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## **Employment in Eastern Oregon: June 2018**

### **The Seasonal Exchange; Summer Hires Picking Up, Schools Dropping Off**

Preliminary estimates for June show a decrease in the raw unemployment rate in four Eastern Oregon counties over the year. Harney County (-0.4 percentage point) saw the largest decrease while Baker (-0.1 percentage point) saw the smallest. Grant County saw the raw unemployment rate unchanged from June 2017 to June 2018. Wallowa saw an increase of 0.3 percentage point. Over the year, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was unchanged in Baker County. This measure of unemployment dropped 0.1 percentage point in Grant County and 0.2 percentage point in Harney, Malheur, and Union counties. Wallowa saw a 0.2 percentage point increase.

Baker County's nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 20 since June 2017. The private sector added 30 jobs while the public sector dropped 50. Private education and health services (+70) led gains over the year and state government (-60) led losses. Over the month, total nonfarm employment gained 130 jobs with leisure and hospitality (+30) leading the way. The majority of monthly gains came in private employment. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dipped 0.2 percentage point for the month to reach 5.2 percent. The raw rate rose 0.3 percentage point to 4.7 percent.

Grant County's nonfarm payroll employment slipped by 40 over the year. The private sector shed 20 jobs, as did the public sector. Leisure and hospitality (-40) dropped the most on the private side while state government (-30) dropped the most on the public side. Over the month, nonfarm employment added 170 jobs. Gains came primarily from the addition of federal and state government seasonal forestry workers. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped 0.4 percentage point from May to June, reaching 6.5 percent. The raw rate fell 0.9 percentage point to 4.9 percent.

Harney County's nonfarm payroll employment increased by 40 over the year. The private sector added 90 jobs while the public sector dropped 50. Education and health services picked up 60 jobs to lead growth. Retail trade added 30 jobs for the second largest gain. Moving into the new month, nonfarm payroll employment increased by 70. The private sector saw light upward movement while the public sector saw heavier seasonal gains in federal government forestry jobs. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped 0.2 percentage point over the month to 5.7 percent. The raw rate fell 0.2 percentage point as well to reach 4.8 percent.

Nonfarm payroll employment in Malheur County fell by 300 over the year. Several industries lost jobs. Wholesale trade (-100) showed the largest decrease in the private sector. State and local government

saw large decreases in the public sector, down 120 jobs and 190 jobs, respectively. Mining, logging, and construction (+90) led an upward push, followed by manufacturing, leisure and hospitality, and retail trade. Over the month, nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 70 as seasonal school losses started to show in local government and private education and health services. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate slipped by 0.2 percentage point for the month to 4.2 percent. The raw rate, however, climbed 0.7 percentage point to 4.4 percent.

Union County's nonfarm payroll employment increased by 70 jobs over the year. Growth in the private sector accounted for the overall gain. Education and health services (+140) led gains in private employment with three other industries adding 50 jobs apiece. State government saw a shift in the opposite direction with a loss of 140. Over the month, nonfarm employment picked up by 120 as federal government and construction began adding workers for the summer season. Small gains also came in several other industries. Local government (-50) applied the only downward pressure, shedding some school employment. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate slipped 0.2 percentage point to 5.0 percent for the month. The raw rate rose 0.3 percentage point to 4.6 percent.

Wallowa County's nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 30 from June 2017 to June 2018. The private sector added jobs while the public sector saw a decrease. A gain of 70 in education and health services led private-sector growth as state government fell by 100. Over the month, total nonfarm employment added 150 jobs. Leisure and hospitality (+70) led growth with gains in several other industries as well. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was unchanged for the month at 5.8 percent. The raw rate fell 0.6 percentage point to 4.5 percent.

### **Next Press Releases**

The Oregon Employment Department plans to release the July county and metropolitan area unemployment rates on Tuesday, August 21 and the statewide unemployment rate and employment survey data for July on Tuesday, August 14.

**BAKER COUNTY CURRENT LABOR FORCE AND INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT**

			Change From		
	June 2018	May 2018	June 2017	May 2018	June 2017
<b>Labor Force Status (Household Data)</b>					
Civilian labor force	7,062	6,981	7,214	81	-152
Unemployed	330	306	347	24	-17
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.4	4.8	0.3	-0.1
<i>Unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted)</i>	5.2	5.4	5.2	-0.2	0.0
Employed	6,732	6,675	6,867	57	-135
<b>Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Establishment Data)</b>					
Total nonfarm payroll employment	5,570	5,440	5,590	130	-20
Total private	4,370	4,260	4,340	110	30
Mining and logging	50	50	40	0	10
Construction	280	260	270	20	10
Manufacturing	550	540	560	10	-10
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,090	1,080	1,110	10	-20
Wholesale trade	90	80	90	10	0
Retail trade	790	790	810	0	-20
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	210	210	210	0	0
Information	50	50	60	0	-10
Financial activities	190	180	170	10	20
Professional and business services	320	300	360	20	-40
Education and health services	950	940	880	10	70
Leisure and hospitality	640	610	660	30	-20
Other services	250	250	230	0	20
Government	1,200	1,180	1,250	20	-50
Federal government	220	200	240	20	-20
State government	210	210	270	0	-60
Local government	770	770	740	0	30
Labor-management disputes	0	0	0	0	0

The most recent month is preliminary; the prior month is revised.

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. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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.

**GRANT COUNTY CURRENT LABOR FORCE AND INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT**

	Change From				
	June 2018	May 2018	June 2017	May 2018	June 2017
<b>Labor Force Status (Household Data)</b>					
Civilian labor force	3,173	3,050	3,297	123	-124
Unemployed	154	176	163	-22	-9
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.8	4.9	-0.9	0.0
<i>Unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted)</i>	6.5	6.9	6.6	-0.4	-0.1
Employed	3,019	2,874	3,134	145	-115
<b>Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Establishment Data)</b>					
Total nonfarm payroll employment	2,510	2,340	2,550	170	-40
Total private	1,300	1,270	1,320	30	-20
Mining and logging	110	100	110	10	0
Construction	70	60	60	10	10
Manufacturing	120	130	130	-10	-10
Trade, transportation, and utilities	300	300	310	0	-10
Wholesale trade	30	30	40	0	-10
Retail trade	220	220	230	0	-10
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	50	50	40	0	10
Information	50	50	40	0	10
Financial activities	60	60	60	0	0
Professional and business services	110	100	110	10	0
Education and health services	200	210	180	-10	20
Leisure and hospitality	210	190	250	20	-40
Other services	70	70	70	0	0
Government	1,210	1,070	1,230	140	-20
Federal government	360	270	380	90	-20
State government	170	130	200	40	-30
Local government	680	670	650	10	30
Labor-management disputes	0	0	0	0	0

The most recent month is preliminary; the prior month is revised.

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. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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.

## HARNEY COUNTY CURRENT LABOR FORCE AND INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

			Change From		
	June 2018	May 2018	June 2017	May 2018	June 2017
<b>Labor Force Status (Household Data)</b>					
Civilian labor force	3,486	3,427	3,494	59	-8
Unemployed	168	171	182	-3	-14
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.0	5.2	-0.2	-0.4
<i>Unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted)</i>	5.7	5.9	5.9	-0.2	-0.2
Employed	3,318	3,256	3,312	62	6
<b>Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Establishment Data)</b>					
Total nonfarm payroll employment	2,370	2,300	2,330	70	40
Total private	1,290	1,270	1,200	20	90
Goods producing	130	120	140	10	-10
Trade, transportation, and utilities	440	440	410	0	30
Wholesale trade	60	60	60	0	0
Retail trade	330	330	300	0	30
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	50	50	50	0	0
Information	10	10	10	0	0
Financial activities	70	70	70	0	0
Professional and business services	70	70	60	0	10
Education and health services	240	240	180	0	60
Leisure and hospitality	270	260	270	10	0
Other services	60	60	60	0	0
Government	1,080	1,030	1,130	50	-50
Federal government	250	210	270	40	-20
State government	110	100	150	10	-40
Local government	720	720	710	0	10
Labor-management disputes	0	0	0	0	0

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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. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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.

**MALHEUR COUNTY CURRENT LABOR FORCE AND INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT**

				Change From	
	June 2018	May 2018	June 2017	May 2018	June 2017
<b>Labor Force Status (Household Data)</b>					
Civilian labor force	12,371	12,303	12,679	68	-308
Unemployed	540	455	596	85	-56
Unemployment rate	4.4	3.7	4.7	0.7	-0.3
<i>Unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted)</i>	4.2	4.4	4.4	-0.2	-0.2
Employed	11,831	11,848	12,083	-17	-252
<b>Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Establishment Data)</b>					
Total nonfarm payroll employment	11,680	11,750	11,980	-70	-300
Total private	8,590	8,610	8,570	-20	20
Mining, logging, and construction	490	470	400	20	90
Manufacturing	1,160	1,140	1,090	20	70
Trade, transportation, and utilities	2,800	2,760	2,930	40	-130
Wholesale trade	520	510	620	10	-100
Retail trade	1,900	1,880	1,890	20	10
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	380	370	420	10	-40
Information	190	190	200	0	-10
Financial activities	290	290	320	0	-30
Professional and business services	410	430	430	-20	-20
Education and health services	1,660	1,690	1,660	-30	0
Leisure and hospitality	1,280	1,320	1,220	-40	60
Other services	310	320	320	-10	-10
Government	3,090	3,140	3,410	-50	-320
Federal government	210	200	220	10	-10
State government	1,140	1,140	1,260	0	-120
Local government	1,740	1,800	1,930	-60	-190
Labor-management disputes	0	0	0	0	0

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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.

## UNION COUNTY CURRENT LABOR FORCE AND INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

	Change From				
	June 2018	May 2018	June 2017	May 2018	June 2017
<b>Labor Force Status (Household Data)</b>					
Civilian labor force	12,058	11,975	12,175	83	-117
Unemployed	553	520	596	33	-43
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.3	4.9	0.3	-0.3
<i>Unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted)</i>	5.0	5.2	5.2	-0.2	-0.2
Employed	11,505	11,455	11,579	50	-74
<b>Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Establishment Data)</b>					
Total nonfarm payroll employment	10,590	10,470	10,520	120	70
Total private	8,040	7,930	7,830	110	210
Mining and logging	50	40	50	10	0
Construction	480	460	490	20	-10
Manufacturing	1,370	1,350	1,320	20	50
Trade, transportation, and utilities	2,190	2,160	2,180	30	10
Wholesale trade	240	230	230	10	10
Retail trade	1,410	1,400	1,460	10	-50
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	540	530	490	10	50
Information	110	110	110	0	0
Financial activities	310	310	310	0	0
Professional and business services	440	430	470	10	-30
Education and health services	1,750	1,750	1,610	0	140
Leisure and hospitality	1,050	1,040	1,000	10	50
Other services	290	280	290	10	0
Government	2,550	2,540	2,690	10	-140
Federal government	300	260	290	40	10
State government	350	330	490	20	-140
Local government	1,900	1,950	1,910	-50	-10
Labor-management disputes	0	0	0	0	0

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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.

**WALLOWA COUNTY CURRENT LABOR FORCE AND INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT**

			Change From		
	June 2018	May 2018	June 2017	May 2018	June 2017
<b>Labor Force Status (Household Data)</b>					
Civilian labor force	3,401	3,278	3,480	123	-79
Unemployed	153	168	145	-15	8
Unemployment rate	4.5	5.1	4.2	-0.6	0.3
<i>Unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted)</i>	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	0.2
Employed	3,248	3,110	3,335	138	-87
<b>Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Establishment Data)</b>					
Total nonfarm payroll employment	2,690	2,540	2,720	150	-30
Total private	2,020	1,890	1,970	130	50
Mining and logging	80	60	80	20	0
Construction	180	180	180	0	0
Manufacturing	190	180	170	10	20
Trade, transportation, and utilities	470	440	500	30	-30
Wholesale and retail trade	380	350	400	30	-20
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	90	90	100	0	-10
Information	20	20	20	0	0
Financial activities	140	130	140	10	0
Professional and business services	140	140	130	0	10
Education and health services	360	370	290	-10	70
Leisure and hospitality	340	270	360	70	-20
Other services	100	100	100	0	0
Government	670	650	750	20	-80
Federal government	110	80	110	30	0
State government	70	60	170	10	-100
Local government	490	510	470	-20	20
Labor-management disputes	0	0	0	0	0

The most recent month is preliminary; the prior month is revised.

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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.

**Note on Home Care Workers:**

Effective January 2018, Oregon home care workers who receive payments through the Department of Human Services are now counted in private education and health services instead of state government. This change affects the classification of approximately 17,000 home care workers in Oregon. The change was due to legislative action clarifying that for purposes of workforce and labor market information, home care workers are not employees of state government. The reclassification affects private sector and government monthly change figures for January 2018 and will affect over-the-year change figures through December 2018. It does not affect total payroll employment levels.

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The pdf version of the news release, including tables and graphs, can be found at [www.qualityinfo.org/press-release/](http://www.qualityinfo.org/press-release/). To obtain the data in other formats such as in Excel, visit [www.QualityInfo.org](http://www.QualityInfo.org), select *Economic Data*, and choose *LAUS* or *CES*. To request the press release as a Word document, contact the person shown at the top of this press release.

For help finding jobs and training resources, visit one of the state's WorkSource Oregon Centers or go to: [www.WorkSourceOregon.org](http://www.WorkSourceOregon.org).

Equal Opportunity program — auxiliary aids and services available upon request to individuals with disabilities. Contact: (503) 947-1794. For the deaf and hard of hearing population, call 711 Telecommunications Relay Services.