STARK COUNTY AREA PROFILE

ALL AREA PROFILE DATA CURRENT AS OF JULY 5, 2017

SUMMARY STATISTICS

		Stark County	North Dakota
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS			
Population CENSUS EST	[2016]	31,199	757,952
Largest City (incorporated places) CENSUS EST	[2016]	Dickinson	Fargo
Largest City Population CENSUS EST	[2016]	22,993	120,762
Median Age ACS	[2011-2015]	35.0	35.4
Average Commute Time to Work (minutes) ACS	[2011-2015]	17.4	17.2
HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT ACS	[2011-2015]		
No High School Diploma (%)		10.0	8.3
High School Diploma or Equivalent (%)		30.5	27.4
Some College, No Degree (%)		23.8	23.4
Associate's Degree (%)		11.4	13.2
Bachelor's Degree (%)		17.5	20.1
Graduate or Professional Degree (%)		6.8	7.6
[Percent of population 25 years and over]			
INCOME AND POVERTY			
Per Capita Personal Income ($) BEA	[2015]	85,677	55,956
Population Below Poverty Level (%) ACS	[2011-2015]	6.7	11.5
Median Household Income ($) ACS	[2011-2015]	72,099	57,181
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT LAUS	[MAY 2017]		
Labor Force		18,319	417,622
Unemployment Rate (%)		2.1	2.0
[Civilian population 16 years and over working or actively seeking work]			
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES			
Employment QCEW	[Q4 2016]	18,650	419,800
Average Weekly Wages ($) QCEW	[Q4 2016]	1,103	978
Hires Rate (%) LED	[Q3 2015]	13.9	14.0
Separations Rate (%) LED	[Q3 2015]	17.6	16.0
LARGEST EMPLOYMENT QCEW	[Q4 2016]		
Retail Trade		2,225	
[Private industry employment]			
HIGHEST AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES ($) QCEW	[Q4 2016]		
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction		1,962	
[Private industry average weekly wages]			
JOB OPENINGS AND ACTIVE RESUMÉS OJOR	[JUN 2017]		
Job Openings		803	12,767
Active Resumés		503	7,135
Active Resumés per Job Opening		0.6	0.6

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.

STARK COUNTY AREA PROFILE

	SUMMARY STATISTICS	
	Stark County	**North Dakota**
CLASS OF WORKER ACS [2011-2015]		
Private Wage and Salary Workers (%)	77.5	75.2
Government Workers (%)	13.6	16.4
Self-Employed Workers (%)	8.9	8.1
Unpaid Family Workers (%)	0.1	0.3
[Percent of civilian employed population 16 years and over]		
WORKER OCCUPATIONS ACS [2011-2015]		
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations (%)	27.7	35.0
Service Occupations (%)	16.1	16.9
Sales and Office Occupations (%)	23.2	22.5
Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations (%)	17.5	13.2
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations (%)	15.5	12.4
[Percent of civilian employed population 16 years and over]		
USUAL WORKER HOURS ACS [2011-2015]		
Work 35 or More Hours per Week (%)	81.4	78.3
Work Between 15 and 34 Hours per Week (%)	14.4	17.2
Work Less Than 15 Hours per Week (%)	4.2	4.5
Average Weekly Hours	43.7	40.5
[Percent of employed population 16 to 64 years]		
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS ACS [2011-2015]		
Occupied Housing Units (%)	89.3	87.9
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	11.1	5.9
BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS QCEW [Q4 2016]		
Business Establishments	1,487	32,170
LARGEST EMPLOYERS QCEW [2015]		
Stark County		
1 DICKINSON PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT		Educational Services
2 [Nondisclosable]		-----
3 MISSOURI BASIN WELL SERVICE		Truck Transportation
4 WAL-MART		General Merchandise Stores
5 ROCKPILE MANAGEMENT LLC		Support Activities for Mining
6 ST JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL		Hospitals
7 STEFFES		Machinery Manufacturing
8 ST BENEDICT'S HEALTH CENTER		Nursing and Residential Care Facilities
9 DICKINSON STATE UNIVERSITY		Educational Services
10 [Nondisclosable]		-----

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

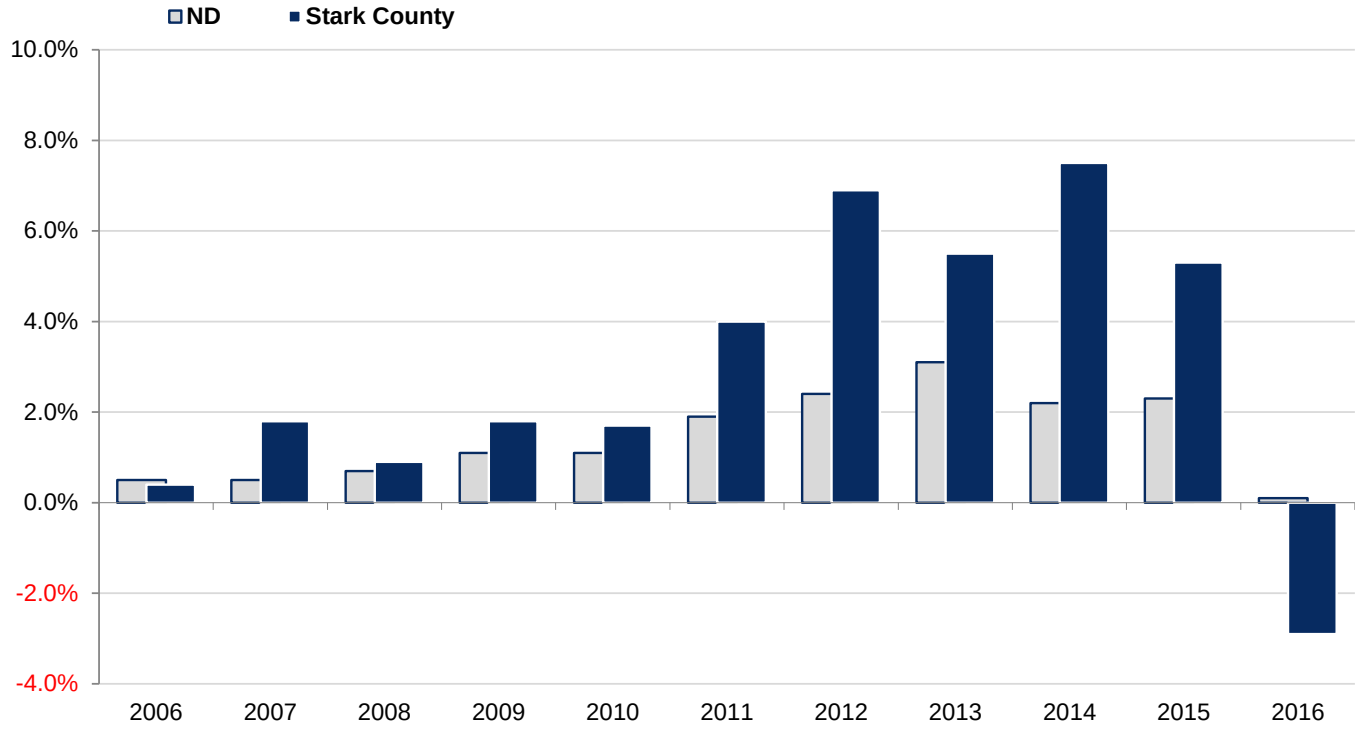
ACS U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

LED U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics

BEA U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

POPULATION

YEAR-OVER-YEAR PERCENT CHANGE



Stark County					ND		
Year	Population	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Population Rank	Population	Numeric Change	Percent Change
2006	22,770	99	0.4	6	649,422	3,333	0.5
2007	23,176	406	1.8	6	652,822	3,400	0.5
2008	23,375	199	0.9	6	657,569	4,747	0.7
2009	23,786	411	1.8	6	664,968	7,399	1.1
2010	24,199	413	1.7	6	672,591	7,623	1.1
2011	25,171	972	4.0	6	685,476	12,885	1.9
2012	26,919	1,748	6.9	6	702,087	16,611	2.4
2013	28,406	1,487	5.5	7	724,019	21,932	3.1
2014	30,524	2,118	7.5	6	739,904	15,885	2.2
2015	32,139	1,615	5.3	6	756,835	16,931	2.3
2016	31,199	-940	-2.9	6	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**

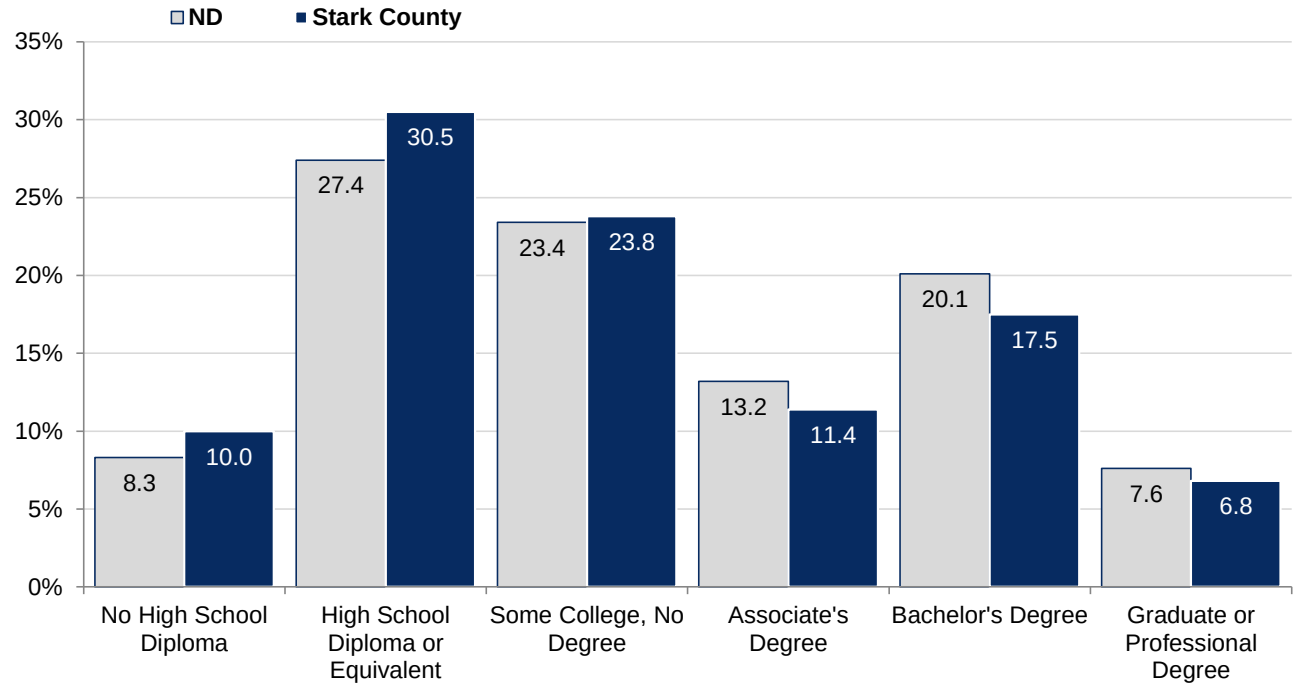
Click on **Analyzer**>**Historic Data Analysis**>**Demographics**>**Population**>**US Census Bureau**

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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

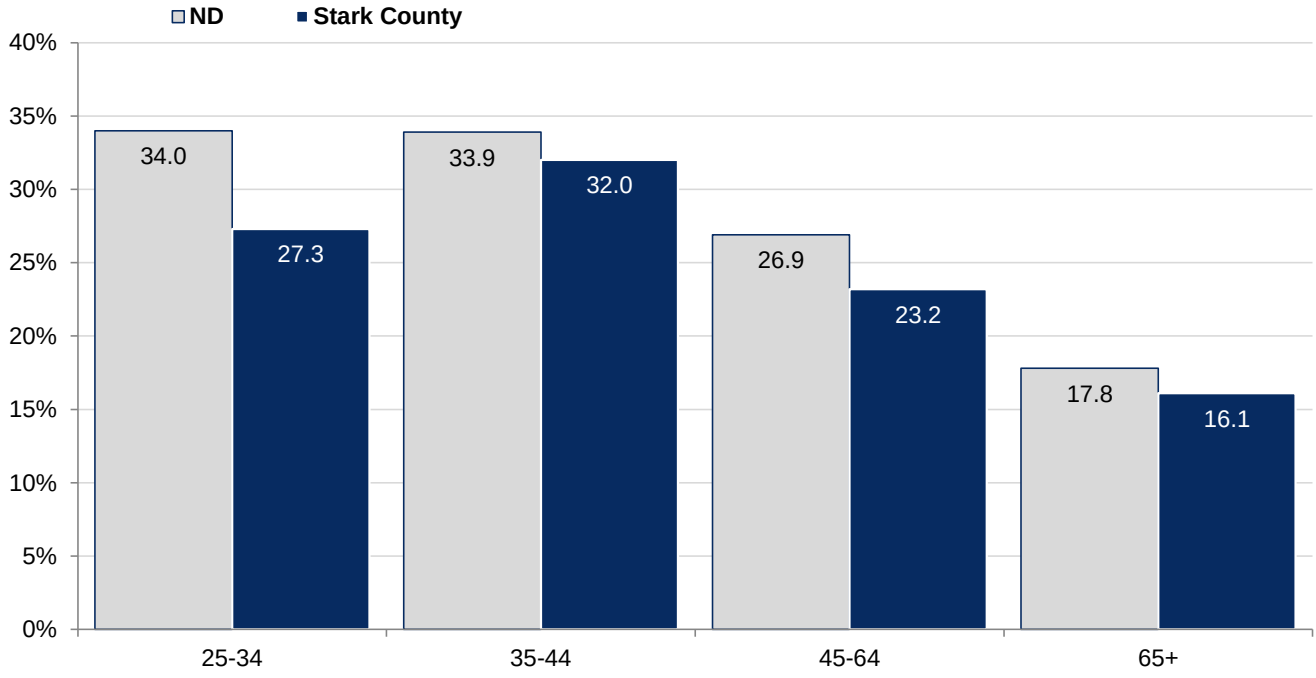
HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

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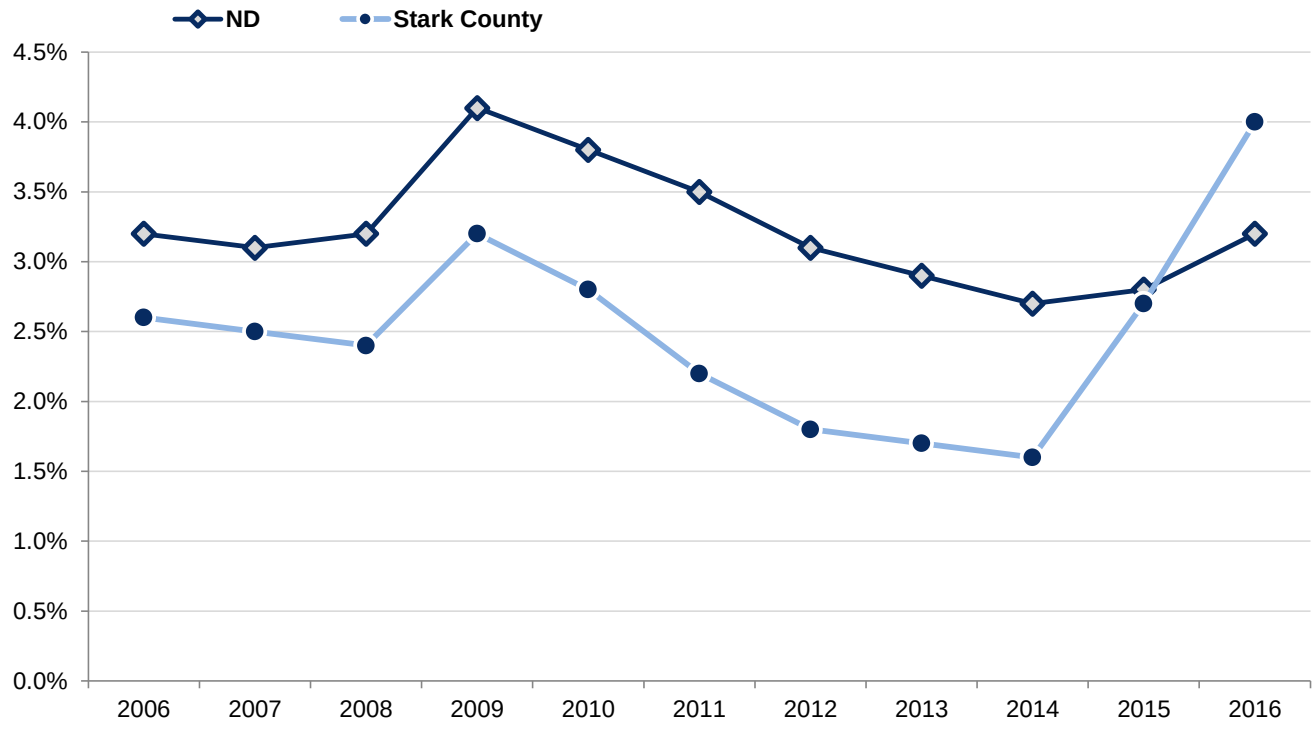
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS)

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

ANNUAL AVERAGE DATA



Stark County						ND
Year	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemp Rate (%)	Unemp Rate Rank	Unemp Rate (%)
2006	13,717	13,359	358	2.6	46	3.2
2007	13,947	13,601	346	2.5	48	3.1
2008	14,314	13,977	337	2.4	44	3.2
2009	14,409	13,950	459	3.2	45	4.1
2010	14,546	14,142	404	2.8	42	3.8
2011	16,072	15,719	353	2.2	46	3.5
2012	18,264	17,931	333	1.8	47	3.1
2013	19,522	19,192	330	1.7	48	2.9
2014	21,393	21,046	347	1.6	48	2.7
2015	20,320	19,769	551	2.7	32	2.8
2016	18,488	17,753	735	4.0	17	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**

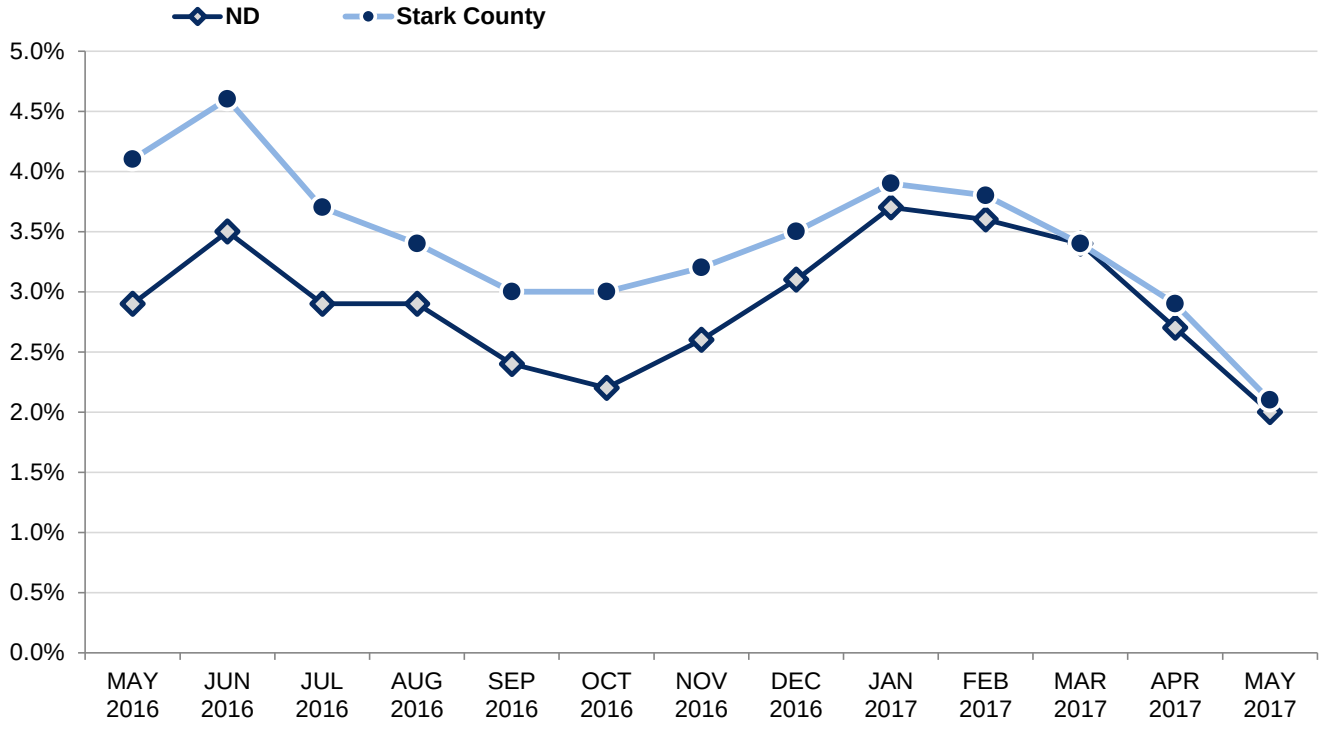
Click on **Analyzer**>**Historic Data Analysis**>**Employment and Wage Data**>**Labor Force Data**>**Labor Force Employment and Unemployment (LAUS)**

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)

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

MONTHLY DATA



	Stark County					ND
Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemp Rate (%)	Unemp Rate Rank	Unemp Rate (%)
MAY 2016	18,356	17,601	755	4.1	10	2.9
JUN 2016	18,829	17,955	874	4.6	11	3.5
JUL 2016	18,892	18,202	690	3.7	14	2.9
AUG 2016	18,770	18,134	636	3.4	12	2.9
SEP 2016	18,299	17,747	552	3.0	12	2.4
OCT 2016	18,442	17,891	551	3.0	12	2.2
NOV 2016	18,268	17,685	583	3.2	17	2.6
DEC 2016	18,195	17,563	632	3.5	25	3.1
JAN 2017	18,505	17,790	715	3.9	26	3.7
FEB 2017	18,468	17,775	693	3.8	26	3.6
MAR 2017	18,454	17,822	632	3.4	31	3.4
APR 2017	18,407	17,867	540	2.9	29	2.7
MAY 2017	18,319	17,930	389	2.1	26	2.0

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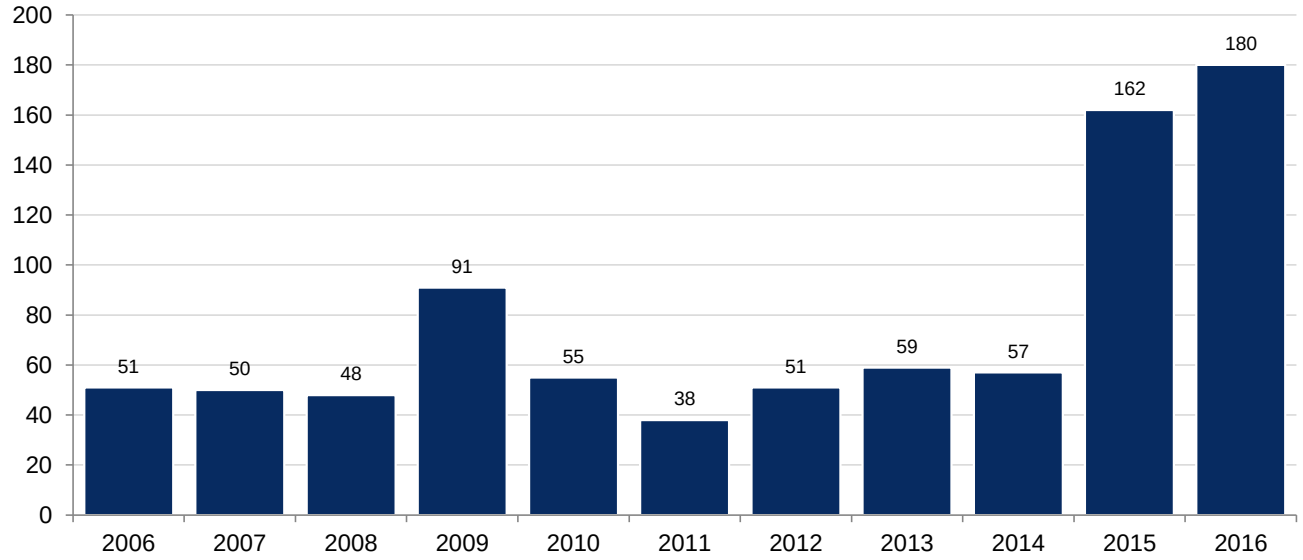
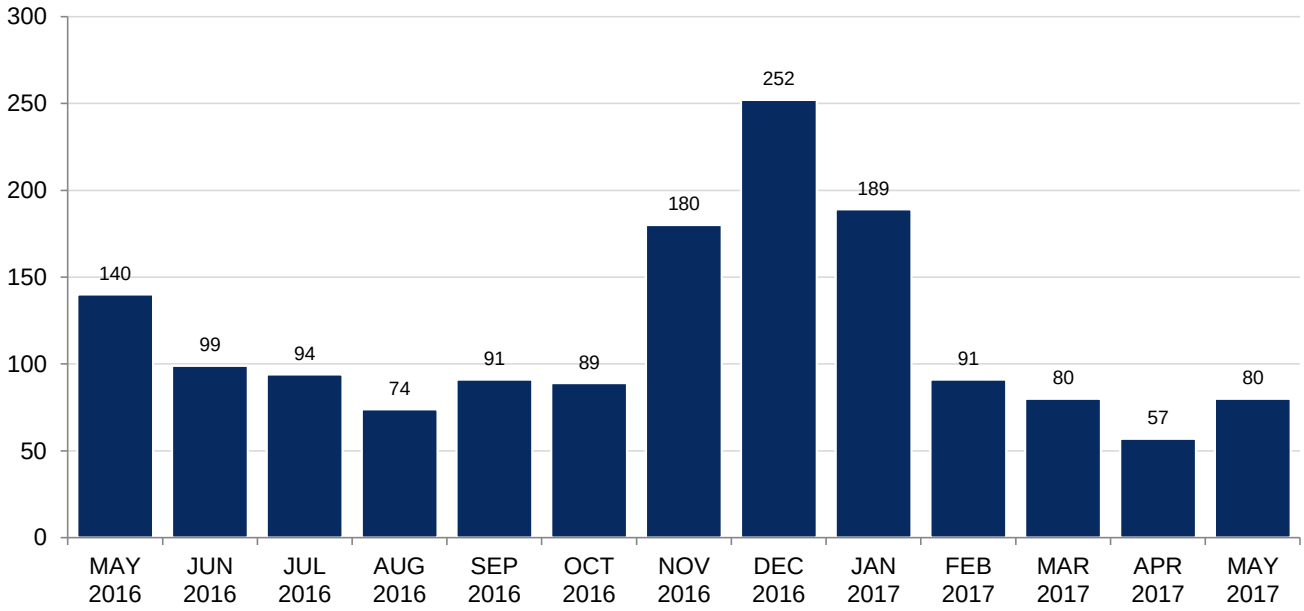
INITIAL CLAIMS

ANNUAL AVERAGE DATA



INITIAL CLAIMS

MONTHLY DATA



FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

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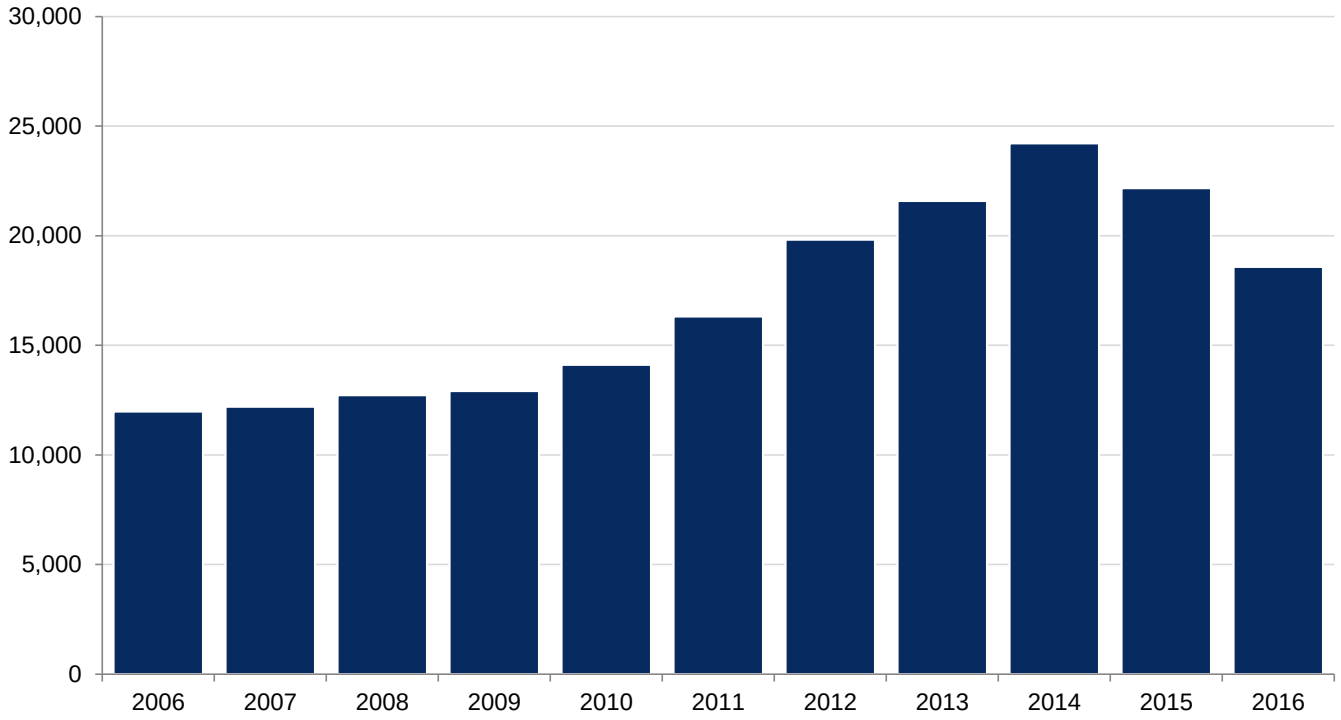
Source: Labor Market Information Center, Job Service North Dakota, Unemployment Insurance Statistics

EMPLOYMENT

ANNUAL AVERAGE DATA



Stark County				
Year	Employ.	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Employ. Rank
2006	11,988	357	3.1	5
2007	12,199	211	1.8	5
2008	12,722	523	4.3	6
2009	12,920	198	1.6	6
2010	14,108	1,188	9.2	6
2011	16,316	2,208	15.7	6
2012	19,827	3,511	21.5	6
2013	21,581	1,754	8.8	6
2014	24,212	2,631	12.2	6
2015	22,172	-2,040	-8.4	6
2016	18,575	-3,597	-16.2	6

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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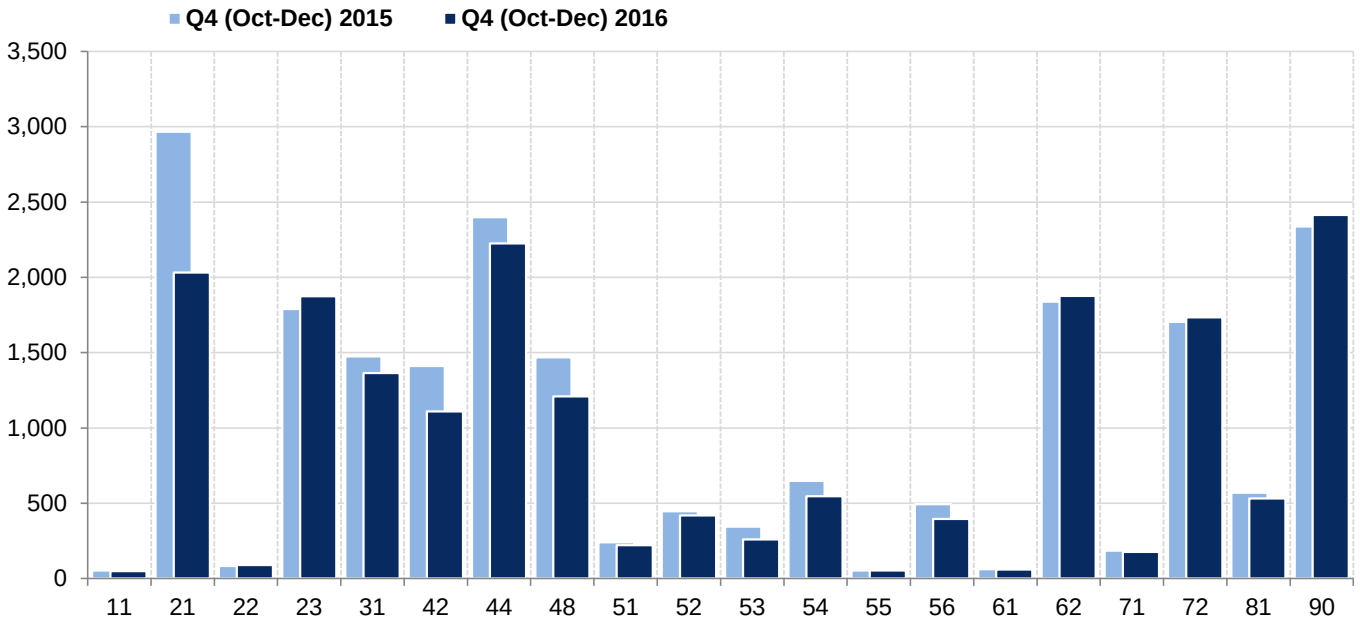
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

QUARTERLY DATA



Stark County						
Code	Industry	Q4 2015 Employ.	Q4 2016 Employ.	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Percent Share of Total
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	53	50	-3	-5.7	0.3
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	2,966	2,031	-935	-31.5	10.9
22	Utilities	84	90	6	7.1	0.5
23	Construction	1,790	1,874	84	4.7	10.0
31	Manufacturing	1,476	1,365	-111	-7.5	7.3
42	Wholesale Trade	1,411	1,109	-302	-21.4	5.9
44	Retail Trade	2,400	2,225	-175	-7.3	11.9
48	Transportation and Warehousing	1,468	1,209	-259	-17.6	6.5
51	Information	241	222	-19	-7.9	1.2
52	Finance and Insurance	448	419	-29	-6.5	2.2
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	344	261	-83	-24.1	1.4
54	Professional and Technical Services	649	547	-102	-15.7	2.9
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	53	54	1	1.9	0.3
56	Administrative and Waste Services	494	396	-98	-19.8	2.1
61	Educational Services	63	61	-2	-3.2	0.3
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,838	1,877	39	2.1	10.1
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	186	178	-8	-4.3	1.0
72	Accommodation and Food Services	1,705	1,735	30	1.8	9.3
81	Other Services (except Government)	571	532	-39	-6.8	2.9
90	Government	2,339	2,414	75	3.2	12.9
	Total, All Industries	**20,578**	**18,650**	**-1,928**	**-9.4**	**100.0**

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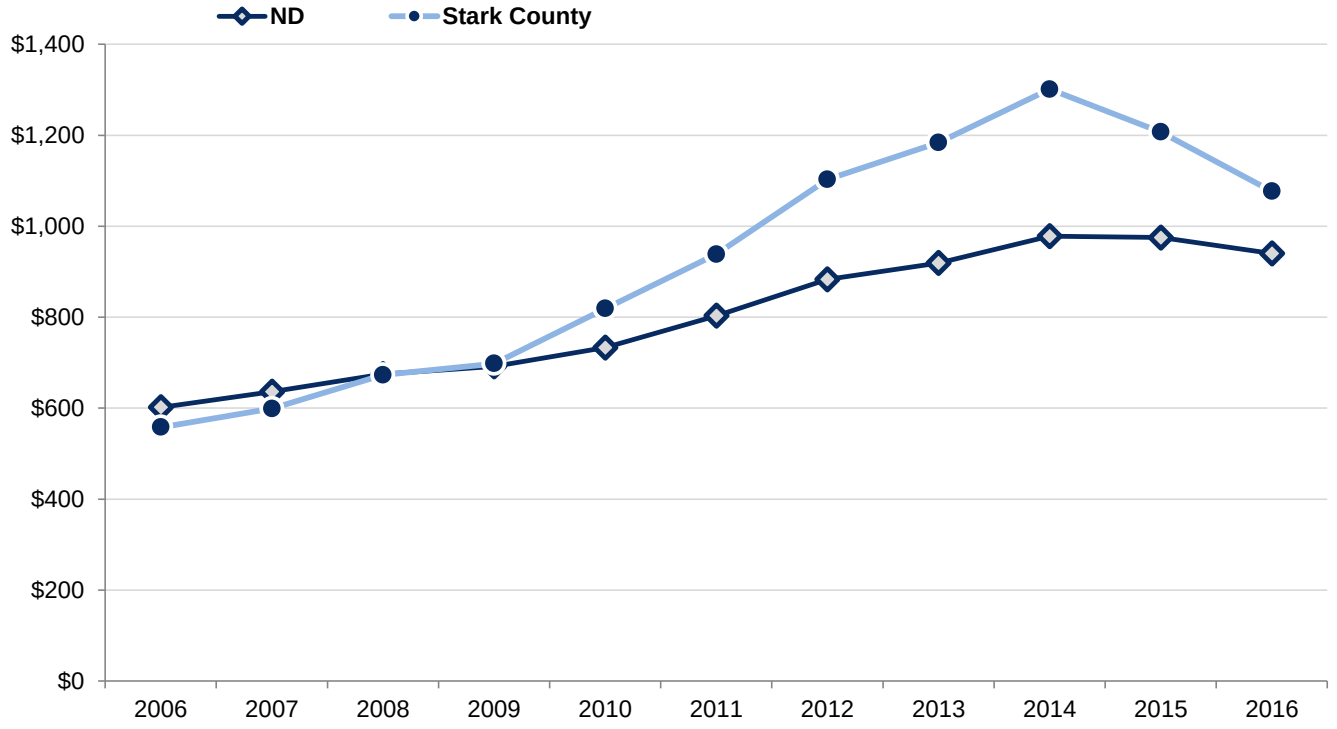
Source: Labor Market Information Center, Job Service North Dakota, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES

ANNUAL AVERAGE DATA



Stark County					ND
Year	Weekly Wages ($)	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Weekly Wages Rank	Weekly Wages ($)
2006	558	44	8.6	16	602
2007	599	41	7.3	15	636
2008	673	74	12.4	12	675
2009	698	25	3.7	14	692
2010	819	121	17.3	8	733
2011	938	119	14.5	8	803
2012	1,103	165	17.6	7	883
2013	1,184	81	7.3	7	919
2014	1,301	117	9.9	7	978
2015	1,207	-94	-7.2	7	975
2016	1,077	-130	-10.8	7	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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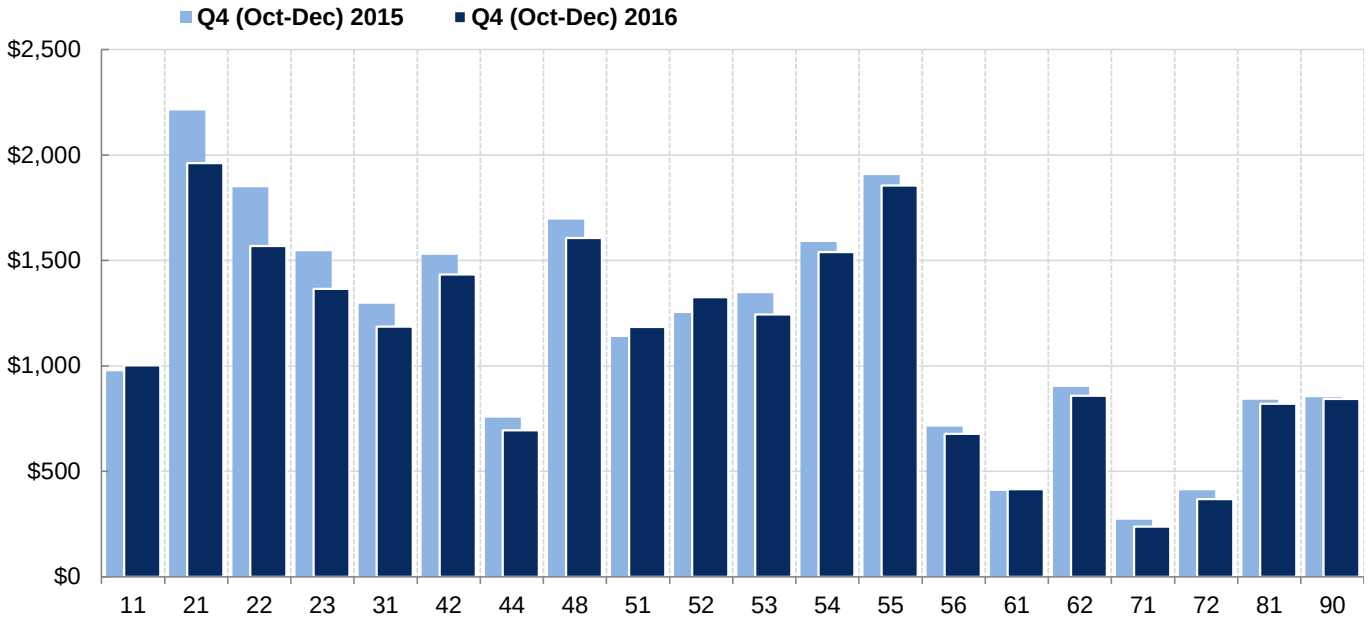
Source: Labor Market Information Center, Job Service North Dakota, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES BY INDUSTRY

QUARTERLY DATA



Stark 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	974	1,002	28	2.9	-9.2
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	2,211	1,962	-249	-11.3	77.9
22	Utilities	1,847	1,568	-279	-15.1	42.2
23	Construction	1,543	1,365	-178	-11.5	23.8
31	Manufacturing	1,295	1,186	-109	-8.4	7.5
42	Wholesale Trade	1,526	1,433	-93	-6.1	29.9
44	Retail Trade	754	695	-59	-7.8	-37.0
48	Transportation and Warehousing	1,694	1,606	-88	-5.2	45.6
51	Information	1,136	1,185	49	4.3	7.4
52	Finance and Insurance	1,251	1,326	75	6.0	20.2
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,344	1,244	-100	-7.4	12.8
54	Professional and Technical Services	1,588	1,540	-48	-3.0	39.6
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,905	1,855	-50	-2.6	68.2
56	Administrative and Waste Services	712	678	-34	-4.8	-38.5
61	Educational Services	407	415	8	2.0	-62.4
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	900	859	-41	-4.6	-22.1
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	270	238	-32	-11.9	-78.4
72	Accommodation and Food Services	410	368	-42	-10.2	-66.6
81	Other Services (except Government)	840	820	-20	-2.4	-25.7
90	Government	852	843	-9	-1.1	-23.6
	Total, All Industries	**1,242**	**1,103**	**-139**	**-11.2**	**0.0**

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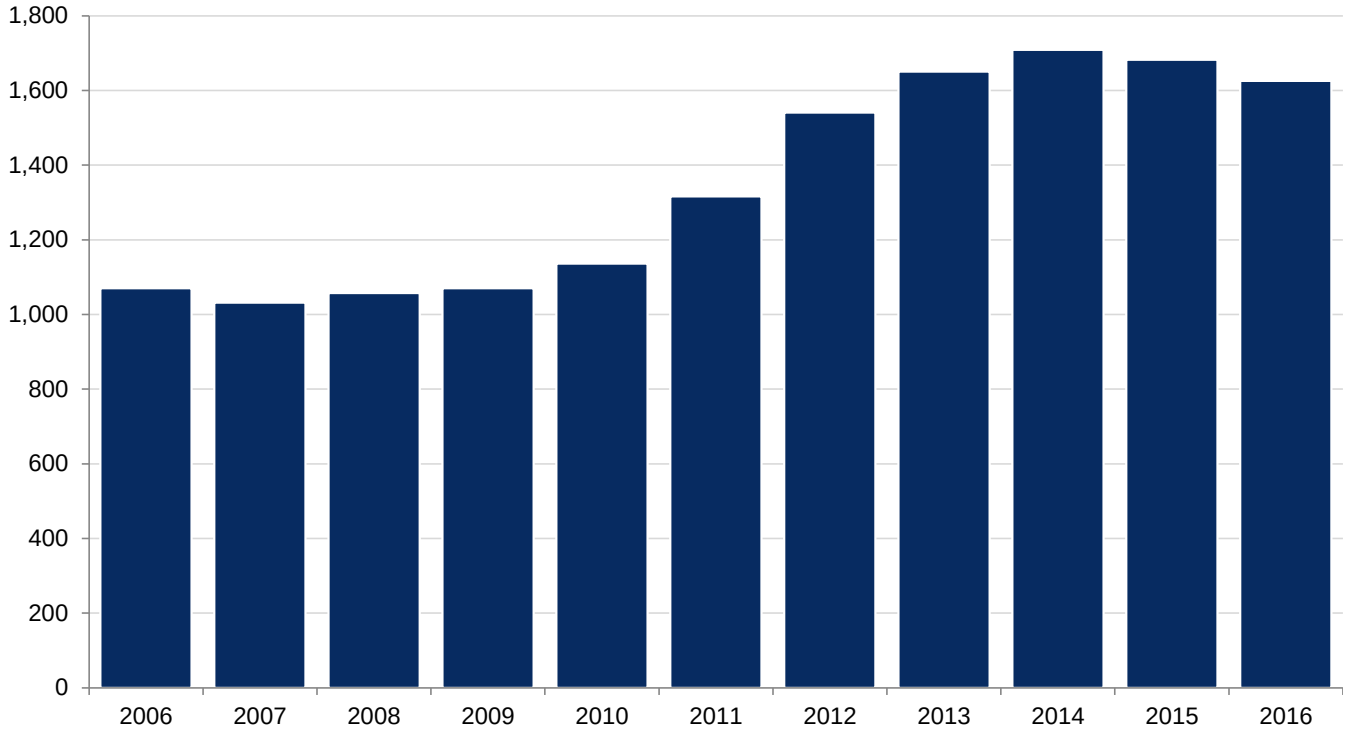
Source: Labor Market Information Center, Job Service North Dakota, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

ANNUAL DATA



Stark County				
Year	Business Estab.	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Business Estab. Rank
2006	1,070	8	0.8	6
2007	1,032	-38	-3.6	6
2008	1,057	25	2.4	6
2009	1,070	13	1.2	6
2010	1,136	66	6.2	6
2011	1,316	180	15.8	6
2012	1,541	225	17.1	6
2013	1,651	110	7.1	6
2014	1,709	58	3.5	6
2015	1,682	-27	-1.6	6
2016	1,626	-56	-3.3	6

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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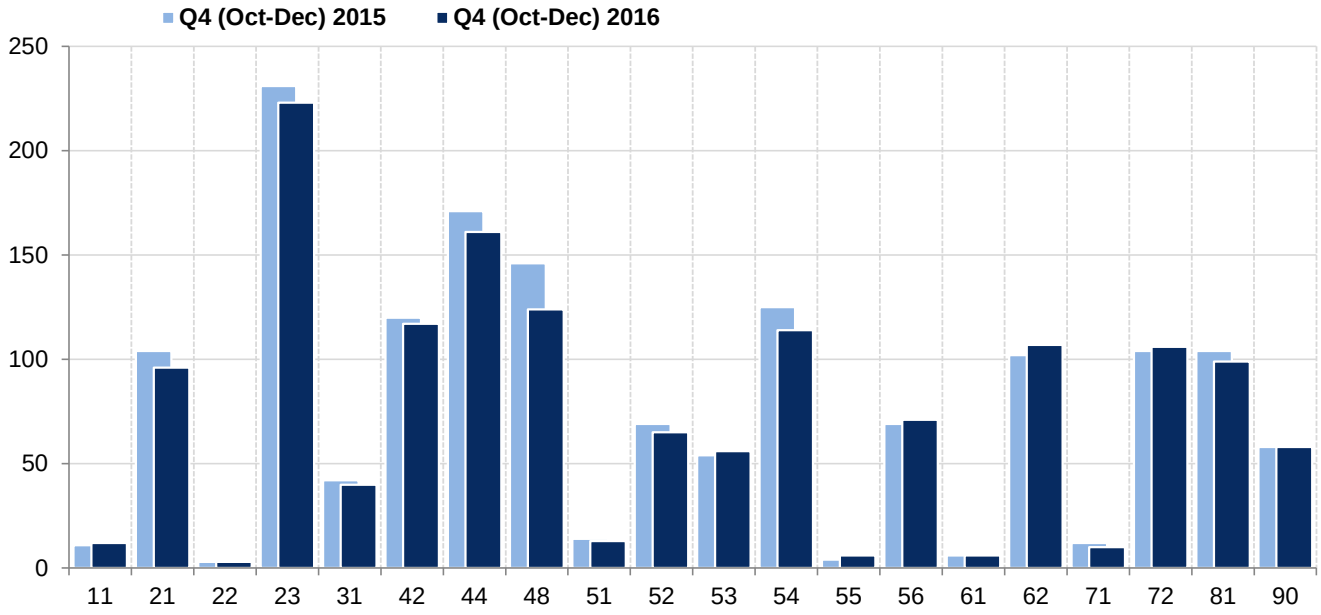
BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY

QUARTERLY DATA



Stark 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	11	12	1	9.1	0.8
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	104	96	-8	-7.7	6.5
22	Utilities	3	3	0	0.0	0.2
23	Construction	231	223	-8	-3.5	15.0
31	Manufacturing	42	40	-2	-4.8	2.7
42	Wholesale Trade	120	117	-3	-2.5	7.9
44	Retail Trade	171	161	-10	-5.8	10.8
48	Transportation and Warehousing	146	124	-22	-15.1	8.3
51	Information	14	13	-1	-7.1	0.9
52	Finance and Insurance	69	65	-4	-5.8	4.4
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	54	56	2	3.7	3.8
54	Professional and Technical Services	125	114	-11	-8.8	7.7
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	4	6	2	50.0	0.4
56	Administrative and Waste Services	69	71	2	2.9	4.8
61	Educational Services	6	6	0	0.0	0.4
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	102	107	5	4.9	7.2
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	12	10	-2	-16.7	0.7
72	Accommodation and Food Services	104	106	2	1.9	7.1
81	Other Services (except Government)	104	99	-5	-4.8	6.7
90	Government	58	58	0	0.0	3.9
	Total, All Industries	**1,549**	**1,487**	**-62**	**-4.0**	**100.0**

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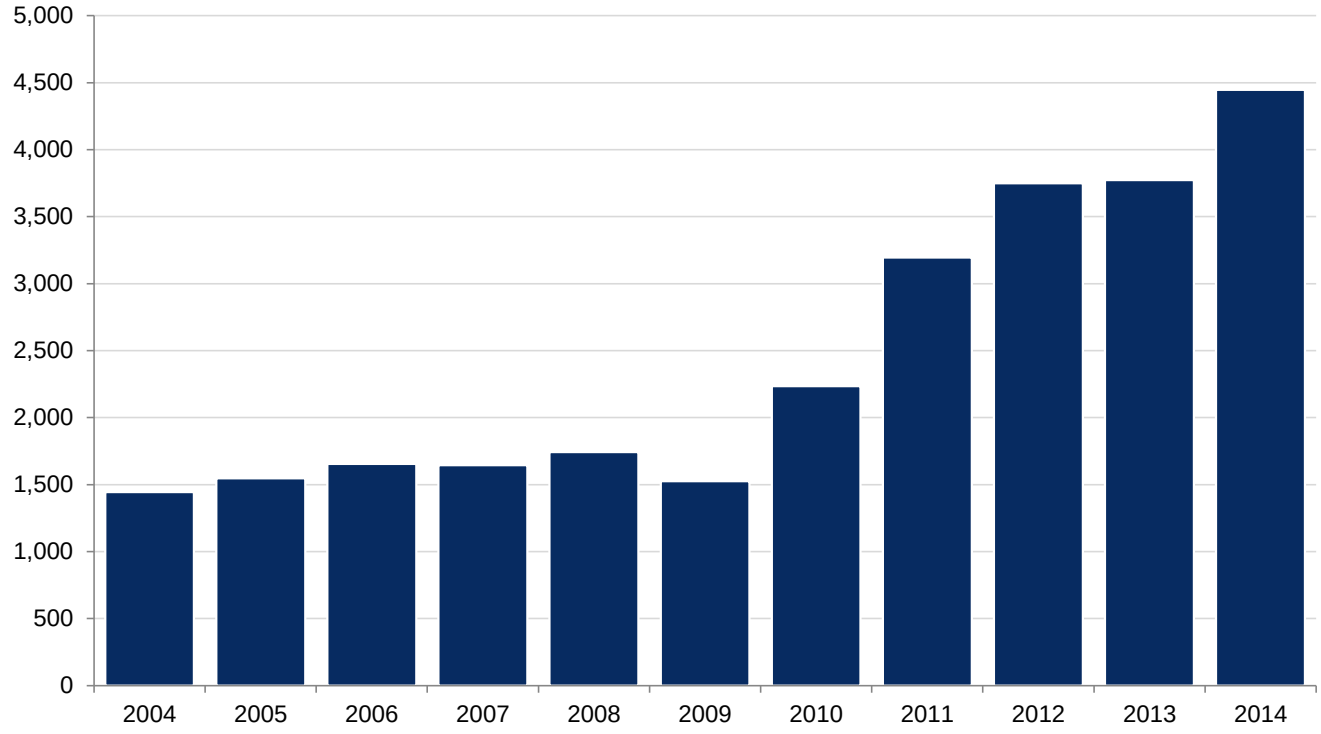
WORKER HIRES

ANNUAL AVERAGE DATA



Stark County					
Year	Average Worker Hires	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Hires Rate (%)	Weekly Wages ($)
2004	1,444	90	6.6	13.6	304
2005	1,548	104	7.2	13.9	355
2006	1,655	107	6.9	14.5	377
2007	1,645	-10	-0.6	14.1	437
2008	1,744	99	6.0	14.2	510
2009	1,525	-219	-12.6	12.3	477
2010	2,235	710	46.6	16.5	653
2011	3,195	960	43.0	19.9	903
2012	3,749	554	17.3	19.1	1,047
2013	3,773	24	0.6	18.0	1,048
2014	4,447	674	17.9	19.3	1,150

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**

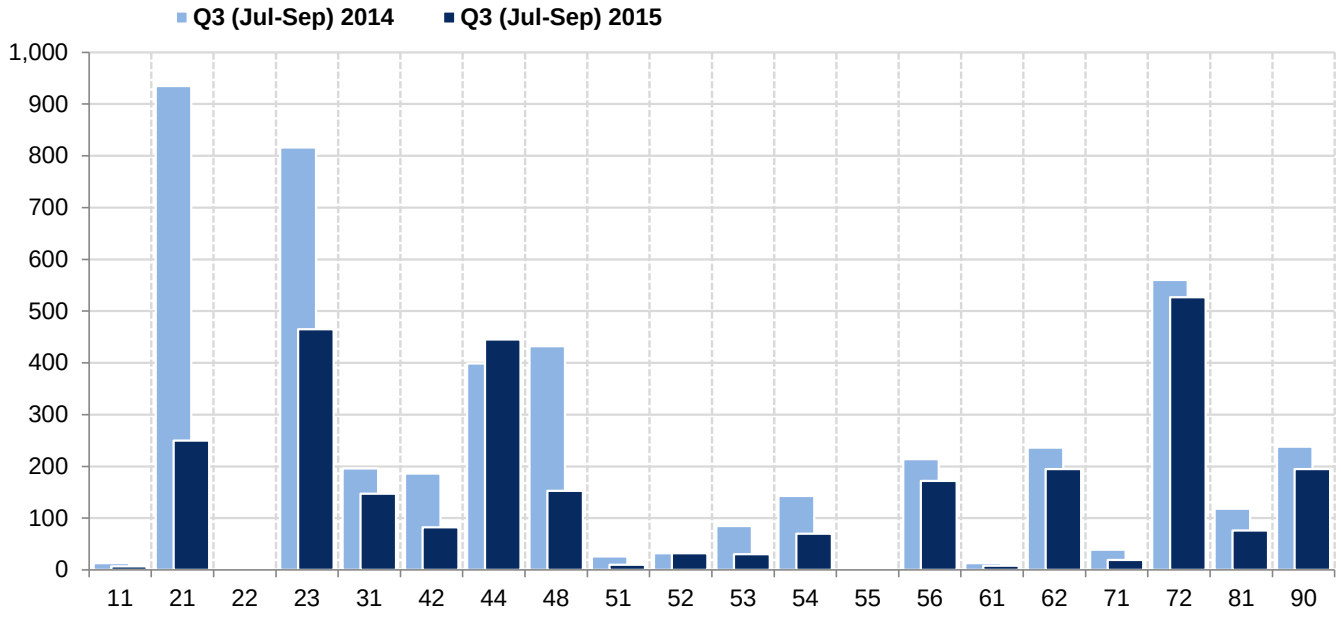
Click on **Analyzer**>**Historic Data Analysis**>**Employment and Wage Data**>**Industry Data**>**Local Employment Dynamics/Quarterly Workforce Indicators**

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)

WORKER HIRES BY INDUSTRY

QUARTERLY DATA



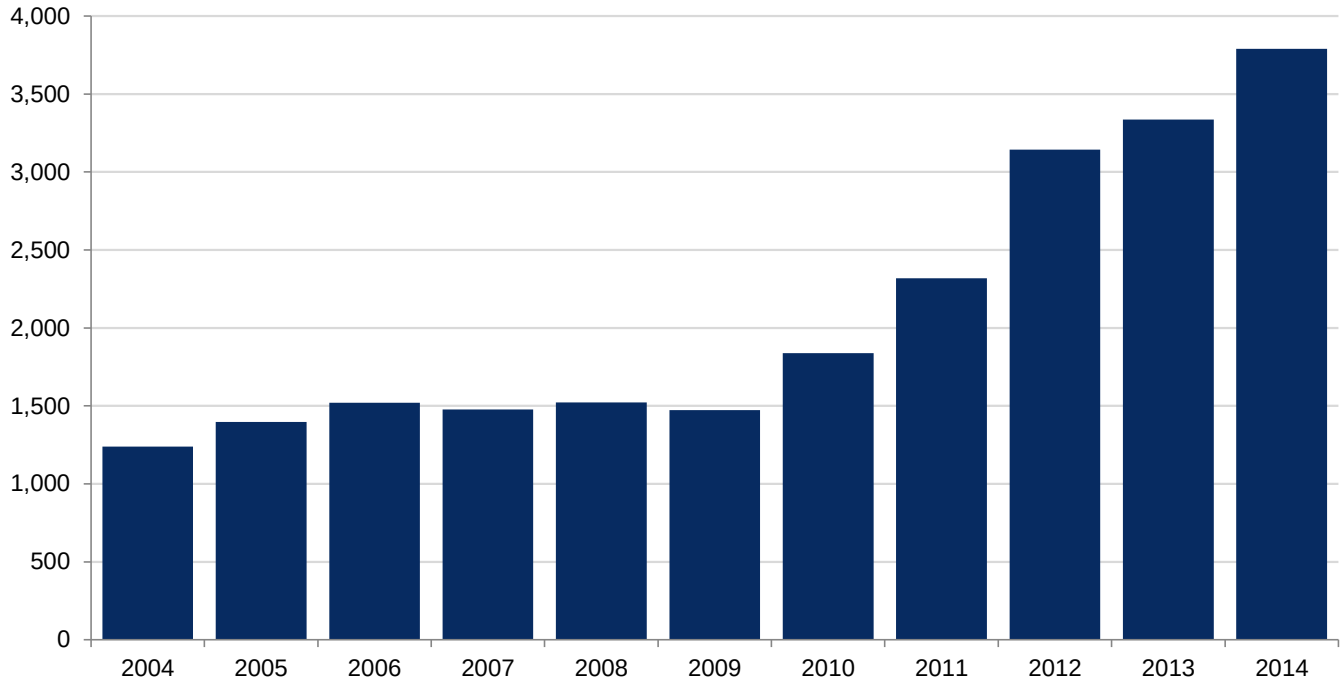
Stark County						Q3 2015 Hires Rate (%)
Code	Industry	Q3 2014 Worker Hires	Q3 2015 Worker Hires	Numeric Change	Percent Change	
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	13	7	-6	-46.2	14.6
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	935	250	-685	-73.3	7.3
22	Utilities	***	***	***	***	***
23	Construction	816	465	-351	-43.0	22.1
31	Manufacturing	196	147	-49	-25.0	9.3
42	Wholesale Trade	186	82	-104	-55.9	6.3
44	Retail Trade	399	445	46	11.5	20.8
48	Transportation and Warehousing	432	153	-279	-64.6	9.4
51	Information	26	10	-16	-61.5	3.7
52	Finance and Insurance	32	32	0	0.0	7.2
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	85	30	-55	-64.7	9.2
54	Professional and Technical Services	143	70	-73	-51.0	10.9
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	1	4	3	300.0	7.4
56	Administrative and Waste Services	214	172	-42	-19.6	33.4
61	Educational Services	13	8	-5	-38.5	14.4
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	236	195	-41	-17.4	11.0
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	39	19	-20	-51.3	12.5
72	Accommodation and Food Services	560	527	-33	-5.9	28.9
81	Other Services (except Government)	118	76	-42	-35.6	13.1
90	Government	238	195	-43	-18.1	10.7
	Total, All Industries	**4,683**	**2,886**	**-1,797**	**-38.4**	**13.9**

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)

WORKER SEPARATIONS

ANNUAL AVERAGE DATA



Stark County					
Year	Average Worker Separations	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Separations Rate (%)	Weekly Wages ($)
2004	1,239	-178	-12.6	11.7	329
2005	1,398	159	12.8	12.6	336
2006	1,521	123	8.8	13.3	373
2007	1,478	-43	-2.8	12.7	396
2008	1,522	44	3.0	12.4	474
2009	1,473	-49	-3.2	11.9	460
2010	1,838	365	24.8	13.6	565
2011	2,319	481	26.2	14.5	744
2012	3,144	825	35.6	16.0	904
2013	3,336	192	6.1	15.9	1,006
2014	3,791	455	13.6	16.4	1,145

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**

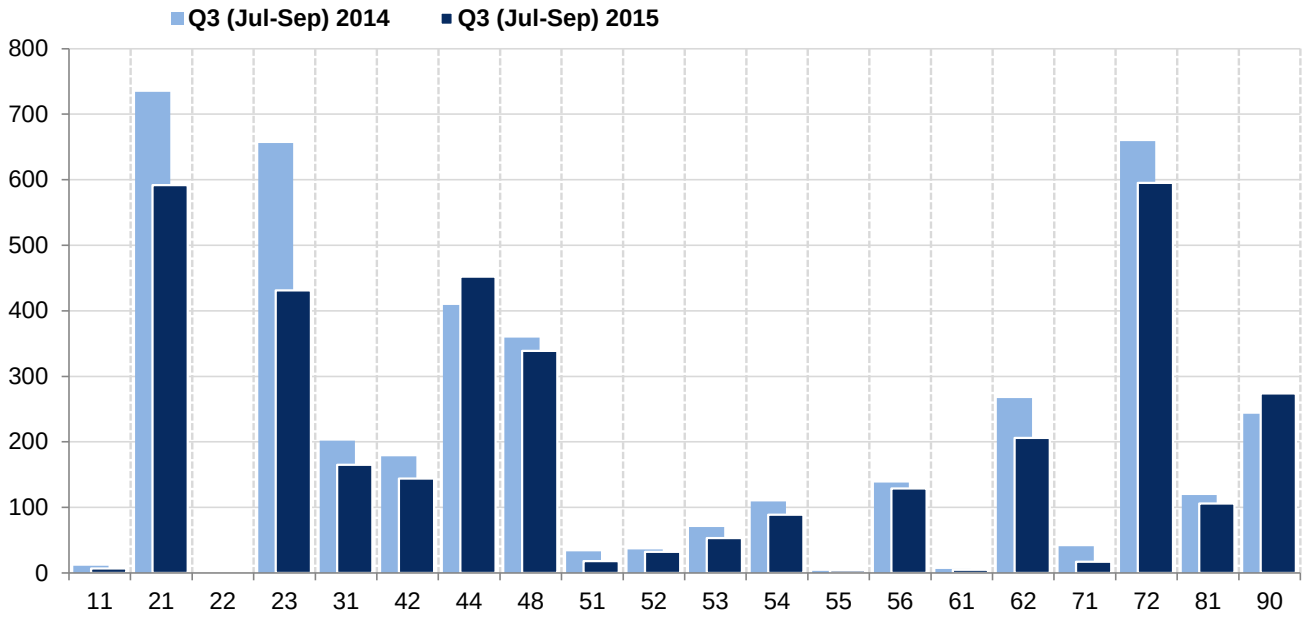
Click on **Analyzer**>**Historic Data Analysis**>**Employment and Wage Data**>**Industry Data**>**Local Employment Dynamics/Quarterly Workforce Indicators**

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)

WORKER SEPARATIONS BY INDUSTRY

QUARTERLY DATA



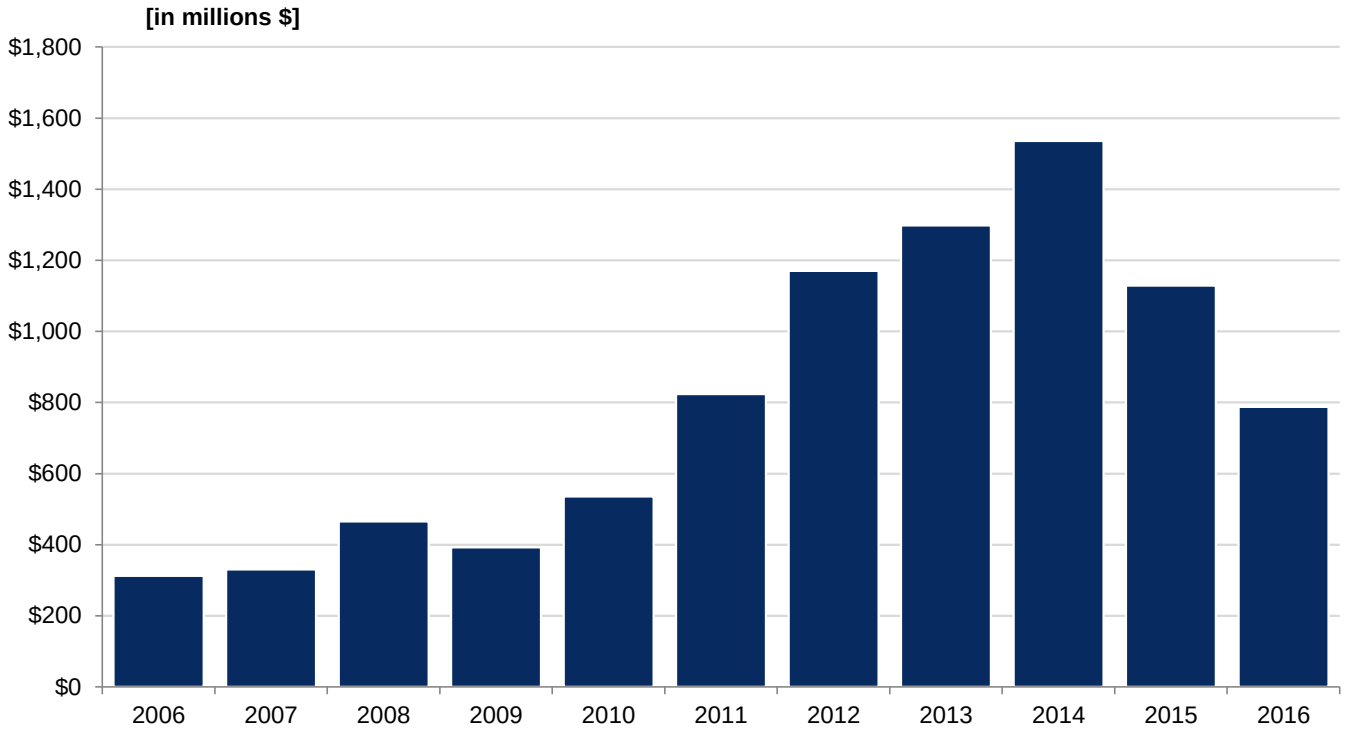
Stark County						Q3 2015
Code	Industry	Q3 2014 Worker Separations	Q3 2015 Worker Separations	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Separations Rate (%)
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	7	-4	-36.4	14.6
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	734	592	-142	-19.3	17.4
22	Utilities	***	***	***	***	***
23	Construction	656	431	-225	-34.3	20.5
31	Manufacturing	202	165	-37	-18.3	10.4
42	Wholesale Trade	178	144	-34	-19.1	11.0
44	Retail Trade	409	452	43	10.5	21.1
48	Transportation and Warehousing	359	339	-20	-5.6	20.7
51	Information	33	18	-15	-45.5	6.6
52	Finance and Insurance	36	32	-4	-11.1	7.2
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	70	53	-17	-24.3	16.3
54	Professional and Technical Services	109	89	-20	-18.3	13.9
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	3	4	1	33.3	7.4
56	Administrative and Waste Services	138	129	-9	-6.5	25.1
61	Educational Services	6	5	-1	-16.7	9.0
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	267	206	-61	-22.8	11.6
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	41	17	-24	-58.5	11.2
72	Accommodation and Food Services	659	595	-64	-9.7	32.6
81	Other Services (except Government)	119	106	-13	-10.9	18.2
90	Government	243	274	31	12.8	15.1
	Total, All Industries	**4,275**	**3,662**	**-613**	**-14.3**	**17.6**

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)

TAXABLE SALES AND PURCHASES

ANNUAL DATA



Stark County				
Year	Taxable Sales and Purchases ($)	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Sales Rank
2006	312,540,532	26,240,553	9.2	6
2007	330,430,078	17,889,546	5.7	6
2008	465,323,993	134,893,915	40.8	6
2009	392,446,331	-72,877,662	-15.7	6
2010	535,801,279	143,354,948	36.5	6
2011	823,509,393	287,708,114	53.7	6
2012	1,170,227,740	346,718,347	42.1	6
2013	1,298,262,510	128,034,770	10.9	5
2014	1,535,677,287	237,414,777	18.3	5
2015	1,128,586,668	-407,090,619	-26.5	6
2016	787,993,116	-340,593,552	-30.2	6

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**

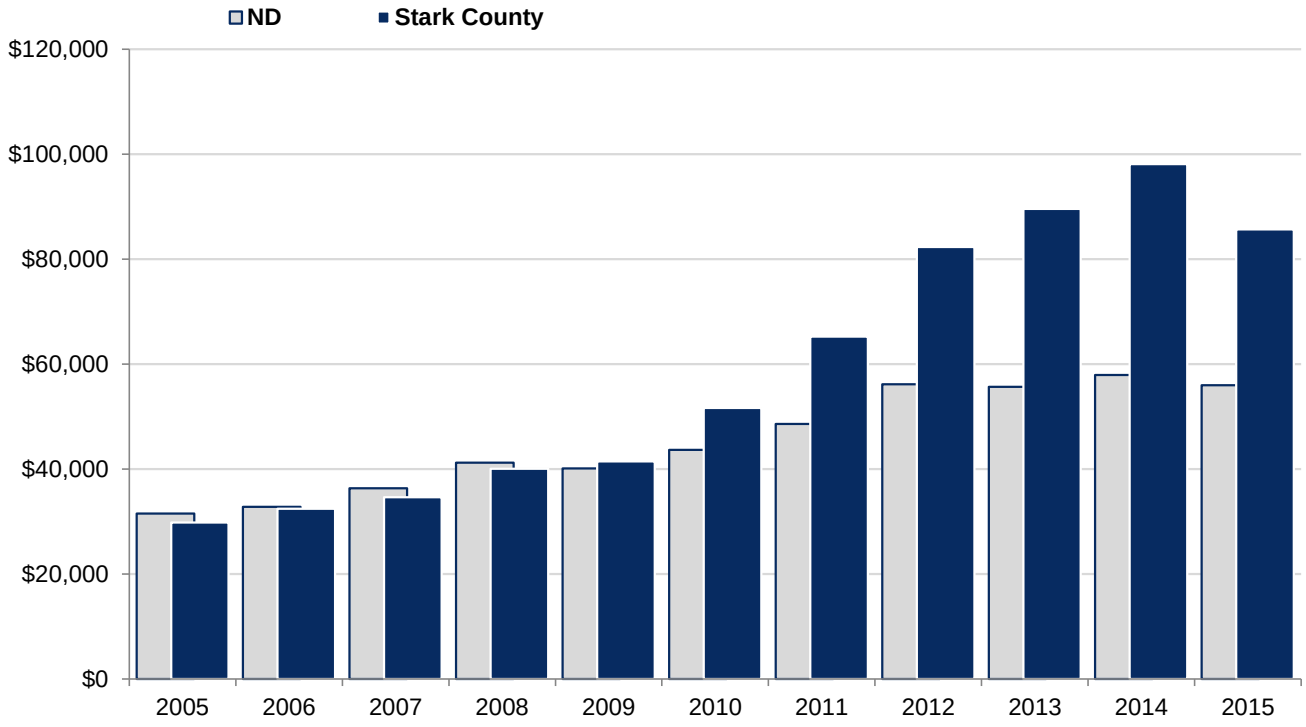
Click on **Analyzer**>**Historic Data Analysis**>**Economic Indicators**>**Sales and Tax Data**>**Sales**

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

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

ANNUAL DATA



Stark County					ND
Year	PCPI ($)	Numeric Change	Percent Change	PCPI Rank	PCPI ($)
2005	29,839	2,578	9.5	27	31,521
2006	32,456	2,617	8.8	14	32,801
2007	34,623	2,167	6.7	36	36,325
2008	40,039	5,416	15.6	33	41,213
2009	41,436	1,397	3.5	22	40,134
2010	51,632	10,196	24.6	14	43,661
2011	65,270	13,638	26.4	9	48,589
2012	82,308	17,038	26.1	5	56,188
2013	89,584	7,276	8.8	4	55,657
2014	98,128	8,544	9.5	3	57,911
2015	85,677	-12,451	-12.7	3	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**

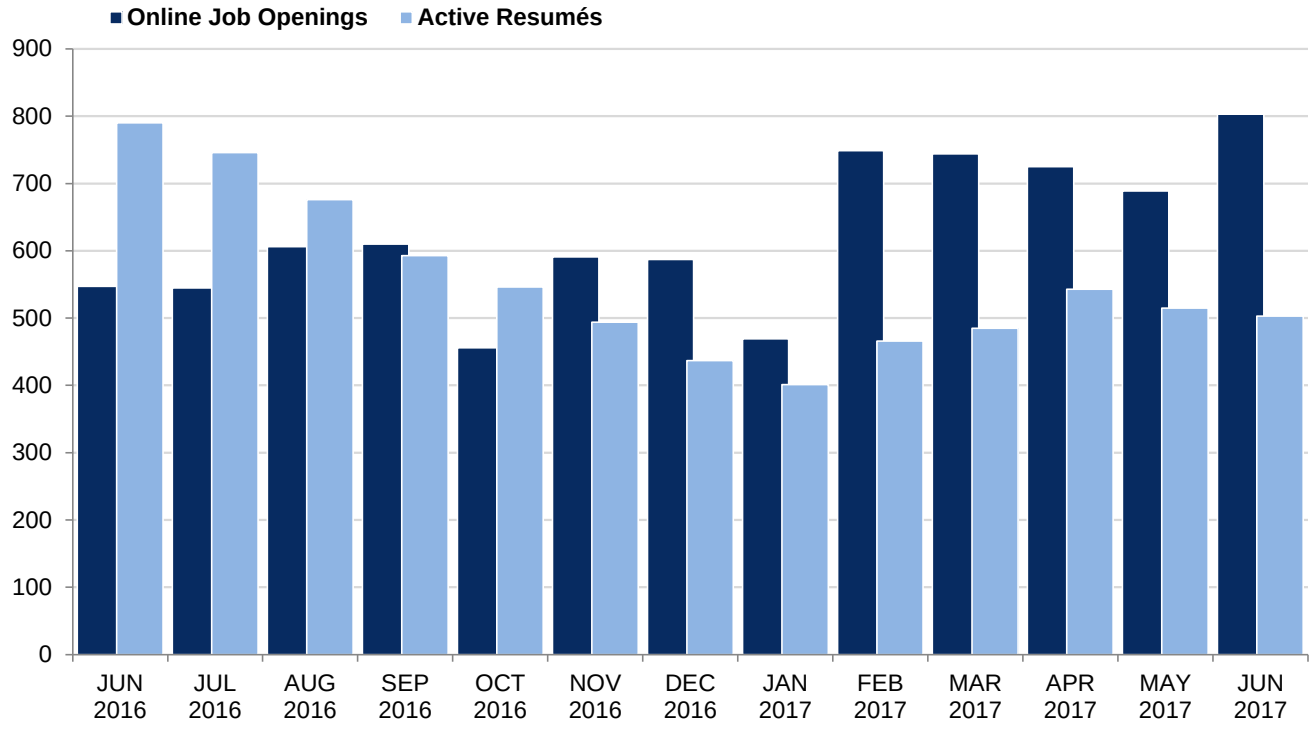
Click on **Analyzer**>**Historic Data Analysis**>**Demographics**>**Income**>**Per Capita Personal Income**

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

ONLINE JOB OPENINGS AND ACTIVE RESUMÉS

MONTHLY DATA



	Stark County			ND
Month	Online Job Openings	Active Resumés	Active Resumés per Job Opening	Active Resumés per Job Opening
JUN 2016	547	790	1.4	0.6
JUL 2016	545	746	1.4	0.6
AUG 2016	606	676	1.1	0.6
SEP 2016	610	593	1.0	0.5
OCT 2016	456	546	1.2	0.5
NOV 2016	591	494	0.8	0.5
DEC 2016	587	437	0.7	0.5
JAN 2017	469	401	0.9	0.5
FEB 2017	749	466	0.6	0.5
MAR 2017	744	485	0.7	0.5
APR 2017	725	543	0.7	0.5
MAY 2017	689	515	0.7	0.5
JUN 2017	803	503	0.6	0.6

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**

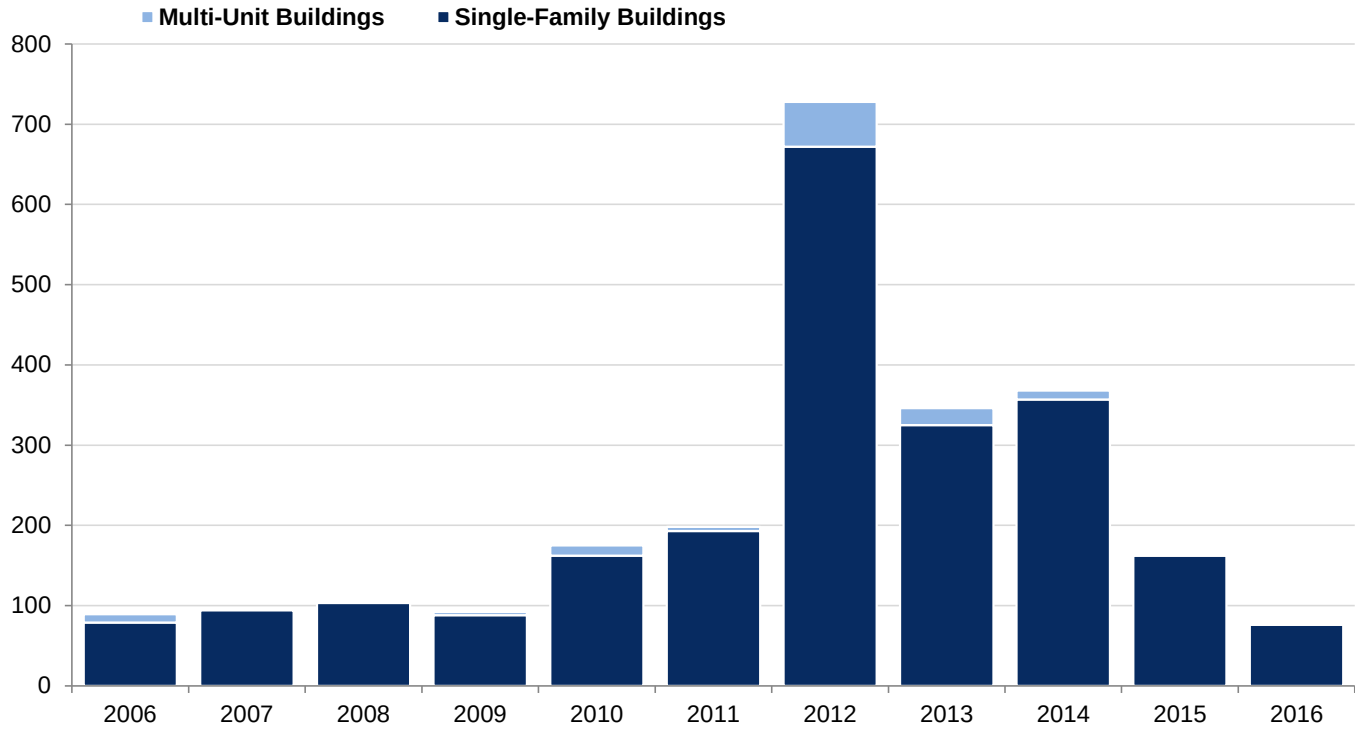
Click on **Products**>**Online Job Openings Report**

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)

NEW PRIVATELY-OWNED RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING COUNT [ANNUAL DATA]



Stark County						
Year	Single Buildings	Multi-Unit Buildings	Total Buildings	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Total Buildings Rank
2006	79	10	89	10	12.7	6
2007	94	0	94	5	5.6	6
2008	103	0	103	9	9.6	7
2009	88	4	92	-11	-10.7	5
2010	162	13	175	83	90.2	5
2011	193	5	198	23	13.1	5
2012	672	56	728	530	267.7	3
2013	325	21	346	-382	-52.5	4
2014	357	11	368	22	6.4	4
2015	162	3	165	-203	-55.2	8
2016	76	2	78	-87	-52.7	7

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**

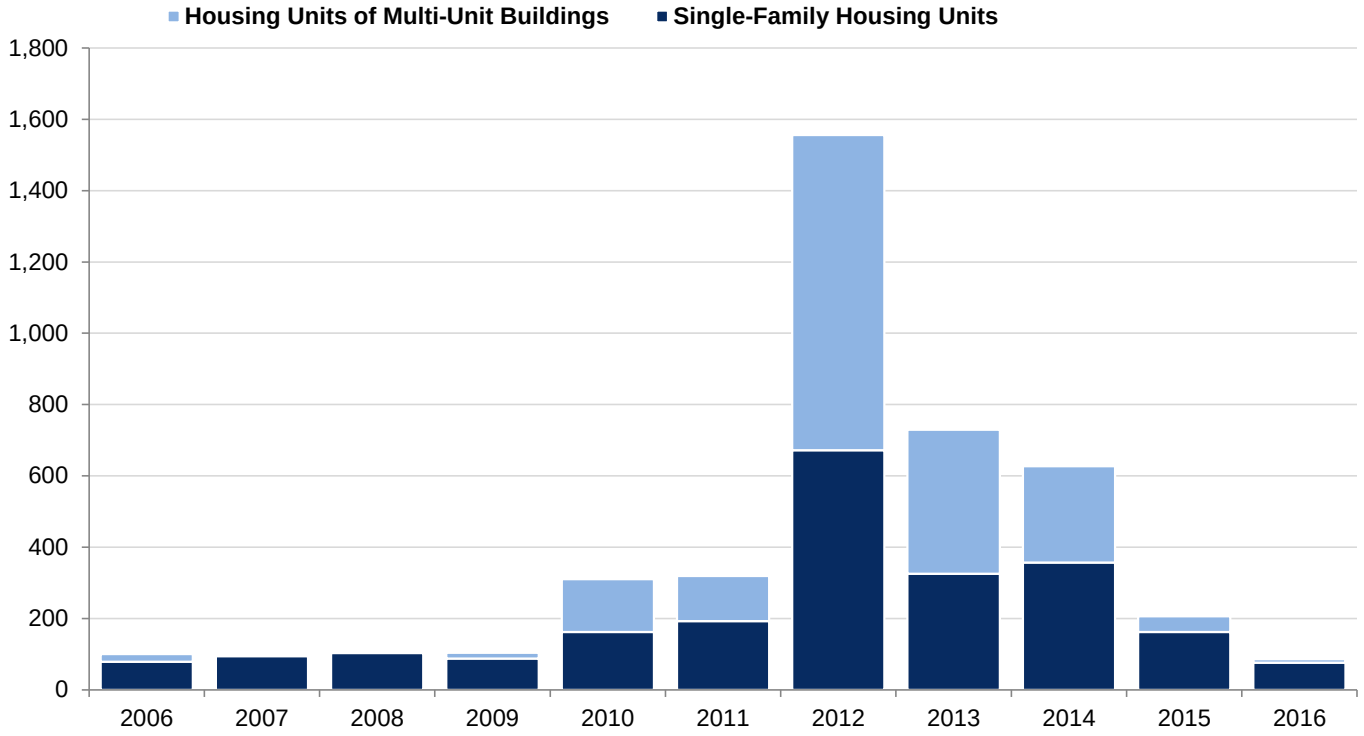
Click on **Analyzer**>**Historic Data Analysis**>**Economic Indicators**>**Sales and Tax Data**>**Building Permits**

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

NEW PRIVATELY-OWNED RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS

RESIDENTIAL HOUSING UNIT COUNT [ANNUAL DATA]



Stark County						
Year	Single Housing Units	Multi-Unit Housing Units	Total Housing Units	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Total Units Rank
2006	79	21	100	-44	-30.6	6
2007	94	0	94	-6	-6.0	7
2008	103	0	103	9	9.6	7
2009	88	16	104	1	1.0	6
2010	162	148	310	206	198.1	5
2011	193	126	319	9	2.9	6
2012	672	884	1,556	1,237	387.8	3
2013	325	404	729	-827	-53.1	6
2014	357	270	627	-102	-14.0	7
2015	162	44	206	-421	-67.1	8
2016	76	10	86	-120	-58.3	7

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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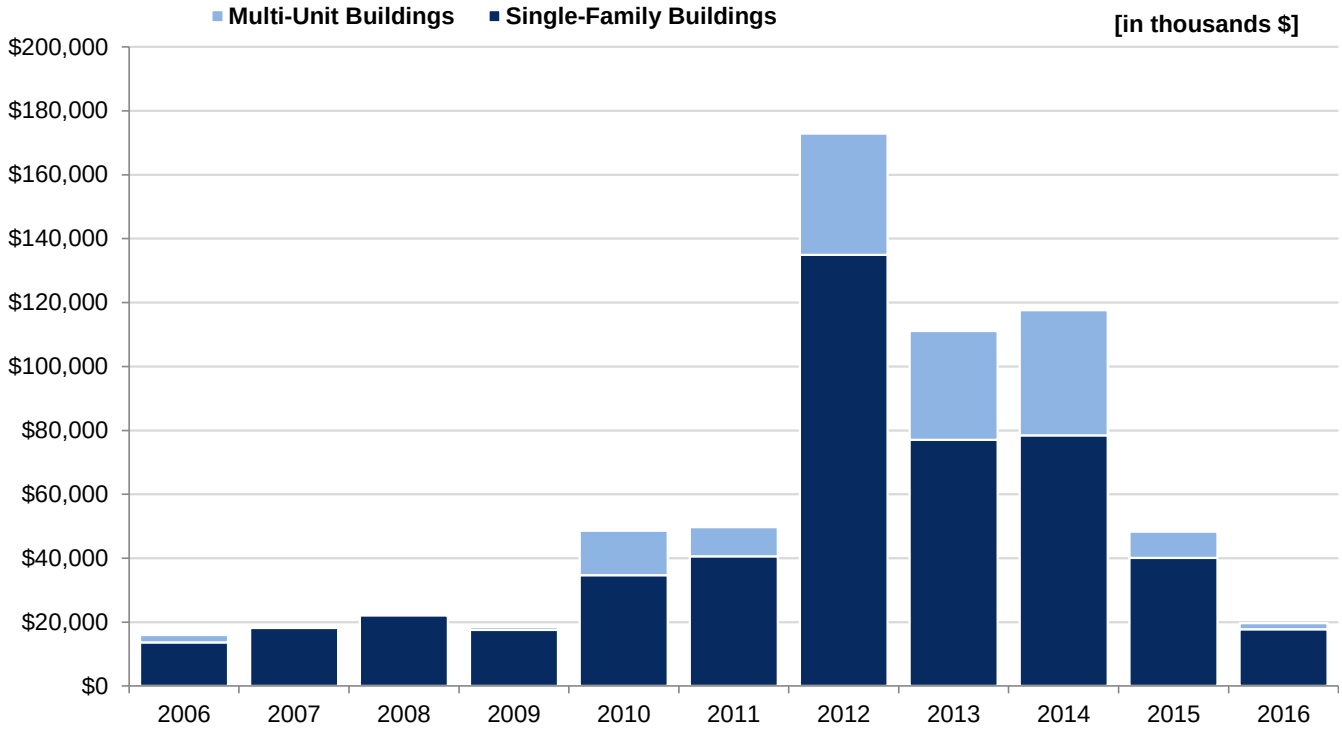
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

NEW PRIVATELY-OWNED RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS

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



Stark County						
Year	Single Est. Valuation ($)	Multi-Unit Est. Valuation ($)	Total Est. Valuation ($)	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Total Est. Valuation Rank
2006	13,643,449	2,347,512	15,990,961	253,958	1.6	6
2007	18,155,675	0	18,155,675	2,164,714	13.5	7
2008	22,050,649	0	22,050,649	3,894,974	21.5	7
2009	17,597,720	858,000	18,455,720	-3,594,929	-16.3	6
2010	34,702,774	13,867,545	48,570,319	30,114,599	163.2	5
2011	40,607,518	9,151,970	49,759,488	1,189,169	2.4	5
2012	134,955,438	37,926,428	172,881,866	123,122,378	247.4	5
2013	77,019,251	34,074,872	111,094,123	-61,787,743	-35.7	5
2014	78,453,168	39,133,302	117,586,470	6,492,347	5.8	6
2015	40,048,509	8,261,616	48,310,125	-69,276,345	-58.9	7
2016	17,752,725	1,885,693	19,638,418	-28,671,707	-59.3	7

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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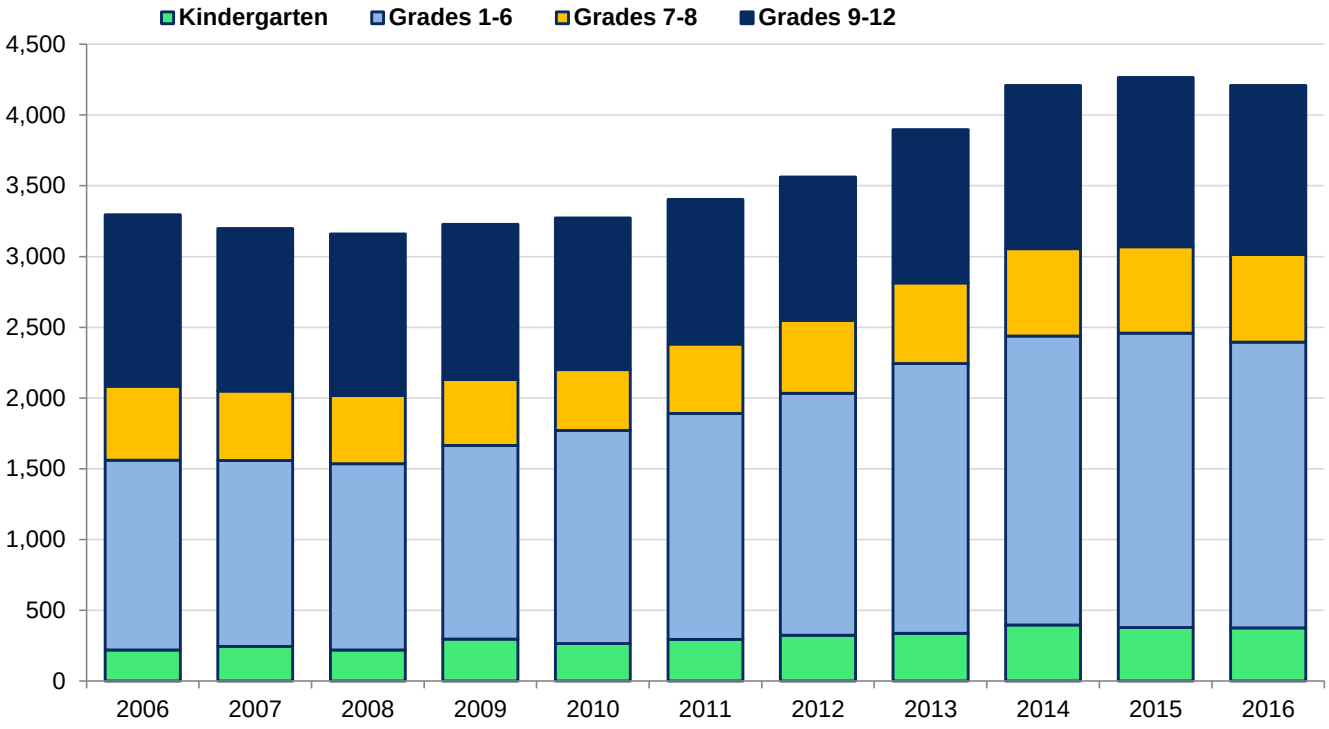
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

FALL ENROLLMENT DATA



Stark County				
Year	K-12 Fall Enrollment	Numeric Change	Percent Change	K-12 Enrollment Rank
2006	3,295	-23	-0.7	6
2007	3,199	-96	-2.9	6
2008	3,160	-39	-1.2	6
2009	3,228	68	2.2	6
2010	3,272	44	1.4	7
2011	3,404	132	4.0	7
2012	3,562	158	4.6	7
2013	3,897	335	9.4	7
2014	4,209	312	8.0	7
2015	4,265	56	1.3	7
2016	4,208	-57	-1.3	7

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 resumés are all online resumés that have been created or otherwise modified during the reference period. This figure may include resumés posted no more than 90 days prior but still active during the reference period, as well as new resumés. Active resumés may include those created by out-of-state candidates. Candidates may post multiple online resumés so active resumés should not be interpreted as an individual candidate count. Active resumés are not necessarily an indicator of unemployment since candidates posting resumés may or may not be unemployed.

ACTIVE RESUMÉS PER JOB OPENING. Active resumés per job opening is a supply/demand rate that uses active online resumés as the supply input and is the most timely of the supply/demand rates. For this measure, only local active online resumés (i.e. resumés 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 resumés are excluded from this calculation. A result less than 1 indicates more job openings than local active resumés, while a result greater than 1 indicates more local active resumés 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

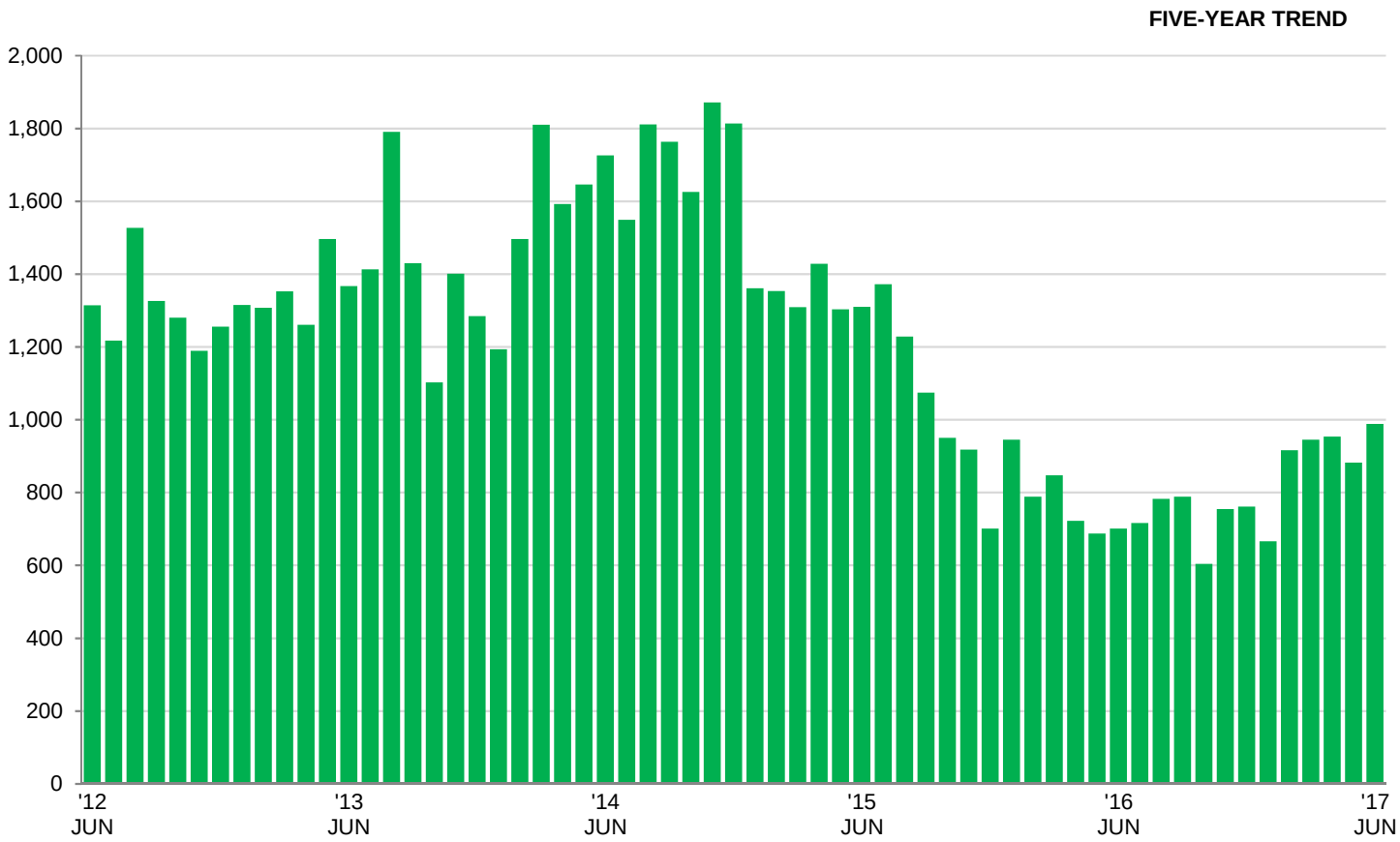
TAXABLE SALES AND PURCHASES. Taxable sales and purchases are reported by businesses to North Dakota's Office of State Tax Commissioner on quarterly or monthly sales tax returns. Taxable sales are gross sales less nontaxable sales. Businesses must remit sales tax on taxable sales. Taxable purchases are 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

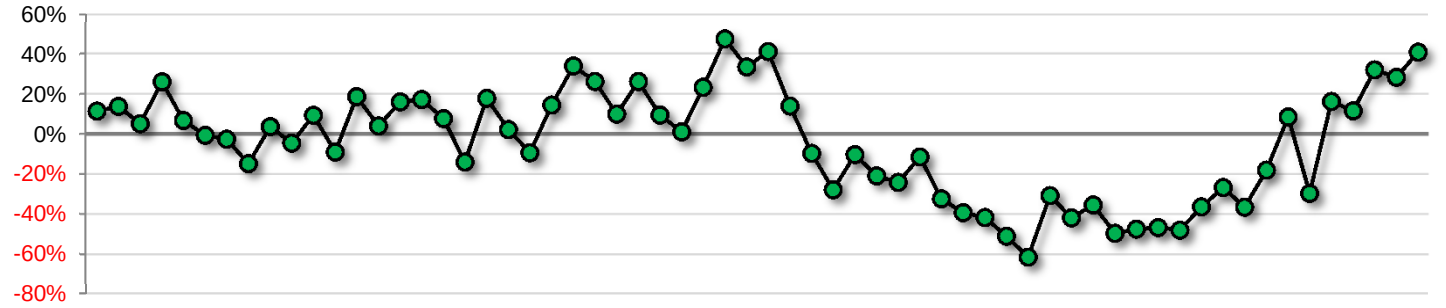
K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT. K-12 public school enrollment figures are reported by local school districts to the North Dakota Department of Public Instruction (DPI) on an annual basis. Data are extracted from DPI's School Finance Facts publication. Fall enrollment is defined as the number of students 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.

JOB OPENINGS DATA

JOB OPENINGS--TOTAL



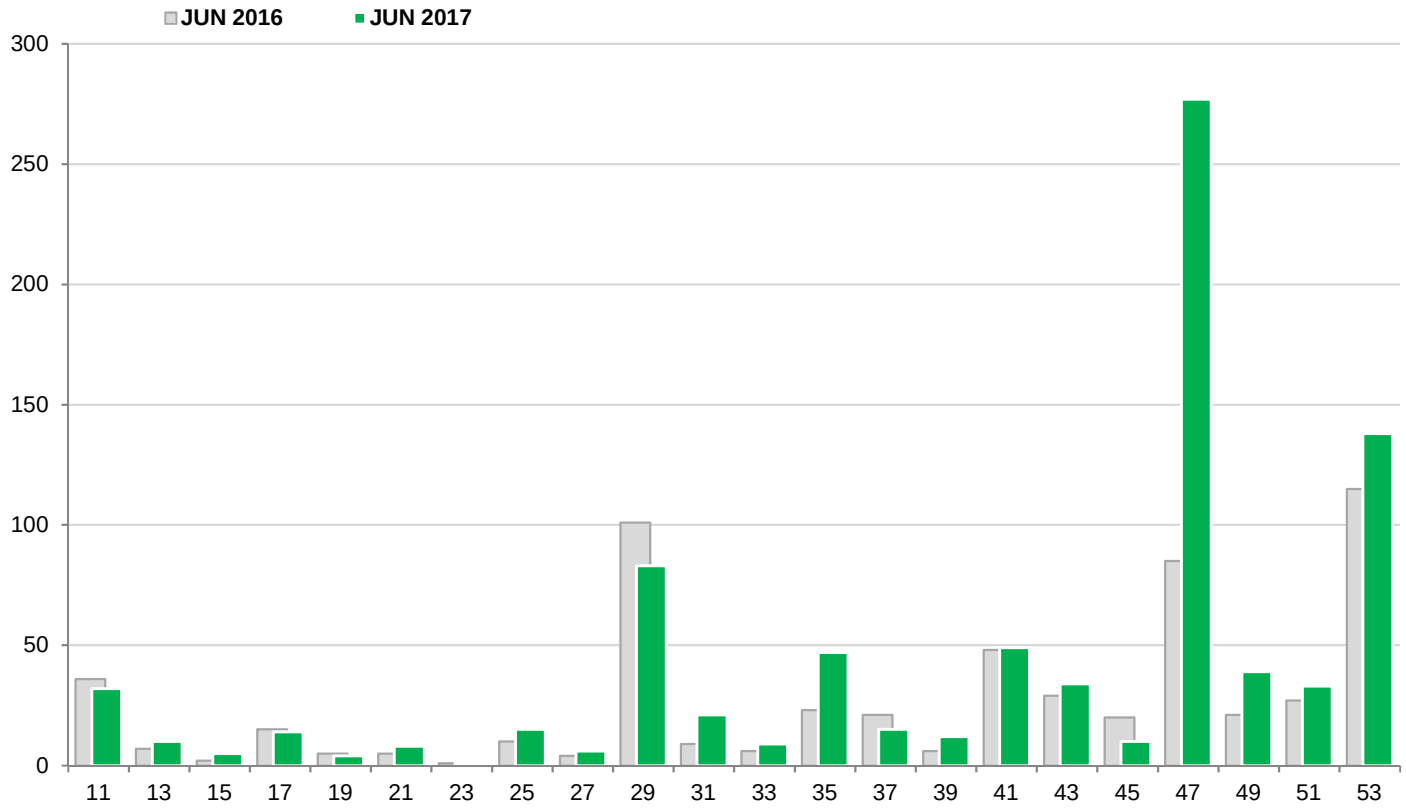
JOB OPENINGS--OVER-THE-YEAR PERCENT CHANGE



MOST RECENT 13 MONTHS		TOTAL	OVER-THE-MONTH NUMERIC CHANGE	OVER-THE-MONTH PERCENT CHANGE	OVER-THE-YEAR NUMERIC CHANGE	OVER-THE-YEAR PERCENT CHANGE	12 MONTH MOVING AVERAGE	OVER-THE-YEAR NUMERIC CHANGE	OVER-THE-YEAR PERCENT CHANGE
JUN	2016	701	14	2.0	-609	-46.5	912	-631	-40.9
JUL	2016	716	15	2.1	-656	-47.8	857	-671	-43.9
AUG	2016	782	66	9.2	-446	-36.3	819	-658	-44.5
SEP	2016	788	6	0.8	-286	-26.6	796	-625	-44.0
OCT	2016	604	-184	-23.4	-346	-36.4	767	-598	-43.8
NOV	2016	754	150	24.8	-164	-17.9	754	-531	-41.3
DEC	2016	761	7	0.9	60	8.6	759	-433	-36.3
JAN	2017	666	-95	-12.5	-279	-29.5	736	-423	-36.5
FEB	2017	916	250	37.5	128	16.2	746	-365	-32.9
MAR	2017	945	29	3.2	98	11.6	754	-319	-29.7
APR	2017	953	8	0.8	231	32.0	773	-241	-23.8
MAY	2017	882	-71	-7.5	195	28.4	790	-173	-18.0
JUN	**2017**	**988**	**106**	**12.0**	**287**	**40.9**	**813**	**-99**	**-10.9**

JOB OPENINGS DATA

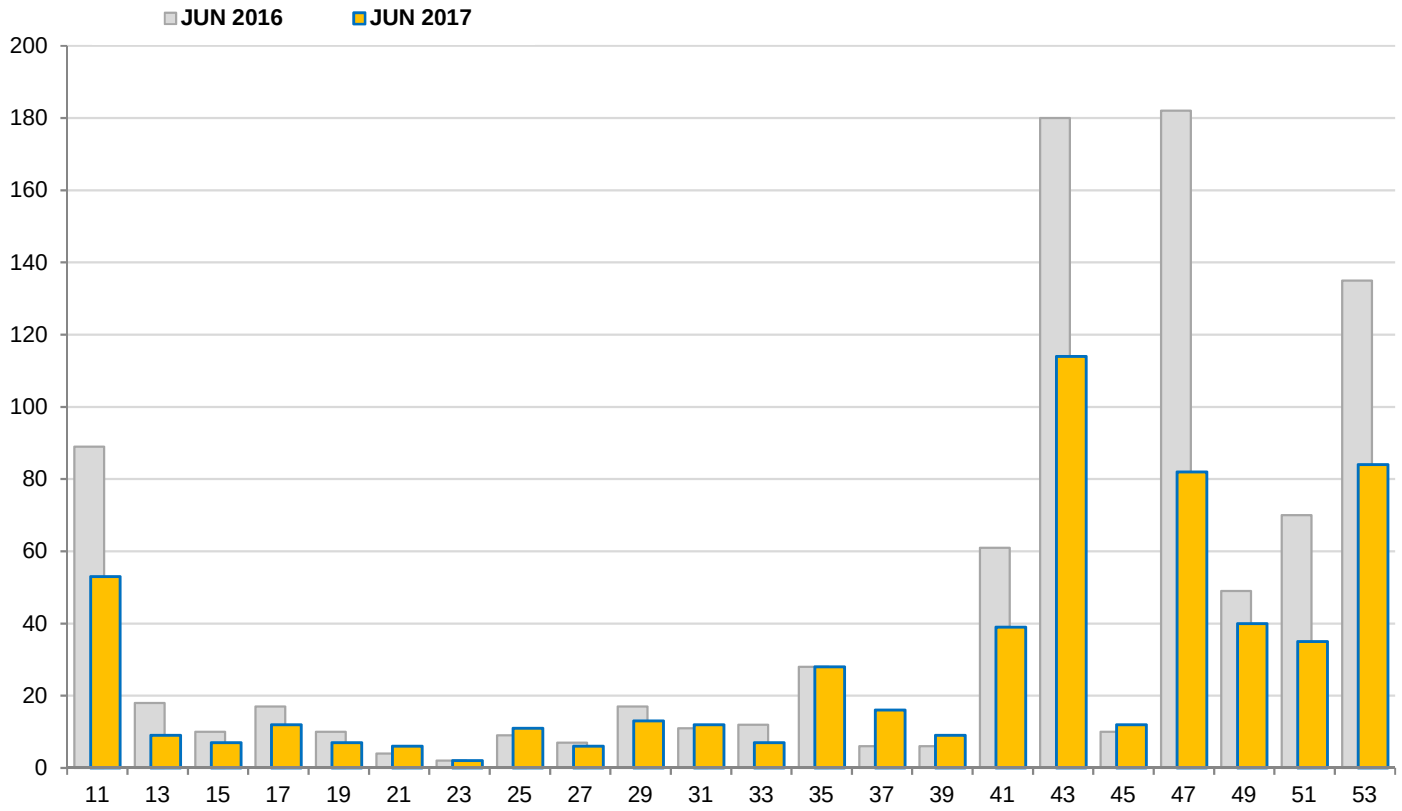
SOC CODE/OCCUPATIONAL GROUP



SOC CODE/OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	JUN 2016	MAY 2017	JUN 2017	OVER-THE-MONTH NUM CHG	OVER-THE-MONTH PCT CHG	OVER-THE-YEAR NUM CHG	OVER-THE-YEAR PCT CHG
11 Management	36	41	32	-9	-22.0	-4	-11.1
13 Business and Financial Operations	7	12	10	-2	-16.7	3	42.9
15 Computer and Mathematical	2	7	5	-2	-28.6	3	150.0
17 Architecture and Engineering	15	17	14	-3	-17.6	-1	-6.7
19 Life, Physical, and Social Science	5	2	4	2	100.0	-1	-20.0
21 Community and Social Service	5	7	8	1	14.3	3	60.0
23 Legal	1	3	1	-2	-66.7	0	0.0
25 Education, Training, and Library	10	20	15	-5	-25.0	5	50.0
27 Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	4	7	6	-1	-14.3	2	50.0
29 Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	101	91	83	-8	-8.8	-18	-17.8
31 Healthcare Support	9	20	21	1	5.0	12	133.3
33 Protective Service	6	5	9	4	80.0	3	50.0
35 Food Preparation and Serving Related	23	51	47	-4	-7.8	24	104.3
37 Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	21	15	15	0	0.0	-6	-28.6
39 Personal Care and Service	6	8	12	4	50.0	6	100.0
41 Sales and Related	48	42	49	7	16.7	1	2.1
43 Office and Administrative Support	29	31	34	3	9.7	5	17.2
45 Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	20	44	10	-34	-77.3	-10	-50.0
47 Construction and Extraction	85	89	277	188	211.2	192	225.9
49 Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	21	45	39	-6	-13.3	18	85.7
51 Production	27	49	33	-16	-32.7	6	22.2
53 Transportation and Material Moving	115	137	138	1	0.7	23	20.0
55 Military Specific	2	2	2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not Classified	103	137	124	-13	-9.5	21	20.4
TOTAL, ALL JOB OPENINGS	**701**	**882**	**988**	**106**	**12.0**	**287**	**40.9**

ACTIVE RESUMÉS DATA

SOC CODE/OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

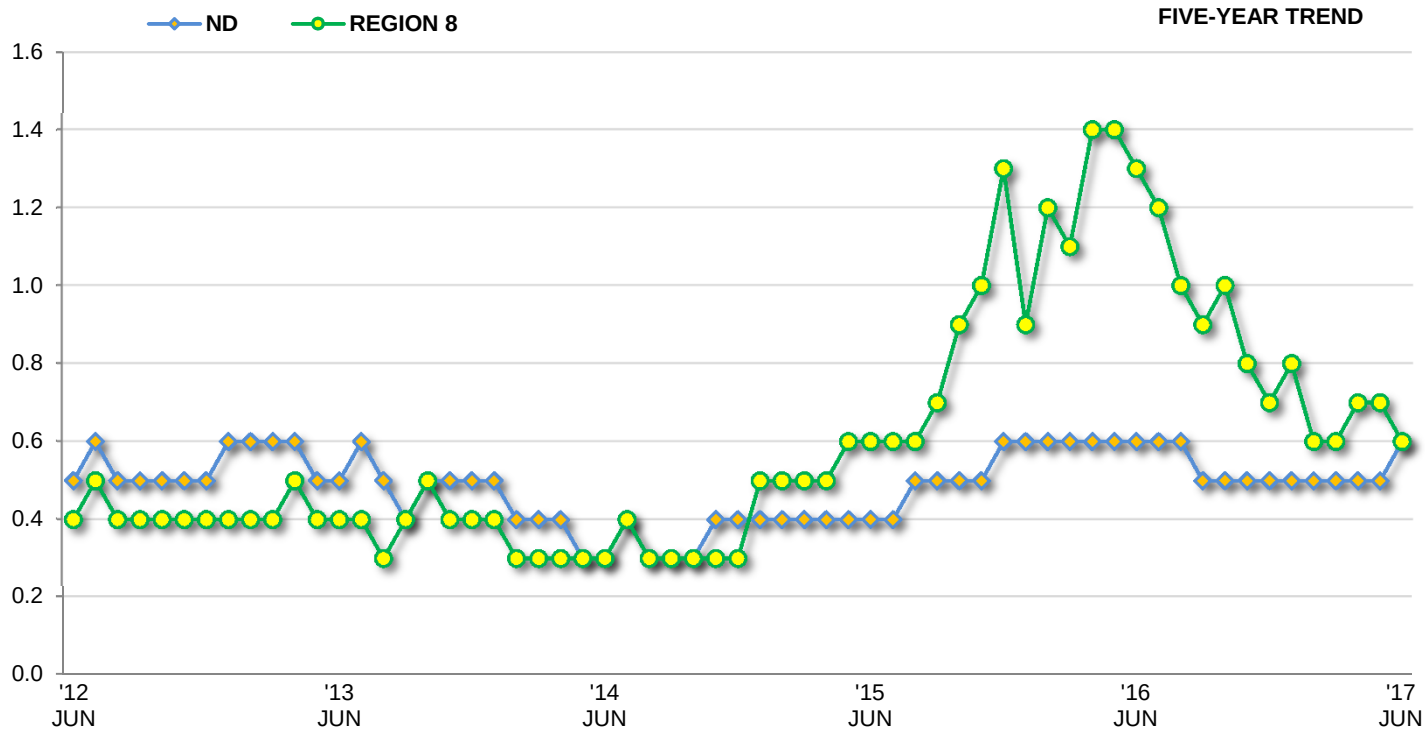


SOC CODE/OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	JUN 2016	MAY 2017	JUN 2017	OVER-THE-MONTH NUM CHG	OVER-THE-MONTH PCT CHG	OVER-THE-YEAR NUM CHG	OVER-THE-YEAR PCT CHG
11 Management	89	54	53	-1	-1.9	-36	-40.4
13 Business and Financial Operations	18	7	9	2	28.6	-9	-50.0
15 Computer and Mathematical	10	6	7	1	16.7	-3	-30.0
17 Architecture and Engineering	17	14	12	-2	-14.3	-5	-29.4
19 Life, Physical, and Social Science	10	6	7	1	16.7	-3	-30.0
21 Community and Social Service	4	4	6	2	50.0	2	50.0
23 Legal	2	1	2	1	100.0	0	0.0
25 Education, Training, and Library	9	12	11	-1	-8.3	2	22.2
27 Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	7	6	6	0	0.0	-1	-14.3
29 Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	17	12	13	1	8.3	-4	-23.5
31 Healthcare Support	11	13	12	-1	-7.7	1	9.1
33 Protective Service	12	11	7	-4	-36.4	-5	-41.7
35 Food Preparation and Serving Related	28	25	28	3	12.0	0	0.0
37 Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	6	15	16	1	6.7	10	166.7
39 Personal Care and Service	6	9	9	0	0.0	3	50.0
41 Sales and Related	61	44	39	-5	-11.4	-22	-36.1
43 Office and Administrative Support	180	122	114	-8	-6.6	-66	-36.7
45 Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	10	10	12	2	20.0	2	20.0
47 Construction and Extraction	182	92	82	-10	-10.9	-100	-54.9
49 Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	49	40	40	0	0.0	-9	-18.4
51 Production	70	38	35	-3	-7.9	-35	-50.0
53 Transportation and Material Moving	135	87	84	-3	-3.4	-51	-37.8
55 Military Specific	1	2	2	0	0.0	1	100.0
Not Classified	0	0	0	0	---	0	---
TOTAL, ALL ACTIVE RESUMÉS	**934**	**630**	**606**	**-24**	**-3.8**	**-328**	**-35.1**

SUPPLY/DEMAND RATES

ACTIVE RESUMÉS PER JOB OPENING

Active resumés per job opening is a supply/demand rate that uses active online resumés as the supply input and is the most timely of the supply/demand rates. For this measure, only local active online resumés (i.e. resumés 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 resumés were excluded from this calculation. A result less than 1 indicates more job openings than local active resumés, while a result greater than 1 indicates more local active resumés than job openings. Also, this is the only supply/demand rate that can generate results at the occupational group level.

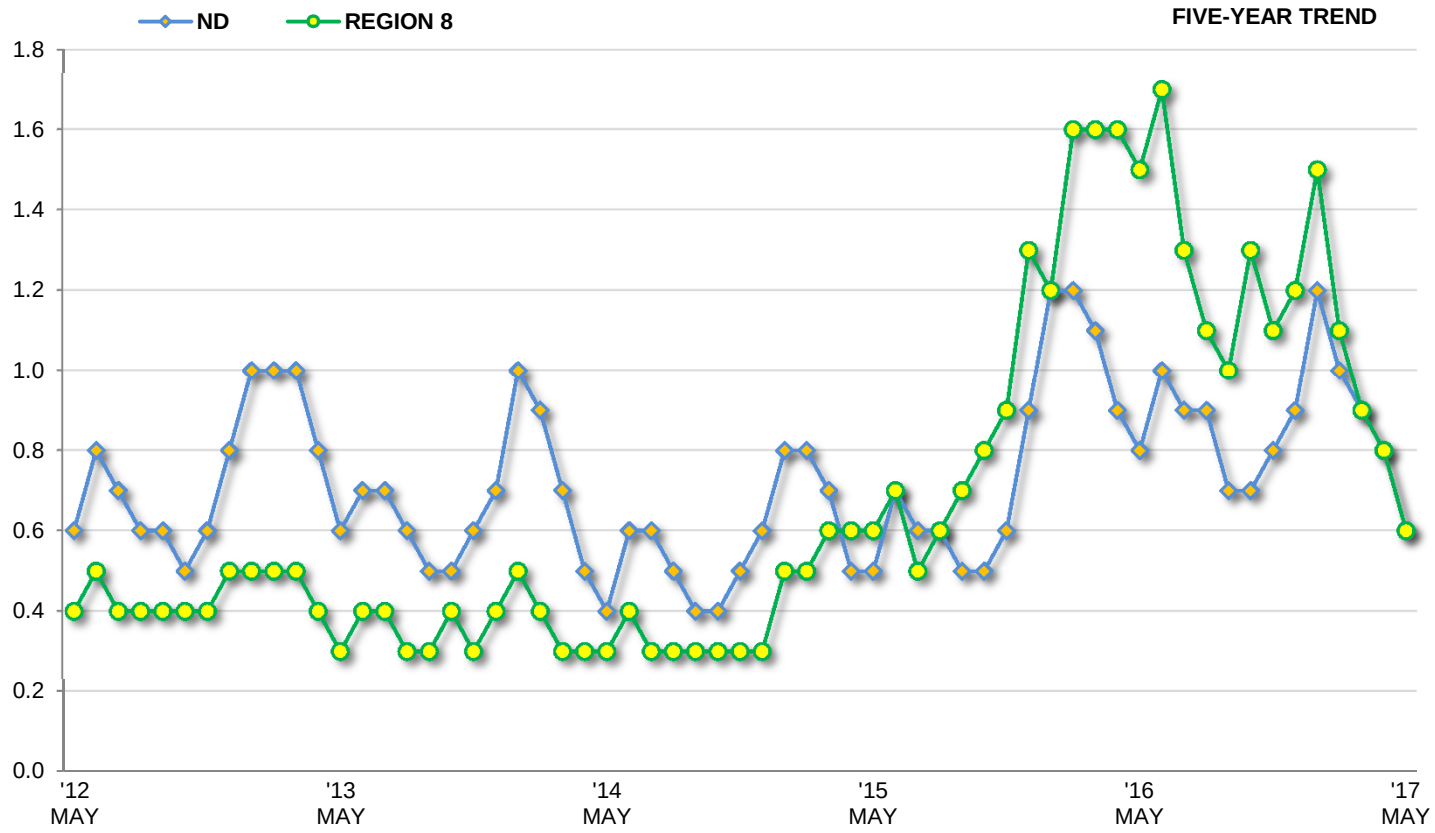


SOC CODE/OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	JUN 2016	JAN 2017	FEB 2017	MAR 2017	APR 2017	MAY 2017	JUN 2017
11 Management	2.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.7
13 Business and Financial Operations	2.6	0.8	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9
15 Computer and Mathematical	5.0	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.4
17 Architecture and Engineering	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
19 Life, Physical, and Social Science	2.0	5.0	1.4	0.6	1.5	3.0	1.8
21 Community and Social Service	0.8	2.0	1.3	2.3	1.6	0.6	0.8
23 Legal	2.0	3.0	---	---	0.7	0.3	2.0
25 Education, Training, and Library	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
27 Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0
29 Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
31 Healthcare Support	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.6
33 Protective Service	2.0	0.5	11.0	0.9	8.0	2.2	0.8
35 Food Preparation and Serving Related	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
37 Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.1
39 Personal Care and Service	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.8
41 Sales and Related	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8
43 Office and Administrative Support	6.2	5.0	2.4	2.4	3.3	3.9	3.4
45 Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.2
47 Construction and Extraction	2.1	2.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.3
49 Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	2.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0
51 Production	2.6	2.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1
53 Transportation and Material Moving	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
REGION 8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
NORTH DAKOTA	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6

SUPPLY/DEMAND RATES

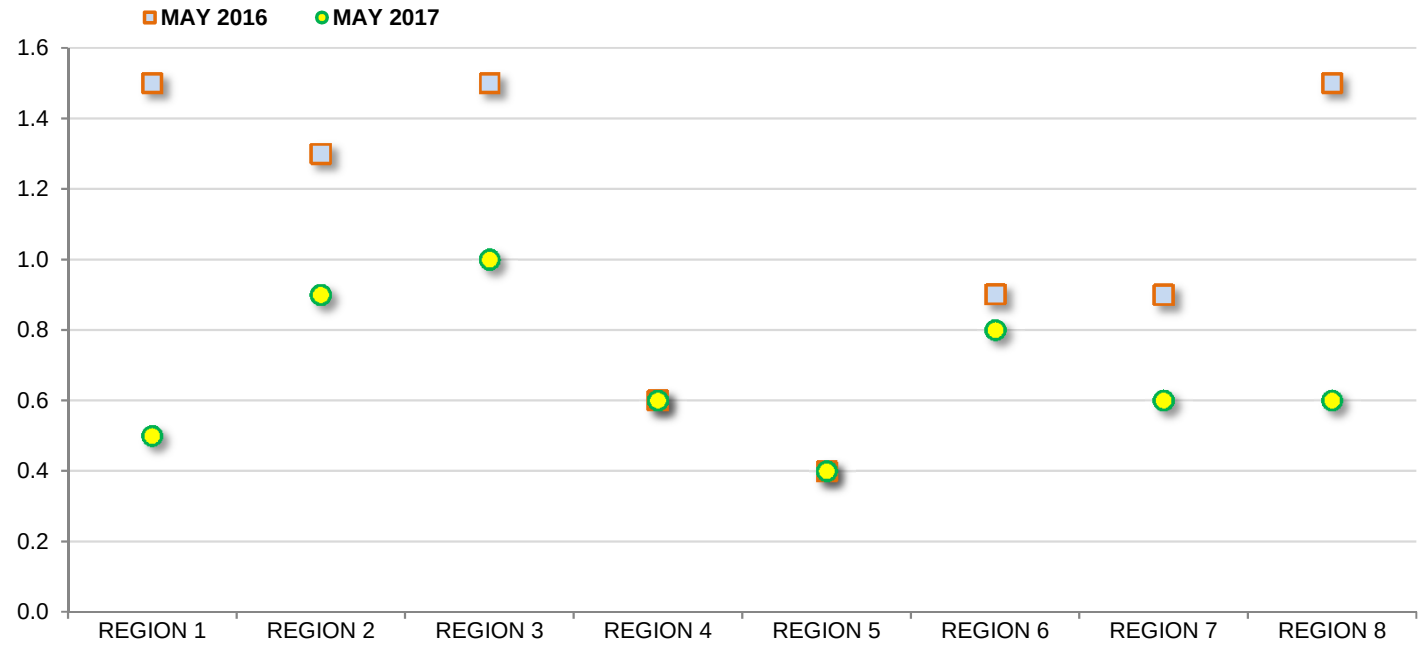
UNEMPLOYED PER JOB OPENING

Unemployed per job opening is a supply/demand rate calculated by taking the number of unemployed persons from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program and dividing by job openings. A result less than 1 indicates more job openings than potential resident labor supply while a result greater than 1 indicates more potential resident labor supply than job openings. The latest month for which North Dakota unemployment data are available is May 2017.



	MAY 2016	DEC 2016	JAN 2017	FEB 2017	MAR 2017	APR 2017	MAY 2017
REGION 8	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6
NORTH DAKOTA	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6

UNEMPLOYED PER JOB OPENING--REGIONAL COMPARISON



SOC CODE AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP STRUCTURE

2016 ND AVG HRLY WAGE ($)	SOC CODE/OCCUPATIONAL GROUP [Sample Occupations]
47.77	**11 MANAGEMENT** [Managers, Education Administrators, Farmers and Ranchers, Human Resource Managers]
29.55	**13 BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS** [Accountants, Auditors, Loan Officers, Tax Preparers]
32.29	**15 COMPUTER AND MATHEMATICAL** [Computer Programmers, Computer and Network Administrators, Web Developers, Statisticians]
33.81	**17 ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING** [Engineers, Drafters, Architects, Surveyors]
30.16	**19 LIFE, PHYSICAL, AND SOCIAL SCIENCE** [Biologists, Chemists, Economists]
22.62	**21 COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICE** [Social Workers, Clergy, Counselors, Social and Human Service Assistants]
38.29	**23 LEGAL** [Lawyers, Court Reporters, Judges, Magistrate Judges, Magistrates, Paralegal and Legal Assistants]
23.81	**25 EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND LIBRARY** [Elementary School Teachers, Secondary School Teachers, Special Education Teachers, Librarians]
19.23	**27 ARTS, DESIGN, ENTERTAINMENT, SPORTS, AND MEDIA** [Musicians and Singers, Photographers, Reporters and Correspondents, Umpires, Referees]
33.55	**29 HEALTHCARE PRACTITIONERS AND TECHNICAL** [Physicians and Surgeons, Dentists, Pharmacists, Registered Nurses, EMTs and Paramedics, Chiropractors]
15.83	**31 HEALTHCARE SUPPORT** [Home Health Aides, Medical Assistants, Medical Transcriptionists, Nursing Aides and Orderlies]
21.33	**33 PROTECTIVE SERVICE** [Correctional Officers, Firefighters, Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers, Lifeguards]
11.70	**35 FOOD PREPARATION AND SERVING RELATED** [Cooks, Bartenders, Waiters and Waitresses, Counter Attendants, Dishwashers]
14.34	**37 BUILDING AND GROUNDS CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE** [Janitors and Cleaners, Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers, Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners]
13.80	**39 PERSONAL CARE AND SERVICE** [Childcare Workers, Hairdressers, Hairstylists, Fitness Trainers, Personal and Home Care Aides]
19.21	**41 SALES AND RELATED** [Cashiers, Retail Salespersons, Insurance Sales Agents, Telemarketers]
17.55	**43 OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT** [Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Office Clerks, Receptionists, Tellers]
16.69	**45 FARMING, FISHING, AND FORESTRY** [Farmworkers and Laborers, Graders and Sorters of Agricultural Products, Hunters and Trappers]
25.53	**47 CONSTRUCTION AND EXTRACTION** [Carpenters, Electricians, Plumbers, Roofers, Oil and Gas Roustabouts]
25.60	**49 INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR** [Automotive Body Repairers, Mechanics, Electrical Power-Line Installers, Wind Turbine Service Technicians]
21.19	**51 PRODUCTION** [Assemblers and Fabricators, Machinists, Tool and Die Makers, Welders, Cutters, Solderers, Brazers]
21.47	**53 TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING** [Airline Pilots, Bus Drivers, Truck Drivers, Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators, Packers and Packagers]
---	**55 MILITARY SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONS** [Aircrew Officers, Infantry, Radar and Sonar Technicians, Special Forces]

ONLINE JOB OPENINGS REPORT NOTES

BACKGROUND

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 OJOR is generally published the first working Wednesday of the month following the reference month (i.e. January data published the first working Wednesday in February), though exceptions may occur. The report involves the monthly collection, processing, and dissemination of online job openings posted by employers and online resumé activities of job seekers. Both job openings and active resumés are published for major occupational groups at statewide and regional levels. Data for counties are only available at a total aggregate level.

Various supply/demand rates are calculated for major occupational groups and select geographies. Job openings and active resumés data are used to calculate the rate of active resumés per job opening. Unemployment data from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program is used to calculate the rate of unemployed persons per job opening and employment data from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program is used to calculate the job openings rate. All these supply/demand rates provide users with alternate views of the local labor supply/demand situation. For comparability, national level job openings data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) are extracted from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) and featured in the report. For a detailed description of the various supply/demand rates, see the 'Terms and Concepts' section.

METHODOLOGY AND COVERAGE

The OJOR is essentially a universe count of all North Dakota worksites with online advertised jobs posted either directly with Job Service North Dakota or indirectly through other online job sites. It should be stressed that coverage is limited to jobs posted online. Job vacancies advertised strictly through word-of-mouth, local print-only newspapers, outdoor signage, or any other non-online means are not counted.

The database from the Job Service North Dakota online labor exchange system is the underlying source for the OJOR and its corresponding time series. The data are a combination of local openings brought into the system either internally or externally. An internal job opening is submitted directly to the labor exchange system by either local office staff or authorized local employers. An external job opening is "spidered" into the system from outside online job sites including corporate, educational institution, newspaper, government, private job board, and recruiter sites. Keep in mind, almost all of the online job openings and active resumés data are self-reported by the employer and job seeker, respectively, so accuracy cannot necessarily be guaranteed though system checks are in place to flag potential errors. Every effort is made to ensure the report is constructed using deduplicated data. The deduplication process involves the systematic analysis of key fields of each opening, such as company name, job title/description, and location, against all openings, flagging potential duplicate matches. Active resumés are deduplicated against the user name and occupational code fields. An analyst reviews and eliminates legitimate duplicates.

The OJOR is not subject to the typical sampling error and non-response error components associated with most statistical surveys. Non-sampling error sources would include population under-coverage due to missing a portion of the targeted population (e.g. a large Internet job board), and over-coverage due to the inability to fully eliminate duplicate job openings. Additional potential sources of non-sampling error would include occupational and/or geographic coding errors which could affect the proper classification of individual job openings.

Occupational coding is done at the 6-digit 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) level. The SOC coding used in the OJOR is the same definitional coding used for federal employment and unemployment statistics. It should be noted that are no changes at the major occupational group level between the 2000 and 2010 SOC structures, though the detailed composition of the groups may have changed but not enough to be significant at the group level.

The geographic coding for an internal opening is determined by information submitted directly to the labor exchange system by either local office staff or authorized local employers. An external opening is coded against location information from the original posting.

Data are not seasonally adjusted and subject to revision. Dashes (---) indicate data not available.

TERMS AND CONCEPTS

DATA REFERENCE PERIOD. The OJOR collects data using a mid-month reference period (the week that includes the 12th of the month), which is standard for most BLS programs and provides a more accurate comparison for measures using data from those sources.

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.

ONLINE JOB OPENINGS REPORT NOTES

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

SUPPLY/DEMAND RATES. Supply/demand rates, as outlined below, only provide a measure of relative slack of the labor market and whether a potential imbalance exists, but does not suggest that the qualifications of the job seekers directly align with the requirements of the advertised vacancies. Over time, these rates tend to trend closely with the general economic cycle, specifically labor market contractions/expansions.

JOB OPENINGS RATE. The job openings rate is simply the percentage of all jobs in the economy open and available and is calculated by taking the number of job openings divided by total nonfarm employment (filled jobs) from the CES program plus job openings (unfilled jobs). The number of unfilled jobs is an important measure of the unmet demand for labor. With that statistic, it is possible to paint a more complete picture of the state's labor market than by looking solely at the unemployment rate, a measure of the excess supply of labor. A higher rate is an indicator of increased job opportunities for seekers. This supply/demand rate includes those working more than one job and commuting from out of state. Calculations for the U.S. job openings rate use data from the JOLTS. Due to timing issues, supplemental data used to calculate this rate typically lag one month, therefore the most recent published rate will lag one month in the latest published report. The U.S. data typically lag two months.

ACTIVE RESUMÉS PER JOB OPENING. Active resumés per job opening is a supply/demand rate that uses active online resumés as the supply input and is the most timely of the supply/demand rates. For this measure, only local active online resumés (i.e. resumés 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 resumés are excluded from this calculation. A result less than 1 indicates more job openings than local active resumés, while a result greater than 1 indicates more local active resumés than job openings. Also, this is the only supply/demand rate that generates results at the occupational group level.

UNEMPLOYED PER JOB OPENING. Unemployed per job opening is a supply/demand rate calculated by taking the number of unemployed persons from the LAUS program and dividing by job openings. A result less than 1 indicates more job openings than potential resident labor supply, while a result greater than 1 indicates more potential resident labor supply than job openings. Calculations for the U.S. rate of unemployed persons per job opening are based on data from the JOLTS and the Current Population Survey (CPS) from the BLS. Due to timing issues, supplemental data used to calculate this rate typically lag one month, therefore the most recent published rate will lag one month in the latest published report. The U.S. data typically lag two months.

OCCUPATIONAL DATA. Occupational groups are based on the 2010 SOC coding system. Openings and resumés are coded to the 6-digit SOC level whenever possible. Data are aggregated to the major occupational group level.

UNEMPLOYMENT DATA. The unemployment data used in this report come from the CPS and the LAUS programs. Both programs provide timely and accurate data on the unemployed and are used to calculate supply/demand rates of unemployed per job opening. The unemployed are defined as those 16 years of age and older who were unemployed but actively seeking and available for work within the last month.

REGIONAL DATA. The eight North Dakota regions were established in 1968 are made up of groupings of counties around a regional city center providing a majority of the services and exhibiting the greatest economic influence. Openings data are coded based on worksite location. Resumés data are coded based on the current residential address of the job seeker. While the regional reports are not as comprehensive as the statewide report, they do provide some local detail and comparisons not otherwise available.

WAGE DATA. The average hourly wage data are the latest available from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program. OES wage data provide an accurate, comprehensive, point-in-time snapshot of wage levels of currently employed workers across all 800 SOC occupations. These wage data should not be interpreted as an advertised wage for openings in that occupational group. Occupational wage data specific to the OJOR regions are not available, instead, state-level North Dakota occupational wages are provided as a general guide.

DATA INTERPRETATION

The OJOR contains a lot of data and information. For many, the issue becomes how to interpret it. While the top-line numbers get the most attention, the emphasis in interpreting the data should focus on the trend over time. Since the time series is not seasonally adjusted, the most appropriate comparison for any month should be the same month one year earlier.

ONLINE JOB OPENINGS REPORT NOTES

Job openings data reflect a relative demand for labor. Job openings include all open and available online openings. It should not be assumed that the published job openings number is the entirety of the job openings market. There is a segment of the job openings market that relies solely on means other than online to recruit workers. Those openings aren't captured in the OJOR.

Active resumés data reflect a relative supply of labor. Active resumés include all online resumés that have been created or otherwise modified by job seekers with a desire to work in North Dakota. Therefore, a segment of active resumés belong to out-of-state candidates. Candidates may post multiple online resumés so active resumés should not be interpreted as an individual candidate count. Active resumés are not necessarily an indicator of unemployment since candidates posting resumés may or may not be unemployed. It should not be assumed that the published active resumés number is the entirety of the potential labor supply market. For example, those unemployed who haven't created an online resumé are not counted in the active resumé total. Similarly, "casual" job seekers who may peruse job openings but not create an online resumé are not included in the count.

Supply/demand rates are a calculation used to reconcile the relationship between labor market demand (e.g. job openings) and labor market supply (e.g. active resumés, unemployed). The resulting ratios highlight the relative slack of the labor market for occupational groups and select geographies. Generally, supply/demand rates (e.g. active resumés per job opening, unemployed persons per job opening) below 1 indicate a greater need for workers in an occupational group or area. In other words, there's not enough supply (workers) to keep up with demand (job openings). Generally, the opposite is true when supply/demand rates exceed 1. Of course, such an analysis only provides a general idea of where excess demand exists; it does not necessarily indicate a match if a candidate doesn't have the individual education, skills, or experience to get hired. Caution should be exercised when interpreting supply/demand rates. Occupational groups and geographies with a small number of openings exhibit much more volatility and may skew a user's interpretation of an area's labor market situation. It's important to reference the number of openings for an occupational group or geography in order to add context to any supply/demand analysis (high/low rates may mask a relatively small labor market demand and/or supply).This is especially true for geographies with small populations and labor forces.

Career planning and exploration is an integral component to a successful work life. Students are increasingly being introduced to career planning and exploration activities early on in their academic life. In conjunction with other pieces of labor market information (e.g. projections, wages, skill requirements, etc.), the supply/demand data can alert students, educators, and counselors to excess supply or higher demand in certain occupational groups or geographies. For job seekers, the OJOR data can help focus job searches and highlight occupational groups and/or geographic areas with the greatest opportunities or toughest competition. The business community, economic developers, and policy makers use supply/demand data to track trends in the labor market. OJOR data can potentially highlight labor imbalances. This can be especially helpful if a business is looking to expand or relocate, therefore needing a supply of available workers. Economic developers and policy makers use the data to gauge the general health of the economy and look for opportunities to maximize labor supply and demand.