

Minnesota Employment Review

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Workers Without Work

If you think every worker who wants a job has a job in today's strong economy, think again. While it might be a true statement relative to previous economic conditions, the statement easily glosses over the numerous workers who have recent work experience yet find themselves unemployed. Employment churn within our economy leaves many workers jobless, even during a time of historic economic growth and record low unemployment rates. Any large layoff can cause upheaval in the lives of workers.

Will these workers who are laid off through no fault of their own – a requirement for collecting unemployment insurance benefits – find a replacement employment opportunity with ease? Again, it's relative to the labor market, but finding similar employment in a timely manner within a reasonable driving distance can be difficult even in the best of economic times. In Central Minnesota almost as many job vacancies exist as unemployed workers

available to fill them. The current jobseeker-per-vacancy ratio in the region is 1-to-1 and even dropped below one during 2018 as the number of vacancies increased.

Thanks to data from Minnesota's Unemployment Insurance (UI) program, we know more about who is laid off and currently seeking work. Minnesota's UI statistics provide demographic characteristics of people who file initial claims for unemployment insurance, including details on occupation, industry, education level, race, sex, and region of claimants.

This analysis will look at the workers in Central Minnesota who qualify for UI benefits. It's important

to note that there are other unemployed workers who are not included in this dataset. For information see the *Who's Included* sidebar below.

Unfounded Fear?

Mirroring our unemployment rates, the UI claims for initial permanent layoffs are relatively low, indicating that we do not appear to be on the cusp of a major change in the business cycle. Although this is just a single measure, it's easy to see how well UI claims data plotted the front edge of the past two recessions. Since the beginning of the year through the most recent monthly data in September, five months had fewer applicants than the previous year while

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Who's Included?

To qualify for unemployment insurance benefits, applicants must have earned sufficient wage credits and must be unemployed through no fault of their own, available to work, and actively seeking suitable employment. Not every unemployed worker applies for unemployment insurance benefits. Therefore, the UI statistics capture only one segment of all unemployed.

four saw a small uptick. This would indicate that the regional economy is still moving ahead with typical expansionary gusto (see Figure 1).

The only time that there were fewer initial UI claims filed was in the year 2000, but keep in mind that the region has 42,375 more jobs in 2018 than it had at the turn of the century, so the share of UI claims compared to employment is actually smaller now.

To add some perspective, in the region the average monthly initial UI claims for permanent layoffs in the first nine months of 2019 was just over 2,000. During the first nine months of 2009, Central Minnesota averaged more than 5,300 initial UI claims for permanent layoffs. For jobseekers the high rate of layoffs meant large numbers of experienced competition applying for a decreasing number of job openings, and for businesses it meant a surplus of labor that they were able to pick over for the very top candidates to fill openings.

Who are they?

As you can see in Figure 2, the largest numbers of permanently laid off workers filing for UI benefits are 30-39 year olds, accounting for 24 percent of claims. Following closely are workers 50-59 years old at 23 percent. Workers 65 years and older comprise just 2.8 percent of claims, even though they make up 4.4 percent of the regional labor force. While this doesn't refute age discrimination claims, the oldest workers are less likely to be permanently laid off through no fault of their own and file for unemployment insurance. Instead it's possible that many retire instead of searching for another job.

What do they know?

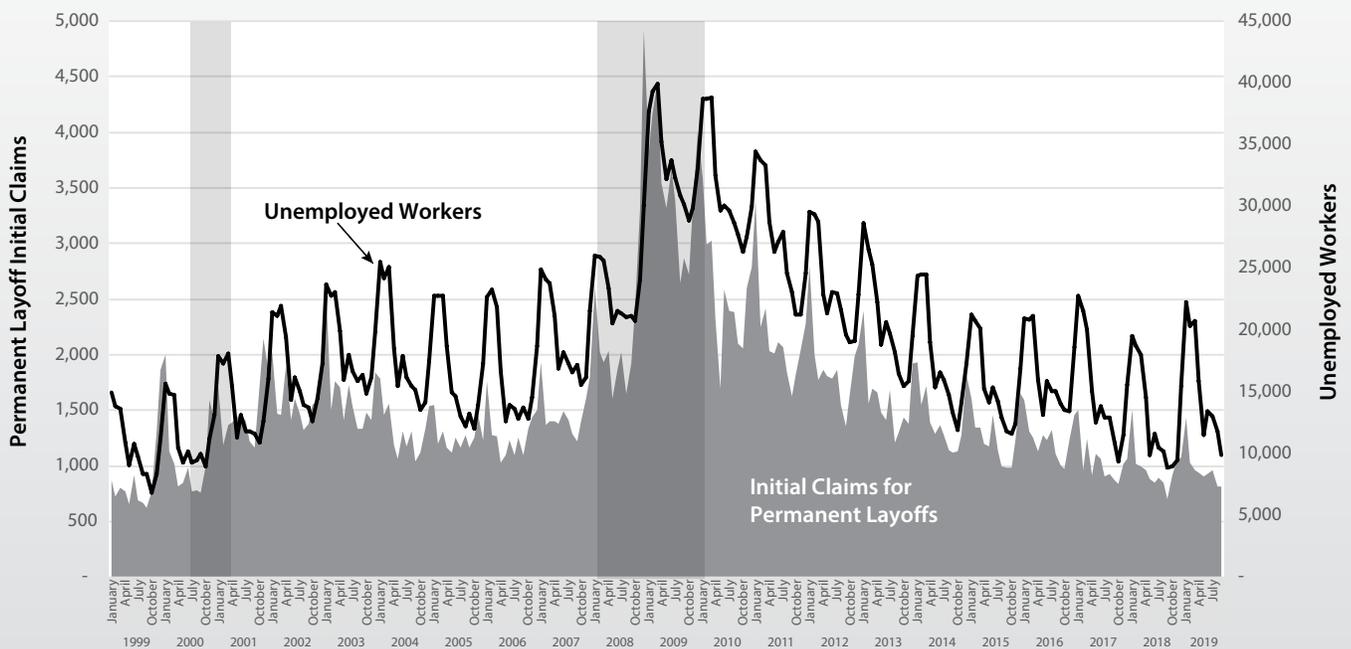
A severe limitation with UI statistics is the dependence on self-reporting by applicants to determine more nuanced options such as industry and occupation. This is clearly seen in Figure 3 where the second largest number of permanent layoff initial

claims are filed in the "Unknown" occupation category. This clouds things a little. It's likely, however, that not all occupations fall victim to such ambiguous reporting. For instance, workers in Construction occupations (carpenters, drywall installers, electricians, etc.), probably have little difficulty knowing that their job is contained within the Construction and Extraction occupational group.

Initial UI applicants are most likely to be laid off from production occupations at Manufacturing establishments. This makes sense intuitively since Manufacturing is the second largest industry in the region. Holding all other variables constant, we would expect Manufacturing to have the second largest number of claims. The claims are also consistent with the number of initial claims for workers in production occupations that occur almost exclusively in Manufacturing.

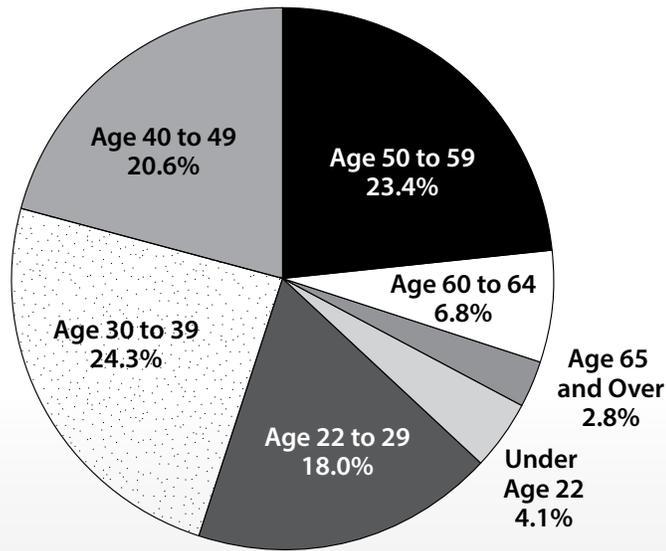
Combining job vacancy data with permanent initial layoff claims displays a measure of the opportunity

Figure 1. Unemployment and UI Claims in Central Minnesota



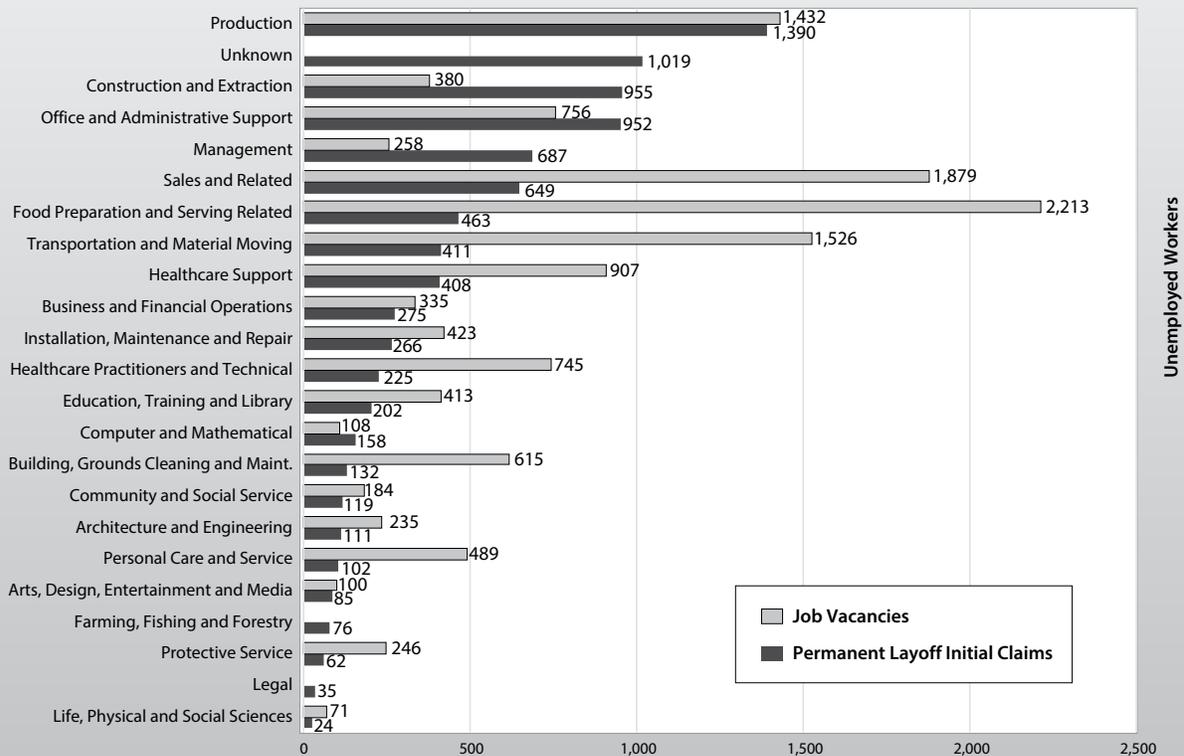
Source: DEED, LAUS, and UI Statistics

Figure 2. Permanent Layoff Initial Claims in Central Minnesota



Source: DEED, UI Statistics, 2018

Figure 3. Permanent Layoff Initial Claims and Job Vacancies in Central Minnesota



Source: DEED, UI Statistics through September 2019 and 2nd quarter 2019 Job Vacancy data

that laid off workers likely find in the labor market. Nearly every occupation has more vacancies than workers from it who are filing for unemployment insurance, meaning there is room to absorb at least a share of laid off workers. Of course, these broad categories gloss over how important specific skills are in the labor market. While not every unemployed worker holds the right set of skills to fill every opening, the numbers are in their favor. Larger numbers of job vacancies provide for more variety in the opportunities and skills employers are looking for.

Dastardly Data

Sometimes data refuse to obey commonly accepted beliefs or evidence supported by other datasets. The educational attainment of workers filing for unemployment insurance seems to go against the adage that workers at the lowest levels of educational attainment are increasingly susceptible to negative

externalities within the economy. But the share of initial UI claims for permanent layoffs filed by workers without college has been steadily falling since 2004. One reason for the decline is the increasing number of workers attaining some levels of higher education, leaving fewer with lower education in the labor market able to be laid off. In 2009, 63 percent of workers in Central Minnesota had some amount of post-secondary education; by 2017 that proportion grew to 69 percent. The change, however, is not large enough to explain the long term trend in UI claims.

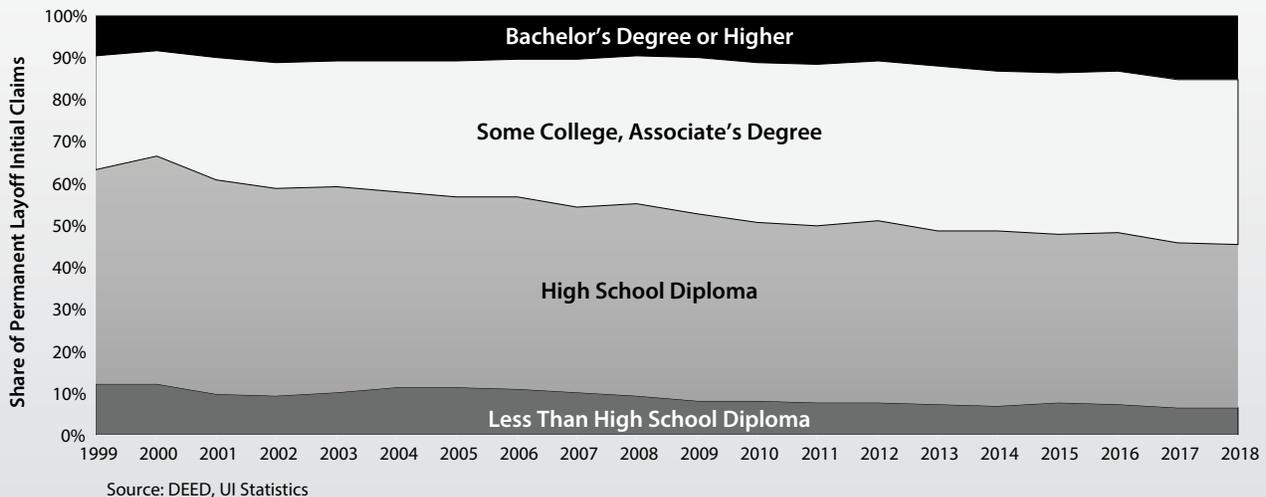
It's true that workers with a high school diploma or less do not have a degree to fall back on when seeking employment to replace the job they lost, yet workers with lower educational attainment who filed for unemployment insurance from a permanent layoff were less likely to be laid off during the recession than those with higher levels of education.

The same is also true for continuing claims, not just initial filings. Layoffs during and since the Great Recession have not disproportionately impacted workers without a college degree. The data also suggest that having a college degree does not make a person immune to layoffs, as might have been previously thought.

As our economy continues to chug along and all systems are go, don't forget that churn within our economy is happening right under your nose. Understanding who our recently laid off workers are and what skills they have might be an excellent recruitment strategy. Employers looking to connect with workers who have been laid off can contact their local CareerForce location for help.

by Luke Greiner

Figure 4. Share of Permanent Layoff Initial UI Claims for Central Minnesota



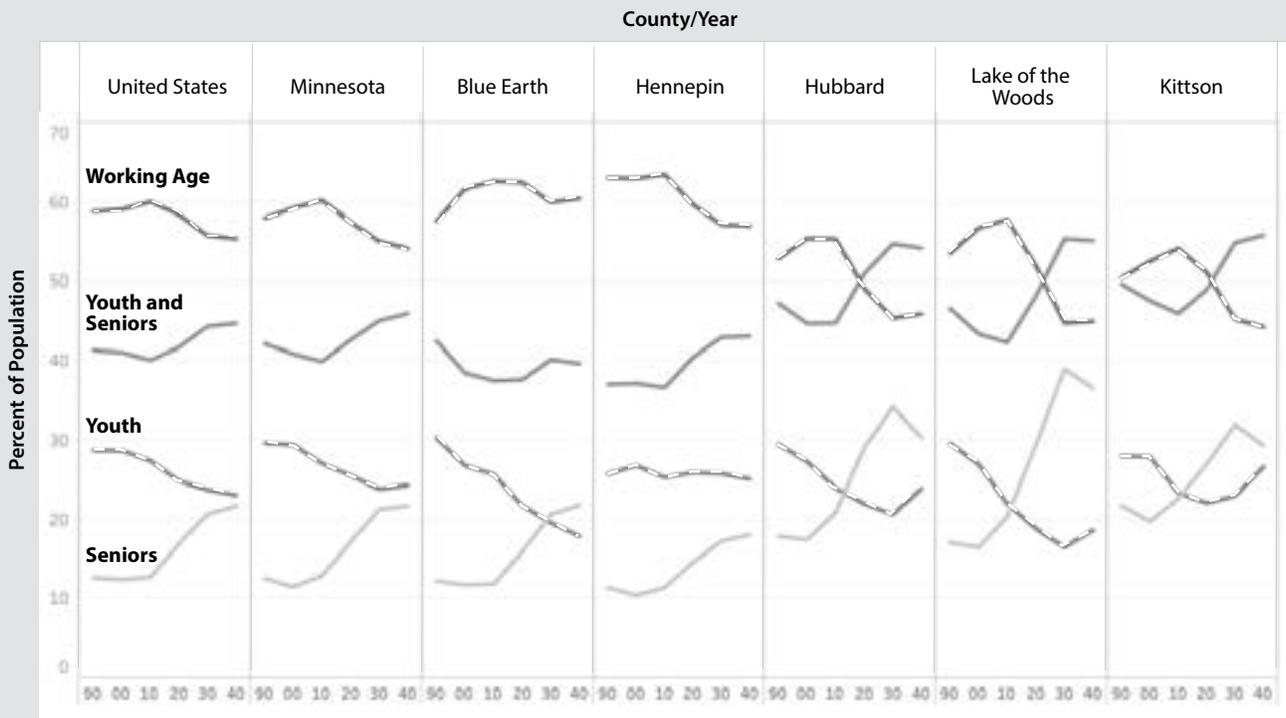
Fun With Statistics

Last time Fun With Statistics looked at the age distribution of each county's workforce and age distribution of each sector's workforce age distribution for each county. This time around the age distribution of each county total population is looked at historically and projected with county population divided into three age groups (Youth -19 years old and under, Working Age - 20 to 64 years old, and Seniors - 65 years and older). The Youth and Senior age groups are also added together to show which counties have or will have a higher percent of its population in Youth and Seniors ages than in Working Age. This concept is known as the dependency ratio.

Minnesota had 19 counties in 1990 where the Youth and Senior populations exceeded Working Age population. In 2000 and 2010 only one county had the above situation. Six counties are projected to have a higher dependency population than Working Age population by 2020 with that number jumping to 39 counties in 2030 and 48 counties in 2040. A Tableau visualization of county population by the three age groups is available at <https://public.tableau.com/profile/magda.olson#!/vizhome/MnDependency-WkAgeandDependentAge-StoryFinal/TwoViews?publish=yes>.

by Dave Senf

Working Age, Senior, and Youth Population as a Percent of Total Population, 1999-2040



Source: 1990 - 2010 populations from U.S. Census. 2020 - 2040 populations from Minnesota State Demographer Office.

Labor Force Estimates

County/ Area

County/ Area	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Rate of Unemployment		
	Oct 2019	Sept 2019	Oct 2018	Oct 2019	Sept 2019	Oct 2018	Oct 2019	Sept 2019	Oct 2018	Oct 2019	Sept 2019	Oct 2018
United States ('000s)												
(Seasonally adjusted)	164,364	164,039	162,637	158,510	158,269	156,562	5,855	5,769	6,075	3.6%	3.5%	3.7%
(Unadjusted)	164,576	163,943	162,723	159,067	158,478	156,952	5,510	5,465	5,771	3.3	3.3	3.5
Minnesota												
(Seasonally adjusted)	3,125,428	3,118,239	3,075,869	3,024,669	3,016,912	2,988,723	100,759	101,327	87,146	3.2	3.2	2.8
(Unadjusted)	3,138,214	3,122,799	3,077,928	3,058,669	3,045,329	3,009,195	79,545	77,470	68,733	2.5	2.5	2.2
Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA)*												
Mpls.-St. Paul MSA	2,032,943	2,029,583	2,008,120	1,981,597	1,979,685	1,965,517	51,346	49,898	42,603	2.5	2.5	2.1
Duluth-Superior MSA	145,454	144,395	144,286	140,905	140,045	140,365	4,549	4,350	3,921	3.1	3.0	2.7
Rochester MSA	127,237	126,100	121,108	124,603	123,470	118,853	2,634	2,630	2,255	2.1	2.1	1.9
St. Cloud MSA	115,506	114,723	113,060	112,835	111,932	110,691	2,671	2,791	2,369	2.3	2.4	2.1
Mankato-N Mankato MSA	64,731	62,870	63,869	63,438	61,480	62,760	1,293	1,390	1,109	2.0	2.2	1.7
Fargo-Moorhead MSA	138,070	137,669	136,045	135,808	135,001	133,707	2,262	2,668	2,338	1.6	1.9	1.7
Grand Forks MSA	55,056	54,604	54,312	54,050	53,521	53,348	1,006	1,083	964	1.8	2.0	1.8
Region One	48,267	47,208	47,164	47,007	46,021	46,057	1,260	1,187	1,107	2.6	2.5	2.3
Kittson	2,471	2,370	2,379	2,409	2,310	2,339	62	60	40	2.5	2.5	1.7
Marshall	5,650	5,434	5,501	5,482	5,281	5,339	168	153	162	3.0	2.8	2.9
Norman	3,492	3,349	3,371	3,411	3,264	3,274	81	85	97	2.3	2.5	2.9
Pennington	9,028	8,932	8,825	8,789	8,738	8,627	239	194	198	2.6	2.2	2.2
Polk	17,314	16,958	16,873	16,887	16,533	16,482	427	425	391	2.5	2.5	2.3
Red Lake	2,295	2,234	2,229	2,214	2,163	2,167	81	71	62	3.5	3.2	2.8
Roseau	8,017	7,931	7,986	7,815	7,732	7,829	202	199	157	2.5	2.5	2.0
Region Two	44,392	44,448	43,055	42,918	43,103	41,718	1,474	1,345	1,337	3.3	3.0	3.1
Beltrami	24,993	24,973	24,191	24,241	24,259	23,530	752	714	661	3.0	2.9	2.7
Clearwater	4,526	4,449	4,418	4,310	4,272	4,226	216	177	192	4.8	4.0	4.3
Hubbard	10,074	10,276	9,772	9,725	9,960	9,437	349	316	335	3.5	3.1	3.4
Lake of the Woods	2,439	2,396	2,349	2,358	2,333	2,279	81	63	70	3.3	2.6	3.0
Mahnomen	2,360	2,354	2,325	2,284	2,279	2,246	76	75	79	3.2	3.2	3.4
Region Three	166,621	165,919	162,632	161,032	160,729	157,797	5,589	5,190	4,835	3.4	3.1	3.0
Aitkin	7,333	7,211	7,074	7,048	6,977	6,847	285	234	227	3.9	3.2	3.2
Carlton	18,041	17,870	17,557	17,443	17,321	17,079	598	549	478	3.3	3.1	2.7
Cook	3,129	3,322	3,021	3,044	3,248	2,964	85	74	57	2.7	2.2	1.9
Itasca	22,261	22,276	21,731	21,367	21,415	20,885	894	861	846	4.0	3.9	3.9
Koochiching	6,054	6,088	5,951	5,700	5,798	5,641	354	310	310	5.8	4.8	5.2
Lake	5,552	5,642	5,487	5,402	5,507	5,363	150	135	124	2.7	2.4	2.3
St. Louis	104,251	103,510	101,811	101,028	100,463	99,018	3,223	3,047	2,793	3.1	2.9	2.7
City of Duluth	46,972	46,755	45,965	45,742	45,486	44,832	1,230	1,269	1,133	2.6	2.7	2.5
Balance of St. Louis County	57,279	56,755	55,846	55,286	54,977	54,186	1,993	1,778	1,660	3.5	3.1	3.0
Region Four	130,740	129,676	127,258	127,801	126,660	124,602	2,939	3,016	2,656	2.2	2.3	2.1
Becker	19,063	18,881	18,438	18,610	18,423	18,035	453	458	403	2.4	2.4	2.2
Clay	36,871	36,645	36,079	36,129	35,796	35,372	742	849	707	2.0	2.3	2.0
Douglas	21,031	21,118	20,478	20,574	20,654	20,059	457	464	419	2.2	2.2	2.0
Grant	3,438	3,309	3,331	3,337	3,215	3,251	101	94	80	2.9	2.8	2.4
Otter Tail	32,157	32,136	31,319	31,327	31,360	30,588	830	776	731	2.6	2.4	2.3
Pope	6,793	6,626	6,537	6,658	6,482	6,422	135	144	115	2.0	2.2	1.8
Stevens	5,751	5,567	5,607	5,650	5,457	5,523	101	110	84	1.8	2.0	1.5
Traverse	1,835	1,770	1,759	1,796	1,727	1,722	39	43	37	2.1	2.4	2.1
Wilkin	3,801	3,624	3,710	3,720	3,546	3,630	81	78	80	2.1	2.2	2.2
Region Five	85,827	85,951	83,599	83,272	83,578	81,303	2,555	2,373	2,296	3.0	2.8	2.7
Cass	14,683	15,090	14,277	14,177	14,645	13,862	506	445	415	3.4	2.9	2.9
Crow Wing	32,941	33,398	32,149	32,007	32,494	31,311	934	904	838	2.8	2.7	2.6
Morrison	18,079	17,725	17,565	17,534	17,233	17,100	545	492	465	3.0	2.8	2.6
Todd	14,123	13,805	13,708	13,760	13,469	13,326	363	336	382	2.6	2.4	2.8
Wadena	6,001	5,933	5,900	5,794	5,737	5,704	207	196	196	3.4	3.3	3.3
Region Six East	68,537	67,486	66,743	66,928	65,827	65,358	1,609	1,659	1,385	2.3	2.5	2.1
Kandiyohi	25,728	25,517	24,964	25,192	24,937	24,496	536	580	468	2.1	2.3	1.9
McLeod	19,612	19,539	19,372	19,109	19,024	18,956	503	515	416	2.6	2.6	2.1
Meeker	13,444	13,260	13,117	13,124	12,939	12,814	320	321	303	2.4	2.4	2.3
Renville	9,753	9,170	9,290	9,503	8,927	9,092	250	243	198	2.6	2.6	2.1

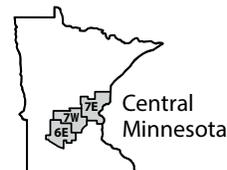
*Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) now includes Sherburne County in Minnesota and Pierce County in Wisconsin. St. Cloud MSA is now comprised of Benton and Stearns counties.

Numbers are unadjusted unless otherwise labeled.
Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development,
Local Area Unemployment Statistics, and North Dakota Job Service, 2019.

Labor Force Estimates

County/ Area

County/ Area	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Rate of Unemployment		
	Oct 2019	Sept 2019	Oct 2018	Oct 2019	Sept 2019	Oct 2018	Oct 2019	Sept 2019	Oct 2018	Oct 2019	Sept 2019	Oct 2018
Region Six West	24,424	23,615	23,581	23,791	23,004	23,069	633	611	512	2.6%	2.6%	2.2%
Big Stone	2,588	2,517	2,524	2,537	2,463	2,461	51	54	63	2.0	2.1	2.5
Chippewa	7,212	7,053	6,943	7,010	6,870	6,798	202	183	145	2.8	2.6	2.1
Lac Qui Parle	3,681	3,488	3,574	3,593	3,409	3,492	88	79	82	2.4	2.3	2.3
Swift	5,269	5,097	5,055	5,124	4,940	4,948	145	157	107	2.8	3.1	2.1
Yellow Medicine	5,674	5,460	5,485	5,527	5,322	5,370	147	138	115	2.6	2.5	2.1
Region Seven East	88,391	87,776	86,813	85,739	85,323	84,504	2,652	2,453	2,309	3.0	2.8	2.7
Chisago	30,046	29,938	29,573	29,258	29,179	28,864	788	759	709	2.6	2.5	2.4
Isanti	21,362	21,281	21,037	20,755	20,700	20,485	607	581	552	2.8	2.7	2.6
Kanabec	9,013	8,864	8,811	8,717	8,628	8,569	296	236	242	3.3	2.7	2.7
Mille Lacs	12,871	12,786	12,616	12,443	12,386	12,264	428	400	352	3.3	3.1	2.8
Pine	15,099	14,907	14,776	14,566	14,430	14,322	533	477	454	3.5	3.2	3.1
Region Seven West	243,649	242,405	238,918	237,823	236,599	233,654	5,826	5,806	5,264	2.4	2.4	2.2
Benton	22,383	22,233	21,816	21,785	21,647	21,309	598	586	507	2.7	2.6	2.3
Sherburne	52,353	52,194	51,589	51,033	50,928	50,397	1,320	1,266	1,192	2.5	2.4	2.3
Stearns	93,123	92,490	90,918	91,050	90,285	88,984	2,073	2,205	1,934	2.2	2.4	2.1
Wright	75,790	75,488	74,595	73,955	73,739	72,964	1,835	1,749	1,631	2.4	2.3	2.2
Region Eight	66,778	65,321	64,673	65,245	63,766	63,351	1,533	1,555	1,322	2.3	2.4	2.0
Cottonwood	6,122	6,012	5,832	5,950	5,829	5,678	172	183	154	2.8	3.0	2.6
Jackson	5,885	5,737	5,768	5,766	5,607	5,634	119	130	134	2.0	2.3	2.3
Lincoln	3,471	3,331	3,327	3,395	3,253	3,264	76	78	63	2.2	2.3	1.9
Lyon	15,346	15,082	15,018	15,033	14,739	14,712	313	343	306	2.0	2.3	2.0
Murray	5,143	5,022	4,968	5,028	4,887	4,863	115	135	105	2.2	2.7	2.1
Nobles	11,807	11,528	11,337	11,474	11,242	11,124	333	286	213	2.8	2.5	1.9
Pipestone	5,247	5,167	5,028	5,146	5,061	4,944	101	106	84	1.9	2.1	1.7
Redwood	7,787	7,593	7,635	7,591	7,402	7,468	196	191	167	2.5	2.5	2.2
Rock	5,970	5,849	5,760	5,862	5,746	5,664	108	103	96	1.8	1.8	1.7
Region Nine	138,603	135,282	134,710	135,362	132,049	131,844	3,241	3,233	2,866	2.3	2.4	2.1
Blue Earth	42,679	41,469	41,346	41,791	40,524	40,556	888	945	790	2.1	2.3	1.9
Brown	14,998	14,840	14,596	14,639	14,491	14,259	359	349	337	2.4	2.4	2.3
Faribault	7,360	7,179	7,134	7,153	6,979	6,981	207	200	153	2.8	2.8	2.1
Le Sueur	16,136	15,960	15,838	15,720	15,576	15,453	416	384	385	2.6	2.4	2.4
Martin	10,561	10,311	10,282	10,283	10,030	10,019	278	281	263	2.6	2.7	2.6
Nicollet	22,052	21,401	21,335	21,647	20,956	20,978	405	445	357	1.8	2.1	1.7
Sibley	8,827	8,570	8,544	8,604	8,354	8,366	223	216	178	2.5	2.5	2.1
Waseca	9,123	8,980	9,091	8,854	8,736	8,846	269	244	245	2.9	2.7	2.7
Watonwan	6,867	6,572	6,544	6,671	6,403	6,386	196	169	158	2.9	2.6	2.4
Region Ten	290,793	288,576	284,430	284,423	282,117	278,718	6,370	6,459	5,712	2.2	2.2	2.0
Dodge	12,251	12,048	11,882	11,966	11,777	11,625	285	271	257	2.3	2.2	2.2
Fillmore	12,029	11,717	11,610	11,772	11,465	11,373	257	252	237	2.1	2.2	2.0
Freeborn	16,413	16,107	16,133	15,995	15,718	15,708	418	389	425	2.5	2.4	2.6
Goodhue	27,585	27,320	26,914	26,992	26,734	26,383	593	586	531	2.1	2.1	2.0
Houston	10,881	10,705	10,499	10,651	10,446	10,294	230	259	205	2.1	2.4	2.0
Mower	20,831	20,688	20,450	20,339	20,202	19,993	492	486	457	2.4	2.3	2.2
Olmsted	90,135	89,803	87,908	88,333	87,982	86,322	1,802	1,821	1,586	2.0	2.0	1.8
City of Rochester	66,683	66,439	63,360	65,353	65,093	62,227	1,330	1,346	1,133	2.0	2.0	1.8
Rice	37,767	37,803	36,793	36,946	36,914	36,043	821	889	750	2.2	2.4	2.0
Steele	20,661	20,558	20,917	20,141	20,034	20,485	520	524	432	2.5	2.5	2.1
Wabasha	12,822	12,532	12,372	12,532	12,246	12,124	290	286	248	2.3	2.3	2.0
Winona	29,418	29,295	28,952	28,756	28,599	28,368	662	696	584	2.3	2.4	2.0
Region Eleven	1,741,188	1,739,134	1,714,354	1,697,326	1,696,549	1,677,220	43,862	42,585	37,134	2.5	2.4	2.2
Anoka	199,663	199,364	196,729	194,587	194,448	192,293	5,076	4,916	4,436	2.5	2.5	2.3
Carver	59,064	58,820	57,999	57,641	57,428	56,853	1,423	1,392	1,146	2.4	2.4	2.0
Dakota	243,913	243,627	240,157	237,903	237,756	235,124	6,010	5,871	5,033	2.5	2.4	2.1
Hennepin	715,962	715,306	704,920	697,915	697,983	689,720	18,047	17,323	15,200	2.5	2.4	2.2
City of Bloomington	47,393	47,356	46,688	46,151	46,155	45,609	1,242	1,201	1,079	2.6	2.5	2.3
City of Minneapolis	245,787	245,634	240,708	239,410	239,434	235,639	6,377	6,200	5,069	2.6	2.5	2.1
Ramsey	294,012	293,718	289,366	286,088	285,995	282,706	7,924	7,723	6,660	2.7	2.6	2.3
City of St. Paul	161,396	161,245	159,061	156,872	156,821	155,457	4,524	4,424	3,604	2.8	2.7	2.3
Scott	84,169	84,086	82,944	82,224	82,156	81,246	1,945	1,930	1,698	2.3	2.3	2.0
Washington	144,405	144,213	142,239	140,968	140,783	139,278	3,437	3,430	2,961	2.4	2.4	2.1



Industrial Analysis

Overview

Employment in Minnesota was up by 7,400 (0.2 percent) in October on a seasonally adjusted basis. Private sector employers added 7,200 of the jobs, while the public sector expanded by 200. Goods producers were up by 2,100 (0.5 percent) and service providers by 5,300 (0.2 percent). On the year the state added 12,575 jobs (0.4 percent). Goods producers added 5,377 jobs (1.2 percent), and service providers added 7,198 (0.3 percent).

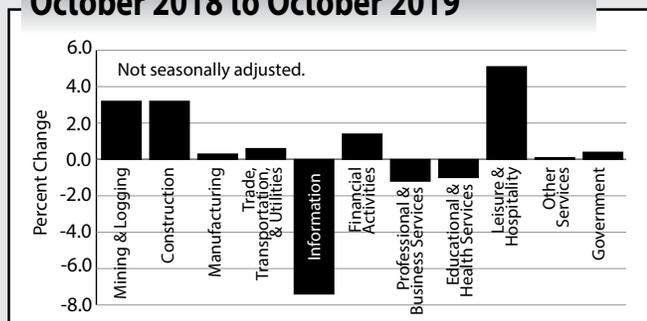
Mining and Logging

Employment in the Mining and Logging supersector was flat in October at 6,800 jobs. It has not moved off that number since it was at 6,700 jobs in February. On the year the supersector added 220 jobs (3.2 percent). This is an improvement from the negative 0.2 percent annual growth the supersector posted in September.

Construction

Employers in the Construction supersector added 800 jobs (0.6 percent) in October on a seasonally adjusted basis. The increase came after two consecutive months of job losses. Over the year Construction employers added 4,276 jobs (3.2 percent). The growth came almost exclusively from the Specialty Trade Contractors supersector, which was up 4,985 jobs (5.8 percent), while employment in Construction of Buildings was up just 45 (0.2 percent), and Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction was down by 754 (3.7 percent).

MN Employment Growth October 2018 to October 2019



Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 2019.

Manufacturing

Manufacturers added 1,300 jobs (0.4 percent) in October. It was the supersector's second consecutive month of 0.4 percent job growth, marking its strongest two-month run since 2014. On an annual basis the supersector added 881 jobs (0.3 percent). Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing added 2,098 (1.8 percent), but their counterpart in Durable Goods Manufacturing lost 1,217 (0.6 percent).

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

Employment in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was up by 2,500 (0.5 percent) on the month, with growth in all three component sectors. Wholesale Trade added 700 jobs (0.5 percent), Retail Trade added 1,500 (0.5 percent), and Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities added 700 (0.3 percent). On the year the supersector added 2,982 jobs (0.6 percent), which brought positive over-the-year employment growth for the supersector, which was mostly flat in September (up 23 jobs, 0.0 percent) and negative for each of the nine months preceding it. October's growth was shared by the two trade sectors as Wholesale employers added 1,153 jobs (0.9 percent), and Retail employers added 2,257 (0.8 percent). Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities employment was off by 428 (0.4 percent).

Information

Employment in the Information supersector was off by 1,000 (2.2 percent) on the month. For the year employment was down 3,610 or 7.4 percent. Information employers have had negative over-the-year job growth in every month since early 2017, as the supersector has been on a consistent downward trajectory since 2001.

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

Industrial Analysis

Financial Activities

Employment in the Financial Activities supersector was down by 1,100 (2.2 percent) in October. Finance and Insurance lost 600 jobs (0.4 percent), and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing lost 400 (1.1 percent). Over the year Financial Activities employment was up by 2,588 (1.4 percent). Finance and Insurance was up 2,627 (1.8 percent) with growth in all published component sectors. Real Estate and Rental and Leasing employment was off by 29 (0.1 percent).

Professional and Business Services

Professional and Business Services employment held at 374,400 jobs. This belied, however, the movement at the component sector level, as growth in Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services (up 1,100 or 0.9 percent) was erased by the loss of 1,200 jobs (0.7 percent) in Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services. On the year the supersector lost 4,602 jobs (1.2 percent). Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services drove the decline, down 6,709 jobs or 4.9 percent.

Educational and Health Services

Educational and Health Services employment was off by 100 (0.0 percent) in October. Educational Services employers shed 300 jobs (0.4 percent), while Health Care and Social Assistance employers added 200 (0.0 percent). On the year the supersector lost 5,666 jobs (1 percent). It was the second consecutive month with negative growth of 1 percent in the supersector. Educational Services employment was off by 151 (0.2 percent), and Health Care and Social Assistance employment was down 5,515 (1.2 percent).

Leisure and Hospitality

Educational and Health Services employment was off by 100 (0.0 percent) in October. Educational Services employers shed 300 jobs (0.4 percent), while Health Care and Social Assistance employers added 200 (0.0 percent). On the year the supersector lost 5,666 jobs (1 percent). It was the second consecutive month

with negative growth of 1 percent in the supersector. Educational Services employment was off by 151 (0.2 percent), and Health Care and Social Assistance employment was down 5,515 (1.2 percent).

Other Services

Other Services employment was off by 200 (0.2 percent) in October. The supersector also lost 900 jobs (0.8 percent) in September. On the year employment in Other Services was up by 67 (0.1 percent). Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations, which is the largest component sector and comprises more than half of the supersector's employment, added 1,350 jobs (2.1 percent), while Repair and Maintenance added 129 (0.6 percent). Personal and Laundry Services, however, lost 1,412 jobs (5.1 percent) on the year, pulling the supersectors total growth down.

Government

Government employment was mostly flat in October as the public sector added 200 jobs (0.0 percent). State employers added 400 jobs (0.4 percent) while Federal and Local employers lost 100 jobs each (0.3 and 0.0 percent, respectively). On the year Government employers added 1,614 jobs (0.4 percent).

by Nick Dobbins

Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment

In 1,000's

Industry	Oct 2019	Sept 2019	Aug 2019
Total Nonagricultural	2,972.0	2,964.6	2,963.0
Goods-Producing	460.1	458.0	457.3
Mining and Logging	6.8	6.8	6.8
Construction	130.7	129.9	130.4
Manufacturing	322.6	321.3	320.1
Service-Providing	2,511.9	2,506.6	2,505.7
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	537.7	535.2	532.6
Information	45.2	46.2	47.5
Financial Activities	186.9	187.9	186.4
Professional and Business Services	374.4	374.4	375.5
Educational and Health Services	541.3	541.4	543.2
Leisure and Hospitality	287.0	282.1	280.0
Other Services	113.1	113.3	114.2
Government	426.3	426.1	426.3

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development
Current Employment Statistics, 2019.

Regional Analysis

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

The Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington metropolitan statistical area (MSA) added 13,308 jobs (0.7 percent) in October, which under-performed compared to the state's 1.1 percent over-the-month increase. The metro area's growth came largely from Government, which was up 7,752 or 3.1 percent, and the supersector's growth came primarily from the 6,581 new jobs in Local Government Educational Services. Other supersectors with notable growth included Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (up 3,367 or 0.9 percent) and Professional and Business Services (up 5,384 or 1.7 percent). Leisure and Hospitality employers lost 4,053 jobs or 2.1 percent. Over the year the Twin Cities metro lost 908 jobs (0.0 percent). While it remained the only MSA in the state to lose jobs on the year, the situation improved in October as growth improved from -0.2 percent in September. The metro has had negative annual growth in six of the 10 months of 2019. October declines were led by Educational and Health Services, off by 10,567 or 3.1 percent, with declines of greater than 2 percent in all three component sectors. Social Assistance posted the worst mark, off by 5.9 percent or 4,187 jobs. The strongest growth came in Mining, Logging, and Construction, which was up by 4,247 jobs or 4.8 percent. Leisure and Hospitality continued its strong run, adding 3,738 jobs or 2 percent.

Duluth-Superior MSA

The Duluth-Superior MSA added 1,517 jobs (1.1 percent) in October. Of the 10 published supersectors in the MSA, seven added jobs. As was the case across the state, Government employers led the way with 1,124 new jobs (up 4.3 percent) thanks to strong growth in Local Government (up 799, 4.7 percent). Mining, Logging, and

Construction and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities were both up 1.2 percent, adding 130 and 299 jobs, respectively. The largest declines, in both real and proportional employment, came in Leisure and Hospitality, off 380 or 2.5 percent. Over the year the MSA added 1,080 jobs (0.8 percent). Mining, Logging, and Construction added 452 jobs (4.4 percent), Professional and Business Services added 251 (3.2 percent), and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities added 358 (1.5 percent), with growth in all three component sectors. The largest decline came in Financial Activities, which was off by 155 jobs or 2.8 percent.

Rochester MSA

The Rochester MSA added 980 jobs (0.8 percent) in October. Educational and Health Services added 577 jobs (1.2 percent), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities added 302 (1.6 percent), and Government employers added 246 (1.9 percent). The largest declines came in Leisure and Hospitality, off by 146 or 1.3 percent. On the year the MSA added 1,268 jobs (1 percent), slightly outpacing Minnesota's 0.8 percent over-the-year growth. Rochester's most rapid expansion came in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, which added 675 jobs (3.8 percent) entirely on the growth in Retail Trade (up 802 or 6.5 percent). The other two component sectors lost jobs on the year. The largest proportional annual decline in the MSA came from the Information supersector, where employment was off by 2.8 percent (45 jobs).

St. Cloud MSA

The Saint Cloud MSA added 665 jobs (0.6 percent) in October. Government employment was up 673 (4.5 percent), and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

employment was up 423 (1.9 percent). Leisure and Hospitality and Mining, Logging, and Construction were both off by 2.9 percent on the month, shedding 246 and 242 jobs, respectively. On the year the MSA added 780 jobs (0.7 percent). Mining, Logging, and Construction was the primary driver of job growth, adding 661 jobs (8.8 percent). Manufacturing was up 248 (1.6 percent), while losses came in Leisure and Hospitality (down 332 or 3.9 percent) and Professional and Business Services (down 245 or 2.8 percent).

Mankato-North Mankato MSA

The Mankato-North Mankato MSA added 1,907 jobs (3.2 percent) in October, the largest proportional over-the-month job growth of any MSA in the state. Private sector employers added 1,400 jobs (2.8 percent), and public sector employers added 507 (5.2 percent). The area added 935 jobs (1.6 percent) on the year, which was also the largest proportional over-the-year job growth for any Minnesota MSA. Goods producers added 261 jobs (2.5 percent), and service providers added 674 (1.4 percent).

Fargo-Moorhead MSA

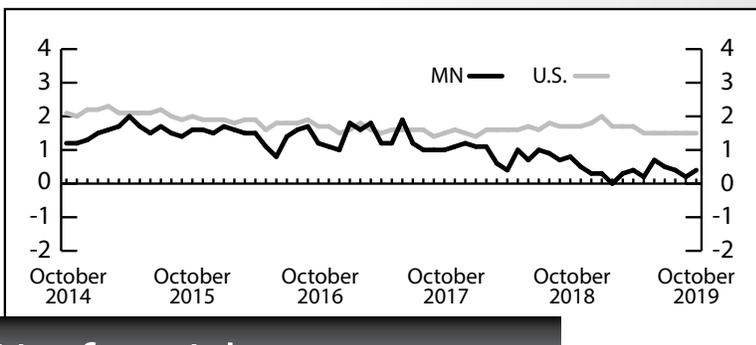
The Fargo-Moorhead MSA added 1,172 jobs (0.8 percent) in October, with most of those gains coming in Government (up 646 or 3.3 percent) and Professional and Business Services (up 324 or 1.9 percent). Seven of the 10 published supersectors had positive growth on the month. On the year Fargo-Moorhead employers added 773 jobs (0.5 percent). Professional and Business Services added 951 jobs (5.9 percent), and Educational and Health Services added 839 (3.4 percent), countering the loss of 1,203 jobs (3.9 percent) in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities.

Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA

The Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA added 407 jobs (0.7 percent) in October. Government employers added 369 jobs (2.8 percent), and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities added 155 (1.4 percent). Professional and Business Services lost 177 jobs (4.9 percent). Annually the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA added 24 jobs (0.0 percent). Gains in Manufacturing (up 163 or 3.7 percent) and Educational and Health Services (up 94, 1 percent) were countered by losses in Professional and Business Services (down 104, 2.9 percent) and Government (down 100, 0.7 percent).

by Nick Dobbins

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, 2019; Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Employment Statistics, 2019.



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					
	Oct	Sept	Oct	Sept	Oct	Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
	2019	2019	2018	2019	2018	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	2,999.4	2,977.5	2,986.8	0.7%	0.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOODS-PRODUCING	470.5	469.0	465.1	0.3	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, Logging, and Construction	146.2	146.0	141.7	0.1	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and Logging	7.0	7.0	6.8	1.0	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	139.2	139.1	134.9	0.1	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialty Trade Contractors	91.1	90.7	86.2	0.5	5.8	\$1,255.87	\$1,216.24	38.5	36.7	\$32.62	\$33.14
Manufacturing	324.3	323.0	323.4	0.4	0.3	963.67	910.84	42.1	40.9	22.89	22.27
Durable Goods	205.1	204.8	206.3	0.2	-0.6	984.87	936.26	40.9	40.2	24.08	23.29
Wood Product Manufacturing	12.1	12.0	11.8	0.3	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Production	43.9	43.7	43.9	0.4	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery Manufacturing	34.0	34.4	34.0	-1.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer and Electronic Product	46.1	46.1	45.6	-0.1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control	27.1	27.1	26.9	-0.2	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	11.3	11.2	10.9	0.9	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	16.5	16.4	16.2	0.1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	119.2	118.2	117.1	0.8	1.8	931.83	868.14	44.1	42.0	21.13	20.67
Food Manufacturing	48.6	48.2	48.0	0.8	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICE-PROVIDING	2,528.9	2,508.5	2,521.7	0.8	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	540.6	534.2	537.6	1.2	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale Trade	131.2	130.6	130.0	0.4	0.9	1,109.16	1,069.92	39.0	39.7	28.44	26.95
Retail Trade	300.9	296.0	298.7	1.6	0.8	444.34	450.71	26.8	27.6	16.58	16.33
Motor Vehicle and Parts	36.8	36.7	36.1	0.1	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Material and Garden Equipment	26.5	26.6	26.1	-0.4	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Beverage Stores	58.0	57.3	55.7	1.2	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gasoline Stations	26.2	26.2	25.8	-0.2	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Merchandise Stores	60.8	58.9	62.1	3.3	-2.1	393.22	391.42	27.1	28.2	14.51	13.88
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	108.5	107.6	109.0	0.9	-0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Warehousing	96.2	95.3	96.8	1.0	-0.6	796.58	776.53	34.1	33.1	23.36	23.46
Information	45.1	46.0	48.7	-1.9	-7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Publishing Industries	18.3	18.4	19.0	-0.6	-3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telecommunications	11.2	11.3	12.0	-0.6	-6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Activities	187.2	188.3	184.6	-0.6	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance and Insurance	151.9	152.5	149.3	-0.4	1.8	1,188.92	1,224.75	36.9	37.5	32.22	32.66
Credit Intermediation	65.6	66.1	64.4	-0.6	1.9	824.60	787.50	36.6	37.5	22.53	21.00
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other	20.8	20.7	20.4	0.5	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Carriers and Related	65.5	65.7	64.5	-0.4	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	35.3	35.8	35.3	-1.4	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and Business Services	379.5	375.1	384.1	1.2	-1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	166.4	165.6	165.1	0.5	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Services	18.3	18.2	18.3	0.4	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting, Tax Preparation	14.9	14.7	14.7	1.5	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Systems Design	35.2	34.5	37.0	2.1	-5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management of Companies and Enterprises	81.8	81.8	81.1	0.0	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and Support Services	131.3	127.7	138.0	2.8	-4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational and Health Services	543.4	538.9	549.1	0.8	-1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Services	70.0	67.8	70.2	3.3	-0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Care and Social Assistance	473.4	471.1	478.9	0.5	-1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ambulatory Health Care	157.5	156.8	158.7	0.5	-0.8	1,140.61	1,259.03	33.4	36.9	34.15	34.12
Offices of Physicians	76.3	76.2	75.6	0.2	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	115.7	116.3	115.6	-0.5	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	105.3	105.1	107.0	0.2	-1.6	517.44	473.20	27.7	27.4	18.68	17.27
Social Assistance	94.9	93.0	97.6	2.0	-2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and Hospitality	285.4	291.6	271.5	-2.1	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	47.5	50.5	47.7	-5.9	-0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food Services	237.9	241.1	223.8	-1.3	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Services and Drinking Places	208.7	210.4	195.6	-0.8	6.7	299.22	277.41	20.3	19.9	14.74	13.94
Other Services	113.4	113.5	113.3	-0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	64.4	64.2	63.0	0.3	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	434.4	421.0	432.7	3.2	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Government	32.5	32.6	31.9	-0.3	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Government	105.0	102.0	104.5	3.0	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Government Education	63.1	60.0	63.3	5.1	-0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Government	296.9	286.5	296.3	3.6	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Government Education	149.4	136.9	149.5	9.1	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, 2019.

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*			Percent Change		Production Workers Hours and Earnings					
	(Thousands)			From**		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Oct 2019	Sept 2019	Oct 2018	Sept 2019	Oct 2018	Oct 2019	Oct 2018	Oct 2019	Oct 2018	Oct 2019	Oct 2018
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	2,030.0	2,016.7	2,030.9	0.7%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOODS-PRODUCING	294.0	294.4	289.1	-0.1	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, Logging, and Construction	92.5	93.1	88.3	-0.6	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction of Buildings	19.1	19.4	18.9	-1.2	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialty Trade Contractors	59.7	59.6	58.2	0.1	2.6	\$1,414.11	\$1,251.21	39.7	35.8	\$35.62	\$34.95
Manufacturing	201.4	201.3	200.8	0.1	0.3	1,031.70	917.79	42.3	40.7	24.39	22.55
Durable Goods	137.4	137.7	137.8	-0.2	-0.3	1,041.26	953.14	40.5	40.2	25.71	23.71
Fabricated Metal Production	30.5	30.4	30.5	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery Manufacturing	20.2	20.5	20.5	-1.4	-1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer and Electronic Product	37.6	37.6	37.2	-0.1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control	25.4	25.4	25.2	-0.1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	15.7	15.7	15.3	0.1	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	64.0	63.6	63.0	0.7	1.6	1,011.34	848.18	45.7	41.7	22.13	20.34
Food Manufacturing	15.2	15.1	15.2	0.4	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing and Related	13.3	13.3	13.7	0.4	-2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,736.0	1,722.3	1,741.8	0.8	-0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	365.1	361.7	362.3	0.9	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale Trade	95.2	95.3	93.8	-0.1	1.5	1,197.35	1,031.24	38.5	38.9	31.10	26.51
Merchant Wholesalers - Durable Goods	56.1	56.1	54.7	-0.1	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merchant Wholesalers - Nondurable Goods	32.3	32.3	31.9	-0.1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade	190.7	188.5	192.2	1.2	-0.8	479.92	468.75	28.0	28.6	17.14	16.39
Food and Beverage Stores	36.0	35.8	35.2	0.6	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Merchandise Stores	40.2	38.6	40.0	4.1	0.4	382.00	381.69	26.2	27.8	14.58	13.73
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	79.2	78.0	76.4	1.5	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities	7.6	7.6	7.5	0.3	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Warehousing	71.6	70.4	68.9	1.7	3.9	976.05	853.58	39.5	36.4	24.71	23.45
Information	36.5	36.7	37.2	-0.6	-2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Publishing Industries	15.3	15.4	15.5	-0.5	-1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telecommunications	7.2	7.2	7.8	-0.4	-7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Activities	152.0	152.4	150.1	-0.3	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance and Insurance	123.2	123.5	121.9	-0.2	1.1	1,345.07	1,244.88	37.9	38.0	35.49	32.76
Credit Intermediation	49.3	49.2	48.5	0.0	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other	18.4	18.3	18.3	0.0	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Carriers and Related	55.6	55.9	55.1	-0.5	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	28.8	28.9	28.3	-0.4	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and Business Services	327.0	321.7	331.3	1.7	-1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	146.2	144.5	145.3	1.1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Services	15.7	15.7	15.8	0.4	-0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architectural, Engineering, and Related	20.6	20.3	19.7	1.6	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Systems Design	32.6	31.8	33.8	2.4	-3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management of Companies and Enterprises	75.4	75.5	74.6	-0.1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and Support Services	105.4	101.6	111.4	3.7	-5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment Services	46.3	42.6	52.2	8.8	-11.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational and Health Services	329.2	326.7	339.7	0.8	-3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Services	46.1	44.6	47.2	3.5	-2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Care and Social Assistance	283.0	282.1	292.6	0.3	-3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ambulatory Health Care	90.9	91.0	94.1	-0.2	-3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	68.4	68.3	68.5	0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	56.8	57.2	58.8	-0.7	-3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Assistance	67.0	65.6	71.2	2.2	-5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and Hospitality	193.1	197.1	189.4	-2.1	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	35.6	37.6	38.0	-5.3	-6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food Services	157.5	159.5	151.4	-1.3	4.0	333.80	316.27	21.1	21.5	15.82	14.71
Food Services and Drinking Places	141.4	143.3	136.3	-1.3	3.7	321.98	312.87	20.8	21.4	15.48	14.62
Other Services	78.6	79.2	78.2	-0.8	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repair and Maintenance	15.4	15.3	14.7	0.3	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional Organizations	41.8	42.2	41.5	-0.9	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	254.5	246.7	253.6	3.1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Government	21.6	21.5	21.2	0.3	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Government	69.5	67.5	68.8	3.0	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Government Education	41.3	39.3	41.1	5.0	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Government	163.4	157.8	163.6	3.6	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Government Education	91.2	84.6	91.9	7.8	-0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, 2019.

Employer Survey

Industry

	Duluth-Superior MSA					Rochester MSA				
	Jobs		% Chg. From			Jobs		% Chg. From		
	Oct 2019	Sept 2019	Oct 2018	Sept 2019	Oct 2018	Oct 2019	Sept 2019	Oct 2018	Sept 2019	Oct 2018
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	139,649	138,132	138,569	1.1%	0.8%	124,996	124,016	123,728	0.8%	1.0%
GOODS-PRODUCING	18,653	18,445	18,223	1.1	2.4	16,790	16,809	16,288	-0.1	3.1
Mining, Logging, and Construction	10,729	10,599	10,277	1.2	4.4	5,212	5,272	5,086	-1.1	2.5
Manufacturing	7,924	7,846	7,946	1.0	-0.3	11,578	11,537	11,202	0.4	3.4
SERVICE-PROVIDING	120,996	119,687	120,346	1.1	0.5	108,206	107,207	107,440	0.9	0.7
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	24,719	24,420	24,361	1.2	1.5	18,612	18,310	17,937	1.6	3.8
Wholesale Trade	3,259	3,227	3,249	1.0	0.3	2,853	2,825	2,856	1.0	-0.1
Retail Trade	14,895	14,692	14,692	1.4	1.4	13,061	12,818	12,259	1.9	6.5
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	6,565	6,501	6,420	1.0	2.3	2,698	2,667	2,822	1.2	-4.4
Information	1,233	1,235	1,262	-0.2	-2.3	1,583	1,590	1,628	-0.4	-2.8
Financial Activities	5,401	5,485	5,556	-1.5	-2.8	2,731	2,761	2,742	-1.1	-0.4
Professional and Business Services	8,217	8,166	7,966	0.6	3.2	6,343	6,297	6,216	0.7	2.0
Educational and Health Services	32,528	32,238	32,505	0.9	0.1	50,492	49,915	50,671	1.2	-0.4
Leisure and Hospitality	15,039	15,419	14,729	-2.5	2.1	11,459	11,605	11,392	-1.3	0.6
Other Services	6,603	6,592	6,666	0.2	-0.9	3,792	3,781	3,813	0.3	-0.6
Government	27,256	26,132	27,301	4.3	-0.2	13,194	12,948	13,041	1.9	1.2

Employer Survey

Industry

	St. Cloud MSA					Mankato MSA				
	Jobs		% Chg. From			Jobs		% Chg. From		
	Oct 2019	Sept 2019	Oct 2018	Sept 2019	Oct 2018	Oct 2019	Sept 2019	Oct 2018	Sept 2019	Oct 2018
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	112,667	112,002	111,887	0.6%	0.7%	61,148	59,241	60,213	3.2%	1.6%
GOODS-PRODUCING	23,964	24,254	23,055	-1.2	3.9	10,748	10,725	10,487	0.2	2.5
Mining, Logging, and Construction	8,150	8,392	7,489	-2.9	8.8	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	15,814	15,862	15,566	-0.3	1.6	--	--	--	--	--
SERVICE-PROVIDING	88,703	87,748	88,832	1.1	-0.1	50,400	48,516	49,726	3.9	1.4
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	22,849	22,426	22,717	1.9	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale Trade	5,267	5,164	5,182	2.0	1.6	--	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade	13,299	12,996	13,350	2.3	-0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	4,283	4,266	4,185	0.4	2.3	--	--	--	--	--
Information	1,281	1,268	1,347	1.0	-4.9	--	--	--	--	--
Financial Activities	5,353	5,339	5,193	0.3	3.1	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services	8,532	8,608	8,777	-0.9	-2.8	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and Health Services	22,984	22,870	22,733	0.5	1.1	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality	8,153	8,399	8,485	-2.9	-3.9	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services	3,859	3,819	3,878	1.0	-0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Government	15,692	15,019	15,702	4.5	-0.1	10,176	9,669	10,072	5.2	1.0

Employer Survey

Industry

	Fargo-Moorhead MSA					Grand Forks-East Grand Forks MSA				
	Jobs		% Chg. From			Jobs		% Chg. From		
	Oct 2019	Sept 2019	Oct 2018	Sept 2019	Oct 2018	Oct 2019	Sept 2019	Oct 2018	Sept 2019	Oct 2018
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY	145,398	144,226	144,625	0.8%	0.5%	56,604	56,197	56,580	0.7%	0.0%
GOODS-PRODUCING	19,735	19,729	19,585	0.0	0.8	7,596	7,669	7,458	-1.0	1.9
Mining, Logging, and Construction	9,272	9,341	9,170	-0.7	1.1	3,022	3,129	3,047	-3.4	-0.8
Manufacturing	10,463	10,388	10,415	0.7	0.5	4,574	4,540	4,411	0.8	3.7
SERVICE-PROVIDING	125,663	124,497	125,040	0.9	0.5	49,008	48,528	49,122	1.0	-0.2
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	29,401	29,434	30,604	-0.1	-3.9	11,051	10,896	10,988	1.4	0.6
Wholesale Trade	8,968	8,958	8,866	0.1	1.2	1,925	1,882	1,879	2.3	2.5
Retail Trade	14,355	14,438	15,773	-0.6	-9.0	6,893	6,819	6,928	1.1	-0.5
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	6,078	6,038	5,965	0.7	1.9	2,233	2,195	2,181	1.7	2.4
Information	3,087	3,100	2,991	-0.4	3.2	555	550	563	0.9	-1.4
Financial Activities	10,778	10,716	11,049	0.6	-2.5	2,026	2,019	2,015	0.4	0.6
Professional and Business Services	17,024	16,700	16,073	1.9	5.9	3,443	3,620	3,547	-4.9	-2.9
Educational and Health Services	25,795	25,719	24,956	0.3	3.4	9,916	9,884	9,822	0.3	1.0
Leisure and Hospitality	14,410	14,351	14,395	0.4	0.	6,251	6,184	6,286	1.1	-0.6
Other Services	5,035	4,990	5,025	0.9	0.2	1,960	1,938	1,995	1.1	-1.8
Government	20,133	19,487	19,947	3.3	0.9	13,806	13,437	13,906	2.8	-0.7

Source: Department of Employment and Economic Development, Current Employment Statistics, and North Dakota Job Service, 2019.

Minnesota Economic Indicators

Highlights

The **Minnesota Index** climbed for the third straight month, advancing 0.3 percent in October. September's advance was fueled by increasing average weekly manufacturing hours, higher real wage and salary disbursements, and a jump in wage and salary employment. The unemployment rate remained at 3.2 percent for the second month in a row. The U.S. index increased by 0.1, the lowest monthly gain since last December. Minnesota's index has increased faster than the U.S. index over the last three months.

October's reading was 1.3 percent higher than a year ago while the U.S. annual gain was 2.8 percent. Economic growth in Minnesota has accelerated during the last few months while U.S. growth has downshifted. Minnesota's 0.3 percent increase in October ranked 19th between Oregon and Florida.

Adjusted **Wage and Salary Employment** spiked in October, jumping 7,400 jobs, the largest monthly gain in 18 months. Almost all of the uptick in hiring was in the private sector as private sector employment climbed by 7,200 jobs while public sector jobs grew by 200. Leisure and Hospitality along with Trade, Transportation, and Utilities accounted for the bulk of hiring gains. Manufacturers added 1,300 jobs, the highest monthly hiring spree since October 2017.

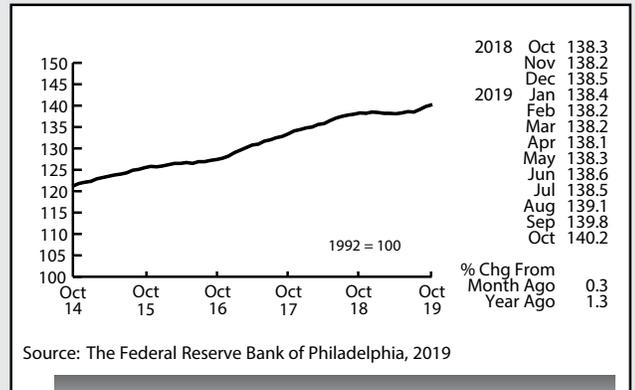
Private sector job growth was concentrated in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities and in Financial Activities. Gains in those sectors, however, were

offset by job loss in Educational and Health Services and Professional and Business Services. Over-the-year job growth for the state, using unadjusted job numbers, increased to 0.4 percent compared to 1.5 percent nationally.

Online Help-Wanted Ads declined for the third month in a row in October, falling 1.3 percent. Online job postings nationally rose 0.2 percent. Minnesota's share of nationwide online job postings slipped to 2.6 percent in October which is the lowest share since July 2016. Labor demand remains robust in Minnesota as October's 136,900 online help-wanted ads topped the most recent five-year average of 134,800.

Minnesota's **Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI)**, after slipping for four consecutive months, bounced back in October to 51.3. The above 50 reading suggests that manufacturing activity in the state is now increasing after having declined during the previous four months. The other two comparable indices also showed improvement in October with the Mid-America Business Index climbing to 52.6 and the Institute of Supply Management's national PMI improving to 48.3. Manufacturing in Minnesota and nationally may have stopped deteriorating but a quick rebound to even moderate growth isn't expected over the next few months.

Adjusted average weekly **Manufacturing Hours** spiked for the second straight month, climbing to 42.0 hours. The factory workweek hasn't topped 42 hours a week since June 2014. Average weekly **Manufacturing Earnings**, adjusted for inflation and seasonality, also spiked during the last two months to an all-time high of \$953.71 in October. Real manufacturing earnings, adjusted for inflation and seasonally, were up 4.3 percent from last October. Real factory earnings are up 3.9 percent through October compared to 2.3



Minnesota Index

percent in 2017.

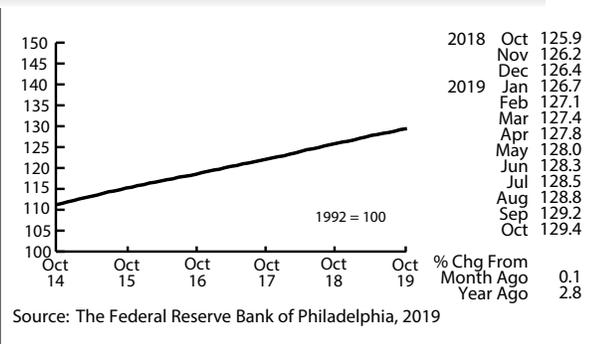
The **Minnesota Leading Index** retreated slightly in October, dropping to 1.4. The 37-year monthly average is 1.4, so October's reading suggests that Minnesota's economic growth over the next six months will match the long-term average. The 1.4 reading indicates that Minnesota's GDP will expand by 1.4 percent between October 2019 and March 2020. Minnesota's leading index topped the U.S. leading index for the second straight month. The state's leading index for October ranked 19th highest among the states, just below Colorado and slightly ahead of South Dakota.

Residential Building Permits skyrocketed in October to 2,883, the second highest monthly level over the last 12 years. Most of the permit activity was for apartment construction. Minnesota home building permits accounted for 2.7 percent of all U.S. home building permits issued in October compared to the 2.1 percent through the first 10 months of the year. October's robust home-building permit number moves the average monthly level for 2019 3.2 percent ahead of 2018 level through the first 10 months.

Seasonally Adjusted **Initial Claims for Unemployment Benefits (UB)** dipped slightly to 16,173 in October. Initial claims remain exceedingly low by historical standards as employers are reluctant to lay off workers given the tightness of the job market. The low layoff rate in Minnesota lends support to the perspective that slow job growth is related to an extremely tight labor market rather than to any drop in demand for workers.

by Dave Senf

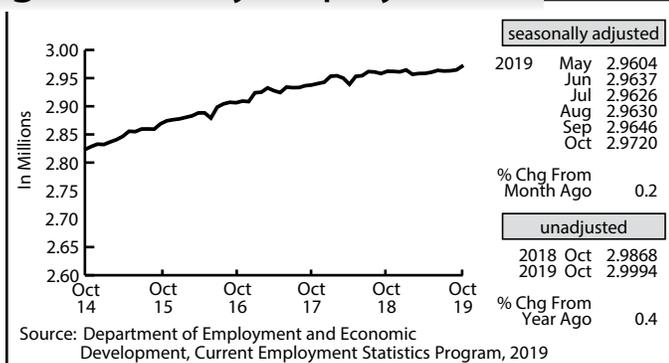
United States Index



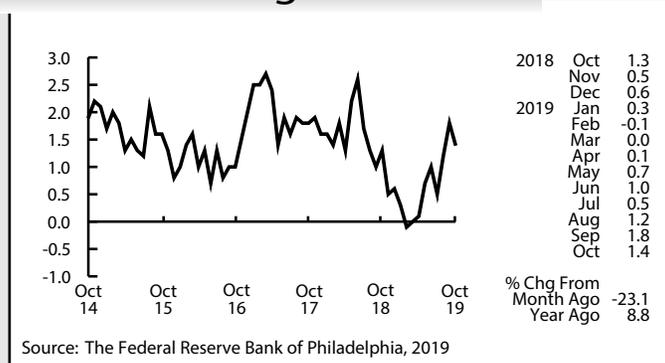
Note: All data except for Minnesota's PMI have been seasonally adjusted. See the feature article in the Minnesota Employment Review, May 2010, for more information on the Minnesota Index.

Minnesota Economic Indicators

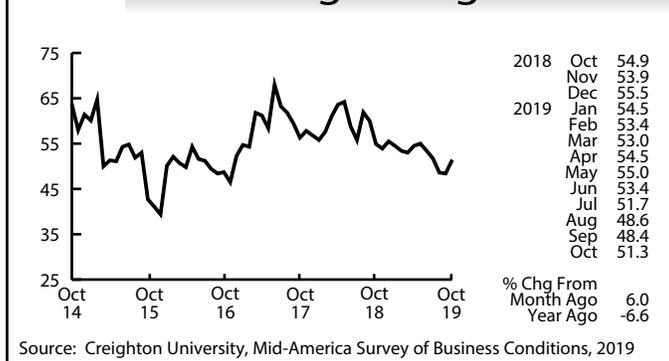
Wage and Salary Employment



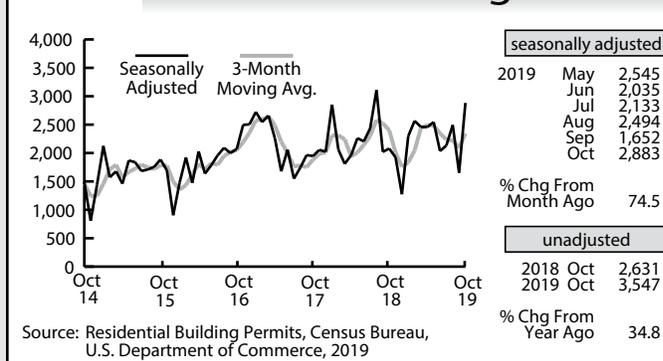
Minnesota Leading Index



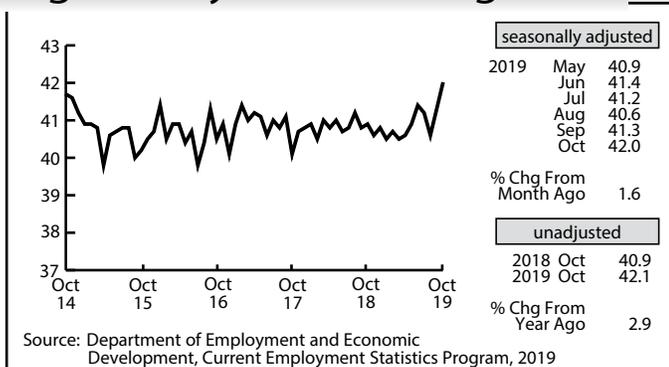
Purchasing Managers' Index



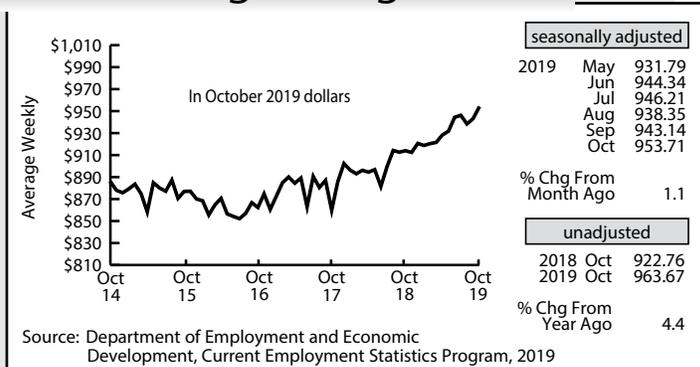
Residential Building Permits



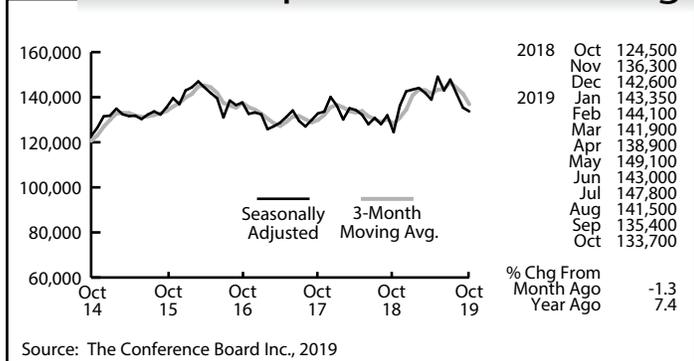
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours



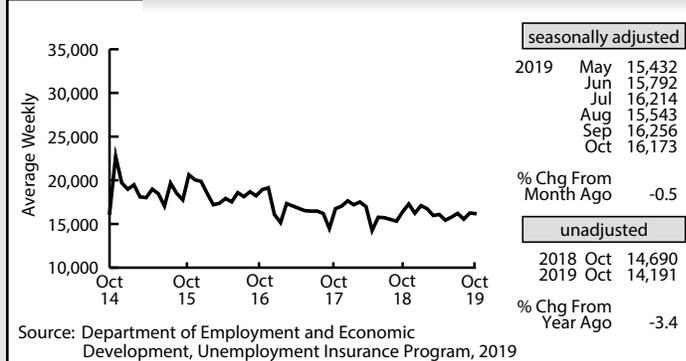
Manufacturing Earnings



Online Help-Wanted Advertising



Initial UB Claimants



Review

Minnesota Employment



DEED

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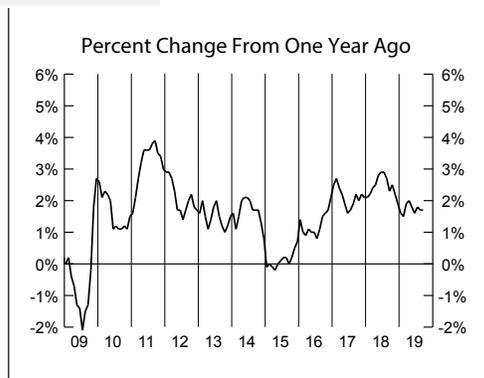
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U.S. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) rose 0.4 percent in October on a seasonally adjusted basis after being unchanged in September the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported for October. The energy index increased 2.7 percent after recent monthly declines and accounted for more than half of the increase in the all items index; increases in the indices for medical care, for recreation, and for food also contributed.

The all items index increased 1.8 percent for the 12 months ending October, a slightly larger rise than the 1.7-percent increase for the period ending September.

www.bls.gov/cpi/



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?

Working with Native American Veterans

DEED is focused on providing intensive employment services and small business assistance to Native American veterans, a traditionally underserved group. DEED's American Indian Liaison, Kirk Crowshoe, will lead efforts to engage and provide access to employment to narrow opportunity gaps for veterans who are members of the state's eleven tribes. He can be reached at kirk.crowshoe@state.mn.us

Crowshoe is an enrolled member of the Piikuni band of the Blackfoot Confederacy located in Southern Alberta, Canada. He earned a B.A. in community studies from the Native American Educational Services College and has held multiple roles at DEED.

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How Did We Help You in Program Year 2018?



The mission of the Labor Market Information (LMI) Office of the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED) is to collect, compile, and deliver high quality data and analysis about the state's labor markets and economy. Our work supports Minnesota's businesses, its workforce and economic development system, and the workers of today and tomorrow.

We gather, analyze, and disseminate economic data on Minnesota's business community, workforce, and job market. We also provide key economic indicators, employment projections, and regional and statewide industry and workforce analysis along with information to help individuals make informed career decisions. We hope that access to high quality, up-to-date labor market information has played a role in making Minnesota one of the strongest job markets in the United States and that it will continue to help shape our economic future.

To improve our information and services, we regularly summarize related information including customer type, information requested, and satisfaction level. We share this information with you in the hopes that it may be as helpful for you to see how others are using our information as it is for us in guiding how we can best supply the information.

The information contained in this summary comes from several sources:

- Records of incoming telephone calls, email

requests, and audiences at trainings and presentations

- Web statistics from the Google Analytics web tracking tool
- Information from our mailing and email subscription lists
- DEED's customer satisfaction survey

Information from our 2018 customer summary is included in this article as well as updates on projects we have undertaken and services we have improved during the past year.

LMI Information Delivery Methods

The LMI Office offers a number of delivery methods for the data and information we provide. These methods include, but are not limited to:

- **LMI WEBSITE:** The majority of our customers access information directly from our website at mn.gov/deed/data or mn.gov/deed/job-seekers/job-outlook/. We keep our website up to date and complete, so customers know that they are getting the most current labor market information available for Minnesota. Almost all of the releasable data and information that we produce are made available on our website. Web use statistics are provided in the section below.

- **REGIONAL ANALYSTS:** The Regional Analysts provide presentations and training sessions to a wide range of audiences including employers, students, educators, and workforce and economic development professionals. Our Regional Analysis team assists customers in finding and understanding regional LMI data and information. Find contact information and resources at the Regional Labor Markets pages at mn.gov/deed/data/regional-lmi.

- **LMI HELPLINE:** LMI analysts can be reached by phone and email to answer questions and help customers find and access the information they are looking for. Consultation services and data extraction and analysis are also available on a fee-for-service basis. The Helpline can be reached by telephone during normal business hours at 888-234-1114 or 651-259-7384 or by email at deed.lmi@state.mn.us.

- **ELECTRONIC NOTIFICATIONS:** Customers who want to know when publications and data are updated can subscribe for email updates in the footer of the DEED website mn.gov/deed/ where it says 'Subscribe for e-mail updates'. These updates provide notification to subscribers when new or updated LMI data and publications are available.

- **DIRECT MAILING LIST:** This list is for customers who want to receive one or more copies of Minnesota Economic Trends or Minnesota Employment Review in the mail.

Table 1 provides a snapshot of customer contacts we made over the past year. The majority of LMI customers accessed information from our website, but a significant minority received LMI services through other means.

Web Traffic

Overall, LMI web traffic represented about 12 percent of all unique pageviews on the DEED website in PY 2018.

Bucking the conventional wisdom that 'people are afraid of data', our data tools are our most popular resource (see Table 2).

Our on-line publications - Current Economic Highlights, Minnesota Economic Trends, Minnesota Employment Review, and Regional LMI, which includes the Local Look blog - had a combined 18 percent of the unique pageviews to the LMI portion of the DEED website. Current Economic Highlights offers summary analysis of key data including wages, employment, unemployment, and unemployment

Table 1. LMI Customers by Information Delivery Method, PY2018 (July 2018 to June 2019)

Type of Contact	Number of Customers
Website	471,025 unique page views
Telephone, email, and mail requests	2,593 contacts
Presentations and trainings	302 presentations/trainings given 9,000 audience members
E-Mail notification lists: LMI press releases, Trends, Review, and Local Look subscribers	13,692 subscribers
<i>Trends</i> and <i>Review</i> print magazines	721 subscribers, <i>Trends</i> sent quarterly, <i>Review</i> monthly

Source: DEED LMI Office

insurance claims. Trends and Review are LMI’s regular publications available online and in print.

Table 3 provides the list of LMI’s top five data tools. Our most popular data tool is the Cost of Living tool, which provides a yearly estimate of the basic-needs cost of living in Minnesota by county, region, and statewide.

The second most popular data tool is the Career and Education Explorer, DEED’s main career exploration tool, which lets users explore a wide range of occupations and related education. Find wages, demand, job opportunities, and more as well as links to the Eligible Training Provider listings including WIOA-certified trainings.

The Occupations in Demand tool allows users to find out what jobs are in high demand in each region of the state. The typical wage, long-term employment outlook, training (or degree) required, and schools that offer training programs for each occupation are also listed.

Finally, the Employment Outlook data tool shows one-year and 10-year projections of employment growth or decline by occupation and industry for Minnesota’s regions, statewide, and for the U.S.

Accomplishments in PY 2018

During 2018 and 2019 we continued to make enhancements, guided by the needs of our users, to content and data tools on the LMI portion of the DEED website.

The LMI Regional Analysts have continued to add to the Regional Labor Market Portal based on customer feedback. Additional content added in PY2018 included county labor market profiles, which means 87 new labor market profiles for our customers to use in their work and decision making.

We created a new data tool called the Bachelor’s Degree and Career Destination Tool (BDCD). The BDCD displays fields of study at the Bachelor’s level and the observed labor market outcomes for

Table 2. LMI Web Traffic, PY 2018

LMI Web Property	Unique Pageviews*
Data Tools	122,786
Current Economic Highlights	29,520
Review	28,708
Trends	19,235
LMI Jobseeker Portal	11,596
Regional LMI and Local Look Blog	11,814
LMI Help	5,823

* A ‘unique pageview’ is counted once regardless of how many times the user loads the page during a session or visits on the website.

Source: Google Analytics

Minnesota residents. It provides information on occupations, employment and unemployment, labor force participation, and wage and salary incomes associated with field of study for Bachelor’s degree holders. This information can assist prospective and current students, educational institutions, researchers, and analysts with the planning and evaluation of workforce outcomes for various programs of study.

Finally LMI worked with the CareerForce team to incorporate labor market and career information into the new CareerForce.com website. This website provides users access to job-search and career-planning advice as well as a portal by which to sign up for workshops and join networking groups and job clubs.

Regional Analyst Customer Satisfaction

Each year we examine information on LMI customer satisfaction from the Regional Analyst Customer Consultation Satisfaction Survey. Our most recent data is from 2017.

In 2017 contacts were extremely satisfied with the consultations that the LMI regional analysts provided, with almost all the key survey questions showing high levels of satisfaction.

*99 percent of respondents felt that the LMI Regional Analyst who helped them understood what they were asking for and responded well or very well to their question.

*99 percent were satisfied or very satisfied that the information was presented in a clear and understandable manner.

*99 percent of respondents said that they were either very satisfied or satisfied that the product prepared by the LMI regional analyst was useful to the respondent, their client, or their organization, and 66 percent used it to make a decision.

*Overall, 99 percent of respondents would either definitely or probably recommend an LMI Regional Analyst to a colleague who needed labor market information.

We always welcome comments and feedback on our products and services. You can email us at DEED. lmi@state.mn.us or telephone us at our helpline: 651-259-7384 or 1-888-234-1114

by Oriane Casale

Table 3. Top Five LMI Data Tools by Usage

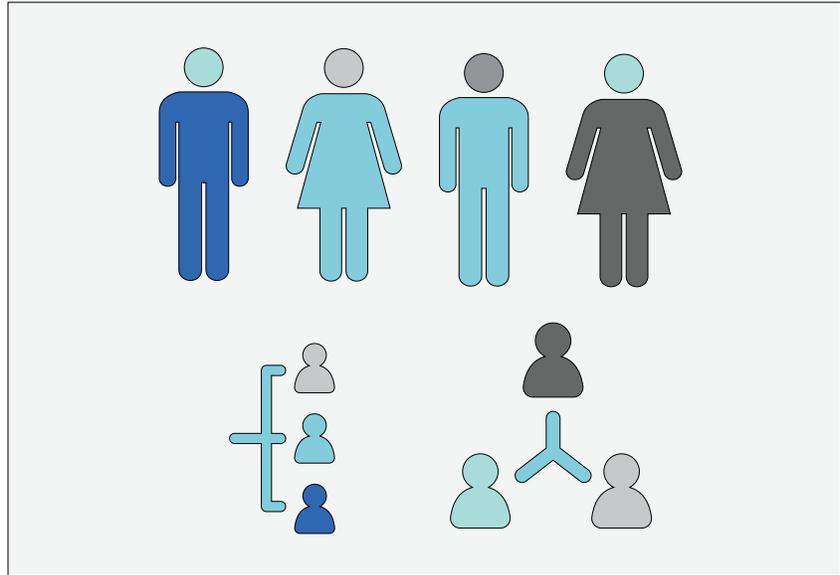
LMI Data Tool	Unique Pageviews
Cost of Living in Minnesota	32,963
Career and Education Explorer	19,539
Occupations in Demand	16,609
Occupational Employment Statistics	13,531
Employment Outlook (projections)	5,348

Source: Google Analytics

Standard Occupational Classification System

The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system is a national system used to classify workers into one of 867 detailed occupational categories. It codes workers based on the work they do for pay. In the United States data on occupations have been collected since the 1850 Census of Population. In 1942 the monthly labor force survey was introduced to collect occupational statistics. The U.S. Employment Service created a Convertibility List of Occupations with Conversion Tables to help compare data from the monthly labor force survey and the 1940 Census of Population. Because there was no standard coding system, however, comparing data from various sources was difficult. The solution to this was to create the current SOC system which was first issued in 1977 and then updated in 1980. During that time, it was not used much. In 1994 the SOC Revision Policy Committee was created by the Office of Management and Budget to update the system for 2000¹. The SOC system was updated again in 2010 and most recently in 2018.

Several government agencies including the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Department of Commerce's Census Bureau, and state employment



agencies use the system. Many stakeholders rely on the data produced using the SOC system. For example, the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program is a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey that collects job titles and wages from employers throughout the country. Once the data are collected from employers, OES staff code each job title to an SOC. Once the data are published, employers can use it to set fair and competitive wages in their region, job seekers can use it to negotiate once they see what kind of wages they should be expecting to make, and policymakers can use it to make decisions on staffing shortages and wage gaps.

SOC Implementation

The OES program started coding using the 2018 SOC in the November 2018 panel. OES has two panels a year, May and November. Estimates are published in the spring of every year and use six panels of data. The implementation of the 2018 SOC for the OES program will use a hybrid system with both the 2010 SOC and the 2018 SOC for the May 2019 and May 2020 estimates. These estimates will be published in the spring of 2020 and 2021, respectively. The May 2021 estimates will be the first estimates using only the 2018 SOC. They will be published in the spring of 2022².

¹"Revising the Standard Occupational Classification," U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 1999, Retrieved August 29, 2019 from www.bls.gov/soc/2000/socrpt929.pdf.

²"Implementing the 2018 SOC in the OES Program," U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 2018, Retrieved August 28, 2019 from www.bls.gov/oes/soc_2018.htm.

The implementation schedule for the 2018 SOC varies across federal programs. The Current Population Survey will use a reference date of January 2020 for a publication date of February 2020. Employment Projections will use a reference date of 2019-2029 for a publication date of Fall 2020. The OSH, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, will use a reference date of 2019

for a publication date of November 2020. The American Community Survey will use a reference date of 2018 for a publication date of Fall 2019. The full 2018 SOC implementation schedule for federal programs can be found on the Bureau of Labor Statistics webpage at <https://www.bls.gov/soc/socimp.htm>³.

Coding Guidelines

SOC coding guidelines are used to maintain consistency across the many agencies that use the SOC. First, workers are coded based on the work they do. Employees with more than a single occupational code, are coded into the occupation that requires the higher skill level. For example, teachers who teach at different levels are coded to the highest educational level they teach. If the skill level is the same, teachers should be coded in the occupation where they spend more time. If a worker cannot be coded into a detailed occupation, s/he should be coded as “All Other” where the last number ends in a “9”. To be coded as a supervisor in the Major Groups 33-0000 through 53-0000, employees need to spend at least 80 percent of their time performing supervisory duties⁴.

In the 2018 SOC there are 23 major SOC groups, 98 minor groups, 459 broad occupations, and 867 detailed occupations. This was an increase of 27 detailed occupations and one minor group.⁵ The 23 major SOC groups are as follows (see Table 1).⁶

11-0000 Management Occupations

Employees are coded into the management occupations major group if they focus primarily on planning and directing. There were a few changes to the 2018 Management Occupations major SOC group. First, Funeral Service Managers (11-9061) had a direct

Table 1

SOC	Major Group
11-0000	Management Occupations
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations Occupations
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical Occupations
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering Occupations
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations
21-0000	Community and Social Service Occupations
23-0000	Legal Occupations
25-0000	Educational Instruction and Library Occupations
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations
31-0000	Healthcare Support Occupations
33-0000	Protective Service Occupations
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations
37-0000	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations
39-0000	Personal Care and Service Occupations
41-0000	Sales and Related Occupations
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support Occupations
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations
47-0000	Construction and Extraction Occupations
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations
51-0000	Production Occupations
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations
55-0000	Military Specific Occupations

³“2018 SOC Implementation Schedule,” U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 2018, Retrieved August 28, 2019 from www.bls.gov/soc/socimp.htm.

⁴“2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) User Guide,” U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 2016, Retrieved August 28, 2019 from www.bls.gov/soc/2000/socguide.htm.

⁵“2018 SOC User Guide,” U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, November 2017, Retrieved August 27, 2019 from www.bls.gov/soc/2018/soc_2018_class_and_coding_structure.pdf.

⁶Ibid.

match change to 11-9171. Public Relations and Fundraising Managers (11-2031) disaggregated into 11-2032 Public Relations Manager or 11-2033 Fundraising Managers. Administrative Services Managers (11-3011) disaggregated into 11-3012 Administrative Services Managers or 11-3013 Facilities

Managers. Managers, All Other (11-9199) disaggregated into 11-9071 Entertainment and Recreation Managers, Except Gambling, or 11-9171 Personal Service Managers, All Other, or 11-9199 Managers, All Other, or 13-1082 Project Management Specialists⁷ (see Table 2).

15-0000 Computer and Mathematical Occupations

SOC 15-0000 was the major group that saw some of the most changes with the 2018 SOC. A majority of the codes had a direct match change. For example, Computer

Table 2

2017 OES Code	2017 OES Title	2018 OES Title
11-2031	Public Relations and Fundraising Managers	Disaggregated to 11-2032 Public Relations Managers or 11-2033 Fundraising Managers
11-3011	Administrative Services Managers	Disaggregated to 11-3012 Administrative Services Managers or 11-3013 Facilities Managers
11-9061	Funeral Service Managers	Funeral Home Managers
11-9199	Managers, All Other	Disaggregated to 11-9072 Entertainment and Recreation Managers, Except Gambling, or 11-9179 Personal Service Managers, All Other, or 11-9199 Managers, All Other, or 13-1082 Project Management Specialists

Table 3

2017 OES Code	2017 OES Title	2018 OES Title
15-1131	Computer Programmers	15-1251 Computer Programmers
15-1132	Software Developers, Applications	Disaggregated to 15-1252 Software Developers or 15-1253 Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers
15-1133	Software Developers, Systems Software	Disaggregated to 15-1252 Software Developers or 15-1253 Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers
15-1134	Web Developers	Disaggregated to 15-1254 Web Developers or 15-1255 Web and Digital Interface Designers
15-1199	Computer Occupations, All Other	Disaggregated to 13-1082 Project Management Specialists, 15-1243 Database Architects, 15-1253 Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Tester, 15-1255 Web and Digital Interface Designers, or 15-1299 Computer Occupations, All Other
15-2090	Miscellaneous Mathematical Science Occupations	Disaggregated to 15-2099 Mathematical Science Occupations, All Other or 15-2051 Data Scientist
15-2099	Mathematical Science Occupations, All Other	Disaggregated to: 15-2051 Data Scientists or 15-2099 Mathematical Science Occupations, All Other

⁷“Standard Occupational Classification,” U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 2017, Retrieved August 27, 2019 from www.bls.gov/soc/2018/crosswalks.htm.

Programmers code changed from 15-1131 to 15-1251. A few of the codes, however, were aggregated or disaggregated. For example, in the 2010 SOC, Software Developers were broken out into Applications (15-1132) and System Software (15-1133). Now instead of having two separate codes there is only one aggregated Software Developer code which is 15-1252. Web Developers were 15-1134, but now that code is disaggregated into 15-1254

Web Developers and 15-1255 Web and Digital Interface Designers. Computer Occupations, All Other (15-1199) disaggregated into 13-1082 Project Management Specialists, 15-1243 Database Architects, 15-1253 Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers, 15-1255 Web and Digital Interface Designers, or 15-1299 Computer Occupations, All Other. Miscellaneous Mathematical Science Occupations (15-2090) disaggregated into 15-2099

Mathematical Science Occupations, All Other and 15-2051 Data Scientist. Similarly, Mathematical Science Occupations, All Other (15-2099) disaggregated into 15-2051 Data Scientist or 15-2099 Mathematical Science Occupations, All Other. Tables 3 and 4 show these changes.⁸

Table 4. Miscellaneous Changes

2017 OES Code	2017 OES Title	2018 OES Title
19-4011	Agricultural and Food Science Technicians	Disaggregated to 19-4012 Agricultural Technicians or 19-4013 Food Science Technicians
21-1011	Substance Abuse and Behavioral Disorder Counselors	21-1018 Substance abuse, behavioral disorder, and mental health counselors
21-1014	Mental Health Counselors	21-1018 Substance abuse, behavioral disorder, and mental health counselors
25-3099	Teachers and Instructors, All Other	Disaggregated to 25-3031 Substitute Teachers, Short-Term, 25-3041 Tutors, or 25-3099 Teachers and Instructors, All Other
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	Disaggregated to 25-9042 Teaching Assistants, Preschool, Elementary, Middle, and Secondary School, Except Special Education, or 25-9043 Teaching Assistants, Special Education, or 25-9049 Teaching Assistants, All Other
29-1069	Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	Disaggregated to 29-1212 Cardiologists, or 29-1213 Dermatologists, or 29-1214 Emergency Medicine Physicians, or 29-1217 Neurologists, or 29-1222 Physicians, Pathologists, or 29-1224 Radiologists, or 29-1229 Physicians, All Other, or 29-1241 Ophthalmologists, Except Pediatric
29-2041	Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	Disaggregated to 29-2042 Emergency Medical Technicians or 29-2043 Paramedics
31-1011	Home Health Aides	31-1120 Home Health and Personal Care Aides
39-9021	Personal Care Aides	31-1120 Home Health and Personal Care Aides
53-3041	Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	Disaggregated to 53-3053 Shuttle Drivers and Chauffeurs or 53-3054 Taxi Drivers

⁸“Standard Occupational Classification,” U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 2017, Retrieved August 27, 2019 from www.bls.gov/soc/2018/crosswalks.htm.

by Betsy Hjelseth



Minnesota Industry Snapshot

NAICS 622

Hospitals

One of the most critical industries in the state is Hospitals (NAICS 622), with 131,074 jobs at 311 establishments. As such, it is the fifth largest employing industry subsector in the state, behind only Educational Services, Food Services and Drinking Places, Professional and Technical Services, and Ambulatory Health Care Services. But with an average of just over 420 employees per site, hospitals are far and away the largest employers in that regard – nearly three times the size of the next largest industry subsector, Air Transportation, which has 147.7 per site.

Hospitals account for just over one-quarter of total employment in the Health Care and Social Assistance industry, which surpassed 500,000 jobs in the second quarter of 2019. Eighty percent of these hospitals and over 95 percent of employment are at general medical and surgical hospitals, with the remainder spread evenly across psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals and other specialty hospitals that focus on a specific type of disease or medical condition, such as children’s or cancer care hospitals. With a total quarterly payroll of more than \$2.1 billion, hospitals provide much higher than average annual wages of \$66,560 (see Table 1).

Table 1. Minnesota Industry Employment Statistics, Qtr. 2 2019

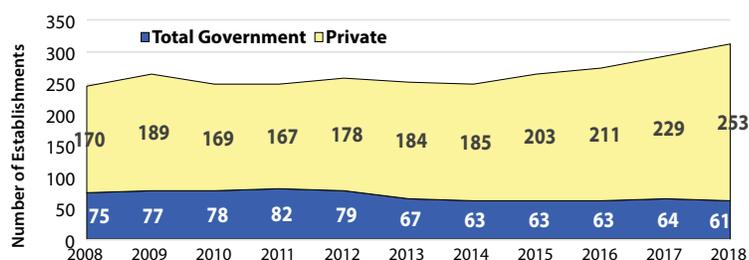
NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Number of Firms	Number of Jobs	Quarterly Payroll	Average Annual Wage
0	Total, All Industries	181,857	2,918,102	\$41,757,264,288	\$57,200
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	18,554	500,373	\$6,526,257,365	\$52,156
622	Hospitals	311	131,074	\$2,181,573,143	\$66,560
622	Total Government	52	16,051	\$277,406,504	\$69,108
622	Private	259	115,022	\$1,904,166,639	\$66,196
6221	General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	248	125,593	\$2,091,368,567	\$66,560
6221	Total Government	35	13,344	\$237,275,599	\$71,084
6221	Private	213	112,249	\$1,854,092,968	\$66,040
6222	Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	27	3,016	\$43,466,994	\$57,616
6222	Total Government	17	2,707	\$40,130,905	\$59,280
6222	Private	10	309	\$3,336,089	\$43,160
6223	Specialty (exc. Psych. and Substance Abuse) Hospitals	36	2,464	\$46,737,582	\$75,868

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

Hospitals have added 16,580 net new jobs over the past decade, a 14.5 percent increase. The number of hospitals in Minnesota has been increasing rapidly over the past decade. The state has gained 68 new hospitals since 2008, a 28 percent increase. The vast majority of hospitals are privately-owned, and the number and percentage of privately-owned hospitals has increased over the past decade, while the number of government-owned hospitals has been declining, often through mergers and acquisitions (see Figure 1).

Hospitals are expected to continue growing in the state over the next 10 years according to DEED’s Employment Projections data tool. In sum, hospitals are projected to add about 10,500 jobs through 2026. Continuing recent trends, the state’s private-sector hospitals are expected to add more than 11,300 jobs, while local government-owned hospitals are projected to lose 900 jobs.

Figure 1. Number of Hospitals in Minnesota, 2008-2018



Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Minnesota Industry Snapshot

NAICS 524

Insurance Carriers and Related Activities

Nearly 61,000 people are employed in Insurance Carriers and Related Activities (NAICS 524) in Minnesota, making it the 14th largest industry subsector in the state. This includes insurance carriers who provide direct life, health, and medical, direct property and casualty, and reinsurance, as well as insurance agencies and brokerages, claims adjusting, and third party administration of insurance and pension funds.

In general, insurance carriers are large businesses with an average of more than 60 employees per site, while insurance agencies and brokerages are small businesses, local independent insurance agents, with an average of less than 5 employees per site. Interestingly, insurance carriers added jobs rapidly over the past year, but are still down compared to five years ago. Agencies, brokerages, and other insurance activities cut jobs since 2018, but have seen significant growth over the past five years (see Table 1).

Table 1. Minnesota Industry Employment Statistics

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Qtr. 2 2019 Data		Q2 2018 - Q2 2019		Q2 2014 - Q2 2019	
		Number of Firms	Number of Jobs	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change
0	Total, All Industries	181,857	2,918,102	24,234	0.8%	172,103	6.3%
52	Finance and Insurance	9,705	148,332	4,559	3.2%	11,905	8.7%
524	Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	4,348	60,930	2,563	4.4%	-336	-0.5%
5241	Insurance Carriers	640	38,577	2,731	7.6%	-2,001	-4.9%
52411	Direct Life, Health, and Medical Insurance Carriers	287	28,590	2,935	11.4%	-1,137	-3.8%
52412	Direct Insurance (ex. Life, Health, and Medical) Carriers	321	9,510	-196	-2.0%	-967	-9.2%
52413	Reinsurance Carriers	32	476	-8	-1.7%	103	27.6%
5242	Agencies, Brokerages, and Other Insurance Activities	3,708	22,352	-169	-0.8%	1,664	8.0%
52421	Insurance Agencies and Brokerages	3,226	15,911	21	0.1%	885	5.9%
52429	Other Insurance Related Activities	482	6,441	-189	-2.9%	780	13.8%

Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program

Most insurance-related occupations are office jobs, and they provide relatively high wages with relatively low educational requirements. For example, according to 2019 estimates insurance sales agents earn a median wage of nearly \$30 an hour without any college requirements, with a range from \$16.59 per hour at the entry level to just over \$65 an hour at the top end. Only three of the top 10 occupations in demand require a bachelor's degree, while the other seven can at least be started with a high school diploma, but may require licensure, industry certifications, or on-the-job training (see Table 2).

Table 2. Top 10 Occupations in Demand in the Insurance Carriers and Related Activities Industry Subsector in Minnesota

	Statewide Employment	Median Wage	Typical Education Requirement
Insurance sales agents	7,120	\$29.76	High school diploma
Customer service representatives	58,710	\$18.55	High school diploma
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	6,230	\$21.65	High school diploma
Claims adjusters, examiners, and investigators	5,570	\$30.65	High school diploma
Insurance underwriters	1,620	\$31.27	Bachelor's degree
Office clerks, general	55,140	\$17.90	High school diploma
First-line supervisors of office and administrative support workers	22,140	\$28.97	High school diploma
General and operations managers	46,440	\$45.84	Bachelor's degree
Secretaries and administrative assistants	31,920	\$19.72	High school diploma
Management analysts	14,990	\$38.43	Bachelor's degree

Source: BLS Industry-Occupation Matrix, DEED Career and Education Explorer

Minnesota Industry Snapshot

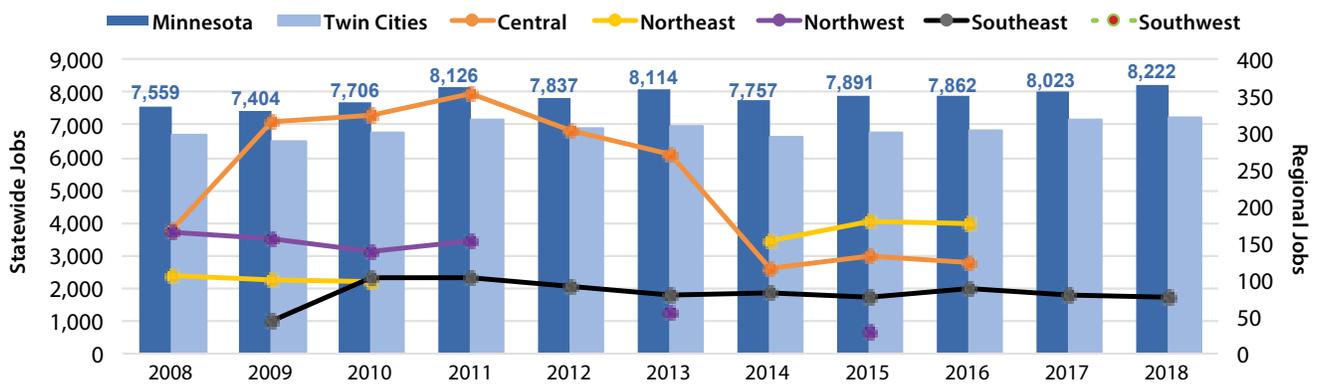
NAICS 518

Internet Services Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services

With “big data” becoming a bigger deal, Minnesota is well positioned to capitalize on the use of data processing, web hosting, and related services. The official definition of the industry subsector (NAICS 518) includes “establishments primarily engaged in providing infrastructure for hosting or data processing services. These establishments may provide specialized hosting activities, such as web hosting, streaming services, or application hosting (except software publishing), or they may provide general time-share mainframe facilities to clients. Data processing establishments provide complete processing and specialized reports from data supplied by clients or provide automated data processing and data entry services.¹”

Minnesota was home to 570 of these establishments in 2018, providing an average of 8,222 jobs. Despite the relatively small number of jobs in the industry, total payroll came close to \$855 million in 2018. That meant average annual wages were nearly \$105,000 per job, making it one of the highest paying industry subsectors in the state. Along with rising wages, data processing services also gained 663 net new jobs over the past 10 years, an 8.8 percent expansion. The growth during the recovery has been uneven, however, with employers surpassing 8,000 jobs in 2011, 2013, and 2017, then suffering job cuts in 2012 and 2014 (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Employment Trends for Data Processing Services Industry by Region in Minnesota, 2008-2018



Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Almost 90 percent of the data processing, hosting, and related services jobs in the state are located in the seven county Twin Cities metro area, with much smaller concentrations popping up in the Central, Northeast, and Southeast regions of the state. The Twin Cities accounted for 84 percent of the job gains from 2008 to 2018, while Central had as many as 355 jobs in 2011, but since has dropped below 125 jobs. Northeast surpassed 175 jobs in 2016, Southeast has hovered between 80 and 100 jobs since 2010, and Northwest saw major declines over the course of the decade.

The largest occupations in the industry include software developers and programmers, computer support specialists, computer and information analysts, and database and systems administrators and network architects, all of which require postsecondary training. But as noted above, the higher education leads to higher wages, with many of those jobs offering median wages over \$40 per hour.

¹518210 – Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services. U.S. Census Bureau. Retrieved from www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=518210&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

Minnesota Industry Snapshot

NAICS 924

Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities

There are nearly 24,000 jobs in the state dedicated to protecting and serving the citizens of Minnesota in Justice, Public Order, and Safety activities (NAICS 922). All of these jobs are in the public sector, with over 90 percent at the state and local government level and just 9 percent working for the federal government (see Table 1).

Table 1. Minnesota Industry Employment Statistics, Qtr. 2 2019

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Number of Jobs	Federal Share	State Share	Local Share	Average Annual Wage
9221	Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	23,900	9.2%	41.1%	49.7%	\$68,432
92211	Courts	5,064	7.5%	58.7%	33.8%	\$65,312
92212	Police Protection	6,303	10.9%	3.7%	85.4%	\$76,960
92213	Legal Counsel and Prosecution	2,673	5.5%	40.2%	54.3%	\$79,872
92214	Correctional Institutions	6,693	13.8%	65.1%	21.1%	\$58,916
92215	Parole Offices and Probation Offices	152	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	\$63,856
92216	Fire Protection	1,511	0.0%	3.9%	96.1%	\$62,140
92219	Other Justice, Public Order and Safety Activities	1,503	3.3%	75.4%	21.2%	\$71,864

Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

There were 117 correctional institutions in the state, including jails, prisons, and other detention centers, providing nearly 6,700 jobs in the second quarter of 2019. The state provides about two-thirds of those jobs, while local jails account for 21 percent, and federal prisons cover 14 percent. This subsector actually had the lowest average annual wages in the industry at \$58,916.

More than 6,300 people work in police protection, with more than 85 percent in local government police departments and sheriff's offices. Minnesota also has more than 5,000 jobs in the court system, with one third at the local level, about 60 percent at the state level, and 7.5 percent at the federal level. The highest earning subsector was legal counsel and prosecution, which includes attorney generals, public defenders, district attorneys, and public prosecutors offices.

Justice, Public Order, and Safety activities added about 1,900 jobs over the past decade, an 8.7 percent increase. That was slightly faster than Minnesota's economy grew, following a 7.5 percent rise from 2008 to 2018 (see Figure 1). After adding 762 jobs, police protection saw the largest job gains in the past 10 years, followed by legal counsel and prosecution, which gained 419 jobs, courts, which added 361 jobs, and correctional institutions, which bumped up by 227 jobs. In contrast, only Other Justice, Public Order, and Safety activities lost jobs since 2008.

In a society that values Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities, these jobs appear to be safe in the long-term as well. Local and state government employment is projected to increase about 5 percent in the next decade.



Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

by Cameron Macht

Feature Article—Minnesota Employment Review November 2019