



Oregon

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QualityInfo.org



Program Year (PY) 2023 Workforce Information Grants to States (WIGS) Annual Performance Report

- I. Workforce Information Database (WIDb)
 - A. Description of the activity
 1. Oregon transitioned to version 2.8 of the WIDb during PY 2019. Oregon continues to use new database structures as they become available and recommends changes to the existing WIDb structure through its participation in the Analyst Resource Center (ARC).
 2. During PY 2023 Oregon updated the following core and supplemental tables:
 - i. Monthly updates of Current Employment Statistics estimates at the state and county level;
 - ii. Monthly updates of Local Area Unemployment Statistics at the state and county level;
 - iii. Annual updates of the occupational wages for the state and sub-state areas;
 - iv. Annual updates of short-term industry and occupational employment projections at the state level;
 - v. Annual updates of occupational license information at the state level;
 - vi. Annual updates of long-term industry and occupational employment projections for the state and sub-state areas;
 - vii. Updates of the employer database as they are received from Data Axle®; and
 - viii. Quarterly updates of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

3. Oregon attended both the November 2023 ARC meeting in New Orleans and the April 2024 ARC meeting in Washington D.C., in addition to all the ad hoc virtual meetings during the PY 2023 grant period.

B. How customer consultation is used

1. Because the WIDb operates at a technical level well below the interest of its customers, Oregon does not discuss it with local workforce boards or other customers.
2. Oregon does discuss its website, QualityInfo.org, and other data center products that rely on the contents of the WIDb. Contacts with customers and online customer satisfaction surveys indicate a high level of satisfaction with Oregon's developed products.

C. Which customer needs are met

1. Oregon has ensured that all data and components of the Oregon Labor Market Information System (as presented on the QualityInfo.org website) are maintained in a timely and accurate fashion.
2. More than 118 new or revised articles and more than 79 new or revised weekly, monthly, or annual publications were added to QualityInfo.org during the program year. These ranged from articles about occupations such as Careers in [*Cybersecurity: Rewarding, Challenging, and Critical*](#), to regional articles such as [*A Glimpse at Lane's "Latent Labor Force"*](#), to statewide analysis such as [*Employment Among Oregon's Veterans*](#), to articles about specific industries such as [*Professional and Business Services: A Varied Sector*](#).
3. Oregon's Systems Development team completed a project in November 2022 to migrate the QualityInfo.org website to an updated platform. This multi-year project incorporated new features for the site that increased its functionality and usability on mobile devices, along with other display changes for article and publication content. In June 2024, the team started working to upgrade the version of the content management system.
 - i. The project resulted in a completely redesigned homepage and regional pages. These were built to highlight article content with a centered listing for new articles and links to 'More Articles' that contain all the published content. Also included, were links to the most used job search tools and graphs containing job growth and unemployment insurance claims data developed during the pandemic.
 - ii. The site's tools all got a refresh that both simplified the entry point into the tool and grouped all the filtering options in slide

outs contained on the right-hand side that scroll on the page with the user on longer reports.

D. If the activity supports collaborations or leveraged funding

1. In collaboration with the Analyst Resource Center (ARC), System's Development staff have led a project to define an application programming interface (API) for labor market information that, once developed, could be used to retrieve WID data by anyone. This collaboration is a major topic at ARC meetings. It has also fostered much discussion about how this will be useful for many states. The first step, however, is to define the structure and what is included in the API.
2. Oregon is working with other ARC partners to develop future versions of the WIDb.
3. Oregon continues to share best practices and ideas regarding application and website development with members of the ARC consortium.

II. Industry and Occupational Employment Projections

A. Description of the activity

1. Annually, Oregon develops its long-term industry and occupational employment projections for Oregon and 14 sub-state areas using the Projections Suite software.
 - i. Long-term sub-state area industry and occupational employment projections for 2021-2031 were completed in January 2023 and were published on [QualityInfo.org](#) in February 2023. The 2021-2031 sub-state area industry and occupational projections were added as Excel downloads on the [Projections](#) page under Employment Projections Data.
 - ii. Long-term statewide and sub-state area industry and occupational employment projections for 2022-2032 were completed in November 2023 and were published on [QualityInfo.org](#) in December 2023. They can be found as Excel downloads on [QualityInfo.org](#) on the [Projections](#) page and on the [Data](#) page in the Industry Employment Projections and Occupational Employment Projections sections, respectively. We developed a slideshow highlighting the key points of these projections on the [Projections](#) page. Both statewide and sub-state area projections are incorporated into the website's most popular tools – [Occupation Profiles](#) and [Industry Profiles](#).
 - iii. Since May 2024, we have begun working on 2023-2033 state and sub-state area industry and occupational

projections. We will publish them on our website in December 2024.

2. Oregon develops its short-term industry and occupational employment projections every year. The 2023-2025 short-term projections were completed and submitted in March 2024. They were published as an Excel download on [QualityInfo.org](https://qualityinfo.org) in March 2024. The short-term projections can be found on the [Projections](#) page and on the [Data](#) page in the Industry Employment Projections and Occupational Employment Projections sections, respectively.
3. Oregon submitted Occupational licensing information to the ARC and loaded it in the WID database in June 2024.

B. How customer consultation is used

1. Oregon does not consult with customers regarding methodology or customer needs prior to developing the short-term and long-term projections.
 - i. The projections are produced using statistically valid methods using the PMP, and in consultation with other experts in the projections and employment-forecasting field.
 - ii. We consult with other economists in other state departments and regional economists from our department that have an expertise in specific industries and areas in Oregon for producing our long-term state and sub-state area projections.
2. Contacts with local workforce boards, Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) providers, workforce development professionals, planners, and other customers indicate that the long-term projections are heavily used and are the underpinning for workforce development discussions in Oregon.
3. Discussions with most customer groups suggest there is little demand for short-term projections in Oregon.

C. Which customer needs are met

1. The long-term projections are heavily used in many areas on [QualityInfo.org](https://qualityinfo.org) – [Occupation Profiles](#), [Industry Profiles](#), [Projections](#) page, and the Data page in the [Employment Projections sections](#). They are also used in the [Career Explorer](#) tool.
2. Long-term employment projections are explored in detail in our [QualityInfo.org](https://qualityinfo.org) articles on occupations and industries, as well as regional articles. Some examples include [10-Year Occupational Projections for STEM Jobs](#); [Oregon's Wood Product Manufacturing Industry Is Still Important, Especially in Rural Areas](#); [2022-2032 Projections Show Broad-Based Employment Growth in the Mid-Valley](#); and [Lane County Jobs Projected to Increase 10% by 2032](#)

3. In April 2024, our projections economist provided a 30-minute demonstration and training to the Workforce Innovation Manager and other members of the Oregon Commission for the Blind on the data available, potential use cases, and how to access labor market information data and tools on our website, QualityInfo.org.

D. If the activity supports collaborations or leveraged funding

1. The long-term projections are presented to the Oregon Legislature, state and local workforce boards, State Board of Education, businesses, higher education institutions, and many other groups through presentations and QualityInfo.org.
2. Detailed analysis of the latest employment projections data is provided to Oregon's Higher Education Coordinating Commission leadership team and the Office of Workforce Investments. These partners oversee many of Oregon's adult education and workforce training programs. These customers rely on our labor market information to plan new education and training initiatives.

III. LMI training for service delivery

A. Description of the activity

1. Oregon's Research staff engaged in a number of training events throughout the program year. These were not as challenging as previous years as COVID restrictions lifted. Although, there was a healthy balance of events happening in person and online. Recorded in Attachment 1 are 17 such events ranging from a small one-on-one with a partner in career and technical education to participating in presentations to large audiences that relay the value and resources available related to labor market information. Some examples include:
 - i. The Research Director shared our approach to developing workforce and economic information at the Employment Department with the World Bank, focusing on the tools available at QualityInfo.org. Soon after, the World Bank requested a formal presentation for governments and policymakers in Uruguay and Argentina. One of our workforce analysts delivered the presentation in Spanish, assisted by our projections economist and a regional economist, who helped develop the content. They showcased best practices in using real-time data sources and innovative methods of dissemination, which could benefit the Argentinian and Uruguayan governments. Plus, they shared insights on how Oregon's advancements in this field are shaping policymaking and service delivery as we update our systems to serve our customers in a rapidly changing world.

- ii. Most of our out-stationed economists are invited to speak at the local workforce board meetings during the year. Most of these presentations include training on new and different elements of labor market information to bring the board members up to speed and increase their knowledge of the tools and resources available to them.

B. How customer consultation is used

1. The Research Division made major contributions to Oregon's workforce system, providing data and analysis such as State of the Workforce Reports and information for sector strategies to local workforce boards for their strategic planning process.
 - i. A regional economist wrote a workforce analysis for the East Cascades region which includes the Columbia Gorge, Central Oregon, and South Central Oregon. The analysis was requested by the Executive Director of East Cascades Works for publication in the WIOA Local Strategic Plan. Topics discussed included the aging workforce, population projections, industry projections, and job vacancy data.
2. Oregon's Research staff met regularly with state and local workforce board members and other key policy advisors or partners. This ensures that Research staff are adhering to a key principle of the WIOA: "consult with key customer groups" by 1) listening to their needs; 2) contributing to their discussions; 3) making sure they are aware of what Research can offer them; and 4) presenting information.
 - i. Research out-stationed staff have always had close relationships with their local workforce boards.
 - ii. During the program year Research staff attended local workforce board meetings in person and at times virtually to provide information to enhance decision-making.
 - iii. Research staff attended several Oregon Workforce Partnership meetings during the program year. The Oregon Workforce Partnership is made up of the nine executive directors of Oregon's local workforce boards.
3. Research staff met with a variety of workforce, education, and economic development partners and customers, contributing LMI expertise and resources to policy, resource, and other decision-making activities. Research staff provided information after these meetings.
4. The Research Division Director and other Research staff met regularly with the leadership from Oregon's Office of Community Colleges and Workforce Development.

C. Which customer needs are met

1. The Research Division was heavily involved in assisting local workforce boards; sharing labor market information with students and educators around the state; and providing customized analysis for businesses, community organizations, and economic development entities recruiting businesses to Oregon. Below is a sample of a few ways Research staff stationed in communities around the state have helped their customers achieve success.
 - i. A workforce analyst assisted Worksystems, Inc. the workforce board in the Portland area that was producing a clean energy sector report using a custom set of NAICS codes. The workforce analyst worked with our wage file analyst to provide them average wages and wage distribution data for all jobs within the sector.
 - ii. A regional economist provided an update for Clackamas Workforce Partnerships' strategic plan used for an Oregon Future Ready grant application. The update included a general overview of the population, employment, poverty, and other indicators.
2. Connections with educators are also a big mission for supporting our customers' needs.
 - i. A workforce analyst assisted the Dean of Southwestern Oregon Community College – Curry College campus by preparing economic data on the area for a presentation to the Brookings City Council. This involved preparing key economic and demographic statistics on the area in an accessible format as well as training the presenter on how to access labor market information using Employment Department and other sources.
 - ii. A workforce economist provided one-on-one training to the Career and Technical Education Coordinator of Hermiston High School on using the Occupation & Wage Information tool on [QualityInfo.org](https://www.qualityinfo.org) for finding occupational profiles, as well as how to find occupational data (occupational projections; occupations in demand; high-wage, high-demand, high-skill occupations; and STEM occupations) on [QualityInfo.org](https://www.qualityinfo.org) to help inform decisions on CTE classes to consider offering.
 - iii. The Apprenticeship Program Manager at Central Oregon Community College reached out to gain insights into regional workforce trends within the construction and manufacturing industries. A regional economist arranged a meeting with them to discuss the available data and how it could effectively address their questions. During the conversation the economist also answered any questions they had on the

industries in question. After the meeting, the economist followed up with QCEW data for both sectors, including data on wages, employment figures, and the number of business units. Additionally, they included industry projections and insights from the Job Vacancy Survey. This analysis and data request spanned all three Central Oregon counties.

- iv. A regional economist held a productive one-hour Teams meeting with the Executive Director of the Center for Business, Industry, and Professional Development at Central Oregon Community College. The executive director wanted to know more about the type of workforce data the Oregon Employment Department produces and how they could leverage that data to advance their operational and training initiatives. During the conversation, the economist provided an overview of the various types of data produced by the department and conducted a virtual tour of QualityInfo.org to show them where the data was housed.

D. If the activity supports collaborations or leveraged funding

- 1. Out-stationed Research Division staff members have regular contacts with their local workforce board. When they are not working remotely, of the 17 outstationed economists and analysts 10 use office space in WorkSource Oregon field offices, and three have offices that are co-located with local workforce boards. They frequently attend and contribute to local workforce board meetings.
 - i. Oregon Research staff gave at least 29 presentations with local workforce board members in attendance during the program year. These presentations included information ranging from cost of living and wage rates to skills and labor availability.
 - ii. In addition, staff gave more than 135 presentations to various audiences throughout Oregon during the program year.
 - a. The Executive Director of East Cascades Works requested a presentation that showcased the regional data used for the 2023 East Cascades State of the Workforce Report. After updating the data, a regional economist gave a comprehensive 40-minute presentation on regional workforce statistics to the East Cascades Works Board. There were approximately 20 to 25 individuals in attendance. During the presentation, the economist explored a wide array of data points. This included current industry employment figures, wage statistics, and detailed occupational employment data. Moreover,

they covered essential projections for both industries and occupations, alongside valuable insights from job vacancy surveys and demographic information.

- b. A workforce analyst provided data on business startup rates and ownership demographics for the Eugene Area Chamber of Commerce and the Lane County Equity Program Advisory Board (EAPB). The EAPB is supporting work to develop a diverse business directory and support new business development among underrepresented communities. The analyst shared some analysis about what business formation trends have looked like in the last several years as well as what we do and don't know at the local level regarding business owner demographics.

IV. Annual Economic Analysis and Other Reports

A. Description of the activity

1. In July 2024, the Oregon Employment Department published a statewide economic analysis titled "[Oregon's Labor Force: What Slower Population Growth and Increasing Retirements Mean for the Workforce.](#)" The youngest members of the Baby Boom generation, born between 1946 and 1964, turn 60 years old in 2024. Workers in this group have been, and are expected to continue, shifting into retirement and taking their skills and experience with them.
 - i. In the early 1990s, one out of 10 jobs in Oregon and the U.S. were held by a worker age 55 or older. By 2022, that share grew to nearly one-fourth of all jobs.
 - ii. In 2023, the number of Oregonians not in the labor force due to retirement reached 786,000, an annual all-time high. Over the past year, the number of Oregonians not in the labor force due to retirement grew by 26%.
2. While these demographic trends have been happening for decades, this report is timely due to recent shifts in other trends. Oregon has historically been at an advantage in boosting labor force growth. Decades of population growth – driven primarily by net in-migration – has helped fuel labor force growth, even as the workforce has aged, and overall labor force participation rates have generally declined over time. But this has recently changed.
 - i. In 2021, for the first time in almost four decades, population estimates showed negative net migration, and an overall decline in Oregon's population.

- ii. In 2023, Oregon’s labor force grew by about 2,000 people, a gain of 0.1%. Since the early 1990s, there were only three years with slower labor force growth than this – all of which were following a recession. Yet in 2023, Oregon was adding jobs and reached its record-low unemployment rate again.
- 3. During periods like the past couple of years – with low unemployment, where employers typically have large numbers of job openings, and when there’s slow labor force growth – it creates a tighter labor market for employers. That means it’s difficult for employers to find enough workers to fill all their job openings.
Oregon’s slowing labor force growth and low unemployment rate also likely contributed to slower job growth in recent years compared with the U.S.
 - i. Nationally, total nonfarm employment expanded by 3.4% between 2019 and 2023, while Oregon expanded by 1.2%. This is a change from prior decades, when Oregon’s job and labor force growth have consistently surpassed the nation over each business cycle. If recent labor force and unemployment trends continue, they might further limit Oregon’s growth potential relative to historical norms and the nation.
- 4. Below are additional reports Oregon produced during the program year, linked to their associated PDF:
 - i. [Help Wanted in Oregon](#)
 - ii. [Help Wanted in Oregon Spring 2023](#)
 - iii. [Help Wanted in Oregon Summer 2023](#)
 - iv. [Help Wanted in Oregon Fall 2023](#)
 - v. [Help Wanted in Oregon Winter 2024](#)
 - vi. [Help Wanted in Oregon Spring 2024](#)
 - vii. [Oregonians @ Work Fourth Quarter 2022](#)
 - viii. [Oregonians @ Work First Quarter 2023](#)
 - ix. [Oregonians @ Work Second Quarter 2023](#)

B. How customer consultation is used

- 1. Findings from the “Oregon’s Labor Force: What Slower Population Growth and Increasing Retirements Mean for the Workforce” report were shared with the Governor’s Office, the Oregon Workforce Talent and Development Board, and local workforce development boards, and the agency’s advisory committee. Findings were also shared publicly through a news release, videos, and audio reporting, and Twitter, and all made available on the [QualityInfo.org](#) website.
- 2. Oregon uses several methods for assessing customer needs on [QualityInfo.org](#).

- i. Feedback is gathered through a “Contact Us” feature available from the homepage.
- ii. Anecdotal information and feedback are gathered from Research staff, other Oregon Employment Department staff, and other key customers.
- iii. Usability testing and assessment is conducted with end-users for all new development and any redevelopment projects.
- iv. [QualityInfo.org](https://www.qualityinfo.org) usage is tracked via Google Analytics. These usage statistics provide valuable data about what works and does not work on the site.

C. Which customer needs are met

1. Oregon responded to nearly 2,100 customer requests during the 2023 calendar year.
2. The Research Division engaged with customers through social media during PY 2023.
 - i. Research Division tweeted 262 times (@OED_Research). Research’s tweets were disseminated over 40,000 times to businesses, media outlets, job seekers, legislators, the Governor, and other customers. Research’s tweets had over 1,800 engagements including over 650 retweets and likes. Research’s followers decreased by six, bringing the total to 2,065.
3. PY 2023 saw more than 168,700 visitors to [QualityInfo.org](https://www.qualityinfo.org), a decline of almost 35% from PY 2022. Although pageviews were up by 15% to almost 1.7 million. The most used tools on the site were the occupation profiles, job finder, wage conversion calculator, articles, and the employer database. All these tools’ primary focus is to help job seekers learn about employers, occupations, and available jobs. PY 2023 also saw the share of visits from mobile devices drop sharply to 24% from 49% in PY 2021. Mobile usage cracked 50% for the first time in a month in June 2021. But since the economy has reopened along with WorkSource Centers, users have returned to using traditional PCs to find their Labor Market Information.
4. PY 2023 was the seventh year for the Research Division’s complete online [subscription service](#). This service began as a request from the Oregon Legislature to reduce the amount of hard copy mailings distributed to its customers. During PY 2023, the service added 352 new subscribers, bringing the total number of customers subscribed to 4,003. The system sent out more than 611,000 links to content on [QualityInfo.org](https://www.qualityinfo.org) in PY 2023.
5. Presentations of current and prior reports

- i. In May 2024, the state employment economist presented information from the 2023 report at the Pacific Northwest Regional Economic Conference. This presentation compared the expectations for paid family and medical leave claim volume prior to the new program implementation to the actual data from the first six months of paid family and medical leave in Oregon. Findings included the volume and types of claims, along with demographics and industries of employment for those who took leave.
- ii. In July 2024, the state employment economist shared key findings of the 2024 report with the Deputy Minister of Labor from Taiwan and others during an official delegation visit in the Portland area.

D. If the activity supports collaborations or leveraged funding

- 1. Through regular meetings with the Governor’s Office workforce policy staff and state and local workforce boards, Oregon has not only met a need to respond to customer requests but has formed a true partnership for solving problems and developing new products. This effort is ongoing and continues to grow.
- 2. Part of the funding strategy for Oregon’s LMI activities is to seek reimbursement for projects that go beyond what can reasonably be expected from base funding sources. However, the base funding provides the infrastructure and wherewithal that allows our state to take on those additional “special” projects. Oregon significantly leverages the WIGS and other base funding to allow us to take on other, paid projects for economic development entities, local workforce boards, community colleges, and others.
- 3. It should be noted Oregon’s LMI deliverables that are most closely associated with the Workforce Information Grant cannot be achieved with WIGS funding alone. Oregon significantly supplements WIGS funding with other state funding to pay for LMI training to agency and partner staff, build and maintain a robust labor market information website, publish research and special economic reports annually, as well as produce annual industry and occupation projections. Oregon is fortunate that these other base funding resources are available and continue to support the mission of the Research Division. Without them, the state of LMI in Oregon would look remarkably different, and the workforce information provided would be far less accurate, timely, and accessible to the customers who need this information to compete and flourish.

V. Recommendations to ETA for Changes and Improvements to WIGS Requirements

- A. We value the partnership with ETA and the ongoing collaboration to develop and disseminate labor market information services and products.

We encourage the ETA to continue to work closely with state LMI shops in the planning and development of language for the annual WIG TEGE requirements to ensure the partnership remains strong and the agreed upon deliverables work towards providing workforce information that is valuable to our customers and partners at **local** levels. New requirements not vetted with the states and without additional funding and resources can create many challenges to the development of accurate and robust state, regional, and local workforce information.

- B. With state allocations significantly decreasing in real terms, we recommend that all deliverables in the grant be optional, and not mandatory. The administrative components, such as this annual evaluation, could be changed to a check or uncheck the box approach to identify and measure the associated labor market information that is funded federally by this grant.
- C. Oregon has no further recommendations for changes or improvements to the WIGS requirements.

Examples of Training Provided or Technical Assistance about WLMI to state Wagner-Peyser staff, WIOA program planners and policy makers, and other workforce system stakeholders, July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024

Type of Training	Customer Group	Date	Location	Estimated Crowd Size
General economy/labor force statistics, Industry employment trends/forecasts, Labor availability/shortage, Population trends/forecasts, Employment Department services and products, Occupation employment trends/forecasts, Occupational wage rates, LMI Training	Umpqua Community College Leadership retreat	7/5/2023	Douglas	5
Employment Department services and products, LMI Training	Klamath WorkSource Presentation on Quality Info	8/1/2023	Klamath	15
General economy/labor force statistics, Labor availability/shortage, Employment Department services and products, Occupation employment trends/forecasts, LMI Training	Oregon C3 Summit 2023	8/3/2023	Polk	30
LMI Training	How to Use QualityInfo.org as a Job Seeker	9/15/2023	Washington	20
General economy/labor force statistics, Industry employment trends/forecasts, Labor availability/shortage, Population trends/forecasts, Occupation employment trends/forecasts, Occupational wage rates, Skills, LMI Training	Local Government Affairs Committee	9/27/2023	Lane	20
General economy/labor force statistics, Occupation employment trends/forecasts, Skills, LMI Training	Pleasant Hill Freshman seminar	9/29/2023	Lane	50
General economy/labor force statistics, Industry employment trends/forecasts, Population trends/forecasts, Employment Department services and products, Occupation employment trends/forecasts, LMI Training	Leadership Lincoln Workforce Challenges Panel	10/11/2023	Lincoln	35
General economy/labor force statistics, LMI Training	C3 Fall Webinar	10/25/2023	Marion	9

Examples of Training Provided or Technical Assistance about WLMI to state Wagner-Peyser staff, WIOA program planners and policy makers, and other workforce system stakeholders, July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024

Type of Training	Customer Group	Date	Location	Estimated Crowd Size
General economy/labor force statistics, Labor availability/shortage, Population trends/forecasts, Occupation employment trends/forecasts, Skills, LMI Training	WorkSource Lane Nov 2023 All Staff	11/29/2023	Lane	30
General economy/labor force statistics, Industry employment trends/forecasts, Labor availability/shortage, Population trends/forecasts, Skills, LMI Training	PeaceHealth Executive Team	12/12/2023	Lane	11
General economy/labor force statistics, Labor availability/shortage, Population trends/forecasts, Occupation employment trends/forecasts, Occupational wage rates, LMI Training	Lane ESD Teacher Education Course	1/10/2024	Lane	24
General economy/labor force statistics, Industry employment trends/forecasts, Labor availability/shortage, Population trends/forecasts, Employment Department services and products, Skills, LMI Training	Lane Workforce Partnership	2/13/2024	Lane	8
General economy/labor force statistics, Employment Department services and products, Skills, LMI Training	World Bank presentation to Uruguay and Argentina	3/20/2024	Out-of-country	50
General economy/labor force statistics, Industry employment trends/forecasts, Employment Department services and products, Skills, LMI Training	WorkSource New Hire Quality Info overview	4/10/2024	Oregon statewide	30
General economy/labor force statistics, Industry employment trends/forecasts, Labor availability/shortage, Population trends/forecasts, Occupation employment trends/forecasts, Occupational wage rates, LMI Training	Risk Management Association of Eugene-Springfield	4/24/2024	Lane	30
General economy/labor force statistics, Labor availability/shortage, Population trends/forecasts, Occupation employment trends/forecasts, Occupational wage rates, LMI Training	Florence Career Fair	4/25/2024	Lane	15

Examples of Training Provided or Technical Assistance about WLMI to state Wagner-Peyser staff, WIOA program planners and policy makers, and other workforce system stakeholders, July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024

Type of Training	Customer Group	Date	Location	Estimated Crowd Size
Occupational wage rates, LMI Training	Joint Taskforce on Statewide Educator Salary Schedules	6/5/2024	Oregon statewide	22