

C Community Development Committee

Meeting date: February 21, 2012

ADVISORY INFORMATION

Date:	February 14, 2012
Subject:	Employment in the Twin Cities
District(s), Member(s):	All
Policy/Legal Reference:	None
Staff Prepared/Presented:	Libby Starling, 651-602-1135
Division/Department:	Community Development / Research

Proposed Action

None. Information only.

Overview

Every year, Metropolitan Council Research obtains employment counts for the cities and townships in the Twin Cities metropolitan area from the Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED).

According to the 2010 Generalized Land Use Inventory, employment-related land uses represent 24 percent of developed land within the seven-county region. As it is impractical to monitor land use annually, employment levels serve as one proxy for non-residential land consumption.

Under the local comprehensive planning process, cities and townships guide land to meet the Council's forecasts of population, households and employment; the data obtained from DEED allow the Council to monitor how communities compare to the employment forecasts. With overall employment in 2011 below the 2000 levels, 72 percent of metro-area communities had 2011 employment below their 2010 forecasts. Only five communities had 2011 employment more than 1,000 jobs above their 2010 forecasts. Overall, 2011 employment was 250,000 jobs below the Council's forecast for 2010.

The 2011 employment data suggest the following questions about Council policy:

- Because employment change is so much more sensitive to exogenous economic fluctuations than population change, should the Council ask communities to guide land to meet employment forecasts that may be largely out of local control?
- With job loss throughout the developed core, are there opportunities for redevelopment to uses more suited to today's needs, whether new employment-generating alternatives or residential uses? Do local governments have the redevelopment tools they need?
- The total number of jobs in both Minneapolis and St. Paul (as well as in both downtown areas) is less in 2011 than in 2000. These cities downtowns represent the region's largest destinations of public transit commuters. What are the ramifications of reduced employment density in downtown cores on transit usage?

and planning? Conversely, what role can the transit system play to support and foster job growth in the downtowns?

- The Hiawatha Corridor connects downtown Minneapolis with Fort Snelling and Bloomington, the Central Corridor will connect downtown Minneapolis with downtown St. Paul, the Southwest Corridor will connect downtown Minneapolis with the job-rich suburbs of St. Louis Park, Hopkins, Minnetonka and Eden Prairie. While the Bottineau line may reach Brooklyn Park (26,500 jobs) or Maple Grove (31,500) – both of which have experienced job growth this decade – what next transit line will be able to access concentrations of job destinations?
- Is there an adequate supply of housing in areas experiencing significant job growth or are new hires commuting from elsewhere in the region? Is there an adequate supply of affordable housing in areas experiencing significant job growth?
- Two of the cities seeing the most job growth – Shakopee and Blaine – lie outside the network of high-frequency transit service throughout the day (both have park-and-ride facilities intended to funnel commuters downtown via express service). Both of these suburbs have experienced significant population growth as well. Is there an alignment between the jobs in growing suburbs such as these and the residents of these suburbs or is the growth creating additional burden on the region's transportation system? (12 percent of workers in Blaine live in Blaine; 30 percent of workers in Shakopee, including the Shakopee Sioux Mdewakaton Community, live in Shakopee, including the Shakopee Sioux Mdewakaton Community.)

Employment Trends in the Twin Cities Region 2000-2011: ... the recovery has begun

Libby Starling
Research Manager
February 21, 2012

Why employment matters...



Prosperity



Income

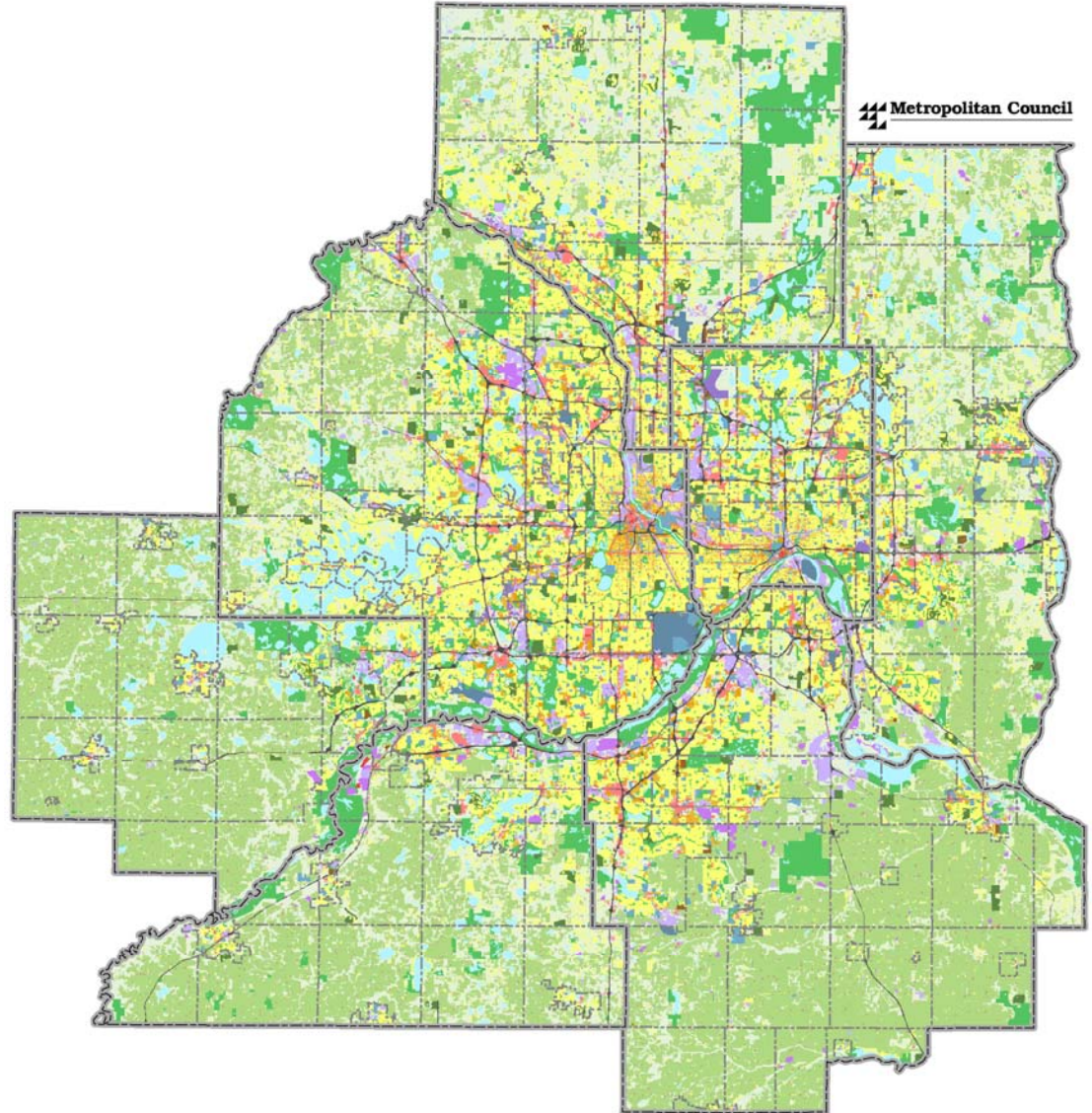
Opportunity



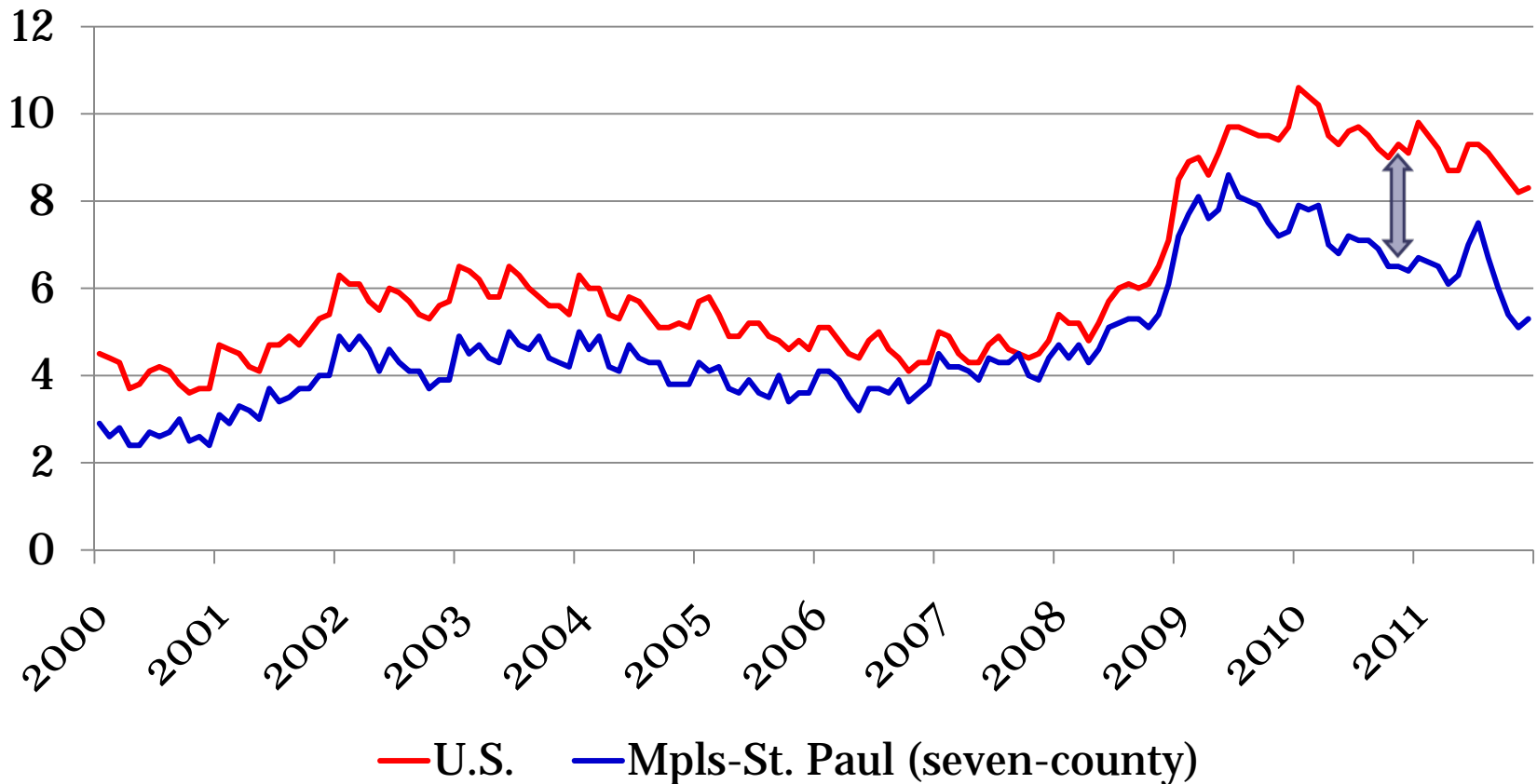
Innovation

Why employment matters...

- 24 percent of developed land

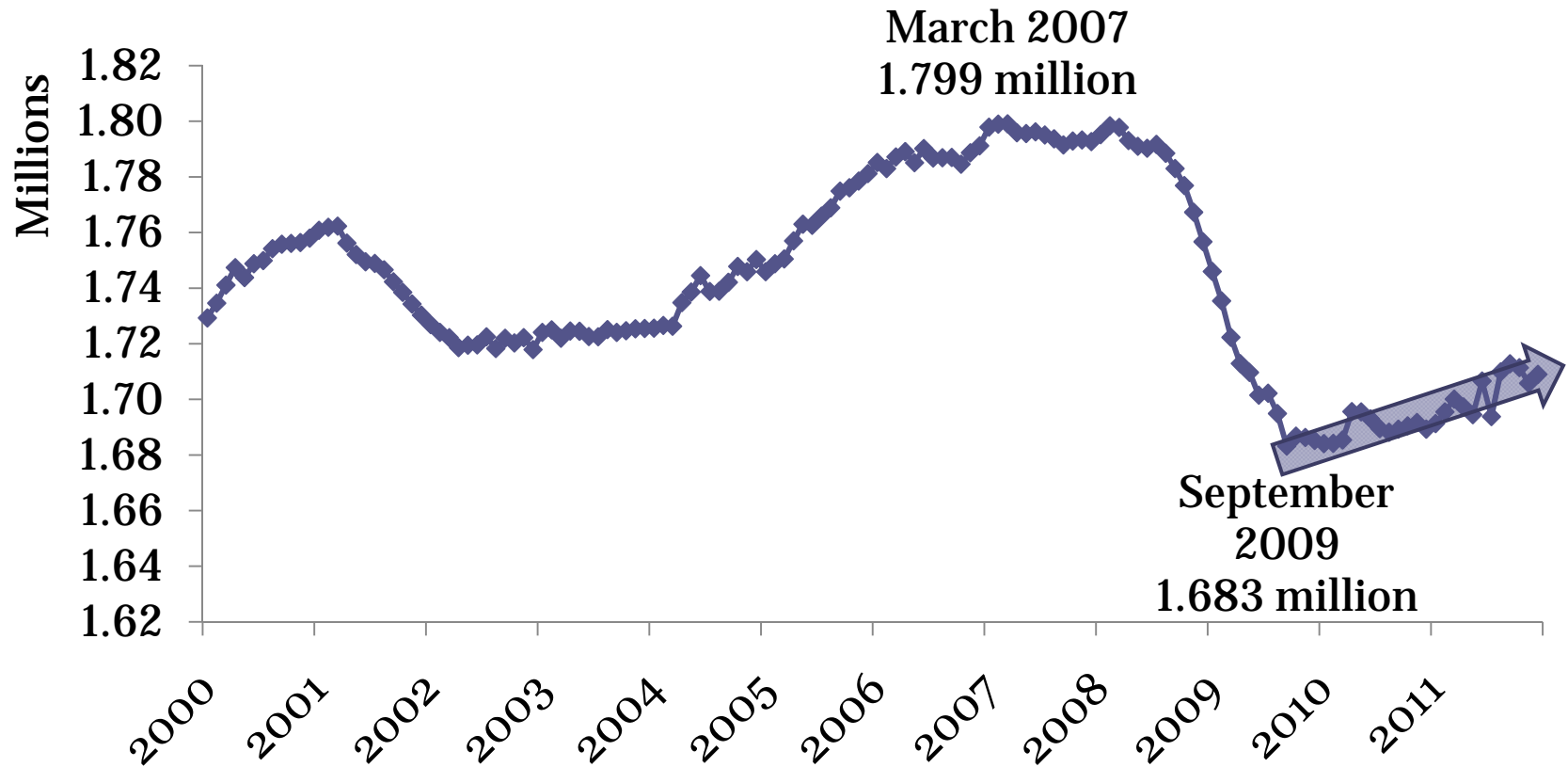


Falling Unemployment Rates



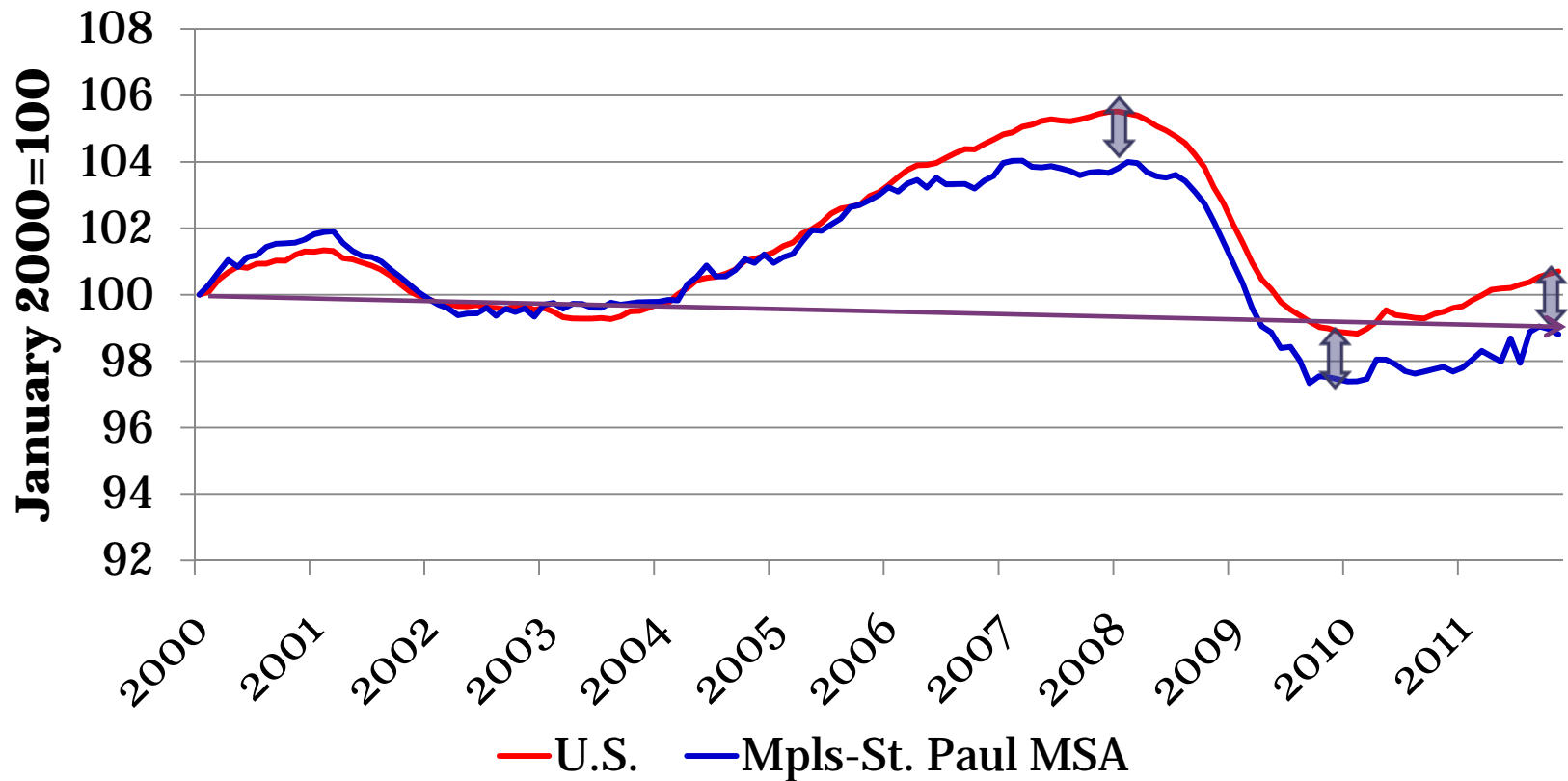
Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, not seasonally adjusted data  [Metropolitan Council](#)

Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA Employment



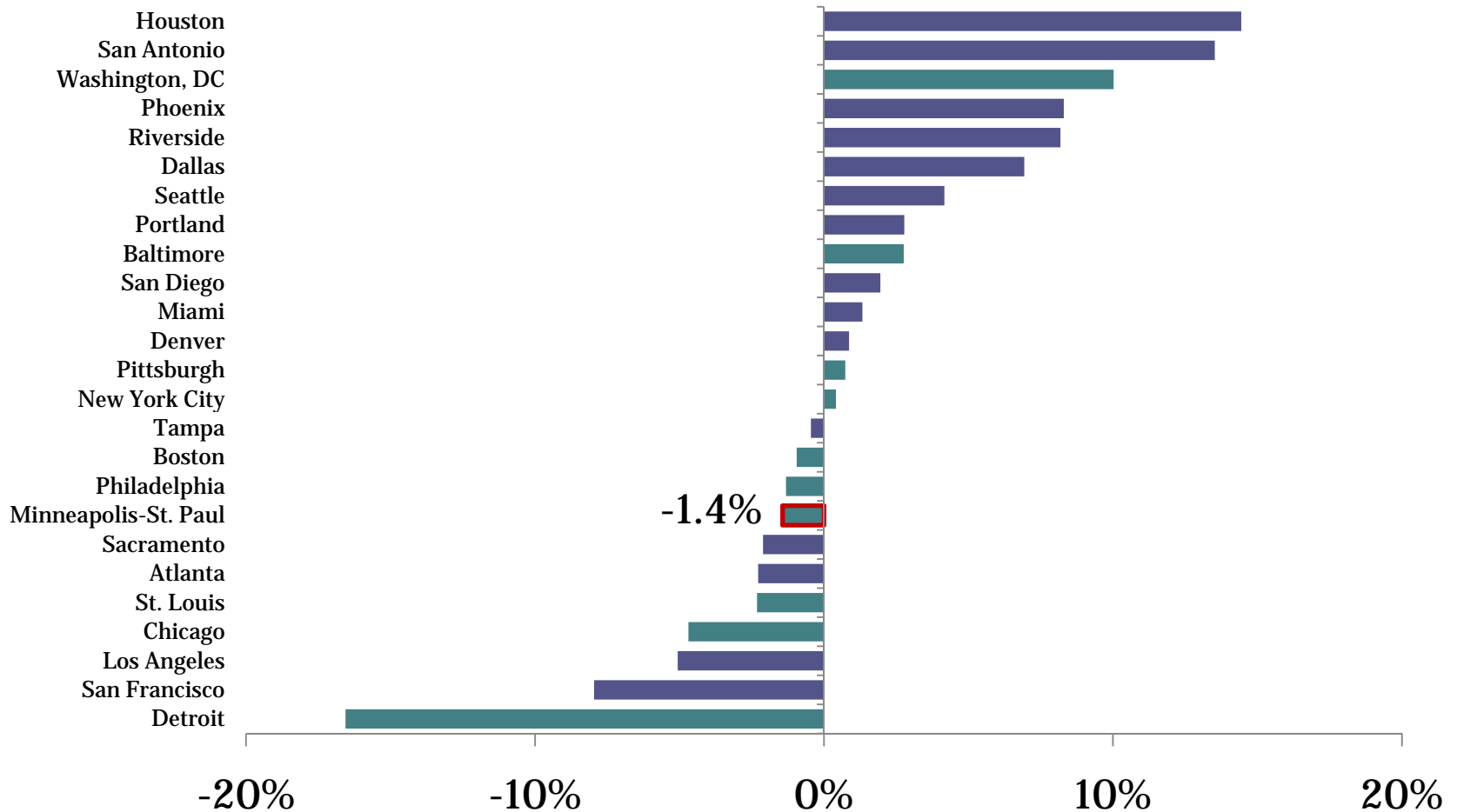
Source: Current Employment Statistics. Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, seasonally adjusted data

Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA and U.S. Employment



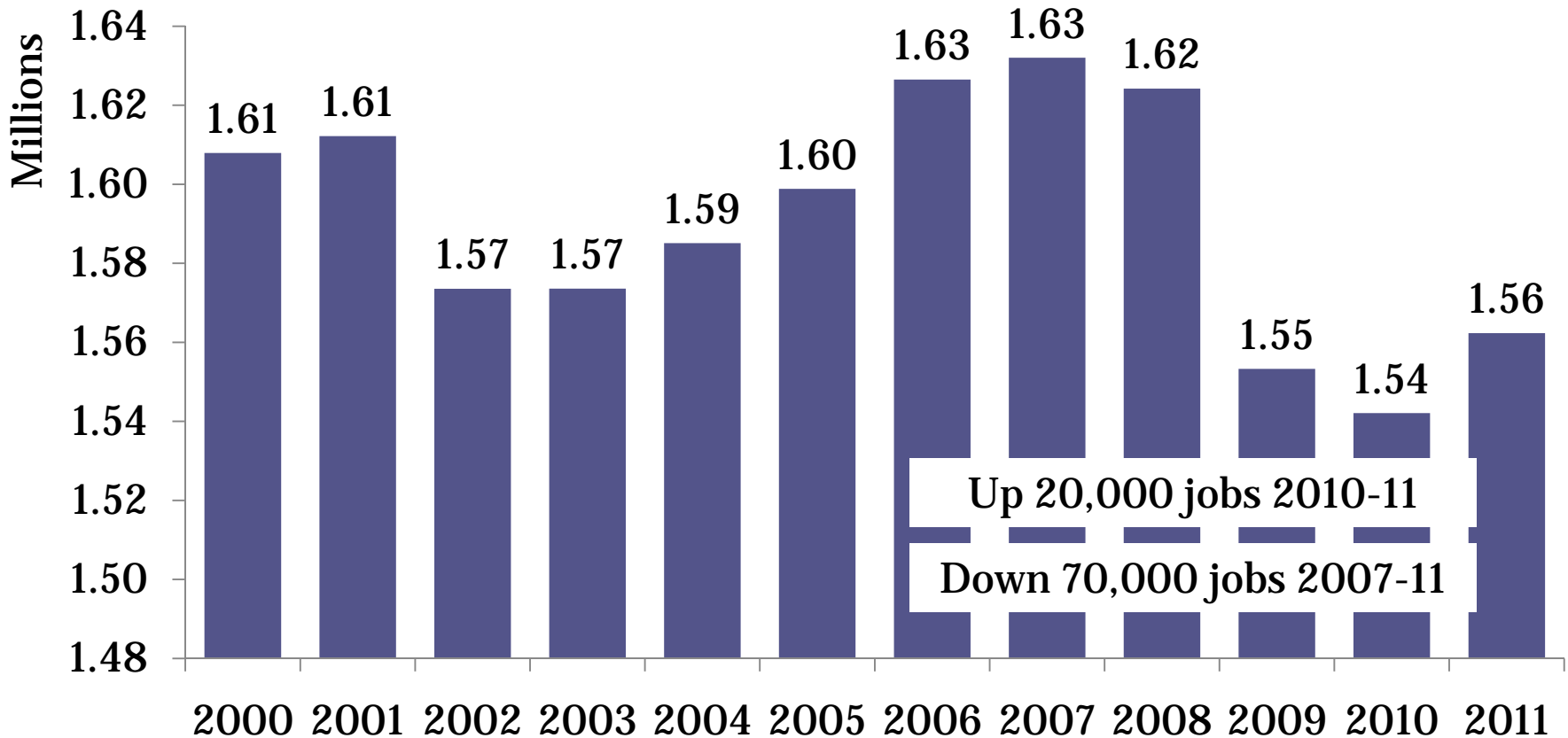
Source: Current Employment Statistics. Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, seasonally adjusted data

Job Change by MSA, 2000-2011



Source: Current Employment Statistics. Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 2000 to October 2011

Twin Cities Employment (7-county)

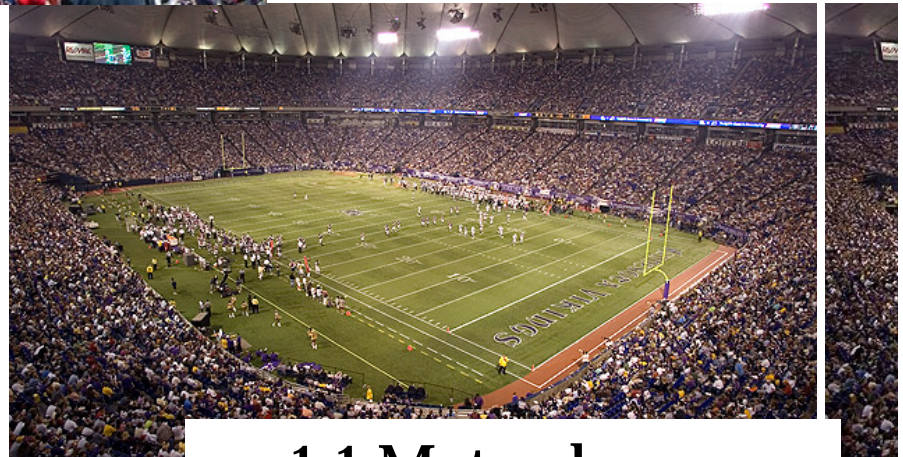


Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, 2nd quarter data and data release.

70,000 jobs lost since 2007



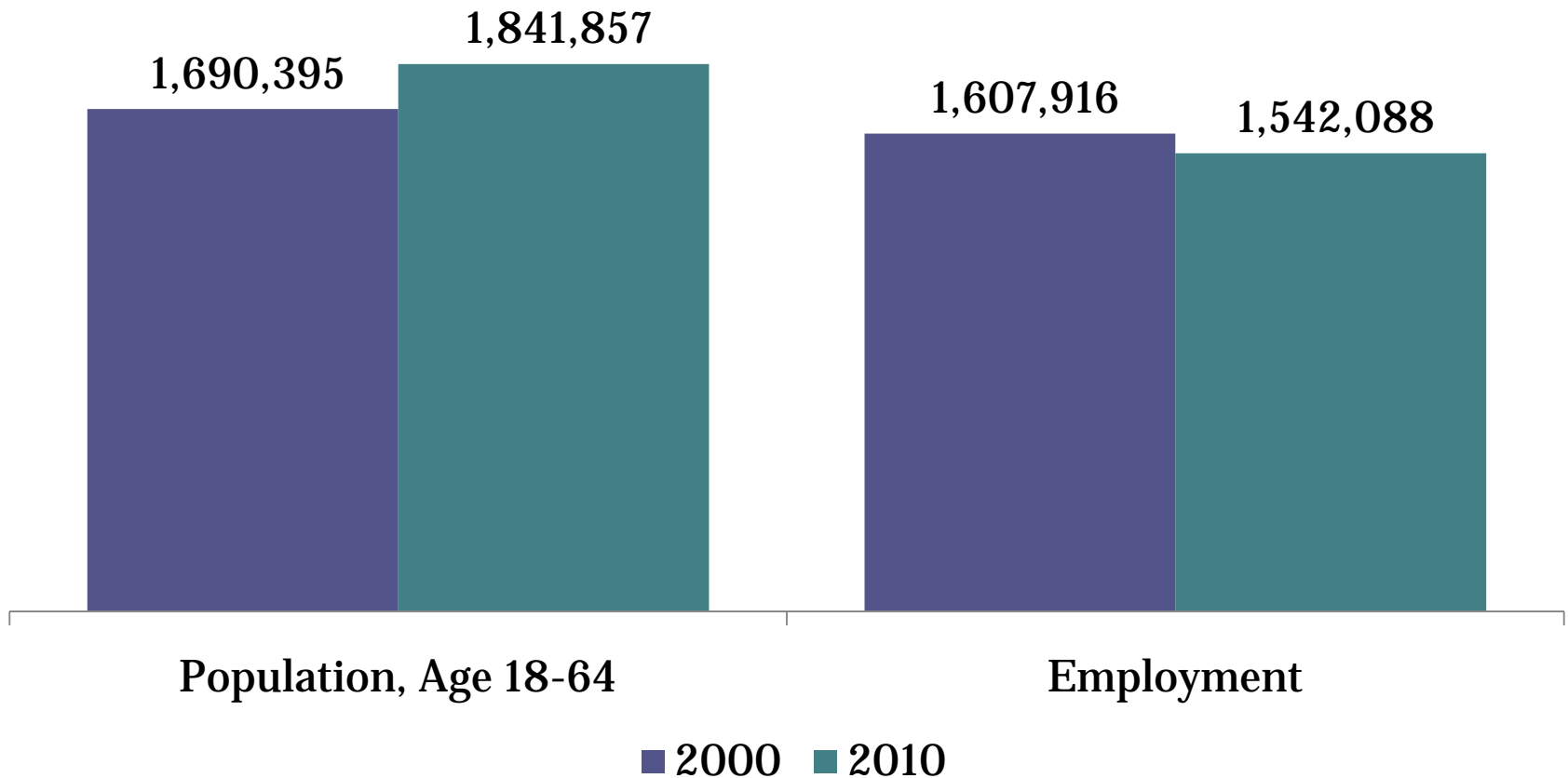
1.75 Target Fields



1.1 Metrodomes

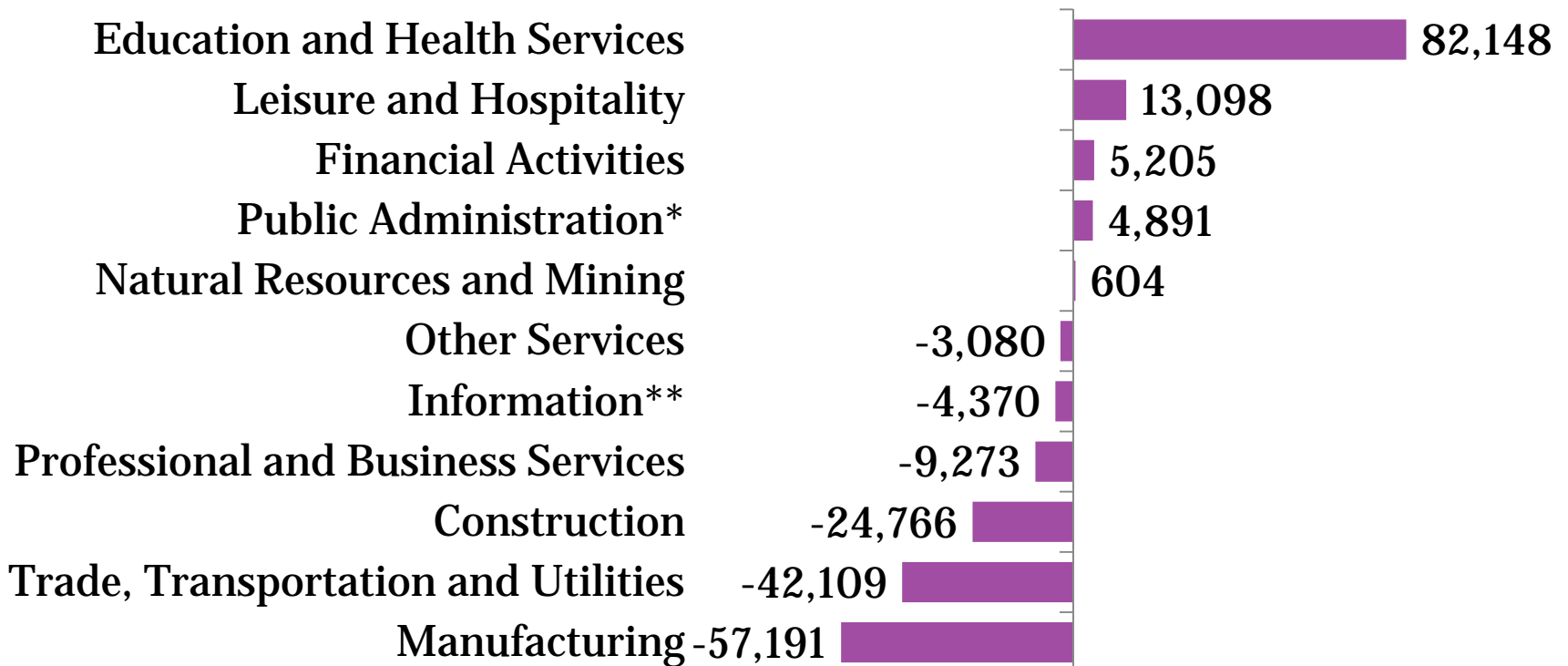


Population Growth and Job Loss



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census; Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, 2nd quarter data and data release.

Employment change by industry, 2000-2011



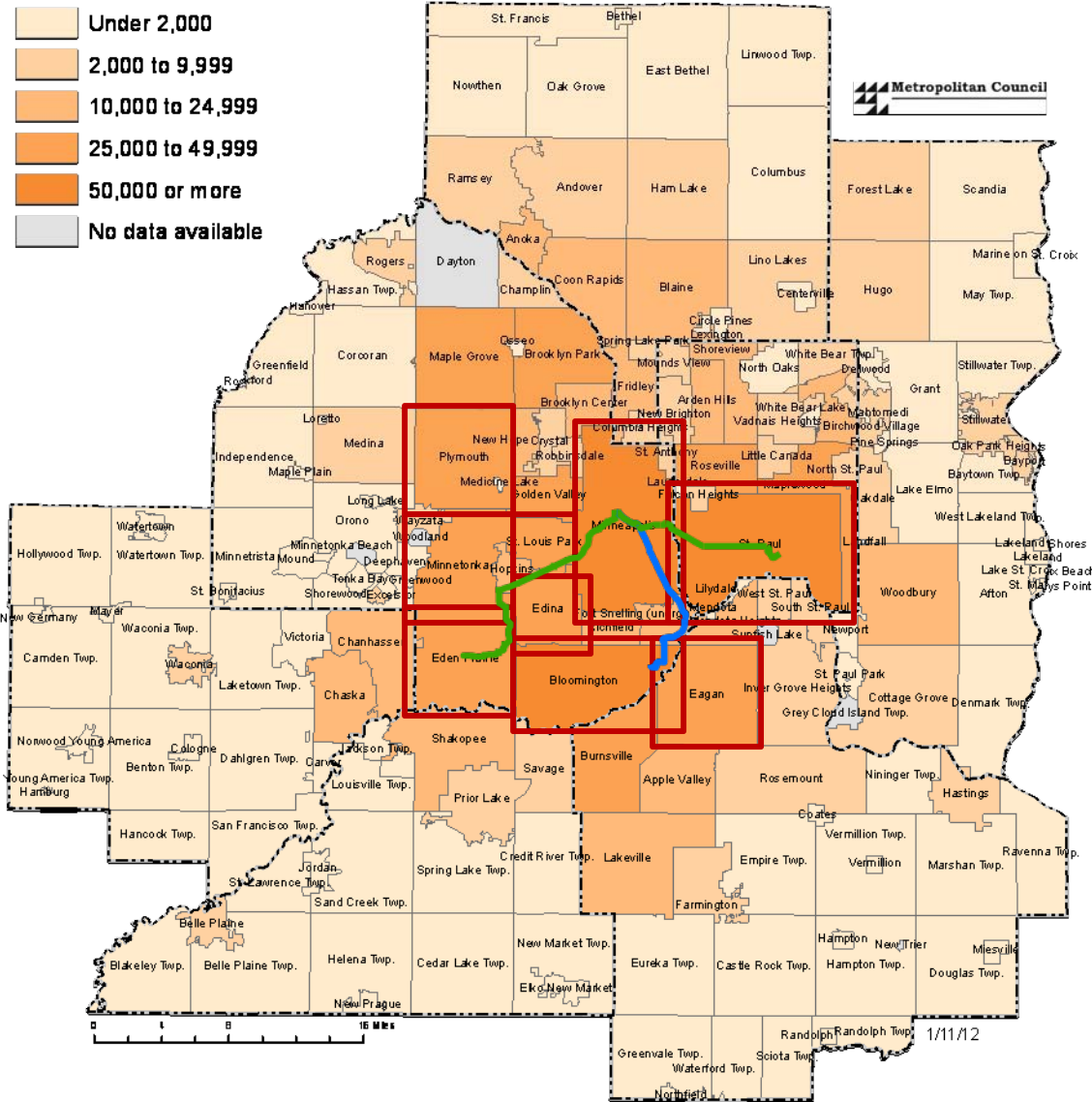
Sources: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, 2nd quarter data and data release.

* = Data not available for 2000; 2001 data used.

** = Data not available for 2000; 2005 data used

Employment in 2011

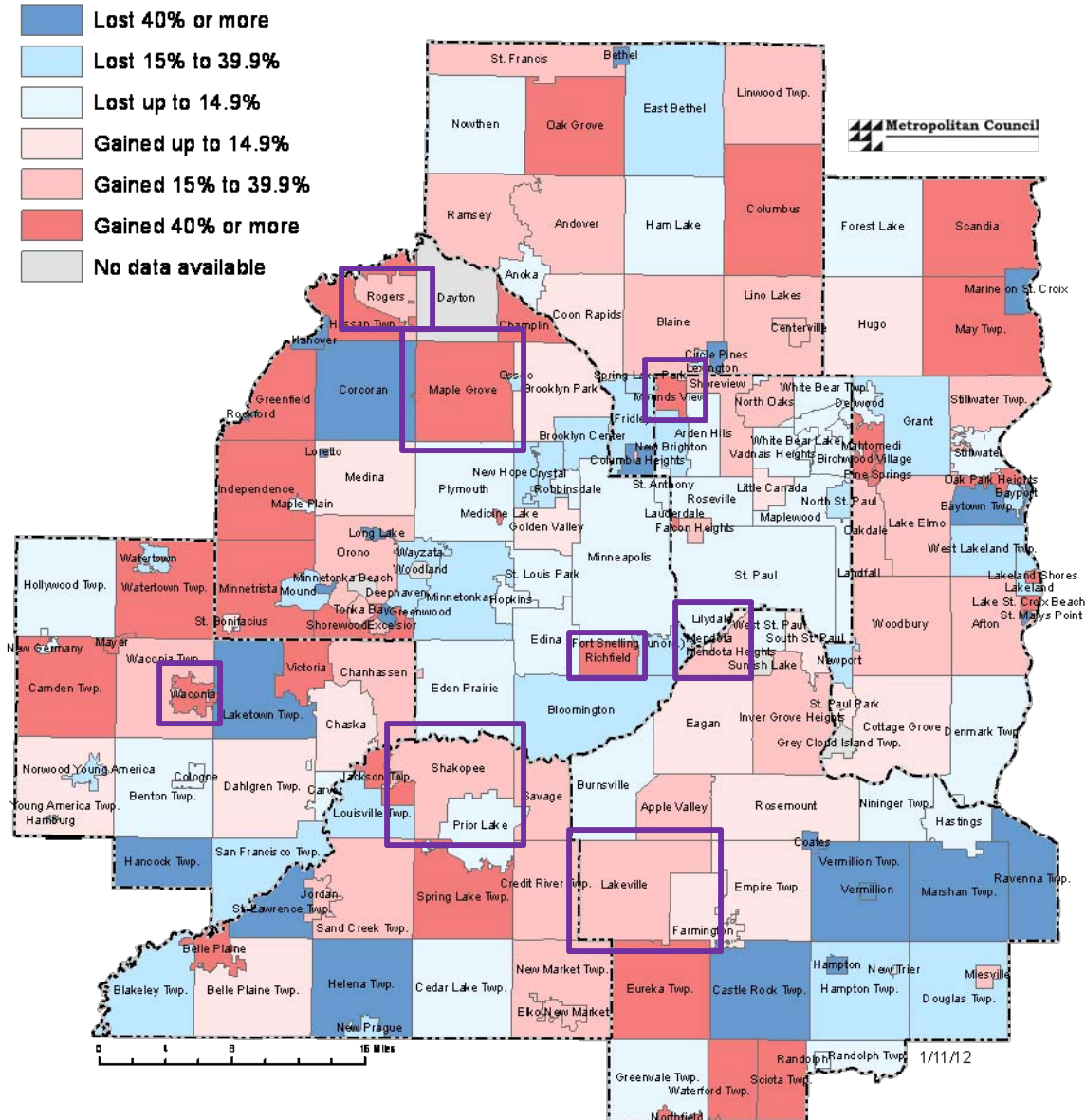
- The nine cities with more than 40,000 jobs represent 53 percent of the region's jobs



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, 2nd quarter data and data release.

Employment Change 2000-11

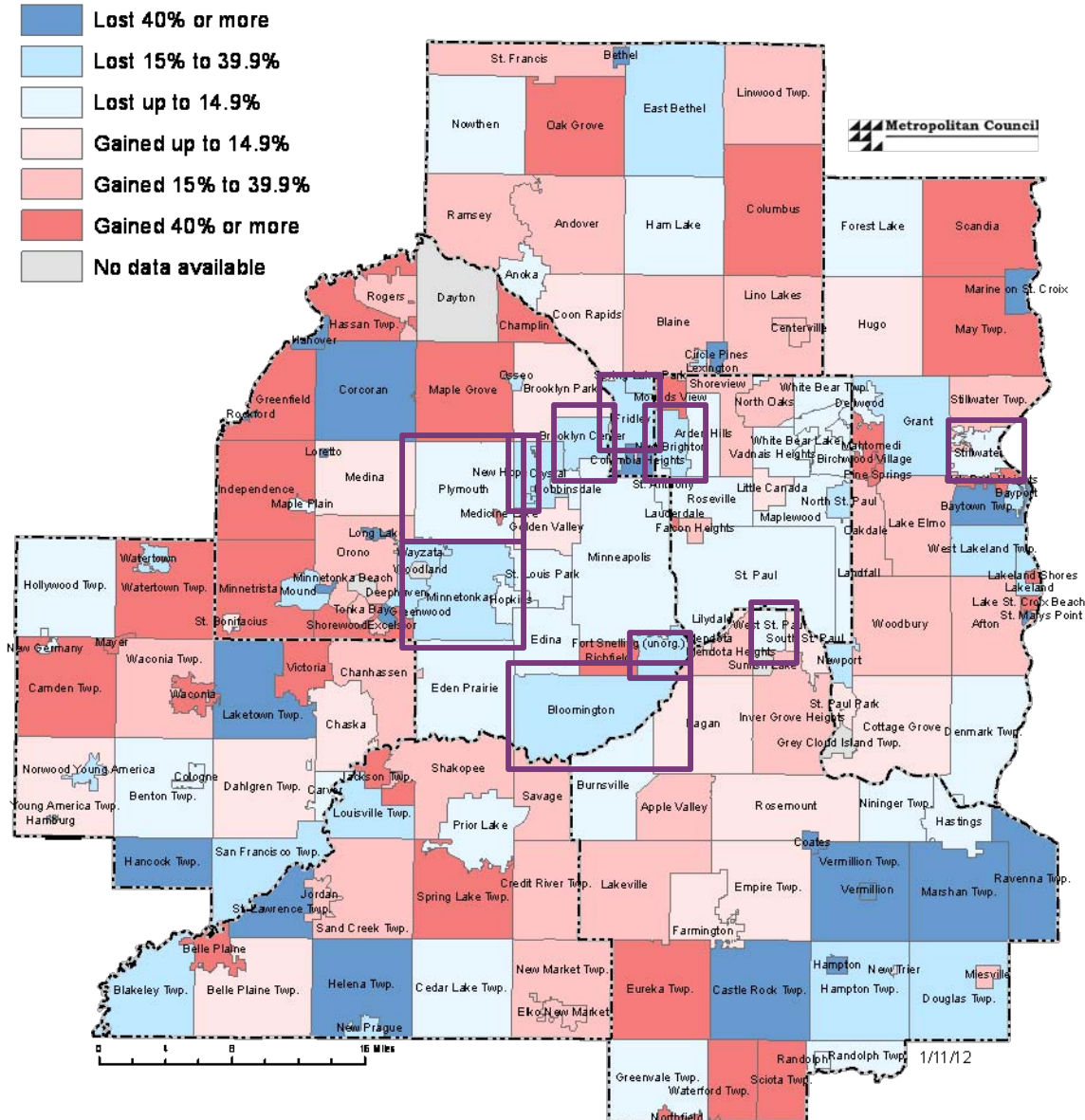
- Job growth in growing suburban communities and older suburbs with employer relocations / expansions



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, 2nd quarter data and data release.

Employment Change 2000-11

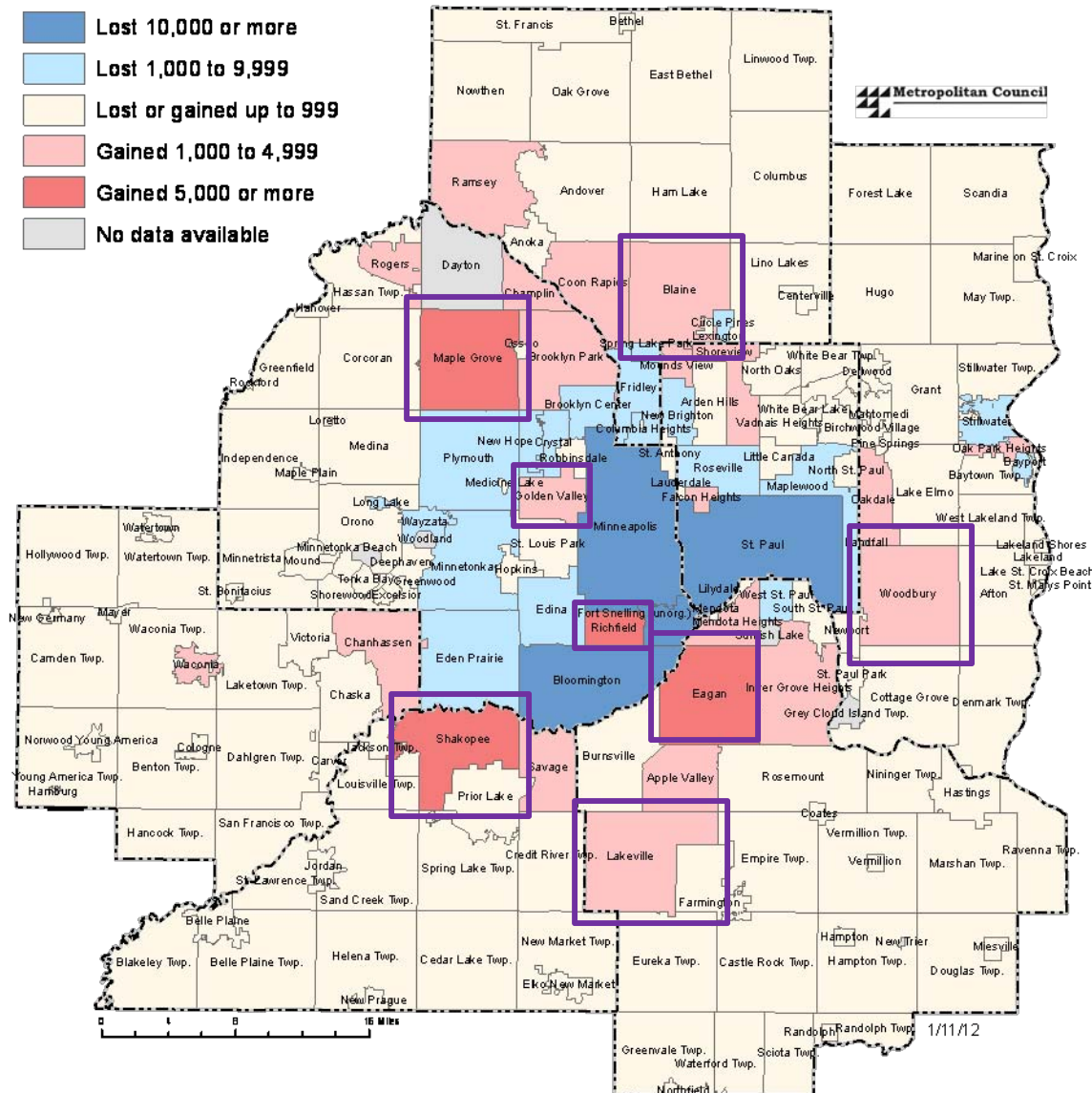
- Ten larger cities lost more than 10 percent of jobs



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, 2nd quarter data and data release.

Employment Change 2000-11

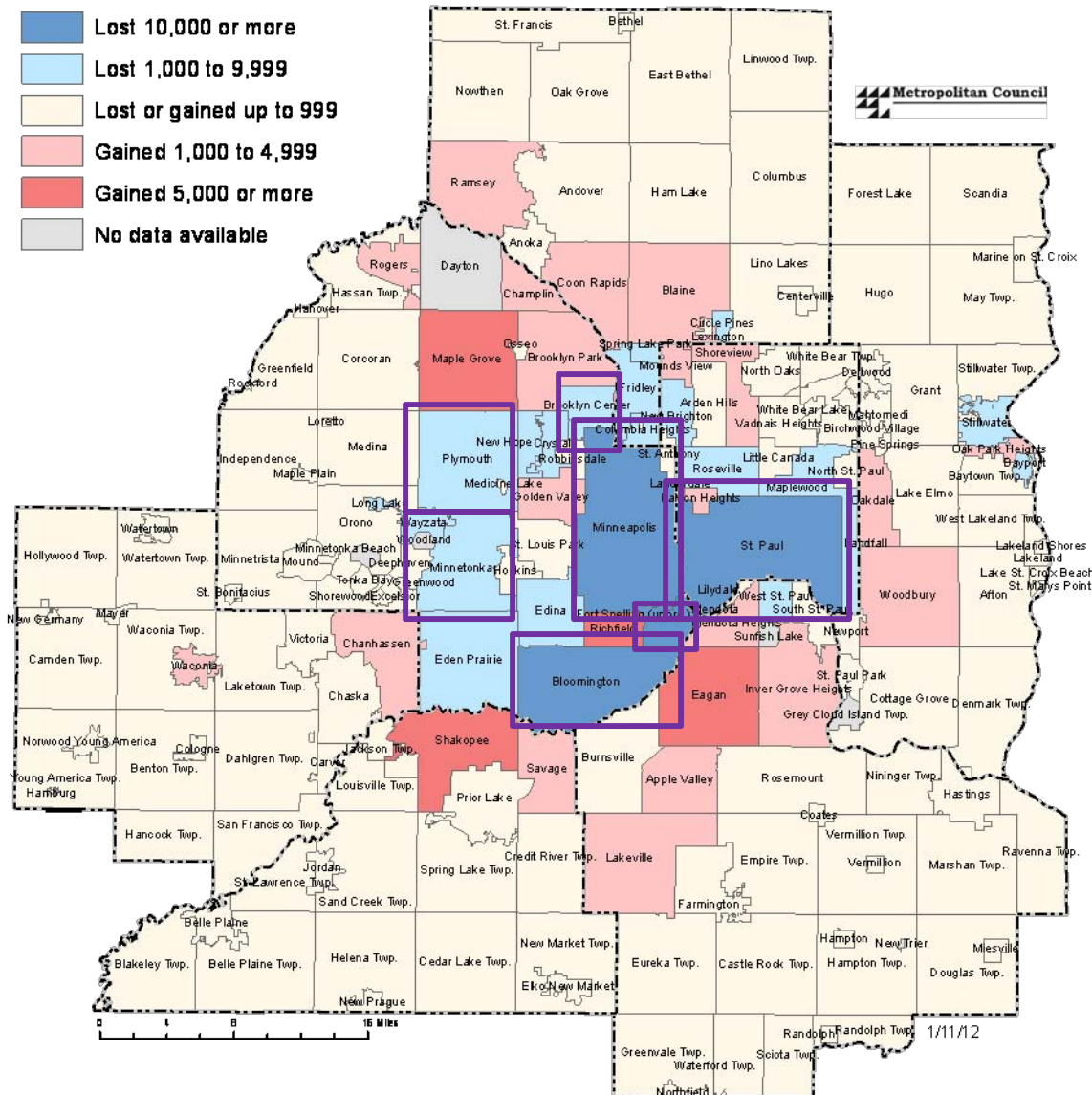
- Eight cities added more than 3,000 jobs



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, 2nd quarter data and data release.

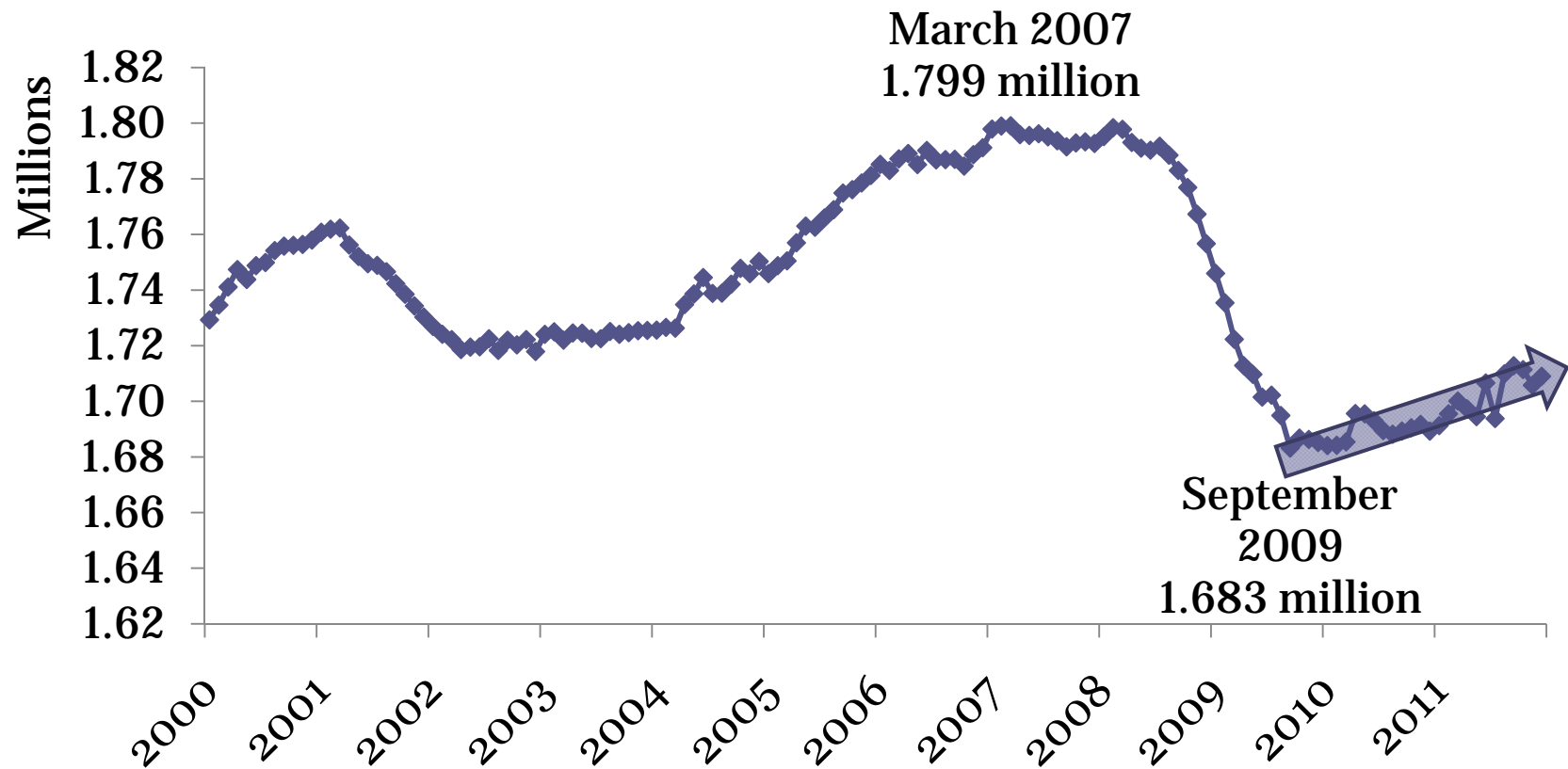
Employment Change 2000-11

- Overall down 45,000 jobs
- The three cities losing the most jobs are the region's three largest employers



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, 2nd quarter data and data release.

Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA Employment



Source: Current Employment Statistics. Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, seasonally adjusted data

For further information:

Visit: www.metrocouncil.org/data

OR

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