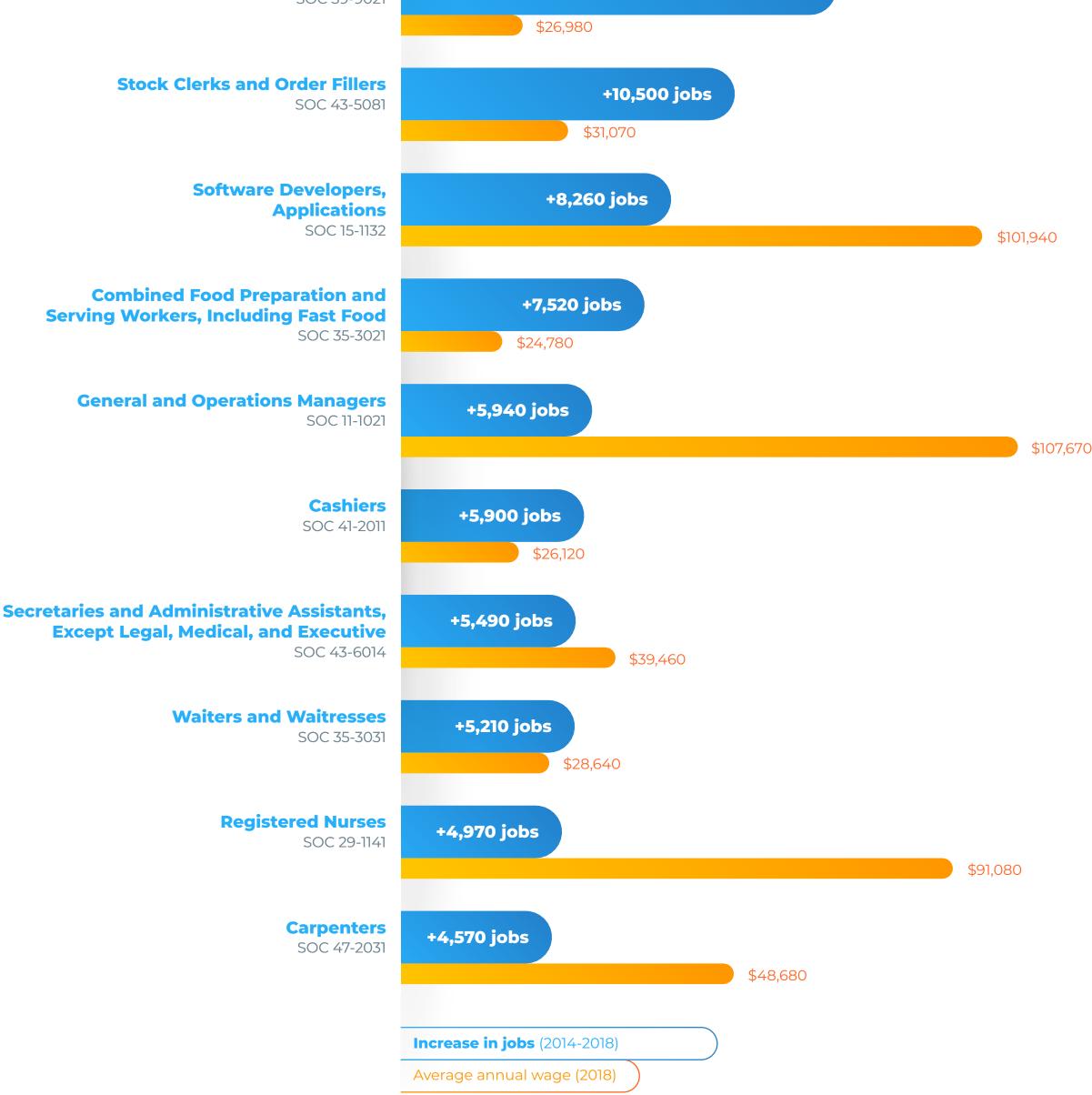


LOCALINTEL

occupations These are the 10 fastest growing jobs in Oregon.

Oregon's fastest growing

Personal Care Aides +13,950 jobs SOC 39-9021



Oregon's most common

occupations

These are the 10 most common jobs in Oregon.

Combined they represent 20% of the state's workforce.

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) codes

The 2018 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system is a federal statistical

standard used by federal agencies to classify workers into occupational

categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data.

To look up a SOC code go here.

Waiters and Waitresses

33,390 jobs

SOC 35-3031

Retail Salespersons

57,530 jobs

SOC 41-2031



Logging Workers, All Other LQ 25.8 **Religious Workers, All Other** SOC 45-4029 LQ 6.3 SOC 21-2099

Directors, Religious Activities

Forest and Conservation

Technicians

SOC 19-4093

Clergy

Woodworkers,

Transportation Equipment

5 Extruding, Forming, Pressing,

Setters, Operators, and Tenders

and Compacting Machine

\$75,400

\$42,510

SOC 51-9041

SOC 49-2093

All Other

SOC 51-7099

LQ 8.8

LQ 6.6

and Education

LQ 6.2

SOC 21-2021

These are the top 10 occupations that Oregon specializes in.

They are more concentrated in Oregon relative to the rest of the country.

SOC 45-4022

Logging Equipment Operators

Personal Care

All Other

SOC 39-9099

LQ 23.2

and Service Workers,

Therapists

SOC 21-1013

Special Education 10

Teachers, Secondary School

\$58,050

\$84,350

SOC 25-2054

LQ 6.7

Fallers Semiconductor LO 9.3 **Processors** SOC 45-4021 LQ 11.6 SOC 51-9141

Occupations with biggest wage

increase in Oregon

(2014-2018)

These 10 industries recorded the largest proportional wage increases

between 2014 and 2018.

What is a location quotient (LQ)? According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor and Statistics, location quotients (LQ) are useful for studying the composition of jobs in an area relative to the average, or for finding areas that have high concentrations of jobs in certain occupations. Explained another way, location quotients can help economic developers identify what occupations makes their particular workforce "unique" in comparison to the national average. As measured here, a location quotient shows the occupation's share of an area's employment relative to the national average. For example, a location quotient of 2.0 indicates that an occupation accounts for twice the share of employment in the area than it does nationally, and a location quotient of 0.5 indicates the area's share of employment in the occupation is half the national share. For a useful introduction to using location quotients to analyze occupational data click here.

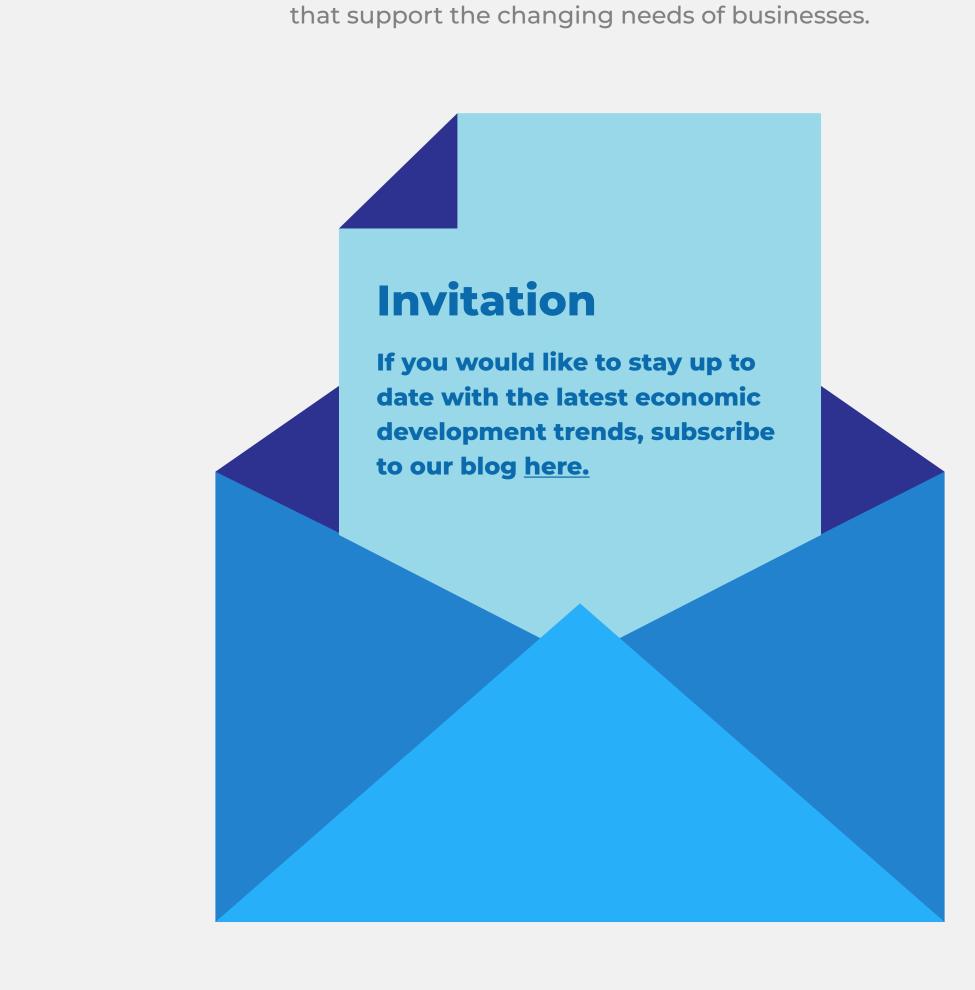
☐ Sewers, Hand Helpers--Carpenters 6 **75% 65% 2** \$38,060 \$36,960 **54% 3** SOC 51-6051 SOC 47-3012 **47% 4** 46% 5 2 **Gaming Dealers Tax Preparers** 7 **45%** 6 \$33,460 \$56,960 45% SOC 39-3011 SOC 13-2082 44% (8) 44% 44% 10 **3 Art Directors** Clinical, Counseling, and 8 \$108,830 **School Psychologists** SOC 27-1011 \$103,870 SOC 19-3031 **4 Electrical and Electronics Installers and Repairers, Marriage and Family** 9

Average annual wage in 2018

What this means for economic developers Economic developers have a critical role to play in building a skilled local workforce that can drive local economic growth. Step one is using reliable data to understand the strengths and weaknesses of your local workforce. Step two is working closely with other government and educational stakeholders to develop workforce strategies

Increase in average annual

wage (2014-2018)



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