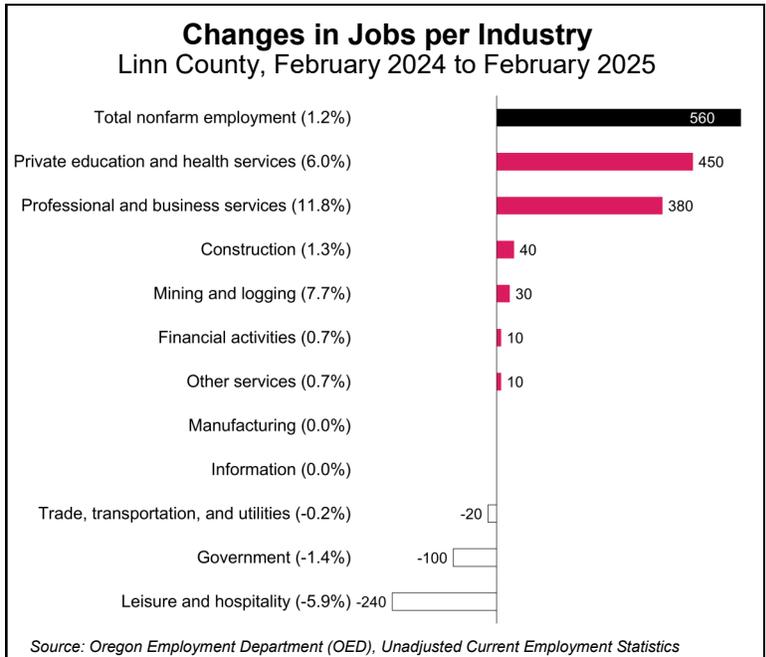
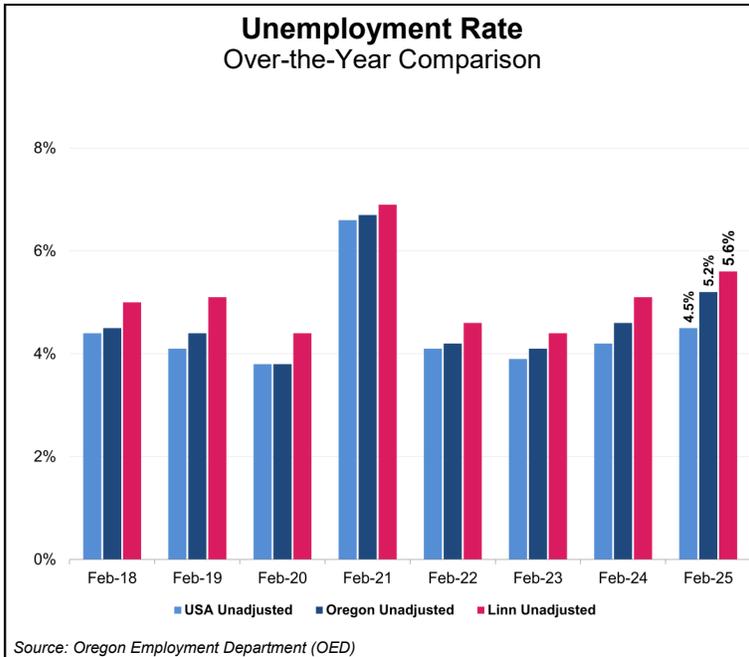


Linn County's **unadjusted unemployment rate** was 5.6% in February, down from its revised rate of 5.7% in January. Oregon's statewide **unadjusted unemployment rate** in February was 5.2%, down from its revised January rate of 5.3%. Employment grew by 560 jobs (+1.2%) over the year to February.

The largest employment gains were in private education and health services (450 jobs, +6.0%), followed by professional and business services (380 jobs, +11.8%). Several sectors experienced losses, with the largest declines in leisure and hospitality (240 fewer jobs, -5.9%) and government (100 fewer jobs, -1.4%). Employment is now 2.8%, or 1,330 jobs, above the pre-pandemic employment level in February 2020.

INFLATION ADJUSTED AVERAGE WAGES —This month's graph highlights trends in average monthly income for workers in the education and health services industry. In both public and private sectors, wages declined by 1% during the pandemic but rose by 4%, 6%, and 5% annually from 2021 to 2023. However, after adjusting for 2023 inflation, real incomes declined. On average, wages either decreased by 1% to 2% per year or increased marginally by just 1%. This underscores that, despite nominal wage growth, workers in this sector are effectively earning less than in previous years. Policymakers, employers, and industry leaders must take action to address this disparity and ensure wage growth keeps pace with inflation.

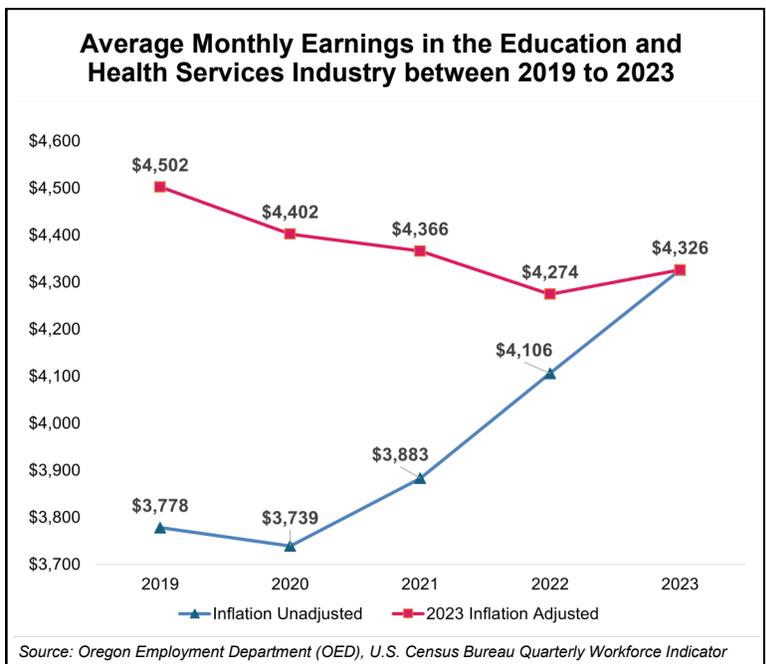


2024 Job Vacancy Survey Report

Mid-Valley Job Vacancies by Industry, 2024

Industry	Vacancies	Average Wage
All Industries	8,382	\$24.30
Health care and social assistance	3,249	\$28.06
Manufacturing	877	\$19.14
Leisure and hospitality	602	\$16.83
Wholesale Trade	598	\$27.87
Professional, scientific, and technical services	502	\$26.07
Retail trade	449	\$16.80
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	376	\$25.77
Management, administrative, and waste services	361	\$19.75
Construction	346	\$32.39
Other services	338	\$20.29
Financial activities	300	\$26.25
Natural resources and mining	226	\$25.37
Private educational services	18	\$17.35

Source: Oregon Employment Department



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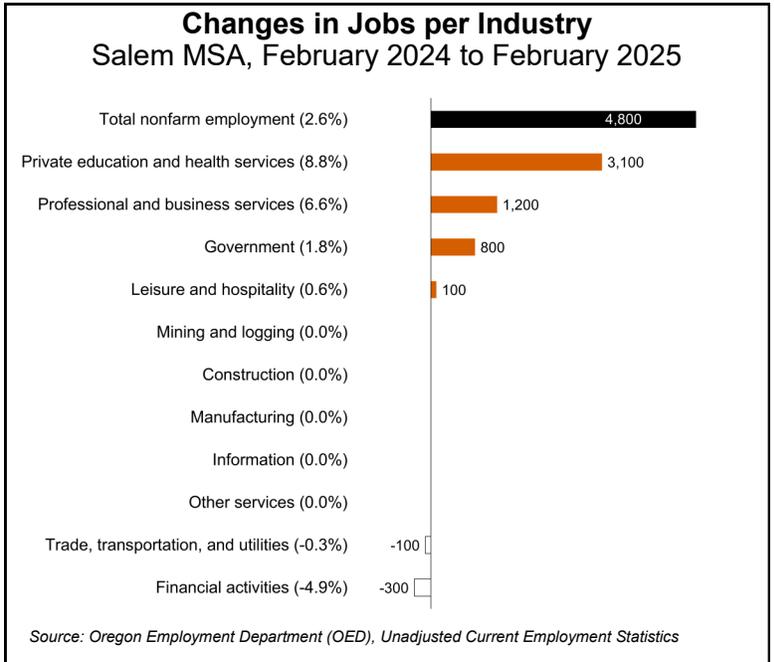
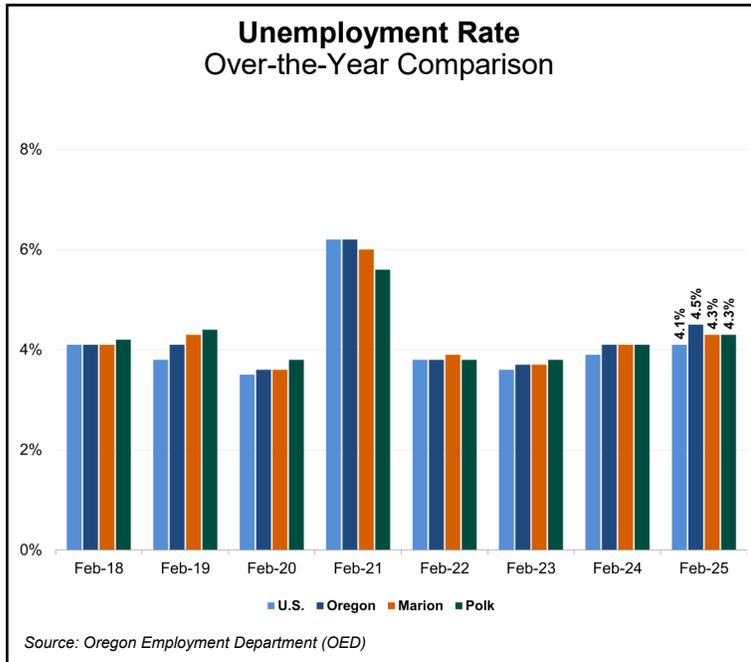
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The Salem MSA's **unadjusted unemployment rate** was 5.0% in February, down from its revised rate of 5.1% in January. Oregon's statewide **unadjusted unemployment rate** in February was 5.2%, down from its revised January rate of 5.3%. Employment gains were (4,800 jobs, +2.6%) over the year to February.

Job gains were concentrated in private education and health services (3,100 jobs, +8.8%) and professional and business services (1,200 jobs, +6.6%). Sectors with the largest declines were financial activities (300 fewer jobs, -4.9%) and trade, transportation, and utilities (100 fewer jobs, -0.3%). Employment is up 8.2% or 14,300 jobs above the pre-pandemic employment level in February 2020.

INFLATION ADJUSTED AVERAGE WAGES — This month's graph examines average monthly income trends for workers in education and health services. Wages in both public and private sectors fell by 6% during the pandemic (2019–2020) but rebounded with annual increases of 6% to 7% in 2021 and 2022. By 2023, however, wage growth slowed to just 2%. When adjusted for inflation, real incomes show a more concerning picture: they declined by 7% during the pandemic and rose only 2% between 2020 and 2021. Since 2021, inflation-adjusted wages have fallen by 1% to 2% annually. These trends underline the need for proactive measures to align wage growth with inflation, ensuring financial stability for workers in this sector.

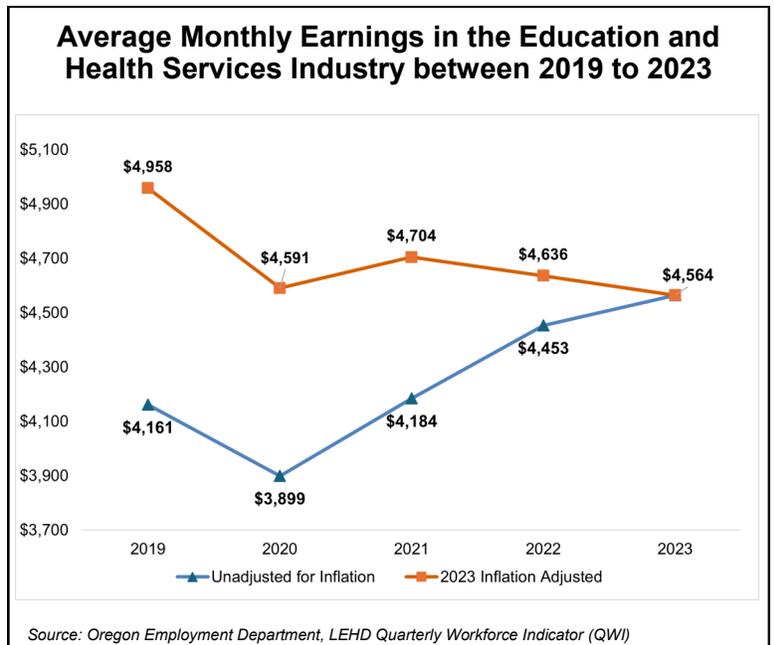


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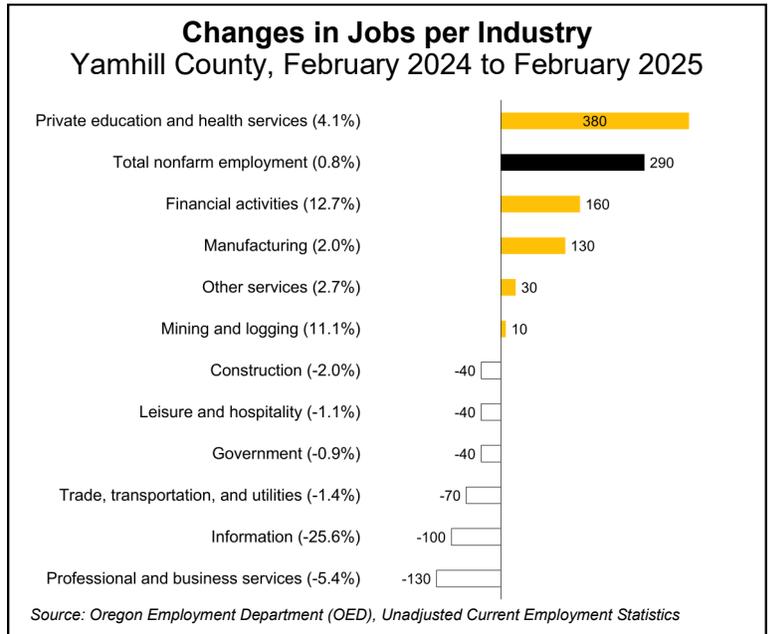
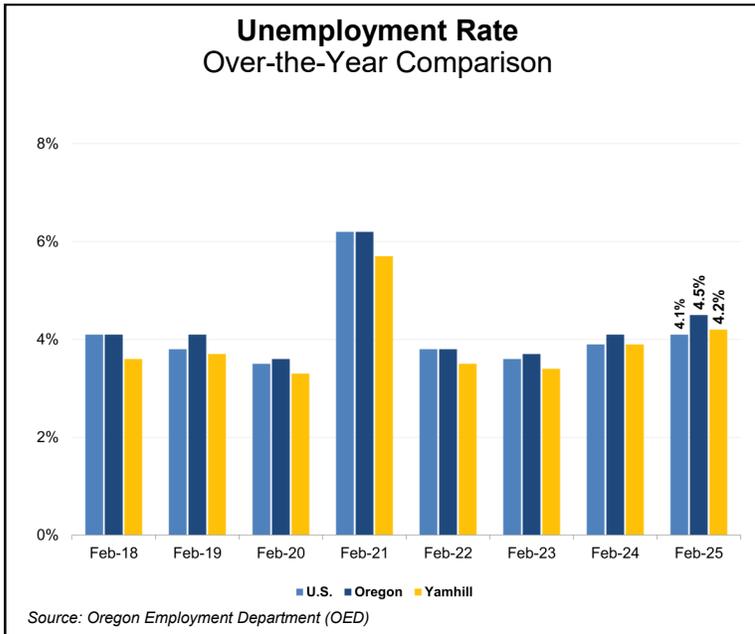
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Yamhill County's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.2% in February, edging up from its revised rate of 4.1% in January. Oregon's statewide unemployment rate in February was 4.5%, up from its revised January rate of 4.4%. From the previous year, total nonfarm employment grew by 290 jobs (+0.8%).

Industries adding the most jobs over the previous year were private education and health services (+4.1%, 380 jobs), financial activities (+12.7%, 160 jobs), and manufacturing (+2.0%, 130 jobs). Job losses were concentrated in professional and business services (-5.4%, 130 fewer jobs) and information (-25.6%, 100 fewer jobs). Employment is 1,520 jobs (+4.3%) above the pre-pandemic level in February 2020.

INFLATION ADJUSTED AVERAGE WAGE— This month's graph outlines income trends for workers in education and health services. Wages rose by 2% during the pandemic (2019–2020) and rebounded with annual growth of 8% in 2021. However, this upward trend slowed significantly, with wages increasing by just 4% in 2022 and 1% in 2023. Inflation-adjusted figures reveal a more concerning pattern: wages showed no real increase during the pandemic, gained only 3% in 2021, and declined by 4% and 3% in 2022 and 2023, respectively. These trends underline the need for proactive measures to align wage growth with inflation, ensuring financial stability for workers in this sector.

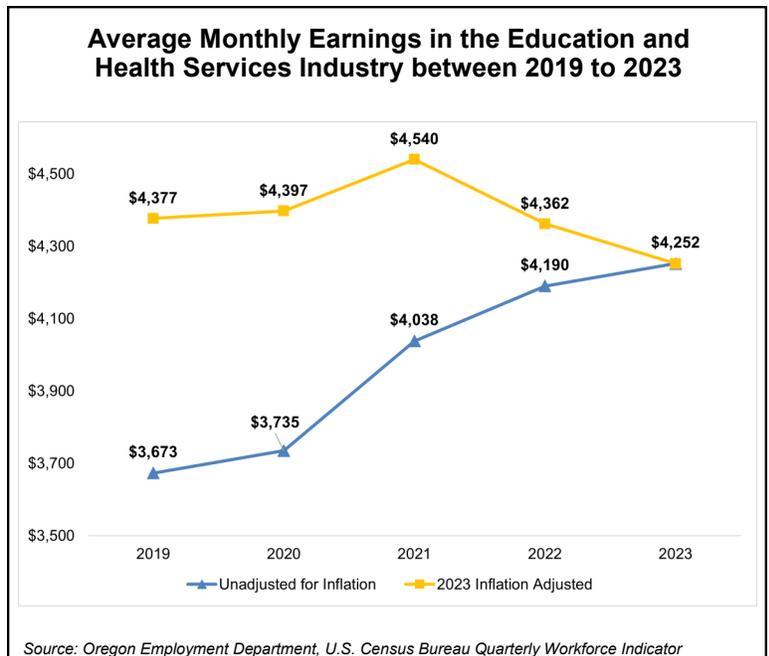


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Source: Oregon Employment Department (OED), Portland State University Population Research Center



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