



Oregon

Kate Brown, Governor

Higher Education Coordinating Commission

Ben Cannon, Executive Director

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April 8, 2015

Co-Chair, Senator Rod Monroe
Co-Chair, Representative Betty Komp
Joint Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Education

Dear Co-Chairs Monroe and Komp,

Thank you for the opportunity to answer questions that arose during the April 7 Higher Education Coordinating Commission's presentation to the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Education.

Representative Taylor asked that we provide a map showing where workers are under-supplied and industry skills are needed by geographic region. We have attached several slides to respond to this request, including information on job growth and pay by industry, expected job changes by industry sector, and job growth and replacement openings by industry for Oregon (slides 2-4), as well as map and chart demonstrating job growth rates in Oregon by geographic region (slides 5-7).

Representative Smith Warner asked that we provide details on the structure of WorkSource Oregon job centers. There are currently 39 WorkSource Oregon job centers across the state, and a map of where those centers are located is included in slide 1 of the attached slides.

Senator Roblan also asked that we provide information on the specific fields in which degrees and certificates are being earned, and whether these do or do not match Oregon workforce needs. Unfortunately, this information is not comprehensively available at this time in our data resources. However, a slide we previously presented on March 24 speaks partially to this question. We have inserted in this letter the chart titled "Postsecondary Education Needed for High-Priority, High-Demand Occupations in Oregon," which illustrates that many fields in Oregon with a high number of job openings require bachelor's or advanced degrees.

Representative Smith Warner also asked about the composition of Local Workforce Investment Boards (LWIBs). A majority of LWIB members are private sector business members (including the chair). The other members include, but are not limited to representatives of organized labor, community based organizations, administrators of workforce programs including adult education, higher education, economic and community development organizations, vocational rehabilitation, housing, transportation or other public assistance and philanthropic organizations.

Representative Smith Warner further asked us to clarify how youth are defined for workforce development programs. The definition differs between federally and state-funded programs. For federally funded youth programs under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), the eligible age of participants is

14-21. For the state-funded Oregon Youth Conservation Corps (OYCC), the eligible age of participants is 13-24.

Finally, Co-Chair Komp asked that we provide a comparison between participation in our workforce development programs and those in Washington. This information is provided in a chart at the end of this letter.

If you have further questions, please do not hesitate to contact our legislative deputy director Dana Richardson at dana.richardson@state.or.us.

Regards,

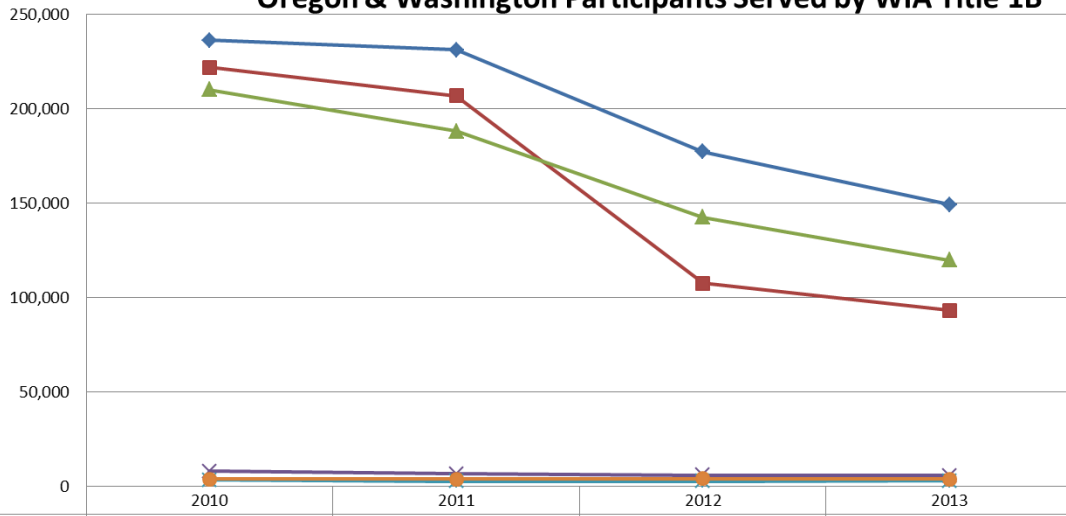
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ben Cannon". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Ben Cannon
Executive Director, HECC

Postsecondary education needed for High-priority, high-wage/high-demand occupations in Oregon

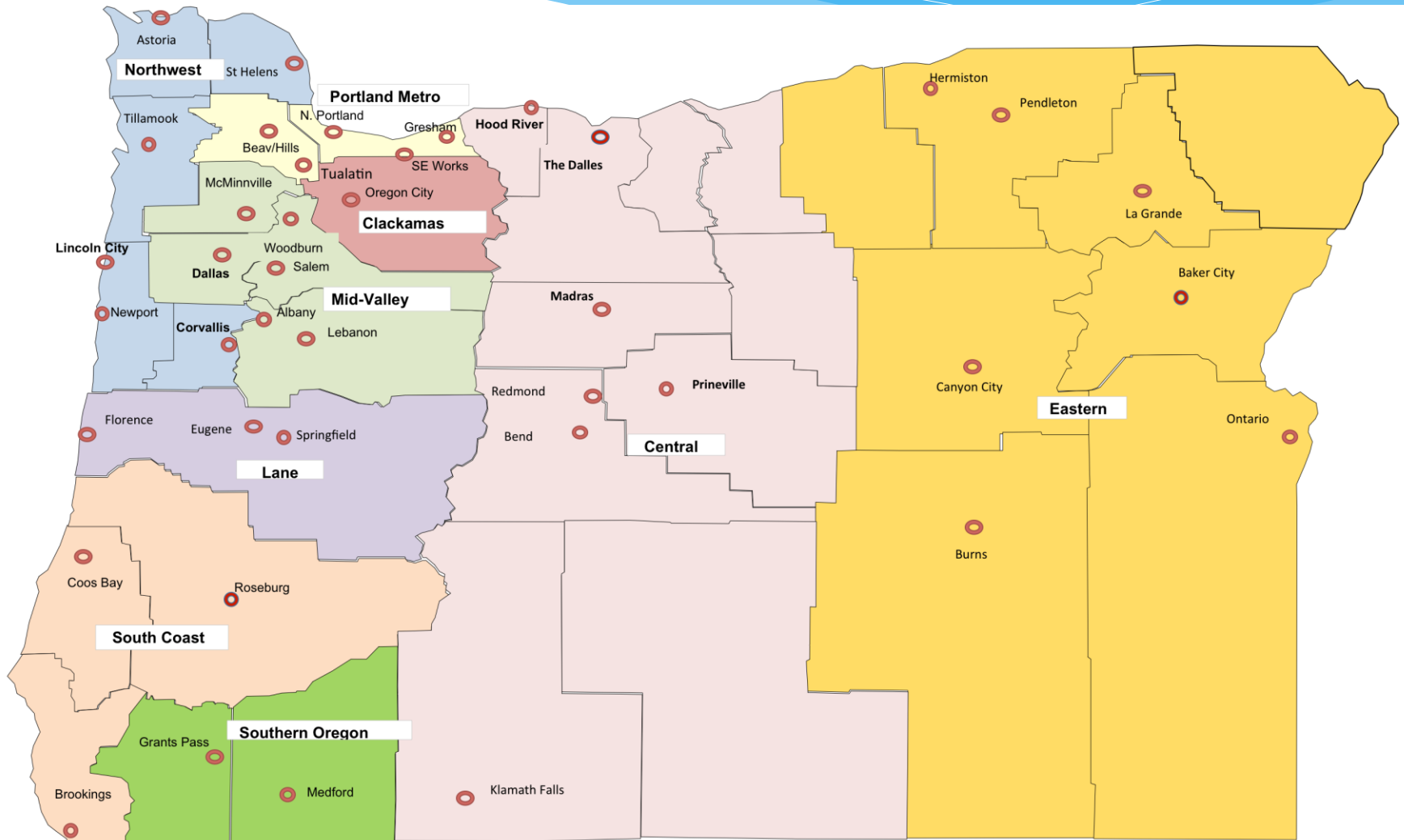
Occupation	Total openings 2012-2017	Competitive education level
General and Operations Managers	3,470	Bachelor's
Accountants and Auditors	2,662	Bachelor's
Carpenters	2,303	Post-secondary training
Physicians and Surgeons	1,794	Advanced
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	1,118	Post-secondary training
Computer Systems Analysts	973	Bachelor's
Cost Estimators	879	Bachelor's
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	802	Post-secondary training
Computer Occupations, All Other	800	Bachelor's
Machinists	751	Post-secondary training
Sales Managers	715	Bachelor's
Pharmacists	704	Advanced
Medical and Health Services Managers	661	Advanced
Industrial Engineers	656	Advanced
Operating Engineers and Other		
Construction Equipment Operators	642	Post-secondary training
Computer Hardware Engineers	621	Advanced
Marketing Managers	604	Bachelor's
Construction Managers	600	Bachelor's
Physical Therapists	591	Advanced
Firefighters	585	Associate's
Librarians	317	Advanced
Medical and Clinical Laboratory		
Technologists	297	Bachelor's
Veterinarians	272	Advanced
Urban and Regional Planners	268	Advanced
Medical and Clinical Laboratory		
Technicians	265	Associate's

Oregon & Washington Participants Served by WIA Title 1B



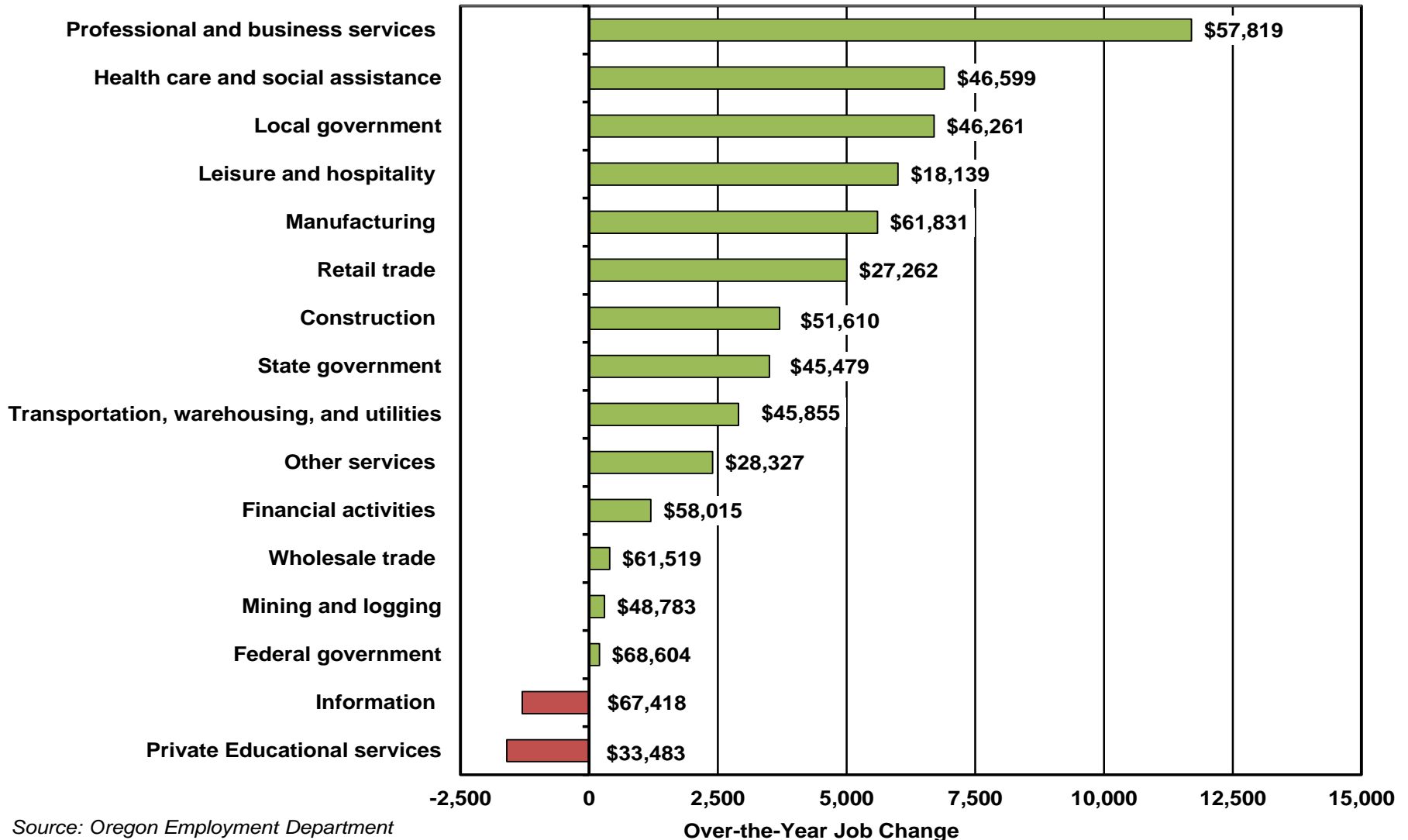
	2010	2011	2012	2013
OR. Adult	236,307	231,299	177,270	149,440
WA. Adult	221,958	206,897	107,725	93,361
OR. Dislocated Worker	210,192	188,186	142,654	119,898
WA. Dislocated Worker	8,198	6,786	6,140	5,749
OR. Youth	3,520	2,875	2,962	3,062
WA. Youth	4,074	3,972	4,249	4,014

WorkSource Oregon Centers



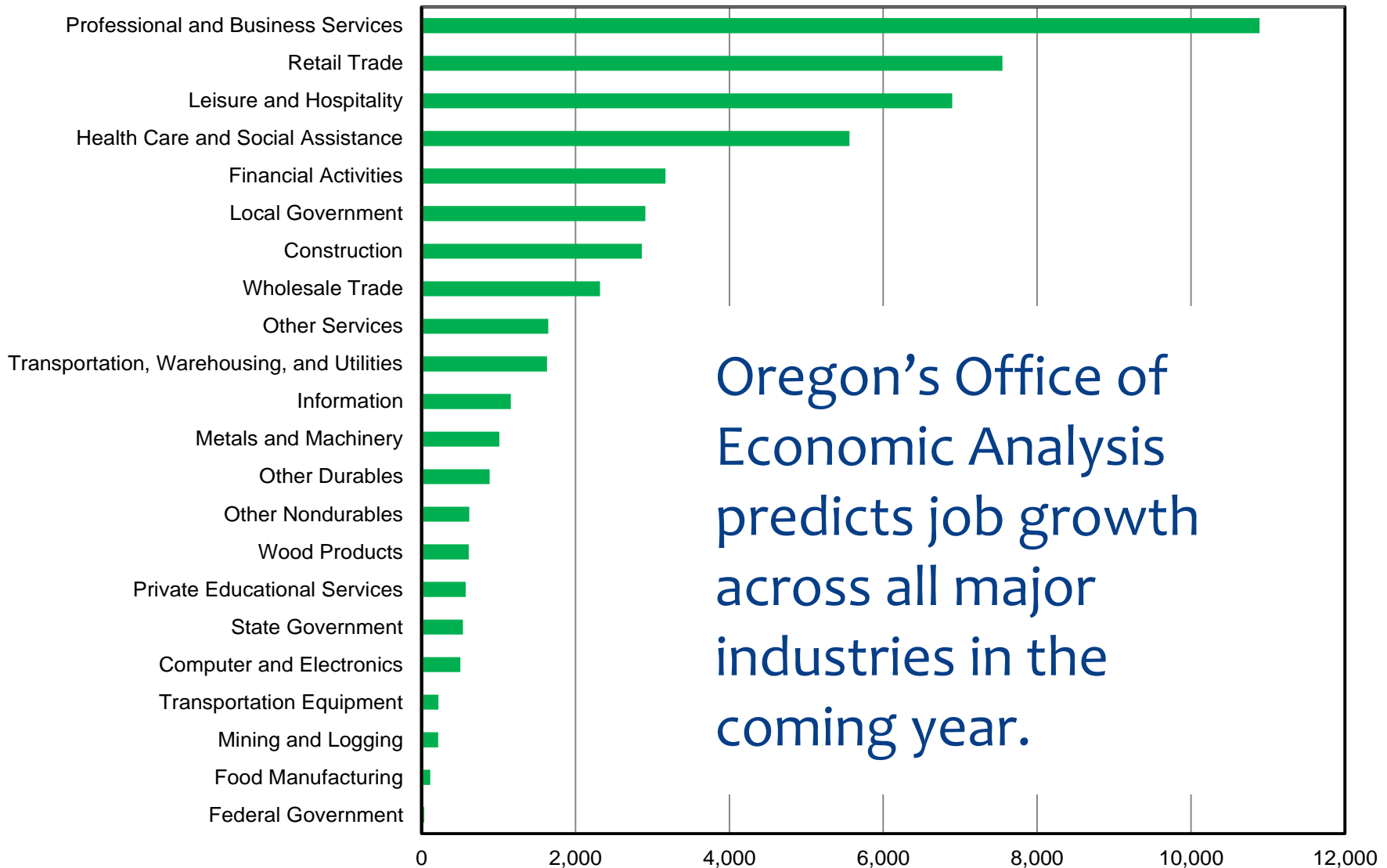
Many of the jobs added in the past year pay good wages. And require skills and education.

Oregon Job Growth and Average Pay by Industry
 Dec. 2013 - Dec. 2014 Job Growth, 2013 Average Pay



Source: Oregon Employment Department

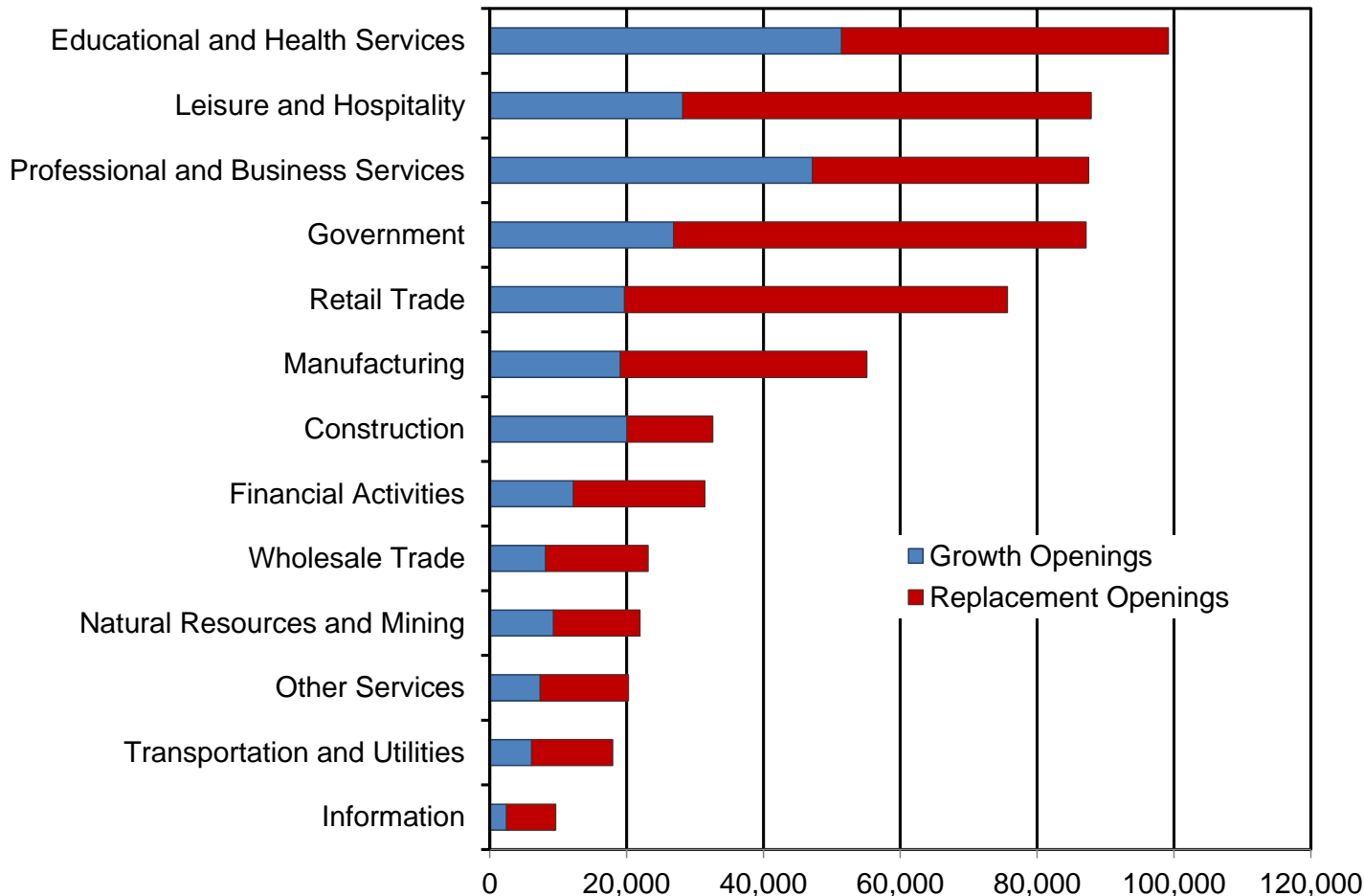
Expected Job Changes by Industry Sector Over The Year (1Q 2015 - 1Q 2016)



Oregon's Office of Economic Analysis predicts job growth across all major industries in the coming year.

The Employment Department projects widespread job growth – and the need to replace retiring workers – over the coming decade.

Growth and Replacement Openings by Industry, 2012-2022



* Educational and Health Services is expected to have the most total openings (99,000).

* Three out of five industry openings are expected to come from replacement.

Half of all Oregon's job vacancies are in the Portland Tri-County area.

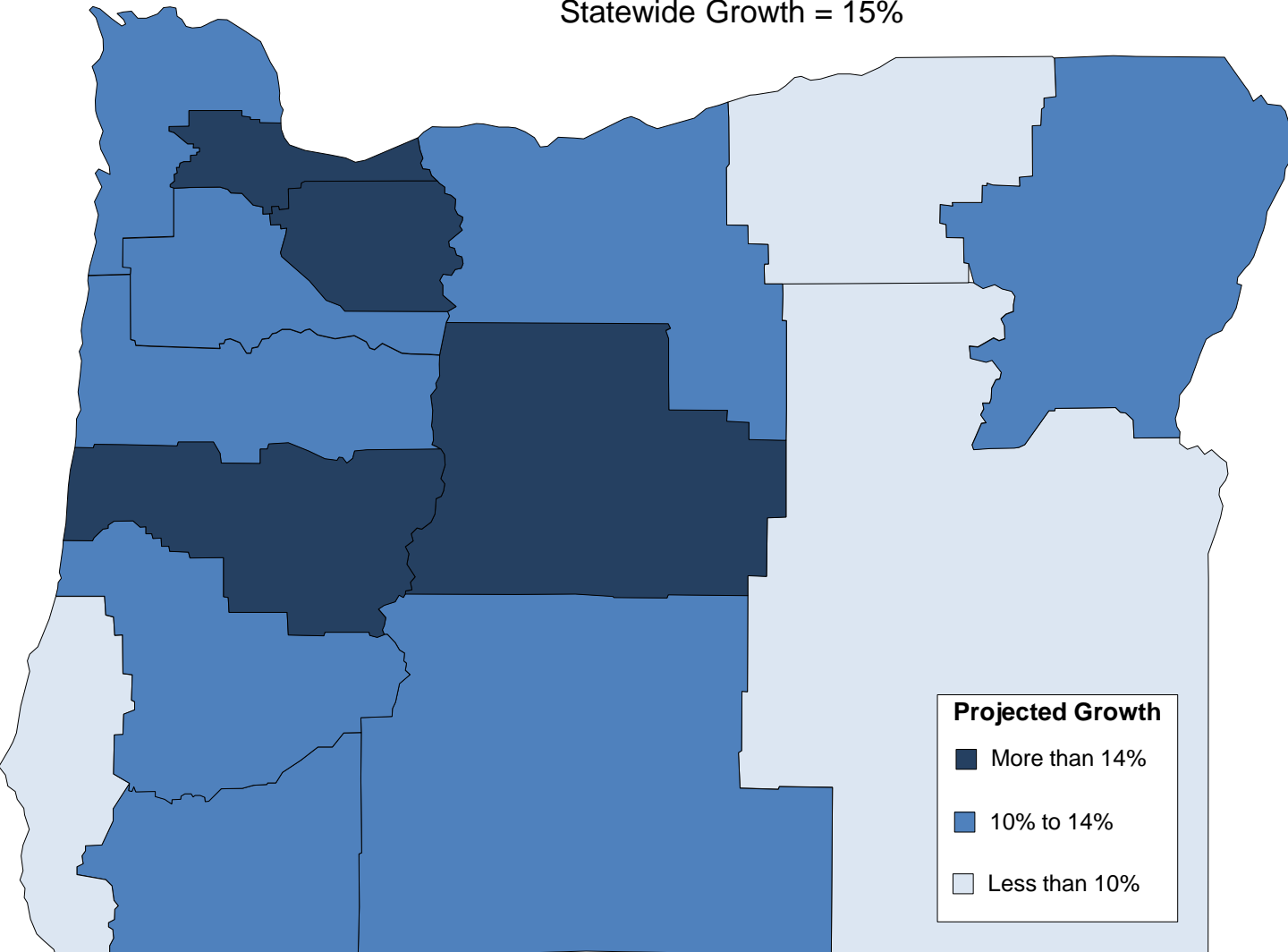
Oregon Job Vacancies by Geography, 2014

Geography	Vacancies	Average Hourly Wage	Full-time Positions	Permanent Positions	Requiring Education Beyond High School	Requiring Previous Experience	Difficult to Fill
Oregon Statewide	45,402	\$15.67	73%	82%	28%	70%	51%
Portland Tri-County	23,190	\$15.70	74%	85%	30%	70%	49%
Northwest Oregon/Willamette Valley	9,878	\$14.95	71%	84%	23%	66%	55%
Southwest Oregon	3,976	\$18.32	73%	88%	30%	71%	56%
Central Oregon	3,691	\$14.89	64%	81%	18%	61%	63%
Eastern Oregon	2,187	\$14.08	75%	57%	16%	57%	70%

Regional reports detailing 2014 job vacancies are now available under “Job Vacancy Survey” on the Publications page of QualityInfo.org.

The fastest employment growth – in the coming ten years -- will be in the Portland area and Central Oregon.

Faster Job Growth Projected in Portland Area and Central Oregon, 2012-2022
Statewide Growth = 15%



- * Multnomah and Washington counties (16%)
- * Clackamas County (16%)
- * Crook, Deschutes, and Jefferson (16%)
- * Lane County (15%)
- * Growth projected to be slower in all other sub-state areas

Growth rates range from about 16% in the Portland and Bend areas to just 7% in Coos and Curry counties.

Faster Job Growth Projected in Portland Area and Central Oregon, 2012-2022

	2012	2022	Change	Change %
Multnomah and Washington	695,300	809,800	114,500	16%
Clackamas	138,630	160,830	22,200	16%
Crook, Deschutes, and Jefferson	73,620	85,760	12,140	16%
Lane	142,300	164,000	21,700	15%
Marion, Polk, and Yamhill	183,200	208,700	25,500	14%
Douglas	34,350	39,170	4,820	14%
Gilliam, Hood River, Sherman, Wasco, and Wheeler	26,230	29,810	3,580	14%
Jackson and Josephine	100,010	113,080	13,070	13%
The Oregon Consortium - Oregon Workforce Alliance	292,240	328,500	36,260	12%
Benton, Lincoln, and Linn	96,970	108,740	11,770	12%
Clatsop, Columbia, and Tillamook	35,100	39,210	4,110	12%
Klamath and Lake	24,030	26,740	2,710	11%
Baker, Union, and Wallowa	18,080	19,800	1,720	10%
Morrow and Umatilla	35,130	38,400	3,270	9%
Grant, Harney, and Malheur	17,550	19,060	1,510	9%
Coos and Curry	27,790	29,740	1,950	7%

Source: Oregon Employment Department

**Report Available
Online on
www.QualityInfo.org**



Oregon's Falling
Labor Force Participation:

A Story of Baby Boomers, Youth, and the Great Recession



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