Measuring Growth Momentum, Part II: Total Wages

ast month, we introduced a new measure of employment growth for Indiana industries that we called growth momentum (IN Context Vol. 2, Issue 5, May 2001). To calculate employment growth momentum for an industry during a specific time period, multiply the change in employment during the period (similar to mass) by the growth rate for that industry (similar to velocity). For industry sectors experiencing decline in employment the momentum is multiplied by negative one, resulting in negative momentum values for these sectors.

The result is a simple employment growth momentum measure that incorporates both numeric change and percent change.

Let's apply the idea to total wages instead of employment. Now we are trying to identify high wage growth industries in the state: those that have experienced the largest growth in total wages paid between first quarter 1995 and first quarter 2000.

Table 1 illustrates total nominal wages for first quarter 2000, change and percent change in nominal wages between 1995 and 2000, and the growth momentum measure for a

Tabl	Table 1: Wage Growth Measures, Covered Employment and Wage Data, 1995:1 to 2000:1						
SIC	INDUSTRY Bold: Top 10 in Numeric Change Italicized: Top 10 in Percent Change	Total Wages 2000:1	Numeric Change 1995 to 2000	Percent Change 1995 to 2000	Growth Momentum		
799	Misc. Amusement, Recreation Services	135,289,546	102,049,246	307.0	31,329,586,704		
737	Computer and Data Processing Services	248,813,207	139,499,389	127.6	17,802,030,784		
283	Drugs	515,544,891	223,575,442	76.6	17,120,276,946		
451	Air Transportation, Scheduled	140,256,455	90,126,982	179.8	16,203,786,712		
621	Security Brokers and Dealers	139,959,815	88,789,935	173.5	15,406,822,446		
371	Motor Vehicles and Equipment	1,498,784,255	403,468,041	36.8	14,862,051,527		
794	Commercial Sports	80,211,384	55,468,965	224.2	12,435,348,695		
736	Personnel Supply Services	289,792,381	137,201,341	89.9	12,336,378,317		
671	Holding Offices	39,825,928	30,509,693	327.5	9,991,604,623		
821	Elementary and Secondary Schools	1,226,036,540	267,947,902	28.0	7,493,678,073		
822	Colleges and Universities	610,619,378	151,653,812	33.0	5,011,024,878		
581	Eating and Drinking Places	512,363,668	135,196,834	35.8	4,846,180,066		
806	Hospitals	945,996,111	183,108,608	24.0	4,394,981,199		
801	Offices & Clinics of Medical Doctors	500,801,527	122,053,627	32.2	3,933,246,327		
919	General Government, NEC	458,158,895	113,415,211	32.9	3,731,180,782		
011	Cash Grains	15,047,126	11,293,754	300.9	3,398,247,747		
961	Admin. of General Economic Programs	27,638,709	17,878,263	183.2	3,274,771,336		
482	Telegraph & Other Communications	737,768	656,289	805.5	528,621,180		
024	Dairy Farms	2,844,041	1,945,765	216.6	421,474,183		
421	Trucking & Courier Services, Except Air	458,503,533	39,087,384	9.3	364,273,906		
622	Commodity Contracts Brokers, Dealers	759,541	509,853	204.2	104,109,962		
331	Blast Furnace and Basic Steel Products	481,576,282	17,895,480	3.9	69,066,522		
Sources	Source: Indiana Business Desearch Center and Indiana Department of Workforce Development						

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subset of industry sectors. The subset of sectors includes any industry that ranks in the top 10 in total wages, change in wages between 1995 and 2000, percent change in wages or growth momentum for wages.

Table 2 contains the rankings for each growth measure for these industries. The industry sectors are listed in descending order of momentum in both tables.

The top 10 sectors in terms of wage growth momentum have numeric wage growth figures that range from \$30 million (holding offices) to \$400 million (motor vehicles and equipment). Total wage growth rates range from 28% (elementary and secondary schools) to more than 300% (holding offices and misc. amusement and recreation services). Examples of the types of establishments found in each of the top 10 wage growth momentum sectors can be found in Table 3 on page 8.

Using the same analogy as last month, each sector can be pictured as a snowball, growing as it rolls down a hill. The sectors that are experiencing the largest amounts of numeric growth in total wages paid are the ones that are adding the most snow. The sectors with the highest growth rates are moving the fastest.

Figure 1 on page 8 shows numeric growth and percent change in nominal wages between 1995 and 2000 for each of the top 10 wage growth momentum sectors. There appears to be an inverse relationship between change in wages and percent change in wages for these top 10 industries. The snowballs that are moving the fastest are not the ones that are adding the most snow.

Fastest-moving sectors are holding offices, misc. amusement and recreation services, and commercial *(continued on page 8)*

	INDUSTRY • Bold: Top 10 in Numeric Change	Total Wages	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Growth
SIC	• Italicized: Top 10 in Percent Change	2000:1	1995 to 2000	1995 to 2000	Momentum
799	Misc. Amusement, Recreation Services	15	11	3	1
737	Computer and Data Processing Services	12	6	11	2
283	Drugs	5	3	13	3
451	Air Transportation, Scheduled	13	12	9	4
621	Security Brokers and Dealers	14	13	10	5
371	Motor Vehicles and Equipment	1	1	14	6
794	Commercial Sports	16	14	5	7
736	Personnel Supply Services	11	7	12	8
671	Holding Offices	17	16	2	9
821	Elementary and Secondary Schools	2	2	19	10
822	Colleges and Universities	4	5	16	11
581	Eating and Drinking Places	6	8	15	12
806	Hospitals	3	4	20	13
801	Offices & Clinics of Medical Doctors	7	9	18	14
919	General Government, NEC	10	10	17	15
011	Cash Grains	19	19	4	16
961	Admin. of General Economic Programs	18	18	8	17
482	Telegraph & Other Communications	22	21	1	18
024	Dairy Farms	20	20	6	19
421	Trucking & Courier Services, Except Air	9	15	21	20
622	Commodity Contracts Brokers, Dealers	21	22	7	21
331	Blast Furnace and Basic Steel Products	8	17	22	22

Source: Indiana Business Research Center and Indiana Department of Workforce Development

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(continued from page 7) sports. These sectors are smaller snowballs that are rolling quickly (total wage growth rates over 200%) but not adding the largest amounts of snow.

Sectors in the next group are not moving as quickly as those above, but are still experiencing total wage growth rates between 90% and 180%. These fast-moving intermediate size snowballs are scheduled air transportation, security brokers and dealers, computer and data processing services, and personnel supply services.

Large snowballs that are adding the most snow but moving more slowly are elementary and secondary schools, motor vehicles and equipment, and drugs. Each of these industries added at least \$223 million to its payroll between 1995 and 2000. Growth rates are more moderate for these industries, between 28% and 77%, compared with 33% for the overall state average during the same time period.

Next month, we will conclude this three-part series with a look at top momentum industries with respect to both employment and wages. In other words, we will identify industries that have experienced high growth in both employment and total wages.

Table 3: Top 10 Sectors in Wage Growth Momentum					
SIC	Sector	Examples of Types of Establishments			
799	Misc. Amusement, Recreation Services	Riverboat casinos, amusement parks, public golf courses			
737	Computer and Data Processing Services	Programming, design and development of software, systems			
283	Drugs	Medicinal chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations			
451	Air Transportation, Scheduled	Air passenger and cargo carriers, courier services			
621	Security Brokers and Dealers	Investment bankers, security brokers and dealers			
371	Motor Vehicles and Equipment	Motor vehicles, car, truck and bus bodies, parts and accessories			
794	Commercial Sports	Professional sports clubs and promoters, racing			
736	Personnel Supply Services	Employment agencies, temporary and office help			
671	Holding Offices	Bank holding companies, other holding companies			
821	Elementary and Secondary Schools	Schools, academies, boarding schools			
Source	Source: Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987				

Figure 1: Total Wage Growth Momentum: Top 10 Industries

Change and percent change in wages, 1995 to 2000

