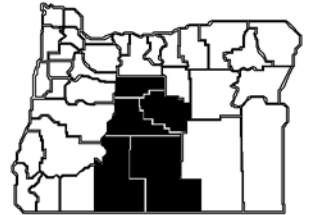




Central Oregon LABOR TRENDS

Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson, Klamath, & Lake Counties



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January 2010

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

	<u>Seas. Adj.</u>	<u>Raw</u>
United States		
November 2009	10.0%	9.4%
October 2009	10.2%	9.5%
Oregon		
November 2009	11.1%	10.8%
October 2009	11.2%	10.6%
Crook		
November 2009	17.4%	16.8%
October 2009	17.8%	15.7%
Deschutes (Bend MSA)		
November 2009	14.7%	14.0%
October 2009	15.2%	13.4%
Jefferson		
November 2009	14.9%	14.1%
October 2009	16.1%	13.3%
Klamath		
November 2009	13.9%	13.1%
October 2009	14.6%	12.3%
Lake		
November 2009	13.2%	12.4%
October 2009	13.8%	10.8%
Consumer Price Index (CPI)		
1982-1984 = 100		
All Urban Consumers		
United States		
November	2009	216.3
October	2009	216.6
November	2008	212.4
Year % change		1.8%
Portland-Salem, OR-WA MSA		
Jan. – June 2009		214.1
% Change		-1.0%

<http://www.bls.gov/cpi>

Central and South Central Oregon November 2009 Employment

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rates fell in all five counties in Central and South Central Oregon in November. The state rate remained essentially unchanged at 11.1 percent for the month.

Region 10

Crook County

The county's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 17.4 percent in November, down 0.4 percentage point from the revised October rate of 17.8 percent. One year ago, the rate was 12.5 percent.

The county lost 140 jobs in November, which is slightly more than typical for November.

In the private sector, 80 jobs were lost. In the public sector, 60 jobs were lost. There were no industries that added jobs over the month.

The county recorded 890 fewer jobs this November compared to November one year ago. The industry with the largest year-over-year loss was wholesale trade (-47.6%) followed by wood product manufacturing (-28.6%) and information (-25.0%). There were no private-sector industries that had an over-the-year job gain. Government also lost jobs since November 2008 (-10.9%).

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Deschutes County (Bend MSA)

The county's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped to 14.7 percent in November. The rate declined 0.5 percentage point from the revised October rate of 15.2 percent. In November 2008, the rate was 10.6 percent.

The county lost 20 jobs in November. It is typical for the county to lose approximately 300 jobs this time of year.

There were two private-sector industries that added jobs in November: retail trade (+180) and education and health services (+30).

Overall government added 290 jobs.

Federal government lost 60 jobs and local government added 350 jobs in November.

Since November 2008, the county has lost approximately 1,500 jobs (-2.3%). The largest percentage losses in the private sector were in mining, logging, and construction (-10.6%); durable goods manufacturing (-9.5%); and transportation, warehousing, and utilities (-8.0%). Public-sector employment grew slightly compared to one year ago (+2.0%). The largest over-the-year gain was in local education (+10.8%).

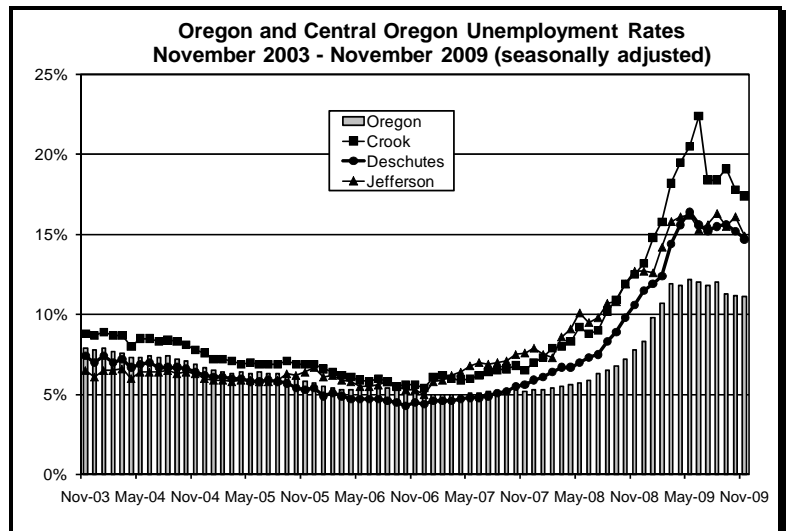
Jefferson County

The county's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 14.9 percent in November; down 1.2 percentage points from October's revised rate of 16.1 percent. One year ago, the rate was 12.7 percent.

Jefferson County lost 20 jobs in November.

Manufacturing was the only private-sector industry to add jobs last month (+50). Local government added 10 jobs.

The county recorded a year-over-year job decline of 3.7 percent in November. The largest loss was in wood product manufacturing (-17.2%). There were two private-sector industries with over-the-year



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growth in employment: education and health services (+8.7%) and other services (+5.9%). The public sector had 4.9 percent fewer jobs this year than last year.

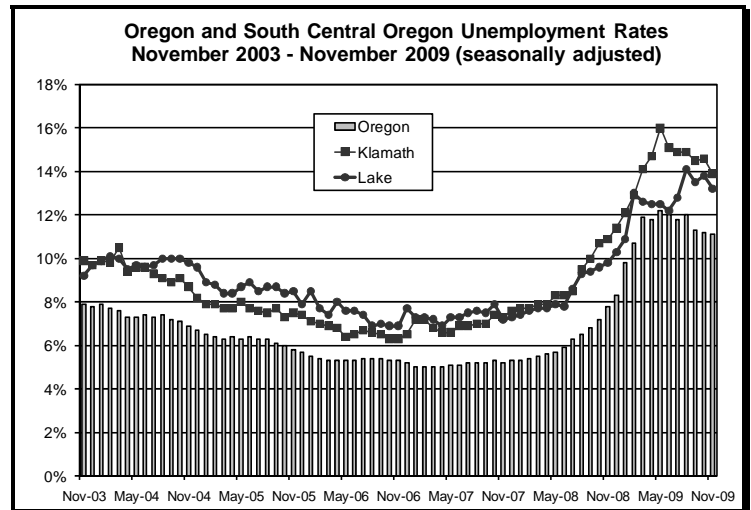
Region 11

Klamath County

The county's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to 13.9 percent in November; down 0.7 percentage point from October's revised rate of 14.6 percent. One year ago the rate was 10.9 percent.

The county lost 250 jobs in November, which is a larger-than-expected loss for this time of year.

Three private-sector industries added jobs in November: wholesale trade (+100), retail trade (+80), and education and health services (+20).



Overall the public sector lost 140 jobs in November.

For another month, Klamath County's total employment was down over the year, with 830 jobs lost since November 2008. The industry with the largest over-the-year decline was mining and logging (-20.0%), followed by durable goods manufacturing (-18.1%). Small year-over-year gains occurred in other services (+1.3%) and education and health services (+0.6%).

Lake County

The county's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 13.2 percent in November, down 0.6 percentage point from October's revised rate of 13.8 percent. In November 2008, the rate was 9.8 percent.

Overall the county lost 20 jobs this month. Private-sector industries lost 20 jobs. The public sector had no change in employment.

Lake County saw a relatively small over-the-year decrease in employment (-3.1%).

Oregon Employment

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 11.1 percent in November from the revised October figure of 11.2 percent. This was the lowest rate since February, when the rate was 10.7 percent, and was down from the high of 12.2 percent in May. Oregon's unemployment rate was 7.8 percent in November 2008.

In November, 211,424 Oregonians were unemployed. In November 2008, 152,901 Oregonians were unemployed.

One reason Oregon's unemployment rate has dropped to near 11 percent recently from near 12 percent from March through August is that the state's labor force participation rate has declined. In January through May, the participation rate was near a recent high of between 66.3 and 66.6 percent. Since then, the rate has dropped to 64.4 percent in both October and November.

In November, Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 4,600 jobs, following a loss of 1,800 (as revised) in October.

In November, four major industries posted seasonally adjusted job losses of 900 or more: government (-1,700 jobs), construction (-1,400), financial activities (-900), and other services (-900). None of the other major industries posted changes of more than 700.

Government employment totals in November were most affected by the drop of 1,500 jobs in federal government. Normally federal government would decline by only 500 jobs in November, due to seasonal factors. The difference this time was due to temporary reductions at the U.S. Census as their intermittent workers completed their short-term assignments. Look for the U.S. Census to ramp up hiring again in the spring.

Construction employment dropped sharply in November. The loss of 3,800 jobs was 1,400 more than the loss expected due to seasonal factors. Construction employment continued to decline as it has for more than two years.

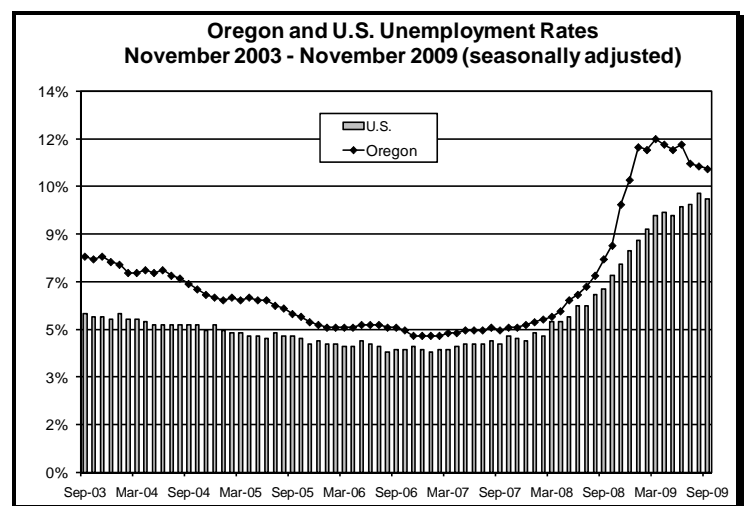
Financial activities dropped 1,500 jobs in November, following a gain of 400 in October. Over the longer term, the industry has seen substantial and steady job losses since peaking in 2007 at more than 107,000 jobs.

Other services cut 1,300 jobs in November, when a loss of only 400 is the normal seasonal movement for the month. This major industry employed a total of 57,300 jobs in November. It is comprised of repair and maintenance firms, personal and laundry services, and membership associations and organizations.

National Employment

In November, both the number of unemployed persons, at 15.4 million, and the unemployment rate, at 10.0 percent, edged down. At the start of the recession in December 2007, the number of unemployed persons was 7.5 million, and the jobless rate was 4.9 percent.

Total nonfarm payroll employment was essentially unchanged in November (-11,000). Job losses in the construction, manufacturing, and information industries were offset by job gains in temporary help services and healthcare. Since the recession began, payroll employment decreased by 7.2 million.



Construction employment declined by 27,000 over the month. Job losses averaged 117,000 per month during the six months ending in April and 63,000 per month from May through October. In November, construction job losses were concentrated among nonresidential specialty trade contractors (-29,000).

Manufacturing employment fell by 41,000 in November. The average monthly decline for the past five months (-46,000) was much lower than the average monthly job loss for the first half of this year (-171,000). About 2.1 million manufacturing jobs have been lost since December 2007; the majority of this decline occurred in durable goods manufacturing (-1.6 million).

Employment in the information industry fell by 17,000 in November. About half of the job loss occurred in its telecommunications component (-9,000).

There was little change in wholesale and retail trade employment in November. Within retail trade, department stores added 8,000 jobs over the month.

The number of jobs in transportation and warehousing, financial activities, and leisure and hospitality showed little change over the month.

Employment in professional and business services rose by 86,000 in November. Temporary help services accounted for the majority of the increase, adding 52,000 jobs. Since July, temporary help services employment rose by 117,000.

Health care employment continued to rise in November (21,000), with notable gains in home health care services (7,000) and hospitals (7,000). The health care industry added 613,000 jobs since the recession began in December 2007.

Industry Projections for Regions 10 and 11

Every two years the Employment Department develops 10-year industry and occupation projections. The most recent projections for 2008 to 2018 were released in November of this year. The projections are done at the state level and then by region. The following is a summary of the industry projections. A summary of the occupation projections will be featured in next month's local labor trends.

As has been highlighted repeatedly, 2008 and 2009 brought dramatic job losses in all industries across the state. The

Table 1

Oregon Employment Projections by Industry, 2008-2018				
Industry	2008	2018	Change	Percent Change
Total payroll employment	1,765,900	1,926,200	160,300	9%
Educational & health services	219,500	269,300	49,800	23%
Professional & business services	197,100	224,700	27,600	14%
Leisure & hospitality	173,100	194,600	21,500	12%
Trade, transportation, & utilities	336,400	367,300	30,900	9%
Other services	60,500	65,400	4,900	8%
Government	296,000	319,800	23,800	8%
Financial activities	101,300	105,100	3,800	4%
Information	36,100	37,000	900	2%
Construction	94,300	95,000	700	1%
Manufacturing	195,400	190,100	-5,300	-3%

2008 to 2018 industry projections do consider the job losses that have occurred since 2008. It is expected that by 2018, the state will first recover those job losses and then begin to add new jobs.

Employment across the state is expected to grow 9 percent between 2008 and 2018 which would equate to 160,000 new jobs (Table 1). This 10-year period is expected to have slower job growth than in recent years. The three largest growth industries are projected to be education and health services; professional and business services; and leisure and hospitality. Manufacturing is the only industry expected to lose jobs between 2008 and 2018.

Regions 10 and 11 account for only 6.1 percent of the state's total employment. Therefore the statewide trends are only somewhat reflected in the regions' employment projections. One example where the regions are following the state trend is employment in education and health services; both regions are expected to see significant employment growth in this industry. On the other hand, employment in manufacturing, which is expected to decline in Oregon, is projected to remain strong in both Region 10 and Region 11.

Region 10 Summary

The three counties in Central Oregon (Crook, Deschutes and Jefferson) are expected to add 11,000 jobs (14%) between 2008 and 2018. The industry projected to have the most new jobs is education and health services (+2,900) followed by trade, transportation and utilities – the industry that includes both wholesale and retail trade – which will add 1,950 jobs. There is one industry expected to decline, information will lose approximately 10 jobs over the next 10 years (Table 2).

As mentioned above, the 2008 to 2018 projections account for the

job losses that have occurred in Central Oregon between 2008 and 2009. Over the last two decades, the region has seen employment growth between 40 to 70 percent for any 10-year period. Therefore the 14 percent growth projected for this particular 10-year period would be a historically low 10-year employment growth rate for the region.

Region 11 Summary

For the counties in Region 11 (Klamath and Lake), the 10-year employment growth is projected to be 10 percent (Table 3). The two counties are expected to add 2,600 jobs by the year 2018. The largest employment growth is expected in education and health services. This future growth is already evident today with the recent employment growth in this industry, particularly in the Klamath Falls area. Employment in one industry is projected to decline over the next 10 years: information.

Table 2

Region 10 Employment Projections by Industry, 2008-2018				
Industry	2008	2018	Change	Percent Change
Total Payroll Employment	81,280	92,340	11,060	14%
Educational & health services	10,010	12,930	2,920	29%
Professional & business services	7,750	9,150	1,400	18%
Leisure & hospitality	11,160	12,690	1,530	14%
Government	12,200	13,790	1,590	13%
Other services	2,630	2,960	330	13%
Trade, transportation, & utilities	15,770	17,720	1,950	12%
Mining & logging	300	330	30	10%
Manufacturing	7,190	7,870	680	9%
Financial activities	5,420	5,920	500	9%
Construction	6,160	6,250	90	1%
Information	1,670	1,660	-10	-1%

Overall the expected employment growth in Region 10 and Region 11 will be 8.6 percent of the state's total employment growth. The largest portion of the job growth is projected to be in two industries that recently have been very strong in the areas over the last five years: education and health services and professional and business services.

New employment projections are released every two years. While the employment growth rates expected in the 2008 to 2018 period are low compared to projections in recent years, they are influenced by severe employment losses since 2008. Growth in regions 10 and 11 is expected to slightly exceed growth statewide.

Table 3

Region 11 Employment Projections by Industry, 2008-2018				
Industry	2008	2018	Change	Percent Change
Total payroll employment	26,820	29,470	2,650	10%
Educational and health services	3,200	3,880	680	21%
Construction	1,090	1,300	210	19%
Professional and business services	2,270	2,570	300	13%
Leisure and hospitality	2,950	3,310	360	12%
Trade, transportation, and utilities	4,940	5,380	440	9%
Other services	810	870	60	7%
Financial activities	1,100	1,170	70	6%
Manufacturing	2,440	2,580	140	6%
Government	6,380	6,740	360	6%
Natural resources and mining	1,380	1,420	40	3%
Information	260	250	-10	-4%

Happenings in Central and South Central Oregon

The following information is from published nonconfidential sources.

Crook County

Clothesline, a clothing boutique, opened in **Prineville**. *Central Oregonian*, 12-9-09

Deschutes County (Bend MSA)

The Blue Spruce, a bed and breakfast in **Sisters**, is closing. *The Nugget*, 11-24-09

Urban Hero, a used clothing store, opened in **Bend**. *Bend Bulletin*, 12-1-09

B-J & Friends hair salon in **Sisters** is closing. *The Nugget*, 12-1-09

Breedlove Guitar Co. in **Bend** is growing and plans to hire 11 people. *Bend Bulletin*, 12-4-09

Rough House Boxing, MMA, Fitness opened in **Redmond**. *Redmond Spokesman*, 12-9-09

CE Lovejoy's, an independently owned grocery store, will open at the **Brookwood Meadow Shopping Center** in **Bend** in April. *Bend Bulletin*, 12-9-09

Olive Garden will open in **Bend** in January. The restaurant will begin accepting applications this week for more than 165 jobs. *The Bulletin*, 12-15-09

10 Barrel Brewing will build a brew pub in **Bend**. *Bend Bulletin*, 12-19-09

Jefferson County

Madras Professional Center is under construction. **Hometown Drugs** will occupy part of the space and the remainder will house up to three other tenants. *Madras Pioneer, 11-25-09*

Klamath County

Blimpie Subs and Salads in **Klamath Falls** closed. *Herald and News, 11-13-09*

Klamath County Fire District will lay off two deputy fire marshals on January 1. *Herald and News, 11-25-09*

The Sunshine Tykes Drop By Day Care Center will open in **Klamath Falls**. *Herald and News, 12-8-09*

Long John Silver's and **A&W** restaurants in **Klamath Falls** have closed for the winter months. *Herald and News, 12-13-09*

Lake County

Construction of the natural gas **Ruby Pipeline**, which is planned to start in 2010, is expected to employ up to 800 workers in **Lake County** and 600 workers in **Klamath County** at the peak of the summer construction season. *Herald and News, 12-8-09*

Crook County Current Labor Force and Industry Employment

			Change From		Change From	
	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2008	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2008	Nov. 2008
Labor Force Status (Household Data)						
Civilian labor force	9,393	9,440	9,970	-47	-577	
Unemployed	1,574	1,485	1,206	89	368	
Unemployment rate	16.8%	15.7%	12.1%	XX	XX	
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	17.4%	17.8%	12.5%	XX	XX	
Employed	7,819	7,955	8,729	-136	-910	
Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Establishment Data)						
Total nonfarm payroll employment	5,810	5,950	6,700	-140	-890	
Total private	4,660	4,740	5,410	-80	-750	
Mining and logging	70	70	70	0	0	
Construction	360	390	380	-30	-20	
Manufacturing	750	760	1,000	-10	-250	
Wood product manufacturing	600	610	840	-10	-240	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,350	1,370	1,780	-20	-430	
Wholesale trade	430	440	820	-10	-390	
Retail trade	530	530	540	0	-10	
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	390	400	420	-10	-30	
Information	30	30	40	0	-10	
Financial activities	250	250	260	0	-10	
Professional and business services	310	310	310	0	0	
Educational and health services	730	730	740	0	-10	
Leisure and hospitality	620	630	620	-10	0	
Other services	190	200	210	-10	-20	
Government	1,150	1,210	1,290	-60	-140	
Federal government	280	330	290	-50	-10	
State government	190	190	200	0	-10	
Local government	680	690	800	-10	-120	
Labor-management disputes	0	0	0	0	0	

Deschutes County (Bend MSA) Current Labor Force and Industry Employment

			Change From		Change From	
	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2008	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2008	Nov. 2008
Labor Force Status (Household Data)						
Civilian labor force	84,291	83,414	82,157	877	2,134	
Unemployed	11,826	11,174	8,331	652	3,495	
Unemployment rate	14.0%	13.4%	10.1%	XX	XX	
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	14.7%	15.2%	10.6%	XX	XX	
Employed	72,465	72,240	73,826	225	-1,361	
Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Establishment Data)						
Total nonfarm payroll employment	65,710	65,730	67,230	-20	-1,520	
Total private	56,480	56,790	58,180	-310	-1,700	
Mining, logging, and construction	5,070	5,200	5,670	-130	-600	
Manufacturing	4,480	4,510	4,820	-30	-340	
Durable goods	3,630	3,660	4,010	-30	-380	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	12,800	12,630	13,100	170	-300	
Wholesale trade	1,550	1,550	1,570	0	-20	
Retail trade	10,100	9,920	10,280	180	-180	
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	1,150	1,160	1,250	-10	-100	
Information	1,540	1,560	1,590	-20	-50	
Financial activities	4,800	4,830	4,900	-30	-100	
Professional and business services	6,730	7,000	6,970	-270	-240	
Educational and health services	9,050	9,020	9,190	30	-140	
Leisure and hospitality	9,770	9,770	9,710	0	60	
Accommodation and food services	7,690	8,210	7,970	-520	-280	
Other services	2,240	2,270	2,230	-30	10	
Government	9,230	8,940	9,050	290	180	
Federal government	760	820	890	-60	-130	
State government	1,160	1,160	1,140	0	20	
Local government	7,310	6,960	7,020	350	290	
Local education	4,520	4,190	4,080	330	440	
Labor-management disputes	0	0	0	0	0	

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.

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.

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. "Natural resources" includes only Logging (NAICS 1133).

Jefferson County Current Labor Force and Industry Employment

	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2008	Change From Oct. 2009	Change From Nov. 2008
Labor Force Status (Household Data)					
Civilian labor force	9,237	9,296	9,549	-59	-312
Unemployed	1,301	1,233	1,122	68	179
Unemployment rate	14.1%	13.3%	11.7%	XX	XX
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	14.9%	16.1%	12.7%	XX	XX
Employed	7,936	8,063	8,196	-127	-260
Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Establishment Data)					
Total nonfarm payroll employment	5,660	5,680	5,880	-20	-220
Total private	3,130	3,150	3,220	-20	-90
Mining and logging	30	30	30	0	0
Construction	120	120	120	0	0
Manufacturing	880	830	980	50	-100
Wood product manufacturing	530	500	640	30	-110
Trade, transportation, and utilities	870	870	880	0	-10
Wholesale trade	230	240	230	-10	0
Retail trade	530	520	530	10	0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	110	110	120	0	-10
Information	20	20	20	0	0
Financial activities	180	180	180	0	0
Professional and business services	110	120	120	-10	-10
Educational and health services	250	260	230	-10	20
Leisure and hospitality	490	530	490	-40	0
Other services	180	190	170	-10	10
Government	2,530	2,530	2,660	0	-130
Federal government	130	140	150	-10	-20
State government	350	350	340	0	10
Local government	2,050	2,040	2,170	10	-120
Indian tribal	780	780	910	0	-130
Labor-management disputes	0	0	0	0	0

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.

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.

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. "Natural resources" includes only Logging (NAICS 1133).

Klamath County Current Labor Force and Industry Employment

			Change From		Change From	
	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2008	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2008	Nov. 2008
Labor Force Status (Household Data)						
Civilian labor force	31,539	31,718	31,481	-179		58
Unemployed	4,132	3,886	3,228	246		904
Unemployment rate	13.1%	12.3%	10.3%	XX		XX
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	13.9%	14.6%	10.9%	XX		XX
Employed	27,407	27,832	28,253	-425		-846
Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Establishment Data)						
Total nonfarm payroll employment	22,960	23,210	23,790	-250		-830
Total private	17,340	17,450	18,140	-110		-800
Mining and logging	160	160	200	0		-40
Construction	1,020	1,060	1,130	-40		-110
Manufacturing	1,700	1,700	2,040	0		-340
Durable goods	1,450	1,450	1,770	0		-320
Wood product manufacturing	1,000	990	1,210	10		-210
Nondurable goods	250	250	270	0		-20
Trade, transportation, and utilities	4,680	4,520	4,810	160		-130
Wholesale trade	950	850	950	100		0
Retail trade	3,020	2,940	3,140	80		-120
Food and beverage stores	570	560	580	10		-10
General merchandise stores	930	890	970	40		-40
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	710	730	720	-20		-10
Information	200	200	220	0		-20
Financial activities	1,030	1,030	1,050	0		-20
Professional and business services	2,160	2,190	2,210	-30		-50
Educational and health services	3,210	3,190	3,190	20		20
Leisure and hospitality	2,380	2,600	2,500	-220		-120
Other services	800	800	790	0		10
Government	5,620	5,760	5,650	-140		-30
Federal government	830	940	850	-110		-20
State government	1,610	1,610	1,530	0		80
Local government	3,180	3,210	3,270	-30		-90
Local education	1,620	1,630	1,670	-10		-50
Labor-management disputes	0	0	0	0		0

Lake County Current Labor Force and Industry Employment

			Change From		Change From	
	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2008	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2008	Nov. 2008
Labor Force Status (Household Data)						
Civilian labor force	3,690	3,691	3,588	-1		102
Unemployed	458	400	330	58		128
Unemployment rate	12.4%	10.8%	9.2%	XX		XX
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	13.2%	13.8%	9.8%	XX		XX
Employed	3,232	3,291	3,258	-59		-26
Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Establishment Data)						
Total nonfarm payroll employment	2,180	2,200	2,250	-20		-70
Total private	1,140	1,160	1,220	-20		-80
Mining and logging	60	60	50	0		10
Construction	60	60	70	0		-10
Manufacturing	230	230	270	0		-40
Trade, transportation, and utilities	340	350	350	-10		-10
Retail trade	240	250	250	-10		-10
Information	30	30	30	0		0
Financial activities	60	60	60	0		0
Professional and business services	70	70	70	0		0
Educational and health services	70	70	80	0		-10
Leisure and hospitality	180	190	190	-10		-10
Other services	40	40	50	0		-10
Government	1,040	1,040	1,030	0		10
Federal government	250	270	240	-20		10
State government	190	190	200	0		-10
Local government	600	580	590	20		10
Labor-management disputes	0	0	0	0		0

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.

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.

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. "Natural resources" includes only Logging (NAICS 1133).