Southwest Minnesota Labor Market Trends

Pathways 2 Postsecondary Summit October 28, 2014

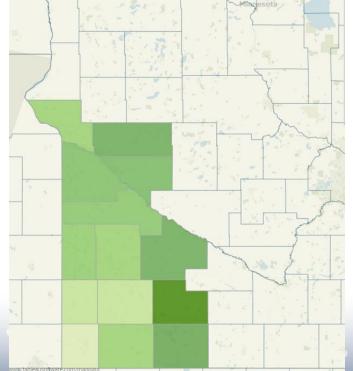
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Labor Market Information Office

http://mn.gov/deed/data/





Labor Market Information Office

- DEED's LMI Office supports state workforce and economic development systems by producing and disseminating data, key indicators, analysis, and trends on the economy, workforce, job market, and business community
- LMI Office's high quality information advises policy makers on current and future economic trends, helps employers make informed business decisions, and assists individuals in making strong career choices
 - DEED's Regional Analysts are the state's experts on the latest
 labor market intelligence, economic conditions, and workforce trends
 - Minnesota WorkForce Centers are a great resource to provide schools with more detailed insight on the local economy, and to assist with plans to better help students map out career objectives
 - We've got you covered!



Labor Market Information Office http://mn.gov/deed/data/

- Industry Employment Statistics & Trends
- Regional Wage & Salary Information
- Unemployment Rates
- Unemployment Insurance Claims
- Hiring Difficulties in Minnesota
- Skills Gap Surveys
- Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI)
- DEED's Regional Data Tool
- Job Skills Transfer Assessment Tool (JobSTAT)
- Economic Trends & Employment Review

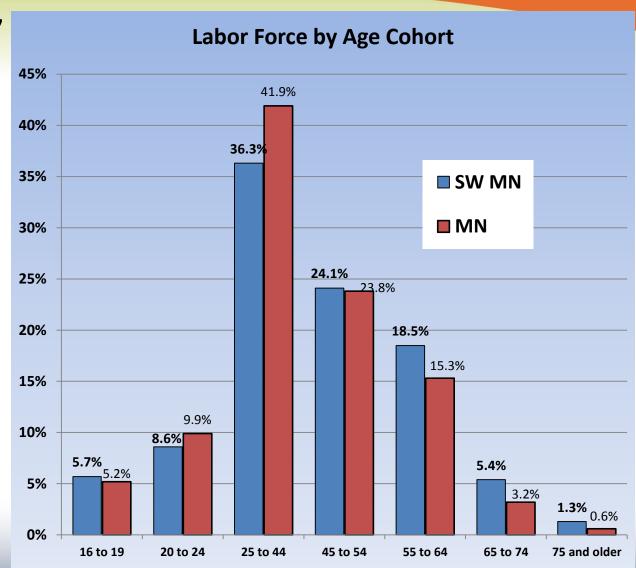
- Occupations in Demand (OID)
- Employment Outlook Projections
- Graduate Employment Outcomes
- Career Exploration Information
- Job Vacancy Survey data
- Affirmative Action Statistics
- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data
- U.S. Census data



Age of labor force

Population 163,667

- General population is older than state.
- 25% of total pop. Is 60 or older (20% for the state)
- The difference is made up from a decrease in 20 to 44 year olds

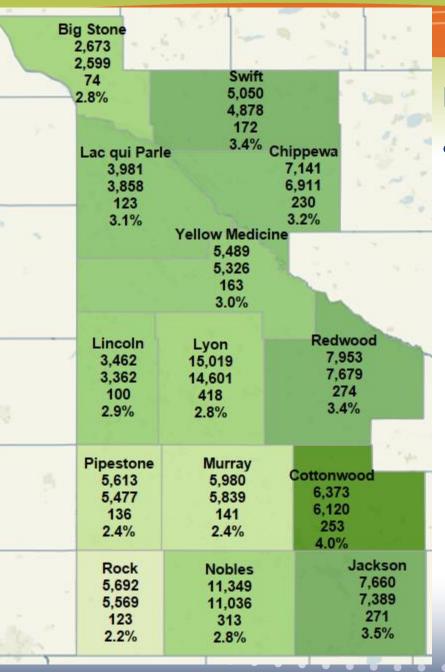




Employment Change

- Employment is growing
 - Minnesota gained another 7,200 jobs in September
 - Minnesota has 45,098 more jobs compared to last Sept.
 - Minnesota has regained the 159,000 jobs lost during the Great Recession, plus 53,800 above our pre-recessionary peak!
 - Southwest Minnesota grew +.7% from 2010 to 2013
- Other (mainly) positive signs:
 - Hiring activity has surpassed pre-recession levels
 - Average work-weeks are near record highs
 - Relatively low unemployment rates across the state
 - Labor force participation rates are recovering
 - Educational attainment rates are rising





Unemployment Rates

- Southwest Minnesota's unemployment rate fell to 3.0% in Sept. '14
 - Down from 3.2% in August '14
 - Down from 3.6% in August 2013
 - Lowest rates in Rock (2.2%); and highest in Cottonwood (4.0%)

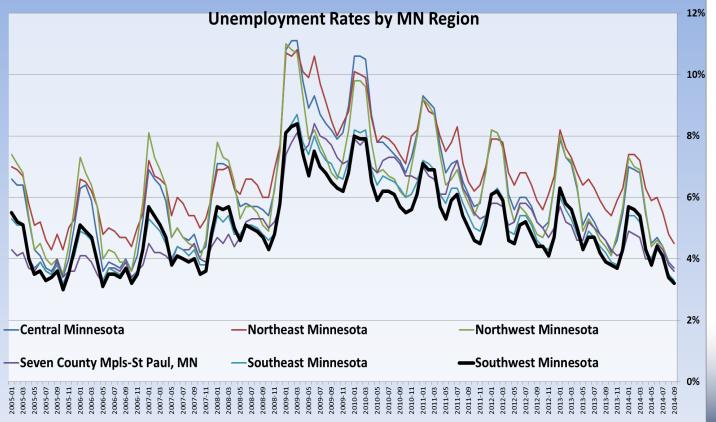
Map Legend
County
Labor Force
Employment
Unemployment Rate



Unemployment Rates

 Southwest Minnesota has consistently had among the lowest unemployment rates in the state

Consistently tracking at least 1.0% below the state rate



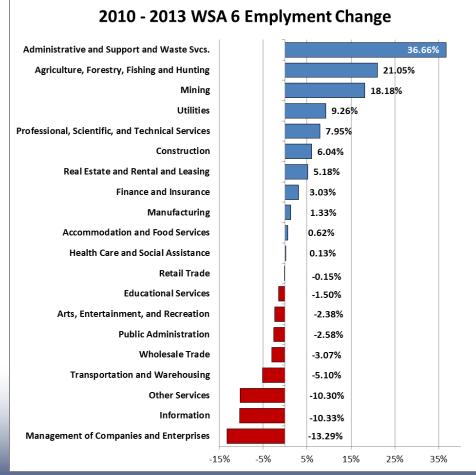
- SW Peaked at 8.4% in March '09
- Lowest sinceOct. '05 at3.0%
- Currently lowest in state



Industry Trends

Southwest Minnesota is home to 5,552 business establishments providing 71,806 jobs

- 2.7% of state's total jobs (2,691,838 jobs)
- Southwest added +509 jobs (+.71%) from 2010-2013
 - Minnesota added +128,447 jobs (+5.0%)
- 11 of the 20 main sectors added jobs
- Largest job growth
 occurred in admin support
 and waste Mgmt., agriculture,
 mining, and utilities

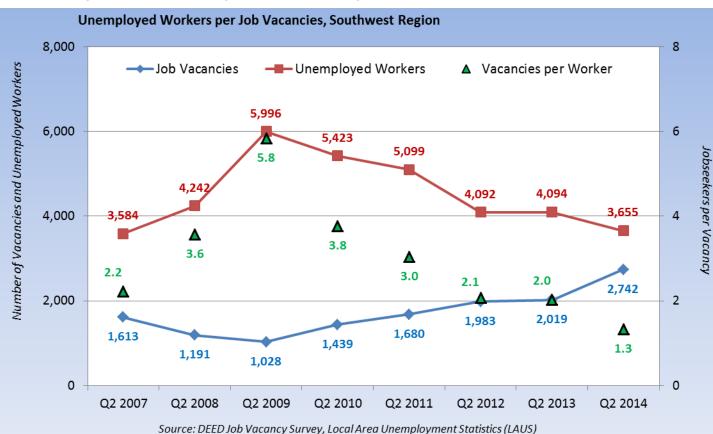


2013 Southwest Minnesota Employment Statistics					2012-2013	2010-2013
	Number	Number of	Percent of	Avg. Annual	Job	Job
Industry	of Firms	Jobs	Total Jobs	Wage	Change	Change
Total, All Industries	5,552	71,806	100%	\$34,055	0.3%	0.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	432	12,695	17.7%	\$29,907	0.6%	0.1%
Manufacturing	250	12,260	17.1%	\$42,596	-0.7%	1.3%
Retail Trade	741	7,834	10.9%	\$20,543	-0.4%	-0.2%
Educational Services	119	6,123	8.5%	\$35,475	0.0%	-1.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	364	5,187	7.2%	\$12,152	-0.3%	0.6%
Public Administration	332	4,146	5.8%	\$34,305	-0.4%	-2.6%
Wholesale Trade	339	3,953	5.5%	\$49,199	-0.9%	-3.1%
Construction	702	3,351	4.7%	\$42,202	-3.6%	6.0%
Finance and Insurance	341	2,988	4.2%	\$48,530	6.1%	3.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	385	2,587	3.6%	\$34,080	0.7%	-5.1%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	292	2,030	2.8%	\$34,302	3.4%	21.0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	442	1,943	2.7%	\$23,917	-2.4%	-10.3%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	260	1,656	2.3%	\$48,437	3.4%	8.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and	154	1,491	2.1%	\$29,415	24.1%	36.7%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	110	904	1.3%	\$17,588	-0.7%	-2.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	14	881	1.2%	\$73,532	-3.8%	-13.3%
Information	91	677	0.9%	\$29,822	-1.9%	-10.3%
Utilities	48	531	0.7%	\$69,169	5.1%	9.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	126	447	0.6%	\$19,746	-11.5%	5.2%
Mining	17	117	0.2%	\$44,870	-1.7%	18.2%
Source: DEED QCEW program						

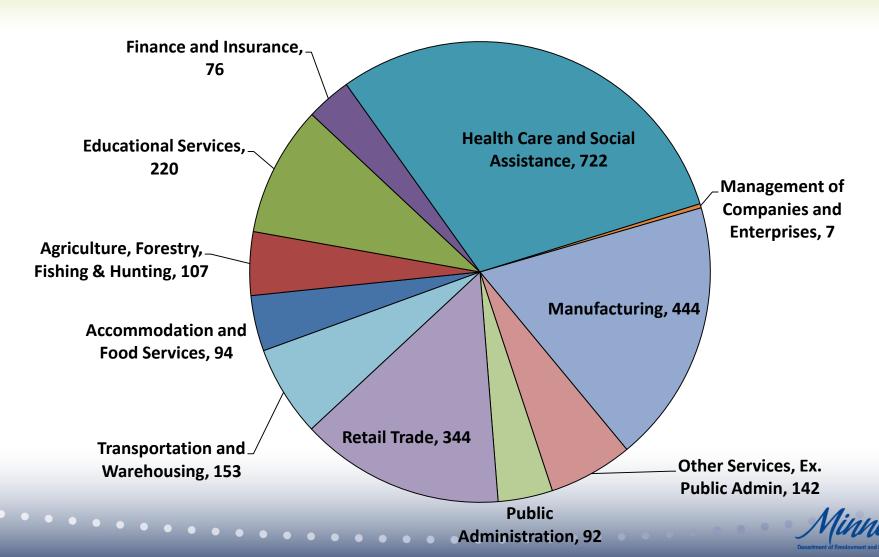
Southwest Minnesota: Job Vacancies

- Southwest Minnesota had about 1.3 jobseekers for every job vacancy in Q2 2014
 - Down from 5.8 jobseekers per vacancy in 2009!

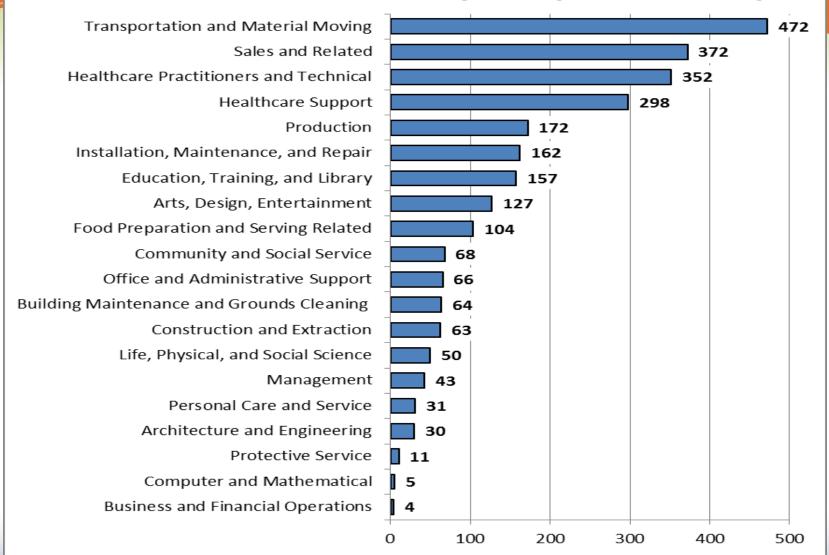
Lower than pre-recession levels



Southwest Job Openings by Industry, 2014

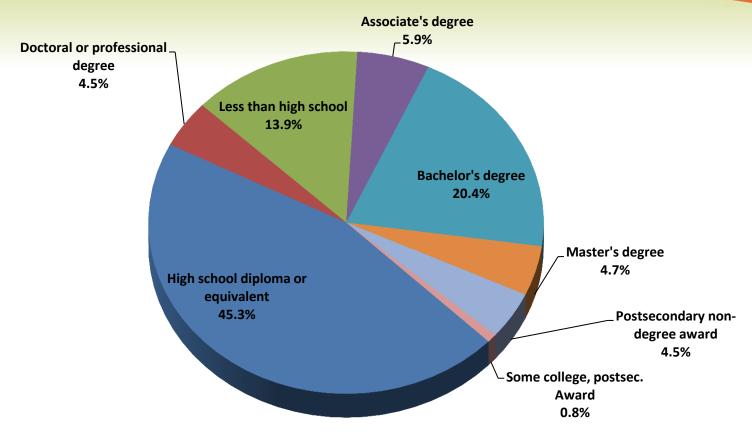


Southwest Job Vacancies by Occupational Group





Southwest Occupations in Demand



- 356 occupations in relatively high demand
 - 148 require a high school diploma or less
 - 20 require some college, postsecondary vocational award, or associate's degree
 - 73 require a bachelor's degree
- 34 require an advanced degree



Employment Outlook

- According to DEED's 2012-2022 Employment
 Outlook tool, Minnesota's economy will gain
 +204,999 net new jobs, a growth rate of +7.0%
 - Minnesota gained **358,732 jobs** from 1980-1990
 - Minnesota gained **549,000 jobs** from 1990-2000
 - Minnesota lost -43,706 jobs from 2000-2010
 - In addition, over +673,520 workers will be needed to take jobs left vacant through retirements and replacements
- Employment changes depend on the demand for goods and services, productivity advances, technological innovations, and shifts in business practices
 - Demographic changes drive demand for healthcare & related services
 - Labor force growth will slow below 0.5% annually (baby boomers leaving)



MN Industry projections, 2012-2022



MN Occupational projections, 2012-2022

20,000

40,000

60,000

80,000

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Office and Administrative Support Sales and Related Food Preparation and Serving Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Personal Care and Service Management Production Transportation and Material Moving **Business and Financial Operations** Education, Training, and Library **Healthcare Support** Construction and Extraction Installation, Maintenance, and Repair **Building and Grounds Cleaning** Computer and Mathematical Community and Social Service **Protective Service Architecture and Engineering** Arts, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Life, Physical, and Social Science Farming, Fishing, and Forestry **Legal Occupations**



Skills Gaps? Or Hiring Difficulties?

 Hiring difficulties caused by a mismatch between job requirements and the training, skills, and experience of applicants (skills mismatches)

 Hiring difficulties caused by problems that are unrelated to candidates' qualifications, such as unattractive work hours, wages, geographic location, and others (demand-side

factors)

 Separate report for healthcare, IT occupations

Full report covers9 occupations



Graduate Employment Outcomes

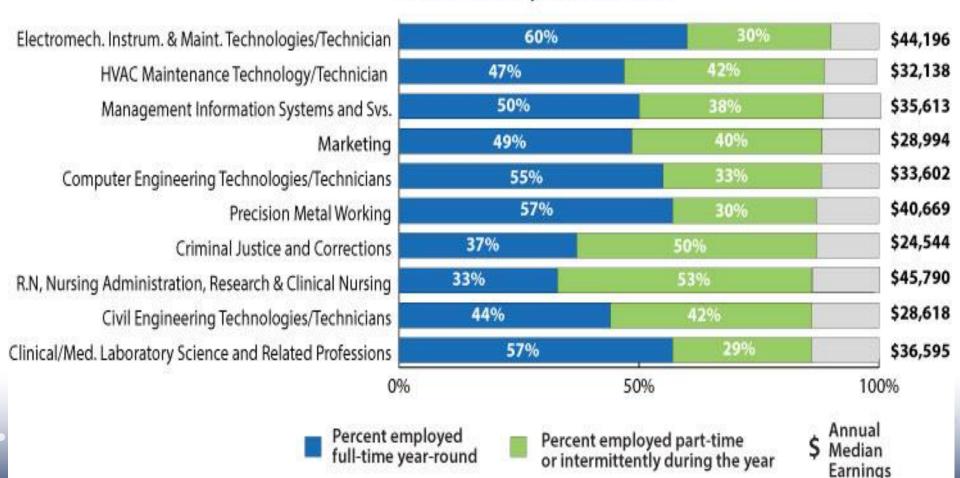
- Prospective students, to set realistic expectations for employment and wages following graduation
- Parents and career counselors, to help prospective students plan their education
- Education program planners interested in aligning program offerings to market demand
- Policy makers interested in evaluating the state's returns on investments in higher education
- Choice of major (with a focus on career paths and labor market trends) is the main driver of economic success after graduation
 - There are more opportunities in MN for people with degrees that are technical (focused on analytical/quantitative skills) or geared towards growing sectors (Healthcare & Social Assistance, Education)
 - This is true at every award level!



Major Matters

Figure 2

Top 10 Associate Degree programs with the highest employability in Minnesota, class of 2011



Graduate Employment Outcomes

- Findings show that two-thirds of graduates were employed in Minnesota a year after graduation
- Overall, wages increased with education level
 - Hourly wages for bachelor's and graduate degree completers rose at a faster rate than others between 12 and 24 months after graduation, suggesting stronger earning power in the long run
- Both full-time and year-round employment status affect wage results. Individuals who worked full-time for the whole year earned considerably more than the total population employed
- Overall, only 42% of 2011 completers who were employed managed to find a full-time job and keep it for the whole year
 - These results stand as evidence of under-employment, or underutilization of skills in the economy
- Healthcare & Social Assistance was the dominant employer, employing one fourth (24%) of new graduates with jobs



DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DEED's Regional Analysts



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