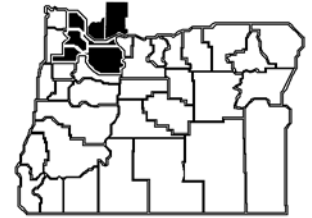




# Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington,  
Yamhill, Clark (WA) & Skamania (WA) Counties



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**April 2010**

## Economic Indicators

### Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally	
	Adjusted	Raw
Feb 2010	10.3%	11.1%
Jan 2010	10.9%	11.3%
Feb 2009	9.9%	10.6%
<b>Oregon</b>		
Feb 2010	10.5%	11.4%
Jan 2010	10.7%	11.6%
Feb 2009	10.6%	11.8%
<b>United States</b>		
Feb 2010	9.7%	10.4%
Jan 2010	9.7%	10.6%
Feb 2009	8.2%	8.9%

### Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	February	
	2010	2009
<b>Total</b>	<b>947,800</b>	<b>984,900</b>
Construction	42,600	50,400
Manufacturing	104,300	112,800
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	183,400	191,400
Information	22,100	23,400
Financial Activities	62,700	65,000
Professional & Bus. Svc	120,100	126,100
Educ. & Health Services	137,000	135,700
Leisure & Hospitality	89,300	92,500
Government	150,900	150,800
High Tech *	46,900	48,900

\* (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)

### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Mar '10	2009
Yearly Change	2.7%	-0.4%

Next release: April 14, 2010

Portland-Salem	2nd Half '09	2009
Yearly Change	0.5%	0.1%

Next release: August 13, 2010  
[www.bls.gov/cpi](http://www.bls.gov/cpi)

### University of Oregon Index of

#### Economic Indicators

Dec. 2009	87.0	↑
Jan. 2010	88.5	

### 2009 Population

	2008-2009	% Change
Portland Metro	2,217,325	1.2%
Oregon	3,823,465	0.9%

## Employment Trends: Local

The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 10.3 percent in February compared to 10.9 percent in January. The year-ago rate was 9.9 percent. An estimated 129,100 area residents were unemployed and seeking work in February.

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment declined by 2,700 jobs in February following a gain of 3,400 in January.

Several major industries performed in line with seasonal expectations. Trade, transportation, and utilities shed 1,500 jobs as retailers completed their post-holiday layoffs.

Professional and business services added 1,200 jobs in February as tax preparation agencies began gearing up for their busiest time of year. In addition, the employment services component – which consists primarily of temporary help firms – added 400 jobs, bringing employment back up to year-ago levels. Year-over-year growth turned negative in December 2006 and remained in the red up until this month.

12-Month Growth Rates in Employment Services  
Portland MSA: 2000-February 2010



Leisure and hospitality added 500 jobs, primarily in the recreation and accommodation components. Restaurant employment was flat over the month.

Several other industries lost more jobs than expected for this time of year. Construction continued to contract in February, cutting 500 jobs. Typically this industry begins ramping up in February for the spring and summer building season. But the housing market remains weak and tight credit conditions are limiting commercial activity. With the latest decline, employment is back down to February levels not seen since 1995.

Manufacturing cut 600 jobs in February. Losses in high tech (-300), transportation equipment manufacturing (-100), and nondurables (-100) were only partially offset by gains in metals (200).

Educational and health services continued to add jobs, up over the month and over the year (1,300; +1.0%). It remains the only broad industry in the black on a year-over-year basis.

Over the past year, the metro area lost 37,500 jobs (-3.8%). Over the past two years, losses total 86,600 (-8.3%).

## Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 10.5 percent in February compared with 10.7 percent in January. The rate has been essentially unchanged for the most recent four months. Oregon's unemployment rate was 10.6 percent in February 2009. In February, 220,932 Oregonians were unemployed. In February 2009, 232,225 Oregonians were unemployed.

In February, Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 1,200 jobs, following a gain of 1,200 (as revised) in January. In February, most of the major industries performed near their normal pattern. Construction was the only major industry showing a seasonally adjusted job change of more than 1,000; it lost 1,800 jobs for the month.

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The 1,800-job loss in construction continued the industry's rapid decline; no employment change is the normal seasonal pattern for February. The industry has been shrinking steadily for more than two years. Its peak seasonally adjusted employment was near 105,000 during most of 2007. By February 2010, its employment had fallen to 64,500, its lowest level since November 1994.

Professional and business services has held its seasonally adjusted employment total close to 175,000 for the past seven months. This flat trend followed a steep decline during the prior 15 months. Within

the broader industry category, several unique trends have been shown by the component industries. The closely watched "employment services" industry gained 400 jobs in February, but is still down 1,200 jobs from its year-ago figure. Temporary help supply companies nationally have been adding workers on a seasonally adjusted basis at a rapid pace since October. Employment services tends to expand its workforce about four months before the overall private sector.

Manufacturing dropped 1,100 jobs in February, which was a steeper decline than the typical seasonal decline of 300 for the month. Computer and electronic product manufacturing cut 1,000 jobs in February and is down 1,700 over the past 12 months. Food manufacturing was the bright spot, rising 500 jobs and up 2,100 since February 2009.

### Employment Trends: National

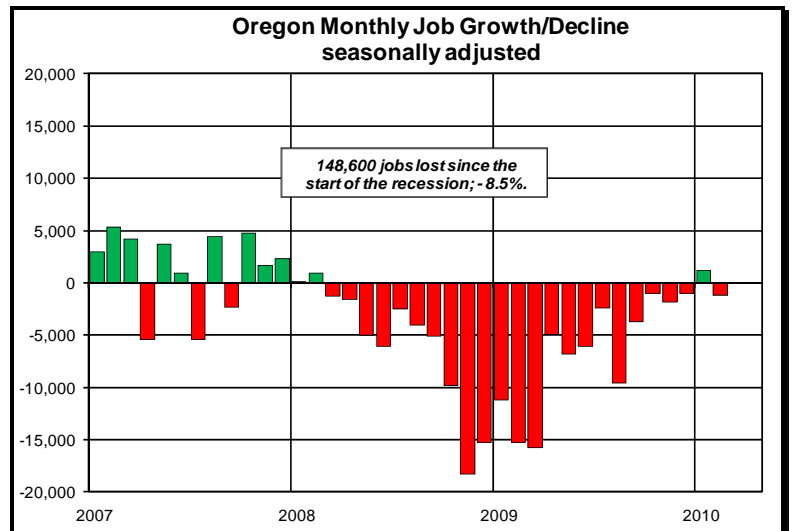
In February, the number of unemployed persons, at 14.9 million, was essentially unchanged, and the unemployment rate remained at 9.7 percent.

Total nonfarm payroll employment was little changed in February (-36,000). Job losses continued in construction and information, while employment continued to increase in temporary help services. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, payroll employment has fallen by 8.4 million.

Construction employment fell by 64,000 in February, about in line with the average monthly job loss over the prior six months. Job losses were concentrated in nonresidential building (-10,000) and among nonresidential specialty trade contractors (-35,000). Since December 2007, employment in construction has fallen by 1.9 million.

Employment in the information industry dropped by 18,000 in February. Since December 2007, job losses in information have totaled 297,000. Employment in transportation and warehousing continued to trend down.

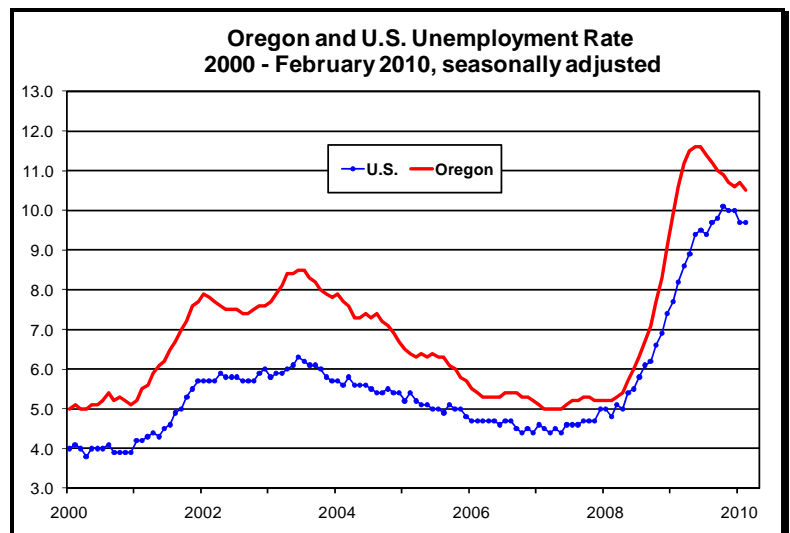
Employment in manufacturing was essentially unchanged. Small job gains in a number of component industries were offset by job losses in motor vehicles and parts and in chemicals.



Retail trade employment was unchanged in February, after a sizeable increase in January. Over the month, job gains in building material and garden supply stores (7,000) and in department stores (6,000) were offset by declines in food and beverage stores (-9,000).

Temporary help services added 48,000 jobs. Since reaching a low point in September 2009, temporary help services employment has risen by 284,000. Health care employment continued to trend upward.

In February, employment in the federal government edged up. The hiring of 15,000 temporary workers for Census 2010 was partially offset by a decline in U.S. Postal Service employment.

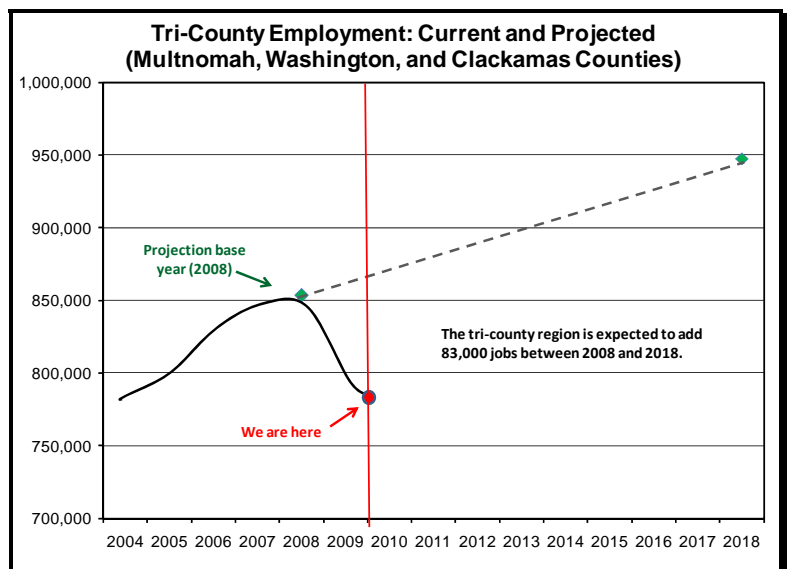


### Long-term Occupational Outlook for the Tri-County Area

Once every two years, the Oregon Employment Department attempts to predict future employment growth over the coming decade at the state and regional level. The outlook for the tri-county Portland area (Multnomah, Washington, and Clackamas counties) suggests that the region will add nearly 83,000 new jobs between 2008 and 2018, a growth rate of 9.6 percent.

The pace of growth is a little lackluster compared to historic trends. For the greater Portland area, 10-year growth rates ranged between 12 and 33 percent in the years preceding the Great Recession. But bear in mind that employment has

fallen sharply since 2008, the base year for the projections. It will take years just to return to prerecession levels. Therefore the economy will need to grow more than the estimated 9.6 percent between now and 2018 to get us on a better heading toward the 2018 forecast levels.



### The Big Picture

All major occupational groups are expected to add new jobs over the forecast period (Table 1). But in addition to the nearly 83,000 jobs created by economic growth (e.g. new businesses opening or

existing businesses expanding), 210,000 existing jobs will become open as employees switch to a different occupation, move out of the area, or retire. So between 2008 and 2018, the tri-county region will see nearly 300,000 total job openings. Whether these are due to *growth* or *replacement*, each opening creates an opportunity for a qualified worker.

Three occupational categories – services, office and administrative support, and professional and related – are expected to account for just over half of all expected total job openings (growth plus replacement).

**Table 1**

Tri-County Employment Estimates and Projections, 2008-2018							
Occupational Group	Employment				2008-2018 Openings		
	2008	2018	Change	Percent Change	Due to Growth	Due to Replacement	Total
Service	124,435	140,496	16,061	12.9%	16,063	40,930	56,993
Professional & Related	145,654	161,129	15,475	10.6%	15,623	33,073	48,696
Office & Administrative Support	142,650	156,601	13,951	9.8%	14,435	31,341	45,776
Sales & Related	95,924	103,296	7,372	7.7%	7,448	27,612	35,060
Management, Business, & Financial	90,462	98,206	7,744	8.6%	7,750	20,890	28,640
Health Care	59,198	72,074	12,876	21.8%	12,876	11,164	24,040
Transportation & Material Moving	61,003	65,224	4,221	6.9%	4,356	15,410	19,766
Production	59,099	59,586	487	0.8%	1,508	11,534	13,042
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	30,653	32,370	1,717	5.6%	1,738	6,265	8,003
Construction & Extraction	37,185	38,408	1,223	3.3%	1,228	6,672	7,900
Nonclassifiable	10,397	11,283	886	8.5%	886	2,462	3,348
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	7,728	8,661	933	12.1%	936	2,158	3,094
<b>Total All Occupations</b>	<b>864,388</b>	<b>947,334</b>	<b>82,946</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>84,847</b>	<b>209,511</b>	<b>294,358</b>

### In Demand

Among the occupations with employment of at least 200 in 2008, 23 of the 25 fastest growing occupations are related to health care. These include veterinarians, physical therapist aides, physician assistants, and medical secretaries. Optometrists and all three dental occupations (dentists, dental assistants, and dental hygienists) top the fastest-growing list.

Health care occupations do not, however, top the list of occupations with the most forecast openings (Table 2). Most of these are among the largest occupations in the region; the top 20 made up over one-quarter of the tri-county area's 2008 employment. The largest three are retail salespersons, waiters and waitresses, and cashiers. Health care does sneak in with registered nurses at number four.

### No Demand?

A significant number of occupations – one in nine – are not expected to add any jobs between 2008 and 2018. More than 70 occupations fall into this category, with almost half in production occupations. The five largest occupations on the no-growth list are industrial engineering technicians, electrical and electronic equipment assemblers, assemblers and fabricators, computer hardware engineers, and production worker helpers.

However, all of the occupations with flat or declining employment levels from 2008 to 2018 have at least a few openings due to the need to replace workers leaving the occupation. They do not, however, have job openings related to growth.

**Table 2**

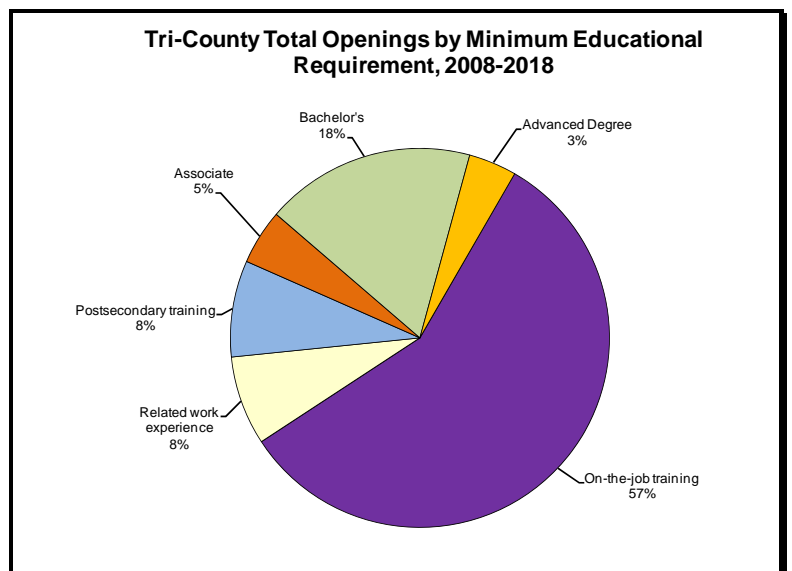
	Occupations With the Most Total Job Openings 2008-2018, Tri-County				
	Employment			Percent Change	Total Openings
	2008	2018	Change		
Retail Salespersons	30,278	32,533	2,255	7.4%	11,015
Waiters and Waitresses	14,421	16,226	1,805	12.5%	10,262
Cashiers	14,180	15,531	1,351	9.5%	8,023
Registered Nurses	16,152	19,453	3,301	20.4%	6,411
Customer Service Representatives	13,422	14,756	1,334	9.9%	5,768
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	14,863	17,007	2,144	14.4%	5,523
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	12,728	13,714	986	7.7%	5,241
Counter Attendants in Cafeterias, Food Concessions, and Coffee Shops	5,548	6,331	783	14.1%	5,145
General and Operations Managers	11,436	12,455	1,019	8.9%	4,481
Office Clerks, General	16,534	18,238	1,704	10.3%	4,073
Wholesale & Manufacturing Sales Reps, Exc. Technical & Scientific Products	10,897	11,886	989	9.1%	3,628
Janitors and Cleaners	11,059	12,382	1,323	12.0%	3,537
Postsecondary Teachers, Except Graduate Teaching Assistants	10,191	11,668	1,477	14.5%	3,381
Receptionists and Information Clerks	6,903	7,968	1,065	15.4%	3,071
Cooks, Restaurant	7,401	8,339	938	12.7%	2,952
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	8,413	9,296	883	10.5%	2,849
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	12,169	13,330	1,161	9.5%	2,693
Supervisors and Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	7,996	8,772	776	9.7%	2,667
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	8,215	8,789	574	7.0%	2,533
Food Preparation Workers	4,929	5,555	626	12.7%	2,503

Education

We reviewed each occupation and determined the most common education level sought by employers. This level is obviously not set in stone; it can vary by employer and with the state of the economy, among other factors. Higher education and training levels are generally required of job seekers when the economy is in a downturn and it is an “employer’s market.” However, during a steep economic expansion, such as that of the mid-1990s, employers may not find enough qualified applicants with the preferred education level, and therefore they might relax requirements in order to draw more applicants to their job openings.

One-quarter of all projected occupational openings require a college degree as the minimum educational requirement. The majority of openings will require related work experience or offer adequate training while on the job. This training may last for a few days or several months until the worker is fluent with the job duties.

Analysts also looked at the education and training levels that generally make individuals more competitive in the job



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market. This is also the education level that some recommend students acquire to help them be competitive throughout their career. At the competitive level, 40 percent of occupational openings require a college degree, 17 percent require some postsecondary training, such as a certificate, and the remaining 43 percent require related work experience.

### Summary

The recession certainly put a damper on the growth trend experienced in the mid-2000s. Despite the current state of the economy, overall long-term trends are positive but it will take time to bounce back from the recent downturn. Health care remains the bright spot on the horizon, and the baby boomers will eventually retire, creating many openings.

### For More Information:

Detailed forecast tables are available on [www.QualityInfo.org](http://www.QualityInfo.org). To find them, go to the Publications page and look for *Regional Employment Projections by Industry and Occupation 2008-2018*. You will find employment data for more than 700 occupations and all 15 workforce regions.

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## Around the Region

*A listing of employment-related events making recent news*

- **CNH Global N.V.** opened its 246,000-square-foot **Pacific Northwest Parts Distribution Center** in **Portland** to support more than 130 New Holland, Case IH, and Case Construction dealers. When fully staffed, it will employ 35 to 40 people. *Portland Business Journal, 3-4-10*
- **True Religion Apparel Inc.**, a seller of denim apparel, opened at **Washington Square** in **Tigard**. *Portland Business Journal, 3-4-10*
- **Boeing Co.** plans to pour up to \$120 million into its **Gresham** operation, replacing a 30-year-old chemical processing plant and adding 152 jobs in the next three years. It will build a 60,000-square-foot facility to treat metals such as titanium and stainless steel, used in making commercial aircraft parts. *The Oregonian, 3-8-10*
- **Serenity Lane**, an alcohol and drug abuse treatment center, opened in **northeast Vancouver**. *The Columbian, 3-8-10*
- **Affiliated Computer Services** plans to hire 190 staff at its growing **Tualatin** call center. *Portland Business Journal, 3-8-10*
- **Great Western Malting** at the **Port of Vancouver**, a subsidiary of Australian grain handler Graincorp Malt, will hire 10 people in the next two months to support the relocation of its North American headquarters from Omaha, Neb., to Vancouver. *The Columbian, 3-10-10*
- **Crossbank Saloon Billiards Bar & Grill** will open in **Gresham**. *Gresham Outlook, 3-17-10*

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- **Super Supplements**, a regional health supplement store, will open in downtown **Portland** this summer. *Portland Business Journal*, 3-11-10
  - **ON Semiconductor** plans to hire about 25 technicians and engineers this year to facilitate expansion of its **Gresham** manufacturing operations. *Gresham Outlook*, 3-13-10
  - **North Plains Fireplace and Rustic Furniture** opened in **Scappoose**. It employs three people. *The Chronicle*, 3-10-10
  - **Precision Eye Care** will open in **Vancouver**. The 4,000-square-foot clinic will include five exam rooms, a contact lens dispensary, glasses dispensary, administrative office, and lab. *The Columbian*, 2-25-10
  - **Carlton Coffee Co.** opened inside the **Cielo Blu** restaurant in **Carlton**. *News-Register*, 2-21-10
  - **Atelier Dreiseitl's**, a German-based landscape architecture company, will open a studio in **Portland**. It will employ four people. *Portland Business Journal*, 3-19-10
  - The **Saks Fifth Avenue** stores at the Pioneer Place Mall in downtown **Portland** will close later this year. The men's store will close on April 25 and the main store will close by July 31. About 100 people work at the two locations. *The Oregonian*, 3-23-10
  - **Bull Mountain Bar & Grill** opened in **Tigard**. *The Oregonian*, 3-19-10
  - **Interstate Firehouse Cultural Center Inc.**, a nonprofit arts organization in **North Portland**, will close on May 1 due to decreased donations and grants. It employed three people. *Portland Business Journal*, 3-19-10
  - **Suzion Wind Energy Corp.** of Chicago, a wind turbine repair company, leased a 27,000-square-foot facility in northwest **Portland**. It will use the space to repair generators from existing wind turbines. *Portland Business Journal*, 3-19-10
  - Soft-drink maker Coca-Cola is closing three local distribution centers – Tualatin, The Dalles, and Woodland, Wash. – and transferring that distribution work to a new center at the **Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Oregon's Wilsonville** headquarters. *KATU.com*, 3-18-10
  - **Amedisys Home Health Care** will open at Vintage Place in **McMinnville**. *Portland Business Journal*, 3-19-10

## Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	February 2010	January 2010	February 2009	---Change from---	
				January 2010	February 2009
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	1,164,600	1,163,200	1,187,500	1,400	-22,900
Unemployed	129,100	131,500	125,900	-2,400	3,200
Unemployment Rate	11.1%	11.3%	10.6%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	10.3%	10.9%	9.9%		
Total Employed	1,035,500	1,031,700	1,061,600	3,800	-26,100
<b>NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT</b>					
<b>Total nonfarm</b>	<b>947,800</b>	<b>944,400</b>	<b>984,900</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>-37,100</b>
<b>Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted</b>	<b>956,500</b>	<b>959,200</b>	<b>994,000</b>	<b>-2,700</b>	<b>-37,500</b>
<b>Total private</b>	<b>796,900</b>	<b>794,400</b>	<b>834,100</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>-37,200</b>
<b>Mining and logging</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>42,600</b>	<b>43,100</b>	<b>50,400</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-7,800</b>
Construction of buildings	9,700	9,800	11,600	-100	-1,900
Residential building construction	5,200	5,200	5,900	0	-700
Nonresidential building construction	4,500	4,600	5,700	-100	-1,200
Heavy and civil engineering construction	4,400	4,400	4,700	0	-300
Specialty trade contractors	28,500	28,900	34,100	-400	-5,600
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>104,300</b>	<b>104,900</b>	<b>112,800</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-8,500</b>
Durable goods	78,100	78,600	85,300	-500	-7,200
Wood product manufacturing	3,500	3,500	3,800	0	-300
Primary metal manufacturing	5,400	5,300	6,500	100	-1,100
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	10,500	10,400	11,800	100	-1,300
Machinery manufacturing	6,900	6,900	7,500	0	-600
Computer and electronic product manufa	32,700	33,000	34,300	-300	-1,600
Semiconductor and electronic compor	25,000	25,100	25,900	-100	-900
Electronic instrument manufacturing	4,300	4,500	4,800	-200	-500
Transportation equipment manufacturing	6,400	6,500	7,600	-100	-1,200
Nondurable goods	26,200	26,300	27,500	-100	-1,300
Food manufacturing	8,800	8,800	8,800	0	0
Paper manufacturing	3,600	3,700	4,200	-100	-600
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>	<b>183,400</b>	<b>184,900</b>	<b>191,400</b>	<b>-1,500</b>	<b>-8,000</b>
Wholesale trade	52,600	52,400	55,700	200	-3,100
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	24,100	24,100	25,800	0	-1,700
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	20,200	20,000	21,400	200	-1,200
Electronic markets and agents and brok	8,300	8,300	8,500	0	-200
Retail trade	97,900	99,400	100,700	-1,500	-2,800
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	11,100	11,200	11,200	-100	-100
Food and beverage stores	19,800	19,700	19,900	100	-100
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	9,100	9,500	10,200	-400	-1,100
General merchandise stores	20,000	20,400	20,400	-400	-400
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	32,900	33,100	35,000	-200	-2,100
Air transportation	3,600	3,600	3,700	0	-100
Truck transportation	9,200	9,300	10,000	-100	-800
Couriers and messengers	4,200	4,300	4,600	-100	-400
Warehousing and storage	3,300	3,400	3,500	-100	-200
<b>Information</b>	<b>22,100</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-1,300</b>
Publishing industries, except internet	8,800	8,900	9,500	-100	-700
Software publishers	6,300	6,300	6,500	0	-200
Telecommunications	5,600	5,600	5,800	0	-200

## Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	February 2010	January 2010	February 2009	---Change from---	
				January 2010	February 2009
<b>Financial activities</b>	<b>62,700</b>	<b>62,700</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2,300</b>
Finance and insurance	40,500	40,500	41,900	0	-1,400
Credit intermediation and related activities	18,600	18,600	19,100	0	-500
Insurance carriers and related activities	18,100	18,100	18,800	0	-700
Real estate and rental and leasing	22,200	22,200	23,100	0	-900
<b>Professional and business services</b>	<b>120,100</b>	<b>118,900</b>	<b>126,100</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>-6,000</b>
Professional and technical services	50,300	49,700	53,900	600	-3,600
Architectural and engineering services	10,000	10,100	11,200	-100	-1,200
Computer systems design and related	7,900	8,000	8,100	-100	-200
Management of companies and enterprises	22,800	22,700	23,800	100	-1,000
Administrative and waste services	47,000	46,500	48,400	500	-1,400
Administrative and support services	44,600	44,000	45,900	600	-1,300
Employment services	16,400	16,000	16,400	400	0
Business support services	6,200	6,300	7,400	-100	-1,200
Services to buildings and dwellings	12,600	12,400	12,800	200	-200
<b>Educational and health services</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>134,000</b>	<b>135,700</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1,300</b>
Educational services	25,000	22,400	24,800	2,600	200
Colleges and universities	13,100	10,800	12,900	2,300	200
Health care and social assistance	112,000	111,600	110,900	400	1,100
Ambulatory health care services	42,500	42,400	42,200	100	300
Hospitals	29,000	29,000	29,200	0	-200
Nursing and residential care facilities	22,900	22,800	22,000	100	900
Social assistance	17,600	17,400	17,500	200	100
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>	<b>89,300</b>	<b>88,800</b>	<b>92,500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-3,200</b>
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	12,900	12,600	13,500	300	-600
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	9,100	8,900	9,800	200	-700
Accommodation and food services	76,400	76,200	79,000	200	-2,600
Accommodation	8,400	8,300	8,700	100	-300
Food services and drinking places	68,000	67,900	70,300	100	-2,300
Full-service restaurants	33,200	33,100	34,000	100	-800
Limited-service eating places	28,000	28,000	29,300	0	-1,300
<b>Other services</b>	<b>34,400</b>	<b>34,100</b>	<b>35,600</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-1,200</b>
Membership associations and organizations	15,900	15,700	16,300	200	-400
<b>Government</b>	<b>150,900</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>150,800</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>100</b>
Federal government	18,100	18,300	18,400	-200	-300
State government	22,500	22,600	22,500	-100	0
State education	8,700	8,500	8,400	200	300
Local government	110,300	109,100	109,900	1,200	400
Local education	63,600	62,300	62,600	1,300	1,000
Labor 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 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.

"Mining and logging" formerly titled "Natural resources and mining". The definition is the same.

The Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro metropolitan area includes Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, and Yamhill counties in Oregon, and Clark and Skamania counties in Washington State.

## Resident Labor Force and Unemployment for Regions Within the Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro MSA

	February 2010	January 2010	February 2009	-Change From-	
				January 2010	February 2009
<b>Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro MSA</b>					
Civilian labor force	1,164,600	1,163,200	1,187,500	1,400	-22,900
Unemployed	129,100	131,500	125,900	-2,400	3,200
Unemployment rate	11.1	11.3	10.6	(0.2)	0.5
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.3	10.9	9.9	(0.6)	0.4
Employed	1,035,500	1,031,700	1,061,600	3,800	-26,100
<b>Oregon portion of the MSA</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	943,800	938,800	959,900	5,000	-16,100
Unemployed	97,100	98,300	97,700	-1,200	-600
Unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted)	10.3	10.5	10.2	-0.2	0.1
Total Employed	846,700	840,500	862,200	6,200	-15,500
<b>Clackamas County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	199,600	198,300	202,400	1,300	-2,800
Unemployed	21,100	21,200	20,700	-100	400
Unemployment rate	10.6	10.7	10.2	(0.1)	0.4
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	9.9	10.4	9.5	(0.5)	0.4
Total Employed	178,500	177,200	181,700	1,300	-3,200
<b>Columbia County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	24,440	24,370	25,100	70	-660
Unemployed	3,190	3,270	3,450	-80	-260
Unemployment rate	13.0	13.4	13.8	(0.4)	-0.8
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	11.3	12.0	12.0	(0.7)	-0.7
Total Employed	21,250	21,100	21,640	150	-390
<b>Multnomah County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	385,900	384,000	392,300	1,900	-6,400
Unemployed	40,300	41,000	40,400	-700	-100
Unemployment rate	10.4	10.7	10.3	(0.3)	0.1
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	9.7	10.5	9.7	(0.8)	0.0
Total Employed	345,600	343,100	351,900	2,500	-6,300
<b>Washington County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	286,100	284,100	291,000	2,000	-4,900
Unemployed	27,000	27,000	27,200	0	-200
Unemployment rate	9.4	9.5	9.4	(0.1)	0.0
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	8.5	9.1	8.5	(0.6)	0.0
Total Employed	259,100	257,200	263,800	1,900	-4,700
<b>Yamhill County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	47,830	47,950	49,040	-120	-1,210
Unemployed	5,480	5,910	5,920	-430	-440
Unemployment rate	11.5	12.3	12.1	(0.8)	-0.6
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.0	11.1	10.5	(1.1)	-0.5
Total Employed	42,340	42,040	43,120	300	-780
<b>Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	220,800	224,400	227,600	-3,600	-6,800
Unemployed	32,000	33,200	28,100	-1,200	3,900
Percent of Labor Force	14.5	14.8	12.4	(0.3)	2.1
Total Employed	188,800	191,200	199,400	-2,400	-10,600

Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

Estimates of labor force and unemployment for MSA components are based in part on the most recent population estimates and Unemployment Insurance claims data.