

NORTHWEST OREGON ECONOMIC UPDATE

**NORTHWEST OREGON WORKS
OCTOBER 27, 2023**

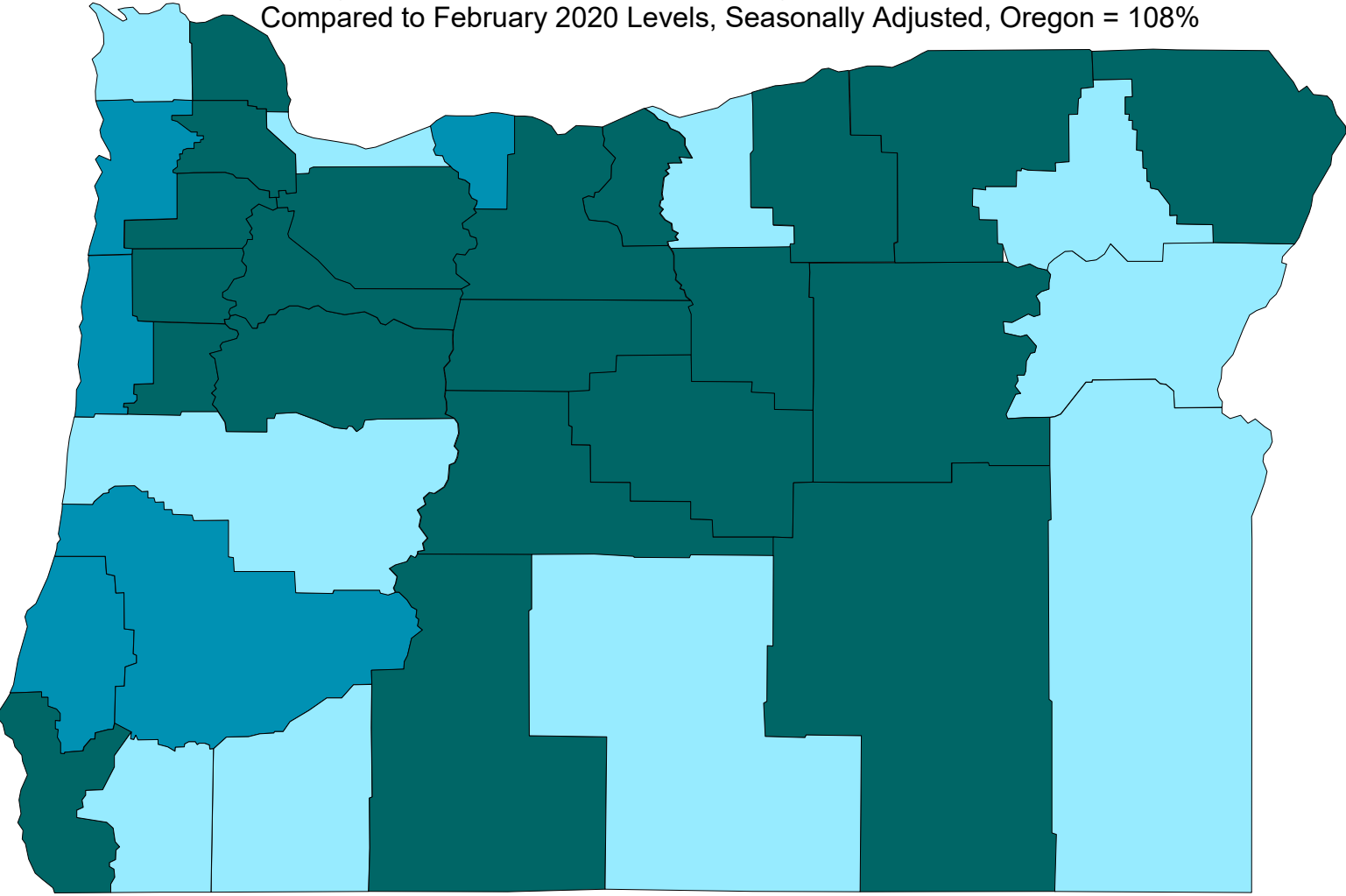
Shaun Barrick-Workforce Analyst

FOCUS ON OREGON

OREGON HAS MORE JOBS NOW THAN BEFORE THE PANDEMIC RECESSION.

Recovery of Total Nonfarm Employment as of September 2023

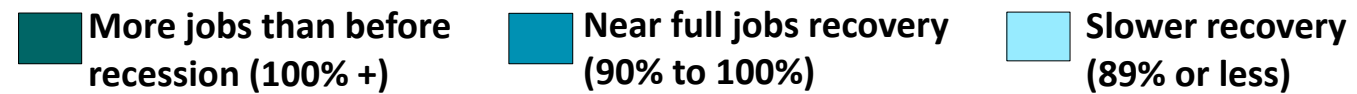
Compared to February 2020 Levels, Seasonally Adjusted, Oregon = 108%



More than half of all counties have regained their total pandemic recession job losses:

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

Source: Oregon Employment Department



KEY FACTS FROM RECENT NEWS RELEASE

Oregon's unemployment rate was just above its record low in September, at 3.5%.

- The U.S. unemployment rate was steady at 3.8% in September.
- The number of unemployed Oregonians rose slightly to 74,800 in September.

Oregon's nonfarm payrolls increased by 8,100 jobs in September.

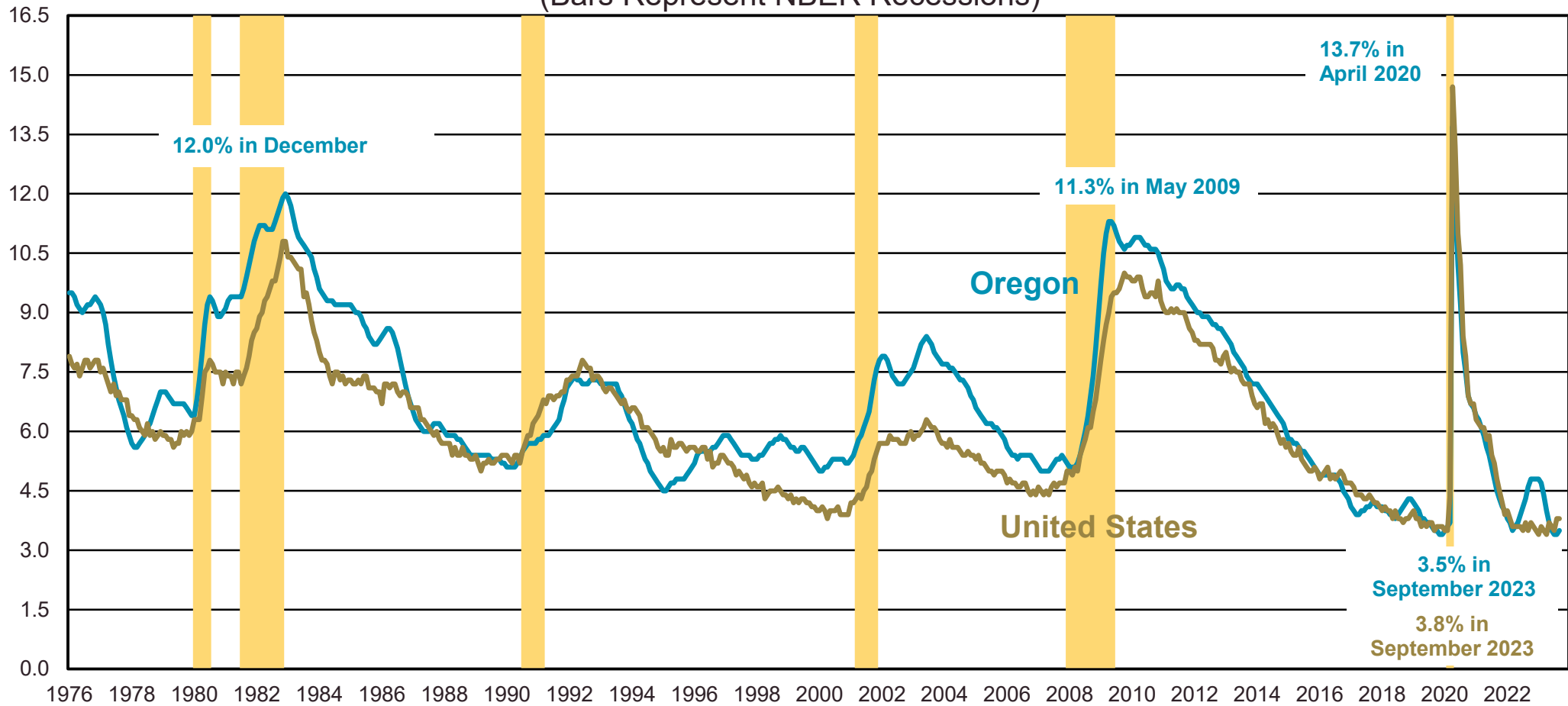
- Monthly gains were largest in construction (+3,200 jobs) and professional and business services (+2,200).
- Leisure and hospitality gained 900 jobs over the month.
- Most of the other major industries were relatively flat over the month, with none cutting more than 200 jobs.

Employers added 29,500 jobs to nonfarm payrolls over the past year, a growth rate of 1.5%.

OREGON'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE WAS 3.5% IN SEPTEMBER.

Oregon's Unemployment Rate Was 3.5% in September 2023

(Bars Represent NBER Recessions)

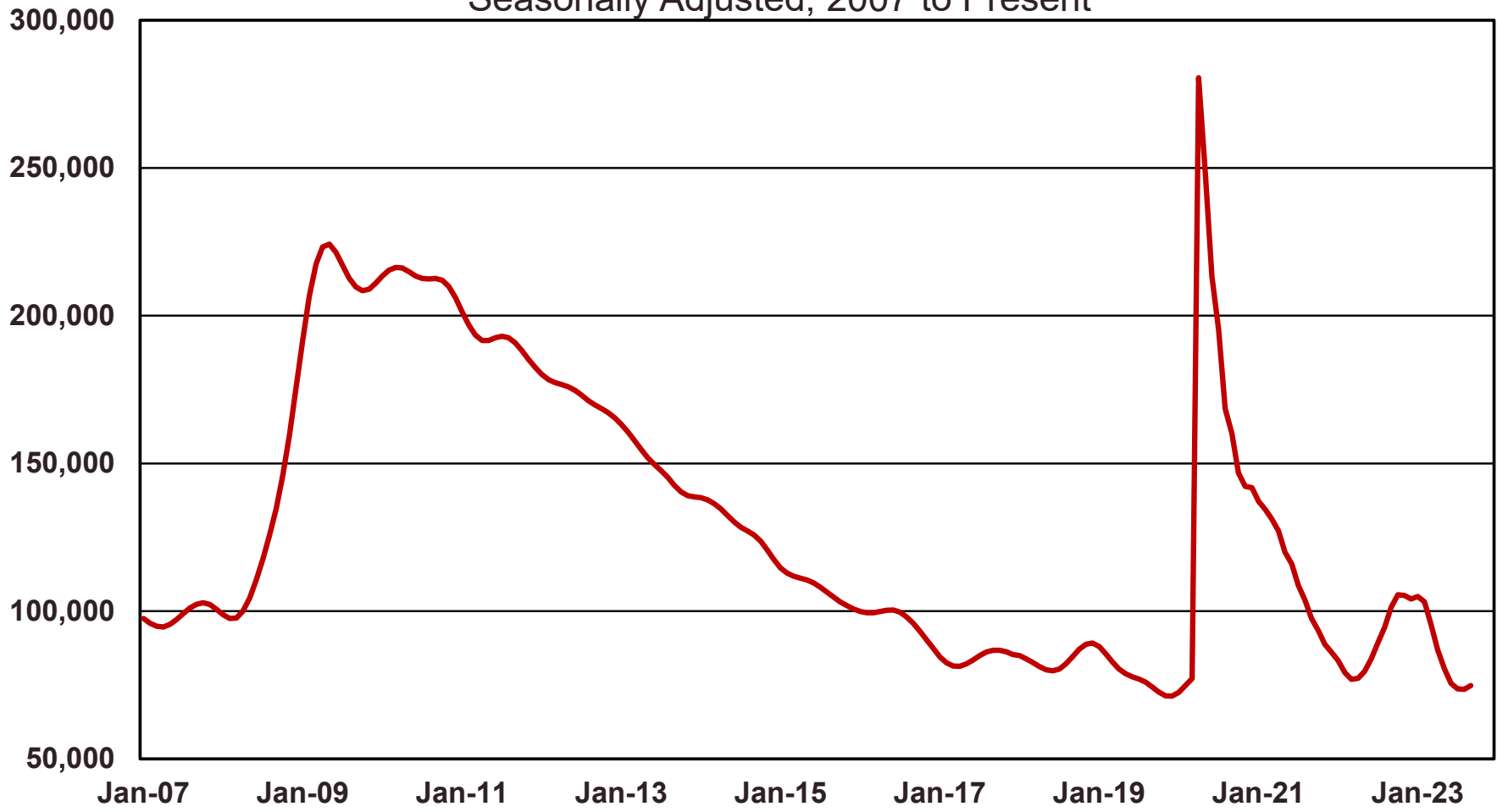


Source: Oregon Employment Department and National Bureau of Economic Research

THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED OREGONIANS INCREASED BY 1,300 IN SEPTEMBER.

Unemployed Persons, Oregon Statewide

Seasonally Adjusted, 2007 to Present



Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment:

Pre-COVID Low
Dec 2019: 71,300

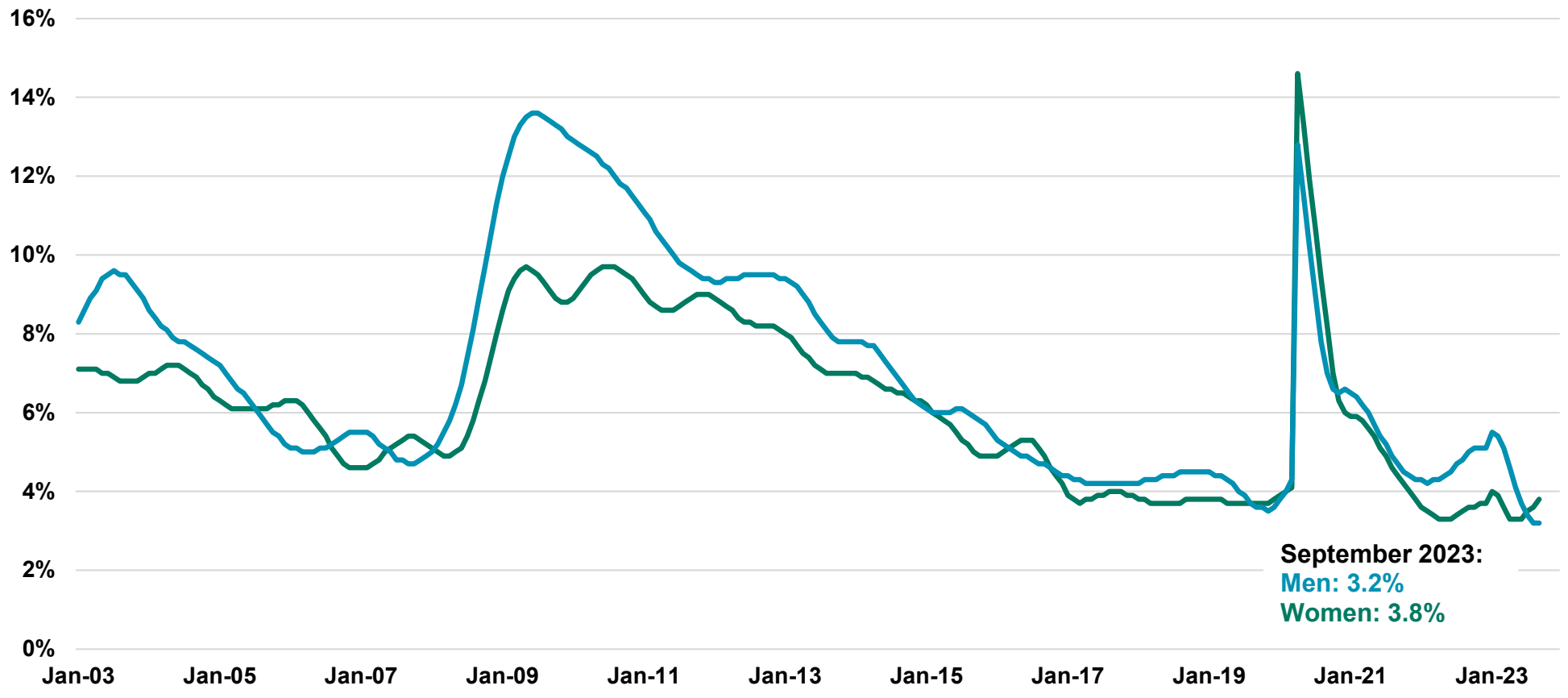
Highest
April 2020: 280,500

Current
September 2023: 74,800

Source: Oregon Employment Department, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR WOMEN IS HIGHER THAN FOR MEN IN OREGON.

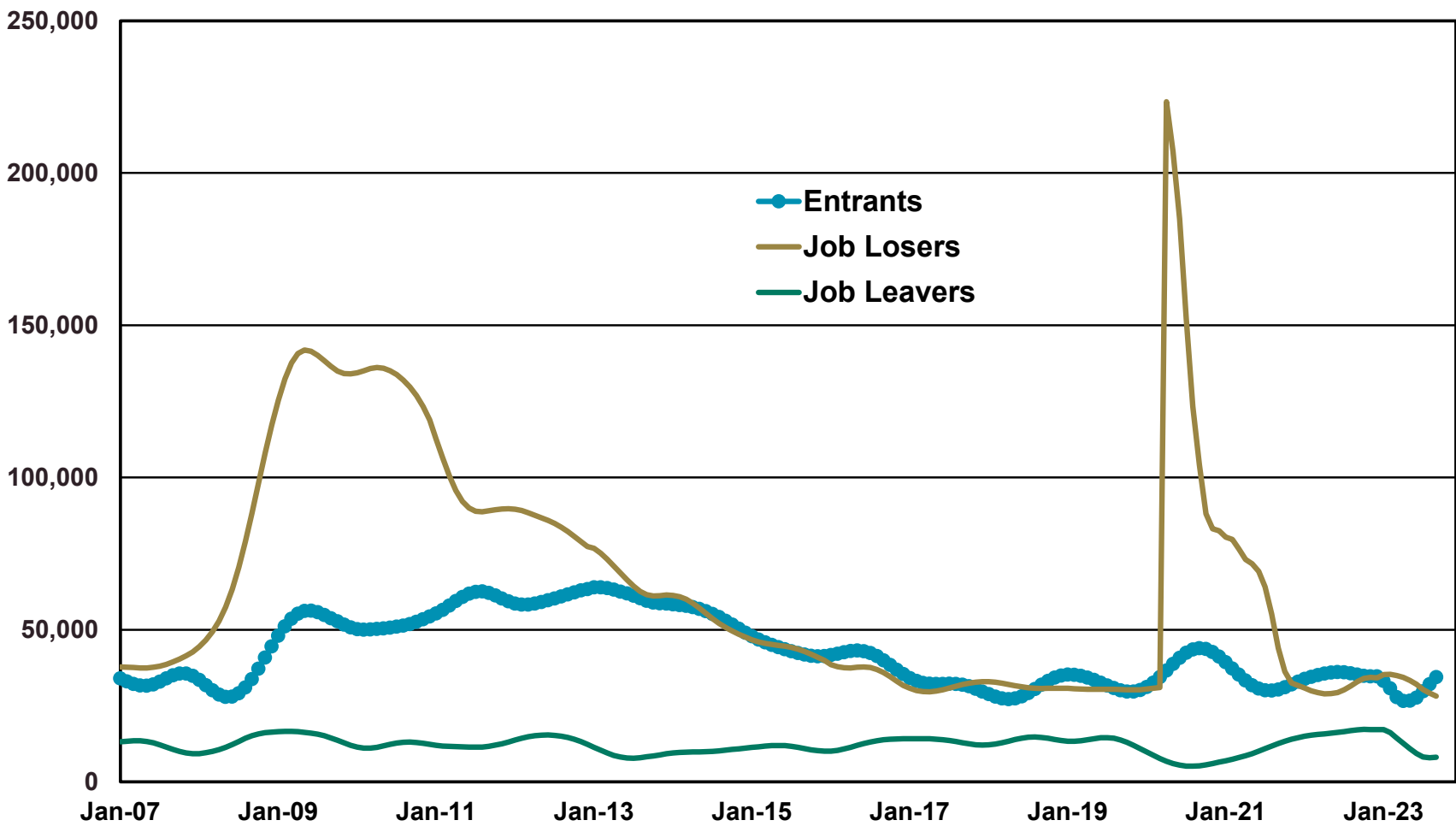
Monthly Unemployment Rates by Gender Oregon, 2003 - Present



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Population Survey

WHY ARE OREGONIANS UNEMPLOYED?

Oregon Unemployment by Reason [Trend]



New to the workforce
34,500 (49%)

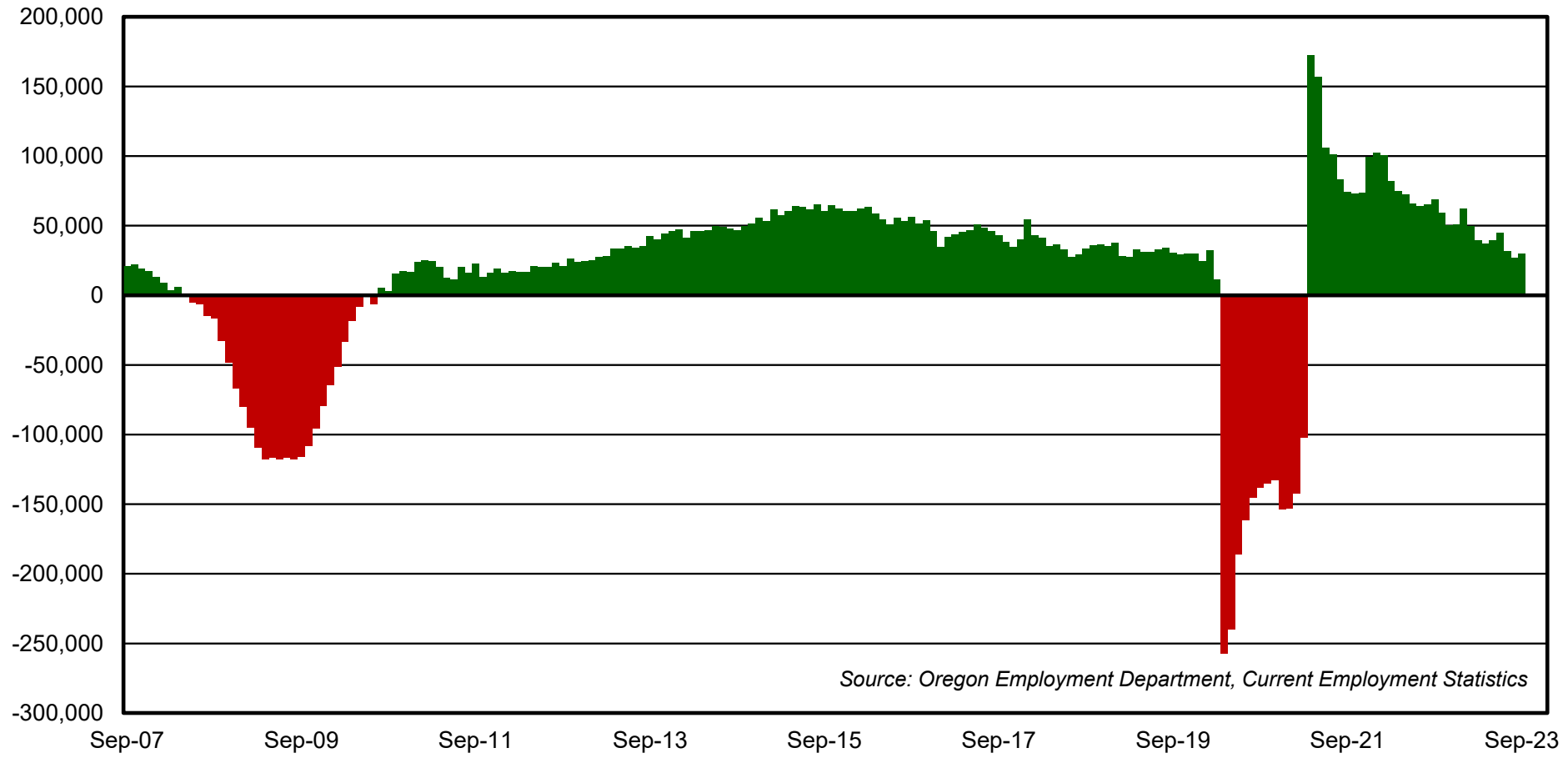
Lost job
28,200 (40%)

Left job voluntarily
8,100 (11%)

Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Population Survey

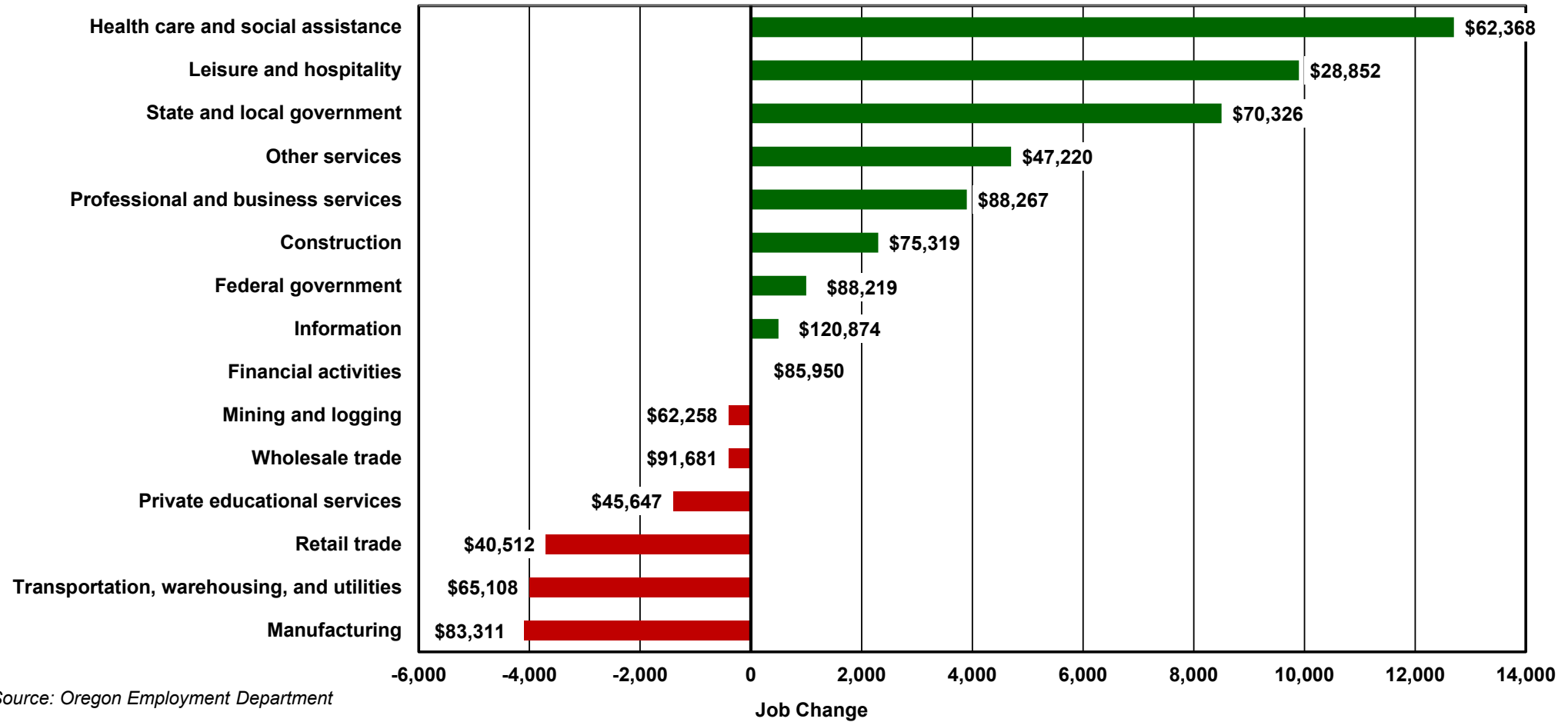
EMPLOYMENT GREW BY 29,500 JOBS FROM SEPTEMBER 2022 TO SEPTEMBER 2023.

Oregon's Year-Over-Year Job Growth/Decline Seasonally Adjusted



EIGHT BROAD SECTORS OF OREGON'S ECONOMY HAVE ADDED JOBS OVER THE PAST YEAR.

Oregon Job Change and Average Pay by Industry
 September 2022 - September 2023 Job Change, 2022 Average Pay



Source: Oregon Employment Department

OREGON BUSINESSES REPORTED 70,500 VACANCIES IN SUMMER 2023.

Oregon Job Vacancies, Summer 2023

Vacancies	70,485
Average Hourly Wage	\$23.81
Full-time Positions	81%
Permanent Positions	97%
Requiring Education Beyond High School	36%
Requiring Previous Experience	66%
Difficult to Fill	57%

Source: Oregon Employment Department

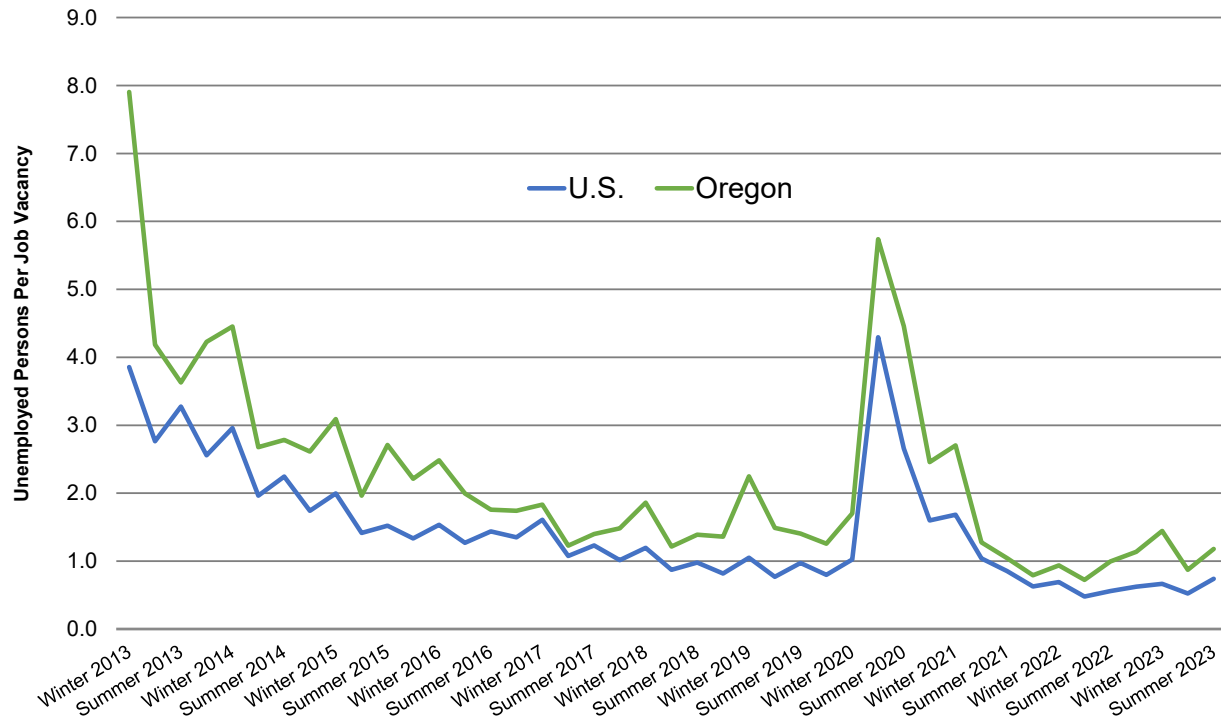
Vacancies increased 2% from the spring and decreased 25% from summer 2022. Employers reported difficulty filling 57% of summer 2023 vacancies.

The average starting wage among this group of vacancies was around \$23.81 per hour, an inflation-adjusted increase of 4% from summer 2022, but a 14% decrease from spring 2023.

Characteristics of Oregon job vacancies were consistent with prior quarters. A typical job vacancy tends to be for a full-time, permanent position.

AS UNEMPLOYMENT ROSE IN THE SUMMER, THE UNEMPLOYED TO JOB VACANCY RATIO IN OREGON INCREASED.

U.S. and Oregon Unemployed to Job Vacancy Ratios Still Low after Spring 2020 Peak
(Job Openings with Private Employers, 2013-2023)



Source: Oregon Employment Department

Oregon’s unemployed-to-vacancy ratio has been below pre-pandemic levels for the past two years.

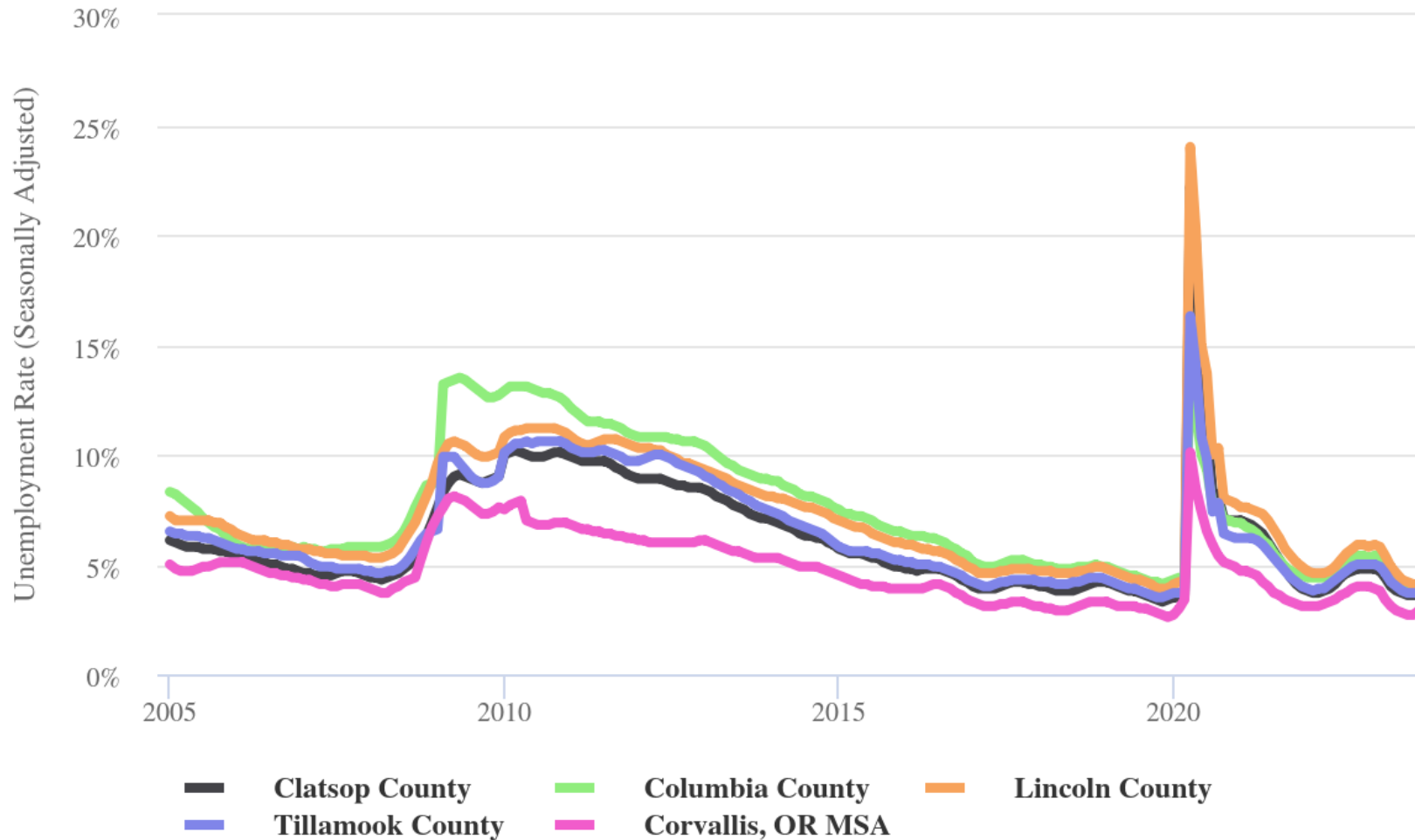
The U.S. ratio was 0.7 in July 2023, its eighth straight quarter below 1. It reached 4.3 in April 2020 after several years around 1-to-1.

Oregon had 1.2 unemployed per job vacancy in summer 2023, up from 1.0 in summer 2022 but still much lower than the peak of 5.7 in May 2020.

FOCUS ON NORTHWEST OREGON

NEAR RECORD LOW UNEMPLOYMENT IN ALL COUNTIES

Unemployment Rate

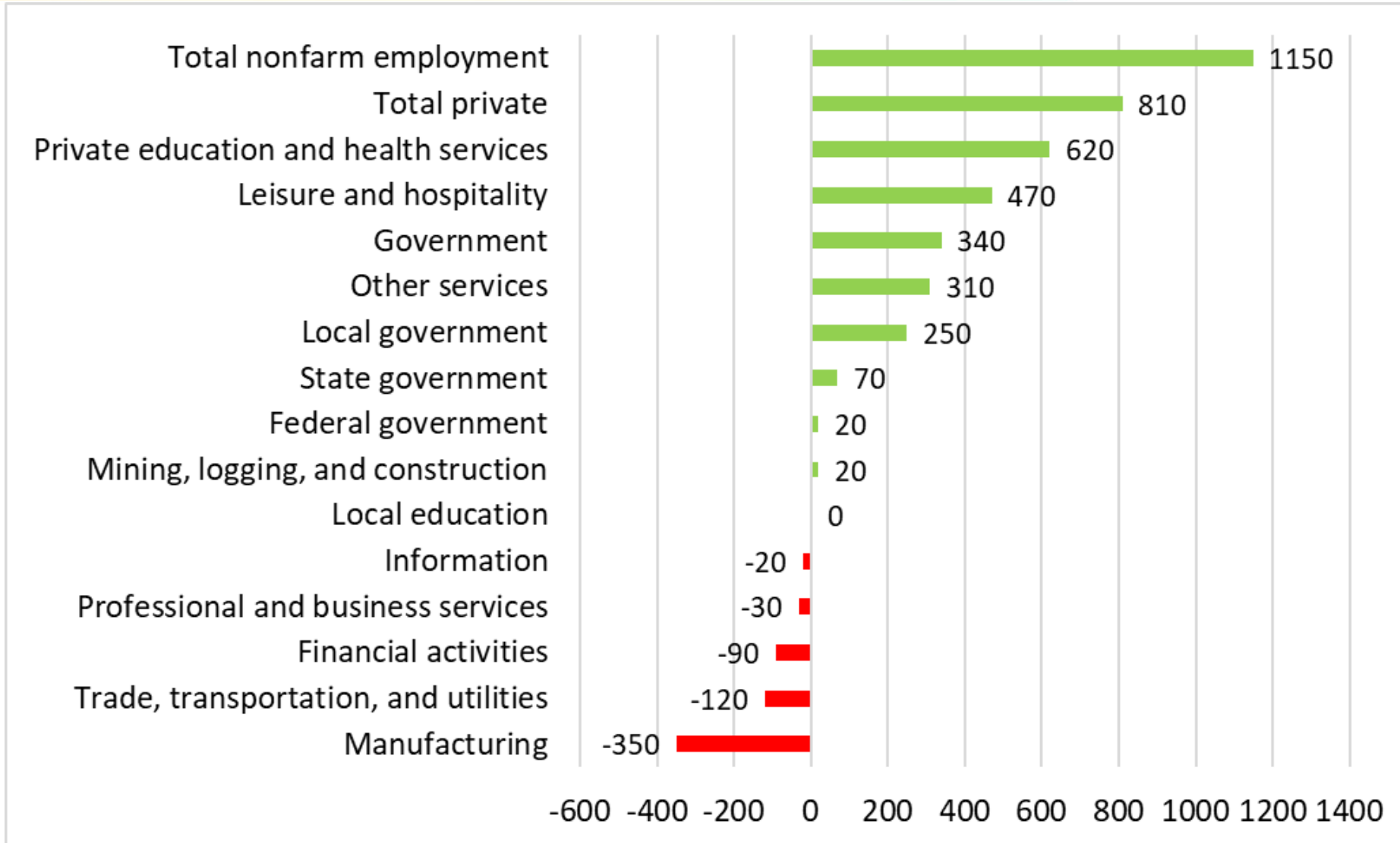


Unemployment Rates for September 2023

Benton: 2.9%
Clatsop: 3.6%
Columbia: 4.1%
Lincoln: 4.1%
Tillamook: 3.7%

Source: Oregon Employment Department Qualityinfo.org

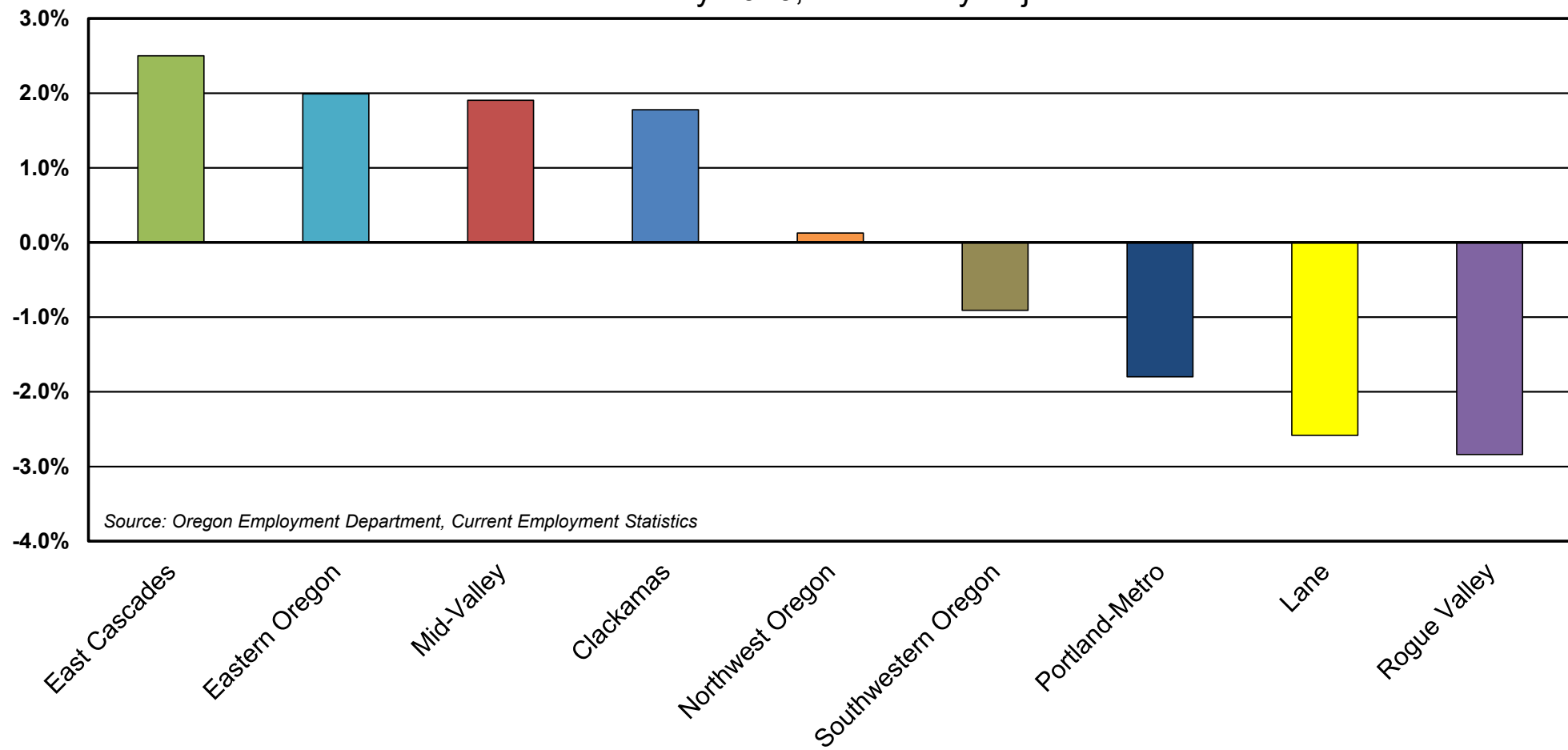
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IS UP QTY



Source: Oregon Employment Department

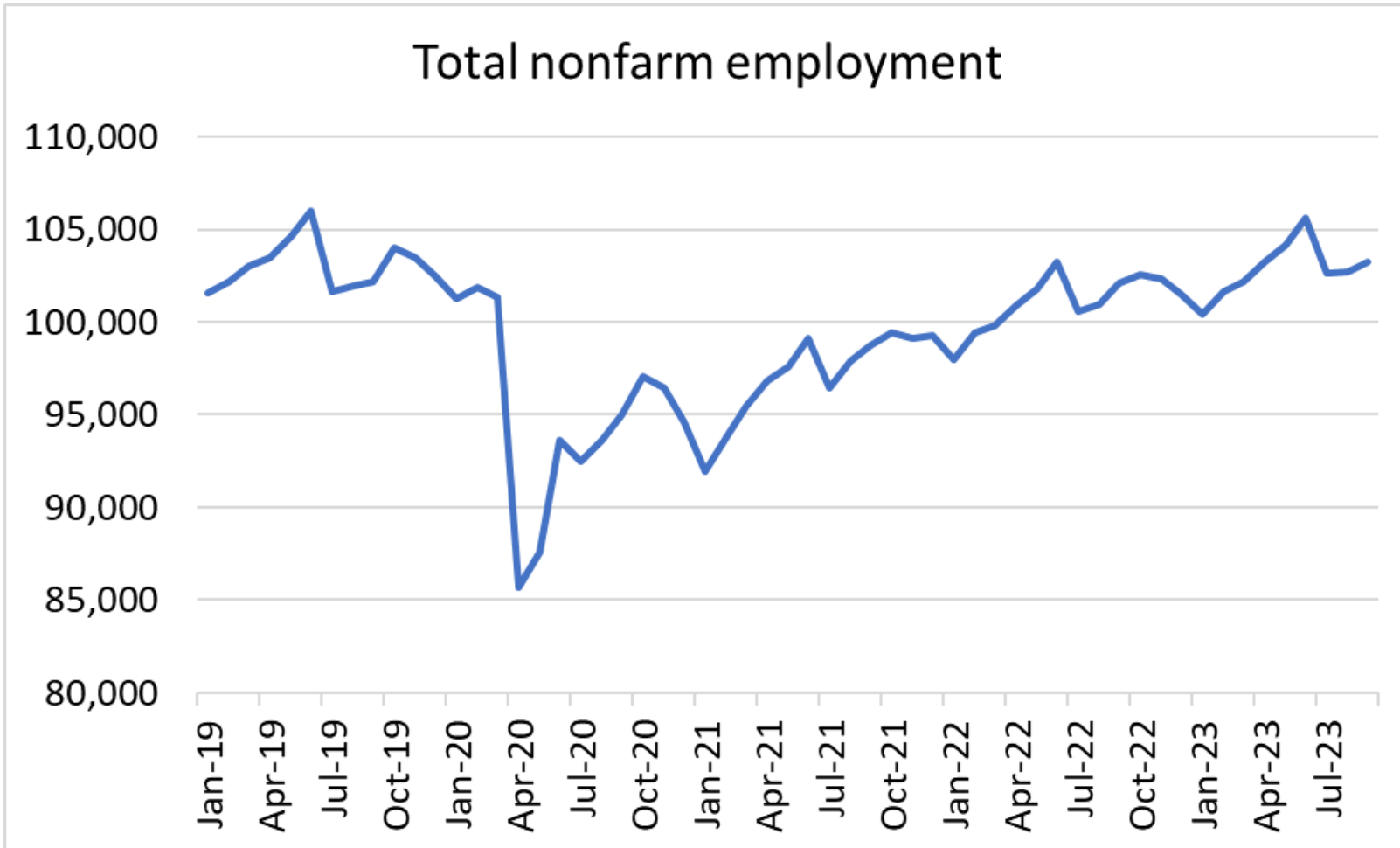
FIVE OF NINE WORKFORCE AREAS HAVE REGAINED ALL THEIR PANDEMIC RECESSION JOB LOSSES.

Job Change Rates by Local Workforce Area as of August 2023
Since February 2020, Seasonally Adjusted



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Employment Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT HAS RECOVERED IN THE REGION BY MOST METRICS

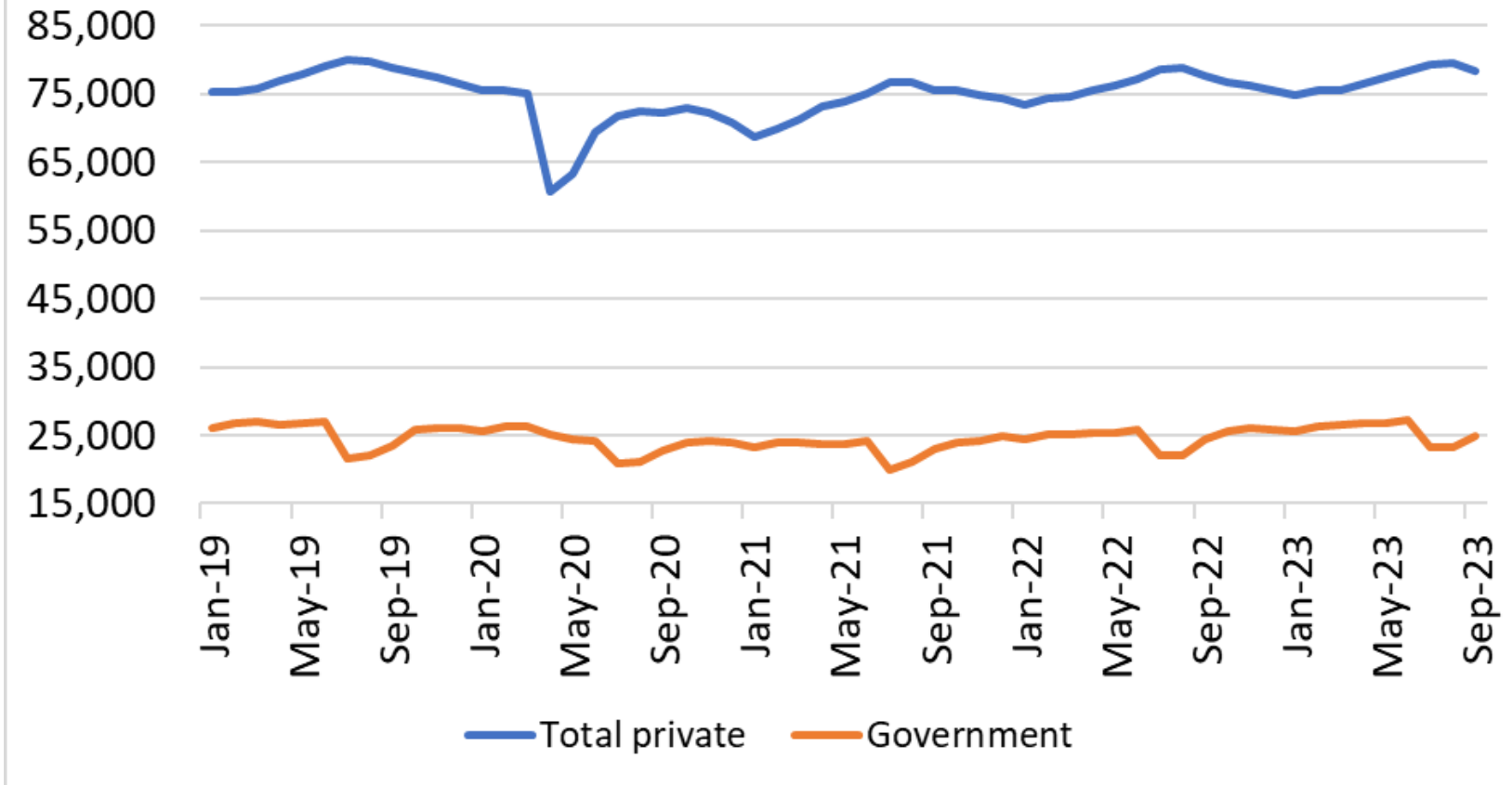


Area	% Chg Sep-19	% Chg Mar-20	% Chg Sep-22
Northwest	1.0%	1.9%	1.1%
Benton	3.9%	-1.5%	1.5%
Clatsop	-2.3%	4.3%	0.5%
Columbia	2.1%	2.0%	-0.7%
Lincoln	-1.1%	6.1%	1.9%
Tillamook	-1.3%	4.3%	1.5%

Source: Oregon Employment Department

PRIVATE AND GOVT BOTH RECOVERED BY SOME METRICS, BUT NOT ALL

Private vs Govt Employment

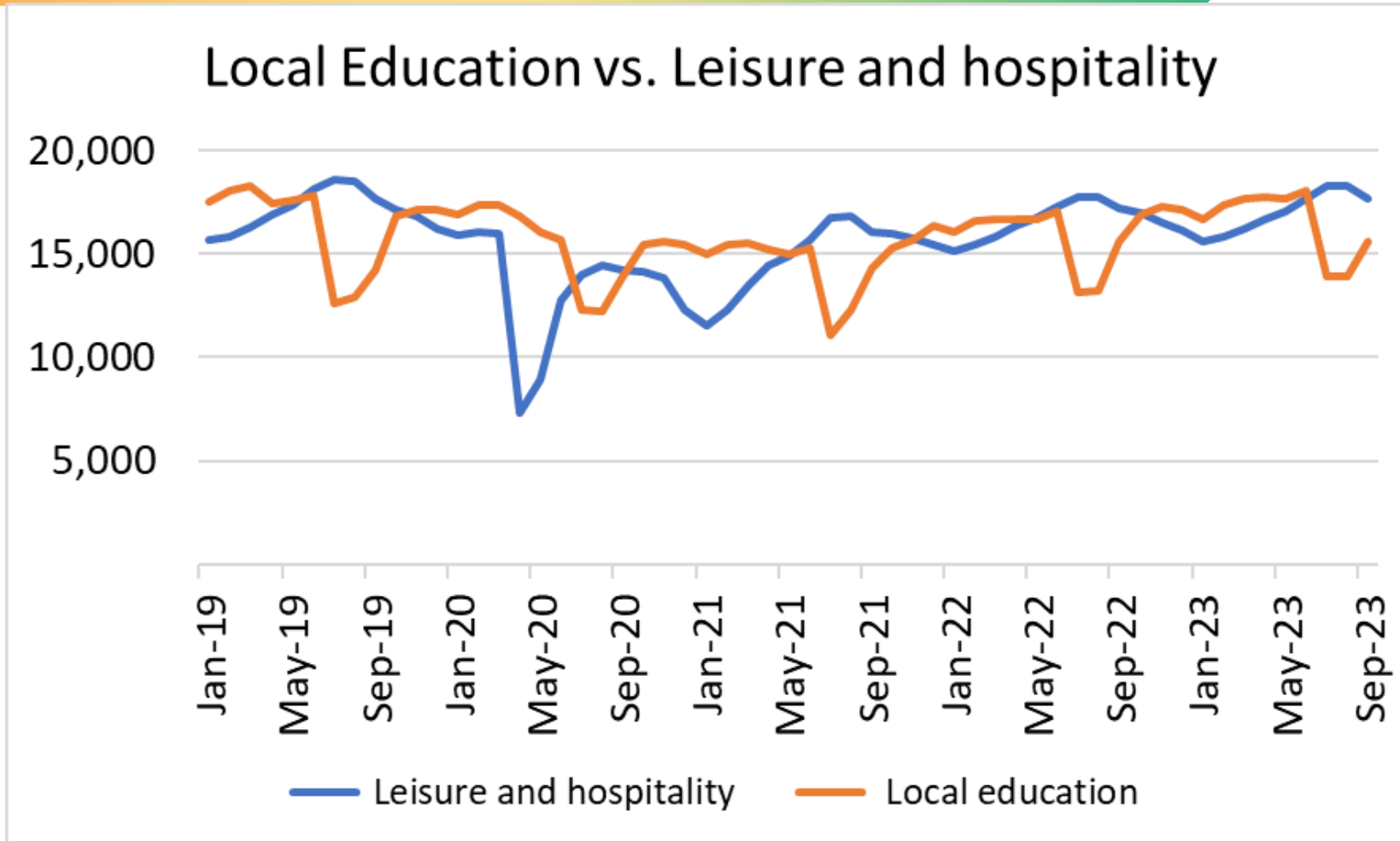


Private			
Area	% Chg Sep-19	% Chg Mar-20	% Chg Sep-22
Northwest	-0.4%	4.4%	1.0%
Benton	1.0%	1.9%	1.8%
Clatsop	-2.3%	6.3%	0.4%
Columbia	1.4%	3.2%	-0.9%
Lincoln	-0.8%	7.7%	1.3%
Tillamook	-3.1%	5.3%	1.6%

Government			
Area	% Chg Sep-19	% Chg Mar-20	% Chg Sep-22
Northwest	5.9%	-5.4%	1.4%
Benton	10.3%	-7.7%	0.9%
Clatsop	-2.6%	-6.8%	0.8%
Columbia	5.3%	-3.1%	0.5%
Lincoln	-2.3%	0.3%	4.4%
Tillamook	5.7%	1.0%	1.0%

Source: Oregon Employment Department

MIXED SIGNALS FOR EDUCATION/LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY

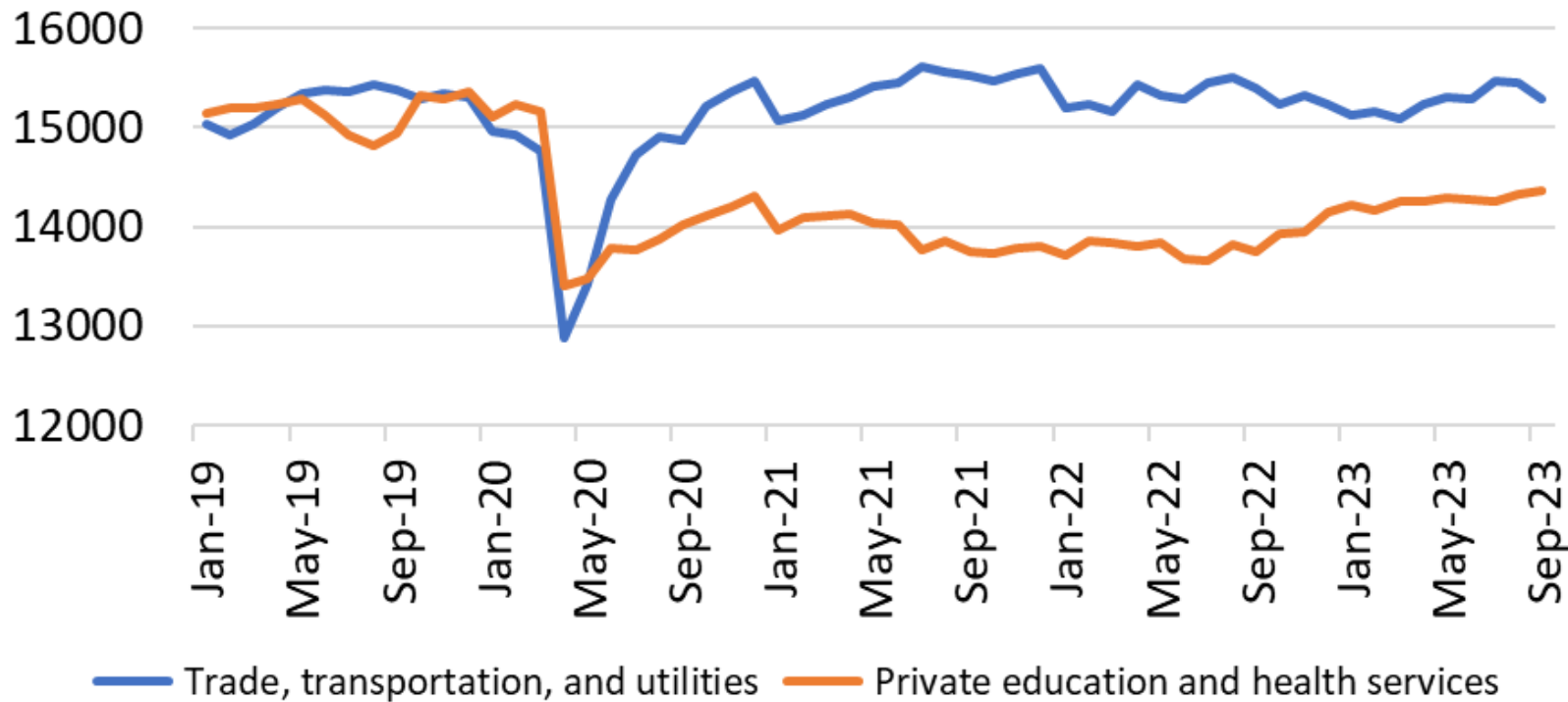


Leisure and hospitality			
Area	% Chg Sep-19	% Chg Mar-20	% Chg Sep-22
Northwest	-0.3%	10.4%	2.7%
Benton	1.6%	2.6%	2.8%
Clatsop	-2.1%	8.7%	-1.7%
Columbia	7.7%	19.5%	13.3%
Lincoln	1.6%	16.6%	6.2%
Tillamook	-12.1%	12.6%	-2.6%
Local education			
Area	% Chg Sep-19	% Chg Mar-20	% Chg Sep-22
Northwest	9.7%	-10.0%	0.0%
Benton	11.0%	-11.0%	-0.3%
Clatsop	4.1%	-10.6%	1.0%
Columbia	4.5%	-12.9%	-3.4%
Lincoln	2.2%	2.2%	4.4%
Tillamook	15.4%	-1.3%	2.7%

Source: Oregon Employment Department

TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES IS BACK, HEALTH SERVICES IS NOT

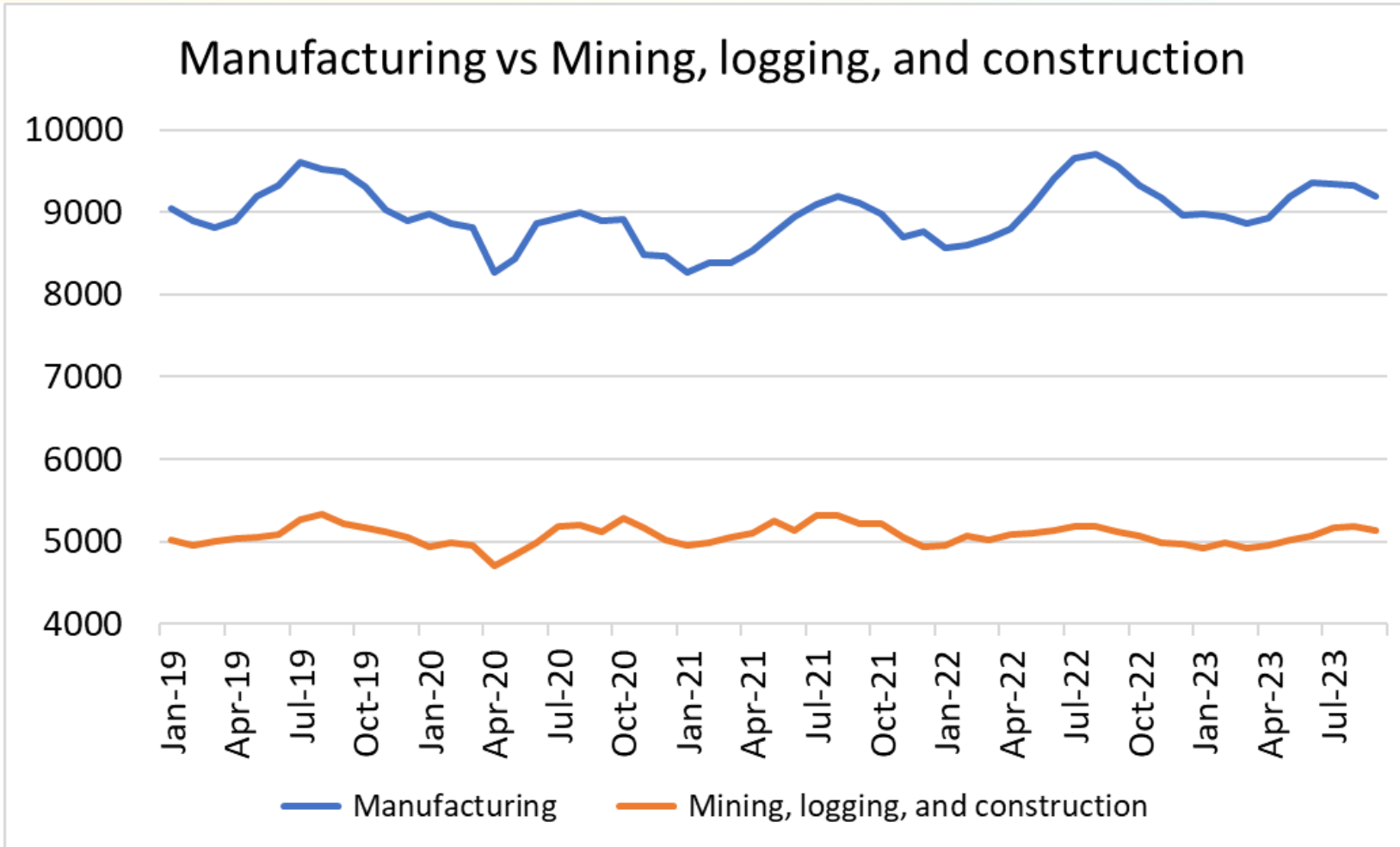
Trade, transportation, and utilities vs. Private education & health services



Trade, transportation, and utilities			
Area	% Chg Sep-19	% Chg Mar-20	% Chg Sep-22
Northwest	-0.6%	3.5%	-0.8%
Benton	1.8%	2.5%	-1.7%
Clatsop	-1.1%	5.6%	1.1%
Columbia	-1.3%	0.0%	-4.2%
Lincoln	-5.2%	1.2%	-0.3%
Tillamook	5.4%	13.0%	2.0%
Private education & health services			
Area	% Chg Sep-19	% Chg Mar-20	% Chg Sep-22
Northwest	-3.9%	-5.2%	4.5%
Benton	-2.9%	-4.9%	6.7%
Clatsop	0.0%	-2.7%	6.3%
Columbia	0.6%	0.6%	10.8%
Lincoln	-5.8%	-5.4%	-0.9%
Tillamook	-19.1%	-19.1%	-9.4%

Source: Oregon Employment Department

MANUFACTURING HIGHLIGHTS PROBLEM WITH RECOVERY VS BUSINESS CYCLE

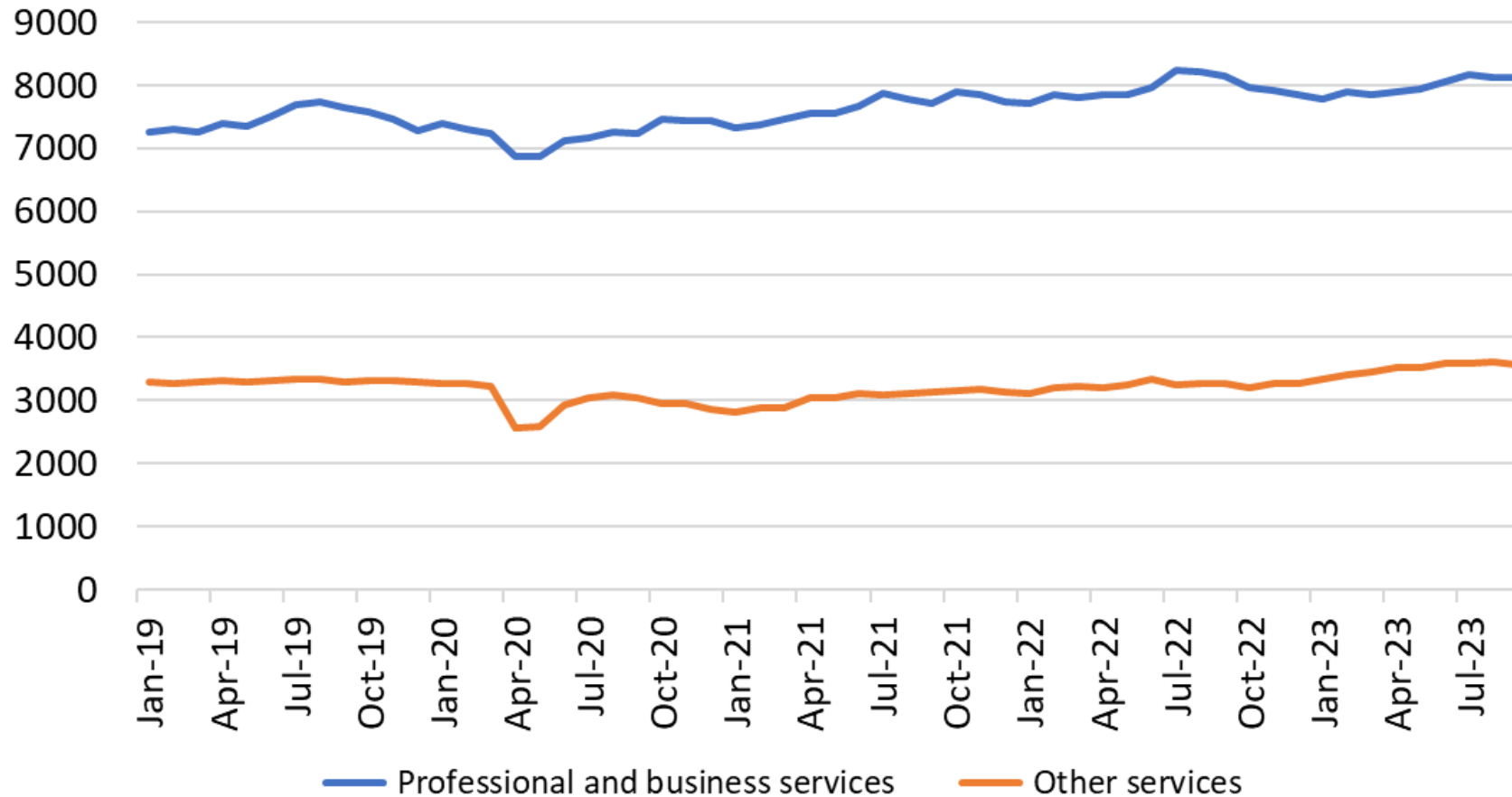


Manufacturing			
Area	% Chg Sep-19	% Chg Mar-20	% Chg Sep-22
Northwest	-3.1%	4.3%	-3.7%
Benton	-1.6%	3.4%	-3.8%
Clatsop	-10.2%	6.0%	-9.2%
Columbia	1.4%	3.2%	-0.9%
Lincoln	-7.4%	14.1%	-5.0%
Tillamook	12.7%	17.1%	14.1%
Mining, logging, and construction			
Area	% Chg Sep-19	% Chg Mar-20	% Chg Sep-22
Northwest	-1.3%	3.6%	0.4%
Benton	0.6%	9.9%	6.9%
Clatsop	-3.3%	0.8%	-1.7%
Columbia	-1.1%	7.0%	2.2%
Lincoln	-3.3%	-4.3%	-9.3%
Tillamook	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%

Source: Oregon Employment Department

PROFESSIONAL/BUSINESS SERVICES AND OTHER SERVICES RECOVERED

Professional and business services vs. Other services

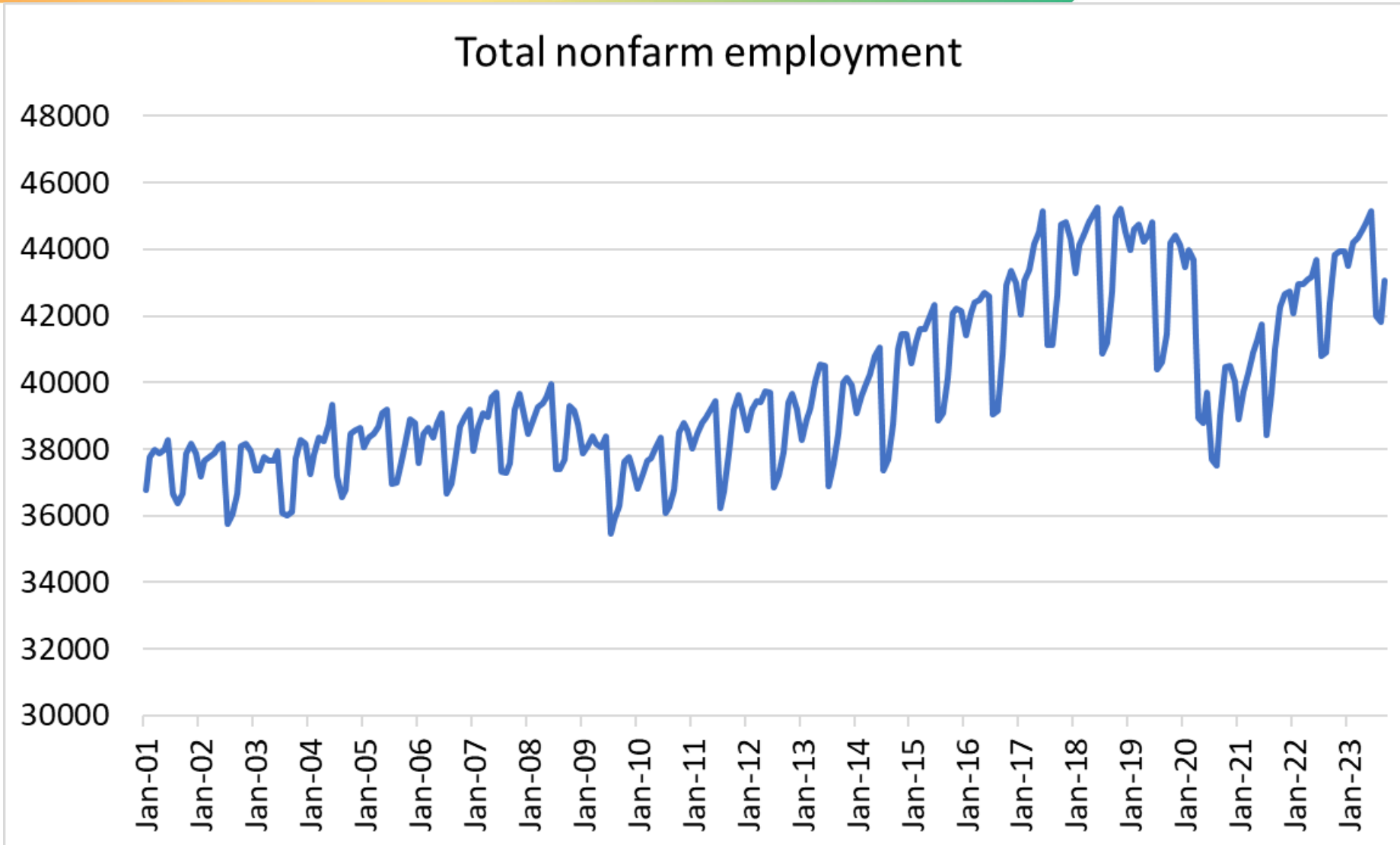


Professional and business services			
Area	% Chg Sep-19	% Chg Mar-20	% Chg Sep-22
Northwest	6.3%	12.2%	-0.4%
Benton	5.2%	7.6%	-0.6%
Clatsop	11.1%	53.8%	12.4%
Columbia	17.0%	15.7%	-9.6%
Lincoln	1.0%	6.1%	0.0%
Tillamook	-2.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Other services			
Area	% Chg Sep-19	% Chg Mar-20	% Chg Sep-22
Northwest	8.2%	10.5%	9.5%
Benton	2.2%	0.7%	3.7%
Clatsop	-1.5%	6.6%	10.2%
Columbia	24.4%	18.6%	2.0%
Lincoln	24.0%	34.8%	31.9%
Tillamook	8.3%	14.7%	11.4%

Source: Oregon Employment Department

FOCUS ON BENTON COUNTY

UP 640 JOBS QTY (1.5%), EMPLOYMENT RECOVERED BY SOME METRICS



Change Since

Sep-19: +3.9%

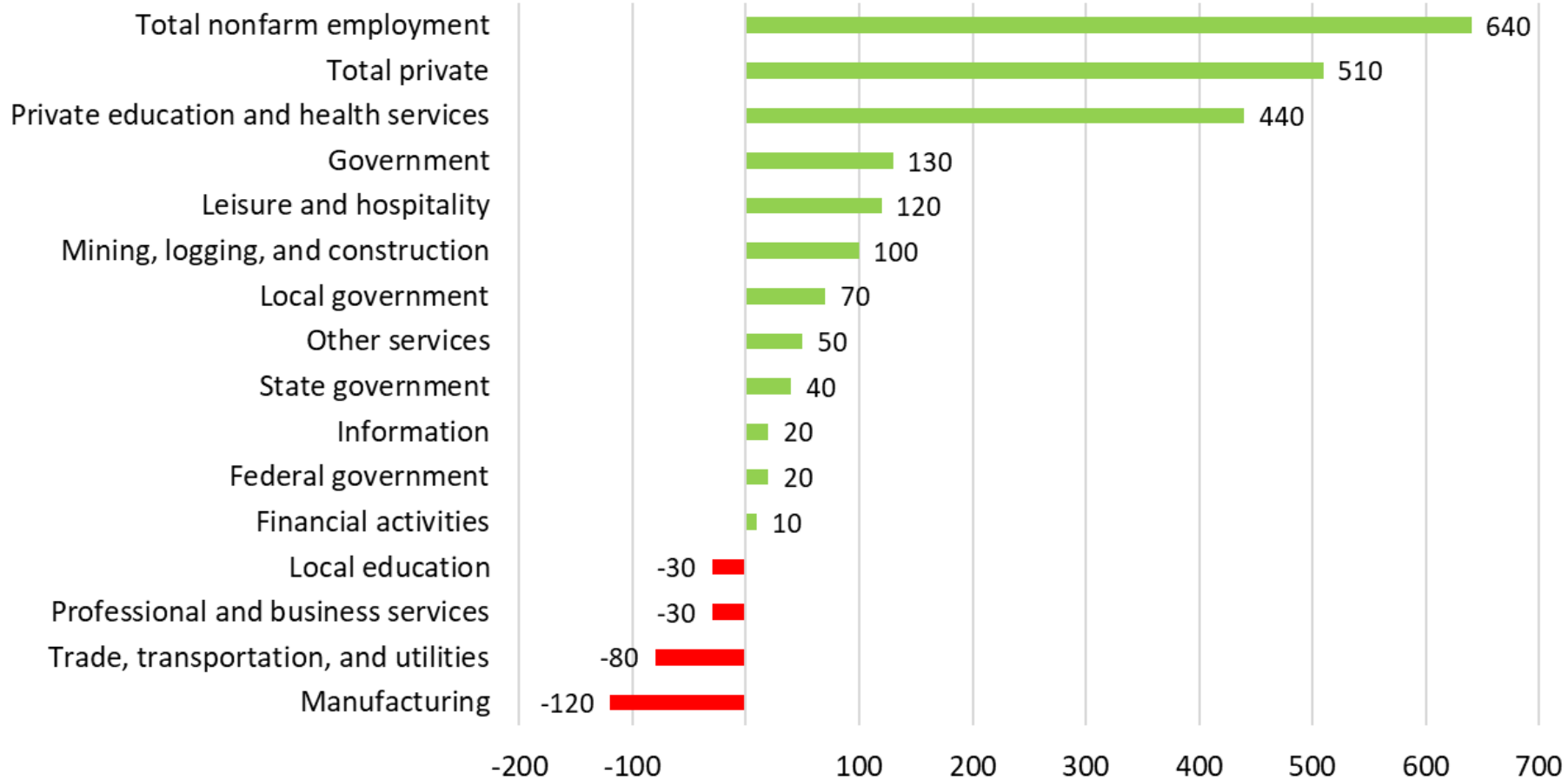
Mar-20: -1.5%

Sep-22: +1.5%

Source: Oregon Employment Department

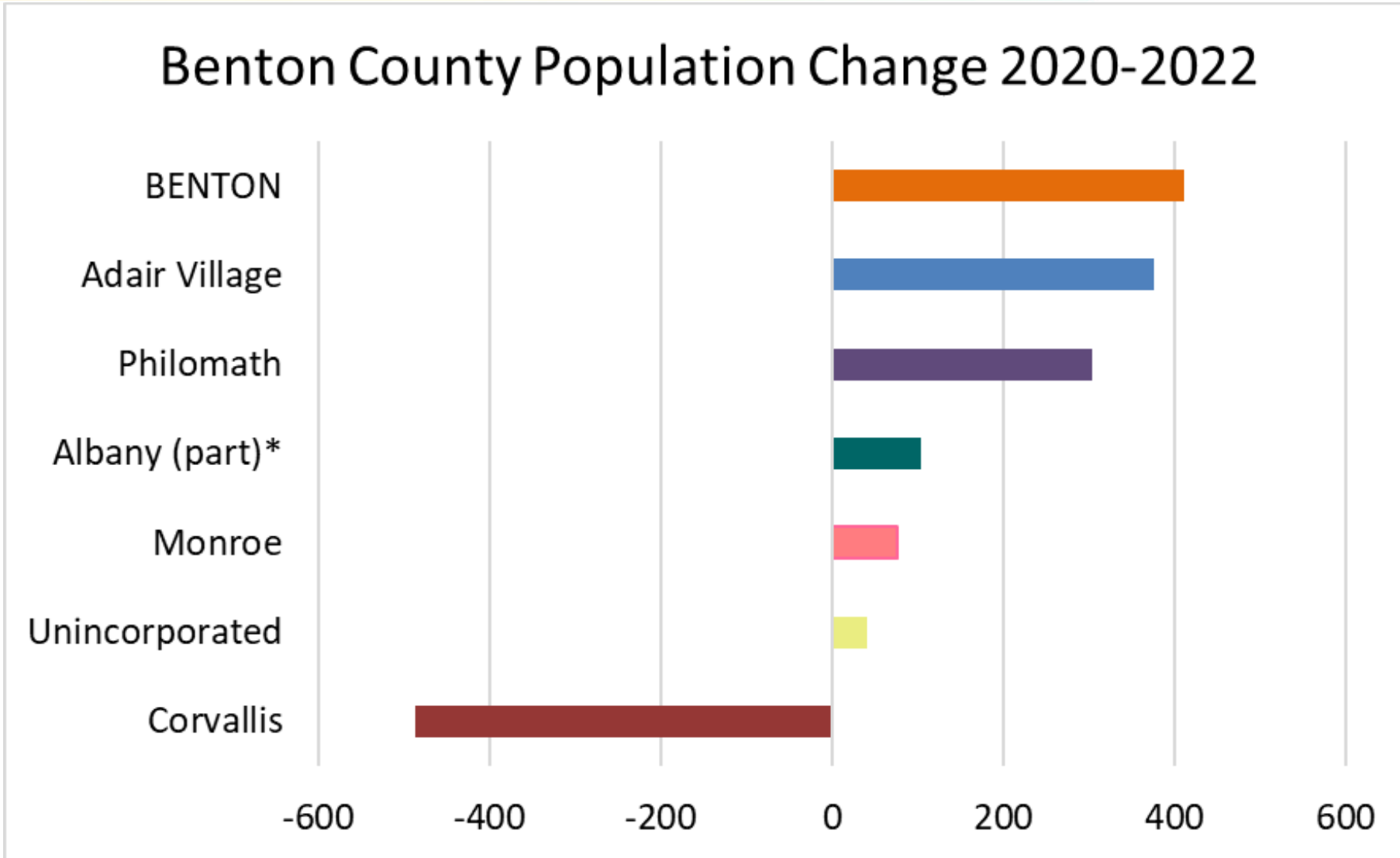
GROWTH OVER THE YEAR IN MOST SECTORS

Over the Year Industry Changes Benton County, Sep 2022-Sep 2023



Source: Oregon Employment Department

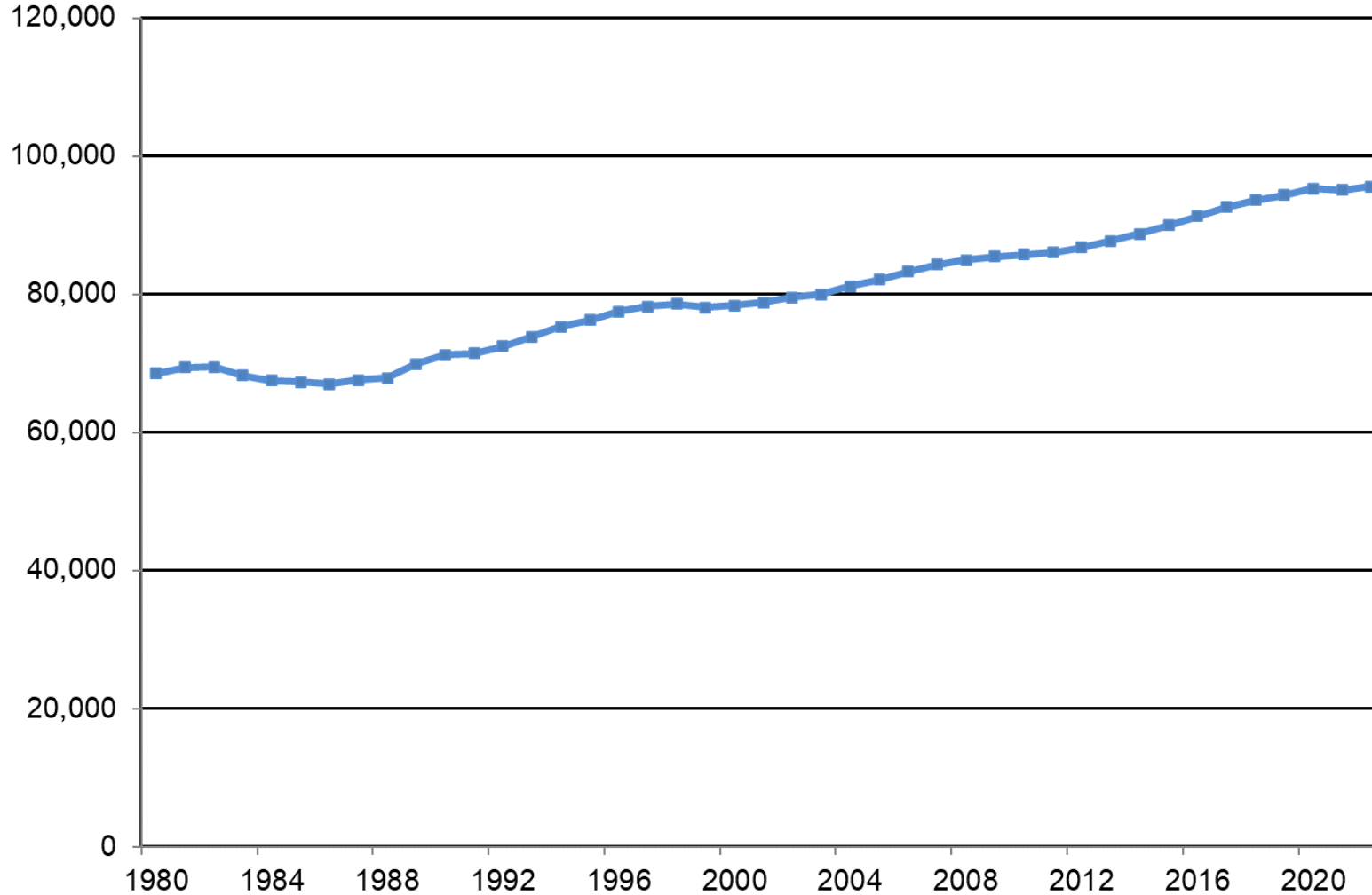
GROWTH CENTERED OUTSIDE CORVALLIS, CORVALLIS DECLINED



Source: PSU Population Research Center

2022 POPULATION WAS 98,594 AND GROWING AT 0.1% PER YEAR

Benton County Population



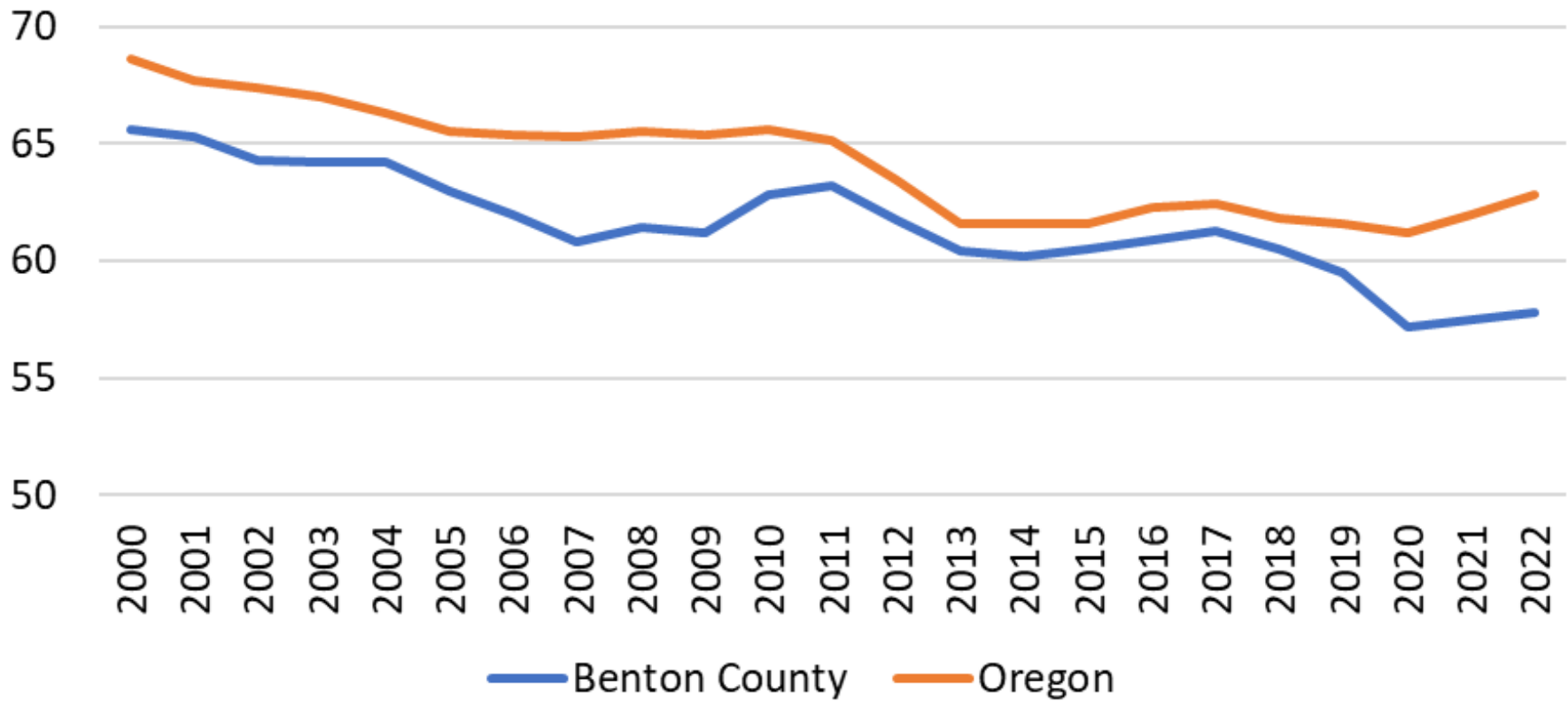
Source: Portland State University

Benton County added 519 residents in the year to July 2022. This covered the loss of population Benton County saw in 2021, leading to an increase of 278 residents since the 2020 Census.

From 2012-2022 the share of population ages 18-64 fell from 69.2% to 63.6%. The share of those ages 65+ increased from 13.2% to 21.0%

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION INCREASED 0.5% FROM 2021-2022 TO 57.8%

Labor Force Participation Rate in Benton County, 2000-2022



Source: Oregon Employment Department

AVERAGE WAGES GREW BY 1% IN 2022, REAL WAGES DECREASED

Benton County Industry	2022 Annual Average Wage
Total all ownerships	\$62,757
Total private coverage	\$58,857
Natural resources and mining	\$52,001
Construction	\$62,594
Manufacturing	\$86,991
Wholesale trade	\$94,256
Retail trade (44-45)	\$34,963
Transportation, warehousing & utilities (48-49,22)	\$51,799
Information	\$100,344
Financial activities	\$70,535
Professional and business services	\$76,208
Health care and social assistance	\$69,234
Leisure and hospitality	\$22,413
Other services	\$42,544
Unclassified	\$69,808
Total federal government	\$85,780
Total state government	\$66,465
Total local government	\$73,989

Source: Oregon Employment Department

LARGE GOVERNMENT INCOME COMES MORE FROM PAYROLL THAN GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

Benton County Income Source	Millions, 2021
Gross Domestic Product	\$ 5,243
Personal current transfer receipts	\$ 962
Dividends, interest, and rent	\$ 1,247
Visitor spending at destination	\$ 167
Government and government enterprises	\$ 1,037
Health care and social assistance	\$ 533
Manufacturing	\$ 352
Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$ 261
Retail trade	\$ 182
Per capita personal income (dollars)	\$ 54,174

Source: Office of Economic Analysis, Dean Runyon

HAVE YOU BEEN ASKED TO PARTICIPATE IN A BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS (BLS) SURVEY? *PLEASE DO!*

BLS survey information is gathered to create data for businesses, jobseekers, workers and policy-makers about the economy including:

Employment*	Unemployment*	Occupational Wages*
Job vacancies*	Productivity	Occupational Employment*
Consumer spending patterns	Workplace injuries	Compensation
Long-term employment projections*	Employer-provided benefits	Price movements

** Collected and produced by Oregon Employment Department*

Your response is vital to ensuring accurate, complete, and unbiased data that is representative of the people and businesses in Oregon and the United States.

Your confidential responses are protected by federal and state law and strict security policies that prohibit us from releasing any information that could reveal the identity of you or your business without your consent.

Thank you for helping us track the Oregon economy!

SHAUN BARRICK, WORKFORCE ANALYST
SHAUN.BARRICK@EMPLOY.OREGON.GOV

SIGN UP FOR THE LATEST WORKFORCE AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH
WWW.QUALITYINFO.ORG/SUBSCRIBE

FOLLOW US ON X, FORMERLY KNOWN AS TWITTER @OED_RESEARCH