Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development

Review ONLINE

# Minnesota Employment Review

http://mn.gov/deed/review

February 2014 Data...March 2014 Issue


# Back to Our Roots

## *Agriculture's role through the recovery*

Agriculture fueled the growth and economy during the first 100 years of America's independence. Just as agriculture jumpstarted the economic engine of our country, it had a substantial impact in Southwest Minnesota through the Great Recession. With some of the richest soil in the world it's no wonder that Minnesota was used as the backdrop for Laura Ingalls Wilder and Ole Rölvaag's portrayal of pioneer life on homestead farms. Agriculture pushed Minnesota from a Wild West frontier to a prosperous and suitable place to raise a family. This industry also shaped Minneapolis into *Mill City* with Duluth and Minneapolis becoming the largest wheat markets in the world and paving the way for the success of General Mills, Pillsbury, and many more.

### *The Grass is Sometimes Greener*

Southwest Minnesota is a hub of Agriculture in Minnesota employing a 23.9 percent majority of the Crop and Livestock workers in the state (Figure 1). In Southwest Minnesota Crop and Livestock employment accounted for 87 percent of all the occupations in the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting (AFF) industry. Crop (NAICS 111) and Livestock (NAICS 112) employment totals 4,048 employees in Southwest Minnesota with the aggregate of all AFF employees totaling 4,657. The remaining 609 employees work within industries much less represented in term of employment. Six hundred four employees in the Crop industry are employed by 155 establishments, and 3,444 employees are employed by 293 Livestock establishments. The

Feature:

Teen Summer Employment, 2014

In this issue:



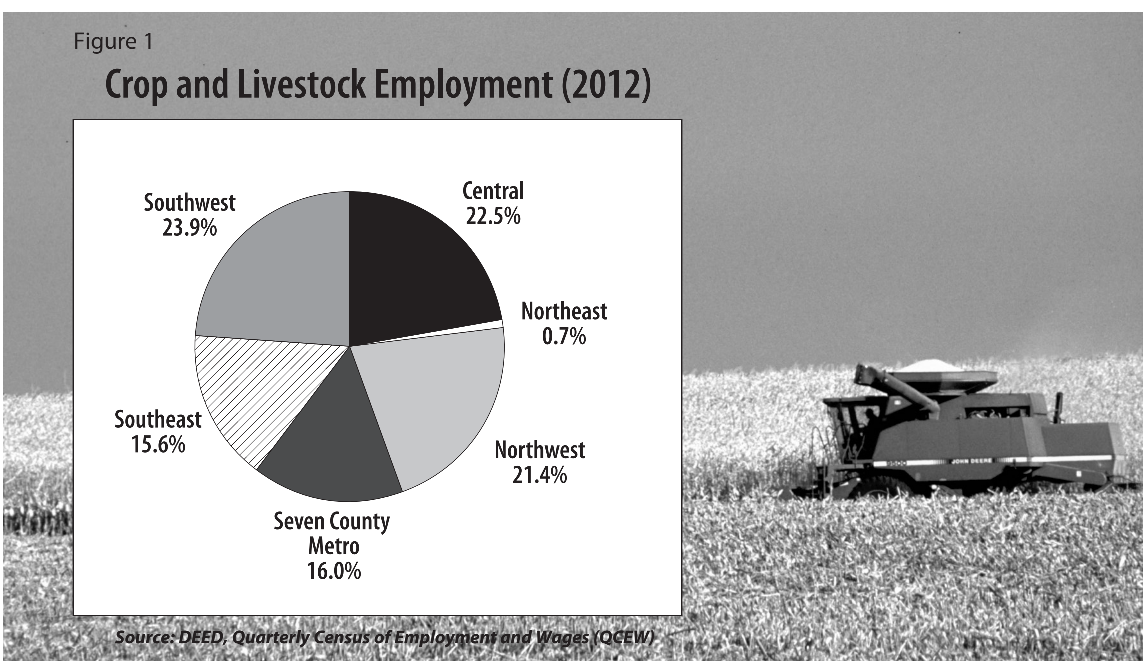



Figure 1

Crop and Livestock Employment (2012)

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

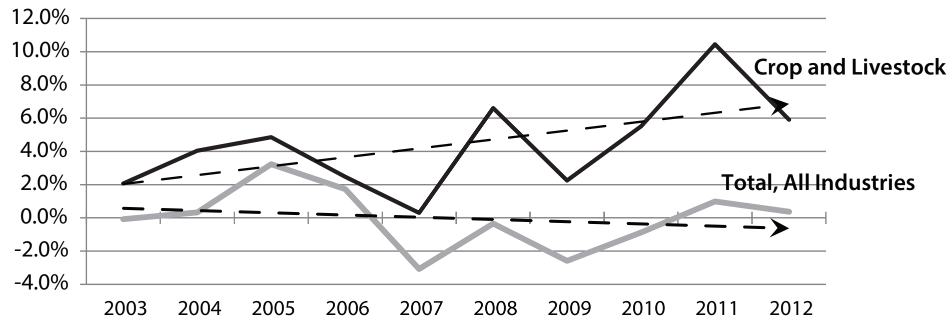
Regional Spotlight Southwest Minnesota

livestock industry represents 82 percent of the jobs in the Livestock and Crops Industries when combined. Crop and Livestock establishments comprise 81.8 percent of all establishments in NAICS 11 in Southwest Minnesota.

The region has a total of 12,256 establishments with 448 that employed Crop or Livestock workers in 2012. Even though they represent only 3.7 percent of all establishments, Crop and Livestock establishments have maintained an average year-over-year increase of 4.4 percent compared to a 0.0 percent growth rate for Total, All Industries from 2002-2012 (Figure 2). Southwest Minnesota had 291 Crop and Livestock establishments in 2002 and 448 in 2012, an increase of 54 percent. The total of all establishments in the area in 2002 totaled 12,314 establishments and had 12,256 in 2012, a decrease of .5%.

Figure 2

**Establishment Changes Year-Over-Year in Southwest Minnesota**

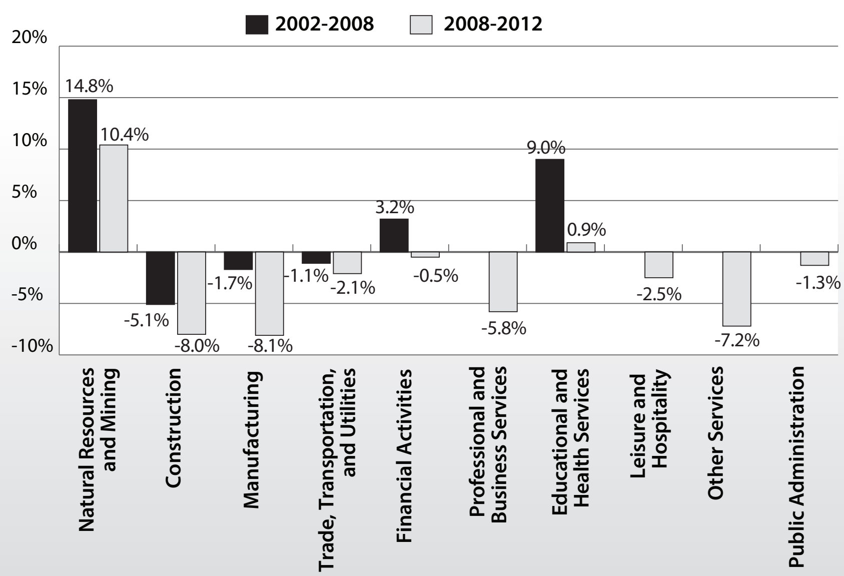



*Source: DEED,Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)*

Changes in employment have favored the agriculture industry in Southwest Minnesota, as is clear in Figure 3, which has fared much better coming out of the recession, providing a stable anchor for the area in uncertain times. While the majority of industries have been contracting, the Agriculture industry in the Southwest is providing relief by expanding.

Figure 3

**Employment Changes in Southwest Minnesota by Industry**



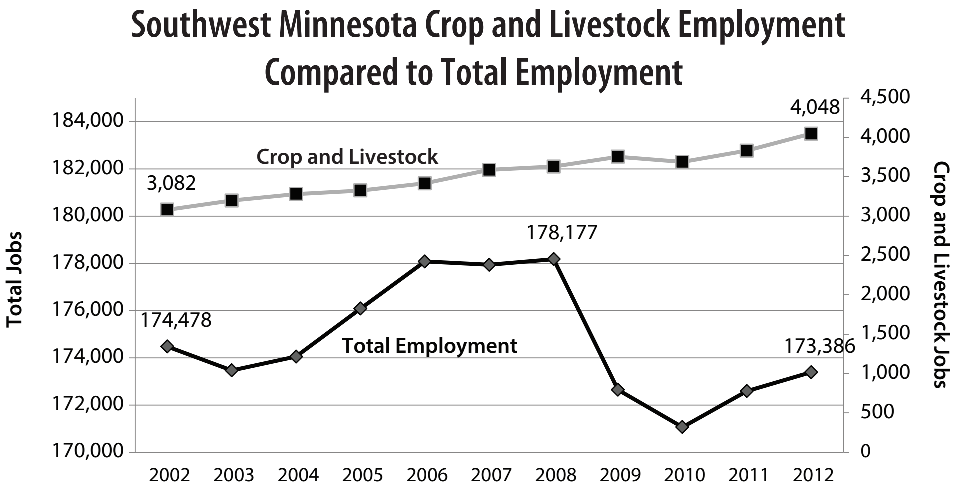

*Source: DEED, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)*

Southwest Minnesota was home to four of the top five counties in total agricultural sales in 2007, according to the USDA Economic Research Service. Renville, Martin, Redwood, and Nobles Counties ranked 2,3,4 and 5 in the state respectively (Stearns County being number one) in agricultural sales with combined receipts of $1,531,365,000, which was 11.7 percent of the state's $13.2 billion in combined receipts.

DEED's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) generates data on establishments that are covered by the Unemployment Insurance Program. About 97 percent of Minnesota employment is covered by the Unemployment Insurance Program. Jobs and workers excluded from these statistics include sole proprietors, the self-employed, railroad employees, and family farm workers.

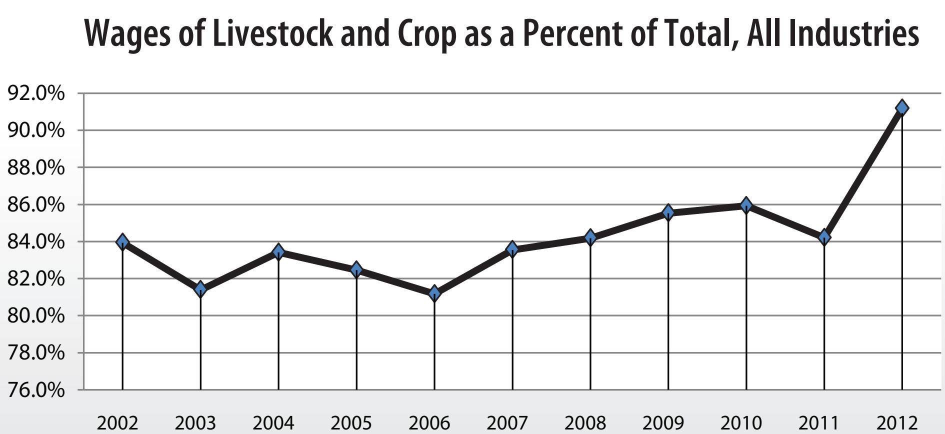
This is important because of the large number of family farms and small farm operations in Minnesota. A common misconception is that the number of farms in Minnesota is decreasing because smaller operations are being absorbed by larger operations, reducing the overall number of farmers and employees in the industry. According to the Minnesota Department of Agriculture the number of farms in Minnesota in 1992 was 75,000 and in 2011 it was 79,800. By comparison, the number of farms in Minnesota during World War II was 197,000. The mismatch between the number of farms in Minnesota and the establishments that hire Crop and Livestock workers is largely the result of the limitations of data collection by the QCEW and the UI Program. The vast majority (97.04 percent) of agricultural establishments in Minnesota are sole proprietors, family farms, and small partnerships that do not pay into the UI Program. According to the

Figure 4




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

Figure 5




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

USDA a farm is defined as having $1,000 in annual agricultural sales. This has been consistent since 1974. There are no land or animal requirements to qualify as a farm, only agricultural sales. The number of farms has increased in the last couple of decades, but it's worth noting that higher commodity prices are also pushing small operations into the definition of a farm.

In 2012 in Southwest Minnesota there were 4,048 Crop and Livestock employees, part of the total employment figure in all industries of 173,386 (Figure 4). In the 10-year period from 2002 - 2012 Crop and Livestock held an average of 3,531 jobs per year and maintained an average year-over-year increase of 2.8 percent by adding 966 jobs. The average growth of employment in all industries in Southwest Minnesota for the 10-year time period was -0.1 percent with a loss of 1,092 jobs.

## *Making Hay When the Sun Shines*

The recession started in December 2007 and ended 18 months later in June 2009, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research. Unlike most industries that contracted during the recession, Agriculture in Minnesota thrived. High commodity prices coupled with favorable growing conditions contributed to median farm incomes, increasing more than 70 percent in 2007, the most profitable year for Minnesota farmers since 1973.

Crop and Livestock employers added 167 jobs during the recession, averaging 3.2 percent employment growth. In the same period for all of Minnesota, Crop and Livestock added 363 jobs, a 1.8 percent job growth rate. The employment for All Industries in Southwest Minnesota contracted at a 1 percent rate during the depths of the recession costing 5,295 jobs. Crop and Livestock producers experienced virtually no hangover from the recession with only a single year of negative employment growth, 2010 at -1.8 percent.

## *Let the Good Times Roll*

Crop and Livestock employees have seen healthy gains in their wages in recent years. Average yearly wages in Southwest Minnesota have increased 35.8 percent from $25,740 in 2002 to $34,944 in 2012 with Crop and Livestock employees gaining 44.8 percent from $22,178 in 2002 to $32,110 in 2012. Crop and Livestock employers paid out $132,834,729 in UI-covered wages in 2012.

Wages for these workers have been historically lower than average, but the margin has been declining recently. In 2002 Crop and Livestock workers earned 83.9 percent of the average for all other employees in the area. By the time the recession came and went ag employees were earning 91.2 percent of the average of all other employees. From 2011 to 2012 the spread between average Crop and Livestock wages and the average for all other workers went from 3,562 to 2,834, a decline from a 15.8 percent difference to an 8.8 percent difference (Figure 5). This does not follow the normal changes from year to year, and a market correction could be possible in the future. Crop workers in Southwest Minnesota earn 17 cents more than the same workers in the rest of Minnesota and $2.02 higher than the national median. Median hourly wages for livestock workers are also higher than the state and national median with Southwest Minnesota employees making $1.76 and 20 cents more, respectively.

As the use of technology increases, so will the knowledge level required for the employees who work in the Agriculture industry. Many operations have sophisticated electronic monitoring systems in barns and highly accurate GPS systems onboard tractors. Knowing how to use these types of systems will require higher wages to attract more qualified employees. Another factor worth considering is the growth of wages in the Crop and Livestock industries from the commodity prices received by producers. From 2002 to 2012 the price received by producers of corn increased 313 percent, soybeans by 283 percent, hogs by 191 percent, beef cattle by 180 percent, and turkeys by 195 percent. Although these gains are substantial this is not a complete representation of income changes because input prices have also risen dramatically. It does, however, provide some context for the rapid changes being experienced in Agriculture since 2002.

Southwest Minnesota will benefit greatly from the growth predicted in the Crop and Livestock industry, much faster growth than the same industry statewide. State employment from the Crop and Livestock industry is expected to have a net gain of 686 jobs from 2010-2020 while Southwest Minnesota is expecting a net gain of 823, a 20 percent increase over the state as a whole (Table 1). Not only will Crop and Livestock establishments hire at a faster rate in the Southwest than every other area, but it will also eclipse the employment growth projected for the total of all industries in Southwest Minnesota by 62.5 percent.

Southwest Minnesota is expected to gain the most employees in the Crop and Livestock industry by a large margin over the other five Planning Areas which are projected to experience negative growth in the industry. By 2020 Central Minnesota is projected to lose the largest amount of Crop and Livestock employment: a 102 drop in crops and 184 in livestock. The next fastest growth in these two sectors comes from Southeast Minnesota with projected gains of 326 in Livestock and from the seven-county Metro Area a gain of 72 in Crops. These projections ensure that the Crop and Livestock industries and their workers will remain important in Southwest Minnesota for years to come.

*by Luke Greiner*
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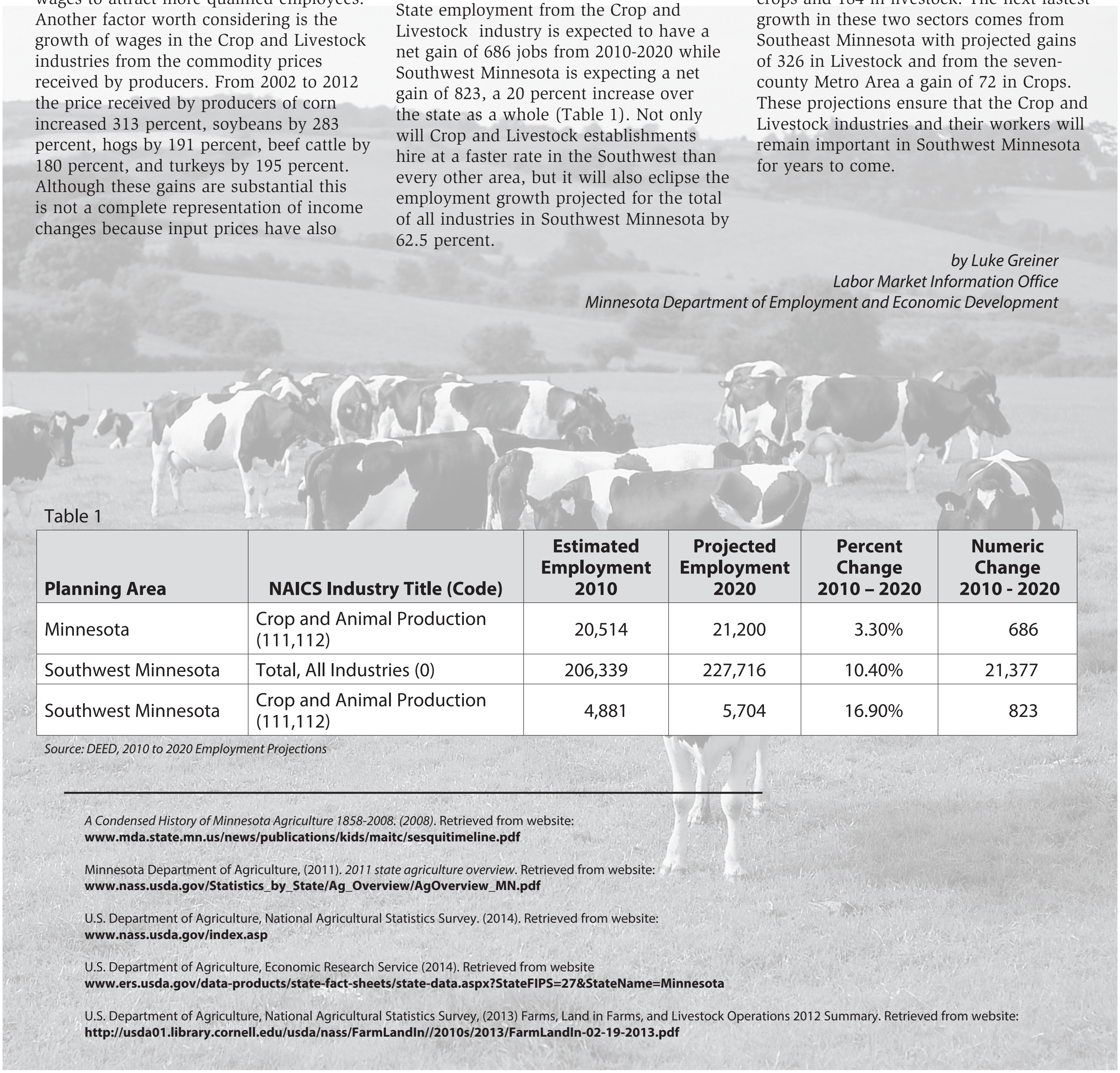

Table 1

| Planning Area | NAICS Industry Title (Code) | Estimated Employment 2010 | Projected Employment 2020 | Percent Change 2010 – 2020 | Numeric Change 2010 - 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Minnesota | Crop and Animal Production (111,112) | 20,514 | 21,200 | 3.30% | 686 |
| Southwest Minnesota | Total, All Industries (0) | 206,339 | 227,716 | 10.40% | 21,377 |
| Southwest Minnesota | Crop and Animal Production (111,112) | 4,881 | 5,704 | 16.90% | 823 |

*Source: DEED, 2010 to 2020 Employment Projections*


*A Condensed History of Minnesota Agriculture 1858-2008. (2008)*. Retrieved from website: **www.mda.state.mn.us/news/publications/kids/maitc/sesquitimeline.pdf**

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U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Survey. (2014). Retrieved from website: **www.nass.usda.gov/index.asp**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service (2014). Retrieved from website **www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/state-fact-sheets/state-data.aspx?StateFIPS=27&StateName=Minnesota**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Survey, (2013) Farms, Land in Farms, and Livestock Operations 2012 Summary. Retrieved from website: **http://usda01.library.cornell.edu/usda/nass/FarmLandIn//2010s/2013/FarmLandIn-02-19-2013.pdf**

# Measuring Minnesota

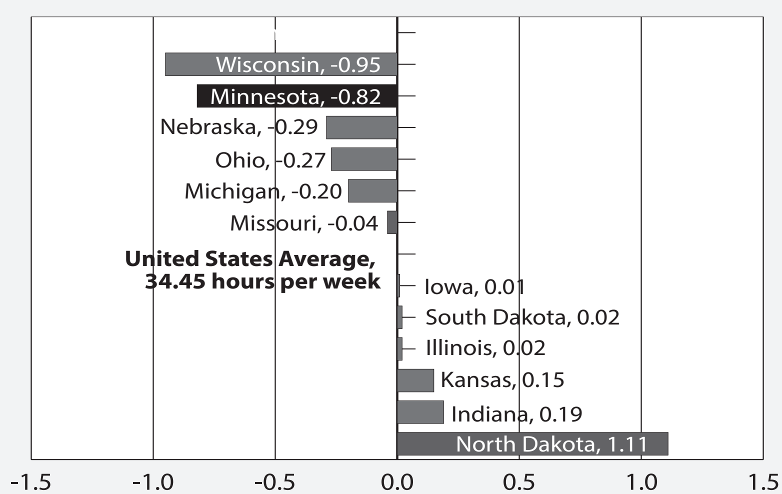
Previously we've explored various statistics that demonstrate the relative good health of Minnesota's labor market. By some of the most important measurements we have, from average wages to educational attainment to gross state product, we're out-performing the national average and neighboring states, often by healthy margins. For instance, our seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, perhaps the most widely-used labor market measure, currently stands at 4.7 percent, 1.9 percent lower than the national average.[1] But no one piece of data tells the whole story, and there are indicators of economic health by which we're struggling. For instance, every month the U.S. Department of Labor produces an estimate for Average Weekly Hours (AWH). AWH is a measure of the average hours per private sector job per week, for which pay is received. Government employment is excluded for reasons related to collection difficulty. Seemingly undercutting our strong unemployment rate, Minnesota has an AWH that has been running consistently below the national average since before the recent recession.

In Figure 1 you'll see that our state AWH of 33.6 is dramatically lower than all but one other state in the Midwest census region, and 0.82 hours a week lower than the national average. That may seem like a small difference, but when you consider that the time is multiplied over every job being worked in Minnesota (more than 2.7 million on average in 2013), you see that we're collectively working over *two million hours* less per week than we would be if we were at the national AWH level.

You may look at Minnesota's AWH and begin to think that our low unemployment rate and seemingly healthy economy is a mirage. After all, what good is lower unemployment when it includes fewer hours of actual paid work? The balance of data, however, still strongly suggests that our labor market is very strong. In spite of our shorter work weeks, Minnesotans still earn more money than the average American, both per person (by over $3,300 per year)[2] and for a week of work ($938 per week in Minnesota versus $922 nationally)[3]. We're also more productive than the average state, with a per capita Gross Domestic Product over $4,000 higher than the national average[4]. So, if our labor market is healthy, why is our AWH so low? One contributing factor could be our high labor force participation rate, 7.3 percent higher than the national average[5], which may be caused by a higher number of people holding part-time jobs that they aren't financially dependent on. It could also be that Minnesotans are simply less likely to spend more time at work than they need to, or that Minnesota employers are less likely to give their workers the additional hours they want. It's a question worth exploring, although while we do, it also may be worth considering how much one piece of data can say about our labor markets in the first place.

Figure 1

**Difference in 2013 Average Weekly Hours Worked**




**Average Weekly Hours Greater or Less than the National Average**

*Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics*

1. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, January 2014: **https://apps.deed.state.mn.us/lmi/laus/CurrentStats.aspx**
2. U.S Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2013 State Personal Income: **http://bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/spi/2014/pdf/spi0314.pdf**
3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Third Quarter, 2013: **www.bls.gov/cew/data.htm**
4. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, **www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/gdp_state/gsp_newsrelease.htm**

*by Nick Dobbins*

# Labor Force Estimates

Numbers are unadjusted unless otherwise labeled.
Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, and North Dakota Job Service, 2014.

| County/Area | Labor Force | | | Employment | | | Unemployment | | | Rate of Unemployment | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb 2014 | Jan 2014 | Feb 2013 | Feb 2014 | Jan 2014 | Feb 2013 | Feb 2014 | Jan 2014 | Feb 2013 | Feb 2014 | Jan 2014 | Feb 2013 |
| **United States ('000s)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (Seasonally adjusted) | 155,724 | 155,460 | 155,524 | 145,266 | 145,224 | 143,492 | 10,459 | 10,236 | 12,032 | 6.7% | 6.6% | 7.7% |
| (Unadjusted) | 155,027 | 154,381 | 154,727 | 144,134 | 143,526 | 142,228 | 10,893 | 10,855 | 12,500 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 8.1 |
| **Minnesota** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (Seasonally adjusted) | 2,994,809 | 2,985,354 | 2,977,077 | 2,850,930 | 2,843,982 | 2,819,925 | 143,879 | 141,372 | 157,152 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.3 |
| (Unadjusted) | 2,972,883 | 2,967,165 | 2,953,827 | 2,808,577 | 2,799,650 | 2,779,313 | 164,306 | 167,515 | 174,514 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.9 |
| **Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA)*** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mpls.-St. Paul MSA | 1,869,663 | 1,865,598 | 1,862,555 | 1,776,205 | 1,770,810 | 1,759,979 | 93,458 | 94,788 | 102,576 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.5 |
| Duluth-Superior MSA | 144,910 | 146,306 | 144,279 | 134,789 | 136,303 | 133,597 | 10,121 | 10,003 | 10,682 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 7.4 |
| Rochester MSA | 106,363 | 105,493 | 104,495 | 101,249 | 100,390 | 99,128 | 5,114 | 5,103 | 5,367 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.1 |
| St. Cloud MSA | 108,515 | 109,422 | 108,354 | 102,057 | 102,794 | 101,237 | 6,458 | 6,628 | 7,117 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.6 |
| Mankato-N Mankato MSA | 59,092 | 59,215 | 58,467 | 56,506 | 56,622 | 55,579 | 2,586 | 2,593 | 2,888 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| Fargo-Moorhead MSA | 121,304 | 120,108 | 120,453 | 116,918 | 115,802 | 115,625 | 4,386 | 4,306 | 4,828 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.0 |
| Grand Forks MSA | 54,372 | 54,118 | 54,374 | 52,067 | 51,805 | 51,893 | 2,305 | 2,313 | 2,481 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.6 |
| **Region One** | **51,563** | **51,325** | **50,900** | **48,238** | **47,752** | **47,292** | **3,325** | **3,573** | **3,608** | **6.4** | **7.0** | **7.1** |
| Kittson | 2,650 | 2,640 | 2,672 | 2,489 | 2,478 | 2,495 | 161 | 162 | 177 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.6 |
| Marshall | 5,687 | 5,662 | 5,475 | 5,132 | 5,077 | 4,874 | 555 | 585 | 601 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 11.0 |
| Norman | 3,557 | 3,511 | 3,600 | 3,334 | 3,285 | 3,360 | 223 | 226 | 240 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.7 |
| Pennington | 9,657 | 9,647 | 9,443 | 8,967 | 8,857 | 8,640 | 690 | 790 | 803 | 7.1 | 8.2 | 8.5 |
| Polk | 18,339 | 18,265 | 18,308 | 17,339 | 17,201 | 17,280 | 1,000 | 1,064 | 1,028 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| Red Lake | 2,353 | 2,345 | 2,402 | 2,139 | 2,109 | 2,189 | 214 | 236 | 213 | 9.1 | 10.1 | 8.9 |
| Roseau | 9,320 | 9,255 | 9,000 | 8,838 | 8,745 | 8,454 | 482 | 510 | 546 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 6.1 |
| **Region Two** | **40,929** | **40,794** | **39,676** | **37,345** | **37,091** | **36,015** | **3,584** | **3,703** | **3,661** | **8.8** | **9.1** | **9.2** |
| Beltrami | 22,442 | 22,381 | 21,757 | 20,762 | 20,616 | 20,004 | 1,680 | 1,765 | 1,753 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 8.1 |
| Clearwater | 4,531 | 4,518 | 4,227 | 3,803 | 3,790 | 3,543 | 728 | 728 | 684 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.2 |
| Hubbard | 9,023 | 8,993 | 8,848 | 8,146 | 8,084 | 7,935 | 877 | 909 | 913 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 10.3 |
| Lake of the Woods | 2,464 | 2,461 | 2,396 | 2,337 | 2,335 | 2,255 | 127 | 126 | 141 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.9 |
| Mahnomen | 2,469 | 2,441 | 2,448 | 2,297 | 2,266 | 2,278 | 172 | 175 | 170 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.9 |
| **Region Three** | **167,288** | **168,253** | **167,232** | **154,871** | **155,760** | **154,300** | **12,417** | **12,493** | **12,932** | **7.4** | **7.4** | **7.7** |
| Aitkin | 7,124 | 7,106 | 7,047 | 6,483 | 6,427 | 6,394 | 641 | 679 | 653 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 9.3 |
| Carlton | 17,880 | 18,004 | 17,738 | 16,513 | 16,680 | 16,407 | 1,367 | 1,324 | 1,331 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.5 |
| Cook | 3,035 | 3,057 | 2,912 | 2,797 | 2,808 | 2,679 | 238 | 249 | 233 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| Itasca | 22,573 | 22,449 | 23,315 | 20,601 | 20,474 | 21,312 | 1,972 | 1,975 | 2,003 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.6 |
| Koochiching | 6,484 | 6,467 | 6,447 | 5,833 | 5,791 | 5,842 | 651 | 676 | 605 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 9.4 |
| Lake | 6,059 | 6,027 | 6,152 | 5,693 | 5,646 | 5,664 | 366 | 381 | 488 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 7.9 |
| St. Louis | 104,133 | 105,143 | 103,621 | 96,951 | 97,934 | 96,002 | 7,182 | 7,209 | 7,619 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.4 |
| City of Duluth | 45,520 | 45,928 | 45,403 | 42,796 | 43,230 | 42,422 | 2,724 | 2,698 | 2,981 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.6 |
| Balance of St. Louis County | 58,613 | 59,215 | 58,218 | 54,155 | 54,704 | 53,580 | 4,458 | 4,511 | 4,638 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 8.0 |
| **Region Four** | **125,560** | **124,783** | **124,598** | **118,569** | **117,588** | **117,011** | **6,991** | **7,195** | **7,587** | **5.6** | **5.8** | **6.1** |
| Becker | 17,682 | 17,676 | 17,471 | 16,445 | 16,407 | 16,157 | 1,237 | 1,269 | 1,314 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.5 |
| Clay | 35,205 | 34,848 | 35,231 | 33,633 | 33,206 | 33,489 | 1,572 | 1,642 | 1,742 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| Douglas | 20,674 | 20,593 | 20,524 | 19,648 | 19,542 | 19,345 | 1,026 | 1,051 | 1,179 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.7 |
| Grant | 3,225 | 3,185 | 3,252 | 2,965 | 2,920 | 2,976 | 260 | 265 | 276 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.5 |
| Otter Tail | 30,407 | 30,256 | 29,745 | 28,360 | 28,156 | 27,543 | 2,047 | 2,100 | 2,202 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.4 |
| Pope | 6,503 | 6,476 | 6,512 | 6,181 | 6,135 | 6,191 | 322 | 341 | 321 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.9 |
| Stevens | 6,291 | 6,199 | 6,516 | 6,035 | 5,932 | 6,247 | 256 | 267 | 269 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Traverse | 1,735 | 1,712 | 1,639 | 1,630 | 1,616 | 1,537 | 105 | 96 | 102 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 6.2 |
| Wilkin | 3,838 | 3,838 | 3,708 | 3,672 | 3,674 | 3,526 | 166 | 164 | 182 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.9 |
| **Region Five** | **81,700** | **81,568** | **80,123** | **74,610** | **74,224** | **72,698** | **7,090** | **7,344** | **7,425** | **8.7** | **9.0** | **9.3** |
| Cass | 13,556 | 13,550 | 13,165 | 12,172 | 12,119 | 11,734 | 1,384 | 1,431 | 1,431 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 10.9 |
| Crow Wing | 31,988 | 31,973 | 31,015 | 29,333 | 29,206 | 28,191 | 2,655 | 2,767 | 2,824 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 9.1 |
| Morrison | 17,425 | 17,417 | 17,366 | 15,842 | 15,761 | 15,700 | 1,583 | 1,656 | 1,666 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 9.6 |
| Todd | 12,506 | 12,458 | 12,312 | 11,617 | 11,555 | 11,387 | 889 | 903 | 925 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.5 |
| Wadena | 6,225 | 6,170 | 6,265 | 5,646 | 5,583 | 5,686 | 579 | 587 | 579 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.2 |
| **Region Six East** | **65,955** | **65,803** | **62,953** | **61,725** | **61,473** | **58,381** | **4,230** | **4,330** | **4,572** | **6.4** | **6.6** | **7.3** |
| Kandiyohi | 24,735 | 24,660 | 23,762 | 23,238 | 23,143 | 22,274 | 1,497 | 1,517 | 1,488 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| McLeod | 19,544 | 19,506 | 18,901 | 18,276 | 18,212 | 17,444 | 1,268 | 1,294 | 1,457 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 7.7 |
| Meeker | 12,596 | 12,554 | 12,320 | 11,739 | 11,671 | 11,345 | 857 | 883 | 975 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.9 |
| Renville | 9,080 | 9,083 | 7,970 | 8,472 | 8,447 | 7,318 | 608 | 636 | 652 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 8.2 |

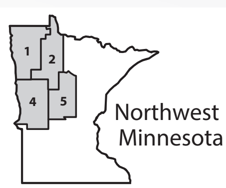
*Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) now includes Sherburne County in Minnesota and Pierce County in Wisconsin. St. Cloud MSA is now comprised of Benton and Stearns counties.

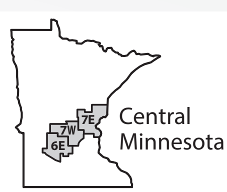
# Labor Force Estimates

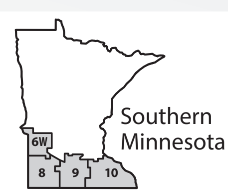
Numbers are unadjusted unless otherwise labeled.
Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development,
Local Area Unemployment Statistics, and North Dakota Job Service, 2014.

| County/Area | Labor Force | | | Employment | | | Unemployment | | | Rate of Unemployment | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb 2014 | Jan 2014 | Feb 2013 | Feb 2014 | Jan 2014 | Feb 2013 | Feb 2014 | Jan 2014 | Feb 2013 | Feb 2014 | Jan 2014 | Feb 2013 |
| **Region Six West** | **24,545** | **24,494** | **24,963** | **23,013** | **22,824** | **23,342** | **1,532** | **1,670** | **1,621** | **6.2%** | **6.8%** | **6.5%** |
| Big Stone | 2,607 | 2,615 | 2,796 | 2,435 | 2,432 | 2,607 | 172 | 183 | 189 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 6.8 |
| Chippewa | 7,224 | 7,194 | 7,339 | 6,784 | 6,683 | 6,892 | 440 | 511 | 447 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 6.1 |
| Lac Qui Parle | 4,040 | 4,056 | 4,146 | 3,791 | 3,770 | 3,883 | 249 | 286 | 263 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.3 |
| Swift | 5,105 | 5,089 | 5,074 | 4,763 | 4,732 | 4,712 | 342 | 357 | 362 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.1 |
| Yellow Medicine | 5,569 | 5,540 | 5,608 | 5,240 | 5,207 | 5,248 | 329 | 333 | 360 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.4 |
| **Region Seven East** | **84,906** | **84,580** | **85,467** | **77,524** | **77,200** | **77,734** | **7,382** | **7,380** | **7,733** | **8.7** | **8.7** | **9.0** |
| Chisago | 28,705 | 28,663 | 29,135 | 26,622 | 26,534 | 26,895 | 2,083 | 2,129 | 2,240 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.7 |
| Isanti | 21,062 | 20,933 | 21,174 | 19,429 | 19,365 | 19,478 | 1,633 | 1,568 | 1,696 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 8.0 |
| Kanabec | 8,246 | 8,164 | 8,220 | 7,243 | 7,172 | 7,180 | 1,003 | 992 | 1,040 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.7 |
| Mille Lacs | 12,440 | 12,391 | 12,587 | 11,119 | 11,062 | 11,279 | 1,321 | 1,329 | 1,308 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.4 |
| Pine | 14,453 | 14,429 | 14,351 | 13,111 | 13,067 | 12,902 | 1,342 | 1,362 | 1,449 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 10.1 |
| **Region Seven West** | **229,156** | **229,671** | **229,164** | **214,591** | **214,957** | **213,411** | **14,565** | **14,714** | **15,753** | **6.4** | **6.4** | **6.9** |
| Benton | 22,652 | 22,861 | 22,510 | 21,062 | 21,214 | 20,839 | 1,590 | 1,647 | 1,671 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.4 |
| Sherburne | 50,006 | 49,893 | 50,177 | 46,527 | 46,373 | 46,529 | 3,479 | 3,520 | 3,648 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.3 |
| Stearns | 85,863 | 86,561 | 85,844 | 80,995 | 81,580 | 80,398 | 4,868 | 4,981 | 5,446 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.3 |
| Wright | 70,635 | 70,356 | 70,633 | 66,007 | 65,790 | 65,645 | 4,628 | 4,566 | 4,988 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 7.1 |
| **Region Eight** | **68,380** | **68,038** | **67,835** | **64,934** | **64,507** | **64,145** | **3,446** | **3,531** | **3,690** | **5.0** | **5.2** | **5.4** |
| Cottonwood | 6,417 | 6,382 | 6,303 | 6,110 | 6,072 | 5,967 | 307 | 310 | 336 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.3 |
| Jackson | 7,507 | 7,486 | 7,282 | 7,233 | 7,195 | 6,981 | 274 | 291 | 301 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| Lincoln | 3,437 | 3,393 | 3,507 | 3,242 | 3,189 | 3,297 | 195 | 204 | 210 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Lyon | 14,927 | 14,809 | 14,729 | 14,147 | 14,013 | 13,901 | 780 | 796 | 828 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.6 |
| Murray | 5,782 | 5,756 | 5,746 | 5,409 | 5,384 | 5,374 | 373 | 372 | 372 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| Nobles | 11,369 | 11,325 | 11,314 | 10,842 | 10,793 | 10,770 | 527 | 532 | 544 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Pipestone | 5,448 | 5,460 | 5,465 | 5,158 | 5,161 | 5,159 | 290 | 299 | 306 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| Redwood | 7,935 | 7,882 | 8,252 | 7,433 | 7,359 | 7,681 | 502 | 523 | 571 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.9 |
| Rock | 5,558 | 5,545 | 5,237 | 5,360 | 5,341 | 5,015 | 198 | 204 | 222 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.2 |
| **Region Nine** | **131,503** | **131,619** | **131,438** | **123,897** | **123,984** | **123,362** | **7,606** | **7,635** | **8,076** | **5.8** | **5.8** | **6.1** |
| Blue Earth | 39,272 | 39,354 | 38,774 | 37,515 | 37,592 | 36,806 | 1,757 | 1,762 | 1,968 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.1 |
| Brown | 15,279 | 15,324 | 14,785 | 14,323 | 14,354 | 13,745 | 956 | 970 | 1,040 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 7.0 |
| Faribault | 7,307 | 7,259 | 7,426 | 6,697 | 6,706 | 6,915 | 610 | 553 | 511 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 6.9 |
| Le Sueur | 15,091 | 15,061 | 14,413 | 13,827 | 13,767 | 13,130 | 1,264 | 1,294 | 1,283 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.9 |
| Martin | 10,426 | 10,444 | 10,748 | 9,799 | 9,813 | 10,091 | 627 | 631 | 657 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 |
| Nicollet | 19,820 | 19,861 | 19,693 | 18,991 | 19,030 | 18,773 | 829 | 831 | 920 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.7 |
| Sibley | 9,174 | 9,180 | 10,103 | 8,626 | 8,614 | 9,498 | 548 | 566 | 605 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| Waseca | 9,574 | 9,573 | 10,044 | 8,952 | 8,942 | 9,347 | 622 | 631 | 697 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.9 |
| Watonwan | 5,560 | 5,563 | 5,452 | 5,167 | 5,166 | 5,057 | 393 | 397 | 395 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.2 |
| **Region Ten** | **274,197** | **272,489** | **271,439** | **259,674** | **257,812** | **255,803** | **14,523** | **14,677** | **15,636** | **5.3** | **5.4** | **5.8** |
| Dodge | 11,421 | 11,332 | 11,252 | 10,693 | 10,603 | 10,541 | 728 | 729 | 711 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| Fillmore | 11,207 | 11,137 | 11,138 | 10,500 | 10,424 | 10,396 | 707 | 713 | 742 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.7 |
| Freeborn | 16,125 | 16,130 | 15,936 | 15,198 | 15,168 | 14,936 | 927 | 962 | 1,000 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| Goodhue | 25,663 | 25,596 | 25,762 | 24,242 | 24,134 | 24,097 | 1,421 | 1,462 | 1,665 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.5 |
| Houston | 10,954 | 10,735 | 10,797 | 10,120 | 9,905 | 9,983 | 834 | 830 | 814 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.5 |
| Mower | 21,220 | 21,155 | 20,918 | 20,196 | 20,129 | 19,826 | 1,024 | 1,026 | 1,092 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Olmsted | 83,026 | 82,327 | 81,389 | 79,286 | 78,613 | 77,421 | 3,740 | 3,714 | 3,968 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.9 |
| City of Rochester | 60,618 | 60,139 | 59,297 | 57,875 | 57,384 | 56,437 | 2,743 | 2,755 | 2,860 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.8 |
| Rice | 32,387 | 32,175 | 32,140 | 30,419 | 30,176 | 29,939 | 1,968 | 1,999 | 2,201 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.8 |
| Steele | 21,099 | 21,152 | 21,010 | 20,044 | 20,074 | 19,796 | 1,055 | 1,078 | 1,214 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.8 |
| Wabasha | 11,917 | 11,834 | 11,854 | 11,270 | 11,174 | 11,166 | 647 | 660 | 688 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.8 |
| Winona | 29,178 | 28,916 | 29,243 | 27,706 | 27,412 | 27,702 | 1,472 | 1,504 | 1,541 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| **Region Eleven** | **1,627,206** | **1,623,749** | **1,618,779** | **1,549,594** | **1,544,479** | **1,533,732** | **77,612** | **79,270** | **85,047** | **4.8** | **4.9** | **5.3** |
| Anoka | 191,181 | 190,763 | 190,682 | 180,906 | 180,309 | 179,429 | 10,275 | 10,454 | 11,253 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.9 |
| Carver | 51,553 | 51,458 | 51,365 | 48,980 | 48,818 | 48,497 | 2,573 | 2,640 | 2,868 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.6 |
| Dakota | 232,990 | 232,460 | 232,521 | 221,687 | 220,955 | 220,348 | 11,303 | 11,505 | 12,173 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.2 |
| Hennepin | 665,127 | 663,975 | 660,470 | 635,451 | 633,354 | 627,782 | 29,676 | 30,621 | 32,688 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.9 |
| City of Bloomington | 49,039 | 48,972 | 48,241 | 46,845 | 46,690 | 45,848 | 2,194 | 2,282 | 2,393 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.0 |
| City of Minneapolis | 217,144 | 216,895 | 215,670 | 207,018 | 206,335 | 204,666 | 10,126 | 10,560 | 11,004 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| Ramsey | 275,215 | 274,595 | 274,196 | 261,789 | 260,925 | 259,453 | 13,426 | 13,670 | 14,743 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.4 |
| City of St. Paul | 146,847 | 146,642 | 146,729 | 139,291 | 138,832 | 138,413 | 7,556 | 7,810 | 8,316 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.7 |
| Scott | 134,743 | 134,262 | 134,046 | 128,220 | 127,797 | 126,944 | 6,523 | 6,465 | 7,102 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.3 |
| Washington | 76,397 | 76,236 | 75,499 | 72,561 | 72,321 | 71,279 | 3,836 | 3,915 | 4,220 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.6 |





# Industrial Analysis

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

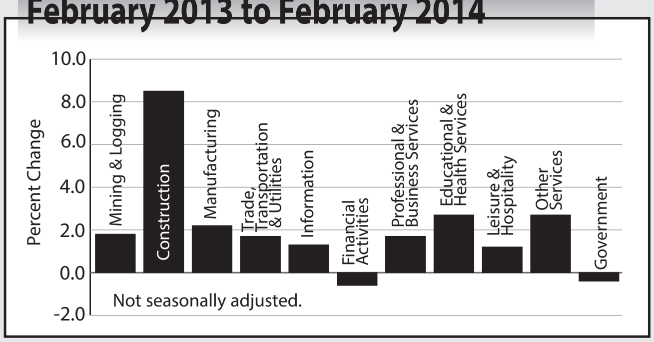
## *Overview*

Employment was largely flat in February, decreasing by just 100 since January to settle at a seasonally adjusted preliminary estimate of 2,812,400. Goods-producing industries showed small gains, as Construction was up 300 (0.3 percent), Mining and Logging was up 100 (1.4 percent), and Manufacturing gained 300 (0.3 percent). Losses among service-providing employers just overcame those gains, however, with some of the largest job-shedders including Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (down 1,000 or 0.2 percent), Financial Activities (down 800, 0.4 percent), and Information (down 1,000, 1.8 percent). These losses were somewhat offset by gains in Educational and Health Services (up 1,300, 0.3 percent) and in Professional and Business Services (up 1,300, 0.4 percent). Over the year, employment showed a significant increase, adding 44,417 or 1.6 percent since February 2013. While Government employment is still down for the year, with 1,618 (0.4 percent) fewer jobs than last February, Private Sector gains continue to overcome the weakness in the public sector. Industries with sizeable annual increases include Manufacturing (up 6,541, 2.2 percent), Professional and Business Services (up 5,591, 1.7 percent), and Educational and Health Services (up 13,433, 2.7 percent).

## *Mining and Logging*

Employment in Mining and Logging showed some noticeable gains in February, increasing by 1.4 percent and adding 100 jobs after accounting for seasonal adjustment. Industry employment is also up for the year by a similar margin, employing 121 more than it did in February 2013, an increase of 1.8 percent.

### MN Employment Growth
**February 2013 to February 2014**




Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 2014.

## *Construction*

Construction employment inched up slightly in February, adding 300 jobs or 0.3 percent, over January levels. For the year, industry employment remains strong, sitting at 86,804 not seasonally adjusted, an increase of 6,766 (8.5 percent) over February 2013. The annual gains appear to be driven largely by Specialty Trade Contractors, who have increased their employment by 4,493 (8.7 percent) and by Construction of Buildings, up 1,862 (9.4 percent) over the previous 12 months, although all major industry subsectors are showing at least modest yearly gains.

## *Manufacturing*

Employment in Manufacturing continued to show gradual improvements in February, with levels rising by 300 (0.1 percent) for the month, to reach a seasonally-adjusted total of 313,700. Small monthly losses in Durable-Goods Manufacturing (down 500 or 0.3 percent) were balanced by gains in Non-Durable Goods, which was up 800 (0.7 percent). Annually, Manufacturing employment is up 6,541 (2.2 percent) with gains in both Durable and Non-Durable Goods. Subsectors with large annual increases include Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (up 1,358, or 3.3 percent) and Food Manufacturing (up 1,970, or 4.5 percent). Among metro areas with available data, only the Twin Cities gained Manufacturing employment (3,461 or 1.9 percent), with the Duluth, Rochester, and St. Cloud metros all either losing manufacturing employment or remaining essentially flat.

## *Trade, Transportation, and Utilities*

Employment in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities decreased in February, losing 1,000 jobs (0.2 percent), seasonally adjusted, from January's total. While employment in Wholesale Trade remained strong, adding 1,200 jobs (0.9 percent), Retail Trade and Transportation and Warehousing lost 0.6 percent of their employment each (1,600 and 600 jobs, respectively). Employment in the supersector remains up on a yearly basis, however, with 8,311 (1.7 percent) more jobs than in February 2013. All three major component industries have added employment for the year, although declines in Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities have brought yearly gains down to only 252 or 0.3 percent in that subsector.

*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.

## Information

Employment in Information continued to drop after experiencing large gains in November, with February employment decreasing by 1,000 (1.8 percent). Information employment is still up for the year, 1.3 percent (683) higher than in February 2013, although Publishing and Telecommunications continue to show annual declines.

## Financial Activities

Employment in Financial Activities continued its three-month slide, losing 800 jobs (0.4 percent) in February to come in at a seasonally adjusted 179,400. Real Estate and Rental and Leasing had strong gains, adding 1 percent (400), but the larger component industry, Finance and Insurance, overcame that gain with a loss of 1,200 (0.9 percent). That pattern is also reflected over the year, as the supersector has lost employment since February 2013, (down 1,126, or 0.6 percent), with significant employment gains in Real Estate and Rental and Leasing unable to overcome losses in the larger component industry.

## Professional and Business Services

Employment in Professional and Business Services built on small January increases and added 1,300 in February to come in at 348,300, seasonally adjusted. Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services drove the monthly gains, which added 1,700 (1.3 percent) in February. The supersector has also added employment on the year, up 5,591 (1.7 percent) over February 2013.

## Educational and Health Services

Employment in Educational and Health Services continued to show growth, adding 1,300 (0.3 percent) in February. Most of the monthly gains came from Educational Services, which added 1,000 (1.4 percent), although Health Care and Social Assistance also added employment for the month, up 300 (0.1 percent). Employment continues to look strong annually, up 13,433 (2.7 percent) for the year, with significant growth in both major component subsectors.

## Leisure and Hospitality

Employment in Leisure and Hospitality increased in February, adding 900 (0.4 percent) for the month. The entirety of those gains came from Accommodation and Food Service, as Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation was flat. For the year, the supersector is up 2,908 (1.2 percent).

## Other Services

Other Services lost employment for the month, giving back the 500 (0.4 percent) it had gained in January to return to a seasonally adjusted level of 118,800. For the year, however, employment remains up, supporting 3,104 (2.7 percent) more jobs than in 2013.

## Government

Government continued to struggle to maintain employment levels, losing 1,000 (0.2 percent) for February, with gains in State Government unable to overcome sizeable losses (2,600 or 0.9 percent) in Local Government. Government employment is also down 1,618 (0.4 percent) since February 2013, making it one of only two supersectors to have lost employment over the year. Most of the annual losses are coming from State Government, which is down 1,623 (1.6 percent).

*by Nick Dobbins*

## Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment

In 1,000's

| Industry | February 2014 | January 2014 | December 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Nonagricultural** | **2,812.4** | **2,812.5** | **2,811.7** |
| **Goods-Producing** | **426.4** | **425.7** | **424.3** |
| Mining and Logging | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| Construction | 105.6 | 105.3 | 106.2 |
| Manufacturing | 313.7 | 313.4 | 311.1 |
| **Service-Providing** | **2,386.0** | **2,386.8** | **2,387.4** |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 515.1 | 516.1 | 518.2 |
| Information | 53.4 | 54.4 | 55.2 |
| Financial Activities | 179.4 | 180.2 | 181.7 |
| Professional and Business Services | 348.3 | 347.0 | 346.7 |
| Educational and Health Services | 501.2 | 499.9 | 497.9 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 256.0 | 255.1 | 252.3 |
| Other Services | 118.8 | 119.3 | 118.8 |
| Government | 413.8 | 414.8 | 416.6 |

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development Current Employment Statistics, 2014.

# Regional Analysis

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

Employment climbed 3,371 (0.2 percent) over the month of February and was up 21,928 (1.2 percent) over the year. A small decline in Private Sector employment in February (down 1,665, or 0.1 percent) was more than offset by Government employment, which rose 5,036 (2.1 percent) as schools returned from winter break, completely gaining back the jobs the industry lost in January. Goods-producing industries lost 2,236 jobs (0.9 percent) in February, primarily from a drop of 2,775 (5.1 percent) in Mining, Logging, and Construction. Manufacturing employment ticked up slightly, gaining 539 jobs (0.3 percent). Service-providing employment was up 5,607 (0.4 percent). Other industry groups with notable monthly movement: Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (down 4,475 or 1.4 percent), Financial Activities (down 1,051, 0.4 percent), Professional and Business Services (down 3,889, 0.3 percent), and Educational and Health Services (gaining 6,323 or 2.1 percent).

## Duluth -Superior MSA

Employment in the Duluth-Superior MSA was up 1,959 (1.5 percent) over the month and remains up for the year, holding on to 1,093 (0.8 percent) more jobs than in February of 2013. Private Sector and Government employment both showed gains for February, up 365 (0.4 percent) and 1,594 (6.2 percent) respectively. The biggest monthly gain was in State Government, which added 1,216 jobs (17.3 percent). The small gains in the Private Sector were split between goods producers and service providers. Retail Trade saw the largest declines for an industry, losing 266 jobs (1.7 percent) in February. Wholesale Trade, Information, and Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities also had small losses for the month. Industries with notable over-the-year changes include Leisure and Hospitality (up 916, or 7.4 percent), Educational and Health Services (up 698, 2.3 percent), Manufacturing (down 103 or 1.4 percent), Wholesale Trade (down 115, 3.7 percent), and Professional and Business Services (down 254, 3.3 percent).

## Rochester MSA

Employment in the Rochester MSA was down slightly in February, dropping by 262 (0.2 percent) to settle at 106,492. For the year, Rochester employment remains up, with 376 more jobs (0.4 percent) than in February 2013. Monthly losses in Retail Trade (down 411 or 3.4 percent), Leisure and Hospitality (down 140, 1.6 percent), and Mining, Logging, and Construction (down 135, 4.5 percent) offset gains in Educational and Health Services (up 240 or 0.6 percent), Government (up 140, 1.2 percent), and Manufacturing (up 47, 0.5 percent). For the year, noteworthy employment shifts occurred in Manufacturing (down 497, 4.9 percent), Information (up 90, 5.5 percent), Government (up 517, 4.7 percent), and Other Services (up 167, 4.6 percent).

## St. Cloud MSA

Employment in the St. Cloud MSA recovered from its January loss with an increase of 1,469 (1.4 percent) for the month of February. With employment in goods-producing industries basically flat, growth was driven by service-providers, with conspicuous increases in Professional and Business Services (up 611, 7.2 percent), Educational and Health Services (389, 2 percent), and Government (808, 5.2 percent). Over the year, employment in the St. Cloud MSA increased by 2,326 (2.3 percent) to 103,276. The only major industry groups showing employment losses over the last 12 months were Information (down 30, or 1.8 percent), Government (54, 0.3 percent), and Other Services (2, 0.1 percent).

## Mankato-North Mankato MSA

Employment in the Mankato-North Mankato MSA climbed by 500 (0.9 percent) to settle at 54,977 for the month. Employment was also up on the year, with 1,285 (2.4 percent) more jobs in February 2014 than in 2013. Private Sector employment gained 199 (0.4 percent) for the month, while Government employment grew by 301 (3.4 percent). Over the year, however, Government employment in the metro is down 178 (1.9 percent).

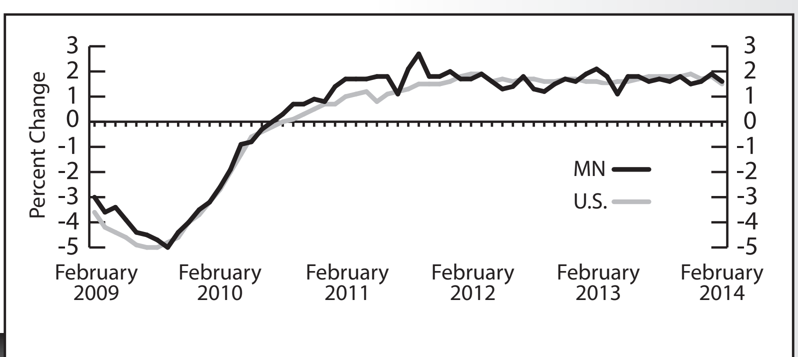
## Fargo-Moorhead MSA

Employment in the Fargo-Moorhead MSA jumped 1,174 (0.9 percent) for the month of February. Private and Government employers both grew as service-providing industries added 1,234 (1.1 percent), overcoming a small loss in employment among goods producers. Notable monthly gains occurred in Professional and Business Services (up 297 or 1.9 percent), Educational and Health Services (645, 3.1 percent), and Leisure and Hospitality (539, 4.3 percent). For the year, employment was up 2,582 (2.0 percent), with gains spread across most industries. The only supersector to lose jobs for the year was Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, which dropped 252 (0.9 percent) on the back of a decline of 616 (4.0 percent) in Retail Trade.

## Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA

Employment in the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA increased 349 (0.6 percent) over the month and 643 (1.2 percent) over the year. Government employment led the monthly increase, gaining 429 (2.9 percent) in February, by far the largest numerical change in any major industry group in the area. Significant monthly declines occurred in Mining, Logging, and Construction (down 82, 3.0 percent) and Wholesale Trade (down 26, 1.3 percent). For the year, most industries and major industry groups saw some employment increase, with exceptions in Government, which lost 46 (0.3 percent), Professional and Business Services (down 166, 5.8 percent), and Wholesale Trade (down 7, 0.4 percent).

*by Nick Dobbins*




Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 2014; Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Employment Statistics, 2014.

## 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) Feb 2014 | Jobs* (Thousands) Jan 2014 | Jobs* (Thousands) Feb 2013 | Percent Change From** Jan 2014 | Percent Change From** Feb 2013 | Production Workers Average Weekly Earnings Feb 2014 | Average Weekly Earnings Feb 2013 | Average Weekly Hours Feb 2014 | Average Weekly Hours Feb 2013 | Average Hourly Earnings Feb 2014 | Average Hourly Earnings Feb 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY** | **2,759.7** | **2,754.7** | **2,715.0** | **0.2%** | **1.6%** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **GOODS-PRODUCING** | **402.4** | **404.6** | **388.9** | **-0.5** | **3.5** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Mining and Logging** | **6.8** | **6.7** | **6.6** | **1.0** | **1.8** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Construction** | **86.8** | **89.9** | **80.0** | **-3.5** | **8.5** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Specialty Trade Contractors | 56.4 | 59.5 | 51.9 | -5.3 | 8.7 | $1,127.79 | $1,132.52 | 36.7 | 38.6 | $30.73 | $29.34 |
| **Manufacturing** | **308.8** | **307.9** | **302.3** | **0.3** | **2.2** | **821.49** | **795.83** | **41.7** | **40.5** | **19.7** | **19.65** |
| Durable Goods | 195.5 | 195.9 | 191.7 | -0.2 | 2.0 | 824.32 | 816.04 | 42.1 | 40.7 | 19.58 | 20.05 |
| Wood Product Manufacturing | 9.9 | 10.2 | 9.8 | -3.2 | 0.6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Fabricated Metal Production | 42.4 | 42.3 | 41.0 | 0.2 | 3.3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Machinery Manufacturing | 32.0 | 32.0 | 32.2 | 0.0 | -0.5 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Computer and Electronic Product | 44.5 | 44.5 | 44.8 | 0.0 | -0.6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.6 | 0.1 | -0.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Transportation Equipment | 11.2 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 0.1 | 3.6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 0.2 | -0.7 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nondurable Goods | 113.3 | 112.1 | 110.5 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 815.49 | 767.31 | 41.0 | 40.3 | 19.89 | 19.04 |
| Food Manufacturing | 46.0 | 45.6 | 44.1 | 1.0 | 4.5 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Paper Manufacturing | 32.3 | 32.5 | 33.5 | -0.6 | -3.6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Printing and Related | 23.2 | 23.3 | 23.5 | -0.4 | -1.4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **SERVICE-PROVIDING** | **2,357.3** | **2,350.1** | **2,326.1** | **0.3** | **1.3** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Trade, Transportation, and Utilities** | 505.3 | 513.5 | 497.0 | -1.6 | 1.7 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wholesale Trade | 132.4 | 131.2 | 127.8 | 0.9 | 3.6 | 965.69 | 977.90 | 39.4 | 38.5 | 24.51 | 25.4 |
| Retail Trade | 279.9 | 288.2 | 276.5 | -2.9 | 1.2 | 367.47 | 360.72 | 27.2 | 27.0 | 13.51 | 13.36 |
| Motor Vehicle and Parts | 32.0 | 31.9 | 30.8 | 0.3 | 3.9 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Building Material and Garden Equipment | 23.8 | 23.9 | 23.5 | -0.4 | 1.4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Food and Beverage Stores | 50.3 | 51.3 | 49.2 | -1.8 | 2.4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gasoline Stations | 23.0 | 23.2 | 22.7 | -0.7 | 1.4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| General Merchandise Stores | 59.8 | 62.7 | 60.3 | -4.5 | -0.7 | 283.02 | 304.11 | 26.7 | 27.9 | 10.6 | 10.9 |
| Transportation,Warehouse, Utilities | 93.0 | 94.1 | 92.7 | -1.2 | 0.3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 80.0 | 81.1 | 79.9 | -1.4 | 0.0 | 626.34 | 669.47 | 36.8 | 38.9 | 17.02 | 17.21 |
| **Information** | **53.9** | **54.9** | **53.2** | **-1.8** | **1.3** | **851.88** | **705.74** | **37.2** | **31.2** | **22.9** | **22.62** |
| Publishing Industries | 20.9 | 21.1 | 21.2 | -0.8 | -1.4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Telecommunications | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.6 | -0.5 | -2.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Financial Activities** | **178.6** | **179.3** | **179.8** | **-0.4** | **-0.6** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Finance and Insurance | 139.1 | 140.1 | 141.2 | -0.7 | -1.4 | 978.14 | 914.27 | 36.8 | 36.6 | 26.58 | 24.98 |
| Credit Intermediation | 54.1 | 54.5 | 54.8 | -0.7 | -1.3 | 779.95 | 727.10 | 36.6 | 35.8 | 21.31 | 20.31 |
| Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other | 18.4 | 18.5 | 18.5 | -0.7 | -0.8 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Insurance Carriers and Related | 66.2 | 66.7 | 66.5 | -0.7 | -0.4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 39.5 | 39.2 | 38.6 | 0.7 | 2.3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Professional and Business Services** | ***342.0*** | ***338.9*** | ***336.4*** | ***0.9*** | ***1.7*** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 138.0 | 135.2 | 134.8 | 2.1 | 2.4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Legal Services | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.8 | 0.0 | -1.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Accounting, Tax Preparation | 17.8 | 16.6 | 17.0 | 6.8 | 4.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Computer Systems Design | 32.2 | 32.2 | 32.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 77.8 | 77.5 | 76.1 | 0.4 | 2.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Administrative and Support Services | 126.2 | 126.3 | 125.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Educational and Health Services** | **502.0** | **495.1** | **488.5** | **1.4** | **2.7** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Educational Services | 73.3 | 65.9 | 68.4 | 11.3 | 7.1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 428.7 | 429.2 | 420.1 | -0.1 | 2.0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ambulatory Health Care | 139.6 | 139.6 | 134.7 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 1,219.01 | 1,158.70 | 34.7 | 34.2 | 35.13 | 33.88 |
| Offices of Physicians | 66.3 | 66.3 | 66.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hospitals | 104.8 | 104.9 | 103.8 | -0.1 | 0.9 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nursing and Residential Care Facilities | 104.0 | 105.3 | 104.3 | -1.2 | -0.3 | 417.95 | 423.98 | 29.6 | 29.2 | 14.12 | 14.52 |
| Social Assistance | 80.4 | 79.5 | 77.2 | 1.1 | 4.0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Leisure and Hospitality** | **235.9** | **236.7** | **233.0** | **-0.4** | **1.2** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 35.0 | 35.1 | 33.9 | -0.1 | 3.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 200.9 | 201.7 | 199.1 | -0.4 | 0.9 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Food Services and Drinking Places | 177.9 | 178.7 | 175.5 | -0.5 | 1.3 | 244.13 | 220.26 | 21.1 | 20.3 | 11.57 | 10.85 |
| **Other Services** | **118.4** | **118.0** | **115.3** | **0.3** | **2.7** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations | 69.9 | 69.5 | 68.0 | 0.6 | 2.8 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Government** | **421.2** | **413.6** | **422.9** | **1.8** | **-0.4** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Federal Government | 30.9 | 31.1 | 31.2 | -0.6 | -1.1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| State Government | 102.5 | 96.5 | 104.1 | 6.2 | -1.6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| State Government Education | 64.6 | 58.9 | 67.3 | 9.6 | -4.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Local Government | 287.9 | 286.1 | 287.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Local Government Education | 144.1 | 141.3 | 146.2 | 2.0 | -1.4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

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

* Totals may not add because of rounding.

** Percent change based on unrounded numbers.

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 2014.

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

Numbers are unadjusted.

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

| Industry | Jobs* (Thousands) | | | Percent Change From** | | Production Workers Hours and Earnings: Average Weekly Earnings | | Average Weekly Hours | | Average Hourly Earnings | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb 2014 | Jan 2014 | Feb 2013 | Jan 2014 | Feb 2013 | Feb 2014 | Feb 2013 | Feb 2014 | Feb 2013 | Feb 2014 | Feb 2013 |
| **TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY** | **1,783.8** | **1,780.4** | **1,761.8** | **0.2%** | **1.2%** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **GOODS-PRODUCING** | **235.7** | **238.0** | **231.7** | **-0.9** | **1.8** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Mining, Logging, and Construction** | **52.0** | **54.8** | **51.4** | **-5.1** | **1.2** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Construction of Buildings | 13.6 | 13.7 | 12.2 | -0.3 | 11.1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Specialty Trade Contractors | 36.3 | 39.3 | 34.8 | -7.6 | 4.2 | $1,162.78 | $1,219.34 | 36.1 | 39.9 | $32.21 | $30.56 |
| **Manufacturing** | **183.7** | **183.2** | **180.3** | **0.3** | **1.9** | **843.35** | **830.00** | **41.3** | **40.0** | **20.42** | **20.75** |
| Durable Goods | 125.8 | 125.9 | 123.7 | -0.1 | 1.7 | 870.05 | 860.81 | 42.4 | 40.3 | 20.52 | 21.36 |
| Fabricated Metal Production | 28.0 | 28.1 | 27.9 | -0.1 | 0.6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Machinery Manufacturing | 19.4 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 0.1 | -0.6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Computer and Electronic Product | 35.2 | 35.1 | 35.3 | 0.1 | -0.3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control | 23.0 | 23.0 | 23.1 | 0.0 | -0.4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 0.1 | -0.6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nondurable Goods | 58.0 | 57.4 | 56.6 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 790.21 | 773.81 | 39.1 | 39.5 | 20.21 | 19.59 |
| Food Manufacturing | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 0.1 | 1.8 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Printing and Related | 14.8 | 14.9 | 14.9 | -0.4 | -0.3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **SERVICE-PROVIDING** | **1,548.0** | **1,542.4** | **1,530.2** | **0.4** | **1.2** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Trade, Transportation, and Utilities** | **315.7** | **320.2** | **311.8** | **-1.4** | **1.2** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wholesale Trade | 81.9 | 81.7 | 80.6 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 1,005.56 | 962.16 | 40.4 | 38.0 | 24.89 | 25.32 |
| Merchant Wholesalers - Durable Goods | 44.5 | 44.2 | 42.7 | 0.6 | 4.3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Merchant Wholesalers - Nondurable Goods | 24.3 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Retail Trade | 172.0 | 176.1 | 169.5 | -2.3 | 1.5 | 374.19 | 346.41 | 27.8 | 27.0 | 13.46 | 12.83 |
| Food and Beverage Stores | 28.9 | 29.4 | 28.1 | -1.9 | 2.6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| General Merchandise Stores | 37.2 | 39.2 | 36.7 | -5.0 | 1.6 | 293.57 | 315.65 | 27.8 | 29.2 | 10.56 | 10.81 |
| Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities | 61.8 | 62.4 | 61.8 | -0.9 | 0.1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Utilities | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 54.2 | 54.8 | 54.2 | -1.0 | 0.0 | 829.30 | 721.60 | 44.3 | 41.0 | 18.72 | 17.6 |
| **Information** | **38.3** | **38.5** | **38.6** | **-0.6** | **-0.8** | | | | | | |
| Publishing Industries | 16.5 | 16.7 | 16.5 | -0.9 | -0.1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Telecommunications | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 0.0 | -0.7 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Financial Activities** | **139.9** | **140.5** | **141.0** | **-0.4** | **-0.7** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Finance and Insurance | 107.9 | 108.5 | 109.4 | -0.5 | -1.3 | 1,103.63 | 1,058.79 | 36.8 | 37.4 | 29.99 | 28.31 |
| Credit Intermediation | 37.5 | 38.1 | 38.1 | -1.5 | -1.6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other | 16.5 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 0.5 | -0.1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Insurance Carriers and Related | 52.9 | 52.9 | 53.5 | 0.1 | -1.1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 32.0 | 32.0 | 31.6 | 0.1 | 1.3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Professional and Business Services** | **267.1** | **267.9** | **271.0** | **-0.3** | **-1.4** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 106.6 | 106.4 | 106.9 | 0.2 | -0.3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Legal Services | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 0.0 | -1.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Architectural, Engineering, and Related | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.0 | 0.1 | 2.7 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Computer Systems Design | 26.2 | 26.2 | 26.1 | -0.1 | 0.3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 69.5 | 69.3 | 68.4 | 0.3 | 1.7 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Administrative and Support Services | 91.0 | 92.2 | 95.7 | -1.3 | -4.9 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Employment Services | 44.8 | 45.2 | 47.0 | -0.9 | -4.6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Educational and Health Services** | **306.2** | **299.9** | **293.3** | **2.1** | **4.4** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Educational Services | 47.0 | 41.4 | 44.4 | 13.4 | 5.7 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 259.2 | 258.4 | 248.8 | 0.3 | 4.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ambulatory Health Care | 84.8 | 84.5 | 80.1 | 0.4 | 5.9 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hospitals | 61.2 | 61.1 | 60.1 | 0.2 | 1.9 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nursing and Residential Care Facilities | 56.7 | 56.6 | 55.1 | 0.2 | 3.0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Social Assistance | 56.4 | 56.2 | 53.5 | 0.3 | 5.3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Leisure and Hospitality** | **161.2** | **161.4** | **157.6** | **-0.1** | **2.3** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 26.6 | 26.6 | 26.0 | 0.1 | 2.3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 134.6 | 134.8 | 131.6 | -0.2 | 2.3 | 278.08 | 255.56 | 22.7 | 22.3 | 12.25 | 11.46 |
| Food Services and Drinking Places | 121.9 | 122.2 | 119.3 | -0.2 | 2.2 | 271.12 | 249.92 | 21.9 | 22.0 | 12.38 | 11.36 |
| **Other Services** | **77.7** | **77.2** | **76.1** | **0.6** | **2.1** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Repair and Maintenance | 13.3 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 0.3 | 3.1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations | 43.2 | 42.9 | 42.3 | 0.5 | 1.9 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Government** | **242.0** | **236.9** | **240.9** | **2.1** | **0.5** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Federal Government | 19.9 | 20.0 | 20.2 | -0.7 | -1.5 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| State Government | 68.7 | 64.8 | 68.0 | 6.1 | 1.0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| State Government Education | 43.1 | 39.5 | 43.4 | 9.3 | -0.5 | | | | | | |
| Local Government | 153.4 | 152.1 | 152.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | | | | | | |
| Local Government Education | 88.4 | 86.9 | 88.9 | 1.7 | -0.5 | | | | | | |

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, 2010.

# Employer Survey

## Duluth-Superior MSA

| Industry | Jobs Feb 2014 | Jobs Jan 2014 | Jobs Feb 2013 | % Chg. From Jan 2014 | % Chg. From Feb 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY** | **131,385** | **129,426** | **130,292** | **1.5%** | **0.8%** |
| **GOODS-PRODUCING** | **14,844** | **14,722** | **14,917** | **0.8** | **-0.5** |
| Mining, Logging, and Construction | 7,650 | 7,561 | 7,620 | 1.2 | 0.4 |
| Manufacturing | 7,194 | 7,161 | 7,297 | 0.5 | -1.4 |
| **SERVICE-PROVIDING** | **116,541** | **114,704** | **115,375** | **1.6** | **1.0** |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 23,686 | 24,020 | 23,868 | -1.4 | -0.8 |
| Wholesale Trade | 3,023 | 3,047 | 3,138 | -0.8 | -3.7 |
| Retail Trade | 15,002 | 15,268 | 14,869 | -1.7 | 0.9 |
| Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities | 5,661 | 5,705 | 5,861 | -0.8 | -3.4 |
| Information | 1,431 | 1,462 | 1,481 | -2.1 | -3.4 |
| Financial Activities | 5,498 | 5,455 | 5,397 | 0.8 | 1.9 |
| Professional and Business Services | 7,361 | 7,336 | 7,615 | 0.3 | -3.3 |
| Educational and Health Services | 31,572 | 31,163 | 30,874 | 1.3 | 2.3 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 13,425 | 13,368 | 12,509 | 0.4 | 7.3 |
| Other Services | 6,393 | 6,319 | 6,220 | 1.2 | 2.8 |
| Government | 27,175 | 25,581 | 27,411 | 6.2 | -0.9 |

## Rochester MSA

| Industry | Jobs Feb 2014 | Jobs Jan 2014 | Jobs Feb 2013 | % Chg. From Jan 2014 | % Chg. From Feb 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY** | **106,492** | **106,754** | **106,116** | **-0.2%** | **0.4%** |
| **GOODS-PRODUCING** | **12,602** | **12,690** | **13,045** | **-0.7** | **-3.4** |
| Mining, Logging, and Construction | 2,879 | 3,014 | 2,825 | -4.5 | 1.9 |
| Manufacturing | 9,723 | 9,676 | 10,220 | 0.5 | -4.9 |
| **SERVICE-PROVIDING** | **93,890** | **94,064** | **93,071** | **-0.2** | **0.9** |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 16,310 | 16,736 | 15,929 | -2.5 | 2.4 |
| Wholesale Trade | 2,253 | 2,255 | 2,238 | -0.1 | 0.7 |
| Retail Trade | 11,655 | 12,066 | 11,248 | -3.4 | 3.6 |
| Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities | 2,402 | 2,415 | 2,443 | -0.5 | -1.7 |
| Information | 1,732 | 1,743 | 1,642 | -0.6 | 5.5 |
| Financial Activities | 2,588 | 2,583 | 2,509 | 0.2 | 3.1 |
| Professional and Business Services | 5,323 | 5,299 | 5,173 | 0.5 | 2.9 |
| Educational and Health Services | 43,859 | 43,619 | 44,499 | 0.6 | -1.4 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 8,869 | 9,009 | 8,794 | -1.6 | 0.9 |
| Other Services | 3,769 | 3,775 | 3,602 | -0.2 | 4.6 |
| Government | 11,440 | 11,300 | 10,923 | 1.2 | 4.7 |

# Employer Survey

## St. Cloud MSA

| Industry | Jobs Feb 2014 | Jobs Jan 2014 | Jobs Feb 2013 | % Chg. From Jan 2014 | % Chg. From Feb 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY** | **103,276** | **101,807** | **100,950** | **1.4%** | **2.3%** |
| **GOODS-PRODUCING** | **18,744** | **18,766** | **18,597** | **-0.1** | **0.8** |
| Mining, Logging, and Construction | 4,199 | 4,208 | 4,054 | -0.2 | 3.6 |
| Manufacturing | 14,545 | 14,558 | 14,543 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| **SERVICE-PROVIDING** | **84,532** | **83,041** | **82,353** | **1.8** | **2.6** |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 20,398 | 20,731 | 20,038 | -1.6 | 1.8 |
| Wholesale Trade | 4,108 | 4,110 | 3,960 | 0.0 | 3.7 |
| Retail Trade | 12,877 | 13,218 | 12,689 | -2.6 | 1.5 |
| Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities | 3,413 | 3,403 | 3,389 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Information | 1,667 | 1,675 | 1,697 | -0.5 | -1.8 |
| Financial Activities | 4,494 | 4,480 | 4,483 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Professional and Business Services | 9,106 | 8,495 | 8,236 | 7.2 | 10.6 |
| Educational and Health Services | 20,175 | 19,786 | 19,534 | 2.0 | 3.3 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 8,946 | 8,949 | 8,563 | 0.0 | 4.5 |
| Other Services | 3,483 | 3,470 | 3,485 | 0.4 | -0.1 |
| Government | 16,263 | 15,455 | 16,317 | 5.2 | -0.3 |

## Mankato MSA

| Industry | Jobs Feb 2014 | Jobs Jan 2014 | Jobs Feb 2013 | % Chg. From Jan 2014 | % Chg. From Feb 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY** | **54,977** | **54,477** | **53,692** | **0.9** | **2.4%** |
| **GOODS-PRODUCING** | **9,574** | **9,637** | **9,307** | **-0.7** | **2.9** |
| Mining, Logging, and Construction | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Manufacturing | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **SERVICE-PROVIDING** | **45,403** | **44,840** | **44,385** | **1.3** | **2.3** |
| 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 | 9,042 | 8,741 | 9,220 | 3.4 | -1.9 |

# Employer Survey

## Fargo-Moorhead MSA

| Industry | Jobs Feb 2014 | Jobs Jan 2014 | Jobs Feb 2013 | % Chg. From Jan 2014 | % Chg. From Feb 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY** | **132,498** | **131,324** | **129,916** | **0.9%** | **2.0%** |
| **GOODS-PRODUCING** | **17,252** | **17,312** | **16,254** | **-0.4** | **6.1** |
| Mining, Logging, and Construction | 7,320 | 7,375 | 6,468 | -0.8 | 13.2 |
| Manufacturing | 9,932 | 9,937 | 9,786 | -0.1 | 1.5 |
| **SERVICE-PROVIDING** | **115,246** | **114,012** | **113,662** | **1.1** | **1.4** |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 28,387 | 28,894 | 28,639 | -1.8 | -0.9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 8,972 | 8,973 | 8,663 | 0.0 | 3.6 |
| Retail Trade | 14,613 | 15,107 | 15,229 | -3.3 | -4.0 |
| Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities | 4,802 | 4,814 | 4,747 | -0.3 | 1.2 |
| Information | 3,266 | 3,271 | 3,197 | -0.2 | 2.2 |
| Financial Activities | 9,767 | 9,743 | 9,225 | 0.3 | 5.9 |
| Professional and Business Services | 15,609 | 15,312 | 15,483 | 1.9 | 0.8 |
| Educational and Health Services | 21,826 | 21,181 | 21,372 | 3.1 | 2.1 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 13,024 | 12,485 | 12,902 | 4.3 | 1.0 |
| Other Services | 5,192 | 5,135 | 5,026 | 1.1 | 3.3 |
| Government | 18,175 | 17,991 | 17,818 | 1.0 | 2.0 |

## Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA

| Industry | Jobs Feb 2014 | Jobs Jan 2014 | Jobs Feb 2013 | % Chg. From Jan 2014 | % Chg. From Feb 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY** | **56,462** | **56,113** | **55,819** | **0.6%** | **1.2%** |
| **GOODS-PRODUCING** | 6,167 | 6,281 | 5,721 | -1.8 | 7.8 |
| Mining, Logging, and Construction | 2,666 | 2,748 | 2,332 | -3.0 | 14.3 |
| Manufacturing | 3,501 | 3,533 | 3,389 | -0.9 | 3.3 |
| **SERVICE-PROVIDING** | 50,295 | 49,832 | 50,098 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 12,199 | 12,256 | 12,111 | -0.5 | 0.7 |
| Wholesale Trade | 1,932 | 1,958 | 1,939 | -1.3 | -0.4 |
| Retail Trade | 8,248 | 8,293 | 8,106 | -0.5 | 1.8 |
| Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities | 2,019 | 2,005 | 2,066 | 0.7 | -2.3 |
| Information | 616 | 615 | 590 | 0.2 | 4.4 |
| Financial Activities | 1,723 | 1,726 | 1,672 | -0.2 | 3.1 |
| Professional and Business Services | 2,710 | 2,716 | 2,876 | -0.2 | -5.8 |
| Educational and Health Services | 9,801 | 9,727 | 9,680 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 6,158 | 6,152 | 6,065 | 0.1 | 1.5 |
| Other Services | 2,050 | 2,031 | 2,020 | 0.9 | 1.5 |
| Government | 15,038 | 14,609 | 15,084 | 2.9 | -0.3 |

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, and North Dakota Job Service, 2014.

# Minnesota Economic Indicators

## Highlights

The **Minnesota Index** advanced 0.3 percent for the seventh straight month in February. February's advance was surprising since two of the components — wage and salary employment and the unemployment rate — were either unchanged or negative in February. Increasing income from rising wage and salary disbursements and a slight gain in average weekly manufacturing hours, the two other components, kept the index climbing last month. The U.S. index rose 0.2 percent for the third consecutive month. Minnesota's index has advanced faster than the national index in five of the last six months, indicating that the state's economy has outperformed the national economy over the last six months.

Minnesota's index was up 3.2 percent over the year compared to a 2.8 percent gain for the national index. Minnesota's economy looks to have expanded by more than 3 percent for the second year in a row last year based on the Minnesota Index increase. The advanced estimate of 2013 GDP growth for the state will be released in June. The state's GDP last grew by more than 3 percent two years in a row in 2003-04.

Minnesota's adjusted **Wage and Salary Employment** barely changed in February, inching down 100 jobs. Private Sector employment rose 900 but the gain was offset by a loss of 1,000 Public Sector jobs. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities and Information also cut 1,000 jobs. Hiring was strongest in Professional and Business Services and in Educational and Health Services. Manufacturing added jobs for the fifth consecutive month, the strongest string of factory job growth since early 2012.

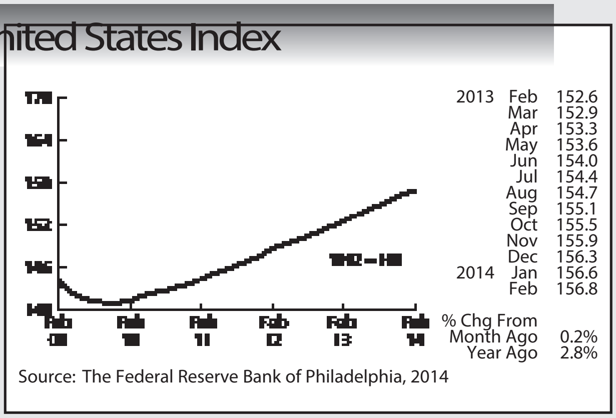
Job growth over the year dropped to 1.6 percent or just a tad lower than last year's 1.7 average monthly rate. National job growth from a year ago was 1.5 percent. Job growth in Minnesota and nationally is expected to accelerate as the weather warms up.

Minnesota's adjusted online **Help-Wanted Ads** reversed directions in February, spiking 9.7 percent. Help-wanted ads in Minnesota remain steady suggesting that hiring will continue robust enough to support job growth in the 1.5 to 1.8 percent range. U.S. help-wanted ads jumped 5.5 percent in February, leaving Minnesota's percent of national help-wanted advertising at 2.3 percent compared to 2.0 percent for national wage and salary employment. Recently released results from the fourth quarter 2013 Job Vacancy Survey show vacancies up 3.1 percent over 2012.

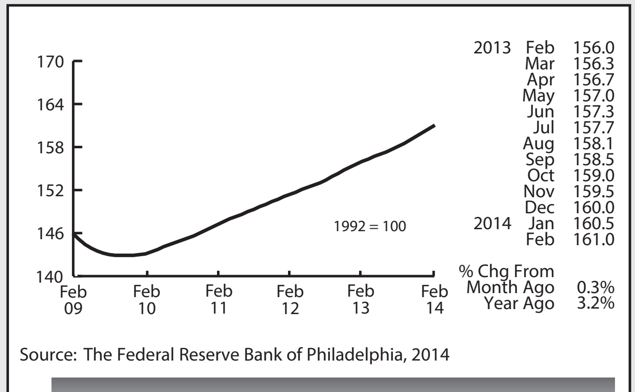
Minnesota's **Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI)** climbed for the third time in the last four months to 64.1. That is the highest reading in two years. The upward trend of the index points toward Minnesota's manufacturing activity continuing to expand over the next six months. Expect more manufacturing job growth during the first half of 2014.

Adjusted **Manufacturing Hours** climbed to 41.9 hours in February, the longest workweek since March 2007. February's 41.9 hours ranks as the sixth longest seasonally adjusted factory workweek dating back to 1970. This is another indicator that manufacturers will be hiring over the next few months. **Manufacturing Earnings** ticked up in February to $831.17.

### United States Index



Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 2014



Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 2014

### Minnesota Index

Factory paychecks were 2.7 percent higher in real terms than a year ago.

The **Minnesota Leading Index** dropped sharply for the second straight month, declining to 1.1, the lowest reading since June 2010. The declining readings are inconsistent with most of the other indicators. Expect this indicator to rebound in the next few months.

Adjusted **Residential Building Permits** slipped to 1,214 last month as the long winter took its toll on home building activity. Home building activity is expected to pick up over the next few months as the weather warms up. Several signs of strength were recently reported. The supply of new houses reached a 10-year low. Foreclosure rates have fallen to their lowest level in five years, and speculative home building is on the upswing.

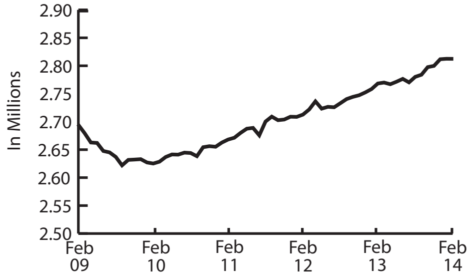
Adjusted **Initial Claims for Unemployment Benefits (UB)** increased 13.2 percent in February after recording a steep drop in January. The jump is probably related to the colder than normal winter. The current initial claims level is consistent with job growth remaining in the 1.5 to 1.8 percent range during the first half of 2014. Another six months of solid job growth will gradually push the state's unemployment rate down, but a slight uptick in labor force participation, brought on by the improving job market, will keep unemployment from improving faster.

*by Dave Senf*

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

# Minnesota Economic Indicators

## Wage and Salary Employment




seasonally adjusted

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Sep | 2.7840 |
| | Oct | 2.7976 |
| | Nov | 2.7998 |
| | Dec | 2.8117 |
| 2014 | Jan | 2.8125 |
| | Feb | 2.8124 |

% Chg From Month Ago 0.0%

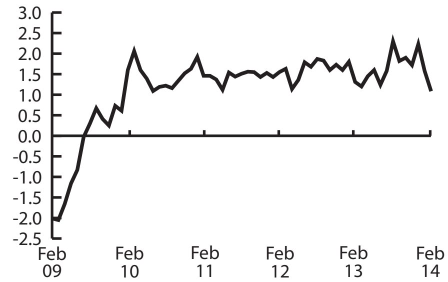
unadjusted

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Feb | 2,715.0 |
| 2014 | Feb | 2,759.7 |

% Chg From Year Ago 1.6%

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics Program, 2014

## Minnesota Leading Index

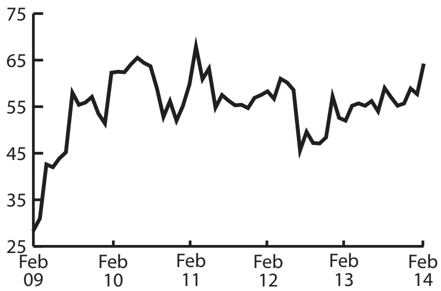



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Feb | 1.31 |
| | Mar | 1.20 |
| | Apr | 1.45 |
| | May | 1.60 |
| | Jun | 1.24 |
| | Jul | 1.58 |
| | Aug | 2.30 |
| | Sep | 1.82 |
| | Oct | 1.90 |
| | Nov | 1.72 |
| | Dec | 2.23 |
| 2014 | Jan | 1.58 |
| | Feb | 1.10 |

% Chg From Month Ago -30.3%
Year Ago -15.7%

Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 2014

## Purchasing Managers' Index

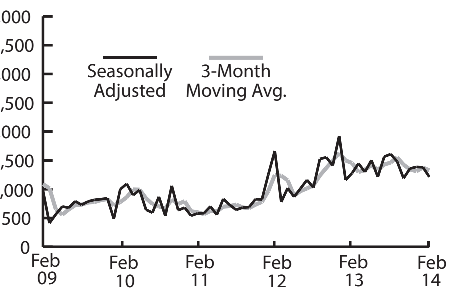



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Feb | 52.0 |
| | Mar | 55.2 |
| | Apr | 55.7 |
| | May | 55.2 |
| | Jun | 56.2 |
| | Jul | 54.0 |
| | Aug | 59.0 |
| | Sep | 57.0 |
| | Oct | 55.2 |
| | Nov | 55.7 |
| | Dec | 58.9 |
| 2014 | Jan | 57.7 |
| | Feb | 64.1 |

% Chg From Month Ago 11.1%
Year Ago 23.3%

Source: Creighton University, Mid-America Survey of Business Conditions, 2014

## Residential Building Permits




seasonally adjusted

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Sep | 1,481 |
| | Oct | 1,190 |
| | Nov | 1,359 |
| | Dec | 1,387 |
| 2014 | Jan | 1,381 |
| | Feb | 1,214 |

% Chg From Month Ago -12.1%

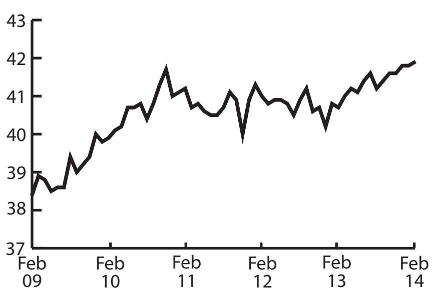
unadjusted

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Feb | 596 |
| 2014 | Feb | 561 |

% Chg From Year Ago -5.9%

Source: Residential Building Permits, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, 2014

## Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours




seasonally adjusted

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Sep | 41.4 |
| | Oct | 41.6 |
| | Nov | 41.6 |
| | Dec | 41.8 |
| 2014 | Jan | 41.8 |
| | Feb | 41.9 |

% Chg From Month Ago 0.3%

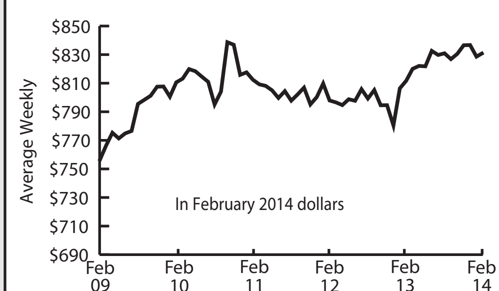
unadjusted

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Feb | 40.5 |
| 2014 | Feb | 40.7 |

% Chg From Year Ago 0.5%

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics Program, 2014

## Manufacturing Earnings




seasonally adjusted

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Sep | 826.84 |
| | Oct | 830.54 |
| | Nov | 836.56 |
| | Dec | 836.70 |
| 2014 | Jan | 828.59 |
| | Feb | 831.17 |

% Chg From Month Ago 0.3%

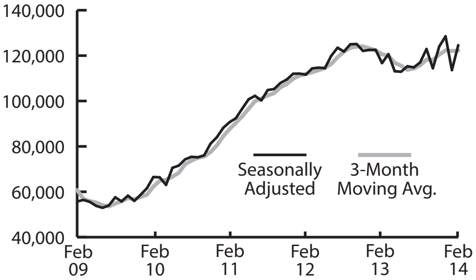
unadjusted

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Feb | 802.77 |
| 2014 | Feb | 822.00 |

% Chg From Year Ago 2.4%

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics Program, 2014

## Online Help-Wanted Advertising

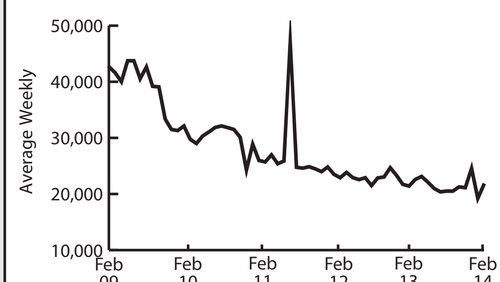



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Feb | 116,700 |
| | Mar | 120,633 |
| | Apr | 113,100 |
| | May | 112,900 |
| | Jun | 115,300 |
| | Jul | 114,800 |
| | Aug | 117,000 |
| | Sep | 122,900 |
| | Oct | 114,400 |
| | Nov | 124,000 |
| | Dec | 128,500 |
| 2014 | Jan | 113,600 |
| | Feb | 124,600 |

% Chg From Month Ago 9.7%
Year Ago 6.8%

Source: The Conference Board Inc., 2014

## Initial UB Claimants




seasonally adjusted

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Sep | 20,507 |
| | Oct | 21,265 |
| | Nov | 21,123 |
| | Dec | 24,554 |
| 2014 | Jan | 19,219 |
| | Feb | 21,758 |

% Chg From Month Ago 13.2%

unadjusted

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Feb | 19,154 |
| 2014 | Feb | 19,244 |

% Chg From Year Ago 0.5%

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Unemployment Insurance Program, 2014

Minnesota Employment Review

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

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Help Line:
651.259.7384



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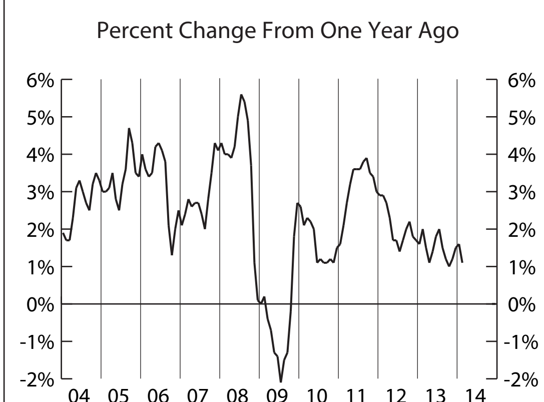
## U.S. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)

The CPI-U increased 0.1 percent in February on a seasonally adjusted basis. Over the last 12 months the All Items index increased 1.1 percent before seasonal adjustment. An increase in the Food Index, which rose 0.4 percent, accounted for more than half of the all items increase. The Energy Index declined, and the index for All Items Less Food and Energy rose 0.1 percent.

The official BLS news release is available here:
**www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/cpi.pdf**




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

The employment and unemployment data in this publication were produced in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.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## What's Going On?

### Minnesota's Veterans Career Fair Set for July 9

If you're a veteran and looking for a job or interested in exploring new careers or educational opportunities come to the largest veterans career fair in the state. More than 100 of Minnesota's most veteran friendly employers with current job openings will be there.

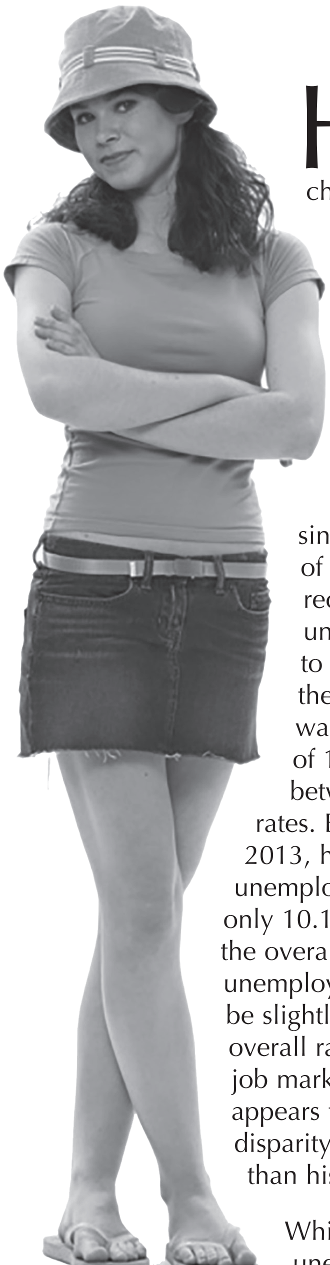
The no-charge event will be held from **10 a.m. to 3 p.m**. at the **Earle Brown Heritage Center**, 6155 Earle Brown Drive, Brooklyn Center. All former and current U.S. military members are welcome.

If you have questions, contact Jennifer Pettit-Hanson at 651-259-7298 or through the Minnesota Relay Service at 1-800-627-3529.

Minnesota
Department of Employment and Economic Development

# Summer Youth Employment

by Nick Dobbins
Labor Market Information Office
Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development



Heading into the summer of 2014, teen job-seekers in Minnesota are faced with a slowly improving employment picture. As we continue our recovery from the 2009 recession, the labor market for young Minnesotans and for the workforce at large retains its share of challenges. However, as with the employment picture overall, the outlook for teen employment continues to improve over recent summers.

As Figure 1 shows, although the teen unemployment rate is still higher than it had been pre-recession, 2013 saw a dramatic decline in unemployment over previous years. For the summer months, for our purposes, July, August, and September, the average unemployment rate for Minnesota workers age 16 to 19 dropped from 18.9 percent in 2012 to 16.7 percent in 2013. Not only did the rate fall, but the gap between the unemployment rates for teens and the entire workforce tightened as well. In difficult labor markets young and inexperienced workers are more likely to be shut out of the workforce than older workers. In Minnesota the teen unemployment rate had been hovering between 11.3 and 14.4 points higher than the overall rate since the summer of 2009, when the recession drove unemployment rates to recent highs. At the end of 2012 there was a difference of 12.8 percent between the two rates. By December 2013, however, the teen unemployment rate was only 10.1 points higher than the overall rate. While teen unemployment rates tend to be slightly higher than the overall rate even in good job markets, and the gap appears to be shrinking, the disparity remains higher than historical averages.


While the unemployment rate for Minnesotans age 16-19 shows

Department of Employment and Economic Development

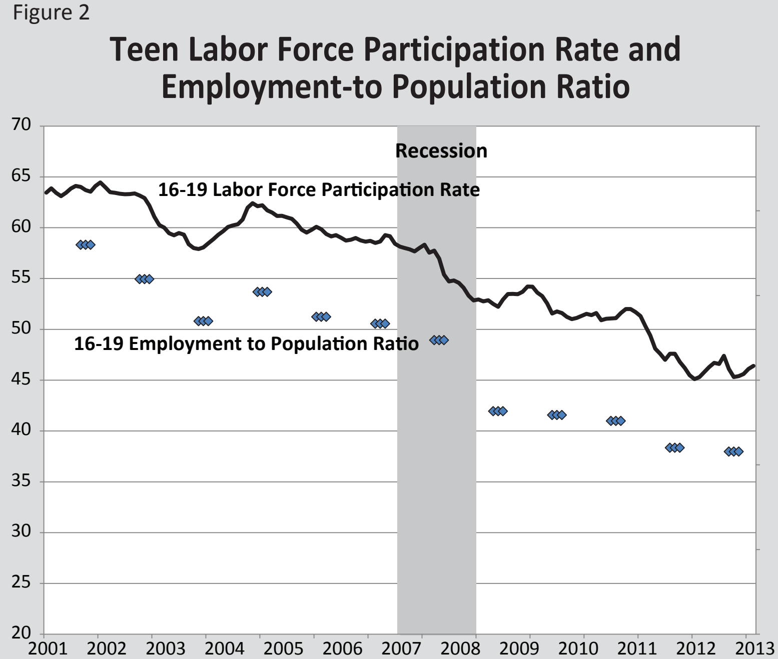
encouraging movement over the last two years, that improvement is balanced somewhat by a continued decline in participation in the labor market by the same age group. As Figure 2 shows, 2013 continued a trend of declining labor force participation rates and employment-to-population ratios that have been dropping since before the recession. This is mirrored by a smaller but no less consistent decrease in the overall labor force participation rate. Where teen participation in the labor force has dropped by 17.5 percent since the beginning of 2002, the overall rate has fallen 6 percent over the same time period. However, these declines do not necessarily share the same causes.

## Teen Industries and Earnings

Teens in Minnesota work in every field, although they tend to congregate around a handful of specific industries that best match their qualifications, availability, and desired work environments. Of a total of 88,545 Minnesotans age 14 to 18 who were working in the summer of 2012, 72,666, or 82 percent, are accounted for in the seven industries listed in Table 1. Two industries in particular, Accommodation and Food Service and Retail Trade, account for 50,843. That represents 57% of all workers in the age group.

As Table 1 illustrates, teen summer employment overall has shown improvement in recent summers, suggesting a gradual strengthening of the job market. That improvement has largely been driven by the two biggest industries for teen workers, Accommodation and Food Service and Retail Trade. While the recent trend is one of increasing summer employment for 14-18 year-olds, note that they are still well off the 2007 pre-recession employment levels. Also note that teen workers earned less money in the summer of 2012 than they had the previous year, although it is unclear if this decline was caused primarily by lower wages, fewer hours worked in the month, or some combination of those factors.

Figure 2




## Teen Employment and the Minimum Wage

Minimum wage laws affect teens at a higher rate than any other age group in the country. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 2012, 21.1 percent of workers age 16 to 19 were paid at or below the federal minimum wage, compared to 4.7 percent of all workers. Workers under the age of 24 made up 55 percent of all people who were paid at or below the current minimum, although they represented less than 20 percent of people who were paid an hourly wage.[1]

Because they are largely unskilled and just beginning their lives in the workforce, teen workers are affected disproportionally by the minimum wage level. This means that the recently passed increase in Minnesota's minimum wage, as well as the changes under consideration at the federal level, could cause outsized changes in the labor market for younger workers. The effect this will have on the labor market are somewhat uncertain, but what we know for sure is that workers making the minimum wage will see their hourly pay climb to $8 an hour in August and eventually to $9.50 an hour in 2016. This is sure to mean increased wages for many teens and could help teenage workers in general earn more money than they have in the past.  However, there are concerns that the mandated increase could also have adverse effects on the labor market, for instance by causing employers to hire fewer workers, or to lower the number of hours they allow employees to work, which could limit the benefits of higher wages. For those interested in teen employment, it's an issue to follow as the new law is instituted.

## The Importance of the Teen Labor Market

The importance of finding a good job as a teenager can vary greatly from person to person. While many young people pursue internships, college, volunteer work, or other activities in lieu of employment, the ability to find a job can be critical for many teens. Many of the teenagers who seek employment have recently completed their high school education and are preparing to enter the workforce and begin supporting themselves financially. For those people, not finding a job can have negative repercussions that follow them for the rest of their lives.

One study has estimated the financial cost of the estimated 6.7 million 16 to 24 year olds in America who were neither working nor attending school at the time of the study to be $1.6 trillion[2] over the course of their lives. The Economic Policy Institute, which has studied the issue of graduates entering the job market during the recession, estimates that current grads could see their earnings suffer for 10 to 15 years simply because they are entering the labor market at an inopportune time[3].

While the exact impact is hard to quantify, the potential benefits of being employed as a teenager are plentiful. From learning how to search and interview for a job, to developing the necessary work skills, resume building, job contacts, and the money in their pockets, summer jobs can offer teens a number of advantages whether they intend join the workforce permanently or leave their jobs to continue their education at some point in the future.

## Help for Teens Entering the Job Market

There are a variety of resources and organizations aimed at helping teens navigate the job market. Many have a specific focus, such as woodworking, agriculture, or business. In addition to the selected programs listed on page 4, DEED provides multiple avenues of assistance for youth who come from low-income families or have barriers to employment. The MN Youth Program, Youthbuild Program, and Workforce Investment Act Youth Programs all provide services to youth who are seeking employment. You can find more information on these programs, including lists of service providers, searchable by county, at: **http://mn.gov/deed/job-seekers/find-a-job/targeted-services/youth-employment/**

If you're a youth looking to join the workforce yourself, you can also improve your chances by having a well written resume that has been proofread by at least one additional person, by finding as many references as possible from people you know already in the workforce, and by being sure to pursue whatever opportunities you're able to find. While it may be more difficult to find a job in the current market, being successful this summer may make a big difference in your work life later on.

### Teen (Age 14-18) Employment Data Comparison, Minnesota: Summer 2007, 2010, 2011, 2012*

Table 1

| | Number Employed | | | | | Average Monthly Earnings | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Summer 2007 | Summer 2010 | Summer 2011 | Summer 2012 | Percent Change 2011-2012 | Summer 2007 | Summer 2010 | Summer 2011 | Summer 2012 | Percent Change 2011-2012 |
| All Sectors | 121,382 | 83,132 | 84,127 | 88,545 | **5.3%** | $631 | $643 | $680 | $665 | **-2.2%** |
| Accommodation and Food Service | 38,729 | 29,366 | 29,447 | 30,751 | **4.4%** | $562 | $559 | $588 | $589 | **0.2%** |
| Retail Trade | 32,329 | 19,267 | 19,407 | 20,092 | **3.5%** | $584 | $572 | $607 | $599 | **-1.3%** |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 7,907 | 6,121 | 5,978 | 5,896 | **-1.3%** | $710 | $717 | $757 | $740 | **-2.2%** |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 6,093 | 4,600 | 4,567 | 5,717 | **25.2%** | $530 | $466 | $532 | $503 | **-5.5 %** |
| Other Services | 4,892 | 3,514 | 3,485 | 3,426 | **-1.7%** | $526 | $510 | $538 | $515 | **4.3%** |
| Public Administration | 4,663 | 3,389 | 3,384 | 4,128 | **22.0%** | $443 | $422 | $431 | $429 | **-0.5%** |
| Manufacturing | 4,035 | 2,327 | 2,470 | 2,656 | **7.5%** | $1,163 | $1,334 | $1,510 | $1,336 | **-11.5%** |

*Third quarter data for each year.

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, Quarterly Workforce Indicators for Minnesota.*

## SELECTED MINNESOTA YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

*This is a partial list of Minnesota youth employment programs and services. Many available opportunities are not listed here so please do your own research on what may be available in your community.*

**Cookie Cart:** bakery operations (paid), career readiness, workforce skills, and customer service, North Minneapolis
***www.cookiecart.org/bakery.html***

**Elpis Enterprises**: woodworking, screen printing, and experiential workshops, St. Paul
***www.elpisenterprises.org/a/j/who-we-are***

**EMERGE StreetWerks**: summer employment program and youth services, Minneapolis
***www.emerge-mn.org/workforce***

**Minnesota Conservation Corps**: environmental services, statewide
www.conservationcorps.org/

**Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, Urban Garden Youth Employment**: entrepreneurship and leadership, Metro
***www.arboretum.umn.edu/urbangardenyouthemployment.asp***x

**Right Track**: paid internships for low-income students, St. Paul
***www.stpaul.gov/index.aspx?nid=5147***

**Tree Trust Youth Summer Employment Program**: paid work in a variety of positions. Washington, Dakota, and suburban Hennepin counties.
***http://treetrust.org/programs/employment-programs/***

**Youth Express**: Program in the metro area, including a 15-session class and business apprentice opportunities.
***www.keystonecommunityservices.org/youth-express***

**Youth Farm & Market Project**: personal development and farming, Minneapolis and St. Paul
***www.youthfarmmn.org/about-youth-farm/our-programs/***

**YouthLEAD:** services for disadvantaged youth, Ramsey County
***www.co.ramsey.mn.us/workforce/Youth.htm***

[1]U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 26, 2013. "Characteristics of Minimum Wage Workers: 2012."
**www.bls.gov/cps/minwage2012.htm**

[2]Shierholz, Heidi, Natalie Sabadish and Nicholas Finio. April 10, 2013. Economic Policy Institute, Briefing Paper #360. Page 2.
**www.epi.org/publication/class-of-2013-graduates-job-prospects/**

[3]Belfield, Clive R., Henry M. Levin and Rachel Rosen. January 2012. "The Economic Value of Opportunity Youth" Page 26.
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