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City to City: Economic Recovery in the Twin Cities 2007-2009

Four years after the end of the Great Recession, Minnesota has regained all private sector jobs lost. The region driving the job gains, especially over-the-year increases in 2013, is the Minneapolis-St. Paul metro. While broad regional numbers are positive, employment in individual cities has fared differently. Which cities have recovered? What distinguishes their success?

Spotlight on the Region

Private sector employment averaged 1,398,637 in the Twin Cities region in 2012 (Figure 1). The region is still off 31,070 jobs from the highest annual employment over the past 12 years which was in 2007, the year the Great Recession began. But the number of jobs has increased since 2010, growing 2.4 percent in 2011 and 1.8 percent in 2012.

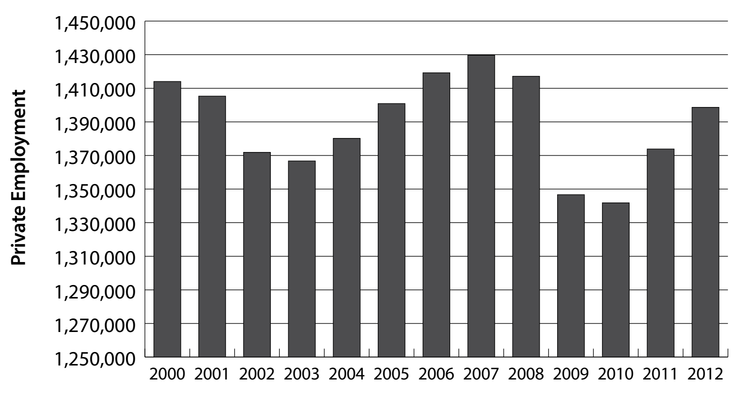
Annual average employment for 2007 and 2009 will define the jobs lost during the recession. Officially the Business Cycle Dating Committee at the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) dates the recession as beginning in December 2007 and ending in June 2009. At 18 months the 2007-2009 recession was the longest in the post-World War II period. In the Twin Cities region losses between 2007-2009 numbered 83,058 jobs, a decline of 5.8 percent.

Employment declines in 2010 should be expected and may be the result of local industry mixes. As the Construction and Manufacturing sectors suffered the largest job losses during the recession, areas with employment concentrated in these industries may have continued to suffer.

County Living

Recessionary employment trends varied in severity in the seven Twin Cities counties. Anoka, Scott, and Washington counties suffered the largest percentage decline in jobs between 2007 and 2009. The largest numeric decline in employment was

Figure 1
Twin Cities Regional Employment, 2000-2012



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

Feature:

Jobs, Hours and Pay

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Regional Spotlight TWIN CITIES AREA

in Hennepin County, where private sector employers shed 44,691 jobs between 2007 and 2009 (Table 1). Anoka County, in particular, has a strong concentration of employment in the Goods-Producing sector: About one in three jobs in the county were in the Construction or Manufacturing sector in 2007.

Only Carver County had a 2012 employment level at or above their 2007 level, suggesting a full recovery from the recession. Carver County was the least impacted county during the recession, losing 3.9 percent of private sector jobs in 2007-2009. One in three jobs in Carver County was in the Manufacturing sector in 2007, which stands in contrast to trends seen in Anoka County. At 12,985 Ramsey County has the largest number of jobs to gain back in order to see pre-recessional employment levels, while Hennepin County needs to gain back 10,062 private sector jobs

Table 1

Private Employment by County, 2007-2012

	2007	2009	Numeric Change, 2007-2009	Percent Change, 2007-2009	2011	2012	Numeric Change, 2007-2012	Percent Change, 2007-2012
Anoka County	100,673	92,091	-8,582	-8.5%	92,641	96,425	-4,248	-4.2%
Carver County	28,650	27,524	-1,126	-3.9%	28,346	29,318	668	2.3%
Dakota County	156,723	149,435	-7,288	-4.7%	151,312	154,301	-2,422	-1.5%
Hennepin County	766,242	721,551	-44,691	-5.8%	741,206	756,180	-10,062	-1.3%
Ramsey County	279,871	265,528	-14,343	-5.1%	265,724	266,886	-12,985	-4.6%
Scott County	33,395	30,925	-2,470	-7.4%	32,210	32,352	-1,043	-3.1%
Washington County	64,157	59,598	-4,559	-7.1%	62,413	63,174	-983	-1.5%

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

Table 2

Cities by Percent Private Sector Employment Growth During the Recession, 2007-2009

Anoka County (21)	Carver County (18)	Dakota County (30)	Hennepin County (42)
Columbus (36.2%)	Young America Township (7.9%)	Eureka Township (144.2%)	Hassan Township (69.0%)
Lexington (15.9%)	Waconia (7.5%)	Mendota (111.3%)	Dayton (44.4%)
St. Francis (11.9%)	Hamburg (6.1%)	Greenvale Township (33.8%)	Independence (23.8%)
Hilltop (5.7%)	Dahlgren Township (6.0%)	Coates (33.8%)	Deephaven (14.5%)
Oak Grove (5.3%)	Watertown Township (5.6%)	Randolph Township (16.7%)	Orono (10.6%)
Andover (4.1%)	Victoria (1.2%)	Vermillion (13.3%)	Shorewood (9.5%)
	Chanhassen (0.4%)	Lilydale (5.9%)	Golden Valley (4.2%)
		Mendota Heights (5.5%)	St. Anthony (2.2%)
		Rosemount (3.8%)	Robbinsdale (2.0%)
		South St. Paul (1.4%)	
		Waterford Township (0.9%)	
		Miesville (0.9%)	

Numbers in parentheses next to county names represent the total number of cities and townships in the county included in the analysis. Data are private sector only.

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

City Revival

According to 2012 population estimates from the State Demographer's Office, there are 193 cities and townships in the seven-county Twin Cities region.[1] Combining this list with jobs data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) yields 168 city and township matches using the 2007 and 2009 recession time frame definition. Cities that didn't have data available in the years studied were excluded from the analysis.

In total, private employment in 48 out of 169 cities and townships of the Twin Cities, or 28.4 percent, experienced job increases during 2007-2009. Table 2 lists the cities and townships, grouped by county, according to their percentage growth in private sector employment.

With 12, Dakota County had the largest number of cities and townships with employment gains through the recession, including two (Eureka Township and Mendota) of the top three with the largest percentage growth. In all, two out of every five cities in Dakota County experienced job gains between 2007 and 2009.

What is striking about many of the communities listed in Table 2 is their population size. Only five cities – Andover, Golden Valley, Mounds View, Mendota Heights, and Waconia – had a population estimate of 10,000 or more in 2012. More than half (56.3 percent) of the cities had resident populations of less than 5,000.

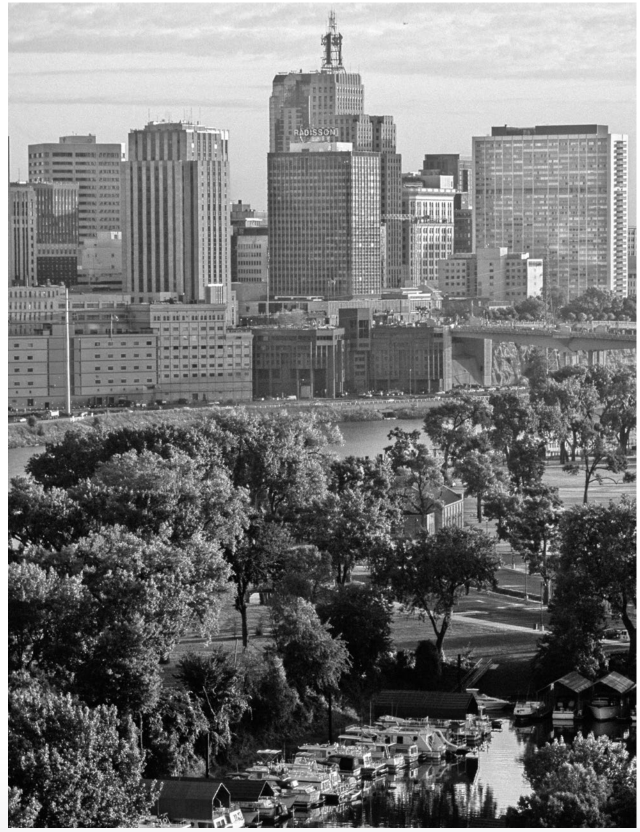


Photo: Paul Stafford

Ramsey County (16)	Scott County (16)	Washington County (25)
Mounds View (82.3%)	Elko New Market (68.0%)	Mahtomedi (116.6%)
North Oaks (25.8%)	Jackson Township (50.9%)	Oak Park Heights (57.7%)
Gem Lake (11.8%)	Sand Creek Township (17.6%)	Lake St. Croix Beach (10.5%)
Falcon Heights (6.1%)	Credit River Township (14.4%)	Willernie (4.1%)
	Belle Plaine (3.5%)	Forest Lake (2.9%)

Furthermore, of the 48 cities with no 2007-2009 job losses, 12 had no job loss in 2010, 2011, or 2012, as seen in Table 3. Essentially these cities suffered no job losses at a time when the regional economy had a net employment decline of 31,074 jobs between 2007 and 2012. And of those cities, only one — Rosemount — had a resident population of more than 20,000. Rosemount also had the largest annual private employment at 5,070 in 2012. Except for Columbus with 1,149 jobs all the other cities had fewer than 1,000 private sector jobs in 2012 on an annual average basis.

Several other cities and townships deserve mention, including seven cities that suffered relatively small employment declines in 2010, but which rebounded with job growth in 2011 and 2012 to exceed their 2007 employment levels. These are: Chanhassen, Dahlgren Township, Mahtomedi, Sand Creek Township, St. Anthony, Waconia, and Watertown Township.

Seven cities and townships weathered the recession and continued to add jobs in 2010 and 2011: Belle Plaine, Coates, Golden Valley, Jackson Township, Lexington, Oak Grove, and Oak Park Heights. Despite job losses in 2012, these cities had more jobs in 2012 than they did in 2007.

Six cities and townships with job increases during 2007-2009 saw annual employment declines in each subsequent year extending to 2012: Eureka Township, Forest Lake, Hamburg, Hassan Township, South St. Paul, and Young America Township. Eureka Township, and Hassan Township had strong enough job growth during 2007-2009 that it wasn't eroded by losses in 2010, 2011, and 2012. Forest Lake had small annual job losses in the three years following the recession to end 2012 with an average annual employment level higher than their 2007 level. South St. Paul, on the other hand, was still 1,012 jobs below their 2007 employment level in 2012.

The remaining 16 cities and townships that weathered the recession with no employment losses faced a mix of gains and losses in 2010, 2011, and 2012.[2] 2012 employment in eight cities is at pre-recessionary levels; four have job counts below their 2007 levels. Thirty-nine of the 48 cities (or 81.3 percent) with no job losses during 2007-2009 had, by 2012, recovered to their 2007 employment levels.

Street Struggle

While some cities and townships were little affected by the recession, 121 of them struggled. Only 33 cities and townships had 2012 annual average employment levels at or above their 2007 levels. So, contrary to the cities that suffered no jobs during the 2007-2009 time frame, for those that experienced job loss during the recession, only 27.3 percent have rebounded.

Table 3

Cities With No Job Losses Between 2007 and 2012

City (County)	Population	2007 Employment	2012 Employment	2007-2012 Percent Growth in Employment
Columbus (Anoka County)	3,929	782	1,149	46.9%
Deephaven (Hennepin County)	3,690	427	572	34.0%
Falcon Heights (Ramsey County)	5,426	755	897	18.8%
Hilltop (Anoka County)	842	192	278	44.8%
Lake St. Croix Beach (Washington County)	1,057	38	59	55.3%
Lilydale (Dakota County)	774	320	395	23.4%
Mendota (Dakota County)	206	115	311	170.4%
Miesville (Dakota County)	127	115	122	6.1%
Randolph Township (Dakota County)	663	90	142	57.8%
Rosemount (Dakota County)	22,384	4,524	5,070	12.1%
Waterford Township (Dakota County)	501	637	697	9.4%
Willernie (Washington County)	506	148	237	60.1%

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

Figure 2 shows the 2007 employment size of cities that lost jobs between 2007-2009. Cities with less than 5,000 jobs accounted for 51.2 percent of all cities included in the analysis, and 64.4 percent of cities with an employment base of less than 5,000 jobs experienced declining employment during the recession. For these cities, the loss of mid- to large-sized employer through a business closing could drastically impact local employment levels.

Table 4 lists the top 10 cities and townships with the highest percentage loss in annual employment between 2007 and 2009 and the cities with the smallest percentage loss. With the exception of Shakopee, with a private employment level of 15,647 jobs in 2007, all these cities had employment levels below 5,000. In fact, nearly all of the cities with the largest percentage loss of jobs between 2007 and 2009 had employment levels less than 1,000.[3]

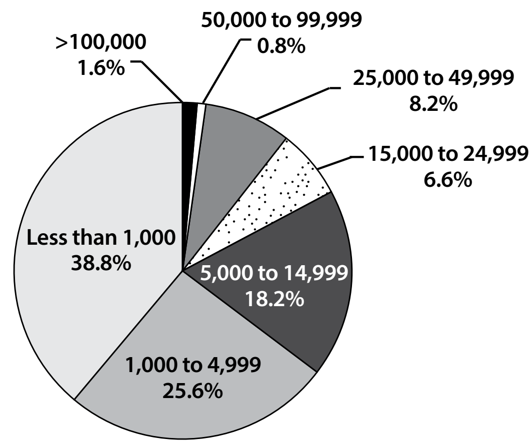
Of the cities with the highest job losses, only one — Hollywood Township — had an employment level in 2012 that exceeded its 2007 measure. On the other hand, the recovery was evenly split for cities that had the smallest job losses between 2007 and 2009. Grant, Northfield, Ramsey, Shakopee, and St. Paul Park had recovered to their 2007 job level in 2012.

For the 33 cities that rebounded to their 2007 employment levels in 2012, the majority did not experience further job losses in 2010, 2011, or 2012. Eight cities that had continued job decline in 2010 saw their employment increase in 2011 and 2012. The impact of the recession after 2009 was minimally felt in Blaine, Grant, Lakeland, Northfield, Marshan Township, Medina, Ramsey, and Rockford.

Perhaps most surprising is the number of cities that only experienced job loss between 2007 and 2010 and job gains in each year thereafter. The 25 cities are listed in Table 5 and broken into two categories: Those that had recovered to their 2007 employment levels by 2012

Figure 2

Employment Size of Cities That Lost Jobs Between 2007-2009



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

Table 4

Cities with the Highest and Lowest Job Losses Between 2007-2009

Highest Job Loss, 2007-2009			Lowest Job Loss, 2007-2009		
City (County)	Numeric Decline	Percent Decline	City (County)	Numeric Decline	Percent Decline
Ravenna Township (Dakota County)	129	-77.2%	Shakopee (Scott County)	164	-1.0%
Baytown Township (Washington County)	122	-69.7%	Northfield (Dakota County)	88	-1.1%
Helena Township (Scott County)	286	-69.6%	New Prague (Scott County)	39	-1.6%
Lauderdale (Ramsey County)	1,172	-62.6%	St. Paul Park (Washington County)	26	-2.0%
May Township (Washington County)	65	-50.8%	White Bear Lake (Ramsey County)	49	-2.1%
Loretto (Hennepin County)	269	-44.3%	Grant (Washington County)	10	-2.2%
Hampton (Dakota County)	58	-41.7%	Champlin (Hennepin County)	79	-2.2%
Louisville Township (Scott County)	174	-41.0%	Ramsey (Anoka County)	121	-2.5%
Spring Park (Hennepin County)	356	-40.5%	Castle Rock Township (Dakota County)	10	-2.7%
Hollywood Township (Carver County)	42	-36.8%	Marine on St. Croix (Washington County)	3	-2.9%

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

Table 5

Cities with Recessionary Job Loss (2007-2009) and Annual Gains Since (2010-2012)

2012 Employment Above 2007 Level			
City (County)	Population	2012 Employment	Number of Jobs Above 2007 Level
Minneapolis (Hennepin County)	392,008	253,930	4,938
Edina (Hennepin County)	48,829	49,132	2,308
Brooklyn Park (Hennepin County)	77,446	24,207	1,532
Hopkins (Hennepin County)	17,939	11,940	1,150
Eagan (Dakota County)	64,972	49,481	958
Oakdale Washington County)	27,699	8,474	883
Lakeville (Dakota County)	57,048	12,885	862
Maple Grove (Hennepin County)	63,928	28,971	858
Maplewood (Ramsey County)	39,065	26,801	626
Rogers (Hennepin County)	11,508	7,163	238
Little Canada (Ramsey County)	9,987	6,318	232
Hugo (Washington County)	13,739	2,173	229
Prior Lake (Scott County)	23,385	3,036	91
Carver (Carver County)	4,012	256	76
St. Paul Park (Washington County)	5,322	1,333	54
Woodbury (Washington County)	64,238	18,814	44
Tonka Bay (Hennepin County)	1,499	358	33
Hollywood Township (Carver County)	1,042	136	22
Afton (Washington County)	2,912	404	3

2012 Employment Below 2007 Level			
City (County)	Population	2012 Employment	Number of Jobs Below 2007 Level
Circle Pines (Anoka County)	5,018	733	-284
Ham Lake (Anoka County)	15,462	2,948	-277
Anoka (Anoka County)	8,723	8,597	-126
Louisville Township (Scott County)	1,284	329	-95
West Lakeland Township (Washington County)	4,091	236	-28
Laketown Township (Carver County)	2,220	113	-23

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

and those that hadn't. Six of these cities with 2012 employment above their 2007 levels have employment bases over 20,000 and represent some of the largest cities in the region and state. They include: Brooklyn Park, Eagan, Edina, Maple Grove, Maplewood, Minneapolis, and Woodbury.

However, the majority of cities and townships with 2007-2009 employment declines have not recovered. Among the 87 cities[4] that had not regained their 2007 employment levels in 2012, it was very common to see one or more years of employment growth during 2010 to 2012 in these cities. Job growth may have been up in one year but down the next. Only 12 experienced annual average employment declines in all the years following the recession. The 12 cities and townships that had annual average job losses in each year between 2007 and 2012 are: Arden Hills, Bayport, Brooklyn Center, Champlin, Denmark Township, Douglas Township, Fort Snelling, Hastings, Lauderdale, New Market Township, New Prague, and Norwood Young America. For these cities recessionary job losses were only the start of a trend that has continued three years after the recession's end.

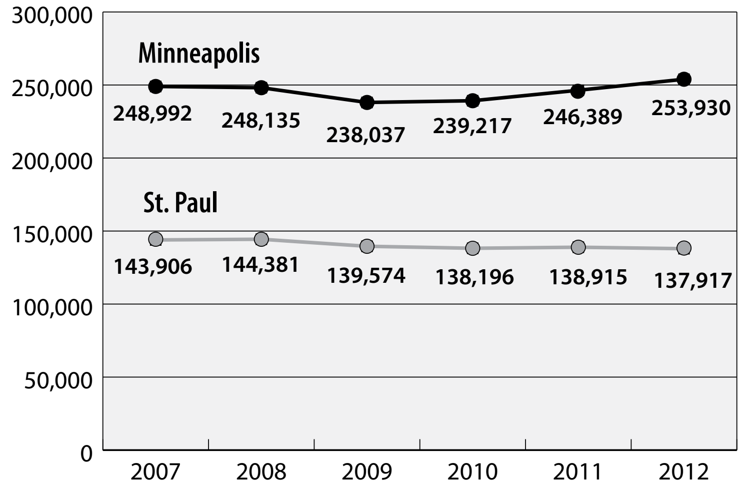
Heart of the City

The central cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul deserve their own attention, as their recessionary and post-recessionary trends have deviated. Both cities witnessed job loss between 2007 and 2009. Minneapolis lost a larger number of jobs (10,955) at a larger share (4.4 percent) of private sector employment than St. Paul, which lost 4,332 jobs, or 3.0 percent.

Figure 3 illustrates annual employment in both central cities between 2007 and 2012. While employment in St. Paul continued to decline in 2010, increased slightly in 2011, and declined again in 2012, employment in Minneapolis increased each year thereafter.

Figure 3

Private Employment in Minneapolis and St Paul, 2007-2012



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

The difference in employment trends among the region's central cities cannot be explained by the composition of industrial employment. The composition of private industry employment in Minneapolis and St. Paul is similar. In fact, Health Care and Social Assistance have the highest concentration of employment in both cities, 27.5 percent and 19.4 percent, in St. Paul and Minneapolis, respectively. Professional and Technical Services (12. 8 percent) and Finance and Insurance (10.7 percent) round out the three largest employment sectors in Minneapolis, while Finance and Insurance (8.6 percent) and Administrative and Support Services (8.4 percent) round out St. Paul's top three.

One key difference not studied here is the impact of government workers on private employment. Federal, state, and local government employment accounts for 14.4 percent of total employment in Minneapolis and 20.6 percent of total jobs in St. Paul. As public sector jobs declined in the years immediately following the recession, this loss of jobs may likely have impacted private employment, particularly in downtown St. Paul with its concentration of state government workers.

What Distinguished City Recovery?

First, it's very clear that whether or not a city or township had job losses during the recession — and, perhaps, the extent of those job losses — really contributes to whether they are fully recovered. Of the 48 communities that gained employment 2007 to 2009, 41 of them (85.4 percent) are fully recovered. Of the 121 communities that lost employment during the recession, 87 of those (71.9 percent) are not recovered.

To see if a common theme emerges among cities that successfully regained recessionary job loss, we could look in more detail at the industrial mix of select cities. One interesting trend emerges in three of the 12 cities that experienced no job loss between 2007 and 2012: Consistent over-the-year growth in the city's dominant industry. One in three jobs in Deephaven are in the Educational and Health Services sector, which grew each year, starting with an average of 112 jobs in 2007 and ending with 219 jobs in 2012, a near doubling of employment in the sector. Nearly half of all private sector jobs in the Falcon Heights are in the Leisure and Hospitality sector, which grew by 48.6 percent over the five-year time period. Finally, Rosemont's leading sector — Manufacturing — experienced small over-the-year job declines in 2009, but rebounded for gains in subsequent years.

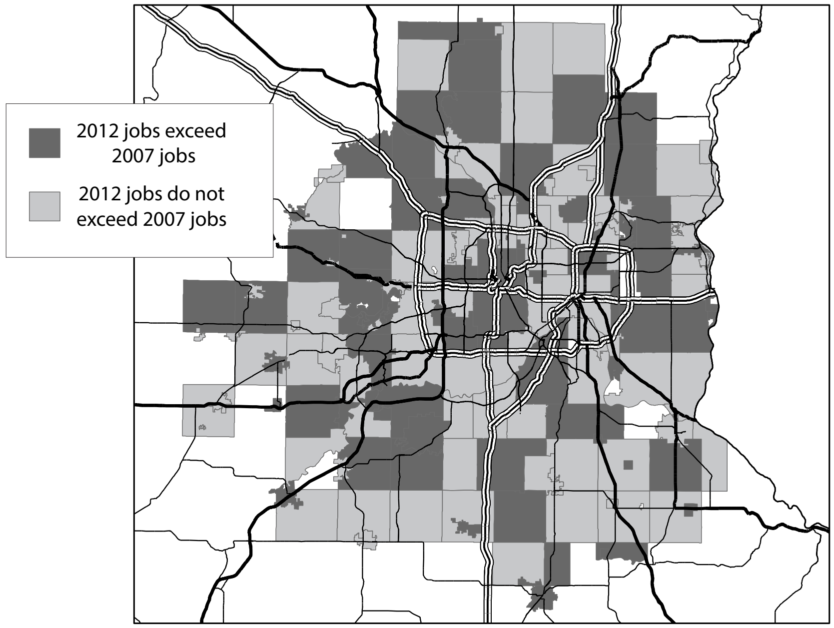
The strongest employment growth between 2007 and 2012 in Oakdale was in non-dominant sectors. Financial Activities, which accounted for less than five percent of jobs in the city, grew by 172.5 percent over five years. In Eagan four out of seven industry super-sectors actually had job losses between 2007 and 2012. It was from strength in the Educational and Health Services (1,782 jobs) and Financial Activities sectors (1,508 job gain) that the city ended 2012 with a net job gain over 2007. In short, there may not be one reason why one city did better than another.

Of course, recovery doesn't mean all industry sectors are at their 2007 employment levels. Manufacturing employment in 2012 is 8.9 percent higher than 2007 in Brooklyn Park, but in Edina the number of Manufacturing jobs declined by a third over five years. Redistribution of industry employment may also be possible, along with changes to the types of jobs available and the wages those job offer.

The location of the city or township might matter to its post-recessionary job growth (Map 1). A map of the cities and townships that saw overall growth between 2007 and 2012 appears to be geographically scattered. While there are probably quality of life factors that come into play, for the geographically distant suburbs it looks like highway accessibility is a significant factor. The inter-connection of cities, commuting patterns, and post-recessionary job recovery could lend itself to an entirely separate analysis.

Map 1

Private Employment Gains and Losses by City, 2007-2012



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

Finally, the prevalence of jobs in a city or township doesn't always translate to the labor market outcomes of its residents. This analysis did not compare unemployment rates of counties or large cities to their employment changes, so we don't know if the residents of cities or townships that recovered their 2007 employment levels in 2012 are better off or not. The reason why these don't translate is not everyone works in the city or county in which they reside. And the skills sets of residents may not match the needs of employers in the resident's home city. That type of analysis is beyond the scope of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data. However, the degree to which neighboring cities and counties within the region return to or exceed pre-recessionary employment levels signal more opportunities for job seekers and people in career transition.

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Thanks to Brent Pearson and Amanda Rohrer for assistance on this article.

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[1]Of the 193 cities and townships identified, 185 had population estimates in 2012. By necessity any comparisons of employment trends by population size will use this set of cities and townships.

[2]The 11 cities and townships which have recovered to 2007 employment levels are: Andover, Dayton, Gem Lake, Independence, Mendota Heights, Mounds View, North Oaks, Orono, Shorewood, St. Francis, and Vermillion. The five cities and townships where 2012 employment levels fall short of their 2007 levels are Credit River Township, Elko New Market, Greenvale Township, Robbinsdale, and Victoria.

[3]Lauderdale had an average of 1,872 private sector jobs in 2007.

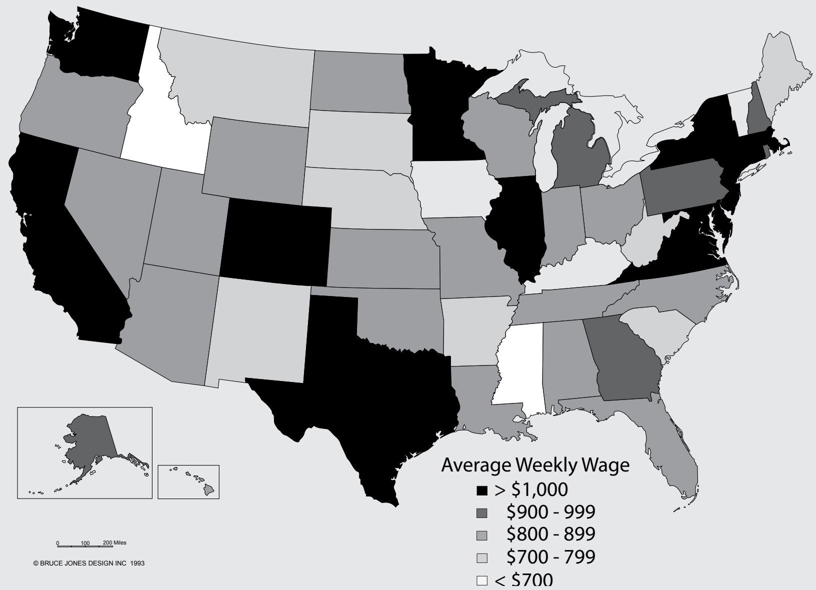
[4]2012 employment figures were not available for Randolph, so it is excluded from this analysis.

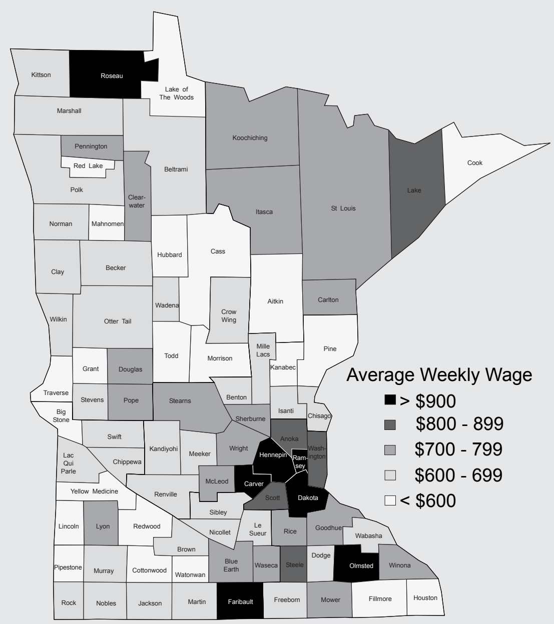
Fun with Statistics

When it comes to wages, it's location, location, location

According to Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data, Minnesota ranks 15th out of the 50 states and District of Columbia with an average weekly wage of $1,002 per week during the first quarter of 2013. D.C. comes in at number one on this list at $1,613 per week, while Idaho comes in last at $695.

Minnesota looks good when stacked up against other states, but a closer examination of county-level wage data reveals some significant disparities within the state. The highest wages are concentrated in and around the Twin Cities metro area with average weekly wages in Hennepin County of $1,276 and Ramsey County of $1,168. The lowest wages are found in rural northern and central Minnesota with average weekly wages in Cass County at $499 and Pine County $517.





by Jan Saxhaug

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, 2013.

County/Area	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Rate of Unemployment		
	Oct 2013	Sept 2013	Oct 2012	Oct 2013	Sept 2013	Oct 2012	Oct 2013	Sept 2013	Oct 2012	Oct 2013	Sept 2013	Oct 2012
United States ('000s)												
(Seasonally adjusted)	154,839	155,559	155,641	143,568	144,303	143,384	11,272	11,255	12,258	7.3%	7.2%	7.9%
(Unadjusted)	154,918	155,536	155,779	144,144	144,651	144,039	10,773	10,885	11,741	7.0	7.0	7.5
Minnesota												
(Seasonally adjusted)	2,964,572	2,968,866	2,971,530	2,822,211	2,821,038	2,806,545	142,361	147,828	164,985	4.8	5.0	5.6
(Unadjusted)	2,966,833	2,973,828	2,982,954	2,844,993	2,838,310	2,834,258	121,840	135,518	148,696	4.1	4.6	5.0
Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA)*												
Mpls.-St. Paul MSA	1,870,003	1,869,975	1,870,603	1,793,668	1,784,950	1,776,700	76,335	85,025	93,903	4.1	4.5	5.0
Duluth-Superior MSA	142,740	143,063	145,174	135,314	135,025	136,902	7,426	8,038	8,272	5.2	5.6	5.7
Rochester MSA	103,796	104,366	105,531	100,174	100,289	101,144	3,622	4,077	4,387	3.5	3.9	4.2
St. Cloud MSA	108,842	108,147	108,434	104,578	103,375	103,259	4,264	4,772	5,175	3.9	4.4	4.8
Grand Forks MSA	53,730	53,077	54,958	52,371	51,545	53,204	1,359	1,532	1,754	2.5	2.9	3.2
Fargo-Moorhead MSA	118,623	119,778	120,785	115,893	116,797	117,293	2,730	2,981	3,492	2.3	2.5	2.9
Region One	**50,735**	**50,814**	**51,245**	**48,992**	**48,825**	**49,213**	**1,743**	**1,989**	**2,032**	**3.4**	**3.9**	**4.0**
Kittson	2,691	2,666	2,763	2,598	2,558	2,659	93	108	104	3.5	4.1	3.8
Marshall	5,453	5,602	5,491	5,198	5,330	5,211	255	272	280	4.7	4.9	5.1
Norman	3,654	3,697	3,666	3,514	3,537	3,504	140	160	162	3.8	4.3	4.4
Pennington	9,398	9,568	9,511	9,064	9,192	9,145	334	376	366	3.6	3.9	3.8
Polk	18,306	17,874	18,457	17,758	17,210	17,782	548	664	675	3.0	3.7	3.7
Red Lake	2,398	2,308	2,413	2,303	2,207	2,303	95	101	110	4.0	4.4	4.6
Roseau	8,835	9,099	8,944	8,557	8,791	8,609	278	308	335	3.1	3.4	3.7
Region Two	**39,506**	**40,214**	**40,299**	**37,359**	**37,874**	**37,689**	**2,147**	**2,340**	**2,610**	**5.4**	**5.8**	**6.5**
Beltrami	21,760	21,904	22,213	20,643	20,670	20,837	1,117	1,234	1,376	5.1	5.6	6.2
Clearwater	4,024	4,092	4,074	3,727	3,768	3,757	297	324	317	7.4	7.9	7.8
Hubbard	9,071	9,462	9,285	8,557	8,919	8,640	514	543	645	5.7	5.7	6.9
Lake of the Woods	2,191	2,255	2,232	2,079	2,139	2,110	112	116	122	5.1	5.1	5.5
Mahnomen	2,460	2,501	2,495	2,353	2,378	2,345	107	123	150	4.3	4.9	6.0
Region Three	**166,019**	**167,074**	**169,165**	**157,278**	**157,520**	**159,346**	**8,741**	**9,554**	**9,819**	**5.3**	**5.7**	**5.8**
Aitkin	7,277	7,249	7,351	6,898	6,834	6,908	379	415	443	5.2	5.7	6.0
Carlton	17,419	17,496	17,879	16,593	16,547	16,813	826	949	1,066	4.7	5.4	6.0
Cook	3,125	3,469	3,176	2,991	3,342	3,040	134	127	136	4.3	3.7	4.3
Itasca	23,032	22,890	23,578	21,715	21,471	22,090	1,317	1,419	1,488	5.7	6.2	6.3
Koochiching	6,506	6,631	6,520	6,006	6,162	6,080	500	469	440	7.7	7.1	6.7
Lake	6,261	6,654	6,338	5,985	6,340	6,037	276	314	301	4.4	4.7	4.7
St. Louis	102,399	102,685	104,323	97,090	96,824	98,378	5,309	5,861	5,945	5.2	5.7	5.7
City of Duluth	45,015	45,147	46,047	42,903	42,785	43,472	2,112	2,362	2,575	4.7	5.2	5.6
Balance of St. Louis County	57,384	57,538	58,276	54,187	54,039	54,906	3,197	3,499	3,370	5.6	6.1	5.8
Region Four	**125,576**	**126,620**	**126,848**	**121,565**	**122,069**	**121,911**	**4,011**	**4,551**	**4,937**	**3.2**	**3.6**	**3.9**
Becker	17,449	17,741	17,725	16,777	16,999	16,888	672	742	837	3.9	4.2	4.7
Clay	34,924	34,809	35,064	34,089	33,795	33,974	835	1,014	1,090	2.4	2.9	3.1
Douglas	20,711	21,031	21,061	20,041	20,277	20,224	670	754	837	3.2	3.6	4.0
Grant	3,299	3,226	3,337	3,177	3,087	3,178	122	139	159	3.7	4.3	4.8
Otter Tail	30,365	31,065	30,635	29,195	29,763	29,250	1,170	1,302	1,385	3.9	4.2	4.5
Pope	6,637	6,583	6,666	6,439	6,361	6,435	198	222	231	3.0	3.4	3.5
Stevens	6,668	6,583	6,771	6,497	6,400	6,559	171	183	212	2.6	2.8	3.1
Traverse	1,673	1,801	1,665	1,605	1,728	1,587	68	73	78	4.1	4.1	4.7
Wilkin	3,850	3,781	3,924	3,745	3,659	3,816	105	122	108	2.7	3.2	2.8
Region Five	**81,265**	**83,159**	**82,545**	**77,118**	**78,631**	**77,656**	**4,147**	**4,528**	**4,889**	**5.1**	**5.4**	**5.9**
Cass	13,382	13,838	13,704	12,598	13,029	12,775	784	809	929	5.9	5.8	6.8
Crow Wing	31,995	33,241	32,682	30,268	31,305	30,694	1,727	1,936	1,988	5.4	5.8	6.1
Morrison	17,295	17,378	17,387	16,476	16,494	16,425	819	884	962	4.7	5.1	5.5
Todd	12,334	12,542	12,420	11,848	12,000	11,812	486	542	608	3.9	4.3	4.9
Wadena	6,259	6,160	6,352	5,928	5,803	5,950	331	357	402	5.3	5.8	6.3
Region Six East	**64,062**	**66,851**	**65,022**	**61,480**	**63,940**	**61,734**	**2,582**	**2,911**	**3,288**	**4.0**	**4.4**	**5.1**
Kandiyohi	23,827	24,977	24,258	22,985	24,033	23,236	842	944	1,022	3.5	3.8	4.2
McLeod	19,307	19,913	19,637	18,447	18,968	18,472	860	945	1,165	4.5	4.7	5.9
Meeker	12,357	12,556	12,490	11,856	11,997	11,819	501	559	671	4.1	4.5	5.4
Renville	8,571	9,405	8,637	8,192	8,942	8,207	379	463	430	4.4	4.9	5.0

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

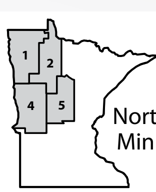
Numbers are unadjusted unless otherwise labeled.
Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, and North Dakota Job Service, 2013.

Labor Force Estimates

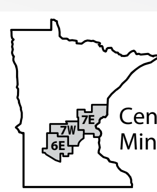
County/ Area	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Rate of Unemployment		
	Oct 2013	Sept 2013	Oct 2012	Oct 2013	Sept 2013	Oct 2012	Oct 2013	Sept 2013	Oct 2012	Oct 2013	Sept 2013	Oct 2012
Region Six West	**25,244**	**25,128**	**25,362**	**24,348**	**24,104**	**24,321**	**896**	**1,024**	**1,041**	**3.5%**	**4.1%**	**4.1%**
Big Stone	2,884	2,956	2,894	2,790	2,852	2,776	94	104	118	3.3	3.5	4.1
Chippewa	7,355	7,233	7,425	7,103	6,946	7,129	252	287	296	3.4	4.0	4.0
Lac Qui Parle	4,215	4,168	4,203	4,069	4,004	4,046	146	164	157	3.5	3.9	3.7
Swift	5,151	5,260	5,167	4,947	5,021	4,932	204	239	235	4.0	4.5	4.5
Yellow Medicine	5,639	5,511	5,673	5,439	5,281	5,438	200	230	235	3.5	4.2	4.1
Region Seven East	**83,895**	**83,552**	**84,403**	**79,856**	**79,118**	**79,435**	**4,039**	**4,434**	**4,968**	**4.8**	**5.3**	**5.9**
Chisago	28,567	28,562	28,604	27,400	27,263	27,151	1,167	1,299	1,453	4.1	4.5	5.1
Isanti	20,715	20,696	20,754	19,843	19,744	19,663	872	952	1,091	4.2	4.6	5.3
Kanabec	7,963	7,960	8,066	7,468	7,399	7,467	495	561	599	6.2	7.0	7.4
Mille Lacs	12,349	12,112	12,523	11,620	11,321	11,639	729	791	884	5.9	6.5	7.1
Pine	14,301	14,222	14,456	13,525	13,391	13,515	776	831	941	5.4	5.8	6.5
Region Seven West	**227,661**	**226,953**	**227,725**	**218,858**	**217,082**	**216,499**	**8,803**	**9,871**	**11,226**	**3.9**	**4.3**	**4.9**
Benton	22,482	22,339	22,347	21,527	21,279	21,255	955	1,060	1,092	4.2	4.7	4.9
Sherburne	49,371	49,367	49,540	47,403	47,165	46,971	1,968	2,202	2,569	4.0	4.5	5.2
Stearns	86,360	85,808	86,089	83,051	82,096	82,004	3,309	3,712	4,085	3.8	4.3	4.7
Wright	69,448	69,439	69,749	66,877	66,542	66,269	2,571	2,897	3,480	3.7	4.2	5.0
Region Eight	**69,194**	**68,867**	**69,751**	**66,583**	**66,420**	**66,715**	**2,611**	**2,447**	**3,036**	**3.8**	**3.6**	**4.4**
Cottonwood	6,522	6,440	6,684	5,999	6,192	6,092	523	248	592	8.0	3.9	8.9
Jackson	7,357	7,271	7,381	7,095	7,035	7,098	262	236	283	3.6	3.2	3.8
Lincoln	3,568	3,528	3,574	3,461	3,414	3,449	107	114	125	3.0	3.2	3.5
Lyon	14,923	14,598	15,096	14,431	14,053	14,510	492	545	586	3.3	3.7	3.9
Murray	6,004	6,067	6,007	5,809	5,887	5,784	195	180	223	3.2	3.0	3.7
Nobles	11,398	11,458	11,485	11,010	11,056	11,030	388	402	455	3.4	3.5	4.0
Pipestone	5,679	5,688	5,697	5,518	5,508	5,496	161	180	201	2.8	3.2	3.5
Redwood	8,338	8,281	8,426	8,011	7,918	8,043	327	363	383	3.9	4.4	4.5
Rock	5,405	5,536	5,401	5,249	5,357	5,213	156	179	188	2.9	3.2	3.5
Region Nine	**132,966**	**132,274**	**134,445**	**128,003**	**126,785**	**128,196**	**4,963**	**5,489**	**6,249**	**3.7**	**4.1**	**4.6**
Blue Earth	38,570	37,830	39,019	37,229	36,325	37,305	1,341	1,505	1,714	3.5	4.0	4.4
Brown	15,084	15,523	15,225	14,541	14,906	14,566	543	617	659	3.6	4.0	4.3
Faribault	7,674	7,699	7,771	7,357	7,345	7,375	317	354	396	4.1	4.6	5.1
Le Sueur	14,631	14,584	14,793	13,973	13,865	13,968	658	719	825	4.5	4.9	5.6
Martin	11,065	11,265	11,164	10,603	10,765	10,603	462	500	561	4.2	4.4	5.0
Nicollet	19,596	19,204	19,843	18,989	18,528	19,028	607	676	815	3.1	3.5	4.1
Sibley	10,555	10,301	10,581	10,229	9,919	10,166	326	382	415	3.1	3.7	3.9
Waseca	10,216	10,396	10,407	9,788	9,918	9,879	428	478	528	4.2	4.6	5.1
Watonwan	5,575	5,472	5,642	5,294	5,214	5,306	281	258	336	5.0	4.7	6.0
Region Ten	**271,227**	**272,765**	**275,737**	**261,029**	**261,245**	**263,238**	**10,198**	**11,520**	**12,499**	**3.8**	**4.2**	**4.5**
Dodge	11,053	11,092	11,212	10,652	10,664	10,755	401	428	457	3.6	3.9	4.1
Fillmore	11,341	11,461	11,392	10,927	10,987	10,865	414	474	527	3.7	4.1	4.6
Freeborn	16,080	16,254	16,347	15,392	15,480	15,508	688	774	839	4.3	4.8	5.1
Goodhue	25,815	25,472	26,046	24,827	24,330	24,864	988	1,142	1,182	3.8	4.5	4.5
Houston	10,469	10,485	10,653	10,067	10,005	10,186	402	480	467	3.8	4.6	4.4
Mower	21,041	21,216	21,441	20,270	20,340	20,483	771	876	958	3.7	4.1	4.5
Olmsted	81,046	81,519	82,421	78,238	78,328	78,995	2,808	3,191	3,426	3.5	3.9	4.2
City of Rochester	59,144	59,527	60,151	57,032	57,098	57,584	2,112	2,429	2,567	3.6	4.1	4.3
Rice	32,148	32,387	32,670	30,739	30,811	30,875	1,409	1,576	1,795	4.4	4.9	5.5
Steele	21,302	21,792	22,052	20,521	20,916	21,042	781	876	1,010	3.7	4.0	4.6
Wabasha	11,697	11,755	11,897	11,284	11,297	11,394	413	458	503	3.5	3.9	4.2
Winona	29,235	29,332	29,606	28,112	28,087	28,271	1,123	1,245	1,335	3.8	4.2	4.5
Region Eleven	**1,629,483**	**1,629,556**	**1,630,415**	**1,562,522**	**1,554,700**	**1,548,309**	**66,961**	**74,856**	**82,106**	**4.1**	**4.6**	**5.0**
Anoka	190,586	190,685	191,332	182,797	181,882	181,134	7,789	8,803	10,198	4.1	4.6	5.3
Carver	51,375	51,355	51,406	49,408	49,160	48,958	1,967	2,195	2,448	3.8	4.3	4.8
Dakota	233,749	233,649	233,302	224,484	223,360	222,442	9,265	10,289	10,860	4.0	4.4	4.7
Hennepin	667,534	667,736	667,388	639,566	636,364	633,748	27,968	31,372	33,640	4.2	4.7	5.0
City of Bloomington	48,712	48,716	48,626	46,708	46,475	46,284	2,004	2,241	2,342	4.1	4.6	4.8
City of Minneapolis	218,355	218,253	218,140	208,508	207,464	206,611	9,847	10,789	11,529	4.5	4.9	5.3
Ramsey	276,220	276,249	276,870	264,323	263,000	261,919	11,897	13,249	14,951	4.3	4.8	5.4
City of St. Paul	147,819	147,977	148,224	141,011	140,306	139,729	6,808	7,671	8,495	4.6	5.2	5.7
Scott	75,529	75,450	75,444	72,617	72,254	71,957	2,912	3,196	3,487	3.9	4.2	4.6
Washington	134,490	134,432	134,673	129,327	128,680	128,151	5,163	5,752	6,522	3.8	4.3	4.8

Minneapolis/ St. Paul

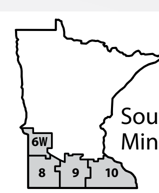
Northeast Minnesota



Northwest Minnesota



Central Minnesota



Southern Minnesota

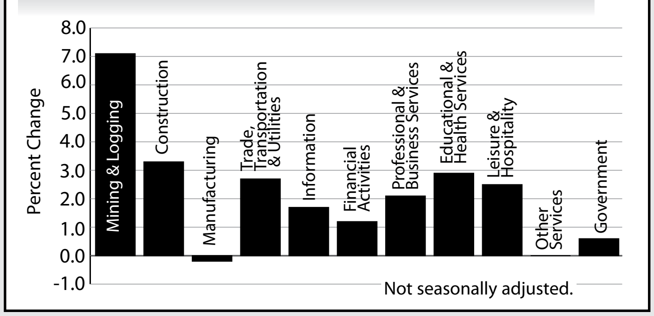
Monthly analysis is based on ***seasonally adjusted*** employment data; yearly analysis is based on ***unadjusted*** employment data.*

Overview

Employment increased by 9,900 in October 2013, offsetting the September 2013 decrease of 8,700. Private Sector results were positive with seven sectors reporting gains and only three recording declining employment. Private Sector employment increased 10,300 with the gains split between Private Goods Producing, which added 5,200 jobs, and Private Service Providing, which added 5,100. The Private Goods Producing job gain was the highest since February. Manufacturing employment jumped 1.3 percent (3,900 jobs), its best monthly gain in more than 20 years. Construction climbed 1.2 percent (1,200), and Educational and Health Services gained 1.1 percent (5,200). Other Services fell 0.7 percent (800), and Professional and Business Services fell 0.2 percent (1,100). Public Sector employment was off 400 jobs with Federal Government down 100 jobs and State Government down 300 jobs. Employment growth has alternated between positive and negative nearly every month of this year. In August total employment finally managed to surpass February 2008's peak. October's increase more than offset September's decline, pushing employment to another post-recession high.

Employment increased for the second straight month (1.3 percent, 100 numerically). Employment in the industry is up 5.5 percent since January and has reached its highest level since 2001.

MN Employment Growth
October 2012 to October 2013



Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 2013.

Construction

Construction increases of 1,200 (1.2 percent), seasonally adjusted, were more consistent with the multiple reports of the industry's recovery. Employment in the industry is up 11,700 since the recessionary trough in May 2010 but still way below the housing boom peak of 132,000 reached in February 2006. Unadjusted data suggest that Residential Building Construction hiring is outperforming Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction and Specialty Trade Contractors.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment spiked to 3,900 (1.3 percent) over the month. The spike was the biggest since November 1995. Durable Goods Manufacturing climbed 1,400 (0.7 percent), while Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing jumped 2,500 (2.3 percent). That is the largest monthly gain for the industry in 23 years. Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing employment has increased for two months in a row now after having declined seven straight months between February and August.

Trade, Transportation , and Utilities

With a moderate increase of 800 jobs Trade, Transportation, and Utilities saw a 0.2 percent change on a seasonally adjusted basis for October. Over the course of the year most months have seen slight increases with only three months reporting declines since January. Employment is up 1.5 percent (8,000) since the beginning of the year, and all three component industries have added employment during the year. Wholesale Trade has added 2,500 (1.9 percent), Retail Trade has added 3,700 (1.3 percent), and Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities has added 2,000 (2.1 percent) jobs over the first 10 months of the year.

Information

Information added jobs for the second straight month, but the gain of 100 jobs this month was down from last month's 500 new hires. Information employment has zigzagged for most of the year, up one month and down the next. The industry has added 600 jobs so far in 2013, an increase of 1.0 percent. Information payrolls have not increased on an average annual basis since 2001.

*Over-the-year data are not seasonally adjusted because of small changes in seasonal adjustment factors from year to year. Also, there is no seasonality in over-the-year changes.

Financial Activities

Employment in Financial Activities stumbled for the second straight month, decreasing 200 (0.1 percent) over the month. Financial Activities employment has been climbing since bottoming out in January 2010, but the pace has been uneven. Payroll numbers appeared to be headed above 180,000 for the first time since April 2007 before tailing off over the last two months. Finance and Insurance employment decreased for the second month in a row shrinking by 800 (0.6 percent). Real Estate and Rental and Leasing employment increased for the first time in three months, adding 600 (1.6 percent). Financial Activities employment growth in 2013 is likely to fall short of last year's gains.

Professional and Business Services

Professional and Business Services employment dropped for the fourth straight month, decreasing 600 over the month (0.2 percent). The industry has cut employment by 8,300 over the last four months after having added 14,000 during the first six months of the year. The 1,100 job decrease in Professional and Technical Services employment was partially offset by employment gains in Management of Companies (100) and Administrative and Support Services (400).

Educational and Health Services

Employment in Educational Services climbed sharply for the third month in a row, jumping 5,200 (1.1 percent). The spike was split between Private Education, up 1,100 (1.7 percent), and Health and Social Assistance, up 4,100 (1.0 percent). Job growth in this industry slowed last year but has accelerated in 2013.

Leisure and Hospitality

In October employment in Leisure and Hospitality increased 600 (0.2 percent). The industry has added 4,100 workers since the beginning of the year. Payrolls were down 200 (0.1 percent) in Accommodation and Food Services and up 800 (2.0) in Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation last month. Most of the jobs added this year have been in Accommodation and Food Services.

Other Services

Employment in Other Services jumped a combined 2,900 during July and August to push employment above the pre-recession peak, but employment has dropped by 3,500 over the last two months. October's job loss was 800 (0.7 percent).

Government

Government employment inched down in October, tailing off 400 (0.1 percent). Local government payrolls were unchanged from last month while Federal Government employment slipped 100 (0.3 percent), and State Government employment declined 300 (0.3 percent). Public sector employment is up 3,300 over the first ten months of 2013. All of the employment gain has been at the local government level (4,800) since federal government and state government employment are down for the year by 800 and 700 jobs, respectively.

by Dave Senf

Seasonally Adjusted **Nonfarm Employment**

In 1,000's

	October 2013	September 2013	August 2013
Total Nonagricultural	**2,786.3**	**2,776.4**	**2,785.1**
Goods-Producing	**410.0**	**404.8**	**404.2**
Mining and Logging	7.6	7.5	7.4
Construction	97.6	96.4	97.3
Manufacturing	304.8	300.9	299.5
Service-Providing	**2,376.3**	**2,371.6**	**2,380.9**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	518.0	517.2	518.2
Information	55.2	55.1	54.6
Financial Activities	178.8	179.0	179.8
Professional and Business Services	343.6	344.2	350.9
Educational and Health Services	495.2	490.0	488.5
Leisure and Hospitality	251.0	250.4	251.1
Other Services	115.8	116.6	119.3
Government	418.7	419.1	418.5

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development Current Employment Statistics, 2013.

Regional Analysis

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

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

Employment in the Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington MSA increased 12,744 (2.4 percent) over the month of October and was up 42,878 (2.4 percent) over the year. Government employment soared 7,462 (3.2 percent) over the month, with almost all of the gains occurring in Local Government Education. Private Sector gains totaled 5,282 (0.3 percent) for the month. Most of the private sector job growth occurred in Educational and Health Services (up 5,918, 2.0 percent), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (up 3,047, 1.0 percent), and Mining, Logging, and Construction (up 1,493, 2.2 percent). Only Leisure and Hospitality saw a substantial decline, falling 6,779 (03.9 percent). Over the year the Private Sector grew 2.6 percent while the Public Sector lagged at 1.3 percent. The biggest job gainers over the year were Educational and Health Services (14,719), Mining, Logging, and Construction (6,832), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (5,679), Leisure and Hospitality (5,643), and Professional and Business Services (4,770). Only Private Services employment is down from a year ago (198).

Duluth -Superior MSA

Employment in the Duluth-Superior MSA climbed 908 (0.7 percent) over the month, and 419 (0.3 percent) over the year. Over the month Private Sector employment slipped 61 (0.1 percent), but was counterbalanced by Government employment which rose 969 (3.7 percent). Gains in the Private Sector were in Educational and Health Services (245), Trade, Transportation and Utilities (191), and Professional and Business Services (63). Job losses were highest in Leisure and Hospitality (405) and Mining, Logging, and Construction (139). Federal Government payrolls decreased by 51 jobs, but State Government added 200 jobs, and Local Government payrolls expanded by 820. Over the year the Private Sector added 699 jobs (0.7 percent) while Government employment dipped 280 (1.0 percent). Mining, Logging, and Construction employment fell the most over the year (788, 9.1 percent) while Leisure and Hospitality added the most jobs (1,329, 9.6 percent).

Rochester MSA

Employment in the Rochester MSA increased 221 over the month (0.2 percent) and increased 0.2 percent (224) over the year. Government employment rose 340 (3.3 percent) over the month, but employment in the Private Sector dropped 0.1 percent (119 jobs). Job cuts were highest in Manufacturing (down 317, 3.0 percent) and Professional and Business Services (down 132, 2.6 percent). The only significant job growth was in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (up 288, 1.8 percent). Over the year Private Sector employment increased 802 (0.8 percent) with Trade, Transportation, and Utilities adding 603 jobs. Government lost 581 jobs over the year with most of the job cuts occurring in Local Government.

St. Cloud MSA

Employment in the St. Cloud MSA increased 1,207 (1.2 percent) over the month and increased 2,248 (2.2 percent) over the year. Government employment was up 556 (3.6 percent), and Private Sector firms added 651 jobs (0.7 percent). Employment tailed off the most in Mining, Logging, and Construction (192, 3.0 percent) and in Manufacturing (149, 0.6 percent). Educational and Health Services (362, 1.8 percent) and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (327, 1.8 percent) added the most jobs over the month. Local Government payrolls (413, 4.7 percent) expanded the most in the Public Sector. All over-the-year employment growth was in the Private Sector as Government employment was the same as last October. Educational and Health Services (956), Mining, Logging, and Construction (817), and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (661) added the most positions since last year.

Mankato-North Mankato MSA

Employment in the Mankato-North Mankato MSA climbed 1,790 (3.4 percent) over the month and increased 516 (0.9 percent) over the year. Private Sector employment added the most jobs last month 1,242 (2.8 percent). Government employment increased 546 (6.3 percent). Almost all of the Private Sector gain was in Service-Providing industries (up 1,187, 3.4 percent). The over-the-year growth was mainly in the Private Sector which added 516 jobs (0.9 percent) while Government employment expanded by 92 (1.0 percent).

Fargo-Moorhead MSA

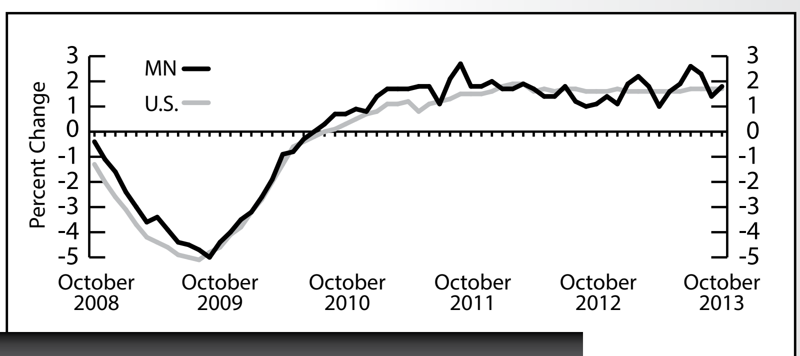
Employment in the Fargo-Moorhead MSA increased 1,300 (0.9 percent) over the month and 2,700 (2.1 percent) over the year. Government employment increased 600 (3.5 percent) over the month with Local Government and State Government each adding 300 jobs. Private Sector job growth was 700 (0.6 percent). The most significant gains in Private Sector industries came in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (up 400, 1.4 percent), in Educational and Health Services (up 400, 1.7 percent), and in Manufacturing (up 200, 1.1 percent).

Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA

Employment in the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA increased 1,491 (2.6 percent) over the month and 1,405 (1.3 percent) over the year. Government employment increased 621 (4.4 percent) while Private Sector employment jumped 870 (2.0 percent). Most of the private employment gains were in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (up 400, 1.9 percent), Leisure and Hospitality (248, 6.9 percent), and Educational and Health Services (155, 1.7 percent).

by Dave Senf

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 2013; Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Employment Statistics, 2013.



Total Nonfarm Jobs

U.S. and MN over-the-year percent change

Employer Survey of Minnesota Nonfarm Payroll Jobs, Hours and Earnings

Numbers are unadjusted.

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

Industry	Jobs* (Thousands)			Percent Change From**		Production Workers Hours and Earnings					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Oct 2013	Sept 2013	Oct 2012	Sept 2013	Oct 2012	Oct 2013	Oct 2012	Oct 2013	Oct 2012	Oct 2013	Oct 2012
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**2,815.0**	**2,793.3**	**2,765.0**	**0.8%**	**1.8%**	—	—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—	—
GOODS-PRODUCING	**422.1**	**420.7**	**418.8**	**0.3**	**0.8**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining and Logging	**7.8**	**7.8**	**7.3**	**0.3**	**7.1**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	**108.7**	**107.8**	**105.3**	**0.8**	**3.3**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specialty Trade Contractors	68.2	67.0	65.4	1.7	4.2	$1,296.02	$1,220.42	43.1	41.3	$30.07	$29.55
Manufacturing	**305.5**	**305.1**	**306.3**	**0.1**	**-0.2**	**834.54**	**792.23**	**42.0**	**40.9**	**19.87**	**19.37**
Durable Goods	195.4	194.9	194.9	0.3	0.3	842.84	804.64	42.1	40.7	20.02	19.77
Wood Product Manufacturing	10.8	10.8	10.6	-0.6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fabricated Metal Production	41.7	41.5	41.2	0.4	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery Manufacturing	31.4	31.7	31.9	-0.8	-1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer and Electronic Product	45.0	45.0	45.1	-0.2	-0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control	25.0	25.0	24.8	-0.1	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation Equipment	10.2	10.2	10.6	-0.2	-4.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	15.8	15.7	15.6	0.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondurable Goods	110.1	110.2	111.4	-0.1	-1.1	820.53	771.04	41.8	41.1	19.63	18.76
Food Manufacturing	45.0	45.2	45.1	-0.4	-0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Manufacturing	32.5	32.2	33.5	1	-2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing and Related	22.9	22.6	23.3	1.5	-1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**2,392.9**	**2,372.5**	**2,346.2**	**0.9**	**2**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	**520.7**	**517.2**	**507.1**	**0.7**	**2.7**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale Trade	133.1	131.1	130.1	1.5	2.3	951.49	952.28	38.9	38.0	24.46	25.06
Retail Trade	290.7	289.2	283.9	0.5	2.4	394.24	363.54	28.1	27.9	14.03	13.03
Motor Vehicle and Parts	31.3	31.6	31.0	-0.8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Building Material and Garden Equipment	24.5	25.0	24.4	-2	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food and Beverage Stores	50.8	50.8	50.4	0.1	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gasoline Stations	24.1	24.1	23.5	-0.4	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Merchandise Stores	61.5	60.4	61.4	1.8	0.1	317.90	327.20	29.6	29.8	10.74	10.98
Transportation,Warehouse, Utilities	96.9	97.0	93.1	-0.1	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and Warehousing	84.0	84.1	80.4	-0.1	4.5	595.16	689.53	35.3	39.2	16.86	17.59
Information	**55.1**	**54.5**	**54.2**	**1.1**	**1.7**	**797.53**	**758.44**	**34.6**	**33.5**	**23.05**	**22.64**
Publishing Industries	20.4	20.4	21.1	0	-3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telecommunications	13.5	13.6	13.6	-0.3	-0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial Activities	**179.6**	**179.2**	**177.4**	**0.2**	**1.2**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and Insurance	140.2	140.3	138.5	-0.1	1.3	915.71	909.00	35.7	36.1	25.65	25.18
Credit Intermediation	54.3	54.5	53.4	-0.3	1.7	745.81	720.95	34.9	35.1	21.37	20.54
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other	18.0	17.9	17.9	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance Carriers and Related	64.6	64.6	63.2	0	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	39.3	38.9	38.9	1.2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and Business Services	**349.6**	**346.1**	**342.3**	**1**	**2.1**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	133.3	131.8	131.0	1.1	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Services	19.0	19.0	18.9	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accounting, Tax Preparation	13.4	13.2	13.5	1.6	-0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer Systems Design	31.4	31.0	31.4	1.3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management of Companies and Enterprises	77.4	77.4	75.4	0	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative and Support Services	139.0	136.9	135.9	1.5	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational and Health Services	**497.6**	**490.3**	**483.5**	**1.5**	**2.9**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational Services	68.5	64.5	68.0	6.2	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Care and Social Assistance	429.2	425.8	415.5	0.8	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambulatory Health Care	140.2	138.9	134.2	0.9	4.5	1,219.39	1,108.98	34.8	33.8	35.04	32.81
Offices of Physicians	68.2	68.1	65.7	0.2	3.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	103.4	103.2	102.9	0.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	106.7	105.9	103.7	0.7	2.9	423.07	411.04	29.4	28.0	14.39	14.68
Social Assistance	78.9	77.8	74.7	1.4	5.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leisure and Hospitality	**250.2**	**259.6**	**244.0**	**-3.6**	**2.5**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	40.3	43.6	39.1	-7.6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accommodation and Food Services	209.9	216.0	204.9	-2.8	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Services and Drinking Places	183.8	187.4	177.6	-1.9	3.5	244.42	224.07	22.0	21.0	11.11	10.67
Other Services	**116.6**	**116.9**	**116.6**	**-0.2**	**0**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	67.1	67.4	68.4	-0.6	-1.9						
Government	**423.4**	**408.7**	**420.9**	**3.6**	**0.6**						
Federal Government	30.6	30.9	31.3	-1.2	-2.4						
State Government	102.1	103.2	101.8	-1	0.3						
State Government Education	64.4	62.9	64.6	2.4	-0.4						
Local Government	290.7	274.6	287.8	5.8	1						
Local Government Education	142.7	126.5	139.9	12.8	2						

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

* Totals may not add because of rounding.

** Percent change based on unrounded numbers.

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 2013.

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	
	Oct 2013	Sept 2013	Oct 2012	Sept 2013	Oct 2012	Oct 2013	Oct 2012	Oct 2013	Oct 2012	Oct 2013	Oct 2012
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**1,834.5**	**1,821.7**	**1,791.6**	**0.7%**	**2.4%**	—	—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—	—
GOODS-PRODUCING	**254.0**	**252.1**	**245.5**	**0.8**	**3.5**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining, Logging, and Construction	**70.4**	**68.9**	**63.6**	**2.2**	**10.7**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction of Buildings	13.6	13.6	13.3	0.3	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specialty Trade Contractors	47.1	46.2	41.8	1.9	12.6	$1,422.36	$1,315.02	43.9	42.0	$32.40	$31.31
Manufacturing	**183.6**	**183.2**	**181.9**	**0.2**	**1.0**	**852.85**	**834.71**	**41.3**	**41.2**	**20.65**	**20.26**
Durable Goods	126.8	126.2	125.7	0.4	0.9	878.64	866.50	41.8	41.4	21.02	20.93
Fabricated Metal Production	28.4	28.4	28.0	0.2	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery Manufacturing	19.3	19.4	19.7	-0.8	-1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer and Electronic Product	35.4	35.5	35.5	-0.2	-0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control	23.6	23.6	23.3	-0.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	14.1	14.1	14.1	0.0	-0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondurable Goods	56.8	57.0	56.2	-0.2	1.2	807.57	770.04	40.5	40.7	19.94	18.92
Food Manufacturing	12.4	12.4	12.4	0.1	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing and Related	14.7	14.6	14.7	0.7	-0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**1,580.4**	**1,569.6**	**1,546.1**	**0.7**	**2.2**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	**322.7**	**319.7**	**317.0**	**1.0**	**1.8**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale Trade	81.6	80.7	81.5	1.2	0.1	960.10	976.88	39.3	37.5	24.43	26.05
Merchant Wholesalers - Durable Goods	42.9	42.2	43.3	1.5	-0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchant Wholesalers - Nondurable Goods	24.3	24.2	24.3	0.4	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail Trade	177.0	175.0	173.3	1.1	2.2	378.51	343.10	28.1	28.1	13.47	12.21
Food and Beverage Stores	29.0	28.8	28.7	0.5	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Merchandise Stores	37.1	36.1	37.4	2.8	-0.7	331.54	332.33	30.5	30.8	10.87	10.79
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	64.2	64.0	62.2	0.2	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utilities	7.4	7.4	7.4	-0.1	-0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and Warehousing	56.7	56.6	54.8	0.3	3.6	774.30	739.86	43.5	41.8	17.80	17.70
Information	**39.0**	**38.9**	**38.9**	**0.3**	**0.1**						
Publishing Industries	16.5	16.4	16.5	0.6	-0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telecommunications	9.4	9.4	9.5	-0.1	-0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial Activities	**141.2**	**140.7**	**140.8**	**0.4**	**0.2**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and Insurance	109.3	109.2	109.2	0.1	0.2	1,073.48	1,029.07	36.7	36.7	29.25	28.04
Credit Intermediation	37.4	37.4	37.1	-0.1	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other	15.9	15.7	16.2	1.1	-1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance Carriers and Related	53.3	53.2	52.9	0.2	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	31.8	31.5	31.7	1.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and Business Services	**282.2**	**281.8**	**277.5**	**0.1**	**1.7**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	106.5	105.5	105.9	1.0	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Services	16.1	16.0	15.9	0.2	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural, Engineering, and Related	15.6	15.5	15.2	0.6	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer Systems Design	26.8	26.5	26.2	1.2	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management of Companies and Enterprises	68.8	68.9	67.1	-0.2	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative and Support Services	106.9	107.4	104.4	-0.5	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employment Services	58.8	57.2	51.9	2.9	13.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational and Health Services	**305.4**	**299.5**	**290.7**	**2.0**	**5.1**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational Services	48.6	46.0	46.3	5.6	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Care and Social Assistance	256.8	253.5	244.4	1.3	5.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambulatory Health Care	83.9	82.8	79.2	1.4	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	60.5	60.3	59.6	0.4	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	57.1	56.6	55.0	0.9	3.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social Assistance	55.3	53.9	50.7	2.6	9.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leisure and Hospitality	**168.1**	**174.9**	**162.4**	**-3.9**	**3.5**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	28.9	31.8	29.4	-9.2	-1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accommodation and Food Services	139.2	143.0	133.1	-2.7	4.6	272.81	259.24	23.1	22.8	11.81	11.37
Food Services and Drinking Places	127.1	130.8	119.7	-2.8	6.2	264.42	247.74	22.6	22.1	11.70	11.21
Other Services	**77.7**	**77.5**	**77.9**	**0.2**	**-0.3**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repair and Maintenance	13.5	13.5	13.4	-0.1	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	43.2	43.2	43.2	-0.2	-0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government	**244.1**	**236.6**	**240.9**	**3.2**	**1.3**						
Federal Government	19.6	19.7	20.3	-0.5	-3.3						
State Government	68.1	69.5	68.5	-2.0	-0.7						
State Government Education	42.5	41.5	43.4	2.3	-2.2						
Local Government	156.4	147.4	152.1	6.1	2.8						
Local Government Education	89.5	80.1	86.0	11.7	4.0						

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, 2013.

Employer Survey

Industry	Duluth-Superior MSA Jobs Oct 2013	Jobs Sept 2013	Jobs Oct 2012	% Chg. From Sept 2013	% Chg. From Oct 2012	Rochester MSA Jobs Oct 2013	Jobs Sept 2013	Jobs Oct 2012	% Chg. From Sept 2013	% Chg. From Oct 2012
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**132,710**	**131,802**	**132,291**	**0.7%**	**0.3%**	**107,317**	**107,096**	**107,093**	**0.2%**	**0.2%**
GOODS-PRODUCING	**15,217**	**15,358**	**16,090**	**-0.9**	**-5.4**	**13,738**	**14,083**	**13,950**	**-2.4**	**-1.5**
Mining, Logging, and Construction	7,872	8,011	8,660	-1.7	-9.1	3,544	3,572	3,520	-0.8	0.7
Manufacturing	7,345	7,347	7,430	0.0	-1.1	10,194	10,511	10,430	-3.0	-2.3
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**117,493**	**116,444**	**116,201**	**0.9**	**1.1**	**93,579**	**93,013**	**93,143**	**0.6**	**0.5**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	24,667	24,476	24,588	0.8	0.3	16,441	16,153	15,838	1.8	3.8
Wholesale Trade	3,218	3,224	3,192	-0.2	0.8	2,319	2,319	2,328	0.0	-0.4
Retail Trade	15,221	15,040	15,282	1.2	-0.4	11,620	11,397	11,125	2.0	4.4
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	6,228	6,212	6,114	0.3	1.9	2,502	2,437	2,385	2.7	4.9
Information	1,278	1,284	1,352	-0.5	-5.5	1,765	1,711	1,713	3.2	3.0
Financial Activities	5,404	5,402	5,392	0.0	0.2	2,325	2,328	2,372	-0.1	-2.0
Professional and Business Services	7,678	7,615	7,702	0.8	-0.3	4,973	5,105	5,124	-2.6	-2.9
Educational and Health Services	30,944	30,699	30,381	0.8	1.9	44,450	44,370	44,191	0.2	0.6
Leisure and Hospitality	15,153	15,558	13,824	-2.6	9.6	9,319	9,404	9,039	-0.9	3.1
Other Services	5,540	5,550	5,853	-0.2	-5.3	3,649	3,625	3,628	0.7	0.6
Government	26,829	25,860	27,109	3.7	-1.0	10,657	10,317	11,238	3.3	-5.2

Employer Survey

Industry	St. Cloud MSA Jobs Oct 2013	Jobs Sept 2013	Jobs Oct 2012	% Chg. From Sept 2013	% Chg. From Oct 2012	Mankato MSA Jobs Oct 2013	Jobs Sept 2013	Jobs Oct 2012	% Chg. From Sept 2013	% Chg. From Oct 2012
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**105,366**	**104,159**	**103,118**	**1.2%**	**2.2%**	**55,029**	**53,240**	**54,513**	**3.4%**	**0.9%**
GOODS-PRODUCING	**21,332**	**21,620**	**20,664**	**-1.3**	**3.2**	**9,876**	**9,820**	**9,743**	**0.6**	**1.4**
Mining, Logging, and Construction	6,150	6,342	5,333	-3.0	15.3	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	15,182	15,278	15,331	-0.6	-1.0	--	--	--	--	--
						--	--	--	--	--
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**84,034**	**82,539**	**82,454**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**45,153**	**43,420**	**44,770**	**4.0**	**0.9**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	21,375	21,048	20,714	1.6	3.2	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale Trade	4,337	4,248	4,221	2.1	2.7	--	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade	13,363	13,210	12,968	1.2	3.0	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	3,675	3,590	3,525	2.4	4.3	--	--	--	--	--
Information	1,647	1,642	1,665	0.3	-1.1	--	--	--	--	--
Financial Activities	4,437	4,416	4,411	0.5	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services	8,347	8,179	8,282	2.1	0.8	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and Health Services	20,203	19,839	19,247	1.8	5.0	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality	8,591	8,534	8,628	0.7	-0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services	3,344	3,347	3,417	-0.1	-2.1	--	--	--	--	--
Government	16,090	15,534	16,090	3.6	0.0	9,281	8,735	9,189	6.3	1.0

Employer Survey

Industry	Fargo-Moorhead MSA Jobs Oct 2013	Jobs Sept 2013	Jobs Oct 2012	% Chg. From Sept 2013	% Chg. From Oct 2012	Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA Jobs Oct 2013	Jobs Sept 2013	Jobs Oct 2012	% Chg. From Sept 2013	% Chg. From Oct 2012
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**135,558**	**134,293**	**132,831**	**0.9%**	**2.1%**	**58,336**	**56,845**	**57,490**	**2.6%**	**1.5%**
GOODS-PRODUCING	**20,573**	**20,536**	**18,625**	**0.2**	**10.5**	**7,252**	**7,166**	**7,042**	**1.2**	**3.0**
Mining, Logging, and Construction	10,015	10,093	8,180	-0.8	22.4	3,390	3,421	3,169	-0.9	7.0
Manufacturing	10,558	10,443	10,445	1.1	1.1	3,862	3,745	3,873	3.1	-0.3
SERVICE-PROVIDING	***114,985***	***113,757***	***114,206***	***1.1***	***0.7***	**51,084**	**49,679**	**50,448**	**2.8**	**1.3**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	29,797	29,394	28,971	1.4	2.9	12,992	12,744	12,476	2.0	4.1
Wholesale Trade	8,813	8,732	8,571	0.9	2.8	2,056	2,046	2,030	0.5	1.3
Retail Trade	15,972	15,703	15,602	1.7	2.4	8,650	8,452	8,308	2.3	4.1
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	5,012	4,959	4,798	1.1	4.5	2,286	2,246	2,138	1.8	6.9
Information	3,280	3,281	3,233	0.0	1.5	600	599	599	0.2	0.2
Financial Activities	9,314	9,382	9,154	-0.7	1.8	1,659	1,656	1,650	0.2	0.6
Professional and Business Services	15,803	15,688	16,111	0.7	-1.9	2,978	3,011	2,931	-1.1	1.6
Educational and Health Services	21,358	21,010	20,683	1.7	3.3	9,506	9,351	9,262	1.7	2.6
Leisure and Hospitality	12,817	13,024	13,550	-1.6	-5.4	6,233	5,834	6,473	6.8	-3.7
Other Services	5,126	5,084	5,096	0.8	0.6	1,953	1,936	1,951	0.9	0.1
Government	17,490	16,894	17,408	3.5	0.5	14,795	14,174	14,762	4.4	0.2

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, and North Dakota Job Service, 2013.

Minnesota Economic Indicators

Highlights

The **Minnesota Index** advanced for the 47th straight month in October, rising 0.2 percent. All components of the index improved last month with the unemployment rate falling 0.2 percentage points, the largest monthly drop since late 2011. The U.S. index also climbed 0.2 percent last month. After outpacing the U.S. index for most of the year, Minnesota's index has grown slightly slower than the U.S. index over the last two months.

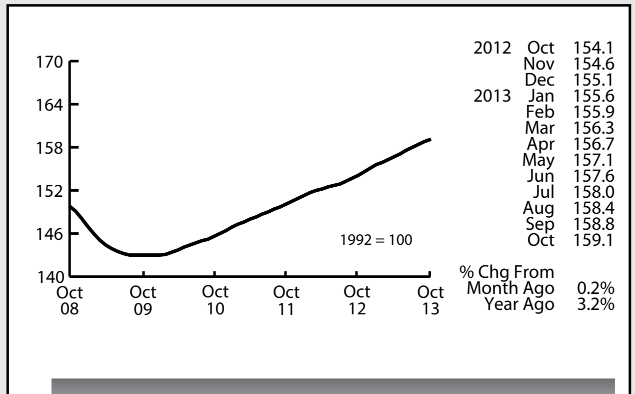
Minnesota's index in October was 3.2 percent higher than a year ago while the U.S. index was 2.9 percent higher than 12 months ago. The 3.2 over-the-year reading suggests that Minnesota's GDP has expanded 3.2 percent over the last 12 months. GDP growth in Minnesota will likely top 3.0 percent for the second straight year. That hasn't happened in the state since 2003-04.

After declining by 8,700 jobs in September, Minnesota's **Wage and Salary Employment** rebounded with 9,900 jobs added. Private Sector employment was up 10,300, the biggest monthly gain since February. Goods-producing employment climbed 5,200 jobs, the highest monthly increase since April 2012, while private Service-providing employment increased 5,100. Manufacturing employment soared to its highest monthly increase in 23 years with two-thirds of the hiring occurring in Non-durable Manufacturing. Hiring was robust in Educational and Health Services, Manufacturing, and Construction. Job losses were highest in Other Services, Professional and Business Services, and Government.

Over-the-year job growth using unadjusted employment numbers rose in October to 1.8 percent from September's 1.4 percent. The U.S. rate was 1.7 percent in both September and October. Minnesota's annual average job growth rate is likely to be 1.8 percent, a healthy increase from last year's 1.4 percent. Annual average job growth for the U.S. appears headed for 1.7 percent. Minnesota's job growth will have surpassed national growth for five of the last six years if current job growth trends continue for the rest of the year.

After trending up over the previous two months, Minnesota's adjusted online **Help-Wanted Ads** plunged 6. 9 percent in October, the steepest decline since January 2009. Minnesota's online help-wanted ad level has been below last year's level for seven straight months. Slumping help-wanted ad volume suggests that labor demand has dipped compared to last year, but job growth has been significantly stronger over the last few months compared to the same time last year. The help-wanted online decline is also inconsistent with the recently release Job Vacancy Survey, which reported job vacancies up 17 percent in the second quarter of 2013 compared to 2012.

Minnesota's **Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI)** tailed off for the second month in a row, but October's 55.2 reading remains safely above the 50 growth neutral level. The 55.2 reading signals that Minnesota's manufacturing sector will continue to expand through the end of the year. The employment component of the PMI was above 50 for 12 straight months, implying that manufacturing employment will also continue to expand during the next few months.



Minnesota Index

Adjusted **Manufacturing Hours** spiked to 41.6 hours in October, matching July's hours for the longest factory workweek since November 2010. The longer manufacturing workweek is consistent with the recent uptick in manufacturing hiring. **Manufacturing Earnings** also rose in October to $827.59. Real factory paychecks have exceeded last year's levels for the last nine months, indicating that workers are seeing real income gains. October's paycheck was 4.5 percent higher than a year ago after adjusting for inflation.

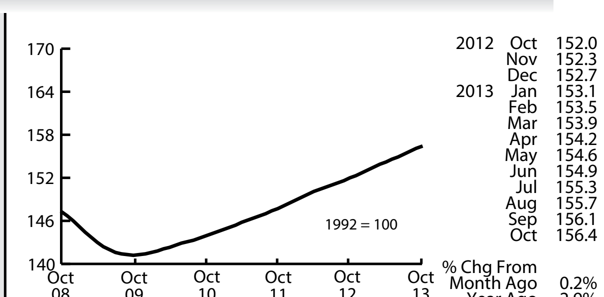
The **Minnesota Leading Index** has cooled off some from the first half of the year, but October's 1.6 reading implies that the state economy will expand by roughly 1.6 percent over the next six months. That translates into a solid 3.2 percent annual real GDP growth rate. Minnesota's job growth will continue to run around 1.6-1.8 percent if the state economy continues to expand by more than 3 percent.

Adjusted **Residential Building Permits** downshifted for the second straight month, tumbling 20.3 percent in October. Minnesota's housing market continues to bounce back, but the rebound remains uneven. Permit levels are down from a year ago over the last two months.

Adjusted **Initial Claims for Unemployment Benefits (UB)** climbed for the third consecutive month in October, rising 3.5 percent. The number of Minnesotans filing new claims for unemployment, however, remains low, suggesting that the state's labor market continues to be solid.

by Dave Senf

United States Index

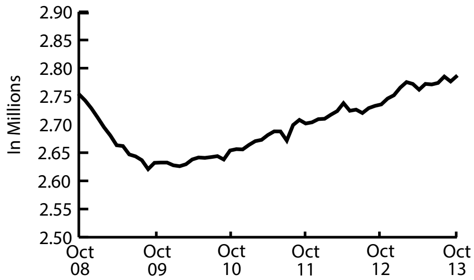


Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 2013

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



2013	May	2.7721
	Jun	2.7711
	Jul	2.7738
	Aug	2.7851
	Sep	2.7764
	Oct	2.7863

% Chg From Month Ago 0.4%

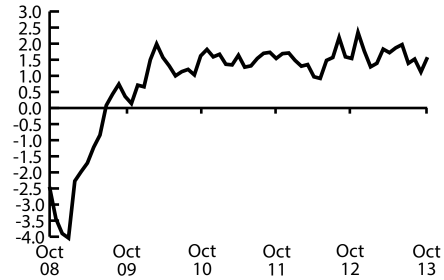
unadjusted

2012	Oct	2.7650
2013	Oct	2.8150

% Chg From Year Ago 1.8%

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics Program, 2013

Minnesota Leading Index

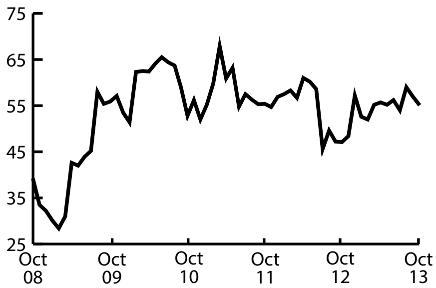


2012	Oct	1.54
	Nov	2.35
	Dec	1.77
2013	Jan	1.28
	Feb	1.39
	Mar	1.83
	Apr	1.72
	May	1.87
	Jun	1.97
	Jul	1.39
	Aug	1.52
	Sep	1.12
	Oct	1.56

% Chg From Month Ago 39.7%
Year Ago 1.9%

Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 2013

Purchasing Managers' Index

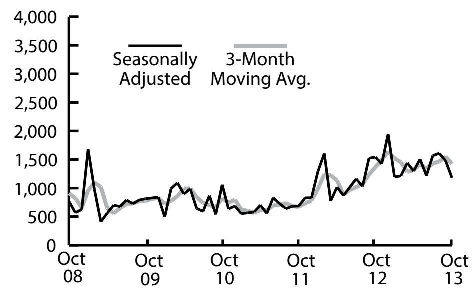


2012	Oct	47.1
	Nov	48.4
	Dec	57.2
2013	Jan	52.6
	Feb	52.0
	Mar	55.2
	Apr	55.7
	May	55.2
	Jun	56.2
	Jul	54.0
	Aug	59.0
	Sep	57.0
	Oct	55.2

% Chg From Month Ago -3.2%
Year Ago 17.2%

Source: Creighton University, Mid-America Survey of Business Conditions, 2013

Residential Building Permits



2013	May	1,508
	Jun	1,218
	Jul	1,568
	Aug	1,609
	Sep	1,480
	Oct	1,180

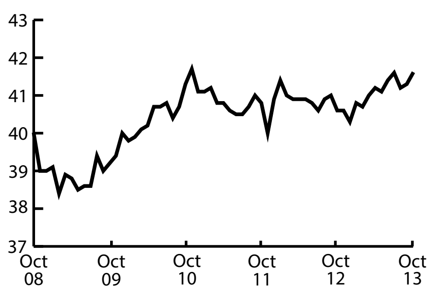
% Chg From Month Ago -20.3%

2012	Oct	2,035
2013	Oct	1,561

% Chg From Year Ago -23.3%

Source: Residential Building Permits, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013

Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours



2013	May	41.1
	Jun	41.4
	Jul	41.6
	Aug	41.2
	Sep	41.3
	Oct	41.6

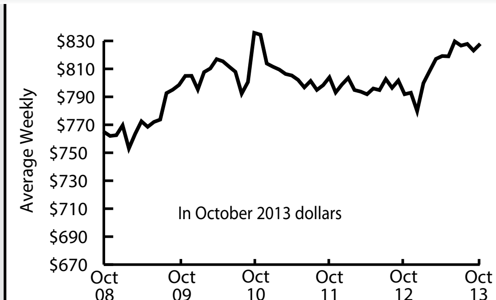
% Chg From Month Ago 0.9%

2012	Oct	40.9
2013	Oct	42.0

% Chg From Year Ago 2.7%

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics Program, 2013

Manufacturing Earnings



2013	May	818.95
	Jun	829.66
	Jul	826.64
	Aug	827.84
	Sep	823.10
	Oct	827.59

% Chg From Month Ago 0.5%

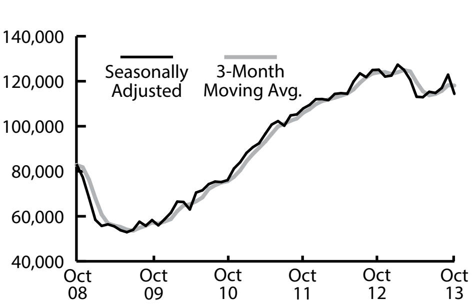
unadjusted

2012	Oct	798.92
2013	Oct	834.54

% Chg From Year Ago 4.5%

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics Program, 2013

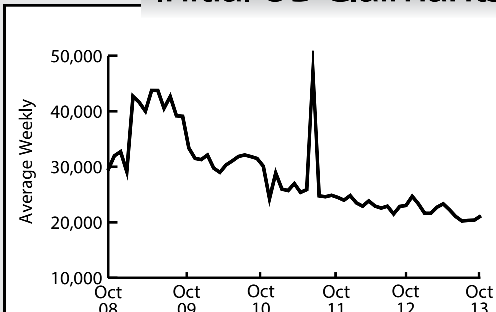
Online Help-Wanted Advertising



2012	Oct	125,104
	Nov	122,066
	Dec	122,500
2013	Jan	127,366
	Feb	125,028
	Mar	120,633
	Apr	113,100
	May	112,900
	Jun	115,300
	Jul	114,800
	Aug	117,000
	Sep	122,900
	Oct	114,400

% Chg From Month Ago -6.9%
Year Ago -8.6%

Initial UB Claimants



2013	May	22,259
	Jun	21,054
	Jul	20,242
	Aug	20,338
	Sep	20,388
	Oct	21,108

% Chg From Month Ago 3.5%

2012	Oct	22,734
2013	Oct	20,872

% Chg From Year Ago -8.2%

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Unemployment Insurance Program, 2013

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Labor Market Information Help Line:
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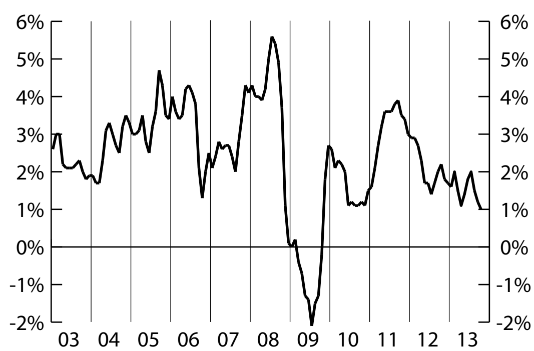
U.S. Consumer Price Index for All Urban



On a seasonally adjusted basis the October CPI-U for all items dipped 0.1 percent over the month. The index rose 1.0 percent from October 2012, not seasonally adjusted. The index for Food increased 0.1 percent over the month, while the index for Energy fell 1.7 percent. All Items less Food and Energy increased 0.1 percent over the month. Prices over the year were up the most for Medical care services (2.9 percent), Transportation services (2.5 percent), and Shelter (2.3 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.

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What's Going On?

Staying informed: braille, radio, talking books, news

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Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development