
Atlanta Economics Club

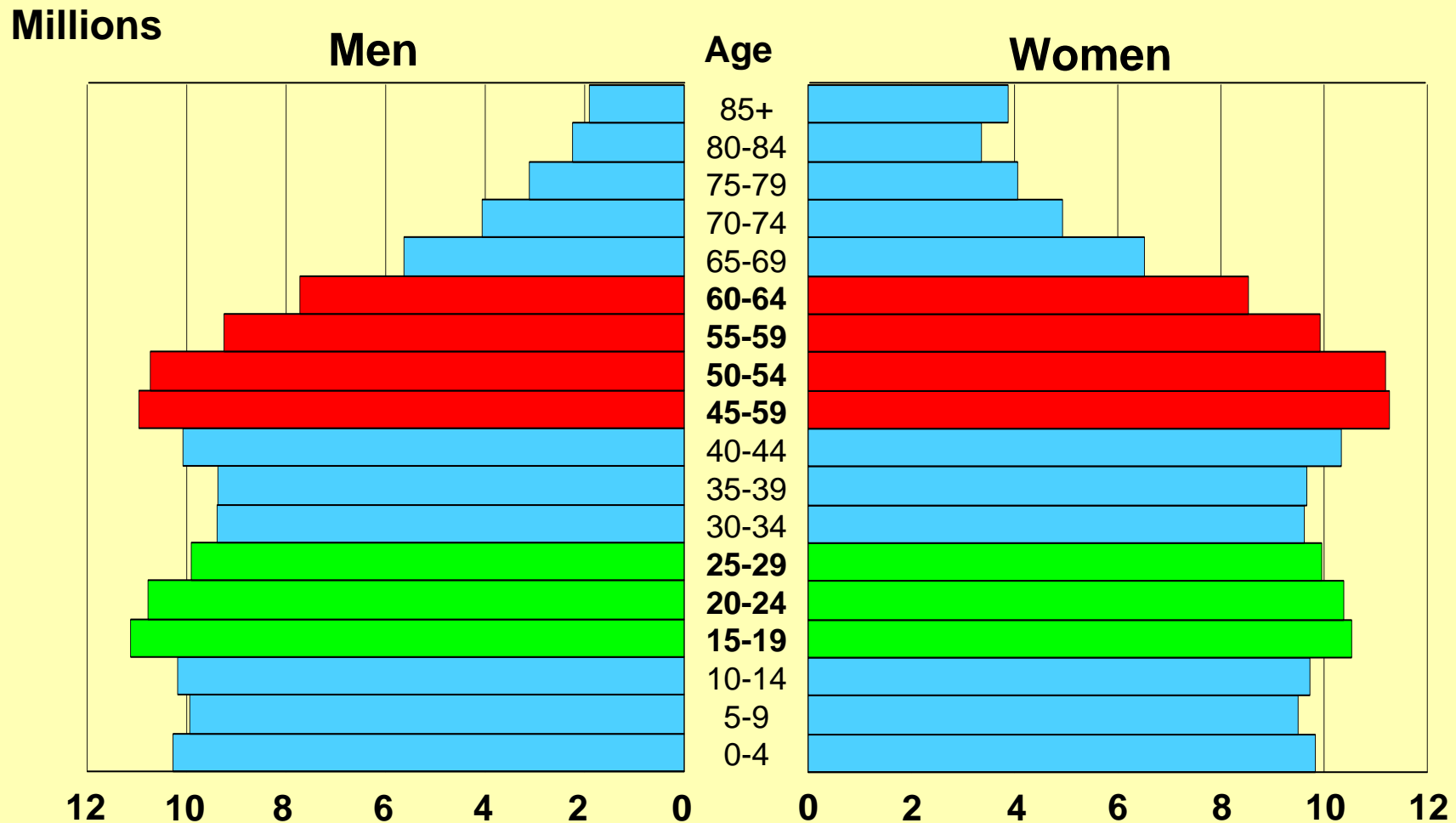
January 21, 2003

Outline of presentation:

A 'little' bit of everything

- Population, Output and Employment
Outlook: 1950-2010
- The returns to education, 1992-2000
- When will the recession end? (I can't say,
but I can say)

The baby boomers will be ready to retire by 2010 – if they haven't already (and started 2nd careers)

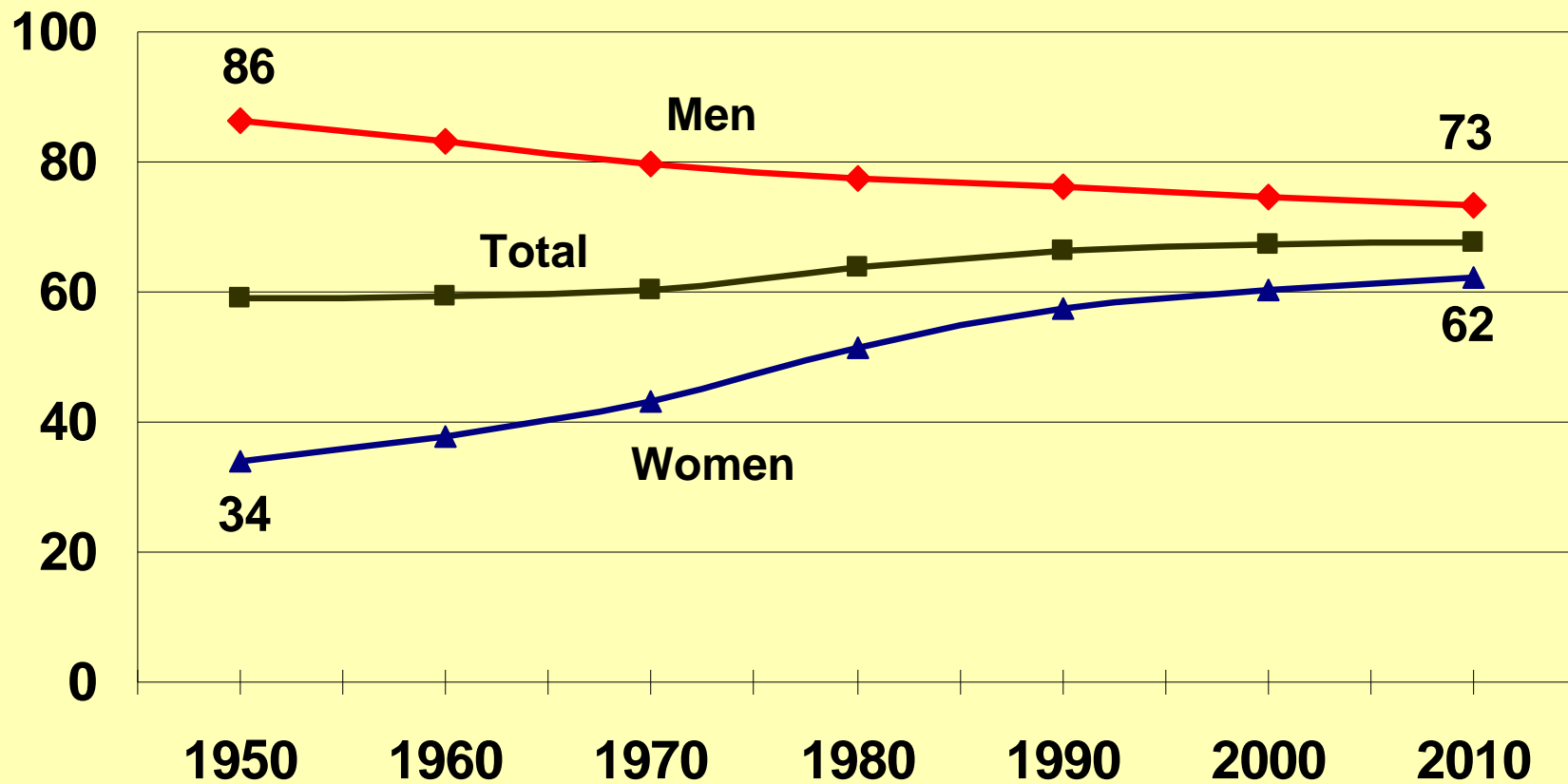


Source: Bureau of the Census

Two of most significant demographic trends over the last 40 years will continue – a bit more slowly -- over the next ten years

Women's labor force participation rates will continue to rise

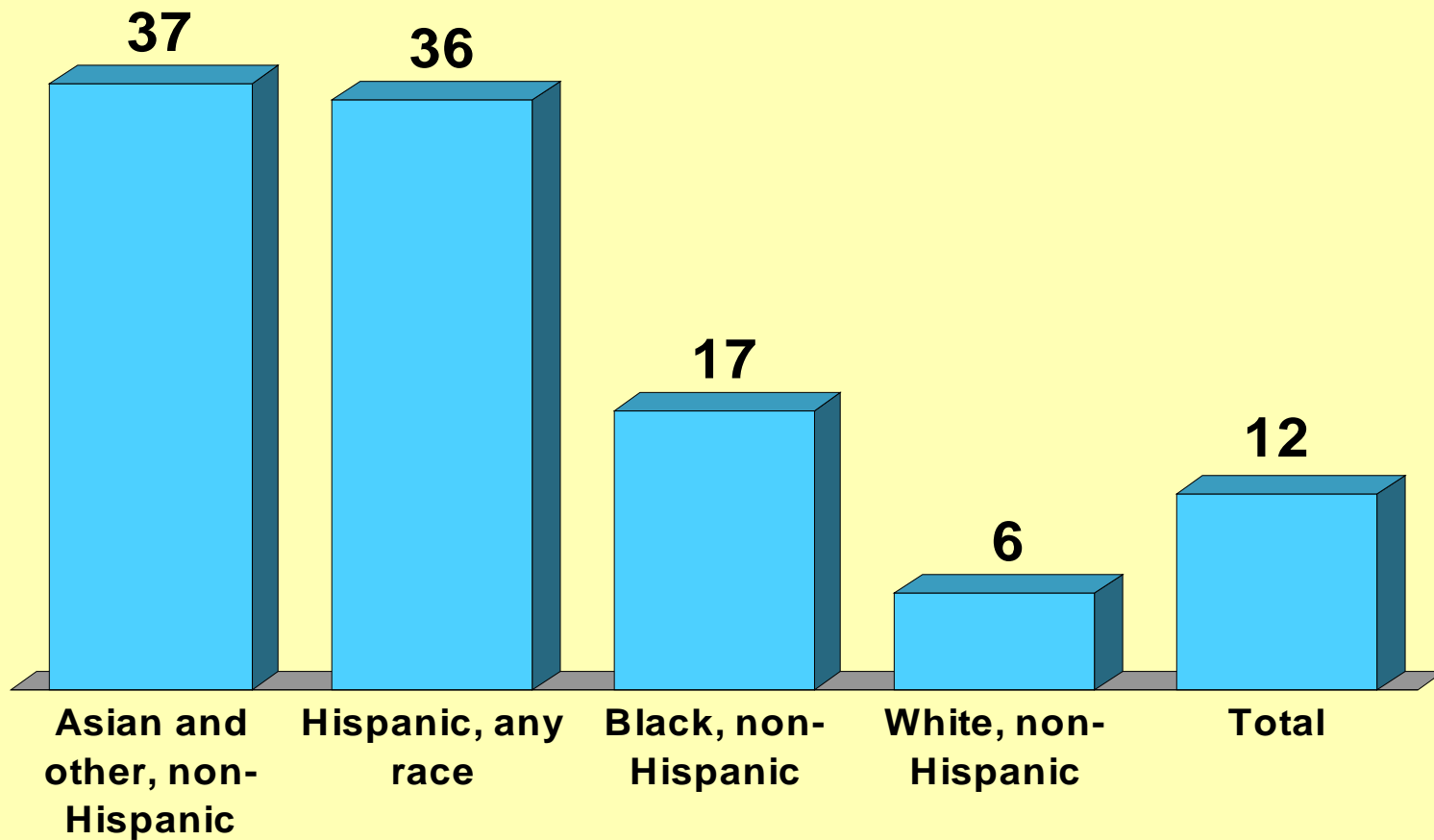
Percent, 1950-2000 and projected 2000-2010



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Labor force growth rates of minorities will outpace that of whites

Percent change, projected 2000-2010



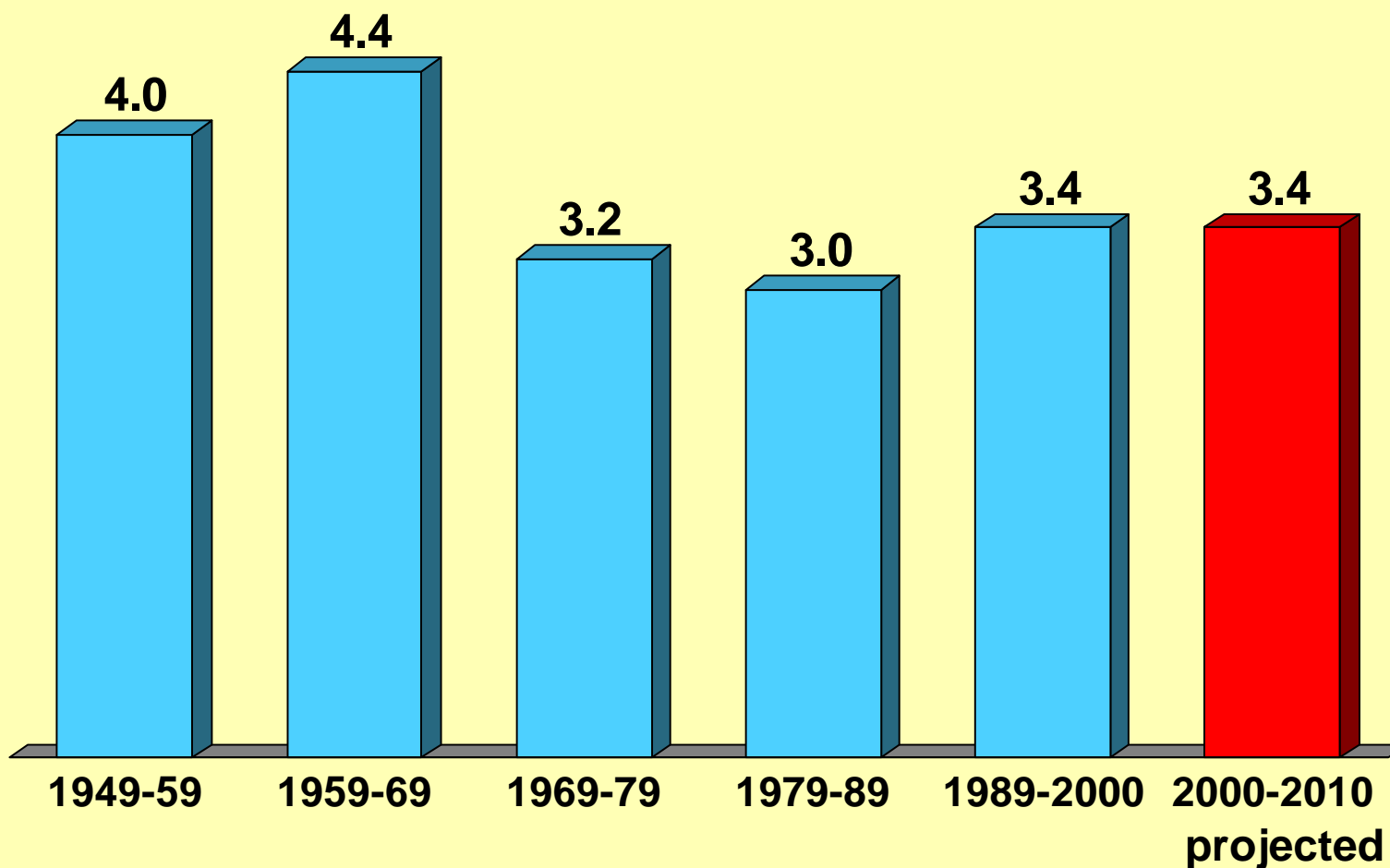
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Past as prologue: Assumptions about economic growth over the next ten years

- GDP growth rates
- Unemployment rates
- Labor productivity
- Investment in computer equipment and software

The 2000-2010 projections assume a 3.4 percent real GDP growth rate

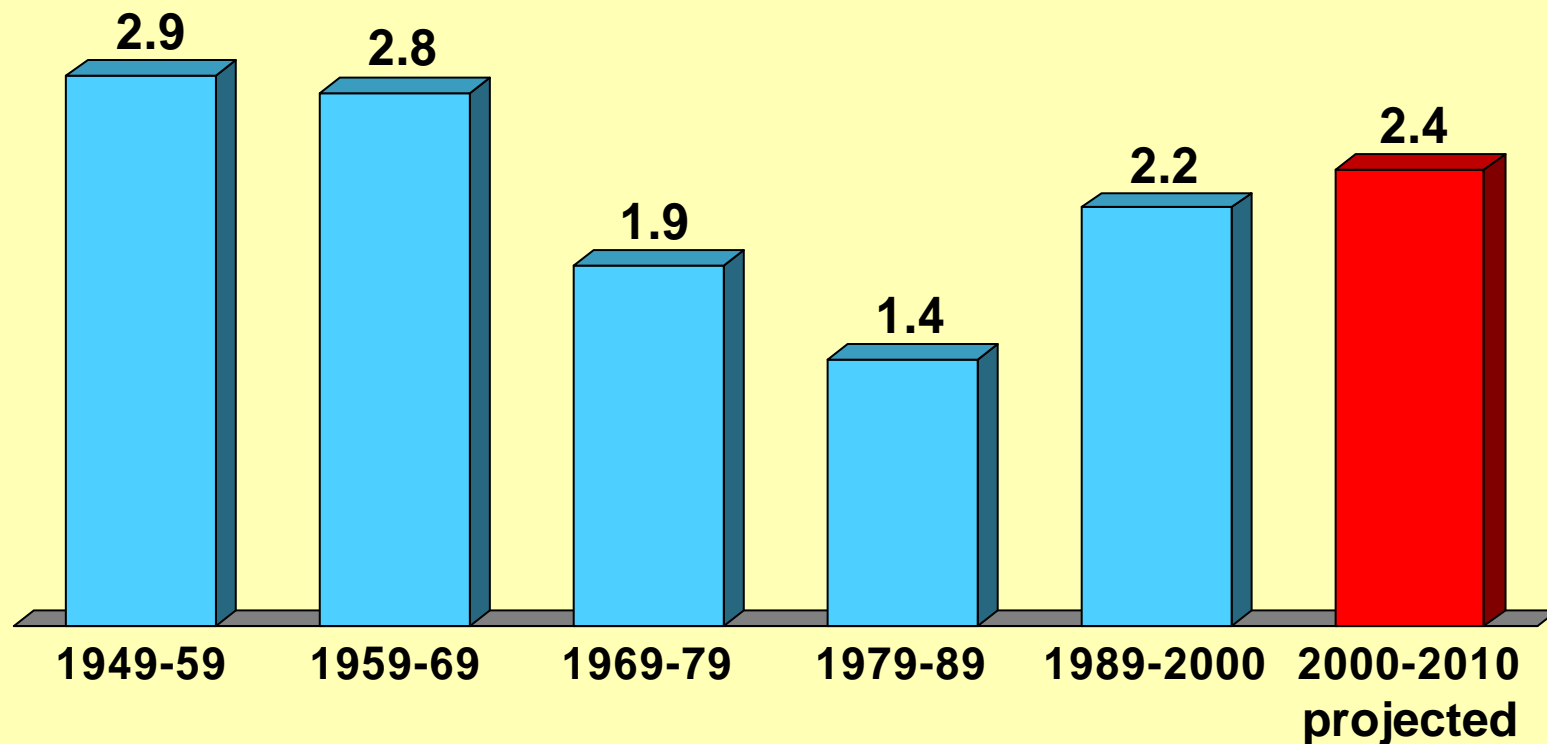
Percent



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

The 2000-2010 projections assume a 2.4 percent labor productivity growth rate

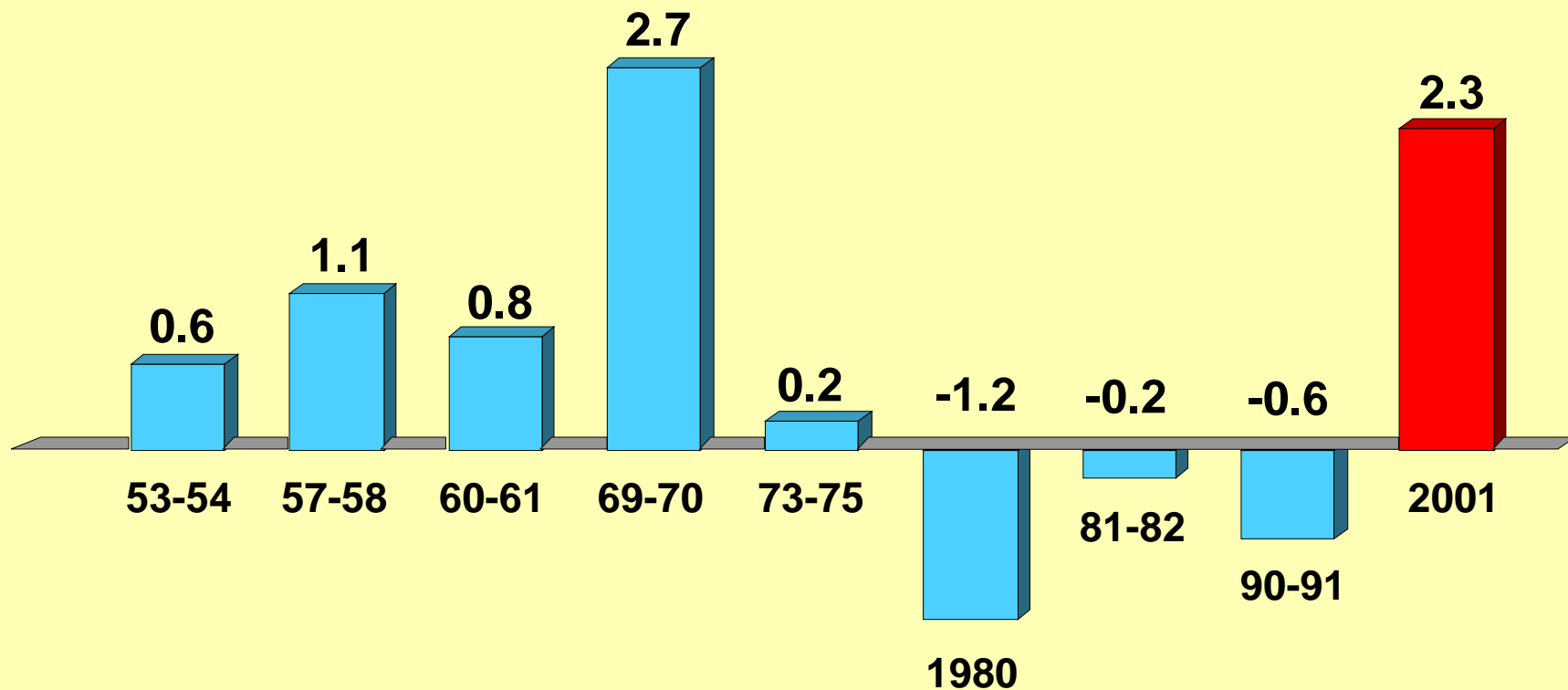
Percent



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Annualized growth rates in productivity during recessions

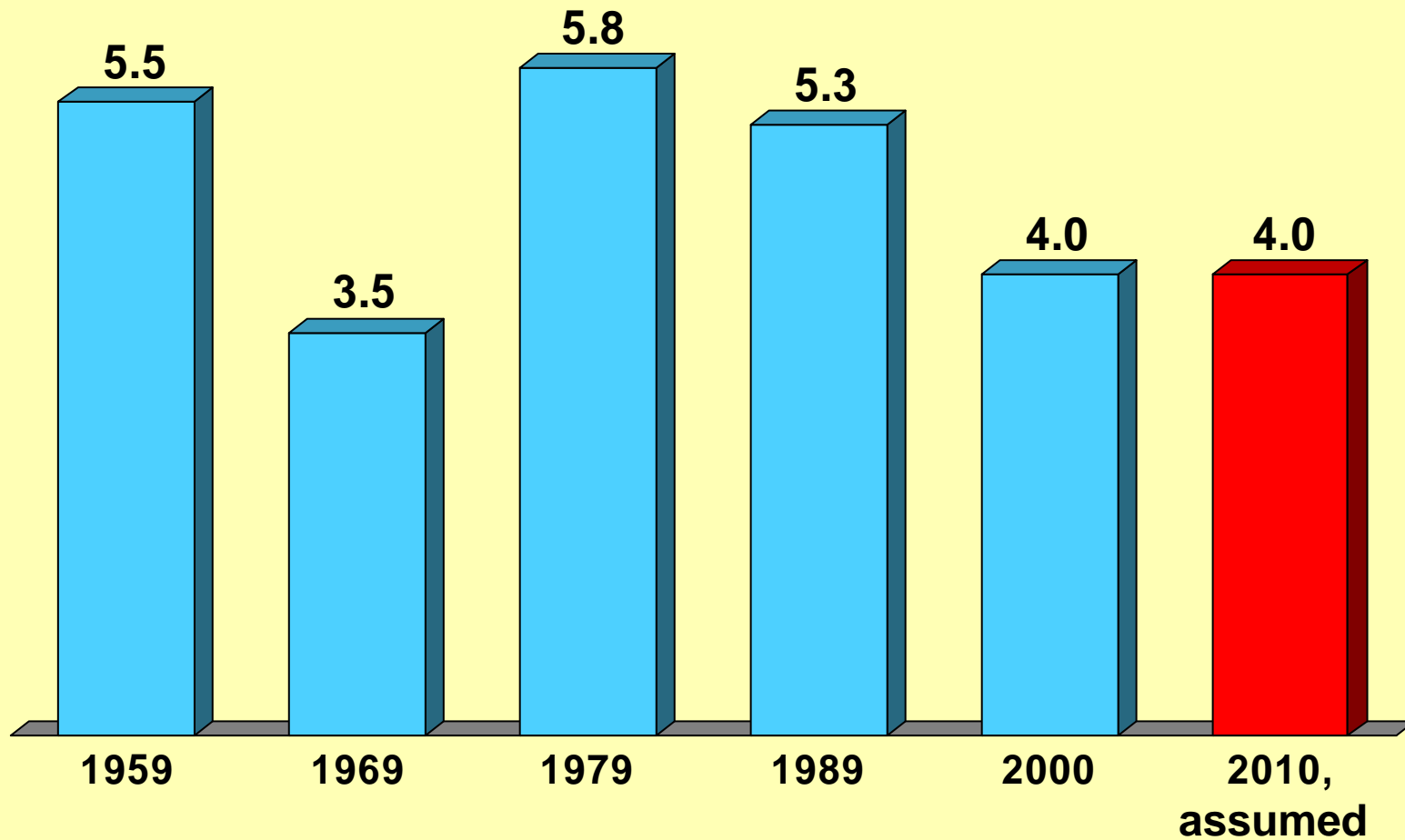
Percent



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

The 2000-2010 projections assume a 4 percent unemployment rate

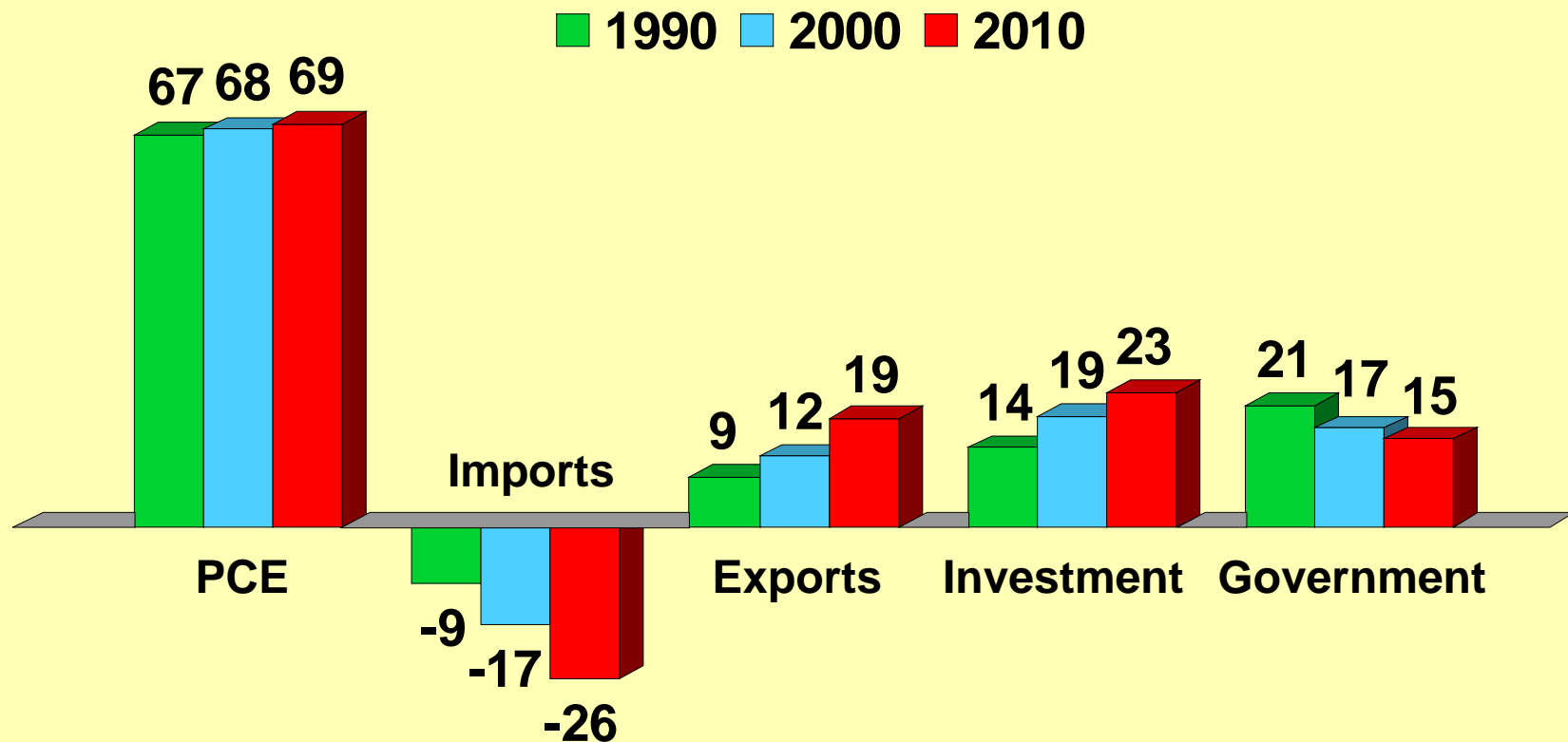
Percent



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Personal consumption expenditures (PCE) account for most of GDP

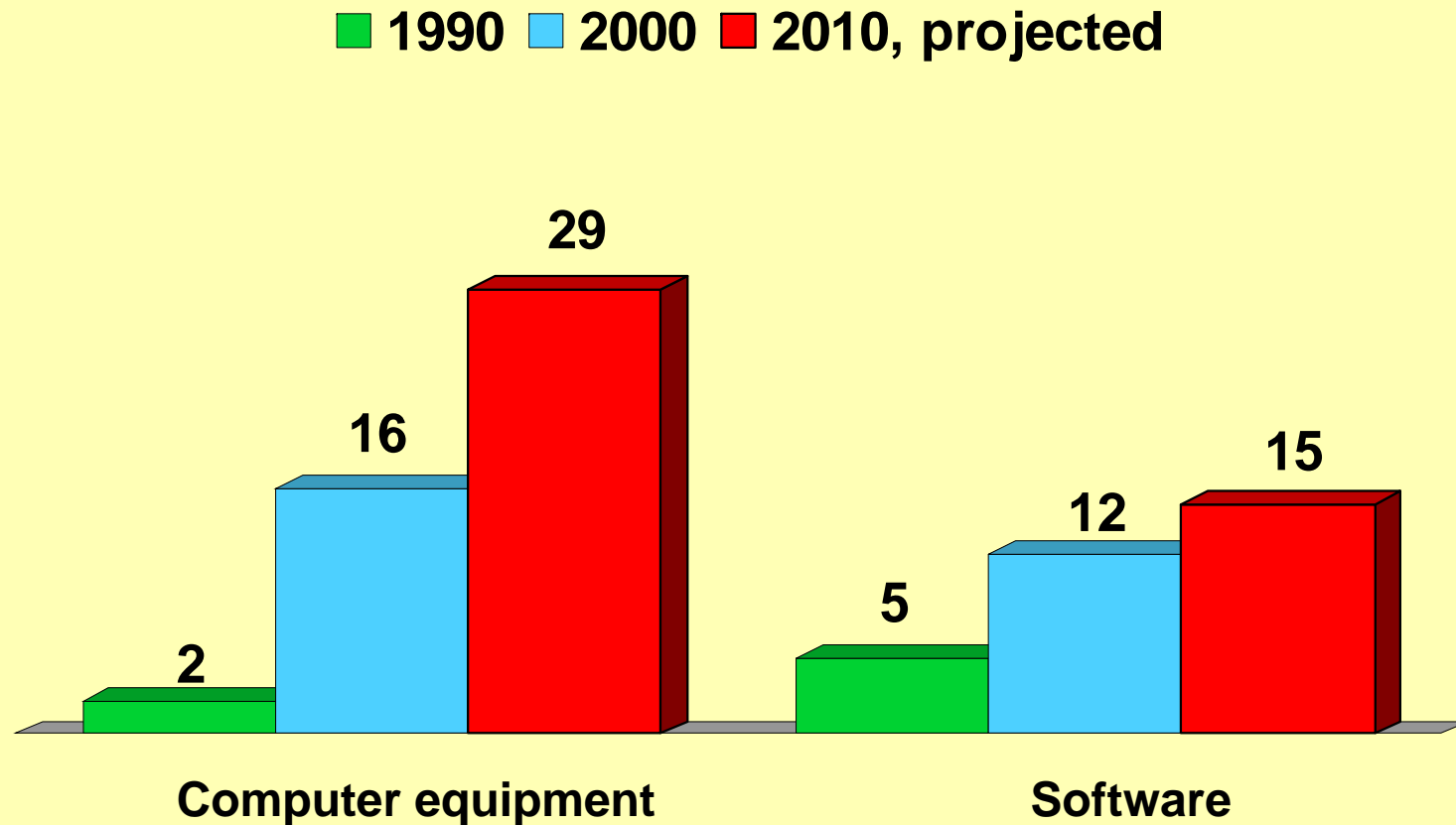
Percent



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Computer equipment's and software's rising share of Gross Private Domestic Investment

Percent



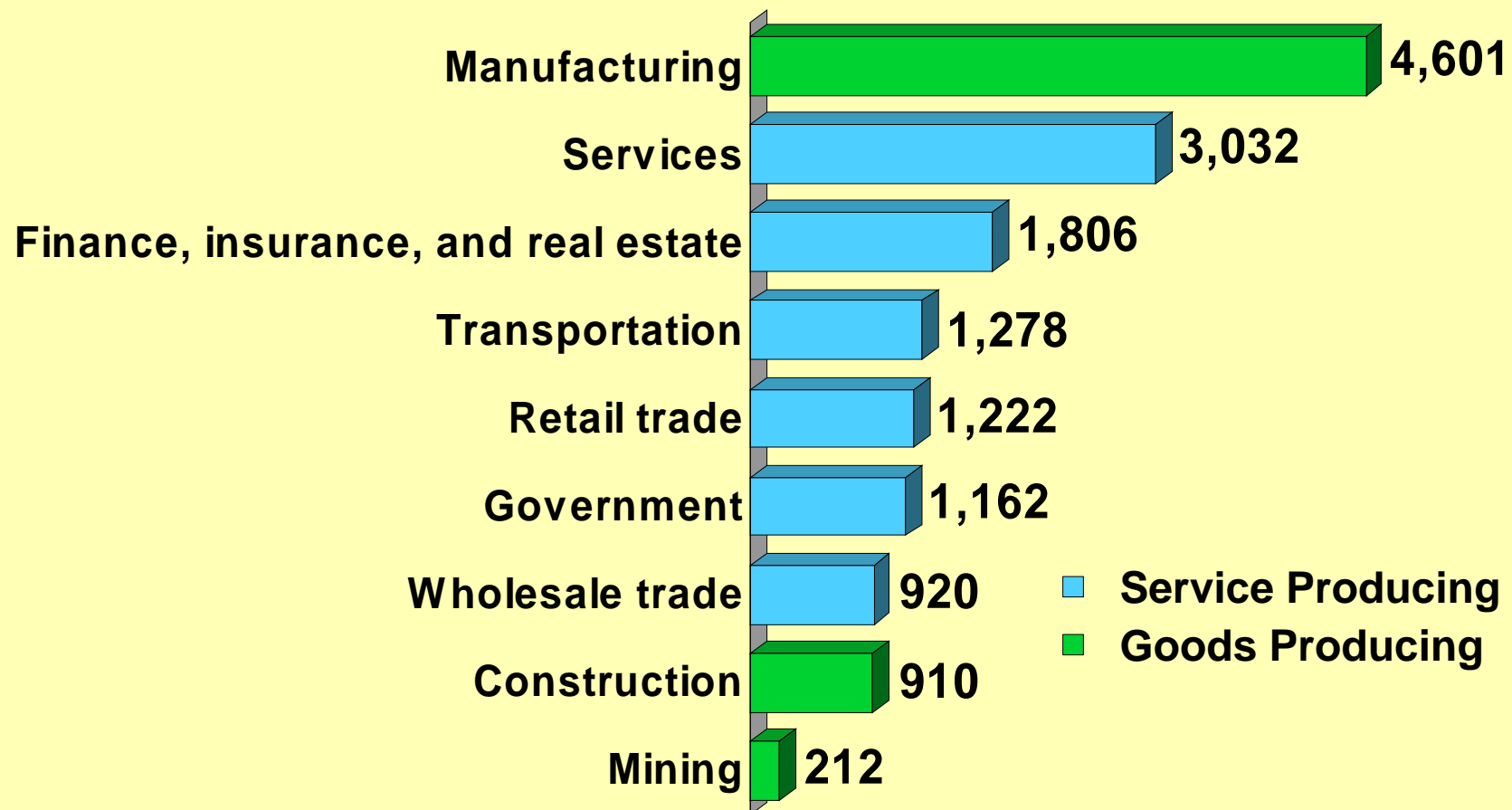
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Manufacturing is not dead

-Output and productivity are king in manufacturing

Manufacturing and services accounted for nearly half of total output in 2000

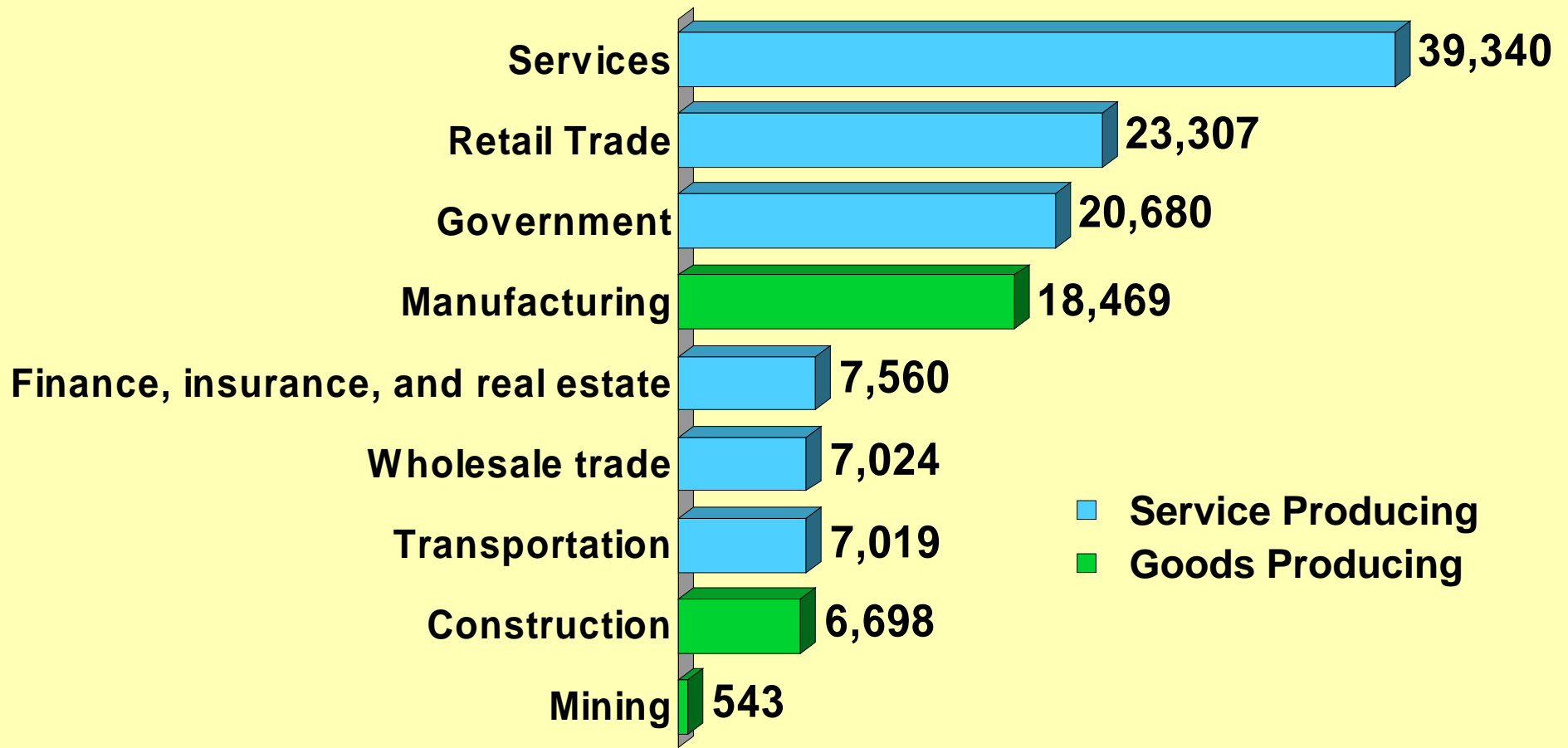
Billions of chained 1996 dollars



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Services and retail trade accounted for 43 percent of jobs in 2000

Thousands of nonfarm wage and salary jobs in 2000

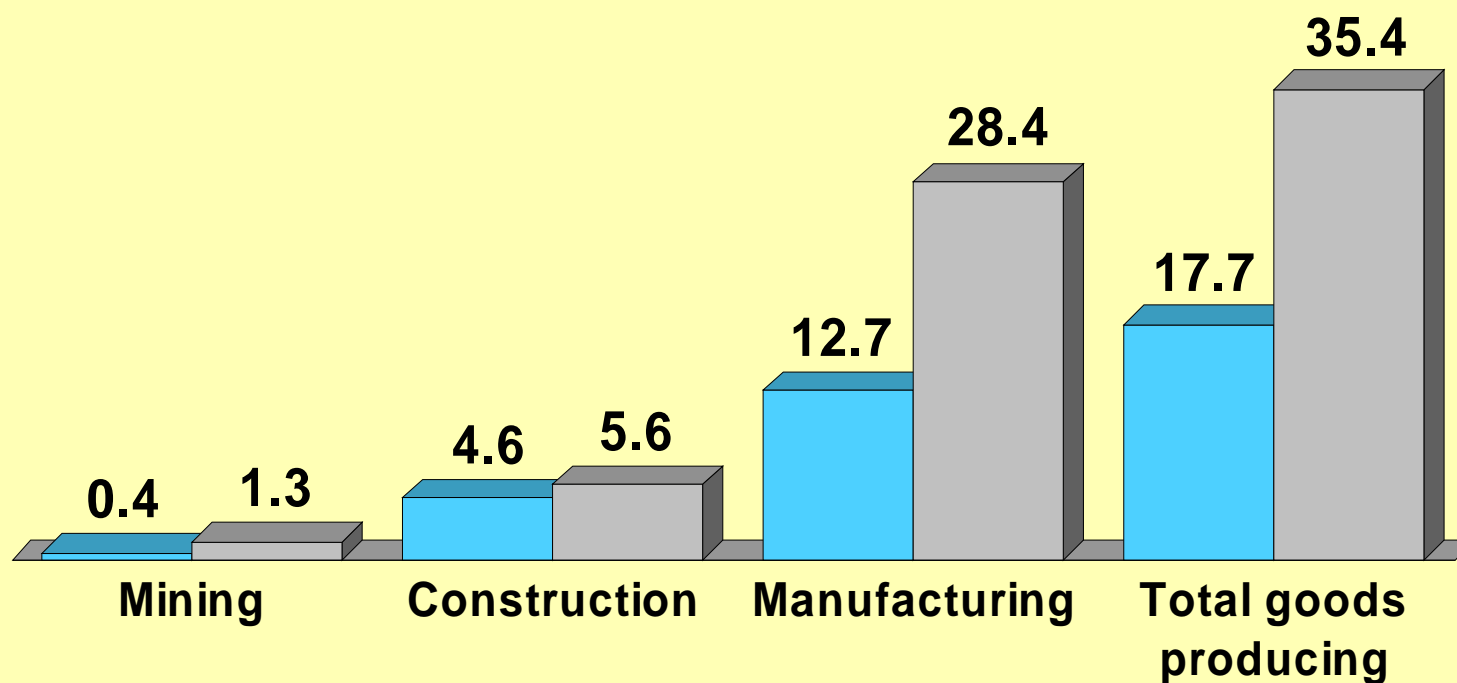


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Output and employment shares of goods-producing industries, 2000

Percent

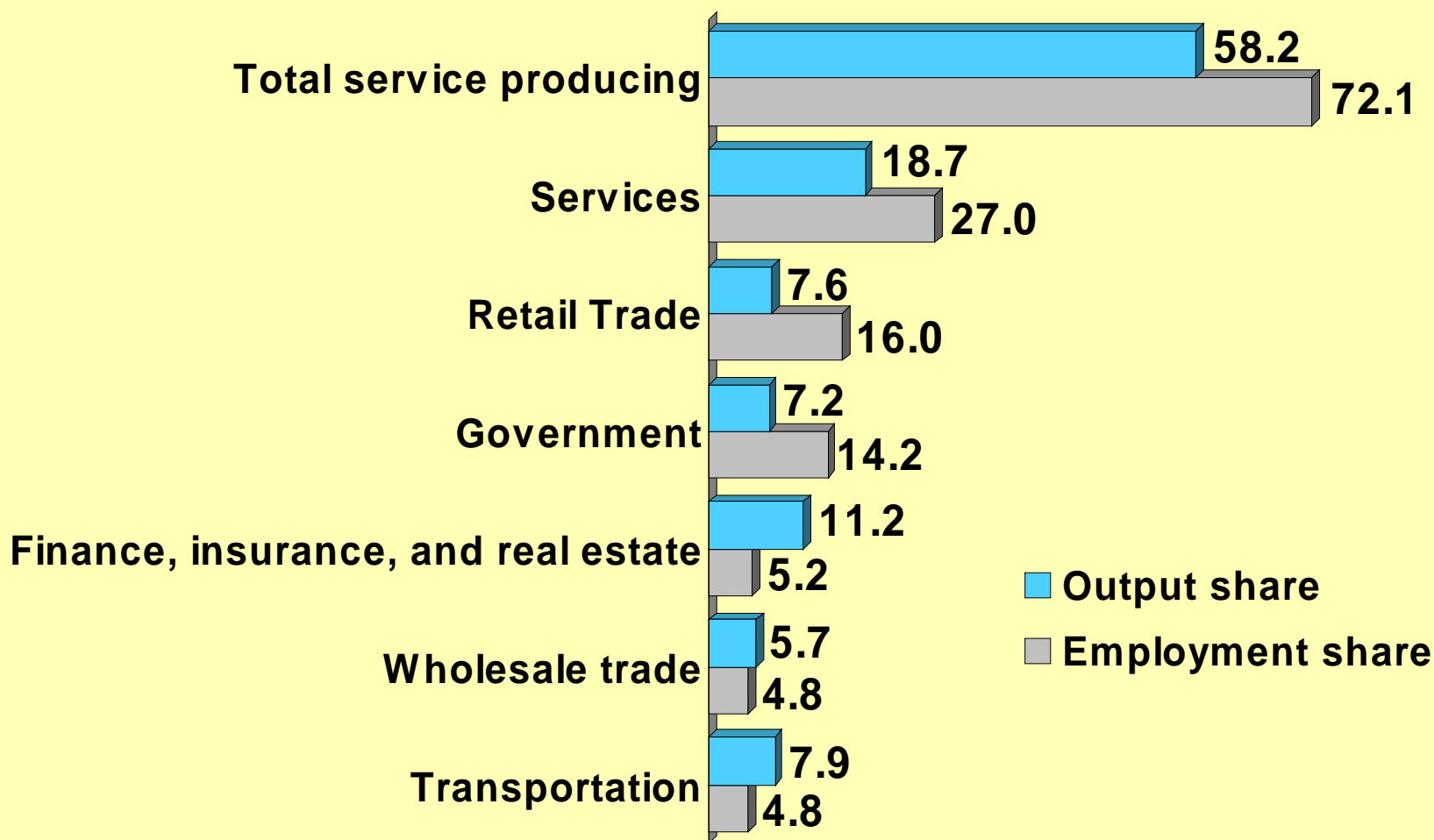
■ Employment share ■ Output share



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Output and employment shares of service-producing industries, 2000

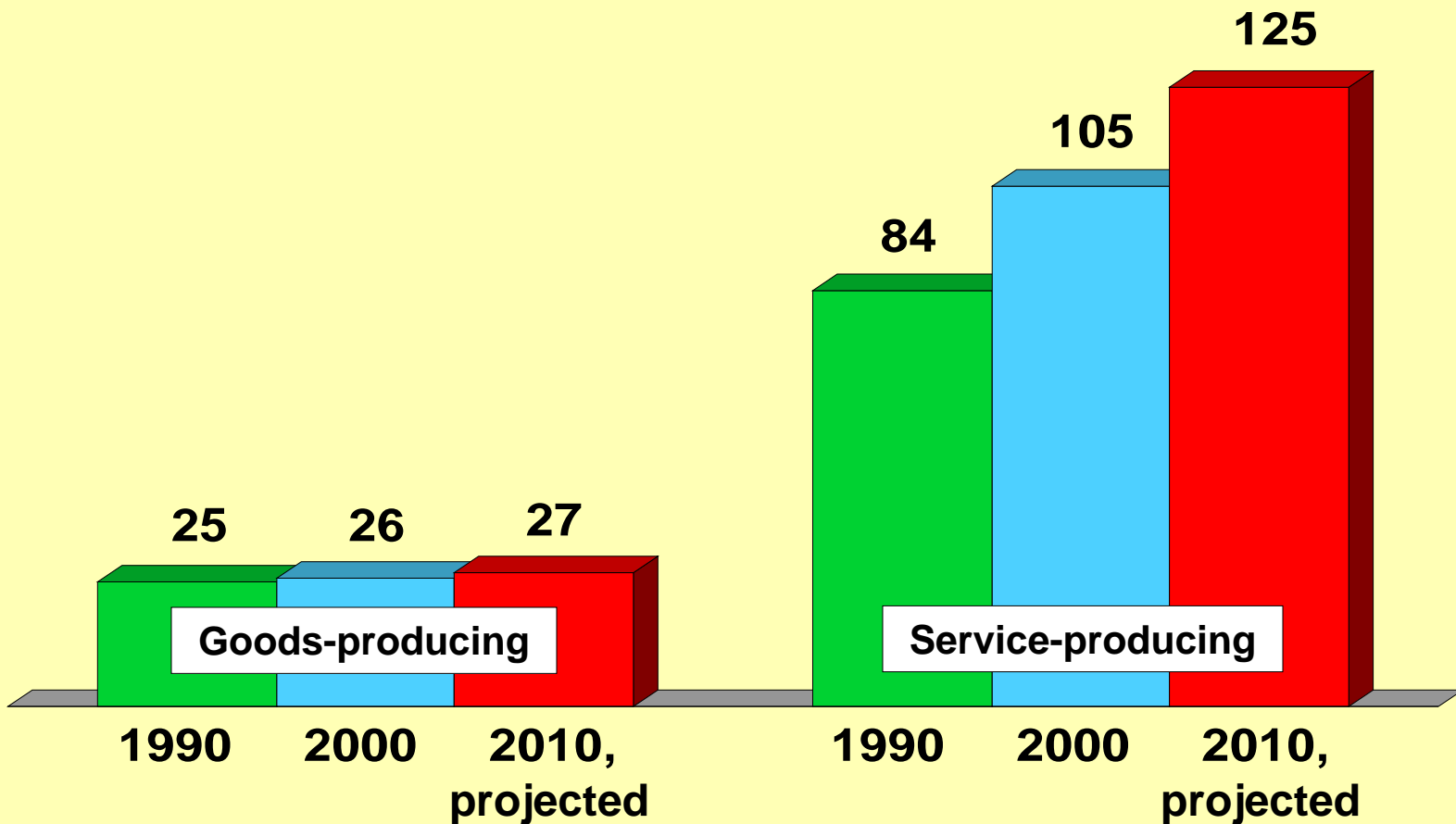
Percent



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Service-producing industries continue to lead employment growth

Millions of nonfarm wage and salary jobs



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Where the 'hot' jobs are

-A look at all occupations

-A focus on high paying, fast growing occupations

Professional and related occupations had the most jobs in 2000

Millions of jobs



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Professional and related occupations

- Computer and Mathematical occupations
- Architecture and Engineering occupations
- Life, Physical and Social Science occupations
- Community and Social Services occupations
- Legal occupations
- Education, Training and Library occupations
- Art, Design, Entertainment, Sports and media occupations
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical occupations

Service occupations

- Healthcare support occupations
- Protective service occupations
- Food preparation and serving related occupations
- Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations
- Personal care and service occupations

All major occupational groups are projected to increase – total 22.1 million

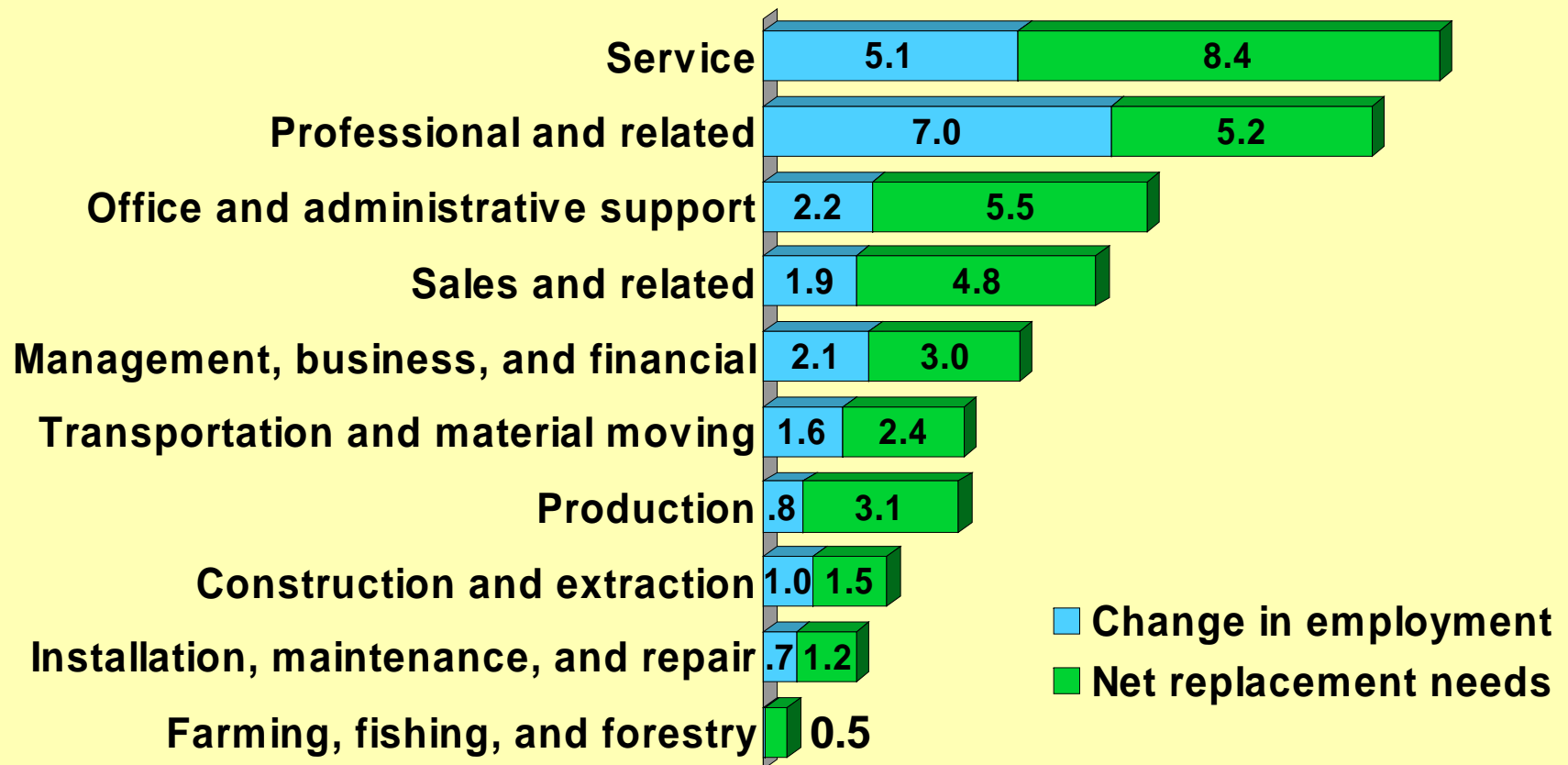
Percent change, projected 2000-2010



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Job openings from replacement needs exceed those from employment growth

Millions of jobs, projected 2000-2010



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

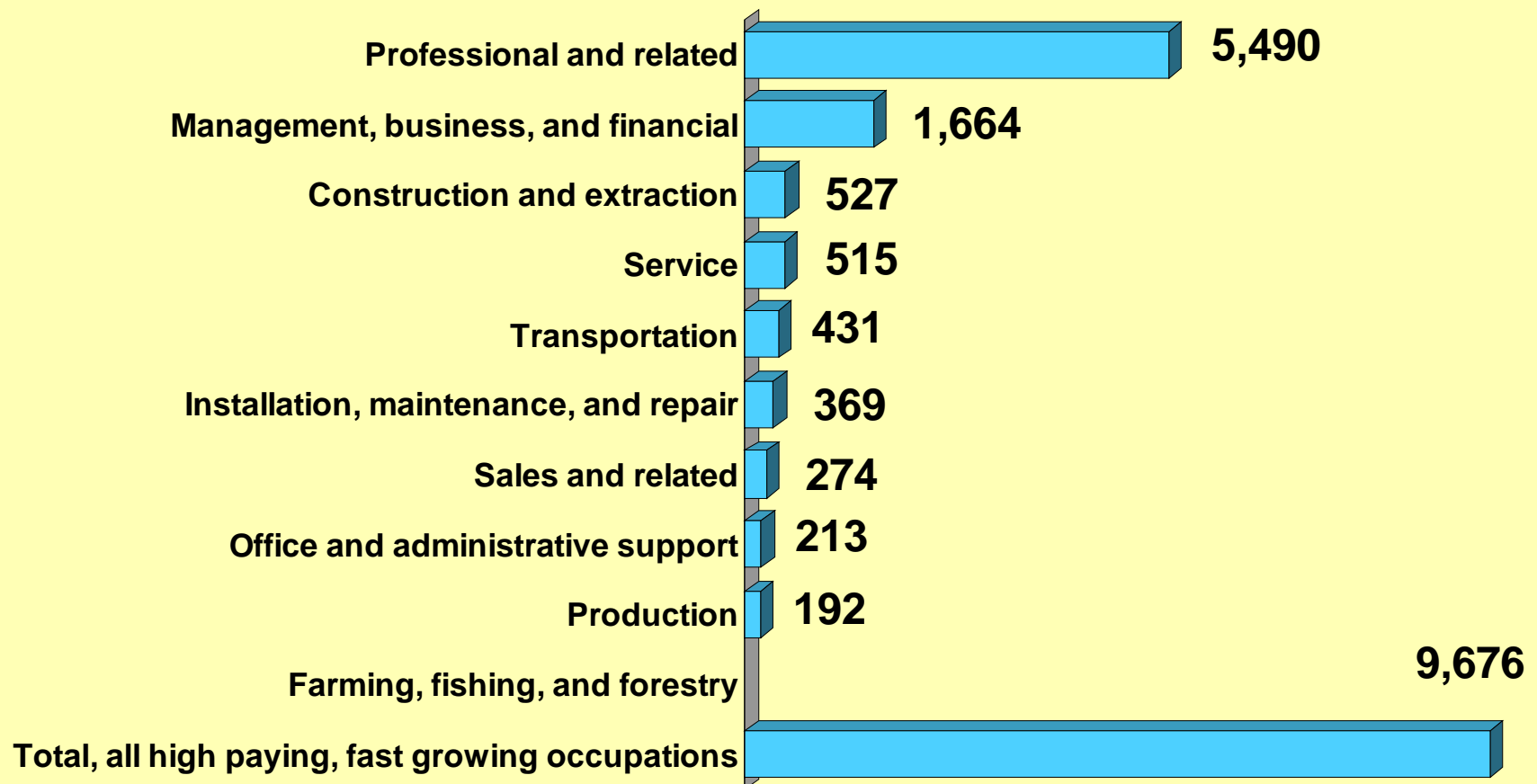
Among occupations projected to grow between 2000 and 2010, the one-hundred fastest growing will account for 32% of employment growth

Number of occupations (fastest growing between 2000-2010)	Cumulative percent of total 2000 employment accounted for:	Cumulative percent of employment growth 2000-2010:
50	5.8%	19.2%
100	12.4%	31.6%
200	28.3%	53.7%
300	45.3%	72.3%
310*	45.9%	72.9%
419	66.6%	90%
599	90.8%	100%

* 310 occupations will have employment growth larger than the average of 15.2%

Employment change in high-paying, fast growth occupations

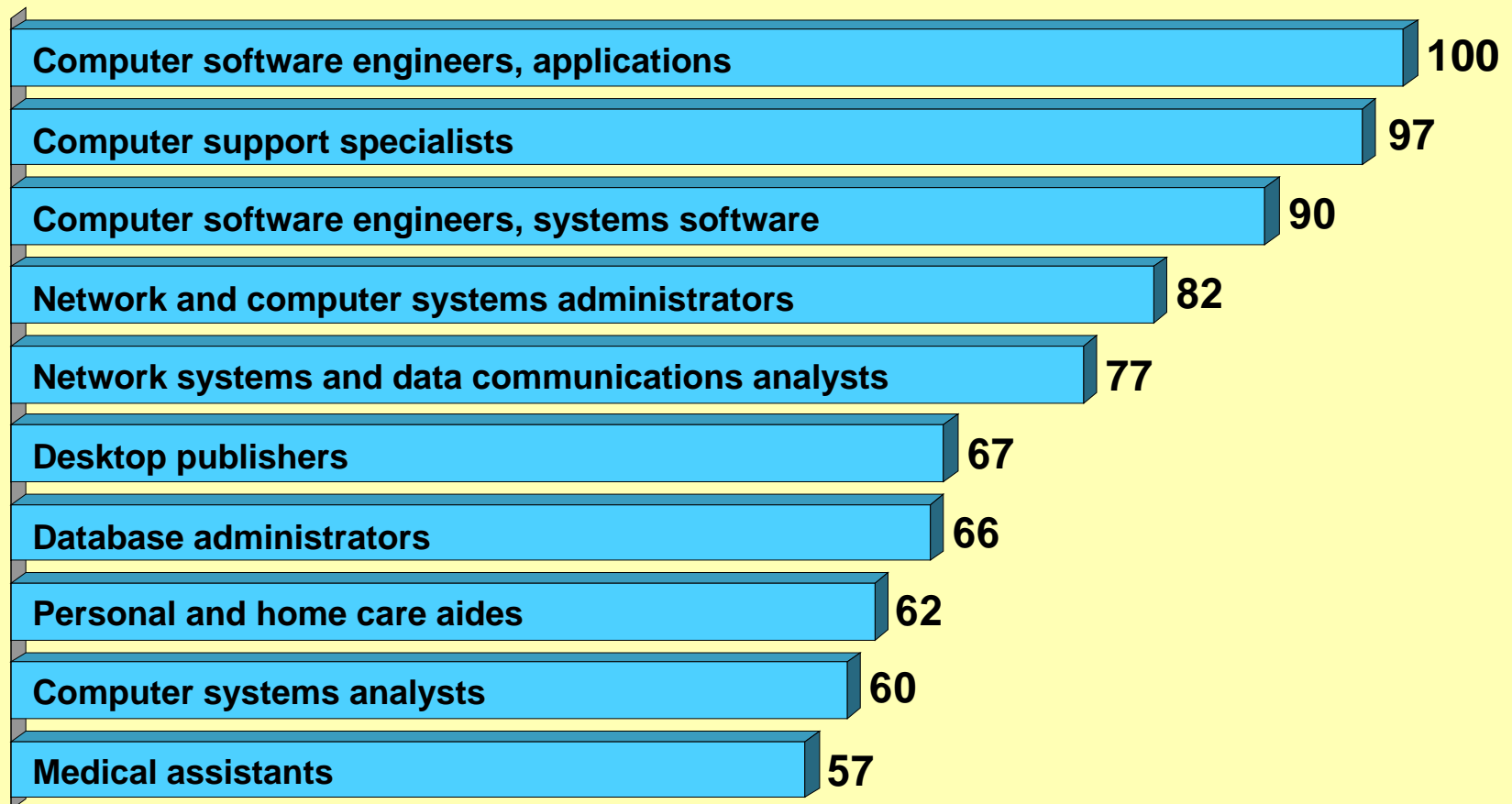
Employment change in thousands, projected 2000-2010



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Eight of the fastest growing occupations are computer-related

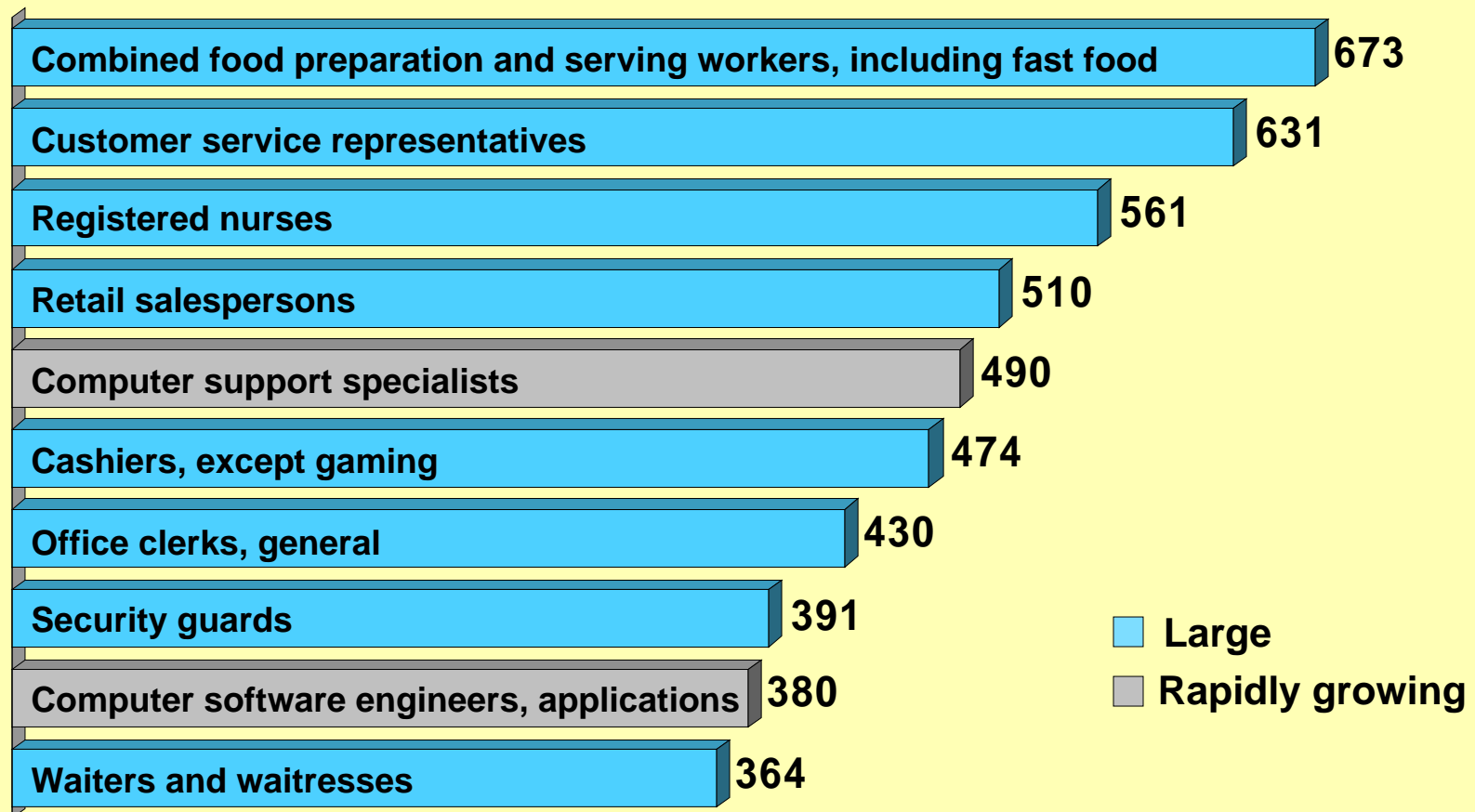
Percent change, projected 2000-2010



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Occupations with the most job growth are large or rapidly growing

Numerical change in thousands, projected 2000-2010



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

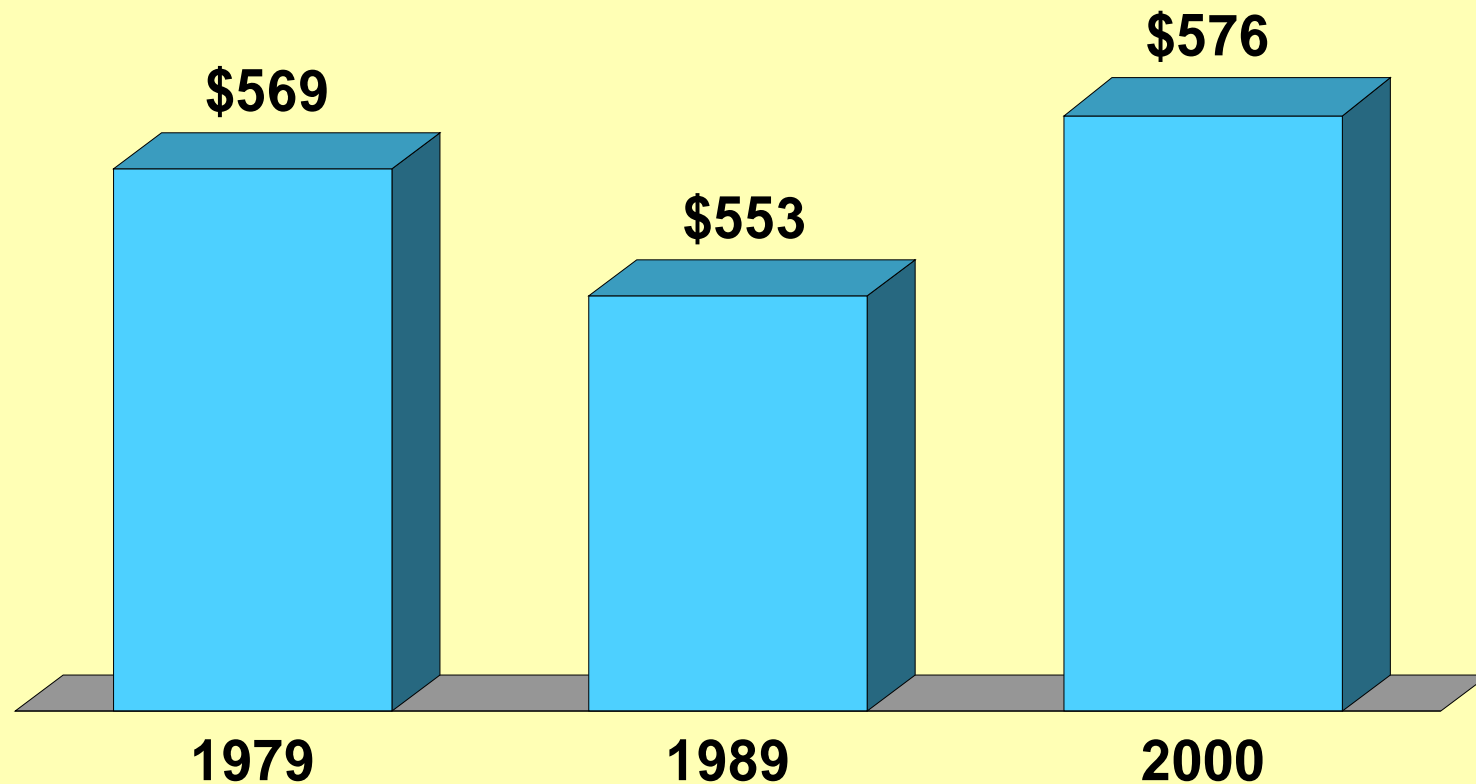
The returns to education: 1992-2000

Education is king

- Earnings inequality continues
- The demand for more skilled workers and the community college system

Real median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers, 1979-2000

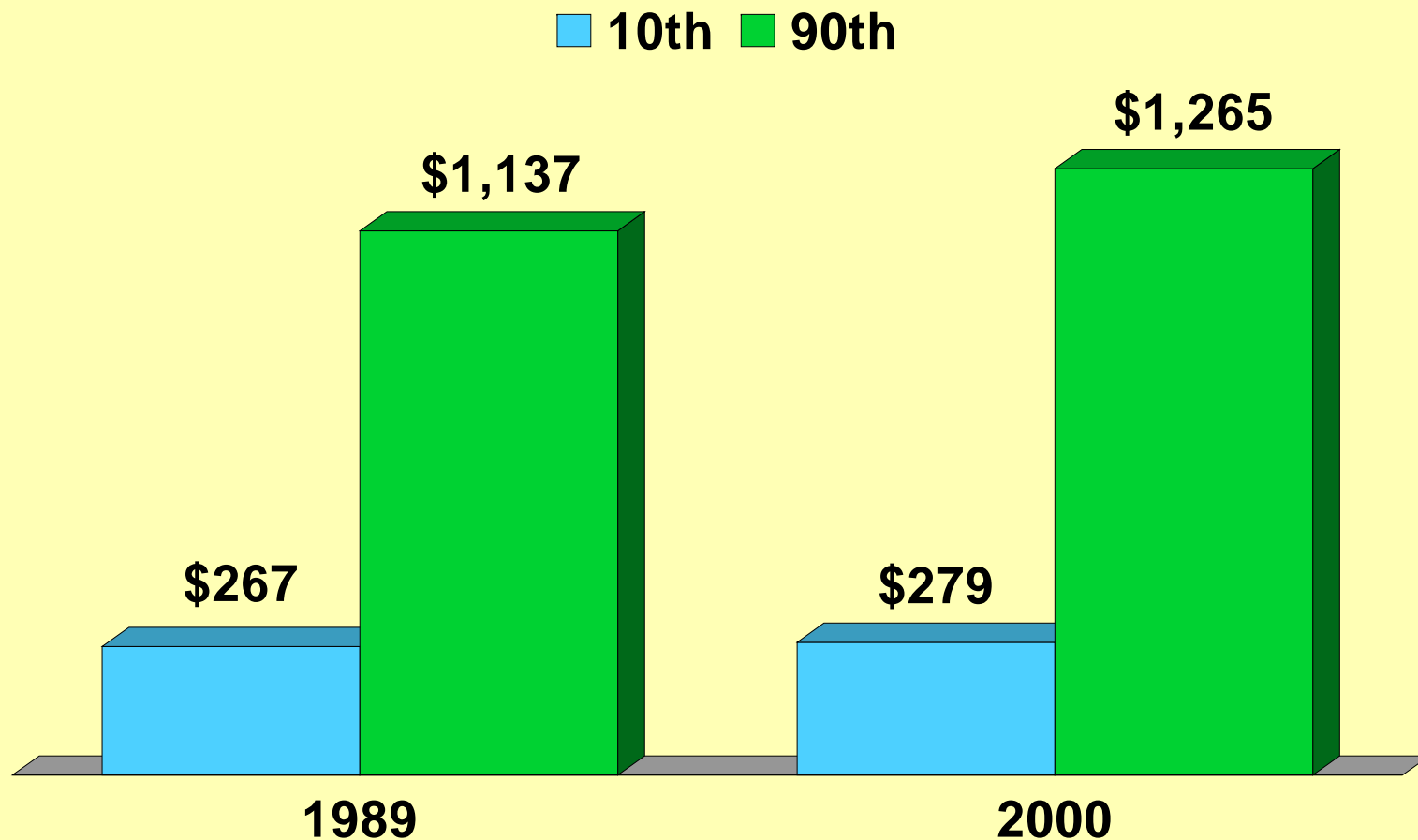
2000 CPI-U adjusted dollars



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

The widening spread of the distribution of real earnings of full-time wage and salary workers

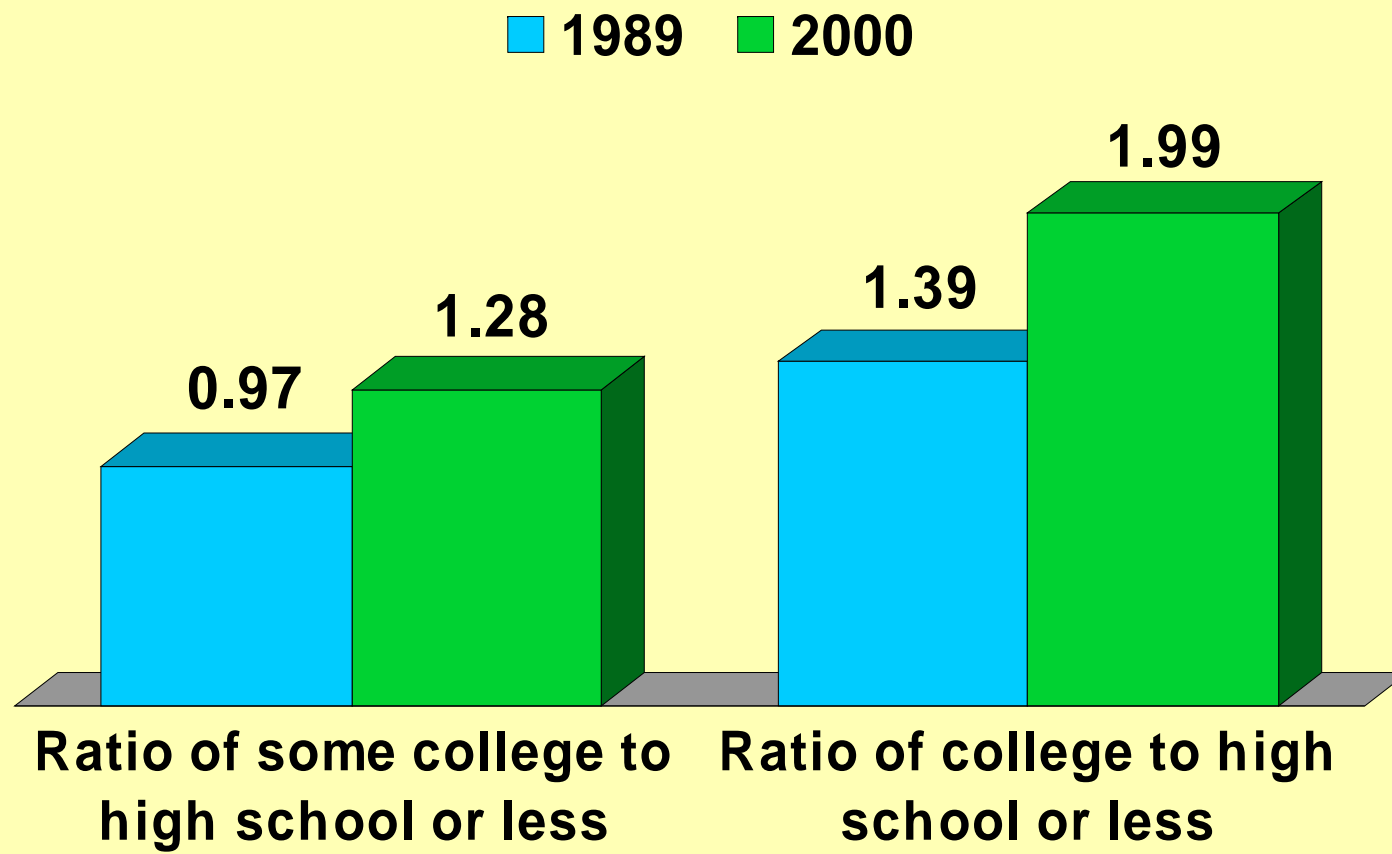
Total, 1989 and 2000



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Those with more education have gained relative to those with less education since 1989

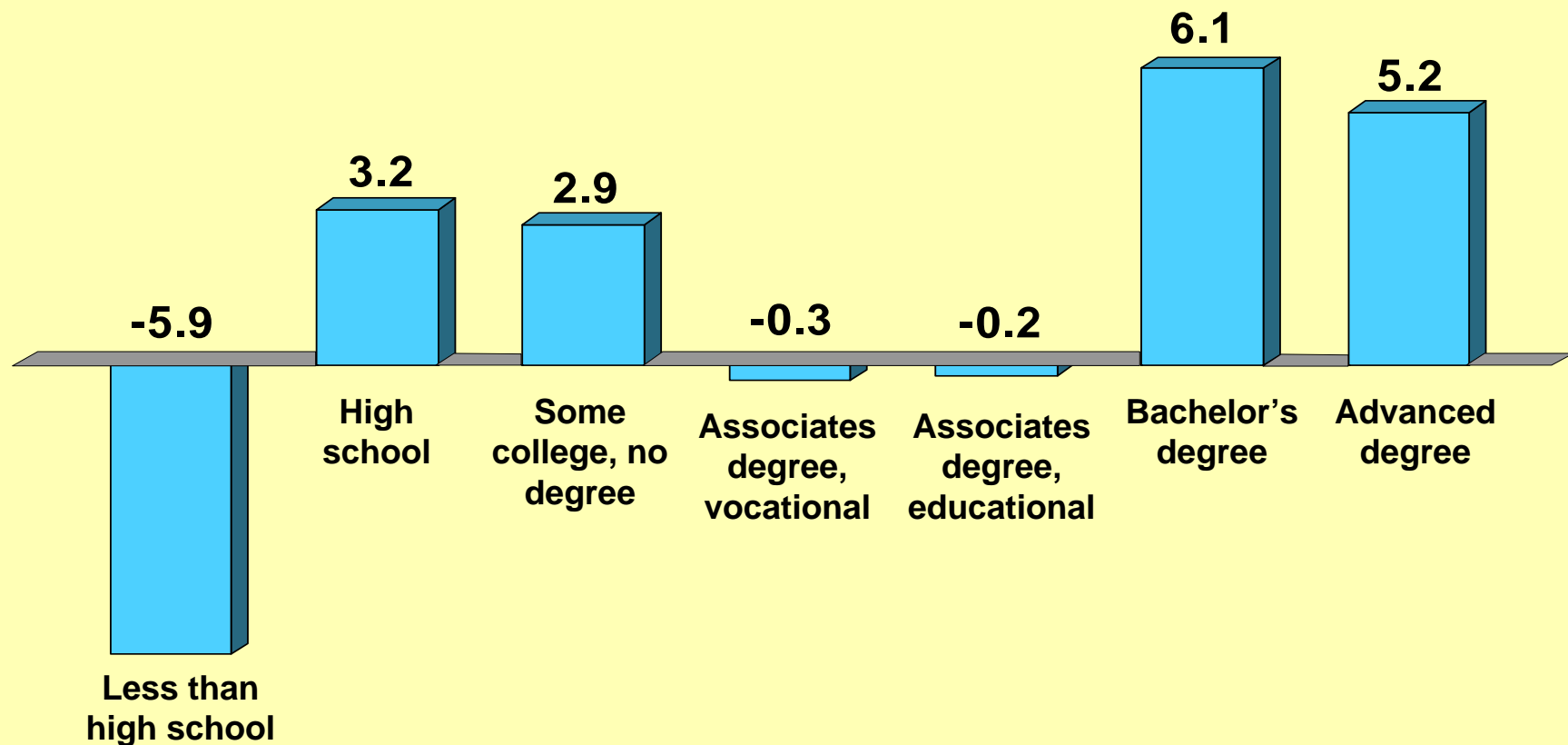
Total



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Change in real 2000 CPI-U median weekly earnings by educational attainment, usual full-time workers, 1992-2000

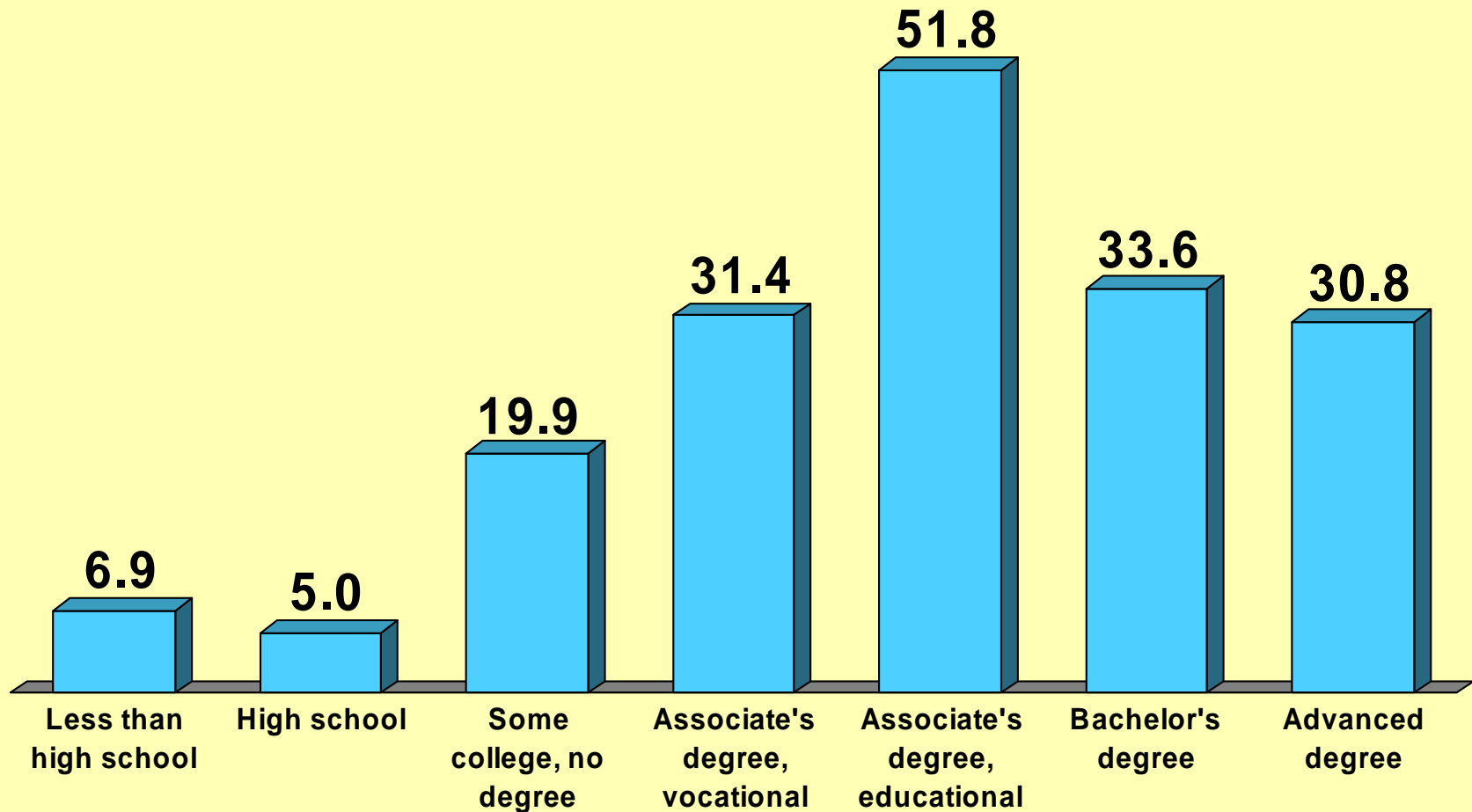
Percent



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Change in employment by educational attainment, full-time wage and salary workers, 1992-2000

Percent



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

**As the nation goes, so too does
Georgia (for the most part)**

- As Atlanta goes, so too does
Georgia (for the most part)

Employment losses and gains 1990-1993

All industries

Jun 90 – Feb 92 1,792,000 total jobs lost
1.6% of payroll
20 months (11 months after start of recovery)

Feb 92 – Apr 93 1,978,000 total jobs gained
13 months (25 months after start of recovery)

Help Services 1.5% of total employment in Apr 93

Sep 90 – Apr 91 68,000 jobs lost (3.8% of total job loss)

Apr 91 – Apr 93 271,000 jobs gained (13.7% of total job gain)

Employment losses in the current recession

All industries

Mar 01 – Dec 02 1,752,000 total jobs lost
1.3% of payroll
21 months

Help Services 2.5% of total employment in Apr 01

Sep 00 – Feb 02 806,000 jobs lost (46% of total job loss)
17 months

Jan 02 – Dec 02 99,000 jobs gained

Employment losses in the current recession in Georgia

All industries

Jan 01 – Dec 02 127,000 total jobs lost
3.2% of payroll
20 months

Help Services 2.5% of total employment in Apr 01

Sep 00 – Feb 02 50,100 jobs lost (39% of total job loss)
17 months

Feb 02 – Dec 02 40,000 jobs gained

Employment losses in the current recession in Atlanta

All industries

Dec 00 – Dec 02 82,100 total jobs lost
3.7% of payroll
24 months

Help Services 2.5% of total employment in Apr 01

Sep 00 – Jan 02 31,300 jobs lost (38% of total job loss)
17 months

Jan 02 – Dec 02 28,300 jobs gained

Web sites

- Occupational Outlook Handbook
<http://www.bls.gov/oco/>
- Career Guide to Industries
<http://www.bls.gov/oco/cg/>
- Occupational Outlook Quarterly
<http://www.bls.gov/opub/ooq/ooqhome.htm>