



Employment Projections for Oregon and the Mid-Willamette Valley

Chemeketa Community College

September 13, 2023



Key Facts from Recent News Release

Oregon's unemployment matched its record low in July, at 3.4%.

- The U.S. unemployment rate was similar, at 3.5%, in July.
- The number of unemployed Oregonians fell to 73,700 in July, the lowest since January 2020.

Oregon employers added 6,800 jobs to nonfarm payrolls in July.

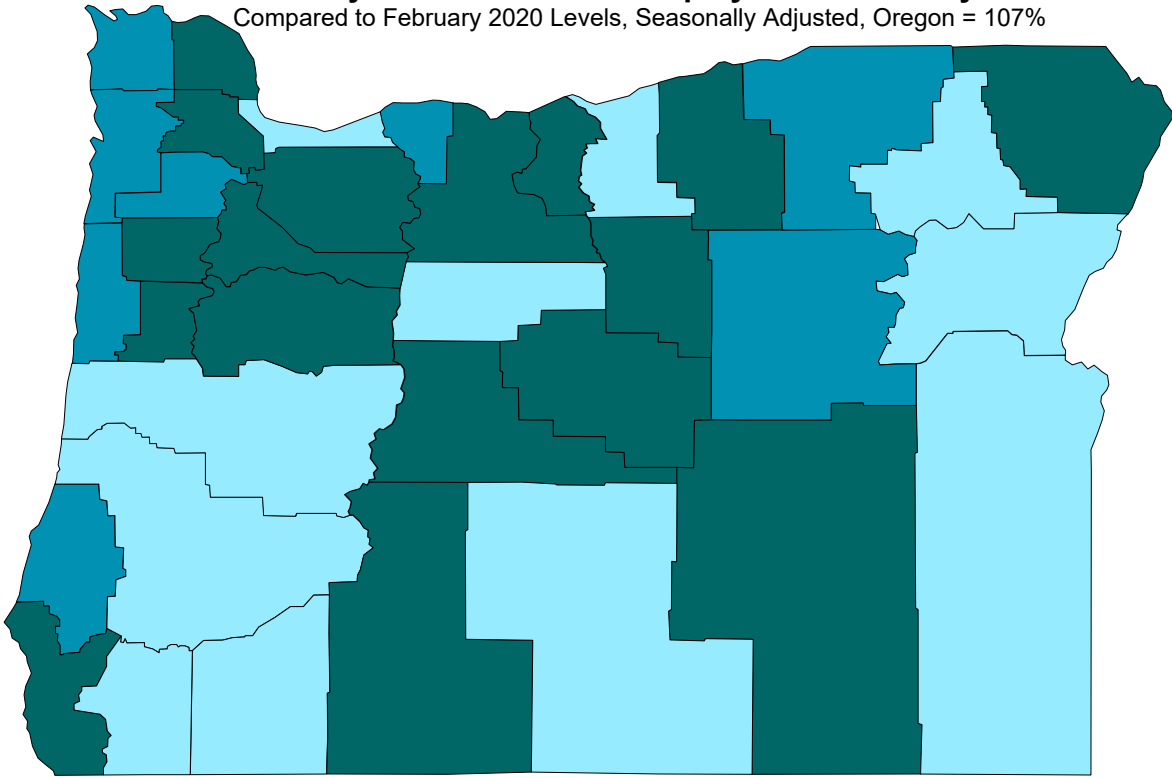
- Monthly gains were largest in private health care and social assistance (+3,400 jobs).
- Government added 1,600 jobs over the month; nearly all that gain was in local government.
- Professional and business services added 1,000 jobs.

Employers added 35,200 jobs to nonfarm payrolls over the past year, a growth rate of 1.8%.

Oregon has more jobs now than before the pandemic recession.

Recovery of Total Nonfarm Employment as of July 2023

Compared to February 2020 Levels, Seasonally Adjusted, Oregon = 107%



Eighteen counties have regained their total pandemic recession job losses:

- Benton
- Clackamas
- Columbia
- Crook
- Curry
- Deschutes
- Harney
- Klamath
- Linn
- Marion
- Morrow
- Polk
- Sherman
- Umatilla
- Wallowa
- Wasco
- Washington
- Wheeler

Source: Oregon Employment Department

More jobs than before recession (100% +) Near full jobs recovery (90% to 100%) Slower recovery (89% or less)

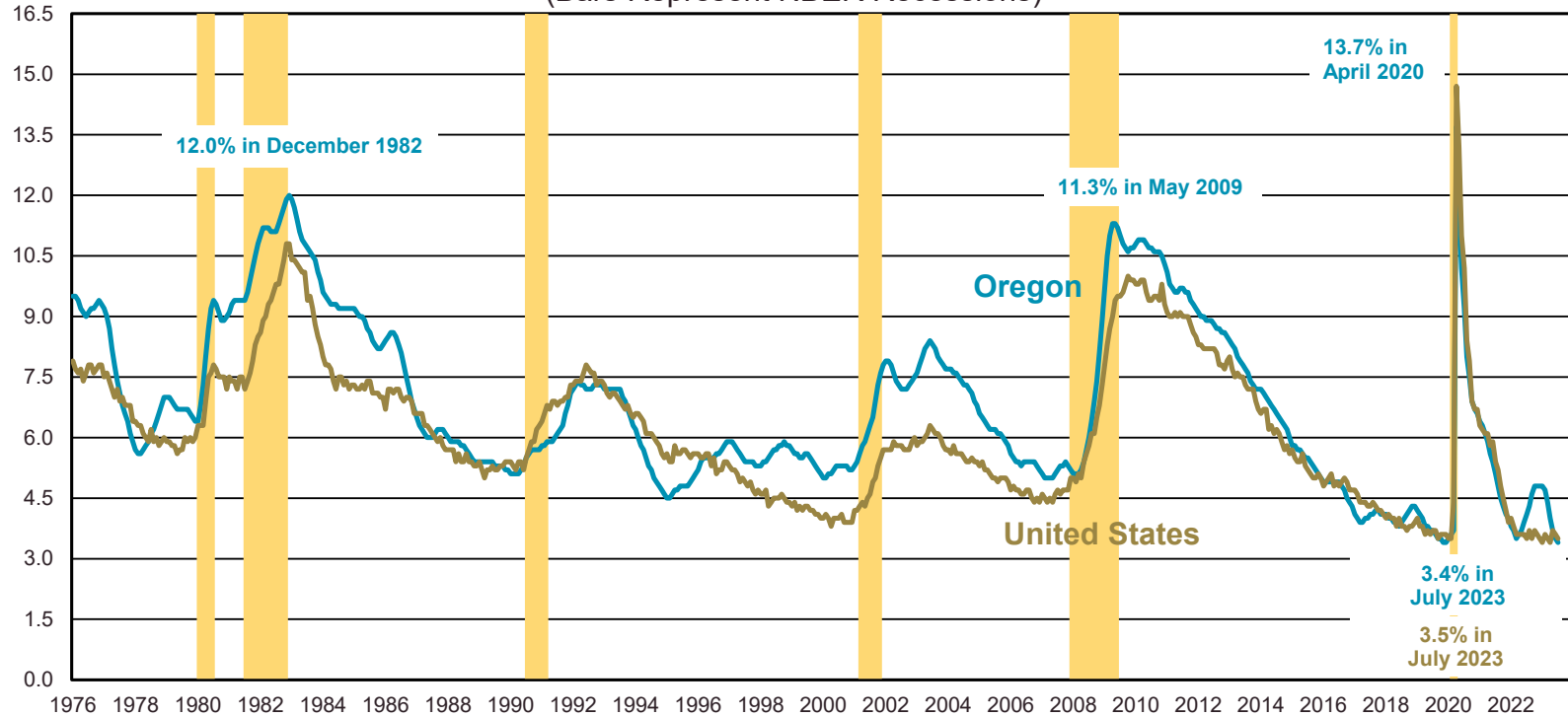
Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) and
Current Population Survey (CPS)

UNEMPLOYMENT



Oregon's unemployment matched its record low at 3.4% in July.

Oregon's Unemployment Rate Was 3.4% in July 2023
(Bars Represent NBER Recessions)

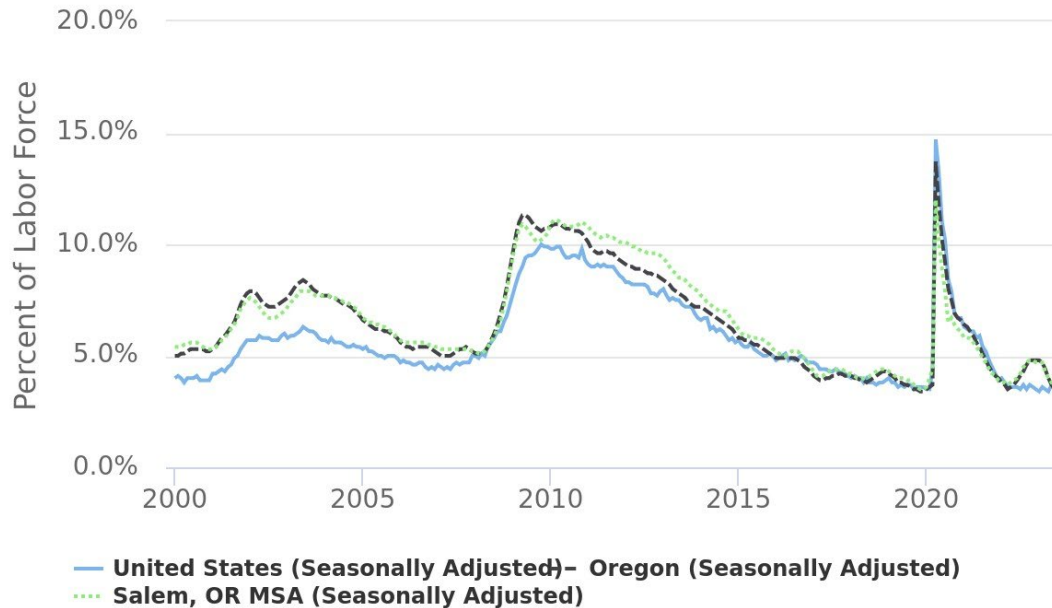


Source: Oregon Employment Department and National Bureau of Economic Research



Salem's unemployment is at 3.5%, an all-time low and down from 4.2% last summer. Salem's rate typically is close to the statewide rate.

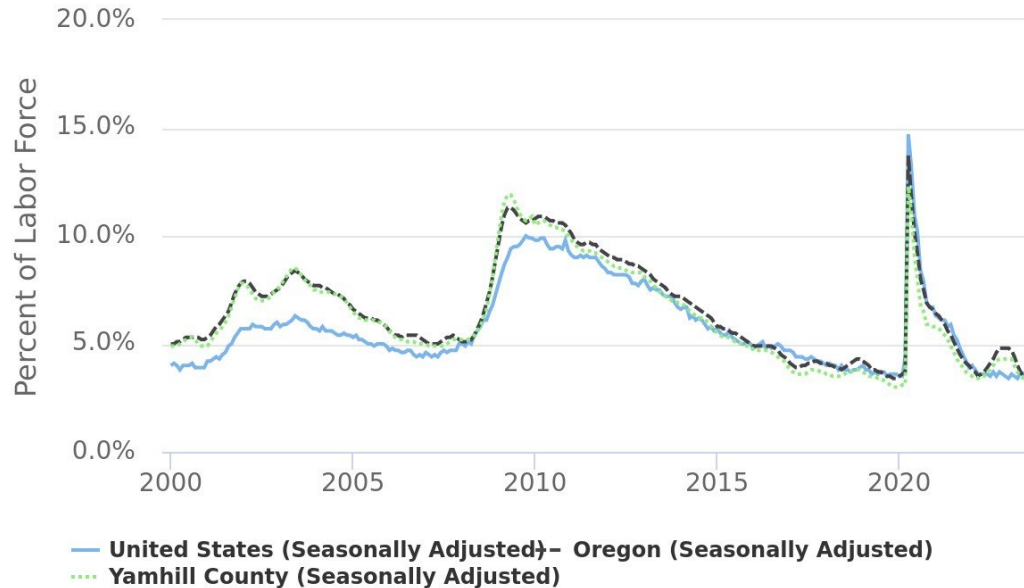
Unemployment Rate



Source: Oregon Employment Department Qualityinfo.org

Yamhill County's unemployment rate is 3.3%, down from 3.8% a year ago. Yamhill County's unemployment rate is close to Oregon's rate and slightly below the U.S. rate.

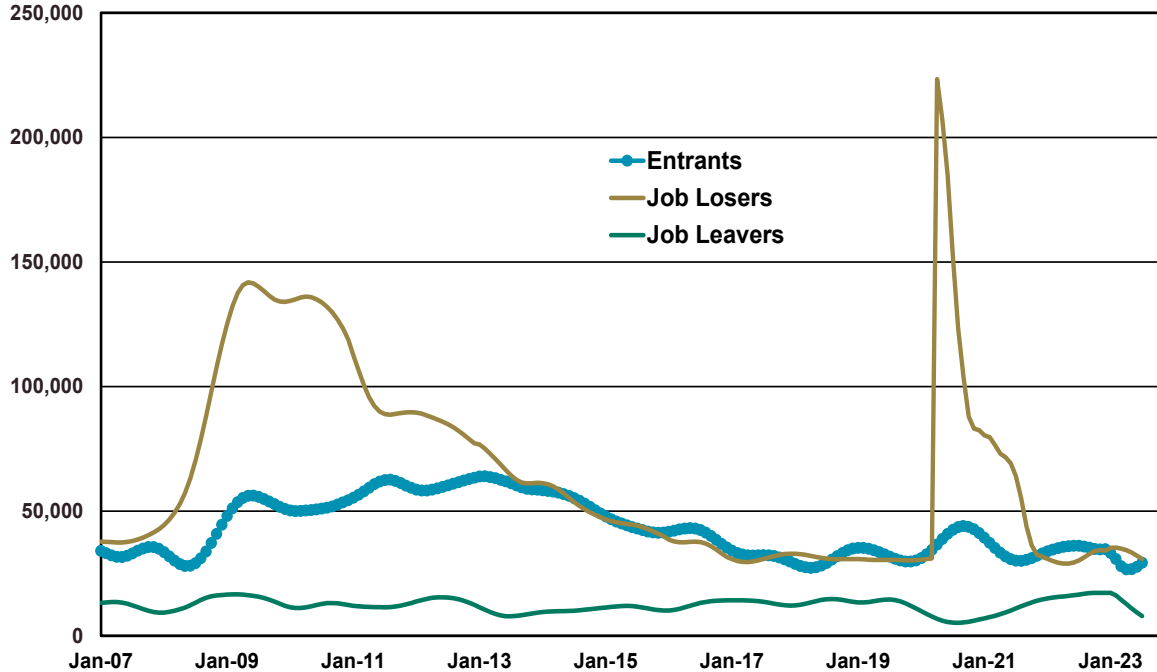
Unemployment Rate



Source: Oregon Employment Department Qualityinfo.org

Why are Oregonians unemployed?

Oregon Unemployment by Reason [Trend]



New to the workforce
29,200 (43%)

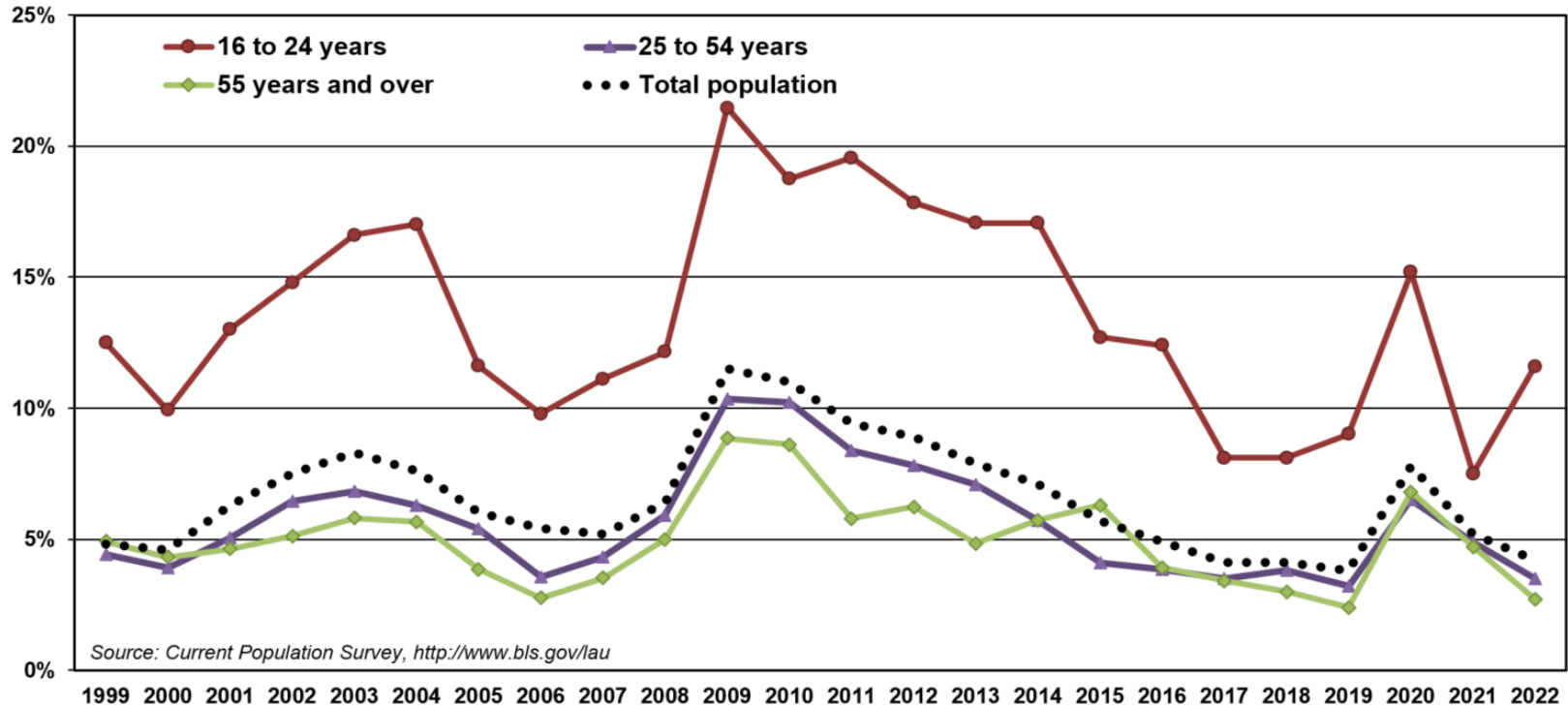
Lost job
30,900 (45%)

Left job voluntarily
7,900 (12%)

Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Population Survey

The unemployment rate rose for younger workers in 2022.

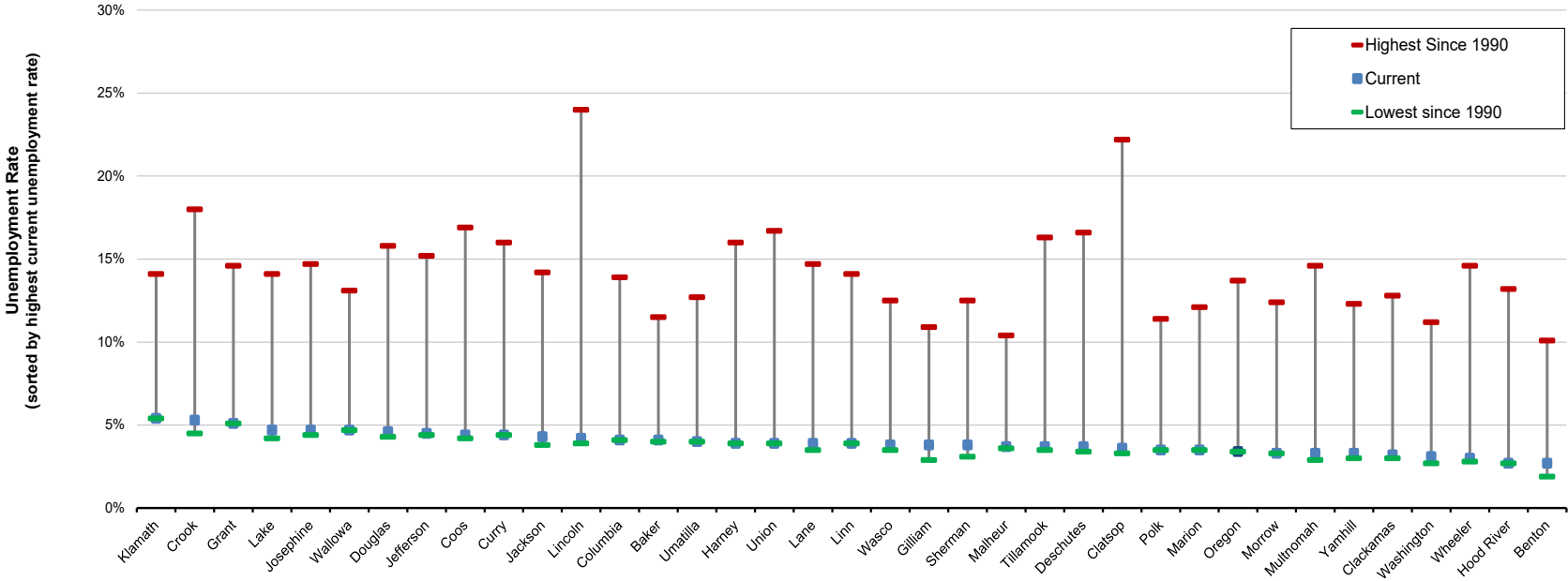
Average Annual Unemployment by Age Category
Oregon, 1999-2022



All 36 counties are at or near record-low unemployment rates.

Unemployment Rates in Oregon Counties

Current Rate (July 2023), Record High, and Record Low for Each County, Seasonally Adjusted



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Local Area Unemployment Statistics



Current Employment Statistics (CES)

JOB GROWTH BY INDUSTRY



Oregon's employment is 19,100 or 1.0% above its pre-pandemic level.



Source: Oregon Employment Department QualityInfo.org

Salem's employment is 5,300 or 3.0% above its pre-pandemic level.



Source: Oregon Employment Department QualityInfo.org

Yamhill County's employment is 50 or -0.1% below its pre-pandemic level.

Yamhill County Total nonfarm employment

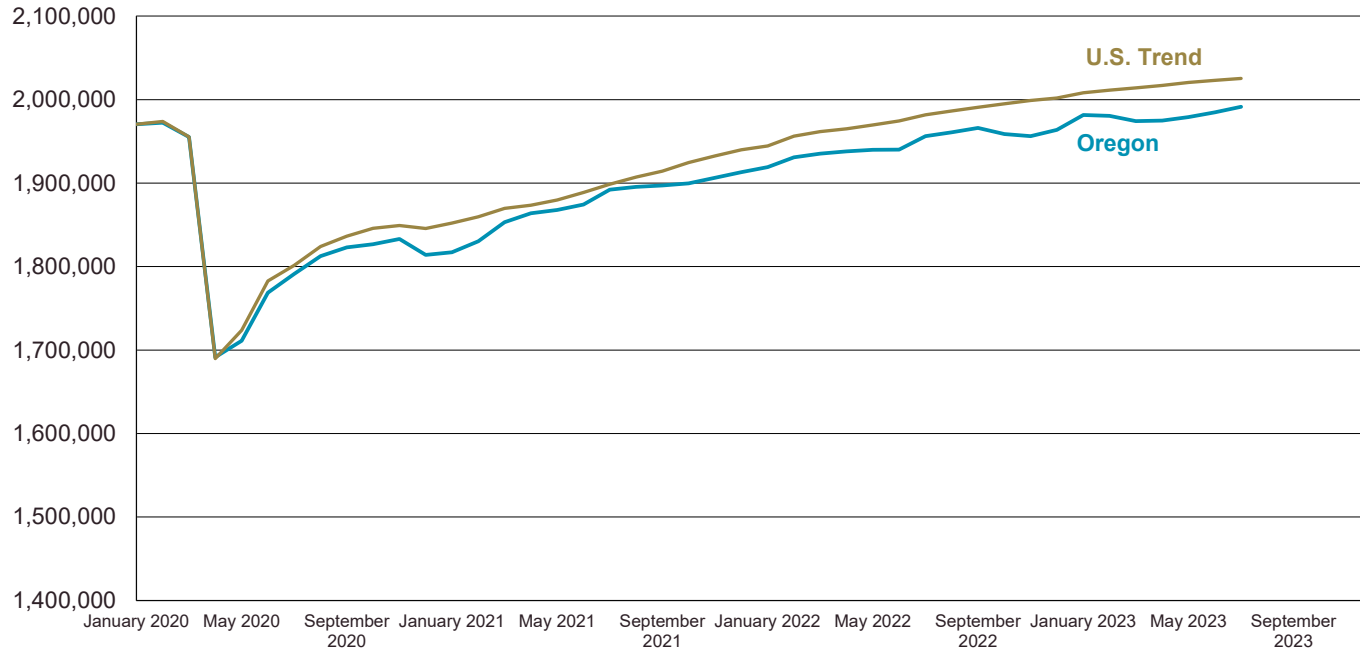
(seasonally adjusted)
Official Oregon Series



Source: Oregon Employment Department QualityInfo.org

The U.S. and Oregon have more jobs now than before the pandemic recession.

Oregon and U.S. Employment Trends*
January 2020 to Current: U.S. Trend Indexed to January 2020



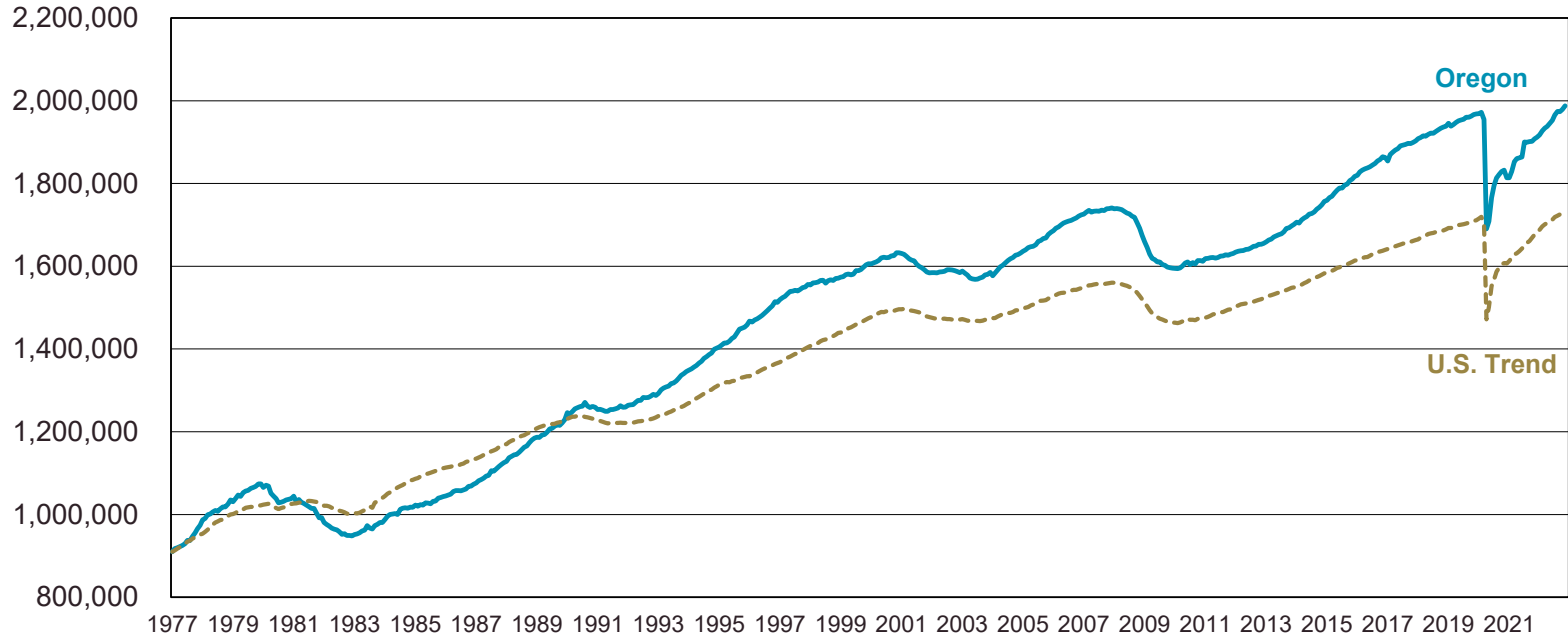
Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Employment Statistics

* Seasonally Adjusted



In the longer-term, Oregon has a track record of greater job growth than the U.S.

Oregon and U.S. Employment Trends*
1977 to Current: U.S. Trend Indexed to January 1977



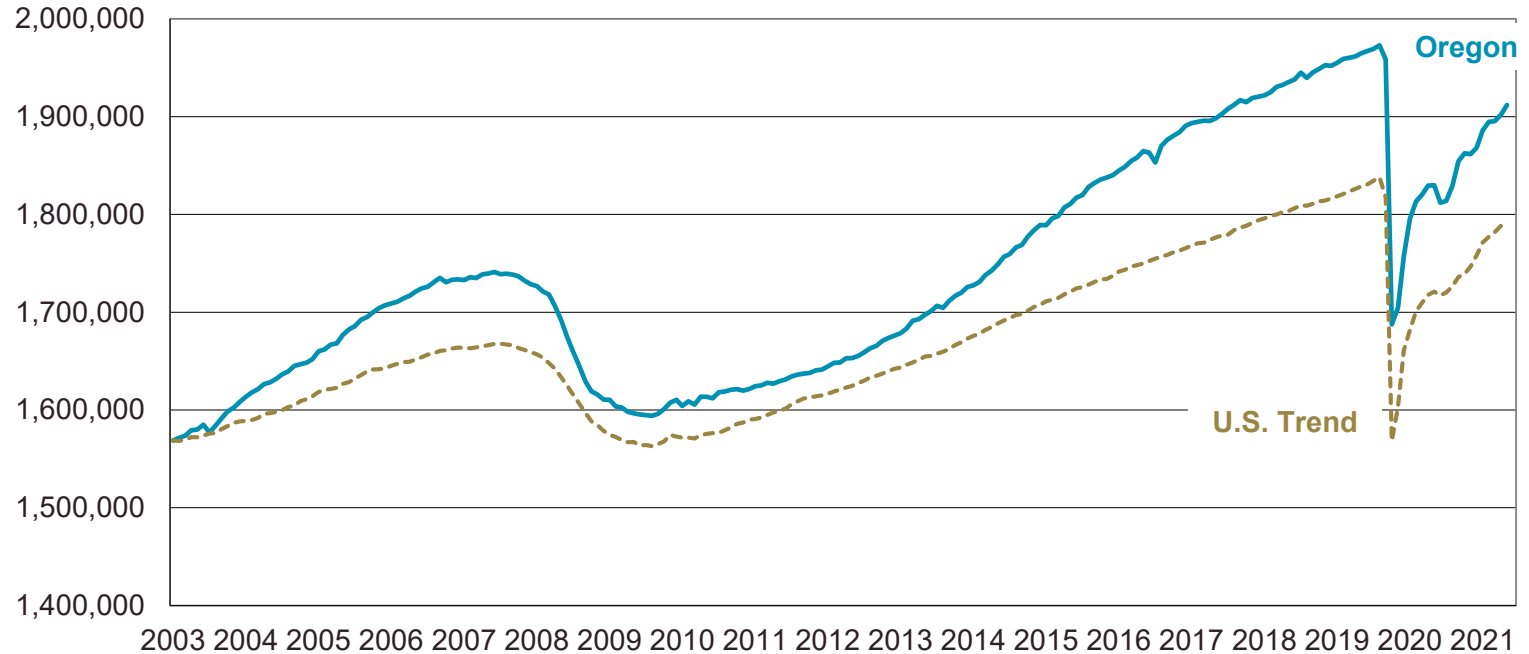
Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Employment Statistics

* Seasonally Adjusted



We've tended to grow faster than the U.S. in the good times, but lose more jobs (relative to our size) in the tough times.

Oregon and U.S. Employment Trends*
2003 to Current: U.S. Trend Indexed to July 2003

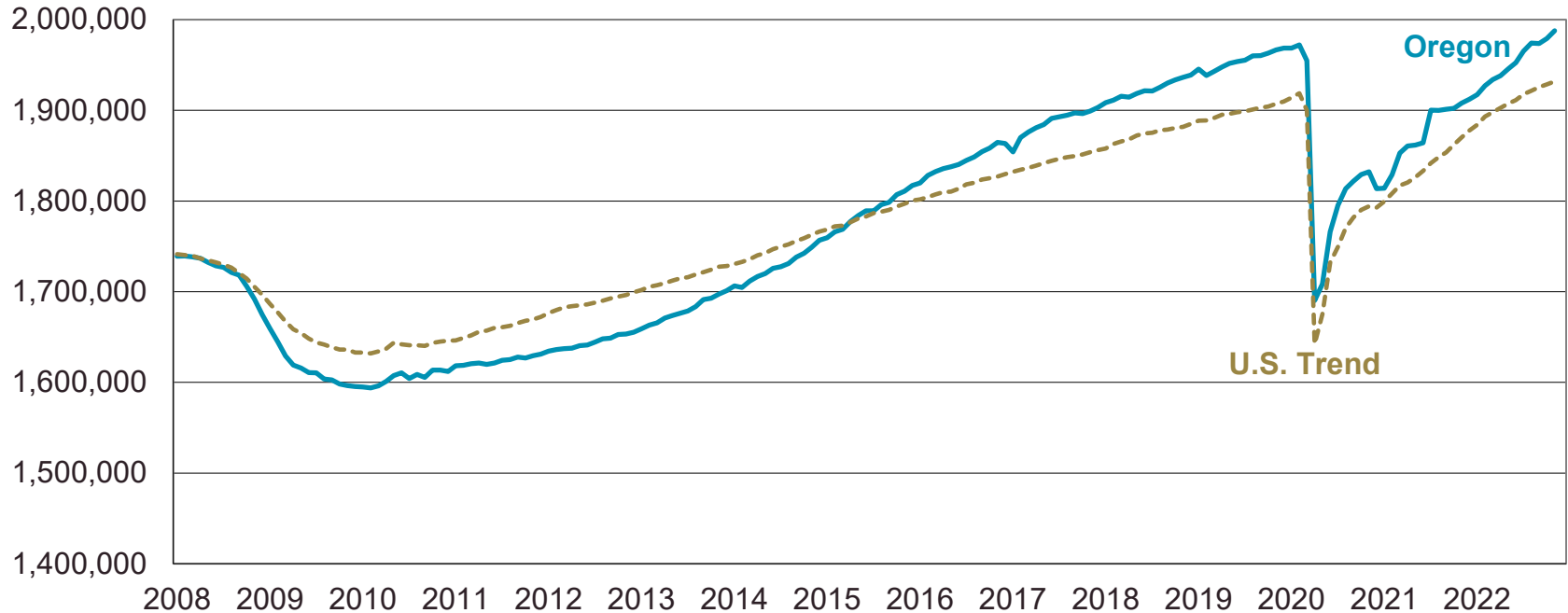


Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Employment Statistics

* Seasonally Adjusted



Oregon and U.S. Employment Trends* December 2007 to Current: U.S. Trend Indexed to December 2007

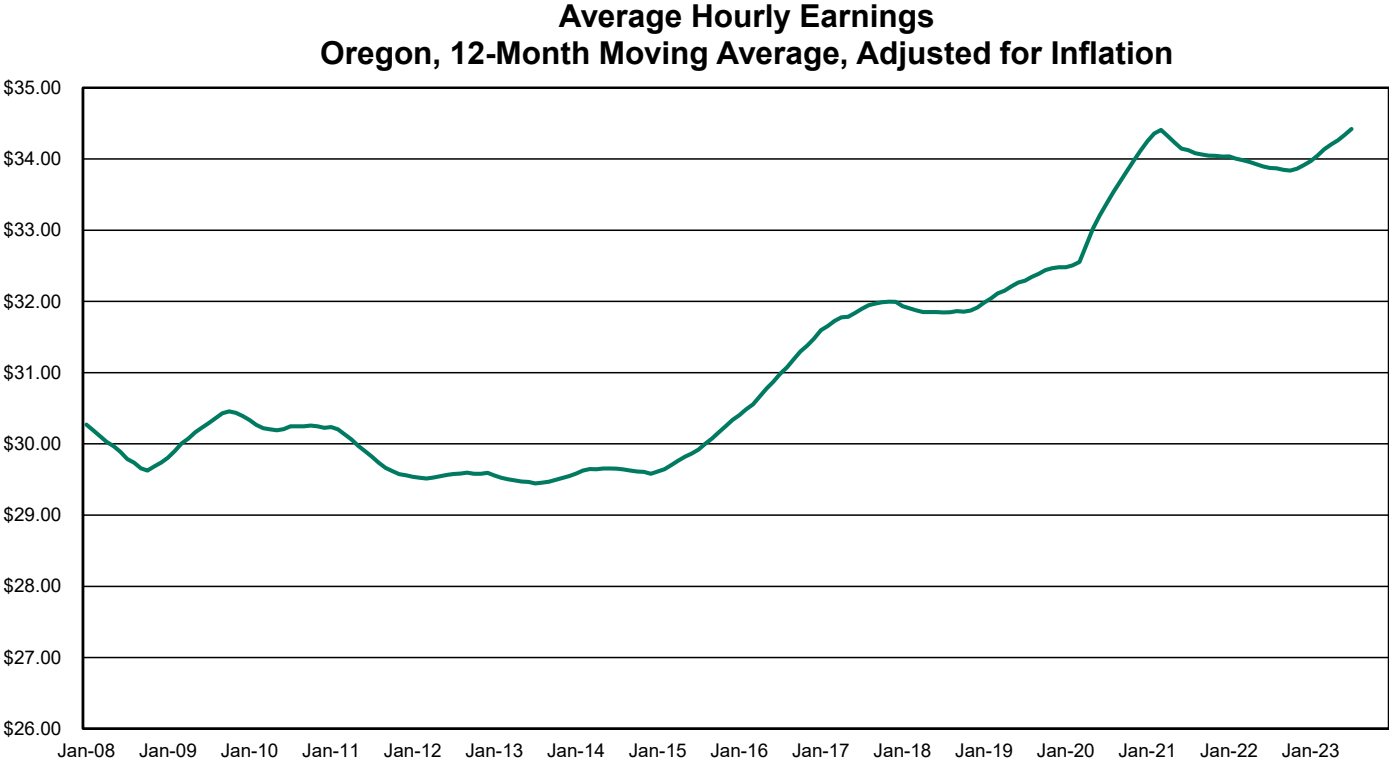


Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Employment Statistics

* Seasonally Adjusted



Real average wages for private nonfarm jobs have risen in recent months.



Source: Oregon Employment Department and Bureau of Labor Statistics. The inflation adjustment is calculated using the U.S. CPI-U.



Oregon's private businesses reported 69,200 vacancies in spring 2023.

Oregon Job Vacancies, Spring 2023

Vacancies	69,171
Average Hourly Wage	\$27.41
Full-time Positions	87%
Permanent Positions	95%
Requiring Education Beyond High School	44%
Requiring Previous Experience	62%
Difficult to Fill	59%

Source: Oregon Employment Department

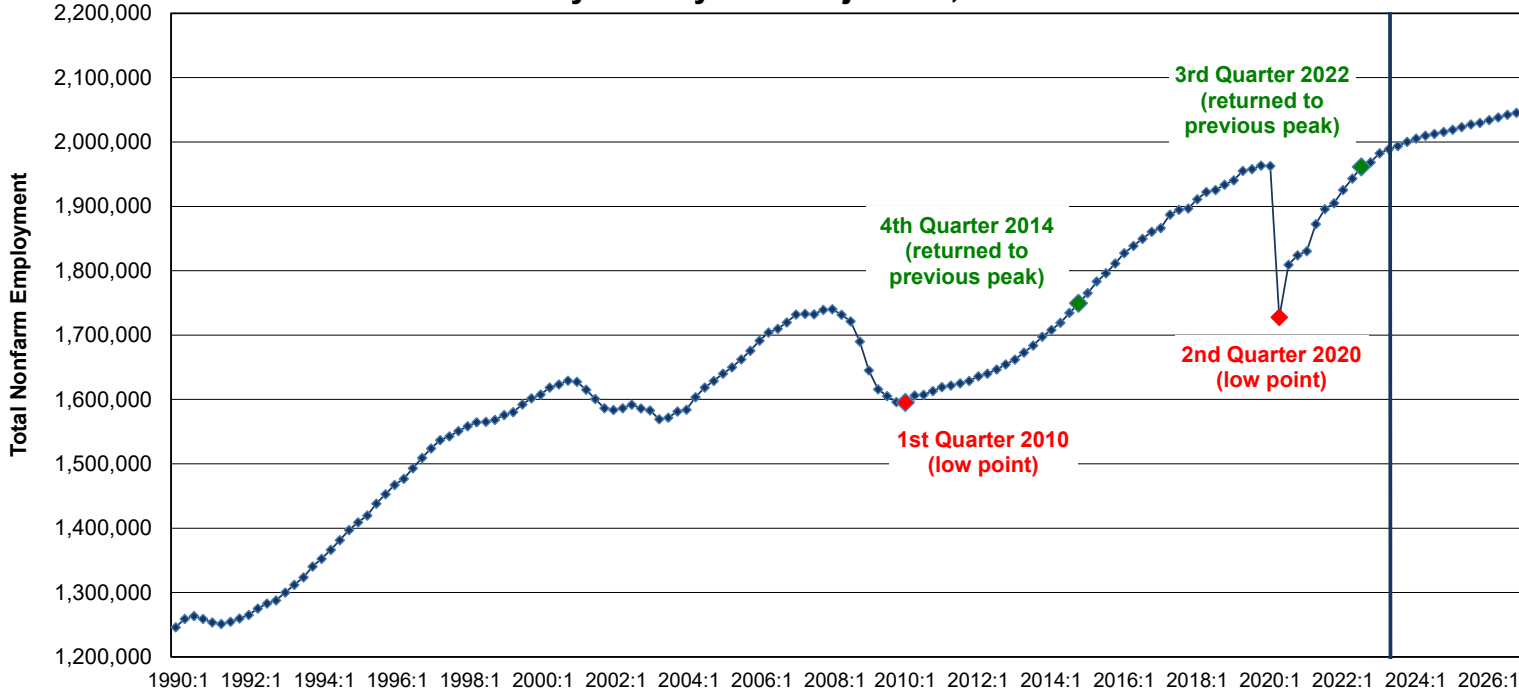
Vacancies decreased 8% from the winter and decreased 35% from spring 2022. Employers reported difficulty filling 59% of spring 2023 vacancies.

The average starting wage among this group of vacancies was around \$27.41 per hour, an inflation-adjusted increase of 22% from spring 2022, and 11% above winter 2023.

A typical job vacancy tends to be for a full-time, permanent position. 44% of openings required education beyond high school.

The Office of Economic Analysis forecasts Oregon will gain 20,800 jobs over the next year.

Oregon Nonfarm Payroll Employment Quarterly History and Projection, 1990-2026

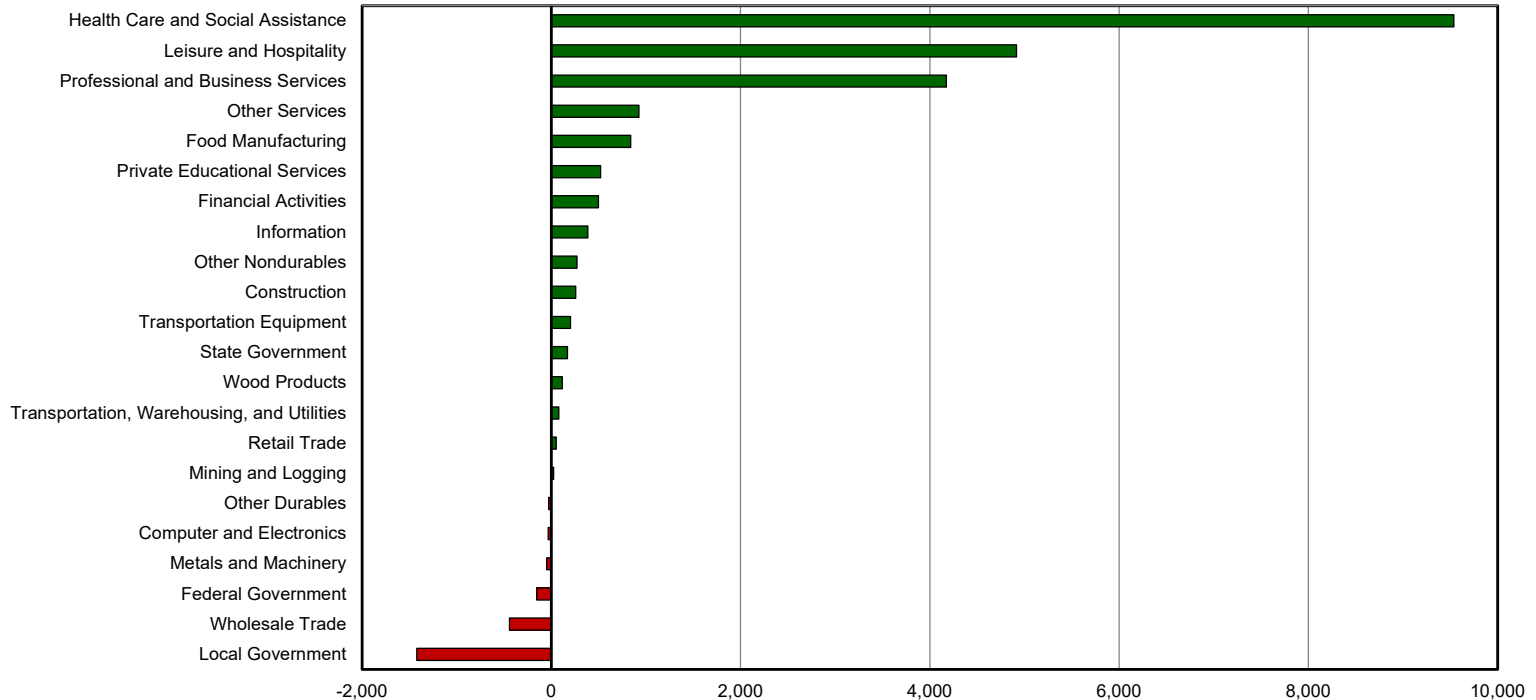


Source: Office of Economic Analysis, Department of Administrative Services, May 2023



OEA expects Oregon to gain about 20,800 jobs in the next 12 months.

Expected Job Changes by Industry Sector Over The Year (2Q2023 - 2Q2024)



Source: Oregon Employment Department analysis using Oregon Office of Economic Analysis Forecast, May 2023



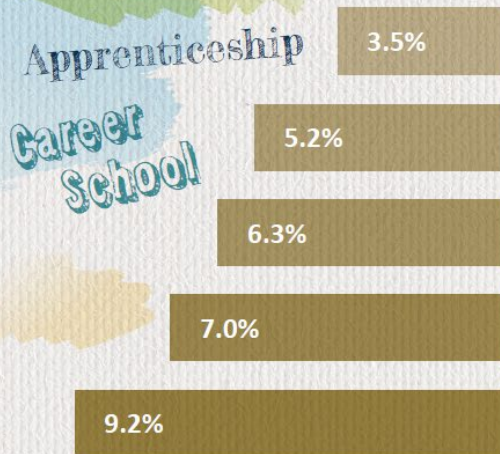
THE MID-VALLEY'S FUTURE WORKFORCE NEEDS



EDUCATION PAYS

COLLEGE OF
UNIVERSITY

PERCENT UNEMPLOYED



EDUCATION LEVEL

- FOUR-YEAR OR HIGHER DEGREE
- TWO-YEAR COLLEGE DEGREE
- SOME COLLEGE, NO DEGREE
- HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA
- NO HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS



State of Oregon
Employment Department

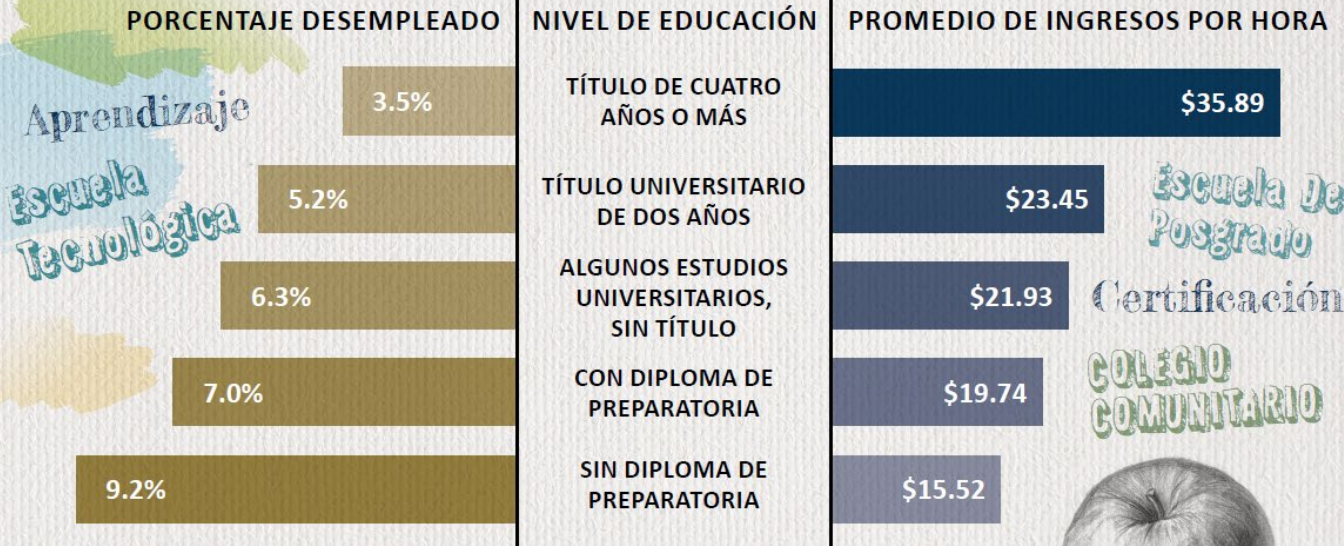
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RS PUB144 (1021)



LA EDUCACIÓN PAGA

UNIVERSIDAD



State of Oregon
Employment Department

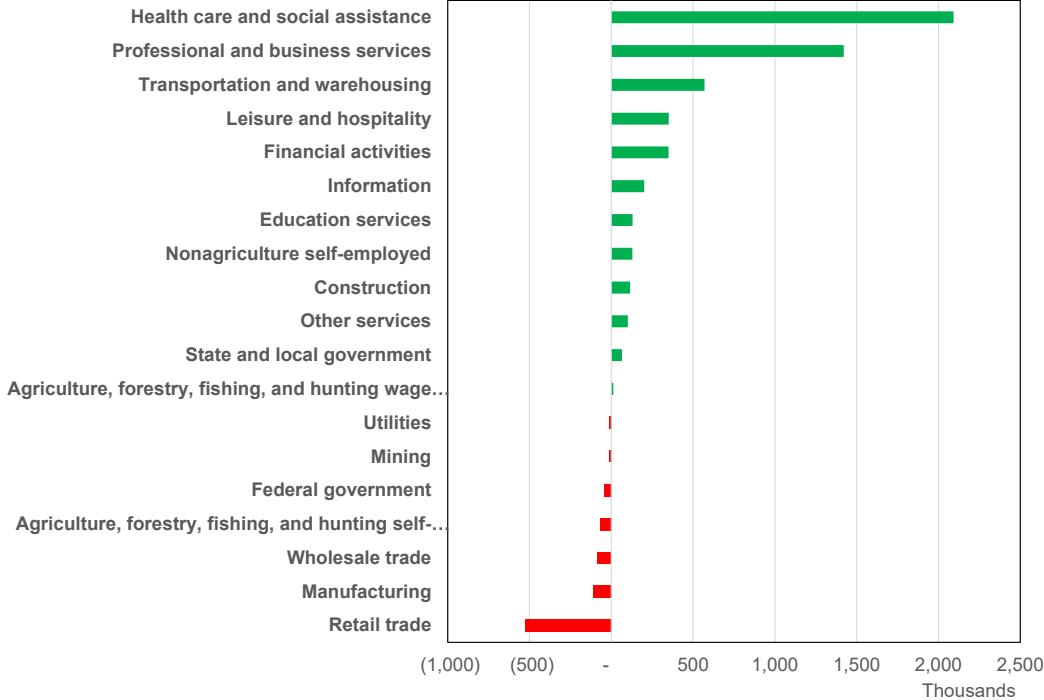
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Health care is projected to add the most jobs in the U.S. over the next decade.

U.S. Employment Growth: 2022-2032



Highlights of U.S. Employment Projections: 2022-2032

- U.S. employment is expected to increase by 4.7 million jobs or 2.8% between 2022 and 2032. The annual growth rate of 0.3% reflects a slowdown from the 1.2% annual growth between 2012 and 2022.
- Employment growth is driven by labor force growth, which in turn is constrained by population growth. Total population is projected to grow slightly slower than in previous decades at 0.7% annually, with growth concentrated among those aged 75 and older.
- Because older age groups have lower labor force participation rates, overall labor force participation rates are projected to decline.

Highlights of U.S. Projections Continued

- The health care and social assistance sector is projected to add about 2.1 million jobs from 2022 to 2032, the most of any sector and about 45 percent of all new jobs. This sector is also projected to grow faster than any other sector, growing at an annual rate of 1.0 percent. Employment growth in the health care and social assistance sector is expected to be driven by both the aging population and a higher prevalence of chronic conditions, such as heart disease, cancer, and diabetes.
- The computer systems design and related services industry is the eighth fastest growing industry, growing at a rate of 1.8 percent annually over the 2022–32 decade. This industry is also seen adding 474,800 jobs over the projections period, the second most of any industry. Employment opportunities in the computer systems design and related services industry are expected to arise because of demand for information technology and cybersecurity products and services.

Highlights of U.S. Projections Continued

- The manufacturing sector is projected to lose 113,400 jobs over the 2022–32 decade as manufacturers continue to automate processes to improve production efficiency and throughput.
- Healthcare support occupations are projected to grow the fastest of all occupational groups, at 15.4 percent from 2022 to 2032. In addition to growing rapidly, one occupation from this group, home health and personal care aides, is also projected to experience the largest increase in new jobs of any occupation over the 2022–32 projections period.
- Computer and mathematical occupations are projected to experience 15.2-percent growth from 2022–32. The marked increase in the number and severity of cyberattacks and data breaches on U.S. businesses is expected to lead to greater demand for cybersecurity products and services.



Highlights of U.S. Projections Continued

- The projected 2.6-percent decline in employment over the projections period in the sales and related occupational group reflects the continued consumer shift to online shopping. Cashiers, an occupation within this group, are currently the fifth largest occupation in the economy and projected to be significantly affected by these changes in the retail sector, shedding a total of 348,100 jobs, more than any other occupation in the economy.
- The continued consumer shift to online shopping is projected to drive the loss of 529,100 jobs in the retail trade sector.
- Despite the overall decline in employment in production occupations, driven by automation of production activities, the combination of strong demand for semiconductors and incentives provided through the Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) and Science Act is expected to lead to an 8.0-percent increase in employment in semiconductor processing technicians over the projections period.

The Big Picture

Oregon's total employment will grow by 13 percent between 2021 and 2031.

- 264,900 new jobs over the decade
- 250,000 average annual total job openings, mostly to replace workers who leave the labor force or transfer into significantly different occupations

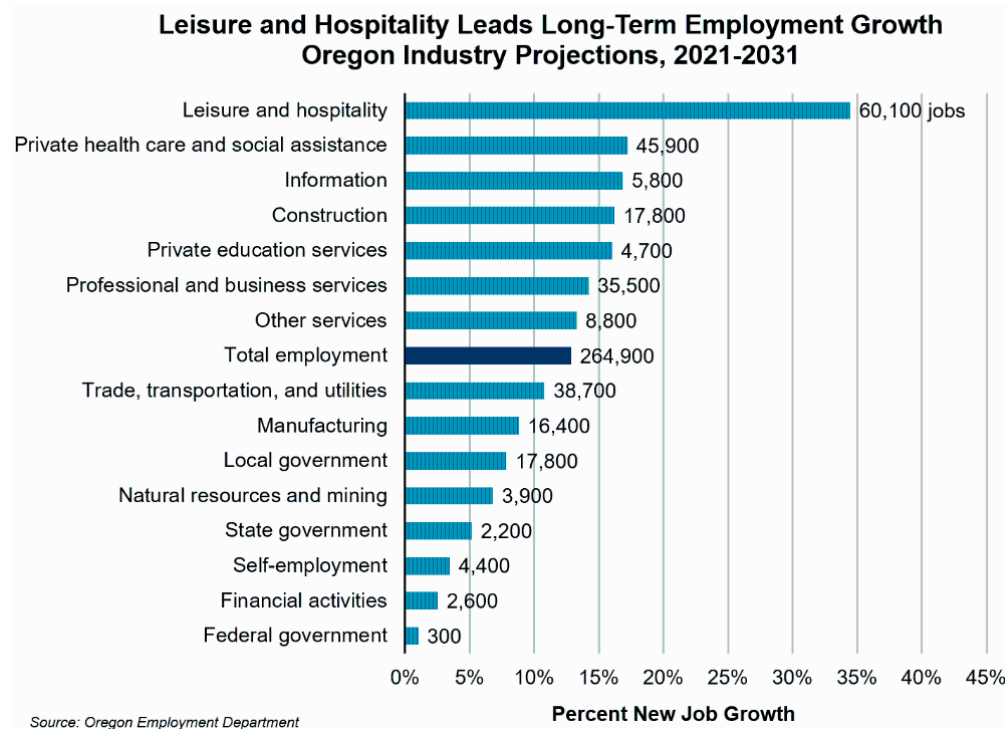
Leisure and hospitality is projected to increase the fastest and add the largest number of jobs.

- Leisure and hospitality accounts for nearly one out of every four new jobs in Oregon by 2031.
- Nearly 2/3 of leisure and hospitality jobs added over the decade will be due to recovering lost jobs from the pandemic.
- Ten of the 20 fastest-growing occupations in Oregon are heavily concentrated in leisure and hospitality. Health care made up four of the fastest growing occupations.

A broad array of future career opportunities exist across Oregon's economy.

- All sectors statewide and all regions of the state are expected to add jobs.
- Even slower-growing sectors and regions need an abundance of newly trained workers to replace those who retire or otherwise leave the labor force.

Overall, Oregon's economy is expected to grow 13% between 2021 and 2031. Leisure and hospitality is expected to grow fastest.



Similar to the state, the Mid-Valley's total employment is projected to grow 12%. The private sector will grow 13%. The public sector is projected to grow 6% and self-employment will grow 2%.

Industry Employment Projections, 2021-2031
Linn, Marion, Polk, and Yamhill Counties

	2021	2031	Change	% Change
Total employment	286,000	321,000	35,000	12%
Total payroll employment	265,800	300,400	34,600	13%
Total private	213,300	244,900	31,600	15%
Natural resources and mining	18,300	19,500	1,200	7%
Mining and logging	1,100	1,100	0	0%
Construction	17,300	20,000	2,700	16%
Manufacturing	26,100	28,500	2,400	9%
Wholesale trade	6,200	6,600	400	6%
Retail trade	28,300	30,200	1,900	7%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	11,600	16,700	5,100	44%
Information	1,900	2,000	100	5%
Financial activities	9,500	9,700	200	2%
Professional and business services	20,800	24,000	3,200	15%
Private educational and health services	44,900	51,100	6,200	14%
Leisure and hospitality	20,500	27,800	7,300	36%
Other services	7,900	8,900	1,000	13%
Federal government	2,500	2,500	0	0%
State government	21,600	23,000	1,400	6%
Local government	28,400	30,000	1,600	6%
Self-employment	20,200	20,600	400	2%

Service occupations will have the most openings.

Occupational Employment Projections for Mid Valley (Linn, Marion, Polk and Yamhill Counties), 2021-2031

Occupation Title	Projected			Employment Change	Replacement Openings	Total Openings
	Employment 2021	Employment 2031	Percent Change			
Management, Business, and Financial	37,536	41,198	10%	3,662	31,589	35,251
Professional and Related	37,652	41,234	10%	3,582	31,819	35,401
Health Care	26,220	29,923	14%	3,703	21,891	25,594
Service	46,126	56,624	23%	10,498	72,451	82,949
Sales and Related	24,026	25,657	7%	1,631	30,893	32,524
Office and Administrative Support	33,475	33,600	0%	125	34,828	34,953
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	11,115	11,654	5%	539	16,322	16,861
Construction and Extraction	17,216	19,762	15%	2,546	17,025	19,571
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	9,589	10,982	15%	1,393	8,895	10,288
Production	17,675	19,205	9%	1,530	18,597	20,127
Transportation and Material Moving	25,072	30,871	23%	5,799	31,189	36,988
Nonclassifiable	363	325	-11%	(38)	498	460

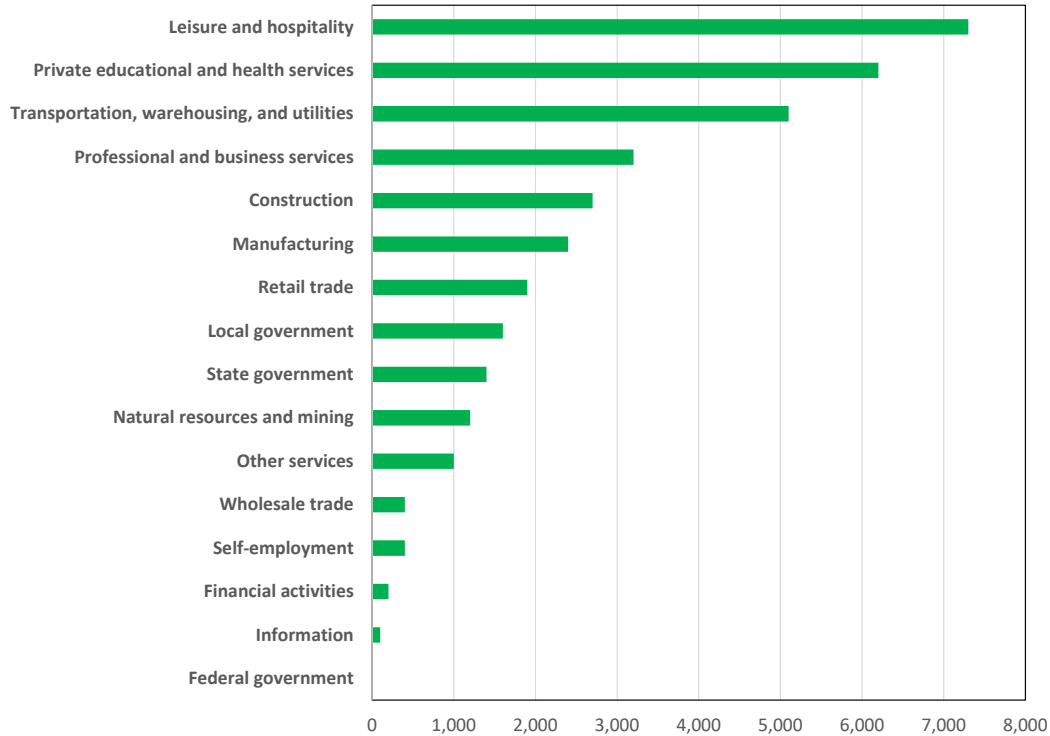
The fast growth of service occupations like manicurists, pedicurists, and skincare specialists is driven by job loss in 2020.

Fastest-Growing Occupations in Oregon, 2021-2031 (Minimum of 1,000 jobs in 2021)			
Occupation	2021 Employment	Job Growth Rate, 2021-31	2022 Median Hourly Wage
Nurse Practitioners	2,449	57.7%	\$63.60
Exercise Trainers and Group Fitness Instructors	4,134	39.2%	\$24.63
Manicurists and Pedicurists	2,094	37.0%	\$15.56
Cooks, Restaurant	18,308	36.5%	\$16.48
Bartenders	7,147	36.1%	\$14.97
Physician Assistants	1,636	35.6%	\$63.60
Amusement and Recreation Attendants	1,970	35.4%	\$15.14
Medical and Health Services Managers	4,811	35.1%	\$58.99
Chefs and Head Cooks	1,722	34.8%	\$26.24
Massage Therapists	2,593	34.3%	\$36.03
Skincare Specialists	1,352	33.9%	\$25.27
Fast Food and Counter Workers	60,267	33.0%	\$14.87
Information Security Analysts	1,272	32.8%	\$50.50
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	4,912	32.1%	\$14.82
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	3,420	31.6%	\$14.64

Source: Oregon Employment Department

Leisure and hospitality is projected to add 7,300 jobs over the decade. Private education and health services is projected to add 6,200 jobs.

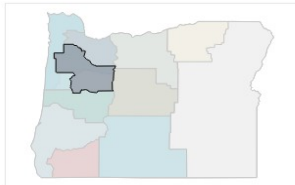
Mid-Valley Employment Growth: 2021-2031



Service occupations account for nearly 1 in 4 (24%) of the job openings in the Mid-Valley. 90% of all openings are replacement openings.

Regional Occupational Projections Summary, 2021 - 2031
 Select from the list of workforce areas to see a summary of projection data for the selected area.

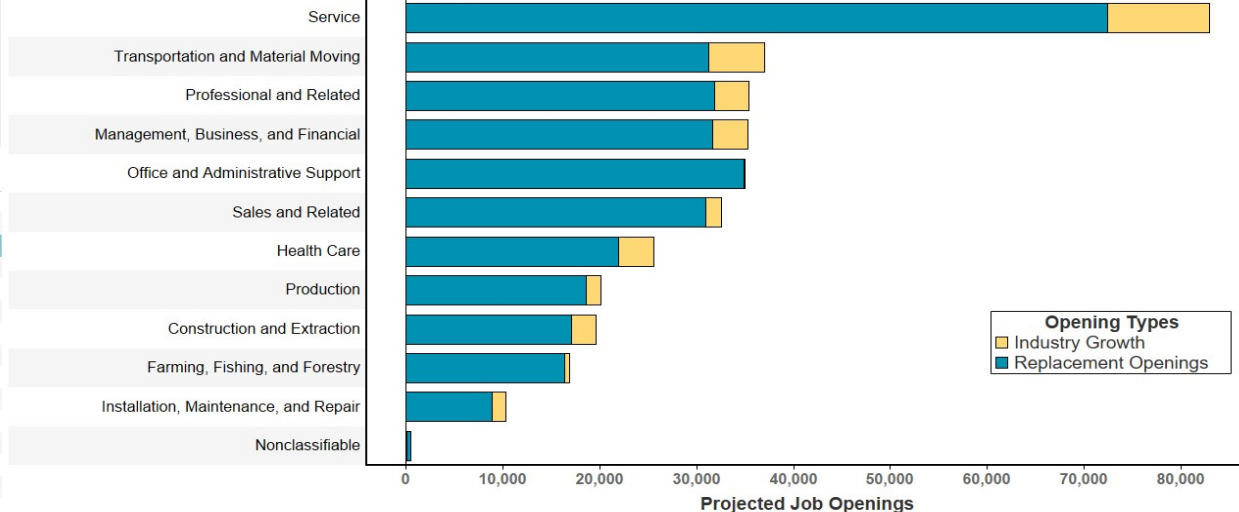
Summary | Industry Projections | **Broad Occupation** | Top 20 Occupations | Typical Entry-Level Education | Competitive Education



Workforce Area

- Oregon
- Portland Tri-County
- Mid Valley**
- Northwest
- Linn Benton
- Lane
- Rogue Valley
- Southwestern
- East Cascades
- Columbia Gorge
- Central Oregon
- South Central
- Eastern Oregon
- Columbia Basin
- Eastern Six

Job Openings in Mid Valley by Broad Occupation, 2021 - 2031

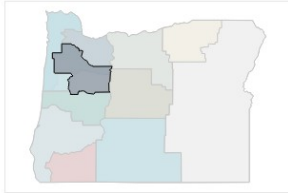


Confidentiality: Some occupation details are left blank due to being suppressed. Details are suppressed either due to confidentiality requirements, or the measure did not meet the quality standards for publication.
 Source: Oregon Employment Department, Workforce and Economic Research Division, Oregon Occupational Employment Projections 2021-2031.
 Regional Contact: Pat O'Connor, Regional Economist, 503-400-4374, Patrick.S.Oconnor@employ.oregon.gov

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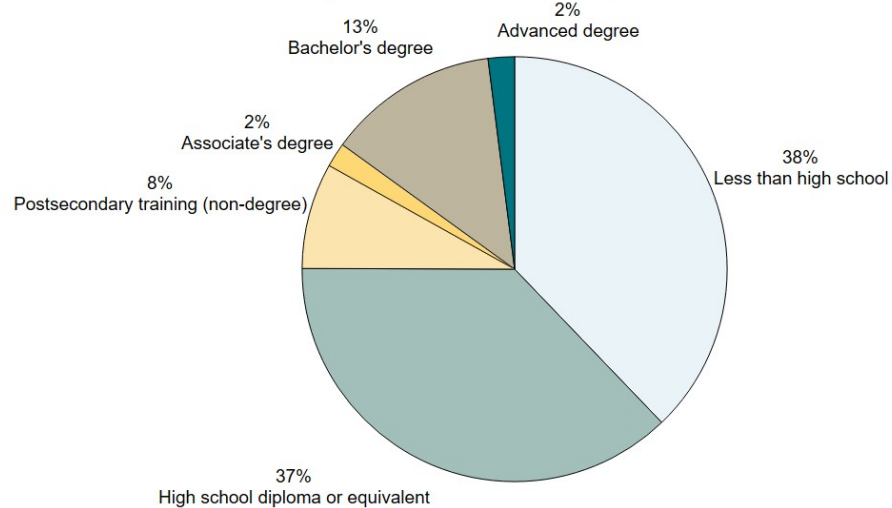
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2021 - 2031 Job Openings in Mid Valley, by Typical Entry-Level Education

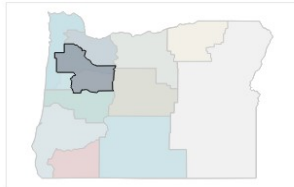


Roughly half of all jobs require education beyond high school to be competitive.

Regional Occupational Projections Summary, 2021 - 2031

Select from the list of workforce areas to see a summary of projection data for the selected area.

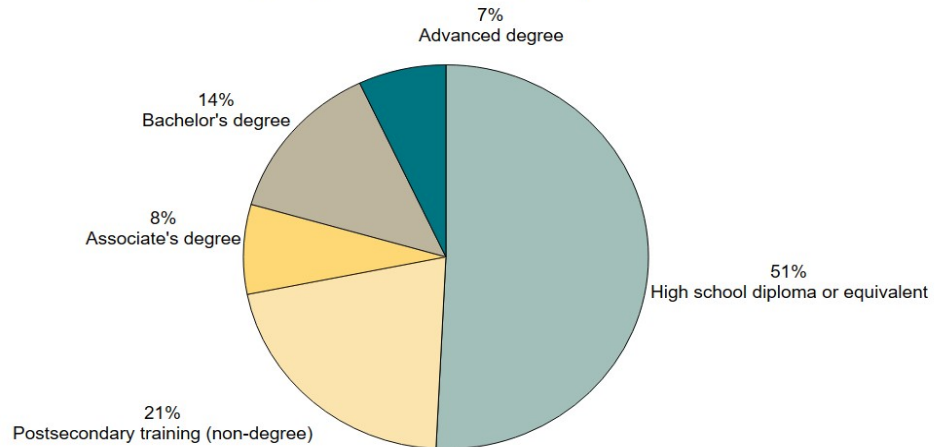
Summary Industry Projections Broad Occupation Top 20 Occupations Typical Entry-Level Education **Competitive Education**



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2021 - 2031 Job Openings in Mid Valley, by Competitive Education Level



Occupations with the most openings don't require post-secondary education.

Occupation Title	2021 Employment	Average Annual Job Openings	2022 Annual Median Wage
Fast Food and Counter Workers	9,518	2,389	\$30,555
Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	7,409	1,139	\$29,806
Retail Salespersons	7,281	1,080	\$30,659
Cashiers	5,329	912	\$29,765
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	4,782	893	\$39,395
Crematory Operators and Personal Care and Service Workers, Al	4,942	764	NA
Farmers, Ranchers, and Other Agricultural Managers	8,170	750	\$66,789
Stockers and Order Fillers	4,694	720	\$37,648
Home Health and Personal Care Aides	5,139	712	\$31,824
Office Clerks, General	5,594	621	\$38,750



Top-20 Mid-Valley Occupations in Demand Postsecondary Training

Occupation Title	2021 Employment	Average Annual Job Openings	2022 Annual Median Wage
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	3,966	473	\$51,834
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,207	345	\$48,859
Medical Assistants	1,898	250	\$40,997
Nursing Assistants	1,967	232	\$39,582
Real Estate Sales Agents	1,222	131	\$48,859
Substance Abuse, Behavioral Disorder, and Mental Health Counselors	886	100	\$63,107
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	696	95	\$29,931
Computer User Support Specialists	1,169	93	\$62,275
Dental Assistants	758	86	\$50,814
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	925	85	\$49,629
Firefighters	865	68	\$54,038
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	628	68	\$59,571
Pharmacy Technicians	680	62	\$47,486
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	701	57	\$62,358
Massage Therapists	306	45	\$78,541
Insurance Sales Agents	497	41	\$63,814
Medical Dosimetrists, Medical Records Specialists, and Health Technologists and Technicians, All Other	472	40	NA
Library Technicians	231	32	\$39,416
Tax Preparers	204	27	\$48,755
Manicurists and Pedicurists	161	27	\$31,408



Top-20 Mid-Valley Occupations in Demand Associate Degree

Occupation Title	2021 Employment	Average Annual Job Openings	2022 Annual Median Wage
Construction Managers	960	83	\$95,493
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	400	43	\$35,069
Dental Hygienists	618	43	\$98,842
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	354	39	\$59,030
Graphic Designers	385	38	\$50,669
Commercial Pilots	310	38	\$83,866
Transportation, Storage, and Distribution Managers	295	33	\$79,664
Physical Therapist Assistants	190	32	\$65,562
Agricultural and Food Science Technicians	222	29	NA
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	188	22	\$38,667
Property Appraisers and Assessors	275	21	\$63,294
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	358	21	\$79,997
Civil Engineering Technologists and Technicians	204	20	\$78,229
Occupational Therapy Assistants	109	17	\$65,978
Life, Physical, and Social Science Technicians, All Other	89	12	\$48,256
Calibration Technologists and Technicians and Engineering Technologists and Technicians, Except Drafters, All Other	101	11	NA
Biological Technicians	87	10	\$48,298
Private Detectives and Investigators	118	10	\$83,512
Education and Childcare Administrators, Preschool and Daycare	111	9	\$49,171
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	101	7	\$101,566



Top-20 Mid-Valley Occupations in Demand Bachelor's Degree

Occupation Title	2021 Employment	Average Annual Job Openings	2022 Annual Median Wage
General and Operations Managers	4,776	451	\$82,243
Management Analysts	2,878	339	\$83,117
Registered Nurses	4,735	282	\$101,566
Educational Instruction and Library Workers, All Other	2,558	246	\$30,306
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	2,656	191	\$79,694
Project Management Specialists and Business Operations Specialists, All Other	1,768	182	NA
Accountants and Auditors	1,700	165	\$78,416
Human Resources Specialists	1,021	104	\$64,168
Personal Service Managers, All Other; Entertainment and Recreation Managers, Except Gambling; and Managers, All Other	1,362	103	NA
Training and Development Specialists	879	95	\$65,354
Software Developers and Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers	1,015	94	NA
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	1,330	91	\$80,435
Compliance Officers	996	86	\$80,184
Substitute Teachers, Short-Term	609	83	\$50,398
Financial Managers	874	81	\$105,581
Medical and Health Services Managers	718	81	\$125,278
Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	1,099	79	\$78,039
Clergy	688	76	\$50,794
Administrative Services and Facilities Managers	862	75	NA
Buyers and Purchasing Agents	747	65	\$64,168



Top-20 Mid-Valley Occupations in Demand Advanced Degree

Occupation Title	2021 Employment	Average Annual Job Openings	2022 Annual Median Wage
Lawyers	1,056	54	\$132,808
Rehabilitation Counselors	439	48	\$57,366
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	431	44	\$62,421
Education Administrators, Kindergarten through Secondary	602	43	\$123,204
Educational, Guidance, and Career Counselors and Advisors	398	41	\$63,835
Postsecondary Teachers, All Other	483	41	\$80,895
Speech-Language Pathologists	376	33	\$81,702
Nurse Practitioners	268	32	\$132,974
Clinical, Counseling, and School Psychologists	467	28	NA
Pharmacists	566	27	\$134,763
Physical Therapists	421	25	\$82,347
Physicians, All Other; and Ophthalmologists, Except Pediatric	708	25	NA
Librarians and Media Collections Specialists	217	22	\$64,043
Occupational Therapists	270	20	\$100,859
Physician Assistants	175	17	\$131,810
Education Administrators, Postsecondary	207	16	\$85,800
Veterinarians	191	13	\$103,771
Administrative Law Judges, Adjudicators, and Hearing Officers	185	10	\$83,533
Art, Drama, and Music Teachers, Postsecondary	103	10	\$80,621
Business Teachers, Postsecondary	79	8	\$99,127





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