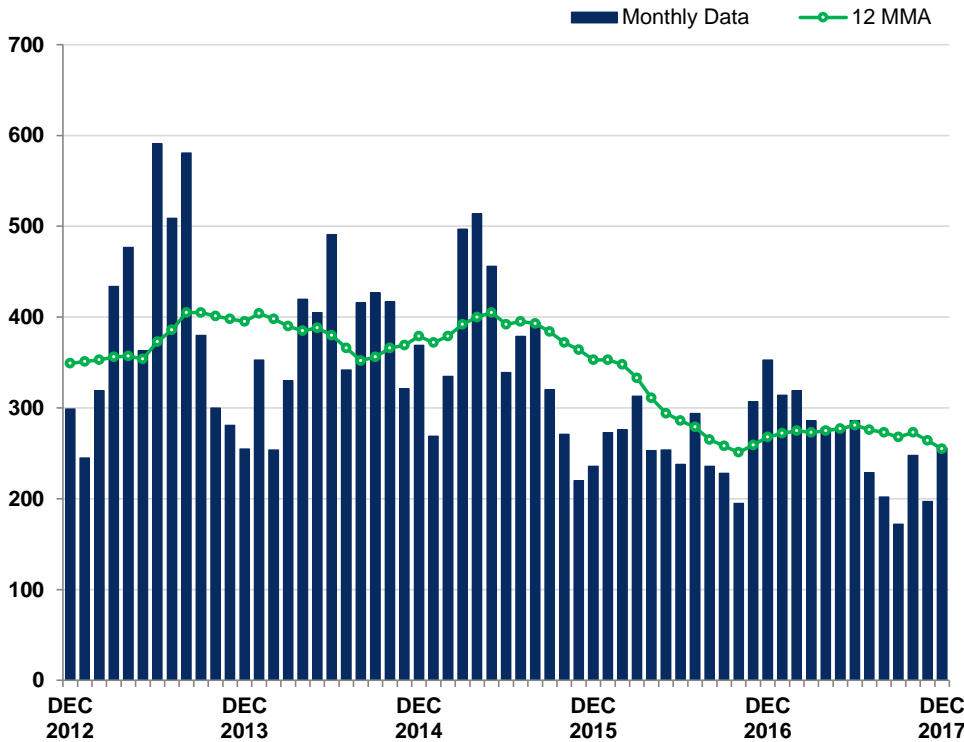
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JOB OPENINGS

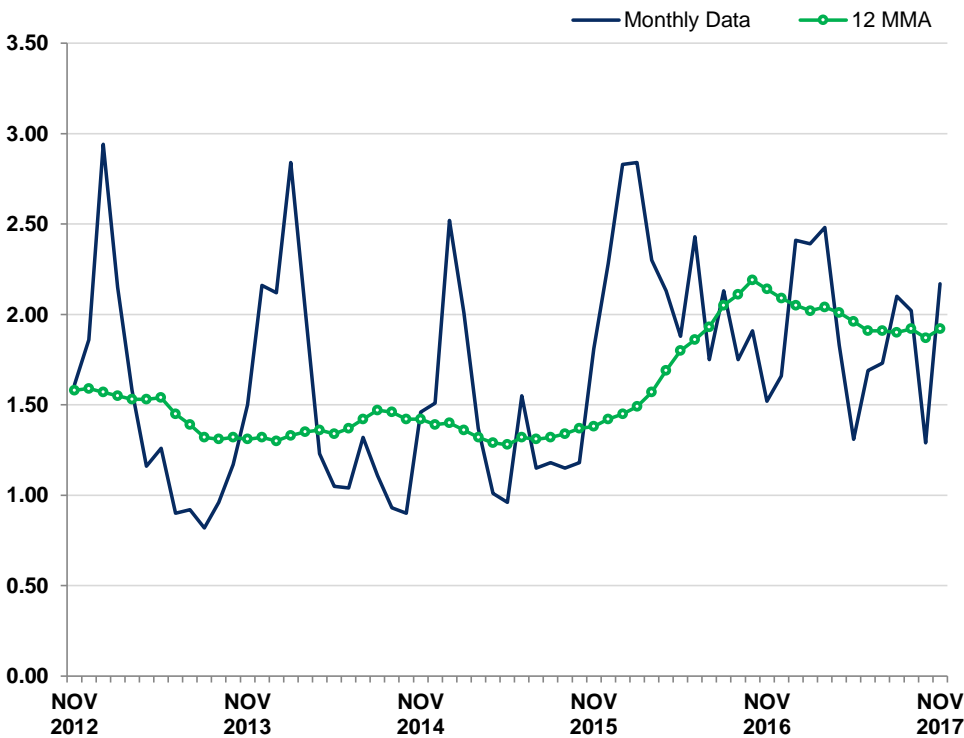
[OJOR DEC 2017]



256	
1-Year Numeric Change	-97
1-Year Percent Change	-27.5
5-Year Numeric Change	-43
5-Year Percent Change	-14.4
12-Month Moving Average	255
1-Year Numeric Change	-13
1-Year Percent Change	-4.9
5-Year Numeric Change	-94
5-Year Percent Change	-26.9

UNEMPLOYED PER JOB OPENING

[OJOR NOV 2017]



2.17	
Same Month, 1 Year Ago	1.52
Same Month, 5 Years Ago	1.61
12-Month Moving Average	1.92
Same Month, 1 Year Ago	2.14
Same Month, 5 Years Ago	1.58

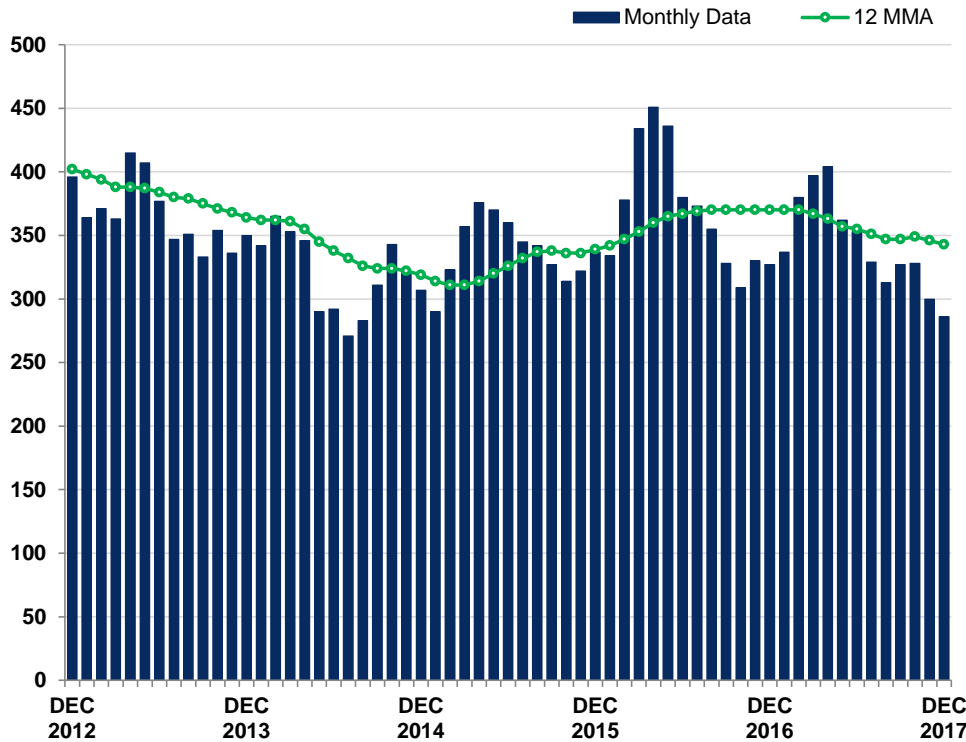
Sources: OJOR Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Online Job Openings Report

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ACTIVE RESUMÉS

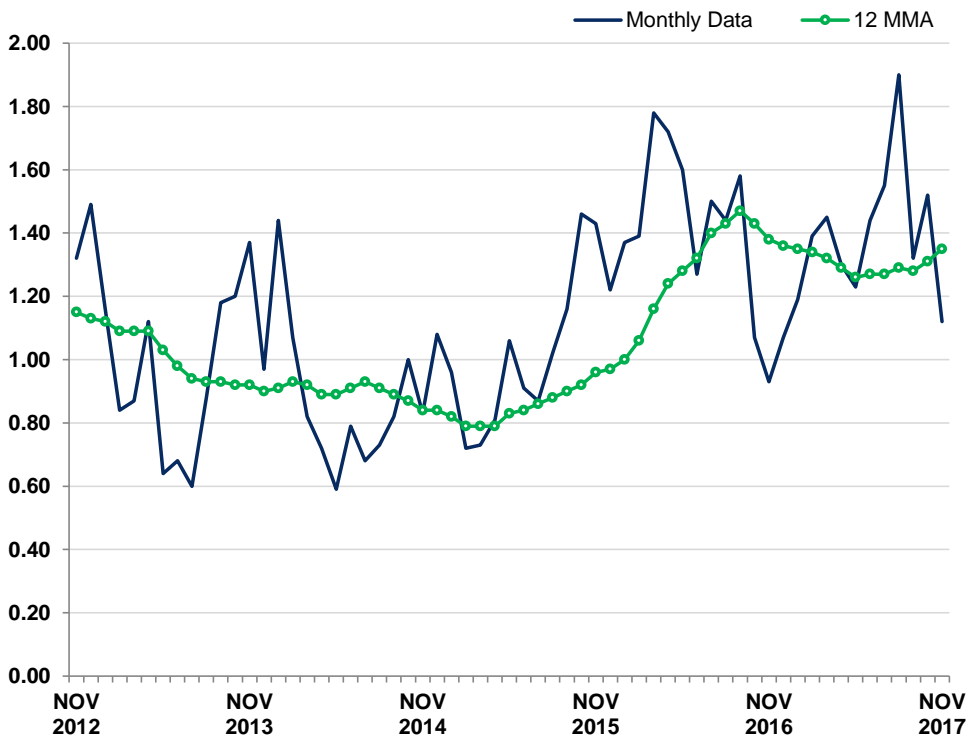
[OJOR DEC 2017]



286	
1-Year Numeric Change	-41
1-Year Percent Change	-12.5
5-Year Numeric Change	-110
5-Year Percent Change	-27.8
12-Month Moving Average	343
1-Year Numeric Change	-27
1-Year Percent Change	-7.3
5-Year Numeric Change	-59
5-Year Percent Change	-14.7

ACTIVE RESUMÉS PER JOB OPENING

[OJOR DEC 2017]



1.12	
Same Month, 1 Year Ago	0.93
Same Month, 5 Years Ago	1.32
12-Month Moving Average	1.35
Same Month, 1 Year Ago	1.38
Same Month, 5 Years Ago	1.15

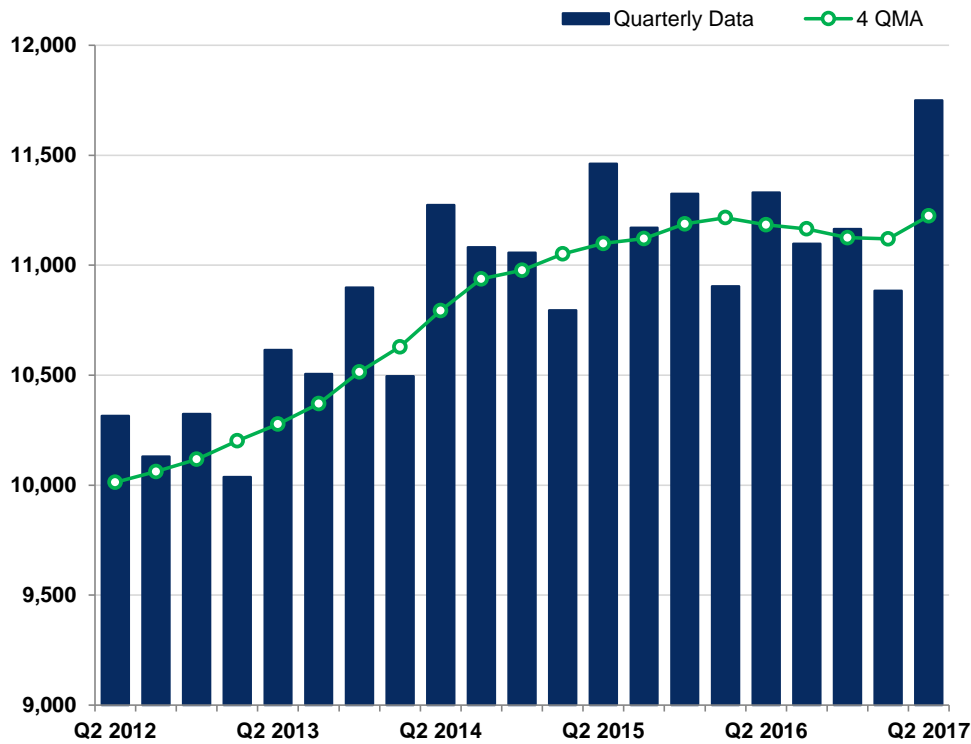
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AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT

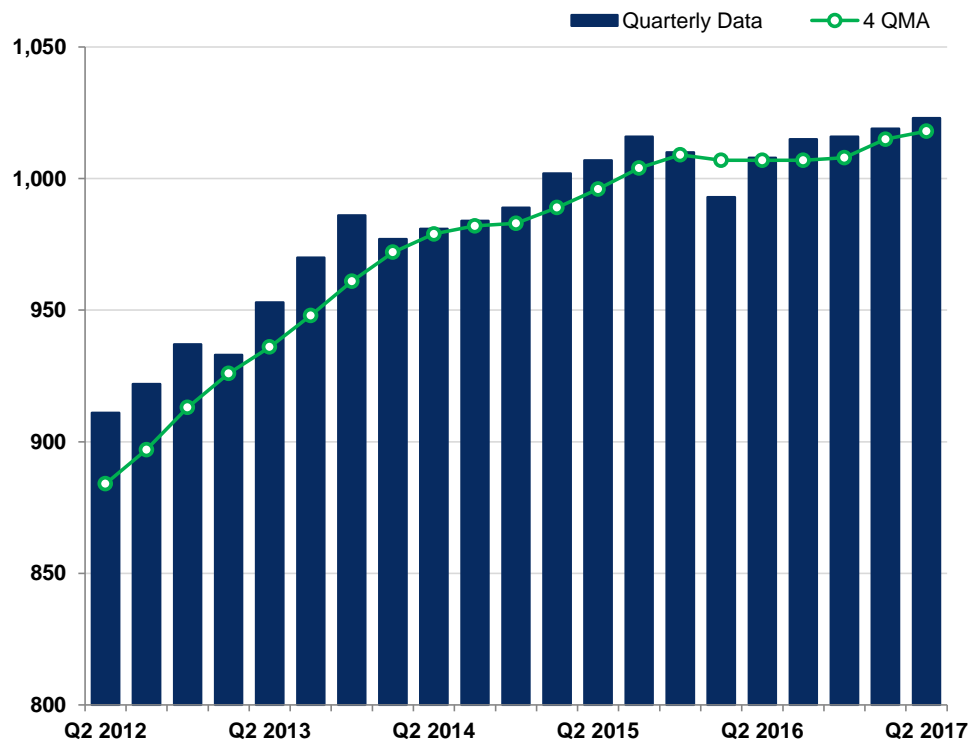
[QCEW Q2 (APR-JUN) 2017]



11,749
1-Year Numeric Change
+419
1-Year Percent Change
+3.7
5-Year Numeric Change
+1,434
5-Year Percent Change
+13.9
4-Quarter Moving Average
11,224
1-Year Numeric Change
+41
1-Year Percent Change
+0.4
5-Year Numeric Change
+1,211
5-Year Percent Change
+12.1

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

[QCEW Q2 (APR-JUN) 2017]



1,023
1-Year Numeric Change
+15
1-Year Percent Change
+1.5
5-Year Numeric Change
+112
5-Year Percent Change
+12.3
4-Quarter Moving Average
1,018
1-Year Numeric Change
+11
1-Year Percent Change
+1.1
5-Year Numeric Change
+134
5-Year Percent Change
+15.2

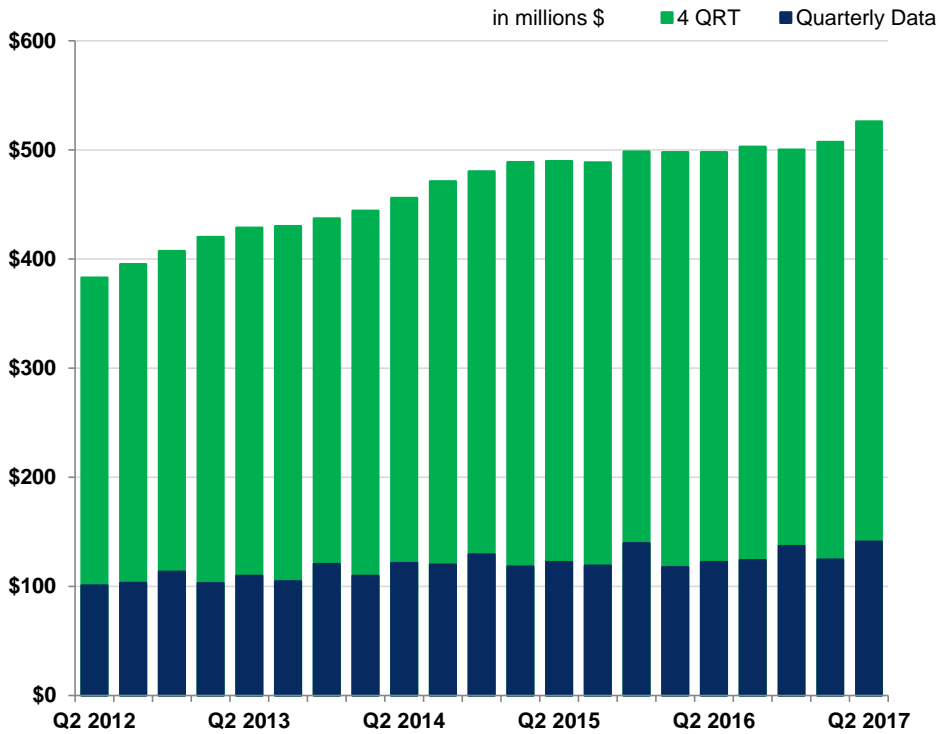
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TOTAL WAGES (\$)

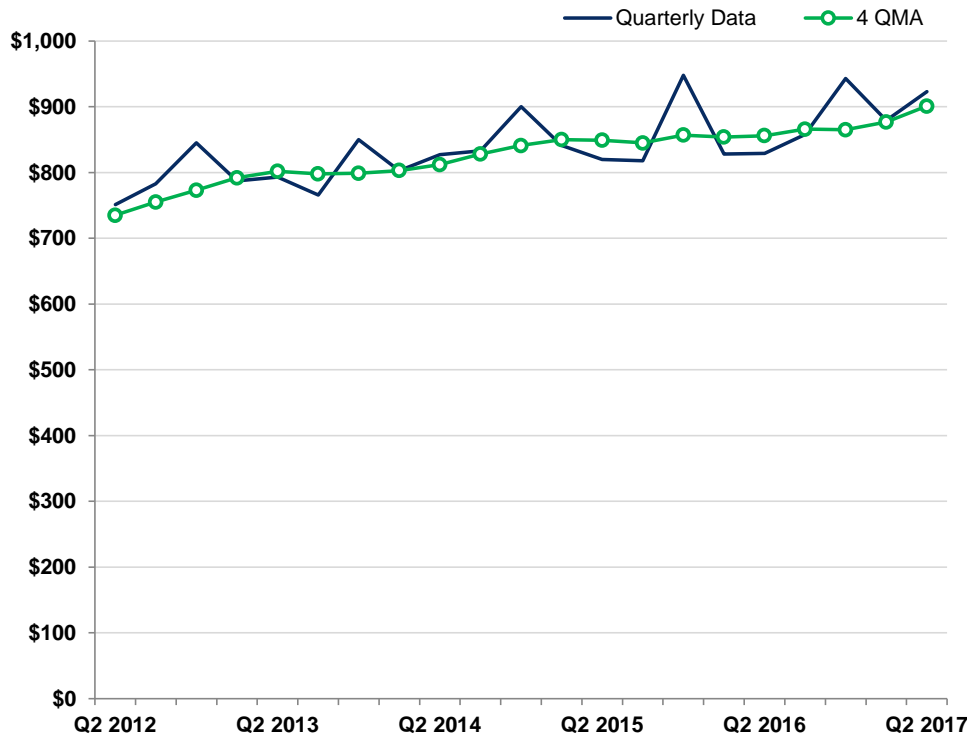
[QCEW Q2 (APR-JUN) 2017]



141,028,285
1-Year Numeric Change
+18,858,944
1-Year Percent Change
+15.4
5-Year Numeric Change
+40,266,246
5-Year Percent Change
+40.0
4-Quarter Rolling Total
526,075,910
1-Year Numeric Change
+28,238,663
1-Year Percent Change
+5.7
5-Year Numeric Change
+143,238,753
5-Year Percent Change
+37.4

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE (\$)

[QCEW Q2 (APR-JUN) 2017]



923
1-Year Numeric Change
+94
1-Year Percent Change
+11.3
5-Year Numeric Change
+172
5-Year Percent Change
+22.9
4-Quarter Moving Average
901
1-Year Numeric Change
+45
1-Year Percent Change
+5.3
5-Year Numeric Change
+166
5-Year Percent Change
+22.6

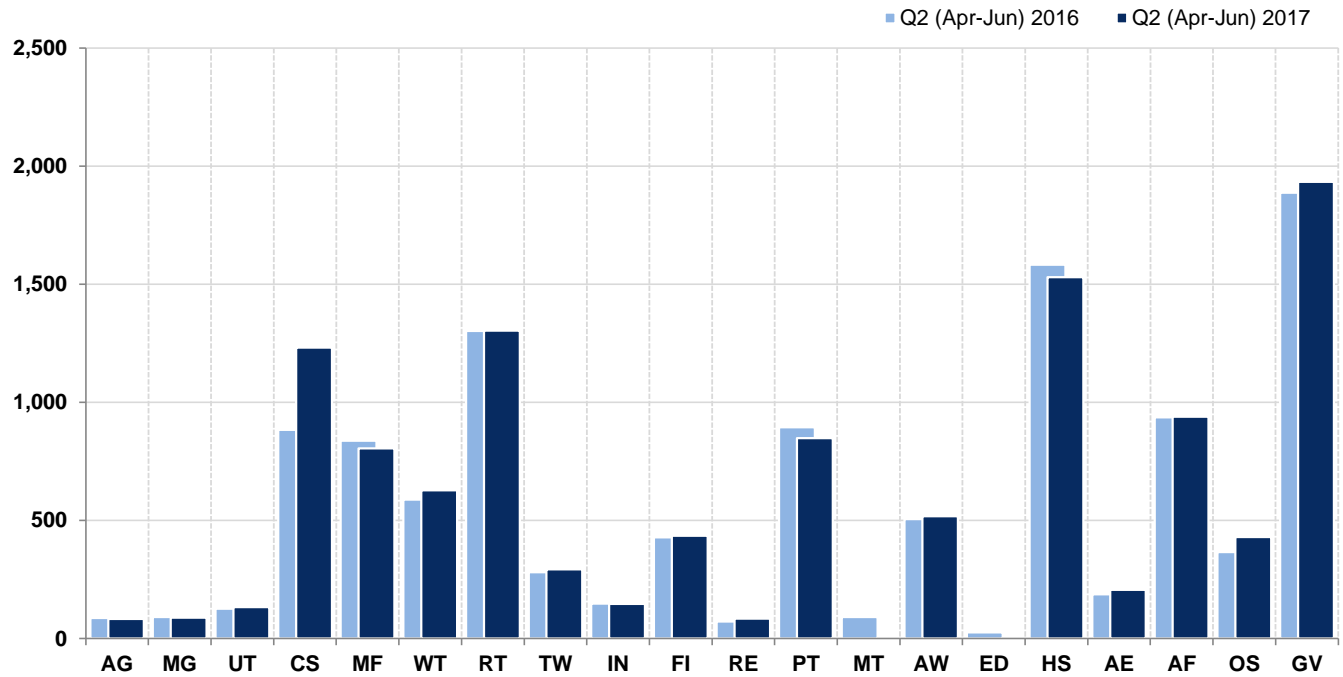
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AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

[QCEW Q2 (APR-JUN) 2017]



Morton County						
Abbr	[2-Digit NAICS code] Industry	Q2 2016 Avg Employ.	Q2 2017 Avg Employ.	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Pct Share of Area Total
AG	[11] Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	87	83	-4	-4.6	0.7
MG	[21] Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	91	88	-3	-3.3	0.7
UT	[22] Utilities	127	133	+6	+4.7	1.1
CS	[23] Construction	884	1,232	+348	+39.4	10.5
MF	[31-33] Manufacturing	838	805	-33	-3.9	6.9
WT	[42] Wholesale Trade	589	628	+39	+6.6	5.3
RT	[44-45] Retail Trade	1,303	1,304	+1	+0.1	11.1
TW	[48-49] Transportation and Warehousing	281	293	+12	+4.3	2.5
IN	[51] Information	148	147	-1	-0.7	1.3
FI	[52] Finance and Insurance	429	436	+7	+1.6	3.7
RE	[53] Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	72	84	+12	+16.7	0.7
PT	[54] Professional and Technical Services	894	848	-46	-5.1	7.2
MT	[55] Management of Companies and Enterprises	92	***	***	***	***
AW	[56] Administrative and Waste Services	506	518	+12	+2.4	4.4
ED	[61] Educational Services	26	***	***	***	***
HS	[62] Health Care and Social Assistance	1,583	1,530	-53	-3.3	13.0
AE	[71] Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	188	207	+19	+10.1	1.8
AF	[72] Accommodation and Food Services	937	939	+2	+0.2	8.0
OS	[81] Other Services (except Government)	367	430	+63	+17.2	3.7
GV	Government	1,888	1,933	+45	+2.4	16.5
TL	Total, All Industries	11,330	11,749	+419	+3.7	100.0

[*Government* includes employment for public schools, colleges, universities, and hospitals and tribal entities]

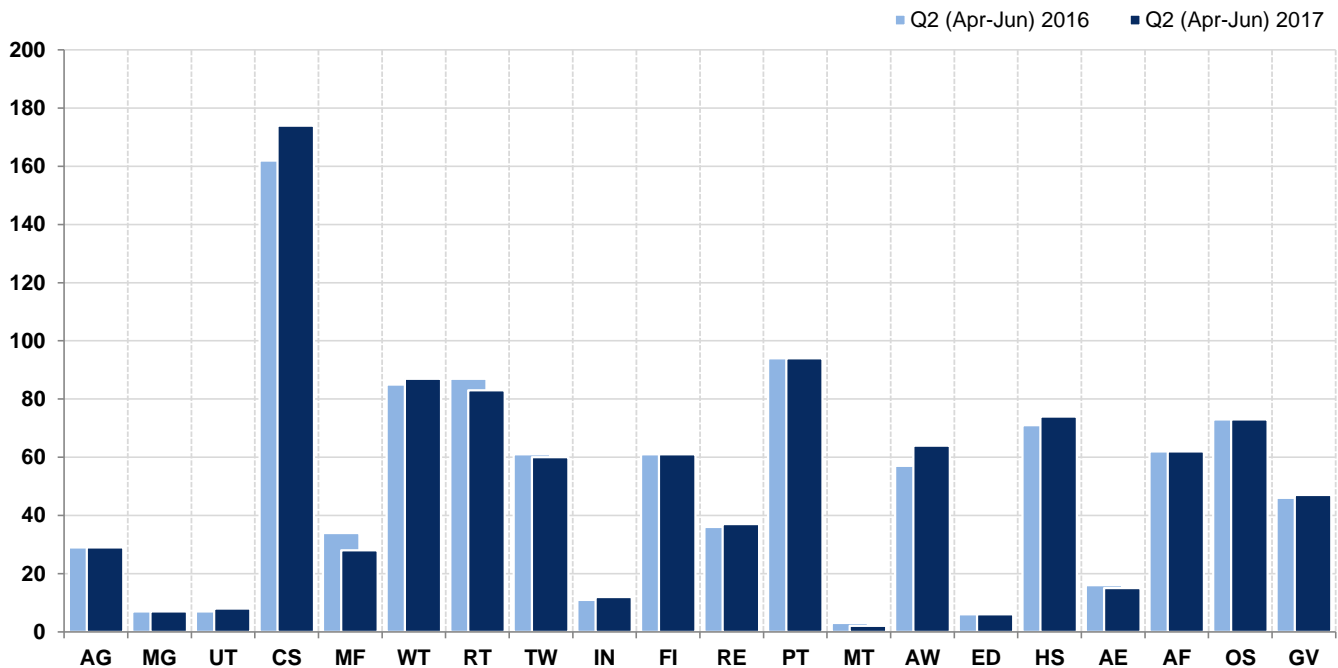
Sources: QCEW Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Data current as of January 3, 2018. Data are not seasonally adjusted. Asterisks (***) indicate data cannot be released due to reliability, availability or confidentiality restrictions.

MORTON COUNTY AREA PROFILE

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY

[QCEW Q2 (APR-JUN) 2017]



Morton County

Abbr	[2-Digit NAICS code] Industry	Q2 2016 Business Estab.	Q2 2017 Business Estab.	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Percent Share of Total
AG	[11] Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	29	29	0	0.0	2.8
MG	[21] Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	7	7	0	0.0	0.7
UT	[22] Utilities	7	8	+1	+14.3	0.8
CS	[23] Construction	162	174	+12	+7.4	17.0
MF	[31-33] Manufacturing	34	28	-6	-17.6	2.7
WT	[42] Wholesale Trade	85	87	+2	+2.4	8.5
RT	[44-45] Retail Trade	87	83	-4	-4.6	8.1
TW	[48-49] Transportation and Warehousing	61	60	-1	-1.6	5.9
IN	[51] Information	11	12	+1	+9.1	1.2
FI	[52] Finance and Insurance	61	61	0	0.0	6.0
RE	[53] Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	36	37	+1	+2.8	3.6
PT	[54] Professional and Technical Services	94	94	0	0.0	9.2
MT	[55] Management of Companies and Enterprises	3	2	-1	-33.3	0.2
AW	[56] Administrative and Waste Services	57	64	+7	+12.3	6.3
ED	[61] Educational Services	6	6	0	0.0	0.6
HS	[62] Health Care and Social Assistance	71	74	+3	+4.2	7.2
AE	[71] Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	16	15	-1	-6.3	1.5
AF	[72] Accommodation and Food Services	62	62	0	0.0	6.1
OS	[81] Other Services (except Government)	73	73	0	0.0	7.1
GV	Government	46	47	+1	+2.2	4.6
TL	Total, All Industries	1,008	1,023	+15	+1.5	100.0

['Government' includes establishments for public schools, colleges, universities, and hospitals and tribal entities]

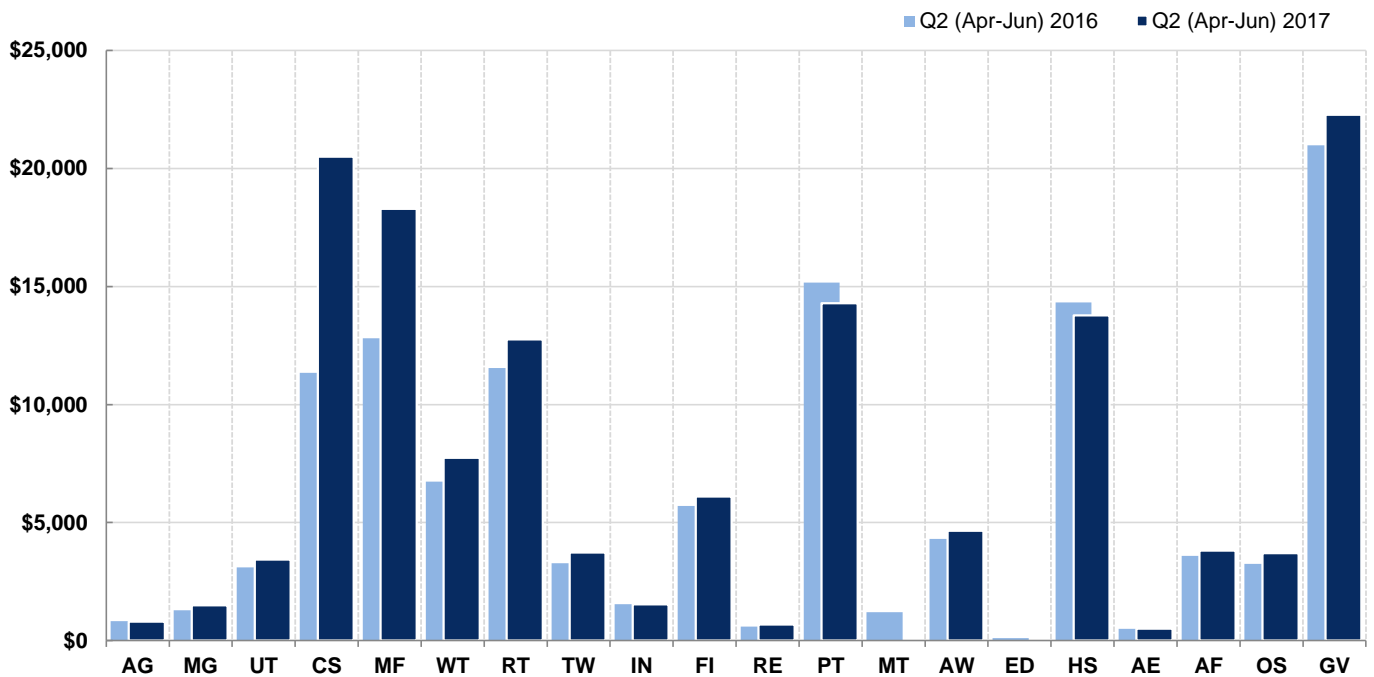
Sources: QCEW Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

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MORTON COUNTY AREA PROFILE

TOTAL WAGES (in thousands \$) BY INDUSTRY

[QCEW Q2 (APR-JUN) 2017]



Morton County						
Abbr	[2-Digit NAICS code] Industry	Q2 2016 Total Wages	Q2 2017 Total Wages	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Percent Share of Total
AG	[11] Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	826.5	794.0	-32.5	-3.9	0.6
MG	[21] Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	1,278.3	1,493.9	+215.5	+16.9	1.1
UT	[22] Utilities	3,100.0	3,431.5	+331.5	+10.7	2.4
CS	[23] Construction	11,344.0	20,503.7	+9,159.8	+80.7	14.5
MF	[31-33] Manufacturing	12,801.2	18,286.3	+5,485.2	+42.8	13.0
WT	[42] Wholesale Trade	6,727.1	7,742.1	+1,015.0	+15.1	5.5
RT	[44-45] Retail Trade	11,551.0	12,764.8	+1,213.8	+10.5	9.1
TW	[48-49] Transportation and Warehousing	3,276.8	3,729.4	+452.6	+13.8	2.6
IN	[51] Information	1,537.8	1,528.6	-9.2	-0.6	1.1
FI	[52] Finance and Insurance	5,704.8	6,106.6	+401.8	+7.0	4.3
RE	[53] Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	586.9	678.8	+91.8	+15.6	0.5
PT	[54] Professional and Technical Services	15,171.1	14,287.5	-883.6	-5.8	10.1
MT	[55] Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,206.8	***	***	***	***
AW	[56] Administrative and Waste Services	4,311.8	4,646.3	+334.5	+7.8	3.3
ED	[61] Educational Services	99.2	***	***	***	***
HS	[62] Health Care and Social Assistance	14,327.7	13,770.0	-557.6	-3.9	9.8
AE	[71] Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	490.6	506.1	+15.5	+3.2	0.4
AF	[72] Accommodation and Food Services	3,589.8	3,815.6	+225.8	+6.3	2.7
OS	[81] Other Services (except Government)	3,252.7	3,702.9	+450.2	+13.8	2.6
GV	Government	20,985.3	22,280.9	+1,295.5	+6.2	15.8
TL	Total, All Industries	122,169.3	141,028.3	+18,858.9	+15.4	100.0

[*Government* includes wages for public schools, colleges, universities, and hospitals and tribal entities; change calculations based on unrounded data]

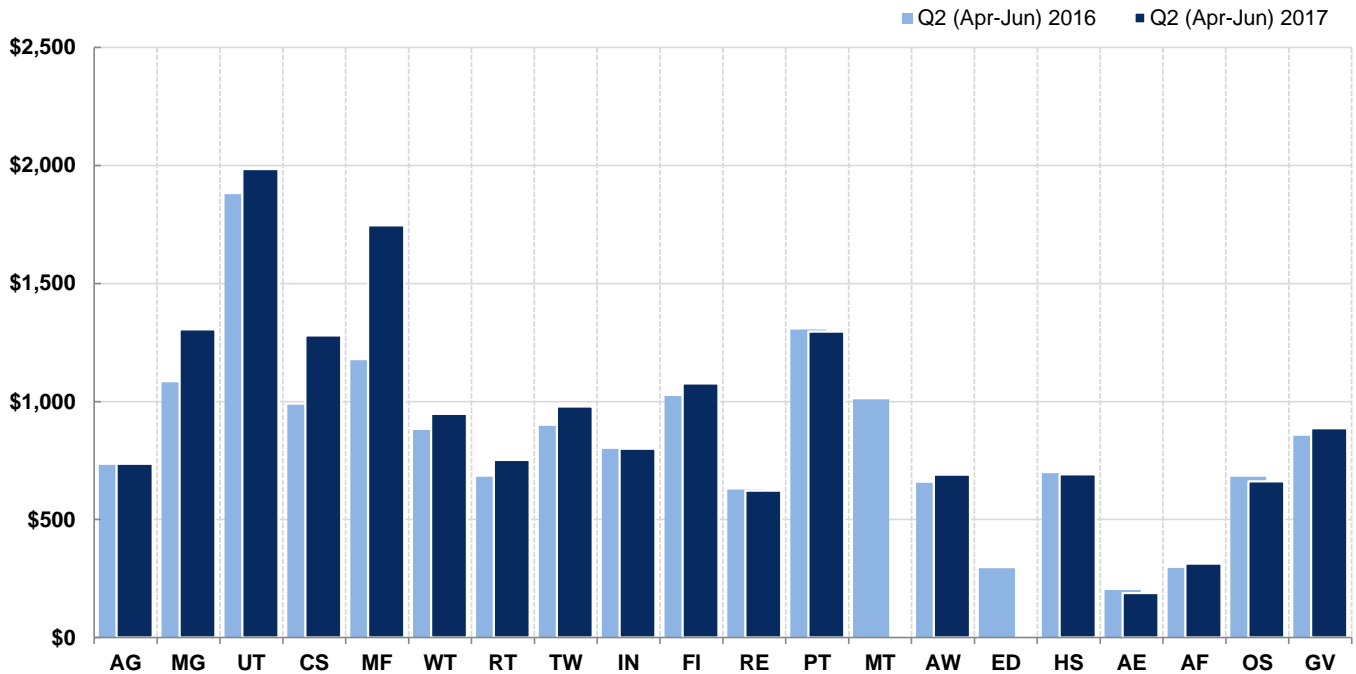
Sources: QCEW Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Data current as of January 3, 2018. Data are not seasonally adjusted. Asterisks (***) indicate data cannot be released due to reliability, availability or confidentiality restrictions.

MORTON COUNTY AREA PROFILE

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE (\$) BY INDUSTRY

[QCEW Q2 (APR-JUN) 2017]



Morton County							Percent Above/ Below Average
Abbr	[2-Digit NAICS code] Industry	Q2 2016 Avg Wkly Wage (\$)	Q2 2017 Avg Wkly Wage (\$)	Numeric Change	Percent Change		
AG	[11] Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	731	736	+5	+0.7		-20.3
MG	[21] Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	1,081	1,306	+225	+20.8		+41.5
UT	[22] Utilities	1,878	1,985	+107	+5.7		+115.1
CS	[23] Construction	987	1,280	+293	+29.7		+38.7
MF	[31-33] Manufacturing	1,175	1,747	+572	+48.7		+89.3
WT	[42] Wholesale Trade	879	948	+69	+7.8		+2.7
RT	[44-45] Retail Trade	682	753	+71	+10.4		-18.4
TW	[48-49] Transportation and Warehousing	897	979	+82	+9.1		+6.1
IN	[51] Information	799	800	+1	+0.1		-13.3
FI	[52] Finance and Insurance	1,023	1,077	+54	+5.3		+16.7
RE	[53] Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	627	622	-5	-0.8		-32.6
PT	[54] Professional and Technical Services	1,305	1,296	-9	-0.7		+40.4
MT	[55] Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,009	***	***	***		***
AW	[56] Administrative and Waste Services	655	690	+35	+5.3		-25.2
ED	[61] Educational Services	293	***	***	***		***
HS	[62] Health Care and Social Assistance	696	692	-4	-0.6		-25.0
AE	[71] Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	201	188	-13	-6.5		-79.6
AF	[72] Accommodation and Food Services	295	313	+18	+6.1		-66.1
OS	[81] Other Services (except Government)	682	662	-20	-2.9		-28.3
GV	Government	855	887	+32	+3.7		-3.9
TL	Total, All Industries	829	923	+94	+11.3		0.0

[Government includes wages for public schools, colleges, universities, and hospitals and tribal entities]

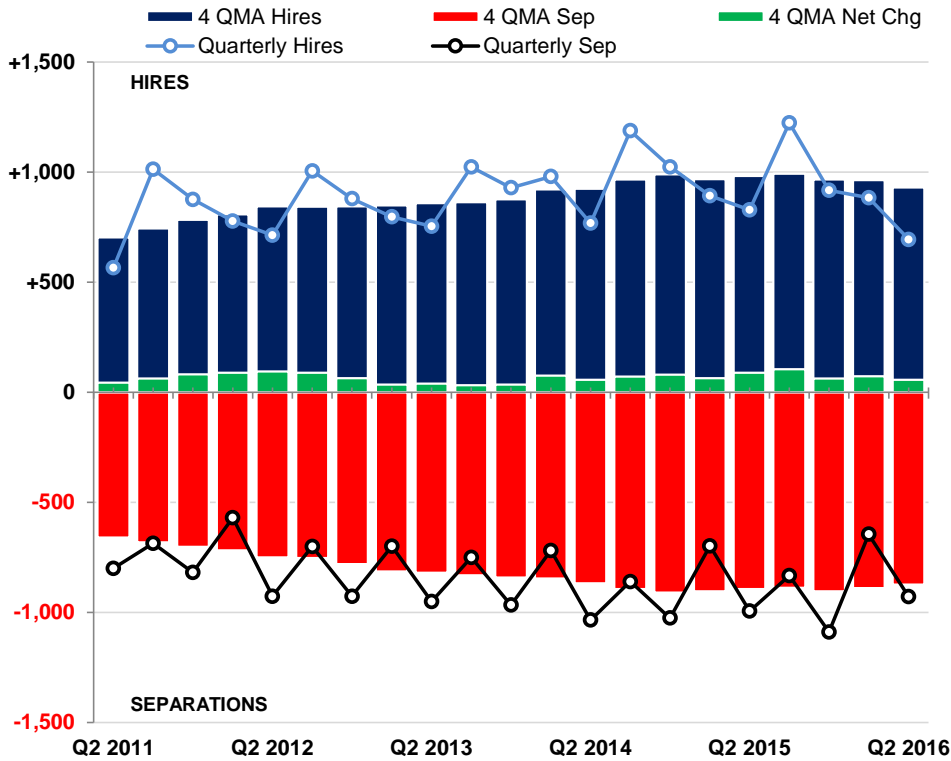
Sources: QCEW Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

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MORTON COUNTY AREA PROFILE

WORKER HIRES, SEPARATIONS, AND NET CHANGE

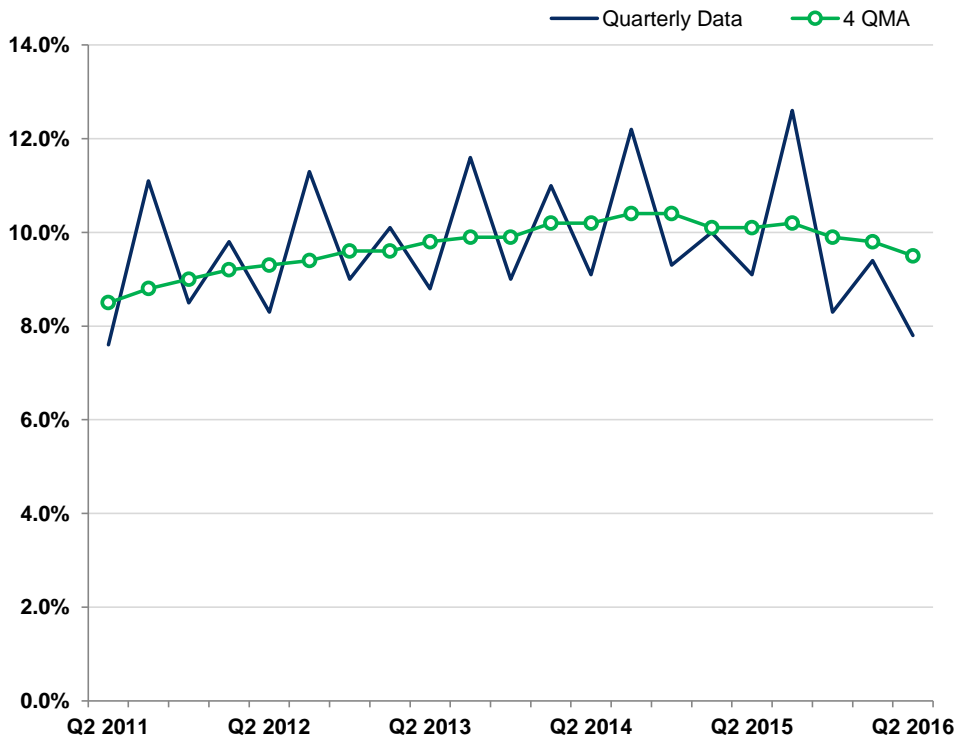
[LED Q2 (APR-JUN) 2016]



Hires	694
Separations	929
1-Year Percent Change	
Hires	-16.2
Separations	-6.5
5-Year Percent Change	
Hires	+22.8
Separations	+16.1
Net Change	
	-235
4-Quarter Moving Average	
Hires	930
Separations	874
1-Year Percent Change	
Hires	-5.4
Separations	-2.3
5-Year Percent Change	
Hires	+32.3
Separations	+32.4
Net Change	
	+56

TURNOVER RATE (%)

[LED Q2 (APR-JUN) 2016]



	7.8
Same Quarter, 1 Year Ago	
	9.1
Same Quarter, 5 Years Ago	
	7.6
4-Quarter Moving Average	
	9.5
Same Quarter, 1 Year Ago	
	10.1
Same Quarter, 5 Years Ago	
	8.5

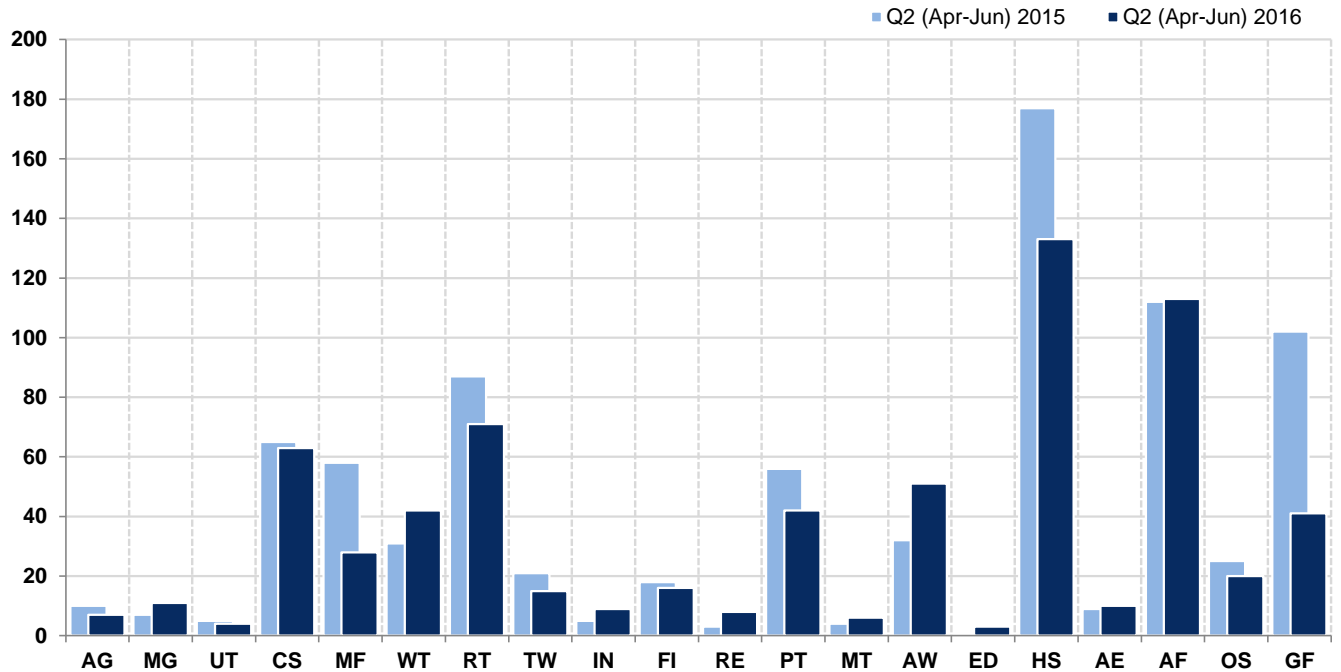
Sources: LED U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics

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MORTON COUNTY AREA PROFILE

WORKER HIRES BY INDUSTRY

[LED Q2 (APR-JUN) 2016]



Morton County							Hires Rate (%)
Abbr	[2-Digit NAICS code] Industry	Q2 2015 Hires	Q2 2016 Hires	Numeric Change	Percent Change		
AG	[11] Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	10	7	-3	-30.0	8.8	
MG	[21] Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	7	11	+4	+57.1	13.6	
UT	[22] Utilities	5	4	-1	-20.0	2.7	
CS	[23] Construction	65	63	-2	-3.1	9.0	
MF	[31-33] Manufacturing	58	28	-30	-51.7	3.6	
WT	[42] Wholesale Trade	31	42	+11	+35.5	8.4	
RT	[44-45] Retail Trade	87	71	-16	-18.4	7.0	
TW	[48-49] Transportation and Warehousing	21	15	-6	-28.6	6.0	
IN	[51] Information	5	9	+4	+80.0	7.4	
FI	[52] Finance and Insurance	18	16	-2	-11.1	3.9	
RE	[53] Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3	8	+5	+166.7	12.5	
PT	[54] Professional and Technical Services	56	42	-14	-25.0	5.4	
MT	[55] Management of Companies and Enterprises	4	6	+2	+50.0	7.1	
AW	[56] Administrative and Waste Services	32	51	+19	+59.4	11.8	
ED	[61] Educational Services	***	3	***	***	13.0	
HS	[62] Health Care and Social Assistance	177	133	-44	-24.9	9.5	
AE	[71] Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	9	10	+1	+11.1	8.6	
AF	[72] Accommodation and Food Services	112	113	+1	+0.9	15.8	
OS	[81] Other Services (except Government)	25	20	-5	-20.0	6.1	
GF	Government (except Federal Govt)	102	41	-61	-59.8	2.8	
TL	Total, All Industries	828	694	-134	-16.2	7.3	

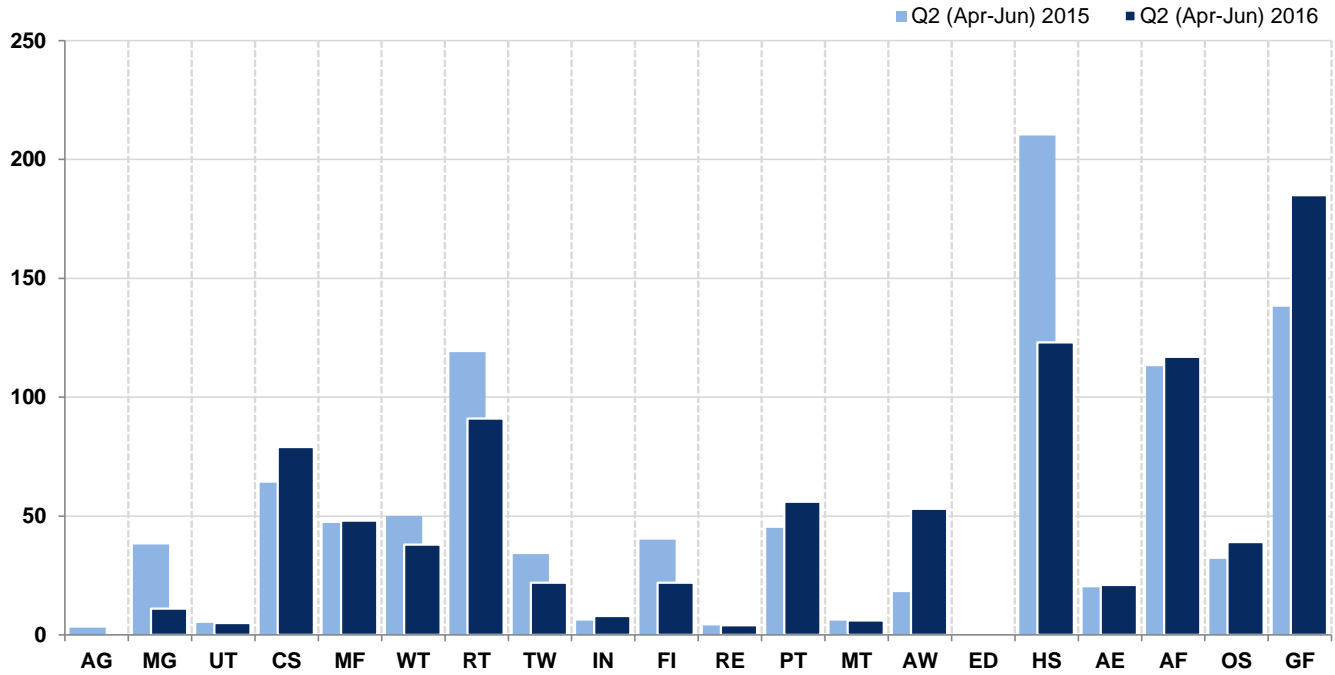
Sources: LED U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics

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MORTON COUNTY AREA PROFILE

WORKER SEPARATIONS BY INDUSTRY

[LED Q2 (APR-JUN) 2016]



Morton County							Separations Rate (%)
Abbr	[2-Digit NAICS code] Industry	Q2 2015 Separations	Q2 2016 Separations	Numeric Change	Percent Change		
AG	[11] Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3	***	***	***	***	
MG	[21] Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	38	11	-27	-71.1	13.6	
UT	[22] Utilities	5	5	0	0.0	3.3	
CS	[23] Construction	64	79	+15	+23.4	11.3	
MF	[31-33] Manufacturing	47	48	+1	+2.1	6.1	
WT	[42] Wholesale Trade	50	38	-12	-24.0	7.6	
RT	[44-45] Retail Trade	119	91	-28	-23.5	8.9	
TW	[48-49] Transportation and Warehousing	34	22	-12	-35.3	8.8	
IN	[51] Information	6	8	+2	+33.3	6.6	
FI	[52] Finance and Insurance	40	22	-18	-45.0	5.3	
RE	[53] Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	4	4	0	0.0	6.3	
PT	[54] Professional and Technical Services	45	56	+11	+24.4	7.1	
MT	[55] Management of Companies and Enterprises	6	6	0	0.0	7.1	
AW	[56] Administrative and Waste Services	18	53	+35	+194.4	12.2	
ED	[61] Educational Services	***	***	***	***	***	
HS	[62] Health Care and Social Assistance	210	123	-87	-41.4	8.8	
AE	[71] Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	20	21	+1	+5.0	18.1	
AF	[72] Accommodation and Food Services	113	117	+4	+3.5	16.4	
OS	[81] Other Services (except Government)	32	39	+7	+21.9	11.8	
GF	Government (except Federal Govt)	138	185	+47	+34.1	12.8	
TL	Total, All Industries	994	929	-65	-6.5	9.8	

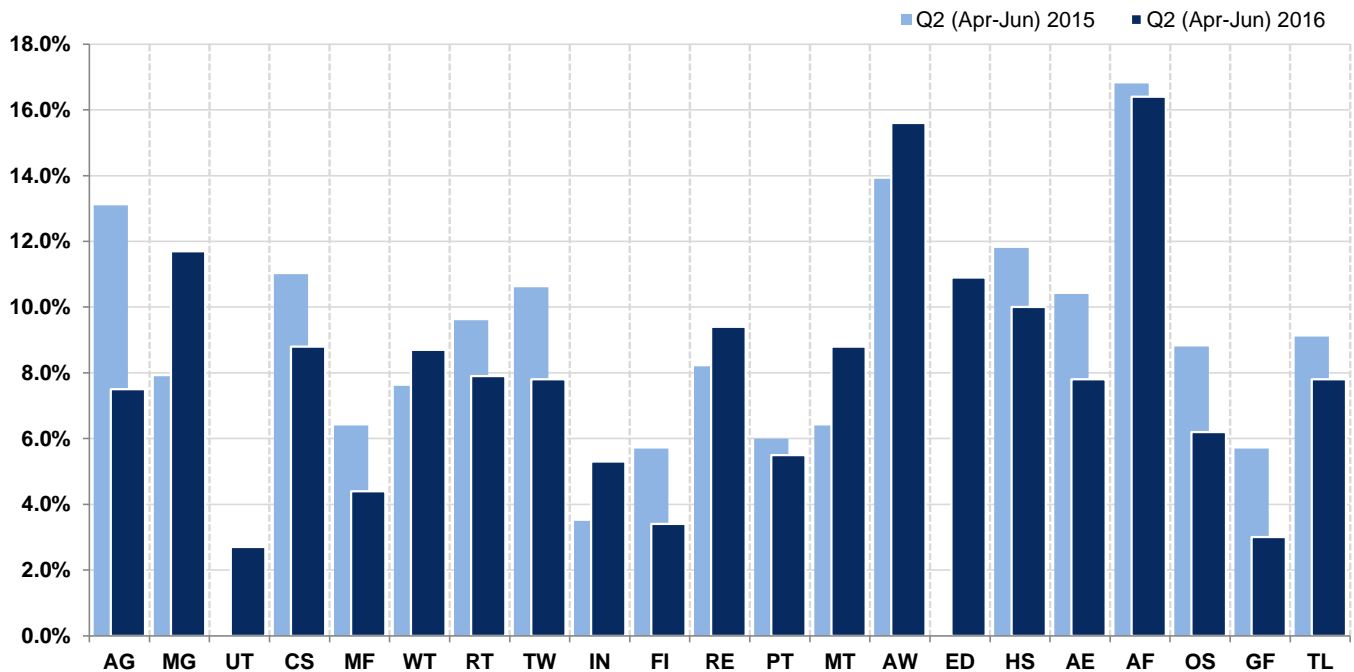
Sources: LED U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics

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MORTON COUNTY AREA PROFILE

TURNOVER RATE (%) BY INDUSTRY

[LED Q2 (APR-JUN) 2016]



Morton County			
Abbr	[2-Digit NAICS code] Industry	Q2 2015 Turnover Rate (%)	Q2 2016 Turnover Rate (%)
AG	[11] Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	13.1	7.5
MG	[21] Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	7.9	11.7
UT	[22] Utilities	***	2.7
CS	[23] Construction	11.0	8.8
MF	[31-33] Manufacturing	6.4	4.4
WT	[42] Wholesale Trade	7.6	8.7
RT	[44-45] Retail Trade	9.6	7.9
TW	[48-49] Transportation and Warehousing	10.6	7.8
IN	[51] Information	3.5	5.3
FI	[52] Finance and Insurance	5.7	3.4
RE	[53] Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	8.2	9.4
PT	[54] Professional and Technical Services	6.0	5.5
MT	[55] Management of Companies and Enterprises	6.4	8.8
AW	[56] Administrative and Waste Services	13.9	15.6
ED	[61] Educational Services	***	10.9
HS	[62] Health Care and Social Assistance	11.8	10.0
AE	[71] Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	10.4	7.8
AF	[72] Accommodation and Food Services	16.8	16.4
OS	[81] Other Services (except Government)	8.8	6.2
GF	Government (except Federal Govt)	5.7	3.0
TL	Total, All Industries	9.1	7.8

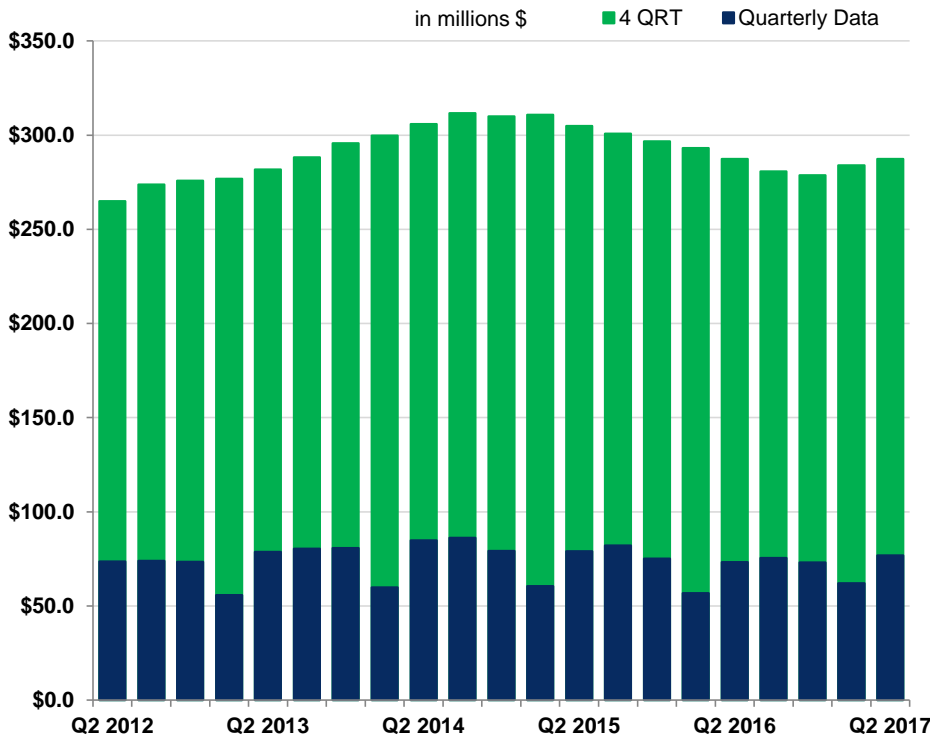
Sources: LED U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics

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MORTON COUNTY AREA PROFILE

TAXABLE SALES & PURCHASES (\$)

[TAX Q2 (APR-JUN) 2017]



76,770,595
1-Year Numeric Change
+3,481,976
1-Year Percent Change
+4.8
5-Year Numeric Change
+3,109,386
5-Year Percent Change
+4.2
4-Quarter Rolling Total
287,368,369
1-Year Numeric Change
+12,359
1-Year Percent Change
0.0
5-Year Numeric Change
+22,376,447
5-Year Percent Change
+8.4

TOP 10 LARGEST EMPLOYERS

[QCEW 2016]

Morton County

1	MANDAN PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT	Educational Services
2	NATIONAL INFORMATION SOLUTIONS COOPERATIVE	Professional and Technical Services
3	SANFORD HEALTH - MANDAN	Ambulatory Health Care Services
4	HIT INC	Social Assistance
5	DAKOTA TRAVEL NURSE HOME CARE INC	Administrative and Support Services
6	CLOVERDALE FOODS	Food Manufacturing
7	[Nondisclosable]	-----
8	WAL-MART	General Merchandise Stores
9	MORTON COUNTY	Executive, Legislative and General Government
10	[Nondisclosable]	-----

[Updated annually, employer rankings are based on the number of monthly payroll jobs reported to the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. The QCEW program uses the monthly jobs data to calculate an average annual employment number for each employer of the referenced calendar year and the results are ranked within eligible geographic areas. A county is eligible to be surveyed if its average employment levels are greater than or equal to 1,000, based on the county's latest five-year moving average. A five-year moving average is used to avoid having counties close to the eligibility cutoff in any one year from popping in or out of the survey, which provides for a more stable selection of eligible counties between survey cycles. While the eligibility cutoff for a county to be surveyed is based on a five-year moving average, the final rankings are based on the employer's latest calendar year average annual employment data. A surveyed county is eligible to be published if at least 50 percent of the ranked employers have given permission to be published, otherwise lists for those counties will not be published. Results are limited to those employers participating in the state's unemployment insurance program, which includes more than 95 percent of all employers in the state. Employers gave their written consent for their company's name to be published on this list. If permission was not obtained, 'Nondisclosable' was substituted for the company name]

Sources: QCEW Labor Market Information Center, Job Service ND, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; TAX North Dakota Office of State Tax Commissioner

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AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (ACS)

The American Community Survey, sometimes referred to as the ACS, is a nationwide survey that produces population and housing characteristics data, similar to the long-form questionnaire used in Census 2000. The ACS produces estimates for small areas and small population groups. The ACS is a continuous survey, in which each month a sample of roughly 290,000 housing unit addresses receive a questionnaire (about 3.5 million addresses are surveyed each year). The ACS produces data estimates on the nation's demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics. The ACS estimates are not the same as the 2010 Census population counts. The purpose of the ACS is not to count every person in a community or town, but rather to provide a portrait of a community's characteristics. ACS results are available for three time periods—1-year or 5-year—depending on the population size of a geographic area (5-year estimates are available for all geographies). This report uses the latest 5-year estimates.

AVERAGE COMMUTE TIME TO WORK. Average commute time to work (in minutes) is the average travel time that workers usually took to get from home to work (one way). This measure is obtained by dividing the total number of minutes taken to get from home to work (the aggregate travel time) by the number of workers 16 years old and over who did not work at home. Average travel time is rounded to the nearest tenth of a minute.

CLASS OF WORKER. Class of worker is a classification that categorizes workers according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. Private wage and salary workers include employees who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private, for-profit employer or a private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed workers whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Government workers include employees of any local, state, or federal governmental unit regardless of the activity of the particular agency. Self-employed workers include people who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm. Unpaid family workers include people who worked without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT. Educational attainment is the highest level of education completed in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed.

HEALTH INSURANCE STATUS. Health insurance status is an indicator of a population's health insurance coverage. Health insurance coverage is defined as plans and programs, either public or private, that provide comprehensive health coverage. Plans that provide insurance for specific conditions or situations such as cancer and long-term care policies are not considered coverage. Likewise, other types of insurance like dental, vision, life, and disability insurance are not considered health insurance coverage. People who had no reported health coverage, or those whose only health coverage was Indian Health Service, were considered uninsured.

HOMEOWNER VACANCY RATE. The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of the owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied, and then multiplying by 100. This measure is rounded to the nearest tenth.

HOUSEHOLDS. A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living arrangements as a single amount. A family household consists of a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in tabulations. A nonfamily household consists of a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only. Unmarried couples households, whether opposite-sex or same-sex, with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE. The labor force participation rate represents the proportion of the population 16 years and over that is in the labor force, either working or actively seeking work.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME. Median household income includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income. In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over related to the householder are summed and treated as a single amount. The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half above the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of households and families including those with no income. The median income for individuals is based on individuals 15 years old and over with income.

MEDIAN MONTHLY OWNER COSTS FOR HOUSING UNITS. Median monthly owner costs consist of selected monthly owner costs such as payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second mortgages, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees). Selected monthly owner costs were tabulated for all owner-occupied units, and usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The median divides the selected monthly owner costs distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median selected monthly owner costs and one-half above the median.

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (ACS) cont'd

MEDIAN RENT FOR OCCUPIED UNITS PAYING RENT. Median rent consists of the gross rent which is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials that result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and sewer, and fuels are reported on a 12-month basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Median gross rent divides the gross rent distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median gross rent and one-half above the median.

MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS. Median value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot (if lot owned), or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house and the land. The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value of the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot (if lot owned), or condominium unit) and one-half above the median. Values are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.

MOBILITY STATUS. Mobility status is an indicator of a population's move rate which tracks residential status one year prior.

MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 30 PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME. This indicator offers an excellent measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated only for owner-occupied units. For renters, gross rent as a percentage of household income is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income divided by 12). The ratio is computed separately for each unit and is rounded to the nearest tenth. Units for which no rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss comprise the category "Not computed." A median divides the distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median and one-half above the median.

MORTGAGE STATUS OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt, including deeds of trust; trust deeds; contracts to purchase; land contracts; junior mortgages; and home equity loans. The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS. A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit.

PLACE OF BIRTH. Place of birth is the geographic area a person was born.

POVERTY STATUS. The Census Bureau uses a set of dollar value thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. To determine a person's poverty status, one compares the person's total family income in the last 12 months with the poverty threshold appropriate for that person's family size and composition. If the total income of that person's family is less than the threshold appropriate for that family, then the person is considered "below the poverty level," together with every member of his or her family. If a person is not living with anyone related by birth, marriage, or adoption, then the person's own income is compared with his or her poverty threshold. The total number of people below the poverty level is the sum of people in families and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes in the last 12 months below the poverty threshold.

RENTAL VACANCY RATE. The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied, and then multiplying by 100. This measure is rounded to the nearest tenth.

RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS. All occupied housing units which are not owner-occupied, whether they are rented or occupied without payment of rent, are classified as renter-occupied.

USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK. Usual hours worked per week is the number of hours an employed person 16 to 64 years worked per week (or an approximate average) in the majority of the weeks worked in the past 12 months.

VACANT HOUSING UNITS. A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of interview. Units occupied at the time of interview entirely by persons who are staying two months or less and who have a more permanent residence elsewhere are considered to be temporarily occupied, and are classified as "vacant." New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded from the housing inventory if they are open to the elements, that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements. Also excluded are vacant units with a sign that they are condemned or they are to be demolished.

WORKER OCCUPATIONS. A worker's occupation describes the kind of work a person does on the job. It refers to a worker's current job or, if unemployed, a worker's most recent job in the last five years.

WORK AT HOME. Work at home is an indicator of the employed population 16 years and over working from home a majority of the time.

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS)

The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program produces monthly and annual employment, unemployment, and labor force data for North Dakota and its many substate areas by place of residence. These estimates are key indicators of local economic conditions. The LAUS program is a federal-state cooperative effort between the Job Service North Dakota Labor Market Information Center and the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Under the cooperative agreement, the BLS is responsible for the concepts, definitions, technical procedures, validation, and publication of the estimates that the Job Service North Dakota Labor Market Information Center prepares.

LABOR FORCE. The noninstitutionalized resident civilian population ages 16 and older either employed (part-time or full-time) or unemployed but actively seeking employment. The twelve-month moving average calculation is the average of the reference month plus the eleven most recent months.

UNEMPLOYED. All persons who had no employment during the reference week (week that includes the 12th of the month), were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed. Not all persons 16 years and older are unemployed if not working. One must be actively looking and available for work in order to qualify. Otherwise, these persons are not in the labor force. Unemployed persons are always counted at their place of residence as opposed to place of previous employment, if any. Unemployed persons may be so by virtue of being laid off or having quit a job. A person does not have to be receiving unemployment benefits to be counted as unemployed. The twelve-month moving average calculation is the average of the reference month plus the eleven most recent months.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE. The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. The twelve-month moving average calculation is the average of the reference month plus the eleven most recent months.

LOCAL EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS (LED)

Local Employment Dynamics (LED) is a voluntary partnership between state Labor Market Information (LMI) agencies and the U.S. Census Bureau to develop new information about local labor market conditions at low cost, with no added respondent burden, and with the same confidentiality protections afforded census and survey data. The state LMI agencies supply data from unemployment insurance wage records for workers and quarterly contribution reports for businesses. The data are merged with existing U.S. Census Bureau resident records to develop Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI). Due to methodology differences, LED data are not directly comparable to other labor market information generated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Job Service North Dakota.

WORKER HIRES. A worker hire can be either a new hire or a recall hire. New hires are the estimated number of workers who started a job that they had not held within the past year and recall hires are the estimated number of workers who returned to the same employer where they had worked within the previous year. The worker hire indicator is a measure of stable employment which are workers that started a job that lasted at least one full quarter with a given employer. The four-quarter moving average calculation is the average of the reference quarter plus the three most recent quarters.

HIRES RATE. The hires rate is calculated by taking all stable hires for a quarter and dividing by average full-quarter employment (stable employment), which differs from the QCEW definition of average quarterly employment. The four-quarter moving average calculation is the average of the reference quarter plus the three most recent quarters.

WORKER SEPARATIONS. Worker separations are the estimated number of workers whose job with a given employer ended in the specified quarter. The worker separation indicator is a measure of stable employment which are workers who had a job for at least a full quarter with a given employer and then the job ended. Voluntary separations (retirement, leaving for a new job) and involuntary separations (layoff, firing) cannot positively be identified separately. The four-quarter moving average calculation is the average of the reference quarter plus the three most recent quarters.

SEPARATIONS RATE. The separations rate is calculated by taking all stable separations for a quarter and dividing by average full-quarter employment (stable employment), which differs from the QCEW definition of average quarterly employment. The four-quarter moving average calculation is the average of the reference quarter plus the three most recent quarters.

TURNOVER RATE. The rate at which stable jobs begin and end. It is calculated by summing the number of stable hires in the reference quarter and stable separations in the next quarter, and dividing by the average full-quarter employment (stable employment). The four-quarter moving average calculation is the average of the reference quarter plus the three most recent quarters.

NORTH DAKOTA OFFICE OF STATE TAX COMMISSIONER

TAXABLE SALES AND PURCHASES. Taxable sales and purchases are reported by businesses to North Dakota's Office of State Tax Commissioner on quarterly or monthly sales tax returns. Taxable sales are gross sales less nontaxable sales. Businesses must remit sales tax on taxable sales. Taxable purchases are taxable goods purchased by businesses for their own use on which they did not pay sales tax to suppliers. Also included are purchases of goods to be installed into real property by contractors who did not pay sales tax to suppliers. Businesses and contractors must pay use tax on these goods. Individuals purchasing items over the Internet on which sales tax is not charged, are obligated to report "taxable purchases" and remit the appropriate use tax. The four-quarter rolling total calculation is the summation of the reference quarter plus the three most recent quarters.

NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOL FALL ENROLLMENT. K-12 public school enrollment figures are reported by local school districts to the North Dakota Department of Public Instruction (DPI) on an annual basis. Data are extracted from DPI's School Finance Facts publication. Fall enrollment is defined as the number of students enrolled full time in one of the state's school districts on September 10th, the official count date. These data are strictly public school Fall enrollment figures and exclude counts from nonpublic or private schools, BIA/grant schools, and other state institution schools.

ONLINE JOB OPENINGS REPORT (OJOR)

The Online Job Openings Report (OJOR) is the earliest monthly indicator of North Dakota's labor market activity and provides a timely overview of the current supply/demand dynamic. The report involves the monthly collection, processing, and dissemination of online job openings posted by employers and online resumé activities of job seekers. Job Service North Dakota compiles and publishes the OJOR.

JOB OPENINGS. Job openings include all open and available online openings during the reference period. This figure may include openings posted no more than 90 days prior but still active during the reference period, as well as new openings. The twelve-month moving average calculation is the average of the reference month plus the eleven most recent months.

ACTIVE RESUMÉS. Active resumé are all online resumé that have been created or otherwise modified during the reference period. This figure may include resumé posted no more than 90 days prior but still active during the reference period, as well as new resumé. Active resumé may include those created by out-of-state candidates. Candidates may post multiple online resumé so active resumé should not be interpreted as an individual candidate count. Active resumé are not necessarily an indicator of unemployment since candidates posting resumé may or may not be unemployed. The twelve-month moving average calculation is the average of the reference month plus the eleven most recent months.

ACTIVE RESUMÉS PER JOB OPENING. Active resumé per job opening is a supply/demand rate that uses active online resumé as the supply input and is the most timely of the supply/demand rates. For this measure, only local active online resumé (i.e. resumé tied to an in-state North Dakota address) were used in the calculation in order to get a more accurate measure of the local supply situation. Out-of-state resumé are excluded from this calculation. A result less than 1 indicates more job openings than local active resumé, while a result greater than 1 indicates more local active resumé than job openings.

UNEMPLOYED PER JOB OPENING. Unemployed per job opening is a supply/demand rate calculated by taking the number of unemployed persons from the LAUS program and dividing by job openings. A result less than 1 indicates more job openings than potential resident labor supply, while a result greater than 1 indicates more potential resident labor supply than job openings. The twelve-month moving average calculation is the average of the reference month plus the eleven most recent months.

QUARTERLY CENSUS OF EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES (QCEW)

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program produces quarterly and annual establishment, employment, and wage data by industry for North Dakota and its 53 counties by place of work. The source of the data is workers covered by state unemployment insurance (UI) laws and federal workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, which covers an estimated 95 percent of all North Dakota workers. The QCEW program is a federal-state cooperative effort between the Job Service North Dakota Labor Market Information Center and the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Under the cooperative agreement, the BLS is responsible for the concepts, definitions, technical procedures, validation, and publication of the data that the Job Service North Dakota Labor Market Information Center prepares. Data are subject to confidentiality restrictions.

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT. A near-census count of employed persons during the reference week (week that includes the 12th of the month) whose employment is covered by North Dakota's unemployment insurance program. Generally excluded from coverage in North Dakota are the self-employed (farm and nonfarm sectors); farms that employ less than ten workers for less than 20 weeks in a calendar year; all railroad transportation employment; student workers; individuals working for religious organizations or church-related elementary and secondary schools; elected public officials at the federal, state, or local levels of government; and most domestic and private household workers. Data are extracted from quarterly contribution reports filed by employers. Employment represents a count of jobs rather than workers, counting jobs at the place of business. Multiple jobholders are counted for each job. The quarterly average is the average of three months of a calendar quarter. The four-quarter moving average calculation is the average of the reference quarter plus the three most recent quarters.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES. Wages represent total compensation paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when services were performed. Included in wages are pay for vacation and other paid leave, bonuses, stock options, tips, the cash value of meals and lodging, and in some states, contributions to deferred compensation plans (such as 401(k) plans). For quarterly data, average weekly wages are calculated by dividing the average quarterly wage by 13 (the standard number of weeks in a quarter). The four-quarter moving average calculation is the average of the reference quarter plus the three most recent quarters.

QUARTERLY CENSUS OF EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES (QCEW) cont'd

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS. A business establishment is defined as the smallest operating business unit for which information can be provided on the cost of resources, materials, labor, and capital employed to produce output. An establishment is generally a single, physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed (e.g. store, factory, farm, etc.). Business establishment counts are a unique count of worksites for a reference period (e.g. quarter or year). The four-quarter moving average calculation is the average of the reference quarter plus the three most recent quarters.

TOTAL WAGES. Total wages are the summation of all wages paid during a quarter (3-month period). The four-quarter rolling total calculation is the summation of the reference quarter plus the three most recent quarters.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS

Unemployment insurance is a program for the accumulation of funds paid by employers to be used for the payment of unemployment insurance to workers during periods of unemployment which is beyond the worker's control. Unemployment insurance replaces a part of the worker's wage loss if he becomes eligible for payments and serves as an economic stabilizer by maintaining an individual's purchasing power when unemployed. The program covers more than 95 percent of employment in the state. Job Service North Dakota administers the state's unemployment insurance program.

INITIAL JOBLESS CLAIMS. An initial jobless claim is any notice of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for unemployment compensation, or to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment compensation within a benefit year period or eligibility. An initial jobless claim may or may not lead to actual unemployment compensation, but it can be a leading economic indicator of the relative strength or weakness of the labor market. The twelve-month moving average calculation is the average of the reference month plus the eleven most recent months.

U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (BEA)

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME. Per capita personal income is the ratio of the measure of the residence-adjusted total personal income to population estimates. It is an arithmetic mean of personal income (usually expressed in dollars) per person.

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

POPULATION. The decennial population is the "official" population count tallied in conjunction with the national census conducted every ten years on April 1st. Years ending in '0' (e.g. 2000, 2010, etc.) denote decennial population counts; all other years are intercensal population estimates. Intercensal population estimates are the number of people living in an area as of a specified point in time, usually July 1st of any year. Intercensal population estimates are calculated using a component of change model that incorporates information on natural increase (births, deaths) and net migration (net domestic migration, net international migration) that has occurred in an area since the latest decennial census. Net international migration includes the international migration of both native and foreign-born populations. When new estimates are published, prior years may be revised. Race categories generally reflect a social definition of race recognized in this country and are not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically, or genetically. In addition, it is recognized that the race categories include racial and national origin or sociocultural groups. Ethnicity (e.g. Hispanic or Latino) can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

MEDIAN AGE. Median age divides the population into two equal-size groups. Half of the population is older than the median age and half is younger. It is rounded to the nearest tenth of a year. Median age is calculated based on single year of age.

HOUSING UNITS. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates the number of housing units for each year since the most recent decennial census. With each annual release of housing unit estimates, the entire time series of estimates beginning with April 1st is revised and updated. The estimates use building permits, estimates of non-permitted construction, mobile home shipments, and estimates of housing loss to estimate change in the housing stock. These component data come from various Census Bureau surveys.

NEW RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION (HOUSING UNITS). The Building Permits Survey (BPS) is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau and provides statistics on new residential construction of privately-owned housing units authorized by building permits. The statistics are based on reports that are submitted by local building permit officials in response to a voluntary mail survey. A residential housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. Housing units exclude group quarters (dormitories, rooming houses, etc.), transient accommodations (transient hotels, motels, tourist courts, etc.), moved or relocated buildings, and housing units created in an existing residential or nonresidential structure. Units in assisted living facilities are considered to be housing units, however, units in nursing homes are not considered to be housing units.