Leisure and hospitality businesses employed more than 190,000 workers in May 2015. Of those, roughly one out of eight were employed in accommodations, about the same as in arts, entertainment, and recreation. The largest share, about three-fourths, works in food services and drinking places. The saw-toothed look on the graph shows the seasonal nature of work in this tourism-related industry.

During the Great Recession, employment in this industry fell by 6.1 percent from 2008 to 2010. Oregon’s all-industry employment decline was slightly steeper with payroll jobs declining by 7.4 percent from pre-recession peak to trough. By 2014, leisure and hospitality employment rose by 12.7 percent compared with a gain of about 5 percent for total industry employment. As of May 2015, leisure and hospitality is still showing solid job growth, rising by 4.2 percent (+7,800 jobs) since May 2014. Leisure and hospitality is now 16,900 jobs above its pre-recession peak.

More Older and Fewer Younger Workers
The largest cohort of workers in the leisure and hospitality industry are 25 to 34 years old. This group is just over one-quarter of all workers. This share was essentially unchanged since 1991. The share of workers age 22 to 24 (10.4%) and 35 to 44 (18.3%) in third quarter 2014 was also little changed from two decades earlier. The larger changes in age composition of the leisure and hospitality workforce occurred in the older and younger age groups. In 1991, 29.4 percent of workers were ages 14 to 21. By third quarter 2014, only 16 percent of the industry’s workforce was in this younger group. On the other extreme, workers 45 and older composed 16 percent of the industry’s workers in the third quarter of 1991. Most recent data show that workers age 45 and older accounted for 28.7 percent of leisure and hospitality jobs in the third quarter of 2014 (Graph 2).

Detailed data regarding demographic composition of the workforce are available from the Census Bureau’s Local Employment Dynamics program. The most recent data are from the third quarter of 2014.
Connection to Tourism

We often think of leisure and hospitality as a tourism industry. While many jobs in this industry are reliant upon tourism, local spending also plays a significant role. The Oregon Tourism Commission contracts Dean Runyan Associates to produce travel spending impact analysis for Oregon and other states. According to their Oregon Travel Impacts 1991-2014 report, travel spending generated 63,200 jobs in the accommodations and food services sector and 18,400 jobs in the arts, entertainment and recreation sector in 2014, according to their preliminary estimates. Combined, these jobs made up about 45 percent of the employment in the leisure and hospitality industry that year. While tourism is undoubtedly critical to the growth and success of many leisure and hospitality jobs, there are likely even more that depend upon local business and customers. Dean Runyan Associates’ most recent visitor volume and travel impact report can be found at: http://www.deanrunyan.com/doc_library/ORImp.pdf

Leisure and Hospitality’s Sales and Share of Oregon’s Gross Domestic Product

According to the 2012 Economic Census, sales in Oregon’s accommodations and food services industry totaled $8,466,788,000 – nearly $8.5 billion. Five years earlier, total sales in Oregon were just over $7.5 billion.

Since Oregon doesn’t have a sales tax, information regarding sales for many industries is rather scant. Data from the Economic Census, such as number of establishments, annual payroll and number of paid employees, are available to the five-digit NAICS industry level for many industries statewide. Go to census.gov for more details about the components within the leisure and hospitality industry from the economic census.

Oregon’s leisure and hospitality industry’s gross domestic product (GDP) declined steeply from 2007 to 2009, down nearly 10 percent. The industry fully recovered by 2012, with GDP totals above the pre-recession level. In its fifth year of expansion in 2014, total value of all goods and services from Oregon’s leisure and hospitality industry was 17 percent greater, at more than $6 billion, than at the bottom of the recession in 2009. Surprisingly, even with the growth in recent years, the relative share that the leisure and hospitality sector contributes to Oregon’s overall economy declined from 4.0 percent in 2000 to 3.0 percent in 2014.

Gross domestic product data are one of the most widely cited economic indicators. These data capture the estimated value of all goods and services produced in the economy. GDP is less than total sales because it does not include the cost of inputs to an industry. The Bureau of Economic Analysis produces Gross Domestic Product data by industry category.

Most Oregon Leisure and Hospitality Establishments are Small

In Oregon, there were just 104 leisure and hospitality establishments that had
There were 10 times as many establishments with no paid employees. Size of establishment data are published for only the first quarter of each year, typically the slowest season for leisure and hospitality, so that may skew these values. An establishment may have no paid employees during the slowest winter months, and then bring on seasonal workers during the busier summer months. The majority of establishments had between one and 19 workers and fewer employed between 20 and 49 workers (Graph 3). Of Oregon’s 175,847 leisure and hospitality jobs in March 2014, 104,441 were employed in establishments with 10 to 49 workers.

Coast Most Dependent on Leisure and Hospitality

Lincoln and Clatsop counties are the most leisure and hospitality dependent in Oregon, with more than twice the share of employment as in Oregon statewide. Curry and Tillamook counties also have a strong concentration of leisure and hospitality jobs.

The map displays the location quotients for the leisure and hospitality industry within Oregon. Location quotients are a measure of industry employment concentration. If a county has a location quotient of 1.0 that means its relative percentage of leisure and hospitality jobs compared with the all-industry total is the same share of employment in that industry as the statewide total.

Tourism hot spot counties such as Hood River and Deschutes have strong leisure and hospitality location quotients. Harney County in rural Southeastern Oregon also has a higher than average concentration of jobs in this industry. This higher location quotient is more a result of less employment in other sectors in this sparsely populated and geographically isolated area, rather than it being a major destination for travel, tourism and hospitality jobs. Harney County had 260 leisure and hospitality jobs in May 2015, of the county’s 2,200 non-farm payroll employment total.

Oregon as a whole has a very similar concentration of leisure and hospitality jobs to the United States.

Conclusion

Nearly 200,000 jobs can be found across Oregon’s 12,378 leisure and hospitality establishments. Many Oregonians, including myself, started their careers working in restaurants. Those skills, such as getting along with coworkers, showing up ready and able to put in a full shift, providing quality customer service and countless more, are essential and transfer to many other industries and jobs. While the overall workforce is aging, the leisure and hospitality workforce is also going through its own aging, with jobs held by older workers steadily increasing over the past 20 years.

Visit www.QualityInfo.org

Do you need to adjust prices or costs for inflation? Are you wondering how to adjust wages to stay competitive? Maybe you’d like to see how much your dollar would have bought 20 years ago. You can do these things easily with the consumer price index Inflation Calculator at www.QualityInfo.org.

The CPI calculator lets you make forward and backward inflation adjustments for any period between 1975 and the present. You can find the calculator at www.QualityInfo.org. Just click on “Inflation Calculator” under the “Economic Data” drop-down menu.
LOCAL HIGHLIGHTS:

Morrow County Manufacturing

Dallas Fridley, Regional Economist, Dallas.W.Fridley@oregon.gov, (541) 645-0005

Manufacturing represented 12.3 percent of Oregon’s private industry employment in 2014, compared with a significantly lower 10.5 percent of U.S. private industry employment. With 1,700 jobs or 38 percent of its 2014 private industry employment in manufacturing, Morrow County led Oregon by a margin of more than three to one. Where Oregon’s manufacturing sector produced a location quotient of 1.17 relative to the U.S., Morrow County’s location quotient reached an impressive 3.65.

Morrow County’s manufacturing industry continued to add jobs in 2015, rising to 1,820 through May. Food manufacturing dominated employment, with more than 1,600 jobs during the first quarter of 2015 and eight employers – with an average employer size of just over 200. In addition to food manufacturing, Morrow County’s manufacturing industries produce wood products, chemicals, nonmetallic mineral products and machinery.

Morrow County’s manufacturing payroll totaled just over $75 million in 2014. Wages in manufacturing averaged $44,248, ranking Morrow County 17th or near the middle of the pack, but well below Oregon’s $64,000.

ConAgra Foods Lamb Weston invested $200 million in a new processing line that started production in 2014, creating about 100 additional jobs processing frozen potato and other vegetable products. With five production lines in two Boardman plants, Lamb Weston has the capacity to process 300 million pounds annually. The company operates seven facilities in the Columbia River Basin region, including a company reporting 750 employees in Boardman (and 500 in Hermiston).

Oregon’s Unemployment Rate Rises in June, Job Growth Continues

Nick Beleiciks, State Employment Economist, Nick.J.Beleiciks@oregon.gov, (503) 947-1267

Oregon’s unemployment rate was 5.5 percent in June, a slight increase from May’s rate of 5.3 percent. The increase was not a surprise because one characteristic of Oregon’s labor market following the Great Recession has been small increases in the unemployment rate during the summer months. Unemployment typically rises each summer as movers to Oregon, recent graduates, and students on summer break look for jobs. However, the influx of unemployed during each of the past four summers was larger than expected, which led to temporary increases in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate. This summer could be showing a similar pattern.

Despite the slight increase in June, the unemployment rate remained significantly lower than the June 2014 rate of 7.0 percent.

Oregon’s unemployment rate in June remained close to the national unemployment rate of 5.3 percent.

Oregon’s labor force participation rate was 60.3 percent in June, the lowest participation rate since comparable records began in 1976. Put another way, three out of every five Oregonians, 16 years and over, are working or looking for work. Labor force participation has been falling as a larger share of the
population reaches retirement age and leaves the labor force. Oregon’s trend is similar to the nation’s. The national labor force participation rate was 62.6 percent in June, the lowest it has been since 1977.

Oregon’s payroll employment added a seasonally adjusted total of 2,300 jobs in June, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Retail trade added 3,100 jobs, bouncing back from a loss of 1,400 jobs in May. The government sector added 1,800 jobs, most of which were in local government. Other industry sectors registered smaller job gains or losses, resulting in the total gain of 2,300 jobs.

Taking a longer-term view, payroll employment grew by 52,100 jobs since June 2014. The resulting over-the-year job growth rate was 3.0 percent in Oregon, much faster than the national job growth rate of 2.1 percent. Oregon’s over-the-year job growth has consistently outpaced the nation since 2013.

**Labor Force Participation Rates by County, 2014**

**Oregon Statewide = 63.1%**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>LFPR</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>LFPR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hood River</td>
<td>79.0%</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>57.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasco</td>
<td>67.8%</td>
<td>Linn</td>
<td>57.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>67.5%</td>
<td>Lane</td>
<td>57.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multnomah</td>
<td>66.2%</td>
<td>Wallowa</td>
<td>56.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrow</td>
<td>65.5%</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>56.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamhill</td>
<td>64.5%</td>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>56.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umatilla</td>
<td>63.7%</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>56.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clackamas</td>
<td>63.6%</td>
<td>Klamath</td>
<td>54.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheeler</td>
<td>63.4%</td>
<td>Tillamook</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman</td>
<td>61.4%</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>53.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>60.9%</td>
<td>Crook</td>
<td>53.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benton</td>
<td>60.0%</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>52.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clatsop</td>
<td>59.4%</td>
<td>Gilliam</td>
<td>52.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deschutes</td>
<td>59.4%</td>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>51.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malheur</td>
<td>58.7%</td>
<td>Coos</td>
<td>50.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harney</td>
<td>58.2%</td>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>50.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>57.6%</td>
<td>Josephine</td>
<td>47.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polk</td>
<td>57.6%</td>
<td>Curry</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oregon’s labor force participation rate, the share of the population 16 years old and over that is either employed or actively looking for work, is at the lowest level since records began in 1976. That’s not surprising considering the oldest baby boomers are reaching retirement age and leaving the labor force. Another factor is that young people are spending more time on education and less time working. These are not just Oregon trends; the same factors are lowering U.S. and global participation rates.

The same demographic trends affect labor force participation at the local level. Generally, counties with a larger share of population ages 65 years and older have lower labor force participation rates (LFPR) because more residents have reached retirement age. LFPRs vary significantly across Oregon’s 36 counties. In 2014 they ranged from a low of 44.7 percent in Curry County to a high of 79.0 percent Hood River County. The statewide LFPR was 63.1 percent.

Labor force participation rates are highest along the Columbia River, stretching from 67.5 percent in Washington County to 63.7 percent in Umatilla County. A relatively small share of the population in these counties has reached retirement age.

On the lower end of the labor force participation rate range are the counties of southwest Oregon. Curry, Josephine, Douglas, and Coos counties have the lowest participation rates in the state. In Curry and Josephine counties, less than half the population is employed or actively looking for work. The situation is not going to change as more of the population reaches retirement age.

For more about labor force participation, see Oregon’s Falling Labor Force Participation: A Story of Baby Boomers, Youth, and the Great Recession.
Oregon’s Nonprofits - 2013
Dallas Fridley, Regional Economist, Dallas.W.Fridley@oregon.gov, (541) 645-0005

A nonprofit corporation, commonly referred to as a “nonprofit,” is organized to achieve a purpose other than generate a profit. These entities qualify for federal tax exempt status and must reinvest any surplus revenues into efforts that further the mission of the organization. They are prohibited from passing profits on to those who control the organization. These organizations range from trade unions and religious groups to food banks and private schools. Many hospitals are also organized as nonprofit corporations. The services are essential. Wages earned by employees at nonprofits are too. For the purposes of this article, the impact presented is limited to employment and wages.

Oregon’s 2013 nonprofit stats:
• 8,770 nonprofit establishments
• 172,857 nonprofit jobs
• 47% of all nonprofits were in the other services industry
• 61% of nonprofit employment was in health care
• $43,765 was the annual average pay

How Large is Oregon’s Nonprofit Sector?
In 2013, there were 8,770 nonprofits in Oregon. These organizations played an integral role in Oregon’s economy. They made up 6.3 percent of all businesses in the state and had 172,857 jobs. These jobs accounted for 12.2 percent of Oregon’s private-sector employment, down from nearly 13 percent in 2011. As a share of Oregon’s total (private and public) employment, nonprofits made up 10.3 percent in 2013, about the same amount as the manufacturing industry (10.5%).

Beyond employment, the organizations make available essential human and education services that for-profit private companies do not provide. The services offered by nonprofits often complement those provided by the public sector. Unlike the public sector, which is often required by law to provide human and education services, nonprofits are beholden to a mission, not a state or federal statute. The organizations are compelled to extend their hand to every community member who walks through their doors.

Nonprofits by Industry
Health care and social assistance dominated Oregon’s nonprofit employment in 2013, representing 19,796 jobs or 61.3 percent. Other services included 24,097 nonprofit jobs and educational services employed 19,796. Together the top three industries represented 86.7 percent of Oregon’s total nonprofit employment.

Service Organizations
The first graph shows that other services had 14 percent of the state’s nonprofit employment (24,097 jobs). The correlation between other services and nonprofits makes sense. It is the industry that includes religious, grant making, civic, professional, and similar organizations. Places of worship, the Boys & Girls Club, The United Way, and local chambers of commerce are some of the most widely recognized nonprofits in Oregon, and there are a lot of these organizations across the state. The second graph shows that the industry included 47 percent of Oregon’s nonprofit organizations (4,123).

Nonprofit Hospitals, Health Care and Social Assistance
Health care and social assistance led nonprofits with 105,970 jobs, or 61 percent, of Oregon’s nonprofit employment. Like other services, there is diversity in the industry from assisted living facilities to mental health services. However, those organizations' impact in this industry is completely overshadowed by hospital employment. Oregon’s 54 nonprofit hospitals employed 50,903 people in 2013, or nearly half (48%) of the nonprofit health care and social assistance industry’s total employment. Oregon’s 79 hospitals provided 60,652 jobs in 2013, with nonprofit hospitals representing 83.9 percent of the employment.

Educational and Employment Training Providers
Educational services accounted for 11.5 percent of Oregon’s nonprofit employment in 2013 (19,796 jobs). The organizations in this industry range
from preschools and tutoring services to colleges and employment training places. Nonprofit elementary and secondary schools represented the biggest slice with 9,087 jobs (45.9%) and half of the educational providers. Nonprofit colleges, universities, and professional schools accounted for 8,832 jobs (44.6%) while representing just over 15 percent of the nonprofit organizations. Other schools and instruction, including sports training, provided 1,135 jobs (5.7%), but a significant slice of nonprofit educational services providers (over 20%).

**Pay at Nonprofits Follows Industry Standards**

Oregon’s private for-profit industries paid an average $44,334 in 2013, compared with $43,765 for nonprofits, a difference of just $569, or 1.3 percent. The 2013 data show that annual average wages in Oregon have more to do with the industry than for-profit or not-for-profit status.

In 2013, six industry sectors reported higher annual average wages for nonprofits compared with for-profit businesses in the industry. Nonprofits in financial activities paid an average $69,139 in 2013, which exceeded for-profit pay by $11,707, or 20.4 percent. Leisure and hospitality also favored nonprofits by $6,395 despite having a relatively low annual average of just $24,347.

Health care and social assistance, Oregon’s largest nonprofit industry, enjoyed a pay advantage of $4,512 or 10.2 percent over for-profit employers, paying an average $48,749 in 2013. Other services, with 13.9 percent of nonprofit employment, paid just $25,185 in 2013, falling $4,575 or 15.4 percent below for-profit employers. Educational services, with 11.5 percent of Oregon’s nonprofit employment, paid an average $34,862 in 2013, exceeding for-profit pay by $4,512 or 10.2 percent.

**Rural Versus Urban**

Oregon’s 23 non-metro counties provided a home base for 1,703 nonprofit employers in 2013, about 8 percent of all rural employers. Nonprofit organizations provided 20,706 rural Oregon jobs, or about 9 percent of all industries employment. Rural nonprofit pay averaged $37,337 in 2013, which exceeded the average for all other industries by nearly 12 percent or about $4,000.

In Oregon’s metropolitan areas, nonprofits provided 150,991 jobs in 2013, or about 10.7 percent of all metro employment. With 6,906 employers, metros provided a home base for nearly four out of five Oregon nonprofits while representing just 6.2 percent of all metro businesses. Nonprofit wages averaged $44,708 in metro areas in 2013, falling 3.9 percent ($1,809) below the average for all other industries.

Only four rural counties employed more than 1 percent of Oregon’s nonprofit employment in 2013. Douglas County led rural Oregon with 3,165 nonprofit jobs, or 1.8 percent of Oregon’s total, followed by Klamath County (1.3%), Umatilla County...
(1.3%), and Wasco County (1.1%). Metropolitan areas commanded more than 87 percent of Oregon’s nonprofit employment led by Multnomah County’s 32.9 percent (56,919 jobs). Together with Washington County (10.6%) and Lane County (9.1%), Oregon’s top three metro counties represented more than half (52.6%) of all nonprofit jobs in 2013.

The real impact of nonprofit employment across the state can be seen in the map. In 2013, there were 15 counties where nonprofit employment made up 10 percent or more of total county employment.

The Future of Nonprofit Employment

From Baker to Benton County, nonprofits serve distinct human needs, while also providing jobs, incomes, and employment training sites. The recession had its impact. Like their for-profit brethren, nonprofits faced declining cash flows. Their lines of credit were called in or dramatically reduced. The organizations dealt with smaller donations and government funding cuts.

Oregon nonprofits report that they have emerged from the recession with leaner budgets and smaller staffs. Overall, the reports from the nonprofit community tell us that the organizations learned how to be more efficient, more accountable, and cleverer. The future of nonprofit employment in Oregon is directly linked to the future of the health care and social assistance industry. Health care and social assistance grew by 12,692 jobs since 2011 to total 212,681 in 2014, an increase of 6.4 percent. With 61.3 percent of Oregon’s nonprofit employment in 2013, health care and social assistance will largely determine how and where new jobs are gained.

A Look at Wage Data in Oregon

Average hourly wages in 2015 in Oregon range from $9.87 for dishwashers to $116.00 for orthodontists.

The 2015 version of the Oregon Employment Department’s annual summary of occupational wage information is now available. Thanks to survey responses from more than 13,000 employers, wage scales for 734 job categories have been calculated. Regional wage information is also available; however, wages are published only for those occupations that meet certain criteria for statistical reliability.

In addition to compiling average hourly wages, we publish occupational wage ranges. These wage range percentiles give data users a good handle on typical pay for entry-level workers at one end and for experienced workers at the other end. For example, forensic science technicians earn an average of $29.43 per hour. The median (50th percentile) hourly wage for forensic science technicians in Oregon is $30.28. At the low end (10th percentile), they earn $19.42 per hour and at the high end (90th percentile), they earn $37.89 per hour.

When we throw all the data together, we can compute an all-occupations hourly wage range in Oregon, which is $22.55.

Many occupations employ a large share of part-time workers. In those cases, multiplying the hourly wage by 40 hours per week and then by 52 weeks per year could overstate actual annual income.

You can find a wealth of occupational information – including wages – by visiting www.QualityInfo.org. Go to the Jobs and Careers area and select Occupation and Wage Information.
Oregon Business Employment Dynamics Report: Third Quarter 2014

Ken Lux, Research Analyst, Kenneth.D.Lux@oregon.gov, (503) 947-1248

An increase in gross job gains combined with a decline in gross job losses resulted in an increase in the net employment change from 7,408 last quarter to 13,493 for the third quarter of 2014.

The significant change in net jobs gained was due to an increase of 1,892 in gross job gains and a decrease in gross job losses by 4,193 jobs from the prior quarter.

This information comes from the Oregon Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data published jointly by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) section of the Oregon Employment Department and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Expanding and Contracting Establishments

The number of jobs created by expanding companies (84,729) increased by 1,163 over last quarter. The number of jobs added to the economy by opening establishments increased to 16,150, which was 729 more than during the second quarter of 2014.

Contracting establishments lost 74,496 jobs, but that number was 1,199 less than second quarter losses. Likewise, closing establishments eliminated 12,890 jobs, down 2,994 from last quarter.

Net Job Gains and Losses by Industry

During third quarter 2014, four industry sectors registered a net increase in excess of 1,000 jobs. These included educational and health services (+2,959), professional and business services (+2,535), retail trade (+1,959), and manufacturing (+1,008).

Information (+843), leisure and hospitality (+723), financial activities (+290), and wholesale trade (+418) also registered net job gains. Other services (-61), transportation (-61), and construction (-524) all had net job losses for the quarter.

For technical information and updates of the Business Employment Dynamics series, please refer to the BLS website at www.bls.gov/bdm.


Fast Facts

Fast Facts is a monthly snapshot of key workforce indicators produced by the Workforce & Economic Research Division of the Oregon Employment Department.

If you would like to be added to the Fast Facts email list, contact Kathi Riddell at Kathi.R.Riddell@oregon.gov or (503) 947-1266.
Fourth Quarter 2014: Tighter Labor Market Leads to Wage Gains

Erik Knoder, Regional Economist, Erik.A.Knoder@oregon.gov, (541) 574-2306

The number of Oregonians working at medium-wage and high-wage jobs increased in 2014. In fact, every wage group except those making less than $10 per hour increased its share of total jobs.

Signing bonuses, paid vacations, hiring former retirees, bonuses for staying for three months, paying existing employees to recruit their friends – Oregon’s employers are getting creative in order to recruit new employees, especially when recruiting for lower-wage jobs. The employment recession is over in Oregon, and the slack labor market is gone with it. The result was a shift in the wage distribution away from very low wages, and an increase in every other wage category.

Certainly the increase in Oregon’s legal minimum wage to $9.10 per hour in 2014 was important in shifting jobs out of the “Under $10 per hour” category into higher groups, but it is unlikely to have had much influence on jobs that paid $20 or $30 per hour. The broad gain in all the categories except the bottom one is best explained by the change in the labor market over the year.

There were 1,949,943 wage-paying jobs in Oregon in the fourth quarter of 2014, an increase of 70,643 (3.7%) from the fourth quarter of 2013. This much growth has pressured employers to raise wages for all wage groups and in all industries. The bigger gains in share paying above $10 per hour occurred in the natural resources and mining industry and the leisure and hospitality industry. These industries employ farm workers and food service workers; both groups often work at or near the minimum wage. But workers at top wages gained also. In fact, jobs paying $60 or more per hour saw the second-largest gain in share.

The smallest gain in shares occurred in the middle-wage jobs. Jobs paying $20 to $30 per hour and $30 to $40 per hour each gained less than 0.1 percent as a share of total jobs. Of all the combinations of industries and wage groups that paid more than $10 per hour, three-quarters saw a gain in their share of jobs. For the jobs that paid less than $10 per hour, every industry had a drop in its share of jobs. (The residual “industry” called Non-classifiable added 54 jobs over the period and grew its share by 4 percent.)

Wage records from the fourth quarter of 2014 clearly are showing good news for Oregon’s employees and probable stress for Oregon’s employers as they struggle to pay competitive wages in a fast changing labor market.

Data Notes
The source data for the quarterly wage file reports are derived from unemployment insurance (UI) wage reports that are submitted every quarter by all firms with employees covered by UI in Oregon. The wage records that are generated from these reports contain the social security number and quarterly total wages and hours worked for every employee in a UI-covered firm. They also include the firm’s identification number, its industry and ownership code (i.e., private or local, state, or federal government) and the county in which the firm’s headquarters are located. These quarterly records cover the nearly 2 million individuals employed in the state but don’t include roughly 200,000 self-employed workers. Past quarterly wage reports are available at www.QualityInfo.org.

Fourth Quarter 2013 to Fourth Quarter 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hourly Wage Range</th>
<th>2013 Share</th>
<th>2014 Share</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under $10.00</td>
<td>-2.21%</td>
<td>1.02%</td>
<td>3.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10.00 - $15.99</td>
<td>1.02%</td>
<td>0.30%</td>
<td>-0.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20.00 - $29.99</td>
<td>0.30%</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
<td>-0.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$30.00 - $49.99</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
<td>-0.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50.00 - $59.99</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
<td>0.16%</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$60.00 or more</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
<td>0.18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It Takes Two (or More): Oregon’s Multiple Jobholders in 2014

Nick Beleiciks, State Employment Economist, Nick.J.Beleiciks@oregon.gov, (503) 947-1267

In 2014, 102,000 Oregonians held at least one job in addition to their primary job and were considered to be multiple jobholders. The multiple-jobholding rate – the proportion of multiple jobholders among all employed workers – was 5.7 percent, which was above the national rate of 4.9 percent. Oregon’s multiple-jobholding rate reached a recent high of 6.7 percent in 2012, and was as low as 5.2 percent in 2004.

Multiple jobholding has generally become rarer in Oregon and the nation since 1995. Research shows that people are less likely to take on a second job than they were in the past.

It Takes Two (or More): Oregon’s Multiple Jobholders in 2014

Nick Beleiciks, State Employment Economist, Nick.J.Beleiciks@oregon.gov, (503) 947-1267

In 2014, 102,000 Oregonians held at least one job in addition to their primary job and were considered to be multiple jobholders. The multiple-jobholding rate – the proportion of multiple jobholders among all employed workers – was 5.7 percent, which was above the national rate of 4.9 percent. Oregon’s multiple-jobholding rate reached a recent high of 6.7 percent in 2012, and was as low as 5.2 percent in 2004.

Multiple jobholding has generally become rarer in Oregon and the nation since 1995. Research shows that people are less likely to take on a second job than they were in the past.
Oregonians More Likely to Work Multiple Jobs

Oregon workers were more likely to hold more than one job at a time than our national counterparts, a trend dating back at least two decades. Oregon’s multiple-jobholding rate has been higher than the nation’s rate every year since 1994, with the brief exception of 2004. The national multiple-jobholding rate stabilized at 4.9 percent during the last five years, while Oregon’s rate climbed from 2009 through 2012 before dipping in 2013 and 2014.

Economic conditions certainly affect whether an individual works more than one job, but there is no clear association between the multiple-jobholding rate and the business cycle. That is because fewer jobs are available during recessions, right when more people need a second job to help meet their expenses. During expansions, increased income and looser credit constraints mean fewer people need a second job to meet expenses. These factors seem to cancel each other out on the whole, which is why multiple-jobholding rates don’t rise or fall significantly with the business cycle.

Reasons for Working More than One Job

Most people working more than one job said they were doing so for one of two reasons: to earn extra money (38.1%), or to meet expenses or pay off debt (25.6%). Another 17.6 percent of multiple jobholders report that their main reason for working a second job is because they enjoy it. So working more than one job is thought to serve both economic and noneconomic purposes according to an article about Multiple Jobholding Over the Past Two Decades by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Working two or more jobs tends to be a temporary situation for many workers. Every month, more than 30 percent of multiple job holders return to working just one job at a time.

Changes in Latitudes, Changes in Multiple-Jobholding Rates

Northern states generally have higher multiple-jobholding rates than southern states, as shown in the map. South Dakota had the highest multiple-jobholding rate at 8.7 percent in 2014, followed by Vermont (8.5%) and Nebraska (8.4%). Florida had the lowest multiple-jobholding rate at 3.3 percent.

Multiple jobholding among Oregon’s neighboring states ranged from a high of 6.9 percent in Idaho, to 5.1 percent in Washington, to just 4.1 percent in California and Nevada.

Fewer People Choosing to Work Two Jobs

The BLS study of multiple jobholding over time found that taking a new second job has become less common, which is why multiple-jobholding rates have fallen over time. People who hold multiple jobs are just as likely to continue working two jobs as they always were. One possible explanation is that workers may have become more reliant on alternative sources of income instead of a second job. Another possible explanation is that fewer people are looking for enjoyment through a second job. Whatever the reason, the downward trend does not seem to be related to working-age population shifts, or to occupation or industry structure shifts in the economy.
Oregon’s Average Wage on the Rise in 2015

Nick Beleiciks,
State Employment Economist,
Nick.J.Beleiciks@oregon.gov,
(503) 947-1267

Oregon’s labor market is in full expansion mode this year. Employers added 16,700 jobs in the first five months of the year while the unemployment rate fell to 5.3 percent in May, a level similar to Oregon’s past expansions. Wage growth is expected during times of strong job growth and low unemployment as employers offer higher wages to attract and retain enough workers. Not surprisingly, wage growth is now happening, and the average hourly wage in Oregon’s private sector increased 2.2 percent over the year.

Oregon’s average real wage after adjusting for inflation was largely unchanged from 2011 through 2014. Over-the-year wage gains picked up in 2015 and were helped along by the lack of consumer price inflation during the past 12 months, which was largely due to the fall in oil and gas prices.

Wage gains in the coming months will depend on how stable inflation is and how tight the supply of workers remains. If wages continue to rise at the present rate and oil and gas prices remain low, then over-the-year real wage gains should continue through the summer (at least).

The average wage is clearly on the rise, but it’s important to note that the average hourly wage is based on a monthly survey of businesses and reflects the average of all jobs in the private nonfarm sector of the economy. The average wage of $23.34 per hour in May 2015 does not necessarily reflect the average of “typical” jobs or jobs held by “typical” workers. Other data sources put Oregon’s median wage, the hourly wage where half of all workers earn less and half of all workers earn more, at about $17 per hour.

Most Oregon Counties are Still Below Their Pre-recession Peak

David Cooke, Economist,
David.C.Cooke@oregon.gov,
(503) 947-1272

For the state of Oregon as a whole, nonfarm payroll employment regained its peak employment in November 2014. Statewide employment has been growing consistently and at a moderate pace throughout the past few years. However, most counties in Oregon have not yet recovered all the jobs lost during the recession. As of May 2015, 25 of Oregon’s 36 counties still have nonfarm payroll employment below peak employment prior to the recession.

Counties that are still recovering jobs lost during the recession include those with larger populations such as Clackamas County, which is still 4,900 jobs – or 3.3 percent – below its peak. And also counties with lower populations, such as Crook County, which is 1,680 jobs – or 23.1 percent – below its peak job total.

The map shows that the two counties that make up the Portland-Metro Local Workforce Investment Area are now both substantially above their pre-recession peaks. Multnomah County is 21,570 jobs – or 4.7 percent – above its pre-recession peak. Washington County is 18,160 jobs – or 7.2 percent – above its pre-recession peak.

Several counties are at least 9 percent below pre-recession job peaks. These include all counties in the Southwest Oregon Area, several within the Central Oregon Area (Crook, Gilliam, Lake, Klamath, and Wheeler counties), and several within the Eastern Oregon Area (Baker, Grant, and Harney counties).

The jobs figures used in this analysis cover the majority of jobs in each county. They are based on place of workplace and not by place of
residence. However they don’t include certain jobs such as the self-employed, sole proprietors, and most agricultural jobs. All of the numbers in these tables are monthly data from the Current Employment Statistics program. The data are seasonally adjusted total nonfarm payroll employment.

We are comparing the most recent month of available data, which is May 2015, with the peak employment for each county for the years 2005 through 2008. The reason we chose to take the peak month from this four-year period is because job losses started in different months in each county. For example, employment in Curry County peaked in early 2006, which was well before the peak employment prior to the national recession. The two other counties in the Southwest Oregon Area – Douglas and Coos counties – saw their peak employment in 2006 as well.

---

Find Occupational and Wage Information on www.QualityInfo.org

An abundance of occupational and wage information can be found at www.QualityInfo.org. The site provides information regarding where the jobs are, how much they pay, what skills and education are needed, where to get the necessary education and training, and what the employment outlook looks like for over 700 occupational titles.

You can also view current job openings placed with the Oregon Employment Department and on other sites across the Internet. The tool includes information for Oregon as well as local area data.

Find the Occupation & Wage Information tool by visiting www.QualityInfo.org and clicking on “Occupation & Wage Information” under the “Jobs & Careers” section.
## Oregon Current Labor Force and Industry Employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civilian labor force</td>
<td>1,936,883</td>
<td>1,923,737</td>
<td>1,951,026</td>
<td>13,146</td>
<td>-14,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>111,752</td>
<td>101,907</td>
<td>132,732</td>
<td>9,845</td>
<td>-20,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>1,825,131</td>
<td>1,821,830</td>
<td>1,818,294</td>
<td>3,301</td>
<td>6,837</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Labor Force Indicators

- Labor force participation rate, seasonally adjusted: 60.3% (June) 60.6% (May) 61.2% (June 2014) -0.3% -0.9%
- Labor underutilization rate – U-6, seasonally adjusted: 11.8% (June) 11.7% (May) 14.1% (June 2014) 0.1% -2.3%

### Nonfarm Payroll Employment

- Total nonfarm payroll employment: 1,788,100 (June) 1,777,000 (May) 1,730,200 (June 2014) 11,100 57,900
- Total private: 1,478,900 (June) 1,468,200 (May) 1,428,100 (June 2014) 10,700 50,800
- Mining and logging: 7,500 (June) 7,400 (May) 7,800 (June 2014) 100 -300
- Construction: 82,100 (June) 80,200 (May) 81,300 (June 2014) 1,900 800
- Manufacturing: 187,300 (June) 185,900 (May) 179,500 (June 2014) 1,400 7,800
- Durable goods: 132,400 (June) 131,800 (May) 126,200 (June 2014) 600 6,200
- Nondurable goods: 54,900 (June) 54,100 (May) 53,300 (June 2014) 800 1,600
- Trade, transportation, and utilities: 333,600 (June) 329,600 (May) 323,800 (June 2014) 4,000 9,800
- Wholesale trade: 73,600 (June) 73,500 (May) 72,300 (June 2014) 100 1,300
- Retail trade: 200,700 (June) 197,900 (May) 194,900 (June 2014) 2,800 5,800
- Transportation, warehousing, and utilities: 59,300 (June) 58,200 (May) 56,600 (June 2014) 1,100 2,700
- Information: 33,100 (June) 32,500 (May) 31,700 (June 2014) 600 1,400
- Financial activities: 94,600 (June) 93,600 (May) 92,600 (June 2014) 1,000 2,000
- Professional and business services: 228,500 (June) 227,600 (May) 219,400 (June 2014) 900 9,100
- Professional and technical services: 89,100 (June) 89,200 (May) 83,300 (June 2014) -100 5,800
- Management of companies and enterprises: 42,000 (June) 41,900 (May) 40,500 (June 2014) 100 1,500
- Administrative and waste services: 97,400 (June) 96,500 (May) 95,600 (June 2014) 900 1,800
- Educational and health services: 255,600 (June) 259,800 (May) 244,100 (June 2014) -4,200 11,500
- Educational services: 33,800 (June) 36,300 (May) 32,200 (June 2014) -2,500 1,600
- Health care and social assistance: 221,800 (June) 223,500 (May) 211,900 (June 2014) -1,700 9,900
- Leisure and hospitality: 197,800 (June) 192,500 (May) 188,200 (June 2014) 5,300 9,600
- Other services: 58,800 (June) 59,100 (May) 59,700 (June 2014) -300 -900
- Government: 309,200 (June) 308,800 (May) 302,100 (June 2014) 400 7,100
- Federal government: 28,600 (June) 27,900 (May) 27,900 (June 2014) 700 700
- State government: 89,500 (June) 89,000 (May) 85,600 (June 2014) 500 3,900
- State education: 34,800 (June) 35,100 (May) 34,000 (June 2014) -300 800
- Local government: 191,100 (June) 191,900 (May) 188,600 (June 2014) -800 2,500
- Local education: 99,700 (June) 102,100 (May) 99,100 (June 2014) -2,400 600

Labor-management disputes: 0

The most recent month is preliminary, the prior month is revised. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Labor Force Status: Civilian labor force includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Employed includes nonfarm payroll employment, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants. Unemployment rate is calculated by dividing unemployed by civilian labor force.
- U-6 is the total unemployed plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force.
- Nonfarm Payroll Employment: Data are by place of work and cover full- and part-time employees who worked or received pay for the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. The data exclude the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers, and domestics. These survey-based estimates are revised quarterly, based on more complete information from employer tax records.
### Oregon’s Unemployment Rate Rises in June
Unemployment Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 2015</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2015</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2014</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Seasonally Adjusted Employment
(Total Nonfarm Payroll Jobs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 2015</td>
<td>1,768,300</td>
<td>141,842,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2015</td>
<td>1,766,000</td>
<td>141,619,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2014</td>
<td>1,716,200</td>
<td>138,907,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change From June 2014</td>
<td>52,100</td>
<td>2,935,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Change</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Consumer Price Index (CPI)
(All urban consumers, 1982-84=100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Port.-Salem, OR-WA</th>
<th>Yearly Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July-Dec. 2014</td>
<td>242.679</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Average 2014</td>
<td>241.215</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>238.638</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Average 2014</td>
<td>236.736</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>