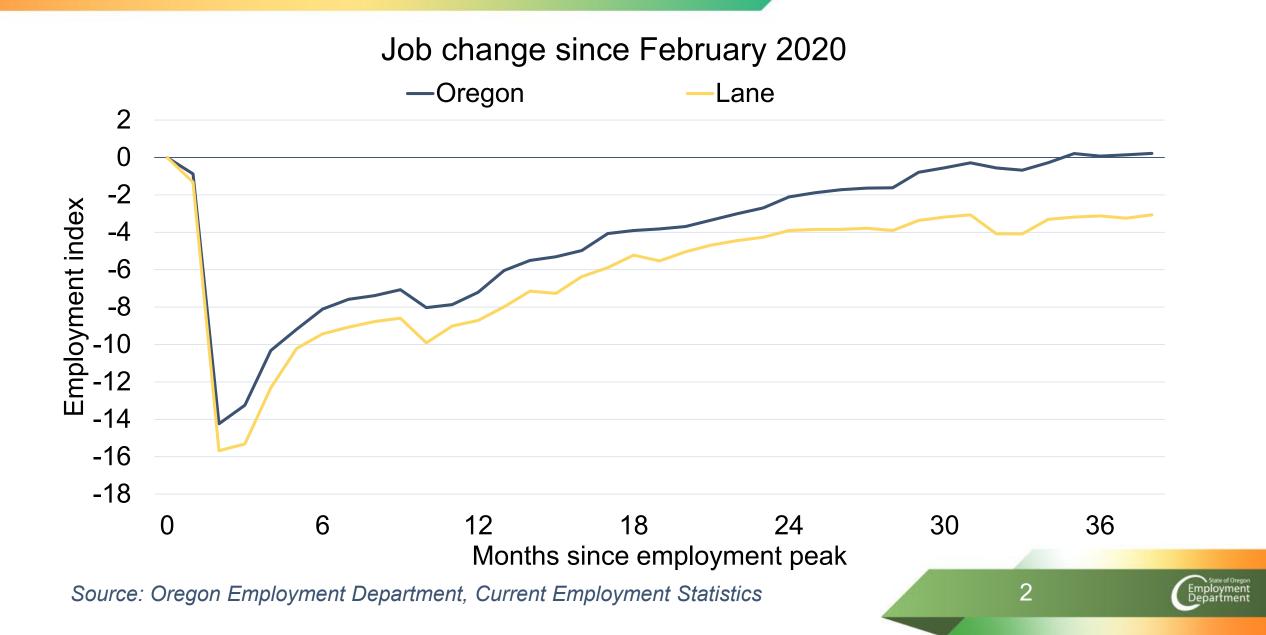
Lane County Housing and Economic Forum

Henry Fields, Workforce Analyst at the Oregon Employment Department Brandon Schrader, Housing Economist with Oregon Housing and Community Services

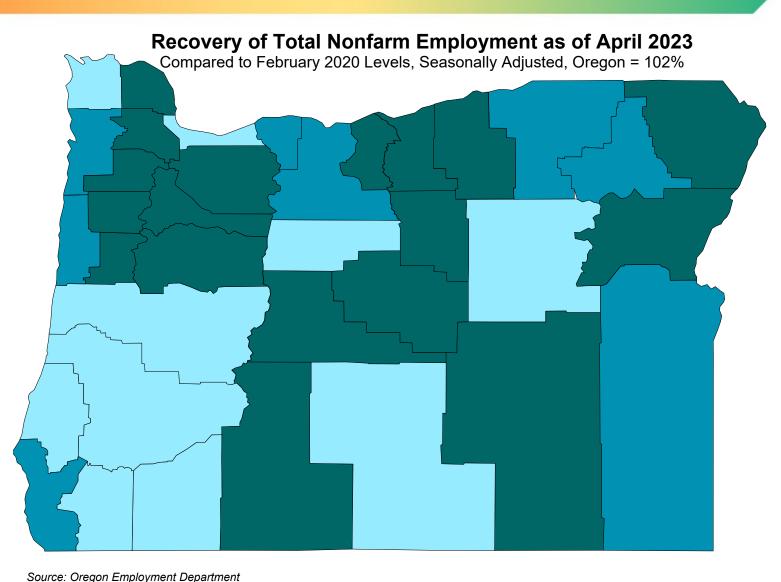
June 28th, 2023



The state has recovered the jobs lost in 2020; Lane, not quite



Oregon has more jobs now than before the pandemic recession



Jobs recovery and expansion is widespread across the state:

- Twenty-one counties have regained their total pandemic recession job losses.
- Recovery has been a bit slower in Southern Oregon.

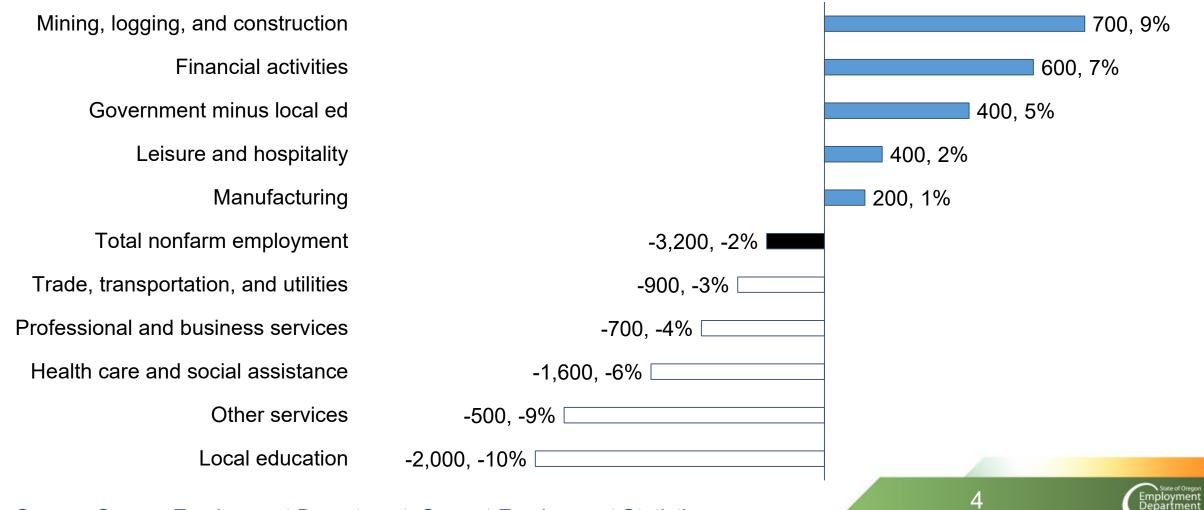
More jobs than before recession (100% +)

Near full jobs recovery (90% to 100%) Slower recovery (89% or less)

3

Employment recovery is uneven by industry

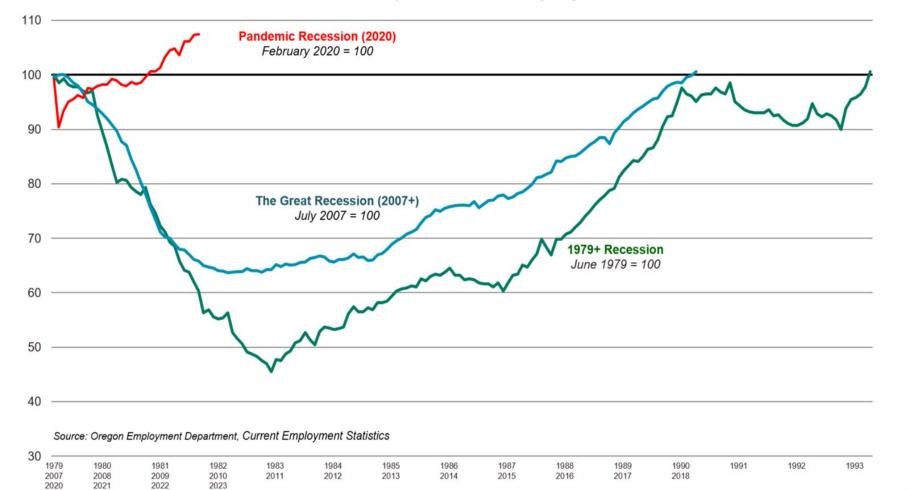
Job Change, February 2020-May 2023 Lane County, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Employment Statistics

Construction employment was not severely impacted in 2020

Oregon Construction Employment Indices Select time periods, seasonally adjusted



1979 Recession:55% job loss14 years until full recovery

2007 Recession35% job loss11 years until full recovery

2020 Recession 10% job loss <2 years until full recovery

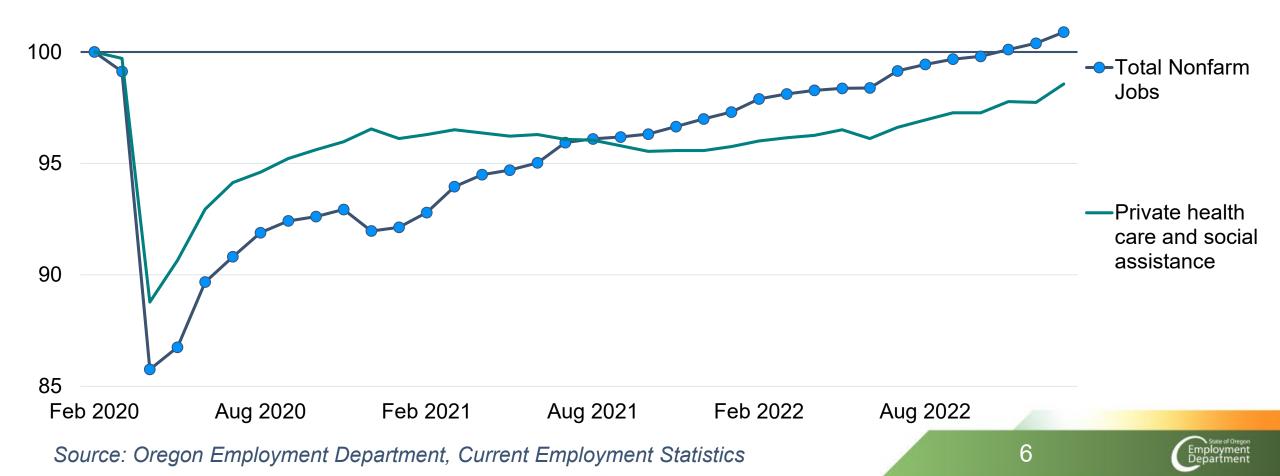
> loyment artment

5

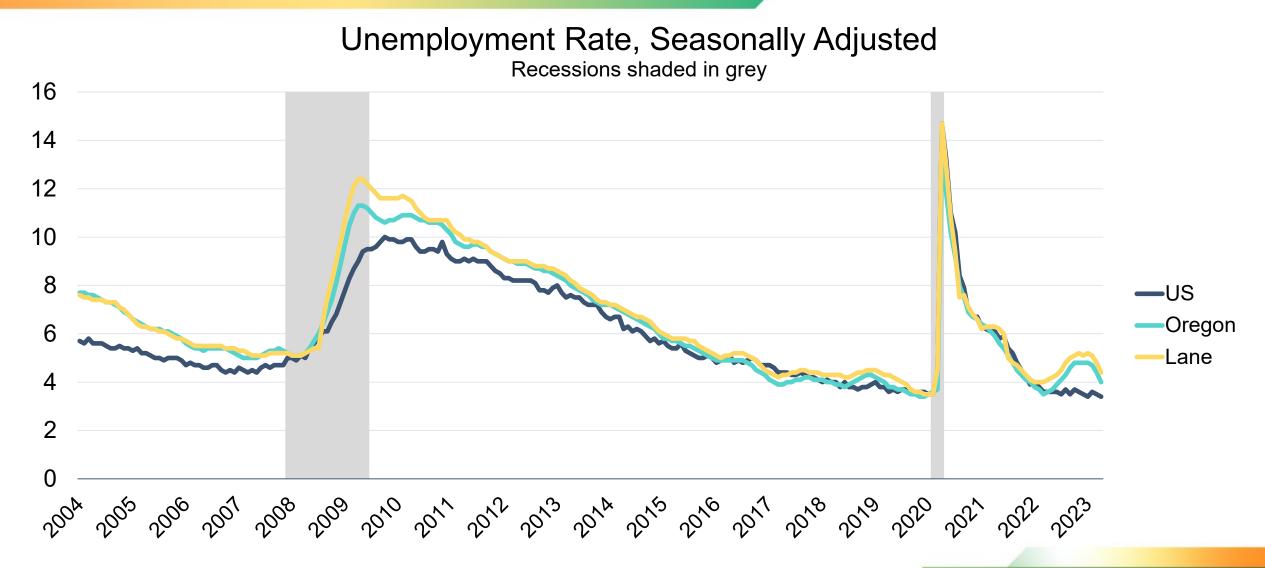
Unlike in previous recessions, health care has struggled

105





Unemployment is near historic lows



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

7 Employment Department

Oregon Job Vacancies, Winter 2023

Vacancies	74,902
Average Hourly Wage	\$24.41
Full-time Positions	80%
Permanent Positions	93%
Requiring Education Beyond High School	41%
Requiring Previous Experience	55%
Difficult to Fill	63%
Source: Oregon Employment Department	

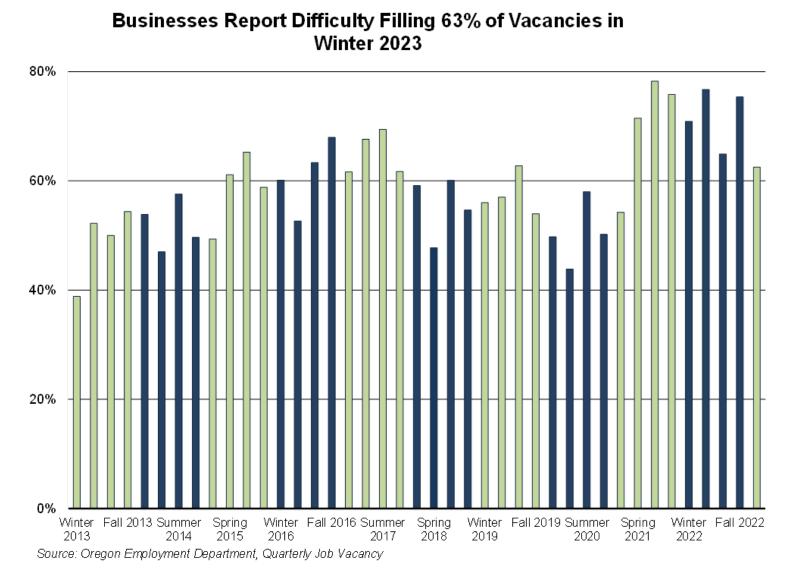
Vacancies decreased 13% from the fall and decreased 25% from winter 2022. Employers reported difficulty filling 63% of winter 2023 vacancies.

The average starting wage among this group of vacancies was \$24.41 per hour, an inflation-adjusted increase of 14.6% from winter 2022, but only 0.2% above fall 2022.

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

8

Most winter job vacancies (63%) were reported as difficult to fill.



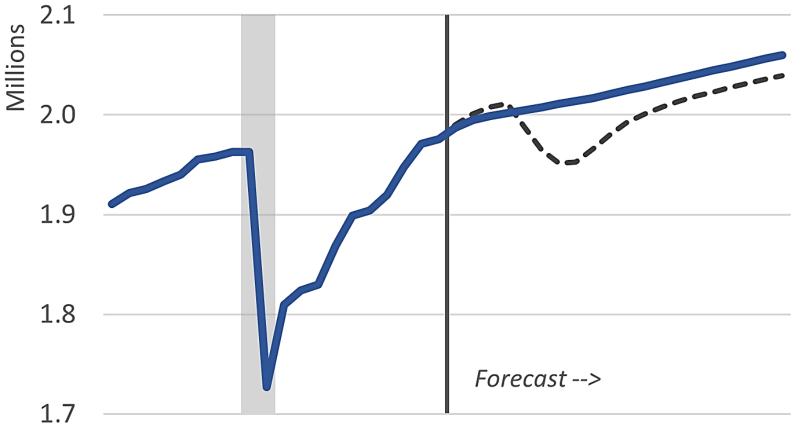
The occupations with the highest number of difficult-to-fill vacancies:

- Registered nurses (2,200)
- Truck drivers (2,000)
- Restaurant cooks (1,800)
- Nursing assistants (1,600)

9

loyment artment

Baseline Soft Landing and Boom/Bust Alternative Scenario



2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027

Source: Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

Bad News

Inflation remains too high, economy suffered a goods recession last year and banking turmoil this year, full force of interest rate increases yet to impact economy

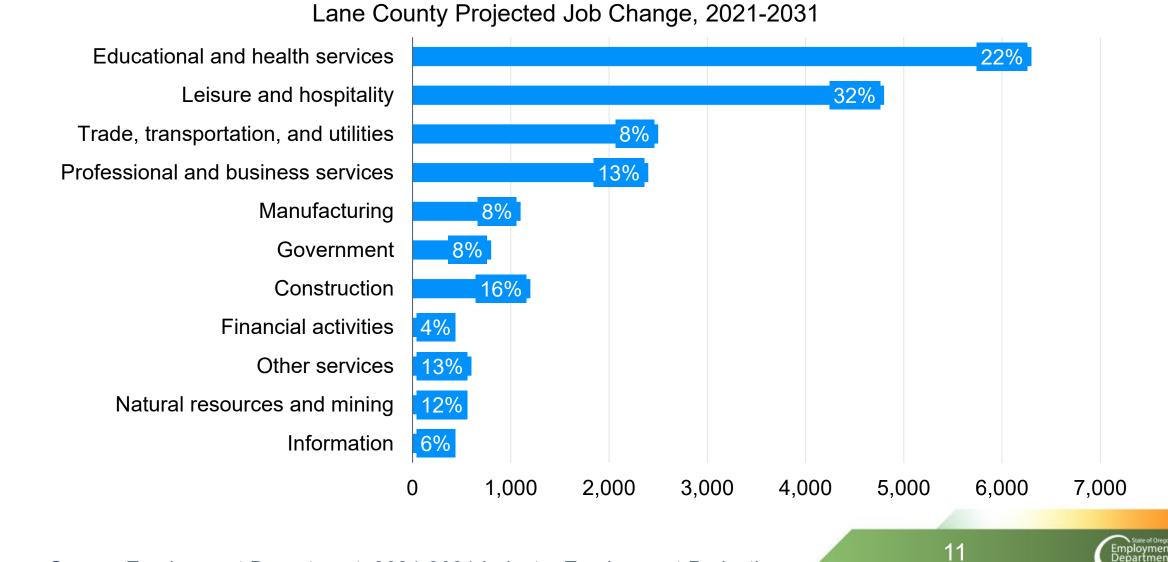
Good News

Inflation is slowing some, Fed is looking to pause rate hikes, housing and manufacturing are stabilizing, consumers on solid footing

Alternative Boom/Bust Scenario Moderate sized recession starting in 2024

10

All major industries are projected to add jobs over 10 years



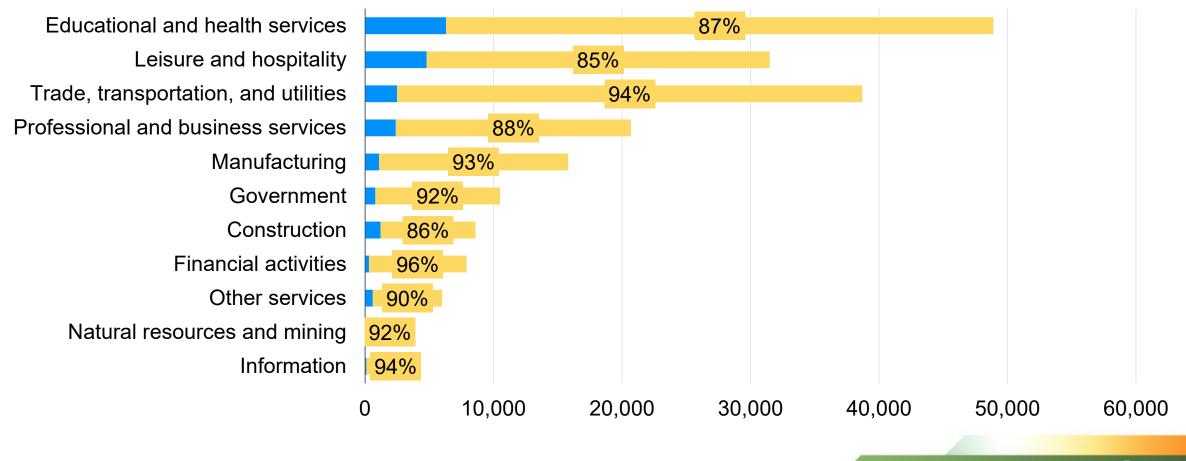
oloyment

Source: Oregon Employment Department, 2021-2031 Industry Employment Projections

The vast majority of job openings are due to replacement

Lane County Projected Job Change, 2021-2031

Change Replacement openings



Source: Oregon Employment Department, 2021-2031 Industry Employment Projections

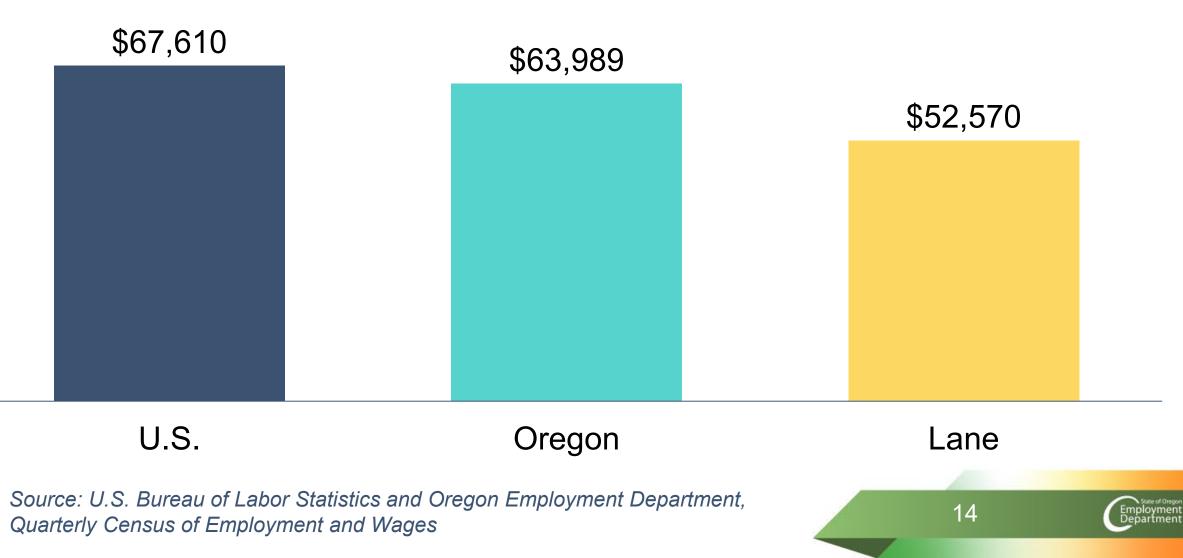
Employment Department

Housing costs have risen, particularly on the affordable end

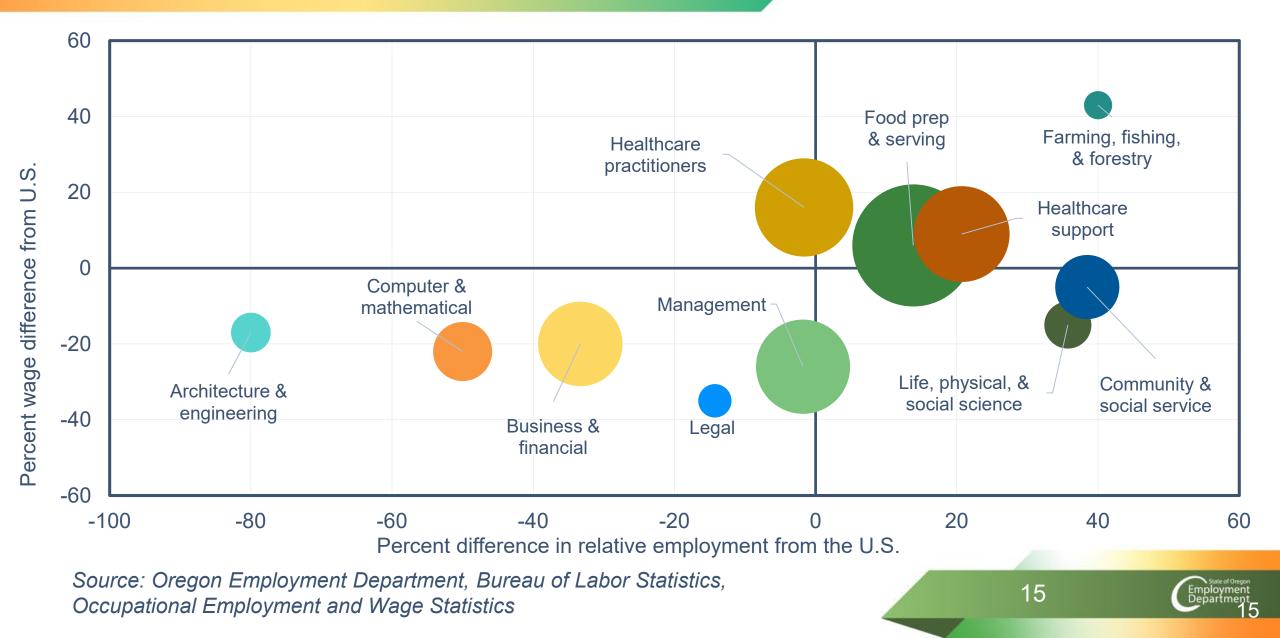
Median Housing Value



Annual average wage per worker



Much of the wage gap comes from differences in job type

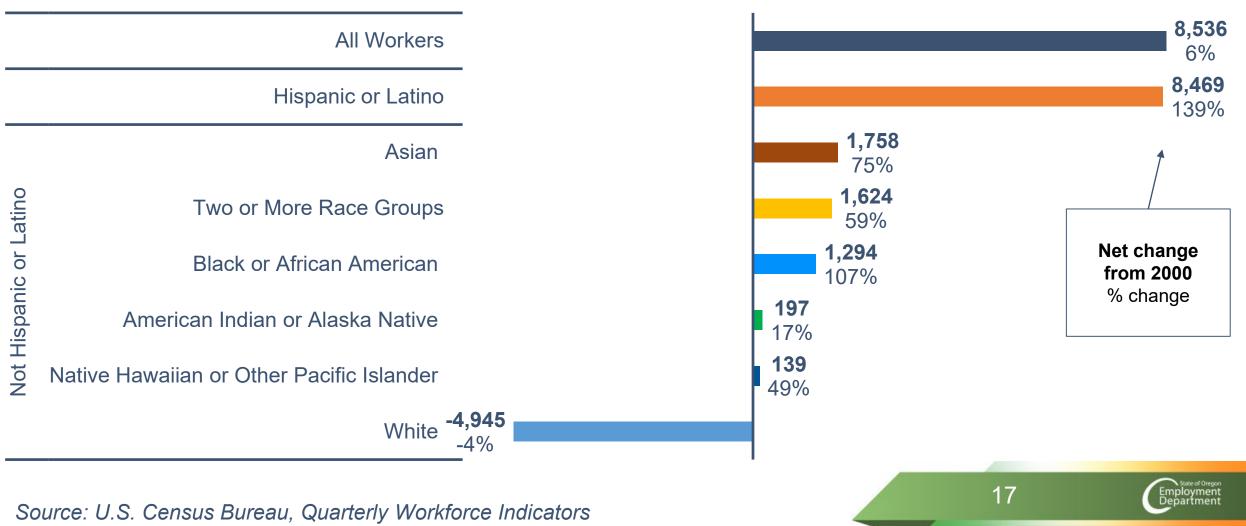


Our workforce is less diverse than the nation...

2021 Workforce (private industry)	Lane County	United States
White	81%	62%
Black or African American	2%	12%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1%	1%
Asian	3%	7%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.2%
Two or More Race Groups	3%	2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	10%	17%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Workforce Indicat	ors	16 Emp

..but workforce change is happening quickly

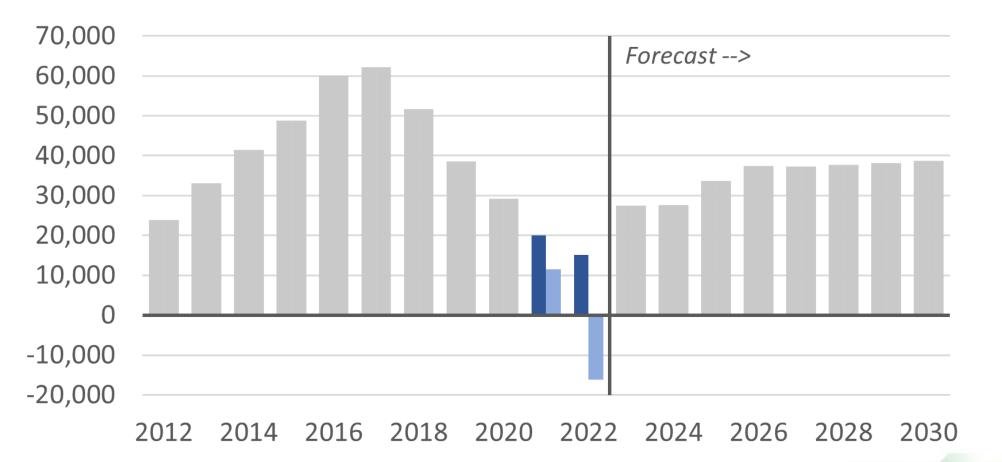
Change in Workforce by Race and Ethnicity Lane County 2000-2021



Population (may be) growing slowly, or declining

Annual change in total state population

OEA History and Forecast, Portland State Estimates, Census Bureau Estimates



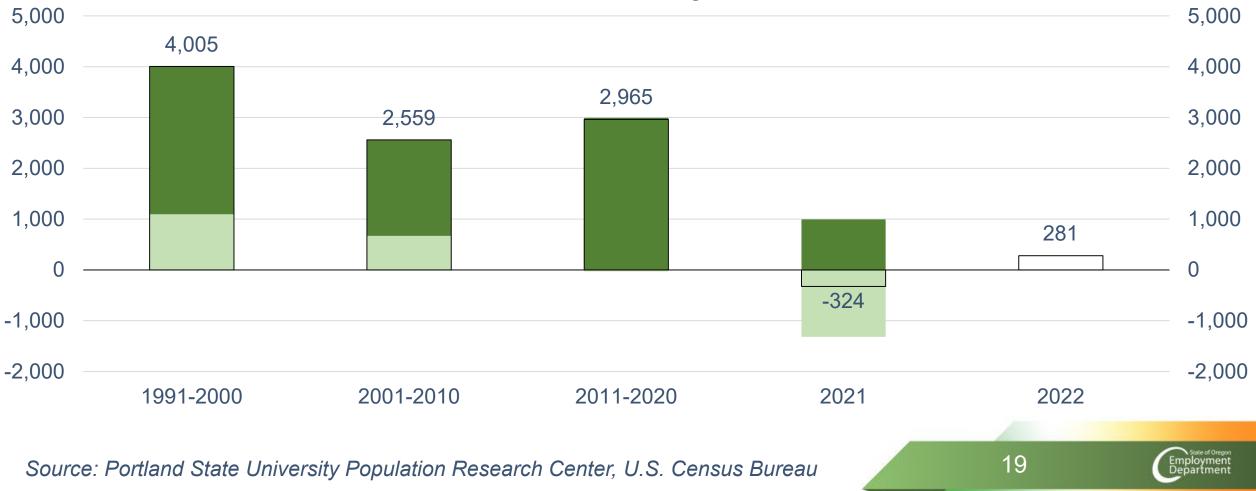
Source: Census, Portland State Population Research Center, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

loyment

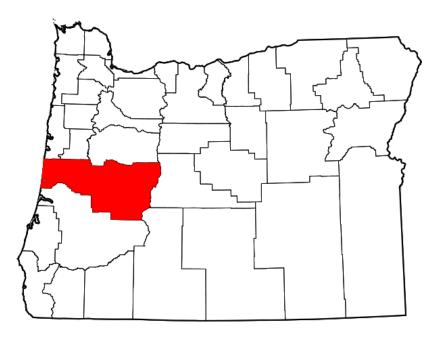
Is our strategic advantage as an attractor waning?

Lane County Annual Population Change 1991-2020 Average over decades

■ Natural Increase ■ Net Migration □ Total



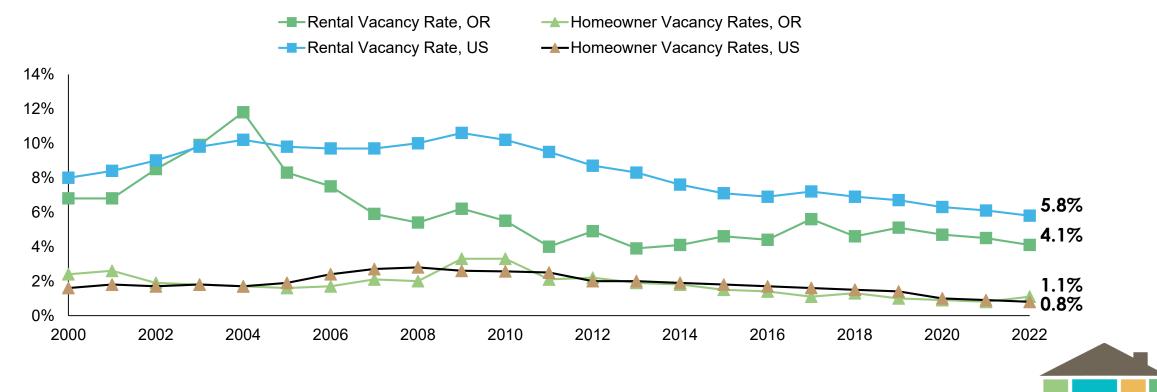
Lane County Housing Indicators





Vacancy Rates Remain Low in Oregon

Vacancy Rate by Ownership, Oregon & United States

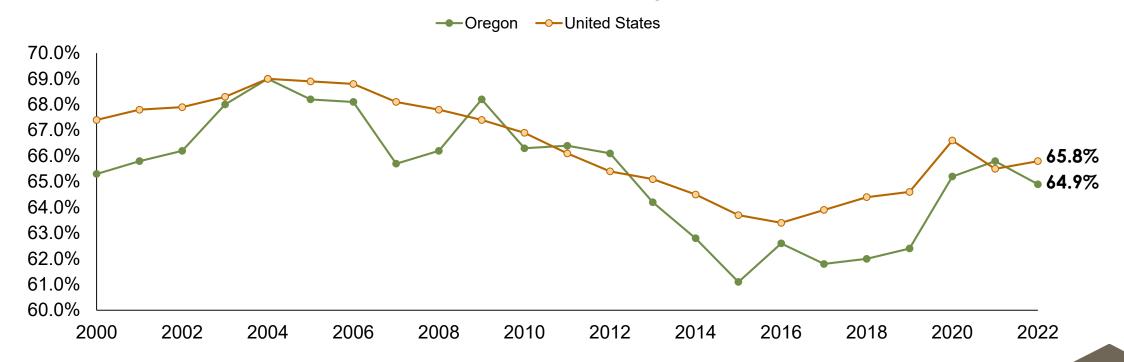


U.S. Census, Housing Vacancy Survey, 2000 - 2022

OREGON HOUSING and COMMUNITY SERVICES

Homeownership Remains Essentially Unchanged in 2022

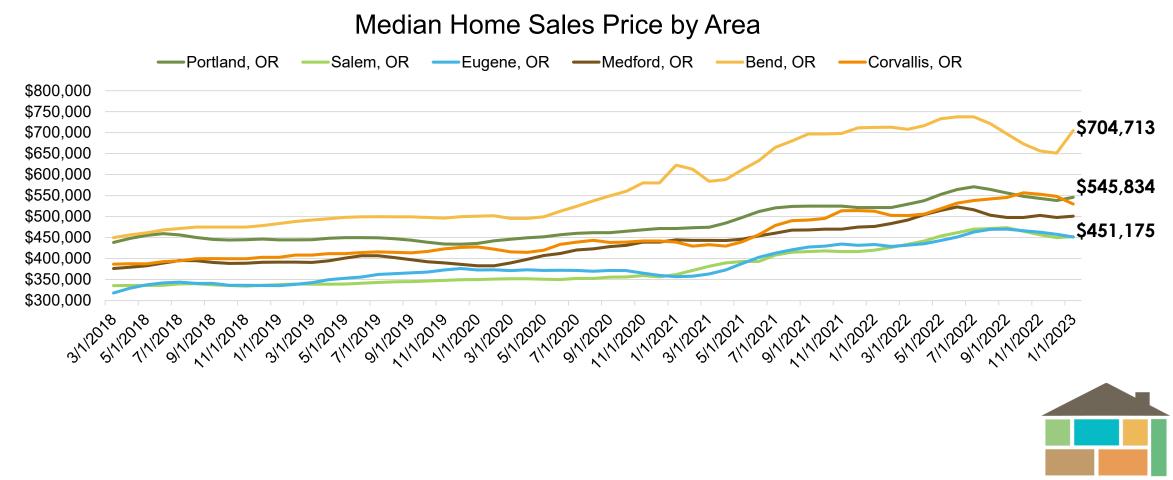
Homeownership Rate by Area



OREGON HOUSING and

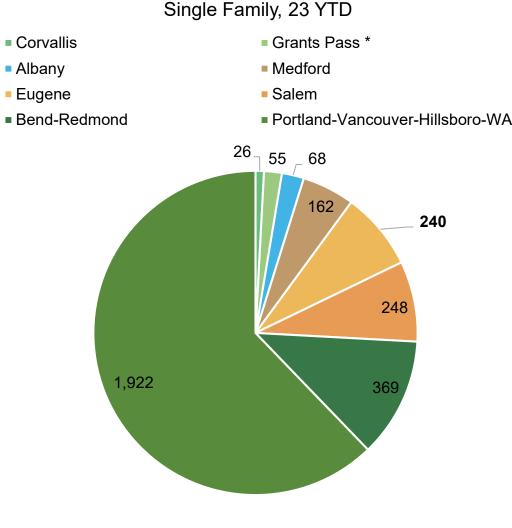
COMMUNITY SERVICES

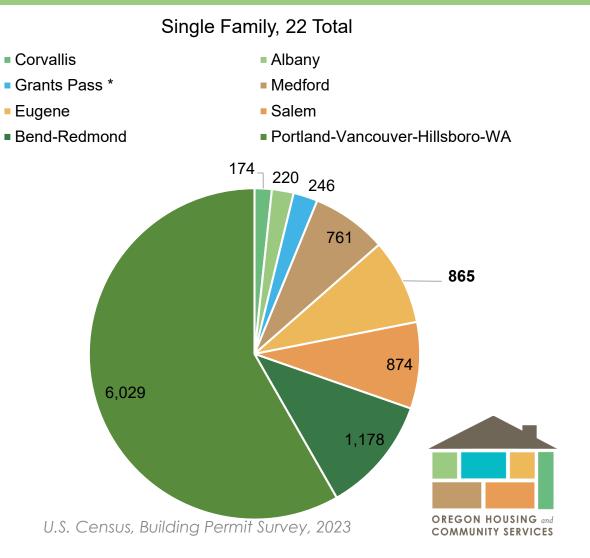
Median Home Sales Increased by 4.1% YOY, More Affordable Than Other Parts of Oregon



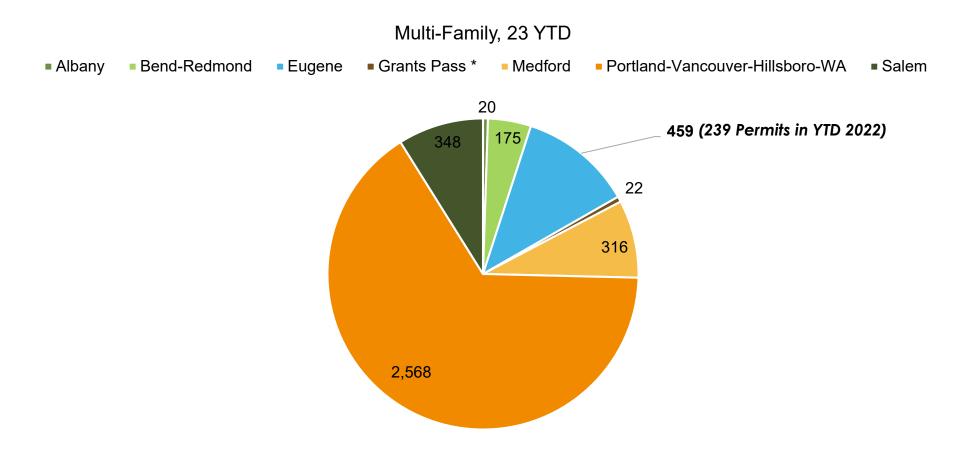
OREGON HOUSING and COMMUNITY SERVICES

Building Permits (SF) in Eugene for 2023 YTD Fall Behind 2022 Trends





However, 2023 YTD Multi-Family Permits are Nearly Double 2022 Levels





U.S. Census, Building Permits Survey, 2023

Oregon Housing Needs Analysis

 However, Every Region in Oregon Needs Additional Housing to Address underproduction, homelessness, population growth, and other trends

Figure 5. Total Housing Need Allocated to Revised Methodology Income Bins

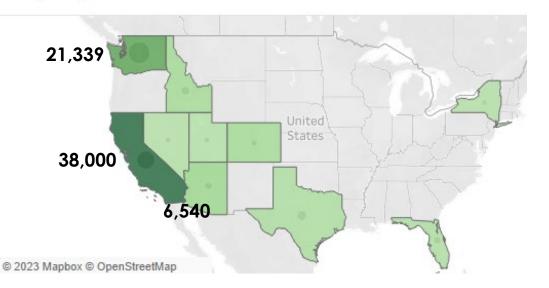
Income Level	20-year Projected Need	Units lost to 2nd and vacation homes	Under- production	Units to Address Homelessness	Total Units	% Of Total Units
0-30%	42,948	-	16,660	25,965	85,572	15%
30-60%	65,632	-	22,775	2,334	90,742	16%
60-80%	44,292	-	10,719	875	55,885	10%
80-120%	79,547	21,287	11,052	-	111.887	20%
120%+	193,744	12,248	4,613	-	210,606	38%
Total	426,163	33,535	65,819	29,174	554,691	
% Of Total	77%	6%	12%	5%		

Demographic Drivers and Looking Ahead

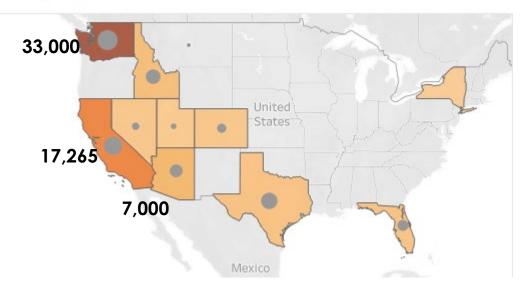


Oregon is Trading Population with Other States, Slight Net Gain for Top-10 Areas

In-Migration Trends by All Reasons and Employment



Out-Migration Trends by All Reasons and Employment





Total Homeownership Forecasted to Decline for Oregon, Improve for Black and Hispanic Populations

	-						
	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	
Total	63.0%	64.3%	62.2%	63.5%	62.5%	60.9%	
White	64.6%	66.9%	65.2%	66.9%	66.3%	65.0%	
Black	37.9%	37.0%	33.0%	37.4%	39.3%	41.2%	
Hispanic	37.3%	36.7%	40.1%	42.9%	44.4%	45.8%	
Other	47.1%	51.7%	54.2%	58.7%	57.5%	56.1%	

Oregon Homeownership Rates, by Race or Ethnicity

National Homeownership Rates, by Race or Ethnicity

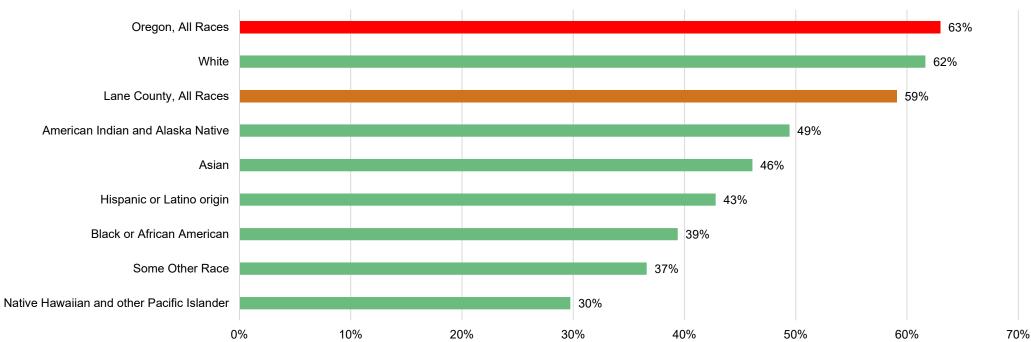
	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
Total	65.3%	66.2%	65.1%	64.7%	63.6%	62.2%
White	70.1%	72.4%	72.2%	73.0%	72.5%	71.4%
Black	45.2%	46.3%	44.3%	41.9%	41.1%	40.6%
Hispanic	43.3%	45.7%	47.3%	49.0%	50.2%	51.3%
Other	53.7%	53.0%	56.3%	58.1%	57.9%	57.4%

Sources: Decennial censuses, the American Community Survey, and Urban Institute projections.

Notes: Values for 2020, 2030, and 2040 are projected values. The "Other" category includes Asians, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and multiracial people.



Homeownership in Lane County is Below the Statewide Average, Significant Variance by Race and Ethnicity



Homeownership by Race and Ethnicity



U.S. Census, Housing Demographics, 5-Year Estimates, 2021 COMMUNITY SERVICES

Despite that, Household Formations Projected to Grow in Oregon and Outpace National Rates

Number of Households in Oregon, by Race or Ethnicity

Number of Households and Household Growth

1990 1,099,870 1,026,103 14,857 26,981	2000 1,334,413 1,179,274 18,376 62,674	2010 1,518,880 1,289,400 23,640	2020 1,689,513 1,369,938 29,223	2030 1,912,893 1,481,392 37,809	2040 2,106,393 1,558,170 47,641		
1,026,103 14,857	1,179,274 18,376	1,289,400	1,369,938	1,481,392	1,558,170		
14,857	18,376						
		23,640	29,223	37,809	47,641		
26,981	62.674						
		109,840	158,884	220,090	283,484		
31,929	74,089	96,000	131,468	173,602	217,098		
Househ	old Growth: Oreg	on	Househo	ehold Growth: Nationwide			
2010-2020	2020-2030	2030-2040	2010-2020	2020-2030	2030-2040		
11.2%	13.2%	10.1%	5.9%	6.4%	5.4%		
6.2%	8.1%	5.2%	0.1%	0.5%	-1.3%		
23.6%	29.4%	26.0%	9.9%	10.1%	8.8%		
44.7%	38.5%	28.8%	22.1%	19.2%	17.3%		
36.9%	32.0%	25.1%	20.9%	20.0%	18.4%		
	Househ 2010-2020 11.2% 6.2% 23.6% 44.7%	Household Growth: Oreg 2010-2020 2020-2030 11.2% 13.2% 6.2% 8.1% 23.6% 29.4% 44.7% 38.5%	Household Growth: Oregon 2010-2020 2020-2030 2030-2040 11.2% 13.2% 10.1% 6.2% 8.1% 5.2% 23.6% 29.4% 26.0% 44.7% 38.5% 28.8%	Household Growth: Oregon Househol 2010-2020 2020-2030 2030-2040 2010-2020 11.2% 13.2% 10.1% 5.9% 6.2% 8.1% 5.2% 0.1% 23.6% 29.4% 26.0% 9.9% 44.7% 38.5% 28.8% 22.1%	Household Growth: Oregon Household Growth: Nation 2010-2020 2020-2030 2030-2040 2010-2020 2020-2030 11.2% 13.2% 10.1% 5.9% 6.4% 6.2% 8.1% 5.2% 0.1% 0.5% 23.6% 29.4% 26.0% 9.9% 10.1% 44.7% 38.5% 28.8% 22.1% 19.2%		

Sources: Decennial censuses, the American Community Survey, and Urban Institute projections.

Notes: Values for 2020, 2030, and 2040 are projected values. The "Other" category includes Asians, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and multiracial people.



American Community Survey and Urban Institute, 2023

Oregon Ranks 2nd in the Nation for Inbound Moves, Eugene-Springfield 9th by MSA

2022 United Van Lines National Movers Study – by State

		Total	Inbound		Outbound	
	State	Shipments	Shipments	Inbound %	Shipments	Outbound %
1	Vermont	277	213	77%	64	23%
2	Oregon	3166	2123	67%	1043	33%
3	Rhode Island	702	460	66%	242	34%
4	South Carolina	4377	2668	61%	1709	39%
5	Delaware	512	311	61%	201	39%
6	North Carolina	8242	4991	61%	3251	39%
	District of					
7	Columbia	1049	621	59%	428	41%
8	South Dakota	407	238	58%	169	42%
9	New Mexico	1808	1055	58%	753	42%
10	Alabama	2251	1306	58%	945	42%

2022 United Van Lines National Movers Study - by MSA

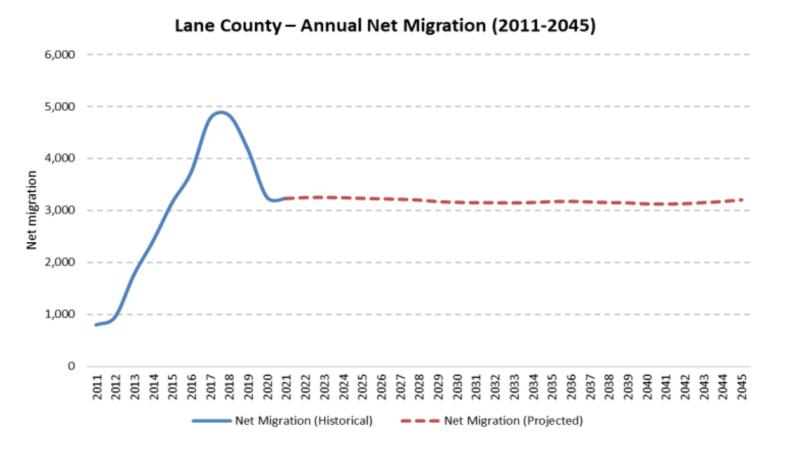
TOP INBOUND MSAs						
Rank Based on Inbound %	Metropolitan Statistical Area	Inbound %	Outbound %			
1	Wilmington, NC	81%	19%			
2	Bellingham, WA	73%	27%			
3	Santa Fe, NM	73%	27%			
4	Myrtle Beach, SC	72%	28%			
5	Punta Gorda, FL	72%	28%			
6	Flagstaff, AZ	71%	29%			
7	Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	71%	29%			
8	State College, PA	71%	29%			
9	Eugene-Springfield, OR	69%	31%			
10	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL	69%	31%			





United Van Lines National Movers Study, 2022

Net Migration Peaked in the Late 2010's but will Continue to be Strong into the 2040's

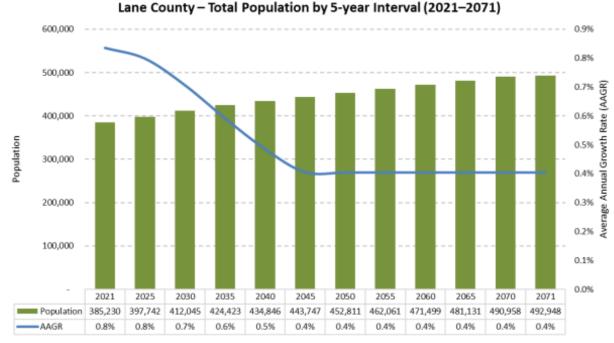




Portland State University, Population Research Center, 2023 COMMUNITY SERVICE



Lane County Projected to Steadily Add Population Over Next Decades



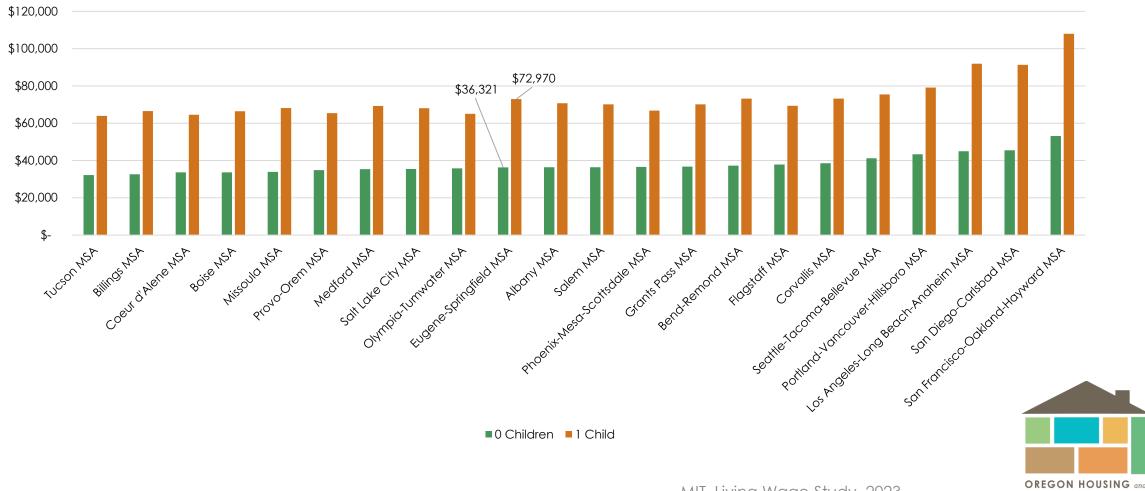
- Population projected to grow by approximately 107,000 over five decades
- Similar Trends to statewide projections

Source: Forecast by Population Research Center (PRC).

Housing Affordability and Investment: Income and Home Prices



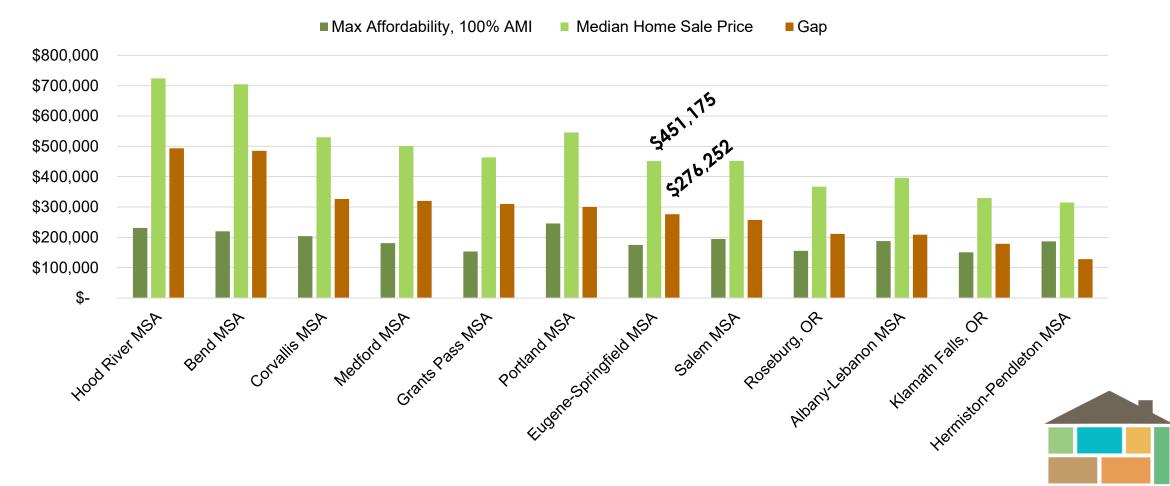
What's a Living Wage in Eugene and How Does it Compare With Other West Coast Cities?



MIT, Living Wage Study, 2023

COMMUNITY SERVICES

The Gap Between Income and Home Prices in Eugene is Similar to Statewide Levels

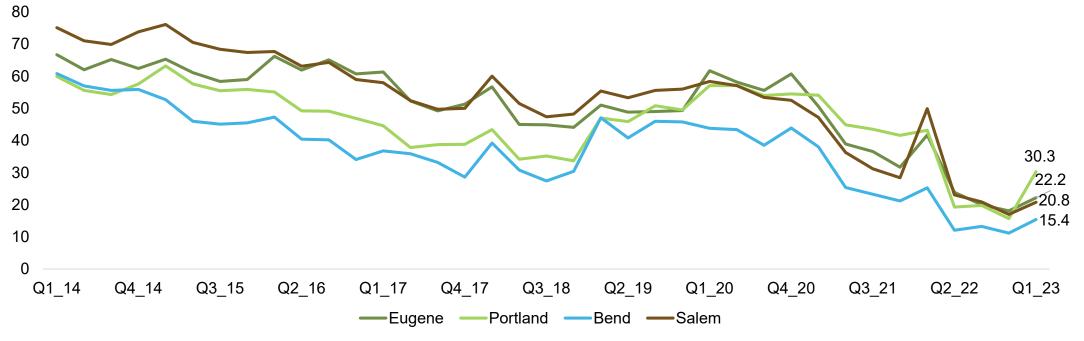


American Community Survey, 2021 and Zillow Research, Median Home Sales, 2022

OREGON HOUSING and COMMUNITY SERVICES

Housing Opportunity Index Improves Slightly but Remains Low Across Oregon

Housing Opportunity Index

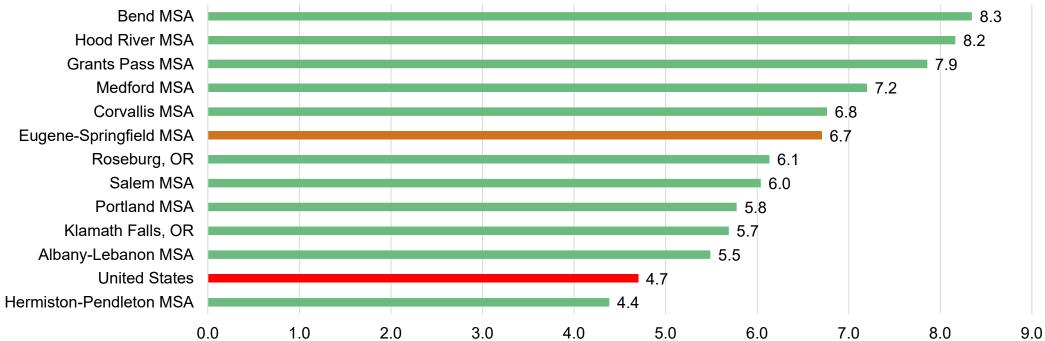




NAHB and Wells Fargo, Housing Opportunity Index, 2014 - 2023 OREGON HOUSING and COMMUNITY SERVICES

How Many Years of Annual Median Income Would it Take to Purchase a Home?

Home Cost-to-Income Ratio, 2022 (By MSA)



OREGON HOUSING and COMMUNITY SERVICES

American Community Survey, 2021 and Zillow Research, Median Home Sales, 2022

Questions? Please Reach Out!

- Henry Fields, Workforce Analyst at OED
- <u>Henry.I.fields@employ.oregon.gov</u>
- 541-359-9178

- Brandon Schrader, Housing Economist at OHCS
- <u>Brandon.schrader@hcs.oregon.gov</u>
- 503-559-8243

