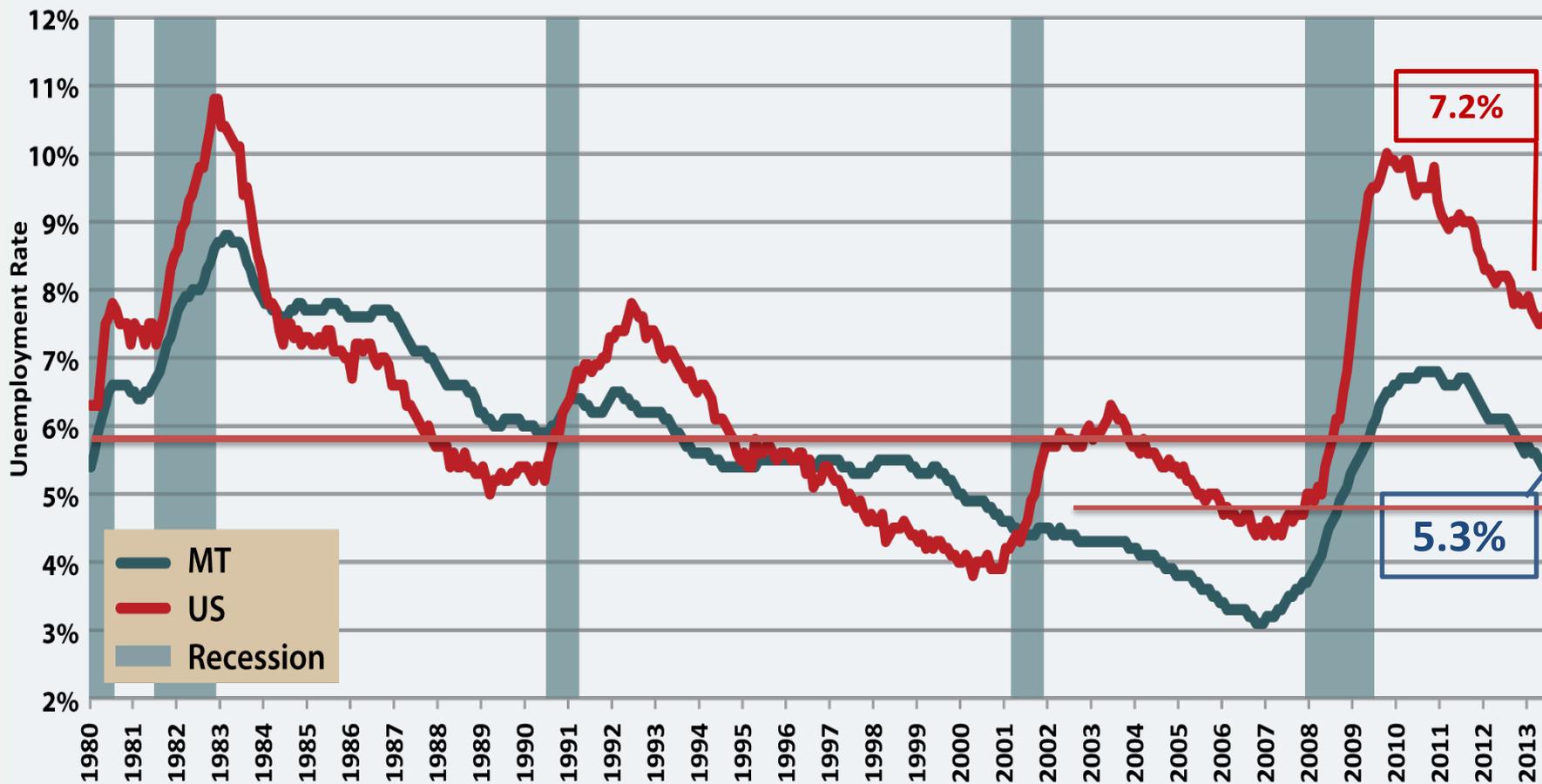


Labor Day Report 2013

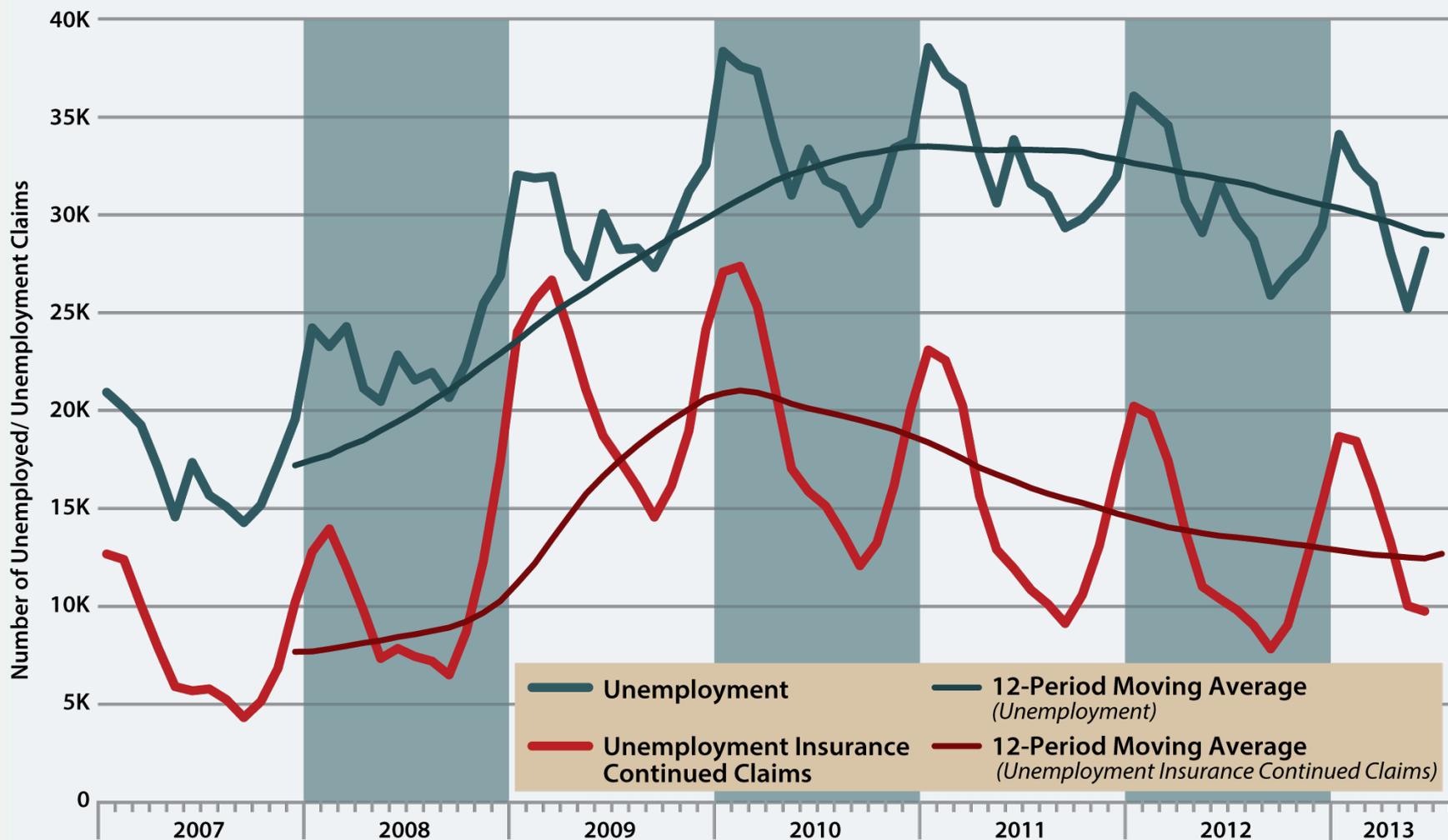
Barbara Wagner
Chief Economist
Montana Department of Labor and Industry
November 5, 2013

Montana's Unemployment Outperformed the U.S. During the Recession



Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

Unemployment Claims are Decreasing



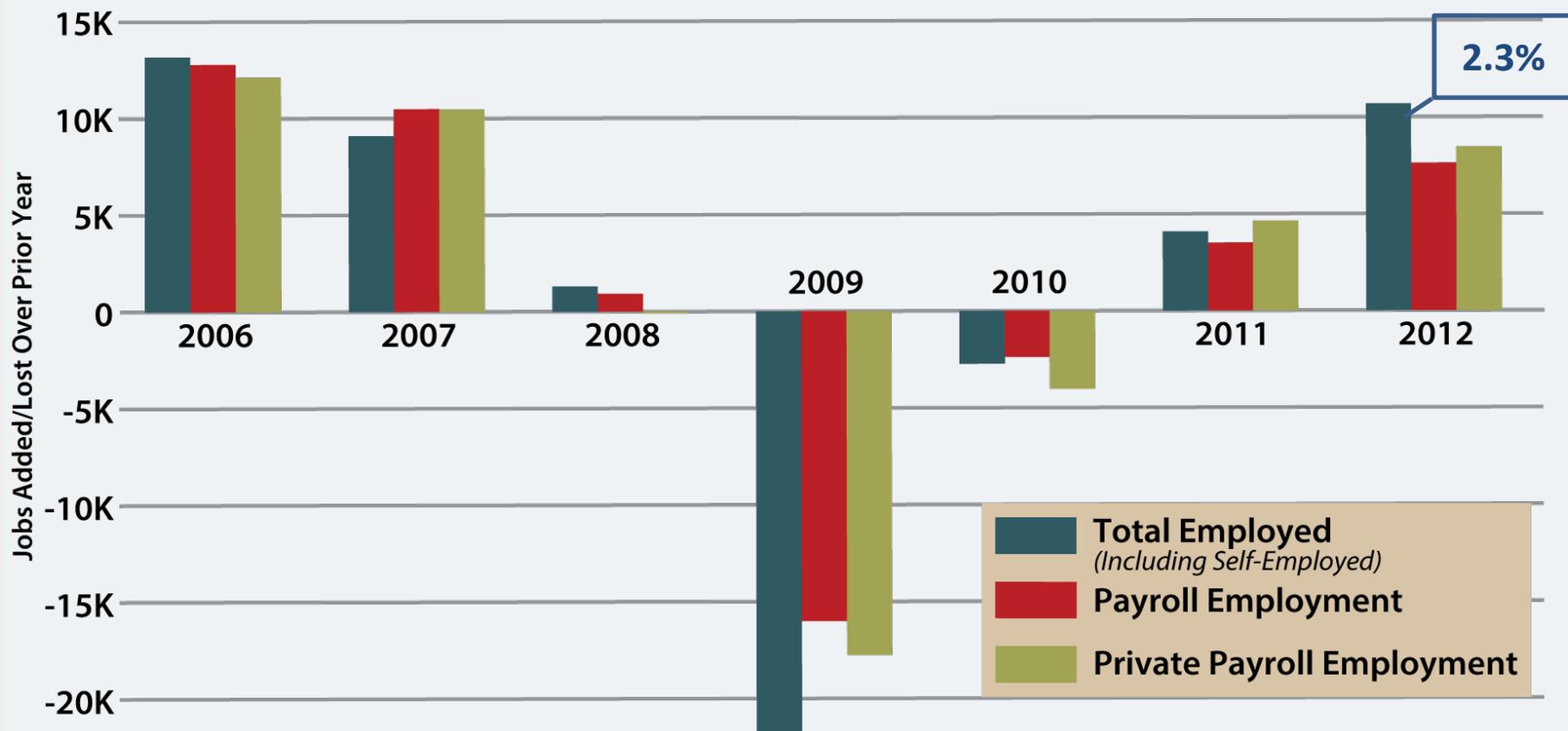
Source: LAUS, UI Claims Data, MT DLI

Where does Montana's Unemployment Rate Come From?

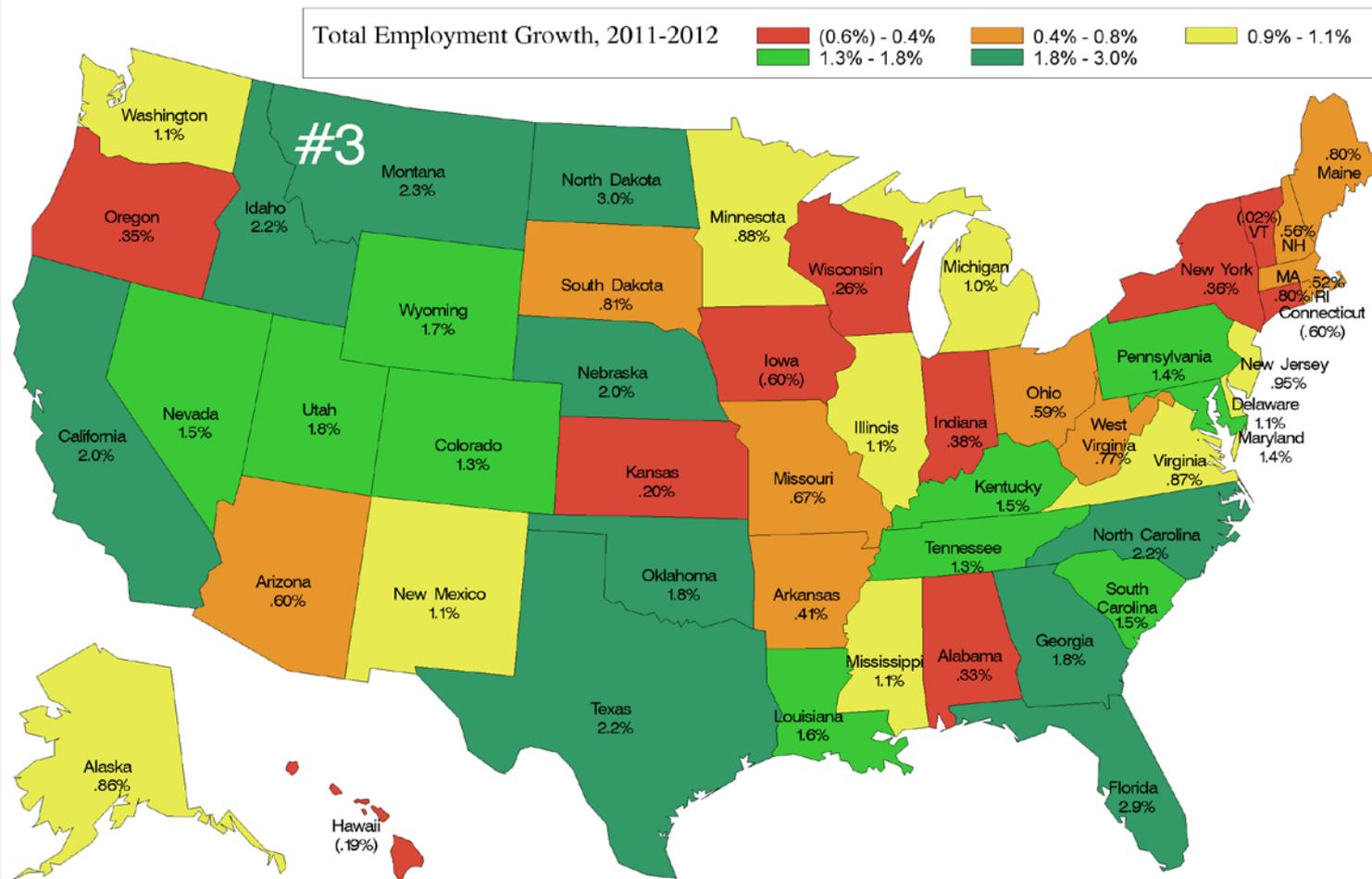
- Current Population Survey phone calls (~750 households)
 - Targets workers, includes self-employed
 - Includes information on part-time and discouraged workers
- Current Employment Statistics (3,500 businesses)
- Unemployment Insurance Claims
 - About third to half of unemployed receive benefits

Employment and labor force distributed to each county based on Census Population and Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Employment Change over Prior Year

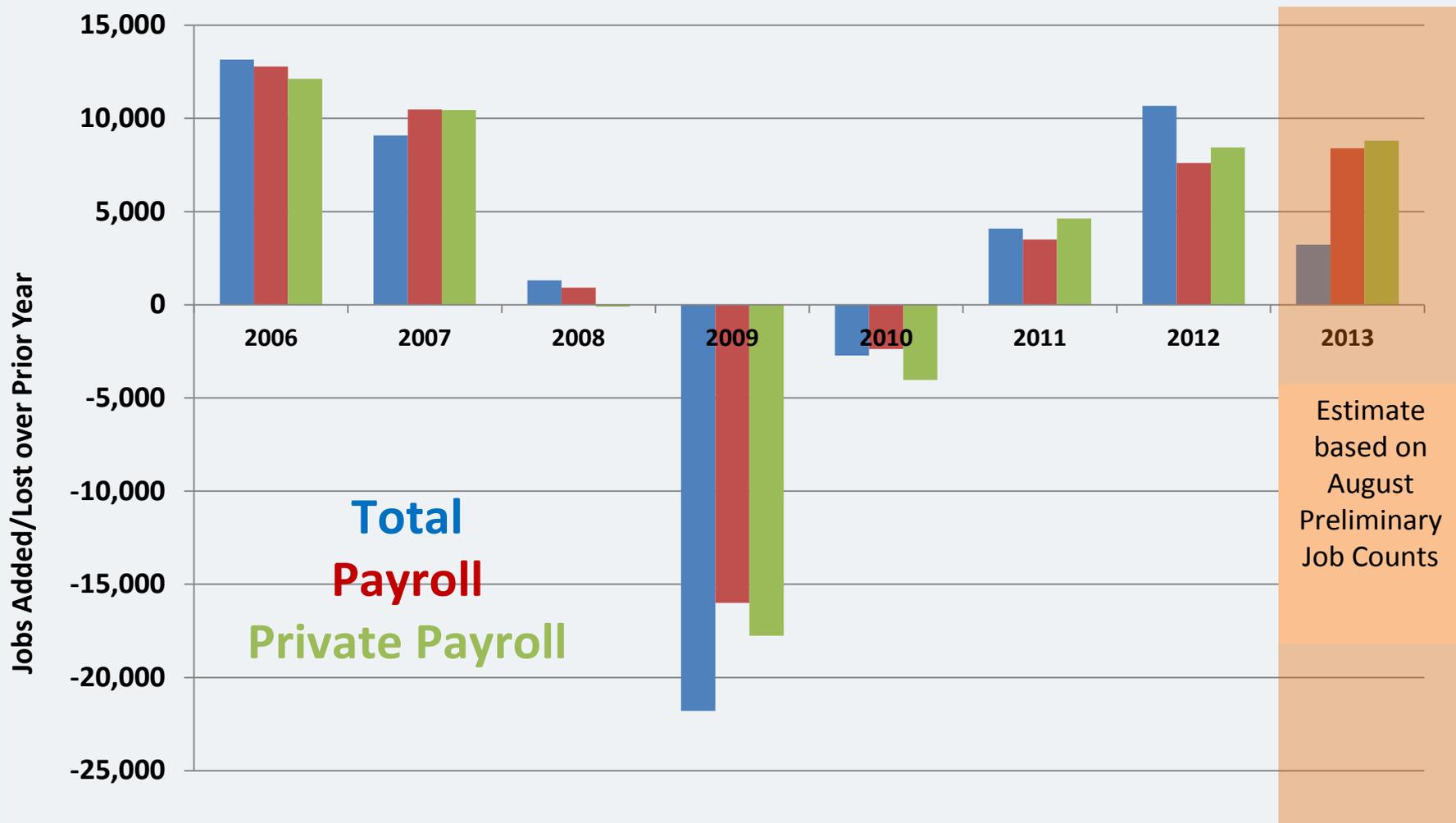


Montana Ranks #3 for Total Employment Growth Over Last Year



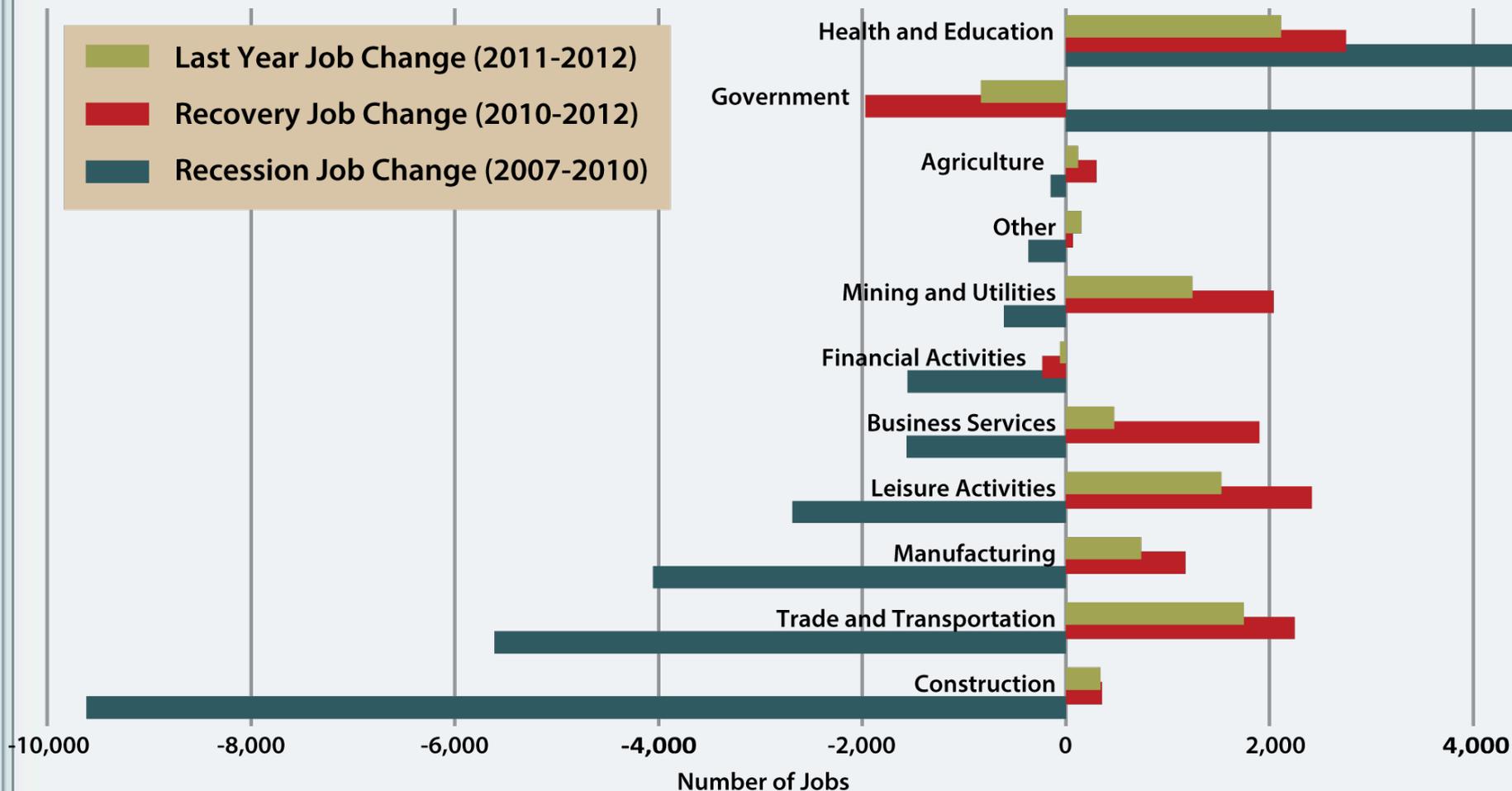
Source: Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry using Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Employment Change over Prior Year (2013 Estimate)



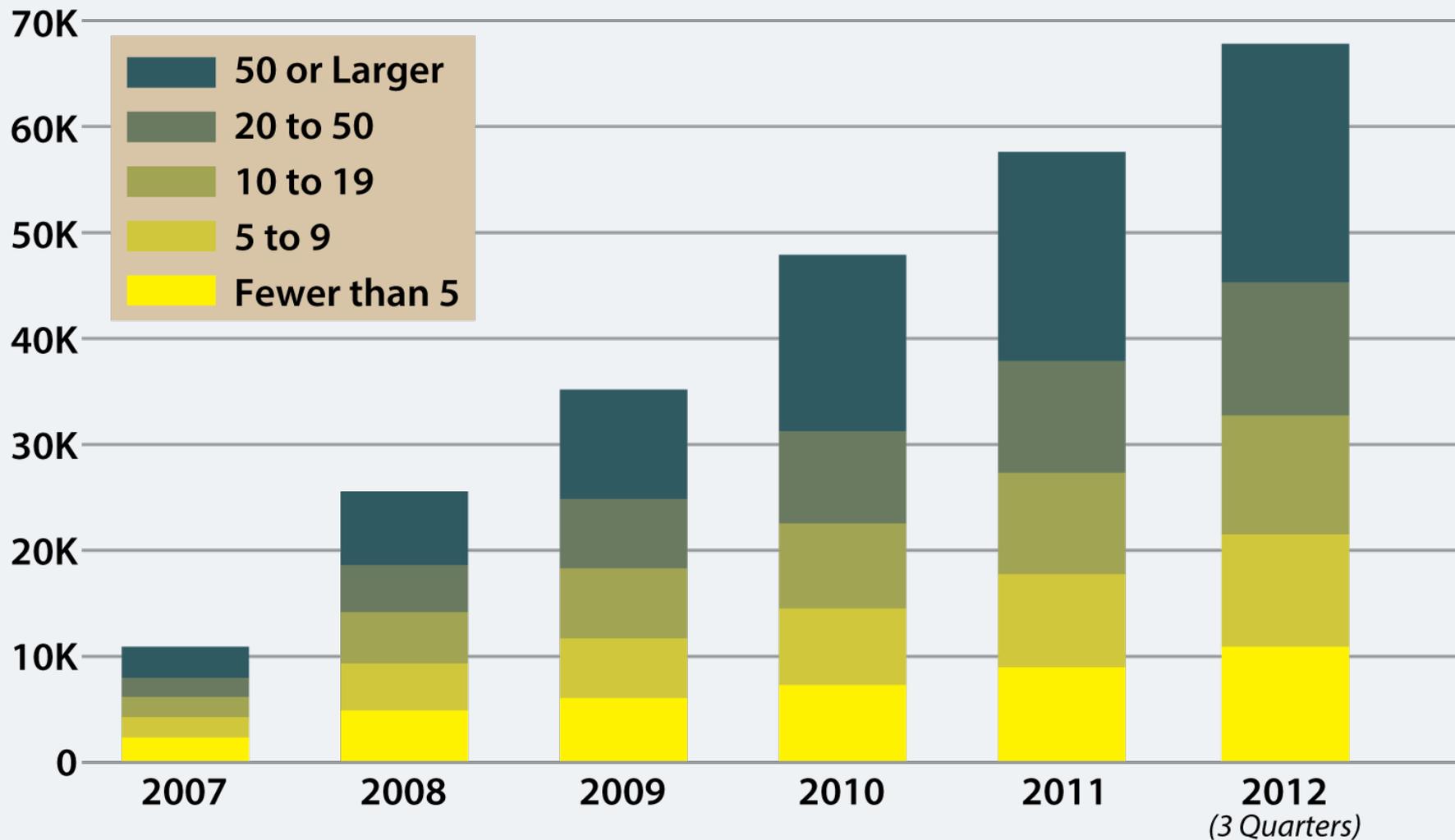
Source: LAUS and QCEW, MT DLI.

Employment Change in Recession and Recovery

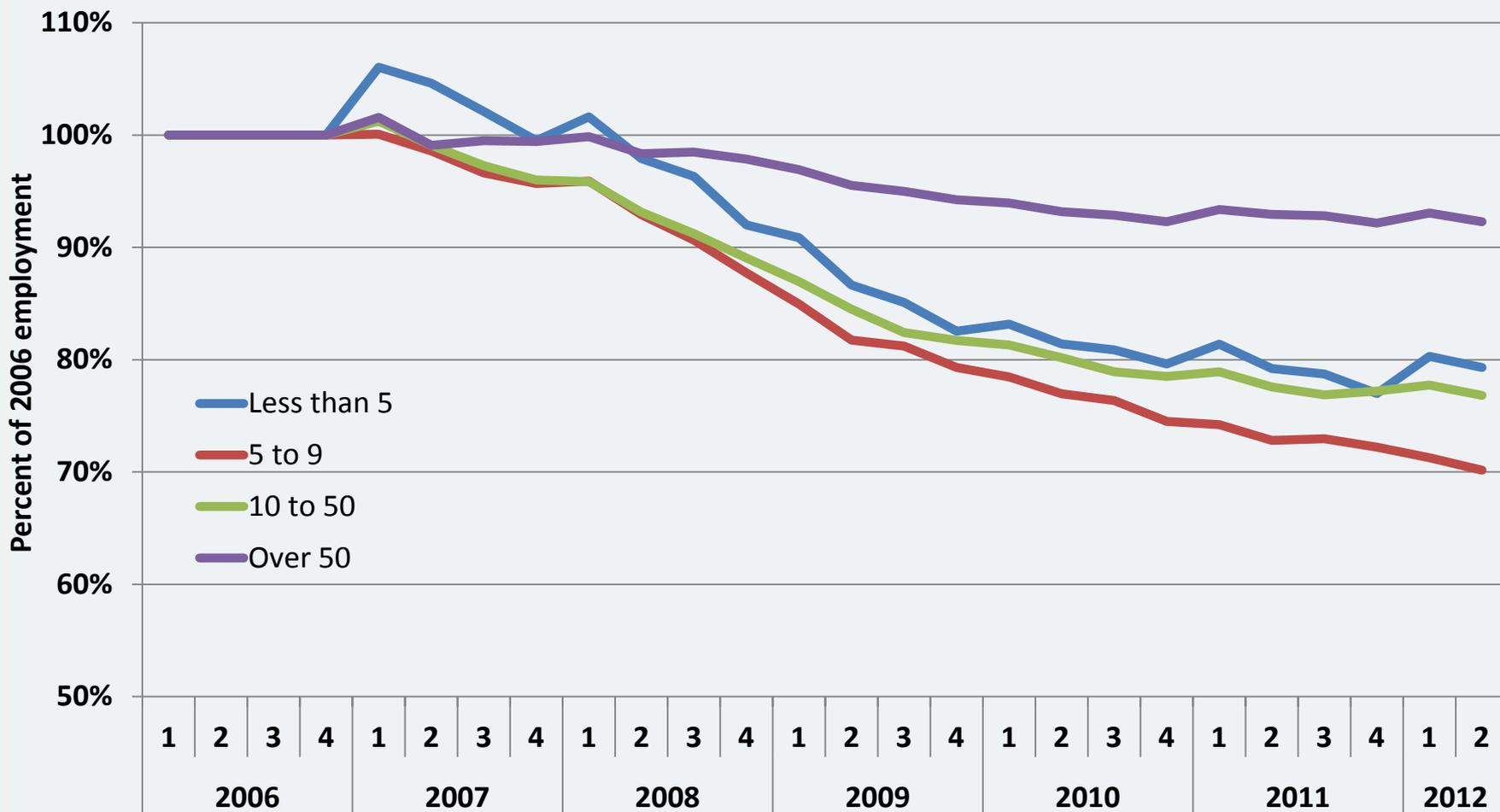


Source: QCEW, MT DLI.

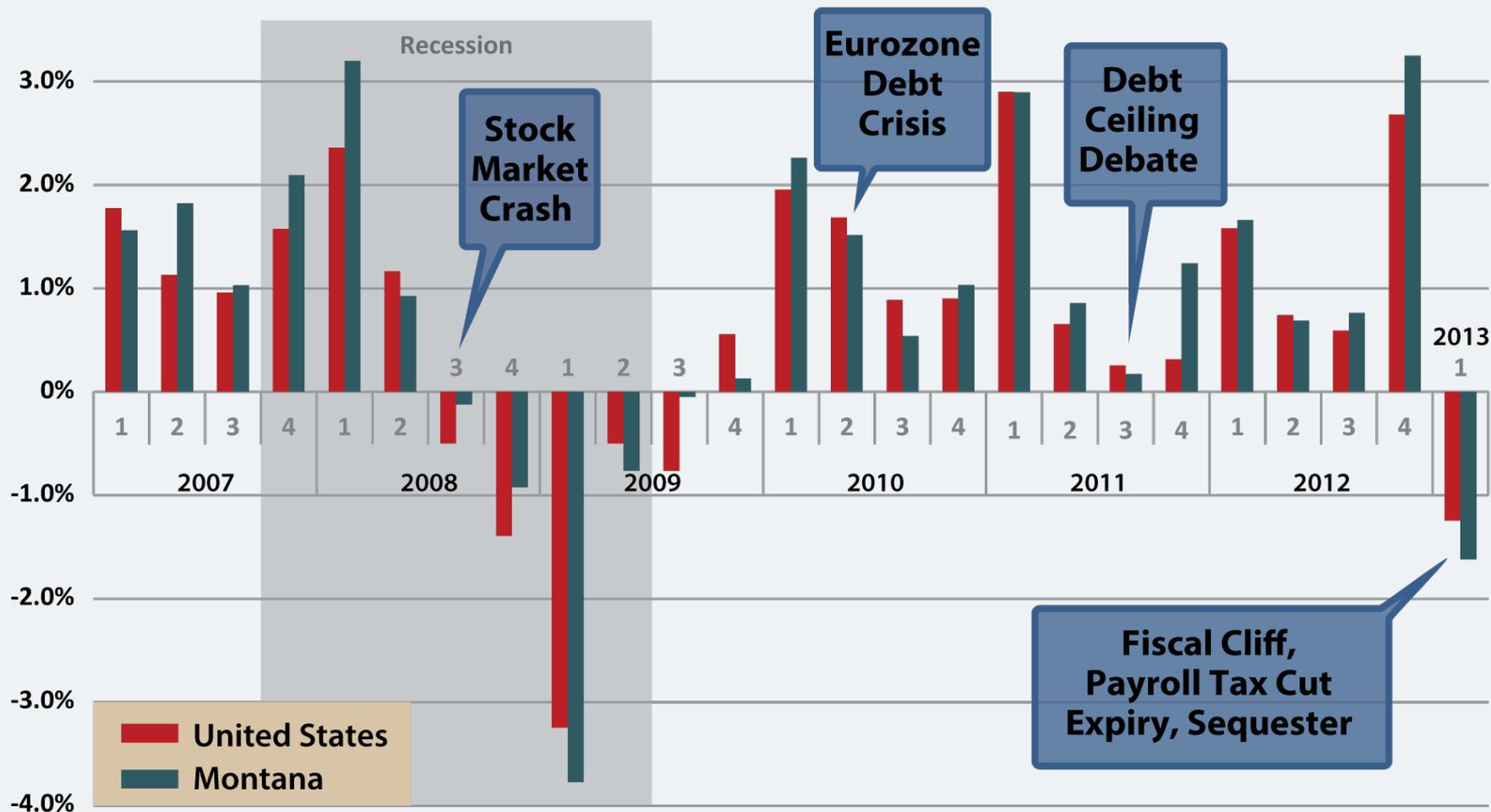
Jobs Added by New Firms by Size



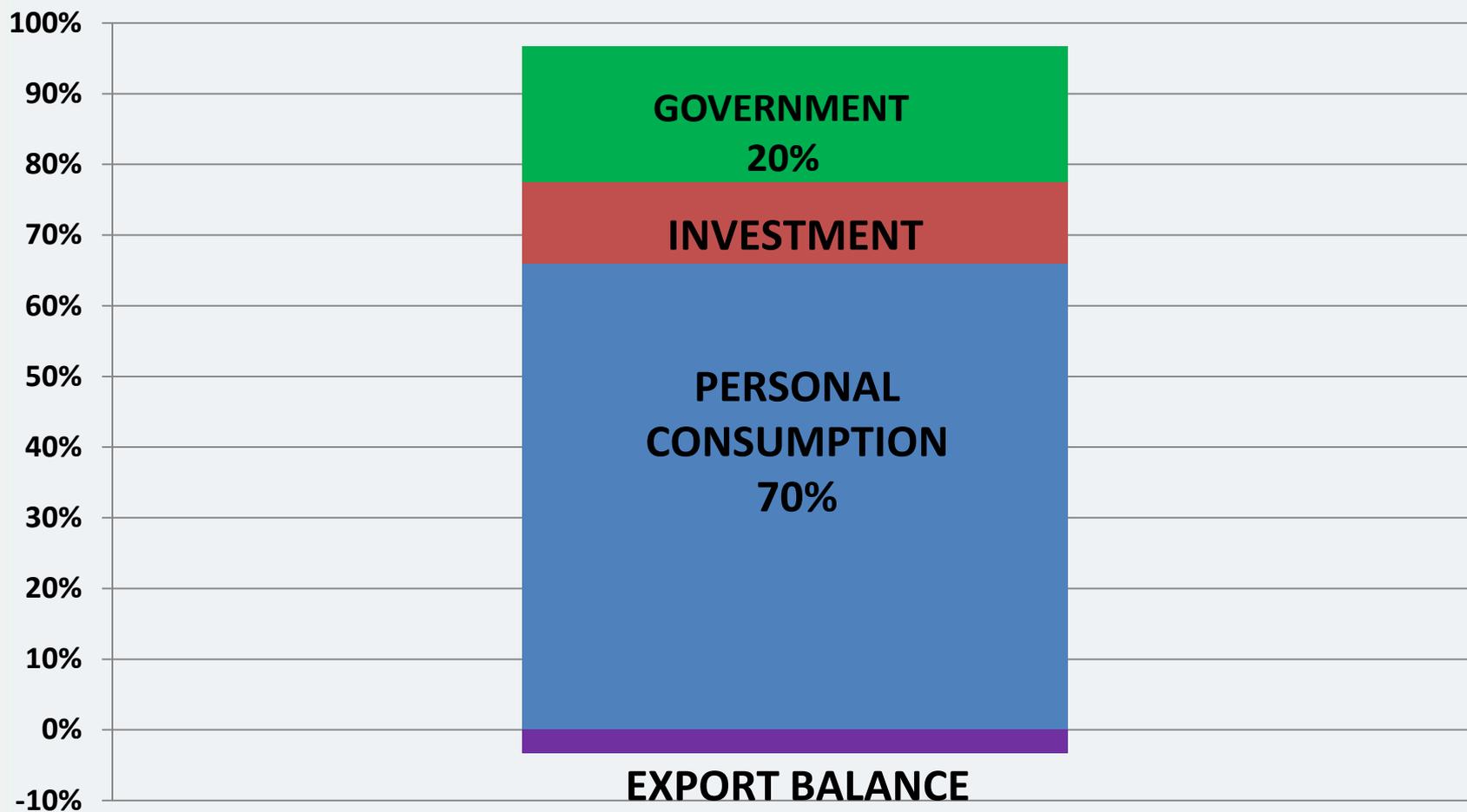
Employment Performance by Pre-2006 Existing Firms



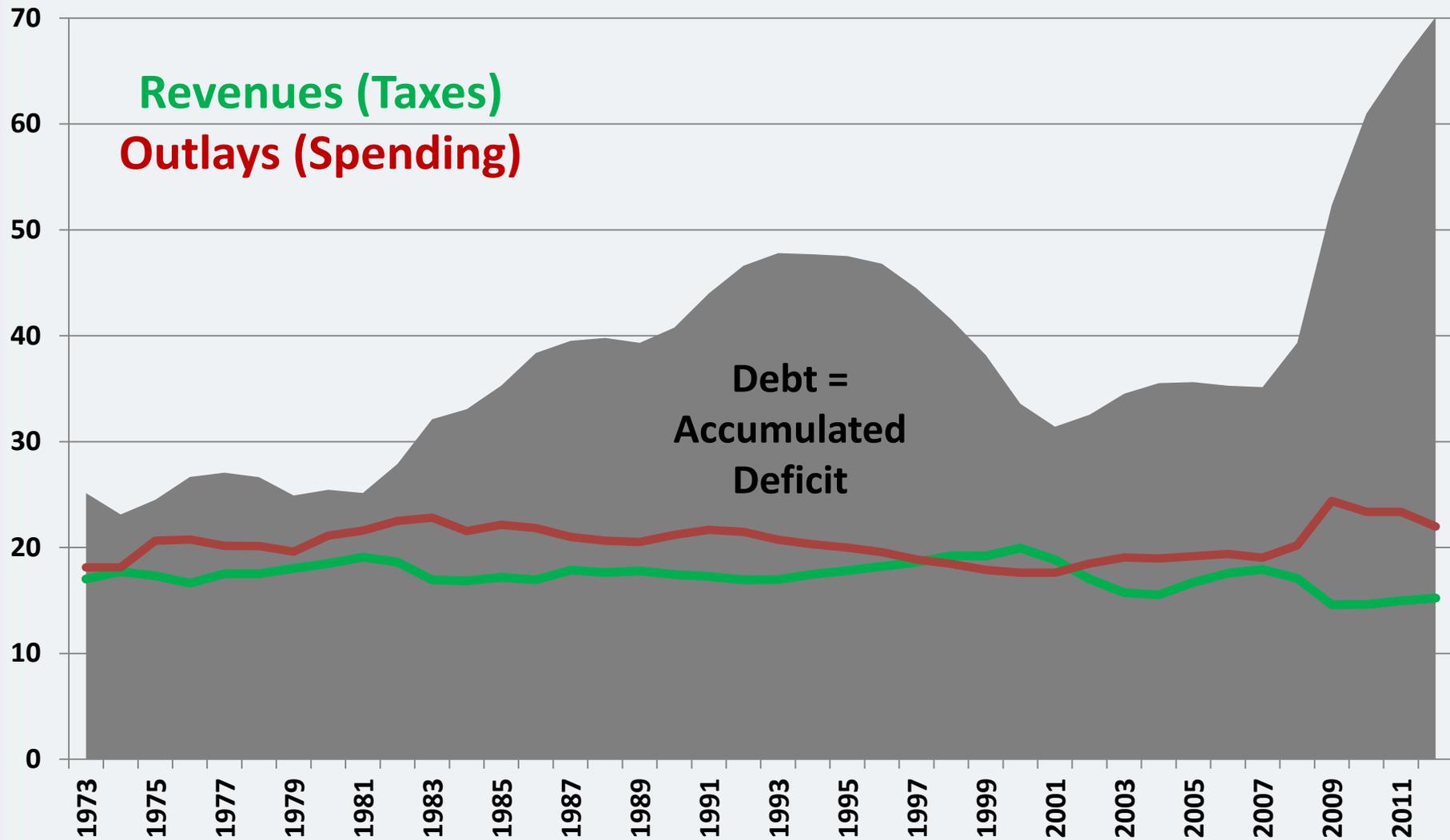
U.S. and MT Personal Income Growth



Components of GDP



Debt vs. Deficit



Source: Congressional Budget Office

Historic and Predicted Debt

Figure 1-1.

Federal Debt Held by the Public Under CBO's Extended Baseline

(Percentage of gross domestic product)

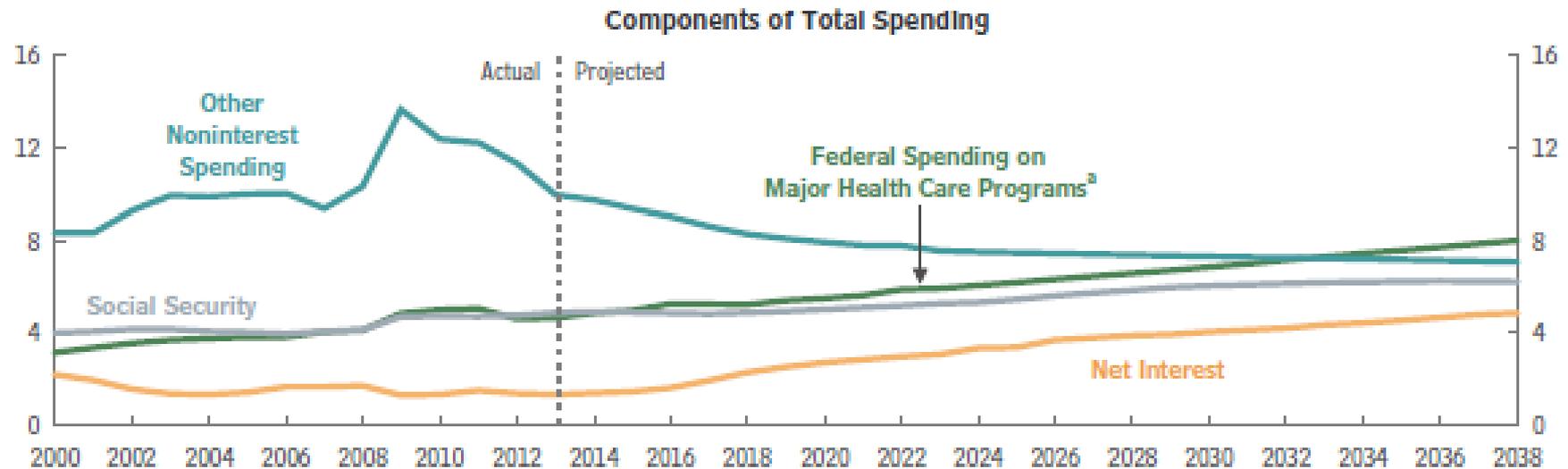


Source: Congressional Budget Office. For details about the sources of data used for past debt held by the public, see Congressional Budget Office, *Historical Data on Federal Debt Held by the Public* (July 2010), www.cbo.gov/publication/21728.

Notes: The extended baseline generally adheres closely to current law, following CBO's 10-year baseline budget projections through 2023 and then extending the baseline concept for the rest of the long-term projection period. The long-term projections of debt do not reflect the economic effects of the policies underlying the extended baseline. (For an analysis of those effects and their impact on debt, see Chapter 6.)

Data from 1929 onward reflect recent revisions by the Bureau of Economic Analysis to estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) in past years and CBO's extrapolation of those revisions to projected future GDP.

Components of Federal Spending



Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Notes: The extended baseline generally adheres closely to current law, following CBO's 10-year baseline budget projections through 2023 and then extending the baseline concept for the rest of the long-term projection period. These projections do not reflect the economic effects of the policies underlying the extended baseline. (For an analysis of those effects and their impact on debt, see Chapter 6.)

These data reflect recent revisions by the Bureau of Economic Analysis to estimates of GDP in past years and CBO's extrapolation of those revisions to projected future GDP.

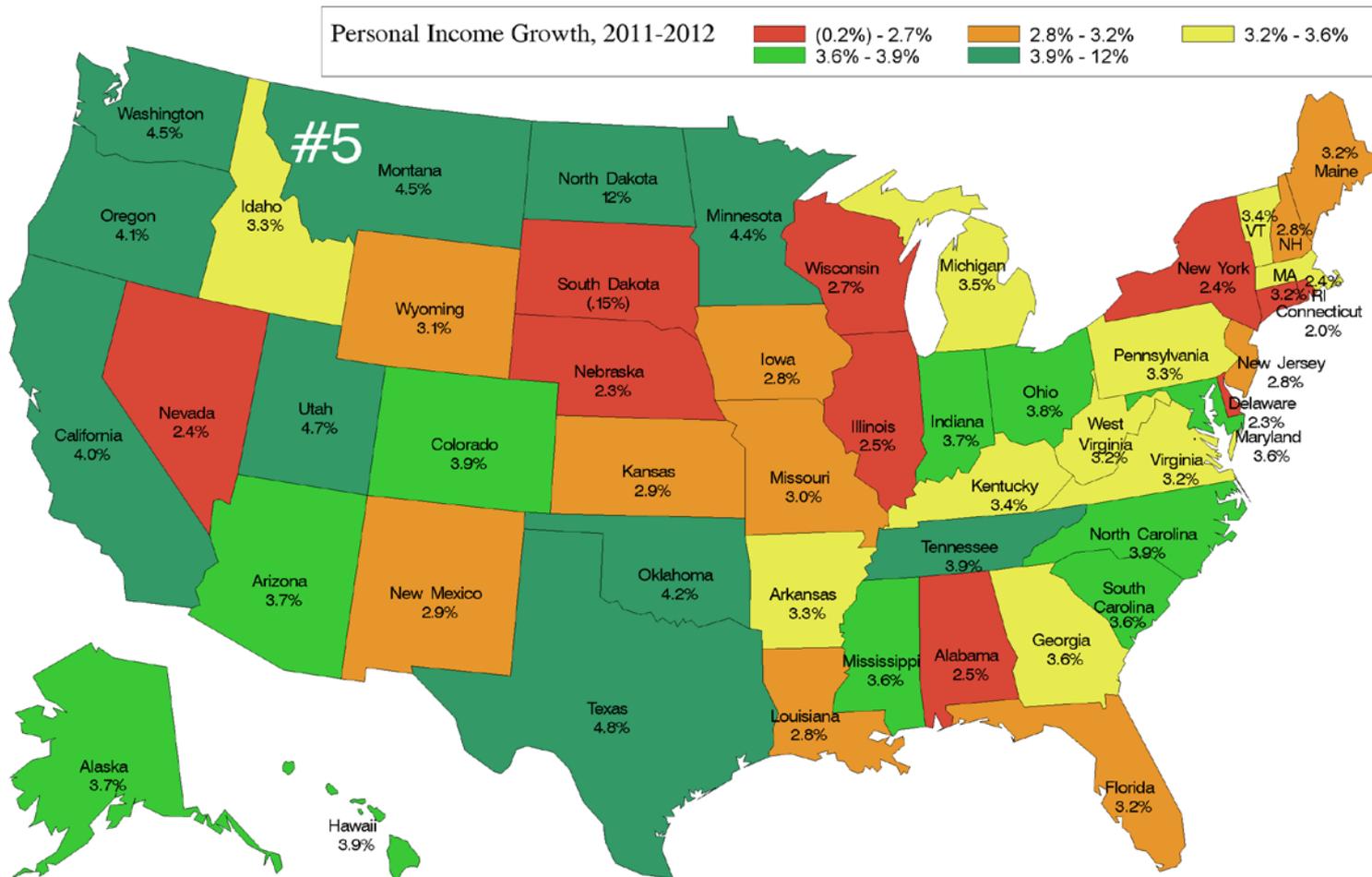
a. Spending on Medicare (net of offsetting receipts), Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program, and subsidies offered through new health insurance exchanges.

Montana Funding

\$5,472,629,464 in FY2013

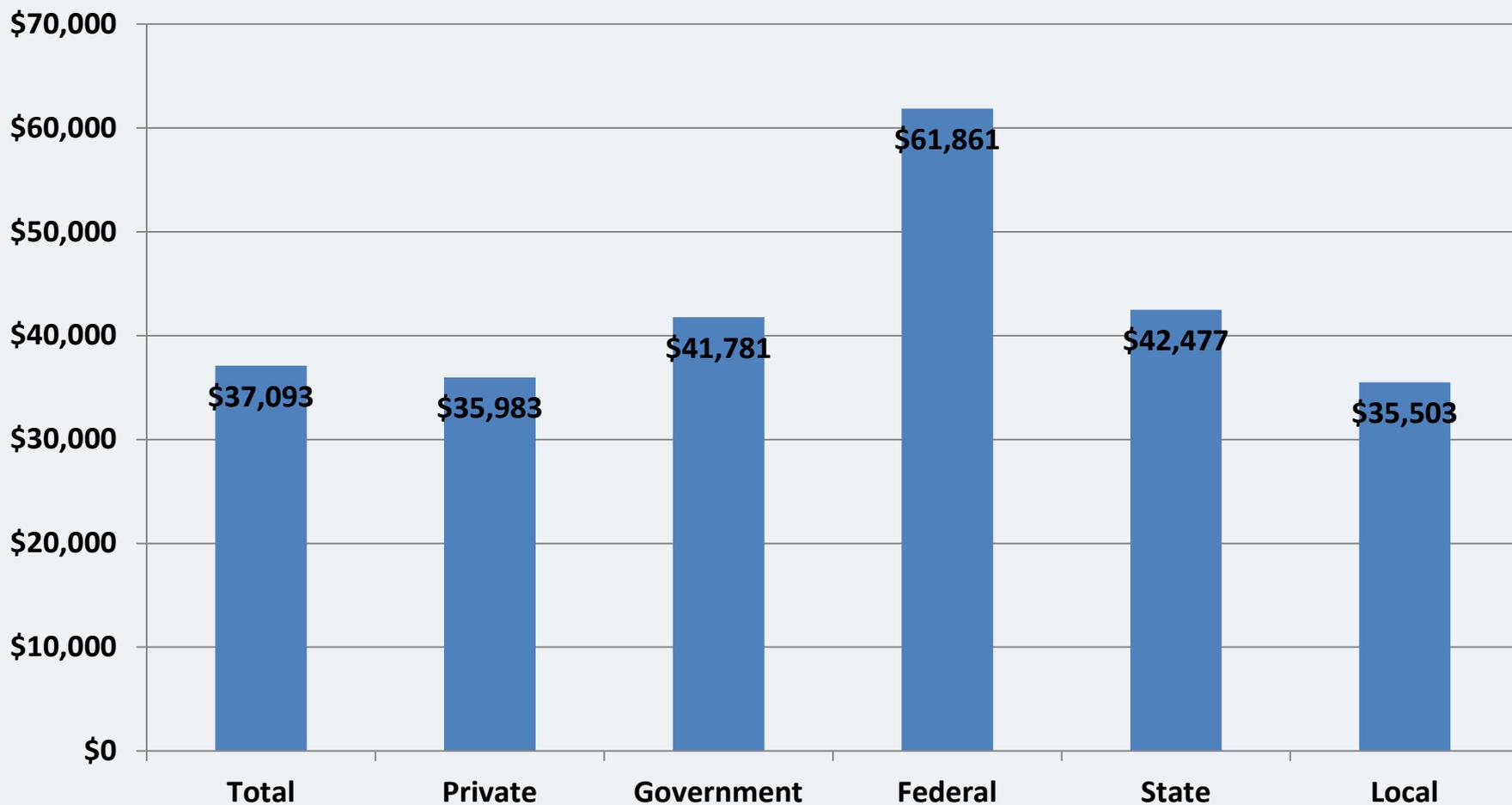
	Top Five Prime Award Sub Agencies	Million Dollars FY2013
1	Social Security Administration	\$2,646
2	Medicare and Medicaid Services	\$779
3	Veterans Benefits Administration	\$336
4	Department of Education	\$306
5	Farm Service Agency	\$223

Montana Ranks #5 for Personal Income Growth Over Last Year

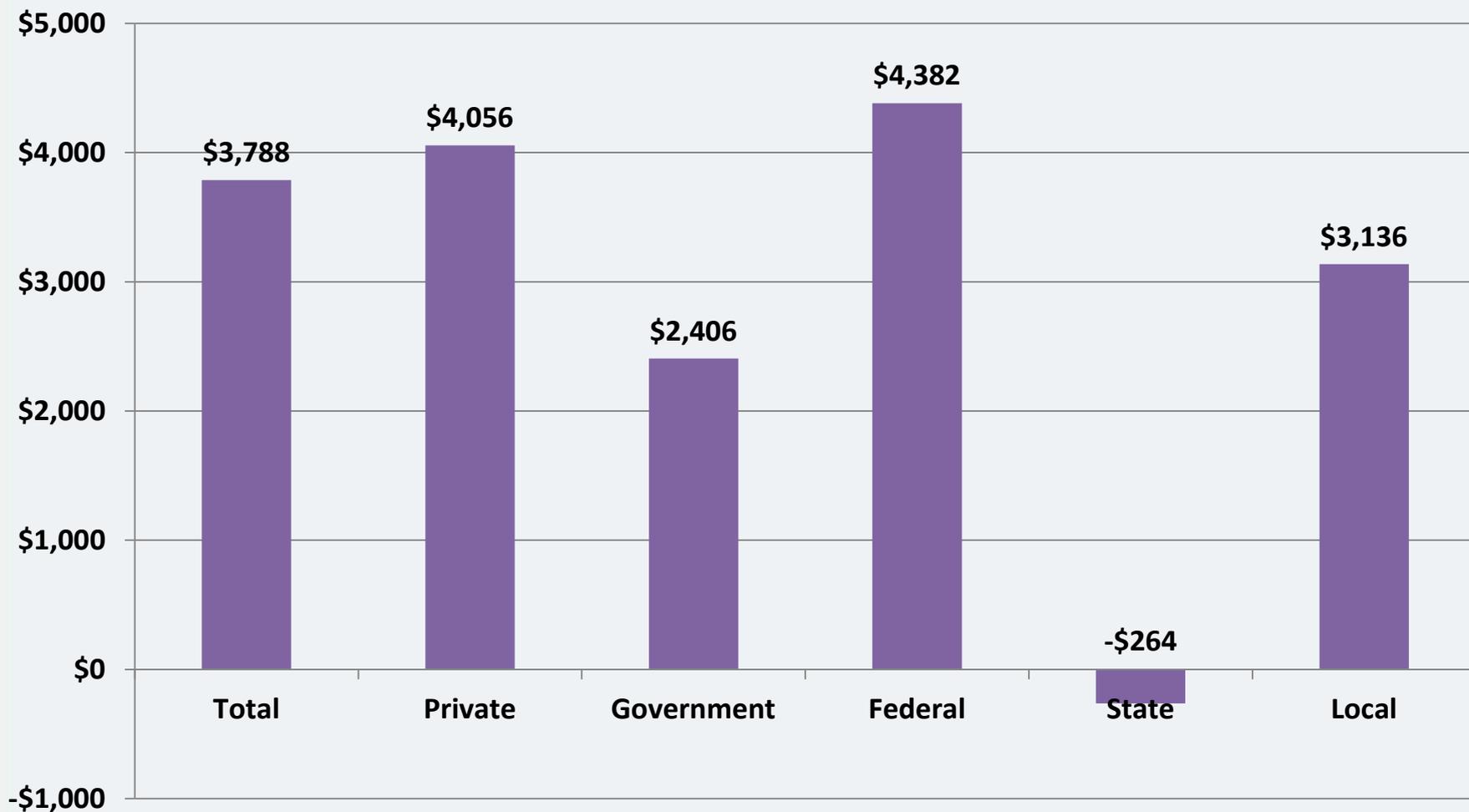


Source: Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry using Bureau of Economic Analysis Personal Income Data

2012 Wages by Sector



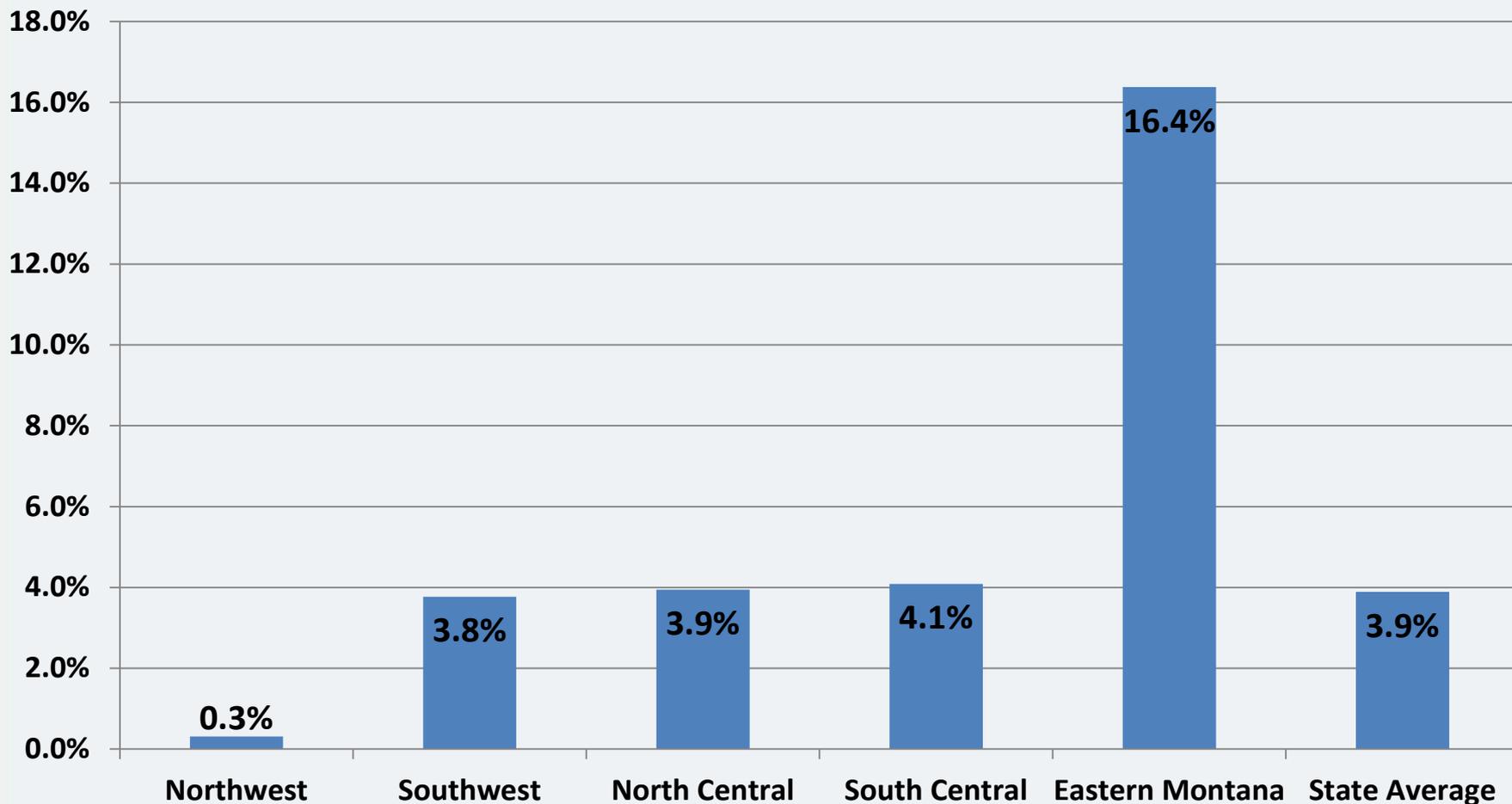
2008-2012 Wage Growth by Sector



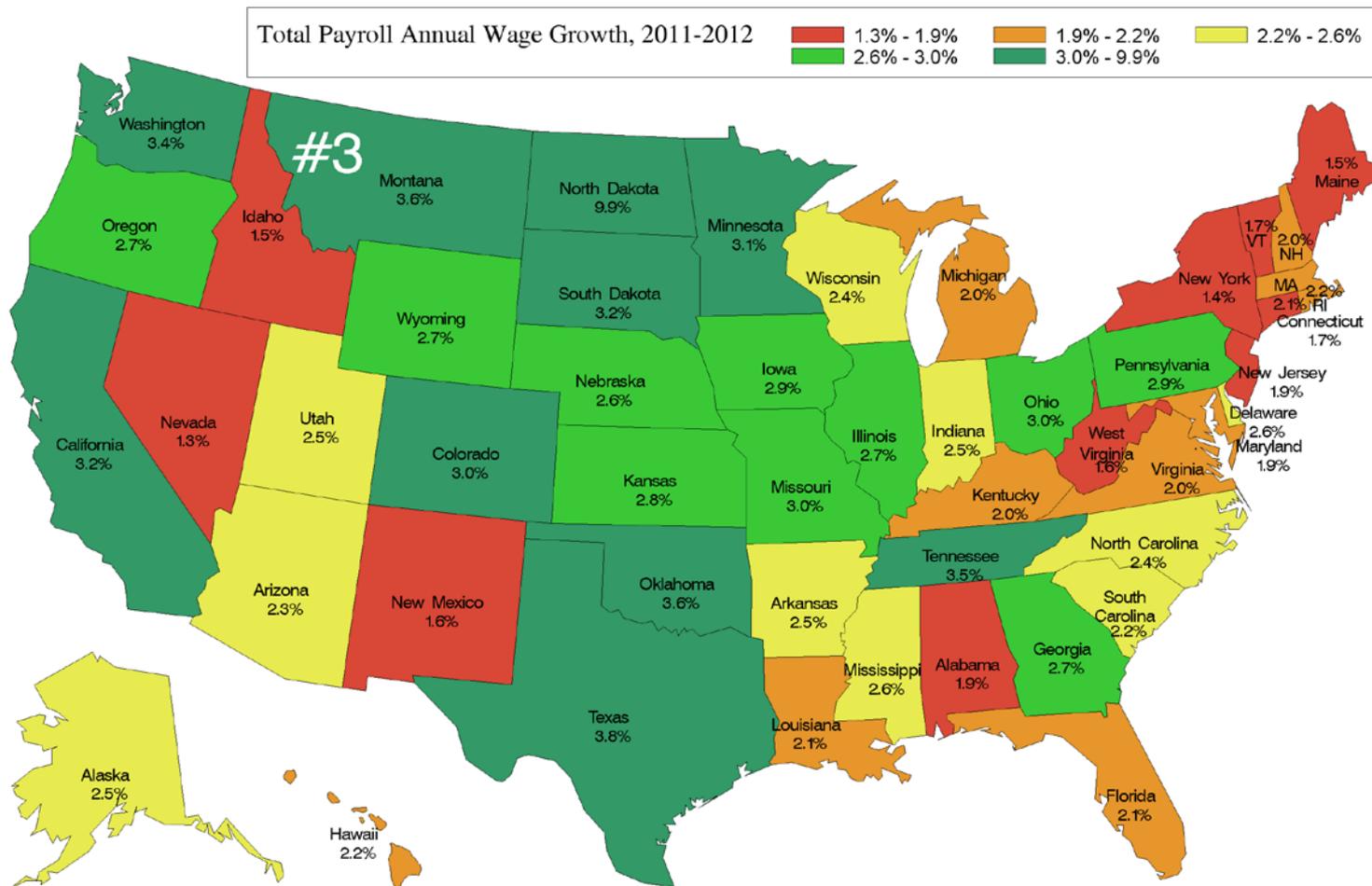
Percent Wage Growth



Five-Year Real Wage Growth

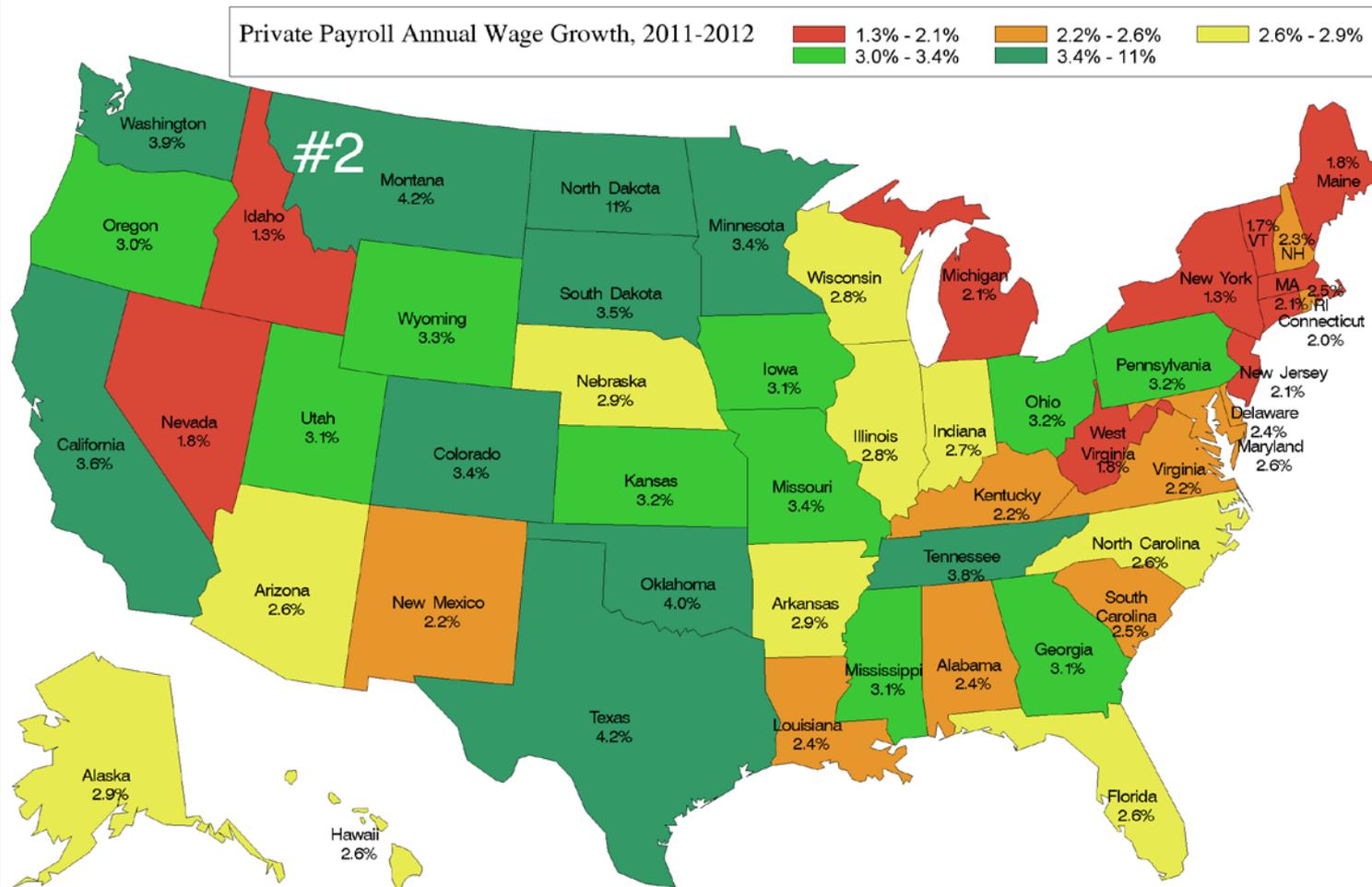


Montana Ranks #3 for Average Wage Growth Over Last Year



Source: Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry using Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, All Ownership, Annual Averages

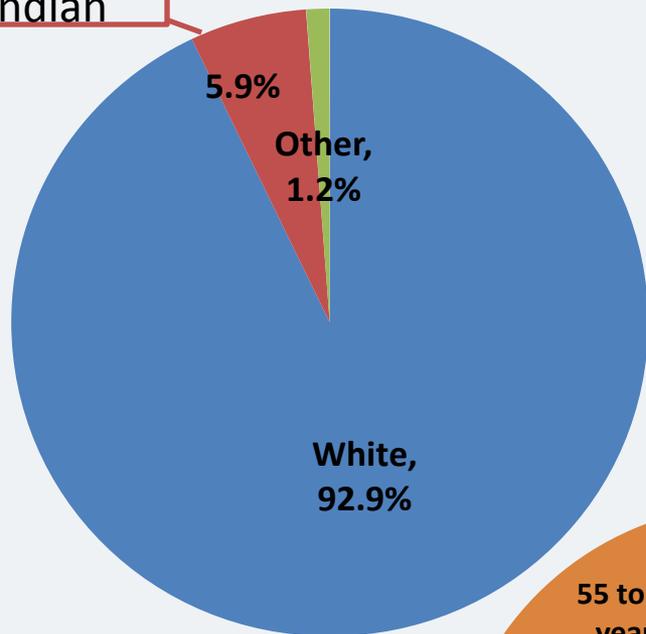
Montana Ranks #2 for Private Average Wage Growth Over Last Year



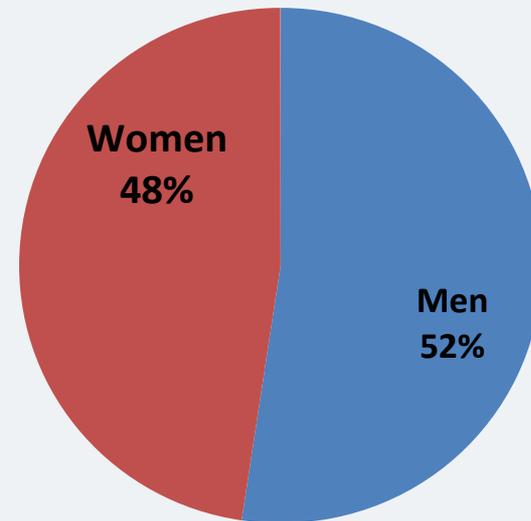
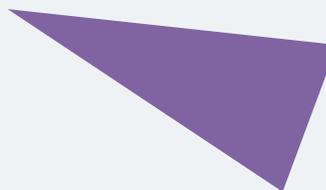
Source: Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry using Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Annual Averages

Montana Labor Force by Demographic

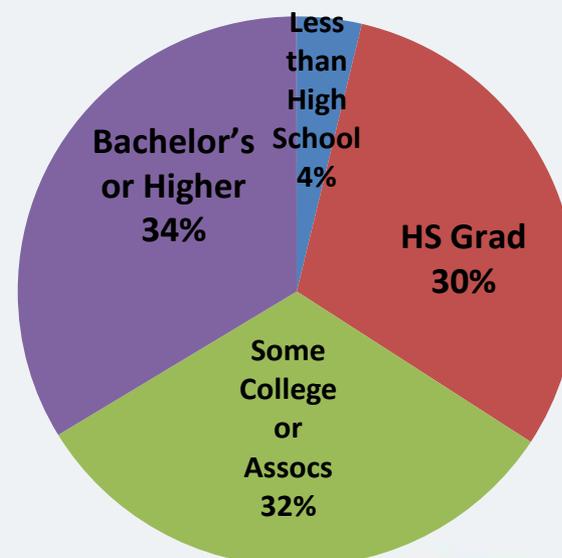
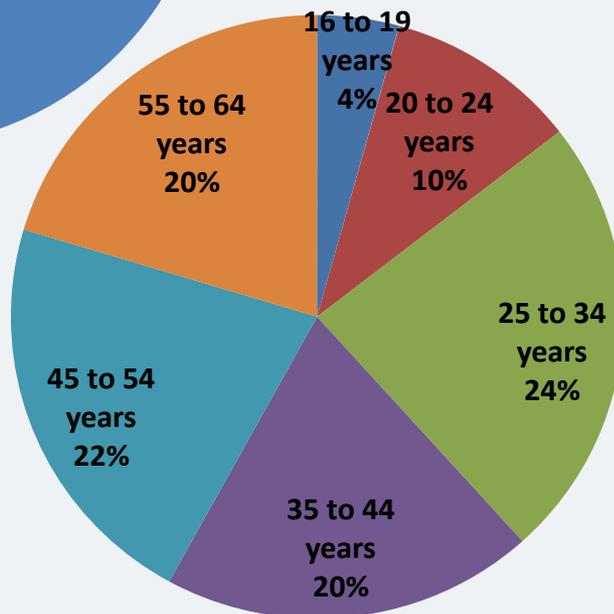
American Indian



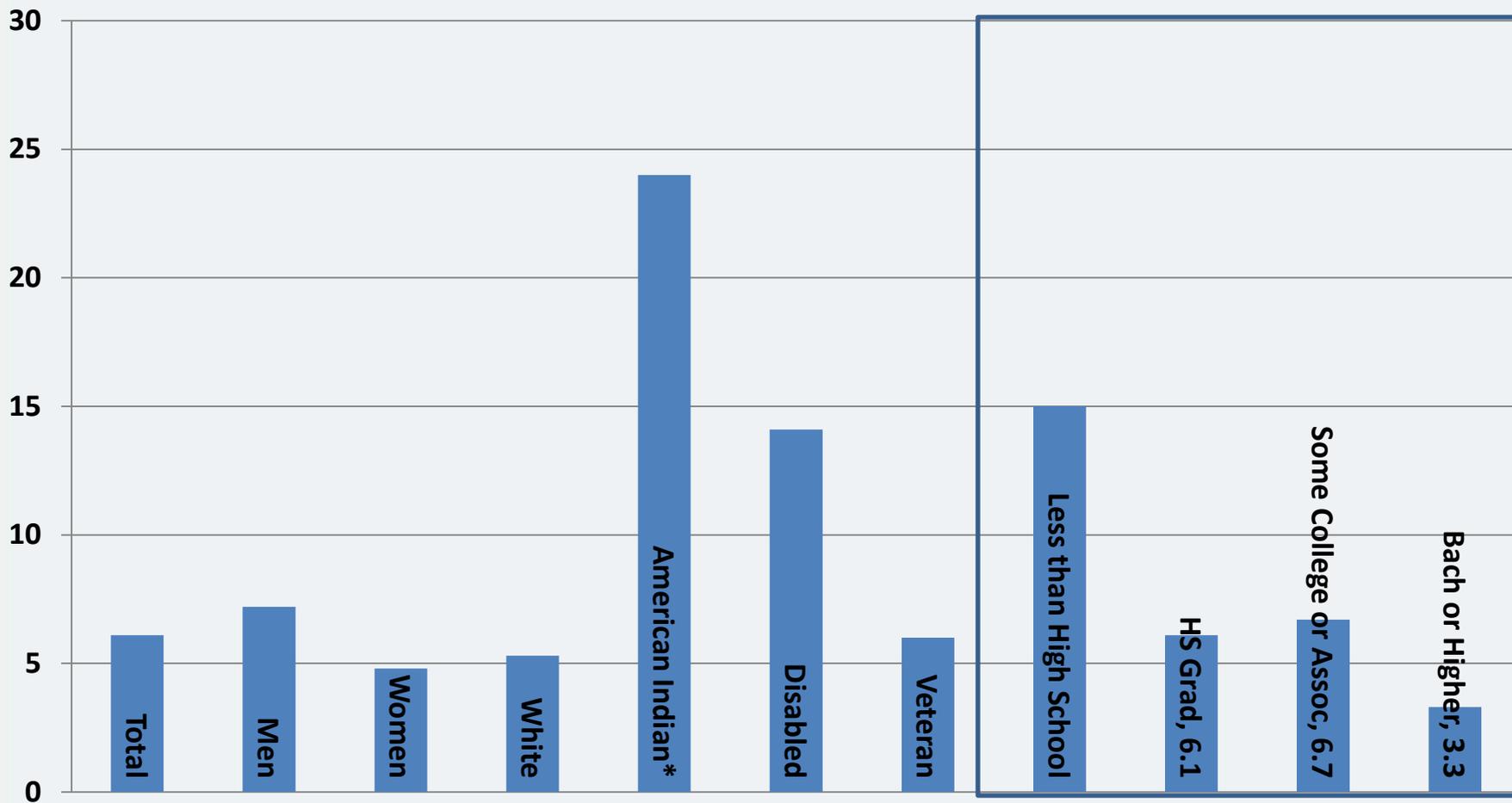
Disabled Workers
6.7%



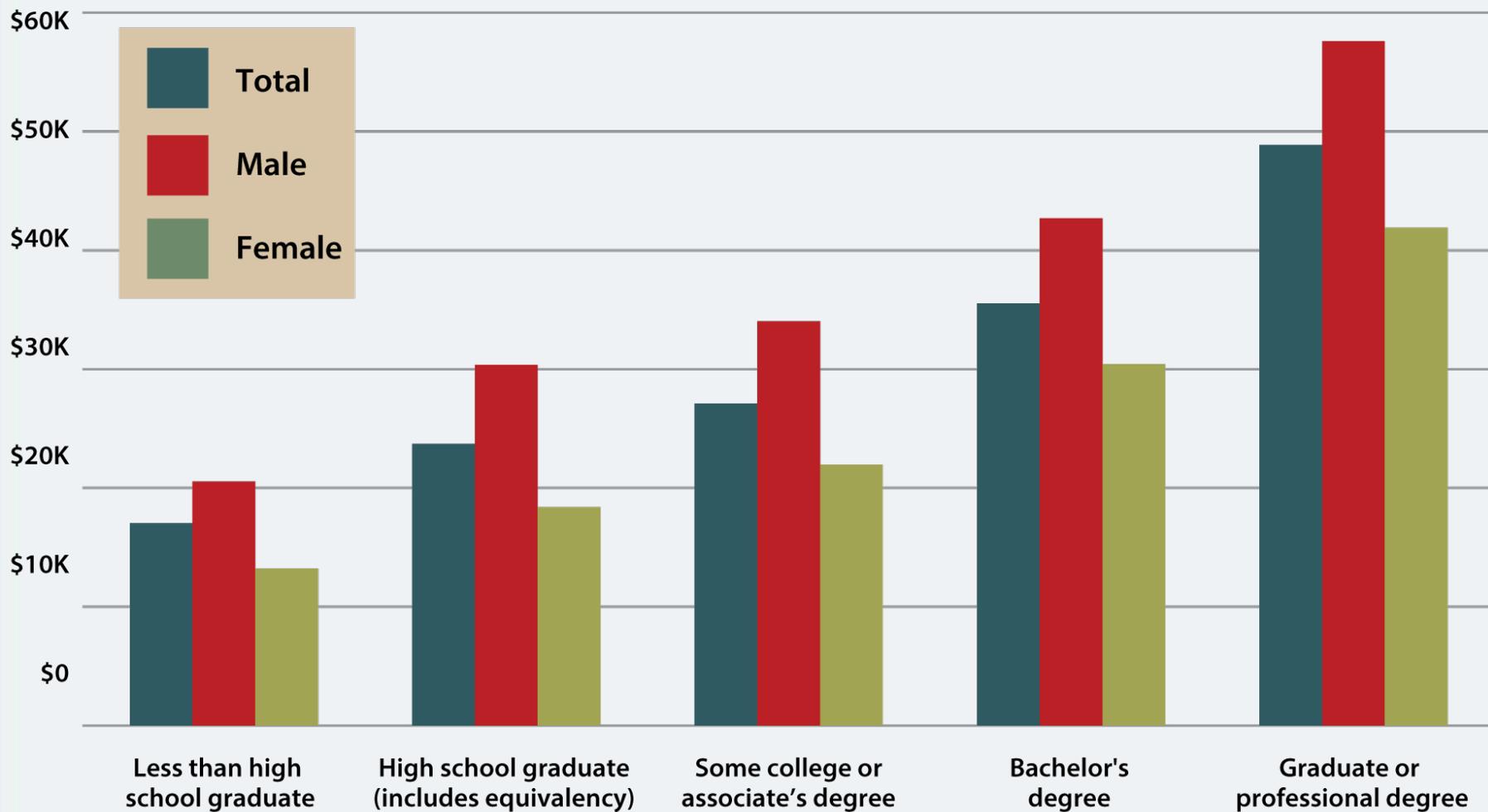
Veterans, 10.9%



2012 Unemployment Rate by Demographic

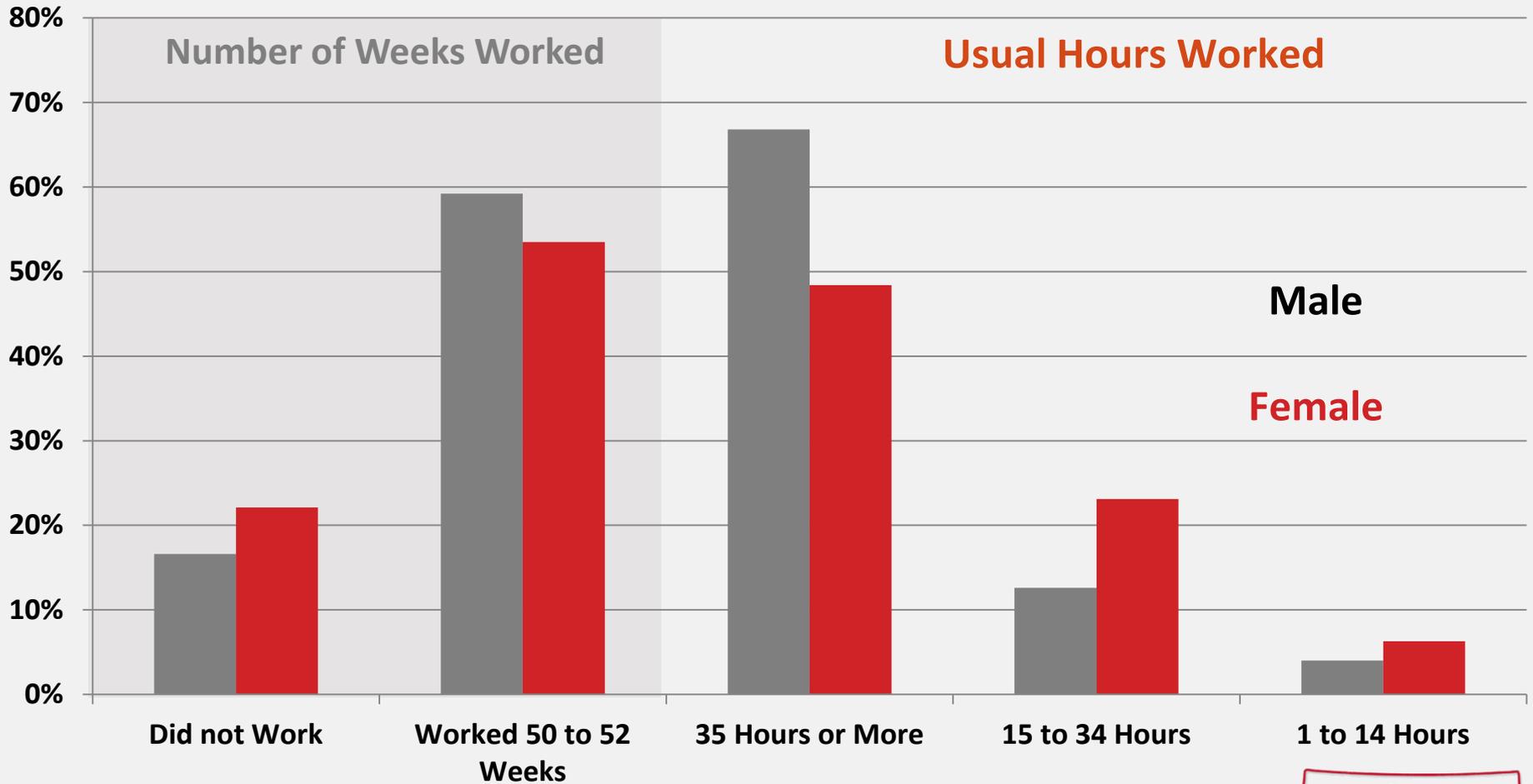


Median Wages for Montanans 25 and Older



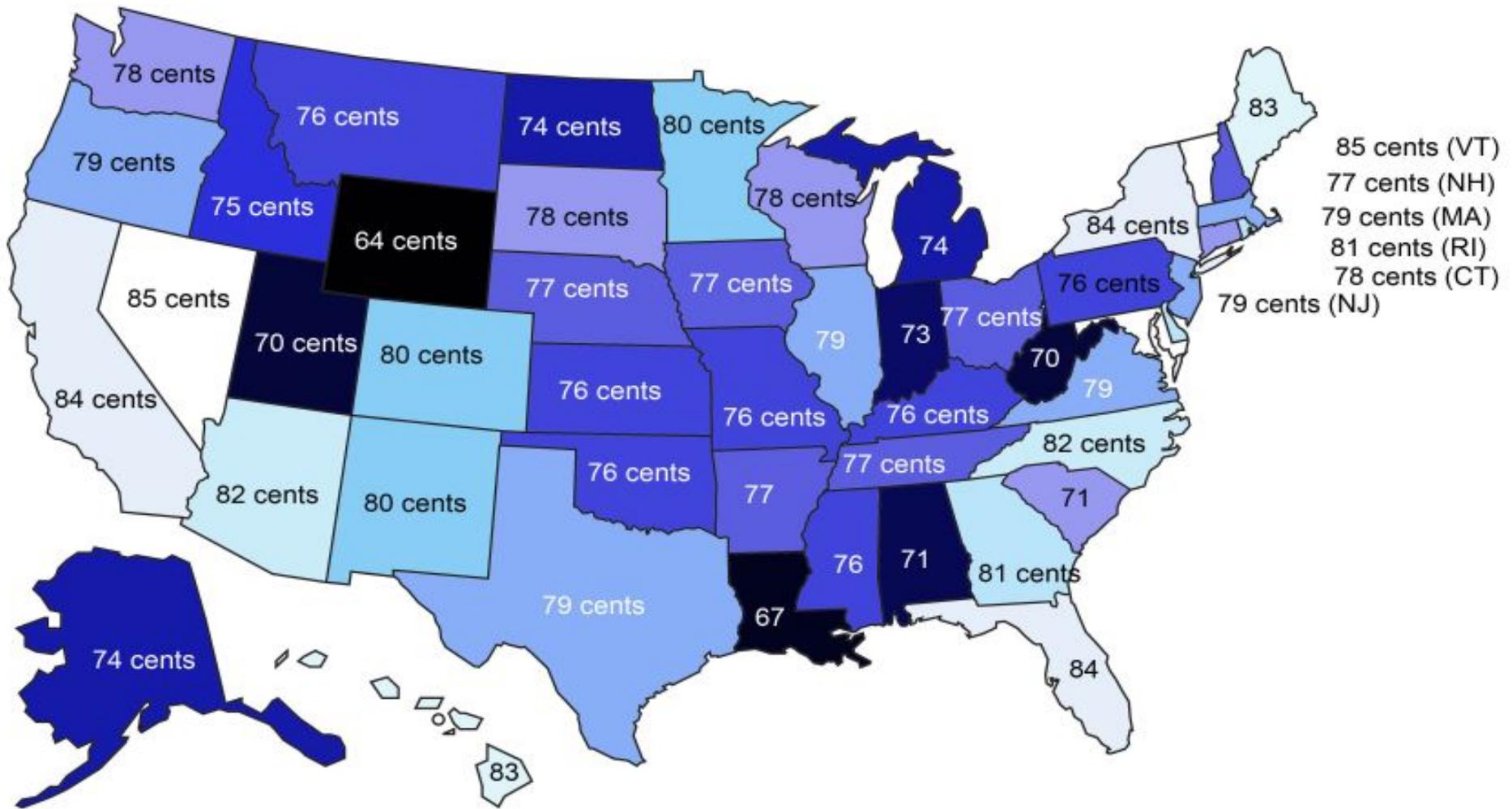


Experience: Part-Time Status



Source: American Community Survey, 2011, 1-year Estimates



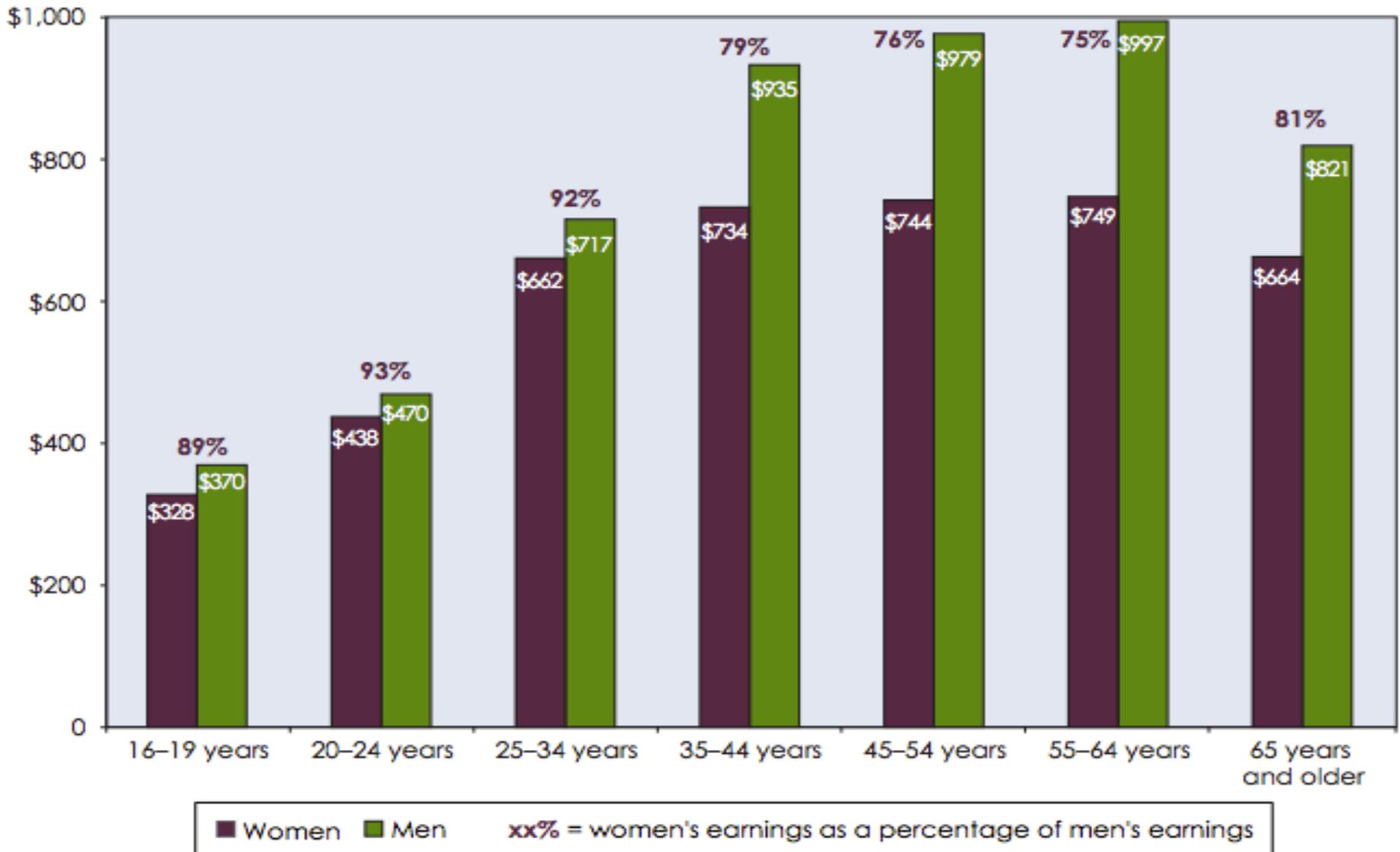


Gender Pay Gap: How Do Women's Earnings Stack Up?

For every dollar men earn, women take home cents. It's worst in Wyoming, best (surprise!) in the City of Sin. Here, by cents on the dollar, the gender pay gap of the 50 states in 2012.

Source: American Community Survey, 2012. Map prepared by Forbes.com. Casserly, Meghan, "The Geography of the Gender Pay Gap: Women's Earnings by State" <http://www.forbes.com/sites/meghancasserly/2013/09/19/the-geography-of-the-gender-pay-gap-womens-earnings-by-state>

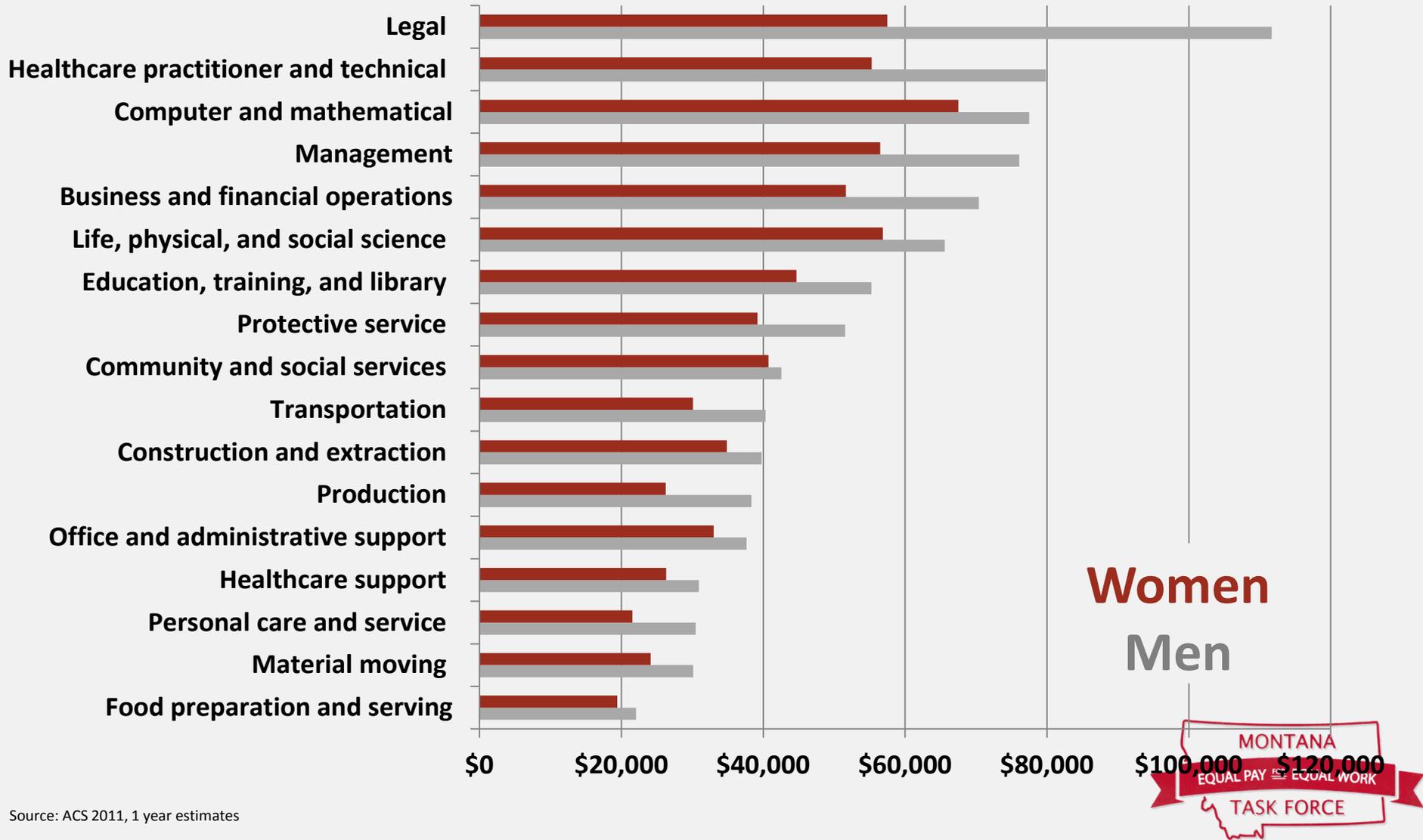
Median Weekly Earnings, by Age and Gender, 2011¹⁴



Note: Based on median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers, 2011 annual averages



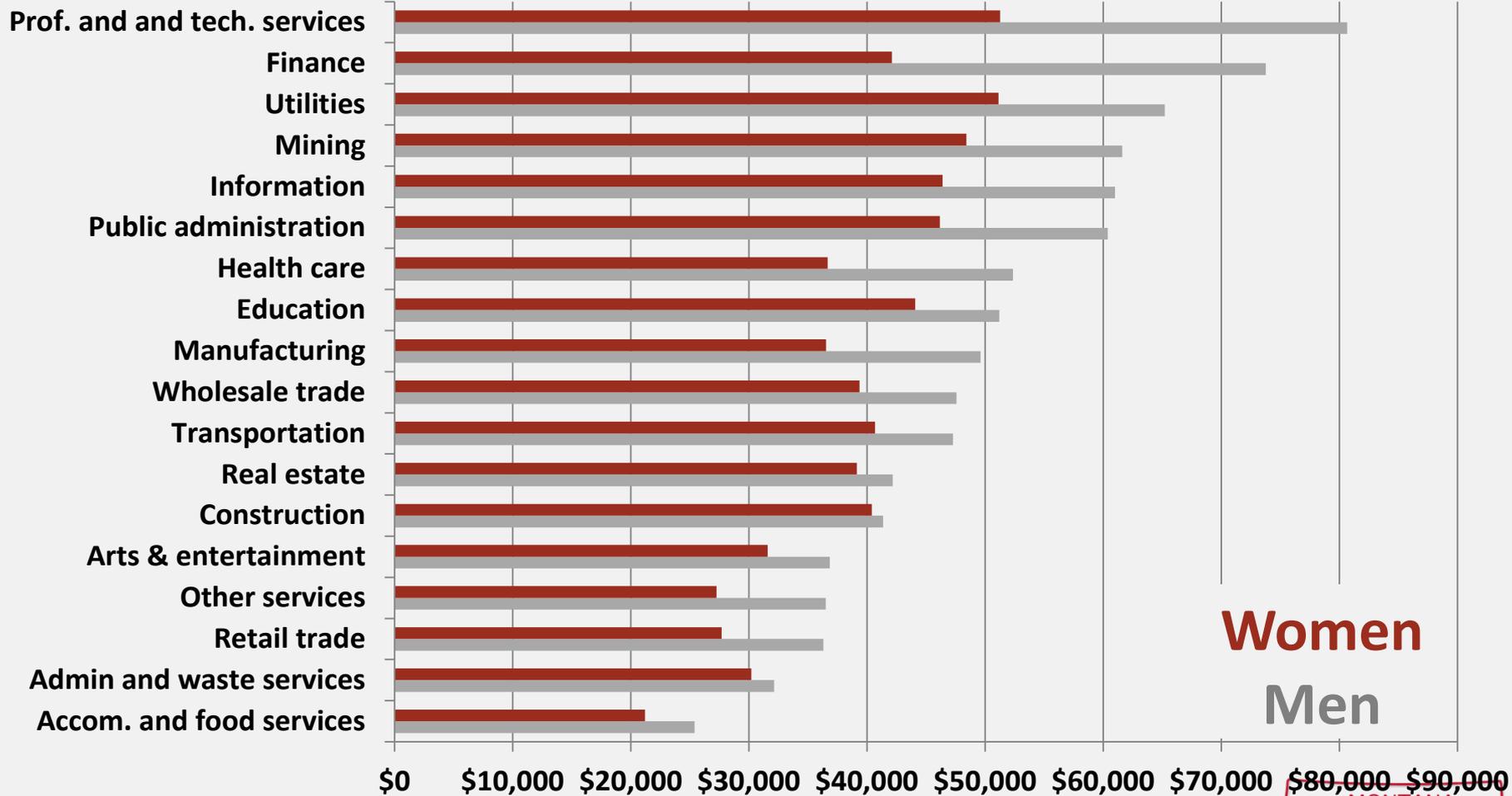
U.S. Median Wage by Selected Occupations and Gender



Source: ACS 2011, 1 year estimates



U.S. Median Wage by Gender and Industry



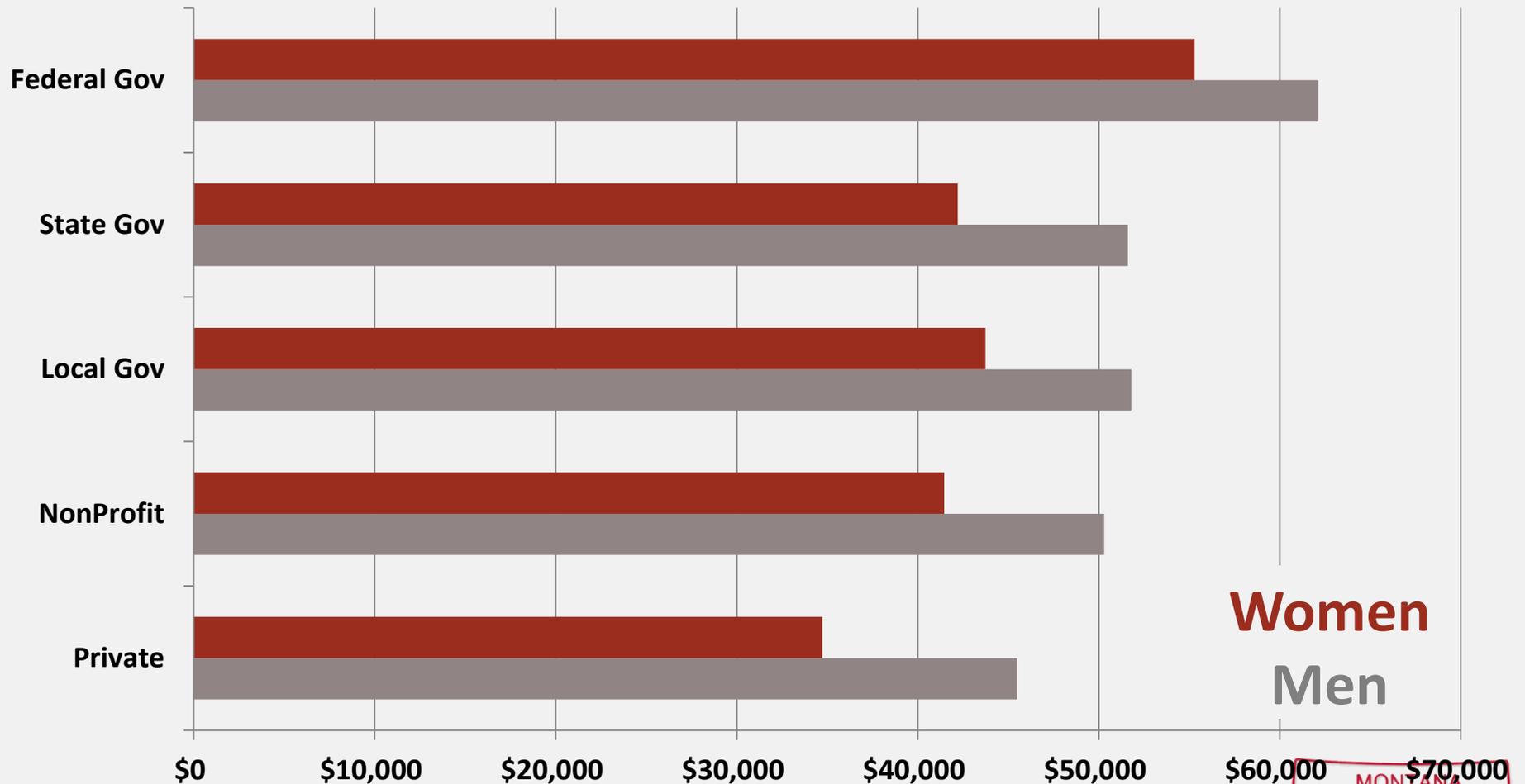
Women
Men



Source: ACS 2011, 1 year estimates



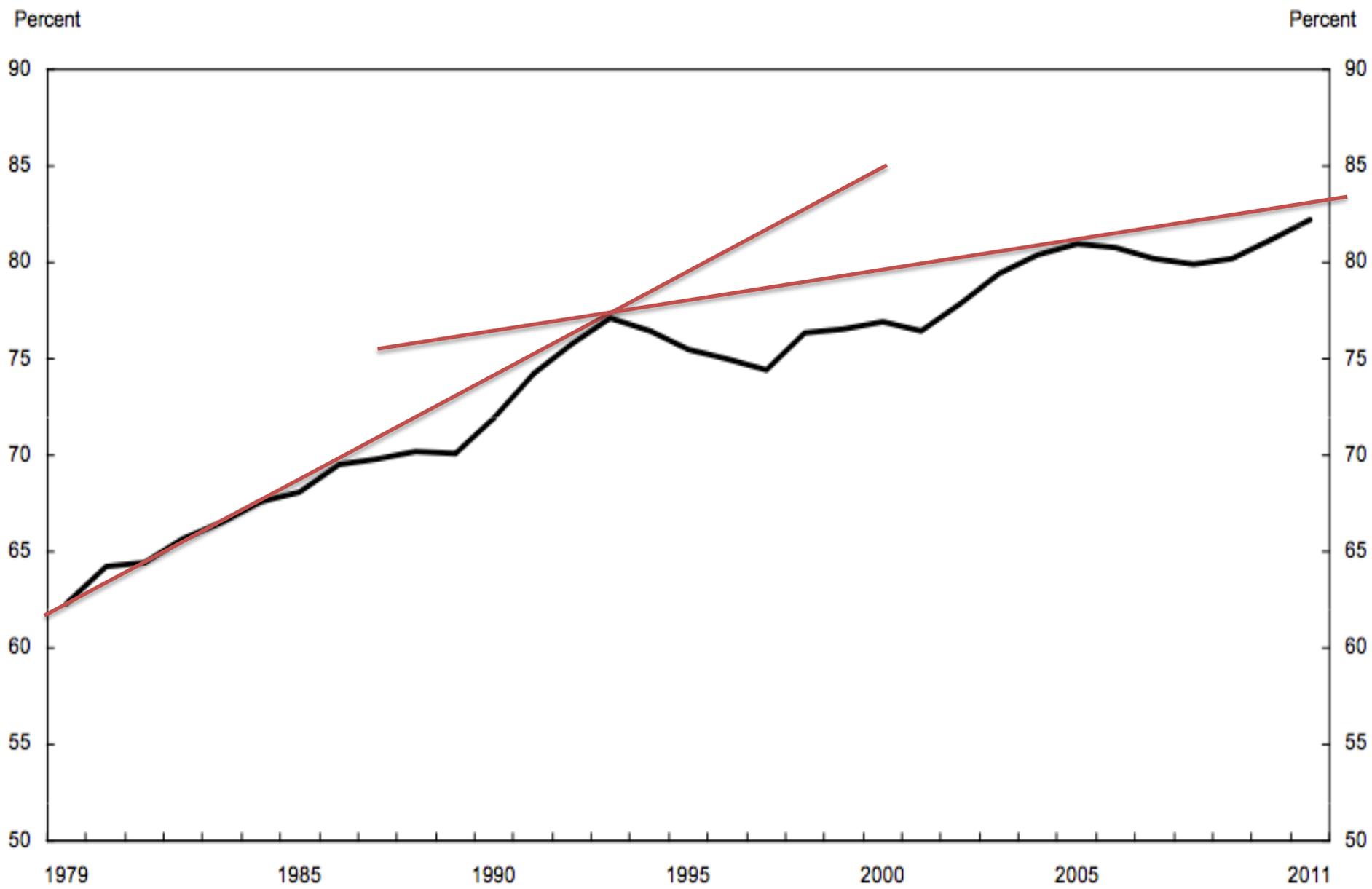
U.S. Median Wage by Gender and Class of Worker



Women
Men



Chart 1. Women's earnings as a percent of men's, full-time wage and salary workers, 1979–2011 annual averages

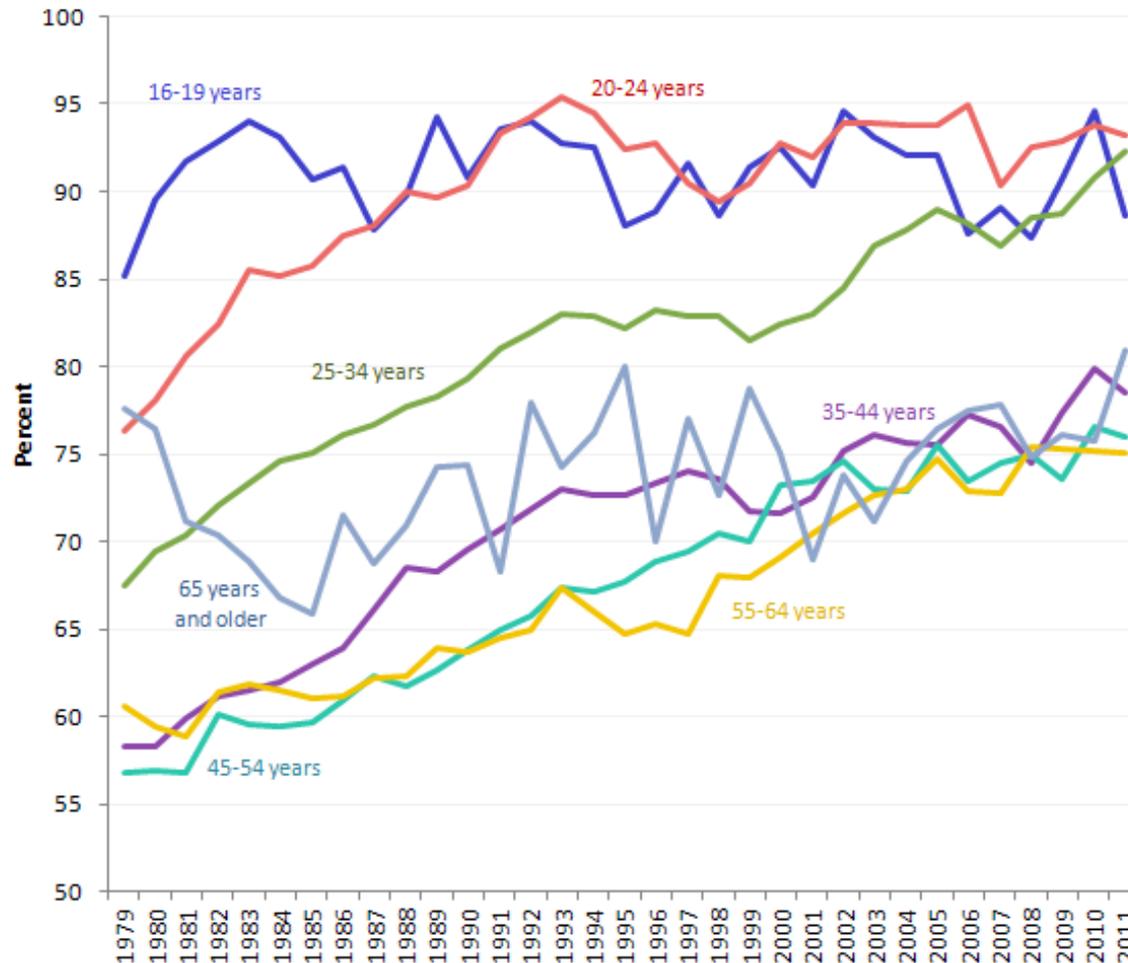


NOTE: Data relate to median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Women's Earnings as Percent of Men's by Age Group Over Time

Women's earnings as percent of men's, median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers, in current dollars, by age, 1979–2011 annual averages



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics





Take Away Points

- Gap exists across
 - Most occupations (there are some that pay is equal)
 - All industries
 - Private, public, and nonprofit
 - All education groups
 - All age groups
 - All states, although MT is near the bottom
- Gap has decreased over time.
- A good economy seems to help.





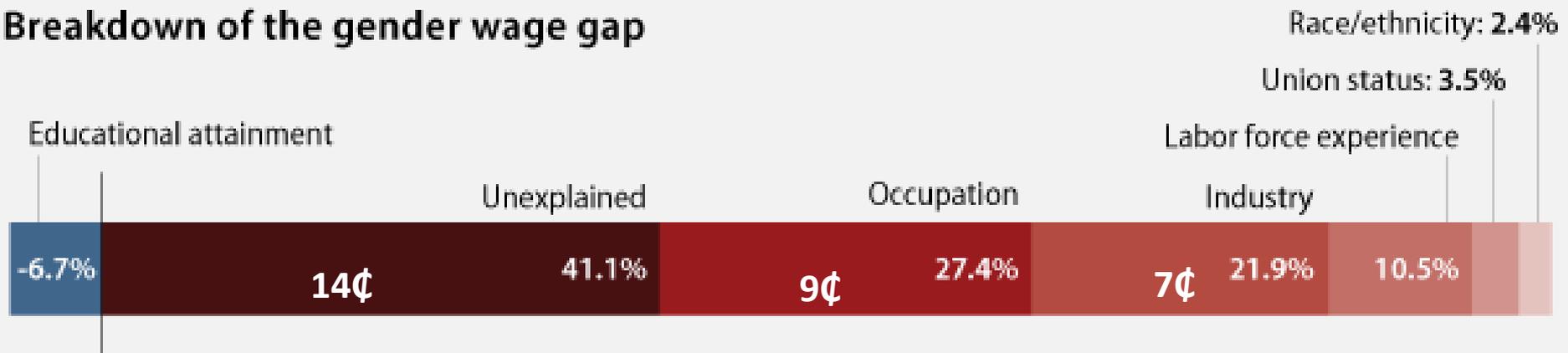
Factors Influencing Pay and the Gender Gap

- Occupation choice
- Education
- Industry choice
- Experience

← Montana Gap = \$0.33 →

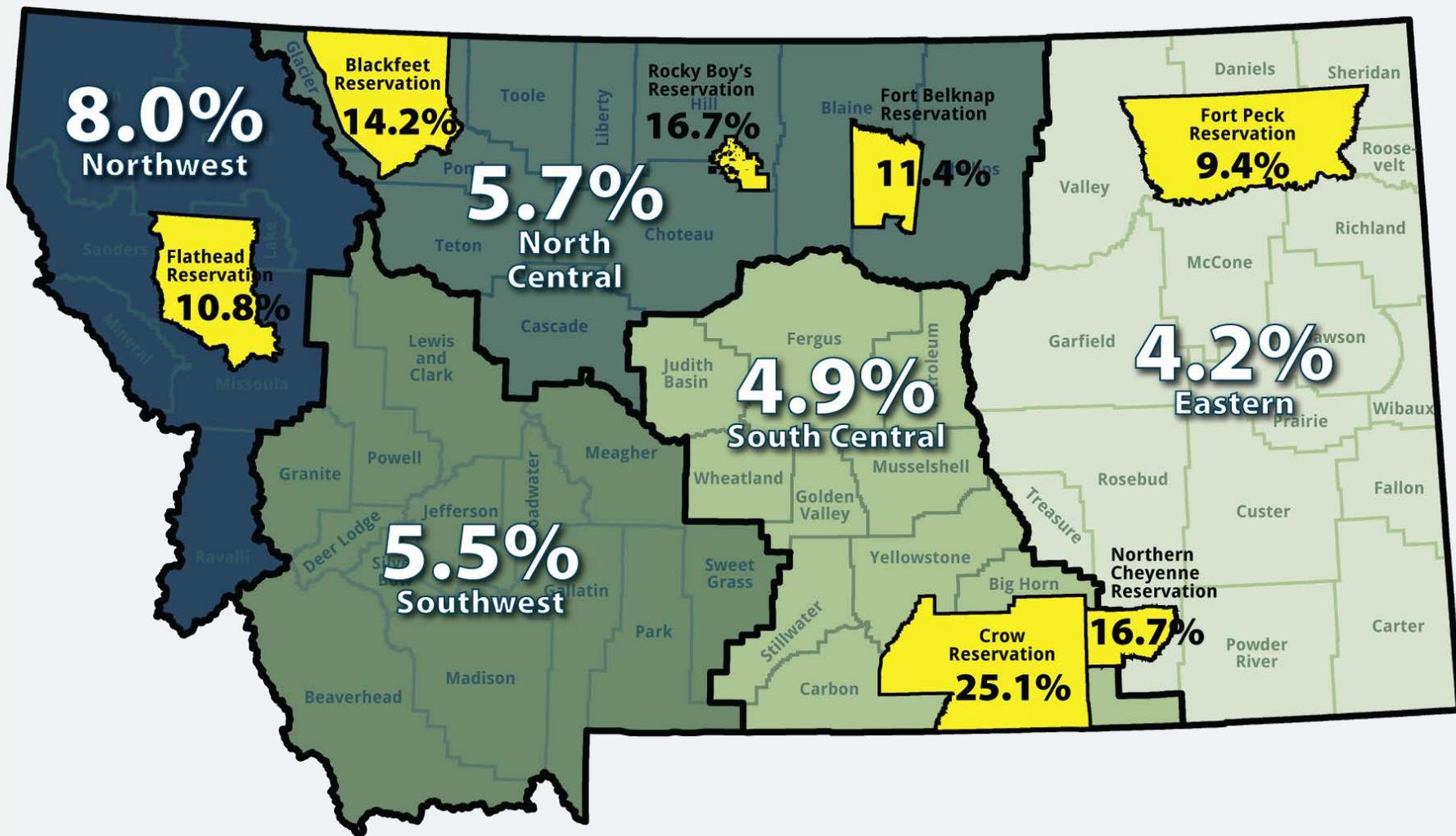
FIGURE 1

Breakdown of the gender wage gap

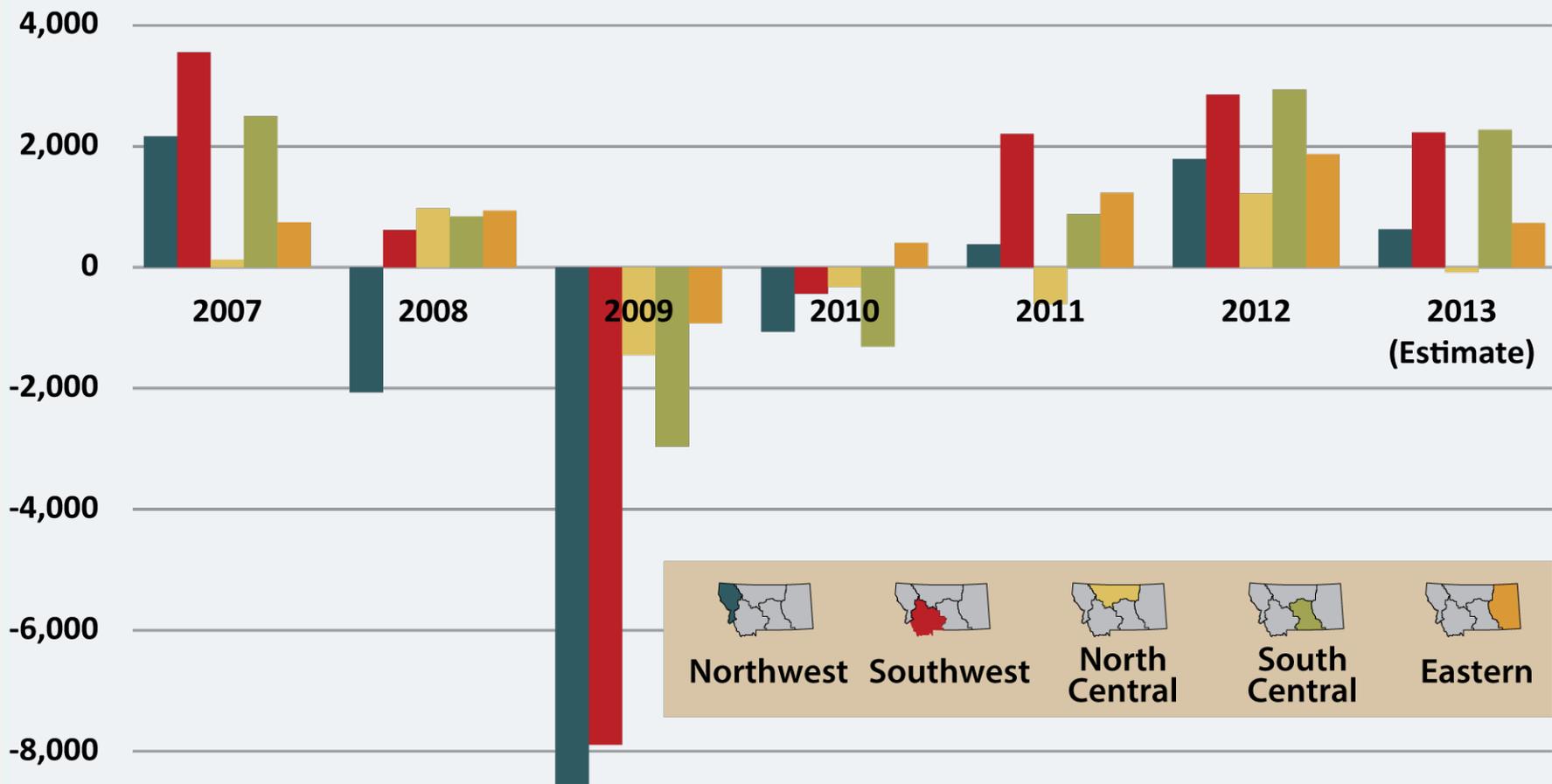


Source: Francine Blau and Lawrence Kahn, "The Gender Pay Gap: Have Women Gone as Far as They Can?", *Academy of Management Perspectives*, February 2007, pp. 7–23.

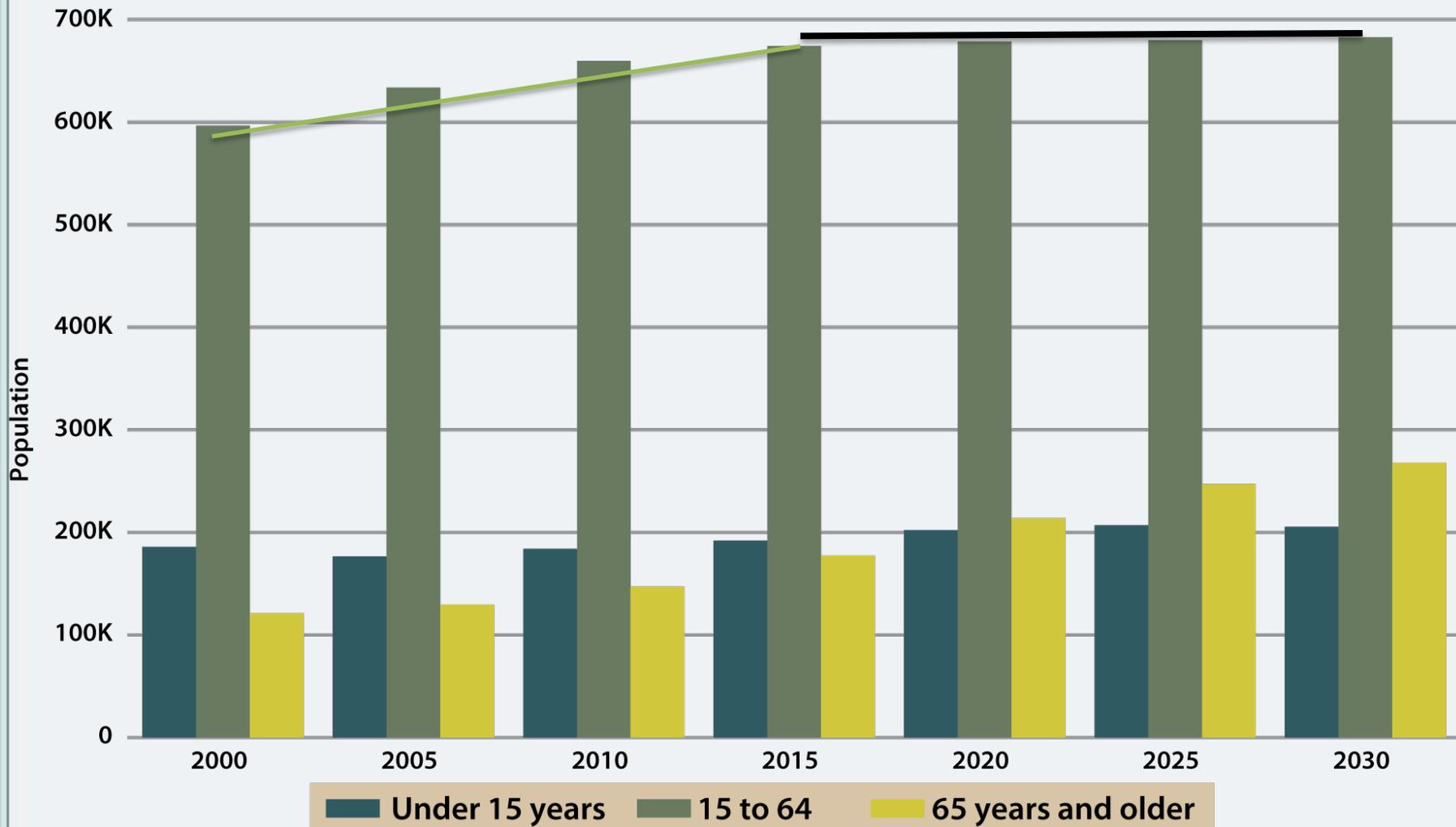
Unemployment Rates by Region



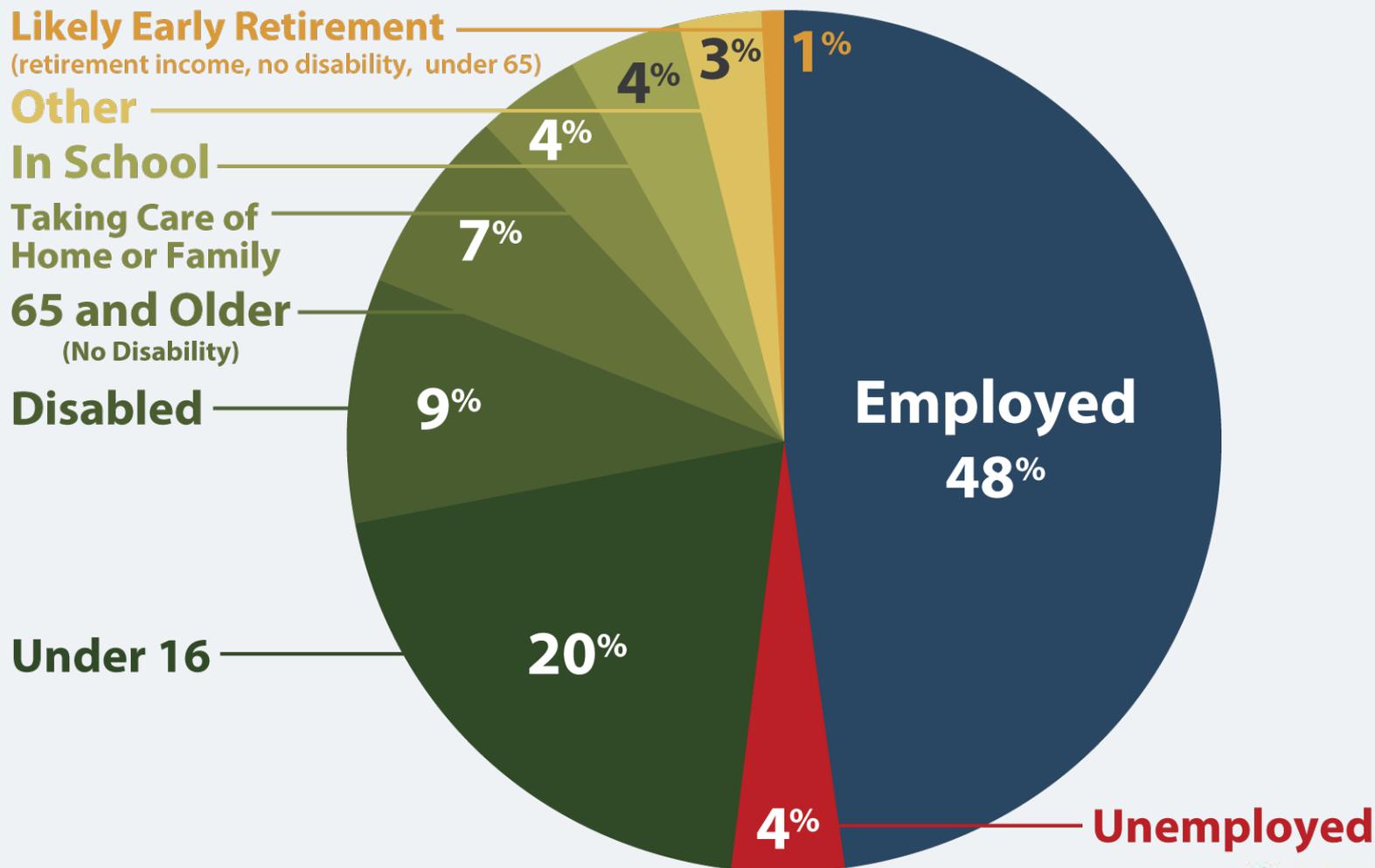
Employment Growth by Region



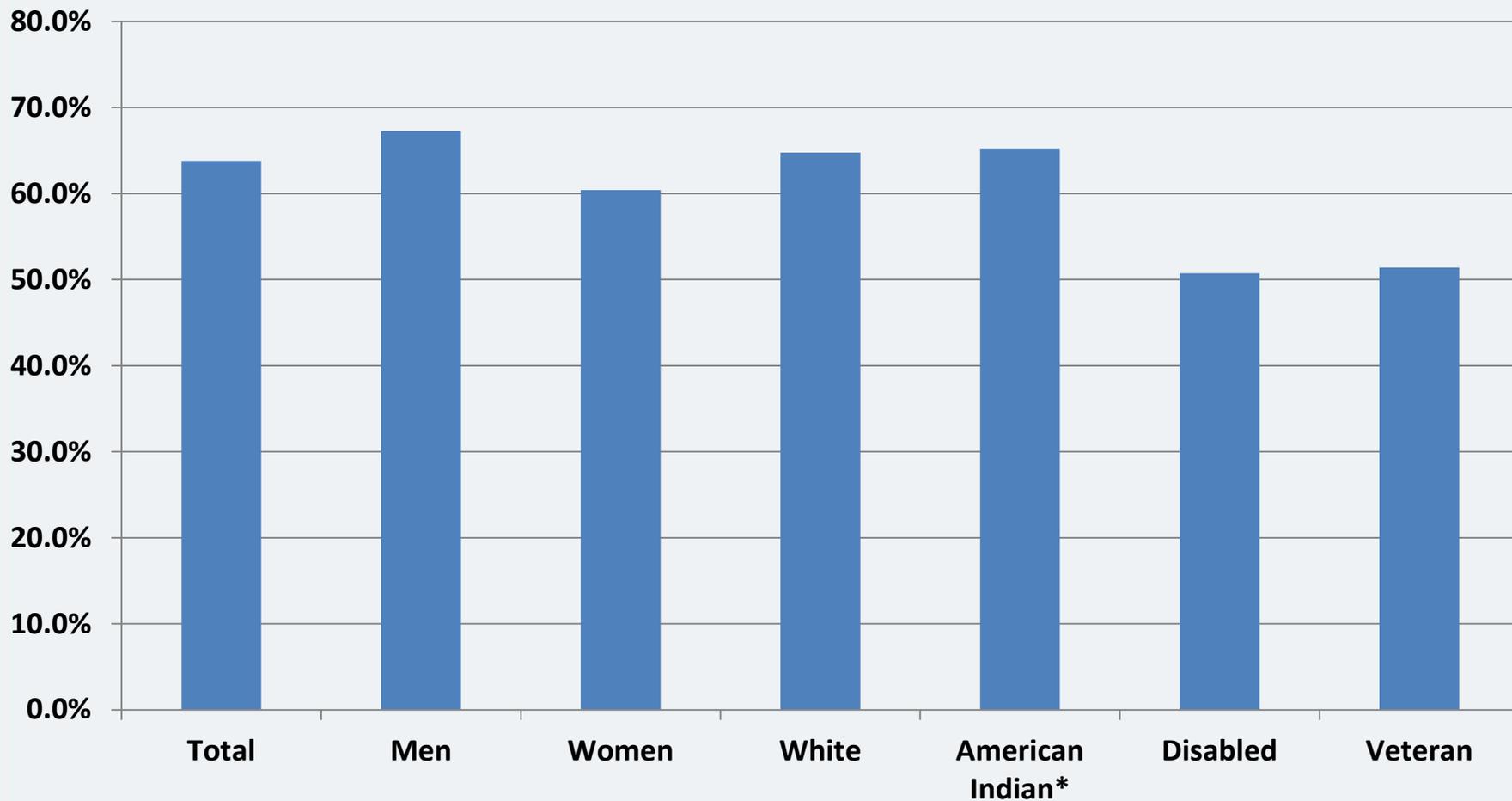
Montana Projected Population by Age Group



Employment Status of the Montana Population

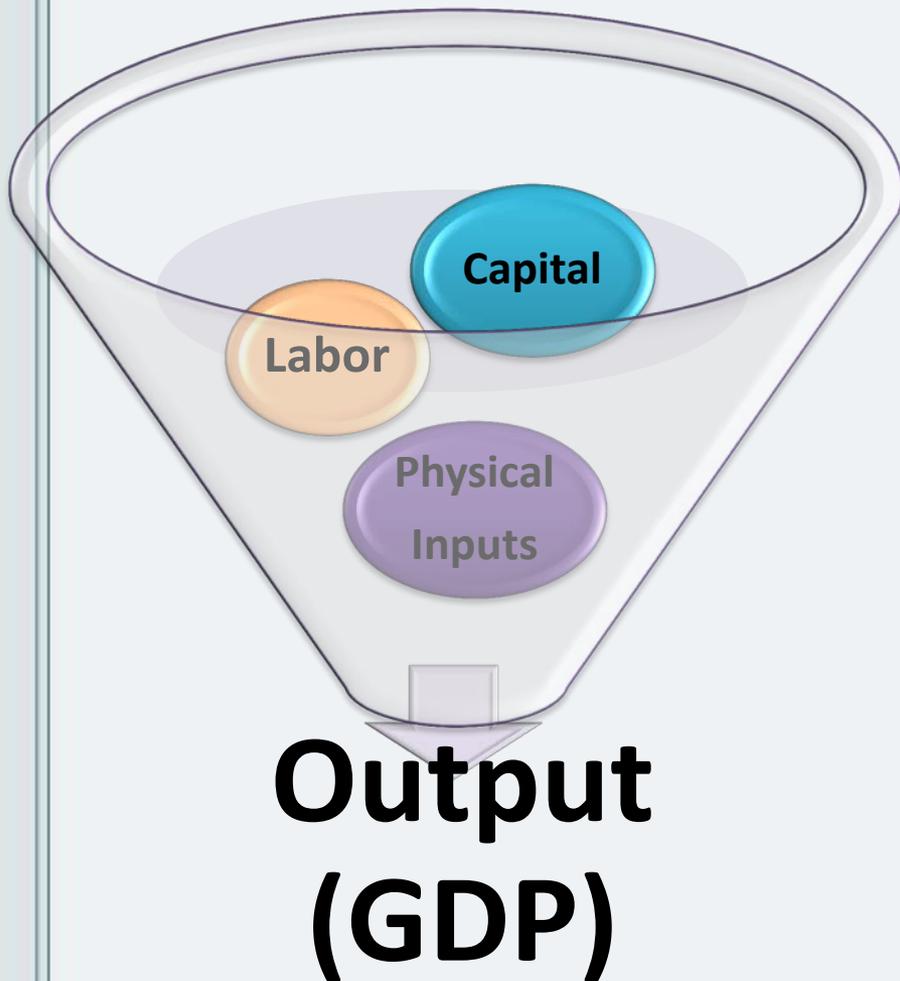


Labor Force Participation Rates

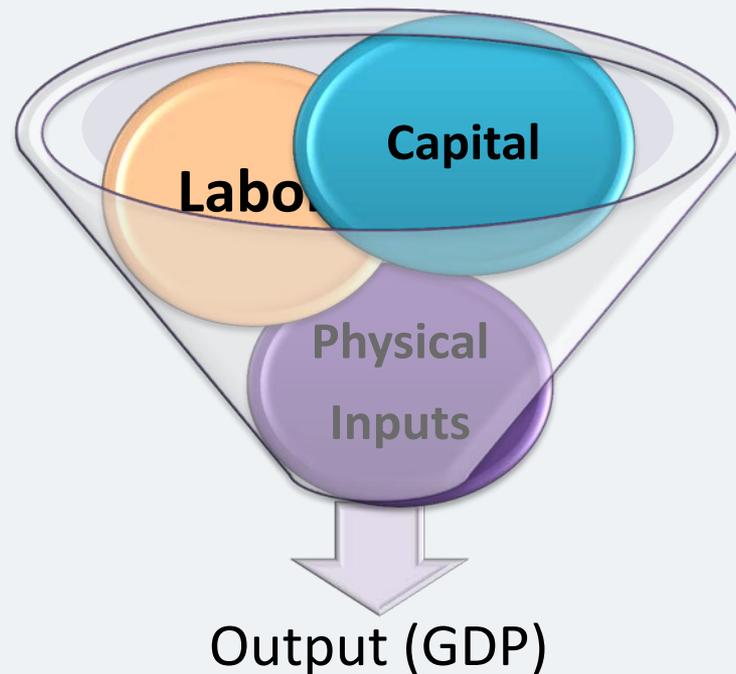


Productivity Defined

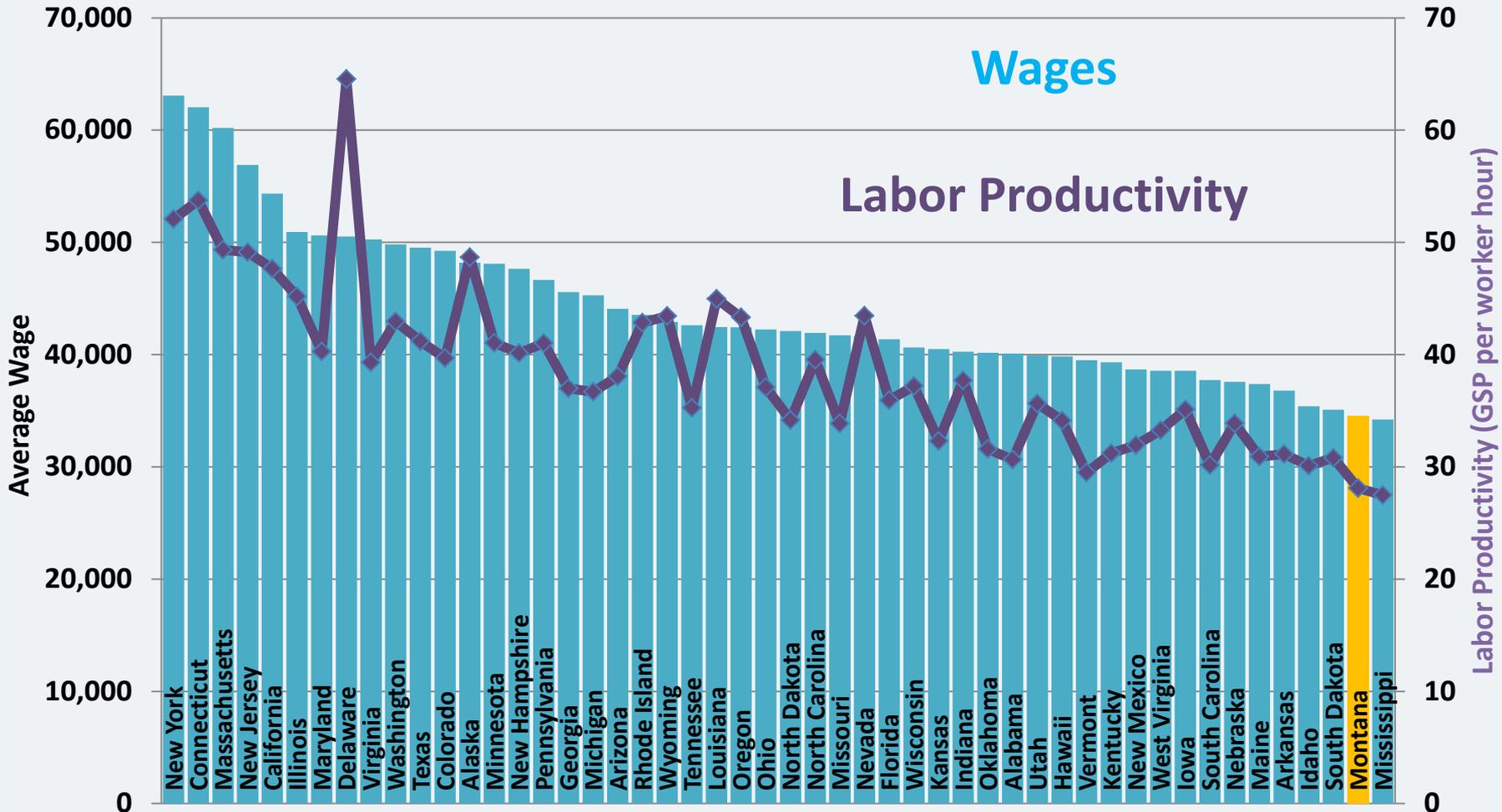
High Productivity



Low Productivity



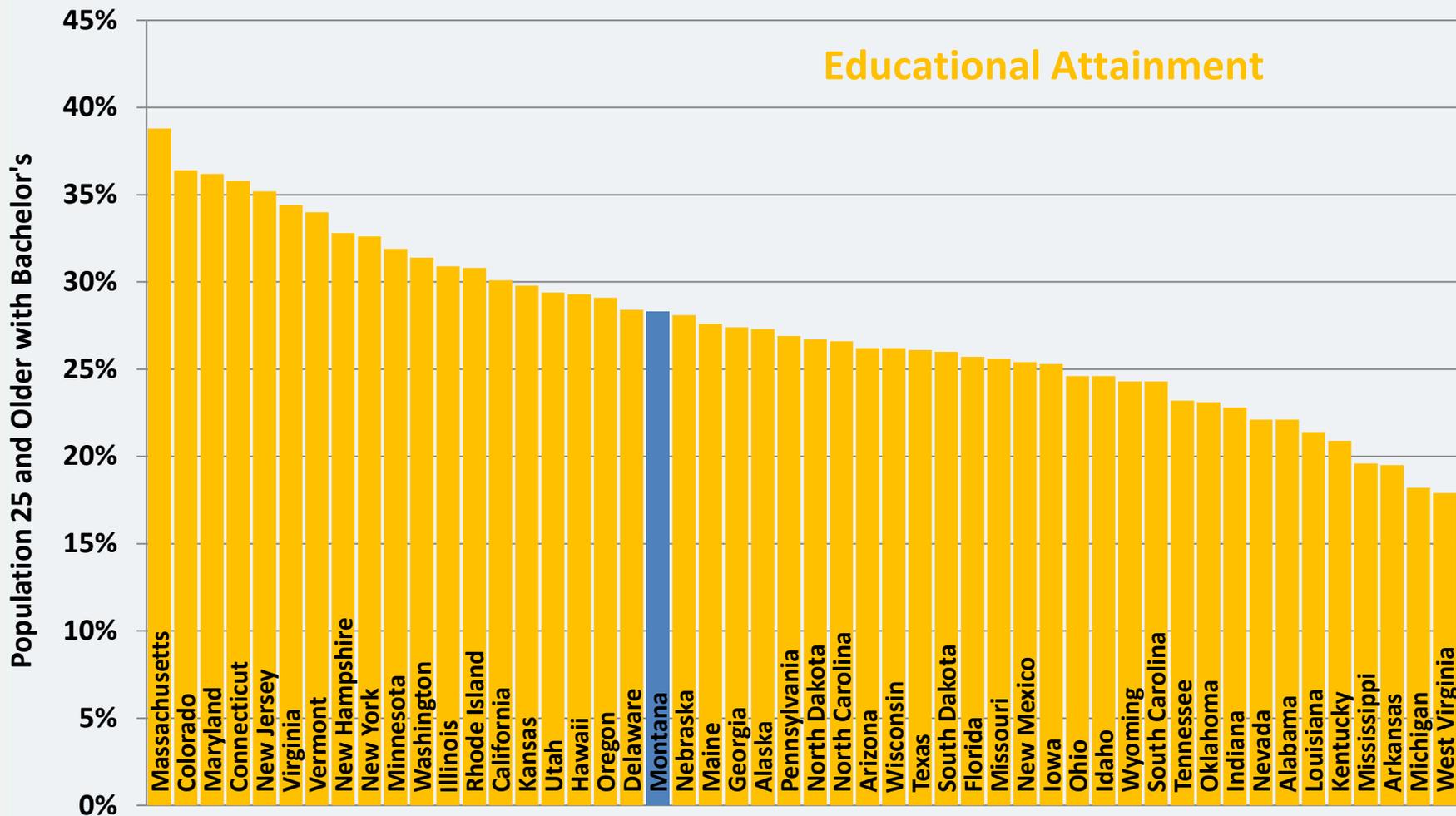
Wages and Productivity



Source: Wages from QCEW, 2011 annual. GSP and employment from the Bureau of Economic Analysis and average hours from the Current Employment Statistics. Calculated by MT DLI R&A.

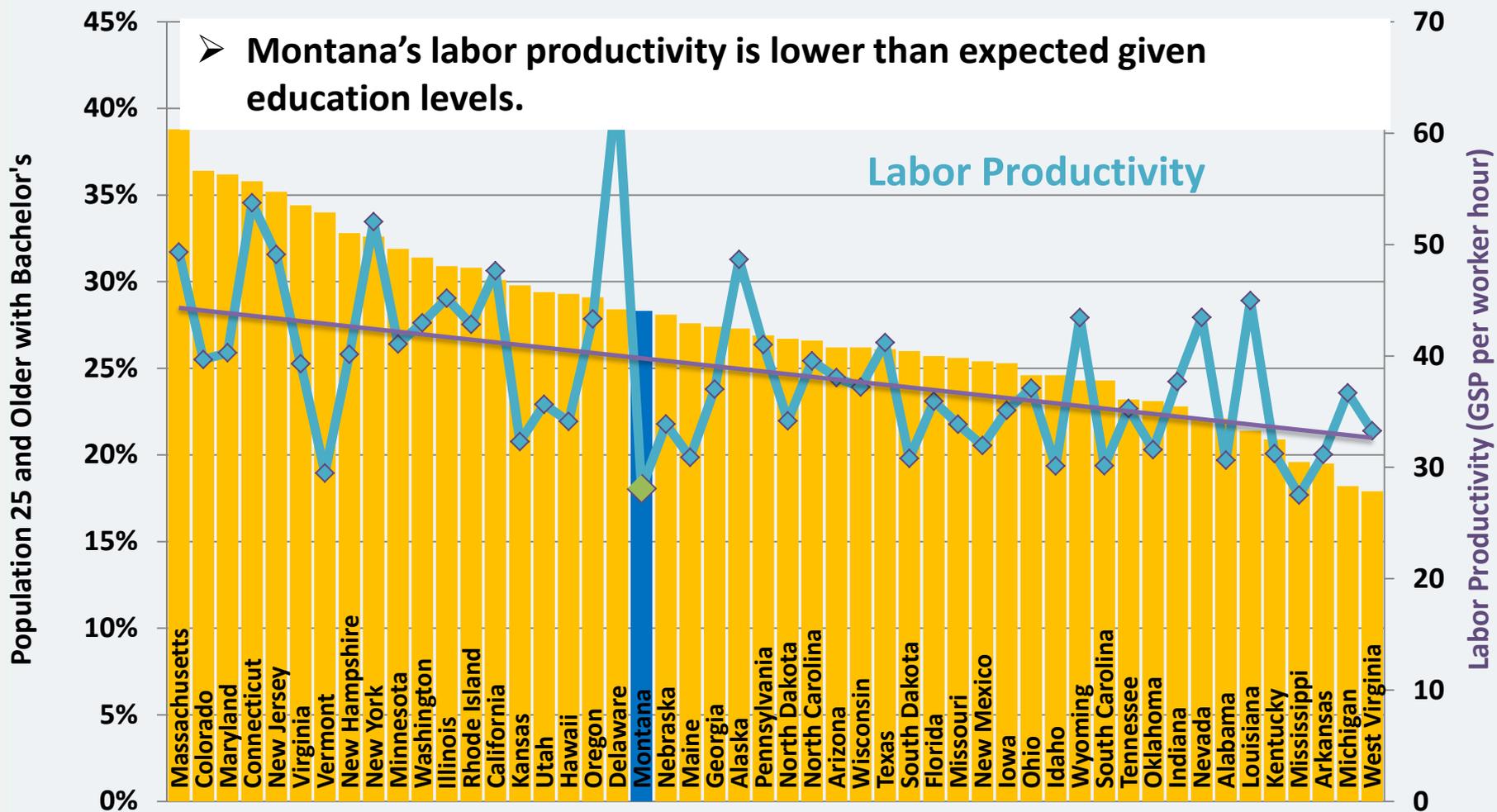
Productivity and Education

Educational Attainment



Source: Education attainment from 2009-2011 ACS, U.S. Census. GSP and employment from the Bureau of Economic Analysis and average hours from the Current Employment Statistics. Calculated by MT DLI R&A.

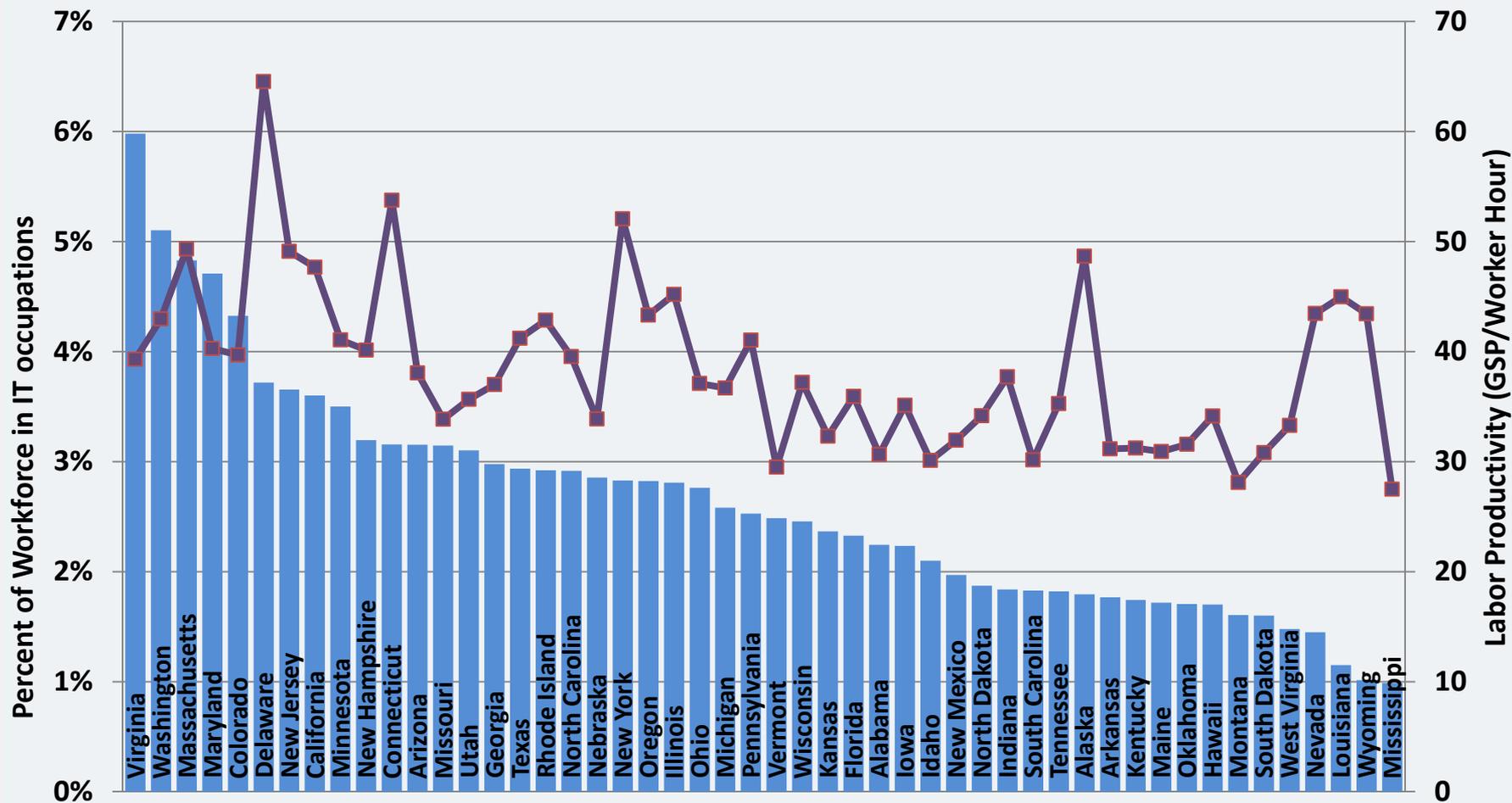
Productivity and Education



Source: Education attainment from 2009-2011 ACS, U.S. Census. GSP and employment from the Bureau of Economic Analysis and average hours from the Current Employment Statistics. Calculated by MT DLI R&A.

Use of Technology

(measured in percent of workers in IT fields)



Source: Occupational Employment Statistics, 2012. Employment in 11-3021 and 15-0000 as percent of total employment.

QUESTIONS?

Full report and presentation available at www.lmi.mt.gov,
or directly at
www.ourfactyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/5314_LDR-13.pdf.