EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Minnesota Employment Review

Review ONLINE

mn.gov/deed/review

May 2017 Data...June 2017 Issue

Creativity in a Tight Labor Market

The June 2016 *Minnesota Economic Trends* featured an article on the Twin Cities Metro Area titled "Addressing a Tighter Labor Market". A year later the region's labor market has continued to tighten. In the face of record-high employment vacancies, low unemployment, and decreasing labor force growth, employers in the Twin Cities will need to get creative in order to sustain economic vibrancy.

One Year Later

Since reporting the Twin Cities' tight labor conditions in June 2016, the region has continued to grow like clockwork. Between annual 2015 and 2016 total covered employment increased by 1.6 percent or over 26,500 jobs. Adding nearly 165,000 jobs since the recessionary low in 2010, total employment in the region has topped 1.7 million jobs for the first time ever (see Figure 1). This growth has been led by Health Care and Social Assistance, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, Construction, and Accommodation and Food Services.

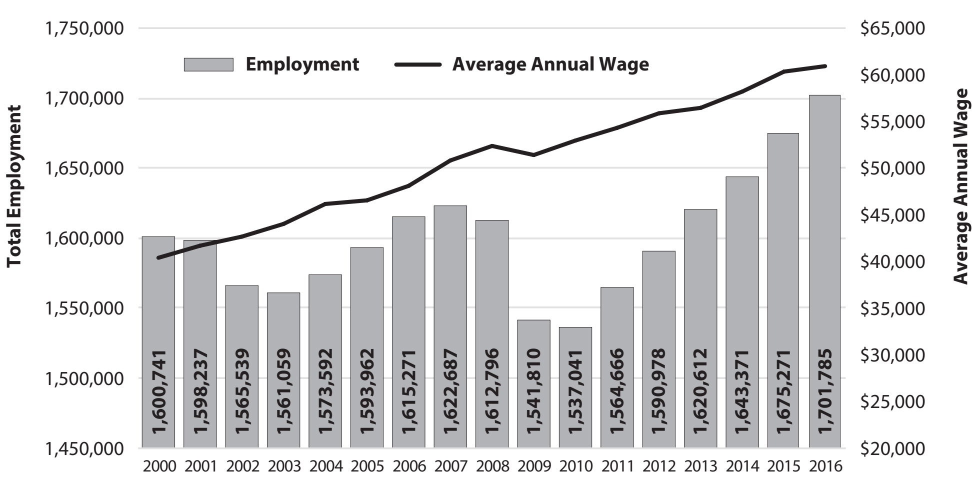
While total employment continues to move in a healthy direction, labor force trends within the Twin Cities may threaten future growth. Within the last six years of available data, between 2010 and 2016, the Twin Cities' total labor force grew by an annual average of 0.7 percent. For some historical context, the region's labor

Features:

County Snapshots:
Carlton, Carver, Cass, Chippewa

In this issue:

Figure 1.
Employment Trends in the Twin Cities Metro Area, 2000 - 2016



Source: DEED, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Regional Spotlight TWIN CITIES AREA

force growth averaged 1.6 percent per year in the 1990s before taking a hit in the 2000s with the Great Recession. While the labor force managed to break 1 percent growth between 2015 and 2016, the Minnesota State Demographic Center projects growth to slow significantly over the next decade. These trends will be the consequences of major shifts in the labor force, notably Baby Boomer retirements.[1]

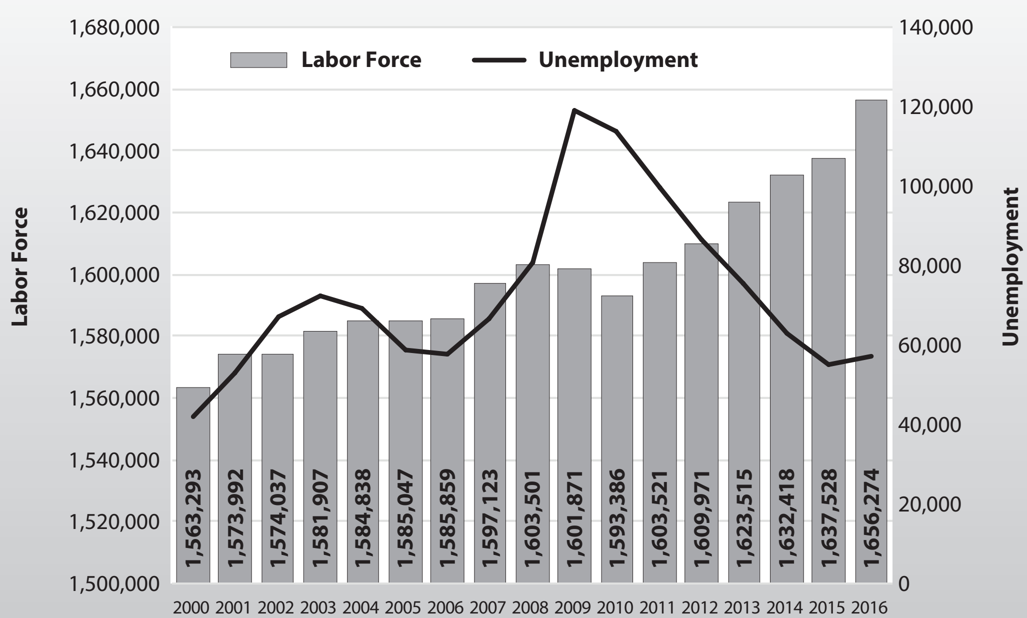
Meanwhile, unemployment in the Twin Cities continues to drop. As of May 2017, the region's 3.2 percent unemployment rate reflected approximately 53,500 people. (See Figure 2.) This was less than half of the 130,900 unemployed persons during the height of the Great Recession, when the unemployment rate spiked at 8.1 percent in June 2009. During the second quarter 2009, the Department of Employment and Economic Development's (DEED) Job Vacancy Survey reported about 17,400 job vacancies. As such, there were 7.6 unemployed persons for every vacancy reported. Today, with over 57,700 vacancies, there is less than one (0.9) unemployed person for every vacancy reported. Essentially, the supply of available workers in the Twin Cities Metro Area is too low to meet the demand. This may constrain the healthy rate of growth the region has witnessed since 2010.

Searching for Available Workers

With the Twin Cities labor market as tight as it is, employers in the region will need to embrace more creative strategies for capturing and retaining workers. "Addressing a Tighter Labor Market" emphasized the Metro's greater diversity and how removing barriers to employment for workers of other races and ethnicities is more important than ever before. Other populations to consider reaching out to include those with disabilities, youth, and those with less educational attainment.

Within the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), the 2015 overall labor force participation rate[2] was 72.2 percent, and the unemployment rate was 5.8 percent.[3] Those with reported disabilities, however, had a labor force participation rate of 51.7 percent, and an unemployment rate of 13.7 percent. These data essentially reveal that those with disabilities are either discouraged from looking for work or are having more difficulty securing work while actively looking for employment opportunities. Employers feeling the constraints of the tight labor market, therefore, should reach out more to those with disabilities. What is more, research

Figure 2.
Labor Force Trends in the Twin Cities Metro Area, 2000-2016



Source: DEED, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

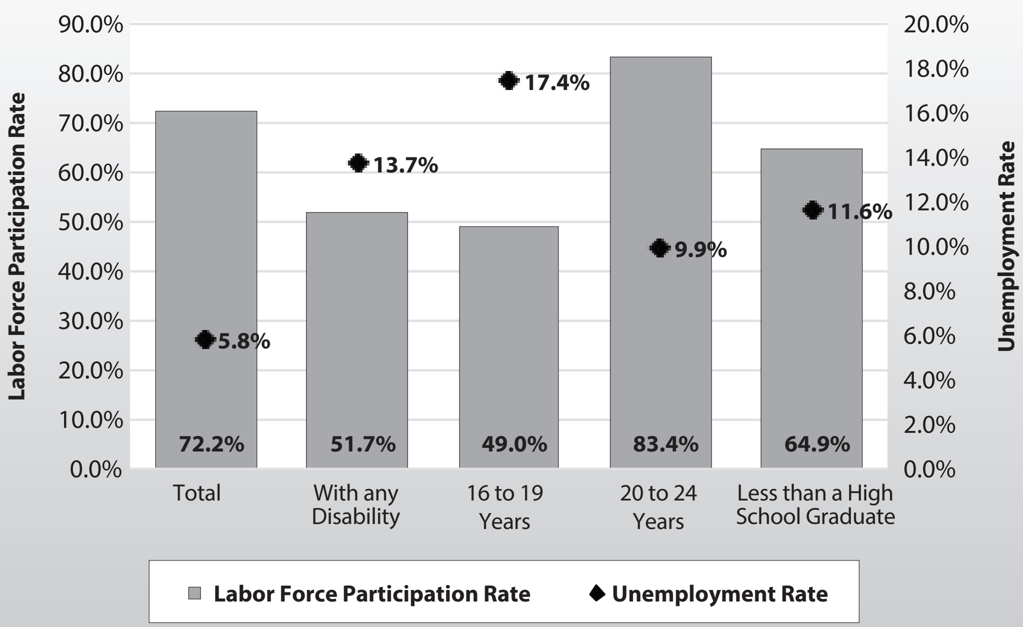
[1]"Demographic Considerations for Long-Range & Strategic Planning.", Minnesota State Demographic Center, Mar. 2016, https://mn.gov/admin/demography/.
[2]According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the labor force participation rate is the percentage of the population that is either employed or unemployed, that is, either working or actively seeking work.
[3]"Employment Status: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates." *American Fact Finder*, U.S. Census Bureau.

and testimonials from employers have consistently shown that hiring people who have disabilities comes with numerous benefits. Chief among these benefits is that people with disabilities demonstrate high levels of performance, productivity, and loyalty, while contributing significantly to business innovation.[4]

Turning to youth in the Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA, their respective labor force participation rates and unemployment rates also suggest some slack in the labor market where employers can focus their hiring. More specifically, those 16-19 years old have a labor force participation rate below 50 percent. As well, of those participating in the labor market, the unemployment rate hovers above 17 percent. While the lower labor force participation rate suggests many 16-19 year olds are still in school or otherwise preoccupied, the high unemployment rate reveals a disconnect with a labor market desperate for workers. While these two labor market indicators have trended in positive directions since the end of the Great Recession[5] and improved dramatically for those 20 to 24 years of age, employers will need to adapt to the ever-changing expectations of the Millennial Generation (1982-2000) and Generation Z (2001-TBD). These expectations and issues span a variety of areas including recruiting, leadership style, communications, motivation, feedback and rewards, workplace flexibility, pay and benefits, and experience.[6]

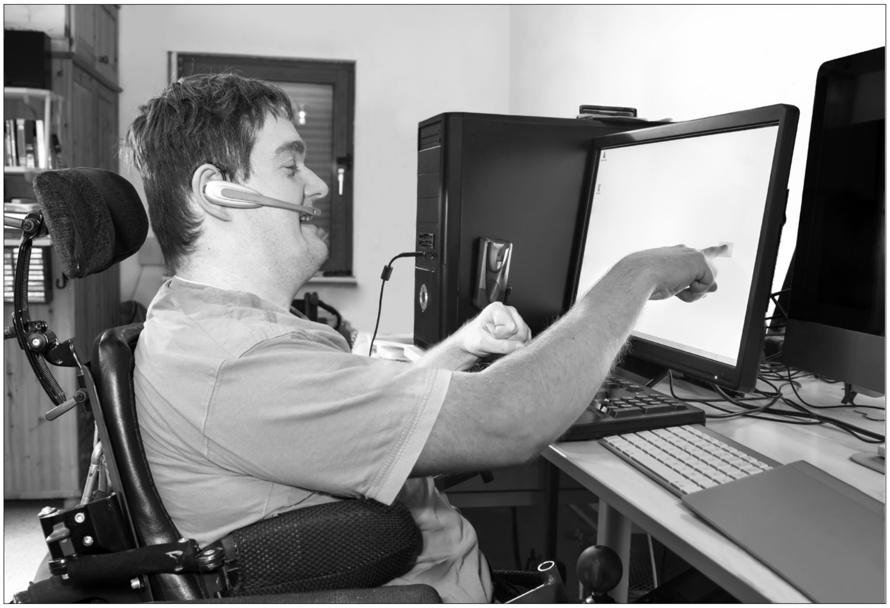
Finally, employers in the Twin Cities metro area should contemplate strategies for hiring workers with less educational attainment. Despite the region's being known for its higher concentrations of employment in business and financial operations, information technology, architecture and engineering, and management — all occupational groups which typically require higher education — only 36 percent of current vacancies require post-secondary education.[7] In fact, nearly 30 percent of current vacancies do not require any educational attainment at all. Yet, of the Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA population with less than a high school education, the unemployment rate is twice that of the total labor force (see Figure 3). With that in mind, those industries where a higher percentage of jobs do not require any educational attainment should contemplate new strategies to capture and retain these potential workers. Such strategies may include providing

Figure 3.
Select Labor Force Statistics in the Twin Cities MSA



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2011-2015

[4]*Why Hiring People with Disabilities is Good for Business*, Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, https://mn.gov/deed/business/finding-workers/hiring-disabilities/good/
[5]Rohrer, Amanda. "Youth Summer Employment." *Minnesota Employment Review*, Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, March 2017.
[6]For further reading on Millennial growth in the labor force: Bodin, Chet. "Minnesota's Millennial Mobility." *Minnesota Employment Review*, Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, December 2016
[7]Source: DEED, Job Vacancy Survey, Q4 2016 results



basic skills training, coaching and mentoring, management development, job rotation, internal promotion systems that focus on employee merit, and other methods to improve employee development, motivation, and productivity.[8]

A Local Example

The 50 by 30 Initiative in Scott County is just one of many local efforts in the Twin Cities Metro Area to promote growth despite the region's tight labor market. Overall, the initiative envisions that "Scott County residents are stable, connected, educated, and contributing."[9] This includes residents with disabilities, youth and young adults, and those with less educational attainment. In an effort to help such populations, the 50 by 30 Initiative has adopted a four-pillar approach, including housing, workforce, education, and transportation. "By taking an integrated approach to working in the areas of housing, transportation, workforce readiness, and educational preparedness, [the initiative hopes] to gain a comprehensive understanding of current programs, services, initiatives, and investments surrounding these issues," while developing action plans that address these issues as a system rather than as isolated problems.

Focusing in on workforce readiness, the 50 by 30 Initiative's aim is comprehensive:

- Explore how to attract more businesses to Scott County
- Increase the number of high value jobs
- Ensure that employees are healthy, prepared, and have the skill sets, and mind sets, to take advantage of local employment opportunities.

With multiple stakeholders involved, strategies developed to meet these goals include gathering appropriate data on the local economy, improving communication between employers and job-seekers, promoting K12 and post-secondary partnerships with local employers, reaching out to area workforce and job-placement centers, and educating students and parents on career pathway options.

The New Normal?

Approaching eight full years of employment expansion, the Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA is showing no major signs of impending recession. Yet future growth may be checked by a number of factors, ranging from a low supply of available workers to an aging labor force. To counter these symptoms of a tight labor market, employers will need to adopt creative strategies for capturing and retaining valuable employees. Many of these strategies can be fairly straightforward, such as bolstering recruitment of those with disabilities, youth and young adults, and those with less educational attainment. As the 50 by 30 Initiative shows, however, creative solutions in this tight labor market will require a hard look at employment, education, housing, and transportation.

by Tim O'Neill
Regional Analyst, Twin Cities
Department of Employment and Economic Development

[8]Huselid, Mark A. "The Impact of Human Resource Management Practices on Turnover, Productivity, and Corporate Financial Performance." ***Academy of Management***, vol. 38, no. 3, June 1995, pp. 635-72.
[9]The ***50 by 30 Initiative*** was named by the Scott County Association for Leadership and Efficiency (SCALE) with the goal of employing 50 percent of the county's labor force within the county itself by 2030.

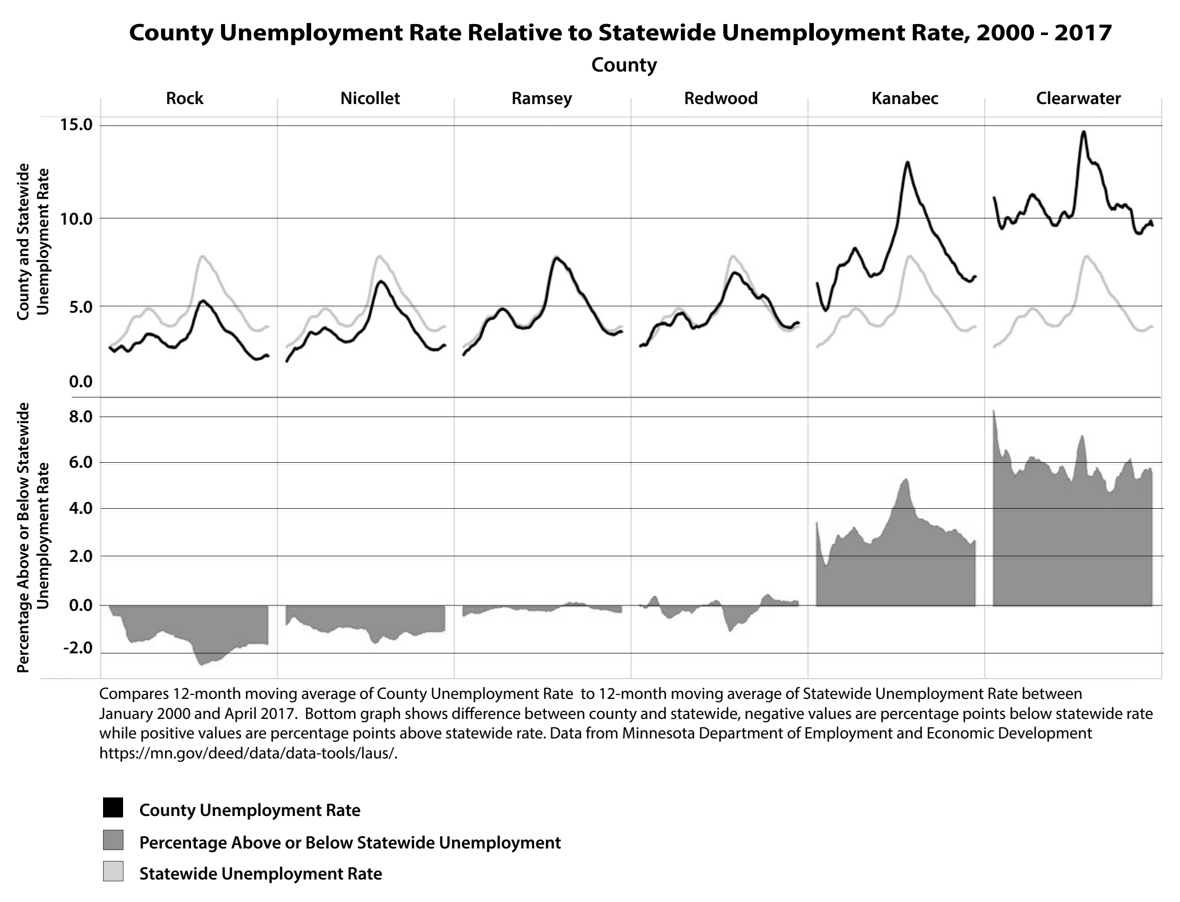
County Unemployment Rates Relative to Statewide Unemployment Rate, 2000 – 2017

Minnesota's statewide seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate in May was 3.4 percent. But your county's unemployment rate was most likely different since only four counties (Meeker, Ramsey, Sherburne and Swift counties recorded a 3.4 percent unadjusted unemployment rate in May. Forty-three counties had rates below 3.4 percent while forty counties had rates above 3.4 percent. Rock County recorded the lowest rate, 2.0 percent while Koochiching County had the highest at 7.8 percent.

The graph below shows the counties that since 2000 have had the lowest, most alike, and highest unemployment rates relative to the statewide unemployment. Rock County has historically had unemployment almost two percentage points below statewide unemployment. The unemployment rate for Clearwater County, on the other hand, has historically been nearly six percent higher than the statewide unemployment rate. Ramsey County's unemployment rate is constantly very close to the statewide average.

The top portion of the graph shows the actual county and statewide unemployment data while the bottom portion displays the county and statewide difference in percentage point terms for the six selected counties. Historical comparisons for all counties can be seen online.

For more fun with these statistics go to: https://public.tableau.com/profile/magda.olson#!/vizhome/CountyUnemploymentRelativetoStatewide-2000-2017/Sheet1?publish=yes



Compares 12-month moving average of County Unemployment Rate to 12-month moving average of Statewide Unemployment Rate between January 2000 and April 2017. Bottom graph shows difference between county and statewide, negative values are percentage points below statewide rate while positive values are percentage points above statewide rate. Data from Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development https://mn.gov/deed/data/data-tools/laus/.

by Dave Senf

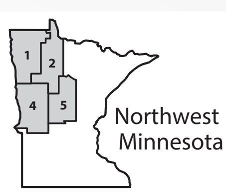
Labor Force Estimates

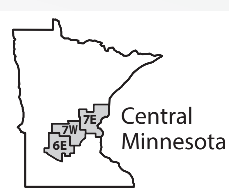
County/Area	Labor Force May 2017	Labor Force Apr 2017	Labor Force May 2016	Employment May 2017	Employment Apr 2017	Employment May 2016	Unemployment May 2017	Unemployment Apr 2017	Unemployment May 2016	Rate of Unemployment May 2017	Rate of Unemployment Apr 2017	Rate of Unemployment May 2016
United States ('000s)												
(Seasonally adjusted)	161,337	159,979	160,135	154,086	153,407	151,990	7,250	6,572	8,144	4.5%	4.1%	5.1%
(Unadjusted)	160,145	159,784	158,880	153,168	152,923	151,097	6,977	6,861	7,783	4.4	4.3	4.9
Minnesota												
(Seasonally adjusted)	3,068,871	3,026,785	3,020,836	2,956,437	2,924,739	2,901,320	112,434	102,046	119,516	3.7	3.4	4.0
(Unadjusted)	3,037,349	3,030,584	2,994,337	2,925,606	2,917,786	2,878,284	111,743	112,798	116,053	3.7	3.7	3.9
Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA)*												
Mpls.-St. Paul MSA	1,999,708	1,968,828	1,950,951	1,929,212	1,905,987	1,878,012	70,496	62,841	72,939	3.5	3.2	3.7
Duluth-Superior MSA	144,170	141,881	142,206	137,190	135,447	133,916	6,980	6,434	8,290	4.8	4.5	5.8
Rochester MSA	121,657	119,261	120,490	117,858	115,826	116,554	3,799	3,435	3,936	3.1	2.9	3.3
St. Cloud MSA	110,887	110,652	109,262	106,881	106,968	105,015	4,006	3,684	4,247	3.6	3.3	3.9
Mankato-N Mankato MSA	59,384	59,760	58,783	57,431	58,050	56,746	1,953	1,710	2,037	3.3	2.9	3.5
Fargo-Moorhead MSA	139,351	139,038	136,561	136,145	136,381	132,894	3,206	2,657	3,667	2.3	1.9	2.7
Grand Forks MSA	57,151	56,419	57,066	55,413	55,103	55,148	1,738	1,316	1,918	3.0	2.3	3.4
Region One	**47,607**	**47,325**	**48,234**	**45,449**	**45,379**	**45,920**	**2,158**	**1,946**	**2,314**	**4.5**	**4.1**	**4.8**
Kittson	2,361	2,336	2,435	2,261	2,268	2,318	100	68	117	4.2	2.9	4.8
Marshall	5,522	5,499	5,657	5,239	5,212	5,336	283	287	321	5.1	5.2	5.7
Norman	3,423	3,429	3,451	3,253	3,282	3,278	170	147	173	5.0	4.3	5.0
Pennington	9,020	8,977	9,047	8,673	8,609	8,676	347	368	371	3.8	4.1	4.1
Polk	16,949	16,785	17,075	16,128	16,120	16,249	821	665	826	4.8	4.0	4.8
Red Lake	2,289	2,295	2,319	2,187	2,186	2,193	102	109	126	4.5	4.7	5.4
Roseau	8,043	8,004	8,250	7,708	7,702	7,870	335	302	380	4.2	3.8	4.6
Region Two	**43,447**	**43,047**	**43,272**	**41,286**	**40,995**	**40,796**	**2,161**	**2,052**	**2,476**	**5.0**	**4.8**	**5.7**
Beltrami	23,770	23,738	23,497	22,616	22,679	22,231	1,154	1,059	1,266	4.9	4.5	5.4
Clearwater	4,614	4,618	4,665	4,314	4,292	4,294	300	326	371	6.5	7.1	8.0
Hubbard	10,252	9,911	10,288	9,789	9,467	9,703	463	444	585	4.5	4.5	5.7
Lake of the Woods	2,438	2,367	2,460	2,324	2,250	2,353	114	117	107	4.7	4.9	4.3
Mahnomen	2,373	2,413	2,362	2,243	2,307	2,215	130	106	147	5.5	4.4	6.2
Region Three	**163,689**	**160,834**	**163,404**	**155,236**	**152,627**	**153,346**	**8,453**	**8,207**	**10,058**	**5.2**	**5.1**	**6.2**
Aitkin	7,120	7,039	7,111	6,754	6,655	6,690	366	384	421	5.1	5.5	5.9
Carlton	17,560	17,362	17,339	16,771	16,572	16,431	789	790	908	4.5	4.6	5.2
Cook	3,206	2,968	3,287	3,119	2,861	3,168	87	107	119	2.7	3.6	3.6
Itasca	21,726	21,250	22,522	20,231	19,782	20,675	1,495	1,468	1,847	6.9	6.9	8.2
Koochiching	6,214	6,065	6,335	5,762	5,590	5,812	452	475	523	7.3	7.8	8.3
Lake	5,461	5,218	5,573	5,252	5,007	5,311	209	211	262	3.8	4.0	4.7
St. Louis	102,402	100,932	101,237	97,347	96,160	95,259	5,055	4,772	5,978	4.9	4.7	5.9
City of Duluth	45,908	45,194	45,139	44,002	43,466	43,058	1,906	1,728	2,081	4.2	3.8	4.6
Balance of St. Louis County	56,494	55,738	56,098	53,345	52,694	52,201	3,149	3,044	3,897	5.6	5.5	6.9
Region Four	**127,607**	**126,255**	**127,368**	**123,330**	**122,338**	**122,714**	**4,277**	**3,917**	**4,654**	**3.4**	**3.1**	**3.7**
Becker	18,407	18,137	18,618	17,719	17,509	17,824	688	628	794	3.7	3.5	4.3
Clay	35,807	35,784	35,354	34,566	34,694	34,068	1,241	1,090	1,286	3.5	3.0	3.6
Douglas	20,568	20,159	20,519	19,959	19,577	19,875	609	582	644	3.0	2.9	3.1
Grant	3,282	3,270	3,280	3,162	3,156	3,152	120	114	128	3.7	3.5	3.9
Otter Tail	32,116	31,598	32,067	31,011	30,542	30,841	1,105	1,056	1,226	3.4	3.3	3.8
Pope	6,352	6,288	6,354	6,173	6,125	6,152	179	163	202	2.8	2.6	3.2
Stevens	5,576	5,543	5,670	5,417	5,404	5,481	159	139	189	2.9	2.5	3.3
Traverse	1,806	1,796	1,816	1,757	1,753	1,761	49	43	55	2.7	2.4	3.0
Wilkin	3,693	3,680	3,690	3,566	3,578	3,560	127	102	130	3.4	2.8	3.5
Region Five	**84,859**	**83,164**	**84,915**	**81,507**	**79,928**	**80,983**	**3,352**	**3,236**	**3,932**	**4.0**	**3.9**	**4.6**
Cass	15,294	14,633	15,106	14,616	13,962	14,271	678	671	835	4.4	4.6	5.5
Crow Wing	32,883	31,960	32,965	31,665	30,794	31,542	1,218	1,166	1,423	3.7	3.6	4.3
Morrison	17,683	17,614	17,764	16,942	16,888	16,959	741	726	805	4.2	4.1	4.5
Todd	12,878	12,868	12,815	12,439	12,452	12,287	439	416	528	3.4	3.2	4.1
Wadena	6,121	6,089	6,265	5,845	5,832	5,924	276	257	341	4.5	4.2	5.4
Region Six East	**65,265**	**64,529**	**65,674**	**62,797**	**62,265**	**62,846**	**2,468**	**2,264**	**2,828**	**3.8**	**3.5**	**4.3**
Kandiyohi	24,372	24,116	24,379	23,597	23,380	23,520	775	736	859	3.2	3.1	3.5
McLeod	19,425	19,054	19,896	18,679	18,363	18,978	746	691	918	3.8	3.6	4.6
Meeker	13,211	13,071	13,255	12,691	12,624	12,701	520	447	554	3.9	3.4	4.2
Renville	8,257	8,288	8,144	7,830	7,898	7,647	427	390	497	5.2	4.7	6.1

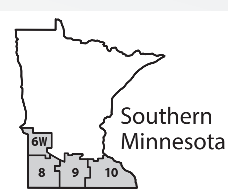
*Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) now includes Sherburne County in Minnesota and Pierce County in Wisconsin. St. Cloud MSA is now comprised of Benton and Stearns counties.

Numbers are unadjusted unless otherwise labeled.
Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, and North Dakota Job Service, 2017.

County/ Area	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Rate of Unemployment		
	May 2017	Apr 2017	May 2016	May 2017	Apr 2017	May 2016	May 2017	Apr 2017	May 2016	May 2017	Apr 2017	May 2016
Region Six West	**23,861**	**23,623**	**24,156**	**22,974**	**22,829**	**23,156**	**887**	**794**	**1,000**	**3.7%**	**3.4%**	**4.1%**
Big Stone	2,737	2,712	2,799	2,640	2,621	2,682	97	91	117	3.5	3.4	4.2
Chippewa	7,009	6,937	7,048	6,736	6,687	6,760	273	250	288	3.9	3.6	4.1
Lac Qui Parle	3,612	3,593	3,697	3,496	3,480	3,546	116	113	151	3.2	3.1	4.1
Swift	5,089	5,009	5,115	4,897	4,838	4,878	192	171	237	3.8	3.4	4.6
Yellow Medicine	5,414	5,372	5,497	5,205	5,203	5,290	209	169	207	3.9	3.1	3.8
Region Seven East	**86,977**	**86,062**	**85,416**	**83,332**	**82,516**	**81,506**	**3,645**	**3,546**	**3,910**	**4.2**	**4.1**	**4.6**
Chisago	29,542	29,138	28,929	28,413	28,084	27,720	1,129	1,054	1,209	3.8	3.6	4.2
Isanti	20,793	20,518	20,332	19,949	19,728	19,446	844	790	886	4.1	3.9	4.4
Kanabec	8,985	8,888	8,907	8,578	8,459	8,453	407	429	454	4.5	4.8	5.1
Mille Lacs	12,813	12,672	12,579	12,243	12,110	11,951	570	562	628	4.4	4.4	5.0
Pine	14,844	14,846	14,669	14,149	14,135	13,936	695	711	733	4.7	4.8	5.0
Region Seven West	**236,019**	**233,976**	**231,479**	**227,467**	**226,201**	**222,567**	**8,552**	**7,775**	**8,912**	**3.6**	**3.3**	**3.9**
Benton	21,735	21,695	21,416	20,911	20,912	20,539	824	783	877	3.8	3.6	4.1
Sherburne	50,975	50,226	49,741	49,045	48,501	47,775	1,930	1,725	1,966	3.8	3.4	4.0
Stearns	89,152	88,957	87,846	85,970	86,056	84,476	3,182	2,901	3,370	3.6	3.3	3.8
Wright	74,157	73,098	72,476	71,541	70,732	69,777	2,616	2,366	2,699	3.5	3.2	3.7
Region Eight	**64,803**	**64,687**	**66,194**	**62,614**	**62,682**	**63,447**	**2,189**	**2,005**	**2,747**	**3.4**	**3.1**	**4.1**
Cottonwood	5,231	5,238	5,693	4,969	5,011	5,254	262	227	439	5.0	4.3	7.7
Jackson	5,993	5,893	6,280	5,791	5,699	5,876	202	194	404	3.4	3.3	6.4
Lincoln	3,305	3,339	3,362	3,218	3,248	3,257	87	91	105	2.6	2.7	3.1
Lyon	15,090	15,186	15,239	14,585	14,725	14,715	505	461	524	3.3	3.0	3.4
Murray	4,854	4,857	5,007	4,692	4,686	4,830	162	171	177	3.3	3.5	3.5
Nobles	11,094	11,185	11,199	10,731	10,858	10,739	363	327	460	3.3	2.9	4.1
Pipestone	4,883	4,822	5,053	4,724	4,682	4,879	159	140	174	3.3	2.9	3.4
Redwood	8,465	8,322	8,432	8,148	8,045	8,107	317	277	325	3.7	3.3	3.9
Rock	5,888	5,845	5,929	5,756	5,728	5,790	132	117	139	2.2	2.0	2.3
Region Nine	**132,178**	**131,718**	**132,082**	**127,486**	**127,448**	**126,895**	**4,692**	**4,270**	**5,187**	**3.5**	**3.2**	**3.9**
Blue Earth	39,225	39,466	38,805	37,867	38,279	37,392	1,358	1,187	1,413	3.5	3.0	3.6
Brown	14,880	14,696	15,192	14,345	14,185	14,585	535	511	607	3.6	3.5	4.0
Faribault	7,273	7,102	7,475	6,976	6,817	7,159	297	285	316	4.1	4.0	4.2
Le Sueur	15,770	15,622	15,483	15,175	15,032	14,846	595	590	637	3.8	3.8	4.1
Martin	10,435	10,343	10,676	10,050	10,005	10,144	385	338	532	3.7	3.3	5.0
Nicollet	20,159	20,294	19,978	19,564	19,771	19,354	595	523	624	3.0	2.6	3.1
Sibley	8,510	8,471	8,455	8,225	8,208	8,117	285	263	338	3.3	3.1	4.0
Waseca	9,399	9,252	9,543	9,029	8,923	9,135	370	329	408	3.9	3.6	4.3
Watonwan	6,527	6,472	6,475	6,255	6,228	6,163	272	244	312	4.2	3.8	4.8
Region Ten	**283,302**	**280,058**	**281,013**	**273,794**	**271,675**	**270,971**	**9,508**	**8,383**	**10,042**	**3.4**	**3.0**	**3.6**
Dodge	11,650	11,429	11,564	11,238	11,075	11,143	412	354	421	3.5	3.1	3.6
Fillmore	11,418	11,265	11,431	11,048	10,927	11,005	370	338	426	3.2	3.0	3.7
Freeborn	16,325	16,121	16,371	15,717	15,604	15,713	608	517	658	3.7	3.2	4.0
Goodhue	26,820	26,669	26,818	25,885	25,843	25,769	935	826	1,049	3.5	3.1	3.9
Houston	10,448	10,459	10,370	10,098	10,137	10,011	350	322	359	3.3	3.1	3.5
Mower	20,719	20,518	20,656	20,084	19,945	19,994	635	573	662	3.1	2.8	3.2
Olmsted	86,489	84,642	85,431	83,887	82,283	82,777	2,602	2,359	2,654	3.0	2.8	3.1
City of Rochester	37,172	36,704	36,268	35,881	35,614	34,900	1,291	1,090	1,368	3.5	3.0	3.8
Rice	21,150	21,016	21,033	20,355	20,347	20,233	795	669	800	3.8	3.2	3.8
Steele	12,100	11,925	12,064	11,685	11,541	11,629	415	384	435	3.4	3.2	3.6
Wabasha	29,011	29,310	29,007	27,916	28,359	27,797	1,095	951	1,210	3.8	3.2	4.2
Winona	63,428	62,093	62,691	61,570	60,393	60,756	1,858	1,700	1,935	2.9	2.7	3.1
Region Eleven	**1,709,261**	**1,683,051**	**1,667,631**	**1,649,167**	**1,629,537**	**1,606,172**	**60,094**	**53,514**	**61,459**	**3.5**	**3.2**	**3.7**
Anoka	196,342	193,389	191,645	189,191	186,994	184,214	7,151	6,395	7,431	3.6	3.3	3.9
Carver	56,919	56,140	55,657	55,093	54,493	53,738	1,826	1,647	1,919	3.2	2.9	3.4
Dakota	240,375	236,755	234,571	232,253	229,562	226,109	8,122	7,193	8,462	3.4	3.0	3.6
Hennepin	701,837	690,822	684,381	677,162	668,836	659,589	24,675	21,986	24,792	3.5	3.2	3.6
City of Bloomington	47,847	47,126	46,704	46,139	45,572	44,942	1,708	1,554	1,762	3.6	3.3	3.8
City of Minneapolis	240,263	236,408	234,157	231,361	228,516	225,357	8,902	7,892	8,800	3.7	3.3	3.8
Ramsey	289,809	285,213	282,849	278,938	275,591	271,673	10,871	9,622	11,176	3.8	3.4	4.0
City of St. Paul	158,986	156,406	155,263	152,818	150,984	148,837	6,168	5,422	6,426	3.9	3.5	4.1
Scott	81,945	80,729	79,891	79,271	78,350	77,197	2,674	2,379	2,694	3.3	2.9	3.4
Washington	142,034	140,003	138,637	137,259	135,711	133,652	4,775	4,292	4,985	3.4	3.1	3.6







Industrial Analysis

Monthly analysis is based on ***seasonally adjusted*** employment data; yearly analysis is based on ***unadjusted*** employment data.*

Overview

Minnesota lost 7,200 jobs (0.2 percent) in May on a seasonally adjusted basis. The decline was not entirely unexpected, as April had added 16,400 jobs (revised up from a preliminary estimate of 15,100), which was the largest single-month increase since 2011. 2016 estimates displayed a similar pattern, with a spike in employment in April followed by a downward correction in May. Estimates may be adjusting to a slight change in our spring seasonal employment patterns in recent years. Annually the state added 48,068 jobs (1.7 percent). This represents an improvement from April estimates, when over-the-year growth slipped to 1.2 percent. The last time the annual growth rate rose above 1.7 percent was in April of 2015, when it hit 1.9 percent. Annual growth has been fairly stable in recent years, generally hovering between 1 and 2 percent since late 2011, save for a handful of months that fell slightly outside that range.

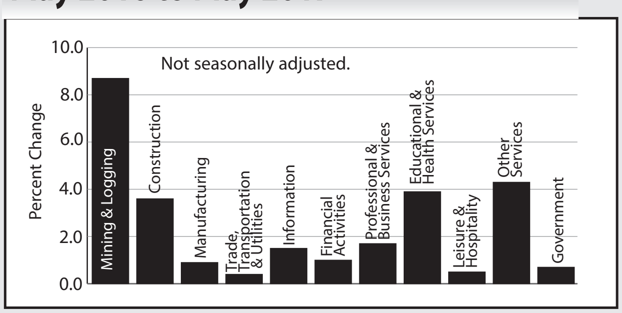
Mining and Logging

Mining and Logging added 100 jobs (1.4 percent) in May. That returns the supersector to 7,000 total seasonally adjusted jobs after April's decline, and matches the highest employment level they have seen since June of 2015. Over the year Mining and Logging added 552 jobs (8.7 percent). This marks a decline from April's 14.3 percent, reflecting the fact that the worst losses in the industry happened over 12 months ago. Barring additional turmoil in the supersector, this trend should continue, and over-the-year growth rates will likely settle in at a more conservative level by late in the year.

Construction

Employment in the Construction industry was down by 2,600 (2.1 percent) in May. This decline likely represents a correction from the previous month's growth, as April saw a 2.5 percent employment increase. Annually the supersector added 4,375 jobs (3.6 percent). Most of that growth came from Specialty Trade Contractors, which added 4,609 jobs (6 percent), while Heavy and Civil Engineering added 510 jobs (2.8 percent). Construction of Buildings continues to struggle on an annual basis, losing 744 jobs (2.9 percent), marking 12 straight months of over-the-year declines, although losses seem to have stabilized of late.

MN Employment Growth
May 2016 to May 2017



Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 2017.

Manufacturing

Manufacturers in Minnesota added 800 jobs (0.3 percent) in May. The supersector has added jobs in each of the previous four months and has seen net growth of 2,000 jobs so far in 2017. Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing grew by 1,400 (1.2 percent). Durable Goods Manufacturers lost 600 jobs (0.3 percent) following three straight months of growth. Annually the supersector added 2,776 jobs (0.9 percent). Durable Goods manufacturers lost 880 jobs (0.4 percent), while Non-Durable Goods Manufacturers added 3,656 (3.2 percent).

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employment was off by 1,900 (0.4 percent). That marked three consecutive months with losses of over 1,500 jobs for the supersector, all but completely erasing the February gain of 5,700 jobs. May's losses came entirely through Retail Trade, which shed 2,600 jobs (0.9 percent). Wholesale Trade added 600 jobs (0.5 percent), and Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities added 100 (0.1 percent). Annually the supersector added 2,246 jobs (0.4 percent). The annual component sector movement is almost the mirror image of the monthly change, with the growth being led by Retail Trade (up 1,861 jobs or 0.6 percent), as Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities chipped in 349 (up 0.3 percent), and Wholesale Trade employment growth was flat.

Information

Information employment was off by 400 (0.8 percent) in May. The loss comes on the heels of two consecutive months of growth for the struggling supersector and brings the seasonally adjusted growth back to zero for 2017. Annually, Information employment was up by 741 (1.5 percent). However, both published component sectors, Telecommunications and Publishing Industries, continue to show over-the-year jobs losses, as they have consistently since 2013.

*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

The Financial Activities supersector lost 500 jobs (0.3 percent) in May. All of that loss came in Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (down 1.5 percent) as Finance and Insurance employment was flat. Annually the supersector added 1,700 jobs (1 percent), although the relative stability belied continuing significant changes in component sectors. Finance and Insurance added 3,845 jobs (2.7 percent) and has not seen a month with over-the-year losses since 2014. Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, on the other hand, has lost 2,145 jobs (6.2 percent) since May of 2016.

Professional and Business Services

Professional and Business Services shed 2,100 jobs (0.6 percent) in May, although this loss follows growth of 4,500 and 4,600 jobs, respectively, in March and April, as alternating gains and losses continue in the supersector. Annually the supersector added 6,200 jobs (1.7 percent). Management of Companies and Enterprises was up by 2,330 (3 percent), and Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services added 4,672 (3.4 percent), making up for the slight losses in Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services.

Educational and Health Services

Educational and Health Services employment was static in May, losing 100 jobs (0.0 percent). Health Care and Social Assistance lost 1,200 jobs (0.3 percent) while Educational Services added 1,100 (1.6 percent). Over the year the supersector's employment was up by 20,225 (3.9 percent). Health Care and Social Assistance added 13,757 (3 percent), and Educational Services added 6,468 (9.3 percent).

Leisure and Hospitality

Leisure and Hospitality employment was flat in May, as the small loss of 300 (0.1 percent) in Accommodation and Food Services was offset by an equal gain in Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (up 0.7 percent). Annually the supersector added 1,420 jobs (0.5 percent). Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation drove most of that gain, adding 1,222 jobs (2.7 percent). Prior to May's estimates, over-the-year growth in the supersector had been negative or flat since September of 2016.

Other Services

Employment in the Other Services supersector was up 2,100 (1.8 percent) in May. Annually the supersector added 4,992 jobs (4.3 percent). This was the second fastest over-the-year growth of any supersector in the state after Mining and Logging.

Government

Government employment was off by 2,600 (0.6 percent) in May. The largest loss came in Local Government, which shed 2,300. The similarly-sized gain in April suggests that this movement in Local Government is likely caused by some variation in the normal seasonal employment patterns. Annually, Government employers added 2,841 jobs (0.7 percent). State Government shed 1,579 jobs (1.6 percent).

by Nick Dobbins

Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment

In 1,000's

Industry	May 2017	April 2017	March 2017
Total Nonagricultural	**2,938.5**	**2,945.7**	**2,929.3**
Goods-Producing	**448.5**	**450.2**	**446.7**
Mining and Logging	7.0	6.9	7.0
Construction	121.6	124.2	121.2
Manufacturing	319.9	319.1	318.5
Service-Providing	**2,490.0**	**2,495.5**	**2,482.6**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	534.8	536.7	538.6
Information	50.9	51.3	51.2
Financial Activities	177.1	177.6	178.0
Professional and Business Services	376.7	378.8	374.2
Educational and Health Services	539.4	539.5	534.5
Leisure and Hospitality	265.6	265.6	264.2
Other Services	120.5	118.4	117.3
Government	425.0	427.6	424.6

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development Current Employment Statistics, 2017.

Regional Analysis

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

Employment in the Minneapolis-St Paul-Bloomington MSA increased by 23,106 (1.2 percent) in May. This lagged slightly behind the statewide growth rate of 1.3 percent for the month. The Twin Cities' growth was bolstered by increases in a wide range of industry groups. Notable warm-weather industries led the way, with Mining, Logging, and Construction adding 6,647 jobs (8.7 percent), and Leisure and Hospitality adding 8,976 (5.1 percent). This trend was repeated across the state, as every geographic region centered in Minnesota saw gains of greater than 3 percent in both supersectors. (Neither MSA we share with North Dakota, Fargo or Grand Forks, reached that mark in Leisure and Hospitality.) Educational and Health Services lost 1,849 jobs (0.5 percent) on the month, possibly getting a head start on the seasonal losses we generally see in June. On an annual basis the metro area added 38,465 jobs (2 percent). Leisure and Hospitality was the only supersector to contract on the year, losing 1,405 jobs (0.8 percent). The supersector has shown over-the-year declines in every month since October. Losses have come entirely from the larger Accommodation and Food Services component, as Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation has shown annual growth in every month since October of 2014.

Duluth -Superior MSA

The Duluth-Superior MSA added 2,414 jobs (1.8 percent) in May, outpacing statewide growth for the month. Over half of the growth came from the usual seasonal suspects, Mining, Logging, and Construction (up 509 or 5.7 percent) and Leisure and Hospitality (up 999, 7.6 percent). Trade, Transportation, and Utilities also added 538 jobs (2.2 percent), most of which was concentrated in Retail Trade (up 471, 3.1 percent), although that growth is likely at least in part a correction to April when the sector shrank by 2.8 percent. Annually Duluth added 1,535 jobs (1.1 percent). This marked the first time since July of 2015 that the MSA had over-the-year growth of 1 percent or greater. Mining, Logging, and Construction continued to lead the way in both actual and proportional gains, adding 724 jobs (8.3 percent), as prospects for mining employment in the area improve. On the flip side, Leisure and Hospitality in the area continues to shed jobs, off by 446 (3.1 percent) over the year, although this is down from the 5.5 percent over-the-year decline the supersector showed in April.

Rochester MSA

Employment in the Rochester MSA was up by 1,249 (1 percent) in May. Mining, Logging, and Construction added 476 jobs (11.5 percent), the highest numerical and proportional growth of any supersector. It was also the fastest over-the-month growth in that supersector for any MSA in the state in a month when all six MSAs that publish data at that level saw significant growth. Manufacturing lost 120 jobs (1.1 percent) on the month. Annually Rochester added 1,343 jobs (1.1 percent). Educational and Health Services continued to lead the growth, adding 1,428 jobs (3 percent). Over-the-year growth in the supersector has exceeded 2 percent in every month since June of 2015, although this is similar to the statewide growth trend. The steepest annual declines in the MSA came from Leisure and Hospitality, which lost 321 jobs (2.9 percent).

St. Cloud MSA

Employment in the St. Cloud MSA was up by 1,179 (1.1 percent) in May. Only two supersectors shed jobs for the month. Government employers lost 211 jobs (1.3 percent), and Educational and Health Services lost 75 (0.3 percent). Annually, St. Cloud added 2,255 jobs (2.1 percent). This represents a notable change from the recent trend, which had over-the-year growth in the MSA hovering between 1.1 and 1.5 percent in every month since December. Growth was once again driven primarily by Mining, Logging, and Construction (up 927 jobs or 14.3 percent) and Education and Health Services (up 1,381 or 6.5 percent).

Mankato-North Mankato MSA

The Mankato-North Mankato MSA added 94 jobs (0.2 percent) in May. Private sector employers added 206 jobs (0.4 percent), while public sector employers lost 112 (1 percent). Over the year Mankato added 438 jobs (0.8 percent). This was the first month that the MSA showed annual growth since September of 2016. Government employers added 252 jobs (2.4 percent) ,and Private Sector employers added 186 (0.4 percent).

Fargo-Moorhead MSA

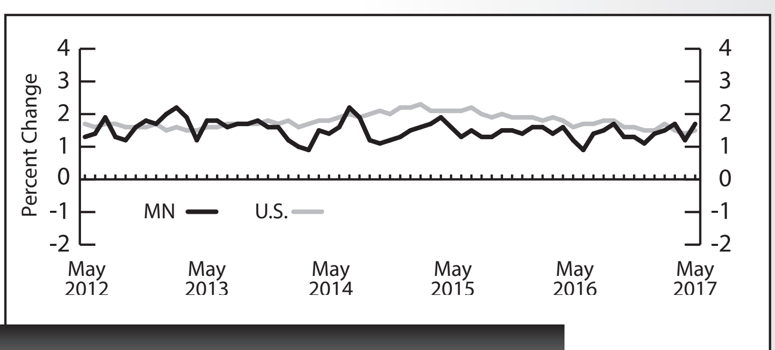
The Fargo-Moorhead MSA added 984 jobs (0.7 percent) in May. Mining, Logging, and Construction added 838 (9.4 percent). Leisure and Hospitality actually lost jobs, down 120 (0.9 percent). It was the only MSA in the state to lose employment in the supersector on the month, as most areas saw strong growth in the industry group. Minnesota as a whole grew by 5.6 percent. Annually Fargo-Moorhead added 1,790 jobs (1.3 percent). Manufacturing added 521 jobs (5.5 percent), Educational and Health Services added 1,037 (4.6 percent), and Financial Activities added 488 (4.5 percent).

Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA

The Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA added 136 jobs (0.2 percent) in May. As was the case in April, this was the slowest monthly growth rate in the state for the month, tied with Mankato-North Mankato. Private sector employers added 457 jobs (1.1 percent). Annually the MSA lost 532 jobs (0.9 percent). It was the only MSA in the state to lose jobs over the year. Mining, Logging, and Construction shed 555 jobs (14.4 percent).

by Nick Dobbins

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 2017; Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Employment Statistics, 2017.



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) May 2017	Jobs* (Thousands) Apr 2017	Jobs* (Thousands) May 2016	Percent Change From** Apr 2017	Percent Change From** May 2016	Production Workers Average Weekly Earnings May 2017	Average Weekly Earnings May 2016	Average Weekly Hours May 2017	Average Weekly Hours May 2016	Average Hourly Earnings May 2017	Average Hourly Earnings May 2016
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**2,960.2**	**2,921.9**	**2,912.1**	**1.3%**	**1.7%**	—	—	—	—	—	—
GOODS-PRODUCING	**451.8**	**437.2**	**444.1**	**3.4**	**1.7**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining, Logging, and Construction	**132.5**	**121.3**	**127.5**	**9.2**	**3.9**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining and Logging	**6.9**	**6.5**	**6.3**	**5.3**	**8.7**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	**125.6**	**114.8**	**121.2**	**9.4**	**3.6**						
Specialty Trade Contractors	81.8	76.2	77.2	7.4	6.0	$1,312.07	$1,200.00	40.1	38.4	$32.72	$31.25
Manufacturing	**319.4**	**315.9**	**316.6**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**846.15**	**806.00**	**40.7**	**40.3**	**20.79**	**20.00**
Durable Goods	201.1	199.5	202.0	0.8	-0.4	871.28	822.79	40.6	39.5	21.46	20.83
Wood Product Manufacturing	11.3	11.1	11.2	2.0	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fabricated Metal Production	41.8	41.5	42.4	0.7	-1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery Manufacturing	32.2	32.3	33.0	-0.4	-2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer and Electronic Product	45.6	45.6	45.6	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control	26.5	26.4	25.9	0.2	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation Equipment	10.5	10.5	11.1	-0.2	-5.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	16.2	16.2	15.7	0.1	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondurable Goods	118.3	116.4	114.7	1.7	3.2	805.39	779.79	40.8	41.7	19.74	18.70
Food Manufacturing	45.9	45.6	45.1	0.6	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**2,508.4**	**2,484.7**	**2,468.0**	**1.0**	**1.6**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	**535.8**	**529.3**	**533.6**	**1.2**	**0.4**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale Trade	133.2	131.0	133.2	1.7	0.0	927.47	905.56	38.5	39.1	24.09	23.16
Retail Trade	300.3	296.8	298.4	1.2	0.6	423.19	421.28	28.1	28.6	15.06	14.73
Motor Vehicle and Parts	36.0	35.2	35.2	2.3	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Building Material and Garden Equipment	28.7	26.9	28.8	6.6	-0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food and Beverage Stores	55.5	54.3	53.3	2.0	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gasoline Stations	25.3	25.0	25.1	1.2	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Merchandise Stores	58.5	58.9	59.6	-0.6	-1.9	386.45	340.29	29.1	28.5	13.28	11.94
Transportation,Warehouse, Utilities	102.4	101.6	102.0	0.8	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and Warehousing	90.1	89.2	89.4	1.0	0.7	760.06	718.20	35.5	35.0	21.41	20.52
Information	**51.0**	**51.2**	**50.3**	**-0.3**	**1.5**	**1,034.25**	**981.92**	**34.1**	**36.1**	**30.33**	**27.20**
Publishing Industries	18.6	18.7	19.1	-0.5	-2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telecommunications	11.9	11.8	12.1	0.2	-2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial Activities	**176.7**	**176.8**	**175.0**	**-0.1**	**1.0**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and Insurance	144.1	143.8	140.3	0.3	2.7	1,105.19	1,021.76	36.2	36.9	30.53	27.69
Credit Intermediation	63.5	63.3	61.9	0.3	2.7	799.34	780.85	34.0	35.0	23.51	22.31
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other	19.7	19.7	19.5	0.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance Carriers and Related	60.9	60.8	58.9	0.3	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	32.5	33.0	34.7	-1.5	-6.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and Business Services	**377.6**	**375.2**	**371.4**	**0.6**	**1.7**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	155.9	159.8	156.7	-2.4	-0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Services	18.1	18.1	18.0	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accounting, Tax Preparation	16.9	19.6	16.2	-13.6	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer Systems Design	36.4	36.7	37.3	-0.8	-2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management of Companies and Enterprises	80.1	79.4	77.8	0.8	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative and Support Services	141.6	136.0	136.9	4.1	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational and Health Services	**541.7**	**542.7**	**521.5**	**-0.2**	**3.9**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational Services	75.7	76.0	69.2	-0.4	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Care and Social Assistance	466.1	466.7	452.3	-0.1	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambulatory Health Care	155.6	155.2	148.6	0.3	4.8	1,391.66	1,323.13	36.7	36.5	37.92	36.25
Offices of Physicians	73.2	73.1	70.6	0.2	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	107.7	107.7	106.4	0.1	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	108.0	108.5	106.9	-0.5	1.0	459.80	460.65	28.4	29.1	16.19	15.83
Social Assistance	94.7	95.3	90.4	-0.6	4.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leisure and Hospitality	**272.5**	**258.1**	**271.0**	**5.6**	**0.5**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	46.0	40.1	44.8	14.9	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accommodation and Food Services	226.4	218.0	226.2	3.8	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Services and Drinking Places	201.2	194.1	198.8	3.7	1.2	272.70	271.56	20.2	21.1	13.50	12.87
Other Services	**120.4**	**118.2**	**115.4**	**1.8**	**4.3**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	66.6	65.1	64.0	2.3	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government	**432.7**	**433.2**	**429.8**	**-0.1**	**0.7**						
Federal Government	32.2	32.1	31.7	0.3	1.6						
State Government	99.9	103.7	101.4	-3.7	-1.6						
State Government Education	60.0	64.2	62.5	-6.6	-4.0						
Local Government	300.6	297.4	296.7	1.1	1.3						
Local Government Education	153.0	152.9	149.7	0.1	2.2						

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, 2017.

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					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
	May 2017	Apr 2017	May 2016	Apr 2017	May 2016	May 2017	May 2016	May 2017	May 2016	May 2017	May 2016
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**2,006.1**	**1,983.0**	**1,967.7**	**1.2%**	**2.0%**	—	—	—	—	—	—
GOODS-PRODUCING	**283.9**	**274.7**	**276.4**	**3.3**	**2.7**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining, Logging, and Construction	**83.5**	**76.8**	**80.7**	**8.7**	**3.4**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction of Buildings	16.8	16.4	16.9	2.5	-0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specialty Trade Contractors	56.3	53.3	53.5	5.6	5.1	$1,366.00	$1,288.16	39.4	38.1	$34.67	$33.81
Manufacturing	**200.4**	**197.9**	**195.7**	**1.3**	**2.4**	**905.30**	**861.44**	**41.3**	**40.5**	**21.92**	**21.27**
Durable Goods	136.0	134.7	133.5	0.9	1.9	923.38	870.98	41.5	40.7	22.25	21.40
Fabricated Metal Production	29.3	29.0	29.4	1.0	-0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery Manufacturing	20.0	20.1	20.3	-0.3	-1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer and Electronic Product	37.1	37.1	36.8	0.2	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control	24.8	24.7	24.2	0.2	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	14.7	14.7	14.3	0.0	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondurable Goods	64.4	63.2	62.3	2.0	3.5	873.30	844.60	41.0	40.2	21.30	21.01
Food Manufacturing	15.3	15.1	14.6	1.4	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing and Related	14.7	14.7	15.0	-0.1	-2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**1,722.2**	**1,708.3**	**1,691.2**	**0.8**	**1.8**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	**357.7**	**354.0**	**356.0**	**1.0**	**0.5**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale Trade	97.7	96.7	97.3	1.0	0.4	943.87	860.32	39.1	38.0	24.14	22.64
Merchant Wholesalers - Durable Goods	48.7	48.3	48.8	0.8	-0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchant Wholesalers - Nondurable Goods	28.3	27.9	28.1	1.1	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail Trade	186.9	185.8	188.7	0.6	-1.0	434.42	449.76	29.0	29.3	14.98	15.35
Food and Beverage Stores	34.2	33.5	32.0	2.0	6.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Merchandise Stores	35.8	36.1	37.1	-0.8	-3.5	367.79	341.93	29.4	29.1	12.51	11.75
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	73.0	71.5	69.9	2.2	4.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utilities	7.6	7.6	7.6	0.0	-0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and Warehousing	65.5	63.9	62.3	2.4	5.0	733.80	741.74	35.9	36.2	20.44	20.49
Information	**38.2**	**38.1**	**37.6**	**0.3**	**1.5**						
Publishing Industries	14.7	14.7	15.0	-0.3	-2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telecommunications	8.7	8.7	8.7	-0.1	-0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial Activities	**143.1**	**143.4**	**140.9**	**-0.2**	**1.6**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and Insurance	115.9	115.9	112.8	0.0	2.7	1,197.89	1,035.05	36.7	36.6	32.64	28.28
Credit Intermediation	47.2	47.2	45.9	0.1	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other	17.5	17.6	17.5	-0.3	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance Carriers and Related	51.2	51.1	49.4	0.0	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	27.2	27.5	28.1	-1.2	-3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and Business Services	**324.5**	**321.8**	**317.9**	**0.8**	**2.1**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	138.0	140.3	137.5	-1.7	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Services	15.5	15.5	15.4	0.0	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural, Engineering, and Related	18.6	18.6	18.3	0.1	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer Systems Design	33.2	33.5	34.7	-0.9	-4.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management of Companies and Enterprises	72.7	72.0	71.0	0.9	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative and Support Services	113.8	109.4	109.4	4.1	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employment Services	52.0	49.8	50.0	4.4	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational and Health Services	**335.0**	**336.8**	**323.3**	**-0.5**	**3.6**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational Services	49.2	50.0	47.0	-1.7	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Care and Social Assistance	285.8	286.8	276.3	-0.3	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambulatory Health Care	93.8	93.9	88.9	-0.1	5.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	63.1	63.0	62.9	0.2	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	60.3	60.7	59.4	-0.8	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social Assistance	68.6	69.2	65.0	-0.7	5.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leisure and Hospitality	**185.6**	**176.6**	**187.0**	**5.1**	**-0.8**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	37.4	33.2	35.3	12.7	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accommodation and Food Services	148.2	143.4	151.7	3.3	-2.3	302.31	297.72	21.2	21.7	14.26	13.72
Food Services and Drinking Places	135.9	131.6	137.6	3.3	-1.2	295.36	282.53	20.8	21.1	14.20	13.39
Other Services	**82.3**	**81.0**	**78.9**	**1.6**	**4.4**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repair and Maintenance	15.4	15.2	14.9	1.5	3.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	42.6	41.9	41.1	1.7	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government	**255.9**	**256.6**	**249.7**	**-0.3**	**2.5**						
Federal Government	21.4	21.4	21.1	0.0	1.5						
State Government	66.1	68.7	64.7	-3.8	2.1						
State Government Education	40.1	42.8	39.0	-6.2	2.9						
Local Government	168.5	166.5	164.0	1.2	2.7						
Local Government Education	96.4	96.0	93.0	0.4	3.7						

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, 2017.

Employer Survey

Industry	Duluth-Superior MSA Jobs May 2017	Jobs Apr 2017	Jobs May 2016	% Chg. From Apr 2017	% Chg. From May 2016	Rochester MSA Jobs May 2017	Jobs Apr 2017	Jobs May 2016	% Chg. From Apr 2017	% Chg. From May 2016
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**137,743**	**135,329**	**136,208**	**1.8%**	**1.1%**	**120,460**	**119,211**	**119,117**	**1.0%**	**1.1%**
GOODS-PRODUCING	**16,797**	**16,199**	**16,105**	**3.7**	**4.3**	**15,116**	**14,760**	**15,172**	**2.4**	**-0.4**
Mining, Logging, and Construction	9,478	8,969	8,754	5.7	8.3	4,622	4,146	4,656	11.5	-0.7
Manufacturing	7,319	7,230	7,351	1.2	-0.4	10,494	10,614	10,516	-1.1	-0.2
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**120,946**	**119,130**	**120,103**	**1.5**	**0.7**	**105,344**	**104,451**	**103,945**	**0.9**	**1.3**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	25,008	24,470	24,884	2.2	0.5	18,551	18,233	18,416	1.7	0.7
Wholesale Trade	3,250	3,262	3,180	-0.4	2.2	2,800	2,752	2,899	1.7	-3.4
Retail Trade	15,556	15,085	15,339	3.1	1.4	12,826	12,626	12,624	1.6	1.6
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	6,202	6,123	6,365	1.3	-2.6	2,925	2,855	2,893	2.5	1.1
Information	1,362	1,362	1,445	0.0	-5.7	1,906	1,903	1,938	0.2	-1.7
Financial Activities	6,004	5,957	5,820	0.8	3.2	2,710	2,748	2,648	-1.4	2.3
Professional and Business Services	8,305	8,042	8,227	3.3	0.9	5,715	5,630	5,822	1.5	-1.8
Educational and Health Services	32,193	32,280	31,929	-0.3	0.8	49,064	48,926	47,636	0.3	3.0
Leisure and Hospitality	14,168	13,169	14,614	7.6	-3.1	10,647	10,278	10,968	3.6	-2.9
Other Services	6,435	6,231	6,184	3.3	4.1	4,055	4,014	3,883	1.0	4.4
Government	27,471	27,619	27,000	-0.5	1.7	12,696	12,719	12,634	-0.2	0.5

Employer Survey

Industry	St. Cloud MSA Jobs May 2017	Jobs Apr 2017	Jobs May 2016	% Chg. From Apr 2017	% Chg. From May 2016	Mankato MSA Jobs May 2017	Jobs Apr 2017	Jobs May 2016	% Chg. From Apr 2017	% Chg. From May 2016
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**111,057**	**109,878**	**108,802**	**1.1%**	**2.1%**	**58,144**	**58,050**	**57,706**	**0.2%**	**0.8%**
GOODS-PRODUCING	**22,500**	**21,584**	**21,700**	**4.2**	**3.7**	**10,004**	**9,911**	**9,801**	**0.9**	**2.1**
Mining, Logging, and Construction	7,389	6,636	6,462	11.3	14.3	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	15,111	14,948	15,238	1.1	-0.8	--	--	--	--	--
						--	--	--	--	--
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**88,557**	**88,294**	**87,102**	**0.3**	**1.7**	**48,140**	**48,139**	**47,905**	**0.0**	**0.5**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	22,288	22,145	22,181	0.6	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale Trade	4,945	4,812	4,729	2.8	4.6	--	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade	13,512	13,486	13,424	0.2	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	3,831	3,847	4,028	-0.4	-4.9	--	--	--	--	--
Information	1,605	1,597	1,630	0.5	-1.5	--	--	--	--	--
Financial Activities	4,889	4,842	5,140	1.0	-4.9	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services	8,768	8,755	8,704	0.1	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and Health Services	22,701	22,776	21,320	-0.3	6.5	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality	8,900	8,584	8,984	3.7	-0.9	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services	3,838	3,816	3,769	0.6	1.8	--	--	--	--	--
Government	15,568	15,779	15,374	-1.3	1.3	10,610	10,722	10,358	-1.0	2.4

Employer Survey

Industry	Fargo-Moorhead MSA Jobs May 2017	Jobs Apr 2017	Jobs May 2016	% Chg. From Apr 2017	% Chg. From May 2016	Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA Jobs May 2017	Jobs Apr 2017	Jobs May 2016	% Chg. From Apr 2017	% Chg. From May 2016
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**143,247**	**142,263**	**141,457**	**0.7%**	**1.3%**	**57,090**	**56,954**	**57,622**	**0.2**	**-0.9%**
GOODS-PRODUCING	**19,852**	**18,855**	**19,439**	**5.3**	**2.1**	**7,373**	**7,095**	**7,906**	**3.9**	**-6.7**
Mining, Logging, and Construction	9,778	8,940	9,886	9.4	-1.1	3,307	2,929	3,862	12.9	-14.4
Manufacturing	10,074	9,915	9,553	1.6	5.5	4,066	4,166	4,044	-2.4	0.5
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**123,395**	**123,408**	**122,018**	**0.0**	**1.1**	**49,717**	**49,859**	**49,716**	**-0.3**	**0.0**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	30,213	30,318	30,602	-0.4	-1.3	11,837	11,903	12,003	-0.6	-1.4
Wholesale Trade	9,231	9,148	9,152	0.9	0.9	1,884	1,905	2,014	-1.1	-6.5
Retail Trade	15,293	15,519	15,966	-1.5	-4.2	7,755	7,786	7,752	-0.4	0.0
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	5,689	5,651	5,484	0.7	3.7	2,198	2,212	2,237	-0.6	-1.7
Information	3,170	3,207	3,274	-1.2	-3.2	571	571	590	0.0	-3.2
Financial Activities	11,403	11,362	10,915	0.4	4.5	1,828	1,799	1,778	1.6	2.8
Professional and Business Services	15,927	15,741	15,682	1.2	1.6	2,981	2,972	3,065	0.3	-2.7
Educational and Health Services	23,798	23,997	22,761	-0.8	4.6	9,836	9,803	9,620	0.3	2.3
Leisure and Hospitality	13,832	13,952	14,043	-0.9	-1.5	6,109	5,937	6,397	2.9	-4.5
Other Services	5,573	5,577	5,468	-0.1	1.9	1,967	1,965	1,980	0.1	-0.7
Government	19,479	19,254	19,273	1.2	1.1	14,588	14,909	14,283	-2.2	2.1

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, and North Dakota Job Service, 2017.

Minnesota Economic Indicators

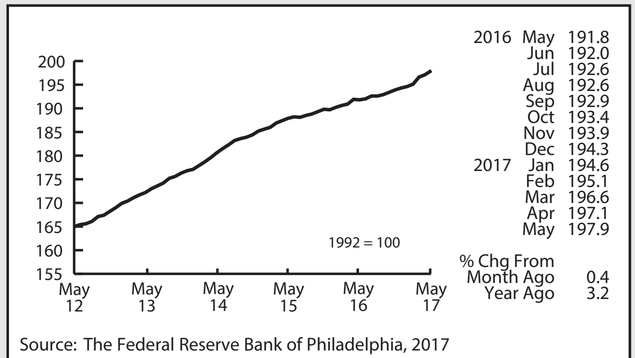
Highlights

The **Minnesota Index** advanced by 0.4 percent in May, a slight uptick from the 0.3 percent in April. The index is up 1.8 percent since December which is the largest January-through-May increase since 2014. The index is designed to be a monthly proxy for the state's gross domestic product (GDP). The U.S. index moved 0.2 percent higher in May.

Minnesota's index is up 3.2 percent over the year, surpassing the 2.9 percent over the year rate for the U.S. Minnesota's over-the-year increase hasn't exceeded the U.S. by this much since May 2015. The average monthly over-the-year increase is 2.7 percent dating back to 1980, so May's 3.2 percent reading suggests that economic activity in Minnesota over the last 12 months has been moderately stronger than average.

Minnesota's adjusted **Wage and Salary Employment** recorded its largest decline in a year in May as 7,200 jobs were cut. The private sector reduced its payroll total by 4,600 while the public sector shed 2,600 positions. Job cuts occurred in seven of the 11 supersectors. Jobs were reduced the most in Construction, Government, Professional and Business Services, and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities. Job gains in Other Services and Manufacturing offset some of the job loss in other sectors.

Manufacturing recorded job growth for the fourth straight month, something the sector hasn't done since early 2015. Other Services recorded its highest monthly jump over the last 27 years, expanding payroll numbers by 2,100. Minnesota's unadjusted over-the-year job growth climbed back up to 1.7 percent in May, surpassing the 1.5 percent U.S. increase. Minnesota's average over-the-year growth through the first five months of the year is 1.5 percent, the same as the U.S. growth rate.



Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 2017

Minnesota Index

Online Help-Wanted Ads rose for the third consecutive month to 131,900 in May. May's 2.2 percent increase in Minnesota lagged the 4.2 percent national gain in online job postings. Minnesota's share of national online job advertising, however, continues to be higher than its share of wage and salary employment with the state accounting for 2.7 percent of online job ads and 2.0 percent of U.S. wage and salary employment. The healthy level of online job ads indicates that demand for labor remains solid in Minnesota and that job growth will remain in the 1.5 percent range over the next few months.

Minnesota's **Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI)** dipped for the second straight month, but the still healthy 58.4 reading indicates that Minnesota's manufacturers continue to expect activity to expand solidly over the next six months. The corresponding national index inched up to 54.9 while the Mid-American index tailed off to 55.5. The employment component of Minnesota's index continued to run positive, topping 60 for the third month in a row. Manufacturing production in Minnesota is being boosted by a gradual rebound in international exports. Minnesota exports were 5 percent higher than a year earlier during the first quarter of 2017. This is the first quarterly growth for state exports since late 2014. Worldwide economic expansion is picking up after slowing during the past two years.

Adjusted **Manufacturing Hours** edged down slightly in May to 41.0. Factory hours have now averaged 41 hours or more per week for four months in a row. The last time this happened was late 2014. Average weekly **Manufacturing Earnings** climbed to $847.19 in May and have now been higher than a year ago in real terms for the last five months after having been lower than the prior year in both 2015 and 2016.

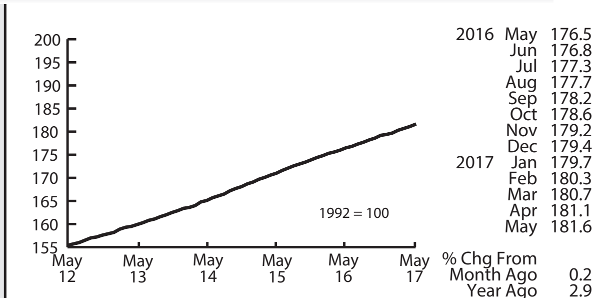
After reaching a seven-year high in March the **Minnesota Leading Index** slipped for the second straight month to 1.69. May's reading still indicates that Minnesota's economy will continue to grow at a healthy rate through the rest of the year. The leading index has averaged 1.5 since 1982, so the 1.69 reading suggests near term growth will be slightly above the historical norm.

Adjusted **Residential Building Permits** declined significantly for the second month in a row, falling below 2,000 for the first time since last August. The building permit decline may just be payback for the high levels earlier in the year.

Adjusted **Initial Claims for Unemployment Benefits (UB)** inched down for the second straight month to 16,897. Initial claims levels remain near record-low levels, indicating that layoff activity remains subdued in Minnesota. Job growth will remain solid as long as the layoff rate continues to be low.

by Dave Senf

United States Index

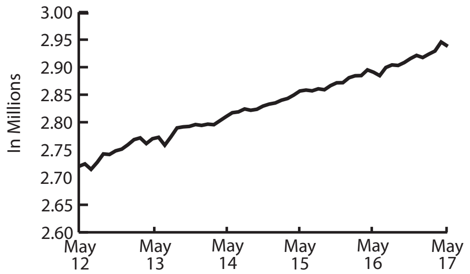


Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 2017

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



seasonally adjusted

2016	Dec	2.9214
2017	Jan	2.9175
	Feb	2.9237
	Mar	2.9293
	Apr	2.9457
	May	2.9385

% Chg From Month Ago -0.2

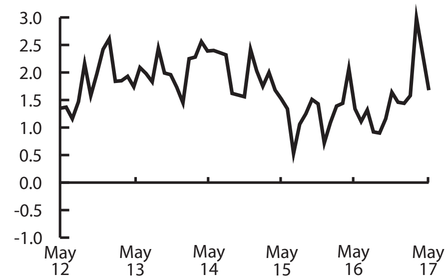
unadjusted

2016	May	2,912.1
2017	May	2,960.2

% Chg From Year Ago 1.7%

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics Program, 2017

Minnesota Leading Index

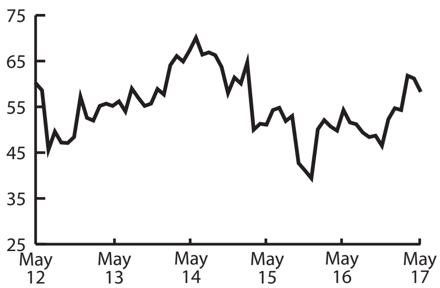


2016	May	1.34
	Jun	1.11
	Jul	1.32
	Aug	0.92
	Sep	0.90
	Oct	1.16
	Nov	1.64
	Dec	1.46
2017	Jan	1.44
	Feb	1.58
	Mar	2.99
	Apr	2.34
	May	1.69

% Chg From Month Ago -28.0
Year Ago 25.7

Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 2017

Purchasing Managers' Index

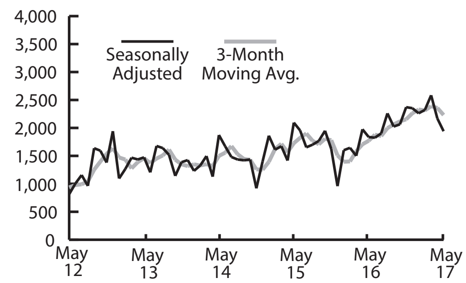


2016	May	54.3
	Jun	51.6
	Jul	51.2
	Aug	49.4
	Sep	48.4
	Oct	48.7
	Nov	46.5
	Dec	52.3
2017	Jan	54.7
	Feb	54.3
	Mar	61.8
	Apr	61.2
	May	58.4

% Chg From Month Ago -4.6
Year Ago 7.6

Source: Creighton University, Mid-America Survey of Business Conditions, 2017

Residential Building Permits



seasonally adjusted

2016	Dec	2,353
2017	Jan	2,262
	Feb	2,322
	Mar	2,584
	Apr	2,169
	May	1,941

% Chg From Month Ago -10.5

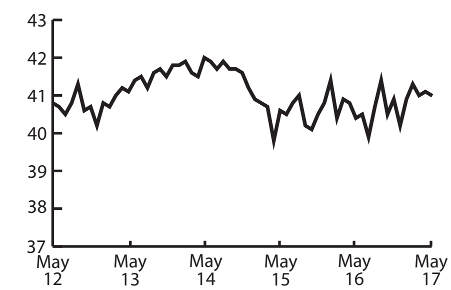
unadjusted

2016	May	2,065
2017	May	2,215

% Chg From Year Ago 7.3%

Source: Residential Building Permits, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, 2017

Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours



seasonally adjusted

2016	Dec	40.2
2017	Jan	40.9
	Feb	41.3
	Mar	41.0
	Apr	41.1
	May	41.0

% Chg From Month Ago -0.2

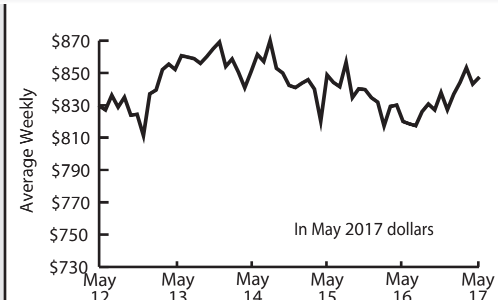
unadjusted

2016	May	40.3
2017	May	40.7

% Chg From Year Ago 1.0%

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics Program, 2017

Manufacturing Earnings



seasonally adjusted

2016	Dec	827.25
2017	Jan	836.89
	Feb	844.16
	Mar	853.26
	Apr	843.15
	May	847.24

% Chg From Month Ago 0.5

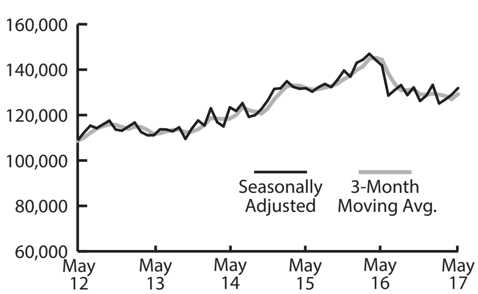
unadjusted

2016	May	818.64
2017	May	846.15

% Chg From Year Ago 3.4%

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics Program, 2017

Online Help-Wanted Advertising

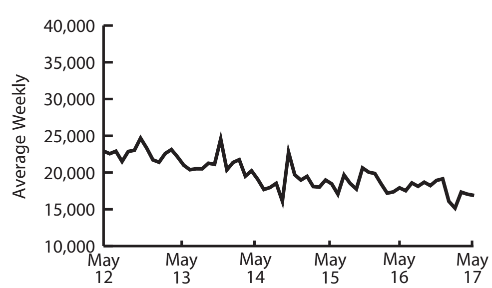


2016	May	141,800
	Jun	128,600
	Jul	131,000
	Aug	133,200
	Sep	128,800
	Oct	132,200
	Nov	126,200
	Dec	128,600
2017	Jan	133,300
	Feb	125,100
	Mar	126,900
	Apr	129,000
	May	131,900

% Chg From Month Ago 2.2
Year Ago -7.0

Source: The Conference Board Inc., 2017

Initial UB Claimants



seasonally adjusted

2016	Dec	19,142
2017	Jan	16,082
	Feb	15,159
	Mar	17,338
	Apr	17,058
	May	16,897

% Chg From Month Ago -0.9

unadjusted

2016	May	15,921
2017	May	15,000

% Chg From Year Ago -5.8%

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Unemployment Insurance Program, 2017

Minnesota Employment Review

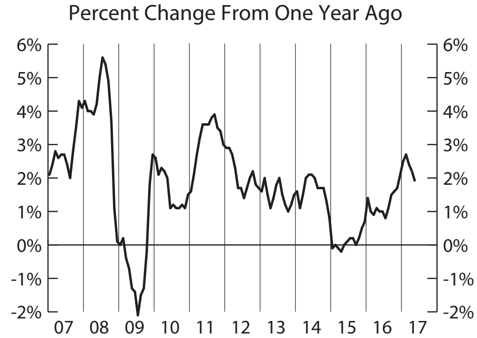
DEED
Labor Market Information Office
1st National Bank Building
332 Minnesota Street, Suite E200
St. Paul, MN 55101-1351
651.259.7400 (voice)
1.888.234.1114 (toll free)
651.296.3900 (TTY)
1.800.657.3973 (TTY toll free)
e-mail :
DEED.lmi@state.mn.us
Internet :
mn.gov/deed/lmi

Labor Market Information Help Line:
651.259.7384

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

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) decreased 0.1 percent in May on a seasonally adjusted basis the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. A decrease in the energy index of 2.7 percent was the main contributor to the monthly decrease in the all items index, led by a decline of 6.4 percent in the gasoline index. The food index rose 0.2 percent.

Percent Change From One Year Ago



The all items index rose 1.9 percent for the 12 months ending May, a smaller increase than the 2.2-percent rise for the 12 months ending April. The index for all items less food and energy rose 1.7 percent over the previous 12 months, while the food index increased 0.9 percent.

https://www.bls.gov/cpi/#news

For more information on the U.S. CPI or the semi-annual Minneapolis-St. Paul CPI, call: 651.259.7384 or toll free 1.888.234.1114.

The Last Word

Career Profile and ISEEK merge, create a new tool

The free Career and Education Explorer allows users to learn about specific occupational fields and find related education needed to work in those fields. With this new tool, they can also explore areas of education that interest them, then find careers related to those areas.

The tool merges the functions and data of two separate products – Career Profile and ISEEK – into one entity. Career and Education Explorer allows users to view related job descriptions, typical job titles, wages, hiring demand, and top industries. Users can review live job postings in the field and find educational offerings for that field, including programs of study, costs, and amount of time to complete a degree or other training.

The employment and unemployment data in this publication were produced in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CountySnapshot Carlton

by Bettsy Hjelseth, Labor Market Information Office
Department of Employment and Economic Development

Past

Carlton County was established in 1857. A major fire swept through the area in 1918, killing 453 people, displacing 11,238 families, and destroying 1,500 square miles of land.[1]

Future

Carlton County will likely continue to be a major tourist attraction with its abundance of lakes, park trails, state forests, and other tourist sites. However, these jobs tend to be lower paying and part time. Development projects are underway throughout the county and are expected to expand jobs in tourism.[2]

Trends

The expansion of Leisure and Hospitality jobs and the drop in Manufacturing jobs show jobs increasing in a low paying sector and decreasing in a high paying sector. Education and Health Services jobs will be steady as children continue to need education and the population ages. Manufacturing jobs are by far the highest paying jobs in the county, but they will likely continue to decrease as new technology increases, leading to improved productivity.

Economy

2017 Indicators	Carlton County	Minnesota
Population (July 2016)	35,738	5,519,952
Labor Force	17,488	3,019,047
Average Unemployment	5.5%	3.7%
Average Annual Income (2016)	$41,444	$54,288
Cost of Living, Single Person	$26,073	$29,856
Cost of Living, two working parents + two children	$62,387	$81,504

Source: DEED Cost of Living in Minnesota 2017; DEED LAUS April 2017; U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 ACS, QCEW 2016

Industry

Carlton	Top Industries of Employment 2015	Total 2015 Employment	Percent Change 2006-2015	2015 Average Annual Wages	Percent Change 2006-2015
	Total, All Industries	**13,540**	**3.0%**	**$39,838.**	**27.1%**
1	Education and Health Services	3,717	15.4%	$40,200	23.4%
2	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	2,186	-7.3%	$30,499	15.5%
3	Leisure and Hospitality	1,985	11.9%	$18,414	40.0%
4	Manufacturing	1,481	-15.0%	$63,942	28.1%

Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages 2006-2015

[1]Helberg, Davis. "The 1918 Fire: Cloquet in Ashes." Esko History, 02 Sept. 2010. http://www.eskohistory.com/gallery/image/762211/3671651.
[2]"Land Development." Carlton County, Minnesota. http://co.carlton.mn.us/land_development

CountySnapshot Carver

Past

The Minnesota Territorial Legislature organized Carver County in 1855. The county was named after Jonathan Carver, an early explorer. In the mid-19th century, immigrants from Germany and Sweden settled in the area as crop or dairy farmers, but some worked in the brick industry.[1]

Future

Farming is no longer as prominent in Carver County, as measured by employment as it once was. Manufacturing has remained the leading industry in terms of employment in the last 15 years. In 2000 the industry had 34.2 percent of the total employment in the county. In 2015 the industry employed 25.6 percent of the total workforce and is expected to remain the largest industry.

Trends

Professional and Business Services grew by far the fastest in Carver County from 2006 to 2015. The fastest growing industries within this category are Advertising and Related Services (319 jobs to 874 jobs) and Management of Companies and Enterprises (217 jobs to 1064 jobs). These industries saw their wages rise from $34,424 to $55068 and $65,000 to $155,532, respectively.

Economy

Population (July 2016)	100,292	5,519,952
Labor Force	55,855	3,019,047
Average Unemployment	3.1%	3.7%
Average Annual Income (2016)	$51,064	$54,288
Cost of Living, Single Person	$32,213	$29,856
Cost of Living, two working parents + two children	$91,402	$81,504

Source: DEED Cost of Living in Minnesota 2017; DEED LAUS April 2017; U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 ACS, QCEW 2016

Industry

	Total, All Industries	**37,509**	**12.2%**	**$52,223**	**29.1%**
1	Manufacturing	9,606	-3.7%	$65,645	23.6%
2	Education and Health Services	8,663	34.4%	$45,683	20.2%
3	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	5,349	10.7%	$42,503	12.9%
4	Professional and Business Services	4,129	30.0%	$82,027	114.3%

Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages 2006-2015

[1]"History Topics." Carver County Historical Society, 2017. http://www.carvercountyhistoricalsociety.org/history_topics.php.

CountySnapshot Cass

Past

Cass County was created in 1851 and organized in 1897.[1] The county was named after Lewis Cass who, with Henry Schoolcraft, discovered the source of the Mississippi River in 1820.[2]

Future

Tourism is a major industry in Cass County with numerous family resorts, museums, and places to hike, camp, and shop. The county contains Leech Lake, the third largest lake in Minnesota, popular for fishing and water activities. Tourism is expected to remain a significant industry in the future.

Trends

Public Administration, including the government of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, is the fastest growing industry in Cass County. Public Administration wage increases have lagged behind wage increases in other industries over the last decade but the average wage in the industry was still 20 percent higher than the overall county average wage in 2015.

Economy

2017 Indicators	Cass County	Minnesota
Population (July 2016)	28,993	5,519,952
Labor Force	14,124	3,019,047
Average Unemployment	6.2%	3.7%
Average Annual Income (2016)	$30,628	$54,288
Cost of Living, Single Person	$27,296	$29,856
Cost of Living, two working parents + two children	$62,366	$81,504

Source: DEED Cost of Living in Minnesota 2017; DEED LAUS April 2017; U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 ACS, QCEW 2016

Industry

Cass	Top Industries of Employment 2015	Total 2015 Employment	Percent Change 2006-2015	2015 Average Annual Wages	Percent Change 2006-2015
	Total, All Industries	**9,929**	**2.8%**	**$29,008**	**21.2%**
1	Leisure and Hospitality	2,598	-7.7%	$19,713	16.8%
2	Education and Health Services	2,156	20.2%	$32,963	14.9%
3	Public Administration	1,815	27.5%	$34,947	3.4%
4	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,236	-13.4%	$24,608	16.7%

Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages 2006-2015

[1]Ferguson, Joseph. "Cass County, Minnesota." eReference Desk, 2017. http://www.ereferencedesk.com/resources/ counties/minnesota/cass.html.
[2]"Leech Lake History." Leech Lake Tourism Bureau, 2015. http://www.leechlake.org/history/leech-lake-history.htm.

CountySnapshot Chippewa

Past

Chippewa County was established in 1862 and organized in 1868. It was named after the Chippewa River, a tributary of the Minnesota River.[1] Fur trading was the major industry in the area in the early 1800s.[2]

Future

Chippewa County employs the most people, about a quarter of their workforce, in the Education and Health Services industry. Manufacturing jobs will likely continue to make up the higher paying jobs in the county, but those jobs will likely continue to decrease.

Trends

Approximately 90% of the county is farmland. Although farming does not make up a significant portion of the jobs in the county, it provides other economic benefits. Total agricultural sales for the county in 2012 were $333,231,000, up from $169,002,000 in 2007. The average value of products sold per farm went up 111 percent from 2007 to 2012.[3] The trend of higher productivity in the farmlands should continue to give higher output per farm with decreasing employment.

Economy

Population (July 2016)	12,133	5,519,952
Labor Force	7,020	3,019,047
Average Unemployment	4.7%	3.7%
Average Annual Income (2016)	$37,648	$54,288
Cost of Living, Single Person	$24,881	$29,856
Cost of Living, two working parents + two children	$59,630	$81,504

Source: DEED Cost of Living in Minnesota 2017; DEED LAUS April 2017; U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 ACS, QCEW 2016

Industry

	Total, All Industries	**5,603**	**-4.7%**	**$35,773**	**24.5%**
1	Education and Health Services	1,463	3.6%	$34,391	26.7%
2	Manufacturing	1,229	-4.2%	$43,542	16.4%
3	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,047	-9.6%	$32,728	19.4%
4	Leisure and Hospitality	390	-2.3%	$13,163	68.9%

Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages 2006-2015

[1] Upham, Warren. "Geographical Naming History." Genealogy Trails, 2017. http://genealogytrails.com/minn/chippewa/history_names.html.
[2] "Historic Sites in the Montevideo Area." Montevideo, Minnesota. http://www.montevideomn.org/index.asp?SEC=780D79C9-5559-47FA-AF8B-780D602B15D6.
[3] 2012 Census of Agriculture, Chippewa County MN. (2013). Retrieved June 2, 2017, from https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Minnesota/cp27023.pdf