Workforce and Economic Update April 2023

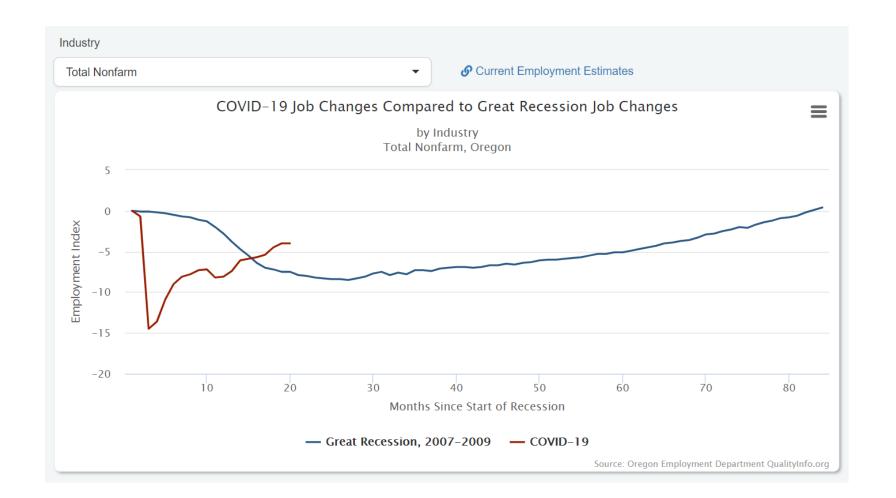
OED Advisory Council, April 26, 2023

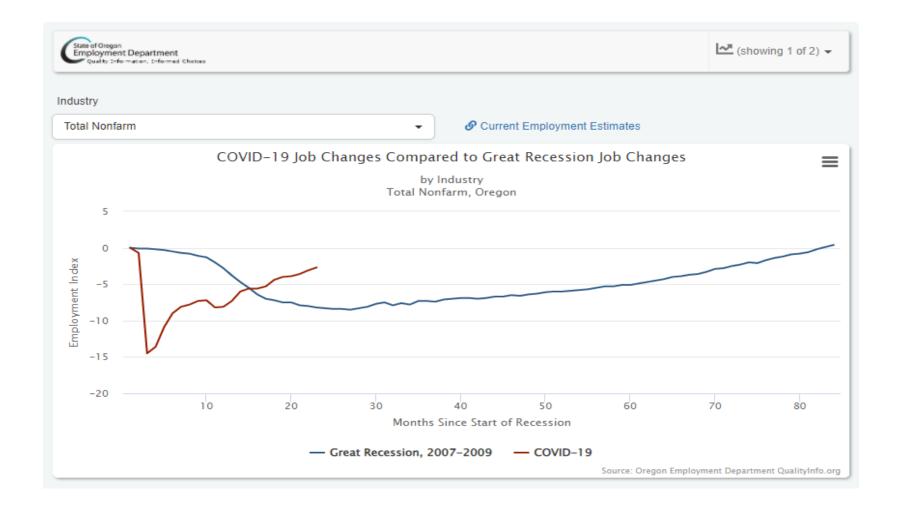


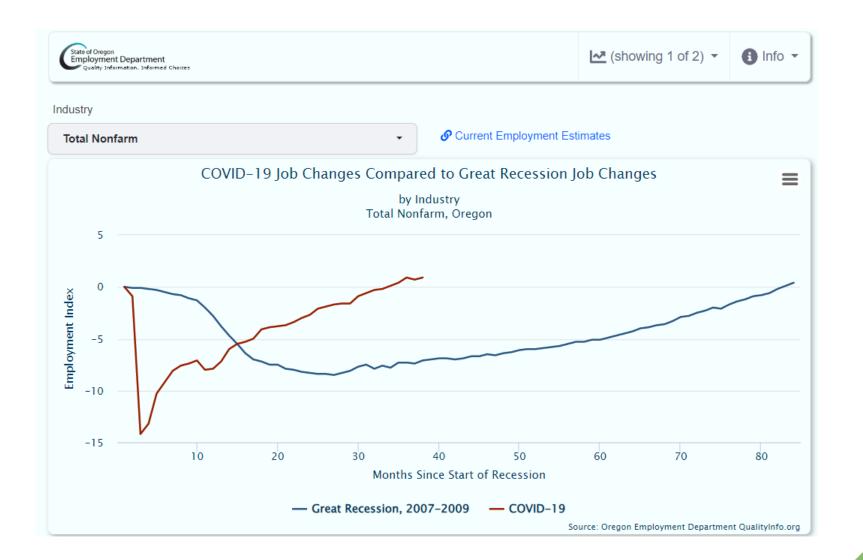
Summary

- Core Labor Market Information Jobs, Unemployment, and Labor Force
- The Aging Population and In and Out-Migration Trends
- Inflation/Interest Rates, Recession/Expansion
- Long-Term Industry and Occupational Projections, New Phenomena, and other Economic Drivers









Oregon's unemployment rate fell to 4.4% in March

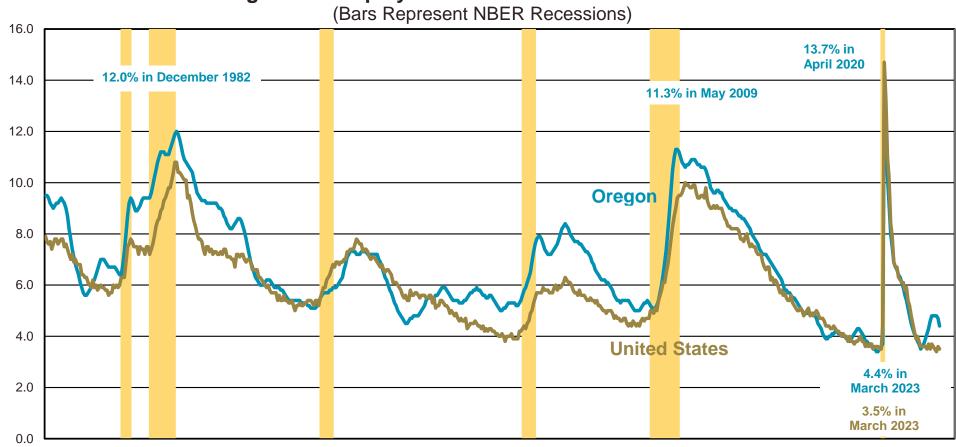


Oregon's unemployment rate fell to 4.4% in March.

- That was the lowest Oregon's unemployment rate has been since last August.
- Still, Oregon's unemployment rate was higher than the U.S. in March (3.5%).
- The size of Oregon's labor force has stayed near the same level since last August, at about 2.18 million people.

Oregon's unemployment rate was 4.4%

Oregon's Unemployment Rate Was 4.4% in March 2023



1976 1978 1980 1982 1984 1986 1988 1990 1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022

Source: Oregon Employment Department and National Bureau of Economic Research

Oregon employers added 2,400 jobs to nonfarm payrolls in March, following a revised loss of 2,700 jobs in February.

Industry Trends

- Private health care and social assistance added 1,600 jobs in March.
- Professional and business services added 1,200 jobs.
- Within the sector, professional and technical services added 700 jobs, and administrative waste services added 500 jobs over the month.
- Retail trade lost 900 jobs over the month.

All other sectors were closer to their typical seasonal movements in March.

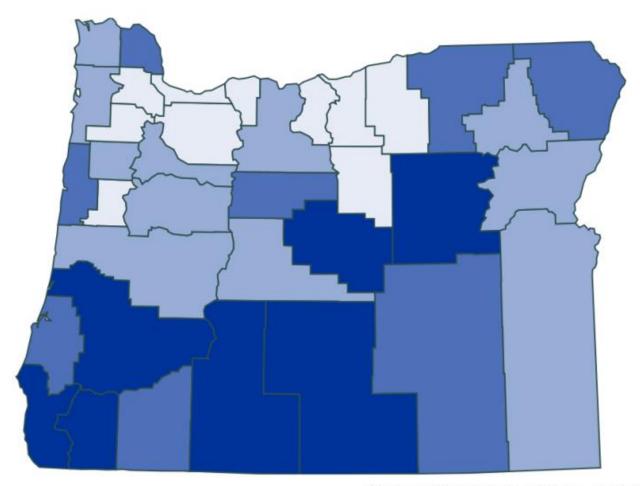
- Oregon employers added 54,200 jobs over the past year, which was a growth rate of 2.8%.
- Professional and business services added the most jobs (8,900) of any broad sector over the past year.
- Construction grew at the fastest rate (7.1%) of all broad sectors, adding 8,100 jobs.
- Retail trade employment declined by 1,600 jobs (or -0.8%) over the past year.



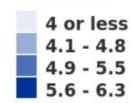
Oregon Unemployment Rates by County - March

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate

March 2023



Unemployment Rates (%)

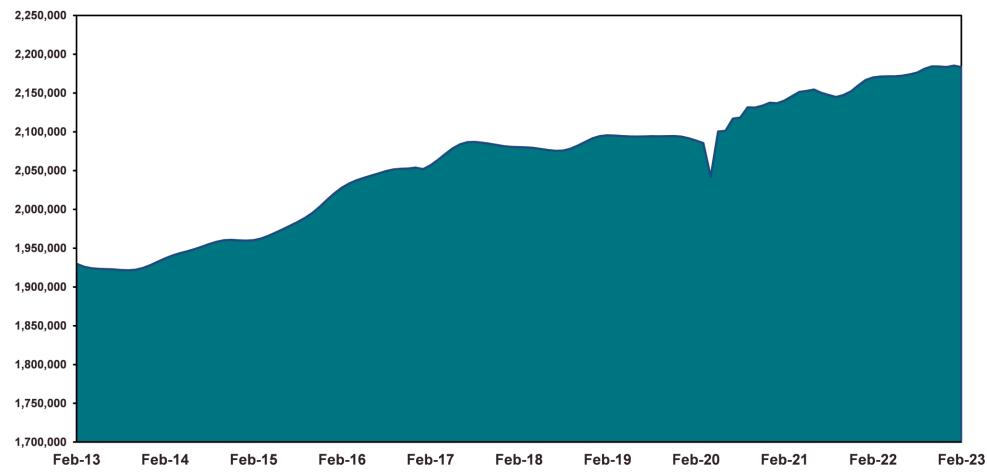


Klamath County had Oregon's highest seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (6.3%) in March. Other counties with relatively high unemployment rates were Grant (6.1%), Josephine (6.0%), and Crook (5.9%). Wheeler County registered the lowest unemployment rate (3.2%) in March. Other counties with relatively low unemployment rates included Benton (3.5%), Hood River (3.5%), Washington (3.5%), and Sherman (3.6%).

Oregon's labor force decreased slightly in February.

Oregon Civilian Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted

2013 to Present

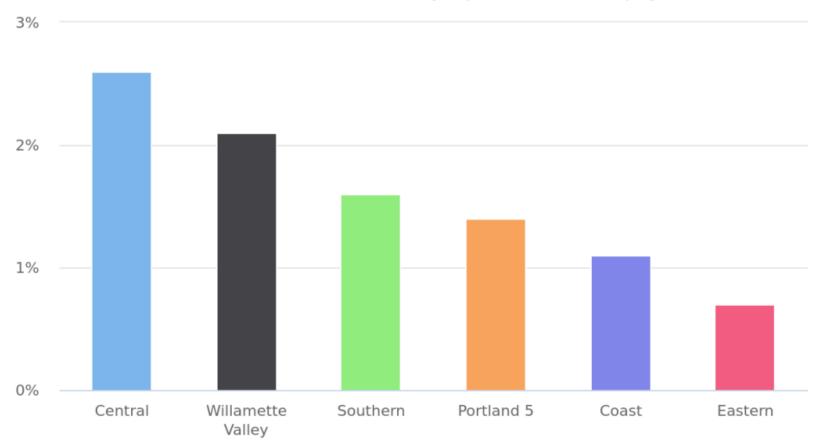




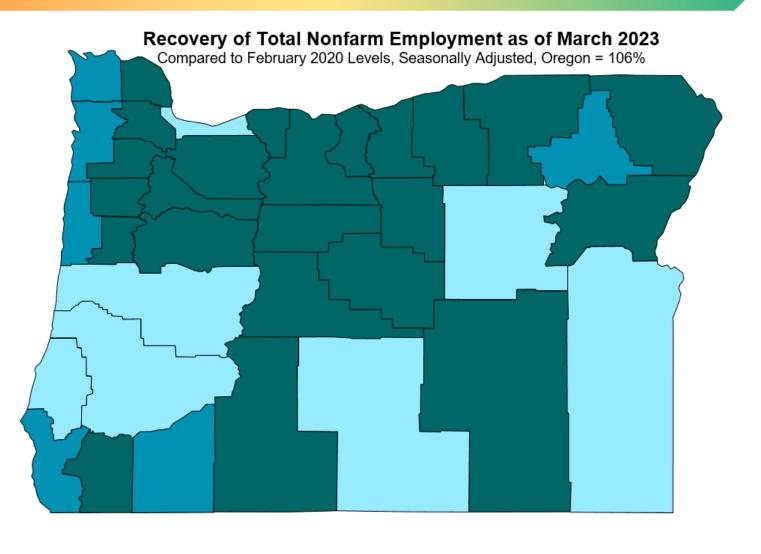
Nonfarm Employment – March 2022 to March 2023

Over-the-Year Employment Change by Region

March 2022 to March 2023, Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment



Oregon has more jobs now than before the pandemic recession.



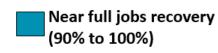
There are 23 counties that have regained their total pandemic recession job losses:

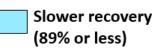
- Baker
- Benton
- Clackamas
- Columbia
- Crook
- Deschutes
- Gilliam
- Harney
- Hood River
- Jefferson
- Josephine
- Klamath

- Linn
- Marion
- Morrow
- Polk
- Sherman
- Umatilla
- Wallowa
- Wasco
- Washington
- Wheeler
- Yamhill

Source: Oregon Employment Department

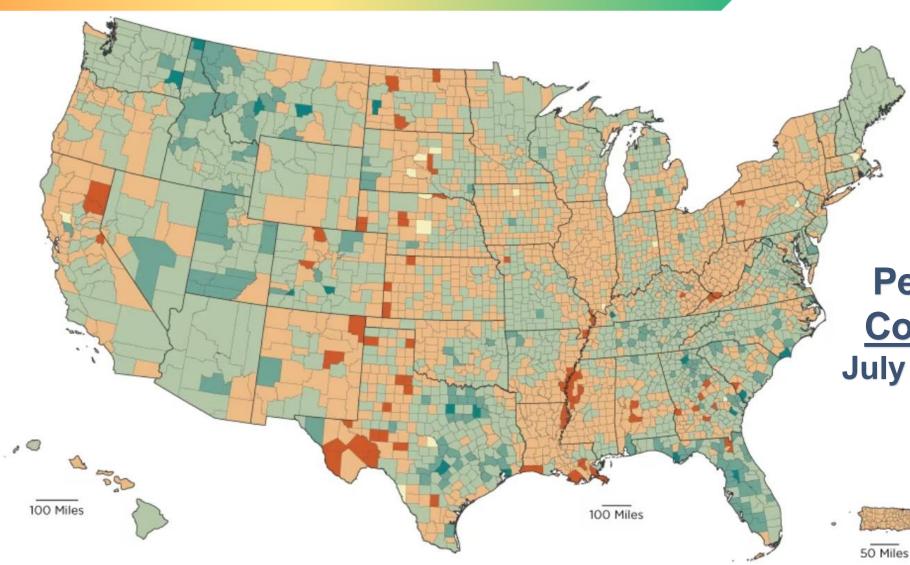
More jobs than before recession (100% +)







Population growth is a significant driver to job creation



Percent change



-2.50 or more

Percent Change in County Population:

July 2021 – to – July 2022



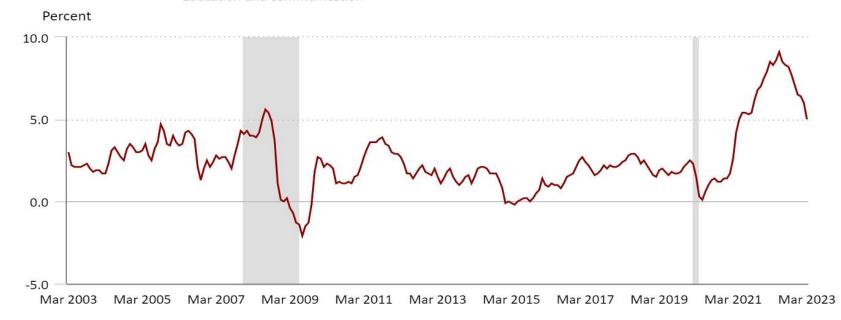
Inflation was 5% over the year, and only .1% over the month in March

12-month percentage change, Consumer Price Index, selected categories, not seasonally adjusted



- Food at home
- Energy
- Electricity
- All items less food and energy
- Apparel
- Medical care commodities
- Shelter
- Education and communication

- Food
- Food away from home
- Gasoline (all types)
- Natural gas (piped)
- Commodities less food and energy com...
- New vehicles
- Services less energy services
- Medical care services



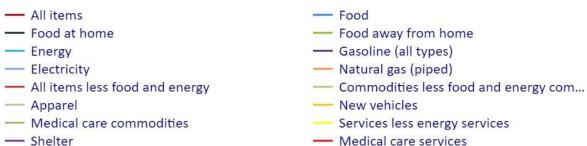




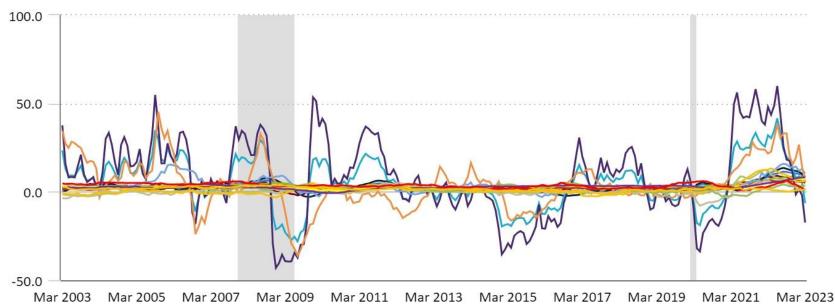
All components - CPI

Education and communication

12-month percentage change, Consumer Price Index, selected categories, not seasonally adjusted



Percent



Key Drivers:

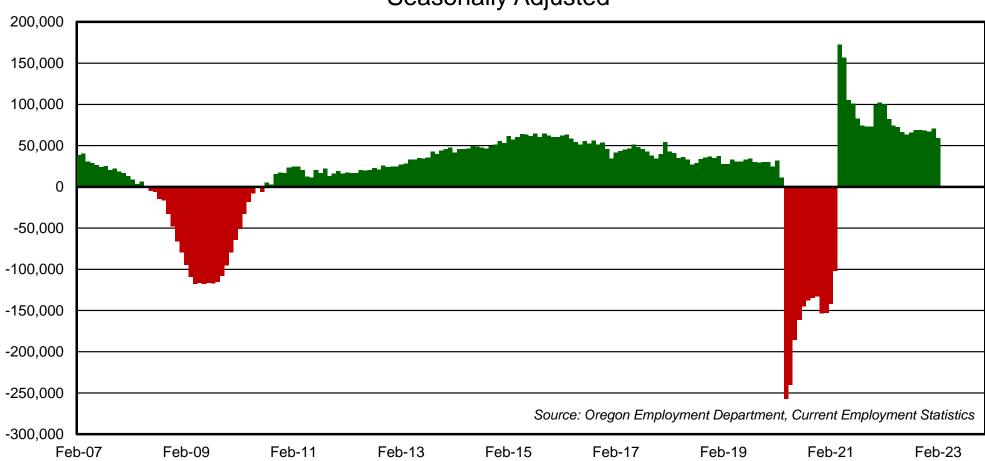
- Gasoline
- Energy
- Natural Gas



Employment grew 3.0% from February 2022 to February 2023.

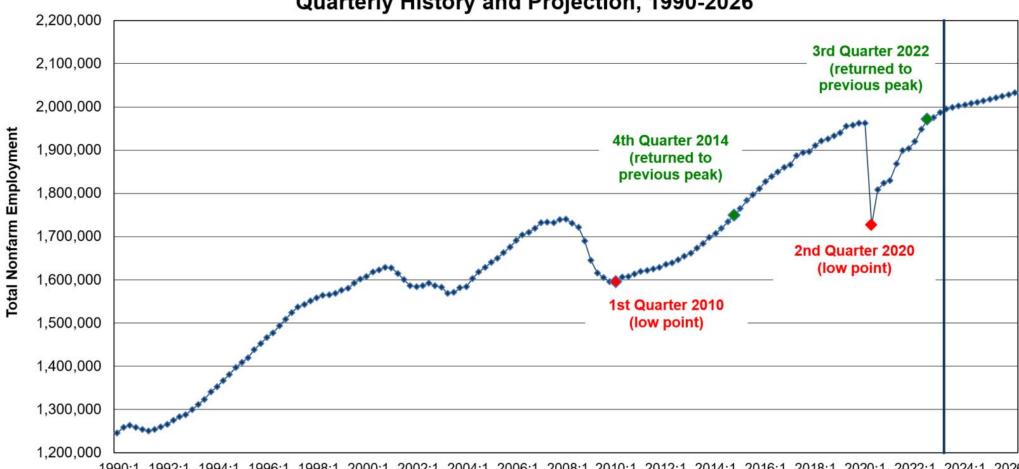
Oregon's Year-Over-Year Job Growth/Decline

Seasonally Adjusted



The Office of Economic Analysis forecasts Oregon will gain 17,600 jobs over the next year.

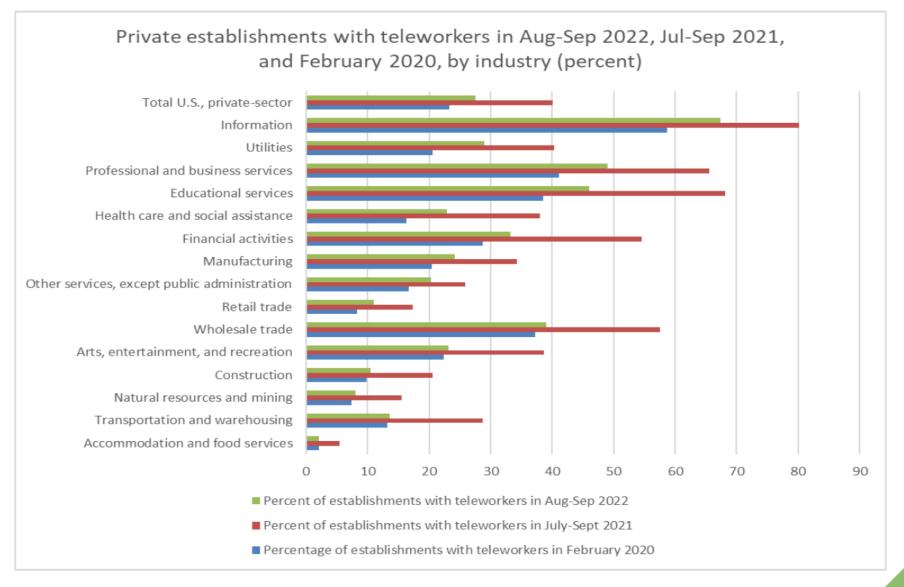
Oregon Nonfarm Payroll Employment Quarterly History and Projection, 1990-2026

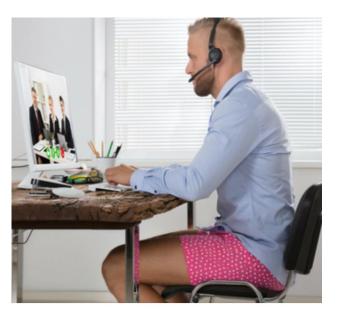


1990:1 1992:1 1994:1 1996:1 1998:1 2000:1 2002:1 2004:1 2006:1 2008:1 2010:1 2012:1 2014:1 2016:1 2018:1 2020:1 2022:1 2024:1 2026:1 Source: Office of Economic Analysis, Department of Administrative Services, March 2023



Teleworking Trends – Are we headed back to the office?









Real wages for private nonfarm jobs rose slightly in recent months, March '23

Average Hourly Wages
Oregon, 12-Month Moving Average, Adjusted for Inflation



Source: Oregon Employment Department and Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bob Uhlenkott, Workforce and Economic Research Division Director Robert.C.Uhlenkott@employ.oregon.gov

Sign up for the latest workforce and economic research www.qualityinfo.org/subscribe

Follow us on Twitter @OED_Research

