

COST OF LIVING & RISING INFLATION



THE IMPACT ON GEORGIA WORKERS

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How have inflation and increased cost of living impacted Georgia workers?

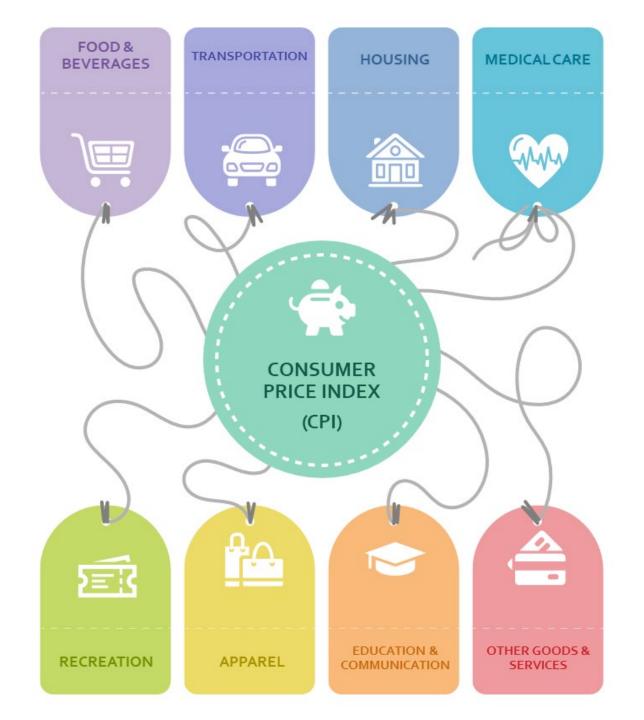
INFLATION = The increase in prices and fall in purchasing power over time

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

- High inflation (food, housing, staples)
- High energy prices
- COVID-19
- Logistics crisis
- Uneven, hard-to-predict demand
- Uneven wage growth
- Hot housing market
- Monetary policy
- Labor shortage and low unemployment
- Expansionary monetary policy

OVERVIEW

- US vs. Georgia
- Regions within Georgia, particularly urban vs.
 rural
- Disparities between different groups of workers
 - Demographics
 - Industry and occupation
- Inflation forecast



RURAL VS. URBAN SPENDING PATTERNS

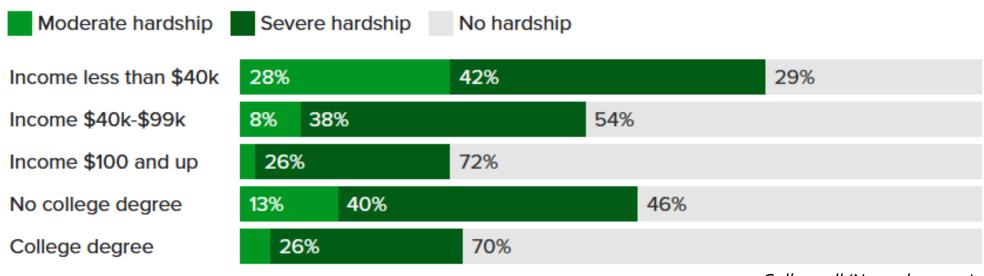
Household Spending



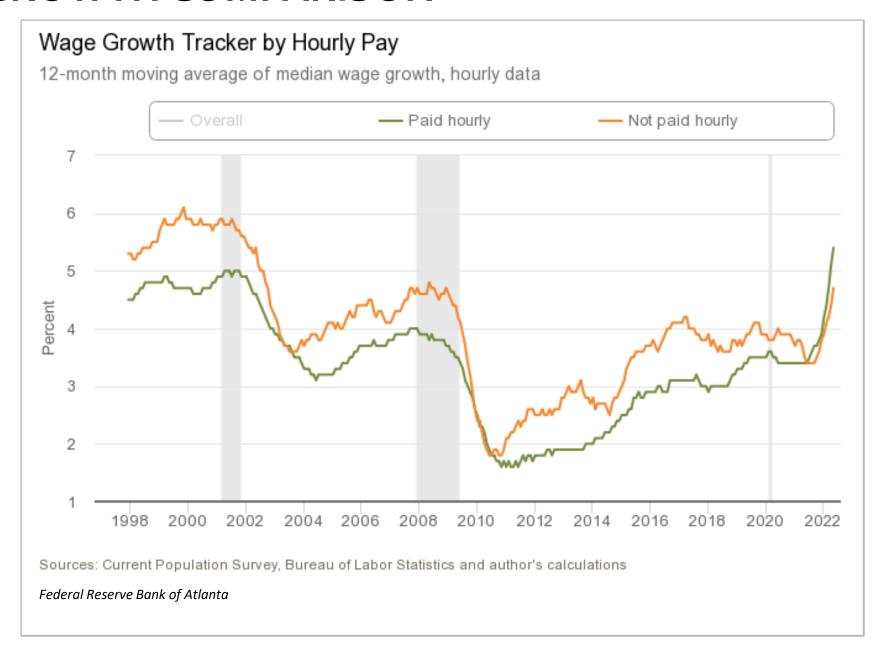
Bank of America report

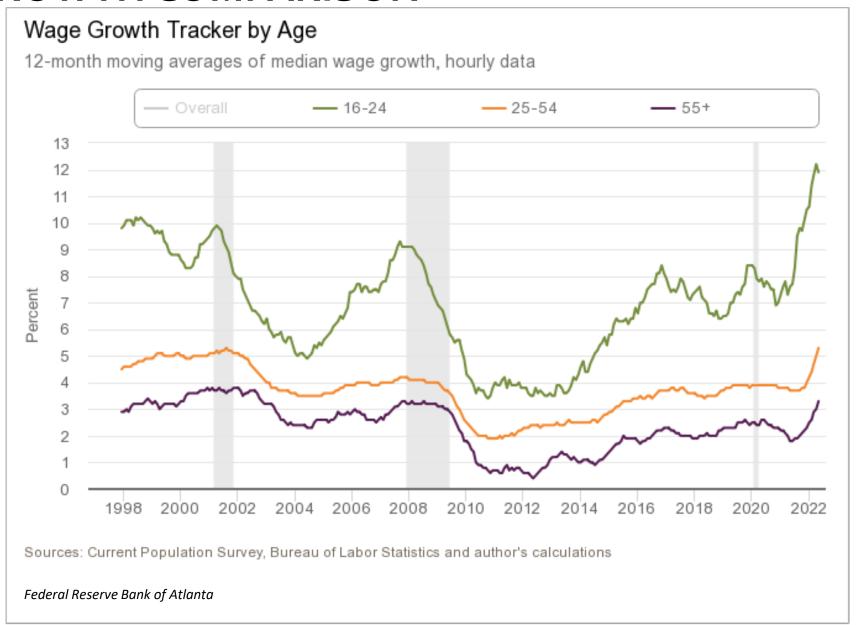
INCOME / EDUCATION DISPARITIES

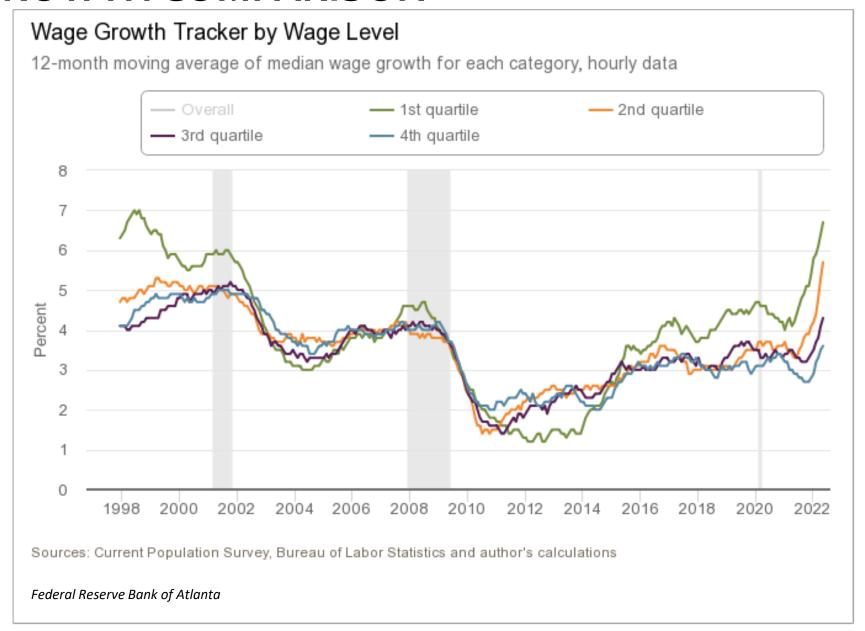
Have recent price increases caused any financial hardship for you or your household?

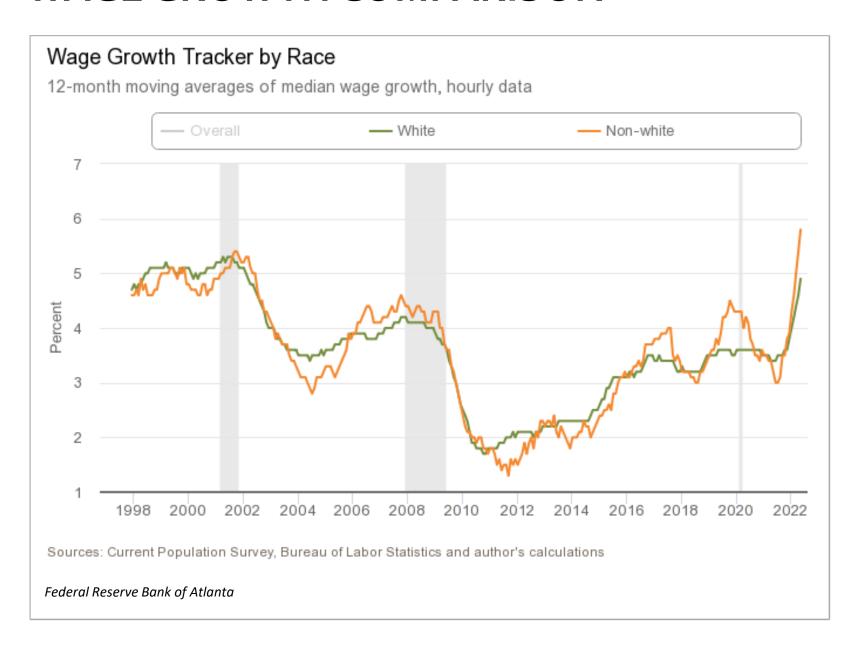


Gallup poll (November 2021)

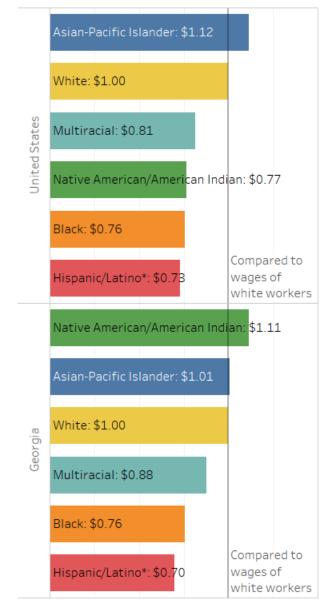








Earnings Disparity by Race/Ethnicity



GDOL 2020
*Hispanic/Latino can be of any race.

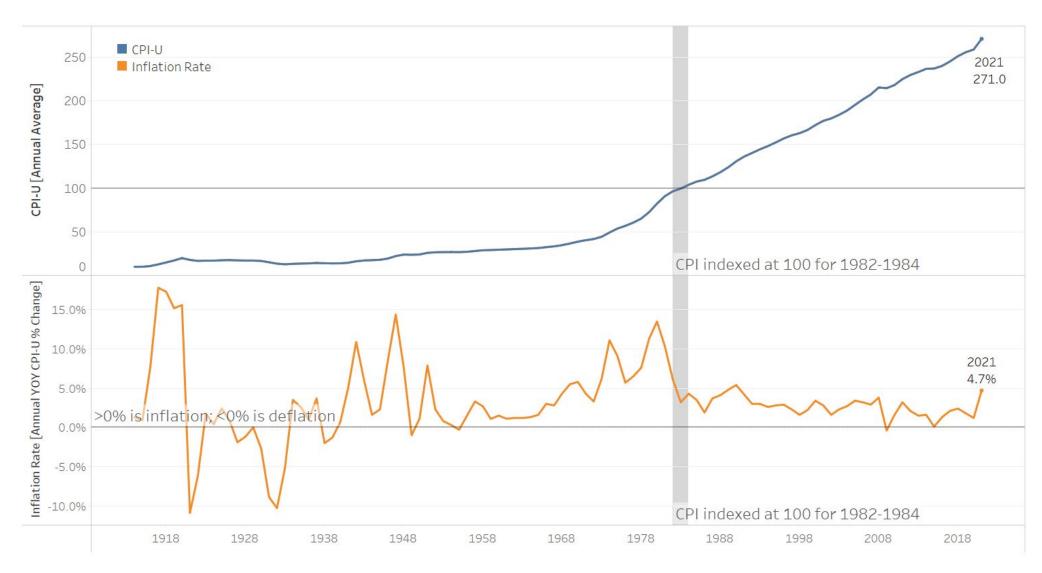
REAL WAGES: ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



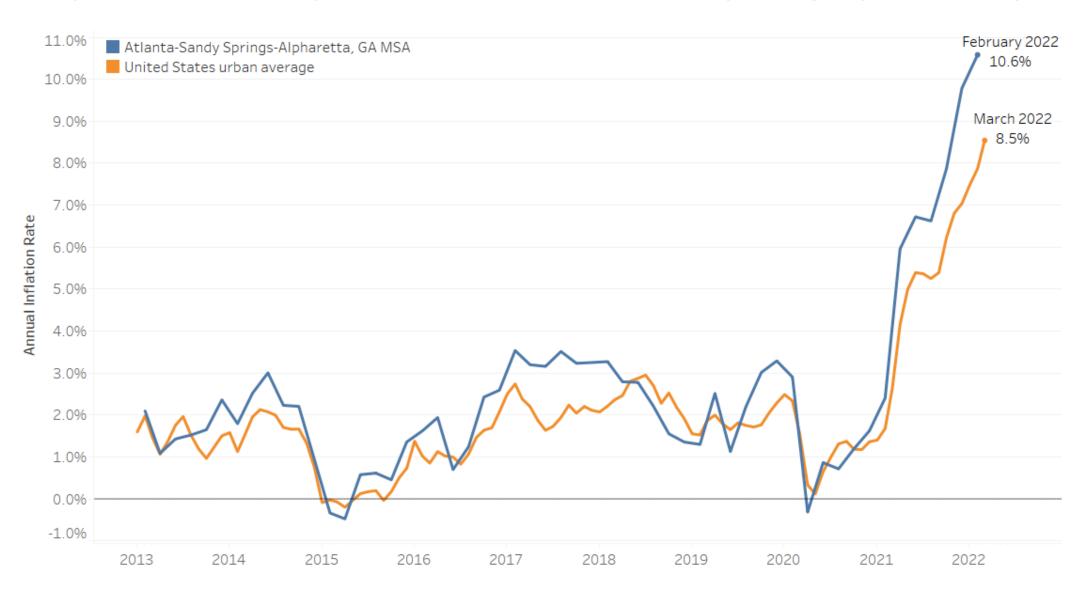
(1 — inflation rate) × wages = real wages

- Real wages are wages adjusted for inflation
- Can be used for longitudinal comparison

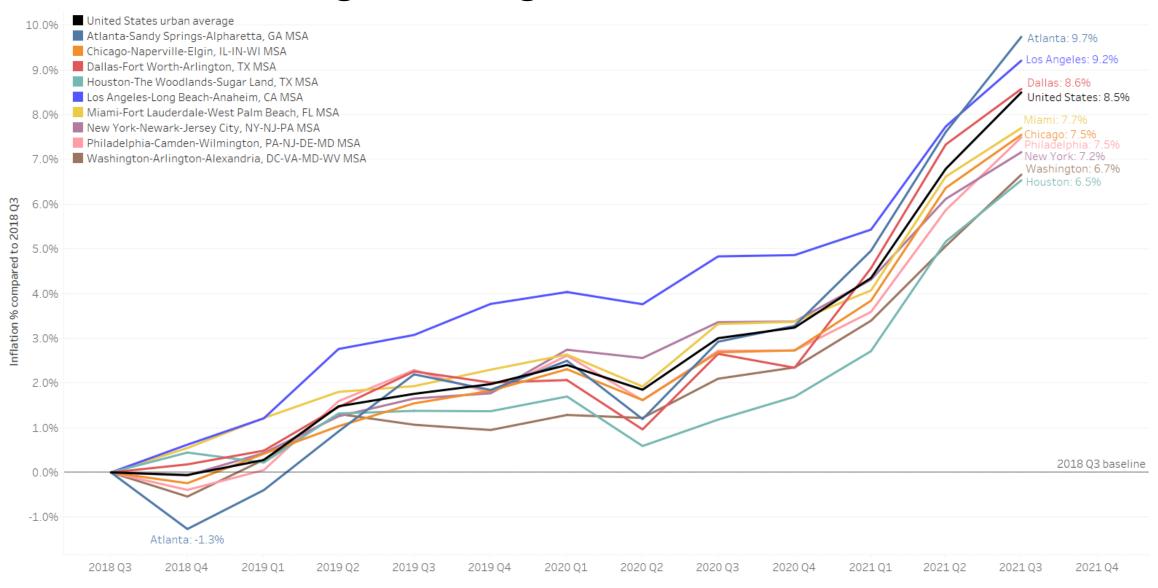
US CONSUMER PRICE INDEX & ANNUAL INFLATION RATE



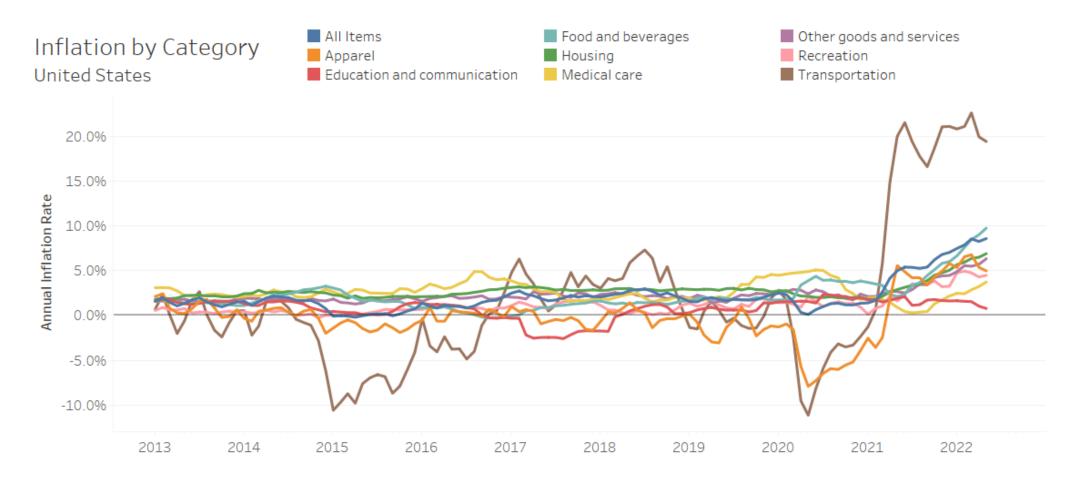
ANNUAL INFLATION RATE: ATLANTA MSA VS. UNITED STATES



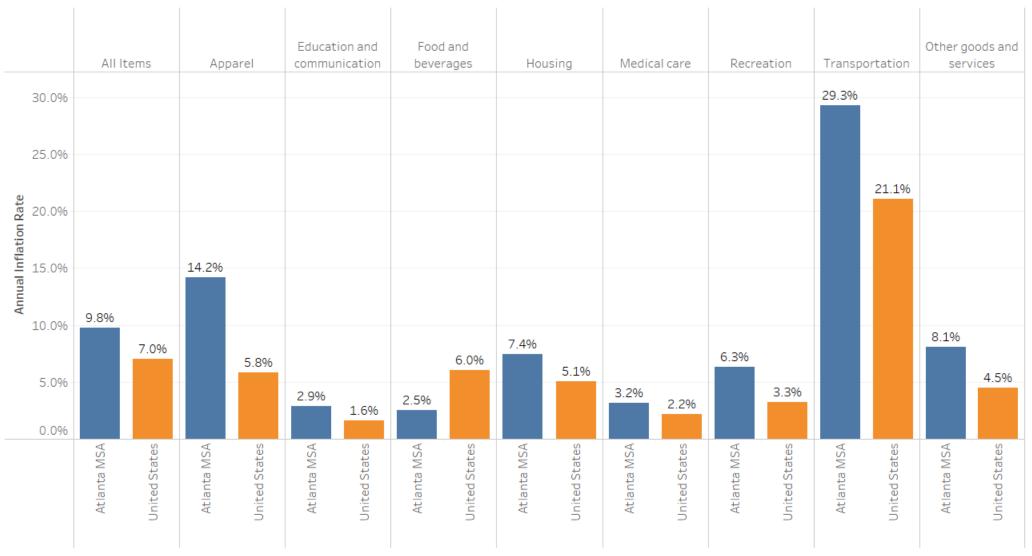
INFLATION 2018 Q3 - 2021 Q3



ANNUAL INFLATION RATE BY CATEGORY

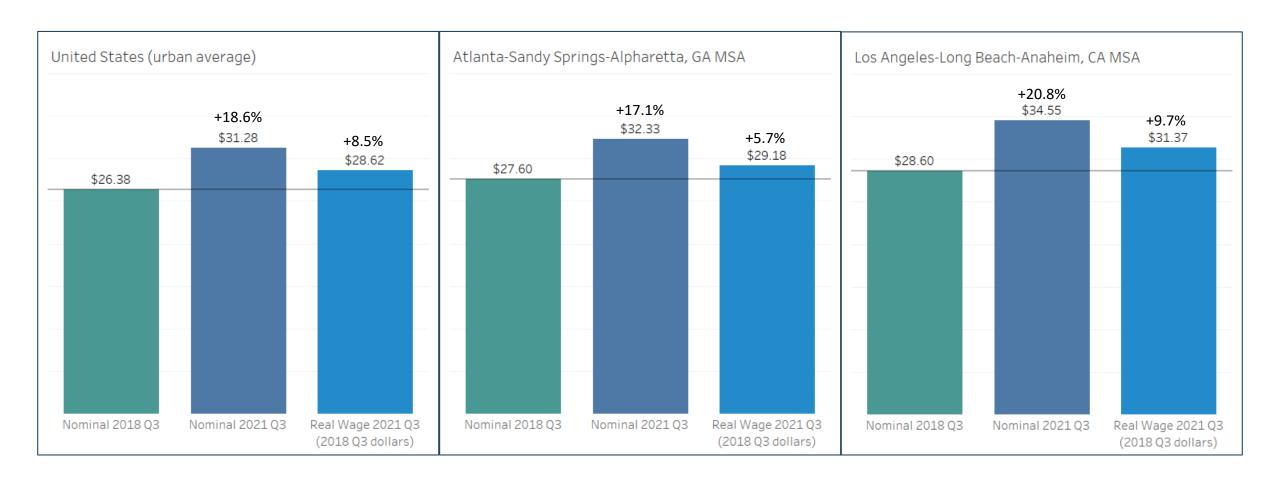


ANNUAL INFLATION RATE BY CATEGORY



For December 2021 (latest month with all categories reported for both Atlanta MSA and United States)

REAL HOURLY WAGES: MSA COMPARISON



COST OF LIVING ADJUSTED WAGES

COST OF LIVING ADJUSTED WAGES ADJUSTED FOR COLI

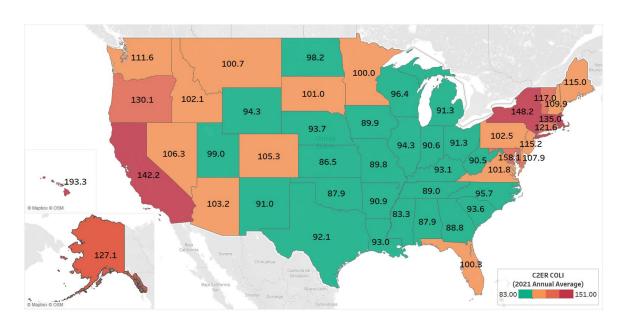


wages ÷ COLI × 100 = COLI-adjusted wages

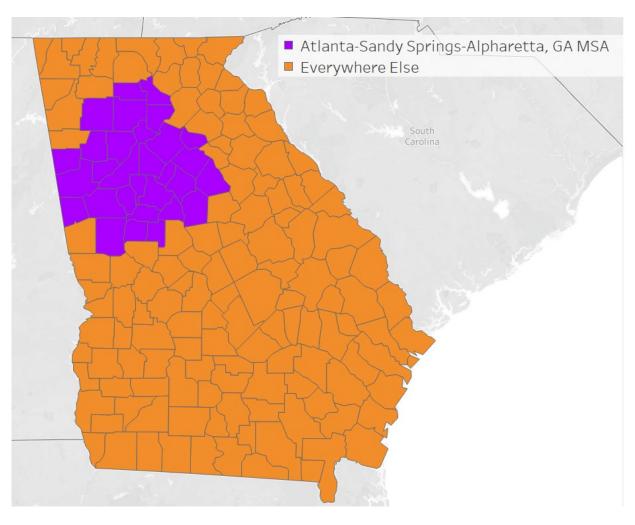
- Cost of living adjusted wages are wages adjusted for inflation
- Can be used for regional comparisons
- Not longitudinal
- Not the same as inflation but can tell us about cost of goods and services compared with US

C2ER COST OF LIVING INDEX





ATLANTA MSA VS. ELSEWHERE IN GEORGIA



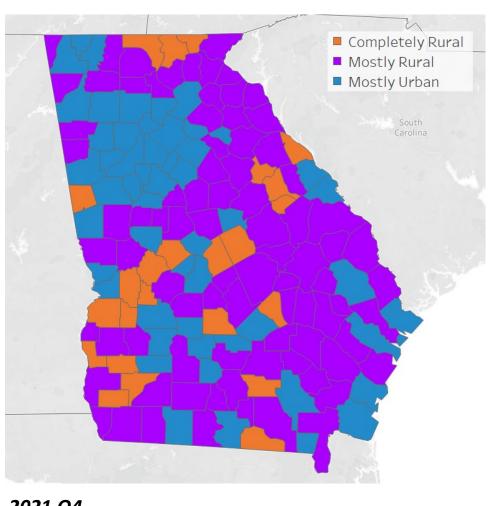
2021 Q4

Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA MSA COLI (Base US): 103.3 COLI (Base GA): 106.6 Georgia, outside
Atlanta MSA

COLI (Base US): 88.7 COLI (Base GA): 91.6



COMPLETELY RURAL VS. MOSTLY RURAL VS. COMPLETELY URBAN



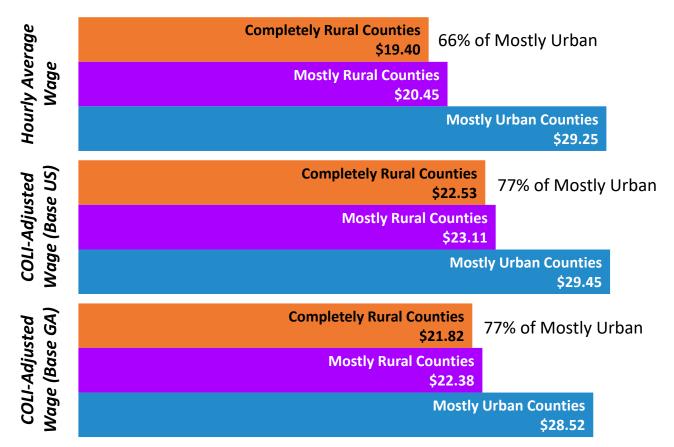
2021 Q4

COLI (Base US): 86.1

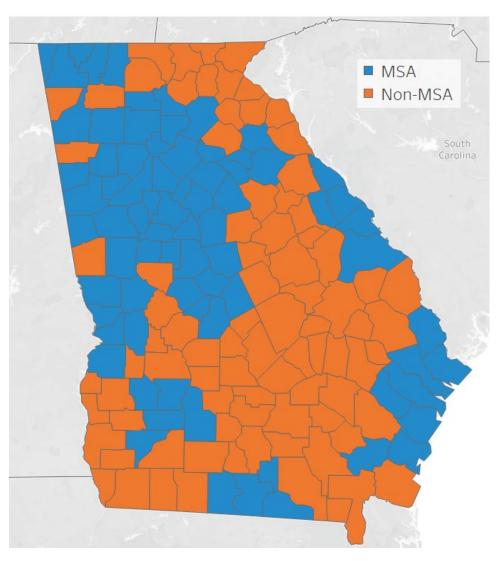
COLI (Base GA): 88.9

Mostly Rural
COLI (Base US): 88.5
COLI (Base GA): 91.4

Mostly Urban
COLI (Base US): 99.3
COLI (Base GA): 102.6



COLI-ADJUSTED WAGES: MSA VS NON-MSA



*includes border counties around Georgia inside MSAs for which any part is in Georgia (not shown on map)

Georgia MSAs*
COLI (Base US): 98.2
COLI (Base GA): 101.6

Georgia, non-MSA counties COLI (Base US): 86.8

COLI (Base GA): 89.8

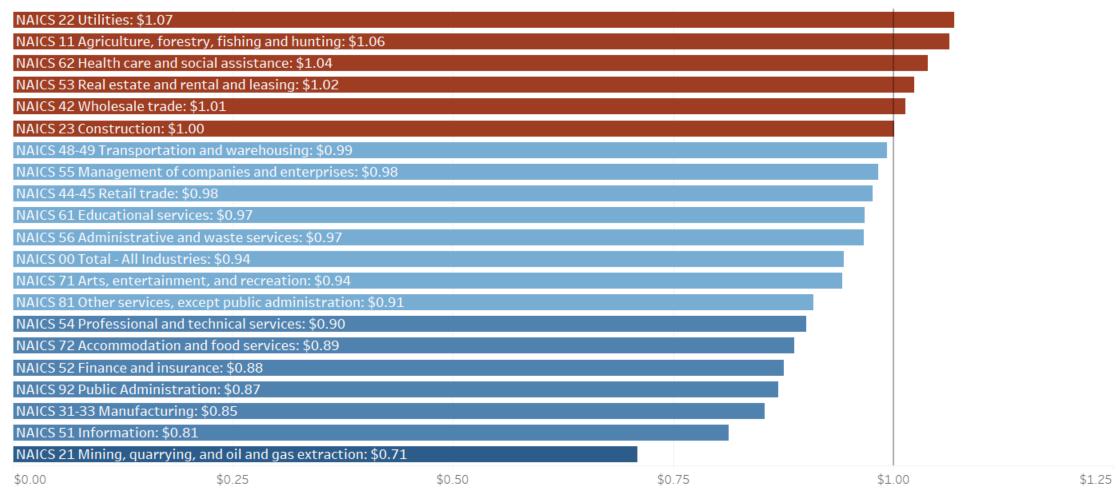


COLI-ADJUSTED WAGES: GEORGIA MSAS

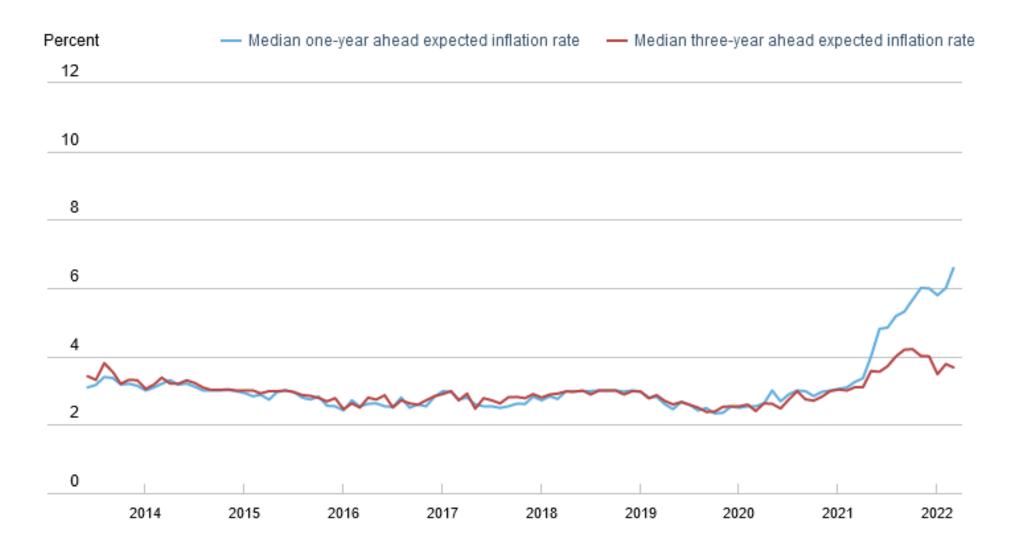
| Region | Hourly Average Wage | Cost of Living Index (Base US) | COLI-Adjusted Wage (Base US) | Cost of Living Index (Base GA) | COLI-Adjusted Wage (Base GA) |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Albany, GA MSA | \$21.97 | 86.8 | \$25.32 | 89.6 | \$24.51 |
| Athens-Clarke County, GA MSA | \$23.99 | 98.2 | \$24.42 | 101.5 | \$23.65 |
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA MSA | \$31.75 | 103.3 | \$30.75 | 106.6 | \$29.77 |
| Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC MSA | \$25.00 | 83.6 | \$29.91 | 86.3 | \$28.96 |
| Brunswick, GA MSA | \$22.17 | 88.2 | \$25.14 | 91.1 | \$24.35 |
| Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA | \$25.90 | 92.2 | \$28.09 | 95.2 | \$27.20 |
| Columbus, GA-AL MSA | \$22.52 | 91.0 | \$24.74 | 94.0 | \$23.96 |
| Dalton, GA MSA | \$22.81 | 87.9 | \$25.95 | 90.8 | \$25.13 |
| Gainesville, GA MSA | \$25.77 | 102.9 | \$25.04 | 106.3 | \$24.24 |
| Hinesville, GA MSA | \$20.95 | 80.9 | \$25.89 | 83.6 | \$25.07 |
| Macon-Bibb County, GA MSA | \$22.82 | 96.8 | \$23.58 | 100.0 | \$22.83 |
| Rome, GA MSA | \$22.37 | 88.8 | \$25.18 | 91.7 | \$24.38 |
| Savannah, GA MSA | \$24.15 | 87.0 | \$27.75 | 89.9 | \$26.87 |
| Valdosta, GA MSA | \$19.72 | 91.5 | \$21.56 | 94.5 | \$20.87 |
| Warner Robins, GA MSA | \$24.02 | 91.4 | \$26.29 | 94.4 | \$25.45 |
| Georgia | \$28.58 | 96.8 | \$29.52 | 100.0 | \$28.58 |
| United States | \$31.28 | 100.0 | \$31.28 | 103.3 | \$30.28 |

EARNINGS COMPARISON: INDUSTRY

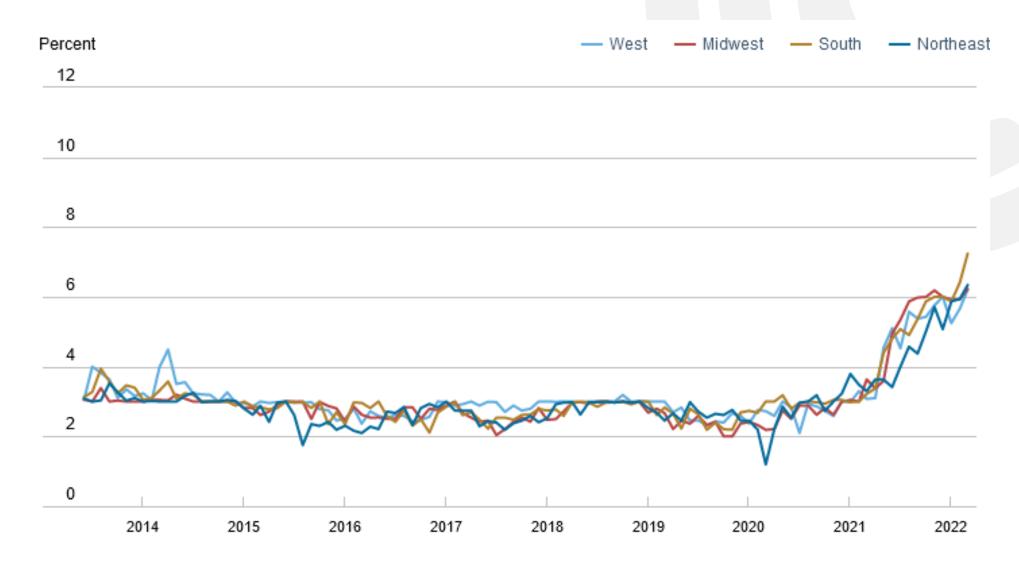
Georgia-United States COLI-Adjusted Wage Disparity by Industry (per \$1.00 US Wage)



2021 Q4



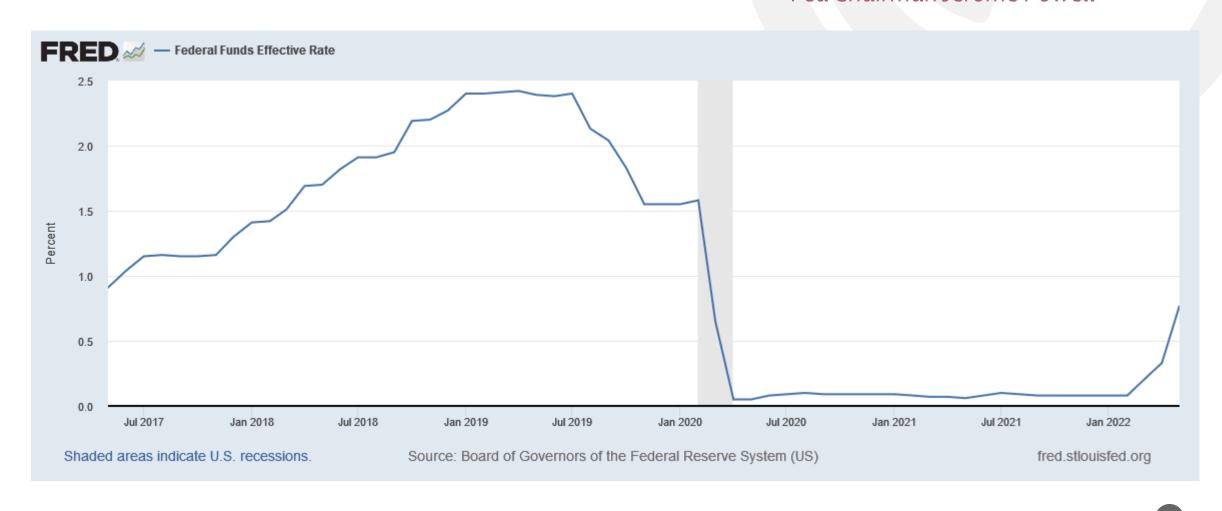
Source: New York Fed Survey of Consumer Expectations



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"Our goal is to use our tools to get supply and demand back in sync."

—Fed Chairman Jerome Powell



PROCESS, INSIGHTS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Process

 Real (inflation-adjusted) wages vs. COLI-adjusted wages for longitudinal and static comparisons

Limitations & Constraints

- Inflation data limited
- Wage data lag

Recommendations

- Local cost surveys and targeted programs
- COLI-adjusted wages for key industries

CONCLUSIONS

- Inflation is wiping out wage increases
- Inflation has increased more in metro Atlanta than in other metros
- Rural workers, lower education level, some racial and ethnic groups, lower-wage workers, and non-managerial workers are most impacted by inflation
- Purchasing power is lower in rural GA than urban GA despite lower COL
- Inflation expected to increase in the short term but cool off in the longer term





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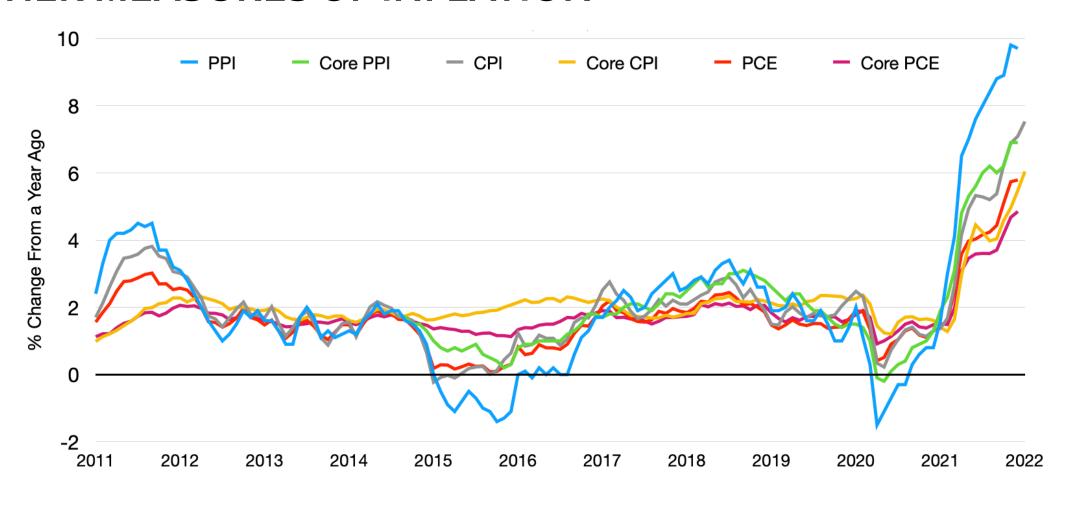


in @MONISCOTT





OTHER MEASURES OF INFLATION



Core PPI = finished goods only

Core CPI = CPI, excluding food and energy

Core PCE = PCE, excluding food and energy

