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CONTACT INFORMATION:  
Nicole Ramos, Regional Economist  
Nicole.S.Ramos@employ.oregon.gov  
(541) 706-0779

## Employment in Central Oregon: September 2025

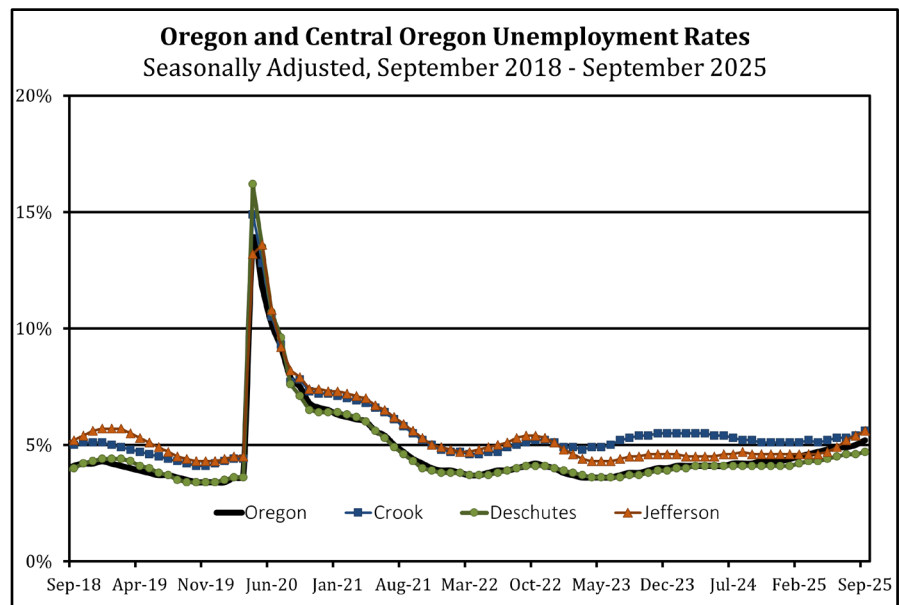
Central Oregon seasonally adjusted unemployment rates continued to move upward in September, with rates increasing in all three counties.

**Bend MSA (Crook, Deschutes, and Jefferson Counties):** The Bend MSA seasonally adjusted unemployment rate continued to increase over the month of September and is now 4.9%, up from a revised rate of 4.8% in August—in September of last year, it was 0.6 percentage point lower at 4.3%.

The Bend MSA gained 730 jobs (+0.7%) from August to September, with the largest gains occurring in the public sector, specifically within local government which gained 2,060 jobs over the month, in line with seasonal norms. Private-sector job gains were concentrated within private education and health services (+80 jobs) and manufacturing (+20 jobs). Private-sector losses were more widespread with the largest losses concentrated in leisure and hospitality (-

1,010 jobs). Other notable losses took place in mining, logging, and construction (-180 jobs); trade, transportation, and utilities (-80 jobs); and other services (-70 jobs). Within leisure and hospitality, the accommodation and food services subsector lost 720 jobs over the month.

Total nonfarm employment decreased by -0.1% (-80 jobs) from September 2024 to September 2025. Over the year private job losses were widespread and concentrated in leisure and hospitality (-610 jobs) with more than half of losses occurring in accommodation and food services (-420 jobs). Notable losses were also seen within information (-360 jobs), followed by trade, transportation, and utilities (-270 jobs) and financial activities (-100 jobs). Smaller losses also occurred in mining, logging, and



construction (-70 jobs) and professional and business services (-10 jobs). Over the year gains were not as large and were concentrated within a few industries with the largest gains occurring in private education and health services (+630 jobs) and government (+500 jobs). Within the public sector, federal government is down 60 jobs, while state government is down 40 jobs and local government was up by 600 jobs.

**Crook County:** The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased in September and is now 5.6%, up from a revised rate of 5.4% in August—in September of last year, it was 0.4 percentage point lower at 5.2%.

Crook County lost 60 jobs (-0.8%) over the month. Losses were concentrated within leisure and hospitality (-30 jobs); construction (-30 jobs); professional and business services (-20 jobs); other services (-10 jobs); and financial activities (-10 jobs). Public-sector employment shed 10 jobs with federal government gaining 10 jobs and local government losing 20 jobs. Private-sector gains were minimal and occurred in private education and health services (+40 jobs), wood product manufacturing (+10 jobs), and retail trade (+10 jobs). All other industries saw little to no change over the month.

Over the past year the county lost 340 jobs (-4.4%). Losses were concentrated within the information industry (-280 jobs) and mostly occurred due to a change in the way the data was reported. Otherwise, losses occurred in government (-140 jobs); trade, transportation, and utilities (-40 jobs); and other services (-20 jobs). Over the year, job gains were concentrated in leisure and hospitality (+70 jobs) and professional and business services (+50 jobs) with smaller gains in private education and health services (+10 jobs) and manufacturing (+10 jobs).

**Deschutes County:** The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained increased slightly over the month of September and is now 4.7%, up from 4.6% in August. In September 2024 the unemployment rate was lower at 4.1%. The unemployment rate is 1.4 percentage points above its record low of 3.3% before the onset of the pandemic.

Deschutes County gained 640 jobs (0.7%) from August to September, and employment is now 98,970. Job gains were concentrated in the public sector (+1,850 jobs) at the local level, with most occurring in local education (+1,780 jobs). Private-sector job gains were sparse and took place in private education and health services (+30 jobs) and manufacturing (+10 jobs). Private-sector losses were more widespread and strongest in leisure and hospitality (-950 jobs); mining, logging, and construction (-130 jobs); trade, transportation, and utilities (-60 jobs); and other services (-50 jobs). Job losses also occurred in financial activities (-40 jobs), information (-10 jobs), and professional and business services (-10 jobs). The private sector had a net loss of 1,210 jobs (-1.4%) over the month.

Total nonfarm employment increased by 0.4% (+400 jobs) from September 2024 to September 2025. Over the year, job gains were concentrated in government (+730 jobs); private education and health services (+660 jobs); manufacturing (+150 jobs); other services (+90 jobs); and professional and business services (+40 jobs). Within the public sector, gains occurred at the local level (+800 jobs) while state and federal government lost jobs year-over-year (-20 and -50, respectively). Private-sector

job losses were strongest in leisure and hospitality (-740 jobs) and trade, transportation, and utilities (-230 jobs), with smaller but notable losses occurring in mining, logging, and construction (-120 jobs); financial activities (-100 jobs); and information (-80 jobs). Within trade, transportation, and utilities the largest losses occurred in transportation, warehousing, and utilities (-250 jobs), while wholesale trade shed another 60 jobs and retail trade gained 80 jobs.

**Jefferson County:** The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased in September, going from 5.4% in August to 5.6% in September. Last year the unemployment rate was 1 percentage point lower at 4.6% in September. Shortly before the first impacts from COVID-19 were felt the rate was 4.3%.

Total nonfarm employment increased by 160 jobs (+2.5%) over the month of September. Gains were concentrated in government, specifically in local government (+220 jobs), with minor gains also seen in manufacturing (+10 jobs) and private education and health services (+10 jobs). Losses were also marginal and concentrated in leisure and hospitality (-40 jobs). Smaller losses were also recorded in construction; other services; professional and business services; and trade, transportation, and utilities—all of which lost 10 jobs in September. Very little movement was seen otherwise with little to no change in all other industries.

Jefferson County's total nonfarm employment decreased by 110 jobs over the past year (-1.6%). Private-sector gains were concentrated in other services (+40 jobs), construction (+10 jobs), and financial activities (+10 jobs). Private-sector losses outnumbered gains for a net loss of 70 jobs and were recorded in manufacturing (-80 jobs); leisure and hospitality (-30 jobs); professional and business services (-10 jobs); and trade, transportation, and utilities (-10 jobs). Government also shed 40 jobs over the year.

### **Next Press Releases**

The Oregon Employment Department plans to release the next statewide unemployment rate and employment survey data for October and November on Wednesday, Jan. 7 and county and metropolitan area unemployment rates and employment survey data on Tuesday, Jan.13. The October employment survey jobs data will be released along with November's data, but there won't be October labor force or unemployment data published.



Workforce &amp; Economic Research Division

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December 16, 2025

## Bend MSA Current Labor Force and Industry Employment

	--Change From--				
	September 2025	August 2025	September 2024	August 2025	September 2024
<b>Labor Force Status</b>					
Civilian labor force	137,394	137,783	134,396	-389	2,998
Unemployed	6,616	6,775	5,139	-159	1,477
Unemployment rate	4.8%	4.9%	3.8%	-0.1	1.0
<i>Unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted)</i>	<i>4.9%</i>	<i>4.8%</i>	<i>4.3%</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>
Employed	130,778	131,008	129,257	-230	1,521
<b>Nonfarm Payroll Employment</b>					
Total nonfarm employment	113,030	112,300	113,110	730	-80
<i>Total nonfarm employment (seasonally adjusted)</i>	<i>111,860</i>	<i>111,670</i>	<i>112,170</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>-310</i>
Total private	98,020	99,360	98,600	-1,340	-580
Mining, logging, and construction	9,390	9,570	9,460	-180	-70
Manufacturing	8,510	8,490	8,490	20	20
Durable goods	5,840	5,850	5,850	-10	-10
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18,710	18,790	18,980	-80	-270
Wholesale trade	2,930	2,950	2,990	-20	-60
Retail trade	13,060	13,110	13,030	-50	30
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	2,720	2,730	2,960	-10	-240
Information	2,000	2,010	2,360	-10	-360
Financial activities	5,740	5,790	5,840	-50	-100
Professional and business services	12,710	12,750	12,720	-40	-10
Private education and health services	19,770	19,690	19,140	80	630
Leisure and hospitality	16,970	17,980	17,580	-1,010	-610
Accommodation and food services	14,060	14,780	14,480	-720	-420
Other services	4,220	4,290	4,030	-70	190
Government	15,010	12,940	14,510	2,070	500
Federal government	1,520	1,510	1,580	10	-60
State government	1,630	1,630	1,670	0	-40
Local government	11,860	9,800	11,260	2,060	600
Local education	6,300	4,310	5,760	1,990	540

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.



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December 16, 2025

### Crook County Current Labor Force and Industry Employment

		--Change From--			
	September 2025	August 2025	September 2024	August 2025	September 2024
Labor Force Status					
Civilian labor force	13,385	13,335	13,036	50	349
Unemployed	744	724	588	20	156
Unemployment rate	5.6%	5.4%	4.5%	0.2	1.1
Unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted)	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%	0.2	0.4
Employed	12,641	12,611	12,448	30	193
Nonfarm Payroll Employment					
Total nonfarm employment	7,420	7,480	7,760	-60	-340
Total nonfarm employment (seasonally adjusted)	7,280	7,320	7,610	-40	-330
Total private	6,110	6,160	6,310	-50	-200
Mining, logging, and construction	920	950	920	-30	0
Mining and logging	40	40	50	0	-10
Construction	880	910	870	-30	10
Manufacturing	730	730	720	0	10
Wood product manufacturing	330	320	350	10	-20
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,210	1,200	1,250	10	-40
Wholesale trade	350	350	340	0	10
Retail trade	620	610	660	10	-40
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	240	240	250	0	-10
Information	230	230	510	0	-280
Financial activities	230	240	230	-10	0
Professional and business services	660	680	610	-20	50
Private education and health services	870	830	860	40	10
Leisure and hospitality	970	1,000	900	-30	70
Other services	290	300	310	-10	-20
Government	1,310	1,320	1,450	-10	-140
Federal government	360	350	370	10	-10
State government	140	140	140	0	0
Local government	810	830	940	-20	-130

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.



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## Deschutes County Current Labor Force and Industry Employment

	--Change From--				
	September 2025	August 2025	September 2024	August 2025	September 2024
<b>Labor Force Status</b>					
Civilian labor force	112,536	112,915	110,219	-379	2,317
Unemployed	5,239	5,378	4,110	-139	1,129
Unemployment rate	4.7%	4.8%	3.7%	-0.1	1.0
<i>Unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted)</i>	4.7%	4.6%	4.1%	0.1	0.6
Employed	107,297	107,537	106,109	-240	1,188
<b>Nonfarm Payroll Employment</b>					
Total nonfarm employment	98,970	98,330	98,570	640	400
<i>Total nonfarm employment (seasonally adjusted)</i>	97,950	97,780	97,750	170	200
Total private	87,530	88,740	87,860	-1,210	-330
Mining, logging, and construction	8,240	8,370	8,360	-130	-120
Manufacturing	6,720	6,710	6,570	10	150
Durable goods	4,320	4,340	4,200	-20	120
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16,540	16,600	16,770	-60	-230
Wholesale trade	2,420	2,440	2,480	-20	-60
Retail trade	11,770	11,810	11,690	-40	80
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	2,350	2,350	2,600	0	-250
Information	1,730	1,740	1,810	-10	-80
Financial activities	5,390	5,430	5,490	-40	-100
Professional and business services	11,900	11,910	11,860	-10	40
Private education and health services	18,170	18,140	17,510	30	660
Leisure and hospitality	15,210	16,160	15,950	-950	-740
Accommodation and food services	12,410	13,080	12,960	-670	-550
Other services	3,630	3,680	3,540	-50	90
Government	11,440	9,590	10,710	1,850	730
Federal government	1,060	1,060	1,110	0	-50
State government	1,130	1,130	1,150	0	-20
Local government	9,250	7,400	8,450	1,850	800
Local education	5,260	3,480	4,590	1,780	670

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.



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## Jefferson County Current Labor Force and Industry Employment

		--Change From--			
	September 2025	August 2025	September 2024	August 2025	September 2024
Labor Force Status					
Civilian labor force	11,473	11,533	11,141	-60	332
Unemployed	633	673	441	-40	192
Unemployment rate	5.5%	5.8%	4.0%	-0.3	1.5
<i>Unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted)</i>	<i>5.6%</i>	<i>5.4%</i>	<i>4.6%</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>
Employed	10,840	10,860	10,700	-20	140
Nonfarm Payroll Employment					
Total nonfarm employment	6,670	6,510	6,780	160	-110
<i>Total nonfarm employment (seasonally adjusted)</i>	<i>6,620</i>	<i>6,570</i>	<i>6,730</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>-110</i>
Total private	4,360	4,420	4,430	-60	-70
Mining, logging, and construction	190	200	180	-10	10
Mining and logging	10	10	10	0	0
Construction	180	190	170	-10	10
Manufacturing	1,120	1,110	1,200	10	-80
Wood product manufacturing	850	840	910	10	-60
Trade, transportation, and utilities	950	960	960	-10	-10
Wholesale trade	170	160	170	10	0
Retail trade	680	690	680	-10	0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	100	110	110	-10	-10
Information	40	40	40	0	0
Financial activities	130	130	120	0	10
Professional and business services	240	250	250	-10	-10
Private education and health services	770	760	770	10	0
Leisure and hospitality	700	740	730	-40	-30
Other services	220	230	180	-10	40
Government	2,310	2,090	2,350	220	-40
Federal government	100	100	100	0	0
State government	380	380	380	0	0
Local government	1,830	1,610	1,870	220	-40
Indian tribal	810	790	850	20	-40

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.

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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