

# Minnesota Employment Review

Review  
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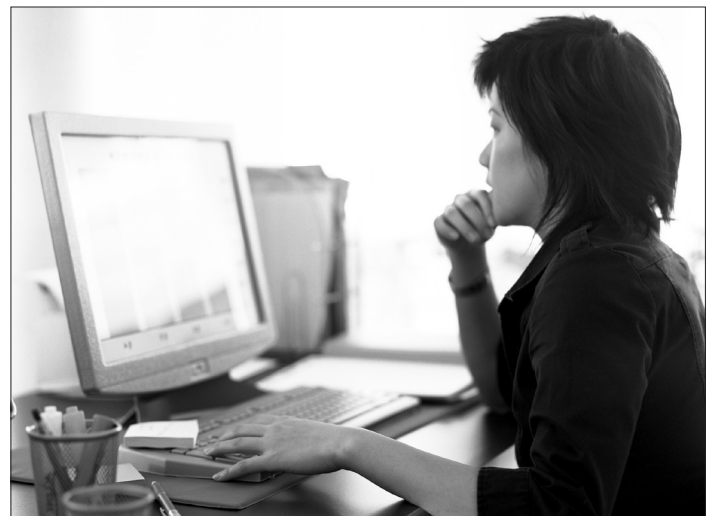


## Finding the Right Job

When it comes to the world of employment, there may not be anything worse than disliking what you do. According to an article in Forbes Magazine, between 20 and 40 percent of workers state that they hate their job – quite a startling number.<sup>1</sup> A more recent article from CBS News referenced a Gallup study that 16 percent of workers are “actively disengaged,” resenting their jobs and dragging down office morale.<sup>2</sup>

To put that into context, the most current estimates from DEED’s Local Area Unemployment Statistics show that there are approximately 218,500 employed people in the Southwest Planning Region, which, based on the percentages listed above, would equal between 35,000 and 90,000 workers who may not like their current jobs.

As the Forbes article and other similar reports point out, there can be many negative consequences of loathing your job, both physical and mental. For example, the stress of the situation can lead a person to gain weight from stress eating or not having enough energy to participate in physical activity. It



is also possible for people to be more prone to sickness, including less serious conditions such as the common cold to more serious ailments such as heart disease, as a person’s immune system may be weakened. Workers may also experience mental health issues, such as depression and anxiety, or experience problems sleeping, from the stress related to hating the job. One study conducted by researchers from Harvard and Stanford Universities found that stressful employment may even lead to a shorter life span.

Then there are the collateral consequences associated with disliking the work you do, including dissatisfaction and

unhappiness with one’s personal life, such as bringing work negativity into the home or other social settings. There is also the impact on motivation and a lack of engagement and/or productivity. Finally, those who dislike their jobs may experience a decrease in confidence and feelings of self-worth, as many people base at least part of their identity on what they do for work.

### Assess for Success

Fortunately, there are assessments that can help people determine what occupations they may be more suited for and thus,

### Feature:

County Snapshots:  
*St. Louis, Scott,  
Sherburne, Sibley*

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<sup>1</sup>Stahl, Ashley. “Hate Your Job? Here’s What It’s Costing You.” March 3, 2016. Retrieved from [www.forbes.com](http://www.forbes.com).  
<sup>2</sup>Robaton, Anna. “Why so many Americans hate their jobs.” March 31, 2017. Retrieved from [www.cbsnews.com](http://www.cbsnews.com).

**Table 1. Holland Codes and Descriptions**

Code	Description
Realistic (Doers)	Working with tools/machines/plants/animals; avoids social activities; drawn to practical things than can be used, seen, and touched; views self as “practical, mechanical, and realistic”
Investigative (Thinkers)	Good at studying and solving math and science; avoids being a leader, selling, and/or persuading; sees value in science and views self as “precise, scientific, and intellectual”
Artistic (Creators)	Creativity, such art, drama, dance, music, writing; stays clear of tasks that are orderly or repetitive; views self as “expressive, original, and independent”
Social (Helpers)	Doing things that help people and solving social problems, such as teaching, counseling, and nursing; avoids mechanical things and tasks that require tools; views self as “helpful, friendly, and trustworthy”
Enterprising (Persuaders)	Leader and persuasive; selling things and ideas; avoids tasks that require meticulous observing/analytical thinking; views self as “energetic, ambitious, and social”
Conventional (Organizers)	Working with numbers/records; values doing things in a systematic and orderly fashion and avoids unstructured activities, finds value in business success; views self as “orderly and good at following a set plan”

Source: [www.careerkey.org](http://www.careerkey.org) ([www.careerkey.org/choose-a-career/holland-personality-types.html#.W5F-885Khpq](http://www.careerkey.org/choose-a-career/holland-personality-types.html#.W5F-885Khpq))

hopefully, help them be happier with their job. One such interest assessment allows individuals to discover their Holland Code (based on the career development theory of John Holland), which includes six personality types: Realistic, Investigative, Artistic, Social, Enterprising, and Conventional, as outlined in Table 1. Each individual type is associated with certain career clusters, and a typical code is a combination of the top three highest scoring letters, which when combined can allow individuals to explore both education and career options. For example, someone whose code is “SAE” may want to explore careers that match up with the social, artistic, and enterprising categories.

Jobseekers can take an assessment on O\*NET that will give them their three-letter Holland Code ([www.mynextmove.org/explore/ip](http://www.mynextmove.org/explore/ip)) and then get a listing of specific occupations that are best related to their code. They can also use the letters in their unique code to do their own exploration using DEED’s data tools.

### Applying What You’ve Discovered

Once people discover their Holland Code, they can focus in on certain occupational groups that are better suited to their interests. For example, those who score high in the Realistic area may find more enjoyment in careers in architecture, engineering, or production, while those who are more Social may be better suited

for occupations in health care, social services, or education (see Table 2).

### Where to Go From Here

The next step is to move beyond these broad occupational groups and start exploring specific occupations that may be of greater interest and subsequently greater job satisfaction. Luckily, DEED provides ample labor market data to give people looking for their first job, a new career, or an educational program the information needed to determine what the labor market looks like for occupations that match their Holland Code. There are two pivotal data tools that offer essential labor market information: Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) and Job Vacancy Survey (JVS).

As shown in Table 3, the Southwest Planning Region employs close to 180,000 workers in 22 occupational groups with median wages across all occupations in the region sitting at \$17.14 per hour. DEED’s Occupational Employment Statistics data offer employment and wage data for about 800 detailed occupations.

Just over half of the total employment in the region lies within five occupational groups: office and administrative support, production, food preparation and serving, sales, and transportation and material moving. When linked to Holland Codes, these top five groups cover a wide range of interests. For example, office and administrative support occupations may

be a good fit for someone who scores high as conventional, whereas food preparation and serving jobs may be well suited for those with high realistic scores.

However, it is important to understand that not all occupations within a given group may be a good fit for certain Holland Codes. For example, there are a wide variety of specific occupations within the food preparation and serving group, some of which may fit one of the Holland Codes better than others. This occupational group includes food preparation, cooks, and dishwashers, which can be more likely to be characterized by minimal social interaction and thus a better fit for someone who is higher on the realistic scale. In contrast, this group also includes servers, bartenders, and waiters or waitresses, which can have a higher degree of social interaction and may be a better fit for someone high on the social code. In addition, jobseekers can determine whether the wages for occupations that are a good fit are high enough to cover their cost of living needs.

### Current Demand

Beyond that, DEED’s Job Vacancy Survey provides data on the number of job openings, typical wage offers, and education requirements for these jobs in the region and statewide. The Job Vacancy Survey uses the same occupational groups as the Occupational Employment Statistics

**Table 2. Holland Codes and Related Career Clusters**

Code	Career Clusters
Realistic	Agriculture and Natural Resources; Safety and Law Enforcement; Engineering; Transportation and Distribution; Construction Crafts and Support; Mechanical, Electrical-Electronic, Metal, Wood, and Plastic Crafts; Food Preparation; Systems Operation; Manufacturing and Production
Investigative	Physical, Life, and Health Sciences; Laboratory and Medical Technology; Computer Science and Technology, Mathematics and Data Analysis; Social Sciences; Engineering
Artistic	Literary and Visual Arts; Drama and Dance; Music; Communications
Social	Social Services; Nursing, Therapy and Health Promotion; Child and Adult Care; Education and Library Services; Sport, Recreation, and Fitness
Enterprising	Sales and Purchasing; Hospitality, Beauty, and Customer Services; Legal Practice and Support; Business Administration and Finance; Government and Public Administration; Promotion; Regulations Enforcement
Conventional	Mathematical and Financial Detail; Oral Communications; Materials and Records Processing; Administrative Detail

Source: Careerkey.org (www.careerkey.org/explore-career-options/personality-career-match.html#.W5La0vnwaUk )

**Table 3. Southwest Minnesota Occupational Employment Statistics, 2018**

Occupational Group	Regional Employment	Percent of Employment	Median Hourly Wage
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>	<b>179,500</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$17.14</b>
Office and Administrative Support	25,000	13.9%	\$16.62
Production	18,590	10.4%	\$16.63
Food Preparation and Serving Related	17,180	9.6%	\$10.48
Sales and Related	17,090	9.5%	\$12.52
Transportation and Material Moving	13,320	7.4%	\$17.48
Education, Training, and Library	12,600	7.0%	\$20.96
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	10,050	5.6%	\$28.05
Personal Care and Service	9,200	5.1%	\$12.60
Construction and Extraction	8,370	4.7%	\$23.06
Management	8,140	4.5%	\$38.58
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	7,290	4.1%	\$21.41
Healthcare Support	6,720	3.7%	\$13.74
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	5,880	3.3%	\$12.29
Business and Financial Operations	5,350	3.0%	\$27.70
Community and Social Services	3,740	2.1%	\$21.40
Protective Service	2,590	1.4%	\$19.70
Architecture and Engineering	2,270	1.3%	\$30.52
Computer and Mathematical	1,910	1.1%	\$28.04
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	1,490	0.8%	\$17.27
Life, Physical, and Social Science	1,210	0.7%	\$26.11
Legal	800	0.4%	\$34.49
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	700	0.4%	\$14.91

Source: DEED Occupational Employment Statistics

**Table 4. Southwest Minnesota Job Vacancy Survey Results, Qtr. 4 2017**

Occupational Group	Vacancies	Percent Part-Time	Percent Temporary or Seasonal	Percent Req. Post-Secondary Education	Percent Req. 1+ Yrs. Exp.	Median Wage Offer
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>	<b>7,493</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>\$13.70</b>
Sales and Related	1,149	56%	11%	16%	31%	\$11.21
Food Preparation and Serving Related	1,036	75%	7%	1%	14%	\$9.99
Production	853	3%	7%	18%	35%	\$13.98
Personal Care and Service	747	63%	2%	20%	9%	\$10.62
Transportation and Material Moving	682	41%	33%	3%	40%	\$13.89
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	603	28%	1%	90%	74%	\$23.62
Office and Administrative Support	502	40%	5%	35%	48%	\$13.95
Healthcare Support	310	56%	1%	52%	19%	\$13.71
Management	238	0%	0%	66%	81%	\$26.21
Architecture and Engineering	222	0%	0%	87%	91%	\$23.86
Construction and Extraction	205	0%	0%	6%	51%	\$18.58
Education, Training, and Library	182	44%	52%	90%	77%	\$17.54
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	164	69%	6%	0%	16%	\$11.43
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	124	13%	0%	38%	53%	\$16.56
Business and Financial Operations	99	1%	1%	72%	92%	\$18.63
Protective Service	98	63%	16%	39%	40%	\$17.71
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	86	0%	1%	52%	70%	\$17.39
Community and Social Service	70	12%	3%	63%	80%	\$17.43
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	38	55%	50%	41%	78%	\$13.51
Computer and Mathematical	34	0%	11%	83%	69%	\$23.08
Life, Physical, and Social Science	29	0%	0%	74%	42%	\$16.03

Source: DEED Job Vacancy Survey

and can be linked to Holland Codes in the same fashion. Thus jobseekers who are looking for their first job or a job change, can determine the number of job openings for occupations that are linked to their Holland Code.

When looking at the vacancy data, jobseekers may find themselves excited as well as discouraged at the number and nature of the vacancies. For example, jobseekers with a social code may be pumped to see that there are over 1,900 vacancies (25.5 percent) in occupational groups that are more suited to their work interests – especially working with people, such as vacancies in personal care

and service, healthcare, and community and social service. However, they may experience some discouragement when faced with the reality that a decent percent of these vacancies are part-time and often have lower median wage offers.

In contrast, investigative jobseekers may be disappointed to see that there are far fewer vacancies available in the computer and mathematical and in life, physical, and social science occupations that would match up to their interests. However, they may be thrilled that the median wage offers for these vacancies are relatively high (see Table 4).

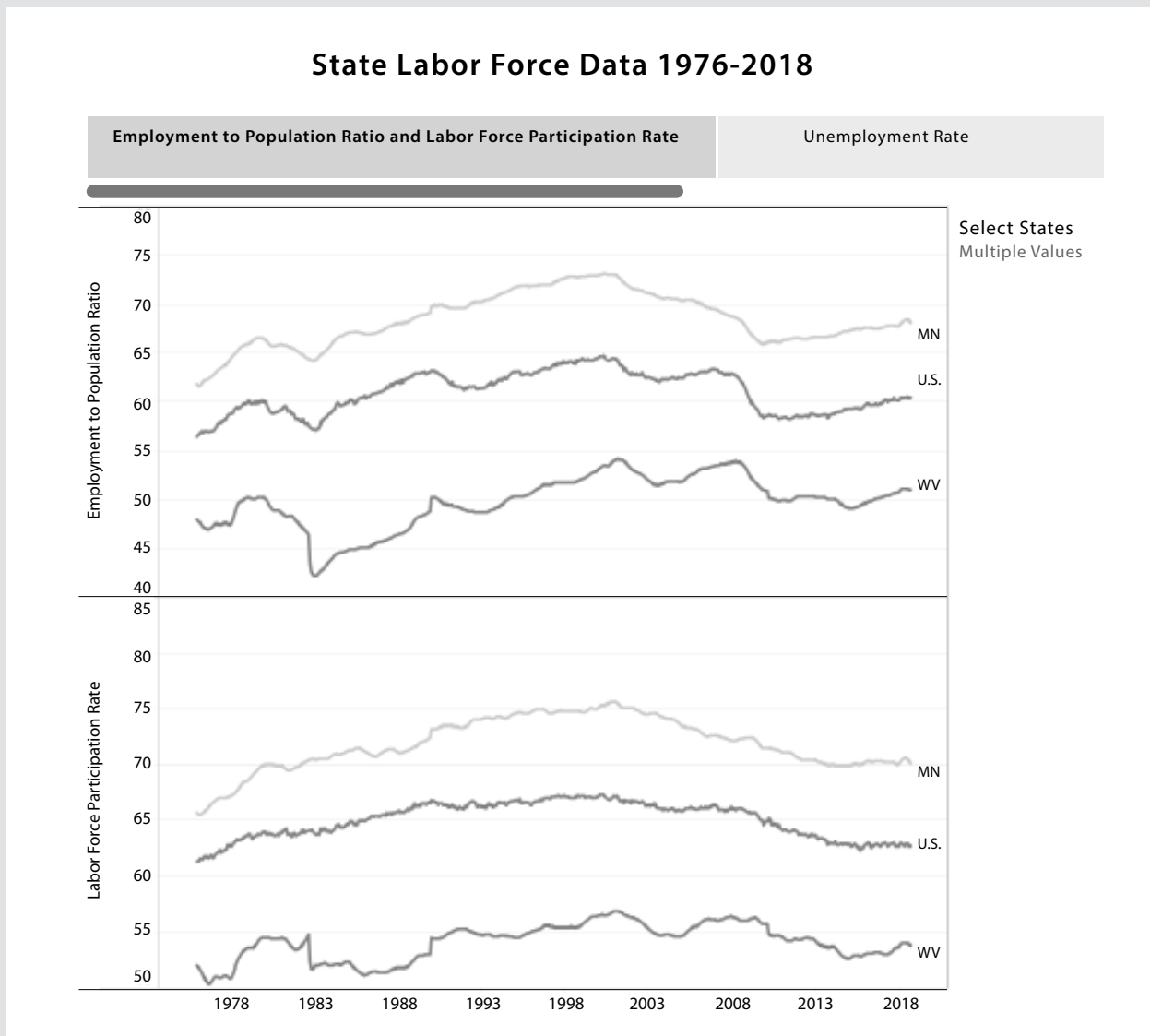
While this information is helpful, it's not to say that if a person's Holland Code is related to computer and mathematical or life, physical, and social science occupations, which currently have only 63 vacancies (0.8 percent) in the region, that it would not be an avenue to pursue. Rather, the wage and demand data might just help inform an individual of the potential difficulty obtaining employment in an occupation within this group.

*by Mark Schultz and Luke Greiner*

Falling unemployment rates in Minnesota and nationwide are an indicator that labor markets are tightening up. Tight job markets mean employers are having a hard time finding the workers they want to hire. This has in turn increased interest in labor market data. People want to know how Minnesota's current unemployment rate compares with past years. Others are interested in how fast Minnesota's labor force is growing compared to other states. Comparison of employment growth across time and across states are also topics of interest. The answers for many labor market questions can be found in Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Two labor market measurements are displayed here with an additional three available in the visualization. The data are monthly seasonally adjusted data for all states from January 1976 to August 2018.

(Data is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) program known as the Local Area Unemployment Statistics. The data are monthly seasonally adjusted estimates available at <https://www.bls.gov/web/laus/ststdsadata.txt>)

At Tableau at <https://public.tableau.com/profile/magda.olson#!/vizhome/StateLaborForceData1978-2018/Story1?publish=yes>



by Dave Senf

# Labor Force Estimates

## County/ Area

County/ Area	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Rate of Unemployment		
	Aug 2018	Jul 2018	Aug 2017	Aug 2018	Jul 2018	Aug 2017	Aug 2018	Jul 2018	Aug 2017	Aug 2018	Jul 2018	Aug 2017
<b>United States ('000s)</b> (Seasonally adjusted) (Unadjusted)	161,776 161,909	162,245 163,734	160,598 160,863	155,542 155,539	155,965 157,004	153,471 153,576	6,234 6,370	6,280 6,730	7,127 7,287	3.9% 3.9	3.9% 4.1	4.4% 4.5
<b>Minnesota</b> (Seasonally adjusted) (Unadjusted)	3,104,981 3,086,829	3,111,750 3,137,539	3,068,539 3,083,928	3,015,171 3,008,744	3,018,643 3,051,622	2,965,558 2,979,694	89,810 78,085	93,107 85,917	102,981 104,234	2.9 2.5	3.0 2.7	3.4 3.4
<b>Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA)*</b>												
Mpls.-St. Paul MSA	2,022,959	2,046,192	2,009,767	1,973,241	1,992,284	1,940,573	49,718	53,908	69,194	2.5	2.6	3.4
Duluth-Superior MSA	143,160	145,090	144,585	138,488	139,922	137,849	4,672	5,168	6,736	3.3	3.6	4.7
Rochester MSA	121,593	124,476	121,685	118,967	121,641	118,113	2,626	2,835	3,572	2.2	2.3	2.9
St. Cloud MSA	111,757	113,570	110,858	108,979	110,642	107,122	2,778	2,928	3,736	2.5	2.6	3.4
Mankato-N Mankato MSA	60,928	61,312	58,668	59,642	59,905	56,926	1,286	1,407	1,742	2.1	2.3	3.0
Fargo-Moorhead MSA	137,081	138,252	139,105	134,236	135,231	136,153	2,845	3,021	2,952	2.1	2.2	2.1
Grand Forks MSA	54,026	55,210	55,353	52,655	53,634	53,742	1,371	1,576	1,611	2.5	2.5	2.9
<b>Region One</b>	<b>45,012</b>	<b>46,938</b>	<b>47,121</b>	<b>43,634</b>	<b>45,185</b>	<b>45,003</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>2,118</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Kittson	2,250	2,389	2,318	2,199	2,313	2,233	51	76	85	2.3	3.2	3.7
Marshall	5,087	5,409	5,438	4,901	5,179	5,167	186	230	271	3.7	4.3	5.0
Norman	3,161	3,421	3,359	3,039	3,259	3,206	122	162	153	3.9	4.7	4.6
Pennington	8,565	8,696	9,126	8,366	8,455	8,767	199	241	359	2.3	2.8	3.9
Polk	16,244	17,035	16,491	15,712	16,326	15,681	532	709	810	3.3	4.2	4.9
Red Lake	2,146	2,227	2,299	2,073	2,133	2,185	73	94	114	3.4	4.2	5.0
Roseau	7,559	7,761	8,090	7,344	7,520	7,764	215	241	326	2.8	3.1	4.0
<b>Region Two</b>	<b>43,349</b>	<b>44,457</b>	<b>43,888</b>	<b>41,802</b>	<b>42,722</b>	<b>41,797</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>2,091</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Beltrami	23,652	24,001	24,042	22,829	23,107	22,929	823	894	1,113	3.5	3.7	4.6
Clearwater	4,472	4,630	4,630	4,240	4,365	4,348	232	265	282	5.2	5.7	6.1
Hubbard	10,686	11,114	10,379	10,354	10,738	9,926	332	376	453	3.1	3.4	4.4
Lake of the Woods	2,268	2,380	2,465	2,184	2,272	2,336	84	108	129	3.7	4.5	5.2
Mahnomen	2,271	2,332	2,372	2,195	2,240	2,258	76	92	114	3.3	3.9	4.8
<b>Region Three</b>	<b>164,536</b>	<b>167,236</b>	<b>164,587</b>	<b>159,055</b>	<b>161,042</b>	<b>156,433</b>	<b>5,481</b>	<b>6,194</b>	<b>8,154</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Aitkin	7,194	7,368	7,168	6,944	7,068	6,837	250	300	331	3.5	4.1	4.6
Carlton	17,638	17,959	17,624	17,094	17,328	16,858	544	631	766	3.1	3.5	4.3
Cook	3,970	4,029	3,242	3,911	3,958	3,164	59	71	78	1.5	1.8	2.4
Itasca	21,845	22,207	21,998	20,901	21,175	20,522	944	1,032	1,476	4.3	4.6	6.7
Koochiching	6,007	6,243	6,246	5,713	5,856	5,823	294	387	423	4.9	6.2	6.8
Lake	6,069	6,166	5,514	5,931	6,016	5,324	138	150	190	2.3	2.4	3.4
St. Louis	101,813	103,264	102,795	98,561	99,641	97,905	3,252	3,623	4,890	3.2	3.5	4.8
City of Duluth	46,073	46,631	46,080	44,747	45,237	44,255	1,326	1,394	1,825	2.9	3.0	4.0
Balance of St. Louis County	55,740	56,633	56,715	53,814	54,404	53,650	1,926	2,229	3,065	3.5	3.9	5.4
<b>Region Four</b>	<b>128,324</b>	<b>131,914</b>	<b>128,104</b>	<b>125,319</b>	<b>128,499</b>	<b>124,127</b>	<b>3,005</b>	<b>3,415</b>	<b>3,977</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Becker	19,102	19,303	18,559	18,635	18,757	17,888	467	546	671	2.4	2.8	3.6
Clay	35,454	36,135	35,875	34,596	35,148	34,723	858	987	1,152	2.4	2.7	3.2
Douglas	21,400	21,868	20,826	20,950	21,375	20,259	450	493	567	2.1	2.3	2.7
Grant	3,191	3,372	3,263	3,097	3,257	3,157	94	115	106	2.9	3.4	3.2
Otter Tail	32,350	33,560	32,280	31,579	32,685	31,272	771	875	1,008	2.4	2.6	3.1
Pope	6,306	6,556	6,346	6,187	6,424	6,186	119	132	160	1.9	2.0	2.5
Stevens	5,360	5,602	5,564	5,249	5,490	5,416	111	112	148	2.1	2.0	2.7
Traverse	1,727	1,859	1,775	1,687	1,818	1,726	40	41	49	2.3	2.2	2.8
Wilkin	3,434	3,659	3,616	3,339	3,545	3,500	95	114	116	2.8	3.1	3.2
<b>Region Five</b>	<b>86,894</b>	<b>88,779</b>	<b>85,679</b>	<b>84,443</b>	<b>86,043</b>	<b>82,383</b>	<b>2,451</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>3,296</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Cass	16,381	16,766	15,517	15,872	16,207	14,837	509	559	680	3.1	3.3	4.4
Crow Wing	34,505	34,743	33,390	33,639	33,779	32,222	866	964	1,168	2.5	2.8	3.5
Morrison	17,245	17,900	17,698	16,776	17,342	16,972	469	558	726	2.7	3.1	4.1
Todd	13,215	13,658	12,886	12,824	13,241	12,442	391	417	444	3.0	3.1	3.4
Wadena	5,548	5,712	6,188	5,332	5,474	5,910	216	238	278	3.9	4.2	4.5
<b>Region Six East</b>	<b>66,382</b>	<b>68,155</b>	<b>65,358</b>	<b>64,745</b>	<b>66,275</b>	<b>63,053</b>	<b>1,637</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Kandiyohi	24,799	25,580	24,475	24,254	24,939	23,755	545	641	720	2.2	2.5	2.9
McLeod	19,363	19,730	19,518	18,894	19,205	18,819	469	525	699	2.4	2.7	3.6
Meeker	13,123	13,488	13,242	12,797	13,109	12,744	326	379	498	2.5	2.8	3.8
Renville	9,097	9,357	8,123	8,800	9,022	7,735	297	335	388	3.3	3.6	4.8

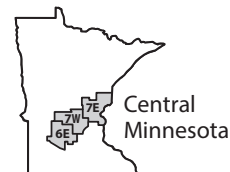
\*Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) now includes Sherburne County in Minnesota and Pierce County in Wisconsin. St. Cloud MSA is now comprised of Benton and Stearns counties.

Numbers are unadjusted unless otherwise labeled.  
 Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development,  
 Local Area Unemployment Statistics, and North Dakota Job Service, 2018.

# Labor Force Estimates

## County/ Area

County/ Area	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Rate of Unemployment		
	Aug 2018	Jul 2018	Aug 2017	Aug 2018	Jul 2018	Aug 2017	Aug 2018	Jul 2018	Aug 2017	Aug 2018	Jul 2018	Aug 2017
<b>Region Six West</b>	<b>22,329</b>	<b>23,615</b>	<b>23,759</b>	<b>21,714</b>	<b>22,872</b>	<b>22,889</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
Big Stone	2,618	2,813	2,715	2,561	2,737	2,623	57	76	92	2.2	2.7	3.4
Chippewa	6,563	6,823	7,018	6,396	6,617	6,745	167	206	273	2.5	3.0	3.9
Lac Qui Parle	3,238	3,470	3,559	3,124	3,331	3,446	114	139	113	3.5	4.0	3.2
Swift	4,909	5,195	5,085	4,764	5,022	4,889	145	173	196	3.0	3.3	3.9
Yellow Medicine	5,001	5,314	5,382	4,869	5,165	5,186	132	149	196	2.6	2.8	3.6
<b>Region Seven East</b>	<b>87,554</b>	<b>89,073</b>	<b>87,392</b>	<b>85,067</b>	<b>86,307</b>	<b>83,844</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>2,766</b>	<b>3,548</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Chisago	29,878	30,340	29,639	29,110	29,485	28,577	768	855	1,062	2.6	2.8	3.6
Isanti	21,165	21,461	20,880	20,571	20,808	20,054	594	653	826	2.8	3.0	4.0
Kanabec	8,925	9,113	9,056	8,650	8,784	8,653	275	329	403	3.1	3.6	4.5
Mille Lacs	12,869	13,077	12,870	12,461	12,645	12,296	408	432	574	3.2	3.3	4.5
Pine	14,717	15,082	14,947	14,275	14,585	14,264	442	497	683	3.0	3.3	4.6
<b>Region Seven West</b>	<b>238,958</b>	<b>242,453</b>	<b>236,441</b>	<b>233,116</b>	<b>236,217</b>	<b>228,355</b>	<b>5,842</b>	<b>6,236</b>	<b>8,086</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Benton	21,946	22,254	21,773	21,363	21,658	20,986	583	596	787	2.7	2.7	3.6
Sherburne	52,061	52,715	51,119	50,791	51,308	49,307	1,270	1,407	1,812	2.4	2.7	3.5
Stearns	89,811	91,316	89,085	87,616	88,984	86,136	2,195	2,332	2,949	2.4	2.6	3.3
Wright	75,140	76,168	74,464	73,346	74,267	71,926	1,794	1,901	2,538	2.4	2.5	3.4
<b>Region Eight</b>	<b>61,759</b>	<b>64,877</b>	<b>65,158</b>	<b>60,089</b>	<b>62,923</b>	<b>62,434</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>1,954</b>	<b>2,724</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Cottonwood	5,237	5,508	5,609	4,919	5,205	4,931	318	303	678	6.1	5.5	12.1
Jackson	5,476	5,822	6,073	5,320	5,601	5,782	156	221	291	2.8	3.8	4.8
Lincoln	3,188	3,432	3,263	3,123	3,355	3,175	65	77	88	2.0	2.2	2.7
Lyon	14,415	14,941	15,096	14,042	14,513	14,610	373	428	486	2.6	2.9	3.2
Murray	4,714	4,983	4,829	4,608	4,851	4,646	106	132	183	2.2	2.6	3.8
Nobles	10,892	11,350	11,128	10,638	11,045	10,730	254	305	398	2.3	2.7	3.6
Pipestone	4,927	5,159	4,849	4,843	5,060	4,713	84	99	136	1.7	1.9	2.8
Redwood	7,194	7,684	8,455	6,983	7,422	8,120	211	262	335	2.9	3.4	4.0
Rock	5,716	5,998	5,856	5,613	5,871	5,727	103	127	129	1.8	2.1	2.2
<b>Region Nine</b>	<b>132,458</b>	<b>135,111</b>	<b>131,343</b>	<b>129,270</b>	<b>131,532</b>	<b>126,934</b>	<b>3,188</b>	<b>3,579</b>	<b>4,409</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Blue Earth	40,264	40,461	38,744	39,377	39,486	37,541	887	975	1,203	2.2	2.4	3.1
Brown	14,422	14,839	14,861	14,069	14,416	14,394	353	423	467	2.4	2.9	3.1
Faribault	7,262	7,480	7,244	7,076	7,277	6,946	186	203	298	2.6	2.7	4.1
Le Sueur	15,743	16,118	15,791	15,330	15,645	15,201	413	473	590	2.6	2.9	3.7
Martin	10,241	10,612	10,473	9,939	10,274	10,071	302	338	402	2.9	3.2	3.8
Nicollet	20,664	20,851	19,924	20,265	20,419	19,385	399	432	539	1.9	2.1	2.7
Sibley	8,409	8,793	8,378	8,218	8,590	8,128	191	203	250	2.3	2.3	3.0
Waseca	9,441	9,639	9,396	9,164	9,322	9,053	277	317	343	2.9	3.3	3.7
Watsonwan	6,012	6,318	6,532	5,832	6,103	6,215	180	215	317	3.0	3.4	4.9
<b>Region Ten</b>	<b>279,624</b>	<b>285,460</b>	<b>284,227</b>	<b>273,010</b>	<b>278,194</b>	<b>275,247</b>	<b>6,614</b>	<b>7,266</b>	<b>8,980</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Dodge	11,585	11,943	11,620	11,283	11,631	11,213	302	312	407	2.6	2.6	3.5
Fillmore	11,316	11,844	11,321	11,062	11,562	10,953	254	282	368	2.2	2.4	3.3
Freeborn	15,538	16,006	16,348	15,123	15,536	15,777	415	470	571	2.7	2.9	3.5
Goodhue	26,573	27,250	26,908	25,950	26,536	26,026	623	714	882	2.3	2.6	3.3
Houston	10,432	10,765	10,293	10,222	10,525	9,994	210	240	299	2.0	2.2	2.9
Mower	20,280	20,692	20,803	19,789	20,145	20,225	491	547	578	2.4	2.6	2.8
Olmsted	86,762	88,226	86,734	84,980	86,322	84,335	1,782	1,904	2,399	2.1	2.2	2.8
City of Rochester	63,969	65,039	63,602	62,675	63,665	61,899	1,294	1,374	1,703	2.0	2.1	2.7
Rice	36,849	37,361	37,594	35,884	36,316	36,284	965	1,045	1,310	2.6	2.8	3.5
Steele	19,871	19,998	21,359	19,331	19,382	20,579	540	616	780	2.7	3.1	3.7
Wabasha	11,930	12,463	12,010	11,642	12,126	11,612	288	337	398	2.4	2.7	3.3
Winona	28,488	28,912	29,237	27,744	28,113	28,249	744	799	988	2.6	2.8	3.4
<b>Region Eleven</b>	<b>1,730,548</b>	<b>1,749,472</b>	<b>1,719,425</b>	<b>1,688,506</b>	<b>1,703,813</b>	<b>1,660,147</b>	<b>42,042</b>	<b>45,659</b>	<b>59,278</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Anoka	198,164	200,284	197,393	193,259	194,967	190,376	4,905	5,317	7,017	2.5	2.7	3.6
Carver	58,068	58,910	57,138	56,784	57,524	55,352	1,284	1,386	1,786	2.2	2.4	3.1
Dakota	243,332	245,851	241,697	237,590	239,625	233,702	5,742	6,226	7,995	2.4	2.5	3.3
Hennepin	711,415	719,203	706,796	694,000	700,212	682,073	17,415	18,991	24,723	2.4	2.6	3.5
City of Bloomington	47,540	48,071	48,143	46,322	46,737	46,474	1,218	1,334	1,669	2.6	2.8	3.5
City of Minneapolis	243,006	245,690	241,928	236,871	238,991	233,039	6,135	6,699	8,889	2.5	2.7	3.7
Ramsey	292,535	295,772	291,452	284,919	287,493	280,834	7,616	8,279	10,618	2.6	2.8	3.6
City of St. Paul	160,550	162,320	159,898	156,166	157,577	153,856	4,384	4,743	6,042	2.7	2.9	3.8
Scott	83,540	84,419	82,299	81,701	82,447	79,766	1,839	1,972	2,533	2.2	2.3	3.1
Washington	143,494	145,033	142,650	140,253	141,545	138,044	3,241	3,488	4,606	2.3	2.4	3.2



# Industrial Analysis

## Overview

Employment in Minnesota was mostly flat in August as employers shed 200 jobs (0.0 percent) on a seasonally adjusted basis. The slight decline came on the heels of three consecutive months of large increases, as the state had added 31,700 jobs from May through July. August's slight decline came from the private sector, which lost 1,200 jobs (0.0 percent) as public sector employers added 1,000 (0.2 percent). Goods Producers added 800 jobs (0.2 percent), and Service Providers lost 1,000 (0.0 percent). Over the year state employers added 50,904 jobs (1.7 percent), a slight decline from July's 2 percent over-the-year growth. The private sector added 46,001 jobs (1.8 percent) while the public sector chipped in 4,903 (1.2 percent). Employment in Goods Production grew by 14,272 (3.1 percent), and Service Providers added 31,729 (1.5 percent).

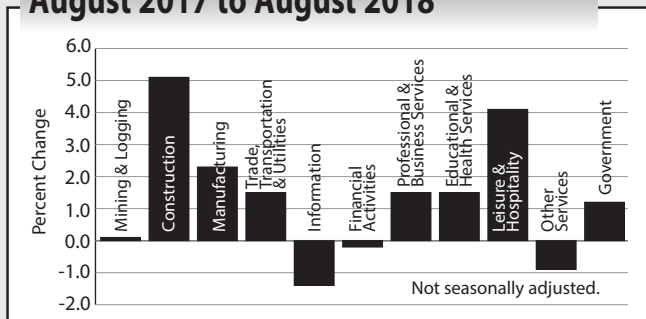
## Mining and Logging

Employment in the Mining and Logging supersector was flat in August as employers held at 6,400 seasonally adjusted jobs. The stability in the supersector was present over the year as well, as Mining and Logging employers added eight total jobs (0.1 percent) from August of 2017, which was down from July's 24-job over-the-year increase.

## Construction

The Construction supersector added 1,700 jobs (1.4 percent) in August. In a month of relatively stagnant seasonally adjusted growth, this represented the largest movement, positive or negative, of any supersector in the state both in real and proportional terms. It was

### MN Employment Growth August 2017 to August 2018



Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 2018.

also the fifth consecutive month of over-the-month job growth for the supersector. Annually Construction employers added 6,825 jobs (5.1 percent), with growth in all three published component sectors. Construction of Buildings added 925 jobs (3.3 percent), and Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction added 436 (2.2 percent). Specialty Trade Contractors led the way, adding 5,464 jobs (6.4 percent).

## Manufacturing

Employment in the Manufacturing supersector was off by 900 jobs (0.3 percent) in August. Both component sectors showed negative seasonally adjusted growth as Durable Goods Manufacturing was off by 400 (0.2 percent), and Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing was down 500 (0.4 percent). Over the year, Manufacturing employers added 7,439 jobs (2.3 percent). Both component sectors grew at roughly the same rate as Durable Goods was up by 4,600, and Non-Durable was up by 2,779 (both 2.3 percent). Food Manufacturing led the Non-Durable segment, adding 1,744 jobs (3.5 percent) while Animal Slaughtering and Processing lost 393 jobs (2.3 percent). The only published sector within the Durable Goods segment to lose jobs was Transportation Equipment Manufacturing, which was off by 170 (1.6 percent) on the year.

## Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employment was off by 600 (0.1 percent) in August. The Retail Trade sector lost 600 jobs (0.1 percent), and Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities lost 200 (0.2 percent), while Wholesale Trade employers added 200 jobs (0.1 percent). It was the first time that Trade, Transportation, and Utilities had lost jobs since April. Annually the supersector added 8,328 jobs (1.5 percent). Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities led the way, adding 3,261 jobs (3.1 percent). Wholesale Trade employers added 2,966 jobs (2.2 percent), and Retail Trade employers added 2,101 (0.7 percent).

## Information

Employment in the Information supersector was down by 200 (0.4 percent) in August, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The loss came on the heels of two consecutive months of growth. Annually Information employers lost 724 jobs (1.4 percent). Publishing lost 604 jobs (3.1 percent), and Telecommunications lost 334 (2.5 percent), which denotes some growth in the remainder of the component industries which are unpublished.

\*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

Financial Activities employment was down by 200 (0.1 percent) in August. Finance and Insurance employers added 200 jobs (0.1 percent), but that was offset by a loss of 400 (1.1 percent) in Real Estate and Rental and Leasing. Annually the Financial Activities supersector lost 278 jobs (0.2 percent). Finance and Insurance lost 211 jobs (0.1 percent) although that minor movement belies the more dramatic shifts that happened in its components, as a gain of 1,073 (1.7 percent) in Insurance Carriers and Related Activities was erased by a loss of 1,587 (2.5 percent) in Credit Intermediation and Related Activities. Real Estate and Rental and Leasing lost 67 jobs (0.2 percent).

## Professional and Business Services

Employment in Professional and Business Services was down 200 (0.1 percent) in August. Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services drove the decline, losing 700 jobs (0.5 percent) while Management of Companies and Enterprises added 600 (0.7 percent). Annually the supersector added 5,607 jobs (1.5 percent). Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services added 2,791 (1.7 percent), Management of Companies and Enterprises added 1,754 (2.2 percent), and Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services added 1,062 (0.8 percent). The component Employment Services sector, which is sometimes seen as a bellwether of the broader labor market, added 2,383 jobs (4.1 percent) on the year.

## Educational and Health Services

Employment in the Educational and Health Services supersector was down by 1,000 (0.2 percent) in August. Both component sectors lost 500 jobs, with Educational Services dropping 0.7 percent and Health Care and Social Assistance falling 0.1 percent. On an annual basis the supersector added 8,024 jobs (1.5 percent). Educational Services led the way, adding 4,209 jobs (7.3 percent), while Health Care and Social Assistance added 3,815 (0.8 percent).

## Leisure and Hospitality

Leisure and Hospitality employment was up by 400 (0.1 percent) in August on a seasonally adjusted basis. Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation added 300 jobs (0.7 percent), and Accommodation and Food Services

added 100 (0.0 percent). On the year the supersector added 11,802 jobs (4.1 percent). Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation added 2,566 jobs (4.9 percent) while Accommodation and Food Services added 9,236 (3.9 percent).

## Other Services

The Other Services supersector lost 200 jobs (0.2 percent) in August. However, July's 0.2 percent decline was revised upward to a 0.2 percent increase, which means that August's decline broke a string of five consecutive months of over-the-month growth in the supersector. Annually Other Services lost 1,030 jobs (0.9 percent). Repair and Maintenance employers lost 233 jobs (1.1 percent), and Religions, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations lost 665 (1 percent).

## Government

Government employers added 1,000 jobs (0.2 percent) in August. State and Local governments expanded (up 700 or 0.7 percent and 500 or 0.2 percent, respectively). Federal government employment declined by 200 (0.6 percent). Annually Government employment was up by 4,903 (1.2 percent). As in the monthly estimates, Federal employers shed jobs (off 204 or 0.6 percent) while the State and Local levels saw annual growth (up 2,722 or 3 percent and 2,385 or 0.9 percent, respectively).

by Nick Dobbins

## Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment

In 1,000's

Industry	Aug 2018	Jul 2018	Jun 2018
<b>Total Nonagricultural</b>	<b>2,976.5</b>	<b>2,976.7</b>	<b>2,965.6</b>
<b>Goods-Producing</b>	<b>458.0</b>	<b>457.2</b>	<b>455.5</b>
Mining and Logging	6.4	6.4	6.5
Construction	125.5	123.8	123.3
Manufacturing	326.1	327.0	325.7
<b>Service-Providing</b>	<b>2,518.5</b>	<b>2,519.5</b>	<b>2,510.1</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	543.4	544.0	541.7
Information	50.5	50.7	50.4
Financial Activities	180.3	180.5	180.5
Professional and Business Services	378.3	378.5	376.7
Educational and Health Services	540.9	541.9	538.3
Leisure and Hospitality	277.6	277.2	278.6
Other Services	116.9	117.1	116.9
Government	430.6	429.6	427.0

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development  
Current Employment Statistics, 2018.

# Regional Analysis

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

Employment in the Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA was up by 3,542 (0.2 percent) in August, following a decline of 0.5 percent in July. The over-the-month increase slightly outpaced the state's 0.1 percent growth. Mining, Logging, and Construction had the largest proportional employment gains of any supersector in the area, up by 2.4 percent (2,236 jobs). The most notable job losses came in Other Services (down 558 or 0.7 percent) and Financial Activities (down 926 or 0.6 percent). Over the year the metro added 40,986 jobs (2 percent), slightly down from June and July's 2.1 percent over-the-year growth. As was the case over the month, Mining, Logging, and Construction showed the largest proportional expansion, up by 6.6 percent (5,840 jobs) from August of 2017. Other notable expansions included Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, which added 10,838 jobs (3 percent) on the strength of Wholesale Trade's 4.2 percent growth (4,113 jobs). Leisure and Hospitality added 5,759 jobs (2.9 percent). Information remained the only supersector to lose jobs on the year, off by 958 (2.5 percent).

## Duluth-Superior MSA

The Duluth-Superior MSA added 145 jobs (0.1 percent) in August. Only three supersectors showed a change of 1 percent or more. Mining, Logging, and Construction led the growth, adding 251 jobs (2.6 percent), and Government employers added 269 jobs (1.1 percent). The largest proportional over-the-month loss came in Professional and Business Services (off 1 percent or 85 jobs). Educational and Health Services lost the most jobs, shedding 176 (0.6 percent) on the month. Annually the Duluth area added 2,307 jobs (1.7 percent). Once again Mining, Logging, and Construction led the way with 528 additional jobs (5.6 percent). Other Services added 191 jobs

(2.9 percent), and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities added 406 (1.6 percent) thanks to an increase of 543 (3.5 percent) in Retail Trade employment. The only supersectors with negative annual growth were Information (down 28 or 2.1 percent) and Professional and Business Services (down 96 or 1.2 percent).

## Rochester MSA

Employment in the Rochester MSA was down by 292 (0.4 percent) in August. It was the largest over-the-month decline of any MSA in the state and in fact the only MSA sitting primarily in Minnesota that lost jobs at all. More supersectors lost jobs than gained them, with the biggest declines coming in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (down 357 or 2 percent) and Professional and Business Services (down 118, also 2 percent). Over the year the Rochester MSA lost 461 jobs (0.4 percent). This was also the largest over-the-year decline of any MSA in the state. The largest proportional decline came in the Mining, Logging, and Construction supersector, which lost 157 jobs (3.1 percent). Rochester was the only MSA in the state in which the supersector showed negative growth on the year. The largest decrease in terms of real jobs came in Educational and Health Services, where employment was down by 977 or 2 percent. Leisure and Hospitality had the biggest gain, adding 476 jobs or 4.1 percent on the year.

## St. Cloud MSA

Employment in the Saint Cloud MSA was up by 559 (0.5 percent) in August. Government employers added 305 jobs (2.2 percent) on the strength of 229 more jobs (7.8 percent) at the State Government level, while Leisure and Hospitality added 232 jobs (2.5 percent). Mining, Logging, and Construction employment was down by 43 (0.6 percent). On an over-the-year basis the Saint Cloud MSA added 1,971 jobs (1.8 percent). Manu-

facturing employers added 845 jobs (5.5 percent), Educational and Health Services added 914 (4.3 percent), and Mining, Logging, and Construction added 253 (3.4 percent). The largest proportional over-the-year decline came in the Information supersector, where employment was off by 62 jobs (3.9 percent).

## Mankato-North Mankato MSA

The Mankato-North Mankato MSA added 1,038 jobs (1.8 percent) in August. This was the largest over-the-month growth of any MSA in the state, continuing the area's recent strong performance. The growth was driven almost entirely by Government employment, which was up by 12.6 percent (1,023 jobs), after seeing a 19 percent decline in July. Private sector employment was up by 15 total jobs (0.0 percent) on the month. Annually the Mankato-North Mankato MSA added 2,397 jobs (4.3 percent). This was the strongest performance of any MSA in the state. Private sector employers added 1,606 jobs (3.3 percent) with growth split between Goods Producers and Service Providers, while Government employers added 791 jobs (9.5 percent).

## Fargo-Moorhead MSA

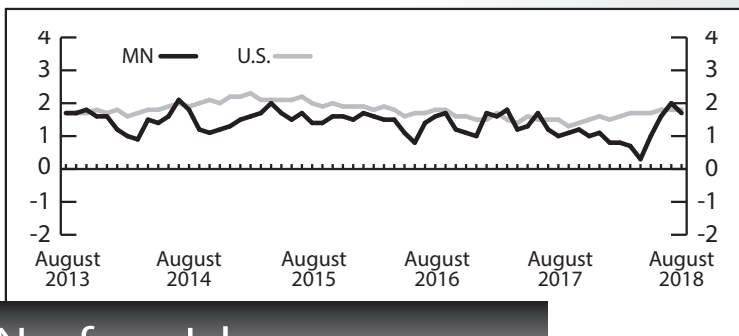
Employment in the Fargo-Moorhead MSA was up by 607 (0.4 percent) in August. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities added 414 jobs (1.4 percent), and Government employers added 269 jobs (1.7 percent). The largest decline, by proportion and total jobs lost, came in Professional and Business Services (down 250 or 1.5 percent). Annually the Fargo-Moorhead MSA added 1,655 jobs (1.2 percent). Educational and Health Services added 937 jobs (3.9 percent), and Mining, Logging, and Construction added 298 (3.0 percent). Leisure and Hospitality employment was down 122 (0.9 percent) for the year.

## Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA

The Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA lost 10 jobs (0.1 percent) in August. No supersector showed employment growth or contraction of greater than 1 percent. The biggest decline came in Educational and Health Services (1 percent), and the largest gain came in Leisure and Hospitality (59 jobs, 1 percent). On the year the MSA added 232 jobs (0.4 percent). Government employers lost 329 jobs (2.7 percent), with most of those losses coming at the state level. Manufacturing added 177 jobs (4.1 percent), and Leisure and Hospitality added 204 (3.4 percent).

by Nick Dobbins

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 2018; Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Employment Statistics, 2018.



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

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

Numbers are unadjusted.

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

## Industry

Industry	Jobs* (Thousands)			Percent Change: From**		Production Workers Hours and Earnings					
	Aug 2018	Jul 2018	Aug 2017	Jul 2018	Aug 2017	Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
						Aug 2018	Aug 2017	Aug 2018	Aug 2017	Aug 2018	Aug 2017
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>3,002.7</b>	<b>3,006.8</b>	<b>2,951.8</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>478.0</b>	<b>477.8</b>	<b>463.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mining, Logging, and Construction</b>	<b>146.8</b>	<b>145.1</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mining and Logging</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Construction</b>	<b>140.0</b>	<b>138.3</b>	<b>133.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specialty Trade Contractors	90.5	89.2	85.0	1.4	6.4	\$1,308.80	\$1,354.64	40.0	41.0	\$32.72	\$33.04
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>331.2</b>	<b>332.7</b>	<b>323.8</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>904.68</b>	<b>851.19</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>21.54</b>	<b>20.61</b>
Durable Goods	207.9	209.2	203.2	-0.7	2.3	944.13	888.58	41.5	41.1	22.75	21.62
Wood Product Manufacturing	11.9	11.8	11.7	0.2	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fabricated Metal Production	43.2	43.3	42.7	-0.2	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery Manufacturing	33.1	33.2	32.8	-0.3	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer and Electronic Product	45.7	45.9	45.3	-0.3	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control	26.6	26.6	26.5	0.1	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation Equipment	10.5	10.9	10.6	-3.5	-1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	16.5	16.5	16.3	0.0	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondurable Goods	123.4	123.5	120.6	-0.1	2.3	842.04	792.06	42.7	41.6	19.72	19.04
Food Manufacturing	51.5	50.4	49.7	2.2	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>2,524.7</b>	<b>2,529.1</b>	<b>2,488.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b>	<b>547.5</b>	<b>547.3</b>	<b>539.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale Trade	136.9	137.0	134.0	0.0	2.2	1,051.76	905.87	39.9	39.3	26.36	23.05
Retail Trade	303.8	304.3	301.7	-0.2	0.7	470.56	432.92	29.3	28.9	16.06	14.98
Motor Vehicle and Parts	36.1	36.1	35.7	-0.1	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Building Material and Garden Equipment	27.2	27.9	27.5	-2.5	-1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food and Beverage Stores	58.7	58.2	57.8	0.7	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gasoline Stations	25.8	25.6	25.7	0.6	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Merchandise Stores	60.8	61.0	60.1	-0.4	1.1	420.60	397.54	30.5	30.3	13.79	13.12
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	106.8	106.0	103.5	0.7	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and Warehousing	94.4	93.6	91.1	0.9	3.6	771.83	694.52	32.2	32.9	23.97	21.11
<b>Information</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>1,118.21</b>	<b>1,063.56</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>30.72</b>	<b>30.65</b>
Publishing Industries	18.9	18.9	19.5	-0.4	-3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telecommunications	12.8	13.0	13.2	-1.0	-2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>182.4</b>	<b>183.1</b>	<b>182.7</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and Insurance	146.4	146.7	146.6	-0.2	-0.1	1,195.24	1,121.21	37.2	37.2	32.13	30.14
Credit Intermediation	63.0	63.2	64.6	-0.4	-2.5	791.99	823.22	37.2	36.8	21.29	22.37
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other	20.0	19.9	19.7	0.5	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance Carriers and Related	63.5	63.6	62.4	-0.2	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	36.0	36.4	36.0	-1.2	-0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>384.4</b>	<b>384.1</b>	<b>378.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	163.7	163.9	160.9	-0.1	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Services	18.5	18.6	18.4	-0.6	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accounting, Tax Preparation	15.0	15.2	14.7	-0.8	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer Systems Design	36.0	35.6	37.1	1.2	-2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management of Companies and Enterprises	82.7	81.8	81.0	1.2	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative and Support Services	138.0	138.5	136.9	-0.3	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>536.4</b>	<b>538.5</b>	<b>528.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational Services	61.8	63.1	57.6	-2.0	7.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Care and Social Assistance	474.5	475.4	470.7	-0.2	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambulatory Health Care	156.0	155.7	154.5	0.2	0.9	1,313.53	1,364.14	37.2	36.7	35.31	37.17
Offices of Physicians	75.7	75.6	74.3	0.1	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	114.1	113.7	111.7	0.4	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	106.8	107.7	108.7	-0.8	-1.7	484.20	460.94	28.6	29.1	16.93	15.84
Social Assistance	97.6	98.3	95.8	-0.7	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>302.8</b>	<b>304.6</b>	<b>291.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	55.3	55.7	52.8	-0.6	4.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accommodation and Food Services	247.5	248.9	238.2	-0.6	3.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Services and Drinking Places	212.4	213.6	205.5	-0.6	3.3	283.30	278.80	20.8	20.5	13.62	13.60
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>117.3</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	65.1	65.7	65.8	-0.9	-1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Government</b>	<b>404.1</b>	<b>403.5</b>	<b>399.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government	32.1	32.4	32.3	-0.8	-0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Government	94.5	91.5	91.8	3.3	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Government Education	53.7	50.6	51.0	6.1	5.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Government	277.5	279.6	275.1	-0.8	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Government Education	122.0	123.2	120.9	-1.0	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—

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, 2018.

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

Numbers are unadjusted.

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

Industry	Jobs*			Percent Change		Production Workers Hours and Earnings					
	(Thousands)			From**		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Aug 2018	Jul 2018	Aug 2017	Jul 2018	Aug 2017	Aug 2018	Aug 2017	Aug 2018	Aug 2017	Aug 2018	Aug 2017
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>2,043.8</b>	<b>2,040.2</b>	<b>2,002.8</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>298.8</b>	<b>297.1</b>	<b>287.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mining, Logging, and Construction</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction of Buildings	18.9	18.7	18.6	0.7	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specialty Trade Contractors	62.2	60.8	59.1	2.4	5.3	\$1,364.73	\$1,362.85	39.5	39.4	\$34.55	\$34.59
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>204.6</b>	<b>205.2</b>	<b>199.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>929.08</b>	<b>906.22</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>22.28</b>	<b>21.68</b>
Durable Goods	137.9	139.1	135.1	-0.9	2.1	979.26	940.51	41.6	42.1	23.54	22.34
Fabricated Metal Production	30.2	30.2	29.9	-0.1	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery Manufacturing	20.3	20.4	20.2	-0.4	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer and Electronic Product	37.8	37.8	36.8	0.2	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control	25.3	25.2	24.8	0.4	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	15.8	15.7	15.1	0.3	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondurable Goods	66.7	66.1	64.3	1.0	3.8	837.06	840.46	42.0	41.3	19.93	20.35
Food Manufacturing	16.6	16.0	15.8	4.1	5.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing and Related	14.3	14.4	14.7	-0.3	-2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,745.0</b>	<b>1,743.1</b>	<b>1,715.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b>	<b>374.0</b>	<b>372.6</b>	<b>363.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale Trade	102.6	102.3	98.5	0.4	4.2	1,054.52	881.62	38.5	38.6	27.39	22.84
Merchant Wholesalers - Durable Goods	51.7	51.5	49.7	0.3	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchant Wholesalers - Nondurable Goods	29.1	29.1	29.0	-0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail Trade	195.4	194.7	192.0	0.4	1.8	487.92	450.25	30.1	29.7	16.21	15.16
Food and Beverage Stores	36.5	36.1	36.0	0.9	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Merchandise Stores	39.1	39.2	37.4	-0.3	4.6	409.66	382.83	30.3	30.7	13.52	12.47
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	75.9	75.6	72.7	0.5	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utilities	7.4	7.4	7.5	-0.1	-0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and Warehousing	68.5	68.1	65.2	0.5	5.1	822.85	744.48	35.0	36.0	23.51	20.68
<b>Information</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Publishing Industries	15.1	15.2	15.4	-0.5	-2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telecommunications	8.1	8.2	8.5	-1.1	-4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>147.7</b>	<b>148.6</b>	<b>147.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and Insurance	118.8	119.5	118.6	-0.6	0.1	1,246.27	1,208.39	37.8	37.4	32.97	32.31
Credit Intermediation	46.8	47.0	48.3	-0.4	-3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other	17.7	17.5	17.6	0.8	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance Carriers and Related	54.3	54.9	52.6	-1.1	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	28.9	29.2	28.6	-0.8	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>332.1</b>	<b>330.3</b>	<b>325.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	144.3	143.5	141.0	0.5	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Services	15.9	16.0	15.8	-0.7	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural, Engineering, and Related	19.9	19.9	19.5	0.0	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer Systems Design	34.1	33.6	34.1	1.5	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management of Companies and Enterprises	74.0	73.3	74.2	0.9	-0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative and Support Services	113.9	113.4	110.0	0.4	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employment Services	49.1	48.9	49.4	0.4	-0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>329.4</b>	<b>329.6</b>	<b>328.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational Services	40.9	40.8	39.8	0.2	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Care and Social Assistance	288.5	288.8	288.5	-0.1	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambulatory Health Care	90.4	90.4	91.7	0.0	-1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	68.1	67.8	66.6	0.4	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	59.3	59.7	60.5	-0.6	-2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social Assistance	70.8	70.9	69.6	-0.2	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>204.6</b>	<b>204.3</b>	<b>198.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	42.5	41.8	40.9	1.6	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accommodation and Food Services	162.2	162.5	158.0	-0.2	2.6	313.98	298.14	22.3	21.1	14.08	14.13
Food Services and Drinking Places	147.3	147.5	142.7	-0.1	3.2	308.79	289.07	21.9	20.4	14.10	14.17
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repair and Maintenance	14.8	14.9	14.7	-0.8	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	44.3	44.5	43.9	-0.6	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Government</b>	<b>237.0</b>	<b>236.9</b>	<b>232.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government	21.2	21.4	21.4	-0.8	-0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Government	62.3	61.3	59.6	1.7	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Government Education	35.1	34.1	32.6	3.0	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Government	153.4	154.2	151.0	-0.5	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Government Education	77.4	77.9	75.7	-0.7	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, 2018.

# Employer Survey

## Industry

### TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY

#### GOODS-PRODUCING

Mining, Logging, and Construction  
Manufacturing

#### SERVICE-PROVIDING

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

### Duluth-Superior MSA

#### Jobs % Chg. From

	Aug 2018	Jul 2018	Aug 2017	Jul 2018	Aug 2017
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>138,021</b>	<b>137,876</b>	<b>135,714</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>17,754</b>	<b>17,575</b>	<b>17,059</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	9,926	9,675	9,398	2.6	5.6
Manufacturing	7,828	7,900	7,661	-0.9	2.2
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>120,267</b>	<b>120,301</b>	<b>118,655</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	25,350	25,222	24,944	0.5	1.6
Wholesale Trade	3,256	3,244	3,298	0.4	-1.3
Retail Trade	15,901	15,689	15,358	1.4	3.5
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	6,193	6,289	6,288	-1.5	-1.5
Information	1,309	1,310	1,337	-0.1	-2.1
Financial Activities	6,061	6,081	6,006	-0.3	0.9
Professional and Business Services	8,160	8,245	8,256	-1.0	-1.2
Educational and Health Services	31,533	31,709	31,147	-0.6	1.2
Leisure and Hospitality	16,169	16,258	15,954	-0.5	1.3
Other Services	6,883	6,943	6,692	-0.9	2.9
Government	24,802	24,533	24,319	1.1	2.0

### Rochester MSA

#### Jobs % Chg. From

	Aug 2018	Jul 2018	Aug 2017	Jul 2018	Aug 2017
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>121,942</b>	<b>122,234</b>	<b>122,403</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>15,951</b>	<b>15,873</b>	<b>15,986</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	4,952	4,933	5,109	0.4	-3.1
Manufacturing	10,999	10,940	10,877	0.5	1.1
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>105,991</b>	<b>106,361</b>	<b>106,417</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	17,588	17,945	17,890	-2.0	-1.7
Wholesale Trade	2,743	2,755	2,706	-0.4	1.4
Retail Trade	12,025	12,309	12,541	-2.3	-4.1
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	2,820	2,881	2,643	-2.1	6.7
Information	1,905	1,915	1,909	-0.5	-0.2
Financial Activities	2,818	2,829	2,854	-0.4	-1.3
Professional and Business Services	5,675	5,793	5,579	-2.0	1.7
Educational and Health Services	48,580	48,627	49,557	-0.1	-2.0
Leisure and Hospitality	12,186	12,234	11,710	-0.4	4.1
Other Services	4,039	4,060	3,978	-0.5	1.5
Government	13,200	12,958	12,940	1.9	2.0

# Employer Survey

## Industry

### TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY

#### GOODS-PRODUCING

Mining, Logging, and Construction  
Manufacturing

#### SERVICE-PROVIDING

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

### St. Cloud MSA

#### Jobs % Chg. From

	Aug 2018	Jul 2018	Aug 2017	Jul 2018	Aug 2017
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>111,491</b>	<b>110,932</b>	<b>109,520</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>23,914</b>	<b>23,946</b>	<b>22,816</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	7,680	7,723	7,427	-0.6	3.4
Manufacturing	16,234	16,223	15,389	0.1	5.5
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>87,577</b>	<b>86,986</b>	<b>86,704</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	22,117	22,087	22,416	0.1	-1.3
Wholesale Trade	4,850	4,887	4,693	-0.8	3.3
Retail Trade	13,123	13,024	13,855	0.8	-5.3
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	4,144	4,176	3,868	-0.8	7.1
Information	1,520	1,523	1,582	-0.2	-3.9
Financial Activities	5,487	5,508	5,545	-0.4	-1.0
Professional and Business Services	9,010	8,986	9,065	0.3	-0.6
Educational and Health Services	22,018	21,977	21,104	0.2	4.3
Leisure and Hospitality	9,510	9,278	9,281	2.5	2.5
Other Services	4,002	4,019	3,897	-0.4	2.7
Government	13,913	13,608	13,814	2.2	0.7

### Mankato MSA

#### Jobs % Chg. From

	Aug 2018	Jul 2018	Aug 2017	Jul 2018	Aug 2017
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>58,732</b>	<b>57,694</b>	<b>56,335</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>10,902</b>	<b>10,910</b>	<b>10,473</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>47,830</b>	<b>46,784</b>	<b>45,862</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale Trade	--	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	--	--	--	--	--
Information	--	--	--	--	--
Financial Activities	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and Health Services	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services	--	--	--	--	--
Government	9,160	8,137	8,369	12.6	9.5

# Employer Survey

## Industry

### TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY

#### GOODS-PRODUCING

Mining, Logging, and Construction  
Manufacturing

#### SERVICE-PROVIDING

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

### Fargo-Moorhead MSA

#### Jobs % Chg. From

	Aug 2018	Jul 2018	Aug 2017	Jul 2018	Aug 2017
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>141,960</b>	<b>141,353</b>	<b>140,305</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>20,341</b>	<b>20,375</b>	<b>19,783</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	10,213	10,268	9,915	-0.5	3.0
Manufacturing	10,128	10,107	9,868	0.2	2.6
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>121,619</b>	<b>120,978</b>	<b>120,522</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	30,201	29,787	30,051	1.4	0.5
Wholesale Trade	9,014	9,063	8,998	-0.5	0.2
Retail Trade	15,487	15,076	15,560	2.7	-0.5
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	5,700	5,648	5,493	0.9	3.0
Information	3,095	3,082	3,133	0.4	-1.2
Financial Activities	11,515	11,523	11,256	-0.1	2.3
Professional and Business Services	16,073	16,323	16,102	-1.5	-0.2
Educational and Health Services	25,023	24,954	24,086	0.3	3.9
Leisure and Hospitality	13,984	13,832	14,106	1.1	-0.9
Other Services	5,481	5,499	5,424	-0.3	1.1
Government	16,247	15,978	16,364	1.7	-0.7

### Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA

#### Jobs % Chg. From

	Aug 2018	Jul 2018	Aug 2017	Jul 2018	Aug 2017
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>54,852</b>	<b>54,909</b>	<b>54,620</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>8,012</b>	<b>8,026</b>	<b>7,730</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	3,476	3,502	3,371	-0.7	3.1
Manufacturing	4,536	4,524	4,359	0.3	4.1
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>46,840</b>	<b>46,883</b>	<b>46,890</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	11,365	11,378	11,451	-0.1	-0.8
Wholesale Trade	1,805	1,814	1,858	-0.5	-2.9
Retail Trade	7,288	7,375	7,426	-1.2	-1.9
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	2,272	2,189	2,167	3.8	4.9
Information	559	556	572	0.5	-2.3
Financial Activities	1,916	1,920	1,897	-0.2	1.0
Professional and Business Services	3,375	3,362	3,296	0.4	2.4
Educational and Health Services	9,710	9,806	9,604	-1.0	1.1
Leisure and Hospitality	6,275	6,216	6,071	1.0	3.4
Other Services	1,932	1,945	1,962	-0.7	-1.5
Government	11,708	11,700	12,037	0.1	-2.7

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, and North Dakota Job Service, 2018.

# Minnesota Economic Indicators

## Highlights

The **Minnesota Index** continued its hot pace in August, racing to a 0.5 percent increase. The index was up despite no change in wage and salary employment in August. Another small drop in the unemployment rate and a robust jump in average weekly manufacturing hours kept the index humming along.

The average monthly gain over the last 39 years is 0.2 percent. The 0.5 percent average monthly increase since May indicates that Minnesota's economy expanded at over twice the normal rate during the summer. Minnesota's index is up 1.9 percent since April while the U.S. index, which advanced 0.2 percent in August, is up only 0.9 percent over the same four month period. Minnesota's index has increased 4.1 percent since last August while the U.S. index has lagged behind, advancing by 2.9 percent over the last 12 months.

Minnesota's adjusted **Wage and Salary Employment** took a breather in August, remaining essentially unchanged. Private employers cut 1,200 jobs in August while public sector payroll increased 1,000 jobs for a net loss of 200 jobs. Job cutbacks in the private sector were in Service-Providing industries as Goods-Producing industries added jobs for the fifth month in a row. Construction employment was up for the fifth straight month but Manufacturing payrolls decreased for the first time in eight months. Job cutbacks were heaviest in Educational and Health Services, Manufacturing, and Trade,

Transportation, and Utilities.

Minnesota's unadjusted over-the-year job growth retreated in August to 1.5 percent compared to 1.8 percent nationwide. Through the first eight months of the year Minnesota has averaged 1.1 percent over-the-year growth. Over-the-year job growth nationally has average 1.7 percent through August.

**Online Help-Wanted Ads** inched down in August to 128,000, decreasing by 2.1 percent. U.S. job postings also slipped, falling 1.0 percent. Job postings online as compiled by the Conference Board are down slightly this year compared to 2016-2017 levels, but job vacancies measured by Minnesota's Job Vacancy Survey (JVS) hit an all-time high in the second quarter this year. The recently released JVS data show that there were 142,300 job vacancies which works out to 0.6 unemployed persons for each vacancy. This ratio was down from the 0.9 ratio in 2017 and is another gauge of just how tight the state's labor market has become.

Minnesota's **Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI)** which reports the results of a survey of purchasing managers in Minnesota by researchers at Creighton University in Omaha rose to 61.9 in August after having declined the previous two months. The index provides an early indicator of where Minnesota's economy is headed over the next three to six months. August's solid 61.9 reading suggest that the state's economy will continue to expand at a faster-than-normal clip for the rest of 2018.

Adjusted average weekly **Manufacturing Hours** spiked up to 41.6 hours. This was the highest factory workweek since February 2014. Higher manufacturing hours were expected given the uptick in manufacturing hiring during the last 12 months. Average weekly **Manufacturing Earnings**

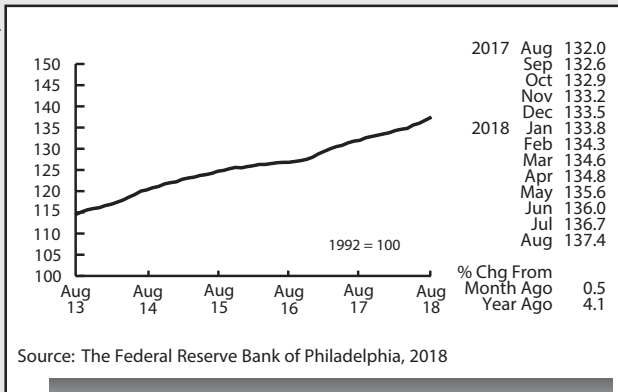
adjusted for inflation and seasonality also jumped sharply reaching an all-time high of \$900.14. Real factory earnings were up 4.1 percent compared to a year ago suggesting that manufacturers are raising wages to attract workers in addition to adding overtime work.

The **Minnesota Leading Index** remained at an elevated level, climbing to 2.5 in August, its highest reading since April 2017. Minnesota's leading index was higher than the national leading index for the fourth straight month, suggesting that the state's economy will likely expand faster than the U.S. economy through the last four months of the year.

Adjusted **Residential Building Permits** skyrocketed to 4,176 in August, the 13th highest monthly total recorded since 1970. The jump was fueled mainly by a large increase in apartment permits. Minnesota accounted for 7 percent of all apartment building permits issued in the U.S. in August. Minnesota home builders have taken out 2.1 percent of all U.S. home-building permits through the first eight months of the year. That is slightly higher than the state's 1.9 percent share of U.S. population.

Adjusted **Initial Claims for Unemployment Benefits (UB)** hardly changed in August for the third consecutive month. Employers are hanging on to their workers as business is good, and finding new workers is a challenge in the tight job market. Total initial claims for the year are running 0.9 percent lower than last year through the first eight months of the year.

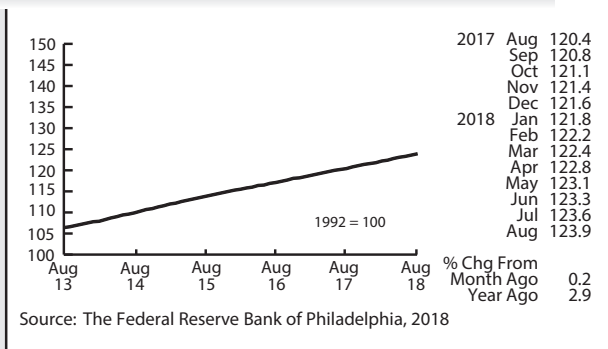
by Dave Senf



Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 2018

## Minnesota Index

## United States Index

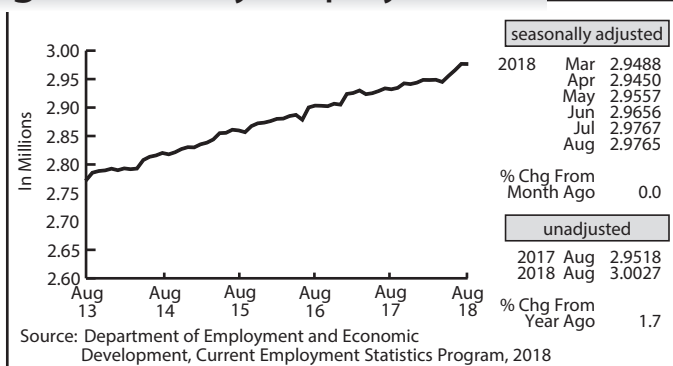


Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 2018

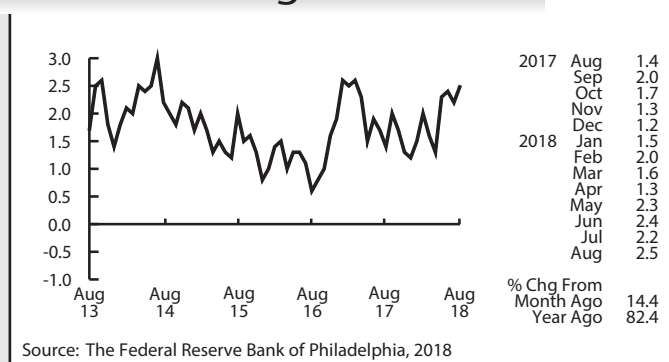
Note: All data except for Minnesota's PMI have been seasonally adjusted. See the feature article in the Minnesota Employment Review, May 2010, for more information on the Minnesota Index.

# Minnesota Economic Indicators

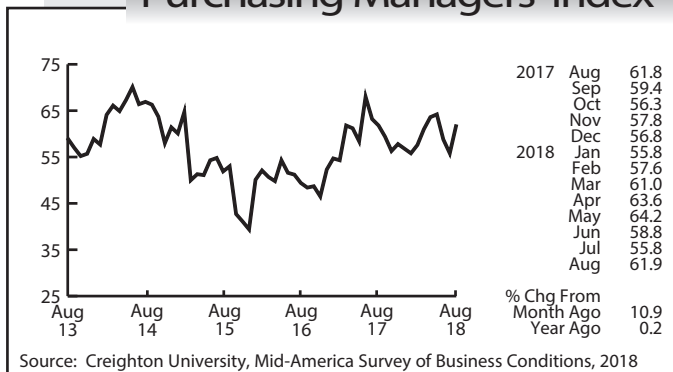
## Wage and Salary Employment



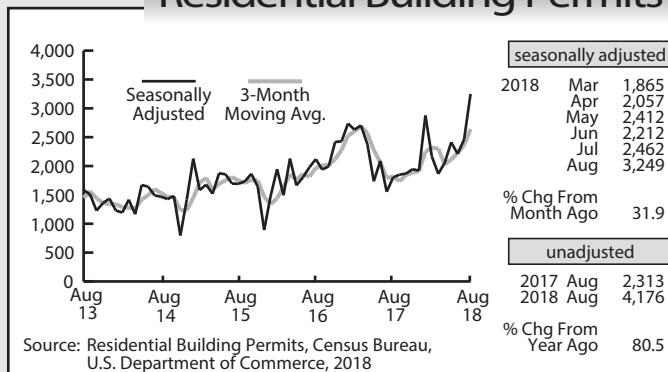
## Minnesota Leading Index



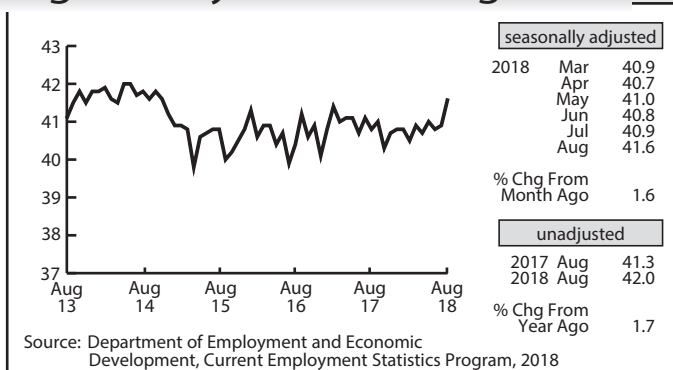
## Purchasing Managers' Index



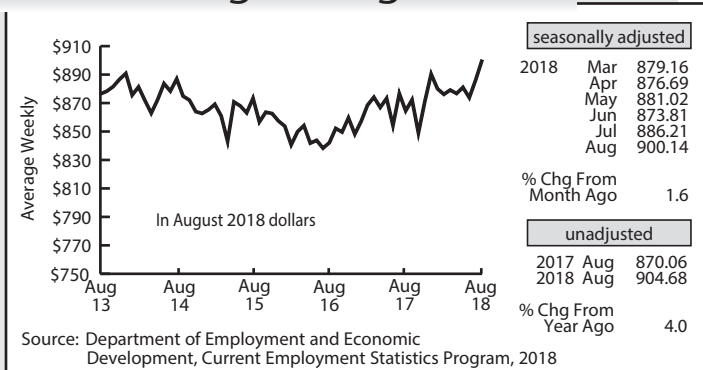
## Residential Building Permits



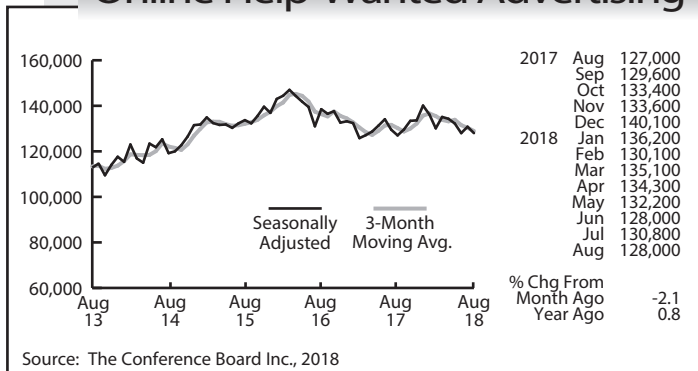
## Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours



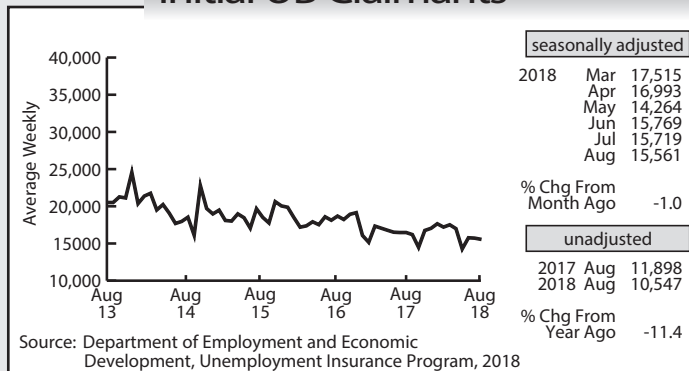
## Manufacturing Earnings



## Online Help-Wanted Advertising



## Initial UB Claimants



# Review

Minnesota Employment



## DEED

### Labor Market Information Office

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332 Minnesota Street, Suite E200  
St. Paul, MN 55101-1351  
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### Labor Market Information

#### Help Line:

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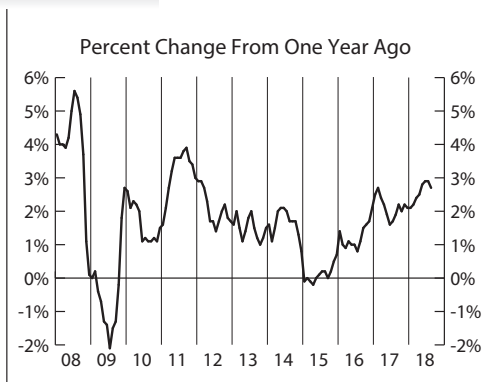
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## U.S. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.2 percent in August on a seasonally adjusted basis, the same increase as in July the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Increases in the indices for shelter and energy were the main contributors to the increase. The energy index increased 1.9 percent in August; a 3.0-percent increase in the gasoline index was the largest factor, but the other energy component indices also rose.

The all items index rose 2.7 percent for the 12 months ending August, a smaller increase than the 2.9 percent increase for the 12 months ending July.

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



For more information  
on the U.S. CPI  
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## The Last Word

### What's Available for Minnesota Innovators

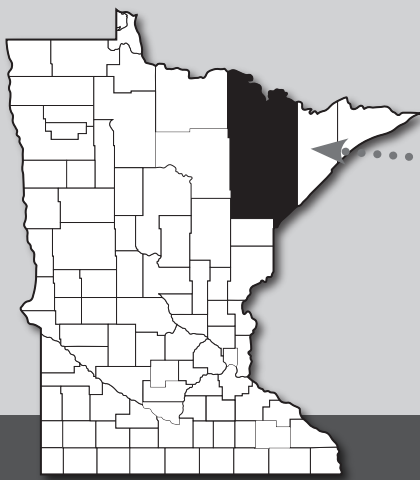
Check out DEED's many resources and support ([mn.gov/deed/business/innovatemn/resources/](http://mn.gov/deed/business/innovatemn/resources/)) to help startups and existing firms of all sizes.

Check out the tabs for more about:

- DEED programs and services
- Higher education and research institutions
- Associations and trade groups
- Angel investor groups and funds
- Networking and mentoring groups
- Accelerators, support services and space providers
- Competitions and events

For more about innovation in Minnesota visit our #InnovateMN ([mn.gov/deed/business/innovatemn/](http://mn.gov/deed/business/innovatemn/)) section.





# County Snapshot St. Louis

## Past

Named after the St. Louis River that flows through the county's southeast corner, St. Louis County was established in 1856. Much of the county's population has a link to the mining, timber, and shipping industry. Mining is of considerable importance to the county and the country, as it's been said that the United States couldn't have won WWII without the ore mined on the Iron Range and the shipbuilding at the shipyards in Duluth-Superior Harbor. Even today 85 percent of the country's domestic iron is produced by the area's iron mines.

## Future

While population and workforce growth has been flat for some time, the labor force is expected to decline by 5.6 percent by 2030. This decline could have a long-lasting impact if investments by existing or new companies are curtailed by a lack of workers. Nevertheless, employers in the county have managed to expand payrolls since the recession ended and by 2015 had fully regained the number of jobs lost. Despite little or no labor force growth, the economy continues to add jobs and shows no signs of stopping.

## Economy

2017 Estimates	St. Louis County	Minnesota
Population	200,000	5,576,606
Labor Force	101,991	3,063,604
Average Unemployment	4.8%	3.60%
Median Household Income (2016)	\$49,395	\$63,217
Cost of Living, Individual	\$27,575	\$31,656
Cost of Living, Average Family	\$47,076	\$57,624

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, DEED LAUS, American Community Survey, DEED COL

## Industry

Top Employing Industries	2017			2012-2017	
	Number of Firms	Number of Jobs	Average Wage	Change in Jobs	Change in Wages
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>5,260</b>	<b>98,009</b>	<b>\$44,564</b>	<b>4,576</b>	<b>\$4,784</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,218	17,932	\$36,972	606	\$3,744
Leisure and Hospitality	688	11,984	\$17,264	758	\$3,224
Educational and Health Services	749	33,932	\$48,828	1,225	\$6,344
Manufacturing	213	4,471	\$53,820	-146	\$3,484

Source: DEED's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

## Trends

Since peaking in 1960, the population of the county has been consistent since 1990 at roughly 200,000 residents. Much like the population, the labor force has also remained stable, after growing from 94,000 workers in 1990 to 100,000 by 1995. The number of available workers in 2017 was roughly 102,000. Unemployment rates have fallen in recent years after peaking at 9.1 percent during the recession. The rate fell to 4.8 percent in 2017, just slightly higher than historic norms for an expanding business cycle.

The highly concentrated Health Care and Social Assistance industry provides more than a quarter of all jobs in the county, easily the largest employing industry. Average annual wages in the Health Care industry are also unusually high, at just over than \$50,000 per year, which was much higher than the average for all jobs in the county (\$44,460). Retail Trade is the second largest industry with about 12,000 jobs at 843 business establishments.

Mining, while synonymous with the iron range, is the 11th largest industry, but the second highest paying industry. Its 3,279 jobs provide an average annual wage of more than \$88,000 per year, double the average for the overall economy in the county.



# CountySnapshot Scott

## Past

Scott County, located southwest of the Twin-Cities and inner-ring suburbs, was established in 1853 and named in honor of General Winfield Scott. The county is home to the Shakopee-Mdewakanton Indian Reservation and Mystic Lake Casino. The area of Scott County, as well as much of southern Minnesota, was opened for settlement by the Mendota and Traverse des Sioux treaties in the early 1850s, which resulted in removing and placing Dakota Indians on reservations in northern Minnesota and opening lands to European settlers who utilized the Minnesota River and ox cart trails for fur trading, lumbering, and farming.

## Future

With the continued development of the exurbs, Scott County is projected to increase its population significantly over the next 20 years. By 2040 the county's population is projected to be 187,905, an increase of 35,000 residents and a 22.9 percent growth rate over the 20 year period. Unlike other areas of the state that are affected by stagnate population growth and an aging population, Scott County is expected to grow its labor force over the next decade, with an estimated increase of 4,000 potential workers between the ages of 25 to 44.

## Economy

2017 Estimates	Scott County	Minnesota
Population	145,827	5,576,606
Labor Force	81,154	3,063,604
Average Unemployment	3.0%	3.6%
Median Household Income (2016)	\$90,198	\$63,217
Cost of Living, Individual	\$34,170	\$31,656
Cost of Living, Average Family	\$61,422	\$57,624

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, DEED LAUS, American Community Survey, DEED COL

## Industry

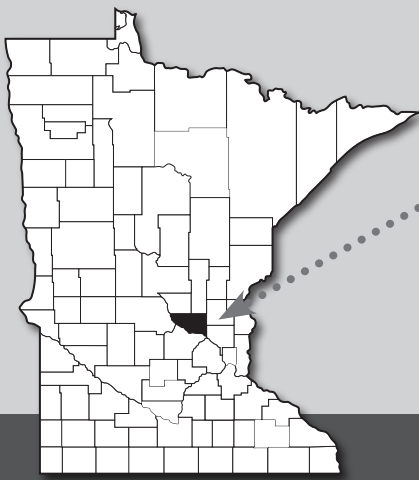
Top Employing Industries	2017			2012-2017	
	Number of Firms	Number of Jobs	Average Wage	Change in Jobs	Change in Wages
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>3,102</b>	<b>53,163</b>	<b>\$48,048</b>	<b>11,449</b>	<b>\$4,732</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	619	13,939	\$39,988	6,384	\$2,340
Leisure and Hospitality	286	9,071	\$28,756	-275	\$3,796
Educational and Health Services	302	8,556	\$46,800	651	\$6,292
Manufacturing	176	6,386	\$76,596	1,611	\$15,964

Source: DEED's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

## Trends

The population in the county has experienced a 63 percent growth rate since 2000, with an increase of 56,329 people, making it the fastest growing county in the state. This population increase has also resulted in an increase of nearly 20,000 people to the county's labor force in the same time frame. With its proximity to the Twin-Cities, the county is an exporter of labor, with 53,196 people living in the county but working outside the county boundary and only 23,274 people coming in from outside the county to work within Scott County. Meanwhile, 16,156 people work and reside in the county.

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities is the leading supersector of employment with nearly 14,000 jobs and 619 firms. The Manufacturing sector in the county has gained 1,611 jobs since 2012, and now employs 6,386 people with an average annual wage of \$76,596. This wage is \$28,500 more than the annual average wage for all industries in the county and highlights the importance of this sector to the county's economy



# CountySnapshot Sherburne

## Past

Located in central Minnesota between the Twin-Cities and St. Cloud, Sherburne County was established in 1856 with Elk River designated as its county seat. By 1870 there were 2,050 residents in the county with much of the commerce in the county utilizing the ox cart trails and the Mississippi River, which creates the county's southern border. With the introduction of railroads came population increases and increased economic activity with population expanding to nearly 8,000 by the turn of the 20th century and population stability through the 1950s.

## Future

Despite considerable recent population growth, the county is expected to slow down in gaining new residents. Based on population projections from the Minnesota State Demographic Center, the population is expected to surpass 101,000 people by 2040, a 7.2 percent growth rate—which is much less than the 22.1 percent growth rate experienced in the county since 2000. While the population grows, the labor force is expected to remain stable as an aging population retires from the workforce. However, an increase of 1,370 people in the labor force between the ages of 25 and 44 is projected, helping replace those retirees in the county.

## Economy

2017 Estimates	Sherburne County	Minnesota
Population	94,570	5,576,606
Labor Force	50,681	3,063,604
Average Unemployment	3.9%	3.6%
Median Household Income (2016)	\$78,081	\$63,217
Cost of Living, Individual	\$35,965	\$31,656
Cost of Living, Average Family	\$62,184	\$57,624

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, DEED LAUS, American Community Survey, DEED COL

## Industry

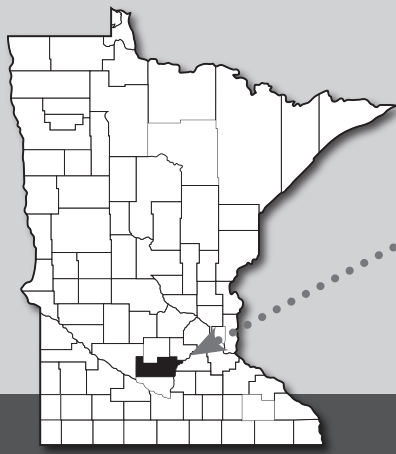
Top Employing Industries	2017			2012-2017	
	Number of Firms	Number of Jobs	Average Wage	Change in Jobs	Change in Wages
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>25,601</b>	<b>\$43,836</b>	<b>2,394</b>	<b>\$4,784</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	347	6,061	\$45,136	546	\$3,484
Educational and Health Services	202	5,871	\$42,796	-483	\$6,656
Manufacturing	149	3,702	\$56,784	765	\$5,408
Leisure and Hospitality	152	2,338	\$14,508	311	\$3,016

Source: DEED's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

## Trends

Again, because of its proximity to the Twin Cities and the development of exurbs, Sherburne County was the third fastest growing county in Minnesota. Since 2000 it has added 30,153 residents, a 46.8 percent increase, and now has 94,570 residents. This population increase resulted in an increase of 9,157 people in its labor force since 2002, a 22.1 percent increase, substantially more than the 7.1 percent increase to the labor force that the state of Minnesota experienced during that time.

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was the leading supersector in the county's economy with 347 businesses providing 6,061 covered jobs in the county with an annual average wage of \$43,836. There had been a gain of 2,394 jobs in the county since 2012 with Manufacturing adding 765 jobs with an average annual wage of \$56,784, substantially more than the average annual wage for all industries. However, the Educational and Health Services sector recorded a decrease of nearly 500 jobs since 2012 but still has about 23 percent of all jobs in the county.



# CountySnapshot Sibley

## Past

Sibley County was named after Henry Hastings Sibley, the first governor of Minnesota, and established in 1853. Despite being a part of the Minneapolis and St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area, the county has a much smaller population base with only 14,869 residents. The population in the county has remained remarkably consistent as it had 15,199 residents in 1890 and has never surpassed 17,000 people.

## Future

Much like the historical population trend, the future population is projected to remain stable. With a slight decrease in residents by 2040 it is projected to have only 13,831 people. Unlike other counties in the TwinCities MSA, population increases are not expected which will limit the potential for an economic expansion in the county. However, the cost of living in the county is lower than the state average with a yearly salary of \$29,145 needed to match the basic needs budget for an individual and a family income of \$49,421 needed to provide for the basic needs of an average family - two wage earners, 1 full-time, 1 part-time, with one child. This relatively low cost of living could be attractive to those living in higher cost-of-living areas in the metro and help to increase the population of Sibley County and build the economic base of the county.

## Economy

2017 Estimates	Sibley County	Minnesota
Population	14,869	5,576,606
Labor Force	8,533	3,063,604
Average Unemployment	3.7%	3.6%
Median Household Income (2016)	\$59,596	\$63,217
Cost of Living, Individual	\$29,145	\$31,656
Cost of Living, Average Family	\$49,421	\$57,624

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, DEED LAUS, American Community Survey, DEED COL

## Industry

Top Employing Industries	2017			2012-2017	
	Number of Firms	Number of Jobs	Average Wage	Change in Jobs	Change in Wages
Total, All Industries	391	4,409	\$38,636	-158	\$4,368
Educational and Health Services	37	1,025	\$32,604	-28	\$2,184
Natural Resources and Mining	33	776	\$49,296	68	\$11,492
Manufacturing	22	744	\$45,968	-128	-\$1,300
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	100	730	\$33,332	-55	\$5,876

Source: DEED's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

## Trends

There are 4,409 jobs in Sibley County and 391 firms. The leading supersector of employment is Educational and Health Services with 1,025 jobs, nearly 25 percent of all employment in the county. Since 2012 the county has lost 158 jobs. From its proximity to Minneapolis and its suburbs, the county is an exporter of labor with nearly 5,000 people living in the county but working elsewhere. Only 1,840 people work in the county who live elsewhere. Meanwhile, 2,143 people live and work in Sibley County.

by Erik White