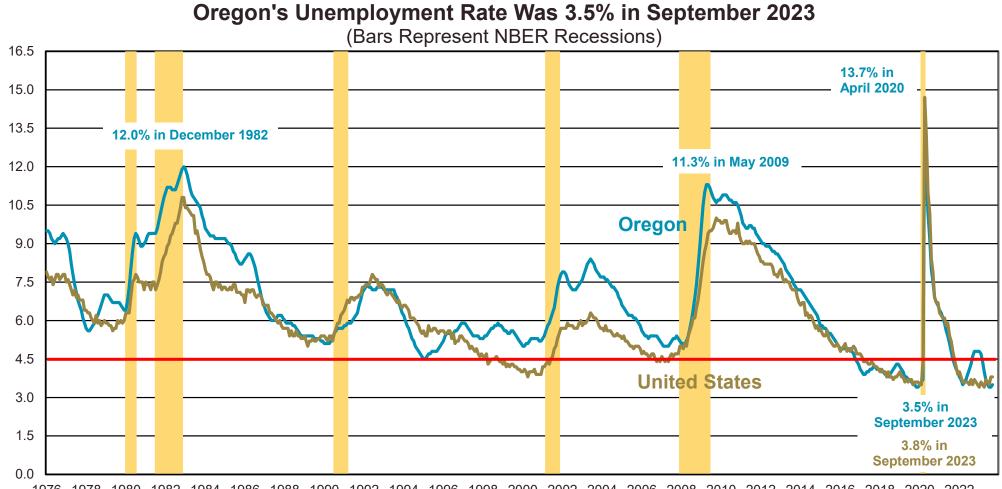
Workforce Trends and Difficulty Finding Workers in Oregon

Senate Interim Committee on Labor and Business November 7, 2023



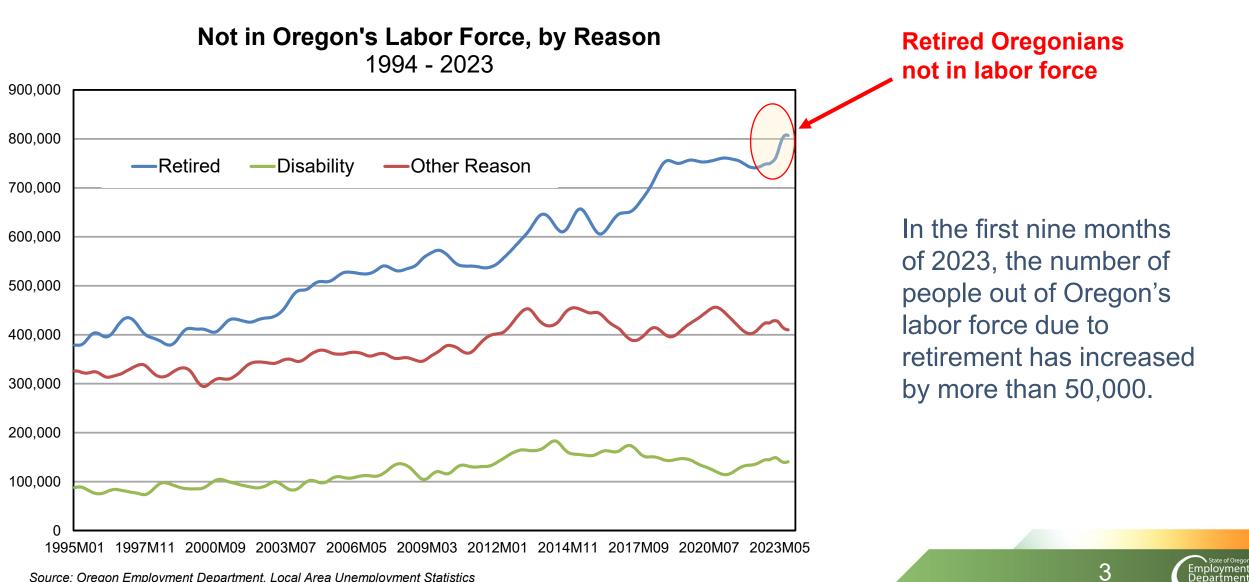
Oregon's unemployment rate was near a record low at 3.5% in September.



1976 1978 1980 1982 1984 1986 1988 1990 1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022 Source: Oregon Employment Department and National Bureau of Economic Research

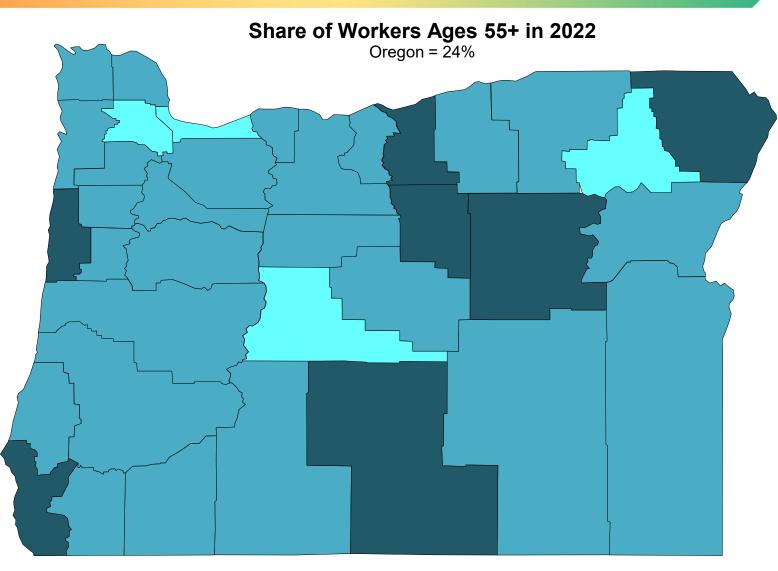
Employment Department

THE SIZE OF OREGON'S LABOR FORCE IS DECLINING. RETIREMENTS HAVE INCREASED.



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

ONE OUT OF EVERY FOUR JOBS IN OREGON IS HELD BY A WORKER 55 YEARS OR OLDER.



Workers 55+ in Selected Sectors:

Health care and social assistance, 69,300 (24%)

Manufacturing, 49,200 (26%)

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 17,000 (33%)

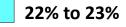
Real estate, rental, and leasing, 8,800 (29%)

4

Employment Department

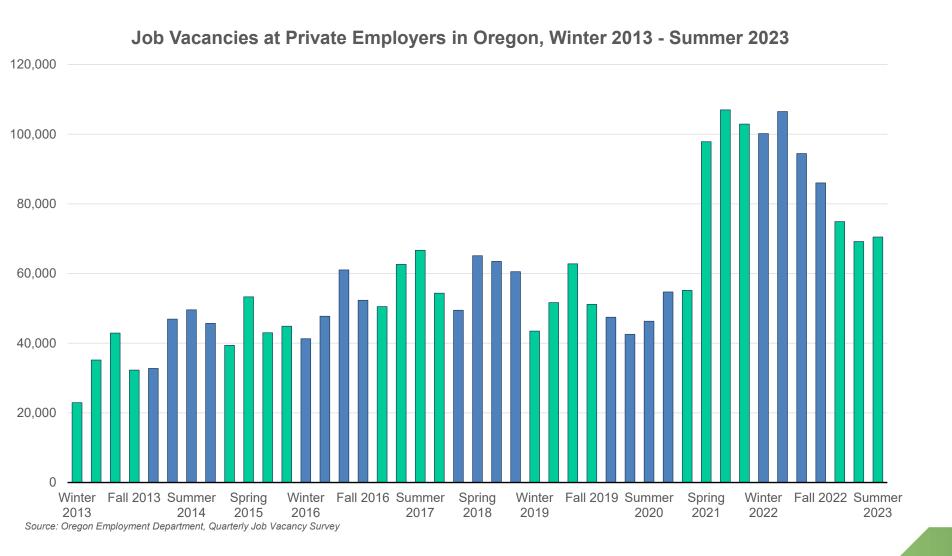
Utilities, 2,200 (28%)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Workforce Indicators





Hiring Demand Remains Strong in Oregon



Summer 2023 Job Vacancies:

Health care and social assistance: 19,100

Leisure and hospitality: 9,200

Retail trade: 9,200

Administrative and waste services: 7,700

5

Employment Department

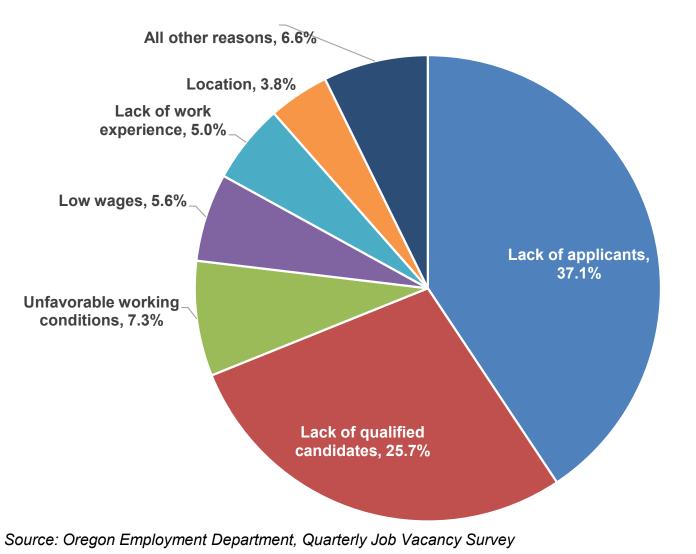
Characteristics of Private-Sector Job Vacancies in Oregon, January-September 2023

		Average	% Full		% Education	% Require	% Difficult
Sector	Vacancies	Wage	time	% Permanent	Beyond HS	experience	to fill
All Sectors	71,519	\$25.17	82%	95%	40%	61%	60%
Private health care and social assistance	17,789	\$28.01	85%	100%	61%	63%	62%
Leisure and hospitality	8,643	\$17.13	54%	87%	6%	42%	59%
Management and administrative and waste services	7,593	\$23.80	90%	95%	29%	48%	49%
Retail trade	7,232	\$20.96	76%	93%	15%	48%	48%
Manufacturing	6,329	\$23.22	88%	98%	22%	65%	74%
Professional and technical services	5,694	\$36.34	91%	97%	87%	84%	47%
Construction	5,467	\$29.05	96%	96%	42%	78%	74%
Other services	4,049	\$26.51	80%	96%	60%	65%	73%
Wholesale trade	2,307	\$21.37	91%	94%	34%	68%	51%
Financial activities	1,997	\$24.65	90%	90%	39%	66%	45%
Natural resources and mining	1,808	\$20.35	90%	70%	20%	56%	78%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	1,192	\$23.95	89%	99%	34%	70%	80%
Private education services	847	\$31.21	81%	98%	80%	81%	34%
Information	573	\$28.46	66%	67%	64%	59%	45%

Source: Oregon Employment Department, Quarterly Job Vacancy Survey

MOST COMMON DIFFICULTY FILLING JOB OPENINGS IS LACK OF APPLICANTS

Employer-Provided Reasons for Difficulty Filling Job Openings January - September 2023



The top three most commonly cited reasons by employers for difficulty filling job vacancies in Oregon were the same in 2019 as they were in 2023.

7

Employment Department

Sector / Location	Position	Employer-Provided Response				
Lack of Applicants						
Health Care / Salem	Personal care aides	"Nationwide caregiver shortageworse after COVID"				
Social Assistance / Portland	Light truck drivers	"Not enough applicants"				
Health Care / Bend	Health care support workers	"Staffing shortage. Cost of living."				
Lack of Qualified Candidates						
Manufacturing / Mid-Valley	Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	"Finding qualified applicants"				
Health Care / Portland	Personal care aides	"insufficient number of qualified applicants"				
Health Care / Clackamas County	Social and human services assistants	"Per our grant, we need a 'youth under 25 with "lived experience".				
Unfavorable Working Conditions						
Manufacturing / Clackamas	Vehicle and Equipment Cleaners	"This is a graveyard position and involves wearing a chemical suit and cleaning equipment"				
Manufacturing / Eastern Oregon	Freight, Stock, and Material Laborers	"Freezing work environment, need standup forklift experience"				
Manufacturing / Columbia Gorge	Supervisors of Production Workers	"Not finding qualified applicants willing to work night shift."				



COMPETING FOR TALENT



HIRING AND RETENTION IN A TIGHT LABOR MARKET

What can employers do in a tight labor market when hiring is really competitive, and it's hard to find enough workers?

Raise Wages

Over the past year, average starting wages rose to \$24 per hour, a gain of 4% after adjusting for inflation.

Benefits, Perks, Bonuses

Some might be monetary, others might be things like schedule flexibility or hybrid remote/in-person work.

Reduce Previous Experience Requirements

Allows more people to be eligible for your job openings

Recruitment Intensity

Layer help wanted signs with online job postings; list with WorkSource; work with recruiters regionally/nationally

In times of low unemployment and plentiful jobs, it's important to layer as many of these as possible for both new and existing workers.



Gail Krumenauer State Employment Economist Gail.K.Krumenauer@employ.oregon.gov

Get our latest workforce and economic research at: QualityInfo.org Twitter / X: @OED_Research

