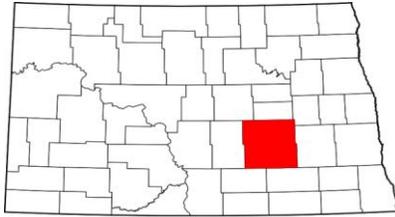


STUTSMAN COUNTY AREA PROFILE



SUMMARY STATISTICS

Stutsman County	North Dakota
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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Population ^{CENSUS EST} [2012]	20,934	699,628
Largest City (incorporated places) ^{CENSUS EST} [2012]	Jamestown	Fargo
Largest City Population ^{CENSUS EST} [2012]	15,323	109,779
Median Age ^{ACS} [2007-2011]	42.4	37.1
Average Commute Time to Work (minutes) ^{ACS} [2007-2011]	13.3	16.3

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT ^{ACS} [2007-2011]

No High School Diploma (%)	14.2	10.0
High School Diploma or Equivalent (%)	35.7	27.4
Some College, No Degree (%)	18.1	23.7
Associate's Degree (%)	8.7	12.3
Bachelor's Degree (%)	18.1	19.6
Graduate or Professional Degree (%)	5.2	6.9

[Percent of population 25 years and over]

INCOME AND POVERTY

Per Capita Personal Income (\$) ^{BEA} [2011]	43,271	47,236
Population Below Poverty Level (%) ^{ACS} [2007-2011]	11.1	12.3
Median Household Income (\$) ^{ACS} [2007-2011]	46,317	49,415

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT ^{LAUS} [JUN 2013]

Labor Force	10,381	409,164
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.6	3.2

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

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Employment ^{QCEW} [Q4 2012]	11,012	422,820
Average Weekly Wages (\$) ^{QCEW} [Q4 2012]	726	944
Hires Rate (%) ^{LED} [Q2 2012]	19.7	28.1
Separations Rate (%) ^{LED} [Q2 2012]	16.0	22.0

LARGEST EMPLOYMENT ^{QCEW} [Q4 2012]

Health Care and Social Assistance	1,529	
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[Private industry employment]

HIGHEST AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES (\$) ^{QCEW} [Q4 2012]

Utilities	1,523	
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[Private industry average weekly wages]

JOB OPENINGS AND ACTIVE RESUMÉS ^{OJOR} [JUL 2013]

Job Openings	560	20,436
Active Resumés	219	10,683
Active Resumés per Job Opening	0.4	0.5

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

ALL DATA CURRENT AS OF AUGUST 6, 2013

Quarterly time period definitions: Q1=Jan-Mar Q2=Apr-Jun Q3=Jul-Sep Q4=Oct-Dec

STUTSMAN COUNTY AREA PROFILE

	SUMMARY STATISTICS	
	Stutsman County	North Dakota
CLASS OF WORKER ^{ACS} [2007-2011]		
Private Wage and Salary Workers (%)	75.2	73.8
Government Workers (%)	15.7	17.0
Self-Employed Workers (%)	9.0	8.9
Unpaid Family Workers (%) <small>[Percent of civilian employed population 16 years and over]</small>	0.1	0.3
WORKER OCCUPATIONS ^{ACS} [2007-2011]		
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations (%)	31.9	34.4
Service Occupations (%)	20.4	17.3
Sales and Office Occupations (%)	23.1	24.1
Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations (%)	10.0	12.1
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations (%) <small>[Percent of civilian employed population 16 years and over]</small>	14.5	12.2
USUAL WORKER HOURS ^{ACS} [2007-2011]		
Work 35 or More Hours per Week (%)	77.1	76.5
Work Between 15 and 34 Hours per Week (%)	18.7	19.2
Work Less Than 15 Hours per Week (%)	4.2	4.3
Average Weekly Hours <small>[Percent of employed population 16 to 64 years]</small>	39.2	39.8
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS ^{ACS} [2007-2011]		
Occupied Housing Units (%)	87.1	88.3
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	7.4	6.2
BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS ^{QCEW} [Q4 2012]		
Business Establishments	813	30,135
LARGEST EMPLOYERS ^{QCEW} [2011]		
Stutsman County		
1 NORTH DAKOTA STATE HOSPITAL		Hospitals
2 UNITED TECHNOLOGIES SYSTEMS		Transportation Equipment Manufacturing
3 ANNE CARLSEN CENTER FOR CHILDREN		Educational Services
4 JAMESTOWN PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT		Educational Services
5 JAMESTOWN REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER		Hospitals
6 WAL-MART		General Merchandise Stores
7 EVENTIDE AT HI-ACRES		Nursing and Residential Care Facilities
8 CAVENDISH FARMS		Food Manufacturing
9 ND DEPT OF CORRECTIONS		Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities
10 JAMESTOWN COLLEGE		Educational Services

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

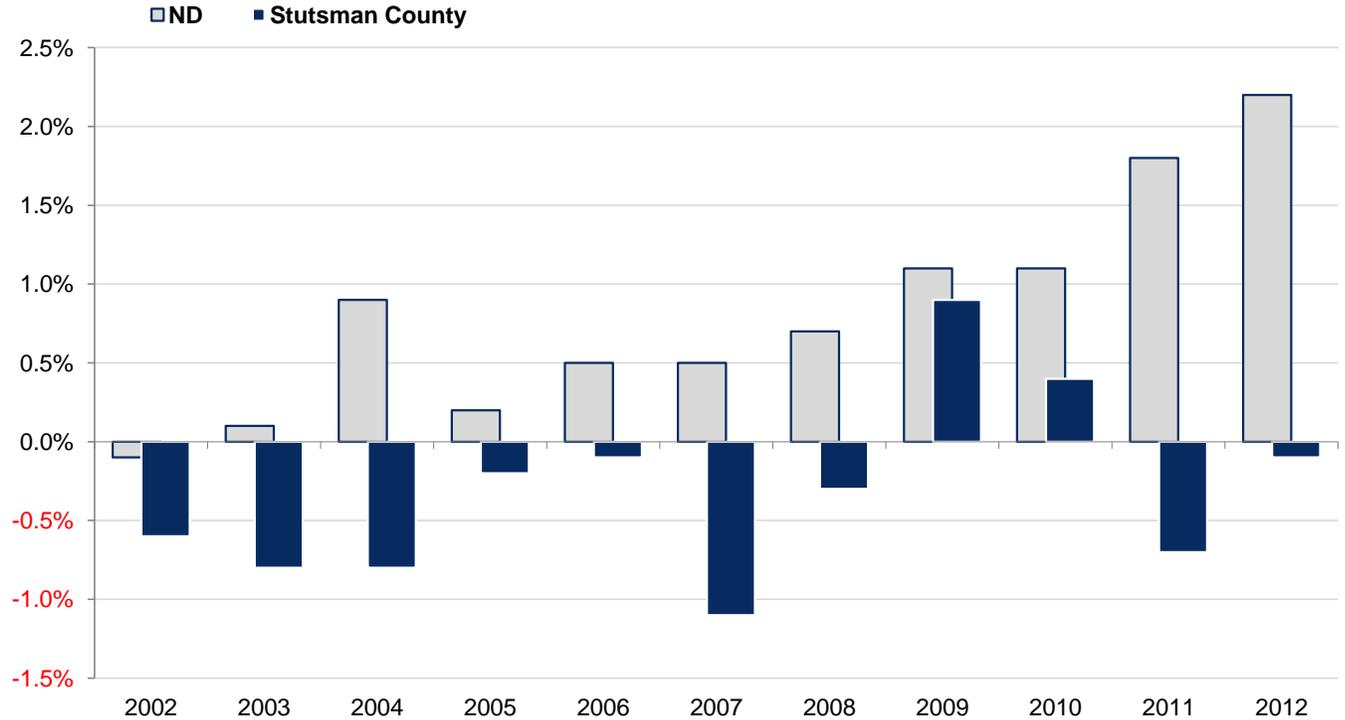
LED U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics

BEA U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

STUTSMAN COUNTY AREA PROFILE

POPULATION

YEAR-OVER-YEAR PERCENT CHANGE



Stutsman County					ND		
Year	Population	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Population Rank	Population	Numeric Change	Percent Change
2002	21,525	-139	-0.6	7	638,168	-894	-0.1
2003	21,345	-180	-0.8	7	638,817	649	0.1
2004	21,175	-170	-0.8	7	644,705	5,888	0.9
2005	21,132	-43	-0.2	7	646,089	1,384	0.2
2006	21,115	-17	-0.1	7	649,422	3,333	0.5
2007	20,876	-239	-1.1	7	652,822	3,400	0.5
2008	20,812	-64	-0.3	8	657,569	4,747	0.7
2009	21,009	197	0.9	8	664,968	7,399	1.1
2010	21,100	91	0.4	8	672,591	7,623	1.1
2011	20,961	-139	-0.7	8	684,740	12,149	1.8
2012	20,934	-27	-0.1	8	699,628	14,888	2.2

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](#)

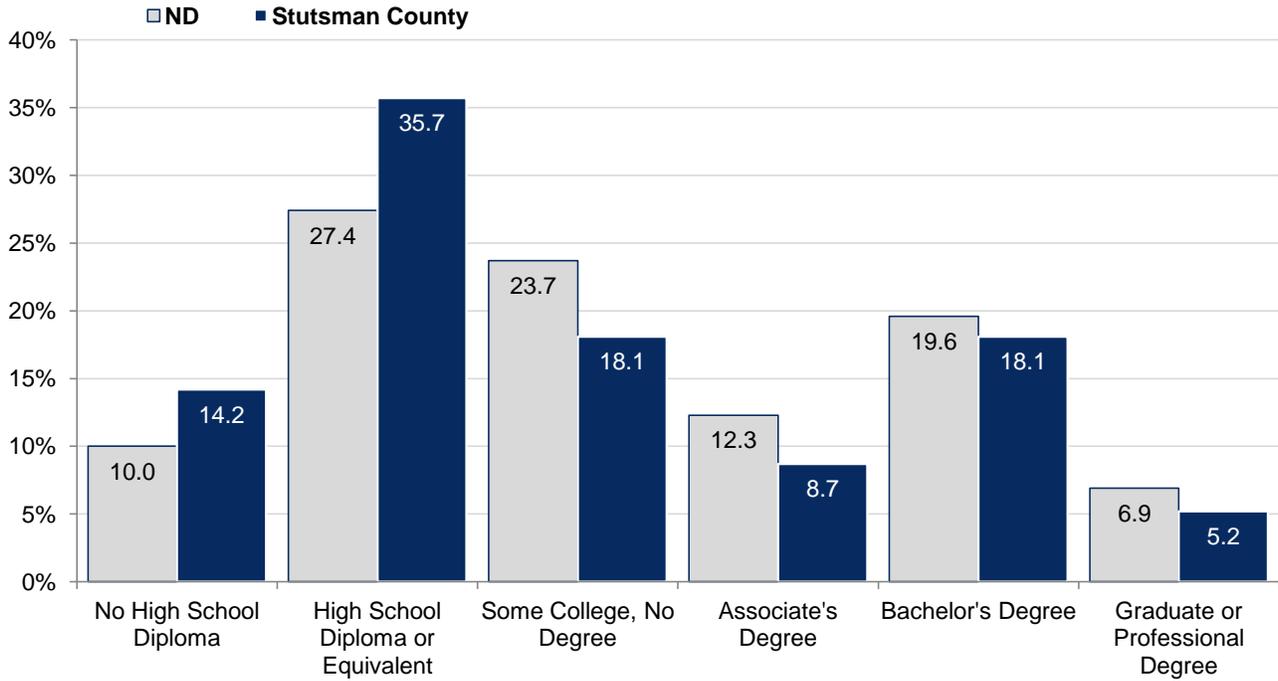
Asterisks (***) indicate data cannot be released due to reliability, availability or confidentiality restrictions. North Dakota's 53 counties are the basis for the county-level rankings.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

STUTSMAN COUNTY AREA PROFILE

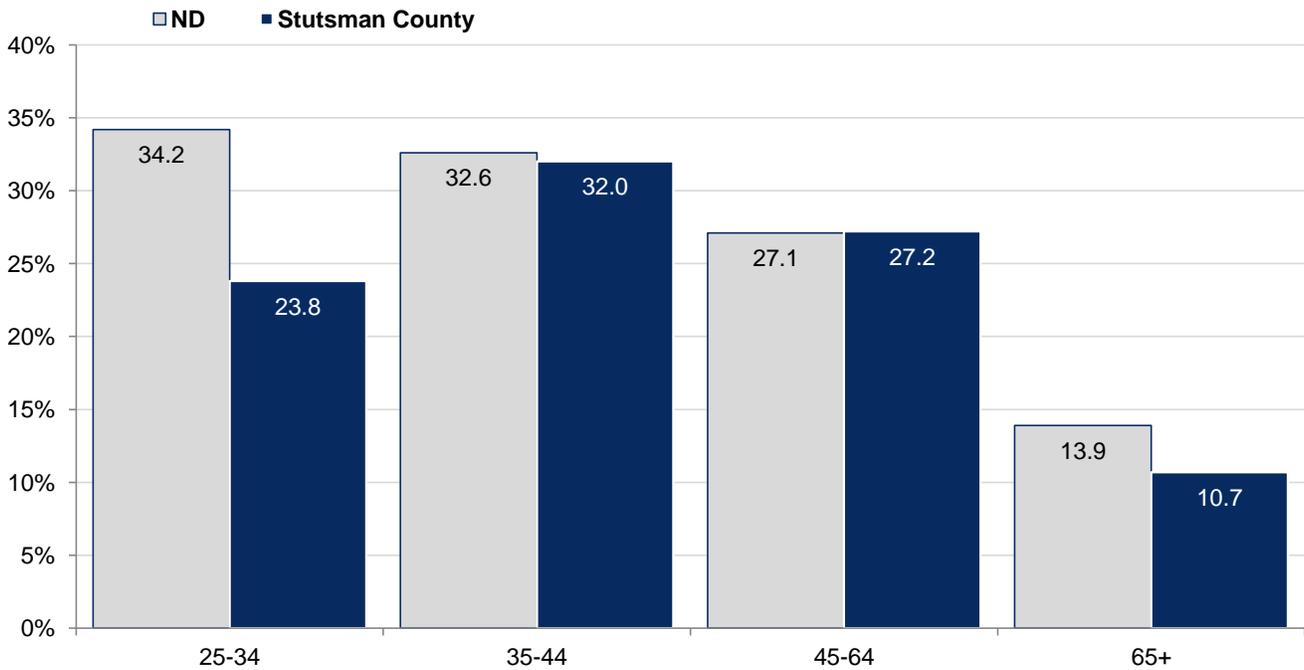
HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

PERCENT OF POPULATION AGE 25+



HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

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



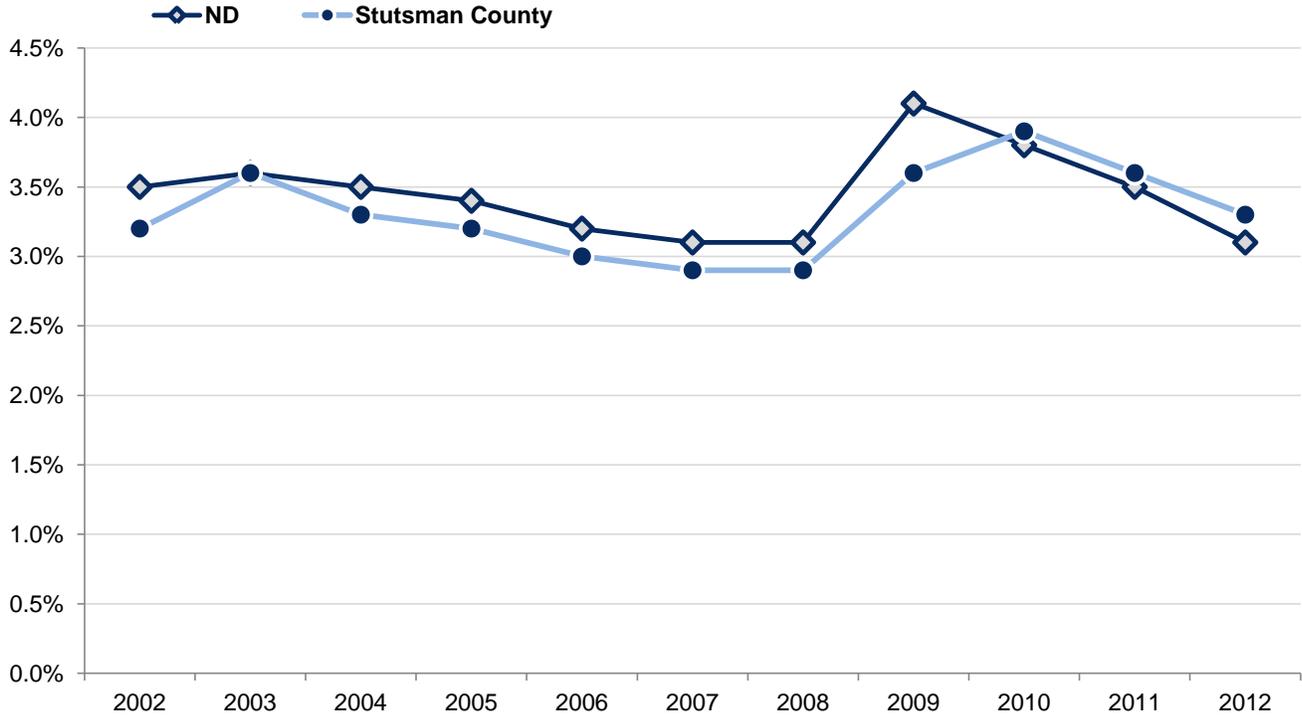
Asterisks (***) indicate data cannot be released due to reliability, availability or confidentiality restrictions.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS)

STUTSMAN COUNTY AREA PROFILE

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

ANNUAL AVERAGE DATA



Stutsman County						ND
Year	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemp Rate (%)	Unemp Rate Rank	Unemp Rate (%)
2002	11,787	11,405	382	3.2	40	3.5
2003	11,601	11,184	417	3.6	26	3.6
2004	11,663	11,280	383	3.3	34	3.5
2005	11,683	11,307	376	3.2	36	3.4
2006	11,904	11,546	358	3.0	40	3.2
2007	11,852	11,514	338	2.9	38	3.1
2008	11,727	11,387	340	2.9	35	3.1
2009	11,958	11,533	425	3.6	36	4.1
2010	11,896	11,435	461	3.9	23	3.8
2011	11,289	10,883	406	3.6	25	3.5
2012	10,796	10,438	358	3.3	25	3.1

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)**

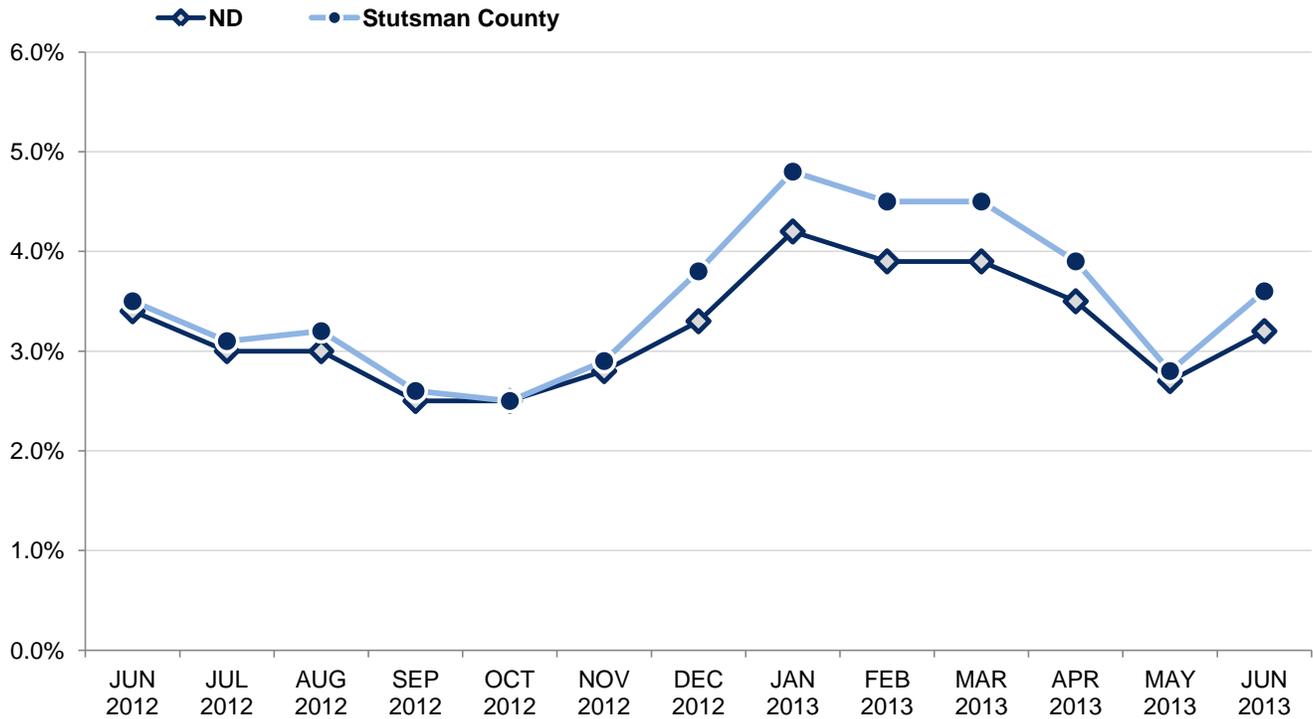
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Source: Labor Market Information Center, Job Service North Dakota, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

STUTSMAN COUNTY AREA PROFILE

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

MONTHLY DATA



Stutsman County						ND
Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemp Rate (%)	Unemp Rate Rank	Unemp Rate (%)
JUN 2012	11,127	10,743	384	3.5	24	3.4
JUL 2012	11,085	10,746	339	3.1	27	3.0
AUG 2012	10,980	10,632	348	3.2	23	3.0
SEP 2012	10,768	10,492	276	2.6	24	2.5
OCT 2012	10,701	10,430	271	2.5	29	2.5
NOV 2012	10,445	10,146	299	2.9	30	2.8
DEC 2012	10,323	9,932	391	3.8	24	3.3
JAN 2013	10,307	9,811	496	4.8	26	4.2
FEB 2013	10,177	9,723	454	4.5	28	3.9
MAR 2013	10,286	9,826	460	4.5	28	3.9
APR 2013	10,233	9,835	398	3.9	26	3.5
MAY 2013	10,284	9,994	290	2.8	33	2.7
JUN 2013	10,381	10,007	374	3.6	24	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 \(LAUS\)](#)

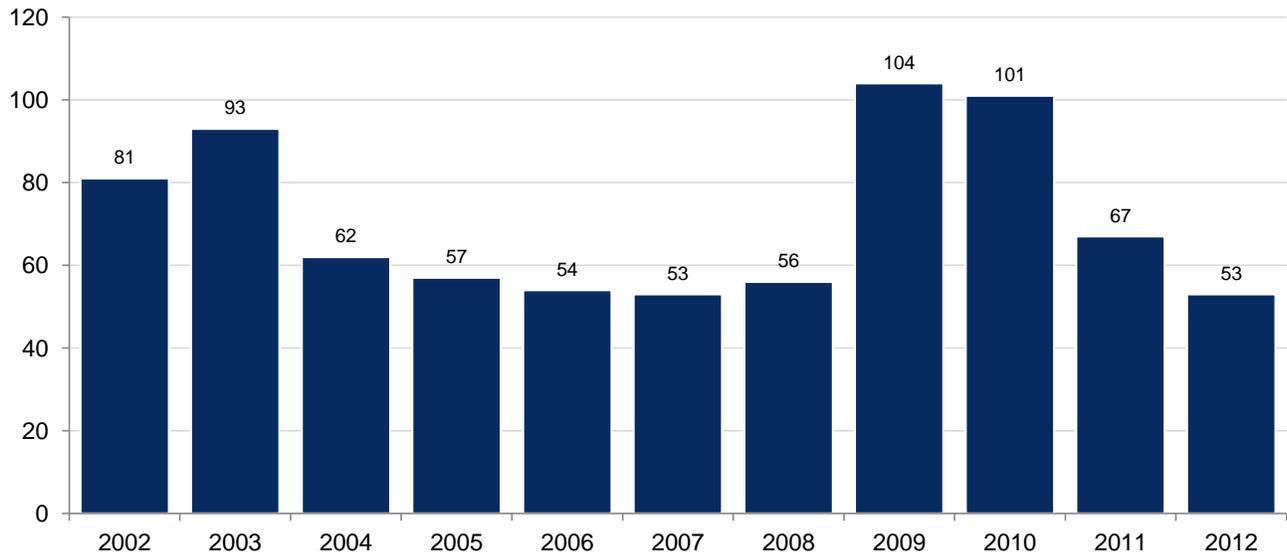
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Source: Labor Market Information Center, Job Service North Dakota, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

STUTSMAN COUNTY AREA PROFILE

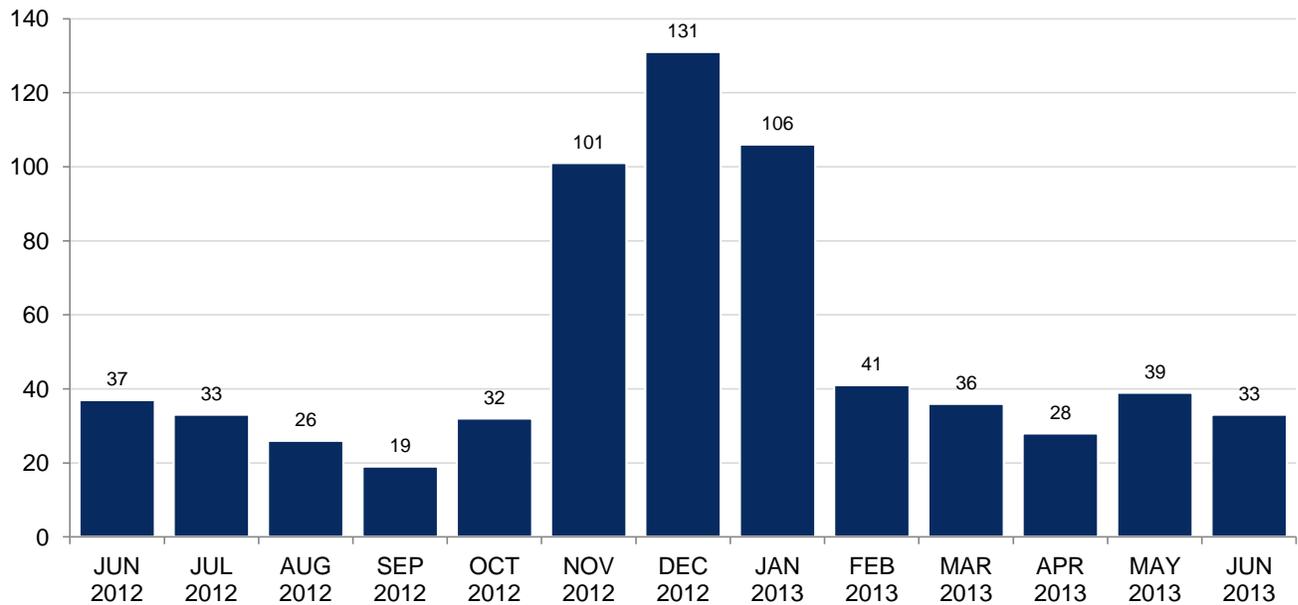
INITIAL CLAIMS

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](#)

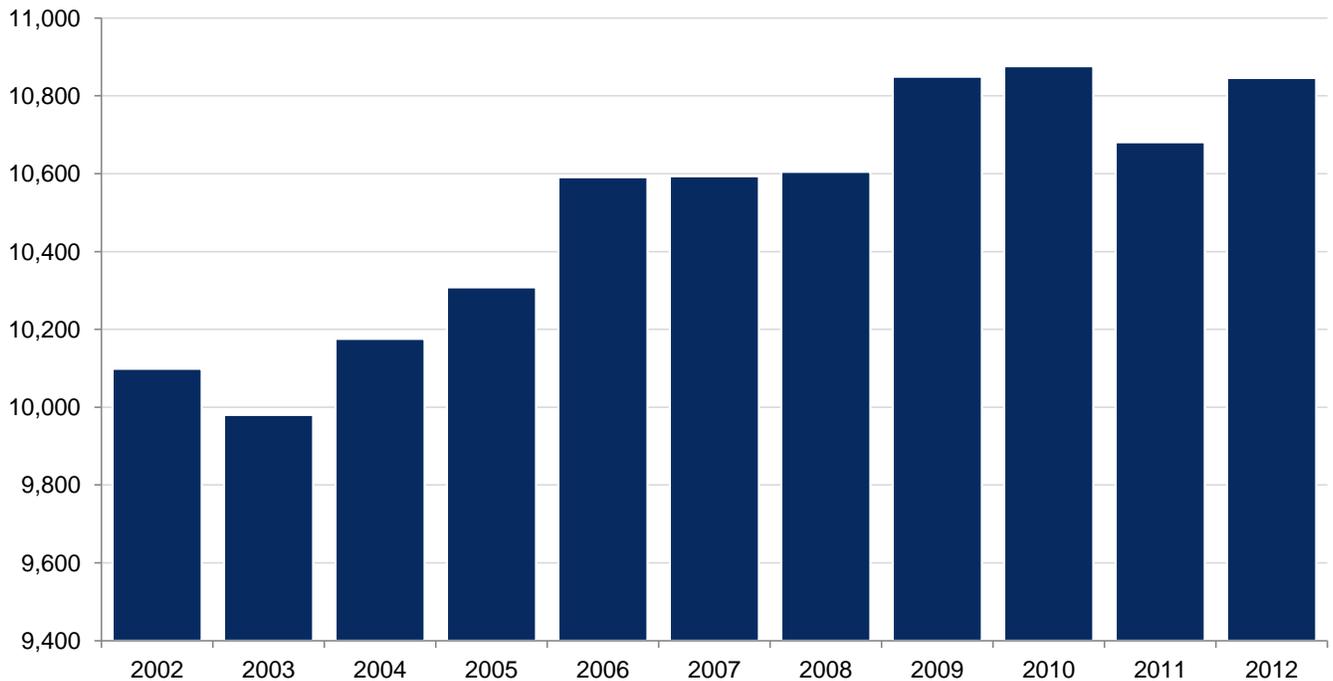
Data are not seasonally adjusted. Asterisks (***) indicate data cannot be released due to reliability, availability or confidentiality restrictions.

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

STUTSMAN COUNTY AREA PROFILE

EMPLOYMENT

ANNUAL AVERAGE DATA



Stutsman County				
Year	Employ.	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Employ. Rank
2002	10,099	-181	-1.8	6
2003	9,980	-119	-1.2	6
2004	10,176	196	2.0	6
2005	10,308	132	1.3	6
2006	10,591	283	2.7	7
2007	10,593	2	0.0	7
2008	10,605	12	0.1	7
2009	10,849	244	2.3	7
2010	10,876	27	0.2	7
2011	10,681	-195	-1.8	7
2012	10,846	165	1.5	7

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)**

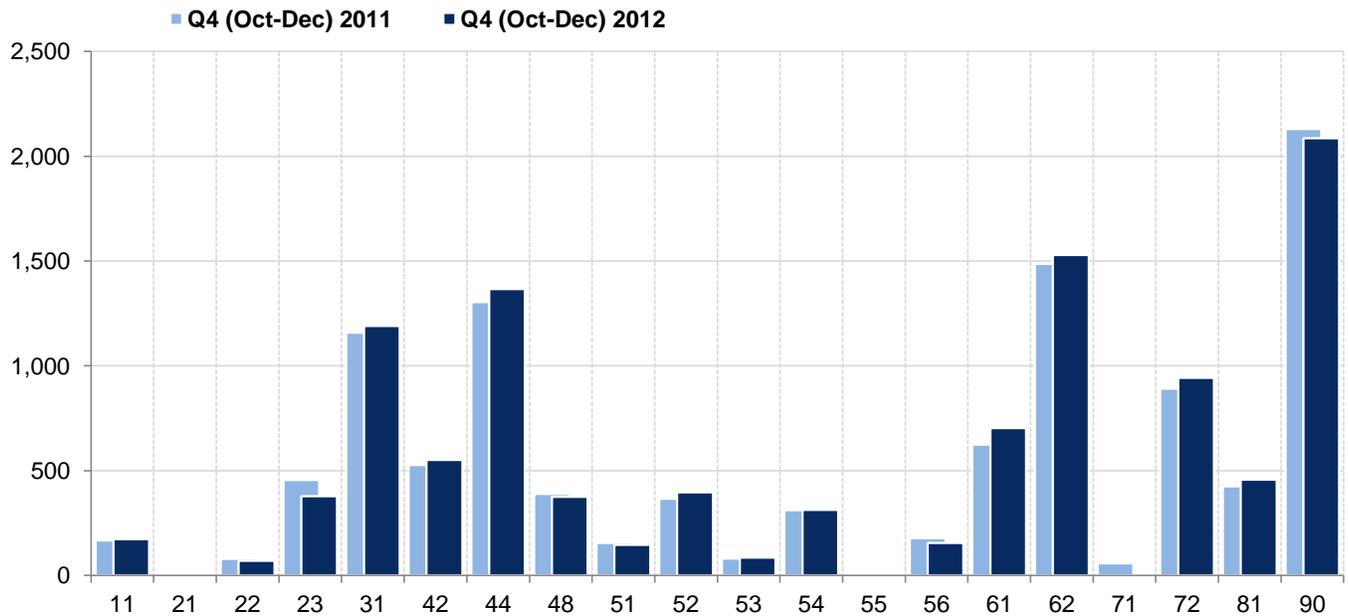
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Source: Labor Market Information Center, Job Service North Dakota, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

STUTSMAN COUNTY AREA PROFILE

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

QUARTERLY DATA



Stutsman County						
Code	Industry	Q4 2011 Employ.	Q4 2012 Employ.	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Percent Share of Total
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	168	173	5	3.0	1.6
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	***	0	***	***	0.0
22	Utilities	79	70	-9	-11.4	0.6
23	Construction	456	378	-78	-17.1	3.4
31	Manufacturing	1,158	1,190	32	2.8	10.8
42	Wholesale Trade	527	551	24	4.6	5.0
44	Retail Trade	1,305	1,367	62	4.8	12.4
48	Transportation and Warehousing	389	375	-14	-3.6	3.4
51	Information	155	146	-9	-5.8	1.3
52	Finance and Insurance	367	396	29	7.9	3.6
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	81	85	4	4.9	0.8
54	Professional and Technical Services	311	313	2	0.6	2.8
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	***	***	***	***	***
56	Administrative and Waste Services	178	156	-22	-12.4	1.4
61	Educational Services	625	704	79	12.6	6.4
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,487	1,529	42	2.8	13.9
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	59	***	***	***	***
72	Accommodation and Food Services	891	943	52	5.8	8.6
81	Other Services (except Government)	425	457	32	7.5	4.2
90	Government	2,130	2,086	-44	-2.1	18.9
	Total, All Industries	10,821	11,012	191	1.8	100.0

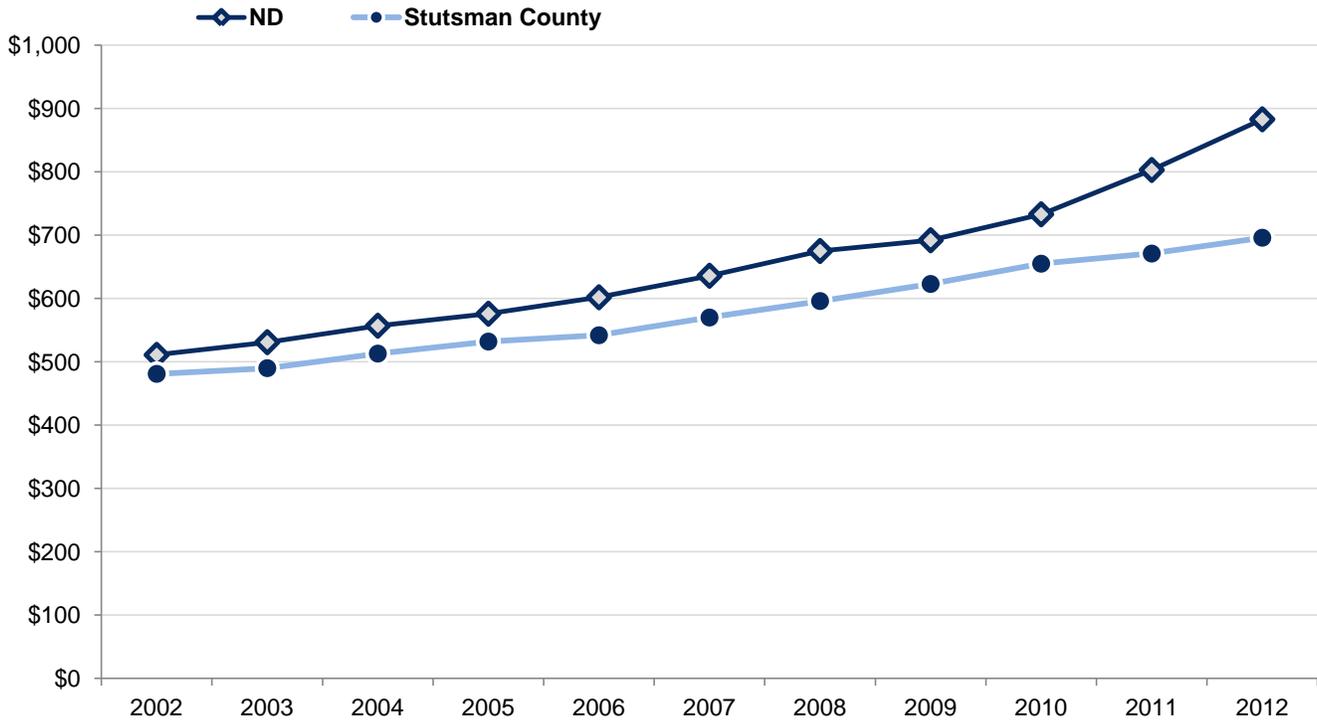
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Source: Labor Market Information Center, Job Service North Dakota, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

STUTSMAN COUNTY AREA PROFILE

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES

ANNUAL AVERAGE DATA



Stutsman County					ND
Year	Weekly Wages (\$)	Numeric Change (\$)	Percent Change	Weekly Wages Rank	Weekly Wages (\$)
2002	481	14	3.0	12	511
2003	490	9	1.9	13	531
2004	513	23	4.7	15	557
2005	532	19	3.7	17	576
2006	542	10	1.9	18	602
2007	570	28	5.2	18	636
2008	596	26	4.6	25	675
2009	623	27	4.5	24	692
2010	655	32	5.1	23	733
2011	671	16	2.4	28	803
2012	696	25	3.7	30	883

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)**

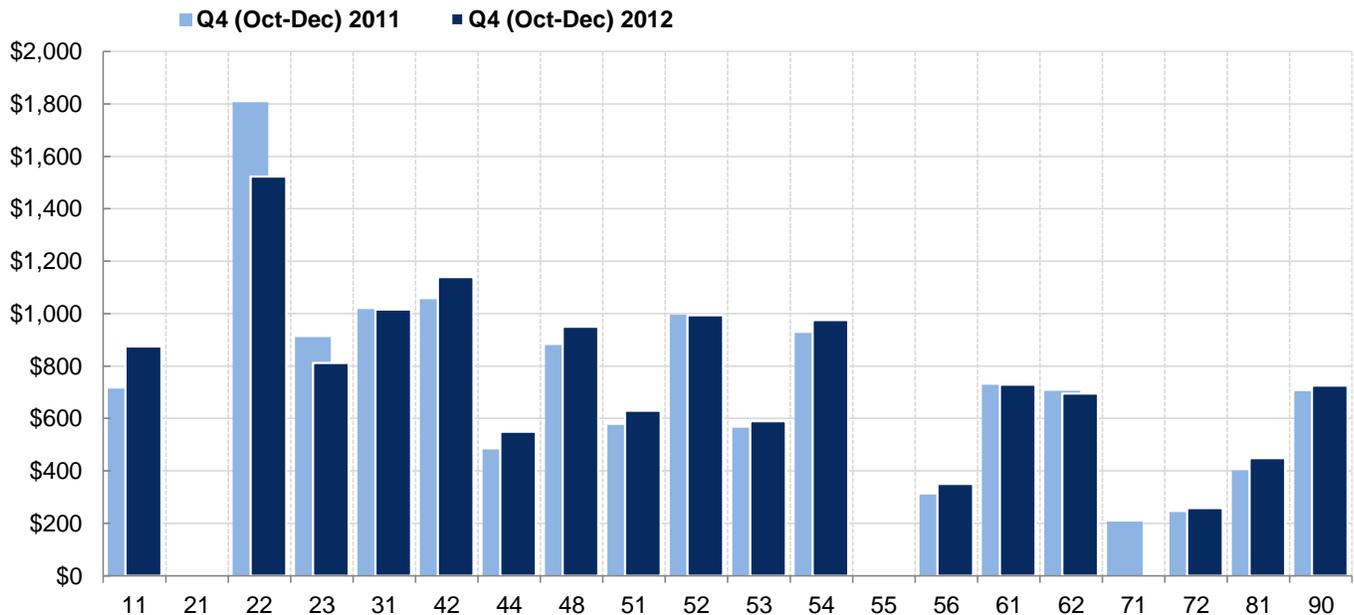
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Source: Labor Market Information Center, Job Service North Dakota, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

STUTSMAN COUNTY AREA PROFILE

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES BY INDUSTRY

QUARTERLY DATA



Stutsman County						Percent Above/ Below Average
Code	Industry	Q4 2011 Weekly Wages (\$)	Q4 2012 Weekly Wages (\$)	Numeric Change (\$)	Percent Change	
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	714	875	161	22.5	20.5
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	***	0	***	***	***
22	Utilities	1,807	1,523	-284	-15.7	109.8
23	Construction	911	812	-99	-10.9	11.8
31	Manufacturing	1,017	1,016	-1	-0.1	39.9
42	Wholesale Trade	1,055	1,139	84	8.0	56.9
44	Retail Trade	482	549	67	13.9	-24.4
48	Transportation and Warehousing	880	950	70	8.0	30.9
51	Information	576	630	54	9.4	-13.2
52	Finance and Insurance	996	994	-2	-0.2	36.9
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	565	590	25	4.4	-18.7
54	Professional and Technical Services	926	975	49	5.3	34.3
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	***	***	***	***	***
56	Administrative and Waste Services	310	351	41	13.2	-51.7
61	Educational Services	728	729	1	0.1	0.4
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	705	695	-10	-1.4	-4.3
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	207	***	***	***	***
72	Accommodation and Food Services	243	258	15	6.2	-64.5
81	Other Services (except Government)	402	449	47	11.7	-38.2
90	Government	704	726	22	3.1	0.0
	Total, All Industries	708	726	18	2.5	0.0

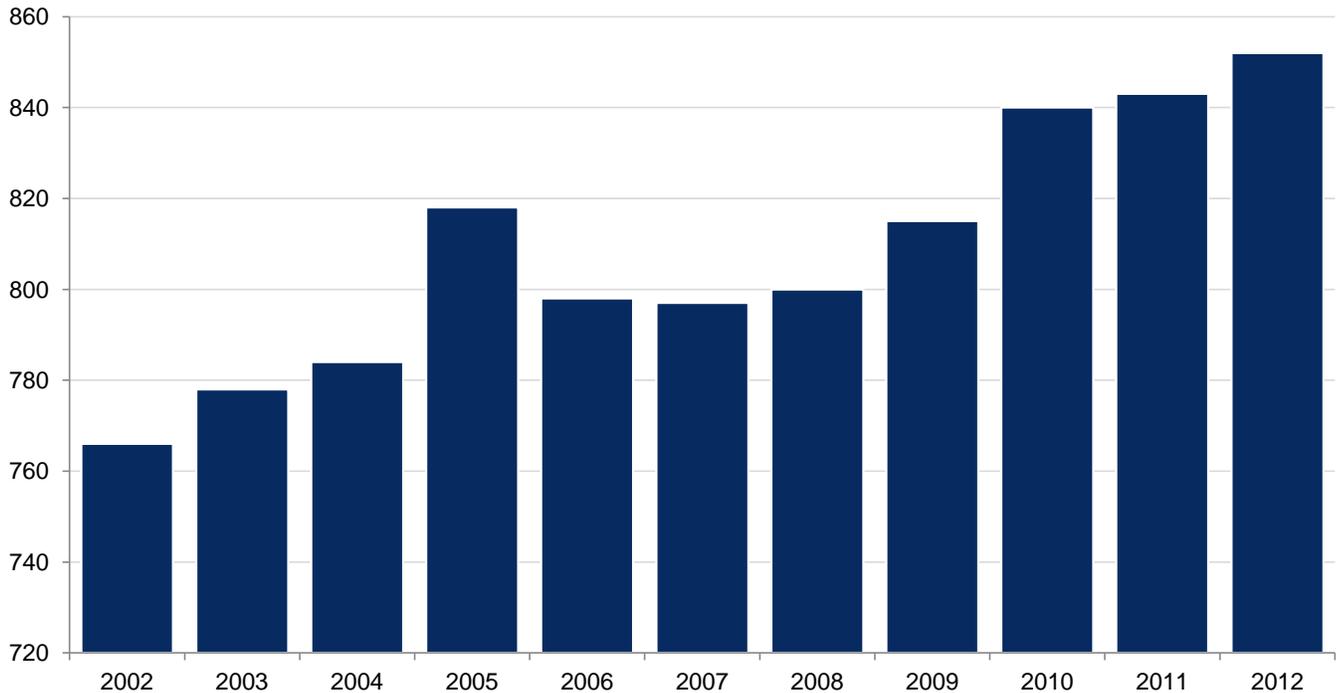
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Source: Labor Market Information Center, Job Service North Dakota, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

STUTSMAN COUNTY AREA PROFILE

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

ANNUAL DATA



Stutsman County				
Year	Business Estab.	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Business Estab. Rank
2002	766	8	1.1	8
2003	778	12	1.6	8
2004	784	6	0.8	8
2005	818	34	4.3	8
2006	798	-20	-2.4	8
2007	797	-1	-0.1	8
2008	800	3	0.4	8
2009	815	15	1.9	8
2010	840	25	3.1	8
2011	843	3	0.4	8
2012	852	9	1.1	8

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)**

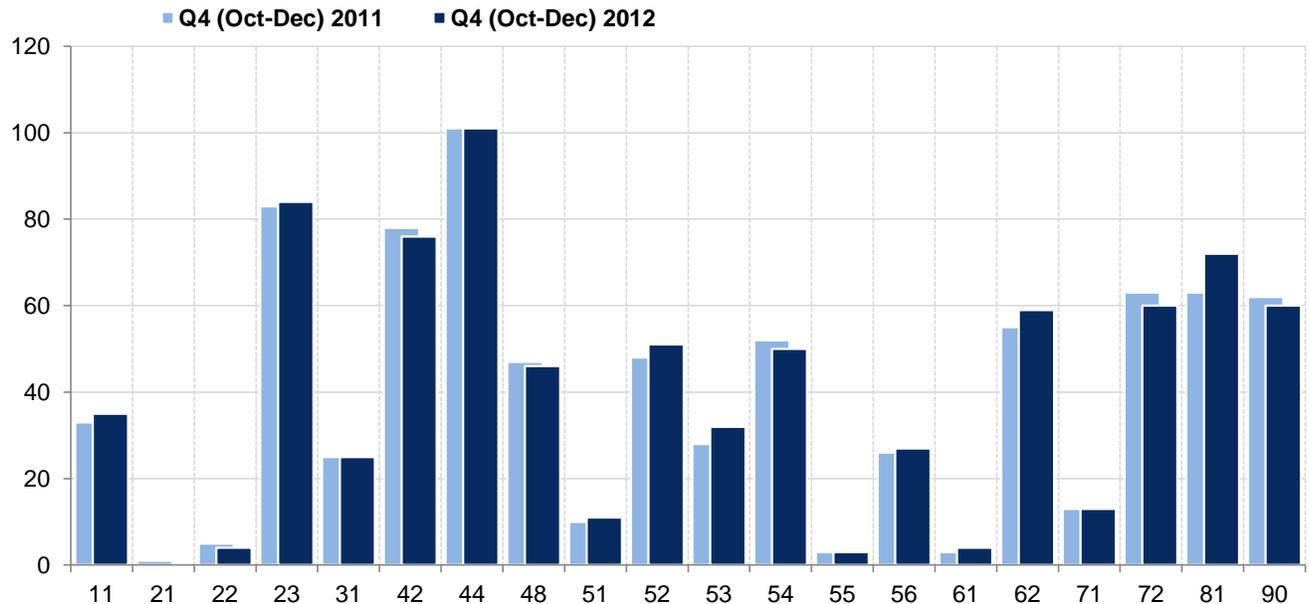
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Source: Labor Market Information Center, Job Service North Dakota, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

STUTSMAN COUNTY AREA PROFILE

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY

QUARTERLY DATA



Stutsman County						
Code	Industry	Q4 2011 Business Estab.	Q4 2012 Business Estab.	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Percent Share of Total
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	33	35	2	6.1	4.3
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	1	0	-1	-100.0	0.0
22	Utilities	5	4	-1	-20.0	0.5
23	Construction	83	84	1	1.2	10.3
31	Manufacturing	25	25	0	0.0	3.1
42	Wholesale Trade	78	76	-2	-2.6	9.3
44	Retail Trade	101	101	0	0.0	12.4
48	Transportation and Warehousing	47	46	-1	-2.1	5.7
51	Information	10	11	1	10.0	1.4
52	Finance and Insurance	48	51	3	6.3	6.3
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	28	32	4	14.3	3.9
54	Professional and Technical Services	52	50	-2	-3.8	6.2
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	3	3	0	0.0	0.4
56	Administrative and Waste Services	26	27	1	3.8	3.3
61	Educational Services	3	4	1	33.3	0.5
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	55	59	4	7.3	7.3
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	13	13	0	0.0	1.6
72	Accommodation and Food Services	63	60	-3	-4.8	7.4
81	Other Services (except Government)	63	72	9	14.3	8.9
90	Government	62	60	-2	-3.2	7.4
	Total, All Industries	799	813	14	1.8	100.0

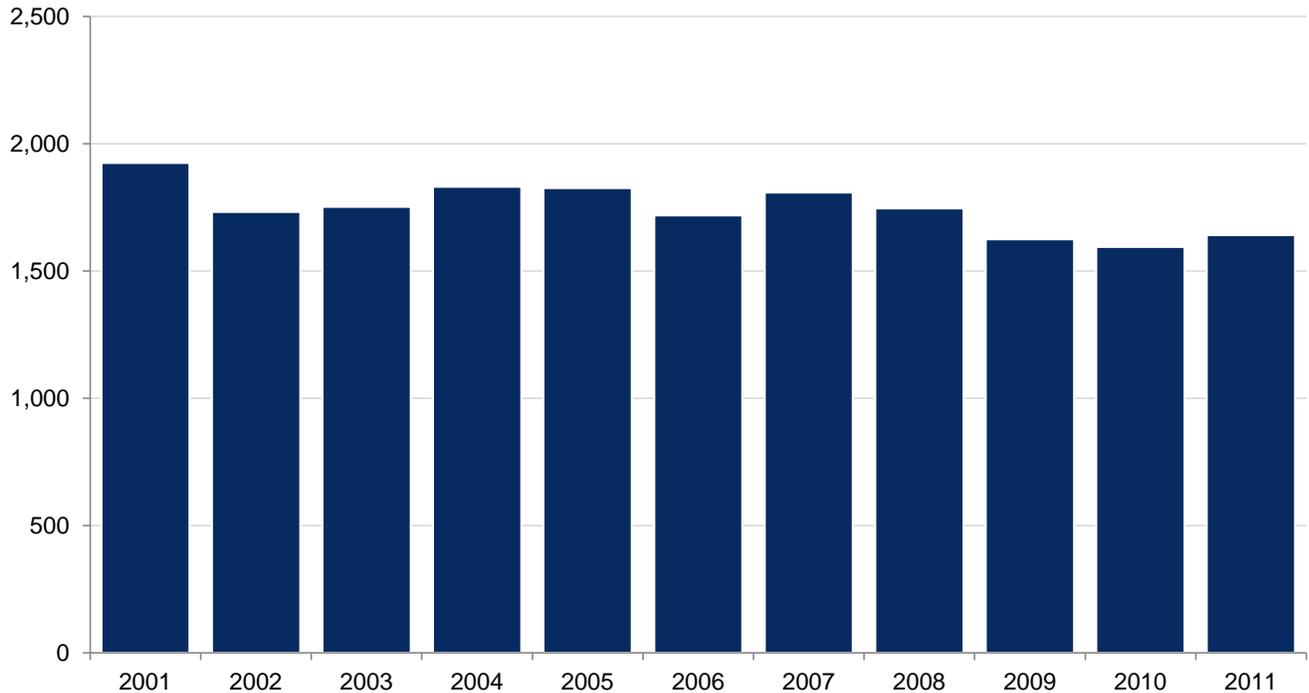
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Source: Labor Market Information Center, Job Service North Dakota, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

STUTSMAN COUNTY AREA PROFILE

WORKER HIRES

ANNUAL AVERAGE DATA



Stutsman County					
Year	Average Worker Hires	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Hires Rate (%)	Weekly Wages (\$)
2001	1,925	95	5.2	19.5	279
2002	1,733	-192	-10.0	17.9	290
2003	1,753	20	1.2	18.1	296
2004	1,832	79	4.5	18.5	312
2005	1,827	-5	-0.3	18.1	317
2006	1,719	-108	-5.9	16.9	333
2007	1,809	90	5.2	17.8	350
2008	1,747	-62	-3.4	17.1	380
2009	1,625	-122	-7.0	15.9	397
2010	1,595	-30	-1.8	15.7	390
2011	1,642	47	2.9	15.9	435

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**

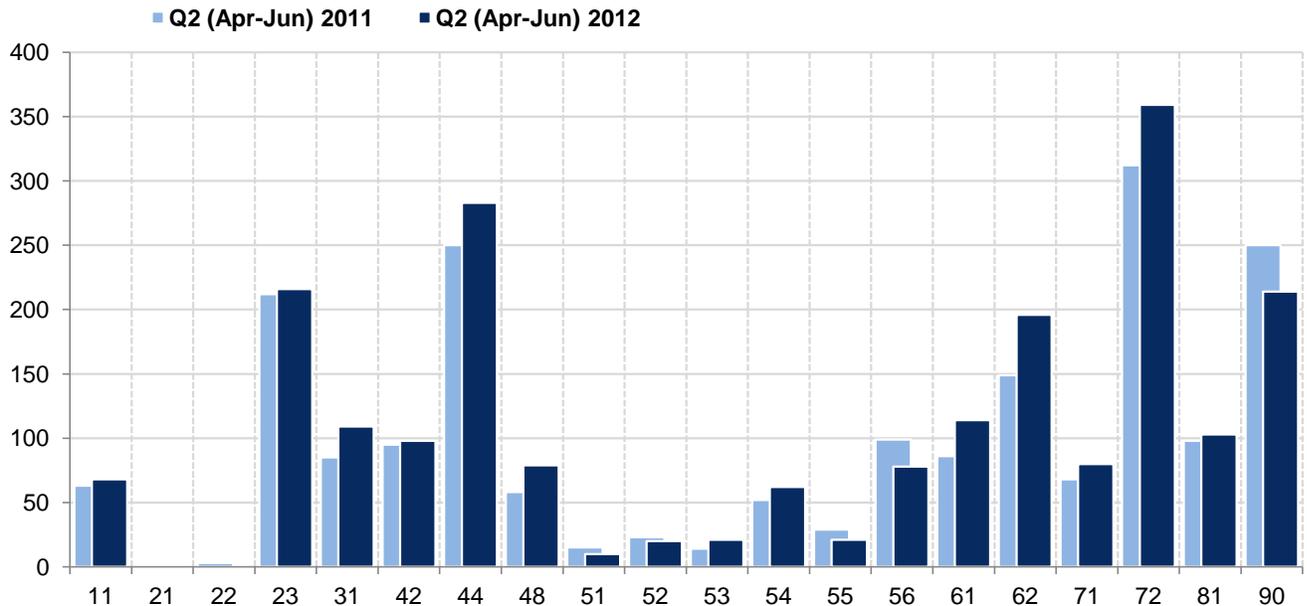
Data are not seasonally adjusted. Asterisks (***) indicate data cannot be released due to reliability, availability or confidentiality restrictions.

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

STUTSMAN COUNTY AREA PROFILE

WORKER HIRES BY INDUSTRY

QUARTERLY DATA



Stutsman County						Q2 2012
Code	Industry	Q2 2011 Worker Hires	Q2 2012 Worker Hires	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Hires Rate (%)
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	63	68	5	7.9	38.6
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
22	Utilities	3	***	***	***	***
23	Construction	212	216	4	1.9	56.0
31	Manufacturing	85	109	24	28.2	9.9
42	Wholesale Trade	95	98	3	3.2	17.2
44	Retail Trade	250	283	33	13.2	23.0
48	Transportation and Warehousing	58	79	21	36.2	21.1
51	Information	15	10	-5	-33.3	7.8
52	Finance and Insurance	23	20	-3	-13.0	5.8
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	14	21	7	50.0	28.6
54	Professional and Technical Services	52	62	10	19.2	17.9
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	29	21	-8	-27.6	56.8
56	Administrative and Waste Services	99	78	-21	-21.2	43.5
61	Educational Services	86	114	28	32.6	15.4
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	149	196	47	31.5	13.4
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	68	80	12	17.6	98.8
72	Accommodation and Food Services	312	359	47	15.1	36.9
81	Other Services (except Government)	98	103	5	5.1	21.2
90	Government	250	214	-36	-14.4	10.3
	Total, All Industries	1,961	2,132	171	8.7	19.7

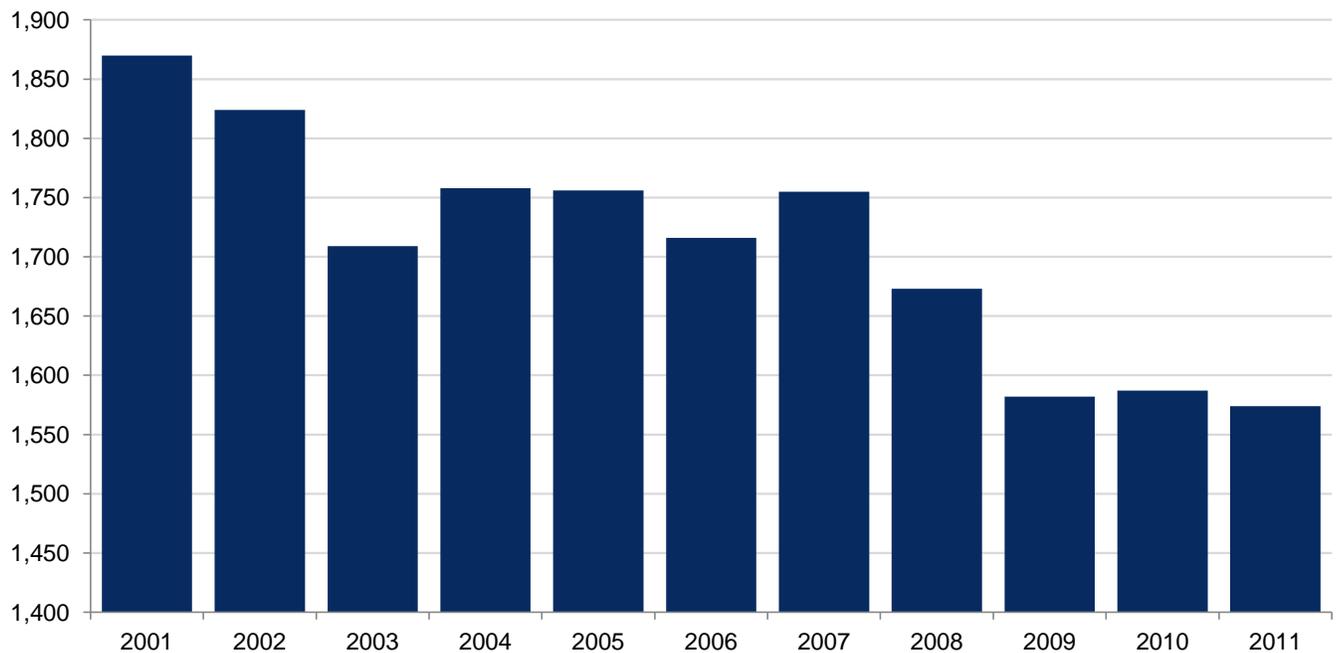
Data are not seasonally adjusted. Asterisks (***) indicate data cannot be released due to reliability, availability or confidentiality restrictions.

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

STUTSMAN COUNTY AREA PROFILE

WORKER SEPARATIONS

ANNUAL AVERAGE DATA



Stutsman County					
Year	Average Worker Separations	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Separations Rate (%)	Weekly Wages (\$)
2001	1,870	10	0.5	19.0	294
2002	1,824	-46	-2.5	18.9	318
2003	1,709	-115	-6.3	17.7	306
2004	1,758	49	2.9	17.7	295
2005	1,756	-2	-0.1	17.4	339
2006	1,716	-40	-2.3	16.9	341
2007	1,755	39	2.3	17.3	361
2008	1,673	-82	-4.7	16.4	366
2009	1,582	-91	-5.4	15.5	370
2010	1,587	5	0.3	15.6	423
2011	1,574	-13	-0.8	15.2	428

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**

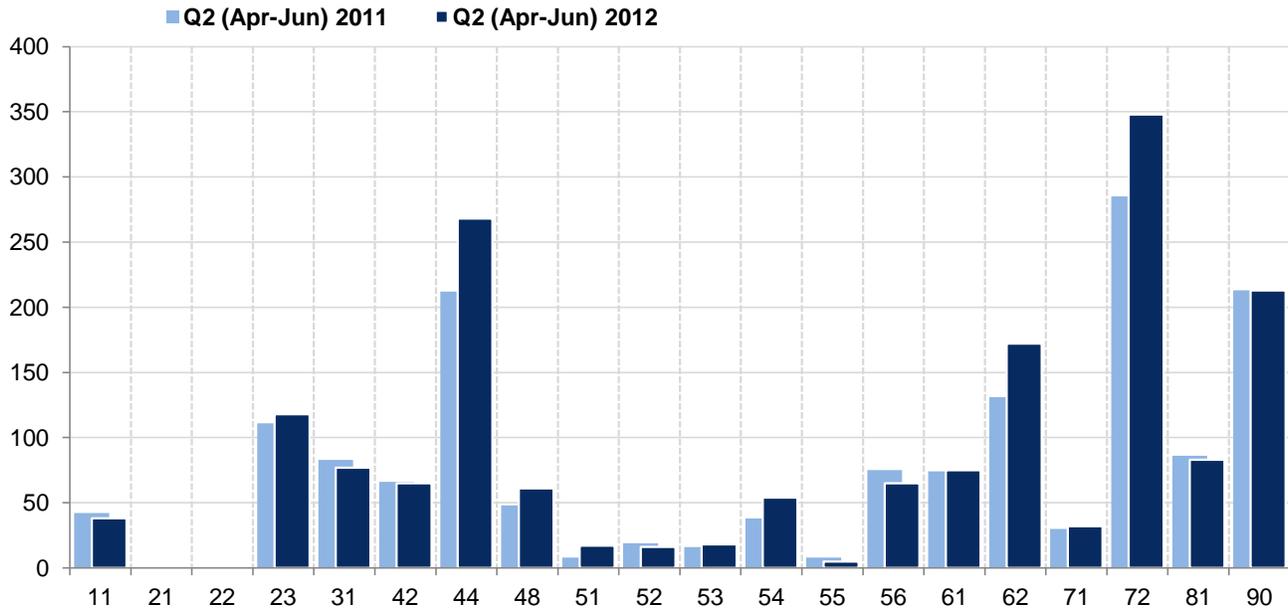
Data are not seasonally adjusted. Asterisks (***) indicate data cannot be released due to reliability, availability or confidentiality restrictions.

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

STUTSMAN COUNTY AREA PROFILE

WORKER SEPARATIONS BY INDUSTRY

QUARTERLY DATA



Stutsman County						Q2 2012
Code	Industry	Q2 2011 Worker Separations	Q2 2012 Worker Separations	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Separations Rate (%)
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	42	38	-4	-9.5	21.6
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
22	Utilities	0	***	***	***	***
23	Construction	111	118	7	6.3	30.6
31	Manufacturing	83	77	-6	-7.2	7.0
42	Wholesale Trade	66	65	-1	-1.5	11.4
44	Retail Trade	212	268	56	26.4	21.8
48	Transportation and Warehousing	48	61	13	27.1	16.3
51	Information	8	17	9	112.5	13.3
52	Finance and Insurance	19	16	-3	-15.8	4.7
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	16	18	2	12.5	24.5
54	Professional and Technical Services	38	54	16	42.1	15.6
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	8	5	-3	-37.5	13.5
56	Administrative and Waste Services	75	65	-10	-13.3	36.2
61	Educational Services	74	75	1	1.4	10.1
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	131	172	41	31.3	11.7
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	30	32	2	6.7	39.5
72	Accommodation and Food Services	285	348	63	22.1	35.8
81	Other Services (except Government)	86	83	-3	-3.5	17.1
90	Government	213	213	0	0.0	10.3
	Total, All Industries	1,546	1,725	179	11.6	16.0

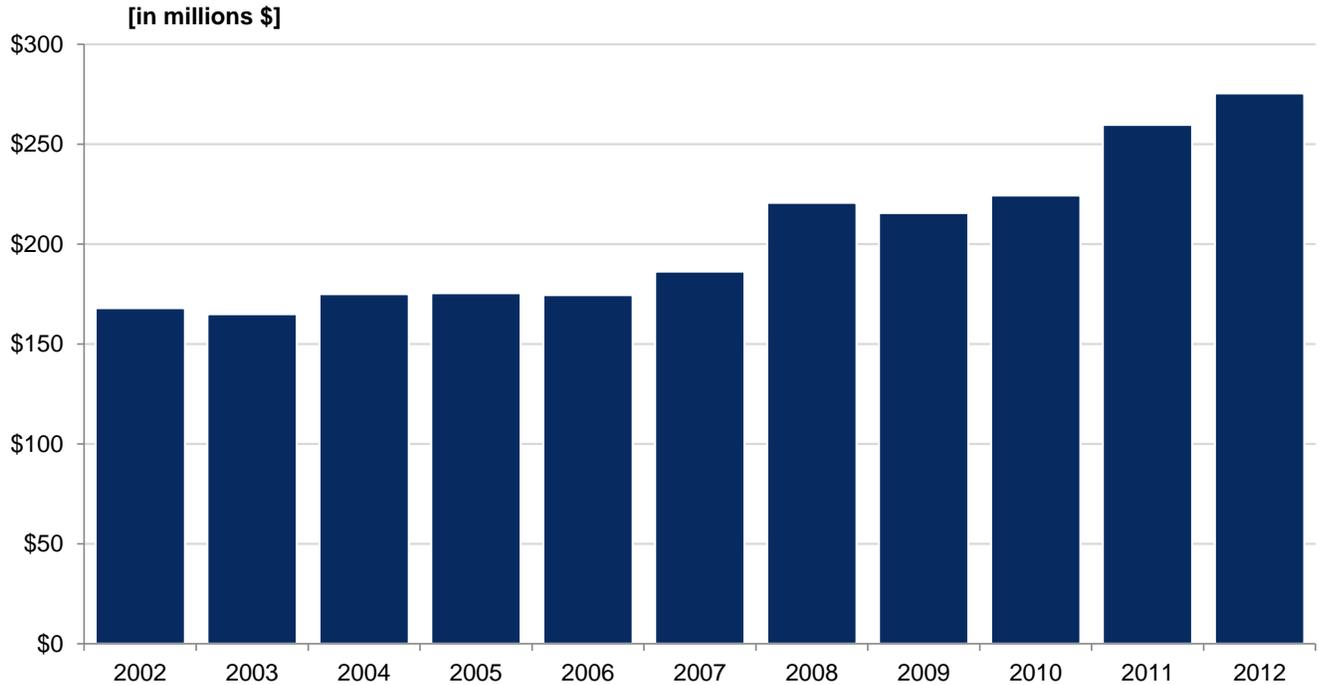
Data are not seasonally adjusted. Asterisks (***) indicate data cannot be released due to reliability, availability or confidentiality restrictions.

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

STUTSMAN COUNTY AREA PROFILE

TAXABLE SALES AND PURCHASES

ANNUAL DATA



Stutsman County				
Year	Taxable Sales and Purchases (\$)	Numeric Change (\$)	Percent Change	Sales Rank
2002	167,992,562	-4,695,668	-2.7	7
2003	164,934,573	-3,057,989	-1.8	7
2004	174,988,458	10,053,885	6.1	7
2005	175,426,625	438,167	0.3	8
2006	174,510,327	-916,298	-0.5	8
2007	186,260,075	11,749,748	6.7	8
2008	220,665,234	34,405,159	18.5	7
2009	215,516,081	-5,149,153	-2.3	7
2010	224,300,177	8,784,096	4.1	7
2011	259,672,981	35,372,804	15.8	7
2012	275,375,288	15,702,307	6.0	9

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**

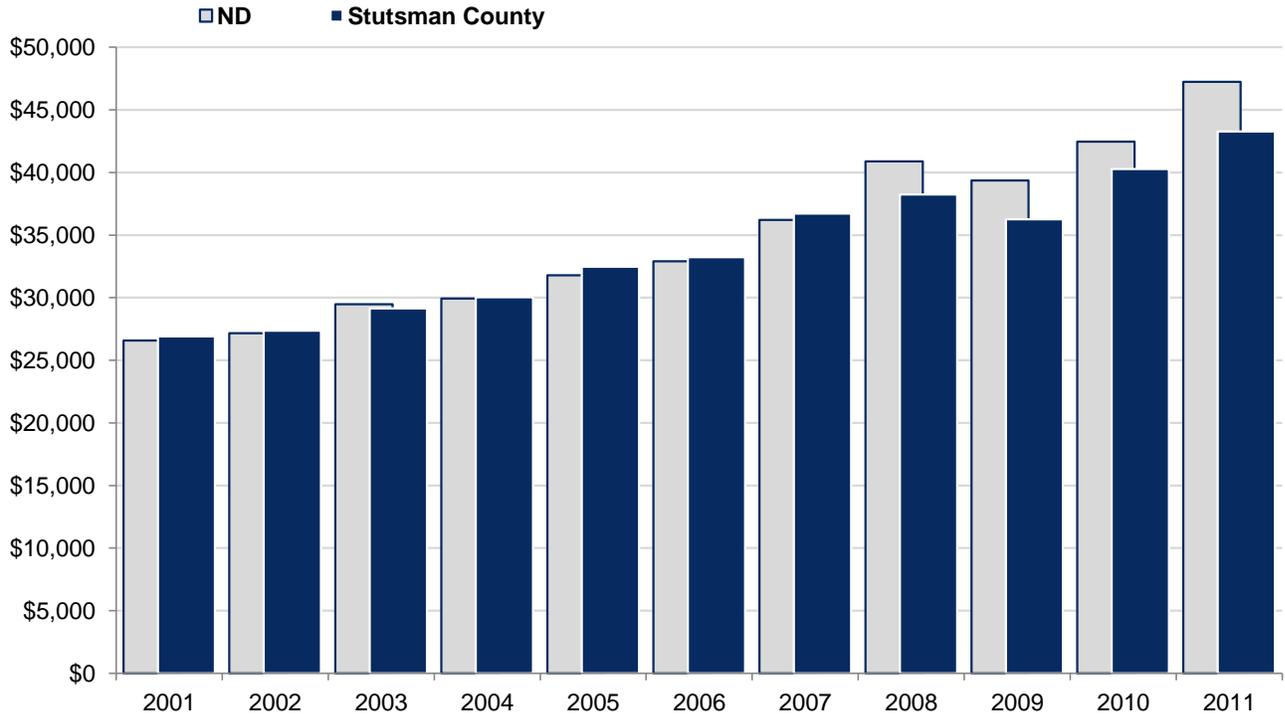
Data are not seasonally adjusted. Asterisks (***) indicate data cannot be released due to reliability, availability or confidentiality restrictions. North Dakota's 53 counties are the basis for the county-level rankings.

Source: North Dakota Tax Department

STUTSMAN COUNTY AREA PROFILE

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

ANNUAL DATA



Stutsman County					ND
Year	PCPI (\$)	Numeric Change (\$)	Percent Change	PCPI Rank	PCPI (\$)
2001	26,906	2,028	8.2	12	26,574
2002	27,359	453	1.7	10	27,161
2003	29,154	1,795	6.6	24	29,468
2004	30,026	872	3.0	14	29,925
2005	32,475	2,449	8.2	16	31,795
2006	33,236	761	2.3	11	32,914
2007	36,722	3,486	10.5	26	36,208
2008	38,248	1,526	4.2	37	40,877
2009	36,260	-1,988	-5.2	39	39,372
2010	40,286	4,026	11.1	40	42,462
2011	43,271	2,985	7.4	45	47,236

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**

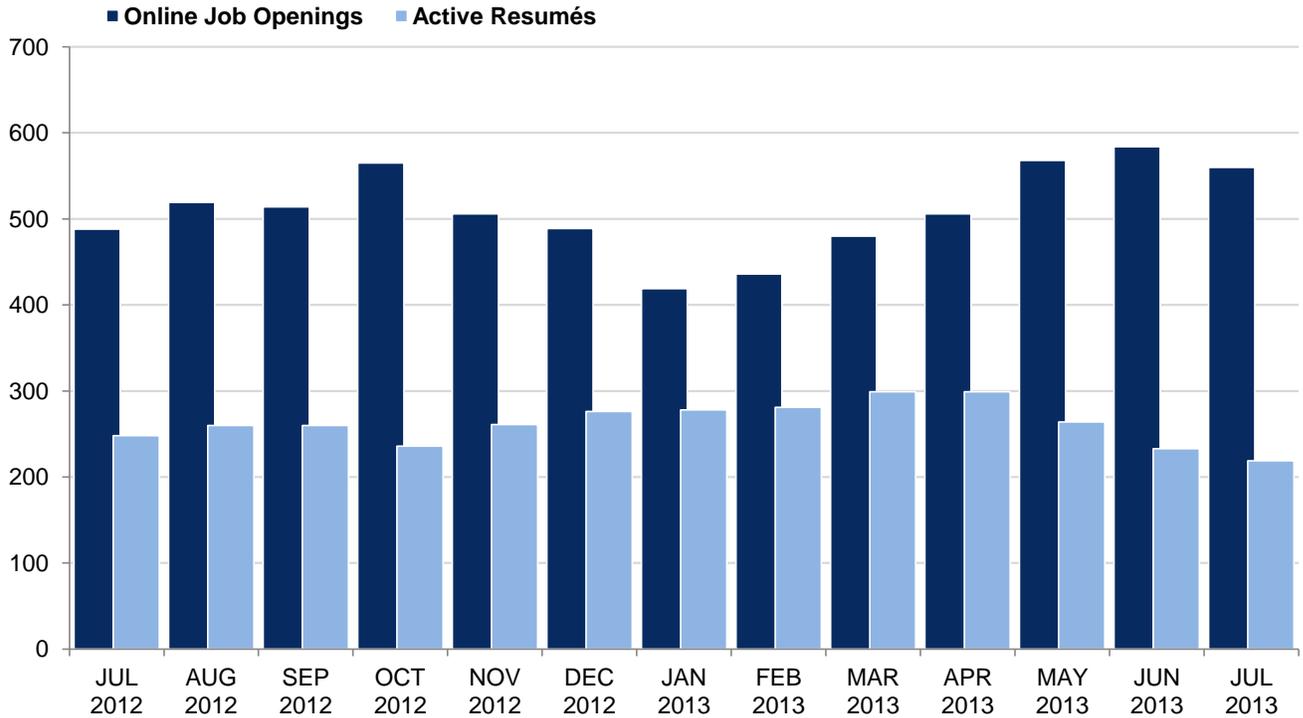
Data are not seasonally adjusted. Asterisks (***) indicate data cannot be released due to reliability, availability or confidentiality restrictions. North Dakota's 53 counties are the basis for the county-level rankings.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

STUTSMAN COUNTY AREA PROFILE

ONLINE JOB OPENINGS AND ACTIVE RESUMÉS

MONTHLY DATA



Stutsman County				ND
Month	Online Job Openings	Active Resumés	Active Resumés per Job Opening	Active Resumés per Job Opening
JUL 2012	488	248	0.5	0.5
AUG 2012	519	260	0.5	0.5
SEP 2012	514	260	0.5	0.5
OCT 2012	565	236	0.4	0.5
NOV 2012	506	261	0.5	0.4
DEC 2012	489	276	0.6	0.5
JAN 2013	419	278	0.7	0.5
FEB 2013	436	281	0.6	0.6
MAR 2013	480	299	0.6	0.6
APR 2013	506	299	0.6	0.6
MAY 2013	568	264	0.5	0.5
JUN 2013	584	233	0.4	0.5
JUL 2013	560	219	0.4	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)

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (ACS)

The American Community Survey, sometimes referred to as the ACS, is a nationwide survey that produces characteristics of the population and housing, 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 categorizes people according to the type of ownership of the employing organization.

- Private wage and salary workers includes people 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 includes employees of any local, state, or federal governmental unit regardless of the activity of the particular agency.
- Self-employed workers includes 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 (see example below). 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)

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

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 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.

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 SALE 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.