

# Minnesota Employment Review

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## Community and Social Services in Northeast Minnesota

### A Healthy Dose of Jobs

Now accounting for almost one in every four jobs, Health Care and Social Assistance has grown rapidly as the largest employing industry in Northeast Minnesota. With just over 33,600 jobs midway through 2016, Health Care and Social Assistance now provides 23.5 percent of total covered employment in the Arrowhead, which was nearly 7 percent more concentrated than in the state as a whole.

Health Care and Social Assistance has been the driving force for the regional economy. From the second quarter of 2000 to the second quarter of 2016, Health Care and Social Assistance added

exactly 10,000 net new jobs in Northeast Minnesota, a hearty 42.3 percent increase. That included just over 4,200 new jobs over the past decade since the second quarter of 2006 and 471 net new jobs in the past year.

The two largest Health Care and Social Assistance sectors in the region are Hospitals, which had just over 13,100 jobs, and Nursing and Residential Care Facilities, which provided 10,600 jobs in 2016. Both of those sectors have been huge job contributors over the past decade, and both are much more strongly concentrated in Northeast Minnesota than the rest of the state, highlighting their importance to the region (see Table 1).

### Features:

U is for Ultrasound Technician

V is for Veterinary Technician

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**Table 1. Northeast Minnesota Health Care and Social Assistance Employment Trends**

	Qtr. 2 2016 Data			Change in Jobs			
	Number of Firms	Number of Jobs	Average Annual Wages	Qtr. 2 2006 - Qtr. 2 2016		Qtr. 2 2015 - Qtr. 2 2016	
				Numeric	Percent	Numeric	Percent
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>8,408</b>	<b>142,808</b>	<b>\$39,780</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>-1,687</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>33,613</b>	<b>\$43,368</b>	<b>4,217</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>Ambulatory Health Care Services</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>5,415</b>	<b>\$63,128</b>	<b>-1,214</b>	<b>-18.3%</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
<b>Hospitals</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13,114</b>	<b>\$55,952</b>	<b>2,983</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<i>General Medical and Surgical Hospitals</i>	22	12,570	\$55,952	NA	NA	403	3.3%
<i>Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals</i>	1	533	\$56,264	229	75.3%	-231	-30.2%
<i>Specialty Hospitals</i>	3	11	\$68,120	NA	NA	+2	22.2%
<b>Nursing and Residential Care Facilities</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>\$25,324</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>-102</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
<i>Nursing Care Facilities (Skilled Nursing)</i>	29	2,857	\$29,068	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Residential Intellectual and Developmental Disability, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Facilities</i>	94	3,575	\$23,868	399	12.6%	-154	-4.1%
<i>Continuing Care Retirement Communities and Assisted Living Facilities for the Elderly</i>	77	2,384	\$23,036	741	45.1%	-162	-6.4%
<i>Other Residential Care Facilities</i>	84	1,784	\$25,220	1,197	203.9%	170	10.5%
<b>Social Assistance</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>4,482</b>	<b>\$25,168</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>
<i>Individual and Family Services</i>	120	2,993	\$24,700	651	27.8%	-21	-0.7%
<i>Community Food and Housing, and Emergency and Other Relief Services</i>	15	185	\$32,760	-20	-9.8%	3	1.6%
<i>Vocational Rehabilitation Services</i>	32	829	\$25,792	-45	-5.1%	22	2.7%
<i>Child Day Care Services</i>	44	473	\$24,336	NA	NA	-17	-3.5%

Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program

## More Than Medical Care

Because of the outsized influence of health care on the Arrowhead economy, workforce efforts in the region have focused on training people in health care support and practitioner occupations like certified nursing assistants (CNAs), home health aides (HHAs), personal care aides (PCAs), registered nurses (RNs), and licensed practical nurses (LPNs), among others. Most of these new workers have been absorbed into the labor force as quickly as they can be trained and are projected to remain in high demand in the next decade as well.

But medical care represents just one part of the exploding need for health care and social assistance services in the region. Northeast Minnesota is also experiencing tremendous growth in services for the disabled, elderly, low income, or other underrepresented populations, helping find and obtain employment, housing, financial assistance, or other social services.

After hospitals, the largest employing sub-sector in Northeast Minnesota is Residential Intellectual and Developmental Disability, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Facilities, which provided 3,575 jobs at 94 establishments through the second quarter of 2016. Despite eliminating just over 150 jobs in the past year, these facilities still added nearly 400 jobs over the past decade, a 12.6 percent increase.

Likewise, the region had just under 3,000 jobs at 120 providers of Individual and Family Services, such as child welfare services and guidance agencies, activity centers for people with disabilities, senior citizen and adult day care centers, and non-medical home care for elderly or disabled persons. These organizations added over 650 jobs from 2006 to 2016, a 27.8 percent increase.

## Community and Social Services

Over 10 percent of the jobs at Nursing and Residential Care Facilities and Social Assistance are classified in the Community and Social Services occupational group. In the Residential Intellectual and Developmental Disability, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Facilities sub-sector, these occupations account for more than 20 percent of employment.

When compared to the U.S. economy, Community and Social Services occupations have a location quotient of 2.1 in Northeast Minnesota, meaning that the share of jobs is more than twice as high in the region as the rest of the nation. Overall, 10 of the 15 occupations in the group have location quotients above 2.0 while just two occupations – healthcare social workers and social workers, all other – were less concentrated in the region than the nation (see Table 2).

**Table 2. Northeast Minnesota Community and Social Services Occupations**

SOC Code	SOC Title	Northeast Minnesota			United States	
		Estimated Regional Employment	Median Hourly Wage	Location Quotient	Estimated National Employment	Median Hourly Wage
<b>00-0000</b>	<b>Total, All Occupations</b>	<b>142,870</b>	<b>\$16.61</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>137,896,660</b>	<b>\$17.58</b>
21-0000	Community and Social Service Occupations	4,290	\$18.55	2.1	1,972,140	\$20.36
21-1093	Social and Human Service Assistants	1,610	\$14.28	4.3	359,350	\$14.94
21-1021	Child, Family, and School Social Workers	600	\$29.02	2.0	294,080	\$20.52
21-1014	Mental Health Counselors	330	\$18.05	2.5	128,200	\$20.29
21-1012	Educational, Guidance, School, and Vocational Counselors	320	\$22.25	1.2	253,460	\$26.01
21-1023	Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	250	\$22.33	2.2	110,070	\$20.44
21-1015	Rehabilitation Counselors	240	\$13.95	2.3	101,630	\$16.67
21-1099	Community and Social Service Specialists, All Other	240	\$18.64	2.4	94,670	\$20.30
21-1011	Substance Abuse and Behavioral Disorder Counselors	180	\$19.80	2.0	87,090	\$19.37
21-1091	Health Educators	120	\$22.47	2.0	57,570	\$25.18
21-1022	Healthcare Social Workers	110	\$25.23	0.7	155,590	\$25.38
21-1094	Community Health Workers	100	\$17.46	2.0	48,130	\$17.59
21-1019	Counselors, All Other	70	\$17.75	2.6	26,370	\$22.07
21-2011	Clergy	50	\$18.41	1.0	48,250	\$21.44
21-1013	Marriage and Family Therapists	40	\$19.64	1.2	32,070	\$23.56
21-1029	Social Workers, All Other	10	\$21.24	0.2	59,570	\$28.38

Source: DEED Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program, Qtr. 1 2016

## Social and Human Service Assistants

With estimated regional employment of 1,610 workers, Social and Human Service Assistants have the highest location quotient of the Community and Social Services occupations in the region, being four times more concentrated in the Arrowhead than the country. In fact, it is the 18th largest occupation in Northeast Minnesota, but barely cracks the top 100 occupations nationwide, ranking 89th overall.

According to DEED’s Career Profile tool, Social and Human Service Assistants “assist in providing client services in a wide variety of fields, such as psychology, rehabilitation, or social work, including support for families,” and “may assist clients in identifying and obtaining available benefits and social and community services, “ or “assist social workers with developing, organizing, and conducting programs to prevent and resolve problems relevant to substance abuse, human relationships, rehabilitation, or dependent care.”<sup>1</sup>

Other job titles include case worker, case aide, case manager, advocate, daily living specialist, clinical assistant, or addictions counselor assistant. Whatever the setting, people in this job need active listening, social perceptiveness, time management, and decision making skills. Workers are in constant contact with other people, and should have a service orientation that leads them to look actively for ways to help people and ensure the safety and security of their clients.

The typical entry-level educational requirement is a high school diploma and short-term on-the-job training, but nearly three-fourths of people who are working as Social and Human Service Assistants in Minnesota have at least some college experience, including 31 percent who have a bachelor’s degree or higher. According to data from the most recent Job Vacancy Survey, just 20 percent of the current openings for Social and Human Service Assistants in Northeast Minnesota require postsecondary education, and the median wage offer was \$11.52, showing there may be a misalignment between jobseeker expectations and employer needs.

### Wise Counsel

In contrast, the rest of the occupations in the Community and Social Services group require at least a Bachelor’s Degree, with many preferring a Master’s Degree. Social workers, whether in mental health and substance abuse, healthcare, or child, family, and school settings, all require a Bachelor’s Degree, while most positions for counselors call for a Master’s Degree (see Table 3).

This requirement is very clearly reflected in Job Vacancy Survey results in Northeast Minnesota, where 100 percent of the openings for Mental Health Counselors, Child, Family, and School Social Workers, Healthcare Social Workers, and Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers require postsecondary education. This has led to higher median wage offers, ranging from about \$15.00 to nearly \$19.00 per hour in the region.

Wage offers and educational requirements were lower for Substance Abuse and Behavioral Disorder Counselors in the region. Just 45 percent of postings required postsecondary



**Table 3. Educational Requirements for Community and Social Service Occupations**

Occupational Title	Typical Education Needed for Entry
Educational, Guidance, School, and Vocational Counselors	Master’s Degree
Marriage and Family Therapists	Master’s Degree
Mental Health Counselors	Master’s Degree
Rehabilitation counselors	Master’s Degree
Counselors, All Other	Master’s Degree
Healthcare Social Workers	Master’s degree
Community and Social Service Specialists, All Other	Master’s Degree
Substance Abuse and Behavioral Disorder Counselors	Bachelor’s Degree
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	Bachelor’s Degree
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	Bachelor’s Degree
Social Workers, All Other	Bachelor’s Degree
Health Educators	Bachelor’s Degree
Probation Officers and Correctional Treatment Specialists	Bachelor’s Degree
Clergy	Bachelor’s Degree
Directors, Religious Activities and Education	Bachelor’s Degree
Social and Human Service Assistants	High school diploma
Community Health Workers	High school diploma

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

<sup>1</sup>DEED Career Profile. Social and Human Service Assistants. Retrieved from: <https://apps.deed.state.mn.us/lmi/cpt/Search>

education, and the median wage offer was just \$11.90 per hour, despite having one of the highest job vacancy rates in the region.

The current demand for community and social services workers remains strong in Northeast Minnesota, with employers reporting the highest number of job vacancies in the second quarter of 2016. While demand increased 30 percent across all occupations in the region over the past year, the number of openings for community and social services workers jumped 72 percent since 2015 and was 10 times higher than in 2009 and 2012 (see Figure 1).

### A Future So Bright

Northeast Minnesota is expected to see continued growth in demand for Community and Social Service occupations and will also need to fill existing jobs that become open when current workers retire or leave the labor force for other reasons. According to DEED's 2014 to 2024 Employment Outlook, the region is projected to add over 400 net new jobs in community and social service and may have 1,000 replacement openings available to fill (see Table 4).

**Figure 1. Northeast Minnesota Job Vacancy Survey Results, Q2 2006 - Q2 2016**



Source: DEED Job Vacancy Survey

**Table 4. Community and Social Service Employment Projections in Northeast Minnesota, 2014 to 2024**

Occupation	Estimated Employment 2014	Projected Employment 2024	Percent Change 2014-2024	Numeric Change 2014-2024	Replacement Openings 2014-2024	Total Openings 2014-2024
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>	<b>159,860</b>	<b>163,078</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>38,200</b>	<b>44,660</b>
<b>Community and Social Service Occupations</b>	<b>4,754</b>	<b>5,170</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,420</b>
Social and Human Service Assistants	1,666	1,852	11.1%	186	320	510
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	391	448	14.5%	57	90	150
Mental Health Counselors	299	360	20.4%	61	60	120
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	377	380	0.7%	3	90	90
Community and Social Service Specialists	315	328	4.1%	13	60	70
Educ., Guidance, School and Voc. Counselors	251	265	5.5%	14	50	60
Clergy	278	284	2.1%	6	60	60
Rehabilitation Counselors	308	302	-1.9%	-6	60	60
Substance Abuse and Behavior Disorder Counselors	136	160	17.6%	24	20	50
Health Educators	93	111	19.3%	18	10	30
Healthcare Social Workers	118	122	3.3%	4	20	30
Community Health Workers	80	96	20.0%	16	10	30
Marriage and Family Therapists	39	47	20.5%	8	-----	10
Counselors, All Other	22	25	13.6%	3	-----	-----

Source: DEED 2014-2024 Employment Outlook

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The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) is the standard used by Federal and state statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy (<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>). Every other month Minnesota Employment Review will spotlight several NAICS sectors for the reader. This month the spotlight is on:<sup>1</sup>

## 11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting

The two digit number for this sector is 11. The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector is comprised of establishments primarily engaged in agricultural production and agricultural support activities. In 2015 there were 2,630 establishments in this sector employing 21,385 people. Employment counts and establishment numbers were highest in the following subsectors: Corn Farming, Dairy and Cattle Production, Hog and Pig Farming, Nursery and Tree Production, Logging, and Support Activities for Animal Production. See Table 1 for details on number of establishments and employment for these subsectors.

Table 1

Subsector	Establishments	Employment
Corn Farming (111150)	207	819
Nursery and Tree Production (111421)	81	1,654
Dairy Cattle and Milk Production (112120)	321	4,189
Hog and Pig Farming (112210)	294	3,335
Logging (113310)	178	833
Support Activities for Animal Production (115210)	162	808

Source: <https://apps.deed.state.mn.us/lmi/qcew/ResultsDisp.aspx>

## 21: Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction

The two digit number for this sector is 21. The Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sector is comprised of establishments that extract naturally occurring mineral solids, liquid minerals, and natural gases. This sector has two activities: mine operations and mine support activities. In 2015 2,846 establishments in this sector employed 27,559 people. The most significant Minnesota employment in this subsector is in the Iron Ore and the Construction Sand and Gravel Mining subsectors. See Table 2 for details on number of establishments and employment these subsectors.

Table 2

Subsector	Establishments	Employment
Iron Ore Mining (212210)	9	4,205
Construction Sand and Gravel Mining (212321)	119	1,012

Source: <https://apps.deed.state.mn.us/lmi/qcew/ResultsDisp.aspx>

## 22: Utilities

The two digit number for this sector is 22. The Utilities sector is made up of establishments engaged in the provision of the following utility services: electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply, and sewage removal. In 2015 418 establishments in this sector employed 14,250 people. The Electric Power Distribution and Fossil Fuel Power Generation subsectors had the largest employment. See Table 3 for details on number of establishments and employment for the major subsectors in this code.

Table 3

Subsector	Establishments	Employment
Electric Power Distribution (221122)	180	6,678
Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation (221112)	32	2,248
Natural Gas Distribution (221210)	59	1,521
Hydroelectric Power Generation (221111)	37	467

Source: <https://apps.deed.state.mn.us/lmi/qcew/ResultsDisp.aspx>

<sup>1</sup>More detailed information on each NAICS sector can be found at <https://apps.deed.state.mn.us/lmi/qcew/ResultsDisp.aspx>.



# Labor Force Estimates

## County/ Area

County/ Area	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Rate of Unemployment		
	Dec 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2015
<b>United States ('000s)</b>												
(Seasonally adjusted)	159,640	159,456	157,833	152,111	152,048	149,929	7,529	7,409	7,904	4.7%	4.6%	5.0%
(Unadjusted)	158,968	159,451	157,245	151,798	152,385	149,703	7,170	7,066	7,542	4.5	4.4	4.8
<b>Minnesota</b>												
(Seasonally adjusted)	2,986,041	2,982,970	3,021,733	2,870,803	2,868,240	2,910,297	115,238	114,730	111,436	3.9	3.8	3.7
(Unadjusted)	2,977,719	2,972,551	3,020,213	2,857,130	2,875,507	2,909,949	120,589	97,044	110,264	4.0	3.3	3.7
<b>Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA)*</b>												
Mpls.-St. Paul MSA	1,922,032	1,920,129	1,940,473	1,853,159	1,861,881	1,878,931	68,873	58,248	61,542	3.6	3.0	3.2
Duluth-Superior MSA	138,979	139,709	142,112	131,227	132,883	134,059	7,752	6,826	8,053	5.6	4.9	5.7
Rochester MSA	118,324	118,322	118,705	114,437	115,184	115,238	3,887	3,138	3,467	3.3	2.7	2.9
St. Cloud MSA	111,338	110,589	111,884	106,711	107,125	107,764	4,627	3,464	4,120	4.2	3.1	3.7
Mankato-N Mankato MSA	58,642	58,858	59,988	56,815	57,417	58,504	1,827	1,441	1,484	3.1	2.4	2.5
Fargo-Moorhead MSA	140,051	139,262	133,287	136,286	136,333	130,170	3,765	2,929	3,117	2.7	2.1	2.3
Grand Forks MSA	57,591	57,843	55,217	55,876	56,430	53,691	1,715	1,413	1,526	3.0	2.4	2.8
<b>Region One</b>	<b>48,991</b>	<b>48,488</b>	<b>49,929</b>	<b>45,706</b>	<b>46,504</b>	<b>47,008</b>	<b>3,285</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>2,921</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Kittson	2,455	2,442	2,523	2,335	2,359	2,411	120	83	112	4.9	3.4	4.4
Marshall	5,773	5,705	5,935	5,225	5,359	5,414	548	346	521	9.5	6.1	8.8
Norman	3,411	3,354	3,530	3,225	3,233	3,351	186	121	179	5.5	3.6	5.1
Pennington	9,284	8,998	9,293	8,398	8,596	8,608	886	402	685	9.5	4.5	7.4
Polk	17,210	17,331	17,655	16,429	16,770	16,936	781	561	719	4.5	3.2	4.1
Red Lake	2,330	2,326	2,390	2,135	2,183	2,201	195	143	189	8.4	6.1	7.9
Roseau	8,528	8,332	8,603	7,959	8,004	8,087	569	328	516	6.7	3.9	6.0
<b>Region Two</b>	<b>42,700</b>	<b>42,323</b>	<b>43,213</b>	<b>39,885</b>	<b>40,165</b>	<b>40,411</b>	<b>2,815</b>	<b>2,158</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Beltrami	23,694	23,710	23,896	22,400	22,732	22,626	1,294	978	1,270	5.5	4.1	5.3
Clearwater	4,741	4,633	4,785	4,240	4,270	4,269	501	363	516	10.6	7.8	10.8
Hubbard	9,350	9,219	9,454	8,603	8,636	8,729	747	583	725	8.0	6.3	7.7
Lake of the Woods	2,504	2,373	2,579	2,359	2,231	2,438	145	142	141	5.8	6.0	5.5
Mahnomen	2,411	2,388	2,499	2,283	2,296	2,349	128	92	150	5.3	3.9	6.0
<b>Region Three</b>	<b>159,399</b>	<b>159,724</b>	<b>163,941</b>	<b>149,372</b>	<b>150,900</b>	<b>153,545</b>	<b>10,027</b>	<b>8,824</b>	<b>10,396</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Aitkin	6,767	6,672	6,881	6,250	6,290	6,395	517	382	486	7.6	5.7	7.1
Carlton	17,032	17,024	17,429	16,050	16,243	16,489	982	781	940	5.8	4.6	5.4
Cook	3,009	2,949	3,048	2,837	2,812	2,892	172	137	156	5.7	4.6	5.1
Itasca	22,580	22,583	23,036	20,608	20,747	21,159	1,972	1,836	1,877	8.7	8.1	8.1
Koochiching	6,016	5,977	6,300	5,480	5,432	5,754	536	545	546	8.9	9.1	8.7
Lake	5,250	5,312	5,637	4,966	5,047	5,145	284	265	492	5.4	5.0	8.7
St. Louis	98,745	99,207	101,610	93,181	94,329	95,711	5,564	4,878	5,899	5.6	4.9	5.8
City of Duluth	43,703	43,980	44,823	42,074	42,592	43,216	1,629	1,388	1,607	3.7	3.2	3.6
Balance of St. Louis County	55,042	55,227	56,787	51,107	51,737	52,495	3,935	3,490	4,292	7.1	6.3	7.6
<b>Region Four</b>	<b>125,796</b>	<b>125,047</b>	<b>128,102</b>	<b>120,079</b>	<b>121,155</b>	<b>122,986</b>	<b>5,717</b>	<b>3,892</b>	<b>5,116</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Becker	18,470	18,186	18,760	17,460	17,493	17,811	1,010	693	949	5.5	3.8	5.1
Clay	35,817	35,746	36,519	34,484	34,847	35,414	1,333	899	1,105	3.7	2.5	3.0
Douglas	19,842	19,683	20,032	18,999	19,082	19,273	843	601	759	4.2	3.1	3.8
Grant	3,343	3,304	3,431	3,140	3,182	3,233	203	122	198	6.1	3.7	5.8
Otter Tail	30,492	30,229	31,181	28,873	29,118	29,661	1,619	1,111	1,520	5.3	3.7	4.9
Pope	6,496	6,503	6,609	6,228	6,317	6,384	268	186	225	4.1	2.9	3.4
Stevens	5,768	5,770	5,887	5,562	5,633	5,721	206	137	166	3.6	2.4	2.8
Traverse	1,825	1,819	1,909	1,730	1,769	1,827	95	50	82	5.2	2.7	4.3
Wilkin	3,743	3,807	3,774	3,603	3,714	3,662	140	93	112	3.7	2.4	3.0
<b>Region Five</b>	<b>81,112</b>	<b>80,405</b>	<b>82,766</b>	<b>75,547</b>	<b>76,297</b>	<b>77,410</b>	<b>5,565</b>	<b>4,108</b>	<b>5,356</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Cass	13,462	13,399	13,745	12,301	12,468	12,608	1,161	931	1,137	8.6	6.9	8.3
Crow Wing	30,665	30,405	31,151	28,675	28,928	29,248	1,990	1,477	1,903	6.5	4.9	6.1
Morrison	17,754	17,567	18,114	16,474	16,722	16,895	1,280	845	1,219	7.2	4.8	6.7
Todd	12,952	12,859	13,285	12,221	12,287	12,616	731	572	669	5.6	4.4	5.0
Wadena	6,279	6,175	6,471	5,876	5,892	6,043	403	283	428	6.4	4.6	6.6
<b>Region Six East</b>	<b>65,497</b>	<b>65,298</b>	<b>66,828</b>	<b>62,370</b>	<b>63,113</b>	<b>63,917</b>	<b>3,127</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>2,911</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Kandiyohi	23,771	23,698	24,277	22,725	22,989	23,305	1,046	709	972	4.4	3.0	4.0
McLeod	19,960	19,869	20,218	19,004	19,184	19,394	956	685	824	4.8	3.4	4.1
Meeker	13,262	13,161	13,529	12,590	12,707	12,858	672	454	671	5.1	3.4	5.0
Renville	8,504	8,570	8,804	8,051	8,233	8,360	453	337	444	5.3	3.9	5.0

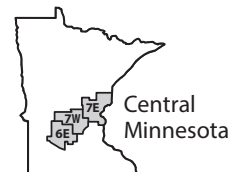
\*Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) now includes Sherburne County in Minnesota and Pierce County in Wisconsin. St. Cloud MSA is now comprised of Benton and Stearns counties.

Numbers are unadjusted unless otherwise labeled.  
 Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development,  
 Local Area Unemployment Statistics, and North Dakota Job Service, 2016.

# Labor Force Estimates

## County/ Area

County/ Area	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Rate of Unemployment		
	Dec 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2015
<b>Region Six West</b>	<b>23,845</b>	<b>23,786</b>	<b>24,635</b>	<b>22,659</b>	<b>22,978</b>	<b>23,466</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
Big Stone	2,643	2,659	2,729	2,480	2,552	2,573	163	107	156	6.2	4.0	5.7
Chippewa	6,816	6,774	7,033	6,486	6,547	6,719	330	227	314	4.8	3.4	4.5
Lac Qui Parle	3,738	3,764	3,854	3,564	3,651	3,698	174	113	156	4.7	3.0	4.0
Swift	5,104	5,085	5,291	4,823	4,889	4,986	281	196	305	5.5	3.9	5.8
Yellow Medicine	5,544	5,504	5,728	5,306	5,339	5,490	238	165	238	4.3	3.0	4.2
<b>Region Seven East</b>	<b>85,577</b>	<b>84,557</b>	<b>86,610</b>	<b>80,427</b>	<b>80,952</b>	<b>81,886</b>	<b>5,150</b>	<b>3,605</b>	<b>4,724</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Chisago	28,882	28,607	29,175	27,457	27,578	27,890	1,425	1,029	1,285	4.9	3.6	4.4
Isanti	20,410	20,210	20,563	19,350	19,457	19,656	1,060	753	907	5.2	3.7	4.4
Kanabec	8,687	8,523	8,816	7,949	8,039	8,105	738	484	711	8.5	5.7	8.1
Mille Lacs	12,870	12,643	13,047	11,952	12,017	12,146	918	626	901	7.1	5.0	6.9
Pine	14,728	14,574	15,009	13,719	13,861	14,089	1,009	713	920	6.9	4.9	6.1
<b>Region Seven West</b>	<b>232,660</b>	<b>231,058</b>	<b>234,446</b>	<b>222,689</b>	<b>223,718</b>	<b>225,572</b>	<b>9,971</b>	<b>7,340</b>	<b>8,874</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Benton	22,068	21,772	22,155	20,967	21,023	21,161	1,101	749	994	5.0	3.4	4.5
Sherburne	49,544	49,195	50,010	47,246	47,520	47,988	2,298	1,675	2,022	4.6	3.4	4.0
Stearns	89,270	88,817	89,729	85,744	86,102	86,603	3,526	2,715	3,126	3.9	3.1	3.5
Wright	71,778	71,274	72,552	68,732	69,073	69,820	3,046	2,201	2,732	4.2	3.1	3.8
<b>Region Eight</b>	<b>66,171</b>	<b>66,006</b>	<b>68,373</b>	<b>63,456</b>	<b>64,069</b>	<b>65,609</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Cottonwood	5,845	5,854	6,199	5,548	5,561	5,823	297	293	376	5.1	5.0	6.1
Jackson	6,175	6,189	6,522	5,922	6,004	6,156	253	185	366	4.1	3.0	5.6
Lincoln	3,414	3,341	3,512	3,254	3,263	3,380	160	78	132	4.7	2.3	3.8
Lyon	15,043	15,032	15,491	14,442	14,642	14,929	601	390	562	4.0	2.6	3.6
Murray	5,218	5,118	5,304	4,915	4,967	5,045	303	151	259	5.8	3.0	4.9
Nobles	11,436	11,467	11,806	11,019	11,136	11,384	417	331	422	3.6	2.9	3.6
Pipestone	4,894	4,980	5,042	4,713	4,851	4,864	181	129	178	3.7	2.6	3.5
Redwood	8,188	8,095	8,433	7,834	7,824	8,089	354	271	344	4.3	3.3	4.1
Rock	5,958	5,930	6,064	5,809	5,821	5,939	149	109	125	2.5	1.8	2.1
<b>Region Nine</b>	<b>130,534</b>	<b>130,596</b>	<b>134,155</b>	<b>125,270</b>	<b>126,655</b>	<b>129,268</b>	<b>5,264</b>	<b>3,941</b>	<b>4,887</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Blue Earth	38,677	38,827	39,556	37,447	37,849	38,558	1,230	978	998	3.2	2.5	2.5
Brown	14,266	14,362	14,682	13,654	13,898	14,082	612	464	600	4.3	3.2	4.1
Faribault	7,305	7,278	7,620	6,954	7,001	7,298	351	277	322	4.8	3.8	4.2
Le Sueur	15,839	15,565	16,014	14,882	14,987	15,145	957	578	869	6.0	3.7	5.4
Martin	10,246	10,266	10,710	9,842	9,932	10,234	404	334	476	3.9	3.3	4.4
Nicollet	19,965	20,031	20,432	19,368	19,568	19,946	597	463	486	3.0	2.3	2.4
Sibley	8,614	8,618	8,787	8,207	8,338	8,400	407	280	387	4.7	3.2	4.4
Waseca	9,359	9,419	9,841	8,944	9,098	9,409	415	321	432	4.4	3.4	4.4
Watsonwan	6,263	6,230	6,513	5,972	5,984	6,196	291	246	317	4.6	3.9	4.9
<b>Region Ten</b>	<b>276,481</b>	<b>276,558</b>	<b>280,588</b>	<b>266,571</b>	<b>268,783</b>	<b>271,754</b>	<b>9,910</b>	<b>7,775</b>	<b>8,834</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Dodge	11,468	11,450	11,544	11,032	11,135	11,136	436	315	408	3.8	2.8	3.5
Fillmore	11,434	11,440	11,540	10,934	11,074	11,079	500	366	461	4.4	3.2	4.0
Freeborn	15,925	15,948	16,348	15,217	15,351	15,747	708	597	601	4.4	3.7	3.7
Goodhue	26,531	26,401	27,147	25,469	25,610	26,172	1,062	791	975	4.0	3.0	3.6
Houston	10,550	10,518	10,753	10,075	10,200	10,321	475	318	432	4.5	3.0	4.0
Mower	20,247	20,303	20,596	19,604	19,790	20,036	643	513	560	3.2	2.5	2.7
Olmsted	83,374	83,329	83,416	80,838	81,215	81,250	2,536	2,114	2,166	3.0	2.5	2.6
City of Rochester	60,977	61,042	61,238	59,347	59,624	59,649	1,630	1,418	1,589	2.7	2.3	2.6
Rice	35,335	35,132	35,819	33,995	34,175	34,570	1,340	957	1,249	3.8	2.7	3.5
Steele	20,699	20,950	21,575	19,902	20,325	20,915	797	625	660	3.9	3.0	3.1
Wabasha	12,048	12,103	12,205	11,633	11,760	11,773	415	343	432	3.4	2.8	3.5
Winona	28,870	28,984	29,645	27,872	28,148	28,755	998	836	890	3.5	2.9	3.0
<b>Region Eleven</b>	<b>1,638,954</b>	<b>1,638,710</b>	<b>1,656,633</b>	<b>1,583,098</b>	<b>1,590,220</b>	<b>1,607,120</b>	<b>55,856</b>	<b>48,490</b>	<b>49,513</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Anoka	189,256	188,938	191,201	181,997	182,920	184,781	7,259	6,018	6,420	3.8	3.2	3.4
Carver	54,623	54,598	55,273	52,759	53,060	53,610	1,864	1,538	1,663	3.4	2.8	3.0
Dakota	231,543	231,509	234,299	223,703	224,860	227,120	7,840	6,649	7,179	3.4	2.9	3.1
Hennepin	671,709	672,048	678,639	649,797	652,259	659,522	21,912	19,789	19,117	3.3	2.9	2.8
City of Bloomington	46,113	46,113	46,620	44,617	44,786	45,285	1,496	1,327	1,335	3.2	2.9	2.9
City of Minneapolis	229,304	229,494	231,789	222,008	222,849	225,330	7,296	6,645	6,459	3.2	2.9	2.8
Ramsey	277,151	277,101	280,227	267,395	268,553	271,439	9,756	8,548	8,788	3.5	3.1	3.1
City of St. Paul	151,714	151,691	153,713	146,420	147,054	148,635	5,294	4,637	5,078	3.5	3.1	3.3
Scott	78,384	78,163	79,239	75,704	76,084	76,864	2,680	2,079	2,375	3.4	2.7	3.0
Washington	136,288	136,353	137,755	131,743	132,484	133,784	4,545	3,869	3,971	3.3	2.8	2.9



# Industrial Analysis

## Overview

Minnesota added 11,900 jobs (0.4 percent) in December on a seasonally adjusted basis. Likewise, November's estimate was revised upward from 2,899,700 to 2,907,400. Combined, these estimates suggest strong overall job growth on the heels of October's sharp losses. December's growth was spread among multiple industry groups. Private Sector employers added 8,200 jobs (0.3 percent), and Government employers added 3,700 (0.9 percent). Service Providers added 8,000 jobs while Goods Producers added 3,900 (0.9 percent). Over the year the state added 37,102 jobs (1.3 percent). Most of those jobs were with Service Providing industries, which added 31,959 (1.3 percent), while their counterparts in Goods Producing industries added 5,143 (1.2 percent). Private Sector employers added 36,125 jobs (1.5 percent more than in December of 2015), while Government employers added 822 jobs (2.6 percent) on the year.

## Mining and Logging

Employment in the Mining and Logging supersector was flat in December, holding at a seasonally-adjusted 5,600 jobs. Over the year, employment in the supersector was off by 337 jobs (5.9 percent), coming in at 5,416 unadjusted jobs. The supersector received encouragement, however, with news that some jobs that had been lost for over a year and a half would be returning in early 2017.

## Construction

Employment in the Construction supersector was up on a seasonally adjusted basis in December, adding 3,500 jobs (2.9 percent) after adding 3,700 jobs in November. Annually the Construction supersector added 7,414

jobs (6.9 percent). The three published component sectors all contributed to the growth. Construction of Buildings added 1,181 jobs (4.7 percent), Heavy and Civil Engineering added 1,022 (7.8 percent), and Specialty Trade Contractors, the largest of the sectors, added 5,211 jobs (7.5 percent).

## Manufacturing

Manufacturers in Minnesota added 400 jobs (0.1 percent) in December on a seasonally adjusted basis. Durable Goods manufacturers saw strong growth, with 1,200 additional jobs (an increase of 0.6 percent), but that addition was tempered by a loss of 800 jobs in Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing (down 0.7 percent from November). On an over-the-year basis the Manufacturing supersector continued to shrink, losing 1,934 jobs (0.6 percent) from December of 2015. Durable Goods manufacturers lost 2,422 jobs (1.2 percent), which was enough to overcome the addition of 488 jobs (0.4 percent) in Non-Durable Goods, which reported notable growth in Animal Slaughtering and Processing (up 665 or 4.1 percent), but lost 996 jobs (3.1 percent) in Paper Manufacturing and in Printing and Related Support Activities.

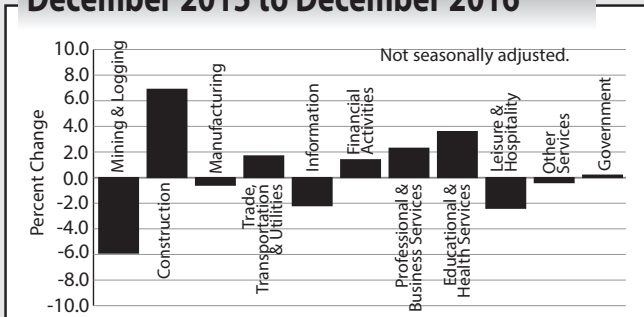
## Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

Employment in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was up slightly in December as the supersector added 900 jobs (0.2 percent). Retail Trade added 1,700 jobs (0.6 percent), and Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities chipped in 1,100 (up 1.1 percent), while Wholesale Trade lost 1,900 jobs (1.5 percent). Annually the supersector added 8,963 jobs (1.7 percent). As was the case with the monthly estimates, losses in Wholesale Trade (down 2,801 jobs or 2.1 percent) were offset by larger gains in the other component sectors. Retail Trade led the way with 8,640 new jobs (up 2.9 percent) while Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities added 3,124 jobs (3 percent).

## Information

The Information supersector lost 100 jobs (0.2 percent) in December on a seasonally adjusted basis. Annually the supersector lost 1,138 jobs (2.2 percent). This decline actually represents a worsening of the industry group's over-the-year growth, as the previous three months had shown a steady shrinking of the annual employment deficit, down to 1.3 percent in November following August's 3.9 percent annual decline.

## MN Employment Growth December 2015 to December 2016



Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 2016.

\*Over-the-year data are not seasonally adjusted because of small changes in seasonal adjustment factors from year to year. Also, there is no seasonality in over-the-year changes.



# Industrial Analysis

## Financial Activities

The Financial Activities supersector added 700 jobs (0.4 percent) in December. Finance and Insurance added 1,500 jobs (1 percent) while Real Estate and Rental and Leasing lost 800 jobs (2 percent). Over the year the supersector added 2,620 jobs (1.4 percent). That gain came entirely from the Finance and Insurance component, which added 2,171 jobs (1.9 percent) on the strength of 2,353 additional jobs in Insurance Carriers and Related Activities (up 3.5 percent). Real Estate and Rental and Leasing employment was down slightly, shedding 97 jobs (0.2 percent).

## Professional and Business Services

Professional and Business Services added 2,200 jobs (0.6 percent) in December, more than making back the loss of 1,500 the supersector suffered in November. All three component sectors added employment for the month. Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services added 900 jobs (0.6 percent), Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services added 400 jobs (0.3 percent), and Management of Companies and Enterprises added 900 (1.1 percent). Annually the supersector added 8,313 jobs (2.3 percent). Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services added 2,230 (1.5 percent), Management of Companies and Enterprises added 3,080 (4 percent), and Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services added 3,003 (2.3 percent).

## Educational and Health Services

Educational and Health Services added 2,800 jobs (0.5 percent) in December. Health Care and Social Assistance added 2,000 jobs (0.4 percent) while Educational Services added 800 (1.2 percent). Annually Educational and Health Services added 18,595 jobs (3.6 percent). Health Care and Social Assistance, as usual, was the driving force behind this growth. The component sector added 19,775 jobs (4.4 percent) over December of 2015, with 12,300 of those jobs coming in Ambulatory Health Care Services (up 8.3 percent). Educational Services, the other component of the supersector, lost 1,180 jobs (1.7 percent) from estimates 12 months prior.

## Leisure and Hospitality

Leisure and Hospitality lost 1,800 jobs (0.7 percent) in December. Accommodation and Food Services lost 1,500 jobs (0.7 percent), and Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation lost 300 (0.8 percent). Annually the supersector lost 5,934 jobs (2.4 percent), with the bulk of those declines suffered by Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (down 4,626 or 12.4 percent). Accommodation and Food Services lost 1,308 jobs (0.6 percent).

## Other Services

Employment in the Other Services supersector was off by 400 (0.3 percent) in December. Over the year Other Services lost 437 jobs (0.4 percent), with all three published components contracting. Repair and Maintenance lost 71 jobs (0.3 percent), Personal and Laundry Services lost 29 jobs (0.1 percent), and Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations lost 337 jobs (0.5 percent).

## Government

Government employers added 3,700 jobs (0.9 percent) in December. Local Government added 2,500 (0.9 percent), State added 1,000 (1 percent), and Federal added 200 (0.6 percent). Annually public sector employment grew by 977 jobs (0.2 percent). State Government added 2,253 jobs (2.2 percent), Federal added 822 (2.6 percent), and Local lost 2,098 (0.7 percent).

by Nick Dobbins

## Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment

In 1,000's

Industry	December 2016	November 2016	October 2016
<b>Total Nonagricultural</b>	<b>2,919.3</b>	<b>2,907.4</b>	<b>2,894.7</b>
<b>Goods-Producing</b>	<b>446.8</b>	<b>442.9</b>	<b>439.1</b>
Mining and Logging	5.6	5.6	5.6
Construction	125.1	121.6	117.9
Manufacturing	316.1	315.7	315.6
<b>Service-Providing</b>	<b>2,472.5</b>	<b>2,464.5</b>	<b>2,455.6</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	534.0	533.1	530.8
Information	51.2	51.3	51.1
Financial Activities	186.6	185.9	184.7
Professional and Business Services	365.6	363.4	364.9
Educational and Health Services	535.2	532.4	526.8
Leisure and Hospitality	257.0	258.8	257.1
Other Services	115.7	116.1	115.9
Government	427.2	423.5	424.3

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development  
Current Employment Statistics, 2016.

# Regional Analysis

## Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Employment in the Minneapolis-St Paul MSA decreased by 10,557 (0.5 percent) in December. The largest employment declines were found in the expected industries for a cold-weather job loss, as Mining, Logging and Construction shed 7,428 jobs (down 9.2 percent), and Leisure and Hospitality lost 4,063 (2.3 percent). Movements were smaller in the remaining supersectors, with the next largest over-the-month changes in Other Services, which added 511 jobs (up 0.6 percent) and Government, which lost 1,460 (down 0.6 percent) thanks in large part to the loss of 1,573 jobs (3.4 percent) from State Government Educational Services. Employment declines are normal for the area in December. 2005 was the last time the MSA didn't lose jobs for the month. Annually the Minneapolis-St. Paul area added 27,693 jobs (1.4 percent). The largest sources of job growth for the area remained the Professional and Business Services supersector (up 12,783 or 4.2 percent) and the Educational and Health Services supersector (up 12,974 or 4 percent). Growth in Educational and Health Services was spurred primarily by Health Care and Social Assistance, which added 12,244 jobs (4.5 percent) on the back of an additional 8,384 jobs (9.5 percent) in component Ambulatory Health Care Services. The most notable loss came from Leisure and Hospitality, which shed 5,263 jobs (3 percent) since December of 2015. This is a fairly large change from November's over-the-year estimate, which had the supersector losing just 1,416 jobs (0.8 percent) over the prior year.

## Duluth-Superior MSA

The Duluth-Superior MSA lost 1,769 jobs (1.3 percent) in December. Mining, Logging, and Construction lost 306 jobs (3.5 percent), Professional and Business Services lost 389 (4.6 percent), Educational and Health

Services lost 450 (1.4 percent), Leisure and Hospitality lost 316 (2.4 percent), and Government employers lost 202 (0.8 percent). Over the year, employment in the Duluth area was generally relatively flat as the MSA added 254 jobs (0.2 percent), a markedly slower growth rate than the state's 1.3 percent. The largest increases came in Leisure and Hospitality (up 565 jobs or 4.6 percent), Educational and Health Services (up 357 or 1.1 percent), and Financial Services (up 109 or 1.9 percent). Notable losses came in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (down 554 jobs or 2.1 percent) and Manufacturing (down 124 or 1.8 percent).

## Rochester MSA

Employment in the Rochester MSA was down by 529 (0.4 percent) in December, the fourth straight month of job losses for the area. Notable losses came in Mining, Logging, and Construction (down 473 or 9.8 percent), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (down 173 or 0.9 percent), and Professional and Business Services (down 70 or 1.2 percent). Government employers had the most proportional and actual over-the-month growth, adding 136 jobs, or 1.1 percent. Annually the Rochester MSA added 3,031 jobs (2.6 percent). Educational and Health Services accounted for 1,533 new jobs (up 3.3 percent). Notable over-the-year growth also occurred in Leisure and Hospitality (up 430 or 4.6 percent), Professional and Business Services (up 241 or 4.3 percent), and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (up 626 or 3.4 percent).

## St. Cloud MSA

Employment in the St. Cloud metropolitan statistical area was flat in December, as the MSA lost just 20 jobs (0 percent) in a month where employment declines are common. Mining, Logging, and Construction shed 455 jobs (6.3 percent), and Professional and Business Services lost 216 (2.4 percent).

These losses were largely countered by a gain of 511 jobs (2.2 percent) in Educational and Health Services, as well as a gain of 157 jobs (1.1 percent) in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities. Annually the St. Cloud area added 2,491 jobs (2.3 percent). Repeating a similar story from around the state, the largest number of new jobs appeared in Educational and Health Services, which added 1,715 jobs (8 percent). Mining, Logging, and Construction (up 613 or 9.9 percent), and Financial Activities (up 139 or 2.8 percent).

## Mankato-North Mankato MSA

Employment in the Mankato-North Mankato MSA was down by 477 (0.8 percent) in December. Goods Producers lost 200 jobs (2 percent) while Service Providers lost 247 (0.5 percent). Most of the monthly losses were concentrated in the private sector, which shed 434 jobs (0.9 percent) while public sector employers lost only 13 jobs (0.2 percent). Annually the Mankato MSA added 56 jobs (0.1 percent). This was the slowest annual growth rate of any of the seven Minnesota MSAs covered here. Service Providing industries added 112 jobs (0.2 percent), but that growth was undercut by a loss of 56 jobs (0.6 percent) in Goods Producing industries.

## Fargo-Moorhead MSA

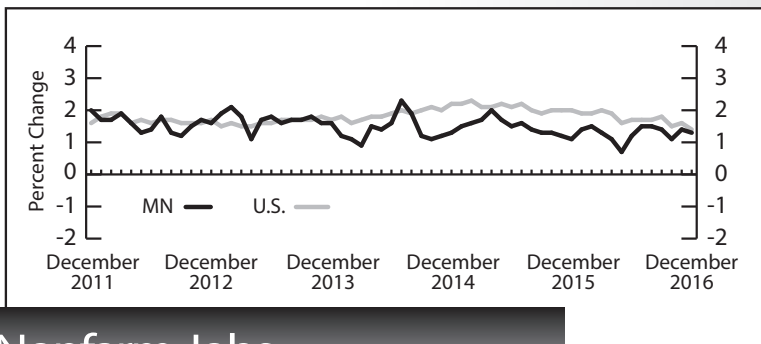
Employment in the Fargo-Moorhead MSA was down by 1,193 (0.8 percent) in December. Mining, Logging, and Construction lost 1,284 jobs (12.3 percent). Professional and Business Services was down 254 or 1.5 percent, and Educational and Health Services was down 234, 1 percent. Annually the Fargo-Moorhead MSA added 515 jobs (0.4 percent). Mining, Logging, and Construction added 274 jobs (3.1 percent), and Financial Activities added 304 (2.8 percent) as those supersectors were the top two in the area in both proportional and absolute growth.

## Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA

Employment in the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA was down by 972 (1.7 percent) in December. Mining, Logging, and Construction lost 363 jobs (9.6 percent), Professional and Business Services lost 137 (4.5 percent), and Educational and Health Services lost 147 (1.5 percent). Annually the area added 122 jobs (0.2 percent). Manufacturing had the most notable increase, adding 410 jobs (10.3 percent), while Leisure and Hospitality had the biggest losses (down 516 or 8.2 percent).

by Nick Dobbins

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 2016; Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Employment Statistics, 2016.



## Total Nonfarm Jobs U.S. and MN over-the-year percent change

# Employer Survey of Minnesota Nonfarm Payroll Jobs, Hours and Earnings

Numbers are unadjusted.

Note: State, regional and local estimates from past months (for all tables pages 11-13) may be revised from figures previously published.

## Industry

Industry	Jobs* (Thousands)			Percent Change: From**		Production Workers Hours and Earnings					
	Dec 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2015	Nov 2016	Dec 2015	Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
						Dec 2016	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Dec 2015
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>2,911.8</b>	<b>2,926.0</b>	<b>2,874.7</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>435.2</b>	<b>446.6</b>	<b>430.0</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mining, Logging, and Construction</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>131.0</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mining and Logging</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Construction</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>125.2</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specialty Trade Contractors	74.7	78.6	69.5	-5.0	7.5	\$1,226.14	\$1,166.03	37.6	38.7	\$32.61	\$30.13
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>314.8</b>	<b>315.6</b>	<b>316.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>821.74</b>	<b>822.82</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>20.24</b>	<b>20.02</b>
Durable Goods	199.7	200.2	202.1	-0.3	-1.2	856.25	822.80	40.6	40.0	21.09	20.57
Wood Product Manufacturing	11.2	11.2	11.1	-0.2	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fabricated Metal Production	41.5	41.5	42.5	-0.1	-2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery Manufacturing	32.9	32.5	33.1	1.1	-0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer and Electronic Product	46.2	46.0	46.2	0.6	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control	26.0	25.9	25.8	0.3	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation Equipment	10.9	10.8	11.4	0.6	-3.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	16.2	16.1	16.0	1.0	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondurable Goods	115.1	115.4	114.6	-0.2	0.4	767.20	822.82	40.7	42.9	18.85	19.18
Food Manufacturing	47.2	48.1	46.8	-1.8	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Manufacturing	31.4	31.3	32.4	0.3	-3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing and Related	22.4	22.3	23.0	0.2	-2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>2,476.6</b>	<b>2,479.4</b>	<b>2,444.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b>	<b>543.9</b>	<b>542.1</b>	<b>535.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale Trade	128.5	129.5	131.3	-0.8	-2.1	877.82	883.19	38.1	38.5	23.04	22.94
Retail Trade	309.8	308.2	301.2	0.5	2.9	419.29	434.83	29.8	29.5	14.07	14.74
Motor Vehicle and Parts	35.9	35.3	34.2	1.6	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Building Material and Garden Equipment	25.2	25.6	25.2	-1.8	-0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food and Beverage Stores	54.0	53.3	53.4	1.4	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gasoline Stations	25.4	25.4	24.9	0.0	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Merchandise Stores	65.8	65.4	65.2	0.6	1.0	374.54	343.30	32.4	30.3	11.56	11.33
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	105.6	104.3	102.5	1.3	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and Warehousing	92.5	91.0	89.9	1.6	2.9	740.98	739.44	35.9	36.0	20.64	20.54
<b>Information</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>1,003.58</b>	<b>994.19</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>28.43</b>	<b>27.54</b>
Publishing Industries	19.2	19.2	20.0	0.0	-4.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telecommunications	12.1	12.2	12.4	-0.9	-2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>185.8</b>	<b>184.9</b>	<b>183.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and Insurance	145.7	144.5	143.0	0.8	1.9	1,074.19	917.32	36.8	35.5	29.19	25.84
Credit Intermediation	54.4	53.9	54.8	1.0	-0.7	757.05	727.43	35.0	34.2	21.63	21.27
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other	20.0	20.1	19.3	-0.2	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance Carriers and Related	69.8	69.3	67.5	0.7	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	40.1	40.4	40.2	-0.9	-0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>365.7</b>	<b>365.3</b>	<b>357.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	151.4	150.0	149.1	0.9	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Services	18.0	17.9	18.2	0.6	-1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accounting, Tax Preparation	16.4	16.1	16.6	1.9	-0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer Systems Design	37.6	37.3	36.9	0.9	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management of Companies and Enterprises	80.0	79.1	76.9	1.1	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative and Support Services	134.3	136.2	131.3	-1.4	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>536.9</b>	<b>537.4</b>	<b>518.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational Services	68.5	70.7	69.7	-3.1	-1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Care and Social Assistance	468.3	466.6	448.6	0.4	4.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambulatory Health Care	159.7	159.0	147.4	0.4	8.3	1,340.75	1,292.21	36.1	36.7	37.14	35.21
Offices of Physicians	71.8	71.4	70.0	0.5	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	109.0	108.7	106.7	0.3	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	108.1	107.0	107.4	1.0	0.7	480.34	450.76	29.2	29.1	16.45	15.49
Social Assistance	91.6	92.0	87.1	-0.4	5.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>245.2</b>	<b>249.2</b>	<b>251.1</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	32.8	32.8	37.4	0.0	-12.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accommodation and Food Services	212.4	216.5	213.7	-1.9	-0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Services and Drinking Places	188.8	192.0	189.8	-1.7	-0.5	273.04	266.03	20.3	20.8	13.45	12.79
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>116.4</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	65.1	65.2	65.4	-0.2	-0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Government</b>	<b>431.8</b>	<b>433.1</b>	<b>430.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government	32.5	32.0	31.7	1.6	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Government	104.7	107.1	102.5	-2.3	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Government Education	65.9	68.5	64.0	-3.7	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Government	294.5	294.0	296.6	0.2	-0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Government Education	147.8	148.8	149.6	-0.7	-1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: Not all industry subgroups are shown for every major industry category.

\* Totals may not add because of rounding.

\*\* Percent change based on unrounded numbers.

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 2016.



# Employer Survey of Twin Cities Nonfarm Payroll Jobs, Hours and Earnings

Numbers are unadjusted.

Note: State, regional and local estimates from past months (for all tables pages 11-13) may be revised from figures previously published.

Industry	Jobs*			Percent Change		Production Workers Hours and Earnings					
	(Thousands)			From**		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Dec 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2015	Nov 2016	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Dec 2015
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>1,974.0</b>	<b>1,984.6</b>	<b>1,946.3</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>266.8</b>	<b>274.5</b>	<b>265.9</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mining, Logging, and Construction</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction of Buildings	17.6	17.7	16.9	-0.5	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specialty Trade Contractors	51.7	55.4	49.7	-6.6	4.2	\$1,301.46	\$1,260.58	36.9	39.1	\$35.27	\$32.24
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>193.7</b>	<b>194.0</b>	<b>194.8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>881.46</b>	<b>874.85</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>21.24</b>	<b>21.03</b>
Durable Goods	132.4	132.2	133.6	0.2	-0.9	900.97	866.79	41.5	42.2	21.71	20.54
Fabricated Metal Production	28.9	29.3	29.7	-1.4	-2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery Manufacturing	20.0	19.7	19.9	1.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer and Electronic Product	36.9	36.7	37.1	0.5	-0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control	24.1	24.0	24.0	0.3	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	15.0	14.8	14.6	1.4	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondurable Goods	61.3	61.9	61.2	-0.9	0.2	840.83	891.22	41.4	40.4	20.31	22.06
Food Manufacturing	15.1	15.1	14.8	-0.1	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing and Related	14.9	14.8	15.2	0.7	-1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,707.3</b>	<b>1,710.1</b>	<b>1,680.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b>	<b>357.3</b>	<b>355.6</b>	<b>355.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale Trade	95.2	95.5	97.3	-0.3	-2.1	850.03	883.35	39.1	39.0	21.74	22.65
Merchant Wholesalers - Durable Goods	47.5	47.4	48.1	0.1	-1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchant Wholesalers - Nondurable Goods	27.2	27.4	27.4	-0.6	-0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail Trade	194.0	192.9	189.4	0.6	2.5	445.10	468.41	31.5	31.0	14.13	15.11
Food and Beverage Stores	33.2	32.8	32.4	1.2	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Merchandise Stores	40.7	40.4	41.2	0.8	-1.0	388.85	357.58	34.2	31.7	11.37	11.28
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	68.1	67.1	69.0	1.4	-1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utilities	7.5	7.6	7.6	-1.4	-0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and Warehousing	60.5	59.5	61.5	1.8	-1.5	738.76	783.59	36.5	37.8	20.24	20.73
<b>Information</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Publishing Industries	15.6	15.6	16.1	0.2	-2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telecommunications	8.9	9.0	9.0	-0.8	-1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>150.4</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>148.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and Insurance	117.0	116.4	115.5	0.4	1.2	1,146.11	918.68	36.9	34.0	31.06	27.02
Credit Intermediation	39.3	39.1	39.5	0.5	-0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other	17.5	17.6	17.5	-0.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance Carriers and Related	58.9	58.7	58.2	0.3	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	33.4	33.7	33.3	-0.9	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>317.8</b>	<b>316.6</b>	<b>305.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	132.7	131.2	129.4	1.2	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Services	15.4	15.4	15.5	0.5	-0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural, Engineering, and Related	16.3	16.5	17.5	-1.0	-6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer Systems Design	35.2	35.0	33.9	0.5	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management of Companies and Enterprises	73.0	72.0	69.8	1.3	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative and Support Services	112.1	113.3	105.9	-1.1	5.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employment Services	50.1	51.0	51.4	-1.8	-2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>334.1</b>	<b>335.2</b>	<b>321.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational Services	47.8	48.7	47.1	-1.8	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Care and Social Assistance	286.2	286.5	274.0	-0.1	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambulatory Health Care	96.9	96.3	88.6	0.7	9.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	64.1	64.1	62.8	-0.1	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	59.7	59.7	58.9	-0.1	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social Assistance	65.6	66.4	63.7	-1.2	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>169.6</b>	<b>173.6</b>	<b>174.8</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	27.8	28.0	29.7	-1.0	-6.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accommodation and Food Services	141.8	145.6	145.2	-2.6	-2.3	298.07	297.47	21.2	22.1	14.06	13.46
Food Services and Drinking Places	132.1	134.9	133.1	-2.0	-0.7	292.74	285.09	21.0	21.5	13.94	13.26
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repair and Maintenance	15.7	15.7	15.3	0.3	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	43.5	43.4	42.8	0.3	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Government</b>	<b>255.7</b>	<b>257.1</b>	<b>254.4</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government	21.7	21.4	21.0	1.5	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Government	71.0	72.3	69.4	-1.9	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Government Education	44.9	46.4	43.3	-3.4	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Government	163.0	163.4	164.0	-0.3	-0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Government Education	92.8	93.0	94.2	-0.3	-1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: Not all industry subgroups are shown for every major industry category.

\* Totals may not add because of rounding.

\*\* Percent change based on unrounded numbers.

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 2016.

# Employer Survey

## Industry

### TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY

#### GOODS-PRODUCING

Mining, Logging, and Construction  
Manufacturing

#### SERVICE-PROVIDING

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities  
Wholesale Trade  
Retail Trade  
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities  
Information  
Financial Activities  
Professional and Business Services  
Educational and Health Services  
Leisure and Hospitality  
Other Services  
Government

### Duluth-Superior MSA

#### Jobs % Chg. From

	Dec 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2015	Nov 2016	Dec 2015
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>133,896</b>	<b>135,665</b>	<b>133,642</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>15,088</b>	<b>15,463</b>	<b>15,266</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	8,482	8,788	8,536	-3.5	-0.6
Manufacturing	6,606	6,675	6,730	-1.0	-1.8
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>118,808</b>	<b>120,202</b>	<b>118,376</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	25,939	26,063	26,493	-0.5	-2.1
Wholesale Trade	3,215	3,307	3,353	-2.8	-4.1
Retail Trade	16,242	16,255	16,513	-0.1	-1.6
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	6,482	6,501	6,627	-0.3	-2.2
Information	1,471	1,469	1,495	0.1	-1.6
Financial Activities	5,764	5,722	5,655	0.7	1.9
Professional and Business Services	8,025	8,414	7,954	-4.6	0.9
Educational and Health Services	32,099	32,549	31,742	-1.4	1.1
Leisure and Hospitality	12,878	13,194	12,313	-2.4	4.6
Other Services	6,036	5,993	6,037	0.7	0.0
Government	26,596	26,798	26,687	-0.8	-0.3

### Rochester MSA

#### Jobs % Chg. From

	Dec 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2015	Nov 2016	Dec 2015
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>119,657</b>	<b>120,186</b>	<b>116,626</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>15,092</b>	<b>15,456</b>	<b>14,986</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	4,331	4,804	4,200	-9.8	3.1
Manufacturing	10,761	10,652	10,786	1.0	-0.2
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>104,565</b>	<b>104,730</b>	<b>101,640</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	18,986	19,159	18,360	-0.9	3.4
Wholesale Trade	2,932	2,984	2,868	-1.7	2.2
Retail Trade	13,082	13,150	12,668	-0.5	3.3
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	2,972	3,025	2,824	-1.8	5.2
Information	2,006	1,999	1,993	0.4	0.7
Financial Activities	2,645	2,636	2,673	0.3	-1.0
Professional and Business Services	5,796	5,866	5,555	-1.2	4.3
Educational and Health Services	48,650	48,669	47,117	0.0	3.3
Leisure and Hospitality	9,809	9,864	9,379	-0.6	4.6
Other Services	3,775	3,775	3,810	0.0	-0.9
Government	12,898	12,762	12,753	1.1	1.1

# Employer Survey

## Industry

### TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY

#### GOODS-PRODUCING

Mining, Logging, and Construction  
Manufacturing

#### SERVICE-PROVIDING

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities  
Wholesale Trade  
Retail Trade  
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities  
Information  
Financial Activities  
Professional and Business Services  
Educational and Health Services  
Leisure and Hospitality  
Other Services  
Government

### St. Cloud MSA

#### Jobs % Chg. From

	Dec 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2015	Nov 2016	Dec 2015
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>111,566</b>	<b>111,586</b>	<b>109,075</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>21,613</b>	<b>21,911</b>	<b>21,138</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	6,809	7,264	6,196	-6.3	9.9
Manufacturing	14,804	14,647	14,942	1.1	-0.9
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>89,953</b>	<b>89,675</b>	<b>87,937</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	23,102	23,048	22,596	0.2	2.2
Wholesale Trade	4,856	4,922	4,889	-1.3	-0.7
Retail Trade	14,133	13,966	13,498	1.2	4.7
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	4,113	4,160	4,209	-1.1	-2.3
Information	1,648	1,647	1,651	0.1	-0.2
Financial Activities	5,145	5,135	5,006	0.2	2.8
Professional and Business Services	8,837	9,053	8,858	-2.4	-0.2
Educational and Health Services	23,246	22,735	21,531	2.2	8.0
Leisure and Hospitality	8,188	8,243	8,488	-0.7	-3.5
Other Services	3,664	3,683	3,640	-0.5	0.7
Government	16,123	16,131	16,167	0.0	-0.3

### Mankato MSA

#### Jobs % Chg. From

	Dec 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2015	Nov 2016	Dec 2015
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>56,967</b>	<b>57,414</b>	<b>56,911</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>9,761</b>	<b>9,961</b>	<b>9,817</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>47,206</b>	<b>47,453</b>	<b>47,094</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale Trade	--	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	--	--	--	--	--
Information	--	--	--	--	--
Financial Activities	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and Health Services	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services	--	--	--	--	--
Government	9,403	9,416	9,385	-0.1	0.2

# Employer Survey

## Industry

### TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY

#### GOODS-PRODUCING

Mining, Logging, and Construction  
Manufacturing

#### SERVICE-PROVIDING

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities  
Wholesale Trade  
Retail Trade  
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities  
Information  
Financial Activities  
Professional and Business Services  
Educational and Health Services  
Leisure and Hospitality  
Other Services  
Government

### Fargo-Moorhead MSA

#### Jobs % Chg. From

	Dec 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2015	Nov 2016	Dec 2015
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>142,719</b>	<b>143,912</b>	<b>142,204</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>19,077</b>	<b>20,277</b>	<b>18,877</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	9,165	10,449	8,891	-12.3	3.1
Manufacturing	9,912	9,828	9,986	0.9	-0.7
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>123,642</b>	<b>123,635</b>	<b>123,327</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	31,243	31,302	31,697	-0.2	-1.4
Wholesale Trade	9,194	9,201	9,121	-0.1	0.8
Retail Trade	16,562	16,677	17,112	-0.7	-3.2
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	5,487	5,424	5,464	1.2	0.4
Information	3,138	3,146	3,143	-0.3	-0.2
Financial Activities	11,214	11,091	10,910	1.1	2.8
Professional and Business Services	16,509	16,763	16,737	-1.5	-1.4
Educational and Health Services	22,631	22,865	22,497	-1.0	0.6
Leisure and Hospitality	14,748	14,444	14,438	2.1	2.2
Other Services	5,290	5,298	5,236	-0.2	1.0
Government	18,869	18,726	18,669	0.8	1.1

### Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA

#### Jobs % Chg. From

	Dec 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2015	Nov 2016	Dec 2015
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>57,530</b>	<b>58,502</b>	<b>57,408</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>7,812</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>7,341</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	3,414	3,777	3,353	-9.6	1.8
Manufacturing	4,398	4,423	3,988	-0.6	10.3
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>49,718</b>	<b>50,302</b>	<b>50,067</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	12,273	12,306	12,380	-0.3	-0.9
Wholesale Trade	1,872	1,859	1,821	0.7	2.8
Retail Trade	8,099	8,105	8,211	-0.1	-1.4
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	2,302	2,342	2,348	-1.7	-2.0
Information	618	618	624	0.0	-1.0
Financial Activities	1,826	1,820	1,815	0.3	0.6
Professional and Business Services	2,919	3,056	3,002	-4.5	-2.8
Educational and Health Services	9,583	9,730	9,552	-1.5	0.3
Leisure and Hospitality	5,763	5,943	6,279	-3.0	-8.2
Other Services	2,208	2,201	2,171	0.3	1.7
Government	14,528	14,628	14,244	-0.7	2.0

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, and North Dakota Job Service, 2016.



# Minnesota Economic Indicators

## Highlights

The **Minnesota Index**, after surging in November, moved sideways in December. An uptick in the unemployment rate and a sharp drop in average weekly manufacturing hours offset expanding wage and salary employment to keep December's index unchanged from the previous month. The U.S. index increased 0.2 percent for the sixth month in a row.

Minnesota's index was up 2.8 percent when measured from December 2015 to December 2016. By that measure, Minnesota's economic growth was just below U.S. growth which increased 2.9 percent over the same period. Minnesota's relative economic performance, however, was slightly weaker than the nation's when annual averages for the indices are compared. Annual average growth for Minnesota's index was 2.7 percent versus 3.0 percent for the U.S. Economic growth in Minnesota in 2016 was the weakest since 2010 no matter which method was used to calculate annual growth.

Minnesota's adjusted **Wage and Salary Employment** finished the year with a flourish as 11,900 jobs were added in December. Private sector employment climbed 8,200 positions while public sector payrolls expanded by 3,700. The 21,700 private jobs added during the last two months was the second highest two-month total over the last 36 years. The 7,700 goods-producing jobs added over the last two months was the highest two-month total in the last 36 year as was the two-month payroll expansion in the Construction

sector. Almost all of the jump in goods-producing jobs were Construction jobs. Educational and Health Services and Professional and Business Services also picked up hiring in December. Leisure and Hospitality was the only sector with significant job cutbacks.

Minnesota's unadjusted wage and salary employment was up 1.3 percent from a year ago in December which was only a tad behind the national 1.4 percent gain. Minnesota job growth, on an annual average basis in 2016, however, was also 1.3 percent while the U.S. rate was 1.7 percent. National job growth was much stronger for most of 2016 than in Minnesota. Minnesota's job growth last year was the slowest since 2010. Job growth in the state averaged 1.6 between 2011 and 2016 and 2.0 percent between 1950 and 2016.

**Online Help-Wanted Ads** zagged up in December to 128,600. Online job advertising was up 1.9 percent in Minnesota and 1.6 percent nationally. Online help-wanted ads, after peaking early in 2016, slipped during the first six months of the year and have been essentially flat over the second half of the year. Average monthly online job listings were up 0.3 percent in Minnesota in 2016 compared to 2015 but down 7.6 percent nationally.

Minnesota's **Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI)**, which had been slipping since May, climbed to 52.3 in December, its highest level since May. Manufacturing nationally has been gradually rebounding since the middle of 2016 but has been weaker in Minnesota. The Mid-American Business Conditions Index, including Minnesota, climbed to 53.1 while the corresponding national index jumped to 54.7. All three indices point to improving manufacturing activity over the next few months.

Any rebound in Minnesota's manufacturing

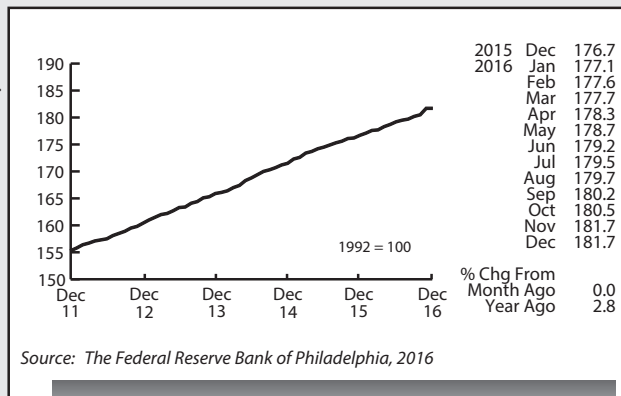
sector didn't show up in adjusted **Manufacturing Hours** in December as the factory hours fell to 40.2, the lowest level since July. Average weekly **Manufacturing Earnings** also dropped in December, slipping to \$815.37. Manufacturing employment in Minnesota was basically flat in 2016 with annual average employment down just 300 jobs or 0.1 percent from 2015. Manufacturing employment nationally dropped 0.3 percent last year.

The **Minnesota Leading Index** tailed off a bit in December but remained elevated compared to the readings over the last two years. December's 2.01 reading points to Minnesota's economy accelerating during the first half of 2017. Minnesota's Leading Index was significantly higher than the national index for the second straight month which indicates that Minnesota's economy will outpace U.S. growth over the next six months.

Adjusted **Residential Building Permits** inched down in December to 2,380. That is the highest December total since 2004. Building permits rose sharply in the second half of 2016, pushing permits for the year 16.4 percent higher than the 2015 total. Total permits last year were only 6 percent below the 46-year average.

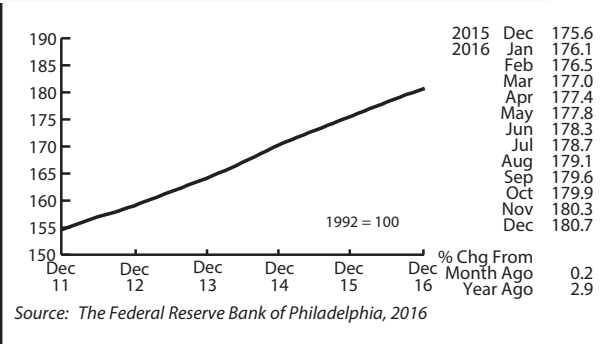
Adjusted **Initial Claims for Unemployment Benefits (UB)** climbed for the third time in the last four months in December. December's 19,055 initial claims was the highest total since last December. Total initial claims for 2016 were 2.5 percent lower than the previous year despite an upward drift in initial claims over the last nine months.

by Dave Senf



## Minnesota Index

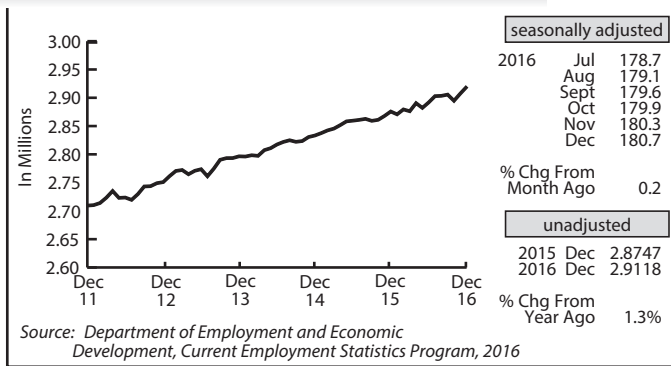
## United States Index



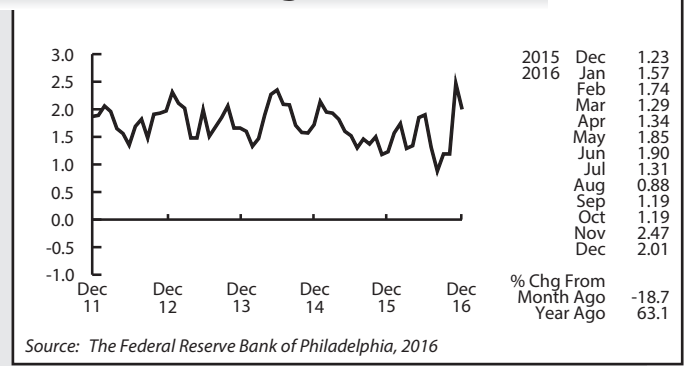
Note: All data except for Minnesota's PMI have been seasonally adjusted. See the feature article in the Minnesota Employment Review, May 2010, for more information on the Minnesota Index.

# Minnesota Economic Indicators

## Wage and Salary Employment



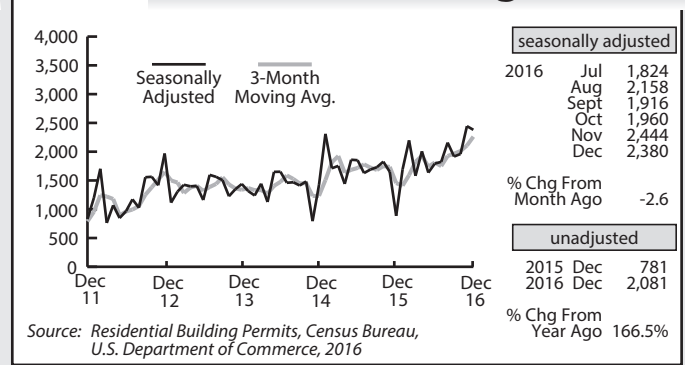
## Minnesota Leading Index



## Purchasing Managers' Index



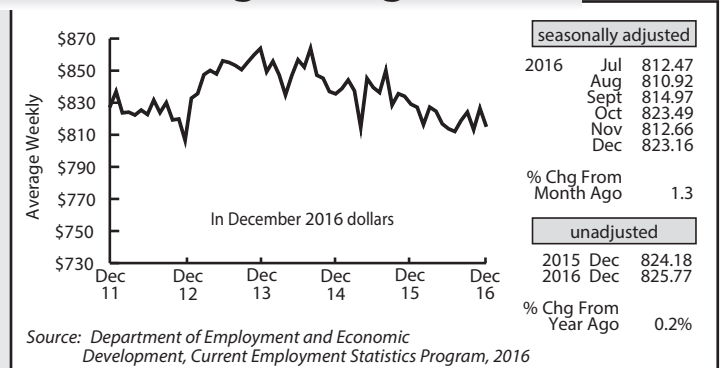
## Residential Building Permits



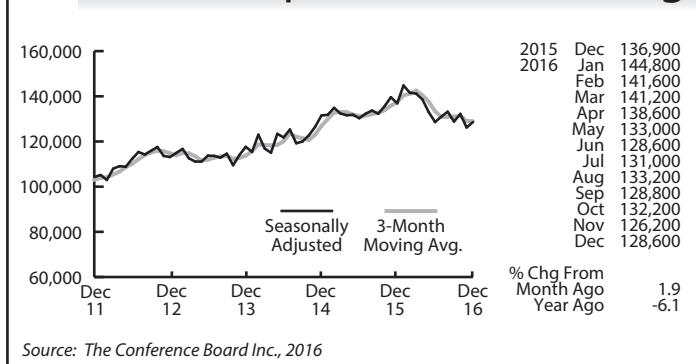
## Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours



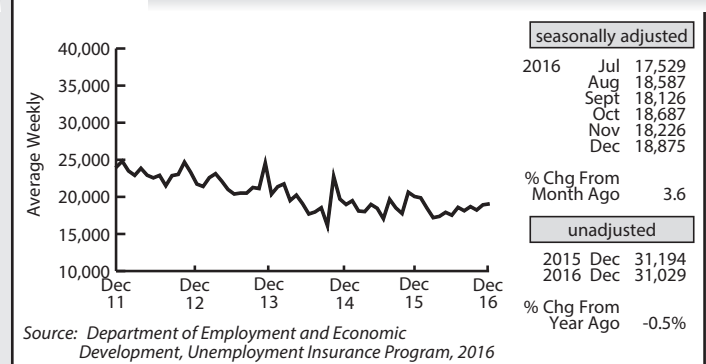
## Manufacturing Earnings



## Online Help-Wanted Advertising



## Initial UB Claimants



# Review

Minnesota Employment



## DEED

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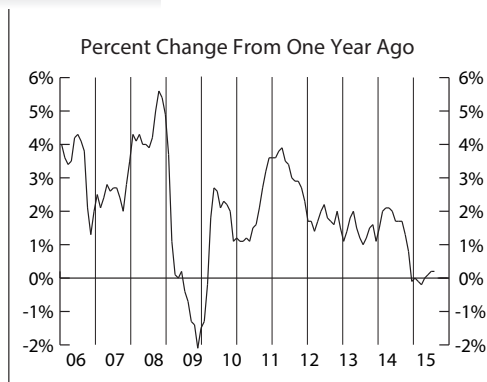
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## U.S. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.3 percent in December on a seasonally adjusted basis the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported. The shelter and gasoline indices increased in December, while the indices for apparel and communication declined in December.

The all items index rose 2.1 percent for the 12 months ending December. The index for all items less food and energy rose 2.2 percent, and the energy index increased 5.4 percent. In contrast, the food index declined 0.2 percent over the last 12 months.

[www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/cpi.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/cpi.pdf)



For more information  
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## What's Going On?

### Want a Job? Get One Here

The Get Jobs Job Fair — one of the Twin Cities largest hiring and recruiting events, now in its 17th year — will be held from 10 a.m.-3 p.m., Thursday, March 30 at the Eagan Civic Arena. Dozens of employers from health care to manufacturing, public sector to services and high tech will be attending. Bring copies of your resume and look sharp. For a list of employers and their websites, go to [mn.gov/deed/events/gjff17.jsp](http://mn.gov/deed/events/gjff17.jsp).

The Eagan Civic Arena is located at 3870 Pilot Knob Road. Free admission and parking. If you need an accommodation to attend, call 651-259-7169.

# U *is for Ultrasound Technician*



## What do Ultrasound Technicians do?

Ultrasound Technicians, also known as Diagnostic Medical Sonographers<sup>1</sup>, operate special imaging equipment to create images of the body's organs and tissues called sonograms or ultrasounds. Ultrasound Technicians prepare patients for procedures by taking the patient's medical history and answering any questions about the procedure. They prepare and maintain diagnostic imaging equipment and operate equipment to obtain diagnostic images or to conduct tests. Ultrasound Technicians review images or test results to check for quality and adequate coverage of the areas needed for diagnoses, recognize the difference between normal and abnormal images and other diagnostic information, analyze diagnostic information to provide a summary of findings for physicians, and record findings and keep track of patients' records. An ultrasound is often one of the first tests used by physicians when disease or injury is suspected. Table 1 shows the areas Ultrasound Technicians can specialize in.

Table 1

Abdominal Ultrasound Technician	Specialize in imaging a patient's abdominal cavity and nearby organs, such as the kidney, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, or spleen. Abdominal ultrasound technicians may assist with biopsies or other examinations requiring ultrasound guidance.
Breast Ultrasound Technician	Specialize in imaging a patient's breast tissues. Ultrasounds can confirm the presence of cysts and tumors that may have been detected by the patient, physician, or a mammogram. Breast ultrasound technicians work closely with physicians and assist with procedures that track tumors and help to provide information for making decisions about the best treatment options for breast cancer patients.
Musculoskeletal Ultrasound Technician	Specialize in imaging muscles, ligaments, tendons, and joints. These ultrasound technicians may assist procedures with ultrasound guidance for injections during surgical procedures that deliver medication or treatment directly to affected tissues.
Pediatric Ultrasound Technician	Specialize in imaging child and infant patients. Many of the medical conditions they image are associated with premature births or birth defects. Pediatric ultrasound technicians may work closely with pediatricians and other caregivers.
Obstetric and Gynecologic Ultrasound Technician	Specialize in imaging the female reproductive system. Many pregnant women receive ultrasounds to track the baby's growth and health. Obstetrical ultrasound technicians work closely with physicians to detect congenital birth defects.

Source: <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/diagnostic-medical-sonographers.htm#tab-2>

<sup>1</sup>According to O\*Net Online, Ultrasound Technician and Diagnostic Medical Sonographer are interchangeable. For this article, the title Ultrasound Technician will be used for consistency. Also because this article is sponsored by the letter U.

## Educational Requirements

There are several education options available to students who wish to pursue a career as an Ultrasound Technician. An Associate's Degree is usually required to work as an Ultrasound Technician. An Associate's Degree program is generally 18-24 months long. Students obtain full knowledge of how to operate ultrasound equipment and receive thorough patient care education which includes instruction on working with diverse populations. Bachelors of Science (BS) Degrees are also available. Many ultrasound technicians who already have an Associate's Degree and are working in the field will choose to pursue a BS so they may specialize in a particular area or move into management in their field. Certificates are also available. A certificate program to become an ultrasound technician is generally intended for students who already have a complimentary college degree. Certificate programs are generally 12-18 months in duration. It is important that the degree or certificate program is accredited by

the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs. Minnesota has several accredited schools that can be found at <http://www.ultrasoundschoolsinfo.com/minnesota/>.

## Economic and Growth Outlook

According to the most recent Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) data, 61,250 people work as Ultrasound Technicians in the United States, and 1,400 of those are in Minnesota. The median wage for Ultrasound Technicians is generally higher in all areas of Minnesota than the U.S. median wage with the exception of median wages in the Northwest and Southwest region of the state. Long term projections for the United States and parts of Minnesota show strong growth. Strongest long term projections are in the Seven County Minneapolis-St Paul region with a 22.2 percent employment change from 2014-2024.

## Conclusion

Physicians and Surgeons rely on Ultrasound Technicians to provide vital information to help treat and care for their patients. Being an Ultrasound Technician is a personally and financially rewarding career for someone looking for a job in the healthcare field. With most positions requiring just an Associate's Degree from an accredited school, within 18 to 24 months a person could go from entering the classroom to entering the job market. Based on long term employment projections, there will continue to be a need for new Ultrasound Technicians.

Table 2

Region	OES Employment	Median Wage	Projections Percent Change 2014-2024
United States	61,250	\$33.43/hr	24.0% <sup>2</sup>
Minnesota	1,400	\$36.51/hr	18.9%
Seven County Met Area	860	\$36.51/hr	22.2%
Southeast Minnesota	250	\$37.94/hr	N/A
Central Minnesota	160	\$38.34/hr	20.0%
Northeast Minnesota	70	\$34.75/hr	2.5%
Northwest Minnesota	60	\$33.33/hr	7.8%
Southwest Minnesota	40	\$33.40/hr	N/A

Source: <https://apps.deed.state.mn.us/lmi/projections/detail.asp?geogCode=2701000000&code=292032&geog=2701000000>  
<https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/diagnostic-medical-sonographers.htm>

<sup>2</sup>The United States projection is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Outlook Handbook and includes Ultrasound Technicians, Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians, Including Vascular Technologists.

by Chloe Campbell  
Labor Market Information Office  
Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development



# V *is for Veterinary Technician*

Americans love their pets. According to a 2015 Harris poll 62 percent of Americans live with an animal, and 95 percent of pet owner consider their pet to be a member of the family (<http://www.theharrispoll.com/health-and-life/Pets-are-Members-of-the-Family.html>). Pet owners take their pets to the veterinarian for routine checkups, surgeries, and to receive immunizations. They rush their pets to the vet when they are sick and for unscheduled surgeries. As with doctor's offices and hospitals, it is the "animal nurses," also known as Veterinary Technicians, who will spend the most time with someone's faithful, mostly four-legged companion while they are patient at a small animal (i.e., pets rather than farm animals) clinic or hospital.

## What do Veterinary Technicians do?

Veterinary Technicians are the nurses of animal health care. Most Veterinary Technicians work in small animal hospitals assisting Veterinarians in the care of cats, dogs, and other small animals. During a typical day Veterinary Technicians will observe the behavior and condition of animals, provide nursing care of emergency first aid to recovering or injured animals, bathe animals, clip nails or claws, administer anesthesia to animals and monitor their responses, collect lab samples for testing, take and develop x-rays, prepare animals and instruments for surgery, administer medications, vaccines, treatments prescribed by a veterinarian, and collect and record patients' case histories (<https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/veterinary->

[technologists-and-technicians.htm#tab-2](#)). A smaller portion of the United States workforce of Veterinary Technicians also work in biomedical, disaster preparedness or food safety research related jobs, university hospitals, or zoos.

## Brief History of the Veterinary Technician Profession

Humans have had a long relationship caring for animals they have domesticated. However, the Veterinary Technician profession is relatively young considering the amount of time humans and animals have lived together. In 1852 the Veterinary College of Philadelphia opened as the first veterinary school in the United States. One hundred years later the United States Air Force "developed

the first organized and official animal technician training program for enlisted Air Force members" (<http://www.veterinarytechnician.com/vet-techs-owe-existence-to-the-blue-yonder/>). Ten years later the State University of New York at Delhi offered the first civilian veterinarian technician training program offering Associates Degrees. In 1968 the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) established an advisory board on Animal Technicians and by 1972 the board had become the Committee on Accreditation of Training for Animal Technicians (CATAT). CATAT was recognized by the United States Office of Education in 1976 as the accrediting body for animal technician training programs. Today there are more than 140 CATAT accredited AVMA programs nationwide.



Table 1

Region	OES Employment	Median Wage	Projections Percent Change 2014-2024
United States	95,790	\$15.41/hr	19.0%
Minnesota	2,570	\$15.83/hr	14.7%
Seven County Met Area	1210	\$17.48/hr	13.9%
Central Minnesota	240	\$14.50/hr	30.6%
Southwest Minnesota	200	\$13.89/hr	2.6%
Southeast Minnesota	170	\$14.29/hr	10.9%
Northwest Minnesota	110	\$14.16/hr	11.9%
Northeast Minnesota	90	\$14.51/hr	37.7%

Source: <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/veterinary-technologists-and-technicians.htm#tab-1>, <https://apps.deed.state.mn.us/lmi/projections/detail.asp?code=292056&geog=2701000000>

## Educational Requirements

Minnesota does not require Veterinary Technicians to be licensed or certified to work in the state. However, having a certificate or license from an accredited institution will likely improve a candidate’s job prospects. There are several AVMA accredited schools that offer Associates of Applied Science in Veterinary Technology degrees in Minnesota. More information can be found on the Minnesota Association of Veterinary Technicians (MAVT) website <https://www.mavt.net/education/vet-tech-schools>.<sup>1</sup>

## Economic and Growth Outlook

According to the most recent Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) data, 95,790 people work as Veterinary Technicians in the United States and 2,570 of those are

in Minnesota. The median wage for Veterinary Technicians was slightly higher for Minnesota than the U.S. However, that was because the Seven County Minneapolis-St Paul Region median wage was over \$2/hr higher than the U.S. median wage. Every other region in Minnesota had a lower median wage than the U.S. median wage. Long term projections are for growth in the U.S. and Minnesota. The U.S. will experience a 19 percent change from 2014 to 2024. Minnesota will experience 14.7 percent growth in that same period. Growth will be strongest in the Northeast and Central Regions of the state but slower in Southwest Minnesota.

## Conclusion

Anyone pursuing a career as a Veterinary Technician needs to have a passion for working with animals. The work can be physically and emotionally challenging as you are at times dealing with

injured, sick, and scared animals who may behave aggressively. Additionally, owners may be experiencing a range of emotions depending on the situation their pet is in. Although not necessarily the most financially rewarding career, this career can be deeply rewarding on a personal level. For an animal lover who is searching for a hands-on healthcare career working with animals that does not require years of schooling this is a good choice.

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<sup>1</sup>Globe University and the Minnesota School of Business are facing an uncertain future. Readers are encouraged to call the MAVT directly for current information on accredited Minnesota Veterinary Technician programs.