Minnesota
Department of Employment and Economic Development

Review ONLINE

Minnesota Employment Review

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May 2014 Data...June 2014 Issue

Feature:

Disability Employment among Minorities in Minnesota

In this issue:

Printing in Minnesota: Read all about it!

Despite the proliferation of new job searching technologies, some job seekers still go to the printed edition of the newspaper to find work. If companies are hiring, job seekers can still read all about it, thanks to the printing industry.

According to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), the Printing and Related Support Activities subsector includes those industries that print products such as newspapers, books, labels, business cards, stationary, business forms, and other materials and perform support activities such as data imaging, platemaking services, and book binding. The major printing subsector is further organized by Commercial Printing, Commercial Screen Printing, Books Printing, and Support Activities for Printing.

Recent Trends in Printing

Printing-industry statistics can be observed and analyzed through the Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program, a monthly survey of nearly 6,000 employers in the state that provides a snapshot of overall economic health as well as specific industry statistics. As of June 2014, Printing and Related Support Activities employed 23,536 Minnesotans. While this barely represents 1 percent of the state's total employment, it represents approximately 7.4 percent of the state's total manufacturing employment. So while a smaller industry overall, printing is not something to write off.

Printing witnessed its golden age in the early to mid-1990s. Between June 1993 and June 1998, printing in the state grew by 7,200 workers or 25.6 percent. This was well above the 14.6 percent growth rate for the total of all industries. Just over half of those additional printing workers, 3,900, were gained in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

However, printing began to suffer severe employment declines across the state beginning in 1998. In the 12 years between 1998 and 2010, statewide printing employment plummeted by 33.5 percent, while the total

Figure 1: Printing Trends in Minnesota, June 1993 - June 2013

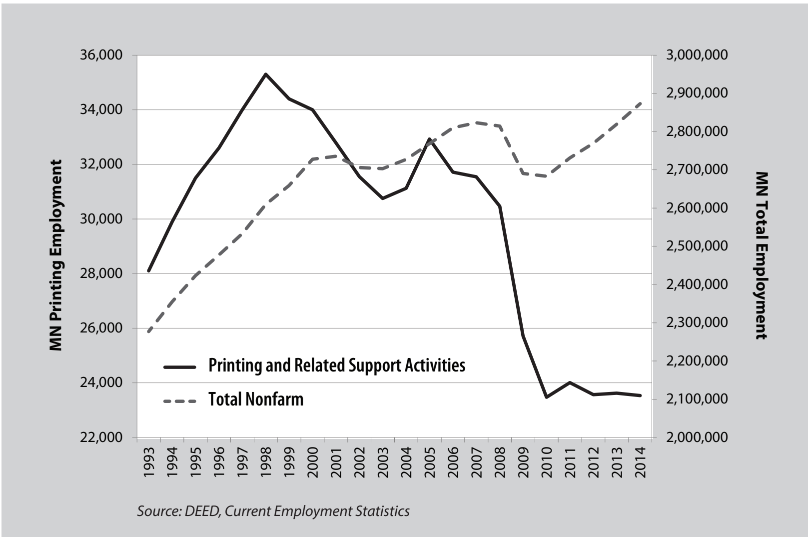
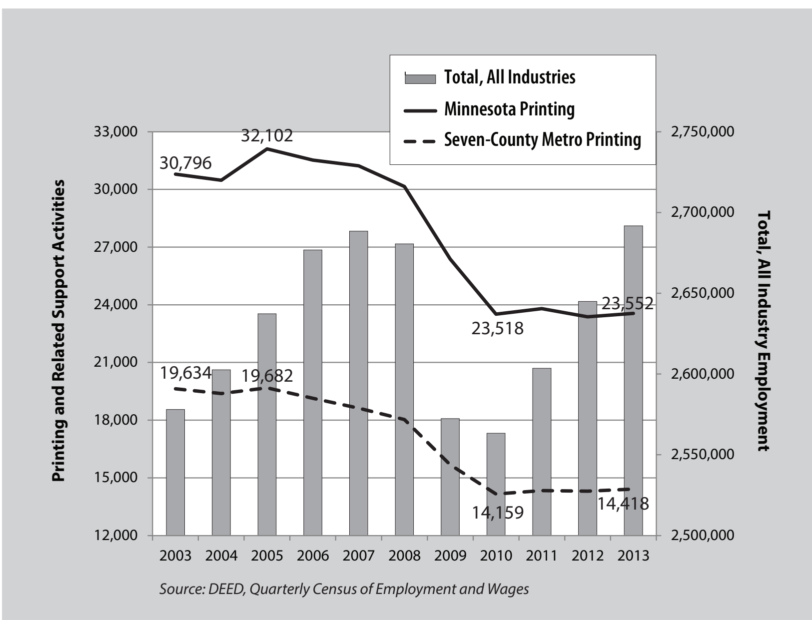


Figure 2: Printing and Related Support Activities, 2003 - 2013



of all industries grew at 2.3 percent. Within the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA, the printing job cuts were even more severe at 40.1 percent. Numerically, the state lost 11,826 printing employees between 1998 and 2010; more than 80 percent were in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA.

Fortunately, the hemorrhaging has recently ceased, especially in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA. Between 2010 and 2014, while printing in Greater Minnesota continued to decline by 4.3 percent, the Minneapolis-Saint Paul MSA regained 444 printing workers for a 3 percent increase. While the printing industry is still largely stagnant statewide, the four years between 2010 and 2014 hint at a stabilization (Figure 1).

Printing Up Close: An In-depth look at the Metro Area

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) tool allows us to analyze printing in the metro area more closely. This tool includes those establishments covered under the Unemployment Insurance Program which covers about 97 percent of Minnesota employment.

Through 2013 there were 727 printing establishments with 23,555 jobs in Minnesota. Of those, 459 printing establishments with 14,418 jobs were In the Seven-County Metro Area, making up about three-fifths of total state printing employment. Commercial Printing (except Screen and Books) makes up the lion's share of printing employment. In the Metro Area, for example, 11,455 people were employed in this industry sector, making up nearly 80 percent of the region's total printing jobs. The average annual wage in Commercial Printing is nearly identical to the average annual wage for the total of all industries (Table 1).

Job vacancies reported by printing firms in the Twin Cities MSA region follow this same pattern. According to DEED's Job Vacancy Survey, printing vacancies dropped from their high of 751 in the fourth quarter of 2005 to 13 vacancies in the fourth quarter of 2009. Vacancies have gradually increased since 2009 to 107 vacancies reported in the fourth quarter of 2013.

The QCEW data allow for closer regional analysis. For instance, when zooming in on the Twin Cities MSA, two key findings emerge. First, the bulk of metro printing employment is in Hennepin and Ramsey counties. While not surprising, these two counties account for nearly three-fourths of total metro printing employment. Second, although printing employment has dropped throughout the metro region, Scott

Table 1: Printing and Related Support Activities, 2013 Sorted by Employment

NAICS Code	Industry Title	Firms	Employment	Average Annual Wage	2012 – 2013 Employment Change
Minnesota					
0	Total, All Industries	165,051	2,691,763	$50,128	+1.8%
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	727	23,555	$50,544	+180 (0.8%)
323111	Commercial Printing (except Screen and Books)	539	18,815	$50,388	+147 (0.8%)
323113	Commercial Screen Printing	126	2,678	$39,520	+81 (3.1%)
323120	Support Activities for Printing	54	1,764	$71,136	-47 (-2.6%)
323117	Books Printing	8	298	$39,312	+0 (0.0%)
Seven-County Metro Area					
0	Total, All Industries	79,133	1,618,006	$56,524	+1.7%
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	459	14,418	$57,512	+114 (0.8%)
323111	Commercial Printing (except Screen and Books)	340	11,455	$56,472	+214 (1.9%)
323120	Support Activities for Printing	44	1,678	$72,748	-52 (-3.0%)
323113	Commercial Screen Printing	72	1,240	$44,148	-85 (-6.4%)
323117	Books Printing	3	8	$42,900	+1 (14.3%)

Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Table 2: Printing and Related Support Activities in the Seven-County Metro Area Sorted by Employment

Area	2013 Annual Data			2005 – 2010 Employment % Change	2010 – 2013 Employment % Change
	Firms	Employment	Average Annual Wage		
Hennepin County	233	6,976	$56,108	-31.0%	-2.8%
Ramsey County	97	3,555	$63,856	-37.5%	-1.1%
Scott County	13	1,190	$59,176	86.8%	27.4%
Dakota County	47	1,092	$51,688	-18.5%	11.0%
Anoka County	46	851	$47,944	-28.1%	38.8%
Carver County	7	505	$57,148	-5.3%	-16.4%
Washington County	17	240	$49,816	-22.1%	-5.5%

Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

County has shown remarkable growth in this subsector. Between 2005 and 2010, while every other county shed printing workers, Scott County's printing subsector grew by 86.8 percent. The county continued to expand by 27.4 percent between 2010 and 2013, joined in growth only by Anoka and Dakota counties during that period (Table 2 and Figure 3).

The current makeup of the printing industry in the Twin Cities is markedly different from the labor market as a whole. In terms of gender, while the overall labor market is nearly even between male and female workers, the printing industry's workforce is approximately 65 percent male and 35 percent female.

In terms of age, the printing industry is significantly older when compared to the whole economy. More specifically, 53 percent of the printing workforce is 45 years of age or older, compared to 42 percent for the entire metro workforce. At the other end of the spectrum, approximately 6 percent of the printing workforce is 16 to 24 years of age. This compares to 13 percent for the entire metro workforce.

Finally, in terms of educational attainment, the printing industry has lower educational requirements. Employers have reported an average of 16 percent of printing vacancies requiring post-secondary education in the past five years. This compares to 42 percent of all vacancies requiring post-secondary education.

Uncertain Future?

There is no doubt that the printing industry has witnessed a significant decline in the nation and state in recent history. Certainly the advent of new digital communication technologies has had an impact on the strength of printing. However, the printing industry still employs more than 14,400 people in the Twin Cities MSA, more than 23,500 in the state, and more than 450,000 at the national level. With new, more sustainable printing technologies becoming available, as well as emerging technologies like 3-D printing, the printing industry will continue to remain an important part of the economy.

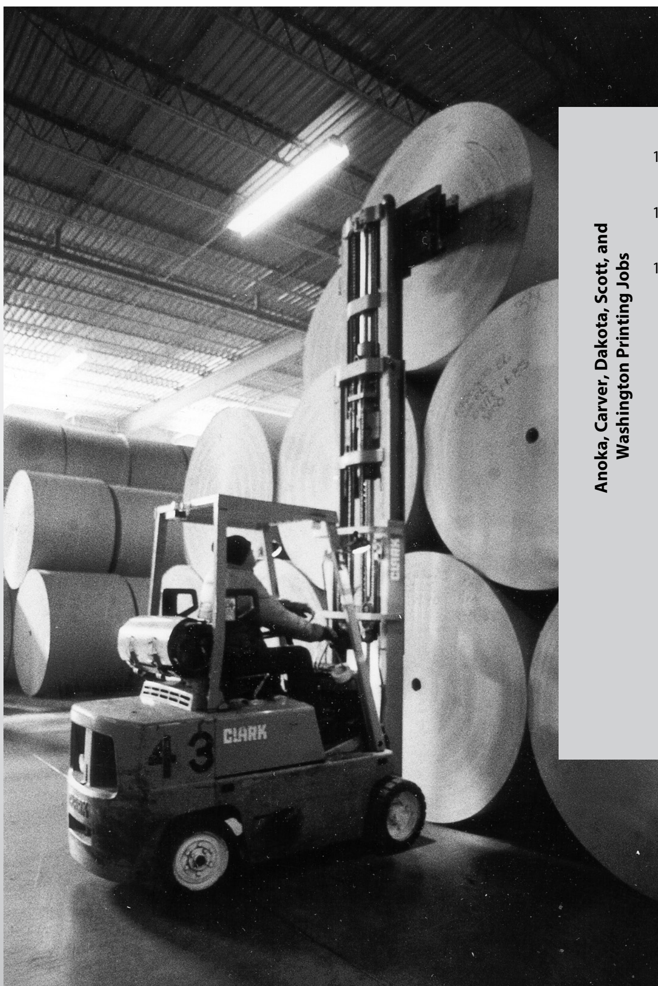
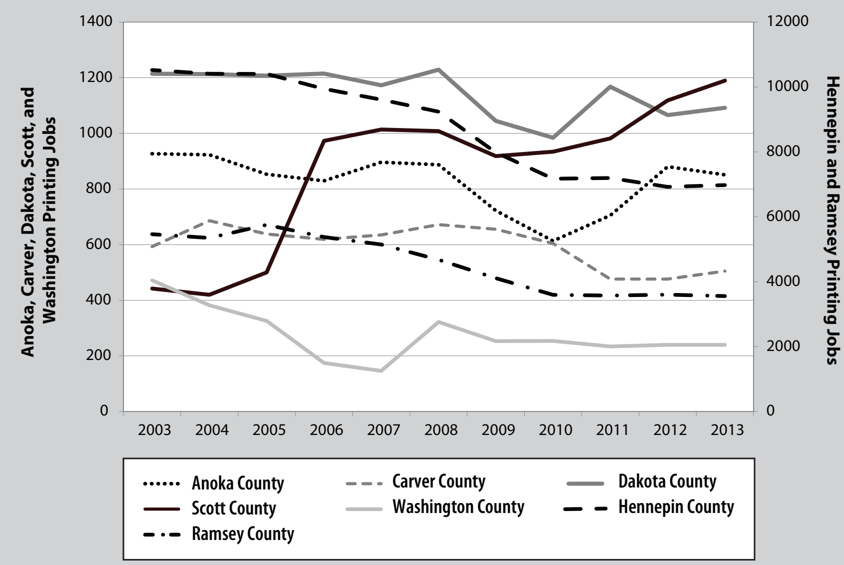


Figure 3: Printing and Related Support Activities Employment, 2003 – 2013

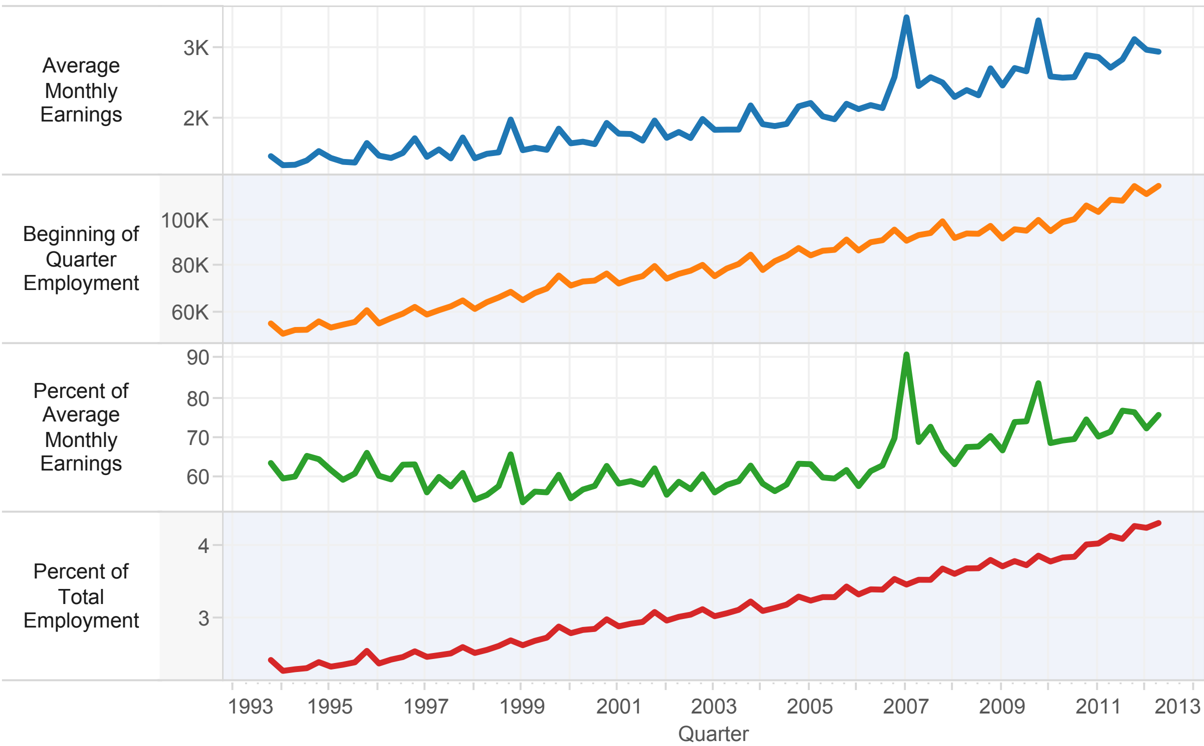


Source: DEED, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

by Tim O'Neill
Labor Market Information Office
Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development

Fun with Statistics

Employment and Earnings 65 and Older 1994 - 2013



Source: Census Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI)
http://qwiexplorer.ces.census.gov

The Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) data put out by the Census Bureau contains a wealth of information about employment patterns by demographic that simply isn't available elsewhere.

The chart above shows the change in employment and earnings for the 65 + demographic. Even just since 1994, their earnings have risen and employment has risen. As a share of total earnings and employment, the increase is also apparent. What this tells us is that people are working longer. There are a host of reasons for this: improved health into older age, jobs that are less physically demanding, less generous retirement funds.

To see this data interactively and with detail for other age groups, go online:
http://mn.gov/deed/newscenter/publications/review/June-2014/fun-with-statistics.jsp

by Dave Senf

Labor Force Estimates

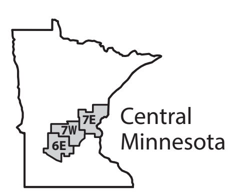
County/Area	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Rate of Unemployment		
	May 2014	Apr 2014	May 2013	May 2014	Apr 2014	May 2013	May 2014	Apr 2014	May 2013	May 2014	Apr 2014	May 2013
United States ('000s)												
(Seasonally adjusted)	155,613	155,421	155,658	145,814	145,669	143,898	9,799	9,753	11,760	6.3%	6.3%	7.6%
(Unadjusted)	155,841	154,845	155,734	146,398	145,767	144,432	9,443	9,079	11,302	6.1	5.9	7.3
Minnesota												
(Seasonally adjusted)	2,999,637	3,001,998	2,974,099	2,860,923	2,860,415	2,821,026	138,714	141,583	153,073	4.6	4.7	5.1
(Unadjusted)	2,992,521	2,978,930	2,979,921	2,867,726	2,844,108	2,838,751	124,795	134,822	141,170	4.2	4.5	4.7
Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA)*												
Mpls.-St. Paul MSA	1,881,422	1,872,422	1,873,872	1,805,965	1,794,933	1,787,840	75,457	77,489	86,032	4.0	4.1	4.6
Duluth-Superior MSA	145,028	145,550	146,254	136,994	136,926	137,293	8,034	8,624	8,961	5.5	5.9	6.1
Rochester MSA	105,182	105,269	105,525	101,309	101,073	101,237	3,873	4,196	4,288	3.7	4.0	4.1
St. Cloud MSA	110,109	109,359	107,045	105,707	104,321	101,874	4,402	5,038	5,171	4.0	4.6	4.8
Mankato-N Mankato MSA	58,878	59,236	58,215	56,903	57,173	55,992	1,975	2,063	2,223	3.4	3.5	3.8
Fargo-Moorhead MSA	124,360	123,237	122,141	121,239	119,846	118,548	3,121	3,391	3,593	2.5	2.8	2.9
Grand Forks MSA	53,199	53,898	54,105	51,490	52,021	52,339	1,709	1,877	1,766	3.2	3.5	3.3
Region One	**50,874**	**51,104**	**50,808**	**48,829**	**48,412**	**48,573**	**2,045**	**2,692**	**2,235**	**4.0**	**5.3**	**4.4**
Kittson	2,674	2,641	2,641	2,572	2,521	2,511	102	120	130	3.8	4.5	4.9
Marshall	5,767	5,734	5,719	5,452	5,284	5,366	315	450	353	5.5	7.8	6.2
Norman	3,555	3,494	3,584	3,404	3,319	3,424	151	175	160	4.2	5.0	4.5
Pennington	9,747	9,674	9,690	9,373	9,103	9,259	374	571	431	3.8	5.9	4.4
Polk	17,659	18,094	17,841	16,973	17,221	17,141	686	873	700	3.9	4.8	3.9
Red Lake	2,334	2,344	2,308	2,224	2,178	2,189	110	166	119	4.7	7.1	5.2
Roseau	9,138	9,123	9,025	8,831	8,786	8,683	307	337	342	3.4	3.7	3.8
Region Two	**40,866**	**40,476**	**40,642**	**38,357**	**37,456**	**37,918**	**2,509**	**3,020**	**2,724**	**6.1**	**7.5**	**6.7**
Beltrami	22,250	22,184	22,221	21,005	20,760	20,829	1,245	1,424	1,392	5.6	6.4	6.3
Clearwater	4,363	4,458	4,178	3,906	3,829	3,762	457	629	416	10.5	14.1	10.0
Hubbard	9,436	9,104	9,436	8,872	8,403	8,790	564	701	646	6.0	7.7	6.8
Lake of the Woods	2,331	2,257	2,330	2,217	2,134	2,191	114	123	139	4.9	5.4	6.0
Mahnomen	2,486	2,473	2,477	2,357	2,330	2,346	129	143	131	5.2	5.8	5.3
Region Three	**168,269**	**167,633**	**169,682**	**158,443**	**157,038**	**158,849**	**9,826**	**10,595**	**10,833**	**5.8**	**6.3**	**6.4**
Aitkin	7,303	7,117	7,334	6,854	6,569	6,854	449	548	480	6.1	7.7	6.5
Carlton	17,807	17,964	17,833	16,786	16,787	16,828	1,021	1,177	1,005	5.7	6.6	5.6
Cook	3,248	3,070	3,240	3,068	2,840	3,058	180	230	182	5.5	7.5	5.6
Itasca	22,789	22,428	23,056	21,267	20,826	21,405	1,522	1,602	1,651	6.7	7.1	7.2
Koochiching	6,553	6,459	6,502	5,955	5,783	5,933	598	676	569	9.1	10.5	8.8
Lake	6,252	5,982	6,338	5,963	5,674	5,970	289	308	368	4.6	5.1	5.8
St. Louis	104,317	104,613	105,379	98,550	98,559	98,801	5,767	6,054	6,578	5.5	5.8	6.2
City of Duluth	45,772	45,848	46,188	43,502	43,506	43,612	2,270	2,342	2,576	5.0	5.1	5.6
Balance of St. Louis County	58,545	58,765	59,191	55,048	55,053	55,189	3,497	3,712	4,002	6.0	6.3	6.8
Region Four	**128,778**	**127,117**	**127,003**	**124,391**	**121,652**	**122,009**	**4,387**	**5,465**	**4,994**	**3.4**	**4.3**	**3.9**
Becker	18,249	17,978	18,144	17,496	16,983	17,270	753	995	874	4.1	5.5	4.8
Clay	35,448	35,519	34,571	34,499	34,256	33,498	949	1,263	1,073	2.7	3.6	3.1
Douglas	21,406	20,893	21,320	20,693	20,088	20,492	713	805	828	3.3	3.9	3.9
Grant	3,285	3,254	3,232	3,147	3,066	3,067	138	188	165	4.2	5.8	5.1
Otter Tail	31,608	30,892	31,242	30,325	29,304	29,804	1,283	1,588	1,438	4.1	5.1	4.6
Pope	6,677	6,581	6,552	6,476	6,340	6,321	201	241	231	3.0	3.7	3.5
Stevens	6,448	6,394	6,319	6,282	6,212	6,134	166	182	185	2.6	2.8	2.9
Traverse	1,755	1,732	1,749	1,680	1,650	1,673	75	82	76	4.3	4.7	4.3
Wilkin	3,902	3,874	3,874	3,793	3,753	3,750	109	121	124	2.8	3.1	3.2
Region Five	**83,940**	**82,643**	**84,038**	**79,506**	**76,967**	**79,054**	**4,434**	**5,676**	**4,984**	**5.3**	**6.9**	**5.9**
Cass	14,162	13,751	14,304	13,249	12,640	13,275	913	1,111	1,029	6.4	8.1	7.2
Crow Wing	33,639	32,591	33,943	31,931	30,462	31,993	1,708	2,129	1,950	5.1	6.5	5.7
Morrison	17,430	17,550	17,154	16,483	16,234	16,146	947	1,316	1,008	5.4	7.5	5.9
Todd	12,495	12,540	12,448	11,982	11,859	11,842	513	681	606	4.1	5.4	4.9
Wadena	6,214	6,211	6,189	5,861	5,772	5,798	353	439	391	5.7	7.1	6.3
Region Six East	**66,368**	**66,151**	**65,893**	**63,512**	**62,749**	**62,720**	**2,856**	**3,402**	**3,173**	**4.3**	**5.1**	**4.8**
Kandiyohi	24,974	24,777	24,995	24,015	23,615	23,992	959	1,162	1,003	3.8	4.7	4.0
McLeod	19,766	19,705	19,535	18,841	18,662	18,482	925	1,043	1,053	4.7	5.3	5.4
Meeker	12,617	12,618	12,477	12,082	11,942	11,862	535	676	615	4.2	5.4	4.9
Renville	9,011	9,051	8,886	8,574	8,530	8,384	437	521	502	4.8	5.8	5.6

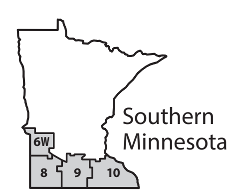
*Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) now includes Sherburne County in Minnesota and Pierce County in Wisconsin. St. Cloud MSA is now comprised of Benton and Stearns counties.

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		
	May 2014	Apr 2014	May 2013	May 2014	Apr 2014	May 2013	May 2014	Apr 2014	May 2013	May 2014	Apr 2014	May 2013
Region Six West	**24,656**	**24,506**	**24,599**	**23,685**	**23,359**	**23,422**	**971**	**1,147**	**1,177**	**3.9%**	**4.7%**	**4.8%**
Big Stone	2,672	2,595	2,680	2,570	2,468	2,562	102	127	118	3.8	4.9	4.4
Chippewa	7,238	7,204	7,200	6,938	6,853	6,838	300	351	362	4.1	4.9	5.0
Lac Qui Parle	4,038	4,050	4,025	3,889	3,863	3,827	149	187	198	3.7	4.6	4.9
Swift	5,125	5,106	5,113	4,910	4,856	4,857	215	250	256	4.2	4.9	5.0
Yellow Medicine	5,583	5,551	5,581	5,378	5,319	5,338	205	232	243	3.7	4.2	4.4
Region Seven East	**83,938**	**84,583**	**83,415**	**79,274**	**78,540**	**78,282**	**4,664**	**6,043**	**5,133**	**5.6**	**7.1**	**6.2**
Chisago	28,380	28,581	28,383	27,069	26,907	26,799	1,311	1,674	1,584	4.6	5.9	5.6
Isanti	20,787	20,971	20,642	19,756	19,638	19,559	1,031	1,333	1,083	5.0	6.4	5.2
Kanabec	8,121	8,214	7,962	7,505	7,393	7,329	616	821	633	7.6	10.0	8.0
Mille Lacs	12,247	12,345	12,221	11,436	11,302	11,345	811	1,043	876	6.6	8.4	7.2
Pine	14,403	14,472	14,207	13,508	13,300	13,250	895	1,172	957	6.2	8.1	6.7
Region Seven West	**229,526**	**229,351**	**225,943**	**220,131**	**218,061**	**215,159**	**9,395**	**11,290**	**10,784**	**4.1**	**4.9**	**4.8**
Benton	22,823	22,734	22,222	21,815	21,529	21,024	1,008	1,205	1,198	4.4	5.3	5.4
Sherburne	49,468	49,647	49,248	47,308	47,025	46,837	2,160	2,622	2,411	4.4	5.3	4.9
Stearns	87,286	86,625	84,823	83,892	82,792	80,850	3,394	3,833	3,973	3.9	4.4	4.7
Wright	69,949	70,345	69,650	67,116	66,715	66,448	2,833	3,630	3,202	4.1	5.2	4.6
Region Eight	**69,183**	**68,823**	**68,817**	**66,912**	**66,237**	**66,234**	**2,271**	**2,586**	**2,583**	**3.3**	**3.8**	**3.8**
Cottonwood	6,452	6,402	6,402	6,212	6,158	6,132	240	244	270	3.7	3.8	4.2
Jackson	7,595	7,513	7,369	7,385	7,296	7,140	210	217	229	2.8	2.9	3.1
Lincoln	3,492	3,470	3,460	3,365	3,313	3,332	127	157	128	3.6	4.5	3.7
Lyon	15,073	15,075	14,999	14,578	14,488	14,437	495	587	562	3.3	3.9	3.7
Murray	5,992	5,921	5,945	5,814	5,650	5,746	178	271	199	3.0	4.6	3.3
Nobles	11,344	11,392	11,411	10,981	10,995	10,996	363	397	415	3.2	3.5	3.6
Pipestone	5,584	5,530	5,573	5,416	5,330	5,384	168	200	189	3.0	3.6	3.4
Redwood	7,990	7,906	8,061	7,651	7,537	7,649	339	369	412	4.2	4.7	5.1
Rock	5,661	5,614	5,597	5,510	5,470	5,418	151	144	179	2.7	2.6	3.2
Region Nine	**131,676**	**131,899**	**131,070**	**126,376**	**125,903**	**125,163**	**5,300**	**5,996**	**5,907**	**4.0**	**4.5**	**4.5**
Blue Earth	39,144	39,378	38,693	37,779	37,958	37,174	1,365	1,420	1,519	3.5	3.6	3.9
Brown	15,505	15,478	15,560	14,857	14,729	14,871	648	749	689	4.2	4.8	4.4
Faribault	7,200	7,161	7,175	6,824	6,728	6,795	376	433	380	5.2	6.0	5.3
Le Sueur	15,112	15,152	14,794	14,338	14,152	13,919	774	1,000	875	5.1	6.6	5.9
Martin	10,445	10,431	10,571	10,014	9,943	10,061	431	488	510	4.1	4.7	4.8
Nicollet	19,734	19,858	19,522	19,124	19,215	18,818	610	643	704	3.1	3.2	3.6
Sibley	9,409	9,302	9,566	9,048	8,872	9,152	361	430	414	3.8	4.6	4.3
Waseca	9,591	9,594	9,685	9,130	9,082	9,152	461	512	533	4.8	5.3	5.5
Watonwan	5,536	5,545	5,504	5,262	5,224	5,221	274	321	283	4.9	5.8	5.1
Region Ten	**273,493**	**273,281**	**273,456**	**262,703**	**261,528**	**261,435**	**10,790**	**11,753**	**12,021**	**3.9**	**4.3**	**4.4**
Dodge	11,094	11,201	11,183	10,700	10,675	10,692	394	526	491	3.6	4.7	4.4
Fillmore	11,350	11,254	11,152	10,905	10,706	10,634	445	548	518	3.9	4.9	4.6
Freeborn	16,270	16,175	16,331	15,564	15,432	15,569	706	743	762	4.3	4.6	4.7
Goodhue	25,685	25,515	25,624	24,642	24,386	24,470	1,043	1,129	1,154	4.1	4.4	4.5
Houston	10,639	10,879	10,667	10,167	10,234	10,105	472	645	562	4.4	5.9	5.3
Mower	21,309	21,280	21,402	20,497	20,432	20,514	812	848	888	3.8	4.0	4.1
Olmsted	82,342	82,271	82,537	79,333	79,148	79,277	3,009	3,123	3,260	3.7	3.8	3.9
City of Rochester	60,213	60,112	60,318	57,910	57,775	57,869	2,303	2,337	2,449	3.8	3.9	4.1
Rice	32,726	32,597	32,552	31,251	30,978	30,918	1,475	1,619	1,634	4.5	5.0	5.0
Steele	21,182	21,130	20,966	20,370	20,209	20,050	812	921	916	3.8	4.4	4.4
Wabasha	11,747	11,797	11,805	11,276	11,250	11,268	471	547	537	4.0	4.6	4.5
Winona	29,149	29,182	29,237	27,998	28,078	27,938	1,151	1,104	1,299	3.9	3.8	4.4
Region Eleven	**1,640,954**	**1,631,360**	**1,634,557**	**1,575,607**	**1,566,203**	**1,559,933**	**65,347**	**65,157**	**74,624**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**4.6**
Anoka	191,998	191,409	191,223	183,943	182,845	182,113	8,055	8,564	9,110	4.2	4.5	4.8
Carver	51,767	51,685	51,505	49,802	49,505	49,307	1,965	2,180	2,198	3.8	4.2	4.3
Dakota	234,489	233,279	233,500	225,408	224,063	223,166	9,081	9,216	10,334	3.9	4.0	4.4
Hennepin	673,031	667,829	670,293	646,119	642,262	639,691	26,912	25,567	30,602	4.0	3.8	4.6
City of Bloomington	49,667	49,253	49,312	47,631	47,347	47,158	2,036	1,906	2,154	4.1	3.9	4.4
City of Minneapolis	219,709	217,885	218,878	210,494	209,237	208,400	9,215	8,648	10,478	4.2	4.0	4.8
Ramsey	277,618	275,949	276,797	266,184	264,595	263,536	11,434	11,354	13,261	4.1	4.1	4.8
City of St. Paul	148,081	147,132	147,853	141,630	140,784	140,221	6,451	6,348	7,632	4.4	4.3	5.2
Scott	76,630	76,415	76,264	73,779	73,339	73,045	2,851	3,076	3,219	3.7	4.0	4.2
Washington	135,421	134,794	134,975	130,372	129,594	129,075	5,049	5,200	5,900	3.7	3.9	4.4





Industrial Analysis

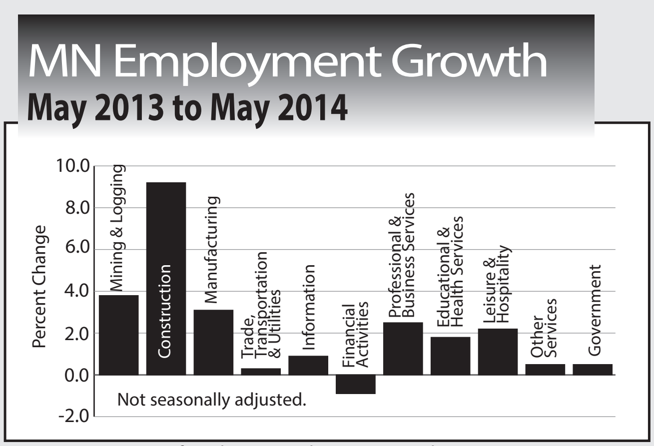
Monthly analysis is based on ***seasonally adjusted*** employment data; yearly analysis is based on ***unadjusted*** employment data.*

Overview

Seasonally adjusted employment increased sharply in May, adding 10,300 jobs (0.4 percent) for the month, to bring statewide employment to 2,817,000. The increase more than overcame the 0.2 percent loss from April, ending a four-month stretch of small gains or monthly losses. Growth was supported by a particularly strong month from three supersectors. Construction added 3,800 jobs (3.6 percent), Manufacturing was up 2,900 (0.9 percent), and Professional and Business Services was up 4,100 (1.2 percent). Industry groups losing employment were Government (down 1,300, 0.3 percent) and Leisure and Hospitality (500, 0.2 percent). Annual employment also improved last month, with an increase of 45,617 jobs (1.6 percent) over May 2013. Yearly jobs growth continues to be broad-based, with Financial Activities (down 1,586, 0.9 percent) remaining the only supersector to have lost employment over the last 12 months. Construction is showing the most improvement since 2013, in both numerical and proportional change, adding 9,447 jobs or 9.2 percent. Manufacturing (up 9,404 or 3.1 percent) and Professional and Business Services (8,677, 2.5 percent) were also among the industry groups with the largest annual increases.

Mining and Logging

Employment in the Mining and Logging supersector was flat in May, staying at a total of 7,100. Seasonally adjusted employment in the industry has remained somewhere between 7,000 and 7,200 since August 2013. For the year the industry has added 261 jobs or 3.8 percent.



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

Construction

Construction employment surged in May, with the supersector adding 3,800 jobs (3.6 percent) over the previous month. The increase is large enough to easily make up April's small losses and suggests that activity in the industry group has picked up after poor weather conditions kept employment unnaturally low in early spring. Employment is also strong for the year with an increase of 9,447 jobs (9.2 percent) over May 2013. The numerical increase comes largely from Specialty Trade Contractors and Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction (up 6,159 and 3,697, respectively). Residential Building Construction is up 842 (8.4 percent) despite the larger industry group, Construction of Buildings, being down 409 (1.8 percent).

Manufacturing

Employment in Manufacturing grew by a seasonally adjusted 2,900 (0.9 percent) in May. Employment in both Durable Goods (up 2,600 or 1.3 percent) and Non-Durable Goods (up 300, 0.3 percent) Manufacturing increased for the month. Manufacturing employment also looks strong on a yearly basis, with the supersector adding 9,404 jobs (3.1 percent) over May 2013. Annual increases were split between Durable and Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing (up 6,373 and 3,031, respectively). Food Manufacturing has shown the strongest numerical growth of the smaller industry groups, adding 2,031 (4.6 percent) on the year. Other groups with strong annual employment gains were Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (1,602, 3.9 percent) and Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (681, 6.1 percent).

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

Employment in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was flat again in May, up 100 (0.0 percent), which follows on the heels of a similarly static April which saw a gain of only 200 jobs. There was movement in each of the supersector's three major subgroups, however. Wholesale Trade was up 400 (0.3 percent), Transportation and Warehousing was up 700 (0.8 percent), and Retail Trade was down 1,000 (0.3 percent) for the month. For the year, employment is up 1,600 (0.3 percent), as the three major industry groups mirrored their own monthly changes, with gains in Wholesale Trade (up 2,999, or 2.3 percent) and Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities (349, 0.4 percent) overcoming a loss in Retail Trade (down 1,748 or 0.6 percent).

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

Information

After employment remained stalled between March and April, employment in Information was up in May, adding 900 jobs (1.7 percent) over the previous month's final estimate. Over the past year employment in Information has been up slightly, with 462 (0.9 percent) more jobs than in May 2013. The increase comes in spite of annual employment losses in Publishing Industries (except Internet) and Telecommunications (down 231 and 303, respectively).

Financial Activities

Employment in Financial Activities decreased by 100 (0.1 percent) in April, the second straight month of seasonally adjusted job losses in the supersector. A gain of 700 (0.5 percent) in Finance and Insurance was edged out by the loss of 800 (2 percent) in Real Estate and Rental and Leasing. Financial Activities employment is also down on an annual basis, supporting 1,586 (0.9 percent) fewer jobs than in May 2013, as relatively small gains in Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (up 150, 0.4 percent) were not enough to balance a loss of 1,736 (1.2 percent) in Finance and Insurance.

Professional and Business Services

Employment in Professional and Business services mounted a strong recovery in May, adding 4,100 (1.2 percent) on the heels of the loss of 2,700 in April. Gains were spread throughout the supersector, with all three major subgroups showing notable increases. Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services was up 1,400 (1 percent), Management of Companies and Enterprises added 600 (0.8 percent) and Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services added 2,100 (1.6 percent). Employment is also showing strong yearly growth, up 8,677 (2.5 percent) over May 2013, with gains in every major subgroup save Legal Services, which shed 88 jobs (0.5 percent) on the year.

Educational and Health Services

Employment in Educational and Health Services was flat in May, losing 100 jobs (0.0 percent) after showing no change at all in April. Slight gains in Health Care and Social Assistance (up 700, 0.2 percent) were trumped by losses in Educational Services (down 800, 1.2 percent). Despite the relatively stagnant performance in the last three months, annual employment in Educational and Health Services is up 8,917 (1.8 percent), with both Educational Services and Health Care and Social Assistance showing healthy gains, up 3.3 and 1.6 percent, respectively.

Leisure and Hospitality

Employment in Leisure and Hospitality dipped slightly in May, losing 500 jobs (0.2 percent). This is the third straight month of seasonally adjusted losses for the supersector, and the declines appear to come from both Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (down 200, 0.5 percent) and Accommodation and Food Services (down 300, 0.1 percent). Annually, Leisure and Hospitality employment is up 5,736 or 2.2 percent, with gains in both major component sectors.

Other Services

Other Services employment rose in May, adding 500 jobs (0.4 percent). The over-the-year employment change is similar to the monthly growth, with the supersector supporting 541 more jobs (0.5 percent) than it did in May 2013. All three component industry groups are up slightly on the year.

Government

Government employment shrank by 1,300 (0.3 percent), giving back the gains the supersector saw in April. Federal, State, and Local Government all shrank for the month (down 500, 300, and 500, respectively). For the year Government employment is up 2,158 (0.5 percent), with a gain of 2,562 (0.9 percent) in Local Government overwhelming small losses in State and Federal Government employment.

by Nick Dobbins

Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment

In 1,000's

Industry	May 2014	April 2014	March 2014
Total Nonagricultural	**2,817.0**	**2,806.7**	**2,812.0**
Goods-Producing	**433.7**	**427.0**	**427.5**
Mining and Logging	7.1	7.1	7.2
Construction	109.8	106.0	107.7
Manufacturing	316.8	313.9	312.6
Service-Providing	**2,383.3**	**2,379.7**	**2,384.5**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	513.2	513.1	512.9
Information	53.9	53.0	53.0
Financial Activities	179.3	179.4	180.3
Professional and Business Services	353.4	349.3	352.0
Educational and Health Services	498.2	498.3	498.3
Leisure and Hospitality	251.1	251.6	254.0
Other Services	118.2	117.7	118.1
Government	416.0	417.3	415.9

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

Regional Analysis

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

Employment increased in May without seasonal adjustment, as the summer labor market began to ramp up in earnest. The metro added 27,028 jobs for the month, an increase of 1.5 percent over April's total. Among the industry groups with the largest gains were those we would expect to improve along with the weather: Leisure and Hospitality (up 10,219 or 6 percent) and Mining, Logging, and Construction (up 6,445, 11 percent). Significant job growth also occurred in the Professional and Business Services industry group which added 6,129 jobs or 2.3 percent, largely from a spike of 4,709 or 5 percent in Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services. The most notable losses came from Educational and Health Services where employment dropped by 1,279 (0.4 percent) caused by a decrease of 3,042 (6.3 percent) in Educational Services as the industry began contracting for the summer. Employment has also shown improvement on a yearly basis, adding 28,700 (1.6 percent) over May 2013.

Duluth-Superior MSA

Employment continued its growth in May, adding 1,602 jobs (1.2 percent) over April levels. Increases were dispersed across the market; the only supersectors to show employment declines were Educational and Health Services (down 113 or 0.4 percent) and Information (down 12, 0.9 percent). Industry groups displaying the greatest gains for the month were Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (up 336, 1.4 percent), Mining, Logging, and Construction (323, 3.9 percent), Leisure and Hospitality (585, 4.2 percent), and Professional and Business Services (163, 2.2 percent). For the year, employment is more or less flat, with an estimated increase of 96 jobs or 0.1 percent over May 2013, with service providers adding jobs as goods producers were losing them.

Rochester MSA

Employment showed a significant increase for May, adding 1,124 jobs (1 percent) over April totals. In addition to the expected warm-weather increases in Leisure and Hospitality (up 351 or 3.8 percent) and Mining, Logging, and Construction (150 or 4.5 percent) the metro area also benefited from a marked increase in Manufacturing employment which grew by 329 or 3.4 percent over the month. The only industry groups to show any employment decline were Educational and Health Services (down 54 or 0.1 percent) and Financial Activities (down 9 or 0.3 percent). Annually, employment is also up, although not as dramatically, with 438 jobs (0.4 percent) more than in May 2013.

St. Cloud MSA

The Saint Cloud MSA continued its strong employment growth in May, adding 2,368 (2.3 percent) for the month. Gains were largely driven by a dramatic increase in Mining, Logging, and Construction which grew by 2,042 jobs in May, a 43.8 percent increase over April estimates. Other significant changes include the addition of 410 jobs (2.8 percent) in Manufacturing and a loss of 425 jobs (2.6 percent) in Government. Saint Cloud's strong performance extends over the past year as well, with the metro currently supporting an estimated 4,003 (3.9 percent) more jobs than at the same time last year.

Mankato-North Mankato MSA

Employment improved slightly in May, adding 107 jobs (0.2 percent) over the previous month's estimates. A loss of 139 (0.3 percent) from service providers was more than made up for by a gain of 246 (2.5 percent) by goods producers, while private sector gains (up 355, 0.8 percent) overcame government losses (down 248, 2.7 percent). For the year, the metro has added 1,102 jobs (2 percent) with increases among goods producers and service providers. Government employment is down 501 (5.4 percent) from May 2013.

Fargo-Moorhead MSA

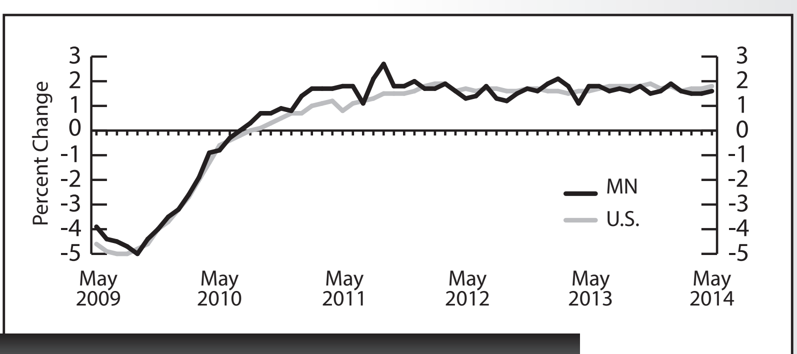
Employment grew by 2,134 (1.6 percent) in May. Employment was up or flat in most industry groups, with the largest gains coming in Mining, Logging, and Construction (up 922 or 10.1 percent) and Leisure and Hospitality (837, 6.3 percent), with the most significant losses coming in Educational and Health Services (down 311, 1.4 percent). The yearlong changes also show strong growth in the area, with an increase of 4,991 (3.8 percent) over May 2013. The largest annual employment gain by a wide margin was found in Mining, Logging, and Construction which added 1,233 jobs (15.2 percent).

Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA

Employment was down slightly in May, losing 421 jobs (0.6 percent), to bring them to 56,044 total jobs. The only notable employment gains came in Mining, Logging, and Construction, which was up 341, or 11.8 percent). Government was the most dramatic job loser, down 590 or 4.0 percent. For the year, employment is down 460 (0.8 percent) with Government again leading the job shedders, down 735 or 4.9 percent from May 2013.

by Nick Dobbins

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



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

Employer Survey of Minnesota Nonfarm Payroll Jobs, Hours and Earnings

Numbers are unadjusted.

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

Industry	Jobs* (Thousands)			Percent Change From**		Production Workers Hours and Earnings: Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
	May 2014	Apr 2014	May 2013	Apr 2014	May 2013	May 2014	May 2013	May 2014	May 2013	May 2014	May 2013
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**2,841.0**	**2,788.1**	**2,795.4**	**1.9%**	**1.6%**	—	—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—	—
GOODS-PRODUCING	**435.4**	**414.0**	**416.2**	**5.2**	**4.6**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining and Logging	**7.2**	**6.8**	**6.9**	**5.2**	**3.8**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	**112.1**	**96.6**	**102.7**	**16.1**	**9.2**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specialty Trade Contractors	70.1	61.9	64.0	13.4	9.6	$1,364.11	$1,199.97	41.5	39.8	$32.87	$30.15
Manufacturing	**316.0**	**310.6**	**306.6**	**1.7**	**3.1**	**827.82**	**811.46**	**42**	**40.9**	**19.71**	**19.84**
Durable Goods	201.8	197.9	195.4	2.0	3.3	839.48	828.89	42.7	41.3	19.66	20.07
Wood Product Manufacturing	10.4	10.2	10.4	2.6	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fabricated Metal Production	43.0	42.6	41.4	1.1	3.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery Manufacturing	32.0	32.0	32.2	-0.1	-0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer and Electronic Product	45.0	44.8	45.0	0.4	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control	24.8	24.7	24.6	0.6	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation Equipment	11.9	11.6	11.2	2.3	6.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	15.2	15.2	15.3	0.0	-0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondurable Goods	114.2	112.7	111.2	1.4	2.7	807.02	786.59	40.8	40.4	19.78	19.47
Food Manufacturing	46.6	46.3	44.6	0.8	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Manufacturing	32.4	32.3	33.3	0.4	-2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing and Related	23.5	23.3	23.5	0.6	-0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**2,405.7**	**2,374.1**	**2,379.2**	**1.3**	**1.1**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	**512.5**	**507.3**	**510.9**	**1.0**	**0.3**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale Trade	134.7	133.2	131.7	1.1	2.3	996.30	964.99	39.9	39.1	24.97	24.68
Retail Trade	283.4	281.2	285.2	0.8	-0.6	397.85	387.47	27.9	28.2	14.26	13.74
Motor Vehicle and Parts	33.3	33.0	31.9	1.0	4.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Building Material and Garden Equipment	27.5	25.9	27.5	6.0	-0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food and Beverage Stores	51.4	50.6	50.6	1.6	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gasoline Stations	23.6	23.2	23.1	1.6	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Merchandise Stores	60.0	59.6	60.1	0.7	-0.2	296.15	310.31	27.6	28.6	10.73	10.85
Transportation,Warehouse, Utilities	94.4	92.9	94.1	1.6	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and Warehousing	81.1	79.8	81.0	1.6	0.1	626.23	642.96	36.6	38	17.11	16.92
Information	**53.8**	**53.4**	**53.4**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**793.24**	**748.48**	**34.7**	**32.9**	**22.86**	**22.75**
Publishing Industries	20.9	21.0	21.1	-0.5	-1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telecommunications	13.3	13.3	13.6	0.5	-2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial Activities	**179.5**	**178.8**	**181.1**	**0.4**	**-0.9**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and Insurance	139.5	138.9	141.3	0.4	-1.2	931.96	959.65	35.9	36.6	25.96	26.22
Credit Intermediation	53.5	53.5	55.2	0.1	-3.0	758.63	728.46	35.7	35.5	21.25	20.52
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other	18.6	18.6	18.4	0.3	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance Carriers and Related	66.4	66.3	66.5	0.3	-0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	39.9	39.9	39.8	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and Business Services	**352.6**	**345.8**	**344.0**	**2.0**	**2.5**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	137.2	138.5	134.1	-0.9	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Services	18.8	18.7	18.9	0.5	-0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accounting, Tax Preparation	14.7	17.7	14.3	-16.5	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer Systems Design	32.4	32.4	32.1	-0.1	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management of Companies and Enterprises	79.4	78.3	76.9	1.5	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative and Support Services	136.0	129.0	132.9	5.4	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational and Health Services	**501.6**	**502.4**	**492.7**	**-0.2**	**1.8**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational Services	69.9	72.9	67.7	-4.1	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Care and Social Assistance	431.7	429.4	425.0	0.5	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambulatory Health Care	140.0	140.0	135.9	0.1	3.1	1,200.97	1,165.88	34.6	34.2	34.71	34.09
Offices of Physicians	66.8	66.8	66.1	0.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	105.3	105.3	104.8	0.0	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	104.7	104.5	105.6	0.1	-0.9	416.98	406.97	29.2	28.4	14.28	14.33
Social Assistance	81.6	79.7	78.8	2.5	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leisure and Hospitality	**261.6**	**245.0**	**255.9**	**6.8**	**2.2**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	44.4	38.4	41.9	15.6	6.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accommodation and Food Services	217.2	206.5	214.1	5.2	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Services and Drinking Places	190.7	182.6	186.9	4.4	2.0	247.10	233.05	21.6	21.4	11.44	10.89
Other Services	**118.5**	**118.0**	**117.9**	**0.4**	**0.5**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	69.0	68.8	68.9	0.2	0.1						
Government	**425.5**	**423.3**	**423.4**	**0.5**	**0.5**						
Federal Government	30.9	31.2	31.1	-0.9	-0.4						
State Government	101.7	103.8	102.0	-2.1	-0.3						
State Government Education	62.9	65.5	63.9	-3.9	-1.5						
Local Government	292.9	288.2	290.3	1.6	0.9						
Local Government Education	145.5	144.7	146.3	0.5	-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, 2014.

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

Numbers are unadjusted.

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

Industry	Jobs* (Thousands)			Percent Change From**		Production Workers Hours and Earnings					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
	May 2014	Apr 2014	May 2013	Apr 2014	May 2013	May 2014	May 2013	May 2014	May 2013	May 2014	May 2013
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**1,836.1**	**1,809.1**	**1,807.4**	**1.5%**	**1.6%**	—	—	—	—	—	—
GOODS-PRODUCING	**253.3**	**243.6**	**245.5**	**4.0**	**3.2**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining, Logging, and Construction	**65.0**	**58.5**	**63.4**	**11.0**	**2.5**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction of Buildings	14.9	14.4	13.5	3.1	10.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specialty Trade Contractors	43.4	39.4	42.0	10.0	3.3	$1,254.40	$1,304.07	38.8	40.6	$32.33	$32.12
Manufacturing	**188.3**	**185.1**	**182.1**	**1.7**	**3.4**	**849.16**	**831.67**	**42.1**	**40.1**	**20.17**	**20.74**
Durable Goods	129.4	126.9	125.1	1.9	3.4	861.80	862.75	42.6	40.6	20.23	21.25
Fabricated Metal Production	28.4	28.2	28.0	0.9	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery Manufacturing	19.4	19.3	19.6	0.1	-1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer and Electronic Product	35.7	35.5	35.3	0.6	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control	23.4	23.2	23.1	0.8	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	14.0	14.0	14.1	-0.2	-0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondurable Goods	58.9	58.2	57.0	1.3	3.4	822.46	776.57	41.0	39.3	20.06	19.76
Food Manufacturing	13.4	13.3	13.2	1.0	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing and Related	15.0	14.9	14.9	0.7	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**1,582.8**	**1,565.5**	**1,562.0**	**1.1**	**1.3**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	316.5	315.8	319.1	0.2	-0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale Trade	82.4	82.2	81.8	0.2	0.7	917.38	980.66	38.4	38.7	23.89	25.34
Merchant Wholesalers - Durable Goods	45.1	44.9	43.3	0.3	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchant Wholesalers - Nondurable Goods	24.7	24.5	24.9	0.8	-0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail Trade	171.9	171.9	174.6	0.0	-1.6	416.15	374.13	29.0	28.3	14.35	13.22
Food and Beverage Stores	29.2	28.9	28.7	1.1	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Merchandise Stores	37.4	37.2	36.8	0.6	1.6	305.66	325.31	28.7	29.9	10.65	10.88
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	62.2	61.7	62.7	0.8	-0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utilities	7.8	7.7	7.8	1.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and Warehousing	54.4	54.0	54.9	0.7	-0.9	830.52	714.11	44.2	40.9	18.79	17.46
Information	**38.5**	**38.4**	**38.7**	**0.2**	**-0.3**						
Publishing Industries	16.6	16.7	16.5	-0.6	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telecommunications	9.5	9.5	9.7	0.4	-1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial Activities	**141.6**	**141.9**	**141.5**	**-0.2**	**0.0**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance and Insurance	108.7	109.0	109.1	-0.3	-0.3	1,045.46	1,102.50	36.2	37.5	28.88	29.4
Credit Intermediation	37.5	37.8	38.4	-0.6	-2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other	16.9	16.9	16.4	0.0	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance Carriers and Related	53.2	53.3	53.2	-0.3	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	32.9	32.8	32.5	0.1	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and Business Services	**277.3**	**271.2**	**274.8**	**2.3**	**0.9**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	107.8	107.5	106.6	0.3	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Services	15.7	15.6	15.8	0.6	-0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural, Engineering, and Related	15.9	15.5	15.4	2.2	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer Systems Design	26.3	26.4	26.2	-0.5	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management of Companies and Enterprises	70.9	69.8	69.1	1.6	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative and Support Services	98.6	93.9	99.1	5.0	-0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employment Services	45.2	45.3	47.0	-0.2	-3.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational and Health Services	**305.8**	**307.1**	**297.5**	**-0.4**	**2.8**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational Services	45.5	48.6	44.7	-6.3	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Care and Social Assistance	260.3	258.5	252.8	0.7	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambulatory Health Care	84.0	84.5	81.1	-0.6	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	61.3	61.2	60.9	0.2	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	57.3	57.0	56.2	0.6	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social Assistance	57.7	55.8	54.6	3.3	5.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leisure and Hospitality	**179.2**	**168.9**	**171.5**	**6.0**	**4.5**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	33.5	29.5	32.0	13.7	4.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accommodation and Food Services	145.6	139.4	139.5	4.4	4.4	280.14	265.88	23.0	23.1	12.18	11.51
Food Services and Drinking Places	132.3	126.6	126.2	4.5	4.8	272.28	257.41	22.3	22.6	12.21	11.39
Other Services	**77.7**	**77.7**	**77.8**	**0.0**	**-0.1**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repair and Maintenance	13.3	13.3	13.3	0.0	-0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	43.1	43.0	43.0	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government	**246.3**	**244.4**	**241.1**	**0.8**	**2.1**						
Federal Government	19.8	20.1	19.9	-1.3	-0.7						
State Government	69.5	70.2	67.5	-1.0	3.0						
State Government Education	43.7	44.5	42.2	-1.9	3.6						
Local Government	157.0	154.1	153.7	1.8	2.1						
Local Government Education	89.6	89.0	89.0	0.6	0.7						

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

* Totals may not add because of rounding.

** Percent change based on unrounded numbers.

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

Employer Survey

Industry	Duluth-Superior MSA Jobs May 2014	Apr 2014	May 2013	% Chg. From Apr 2014	May 2013	Rochester MSA Jobs May 2014	Apr 2014	May 2013	% Chg. From Apr 2014	May 2013
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**133,642**	**132,040**	**133,546**	**1.2%**	**0.1%**	**108,220**	**107,096**	**107,782**	**1.0%**	**0.4%**
GOODS-PRODUCING	**15,871**	**15,428**	**16,126**	**2.9**	**-1.6**	**13,498**	**13,019**	**13,945**	**3.7**	**-3.2**
Mining, Logging, and Construction	8,523	8,200	8,713	3.9	-2.2	3,474	3,324	3,576	4.5	-2.9
Manufacturing	7,348	7,228	7,413	1.7	-0.9	10,024	9,695	10,369	3.4	-3.3
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**117,771**	**116,612**	**117,420**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**94,722**	**94,077**	**93,837**	**0.7**	**0.9**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	24,056	23,720	24,193	1.4	-0.6	16,704	16,545	16,419	1.0	1.7
Wholesale Trade	3,115	3,084	3,176	1.0	-1.9	2,335	2,314	2,358	0.9	-1.0
Retail Trade	15,208	15,006	15,122	1.3	0.6	11,912	11,821	11,550	0.8	3.1
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	5,733	5,630	5,895	1.8	-2.7	2,457	2,410	2,511	2.0	-2.2
Information	1,395	1,407	1,440	-0.9	-3.1	1,748	1,736	1,663	0.7	5.1
Financial Activities	5,481	5,459	5,467	0.4	0.3	2,628	2,637	2,530	-0.3	3.9
Professional and Business Services	7,676	7,513	7,966	2.2	-3.6	5,520	5,380	5,351	2.6	3.2
Educational and Health Services	31,390	31,503	31,163	-0.4	0.7	43,636	43,690	43,981	-0.1	-0.8
Leisure and Hospitality	14,407	13,822	13,907	4.2	3.6	9,551	9,200	9,365	3.8	2.0
Other Services	6,478	6,410	6,393	1.1	1.3	3,849	3,837	3,647	0.3	5.5
Government	26,888	26,778	26,891	0.4	0.0	11,086	11,052	10,881	0.3	1.9

Employer Survey

Industry	St. Cloud MSA Jobs May 2014	Apr 2014	May 2013	% Chg. From Apr 2014	May 2013	Mankato MSA Jobs May 2014	Apr 2014	May 2013	% Chg. From Apr 2014	May 2013
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**107,149**	**104,781**	**103,146**	**2.3%**	**3.9%**	**55,477**	**55,370**	**54,375**	**0.2%**	**2.0%**
GOODS-PRODUCING	**21,951**	**19,499**	**20,058**	**12.6**	**9.4**	**10,166**	**9,920**	**9,745**	**2.5**	**4.3**
Mining, Logging, and Construction	6,705	4,663	5,043	43.8	33.0	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	15,246	14,836	15,015	2.8	1.5	--	--	--	--	--
						--	--	--	--	--
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**85,198**	**85,282**	**83,088**	**-0.1**	**2.5**	**45,311**	**45,450**	**44,630**	**-0.3**	**1.5**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	20,580	20,529	20,430	0.2	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale Trade	4,149	4,175	4,168	-0.6	-0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade	12,913	12,936	12,817	-0.2	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	3,518	3,418	3,445	2.9	2.1	--	--	--	--	--
Information	1,682	1,668	1,735	0.8	-3.1	--	--	--	--	--
Financial Activities	4,524	4,485	4,533	0.9	-0.2	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services	9,131	9,230	8,657	-1.1	5.5	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and Health Services	20,637	20,403	19,924	1.1	3.6	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality	9,193	9,096	8,869	1.1	3.7	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services	3,549	3,544	3,525	0.1	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Government	15,902	16,327	15,415	-2.6	3.2	8,782	9,030	9,283	-2.7	-5.4

Employer Survey

Industry	Fargo-Moorhead MSA Jobs May 2014	Apr 2014	May 2013	% Chg. From Apr 2014	May 2013	Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA Jobs May 2014	Apr 2014	May 2013	% Chg. From Apr 2014	May 2013
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	**137,987**	**135,853**	**132,996**	**1.6%**	**3.8%**	**56,044**	**56,465**	**56,504**	**-0.8%**	**-0.8%**
GOODS-PRODUCING	**19,419**	**18,434**	**18,100**	**5.3**	**7.3**	**6,709**	**6,390**	**6,570**	**5.0**	**2.1**
Mining, Logging, and Construction	9,361	8,439	8,128	10.9	15.2	3,232	2,891	2,978	11.8	8.5
Manufacturing	10,058	9,995	9,972	0.6	0.9	3,477	3,499	3,592	-0.6	-3.2
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**118,568**	**117,419**	**114,896**	**1.0**	**3.2**	**49,335**	**50,075**	**49,934**	**-1.5**	**-1.2**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	29,509	29,536	29,111	-0.1	1.4	12,142	12,245	12,102	-0.8	0.3
Wholesale Trade	9,253	9,167	8,990	0.9	2.9	2,006	1,995	2,058	0.6	-2.5
Retail Trade	15,309	15,461	15,311	-1.0	0.0	8,187	8,267	8,044	-1.0	1.8
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	4,947	4,908	4,810	0.8	2.9	1,949	1,983	2,000	-1.7	-2.6
Information	3,321	3,266	3,214	1.7	3.3	613	611	583	0.3	5.2
Financial Activities	9,948	9,875	9,486	0.7	4.9	1,729	1,716	1,710	0.8	1.1
Professional and Business Services	16,355	16,088	15,421	1.7	6.1	2,769	2,752	2,904	0.6	-4.7
Educational and Health Services	21,731	22,042	21,285	-1.4	2.1	9,753	9,850	9,713	-1.0	0.4
Leisure and Hospitality	14,111	13,274	13,409	6.3	5.2	6,001	6,001	5,912	0.0	1.5
Other Services	5,229	5,249	5,207	-0.4	0.4	2,113	2,095	2,060	0.9	2.6
Government	18,364	18,089	17,763	1.5	3.4	14,215	14,805	14,950	-4.0	-4.9

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

Minnesota Economic Indicators

Highlights

The **Minnesota Index** increased 0.1 percent for the third month in a row in May. The slowdown over the last few months implies that Minnesota's rate of economic growth has slipped in 2014. The index hasn't increased this slowly over a three-month period since the first few months of 2010. The U.S. index showed no signs of slowing, advancing 0.3 percent for the fourth straight month in May. However, the U.S. index's solid increase since February is inconsistent with the 2.9 percent annual rate decline in GDP during the first quarter of 2014.

Minnesota's real GDP increased 2.8 percent in 2013, significantly outpacing the 1.9 percent national increase. Private sector GDP growth was even stronger last year, climbing 3.1 percent compared to the U.S. private sector GDP gain of 2.3 percent. Minnesota's real GDP expansion last year ranked 13th highest among the states. Minnesota's real GDP as measured by the Minnesota index is up only 0.8 percent through the first five months of 2014, significantly below the 1.3 percent increase in the U.S. index. Expect an upward revision in the Minnesota Index and a downward revision in the U.S. Index in future data revisions.

After four months of subpar job growth, May's 10,300 job increase in adjusted **Wage and Salary Employment** was welcome news. Private sector employment increased 11,600 while public sector jobs dropped 1,300. The private sector job gain was the largest in two years. The biggest story in May was the 6,700 increase in goods-producing jobs. Construction added 3,800 workers; Manufacturing increased payrolls by 2,900. The jump in construction jobs was the third largest on record. Manufacturing has added jobs in seven of the last eight months. Professional and Business Services was the big job expander, adding 4,100 jobs. The only private sector to report significant job cutbacks was Leisure and Hospitality.

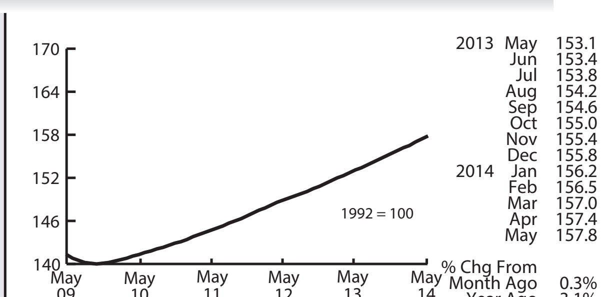
Minnesota job growth over the year ticked up a notch to 1.6 percent but continued to lag U.S. job growth which increased to 1.8 percent in May. Minnesota employment grew at the same rate, 1.7 percent, as the U.S. on an annual average basis last year. Over-the-year job growth in the state has averaged 1.6 percent through the first five months this year compared to the U.S. average of 1.7 percent.

After plunging sharply over the previous two months, Minnesota's adjusted online **Help-Wanted Ads** climbed sharply in May, jumping to 120,600. Online job advertising increased 16.1 percent in Minnesota while slipping 0.4 percent nationally.

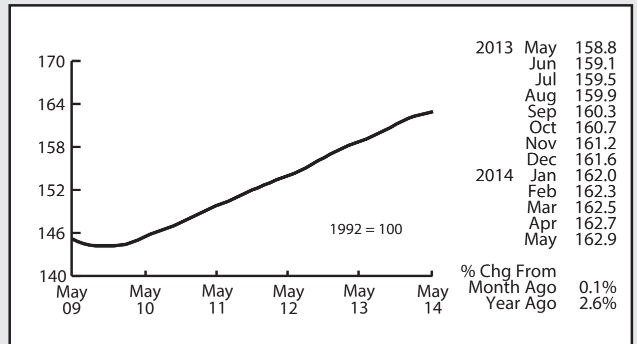
Minnesota's **Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI)** jumped to its highest reading in more than three years, climbing to 67.3. The strong reading indicates that Minnesota manufacturing activity is expanding at its fastest rate since 2011. The recent uptick in manufacturing hiring should continue at least through the summer. Minnesota's PMI continues to come in far ahead of both the Mid-America and U.S. indices.

Another indicator of robust manufacturing activity in Minnesota is the 42.0 adjusted Manufacturing Hours recorded in May. The factory workweek has only been 42 hours or longer five times since 1970.

United States Index



Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 2014



Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 2014

Minnesota Index

Expect more manufacturing hiring over the next few months. **Manufacturing Earnings** rose with a longer workweek, climbing to $829.06. Manufacturing earnings in real terms and unadjusted for seasonality were up 2.0 percent from a year ago.

The **Minnesota Leading Index** moved sideways in May to 1.05 from 1.04 in April. The 1.05 reading implies that the Minnesota economy will expand by only 1 percent over the next six months. This indicator has shown similar periods of slower economic growth that was later revised away as the underlying data was revised upward. Most of the other indicators point toward Minnesota's economic growth accelerating during the next six months.

Adjusted **Residential Building Permits** stormed back in May, spiking to 1,673. Home-building activity in the state had been disappointing until May. May's permit total was the highest in almost a year and a half. The strong uptick in home-building helped jump-start construction job growth.

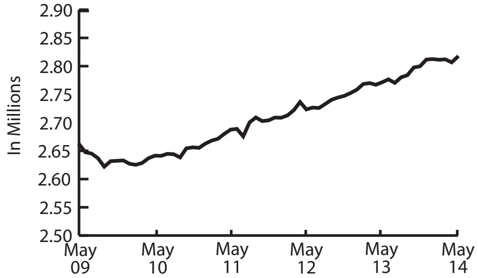
Adjusted **Initial Claims for Unemployment Benefits (UB)** rose slightly in May but remain subdued. Monthly initial claim levels around 20,000 imply that layoffs are low which should translate into moderate job growth through the rest of the year. Several key indicators are signaling that the state's job growth will catch up with the national pace during the second half of the year.

by Dave Senf

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

Minnesota Economic Indicators

Wage and Salary Employment



seasonally adjusted

2013	Dec	2.8117
2014	Jan	2.8125
	Feb	2.8113
	Mar	2.8120
	Apr	2.8067
	May	2.8170

% Chg From Month Ago 0.4%

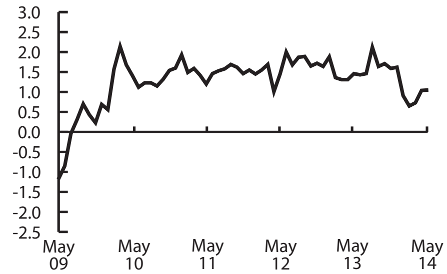
unadjusted

2013	May	2.7954
2014	May	2.8410

% Chg From Year Ago 1.6%

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

Minnesota Leading Index

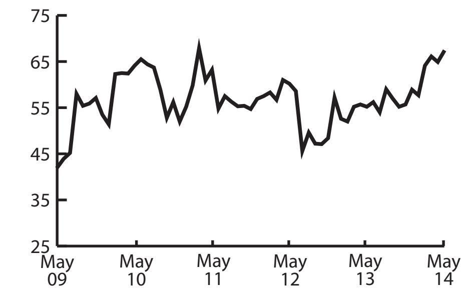


2013	May	1.46
	Jun	1.43
	Jul	1.46
	Aug	2.12
	Sep	1.64
	Oct	1.71
	Nov	1.59
	Dec	1.62
2014	Jan	0.91
	Feb	0.65
	Mar	0.73
	Apr	1.04
	May	1.05

% Chg From Month Ago 1.2%
Year Ago -27.6%

Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 2014

Purchasing Managers' Index

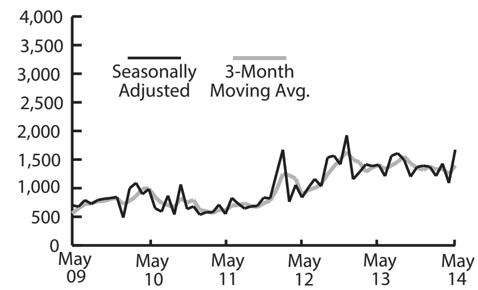


2013	May	55.2
	Jun	56.2
	Jul	54.0
	Aug	59.0
	Sep	57.0
	Oct	55.2
	Nov	55.7
	Dec	58.9
2014	Jan	57.7
	Feb	64.1
	Mar	66.1
	Apr	64.9
	May	67.3

% Chg From Month Ago 3.7%
Year Ago 21.9%

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

Residential Building Permits



seasonally adjusted

2013	Dec	1,393
2014	Jan	1,375
	Feb	1,213
	Mar	1,430
	Apr	1,090
	May	1,673

% Chg From Month Ago 53.5%

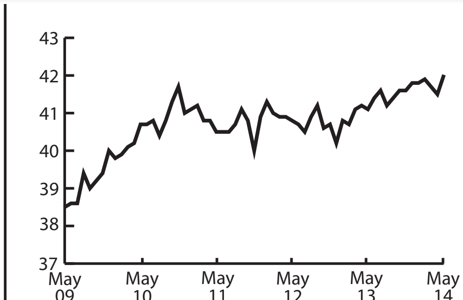
unadjusted

2013	May	1,719
2014	May	2,034

% Chg From Year Ago 18.3%

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

Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours



seasonally adjusted

2013	Dec	41.8
2014	Jan	41.8
	Feb	41.9
	Mar	41.7
	Apr	41.5
	May	42.0

% Chg From Month Ago 1.1%

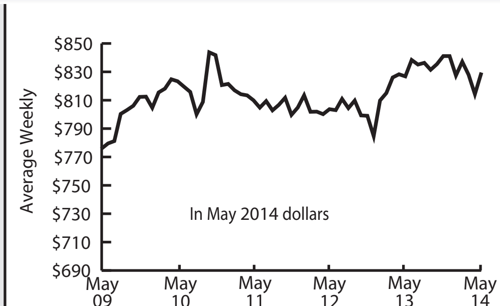
unadjusted

2013	May	40.9
2014	May	42.0

% Chg From Year Ago 2.7%

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

Manufacturing Earnings



seasonally adjusted

2013	Dec	841.11
2014	Jan	827.39
	Feb	837.12
	Mar	827.97
	Apr	814.25
	May	829.06

% Chg From Month Ago 1.8%

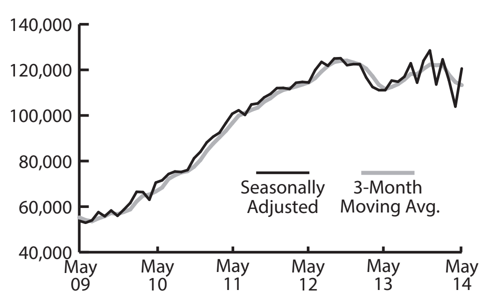
unadjusted

2013	May	811.5
2014	May	827.8

% Chg From Year Ago 2.0%

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

Online Help-Wanted Advertising

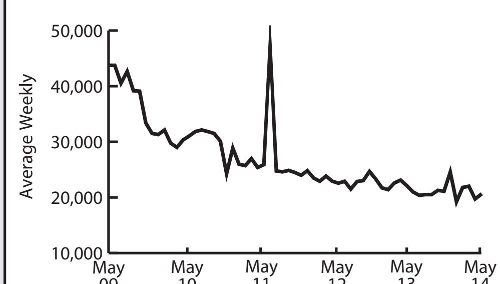


2013	May	111,567
	Jun	112,500
	Jul	113,733
	Aug	115,700
	Sep	118,233
	Oct	118,100
	Nov	120,433
	Dec	122,300
2014	Jan	122,033
	Feb	122,233
	Mar	117,867
	Apr	114,633
	May	113,300

% Chg From Month Ago -1.2%
Year Ago 1.6%

Source: The Conference Board Inc., 2014

Initial UB Claimants



seasonally adjusted

2013	Dec	24,554
2014	Jan	19,219
	Feb	21,796
	Mar	22,017
	Apr	19,720
	May	20,587

% Chg From Month Ago 4.4%

unadjusted

2013	May	18,845
2014	May	16,505

% Chg From Year Ago -12.4%

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

Minnesota Employment Review

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332 Minnesota Street, Suite E200
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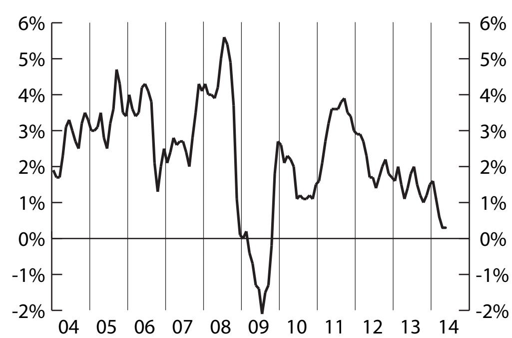
Labor Market Information Help Line:
651.259.7384

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

Percent Change From One Year Ago



The CPI-U increased 0.3 percent in June on a seasonally adjusted basis. In contrast to the broad-based increase last month, the increase was primarily driven by the gasoline index, which rose 3.3 percent and accounted for two-thirds of the all items increase. Other energy indices were mixed, with the electricity index rising, but the indices for natural gas and fuel oil declining. The food index rose slightly. The index for all items less food and energy also rose slightly, increasing 0.1 percent after a 0.3 percent increase in May.

The official BLS news release is available at:
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.

What's Going On?

New privacy and data security guide helps businesses navigate complex legal landscape

Are you prepared for a data breach?

A Legal Guide to Privacy and Data Security, a new guide from DEED and the law firm of Gray Plant Mooty, covers this topic and guides businesses on a variety of privacy and data security-related laws, the impact of such laws on business, and best practices to mitigate risks. Federal privacy and data security laws, Minnesota privacy laws, privacy in the workplace, and global privacy laws are also covered.

The free guide is available on DEED's website as well as in print or CD-ROM from DEED's Small Business Assistance Office at 651-259-7476, 800-310-8323, or at deed.mnsbao@state.mn.us. Requests can be mailed to the Small Business Assistance Office, First National Bank Building, 332 Minnesota St., Suite E200, St. Paul, MN 55101-1351.

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

Disability Employment among Minorities in Minnesota

Time Series Analysis 2008-2012

This report provides an analysis of demographic and economic statistics on the employment of the non-institutionalized population with disabilities in Minnesota over the period 2008-2012. Data in this article are based on American Community Survey (ACS), and the targeted population comprises working-age men and women, aged 21-64, who self-report a work-limitation-based disability as defined by ACS.

Race groups will be classified into five categories: White, Black/African American, Native American or Alaska Native, Asian, and Other Races. The Other Races category includes Asian Indians, Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, *etc*. In general, evidence from ACS data suggests that people with disabilities are disadvantaged in the labor market in Minnesota and nationally and that there are significant disparities in disability employment rates between white groups and people of color.

Disability Prevalence in Minnesota

Table 1 shows the prevalence of disability within various racial groups in Minnesota compared to the nation. On average, 10.4 percent of the entire non-institutionalized population in the U.S. between the ages of 21 and 64 reported having a long-standing health problem or disability from 2008 to 2012. Compare that to the overall rate for disability prevalence in Minnesota of 8.2 percent for the same population. The disability prevalence rate in the white group drops to 7.7 percent in Minnesota and 10.2 percent at the national level, but is significantly higher among all non-white groups, except for Asians. At 20.2 percent the Native American or Alaska Native group reported the highest rate of disability prevalence. The average rate in the U.S. is about 18 percent.

The second-highest rate of disability prevalence exists among Black/African Americans, with an average in Minnesota of 15.0 percent and in the U.S. of 14.1 percent. Asians showed the

Table 1: Disability Prevalence in Population Aged 21-64 by Race from 2008-2012

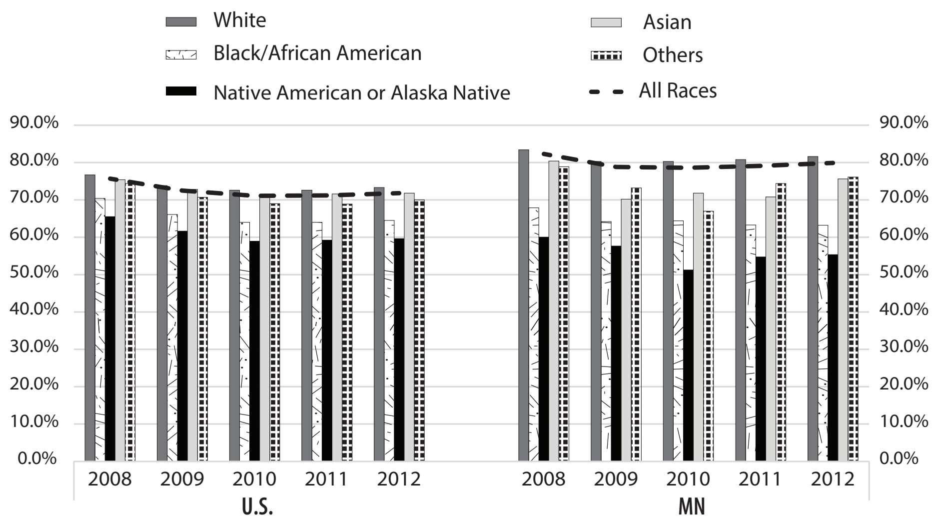
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Average
All Races	**U.S.**	**10.4%**	**10.4%**	**10.3%**	**10.5%**	**10.4%**	**10.4%**
	MN	**7.9%**	**8.4%**	**8.3%**	**7.9%**	**8.5%**	**8.2%**
White	U.S.	10.2%	10.1%	10.2%	10.3%	10.2%	10.2%
	MN	7.5%	7.7%	7.9%	7.5%	8.1%	7.7%
Black/African American	U.S.	14.3%	14.1%	13.8%	14.2%	14.2%	14.1%
	MN	15.6%	16.6%	14.1%	12.9%	16.0%	15.0%
Native American or Alaska Native	U.S.	18.8%	18.0%	17.3%	18.0%	17.6%	17.9%
	MN	15.7%	25.4%	22.5%	21.1%	16.3%	20.2%
Asian	U.S.	4.6%	4.5%	4.1%	4.1%	4.3%	4.3%
	MN	4.9%	7.3%	5.0%	4.4%	6.4%	5.6%
Others	U.S.	9.8%	10.1%	9.3%	9.5%	9.9%	9.7%
	MN	8.4%	13.1%	10.8%	9.5%	8.4%	10.0%

Source: 2008-2012 American Community Survey lowest disability prevalence rate at 5.6 percent in Minnesota and 4.3 percent nationally. Other Races reported a disability prevalence rate similar to that of the entire population — 10.0 percent in Minnesota and 9.7 in the U.S. These reported rates of disability prevalence among non-white groups trigger questions about the causes of disability and strategies for disability prevention and health care for all demographic groups.

Employment Rate Entire Population Aged 21-64 with or without Disability

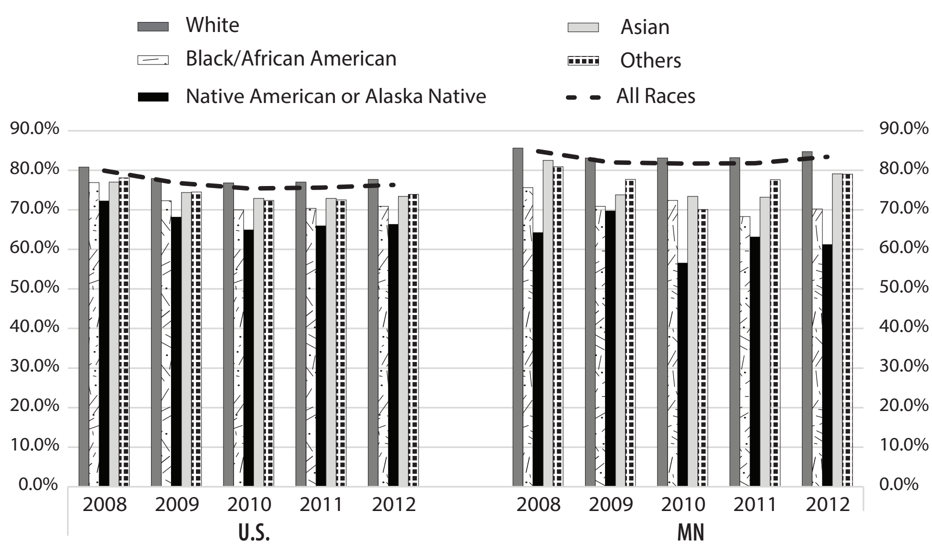
Chart 1 shows the employment rate among all race groups in Minnesota with comparison to the U.S. rates for the population with or without disability. The economy started to recover from the recession in 2011 and continued to improve in 2012. Since 2005, however, the white group recorded a higher employment rate than the overall rate for all races every year, and, accordingly, higher than any of the non-white race groups. The Native American or Alaska Native group reported the lowest employment rate, followed by the Black/African American group in both the U.S. and Minnesota in all years for the population with or without disabilities and for the population without disabilities. However, the case for Native Americans or Alaska Natives changed slightly among of people with disabilities (Chart 3). The Asian group had the highest employment rates among all minority groups in most cases.

Chart 1: Employment Rate in Population Aged 21-64 with or without Disability from 2008-2012



Source: 2008 - 2012 American Community Survey

Chart 2: Employment Rate in Population Aged 21-64 without Disability from 2008 - 2012



Source: 2008 - 2012 American Community Survey

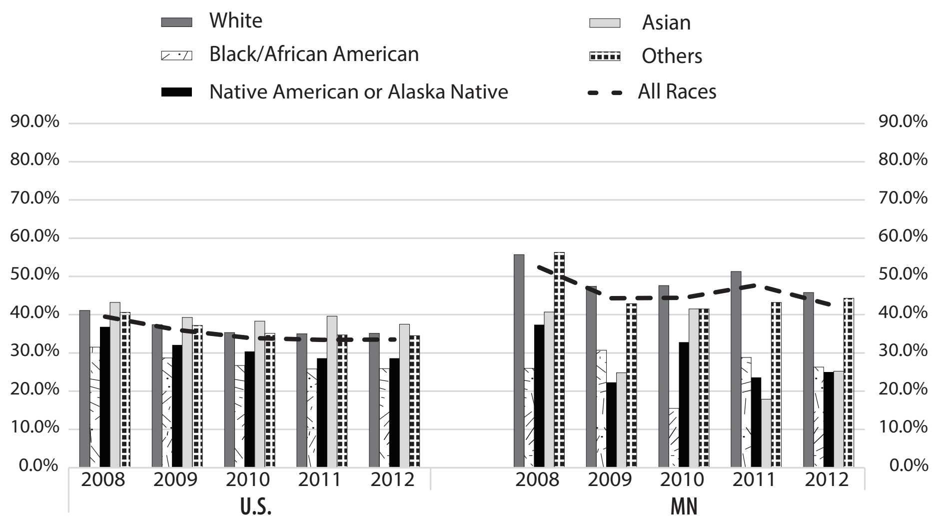
Population Aged 21-64 without Disabilities

Chart 2 illustrates the employment rate among all race groups in the population without disabilities. In this population the employment rate for all races in Minnesota was 84.8 percent in 2008. It declined during the recession years until 2010 before it started to stabilize in 2011 (82.0, 81.7, and 81.8 percent respectively) increasing to 83.4 percent in 2012. These rates were higher than that of the U.S. in all years. Notably, employment rates had not come back to the pre-recession levels for all groups by 2012.

Similar to the distribution in Chart 1, whites reported the highest employment rate in all years, exceeding the rate for all races. Likewise, whites with no disabilities in Minnesota exhibited significantly higher employment rates in all five years than those of the U.S.

The employment rate for Native American or Alaska Native Minnesotans not only remained the lowest among

Chart 3: Employment Rate in Population Aged 21-64 with Disability from 2008 - 2012



Source: 2008 - 2012 American Community Survey

all groups in all years, but it also showed significantly lower rates than the U.S. levels in all years. In 2008 the employment rate for Native Americans or Alaska Natives in Minnesota was 64.3 percent. It increased to 69.8 percent in 2009, declined to 56.6 percent in 2010, increased to 63.2 percent in 2011, in line with the recovery from the recession reported in all groups, and decreased again in 2012 to 61.3 percent. This was the only decrease in employment for race groups without disabilities between 2011 and 2012. The U.S. employment rates for Native American or Alaska Native group were also the lowest among all race groups in all years.

Black/African Americans showed the second-lowest employment rate in all years, following the rates of the Native Americans or Alaska Natives. Although most groups showed some improvement in 2011, the employment rate for Black/African American Minnesotans decreased from 72.4 in 2010 to 68.3 percent in 2011, before increasing to 70.2 percent in 2012. Minnesota showed a lower employment rate for Black/African Americans than the national rate in four of the five years.

As shown in Charts 1 and 2, the Asians and Other Races cohorts maintained more stable employment and followed the employment rates for whites in all years. Employment rates in these two groups were much better than those for Black/African Americans and Native Americans or Alaska Natives in Minnesota and nationally. In addition, the employment rates for Asians and Other Races were higher than employment rates for the same groups in the U.S. in most years.

Population Aged 21-64 with Disabilities

As shown in Chart 3, the employment rate for disabled people of all races in Minnesota was 52.4 percent in 2008. Because of the recession it decreased to 44.3 percent in 2009 and 44.4 percent in 2010. It increased to 47.7 percent in 2011 before it dropped to 42.7 percent in 2012. These Minnesota rates were higher than those for the U.S. in all years, which showed similar trends reflecting the same instability compared to the population with no disabilities.

As seen in Charts 1 and 2, whites reported significantly higher employment rates in all years than all races and exceeded the rate for all race groups in all years except 2008, when Other Races reported a higher employment rate than whites by 0.6 percent. In comparison, whites with disabilities in Minnesota had significantly higher employment rates than those of the U.S in all five years.

The employment rates for Native Americans or Alaska Natives and Black/African Americans with disabilities in Minnesota not only remained the lowest among all groups in all years, but they also showed significantly lower rates than the U.S. levels in most years. In 2008 the employment rate for Native Americans or Alaska Natives with disabilities in Minnesota was 37.4 percent. It decreased to 22.3 percent in 2009 before increasing to 32.8 percent in 2010, decreased to 23.6 percent in 2011, then increasing to 25.0 in 2012. The U.S. employment rate for the Native Americans or Alaska Natives with disabilities was also the lowest among all races. Interestingly, while figures for most groups and for people without disabilities showed some post-recession improvement in 2011 and 2012, the employment rate for Native American or Alaska Native with disabilities declined in 2011 to 28.6 percent and remained the same in 2012.

Black/African Americans in Minnesota showed the second-lowest employment rate overall during the 2008-2012 period, alternating with Native American or Alaska Natives in successive years. The employment rate for the Black/African Americans was 26 percent in 2008 and 30.7 percent in 2009, decreasing sharply to 15.5 percent in 2010, before rebounding to 28.8 percent in 2011, and declining to 26.3 percent in 2012. The U.S. rates were higher than Minnesota's in two of the five years and showed almost the same rate in one year.

Although the Asians have shown a more stable and higher employment rate in Charts 1 and 2, Asian Minnesotans with disabilities experienced some instability in the labor market during the years 2008-2012. In 2008 Asian Minnesotans with disabilities reported an employment rate of 40.7 percent, about 15.0 percentage points lower than the rate for all races and for that of whites. This rate was also below the U.S. employment rate for the same group (43.2 percent). The employment rate dropped dramatically in 2009 to 24.8 percent, about half of the rates for all races and for whites, and was about 15 percentage points lower than the national rate. It reduced the gap with the rates of all races and whites in 2010, increasing to 41.5 percent, and for the first time exceeding the national rate by 3.2 percent. Another dramatic decline in the employment rate for Asians with disabilities occurred in 2011, when it was 17.9 percent. The decline occurred in a year in which most sectors and groups started to show recovery from the recession.

Other Races with disabilities in Minnesota maintained more stable employment, following whites in their employment rates in all years. Employment rates in these two groups also were much better than those for Black/African Americans, Native Americans or Alaska Natives, and Asians in Minnesota and nationally. In addition, the employment rates for Other Races with disabilities were higher than employment rates for the same group in the U.S. in all years.

Conclusions

Data in this report show that large variations in employment between people with disabilities and those with no disabilities exist despite recent positive economic development. While Minnesota maintains the second-highest rate of disability employment compared with other states, the employment rates of non-whites with disabilities participating in the workforce is still significantly lower than in many other states, notably for the two groups, Black/African American and Native Americans/Alaska Natives. In addition, the ACS data indicate that recovery from the two-year recession was slower for non-whites with disabilities in the U.S. and Minnesota. It is also worth noting that the significant decrease of the employment rates among all groups from 2008 to 2009 was driven by two factors: 1) the impact of the recession and 2) narrowing the definition of disability by the ACS, which took place in 2008. The findings highlight the impact of the “double whammy” of disability and minority-group status on employment rates of racial minorities in Minnesota and in the U.S.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 have achieved a great deal in setting rules and promoting employment for racial minorities, women, and people with disabilities. However, changes to Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, which took effect in March 2014, are said to have the potential for much greater impact and scale than the ADA in terms of employment for people with disabilities. Changes to the 503 rule include setting a goal for contractors doing business with the federal government to reserve 7 percent of their workforce for people with disabilities. Such a goal is projected to narrow the persistent employment gap for people with disabilities compared to people without disabilities. For Minnesota it is imperative that policy makers consider implementing a similar rule in addition to the establishment of non-competitive hiring authority to grant priority for qualified job seekers with disabilities. It is also essential that employers restructure their workforces by hiring more people with disabilities from all race groups, which will enable them to gain the advantages of resiliency and creativity brought in by a more diverse workforce.

by Mohamed Mourssi
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Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development

Minnesota
Department of Employment and Economic Development