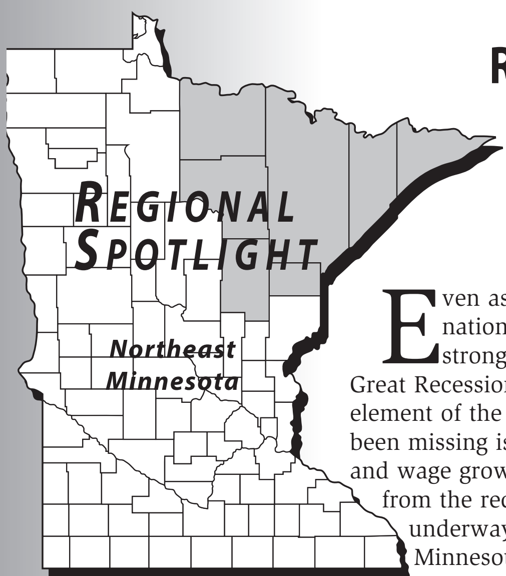
Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development

Review ONLINE

Minnesota Employment Review

mn.gov/deed/review

June 2015 Data...July 2015 Issue



Real Earnings Growth in Northeast Minnesota Achieved By High Wage Occupations and Industries

Even as the state and nation have enjoyed a strong rebound from the Great Recession, one important element of the recovery that has been missing is strong earnings and wage growth. The recovery from the recession is also underway in Northeast Minnesota. Unemployment rates have dropped around the region, many sectors of the economy have returned to pre-recession levels of employment, and job vacancies are near all-time highs.

In contrast to the state and nation, data from DEED's Current Employment Statistics (CES) program show that average hourly earnings have increased at a faster rate in Northeast Minnesota's Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Employers in the Duluth-Superior MSA — which consists of St. Louis and Carlton Counties in Minnesota and Douglas County in Wisconsin — reported an increase of $3.55 to its average earnings per hour for all private employees since 2009. This moved the region's average hourly earnings closer to the state average, which grew just $2.38 since the recession (see Table 1).

Making it Real

Since the estimates presented in Table 1 are not adjusted for inflation, however, the difference is a reflection of nominal wage growth and not real wage growth. Figure 1 takes into account the role inflation has on earnings over a period of time, demonstrating the real growth experienced in the region.

If earnings grew at the same rate as inflation from 2009 based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics Inflation Calculator, they would be $23.20 an hour in 2014. However, annual average earnings for all private employees in the Duluth-Superior MSA were actually $24.57, a $1.37 difference from the 2009 inflation-adjusted estimate. This growth in real earnings is a recent phenomenon, thanks to a $1.69 gain in annual average earnings from 2013 to 2014. Prior to this jump, earnings were near or below the 2009 inflation adjusted earnings trend line.

For the Duluth MSA this current real earnings growth runs counter to the prevailing state and national income stagnation. Figure 2 shows the differences between actual average earnings and inflation-adjusted earnings for the state and the nation, which shows that earnings in both the U.S. and Minnesota have closely followed inflation and currently reside slightly below.

Table 1: Average Hourly Earnings for all Private Sector Employees, Minnesota

Area	2014	2009	2009-2014 Change
Duluth-Superior MSA	$24.57	$21.02	$3.55
Mankato MSA	$22.25	$22.49	-$0.24
Minneapolis-St Paul MSA	$26.60	$25.91	$0.69
Rochester MSA	$33.74	$25.02	$8.72
St. Cloud MSA	$22.81	$21.09	$1.72
State of Minnesota	$25.79	$23.41	$2.38
United States	$24.47	$22.19	$2.28

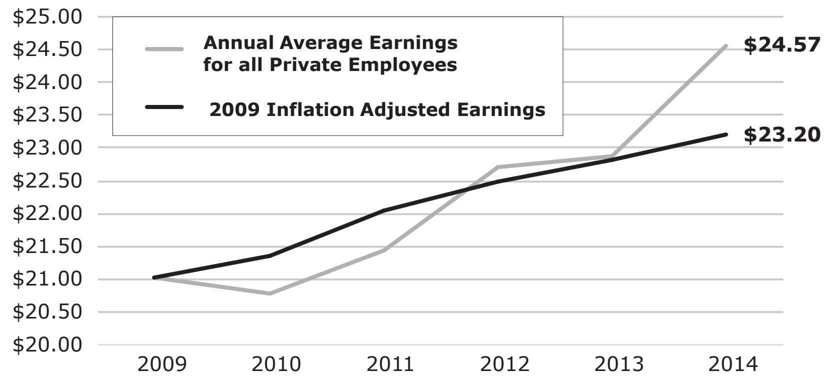
Source: DEED Current Employment Statistics (CES) program

Feature:

Where Are the Jobs for Recent College Graduates?

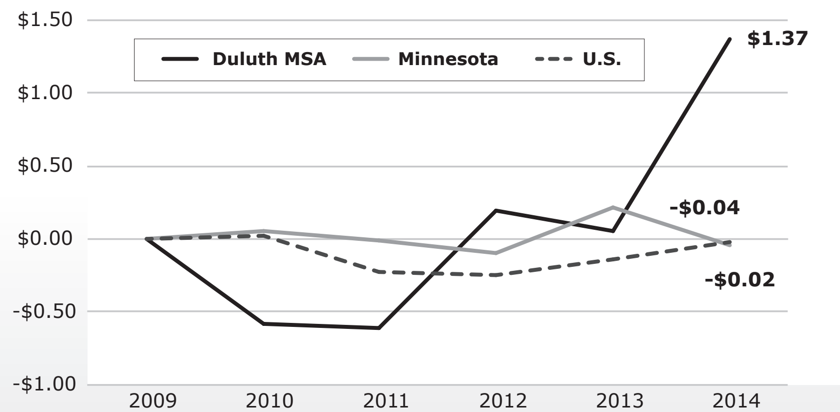
In this issue:

Figure 1: Duluth MSA Real Earnings Growth



Source: DEED CES and BLS CPI Inflation Calculator

Figure 2: Difference between Annual Average Earnings and 2009 Inflation Adjusted Earnings



Source: DEED CES and BLS CPI Inflation Calculator

A Different Approach to Growth

A different approach to measure earnings growth is to utilize DEED's Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program, which produces detailed wage estimates for more than 800 occupations by surveying about 21,000 businesses in Minnesota. It should be noted that one of the main differences between the survey programs is that OES measures occupation-specific wages, whereas CES measures industry earnings.

According to OES data, many jobs in the region have increased their wages over time, but at very different rates. The occupational groups that have seen considerable growth to their mean wages tend to be those that have higher wages to start with.

Business and financial, architecture and engineering, legal, and computer and mathematical occupations have seen the biggest growth, with non-inflation adjusted increases of more than $4.00 from 2009 to 2014. Production and construction occupations have also added to their mean wage during the recovery from the recession. Jobs with lower wages — such as food preparation, sales, building and grounds cleaning and maintenance, and personal care occupations — tended to show smaller amounts of growth or declines (see Table 2).

Table 2 shows that different occupation groups saw different amounts of wage growth, but the same trends also occurred within each occupational group. Higher-paid and higher-skilled jobs tended to see larger wage increases than lower-paid and lower-skilled jobs.

The health care field provides a perfect example. Already one of the highest-paying jobs, Dentists have seen wages jump by an incredible $22.63 since 2009, while Dental Assistants and Dental Hygienists saw their wages decrease or stay relatively the same. A similar relationship exists for Pharmacists, who have seen wage increases of nearly $5.00 an hour, compared to Pharmacy Technicians and Pharmacy Aides, where wages increased less than a dollar (see Table 3).

Table 3: Mean Wages for Selected Occupations, Duluth MSA, 2009-2014

SOC Code	Title	2009 Mean Wage	2014 Mean Wage	*Difference of 2009 and 2014 Mean Wage*
29-1021	Dentists, general	$68.36	$90.99	$22.63
29-1071	Physician assistants	$42.61	$50.92	$8.31
29-1051	Pharmacists	$54.37	$59.34	$4.97
29-1123	Physical therapists	$33.67	$36.46	$2.79
29-2052	Pharmacy technicians	$14.38	$15.32	$0.94
31-1011	Home health aides	$10.39	$11.08	$0.69
29-2021	Dental hygienists	$29.47	$29.92	$0.45
31-9095	Pharmacy aides	$11.86	$12.25	$0.39
31-9091	Dental assistants	$18.39	$17.55	-$0.84
29-1011	Chiropractors	$33.40	$27.96	-$5.44

Source: DEED OES Program

SOC Code	Occupation Title	2014 Mean Wage	2009 Mean Wage	Difference of 2009 and 2014 Mean Wage
Table 2: Mean Wages by Occupation Group, Duluth Metropolitan Statistical Area 2009-2014				
13-0000	Business and financial operations occupations	$28.30	$23.31	+$4.99
17-0000	Architecture and engineering occupations	$33.08	$28.65	+$4.43
23-0000	Lawyers, judges, and related workers	$39.26	$34.99	+$4.27
15-0000	Computer and mathematical occupations	$32.02	$28.00	+$4.02
11-0000	Management occupations	$42.05	$38.49	+$3.56
33-0000	Protective service occupations	$21.14	$18.70	+$2.44
47-0000	Construction and extraction occupations	$25.59	$23.76	+$1.83
51-0000	Production occupations	$19.34	$17.55	+$1.79
45-0000	Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	$16.83	$15.21	+$1.62
49-0000	Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	$22.58	$21.01	+$1.57
31-0000	Healthcare support occupations	$13.48	$12.07	+$1.41
25-0000	Education, training, and library occupations	$23.13	$21.87	+$1.26
21-0000	Community and social services occupations	$19.06	$17.90	+$1.16
53-0000	Transportation and material moving occupations	$17.00	$15.86	+$1.14
43-0000	Office and administrative support occupations	$15.88	$14.82	+$1.06
19-0000	Life, physical, and social science occupations	$28.27	$27.31	+$0.96
35-0000	Food preparation and serving related occupations	$9.59	$9.37	+$0.22
27-0000	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	$18.77	$18.65	+$0.12
29-0000	Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	$33.48	$33.46	+$0.02
39-0000	Personal care and service occupations	$10.86	$10.86	$0.00
41-0000	Sales and related occupations	$13.61	$13.64	-$0.03
37-0000	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	$11.66	$11.74	-$0.08

Source: DEED's Occupational Employment Statistics Program (OES)

Industry Influences

Another factor that influenced the magnitude of earnings growth in Northeast Minnesota was the type of jobs that have been recovered. As high-paying jobs are being regained in the economy, earnings grow more quickly for the region, and low-paying jobs have less of an impact.

DEED's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program provides industry employment and payroll statistics. QCEW data for the Arrowhead region — which includes Aitkin, Carlton, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, and St. Louis counties — provides more insight into the region's wage growth. Industries that had annual average wages of more than $60,000 a year gained 1,968 jobs in Northeast Minnesota since 2009, nearly identical to the number of jobs added in industries that had wages between $35,000 and $60,000. Industries with annual average wages below $35,000 added the smallest number of new jobs, gaining just 1,457 jobs from 2009 to 2014.

Table 4: Net Job Change by Average Wage of Industry, Northeast Minnesota 2009-2014

Industry Class	Number of Jobs, 2014	Number of Jobs, 2009	*Net Change of Jobs, 2009-2014*	*Percent Change of Jobs, 2009-2014*
More than $60K a year	11,382	9,414	+1,968	+20.9%
$35K to $60K a year	82,691	80,727	+1,964	+2.4%
Less than $35K a year	45,830	44,373	+1,457	+3.3%

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

Because there are many fewer jobs in the high-wage industries, their recent rise is even more remarkable. Employment in industries paying more than $60,000 grew more than 20 percent during the time of recovery, while growth in all other industries paying less than $60,000 was below 3.5 percent (see Table 4 and Figure 3).

Table 5 breaks down the particular industries that have gained the greatest number of jobs since 2009 in Northeast Minnesota. In sum, the region has seen an increase of 4,810 jobs for all industries. The Mining industry saw the greatest increase during this time frame, adding more than 1,540 jobs or about 30% of all employment gains in the region. Mining wages are also some of the highest in the region with an average weekly wage of $1,731.

The Health Care and Social Assistance and Construction sectors also grew, both creating more than 700 jobs during the past five years. Other industries that experienced considerable growth included Other Services, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, Retail Trade, Administrative Support and Waste Management Services, and Accommodation and Food Services.

The wages paid by several of these industries were typically higher than the average for all industries, leading to the wage growth. For example, Construction and Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services had average weekly wages over $1,000 and Health Care had weekly wages of $840. The lower paying industries like Retail Trade and Accommodation and Food Services also gained back jobs, but not at the same magnitude as those industries with higher wages (see Table 5).

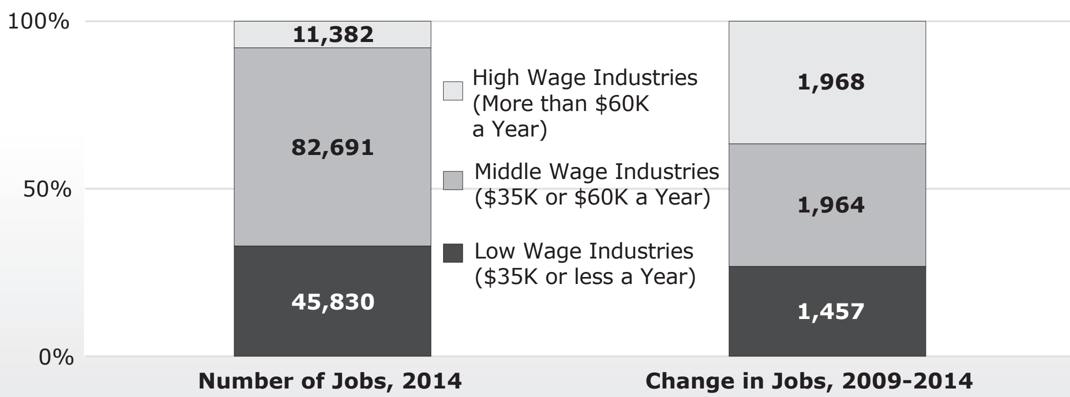
It All Adds Up

The Northeast region of Minnesota has experienced real earnings growth since the recession, a phenomenon that adds momentum to the recovery dialogue. This wage growth can be seen in many different ways. Higher-paying occupations — such as business, engineering, and management — have seen higher wage gains, while lower paying jobs including personal care, sales, and building maintenance have yet to experience the same type of gains.

Northeast Minnesota has also experienced larger gains in wages over the past five years because the region has added jobs faster in higher-paying industries such as mining, health care, construction, and professional, scientific, and technical services. This has produced real earnings growth, a distinguishing attribute for the region.

by Erik White
Regional Analyst, Northeast MN
Minnesota Department of Employment
and Economic Development

Figure 3: Number and Net Change in Jobs by Average Wage of Industry, 2009-2014



Source: QCEW

Table 5: Northeast Minnesota Employment Statistics, Annual 2014-2009

Industry Title	Number of Jobs, Annual 2014	Number of Jobs, Annual 2009	Net Change of Jobs, 2009-2014	2014 Average Weekly Wage
Total, All Industries	141,554	136,744	+4,810	$779
Mining	4,590	3,048	+1,542	$1,731
Health Care and Social Assistance	32,805	32,008	+797	$840
Construction	6,674	5,932	+742	$1,046
Other Services	4,770	4,331	+439	$477
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	4,177	3,786	+391	$1,160
Retail Trade	17,632	17,265	+367	$449
Administrative Support and Waste Mgmt. Services	4,105	3,788	+317	$484
Accommodation and Food Services	14,411	14,180	+231	$267

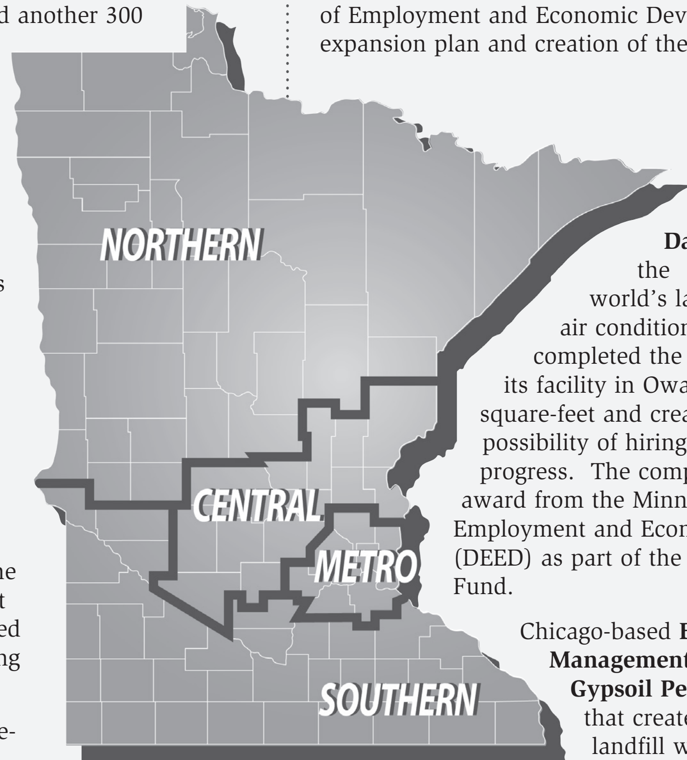
Source: DEED QCEW

Minnesota Business Developments

Northern

Arctic Cat revealed a $26 million plan to open a new paint line and other facility improvements at its Thief River Falls facility. The new paint line will enable continued growth in the company's recreational off-highway vehicle (ROV) business and will add 39 new jobs to its current workforce. The planned projects are eligible to receive grants and loans from the Minnesota Job Creation Fund in addition to local and state tax incentives.

Cirrus Aircraft plans to build a new $10 million, 60,000-sq.-ft, production facility near the Duluth airport to house the final stages of the aircraft manufacturing process. The company has created more than 300 new jobs in the past three years and is expected to add another 300 jobs over the next three years.



Central

The iron foundry **Grede**, that designs and manufactures cast, machined, and assembled components for transportation and industrial markets, announced a $17.5 million, 32,000-square-foot expansion to its existing 320,000-square-foot Saint Cloud facility to house a third mold line. The expansion project will add 30 jobs to the company's current 330 workforce. **Grede** will partner with **St. Cloud State University** to train employees as part of its expansion. The Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development contributed a $335,000 grant to develop the training program.

FedEx is building a new 54,000-square-foot sorting and distribution facility in Brainerd bringing new jobs to the area. The new FedEx site is also expected to increase property values in the park and spur growth in other area businesses.

Twin Cities Metro Area

The growing Minneapolis tech company **JAMF Software** is doubling the size of its headquarters with a move from its current 27,000 square feet at the Grain Exchange building to 52,000 square foot new site at 100 Washington Ave. S. This expansion will add 50 more jobs by the end of the year increasing the company's workforce to 500.

Prime Therapeutics, the pharmacy benefits manager based in Eagan, will expand its Minnesota workforce by 375 jobs at its Eagan headquarter, Bloomington location, and a new site in Mendota Heights over the next three years. The newly created jobs include pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, clinical and lab assistants, and administrative roles. The expansion plan is driven by the growth in health insurance exchanges, where Prime Therapeutics has 2 million new members.

The fast-growing health information technology company **Ability Network Inc.** continues to expand its headquarters in Butler Square in downtown Minneapolis adding 167 new jobs to its current workforce of more than 400 employees. The average salary for current employees exceeds $65,000. Ability Network Inc. will receive up to $1 million from the Job Creation Fund administered by the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development to help with the expansion plan and creation of the new jobs.

Southern

Daikin, the world's largest air conditioning manufacturer, has completed the $9 million expansion of its facility in Owatonna, adding 190,000 square-feet and creating 40 new jobs, with a possibility of hiring more as their operations progress. The company received an $880,000 award from the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED) as part of the Minnesota Job Creation Fund.

Chicago-based **Beneficial Reuse Management (BRM)** plans to open a **Gypsoil Pelletized Products** plant that creates fertilizer pellets out of landfill waste this fall in Winona, bringing 20 new jobs to the city. To help with the building of the new facility, Beneficial Reuse Management will receive funds in grants and loans from SMIF, Minnesota Investment Fund/ Port Authority of Winona, Minnesota Initiative Voucher Program, and DEED. In partnership with University of Minnesota Duluth, BRM's will divert millions of tons of industrial byproducts from landfills to products such as fertilizer.

Halcon Furniture announced a 15,000 sf, $3.3 million expansion at its Stewartville headquarters. The expansion is expected to create up to 40 new jobs that pay at least $14 per hour over the next two years. To assist with the expansion plan and creation of the new jobs, Halcon Furniture will receive $175,000 Minnesota Job Creation Fund grant and a $400,000 tax increment finance (TIF) from the city of Stewartville.

by Mohamed Alfash

Labor Force Estimates

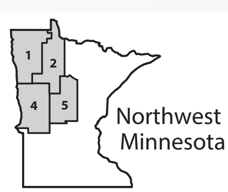
County/Area	Labor Force Jun 2015	Labor Force May 2015	Labor Force Jun 2014	Employment Jun 2015	Employment May 2015	Employment Jun 2014	Unemployment Jun 2015	Unemployment May 2015	Unemployment Jun 2014	Rate of Unemployment Jun 2015	Rate of Unemployment May 2015	Rate of Unemployment Jun 2014
United States ('000s)												
(Seasonally adjusted)	157,037	157,469	155,694	148,739	148,795	146,221	8,299	8,674	9,474	5.3%	5.5%	6.1%
(Unadjusted)	158,283	157,719	156,997	149,645	149,349	147,104	8,638	8,370	9,893	5.5	5.3	6.3
Minnesota												
(Seasonally adjusted)	3,029,380	3,037,187	2,972,594	2,911,148	2,920,355	2,856,485	118,232	116,832	116,109	3.9	3.8	3.9
(Unadjusted)	3,036,680	3,029,669	2,998,552	2,917,001	2,919,668	2,874,277	119,679	110,001	124,275	3.9	3.6	4.1
Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA)*												
Mpls.-St. Paul MSA	1,948,385	1,953,250	1,935,450	1,875,190	1,885,663	1,857,113	73,195	67,587	78,337	3.8	3.5	4.0
Duluth-Superior MSA	145,136	144,468	144,346	137,393	137,635	136,769	7,743	6,833	7,577	5.3	4.7	5.2
Rochester MSA	118,189	117,228	117,931	114,102	113,420	113,649	4,087	3,808	4,282	3.5	3.2	3.6
St. Cloud MSA	108,595	109,751	108,273	104,263	105,764	103,867	4,332	3,987	4,406	4.0	3.6	4.1
Mankato-N Mankato MSA	58,910	58,865	58,234	56,991	57,120	56,163	1,919	1,745	2,071	3.3	3.0	3.6
Fargo-Moorhead MSA	129,329	129,409	129,980	125,772	126,211	126,217	3,557	3,198	3,763	2.8	2.5	2.9
Grand Forks MSA	55,142	54,936	54,820	53,184	53,143	52,755	1,958	1,793	2,065	3.6	3.3	3.8
Region One	**51,039**	**50,207**	**48,510**	**48,580**	**47,975**	**46,387**	**2,459**	**2,232**	**2,123**	**4.8**	**4.4**	**4.4**
Kittson	2,589	2,483	2,399	2,455	2,375	2,286	134	108	113	5.2	4.3	4.7
Marshall	6,196	5,988	5,681	5,837	5,647	5,395	359	341	286	5.8	5.7	5.0
Norman	3,688	3,537	3,336	3,521	3,382	3,183	167	155	153	4.5	4.4	4.6
Pennington	9,425	9,304	8,992	8,964	8,909	8,653	461	395	339	4.9	4.2	3.8
Polk	17,807	17,687	17,016	16,951	16,873	16,202	856	814	814	4.8	4.6	4.8
Red Lake	2,378	2,325	2,267	2,247	2,217	2,161	131	108	106	5.5	4.6	4.7
Roseau	8,956	8,883	8,819	8,605	8,572	8,507	351	311	312	3.9	3.5	3.5
Region Two	**43,628**	**43,327**	**42,555**	**41,271**	**41,056**	**40,171**	**2,357**	**2,271**	**2,384**	**5.4**	**5.2**	**5.6**
Beltrami	24,078	24,163	23,390	22,887	23,051	22,184	1,191	1,112	1,206	4.9	4.6	5.2
Clearwater	4,646	4,618	4,476	4,287	4,234	4,096	359	384	380	7.7	8.3	8.5
Hubbard	10,036	9,764	9,878	9,488	9,214	9,343	548	550	535	5.5	5.6	5.4
Lake of the Woods	2,504	2,397	2,438	2,391	2,295	2,314	113	102	124	4.5	4.3	5.1
Mahnomen	2,364	2,385	2,373	2,218	2,262	2,234	146	123	139	6.2	5.2	5.9
Region Three	**166,697**	**165,135**	**165,684**	**157,422**	**156,851**	**156,769**	**9,275**	**8,284**	**8,915**	**5.6**	**5.0**	**5.4**
Aitkin	6,945	6,855	6,977	6,570	6,477	6,584	375	378	393	5.4	5.5	5.6
Carlton	17,731	17,716	17,595	16,849	16,873	16,704	882	843	891	5.0	4.8	5.1
Cook	3,282	3,042	3,229	3,159	2,908	3,078	123	134	151	3.7	4.4	4.7
Itasca	22,710	22,407	22,474	21,227	21,063	21,073	1,483	1,344	1,401	6.5	6.0	6.2
Koochiching	6,448	6,262	6,694	5,918	5,749	6,135	530	513	559	8.2	8.2	8.4
Lake	5,925	5,692	5,964	5,672	5,435	5,714	253	257	250	4.3	4.5	4.2
St. Louis	103,656	103,161	102,751	98,027	98,346	97,481	5,629	4,815	5,270	5.4	4.7	5.1
City of Duluth	46,183	46,252	46,147	44,295	44,439	44,048	1,888	1,813	2,099	4.1	3.9	4.5
Balance of St. Louis County	57,473	56,909	56,604	53,732	53,907	53,433	3,741	3,002	3,171	6.5	5.3	5.6
Region Four	**131,073**	**129,366**	**126,332**	**126,378**	**124,989**	**121,744**	**4,695**	**4,377**	**4,588**	**3.6**	**3.4**	**3.6**
Becker	18,574	18,262	18,224	17,768	17,523	17,481	806	739	743	4.3	4.0	4.1
Clay	36,117	36,301	35,394	34,918	35,220	34,194	1,199	1,081	1,200	3.3	3.0	3.4
Douglas	20,779	20,516	20,377	20,092	19,854	19,694	687	662	683	3.3	3.2	3.4
Grant	3,597	3,498	3,370	3,454	3,353	3,231	143	145	139	4.0	4.1	4.1
Otter Tail	33,085	32,399	31,918	31,836	31,209	30,664	1,249	1,190	1,254	3.8	3.7	3.9
Pope	6,738	6,573	6,184	6,510	6,358	5,985	228	215	199	3.4	3.3	3.2
Stevens	6,357	6,212	5,630	6,186	6,066	5,454	171	146	176	2.7	2.4	3.1
Traverse	1,900	1,787	1,650	1,827	1,716	1,576	73	71	74	3.8	4.0	4.5
Wilkin	3,926	3,818	3,585	3,787	3,690	3,465	139	128	120	3.5	3.4	3.3
Region Five	**84,848**	**83,396**	**83,741**	**80,741**	**79,375**	**79,528**	**4,107**	**4,021**	**4,213**	**4.8**	**4.8**	**5.0**
Cass	15,149	14,648	14,776	14,310	13,796	13,909	839	852	867	5.5	5.8	5.9
Crow Wing	31,937	31,528	32,663	30,411	30,042	31,057	1,526	1,486	1,606	4.8	4.7	4.9
Morrison	17,648	17,376	17,349	16,806	16,546	16,459	842	830	890	4.8	4.8	5.1
Todd	13,787	13,582	12,851	13,254	13,071	12,333	533	511	518	3.9	3.8	4.0
Wadena	6,327	6,262	6,102	5,960	5,920	5,770	367	342	332	5.8	5.5	5.4
Region Six East	**69,055**	**67,548**	**65,137**	**66,303**	**65,030**	**62,391**	**2,752**	**2,518**	**2,746**	**4.0**	**3.7**	**4.2**
Kandiyohi	25,288	24,937	24,033	24,372	24,090	23,131	916	847	902	3.6	3.4	3.8
McLeod	20,456	19,984	20,083	19,590	19,195	19,182	866	789	901	4.2	3.9	4.5
Meeker	13,713	13,491	12,857	13,185	13,008	12,345	528	483	512	3.9	3.6	4.0
Renville	9,598	9,136	8,164	9,156	8,737	7,733	442	399	431	4.6	4.4	5.3

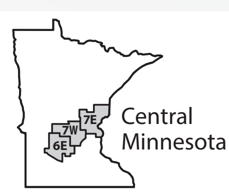
*Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) now includes Sherburne County in Minnesota and Pierce County in Wisconsin. St. Cloud MSA is now comprised of Benton and Stearns counties.

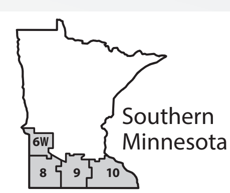
Labor Force Estimates

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		
	Jun 2015	May 2015	Jun 2014	Jun 2015	May 2015	Jun 2014	Jun 2015	May 2015	Jun 2014	Jun 2015	May 2015	Jun 2014
Region Six West	**25,182**	**24,331**	**23,575**	**23,939**	**23,202**	**22,596**	**1,243**	**1,129**	**979**	**4.9%**	**4.6%**	**4.2%**
Big Stone	2,797	2,680	2,637	2,684	2,578	2,537	113	102	100	4.0	3.8	3.8
Chippewa	7,329	7,184	6,898	7,008	6,872	6,601	321	312	297	4.4	4.3	4.3
Lac Qui Parle	3,891	3,708	3,681	3,738	3,561	3,528	153	147	153	3.9	4.0	4.2
Swift	5,426	5,173	4,877	4,983	4,800	4,662	443	373	215	8.2	7.2	4.4
Yellow Medicine	5,739	5,586	5,482	5,526	5,391	5,268	213	195	214	3.7	3.5	3.9
Region Seven East	**86,513**	**86,370**	**85,485**	**82,445**	**82,497**	**81,192**	**4,068**	**3,873**	**4,293**	**4.7**	**4.5**	**5.0**
Chisago	29,179	29,213	28,836	27,951	28,065	27,587	1,228	1,148	1,249	4.2	3.9	4.3
Isanti	20,577	20,597	20,408	19,702	19,791	19,458	875	806	950	4.3	3.9	4.7
Kanabec	8,974	8,884	8,924	8,469	8,369	8,358	505	515	566	5.6	5.8	6.3
Mille Lacs	12,912	12,901	12,769	12,205	12,231	12,009	707	670	760	5.5	5.2	6.0
Pine	14,871	14,775	14,548	14,118	14,041	13,780	753	734	768	5.1	5.0	5.3
Region Seven West	**230,772**	**232,092**	**229,167**	**221,684**	**223,716**	**219,843**	**9,088**	**8,376**	**9,324**	**3.9**	**3.6**	**4.1**
Benton	21,408	21,675	21,399	20,441	20,769	20,417	967	906	982	4.5	4.2	4.6
Sherburne	49,927	49,992	49,434	47,872	48,123	47,342	2,055	1,869	2,092	4.1	3.7	4.2
Stearns	87,187	88,076	86,874	83,822	84,995	83,450	3,365	3,081	3,424	3.9	3.5	3.9
Wright	72,250	72,349	71,460	69,549	69,829	68,634	2,701	2,520	2,826	3.7	3.5	4.0
Region Eight	**69,026**	**67,323**	**65,104**	**66,562**	**65,162**	**62,489**	**2,464**	**2,161**	**2,615**	**3.6**	**3.2**	**4.0**
Cottonwood	6,110	5,919	5,468	5,798	5,683	5,021	312	236	447	5.1	4.0	8.2
Jackson	6,825	6,617	6,288	6,486	6,336	6,048	339	281	240	5.0	4.2	3.8
Lincoln	3,568	3,443	3,267	3,456	3,340	3,134	112	103	133	3.1	3.0	4.1
Lyon	15,692	15,549	15,217	15,204	15,112	14,700	488	437	517	3.1	2.8	3.4
Murray	5,246	5,054	4,929	5,055	4,874	4,714	191	180	215	3.6	3.6	4.4
Nobles	11,732	11,553	11,204	11,325	11,198	10,808	407	355	396	3.5	3.1	3.5
Pipestone	5,381	5,219	4,813	5,228	5,076	4,650	153	143	163	2.8	2.7	3.4
Redwood	8,453	8,113	8,194	8,127	7,811	7,839	326	302	355	3.9	3.7	4.3
Rock	6,019	5,856	5,724	5,883	5,732	5,575	136	124	149	2.3	2.1	2.6
Region Nine	**133,098**	**131,244**	**130,108**	**127,877**	**126,490**	**124,754**	**5,221**	**4,754**	**5,354**	**3.9**	**3.6**	**4.1**
Blue Earth	38,922	38,927	38,565	37,618	37,742	37,135	1,304	1,185	1,430	3.4	3.0	3.7
Brown	14,854	14,553	14,196	14,206	13,941	13,585	648	612	611	4.4	4.2	4.3
Faribault	7,770	7,341	7,459	7,394	7,030	7,103	376	311	356	4.8	4.2	4.8
Le Sueur	15,919	15,854	15,614	15,247	15,209	14,885	672	645	729	4.2	4.1	4.7
Martin	10,582	10,276	10,264	10,060	9,826	9,814	522	450	450	4.9	4.4	4.4
Nicollet	19,988	19,938	19,669	19,373	19,378	19,028	615	560	641	3.1	2.8	3.3
Sibley	8,845	8,622	8,358	8,487	8,294	8,005	358	328	353	4.0	3.8	4.2
Waseca	9,714	9,447	9,783	9,287	9,060	9,326	427	387	457	4.4	4.1	4.7
Watonwan	6,504	6,286	6,200	6,205	6,010	5,873	299	276	327	4.6	4.4	5.3
Region Ten	**281,119**	**278,944**	**278,374**	**270,873**	**269,732**	**267,635**	**10,246**	**9,212**	**10,739**	**3.6**	**3.3**	**3.9**
Dodge	11,480	11,284	11,320	11,056	10,914	10,876	424	370	444	3.7	3.3	3.9
Fillmore	11,456	11,155	11,042	11,003	10,742	10,608	453	413	434	4.0	3.7	3.9
Freeborn	16,866	16,534	16,578	16,203	15,926	15,913	663	608	665	3.9	3.7	4.0
Goodhue	27,388	27,115	26,757	26,380	26,207	25,702	1,008	908	1,055	3.7	3.3	3.9
Houston	10,503	10,491	10,379	10,110	10,130	9,954	393	361	425	3.7	3.4	4.1
Mower	20,776	20,588	20,465	20,063	19,929	19,675	713	659	790	3.4	3.2	3.9
Olmsted	83,057	82,871	83,746	80,334	80,296	80,812	2,723	2,575	2,934	3.3	3.1	3.5
City of Rochester	61,084	60,963	61,611	59,045	59,017	59,396	2,039	1,946	2,215	3.3	3.2	3.6
Rice	36,364	36,000	35,758	34,927	34,836	34,254	1,437	1,164	1,504	4.0	3.2	4.2
Steele	21,022	20,797	21,228	20,248	20,102	20,407	774	695	821	3.7	3.3	3.9
Wabasha	12,196	11,918	11,823	11,709	11,468	11,353	487	450	470	4.0	3.8	4.0
Winona	30,011	30,191	29,278	28,840	29,182	28,081	1,171	1,009	1,197	3.9	3.3	4.1
Region Eleven	**1,664,631**	**1,670,382**	**1,654,772**	**1,602,927**	**1,613,592**	**1,588,775**	**61,704**	**56,790**	**65,997**	**3.7**	**3.4**	**4.0**
Anoka	192,585	193,225	191,432	185,093	186,306	183,429	7,492	6,919	8,003	3.9	3.6	4.2
Carver	54,905	54,923	54,269	53,018	53,195	52,264	1,887	1,728	2,005	3.4	3.1	3.7
Dakota	235,344	236,169	234,000	226,860	228,376	224,873	8,484	7,793	9,127	3.6	3.3	3.9
Hennepin	682,848	685,714	679,306	657,665	662,308	652,284	25,183	23,406	27,022	3.7	3.4	4.0
City of Bloomington	47,518	47,649	47,243	45,660	45,982	45,286	1,858	1,667	1,957	3.9	3.5	4.1
City of Minneapolis	232,208	232,974	230,740	223,204	224,780	221,378	9,004	8,194	9,362	3.9	3.5	4.1
Ramsey	281,864	282,650	280,192	270,649	272,476	268,301	11,215	10,174	11,891	4.0	3.6	4.2
City of St. Paul	155,044	155,403	153,956	148,480	149,483	147,192	6,564	5,920	6,764	4.2	3.8	4.4
Scott	78,797	79,036	78,294	76,160	76,645	75,454	2,637	2,391	2,840	3.3	3.0	3.6
Washington	138,288	138,665	137,279	133,482	134,286	132,170	4,806	4,379	5,109	3.5	3.2	3.7







Industrial Analysis

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

Overview

Minnesota added 2,900 jobs (0.1 percent) in June on a seasonally adjusted basis. Growth was largely driven by two supersectors. Construction added 2,600 jobs (2.4 percent) for the month, and Educational and Health Services added 3,200 (0.6 percent). Fluctuations were minor elsewhere, as every other supersector added or lost fewer than 1,000 jobs and none saw more than a 0.9 percent change in employment. Annually, the state added 41,602 jobs (1.5 percent) over June 2014. Three supersectors added over 10,000 jobs. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was up 10,579 or 2 percent, Professional and Business Services was up 10,892 or 3.1 percent, and Educational and Health Services was up 11,529 or 2.3 percent. Information (down 251 or 0.5 percent) and Other Services (down 775 or 0.7 percent) joined Government (down 2,031, 0.5 percent) and Mining and Logging (down 197, 2.7 percent) as the only supersectors to shed employment over the year.

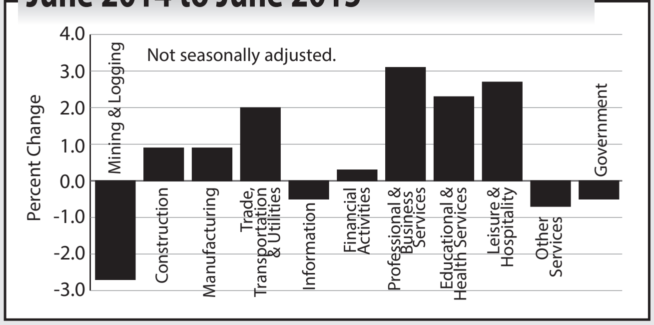
Mining and Logging

Employment in Mining and Logging was flat in June, showing no change over May's estimate of 6,900 jobs. For the year, Mining and Logging was down by 197 jobs (2.7 percent} from June 2014, although this was a slight improvement on the over-the-year change from May 2014 to May 2015.

Construction

Employment in Construction grew sharply in June as the supersector added 2,600 jobs (2.4 percent) over May estimates, which were adjusted downward to show a loss of 100 in the previous month. Employment in Construction remained up annually as the group added 1,103 jobs (0.9 percent). Construction of Buildings (up 794 or 3 percent) and Specialty Trade Contractors (up 1,109 or 1.5 percent) led the growth while Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction lost 800 jobs (4.1 percent).

MN Employment Growth
June 2014 to June 2015



Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 2015.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment dropped again in June, down 800 jobs (0.3 percent). The losses were contained in Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing (down 800 or 0.7 percent) as employment in Durable Goods Manufacturing held steady. The supersector has shed jobs in four of the first six months of 2015. Employment in Manufacturing remains up on the year, however, adding 2,841 jobs (0.9 percent) over June 2014. While Durable Goods is up 3,899 jobs (1.9 percent), Non-Durable Goods has lost 1,058 jobs (0.9 percent), thanks in large part to a decline of 1,636 jobs (4.9 percent) in Paper Manufacturing and Printing and Related Support Activities.

Trade, Transportation , and Utilities

Employment in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities dipped slightly in June as the supersector lost 600 jobs (0.1 percent). This decline came on the heels of four straight months with seasonally adjusted gains greater than 1,000 jobs. It was spread among component sectors, as Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, and Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities each lost between 100 and 400 jobs. Job growth in the supersector remained strong annually, with 10,579 (2 percent) more jobs than in June of 2014. Each of the three component sectors added employment, with Retail Trade showing the most growth, up 7,769 (2.7 percent). Wholesale Trade added 1,274 (1 percent), and Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities pitched in with 1,536 (1.6 percent).

Information

Information employers lost 500 jobs (0.9 percent) in June as the supersector continued its recent fluctuations. After three straight months of annual growth, the supersector also found itself in the red again by that measure, having lost 251 jobs (0.5 percent) since June of 2014. Once again, losses in the published component groups, Publishing Industries (except Internet) and Telecommunications (down 750 and 154 jobs, respectively) far outstripped losses in the larger industry group, suggesting growth in the unpublished industries, which include Broadcasting (except Internet), Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services, and Other Information Services.

*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 increased by 100 jobs (0.1 percent) in June. The addition of 300 jobs (0.8 percent) to Real Estate and Rental and Leasing trumped the loss of 200 jobs (0.1 percent) in Finance and Insurance. Annually, the supersector added 599 jobs (0.3 percent), but the roles of the component sectors were flipped, with Finance and Insurance adding 1,468 jobs (1 percent) on the strength of an additional 2,149 jobs (3.3 percent) in Insurance Carriers and Related Activities. This overcame the loss of 869 jobs (2.2 percent) in Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.

Professional and Business Services

Professional and Business Services added 200 jobs (0.1 percent) in June, potentially levelling off somewhat after a chaotic start of the year that saw monthly growth of 5,100 and 3,400 and losses of 3,200 and 3,800 jobs. Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services was flat in June while Management of Companies and Enterprises added 500 jobs (0.7 percent), and Administration and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services lost 300 (0.2 percent). For the year, the supersector added 10,892 jobs (3.1 percent), making it among the fastest-growing industry groups in the state. Most of that growth came from Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services, which added 9,017 jobs (6.6 percent) over June 2014 estimates.

Educational and Health Services

Educational and Health Services employment had a strong month of growth in June, adding 3,200 jobs (0.6 percent) and giving it more new jobs than any other supersector in the state. The growth was split evenly between Educational Services and Health Care and Social Assistance, with each component sector adding 1,600 jobs (2.4 and 0.4 percent, respectively). The story is much the same annually, with the supersector adding 11,529 jobs (2.3 percent), once again the largest total growth in the state. Educational Services added 2,996 jobs (5 percent) while Health Care and Social Assistance added 8,533 (2 percent). The component sector to show the largest relative annual growth was Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools, which added 2,824 jobs or 12.6 percent over June 2014.

Leisure and Hospitality

Leisure and Hospitality employment was off by 400 jobs (0.2 percent), although that small fluctuation belies the larger changes in its component sectors, as growth of 1,300 jobs (3.1 percent) in Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation was erased by a loss of 1,700 jobs (0.8 percent) in Accommodation and Food Services. Annually, the employment picture remains positive, with 7,313 (2.7 percent) more jobs than in 2014. Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation led the way in both relative and actual growth, up 4,333 jobs or 9.3 percent.

Other Services

Other Services shed 300 jobs (0.3 percent) in June. It also moved into the red for its annual employment last month, down 775 jobs (0.7 percent) from June 2014. The annual loss is in large part from a steep drop of 1,230 (1.9 percent) in Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations.

Government

Government employment was down 600 (0.1 percent) in June, thanks entirely to a loss of 1,800 jobs (0.6 percent) in Local Government. Employment remains down annually as well, with 2,031 (0.5 percent) fewer jobs than in 2014. Most of these annual losses came from education employment, with State Government Educational Services down 2,183 jobs (3.6 percent) and Local Government Educational Services down 1,669 (1.2 percent), both of which overcame gains in the non-education aspects of the State and Local sectors.

by Nick Dobbins

Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment

In 1,000's

Industry	June 2015	May 2015	April 2015
Total Nonagricultural	**2,854.5**	**2,851.6**	**2,852.1**
Goods-Producing	**431.4**	**429.6**	**431.9**
Mining and Logging	6.9	6.9	7.2
Construction	110.5	107.9	108.0
Manufacturing	314.0	314.8	316.7
Service-Providing	**2,423.1**	**2,422.0**	**2,420.2**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	528.5	529.1	523.3
Information	52.5	53.0	52.7
Financial Activities	179.9	179.8	178.6
Professional and Business Services	359.4	359.2	363.0
Educational and Health Services	509.7	506.5	508.3
Leisure and Hospitality	261.0	261.4	261.8
Other Services	417.8	418.4	418.1
Government	114.3	114.6	114.4

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development Current Employment Statistics, 2015.

Regional Analysis

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

Employment in the Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington MSA was up again in June with an additional 18,277 jobs (0.9 percent) coming to the metro. While employment increases are common in June, this was the largest proportional increase in metro area June employment since 2006. The usual warm-weather industries are largely responsible for the increase, with Mining, Logging, and Construction adding 4,128 jobs (5.5 percent) and Leisure and Hospitality adding 6,744 (3.6 percent). Professional and Business Services also grew considerably, adding 6,217 jobs (2 percent). Government (down 1,195 or 0.5 percent) and Educational and Health Services (down 1,551 or 0.5 percent) were among the biggest job shedders. On the year, the metro added 37,888 jobs (2 percent). Professional and Business Services maintained the largest over-the-year growth of any supersector, up 13,618 (4.5 percent) from 2014. Leisure and Hospitality also had significant growth, up 8,195 jobs or 4.4 percent. Information and Other Services remain the only two supersectors to lose jobs on the year, down 397 jobs (1 percent) and 1,185 jobs (1.5 percent) respectively.

Duluth-Superior MSA

The Duluth-Superior Metropolitan Statistical Area added 1,631 jobs (1.2 percent) in June. As was common across the state, Mining, Logging, and Construction (up 970 jobs or 10.8 percent) and Leisure and Hospitality (up 978 jobs or 6.8 percent) led the growth in both total and proportional terms. Only three supersectors jettisoned jobs in June: Government (down 695 or 2.6 percent), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (down 160, 0.6 percent), and Information (down 19 jobs, 1.4 percent). Over the year the metro added 2,008 jobs (1.5 percent). Educational and Health Services added over half that number, up 1,059 jobs (3.5 percent). Other notable gains came in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (up 517, 2 percent), Other Services (up 281, 4.6 percent), and Leisure and Hospitality (up 469, 3.2 percent). Four supersectors lost jobs on the year: Mining, Logging, and Construction (down 165 or 1.6 percent), Information (down 23, 1.6 percent), Financial Activities (down 284, 4.9 percent), and Manufacturing (down 26 jobs, 0.4 percent).

Rochester MSA

The Rochester MSA added 1,656 jobs (1.4 percent) in June. The supersector to add the most jobs in absolute terms was Government, which was up 506 or 4 percent. Rochester was one of only two MSAs in the state to add government jobs in June. The only supersector in Rochester to show more relative growth was Mining, Logging, and Construction, which added 211 jobs (5 percent). The over-the-year change paints a different picture for Rochester, as the MSA was actually down 134 jobs (0.1 percent) from June 2014. It was one of only two MSAs to show over-the-year job losses and represents the first time in 12 months that employment in Rochester was down on an annual basis. The two supersectors most responsible for the job loss were Mining, Logging and Construction (down 269 or 5.7 percent) and Professional and Business Services (down 349, 5.7 percent), both of which had monthly job growth of better than 1 percent.

St. Cloud MSA

Employment was down in St. Cloud, off 865 jobs (0.8 percent) from May estimates. It was the only MSA in the state that lost employment in June. Losses were spread across a number of supersectors, but the biggest monthly declines came in Government (down 727 or 4.7 percent) and Educational and Health Services (down 502, 2.3 percent). Owing in part to those losses, employment was also off on an annual basis, as the MSA shed 165 jobs (0.2 percent) from June 2014. Losses were spread across a variety of industries, with the biggest annual decline coming in the Professional and Business Services supersector (down 739, 8.5 percent). This marked the first time since July of 2010 that St. Cloud lost jobs on an annual basis. One bright spot in the MSA was Educational and Health Services, which added 1,164 jobs (5.8 percent) over the previous 12 months.

Mankato-North Mankato MSA

Employment in the Mankato-North Mankato MSA was up in June, adding 252 jobs (0.5 percent) over May estimates. Government employers accounted for the entire increase, as they added 435 jobs (4.8 percent) while the Private Sector shrank by 183 jobs (0.4 percent). Over the year Mankato added 555 jobs (1 percent), with growth in Private (up 388, 0.8 percent) and Government (up 167, 1.8 percent) employment.

Fargo-Moorhead MSA

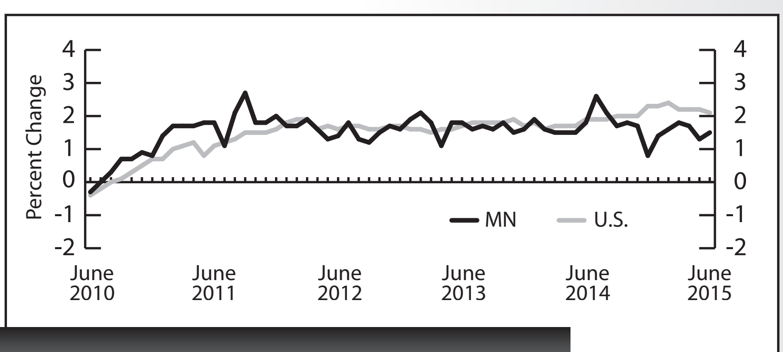
The Fargo-Moorhead MSA lost 85 jobs (0.1 percent) in June. The decline came largely from a steep drop in Government employment, off 1,019 jobs (5.4 percent) for the month. All other employers combined to add 934 jobs (0.8 percent). Employment in the area remained up for the year, however, supporting 2,486 jobs (1.8 percent) over June of 2014. Of supersectors to add jobs on the year, the most growth came in Leisure and Hospitality, which added 1,414 jobs or 10.2 percent.

Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA

Employment in the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA was down slightly in June, off by 79 jobs (0.1 percent) as gains of 459 (13.9 percent) in Mining, Logging, and Construction weren't enough to overcome smaller losses in a variety of supersectors. Over the year, employment remained up, adding 1,220 jobs (2.2 percent) from June 2014. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities had the most growth, up 1,056 jobs (8.6 percent) thanks to the addition of 889 jobs (10.7 percent) to the Retail Trade sector.

by Nick Dobbins

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 2015; Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Employment Statistics, 2015.



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	
	Jun 2015	May 2015	Jun 2014	May 2015	Jun 2014	Jun 2015	Jun 2014	Jun 2015	Jun 2014	Jun 2015	Jun 2014
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**2,903.3**	**2,870.7**	**2,861.7**	**1.1%**	**1.5%**	—	—	—	—	—	—
GOODS-PRODUCING	**445.7**	**432.5**	**441.9**	**3.1**	**0.8**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining and Logging	**7.2**	**6.9**	**7.4**	**3.9**	**-2.7**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	**120.5**	**111.0**	**119.4**	**8.6**	**0.9**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specialty Trade Contractors	74.9	69.8	73.8	7.4	1.5	$1,174.93	$1,086.70	38.7	38.7	$30.36	$28.08
Manufacturing	**318.1**	**314.6**	**315.2**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**830.28**	**840.42**	**40.7**	**42.0**	**20.40**	**20.01**
Durable Goods	204.6	202.5	200.7	1.0	1.9	835.97	849.07	41.1	43.1	20.34	19.70
Wood Product Manufacturing	11.0	10.7	11.1	2.9	-1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fabricated Metal Production	44.4	43.7	42.9	1.4	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery Manufacturing	33.0	32.8	32.3	0.5	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer and Electronic Product	46.2	45.7	45.5	1.1	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control	25.7	25.5	25.5	0.9	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation Equipment	11.8	11.8	11.6	0.7	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	15.8	15.6	15.5	1.0	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondurable Goods	113.4	112.1	114.5	1.2	-0.9	822.05	827.76	40.1	40.3	20.50	20.54
Food Manufacturing	46.2	45.6	46.1	1.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Manufacturing	32.0	31.8	33.7	0.9	-4.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing and Related	23.1	23.0	24.2	0.5	-4.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**2,457.6**	**2,438.3**	**2,419.8**	**0.8**	**1.6**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	**531.9**	**527.3**	**521.3**	**0.9**	**2.0**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale Trade	135.1	134.0	133.9	0.8	1.0	903.56	953.53	39.2	39.5	23.05	24.14
Retail Trade	300.0	296.3	292.2	1.2	2.7	414.72	405.80	28.8	28.2	14.40	14.39
Motor Vehicle and Parts	34.9	34.5	33.5	1.2	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Building Material and Garden Equipment	28.4	28.2	28.3	0.8	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food and Beverage Stores	52.4	51.5	51.8	1.6	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gasoline Stations	24.7	24.3	24.5	1.5	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Merchandise Stores	61.2	60.5	59.9	1.3	2.3	312.47	303.15	27.8	28.2	11.24	10.75
Transportation,Warehouse, Utilities	96.7	97.0	95.2	-0.2	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and Warehousing	83.6	83.9	82.3	-0.4	1.6	704.68	602.57	35.5	35.3	19.85	17.07
Information	**52.8**	**53.3**	**53.0**	**-0.9**	**-0.5**	**851.09**	**854.01**	**35.7**	**36.7**	**23.84**	**23.27**
Publishing Industries	20.2	20.1	21.0	0.5	-3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telecommunications	13.3	13.3	13.5	0.2	-1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial Activities	**180.9**	**179.6**	**180.3**	**0.7**	**0.3**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and Insurance	141.4	140.9	139.9	0.4	1.0	848.18	930.66	35.4	36.1	23.96	25.78
Credit Intermediation	55.0	54.8	55.2	0.4	-0.4	711.83	758.82	35.1	36.1	20.28	21.02
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other	18.7	18.6	18.6	0.5	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance Carriers and Related	67.0	66.0	64.9	1.5	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	39.5	38.8	40.4	1.9	-2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and Business Services	**367.1**	**360.2**	**356.2**	**1.9**	**3.1**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	144.1	143.3	141.2	0.6	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Services	18.2	17.9	18.3	1.4	-0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accounting, Tax Preparation	16.7	16.3	15.6	2.2	7.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer Systems Design	37.6	36.9	33.6	1.9	12.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management of Companies and Enterprises	77.6	76.5	78.7	1.5	-1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative and Support Services	145.3	140.4	136.3	3.5	6.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational and Health Services	**505.6**	**509.1**	**494.1**	**-0.7**	**2.3**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational Services	62.6	69.2	59.6	-9.6	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Care and Social Assistance	443.0	439.8	434.5	0.7	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambulatory Health Care	143.5	142.5	138.9	0.7	3.3	1,246.20	1,192.29	35.8	34.7	34.81	34.36
Offices of Physicians	67.7	67.1	66.5	0.9	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	106.4	105.5	105.6	0.9	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	107.5	106.9	106.3	0.6	1.2	430.07	423.58	29.0	29.6	14.83	14.31
Social Assistance	85.5	84.9	83.7	0.8	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leisure and Hospitality	**279.1**	**268.3**	**271.8**	**4.0**	**2.7**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	50.8	45.3	46.4	12.0	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accommodation and Food Services	228.3	222.9	225.3	2.4	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Services and Drinking Places	199.3	195.2	194.9	2.1	2.3	267.56	262.61	21.7	22.6	12.33	11.62
Other Services	**114.3**	**114.6**	**115.1**	**-0.2**	**-0.7**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	63.0	63.8	64.2	-1.3	-1.9						
Government	**425.9**	**425.9**	**427.9**	**0.0**	**-0.5**						
Federal Government	31.5	31.3	31.2	0.6	0.9						
State Government	98.4	102.4	100.1	-4.0	-1.7						
State Government Education	58.8	63.3	61.0	-7.0	-3.6						
Local Government	296.1	292.2	296.7	1.3	-0.2						
Local Government Education	142.4	145.3	144.0	-2.0	-1.2						

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, 2015.

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) Jun 2015	Jobs* May 2015	Jobs* Jun 2014	Percent Change From** May 2015	Percent Change From** Jun 2014	Average Weekly Earnings Jun 2015	Average Weekly Earnings Jun 2014	Average Weekly Hours Jun 2015	Average Weekly Hours Jun 2014	Average Hourly Earnings Jun 2015	Average Hourly Earnings Jun 2014
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**1,959.8**	**1,941.5**	**1,921.9**	**0.9%**	**2.0%**	—	—	—	—	—	—
GOODS-PRODUCING	**274.1**	**268.5**	**269.2**	**2.1**	**1.8**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining, Logging, and Construction	**79.3**	**75.2**	**76.8**	**5.5**	**3.3**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction of Buildings	17.1	16.1	16.6	6.1	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specialty Trade Contractors	52.6	50.4	49.8	4.4	5.7	$1,264.59	$1,260.07	39.2	39.8	$32.26	$31.66
Manufacturing	**194.8**	**193.3**	**192.4**	**0.8**	**1.3**	**881.34**	**868.46**	**41.3**	**42.5**	**21.34**	**20.42**
Durable Goods	133.5	132.4	131.4	0.9	1.6	856.15	872.46	41.5	43.3	20.63	20.14
Fabricated Metal Production	30.2	29.9	29.2	0.8	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery Manufacturing	20.3	20.2	20.1	0.6	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer and Electronic Product	36.8	36.5	36.4	0.8	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control	23.9	23.7	23.8	0.8	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	14.5	14.4	14.1	1.2	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondurable Goods	61.3	60.9	61.0	0.5	0.5	929.42	866.66	40.8	40.6	22.78	21.32
Food Manufacturing	14.8	14.7	14.9	0.7	-0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing and Related	15.1	15.0	15.7	1.0	-4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**1,685.7**	**1,673.1**	**1,652.8**	**0.8**	**2.0**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	**349.0**	**347.6**	**346.0**	**0.4**	**0.9**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale Trade	96.8	96.7	97.4	0.1	-0.6	915.61	913.33	39.5	39.3	23.18	23.24
Merchant Wholesalers - Durable Goods	48.7	48.2	47.8	1.1	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchant Wholesalers - Nondurable Goods	28.1	27.9	28.2	0.7	-0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail Trade	185.6	183.2	183.3	1.3	1.2	435.98	430.71	29.3	29.4	14.88	14.65
Food and Beverage Stores	31.2	30.7	30.4	1.7	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Merchandise Stores	38.9	38.2	37.4	1.8	3.9	323.68	318.42	28.9	29.2	11.20	10.89
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	66.6	67.7	65.3	-1.6	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utilities	8.0	7.9	7.7	1.4	3.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and Warehousing	58.6	59.8	57.6	-2.0	1.8	815.68	830.06	39.5	43.3	20.65	19.17
Information	**39.6**	**39.5**	**40.0**	**0.1**	**-1.0**						
Publishing Industries	16.3	16.2	16.7	0.6	-2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telecommunications	9.7	9.7	9.8	0.0	-1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial Activities	**147.8**	**146.9**	**147.0**	**0.6**	**0.5**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and Insurance	115.1	114.8	113.6	0.2	1.4	847.11	1,019.52	33.0	35.4	25.67	28.80
Credit Intermediation	39.7	39.4	39.6	0.8	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other	16.6	16.5	16.8	0.5	-1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance Carriers and Related	56.5	56.0	56.1	0.9	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	32.7	32.1	33.4	1.8	-2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and Business Services	**313.5**	**307.3**	**299.9**	**2.0**	**4.5**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	128.5	127.2	122.0	1.0	5.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Services	15.4	15.2	15.5	1.4	-0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural, Engineering, and Related	17.1	16.7	16.8	2.2	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer Systems Design	33.1	32.6	31.0	1.4	6.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management of Companies and Enterprises	70.0	69.0	71.5	1.5	-2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative and Support Services	114.9	111.0	106.3	3.5	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employment Services	53.2	51.5	49.2	3.3	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational and Health Services	**312.4**	**313.9**	**304.5**	**-0.5**	**2.6**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational Services	40.8	45.9	40.6	-11.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Care and Social Assistance	271.6	268.0	263.9	1.3	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambulatory Health Care	87.0	86.5	84.2	0.5	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	63.0	62.2	62.1	1.3	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	59.8	59.1	58.5	1.1	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social Assistance	61.8	60.2	59.1	2.6	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leisure and Hospitality	**192.7**	**185.9**	**184.5**	**3.6**	**4.4**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	37.8	33.9	35.7	11.5	5.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accommodation and Food Services	154.9	152.1	148.8	1.9	4.1	281.03	307.14	22.5	24.6	12.49	12.46
Food Services and Drinking Places	140.4	138.3	134.6	1.6	4.3	274.72	300.77	21.7	24.1	12.66	12.48
Other Services	**79.8**	**79.6**	**80.9**	**0.1**	**-1.5**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repair and Maintenance	14.4	14.5	14.5	-0.5	-0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	43.2	42.9	43.8	0.6	-1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government	**251.0**	**252.2**	**250.1**	**-0.5**	**0.4**						
Federal Government	20.4	20.4	20.2	0.0	0.8						
State Government	66.7	69.4	66.9	-3.9	-0.3						
State Government Education	40.1	43.0	40.8	-6.7	-1.7						
Local Government	164.0	162.5	162.9	0.9	0.6						
Local Government Education	88.6	90.6	89.2	-2.2	-0.6						

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, 2015.

Employer Survey

Industry	Duluth-Superior MSA					Rochester MSA				
	Jobs			% Chg. From		Jobs			% Chg. From	
	Jun 2015	May 2015	Jun 2014	May 2015	Jun 2014	Jun 2015	May 2015	Jun 2014	May 2015	Jun 2014
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**138,441**	**136,810**	**136,433**	**1.2%**	**1.5%**	**116,614**	**114,958**	**116,748**	**1.4%**	**-0.1%**
GOODS-PRODUCING	**17,284**	**16,186**	**17,475**	**6.8**	**-1.1**	**15,594**	**15,040**	**15,658**	**3.7**	**-0.4**
Mining, Logging, and Construction	9,926	8,956	10,091	10.8	-1.6	4,464	4,253	4,733	5.0	-5.7
Manufacturing	7,358	7,230	7,384	1.8	-0.4	11,130	10,787	10,925	3.2	1.9
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**121,157**	**120,624**	**118,958**	**0.4**	**1.8**	**101,020**	**99,918**	**101,090**	**1.1**	**-0.1**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	25,963	26,123	25,446	-0.6	2.0	17,863	17,751	17,882	0.6	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	3,385	3,357	3,425	0.8	-1.2	2,630	2,644	2,666	-0.5	-1.4
Retail Trade	15,828	16,220	15,559	-2.4	1.7	12,248	12,066	12,398	1.5	-1.2
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	6,750	6,546	6,462	3.1	4.5	2,985	3,041	2,818	-1.8	5.9
Information	1,379	1,398	1,402	-1.4	-1.6	2,119	2,083	1,996	1.7	6.2
Financial Activities	5,509	5,482	5,793	0.5	-4.9	2,777	2,780	2,779	-0.1	-0.1
Professional and Business Services	8,681	8,523	8,558	1.9	1.4	5,765	5,702	6,114	1.1	-5.7
Educational and Health Services	31,498	31,373	30,439	0.4	3.5	45,226	44,965	45,290	0.6	-0.1
Leisure and Hospitality	15,324	14,346	14,855	6.8	3.2	10,544	10,406	10,448	1.3	0.9
Other Services	6,406	6,287	6,125	1.9	4.6	3,659	3,670	3,683	-0.3	-0.7
Government	26,397	27,092	26,340	-2.6	0.2	13,067	12,561	12,898	4.0	1.3

Employer Survey

Industry	St. Cloud MSA					Mankato MSA				
	Jobs			% Chg. From		Jobs			% Chg. From	
	Jun 2015	May 2015	Jun 2014	May 2015	Jun 2014	Jun 2015	May 2015	Jun 2014	May 2015	Jun 2014
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**106,295**	**107,160**	**106,460**	**-0.8%**	**-0.2%**	**55,851**	**55,599**	**55,296**	**0.5%**	**1.0%**
GOODS-PRODUCING	**21,826**	**21,225**	**22,065**	**2.8**	**-1.1**	**10,368**	**10,296**	**10,315**	**0.7**	**0.5**
Mining, Logging, and Construction	6,221	5,825	6,517	6.8	-4.5	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	15,605	15,400	15,548	1.3	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
						--	--	--	--	--
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**84,469**	**85,935**	**84,395**	**-1.7**	**0.1**	**45,483**	**45,303**	**44,981**	**0.4**	**1.1**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	21,360	21,493	21,477	-0.6	-0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale Trade	4,764	4,746	4,526	0.4	5.3	--	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade	12,851	12,891	13,169	-0.3	-2.4	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	3,745	3,856	3,782	-2.9	-1.0	--	--	--	--	--
Information	1,583	1,570	1,660	0.8	-4.6	--	--	--	--	--
Financial Activities	4,890	4,862	4,879	0.6	0.2	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services	8,005	8,080	8,744	-0.9	-8.5	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and Health Services	21,253	21,755	20,089	-2.3	5.8	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality	8,818	8,920	9,049	-1.1	-2.6	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services	3,750	3,718	3,725	0.9	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Government	14,810	15,537	14,772	-4.7	0.3	9,585	9,150	9,418	4.8	1.8

Employer Survey

Industry	Fargo-Moorhead MSA					Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA				
	Jobs			% Chg. From		Jobs			% Chg. From	
	Jun 2015	May 2015	Jun 2014	May 2015	Jun 2014	Jun 2015	May 2015	Jun 2014	May 2015	Jun 2014
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**139,986**	**140,071**	**137,500**	**-0.1%**	**1.8%**	**57,986**	**58,065**	**56,766**	**-0.1%**	**2.2%**
GOODS-PRODUCING	**19,540**	**19,016**	**20,109**	**2.8**	**-2.8**	**7,588**	**7,186**	**7,379**	**5.6**	**2.8**
Mining, Logging, and Construction	9,461	8,990	9,799	5.2	-3.5	3,772	3,313	3,520	13.9	7.2
Manufacturing	10,079	10,026	10,310	0.5	-2.2	3,816	3,873	3,859	-1.5	-1.1
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**120,446**	**121,055**	**117,391**	**-0.5**	**2.6**	**50,398**	**50,879**	**49,387**	**-1.0**	**2.1**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	30,692	30,907	29,803	-0.7	3.0	13,388	13,477	12,332	-0.7	8.6
Wholesale Trade	9,395	9,376	9,160	0.2	2.6	2,014	2,035	1,994	-1.0	1.0
Retail Trade	16,323	16,523	15,540	-1.2	5.0	9,166	9,202	8,277	-0.4	10.7
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	4,974	5,008	5,103	-0.7	-2.5	2,208	2,240	2,061	-1.4	7.1
Information	3,232	3,228	3,295	0.1	-1.9	606	603	587	0.5	3.2
Financial Activities	10,882	10,747	10,398	1.3	4.7	1,760	1,778	1,746	-1.0	0.8
Professional and Business Services	15,957	15,601	16,434	2.3	-2.9	3,227	3,156	2,956	2.3	9.2
Educational and Health Services	21,212	21,324	20,820	-0.5	1.9	9,395	9,396	9,559	0.0	-1.7
Leisure and Hospitality	15,294	15,014	13,880	1.9	10.2	5,963	6,178	6,043	-3.5	-1.3
Other Services	5,321	5,359	5,196	-0.7	2.4	2,109	2,133	2,055	-1.1	2.6
Government	17,856	18,875	17,565	-5.4	1.7	13,950	14,158	14,109	-1.5	-1.1

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, and North Dakota Job Service, 2015.

Minnesota Economic Indicators

Highlights

The **Minnesota Index** climbed 0.2 percent for the third consecutive month in June, an indicator that Minnesota's economy continues to expand at a solid rate. Since 1979, Minnesota's economy in non-recession months has average 0.25 monthly gains. June's 0.2 is below average but still solid. The U.S. index also rose 0.2 last month, marking the fourth month in a row that the U.S. index increased 0.2 percent. The Minnesota index advanced just a tad slower than the U.S. index over the first half of the year, as Minnesota's index rose 1. 4 percent while the U.S. index jumped 1.5 percent.

June's index advance was held in check by an increase in the state's unemployment rate. The unemployment rate ticked up from 3.8 percent in May to 3.9 percent in June. This is the second month in a row with a 0.1 percentage point uptick. The 3.9 percent rate is the highest in a year. The upward drift in Minnesota's unemployment rate is not all negative as the labor force has increased 57,000 since last June, and 54,600 of the increase was employment. The negative news over the last 12 months is the 2,100 increase in unemployed workers, also part of the labor force.

Adjusted **Wage and Salary Employment**, after holding steady in May, rose by 2,900 jobs in June. Private sector payrolls expanded by 3,500 positions while public sector payrolls fell by 600 positions. Educational and Health Services along with Construction accounted for most of the private sector hiring. Manufacturing and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities payroll numbers were trimmed slightly. The 2,600 Construction jobs added in June pushed Construction employment to its highest level since July 2008.

Minnesota's unadjusted over-the-year job growth inched up to 1.5 percent in June while the U.S rate increased 2.1 percent. Minnesota's job growth on a year-over-year basis for the first six months of 2015 was 1.6 percent compared to the U.S. 2.2 percent rate.

Minnesota's adjusted online **Help-Wanted Ads** barely changed in June, inching up 0.1 percent. Since U.S. online job advertising fell 2.6 percent in June, Minnesota's share of nationwide advertising inched up to 2.5 percent. Minnesota's share of national online help-wanted ads continues to run ahead of the state's share of national employment, 2.0 percent, which suggest that demand for workers in the state continues to be stronger than nationally.

Minnesota's **Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI)** bounced back in June, advancing to 54.3, the highest reading since February. The uptick in the PMI suggests that Minnesota businesses see the economy expanding faster over the next few months than they did during the previous few months. An index number greater than 50 indicates an expansionary economy over the next few months. Minnesota's index, after trailing the U.S. index over the previous three months, topped the U.S. index in June.

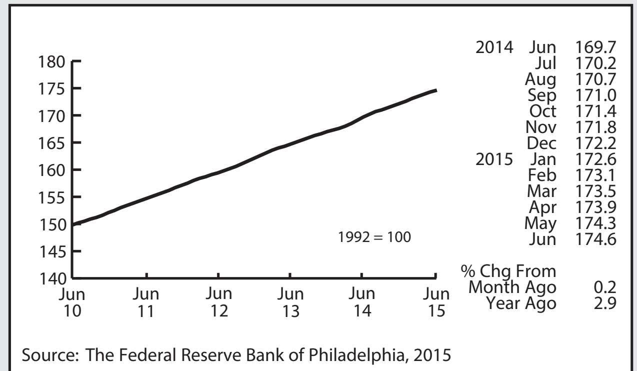
Adjusted **Manufacturing Hours** were unchanged in June, averaging 40.6 hours per week for the second month in a row. Factory hours are down significantly from a year ago but are running right at the 46-year average of 40.6 hours per week during non-recession months. **Manufacturing Earnings** dipped slightly to $826.06 and are also down from a year ago. Inflation adjusted manufacturing paychecks are 1.4 percent lower than 12 months ago before adjusting for seasonality.

The **Minnesota Leading Index** partially recovered in June after a sharp decline in May. June's 1.21 reading suggests that economic activity in Minnesota will increase by 1.2 percent over the next six months or a 2.4 percent annual rate. That would be nearly twice as fast as the 1.4 percent growth achieved in 2014 and higher than the 1.7 percent average experienced over the last four years.

Residential Building Permits were virtually unchanged in June with 1,803 permits issued. Home building activity in Minnesota this year is up from last year's disappointing pace but remains below the average historical rate. Building permits issued through the first six months of 2015 totaled 10,979. That is the highest total since 2006 but the 34th lowest level over the last 46 years.

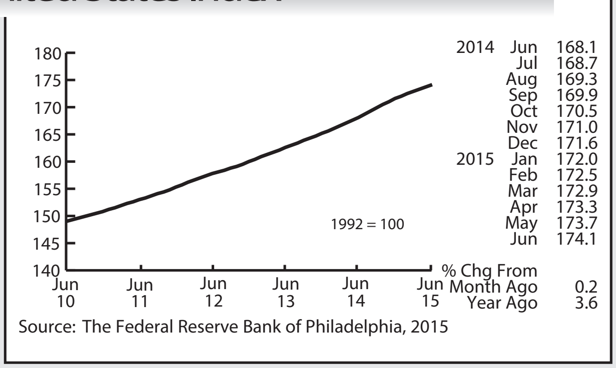
Adjusted **Initial Claims for Unemployment Benefits (UB)** dipped 3.1 percent in June to 18,225. Total initial claims through the first six months of 2015 are the lowest since 2000. The low level of initial claims is a positive indicator for Minnesota's job picture, indicating solid job growth through the second half of the year.

by Dave Senf



Minnesota Index

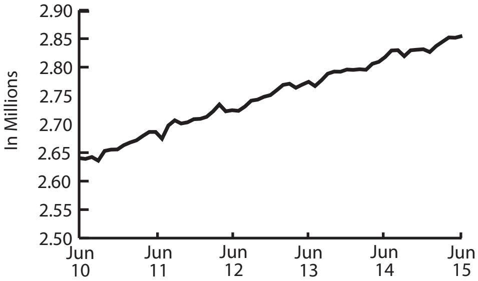
United States Index



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

2015	Jan	2.8265
	Feb	2.8370
	Mar	2.8446
	Apr	2.8521
	May	2.8516
	Jun	2.8545

% Chg From Month Ago 0.1

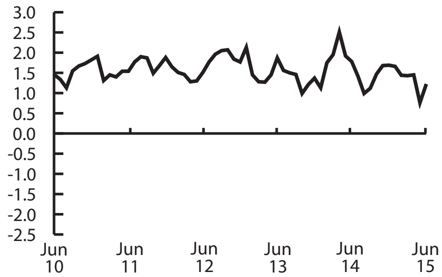
unadjusted

2014	Jun	2.8617
2015	Jun	2.9033

% Chg From Year Ago 1.5

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics Program, 2015

Minnesota Leading Index

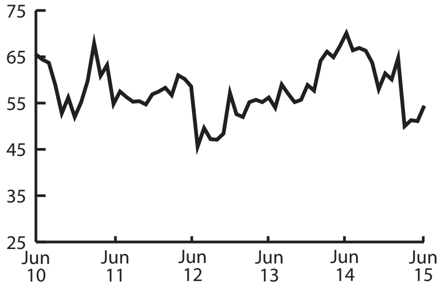


2014	Jun	1.78
	Jul	1.42
	Aug	0.99
	Sep	1.12
	Oct	1.47
	Nov	1.68
	Dec	1.69
2015	Jan	1.66
	Feb	1.44
	Mar	1.43
	Apr	1.45
	May	0.76
	Jun	1.21

% Chg From Month Ago 59.4
Year Ago -31.8

Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 2015

Purchasing Managers' Index

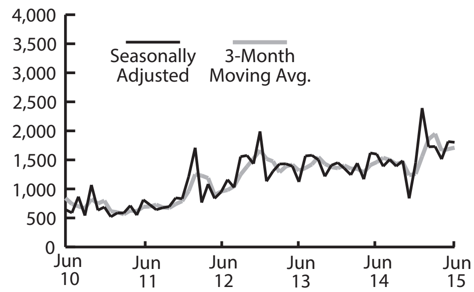


2014	Jun	70.1
	Jul	66.4
	Aug	66.9
	Sep	66.3
	Oct	63.7
	Nov	58.0
	Dec	61.4
2015	Jan	60.1
	Feb	64.7
	Mar	50.0
	Apr	51.3
	May	51.1
	Jun	54.3

% Chg From Month Ago 6.3
Year Ago -22.5

Source: Creighton University, Mid-America Survey of Business Conditions, 2015

Residential Building Permits



seasonally adjusted

2015	Jan	2,393
	Feb	1,726
	Mar	1,730
	Apr	1,513
	May	1,815
	Jun	1,803

% Chg From Month Ago -0.6

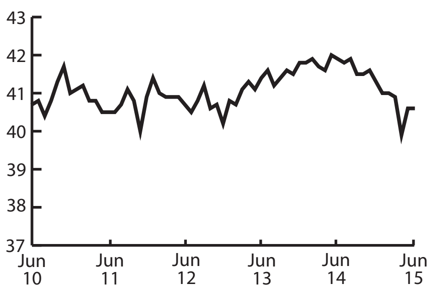
unadjusted

2014	Jun	1,908
2015	Jun	2,343

% Chg From Year Ago 22.8%

Source: Residential Building Permits, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, 2015

Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours



seasonally adjusted

2015	Jan	41.0
	Feb	41.0
	Mar	40.9
	Apr	39.9
	May	40.6
	Jun	40.6

% Chg From Month Ago -0.1

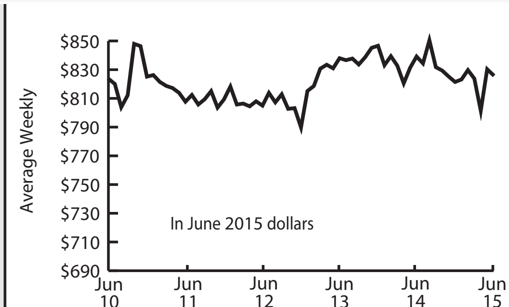
unadjusted

2014	Jun	42.0
2015	Jun	40.7

% Chg From Year Ago -3.1%

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics Program, 2015

Manufacturing Earnings



seasonally adjusted

2015	Jan	823.18
	Feb	829.71
	Mar	823.79
	Apr	801.40
	May	830.29
	Jun	826.06

% Chg From Month Ago -0.5

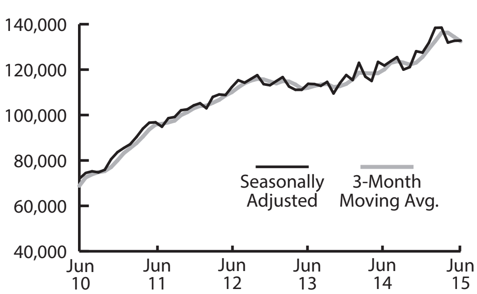
unadjusted

2014	Jun	841.91
2015	Jun	830.28

% Chg From Year Ago -1.4%

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics Program, 2015

Online Help-Wanted Advertising

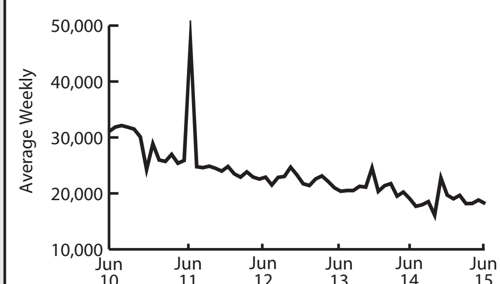


2014	Jun	121,800
	Jul	123,700
	Aug	125,500
	Sep	120,000
	Oct	121,100
	Nov	128,100
	Dec	127,500
2015	Jan	131,800
	Feb	138,400
	Mar	138,500
	Apr	131,900
	May	132,700
	Jun	132,800

% Chg From Month Ago 0.1
Year Ago 9.0

Source: The Conference Board Inc., 2015

Initial UB Claimants



seasonally adjusted

2015	Jan	19,036
	Feb	19,654
	Mar	18,176
	Apr	18,199
	May	18,817
	Jun	18,225

% Chg From Month Ago -3.1

unadjusted

2014	Jun	17,252
2015	Jun	16,868

% Chg From Year Ago -2.2%

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Unemployment Insurance Program, 2015

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 :
mn.gov/deed/lmi

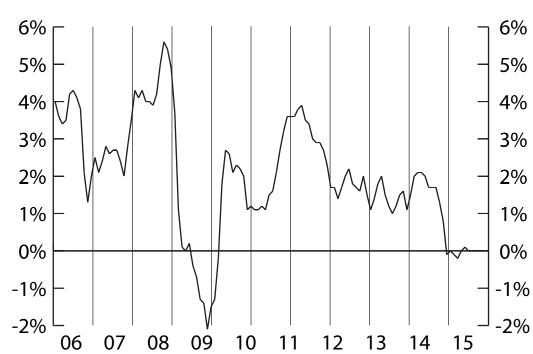
Labor Market Information Help Line:
651.259.7384

PRE-SORTED
FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES
PAID
PERMIT NO. 8717

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

The CPI for All Urban Consumers increased 0.3 percent in June, seasonally adjusted, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The increase was broad-based, with advances in gasoline, shelter, and food. The food index posted its largest increase since September, partly caused by a sharp increase in the eggs index. The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.2 percent. The all items index showed a 12-month increase for the first time since December, increasing 0.1 percent. The energy index has still declined 15.0 percent on the year. The indices for food and all items less food and energy have both risen 1.8 percent.

Percent Change From One Year Ago



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.

What's Going On?

State Services for the Blind's Communication Center provides books, newspapers, magazines and other printed materials in alternate formats for people who are blind, visually impaired, DeafBlind, or who have other disabilities that make it difficult for them to read print. With these services, people meet their education and employment goals, stay informed, are in-touch with their communities, and can be entertained. Services are provided to anyone with a qualifying visual or physical disability.

Career Podcasts offer helpful advice and insights for job seekers and workers trying to advance their careers. Local, regional, and national experts comment on a variety of employment-related issues and trends. Podcasts are organized in four categories: job search strategies, career management, blindness and low vision, and teen focus. It's like having your own virtual career counselor!

Listen to the podcasts or read transcripts here: http://mn.gov/deed/job-seekers/blind-visual-impaired/braille/podcasts/index.jsp

The employment and unemployment data in this publication were produced in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Minnesota
Department of Employment and Economic Development

Where Are the Jobs for Recent College Graduates?

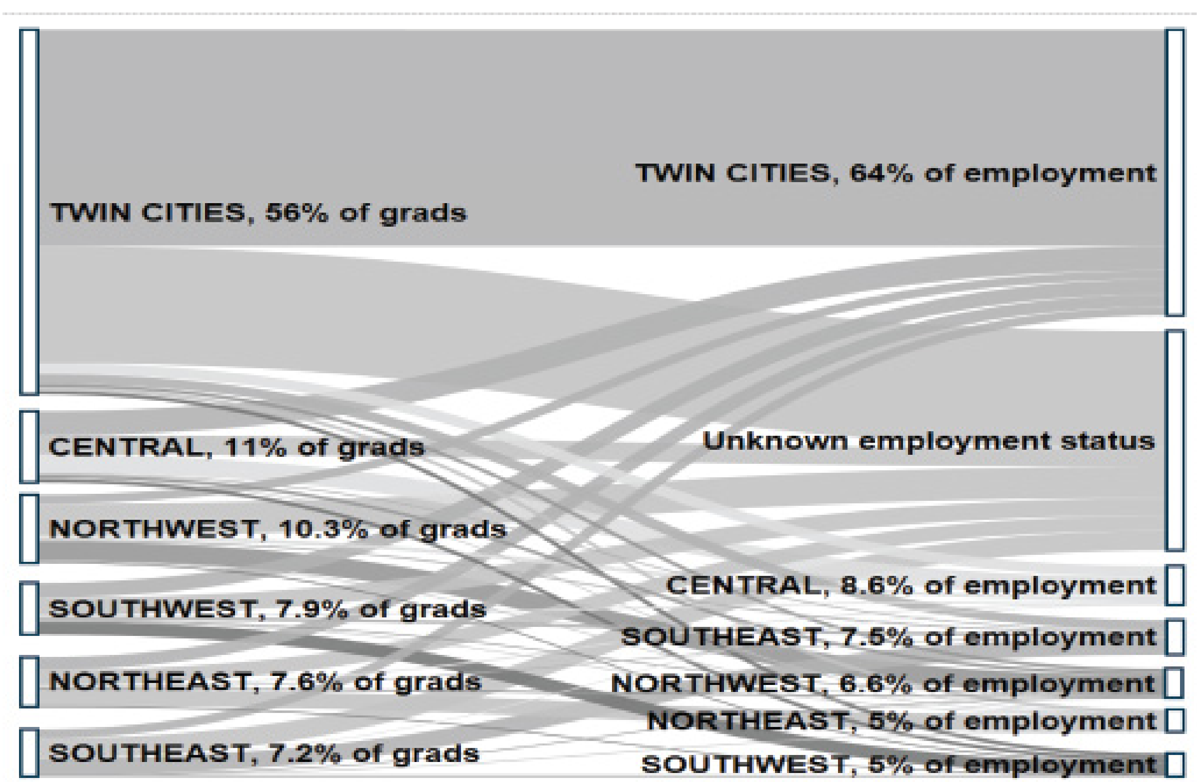
Two years after completing their degrees one third of Minnesota college graduates had jobs outside the region where they went to school. Incentives to leave the region of schooling can be very personal, including lifestyle preferences, proximity to family, and commuting distances. The most powerful incentive, however, is the pull of economic opportunity. Graduates are more likely to move to places where hiring in their career field is stronger and jobs are better paid.

Young graduates start settling in a career during the initial years after graduation, tending to gravitate towards places that give them better chances at utilizing their degrees. Therefore, the geography of jobs for graduates two years after finishing school tells a story about local hiring demand and the unique skills profile of regional labor markets.

Data on regions of employment for recent graduates are publically accessible this year for the first time through the Graduate Employment Outcomes online tool (mn.gov/deed/geo). As shown in Figure 1, the Metro Area took the lion's share — 64 percent — of employed graduates, thanks to its high concentration of schools, businesses, and jobs. In 2014, for example, the Metro Area accounted for 60 percent of jobs and 56.4 percent of job vacancies in the state.[1]

As shown in Figure 1, the rank-ordering of regions by number of graduates differs slightly from the rank-ordering of regions by number of employed graduates, indicating that some regions experienced a positive balance while others experienced a negative balance. For example, the Twin Cities Metro Area definitely employed more graduates than it produced, 64 percent

Figure 1: Flows of Graduates from Region of Schooling to Region of Work Two Years After Graduation, Classes 2010, 2011, and 2012

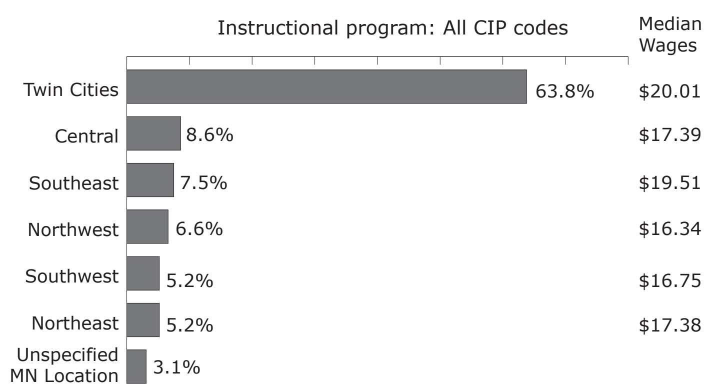


[1]MN Occupational Employment Survey (OES) 2014, MN Job Vacancy Surveys 2014

versus 56 percent, while Southeast Minnesota managed to attract the third highest share of graduates (7.5 percent) despite producing the least (7.2 percent). This means that the Twin Cities and Southeast Minnesota were most successful at both retaining locally trained talent and attracting talent from outside. Every other region experienced negative balances, ranging from 22 percent in Central Minnesota to 37 percent in Southwest Minnesota. Greater Minnesota as a whole lost 36 percent of its graduates to the Twin Cities.

Regions with long interstate borders, such as the Northwest and the Southwest, were more likely to experience a loss of graduates for two main reasons. First, they attract students resident in neighboring states who are more likely to find a job close to home after graduation. Second, if the economy of the neighboring state is booming, more graduates will be drawn there and not be found in Minnesota Wage Records. The booming oil industry in North Dakota might partially explain why Northwest Minnesota has such a large portion of graduates with "unknown employment status".[2]

Figure 2: Employment by Region 24 Months After Graduation, All Majors, All Education Levels



Percentages are based on 145,703 employed graduates from school years 2010, 2011,2012.

Note: The sources for all data in this article are Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development unemployment insurance wage records and the Minnesota Office of Higher Education post-secondary graduation records.

More detailed information about regions of employment for recent graduates is presented in Figure 2 with the inclusion of graduates' median wages. Wage information adds an important dimension to this analysis because it reveals the financial incentives to move. Wages were highest in the Twin Cities where the cost of living is high and lowest in Northwest Minnesota where the cost of living is the second lowest in the state.

Besides reflecting different cost of living conditions, wage differences also stem from a region's ability to provide jobs that require a high skill level. The Twin Cities and Southeast Minnesota have higher

[2]Unknown employment status, as in Figure 1, indicates that the graduate was not employed in Minnesota after graduation and thus cannot be followed using the Unemployment Insurance wage records for Minnesota.

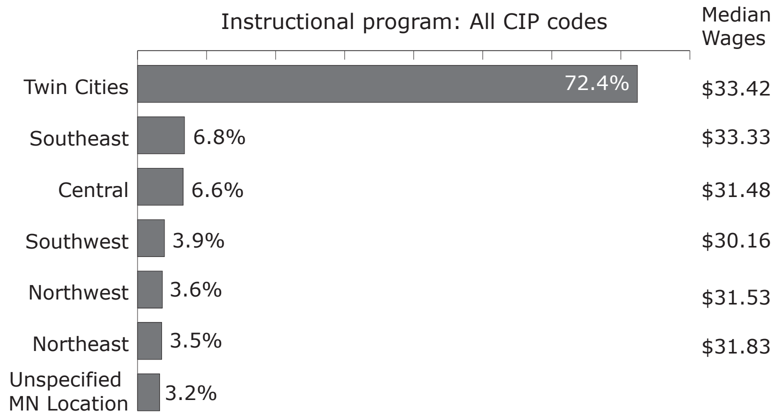
wages not simply because of a high cost of living but because they are most successful at creating jobs that require a four year degree or higher. Figure 3 shows that individuals with graduate level academic credentials are compensated nearly equally across regions, but Northwest Minnesota and Northeast Minnesota attracted the smallest share, 3.6 and 3.5 percent respectively.

The Importance of Building an Education Pipeline that Meets the Needs of Local Employers

Education level and major are the biggest factors determining where on the map graduates are most likely to cluster in the first two years following graduation. Bachelor's and advanced degree holders are more likely to end up with jobs in the Twin Cities or to leave the state. In contrast, individuals with certificates and associate awards are more likely to stay in Minnesota and find a job in the region of their schooling. This is particularly true for skilled trade majors such as construction, repair and maintenance, and production, because employers prefer to fill these jobs locally rather than recruit from other regions through expensive advertising. Figure 4 looks at graduates in Precision Production who attended school in outstate Minnesota. Only 15.9 percent were lost to the Twin Cities, where wages were higher but apparently not high enough to draw more workers. This is clearly an example of a training program that effectively targets the needs of local employers.

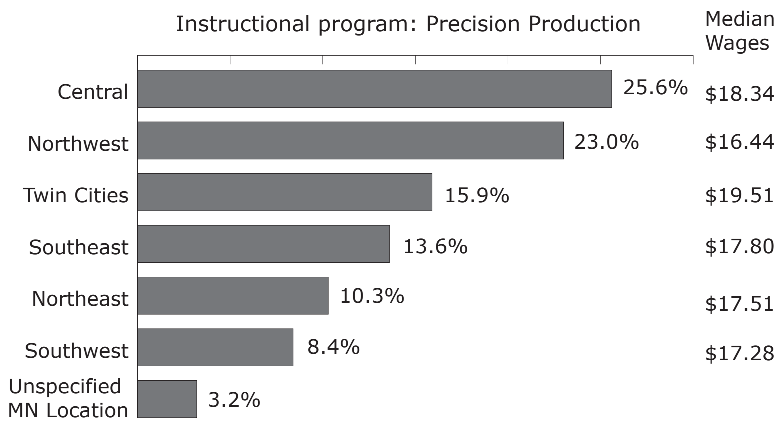
Likewise, individuals trained in Greater Minnesota to become HVAC, Vehicle, or Industrial Equipment Maintenance Technicians tended to stay in the region of schooling. Only 12.5

Figure 3: Employment by Region 24 Months After Graduation, All Majors, Graduate Degrees and Certificates



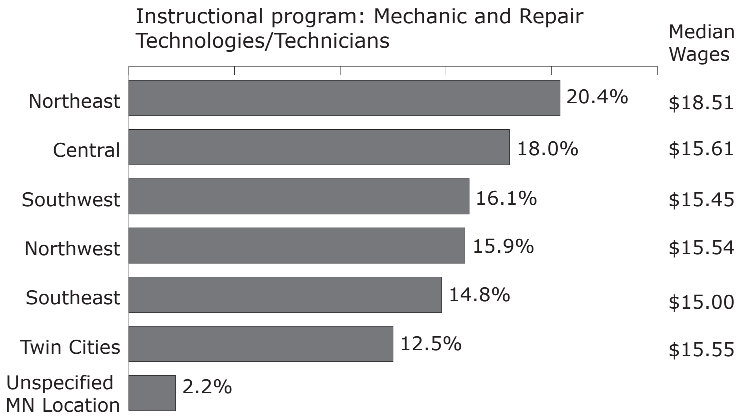
Percentages are based on 26,907 employed graduates from school years 2010, 2011,2012.

Figure 4: Employment by Region 24 Months After Graduation, Certificates of Less Than 4 Years, Graduated from Schools in Greater Minnesota



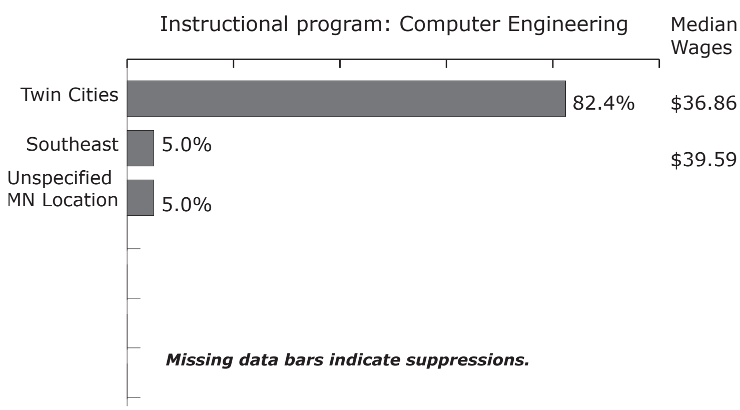
Percentages are based on 535 employed graduates from school years 2010, 2011,2012.

Figure 5: Employment by Region 24 Months After Graduation, Certificates of Less Than 4 Years, Graduated from Schools in Greater Minnesota



Percentages are based on 1,425 employed graduates from school years 2010, 2011,2012.

Figure 6: Employment by Region 24 Months After Graduation, Bachelor's and Graduate Degree



Percentages are based on 199 employed graduates from school years 2010, 2011,2012.

percent moved to the Metro area (Figure 5). This stands as a proof of the role of technical/vocational schools in supplying talent to local employers, contributing to regional economic growth.

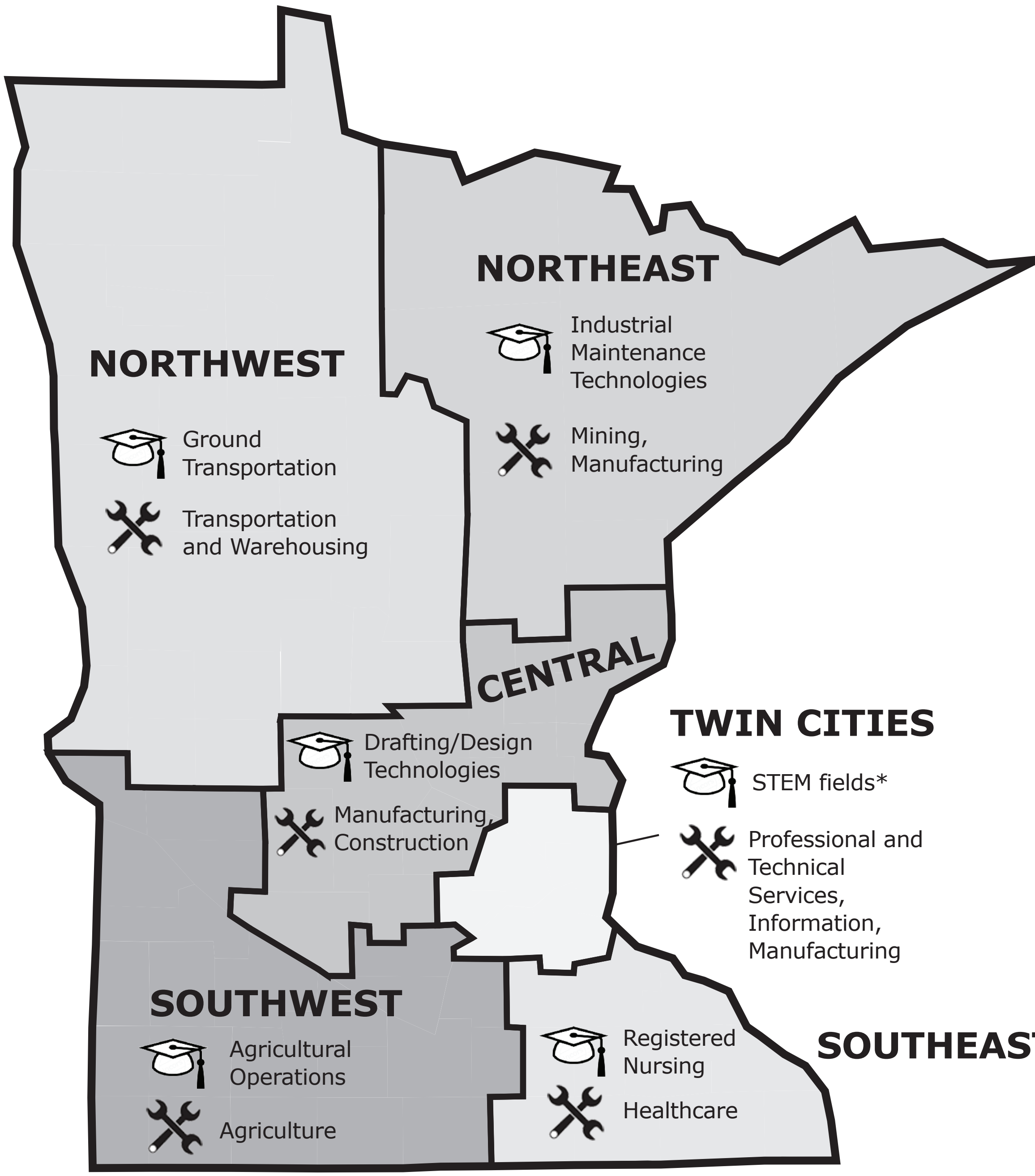
A Unique Skills Profile for Each Region

Each region attracts talent in economic sectors that are unique to its economy. Looking at where graduates from certain fields chose to start their career reveals each region's unique competitive advantage in retaining and attracting talent. The map on the next page illustrates each region's workforce skills profile represented by two measures. First, we show which majors had a high concentration of recent graduates employed in the region, indicating stronger demand for skills and academic credentials in these fields of study relative to other regions. Second, we provide examples of local industries that were more likely to hire recent college graduates who majored in these fields. The examples of majors provided are just a representative set not meant to be comprehensive, as each region can have more than one area of high concentration of college graduates' employment.

Twin Cities

The region is the most popular destination for graduates in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Math) fields, thanks to the presence of high tech industries and company headquarters where hiring is strong in engineering, finance, business operations, and IT. Not surprisingly, three of four (77 percent) of workers in STEM occupations in 2014 were located in the Metro Area. For example, 82.4 percent of employed computer engineering graduates worked in the Twin Cities, followed by Southeast Minnesota (Figure 6). Job opportunities apparently did not exist in other parts of the state or were not attractive enough for graduates.

Examples of Regional Concentrations of Recent Graduates 2 Years After Graduation

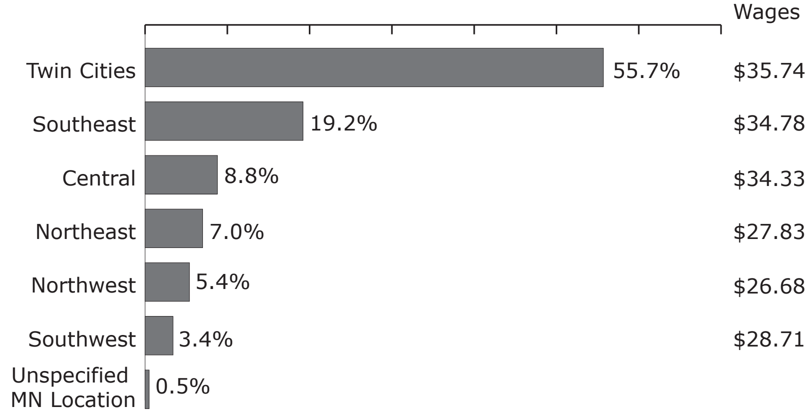


*Note: STEM stands for Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics

= Major = NAICS Industry that employed most graduates in given major

Figure 7: Employment by Region 24 Months After Graduation, Bachelor's Degree

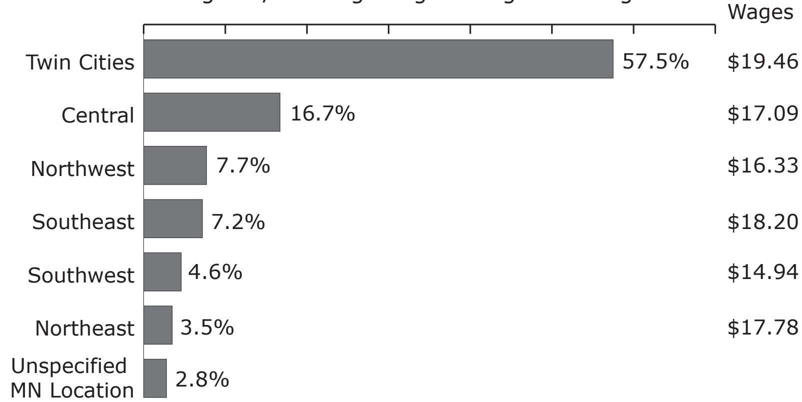
Instructional program: Registered Nursing, Nursing Administration, Nursing Research and Clinical Nursing



Percentages are based on 3,492 employed graduates from school years 2010, 2011,2012.

Figure 8: Employment by Region 24 Months After Graduation, Short-Term Certificates and Associate's Degrees

Instructional program: Mechanical and Architectural Drafting and/or Design Engineering Technologies



Percentages are based on 762 employed graduates from school years 2010, 2011,2012.

Southeast

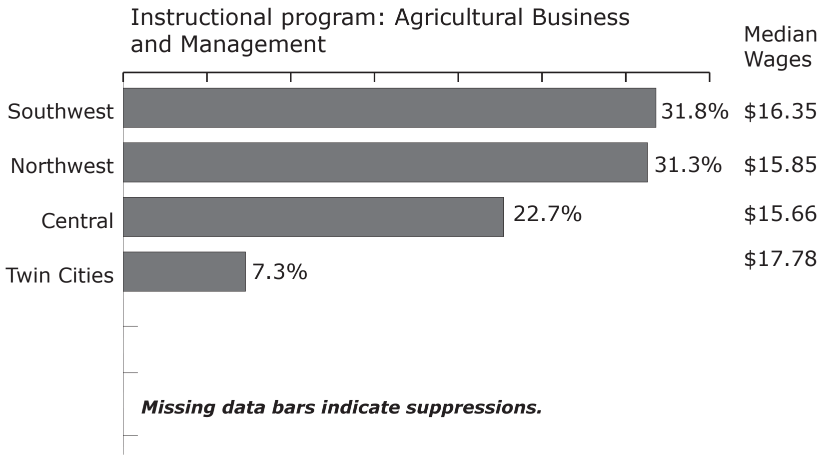
The attraction of this region is tied to high demand for a skilled healthcare workforce and the presence of some high paying employers. The Twin Cities and Southeast Minnesota together absorbed 74.9 percent of recent Bachelor's nursing graduates with median wages of $35.74 and $34.78 respectively (see Figure 7). Median wage rates for individuals with the same degree were seven dollars lower in Southwest Minnesota.

What might be the causes of such large wage differences? Small rural hospitals and nursing homes in outstate Minnesota may not need as many Bachelor's-degreed nurses to begin with, and when they need them, they can't pay the same salaries as their competitors in neighboring regions.

Central

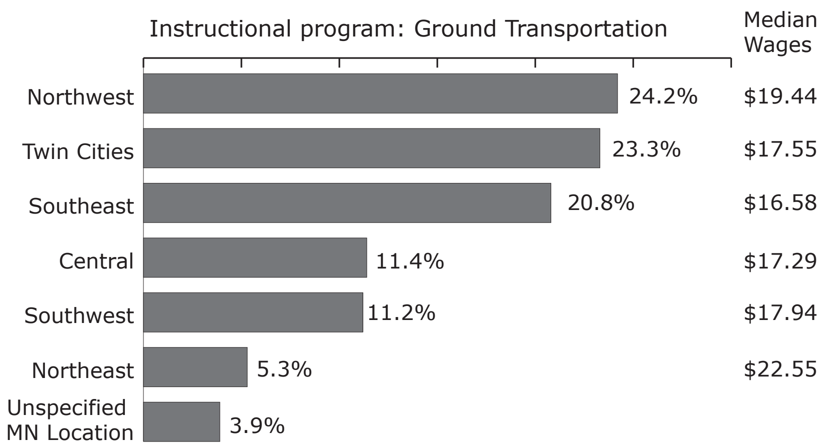
This region is characterized by a thriving manufacturing sector and intense residential construction activity that generates demand for people

Figure 9: Employment by Region 24 Months After Graduation, Certificates of Less Than 4 Years



Percentages are based on 233 employed graduates from school years 2010, 2011,2012.

Figure 10: Employment by Region 24 Months After Graduation, All Education Levels



Percentages are based on 438 employed graduates from school years 2010, 2011,2012.

with skills in architectural and mechanical drafting. This region was the second most popular for graduates in Drafting/Design Technologies in the state, absorbing almost 17 percent of the supply (Figure 8). Some of these graduates were trained locally and some were attracted from neighboring regions to work in machine shops, furniture manufacturers, construction firms, and many other related industries.

Southwest

The region's economy is heavily agriculture-driven. Therefore, hiring is very strong and wages are competitive for recent graduates in agricultural-related majors (Figure 9).

Northwest

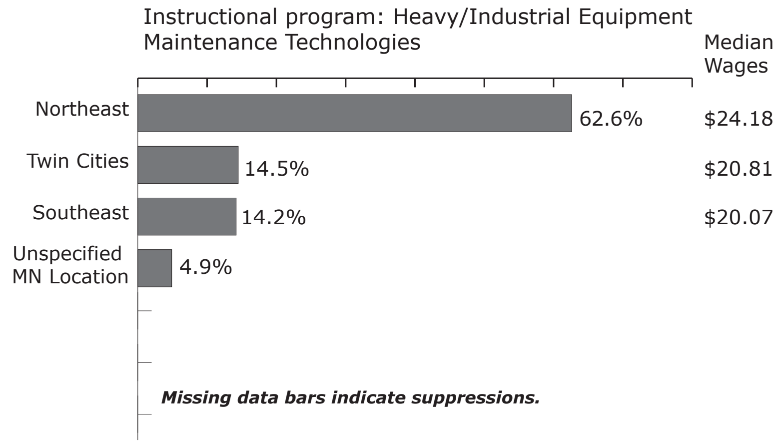
The region hired the majority (24.2 percent) of individuals majoring in Ground Transportation, including truck driving and heavy equipment operations for road construction (Figure 10). Most of these graduates were trained at local schools to work in the region's transportation and

warehousing industry. Trucking and road construction skills are in great demand to move agricultural products, especially sugar-beets and potatoes, to the local processing plants and from the plants to wholesalers across the country.

Northeast

The Arrowhead is the second most popular region of destination, after the Twin Cities, for individuals majoring in Industrial Mechanics and Maintenance Technology (Figure 11). That is primarily because 30 percent of these graduates get hired by the mining industry which is unique to Northeast Minnesota.

Figure 11: Employment by Region 24 Months After Graduation, All Education Levels



Percentages are based on 366 employed graduates from school years 2010, 2011,2012.

Conclusions

The evidence presented in this article clearly demonstrates the economic incentives for graduates to locate in certain parts of the state depending on their academic field. Graduates are responsive to wage differences for jobs requiring their credentials and take them into consideration when choosing where to start a career.

The geography of jobs for graduates has very important implications for regional economic development. Employers, educators, and economic developers alike have an interest in knowing the skills of available workers in their region to market themselves to potential businesses and to demonstrate the impact of their activity on economic competitiveness.

by Alessia Leibert
Labor Market Information Office
Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development

Minnesota
Department of Employment and Economic Development