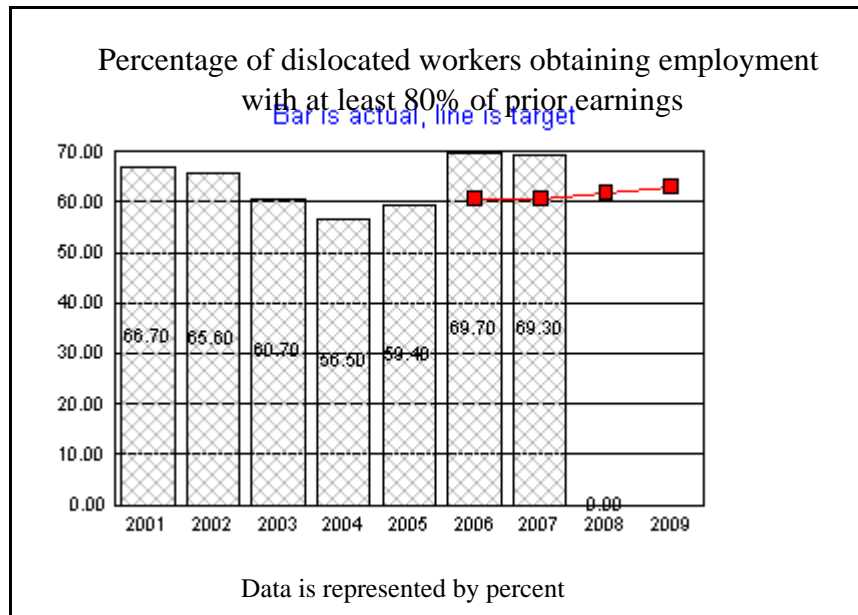


<b>KPM #5</b>	DISLOCATED WORKER WAGES – Percentage of dislocated workers who obtained employment with at least 80% of prior earnings.	2006
<b>Goal</b>	Goal 2: Oregon’s workforce is well-trained and has access to a wide variety of training programs	
<b>Oregon Context</b>	OBM 12: Pay per worker	
<b>Data Source</b>	WIA Title IB Database	
<b>Owner</b>	CCWD WIA Title IB Programs, 503-378-8648	



**1. OUR STRATEGY**

CCWD works with community colleges and Local Workforce Investment Boards and providers to develop short-term curricula and trainings in high-wage, high-demand occupations. These programs give dislocated workers the opportunity to quickly adapt their skills to new jobs without

losing earning power. The Department also works to use federal and state funds to leverage additional private investment in training for demand occupations

## 2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The targets for 2006 and 2007 were set at the highest level of actual performance during the period from 2003 to 2005. Targets for 2008 and 2009 are increased 2% from the previous year's target. Higher is better

## 3. HOW WE ARE DOING

In 2007, 69.3% of dislocated workers who participate in WIA programs found employment with wages that were at least 80% of the wages they earned in prior employment. This is the second year in a row that this measure has exceeded 69%.

## 4. HOW WE COMPARE

Although the construction of this measure is unique to Oregon, all states report to the US Department of Labor on a similar measure—earnings change for dislocated workers. During the period from April 2004 through March 2005, dislocated workers in Oregon earned an average of \$2,673 less in the 2nd and 3rd quarters after exiting than in the 2nd and 3rd quarters prior to entering. Dislocated workers in Washington earned \$1,782 less after exit, and, nationally, dislocated workers earned an average of \$478 more after exit.

THESE ARE STILL THE MOST RECENT NUMBERS AVAILABLE

## 5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The early-decade recession caused high unemployment and depressed wages for Oregon's workers and job seekers. High-wage jobs were lost at a faster rate than low-wage jobs, causing some dislocated workers to accept lower wages when they found new jobs. By 2004, job growth in high-wage industries began to recover, and the decline in Oregon's unemployment rate, from a high of 8.5% in mid-2003 to 5.3% by July of 2007, has helped drive up wages across most industries.

## 6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

To increase the efficiency of service delivery and direct more existing resources towards targeted training services, Oregon's workforce partners are working together to eliminate duplicate services and facilitate simpler transitions between services by co-locating workforce partners' service offices and making all core services available through One-Stop centers. CCWD is also expanding its work with individual community colleges and businesses to further develop career pathways targeting high-wage, high-demand occupations.

## 7. ABOUT THE DATA

Reporting cycle: Oregon fiscal year. A Dislocated Worker is someone 18 and older who loses their job due to no fault of their own, receives layoff notice or notice of company closure. Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Title IB Dislocated Worker exiters are matched with Oregon Employment Department wage records to identify individuals with wages in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quarters after exit. The sum of 2nd and 3rd quarter post-exit wages is divided by the sum of 2nd and 3rd quarter pre-enrollment wages to determine the measure result.