Oregon State

(Area Brief Compilation Report)

March 2020

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Oregon State – The state is bounded to the north by Washington state, from which it receives the waters of the Columbia River; to the east by Idaho, more than half the border with which is form by the winding Snake River and Hells Canyon; to the south by Nevada and California, with which Oregon shares its mountain and desert systems; and to the west by the Pacific Ocean, which produces the moderate climate of Oregon's western lands. The capita is Salem, in the northwestern part of the state. The state has 39 counties with a total population of 4,217,737 or 1.2% of the US total population (2019 estimates).

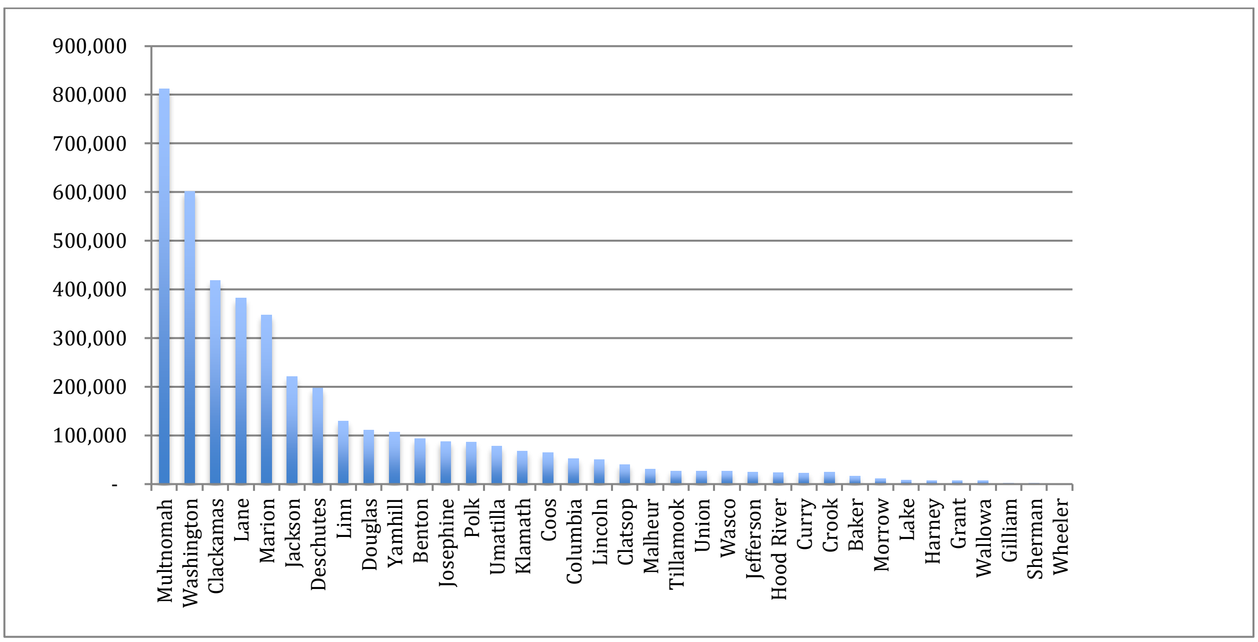
Population, By County (2019)[1]

Ten (10) out of the 36 counties in Oregon state have population exceeding 100,000. Multnomah county has the largest population at 812,855. It is one of the five counties that belong to the Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro (Oregon part) Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). The other counties that belong to the Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro are Clackmas, Columbia, Washington, and Yamhill. This MSA accounts for 47.2% of the total population of Oregon. The other MSAs include: (1) Bend MSA, consists of Deschutes county; (2) Corvallis MSA, consists of Benton county; (3) Eugene-Springfield MSA, consists of Lane county; (4) Medford MSA, consists of Jackson county; (5) Salem MSA, consists of Marion and Polk counties; and (6) Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro OR-WA MSA, consists of Clackmas, Clark, Columbia, Skamania, Washington, and Yamhill.

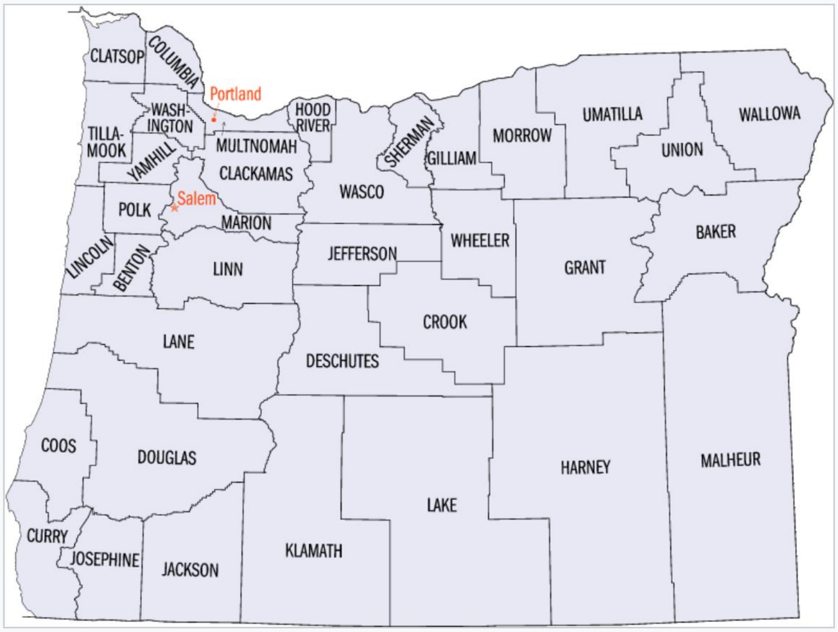
[1] Source: US Census Bureau, Quick Facts, population estimates, 1 July 2019 (v2019).

County	Population
Multnomah	812,855
Washington	601,592
Clackamas	418,187
Lane	382,067
Marion	347,818
Jackson	220,944
Deschutes	197,692
Linn	129,749
Douglas	110,980
Yamhill	107,100

Oregon State Population, By County



The Thirty-six (36) Oregon Counties



An enlargeable map of the 36 counties of the State of Oregon

Economic Growth and Competitive Highlights[2] [3]

Historically, Oregon's economy was based on natural resources: timber, fishing and agriculture. During the past three decades, Oregon made the transition from a resource-based economy to a mixed manufacturing and service industries with an emphasis on high technology.

- **Oregon's economy entered the 2017-2019 biennium with job growth that was faster than the nation and an unemployment rate that reached a historic low.** Oregon ranks among the top 10 states with the fastest annual job growth. In early 2018, Oregon's unemployment rate was a steady 4.1%, a record low with comparable data going back to 1976. Oregon's unemployment rate is similar to the US unemployment rate.

- **The state worked to develop new economic sectors to replace older ones. Most important was the state's growing high tech sector, concentrated in the three counties around Portland. However, rural Oregon counties were generally left out of the shift to a new economy.**

- **In 2019, Oregon's real gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 2.7%, 12th in the nation and higher than the US average growth rate of 2.3% in the same year.** The 2009-2019 compound annual growth rate for Oregon was 2.9% compared to the nation's compound annual growth rate of 2.3%. In current dollar value, Oregon's GDP was US$251,604.5 million and ranked 25th in the US.

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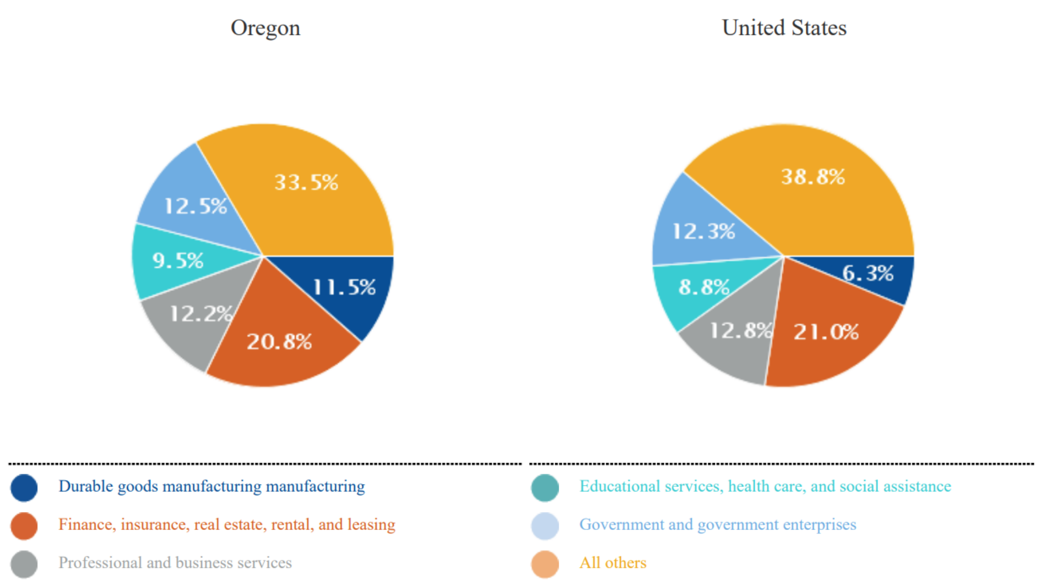
[2] Information used in this compilation are sourced mainly from https://sos.oregon.gov/blue-book/Pages/facts/economy-overview.aspx

[3] 2019 and 2018 statistics are sourced from https://apps.bea.gov/regional/bearfacts/action.cfm -Oregon

- **During the same year, the largest industry in Oregon was finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing.** This industry accounted for 20.8% of the state's GDP and had 2.5% real growth. The second largest industry was government and government enterprises, which accounted for 12.5% and had 1.3% real growth.

Top Five State Industries as a percent of Total GDP, 2019



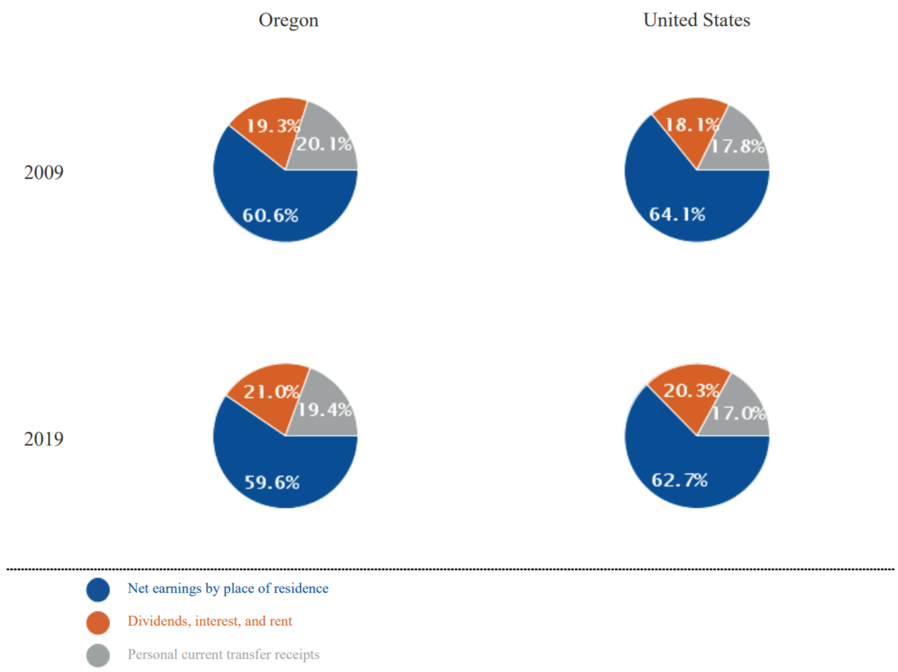
- **The professional and business services industry was the largest contributor to Oregon's real GDP growth in 2019**. This industry accounted for 0.77% of the total growth in real GDP. The second largest contributor was finance, insurance, real estate, rental and housing at 0.53% of the total growth in real GDP.

- **Oregon had a total personal income of US$223,275.8 million in 2019. This personal income ranked 25th in the nation**. The residents of Oregon received income from net earnings by place of residence, dividends, interest, and rent, and personal current transfer receipts

2018-2019 percent change

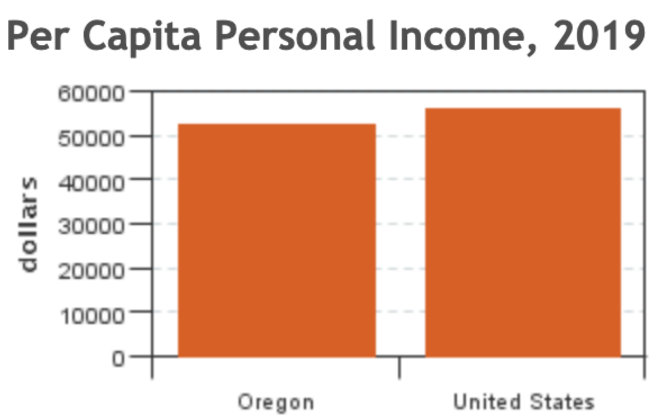
	Oregon	U.S.
Net earnings	4.6 %	4.5 %
Dividends, interest, and rent	2.6 %	2.3 %
Personal current transfer receipts	8.0 %	6.7 %

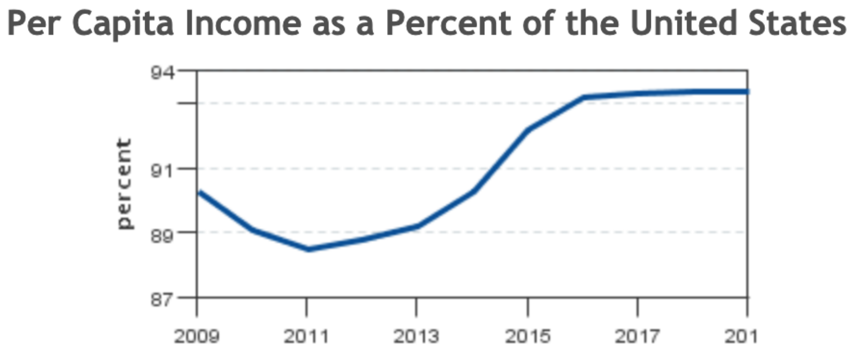
Percent Contribution to Personal Income



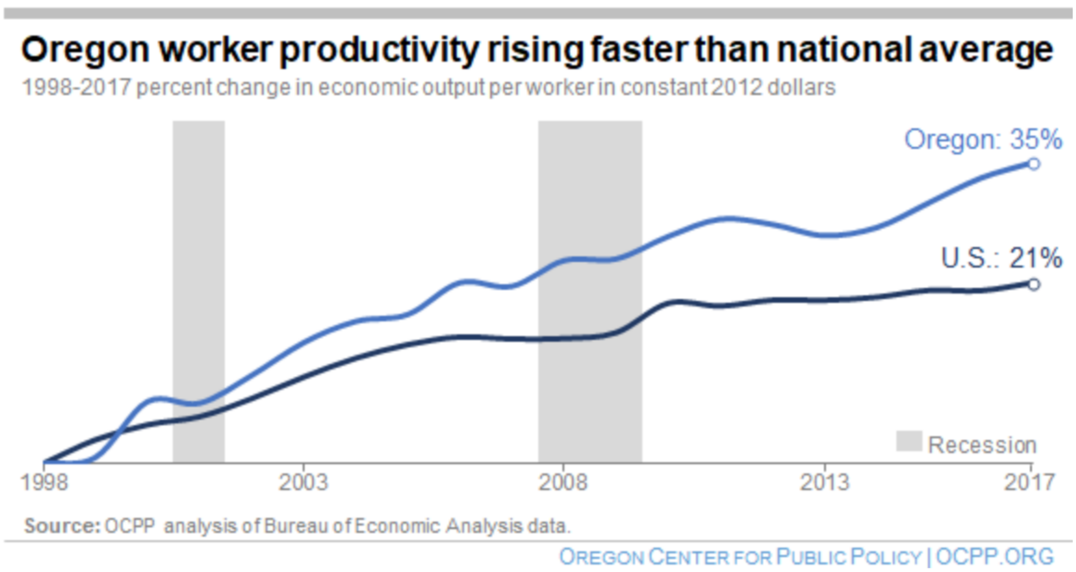
- **In 2019, Oregon registered a per capita personal income (PCPI) of US$52,937.** The state ranked 25th overall in the country and was 93% of the national average of US$56,663. This PCPI increased by 3.9% from 2018. The 2009-2019 compound annual growth rate was 4.1%, which is way above the 3.7% for the nation. Despite the lower average incomes than the nation as a whole, Oregon's poverty rate is about the same as the nation. According to the US Census Bureau, 12.7% of Oregon residents lived in families with incomes below the poverty threshold during 2014-2016. The US poverty rate was 13.7%. Oregon ranked roughly 27th among the states with the lowest percentage of people living in poverty.

Per Capita Personal Income





- **Between 2001 and 2017, Oregon workers were quickly becoming more productive[4].** The state's productivity – the state's economic output per worker – increased by about 35%. National productivity increased by about 21% over that same time period.



- **The aging population will factor into the future of Oregon's economy. The eldest members of the Baby Boom generation are becoming eligible for Social Security benefits, and many are considering retirement**. Nearly one out of four workers in Oregon is already 55 years or older. As the generation ages, employers will need to find new workers with the skills to replace their retiring workforce. At the same time, the growing number of retirees will demand more leisure and health care services.

- **More people move to Oregon than move out of Oregon**. This in-migration is a response to job opportunities in the state and is leading to job growth because the expanding population needs more goods and services. Oregon's population grew by 64,700 people in 2017 to a total of 4.1 million. Natural increase contributed just 7,900 to population growth, while net migration was responsible for 56,800 of the increase, a clear indication that Oregon's economic growth relies on people moving to the state.

[4] Source: Oregon Center for Public Policy.

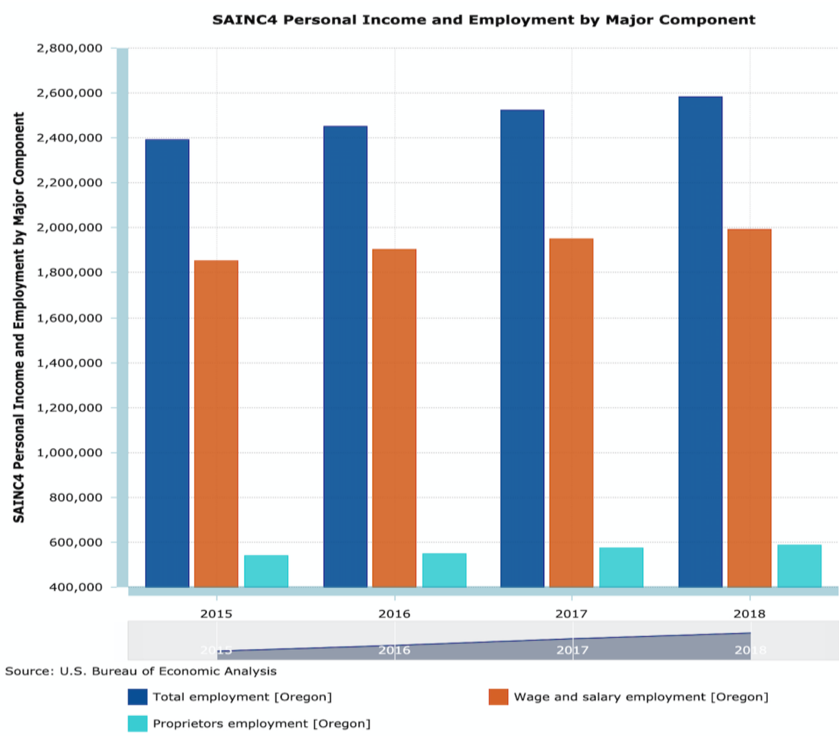
Employment[5]

- **Oregon's labor force is over two million strong. Three out of five of the state's working age residents are involved in the labor force.** Some are currently looking for a job, many are working at the 151,000 business establishments and government entities across the state.

- **Nearly every industry in Oregon was hit hard by the great recession. Overall job growth resumed in 2010, and all the major sectors turned the corner, adding jobs by early 2014. Total employment in 2018 (available data) was 2,582,370.** A large portion of this was from payroll employment at 1,993,395 (77.2%) and the rest were from proprietors' employment at 588,975 (22.8%). The latter grew slightly higher at 2.8% than payroll employment which registered a 2.2% increase from previous year.

Employment, By Source (2018-2017)

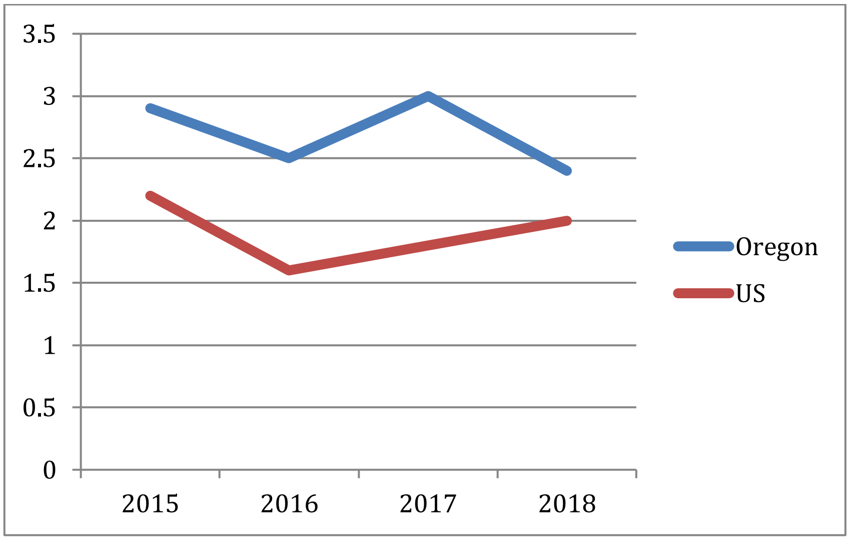
	2017	2018
Total Employment	2,522,273	2,582,370
Wage and Salary Employment	1,949,765	1,993,395
Proprietors Employment	572,508	588,975



[5] 2019 and 2018 statistics are sourced from https://apps.bea.gov/regional/bearfacts/action.cfm -Oregon

- **In 2018, Oregon's employment grew by 2.4%, down from 3.0% of the previous year, the highest growth rate registered by the state since 2015.** Oregon's employment growth rate during the period 2015-2018 surpassed that of the nation's growth rate for the same period.

Employment Growth Rate



- **Private health care and social assistance is a large and growing sector that continued to add jobs during the recession**. Population growth, the aging population and increased access to health care means there is growing need for workers in this sector. Health care us a large contributor to Oregon's overall job growth an is expected to add more jobs over the next 10 years than any other sector. Health care and social assistance employment totaled 298,520 in 2018.

- **Oregon's manufacturing sector is adding jobs at a faster rate than the nation**. Recent manufacturing job growth has been led by semiconductor and electronic component manufacturing, machinery and food manufacturing. In 2018, employment in the manufacturing sector was 213,599.

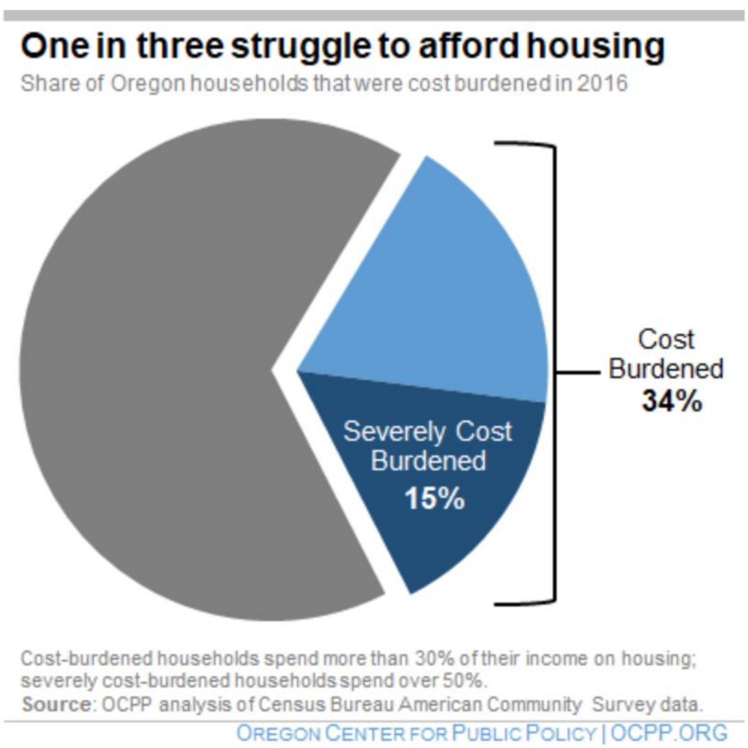
- **Oregon's high-tech sector is a crucial and dynamic piece of Oregon's economy that spans a number of industries**. Taken together, Oregon high-tech accounted for about 94,000 jobs in 2018. This includes tech manufacturers such as computer and electronic product manufacturing, computer systems design, architectural, engineering and related services, software publishers and other high-tech industries.

- **The forestry sector is another crucial piece of Oregon's economy that supports employment in private sector industries and government agencies**. In 2018, the sector provided private nonfarm employment of 33,856. Forestry jobs have an outsized impact on the economies of rural counties and pay higher wages. Agricultural employment recorded a total of 68,035 in 2018.

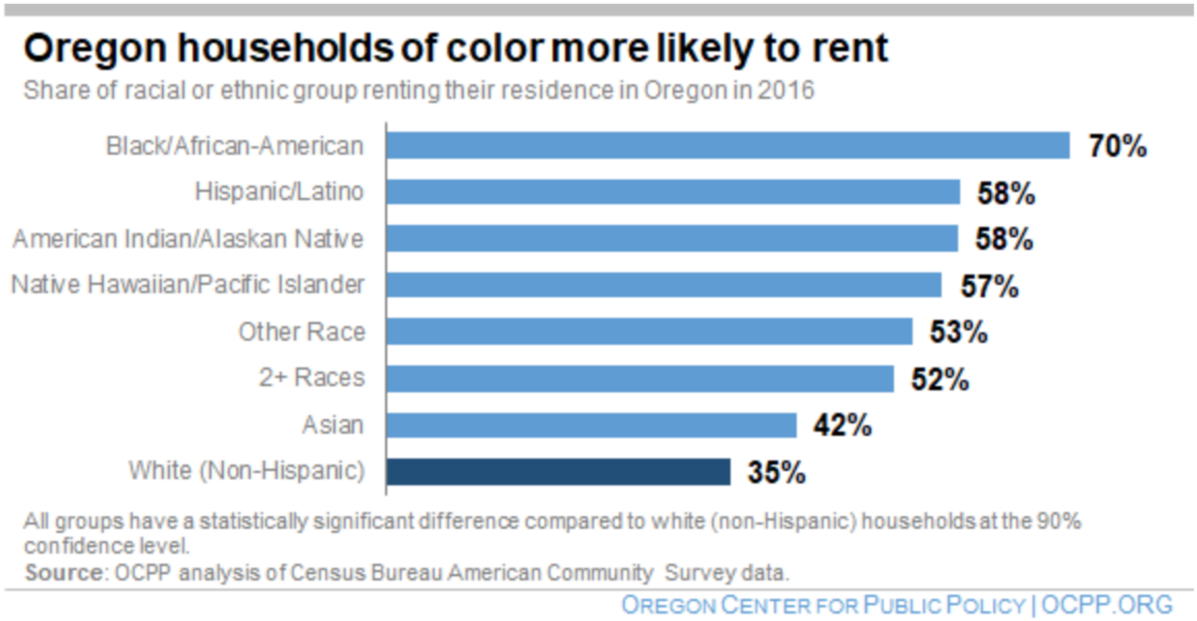
- **Although Oregon has a higher minimum wage than most states, workers in Oregon tend to work fewer hours per week, and average wage earnings are below the national level.** Workers in Oregon averaged US$983 in weekly earnings in 2017, which is below the national average earnings of US$1,065 per week. The average wage for an industry does not reveal how many low-or high-wage jobs are in an industry. Roughly 35% of Oregon jobs have an average wage of less than US$15 per hour and another 19% are between US$15 and US$20 per hour. The remaining jobs pay at least US$20 per hour.

Housing[6]

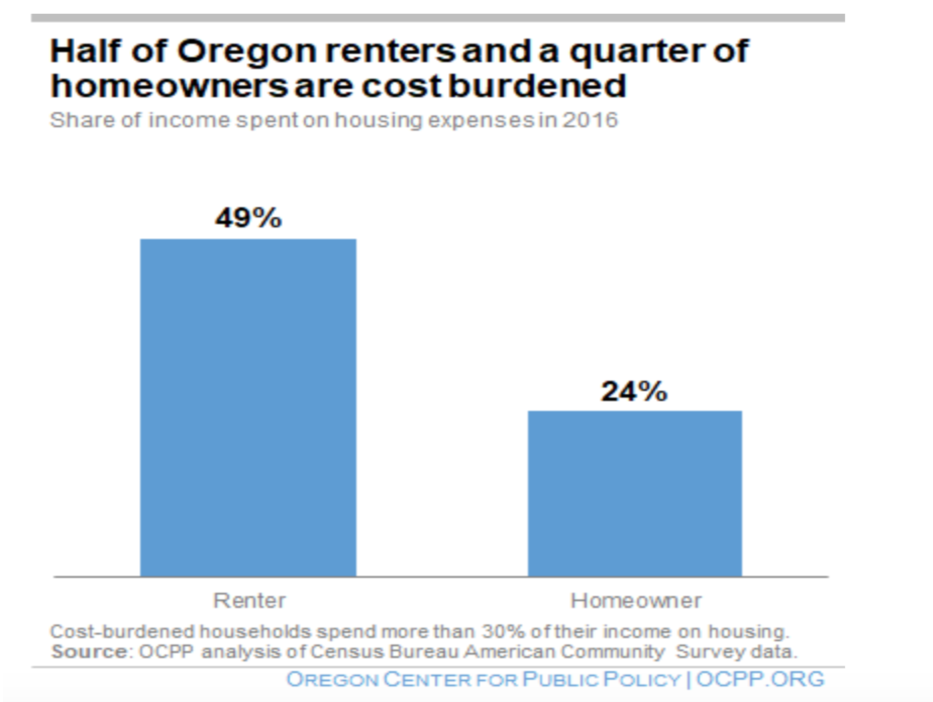
- **One in three Oregon families struggle to afford housing.** Oregonians of color mostly suffer from high housing costs and not surprisingly, housing costs weigh more heavily on low-and moderate-income households. In 2016, one-third of Oregon households – about 530,000 households – struggled to afford housing. Of that total, 15% were severely cost burdened, keeping less than half of their paychecks to afford all the other necessities, including health care, food, and transportation costs. The cost of housing can make it harder to afford other basics such as healthy food and child care. In the worst cases, unaffordable housing costs increase rates of homelessness in Oregon. (The Department of Housing and Urban Development defines households that spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs as "cost burdened" while those households who spend more than 50% or more of their income on housing as "severely cost burdened").



[6] Source: https://www.ocpp.org/2018/03/15/20180315-cost-burdened-housing/



- **Renters are more likely to be cost burdened than homeowners**. In 2016, only about half of all renter households were able to reasonably afford their rent and utilities. Of those, nearly one in four spent more than half of their income on housing costs, and are considered severely cost-burdened. There were over 150,000 severely cost-burdened renter households in Oregon. A smaller share of homeowners pay too much for housing. In 2016, about 24% of homeowners – about 234,000 in total – were cost burdened. Of those, more than a third – about 92,000 or 9% - were severely cost burdened.



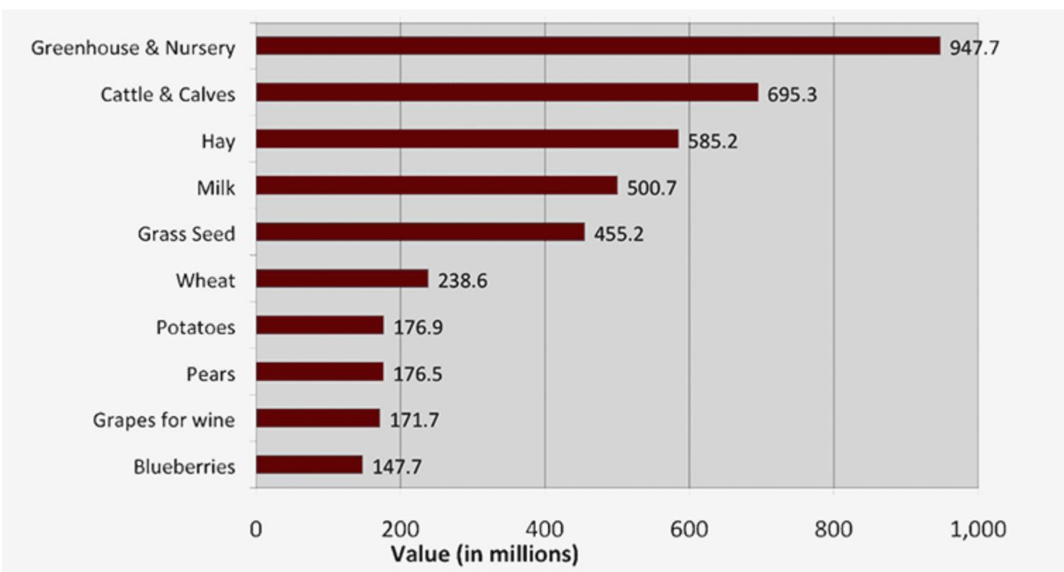
2019 Trade Exports and Imports[7]

- **Oregon is one of the most trade-dependent states in the nation and, to some extent, economic activity in other countries help drive the state's economy.** The value of exports from Oregon to foreign countries in 2019 was US$ 23. 5 billion, representing 1.4% share to total US exports.

- **Oregon's top five export trading partners, by rank are: (1) China, (2) Canada, (3) Japan, (4) Malaysia, and (5) South Korea**. The Philippines ranked 11th. The state's top export products include (1) processors and controllers, electronic integrated circuits; (2) machines and apparatus of a kind used solely or principally for the manufacture of semiconductor devices or electronic integrated circuits; (3) automatic data processing machines; processing units other than those of item no. 8471.41 or 8471.49; (4) potassium chloride; and (5) road tractors for semi-trailers The state exports to Philippines declined by 13.0% (US$388 milion) in 2019 from previous year.

- **Oregon's top five import trading partners, by rank are: (1) Canada, (2) Japan, (3) South Korea, (4) China, and (5) Mexico**. The Philippines was not in the top 25 countries. The state's top imports are: (1) machines and apparatus of a kind used solely or principally for the manufacture of semiconductor devices or electronic integrated circuits; (2) passenger motor vehicles with spark ignition internal combustion piston engine of a cylinder capacity over 1,500 cc but not over 3,000 cc; (3) processors and controllers, electronic integrated circuits; (4) potassium chloride; and (5) machines and apparatus of heading 8486; parts and accessories.

- Oregon's top Ten Commodities in 2017[8]:



[7] Source: https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/statistics/state

[8] Source: https://sos.oregon.gov/blue-book/Pages/facts/economy-overview.aspx

Oregon's Infrastructure Scorecard[9]

- **In 2019, Oregon's overall infrastructure received a C- score from the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) in their 2019 Report Card for Oregon's Infarastructure.** This score is indicative of that the state's infrastructure system or network is in fair to good condition but shows general signs of deterioration and requires attention. Some elements exhibit significant deficiencies in conditions and functionality, with increasing vulnerability to risk.

  To improve Oregon's infrastructure grade, ASCE developed the following recommendations: (a) improve the state's infrastructure ability to withstand a major seismic event. The likelihood of experiencing a 9.0 Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake event over the next 50 years is about 20%. ; (b) prioritize investment in Oregon's bridges to protect the transportation network in the aftermath of a major seismic event. The Oregon Resilience Plan calls for the development of a mitigation policy and retrofit plan for vulnerable bridges and other infrastructure; (c) provide additional funding to the Connect Oregon multi-modal, competitive grant program. This program provided much needed grants for Oregon's air, rail, marine, and bicycle/pedestrian infrastructure.

  Oregon's Overall Infrastructure Scorecard

9 https://www.infrastructurereportcard.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/FullReport-OR_2019.pdf

Economic Forecast, as of March 2020[10]

Oregon continues to see healthy rates of growth when it comes to employment, income, and GDP. However the state is no longer significantly outpacing the nation like it was a few years ago. The economic slowdown to date has largely matched expectations. The outlook remains stable in the near term and slightly stronger in the long-term

Like the nation overall, Oregon is transitioning down to more sustainable rates of growth. Job gains are roughly in-line with what underlying demographics suggest the state needs to hold the unemployment rate steady. Eventually the cyclical drivers of growth will slow further and gains will be driven by productivity and the number of workers.

Historically Oregon's industrial structure, productivity, and ability to attract and retain young, working-age households has driven faster growth than the nation overall. Today Oregon continues to outpace the typical state in terms of GDP and income, but not employment. This is one indication that the mix of those long-run drivers of growth may change in a mature expansion, or at least in this mature expansion.

The labor market is tight for both cyclical and structural reasons. Cyclically there is no longer a reserve army of unemployed Oregonians waiting around for a job. It is harder to find workers in large part because most everyone who wants a job has a job. Structurally, demographics are slowing labor force gains as the inflows of new entrants is being offset to a larger degree by retiring Baby Boomers leaving the workforce. Recent data continues to point toward the slower growing labor supply being the key factor behind the slowdown in Oregon job growth. See our previous forecast1 for a more in-depth discussion on the slowdown and underlying factors.

Net in-migration is the key driver of labor force gains and the primary reason the Oregon forecast is stronger than the U.S. overall. People follow the jobs. As employment gains slow, so too do migration flows. Today it is challenging to get a handle on population growth as differences have emerged in recent years between varying data sources.

Over the long-run there are two primary sources of growth: labor and capital. . Historically, Oregon's comparative advance has been the ability to attract and retain working-age households. Doing so will remain vital to the state's economic growth. The Bureau of Labor Statistics published some experimental state productivity statistics[11]. No surprise, but Oregon ranks well. From 2007 to 2017, Oregon's labor productivity increased the second fastest among all state. At the same time, the state's unit labor costs increased the third slowest. As such the regional economy was able to produce a whole lot more goods and services with no price pressures forming. The flipside of this analysis is Oregon's inflation-adjusted hourly compensation increased right in-line with most states, ranking 25th best.

Financial capital is essential for firms to grow and expand. Overall Oregon does just OK on financial capital. Oregon is not a financial center nor does the state have a deep bench of venture capital or the like. The state largely relies upon investments and loans made by out-of-state

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10 https://www.oregon.gov/das/OEA/Documents/oregon.pdf

11 https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2019/article/bls-publishes-experimental-state-level-labor-productivity-measures.htm

financial institutions. Encouragingly, the latest Oregon Capital Scan[12] report shows the state is seeing some improvements.

Natural capital is largely about putting natural resources to use. Between the diverse landscape of agricultural products plus the fisheries and forests, Oregon has an abundance of natural capital. The questions are how best should the state use them and to what degree should the state use them. Physical capital historically is about plants and equipment and allowing workers to make more widgets per hour worked. However, it is increasingly about office space and software and worker productivity in the knowledge economy. There remains very little good data at the state or local level on physical capital.

Overall, Oregon's workforce has solid educational attainment and compares similarly to the nation as a whole. Oregonians are somewhat more likely to have complete high school, attended college, and obtain a college degree. Increases in educational attainment match national trends, however these gains are not evenly spread across the state. Some metro areas are seeing substantial gains while others hardly any.

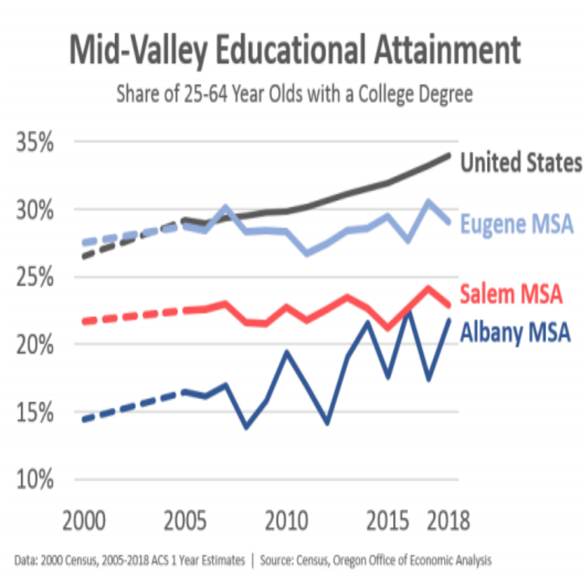
Educational Attainment among Working-Age Population

Share of All 25-64 Year Olds

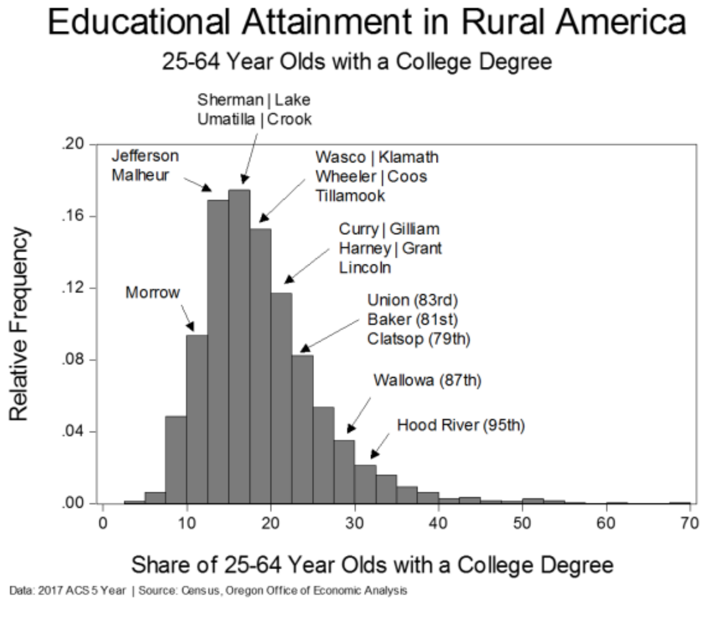
2017 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates

Geography	College Graduates	*Metro Percentile*
Corvallis MSA	55.5%	*99th*
Portland MSA	39.0%	*90th*
U.S. Metro Total	34.4%	
Bend MSA	33.3%	*75th*
Oregon	**33.1%**	
United States	**32.3%**	
Eugene MSA	29.0%	*56th*
Median U.S. Metro	27.7%	*50th*
Medford MSA	25.3%	*42nd*
Salem MSA	23.4%	*32nd*
Albany MSA	19.2%	*13th*
Grants Pass MSA	17.0%	*6th*

Source: Census, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis



12 https://oregoncf.org/Templates/media/files/reports/oregon-capital-scan-2018.pdf

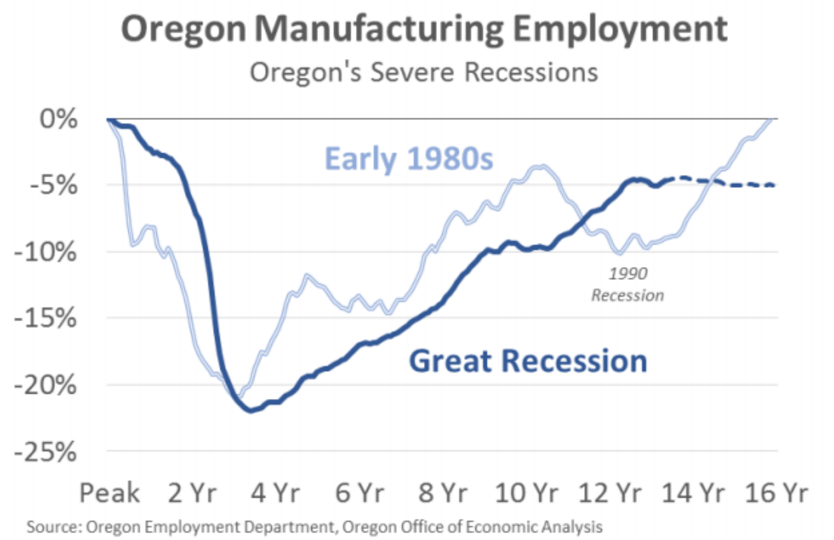


Private sector growth, measured by the number of jobs created, will be dominated by the large, service sector industries like professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, and health. All other industries are expected to add jobs, albeit at somewhat slower rates than the economy overall.

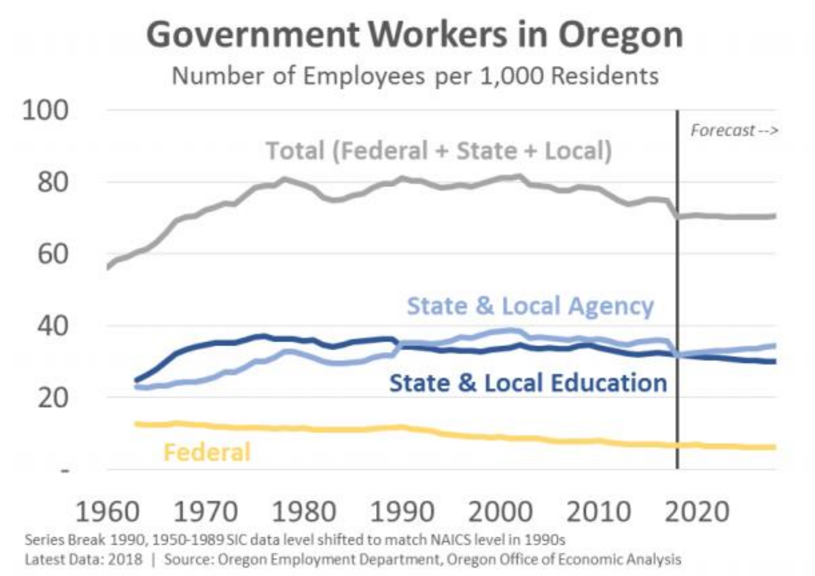
In particular, goods-producing industries are expected to slow considerably relative to their strong gains in recent years. Natural Resources (mining and logging), along with wood products manufacturing are expected to hold steady in the years ahead.

Construction employment will continue to grow, but the pace of those gains will come back down to earth following exceptionally strong gains since 2013. Construction's slowdown is in part that growth must cool off, but also that jobs appear to have outpaced increases in new home construction. One side effect of this pattern is that productivity within the construction industry is declining. More workers producing fewer units of new housing or remodel activity means industry-wide productivity is lower today than a decade or two ago.

Manufacturing employment overall is not expected to see any growth in the coming years. This topline result masks some differences in individual subsectors. In particular growth among the state's food and beverage manufacturers, predominantly breweries and wineries, offsets weakness elsewhere. That said, any further global weakening or strengthening of the dollar will weigh further on the outlook. Oregon as a whole is not expected to fully regain all of its Great Recession related manufacturing job losses. That said, both the Portland and Medford metro regions have fully regained their losses. Nationwide about 1 out of 5 metros have done so as well.



Public sector employment at the local, county and state level for both education and non-education workers is growing in Oregon, as state and local revenues continue to improve along with the economy. Over the forecast horizon, government employment is expected to grow roughly in line with population growth and the increased demand for public services, albeit just a hair faster than population growth alone. One public sector risk to the outlook is PERS. The extent to which government hiring by local and state entities is impacted in the coming years as contributions increase is unknown.



Forecast Risks

Several major risks now facing the Oregon economy are:

U.S. Economy. While Oregon is more volatile than the nation overall, the state has never missed a U.S. recession or a U.S. expansion. In fact, Oregon's business cycle is perfectly aligned with the nation's, at least when measuring peak and trough dates for total nonfarm employment. If anything, Oregon actually leads the U.S. by a month or two. The fact that there are more worrisome trends or risks at the U.S. level means there should be concerns about the Oregon outlook. Should the U.S. fall into recession, Oregon will too. That said, should the U.S. economy accelerate, Oregon's economy should receive a similar boost as well.

Housing affordability. Even as the housing market recovers, new supply has not kept up with demand (both from new households and investor activity). This applies to both the rental and ownership sides of the market. As such, prices have risen considerably and housing (in)affordability is becoming a larger risk to the outlook. Expectations are that new construction will pick up a bit in the next year or three, to match the increase in demand, which will alleviate some price pressures. However to the extent that supply does not match demand, home prices and rents increasing significantly faster than income or wages for the typical household is a major concern. While not included in the baseline outlook, significantly worse housing affordability may dampen future growth as fewer people can afford to move here, lowering net in-migration and the size of the labor force.

Global Spillovers Both Up and Down. The international list of risks seems to change by the day: a pandemic in China, a hard Brexit, sovereign debt problems in Europe, equity and property bubbles in places like Canada, South America and Asia, political unrest in Hong Kong, the Middle East and Venezuela, nuclear arsenal concerns with North Korea, and commodity price spikes and inflationary pressures in emerging markets. In particular, with China now a top destination for Oregon exports, the state of the Chinese economy – and its real estate market, or public debt burden – has spillover effects to the Oregon economy. Any economic slowing, or deteriorating relations in or with Asia is a potential threat to the Pacific Northwest.

Federal fiscal policy. The uncertainty regarding federal fiscal policy remains a risk. Some policies are likely to impact Oregon more than the typical state, while others maybe not as much. The good news for Oregon is that outside of outright land ownership, the federal government has a relatively small physical presence in the state. This means that direct spending reductions are less likely to hurt Oregon. Of course, it also limits the local benefit from any potential increases in federal spending, as was recently passed by Congress. In terms of federal grants as a share of state revenue, Oregon ranks 29th highest. For federal procurement as a share of the economy, Oregon ranks 48th highest. Oregon ranks below average in terms of military-dependent industries as well. The one area that Oregon ranks above average is in terms of direct federal employment, ranking 19th highest among all states. Oregon also is exposed to an above-average share of federal transfer payments to households. Transportation funding is also a major local concern. Overall, the direct impact may be less than in other states but the impact will be felt nevertheless, particularly as our closest neighboring states have large federal and military workforces.

Climate and Natural Disasters. Weather forecasting is even more difficult than economic forecasting a year or two into the future. While the severity, duration and timing of catastrophic events like earthquakes, wildfires and droughts are difficult to predict, we do know they impact regional economies. Fires damage forests and tourism. Droughts in particular impact our agricultural sector and rural economies to a larger degree. Whenever Cascadia, the big earthquake, hits, we know our regional economy and its infrastructure will be crippled and in need of immediate repairs. Some economic modeling suggests that Cascadia's impact on Oregon will be similar to Hurricane Katrina's on New Orleans. Longer-term issues like the potential impact of climate change on domestic migration patterns are likewise hard to predict and outside our office's forecast horizon. There is a reasonable expectation that migration flows will continue to be strong as the rest of the country becomes less habitable over time.

Commodity price inflation. Always worrisome is the possibility of higher oil (and gasoline) prices. While consumer spending has held up pretty consistently in this recovery, anytime there is a surge in gas prices, it eats away at consumers' disposable income, leaving less income to spend on all other, nonenergy related goods and services. This impact is certainly more muted today10, but a risk nonetheless.

Federal timber policy and transfers impact regional economies and local governments. Reductions in public employment and services are being felt in the impacted counties in recent years and decades.

The Coronavirus and Impact to Oregon, as of April 2020

Oregon confirmed its first case of COVID-19 on February 28, 2020. Governor Brown declared a State of Emergency on March 8, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the coronavirus a pandemic on March 11, 2020 and on March 13, 2020, the President of the United States declared a national emergency. Due to the scale and rapid spread of the coronavirus and the lack of a vaccine to cure or mitigate the effects of illness, COVID-19 impacts will be felt locally and globally for years to come.

The Oregon Business Industry published in April 2020[13] the following:

- Three major Oregon - Precision Castparts, Evraz and Greenbier manufacturers - were curtailing operations as a reaction to the economic impacts of the coronavirus outbreak. Meantime, Daimler extended its Portland factory shutdowm. Oregon's Stay Home order allows manufacturers to continue operating so long as they implement social distancing practice practices to protect workers safety. However, many of Oregon's mainstay manufacturers, as well as other businesses, are impacted by global conditions and shutdowns in other parts of the world.

- The state is known for its local produce, diverse cuisine and top-notch chefs. The economic fallout of COVID-19 has hit them especially hard. The Portland Business Journal's Jonathan Bach wrote that restaurants are as Oregon as Crater Lake and pinot noir. The restaurants will be fighting two fronts at once: economic downturn and ongoing fear by some to gather in large groups. Similary, travel and tourism are among Oregon's most important economic engines and have been uniquely devastated by the Covid-19 pandemic. Restaurants and lodging represents 5% of the Oregon economy, the largest single sector behind healthcare. This includes around 200,000 jobs at an estimated 12,500 locations across the state.

- In new data released on 16 April 2020, the Oregon Employment Department stated that more than 300,000 Oregonians have been laid off with about 54,000 in the past week alone. That translates to roughly 1 in 7 Oregonians.

[13] https://www.oregonbusinessindustry.com/news/2020/04/10/coronavirus/coronavirus-crisis-impacting-oregon-mainstay-manufacturers/