

Employment in Oregon: A Summary Through June 2025

Updated: July 28, 2025

HAVE YOU BEEN ASKED TO PARTICIPATE IN A BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS (BLS) SURVEY? *PLEASE DO!*

BLS survey information is gathered to create data for businesses, jobseekers, workers and policy-makers about the economy including:

Employment*	Unemployment*	Occupational Wages*
Job vacancies*	Productivity	Occupational Employment*
Consumer spending patterns	Workplace injuries	Compensation
Long-term employment projections*	Employer-provided benefits	Price movements

** Collected and produced by Oregon Employment Department*

Your response is vital to ensuring accurate, complete, and unbiased data that is representative of the people and businesses in Oregon and the United States.

Your confidential responses are protected by federal and state law and strict security policies that prohibit us from releasing any information that could reveal the identity of you or your business without your consent.

Thank you for helping us track the Oregon economy!

KEY FACTS FROM RECENT NEWS RELEASE

Oregon's unemployment rate was 4.9% in June.

- That was 1.3 percentage points higher than the recent low of 3.6% in spring 2023.
- That was also higher than the U.S. unemployment rate of 4.1% in June.

Oregon nonfarm payroll employment declined by 4,300 jobs in June.

- June's losses were largest in other services (-1,400 jobs); manufacturing (-1,200); and leisure and hospitality (-1,000 jobs).
- Health care and social assistance added 900 jobs.

Employers added 8,700 nonfarm payroll jobs over the past year, a gain of 0.4%.

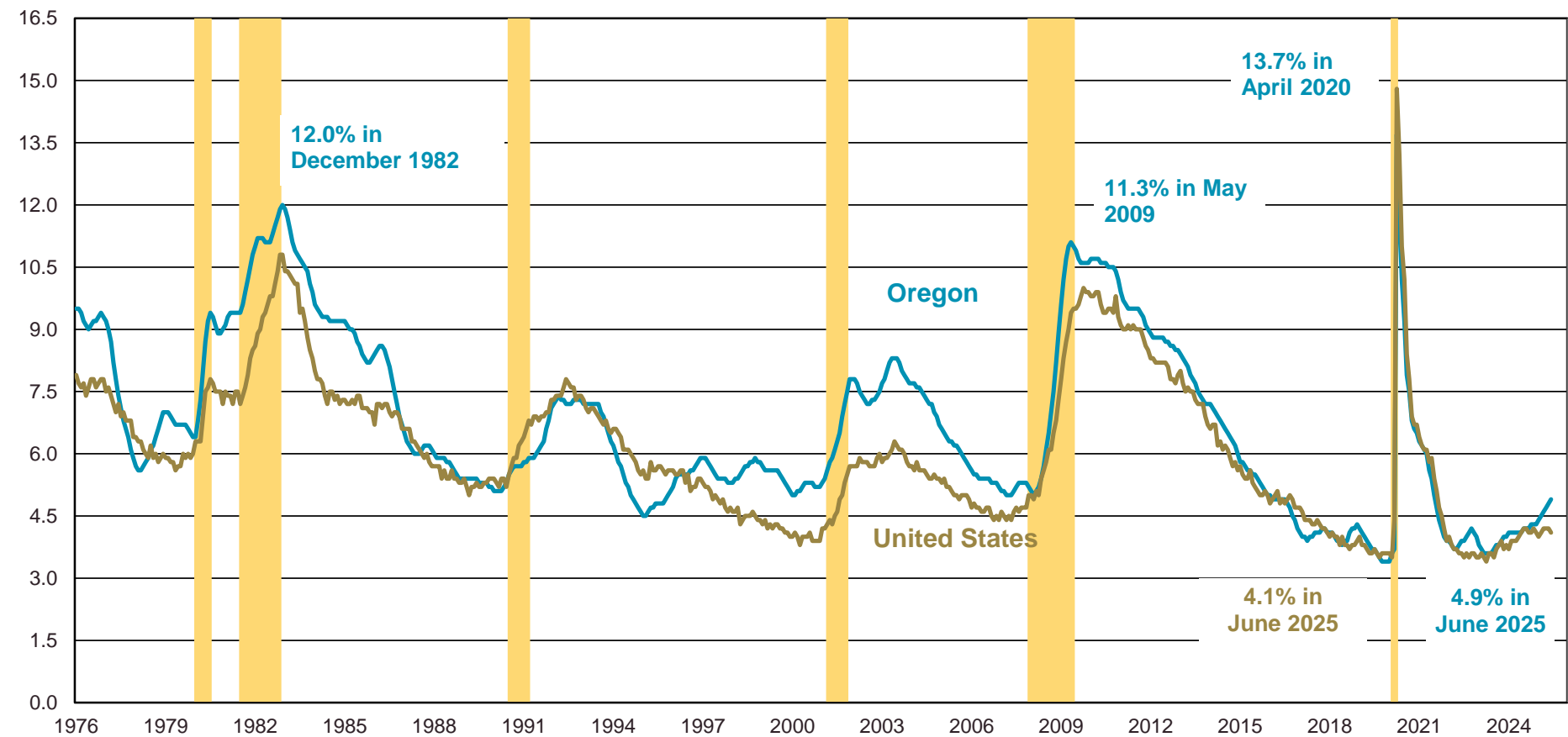
- Job gains were strongest in health care and social assistance (+15,800 jobs, or 5.3%).
- Meanwhile, manufacturing lost 7,700 jobs over the year, construction dropped 5,200 jobs, and financial activities declined by 2,900 jobs.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
and Current Population Survey (CPS)

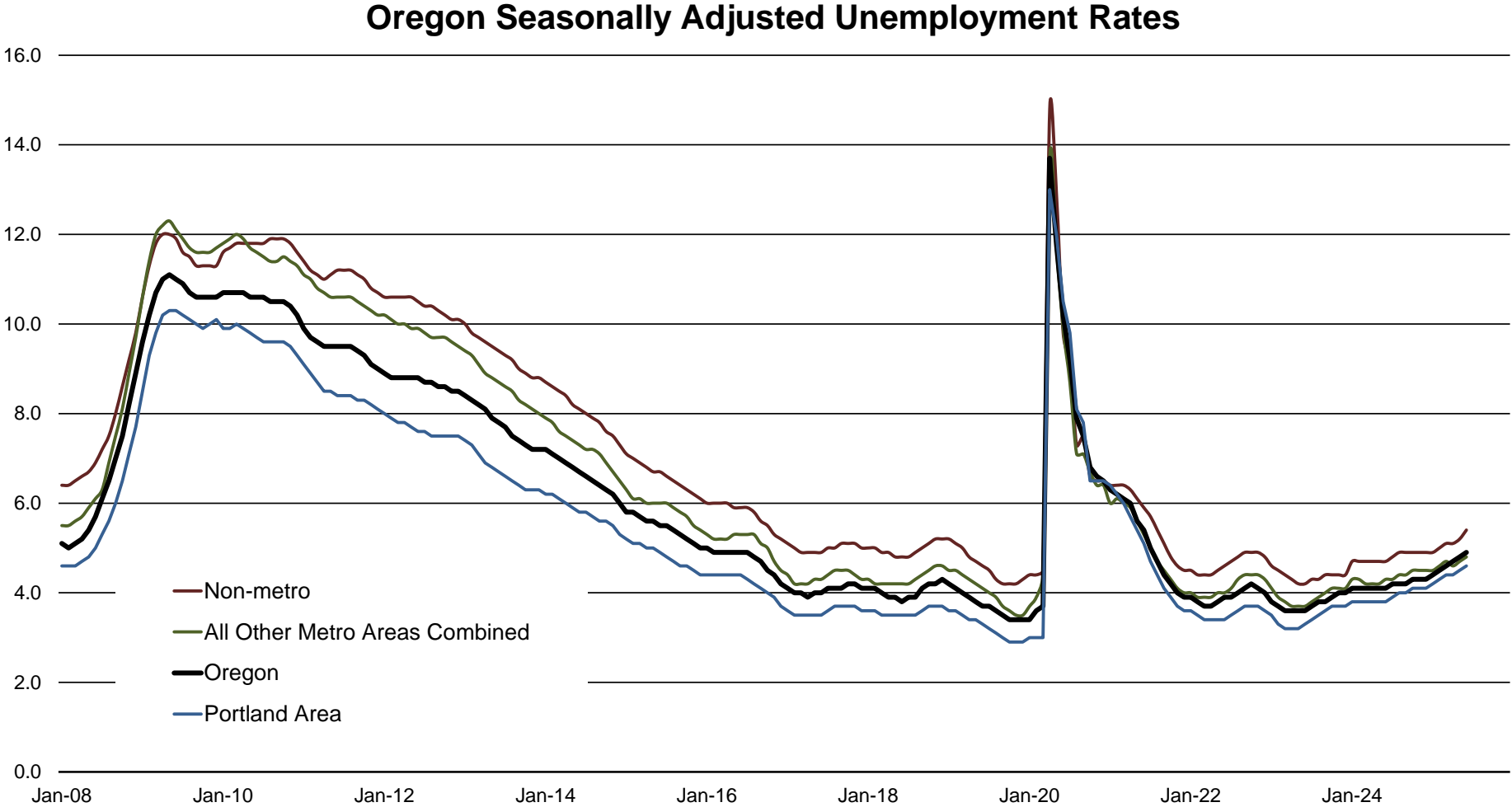
OREGON'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE WAS 4.9% IN JUNE.

Oregon's Unemployment Rate Was 4.9% in June 2025
Unemployed % of Labor Force (Bars Represent Recessions)



Source: Oregon Employment Department and National Bureau of Economic Research

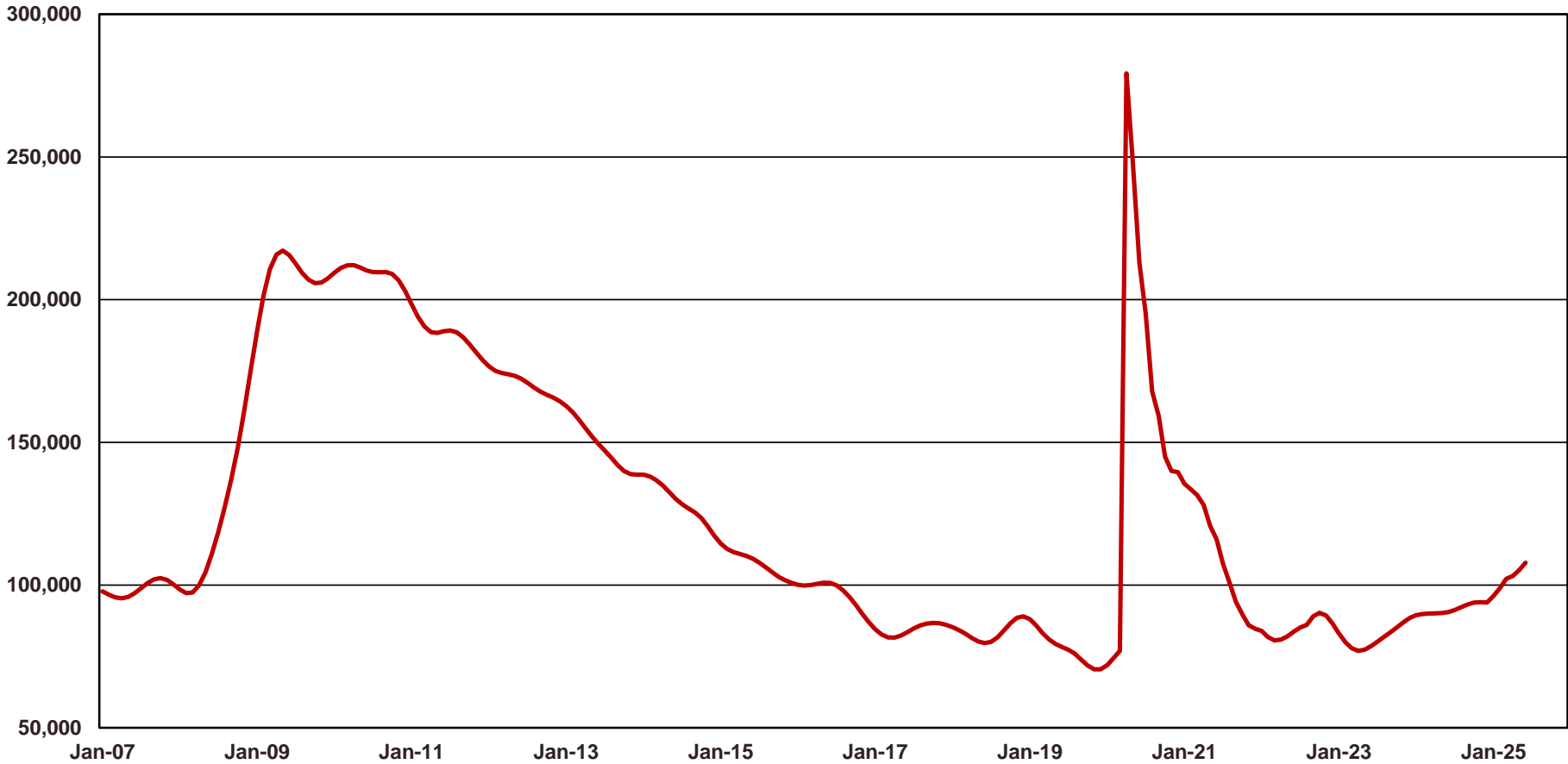
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES HAVE TICKED UP IN ALL AREAS IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS.



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED OREGONIANS INCREASED BY 2,600 IN JUNE.

Unemployed Persons, Oregon Statewide
Seasonally Adjusted, 2007 to Present



Seasonally Adjusted
Unemployment:

Pre-COVID Low
Nov 2019: 70,500

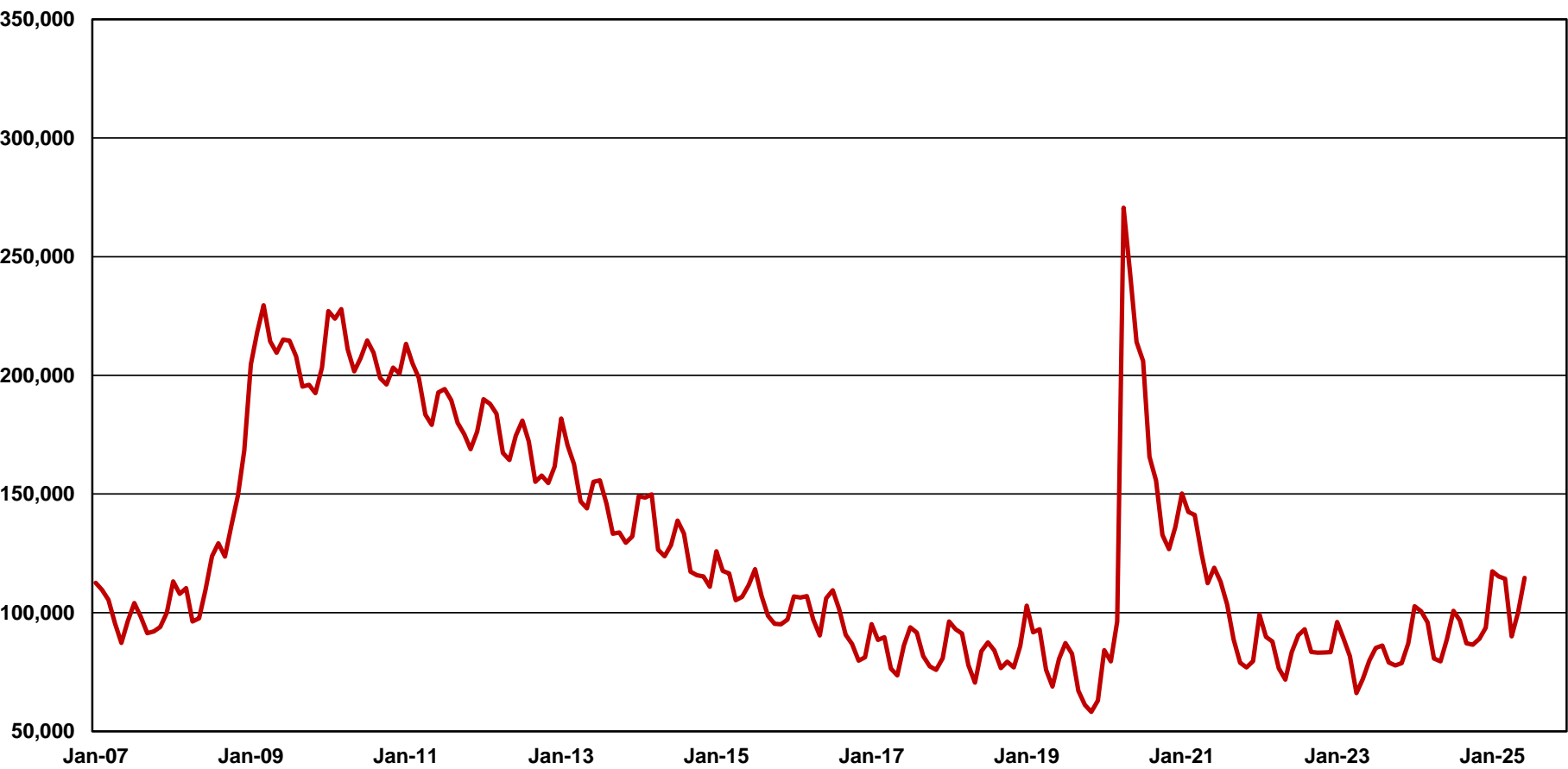
Highest
April 2020: 279,300

Current
June 2025: 107,800

Source: Oregon Employment Department, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED OREGONIANS HAS TRENDED UPWARDS RECENTLY.

Unemployed Persons, Oregon Statewide
Not Seasonally Adjusted, 2007 to Present



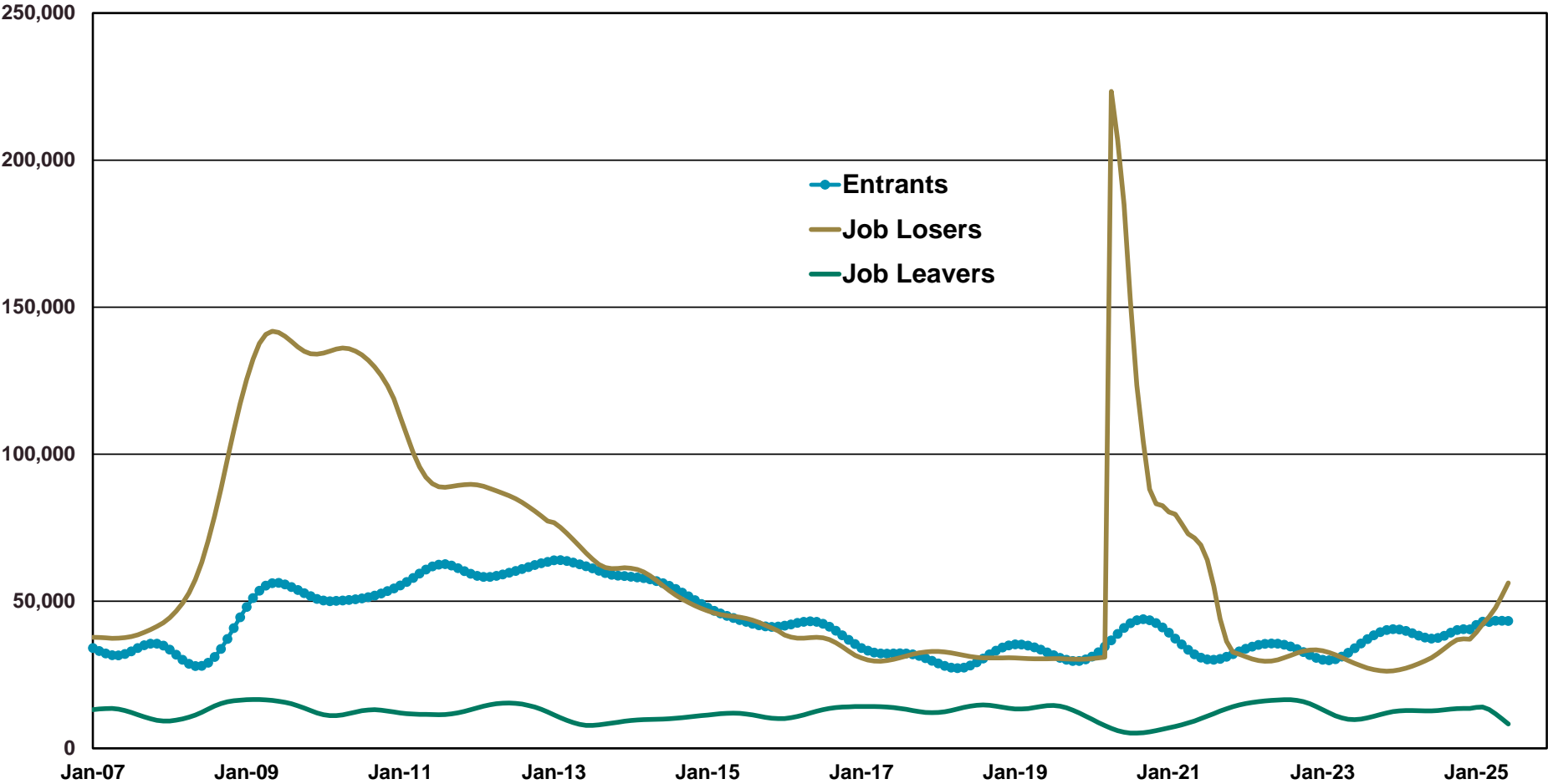
Number of Unemployed in June (not adjusted):

2019: 80,500
2020: 214,100
2021: 118,900
2022: 83,400
2023: 79,800
2024: 88,800
2025: 114,700

Source: Oregon Employment Department, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

WHY ARE OREGONIANS UNEMPLOYED?

Oregon Unemployment by Reason [Trend]



New or returning to the workforce
43,300 (40%)

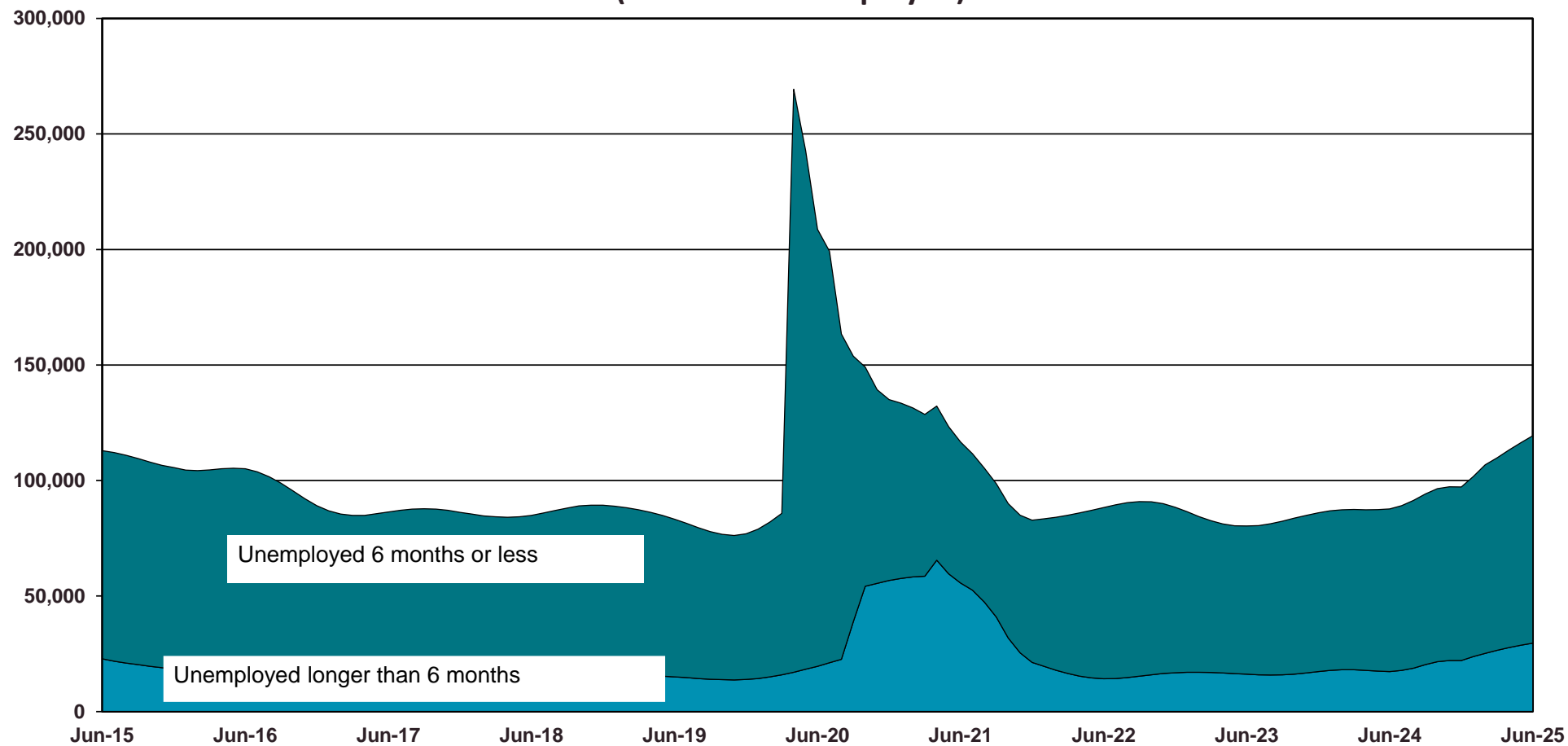
Lost job
56,200 (52%)

Left job voluntarily
8,300 (8%)

Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Population Survey

ONE OUT OF FOUR UNEMPLOYED OREGONIANS HAVE BEEN OUT OF WORK FOR AT LEAST SIX MONTHS.

There are 29,600 Long-Term Unemployed Oregonians
(25% of All Unemployed)

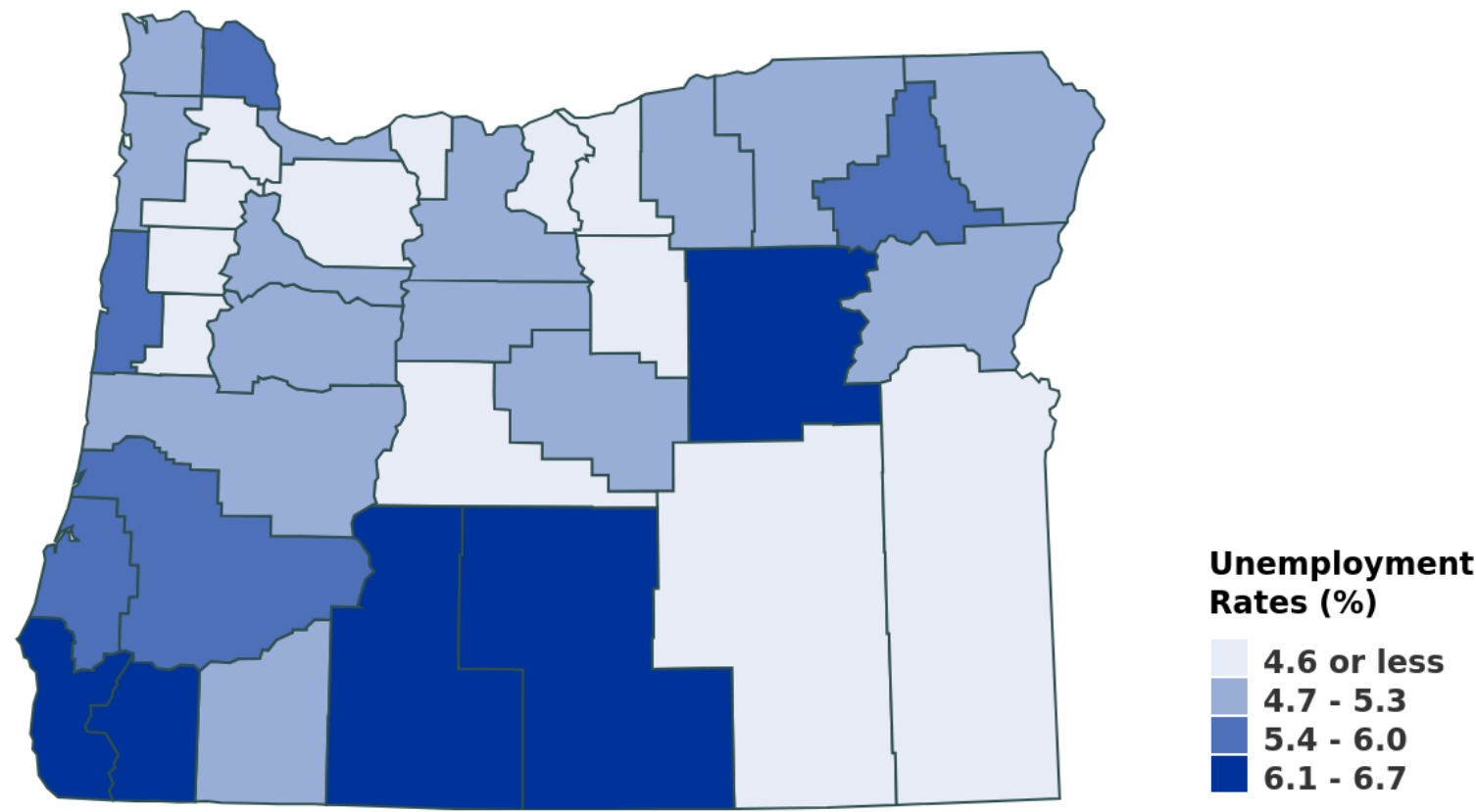


Source: Oregon Employment Department, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

OREGON UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate

June 2025



Oregon Employment Department, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

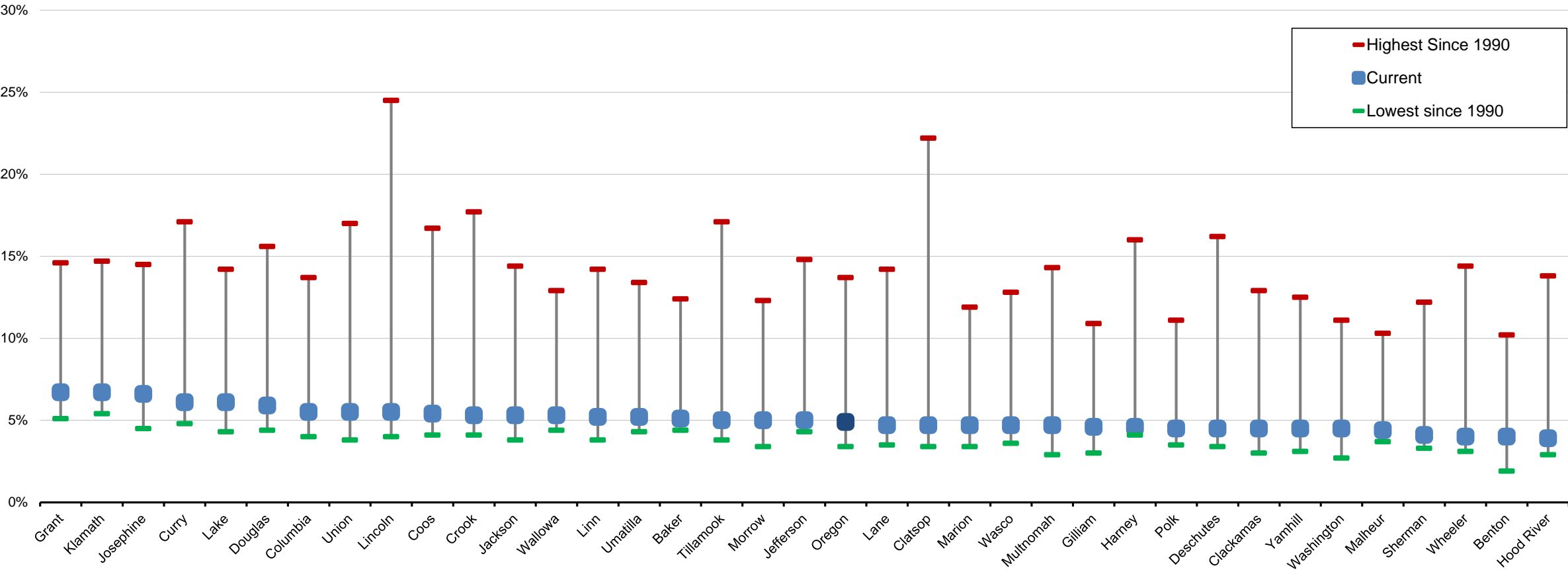
In June, unemployment rates rose in 35 of Oregon's 36 counties.

Grant and Klamath counties had Oregon's highest seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in June (6.7% each).

Hood River County registered the lowest unemployment rate in June at 3.9%.

Unemployment Rates in Oregon Counties

Current Rate (June 2025), Record High, and Record Low for Each County, Seasonally Adjusted



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Slowing Population, Labor Force, and Job Growth in Oregon

Updated: June 12, 2024

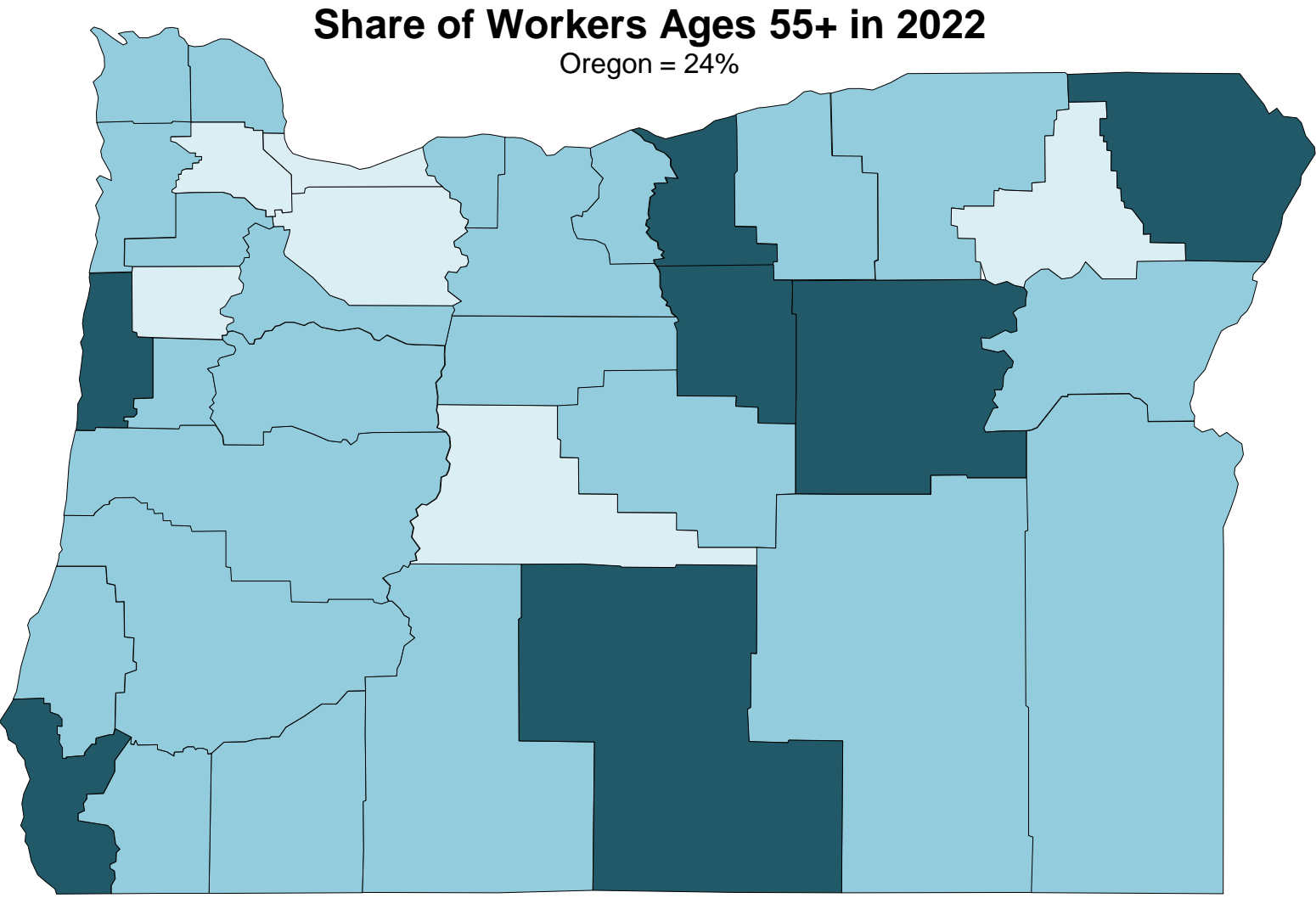
THE WORKFORCE CONTINUES AGING, IN OREGON AND THE U.S.

Workers Ages 55+ Could Be Within a Decade of Retirement

Oregon Jobs in 2022	All Workers	Age 55+	% Age 55+
All Sectors	1,908,164	455,792	24%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	52,269	17,026	33%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	1,787	574	32%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	30,756	8,795	29%
Utilities	8,025	2,230	28%
Other Services	65,394	17,780	27%
Public Administration	75,343	20,117	27%
Wholesale Trade	77,229	20,205	26%
Educational Services	144,633	37,806	26%
Manufacturing	188,469	49,178	26%
Transportation and Warehousing	80,059	20,392	25%
Finance and Insurance	55,032	13,480	24%
Health Care and Social Assistance	284,182	69,324	24%
Retail Trade	209,208	47,907	23%
Administrative and Waste Services	108,487	24,775	23%
Construction	122,998	28,005	23%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	111,361	24,248	22%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	29,817	6,345	21%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	51,883	10,705	21%
Information	41,014	7,684	19%
Accommodation and Food Services	170,218	29,216	17%

In the early 1990s, one out of 10 jobs was held by a worker age 55 or older.

By 2022, nearly one-fourth of all jobs in Oregon and the U.S. were held by workers 55+ years old.



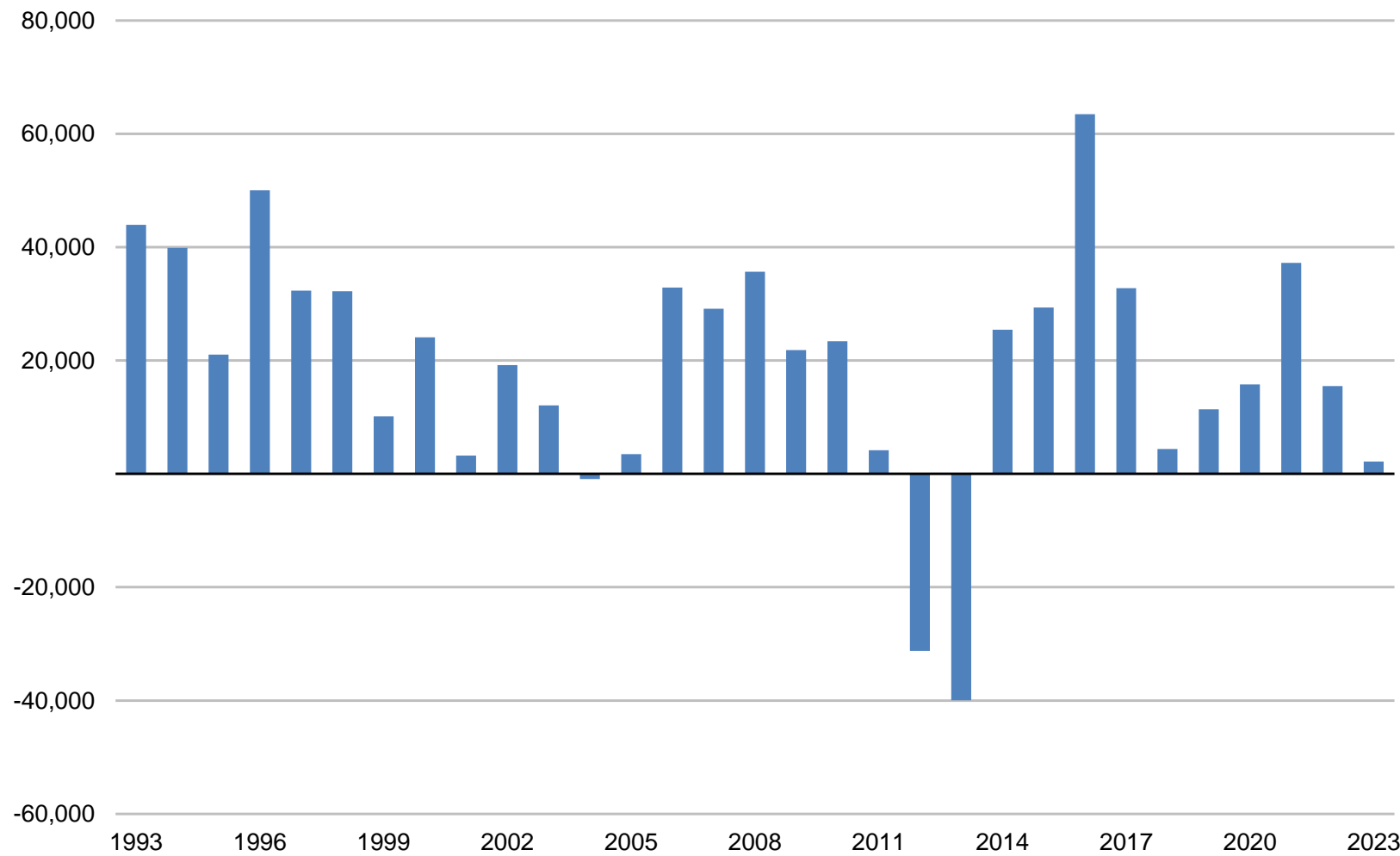
Rural counties tend to have higher shares of workers who may be nearing retirement in the coming years.

Yet, Multnomah County has more jobs held by workers 55 or older than all rural counties combined.

Source: Oregon Employment Department

OREGON'S LABOR FORCE GROWTH HAS SLOWED.

Annual Labor Force Change in Oregon, 1993 - 2023



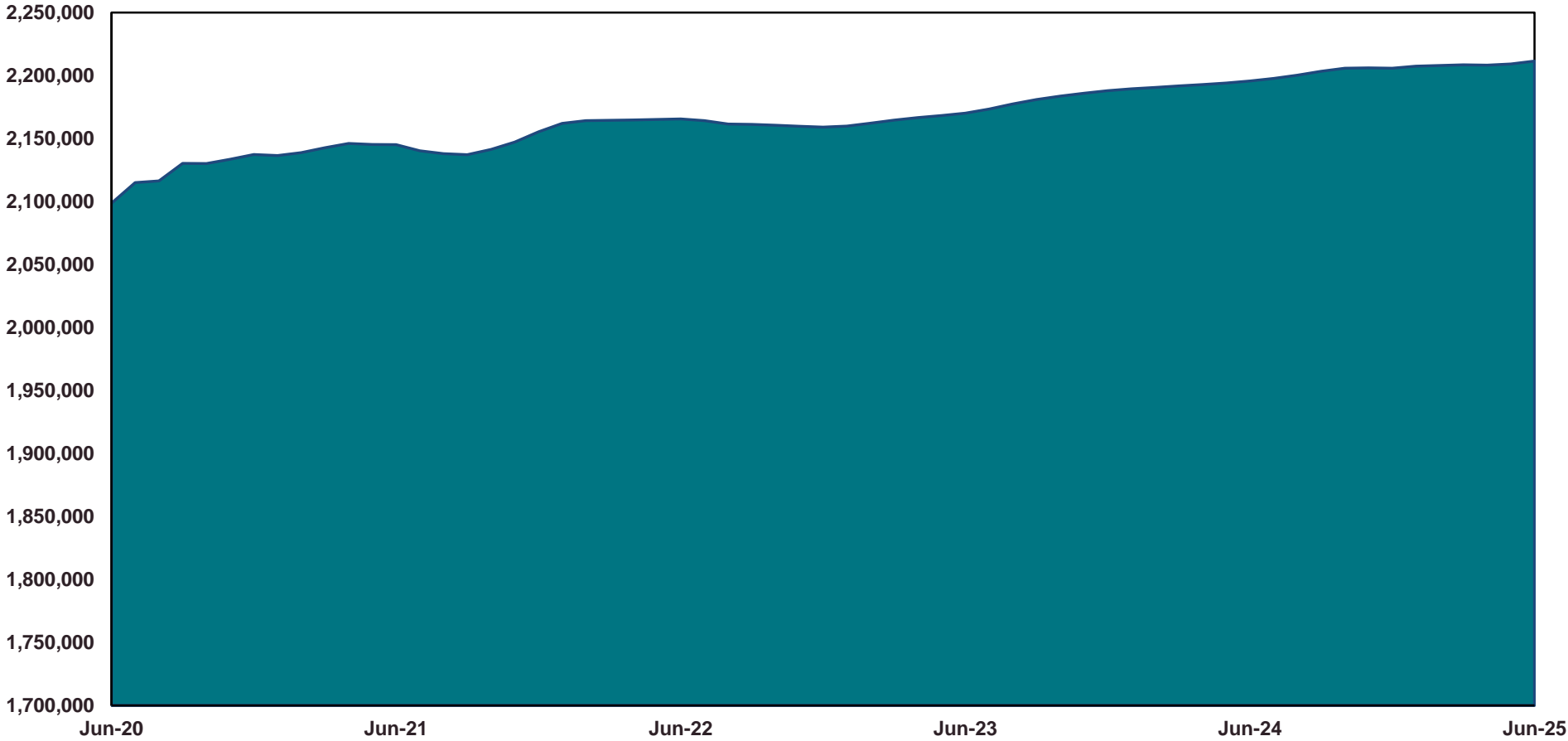
In 2023, Oregon added 2,200 people to the labor force.

That was a gain of 0.1%.

Source: Oregon Employment Department, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

OREGON'S LABOR FORCE HAS GROWN SLOWLY IN RECENT MONTHS.

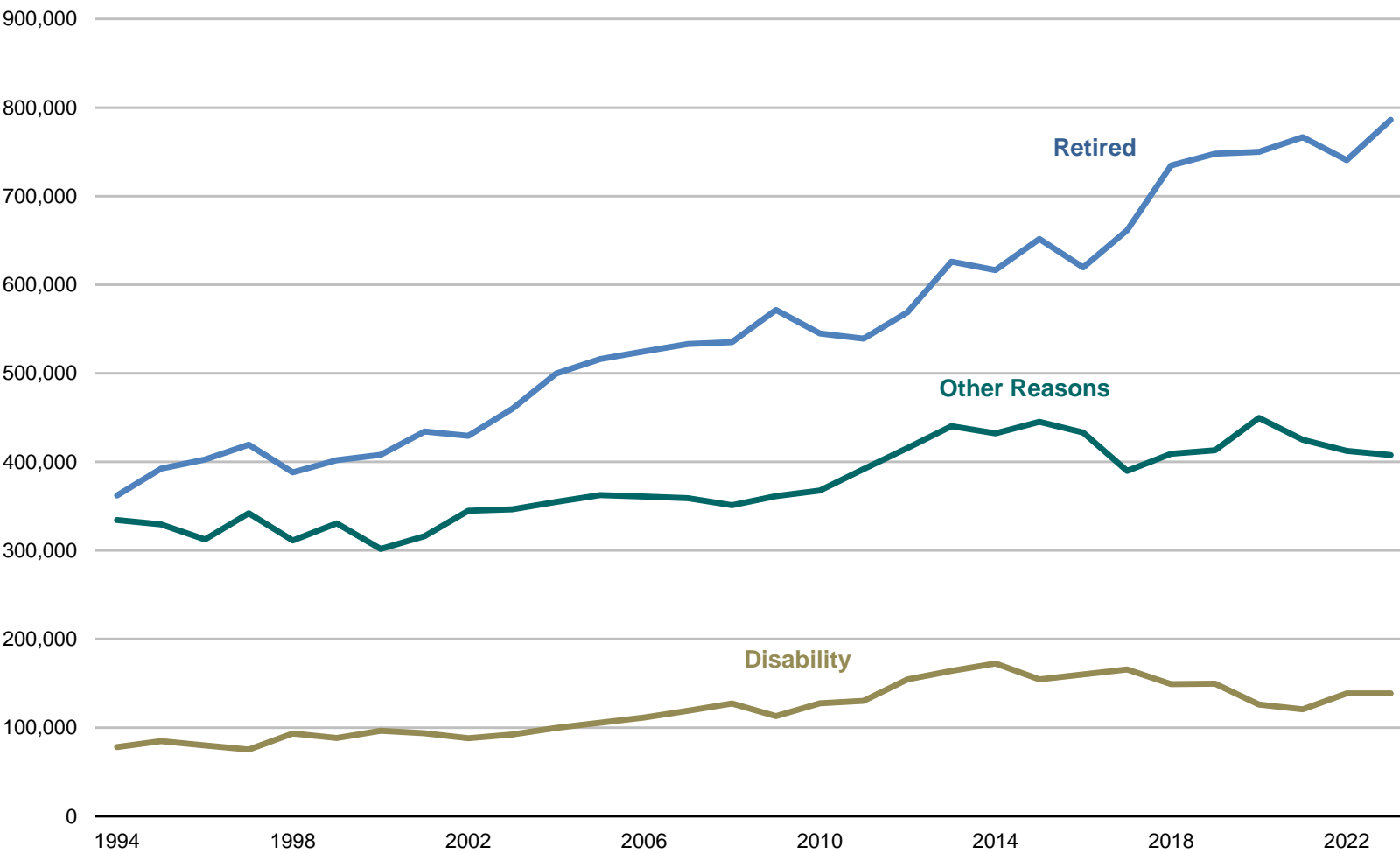
Oregon Civilian Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted
2020 to Present



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

SLOWING LABOR FORCE GROWTH: MORE RETIREMENTS

Reasons Oregonians Ages 16+ are Not in Labor Force
Annual Average, 1994-2023

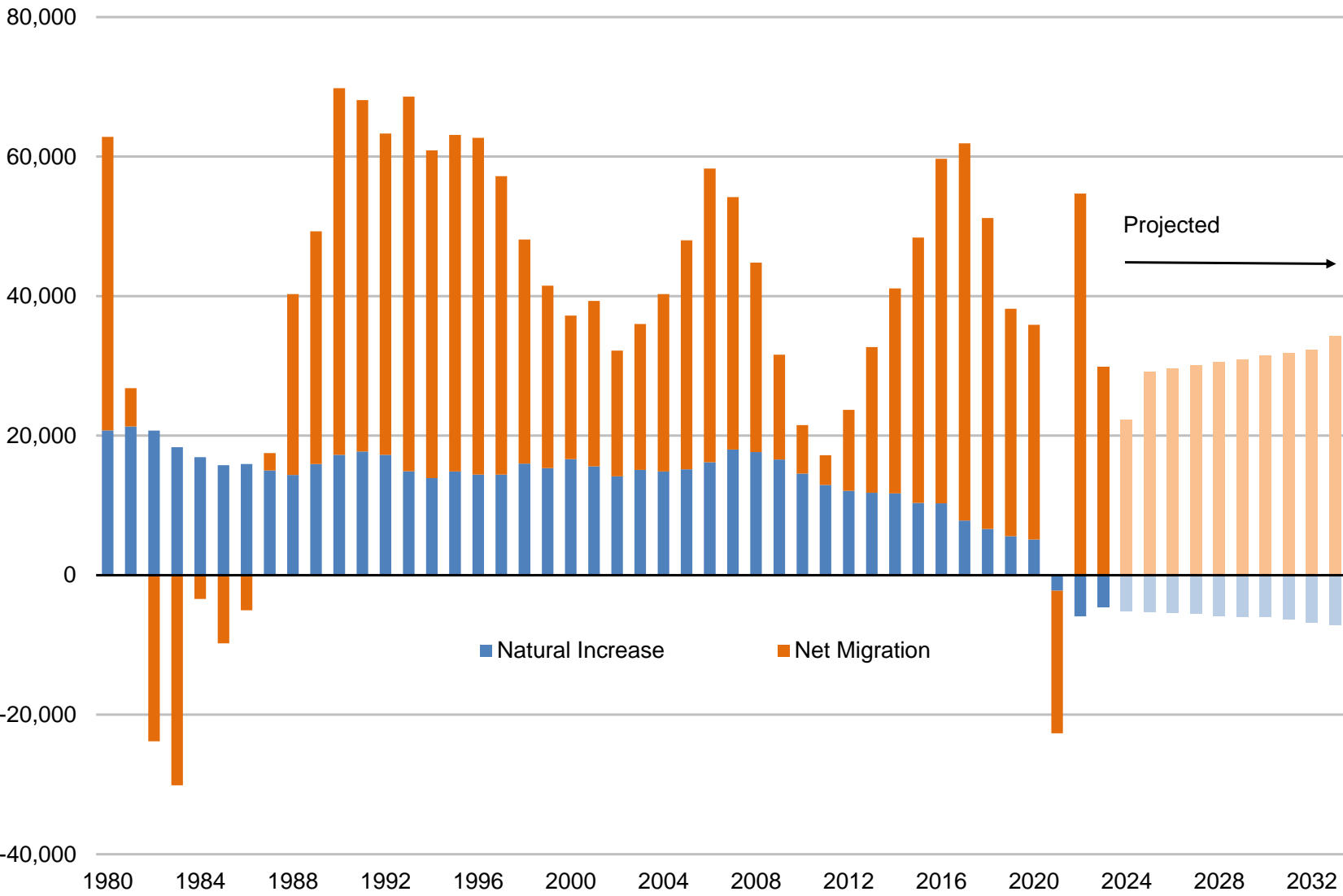


Not in Oregon's labor force due to retirement:

- Up 5% since 2019
- Rose by 26% over the past decade

SLOWING LABOR FORCE GROWTH: SLOWER POPULATION GROWTH

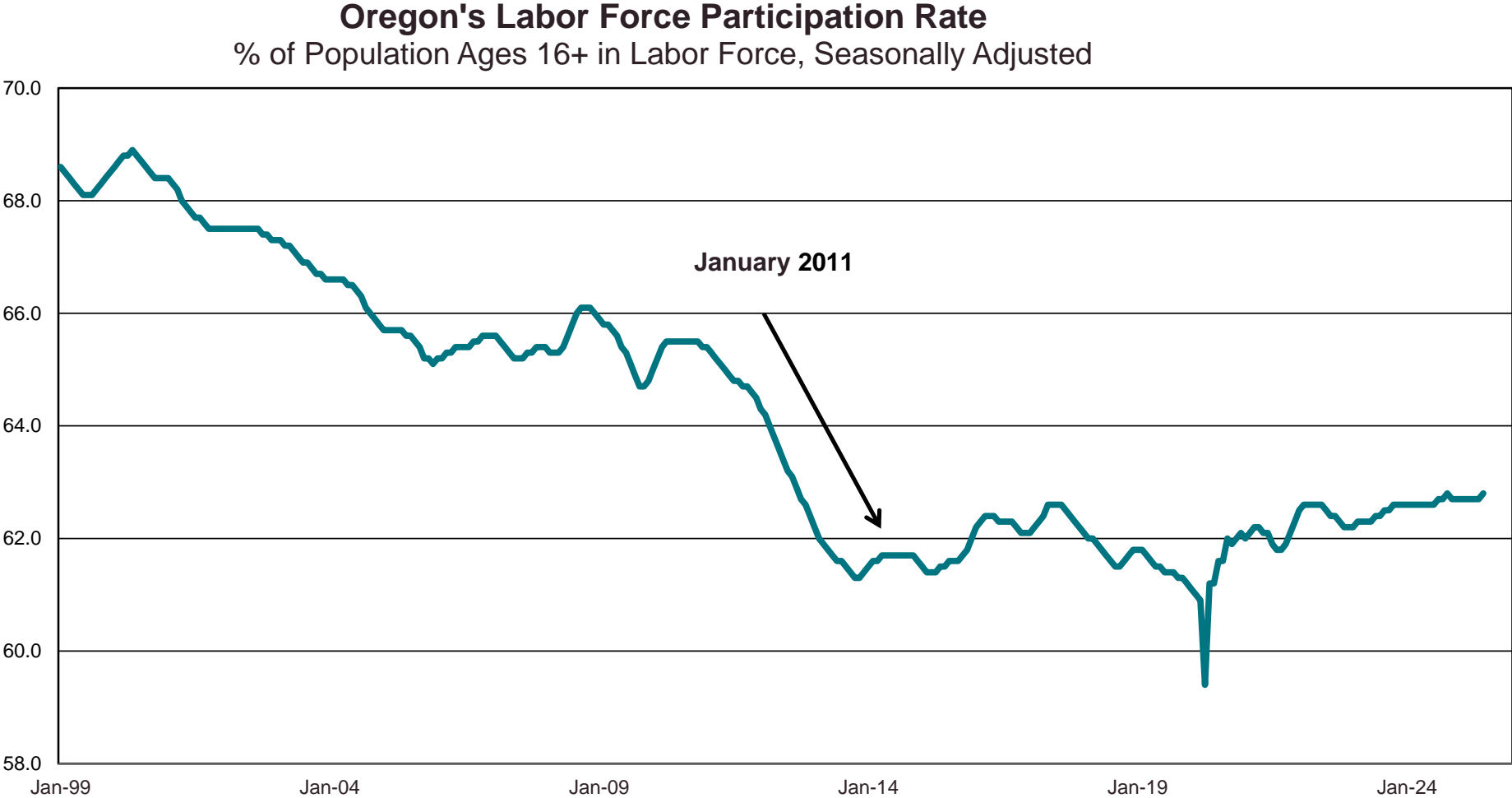
Oregon's Population Components of Change



Portland State University estimates show a rebound in 2022, but population growth is projected to be slower in the coming years than historical norms.

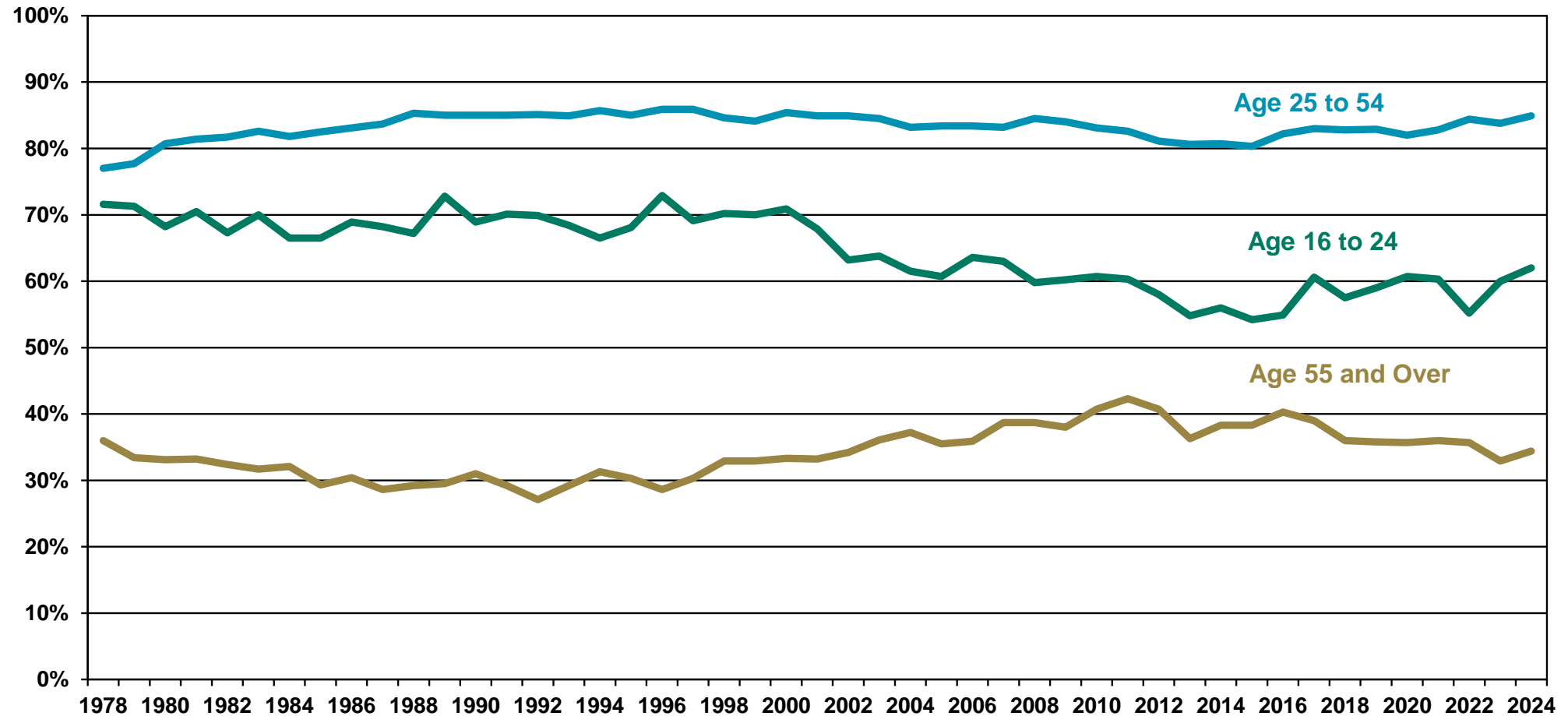
Source: Oregon Employment Department, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

OREGON'S LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE WAS 62.8% IN JUNE.



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

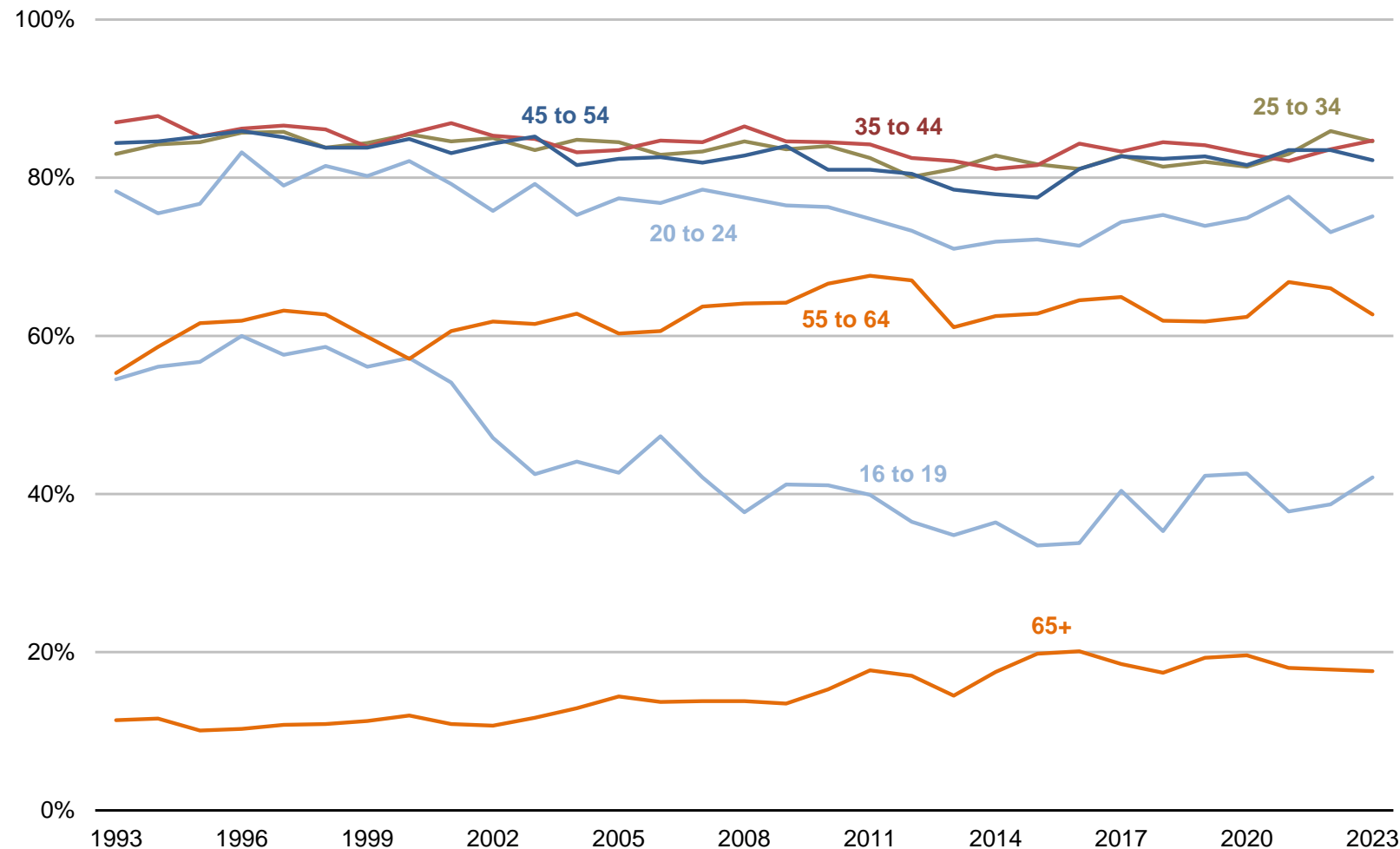
Oregon Labor Force Participation Rates by Age Group



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES VARY WIDELY BY AGE CATEGORY

Oregon Labor Force Participation Rates by Age Category, 1993 - 2023



Participation rate rebounding slightly for teens, but well below historic highs.

The rate doubled for those 65 years and older over the past decade.

Source: Oregon Employment Department, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

UNEMPLOYMENT REMAINS LOW BY HISTORICAL STANDARDS

Oregon Job Vacancies and Unemployment Rates, 2019-2023

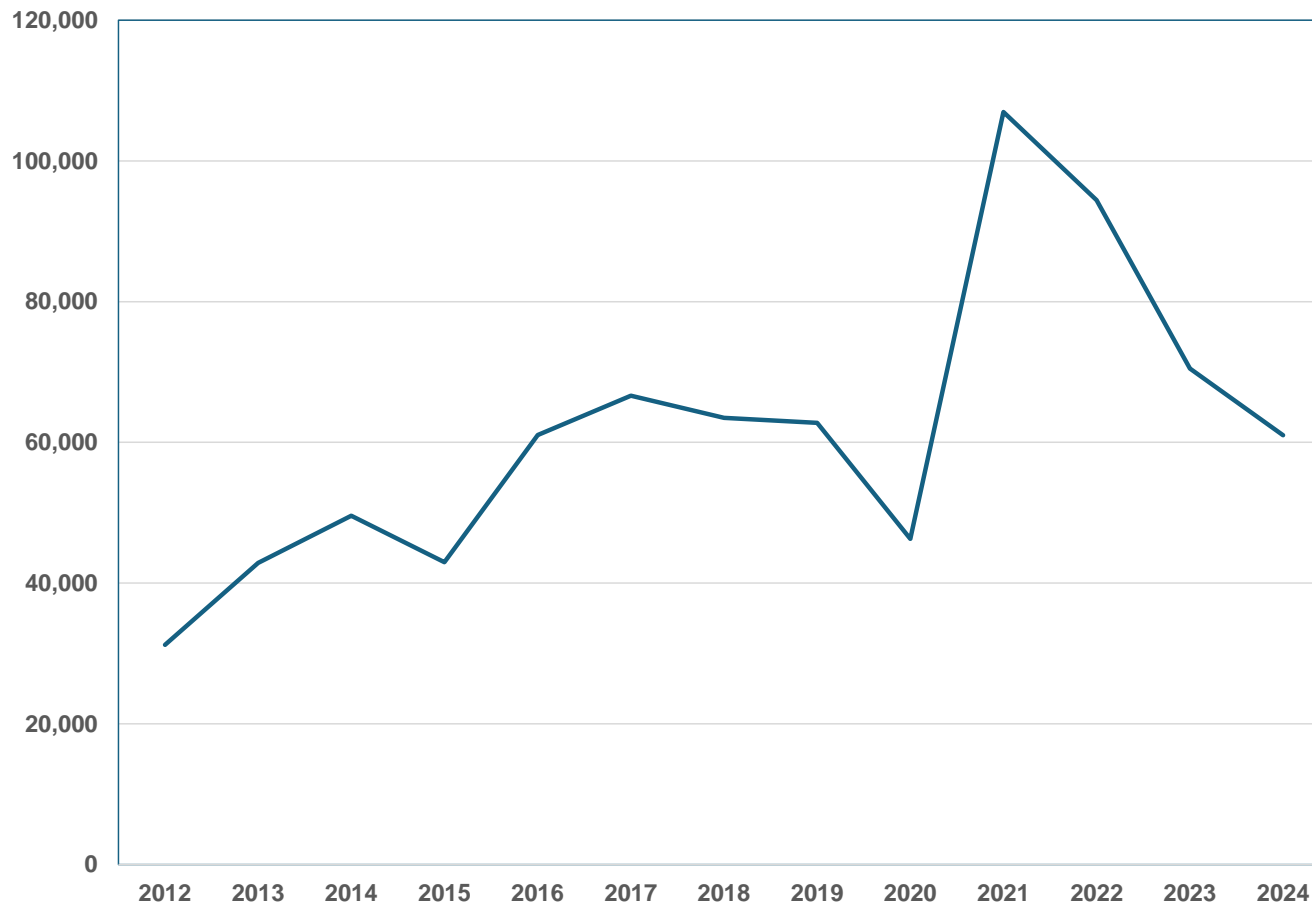
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vacancies	57,241	44,408	96,887	103,977	72,815
Average Hourly Wage (in 2023\$)	\$22.42	\$21.25	\$22.14	\$22.55	\$25.13
Full-time Positions	77%	79%	78%	81%	82%
Permanent Positions	93%	92%	93%	94%	94%
Requiring Education Beyond High School	34%	33%	30%	29%	39%
Requiring Previous Experience	57%	53%	53%	52%	58%
Difficult to Fill	57%	51%	72%	72%	61%
Unemployment Rate	3.8%	7.8%	5.2%	4.2%	3.7%

Employers still have a relatively large number of job openings.

Sources: Oregon Employment Department; Job Vacancy Survey, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

THE NUMBER OF JOB VACANCIES HAS DECLINED IN RECENT YEARS, DECLINING TO 61,000 IN 2024.

Oregon Job Vacancies: 3rd Quarter 2012-2024



OREGON BUSINESSES REPORTED 51,000 VACANCIES IN SPRING 2025.

Oregon Private Job Vacancies Spring 2025

Vacancies	51,048
Average Hourly Wage	\$28.38
Full-time Positions	79%
Permanent Positions	94%
Requiring Education Beyond High School	32%
Experience	62%
Difficult to Fill	58%

Source: Oregon Employment Department

Oregon businesses reported 51,000 vacancies in spring 2025. Vacancies stayed flat from the winter and decreased 12% from spring 2024. Employers reported difficulty filling 58% of spring 2025 vacancies.

The average starting wage among this group of vacancies was \$28.38 per hour, an inflation-adjusted increase of 6% from spring 2024, and a 11% increase from winter 2025.

Characteristics of Oregon job vacancies were consistent with prior quarters. A typical job vacancy tends to be for a full-time, permanent position.

THE PORTLAND TRI-COUNTY AREA REPRESENTED NEARLY 50% OF SPRING 2025 VACANCIES.

Oregon Private Job Vacancies by Geography, Spring 2025

Geography	Vacancies
Oregon Statewide	51,048
Portland Metro	19,219
Mid-Valley	5,728
Clackamas	4,862
East Cascades	4,667
Lane	3,592
Northwest Oregon	3,484
Rogue Valley	3,265
Southwestern Oregon	2,868
Eastern Oregon	2,408

Multi-area or unknown regions excluded

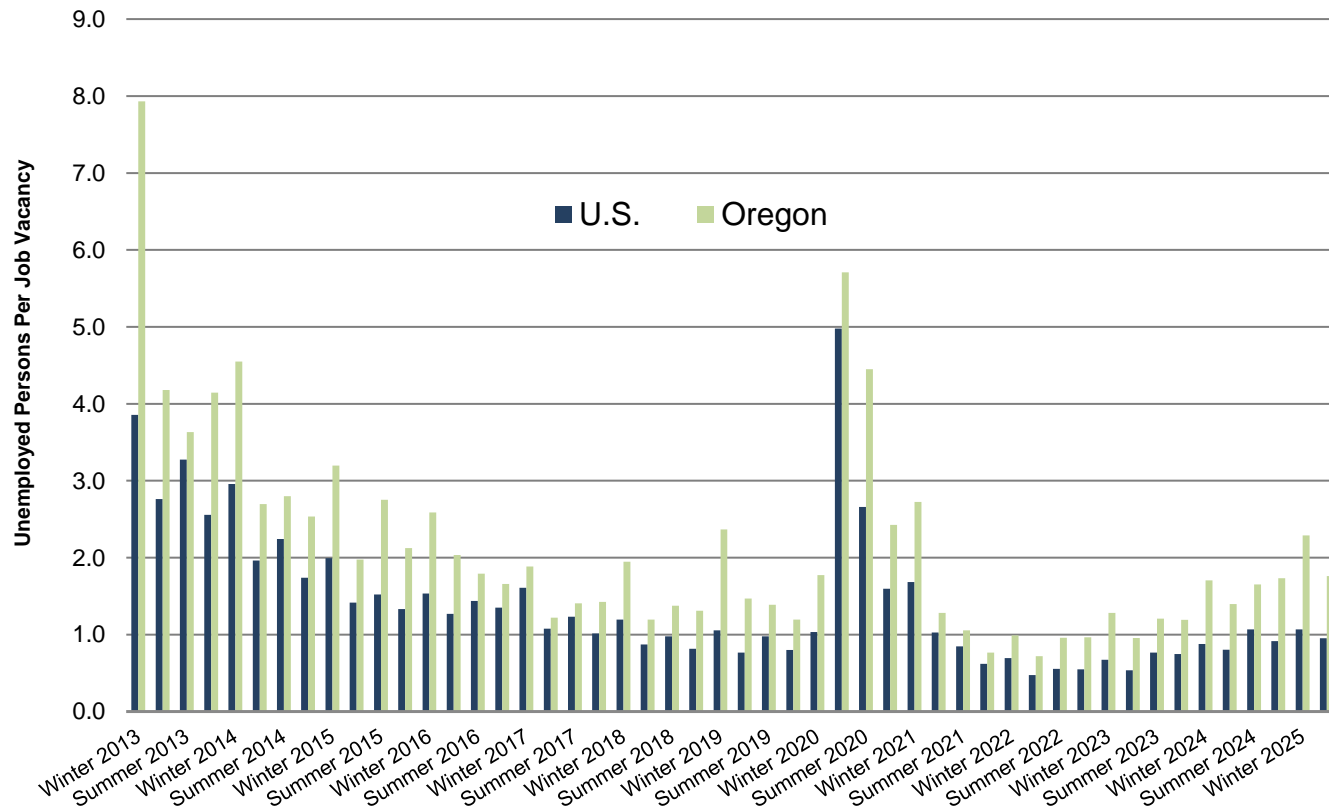
Source: Oregon Employment Department

Spring vacancies were distributed across the state, with the Portland tri-county area (Portland Metro and Clackamas County) accounting for 47%.

OREGON HAS ROUGHLY TWO UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE PER JOB VACANCY. NATIONALLY, THE RATIO REMAINS NEAR 1-TO-1.

U.S. and Oregon Unemployed to Job Vacancy Ratios Rising Slowly after Record Lows

(Job Openings with Private Employers, 2013-2025)

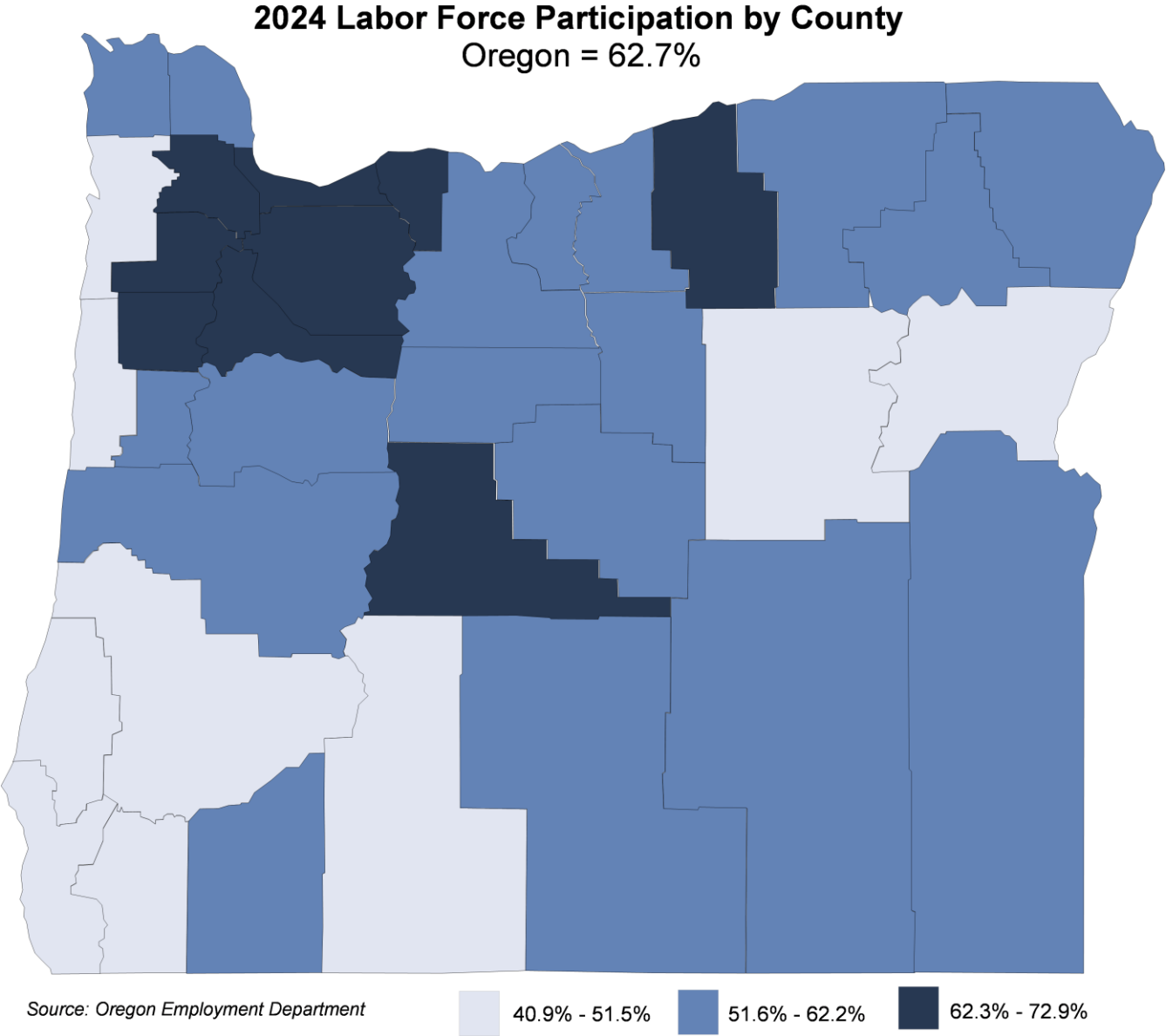


Source: Oregon Employment Department

The U.S. ratio was around 1.0 in January 2025. It reached 5.0 in April 2020 after several years around 1-to-1. It has remained at or below 1.0 for 16 quarters.

Oregon had 1.8 unemployed per job vacancy in spring 2025, part of a steady rise since the post-pandemic recession expansion period in 2021 and 2022.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES VARY WIDELY ACROSS OREGON'S COUNTIES.



High
Hood River County
72.9%

Low
Curry County
40.9%

JOB GROWTH BY INDUSTRY

Current Employment Statistics (CES)

EMPLOYERS DROPPED 4,300 JOBS FROM NONFARM PAYROLLS JOBS IN JUNE.

Oregon's Monthly Job Change
June 2022 - June 2025, Seasonally Adjusted

Average monthly nonfarm
employment changes:

2019

+2,600 jobs

2020

-12,700 jobs

2021

+8,500 jobs

2022

+4,000 jobs

2023

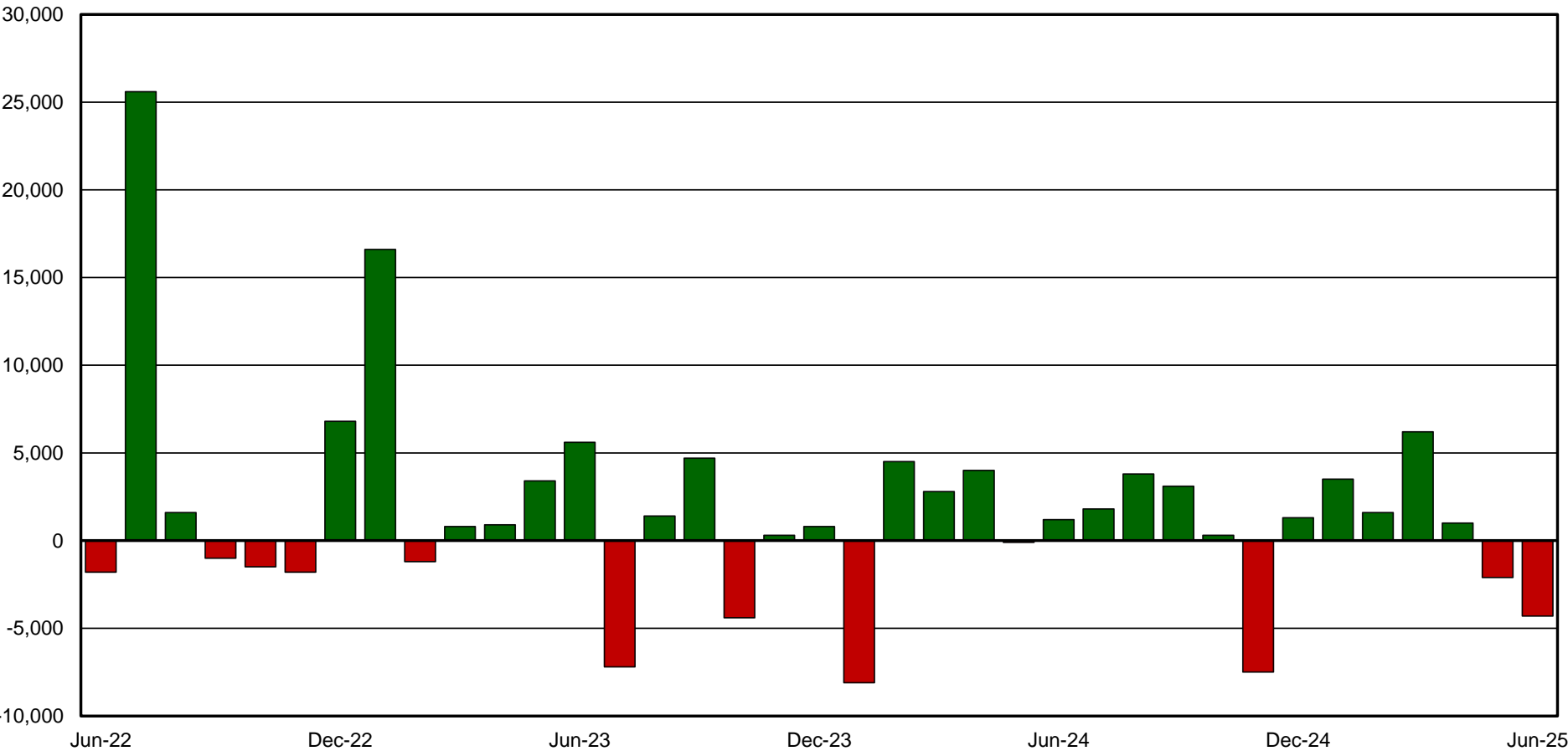
+1,800 jobs

2024

+600 jobs

2025 (Jan-Jun)

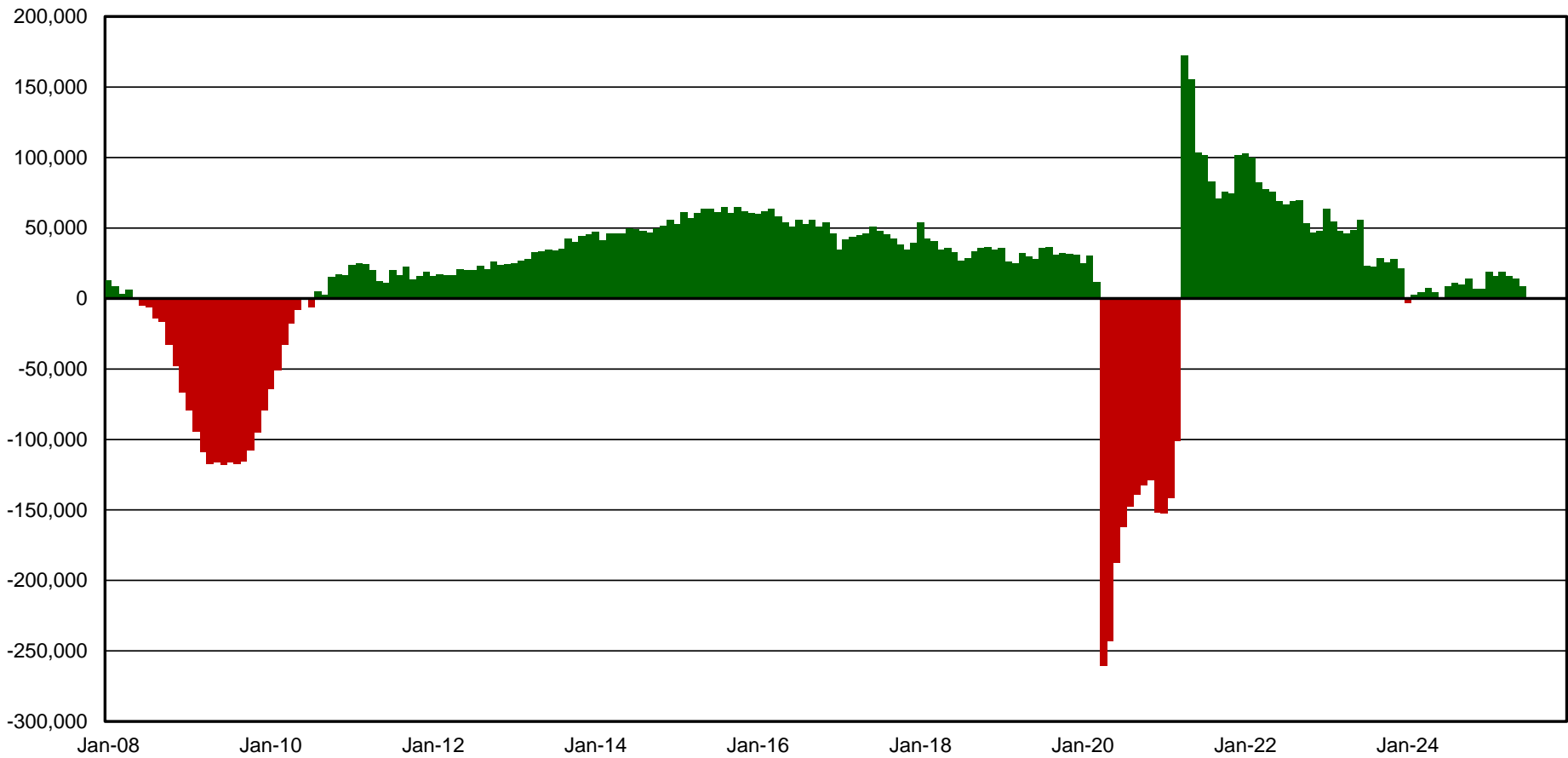
+980 jobs



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Employment Statistics

EMPLOYMENT GREW BY 8,700 (+0.4%) JOBS FROM JUNE 2024 TO JUNE 2025.

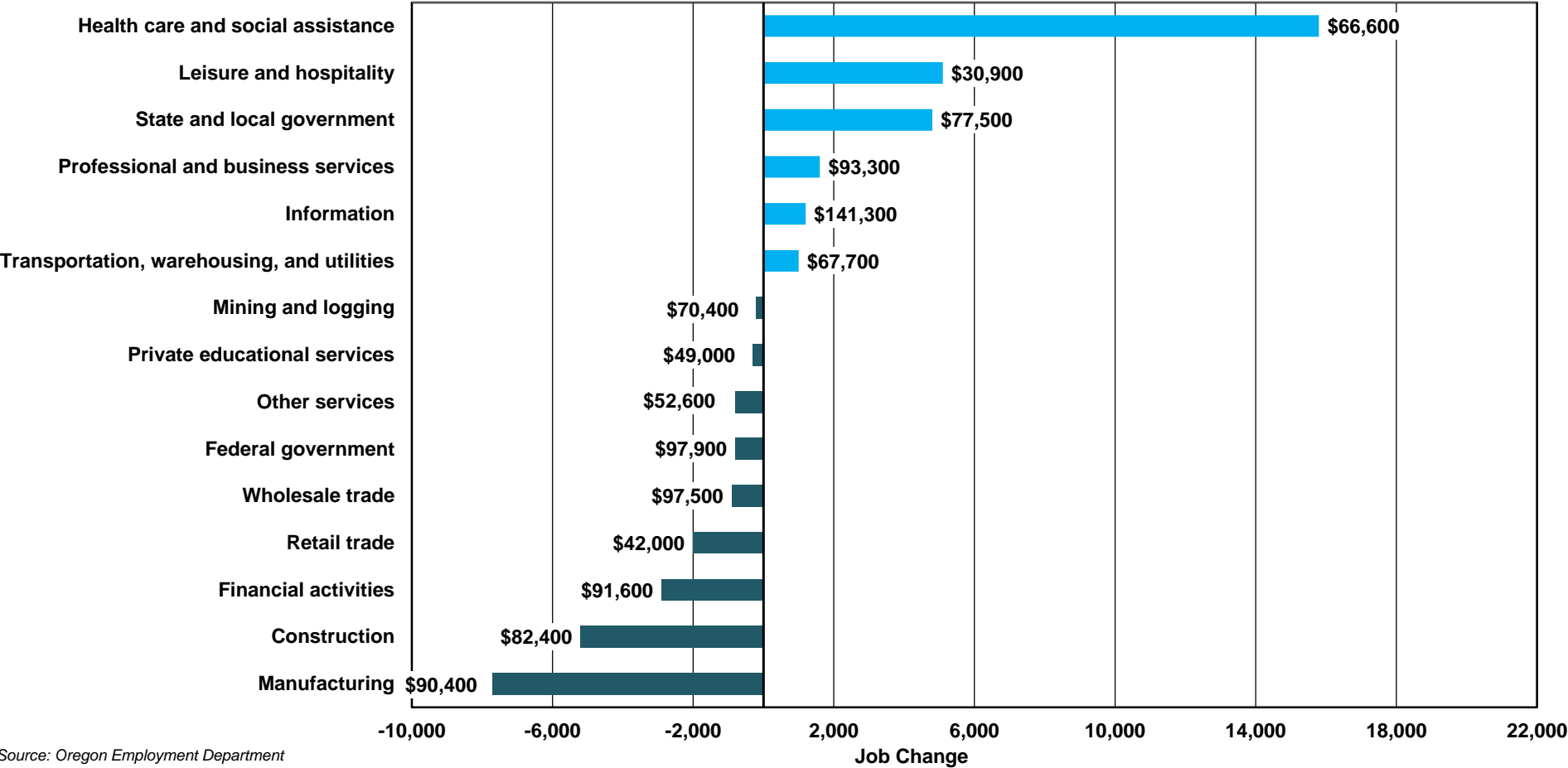
Oregon's Year-Over-Year Job Growth/Decline
Seasonally Adjusted



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Employment Statistics

OREGON'S JOB GAINS HAVE BEEN CONCENTRATED IN HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE.

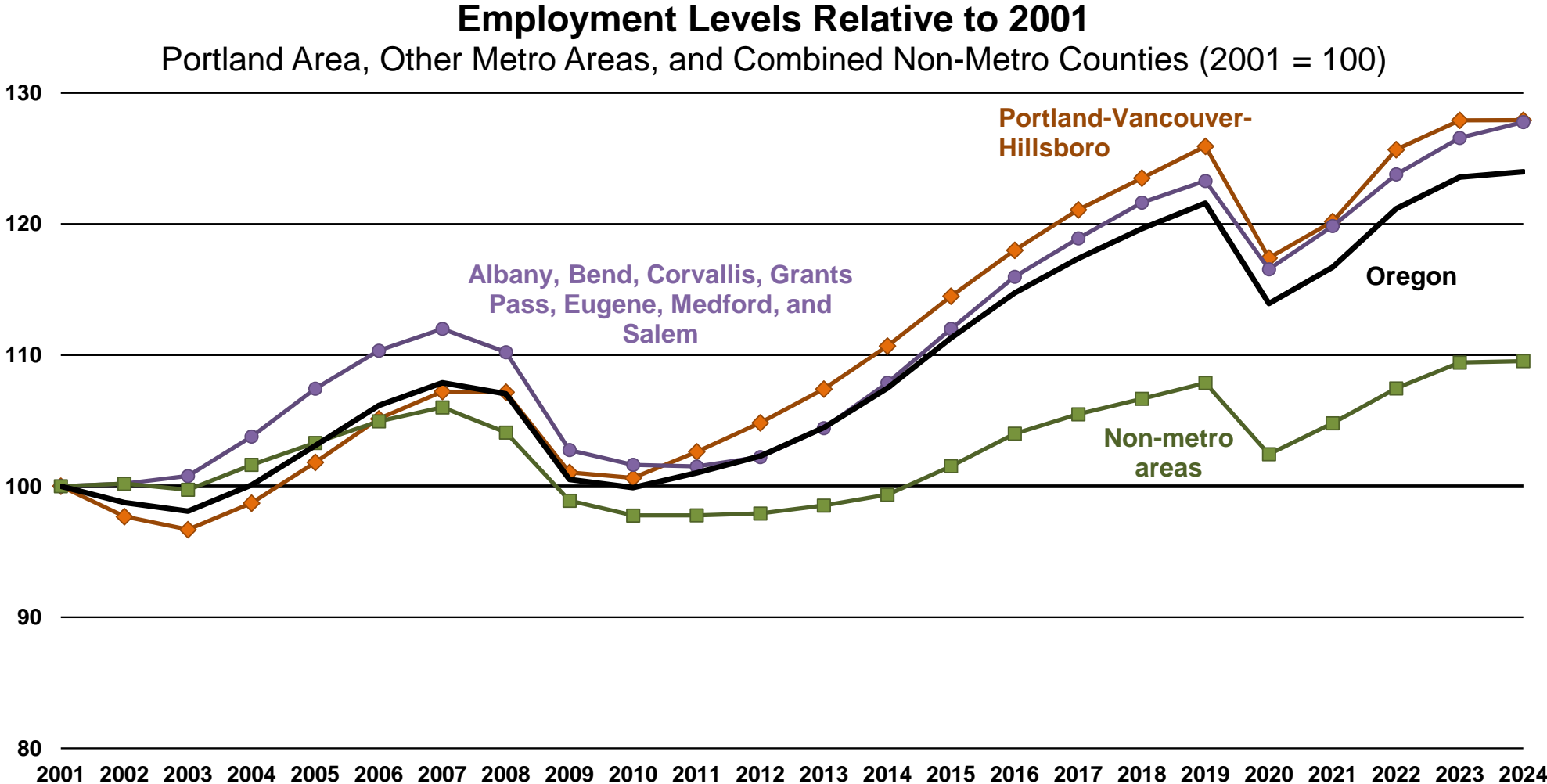
Oregon Job Change and Average Pay by Industry
June 2024 - June 2025 Job Change, 2024 Average Pay



2024 All-Industry
Average = \$71,300

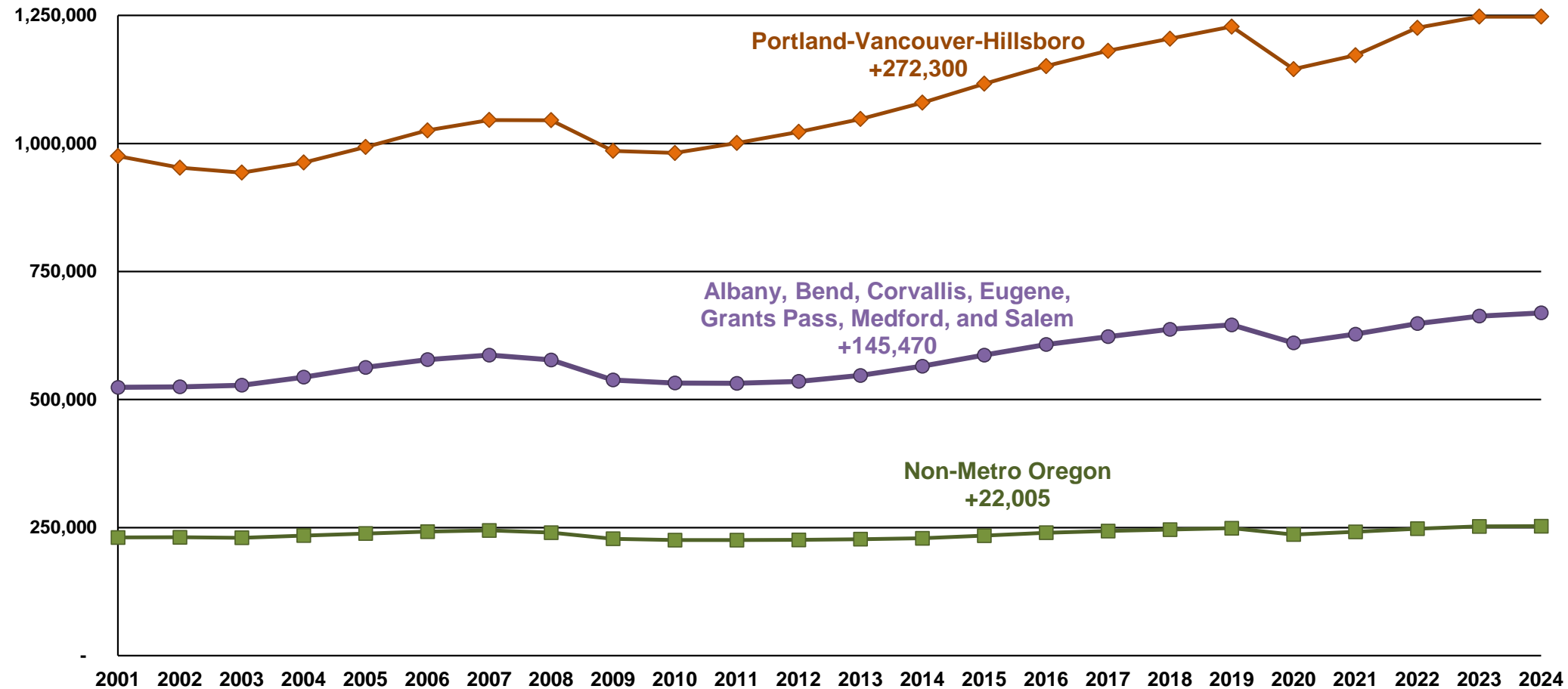
Source: Oregon Employment Department

EMPLOYMENT GAINS SLOWED IN 2024.



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Employment Statistics

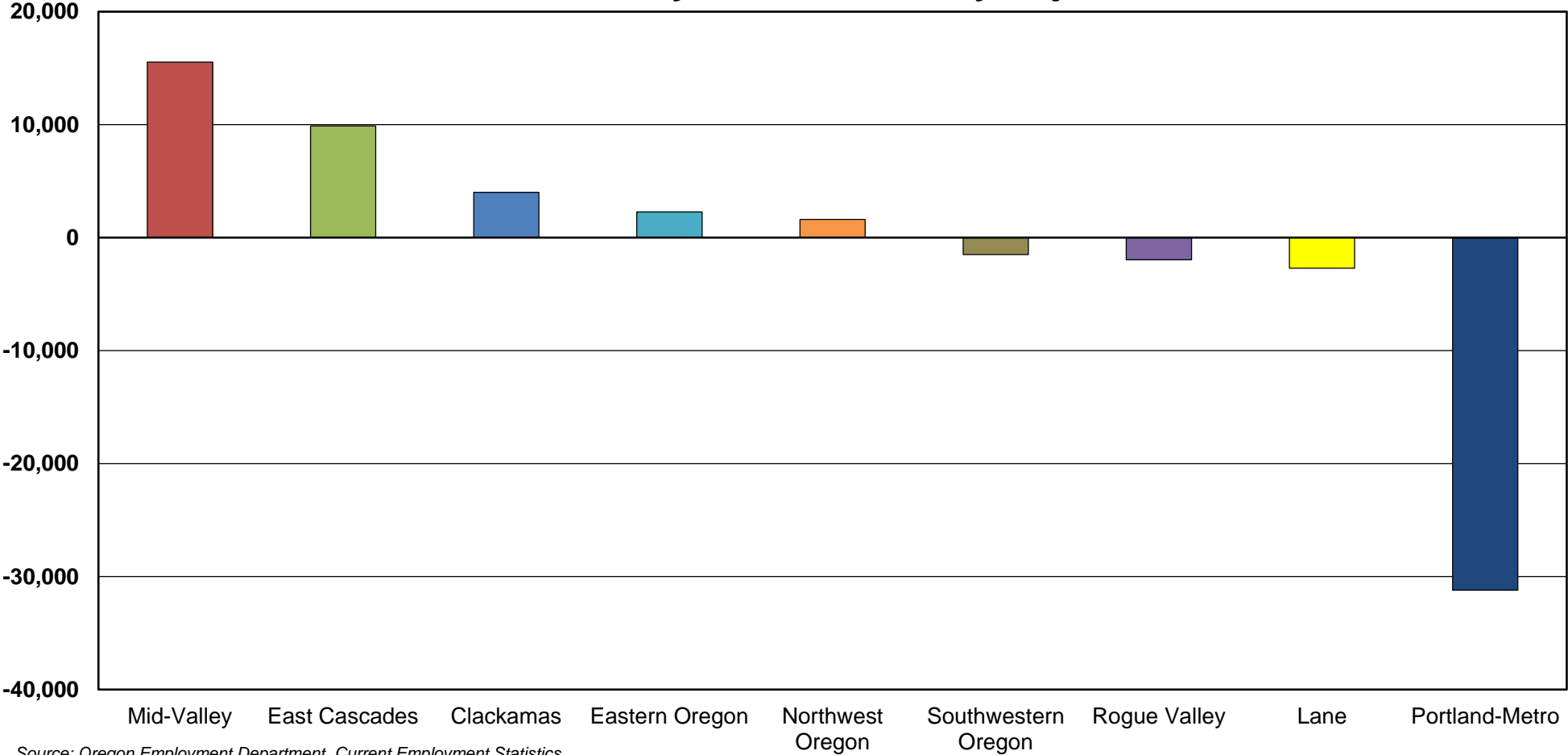
Rural Counties Added 22,005 Jobs Since 2001
Portland Area, Other Metro Areas, and Combined Non-Metro Counties Nonfarm Payroll Employment



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Employment Statistics

FIVE OF NINE WORKFORCE AREAS HAVE MORE JOBS THAN IN FEBRUARY 2020.

Job Change by Local Workforce Area as of June 2025
Since February 2020, Seasonally Adjusted

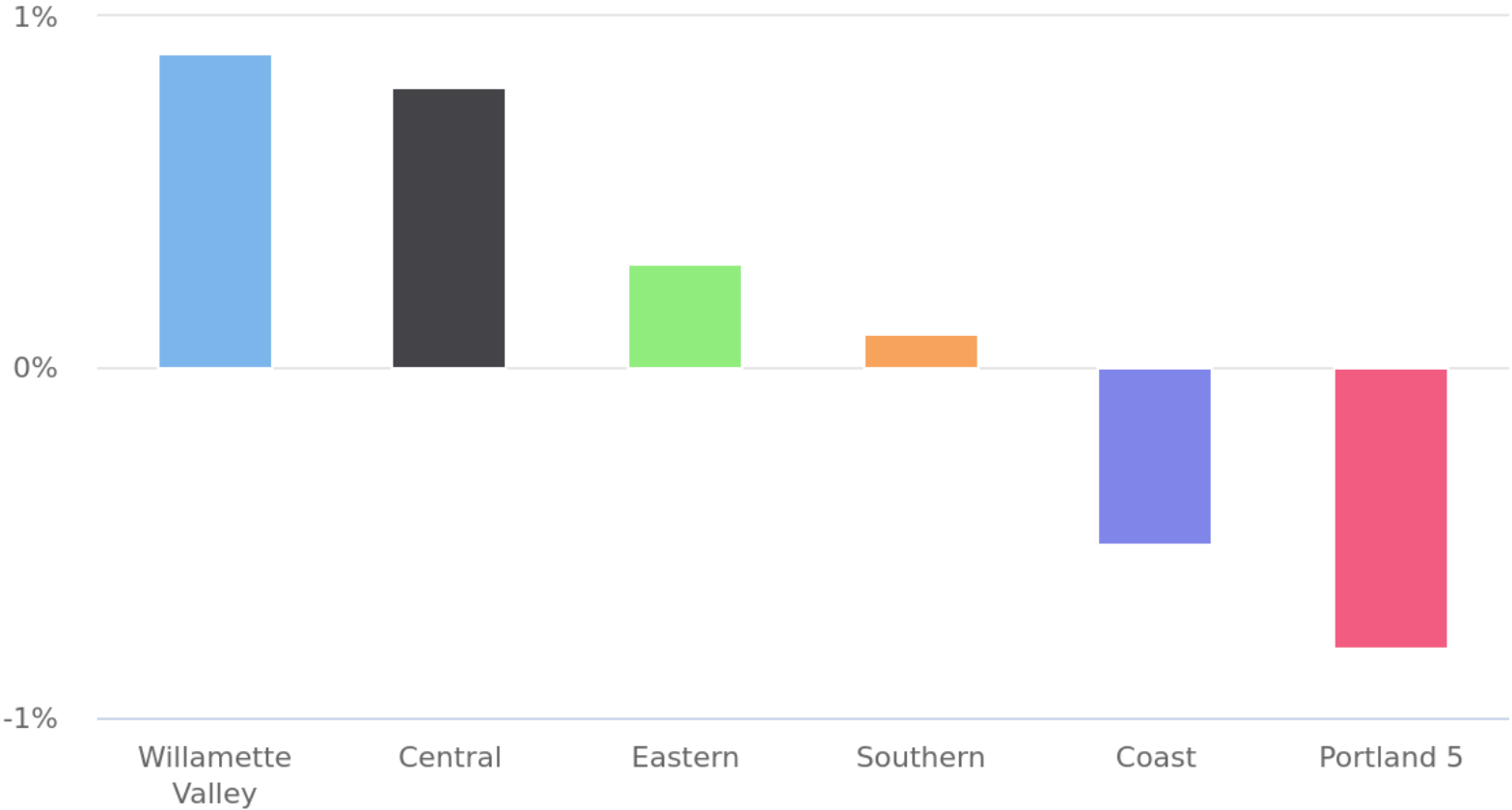


Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Employment Statistics

THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY GREW AT THE FASTEST RATE OF ANY BROAD REGION OVER THE YEAR.

Over-the-Year Employment Change by Region

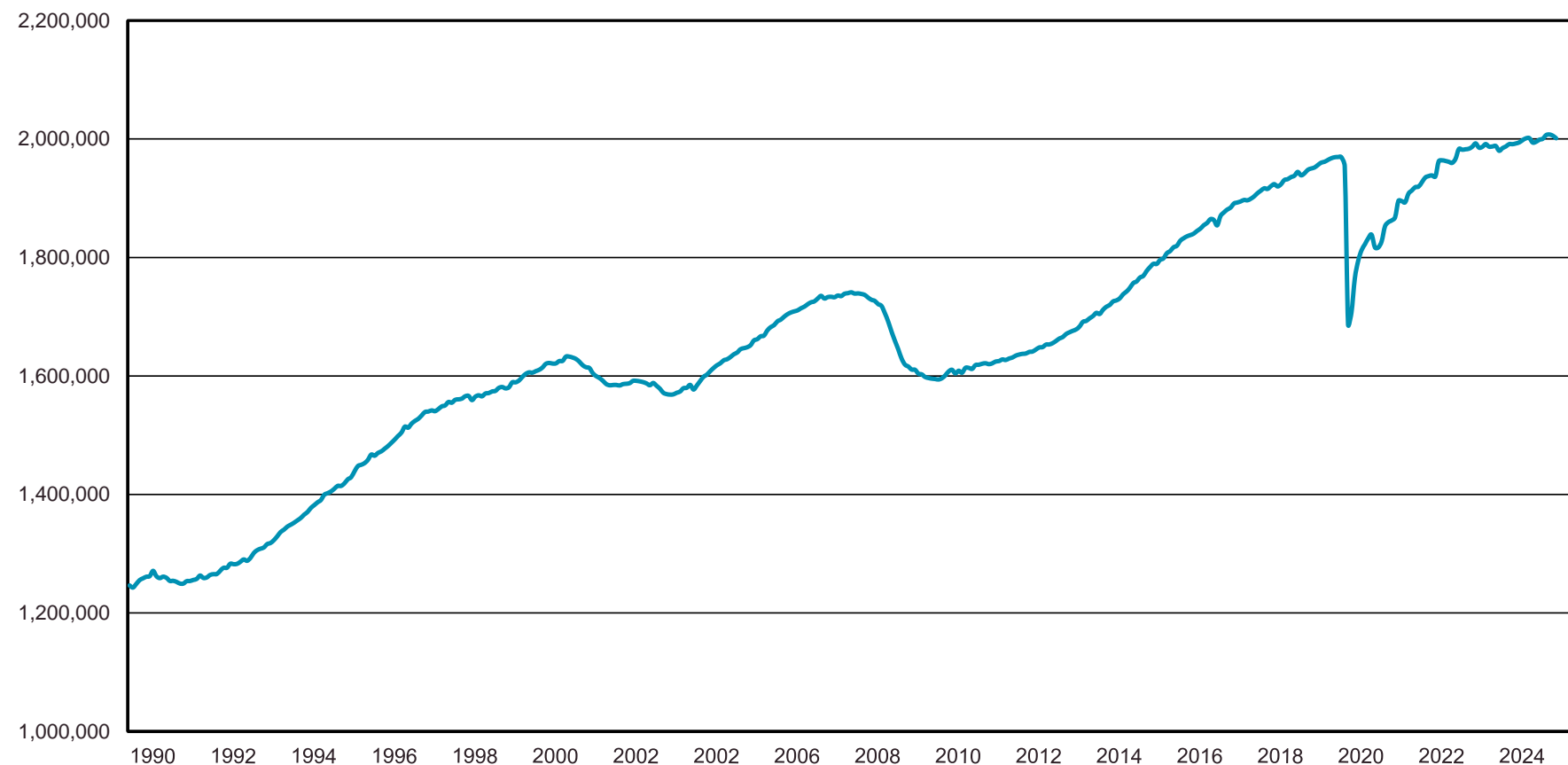
June 2024 to June 2025, Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment



Oregon Employment Department, Current Employment Statistics

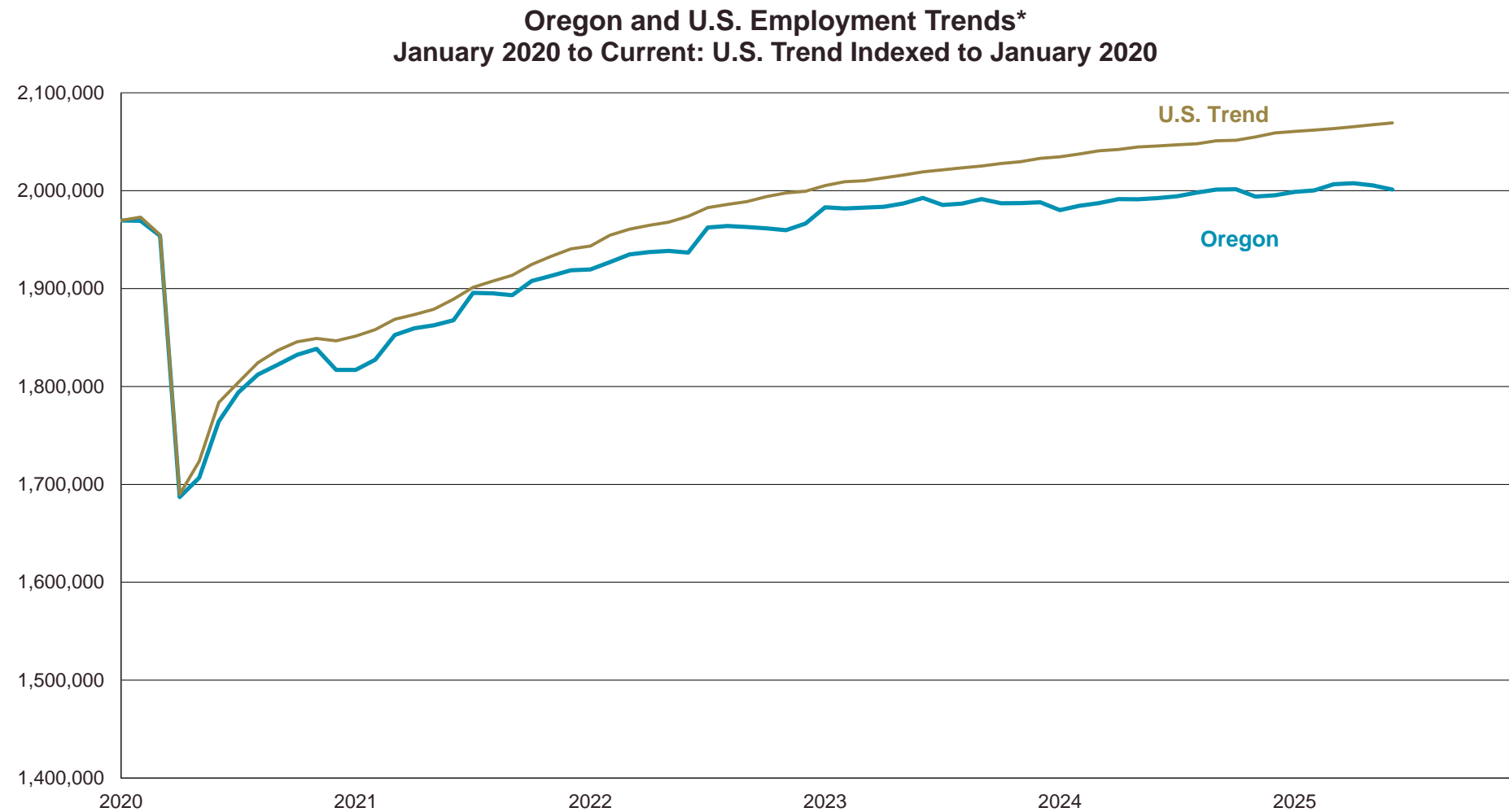
EMPLOYERS DROPPED 4,300 NONFARM PAYROLLS JOBS IN JUNE. EMPLOYMENT IS 32,000 JOBS OR 1.6% ABOVE ITS LEVEL IN FEBRUARY 2020.

Seasonally Adjusted Employment in Oregon
Total Nonfarm Payroll: 1990 - 2025



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Employment Statistics

THE U.S. AND OREGON HAVE MORE JOBS NOW THAN BEFORE THE PANDEMIC RECESSION.

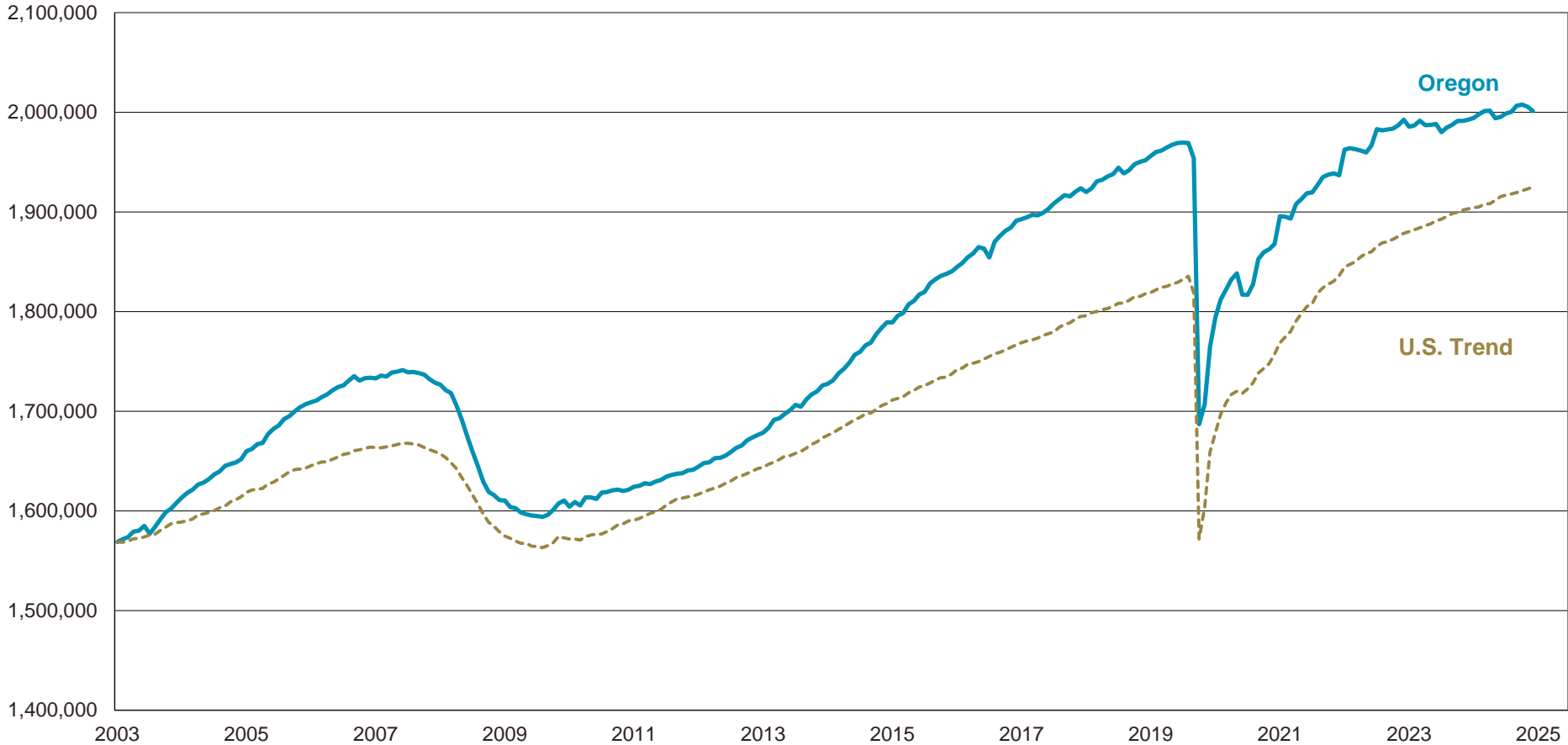


Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Employment Statistics

* Seasonally Adjusted

IN THE LONGER-TERM, OREGON HAS A TRACK RECORD OF GREATER JOB GROWTH THAN THE U.S.

Oregon and U.S. Employment Trends*
2003 to Current: U.S. Trend Indexed to July 2003

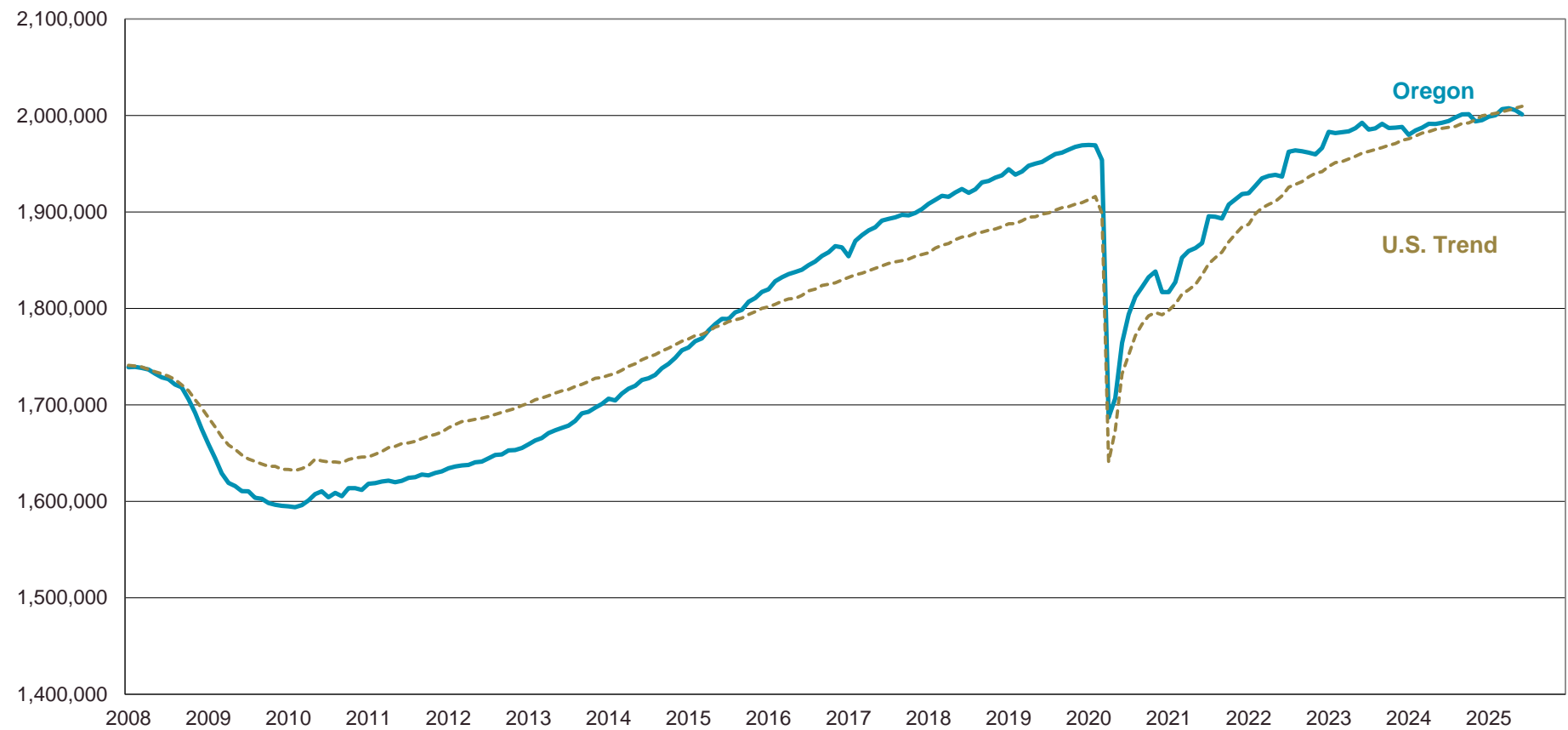


Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Employment Statistics

* Seasonally Adjusted

...BUT THAT TREND HAS REVERSED IN RECENT YEARS.

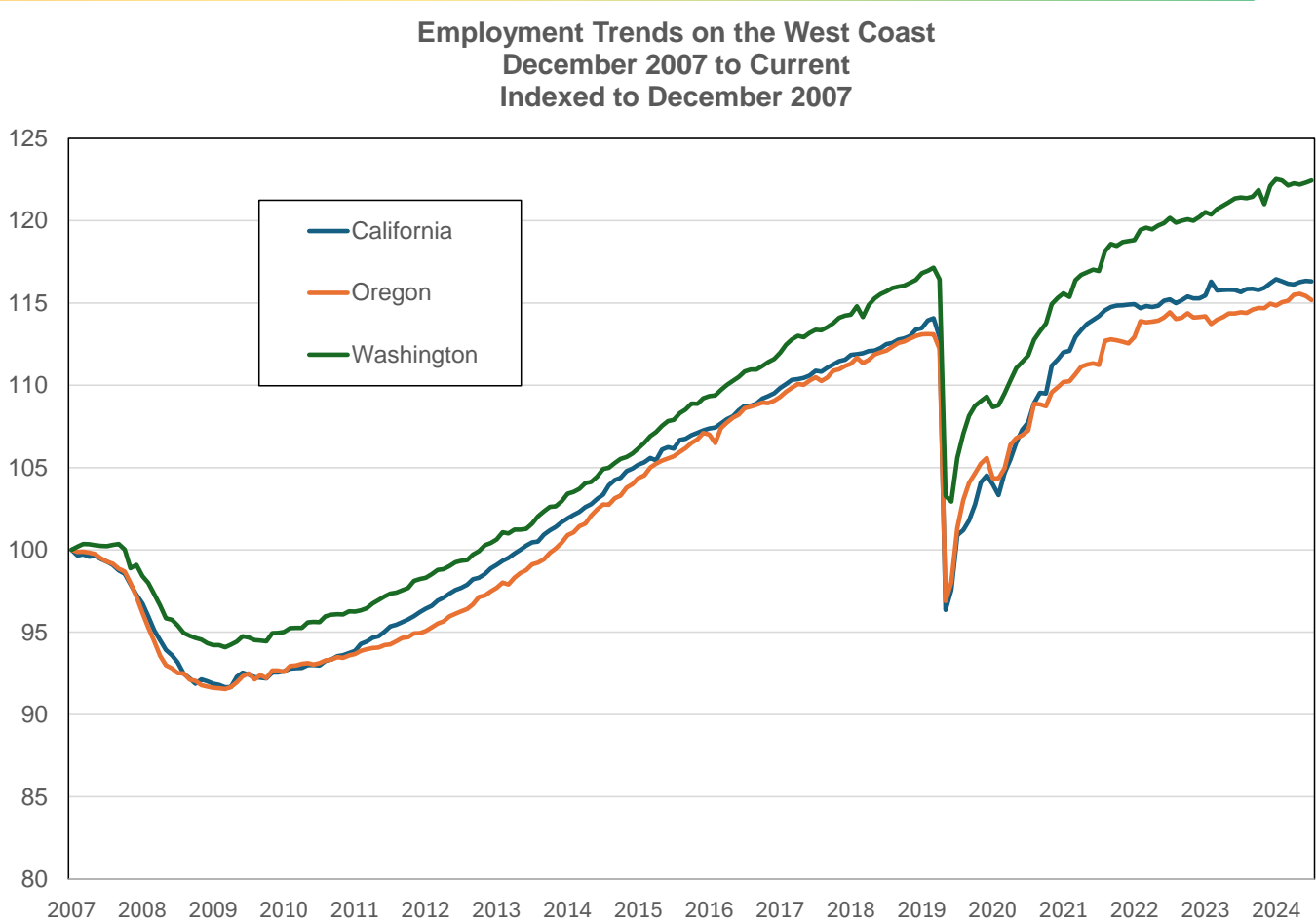
Oregon and U.S. Employment Trends*
December 2007 to Current:
U.S. Trend Indexed to December 2007



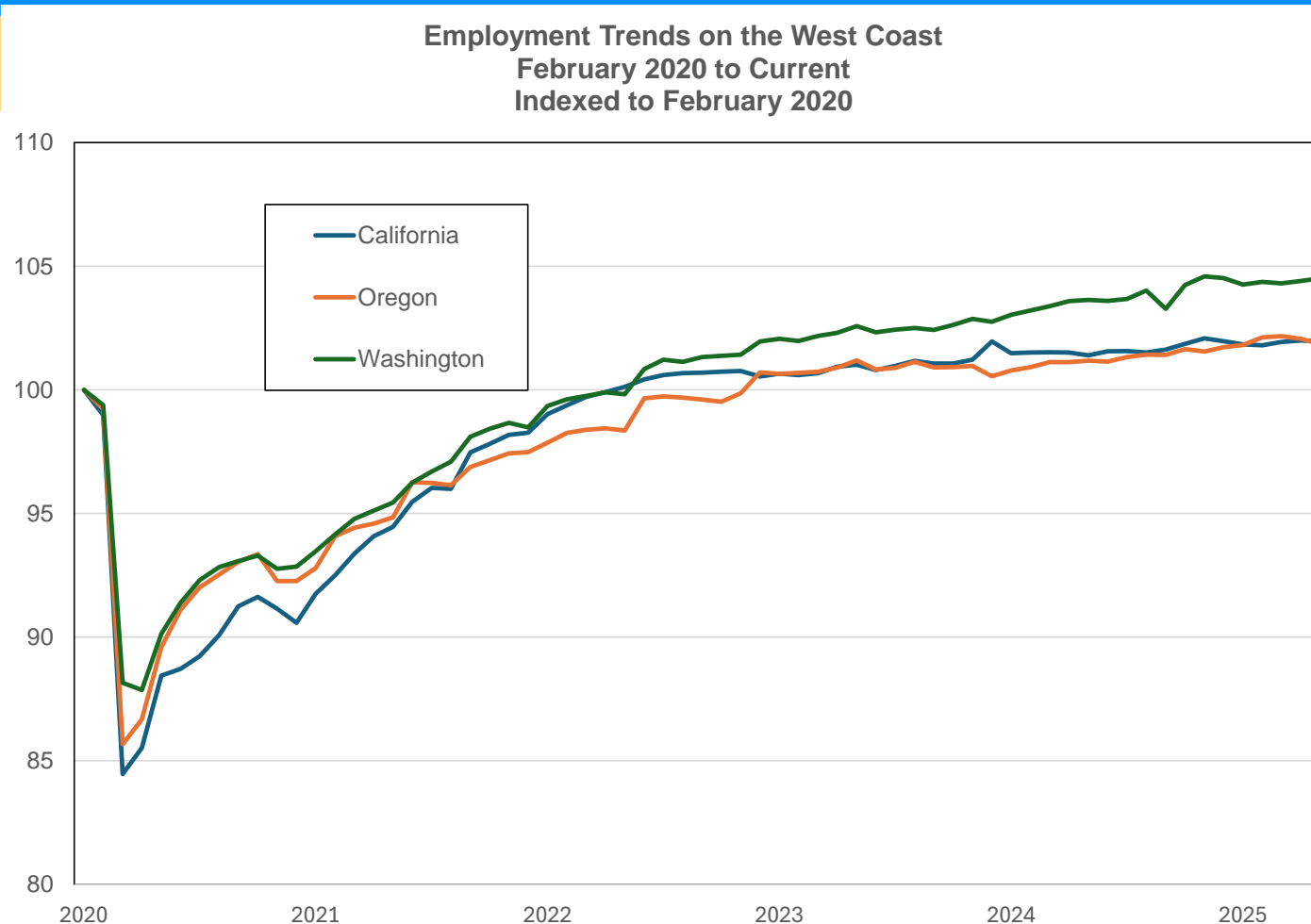
Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Employment Statistics

* Seasonally Adjusted

OREGON'S EMPLOYMENT HAS GROWN MORE SLOWLY THAN NEIGHBORING STATES SINCE 2008.

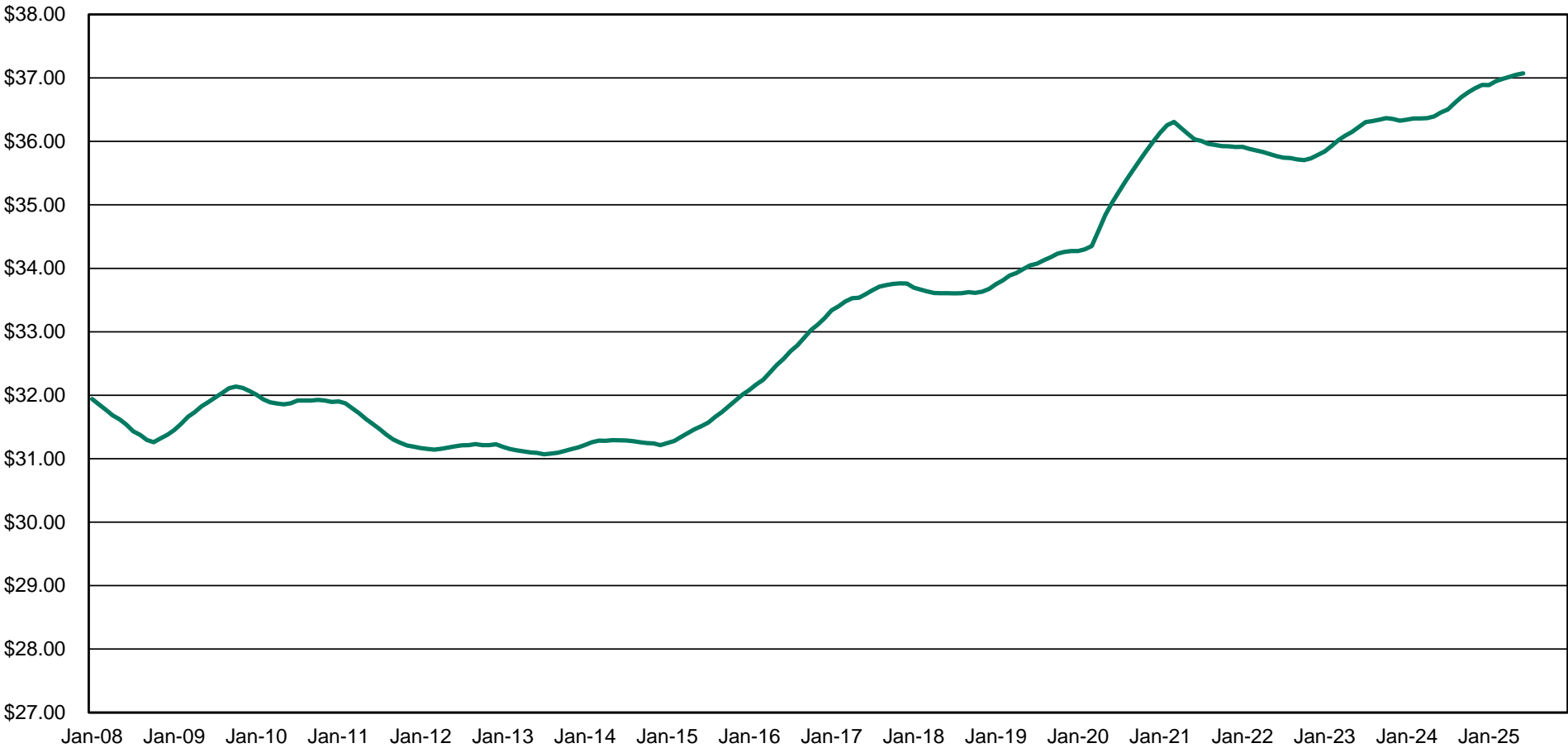


WASHINGTON'S EMPLOYMENT GROWTH HAS OUTPACED OREGON AND CALIFORNIA SINCE THE PANDEMIC.



REAL AVERAGE WAGES FOR PRIVATE NONFARM JOBS HAVE RISEN IN RECENT MONTHS.

Average Hourly Earnings
Oregon, 12-Month Moving Average, Adjusted for Inflation



Source: Oregon Employment Department and Bureau of Labor Statistics. The inflation adjustment is calculated using the U.S. CPI-U.

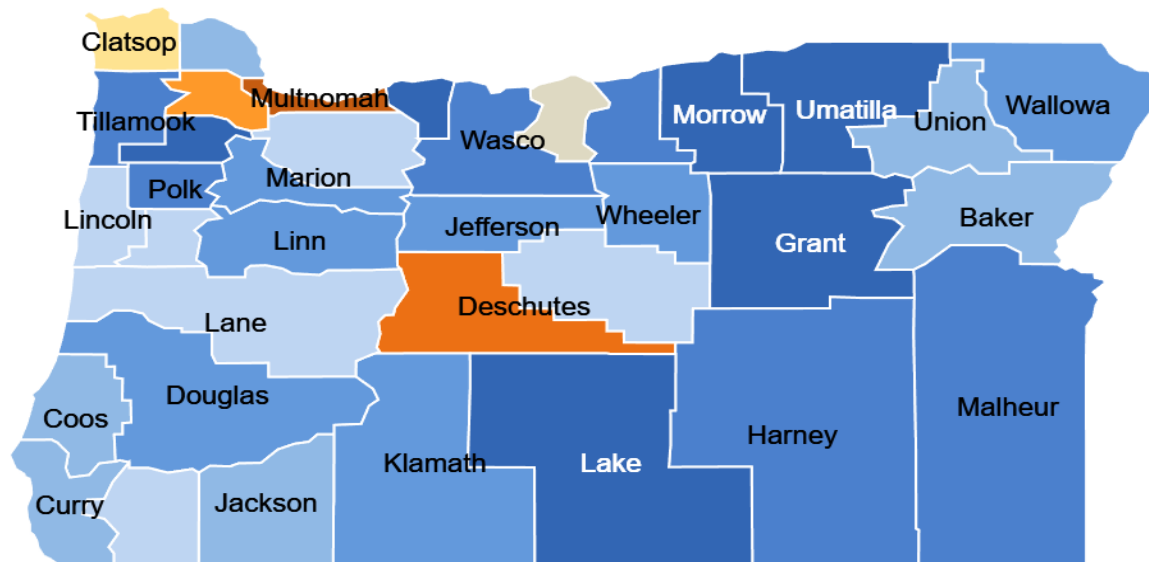
LOCATION QUOTIENTS IN OREGON

OREGON HAS MORE EMPLOYMENT IN NATURAL RESOURCES AND MANUFACTURING COMPARED TO THE U.S.

Oregon Employment Location Quotients: December 2024

Sector (Private Sector Only)	Location Quotient
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.94
Utilities	0.69
Construction	1.09
Manufacturing	1.13
Wholesale trade	0.99
Retail trade (44-45)	1.02
Transportation and warehousing utilities	0.86
Information	0.97
Finance and insurance	0.66
Real estate and rental and leasing	0.93
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.79
Management of companies and enterprises	1.47
Administrative and support and waste management an	0.85
Educational services	0.78
Health care and social assistance	1.07
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.89
Accommodation and food services	0.97
Other services	1.15

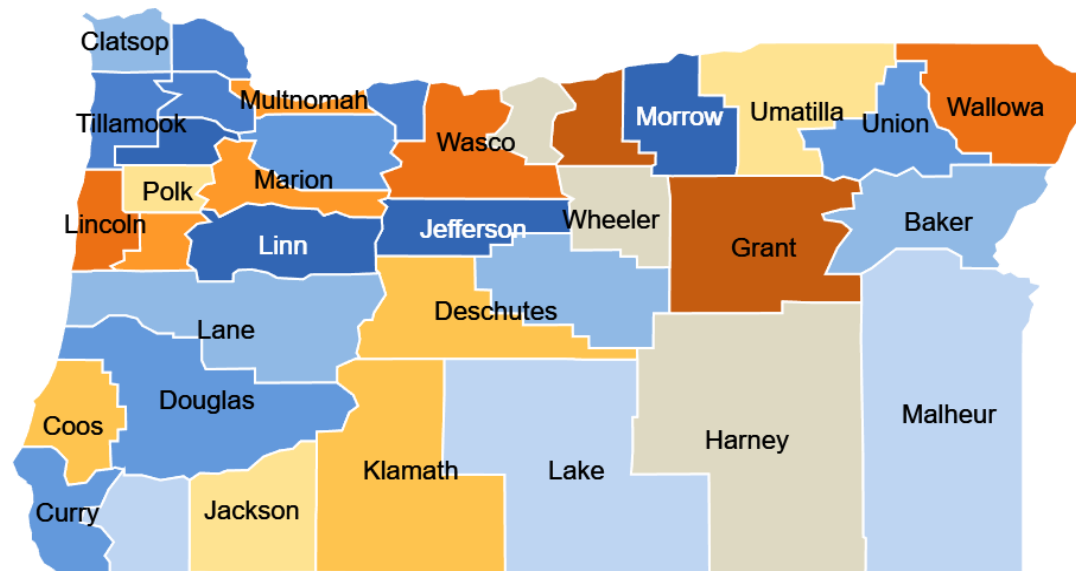
Location quotient, Natural Resources and Mining Private Dec 2024 (p)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov)



Location quotient, Manufacturing Private Dec 2024 (p)



LONG-TERM EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN OREGON 2023-2033

Oregon's total employment will grow by 8% between 2023 and 2033.

- Growth reflects structural growth, as total payroll employment had recovered from the pandemic recession by 2023.
- 170,000 new jobs over the decade.
- 265,000 average annual total job openings, mostly to replace workers who leave the labor force or transfer into significantly different occupations.

Health care and social assistance is projected to grow the fastest and add the largest number of jobs.

- Private health care and social assistance accounts for one out of every five new jobs in Oregon by 2033.

Construction is also projected to grow the fastest.

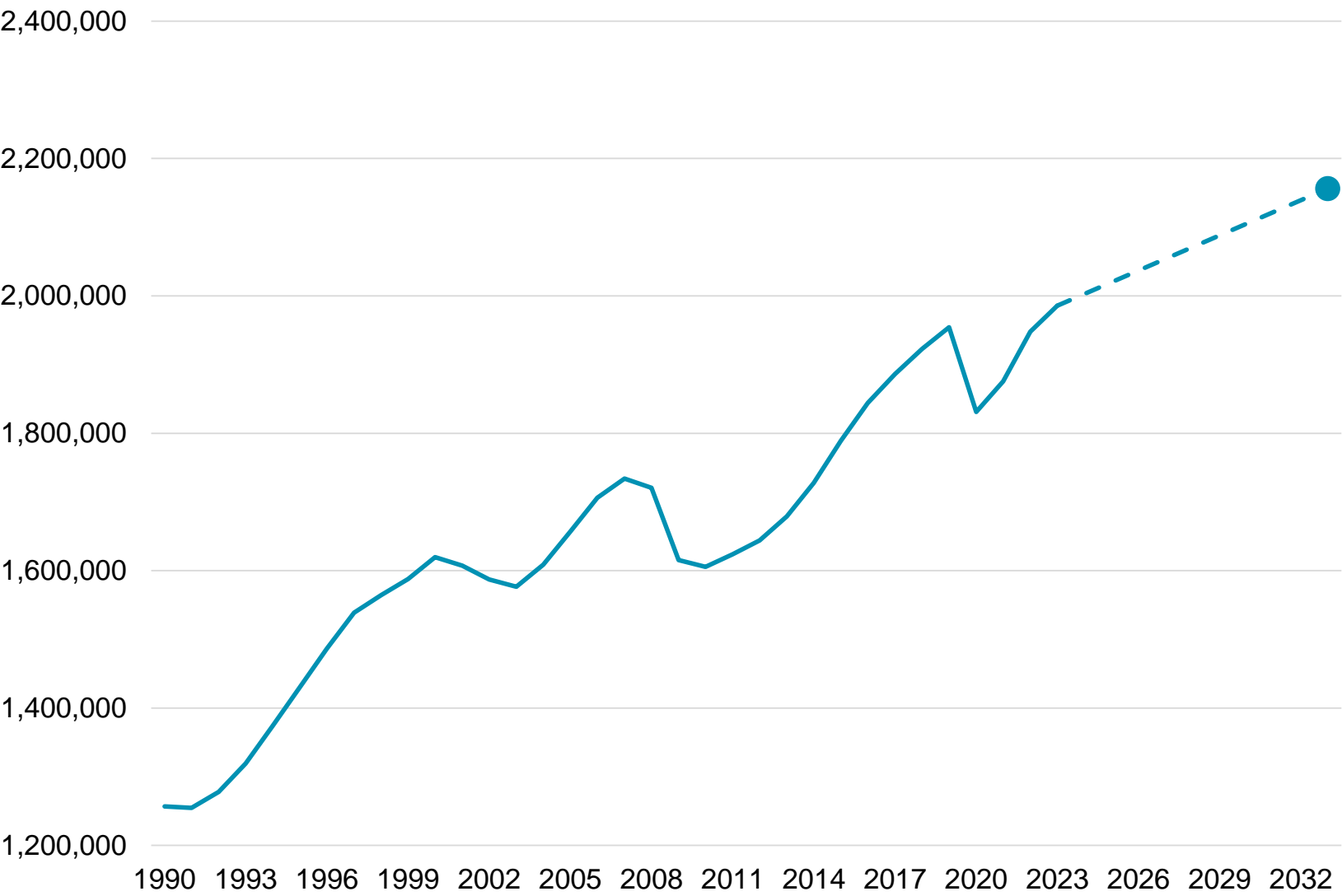
- Growth in construction is driven by strong projected growth in the specialty trades industry.

A broad array of future career opportunities exist across Oregon's economy.

- All sectors statewide and all regions of the state are expected to add jobs except for Federal government, which is projected to decline by 1%.
- Even slower-growing sectors and regions need an abundance of newly trained workers to replace those who retire or otherwise leave the labor force.

OREGON'S TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IS PROJECTED TO GROW BY 8%.

Oregon to Add 170,000 New Jobs by 2033



Private-sector growth of 150,500 jobs (9%)

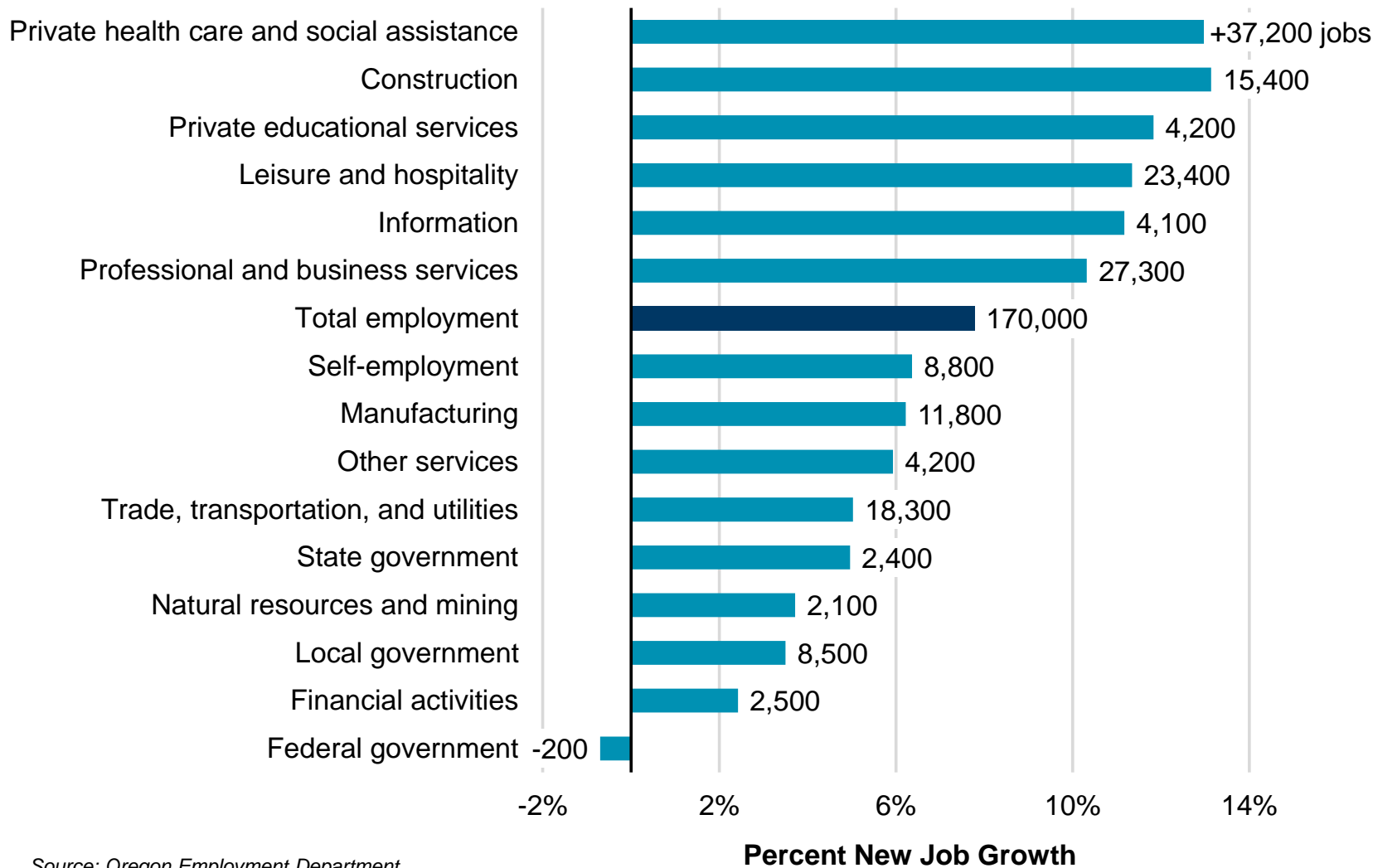
Slower growth in government, adding 10,700 jobs (3%)

Additional 8,800 self-employed Oregonians (6%)

Source: Oregon Employment Department

HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE LEADS LONG-TERM INDUSTRY GROWTH.

Health Care and Social Assistance Leads Long-Term Employment Growth
Oregon Industry Projections, 2023-2033



Health care and social assistance and construction are projected to grow the fastest (13% each).

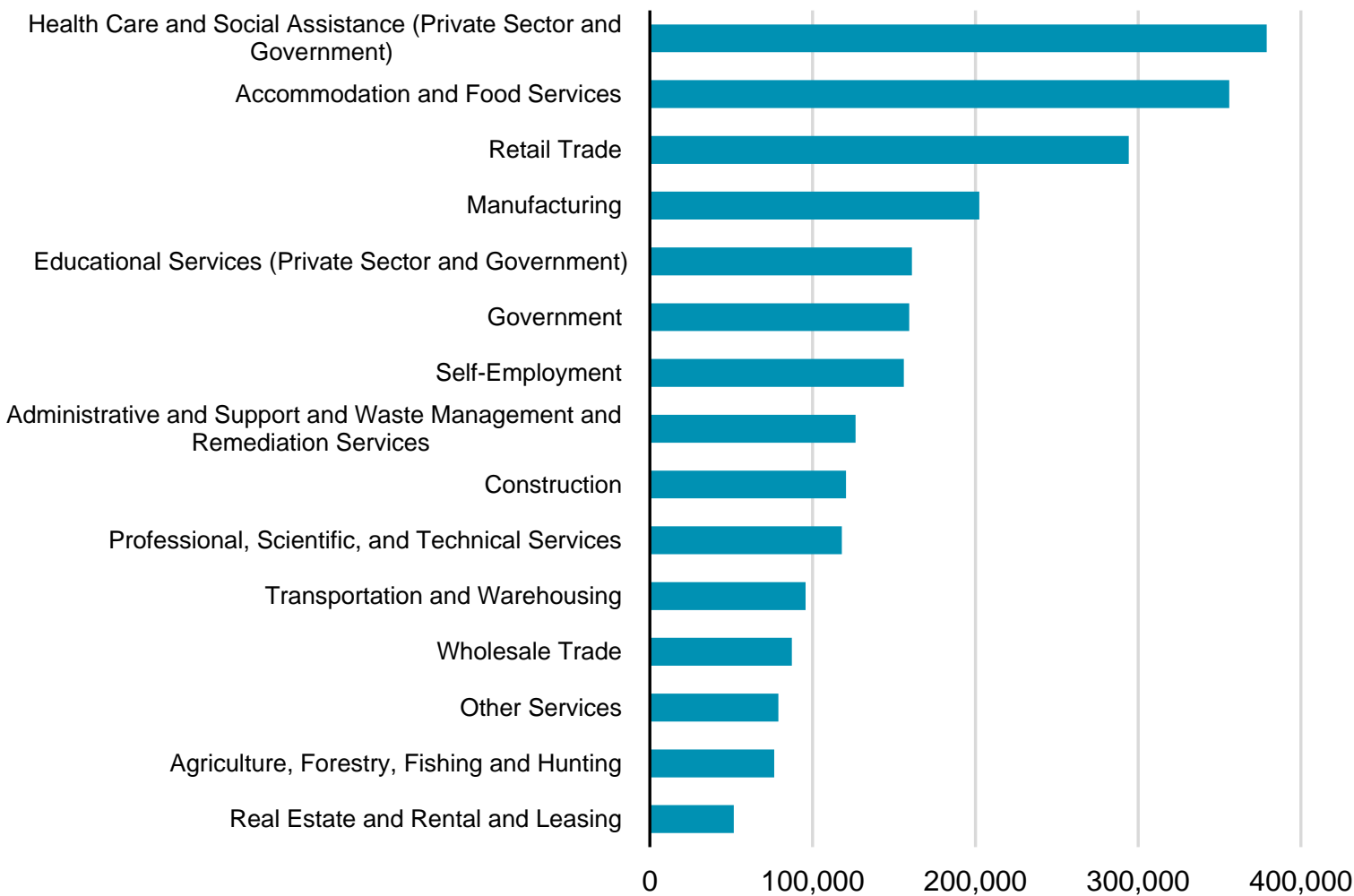
Health care and social assistance is also projected to add the largest number of jobs over the decade.

Growth in leisure and hospitality is driven by recovery from the pandemic.

Source: Oregon Employment Department

JOB OPENINGS BY INDUSTRY

Job Openings by Industry, 2023-2033



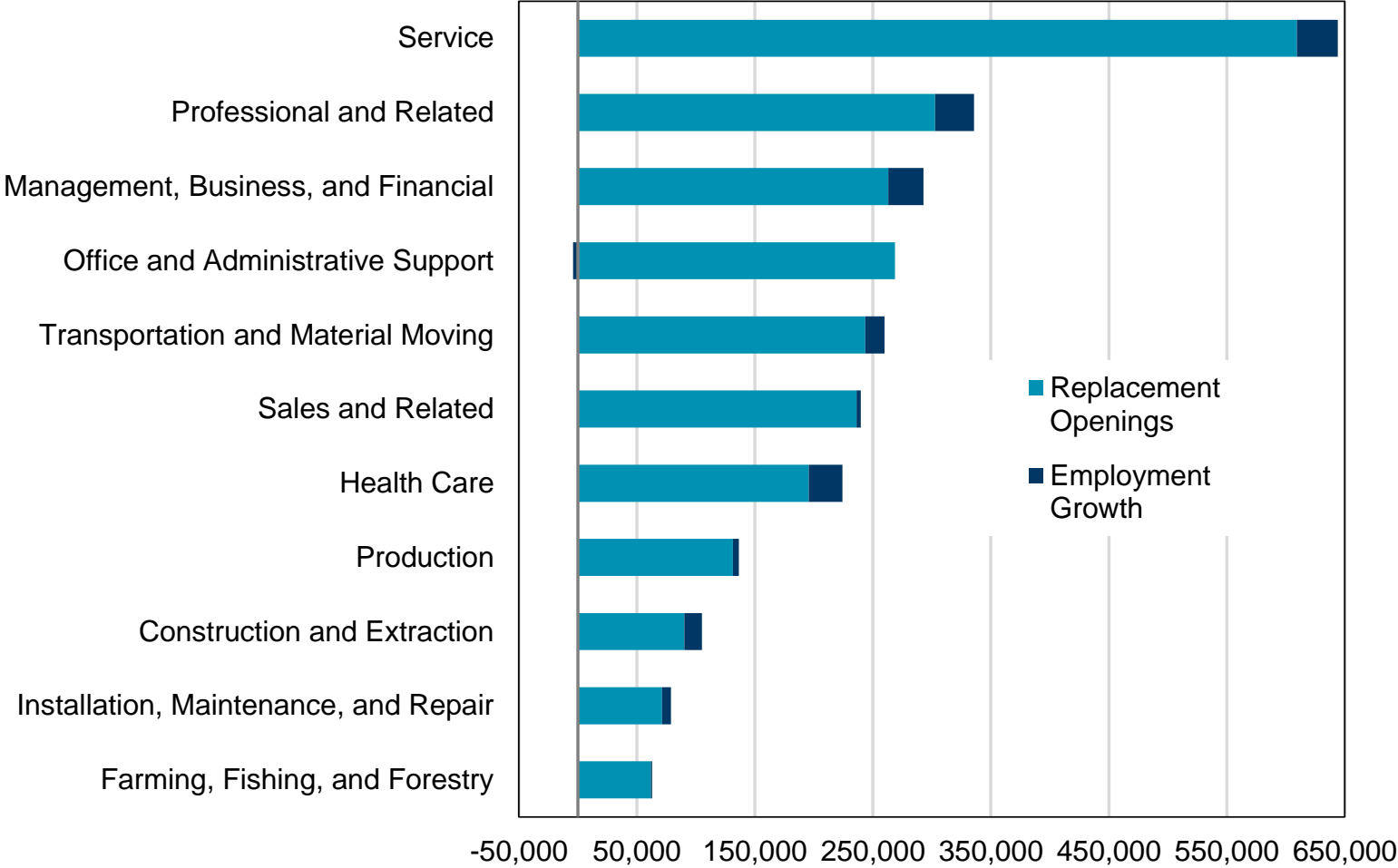
The health care and social assistance sector is expected to have the greatest number of job openings between 2023 and 2033.

Nine out of 10 total job openings are expected due to the need to replace workers who retire, leave the labor force for other reasons, or make a major occupational change, with the remaining openings due to new or expanding businesses.

Source: Oregon Employment Department

NINE OUT OF 10 TOTAL JOB OPENINGS ARE REPLACEMENT OPENINGS.

Job Openings by Occupational Group in Oregon, 2023-2033

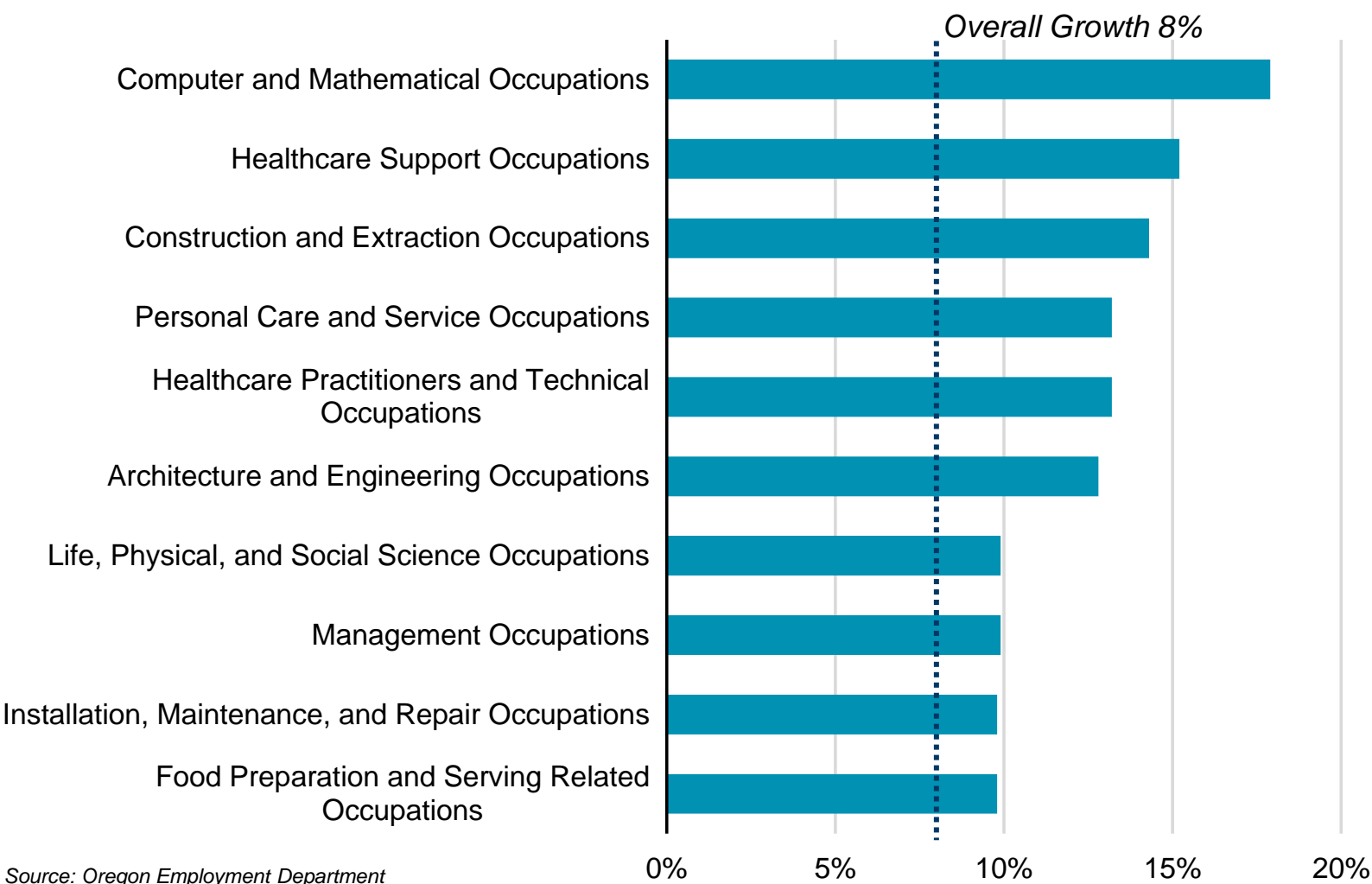


Service occupations (which include food preparation and serving workers, personal appearance workers, protective services, and building and grounds cleaning) rank first in most job openings. The fast growth in service occupations is mainly caused by the job losses incurred in 2020.

Source: Oregon Employment Department

COMPUTER AND MATHEMATICAL OCCUPATIONS LEAD OCCUPATIONAL GROWTH.

Fastest-Growing Occupational Groups in Oregon, 2023-2033



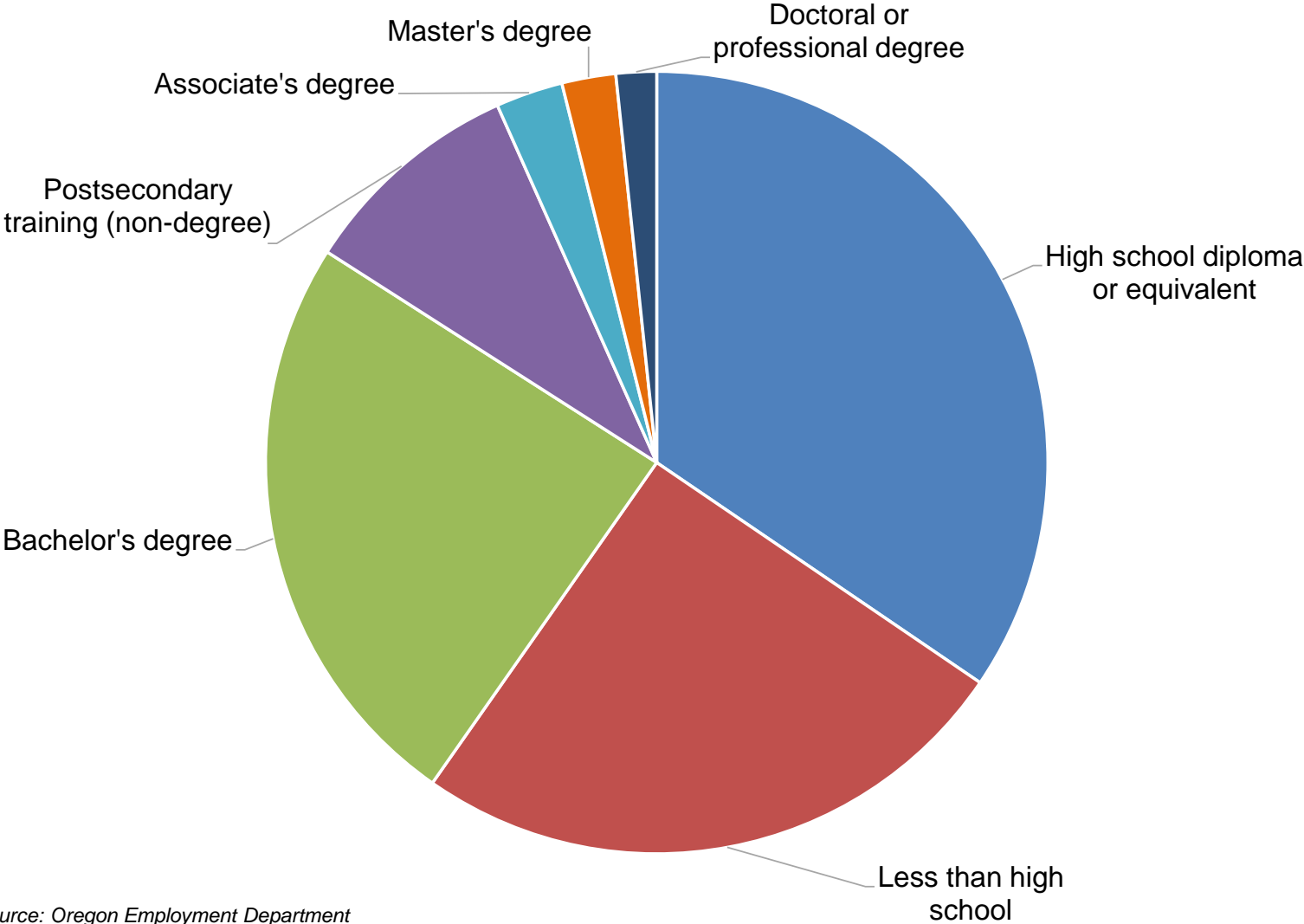
Computer and mathematical occupations are the fastest-growing occupational group at 18%.

The health care support occupational group is projected to grow the second fastest at 15.2%. The growing elderly population, which typically has increased healthcare needs compared to younger groups, will in turn increase demand for caregiving and therapy services.

Source: Oregon Employment Department

SIX OUT OF 10 JOBS TYPICALLY REQUIRE A MINIMUM OF HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION OR LESS.

2023 Employment by Typical Entry-Level Education



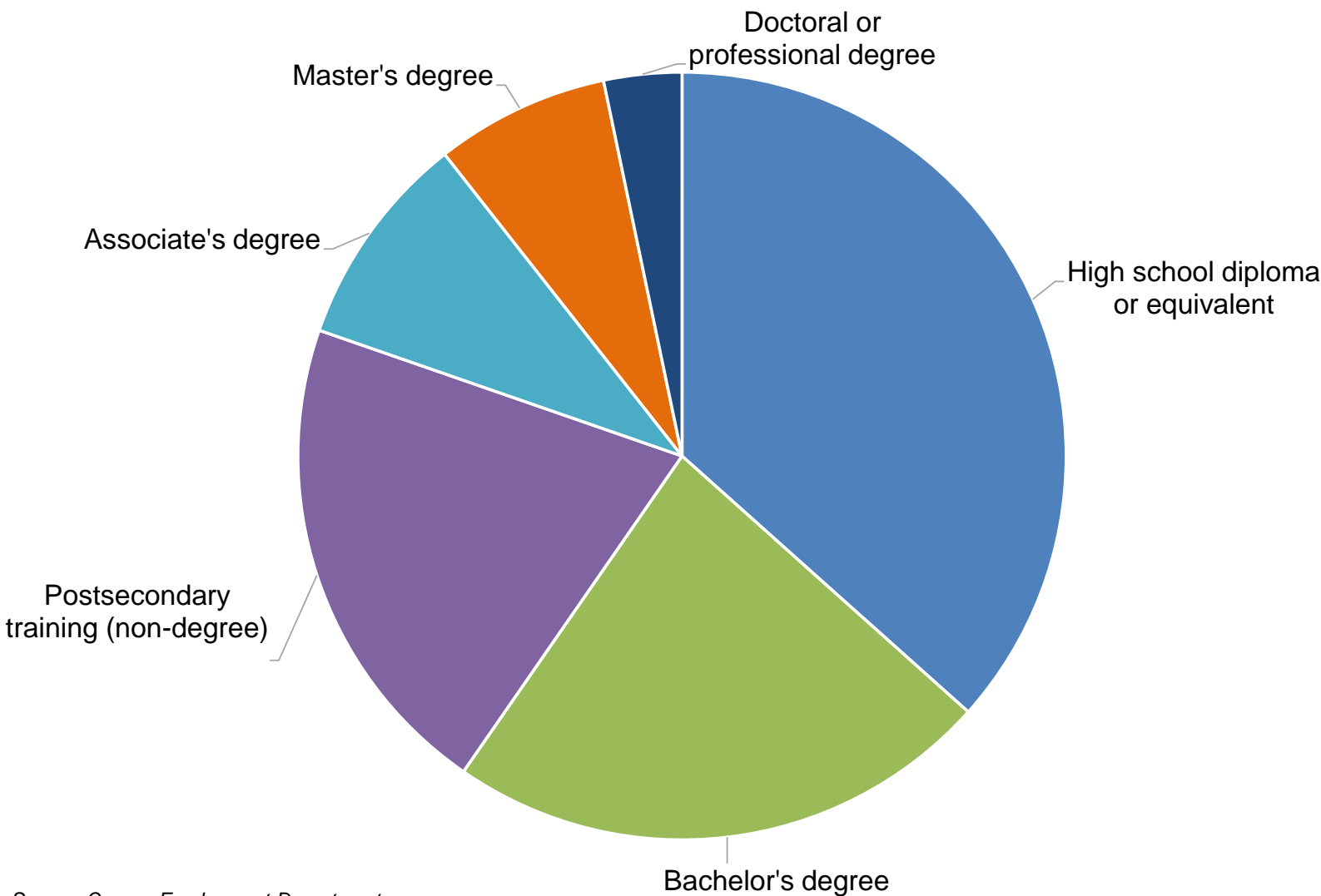
In 2023, six out of 10 jobs in Oregon typically required a minimum of high school education or less.

To meet more competitive requirements for Oregon's jobs, six out of 10 required education beyond high school.

Source: Oregon Employment Department

SIX OUT OF 10 JOBS REQUIRE EDUCATION BEYOND HIGH SCHOOL TO BE COMPETITIVE.

2023 Employment by Typical Competitive Education

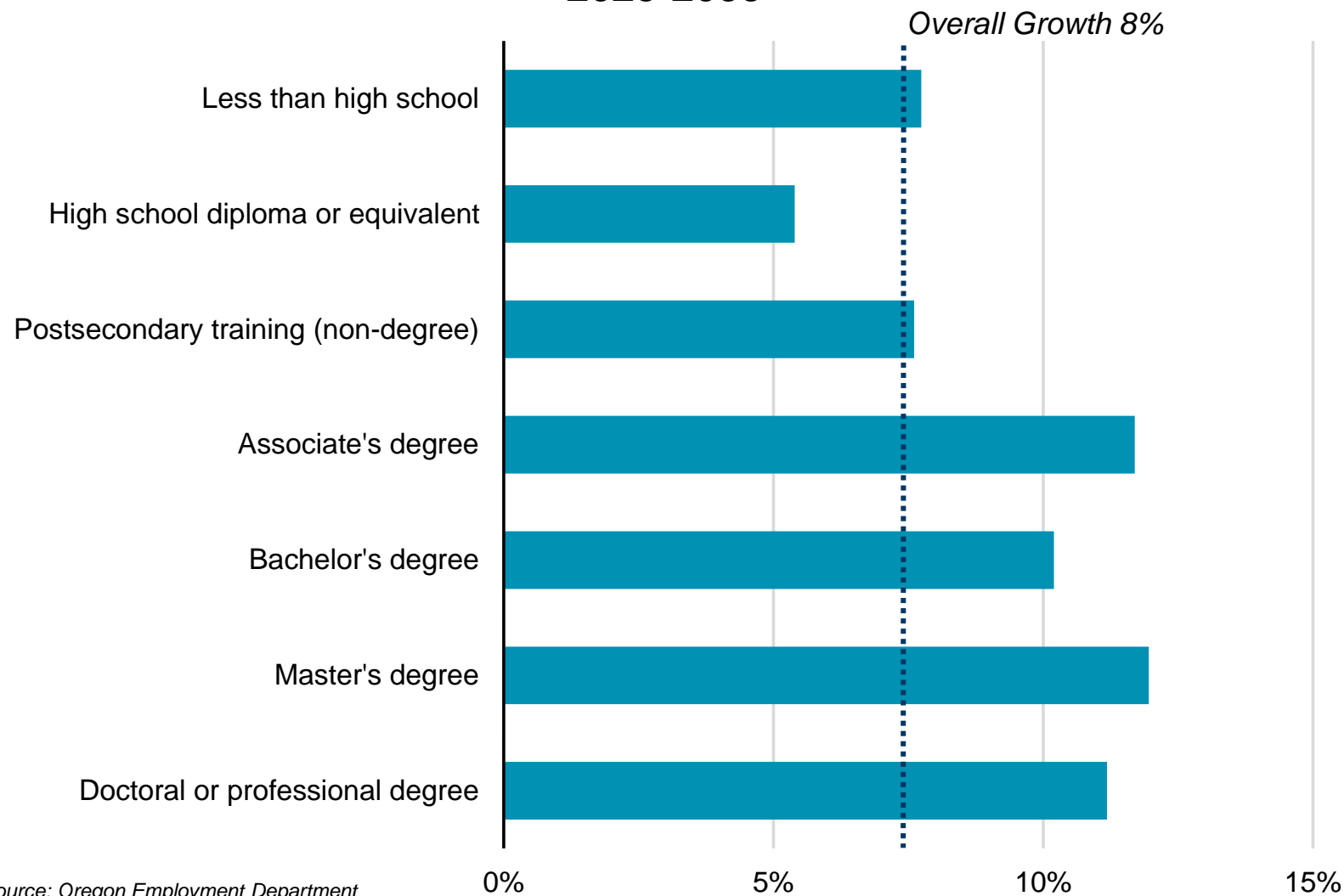


In 2023, six out of 10 jobs in Oregon typically required a minimum of high school education or less.

To meet more competitive requirements for Oregon's jobs, six out of 10 required education beyond high school.

OCCUPATIONS THAT REQUIRE A MASTER'S DEGREE ARE PROJECTED TO GROW THE FASTEST FROM 2023-2033.

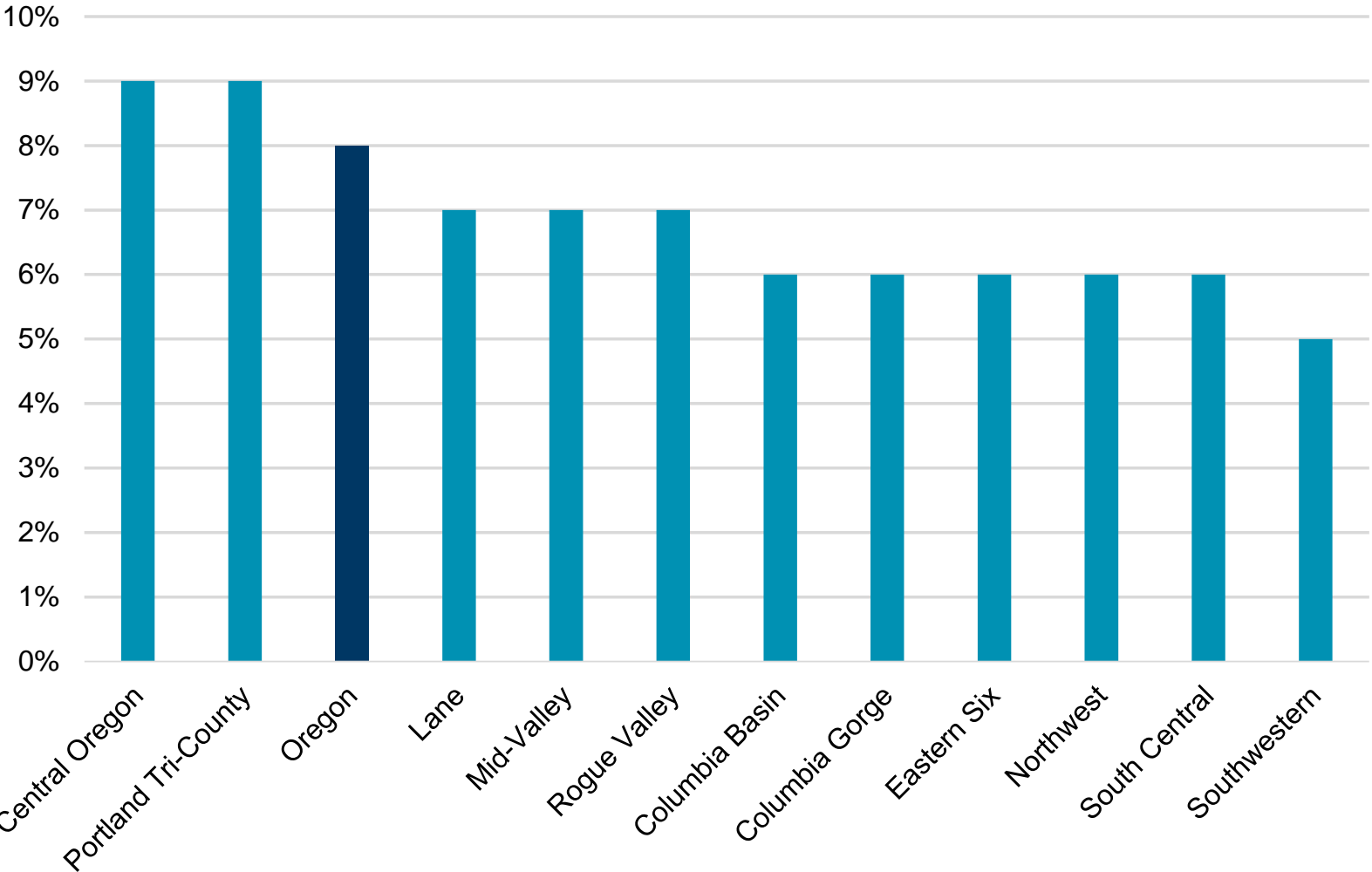
Job Growth by Typical Entry-Level Education,
2023-2033



Occupations that require a master's degree are projected to be the fastest-growing set of occupations, followed by associate's degree occupations, and bachelor's degree occupations.

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH LED BY PORTLAND TRI-COUNTY AND CENTRAL OREGON REGIONS.

Long-Term Employment Growth Led by Central Oregon and Portland Tri-County Regions



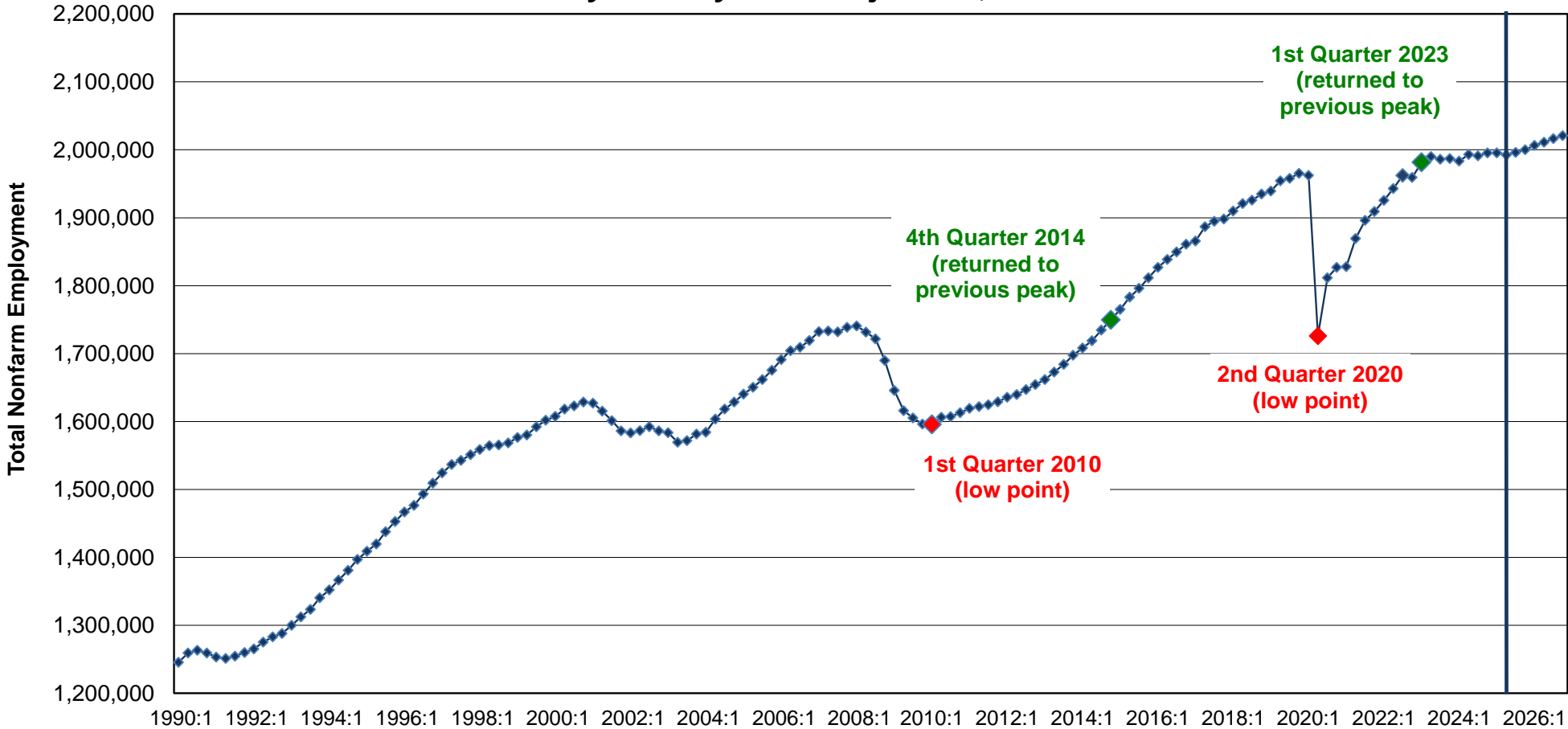
The two areas projected to grow faster than Oregon's rate of 8% are Central Oregon (9%) and the Portland Tri-County region (9%).

Southwestern Oregon (5%) is projected to grow the slowest.

Source: Oregon Employment Department

QUARTERLY FORECAST FROM THE OREGON OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

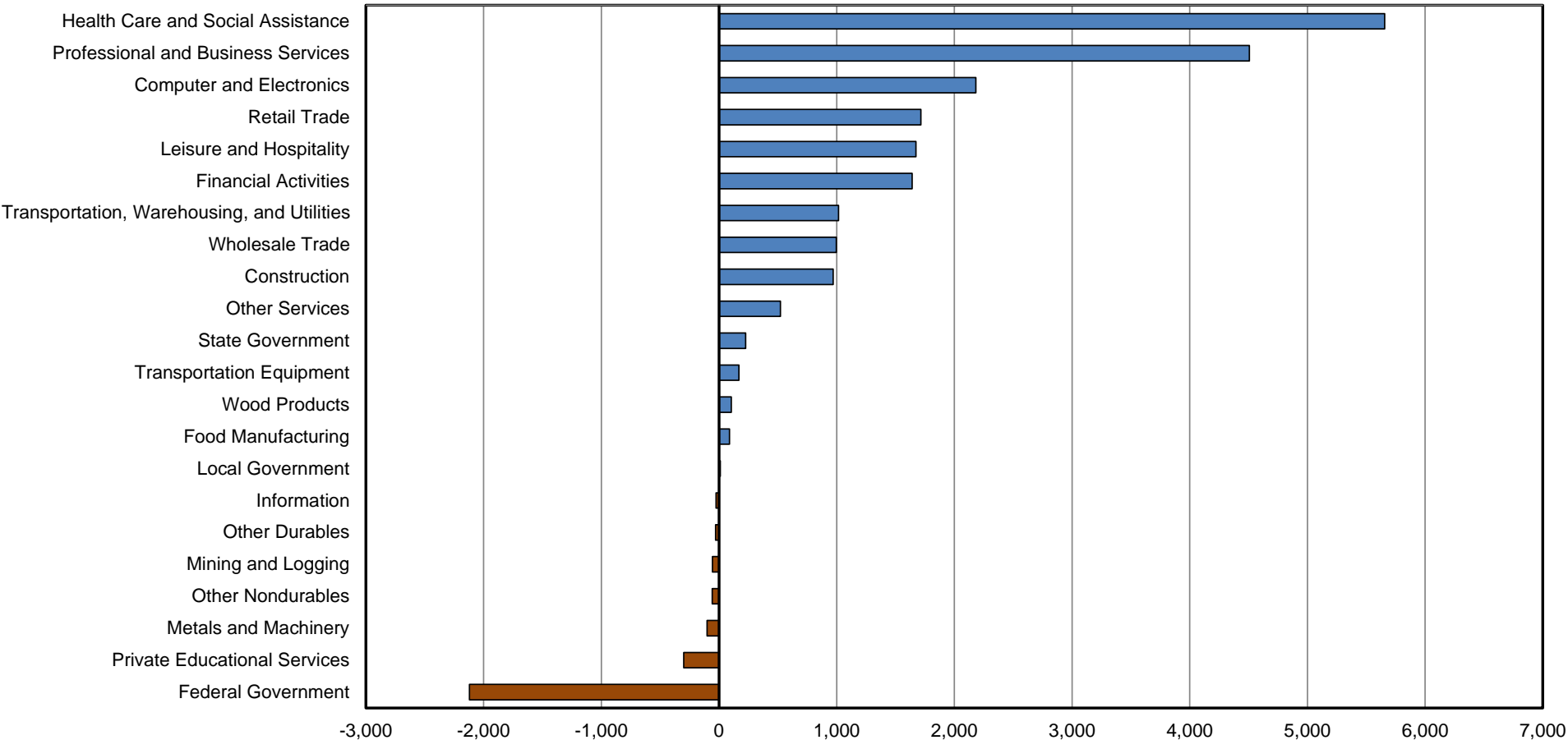
Oregon Nonfarm Payroll Employment
Quarterly History and Projection, 1990-2026



Source: Office of Economic Analysis, Department of Administrative Services, May 2025

OEA EXPECTS OREGON TO GAIN ABOUT 18,800 JOBS IN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS.

Expected Job Changes by Industry Sector Over The Year
(2Q2025 - 2Q2026)



Source: Oregon Employment Department analysis using Oregon Office of Economic Analysis Forecast, May 2025

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