# **Economic Competitiveness & Inclusion**Ramsey County, MN

Jobs and Industry Analysis | November 10, 2020











## **Meeting Agenda**

01 Introduction

02 Driving Growth via Investment in SME's

Incentivizing High-Wage Industries and Jobs

04 Investing in Infrastructure

Next Steps

#### **OPPORTUNITY**

Ramsey County is experiencing steady and slow industry growth (8.3%), driven largely by small firms

**CHALLENGE** 

Low levels of small business lending, particularly for BIPOC firms and in light of COVID-19, slows potential growth

#### **DISCUSSION**

#### Possible Solution Pathways

- Strengthening local CDFI capacity to provide patient, flexible capital to BIPOC businesses; create BR&E fund
- Encourage, advocate and fund underutilized business finance programs (St. Paul STAR and MN Job Creation Fund)
- Work with existing partners to expand technical assistance opportunities for Phase I Business Development, ensure cultural competency (e.g. MEDA, BIPOC chambers, etc.)
- Expand the County's MWBE Procurement services, including CERT/ESBE Certification expansion

What level of intervention is needed and what resources can the County provide to support growth in this area?





**OPPORTUNITY** 

The County is a significant labor hub, with high labor participation rates and relatively affordable cost of living.

**CHALLENGE** 

Yet, wages are low across most industries and wage disparities exist across racial groups, softening competitiveness

#### **DISCUSSION**

#### Possible Solution Pathways

- Support accelerated training models in high-wage, high-demand occupations (e.g. software and engineering technicians
- Develop economic incentives that bring new business and industries to account for providing higher wage jobs
- Strengthen education pathways for entrepreneurs, particularly BIPOC residents; partnering with UEL and Full Stack St. Paul
- Lead/champion inclusive hiring efforts and working alongside employers to build the training capacity to upskill employees

What level of intervention is needed and what resources can the County provide to support growth in this area?





**OPPORTUNITY** 

Projected employment growth in suburban Ramsey County, driven by emerging medical manufacturing and tech clusters.

**CHALLENGE** 

Communities aren't prepared to position its sites for redevelopment, land is limited, construction is costly, office market slow

#### DISCUSSION

#### Possible Solution Pathways

- Work alongside County communities to reimagine aging malls and spaces for productive, industry reuse (e.g. makerspaces)
- Leverage Ramsey Means Business site to host central repository of sites for investment/development.
- Create fund to support site redevelopment and infrastructure investment for communities within limited capacity; advocate competitiveness for state funds
- Target investments in key commercial corridors; aligning East Team around marketing these areas for business investment; explore land banking models

What level of intervention is needed and what resources can the County provide to support growth in this area?



## Economic Baseline







## **Population**



US













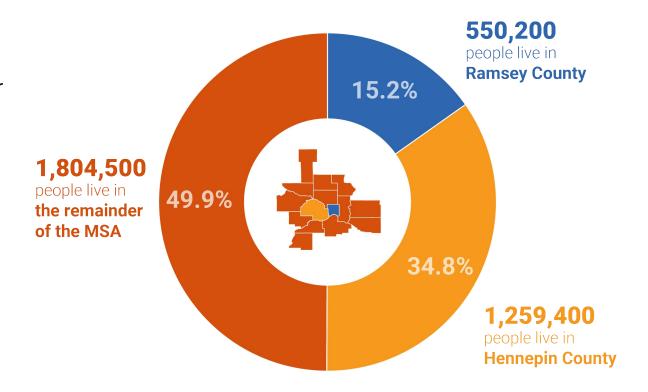


### **Population**

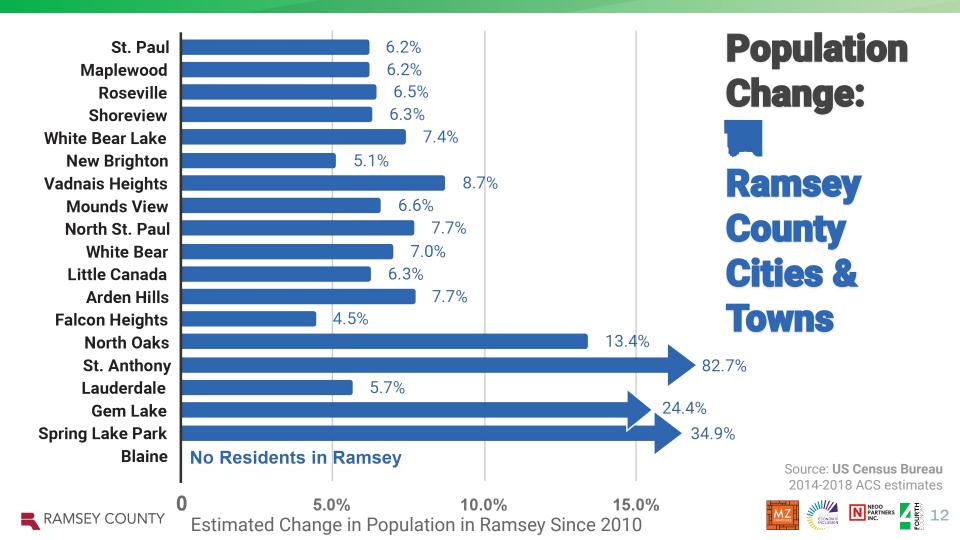
Ramsey County and Hennepin County together account for almost exactly half of the 15-county MSA's population.

At 550,200 people, Ramsey County is the 2nd most populous county in MN and the 123rd most populous in the US.

...But it is the 30th densest in the country!



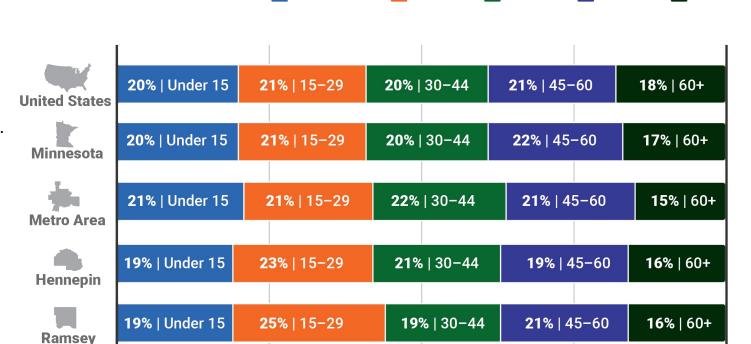




## **Age Distribution**

0%

Ramsey County has relatively few 30-45 year-olds, and it has a lot of young people (15-29 years-old).



**Age Groups** 

25%

Under 15



50%

15-30

30-45

45-60

75%

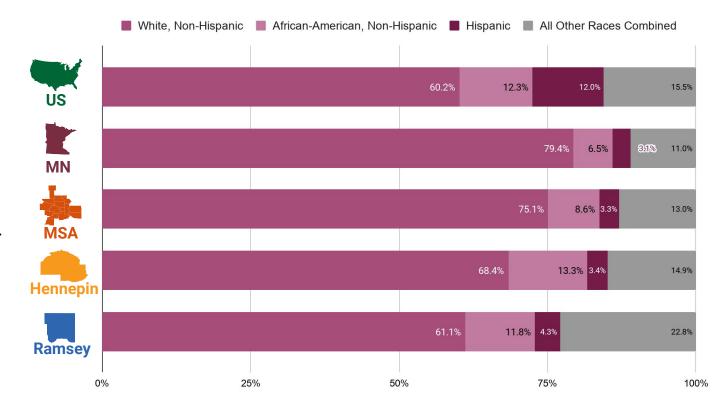
100%

65+

# Race and Ethnicity

Ramsey County —
although majority
White, non-Hispanic
— is much more
diverse than the
surrounding area and
remainder of the state.

Ramsey County is also demographically similar to the United States.



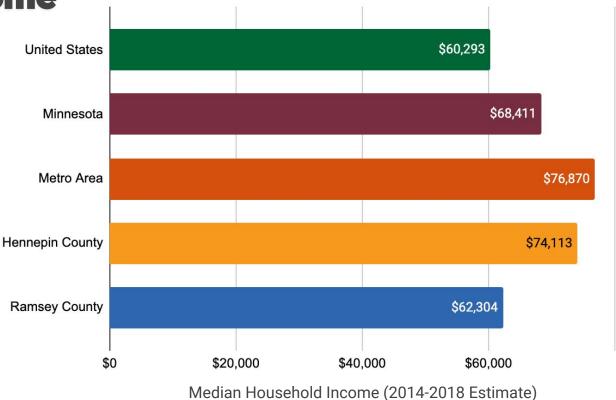




#### **Household Income**

Households in Ramsey
County have slightly
higher levels of income
than the US at large, but
relatively lower levels than
elsewhere in the state and
metro area.

Relatedly, the **cost of living** in the area, though lower than many urban areas, is higher than the US average, with goods and services on average cost about 2% more than US average.





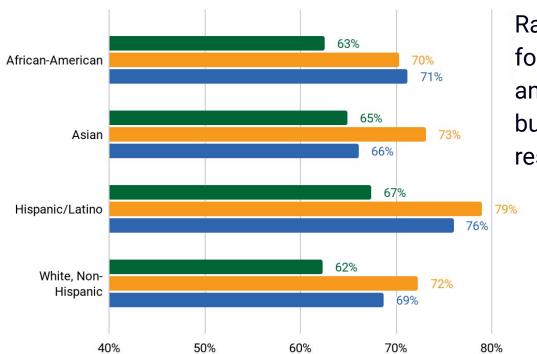


## **Labor Force Participation**









Ramsey County has higher labor force participation for all racial and ethnic groups than the US but its advantage for Asian residents is only 1 percent

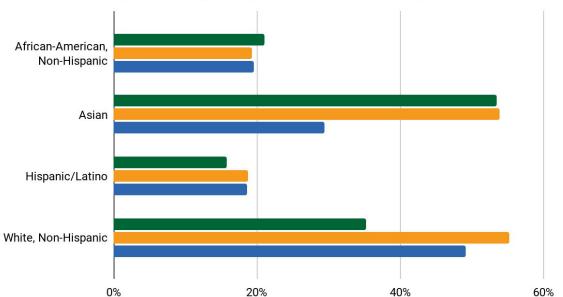
#### **Education Attainment**











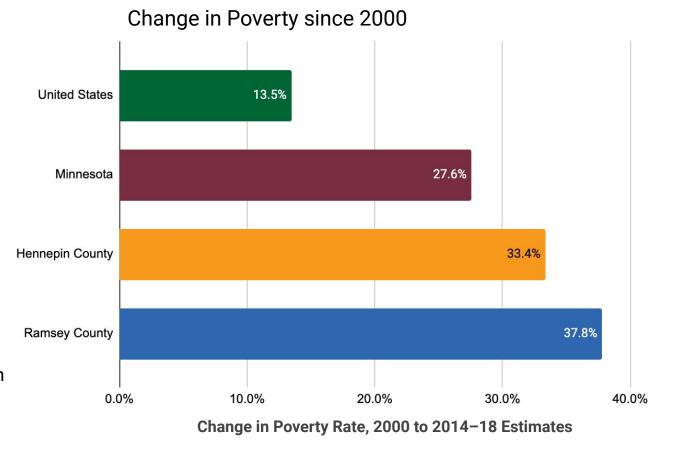
Despite a strong education sector, Ramsey County has a lower percentage of African-Americans and Asians with Bachelor's degree versus the U.S.



### **Poverty**

Despite slightly higher household income, poverty in ramsey is slightly higher than in the US at large; also much more pronounced than in Hennepin or the remainder of the Metro Area.

Ramsey County has seen a dramatic increase in poverty in the last two decades. Although the country at large also saw an increase, Ramsey's rate of increase was much higher.





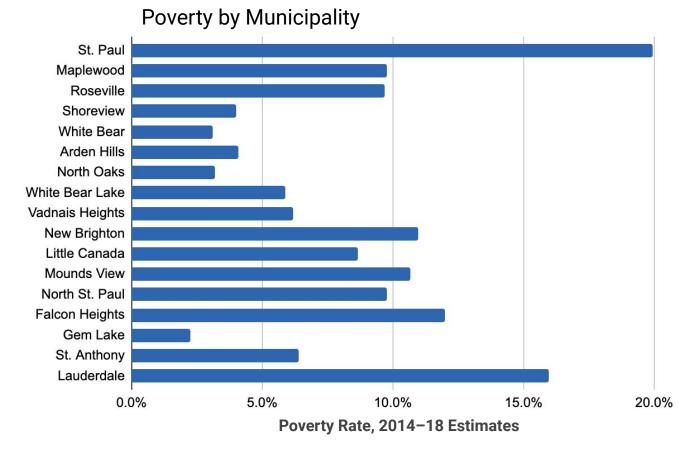




#### **Poverty**

St. Paul has by far the highest rate of poverty among municipalities in the county. Others range from very low rates to moderately high rates.



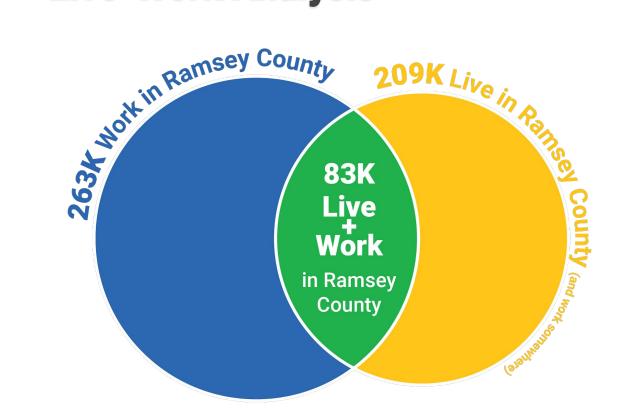








### **Live-Work Analysis**



Most people who work in Ramsey County live somewhere else, and most employees who live in Ramsey County work somewhere else.

The "live-work" population represents only 17.6 percent of the total resident and employee workforce.

#### **DISCUSSION**

Responding to the Data:

What do these trends reveal about the County's economic challenges and opportunities?

Strength in Diversity

Significant Labor Shed

Growth in Suburban Ramsey

Persistent Poverty

**Educated Population** 

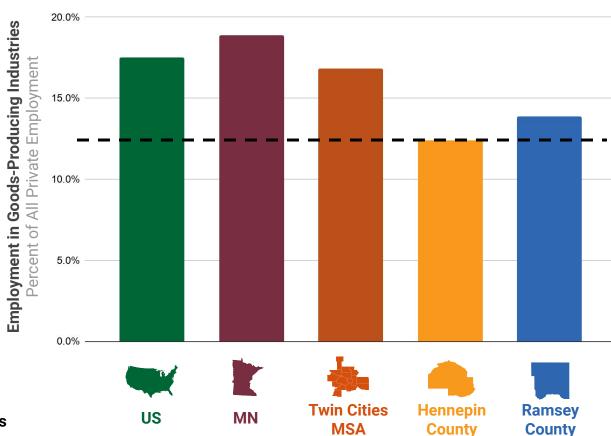






# **Industry Diversity**

The region's economy has a very similar mix of goods-producing (as opposed to service-providing) activity among private businesses. This level of industry diversity is a positive marker for economic sustainability.

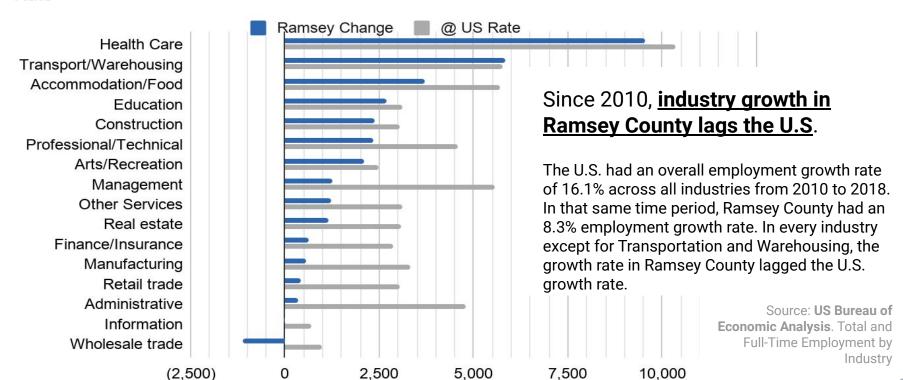


About a third of all US counties fall into the dashed band



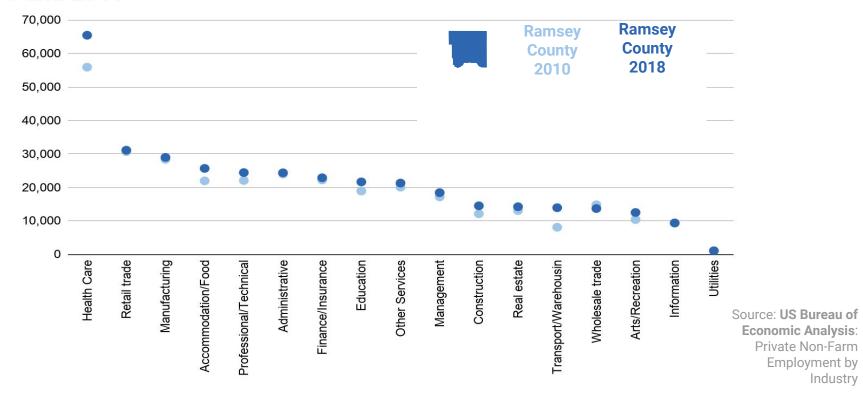
### **Ramsey County Employment**

Change in Employment 2010-2018, Actual in Ramsey and Projected at U.S. Industry Rate



#### **Ramsey Employment by Industry**

2010 and 2018





## **Earnings by Industry**



Ramsey Living Wage\*:





\$0



**Median Earnings** 

(In Thousands)

In Ramsey County workers earn less than their regional counterparts.

This is especially true in higher wage industries.

Industry earnings in Ramsey County are generally on par with the US Average.

\$80

Source: US Census Bureau. ACS 2018. five-vear estimates



## **Industry Growth by Regional Clusters**

	2018 Employment	Absolute Change 2014-2018	Percent Change 2014-2018	Average Wages
Not MSP Cluster	218,290	8,021	3.8%	\$53,380
Advanced Manufacturing	15,788	1,047	7.1%	\$109,687
Finance and Insurance	10,984	(213)	-1.9%	\$116,720
Food	1,273	109	9.4%	\$53,329
Health	46,255	4,993	12.1%	\$58,431
<b>HQ and Business Services</b>	40,889	3,120	8.3%	\$112,984
Life Sciences	3,601	1,099	43.9%	\$92,867
Total	337,080	18,175	5.7%	\$66,426

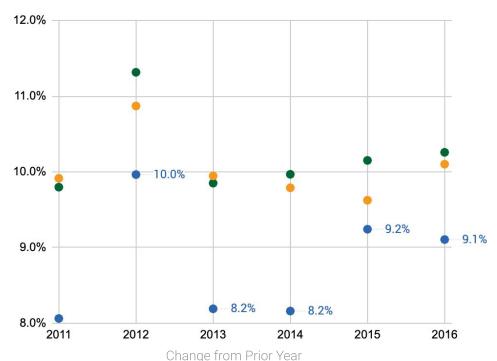






#### **Business Births**

Business Births, Percent of Initial Establishments in Prior Year



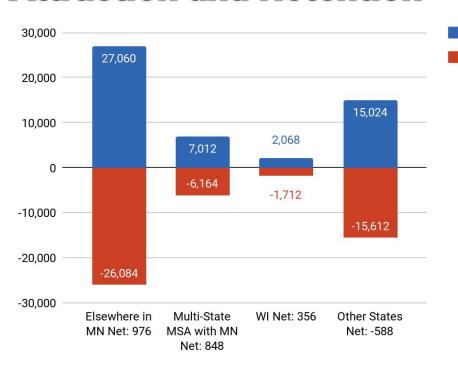






The rate of business births is consistently lower in Ramsey County than in the U.S. or Hennepin County

## **Business Dynamics - Job Attraction and Retention**



About half of the jobs moving in (+51,200) or out (-49,500) of Ramsey go elsewhere in Minnesota

Metropolitan areas along the Minnesota borders account for less than 15 percent of the job flows.

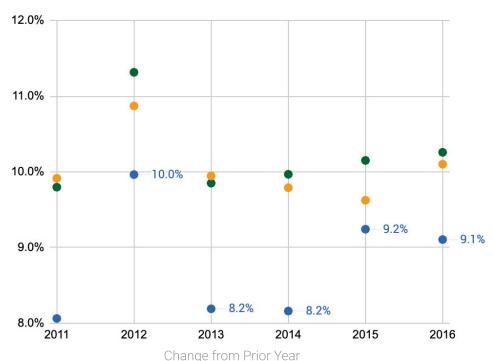
The rest are scattered across other states.

Annual Job Inflow

Annual Job Outflow

#### **Business Births**

Business Births, Percent of Initial Establishments in Prior Year









The rate of business births is consistently lower in Ramsey County than in the U.S. or Hennepin County

## **Business Dynamics - Job Creation/ Destruction**

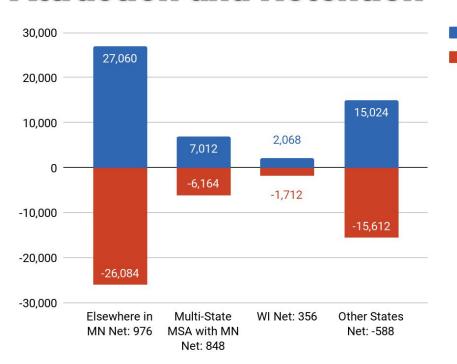
About 43,000 jobs are created annually in Ramsey County and 37,000 are destroyed, for a net gain of 6,000 jobs. New firms less than one year old create 9 net jobs per 1,000 total jobs compared to 7 for firms 11 years or older. Firms with less than 20 employment create far more net jobs than large employers.

Net Jobs (Created - Destroyed) per 1,000 Total Jobs						
Firm Age	Minnesota	Hennepin	Ramsey			
0-1 Years	10	11	9			
2-3 Years	1	2	1			
4-5 Years	1	1	1			
6-10 Years	2	2	3			
11+ Years	9	7	7			

Net Jobs (Created - Destroyed) per 1,000 Total Jobs						
Firm SIze	Minnesota	Hennepin	Ramsey			
0-19 Employees	12	11	10			
20-49 Employees	3	3	2			
50-249 Employees	3	4	5			
250-499 Employees	1	1	2			
500+ Employees	4	5	1			



## **Business Dynamics - Job Attraction and Retention**



About half of the jobs moving in (51,200) or out (49,500) of Ramsey go elsewhere in Minnesota

Metropolitan areas along the Minnesota borders account for less than 15 percent of the job flows.

The rest are scattered across other states.

Annual Job Inflow

Annual Job Outflow

## **Small Business Lending**

Aggregate Amount of Small Business Loans per Capita



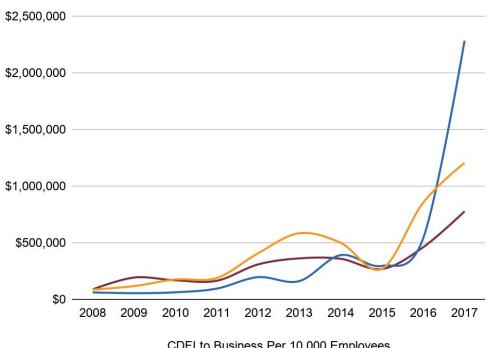






Per capita small business lending is lagging in Ramsey County compared to the US and Hennepin County

### **Businesses - CDFI Funding**









2017 is an outlier, but Ramsey County has steadily been increasing CDFI funding to businesses.

Source: Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, US Department of the Treasury, 2010-2017.

CDFI to Business Per 10,000 Employees



#### **Minority-Owned Firms**



US

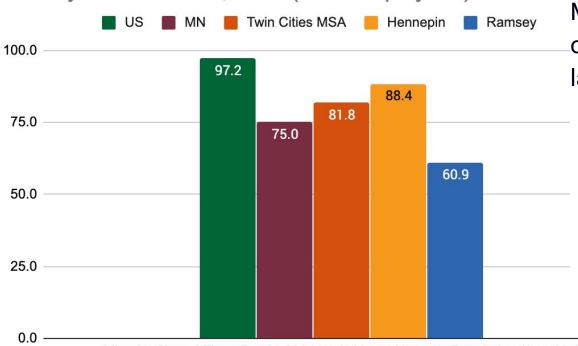
MN







Minority-Owned Firms, 2012 (Paid Employees)



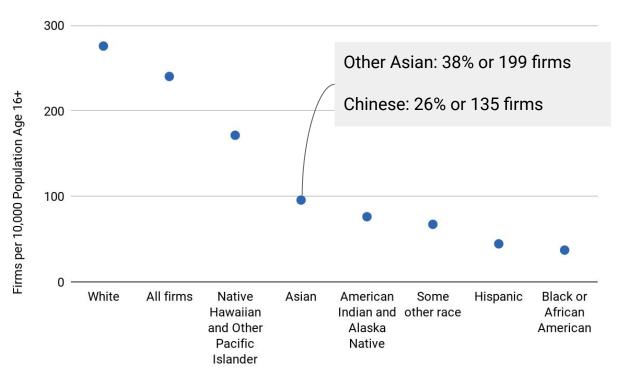
Minority business ownership is significantly lagging in Ramsey County

(2012, Census Survey of Business Owners and Self-Employed Persons, SBO)

Minority-Owned Firms Per 10,000 Non-White or Hispanic Population (Age 16+)

# **Business Ownership by Race/Ethnicity**





Ownership for all minority groups is significantly below the rate of White ownership.

Note: Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders own 3 businesses, but the population is also very small. There are no businesses reported where the owner is two or more races.



#### **Women-Owned Firms**



US

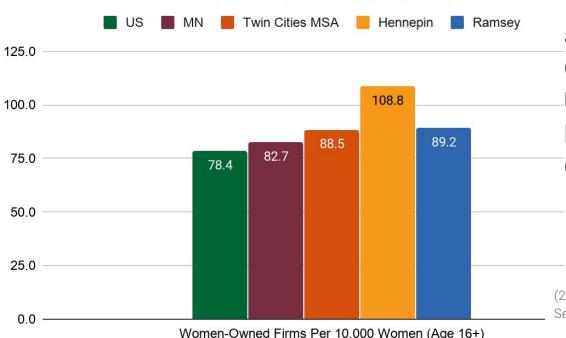












Women own businesses at a higher rate in Ramsey County compared to the US, MN, and the MSA, but lower than in Hennepin County

(2012, Census Survey of Business Owners and Self-Employed Persons, SBO)



#### **Trends in Labor Force and Jobs**







The number of jobs exceeds the labor force in the MSA and both counties. They are job centers that import workers.

The growth in jobs is outpacing the labor force growth. This may indicate a rise in part-time jobs and workers with multiple jobs, but it is not a sustainable trend.

Labor Force data is from the BLS, Employment data is from the BEA Private Non-Farm Employment.

	Labor Force 2018	Employment 2018
Twin Cities		
MSA	2,001,278	2,268,272
Hennepin	703,310	1,090,438
Ramsey	288,814	363,898

Average Annual Change 2010-2018					
Labor Force Employme					
Twin Cities					
MSA	14,017	35,168			
Hennepin	5,235	18,203			
Ramsey	2,023	3,341			



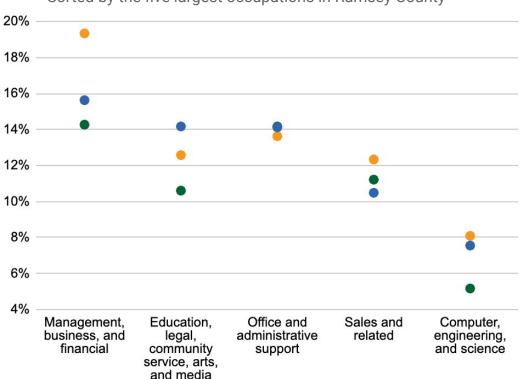
#### **Largest Occupations**











HennepinRamsey

US

Comprehensive Plan review highlights industry concentrations in Vadnais Heights (23.8% Manufacturing); in Roseville (12.5% Healthcare/Social Assistance);

#### Occupations with Highest Specialization in Ramsey County



Ramsey County is more specialized in these eight occupations.

The LQ or Location Quotient compares Ramsey County to the U.S.

Occupation	Ramsey County Employment	Ramsey County LQ
Life, physical, and social science	4,662	1.79
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	8,032	1.43
Computer and mathematical	12,084	1.42
Community and social service	6,872	1.41
Legal	4,371	1.41
Healthcare support	12,571	1.38
Educational instruction, and library	20,811	1.23
Business and financial operations	17,971	1.20



### **Accessible Occupations with the Most Projected Openings**



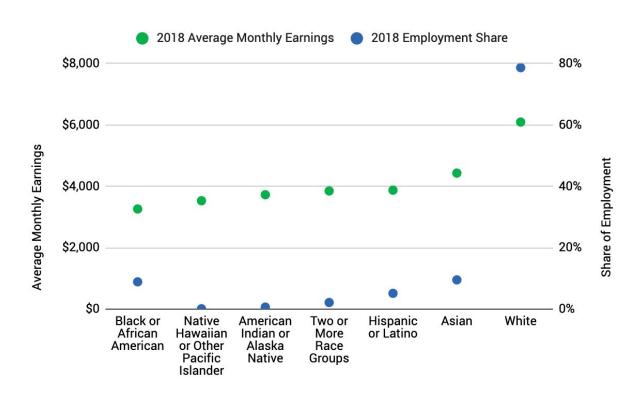
		MSA	MSA		
		Projected	Projected		
Job Title	Median Wage	Growth Rate	Openings	Education Requirements	Training Requirements
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing	\$73,225	3.80%	25,106	High school or equivalent	Moderate term OJT
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	\$52,337	3.90%	18,437	High school or equivalent	Short term OJT
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative	\$63,964	2.30%	16,361	High school or equivalent	None
Construction Laborers	\$59,834	10.90%	10,400	Less than high school	Short term OJT
Insurance Sales Agents	\$63,035	9.30%	7,317	High school or equivalent	Moderate term OJT
Securities, Commodities, and Financial Services Sales	\$94,071	4.10%	6,791	High school or equivalent	Moderate term OJT
Loan Officers	\$78,565	10%	4,745	High school or equivalent	Moderate term OJT
First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades	\$82,056	9%	4,683	High school or equivalent	None
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	\$53,279	4.30%	4,382	High school or equivalent	Moderate term OJT
First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, etc.	\$73,352	5.60%	3,897	High school or equivalent	None



## **Earnings by Race and Ethnicity**

Black or African American workers have the largest wage gap with White workers and they represent 9% of the overall workforce.

Due to this wage gap, the next slides focus on Black or African American workers.



Source: **Census Quarterly Workforce Indicators** 2018. This source does **not** have more detailed racial or ethnic disaggregation. The race and ethnicity groups are not exclusive so the shares do not sum to 100%.

### **Employment in Living Wage and Growing/Declining Industries**



34% of the jobs in Ramsey County are in growing industries that pay above a living wage 30% of Black workers are mostly in growing industries that pay below a living wage 14% of Black workers are in industries losing more than 50 jobs per year AND pay below a living wage

All Workers by Industry Change	Above Living Wage	Below Living Wage	Total
Increase +50 or more/yr	34%	21%	55%
Increase 1 to 49/yr	11%	3%	15%
Decrease 0 to -49/yr	11%	5%	16%
Decrease -50 or more/yr	7%	7%	15%
All Jobs	64%	36%	100%

Black Workers by Industry Change	Above Living Wage	Below Living Wage	Total
Increase +50 or more/yr	21%	35%	55%
Increase 1 to 49/yr	6%	4%	10%
Decrease 0 to -49/yr	6%	9%	15%
Decrease -50 or more/yr	6%	14%	20%
All Jobs	38%	62%	100%



### Wages Gaps in Growing and Declining Industries



Overall some of the industries declining the most have high average wages, but there are also high wages in the industries with high growth.

Black workers in high growth industries make just above the living wage but also the industries that are declining significantly pay above living wages

Average Wages - All Workers - Industry Change	Above Living Wage	Below Living Wage	Avg
Increase +50 or more/yr	\$85,465	\$29,434	\$61,808
Increase 1 to 49/yr	\$79,451	\$34,998	\$64,448
Decrease 0 to -49/yr	\$75,560	\$11,122	\$34,173
Decrease -50 or more/yr	\$89,318	\$28,447	\$63,565
All Jobs	\$80,416	\$19,822	\$50,340

Average Wages - Black Workers - Industry Change	Above Living Wage	Below Living Wage	Avg
Increase +50 or more/yr	\$58,436	\$24,719	\$44,200
Increase 1 to 49/yr	\$47,129	\$24,420	\$39,464
Decrease 0 to -49/yr	\$45,779	\$18,260	\$28,521
Decrease -50 or more/yr	\$54,297	\$24,449	\$41,669
All Jobs	\$49,608	\$20,986	\$35,669



### **What Industries pay Black Workers More?**



Ten small industries that employ 1,016 black workers at wages that are higher than non-Black workers, but 82% of these are still below living wage

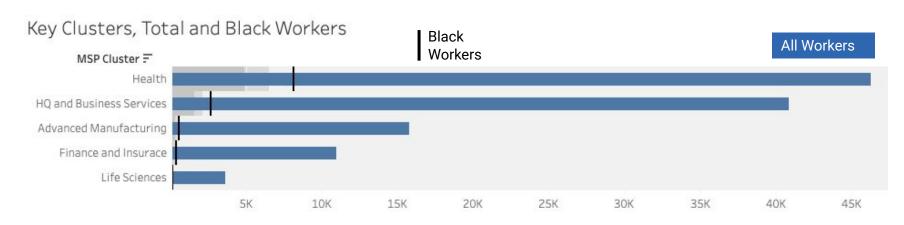
		Absolute Change	Percent Change	Black	
Industry	2018 Emp	2013-2018	_	Emp	BlackWages
Used merchandise stores	382	(195)	-33.9%	59	\$23,808
Urban transit systems	642	(499)	-43.7%	148	\$72,675
Sound recording industries	12	(11)	-46.2%	4	\$63,696
Technical and trade schools	307	12	4.1%	48	\$40,863
Other residential care facilities	1,647	1,435	677.6%	510	\$28,698
Spectator sports	421	37	9.6%	8	\$228,603
Agents and managers for public figures	140	(114)	-44.8%	5	\$60,183
Grantmaking and giving services	446	(60)	-11.9%	27	\$85,782
Civic and social organizations	2,174	189	9.5%	180	\$24,393



### **Employment Regional Key Clusters in Ramsey County**



The Health cluster and HQ & Business Services are the dominant clusters by total employment in 2018. It is also the dominant cluster for Black Workers. However these clusters only account for 60 percent of Black Employment and 65 percent of total employment.



Fourth Economy approximated the Greater MSP key clusters. One notable difference is that the Health and Life Sciences are separated, rather than combined.



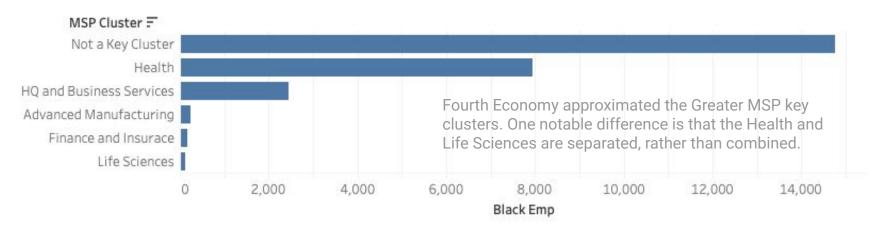
#### **Regional Cluster and Black Workers**



There are more than 18,100 black workers in industries outside the key clusters More than 8,100 black workers are in Health industries

Nearly 2,700 are in HQ and Business Services

Cluster Industries Employing more than 100 Black Workers



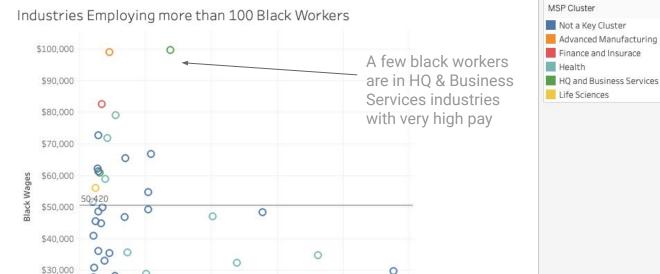


#### **Black Workers and Wages**

0 0

1,000

500



00

1,500

Black Emp

Far more black workers

are in HQ & Business

lower pay

2,000

2,500

Services industries with



Many black workers are in industries that pay below the living wage. Few black workers are employed in industries that pay above the living wage.

MSP Cluster

Health

Advanced Manufacturing

Finance and Insurace

**Quarterly Workforce Indicators** 2013-2018

Source: Census



\$20,000

\$10,000

\$0

0

#### **Unemployment** US Hennepin Ramsey 10.0% Ramsey County has significantly lower unemployment than the U.S. 8.0% but not as low as Hennepin County 6.0% 5.9% Average Unemployment 4.5% Rates



2007

2008

2009

2010

Year

2011

2014

2016

2018

2019

2006



2003

2004

2005

2.0%

2000

2001

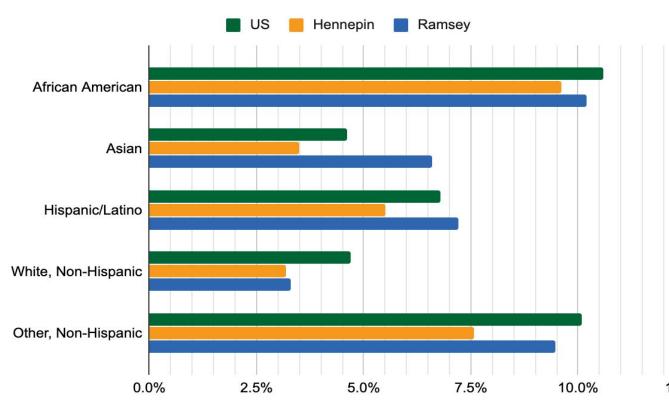
### **Unemployment by Race and Ethnicity**



US







Ramsey County is comparable to the U.S. except for Asians and White, Non-Hispanics but has consistently higher unemployment rates than Hennepin County.

Source: Census American Community Survey, 2018 5-year

12.5%



#### **Recent Unemployment Data**

12.0

Increase of more than 27,000 unemployed from June to July

A much more rapid and significant increase compared to the Great Recession

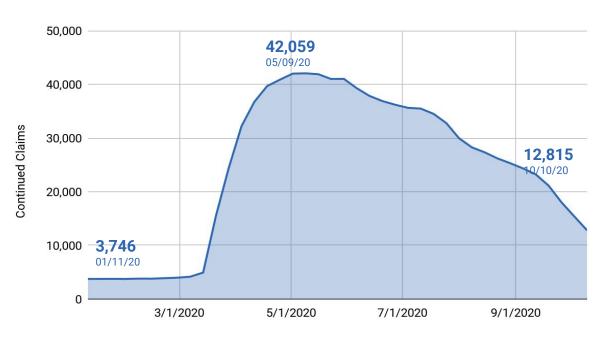
Unemployed 9.2 27,163 —Unemployment Rate 30,000 10.0 Ramsey Co. Unemployment Rate 25,000 20,000 15,00 3.0 8,816 10,000 2.0 5,000 0.0 Nov-10

Source: Tim O'Neill, Labor Market Analyst, **Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development**, Sep 16, 2020 Presentation to the Community Innovation Fund Cohort



35,000

#### Unemployment



Weekly continued UI Claims in Ramsey County peaked at more than 42,000 claims in May.

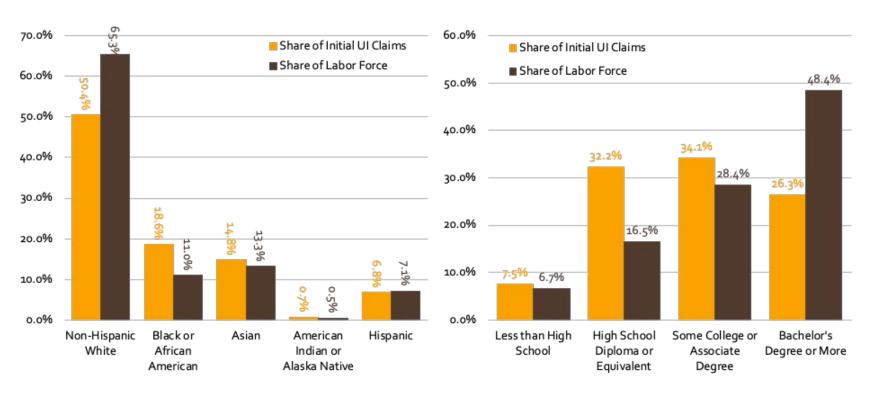
Continued UI Claims have steadily fallen but remain 3x higher than in January 2020.

Week

Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, Weekly Continued Claims January 11, 2020 to October 10, 2020. Unemployment Insurance Statistics PROMIS Tool



#### Claims by Race/Ethnicity Claims by Education





### Ramsey County UI Claims by Occupation

The top ten occupations impacted between March and September account for 40% of the initial UI claims

Source: Tim O'Neill, Labor Market Analyst, **Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development**,
Sep 16, 2020 Presentation to the Community Innovation
Fund Cohort. Data for 03/16/20 to 9/7/20.

Ramsey County	Initial UI Claims 3/16 – 9/7
Total, All Claims	96,096
Food and Beverage Serving Workers	6,522
Retail Sales Workers	6,249
Cooks and Food Preparation Workers	3,783
Construction Trades Workers	3,698
Motor Vehicle Operators	3,664
Other Healthcare Support Occupations	3,376
Information and Records Clerks	3,194
Other Production Occupations	2,856
Other Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers	2,840
Health Diagnosing and Treating Practitioners	2,607

# Ramsey County Development Sites

#### Other Projects:

- 1-64 corridor (Shoreville)
- City Center (Vadnais Heights)
- County Road E (White Bear Lake)
- Mall Redevelopment (Maplewood, Shoreview and Rosedale)

#### Clusters:

- High-tech and medical (Shoreville)
- Manufacturing (St. Paul River Terminals)

