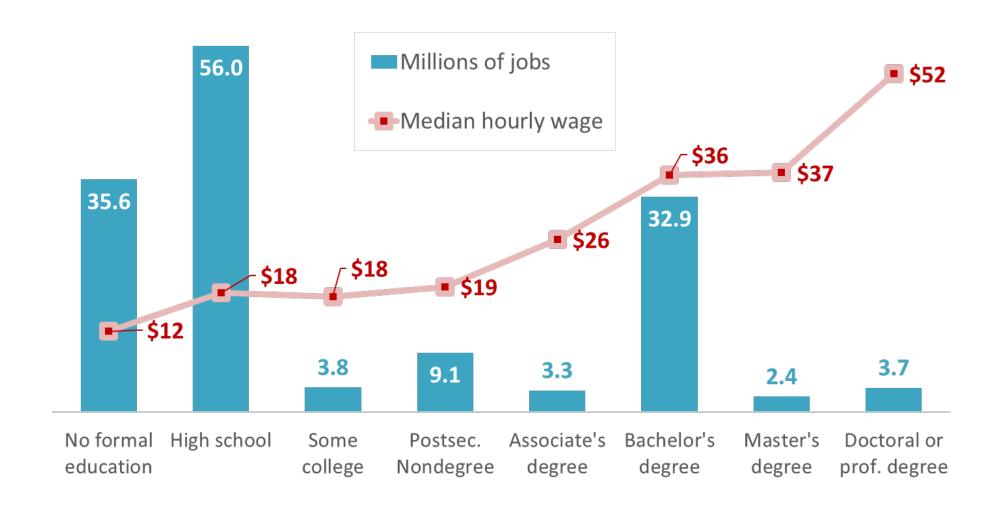
Lower-Wage Work and Occupational Mobility

Keith Wardrip Community Development Research Manager Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia The views expressed here are those of the presenter and do not necessarily represent the views of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia or the Federal Reserve System.



Most jobs require very little formal education





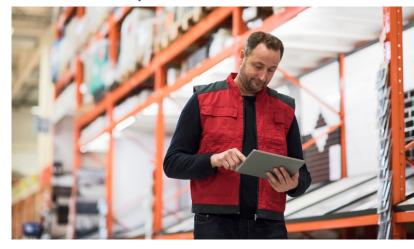
The three largest occupations in the U.S. pay very low wages

Totaling 11.9 million jobs, these three occupations account for **more than three times** the number of jobs requiring a doctoral degree.

Fast food workers (\$10.93/hour)



Retail salespersons (\$12.14/hour)



Cashiers (\$11.37/hour)

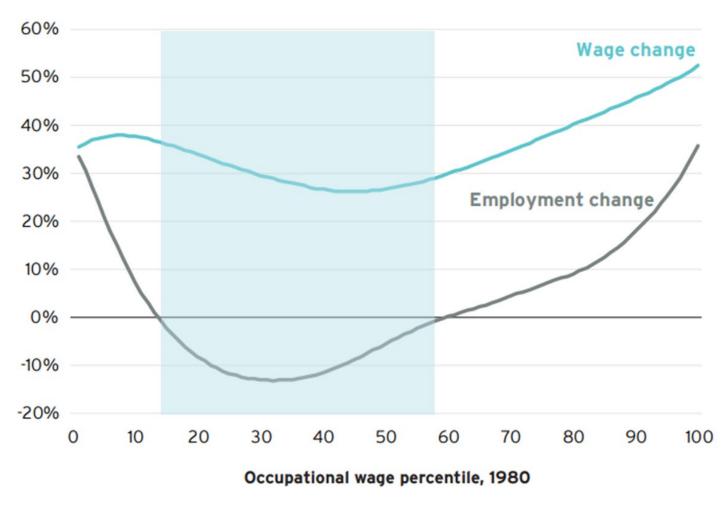


ROC Local



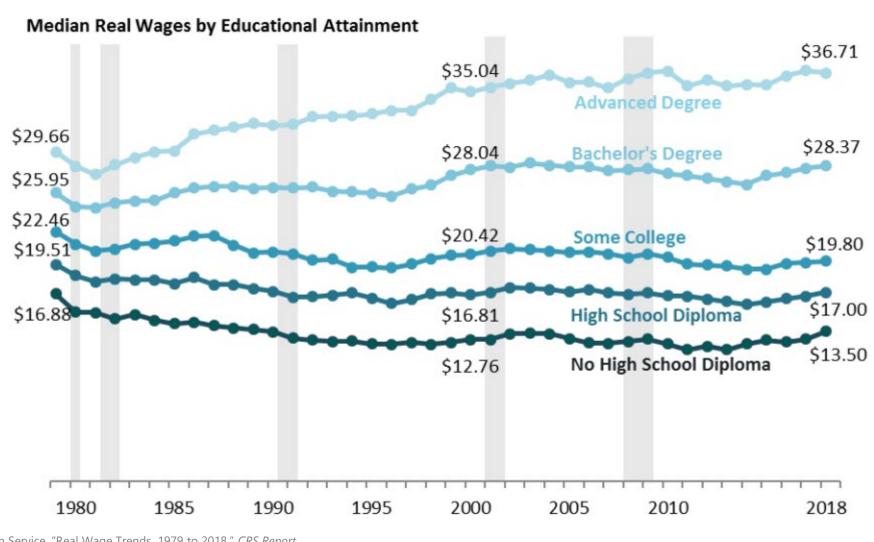
Middle-wage jobs have declined since 1980...







...and real wages have fallen for noncollege workers



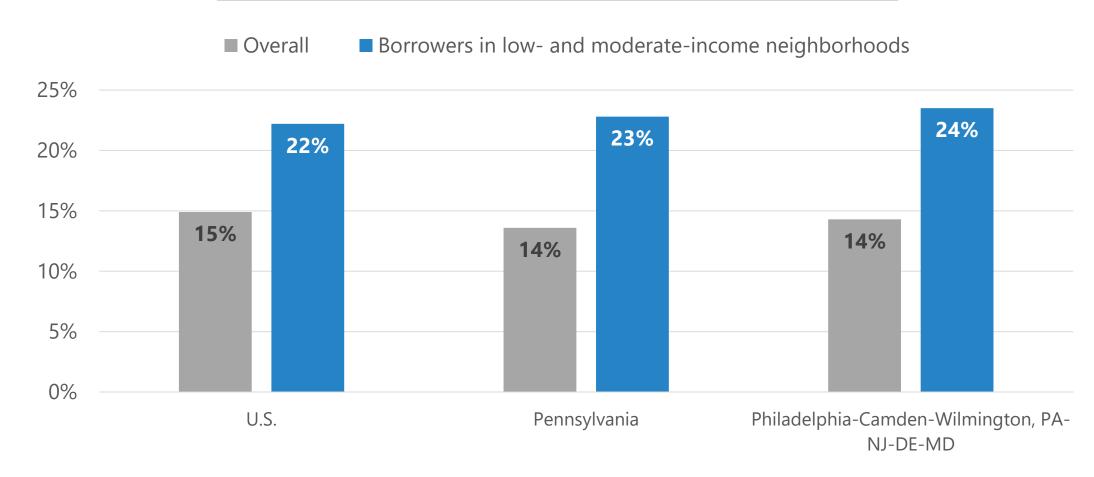
Sources: Chart from Congressional Research Service, "Real Wage Trends, 1979 to 2018," *CRS Report R45090-Version 12-Updated*, 2019; created using Current Population Survey Outgoing Rotation Group data (1979–2018).

ROC Local



Student loan delinquency rates are high, particularly for borrowers in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods



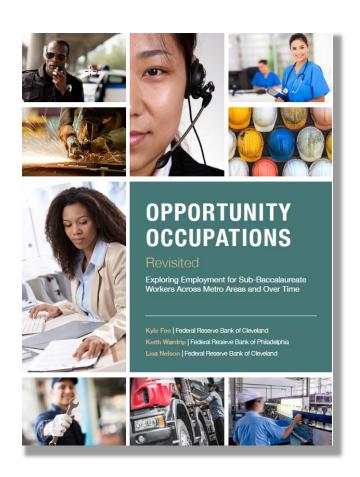


Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York/Equifax Consumer Credit Panel (December 1, 2019), tabulated by the Federal Reserve Banks of Philadelphia and Minneapolis and accessed via the Consumer Credit Explorer (accessed June 30, 2020).

ROC Local



The labor market offers *some* economic opportunity for noncollege workers



- Opportunity employment defined as employment accessible to workers without a bachelor's degree and typically paying above the national annual median wage — accounts for 21.6 percent of total employment.
- Some of the largest opportunity occupations, including a number in healthcare and the skilled trades, are expected to experience aboveaverage growth in the coming years.



However, there are persistent and historical challenges to economic mobility

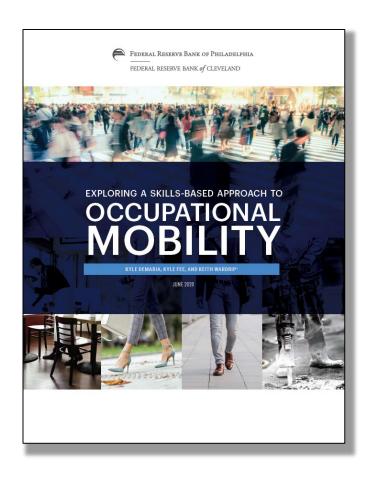


Workers displaced by the pandemic



Consistent concerns over skills gaps







Our guiding principles, data, and methods

Occupations Defined by Tasks and Skills

- An occupation can be thought of as a bundle of tasks, for which a worker needs a certain set of skills.
- Occupations differ in the types of skills they require and the frequency with which those skills are required.

Skills Described in Online Job Ads

- We analyzed nearly 60 million online job advertisements posted between 2014 and 2018.
- Our analysis covers the 33 metro areas with at least 1 million jobs.

Potential Transitions...

- Occur within and between lower-wage and opportunity occupations.
- Require at least a 10 percent pay increase but not a bachelor's degree.
- Involve destinations projected to remain stable or grow nationally between 2018 and 2028.

Top Transitions...

 Represent potential transitions with a similarity score greater than 0.75

Skills can be viewed as a bridge rather than as a gap

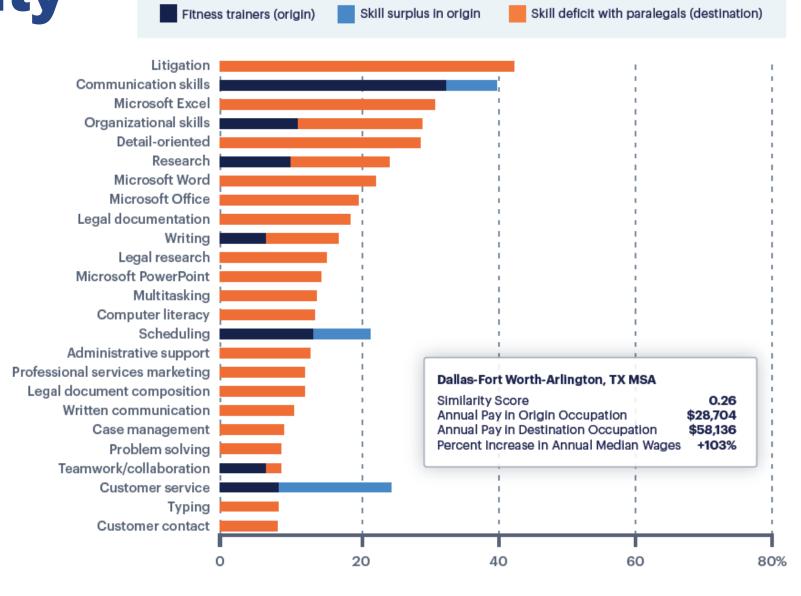
 Overall, we find a high degree of similarity between the skills required for lower-wage occupations and the skills required for opportunity occupations.

| | | | Rank | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Skill | Overall intensity | Overall | Lower-wage occupations | Opportunity occupations |
| Communication skills | 26.9% | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Customer service | 17.7% | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Physical abilities | 14.3% | 3 | 3 | 8 |
| Organizational skills | 13.1% | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Teamwork/collaboration | 11.8% | 5 | 9 | 10 |
| Scheduling | 10.9% | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| Detail-oriented | 10.2% | 7 | 8 | 13 |
| Sales | 9.9% | 8 | 6 | 9 |
| Microsoft Excel | 9.4% | 9 | 16 | 5 |
| Computer literacy | 9.3% | 10 | 11 | 7 |
| Problem solving | 8.8% | 11 | 18 | 11 |
| Writing | 8.7% | 12 | 14 | 15 |
| Repair | 8.4% | 13 | 13 | 2 |
| English | 8.0% | 14 | 10 | 21 |
| Microsoft Office | 7.7% | 15 | 23 | 12 |
| Planning | 7.7% | 16 | 36 | 14 |
| Cleaning | 7.0% | 17 | 5 | 54 |
| Building effective relationships | 6.7% | 18 | 19 | 17 |
| Teaching | 6.4% | 19 | 30 | 64 |
| Research | 6.1% | 20 | 47 | 19 |

Dank

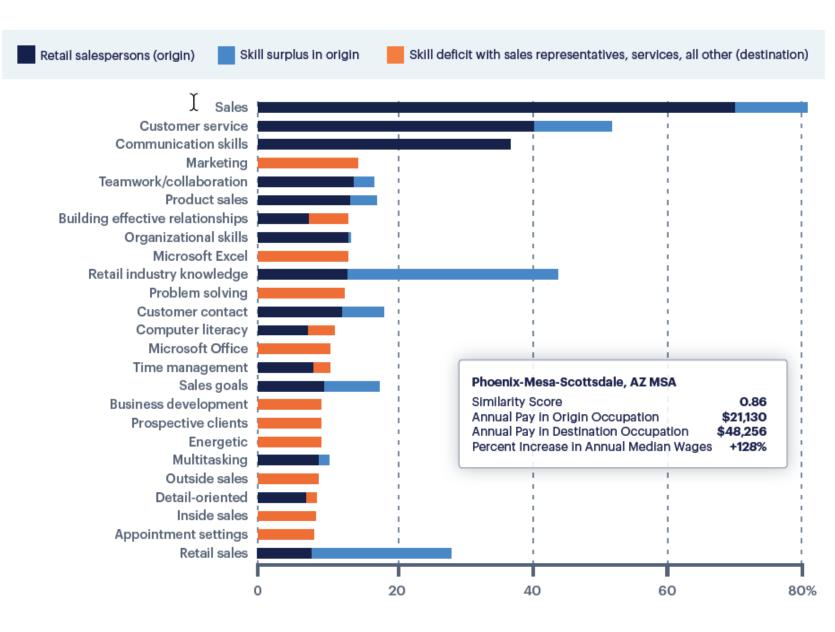
The vast majority of potential transitions involve very different skill sets...

 The average similarity score for the roughly 685,000 potential transitions analyzed is 0.25.



...but top transitions exist in every metro area

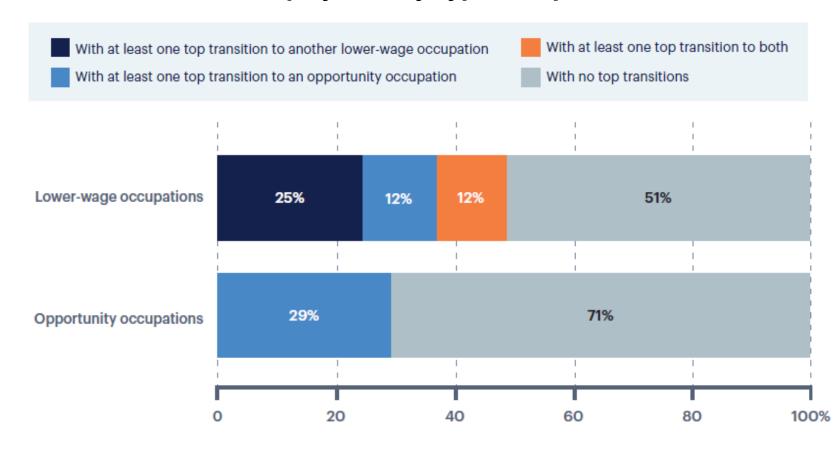
• In the 33 metro areas analyzed, we find 4,097 top transitions (similarity score > 0.75).



Nearly half of lower-wage employment can be paired with a top transition

The same is true for 29
 percent of the jobs
 classified as opportunity
 occupations.

Share of Employment by Type of Top Transition



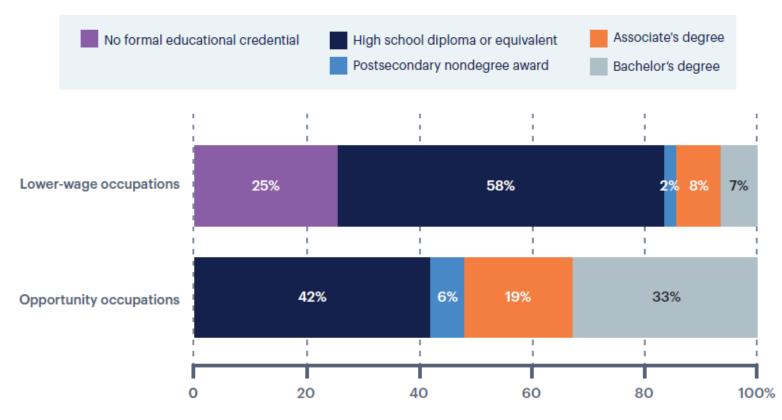
Top transitions can represent substantial wage gains

• Overall, top transitions would represent an increase in average annual median wages of 49%, from around \$30,000 to just under \$45,000.

| | AVERAGE ANNUAL MEDIAN WAGES | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Type of transition | Origin occupations | Destination occupations | Increase | Percent increase |
| Lower-wage occupation to lower-wage occupation | \$21,508 | \$28,367 | \$6,859 | 32% |
| Lower-wage occupation to opportunity occupation | \$28,547 | \$50,672 | \$22,125 | 78% |
| Opportunity occupation to opportunity occupation | \$53,426 | \$76,128 | \$22,703 | 42% |
| Overall | \$30,100 | \$44,974 | \$14,873 | 49% |

Some destination occupations are commonly associated with a bachelor's degree

Share of Top Transitions by Bureau of Labor Statistics Entry-Level Education of the Destination





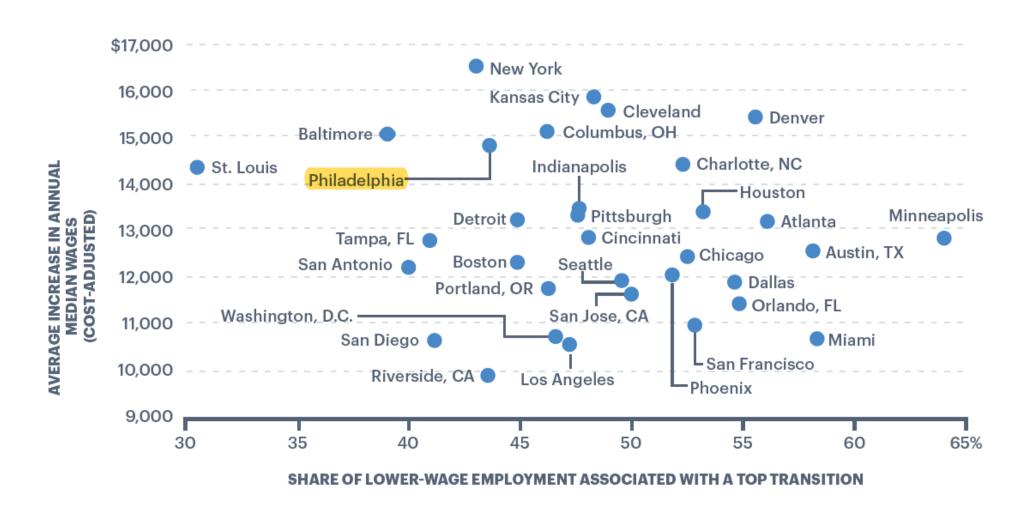
Philadelphia's ten highest-scoring top transitions span the occupational landscape

| Origin occupation | Origin annual median wages | Destination occupation | Destination annual median wages | Percent wage increase | Similarity score |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Teacher Assistants | \$25,410 | Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education | \$28,101 | 11% | 0.93 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other | \$41,683 | Industrial Machinery Mechanics | \$57,408 | 38% | 0.92 |
| Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers | \$40,248 | Substance Abuse, Behavioral Disorder, and Mental Health Counselors | \$44,824 | 11% | 0.92 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other | \$41,683 | Industrial Engineering Technicians | \$58,240 | 40% | 0.91 |
| Bill and Account Collectors | \$37,939 | Credit Counselors | \$54,933 | 45% | 0.90 |
| Receptionists and Information Clerks | \$30,202 | Medical Secretaries | \$38,210 | 27% | 0.90 |
| Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers | \$43,493 | Life, Physical, and Social Science Technicians, All Other | \$53,976 | 24% | 0.89 |
| Insurance Claims and Policy Processing Clerks | \$43,347 | Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators | \$70,533 | 63% | 0.89 |
| Office Clerks, General | \$35,859 | Human Resources Assistants, Except Payroll and Timekeeping | \$41,850 | 17% | 0.88 |
| Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic | \$44,221 | Computer Numerically Controlled Machine Tool Programmers, Metal and Plastic | \$55,640 | 26% | 0.87 |

Source: Based on analysis conducted for DeMaria, Kyle, Kyle Fee, and Keith Wardrip. *Exploring a Skills-Based Approach to Occupational Mobility*. Federal Reserve Banks of Philadelphia and Cleveland, 2020.



A below-average share of Philadelphia's lower-wage employment can be paired with a top transition, but potential wage gains are substantial





Strategies to improve economic mobility and help meet the needs of employers

- Skills-based hiring practices could expand applicant pools to include workers who do not have a bachelor's degree but who do have many of the skills required to do the job.
- Targeted training could provide otherwise qualified workers with the skills necessary to make a successful transition.
- Collaboration between employers, education providers, and workforce development organizations can ensure training meets local demand.

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EQUITY INSIGHT

THE FUTURE OF WORK IS HERE, AND IT'S HUMAN



Micheal O'Bryan

mike@villagearts.org

Director of Learning The Village of Arts and Humanities

Founder Humanature T H U R S D A Y

J U L Y 9, 2020

2:00 P M E D T





The Future of Jobs and Job Training

PEW RESEARCH

A focus on nurturing unique human skills that artificial intelligence (AI) and machines seem unable to replicate: creativity, collaborative activity, abstract and systems thinking, complex communication, and the ability to thrive in diverse environments.







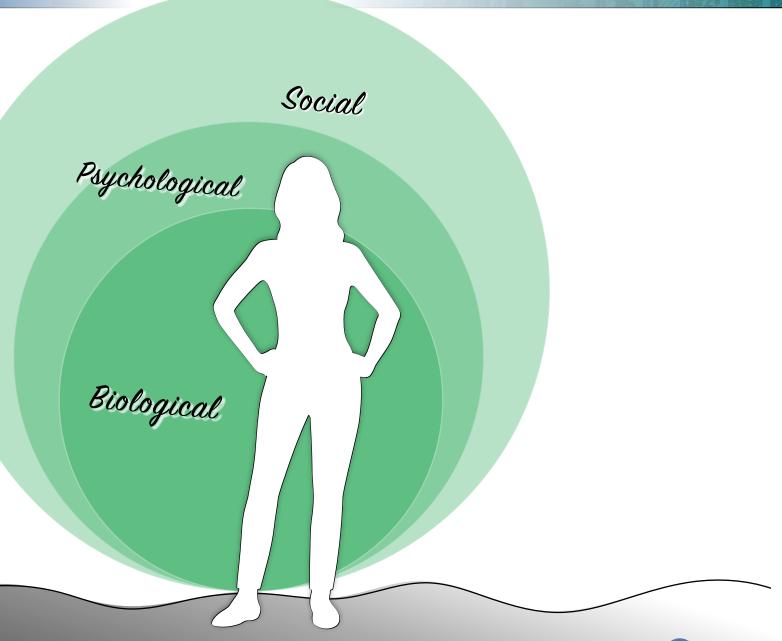
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PSYCHO-

SOCIAL-

SPIRITUAL

DEVELOPMENT





COMPLEX EMOTIONAL LANDSCAPE





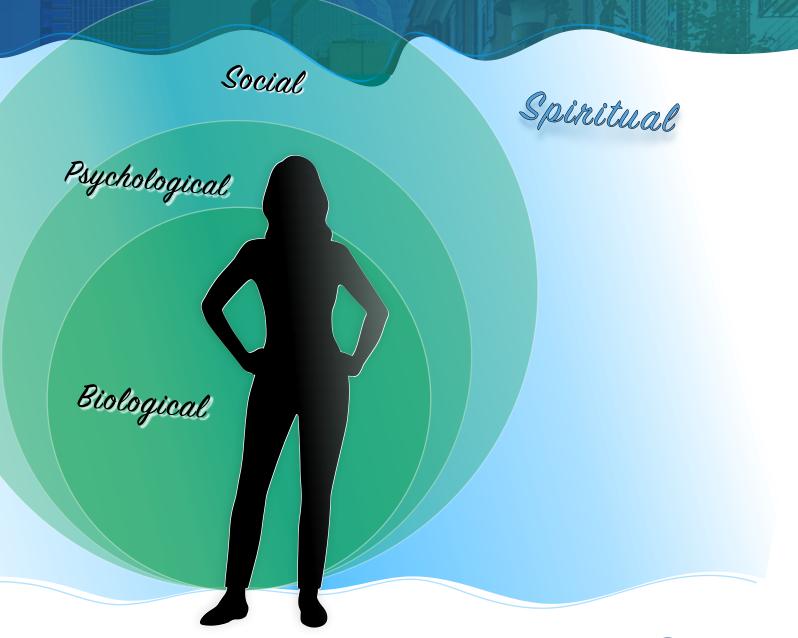
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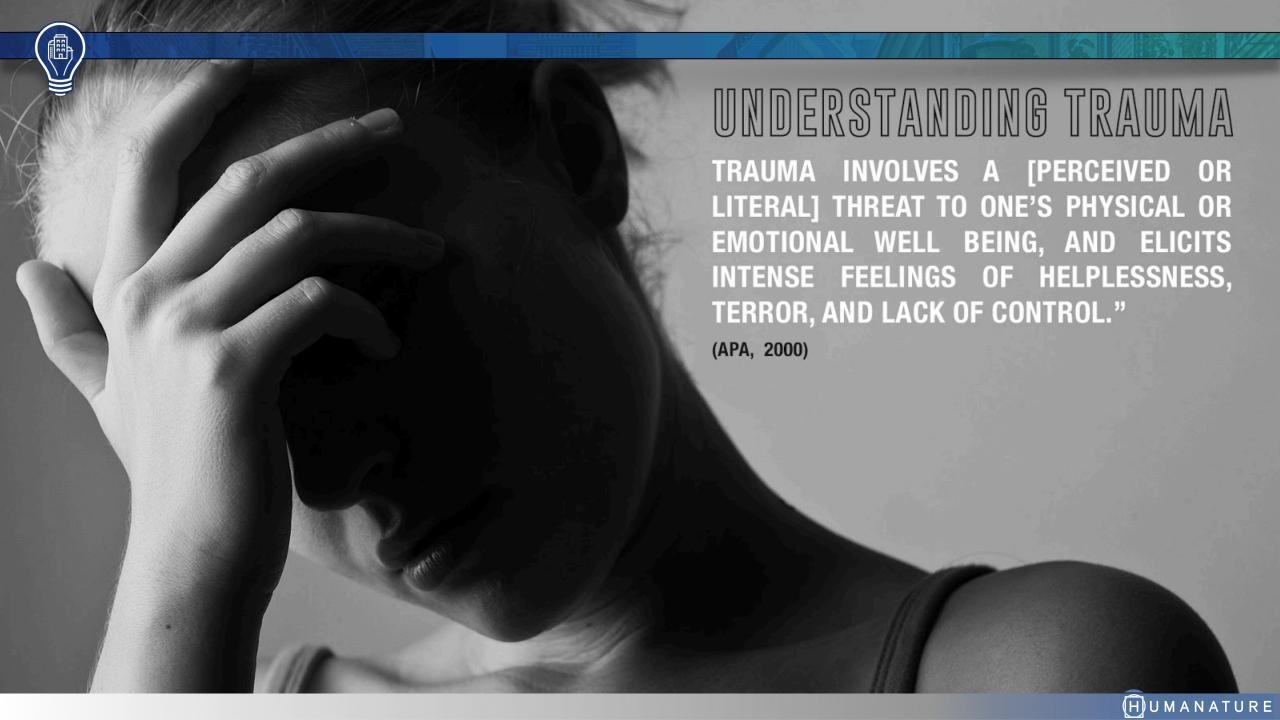
DEVELOPMENT





EXAMPLES OF CIRCUIT STRESSORS

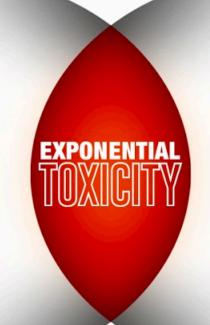
- 1. Intergenerational caregiving
- 2. Living with a chronic illness
- 3. Caregiving for someone with a chronic illness
- 4. Parenting alone
- 5. Caring for a loved one with any form of a disAbility





INE NOT-SU-SWEET COMME

CHRONIC STRESSORS



TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCES



WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Prioritizing the growth of Soft Skills





The Future of Jobs and Job Training

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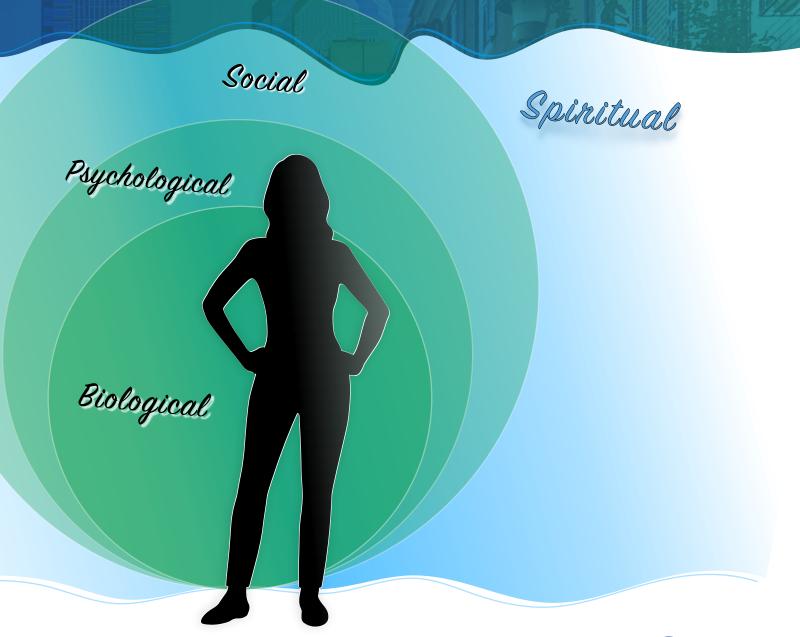
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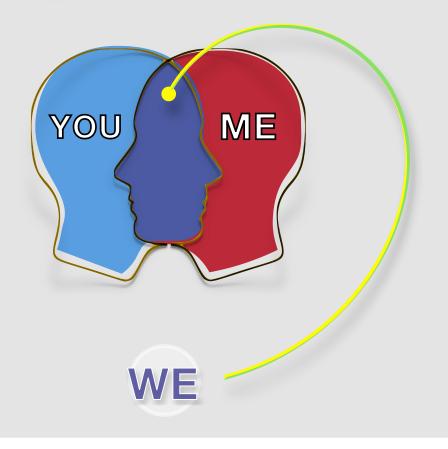
SPIRITUAL

DEVELOPMENT





EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCES



BRIDGES TO EMPATHY

Lack of Control or Powerlessness

Disoriented or Confused

Minimized or Diminished

Fear of Failing or Hopelessness

Embarrassment or Shame



TWO CORE PROBLEMS

THE FUTURE OF WORK

- Automation
- the Gig Economy



THE REALITY OF TRAUMA AND CHRONIC STRESS

Contributing factors: Generated within and outside of the workplace

- Historical and Modern-Day Trauma
 - Disparities in Wealth

- Climate Disasters

- Displacement





MARKET DEMAND

Customers are requesting consulting support for:

JOBS AND JOB-READINESS

for

MARGINALIZED POPULATIONS

- Opportunity Youth
- Veterans

such as:

- People in recovery
- People experiencing homelessness

"Soft Skill" Development Code-Switching Addressing trauma w/o clinical expertise

ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE CHANGE

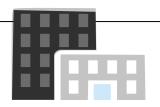
- Conflict Management
- Inclusiveness and Belonging





REFRAMING

Bias





INDIVIDUALS &

COMMUNITIES



INCLUSIVE ECONOMY
INCLUSIVE GROWTH
EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT

Jobs, Entrepreneurship, Upward Trajectories

This means that, whether we like it or not:

Work is a place where we practice and learn human skills

We must define, design, and iterate what inclusivity, belongingness equity, and justice looks like on a systems level



We are all learners

EQUITY INSIGHT

THE FUTURE OF WORK IS HERE, AND IT'S HUMAN



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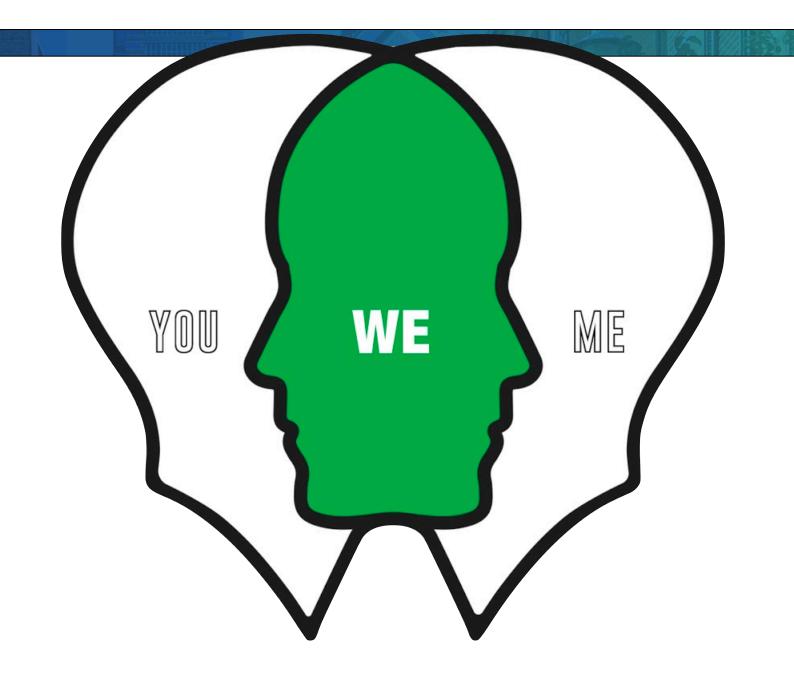
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Alternative Slides Follow



EMPATHY





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