

WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

ALL AREA PROFILE DATA CURRENT AS OF JUNE 7, 2017



SUMMARY STATISTICS

Williams County

North Dakota

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Population ^{CENSUS EST}	[2016]	34,337	757,952
Largest City (incorporated places) ^{CENSUS EST}	[2016]	Williston	Fargo
Largest City Population ^{CENSUS EST}	[2016]	26,426	120,762
Median Age ^{ACS}	[2011-2015]	32.6	35.4
Average Commute Time to Work (minutes) ^{ACS}	[2011-2015]	18.2	17.2

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT ^{ACS} [2011-2015]

No High School Diploma (%)	9.3	8.3
High School Diploma or Equivalent (%)	28.5	27.4
Some College, No Degree (%)	27.5	23.4
Associate's Degree (%)	13.7	13.2
Bachelor's Degree (%)	15.2	20.1
Graduate or Professional Degree (%)	5.7	7.6

[Percent of population 25 years and over]

INCOME AND POVERTY

Per Capita Personal Income (\$) ^{BEA}	[2015]	101,645	55,956
Population Below Poverty Level (%) ^{ACS}	[2011-2015]	10.1	11.5
Median Household Income (\$) ^{ACS}	[2011-2015]	88,013	57,181

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT ^{LAUS} [APR 2017]

Labor Force	22,105	418,769
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.0	2.7

[Civilian population 16 years and over working or actively seeking work]

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Employment ^{QCEW}	[Q4 2016]	25,894	419,800
Average Weekly Wages (\$) ^{QCEW}	[Q4 2016]	1,387	978
Hires Rate (%) ^{LED}	[Q3 2015]	16.2	14.0
Separations Rate (%) ^{LED}	[Q3 2015]	21.9	16.0

LARGEST EMPLOYMENT ^{QCEW} [Q4 2016]

Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	6,852	
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[Private industry employment]

HIGHEST AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES (\$) ^{QCEW} [Q4 2016]

Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,388	
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[Private industry average weekly wages]

JOB OPENINGS AND ACTIVE RESUMÉS ^{OJOR} [MAY 2017]

Job Openings	1,015	14,159
Active Resumés	602	7,449
Active Resumés per Job Opening	0.6	0.5

Quarterly time period definitions: Q1=Jan-Mar; Q2=Apr-Jun; Q3=Jul-Sep; Q4=Oct-Dec. Data are not seasonally adjusted. Asterisks (***) indicate data cannot be released due to reliability, availability or confidentiality restrictions.

WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

		SUMMARY STATISTICS	
		Williams County	North Dakota
CLASS OF WORKER ^{ACS} [2011-2015]			
Private Wage and Salary Workers (%)		78.3	75.2
Government Workers (%)		11.2	16.4
Self-Employed Workers (%)		10.3	8.1
Unpaid Family Workers (%)		0.2	0.3
<small>[Percent of civilian employed population 16 years and over]</small>			
WORKER OCCUPATIONS ^{ACS} [2011-2015]			
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations (%)		29.9	35.0
Service Occupations (%)		13.4	16.9
Sales and Office Occupations (%)		20.0	22.5
Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations (%)		20.5	13.2
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations (%)		16.3	12.4
<small>[Percent of civilian employed population 16 years and over]</small>			
USUAL WORKER HOURS ^{ACS} [2011-2015]			
Work 35 or More Hours per Week (%)		85.6	78.3
Work Between 15 and 34 Hours per Week (%)		12.2	17.2
Work Less Than 15 Hours per Week (%)		2.2	4.5
Average Weekly Hours		47.1	40.5
<small>[Percent of employed population 16 to 64 years]</small>			
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS ^{ACS} [2011-2015]			
Occupied Housing Units (%)		82.3	87.9
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)		8.4	5.9
BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS ^{QCEW} [Q4 2016]			
Business Establishments		2,169	32,170
LARGEST EMPLOYERS ^{QCEW} [2015]			
Williams County			
1 HALLIBURTON ENERGY SERVICES			Support Activities for Mining
2 [Nondisclosable]			----
3 [Nondisclosable]			----
4 WILLISTON PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT			Educational Services
5 WAL-MART			General Merchandise Stores
6 [Nondisclosable]			----
7 LOENBRO PIPELINE LLC			Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction
8 MERCY MEDICAL CENTER			Hospitals
9 JMAC RESOURCES INC			Support Activities for Mining
10 OASIS PETROLEUM LLC			Oil and Gas Extraction

Summary Statistic Sources:

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

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

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

CENSUS EST U.S. Census Bureau, Intercensal Population Estimates

CENSUS DEC U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Population Counts

ACS U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

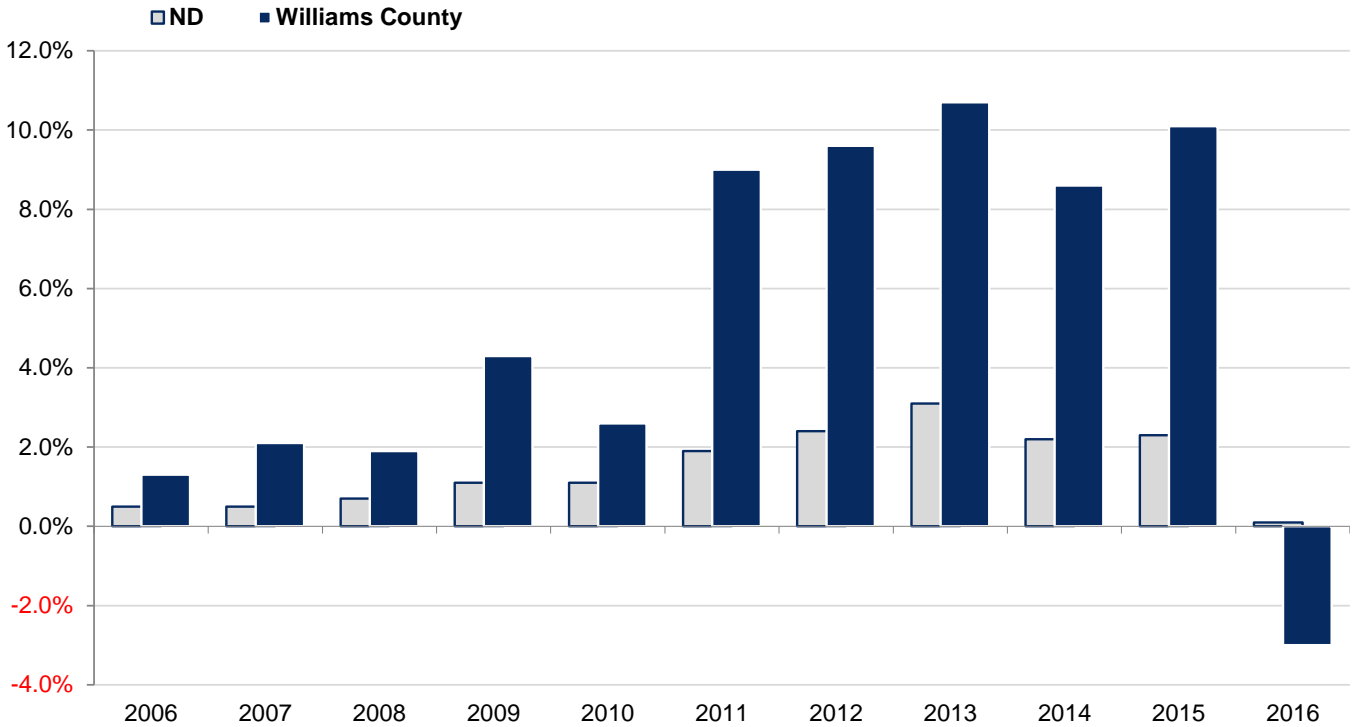
LED U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics

BEA U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

POPULATION

YEAR-OVER-YEAR PERCENT CHANGE



Williams County					ND		
Year	Population	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Population Rank	Population	Numeric Change	Percent Change
2006	20,122	267	1.3	8	649,422	3,333	0.5
2007	20,547	425	2.1	8	652,822	3,400	0.5
2008	20,928	381	1.9	7	657,569	4,747	0.7
2009	21,820	892	4.3	7	664,968	7,399	1.1
2010	22,398	578	2.6	7	672,591	7,623	1.1
2011	24,407	2,009	9.0	7	685,476	12,885	1.9
2012	26,741	2,334	9.6	7	702,087	16,611	2.4
2013	29,608	2,867	10.7	5	724,019	21,932	3.1
2014	32,143	2,535	8.6	5	739,904	15,885	2.2
2015	35,387	3,244	10.1	5	756,835	16,931	2.3
2016	34,337	-1,050	-3.0	5	757,952	1,117	0.1

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Did you know we have decennial population counts back to 1920 and intercensal population estimates back to 1990? For additional data, visit our NDWIN website at: www.ndworkforceintelligence.com

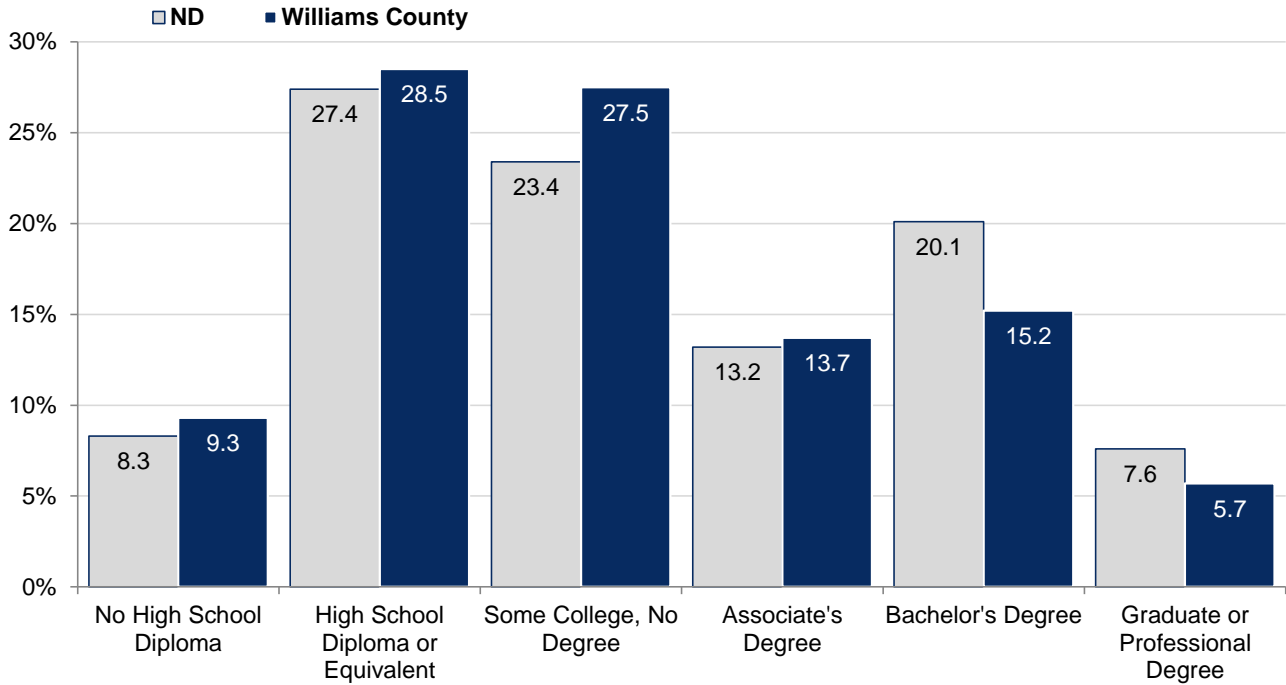
Click on [Analyzer](#)>[Historic Data Analysis](#)>[Demographics](#)>[Population](#)>[US Census Bureau](#)

Asterisks (***) indicate data cannot be released due to reliability, availability or confidentiality restrictions. North Dakota's 53 counties are the basis for the county-level rankings.

WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

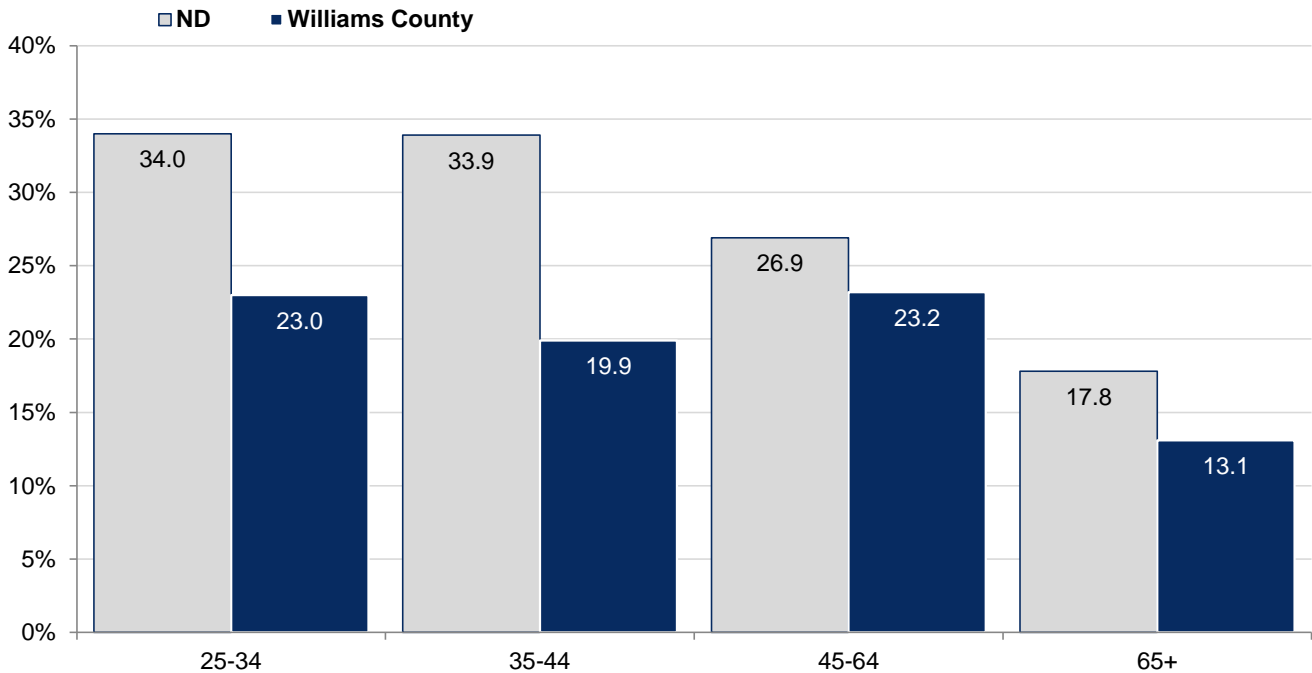
HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

PERCENT OF POPULATION AGE 25+



HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

PERCENT OF POPULATION WITH A BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER BY AGE GROUPS



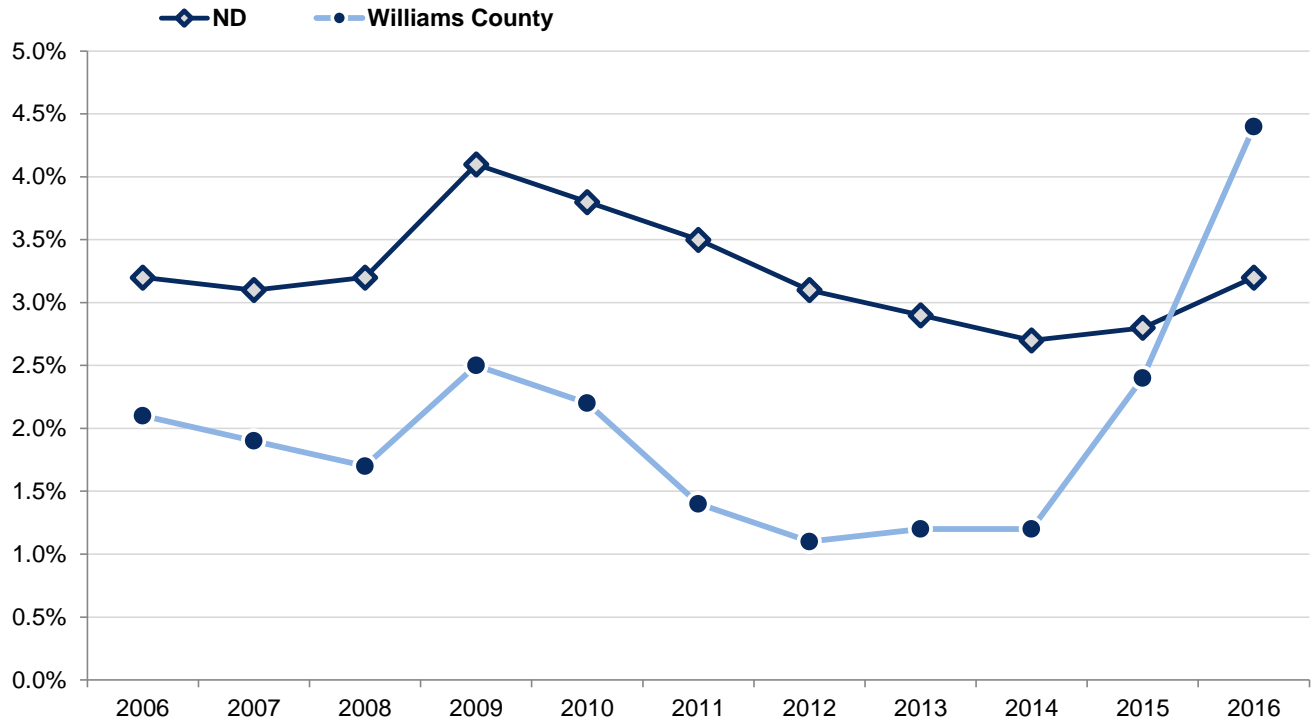
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS)

WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

ANNUAL AVERAGE DATA



Williams County						ND
Year	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemp Rate (%)	Unemp Rate Rank	Unemp Rate (%)
2006	12,652	12,392	260	2.1	53	3.2
2007	13,081	12,833	248	1.9	52	3.1
2008	14,674	14,425	249	1.7	52	3.2
2009	14,758	14,388	370	2.5	51	4.1
2010	14,407	14,091	316	2.2	51	3.8
2011	20,091	19,807	284	1.4	53	3.5
2012	27,100	26,797	303	1.1	53	3.1
2013	29,349	28,988	361	1.2	53	2.9
2014	31,948	31,565	383	1.2	53	2.7
2015	28,841	28,158	683	2.4	41	2.8
2016	23,133	22,111	1,022	4.4	11	3.2

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Did you know we have annual and monthly labor force data back to 1976? For additional data, visit our NDWIN website at: www.ndworkforceintelligence.com

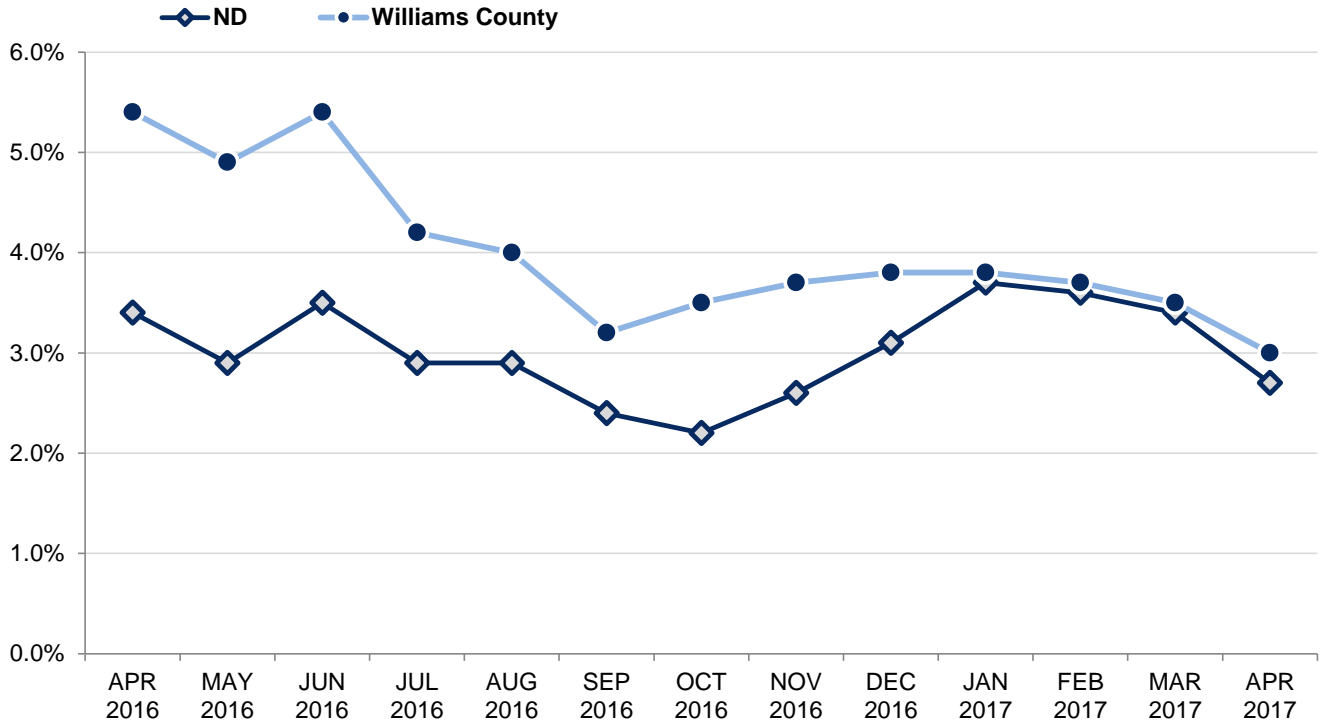
Click on **Analyzer>Historic Data Analysis>Employment and Wage Data>Labor Force Data>Labor Force Employment and Unemployment (LAUS)**

Data are not seasonally adjusted. Asterisks (***) indicate data cannot be released due to reliability, availability or confidentiality restrictions. North Dakota's 53 counties are the basis for the county-level rankings.

Source: Labor Market Information Center, Job Service North Dakota, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MONTHLY DATA



Williams County						ND
Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemp Rate (%)	Unemp Rate Rank	Unemp Rate (%)
APR 2016	22,802	21,561	1,241	5.4	6	3.4
MAY 2016	22,577	21,481	1,096	4.9	4	2.9
JUN 2016	22,920	21,678	1,242	5.4	5	3.5
JUL 2016	23,211	22,245	966	4.2	7	2.9
AUG 2016	23,192	22,267	925	4.0	7	2.9
SEP 2016	22,620	21,886	734	3.2	7	2.4
OCT 2016	22,918	22,127	791	3.5	4	2.2
NOV 2016	22,782	21,939	843	3.7	10	2.6
DEC 2016	22,551	21,691	860	3.8	20	3.1
JAN 2017	22,694	21,829	865	3.8	28	3.7
FEB 2017	22,610	21,763	847	3.7	31	3.6
MAR 2017	22,328	21,551	777	3.5	29	3.4
APR 2017	22,105	21,447	658	3.0	26	2.7

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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Click on **Analyzer>Historic Data Analysis>Employment and Wage Data>Labor Force Data>Labor Force Employment and Unemployment (LAUS)**

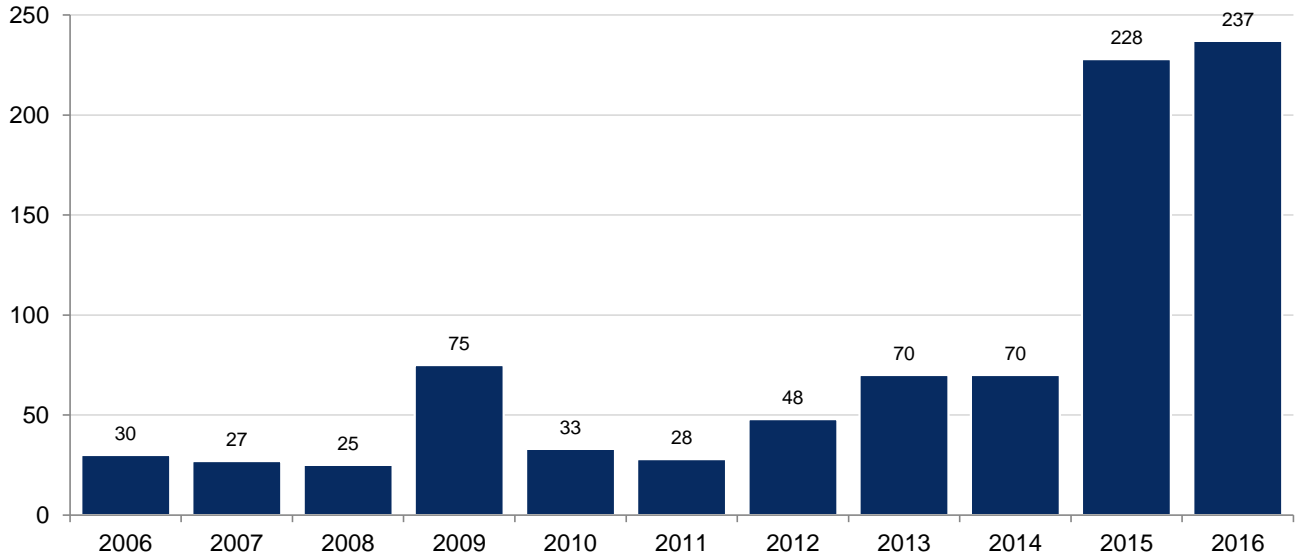
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WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

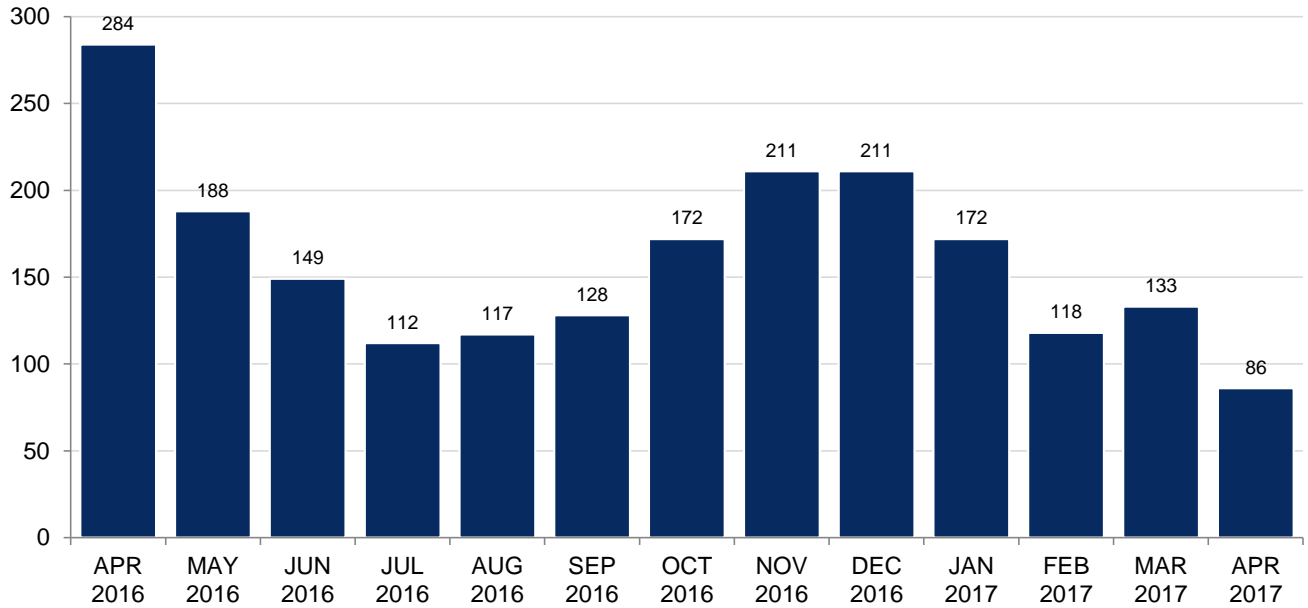
INITIAL CLAIMS

ANNUAL AVERAGE DATA



INITIAL CLAIMS

MONTHLY DATA



FOR MORE INFORMATION

Did you know we have annual and monthly initial claims data back to 1970? For additional data, visit our NDWIN website at: www.ndworkforceintelligence.com

Click on **Analyzer>Historic Data Analysis>Employment and Wage Data>Labor Force Data>Unemployment Insurance Claimants**

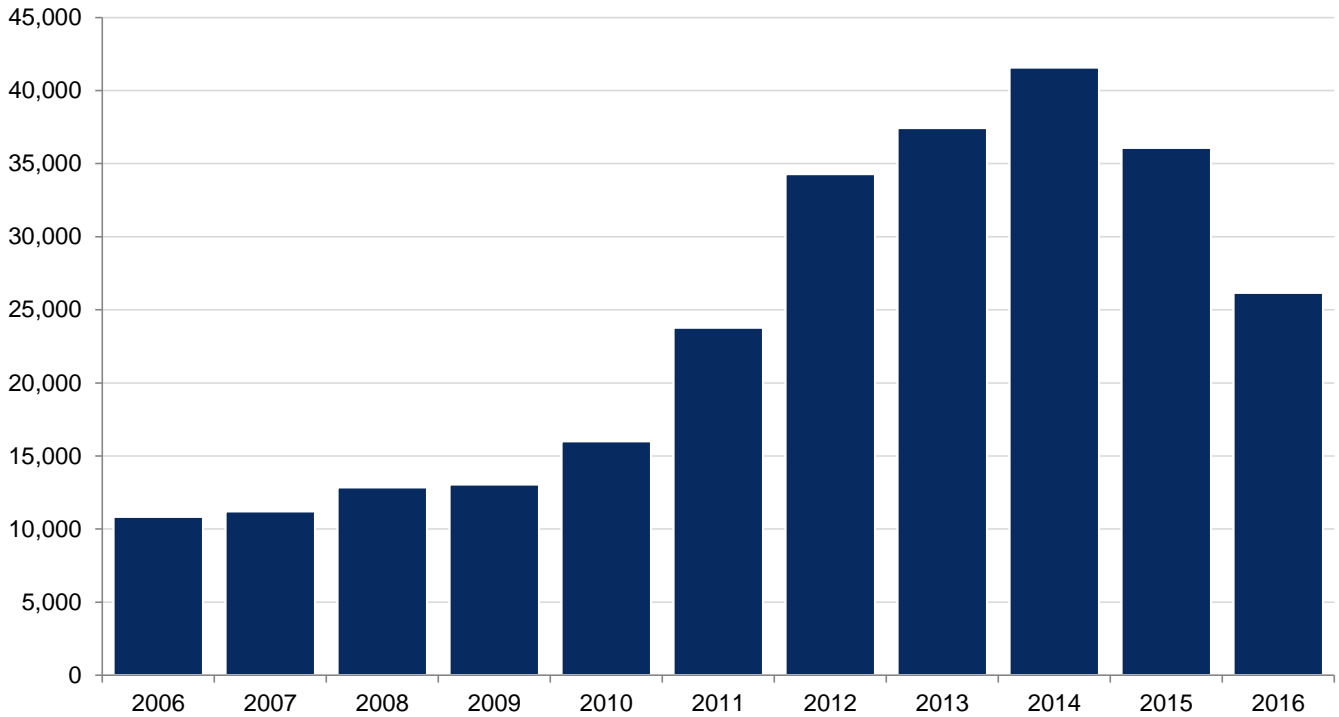
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Source: Labor Market Information Center, Job Service North Dakota, Unemployment Insurance Statistics

WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

EMPLOYMENT

ANNUAL AVERAGE DATA



Williams County				
Year	Employ.	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Employ. Rank
2006	10,835	877	8.8	6
2007	11,209	374	3.5	6
2008	12,850	1,641	14.6	5
2009	13,055	205	1.6	5
2010	16,014	2,959	22.7	5
2011	23,770	7,756	48.4	5
2012	34,279	10,509	44.2	5
2013	37,435	3,156	9.2	4
2014	41,573	4,138	11.1	3
2015	36,079	-5,494	-13.2	4
2016	26,170	-9,909	-27.5	5

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Did you know we have annual and quarterly employment data back to 1990? For additional data, visit our NDWIN website at: www.ndworkforceintelligence.com

Click on **Analyzer>Historic Data Analysis>Employment and Wage Data>Industry Data>Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)**

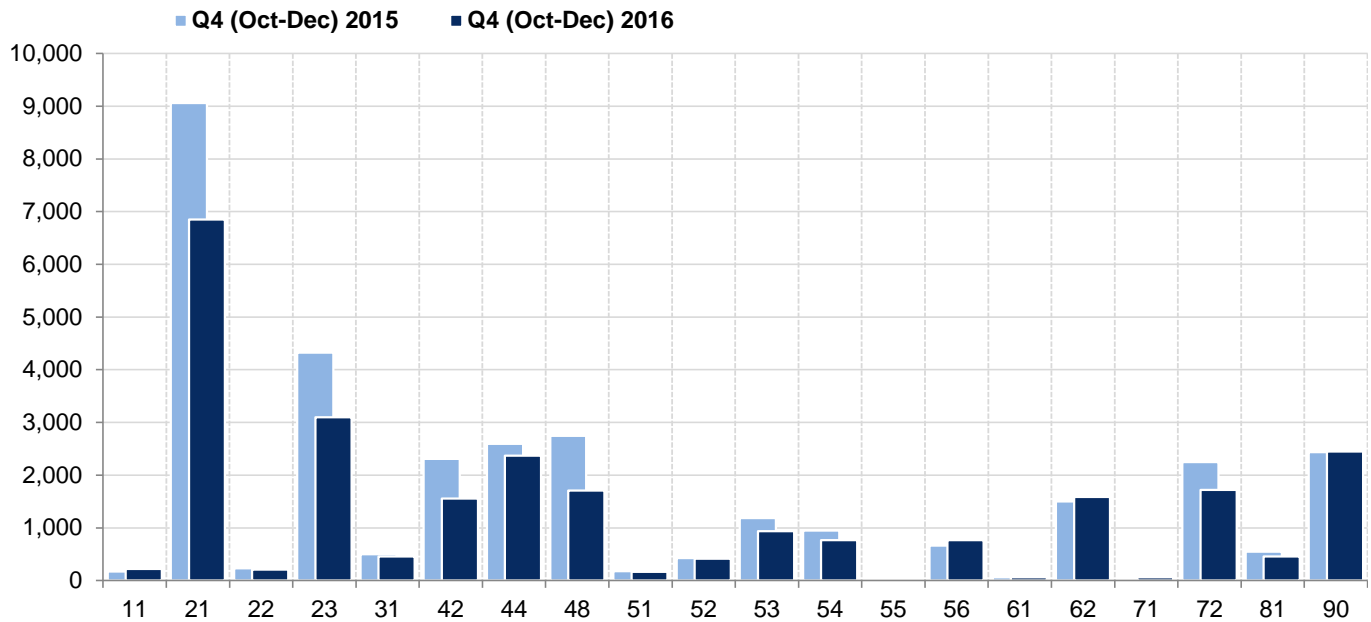
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Source: Labor Market Information Center, Job Service North Dakota, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

QUARTERLY DATA



Williams County						
Code	Industry	Q4 2015 Employ.	Q4 2016 Employ.	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Percent Share of Total
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	171	221	50	29.2	0.9
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	9,062	6,852	-2,210	-24.4	26.5
22	Utilities	230	210	-20	-8.7	0.8
23	Construction	4,324	3,101	-1,223	-28.3	12.0
31	Manufacturing	501	457	-44	-8.8	1.8
42	Wholesale Trade	2,309	1,555	-754	-32.7	6.0
44	Retail Trade	2,597	2,367	-230	-8.9	9.1
48	Transportation and Warehousing	2,746	1,710	-1,036	-37.7	6.6
51	Information	181	166	-15	-8.3	0.6
52	Finance and Insurance	425	414	-11	-2.6	1.6
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,188	938	-250	-21.0	3.6
54	Professional and Technical Services	948	766	-182	-19.2	3.0
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	***	28	***	***	0.1
56	Administrative and Waste Services	661	768	107	16.2	3.0
61	Educational Services	65	60	-5	-7.7	0.2
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,500	1,585	85	5.7	6.1
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	***	63	***	***	0.2
72	Accommodation and Food Services	2,251	1,723	-528	-23.5	6.7
81	Other Services (except Government)	549	460	-89	-16.2	1.8
90	Government	2,435	2,450	15	0.6	9.5
	Total, All Industries	32,246	25,894	-6,352	-19.7	100.0

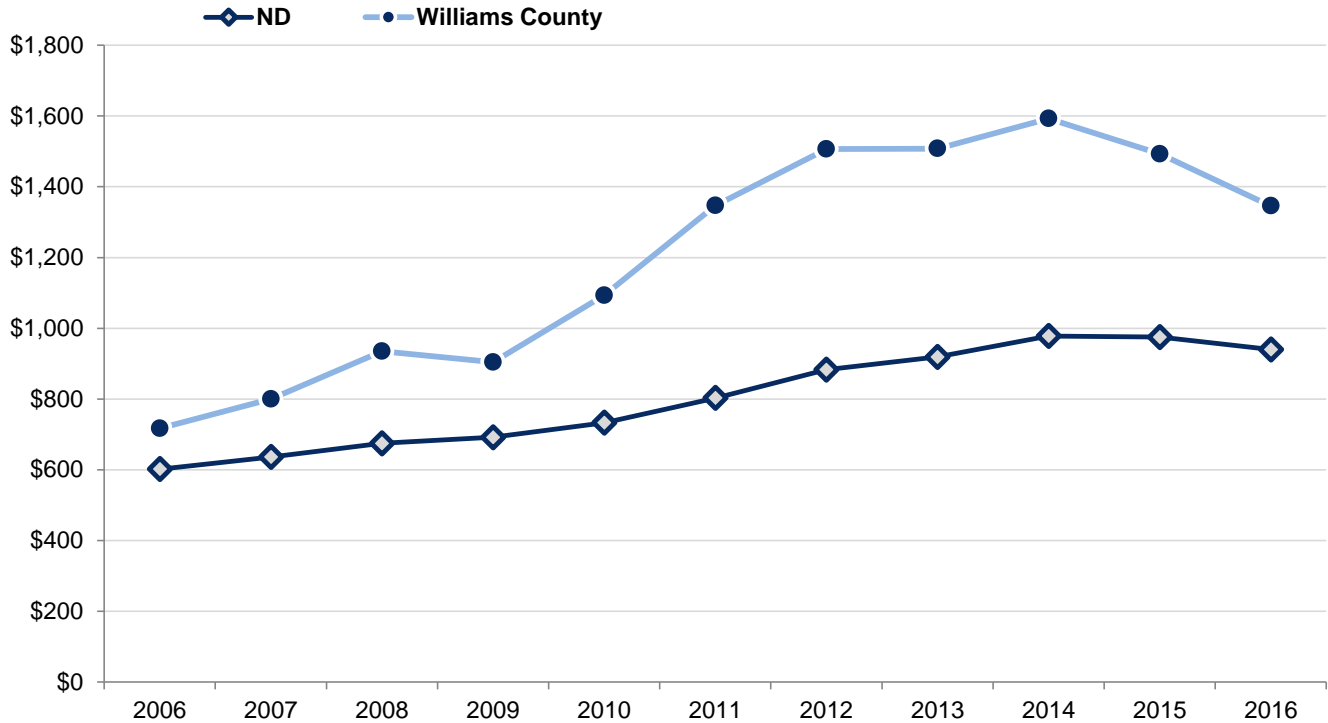
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Source: Labor Market Information Center, Job Service North Dakota, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES

ANNUAL AVERAGE DATA



Williams County					ND
Year	Weekly Wages (\$)	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Weekly Wages Rank	Weekly Wages (\$)
2006	717	106	17.3	5	602
2007	800	83	11.6	4	636
2008	935	135	16.9	3	675
2009	904	-31	-3.3	4	692
2010	1,093	189	20.9	3	733
2011	1,347	254	23.2	1	803
2012	1,507	160	11.9	1	883
2013	1,508	1	0.1	1	919
2014	1,593	85	5.6	1	978
2015	1,493	-100	-6.3	1	975
2016	1,346	-147	-9.8	3	940

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Did you know we have annual and quarterly average weekly wages data back to 1990? For additional data, visit our NDWIN website at: www.ndworkforceintelligence.com

Click on **Analyzer>Historic Data Analysis>Employment and Wage Data>Industry Data>Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)**

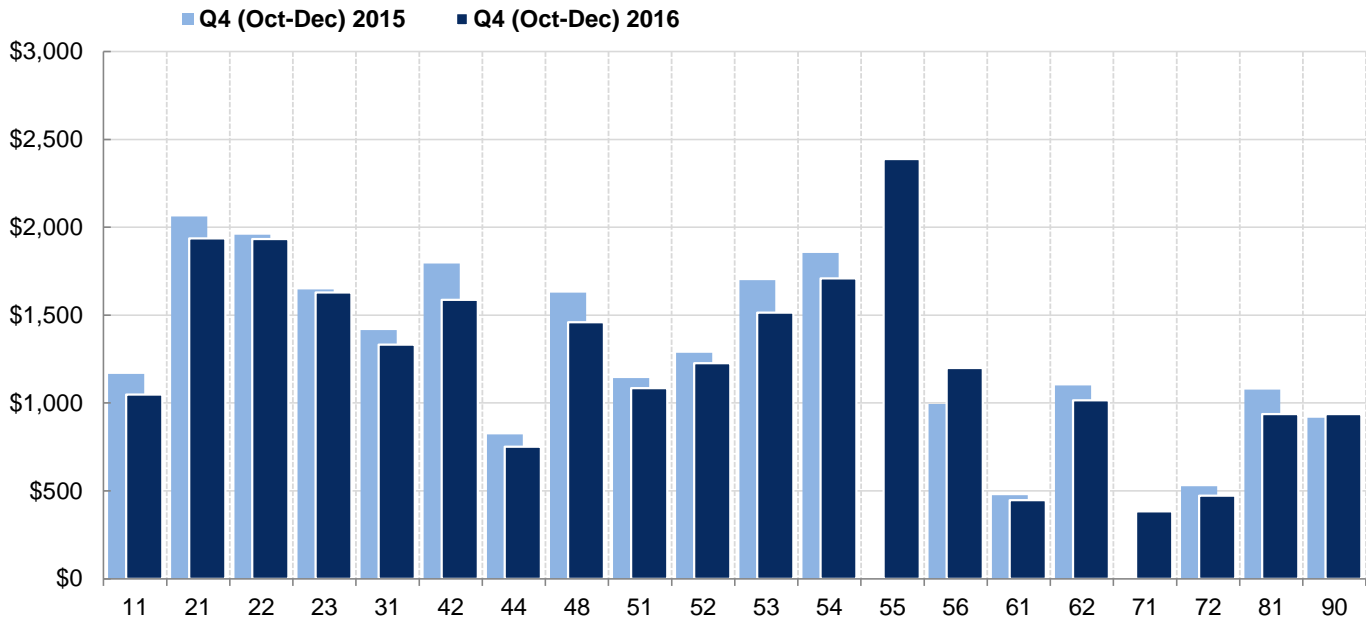
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Source: Labor Market Information Center, Job Service North Dakota, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES BY INDUSTRY

QUARTERLY DATA



Williams County						Percent Above/ Below Average
Code	Industry	Q4 2015 Weekly Wages (\$)	Q4 2016 Weekly Wages (\$)	Numeric Change	Percent Change	
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,166	1,048	-118	-10.1	-24.4
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	2,061	1,936	-125	-6.1	39.6
22	Utilities	1,957	1,933	-24	-1.2	39.4
23	Construction	1,646	1,629	-17	-1.0	17.4
31	Manufacturing	1,415	1,332	-83	-5.9	-4.0
42	Wholesale Trade	1,794	1,588	-206	-11.5	14.5
44	Retail Trade	822	752	-70	-8.5	-45.8
48	Transportation and Warehousing	1,628	1,460	-168	-10.3	5.3
51	Information	1,142	1,085	-57	-5.0	-21.8
52	Finance and Insurance	1,286	1,226	-60	-4.7	-11.6
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,700	1,515	-185	-10.9	9.2
54	Professional and Technical Services	1,854	1,709	-145	-7.8	23.2
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	***	2,388	***	***	72.2
56	Administrative and Waste Services	995	1,200	205	20.6	-13.5
61	Educational Services	476	447	-29	-6.1	-67.8
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,100	1,016	-84	-7.6	-26.7
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	***	383	***	***	-72.4
72	Accommodation and Food Services	526	472	-54	-10.3	-66.0
81	Other Services (except Government)	1,076	938	-138	-12.8	-32.4
90	Government	917	937	20	2.2	-32.4
	Total, All Industries	1,515	1,387	-128	-8.4	0.0

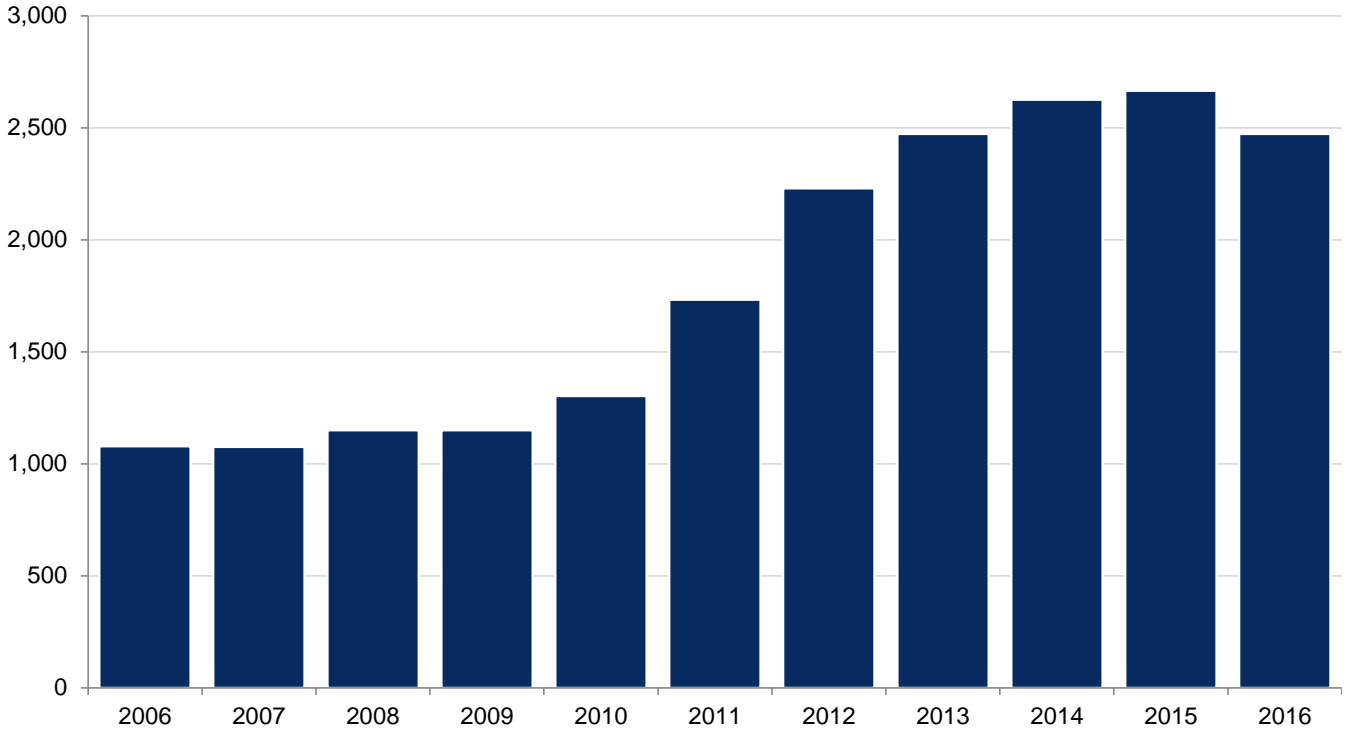
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Source: Labor Market Information Center, Job Service North Dakota, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

ANNUAL DATA



Williams County				
Year	Business Estab.	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Business Estab. Rank
2006	1,078	53	5.2	5
2007	1,075	-3	-0.3	5
2008	1,149	74	6.9	5
2009	1,149	0	0.0	5
2010	1,302	153	13.3	5
2011	1,733	431	33.1	5
2012	2,229	496	28.6	5
2013	2,472	243	10.9	4
2014	2,625	153	6.2	4
2015	2,665	40	1.5	4
2016	2,472	-193	-7.2	4

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Did you know we have annual and quarterly business establishment data back to 1990? For additional data, visit our NDWIN website at: www.ndworkforceintelligence.com

Click on **Analyzer>Historic Data Analysis>Employment and Wage Data>Industry Data>Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)**

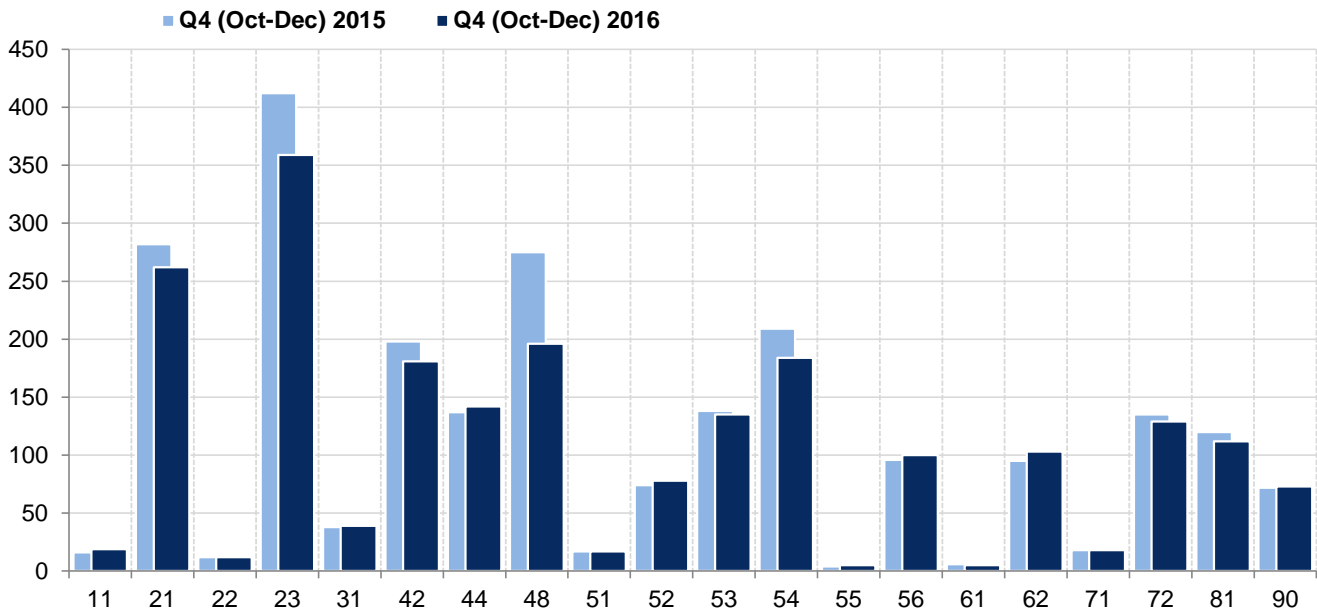
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WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY

QUARTERLY DATA



Williams County						
Code	Industry	Q4 2015 Business Estab.	Q4 2016 Business Estab.	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Percent Share of Total
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	16	19	3	18.8	0.9
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	282	262	-20	-7.1	12.1
22	Utilities	12	12	0	0.0	0.6
23	Construction	412	359	-53	-12.9	16.6
31	Manufacturing	38	39	1	2.6	1.8
42	Wholesale Trade	198	181	-17	-8.6	8.3
44	Retail Trade	137	142	5	3.6	6.5
48	Transportation and Warehousing	275	196	-79	-28.7	9.0
51	Information	17	17	0	0.0	0.8
52	Finance and Insurance	74	78	4	5.4	3.6
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	138	135	-3	-2.2	6.2
54	Professional and Technical Services	209	184	-25	-12.0	8.5
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	4	5	1	25.0	0.2
56	Administrative and Waste Services	96	100	4	4.2	4.6
61	Educational Services	6	5	-1	-16.7	0.2
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	95	103	8	8.4	4.7
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	18	18	0	0.0	0.8
72	Accommodation and Food Services	135	129	-6	-4.4	5.9
81	Other Services (except Government)	120	112	-8	-6.7	5.2
90	Government	72	73	1	1.4	3.4
	Total, All Industries	2,354	2,169	-185	-7.9	100.0

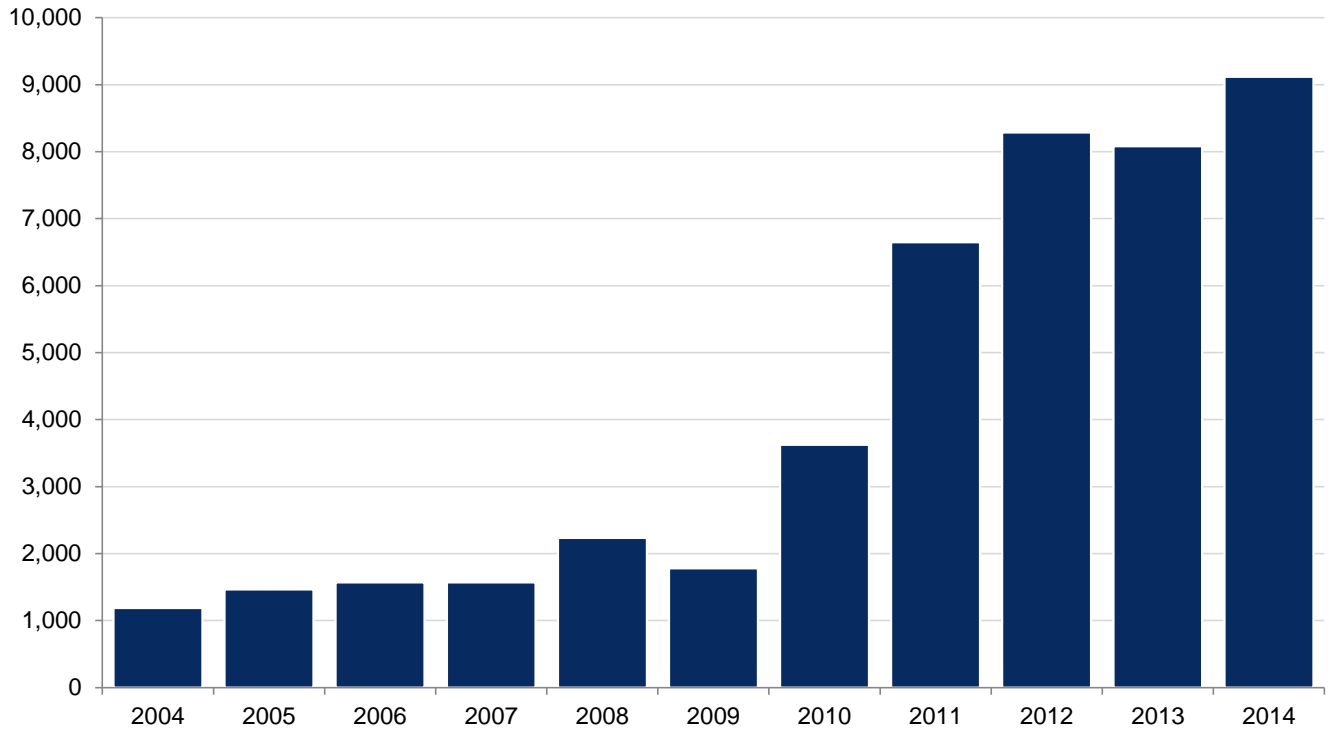
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WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

WORKER HIRES

ANNUAL AVERAGE DATA



Williams County					
Year	Average Worker Hires	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Hires Rate (%)	Weekly Wages (\$)
2004	1,186	51	4.5	13.3	356
2005	1,464	278	23.4	15.3	454
2006	1,569	105	7.2	15.0	512
2007	1,572	3	0.2	14.4	588
2008	2,232	660	42.0	17.8	835
2009	1,778	-454	-20.3	13.9	694
2010	3,625	1,847	103.9	22.8	1,081
2011	6,646	3,021	83.3	28.3	1,275
2012	8,288	1,642	24.7	24.9	1,401
2013	8,079	-209	-2.5	22.4	1,330
2014	9,120	1,041	12.9	22.6	1,405

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Did you know LED's Quarterly Workforce Indicators are available for varying demographic categories back to 1998? For additional data, visit our NDWIN website at: www.ndworkforceintelligence.com

Click on **Analyzer>Historic Data Analysis>Employment and Wage Data>Industry Data>Local Employment Dynamics/Quarterly Workforce Indicators**

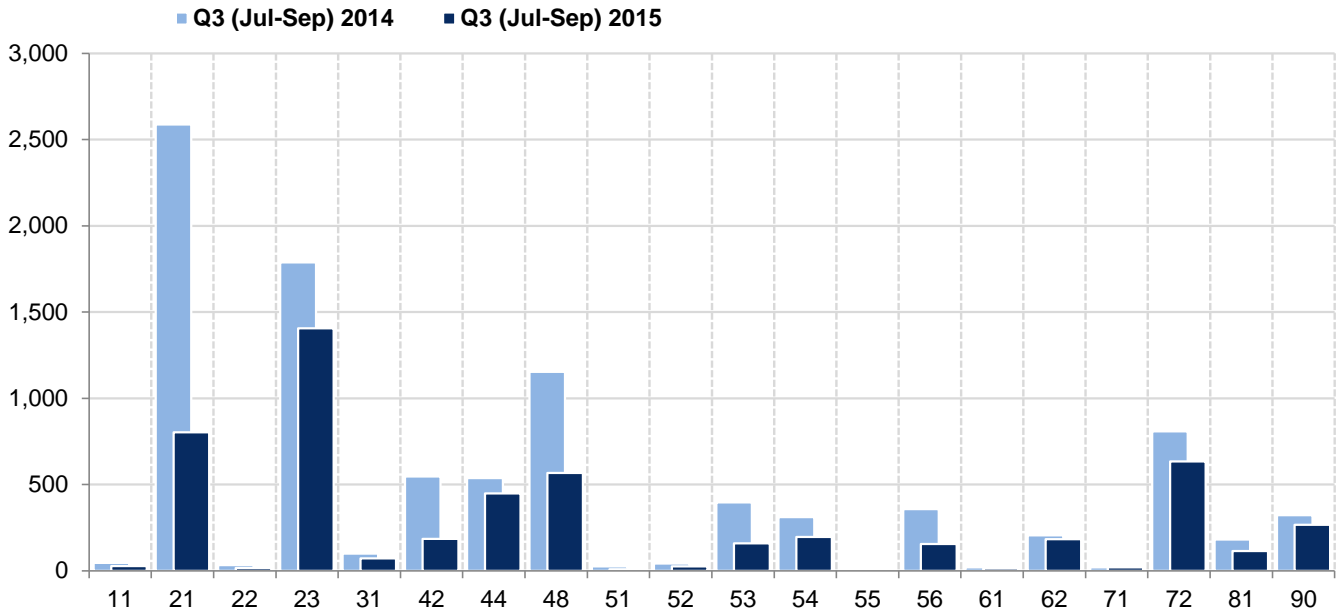
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics (LED)

WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

WORKER HIRES BY INDUSTRY

QUARTERLY DATA



Williams County						Q3 2015
Code	Industry	Q3 2014 Worker Hires	Q3 2015 Worker Hires	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Hires Rate (%)
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	46	28	-18	-39.1	18.1
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	2,588	804	-1,784	-68.9	8.1
22	Utilities	34	16	-18	-52.9	6.6
23	Construction	1,789	1,406	-383	-21.4	29.9
31	Manufacturing	101	72	-29	-28.7	14.0
42	Wholesale Trade	548	185	-363	-66.2	8.2
44	Retail Trade	537	448	-89	-16.6	21.0
48	Transportation and Warehousing	1,154	567	-587	-50.9	20.5
51	Information	26	10	-16	-61.5	6.1
52	Finance and Insurance	42	26	-16	-38.1	6.3
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	397	160	-237	-59.7	12.2
54	Professional and Technical Services	311	197	-114	-36.7	18.8
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	7	1	-6	-85.7	3.1
56	Administrative and Waste Services	358	156	-202	-56.4	22.4
61	Educational Services	20	15	-5	-25.0	24.8
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	206	183	-23	-11.2	12.8
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	20	21	1	5.0	18.8
72	Accommodation and Food Services	809	634	-175	-21.6	29.5
81	Other Services (except Government)	181	115	-66	-36.5	18.7
90	Government	322	267	-55	-17.1	12.9
	Total, All Industries	9,495	5,310	-4,185	-44.1	16.2

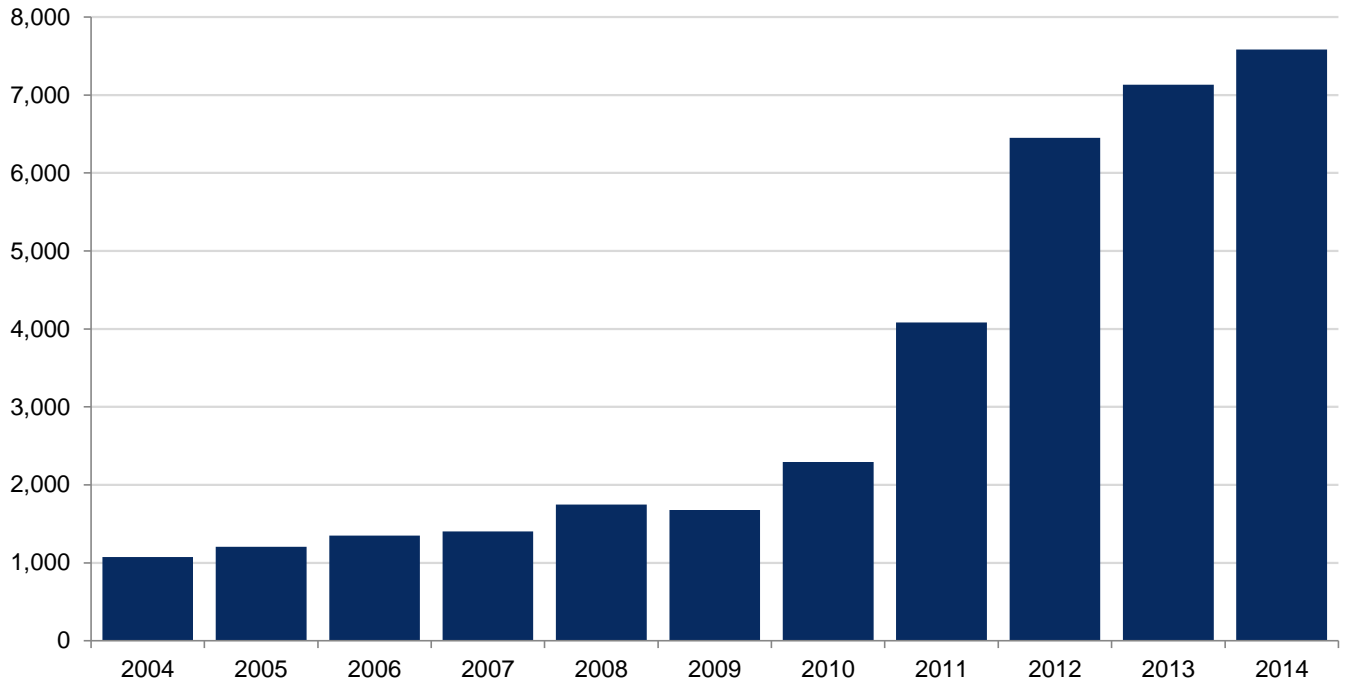
Data are not seasonally adjusted. Asterisks (***) indicate data cannot be released due to reliability, availability or confidentiality restrictions.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics (LED)

WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

WORKER SEPARATIONS

ANNUAL AVERAGE DATA



Williams County					
Year	Average Worker Separations	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Separations Rate (%)	Weekly Wages (\$)
2004	1,075	8	0.7	12.0	361
2005	1,207	132	12.3	12.6	381
2006	1,350	143	11.8	12.9	507
2007	1,401	51	3.8	12.8	550
2008	1,748	347	24.8	13.9	718
2009	1,677	-71	-4.1	13.1	655
2010	2,294	617	36.8	14.4	885
2011	4,083	1,789	78.0	17.4	1,148
2012	6,453	2,370	58.0	19.4	1,363
2013	7,133	680	10.5	19.7	1,347
2014	7,585	452	6.3	18.8	1,431

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Did you know LED's Quarterly Workforce Indicators are available for varying demographic categories back to 1998? For additional data, visit our NDWIN website at: www.ndworkforceintelligence.com

Click on **Analyzer>Historic Data Analysis>Employment and Wage Data>Industry Data>Local Employment Dynamics/Quarterly Workforce Indicators**

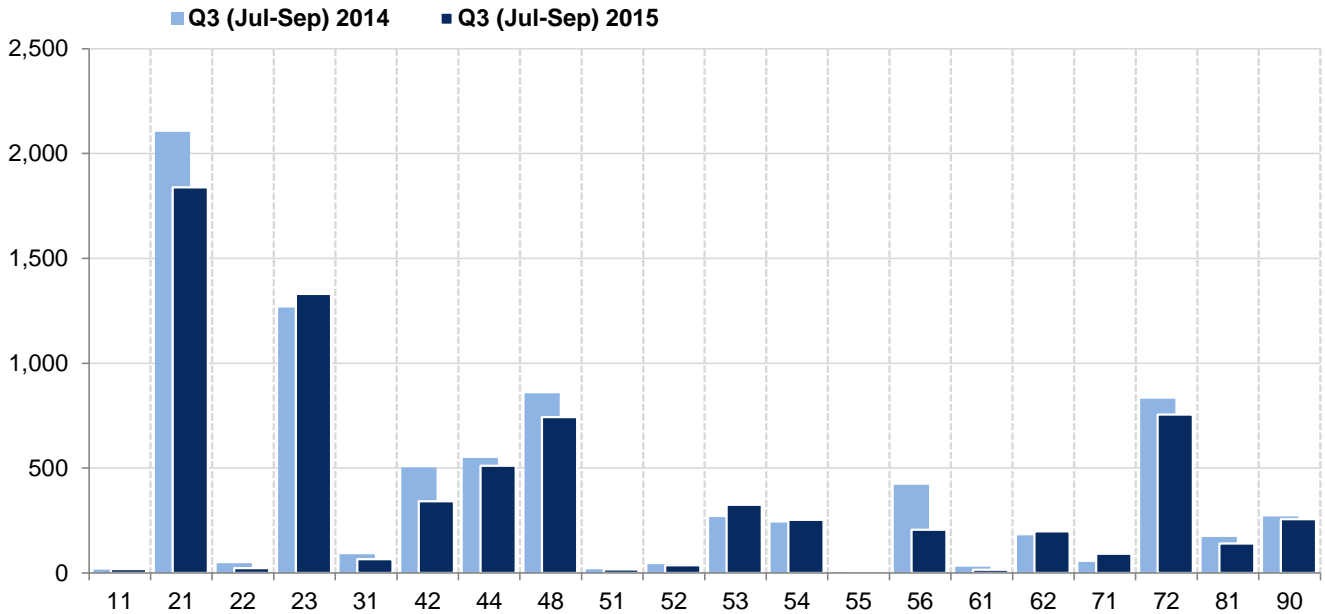
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics (LED)

WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

WORKER SEPARATIONS BY INDUSTRY

QUARTERLY DATA



Williams County						Q3 2015
Code	Industry	Q3 2014 Worker Separations	Q3 2015 Worker Separations	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Separations Rate (%)
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	16	19	3	18.8	12.3
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	2,104	1,838	-266	-12.6	18.6
22	Utilities	47	23	-24	-51.1	9.5
23	Construction	1,265	1,330	65	5.1	28.3
31	Manufacturing	90	66	-24	-26.7	12.8
42	Wholesale Trade	502	342	-160	-31.9	15.2
44	Retail Trade	549	511	-38	-6.9	24.0
48	Transportation and Warehousing	857	743	-114	-13.3	26.9
51	Information	18	17	-1	-5.6	10.4
52	Finance and Insurance	42	36	-6	-14.3	8.7
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	267	325	58	21.7	24.8
54	Professional and Technical Services	240	254	14	5.8	24.2
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	2	4	2	100.0	12.3
56	Administrative and Waste Services	421	206	-215	-51.1	29.6
61	Educational Services	29	16	-13	-44.8	26.4
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	179	198	19	10.6	13.8
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	52	92	40	76.9	82.5
72	Accommodation and Food Services	831	756	-75	-9.0	35.2
81	Other Services (except Government)	172	140	-32	-18.6	22.8
90	Government	269	257	-12	-4.5	12.4
	Total, All Industries	7,953	7,172	-781	-9.8	21.9

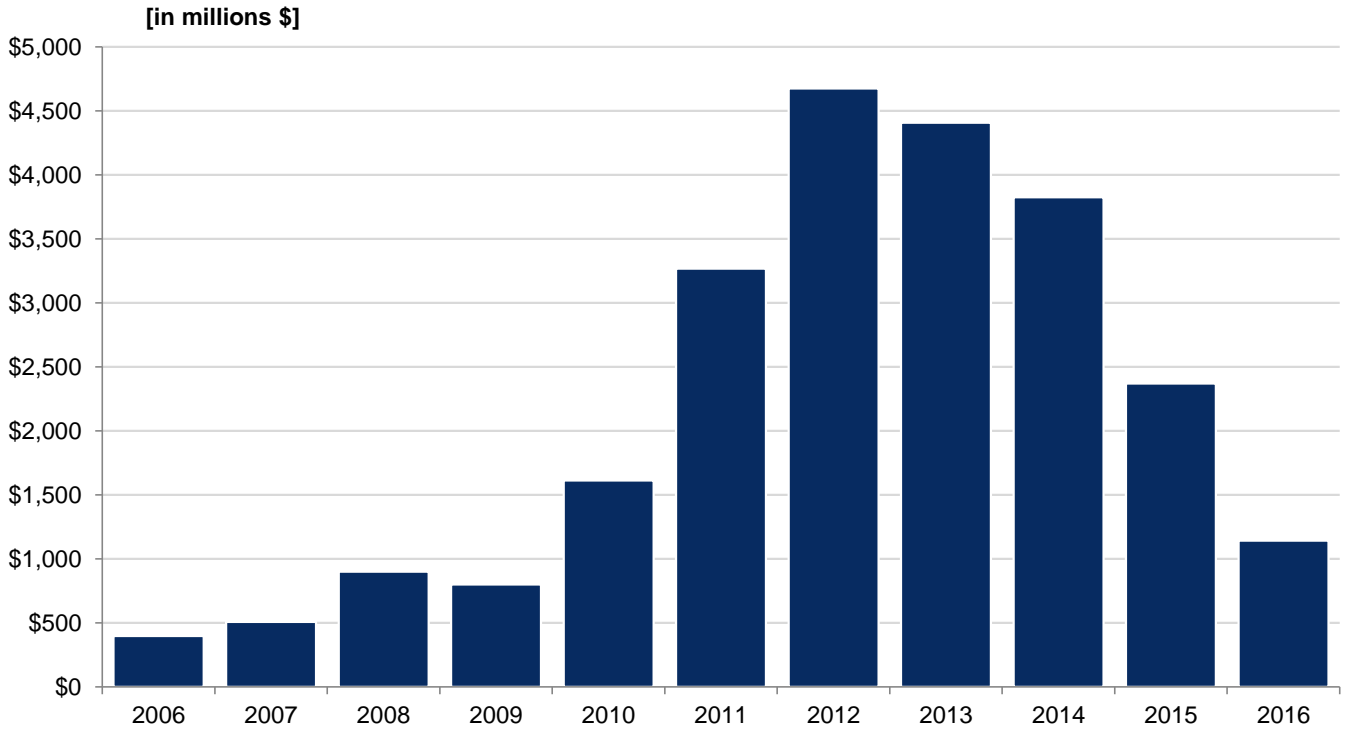
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics (LED)

WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

TAXABLE SALES AND PURCHASES

ANNUAL DATA



Williams County				
Year	Taxable Sales and Purchases (\$)	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Sales Rank
2006	398,764,085	98,174,206	32.7	5
2007	506,837,078	108,072,993	27.1	5
2008	901,244,193	394,407,115	77.8	4
2009	800,491,013	-100,753,180	-11.2	5
2010	1,612,752,522	812,261,509	101.5	2
2011	3,268,184,480	1,655,431,958	102.6	1
2012	4,676,307,797	1,408,123,317	43.1	1
2013	4,409,414,699	-266,893,098	-5.7	1
2014	3,825,918,500	-583,496,199	-13.2	1
2015	2,369,853,753	-1,456,064,747	-38.1	2
2016	1,142,355,580	-1,227,498,173	-51.8	4

FOR MORE INFORMATION

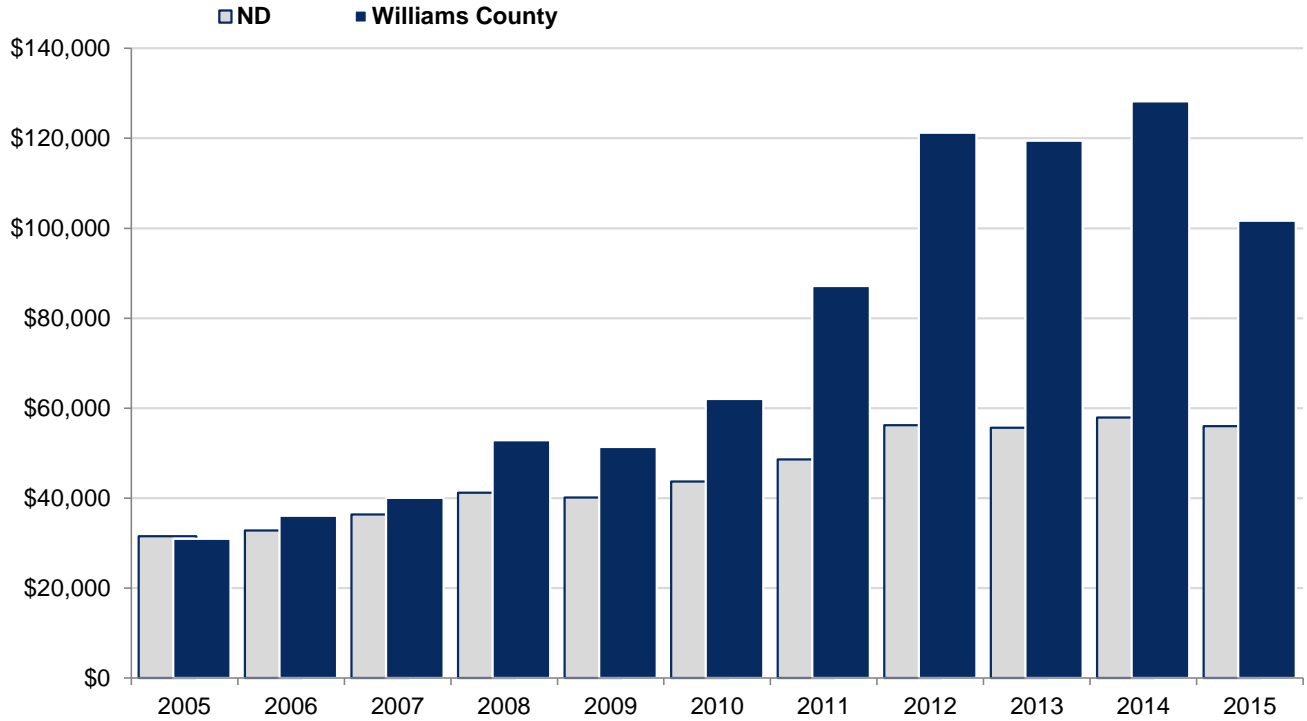
Did you know we have annual taxable sale and purchases data back to 2000? For additional data, visit our NDWIN website at: www.ndworkforceintelligence.com

Click on [Analyzer](#)>[Historic Data Analysis](#)>[Economic Indicators](#)>[Sales and Tax Data](#)>[Sales](#)

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WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME ANNUAL DATA



Williams County					ND
Year	PCPI (\$)	Numeric Change	Percent Change	PCPI Rank	PCPI (\$)
2005	30,950	2,853	10.2	22	31,521
2006	36,033	5,083	16.4	6	32,801
2007	40,044	4,011	11.1	9	36,325
2008	52,850	12,806	32.0	6	41,213
2009	51,396	-1,454	-2.8	6	40,134
2010	62,059	10,663	20.7	3	43,661
2011	87,185	25,126	40.5	1	48,589
2012	121,242	34,057	39.1	1	56,188
2013	119,446	-1,796	-1.5	1	55,657
2014	128,184	8,738	7.3	1	57,911
2015	101,645	-26,539	-20.7	1	55,956

FOR MORE INFORMATION

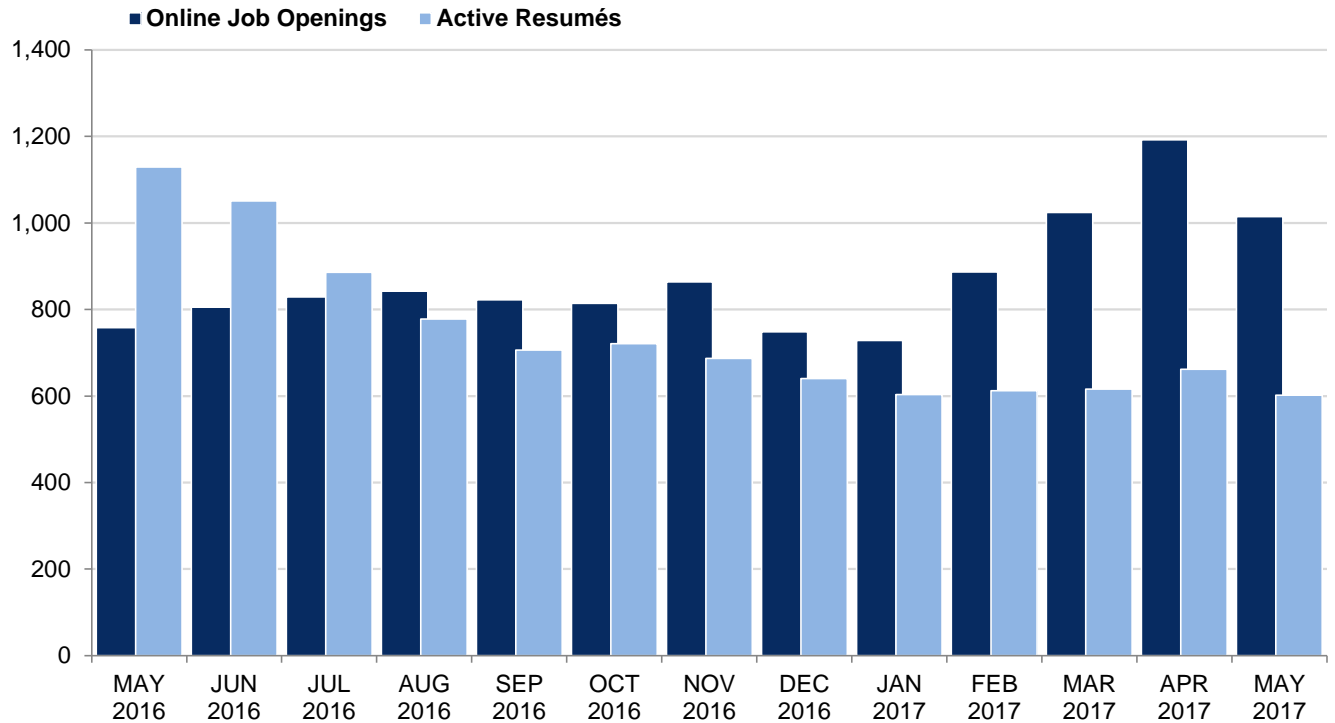
Did you know we have annual per capita personal income data back to 1970? For additional data, visit our NDWIN website at: www.ndworkforceintelligence.com

Click on **Analyzer>Historic Data Analysis>Demographics>Income>Per Capita Personal Income**

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WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

ONLINE JOB OPENINGS AND ACTIVE RESUMÉS MONTHLY DATA



Williams County				ND
Month	Online Job Openings	Active Resumés	Active Resumés per Job Opening	Active Resumés per Job Opening
MAY 2016	758	1,129	1.5	0.6
JUN 2016	805	1,051	1.3	0.6
JUL 2016	829	886	1.1	0.6
AUG 2016	842	778	0.9	0.6
SEP 2016	822	706	0.9	0.5
OCT 2016	814	721	0.9	0.5
NOV 2016	864	687	0.8	0.5
DEC 2016	748	640	0.9	0.5
JAN 2017	728	603	0.8	0.5
FEB 2017	887	612	0.7	0.5
MAR 2017	1,024	616	0.6	0.5
APR 2017	1,192	662	0.6	0.5
MAY 2017	1,015	602	0.6	0.5

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Did you know we have monthly online job openings and active resumés data back to June 2008? For additional data, visit our NDWIN website at: www.ndworkforceintelligence.com

Click on **Products>Online Job Openings Report**

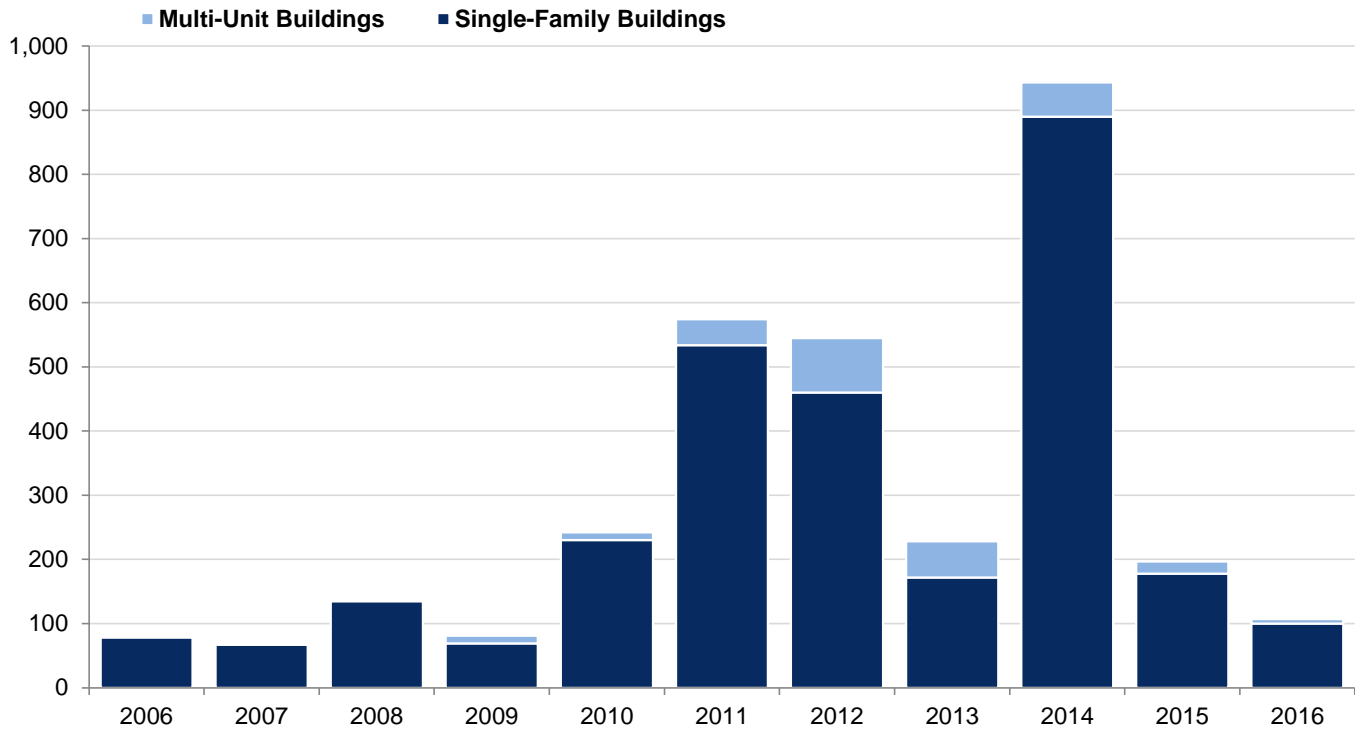
Data are not seasonally adjusted. Asterisks (***) indicate data cannot be released due to reliability, availability or confidentiality restrictions.

Source: Labor Market Information Center, Job Service North Dakota, Online Job Openings Report (OJOR)

WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

NEW PRIVATELY-OWNED RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING COUNT [ANNUAL DATA]



Williams County						
Year	Single Buildings	Multi-Unit Buildings	Total Buildings	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Total Buildings Rank
2006	78	0	78	25	47.2	7
2007	67	2	69	-9	-11.5	7
2008	135	2	137	68	98.6	4
2009	69	12	81	-56	-40.9	6
2010	230	12	242	161	198.8	4
2011	534	40	574	332	137.2	2
2012	460	85	545	-29	-5.1	5
2013	172	56	228	-317	-58.2	6
2014	890	53	943	715	313.6	2
2015	178	19	197	-746	-79.1	4
2016	100	7	107	-90	-45.7	5

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Did you know we have annual residential building permits data back to 1990? For additional data, visit our NDWIN website at: www.ndworkforceintelligence.com

Click on [Analyzer](#)>[Historic Data Analysis](#)>[Economic Indicators](#)>[Sales and Tax Data](#)>[Building Permits](#)

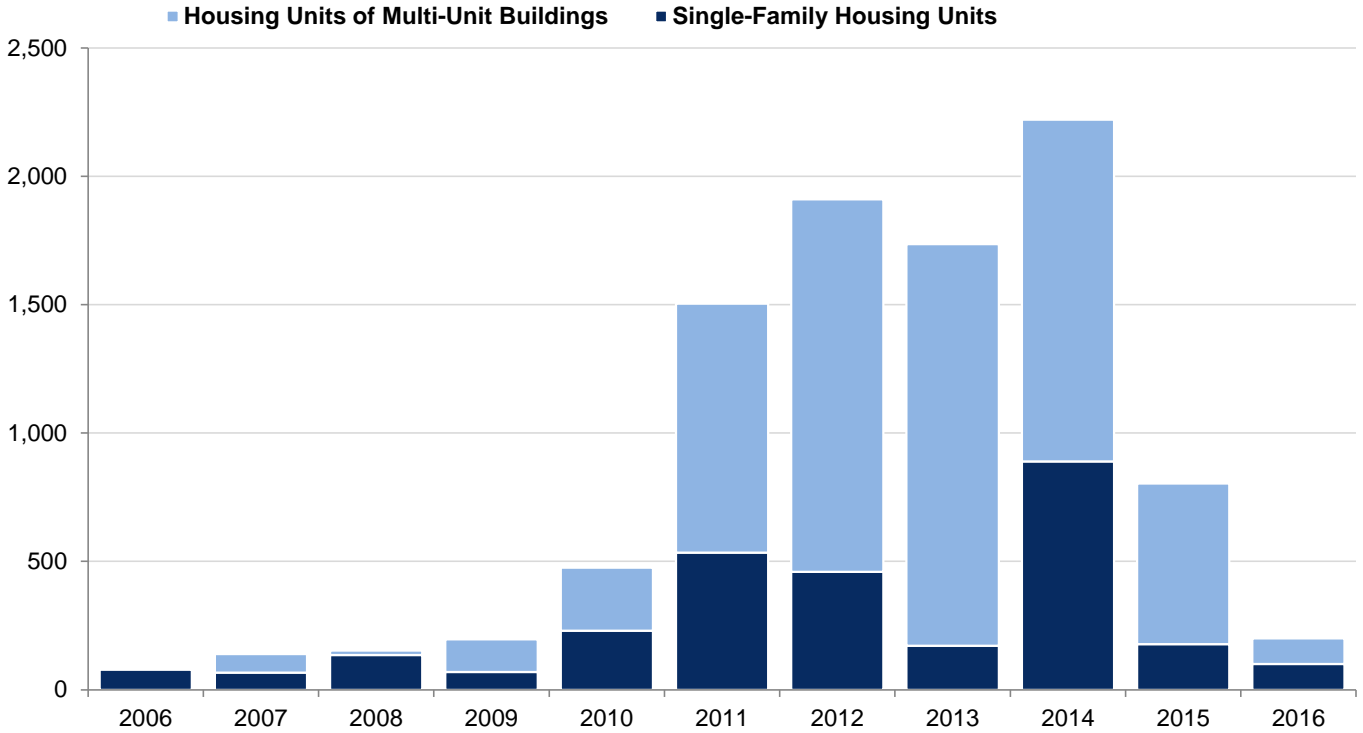
Data are not seasonally adjusted. Asterisks (***) indicate data cannot be released due to reliability, availability or confidentiality restrictions. North Dakota's 53 counties are the basis for the county-level rankings.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

NEW PRIVATELY-OWNED RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS

RESIDENTIAL HOUSING UNIT COUNT [ANNUAL DATA]



Williams County						
Year	Single Housing Units	Multi-Unit Housing Units	Total Housing Units	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Total Units Rank
2006	78	0	78	23	41.8	7
2007	67	72	139	61	78.2	6
2008	135	18	153	14	10.1	5
2009	69	128	197	44	28.8	5
2010	230	246	476	279	141.6	4
2011	534	970	1,504	1,028	216.0	1
2012	460	1,451	1,911	407	27.1	2
2013	172	1,564	1,736	-175	-9.2	2
2014	890	1,331	2,221	485	27.9	2
2015	178	625	803	-1,418	-63.8	2
2016	100	100	200	-603	-75.1	5

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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Click on [Analyzer](#)>[Historic Data Analysis](#)>[Economic Indicators](#)>[Sales and Tax Data](#)>[Building Permits](#)

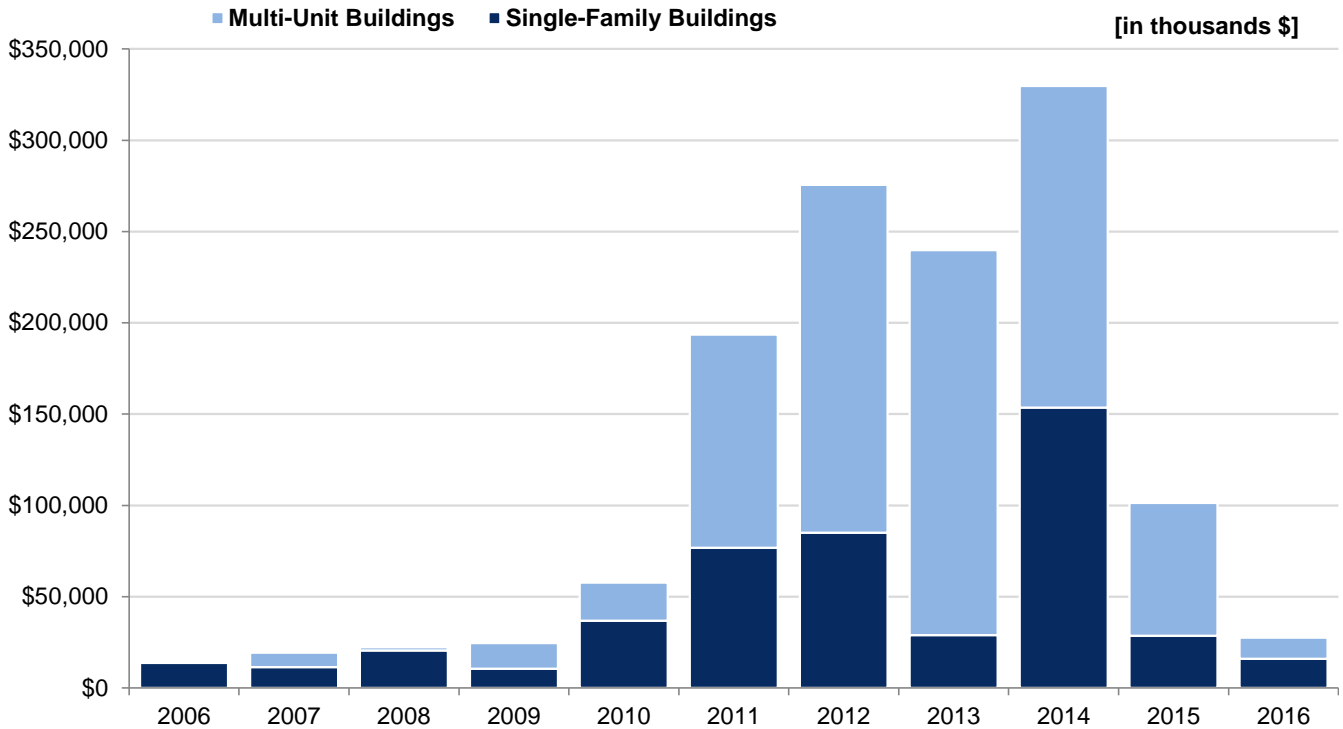
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau

WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

NEW PRIVATELY-OWNED RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS

ESTIMATED VALUATION OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS (\$) [ANNUAL DATA]



Williams County						
Year	Single Est. Valuation (\$)	Multi-Unit Est. Valuation (\$)	Total Est. Valuation (\$)	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Total Est. Valuation Rank
2006	13,661,465	0	13,661,465	7,994,662	141.1	7
2007	11,480,675	7,892,366	19,373,041	5,711,576	41.8	6
2008	20,579,296	1,705,826	22,285,122	2,912,081	15.0	6
2009	10,598,413	14,006,069	24,604,482	2,319,360	10.4	5
2010	36,896,007	20,765,601	57,661,608	33,057,126	134.4	4
2011	76,914,613	116,717,864	193,632,477	135,970,869	235.8	1
2012	85,065,207	190,550,904	275,616,111	81,983,634	42.3	1
2013	29,050,743	210,683,799	239,734,542	-35,881,569	-13.0	2
2014	153,658,133	176,010,471	329,668,604	89,934,062	37.5	2
2015	28,678,007	72,678,635	101,356,642	-228,311,962	-69.3	3
2016	15,940,827	11,723,069	27,663,896	-73,692,746	-72.7	5

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Did you know we have annual residential building permits data back to 1990? For additional data, visit our NDWIN website at: www.ndworkforceintelligence.com

Click on [Analyzer](#)>[Historic Data Analysis](#)>[Economic Indicators](#)>[Sales and Tax Data](#)>[Building Permits](#)

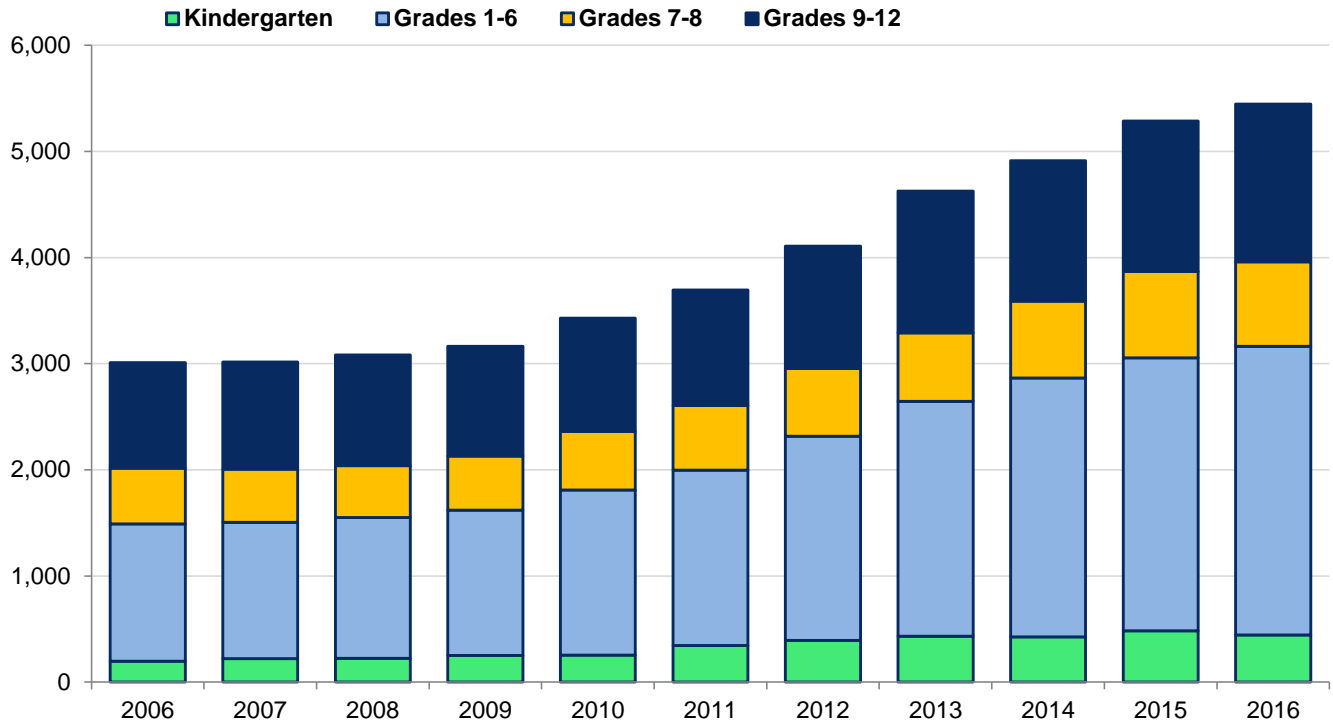
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau

WILLIAMS COUNTY AREA PROFILE

K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

FALL ENROLLMENT DATA



Williams County				
Year	K-12 Fall Enrollment	Numeric Change	Percent Change	K-12 Enrollment Rank
2006	3,009	-70	-2.3	7
2007	3,015	6	0.2	7
2008	3,081	66	2.2	7
2009	3,165	84	2.7	7
2010	3,430	265	8.4	6
2011	3,695	265	7.7	6
2012	4,106	411	11.1	6
2013	4,627	521	12.7	5
2014	4,913	286	6.2	5
2015	5,287	374	7.6	5
2016	5,447	160	3.0	5

Data are not seasonally adjusted. Asterisks (***) indicate data cannot be released due to reliability, availability or confidentiality restrictions. North Dakota's 53 counties are the basis for the county-level rankings.

Source: North Dakota Department of Public Instruction

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, 3-year, or 5-year—depending on the population size of a geographic area (5-year estimates are available for all geographies). Area Profiles use the latest 5-year estimates.

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.

MEAN TRAVEL TIME TO WORK. Mean travel time to work (in minutes) is the average travel time that workers usually took to get from home to work (one way) during the reference week. 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. Mean travel time is rounded to the nearest tenth of a minute.

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.

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS. A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the current place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of interview, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent from the residence for two months or less, that is, away on vacation or a business trip.

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. 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.

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

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 Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor. 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 under agreement with BLS.

LABOR FORCE. The noninstitutionalized resident civilian population ages 16 and older either employed (part-time or full-time) or unemployed but actively seeking employment.

EMPLOYED. All persons who, during the reference week (week that includes the 12th of the month), (a) did any work at all (at least 1 hour) as paid employees, worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. In the labor force concept counts persons, not jobs, so a person holding more than one job is counted only once (the job they worked the most hours). Also, commuters are counted where they live, not where they work, so the effects of commuting into and out of an area are negated.

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.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE. The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force.

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 is indicated when a job is present in one quarter, but was not present in the previous quarter. Worker hires include new hires and recalls. Average annual worker hires are calculated by averaging worker hires for the four quarters of a calendar year.

HIRES RATE. The hires rate is calculated by taking all hires for a quarter and dividing by average quarterly employment. Average quarterly employment used in the hires rate calculation is computed by taking the average of LED's beginning-of-quarter employment and end-of-quarter employment (this calculation differs from the QCEW definition of average quarterly employment). The average annual calculation is the average of four quarters of a calendar year.

HIRES AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES. The average weekly wage for hires is calculated by taking average quarterly wages of workers hired by an employer that turned into a job lasting a full quarter and dividing by 13, the standard number of weeks in a quarter. This indicator is limited to workers of stable hires employment, which is defined as full-quarter employment (i.e. full-quarter employees who started working with an employer in the previous quarter). The average annual calculation is the average of four quarters of a calendar year.

WORKER SEPARATIONS. A worker separation is indicated when a job is present in one quarter, but is not present in the following quarter. Voluntary separations (retirement, leaving for a new job) and involuntary separations (layoff, firing) cannot positively be separately identified. Average annual worker separations are calculated by averaging worker separations for the four quarters of a calendar year.

SEPARATIONS RATE. The separations rate is calculated by taking all separations for a quarter and dividing by average quarterly employment. Average quarterly employment used in the separations rate calculation is computed by taking the average of LED's beginning-of-quarter employment and end-of-quarter employment (this calculation differs from the QCEW definition of average quarterly employment). The average annual calculation is the average of four quarters of a calendar year.

SEPARATIONS AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES. The average weekly wage for separations is calculated by taking average quarterly wages of workers separating from an employer and dividing by 13, the standard number of weeks in a quarter. This indicator is limited to workers of stable separations employment, which is defined as full-quarter employment (i.e. full-quarter employees who stopped working for an employer in the subsequent quarter). The average annual calculation is the average of four quarters of a calendar year.

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.

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.

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.

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 at least 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 Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor. 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 under agreement with the BLS. Data are subject to confidentiality restrictions.

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.

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), or, for annual data, dividing the average annual wage by 52 (the standard number of weeks in a year).

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).

LARGEST EMPLOYERS. 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.

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

DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS. 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. 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. When new estimates are published, prior years may be revised.

The Building Permits Survey (BPS) is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau and provides statistics on the number and valuation of new 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.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING COUNT. A residential building is a building consisting primarily of housing units. For new buildings with a combination of residential and nonresidential floor areas, every effort is made to include the residential units even if the primary function of the entire building is for nonresidential purposes.

RESIDENTIAL HOUSING UNIT COUNT. 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.

ESTIMATED VALUATION OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS. The estimated valuation is the value of the residential structure as shown on the building permit. If no value is listed on the permit, an estimate from the permit official is accepted. Because of the nature of the building permit application process, valuations may frequently differ from the true cost of construction.

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 CLAIM. An initial 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 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.

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.

NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOL 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.