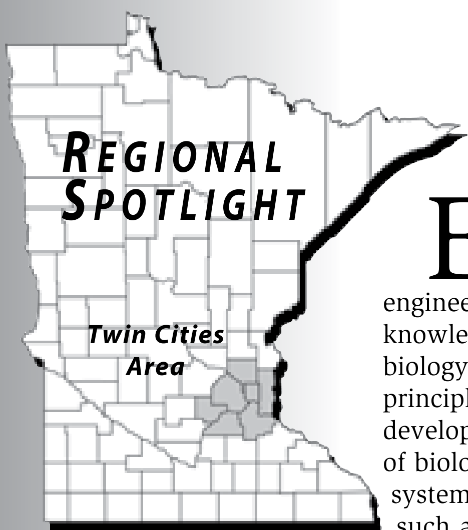
EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Minnesota Employment Review

Review ONLINE

mn.gov/deed/review

May 2019 Data...June 2019 Issue



Feature:

Industry Snapshots

In this issue:

Unique Occupations in the Twin Cities

Ever thought about being a biomedical engineer? Such engineers apply their knowledge of engineering, biology, and biomechanical principles to the design, development, and evaluation of biological and health systems and products, such as artificial organs, prostheses, instrumentation, medical information systems, and health management and care delivery systems.[1] If this type of work interests you, and you live in the Twin Cities Metro Area, you're in luck. Of Minnesota's current estimated 1,250 biomedical engineers, all of them work in the Metro Area. Of all of the metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) in the United States, the Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA comes in third place for having the most biomedical engineers, and comes in seventh for having the highest concentration of such jobs. Clearly, this is a unique occupation in the Twin Cities Metro.

What other occupations are unique to the Twin Cities Metro? To answer this question, we turn to location quotients. Location quotients, for a quick review, compare industry or occupational employment levels in a local economy to the same industry or occupation in a broader economy. In the following we will take a look at occupational employment in the Metro Area compared to the State of Minnesota. This type of analysis can provide job-seekers, students, school districts, workforce development agencies, and policy-makers a more complete understanding of the region. In other words, what are the occupations that make the Metro Area unique? Are these occupations in demand? What are the wages? Are these occupations anticipated to grow into the future? These are the questions that this article will begin to answer.

[1]"Biomedical Engineers." Occupational Employment Statistics, Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, mn.gov/deed/oes.

Regional Spotlight TWIN CITIES AREA

Highly Concentrated

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) data tool provides extensive employment and wage information for the State of Minnesota and its regions. The information, collected through a semi-annual survey of non-farm employers covered by the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system, encompasses more than 800 specific occupations. Overall, there were 1,793,870 estimated jobs in the Metro Area as of the first quarter of 2019. As such, the region accounted for 62.6 percent of the state's 2,867,700 estimated jobs. In addition to significant location quotients, this 62.6 percent presents a base with which to determine the Metro Area's most distinguishing occupations.

Metro Area occupations with high location quotients include Computer and Information Research Scientists; Biomedical Engineers; Fashion Designers; Set and Exhibit Designers; Dancers; Flight Attendants; Epidemiologists; Administrative Law Judges, Adjudicators, and Hearing Officers; Airfield Operations Specialists; Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers; Telephone Operators; and Barbers. Each of these 12 occupations has a location quotient of 1.6 in the Metro Area. Location quotients of 1.0 imply the same concentration of employment for a particular occupation at both the local and state levels. Location quotients of 1.2 are typically considered significant, in this case, revealing occupations with higher employment concentrations in the Metro Area than the rest of the state. Of the 12 occupations listed above, each had 97 percent or more of their respective statewide employment located in the Seven-County Metro Area.

While the 12 occupations listed above are highly concentrated in the Metro Area and are certainly distinguishing areas of employment, they are relatively smaller-employing occupations. There are approximately 3,830 Flight Attendants; 3,090 Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers; and 1,250 Biomedical Engineers employed in the Metro, making these three occupations the largest-employing of the 12 listed above. Altogether, however, the 12 occupations account for just 0.6 percent of the region's total employment or just under 10,500 jobs. While 10,500 jobs is no drop in the bucket, there are 36 occupations in the Metro Area that have more than 10,500 jobs on their own. This calls for the creation of a new list of highly-concentrated as well as high-employing occupations in the Metro Area.

When we compare occupational employment in the Metro Area to the United States, top-concentrated and large-employing occupations include Marketing Managers (location quotient of 2.4), Computer Systems Analysts (2.3), Industrial Engineers (2.1), Personal and Home Care Aides (1.8), Management Analysts (1.6), Financial Managers (1.6), Applications Software Developers (1.6), Market Research Analysts (1.6), Business Operations Specialists (1.5), and Wholesale and Manufacturing Sales Representatives (1.4). Smaller-employing occupations in the Metro Area with very high location quotients include Telephone Operators (location quotient of 9.5), Biomedical Engineers (5.3), Survey Researchers (5.1), Soil and Plant Scientists (3.4), Brokerage Clerks (3.3), Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers (3.0), Preschool Special Education Teachers (3.0), Industrial Engineering Technicians (2.9), Print Binding and Finishing Workers (2.8), and Nurse Anesthetists (2.6).

Finding the Right Scope

There is a bit of an art to determining the highly concentrated occupations in the Twin Cities Metro Area. For example, we could be very strict in our analysis, going with just those 12 occupations that have the very highest location quotient – 1.6. Again, this accounts for about 10,500 jobs in the region. We could also go by all of those occupations that meet or exceed the significant location quotient level of 1.2. Using this methodology would produce a total of 201 occupations that make the cut. These 201 occupations account for just under 850,000 jobs in the Metro Area or 47.4 percent of the region's total employment. So while the first methodology to determine the region's unique occupations is too limiting in scope, the second is too broad.

As previously mentioned, the Seven-County Metro Area accounts for 62.6 percent of Minnesota's total employment. For our first artful step in finding the right scope of unique occupations in the Metro, we'll go with just those occupations where at least 75.0 percent of their respective statewide total employment is in the Metro Area. For our second artful step, we'll include only those occupations that have at least 4,500 jobs in the region. This methodology results in a succinct list of 25 occupations that are both highly-concentrated in the Metro Area and also employ a significant number of workers (see Table 1).

Clearly, there is a high and unique concentration of employment in Business and Financial Operations, Computer and Mathematical Occupations, and Management Occupations. This makes sense, considering the high concentrations of Management of Companies; Insurance Carriers and Related Activities; and

Table 1. 25 Distinguishing Occupations in the Metro Area by Share of Statewide Employment

Occupation	Number of Jobs	Q4 2018 Job Vacancies	2016 – 2026 Job Outlook: Percent Growth	2016 – 2026 Job Outlook: Projected Openings*	Median Wage	Share of Statewide Employment
Total, All Jobs	**1,793,870**	**76,542**	**6.8%**	**1,009,905**	**$20.95**	**62.6%**
Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	5,130	119	-4.4%	928	$30.52	92.1%
Management Analysts	13,540	379	12.4%	5,945	$39.23	90.3%
Financial Analysts	5,660	332	10.1%	1,828	$42.93	89.6%
Computer Systems Analysts	16,620	549	6.5%	3,522	$45.00	88.8%
Software Developers, Applications	17,590	953	23.5%	5,274	$47.32	88.%
Marketing Managers	7,290	611	8.8%	2,234	$65.90	86.9%
Computer Occupations, All Other	5,340	264	9.8%	1,897	$38.67	86.1%
Computer and Information Systems Managers	8,040	421	9.4%	2,427	$70.54	84.5%
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	4,560	33	4.3%	2,177	$37.92	83.7%
Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	12,400	388	20.3%	5,811	$34.72	83.5%
Managers, All Other	7,770	N/A	7.5%	4,147	$58.02	83.1%
Lawyers	9,330	118	11.8%	3,271	$54.02	82.8%
Insurance Claims and Policy Processing Clerks	5,060	26	6.9%	2,083	$22.18	81.2%
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	19,720	109	8.1%	8,241	$34.03	80.0%
Securities, Commodities, and Financial Services Sales Agents	7,550	306	4.1%	2,136	$42.71	79.7%
Security Guards	8,450	551	5.1%	5,841	$16.11	79.0%
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	5,990	199	4.1%	1,433	$42.00	78.7%
Electrical and Electro-Mechanical Assemblers	6,950	370	N/A	N/A	$17.85	77.9%
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	9,680	59	-16.7%	3,504	$28.03	77.4%
Sales Managers	8,510	306	5.5%	2,817	$63.30	76.4%
Software Developers, Systems Software	4,940	170	6.7%	1,420	$55.69	76.5%
Financial Managers	11,930	317	16.4%	4,877	$63.30	76.4%
Employment, Recruitment, and Placement Specialists	9,600	297	6.6%	3,628	$30.76	75.8%
Computer User Support Specialists	9,700	306	6.7%	2,929	$27.10	75.1%
Accountants and Auditors	17,240	551	7.7%	8,949	$33.47	75.1%

*Projected Openings represent the sum of job openings from employment growth and labor force exits.

Source: DEED Occupational Employment Statistics, Job Vacancy Survey, Employment Outlook

Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services among other such industries that employ high concentrations of these particular occupational groups. The Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is also well known for its high number of Fortune 500 companies, accounting for a higher share of occupations in management and business operations.

Taking a closer look at the 25 occupations in Table 1 reveals a number of eye-opening points. For one, these occupations are high paying. More specifically, 23 of the 25 occupations have median hourly wages above the overall median wage in the Metro Area, $20.95. All 25 occupations have median hourly wages exceeding the hourly wage needed to meet the basic needs budget for an individual in the region, $15.69. Secondly, the majority of the 25 occupations require some level of post-secondary education. 16 of the 25 occupations require a bachelor's degree or more, many of them in information technology or management. Lastly, these occupations are in demand. As of DEED's most recent job vacancy survey, employers reported over 7,700 vacancies in these 25 occupations. Put another way, more than one in 10 current job vacancies in the Metro Area are in these occupations.

To learn more about these 25 unique occupations in the Metro Area as well as hundreds of other occupations, check out DEED's numerous career tools, including Occupations in Demand, the Career and Education Explorer, and the Job Vacancy Survey. For example, let's take another look at the Metro Area's highly concentrated biomedical engineer with these tools. According to the Job Vacancy Survey, employers in the Metro Area reported 38 vacancies for biomedical engineers during the fourth quarter of 2018. This was up from 11 vacancies the previous year and accounted for all but two of the state's total job vacancies for biomedical engineers. Also, according to the survey data all of these job vacancies were for full-time positions, all of them required post-secondary education, all of them required one or more years of work experience, and the median hourly wage offer was $40.24. For reference the median hourly wage offer for the total of all job vacancies reported in the Metro Area was $16.14. In other words, a biomedical engineer will earn about $50,000 more per year than the typical worker, assuming both are working full time at the median hourly wage offer.

With this job vacancy information fresh in mind, it's clear that biomedical engineers is an in-demand occupation for the Metro Area according to DEED's Occupations-in-Demand (OID) tool. Using this tool, users will also note that this occupation is anticipated to grow by 7.7 percent in the region through 2026, which is equivalent to nearly 100 net new jobs. There will be an additional need for over 240 biomedical engineers through that time to replace those who retire or otherwise leave the occupation permanently. Links within the OID tool lead users to DEED's Occupational Employment Statistics data, which reveal that the typical biomedical engineer in the Metro is earning between $40.97 per hour and $67.89 an hour, as well as a list of educational institutions in the region that offer programs towards becoming such an engineer.

Knowing that biomedical engineers are highly concentrated in the Metro Area and that it is an in-demand occupation with high wages, anyone interested in pursuing this occupation can check out DEED's Career and Education Explorer tool to get a more in-depth understanding of the occupation. For example, 84 percent of current biomedical engineers in the state have a bachelor's degree or higher and may also have certifications that are tied with this occupation, ranging from Biomedical Electronics Technician to Certified Reliability Engineer. Biomedical engineers have numerous career pathways to choose from. They may, among other options, conduct research, design and develop new medical instrumentation, go into consulting or management, or teach in the classroom. Using the Career and Education Explorer tool, those interested in becoming biomedical engineers may also look up and apply for current job postings in the region.

Whether you're interested in pursuing a career as a biomedical engineer or as a financial analyst, a software developer, or a sales manager, or just aren't sure what you want to do yet, you will find many unique occupations in the Metro Area that provide countless educational and career pathways. Continue to check back with Employment Review and DEED's labor market information tools to discover more on the Metro Area's unique occupations and how you can find a career in one.

by Tim O'Neill

10 Year Comparisons of Murray County, 2007 and 2017

Lots of things have changed in the last 10 years in Murray County. Murray County, in the state's southwestern corner, was established in 1857 and formally organized in 1872.[1] From 2007 to 2017 Murray County's population experienced a slight population decrease, dropping from 8,657 to 8,344.[2] Total employment within the county, however, saw an increase from 2,744 to 2,964 over the same period.

The largest industry by employment in Murray County in both 2007 and 2017 was Elementary and Secondary Schools, employing 205 workers in 2007 and 203 workers in 2017. The average weekly wages in 2007 for workers in Elementary and Secondary Schools was $593. A decade later, this figure had increased to $734. These wages are higher than the average across all industries within the county. The average weekly wages for all industries in Murray County were $487 in 2007 and $701 in 2017.

Today the cost of living for a single individual in Murray County is $27,852, while the same measure for a typical family is $45,780. This is a lower cost of living than the average statewide cost of living for both a single individual ($30,900) and for a typical family ($55,548).

One thing that has remained consistent is the Murray County Classic Draft Horse Show. Held every year since 2006, the draft horse show is an exhibition and competition of equine transportation from yesteryear that was held at the Murray County Fairgrounds in Slayton this year in mid-July. Don't miss it next year.

Economy	2007	2017
Population	8,657	8,344
Total Employment	2,744	2,964
Largest Industry by Employment	205 (Elementary and Secondary Schools)	203 (Elementary and Secondary Schools)
Average weekly wages, all industries	$487	$701
Average weekly wages, elementary and secondary schools	$593	$734

Cost of Living (2018)	Individual	Typical Family
Murray County	$27,852	$45,780
State of Minnesota	$30,900	$55,548

by Noah Aitoumeziane

[1]MNopedia

[2]MN State Demographic Center Population Finder

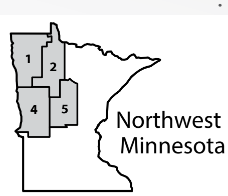
Labor Force Estimates

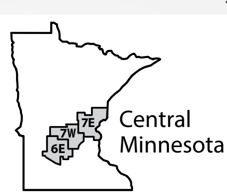
County/Area	Labor Force May 2019	Labor Force Apr 2019	Labor Force May 2018	Employment May 2019	Employment Apr 2019	Employment May 2018	Unemployment May 2019	Unemployment Apr 2019	Unemployment May 2018	Rate of Unemployment May 2019	Rate of Unemployment Apr 2019	Rate of Unemployment May 2018
United States ('000s)												
(Seasonally adjusted)	162,646	162,470	161,539	156,758	156,645	155,474	5,888	5,824	6,065	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%
(Unadjusted)	162,655	162,097	161,765	157,152	156,710	156,009	5,503	5,387	5,756	3.4	3.3	3.6
Minnesota												
(Seasonally adjusted)	3,096,536	3,093,628	3,066,627	2,993,954	2,992,625	2,977,626	102,582	101,003	89,001	3.3	3.3	2.9
(Unadjusted)	3,096,170	3,088,291	3,062,860	3,008,664	2,986,948	2,990,284	87,506	101,343	72,576	2.8	3.3	2.4
Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA)*												
Mpls.-St. Paul MSA	2,005,176	2,004,440	2,015,686	1,951,156	1,946,455	1,968,841	54,020	57,985	46,845	2.7	2.9	2.3
Duluth-Superior MSA	142,881	143,741	145,223	137,739	137,788	140,176	5,142	5,953	5,047	3.6	4.1	3.5
Rochester MSA	125,385	125,248	121,378	122,310	121,754	118,811	3,075	3,494	2,567	2.5	2.8	2.1
St. Cloud MSA	113,958	114,675	114,539	110,801	110,763	111,686	3,157	3,912	2,853	2.8	3.4	2.5
Mankato-N Mankato MSA	61,798	62,099	62,224	60,237	60,441	60,942	1,561	1,658	1,282	2.5	2.7	2.1
Fargo-Moorhead MSA	137,769	137,187	137,253	134,918	133,761	134,355	2,851	3,426	2,898	2.1	2.5	2.1
Grand Forks MSA	54,680	54,774	55,026	53,286	53,217	53,764	1,394	1,557	1,262	2.5	2.8	2.3
Region One	**47,806**	**47,453**	**47,343**	**46,121**	**45,044**	**45,912**	**1,685**	**2,409**	**1,431**	**3.5**	**5.1**	**3.0**
Kittson	2,444	2,380	2,397	2,378	2,290	2,342	66	90	55	2.7	3.8	2.3
Marshall	5,627	5,560	5,519	5,396	5,143	5,315	231	417	204	4.1	7.5	3.7
Norman	3,504	3,419	3,461	3,377	3,238	3,352	127	181	109	3.6	5.3	3.1
Pennington	8,946	9,018	8,786	8,684	8,444	8,534	262	574	252	2.9	6.4	2.9
Polk	17,052	16,915	16,933	16,387	16,187	16,421	665	728	512	3.9	4.3	3.0
Red Lake	2,269	2,251	2,240	2,176	2,109	2,137	93	142	103	4.1	6.3	4.6
Roseau	7,964	7,910	8,007	7,723	7,633	7,811	241	277	196	3.0	3.5	2.4
Region Two	**44,049**	**43,585**	**42,966**	**42,322**	**41,214**	**41,325**	**1,727**	**2,371**	**1,641**	**3.9**	**5.4**	**3.8**
Beltrami	24,615	24,526	23,934	23,743	23,424	23,077	872	1,102	857	3.5	4.5	3.6
Clearwater	4,483	4,551	4,427	4,211	4,082	4,153	272	469	274	6.1	10.3	6.2
Hubbard	10,133	9,794	9,858	9,726	9,229	9,509	407	565	349	4.0	5.8	3.5
Lake of the Woods	2,443	2,355	2,384	2,348	2,236	2,304	95	119	80	3.9	5.1	3.4
Mahnomen	2,375	2,359	2,363	2,294	2,243	2,282	81	116	81	3.4	4.9	3.4
Region Three	**164,106**	**164,061**	**162,950**	**157,582**	**156,106**	**157,134**	**6,524**	**7,955**	**5,816**	**4.0**	**4.8**	**3.6**
Aitkin	7,275	7,227	7,199	6,943	6,692	6,907	332	535	292	4.6	7.4	4.1
Carlton	17,690	17,839	17,659	17,021	16,983	17,015	669	856	644	3.8	4.8	3.6
Cook	2,999	2,867	2,980	2,900	2,705	2,899	99	162	81	3.3	5.7	2.7
Itasca	22,255	22,026	21,792	21,115	20,573	20,786	1,140	1,453	1,006	5.1	6.6	4.6
Koochiching	6,062	5,947	5,972	5,676	5,460	5,607	386	487	365	6.4	8.2	6.1
Lake	5,448	5,303	5,432	5,288	5,094	5,287	160	209	145	2.9	3.9	2.7
St. Louis	102,377	102,852	101,916	98,639	98,599	98,633	3,738	4,253	3,283	3.7	4.1	3.2
City of Duluth	46,019	46,017	45,847	44,660	44,642	44,658	1,359	1,375	1,189	3.0	3.0	2.6
Balance of St. Louis County	56,358	56,835	56,069	53,979	53,957	53,975	2,379	2,878	2,094	4.2	5.1	3.7
Region Four	**130,230**	**127,910**	**128,324**	**126,664**	**123,022**	**125,362**	**3,566**	**4,888**	**2,962**	**2.7**	**3.8**	**2.3**
Becker	19,092	18,647	18,894	18,558	17,801	18,417	534	846	477	2.8	4.5	2.5
Clay	36,309	36,077	35,881	35,309	34,881	35,021	1,000	1,196	860	2.8	3.3	2.4
Douglas	21,066	20,716	20,739	20,529	19,979	20,313	537	737	426	2.5	3.6	2.1
Grant	3,411	3,334	3,389	3,304	3,171	3,291	107	163	98	3.1	4.9	2.9
Otter Tail	32,498	31,666	31,934	31,547	30,282	31,166	951	1,384	768	2.9	4.4	2.4
Pope	6,740	6,603	6,506	6,581	6,389	6,388	159	214	118	2.4	3.2	1.8
Stevens	5,576	5,478	5,542	5,454	5,330	5,444	122	148	98	2.2	2.7	1.8
Traverse	1,864	1,797	1,836	1,806	1,720	1,795	58	77	41	3.1	4.3	2.2
Wilkin	3,674	3,592	3,603	3,576	3,469	3,527	98	123	76	2.7	3.4	2.1
Region Five	**85,580**	**84,325**	**84,056**	**82,681**	**80,078**	**81,458**	**2,899**	**4,247**	**2,598**	**3.4**	**5.0**	**3.1**
Cass	14,687	14,179	14,364	14,120	13,317	13,837	567	862	527	3.9	6.1	3.7
Crow Wing	32,951	32,216	32,361	31,892	30,805	31,465	1,059	1,411	896	3.2	4.4	2.8
Morrison	17,910	17,870	17,720	17,336	16,940	17,176	574	930	544	3.2	5.2	3.1
Todd	14,001	14,000	13,639	13,553	13,352	13,228	448	648	411	3.2	4.6	3.0
Wadena	6,031	6,060	5,972	5,780	5,664	5,752	251	396	220	4.2	6.5	3.7
Region Six East	67,565	67,177	66,612	65,587	64,367	64,966	1,978	2,810	1,646	2.9	4.2	2.5
Kandiyohi	25,513	25,319	24,871	24,826	24,342	24,322	687	977	549	2.7	3.9	2.2
McLeod	19,532	19,468	19,611	18,962	18,708	19,128	570	760	483	2.9	3.9	2.5
Meeker	13,348	13,305	13,276	12,979	12,730	12,950	369	575	326	2.8	4.3	2.5
Renville	9,172	9,085	8,854	8,820	8,587	8,566	352	498	288	3.8	5.5	3.3

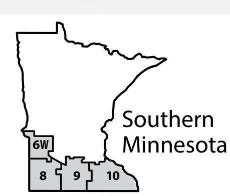
**Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) now includes Sherburne County in Minnesota and Pierce County in Wisconsin. St. Cloud MSA is now comprised of Benton and Stearns counties.*

Numbers are unadjusted unless otherwise labeled.
Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, and North Dakota Job Service, 2019.

County/ Area	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Rate of Unemployment		
	May 2019	Apr 2019	May 2018	May 2019	Apr 2019	May 2018	May 2019	Apr 2019	May 2018	May 2019	Apr 2019	May 2018
Region Six West	**24,111**	**23,714**	**23,720**	**23,369**	**22,642**	**23,149**	**742**	**1,072**	**571**	**3.1%**	**4.5%**	**2.4%**
Big Stone	2,589	2,484	2,641	2,515	2,364	2,586	74	120	55	2.9	4.8	2.1
Chippewa	7,105	7,071	6,927	6,884	6,747	6,748	221	324	179	3.1	4.6	2.6
Lac Qui Parle	3,647	3,576	3,624	3,535	3,414	3,535	112	162	89	3.1	4.5	2.5
Swift	5,165	5,081	5,092	5,020	4,859	4,962	145	222	130	2.8	4.4	2.6
Yellow Medicine	5,605	5,502	5,436	5,415	5,258	5,318	190	244	118	3.4	4.4	2.2
Region Seven East	**87,317**	**88,198**	**86,764**	**84,354**	**83,636**	**84,045**	**2,963**	**4,562**	**2,719**	**3.4**	**5.2**	**3.1**
Chisago	29,656	29,822	29,426	28,773	28,633	28,664	883	1,189	762	3.0	4.0	2.6
Isanti	21,045	21,290	20,938	20,423	20,350	20,345	622	940	593	3.0	4.4	2.8
Kanabec	8,936	9,092	8,911	8,587	8,450	8,549	349	642	362	3.9	7.1	4.1
Mille Lacs	12,719	12,975	12,633	12,235	12,164	12,184	484	811	449	3.8	6.3	3.6
Pine	14,961	15,019	14,856	14,336	14,039	14,303	625	980	553	4.2	6.5	3.7
Region Seven West	**240,372**	**241,756**	**236,693**	**233,779**	**233,282**	**231,117**	**6,593**	**8,474**	**5,576**	**2.7**	**3.5**	**2.4**
Benton	22,033	22,309	21,529	21,395	21,400	20,975	638	909	554	2.9	4.1	2.6
Sherburne	51,710	52,052	51,272	50,235	50,101	50,051	1,475	1,951	1,221	2.9	3.7	2.4
Stearns	91,925	92,366	89,750	89,406	89,363	87,627	2,519	3,003	2,123	2.7	3.3	2.4
Wright	74,704	75,029	74,142	72,743	72,418	72,464	1,961	2,611	1,678	2.6	3.5	2.3
Region Eight	**66,253**	**65,089**	**65,249**	**64,547**	**62,849**	**63,786**	**1,706**	**2,240**	**1,463**	**2.6**	**3.4**	**2.2**
Cottonwood	6,178	6,039	5,900	6,002	5,833	5,760	176	206	140	2.8	3.4	2.4
Jackson	5,852	5,725	5,833	5,707	5,538	5,720	145	187	113	2.5	3.3	1.9
Lincoln	3,426	3,334	3,355	3,336	3,191	3,280	90	143	75	2.6	4.3	2.2
Lyon	15,231	15,077	15,106	14,828	14,555	14,745	403	522	361	2.6	3.5	2.4
Murray	5,086	4,991	5,002	4,962	4,765	4,885	124	226	117	2.4	4.5	2.3
Nobles	11,574	11,440	11,420	11,289	11,121	11,181	285	319	239	2.5	2.8	2.1
Pipestone	5,223	5,103	5,070	5,093	4,891	4,974	130	212	96	2.5	4.2	1.9
Redwood	7,780	7,606	7,727	7,541	7,306	7,519	239	300	208	3.1	3.9	2.7
Rock	5,903	5,774	5,836	5,789	5,649	5,722	114	125	114	1.9	2.2	2.0
Region Nine	**134,515**	**134,389**	**132,998**	**130,709**	**129,594**	**129,810**	**3,806**	**4,795**	**3,188**	**2.8**	**3.6**	**2.4**
Blue Earth	40,757	40,998	40,185	39,685	39,863	39,344	1,072	1,135	841	2.6	2.8	2.1
Brown	14,830	14,690	14,665	14,389	14,131	14,247	441	559	418	3.0	3.8	2.9
Faribault	7,085	6,966	6,993	6,841	6,639	6,813	244	327	180	3.4	4.7	2.6
Le Sueur	15,934	16,200	15,815	15,436	15,299	15,359	498	901	456	3.1	5.6	2.9
Martin	10,561	10,356	10,439	10,246	9,993	10,185	315	363	254	3.0	3.5	2.4
Nicollet	21,041	21,101	20,736	20,552	20,578	20,369	489	523	367	2.3	2.5	1.8
Sibley	8,665	8,588	8,539	8,409	8,233	8,340	256	355	199	3.0	4.1	2.3
Waseca	8,871	8,781	9,039	8,601	8,436	8,740	270	345	299	3.0	3.9	3.3
Watonwan	6,771	6,709	6,587	6,550	6,422	6,413	221	287	174	3.3	4.3	2.6
Region Ten	**287,425**	**286,624**	**283,009**	**280,033**	**278,146**	**277,012**	**7,392**	**8,478**	**5,997**	**2.6**	**3.0**	**2.1**
Dodge	12,036	12,052	11,781	11,729	11,624	11,529	307	428	252	2.6	3.6	2.1
Fillmore	11,777	11,700	11,549	11,502	11,309	11,297	275	391	252	2.3	3.3	2.2
Freeborn	16,334	16,159	16,258	15,883	15,585	15,862	451	574	396	2.8	3.6	2.4
Goodhue	27,331	27,078	26,779	26,612	26,221	26,210	719	857	569	2.6	3.2	2.1
Houston	10,663	10,722	10,451	10,412	10,379	10,225	251	343	226	2.4	3.2	2.2
Mower	20,751	20,648	20,648	20,203	20,032	20,209	548	616	439	2.6	3.0	2.1
Olmsted	88,978	89,025	87,086	86,827	86,754	85,449	2,151	2,271	1,637	2.4	2.6	1.9
City of Rochester	65,852	65,856	63,426	64,238	64,184	62,141	1,614	1,672	1,285	2.5	2.5	2.0
Rice	37,435	37,336	36,941	36,470	36,190	36,157	965	1,146	784	2.6	3.1	2.1
Steele	20,323	20,216	20,350	19,739	19,552	19,852	584	664	498	2.9	3.3	2.4
Wabasha	12,594	12,471	12,309	12,252	12,067	12,037	342	404	272	2.7	3.2	2.2
Winona	29,203	29,217	28,857	28,404	28,433	28,185	799	784	672	2.7	2.7	2.3
Region Eleven	**1,716,848**	**1,714,012**	**1,702,176**	**1,670,922**	**1,666,966**	**1,665,208**	**45,926**	**47,046**	**36,968**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.2**
Anoka	197,024	197,225	195,356	191,593	191,204	190,930	5,431	6,021	4,426	2.8	3.1	2.3
Carver	58,166	58,012	57,676	56,697	56,440	56,471	1,469	1,572	1,205	2.5	2.7	2.1
Dakota	240,659	240,603	238,570	234,266	233,842	233,458	6,393	6,761	5,112	2.7	2.8	2.1
Hennepin	705,578	703,571	699,630	686,982	685,242	684,699	18,596	18,329	14,931	2.6	2.6	2.1
City of Bloomington	46,731	46,585	46,310	45,428	45,313	45,277	1,303	1,272	1,033	2.8	2.7	2.2
City of Minneapolis	242,327	241,434	241,563	235,660	235,063	235,992	6,667	6,371	5,571	2.8	2.6	2.3
Ramsey	289,832	289,177	287,300	281,630	280,953	280,673	8,202	8,224	6,627	2.8	2.8	2.3
City of St. Paul	159,092	158,722	159,714	154,428	154,057	155,702	4,664	4,665	4,012	2.9	2.9	2.5
Scott	83,029	82,976	82,358	80,952	80,772	80,670	2,077	2,204	1,688	2.5	2.7	2.0
Washington	142,560	142,448	141,286	138,802	138,513	138,307	3,758	3,935	2,979	2.6	2.8	2.1







Industrial Analysis

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

Overview

Employment in Minnesota was mostly flat in May as the state added 100 jobs (0.0 percent). April's over-the-month gains were revised downward from an increase of 3,600 to an increase of just 200. Goods producers lost 500 jobs (0.1 percent) while service providers added 600 (0.0 percent). Over the year the state added 4,164 jobs (0.1 percent). While growth stayed on the positive side of the ledger, it inched downward following April's 0.4 percent annual growth. Goods producers had a strong 12 months, adding 6,880 jobs (1.5 percent). However, a slight dip among the much larger service providing segment of the economy (off by 2,716 or 0.1 percent) dampened job growth. Private sector employers added 4,201 jobs on the year (0.2 percent) while their counterparts in the public sector lost 37 jobs (0.0 percent).

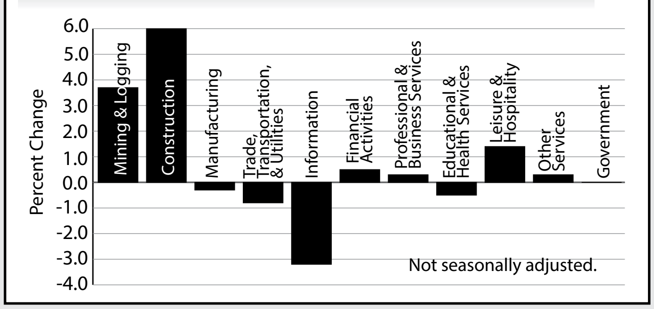
Mining and Logging

Mining and Logging employment was once again flat in May, holding at 6,800 jobs for the third consecutive month and four of the five months of 2019. Over the year Mining and Logging added 243 jobs (3.7 percent). While small in actual job gains, the proportional growth was among the highest of any supersector in the state, second only to Construction.

Construction

Employment in the Construction supersector was up by 700 (0.5 percent) in May. On the year the supersector added 7,443 jobs or 6 percent, which was the highest proportional job growth of any supersector in Minnesota, although it was still markedly down from April's 10 percent over-the-year growth. Specialty Trade Contractors added 7,525 jobs (9.4 percent), leading May jobs growth, but Heavy and Civil Engineering employment was down 4.4 percent (776 jobs), after being up by 13.9 percent in April.

MN Employment Growth
May 2018 to May 2019



Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 2019.

Manufacturing

Employment in Minnesota's Manufacturing supersector was off by 1,200 jobs (0.4 percent) in May. Durable Goods Manufacturers lost 700 jobs (0.3 percent), and Non-Durable Goods Manufacturers lost 500 (0.4 percent). Manufacturing employment has suffered seasonally-adjusted over-the-month job losses in four of five months so far in 2019. Over the year, Manufacturing employment was off by 806 (0.3 percent), with losses once again split between Durable (down 470 or 0.2 percent) and Non-Durable Goods (down 336 or 0.3 percent).

Trade, Transportation , and Utilities

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employment was up by 600 jobs (0.1 percent) in May. Wholesale Trade added 700 jobs (0.5 percent), and Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities added 600 (0.6 percent) which buttressed the supersector against the loss of 700 jobs (0.2 percent) in Retail Trade. Over the year Trade, Transportation, and Utilities lost 4,388 jobs (0.8 percent), the largest numerical job loss of any supersector in the state. The declines were driven by steep declines in Retail Trade employment as the sector shed 3,429 jobs (1.1 percent) on the year. Over-the-year Retail employment growth moved into the red in February and has declined in every month since.

Information

Information employers added 100 jobs (0.2 percent) in May. It was the first over-the-month job growth in 2019 for the struggling supersector. Annually Information employment was down by 1,551 or 3.2 percent. It was the largest proportional over-the-year job loss of any supersector in the state.

*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. Real Estate and Rental and Leasing employment was up by 100 (0.3 percent), but those gains were completely erased by the loss of 600 jobs (0.4 percent) in the larger Finance and Insurance component sector. On the year the supersector added 828 jobs (0.5 percent), with much of that growth coming via Finance and Insurance (up 795 jobs or 0.5 percent) and much of that growth coming from Insurance Carriers (up 1,007 or 2.5 percent). The Real Estate and Rental and Leasing component added 33 jobs or 0.1 percent.

Professional and Business Services

Professional and Business Services employment was up by 1,800 (0.5 percent) in May, after declining by 400 jobs in April. May's increase was driven entirely by growth in Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, which added 2,900 jobs (1.8 percent) while the other two component sectors, Management of Companies and Enterprises and Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services, combined to lose 1,100 jobs, down 0.2 and 0.7 percent, respectively. Annually the supersector added 1,083 jobs (0.3 percent). As was the case over the month, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services provided most of the gains, adding 4,105 jobs (2.5 percent). Management of Companies added 995 jobs (1.2 percent), while Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services lost 4,017 jobs (2.9 percent) partly from the loss of 6,965 (11.6 percent) in Employment Services, which is sometimes considered a leading indicator of the larger labor market's health.

Educational and Health Services

Educational and Health Services added 700 jobs (0.1 percent) in May, the second straight month of growth for a supersector that lost jobs in each of the first three months of the year. Health Care and Social Assistance added 600 jobs (0.1 percent), and Educational Services added 100 (0.2 percent). Over the year the supersector lost 2,963 jobs (0.5 percent), and it has lost growth in every month since January. Educational Services added 220 jobs (0.3 percent), all of that in private elementary and secondary schools, while Health Care and Social Assistance lost 3,183 jobs (0.7 percent).

Leisure and Hospitality

Leisure and Hospitality employment was off by 1,000 (0.4 percent) in May with the loss of 1,400 jobs (3.0 percent) in Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation. It was the second consecutive month of steep seasonal job losses for the sector. Annually the supersector added 3,936 jobs (1.4 percent). Accommodation and Food Services added 5,203 jobs (2.3 percent), while Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation lost 1,267 (2.6 percent).

Other Services

In May the Other Services supersector lost 800 jobs (0.7 percent). It had previously had positive employment growth in every month of 2019. Annually Other Services employers added 376 jobs (0.3 percent). Repair and Maintenance lost 491 jobs (2.2 percent), but the losses were more than made up in Personal and Laundry Services (up 192 or 0.7 percent) and Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, and Professional Organizations (up 675, 1.1 percent).

Government

Government employers in Minnesota lost 300 jobs (0.1 percent) in May. Federal employers added 100 jobs (0.3 percent), but those gains were erased by losses at the State and Local levels. Over the year Government employers lost 37 jobs (0.0 percent). Government employment has been hovering near zero over-the-year growth since late 2018, with growth ranging from 0.1 percent to -0.2 percent in every month since November.

by Nick Dobbins

Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment

In 1,000's

Industry	May 2019	Apr 2019	Mar 2019
Total Nonagricultural	**2,958.5**	**2,958.4**	**2,958.2**
Goods-Producing	**455.3**	**455.8**	**454.9**
Mining and Logging	6.8	6.8	6.8
Construction	128.8	128.1	128.3
Manufacturing	319.7	320.9	319.8
Service-Providing	**2,503.2**	**2,502.6**	**2,503.3**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	535.4	534.8	535.3
Information	47.7	47.6	47.6
Financial Activities	184.4	184.9	185.3
Professional and Business Services	379.3	377.5	377.1
Educational and Health Services	540.7	540.0	538.7
Leisure and Hospitality	276.9	277.9	280.4
Other Services	113.2	114.0	113.5
Government	425.6	425.9	425.4

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development Current Employment Statistics, 2019.

Regional Analysis

Monthly analysis is based on ***unadjusted*** employment data.

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

Employment in the Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington MSA was up by 20,611 (1 percent) in May. While this was the largest proportional over-the-month growth of any MSA that is primarily in Minnesota, it still lagged behind the state's 1.4 percent employment increase. Every supersector added jobs on the month save three – Educational and Health Services, Other Services, and Government, two of which are highly influenced by school schedules. The largest gains also came in highly seasonal industries like Mining, Logging, and Construction (up 7,955 or 10.1 percent) and Leisure and Hospitality (up 8,846 or 4.8 percent). Annually employment in the metro area was down by 4,442 (0.2 percent), dipping back into negative over-the-year growth after being on the positive side of the ledger for the previous two months. The largest decline, both proportionally and numerically, came in Educational and Health Services, which was down 6,889 jobs or 2 percent, with declines in both of its major components. Mining, Logging, and Construction had the largest employment increase, both proportionally and in real jobs, adding 3,032 or 3.6 percent. After dipping into negative over-the-year growth in February, the supersector has shown annual gains of 2.4, 5.1, and 3.6 percent in the past three months, suggesting a strong early start to the summer construction season.

Duluth -Superior MSA

The Duluth-Superior MSA added 1,116 jobs (0.8 percent) in May. Seasonal losses in Government (down 173 or 0.6 percent) and Educational and Health Services (down 398 or 1.2 percent) were more than offset by increases in their warm-weather counterparts Leisure and Hospitality (up 959 or 6.8 percent) and Mining, Logging, and Construction (up 493, 5.3 percent). Over the year the Duluth area lost 765 jobs (0.8 percent). This was the second largest proportional over-the-year job loss of any MSA in the state, trailing only Grand Forks-East Grand Forks, which is primarily in North Dakota. Declines in Retail Trade employment (down 1,200 jobs or 7.8 percent), which contributed to a loss of 1,182 (4.7 percent) in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, drove the negative growth, although the steepest proportional declines came in the small Information supersector, where employment was down by 5.2 percent or 69 jobs. Mining, Logging, and Construction had the largest real and proportional growth, adding 466 jobs or 5 percent.

Rochester MSA

The Rochester MSA added 943 jobs (0.8 percent) in May. Mining, Logging, and Construction added 409 jobs (8.8 percent), and Leisure and Hospitality added 444 (3.9 percent) as is to be expected in the spring. Over the year the Rochester area added 1,389 jobs (1.1 percent), widely outpacing the state's 0.1 percent growth. Educational and Health Services added 516 jobs (1 percent), and Leisure and Hospitality added 458 (4 percent).

St. Cloud MSA

The Saint Cloud MSA added 453 jobs (0.4 percent) in May. Mining, Logging, and Construction drove the growth, adding 614 jobs or 8.5 percent. The largest real and proportional decline came in Government, which lost 290 jobs or 1.8 percent. Annually the area added 1,715 jobs or 1.6 percent. This was the largest over-the-year job increase of any MSA in the state. Mining, Logging, and Construction did most of the work, adding 1,082 jobs (16 percent) on the year, far outpacing the growth from any other supersector. Educational and Health Services added 710 jobs or 3.2 percent. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities lost 524 jobs (2.3 percent), with all of those declines coming in Retail Trade (off by 641 or 4.7 percent).

Mankato-North Mankato MSA

The Mankato-North Mankato MSA lost 51 jobs or 0.1 percent in May. It was the only MSA in the state to lose jobs on the month. Goods producers added 277 jobs (2.7 percent), but that wasn't enough to overcome the loss of 328 jobs (0.7 percent) among service providers. Annually employment in the Mankato-North Mankato MSA was up by 157 (0.3 percent). Government employers added 121 of those jobs (up by 1.2 percent), and the private sector chipped in 36 (up 0.1 percent). Both goods producers and service providers had positive annual job growth.

Fargo-Moorhead MSA

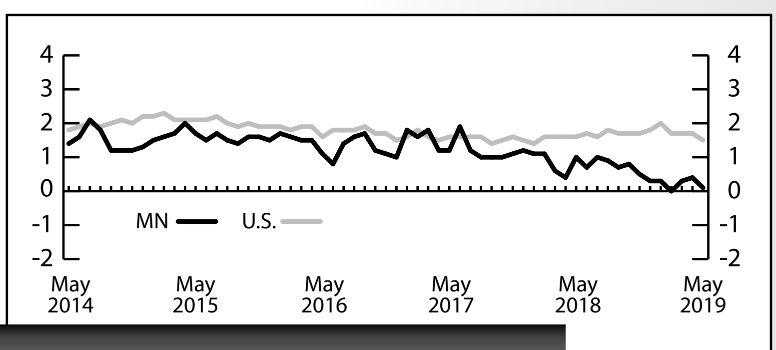
The Fargo-Moorhead MSA added 2,535 jobs or 1.8 percent in May. This was the largest proportional over-the-month job growth of any reported MSA in Minnesota. The area's growth came with strong months from Mining, Logging, and Construction (up 1,354 or 18.2 percent) and Professional and Business Services (up 766, 4.9 percent), among other supersectors. Annually the MSA added 489 jobs (0.3 percent). The growth came despite the loss of 802 jobs (2.6 percent) in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities and the loss of 1,040 jobs (6.6 percent) in Retail Trade. The largest over-the-year growth was in Professional and Business Services, up by 536 or 3.4 percent.

Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA

The Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA added 477 jobs or 0.9 percent in May. Mining, Logging, and Construction added 397 jobs (15.2 percent). Leisure and Hospitality added just 45 jobs (0.8 percent). It was the only reported MSA in Minnesota to have less than 1 percent growth in the supersector and lagged well behind the state's 5.8 percent overall growth. The Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA lost 536 jobs or 1 percent on the year. It was the single largest proportional over-the-year job loss of any reported MSA in Minnesota. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employers lost 610 jobs (5.4 percent) primarily from the loss of 587 jobs (8 percent) from the Retail Trade component sector.

by Nick Dobbins

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 2019; Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Employment Statistics, 2019.



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 2019	Jobs* (Thousands) Apr 2019	Jobs* (Thousands) May 2018	Percent Change From** Apr 2019	Percent Change From** May 2018	Production Workers Hours and Earnings: Average Weekly Earnings May 2019	Average Weekly Earnings May 2018	Average Weekly Hours May 2019	Average Weekly Hours May 2018	Average Hourly Earnings May 2019	Average Hourly Earnings May 2018
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**2,976.6**	**2,935.1**	**2,972.5**	**1.4%**	**0.1%**	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOODS-PRODUCING	**458.4**	**444.8**	**451.5**	**3.1**	**1.5**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, Logging, and Construction	**139.0**	**126.6**	**131.3**	**9.8**	**5.9**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and Logging	**6.9**	**6.5**	**6.7**	**5.7**	**3.7**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	**132.1**	**120.1**	**124.6**	**10.0**	**6.0**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialty Trade Contractors	87.7	80.0	80.2	9.7	9.4	$1,215.98	$1,228.50	37.6	37.8	$32.34	$32.50
Manufacturing	**319.5**	**318.2**	**320.3**	**0.4**	**-0.3**	**923.08**	**876.79**	**40.7**	**40.8**	**22.68**	**21.49**
Durable Goods	203.5	202.4	204.0	0.5	-0.2	966.41	923.38	40.2	41.5	24.04	22.25
Wood Product Manufacturing	11.8	11.6	11.5	1.7	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Production	43.7	43.8	43.4	-0.2	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery Manufacturing	34.5	34.7	33.8	-0.6	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer and Electronic Product	46.1	46.0	45.4	0.1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control	27.0	27.1	26.6	0.0	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	11.1	10.9	10.9	1.4	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	16.4	16.3	15.9	0.2	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	115.9	115.8	116.3	0.2	-0.3	851.58	801.54	41.5	39.7	20.52	20.19
Food Manufacturing	46.0	45.7	46.5	0.8	-1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**2,518.2**	**2,490.3**	**2,520.9**	**1.1**	**-0.1**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	**535.0**	**526.9**	**539.4**	**1.5**	**-0.8**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale Trade	133.3	131.1	131.8	1.7	1.2	1,094.40	971.72	40.0	38.9	27.36	24.98
Retail Trade	295.8	292.1	299.2	1.3	-1.1	437.11	458.66	26.8	28.4	16.31	16.15
Motor Vehicle and Parts	36.8	36.5	36.3	0.9	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Material and Garden Equipment	28.6	27.0	28.9	6.0	-0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Beverage Stores	56.6	55.9	56.3	1.3	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gasoline Stations	26.0	25.7	25.8	1.3	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Merchandise Stores	58.1	58.3	59.5	-0.3	-2.5	385.02	399.62	27.0	29.0	14.26	13.78
Transportation,Warehouse, Utilities	105.9	103.7	108.4	2.1	-2.3		-		0.0		-
Transportation and Warehousing	93.5	91.6	96.0	2.0	-2.7	776.82	744.58	33.0	33.6	23.54	22.16
Information	**47.6**	**47.5**	**49.2**	**0.3**	**-3.2**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Publishing Industries	18.5	18.6	19.1	-0.2	-2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telecommunications	11.6	11.7	12.5	-0.1	-6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Activities	**184.4**	**184.4**	**183.6**	**0.0**	**0.5**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance and Insurance	149.4	150.1	148.6	-0.4	0.5	1,156.79	1,212.25	36.4	37.3	31.78	32.50
Credit Intermediation	64.6	64.6	64.6	0.0	0.1	813.33	786.40	36.1	35.6	22.53	22.09
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other	20.0	20.4	20.2	-1.8	-1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Carriers and Related	64.8	65.1	63.8	-0.4	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	35.0	34.3	34.9	2.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and Business Services	**379.4**	**374.4**	**378.4**	**1.3**	**0.3**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	165.6	164.3	161.5	0.8	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Services	18.2	18.1	18.0	0.2	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting, Tax Preparation	14.9	16.8	14.6	-11.4	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Systems Design	35.8	35.8	37.3	0.1	-3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management of Companies and Enterprises	81.5	81.4	80.5	0.1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and Support Services	132.4	128.7	136.4	2.8	-2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational and Health Services	**543.5**	**543.2**	**546.4**	**0.0**	**-0.5**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Services	70.5	70.8	70.2	-0.4	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Care and Social Assistance	473.0	472.5	476.2	0.1	-0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ambulatory Health Care	155.9	155.2	157.2	0.5	-0.8	1,148.87	1,348.50	33.9	37.2	33.89	36.25
Offices of Physicians	75.5	75.4	74.8	0.1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	115.6	115.7	113.9	-0.1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	106.0	106.4	108.1	-0.3	-1.9	501.88	481.95	27.5	28.4	18.25	16.97
Social Assistance	95.4	95.2	97.0	0.2	-1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and Hospitality	**283.8**	**268.2**	**279.8**	**5.8**	**1.4**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	47.9	43.2	49.1	10.9	-2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food Services	235.9	225.0	230.7	4.8	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Services and Drinking Places	206.5	198.1	201.8	4.3	2.3	294.15	282.20	20.3	20.1	14.49	14.04
Other Services	**114.2**	**114.1**	**113.8**	**0.1**	**0.3**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	63.8	63.6	63.1	0.3	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	**430.3**	**431.6**	**430.3**	**-0.3**	**0.0**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Government	32.2	32.1	31.9	0.1	0.8						
State Government	98.6	104.8	98.5	-5.9	0.1						
State Government Education	56.7	63.1	57.5	-10.2	-1.5						
Local Government	299.6	294.6	300.0	1.7	-0.1						
Local Government Education	151.0	149.8	151.3	0.8	-0.1						

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

* Totals may not add because of rounding.

** Percent change based on unrounded numbers.

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 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: Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
	May 2019	Apr 2019	May 2018	Apr 2018	May 2018	May 2019	May 2018	May 2019	May 2018	May 2019	May 2018
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**2,016.6**	**1,996.0**	**2,021.0**	**1.0%**	**-0.2%**	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOODS-PRODUCING	**286.0**	**277.8**	**281.7**	**2.9**	**1.5**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, Logging, and Construction	**87.1**	**79.1**	**84.0**	**10.1**	**3.6**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction of Buildings	18.5	18.0	18.0	2.4	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialty Trade Contractors	56.7	51.8	55.9	9.5	1.4	$1,320.93	$1,277.08	38.1	37.2	$34.67	$34.33
Manufacturing	**198.9**	**198.7**	**197.7**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**954.18**	**928.62**	**40.5**	**42.0**	**23.56**	**22.11**
Durable Goods	136.9	136.7	135.0	0.1	1.4	996.80	967.82	40.0	42.3	24.92	22.88
Fabricated Metal Production	30.3	30.3	30.0	-0.1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery Manufacturing	20.6	20.8	20.4	-0.8	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer and Electronic Product	37.6	37.6	36.9	-0.1	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control	25.3	25.4	24.9	-0.3	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	15.5	15.5	15.0	0.2	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	62.0	62.0	62.7	0.1	-1.1	868.16	848.30	41.4	41.3	20.97	20.54
Food Manufacturing	14.1	14.0	14.3	0.6	-1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing and Related	13.5	13.5	13.9	-0.2	-2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**1,730.6**	**1,718.2**	**1,739.3**	**0.7**	**-0.5**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	**359.9**	**357.4**	**361.3**	**0.7**	**-0.4**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale Trade	94.6	94.8	95.0	-0.2	-0.4	1,192.99	935.55	39.7	37.8	30.05	24.75
Merchant Wholesalers - Durable Goods	55.6	55.6	54.6	0.1	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merchant Wholesalers - Nondurable Goods	32.0	31.9	32.8	0.2	-2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade	189.7	187.1	190.9	1.4	-0.6	467.23	487.64	28.3	29.5	16.51	16.53
Food and Beverage Stores	35.3	35.0	35.5	1.0	-0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Merchandise Stores	37.9	37.8	37.0	0.0	2.3	370.50	393.33	26.0	28.9	14.25	13.61
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	75.6	75.4	75.4	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities	7.6	7.4	7.5	2.2	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Warehousing	68.0	68.0	67.9	0.0	0.2	917.67	788.48	38.3	35.2	23.96	22.40
Information	**37.0**	**37.0**	**37.6**	**0.0**	**-1.6**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Publishing Industries	15.2	15.2	15.5	0.0	-1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telecommunications	7.5	7.6	8.0	-1.3	-7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Activities	**149.2**	**149.8**	**149.2**	**-0.4**	**0.0**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance and Insurance	120.9	121.9	121.2	-0.8	-0.3	1,248.42	1,246.40	37.1	38.0	33.65	32.80
Credit Intermediation	48.3	48.4	48.7	-0.1	-0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other	17.8	18.2	18.2	-2.0	-1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Carriers and Related	54.7	55.3	54.4	-1.1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	28.3	27.9	28.0	1.6	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and Business Services	**327.7**	**323.6**	**325.6**	**1.3**	**0.6**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	145.9	144.6	141.8	0.9	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Services	15.6	15.6	15.5	0.3	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architectural, Engineering, and Related	20.1	19.7	19.3	2.2	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Systems Design	33.8	33.7	34.2	0.0	-1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management of Companies and Enterprises	75.1	75.1	73.8	0.1	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and Support Services	106.6	103.9	110.0	2.6	-3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment Services	46.7	45.5	51.3	2.6	-8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational and Health Services	**332.8**	**333.7**	**339.7**	**-0.3**	**-2.0**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Services	46.9	47.0	48.2	-0.3	-2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Care and Social Assistance	285.9	286.7	291.6	-0.3	-1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ambulatory Health Care	91.4	91.6	93.3	-0.2	-2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	68.7	68.7	67.4	0.0	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	57.6	58.0	59.3	-0.7	-2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Assistance	68.2	68.4	71.6	-0.3	-4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and Hospitality	**193.1**	**184.3**	**195.4**	**4.8**	**-1.1**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	36.9	33.3	39.2	10.5	-6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food Services	156.3	151.0	156.2	3.5	0.1	335.48	305.44	22.1	21.3	15.18	14.34
Food Services and Drinking Places	141.4	136.7	141.0	3.4	0.2	327.87	299.31	21.8	20.8	15.04	14.39
Other Services	**80.0**	**80.0**	**78.6**	**0.0**	**1.8**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repair and Maintenance	15.0	15.0	14.7	-0.3	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	42.4	42.4	41.9	-0.1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	**250.8**	**252.3**	**251.9**	**-0.6**	**-0.4**						
Federal Government	21.4	21.3	21.3	0.2	0.3						
State Government	64.3	68.4	63.7	-6.0	0.9						
State Government Education	36.1	40.3	36.6	-10.4	-1.3						
Local Government	165.2	162.6	166.9	1.6	-1.0						
Local Government Education	92.4	91.8	93.7	0.7	-1.4						

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

Industry	Duluth-Superior MSA Jobs May 2019	Jobs Apr 2019	Jobs May 2018	% Chg. From Apr 2019	% Chg. From May 2018	Rochester MSA Jobs May 2019	Jobs Apr 2019	Jobs May 2018	% Chg. From Apr 2019	% Chg. From May 2018
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**137,592**	**136,476**	**138,357**	**0.8%**	**-0.6%**	**124,076**	**123,133**	**122,687**	**0.8%**	**1.1%**
GOODS-PRODUCING	**17,674**	**17,105**	**17,202**	**3.3**	**2.7**	**15,910**	**15,455**	**15,415**	**2.9**	**3.2**
Mining, Logging, and Construction	9,860	9,367	9,394	5.3	5.0	5,055	4,646	4,876	8.8	3.7
Manufacturing	7,814	7,738	7,808	1.0	0.1	10,855	10,809	10,539	0.4	3.0
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**119,918**	**119,371**	**121,155**	**0.5**	**-1.0**	**108,166**	**107,678**	**107,272**	**0.5**	**0.8**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	23,828	23,717	25,010	0.5	-4.7	17,804	17,722	18,013	0.5	-1.2
Wholesale Trade	3,229	3,211	3,251	0.6	-0.7	2,862	2,823	2,907	1.4	-1.5
Retail Trade	14,147	14,292	15,347	-1.0	-7.8	12,334	12,317	12,286	0.1	0.4
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	6,452	6,214	6,412	3.8	0.6	2,608	2,582	2,820	1.0	-7.5
Information	1,249	1,248	1,318	0.1	-5.2	1,604	1,618	1,744	-0.9	-8.0
Financial Activities	5,445	5,422	5,670	0.4	-4.0	2,743	2,725	2,837	0.7	-3.3
Professional and Business Services	8,120	8,121	7,858	0.0	3.3	6,326	6,271	6,191	0.9	2.2
Educational and Health Services	32,474	32,872	32,656	-1.2	-0.6	51,065	51,195	50,549	-0.3	1.0
Leisure and Hospitality	15,097	14,138	15,065	6.8	0.2	11,785	11,341	11,327	3.9	4.0
Other Services	6,710	6,685	6,680	0.4	0.4	3,840	3,788	3,809	1.4	0.8
Government	26,995	27,168	26,898	-0.6	0.4	12,999	13,018	12,802	-0.1	1.5

Employer Survey

Industry	St. Cloud MSA Jobs May 2019	Jobs Apr 2019	Jobs May 2018	% Chg. From Apr 2019	% Chg. From May 2018	Mankato MSA Jobs May 2019	Jobs Apr 2019	Jobs May 2018	% Chg. From Apr 2019	% Chg. From May 2018
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**111,898**	**111,445**	**110,183**	**0.4%**	**1.6%**	**58,497**	**58,548**	**58,340**	**-0.1**	**0.3%**
GOODS-PRODUCING	**23,512**	**22,877**	**21,941**	**2.8**	**7.2**	**10,611**	**10,334**	**10,526**	**2.7**	**0.8**
Mining, Logging, and Construction	7,831	7,217	6,749	8.5	16.0	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	15,681	15,660	15,192	0.1	3.2	--	--	--	--	--
						--	--	--	--	--
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**88,386**	**88,568**	**88,242**	**-0.2**	**0.2**	**47,886**	**48,214**	**47,814**	**-0.7**	**0.2**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	22,368	22,299	22,892	0.3	-2.3	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale Trade	5,225	5,158	5,199	1.3	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade	12,938	12,983	13,579	-0.3	-4.7	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	4,205	4,158	4,114	1.1	2.2	--	--	--	--	--
Information	1,283	1,285	1,395	-0.2	-8.0	--	--	--	--	--
Financial Activities	5,271	5,246	5,124	0.5	2.9	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services	8,853	8,682	9,026	2.0	-1.9	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and Health Services	22,767	22,990	22,057	-1.0	3.2	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality	8,288	8,201	8,506	1.1	-2.6	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services	3,870	3,889	3,756	-0.5	3.0	--	--	--	--	--
Government	15,686	15,976	15,486	-1.8	1.3	9,870	10,085	9,749	-2.1	1.2

Employer Survey

Industry	Fargo-Moorhead MSA Jobs May 2019	Jobs Apr 2019	Jobs May 2018	% Chg. From Apr 2019	% Chg. From May 2018	Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA Jobs May 2019	Jobs Apr 2019	Jobs May 2018	% Chg. From Apr 2019	% Chg. From May 2018
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**143,798**	**141,263**	**143,309**	**1.8%**	**0.3%**	**55,826**	**55,349**	**56,362**	**0.9%**	**-1.0%**
GOODS-PRODUCING	**19,106**	**17,662**	**18,992**	**8.2**	**0.6**	**7,464**	**7,058**	**7,298**	**5.8**	**2.3**
Mining, Logging, and Construction	8,783	7,429	8,844	18.2	-0.7	3,009	2,612	2,969	15.2	1.4
Manufacturing	10,323	10,233	10,148	0.9	1.7	4,455	4,446	4,329	0.2	2.9
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**124,692**	**123,601**	**124,317**	**0.9**	**0.3**	**48,362**	**48,291**	**49,064**	**0.2**	**-1.4**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	29,721	29,726	30,523	0.0	-2.6	10,787	10,881	11,397	-0.9	-5.4
Wholesale Trade	9,031	8,951	8,980	0.9	0.6	1,915	1,920	1,906	-0.3	0.5
Retail Trade	14,728	14,870	15,768	-1.0	-6.6	6,737	6,819	7,324	-1.2	-8.0
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	5,962	5,905	5,775	1.0	3.2	2,135	2,142	2,167	-0.3	-1.5
Information	3,071	3,045	2,986	0.9	2.9	538	540	557	-0.4	-3.4
Financial Activities	10,729	10,984	11,041	-2.3	-2.8	2,006	2,028	1,983	-1.1	1.2
Professional and Business Services	16,372	15,606	15,836	4.9	3.4	3,488	3,435	3,255	1.5	7.2
Educational and Health Services	25,506	25,562	24,705	-0.2	3.2	9,909	9,777	9,707	1.4	2.1
Leisure and Hospitality	14,302	13,892	14,520	3.0	-1.5	5,911	5,866	6,019	0.8	-1.8
Other Services	5,028	5,032	4,909	-0.1	2.4	1,913	1,926	1,995	-0.7	-4.1
Government	19,963	19,754	19,797	1.1	0.8	13,810	13,838	14,151	-0.2	-2.4

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, and North Dakota Job Service, 2019.

Minnesota Economic Indicators

Highlights

The **Minnesota Index** advanced for the first time this year in May, inching up 0.1 percent. May's 138.1 reading was slightly below the peak reading of 138.4 reached in January. The small increase was caused by a jump in average weekly manufacturing hours as the state's unemployment rate was unchanged as was wage and salary employment. The U.S. Index also increased 0.1 percent in May. Minnesota's index growth had lagged the U.S. every month in 2019 before matching the national gain in May.

May's readings was up 1.1 percent for Minnesota and 2.8 percent for the U.S. on an over-the-year basis. The over-the-year gap between the two indices implies that over the last 12 months the U.S. economy has expanded more than twice as fast as Minnesota's economy. Both indices will be revised when more up-to-date employment and unemployment rate data become available. Revisions are unlikely to reverse Minnesota's lagging economic growth relative to the U.S. pace since the middle of 2018.

Minnesota's adjusted **Wage and Salary Employment** was essentially unchanged in May with only 100 jobs added. April's job addition was also revised down significantly from 3,600 to only 200. Minnesota's seasonally adjusted wage and salary employment is down 2,600 through the first five months of the year. Only five other states are reporting wage and salary employment loss between December 2018 and May 2019. The other states are Iowa (3,300), Connecticut (2,800), Wisconsin (2,500), Oklahoma (2,100), and Hawaii (1,100).

Private sector payrolls were up only 400 jobs in May while public sector payrolls declined by 300 jobs. Professional and Business Services was the only supersector to add more than 1,000 jobs, but Leisure and Hospitality as well as Manufacturing each reduce their workforces by more 1,000 workers. Five supersectors boosted employment, five supersectors cut employment, and the other supersector, Mining and Logging, held employment steady. Employment was up only 0.1 percent from a year ago using unadjusted job numbers in Minnesota compared to 1.5 percent for the U.S. Minnesota job growth in the first half of 2019 is likely to be revised higher next March when the data are benchmarked, but job growth this year looks to be headed towards its slowest pace since 2010.

Online Help-Wanted Ads reversed direction in May and rose to a record high of 149,100. Online postings jumped 7.6 percent in Minnesota and 2.6 percent nationally. Minnesota's share of online help-wanted ads climbed to 2.8 percent while its share of U.S. wage and salary employment remained at 2.0 percent.

Minnesota's **Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI)** climbed moderately for the second month in a row, inching up to 55.0 in May from 54.5. Both the comparable indices, the Mid-America Business Index and the national PMI, retreated in May to 54.3 and 52.1 respectively. Minnesota's reading has been basically flat over the last eight months, implying that manufacturing activity has been expanding in Minnesota but at a middling rate.

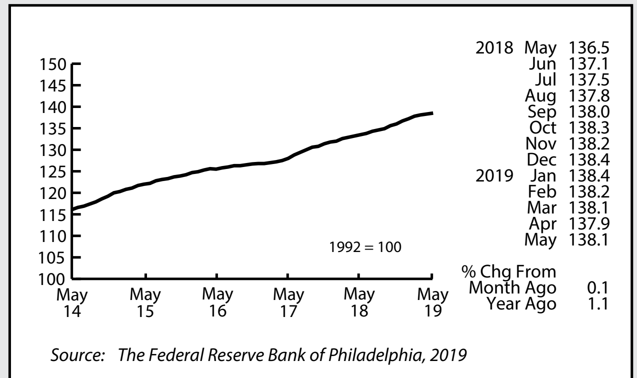
Adjusted average weekly **Manufacturing Hours** bounced up again in May to 40.8 hours, the longest factory workweek of the year. Factory hours had been slipping since last August, so May's uptick is a welcome development. The longer workweek boosted average weekly **Manufacturing Earnings** adjusted for inflation and seasonality to $923.50 in April, setting a record high in the 49-year series for the second straight month. Real manufacturing paychecks before seasonal adjustment are running 3.2 higher over the first five months of 2019. Real factory paychecks climbed 2.4 percent in 2018.

After slipping into negative territory during the previous three months, the **Minnesota Leading Index** climbed to 0.5 percent in May. May's reading, while positive, is still pointing towards very slow economic growth in Minnesota over the next six months. The U.S. leading index came in at 1.3 which indicates that the national economy will be growing more than twice as fast as Minnesota's economy over the rest of the year.

Residential Building Permits inched up in May to 2,563 which is solidly higher than the 47-year monthly average of 2,098. On an unadjusted basis home-building permits are up 16.6 percent from a year ago through the first five months and at the highest first five month total since 2006.

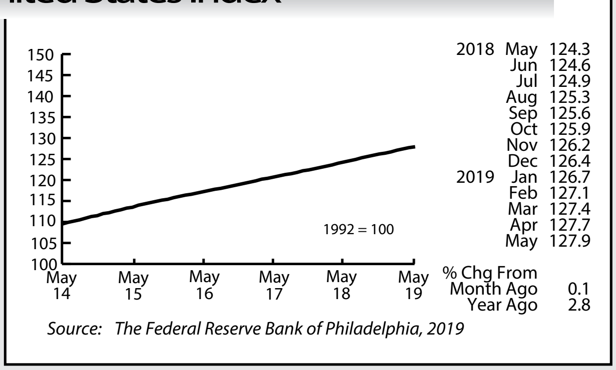
Adjusted **Initial Claims for Unemployment Benefits (UB)** dipped in May for the third time this year, this time to 15,441, the lowest level since last September. May's initial claims level is the lowest recorded since 1970 when the ratio of initial claims to total wage and salary employment is used to adjust for employment growth over the years.

by Dave Senf



Minnesota Index

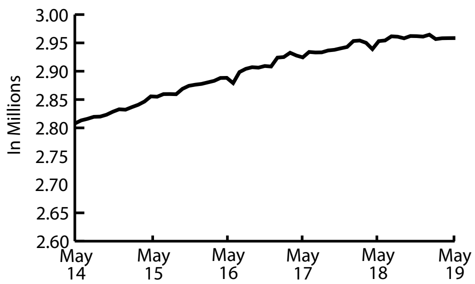
United States Index



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

Minnesota Economic Indicators

Wage and Salary Employment



seasonally adjusted

2018	Dec	2.9611
2019	Jan	2.9645
	Feb	2.9567
	Mar	2.9582
	Apr	2.9584
	May	2.9585

% Chg From Month Ago 0.0

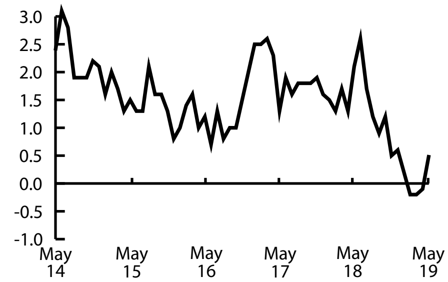
unadjusted

2018	May	2,972.5
2019	May	2,976.6

% Chg From Year Ago 0.1

Source: *Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics Program, 2019*

Minnesota Leading Index

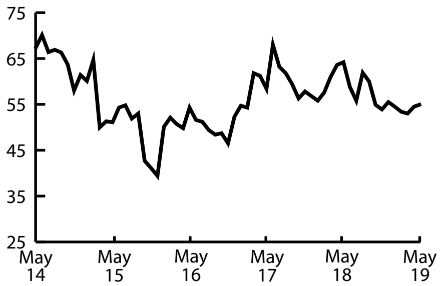


2018	May	2.1
	Jun	2.6
	Jul	1.7
	Aug	1.2
	Sep	0.9
	Oct	1.2
	Nov	0.5
	Dec	0.6
2019	Jan	0.2
	Feb	-0.2
	Mar	-0.2
	Apr	-0.1
	May	0.5

% Chg From Month Ago -600.0
Year Ago -76.2

Source: *The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 2019*

Purchasing Managers' Index

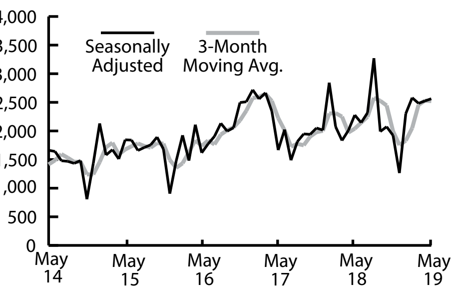


2018	May	64.2
	Jun	58.8
	Jul	55.8
	Aug	61.9
	Sep	60.0
	Oct	54.9
	Nov	53.9
	Dec	55.5
2019	Jan	54.5
	Feb	53.4
	Mar	53.0
	Apr	54.5
	May	55.0

% Chg From Month Ago 0.9
Year Ago -14.3

Source: *Creighton University, Mid-America Survey of Business Conditions, 2019*

Residential Building Permits



seasonally adjusted

2018	Dec	1,265
2019	Jan	2,303
	Feb	2,580
	Mar	2,483
	Apr	2,524
	May	2,563

% Chg From Month Ago 1.6

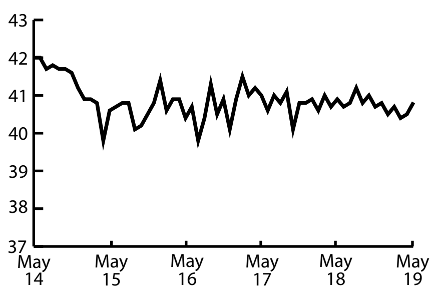
unadjusted

2018	Jan	2,908
2019	Jan	3,286

% Chg From Year Ago 13.0

Source: *Residential Building Permits, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, 2019*

Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours



seasonally adjusted

2018	Dec	40.8
2019	Jan	40.5
	Feb	40.7
	Mar	40.4
	Apr	40.5
	May	40.8

% Chg From Month Ago 0.8

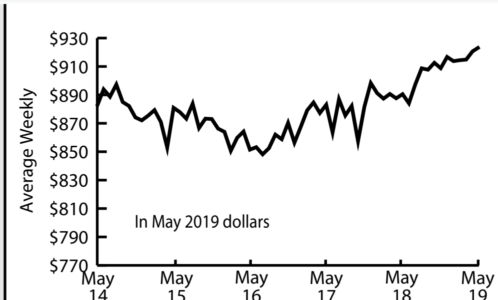
unadjusted

2018	May	40.8
2019	May	40.7

% Chg From Year Ago -0.2

Source: *Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics Program, 2019*

Manufacturing Earnings



seasonally adjusted

2018	Dec	916.72
2019	Jan	913.76
	Feb	914.43
	Mar	914.84
	Apr	920.66
	May	923.50

% Chg From Month Ago 0.3

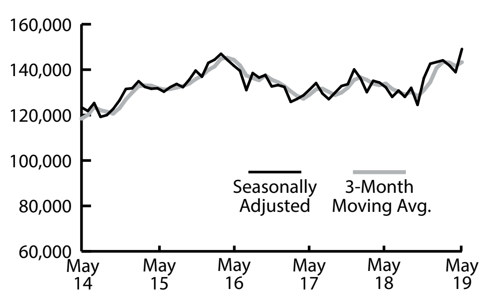
unadjusted

2018	May	890.10
2019	May	923.08

% Chg From Year Ago 3.7

Source: *Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics Program, 2019*

Online Help-Wanted Advertising

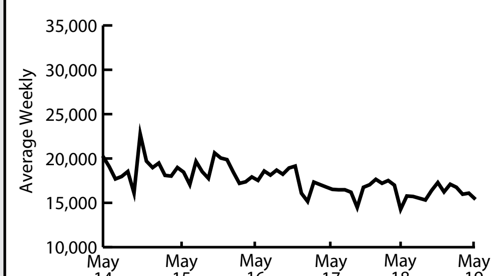


2018	May	132,200
	Jun	128,000
	Jul	130,800
	Aug	128,000
	Sep	132,000
	Oct	124,500
	Nov	136,300
	Dec	142,600
2019	Jan	143,350
	Feb	144,100
	Mar	141,900
	Apr	138,900
	May	149,100

% Chg From Month Ago 7.3
Year Ago 12.8

Source: *The Conference Board Inc., 2019*

Initial UB Claimants



seasonally adjusted

2018	Dec	16,232
2019	Jan	17,096
	Feb	16,753
	Mar	15,971
	Apr	16,092
	May	15,441

% Chg From Month Ago -4.0

unadjusted

2018	May	12,226
2019	May	12,298

% Chg From Year Ago 0.6

Source: *Department of Employment and Economic Development, Unemployment Insurance Program, 2019*

Minnesota Employment Review

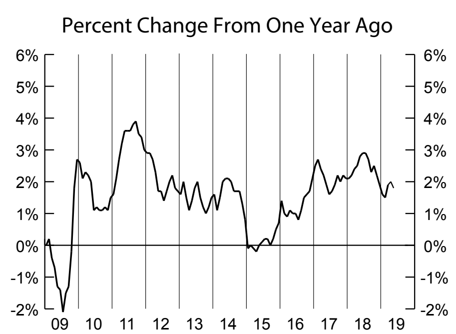
DEED
Labor Market Information Office
1st National Bank Building
332 Minnesota Street, Suite E200
St. Paul, MN 55101-1351
651.259.7400 (voice)
1.888.234.1114 (toll free)
651.296.3900 (TTY)
1.800.657.3973 (TTY toll free)
e-mail :
DEED.lmi@state.mn.us
Internet :
mn.gov/deed/lmi

Labor Market Information Help Line:
651.259.7384

PRE-SORTED
FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES
PAID
PERMIT NO. 8717

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

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.1 percent in May on a seasonally adjusted basis after rising 0.3 percent in April the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The food index rose 0.3 percent after declining in April, with the food index accounting for nearly half of the seasonally adjusted all items monthly increase.



The all items index increased 1.8 percent for the 12 months ending May. The index for all items less food and energy rose 2.0 percent, and the food index also rose 2.0 percent. The energy index decreased 0.5 percent.

www.bls.gov/cpi/

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

Editor in Chief: *Carol Walsh*

Editor: *M. B. Hummel*

Technical Editor: *Sanjukta Chaudhuri*

Statistics: *Nick Dobbins*

Writers: *Noah Aitoimeziane, Nick Dobbins, Tim O'Neill, Dave Senf, Derek Teed*

Graphics/Layout: and Website Preparation: *Mary Moe*

Commissioner: *Steve Grove*

LMI Office Director: *Steve Hine*

Assistant Director and Technical Supervisor: *Oriane Casale*

What's Going On?

Ray Douha to Lead Veterans Employment Programs

Ray Douha, a veteran of the U.S. Navy, has been named director of Veterans Employment Services at DEED. Most recently, he served as a field operations manager where he successfully hired, trained, and provided program guidance to 17 veterans staff members at DEED.

For more information on DEED programs and services for veterans, go to: mn.gov/deed/job-seekers/veteran-services/

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Minnesota Industry Snapshot

NAICS 334

Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing

Industries in the Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing subsector group have establishments that manufacture computers, computer peripherals, communications equipment, and similar electronic products, and establishments that manufacture components for such products.[1] The Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing industries have been combined in the hierarchy of NAICS because of the economic significance they have attained. Table 1 shows the six subsectors with the corresponding number of firms, jobs, and their annual wages.

Table 1. Manufacturing Jobs in Minnesota, 2018

Industry	Number of Firms	Number of Jobs	Average Annual Wage
All Manufacturing	**8,477**	**321,836**	**$67,080**
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (334)	525	45,382	$99,476
Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing (3341)	75	7,339	$113,984
Communications Equipment Manufacturing (3342)	42	1,367	$84,552
Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing (3343)	22	169	$52,728
Semiconductor and Other Electronic Component Manufacturing (3344)	153	9,588	$68,692
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical, and Control Instruments Manufacturing (3345)	217	26,645	$107,848
Manufacturing and Reproducing Magnetic and Optical Media (3346)	16	273	$78,104

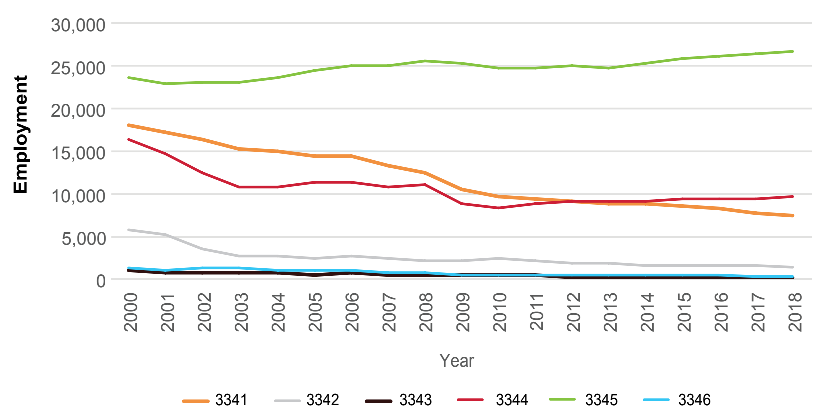
Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

Trends

Wages: While manufacturing wages in Minnesota have been rising over the last two decades the wages in Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing have been rising faster. Manufacturing wages grew from $41,548 in 2000 to $67,080 in 2018. In Computer and Electronic Products wages rose from $54,704 in 2000 to $99,476 in 2018.

Employment: Employment in Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (334) shrank from 65,528 jobs in 2000 to 45,382 jobs in 2018. From 2000 to 2018 the only 4-digit subsectors that grew in employment was Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical, and Control Instruments Manufacturing (3345). All other 4-digit subsectors shrank employment from 2000 to 2018 (see Figure 1).[2]

FIgure 1. Employment in 4-Digit Subsectors of Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (334)



Source: DEED QCEW

[1]Classification Development Branch. (2010, November 02). US Census Bureau Site North American Industry Classification System main page. Retrieved July 31, 2019, from www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=334&search=2017 NAICS Search

[2]Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). (n.d.). Retrieved August 8, 2019, from https://apps.deed.state.mn.us/lmi/qcew/ResultsDisp.aspx

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Minnesota Industry Snapshot

NAICS 236 Construction of Buildings

The Construction of Buildings subsector comprises establishments primarily responsible for the construction of buildings. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs. The on-site assembly of precut, panelized, and prefabricated buildings and construction of temporary buildings are included in this subsector.[1] Establishments in the subsectors in Table 1 are classified based on the types of buildings they construct. These classifications reflect variations in the requirements of the underlying production processes.

Table 1. Construction of Buildings, 2018

Industry	Number of Firms	Number of Jobs	Average Annual Wage
All Construction	**16,651**	**128,769**	**$67,028**
Construction of Buildings (236)	4,602	27,230	$69,784
Residential Building Construction (23611)	3,541	12,406	$52,676
Industrial Building Construction (23621)	131	1,715	$91,572
Commercial and Institutional Building Construction (23622)	930	13,108	$83,044

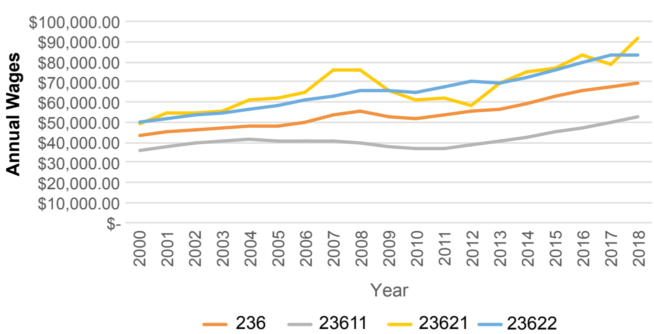
Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

Trends

Wages: Figure 1[2] shows that wages for the Construction of Buildings industry rose over the last two decades but were mired in a cyclical dip from 2007 until about 2011 when they started rising again. This dip was mostly caused by a steep drop in business for the Residential Building Construction industry during the real estate crash.

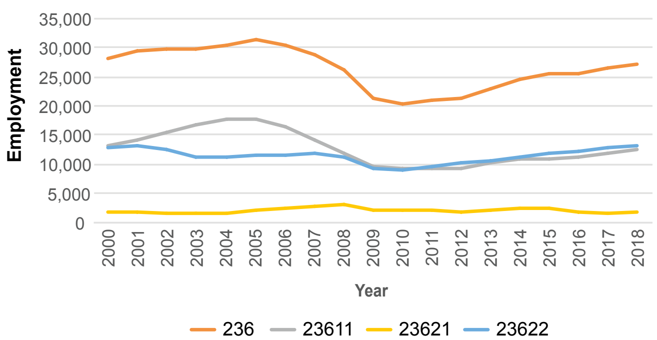
Employment: Figure 2[3] demonstrates that Construction can be a cyclical industry. The real estate crash from 2005 to 2010 can be seen in Figure 2. The recession significantly shrank employment in the Construction of Buildings industry by 30% from 31,279 in 2005 to 20,334 in 2010. Most of this fall was from the Residential Building Construction industry's falling from 17,644 in 2005 to 9,151 in 2010. Employment in the subsector has slowly recovered since 2010 as low interest rates set by the Federal Reserve have created higher demand for home ownership and Residential Construction.

Figure 1. Wages in 4-Digit Subsectors of Construction of Buildings (236)



Source: DEED QCEW

Figure 2. Employment in 4-Digit Subsectors of Construction of Buildings (236)



Source: DEED QCEW

[1]Classification Development Branch. (2010, November 02). US Census Bureau Site North American Industry Classification System main page. Retrieved August 2, 2019, from www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=236&search=2017 NAICS Search
[2]Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). (n.d.). Retrieved August 8, 2019, from https://apps.deed.state.mn.us/lmi/qcew/ResultsDisp.aspx
[3]Ibid.

Minnesota Industry Snapshot

NAICS 492 Couriers and Messengers

Industries in the Couriers and Messengers subsector provide intercity, local, and/or international delivery of parcels and documents (including express delivery services) without operating under a universal service obligation. Most of the transportation activities are by vehicle these days. In the past it was by bicycle. The restriction to small parcels partly distinguishes these establishments from those in the transportation industries. The complete network of courier services establishments also distinguishes these transportation services from local messenger and delivery establishments in this subsector. Messengers, who usually deliver within a metropolitan or single urban area, may use bicycle, foot, small truck, or van.[1]

Table 1. Couriers and Messengers (NAICS 492), 2018

Industry	Number of Firms	Number of Jobs	Average Annual Wage
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	38,160	551,590	$49,972.00
Couriers and Messengers (492)	284	12,997	$45,656.00
Couriers (4921)	187	10,719	$44,928.00
Local Messengers and Local Delivery (4922)	97	2,278	$49,088.00

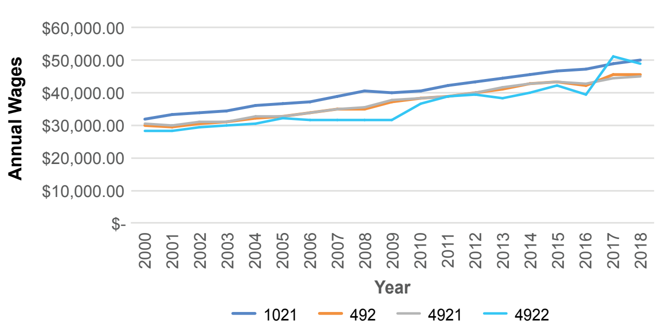
Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

Trends

Wages: Figure 1.[2] Wages for Couriers and Messengers have been lower than the Minnesota average wages since 2000 but the wages have steadily increased since 2000. Annual wages in Couriers and Messengers was $45,656 in 2018 while the average wage in Minnesota wage was $58,032. The steep rise in wages for the Local Messengers and Local Delivery (4922) from $39,624 in 2016 to $49,088 highlights an increased demand for this services which could make this industry support higher than average wages in the coming years.

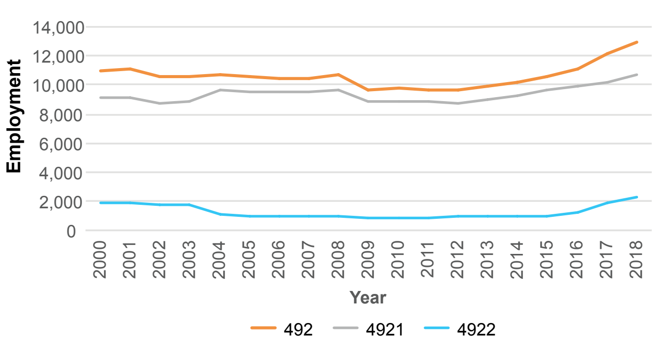
Employment: Employment in Couriers and Messengers had been slowly falling from 10,985 in 2000 to 9,611 in 2012. Afterwards, the increase in online shopping has led to a steady increase in employment since 2012, and employment increased to 12,997 by 2018. As the increase in online shopping and deliveries continue to rise we can expect employment to increase in this industry for the foreseeable future (see Figure 2[3]).

Figure 1. Wages in 4-Digit Subsectors of Couriers and Messengers (492)



Source: DEED QCEW

Figure 2. Employment in 4-Digit Subsectors of Couriers and Messengers (492)



Source: DEED QCEW

[1]Classification Development Branch. (2010, November 02). US Census Bureau Site North American Industry Classification System main page. Retrieved July 31, 2019, from www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=492&search=2017 NAICS Search
[2]Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). (n.d.). Retrieved August 8, 2019, from https://apps.deed.state.mn.us/lmi/qcew/ResultsDisp.aspx
[3]Ibid.

Minnesota Industry Snapshot

NAICS 522 Credit Intermediation and Related

Industries in the Credit Intermediation and Related Activities subsector group establishments that (1) lend funds raised from depositors; (2) lend funds raised from credit market borrowing; or (3) facilitate the lending of funds or issuance of credit by engaging in such activities as mortgage and loan brokerage, clearinghouse and reserve services, and check cashing services.[1] The majority of the employment in this subsector is in Commercial Banking (52211). Intermediation is Fed Speak for any sort of lender, usually a bank, that matches people who want to borrow money with people willing to lend.

Table 1. Credit Intermediation and Related (NAICS 522), 2018

Industry	Number of Firms	Number of Jobs	Average Annual Wage
Financial Activities	15,883	179,381	$95,576
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities (522)	2,831	63,743	$87,984
Depository Credit Intermediation (5221)	1,905	51,933	$86,528
Non-depository Credit Intermediation (5222)	546	8,284	$91,312
Activities Related to Credit Intermediation (5223)	380	3,525	$102,232

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

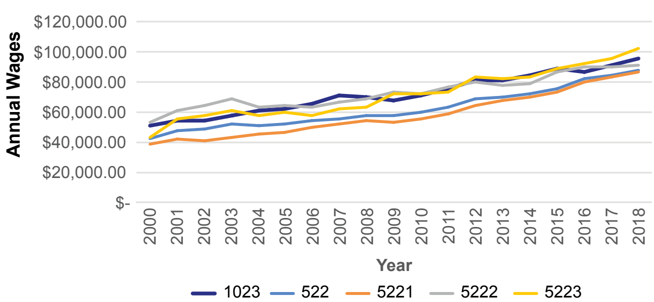
Trends

Wages: Annual wages have steadily increased for Credit Intermediation and related since 2000. The wages have stayed significantly above the average Minnesota wage. The only significant dip in wages came in the Non-depository Credit Intermediation industry from $69,004 in 2003 to $63,284 in 2006, which was likely from a steep drop in employment in Real Estate Credit (NAICS 522292) (see Figure 1[2]).

Employment: Employment in Credit Intermediation and Related has been rising since 2000 but dipped after the housing slowsdown and financial crisis from 2006 to 2010. The employment dip was largely caused by the Real Estate Credit industry's falling from 9,219 in 2003, to 3,831 in 2009 and 3,913 in 2018 (see Figure 2[3]).

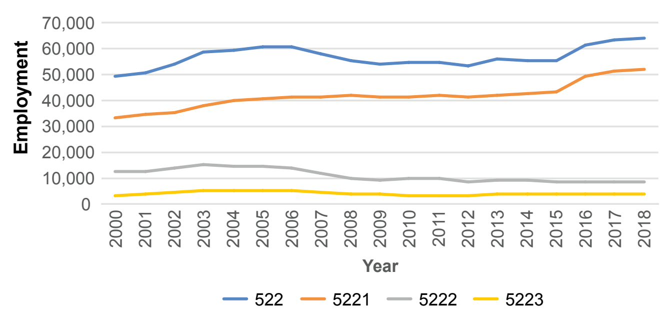
Since 2014 the Depository Credit Intermediation industry has risen significantly from 43,105 jobs to 51,933 jobs in 2018 in Minnesota. This increase in employment correlates with the increase in the Federal Funds interest rate from about .12% in 2015 to about 2.2% in December 2018.

Figure 1. Wages in 4-Digit Subsectors of Credit Intermediation and Related (522)



Source: DEED QCEW

Figure 2. Employment in 4-Digit Subsectors of Credit Intermediation and Related (522)



Source: DEED QCEW

by Derek Teed

[1]Classification Development Branch. (2010, November 02). US Census Bureau Site North American Industry Classification System main page. Retrieved July 31, 2019, from www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=522&search=2017 NAICS Search
[2]Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). (n.d.). Retrieved August 8, 2019, from https://apps.deed.state.mn.us/lmi/qcew/ResultsDisp.aspx
[3]Ibid
[4]Effective Federal Funds Rate. (2019, August 02). Retrieved from https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/EFFR