

June 2025 Employment Analysis

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Over-the-Month Job Change Overview

- Minnesota's unemployment rate stayed at 3.3% in June 2025. Nationally the unemployment rate ticked down one-tenth of a percentage point to 4.1% over the month.
- Minnesota's labor force increased by 2,112 people over the month to 3,157,501 people. The number of employed decreased by 599 workers, and the number of unemployed increased by 2,711 people. The labor force participation rate stayed at 68.2% over the month.
- Minnesota lost 800 jobs in the last month on a seasonally adjusted basis, translating to 0.0%, or no change. The private sector lost 2,300 jobs, down 0.1%. The U.S. total nonfarm employment increased by 147,000 jobs, or 0.1%. The U.S. private sector gained 74,000 jobs, also 0.1% growth.
- Five supersectors in Minnesota gained jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis since the prior month:
 - Construction gained 2,200 jobs, up 1.6%
 - Trade, Transportation and Utilities gained 1,700 jobs, up 0.3%
 - Government gained 1,500 jobs, up 0.3%
 - Information gained 200 jobs, up 0.5%
 - Professional & Business Services gained 200 jobs, up 0.1%
- The Mining and Logging supersector did not change over the month.
- Five supersectors lost jobs over the month:
 - Education and Health Services lost 2,700 jobs, down 0.4%
 - Manufacturing lost 1,700 jobs, down 0.5%
 - Leisure and Hospitality lost 1,300 jobs, down 0.5%
 - Other Services lost 800 jobs, down 0.7%
 - Financial Activities lost 100 jobs, down 0.1%
- Calculating seasonally adjusted 2-month job change:
 - Minnesota gained 10,400 jobs in February-April, up 0.3%; the U.S. grew 0.2%.
 - Minnesota gained 4,400 jobs in March-May, up 0.1%; the U.S. grew 0.2%.
 - Minnesota gained 5,500 jobs in April-June, up 0.2%; the U.S. grew 0.2%.

Over-the-Year Job Change Overview

- Minnesota gained 48,538 payroll jobs, up 1.6%, over the year. The private sector gained 34,858 jobs, up 1.3% over the year. Six supersectors gained jobs, five lost jobs.

- U.S. employment grew 1.1% over the year with the private sector up 1.0%. Seven supersectors gained jobs, four lost jobs.
- Six supersectors posted positive annual growth in Minnesota:
 - Education and Health Services led with 26,961 jobs gained, up 4.6% for Minnesota, while this supersector grew 3.3% across the U.S. In Minnesota, growth was propelled by both the Health Care & Social Assistance subsector (4.6%) and the Educational Services subsector (4.7%).
 - Government gained 13,680 jobs, up 3.2%. Growth was strongest in the Local Government subsector (3.9%). The State Government subsector grew 2.6%, and the Federal Government was down 2.3%. Government supersector grew 1.5% across the U.S.
 - Trade, Transportation, and Utilities gained 4,648 jobs, or 0.9%. The Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities subsector grew 4.8%, the Retail Trade subsector inched up 0.4%, and the Wholesale Trade subsector declined 1.5%. Nationally, this supersector grew 0.6%.
 - Construction gained 4,099 jobs, up 2.7%. Almost all subsectors grew, led by Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction (10.9%), followed by Construction of Buildings (3.4%), and Specialty Trade Contractors (0.5%). The U.S. Construction supersector grew 1.4%.
 - Professional & Business Services gained 3,201 jobs, up 0.9% in Minnesota. The subsector Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services grew 1.9% over the year, the Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services subsector grew 0.3%, and the subsector Management of Companies and Enterprises declined 0.4%. In the U.S., this supersector declined 0.1%.
 - Manufacturing gained 344 jobs in Minnesota, up 0.1%. Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing subsector grew 1.0%. Durable Goods Manufacturing subsector declined 0.4%. The U.S. Manufacturing supersector declined 0.7%.
- Five supersectors lost jobs over the year in Minnesota:
 - Financial Activities lost 2,933 jobs over the year, down 1.5%. The Finance and Insurance subsector declined 1.7%. Real Estate and Rental Leasing subsector declined 0.8%. Nationally, this supersector grew 1.0%.
 - Information lost 556 jobs, down 1.3%. The Telecommunications subsector declined 4.7% and the Publishing subsector grew 0.9%. The U.S. Information supersector declined 0.2%.
 - Other Services lost 464 jobs, down 0.4% in Minnesota. The Repair and Maintenance subsector saw 0.7% growth. The Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations subsector declined 0.7%; Personal and Laundry Services subsector declined 0.8%. Nationally, this supersector grew 1.0%.
 - Leisure and Hospitality lost 336 jobs, down 0.1%. The Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation subsector grew 4.7% while the bigger subsector Accommodation and Food Services declined 1.3%. This supersector grew at the rate of 1.4% across the U.S.
 - Mining and Logging lost 106 jobs, down 1.6% in Minnesota. This supersector declined 0.5% on the national level over-the-year.

June Over the Year (OTY) Employment Growth by Industry Sector Not Seasonally Adjusted			
Industry Supersector	MN OTY Job Change	MN OTY Growth Rate (%)	US OTY Growth Rate (%)
Total	48,538	1.6	1.1
Private	34,858	1.3	1.0
Mining & Logging	-106	-1.6	-0.5
Construction	4,099	2.7	1.4
Manufacturing	344	0.1	-0.7
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	4,648	0.9	0.6
Information	-556	-1.3	-0.2
Financial Activities	-2,933	-1.5	1.0
Professional & Business Services	3,201	0.9	-0.1
Education & Health Services	26,961	4.6	3.3
Leisure & Hospitality	-336	-0.1	1.4
Other Services	-464	-0.4	1.0
Government	13,680	3.2	1.5

Wage and Hour Data

- Average hourly wages for all private sector workers increased 11 cents to \$39.17 in June 2025 over the month. Over the year average hourly earnings increased \$1.80, up 4.8%.
 - For the U.S., private sector wages increased 13 cents over the month and grew 3.7% over the year.
 - The CPI inflation index for all urban consumers rose 2.7% over the year in June.
- At 33.1 hours per week, Minnesota's June average work week increased four-tenths of an hour over-the-month. Over-the-year it shortened by half an hour.
 - Nationally, the average work week increased half an hour to 34.6 hours. Over-the-year, it decreased one-tenth of an hour.

Unemployment Data

- Over the month, the unemployment rate stayed at 3.3% on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number of employed decreased by 599 workers, and the number of unemployed increased 2,711. The employment to population ratio ticked down one-tenth of a percentage point to 65.9% since the prior month.
- The labor force increased 2,112 people over the month, totaling 3,157,501 people in June. The labor force participation rate stayed at 68.2%. Minnesota's labor force is now 33,632 people more than in February 2020 when the participation rate was at 70%.
- Nationally, the unemployment rate ticked down one-tenth of a percentage point to 4.1% over the month. The employment to population ratio remained at 59.7%. The labor force participation rate decreased one-tenth of a percentage point to 62.3%.

Industry Details

Mining and Logging: Monthly employment growth in Mining and Logging was flat on a seasonally adjusted basis in June as employment held at 6,400 jobs. Overall employment is down by 200 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis so far in 2025. Over the year (OTY), Mining and Logging employers lost 106 jobs, or 1.6%. This was the lowest proportional growth of any supersector in Minnesota. It was the second consecutive month of OTY job losses for Mining and Logging employers, after posting annual growth of greater than 4% for each of the first three months of 2025.

Construction: Employment in Construction was up by 2,200 (1.6%) over the month (OTM) in June. This was the highest proportional growth of any supersector in the state. The growth came following a loss of 1,400 jobs in May, suggesting some later in the season employment growth for the highly seasonal industry group. On an annual basis, employment in Construction was up by 4,099, or 2.7%, outpacing national growth of 1.4% in the supersector. All three component sectors added jobs on the year, led by Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, which was up by 2,514 jobs or 10.9%. Construction of Buildings was up 1,142 (3.4%) and Specialty Trade Contractors added 443 jobs (0.5%).

Manufacturing: Manufacturing employment was off by 1,700 (0.5%) OTM in June. Durable Goods Manufacturing was down 1,200 (0.6%) and Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing was down 500 (0.4%). This was the first seasonally adjusted decline for the supersector since December of 2024. Over the year, employment in Manufacturing was up by 344, or 0.1%, while national Manufacturing employment was down 0.7%. Statewide growth was entirely in Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing, which added 1,096 jobs (1%) thanks to the addition of 1,512 jobs (3.2%) in Food Manufacturing. Durable Goods manufacturers lost 752 jobs, or 0.4%, with losses of note in Computer and Electronic Products Manufacturing (down 797, or 1.8%) and Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (down 361, or 2.9%).

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities: Employment in Trade, Transportation and Utilities was up by 1,700, or 0.3%, OTM in June. All three component sectors added jobs on the month. Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities was up 1,200 (1%), Retail Trade was up 300 (0.1%) and Wholesale Trade was up 200 (0.2%). The supersector has added jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis in four consecutive months. Annually, employment in the supersector was up by 4,648 jobs, or 0.9%, slightly better than the national growth of 0.6%. Wholesale Trade lost 2,023 jobs (1.5%). However those losses were offset by the addition of 5,494 jobs (4.8%) in Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities, and 1,177 jobs (0.4%) in Retail Trade.

Information: Information employment was up by 200 (0.5%) OTM in June, on a seasonally adjusted basis. This growth broke a streak of three consecutive months of job losses for the supersector. So far in 2025, Information employers have shed 400 jobs. Over the year, Information employers shed 556 jobs, or 1.3%, which was worse than the national loss of 0.2%, but better than May's decline of 2%, and the best annual growth mark for the supersector in 2025. Telecommunications lost 402 jobs (4.7%), while Publishing Industries added 173 jobs (0.9%).

Financial Activities: Employment in Financial Activities was off by 100 (0.1%) OTM in June. It was the fifth consecutive month of seasonally adjusted job losses for the supersector, which has shed

1,600 jobs so far in 2025. Real Estate and Rental and Leasing was down 200 (0.6%) on the month, while Finance and Insurance added 100 jobs (0.1%). On an annual basis, Financial Activities employers shed 2,933 jobs, or 1.5%, while employment in the supersector was up by 1% nationally. Real Estate and Rental and Leasing employment was down 298 (0.8%) and Finance and Insurance employment was down 2,635 jobs (1.7%).

Professional and Business Services: Professional and Business Services employers added 200 jobs (0.1%) OTM in June. Professional, Scientific and Technical Services added 500 jobs (0.3%) and Management of Companies and Enterprises added 200 jobs (0.2%) while employment in Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services was down by 500 (0.4%). The supersector has added jobs in five of six months so far in 2025. Annually, Professional and Business Services employment was up by 3,201 jobs, or 0.9%, while the employment in the supersector was down by 0.1% nationally. Professional, Scientific and Technical Services drove the growth, adding 3,224 jobs (1.9%). Administrative and Support and Waste Management added 354 jobs (0.3%) despite the loss of 2,375 jobs (5.2%) in Employment Services.

Education and Health Services: Education and Health Services employment was down by 2,700 (0.4%) OTM in June, following growth of 3,200 jobs in May. The declines came primarily in Educational Services, which was off by 2,100 jobs (2.9%), suggesting some shifting seasonality this year. Health Care and Social Assistance employment was down by 600 (0.1%) OTM. On an annual basis, Education and Health Services employers added 26,961 jobs, or 4.6%. This was the highest real and proportional growth of any supersector in the state, and outpaced the national growth of 3.3%. Employment in Educational Services was up 4.7% (3,087 jobs) and Health Care and Social Assistance was up 4.6% (23,874 jobs). Employment in Nursing Care Facilities as up 5.8% (2,312 jobs) on the year.

Leisure and Hospitality: Employment in Leisure and Hospitality was off by 1,300 (0.5%) OTM in June. Arts, Entertainment and Recreation added 1,100 jobs (2.1%), but that growth was more than offset by the loss of 2,400 jobs (1.1%) in the larger Accommodation and Food Services sector. Overall, the supersector added 400 jobs so far in 2025. Over the year, Leisure and Hospitality employers lost 336 jobs, or 0.1%, compared to positive national growth of 1.4%. The declines in Minnesota came in Accommodation and Food Services, which shed 2,979 jobs (1.3%) with losses in all published component sectors. Arts, Entertainment and Recreation employers added 2,643 jobs, or 4.7%, on the year.

Other Services: Other Services employment was down by 800 (0.7%) OTM on a seasonally adjusted basis in June. It was the third consecutive month of job losses for the supersector, following three months of positive growth to start the year. Annually, Other Services employers lost 464 jobs, or 0.4%, compared to growth of 1% at the national level. Statewide declines were driven by Personal and Laundry Services (down 206 jobs or 0.8%) and Religious, Grantmaking, Civic and Professional Organizations (down 441 jobs or 0.7%), while Repair and Maintenance employment was up by 183 jobs (0.7%).

Government: Government employers added 1,500 jobs (0.3%) OTM in June. The seasonally adjusted growth came entirely at the Local Government level, up 1,800 jobs or 0.6%. State employers lost 200 jobs (0.2%) and Federal Government employment was down 100 jobs (0.3%).

Over the year, Government employment was up 13,680 jobs, or 3.2%, outpacing the national growth of 1.5%. Local Government added 11,801 jobs (3.95) and State Government added 2,635 jobs (2.6%) with both levels of government adding jobs in educational and non-educational component sectors. Federal Government employment was down by 756 jobs, or 2.3%.

Over-the-Year Job Change by MSAs

June data released by DEED, not seasonally adjusted

Metropolitan Statistical Area	OTY Employment Change (#, NSA)	OTY Employment Change (% , NSA)
Minneapolis-St. Paul MN-WI MSA	22,012	1.1
Duluth-Superior MN-WI MSA	843	0.6
Rochester MSA	6,119	4.7
St. Cloud MSA	49	0.0
Mankato MSA	1,427	2.5
Fargo-Moorhead ND-MN MSA (May)	100	0.1
Grand Forks-East Grand Forks ND-MN MSA (May)	1,100	2.0
La Crosse-Onalaska WI-MN (May)	1,800	2.1

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