

June 2015

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

	Raw	Seasonally Adjusted
Douglas		
March 2015	7.9%	7.4%
April 2015	7.2%	7.1%

Oregon		
March 2015	5.8%	5.4%
April 2015	5.2%	5.2%

United States		
March 2015	5.6%	5.5%
April 2015	5.1%	5.4%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

April 2015

	Employment	Annual Change
Total	35,130	470
Goods Producing	6,540	160
Mining and Log.	1,120	30
Wood Prod. Mfg.	2,940	60
Other Mfg.	1,480	80
Construction	1,000	-10
Service Producing	20,620	520
Retail	4,330	100
Financial Activities	1,280	0
Leisure and Hosp.	3,210	60
Additional Serv.	11,800	360
Government	7,970	-210

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

1982-1984 = 100
 All Urban Consumers

United States	
April 2015	236.599
Year change	-0.2%

Portland-Salem MSA	
Jul. – Dec. 2014	242.679
Year Change	2.3%
Jan.-June 2015 available Aug. 19, 2015	

www.bls.gov/cpi

Douglas County's Unemployment Rate Drops to 7.1 Percent

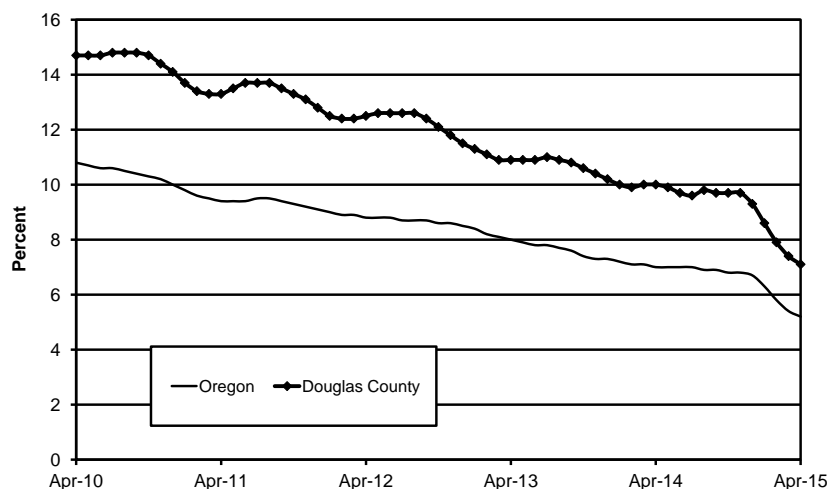
Douglas County's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped from 7.4 percent in March to 7.1 percent in April. This is the fifth consecutive monthly decline; all were large declines of at least 0.3 percentage point. Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.2 percent and the national rate was 5.4 percent in April.

Seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment dropped by 110. This was the first monthly drop since February. Employment has increased nine out of the last 12 months, indicating positive but slow, uneven growth.

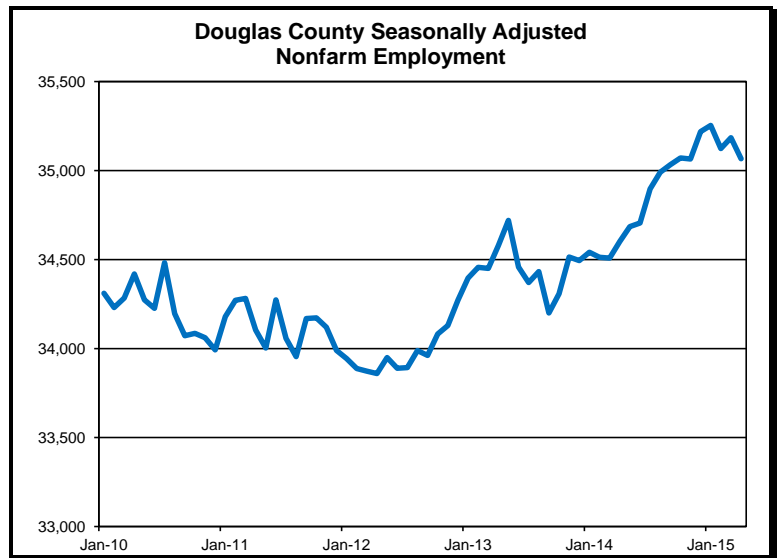
Not seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment increased by 340 in April. The largest gains were in leisure and hospitality (+130), professional and business services (+50), manufacturing (+40), and retail trade (+40).

Over the year, Douglas County added 470 jobs, or 1.4 percent. The statewide over-the-year growth rate was 3.2 percent.

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



Over-the-year employment growth was broad-based. The industries contributing the most were private educational and health services (+150); professional and business services (+140), largely from call centers and temporary firms; manufacturing (+140); and retail trade (+100). Government dropped 210 jobs due to losses in local government tribal (-140), local education (-130), and local government excluding education (-50) that were countered by gains in state government (+70) and federal government (+40).



Around the County

Time Fly's Photography and Prop shop opened in **Roseburg**. *The News-Review*, 4/26/2015

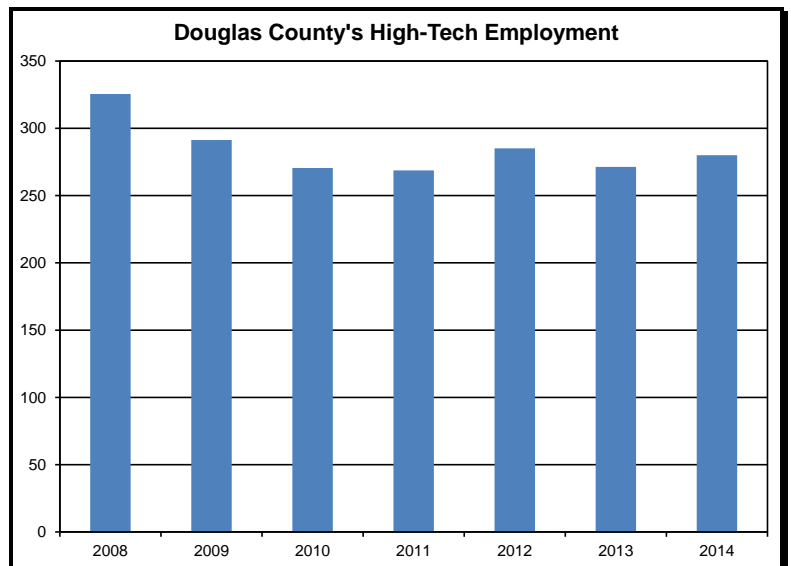
Steelhead Lounge opened at Seven Feathers Casino Resort in **Canyonville**. *The News-Review*, 5/10/2015

A.R.M. Plumbing opened in **Roseburg**. *The News-Review*, 5/17/2015

Douglas County's High-Tech Employment

Douglas County may not be known for high-tech firms, but using the broad definition recently adopted by the Oregon Employment Department, we find that there were 51 firms in 2014. These firms employed an annual average of 280 workers, with a total payroll of a little over \$15 million.

Trends show that, like most industries, high-tech lost jobs during the Great Recession, going from 358 in 2008 to 269 in 2011, for a loss of 89, or 25 percent. Since then, the sector has stabilized and added 11 jobs to reach 280.



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The definition of the high-tech sector is a broad grouping of 11 manufacturing and service industries that is the same as the high-tech definition recently adopted by the Oregon Employment Department. The industries comprising this definition are listed in the table. It is also the same as the definition currently used nationally by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

High-Tech Sector Industries	
Computer and peripheral equipment mfg.	Data processing, hosting, and related services
Communications equipment mfg.	Other information services
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	Architectural and engineering services
Electronic instrument mfg.	Computer systems design and related services
Aerospace product and parts mfg.	Scientific research and development services
Software publishers	

At the industry level, tech sector wages are high. In 2014, the average annual wage was \$54,100, compared with \$36,753 for all industries in the county.

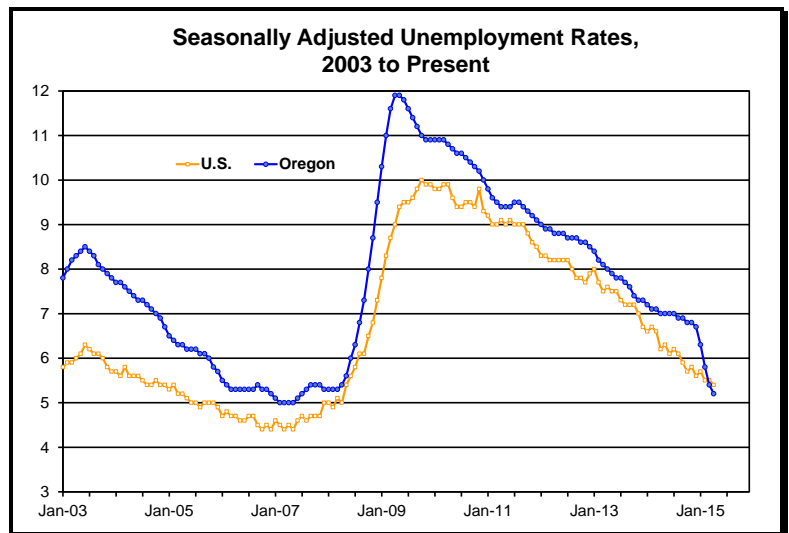
Future Growth

The Oregon Employment Department forecasts the tech sector will grow by 18 percent in Douglas County between 2012 and 2022, compared with 14 percent for all industries. This would equate to an additional 51 tech sector jobs. In addition, there are expected to be 53 openings created through replacement openings, equaling roughly 104 total openings.

Oregon Employment

Oregon’s unemployment rate declined to 5.2 percent in April, from 5.4 percent in March, reaching Oregon’s lowest rate since July 2007, when the rate was also 5.2 percent. The rate is now back to where it was during 2006 through early 2008, when it held steady between 5.0 and 5.5 percent.

Oregon’s payroll employment grew rapidly, adding 7,600 in April, following revised gains of 2,600 in February and 2,700 in March. April’s gain was on track with the rapid growth seen during September 2014 through January 2015, when growth averaged 6,200 jobs per month.



The recent, rapid job growth is consistent with Oregon’s performance prior to the recession. Jobs expanded by 3.2 percent between April 2014 and April 2015, a similar pace as seen during mid 2004 through 2006 when Oregon’s annual gains averaged 3.0 percent.

National Employment

Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 223,000 in April, and the unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 5.4 percent, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Job gains occurred in professional and business services, health care, and construction. Mining employment continued to decline.

In April, both the unemployment rate (5.4%) and the number of unemployed persons (8.5 million) were essentially unchanged. Over the year, the unemployment rate and the number of unemployed persons were down by 0.8 percentage point and 1.1 million, respectively.

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 223,000 in April, after edging up in March (+85,000).

DOUGLAS COUNTY LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(by place of residence)

	Apr. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2014	-Change from-	
				Mar. 2015	Apr. 2014
Civilian Labor Force	42,937	43,335	43,935	-398	-998
Unemployment	3,086	3,434	4,196	-348	-1,110
Unemployment rate	7.2%	7.9%	9.6%	-0.7	-2.4
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	7.1%	7.4%	10.0%	-0.3	-2.9
Total Employment	39,851	39,901	39,739	-50	112

DOUGLAS COUNTY NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
(by place of work)

	Apr. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2014	-Change from-	
				Mar. 2015	Apr. 2014
TOTAL NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT	35,130	34,790	34,660	340	470
TOTAL PRIVATE	27,160	26,820	26,480	340	680
Mining and Logging	1,120	1,110	1,090	10	30
Construction	1,000	1,000	1,010	0	-10
Manufacturing	4,420	4,380	4,280	40	140
Durable Goods	4,040	4,000	3,920	40	120
Wood Product Manufacturing	2,940	2,920	2,880	20	60
Nondurable Goods	380	380	360	0	20
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	6,650	6,600	6,510	50	140
Wholesale Trade	620	610	610	10	10
Retail Trade	4,330	4,290	4,230	40	100
Food and Beverage Stores	990	970	950	20	40
General Merchandise Stores	1,110	1,110	1,100	0	10
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	1,700	1,700	1,670	0	30
Information	250	250	260	0	-10
Financial Activities	1,280	1,270	1,280	10	0
Professional and Business Services	3,450	3,400	3,310	50	140
Educational and Health Services	4,620	4,580	4,470	40	150
Leisure and Hospitality	3,210	3,080	3,150	130	60
Food Services and Drinking Places	2,490	2,390	2,490	100	0
Other Services	1,160	1,150	1,120	10	40
Government	7,970	7,970	8,180	0	-210
Federal Government	1,360	1,320	1,320	40	40
State Government	1,160	1,160	1,090	0	70
Local Government	5,450	5,490	5,770	-40	-320
Local Government Tribal	990	990	1,130	0	-140
Local Education	2,790	2,840	2,920	-50	-130
Local Government, excluding Education and Tribal	1,670	1,660	1,720	10	-50
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0	0	0	0	0

The most recent month is preliminary, the prior month is revised. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Labor Force Status: Civilian labor force includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Employed includes nonfarm payroll employment, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture, and labor disputants. Unemployment rate is calculated by dividing unemployed by civilian labor force.

Nonfarm Payroll Employment: Data are by place of work and cover full- and part-time employees who worked or received pay for the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. The data exclude the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers, and domestics.