



July 2025

Oregon Jobs and Labor Force – June 2025 Update

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Job Losses Deepen in Oregon; Unemployment Rate Rises to 4.9%

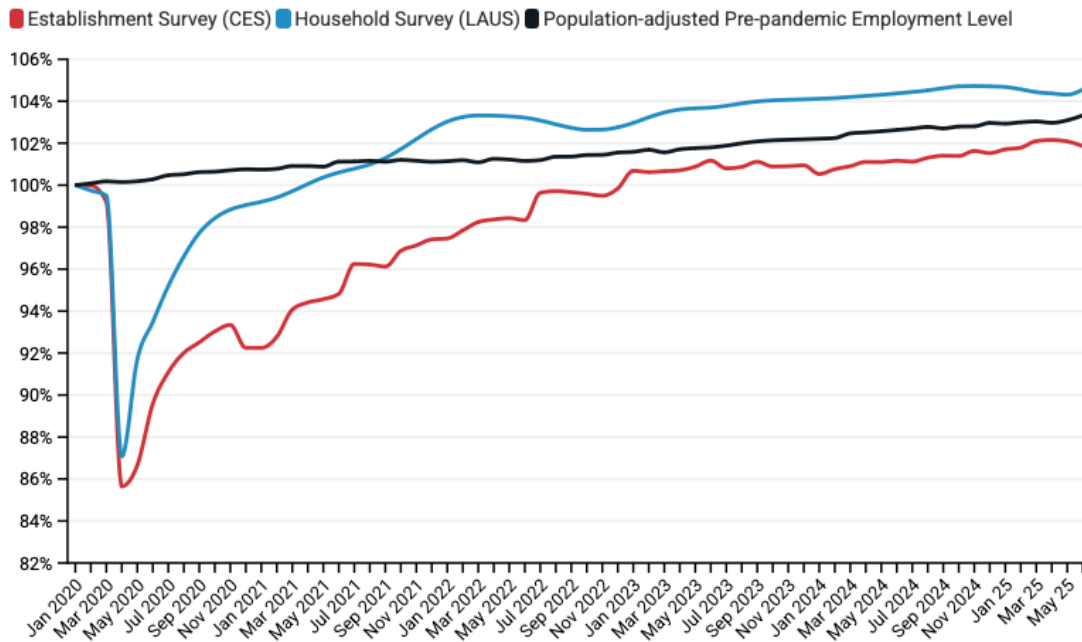
Oregon’s labor market contracted further in June, with seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment declining by **4,300 jobs**. This follows a downward revision to May’s figures, which now reflect a loss of **2,100 jobs**, reinforcing a two-month trend of broad-based job decline. The state’s **unemployment rate rose to 4.9%**, up from 4.3% in December 2024 and notably **above the national rate of 4.1%**, indicating relatively weaker labor market conditions.

Losses in June were concentrated in both goods-producing and core service sectors. **Other Services (–1,440)**, **Manufacturing (–1,200)**, and **Construction (–400)** posted the steepest declines. **Leisure and Hospitality** also saw significant losses (–1,000), led by a drop of **1,300 jobs** in Accommodation and Food Services. In contrast, **Health Care and Social Assistance** added **900 jobs**, partially offsetting a **600-job loss** in Educational Services. The **Information** sector also added **500 jobs**. Meanwhile, total nonfarm employment across the U.S. rose by **147,000 jobs** in June.

Key Highlights—Oregon June 2025 Employment Data

- **Core industries weakened:** Manufacturing (–1,200), Other Services (–1,440), and Construction (–400) posted the largest losses, signalling sustained pressure in both goods-producing and essential service sectors.
- **Service-sector decline led by hospitality:** Leisure and Hospitality shed 1,000 jobs, driven by a sharp loss in Accommodation and Food Services (–1,300), only partly offset by modest gains elsewhere in the sector.
- **Health care offsets losses in education:** Education and Health Services added 300 jobs overall, with a 900-job gain in Health Care and Social Assistance balancing out a 600-job drop in Educational Services.
- **Professional services retrench:** Professional and Business Services lost 700 jobs in June, led by a 1,400-job decline in Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, partially offset by gains in Administrative and Support Services.
- **Mixed results elsewhere:** **Information** added 500 jobs. **Financial Activities** was flat overall, with a slight gain in **finance and insurance (+100)** offset by a loss in **real estate and rental and leasing (–100)**. **Mining and Logging** showed little change. Within **Trade, Transportation, and Utilities**, **wholesale trade** added 500 jobs, while **retail trade** declined by 700.
- **Public sector declined overall:** Government employment fell by 600 jobs, as Local Government dropped 400 and Federal Government 200; State Government remained unchanged.

Employment Levels in Oregon since January 2020



Source: BLS, State of Oregon Employment Department • Data through May 2025 from BLS; June estimate calculated using Oregon Employment Department data and CSI calculations. June employment-population ratio is assumed to be the same as the prior month for population estimation.

- The **Current Employment Statistics (CES)** survey indicates that Oregon has yet to fully return to its **pre-pandemic employment-to-population ratio**.
- However, estimates from the **Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)** program that Oregon's total employment surpassed pre-pandemic levels as early as **September 2021** and has remained above that benchmark.

Industry-Level Dynamics

- **Overall Employment:** Oregon's seasonally adjusted total nonfarm payroll employment continued its downward path, declining by **4,300 jobs in June**. In contrast, national employment rose. May estimates for Oregon were also revised downward.
- **Private Sector Losses:** Most of the losses occurred in the private sector, which shed about **3,700 jobs**, continuing its downward trend.
- **Other Services, Manufacturing, and Leisure and Hospitality Hit Hard:** The **Other Services** sector saw the steepest decline, losing **1,400 jobs**, followed by **Manufacturing (-1,200)** and **Leisure and Hospitality (-1,000)**. Losses in Leisure and Hospitality were driven by job cuts in **Accommodation and Food Services (-1,300)**.
- **Professional and Business Services Down:** The sector lost nearly **1,000 jobs**, mostly due to a **1,400-job decline in Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services**, which was only partially offset by gains in **Administrative and Support Services**.
- **Education and Health Services Up:** The sector added **300 jobs**, led by **900 jobs gained in Health Care and Social Assistance**, despite a **600-job loss in Educational Services**.

- **Information Sector Gained:** The **Information** sector added **500 jobs** in June.
- **Little Change in Several Industries:** Employment was relatively flat in **Mining and Logging, Transportation and Warehousing, and Financial Activities**.
- **Government Sector Down:** Government employment fell by **600 jobs**, with **local government** down **400**. Federal and state government employment was mostly unchanged.

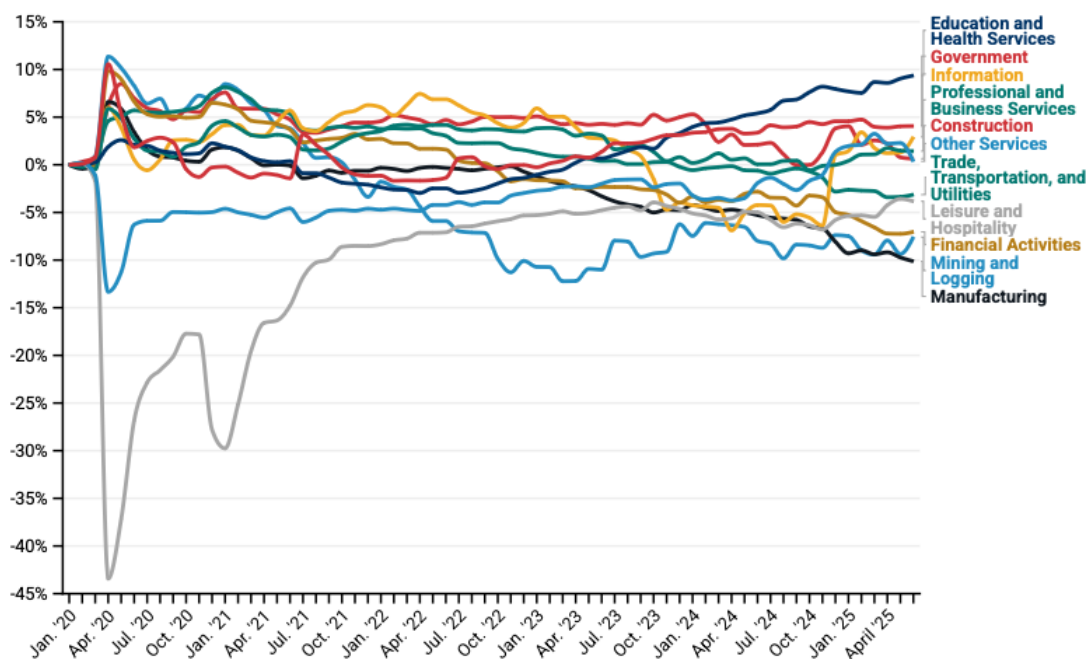
Since the Onset of the Pandemic:

- **Total nonfarm employment** in Oregon is up **36,700 jobs** since January 2020.
- However, **five of eleven supersectors** remain below pre-pandemic levels: **Mining and Logging, Manufacturing, Trade, Transportation and Utilities, Financial Activities, Leisure and Hospitality**.

Notable shifts:

- Employment in **Manufacturing** remains well below pre-pandemic levels—down **8.4%** compared to January 2020. **Mining and Logging** and **Financial Activities** are also down, by **5.9%** and **5.3%**, respectively.
- In contrast, **Education and Health Services** employment has grown by **11.4%**, driven largely by gains in **Health Care and Social Assistance**, which is up **13.5%**.
- **Government** employment has also risen, up **6%** since January 2020.

Changing Industry Shares of Total Oregon Employment since January 2020

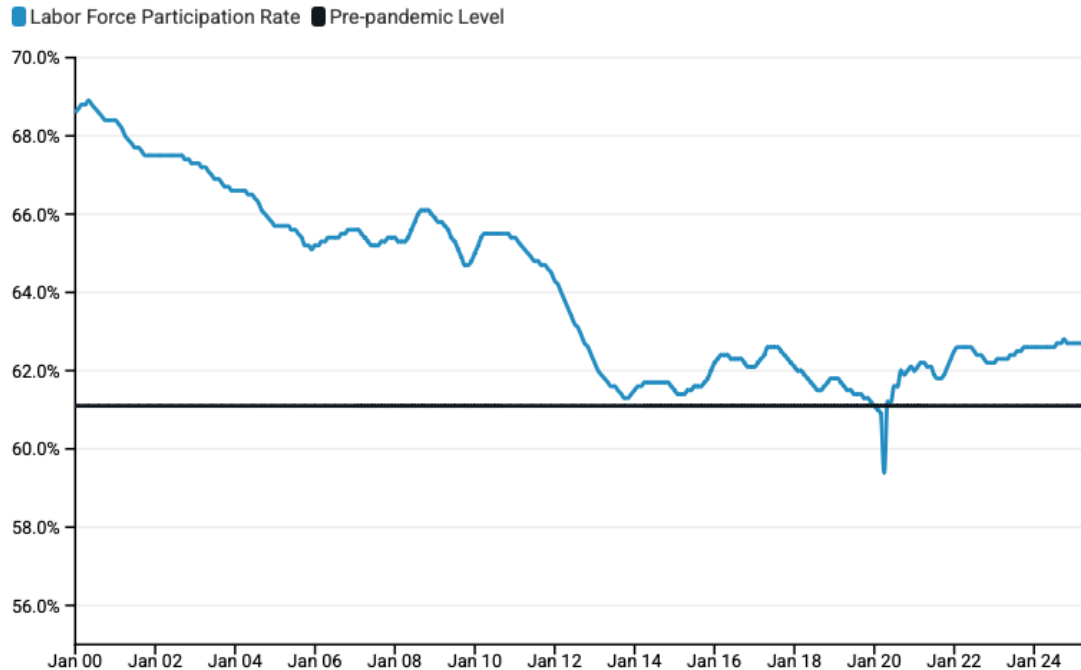


Source: Calculated by CSI using employment data from BLS, State of Oregon Employment Department CES • Employment data benchmarked to BLS; June estimates based on Oregon CES growth rates.

Oregon Labor Force Update

- **Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR):** Oregon’s LFPR increased to **62.8% in June**, up **1.7 percentage points** since January 2020. This rate remains above the national LFPR, which stood at **62.3% in June 2025**.
- **Unemployment Rate:** Oregon’s unemployment rate rose to **4.9%**, continuing a gradual ascent that suggests easing labor-market tightness. Nationally, the unemployment rate has held stable around **4.1%**, inching down slightly in recent months.

Labor Force Participation Rate in Oregon Since 2000



Source: BLS, State of Oregon Employment Department • Labor force participation data from BLS; June estimate updated using Oregon Employment Department data.

Technical Notes and Data Sources

All data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted. Employment estimates derive from the **Oregon Current Employment Statistics (CES)** survey and are benchmarked to **Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)** data through **May 2025**. Labor force estimates come from the **Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)** program. **May 2025 CES estimates** are extrapolated using **monthly growth rates** from the **Oregon Employment Department’s June release**.