

Minnesota Employment Review

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Riding the Rails in Northeast Minnesota

Heavy History

In a region that has a heavy reliance on producing heavy commodities such as iron ore and timber, rail transportation has played a strong role in the forward progress of Northeast Minnesota’s economy. However, it is hard to weigh the impact that railroads have because employment data is light. Instead of reporting their employment numbers and wages to the Unemployment Insurance program, railroads report to the Railroad Retirement Board, which does not produce state-, region-, or county-level data on jobs or wages.¹

Other data sources show that Minnesota has a major rail presence, especially in the Arrowhead. According to the Minnesota Regional Railroads Association, “Minnesota railroads rank first in the nation in the movement of iron ore and third and fourth, respectively, in the origination of farm and food products.”² Likewise, the District 1 Freight Plan from the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) shows that Northeast Minnesota is served by four Class 1 and four short line railroads with more than 1,000 miles of track, accounting for almost one-fifth of the state’s total track miles.³

A similar economic development report from MnDOT and DEED reports that “Minnesota’s economy is diverse and moves large volumes of dense commodities long distances. Some of the rail products that are suited to rail transportation include aggregates, chemicals for manufacturing, agriculture related products..., logs, mining products, and retail products. Minnesota is



also a preferred distribution center for the Upper Great Plains and has connections to Class I railroads that serve every Pacific Ocean port from British Columbia to the Mexican Port of Lázaro Cárdenas. The Port of Duluth Superior, the top tonnage port on the Great Lakes, is also well connected to four Class 1 networks.”

Despite the lack of clear employment data, it is clear that rail has a huge economic impact in Northeast Minnesota. The MnDOT report points out that “in regards to rail assets,

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Industry Snapshots

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Regional
Spotlight
NORTHEAST MINNESOTA

District 1’s network is home to connections of international importance. In particular, the Ranier Rail Bridge is the U.S.’s second most heavily used port of entry, thanks to its role in facilitating the movement of container trains between Chicago and the Pacific coast.”

More specifically, a 2019 article from MinnPost states that Ranier Bridge is “one of the busiest freight border crossings in the United States,” accommodating “more than 20 trains a day with most pulling between 100 and 200 cars.”⁶ An article from the Grand Forks Herald further explains that “The trains are coming from Canada’s west coast, mostly the port of Prince Rupert, British Columbia, where CN [Canadian National] has a major shipping-container operation that unloads giant ocean freighters from China and places the containers onto trains... In fact, the Winnipeg-to-Chicago corridor that passes through Ranier, Duluth, and Superior is among the busiest and most important of all CN’s lines.”⁷

Imports and Exports

Information on the amount of specific commodities transported via rail is unfortunately also unavailable at a regional level, although the state’s freight plan shows that metallic ores are the second-highest rail-borne commodity by tonnage and are moved almost entirely in Northeast Minnesota. Quarterly Export Statistics from the Minnesota Trade Office and DEED’s Economic Analysis unit confirms that ores, slag, and ash are among the state’s largest

exports to Canada and rose by 4 percent through the third quarter of 2019 (see Figure 1).

The most recent quarterly export report states that growth in iron ore was built on higher demand in Japan and Canada, while exports in fertilizers and organic and inorganic chemicals also jumped. Mineral fuels exports, however, dropped as petroleum- and coal-related fuels sales to Canada fell sharply. Export data are based on the Harmonized Tariff System collected by the U.S. Department of Commerce and distributed by IHS Maritime & Trade and available on DEED’s website at mn.gov/deed/data/export-stats/current-past/.

Economic Development

Rail will continue to be a vital part of the region’s transportation infrastructure moving forward. According to the Freight Rail Economic Development (FRED) report from MnDOT and DEED, “Railroads are a preferred mode of transportation for agriculture, industrial manufacturing, mining, and consumer products and help achieve transportation efficiencies especially for bulk cargo. Railroads help industry reduce reliance on foreign fuels and provide safe transport for hazardous materials and other cargo. Railroads have been credited with reducing the depth of the economic recession because of transportation cost savings as a result of mode conversion. Domestic intermodal service actually grew during the economic downturn.”

Figure 1. Exports and Trends for Minnesota’s Top 10 Products to Canada, 2019-Q3



Data Source: Harmonized Tariff Schedule. Origin of Movement Export Series, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.



The region’s rail network obviously benefits Duluth and the port, but also stretches throughout the Arrowhead and creates economic activity in areas as small as Ranier in Koochiching County. As the report continues, “Local EDAs (economic development agencies), RDCs (regional development commissions), and port authorities are often involved in new business attraction activities and industrial park development. These agencies are well positioned to be leaders in planning for and developing rail connections to these new starts and redevelopment programs.”

The report shows how freight rail economic development “can be used as an instrument to promote:

- Business attraction where low cost transportation access and land use regulations allow freight handling and business opportunities
- Transportation efficiency and potential cost savings for the movement of freight into and out of the state via improved rail access
- Infrastructure investments to accommodate heavy and high/wide transportation requirements
- Increase freight density to support balanced freight movements thereby improving carrier operations (service) and equipment supply
- A clustering strategy to promote the co-location of

suppliers, manufactures, and distributors

- The development of employment clusters of skilled workers with technological skills to support logistic jobs that support families
- Access to the freight rail network which supports mode conversion and economic competitiveness
- Environmentally sustainable transportation facilities that are sensitive and purposely built to reduce greenhouse gases
- Reduction of congestion and reduce heavy truck usage of rural, county and state highways.”

In summary, the report spells out how “Minnesota is well connected to international rail networks, which support global trade, with two Canadian railroads and rail access to Mexico directly via the BNSF or Union Pacific Railroad and interchange access to the Kansas City Southern. Railroads have a more efficient border crossing process and are able to clear customs en route. Full trains cross the borders with fewer delays than individual trucks moving to and from Mexico and Canada. Mexico’s energy and auto production is growing rapidly as a result of near shoring logistics trends, and Canada is Minnesota’s largest trading partner.”⁸

Employment Data

Without access to employment data for railroads through DEED's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program, the only data tool that provides estimates on statewide and regional employment in rail transportation is the Employment Outlook program. Despite accounting for only 5 percent of total employment in the state, Northeast Minnesota accounted for just over 17 percent

of the state's employment in rail transportation. Like the Census numbers, the data show that just over 1,000 of the state's approximately 5,900 jobs in rail transportation were located in Northeast Minnesota (see Table 1).

It is important to note, however, that employment for rail transportation in the region and the state is expected to decline in the future, with both geographies

projected to lose more than 15 percent of current employment over the next decade. The jobs that remain will be in high demand because of their high wages. According to data from DEED's Occupational Employment Statistics program, even the lowest-paying railroad-related occupation earned over \$20 an hour, and the highest paying jobs earned nearly \$36 an hour at the median (see Table 2).

by Cameron Macht

Table 1. Rail Transportation Employment Estimates, 2016

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Estimated Employment, 2016		NE Percent of MN
		Northeast Minnesota	Minnesota	
0	Total, All Industries	160,337	3,097,300	5.2%
482	Rail Transportation	1,008	5,916	17.0%

Source: DEED 2016-2026 Employment Outlook

Table 2. Railroad-related Occupational Employment Statistics, 2019

SOC Code	SOC Occupational Title	Minnesota		United States	
		Median Hourly Wage	Estimated Employment	Median Hourly Wage	Estimated Employment
53-4011	Locomotive Engineers	\$30.70	890	\$30.96	34,850
53-4013	Rail Yard Engineers, Dinkey Operators, and Hostlers	\$25.13	70	\$26.23	5,690
53-4021	Railroad Brake, Signal, and Switch Operators	\$35.89	N/A	\$28.55	14,270
53-4031	Railroad Conductors and Yardmasters	\$31.80	N/A	\$31.38	42,360
53-4099	Rail Transportation Workers, All Other	\$20.03	30	\$27.62	2,890

Source: DEED Occupational Employment Statistics

¹Introduction to Railroad Retirement Board unemployment." Retrieved from: <https://rrb.gov/UB-10/Introduction>

²Rail Information." Minnesota Regional Railroads Association. Retrieved from: www.mnrailroads.com/rail-information/

³District 1 Freight Plan." Minnesota Department of Transportation. Retrieved from: www.dot.state.mn.us/ofrw/freight/PDF/d1plan/freight-plan-final.pdf

⁴Freight Rail Economic Development." Minnesota Department of Transportation and Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development. Retrieved from: www.dot.state.mn.us/ofrw/fred/PDF/final.pdf

⁵ibid.

⁶Savage, Marjorie. "Opened in 1908, the Rainer Railroad Bridge in northern Minnesota is still one of America's busiest ports of entry." March 25, 2019. MINNPOST. Retrieved from: www.minnpost.com/mnopedia/2019/03/opened-in-1908-the-ranier-railroad-bridge-in-northern-minnesota-is-still-one-of-americas-busiest-ports-of-entry/

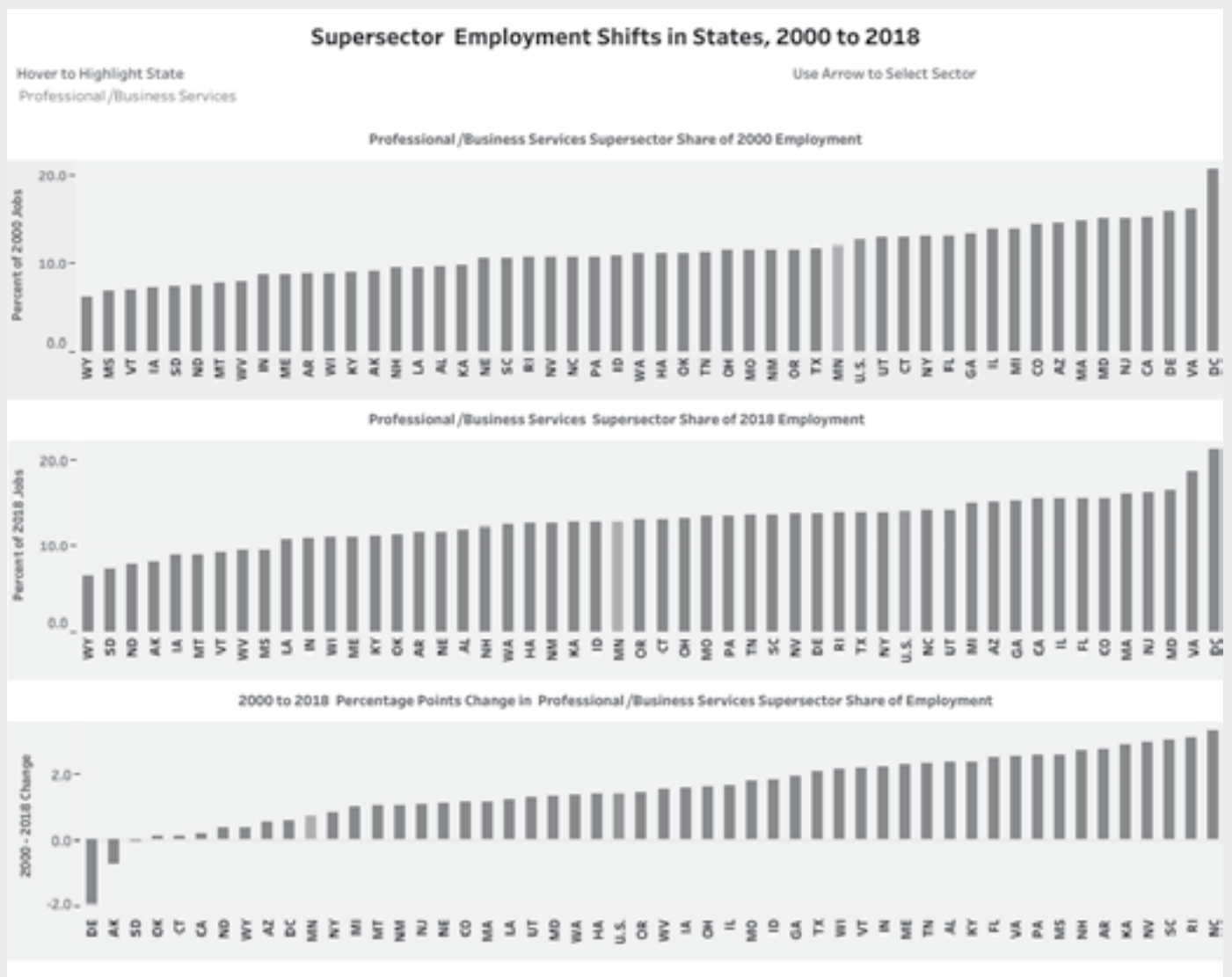
⁷Myers, John. "Busiest border rail crossing rattles Ranier, Minnesota." May 10, 2015. Grand Forks Herald. Retrieved from: www.grandforksherald.com/news/3742025-busiest-border-rail-crossing-rattles-ranier-minnesota

⁸ibid.

Fun With Statistics

The share of total state employment accounted for by the Educational and Health Services supersector climbed in every state, while the Manufacturing share of employment slipped in all states between 2000 and 2018. Educational and Health Services in Minnesota jumped from 12.1 percent of employment in 2000 to 18.4 percent in 2018. The 6.3 percentage point gain was the second largest behind Delaware's 6.4 point increase and outpaced the 4.3 percentage point increase nationally. Minnesota's Manufacturing share of employment tailed off to 10.9 percent in 2018 from 14.8 percent in 2000. The 3.9 percentage point drop was the 22nd smallest among the states. Nationally the employment share of Manufacturing declined by 4.6 percentage points.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) wage and salary non-farm employment estimates are used in this Tableau visualization to display employment shifts across 11 supersectors from 2000 to 2018 for each state: <https://public.tableau.com/profile/magda.olson#!/vizhome/ShiftingStateSectoralEmploymentShares2000-2018/Dashboard1>.



By Dave Senf

Labor Force Estimates

County/ Area

County/ Area	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Rate of Unemployment		
	Dec 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2018	Dec 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2018	Dec 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2018	Dec 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2018
United States ('000s)												
(Seasonally adjusted)	164,556	164,347	163,240	158,803	158,536	156,945	5,753	5,811	6,294	3.5%	3.5%	3.9%
(Unadjusted)	164,007	164,386	162,510	158,504	158,945	156,481	5,503	5,441	6,029	3.4	3.3	3.7
Minnesota												
(Seasonally adjusted)	3,132,198	3,130,699	3,076,979	3,029,826	3,028,864	2,989,037	102,372	101,835	87,942	3.3	3.3	2.9
(Unadjusted)	3,119,177	3,130,497	3,082,219	3,010,258	3,040,889	2,983,526	108,919	89,608	98,693	3.5	2.9	3.2
Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA)*												
Mpls.-St. Paul MSA	2,024,153	2,033,858	2,008,037	1,962,788	1,979,670	1,952,453	61,365	54,188	55,584	3.0	2.7	2.8
Duluth-Superior MSA	143,951	145,552	144,386	137,483	139,894	138,726	6,468	5,658	5,660	4.5	3.9	3.9
Rochester MSA	125,420	126,185	120,953	121,708	123,228	117,605	3,712	2,957	3,348	3.0	2.3	2.8
St. Cloud MSA	114,445	115,136	113,242	110,155	111,968	109,386	4,290	3,168	3,856	3.7	2.8	3.4
Mankato-N Mankato MSA	63,109	64,009	63,634	61,484	62,708	62,061	1,625	1,301	1,573	2.6	2.0	2.5
Fargo-Moorhead MSA	137,662	138,508	135,388	134,699	135,869	132,226	2,963	2,639	3,162	2.2	1.9	2.3
Grand Forks MSA	54,706	54,937	54,219	53,353	53,756	52,846	1,353	1,181	1,373	2.5	2.1	2.5
Region One	47,990	47,593	47,512	45,533	46,040	45,379	2,457	1,553	2,133	5.1	3.3	4.5
Kittson	2,415	2,385	2,384	2,306	2,316	2,302	109	69	82	4.5	2.9	3.4
Marshall	5,606	5,530	5,539	5,166	5,263	5,150	440	267	389	7.8	4.8	7.0
Norman	3,459	3,375	3,438	3,278	3,254	3,260	181	121	178	5.2	3.6	5.2
Pennington	9,082	8,990	8,937	8,508	8,709	8,468	574	281	469	6.3	3.1	5.2
Polk	17,096	17,104	16,879	16,424	16,601	16,258	672	503	621	3.9	2.9	3.7
Red Lake	2,276	2,264	2,232	2,132	2,178	2,120	144	86	112	6.3	3.8	5.0
Roseau	8,056	7,945	8,103	7,719	7,719	7,821	337	226	282	4.2	2.8	3.5
Region Two	44,685	44,377	43,577	41,994	42,258	41,187	2,691	2,119	2,390	6.0	4.8	5.5
Beltrami	25,083	25,107	24,419	23,828	24,085	23,318	1,255	1,022	1,101	5.0	4.1	4.5
Clearwater	4,683	4,540	4,531	4,204	4,230	4,143	479	310	388	10.2	6.8	8.6
Hubbard	10,020	9,997	9,831	9,325	9,449	9,150	695	548	681	6.9	5.5	6.9
Lake of the Woods	2,522	2,378	2,441	2,400	2,254	2,341	122	124	100	4.8	5.2	4.1
Mahnomen	2,377	2,355	2,355	2,237	2,240	2,235	140	115	120	5.9	4.9	5.1
Region Three	165,335	166,633	163,453	156,897	159,306	155,979	8,438	7,327	7,474	5.1	4.4	4.6
Aitkin	7,441	7,359	7,264	6,822	6,930	6,705	619	429	559	8.3	5.8	7.7
Carlton	17,988	18,058	17,765	17,015	17,310	16,950	973	748	815	5.4	4.1	4.6
Cook	2,984	2,982	2,927	2,791	2,849	2,770	193	133	157	6.5	4.5	5.4
Itasca	22,364	22,362	21,813	20,829	21,020	20,488	1,535	1,342	1,325	6.9	6.0	6.1
Koochiching	5,989	5,962	5,922	5,578	5,549	5,574	411	413	348	6.9	6.9	5.9
Lake	5,363	5,453	5,365	5,136	5,229	5,154	227	224	211	4.2	4.1	3.9
St. Louis	103,206	104,457	102,397	98,726	100,419	98,338	4,480	4,038	4,059	4.3	3.9	4.0
City of Duluth	46,079	46,798	45,854	44,700	45,466	44,524	1,379	1,332	1,330	3.0	2.8	2.9
Balance of St. Louis County	57,127	57,659	56,543	54,026	54,953	53,814	3,101	2,706	2,729	5.4	4.7	4.8
Region Four	129,854	129,629	127,631	124,403	125,885	122,661	5,451	3,744	4,970	4.2	2.9	3.9
Becker	19,057	19,014	18,682	18,080	18,358	17,869	977	656	813	5.1	3.5	4.4
Clay	36,739	36,854	35,984	35,620	36,019	34,939	1,119	835	1,045	3.0	2.3	2.9
Douglas	20,961	20,926	20,547	20,138	20,364	19,786	823	562	761	3.9	2.7	3.7
Grant	3,378	3,345	3,347	3,195	3,228	3,177	183	117	170	5.4	3.5	5.1
Otter Tail	32,127	31,829	31,661	30,396	30,701	30,069	1,731	1,128	1,592	5.4	3.5	5.0
Pope	6,672	6,674	6,523	6,432	6,488	6,293	240	186	230	3.6	2.8	3.5
Stevens	5,567	5,598	5,542	5,387	5,472	5,385	180	126	157	3.2	2.3	2.8
Traverse	1,770	1,784	1,761	1,696	1,731	1,685	74	53	76	4.2	3.0	4.3
Wilkin	3,583	3,605	3,584	3,459	3,524	3,458	124	81	126	3.5	2.2	3.5
Region Five	85,739	85,409	84,059	80,112	81,388	79,126	5,627	4,021	4,933	6.6	4.7	5.9
Cass	14,459	14,487	14,157	13,365	13,667	13,177	1,094	820	980	7.6	5.7	6.9
Crow Wing	32,741	32,778	32,069	30,859	31,367	30,401	1,882	1,411	1,668	5.7	4.3	5.2
Morrison	18,201	17,985	17,863	16,835	17,101	16,681	1,366	884	1,182	7.5	4.9	6.6
Todd	14,150	14,054	13,894	13,360	13,472	13,182	790	582	712	5.6	4.1	5.1
Wadena	6,188	6,105	6,076	5,693	5,781	5,685	495	324	391	8.0	5.3	6.4
Region Six East	67,876	67,564	66,714	64,831	65,617	64,107	3,045	1,947	2,607	4.5	2.9	3.9
Kandiyohi	25,655	25,435	25,165	24,622	24,791	24,249	1,033	644	916	4.0	2.5	3.6
McLeod	19,592	19,515	19,451	18,752	18,929	18,706	840	586	745	4.3	3.0	3.8
Meeker	13,502	13,331	13,215	12,794	12,909	12,650	708	422	565	5.2	3.2	4.3
Renville	9,127	9,283	8,883	8,663	8,988	8,502	464	295	381	5.1	3.2	4.3

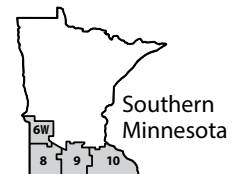
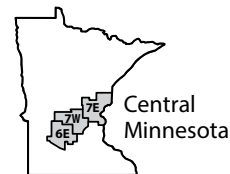
*Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) now includes Sherburne County in Minnesota and Pierce County in Wisconsin. St. Cloud MSA is now comprised of Benton and Stearns counties.

Numbers are unadjusted unless otherwise labeled.
 Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development,
 Local Area Unemployment Statistics, and North Dakota Job Service, 2020.

Labor Force Estimates

County/ Area

County/ Area	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Rate of Unemployment		
	Dec 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2018	Dec 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2018	Dec 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2018	Dec 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2018
Region Six West	24,028	23,955	23,673	22,894	23,131	22,713	1,134	824	960	4.7%	3.4%	4.1%
Big Stone	2,486	2,492	2,468	2,339	2,404	2,333	147	88	135	5.9	3.5	5.5
Chippewa	7,185	7,113	7,058	6,866	6,896	6,788	319	217	270	4.4	3.1	3.8
Lac Qui Parle	3,553	3,568	3,539	3,414	3,470	3,404	139	98	135	3.9	2.7	3.8
Swift	5,230	5,243	5,084	4,917	4,979	4,861	313	264	223	6.0	5.0	4.4
Yellow Medicine	5,574	5,539	5,524	5,358	5,382	5,327	216	157	197	3.9	2.8	3.6
Region Seven East	89,785	88,755	88,122	84,396	85,235	83,703	5,389	3,520	4,419	6.0	4.0	5.0
Chisago	30,283	30,161	29,800	28,917	29,181	28,680	1,366	980	1,120	4.5	3.2	3.8
Isanti	21,635	21,439	21,302	20,525	20,703	20,352	1,110	736	950	5.1	3.4	4.5
Kanabec	9,303	9,098	9,052	8,484	8,600	8,428	819	498	624	8.8	5.5	6.9
Mille Lacs	13,217	13,004	12,975	12,273	12,387	12,173	944	617	802	7.1	4.7	6.2
Pine	15,347	15,053	14,993	14,197	14,364	14,070	1,150	689	923	7.5	4.6	6.2
Region Seven West	243,117	243,582	239,647	233,750	236,649	231,227	9,367	6,933	8,420	3.9	2.8	3.5
Benton	22,378	22,405	21,914	21,301	21,656	21,015	1,077	749	899	4.8	3.3	4.1
Sherburne	52,687	52,512	52,038	50,507	50,936	50,079	2,180	1,576	1,959	4.1	3.0	3.8
Stearns	92,067	92,731	90,651	88,854	90,312	87,649	3,213	2,419	3,002	3.5	2.6	3.3
Wright	75,985	75,934	75,044	73,088	73,745	72,484	2,897	2,189	2,560	3.8	2.9	3.4
Region Eight	65,572	65,326	64,844	63,267	63,671	62,778	2,305	1,655	2,066	3.5	2.5	3.2
Cottonwood	6,160	6,132	6,021	5,955	5,974	5,834	205	158	187	3.3	2.6	3.1
Jackson	5,745	5,732	5,727	5,567	5,605	5,552	178	127	175	3.1	2.2	3.1
Lincoln	3,393	3,336	3,293	3,221	3,227	3,178	172	109	115	5.1	3.3	3.5
Lyon	15,057	15,060	14,896	14,527	14,690	14,461	530	370	435	3.5	2.5	2.9
Murray	5,076	4,961	4,996	4,810	4,834	4,758	266	127	238	5.2	2.6	4.8
Nobles	11,489	11,540	11,345	11,167	11,242	11,037	322	298	308	2.8	2.6	2.7
Pipestone	5,090	5,127	4,994	4,910	5,010	4,832	180	117	162	3.5	2.3	3.2
Redwood	7,702	7,605	7,783	7,400	7,371	7,469	302	234	314	3.9	3.1	4.0
Rock	5,860	5,833	5,789	5,710	5,718	5,657	150	115	132	2.6	2.0	2.3
Region Nine	136,055	136,599	134,254	130,946	132,901	129,575	5,109	3,698	4,679	3.8	2.7	3.5
Blue Earth	41,627	42,227	40,951	40,541	41,343	39,877	1,086	884	1,074	2.6	2.1	2.6
Brown	14,695	14,753	14,501	14,103	14,333	13,977	592	420	524	4.0	2.8	3.6
Faribault	7,084	7,068	7,029	6,718	6,775	6,732	366	293	297	5.2	4.1	4.2
Le Sueur	16,473	16,149	16,198	15,425	15,572	15,300	1,048	577	898	6.4	3.6	5.5
Martin	10,355	10,379	10,336	10,006	10,096	9,965	349	283	371	3.4	2.7	3.6
Nicollet	21,482	21,782	21,117	20,943	21,365	20,610	539	417	507	2.5	1.9	2.4
Sibley	8,681	8,615	8,568	8,257	8,345	8,192	424	270	376	4.9	3.1	4.4
Waseca	8,864	8,872	8,912	8,420	8,552	8,541	444	320	371	5.0	3.6	4.2
Watonwan	6,794	6,754	6,642	6,533	6,520	6,381	261	234	261	3.8	3.5	3.9
Region Ten	288,121	289,160	285,215	278,909	281,952	276,856	9,212	7,208	8,359	3.2	2.5	2.9
Dodge	12,066	12,074	11,881	11,604	11,752	11,512	462	322	369	3.8	2.7	3.1
Fillmore	11,731	11,736	11,621	11,284	11,438	11,198	447	298	423	3.8	2.5	3.6
Freeborn	16,173	16,213	16,160	15,570	15,681	15,533	603	532	627	3.7	3.3	3.9
Goodhue	27,425	27,333	27,079	26,485	26,646	26,255	940	687	824	3.4	2.5	3.0
Houston	10,860	10,869	10,606	10,491	10,611	10,269	369	258	337	3.4	2.4	3.2
Mower	20,638	20,782	20,483	19,991	20,232	19,867	647	550	616	3.1	2.6	3.0
Olmsted	89,063	89,752	88,234	86,768	87,823	86,063	2,295	1,929	2,171	2.6	2.1	2.5
City of Rochester	65,790	66,387	63,316	64,195	64,975	61,747	1,595	1,412	1,569	2.4	2.1	2.5
Rice	37,846	37,740	36,986	36,482	36,824	35,826	1,364	916	1,160	3.6	2.4	3.1
Steele	20,652	20,646	20,870	19,933	20,091	20,224	719	555	646	3.5	2.7	3.1
Wabasha	12,560	12,623	12,372	12,052	12,215	11,959	508	408	413	4.0	3.2	3.3
Winona	29,107	29,392	28,923	28,249	28,639	28,150	858	753	773	2.9	2.6	2.7
Region Eleven	1,731,024	1,741,909	1,713,515	1,682,328	1,696,851	1,668,233	48,696	45,058	45,282	2.8	2.6	2.6
Anoka	199,164	199,966	197,097	192,851	194,486	191,221	6,313	5,480	5,876	3.2	2.7	3.0
Carver	58,587	58,831	57,957	56,925	57,429	56,451	1,662	1,402	1,506	2.8	2.4	2.6
Dakota	242,855	244,058	240,195	235,820	237,803	233,820	7,035	6,255	6,375	2.9	2.6	2.7
Hennepin	710,791	716,330	703,949	692,034	698,111	686,287	18,757	18,219	17,662	2.6	2.5	2.5
City of Bloomington	47,071	47,407	46,665	45,762	46,164	45,382	1,309	1,243	1,283	2.8	2.6	2.7
City of Minneapolis	243,782	245,793	240,306	237,393	239,477	234,326	6,389	6,316	5,980	2.6	2.6	2.5
Ramsey	292,021	294,070	289,071	283,589	286,046	281,218	8,432	8,024	7,853	2.9	2.7	2.7
City of St. Paul	160,222	161,380	158,941	155,502	156,849	154,547	4,720	4,531	4,394	2.9	2.8	2.8
Scott	83,864	84,255	83,027	81,474	82,169	80,788	2,390	2,086	2,239	2.8	2.5	2.7
Washington	143,742	144,399	142,219	139,635	140,807	138,448	4,107	3,592	3,771	2.9	2.5	2.7



Industrial Analysis

Overview

Minnesota employers added 200 jobs (0.0 percent) in December. Goods producers lost 1,500 jobs (0.3 percent) on the heels of November’s 7,500-job decline, but service providers made up that loss with growth of 1,700 jobs (0.1 percent). Private sector employers lost 100 jobs (0.0 percent) while public sector employers added 300 (0.1 percent). On the year employers added 3,978 jobs (0.1 percent) with goods producers shedding 8,743 jobs (1.9 percent) while their service-providing counterparts added 12,721 (0.5 percent).

Mining and Logging

Mining and Logging employment was down by 100 (1.5 percent) in seasonally adjusted December employment. While small in real jobs, this was the largest proportional job loss of any supersector in the state. Over the year employment was down by 149 (2.3 percent).

Construction

Construction employment was down by 200 (0.2 percent) in December. The supersector has not added jobs since July. On the year Construction employment was down by 4,675 (3.8 percent). Over-the-year employment growth was negative in November and December, after posting strong growth for most of

the year, peaking at 10.0 percent in April and never getting lower than October’s 2.8 percent growth before dropping into the red in November, which may be a sign of stronger than usual employment in the supersector in the winter of 2018.

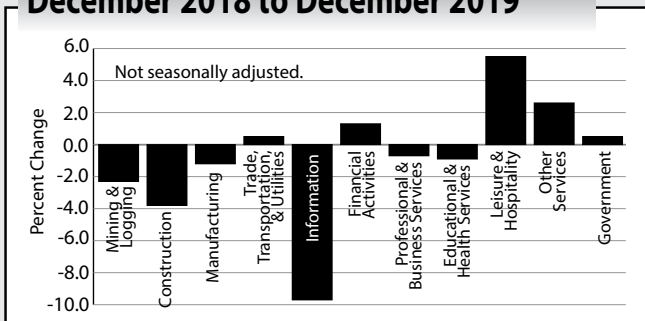
Manufacturing

Employment in the Manufacturing supersector was down by 1,200 (0.4 percent) in December. Durable Goods manufacturers drove the declines as the component lost 1,400 jobs. Non-Durable Goods manufacturers added 200 jobs. Over the year employment in the supersector was off by 3,919 (1.2 percent). Durable Goods manufacturing was responsible for all of the annual job losses as well, down by 4,825 (2.4 percent) while their counterparts in Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing added 906 jobs (0.8 percent).

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employers added 1,500 jobs (0.3 percent) in December with substantial gains in Retail Trade (up 2,300 or 0.8 percent) overcoming losses in Wholesale Trade and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (down 100 or 0.1 percent and 700 or 0.7 percent, respectively). Retail Trade employers have added jobs in every month since June. Over the year Trade, Transportation, and Utilities added 2,752 jobs (0.5 percent). As was the case on the month, growth in Retail Trade (up 4,670 or 1.5 percent) overcame job losses in the other two component sectors.

MN Employment Growth December 2018 to December 2019



Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 2020.

Information

Information employment was down by 500 (1.1 percent) in December. The supersector lost jobs in 10 of the 12 months of 2019 and was flat in April. On the year Information employers lost 4,816 jobs (9.7 percent). It was the largest proportional over-the-year job loss of any supersector in the state by a large margin. The next largest was 3.8 percent in Construction.

*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.

Financial Activities

Employment in Financial Activities was off by 400 (0.2 percent) in December, with the loss of 500 jobs (0.3 percent) from Finance and Insurance erasing the gain of 100 jobs (0.3 percent) in Real Estate and Rental and Leasing. Over the year the supersector added 2,384 jobs (1.3 percent). Finance and Insurance added 3,206 jobs (2.1 percent), while Real Estate and Rental and Leasing employers lost 822 jobs (2.4 percent).

Professional and Business Services

Employment in Professional and Business Services was mostly flat in December as employers cut 100 jobs (0.0 percent). Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services lost 1,000 jobs (0.6 percent), while Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services added 700 (0.6 percent), and Management of Companies and Enterprises added 200 (0.2 percent). On the year the supersector lost 2,485 jobs (0.7 percent). Although employment was down on the year, it was also their strongest over-the-year job growth estimate since July. All three component sectors improved their growth over November estimates.

Educational and Health Services

Educational and Health Services employment was down by 1,600 (0.3 percent) in December, with all of the declines coming from Health Care and Social Assistance (down 2,100 or 0.4 percent). It was the second straight month of losses for both the component and supersector. Annually Educational and Health Services employment was down by 4,671 (0.9 percent). Health Care and Social Assistance drove the declines, off by 5,544 (1.2 percent), while Educational Services added 883 jobs (1.3 percent).

Leisure and Hospitality

Employment in Leisure and Hospitality was up by 1,200 (0.4 percent) in December on a seasonally adjusted basis. It was the fifth consecutive month of over-the-month job growth in the supersector. Accommodation and Food Services added 1,300 jobs (0.5 percent) while Arts, Entertainment, and

Recreation lost 100 (0.2 percent). On the year the supersector added 14,579 jobs (5.5 percent). It was the largest proportional over-the-year job growth of any supersector in the state. Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation added 1,946 jobs (4.4 percent), and Accommodation and Food Service added 12,633 (5.8 percent).

Other Services

The Other Services supersector added 1,300 jobs (1.1 percent) in December. It was the largest over-the-month increase in the state and the second consecutive month with greater than 1 percent job growth. Annually Other Services employers added 2,897 jobs (2.6 percent), with growth of more than 2 percent in all three component sectors.

Government

Government employers added 300 jobs (0.1 percent) in December. All of that growth came at the State Government level (up 0.3 percent) as employment at both the Local and Federal levels was flat. Over the year Government employers added 2,081 jobs (0.5 percent), the best over-the-year performance of the calendar year for the supersector. There was growth in all three component sectors, with Federal employment up 382 (1.2 percent), State up 1,027 (1 percent), and Local up 672 (0.2 percent).

by Nick Dobbins

Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment

In 1,000's

Industry	Dec 2019	Nov 2019	Oct 2019
Total Nonagricultural	2,967.4	2,967.2	2,969.8
Goods-Producing	450.1	451.6	459.1
Mining and Logging	131.6	131.9	136.7
Construction	125.1	125.3	129.9
Manufacturing	318.5	319.7	322.4
Service-Providing	2,517.3	2,515.6	2,510.7
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	539.0	537.5	537.0
Information	44.2	44.7	45.2
Financial Activities	186.3	186.7	186.8
Professional and Business Services	374.4	374.5	374.1
Educational and Health Services	539.1	540.7	541.7
Leisure and Hospitality	292.5	291.3	287.2
Other Services	115.0	113.7	112.5
Government	426.8	426.5	426.2

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development
Current Employment Statistics, 2020.

Regional Analysis

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

The Minneapolis-St. Paul area lost 11,097 jobs (0.5 percent) in December. This was actually the strongest performance of any MSA on the month, as employment was down 0.8 percent statewide, a worse-than-usual performance even for a month that generally brings sizeable job losses. The metro area's losses came primarily from industries that traditionally struggle in December. Mining, Logging, and Construction was off by 5,682 (6.7 percent), Leisure and Hospitality was off 2,480 (1.3 percent), and Government employment was down 4,248 (1.7 percent), driven by a loss of 3,369 (8.1 percent) in State Government Educational Services as colleges let out for winter break. Other Services had the largest proportional gains on the month, up 2.2 percent (1,729 jobs), and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities added the most jobs, up 2,898 (0.8 percent). On the year employers in the metro added 2,178 (0.1 percent), roughly matching the state's growth over the same period. Other Services added 2,669 (3.4 percent), with growth in all three component sectors. Leisure and Hospitality was up 3,952 (2.1 percent), with all of that growth coming from Accommodation and Food Services (up 4,498 or 3 percent). Educational and Health Services lost 7,453 jobs (2.2 percent), the largest decline in both real and proportional job losses, tied with Information in proportional loss, down 830 jobs. Health Care and Social Assistance was down 7,255 (2.5 percent), with Ambulatory Health Care down 2,282 (2.4 percent), Nursing and Residential Care down 2,499 (4.3 percent), and Social Assistance down 2,552 (3.7 percent).

Duluth-Superior MSA

The Duluth-Superior MSA lost 1,989 jobs (1.4 percent) in December, outpacing the state's 0.8 percent job loss. The MSA's declines were broad-based, coming from all but two published supersectors: Information, up 0.4 percent, and Other Services, up 0.6 percent for a combined total increase of 48 jobs. The largest real and proportional decline came in Mining, Logging, and Construction (down 664 or 6.9 percent). Annually the Duluth-Superior area lost 504 jobs (0.4 percent). It was the only in-state MSA to post negative job growth on the year. Mining, Logging, and Construction drove the declines, off by 531 jobs or 5.6 percent. The largest proportional increase came in Other Services, which was up by 1.1 percent (72 jobs). Trade, Transportation, and Utilities added 99 jobs (0.4 percent) thanks in large part to the increase of 250 (1.7 percent) in Retail Trade.

Rochester MSA

Employers in Rochester lost 1,130 jobs (0.9 percent) in December. Mining, Logging, and Construction lost 411 jobs (8 percent), Educational and Health Services lost 636 (1.3 percent), and Professional and Business Services lost 150 (2.4 percent). While four of the 10 published supersectors posted positive over-the-month job growth, none added more than the 89 jobs (0.7 percent) in Government. Over the year Rochester added 102 jobs (0.1 percent). Educational and Health Services lost a whopping 1,513 jobs or 3 percent, which is the worst over-the-year performance for the supersector since September of 1994. Those losses were balanced by several large increases, including the addition of 844 jobs (4.7 percent) in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities and 436 jobs (4 percent) in Manufacturing.

St. Cloud MSA

The St. Cloud MSA lost 1,538 jobs (1.4 percent) in December. Mining, Logging, and Construction employment was off by 557 (7.2 percent), and Educational and Health Services was off by 536 (2.3 percent). The only supersector to add more than single-digit jobs was Leisure and Hospitality, up 160 (2 percent). Over the year the St. Cloud MSA added 755 jobs (0.7 percent). It was the largest proportional growth of any MSA primarily in Minnesota although the Fargo-Moorhead MSA posted 1.3 percent over-the-year growth. The primary driver of that growth was Mining, Logging, and Construction, which added 437 jobs or 6.5 percent.

Mankato-North Mankato MSA

The Mankato-North Mankato MSA lost 1,052 jobs or 1.7 percent in December. It was the largest over-the-month job loss of any MSA in the state. Service providers lost 813 jobs (1.6 percent) while goods producers lost 239 (2.2 percent). On the year the MSA added 587 jobs (1 percent), with 1 percent growth among goods producers, service providers, and public- and private-sector employers.

Fargo-Moorhead MSA

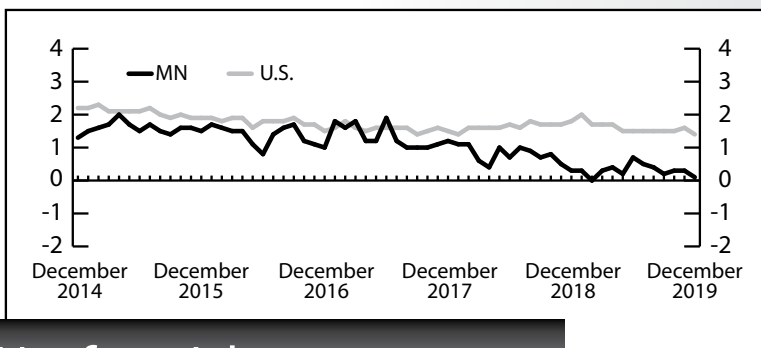
The Fargo-Moorhead MSA lost 1,151 jobs (0.8 percent) in December. Employment in Mining, Logging, and Construction was down by 599 (6.7 percent). Government employers showed the strongest growth, adding 298 jobs or 1.5 percent with most of that expansion coming at the Local Government level. Annually, the MSA added 1,887 (1.3 percent). It was the strongest over-the-year growth of any published MSA in the state. Professional and Business Services continued its strong performance, adding 1,485 jobs or 9.6 percent.

Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA

Employment in the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA was down 342 (0.6 percent) in December. Mining, Logging, and Construction employers shed 282 jobs (10.2 percent) while the largest growth in real jobs was 56 in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (up 0.5 percent). Over the year the MSA added 209 jobs (0.4 percent). Manufacturing added 181 jobs (4.1 percent), the largest real and proportional growth of any supersector. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities lost 192 jobs (1.7 percent).

by Nick Dobbins

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 2020; Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Employment Statistics, 2020.



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	Jobs* (Thousands)			Percent Change: From**		Production Workers Hours and Earnings					
	Dec	Nov	Dec	Nov	Dec	Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
	2019	2019	2018	2019	2018	Dec 2019	Dec 2018	Dec 2019	Dec 2018	Dec 2019	Dec 2018
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	2,960.8	2,983.4	2,956.8	-0.8%	0.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOODS-PRODUCING	440.0	452.7	448.8	-2.8	-1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, Logging, and Construction	123.2	133.1	128.0	-7.5	-3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and Logging	6.2	6.7	6.4	-7.4	-2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	117.0	126.4	121.6	-7.5	-3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialty Trade Contractors	79.6	83.3	80.5	-4.5	-1.2	\$1,210.69	\$1,200.19	36.9	37.1	\$32.81	\$32.35
Manufacturing	316.9	319.5	320.8	-0.8	-1.2	954.86	919.58	41.3	41.2	23.12	22.32
Durable Goods	199.8	202.2	204.7	-1.2	-2.4	979.29	926.50	40.3	40.3	24.30	22.99
Wood Product Manufacturing	12.1	12.1	11.9	0.2	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Production	44.1	44.1	43.8	0.0	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery Manufacturing	34.1	34.0	34.6	0.4	-1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer and Electronic Product	46.4	46.1	45.8	0.5	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control	27.2	27.1	27.0	0.3	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	11.5	11.4	10.9	0.5	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	16.5	16.5	16.3	0.3	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	117.1	117.3	116.1	-0.2	0.8	914.20	908.23	42.9	42.7	21.31	21.27
Food Manufacturing	46.4	46.7	45.5	-0.5	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICE-PROVIDING	2,520.8	2,530.8	2,508.0	-0.4	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	550.4	547.6	547.7	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale Trade	130.2	130.9	131.1	-0.6	-0.7	1,136.35	1,121.51	39.9	39.2	28.48	28.61
Retail Trade	310.9	307.4	306.2	1.1	1.5	436.25	442.58	27.3	27.8	15.98	15.92
Motor Vehicle and Parts	36.6	36.6	36.1	-0.1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Material and Garden Equipment	25.6	26.2	25.7	-2.1	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Beverage Stores	58.7	57.6	57.1	1.8	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gasoline Stations	26.6	26.4	26.0	0.4	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Merchandise Stores	66.5	65.8	66.9	1.0	-0.7	391.82	379.03	27.4	29.0	14.30	13.07
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	109.4	109.3	110.5	0.1	-0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Warehousing	97.1	96.9	98.2	0.3	-1.1	865.02	747.19	36.7	32.6	23.57	22.92
Information	44.7	44.9	49.5	-0.5	-9.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Publishing Industries	18.2	18.3	18.9	-0.2	-3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telecommunications	11.3	11.3	12.1	-0.3	-6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Activities	186.2	186.8	183.9	-0.3	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance and Insurance	152.5	152.8	149.3	-0.2	2.1	1,208.25	1,249.07	37.5	37.6	32.22	33.22
Credit Intermediation	66.3	66.1	64.2	0.3	3.3	840.84	828.70	36.4	37.6	23.10	22.04
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other	20.7	21.0	20.2	-1.6	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Carriers and Related	65.6	65.7	64.9	-0.1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	33.7	34.1	34.5	-1.1	-2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and Business Services	375.0	377.6	377.5	-0.7	-0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	165.1	166.3	162.6	-0.8	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Services	18.2	18.3	18.4	-0.1	-0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting, Tax Preparation	14.8	14.8	14.8	0.2	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Systems Design	35.0	35.4	36.3	-1.2	-3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management of Companies and Enterprises	81.5	81.4	81.2	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and Support Services	128.4	129.9	133.7	-1.2	-3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational and Health Services	539.0	543.9	543.7	-0.9	-0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Services	68.7	70.5	67.8	-2.5	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Care and Social Assistance	470.3	473.4	475.9	-0.7	-1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ambulatory Health Care	157.7	157.6	157.8	0.1	-0.1	1,158.63	1,232.02	33.0	36.3	35.11	33.94
Offices of Physicians	76.3	76.4	75.9	-0.2	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	115.3	116.1	115.5	-0.7	-0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	103.7	104.6	106.9	-0.9	-3.1	533.35	496.60	28.4	28.2	18.78	17.61
Social Assistance	93.6	95.1	95.6	-1.5	-2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and Hospitality	277.8	278.4	263.2	-0.2	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	46.0	45.0	44.1	2.4	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food Services	231.7	233.4	219.1	-0.7	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Services and Drinking Places	205.0	206.2	192.7	-0.6	6.4	296.48	293.13	20.1	20.3	14.75	14.44
Other Services	115.1	114.1	112.2	0.9	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	64.4	64.0	63.1	0.7	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	432.5	437.4	430.4	-1.1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Government	32.4	32.2	32.0	0.4	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Government	100.5	105.6	99.5	-4.8	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Government Education	59.0	64.0	58.6	-7.8	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Government	299.6	299.6	299.0	0.0	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Government Education	150.1	152.0	150.0	-1.2	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, 2019.

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* (Thousands)			Percent Change From**		Production Workers Hours and Earnings					
	Dec 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2018	Nov 2019	Dec 2018	Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
						Dec 2019	Dec 2018	Dec 2019	Dec 2018	Dec 2019	Dec 2018
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	2,013.3	2,024.4	2,011.1	-0.5%	0.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOODS-PRODUCING	278.6	284.5	277.4	-2.1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, Logging, and Construction	79.0	84.7	77.8	-6.7	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction of Buildings	18.5	18.8	18.6	-1.2	-0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialty Trade Contractors	53.2	55.0	51.3	-3.3	3.5	\$1,303.26	\$1,238.99	37.3	36.7	\$34.94	\$33.76
Manufacturing	199.6	199.8	199.6	-0.1	0.0	1,010.61	924.35	41.3	40.4	24.47	22.88
Durable Goods	135.7	136.0	137.6	-0.2	-1.4	1,035.77	947.56	39.7	40.1	26.09	23.63
Fabricated Metal Production	30.6	30.6	30.3	0.1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery Manufacturing	19.9	19.9	20.8	0.0	-4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer and Electronic Product	37.8	37.7	37.4	0.5	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control	25.5	25.4	25.3	0.4	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	15.8	15.8	15.4	0.1	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	63.9	63.8	61.9	0.1	3.2	963.29	879.54	44.7	41.1	21.55	21.40
Food Manufacturing	14.3	14.6	14.0	-1.9	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing and Related	13.4	13.4	13.7	0.0	-2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,734.7	1,739.9	1,733.8	-0.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	373.7	370.8	372.1	0.8	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale Trade	94.1	94.8	95.4	-0.7	-1.3	1,237.70	1,144.18	39.9	39.4	31.02	29.04
Merchant Wholesalers - Durable Goods	55.4	55.7	55.6	-0.6	-0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merchant Wholesalers - Nondurable Goods	32.2	32.3	32.2	-0.2	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade	199.8	196.5	198.6	1.7	0.6	481.82	452.57	28.8	28.9	16.73	15.66
Food and Beverage Stores	36.6	36.0	36.0	1.6	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Merchandise Stores	45.0	44.1	43.9	2.0	2.5	377.99	365.30	26.6	28.1	14.21	13.00
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	79.9	79.5	78.1	0.4	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities	7.6	7.6	7.5	-0.9	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Warehousing	72.3	71.9	70.6	0.5	2.3	990.07	861.86	40.1	36.8	24.69	23.42
Information	36.6	36.6	37.4	-0.1	-2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Publishing Industries	15.2	15.2	15.5	-0.3	-1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telecommunications	7.2	7.2	7.8	-0.8	-8.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Activities	151.3	151.8	149.2	-0.3	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance and Insurance	123.8	123.8	121.5	0.0	2.0	1,361.28	1,272.68	38.4	37.9	35.45	33.58
Credit Intermediation	49.8	49.5	48.3	0.5	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other	18.1	18.5	18.0	-2.0	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Carriers and Related	55.9	55.8	55.2	0.2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	27.5	27.9	27.8	-1.5	-1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and Business Services	324.2	326.0	325.8	-0.6	-0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	146.0	145.7	143.4	0.2	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Services	15.6	15.7	15.9	-0.3	-1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architectural, Engineering, and Related	20.5	20.5	19.6	-0.1	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Systems Design	32.5	32.8	33.9	-1.0	-4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management of Companies and Enterprises	75.0	75.0	74.7	0.1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and Support Services	103.2	105.4	107.7	-2.1	-4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment Services	46.2	46.4	50.9	-0.5	-9.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational and Health Services	329.0	329.7	336.4	-0.2	-2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Services	46.2	46.6	46.4	-0.8	-0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Care and Social Assistance	282.8	283.1	290.0	-0.1	-2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ambulatory Health Care	91.4	90.7	93.7	0.7	-2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	68.6	68.5	68.5	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	55.7	55.9	58.2	-0.4	-4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Assistance	67.1	67.9	69.6	-1.3	-3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and Hospitality	188.0	190.5	184.1	-1.3	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	32.7	33.4	33.2	-2.3	-1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food Services	155.4	157.1	150.9	-1.1	3.0	341.01	346.86	21.3	22.7	16.01	15.28
Food Services and Drinking Places	139.4	140.9	136.0	-1.0	2.6	322.82	342.45	20.8	22.5	15.52	15.22
Other Services	81.1	79.3	78.4	2.2	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repair and Maintenance	15.9	15.7	14.7	1.3	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	42.6	41.8	41.9	1.8	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	250.8	255.1	250.3	-1.7	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Government	21.4	21.4	21.3	0.1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Government	66.5	69.8	65.9	-4.8	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Government Education	38.3	41.7	38.2	-8.1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Government	162.9	163.8	163.1	-0.6	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Government Education	90.9	91.9	91.6	-1.0	-0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, 2020.

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 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2018	Nov 2019	Dec 2018
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	136,584	138,573	137,088	-1.4%	-0.4%
GOODS-PRODUCING	16,936	17,633	17,398	-4.0	-2.7
Mining, Logging, and Construction	8,951	9,615	9,482	-6.9	-5.6
Manufacturing	7,985	8,018	7,916	-0.4	0.9
SERVICE-PROVIDING	119,648	120,940	119,690	-1.1	0.0
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	25,062	25,365	24,963	-1.2	0.4
Wholesale Trade	3,233	3,243	3,236	-0.3	-0.1
Retail Trade	15,306	15,496	15,056	-1.2	1.7
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	6,523	6,626	6,671	-1.6	-2.2
Information	1,219	1,214	1,268	0.4	-3.9
Financial Activities	5,428	5,444	5,573	-0.3	-2.6
Professional and Business Services	7,984	8,100	7,811	-1.4	2.2
Educational and Health Services	32,456	32,646	32,514	-0.6	-0.2
Leisure and Hospitality	13,772	14,027	13,926	-1.8	-1.1
Other Services	6,712	6,669	6,640	0.6	1.1
Government	27,015	27,475	26,995	-1.7	0.1

Rochester MSA

Jobs % Chg. From

	Dec 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2018	Nov 2019	Dec 2018
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	123,106	124,236	123,004	-0.9%	0.1%
GOODS-PRODUCING	15,932	16,302	15,474	-2.3	3.0
Mining, Logging, and Construction	4,696	5,107	4,674	-8.0	0.5
Manufacturing	11,236	11,195	10,800	0.4	4.0
SERVICE-PROVIDING	107,174	107,934	107,530	-0.7	-0.3
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	18,945	18,861	18,101	0.4	4.7
Wholesale Trade	2,858	2,893	2,828	-1.2	1.1
Retail Trade	13,323	13,228	12,546	0.7	6.2
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	2,764	2,740	2,727	0.9	1.4
Information	1,571	1,576	1,621	-0.3	-3.1
Financial Activities	2,732	2,724	2,737	0.3	-0.2
Professional and Business Services	6,083	6,233	6,002	-2.4	1.3
Educational and Health Services	49,475	50,111	50,988	-1.3	-3.0
Leisure and Hospitality	11,147	11,284	11,010	-1.2	1.2
Other Services	3,793	3,806	3,793	-0.3	0.0
Government	13,428	13,339	13,278	0.7	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 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2018	Nov 2019	Dec 2018
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	110,947	112,485	110,192	-1.4%	0.7%
GOODS-PRODUCING	22,819	23,441	22,112	-2.7	3.2
Mining, Logging, and Construction	7,143	7,700	6,706	-7.2	6.5
Manufacturing	15,676	15,741	15,406	-0.4	1.8
SERVICE-PROVIDING	88,128	89,044	88,080	-1.0	0.1
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	22,966	23,118	22,786	-0.7	0.8
Wholesale Trade	5,181	5,272	5,098	-1.7	1.6
Retail Trade	13,463	13,513	13,491	-0.4	-0.2
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	4,322	4,333	4,197	-0.3	3.0
Information	1,266	1,264	1,336	0.2	-5.2
Financial Activities	5,307	5,324	5,173	-0.3	2.6
Professional and Business Services	8,582	8,643	8,626	-0.7	-0.5
Educational and Health Services	22,575	23,111	22,708	-2.3	-0.6
Leisure and Hospitality	8,137	7,977	8,146	2.0	-0.1
Other Services	3,831	3,828	3,774	0.1	1.5
Government	15,464	15,779	15,531	-2.0	-0.4

Mankato MSA

Jobs % Chg. From

	Dec 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2018	Nov 2019	Dec 2018
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	59,738	60,790	59,151	-1.7%	1.0%
GOODS-PRODUCING	10,521	10,760	10,415	-2.2	1.0
Mining, Logging, and Construction	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--
SERVICE-PROVIDING	49,217	50,030	48,736	-1.6	1.0
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	10,079	10,190	9,979	-1.1	1.0

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 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2018	Nov 2019	Dec 2018
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	144,646	145,797	142,759	-0.8%	1.3%
GOODS-PRODUCING	18,595	19,283	18,353	-3.6	1.3
Mining, Logging, and Construction	8,329	8,928	8,011	-6.7	4.0
Manufacturing	10,266	10,355	10,342	-0.9	-0.7
SERVICE-PROVIDING	126,051	126,514	124,406	-0.4	1.3
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	29,671	29,848	30,527	-0.6	-2.8
Wholesale Trade	9,007	8,969	8,891	0.4	1.3
Retail Trade	14,537	14,760	15,649	-1.5	-7.1
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	6,127	6,119	5,987	0.1	2.3
Information	3,149	3,118	2,983	1.0	5.6
Financial Activities	10,935	10,926	11,059	0.1	-1.1
Professional and Business Services	17,039	17,152	15,554	-0.7	9.6
Educational and Health Services	25,821	25,946	25,070	-0.5	3.0
Leisure and Hospitality	14,011	14,400	13,734	-2.7	2.0
Other Services	5,012	5,009	5,002	0.1	0.2
Government	20,413	20,115	20,477	1.5	-0.3

Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA

Jobs % Chg. From

	Dec 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2018	Nov 2019	Dec 2018
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	56,401	56,743	56,192	-0.6%	0.4%
GOODS-PRODUCING	7,060	7,338	7,004	-3.8	0.8
Mining, Logging, and Construction	2,480	2,762	2,605	-10.2	-4.8
Manufacturing	4,580	4,576	4,399	0.1	4.1
SERVICE-PROVIDING	49,341	49,405	49,188	-0.1	0.3
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	11,182	11,126	11,374	0.5	-1.7
Wholesale Trade	1,938	1,893	1,860	2.4	4.2
Retail Trade	7,034	6,995	7,211	0.6	-2.5
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	2,210	2,238	2,303	-1.3	-4.0
Information	558	553	568	0.9	-1.8
Financial Activities	2,102	2,083	2,029	0.9	3.6
Professional and Business Services	3,471	3,470	3,441	0.0	0.9
Educational and Health Services	9,898	9,919	9,818	-0.2	0.8
Leisure and Hospitality	6,237	6,308	6,080	-1.1	2.6
Other Services	1,965	1,963	1,942	0.1	1.2
Government	13,928	13,983	13,936	-0.4	-0.1

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, and North Dakota Job Service, 2020.

Minnesota Economic Indicators

Highlights

The **Minnesota Index**, after slipping 0.1 percent in November, inched up 0.1 percent in December. Minimal wage and salary employment growth, slipping average weekly manufacturing hours, and a flat unemployment rate added up to the small gain. The U.S. index increased 0.2 percent in December. Minnesota's index, after outpacing the U.S. index from August through October, lagged the national index for the second straight month.

December's reading was only 1.2 percent higher than a year ago for the second straight month while the U.S. annual increase was 2.9. Minnesota's economy slowed noticeably over the last two months of the year. Minnesota finished in the bottom 10 when it comes to growth in state indices in 2019. The low ranking held for December 2018 to December 2019 growth and for annual average growth. The index will be revised in March, and Minnesota's economic growth is expected to look somewhat better after revisions.

Adjusted **Wage and Salary Employment** was virtually unchanged in December with 200 jobs added. Employment dropped by 100 jobs in the private sector while increasing 300 jobs in the public sector. The goods-producing payroll dipped by 1,500 positions while the service-providing payroll climbed by 1,700 jobs. Educational and Health Services along with Manufacturing cut the most positions. Trade, Transportation, and

Utilities, Other Services, and Leisure and Hospitality added the most positions.

Over-the-year job growth for December was 0.1 percent, the second lowest month during the year. U.S. job growth in December was up 1.4 percent from a year ago. Minnesota's annual average job growth was 0.3 percent for 2019 before revisions due out in March. The rate is expected to be revised up slightly but still finish below the 0.7 percent growth in 2018.

Online Help-Wanted Ads slipped 0.3 percent in December, declining for the fourth time over the last five months. Job postings rose 1.5 percent nationally. Job postings average 140,700 in 2019 which is 35 percent higher than the 15-year average of 103,000. This indicates that demand for workers remains high in Minnesota and that job growth has been curbed by the small pool of job seekers.

Minnesota's **Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI)** dipped for six of the last seven months in December, dropping to 50.7. The slightly above 50 reading suggest that Minnesota's manufacturing sector is expanding but at a very slow pace. The Mid-America Business Index jumped to 50.6 while the Institute of Supply Management's national PMI dropping to 47.2.

Adjusted average weekly **Manufacturing Hours** tailed off for the second straight month to 41.0.

Average factory hours were up slightly in 2019 from 2018, 41.0 compared to 40.9 hours. Average weekly **Manufacturing Earnings**, adjusted for inflation and seasonality, fell for the second month in a row to \$946.63 after hitting a record high in October. Real manufacturing earnings, adjusted for inflation and seasonally, were 3.8 percent over 2018 which is the strongest

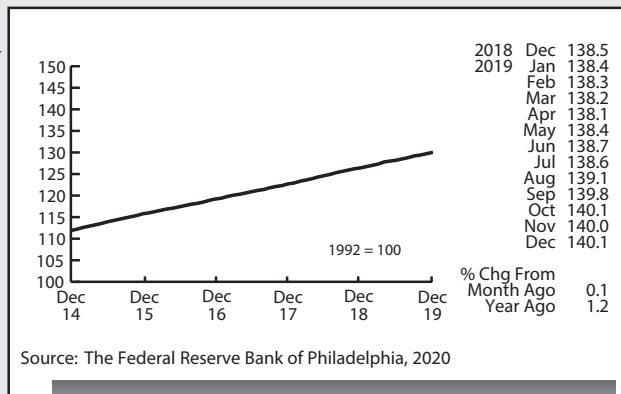
increase over the last nine years. The robust gain in real factory paychecks is consistent with companies' having to increase pay in a very tight job market.

The **Minnesota Leading Index**, after dropping off sharply during the previous two months, reversed directions in December, inching up to 0.6. The 37-year monthly average is 1.4, so December's reading indicates that economic growth in the state during the first half of 2020 will be roughly half as fast as the long-term average. The U.S. index was 1.5, suggesting that Minnesota's economic growth during the first half of 2020 will be half as fast as the national pace.

Residential Building Permits surged for the second time in three months, jumping to 3,579. That was the highest monthly total in over 14 years. Minnesota accounted for 2.2 percent of U.S. home-building permits in 2019. That is noticeably higher than Minnesota's 1.7 percent of U.S. population. Home-building permits were 15.6 percent higher than in 2018 and had the highest annual total since 2005.

Seasonally Adjusted **Initial Claims for Unemployment Benefits (UB)** rose for the fourth consecutive month to 17,699 in December. That was 9 percent above last December's level. The uptick in initial claims over the last few months pushed 2019 claims level 0.1 percent higher than in 2018. That broke a nine-year streak of falling annual claim totals. Claim levels remain low by historical standards, but the recent uptick should be watched.

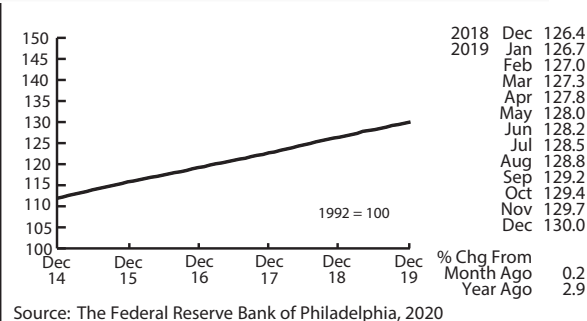
by Dave Senf



Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 2020

Minnesota Index

United States Index

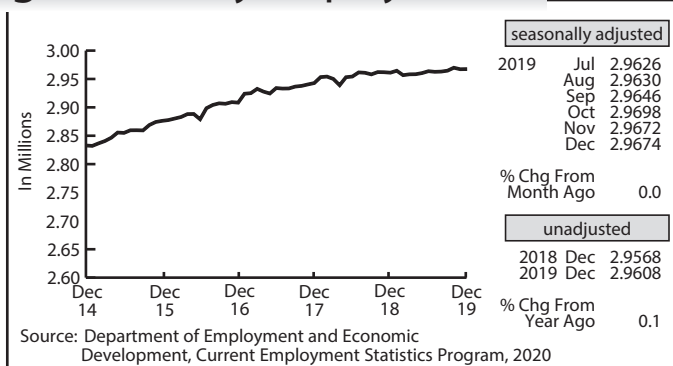


Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 2020

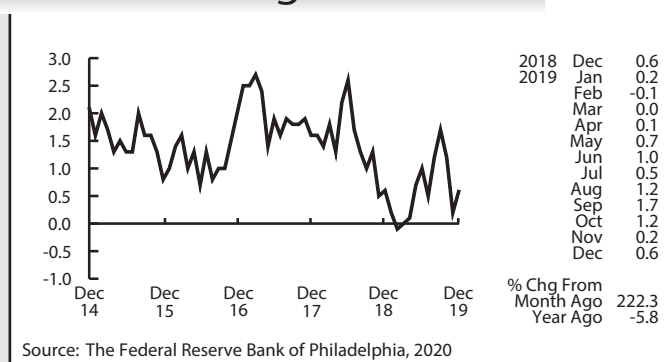
Note: All data except for Minnesota's PMI have been seasonally adjusted. See the feature article in the Minnesota Employment Review, May 2010, for more information on the Minnesota Index.

Minnesota Economic Indicators

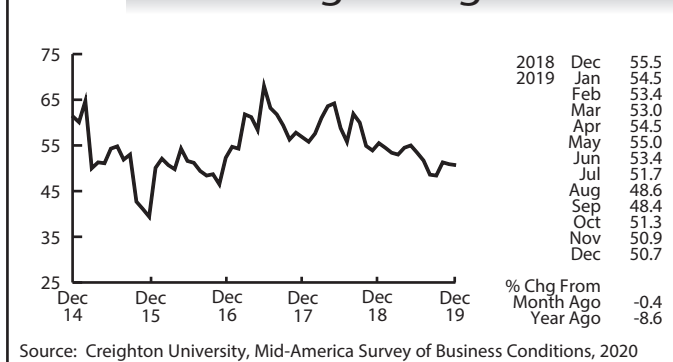
Wage and Salary Employment



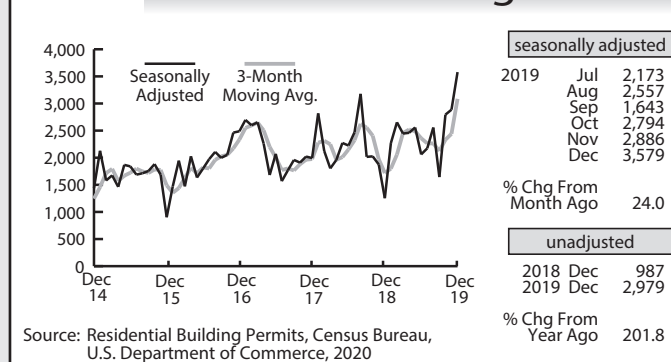
Minnesota Leading Index



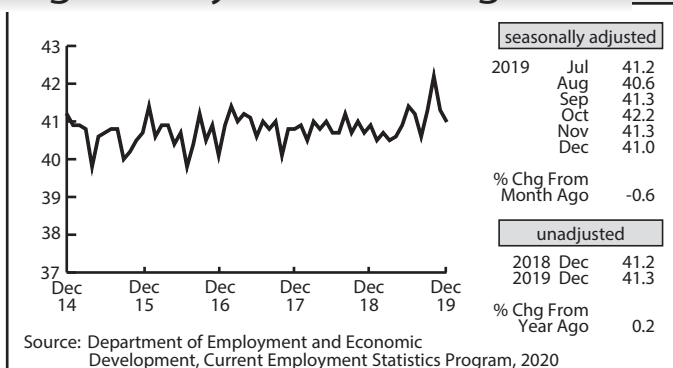
Purchasing Managers' Index



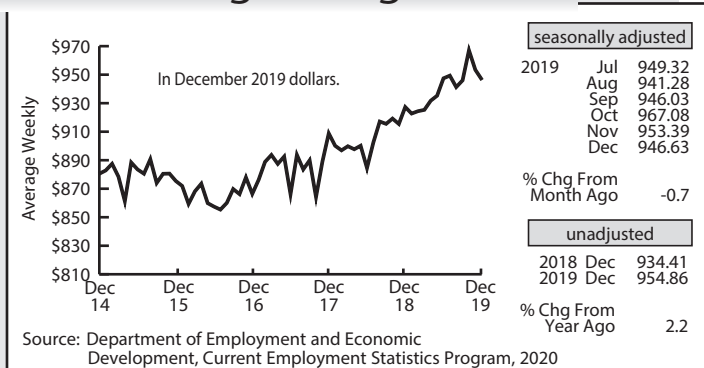
Residential Building Permits



Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours



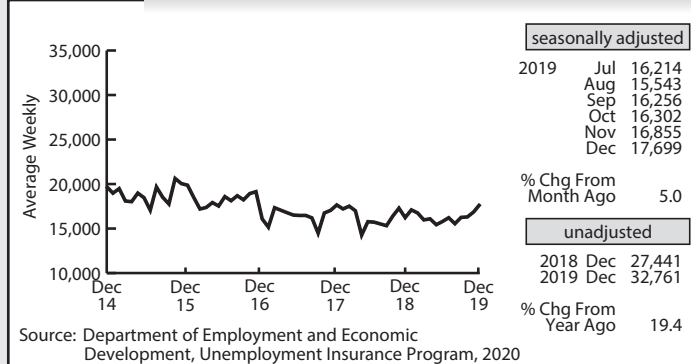
Manufacturing Earnings



Online Help-Wanted Advertising



Initial UB Claimants



Review

Minnesota Employment

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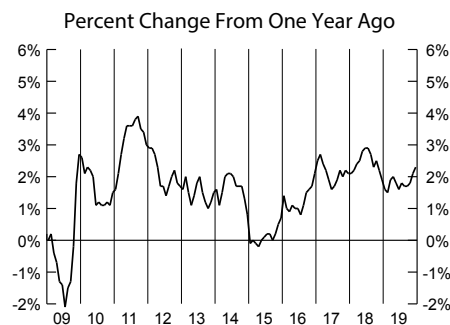
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U.S. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) rose 0.2 percent in December on a seasonally adjusted basis after rising 0.3 percent in November the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The indices for gasoline, shelter, and medical care all rose in December, accounting for most of the increase in the all items index.



The all items index increased 2.3 percent for the 12 months ending December, the largest 12-month increase since the period ending October 2018.

www.bls.gov/cpi/

For more information
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Did You Notice?

In this month's Regional Analysis on page 10 both the Duluth Superior MSA and the Saint Cloud MSA lost over 1,500 employees for the month of December. But Duluth stayed in the negative figures for Construction while Saint Cloud added almost 500 Construction jobs for the year despite the December loss. The Rochester MSA was down both monthly and for the year in Educational and Health Services, but Construction wasn't an issue in Southeast Minnesota.

Minnesota Industry Snapshot

NAICS 423

Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods

According to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), industries in the Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods sector sell capital or durable goods to other businesses. Merchant wholesalers generally take title to the goods that they sell; in other words, they buy and sell goods on their own account and the durable goods are new or used items generally with a normal life expectancy of three years or more. Types of merchant wholesalers of durable goods include: motor vehicle and motor parts, furniture and home furnishing, lumber and other construction materials, professional and commercial equipment and supplies, metal and minerals, electrical and electronic goods, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies, machinery, equipment, and supplies and miscellaneous durable goods.

Unlike the wholesale trade sector, the Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods sector has gained jobs over the past year and five years with an increase of 1,209 jobs in the past year and an additional 10,209 jobs or a 15.7 percent increase in employment over the past five years. The only subsector of the Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods sector to see a decrease in employment over the past five years is motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies which had a decrease of nearly 5 percent in employment with the loss of 376 jobs.

On the other hand, professional and commercial equipment and supplies has increased employment by 30.6 percent with the addition of 4,070 jobs in the past five years and hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies has grown by nearly 27 percent with an increase of 1,153 jobs in the state. Over the past year electrical and electronic goods subsector of Merchant Wholesalers has grown by 7.2 percent as employment has increased by 689 jobs, behind only the growth of the professional and commercial equipment and supplies subsector in the past year (Table 1).

Table 1. Minnesota Industry Employment Statistics, Qtr. 2 2019

NAICS	Industry	Qtr. 2 2019		Qtr. 2 2018-Qtr. 2 2019		Qtr. 2 2014-Qtr.2 2019	
		Number of Firms	Number of Jobs	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change
0	Total, All Industries	181,857	2,918,102	24,234	0.8%	172,103	6.3%
42	Wholesale Trade	14,062	128,988	-2,613	-2.0%	-3,662	-2.8%
423	Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	7,389	75,211	1,209	1.6%	10,209	15.7%
4231	Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts and Supplies	596	7,321	-852	-10.4%	-376	-4.9%
4232	Furniture and Home Furnishing	251	1,965	20	1.0%	385	24.4%
4233	Lumber and Other Construction Materials	460	5,295	-254	-4.6%	702	15.3%
4234	Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies	1,536	17,358	1,263	7.8%	4,070	30.6%
4235	Metal and Mineral (except Petroleum)	262	2,481	-44	-1.7%	96	4.0%
4236	Electrical and Electronic Goods	819	10,291	689	7.2%	1,869	22.2%
4237	Hardware, and Plumbing and Heating Equip. and Supplies	477	5,440	111	2.1%	1,153	26.9%
4238	Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	1,839	18,337	398	2.2%	1,201	7.0%
4239	Miscellaneous Durable Goods	1,149	6,721	-122	-1.8%	1,109	19.8%

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

Minnesota Industry Snapshot

NAICS 424

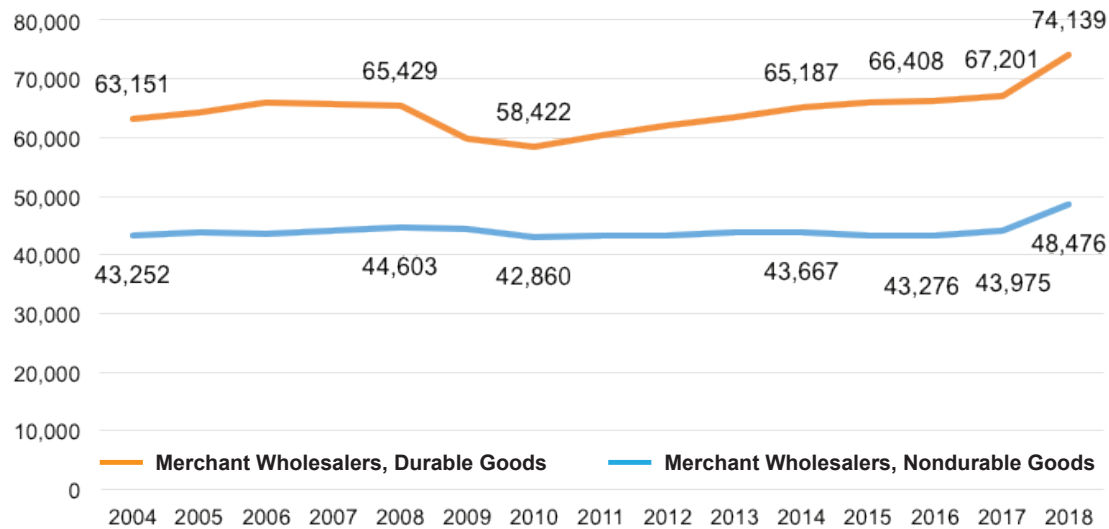
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods

As defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), industries in the Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods sector sell nondurable goods to other businesses. Nondurable goods are items generally with a normal life expectancy of less than three years. Nondurable goods merchant wholesale trade establishments are engaged in wholesaling products, such as paper and paper products, chemicals and chemical products, drugs, textiles and textile products, apparel, footwear, groceries, farm products, petroleum and petroleum products, alcoholic beverages, books, magazines, newspapers, flowers and nursery stock, and tobacco products.

In 2019 there were 4,481 establishments in the Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods industry providing 46,518 jobs in Minnesota. The largest subsector, grocery and related product, employed 14,841 and had 31.9 percent of total employment in the Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods industry. The next largest subsector, miscellaneous nondurable goods, had 9,915 jobs with more than 1,000 business firms.

When we compare Merchant Wholesalers, both durable and nondurable, we see there is more employment in durable goods than in nondurable as there are only 48,476 employed in Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable for the year 2018, compared to 74,139 employees in merchant wholesalers, durable goods. The wholesaling of nondurable goods in Minnesota has had a consistent employment trend going back to 2004, with a slight decrease in employment with the 2008-2009 recession and a substantial increase in employment from 2017 to 2018. Interestingly, this employment trend of slight decreases caused by the recession and recent increases can be found in Merchant Wholesalers of Durable Goods, too (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Minnesota Employment Trends for Merchant Wholesalers, Durable and Nondurable, 2004-2018



Source: DEED's QCEW

Minnesota Industry Snapshot

NAICS 212

Mining

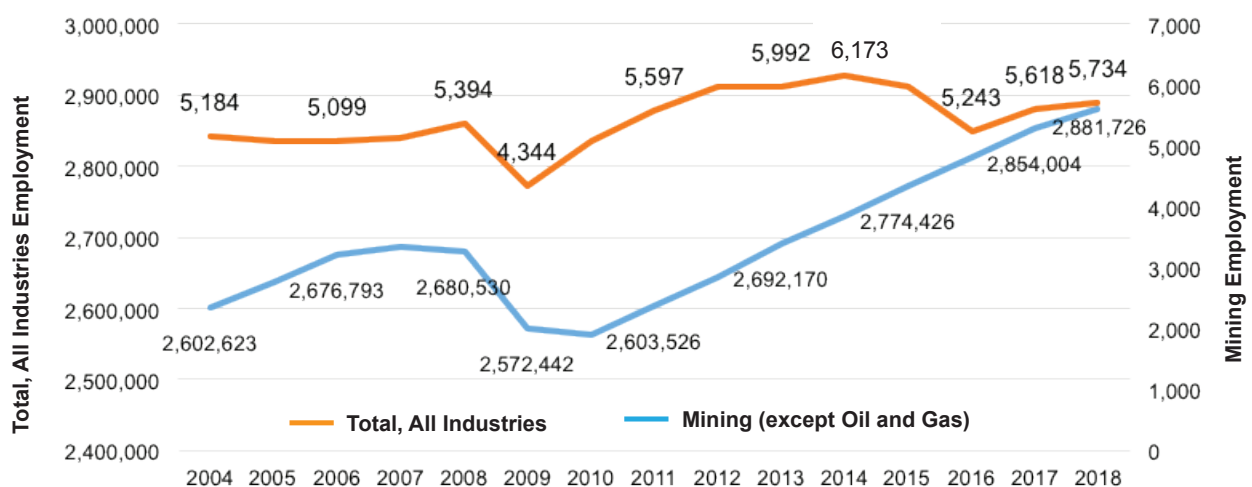
The Mining Industry has played a pivotal role in Northeast Minnesota’s economy since the discovery of iron ore in the Mesabi Range at the start of the 20th century and continues to support the region. New mining projects are being proposed with the excavation of different minerals in the area. While these new projects have yet to be fully approved, iron ore mining remains a staple of the economy with its significant cultural presence and its offering of high-paying jobs.

In 2019 there were 5,814 jobs attributed to the Mining Industry in Minnesota, with the vast majority located in Northeast Minnesota. While making up only 0.2 percent of all jobs in the state, the Mining Industry offers high-paying jobs with the average annual wage eclipsing \$87,000, nearly \$30,000 more than the average job in the state’s economy. The majority of employment in the Mining Industry is part of the metal ore mining subsector where wages are even higher as they reach \$95,000. The majority of firms, however, are found in nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying.

The employment trend for the Mining Industry follows that of the overall economy in that employment dropped from the 2008-2009 recession. Where it differs is that mining had a second set back in 2016 when employment dropped as mines slowed down or shuttered in response to low worldwide steel prices. Since then, employment has rebounded slightly as mines reopened, and employment increased by nearly 500 jobs. However, employment in the sector remains below peak employment, 6,173 jobs, achieved in 2014 (Figure 1).

While we’ve shown the high-paying nature of the jobs related to the Mining Industry, the type of jobs needed in the industry include: operating engineers, heavy and tractor trailer truck drivers, continuous mining machine operators, excavating operators, mobile heavy equipment mechanics, industrial machinery mechanics, maintenance and repair workers, and electricians. Many of these jobs can be accessed with a high school diploma and post-secondary certificates and pay more in this industry than they do for other industries.

Figure 1. Minnesota Employment Trends for Mining and Total, All Industries, 2004-2018



Source: DEED's QCEW

Minnesota Industry Snapshot

NAICS 339

Miscellaneous Manufacturing

In 2019 1,139 firms were classified as Miscellaneous Manufacturing, with 26,262 jobs statewide. This sector provided over \$437 million in payroll for the second quarter of 2019, and the average annual wage for Miscellaneous Manufacturing is similar to the average annual wages of the overall Manufacturing sector. Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing employment makes up two-thirds of total employment in the subsector, and wages are greater for this particular subsector as average annual wages reached nearly \$73,500 (Table 1).

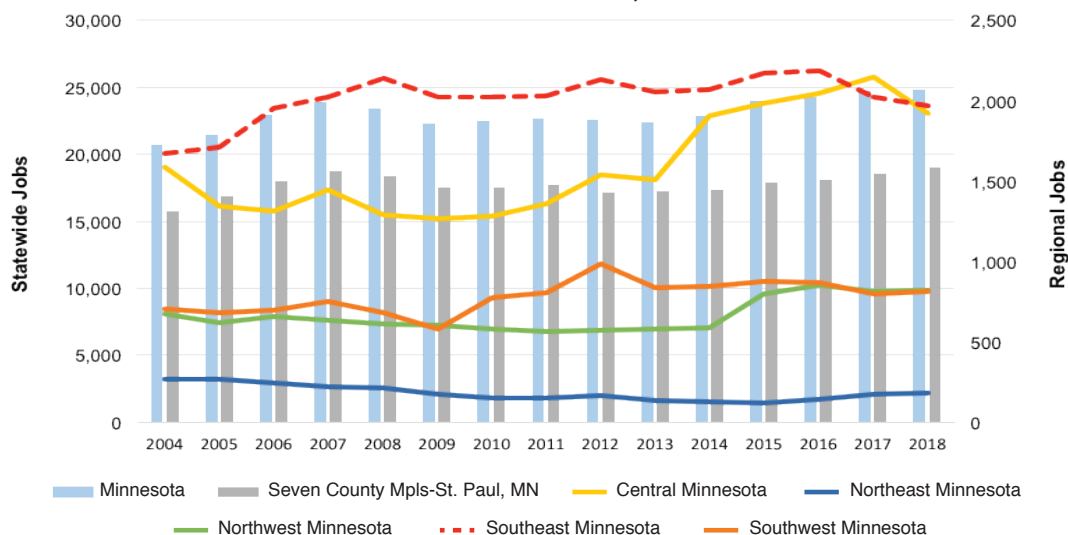
Table 1. Minnesota Industry Employment Statistics, Qtr. 2 2019

NAICS	Industry	Number of Jobs	Number of Firms	Total Payroll	Average Annual Wages
31	Manufacturing	323,977	8,233	\$5,315,402,339	\$65,624
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	26,262	1,139	\$437,672,654	\$66,612
3391	Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	17,393	399	\$319,711,787	\$73,476
3399	Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing	8,868	740	\$117,960,867	\$53,196

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

The Miscellaneous Manufacturing sector has increased employment by 1,977 jobs in the past five years statewide, an 8.6 percent increase. Much of the employment in the sector, however, is found in the Twin-Cities Metro area as over 75 percent of the jobs are located there. Regionally, Central and Southeast Minnesota have the most employment in Miscellaneous Manufacturing with nearly 2,000 jobs respectively. Employment is much less in the Northwest and Southwest, with the least amount of employment located in the Northeast portion of the state which had only 179 jobs located there (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Minnesota Employment Trends for Merchant Wholesalers, Durable and Nondurable, 2004-2018



Source: DEED's QCEW

by Erik White