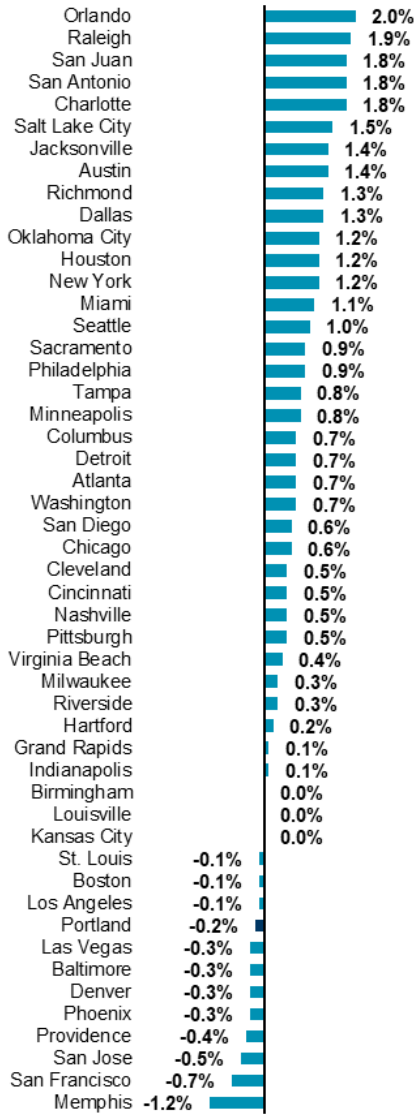# Multnomah County Economic INDICATORS

State of Oregon Employment Department
QUALITYINFO.ORG

Job Growth by U.S. Metro
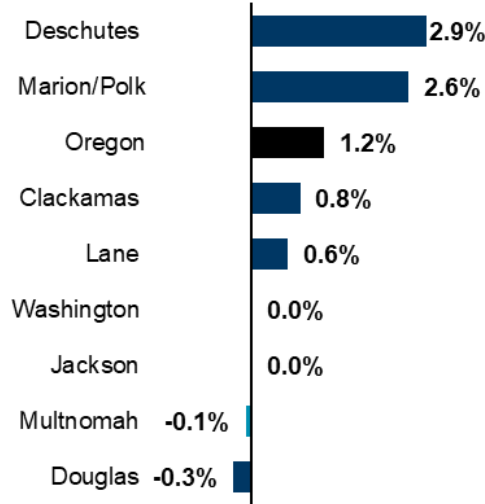Percentage Growth — Feb. 2024 to Feb. 2025

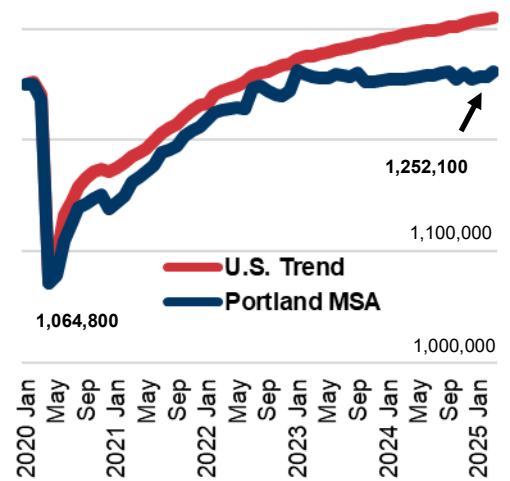| Metro	Growth
Orlando	2.0%
Raleigh	1.9%
San Juan	1.8%
San Antonio	1.8%
Charlotte	1.8%
Salt Lake City	1.5%
Jacksonville	1.4%
Austin	1.4%
Richmond	1.3%
Dallas	1.3%
Oklahoma City	1.2%
Houston	1.2%
New York	1.2%
Miami	1.1%
Seattle	1.0%
Sacramento	0.9%
Philadelphia	0.9%
Tampa	0.8%
Minneapolis	0.8%
Columbus	0.7%
Detroit	0.7%
Atlanta	0.7%
Washington	0.7%
San Diego	0.6%
Chicago	0.6%
Cleveland	0.5%
Cincinnati	0.5%
Nashville	0.5%
Pittsburgh	0.5%
Virginia Beach	0.4%
Milwaukee	0.3%
Riverside	0.3%
Hartford	0.2%
Grand Rapids	0.1%
Indianapolis	0.1%
Birmingham	0.0%
Louisville	0.0%
Kansas City	0.0%
St. Louis	-0.1%
Boston	-0.1%
Los Angeles	-0.1%
Portland	-0.2%
Las Vegas	-0.3%
Baltimore	-0.3%
Denver	-0.3%
Phoenix	-0.3%
Providence	-0.4%
San Jose	-0.5%
San Francisco	-0.7%
Memphis	-1.2%

Employment Growth by County
Mar. 2024 to Mar. 2025

County	Growth
Deschutes	2.9%
Marion/Polk	2.6%
Oregon	1.2%
Clackamas	0.8%
Lane	0.6%
Washington	0.0%
Jackson	0.0%
Multnomah	-0.1%
Douglas	-0.3%

Select Industry Gains and Losses
Multnomah County, Mar. 2024 to Mar. 2025

Industry	Change
Total nonfarm employment	-600
Transportation and warehousing	700
Accomodation and food services	200
Construction	-400
Retail trade	0
Manufacturing	-700

Employment in Portland Metro
Jan. 2020 to Mar. 2025 (seasonally adjusted)

1,252,100
1,100,000
U.S. Trend
Portland MSA
1,064,800
1,000,000
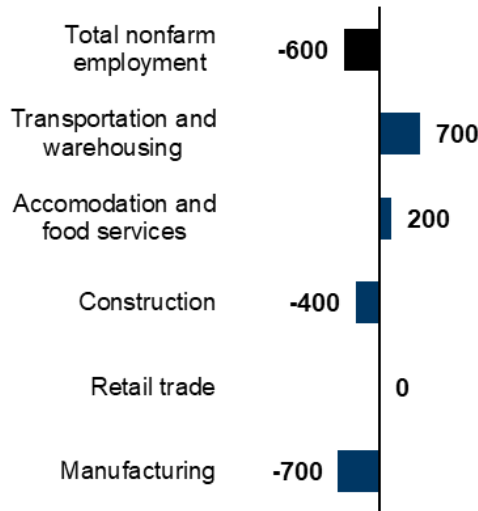
Unemployment Rate Multnomah County
Jan. 2020 through Mar. 2025 (Seasonally Adjusted)

13.2% U.S.
Multnomah County
4.5%
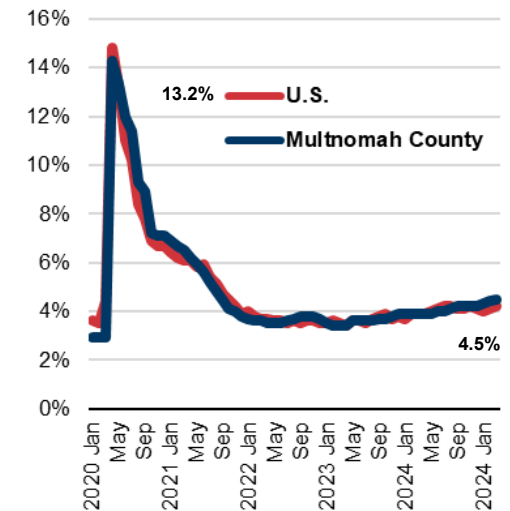
Share of Workforce By Age in Multnomah County
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Workforce Indicators

55 and older (22% in 2023)
25-54 years old (69% in 2023)
Younger than 25 (9% in 2023)
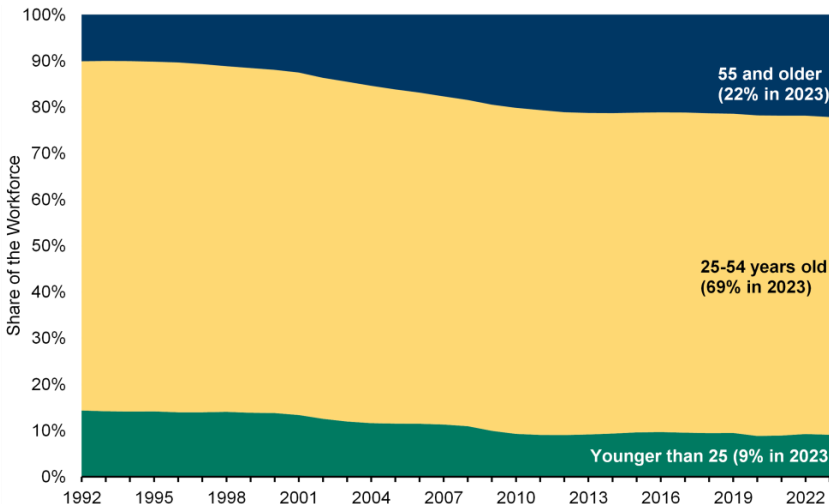
In Multnomah County, More Than One Out of Five Workers Were 55 or Older in 2023

Multnomah's workforce is aging. The number of Multnomah workers ages 55 and over more than tripled in the 30 years from 1993 to 2023, increasing from 37,000 to over 113,000. The share of the workforce 55 and older more than doubled in the same period from 10% to 22%. Driving this trend is that the entire Baby Boomer generation is now 55 and older, and they are more likely to be in the labor force than previous generations were at ages 55 and beyond. Many of these workers may plan to retire in the next 10 years, taking their skills and experience with them.

With the relatively smaller Gen Z generation entering the workforce, workforce aging is expected to continue in the coming years. Its impacts will be felt industry-wide, as there are fewer laborers available to replace retiring workers. It impacts employers, industries, and regions to varying degrees. Employers should know the age profile of their own workforce so they can plan accordingly for increased turnover and recruitment efforts due to retirements. At a broader level, workforce planners need to know the demographic profiles of entire industries and regions to help gauge the need for future replacement workers.