



February 9, 2016

Board of Education
Columbia Gorge Community College

RECOMMENDATION:

Receive and file the January Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2015-16.

DISCUSSION

The January Financial Report includes seven (7) months of financial data through fifty-eight (58) percent of the fiscal year, including tuition receipts for summer, fall, and winter terms. The year-end estimates-to-close are based on historical financial patterns and anticipated future expenditures.

Fiscal Year 2015-16 General Fund

General Fund year-end revenue and expenditure estimates were both revised downward by approximately \$100 thousand with no net impact to the bottom-line deficit. Revenue expectations were revised downward after winter term tuition receipts were fully collected. Winter registration began strongly, roughly on pace with the preceding year. However, the final week of winter registration fell short of historical trends, resulting in a modified year-end revenue outlook. Expenditure expectations were revised downward due to the resignation of the Chief Operating Officer, Payroll Manager, and revised start date expectations for the Chief Academic Officer and vacant Instructional Director position.

The revised Fiscal Year 2014-15 beginning balance carryforward adopted by the Board of Education in the Second Quarter Supplemental Budget was incorporated into the current year estimates-to-close. The General Fund ending balance is now forecasted at \$1 million for the current year. This amount, plus the \$944 thousand "fifth payment" and the additional \$68 thousand reserved for future expenditure in the Second Quarter Supplemental Budget, produce an estimated \$2 million General Fund beginning balance for Fiscal Year 2016-17.

Fiscal Year 2016-17 Budget Process Update

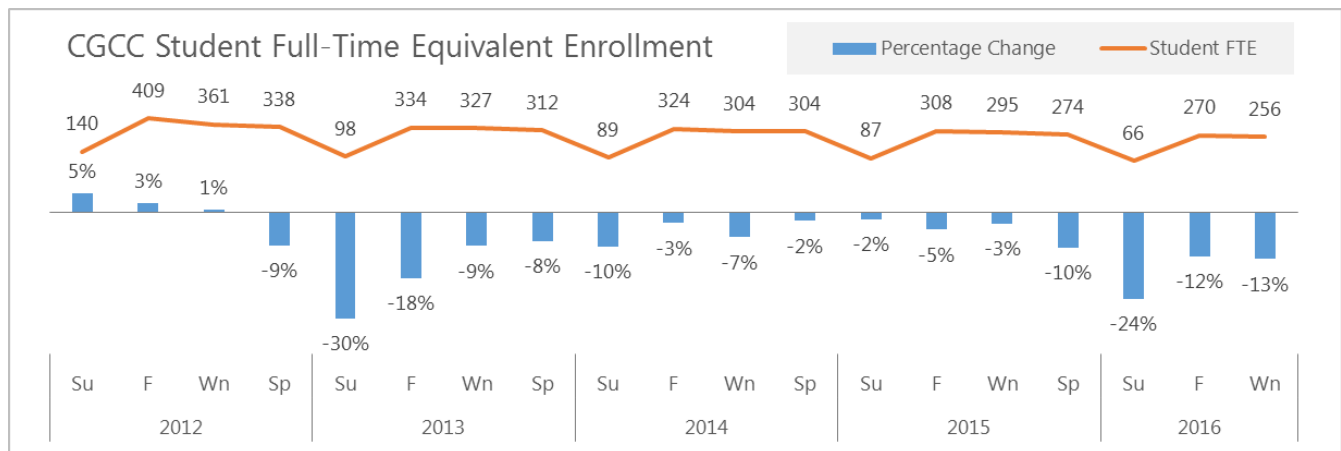
Fiscal Year 2016-17 Budget Instructions have been provided to Department Managers and Instructional Faculty Chairs. The Fiscal Year 2016-17 “Base Budget”, or in other words the budget required to maintain current service levels, results in an estimated \$750 thousand operating deficit. This compares to a roughly \$2.4 million deficit that was projected at this same time last year.

Department Managers and Instructional Faculty Chairs have been asked to develop options to close the \$750 thousand deficit in the Proposed Budget. Each member of these two groups will meet with the Business Office over the next month. In addition, college-wide budget meetings will be held on both campuses. The Business Office also plans to meet with student government leadership. The final Proposed Budget is anticipated to be delivered to the Budget Committee by April 20th.

Winter Term Enrollment and Class sizes

Oregon Community College enrollment continues to decline as the economy improves. Initial estimates are between five to ten percent declines. Attached to this financial report is the most recent Mid-Columbia Labor Trends report published by the Oregon Employment Department that shows continued job growth and declines in unemployment in our region.

Year-to-year, CGCC Student Full-time Equivalent (FTE) enrollment declined twenty-four (24) percent summer term, twelve (12) percent fall term, and thirteen (13) percent winter term. At the height of enrollment in the 2009-10 Academic Year, CGCC Student FTE was 1,270. If current trends persist through spring term, 2015-16 Academic Year Student FTE will likely be between 825 and 875, a roughly 1/3rd decline from recession era peaks.



Through enrollment declines, the college has maintained all academic programs, certificates, and degrees and added a new Computer Science program with a dedicated full-time faculty member. The combination of state-wide enrollment decline and continued maintenance of existing program offerings puts downward pressure on class sizes.

Attached to this financial report is a winter term enrollment table. Average class sizes this winter term are 16.8, down from 19.2 winter term of the 2010-11 Academic Year. Twenty-five (25) sections of the one-hundred and twenty-five (125) offered this winter term have fewer than the twelve student minimums required by the college's administrative rules. Thirteen (13) of those sections have fewer than eight students. The Oregon Community College Association reports that average community college class sizes across the state are between twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) students. Persistently low class sizes have a financial impact as the relative cost per student increases, placing upward pressure on tuition and fees.

SUGGESTED ACTION:

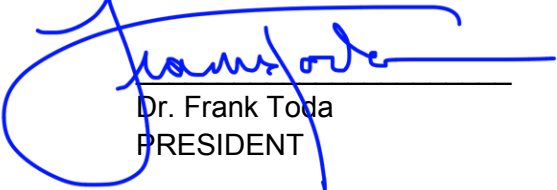
Approve recommendation, receive and file.

Respectfully submitted,



WILL NORRIS
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

APPROVED:



Dr. Frank Toda
PRESIDENT

GENERAL FUND REVENUE SUMMARY
Through January 2015 (Through 58% of Fiscal Year)

Revenue	Adopted Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual Revenue thru January 2015	Year End Estimate	Year End Estimate Over / (Under) Budget	Percentage of Adjusted Budget Received thru January 2015	Fiscal Year 2014-15 Revenue thru January 2014	Year-End Actual Revenue
State of Oregon	\$ 5,281,094	\$ 5,281,094	\$ 4,179,785	\$ 5,244,148	\$ (36,946)	79%	\$ 3,003,269	\$ 3,006,924
Property Tax	1,090,563	1,090,563	942,446	1,080,510	(10,053)	86%	912,421	1,026,455
Tuition	2,540,684	2,540,684	1,572,607	2,169,176	(371,508)	62%	1,765,534	2,435,291
Fees	647,268	647,268	445,166	648,462	(1,194)	69%	421,722	607,874
Other	124,647	124,647	34,430	74,426	(50,221)	28%	60,241	116,226
Sales & Services	8,001	8,001	1,224	2,011	(5,990)	15%	4,380	5,530
Transfers In	430,200	430,200	-	430,200	-	0%	-	2,406,852
TOTAL	\$ 10,122,457	\$ 10,122,457	\$ 7,175,658	\$ 9,648,933	\$ (473,524)	71%	\$ 6,167,567	\$ 9,605,152

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY
Through January 2015 (Through 58% of Fiscal Year)

Function	Adopted Budget	Adjusted Budget	Expenses thru January 2015	Year End Estimate	Year End Estimate Over / (Under) Budget	Percentage of Adjusted Budget Expended thru January 2015	Fiscal Year 2014-15 Expenses thru January 2014	Year-End Actual
Instruction	\$ 3,479,582	\$ 3,479,582	\$ 1,890,058	\$ 3,406,320	\$ (73,262)	54%	\$ 2,089,408	\$ 3,839,426
Academic Support	1,026,979	1,034,104	495,944	831,404	(202,700)	48%	573,989	914,781
Student Services	758,201	792,279	359,701	689,362	(102,917)	45%	614,748	952,859
Institutional Support	2,437,876	2,508,076	1,409,905	2,242,894	(265,182)	56%	1,640,743	2,567,301
Financial Aid	24,393	24,393	19,688	22,944	(1,449)	81%	12,336	17,842
Plant Operation & Maintenance	956,823	966,823	527,881	905,264	(61,559)	55%	581,723	1,003,809
Other (Transfers, Debt, Contingency)	499,322	581,513	50,764	349,513	(232,000)	9%	68,624	203,219
TOTAL	\$ 9,183,176	\$ 9,386,770	\$ 4,753,942	\$ 8,447,700	\$ (939,070)	51%	\$ 5,581,569	\$ 9,499,238

(Structural amount, excludes one-time expenditures and revenues)

(Higher than FY15/16 ending bal due to "5th payment" carried forward)

CASH & INVESTMENTS

Account	Jan 31st, 2016	Jan 31st, 2016
Local Government Investment Pool	\$ 3,004,949	\$ 3,343,273
US Bank	567,871	461,925
Fidelity Investments	2,922,614	3,192,335
TOTAL	\$ 6,495,434	\$ 6,997,533

Surplus/(Deficit)	\$ (62,483)
Net Variance to Budget	\$ 465,546
Projected FY15/16 Ending Bal.	\$ 1,014,206
Projected FY16/17 Beg. Bal.	\$ 2,026,997

2015/16 Winter Term Enrollment Report

Department	Enrolled Students	Section Count	Avg. Class Size	Count of Under-Enrolled Courses:	
				<i>Less than 12 Students</i>	<i>Less than 8 Students</i>
Arts & Humanities	180	11	16.4	4	2
Reading, Writing, Lit, Lang.	335	18	18.6	1	1
Business Administration	118	7	16.9	2	2
Certified Nursing Assistant	8	1	8.0	1	-
Computer Applications	83	5	16.6	-	-
Computer Science	16	2	8.0	1	1
Emergency Med Tech	14	1	14.0	-	-
First Aid & CPR	24	1	24.0	-	-
Physical Education	105	5	21.0	-	-
Math	72	4	18.0	1	-
Medical Assisting	84	5	16.8	-	-
Medical Terminology	40	2	20.0	-	-
Nursing	45	2	22.5	-	-
Other Professional Tech	94	6	15.7	-	-
Post-Secondary Remedial	43	4	10.8	2	2
Pre-College	153	12	12.8	5	4
Pre-College Math	164	8	20.5	-	-
RET/EET	90	7	12.9	3	-
Science	180	12	15.0	3	-
Social Science	256	12	21.3	2	1
Summary	2,104	125	16.8	25	13

Source: RogueNet Fall Term Average Class Size Report, as of 2/3/2016

Excludes Community ED (CED & SBD courses), ESOL, and Career Svcs

Academic Year	Historical Winter Average Class Sizes				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Average Class Size	19.2	17.5	17.0	14.2	16.6

February 2016

INDICATORS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

	Dec-15	Nov-15
Gilliam	6.5	6.4
Hood River	4.7	4.7
Sherman	5.8	5.6
Wasco	6.0	6.0
Wheeler	4.1	3.9
Oregon Raw	5.2	5.3
U.S. Raw	4.8	4.8

Seasonally Adjusted Data

	Dec-15	Nov-15
Gilliam	6.6	6.9
Hood River	4.6	4.7
Sherman	5.7	6.1
Wasco	5.2	5.4
Wheeler	4.4	5.0
Oregon SA	5.4	5.7
U.S. SA	5.0	5.0

TOTAL NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

	Dec-15 PRELIMINARY	CHANGE FROM Nov-15
Gilliam	740	10
Hood River	11,270	10
Sherman	865	5
Wasco	9,730	(320)
Wheeler	315	(10)

Seasonally Adjusted Data

	Dec-15 PRELIMINARY	CHANGE FROM Nov-15
Gilliam	750	5
Hood River	10,870	(60)
Sherman	875	(5)
Wasco	9,970	(180)
Wheeler	310	0

Journey to Work: 2009-2013 ACS Commuting Patterns in the Columbia Gorge

Commuting (Journey to Work) refers to a worker's travel from home to work. More than 84 percent of the Columbia Gorge region's 23,869 workers lived and worked in their county of residence.

About 94 percent of Gilliam County's workers held a job inside its boundaries, leading the Columbia Gorge region. For those workers that leave the county for work, Umatilla County was the top destination. Gilliam County's 869 workers represented about 4 percent of the Columbia Gorge's total over the period from 2009 to 2013.

By contrast, about 77 percent of Sherman County's workers held local jobs, with Wasco County providing work for just over 16 percent. Sherman County's 752 workers represented about 3 percent of the region's total.

Hood River County's resident workforce led the region from 2009 to 2013, with 11,196 workers or 47 percent of the total. Close to 83 percent of Hood River County's workers held jobs within its borders. Its top work destination was Wasco County, with 709 residents or 6.3 percent heading east. Multnomah County (2.9%), Klickitat County (2.8%) and Skamania County (1.8%) all attracted several hundred Hood River County workers.

Wasco County residents represented 44 percent of the region's workers from 2009 to 2013 with 10,490. More than 86 percent of Wasco County's workers held a job within its boundaries, while Hood River County drew 6.3 percent. Klickitat County (2.4%), Jefferson County (1.7%) and Sherman County (1.1%) were also important work destinations.

Wheeler County represented just 2 percent of the Columbia Gorge's workers from 2009 to 2013 with 562. Just over 80 percent of Wheeler County's workers remained in

the county for work. Gilliam County was the most likely destination, drawing 8 percent of Wheeler County's workers, followed by Grant County at 4 percent.

Journey to Work: 2009-2013 ACS Commuting Patterns					
County:	Hood River	Wasco	Gilliam	Sherman	Wheeler
Total Workers	11,196	10,490	869	752	562
In-County %	82.3%	86.2%	94.4%	76.9%	80.2%
Top Work Destination	Wasco	Hood River	Umatilla	Wasco	Gilliam
2nd Work Destination	Multnomah	Klickitat	Grant	Klickitat	Grant
3rd Work Destination	Klickitat	Jefferson	Wheeler	Gilliam	Yakima
4th Work Destination	Skamania	Sherman	Klickitat	Hood River	Crook

Employment in the Columbia Gorge: December 2015 Winter Recreational Season Arrives with a Flurry in December

Hood River County's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was essentially unchanged in December, falling by 0.1 percentage point to 4.6 percent. Hood River County's ranking slipped to fourth position since December 2014, just behind first place Wheeler and Benton counties (4.3%) and third place Washington County (4.5%).

Hood River County's nonfarm employment rose by a scant 10 jobs in December to 11,270. Arts, entertainment and recreation led private industry in December rising by 60 jobs to 820. Wholesale trade pulled back in December, falling by 50 jobs to 490. Mining, logging and construction cut 30 jobs in December, cutting its total to 360.

Hood River County's nonfarm private-industry employment rose by 950 jobs over the year ending in December, reflecting in part early and plentiful snow fall. Arts, entertainment and recreation responded to the winter's tidings with an addition of 460 jobs compared with this time last year. Manufacturing performed quite well, rising by 160 jobs over the year to total 1,710. Educational and health services rose by 110 jobs over the year to 1,520. Accommodation and food services extended its season, gaining 90 jobs over its December 2014 total.

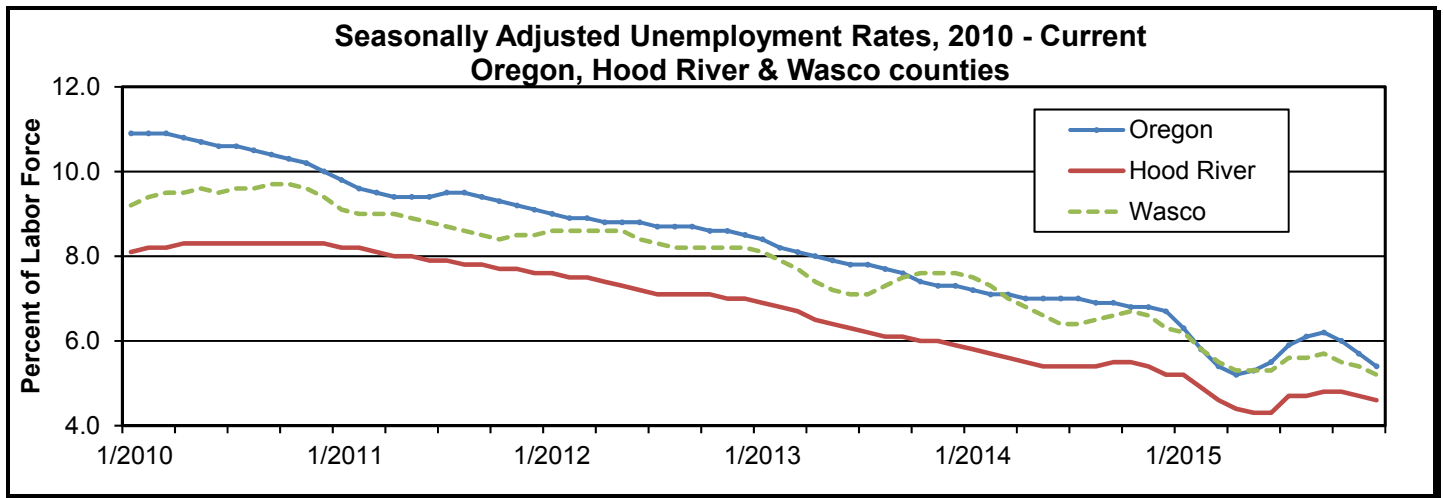
Wasco County's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell by 0.2 percentage point in December, ranking as Oregon's eighth lowest, tied with Clatsop County. Last December, Wasco County's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate ranked ninth, at 6.3 percent.

Wasco County's nonfarm employment total fell by 320 jobs in December to 9,730. Manufacturing offered up a lump of coal in December, cutting 250 jobs and falling to just 370. Leisure and hospitality continued its seasonal pullback, dropping to 1,200.

Private-industry employment landed in the minus column, cutting 170 jobs over the year led by a loss of 230 jobs in manufacturing. Leisure and hospitality offered some positive news, rising by 80 jobs over the year, while educational and health services gained 50.

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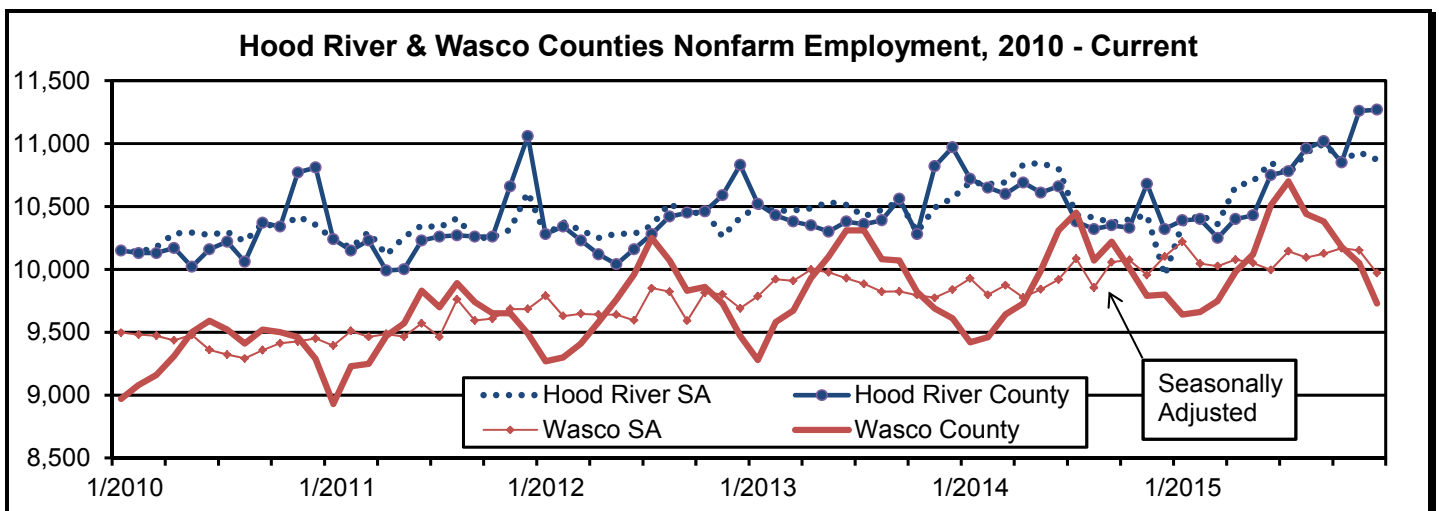
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Gilliam County's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell by 0.3 percentage point to 6.6 percent in December to rank 23rd. Gilliam County's unemployment rate ranked in ninth position one-year ago with a slightly lower 6.3 percent seasonally adjusted rate. Nonfarm employment rose by 10 in December to 740, with 485 jobs in private industry and 255 in government. Over the year, Gilliam County gained 20 jobs, led by professional and business services.

Sherman County's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell by 0.4 percentage point in December, to 5.7 percent, ranking in 14th position, just ahead of Polk County. Sherman County's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell by 1.3 percentage points over the year. Nonfarm employment rose by five jobs in December to total 865. Government added 15 jobs and private industry lost 10. Over the year, Sherman County rose by 20 jobs despite the loss of five jobs in government.

Wheeler County's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell by 0.6 percentage point in December to 4.4 percent, low enough to boast the state's lowest rate, tied with Benton County. Wheeler County's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell by 1.6 percentage points over the year ending in December. Nonfarm employment fell by 10 in December to 315 jobs; 155 private industry jobs and 160 in government. Wheeler County gained 35 jobs over the year ending in December with local government rising by 30.



Oregon Employment

Oregon's unemployment rate dropped to 5.4 percent in December 2015, from 5.7 percent in November 2015. This decrease moves Oregon's rate closer to the national level, as the U.S. unemployment rate held steady at 5.0 percent in November and December. A year ago, in December 2014, Oregon's unemployment rate was significantly higher, at 6.7 percent.

Oregon's payroll employment rose by 2,300 in December, following an upwardly revised gain of 10,900 jobs in November. In December, manufacturing added 1,100 jobs, while government added 800. All of the other major industries performed close to their normal seasonal hiring pattern.

Oregon's economy finished the year strong, adding 17,100 jobs in the last three months of 2015. Job growth continues to be widespread, with most major sectors adding more jobs than they usually do this time of year.

Looking back over the most recent 12 months, Oregon's economy grew rapidly, adding 54,600 jobs in 2015. Oregon's 3.1 percent growth rate in nonfarm payroll employment was faster than the U.S. growth rate of 1.9 percent.

National Employment

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 292,000 in December, and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.0 percent.

The number of unemployed persons, at 7.9 million, was essentially unchanged in December, and the unemployment rate was 5.0 percent for the third month in a row. Over the past 12 months, the unemployment rate and the number of unemployed persons were down by 0.6 percentage point and 800,000, respectively.

Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 292,000 in December. Employment rose in several industries, including professional and business services, construction, health care, and food services and drinking places. Mining employment continued to decline. In 2015, payroll employment growth totaled 2.7 million, compared with 3.1 million in 2014.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

All Items, 1982-84=100

Urban Consumers

Portland-Salem, OR-WA

January - June 2015	242.976
Yearly Change	+1.3%
Annual Average 2014	241.215
Yearly Change	+2.4%

United States

November 2015	236.525
Yearly Change	0.7%
Annual Average 2014	236.736
Yearly Change	+1.6%

Next release: February 19, 2016

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

Gilliam County Labor Force and Industry Employment

Labor Force Status	Dec-15	Nov-15	Dec-14	CHANGE	FROM
				Nov-15	Dec-14
Civilian Labor Force	835	831	825	4	10
Unemployment	54	53	56	1	(2)
Unemployment Rate	6.5	6.4	6.8	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	6.6	6.9	6.3	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	781	778	769	3	12
Nonfarm Payroll Employment					
Total nonfarm	740	730	720	10	20
Total private	485	475	470	10	15
Trade, transportation, and utilities	115	110	125	5	(10)
Professional and business services	160	155	145	5	15
Educational and health services	55	60	55	(5)	0
Leisure and hospitality	45	50	40	(5)	5
Government	255	255	250	0	5
Federal government	10	10	10	0	0
State government	20	20	25	0	(5)
Local government	225	225	215	0	10

Sherman County Labor Force and Industry Employment

Labor Force Status	Dec-15	Nov-15	Dec-14	CHANGE	FROM
				Nov-15	Dec-14
Civilian Labor Force	900	898	881	2	19
Unemployment	52	50	69	2	(17)
Unemployment Rate	5.8	5.6	7.8	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	5.7	6.1	7.0	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	848	848	812	0	36
Nonfarm Payroll Employment					
Total nonfarm	865	860	845	5	20
Total private	520	530	495	(10)	25
Trade, transportation, and utilities	260	265	255	(5)	5
Retail trade	65	65	55	0	10
Leisure and hospitality	115	120	110	(5)	5
Government	345	330	350	15	(5)
Federal government	130	125	135	5	(5)
State government	45	45	40	0	5
Local government	170	160	175	10	(5)

The most recent month is preliminary, the prior month is revised. Civilian labor force includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. Includes nonfarm payroll employment, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture, and labor disputants. Unemployment rate derived by dividing unemployment by civilian labor force. Nonfarm payroll employment data cover full- and part-time employees who worked during 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. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor

Hood River County Labor Force and Industry Employment

Labor Force Status	Dec-15	Nov-15	Dec-14	CHANGE	FROM
				Nov-15	Dec-14
Civilian Labor Force	13,213	13,184	13,001	29	212
Unemployment	623	621	713	2	(90)
Unemployment Rate	4.7	4.7	5.5	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	4.6	4.7	5.2	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	12,590	12,563	12,288	27	302
Nonfarm Payroll Employment					
Total nonfarm	11,270	11,260	10,320	10	950
Total private	9,900	9,910	8,930	(10)	970
Mining, logging, and construction	360	390	330	(30)	30
Manufacturing	1,710	1,720	1,550	(10)	160
Trade, transportation, and utilities	2,260	2,310	2,240	(50)	20
Wholesale trade	490	540	490	(50)	0
Retail trade	1,510	1,520	1,510	(10)	0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	260	250	240	10	20
Information	130	130	130	0	0
Financial activities	300	300	310	0	(10)
Professional and business services	950	950	860	0	90
Educational and health services	1,520	1,500	1,410	20	110
Leisure and hospitality	2,330	2,270	1,780	60	550
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	820	760	360	60	460
Accommodation and food services	1,510	1,510	1,420	0	90
Accommodation	430	420	390	10	40
Food services and drinking places	1,080	1,090	1,030	(10)	50
Other services	340	340	320	0	20
Government	1,370	1,350	1,390	20	(20)
Federal government	90	100	90	(10)	0
State government	170	160	170	10	0
Local government	1,110	1,090	1,130	20	(20)
Local government education	650	640	660	10	(10)
Local government other	460	450	470	10	(10)

The most recent month is preliminary, the prior month is revised. Civilian labor force includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. Includes nonfarm payroll employment, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture, and labor disputants. Unemployment rate derived by dividing unemployment by civilian labor force. Nonfarm payroll employment data cover full- and part-time employees who worked during 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. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor

Wasco County Labor Force and Industry Employment

Labor Force Status	Dec-15	Nov-15	Dec-14	CHANGE	FROM
				Nov-15	Dec-14
Civilian Labor Force	12,051	12,480	12,176	(429)	(125)
Unemployment	720	747	892	(27)	(172)
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.0	7.3	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	5.2	5.4	6.3	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	11,331	11,733	11,284	(402)	47
Nonfarm Payroll Employment					
Total nonfarm	9,730	10,050	9,860	(320)	(130)
Total private	7,530	7,830	7,700	(300)	(170)
Mining and logging	60	60	50	0	10
Construction	280	300	320	(20)	(40)
Manufacturing	370	620	600	(250)	(230)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	2,030	2,030	2,070	0	(40)
Wholesale trade	140	160	150	(20)	(10)
Retail trade	1,650	1,650	1,670	0	(20)
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	240	220	250	20	(10)
Information	230	230	220	0	10
Financial activities	320	310	320	10	0
Professional and business services	470	480	480	(10)	(10)
Educational and health services	2,230	2,220	2,180	10	50
Ambulatory health care services	410	410	400	0	10
Nursing and residential care facilities	560	560	560	0	0
Leisure and hospitality	1,200	1,230	1,120	(30)	80
Accommodation and food services	1,060	1,080	1,040	(20)	20
Other services	340	350	340	(10)	0
Government	2,200	2,220	2,160	(20)	40
Federal government	280	280	270	0	10
State government	350	360	360	(10)	(10)
Local government	1,570	1,580	1,530	(10)	40
Indian tribal	130	150	100	(20)	30
Local education	780	770	760	10	20
Local government other	660	660	670	0	(10)

The most recent month is preliminary, the prior month is revised. Civilian labor force includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. Includes nonfarm payroll employment, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture, and labor disputants. Unemployment rate derived by dividing unemployment by civilian labor force. Nonfarm payroll employment data cover full- and part-time employees who worked during 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. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor

Wheeler County Labor Force and Industry Employment

Labor Force Status	Dec-15	Nov-15	Dec-14	CHANGE Nov-15	FROM Dec-14
Civilian Labor Force	757	776	726	(19)	31
Unemployment	31	30	46	1	(15)
Unemployment Rate	4.1	3.9	6.3	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	4.4	5.0	6.0	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	726	746	680	(20)	46
 Nonfarm Payroll Employment					
Total nonfarm	315	325	280	(10)	35
Total private	155	160	150	(5)	5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	50	55	50	(5)	0
Leisure and hospitality	40	40	25	0	15
Government	160	165	130	(5)	30
Federal government	5	5	5	0	0
State government	5	5	5	0	0
Local government	150	155	120	(5)	30

The most recent month is preliminary, the prior month is revised. Civilian labor force includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. Includes nonfarm payroll employment, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture, and labor disputants. Unemployment rate derived by dividing unemployment by civilian labor force. Nonfarm payroll employment data cover full- and part-time employees who worked during 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. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor