



Quality Information, Informed Choices

Labor Market Information

State of Oregon • Employment Department • www.QualityInfo.org

Prepared by

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The Data used for this report is based on 2002 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), the 2000 Decennial Census, and Oregon Wage Information (OWI).

Oregon's 2002 Employment and Wage Data

Wage and employment data is collected for purposes of unemployment insurance taxes. The data is aggregated in such a way as to protect the confidentiality of our business customers. This means that, the smaller the areas under study, the greater the confidentiality issues and lesser the number of industry breakouts we are able to provide. In some instances, we simply cannot aggregate certain data. In those instances, the data will be replaced with a capital letter "D."

Using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Technology

The geographic distribution of the data is dependent on the addresses of reported employment. In many instances, multi-site businesses have only one centralized reporting location for all sites. This may cause certain distortions in the data such as over-reporting in one area while under-reporting in another area. Another possible distortion are businesses that use external payroll and accounting services and report the address of those outsourced companies as the business address, these can be single site or multi-site businesses. Because the reported address is not the actual work address, cases of under / over-reporting for geographic areas may occur for the same reasons as with multiple site employers with centralized reporting.

In the process of developing our new geographic information system (G.I.S.), we have worked to minimize the impact of these limitations by working with multi-site businesses, and companies that outsource payroll and accounting, to provide employment and wage breakouts by actual work locations. This has allowed us to provide data that fluctuates between 90-95% accuracy. We continue to work on improving the quality of this data.

Another factor that is unique to the GIS system is that it uses a variety of electronic street maps, which may vary in accuracy based on how often the maps are updated, changes in street configurations, recent construction, etc. This may prevent some addresses from being properly located. In those instances, depending on how much detail is available regarding the address, the system places the business in the nearest zip code level center (5 to 9 digit zip code level). In geographically small zip code areas, this usually is not a problem. However, in rural areas where zip code areas tend to be extremely large, this can cause issues similar to those related to multi-site companies with centralized reporting. The advantage of using GIS is that we can aggregate data based on very specific area definitions such as school districts, cities, and in some cases to uniquely defined areas such as business and industry corridors, urban renewal areas, etc.

North American Industry Code System (NAICS)

Employment and wage data is aggregated by industry using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). NAICS replaces the Standard Industry Code in order to provide a system that allows comparing industry performance among all countries involved in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). It also allows greater flexibility to adjust to changes in the economy and emerging new industries.

Census Bureau's 2000 Decennial Census Population Data

Population data was selected from the 2000 Decennial Census based on census data frequently asked for as part of business planning. The data indicates population characteristics that somewhat describes the area's labor force as it was like in 1,999. The line items used for this study are provided in Table 1.

While wage data could not be aggregated by the major occupation sectors seen in the tables covering population primary occupation of employment, we added an appendix that offers wages for many of the individual occupations found in each of these major occupation sectors. The wage data is derived from the 2002 Oregon Wage Information (OWI) database.

Oregon Wage Information (OWI)

Wage data presented in the *Oregon Wage Information 2004* are collected through the Occupational Employment Survey (OES), a semi-annual survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for payroll workers by industry. In Oregon, the survey samples more than 6,000 establishments a year, taking three years to fully collect the sample of 19,000 establishments. Each year, one-third of the establishments are surveyed, with all industries covered each year of the three-year cycle. The OES survey is sent to Oregon employers and is required by Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) regulation to achieve at least a 75 percent response rate.

Data in this publication are based on the 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002 surveys. The wage data are adjusted to 2004 using the Employment Cost Index. Occupations having a mean wage with a relative standard error greater than 10 percent are not considered statistically valid and therefore are not published. More than 95 percent of all Oregonians working for wages or salary in the private and public sectors work in the occupations represented in this publication. The Oregon Employment Department compiles wage rates for more than 650 occupations.

The OES survey defines employment as workers covered by unemployment insurance. This excludes the self-employed, owners or partners of unincorporated firms, unpaid family workers and some commission-based sales agents. Wages paid to these excluded groups are not reflected in the wages reported.

City of Wood Village

Summary of Area's Data

General Industry and Population Data

This segment identifies the proportion of businesses, jobs and working age population of East Multnomah County located in the City of Wood Village. This will be the base for comparison for the more detailed level of data. The detailed level will focus on industry mix and size as well as population characteristics commonly requested by businesses in doing market or site analysis.

In 2002, there were 61 establishments located within the City of Wood Village representing slightly less than 1 percent of all establishments in East Multnomah. These businesses employed just over 1352 workers or 1.6 percent of all jobs in East Multnomah during the same period, for an average of 22 jobs per business, almost double the average for all of East Multnomah County.

Given the confidentiality constraints caused by the limited number of businesses per industry group, the breakout information is limited. Because of this, any discussion as to which industry has the most average number of jobs per establishment or which industry had the most employment may not be the best reflection of the real industry job distribution. However, we do offer a limited breakout in Table 27 below.

Supply and Demand of Labor

There was about the same percent of people, age 16 and over, who worked outside the home than there were jobs in the City of Wood Village. There was very little difference in the demand as there was in the supply of labor, which is extremely rare considering the large surpluses in the surrounding areas. Despite this, in the City of Wood Village, 346 people traveled over 30 minutes to work. This means that a significant portion (24.9 %) of the available workforce worked outside the City of Wood Village. Given the balance between jobs and workers, the number of people commuting into Fairview to work is similar to the number commuting out of the city.

Having slightly more people than jobs in an area does not guarantee that the mix of skills and experience needed, are available in the local workforce. The census — and the American Community Survey (ACS) when it becomes available for all counties in all states — offers insight into the population's work skills and experience. Because skills are

components of occupations and experience is related to the work environment or industry, we look at the distribution of population by primary industry and occupation of employment. This is by no means an exact measure of the skill and experience mix of the population, but it is the best source available at this moment.

Industries

When comparing Table 27 (2002 Private Industry Covered Employment) with Table 28 (Primary Industry of Employment – 2000 Census —) within the limited breakouts available from table 27 we note that for those industries for which breakouts were possible, the distribution was different than the surrounding areas (See Graphic 6). This is because we did not see the significant surplus of workers we saw elsewhere in East Multnomah County. Despite this, many of the industry had less jobs than people who indicated those were their primary industry of employment. The big difference was in the trades industries where there was nearly three times the number of jobs than there were people whose primary industry of employment was in the trade industries. Surpluses in neighboring areas probably make up for the shortage of workers in Wood Village.

Occupations

The dominant occupation of employment in Wood Village was in the sales and office occupation group (22.9 %). People in management, business and finance occupations came in second at 13 percent. People whose primary occupation of employment were in transportation and material moving, as well as production occupations followed at 11.4 percent and 10.8 percent respectively. (See Table 28)

A list of wages by occupation for Region 2 (Multnomah and Washington County) and region 15 (Clackamas County) can be found in Appendix A. This data comes from the Employment Department's Wage Information data by Workforce Investment regions (this is the lowest geographic aggregation available for wage data). Wage information is not available for all occupations within the major occupational groups listed in this study. However, the table provides a list of specific occupations that make up each major occupation group, as well as the average hourly and annual wage per occupation.

Additional Demographic Characteristics

Businesses regularly ask for a few standard demographic data to gauge the makeup and tendencies of the population in the community where they will operate in. This report focuses on those characteristics that relate to the population as a labor force. Income data is also included as a way to gauge the living standards of the population in this area. Characteristics such as commuting patterns, educational attainment, language proficiency define some of the key characteristics of a diverse and viable labor force and offers alternatives in the global market environments.

Of the 1391 people ages 16 and over who were active in the labor force, only 5.6 percent worked inside the place of residence (neighborhood, town, vicinity), where as 94.4 percent worked outside place of residence. This is typical for smaller, outlying areas within large metropolitan areas, as most of those smaller areas have traditionally been bedroom communities for the larger metropolitan centers. However, we would have expected to see a higher percentage of workers in Wood Village working in the jobs available in this area, considering that there are almost as many jobs as there are working age population active in the workforce. This low percentage of people in Wood Village working there is due to mismatch in skills and experience available and in demand.

By-en-large people in the City of Wood Village worked outside the home (96.7 percent). Of those who worked outside the home 75.1 percent commuted less than 30 minutes to work, which is about 3 percent above the figures for the entire state (72.6%). This means that a slightly smaller proportion of people in Wood Village commuted over 30 minutes than did people in the entire state (24.9 % versus 27.4 %).

As more companies position themselves to compete in a global market setting, they are more flexible when working with non-native English speakers. Despite this, some level of proficiency in English is still important to most businesses. In Wood Village, this is slightly more important than for the entire East Multnomah County. In Wood Village, 19.6 percent of the population speak a language other than English at home, which is relatively the same as for East Multnomah County as a whole. This is significantly different from the distribution of population who speak a language other than English at home seen in Troutdale and slightly higher than in Gresham. Of that 19.6 percent of the people who speak another language at home, 45 percent speak English "very-well" and another 31.3 percent speak it "well"; only 5.0 percent indicated they did not speak any English.

Another characteristic in today's labor markets is the growing gap between high paying jobs and low paying jobs, and the roll education plays in employability. In Wood Village 22.7 percent of the population 25 years of age and older have less than a High School diploma (That is over 4 percent higher than in East Multnomah County), 27.7 percent have a High School diploma or equivalent with no college. By contrast, over 14.4 percent of the population of Wood Village had a bachelor's degree or better in 1999, which is 2.4 percent less than for the entire East County.

Businesses also view workers as a consumer base, so this study adds household income data that shows the median household income. The data shows how many households receive earning from either wages or self-employment and how much income was generated from each source. In Wood Village, the median household income was slightly higher (just over \$2,000) than the median for all of East Multnomah County and almost identical to the median household income in the City of Gresham.

Table 27 City of Wood Village - Private Industry Covered Employment

Source: Oregon
Employment
Department- Quarterly
Census of Employment
and Wages (QCEW) –
2002 totals

NAICS	NAICS Title	Employment	Number of Businesses	Average Employment per Business Unit
23	Construction	71	7	10
31-33	Manufacturing	170	7	24
42-45	Trade (Wholesale & Retail)	770	19	41
52	Finance and Insurance	14	4	4
72	Accommodation and Food Services	46	6	8
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	23	4	6
	<i>All Others</i>	257	14	18
Total for all non-confidential industry data		1,352	356	4

All other category includes the following industries:
 Transportation and Warehousing
 Information
 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
 Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
 Educational Services
 Health Care and Social Assistance
 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation

Table 28 Primary Industries of Employment (minus public administration)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
2000 decennial census

Working Population - City of Wood Village		
Industry	Total	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	48	3.5%
Construction	74	5.5%
Manufacturing	266	19.6%
Wholesale trade	124	9.2%
Retail trade	174	12.9%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	126	9.3%
Information	7	0.5%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	121	8.9%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	6	0.4%
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0.0%
Administrative and support and waste management	52	3.8%
Educational services	90	6.6%
Healthcare and social assistance	147	10.9%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	6	0.4%
Accomadations and food services	61	4.5%
Other services (except public administration)	52	3.8%
TOTAL	1,354	

Graphic 6 Jobs and People Comparison - City of Wood Village

Source: Oregon Employment Department, 2002 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) and U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census

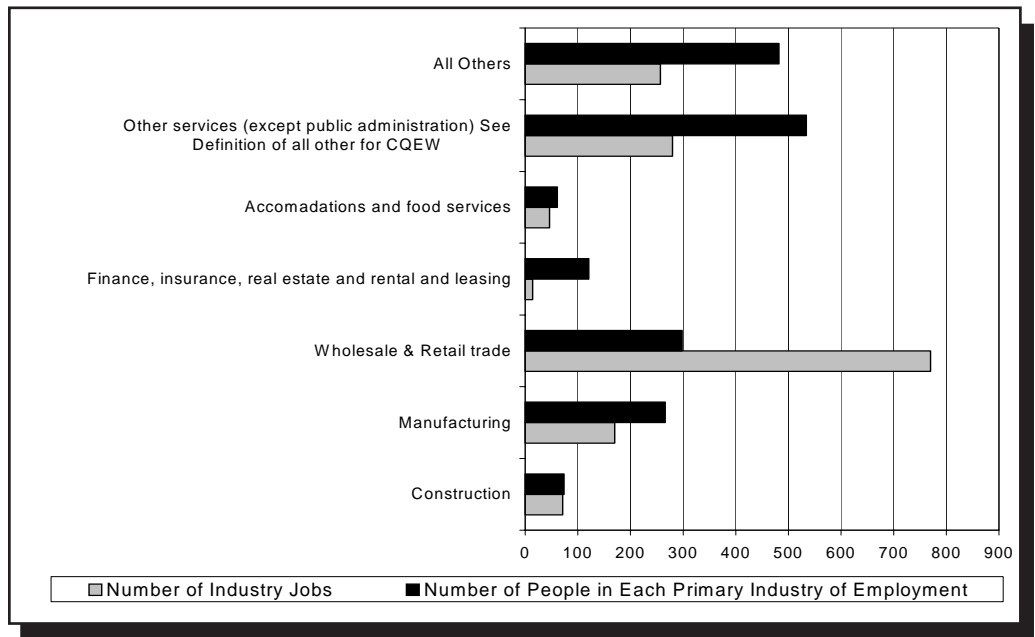


Table 29 Primary Occupation of Employment

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Working Population - City of Wood Village			
SOC	Occupational Title	Total	Percent
11 & 13	Management, business, and financial operations	187	13.0%
15	Computer and mathematical	17	1.2%
17	Architecture and engineering	7	0.5%
19	Life, physical, and social sciences	0	0.0%
21	Community and social services	33	2.3%
23	Legal	0	0.0%
25	Education, training and library	53	3.7%
27	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	36	2.5%
29	Healthcare practitioners and technical	54	3.8%
31	Healthcare support	28	1.9%
33	Protective services	24	1.7%
35	Food preparation and serving	56	3.9%
37	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	38	2.6%
39	Personal care and services	41	2.9%
41 & 43	Sales and office	330	22.9%
45	Farming, fishing, and forestry	66	4.6%
47	Construction and extraction	58	4.0%
49	Installation, maintenance, and repair	90	6.3%
51	Production Occupations	156	10.8%
53	Transportation and material moving	164	11.4%
TOTAL		1,438	

Table 30 Quick Demographic Statistics - City of Wood Village

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 decennial census

	Total	Percent
Total Population	2,764	
Population 18 to 64	1,826	66.1%
Working Population (Pop. 16 yrs & older)	1,438	52.0%
Worked in place of residence	80	5.6%
Worked outside place of residence	1,358	94.4%
Worked from home	47	3.3%
Worked outside home	1,391	96.7%
Travel Time to Work (Pop. 16 yrs & older who worked outside home)	1,391	50.3%
Less than 5 minutes	26	1.9%
5 to 14 minutes	474	34.1%
15 to 29 minutes	545	39.2%
30 to 44 minute	195	14.0%
45 minutes or more	151	10.9%
Primary language spoken at home (Pop. 5yrs & older) All Languages	2,650	95.9%
Speaks only English	2,130	80.4%
Speaks other than English	520	19.6%
and Speaks English "Very Well"	234	45.0%
and Speaks English "Well"	163	31.3%
and Speaks English "Not Well"	97	18.7%
and Speaks English "Not at All"	26	5.0%
Educational Attainment pop 25 yrs and over total	1,694	61.3%
Less than Highschool diploma or equivalent	385	22.7%
Highschool diploma or equivalent	470	27.7%
Some College (no degree)	492	29.0%
Associate Degree	103	6.1%
Bachelor Degree	201	11.9%
Graduate degree	43	2.5%

Table 31 Household Income – City of Wood Village (with breakout by type of earnings)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 decennial census

Median Household Income	\$ 43,384.00
Number of households with Earnings from Wages or Self-Employment	1,011
Average Household Income from Earnings (wages or salaries)	\$ 42,930.66
Average Household Income from Wages	\$ 41,452.42
Average Household Income from Self-Employment	\$ 1,478.24