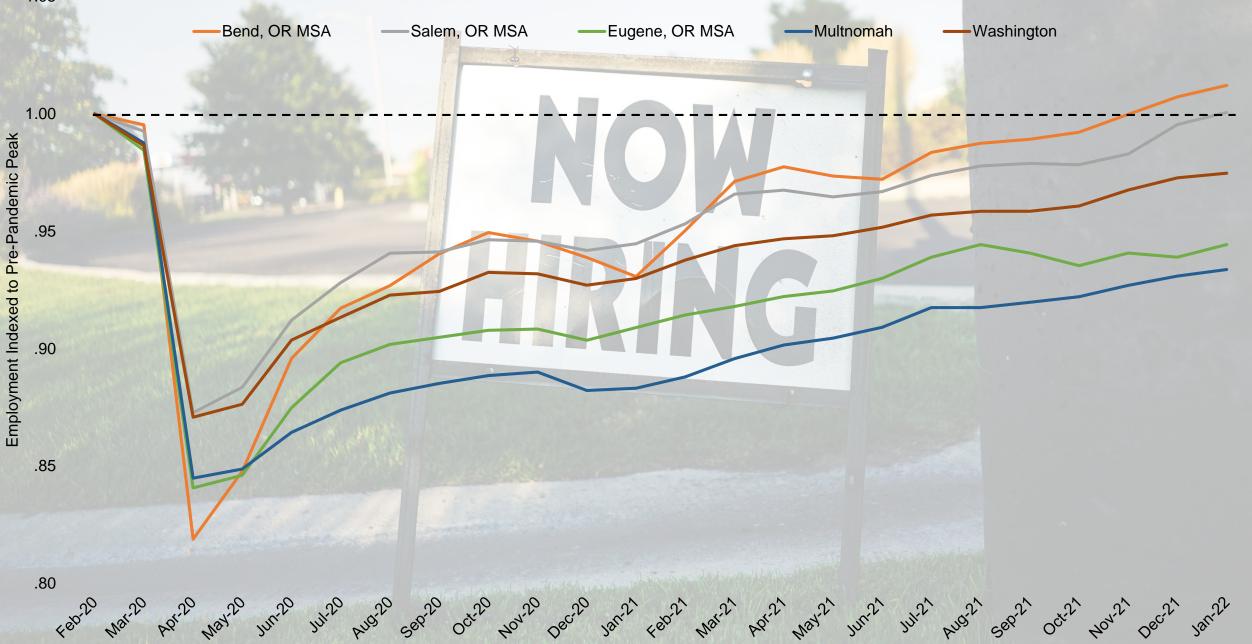
## The Origin and Future of our Tight Labor Market

## ...and inflation!

Damon Runberg, Regional Economist Oregon Employment Department

#### Hardest Hit, Yet First to Recovery from the Pandemic



There are only a few hundred "excess" unemployed relative to pre-pandemic levels

Nar2020 A0r2020 Jun 2020 Jul 2020 Sep 2020 Oct 2020 Nov 2020 Jan 2021 Feb 2021 Nar 2021 Nav 2021 Jun 2021 Jun 2021 Gep 2021 Oct 2021 Jan 2

16,000

14,000

12,000

10,000

8,000

6,000

4,000

2,000

# Why does it remain difficult to find workers if few remain on the sidelines?





The local labor market is as tight as it has ever been, but we've likely hit the bottom of the curve



#### **Retiring boomers (maybe not!?) and lingering pandemic impacts**



#### Strong wage growth due to a tight labor market, but over half the purchasing power eroded by inflation





#### Why are we seeing inflation? #1 Wage-Price Spiral

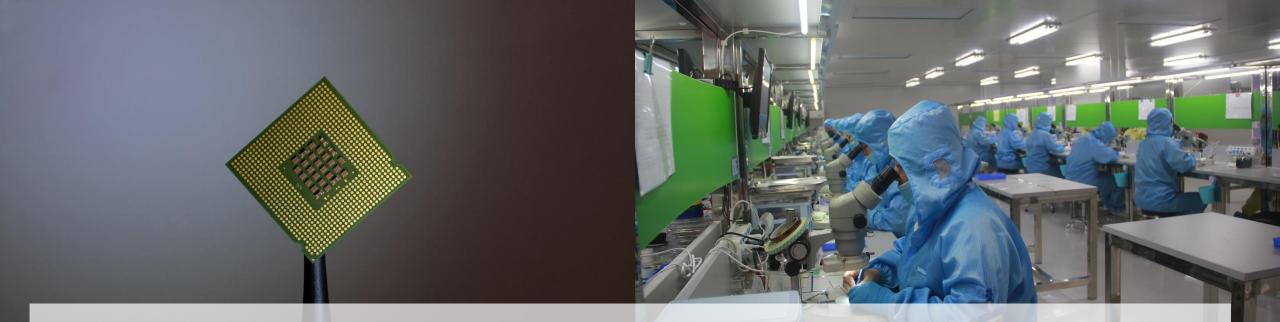
Increased wages/income due to a tight labor market (and stimulus!)

Demand for good rises with more disposable income

Prices for goods rise with the demand

Rising prices increase demand for higher wages

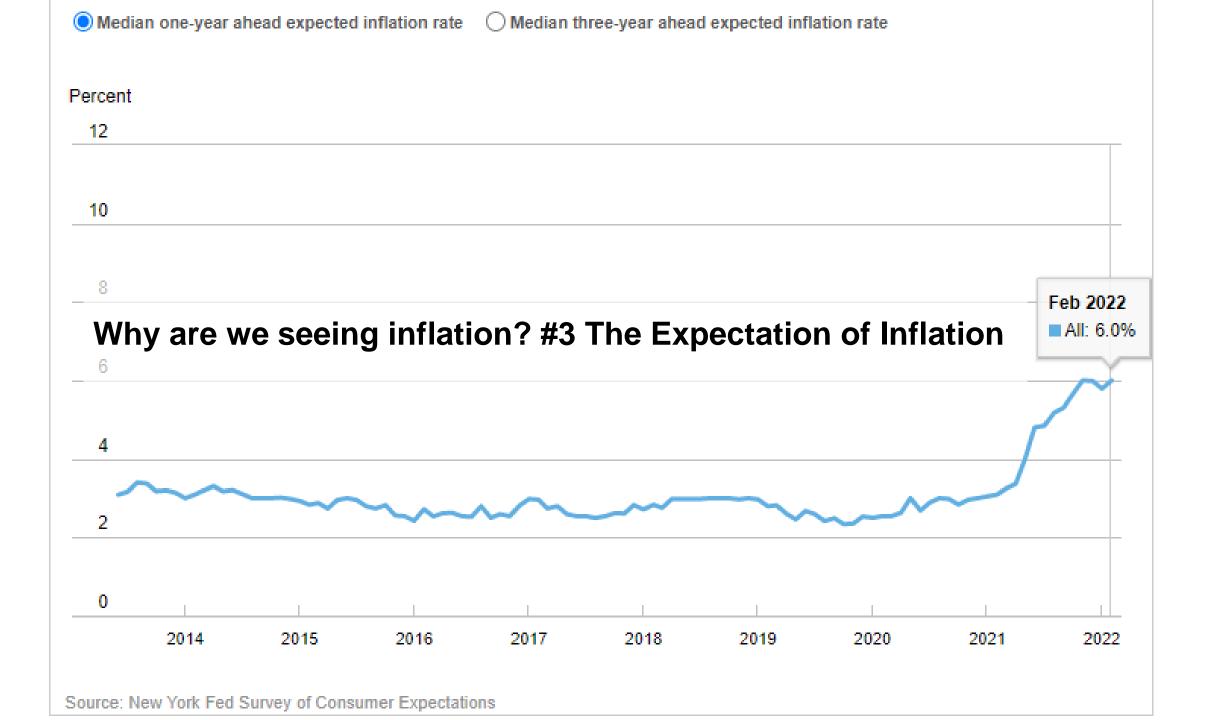
Higher wages lead to higher production costs

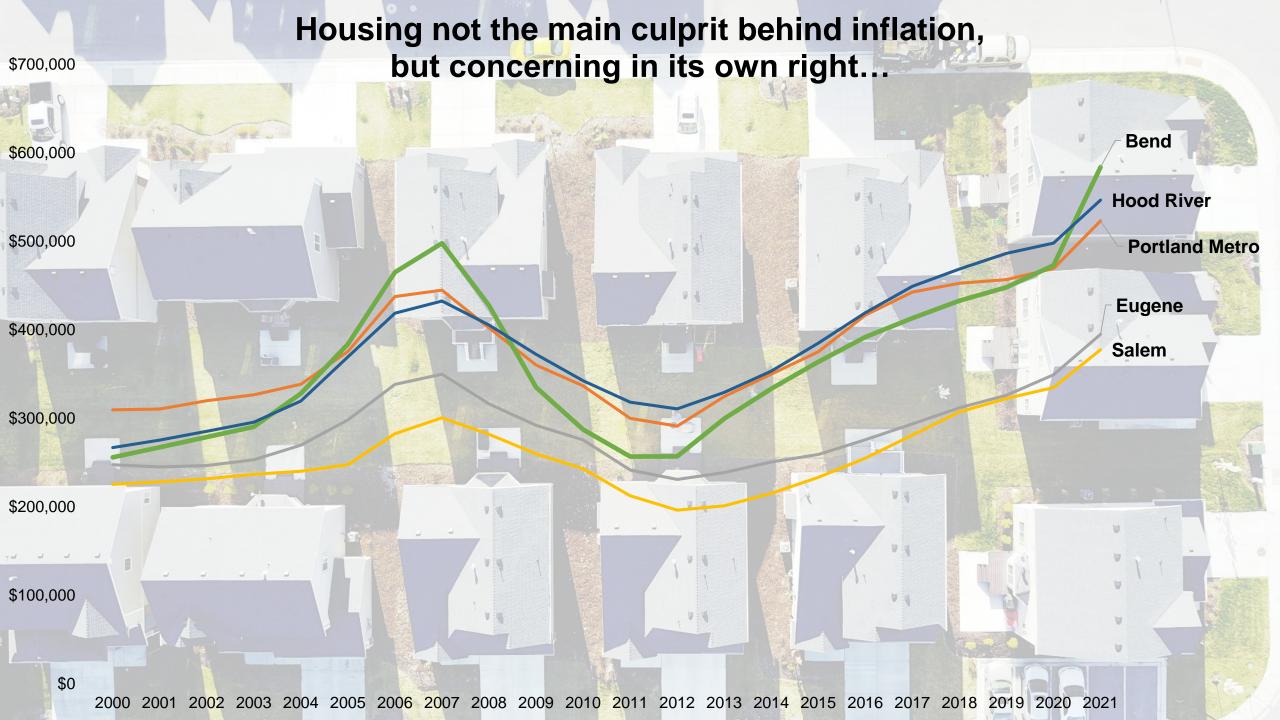


#### Why are we seeing inflation? #2 Supply constraints and bottlenecks











Households are quickly getting priced out of the market



### **2022 Expectations**

## Don't expect to see the labor crunch resolve completely







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