



## Miscellaneous Manufacturing in the Metro – NAICS 339

Exactly two years ago Minnesota Employment Review ran an article titled, “Distinguishing Industries in the Twin Cities.” Back then, and still today, Miscellaneous Manufacturing is one of the Metro Area’s most distinguishing industry sectors.

What makes Miscellaneous Manufacturing so distinguishing in the Metro Area?

- With nearly 600 establishments supplying just over 18,600 jobs, Miscellaneous Manufacturing is the Metro Area’s third largest-employing manufacturing subsector (see Table 1).
- Where the Metro Area makes up 60.9 percent of the state’s total employment and 53.2 percent of the state’s total manufacturing

employment, it makes up 75.3 percent of the state’s total employment in Miscellaneous Manufacturing.

- It is the 24th largest employing industry sector of 92 total industries.
- With a location quotient of 2.5, Miscellaneous Manufacturing employment is much more concentrated in the Metro Area than the United States overall. A location quotient of 1.2 typically implies the exporting of goods and services.
- The total payroll for Miscellaneous Manufacturing is \$1.4 billion, which is the 19th highest total payroll of 92 total industries.
- The average annual wage for Miscellaneous Manufacturing, \$77,324, is

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**Table 1. Manufacturing Employment in the Metro Area, 2017**

Industry	Number of Jobs	Share of Jobs	Number of Firms	Total Payroll (\$1,000s)	Average Annual Wage
Total, All Industries	1,738,403	100.0%	79,646	\$109,343,360	\$62,920
Manufacturing	169,594	9.8%	4,079	\$12,986,256	\$76,544
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	35,756	21.1%	328	\$3,735,974	\$104,468
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	24,565	14.5%	804	\$1,571,438	\$63,960
<b>Miscellaneous Manufacturing</b>	<b>18,602</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>\$1,437,478</b>	<b>\$77,324</b>
Machinery Manufacturing	16,826	9.9%	375	\$1,359,260	\$80,756
Printing and Related Support Activities	14,155	8.3%	417	\$929,636	\$65,676
Food Manufacturing	10,966	6.5%	268	\$543,346	\$49,504
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	9,805	5.8%	192	\$599,428	\$61,152
Chemical Manufacturing	8,089	4.8%	177	\$749,443	\$92,664
Wood Product Manufacturing	4,686	2.8%	105	\$283,619	\$60,528
Paper Manufacturing	4,461	2.6%	72	\$315,301	\$70,668
All Other Manufacturing Subsectors	21,680	12.8%	750	\$1,461,333	N/A

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

22.9 percent higher than the average annual wage for the total of all industries. In other words, the typical worker in Miscellaneous Manufacturing makes over \$14,400 more per year than the typical worker overall in the Metro Area.

- Miscellaneous Manufacturing includes a number of highly-specialized industries with numerous types of occupations and career pathways.

### Defining the Miscellaneous

Now that we’ve discovered how unique and distinguishing Miscellaneous Manufacturing is in the Metro Area, it’s important to know what it includes. According to the Office of Management and Budget’s North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), industries in Miscellaneous Manufacturing make a wide range of products that cannot readily be classified in other specific manufacturing subsectors. Processes used by establishments within Miscellaneous Manufacturing also vary significantly. Because of this, industries in this subsector are defined by what is made rather than how it is made.

Establishments in Miscellaneous Manufacturing are organized into two major industries: Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing and Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing. Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing makes up the bulk, 77.5 percent, of the Metro Area’s total Miscellaneous Manufacturing employment. As of 2017, 255 Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing establishments supplied 14,421

jobs. With 338 establishments supplying 4,181 jobs, Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing makes up the remaining 22.5 percent of employment in Miscellaneous Manufacturing.

And miscellaneous manufacturing it is. Zooming in on Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing, specific industries include:

- Sign Manufacturing
- All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing (includes Gasket, Packing, and Sealing Device Manufacturing; Musical Instrument Manufacturing; Broom, Brush, and Mop Manufacturing; and Burial Casket Manufacturing)
- Sporting and Athletic Goods Manufacturing
- Doll, Toy, and Game Manufacturing
- Office Supplies (except Paper) Manufacturing
- Jewelry Manufacturing

Between 2012 and 2017 Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing (3391) grew by 4.8 percent, adding over 660 jobs. Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing (3399) witnessed more robust growth during this period, growing by 23.7 percent – equivalent to just over 800 jobs. Zooming in on Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing, all industries witnessed employment growth in the Metro Area between 2012 and 2017, except for Office Supplies (except Paper) Manufacturing. Growth was especially high in All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing (316 jobs), Sporting and Athletic Goods Manufacturing (232 jobs), and Sign Manufacturing (190 jobs) (see Table 2).

**Table 2. Miscellaneous Manufacturing Employment in the Metro Area, 2017**

Industry (NAICS)	Number of Jobs	Share of Jobs	Number of Firms	Average Annual Wage	2012 – 2017 Job Change	
					Numeric	Percent
Total, All Industries	1,738,403	100.0%	79,646	\$62,920	147,425	9.3%
Manufacturing (31)	169,594	9.8%	4,079	\$76,544	7,327	4.5%
<b>Miscellaneous Manufacturing (339)</b>	<b>18,602</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>\$77,324</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>8.5%</b>
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing (3391)	14,421	77.5%	255	\$83,252	662	4.8%
Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing (3399)	4,181	22.5%	338	\$56,680	802	23.7%
Sign Manufacturing (33995)	1,524	36.5%	91	\$59,644	190	14.2%
All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing (33999)	1,403	33.6%	167	\$53,820	316	29.1%
Sporting and Athletic Goods Manufacturing (33992)	663	15.9%	27	\$55,692	232	53.8%
Doll, Toy, and Game Manufacturing (33993)	57	1.4%	8	\$75,348	14	32.6%
Office Supplies (except Paper) Manufacturing (33994)	57	1.4%	4	\$41,288	-10	-14.9%

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

## Miscellaneous Growth in the Metro Area

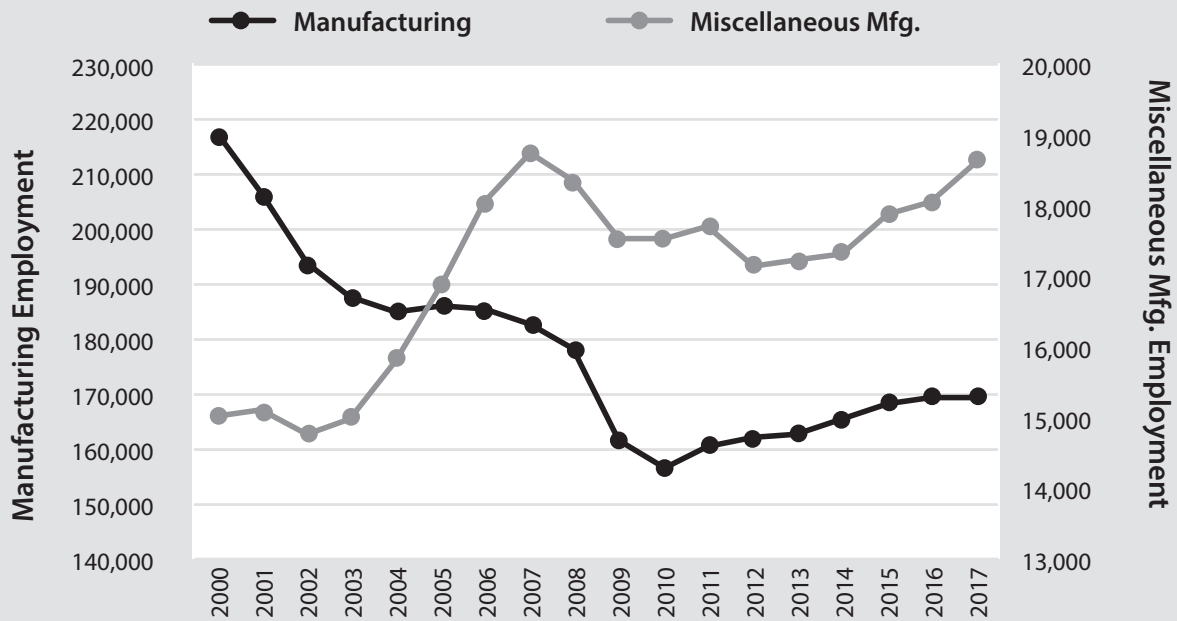
Analyzing employment trends since 2000 reveals a much more interesting picture for Miscellaneous Manufacturing in the Metro Area. For example, between 2002 and 2007 this subsector experienced extremely rapid growth. More specifically, the subsector added just under 4,000 jobs during that five year span of time, expanding by 27.0 percent. This was during a period when total manufacturing employment in the Metro Area contracted by over 11,300 jobs or 5.8 percent.

Over the following five year span of time, between 2007 and 2012, Miscellaneous Manufacturing shed just over 1,600 jobs, contracting by 8.6 percent. This was a steeper decline than the total labor market where employment fell by 2.0 percent, but less severe than all of Manufacturing where employment fell by 11.1 percent. Clearly, Miscellaneous Manufacturing felt the negative impacts of the Great Recession.

As mentioned earlier, employment in Miscellaneous Manufacturing has resumed growth in the past five years of annual employment data. In fact, its growth rate of 8.5 percent between 2012 and 2017 was nearly double that of Manufacturing as a whole (see Figure 1).



**Figure 1. Manufacturing Trends in the Metro, 2000-2017**



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

## Miscellaneous Importance to the Metro Area and Minnesota

While miscellaneous in name and make-up, there is nothing miscellaneous about the importance of Miscellaneous Manufacturing to the Metro Area and the State of Minnesota. As of annual 2017, Minnesota ranked 8th in the nation for having the most employment in Miscellaneous Manufacturing. For reference, Minnesota ranked 14th in the nation for overall manufacturing employment, and 17th in the nation for total employment across all industries. Zooming in, the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) ranked 3rd in 2017 for having the most Miscellaneous Manufacturing employment out of the nation's 30 largest MSAs. The region fell behind only the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim MSA and the Chicago-Naperville-Elgin MSA. The Boston-Cambridge-Newton MSA came in 4th, more than 8,000 jobs behind the Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA.<sup>1</sup>

Miscellaneous Manufacturing consists of a wide range of occupations requiring a wide range of educational

attainment. Because of this, there are countless educational and career pathways that individuals can take offer gainful employment within this broad industry sector. For example, one could start out as a team assembler making a median hourly wage of \$15.77, work up to become a manufacturing inspector making a median hourly wage of \$19.91, and then eventually become a production supervisor making a median hourly wage of \$31.01. This career pathway can be started with a high school diploma or equivalent with additional certifications and on-the-job training completed throughout.

Individuals could also aim for higher education in fields such as industrial engineering or biomedical engineering and work in medical device design and implementation. Or become machinists and CNC Operators actually putting such medical devices together. Or become Sales Representatives working in clinics and hospitals to sell such devices. The pathways, whether in Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing, Sign Manufacturing, Sports and Athletic Goods Manufacturing, and other sectors are endless.

by Tim O'Neill

**Table 3. Miscellaneous Manufacturing Jobs in the Metro Area**

Occupation	Number of Jobs	Median Wage	Qtr. 2 2018 Job Vacancies	Demand	Typical Education Required
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing	23,720	\$33.16	644	High	High school diploma or equivalent
Team Assemblers	18,020	\$15.77	377	High	High school diploma or equivalent
Supervisors of Production Workers	6,320	\$31.01	149	High	High school diploma or equivalent
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	5,660	\$19.91	124	Above Average	High school diploma or equivalent
Ophthalmic Laboratory Technicians	670	\$14.91	20	Average	High school diploma or equivalent
Dental Laboratory Technicians	560	\$19.53	N/A	Average	High school diploma or equivalent
Medical Appliance Technicians	470	\$16.27	N/A	Average	High school diploma or equivalent
Machinists	6,880	\$25.40	167	High	Postsecondary non-degree award
Industrial Engineers	6,450	\$43.79	327	High	Bachelor's degree
Biomedical Engineers	1,240	\$51.86	32	Below Average	Bachelor's degree


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Occupation-Industry Matrix, DEED Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), DEED Job Vacancy Survey (JVS), DEED Occupations in Demand (OID)

<sup>1</sup>Minnesota Export Statistics, Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED): [mn.gov/deed/data/export-stats/current-past/](http://mn.gov/deed/data/export-stats/current-past/).

# Occupational Employment Statistics Data Tool Guide

In 2018 we rebuilt the Occupational Employment Statistics data tool, the oldest in our suite of tools and the second most heavily used. The new tool allows users to make all selections on one page. It also allows users to choose regions from a Minnesota county map. The tool provides side-by-side comparisons by region of employment and wages for occupations.

This article provides a step-by-step guide on how to navigate the new OES tool.

- 1 Go to <https://mn.gov/deed/data/data-tools/oes/> on the Internet.
- 2 Click on the green “Use the data tool” button. 
- 3 Select as many regions as you want either from the list or the map. Click the “Go” button below the list of regions to apply your selection.
- 4 Look in the table below the region selection. You will find wages for Minnesota, the U.S., and each of the regions you chose for all occupational groups.
- 5 Use the black arrows ► in the left column to see detailed occupations.
- 6 Click the “**Employment**” tab in the black bar above the table to see employment for these regions and occupations.
- 7 To see more data on a specific occupation, click on the occupation name. This will bring you to the Detailed Occupation page for that occupation where you can click on different regions in the “Other Regional Data” to view detailed wage percentiles. You can also link to the Career and Education Explorer tool from the region name in the top box on this page for an in-depth exploration of the occupation.

Occupational Employment Statistics(OES) Wage Data  
Wages Updated to First Quarter, 2018

[Click here for more information on this occupation.](#)

Geography 	Employment	Emp SE*	Percentiles					
			Mean	10th	25th	Median	75th	90th
<a href="#">Duluth MN-WI MSA</a>	30	14	\$29.88/hr	\$22.55/hr	\$26.30/hr	\$30.08/hr	\$34.58/hr	\$37.79/hr
<a href="#">Central Minnesota</a>		1						
<a href="#">EDR 11 - 7 County Twin Cities</a>	150	17	\$28.40/hr	\$20.53/hr	\$24.22/hr	\$28.75/hr	\$32.79/hr	\$37.04/hr
<a href="#">Minnesota</a>	230	26	\$28.56/hr	\$20.75/hr	\$24.62/hr	\$28.83/hr	\$33.11/hr	\$37.15/hr
<a href="#">U S</a>	6,300	221	\$26.49/hr	\$16.58/hr	\$19.71/hr	\$23.76/hr	\$29.94/hr	\$37.96/hr

Here are some other ways to use the tool:

- If you know the occupation you want displayed, you can type it into the “Search for an Occupation” box and click “Search”. Then choose a specific job from the dropdown menu and click “Search” again.
- You can download all of the OES data into an Excel spreadsheet by clicking the “Download” button on the upper right side of the results table.

We always find feedback useful so please email us any thoughts, including complaints, that you have about this tool, and we will do our best to make useful changes.

by *Betty Hjelseth*



# Labor Force Estimates

## County/ Area

County/ Area	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Rate of Unemployment		
	Nov 2018	Oct 2018	Nov 2017	Nov 2018	Oct 2018	Nov 2017	Nov 2018	Oct 2018	Nov 2017	Nov 2018	Oct 2018	Nov 2017
<b>United States ('000s)</b>												
(Seasonally adjusted)	162,821	162,637	160,533	156,803	156,562	153,917	6,018	6,075	6,616	3.7%	3.7%	4.1%
(Unadjusted)	162,665	162,723	160,466	157,015	156,952	154,180	5,650	5,771	6,286	3.5	3.5	3.9
<b>Minnesota</b>												
(Seasonally adjusted)	3,092,089	3,095,093	3,070,156	3,006,763	3,008,962	2,968,697	85,326	86,131	101,459	2.8	2.8	3.3
(Unadjusted)	3,076,659	3,085,916	3,065,061	3,008,799	3,019,265	2,979,474	67,860	66,651	85,587	2.2	2.2	2.8
<b>Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA)*</b>												
Mpls.-St. Paul MSA	2,007,352	2,008,120	1,994,774	1,966,410	1,965,517	1,946,499	40,942	42,603	48,275	2.0	2.1	2.4
Duluth-Superior MSA	144,665	144,286	144,506	140,290	140,365	139,091	4,375	3,921	5,415	3.0	2.7	3.7
Rochester MSA	119,635	121,108	119,463	117,372	118,853	116,840	2,263	2,255	2,623	1.9	1.9	2.2
St. Cloud MSA	112,682	113,060	111,839	110,194	110,691	108,881	2,488	2,369	2,958	2.2	2.1	2.6
Mankato-N Mankato MSA	63,064	63,869	61,517	62,030	62,760	60,344	1,034	1,109	1,173	1.6	1.7	1.9
Fargo-Moorhead MSA	134,967	135,597	137,649	132,379	133,117	134,797	2,588	2,480	2,852	1.9	1.8	2.1
Grand Forks MSA	55,332	55,201	56,108	54,198	54,180	54,793	1,134	1,021	1,315	2.0	1.8	2.3
<b>Region One</b>	<b>46,617</b>	<b>46,979</b>	<b>48,376</b>	<b>45,334</b>	<b>45,891</b>	<b>46,598</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Kittson	2,311	2,356	2,372	2,266	2,317	2,302	45	39	70	1.9	1.7	3.0
Marshall	5,362	5,431	5,690	5,125	5,269	5,332	237	162	358	4.4	3.0	6.3
Norman	3,234	3,311	3,427	3,132	3,216	3,297	102	95	130	3.2	2.9	3.8
Pennington	8,691	8,743	9,113	8,478	8,548	8,825	213	195	288	2.5	2.2	3.2
Polk	16,979	17,102	17,137	16,569	16,716	16,610	410	386	527	2.4	2.3	3.1
Red Lake	2,215	2,218	2,332	2,133	2,158	2,242	82	60	90	3.7	2.7	3.9
Roseau	7,825	7,818	8,305	7,631	7,667	7,990	194	151	315	2.5	1.9	3.8
<b>Region Two</b>	<b>43,109</b>	<b>43,289</b>	<b>43,612</b>	<b>41,453</b>	<b>41,998</b>	<b>41,453</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Beltrami	23,847	23,799	24,371	23,080	23,162	23,317	767	637	1,054	3.2	2.7	4.3
Clearwater	4,563	4,570	4,778	4,302	4,383	4,417	261	187	361	5.7	4.1	7.6
Hubbard	10,173	10,332	9,752	9,722	10,006	9,213	451	326	539	4.4	3.2	5.5
Lake of the Woods	2,208	2,249	2,369	2,108	2,182	2,241	100	67	128	4.5	3.0	5.4
Mahnomen	2,318	2,339	2,342	2,241	2,265	2,265	77	74	77	3.3	3.2	3.3
<b>Region Three</b>	<b>164,734</b>	<b>164,627</b>	<b>163,021</b>	<b>159,071</b>	<b>159,917</b>	<b>156,025</b>	<b>5,663</b>	<b>4,710</b>	<b>6,996</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Aitkin	7,288	7,230	7,181	6,913	7,007	6,758	375	223	423	5.1	3.1	5.9
Carlton	17,900	17,830	17,759	17,356	17,360	17,058	544	470	701	3.0	2.6	3.9
Cook	3,333	3,524	2,840	3,236	3,469	2,723	97	55	117	2.9	1.6	4.1
Itasca	21,530	21,622	21,320	20,463	20,795	20,012	1,067	827	1,308	5.0	3.8	6.1
Koochiching	5,890	5,949	5,917	5,521	5,651	5,499	369	298	418	6.3	5.0	7.1
Lake	5,659	5,785	5,209	5,502	5,664	5,025	157	121	184	2.8	2.1	3.5
St. Louis	103,134	102,687	102,795	100,080	99,971	98,950	3,054	2,716	3,845	3.0	2.6	3.7
City of Duluth	46,471	46,485	45,900	45,436	45,387	44,727	1,035	1,098	1,173	2.2	2.4	2.6
Balance of St. Louis County	56,663	56,202	56,895	54,644	54,584	54,223	2,019	1,618	2,672	3.6	2.9	4.7
<b>Region Four</b>	<b>127,290</b>	<b>128,578</b>	<b>127,815</b>	<b>124,321</b>	<b>125,980</b>	<b>124,226</b>	<b>2,969</b>	<b>2,598</b>	<b>3,589</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Becker	18,793	18,873	18,575	18,287	18,484	17,869	506	389	706	2.7	2.1	3.8
Clay	35,705	36,040	36,548	35,041	35,347	35,743	664	693	805	1.9	1.9	2.2
Douglas	20,645	20,803	20,181	20,162	20,392	19,633	483	411	548	2.3	2.0	2.7
Grant	3,246	3,302	3,325	3,155	3,224	3,220	91	78	105	2.8	2.4	3.2
Otter Tail	31,675	31,986	31,337	30,794	31,272	30,288	881	714	1,049	2.8	2.2	3.3
Pope	6,369	6,451	6,431	6,236	6,338	6,273	133	113	158	2.1	1.8	2.5
Stevens	5,487	5,589	5,758	5,397	5,506	5,662	90	83	96	1.6	1.5	1.7
Traverse	1,797	1,822	1,815	1,756	1,786	1,762	41	36	53	2.3	2.0	2.9
Wilkin	3,573	3,712	3,845	3,493	3,631	3,776	80	81	69	2.2	2.2	1.8
<b>Region Five</b>	<b>85,077</b>	<b>85,809</b>	<b>83,543</b>	<b>81,893</b>	<b>83,574</b>	<b>79,717</b>	<b>3,184</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>3,826</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Cass	15,178	15,456	14,361	14,498	15,052	13,533	680	404	828	4.5	2.6	5.8
Crow Wing	33,184	33,527	31,950	32,062	32,713	30,595	1,122	814	1,355	3.4	2.4	4.2
Morrison	17,540	17,602	17,960	16,859	17,149	17,112	681	453	848	3.9	2.6	4.7
Todd	13,525	13,599	13,103	13,065	13,231	12,594	460	368	509	3.4	2.7	3.9
Wadena	5,650	5,625	6,169	5,409	5,429	5,883	241	196	286	4.3	3.5	4.6
<b>Region Six East</b>	<b>66,693</b>	<b>67,563</b>	<b>65,857</b>	<b>65,266</b>	<b>66,206</b>	<b>64,104</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Kandiyohi	24,951	25,155	24,424	24,453	24,703	23,833	498	452	591	2.0	1.8	2.4
McLeod	19,177	19,337	19,211	18,748	18,928	18,696	429	409	515	2.2	2.1	2.7
Meeker	13,153	13,274	13,182	12,856	12,977	12,793	297	297	389	2.3	2.2	3.0
Renville	9,412	9,797	9,040	9,209	9,598	8,782	203	199	258	2.2	2.0	2.9

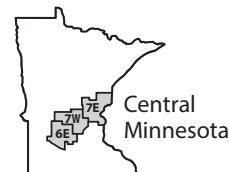
\*Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) now includes Sherburne County in Minnesota and Pierce County in Wisconsin. St. Cloud MSA is now comprised of Benton and Stearns counties.

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		
	Nov 2018	Oct 2018	Nov 2017	Nov 2018	Oct 2018	Nov 2017	Nov 2018	Oct 2018	Nov 2017	Nov 2018	Oct 2018	Nov 2017
<b>Region Six West</b>	<b>22,963</b>	<b>23,315</b>	<b>23,947</b>	<b>22,434</b>	<b>22,803</b>	<b>23,296</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
Big Stone	2,603	2,699	2,681	2,538	2,637	2,595	65	62	86	2.5	2.3	3.2
Chippewa	6,744	6,785	7,022	6,598	6,641	6,827	146	144	195	2.2	2.1	2.8
Lac Qui Parle	3,431	3,498	3,640	3,354	3,416	3,558	77	82	82	2.2	2.3	2.3
Swift	4,972	5,050	5,126	4,858	4,940	4,982	114	110	144	2.3	2.2	2.8
Yellow Medicine	5,213	5,283	5,478	5,086	5,169	5,334	127	114	144	2.4	2.2	2.6
<b>Region Seven East</b>	<b>87,567</b>	<b>87,524</b>	<b>87,837</b>	<b>85,017</b>	<b>85,290</b>	<b>84,469</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>3,368</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Chisago	29,726	29,730	29,590	29,022	29,045	28,711	704	685	879	2.4	2.3	3.0
Isanti	21,062	21,071	20,891	20,530	20,534	20,156	532	537	735	2.5	2.5	3.5
Kanabec	8,960	8,920	9,098	8,615	8,685	8,644	345	235	454	3.9	2.6	5.0
Mille Lacs	12,879	12,804	12,963	12,441	12,463	12,378	438	341	585	3.4	2.7	4.5
Pine	14,940	14,999	15,295	14,409	14,563	14,580	531	436	715	3.6	2.9	4.7
<b>Region Seven West</b>	<b>239,363</b>	<b>239,687</b>	<b>237,019</b>	<b>234,058</b>	<b>234,585</b>	<b>230,710</b>	<b>5,305</b>	<b>5,102</b>	<b>6,309</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Benton	22,109	22,149	21,949	21,571	21,652	21,291	538	497	658	2.4	2.2	3.0
Sherburne	51,911	51,833	50,950	50,698	50,678	49,537	1,213	1,155	1,413	2.3	2.2	2.8
Stearns	90,573	90,911	89,890	88,623	89,039	87,590	1,950	1,872	2,300	2.2	2.1	2.6
Wright	74,770	74,794	74,230	73,166	73,216	72,292	1,604	1,578	1,938	2.1	2.1	2.6
<b>Region Eight</b>	<b>62,886</b>	<b>63,763</b>	<b>64,527</b>	<b>61,639</b>	<b>62,469</b>	<b>63,018</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Cottonwood	5,368	5,312	4,903	5,228	5,162	4,719	140	150	184	2.6	2.8	3.8
Jackson	5,481	5,610	6,008	5,369	5,479	5,869	112	131	139	2.0	2.3	2.3
Lincoln	3,220	3,348	3,342	3,167	3,285	3,273	53	63	69	1.6	1.9	2.1
Lyon	14,766	15,008	15,273	14,502	14,710	14,981	264	298	292	1.8	2.0	1.9
Murray	4,851	4,947	4,840	4,731	4,843	4,699	120	104	141	2.5	2.1	2.9
Nobles	11,125	11,237	11,225	10,933	11,029	10,985	192	208	240	1.7	1.9	2.1
Pipestone	4,953	5,019	4,813	4,873	4,937	4,710	80	82	103	1.6	1.6	2.1
Redwood	7,271	7,352	8,255	7,073	7,188	8,019	198	164	236	2.7	2.2	2.9
Rock	5,851	5,930	5,868	5,763	5,836	5,763	88	94	105	1.5	1.6	1.8
<b>Region Nine</b>	<b>134,557</b>	<b>136,358</b>	<b>134,437</b>	<b>131,727</b>	<b>133,562</b>	<b>131,155</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>3,282</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Blue Earth	41,670	42,189	40,607	40,968	41,424	39,787	702	765	820	1.7	1.8	2.0
Brown	14,384	14,575	14,805	14,058	14,244	14,445	326	331	360	2.3	2.3	2.4
Faribault	7,090	7,349	7,176	6,907	7,198	6,961	183	151	215	2.6	2.1	3.0
Le Sueur	15,770	15,782	15,941	15,340	15,411	15,371	430	371	570	2.7	2.4	3.6
Martin	10,151	10,260	10,406	9,906	9,997	10,130	245	263	276	2.4	2.6	2.7
Nicollet	21,394	21,680	20,910	21,062	21,336	20,557	332	344	353	1.6	1.6	1.7
Sibley	8,531	8,639	8,595	8,323	8,464	8,398	208	175	197	2.4	2.0	2.3
Waseca	9,271	9,528	9,420	9,037	9,287	9,142	234	241	278	2.5	2.5	3.0
Watonwan	6,296	6,356	6,577	6,126	6,201	6,364	170	155	213	2.7	2.4	3.2
<b>Region Ten</b>	<b>279,113</b>	<b>281,363</b>	<b>282,996</b>	<b>273,681</b>	<b>275,795</b>	<b>276,699</b>	<b>5,432</b>	<b>5,568</b>	<b>6,297</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Dodge	11,426	11,618	11,418	11,183	11,368	11,182	243	250	236	2.1	2.2	2.1
Fillmore	11,278	11,516	11,356	11,030	11,285	11,055	248	231	301	2.2	2.0	2.7
Freeborn	15,799	15,976	16,370	15,381	15,560	15,798	418	416	572	2.6	2.6	3.5
Goodhue	26,612	26,770	26,822	26,086	26,246	26,218	526	524	604	2.0	2.0	2.3
Houston	10,651	10,695	10,739	10,468	10,493	10,509	183	202	230	1.7	1.9	2.1
Mower	20,480	20,509	20,566	20,068	20,064	20,162	412	445	404	2.0	2.2	2.0
Olmsted	85,086	85,905	84,706	83,579	84,372	82,929	1,507	1,533	1,777	1.8	1.8	2.1
City of Rochester	62,760	63,360	62,184	61,642	62,227	60,867	1,118	1,133	1,317	1.8	1.8	2.1
Rice	36,979	37,034	36,891	36,261	36,304	36,106	718	730	785	1.9	2.0	2.1
Steele	20,093	20,295	22,651	19,703	19,874	22,169	390	421	482	1.9	2.1	2.1
Wabasha	11,845	12,069	11,983	11,580	11,828	11,674	265	241	309	2.2	2.0	2.6
Winona	28,864	28,976	29,494	28,342	28,401	28,897	522	575	597	1.8	2.0	2.0
<b>Region Eleven</b>	<b>1,716,693</b>	<b>1,717,058</b>	<b>1,704,823</b>	<b>1,682,907</b>	<b>1,681,195</b>	<b>1,664,849</b>	<b>33,786</b>	<b>35,863</b>	<b>39,974</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Anoka	196,902	196,822	195,901	192,732	192,522	191,001	4,170	4,300	4,900	2.1	2.2	2.5
Carver	57,719	57,852	56,941	56,689	56,744	55,687	1,030	1,108	1,254	1.8	1.9	2.2
Dakota	241,628	241,555	239,909	236,964	236,676	234,462	4,664	4,879	5,447	1.9	2.0	2.3
Hennepin	704,765	705,052	699,917	691,164	690,391	683,488	13,601	14,661	16,429	1.9	2.1	2.3
City of Bloomington	47,102	47,124	47,707	46,133	46,081	46,570	969	1,043	1,137	2.1	2.2	2.4
City of Minneapolis	240,535	240,708	239,227	235,903	235,639	233,522	4,632	5,069	5,705	1.9	2.1	2.4
Ramsey	289,936	290,041	288,608	283,922	283,625	281,578	6,014	6,416	7,030	2.1	2.2	2.4
City of St. Paul	159,035	159,061	158,198	155,619	155,457	154,264	3,416	3,604	3,934	2.1	2.3	2.5
Scott	83,009	83,036	81,743	81,475	81,398	80,034	1,534	1,638	1,709	1.8	2.0	2.1
Washington	142,734	142,700	141,804	139,961	139,839	138,599	2,773	2,861	3,205	1.9	2.0	2.3



# Industrial Analysis

## Overview

Employment in Minnesota was mostly flat in November as the state lost 800 jobs (0.0 percent) on a seasonally adjusted basis. October estimates were also adjusted downward from a gain of 3,400 to a gain of 2,500. November's decline came from service providing industries (down 800, 0.0 percent) and was split evenly between the private and public sectors, both of which shed 400 jobs (0.0 and 0.1 percent, respectively). The relative stability of the overall employment level was largely mirrored in the component supersectors, many of which showed little or no movement on the month. Over the year the state added 33,360 jobs (1.1 percent). The private sector added 31,365 (1.2 percent) while the public sector added 2,095 (0.5 percent). Service providers added the most jobs (21,795 or 0.9 percent) but goods producers had the higher growth rate (2.6 percent or 11,665 jobs). Over-the-year growth in the state has declined slightly in every month since July when it hit its recent high point at 2.0 percent.

## Mining and Logging

Mining and Logging employers shed 100 jobs (1.6 percent) in November to settle at 6,200. This represents the lowest employment estimate for the supersector since June of 2016. Annually Mining and Logging employers lost 340 jobs (5.1 percent). With October's slight upward revision, the downturn now represents the largest over-the-year employment decline in the supersector since August of 2016.

## Construction

Employment in Construction was flat in November, holding at 126,800 jobs. It marked the first

time since March that the industry did not have seasonally adjusted over-the-month growth. Annually Construction employers added 6,196 jobs (5.1 percent). Specialty Trade Contractors added 5,274 jobs (6.7 percent), and Construction of Buildings was up by 1,178 (4.5 percent). The other published component sector, Heavy and Civil Engineering, was off by 256 (1.5 percent) on the year.

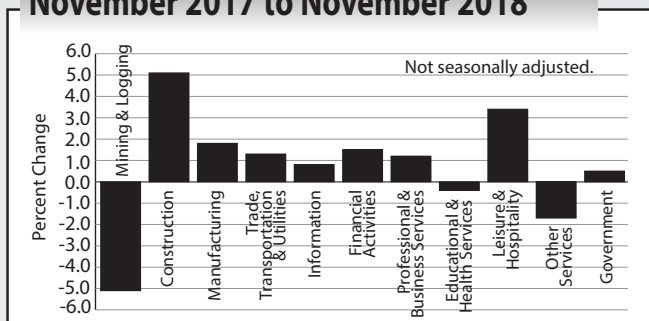
## Manufacturing

Employment in the Manufacturing supersector was up very slightly in November as employers added 100 jobs (0.0 percent). The gains, such as they were, came in Durable Goods Manufacturing (up 100, also 0.0 percent), as employment in Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing held at 118,800. Annually Manufacturing employers added 5,809 jobs (1.8 percent). The growth came primarily through Durable Goods Manufacturers, who added 5,362 jobs (2.7 percent), with gains spread across component industries. Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing added 447 jobs (0.4 percent).

## Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

Employment in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was mostly flat, adding just 200 jobs (0.0 percent). Wholesale Trade employment was up by 500 (0.4 percent), Retail Trade was up 200 (0.1 percent), and Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities was off by 500 (0.5 percent). Over the year the supersector added 7,378 jobs (1.3 percent). Growth was spread among the component sectors. Wholesale Trade added 1,383 jobs (1 percent) thanks primarily to Durable Goods Merchant Wholesalers. Retail Trade added 3,838 jobs (1.3 percent), with most of that growth coming in Food and Beverage stores (up 3,114, 5.5 percent). Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities added 2,157 jobs (2 percent).

## MN Employment Growth November 2017 to November 2018



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

## Information

The Information supersector lost 100 jobs (0.2 percent) in November, although October's estimate was revised upward from a gain of 100 to a gain of 300 jobs. Annually the supersector added 400 jobs (0.8 percent), although both published component sectors lost jobs.

\*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 up by 200 (0.1 percent) in November. The growth came in Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, which added 200 jobs (0.6 percent) while its counterpart, Finance and Insurance, held at 146,600 jobs. On an over-the-year basis the supersector added 2,775 jobs (1.5 percent). Finance and Insurance employers added 1,723 jobs (1.2 percent) while Real Estate and Rental and Leasing added 1,052 (3 percent).

## Professional and Business Services

Employment in Professional and Business Services was up by 1,500 (0.4 percent) in November as all three component sectors added jobs. Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services was up 500 (0.3 percent), Management of Companies and Enterprises was up 100 (0.1 percent), and Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services added 900 (0.7 percent). Over the year the supersector added 4,398 jobs (1.2 percent). Professional and Business Services added 3,830 jobs (2.4 percent), leading the way in total jobs added, while Management of Companies and Enterprises added 2,156 (2.7 percent). Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services shed jobs on the year, off by 1,588 (1.1 percent) thanks to a loss of 1,536 (2.4 percent) in Employment Services.

## Educational and Health Services

Employment in Educational and Health Services was off by 2,700 jobs (0.5 percent) in November. It was by far the biggest movement, positive or negative, of any supersector. Educational Services shed 500 jobs (0.7 percent) while Health Care and Social Assistance employment was off by 2,200 (0.5 percent). Annually the supersector dipped into the red, off by 2,091 jobs (0.4 percent). This is the first time that this supersector has dipped into negative over-the-year growth since 1990 when records were first kept for this industry. Both component sectors were off on the year, with Educational Services off by 1,722 jobs (2.4 percent) and Health Care and Social Assistance off by 369 (0.1 percent).

## Leisure and Hospitality

Leisure and Hospitality employment was up by 1,500 (0.5 percent) in November. It was the largest proportional growth for any supersector in the

state, driven entirely by Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation employment (up by 1,800 or 3.8 percent). Accommodation and Food Services, the much larger of the two components, shed 300 jobs (0.1 percent). On the year the supersector added 8,819 jobs (3.4 percent). Leisure and Hospitality added 1,887 jobs (4.6 percent), and Accommodation and Food Services added 6,932 (3.2 percent).

## Other Services

The Other Services supersector lost 1,000 jobs (0.9 percent) in November. It was the fourth consecutive month of over-the-month declines. Annually employers in Other Services lost 1,979 jobs (1.7 percent). Those declines came primarily among Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations which shed 2,091 jobs (3.2 percent).

## Government

Government employers shed 400 jobs (0.1 percent) in November, with each of the three levels of government contracting slightly. Annually Government employers added 2,095 jobs (0.5 percent). Local and State Governments added jobs (up 1,312 or 0.4 percent and 1,148 or 1.1 percent, respectively) while Federal employers in the state lost 365 jobs (1.1 percent) on the year.

by Nick Dobbins

## Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment

In 1,000's

Industry	Nov 2018	Oct 2018	Sept 2018
<b>Total Nonagricultural</b>	<b>2,976.4</b>	<b>2,977.2</b>	<b>2,974.7</b>
<b>Goods-Producing</b>	<b>457.7</b>	<b>457.7</b>	<b>456.7</b>
Mining and Logging	6.2	6.3	6.4
Construction	126.8	126.8	125.5
Manufacturing	324.7	324.6	324.8
<b>Service-Providing</b>	<b>2,518.7</b>	<b>2,519.5</b>	<b>2,518.0</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	545.1	544.9	543.8
Information	50.5	50.6	50.3
Financial Activities	182.2	182.0	181.5
Professional and Business Services	379.7	378.2	378.6
Educational and Health Services	538.1	540.8	540.7
Leisure and Hospitality	279.2	277.7	275.9
Other Services	113.7	114.7	115.5
Government	430.2	430.6	431.7

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 down slightly, off by 3,573 (0.2 percent), slightly beating the statewide mark of -0.4 percent over-the-month growth. Leisure and Hospitality lost 5,735 jobs (3 percent), and Mining, Logging, and Construction lost 3,352 (3.7 percent) as conditions outside deteriorated to the point that much of the work of those two supersectors could no longer be done. On the flip side of that, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employment was up by 8,575 (2.3 percent) as the holiday shopping season began ramping up. Retail Trade added 6,765 jobs (3.5 percent), Wholesale added 805 (0.8 percent), and Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities added 1,005 (1.3 percent). Over the year the metro area added 35,304 jobs (1.8 percent). As was the case statewide, for the first time in the history of the series the Educational and Health Services supersector lost jobs on an over-the-year basis, down 604 (0.2 percent), thanks in large part to a decline of 2,210 (3.6 percent) in Nursing and Residential Care Facilities. The largest proportional gains in the metro came in Mining, Logging, and Construction (up by 4.3 percent or 3550 jobs) while the largest gain in real jobs came in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (up by 14,224 jobs or 3.9 percent). However, job growth was spread among the industries, as seven of the 10 published supersectors in the region added employment.

## Duluth-Superior MSA

The Duluth-Superior MSA lost 97 jobs (0.1 percent) in November. While employment was down, this was the best over-the-month performance of any MSA that sits primarily

in Minnesota, the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA adding jobs on the month. Declines in the expected warm weather industries were balanced by gains of 436 (1.7 percent) in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities and 225 (0.8 percent) in Government. Over the year the Duluth MSA added 2,141 jobs (1.5 percent). The only supersectors to lose jobs were Information and Educational and Health Services. Leisure and Hospitality added 752 jobs (5.5 percent), the largest real and proportional job gains of any supersector.

## Rochester MSA

Employment in the Rochester MSA was off by 1,377 (1.1 percent) in November, with most published supersectors shedding jobs. Manufacturers lost 399 jobs (3.7 percent), and Educational and Health Services lost 531 (1.1 percent). Over the year the Rochester area lost 648 jobs (0.5 percent). It was the only MSA in the state to lose jobs on the year. The decline was driven by the loss of 1,671 jobs (3.4 percent) in the regions' largest supersector, Educational and Health Services. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities also shed jobs, off by 484 (2.6 percent), with most of the decline coming from Retail Trade. Leisure and Hospitality (up by 684 jobs or 6.4 percent) had the largest real and proportional job growth in the region.

## St. Cloud MSA

Employment in the Saint Cloud MSA was off by 363 (0.3 percent) in November, with only three supersectors showing over-the-month growth. Mining, Logging, and Construction led the declines, off by 401 jobs (5.4 percent), while the lion's share of the growth came from Trade,

Transportation, and Utilities, up by 355 or 1.6 percent, virtually all coming from Retail Trade. Annually the St. Cloud MSA added 1,323 jobs (1.2 percent). Manufacturers added 690 jobs (4.5 percent), and Mining, Logging, and Construction added 318 (4.8 percent), while Professional and Business Services lost 111 jobs (1.2 percent), and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities lost 168 (0.7 percent).

## Mankato-North Mankato MSA

The Mankato-North Mankato MSA lost 735 jobs (1.2 percent) in November. This was the largest proportional decline of any MSA in the state. Service providers lost 918 jobs (1.8 percent), completely negating the gain of 183 jobs (1.7 percent) among goods producers. Annually the region added 1,537 jobs (2.6 percent). This was the best over-the-year growth rate in the state. Service providers added 1,009 jobs (2.1 percent), and goods producers added 528 jobs (5 percent).

## Fargo-Moorhead MSA

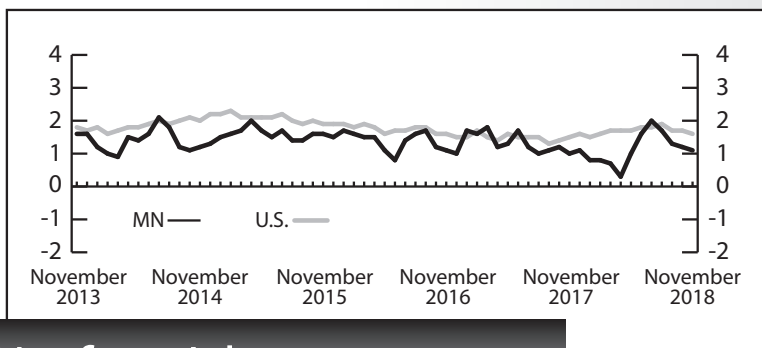
Employment in the Fargo-Moorhead MSA was down by 1,053 (0.7 percent) in November. Leisure and Hospitality lost 734 jobs (5.4 percent), the largest real and proportional declines. Educational and Health Services added 241 jobs (1 percent), the largest real and proportional increases. Annually the Fargo-Moorhead area added 402 jobs (0.3 percent). Educational and Health Services added 876 jobs (3.6 percent), and Mining, Logging, and Construction added 333 (3.7 percent).

## Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA

The Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA added 178 jobs (0.3 percent) in November. It was the only MSA in Minnesota to add jobs on the month. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (up 448 or 3.9 percent) led the increase, with most of that growth coming from Retail Trade (up 369, 5 percent). Over the year the MSA added 696 jobs (1.2 percent). Government employers shed 496 jobs (3.4 percent) in large part from the loss of 480 jobs (6.6 percent) from State Government. These declines were more than offset by growth in other areas, however, led by the addition of 586 jobs (10.1 percent) in Leisure and Hospitality and 250 jobs (5.7 percent) in Manufacturing.

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					
	Nov 2018	Oct 2018	Nov 2017	Sept 2018	Nov 2017	Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
						Nov 2018	Nov 2017	Nov 2018	Nov 2017	Nov 2018	Nov 2017
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>2,990.2</b>	<b>3,003.4</b>	<b>2,956.7</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>459.2</b>	<b>468.1</b>	<b>447.6</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mining, Logging, and Construction</b>	<b>135.1</b>	<b>142.2</b>	<b>129.2</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mining and Logging</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Construction</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>135.7</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specialty Trade Contractors	84.5	87.7	79.2	-3.7	6.7	\$1,199.62	\$1,294.69	36.9	39.8	\$32.51	\$32.53
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>324.2</b>	<b>325.9</b>	<b>318.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>896.26</b>	<b>861.70</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>21.86</b>	<b>21.12</b>
Durable Goods	206.1	206.8	200.7	-0.3	2.7	904.07	890.52	39.6	40.7	22.83	21.88
Wood Product Manufacturing	11.7	11.7	11.6	0.2	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fabricated Metal Production	42.7	43.0	42.0	-0.8	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery Manufacturing	32.9	32.8	32.5	0.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer and Electronic Product	45.1	45.1	44.8	0.0	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control	26.3	26.3	26.2	0.0	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation Equipment	10.4	10.4	10.7	0.5	-2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	16.5	16.5	16.2	0.0	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondurable Goods	118.1	119.1	117.6	-0.9	0.4	884.06	815.49	43.4	41.0	20.37	19.89
Food Manufacturing	49.2	50.3	48.6	-2.1	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>2,530.9</b>	<b>2,535.3</b>	<b>2,509.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b>	<b>554.1</b>	<b>546.5</b>	<b>546.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale Trade	134.8	134.0	133.4	0.6	1.0	1,055.29	929.10	38.5	38.0	27.41	24.45
Retail Trade	309.7	303.0	305.9	2.2	1.3	451.64	444.94	28.0	29.1	16.13	15.29
Motor Vehicle and Parts	35.7	36.1	35.4	-1.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Building Material and Garden Equipment	25.6	26.0	26.0	-1.3	-1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food and Beverage Stores	60.0	59.0	56.9	1.8	5.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gasoline Stations	25.5	25.3	25.3	0.8	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Merchandise Stores	66.0	61.4	64.0	7.6	3.1	411.44	437.34	29.6	31.6	13.90	13.84
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	109.5	109.6	107.4	-0.1	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and Warehousing	97.1	97.2	95.0	-0.1	2.2	809.48	748.55	34.3	34.8	23.60	21.51
<b>Information</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1,138.80</b>	<b>1,082.61</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>31.03</b>	<b>31.38</b>
Publishing Industries	18.6	18.6	19.2	-0.2	-3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telecommunications	12.9	12.7	13.1	1.2	-1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>181.8</b>	<b>182.1</b>	<b>179.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and Insurance	146.1	146.4	144.4	-0.2	1.2	1,239.01	1,128.75	38.3	37.5	32.35	30.10
Credit Intermediation	62.5	62.8	63.5	-0.4	-1.6	814.46	827.64	38.6	36.3	21.10	22.80
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other	19.6	19.8	19.4	-1.2	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance Carriers and Related	64.0	63.8	61.5	0.3	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	35.7	35.7	34.7	-0.1	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>382.3</b>	<b>384.0</b>	<b>377.9</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	162.0	162.6	158.2	-0.4	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Services	18.4	18.3	18.2	0.1	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accounting, Tax Preparation	14.9	15.1	14.6	-1.2	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer Systems Design	35.8	36.3	36.4	-1.3	-1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management of Companies and Enterprises	81.8	81.7	79.7	0.1	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative and Support Services	138.5	139.6	140.1	-0.8	-1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>540.8</b>	<b>541.4</b>	<b>542.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational Services	69.7	69.2	71.4	0.6	-2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Care and Social Assistance	471.1	472.2	471.5	-0.2	-0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambulatory Health Care	155.4	155.1	154.9	0.2	0.3	1,261.80	1,377.56	36.0	37.7	35.05	36.54
Offices of Physicians	75.7	75.7	74.6	0.0	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	113.5	113.4	112.6	0.1	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	104.9	105.6	107.7	-0.7	-2.6	494.28	469.05	28.1	28.9	17.59	16.23
Social Assistance	97.4	98.0	96.3	-0.7	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>265.6</b>	<b>275.8</b>	<b>256.8</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	43.1	47.8	41.2	-9.8	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accommodation and Food Services	222.5	228.0	215.6	-2.4	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Services and Drinking Places	194.2	197.8	189.5	-1.8	2.5	278.80	274.03	20.0	19.7	13.94	13.91
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>116.5</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	62.8	63.3	64.9	-0.7	-3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Government</b>	<b>440.8</b>	<b>439.7</b>	<b>438.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government	31.8	32.0	32.1	-0.6	-1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Government	107.2	107.6	106.1	-0.4	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Government Education	67.2	67.5	66.6	-0.4	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Government	301.8	300.1	300.5	0.6	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Government Education	153.9	152.8	153.3	0.8	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—

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, 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	
	Nov 2018	Oct 2018	Nov 2017	Oct 2018	Nov 2017	Nov 2018	Nov 2017	Nov 2018	Nov 2017	Nov 2018	Nov 2017
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>2,044.2</b>	<b>2,047.8</b>	<b>2,008.9</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>288.7</b>	<b>292.6</b>	<b>278.8</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mining, Logging, and Construction</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction of Buildings	18.0	18.4	17.6	-2.2	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specialty Trade Contractors	56.5	59.0	55.7	-4.1	1.6	\$1,257.26	\$1,326.30	37.0	38.2	\$33.98	\$34.72
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>202.4</b>	<b>202.9</b>	<b>196.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>919.59</b>	<b>913.33</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>22.65</b>	<b>21.85</b>
Durable Goods	136.7	137.6	132.9	-0.7	2.8	952.01	935.58	39.7	41.6	23.98	22.49
Fabricated Metal Production	29.9	30.1	29.4	-1.0	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery Manufacturing	20.3	20.2	19.9	0.2	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer and Electronic Product	37.2	37.2	36.5	-0.1	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control	24.9	25.0	24.6	-0.1	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	16.1	16.0	15.1	0.5	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondurable Goods	65.7	65.3	63.1	0.6	4.2	858.60	870.53	42.4	42.3	20.25	20.58
Food Manufacturing	15.5	16.1	15.4	-3.8	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing and Related	14.1	14.2	14.4	-0.2	-2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,755.5</b>	<b>1,755.2</b>	<b>1,730.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b>	<b>382.1</b>	<b>373.6</b>	<b>367.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale Trade	101.7	100.9	98.5	0.8	3.2	1,052.22	911.61	38.0	37.3	27.69	24.44
Merchant Wholesalers - Durable Goods	50.5	50.5	49.6	0.1	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchant Wholesalers - Nondurable Goods	28.7	28.6	28.5	0.1	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail Trade	202.1	195.4	194.7	3.5	3.8	473.63	458.12	29.4	30.1	16.11	15.22
Food and Beverage Stores	36.7	36.1	35.3	1.6	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Merchandise Stores	42.5	39.3	39.9	8.2	6.5	408.37	430.95	29.4	32.5	13.89	13.26
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	78.3	77.3	74.7	1.3	4.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utilities	7.5	7.5	7.5	-0.3	-0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and Warehousing	70.8	69.8	67.2	1.5	5.4	867.75	774.28	37.5	37.1	23.14	20.87
<b>Information</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Publishing Industries	15.1	15.1	15.3	-0.2	-1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telecommunications	8.3	8.1	8.4	2.5	-0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>147.3</b>	<b>147.7</b>	<b>144.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and Insurance	118.5	119.0	116.6	-0.4	1.6	1,303.14	1,195.68	38.6	37.6	33.76	31.80
Credit Intermediation	46.3	46.6	47.4	-0.6	-2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other	17.2	17.5	17.3	-1.9	-0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance Carriers and Related	55.0	54.9	51.9	0.2	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	28.8	28.7	27.9	0.4	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>328.8</b>	<b>331.1</b>	<b>324.6</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	142.8	143.6	138.6	-0.5	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Services	15.9	15.8	15.7	0.1	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural, Engineering, and Related	19.6	19.6	19.1	-0.1	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer Systems Design	33.8	34.0	33.3	-0.7	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management of Companies and Enterprises	72.8	72.8	72.6	0.0	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative and Support Services	113.1	114.8	113.4	-1.4	-0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employment Services	50.7	51.7	53.2	-1.9	-4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>335.5</b>	<b>335.8</b>	<b>336.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational Services	47.5	47.3	47.4	0.4	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Care and Social Assistance	288.0	288.6	288.7	-0.2	-0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambulatory Health Care	91.3	91.2	91.2	0.1	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	68.0	67.9	67.1	0.2	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	58.5	58.9	60.7	-0.7	-3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social Assistance	70.2	70.6	69.6	-0.5	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>182.7</b>	<b>188.5</b>	<b>179.5</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	32.1	36.9	32.0	-13.0	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accommodation and Food Services	150.6	151.5	147.6	-0.6	2.0	315.84	301.73	21.5	21.1	14.69	14.30
Food Services and Drinking Places	137.4	138.1	134.2	-0.5	2.4	318.12	295.82	21.7	20.6	14.66	14.36
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repair and Maintenance	14.9	14.9	14.7	-0.1	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	43.1	43.1	43.4	0.0	-0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Government</b>	<b>260.7</b>	<b>260.1</b>	<b>258.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government	21.2	21.2	21.5	-0.2	-1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Government	71.1	70.8	70.0	0.4	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Government Education	44.2	43.9	43.6	0.8	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Government	168.4	168.0	166.7	0.2	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Government Education	96.7	96.3	95.5	0.5	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

	Nov 2018	Oct 2018	Nov 2017	Oct 2018	Nov 2017
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>140,759</b>	<b>140,856</b>	<b>138,618</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>17,097</b>	<b>17,652</b>	<b>16,795</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	9,287	9,864	9,145	-5.8	1.6
Manufacturing	7,810	7,788	7,650	0.3	2.1
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>123,662</b>	<b>123,204</b>	<b>121,823</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	25,894	25,458	25,418	1.7	1.9
Wholesale Trade	3,231	3,218	3,264	0.4	-1.0
Retail Trade	16,169	15,880	15,575	1.8	3.8
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	6,494	6,360	6,579	2.1	-1.3
Information	1,307	1,307	1,326	0.0	-1.4
Financial Activities	5,997	5,990	5,895	0.1	1.7
Professional and Business Services	8,054	8,185	7,957	-1.6	1.2
Educational and Health Services	32,628	32,412	32,711	0.7	-0.3
Leisure and Hospitality	14,498	14,691	13,746	-1.3	5.5
Other Services	6,716	6,818	6,551	-1.5	2.5
Government	28,568	28,343	28,219	0.8	1.2

## Rochester MSA

### Jobs % Chg. From

	Nov 2018	Oct 2018	Nov 2017	Oct 2018	Nov 2017
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>120,071</b>	<b>121,448</b>	<b>120,719</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>14,949</b>	<b>15,475</b>	<b>14,782</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	4,693	4,820	4,728	-2.6	-0.7
Manufacturing	10,256	10,655	10,054	-3.7	2.0
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>105,122</b>	<b>105,973</b>	<b>105,937</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	17,849	17,827	18,333	0.1	-2.6
Wholesale Trade	2,713	2,706	2,728	0.3	-0.5
Retail Trade	12,229	12,112	12,663	1.0	-3.4
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	2,907	3,009	2,942	-3.4	-1.2
Information	1,862	1,875	1,856	-0.7	0.3
Financial Activities	2,835	2,785	2,754	1.8	2.9
Professional and Business Services	5,612	5,654	5,307	-0.7	5.7
Educational and Health Services	47,869	48,400	49,540	-1.1	-3.4
Leisure and Hospitality	11,451	11,865	10,767	-3.5	6.4
Other Services	4,049	4,057	4,028	-0.2	0.5
Government	13,595	13,510	13,352	0.6	1.8

# 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

	Nov 2018	Oct 2018	Nov 2017	Oct 2018	Nov 2017
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>112,594</b>	<b>112,957</b>	<b>111,271</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>22,918</b>	<b>23,474</b>	<b>21,910</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	6,998	7,399	6,680	-5.4	4.8
Manufacturing	15,920	16,075	15,230	-1.0	4.5
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>89,676</b>	<b>89,483</b>	<b>89,361</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	22,777	22,422	22,945	1.6	-0.7
Wholesale Trade	4,923	4,918	4,804	0.1	2.5
Retail Trade	13,525	13,194	14,108	2.5	-4.1
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	4,329	4,310	4,033	0.4	7.3
Information	1,482	1,507	1,536	-1.7	-3.5
Financial Activities	5,443	5,477	5,238	-0.6	3.9
Professional and Business Services	8,907	9,019	9,018	-1.2	-1.2
Educational and Health Services	22,567	22,298	22,407	1.2	0.7
Leisure and Hospitality	8,916	9,219	8,800	-3.3	1.3
Other Services	3,912	4,014	3,889	-2.5	0.6
Government	15,672	15,527	15,528	0.9	0.9

## Mankato MSA

### Jobs % Chg. From

	Nov 2018	Oct 2018	Nov 2017	Oct 2018	Nov 2017
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>61,138</b>	<b>61,873</b>	<b>59,601</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>11,046</b>	<b>10,863</b>	<b>10,518</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>50,092</b>	<b>51,010</b>	<b>49,083</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>2.1</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	10,746	10,765	10,055	-0.2	6.9

# 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

	Nov 2018	Oct 2018	Nov 2017	Oct 2018	Nov 2017
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>143,881</b>	<b>144,934</b>	<b>143,479</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>19,504</b>	<b>19,978</b>	<b>18,880</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	9,355	9,817	9,022	-4.7	3.7
Manufacturing	10,149	10,161	9,858	-0.1	3.0
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>124,377</b>	<b>124,956</b>	<b>124,599</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	30,601	30,455	30,705	0.5	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	9,005	8,995	8,944	0.1	0.7
Retail Trade	15,717	15,567	15,995	1.0	-1.7
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	5,879	5,893	5,766	-0.2	2.0
Information	3,035	3,058	3,078	-0.8	-1.4
Financial Activities	11,532	11,509	11,285	0.2	2.2
Professional and Business Services	15,374	15,719	15,668	-2.2	-1.9
Educational and Health Services	25,422	25,181	24,546	1.0	3.6
Leisure and Hospitality	12,972	13,706	13,752	-5.4	-5.7
Other Services	5,575	5,576	5,515	0.0	1.1
Government	19,866	19,752	20,050	0.6	-0.9

## Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA

### Jobs % Chg. From

	Nov 2018	Oct 2018	Nov 2017	Oct 2018	Nov 2017
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>58,065</b>	<b>57,887</b>	<b>57,369</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>7,703</b>	<b>7,861</b>	<b>7,395</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	3,086	3,222	3,028	-4.2	1.9
Manufacturing	4,617	4,639	4,367	-0.5	5.7
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>50,362</b>	<b>50,026</b>	<b>49,974</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	11,958	11,510	11,892	3.9	0.6
Wholesale Trade	1,790	1,797	1,822	-0.4	-1.8
Retail Trade	7,743	7,374	7,804	5.0	-0.8
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	2,425	2,339	2,266	3.7	7.0
Information	569	567	580	0.4	-1.9
Financial Activities	1,944	1,926	1,924	0.9	1.0
Professional and Business Services	3,330	3,345	3,374	-0.5	-1.3
Educational and Health Services	10,025	9,997	9,744	0.3	2.9
Leisure and Hospitality	6,396	6,697	5,810	-4.5	10.1
Other Services	1,983	1,981	1,997	0.1	-0.7
Government	14,157	14,003	14,653	1.1	-3.4

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



# Minnesota Economic Indicators

## Highlights

The **Minnesota Index** advanced for the 27th straight month in November, but the rate of growth slowed compared to earlier in the year. The index jumped an average 0.4 percent each month from May to September but increased only 0.1 percent in November. Waning wage and salary employment growth, declining average weekly manufacturing hours, and three consecutive months with no change in the unemployment rate combined to slow the index.

The 0.1 gain in the state's index ranked Minnesota 33rd among states between Rhode Island and Arizona. Minnesota's index for the second month in a row and for only the third time this year increased slower than the U.S. index, which climbed 0.2 percent in November. The over-the-year increase was 3.8 percent for the Minnesota index compared to 2.8 percent for the U.S. Index. This indicates that the Minnesota economy expanded faster than the national economy between November 2017 and 2018.

Minnesota's adjusted **Wage and Salary Employment** dipped slightly in November as payroll numbers fell by 800 jobs. Job growth has averaged 2,970 for the first 11 months of 2018. On a seasonally adjusted basis employment in the state has increased 32,700 through November, using

December 2017 as the starting point.

Job loss was split evenly between the private and public sectors with job cutbacks of 400 in each sector. Job loss was heaviest in Educational and Health Service and in Other Services. Payrolls expanded the most in Leisure and Hospitality and in Professional and Business Service.

Minnesota's unadjusted over-the-year job growth slipped again in November to 1.1 percent. The 1.1 percent increase, however, translates into 32,700 new jobs over the year. U.S. over-the-year job growth dipped slight to 1.6 percent the slowest pace since July.

**Online Help-Wanted Ads** spiked in November to 136,300, the highest level since last December. Minnesota's jump in job postings was 9.5 percent while U.S. job postings rose 12.3 percent. Minnesota's share of nationwide online help-wanted ads was 2.7 percent in November. That is the lowest level since May 2017 but still sustainably above the state's 2.0 percent share of nationwide wage and salary employment.

Minnesota's **Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI)** tailed off for the third month in a row and for the fifth time in the last six months in November. The 53.9 reading was the lowest since December 2016. The comparable national index

rose in November to 59.3 while the Mid-America Economic Index retreated to 54.9. The Minnesota index suggests that manufacturing activity in the state, while still expanding, has lost some momentum over the last few months.

Adjusted average weekly **Manufacturing**

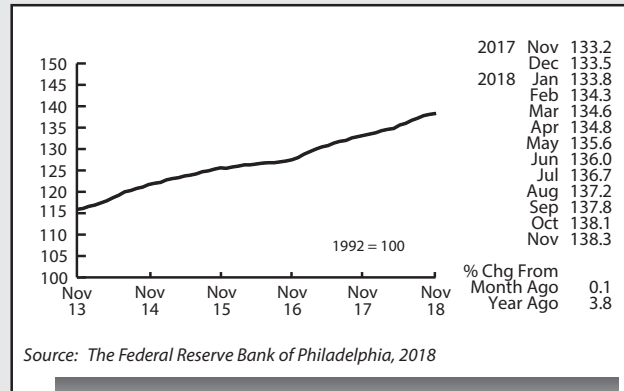
**Hours** zigzagged down in November, declining to 40.9. The annual average factory workweek through November for 2018 is 40.8 hours per week. That is down slightly from the 40.9 hours in 2017. Average weekly **Manufacturing Earnings** adjusted for inflation and seasonality slipped for the third straight month to \$893.36. Annual average manufacturing earnings through November have averaged \$887.30. That is up 1.8 percent in real terms from the \$871.32 annual average in 2017.

The **Minnesota Leading Index** for November was not available because of the partial federal government shutdown.

Adjusted **Residential Building Permits** for November were not available because of the partial federal government shutdown.

Adjusted **Initial Claims for Unemployment Benefits (UB)** rose for the second straight month in November, climbing to 17,167. November claims were the highest since March. Initial claims levels remain well below historical averages especially when compared to total wage and salary employment. On average there have been 99 initial claims for every 10,000 wage and salary jobs since 1970. In November there were 58 initial claims per 10,000 wage and salary jobs or nearly half the long-term average level.

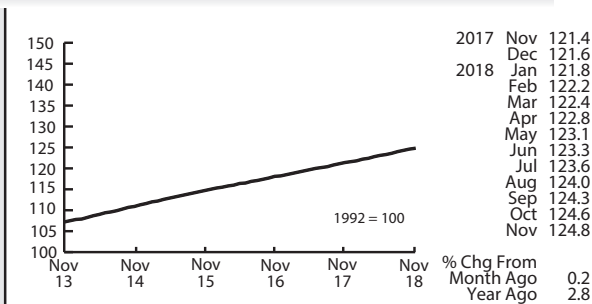
by Dave Senf



Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 2018

## Minnesota Index

## United States Index

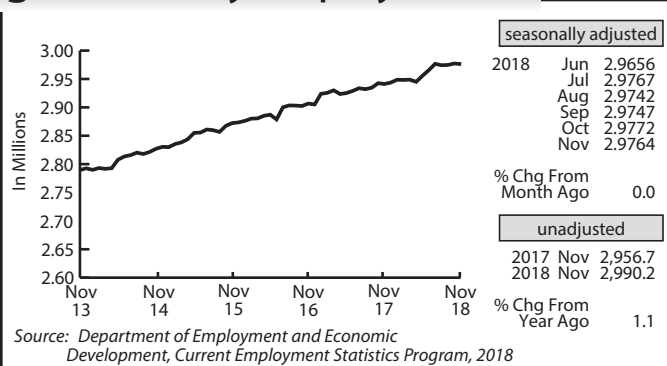


Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 2018

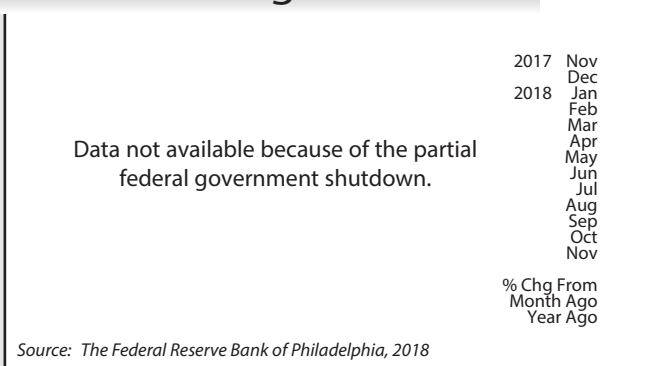
Note: All data except for Minnesota's PMI have been seasonally adjusted. See the feature article in the Minnesota Employment Review, May 2010, for more information on the Minnesota Index.

# Minnesota Economic Indicators

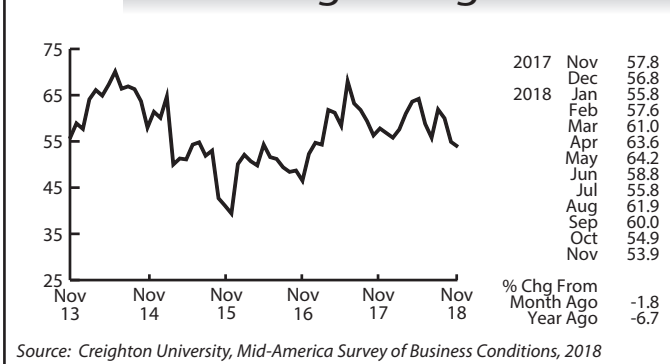
## Wage and Salary Employment



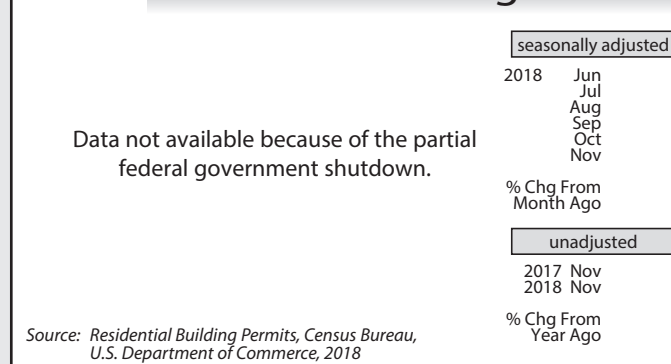
## Minnesota Leading Index



## Purchasing Managers' Index



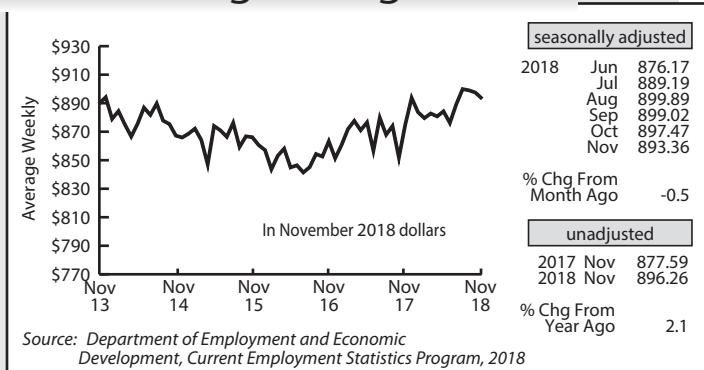
## Residential Building Permits



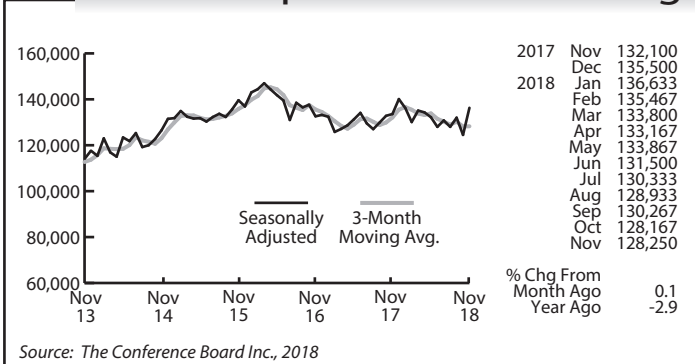
## Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours



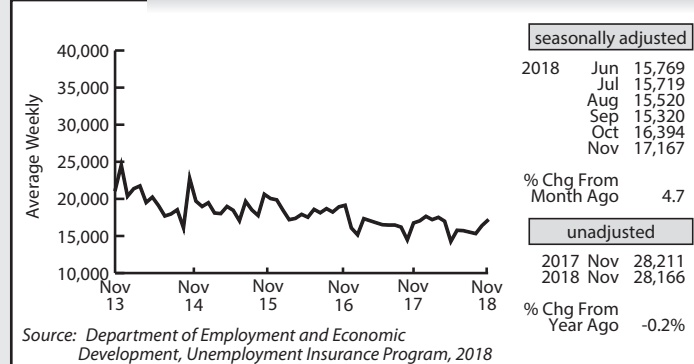
## Manufacturing Earnings



## Online Help-Wanted Advertising



## Initial UB Claimants



# Review

Minnesota Employment



## DEED

### Labor Market Information Office

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 :  
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#### Help Line:

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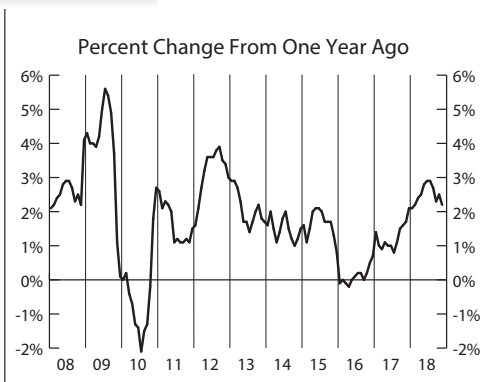
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## U.S. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) was unchanged in November on a seasonally adjusted basis after rising 0.3 percent in October the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The gasoline index declined 4.2 percent, offsetting increases in an array of indices including shelter and used cars and trucks. The food index rose in November, with the indices for food at home and food away from home both increasing.

The all items index increased 2.2 percent for the 12 months ending November compared to a 2.5-percent increase for the period ending October.

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



For more information  
on the U.S. CPI  
or the semi-annual  
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## What's Going On?



FIND OUT WHAT  
WE'RE READING THIS  
MONTH ON THE RADIO  
TALKING BOOK

### Radio Talking Book Turns 50

Minnesota Radio Talking Book, the world's first radio reading service, went on the air on January 2, 1969, and the rest is 50 golden years of history. The RTB landed on the homegrown list of MN150, a Minnesota History Center exhibit and companion book celebrating 150 years of statehood. Over the years, thousands of State Services for the Blind staff and trained, talented volunteers have kept RTB strong.

Website: [mn.gov/deed/ssb/braille/](http://mn.gov/deed/ssb/braille/)



# So You Want a Job in the Public Sector

Employment in Minnesota is spread across just over 800 occupations as defined by the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system.<sup>1</sup> The system is used to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, and disseminating data on occupational employment. Occupational data are gathered through the Occupational Employment Statistic program (OES) and include information on occupational employment across industries.<sup>2</sup>

Occupation employment across industries data, known as industry staffing patterns, show for each industry the mix of occupations in which workers are employed.<sup>3</sup> For example, Minnesota's private hospitals employed roughly 107,000 employees in 2016 spread across 304 occupations. The top hospital occupation, with 31,000 jobs, was, not surprisingly, registered nurses. Registered nurses accounted for 29 percent of the private hospital industry staff followed by nursing assistants (7.0 percent), physicians and surgeons (2.7 percent), and medical secretaries (2.7 percent).

Almost half of the 65,400 working registered nurses in the state were employed at private hospitals. The next largest employer of registered nurses was the ambulatory health care services industry with 23 percent of all registered nurses and then offices of physicians with 15 percent. The sixth largest employer of registered nurses was government which employed 5.2 percent of all registered nurses. Public sector registered nurses work primarily at public hospitals but also in other government agencies such as school districts, counties, and cities.

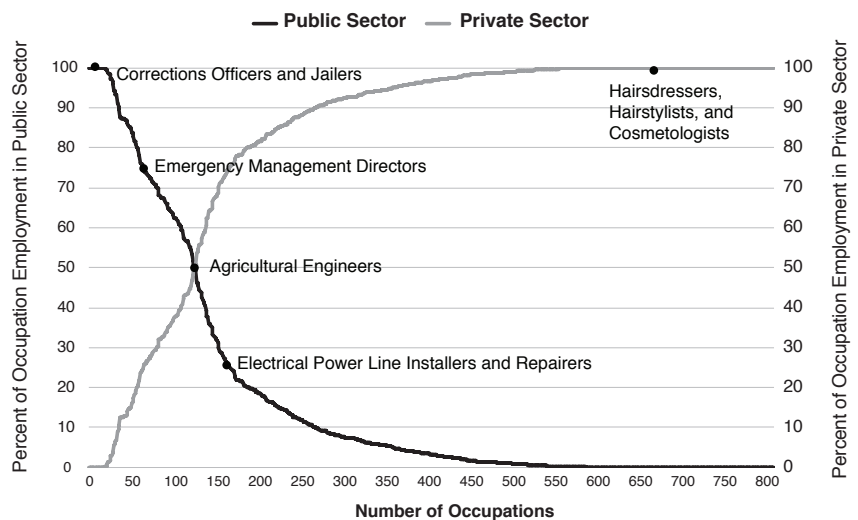
Industry staffing patterns are available

for 270 industries, including eight government industries.<sup>4</sup> The staffing patterns for the government industries allows us to identify which occupations are primarily public sector occupations as well as which occupations are primarily found in the private sector. Everybody already knows that most teachers are employed in our local school districts, but the staffing pattern data put actual numbers and percentages to the public and private sector mix of all occupations.

Some occupations, such as hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists or team assemblers are employed only in the private sector. Jobs in other occupations, such as tax examiner, collector, and revenue agent or correctional officer and jailer, exist only in the public sector at least in Minnesota since currently there is no private correction facility operating in the state unlike in a number of other

states. Some occupations, like agricultural engineers, are employed equally in the private and public sector. Figure 1 displays a publicly versus privately employed breakdown for Minnesota's 800 occupations. There are about 20 occupations that are strictly public sector occupations including corrections officers and jailers. On the other end, there are 218 occupations that are strictly found in the private sector, including hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologist. Half of the 38 people working as agricultural engineers in the state were employed in private industry while the other half worked in government offices. Emergency management directors were split 75 to 25 percent as far as public versus private employment while electrical power line installers and repairers had the opposite mix with 25 percent on public payrolls and 75 percent on private payrolls.

**Figure 1. Percent of Occupational Employment in Private and Public Sector**



Source: 2016 staffing patterns from Employment Projections, Labor Market Information Office, Minnesota DEED.

<sup>1</sup>For more information on SOC see [www.bls.gov/soc/](http://www.bls.gov/soc/).

<sup>2</sup>More information on Minnesota's OES can be found at [mn.gov/deed/data/data-tools/oes/](http://mn.gov/deed/data/data-tools/oes/).

<sup>3</sup>An aggregated 2016 staffing pattern matrix for Minnesota is available at [mn.gov/deed/data/data-tools/occupational-staffing/](http://mn.gov/deed/data/data-tools/occupational-staffing/). More detailed staffing patterns at the national level are available at <https://data.bls.gov/projections/nationalMatrixHome?ioType=i>.

<sup>4</sup>Industry staffing patterns are used in generating long-term employment projections. The eight government industries are: U.S. Postal Service; all other federal government excluding U.S. Postal Service; state government education; state government hospital; all other state government excluding education and hospital; local government education; local government hospital; and all other local government excluding education and hospitals.



For most occupations more jobs are in private companies than in government. As shown in Figure 1 public sector employment is higher than private employment in only 120 occupations. That means that in the other 680 occupations more workers are privately employed rather than publicly employed. That really shouldn't be a surprise as 87.5 percent of the 3.1 million jobs in Minnesota in 2016 were in the private sector. Minnesota's private sector share of total employment is slightly higher than the nationwide share of 85.8 percent. Government employment in Minnesota accounted for 12.5 of total employment in 2016 while accounting for 14.2 percent of total U.S. employment. Figure 2 compares Minnesota and the U.S. mix of private and public employment in 2016 with a little more detail by breaking up government jobs into three levels: federal, state, and local.

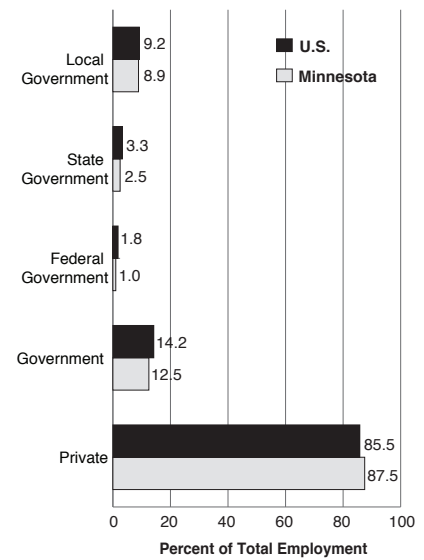
Employment data utilized here are from the 2016 - 2026 employment projections (EP) for Minnesota and the U.S. Unlike the commonly used Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) and Current Employment Statistics (CES) data, employment projection data include self-employment. Table 1 compares the mix of private and public employment for 2016 employment projection data and 2017 employment data from four other commonly used employment series. Self-employed jobs are only included in the American Community Survey and EP data. There are minor differences in which certain private and public employment is and isn't included in the employment series leading to the slight variation in the public and private mix.<sup>5</sup>

When compared to other states Minnesota ranks anywhere from having the 14th lowest percent of employment in government jobs, using CES data, to 7th lowest, using ACS data. In other words, workers in most other states are more likely to be on public payrolls than workers in Minnesota.

The mix of Minnesota employment in terms of private and federal, state, and local government employment is shown again in the top bar of Figure 3. The federal government employed roughly 32,000 workers in 2016 with 12,500 working at the U.S. Postal Service and the other 19,500 employees spread across various agencies. State government payrolls totaled 77,600 employees with 38,600 at the state's universities, four-year colleges, or community and technical colleges excluding work study jobs. Another 2,500 state workers were employed at state hospitals while the remaining 36,500 state employees worked at various state agencies. Local government employment totaled 277,000 spread across local school districts (146,500), local government hospitals (7,900), and all other local government employees work mainly for townships, cities, and counties.<sup>6</sup> The other 2.7 million jobs were in the private sector with 92.4 percent being private sector wage and salary jobs and 7.6 percent self-employed jobs.

The other bars show the private and public mix for the 22 major occupational groups. Public sector jobs are most prevalent among education, training, and library occupations with 11.1 percent of jobs in this occupational group employed by state government, 59.7 percent employed by local government (public school districts), and 29.2 percent employed in the private sector. Public sector employment is also predominant in protective service occupations (from police and sheriff's patrol officer jobs to fish and game warden jobs). If you want to work in the public sector you probably don't want to enroll in training for sales and related occupations or production occupations. The workforce of these two occupational groups have the lowest percent of employment in public sector jobs. Government entities have little to do with retail and wholesale activities or

**Figure 2. Minnesota and U.S. Employment Private and Public, 2016**



Source: MN DEED, Employment Outlook and Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Employment Projections

manufacturing besides collecting taxes from such activities.

Another way to view public sector occupational employment is to look at the occupational distribution by different levels of government. Figure 4 displays this view combining the 22 major occupational groups into 10 higher-aggregated groups. Most of the aggregation involved combining smaller professional occupational groups into the professional and related occupational group. State government has the highest percent of employment involved when management, business, and financial occupations and professional and related occupations are combined. A large share of federal government employment is in office and administrative support occupations. That is from the U.S. Postal Services employment of mail carriers, sorters, processors, and processing machine operators, and clerks. Employment in these three occupations totaled nearly 10,000 or almost a third of

**Table 1. Minnesota Private and Public Sector Employment, 2017**

	CES	ACS	QCEW	BEA	Average*	Projections**
Private	85.5	88.3	86.6	88.6	87.3	87.5
Public	14.5	11.7	13.4	11.4	12.7	12.5
Federal	1.1	NA	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0
State	3.4	NA	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.5
Local	10.0	NA	9.5	7.5	9.0	8.9

\* Average is for CES, ACS, QCEW, and BEA.

\*\* 2016 employment; all other employment sources are for 2017.

Sources: Current Employment Statistics (CES), American Community Survey (ACS), Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), MN DEED, and Bureau of Labor Statistics (Projections)

<sup>5</sup>Differences in QCEW and CES employment data are explored at [mn.gov/deed/newscenter/publications/trends/sept-2018/ces-qcew.jsp](http://mn.gov/deed/newscenter/publications/trends/sept-2018/ces-qcew.jsp).

<sup>6</sup>In both CES and QCEW data on employment at American Indian casinos are included in local government employment. This employment in projection work is moved into the private sector.



federal government employment in the state in 2016.

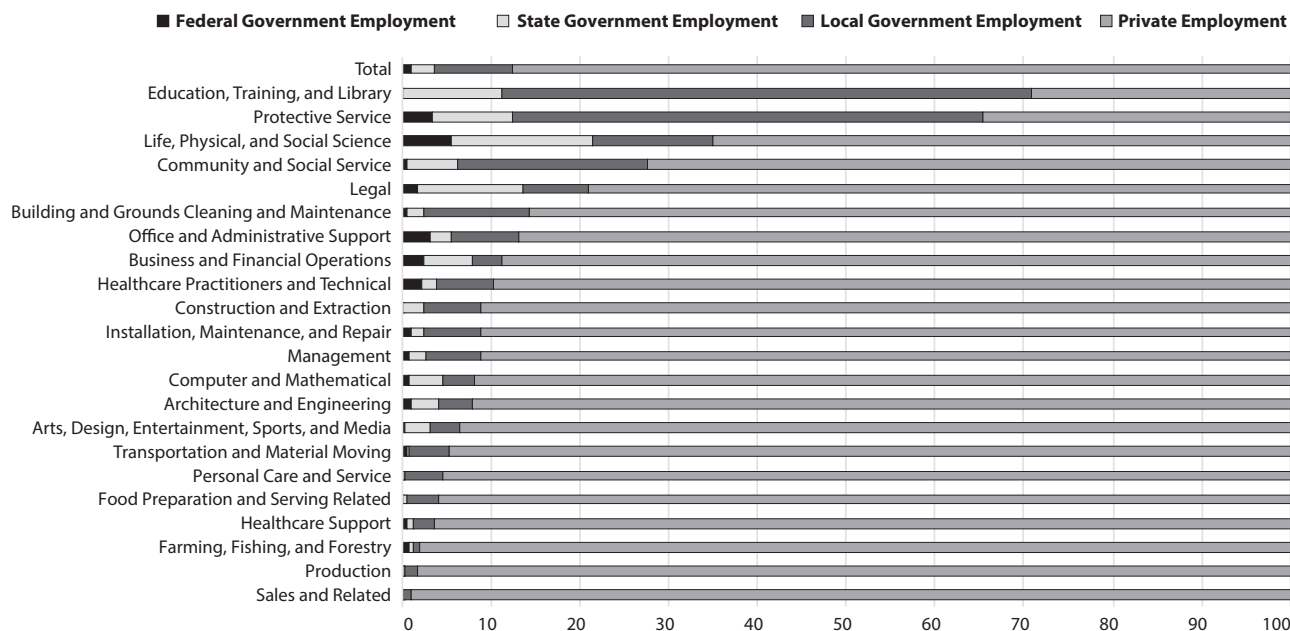
Private sector employment is considerably more diverse than public sector employment when it comes to occupational mix. That makes sense since the government role in supplying goods and services is limited relative to the private sector. The share of private employment in either management, business, or financial

occupations and professional and related occupations is below that in the public sector. Employment in service, sales and related, farming, construction, production, and transportation and material moving occupations is mainly found in the private sector.

The outsourcing of government supplied goods or services can influence the mix of public and private employment for

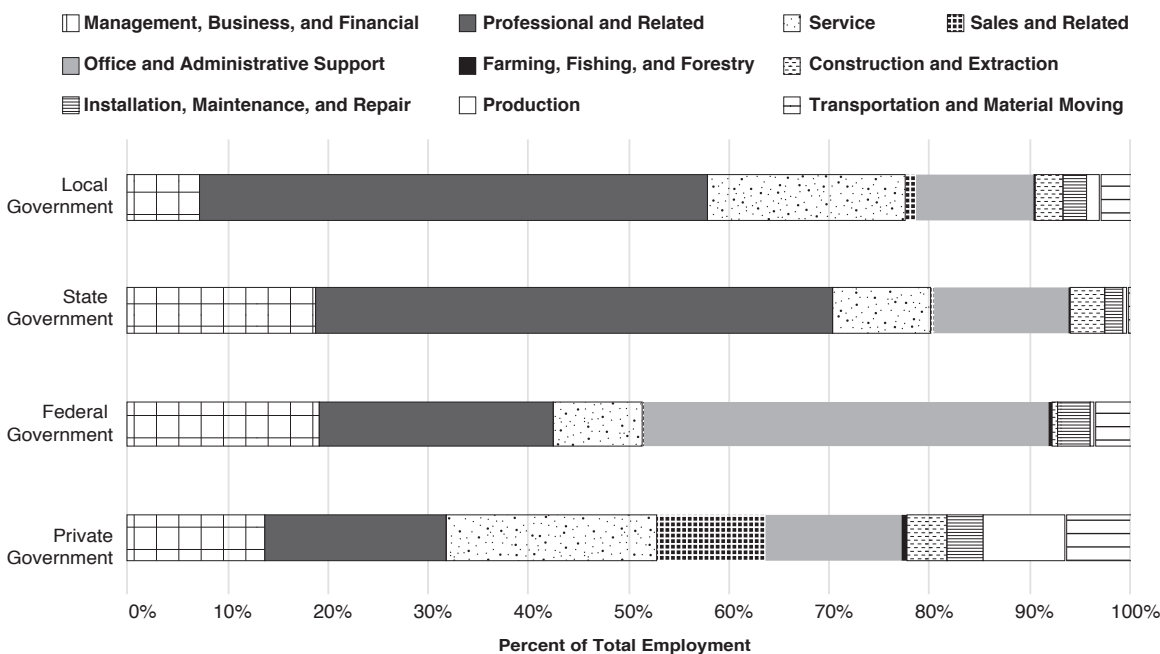
some occupations. Taxpayers may still be providing the funds for certain goods and services but privately hired workers are responsible for production of the goods and services. A prime example of how blurred the mix of public and private employment can be is the transfer of the hospital staffs from public to private when the University hospital, Hennepin County hospital, and Regions hospital all transferred from public to non-profit institutions. The hospitals

**Figure 3. Minnesota Private and Public Sector Employment Mix Across Major Occupational Groups, 2016**



Source: 2016 staffing patterns from Employment Projections, Labor Market Information Office, Minnesota DEED

**Figure 4. Major Occupational Group Mix Across Minnesota's Private and Public Sector Employment, 2016**



Source: 2016 staffing patterns from Employment Projections, Labor Market Information Office, Minnesota DEED

staffs went from public to private payrolls.

Table 2 supplies a sample of the top occupations in different government entities as well as in the private sector. General office clerks are the only occupation to show up on all Top Ten lists. That is probably a good indicator of who really keeps things humming at all places of work. Registered nurses show up on four of the lists. All other business operations

specialist is a catch-all occupation for business occupations specialist not listed separately that may be in Top Ten lists more from how surveys are filled out than a reflection of actually duties carried out. Other occupations are very specific to the services that we typically think of as public goods and services such as education, law enforcement, security, highway maintenance, and social welfare programs. Public employees providing these goods

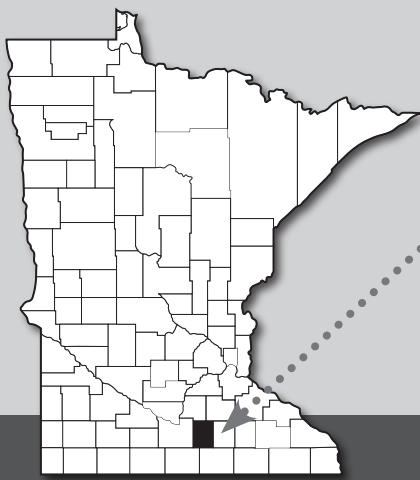
and services include elementary school teachers, police officers, firefighters, transportation security screeners, highway maintenance workers, and social and human service assistants. If you want to work in these occupations you most likely will be getting your paycheck from a public entity.

by Dave Senf

**Table 2. Top 10 Occupations**

Top Private Sector Occupations	Total Employment	Top 10 Percent of Employment	Total Federal Government Employment (excluding U.S. Postal Service)	Total Employment	Top 10 Percent of Employment
	2,710,848	21.5		19,376	37.9
Retail Salespersons	86,434	3.2	Registered Nurses	1,591	8.2
Personal Care Aides	68,317	2.5	Business Operations Specialists, All Other	928	4.8
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	63,142	2.3	Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	915	4.7
Cashiers	62,093	2.3	Information and Record Clerks, All Other	698	3.6
Registered Nurses	57,936	2.1	Transportation Security Screeners	692	3.6
Customer Service Representatives	55,588	2.1	Air Traffic Controllers	595	3.1
Farmers, Ranchers, and Other Agricultural Managers	50,747	1.9	Compliance Officers	589	3.0
Waiters and Waitresses	50,474	1.9	Physicians and Surgeons	489	2.5
Office Clerks, General	47,233	1.7	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	442	2.3
General and Operations Managers	41,147	1.5	Office Clerks, General	402	2.1
Top State Government Education Only	Total Employment	Top 10 Percent of Employment	Top State Government Excluding Education	Total Employment	Top 10 Percent of Employment
	38,579	65.3		39,013	38.0
Postsecondary Teachers	16,356	42.4	Business Operations Specialists, All Other	2,987	7.7
Education Administrators, Postsecondary	1,714	4.4	Correctional Officers and Jailers	2,308	5.9
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,335	3.5	Office Clerks, General	1,868	4.8
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	1,271	3.3	Highway Maintenance Workers	1,862	4.8
Educational, Guidance, School, and Vocational Counselors	1,045	2.7	Court, Municipal, and License Clerks	1,158	3.0
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	1,028	2.7	Registered Nurses	1,110	2.8
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	659	1.7	Tax Examiners and Collectors, and Revenue Agents	950	2.4
Teachers and Instructors, All Other, Except Substitute Teachers	632	1.6	Social and Human Service Assistants	935	2.4
Office Clerks, General	601	1.6	Network and Computer Systems Administrators	830	2.1
Instructional Coordinators	564	1.5	Management Analysts	820	2.1
Top Local Government Education Only	Total Employment	Top 10 Percent of Employment	Top Local Government Excluding Education	Total Employment	Top 10 Percent of Employment
	146,510	69.0		130,474	31.7
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	25,317	17.3	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	9,246	7.1
Teacher Assistants	24,551	16.8	Firefighters	6,119	4.7
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/ Technical Education	18,579	12.7	Office Clerks, General	3,917	3.0
Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/ Technical Education	9,610	6.6	Highway Maintenance Workers	3,838	2.9
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	5,963	4.1	Registered Nurses	3,722	2.9
Special Education Teachers, Kindergarten and Elementary School	4,354	3.0	Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	3,328	2.6
Office Clerks, General	3,451	2.4	Child, Family, and School Social Workers	3,286	2.5
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	3,282	2.2	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2,807	2.2
Special Education Teachers, Secondary School	3,070	2.1	Correctional Officers and Jailers	2,617	2.0
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	2,943	2.0	Eligibility Interviewers, Government Programs	2,493	1.9

Source: 2016 staffing pattern from Employment Projections, Labor Market Information Office, Minnesota DEED.



# County Snapshot Waseca

## Past

Waseca County rests in the South Central region of Minnesota and lies on the border of the Southeast Economic Development Region. In 1854 Asa Sutlief filed the first land claim in Wilton Township, and the first blacksmith shop was opened in 1856 by H.P. Norton. However, Waseca County was not officially established until February of 1857. The following year the first physician, Dr. M.S. Gove, came to the county, and in 1859 Scotch Fife wheat was first planted. The wheat farmers transported their harvests to Hastings, Minnesota, for only .62 cents per bushel. Interestingly, the county had Horse Thief Detectives that were established in 1864 after a group of individuals were caught stealing horses.

## Present

Waseca County experienced a small population decline from 2000 to 2017 with a drop of 739 people (3.8 percent). During this time frame the labor force saw a more sizable decrease, falling 11.7 percent (1,247 people). Over half (52.9 percent to be exact) of the county's residents leave the county to work in nearby counties, which equals an exodus of about 4,870 residents. However, the county also draws in about 2,770 non-residents to work in jobs within the county. The largest number of residents who leave the county for work commute to Blue Earth (13.3 percent) and Steele (12.2 percent) Counties, while Steele County (7 percent) and Blue Earth (6.9 percent) also send the most workers into the county for work.

## Economy

Estimates	Waseca County	Minnesota
Population (2017 Annual Estimate)	18,787	5,576,606
Labor Force (9/2018)	9,443	3,072,947
Unemployment Rate (9/2018)	2.5%	2.2%
Household Income (2016)	\$53,199	\$63,217
Cost of Living Wage Requirement (Individual/No Children)	\$13.00	\$15.22
Cost of Living Wage Requirement (Average Family)*	\$14.84	\$18.47

Source: DEED Local Area Unemployment Statistics, DEED Cost of Living, U.S. Census, American Community Survey

\*Average Family – 2 parents, 1 full-time/1 part-time, 1 child

## Industry

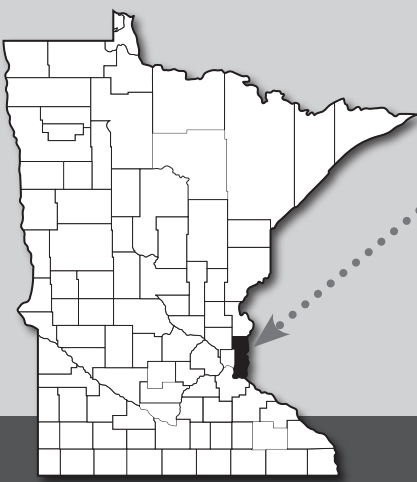
	Total 2017 Employment	2010-2017 Change	Average 2017 Annual Wages	2010-2017 Change
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>6,412</b>	<b>-1,171 (-15.4%)</b>	<b>\$40,872</b>	<b>\$8,268 (25.4%)</b>
Manufacturing	1,502	-657 (-30.4%)	\$58,656	\$12,064 (25.9%)
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,140	-268 (-19.0%)	\$29,848	\$8,372 (39.0%)
Retail Trade	642	-78 (-10.8%)	\$25,064	\$5,200 (26.2%)
Educational Services	596	-27 (-4.3%)	\$38,012	\$7,592 (25.0%)
Public Administration	586	-11 (-1.8%)	\$52,832	\$9,152 (21.0%)

Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

## Trends

Of the total industries within Waseca County, the top five make up almost 70 percent (69.7) of the estimated 6,412 jobs in 504 firms. The largest employing industry is Manufacturing which accounts for 23.4 percent of the jobs in the county. Rounding out the top five industries in the county are Health Care and Social Assistance (1,140 jobs in 54 firms), Retail Trade (642 jobs in 57 firms), Educational Services (596 jobs in nine firms), and Public Administration (586 jobs in 28 firms).

In general, the county saw job loss of 15.4 percent from 2010-2017, which amounted to 1,171 fewer jobs across all industries. Manufacturing saw the largest decrease by dropping 657 jobs, and Health Care and Social Assistance saw the second highest drop with a loss of 268 jobs. In contrast, Construction saw the biggest increase during this time with a jump of only 80 jobs, and Wholesale Trade had the second highest job gain with an increase of 52 jobs.



# CountySnapshot Washington

## Past

Named after George Washington, Washington County was one of the nine original counties established with the organization of the Minnesota Territory and was officially founded on October 27th, 1849. Given that the county was profoundly forested, the early economy was based on logging and lumber, and the county's position on the St. Croix River made it possible to move logs down the river while also providing a means of transportation up the river.

## Present

Washington County saw a hefty increase in population from 2000 to 2017, increasing by 27.5 percent (55,218 new residents) and is currently ranked as the fifth most populous county in the state. During this time the labor force also saw a sizable increase, jumping by almost 22,600 participants, a 19.1 percent increase. Over three-quarters (76.4 percent) of county residents leave the county for work while almost 60 percent (59.9 percent) of the county's workers commute in from other counties. Of those residents who commute out of the county for work, the largest number go to Ramsey County (31.5 percent) and Hennepin County (24.1 percent). In contrast, the largest number of non-residents who come into the county for work come from Ramsey County (17.3 percent), Dakota County (8.2 percent), and an additional 6.9 percent that come from St. Croix County in Wisconsin.

## Economy

Estimates	Washington County	Minnesota
Population (2017 Annual Estimate)	256,348	5,576,606
Labor Force (9/2018)	142,491	3,072,947
Unemployment Rate (9/2018)	2.1%	2.2%
Household Income (2016)	\$86,689	\$63,217
Cost of Living Wage Requirement (Individual/No Children)	\$16.41	\$15.22
Cost of Living Wage Requirement (Average Family)*	\$20.28	\$18.47

Source: DEED Local Area Unemployment Statistics, DEED Cost of Living, U.S. Census, American Community Survey  
\*Average Family – 2 parents, 1 full-time/1 part-time, 1 child

## Industry

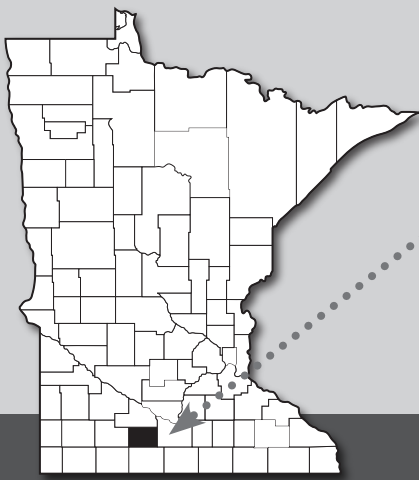
	Total 2017 Employment	2010-2017 Change	Average 2017 Annual Wages	2010-2017 Change
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>84,751</b>	<b>13,459 (18.9%)</b>	<b>\$46,904</b>	<b>\$8,164 (21.1%)</b>
Retail Trade	13,633	2,123 (18.4%)	\$26,000	\$3,536 (15.7%)
Health Care and Social Assistance	11,813	3,007 (34.1%)	\$52,312	\$8,788 (20.2%)
Manufacturing	9,482	1,990 (26.6%)	\$68,692	\$8,580 (14.3%)
Accommodation and Food Services	9,460	1,582 (20.1%)	\$17,680	\$3,848 (27.8%)
Educational Services	7,434	162 (2.2%)	\$44,460	\$6,500 (17.1%)

Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

## Trends

Of the total industries in Washington County, the top five make up over 60 percent (61.1) of the estimated 84,751 jobs in 5,489 firms. The largest employing industry is Retail Trade which accounts for 16.1 percent of the jobs in the county. It is, unfortunately, the third lowest paying industry in the county. Rounding out the top five industries in the county are Health Care and Social Assistance (11,813 jobs in 609 firms), Manufacturing (9,482 jobs in 220 firms), Accommodation and Food Services (9,460 jobs in 411 firms), which is also the second lowest paying industry in the county, and Educational Services (7,434 jobs in 146 firms).

In general, Washington County saw job increase of 18.9 percent from 2010-2017, which amounted to a gain of almost 13,500 jobs across all industries. Health Care and Social Assistance saw the largest job increase, gaining 3,007 jobs (34.1 percent) during this time period, followed by Retail Trade which jumped by 2,123 jobs (18.4 percent). Unfortunately, there were two industries that experienced job loss over the last 17 years, including a drop of 223 jobs (7.7 percent) in Transportation and Warehousing and 802 fewer jobs (20.2 percent) in Finance and Insurance.



# County Snapshot Watonwan

## Past

Encompassing 440 square miles, Watonwan County was organized in 1860, just two years after Minnesota was recognized as a state. The county is home to 17 lakes which cover approximately five square miles. The county's name is derived from the word "watanwan", which is a Dakota word for "fish bait". St. James was named the county seat in 1895, and in that same year the current courthouse was erected. The county was also home to one of Minnesota's Governors, Winfield Scott Hammond, who was elected on January 5, 1915.

## Present

Watonwan County saw a population decrease of just over 1,000 residents from 2000 to 2017, a drop of 8.7 percent, leaving the county ranked as the 65th largest county in the state. Despite this drop in population, the county's labor force has seen an overall increase during this same time frame. While experiencing ebbs and flows, the labor force has jumped by 7.7 percent, an increase of 468 participants. Almost half (48.3 percent) of Watonwan County's residents leave the county for work while only 37.3 percent of the county's workers commute in from other counties. Of those residents that commute out of the county for work, the largest number go to Blue Earth County (10.6 percent) and Cottonwood County (6.5 percent). In contrast, the largest number of non-residents who come into the county for work come from Martin County (5.2 percent) and Blue Earth County (4.9 percent).

## Economy

Estimates	Watonwan County	Minnesota
Population (2017 Annual Estimate)	10,840	5,576,606
Labor Force (9/2018)	6,138	3,072,947
Unemployment Rate (9/2018)	2.4%	2.2%
Household Income (2016)	\$50,068	\$63,217
Cost of Living Wage Requirement (Individual/No Children)	\$12.85	\$15.22
Cost of Living Wage Requirement (Average Family)*	\$14.19	\$18.47

Source: DEED Local Area Unemployment Statistics, DEED Cost of Living, U.S. Census, American Community Survey

\*Average Family – 2 parents, 1 full-time/1 part-time, 1 child

## Industry

	Total 2017 Employment	2010-2017 Change	Average 2017 Annual Wages	2010-2017 Change
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>4,338</b>	<b>413 (10.5%)</b>	<b>\$666</b>	<b>\$114 (20.7%)</b>
Manufacturing	1,263	129 (11.4%)	\$750	\$138 (22.5%)
Health Care and Social Assistance	449	4 (0.9%)	\$724	\$130 (21.9%)
Educational Services	376	6 (1.6%)	\$646	\$21 (3.4%)
Public Administration	347	-1 (-0.3%)	\$641	\$73 (12.9%)
Transportation and Warehousing	343	159 (86.4%)	\$526	-\$60 (-10.2%)

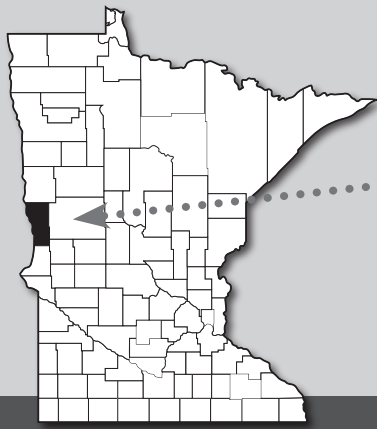
Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

## Trends

Of the total industries in Watonwan County, the top five make up 64 percent of the estimated 4,338 jobs in 316 firms. The largest employing industry is Manufacturing which accounts for almost 30 percent of the jobs in the county. Rounding out the top five industries in the county are Health Care and Social Assistance (449 jobs in 21 firms), Educational Services (346 jobs in six firms), Public Administration (347 jobs in 22 firms), and Transportation and Warehousing (343 jobs in 32 firms).

In general, Watonwan County saw a job increase of 10.5 percent from 2010-2017, which amounted to a gain of just over 400 jobs across all industries. Transportation and Warehousing saw the largest job increase, gaining 159 jobs (86.4 percent) during this time period, followed by Manufacturing which jumped by 129 jobs (11.4 percent). Unfortunately, there were three industries that experienced job loss over the last seven years, including a drop of 11 jobs (5.7 percent) in Accommodation and Food Service, 15 fewer Information jobs (22.7 percent), and 49 fewer jobs (37.4 percent) in Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation.





# County Snapshot Wilkin

## Past

Wilkin County went through multiple name changes before being called Wilkin in 1868, named after Colonel Alexander Wilkin who, while not a Minnesota native, practiced law in the state and who also had served as a U.S. Marshall in the state. In 1858 the county was first named Toombs County after Robert Toombs, who served as a member of Congress as well as holding the title of U.S. senator before becoming a Confederate Secretary. However, in order to distance itself from the Confederacy, the county was renamed after President Andrew Johnson in 1863. The attempted impeachment of Andrew Johnson in 1868 gave the county its final name.

## Present

Wilkin County experienced a mild decrease in population of just over 800, leaving it ranked as the 78th most populous county in Minnesota. The labor force, meanwhile, saw an increase, albeit a rather minimal one, going from 3,698 participants in 2000 to 3,720 in 2017 – an increase of only 22 labor force participants (0.6 percent). However, the labor force hit a low of 3,484 in 2007 and a high of 3,822 in 2010. Over half (67.1 percent) of Wilkin County’s residents leave the county for work while the county draws in 57.3 percent (1,272) of its workers from surrounding counties. The largest percentage of residents who leave the county for work commute to Richland County, North Dakota (34.8 percent), while an additional 7.8 percent (226 residents) go to Otter Tail County. Richland County, North Dakota, also sends in the most non-resident workers, sending 597 workers (26.9 percent) into the county followed by Otter Tail County which sends 261 (11.8 percent).

## Economy

Estimates	Wilkin County	Minnesota
Population (2017 Annual Estimate)	6,324	5,576,606
Labor Force (9/2018)	3,549	3,072,947
Unemployment Rate (9/2018)	2.4%	2.2%
Household Income (2016)	\$52,963	\$63,217
Cost of Living Wage Requirement (Individual/No Children)	\$12.73	\$15.22
Cost of Living Wage Requirement (Average Family)*	\$14.41	\$18.47

Source: DEED Local Area Unemployment Statistics, DEED Cost of Living, U.S. Census, American Community Survey

\*Average Family – 2 parents, 1 full-time/1 part-time, 1 child

## Industry

	Total 2017 Employment	2010-2017 Change	Average 2017 Annual Wages	2010-2017 Change
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>-238 (-11.3%)</b>	<b>\$765</b>	<b>\$198 (34.9%)</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance	437	-140 (-24.3%)	\$737	\$239 (48.0%)
Educational Services	222	37 (20.0%)	\$706	-\$10 (-1.4%)
Wholesale Trade	188	3 (1.6%)	\$1,341	\$176 (15.1%)
Retail Trade	142	-41 (-22.4%)	\$525	\$113 (27.4%)
Public Administration	122	-1 (-0.8%)	\$815	\$148 (22.2%)

Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

## Trends

Of the total industries in Wilkin County, the top five make up almost 60 (59.3) percent of the estimated 1,875 jobs in 207 firms. Health Care and Social Assistance accounts for 23.3 percent of the total jobs in the county in 16 firms followed by Educational Services (222 jobs in four firms), Wholesale Trade (188 jobs in 13 firms), Retail Trade (142 jobs in 19 firms), and Public Administration (122 jobs in 13 firms).

Across all industries, Wilkin County saw job loss, falling from 2,113 in 2010 to 1,875 in 2017, a drop of 11.3 percent. The largest job gains were seen in Educational Services, up 37 jobs or 20 percent, and Manufacturing, which saw a jump of 177.8 percent by going from nine jobs in 2010 to 25 jobs in 2017. In contrast, Health Care and Social Assistance saw the largest decrease after losing 140 jobs since 2010, followed by Accommodation and Food Service which saw job decline of 85 jobs. Four other industry sectors saw job loss during this time, including Real Estate and Rental and Leasing and Public Administration, both of which saw a decline of one job, Finance and Insurance which lost five jobs, and Retail Trade which fell by 41 jobs.

by Mark Schultz

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