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Occupational Employment and Wages in Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro — May 2015

Workers in the Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$25.07 in May 2015, about 8 percent above the nationwide average of \$23.23, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Assistant Commissioner for Regional Operations Richard Holden noted that, after testing for statistical significance, wages in the local area were higher than their respective national averages in 12 of the 22 major occupational groups, including healthcare practitioners and technical; healthcare support; and protective service. Four groups had significantly lower wages than their respective national averages, including management; arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media; and business and financial operations.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 8 of the 22 occupational groups, including management; architecture and engineering; and computer and mathematical. Conversely, eight groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including office and administrative support; protective service; and healthcare practitioners and technical. (See [table A](#) and [box note](#) at end of release.)

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2015

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Portland	United States	Portland	Percent difference ⁽¹⁾
Total, all occupations	100.0%	100.0%	\$23.23	\$25.07*	8
Management	5.0	6.6*	55.30	52.20*	-6
Business and Financial Operations	5.1	5.5*	35.48	33.75*	-5
Computer and Mathematical	2.9	3.7*	41.43	41.15	-1
Architecture and Engineering	1.8	3.1*	39.89	42.13	6
Life, Physical, and Social Science	0.8	0.9*	34.24	32.66*	-5
Community and Social Services	1.4	1.9*	22.19	21.99	-1
Legal	0.8	0.7	49.74	47.99	-4
Education, Training, and Library	6.2	5.9*	25.48	26.90	6
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	1.3	1.7*	27.39	25.45*	-7
Healthcare Practitioner and Technical	5.8	5.2*	37.40	42.27*	13
Healthcare Support	2.9	2.4*	14.19	16.88*	19
Protective Service	2.4	1.7*	21.45	24.13*	12
Food Preparation and Serving Related	9.1	9.1	10.98	11.81*	8
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	3.2	2.6*	13.02	14.26*	10
Personal Care and Service	3.1	3.4*	12.33	13.36*	8
Sales and Related	10.5	10.1*	18.90	19.67*	4
Office and Administrative Support	15.8	14.9*	17.47	18.52*	6
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0.3	0.3	12.67	14.89*	18

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2015 - Continued

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Portland	United States	Portland	Percent difference ⁽¹⁾
Construction and Extraction	4.0	4.0	22.88	25.47*	11
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	3.9	3.3*	22.11	23.79*	8
Production	6.6	6.4	17.41	18.43*	6
Transportation and Material Moving	6.9	6.7	16.90	17.48	3

Footnotes:

(1) A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in Portland is above the national mean wage, while a negative difference reflects a lower wage.

* The percent share of employment or mean hourly wage for this area is significantly different from the national average of all areas at the 90-percent confidence level.

One occupational group—management—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro had 71,880 jobs in management, accounting for 6.6 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 5.0-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$52.20, significantly below the national wage of \$55.30.

Some of the largest detailed occupations within the management group included general and operations managers (19,290), financial managers (4,900), and sales managers (4,590). Among the higher paying jobs were chief executives and architectural and engineering managers, with mean hourly wages of \$90.91 and \$77.39, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were education administrators, preschool and childcare center/program (\$19.64) and farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers (\$24.11). (Detailed occupational data for management are presented in [table 1](#); for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/2015/may/oes_38900.htm.)

Location quotients allow us to explore the occupational make-up of a metropolitan area by comparing the composition of jobs in an area relative to the national average. (See [table 1](#).) 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. In the Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro Metropolitan Statistical Area, above-average concentrations of employment were found in many of the occupations within the management group. For instance, architectural and engineering managers were employed at 2.3 times the national rate in Portland, and marketing managers, at 2.3 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, chief executives had a location quotient of 1.0 in Portland, indicating that this particular occupation’s local and national employment shares were similar.

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies, in this case, the Oregon Employment Department.

Notes on Occupational Employment Statistics Data

With the issuance of data for May 2015, the OES program has incorporated redefined metropolitan area definitions as designated by the Office of Management and Budget. OES data are available for 394 metropolitan areas, 38 metropolitan divisions, and 167 OES-defined nonmetropolitan areas. A listing of the areas and their definitions can be found at www.bls.gov/oes/current/msa_def.htm.

A value that is statistically different from another does not necessarily mean that the difference has economic or practical significance. Statistical significance is concerned with the ability to make confident statements about a universe based on a sample. It is entirely possible that a large difference between two values is not significantly different statistically, while a small difference is, since both the size and heterogeneity of the sample affect the relative error of the data being tested.

Technical Note

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. The OES program produces employment and wage estimates for over 800 occupations for all industries combined in the nation; the 50 states and the District of Columbia; 432 metropolitan areas and divisions; 167 nonmetropolitan areas; and Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. National estimates are also available by industry for NAICS sectors, 3-, 4-, and selected 5- and 6-digit industries, and by ownership across all industries and for schools and hospitals. OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm.

OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Forms are mailed to approximately 200,000 sampled establishments in May and November each year. May 2015 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2015, November 2014, May 2014, November 2013, May 2013, and November 2012. The overall national response rate for the six panels is 73.5 percent based on establishments and 69.6 percent based on weighted sampled employment. The unweighted employment of sampled establishments across all six semiannual panels represents approximately 57.9 percent of total national employment. (Response rates are slightly lower for these estimates due to the federal shutdown in October 2013.) The sample in the Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro Metropolitan Statistical Area included 7,321 establishments with a response rate of 74 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm.

The May 2015 OES estimates are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Information about the 2010 SOC is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/soc and information about the 2012 NAICS is available at www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm.

Metropolitan area definitions

The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

The **Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, Ore. Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, and Yamhill Counties of Oregon and Clark and Skamania Counties of Washington.

Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at www.bls.gov/regions/west. Answers to frequently asked questions about the OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm. Detailed technical information about the OES survey is available in our Survey Methods and Reliability Statement on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/oes/2015/may/methods_statement.pdf.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request . Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2015

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	Employment		Mean wages	
	Level ⁽²⁾	Location quotient ⁽³⁾	Hourly	Annual ⁽⁴⁾
Management Occupations	71,880	1.3	\$52.20	\$108,570
Chief Executives.....	1,880	1.0	90.91	189,090
General and Operations Managers.....	19,290	1.1	53.66	111,620
Legislators	60	0.1	(5)	72,020
Advertising and Promotions Managers	(5)	(5)	40.63	84,520
Marketing Managers.....	3,550	2.3	57.98	120,600
Sales Managers	4,590	1.6	55.87	116,220
Public Relations and Fundraising Managers.....	1,090	2.3	41.44	86,200
Administrative Services Managers.....	2,170	1.0	40.05	83,300
Computer and Information Systems Managers.....	3,570	1.3	60.99	126,850
Financial Managers.....	4,900	1.2	56.19	116,870
Industrial Production Managers.....	1,920	1.4	45.15	93,900
Purchasing Managers	(5)	(5)	48.34	100,560
Transportation, Storage, and Distribution Managers.....	1,220	1.4	44.34	92,220
Compensation and Benefits Managers	110	0.9	47.42	98,620
Human Resources Managers.....	1,580	1.6	50.61	105,260
Training and Development Managers	330	1.3	50.25	104,530
Farmers, Ranchers, and Other Agricultural Managers....	80	2.4	24.11	50,160
Construction Managers	2,880	1.5	45.30	94,220
Education Administrators, Preschool and Childcare Center/Program.....	480	1.3	19.64	40,860
Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	1,850	1.0	(5)	98,450
Education Administrators, Postsecondary.....	900	0.8	48.59	101,070
Education Administrators, All Other.....	390	1.5	35.04	72,880
Architectural and Engineering Managers	3,330	2.3	77.39	160,970
Food Service Managers	2,390	1.5	25.30	52,610
Funeral Service Managers	40	0.6	38.84	80,780
Lodging Managers.....	120	0.4	27.17	56,510
Medical and Health Services Managers.....	2,310	0.9	58.08	120,800
Natural Sciences Managers	600	1.4	60.20	125,220
Postmasters and Mail Superintendents.....	60	0.5	36.59	76,100
Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	1,540	1.1	34.18	71,080
Social and Community Service Managers	1,570	1.7	32.50	67,590
Emergency Management Directors.....	40	0.5	40.39	84,000
Managers, All Other.....	5,160	1.7	46.81	97,370

Footnotes:

(1) For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_38900.htm

(2) Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.

(3) The location quotient is the ratio of the area concentration of occupational employment to the national average concentration. A location quotient greater than one indicates the occupation has a higher share of employment than average, and a location quotient less than one indicates the occupation is less prevalent in the area than average.

(4) Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by a "year-round, full-time" hours figure of 2,080 hours; for those occupations where there is not an hourly mean wage published, the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data.

(5) Estimate not released.