

# Minnesota Employment Review

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## Jobs in the Public and Private Sectors in South Central and Southwest Minnesota

Jobs in South Central and Southwest Minnesota can be broken down into two categories –public sector and private sector, and many, but not all, industry sectors are characterized by having both types of ownerships. The difference between the two is that the public sector is under governmental control whereas the private sector is run by individuals or companies. In the region 84 percent of jobs are in the private sector while the remaining 16 percent are in government, while government jobs in the total state make up 12 percent.

### Job Trends

Over the years both public and private jobs in the South Central and Southwest region have seen somewhat similar trends.

However, while the private sector saw an increase of 2.2 percent from the third quarter of 2013 to the third quarter of 2019, equaling over 3,200 more jobs, the public sector saw a smaller increase of only 0.4 percent or 125 more jobs.

Despite both public and private sectors having job increases over the years, there are some differences in these trends that are worth noting. Each sector saw their peak number of jobs 11 years apart, with the public sector seeing its peak of 29,376 jobs in 2005 while the private sector didn't peak until 2016 at 149,118 jobs. Each sector also saw their lows in different years, as the public sector bottomed out in 2011 while the private sector saw its lowest job count two years earlier in 2009, meaning the public sector started recovering

from the recession later than the private sector. Since each sector began recovering from the Great Recession, public sector in 2011 and private sector in 2009, their respective rates of growth also varied. From 2011 to 2019 the rate of growth for the public sector rested at 2.1 percent, while the rate of recovery for the private sector from 2009 to 2019 was 3.8 percent. When we look at both sectors' recovery since 2011, however, the growth rates were very close at 2.1 percent for public sector and 2.2 percent for private sector. Since 2016, however, only the public sector saw overall growth, albeit minimal, to the tune of 15 additional jobs (0.05 percent) while the private sector saw a decrease of 1,140 jobs, a drop of 0.8 percent (see Figure 1).

### Features:

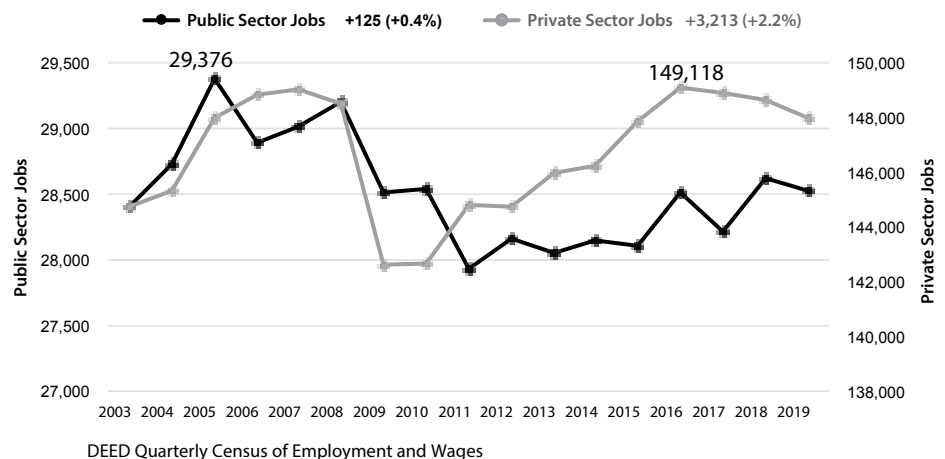
Teen Summer Employment 2020

Industry Snapshots

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**Figure 1. South Central and Southwest Minnesota Public and Private Sector Job Trends, 3rd Qtr. 2003-2019**



## Industry Breakdown

As shown in Figure 2, private sector jobs are more dominant in certain industry sectors than others, including Finance and Insurance, Retail Trade, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, Other Services (Except Public Administration), and Accommodation and Food Services. For each of the aforementioned industry sectors, there were over 280 private sector jobs for every one public sector job in the third quarter of 2019, with Other Services (Except Public Administration) and Accommodation and Food Services seeing over 500 private sector jobs for every one public sector job. **Note:** There were no public sector jobs in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, Mining, Manufacturing, Wholesale Trade, and Management of Companies and Enterprises other than administrators of government programs, and no private sector jobs in Public Administration.

While many of the jobs in the Southwest and South Central region fall under the private sector (83.8 percent),

certain industries have higher numbers of public sector jobs. Educational Services is the front-runner with 10,782 jobs being public sector jobs, which makes up over one-third of the total public sector jobs in the region. Public administration, in which all of the jobs are public sector, makes up an additional 37.3 percent of the total public sector jobs. Other industry sectors with higher numbers of public sector jobs include Health Care and Social Assistance (4,458 jobs) and Transportation and Warehousing (1,051 jobs). Thus, for those jobseekers who have a particular affinity towards working for the government, these may be avenues for them to pursue when looking at employment and educational opportunities (see Table 1).

## Establishment Trends

Despite the general increase in public sector jobs in the region, the number of employing firms has actually seen a decrease over time. As shown in Figure 3, the number of public sector firms was

relatively stable from 2003 to 2012. For the next two years the public sector lost a total of 220 firms, primarily in Public Administration, for a drop of 17.3 percent. After that the establishment count remained stable again for the next five years. In all, the public sector lost a total of 184 firms from 2003 to 2019, a decrease of 15 percent.

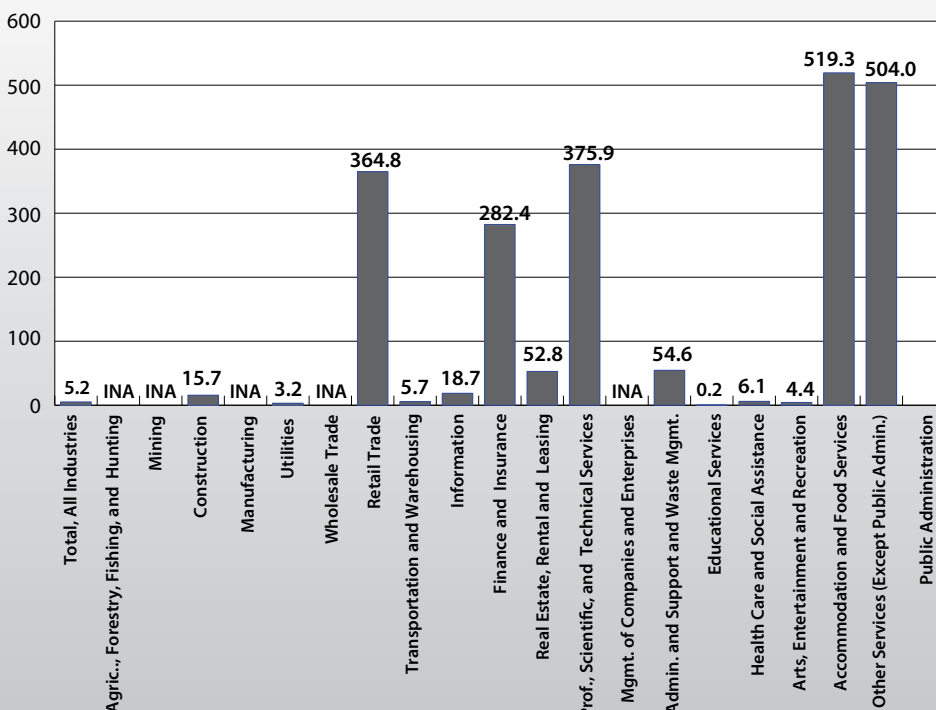
Conversely, the number of employing establishments in the private sector saw many ups and downs during this time period, peaking in 2005 with 11,595 firms, before starting a generally declining trend and seeing its lowest count (10,600 firms) in 2015. Since then the private sector has enjoyed a steady increase in the number of firms ending with a 2019 count of 11,358 firms. Overall, unlike the public sector, the private sector saw an increase of establishments resulting in an additional 278 firms, an increase of 2.5 percent.

## Wages

Across all industries, both the public and private sectors have seen an increase in average annual wages over the years, with the rate of growth being slightly higher among public sector wages (+70.8 percent) than the private sector jobs (+65.0 percent). Monetarily, this has equaled an increase of almost \$20,000 per year for the public sector wages and almost \$15,600 for the private sector. Additionally, average annual wages for the public sector have consistently been higher than those of the private sector across all industries, with differences ranging from 6.0 percent in 2014 to 22.6 percent in 2009 (see Figure 4 on page 4).

Despite the annual average wages for the public sector (across all industries) being higher than those in the private sector, this is not always the case in specific industries. As shown in Table 2 (on page 4), there were six industry sectors in which jobs in the private sector paid more than those in the public sector, including construction, utilities, retail trade, real estate, rental and leasing, and professional, scientific, and technical services. These differences ranged from \$676 for professional, scientific and technical services to over \$20,600 for utilities. Among those industry sectors in which the public sector paid higher wages,

**Figure 2. South Central and Southwest Minnesota Number of Private Sector Jobs for Every One Public Sector Job Q3, 2019**



DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

**Table 1. South Central and Southwest Minnesota Public and Private Sector Job Breakdown by Industry Sector, Q3 2019**

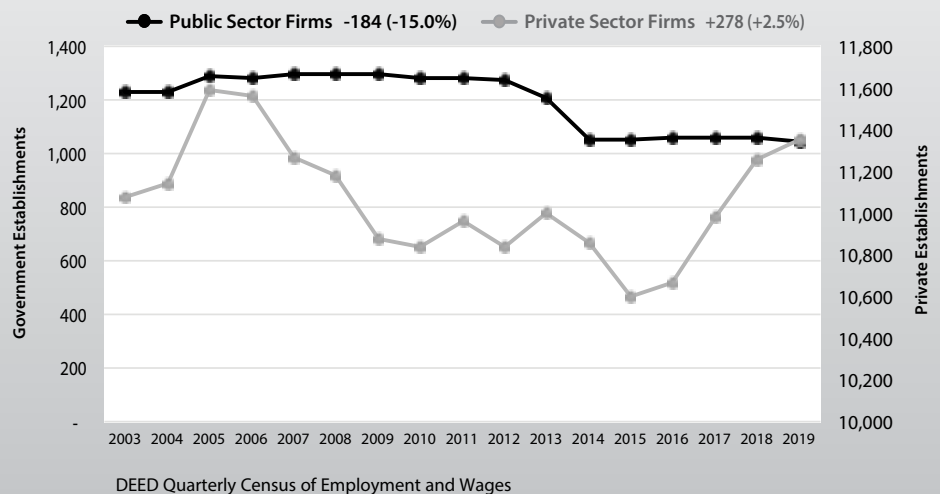
Industry Sector	Public Sector Jobs	Percent of Public Sector Jobs	Private Sector Jobs	Percent of Private Sector Jobs
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>28,525</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>147,978</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	0	0.0%	5,430	3.7%
Mining	0	0.0%	341	0.2%
Construction	566	2.0%	8,876	6.0%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%	32,304	21.8%
Utilities	234	0.8%	738	0.5%
Wholesale Trade	0	0.0%	7,713	5.2%
Retail Trade	52	0.2%	18,967	12.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	1,051	3.7%	6,042	4.1%
Information	127	0.4%	2,372	1.6%
Finance and Insurance	21	0.1%	5,931	4.0%
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	27	0.1%	1,425	1.0%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	10	0.0%	3,759	2.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0	0.0%	1,409	1.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management.	76	0.3%	4,152	2.8%
Educational Services	10,782	37.8%	1,700	1.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	4,458	15.6%	27,400	18.5%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	439	1.5%	1,911	1.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	24	0.1%	12,463	8.4%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	10	0.0%	5,040	3.4%
Public Administration	10,644	37.3%	0	0.0%

Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

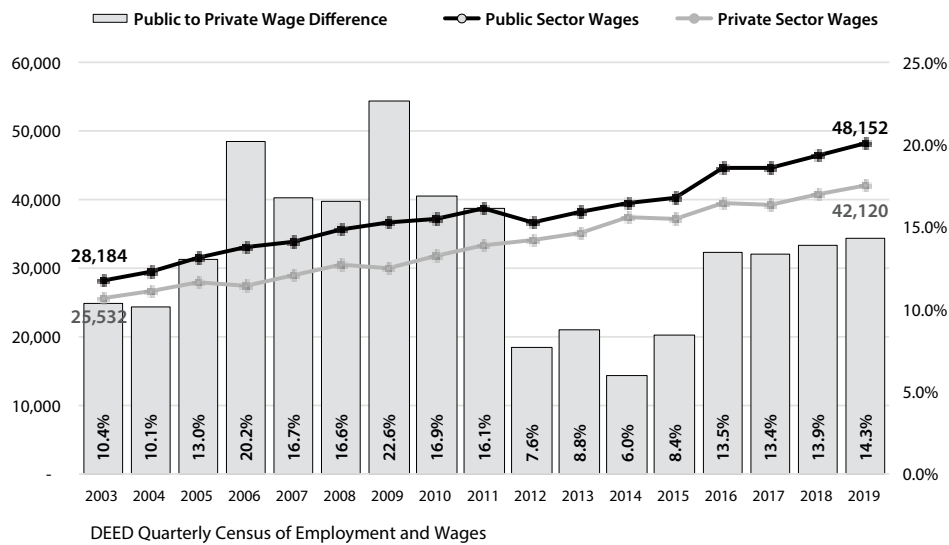
the differences ranged from \$3,224 for transportation and warehousing to almost \$53,000 for finance and insurance.

Like anything else, there are benefits and drawbacks to working in both the public and private sectors. Some may argue that there is increased stability, flexibility, and work-life balance in the public sector (Roberts 2019), while others posit that advancement prospects and opportunities to work on “cutting-edge projects” are more plentiful in the private sector (Stewart 2019). Southwest and South Central Minnesota’s workers may find themselves preferring employment in one sector over the other. Luckily, the region offers many opportunities to obtain employment in both the public and the private sector.

**Figure 3. South Central and Southwest Minnesota Public and Private Establishments, 3rd Qtr. 2003-2019**



**Figure 4. South Central and Southwest Minnesota Median Annual Wages for Public and Private Sector Jobs, 3rd Qtr. 2003-2019**



**Table 2. South Central and Southwest Minnesota Average Annual Wages for Public and Private Sector Jobs by Industry (Q3 2019)**

Industry Sector	Public Sector Average Annual Wage	Private Sector Average Annual Wage	Dollar Difference	Percent Difference
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>\$48,152</b>	<b>\$42,120</b>	<b>\$6,032</b>	<b>14.3%</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	N/A	\$41,496	N/A	N/A
Mining	N/A	\$63,908	N/A	N/A
Construction	\$55,172	\$56,108	-\$936	-1.7%
Manufacturing	N/A	\$51,948	N/A	N/A
Utilities	\$69,992	\$90,636	-\$20,644	-22.8%
Wholesale Trade	N/A	\$62,972	N/A	N/A
Retail Trade	\$13,832	\$25,272	-\$11,440	-45.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$42,380	\$39,156	\$3,224	8.2%
Information	\$33,748	\$45,188	-\$11,440	-25.3%
Finance and Insurance	\$114,140	\$61,204	\$52,936	86.5%
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	\$23,192	\$28,132	-\$4,940	-17.6%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$57,512	\$58,188	-\$676	-1.2%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	N/A	\$80,600	N/A	N/A
Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt.	\$57,200	\$37,128	\$20,072	54.1%
Educational Services	\$49,556	\$38,428	\$11,128	29.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$57,044	\$41,288	\$15,756	38.2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$33,956	\$13,520	\$20,436	151.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$11,284	\$14,196	-\$2,912	-20.5%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	\$64,636	\$28,964	\$35,672	123.2%
Public Administration	\$43,524	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Sources: Roberts, Michael. 2019. "The Pros and Cons of Working for the Government." Retrieved April 10, 2020 (<https://www.thebalancecareers.com/the-pros-and-cons-of-a-government-job-1669764>)  
 Stewart, David. 2019. "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Private Sector Work." Retrieved April 10, 2020 (<https://careertrend.com/info-8491832-advantages-disadvantages-private-sector-work.html>)

by Mark Schultz

# By the Numbers

Making ends meet can be difficult for some, and at times, costs of living seem to be increasing faster than wage increases in the state. In fact, in an article by Josh Bersin found on Forbes.com he states that “wages after inflation have barely budged over the last 44 years<sup>1</sup>.” For some, their wages just aren’t fitting the bill, and they are forced to be creative with the money they earn, make sacrifices not to spend money, or take on an additional job (or two) for extra income to help them meet their cost of living needs.

While some of the counties in Minnesota have median wages that are high enough to meet (or exceed) basic cost of living needs, there are some that do not meet the threshold needed. As shown in Table 1, six of the top 10 counties with the highest median wages across all industries do not pay high enough median wages to meet the basic cost of living needs for the typical family - two parents working a combined 60 hours per week with one child. However, when looking at the bottom 10, none of them do not meet the required median wages needed.

Second, certain things can increase the amount needed to meet the basic cost of living needs. For example, if an additional child is added to the typical family the wage requirement jumps to \$82,080 in Hennepin County and \$57,828 in Cook County, both of which are much higher than the median wages being paid in these counties. In addition, the absence of a second parent means a single person with one child can also see a massive increase in the cost of living wage needed. For example, the wage requirement in Cook County would jump to \$60,708.

Thus, analyzing median wages and cost of living wage requirements gets a little more complicated than simply whether or not median wages are high enough to meet the basic cost of living needs. Depending on things such as family composition (two-parent vs. one-parent), worker status (full-time or part-time), and/or lifestyle choices (e.g., taking multiple vacations per year) can have an impact on cost of living wage requirements.

**Table 1. Top and Bottom 10 Counties with the Highest/Lowest Median Wages Across All Industries and Cost of Living Requirements**

County	Annual Median Wage	Cost of Living Requirement*	Difference
<b>Top 10</b>			
Hennepin County	\$73,216	\$62,352	\$10,864
Ramsey County	\$65,000	\$61,224	\$3,776
Olmsted County	\$64,584	\$55,464	\$9,120
Dakota County	\$58,084	\$61,524	-\$3,440
Carver County	\$55,692	\$58,656	-\$2,964
Anoka County	\$54,912	\$61,284	-\$6,372
Scott County	\$51,480	\$59,016	-\$7,536
Mower County	\$49,504	\$47,328	\$2,176
Washington County	\$49,140	\$61,272	-\$12,132
Goodhue County	\$48,724	\$52,836	-\$4,112
<b>Bottom 10</b>			
Lac qui Parle County	\$36,816	\$45,576	-\$8,760
Lake of the Woods County	\$36,660	\$55,164	-\$18,504
Traverse County	\$35,932	\$45,780	-\$9,848
Red Lake County	\$35,880	\$47,916	-\$12,036
Houston County	\$35,776	\$49,668	-\$13,892
Lincoln County	\$35,724	\$48,492	-\$12,768
Fillmore County	\$34,944	\$49,056	-\$14,112
Pine County	\$33,696	\$54,468	-\$20,772
Cass County	\$32,968	\$49,536	-\$16,568
Cook County	\$32,916	\$47,628	-\$14,712

\*Cost of living wage requirement based on the typical family in the state - two parents working a combined 60 hours per week with one child  
Source: DEED QCEW and Cost of Living

<sup>1</sup>Bersin, Josh. 2018. “Why Aren’t Wages Keeping Up? It’s Not the Economy, It’s Management.” [www.forbes.com/sites/joshbersin/2018/10/31/why-arent-wages-keeping-up-its-not-the-economy-its-management/#5294d743397e](http://www.forbes.com/sites/joshbersin/2018/10/31/why-arent-wages-keeping-up-its-not-the-economy-its-management/#5294d743397e) Retrieved 5/11/2020.

By Mark Schultz

# Labor Force Estimates

## County/ Area

County/ Area	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Rate of Unemployment		
	Feb 2020	Jan 2020	Feb 2019	Feb 2020	Jan 2020	Feb 2019	Feb 2020	Jan 2020	Feb 2019	Feb 2020	Jan 2020	Feb 2019
<b>United States ('000s)</b>												
(Seasonally adjusted)	164,546	164,606	163,184	158,759	158,714	156,949	5,787	5,892	6,235	3.5%	3.6%	3.8%
(Unadjusted)	164,235	163,497	162,793	158,017	156,994	156,167	6,218	6,504	6,625	3.8	4.0	4.1
<b>Minnesota</b>												
(Seasonally adjusted)	3,121,259	3,122,744	3,095,337	3,025,148	3,023,966	2,996,333	96,111	98,778	99,004	3.1	3.2	3.2
(Unadjusted)	3,103,816	3,096,839	3,086,374	2,992,840	2,983,505	2,966,256	110,976	113,334	120,118	3.6	3.7	3.9
<b>Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA)*</b>												
Mpls.-St. Paul MSA	2,032,210	2,027,729	2,009,155	1,969,253	1,965,344	1,940,711	62,957	62,385	68,444	3.1	3.1	3.4
Duluth-Superior MSA	144,201	142,682	144,341	137,327	135,781	137,380	6,874	6,901	6,961	4.8	4.8	4.8
Rochester MSA	124,587	124,337	124,316	120,684	120,463	120,059	3,903	3,874	4,257	3.1	3.1	3.4
St. Cloud MSA	113,923	113,375	113,859	109,311	108,569	108,863	4,612	4,806	4,996	4.0	4.2	4.4
Mankato-N Mankato MSA	63,094	62,547	61,683	61,305	60,810	59,685	1,789	1,737	1,998	2.8	2.8	3.2
Fargo-Moorhead MSA	139,640	138,358	137,757	136,068	134,476	133,693	3,572	3,882	4,064	2.6	2.8	3.0
Grand Forks MSA	53,620	53,912	53,542	52,005	52,329	51,801	1,615	1,583	1,741	3.0	2.9	3.3
<b>Region One</b>	<b>46,149</b>	<b>46,323</b>	<b>47,051</b>	<b>43,466</b>	<b>43,452</b>	<b>44,111</b>	<b>2,683</b>	<b>2,871</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Kittson	2,304	2,299	2,306	2,198	2,197	2,190	106	102	116	4.6	4.4	5.0
Marshall	5,322	5,383	5,443	4,852	4,846	4,909	470	537	534	8.8	10.0	9.8
Norman	3,123	3,129	3,296	2,939	2,915	3,066	184	214	230	5.9	6.8	7.0
Pennington	8,757	8,863	9,001	8,156	8,159	8,355	601	704	646	6.9	7.9	7.2
Polk	16,522	16,582	16,781	15,778	15,831	15,938	744	751	843	4.5	4.5	5.0
Red Lake	2,221	2,230	2,225	2,040	2,035	2,057	181	195	168	8.1	8.7	7.6
Roseau	7,900	7,837	7,999	7,503	7,469	7,596	397	368	403	5.0	4.7	5.0
<b>Region Two</b>	<b>43,801</b>	<b>43,865</b>	<b>43,763</b>	<b>41,143</b>	<b>40,867</b>	<b>40,834</b>	<b>2,658</b>	<b>2,998</b>	<b>2,929</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Beltrami	24,592	24,503	24,559	23,376	23,186	23,243	1,216	1,317	1,316	4.9	5.4	5.4
Clearwater	4,576	4,682	4,609	4,060	4,045	4,021	516	637	588	11.3	13.6	12.8
Hubbard	9,761	9,789	9,755	9,085	9,020	8,971	676	769	784	6.9	7.9	8.0
Lake of the Woods	2,588	2,596	2,500	2,490	2,494	2,411	98	102	89	3.8	3.9	3.6
Mahnomen	2,284	2,295	2,340	2,132	2,122	2,188	152	173	152	6.7	7.5	6.5
<b>Region Three</b>	<b>164,358</b>	<b>163,249</b>	<b>164,469</b>	<b>156,069</b>	<b>154,553</b>	<b>155,511</b>	<b>8,289</b>	<b>8,696</b>	<b>8,958</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Aitkin	7,240	7,280	7,289	6,667	6,621	6,617	573	659	672	7.9	9.1	9.2
Carlton	18,087	17,924	17,927	17,108	16,911	16,897	979	1,013	1,030	5.4	5.7	5.7
Cook	2,909	2,908	2,845	2,746	2,731	2,657	163	177	188	5.6	6.1	6.6
Itasca	22,174	22,242	22,126	20,658	20,595	20,518	1,516	1,647	1,608	6.8	7.4	7.3
Koochiching	5,733	5,757	5,836	5,387	5,359	5,481	346	398	355	6.0	6.9	6.1
Lake	5,377	5,352	5,352	5,152	5,096	5,106	225	256	246	4.2	4.8	4.6
St. Louis	102,838	101,786	103,094	98,351	97,240	98,235	4,487	4,546	4,859	4.4	4.5	4.7
City of Duluth	45,890	45,330	46,114	44,490	43,987	44,477	1,400	1,343	1,637	3.1	3.0	3.5
Balance of St. Louis County	56,948	56,456	56,980	53,861	53,253	53,758	3,087	3,203	3,222	5.4	5.7	5.7
<b>Region Four</b>	<b>127,192</b>	<b>126,665</b>	<b>126,247</b>	<b>121,579</b>	<b>120,708</b>	<b>120,034</b>	<b>5,613</b>	<b>5,957</b>	<b>6,213</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Becker	18,622	18,564	18,466	17,583	17,506	17,397	1,039	1,058	1,069	5.6	5.7	5.8
Clay	36,606	36,247	36,086	35,379	34,927	34,635	1,227	1,320	1,451	3.4	3.6	4.0
Douglas	20,944	20,895	20,481	20,141	20,059	19,582	803	836	899	3.8	4.0	4.4
Grant	3,213	3,225	3,223	3,024	3,014	3,014	189	211	209	5.9	6.5	6.5
Otter Tail	31,109	31,110	31,079	29,370	29,230	29,206	1,739	1,880	1,873	5.6	6.0	6.0
Pope	6,462	6,456	6,418	6,223	6,201	6,145	239	255	273	3.7	3.9	4.3
Stevens	5,195	5,137	5,310	5,026	4,958	5,123	169	179	187	3.3	3.5	3.5
Traverse	1,690	1,702	1,688	1,603	1,607	1,597	87	95	91	5.1	5.6	5.4
Wilkin	3,351	3,329	3,496	3,230	3,206	3,335	121	123	161	3.6	3.7	4.6
<b>Region Five</b>	<b>82,847</b>	<b>83,012</b>	<b>83,798</b>	<b>77,428</b>	<b>77,114</b>	<b>77,811</b>	<b>5,419</b>	<b>5,898</b>	<b>5,987</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Cass	13,975	14,004	13,994	12,896	12,846	12,846	1,079	1,158	1,148	7.7	8.3	8.2
Crow Wing	31,784	31,920	32,046	30,009	29,951	30,072	1,775	1,969	1,974	5.6	6.2	6.2
Morrison	17,516	17,536	17,825	16,181	16,081	16,375	1,335	1,455	1,450	7.6	8.3	8.1
Todd	13,518	13,504	13,880	12,791	12,724	12,997	727	780	883	5.4	5.8	6.4
Wadena	6,054	6,048	6,053	5,551	5,512	5,521	503	536	532	8.3	8.9	8.8
<b>Region Six East</b>	<b>64,715</b>	<b>64,921</b>	<b>66,322</b>	<b>61,538</b>	<b>61,542</b>	<b>62,883</b>	<b>3,177</b>	<b>3,379</b>	<b>3,439</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Kandiyohi	23,972	24,028	24,955	22,888	22,892	23,736	1,084	1,136	1,219	4.5	4.7	4.9
McLeod	19,167	19,237	19,426	18,265	18,282	18,466	902	955	960	4.7	5.0	4.9
Meeker	13,350	13,403	13,131	12,662	12,628	12,396	688	775	735	5.2	5.8	5.6
Renville	8,226	8,253	8,810	7,723	7,740	8,285	503	513	525	6.1	6.2	6.0

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

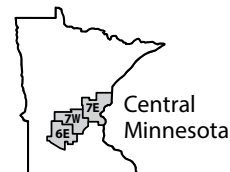


Numbers are unadjusted unless otherwise labeled.  
Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development,  
Local Area Unemployment Statistics, and North Dakota Job Service, 2020.

# Labor Force Estimates

## County/ Area

County/ Area	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Rate of Unemployment		
	Feb 2020	Jan 2020	Feb 2019	Feb 2020	Jan 2020	Feb 2019	Feb 2020	Jan 2020	Feb 2019	Feb 2020	Jan 2020	Feb 2019
<b>Region Six West</b>	<b>22,851</b>	<b>22,844</b>	<b>23,043</b>	<b>21,678</b>	<b>21,609</b>	<b>21,816</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>
Big Stone	2,379	2,409	2,401	2,236	2,234	2,238	143	175	163	6.0	7.3	6.8
Chippewa	6,909	6,916	6,933	6,566	6,568	6,578	343	348	355	5.0	5.0	5.1
Lac Qui Parle	3,523	3,479	3,452	3,324	3,289	3,246	199	190	206	5.6	5.5	6.0
Swift	4,779	4,790	4,931	4,517	4,493	4,670	262	297	261	5.5	6.2	5.3
Yellow Medicine	5,261	5,250	5,326	5,035	5,025	5,084	226	225	242	4.3	4.3	4.5
<b>Region Seven East</b>	<b>90,111</b>	<b>90,389</b>	<b>88,985</b>	<b>84,355</b>	<b>84,240</b>	<b>82,940</b>	<b>5,756</b>	<b>6,149</b>	<b>6,045</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Chisago	30,553	30,552	30,096	29,049	28,977	28,504	1,504	1,575	1,592	4.9	5.2	5.3
Isanti	21,750	21,783	21,496	20,588	20,546	20,253	1,162	1,237	1,243	5.3	5.7	5.8
Kanabec	9,219	9,407	9,168	8,371	8,443	8,309	848	964	859	9.2	10.2	9.4
Mille Lacs	13,343	13,366	13,188	12,298	12,267	12,085	1,045	1,099	1,103	7.8	8.2	8.4
Pine	15,246	15,281	15,037	14,049	14,007	13,789	1,197	1,274	1,248	7.9	8.3	8.3
<b>Region Seven West</b>	<b>244,010</b>	<b>243,359</b>	<b>241,698</b>	<b>234,012</b>	<b>232,999</b>	<b>230,816</b>	<b>9,998</b>	<b>10,360</b>	<b>10,882</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Benton	22,422	22,323	22,301	21,279	21,131	21,069	1,143	1,192	1,232	5.1	5.3	5.5
Sherburne	53,315	53,292	52,419	50,986	50,888	49,886	2,329	2,404	2,533	4.4	4.5	4.8
Stearns	91,501	91,052	91,558	88,032	87,438	87,794	3,469	3,614	3,764	3.8	4.0	4.1
Wright	76,772	76,692	75,420	73,715	73,542	72,067	3,057	3,150	3,353	4.0	4.1	4.4
<b>Region Eight</b>	<b>62,225</b>	<b>62,252</b>	<b>63,131</b>	<b>59,710</b>	<b>59,574</b>	<b>60,356</b>	<b>2,515</b>	<b>2,678</b>	<b>2,775</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Cottonwood	5,888	5,873	5,835	5,662	5,630	5,588	226	243	247	3.8	4.1	4.2
Jackson	5,642	5,636	5,621	5,429	5,412	5,391	213	224	230	3.8	4.0	4.1
Lincoln	3,160	3,165	3,178	2,976	2,962	3,005	184	203	173	5.8	6.4	5.4
Lyon	14,170	14,160	14,659	13,633	13,555	14,053	537	605	606	3.8	4.3	4.1
Murray	4,624	4,652	4,795	4,331	4,333	4,461	293	319	334	6.3	6.9	7.0
Nobles	11,076	11,068	11,161	10,702	10,698	10,782	374	370	379	3.4	3.3	3.4
Pipestone	4,747	4,782	4,899	4,517	4,541	4,628	230	241	271	4.8	5.0	5.5
Redwood	7,426	7,402	7,376	7,108	7,076	6,992	318	326	384	4.3	4.4	5.2
Rock	5,492	5,514	5,607	5,352	5,367	5,456	140	147	151	2.5	2.7	2.7
<b>Region Nine</b>	<b>133,900</b>	<b>133,507</b>	<b>132,964</b>	<b>128,477</b>	<b>127,881</b>	<b>127,035</b>	<b>5,423</b>	<b>5,626</b>	<b>5,929</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Blue Earth	41,667	41,307	40,745	40,444	40,122	39,390	1,223	1,185	1,355	2.9	2.9	3.3
Brown	14,159	14,157	14,500	13,483	13,444	13,763	676	713	737	4.8	5.0	5.1
Faribault	6,800	6,867	6,784	6,437	6,470	6,423	363	397	361	5.3	5.8	5.3
Le Sueur	16,501	16,538	16,268	15,436	15,395	15,132	1,065	1,143	1,136	6.5	6.9	7.0
Martin	9,728	9,708	10,139	9,350	9,319	9,680	378	389	459	3.9	4.0	4.5
Nicollet	21,427	21,240	20,938	20,861	20,688	20,295	566	552	643	2.6	2.6	3.1
Sibley	8,487	8,475	8,424	8,071	8,047	7,977	416	428	447	4.9	5.1	5.3
Waseca	8,879	8,906	8,692	8,429	8,401	8,240	450	505	452	5.1	5.7	5.2
Watonwan	6,252	6,309	6,474	5,966	5,995	6,135	286	314	339	4.6	5.0	5.2
<b>Region Ten</b>	<b>286,148</b>	<b>285,494</b>	<b>284,540</b>	<b>276,543</b>	<b>275,675</b>	<b>274,078</b>	<b>9,605</b>	<b>9,819</b>	<b>10,462</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Dodge	11,879	11,877	11,926	11,382	11,359	11,386	497	518	540	4.2	4.4	4.5
Fillmore	11,488	11,480	11,556	10,962	10,933	10,966	526	547	590	4.6	4.8	5.1
Freeborn	16,103	16,130	16,015	15,503	15,475	15,298	600	655	717	3.7	4.1	4.5
Goodhue	27,124	27,162	26,952	26,100	26,087	25,863	1,024	1,075	1,089	3.8	4.0	4.0
Houston	10,517	10,282	10,652	10,092	9,833	10,172	425	449	480	4.0	4.4	4.5
Mower	20,256	20,200	20,422	19,566	19,505	19,674	690	695	748	3.4	3.4	3.7
Olmsted	88,968	88,745	88,577	86,617	86,480	85,968	2,351	2,265	2,609	2.6	2.6	2.9
City of Rochester	65,824	65,630	65,423	64,203	64,102	63,603	1,621	1,528	1,820	2.5	2.3	2.8
Rice	37,403	37,319	37,227	36,062	35,919	35,771	1,341	1,400	1,456	3.6	3.8	3.9
Steele	21,447	21,589	20,141	20,707	20,813	19,344	740	776	797	3.5	3.6	4.0
Wabasha	12,252	12,235	12,257	11,723	11,691	11,739	529	544	518	4.3	4.4	4.2
Winona	28,711	28,475	28,815	27,829	27,580	27,897	882	895	918	3.1	3.1	3.2
<b>Region Eleven</b>	<b>1,735,513</b>	<b>1,730,960</b>	<b>1,716,744</b>	<b>1,686,843</b>	<b>1,683,289</b>	<b>1,662,658</b>	<b>48,670</b>	<b>47,671</b>	<b>54,086</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Anoka	199,879	199,485	197,899	193,295	192,916	190,641	6,584	6,569	7,258	3.3	3.3	3.7
Carver	58,948	58,814	57,934	57,290	57,164	56,117	1,658	1,650	1,817	2.8	2.8	3.1
Dakota	243,930	243,412	241,040	236,793	236,340	233,164	7,137	7,072	7,876	2.9	2.9	3.3
Hennepin	711,704	709,425	704,459	693,511	691,948	683,929	18,193	17,477	20,530	2.6	2.5	2.9
City of Bloomington	46,740	46,533	46,699	45,437	45,334	45,226	1,303	1,199	1,473	2.8	2.6	3.2
City of Minneapolis	244,505	243,699	241,678	238,221	237,684	234,613	6,284	6,015	7,065	2.6	2.5	2.9
Ramsey	291,941	291,202	289,532	283,551	282,944	280,271	8,390	8,258	9,261	2.9	2.8	3.2
City of St. Paul	160,094	159,700	158,797	155,391	155,059	153,683	4,703	4,641	5,114	2.9	2.9	3.2
Scott	84,396	84,197	83,199	81,954	81,790	80,525	2,442	2,407	2,674	2.9	2.9	3.2
Washington	144,715	144,425	142,681	140,449	140,187	138,011	4,266	4,238	4,670	2.9	2.9	3.3



# Industrial Analysis

## Overview

Employment in Minnesota was off by 4,500 (0.2 percent) in February on a seasonally adjusted basis in what was likely at least partially a correction from January's 7,900 job increase. The monthly decline came entirely from private sector service providers, which shed 5,300 jobs (0.2 percent). Goods producers added 800 jobs (0.2 percent), and public sector employment was up by 400 (0.1 percent). Over-the-year employment was up by 2,315 (0.1 percent). The private sector lost 1,618 jobs (0.1 percent) while the public sector added 3,933 (0.9 percent). Employment in both production and services were up by 0.1 percent (444 and 1,871 jobs, respectively).

## Mining and Logging

Employment in Mining and Logging was flat in February, holding at 6,600 jobs. Over the year the supersector lost 27 jobs (0.4 percent). Over-the-year performance in the supersector has improved in recent months, as Mining and Logging employment was off by 4.3 percent in December and 0.6 percent in January.

## Construction

Construction employment was up by 200 (0.2 percent) in February on a seasonally adjusted basis. It was the supersector's first over-the-month job growth since October. Over the year Construction employers added 3,159 jobs (3 percent). Most of the growth

came from Specialty Trade Contractors, which added 3,617 (5.2 percent). Employment in Construction of Buildings was up by 79 (0.3 percent) while Heavy and Civil Engineering employment was down by 537 (5.4 percent).

## Manufacturing

Employment in Manufacturing was up by 600 (0.2 percent) in February. Both component sectors were up by 0.2 percent, as Durable Goods added 400 jobs and Non-Durable Goods added 200. Annually the supersector lost 2,688 jobs (0.8 percent). It was the worst proportional over-the-year job growth of any supersector. Durable Goods manufacturers drove the decline, shedding 3,729 jobs (1.8 percent) while their counterparts in Non-Durable Goods manufacturing added 1,041 jobs (0.9 percent).

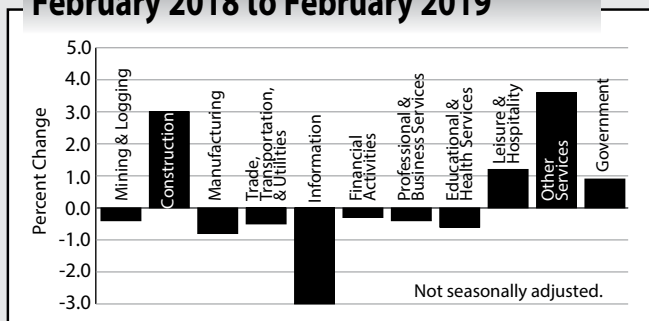
## Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employment was off by 3,000 (0.6 percent) in February. Retail Trade drove the declines, off by 2,300 (0.8 percent), and Wholesale Trade lost 800 (0.6 percent), while Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities added 100 jobs (0.1 percent). Over the year the supersector lost 2,572 jobs (0.5 percent). Wholesale Trade was down 1,222 (1 percent), Retail Trade was down 1,533 (0.5 percent), and Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities added 183 jobs (0.2 percent).

## Information

The Information supersector added 100 jobs (0.2 percent) in February. It was the second consecutive month of seasonally adjusted growth for Information employers. Employment in Information remained down on the year, off by 1,389 jobs or 3 percent. It was the largest proportional over-the-year job loss of any supersector in the state by a large margin. The second-largest decline came in Manufacturing, which was off by 0.8 percent.

### MN Employment Growth February 2018 to February 2019



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

\*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.



# Industrial Analysis

## Financial Activities

Employment in Financial Activities was up by 100 (0.2 percent) in February. The growth came in Finance and Insurance (up 0.1 percent), as employment in Real Estate and Rental and Leasing remained flat at 34,500. Over the year the supersector lost 585 jobs (0.3 percent). Real Estate and Rental and Leasing employment was off by 382 (1.1 percent) while Finance and Insurance lost 203 jobs (0.3 percent).

## Professional and Business Services

Professional and Business Services employment was off by 3,600 (0.9 percent) in February, the worst real and proportional over-the-month employment change of any supersector in the state. The decline was likely a correction to January's impressive seasonally adjusted growth, as the supersector added 6,500 jobs (1.7 percent) last month. Over the year Professional and Business Services employers lost 1,455 jobs (0.4 percent). The decline came entirely in Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Service (off 2,060 or 1.6 percent) as the other component sectors added jobs. Employment Services lost 3,669 jobs (6.2 percent).

## Educational and Health Services

Educational and Health Services employment was down by 2,100 (0.4 percent) in February, with all of those losses coming from Educational Services (down 2.9 percent). Health Care and Social Assistance employment was flat. On the year Educational and Health Services lost 3,219 jobs (0.6 percent), the largest loss of real jobs for any supersector. Health Care and Social Assistance employment was off by 2,635 (0.6 percent), and Educational Services was off by 594 (0.8 percent).

## Leisure and Hospitality

Employment in Leisure and Hospitality was up by 800 (0.3 percent) in February, with Accommodation and Food Services adding 600 jobs (0.3 percent) and Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation adding 200 (0.4 percent). Annually the supersector added 3,168 jobs

(1.2 percent), with both component sectors showing strong positive growth. Accommodation and Food Services employment was up by 1,724 (0.8 percent), and Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation added 1,444 jobs (3.4 percent).

## Other Services

Employers in the Other Services supersector added 2,000 jobs (1.7 percent) in February. It was the highest real and proportional over-the-month job growth in the state, and the supersector's fourth consecutive month of seasonally adjusted growth. Other Services also had the strongest annual growth, adding 3,990 jobs or 3.6 percent. Every component sector added jobs. Repair and Maintenance was up by 1,588 (7.3 percent), Personal and Laundry Services was up 1,592 (5.7 percent), and employment in Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations was up 810 (1.3 percent).

## Government

Government employment was up by 400 (0.1 percent) in February, with minor job growth at the Federal, State, and Local levels. Over the year Government employers added 3,933 jobs (0.9 percent). State employers added 1,372 jobs (1.3 percent), Local added 2,171 (0.7 percent), and Federal added 390 (1.2 percent).

by Nick Dobbins

## Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment

In 1,000's

Industry	Feb 2020	Jan 2020	Dec 2019
<b>Total Nonagricultural</b>	<b>2,979.6</b>	<b>2,984.1</b>	<b>2,976.2</b>
<b>Goods-Producing</b>	<b>456.0</b>	<b>455.2</b>	<b>453.8</b>
Mining and Logging	6.6	6.6	6.4
Construction	125.9	125.7	126.6
Manufacturing	323.5	322.9	320.8
<b>Service-Providing</b>	<b>2,523.6</b>	<b>2,528.9</b>	<b>2,522.4</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	529.2	532.2	531.1
Information	45.7	45.6	45.4
Financial Activities	191.7	191.6	191.7
Professional and Business Services	383.8	387.4	380.9
Educational and Health Services	549.1	551.2	552.5
Leisure and Hospitality	280.1	279.3	279.7
Other Services	116.9	114.9	114.6
Government	427.1	426.7	426.5

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

# Regional Analysis

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

The Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington MSA lost 1,000 jobs (0.1 percent) in February, one of only three MSAs to lose jobs on the month. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities drove the decline, shedding 6,766 jobs (1.9 percent) on the month, with all three component sectors showing negative growth. The only other supersector to show a decline of greater than 1 percent was Mining, Logging, and Construction, which was off by 1.3 percent (982 jobs). Government employers added 4,790 jobs (1.9 percent), with large increases at both the State and Local levels, and Other Services employment was up by 2,219 (2.8 percent). Over the year metro area employment was mostly flat, down by 900 jobs (0.0 percent). Trade, Transportation, and Utilities had the largest real and proportional over-the-year job loss, down 4,125 or 1.2 percent. Wholesale Trade was down 1,429 (1.6 percent), and Retail was down 2,834 (1.5 percent) while Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities added 138 jobs (0.2 percent). Other Services had the largest proportional growth, up 3.5 percent (2,709 jobs), and Government employers added the most jobs, up 3,578 (1.4 percent), with positive growth at all three levels of government.

## Duluth-Superior MSA

The Duluth-Superior MSA added 1,259 jobs (0.9 percent) in February, the largest proportional growth of any MSA in Minnesota. Seven of the 10 published supersectors added jobs, with growth led by Government (up 682 or 2.7 percent) and Educational and Health Services (up 560, 1.7 percent). Trade, Transportation, and Utilities lost 262 jobs (1.1 percent), the largest real and proportional decline in the area. Over the year Duluth lost 1,289 jobs (0.9 percent). It was one of two MSAs in the state to lose jobs on the year. The other is the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA. Mining, Logging, and Construction lost 905 jobs (10.4 percent),

the largest real and proportional loss of any supersector. Government employers lost 748 (2.8 percent) and Financial Activities lost 211 (3.8 percent). Manufacturing had the largest growth, adding 179 jobs or 2.2 percent.

## Rochester MSA

The Rochester MSA lost 129 jobs (0.1 percent) in February, in line with statewide declines. Leisure and Hospitality led the declines, off by 158 jobs (1.4 percent), and Professional and Business Services lost 86 jobs (1.6 percent). The largest increase by far came in Educational and Health Services, up 168 (0.3 percent). Financial Activities, Mining, Logging, and Construction, and Other Services added 19, three, and one job, respectively. On an annual basis Rochester added 228 jobs (0.2 percent). Mining, Logging, and Construction added 434 jobs (10.1 percent), and Government added 404 (3.2 percent), with most of those gains coming at the Local Government level. The largest declines came in Educational and Health Services (down 338 or 0.7 percent), Professional and Business Services (down 299, 5.2 percent), and Information (down 149, 9.7 percent).

## St. Cloud MSA

The St. Cloud MSA added 510 jobs (0.5 percent) in February. Educational and Health Services led the way, adding 465 jobs (2.2 percent), and Government employers added 273 (1.8 percent). By far the largest job losses came in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, which lost 361 jobs (1.6 percent), with most of that decline coming in Retail Trade (down 308 or 2.2 percent). On the year the area added 192 jobs (0.2 percent). Mining, Logging, and Construction was up 314 (5.5 percent), and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities added 187 (0.8 percent). Educational and Health Services lost 335 jobs (1.6 percent), the largest real job loss of any

supersector, and Information lost 47 jobs or 3.3 percent, the largest proportional drop.

## Mankato-North Mankato MSA

The Mankato-North Mankato MSA added 358 jobs (0.6 percent) in February, outpacing the state's 0.1 percent growth. Service providers added 417 jobs (0.9 percent), more than covering the loss of 59 jobs (0.6 percent) among goods producers. Both public and private sector employers had positive monthly job growth. On the year the area added 1,220 jobs or 2.1 percent. It maintained the strongest proportional over-the-year job growth in the state. Most of those jobs came in the private sector, which added 1,175 jobs (2.4 percent) as public sector employers added just 45 jobs (0.5 percent). Both goods producers and services providers had strong positive growth, up 367 jobs (3.7 percent) and 1,175 jobs (2.4 percent) respectively.

## Fargo-Moorhead MSA

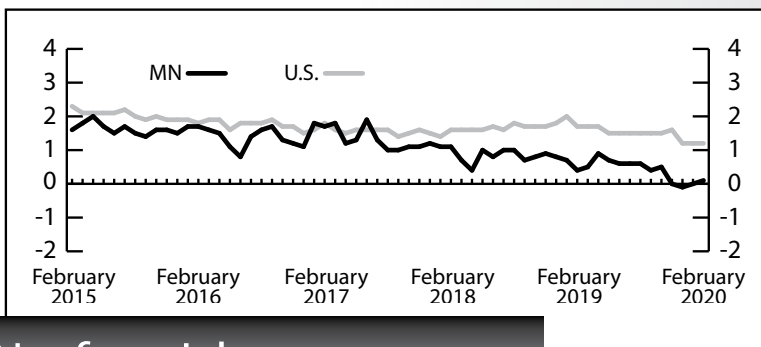
The Fargo-Moorhead MSA added 1,609 jobs (1.1 percent) in February. Government employers added 1,097 jobs (5.7 percent) as State-level jobs increased by 877 (16.4 percent). Leisure and Hospitality employment was up by 293 (2.1 percent), and Educational and Health Services was up 390 (1.4 percent). The largest loss came in Mining, Logging, and Construction, off by 135 or 1.7 percent. Annually the Fargo-Moorhead area added 1,486 jobs (1.0 percent). Professional and Business Services added 511 jobs (3.7 percent) with Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services up 552 (7.9 percent). The only supersectors with negative annual growth were Manufacturing (down 220 or 2.2 percent) and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (down 276 or 0.9 percent). All of those losses came from Retail Trade, which was off by 426 (2.8 percent) while the other two component sectors added jobs.

## Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA

The Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA lost 442 jobs (0.8 percent) in February. Public sector employers shed 525 jobs (3.7 percent), with most of those losses coming at the State level (down 595 or 8.9 percent). Leisure and Hospitality had the largest real and proportional growth, adding 117 jobs or 2 percent. Over the year the MSA lost 194 jobs (0.4 percent). It was one of only two MSAs in Minnesota to lose jobs on the year. Private sector employers added 261 jobs (0.6 percent), but those gains were erased by the loss of 455 jobs (3.2 percent) in the public sector.

by Nick Dobbins

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



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

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

Numbers are unadjusted.

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

Industry	Jobs* (Thousands)			Percent Change: From**		Production Workers Hours and Earnings					
	Feb 2020	Jan 2020	Feb 2019	Jan 2020	Feb 2019	Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
						Feb 2020	Feb 2019	Feb 2020	Feb 2019	Feb 2020	Feb 2019
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>2,927.0</b>	<b>2,925.4</b>	<b>2,924.6</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>433.3</b>	<b>433.3</b>	<b>432.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mining, Logging, and Construction</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mining and Logging</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Construction</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>108.9</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialty Trade Contractors	72.8	73.0	69.2	-0.4	5.2	\$1,268.20	\$1,153.83	38.7	35.8	\$32.77	\$32.23
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>318.4</b>	<b>318.3</b>	<b>321.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>928.32</b>	<b>903.96</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>23.15</b>	<b>22.32</b>
Durable Goods	202.4	202.2	206.1	0.1	-1.8	969.47	931.27	39.7	39.9	24.42	23.34
Wood Product Manufacturing	11.4	11.5	11.4	-1.0	-0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Production	44.6	44.7	44.6	-0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery Manufacturing	33.4	33.3	34.0	0.4	-1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer and Electronic Product	45.5	45.5	45.4	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control	26.9	26.9	26.8	0.0	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	11.6	11.6	11.2	0.0	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	18.0	18.0	17.1	0.3	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	116.0	116.1	114.9	-0.1	0.9	858.02	859.46	40.8	41.6	21.03	20.66
Food Manufacturing	45.6	46.0	45.7	-0.9	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>519.8</b>	<b>528.1</b>	<b>522.3</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b>	<b>125.8</b>	<b>126.7</b>	<b>127.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>1,100.58</b>	<b>1,079.13</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>28.22</b>	<b>27.67</b>
Wholesale Trade	285.9	292.1	287.4	-2.1	-0.5	437.98	422.56	26.4	26.1	16.59	16.19
Retail Trade	36.9	36.5	36.0	1.2	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle and Parts	24.7	24.7	24.8	0.1	-0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Material and Garden Equipment	54.1	55.0	54.8	-1.7	-1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Beverage Stores	26.1	26.2	25.7	-0.4	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gasoline Stations	56.3	58.6	57.6	-3.9	-2.2	365.53	356.16	24.9	26.5	14.68	13.44
General Merchandise Stores	2,493.7	2,492.1	2,491.8	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	108.1	109.3	107.9	-1.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Warehousing	96.2	97.4	96.1	-1.2	0.1	824.47	763.25	35.8	32.3	23.03	23.63
<b>Information</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Publishing Industries	19.1	19.1	19.3	0.0	-1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telecommunications	11.0	11.1	11.6	-0.5	-5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>190.5</b>	<b>190.0</b>	<b>191.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance and Insurance	156.7	156.3	156.9	0.3	-0.1	1,185.95	1,169.25	37.4	37.5	31.71	31.18
Credit Intermediation	67.2	67.1	67.3	0.1	-0.2	826.33	829.93	36.1	37.1	22.89	22.37
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other	19.5	19.5	19.6	0.3	-0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Carriers and Related	70.0	69.7	70.0	0.4	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	33.8	33.7	34.2	0.4	-1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>375.8</b>	<b>377.9</b>	<b>377.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	159.3	159.8	159.2	-0.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Services	18.0	18.1	17.8	-0.8	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting, Tax Preparation	16.9	16.1	17.4	4.5	-3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Systems Design	36.8	37.0	36.6	-0.5	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management of Companies and Enterprises	88.8	88.6	88.3	0.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and Support Services	127.7	129.5	129.8	-1.4	-1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>548.3</b>	<b>547.2</b>	<b>551.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Services	73.8	72.5	74.4	1.9	-0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Care and Social Assistance	474.4	474.7	477.1	-0.1	-0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ambulatory Health Care	156.6	156.0	156.4	0.4	0.2	1,119.84	1,136.52	32.3	33.0	34.67	34.44
Offices of Physicians	75.5	75.4	75.5	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	115.4	115.7	115.6	-0.2	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	103.6	105.3	107.4	-1.6	-3.5	554.19	491.28	29.0	27.4	19.11	17.93
Social Assistance	98.8	97.8	97.7	1.0	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>263.9</b>	<b>262.2</b>	<b>260.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	44.5	44.4	43.1	0.3	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food Services	219.3	217.8	217.6	0.7	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Services and Drinking Places	192.1	191.7	191.1	0.2	0.5	302.91	282.10	20.1	19.7	15.07	14.32
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>113.7</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	63.3	61.9	62.5	2.3	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Government</b>	<b>433.9</b>	<b>427.6</b>	<b>429.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Government	32.2	32.4	31.8	-0.7	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Government	104.0	100.7	102.6	3.3	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Government Education	62.5	60.8	62.1	2.8	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Government	297.7	294.6	295.5	1.1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Government Education	152.0	148.3	150.1	2.5	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, 2020.



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

Numbers are unadjusted.

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

Industry	Jobs* (Thousands)			Percent Change From**		Production Workers Hours and Earnings					
	Feb 2020	Jan 2020	Feb 2019	Jan 2020	Feb 2019	Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
						Feb 2020	Feb 2019	Feb 2020	Feb 2019	Feb 2020	Feb 2019
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>1,997.93</b>	<b>1,998.93</b>	<b>1,998.83</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>272.87</b>	<b>273.96</b>	<b>272.68</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mining, Logging, and Construction</b>	<b>74.26</b>	<b>75.24</b>	<b>73.62</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction of Buildings	19.15	19.35	18.32	-1.0	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialty Trade Contractors	50.89	51.86	49.33	-1.9	3.2	\$1,338.62	\$1,204.28	38.4	35.1	\$34.86	\$34.31
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>198.61</b>	<b>198.72</b>	<b>199.06</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1,021.77</b>	<b>908.67</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>24.27</b>	<b>22.66</b>
Durable Goods	135.78	135.71	136.91	0.1	-0.8	1,076.66	951.60	41.0	40.0	26.26	23.79
Fabricated Metal Production	30.78	30.78	30.73	0.0	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery Manufacturing	19.46	19.44	20.23	0.1	-3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer and Electronic Product	37.03	37.03	36.78	0.0	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control	25.25	25.28	25.00	-0.1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	16.84	16.75	16.11	0.5	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	62.83	63.01	62.14	-0.3	1.1	908.42	822.54	44.4	40.4	20.46	20.36
Food Manufacturing	14.45	14.49	14.27	-0.3	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing and Related	13.59	13.66	13.74	-0.5	-1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,725.06</b>	<b>1,724.97</b>	<b>1,726.16</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b>	<b>347.50</b>	<b>354.26</b>	<b>351.62</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale Trade	90.53	91.28	91.96	-0.8	-1.6	1,226.75	1,168.94	40.5	39.2	30.29	29.82
Merchant Wholesalers - Durable Goods	54.67	54.75	55.71	-0.1	-1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merchant Wholesalers - Nondurable Goods	28.75	29.20	29.65	-1.5	-3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade	181.30	186.69	184.13	-2.9	-1.5	463.93	450.92	27.5	27.8	16.87	16.22
Food and Beverage Stores	33.77	34.30	34.81	-1.5	-3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Merchandise Stores	36.74	38.57	36.69	-4.8	0.1	351.71	343.91	23.7	25.8	14.84	13.33
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	75.67	76.30	75.53	-0.8	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities	7.30	7.28	7.29	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Warehousing	68.38	69.03	68.25	-0.9	0.2	961.52	891.41	40.4	37.9	23.80	23.52
<b>Information</b>	<b>35.31</b>	<b>35.33</b>	<b>35.54</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Publishing Industries	15.90	15.86	15.78	0.2	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telecommunications	7.28	7.34	7.50	-0.8	-3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>157.77</b>	<b>157.18</b>	<b>156.84</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance and Insurance	130.31	130.03	129.13	0.2	0.9	1,356.20	1,278.26	38.3	38.1	35.41	33.55
Credit Intermediation	52.03	51.96	51.49	0.1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other	17.55	17.51	17.72	0.2	-1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Carriers and Related	60.73	60.56	59.92	0.3	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	27.46	27.15	27.71	1.2	-0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>323.73</b>	<b>324.59</b>	<b>325.49</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	140.47	140.59	139.29	-0.1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Services	15.14	15.11	15.23	0.2	-0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architectural, Engineering, and Related	20.62	20.70	19.32	-0.4	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Systems Design	33.48	33.50	33.67	-0.1	-0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management of Companies and Enterprises	80.31	80.06	80.27	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and Support Services	102.96	103.93	105.94	-0.9	-2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment Services	49.08	49.87	50.79	-1.6	-3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational and Health Services	340.74	340.12	343.18	0.2	-0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Services	49.60	48.20	49.28	2.9	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Care and Social Assistance	291.14	291.91	293.90	-0.3	-0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ambulatory Health Care	94.26	94.32	94.50	-0.1	-0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	68.18	68.31	68.29	-0.2	-0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	55.57	56.28	59.27	-1.3	-6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Assistance	73.13	73.01	71.83	0.2	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and Hospitality	183.65	184.14	183.42	-0.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	35.25	34.92	34.92	0.9	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food Services	148.40	149.22	148.50	-0.6	-0.1	347.47	324.43	21.2	21.6	16.39	15.02
Food Services and Drinking Places	133.51	134.47	133.79	-0.7	-0.2	333.59	318.22	21.1	21.3	15.81	14.94
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>80.10</b>	<b>77.89</b>	<b>77.40</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repair and Maintenance	15.54	15.05	14.42	3.3	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	41.94	40.75	41.23	2.9	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Government</b>	<b>256.26</b>	<b>251.47</b>	<b>252.68</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Government	21.26	21.35	21.25	-0.4	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Government	67.98	65.45	67.32	3.9	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Government Education	39.79	38.55	40.07	3.2	-0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Government	167.01	164.67	164.12	1.4	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Government Education	95.29	92.70	92.43	2.8	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

\* Totals may not add because of rounding.

\*\* Percent change based on unrounded numbers.

# 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

	Feb 2020	Jan 2020	Feb 2019	Jan 2020	Feb 2019
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>134,881</b>	<b>133,622</b>	<b>136,170</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>16,089</b>	<b>16,058</b>	<b>16,815</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-4.3</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	7,801	7,891	8,706	-1.1	-10.4
Manufacturing	8,288	8,167	8,109	1.5	2.2
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>118,792</b>	<b>117,564</b>	<b>119,355</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	24,168	24,430	24,003	-1.1	0.7
Wholesale Trade	3,022	3,055	3,074	-1.1	-1.7
Retail Trade	14,801	14,924	14,392	-0.8	2.8
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	6,345	6,451	6,537	-1.6	-2.9
Information	1,232	1,234	1,258	-0.2	-2.1
Financial Activities	5,365	5,363	5,576	0.0	-3.8
Professional and Business Services	7,591	7,494	7,539	1.3	0.7
Educational and Health Services	33,715	33,155	33,585	1.7	0.4
Leisure and Hospitality	13,856	13,717	13,928	1.0	-0.5
Other Services	6,485	6,473	6,338	0.2	2.3
Government	26,380	25,698	27,128	2.7	-2.8

### Rochester MSA

#### Jobs % Chg. From

	Feb 2020	Jan 2020	Feb 2019	Jan 2020	Feb 2019
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>121,576</b>	<b>121,705</b>	<b>121,348</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>15,692</b>	<b>15,711</b>	<b>15,235</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	4,716	4,713	4,282	0.1	10.1
Manufacturing	10,976	10,998	10,953	-0.2	0.2
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>105,884</b>	<b>105,994</b>	<b>106,113</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	17,491	17,539	17,435	-0.3	0.3
Wholesale Trade	2,873	2,873	2,826	0.0	1.7
Retail Trade	11,950	11,943	11,859	0.1	0.8
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	2,668	2,723	2,750	-2.0	-3.0
Information	1,391	1,397	1,540	-0.4	-9.7
Financial Activities	2,741	2,722	2,744	0.7	-0.1
Professional and Business Services	5,452	5,538	5,751	-1.6	-5.2
Educational and Health Services	50,852	50,684	51,190	0.3	-0.7
Leisure and Hospitality	10,881	11,039	10,912	-1.4	-0.3
Other Services	3,878	3,877	3,747	0.0	3.5
Government	13,198	13,198	12,794	0.0	3.2

# 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

	Feb 2020	Jan 2020	Feb 2019	Jan 2020	Feb 2019
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>109,704</b>	<b>109,194</b>	<b>109,512</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>21,366</b>	<b>21,420</b>	<b>21,155</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	5,980	5,995	5,666	-0.3	5.5
Manufacturing	15,386	15,425	15,489	-0.3	-0.7
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>88,338</b>	<b>87,774</b>	<b>88,357</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	22,529	22,890	22,342	-1.6	0.8
Wholesale Trade	4,899	4,943	4,936	-0.9	-0.7
Retail Trade	13,479	13,787	13,318	-2.2	1.2
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	4,151	4,160	4,088	-0.2	1.5
Information	1,382	1,389	1,429	-0.5	-3.3
Financial Activities	5,350	5,377	5,272	-0.5	1.5
Professional and Business Services	10,144	10,054	10,190	0.9	-0.5
Educational and Health Services	21,145	20,680	21,480	2.2	-1.6
Leisure and Hospitality	7,930	7,810	8,046	1.5	-1.4
Other Services	4,075	4,064	3,988	0.3	2.2
Government	15,783	15,510	15,610	1.8	1.1

### Mankato MSA

#### Jobs % Chg. From

	Feb 2020	Jan 2020	Feb 2019	Jan 2020	Feb 2019
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>59,399</b>	<b>59,041</b>	<b>58,179</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>10,316</b>	<b>10,375</b>	<b>9,949</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>49,083</b>	<b>48,666</b>	<b>48,230</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale Trade	--	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	--	--	--	--	--
Information	--	--	--	--	--
Financial Activities	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and Health Services	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services	--	--	--	--	--
Government	9,867	9,699	9,822	1.7	0.5

# Employer Survey

## Industry

### TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY

#### GOODS-PRODUCING

Mining, Logging, and Construction  
Manufacturing

#### SERVICE-PROVIDING

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

### Fargo-Moorhead MSA

#### Jobs % Chg. From

	Feb 2020	Jan 2020	Feb 2019	Jan 2020	Feb 2019
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>144,706</b>	<b>143,097</b>	<b>143,220</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>17,829</b>	<b>17,959</b>	<b>17,427</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	7,862	7,997	7,240	-1.7	8.6
Manufacturing	9,967	9,962	10,187	0.1	-2.2
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>126,877</b>	<b>125,138</b>	<b>125,793</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	29,814	29,840	30,090	-0.1	-0.9
Wholesale Trade	9,043	9,032	8,931	0.1	1.3
Retail Trade	14,858	14,921	15,284	-0.4	-2.8
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	5,913	5,887	5,875	0.4	0.7
Information	3,107	3,103	3,099	0.1	0.3
Financial Activities	11,466	11,459	11,382	0.1	0.7
Professional and Business Services	14,486	14,553	13,975	-0.5	3.7
Educational and Health Services	28,242	27,852	28,051	1.4	0.7
Leisure and Hospitality	14,340	14,047	14,191	2.1	1.1
Other Services	4,960	4,919	4,874	0.8	1.8
Government	20,462	19,365	20,131	5.7	1.6

### Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA

#### Jobs % Chg. From

	Feb 2020	Jan 2020	Feb 2019	Jan 2020	Feb 2019
<b>TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY</b>	<b>54,645</b>	<b>55,087</b>	<b>54,839</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>7,084</b>	<b>7,191</b>	<b>6,809</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	2,380	2,405	2,378	-1.0	0.1
Manufacturing	4,704	4,786	4,431	-1.7	6.2
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>47,561</b>	<b>47,896</b>	<b>48,030</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	10,722	10,744	10,851	-0.2	-1.2
Wholesale Trade	1,738	1,776	1,764	-2.1	-1.5
Retail Trade	6,816	6,763	6,850	0.8	-0.5
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	2,168	2,205	2,237	-1.7	-3.1
Information	478	489	518	-2.3	-7.7
Financial Activities	1,890	1,903	1,945	-0.7	-2.8
Professional and Business Services	3,175	3,163	3,177	0.4	-0.1
Educational and Health Services	9,767	9,671	9,795	1.0	-0.3
Leisure and Hospitality	5,998	5,881	5,744	2.0	4.4
Other Services	1,959	1,948	1,973	0.6	-0.7
Government	13,572	14,097	14,027	-3.7	-3.2

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



# Minnesota Economic Indicators

## Highlights

*The Minnesota Index, U.S. Index, and Minnesota Leading Index are generated by the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank. At the beginning of each year the indices are delayed by two months as revised component numbers are used to recalibrate the indices. Updated coincident indices are scheduled for release on April 2 (<https://www.philadelphiafed.org/research-and-data/regional-economy/indexes/coincident>) while leading indices were released April 4 (<https://www.philadelphiafed.org/research-and-data/regional-economy/indexes/leading>).*

After adding 7,900 jobs in January, Minnesota's adjusted **Wage and Salary Employment** declined by 4,500 jobs. February's drop-off was all in the private sector as private payrolls were cut by 4,900 while public sector payrolls increased by 400. Goods-producing industries added 800 jobs while service providing industries reduced employment by 5,300. Private sector job cutbacks were concentrated in Professional and Business Services, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, and Educational and Health Services.

Minnesota's unadjusted over-the-year job growth in February was 0.1 percent while the U.S. over-the-year gain was 1.2 percent. Average annual job growth for Minnesota was 0.5 percent in 2019 compared to the U.S. 1.6 percent increase. Minnesota's annual average job growth has been lower than U.S. job growth for six straight years.

Annual average employment in Minnesota has expanded by 7.5 percent

between 2007 and 2019 while U.S. employment has grown by 9.7 percent. Minnesota's share of nationwide wage and salary employment has tailed off from 2.01 percent in 2007 to 1.97 percent in 2019.

During the 2007- 2019 period the state added 208,670 jobs on an annual average basis. If job growth in Minnesota had matched the U.S. job growth rate during the 2007 – 2019 period, the state would have roughly 60,300 more jobs in 2019 than it actually recorded. Worker shortages during the last few years have prevented Minnesota companies from expanding their workforces as much as they would have liked.

**Online Help-Wanted Ads** partially rebounded in February, climbing to 122,200 but remained at a significantly lower level compared to previous years. The newly released job openings data from JOLTS (Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey) also show the same recent downward trend. Minnesota's 4.0 percent gain in online help-wanted postings was higher than the nationwide 0.3 percent increase. The state's share of U.S. online postings rose to 2.2 percent which is slightly higher than the state's share of wage and salary employment.

Minnesota's **Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI)** retreated in February after having shown a hint of momentum in January. February's 53.3 signals that manufacturers still expect expansion over the next few months, but the pace will be moderate. Minnesota's index has averaged 54.1 since 1995 so expect manufacturing activity to be slightly below average in coming months.

The Mid-America Business Index also declined in February to 52.8 as did the national PMI which dipped to 50.1.

Manufacturing employment in the state increased by 0.6 percent in 2019 on an annual average basis. This was a drop off from the 1.1 percent gain recorded in 2018. The state's

manufacturers have expanded their payrolls by an average of 1.1 percent each year since 2011.

After tumbling for the previous three months, average weekly **Manufacturing Hours** ticked up to 40.1 hours. That factory workweek is below the 50-year average of 40.4 hours per week. **Manufacturing Earnings**, adjusted for inflation and seasonality, also rose in February after having tailed off for three consecutive months. February's \$936.33 was 2.3 percent less than the record-high paycheck of June 2019.

The adjusted **Residential Building Permits** level dropped sharply for the second straight month in February, declining to 1,655. That was the lowest number since last September. Home-building permit totals for the first two months this year are down 12 percent from 2019 which may be a harbinger that home-building activity this year may fall short of last year's robust pace.

Adjusted **Initial Claims for Unemployment Benefits (UB)** reversed direction in February, climbing to 16,333. Initial claims levels remain near the record low suggesting that Minnesota employers continue to be reluctant to lay workers off in a very tight labor market.

The newly released layoffs and discharges data from JOLTS (Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey) confirm that layoffs are at record lows. During the summer of 2019 the layoffs rate drop to 0.6 compared the 19-year average of 1.2 and the 1.9 rate experienced in late 2008 and early 2009. The layoff rate is running about 50 percent lower than normal.

by Dave Senf

INA

2019 Feb  
Mar  
Apr  
May  
Jun  
Jul  
Aug  
Sep  
Oct  
Nov  
Dec  
2020 Jan  
Feb  
% Chg From  
Month Ago  
Year Ago

Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 2020

## Minnesota Index

## United States Index

INA

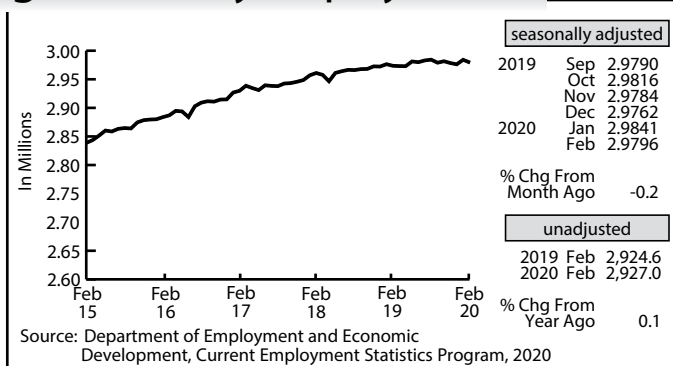
2019 Feb  
Mar  
Apr  
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Jun  
Jul  
Aug  
Sep  
Oct  
Nov  
Dec  
2020 Jan  
Feb  
% Chg From  
Month Ago  
Year Ago

Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 2020

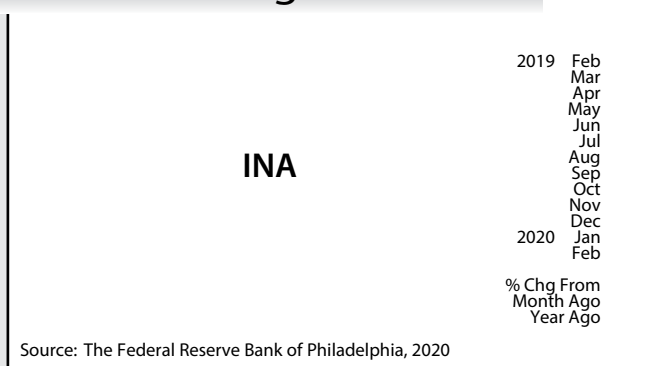
Note: All data except for Minnesota's PMI have been seasonally adjusted. See the feature article in the Minnesota Employment Review, May 2010, for more information on the Minnesota Index.

# Minnesota Economic Indicators

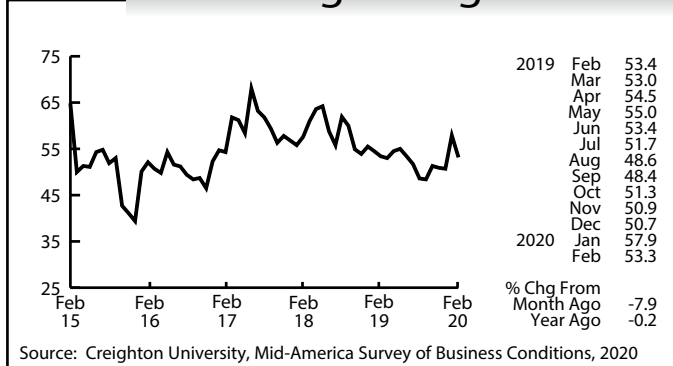
## Wage and Salary Employment



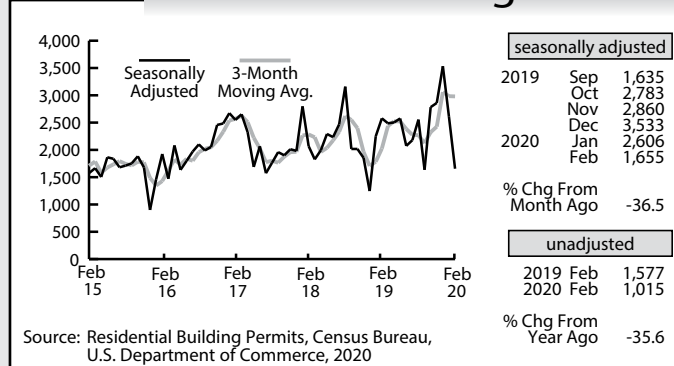
## Minnesota Leading Index



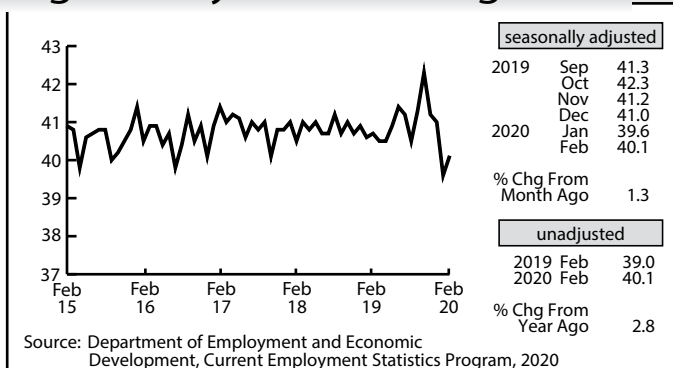
## Purchasing Managers' Index



## Residential Building Permits



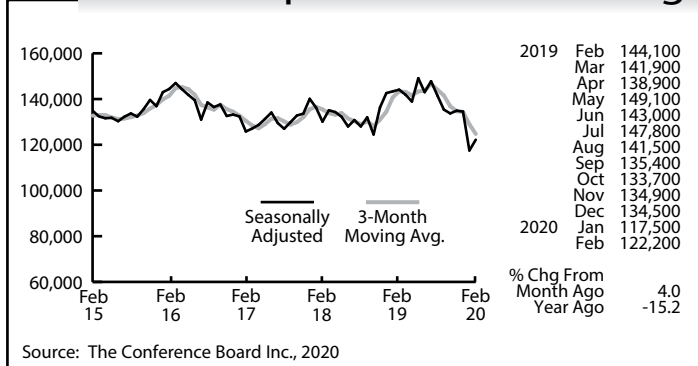
## Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours



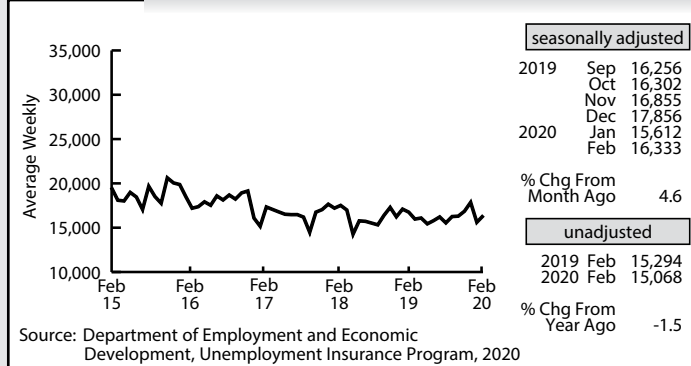
## Manufacturing Earnings



## Online Help-Wanted Advertising



## Initial UB Claimants



# Review

Minnesota Employment

**DEED**

**Labor Market Information Office**

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**Labor Market Information**

**Help Line:**

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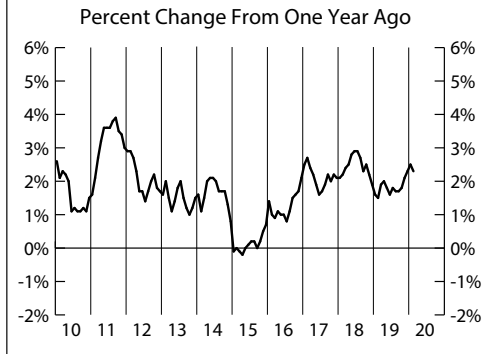
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## U.S. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) rose 0.1 percent in February on a seasonally adjusted basis, the same increase as in January, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Increases in the indices for shelter and for food were the main causes of the increase in the seasonally adjusted all items index, more than offsetting a decline in the energy index.

The all items index increased 2.3 percent for the 12 months ending February, a smaller increase than the 2.5-percent figure for the period ending January. [www.bls.gov/cpi/](http://www.bls.gov/cpi/)



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

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## Did You Notice?

A great big Shout Out to Marvelous Mark Schultz. For all his fans, Mark has four (4!) articles in this issue of Review. And if four isn't enough for you, he also has an article in the March issue of Trends. Thanks, Mark! You're marvelous!!

This issue will be the final print copy of Review.  
From here on you can follow us at  
[www.mn.gov/deed/review](http://www.mn.gov/deed/review)

2020

# Youth Summer Employment

Prior to March and the impact of COVID-19 on the labor market, a larger share of youth between the ages of 16 and 19 were working than since before the Great Recession. This benefits employers who were facing the reality of a very tight labor market and high numbers of job vacancies at that time, as this is a pool of workers they can recruit and hire from. It also may be an indication that younger workers are sensitive to labor market conditions, and as long as employment opportunities exist and there is earnings potential they will try to work. However, the COVID-19 response has shut down the sectors in which teens are most likely to find work, which may make the summer of 2020 one of the most difficult in history for teens who want to work.

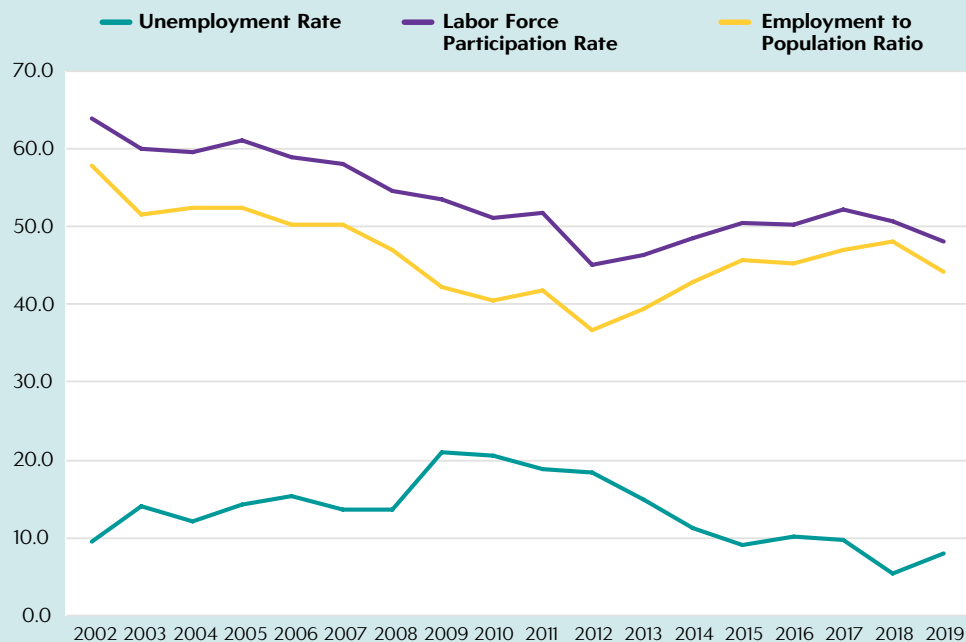
## Teen Employment Trends

Labor force participation among Minnesota's teens, ages 16 to 19, began increasing in 2012 when the labor

force participation rate was 45.1 percent and jumped to 52.3 percent in 2017. The following two years, however, showed decreases in teen labor force participation rates, to 48 percent in 2019. Despite a drop in the last two years, the most recent estimate is still higher than it was in 2012. During this time the unemployment rate among teens decreased, dropping from 18.3 percent in 2012 to 5.4 percent in 2018, before seeing a jump to 8 percent in 2019 (see Figure 1).

Despite the increase in teen labor force participation rates seen in more recent years, estimates from the early 2000's show that current labor force participation remains low. As shown in Figure 1, in 2002 the labor force participation rate for teens sat at 64 percent with an employment to population ratio of 57.9 percent in Minnesota. For purposes of comparison, 2019 estimates show that teen labor force participation rate was 48 percent with an employment to population ratio of 44.1 percent.

Figure 1. Teen Labor Market Indicators, Minnesota, 2002-2019



Source: Current Population Survey

Compared to the United States, however, teens in Minnesota are very much engaged in the labor market. In 2019 the labor force participation rate for teens nationwide was only 35.3 percent roughly compared to 48.0 percent in Minnesota, and only 30.9 percent were employed roughly compared to 44.1 percent in Minnesota<sup>1</sup>.

Unfortunately, summer 2020 is likely to bring a complete shift in teen employment. As the next section shows, the sectors where teens are most likely to find work are the exact sectors that have been hit hardest by COVID-19 temporary closures.

## Where are Teens Working?

Across all industries, teens between the ages of 16 and 19 made up 6.6 percent of the total workforce in the second quarter of 2019. Median earnings for teens was \$11.33 per hour, and they worked 97 hours during the quarter. There are, however, certain industry sectors in which teens make up a significant portion of the total employment, including accommodation and food services (22.4 percent), arts, entertainment, and recreation (17.6 percent), and retail trade (15.5 percent) (see Table 1).

There are also certain sub-sectors in which teens make up an even higher percentage of total employment. For example, teens make up over 17 percent in sporting goods/hobby/book/music stores and general merchandise stores and over 21 percent in food and beverage stores and clothing and clothing accessories stores. Teens also make up a higher percentage of total employment in amusement and recreation (21.9 percent) and in food services and drinking places (24.8 percent).

Teens also earned higher median hourly wages in some sub-sectors, including \$12.48 in electronics and appliance stores, \$12.33 in general merchandise stores, \$11.23 in performing arts and spectator sports jobs, and \$11.12 in accommodation. In addition, there are also sub-sectors in which teens work more hours during the quarter, including animal production and aquaculture (122 hours), gasoline stations (142 hours), electronics and appliance stores (181 hours), and motor vehicle and parts dealers (183 hours).

Opportunities to earn higher median hourly wages exist in other industry sectors, such as mining (\$18.75), construction (\$15.61), and transportation and warehousing (\$15.00). These are, however, industry sectors in which teens make up a much smaller percentage of total employment.

It appears that teens made up a larger portion of the total employment in the summer months also, as second quarter estimates for all of these industry sectors are higher than first quarter of 2019 estimates. There is also a tendency for teens to work part-time, even during the summer months, as many of the state's teenagers end up being hired in industries that are more highly characterized by part-time hours. For example, according to DEED's Job Vacancy Survey 43 percent of the job openings in accommodation and food service are part-time, as are 45 percent of retail trade vacancies and almost three-quarters of the vacancies in arts, entertainment, and recreation.

This summer teens will clearly be greatly impacted by closures and scaled back services in the industries in which they are most likely to work. Although many

**Table 1. Teen Share of Industry Workforce, Hourly Wage, and Hours Worked, Minnesota, Second Quarter 2019**

Industry	Share of Industry Employment (%)	Median Hourly Wage	Number of Hours Worked
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>\$11.33</b>	<b>97</b>
Accommodation and Food Services	22.4%	\$10.60	94
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	17.6%	\$10.43	57
Retail Trade	15.5%	\$11.27	125
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	10.0%	\$11.87	110
Other Services, Except Public Administration	7.2%	\$11.03	91

Source: DEED Quarterly Employment Demographics

<sup>1</sup>Annual published 2019 data for Minnesota are not yet available. The data used here for Minnesota are based on unpublished monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) data called DEMECON data. Each data point is a rollup of data for that month and the 11 months preceding it to create a 12-month moving average, so in this case the December data point is used throughout this article, representing an annual average (January to December). Unless otherwise specified, the Minnesota data in this article are December 12-month moving average unpublished CPS data.





restaurants remain open, they are only able to provide takeout service, which greatly reduces the number of staff needed in full-service restaurants and has led to almost 100,000 UI applications from this sector by the end of April 2020. Many of the types of stores where teens are most likely to work, including malls, are either providing sharply scaled back services or are unable to open at all. Recreation, including amusement parks, state and local fairs, beaches and pools, and children’s recreation programs are still closed, and it is unclear at this time if they will be able to operate at all during the summer of 2020. With sharply scaled back employment opportunities, employers are likely reserving the available jobs for their higher seniority staff and for adults with more experience.

## Why Hire Teens?

For those employers who may have opportunities to hire teens this summer, there are good reasons to pursue them as employees. Many teens exhibit positive characteristics and skills which makes them well-suited for employment, including being reliable, having flexible schedules, adaptability and ability to learn new things quickly, and many are technology savvy. Hiring teens can also help decrease the total payroll shelled out by employers and can be a great asset during peak seasonal times, such as summers, when more employees are needed. In addition, given the tight labor market that the state is seeing, hiring teens can fill the void left by the labor force shortage in the state.

Beyond simply filling job vacancies, employers who hire teens are afforded the opportunity to build up their workforce by giving teens a fresh perspective on their industry and promoting it, hopefully, so those teen employees will see that industry as viable employment. In addition, many teens are virtually

“blank slates”, meaning that they have not developed work habits yet and therefore are malleable and trainable. Offering opportunities to teens, such as internships, apprenticeships, and summer work and on-the-job trainings, gives employers opportunities to develop relationships with teen workers that may build loyalty and benefit future business endeavors.

Employers are not the only ones who benefit from hiring teens. Working teenagers benefit from employment in many ways. For example, teenagers who work can learn valuable soft skills, such as interpersonal communication, time management, following directions, being dependable and reliable, and also develop human capital which can be a valuable asset as they grow older and apply for other jobs in their career path. However, while employment can be a great benefit for teens, it also can be difficult at times to find a balance between their work and school responsibilities. Thus, parents can rest easy when their teen(s) obtain summer employment, but should also be sure when their teen(s) work during the school year to ensure that other priorities are being met, such as school work and adequate amounts of sleep.

## Valuable Experience When Jobs are Scarce

Even while jobs are scarce, the experience of putting together a resume, looking for jobs, and applying for them can be useful for the future. Some resources for teen job search are listed here:

- **MinnesotaWorks.net** is a free job bank with over 50,000 openings in April 2020
- **CareerOneStop.org** has resume help and other help in applying for jobs

Another useful activity for teens this summer is to spend time exploring careers. Job and career exploration can be very motivating for teens who are wondering “why am I working so hard in school and how will what I am learning now help me in the future.” CareerOneStop.org has resources for Young Adult career explorers that provides a great place to start exploring careers. Another great resource for career exploration is Onetonline.org which provides detailed descriptions of occupations, including the tasks performed, technology skills required, and a wide variety of details on knowledge, skills, and abilities used in the performing of job duties. There are also a variety of tools available through DEED’s Labor Market Analysis unit ([mn.gov/deed/data](http://mn.gov/deed/data)) that can provide information on things such as current job vacancies, occupational demand, and wage information.

And while jobs for teens may be limited due to COVID-19, teens should not be dissuaded from applying for jobs, as there are still some vacancies employers need filled. If anything, just going through the application process is good practice for the future. As mentioned above, having a resume ready is valuable when filling out applications as it allows for easy transference of

information onto job applications, and actually could be included along with a completed application. In addition, having a list of potential references can also be useful. It is important that these references speak positively, so ask people if they are willing to be a reference before adding them to the list.

Networking remains one of the best ways to learn about job openings, so ask friends and family members if they are aware of any potential job leads and to keep their eyes and ears open for employment opportunities. Another way to network is to conduct informational interviews, which are not only an opportunity to learn more about a job and company, but are also great for subtly selling skills and experience. While in-person interviews may be difficult during this pandemic because of social distancing, there are other avenues you can pursue to conduct an informational interview, such as by phone or online platforms, such as Zoom or Microsoft Teams.

by Mark Schultz

## Below are some resources to help teens find employment and explore careers.

**GetMyFuture** website at [www.careeronestop.org/getmyfuture](http://www.careeronestop.org/getmyfuture) is a great place for you to learn about finding a career, getting job experience, and getting a job.

**Department of Employment and Economic Development** website at [mn.gov/deed/job-seekers](http://mn.gov/deed/job-seekers) lets you link to Minnesota’s job bank, learn more about the job search process, learn about programs for teens who are blind or have another disability, explore careers, and find a CareerForce Center near you.

**Office of Youth Development** website at [mn.gov/deed/job-seekers/find-a-job/targeted-services/youth-employment](http://mn.gov/deed/job-seekers/find-a-job/targeted-services/youth-employment) provides resources to young adults who have dropped out of high school or are in danger of doing so or who have other barriers to employment. This website can help you connect to programs and people who can help you with your next step in life.

Use the **Youth Program Finder** to find free job, career, and training assistance for youth. Go to [www.careeronestop.org/youthprogramfinder](http://www.careeronestop.org/youthprogramfinder).

# Minnesota Industry Snapshot

NAICS 712

## Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions

While recent events surrounding the Coronavirus have put a halt to many activities in leisure and hospitality, eventually Minnesota residents will be able to get out and enjoy all of the wonders that Minnesota offers, including, but not limited to, museums, historical sites, and similar institutions. Most recent figures (2019) show that the state has 242 museums, historical sites, and similar institutions, such as history centers at the state, county, and community level, and various other things such as historical homes and exhibits, zoos and botanical gardens, and nature parks.

Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions make up 7.6 percent of employment in the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation industry with over 4,000 jobs at 242 establishments. Included under this industry sector are museums (2,419 jobs at 158 firms), nature parks and other similar institutions (847 jobs at 40 establishments), zoos and botanical gardens (515 jobs at 13 firms), and historical sites (265 jobs at 31 establishments) (see Table 1).

**Table 1. Minnesota Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions Industry Employment Statistics (2019)**

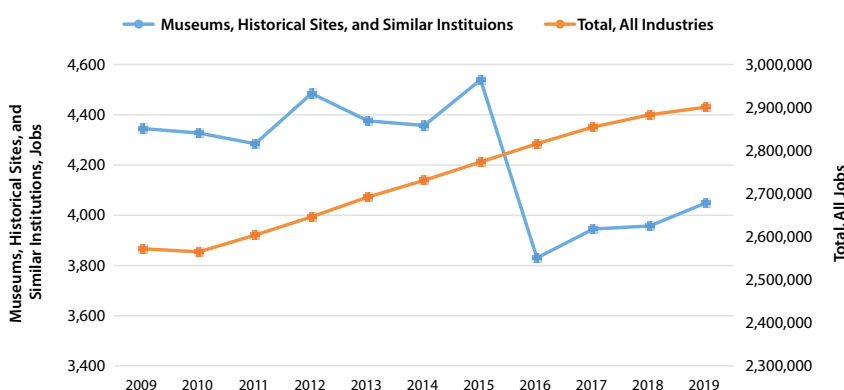
Industry Title	Average Jobs	Average Establishments	Total Payroll	Average Annual Wage
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>2,900,290</b>	<b>178,242</b>	<b>\$172,936,995,226</b>	<b>\$59,644</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	53,533	3,405	\$1,963,979,858	\$36,816
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institution	4,047	242	\$146,647,461	\$36,348
Museums	2,419	158	\$90,278,377	\$37,336
Historical Sites	265	31	\$5,771,417	\$21,736
Zoos and Botanical Gardens	515	13	\$18,773,307	\$36,556
Nature Parks and Other Similar Institutions	847	40	\$31,824,360	\$38,792

Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Also shown in Table 1, annual wage figures for this industry rest at \$36,348 and are 39.1 percent lower than wages across all industries. This is likely because more jobs in the Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions industry are part-time jobs. Overall, the average annual wages for this sub-sector increased by 16.1 percent over the last 10 years, resulting in a hike of \$5,044.

While the total of all jobs across all industries enjoyed a gain over the last decade, the Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institution industry saw a decline. Overall, from 2009 to 2019 the Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institution industry lost 6.8 percent of its jobs, a loss of 297 jobs (see Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions, 2009 - 2019**



Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

# Minnesota Industry Snapshot

NAICS 928

## National Security and International Affairs

National security and international affairs (NAICS 928) is a sub-sector of the Public Administration industry in the state of Minnesota. While it makes up a minimal percent of the total employment in public administration (1.8 percent) it still serves an important role in safeguarding Minnesota’s residents. The majority of the jobs for the national security and international affairs sector are found in national security, with 2,250 jobs at 42 establishments, compared to only 212 jobs at four international affairs firms (see Table 1).

As shown in Table 1, average annual wages in the National Security and International Affairs industry were 13.8 percent higher than the wages across all industries. The highest paying sub-sector was international affairs with a median annual wage of over \$86,000, while the wages for national security rested at just over \$66,000. Over the last decade, the wages for the National Security and the International Affairs industry grew by 12.1 percent, equaling an increase of \$7,332.

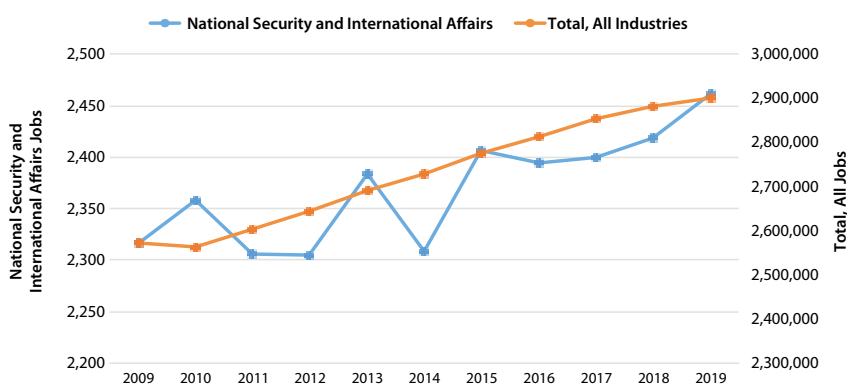
**Table 1. Minnesota National Security and International Affairs Industry Employment Statistics, 2019**

Industry Title	Average Employment	Average Establishments	Total Payroll	Average Annual Wage
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>2,900,290</b>	<b>178,242</b>	<b>\$172,936,995,226</b>	<b>\$59,644</b>
Public Administration	135,897	3,284	\$8,111,089,389	\$59,696
National Security and International Affairs	2,462	46	\$167,099,644	\$67,860
National Security	2,250	42	\$148,737,569	\$66,092
International Affairs	212	4	\$18,362,075	\$86,372

Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Both the total of all jobs across all industries and the National Security and International Affairs industry saw overall gains over the last decade. While all industries saw a consistent year-after-year increase, the trend for National Security and International Affairs was characterized by a series of ups and downs. Despite the ups and downs, the National Security and International Affairs industry saw an overall increase of 6.3 percent, equaling 145 more jobs in 2019 than were seen in 2009 (see Figure 1).

**Figure 1. National Security and International Affairs, 2009 - 2019**



Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages



# Minnesota Industry Snapshot

NAICS 327

## Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing includes the process of transforming mined materials into products for use. These materials include sand, gravel, stone, clay, and refractory materials, materials that are resistant to high temperatures.

Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing makes up 3.2 percent of the total employment in manufacturing in Minnesota, with over 10,400 jobs at 344 establishments. Included under nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing are glass and glass product manufacturing (2,981 jobs at 32 establishments), cement and concrete product manufacturing (3,907 jobs at 228 firms), and other nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing, such as abrasive products, cut stone, and mineral wool manufacturing (2,939 jobs at 66 establishments) (see Table 1).

Also shown in Table 1, median annual wages for nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing sit at \$62,556, which is \$2,912 (4.9 percent) higher than the average annual wages across all industries. The highest paying sub-sector was glass and glass product manufacturing with an annual average wage of \$63,856, which is over \$4,200 or 7.1 percent, higher than wages across all industries. Over the last decade, the wages for nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing grew by 31.5 percent, equaling an increase of almost \$15,000.

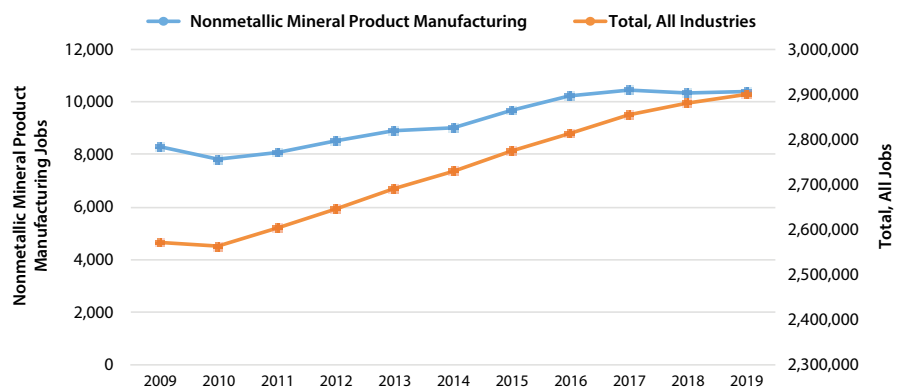
**Table 1. Minnesota Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing Industry Employment Statistics, 2019**

Industry Title	Average Employment	Average Establishments	Total Payroll	Average Annual Wage
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>2,900,290</b>	<b>178,242</b>	<b>\$172,936,995,226</b>	<b>\$59,644</b>
Manufacturing	323,918	8,269	\$22,052,647,388	\$68,068
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	10,403	344	\$651,271,279	\$62,556
Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing	2,981	32	\$190,348,239	\$63,856
Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing	3,907	228	\$247,864,710	\$63,076
Other Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	2,939	66	\$177,253,642	\$60,268

Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Both the total jobs across all industries and the nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing industry saw job gains during the last decade. Over this time frame, the number of jobs in nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing grew by 25.8 percent, which equaled an additional 2,133 jobs in this industry (see Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Minnesota Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing, 2009 - 2019**



Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages



# Minnesota Industry Snapshot

NAICS 454

## Nonstore Retailers

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, nonstore retailers include establishments such as “mail order houses, vending machine operators, home delivery sales, door-to-door sales, party plan sales, electronic shopping, and sales through portable stalls (e.g. street vendors, except food).” Nonstore retailers are a subsector of the Retail Trade industry.

Nonstore retailers make up 4 percent of the total employment in retail trade, equaling almost 11,800 jobs at 1,217 establishments. The bulk of these jobs are in electronic shopping and mail order houses, which make up 67.7 percent of the nonstore retailer jobs, equaling 7,980 jobs at 471 firms. There are two additional segments to nonstore retailers: direct selling establishments (3,157 jobs at 686 establishments) and vending machine operators (654 jobs at 60 firms) (see Table 1).

Also shown in Table 1, the average annual wage for nonstore retailers was over double that seen in the broader retail trade sector, with average annual wages of \$63,284 compared to the \$31,408 seen in retail trade. The highest average annual wages were \$69,264 in electronic shopping and mail order houses, while the remaining two segments – vending machine operators and direct selling establishments – saw lower wages (\$51,220 and \$50,648, respectively). Over the last decade, wages for nonstore retailers increased by almost 45.9 percent or \$19,916.

**Table 1. Minnesota Nonstore Retailer Industry Employment Statistics, 2019**

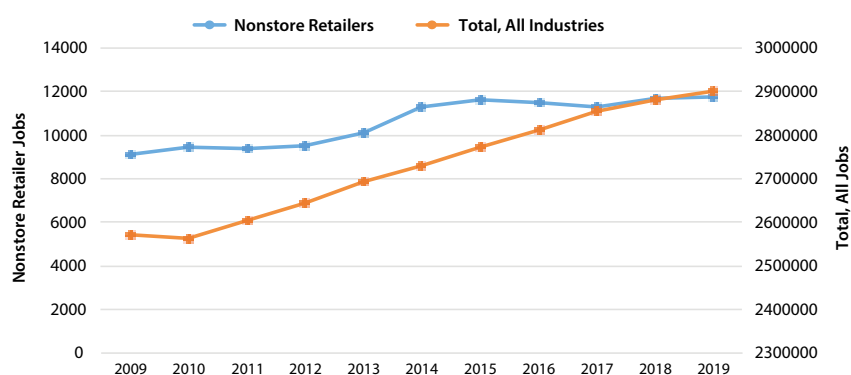
Industry Title	Average Employment	Average Establishments	Total Payroll	Average Annual Wage
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>2,900,290</b>	<b>178,242</b>	<b>\$172,936,995,226</b>	<b>\$59,644</b>
Retail Trade	293,283	18,261	\$9,223,624,145	\$31,408
Nonstore Retailers	11,792	1,217	\$746,459,548	\$63,284
Electronic Shopping & Mail Order Houses	7,980	471	\$552,841,599	\$69,264
Vending Machine Operators	654	60	\$33,570,009	\$51,220
Direct Selling Establishments	3,157	686	\$160,047,940	\$50,648

Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Both the total jobs across all industries and nonstore retailer jobs saw increases over the last 10 years. Nonstore retailer jobs increased by 29.3 percent from 2009 to 2019, an increase of 2,670 jobs. The current (2019) estimated number of jobs (11,792) is the highest this industry has seen

by Mark Schultz

**Figure 1. Minnesota Nonstore Retailer Industry, 2009-2019**



Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages