

Special Webcast

Compensation Trends in the US August 17, 2021



Some of the critical issues we will be covering today

- What are the latest compensation trends in the US?
- What is the wage outlook for 2021, 2022, and beyond?
- How is the tightening labor market influencing wage growth?
- What are the drivers of wage growth?
- How have salary budgets and salary structures changed since the start of the pandemic?
- How would an increase in the federal minimum wage impact workers and employers?



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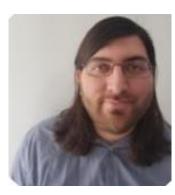
Today's Presenters



Gad Levanon, Ph.D. (Moderator) Vice President, Labor Markets *The Conference Board*



Frank Steemers Senior Economist *The Conference Board*



Michael Papadopoulos Associate Economist *The Conference Board*



Compensation Trends in the US

The US labor market outlook:

- There is a strong recovery in the hardest hit in-person services industries, but job growth in other industries is not particularly fast.
- ✓ Labor shortages have made a comeback because of a rapid reopening.

The compensation outlook:

- ✓ The wage growth trajectory in the US fits into three distinct phases:
 - Strong wage growth in the spring and summer of 2021, especially for blue-collar and manual services jobs as the economy reopens and willingness to work is limited.
 - Moderating wage growth by late 2021 and during 2022 as demand and supply mismatches normalize, although COVID variants pose a threat to stabilization.
 - Accelerating wages beyond 2022, most notably in blue-collar and manual services, because of a shrinking working-age population and low unemployment rates.
- ✓ Salary increase budgets and structures are projected to return to prepandemic rates in 2022.
- Inflation and productivity—both drivers of wage growth—are accelerating and this may lead to increased wage growth over the next year.
- Employers operating in expensive labor markets may be able to lower overall labor costs by employing more remote workers in cheaper US labor markets or abroad.
- Wage inequality has continued to decline as wages for lower income workers are rising faster than for higher earning management and professional workers.
- States with a minimum wage larger than the federal rate have experienced stronger wage growth for low earners.



The potential impact of Delta on the labor market

Labor Demand side:

- ✓ Lower economic activity in in-person services.
 - Especially among older household and households with young, unvaccinated children.
- Lower demand for workers in these industries.

Labor Supply side:

- Fear of getting infected is not going away.
- ✓ Schools may not fully reopen.
- ✓ In sum, the supply of labor will not fully recover.

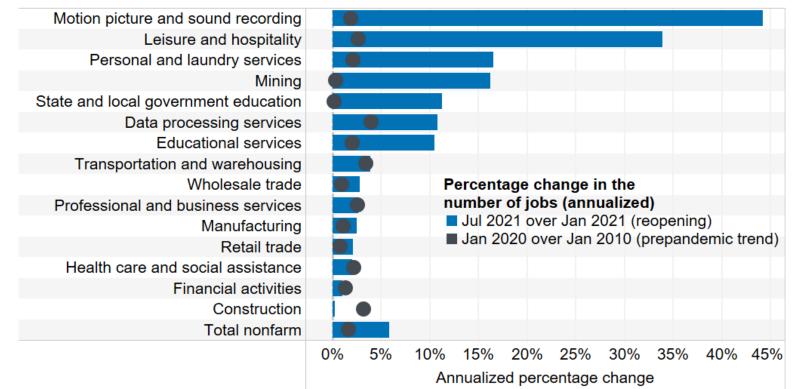




US Labor Market Update and Outlook

Job growth in 2021 has been strong in leisure and hospitality but around prepandemic trends for other industries

Job growth since reopening began versus prepandemic long-run trend Percentage change in the number of jobs, annualized, seasonally adjusted, by industry



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Recruiting difficulties remain at an historically high level although the unemployment rate is still relatively high

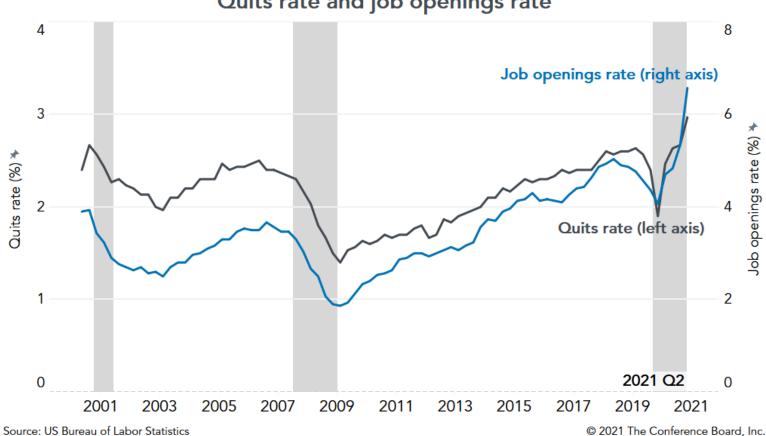


Source: National Federation of Independent Business; US Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Job openings are at the highest ever and many people are quitting their jobs



Quits rate and job openings rate

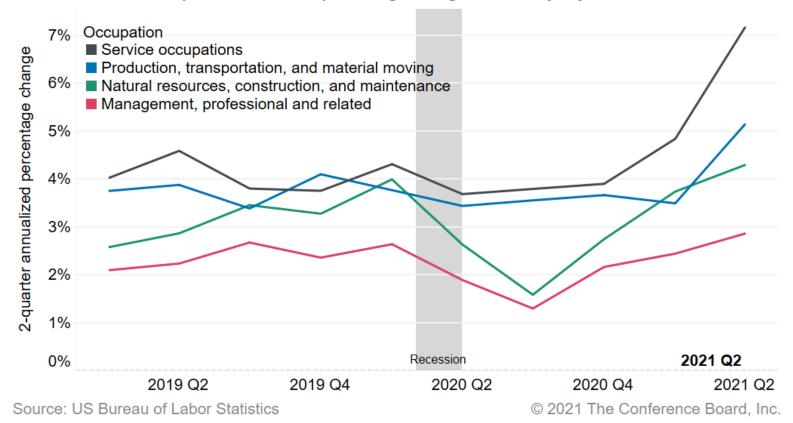




Compensation Trends in the US

Wages are growing especially fast in service and bluecollar jobs since the start of 2021

Employment Cost Index (private sector wages and salaries), 2-quarter annualized percentage change, seasonally adjusted





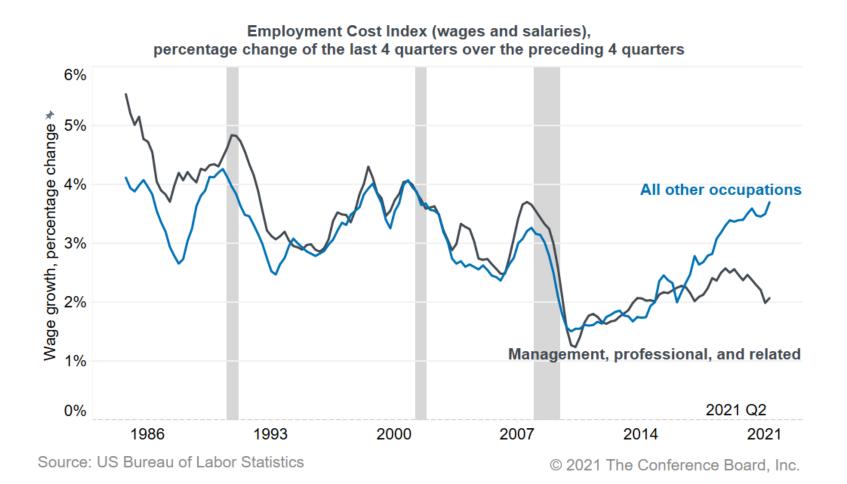
Wages in leisure and hospitality are growing particularly fast



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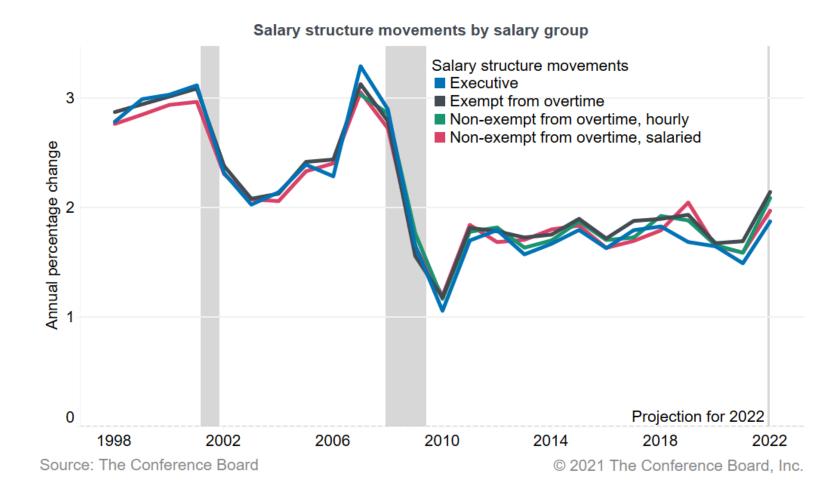


For the first time, wages for management and professional jobs are growing slower than all other occupations





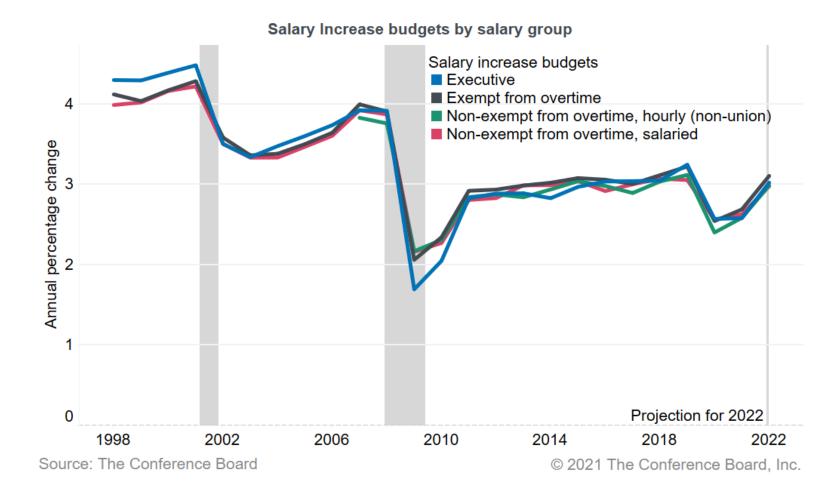
Salary structures are projected to return to prepandemic growth rates in 2022







Salary budgets are also projected to increase in 2022, after decelerating during the pandemic

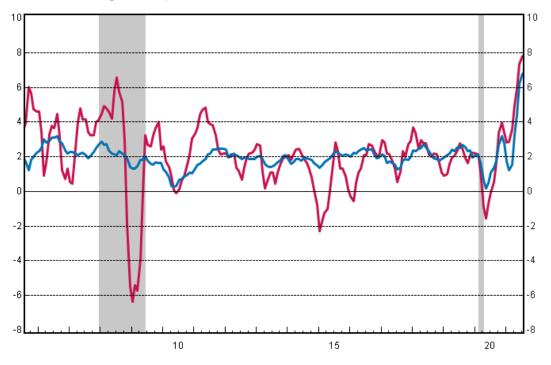




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Inflation has picked up since the beginning of 2021 and may result in increased wage growth

CPI-U: All Items Less Food and Energy 6-month %Change-ann SA, 1982-84=100 CPI-U: All Items 6-month %Change-ann SA, 1982-84=100

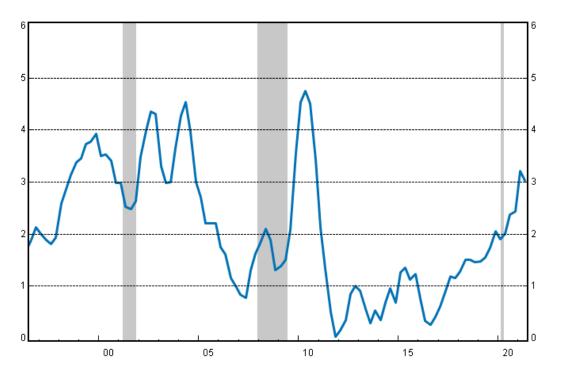


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



Rising productivity growth may lead to employers raising compensation

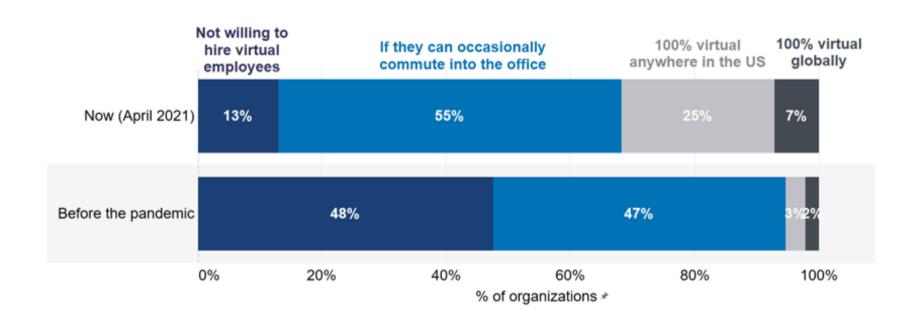
Nonfarm BusinessSector: Real Output Per Hour, All Persons4-qtr MovingAverage\$A,%Chg.Yr.Ago



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

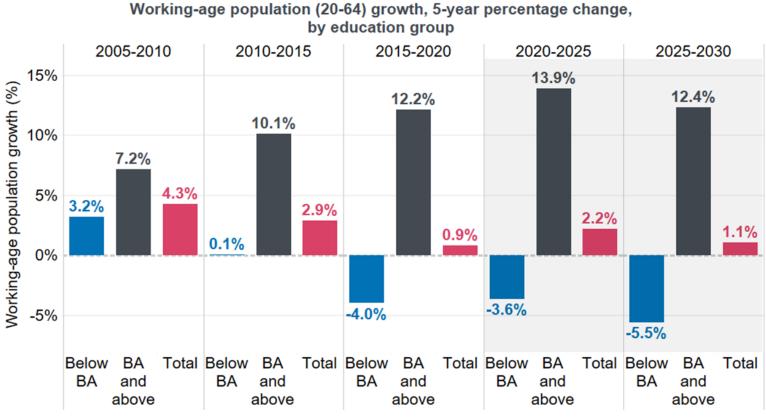


Employers may lower wages for new remote employees in areas with lower local prevailing wages or costs





The number of working-age people without a bachelor's degree is expected to rapidly shrink in the coming decade

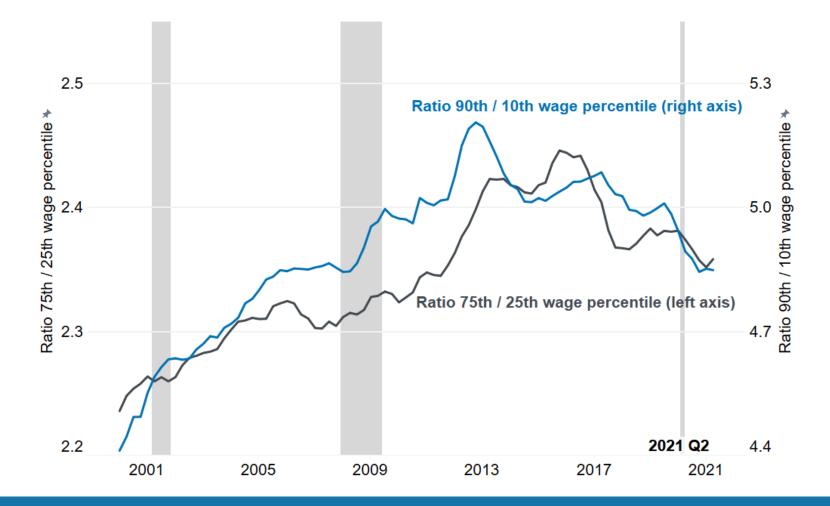


Source: The Conference Board calculations using data from US Census Bureau and IPUMS-ACS, University of Minnesota

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Wage inequality has continued to decline





Wage pressures in the US are high, but could even be larger in Central and Eastern Europe

Wage Pressure Index (0 to 5) Hungary Poland Chile Czech Republic Ireland Norway United States Mexico Korea New Zealand Sweden Finland Iceland Belgium The Wage Pressure Index is based on an Australia econometric model that takes inflation, Germany Canada labor productivity growth, the Israel unemployment rate, and economic Netherlands growth into account. Spain France The index ranges from 0 (low wage Luxembourg pressure) to 5 (high wage pressure) United Kingdom Denmark Austria Switzerland Portugal Italy Greece Japan 0 2 3 5 © 2021 The Conference Board, Inc.

Wage Pressure Index for 2021

Source: The Conference Board, OECD, IMF, TCB Global Economic Outlook





Federal Minimum Wage

Policy proposals to increase the federal minimum wage

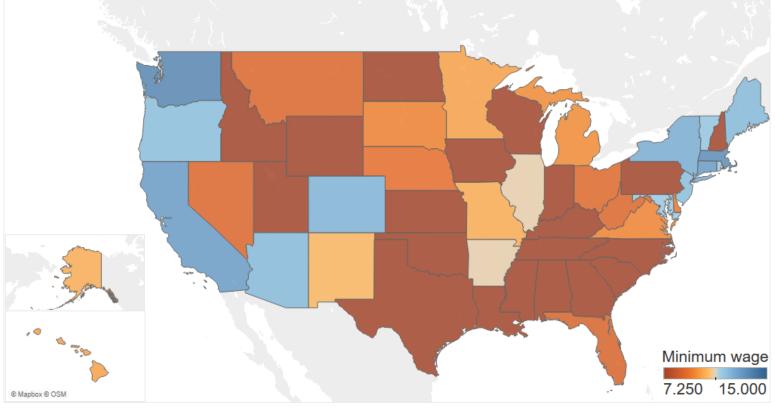
The labor market outlook:

- The Biden administration has considered proposals to increase the minimum wage to \$11 or \$15/hour by 2026.
- The effects of a minimum wage increase will not be felt equally across all income levels.
 - Some directly impacted (earning below new minimum), others indirectly impacted (earning just above new minimum but have increased bargaining power).
- Concentrated impacts in groups.
 - States with a \$7.25 minimum wage will be most impacted.
 - Low-paying occupations, which are experiencing severe labor shortages today and in the future, may see an increase in labor supply as wages rise.
 - Black and Hispanic workers disproportionately impacted by minimum wage policy.
- The economic outlook:
 - Minimum wage increases impact the composition and level of aggregate demand.



20 states have their minimum wages at the federal minimum (\$7.25/hr)

Minimum wage in 2021



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

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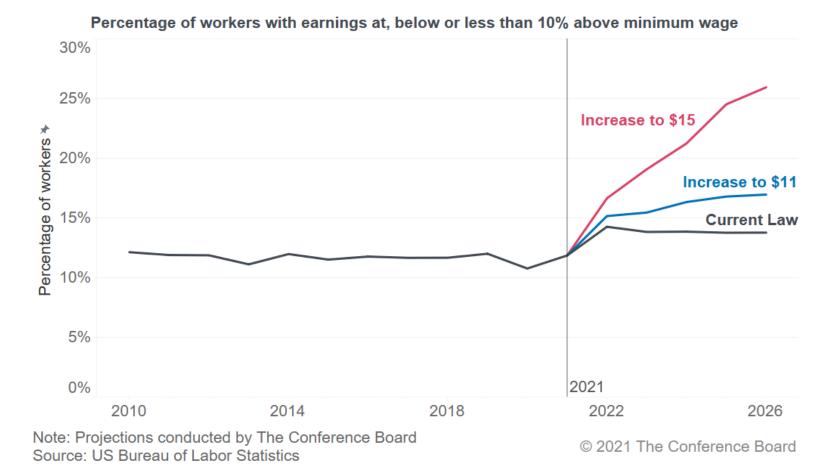
Two distinct trajectories for low-wage workers



10th percentile of hourly wages distribution, by minimum wage level



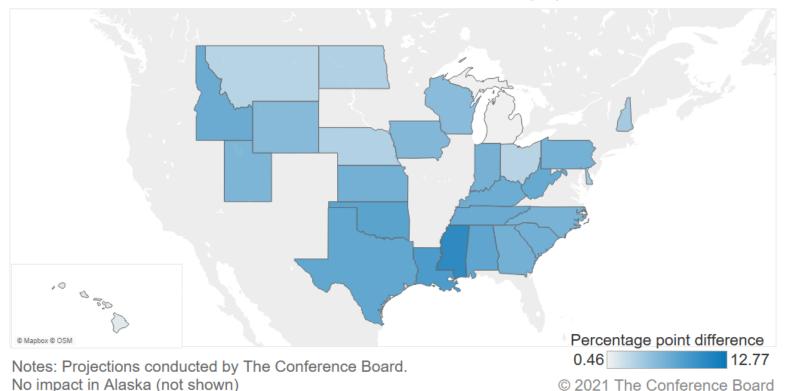
Increase of federal minimum to \$15/hour would increase wages for 14% of workers



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Increase in federal minimum wage would have biggest impact in the \$7.25 states

Percentage of workers with earnings at, below or less than 10% above minimum wage, difference between current law and \$11/hour proposal

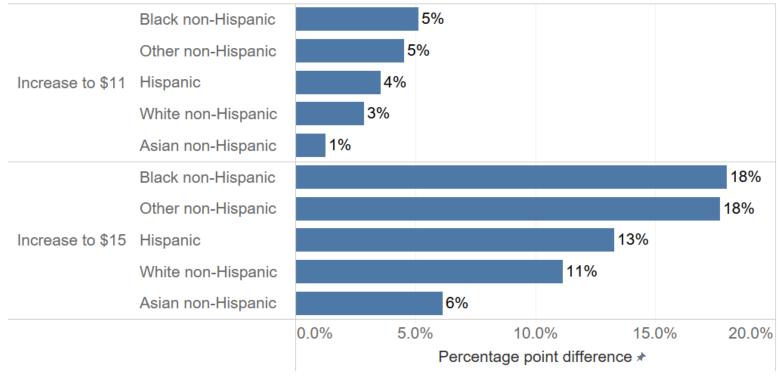




Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

Black, Hispanic workers will be helped the most by minimum wage increase

Percentage of workers with earnings at, below or less than 10% above minimum wage, difference between current law and proposals by race/ethnicity



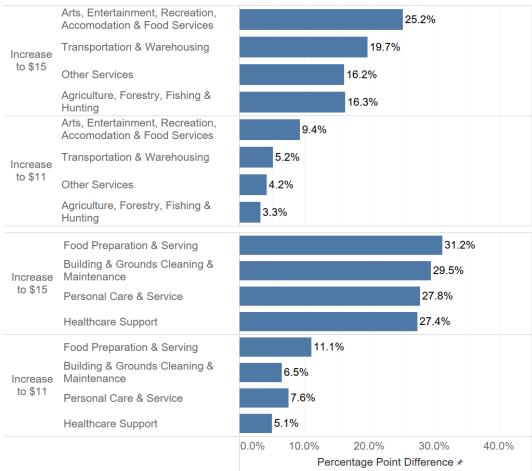
Note: Projections conducted by The Conference Board Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Industries and occupations most impacted by minimum wage increase

Percentage of workers with earnings at, below or less than 10% above minimum wage, industries (top) and occupations (bottom) with largest difference between current law and proposals



Note: Projections conducted by The Conference Board Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

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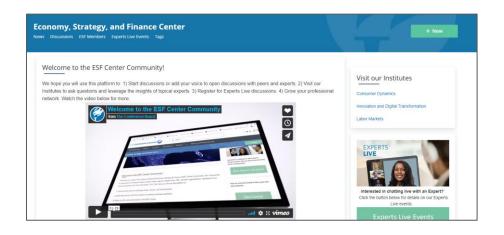
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