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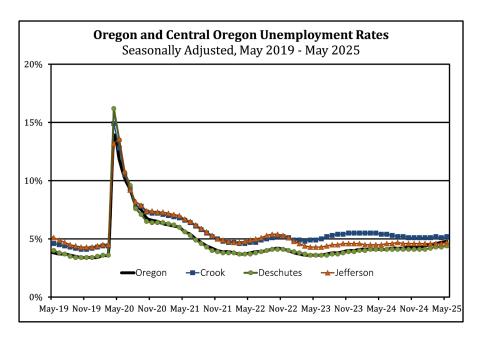
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Employment in Central Oregon: May 2025

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates throughout Central Oregon increased in May. Total nonfarm employment also increased in all three counties during the month; however, gains in Jefferson and Crook counties were weaker than anticipated, resulting in seasonally adjusted declines.

Bend MSA (Crook, Deschutes, and Jefferson Counties): The Bend MSA seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased over the month of May and is now 4.5%, up from a rate of 4.4% in April—in May of last year, it was 0.3 percentage point lower at 4.2%.

The Bend MSA gained 1,150 jobs (+1.0%) from April to May and total nonfarm employment is now 113,310. Private-sector job gains were concentrated within leisure and hospitality (+790 jobs) with most gains occurring in accommodation and food services (+800 jobs). Other notable gains were recorded in mining, logging, and construction (+70 jobs); Private education and health services (+50 jobs); trade, transportation, and utilities (+50 jobs); professional and



business services (+40 jobs); and financial activities (+10 jobs). Private-sector losses were minimal and occurred in manufacturing (-20 jobs). The public sector gained 160 jobs over the month.

Total nonfarm employment increased by 1.0% (+1,130 jobs) from May 2024 to May 2025. Over-the-year job gains were concentrated within private education and health services (+730 jobs); professional and business services (+660 jobs); manufacturing (+300 jobs); mining, logging, and construction (+180 jobs); and government (+20 jobs). Over-the-year losses were largest within trade, transportation, and utilities (-510 jobs) with 380 jobs lost within the retail trade subsector. Smaller job

losses were also recorded in leisure and hospitality (-100 jobs); information (-80 jobs), financial activities (-40 jobs), and other services (-30 jobs).

<u>Crook County:</u> The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased over the month of May and is now 5.2%, up from a rate of 5.1% in April—in May of last year, it was 0.2 percentage points higher at 5.4%.

Crook County saw an increase in total nonfarm employment over the month with a gain of 10 jobs (+0.1%) in May. These gains were primarily concentrated within the public sector (+40 jobs), with smaller increases in other services (+10 jobs) and trade, transportation, and utilities (+10 jobs). Modest losses were also seen in information (-30 jobs); construction (-10 jobs); and private education and health services (-10 jobs).

Over the past year the county lost 60 jobs (-0.8%). Losses were concentrated within public-sector employment, with a decline of 90 jobs over the year (6.5%), primarily within local government (-100 jobs). The private-sector gained 30 jobs over the year, a 0.5% increase. Notable private-sector job gains occurred in professional and business services (+80 jobs); private education and health services (+30 jobs); and mining, logging, and construction (+20 jobs). Smaller gains were also seen in leisure and hospitality (+10 jobs) and financial activities (+10 jobs). Over-the-year private-sector job losses were not as large and occurred within trade, transportation, and utilities (-70 jobs); information (-40 jobs); and manufacturing (-10 jobs).

<u>Deschutes County:</u> The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased to 4.4% over the month of May, slightly higher than April's 4.3% rate. In May 2024 the unemployment rate was lower at 4.1%. The unemployment rate is 1.1 percentage points above its record low of 3.3% before the onset of the pandemic.

Deschutes County gained 1,090 jobs (+1.1%) from April to May and total nonfarm employment is now 98,790. Job gains were recorded primarily within leisure and hospitality (+760 jobs); government (+100 jobs); mining, logging, and construction (+80 jobs); and private education and health services (+70 jobs). Smaller but noteworthy gains also occurred within trade, transportation, and utilities (+30 jobs); information (+30 jobs); manufacturing (+10 jobs); professional and business services (+10 jobs); and financial activities (+10 jobs). Private-sector losses were weaker with losses concentrated in other services (-10 jobs).

Total nonfarm employment increased 0.9% (+900 jobs) from May 2024 to May 2025. Over-the-year job gains were strongest in private education and health services (+660 jobs); professional and business services (+380 jobs); and manufacturing (+340 jobs) with durable goods manufacturing gaining 260 jobs. Other notable but smaller gains took place in mining, logging, and construction (+40 jobs); other services (+20 jobs); and the public sector (+10 jobs). The majority of over-the-year losses occurred within the trade, transportation, and utilities (-390 jobs) supersector with retail trade declining by 300 jobs. Smaller losses were also seen in leisure and hospitality (-70 jobs); financial activities (-60 jobs); and information (-30 jobs).

<u>Iefferson County:</u> The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased in May, going from 4.6% in April to 4.7%. Last year the unemployment rate was 0.2 percentage point lower at 4.5% in May. Shortly before the first impacts from COVID-19 were felt the rate was 4.3%.

In May, total nonfarm employment increased by 50 jobs (+0.7%). Private-sector growth was led by leisure and hospitality (+30 jobs), with smaller gains of 10 jobs each in professional and business services; information; trade, transportation, and utilities; and other services. Government employment increased by 20 jobs over the month, with all gains taking place within local government. Job losses were not as widespread and occurred in both manufacturing (-30 jobs) and private education and health services (-10 jobs). All other industries remained stable with little to no change.

Jefferson County's total nonfarm employment rose by 90 jobs over the past year (+1.3%). Job gains were concentrated within the public sector (+110 jobs); professional and business services (+40 jobs); mining, logging, and construction (+40 jobs); and manufacturing (+10 jobs). Public-sector growth was driven by both local (+60 jobs) and state (+40 jobs) government employment. Private-sector losses were stronger than private-sector gains and occurred within trade, transportation, and utilities (-40 jobs); leisure and hospitality (-40 jobs); financial activities (-20 jobs); and other services (-10 jobs). Private-sector employment is down 20 jobs year-over-year.

Next Press Releases

The Oregon Employment Department plans to release the June county and metropolitan area unemployment rates and employment survey data on Tuesday, July 22, and the statewide unemployment rate and employment survey data for June on Wednesday, July 16.



Bend MSA Current Labor Force and Industry Employment

| | | | | Change From | | |
|--|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| | May 2025 | April 2025 | May 2024 | April 2025 | May 2024 | |
| Labor Force Status | | | | | | |
| Civilian labor force | 135,922 | 135,085 | 133,461 | 837 | 2,461 | |
| Unemployed | 5,794 | 5,176 | 4,856 | 618 | 938 | |
| Unemployment rate | 4.3% | 3.8% | 3.6% | 0.5 | 0.7 | |
| Unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) | 4.5% | 4.4% | 4.2% | 0.1 | 0.3 | |
| Employed | 130,128 | 129,909 | 128,605 | 219 | 1,523 | |
| Nonfarm Payroll Employment | | | | | | |
| Total nonfarm employment | 113,310 | 112,160 | 112,180 | 1,150 | 1,130 | |
| Total nonfarm employment (seasonally adjusted) | 113,210 | 113,170 | 110,800 | 40 | 2,410 | |
| Total private | 98,400 | 97,410 | 97,290 | 990 | 1,110 | |
| Mining, logging, and construction | 9,450 | 9,380 | 9,270 | 70 | 180 | |
| Manufacturing | 8,640 | 8,660 | 8,340 | -20 | 300 | |
| Durable goods | 5,930 | 5,970 | 5,710 | -40 | 220 | |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 18,620 | 18,570 | 19,130 | 50 | -510 | |
| Wholesale trade | 2,950 | 2,950 | 2,990 | 0 | -40 | |
| Retail trade | 12,810 | 12,780 | 13,190 | 30 | -380 | |
| Transportation, warehousing, and utilities | 2,860 | 2,840 | 2,950 | 20 | -90 | |
| Information | 2,350 | 2,350 | 2,430 | 0 | -80 | |
| Financial activities | 5,690 | 5,680 | 5,730 | 10 | -40 | |
| Professional and business services | 13,410 | 13,370 | 12,750 | 40 | 660 | |
| Private education and health services | 19,690 | 19,640 | 18,960 | 50 | 730 | |
| Leisure and hospitality | 16,580 | 15,790 | 16,680 | 790 | -100 | |
| Accommodation and food services | 13,600 | 12,800 | 13,700 | 800 | -100 | |
| Other services | 3,970 | 3,970 | 4,000 | 0 | -30 | |
| Government | 14,910 | 14,750 | 14,890 | 160 | 20 | |
| Federal government | 1,470 | 1,400 | 1,520 | 70 | -50 | |
| State government | 1,680 | 1,670 | 1,580 | 10 | 100 | |
| Local government | 11,760 | 11,680 | 11,790 | 80 | -30 | |
| Local education | 5,970 | 5,960 | 6,350 | 10 | -380 | |

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.

Civilian labor force includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Employed includes 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: Official Oregon Series. 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.



Crook County Current Labor Force and Industry Employment

| | | | | Change From | |
|--|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | May 2025 | April 2025 | May 2024 | April 2025 | May 2024 |
| Labor Force Status | 2025 | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| | 40.440 | 40.050 | 40.000 | 00 | 400 |
| Civilian labor force | 13,112 | 13,050 | 12,930 | 62 | 182 |
| Unemployed | 630 | 586 | 602 | 44 | 28 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.8% | 4.5% | 4.7% | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) | 5.2% | 5.1% | 5.4% | 0.1 | -0.2 |
| Employed | 12,482 | 12,464 | 12,328 | 18 | 154 |
| Nonfarm Payroll Employment | | | | | |
| Total nonfarm employment | 7,440 | 7,430 | 7,500 | 10 | -60 |
| Total nonfarm employment (seasonally adjusted) | 7,400 | 7,480 | 7,460 | -80 | -60 |
| Total private | 6,150 | 6,180 | 6,120 | -30 | 30 |
| Mining, logging, and construction | 870 | 880 | 850 | -10 | 20 |
| Mining and logging | 30 | 30 | 40 | 0 | -10 |
| Construction | 840 | 850 | 810 | -10 | 30 |
| Manufacturing | 690 | 690 | 700 | 0 | -10 |
| Wood product manufacturing | 340 | 340 | 360 | 0 | -20 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 1,200 | 1,190 | 1,270 | 10 | -70 |
| Wholesale trade | 340 | 340 | 350 | 0 | -10 |
| Retail trade | 630 | 630 | 670 | 0 | -40 |
| Transportation, warehousing, and utilities | 230 | 220 | 250 | 10 | -20 |
| Information | 470 | 500 | 510 | -30 | -40 |
| Financial activities | 250 | 250 | 240 | 0 | 10 |
| Professional and business services | 660 | 660 | 580 | 0 | 80 |
| Private education and health services | 890 | 900 | 860 | -10 | 30 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 850 | 850 | 840 | 0 | 10 |
| Other services | 270 | 260 | 270 | 10 | 0 |
| Government | 1,290 | 1,250 | 1,380 | 40 | -90 |
| Federal government | 330 | 300 | 330 | 30 | 0 |
| State government | 130 | 130 | 120 | 0 | 10 |
| Local government | 830 | 820 | 930 | 10 | -100 |

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Civilian labor force includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Employed includes 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.



Deschutes County Current Labor Force and Industry Employment

| | | | | Change From | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|-------------|-------|--|
| | May | April | May | April | May | |
| | 2025 | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 | |
| Labor Force Status | | | | | | |
| Civilian labor force | 111,503 | 110,826 | 109,448 | 677 | 2,055 | |
| Unemployed | 4,649 | 4,153 | 3,839 | 496 | 810 | |
| Unemployment rate | 4.2% | 3.7% | 3.5% | 0.5 | 0.7 | |
| Unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) | 4.4% | 4.3% | 4.1% | 0.1 | 0.3 | |
| Employed | 106,854 | 106,673 | 105,609 | 181 | 1,245 | |
| Nonfarm Payroll Employment | | | | | | |
| Total nonfarm employment | 98,790 | 97,700 | 97,890 | 1,090 | 900 | |
| Total nonfarm employment (seasonally adjusted) | 98,700 | 98,580 | 96,690 | 120 | 2,010 | |
| Total private | 87,600 | 86,610 | 86,710 | 990 | 890 | |
| Mining, logging, and construction | 8,310 | 8,230 | 8,270 | 80 | 40 | |
| Manufacturing | 6,770 | 6,760 | 6,430 | 10 | 340 | |
| Durable goods | 4,330 | 4,340 | 4,070 | -10 | 260 | |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 16,510 | 16,480 | 16,900 | 30 | -390 | |
| Wholesale trade | 2,440 | 2,440 | 2,470 | 0 | -30 | |
| Retail trade | 11,540 | 11,520 | 11,840 | 20 | -300 | |
| Transportation, warehousing, and utilities | 2,530 | 2,520 | 2,590 | 10 | -60 | |
| Information | 1,840 | 1,810 | 1,870 | 30 | -30 | |
| Financial activities | 5,290 | 5,280 | 5,350 | 10 | -60 | |
| Professional and business services | 12,300 | 12,290 | 11,920 | 10 | 380 | |
| Private education and health services | 17,990 | 17,920 | 17,330 | 70 | 660 | |
| Leisure and hospitality | 15,060 | 14,300 | 15,130 | 760 | -70 | |
| Accommodation and food services | 12,190 | 11,390 | 12,260 | 800 | -70 | |
| Other services | 3,530 | 3,540 | 3,510 | -10 | 20 | |
| Government | 11,190 | 11,090 | 11,180 | 100 | 10 | |
| Federal government | 1,040 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 40 | -60 | |
| State government | 1,140 | 1,130 | 1,110 | 10 | 30 | |
| Local government | 9,010 | 8,960 | 8,970 | 50 | 40 | |
| Local education | 4,840 | 4,840 | 5,120 | 0 | -280 | |

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.

Civilian labor force includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Employed includes 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.



Jefferson County Current Labor Force and Industry Employment

| | | | | Change From | | |
|--|--------|---------------|-------------|---------------|------|--|
| | May | April 2025 | May 2024 | April 2025 | May | |
| Labor Force Status | 2025 | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 | |
| | | | | | | |
| Civilian labor force | 11,307 | 11,209 | 11,083 | 98 | 224 | |
| Unemployed | 515 | 437 | 415 | 78 | 100 | |
| Unemployment rate | 4.6% | 3.9% | 3.7% | 0.7 | 0.9 | |
| Unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) | 4.7% | 4.6% | 4.5% | 0.1 | 0.2 | |
| Employed | 10,792 | 10,772 | 10,668 | 20 | 124 | |
| Nonfarm Payroll Employment | | | | | | |
| Total nonfarm employment | 6,880 | 6,830 | 6,790 | 50 | 90 | |
| Total nonfarm employment (seasonally adjusted) | 6,720 | 6,760 | 6,630 | -40 | 90 | |
| Total private | 4,440 | 4,410 | 4,460 | 30 | -20 | |
| Mining, logging, and construction | 190 | 190 | 150 | 0 | 40 | |
| Mining and logging | 20 | 20 | 10 | 0 | 10 | |
| Construction | 170 | 170 | 140 | 0 | 30 | |
| Manufacturing | 1,220 | 1,250 | 1,210 | -30 | 10 | |
| Wood product manufacturing | 940 | 960 | 920 | -20 | 20 | |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 920 | 910 | 960 | 10 | -40 | |
| Wholesale trade | 160 | 160 | 170 | 0 | -10 | |
| Retail trade | 650 | 640 | 680 | 10 | -30 | |
| Transportation, warehousing, and utilities | 110 | 110 | 110 | 0 | 0 | |
| Information | 50 | 40 | 50 | 10 | 0 | |
| Financial activities | 120 | 120 | 140 | 0 | -20 | |
| Professional and business services | 290 | 280 | 250 | 10 | 40 | |
| Private education and health services | 770 | 780 | 770 | -10 | 0 | |
| Leisure and hospitality | 670 | 640 | 710 | 30 | -40 | |
| Other services | 210 | 200 | 220 | 10 | -10 | |
| Government | 2,440 | 2,420 | 2,330 | 20 | 110 | |
| Federal government | 100 | 100 | 90 | 0 | 10 | |
| State government | 390 | 390 | 350 | 0 | 40 | |
| Local government | 1,950 | 1,930 | 1,890 | 20 | 60 | |
| Indian tribal | 880 | 870 | 840 | 10 | 40 | |

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Civilian labor force includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Employed includes 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.

The Oregon Employment Department and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) work cooperatively to develop and publish monthly payroll employment and labor force data for Oregon's metropolitan areas and counties. The estimates of monthly job gains and losses are based on a survey of businesses. The estimates of unemployment are based on a survey of households and other sources.

The Oregon Employment Department payroll employment estimates are revised quarterly using information from unemployment insurance tax records. All department publications use data from this *official Oregon series* unless noted.

The department also makes the BLS-produced nonfarm payroll employment series for metropolitan areas available. These are revised annually by BLS.

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To file an Unemployment Insurance claim, visit our online claims system or call our contact centers, where Employment Department staff are ready to help by phone, at 1-877-FILE-4-UI (1-877-345-3484). For help finding jobs and training resources, go to: www.WorkSourceOregon.org

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