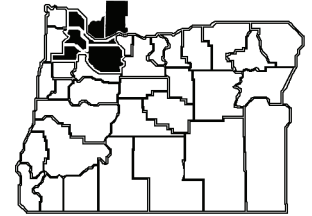




# Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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**September 2010**

## Economic Indicators

### Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally	
	Adjusted	Raw
Jul 2010	10.4%	10.4%
Jun 2010	10.0%	10.2%
Jul 2009	11.0%	11.1%
<b>Oregon</b>		
Jul 2010	10.6%	10.6%
Jun 2010	10.5%	10.3%
Jul 2009	11.4%	11.1%
<b>United States</b>		
Jul 2010	9.5%	9.7%
Jun 2010	9.5%	9.6%
Jul 2009	9.4%	9.7%

### Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	July	
	2010	2009
<b>Total</b>	<b>948,200</b>	<b>963,400</b>
Construction	46,500	50,400
Manufacturing	105,600	107,500
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	185,700	188,300
Information	22,100	22,800
Financial Activities	62,500	64,400
Professional & Bus. Svc	124,200	125,000
Educ. & Health Services	129,700	130,300
Leisure & Hospitality	95,700	96,500
Government	140,500	141,600
High Tech *	47,400	47,700

\* (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)

### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	July '10	2009
Yearly Change	1.2%	-0.4%

Next release: September 17, 2010

Portland-Salem	1st Half '10	2009
Yearly Change	1.6%	0.1%

Next release: mid-February 2011  
[www.bls.gov/cpi](http://www.bls.gov/cpi)

### University of Oregon Index of Economic Indicators

May 2010	88.0	↓
June 2010	87.5	

### 2009 Population

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

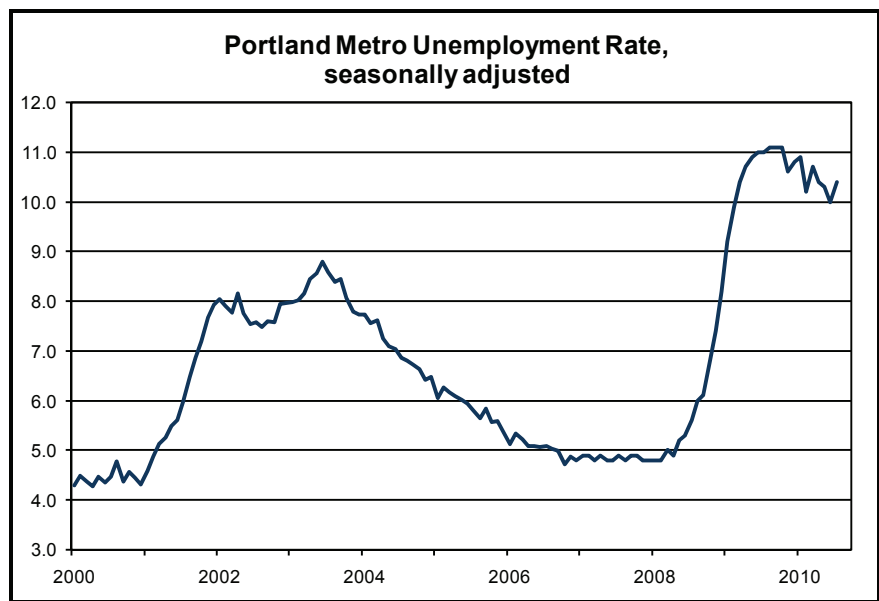
## Employment Trends: Local

The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 10.4 percent in July, compared with 10.0 percent in June. The year-ago rate was 11.0 percent. An estimated 122,400 area residents were unemployed and seeking work in July.

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment declined by 3,000 jobs over the month. June's loss was revised from 3,200 to 1,400.

The government sector was largely responsible for July's losses. It declined by 12,200 jobs; about 1,000 jobs more than typical for this time of year. Part of these larger-than-expected losses were due to continuing layoffs at the Census, and part was in local education. Employment at public schools winds down in June and July as schools let out for the summer recess. It appears that some of the decline that typically occurs in June happened in July this year.

The private sector added 2,200 jobs in July. This was an improvement over July 2009 when it lost 1,600 jobs, but weak compared to typical July growth. All broad sectors added jobs – with the exception of seasonal losses in private educational and health services – but gains were smaller than typical.



Construction added 1,500 jobs; its best July showing since 2007 but a few hundred shy of the historical norm for this time of year.

Manufacturing added 500 jobs, about half the typical seasonal gain. Job growth was split almost evenly between durable and nondurable goods manufacturing. Over the year, manufacturing employment has declined by 1,900 jobs, or 1.8 percent. This is the best year-over-year showing since July 2008.

Trade, transportation, and utilities added 500 jobs. Retail added 900 jobs, which was in line with seasonal trends, while the transportation component cut several hundred more jobs than typical.

Professional and business services added 900 jobs. The closely-watched employment services component added 600 jobs following a gain of 1,000 in June.

Leisure and hospitality (+1,200), financial activities (+200), and information (+200) all performed in line with seasonal expectations.

### Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 10.6 percent in July, essentially unchanged from 10.5 percent in June but down from 11.4 percent in July 2009. The rate has been between 10.5 and 10.7 percent for the most recent nine months.

In July, Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 3,000, following a gain of 1,800 (as revised) in June.

In July, three of the major industries had large declines: government (-5,200 jobs), educational and health services (-2,600), and financial activities (-900). These losses were partially offset by notable gains in construction (+3,500), professional and business services (+700), and manufacturing (+500).

There was a substantial upward revision to the June payroll employment numbers. The originally reported seasonally adjusted totals showed a drop of 3,600 between May and June. Revised

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numbers show a gain of 1,800 jobs. The upward revisions were concentrated in government and professional and business services.

Government shed 32,900 jobs in July at a time of year when a loss of 27,700 is expected due to seasonality. The ending of work for many intermittent Census workers reduced both federal and total government for July.

Local government dropped by 25,500 jobs in July as local schools employed fewer workers during summer school break. Local education employment in July was 4,100 below its year-ago level.

Construction showed a strong gain in July, adding 5,200 jobs, when a gain of only 1,700 is the normal gain during this summer month. Gains were widespread with all published components adding jobs over the month.

Professional and business services added 1,900 jobs, when a gain of 1,200 is the normal seasonal pattern. Services to buildings and dwellings added 500; it took a beating during the economic downturn, but seems to be clawing back with over-the-year job losses narrowing to 700 in July.

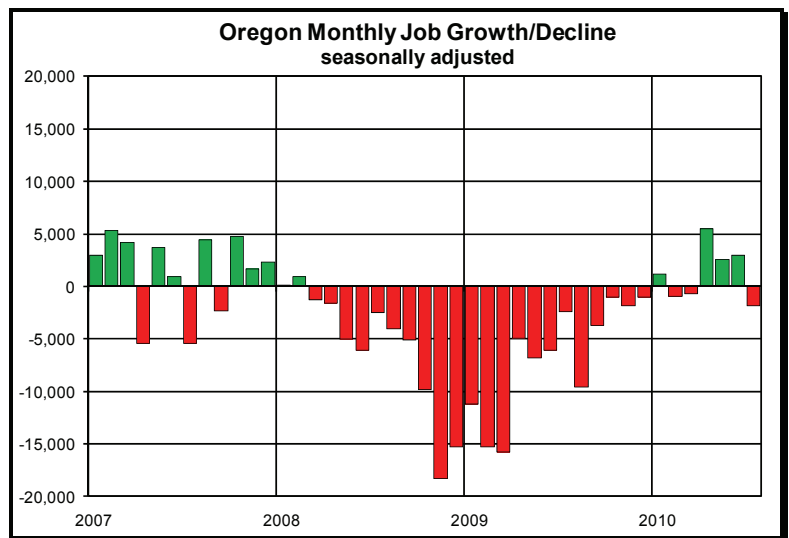
Employment services was revised sharply higher for its June reading. The latest estimates peg June jobs at 28,600 and July at 29,700, putting July 400 above the year-ago level. The recent, tentative rebound in employment services is watched closely as a leading indicator of future overall employment patterns.

### Employment Trends: National

Both the number of unemployed persons, at 14.6 million, and the unemployment rate, at 9.5 percent, were unchanged in July.

Total nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 131,000, reflecting the departure of 143,000 temporary Census 2010 workers from federal government payrolls. Total private employment edged up over the month (+71,000). So far this year, private-sector employment increased by 630,000, with about two-thirds of the gain occurring in March and April.

Manufacturing employment increased by 36,000 over the month. Motor vehicles and parts had fewer seasonal layoffs than normal for July, contributing to a seasonally adjusted employment increase of 21,000. The industry added 32,000 jobs in the first six months of the year. Manufacturing employment expanded by 183,000 (+1.6%) since December 2009.

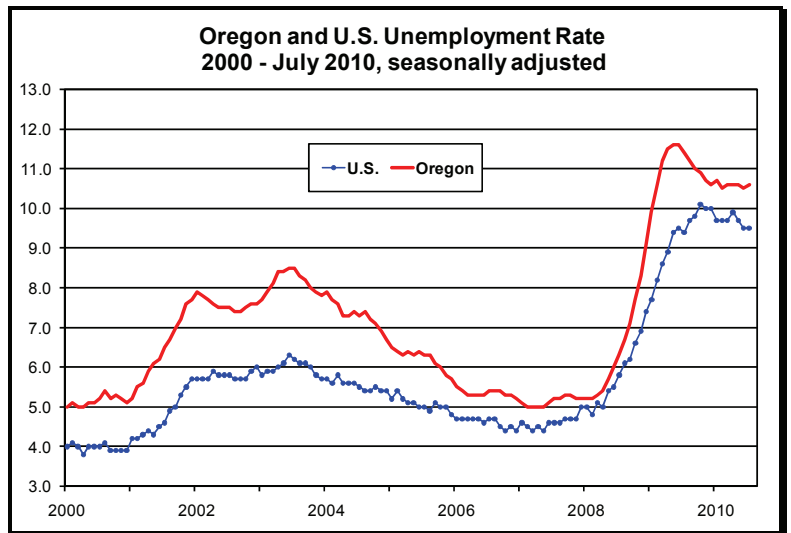


Employment in professional and business services was flat in July. The number of jobs in temporary help services showed little movement over the month, but this sector is up 365,800 (+15.2%) over the year.

Employment in financial activities continued to trend down in July (-17,000). So far this year, monthly job losses in the industry averaged 12,000, compared with an average monthly job loss of 29,000 during 2009.

Employment in other private-sector industries – including construction, wholesale trade, retail trade, information, and leisure and hospitality – showed little change in July.

Government employment fell by 202,000, largely reflecting the loss of 143,000 temporary workers hired for Census 2010. Employment in both state and local governments edged down over the month.



### **Tri-County 2010 Occupational Wage Highlights**

The Oregon Employment Department recently released the *2010 Oregon Wage Information* publication. This annual publication is a summary of occupational wage data in Oregon and the 15 workforce regions within Oregon. We gather occupational wage information from employers across the state on an ongoing basis. Once per year, we summarize and publish that wage information for all occupations meeting certain minimum statistical criteria.

Using the *2010 Oregon Wage Information* book, one can find average annual wages for more than 650 job categories in Oregon's labor market. In the 2010 edition, we were able to publish wage data for 519 occupations in Region 2 (Multnomah and Washington counties) and 327 occupations in Region 15 (Clackamas County).

The complete *2010 Oregon Wage Information* book is available from your local Oregon Employment Department office or from our labor market information website, [www.QualityInfo.org](http://www.QualityInfo.org).

The annual average (mean) wage generally equals the mean hourly wage multiplied by 2,080, the yearly equivalent of a 40-hour work week. Please note, however, that many occupations often do not provide full-time, year-round work.

The wages paid to individuals in an occupation vary due to experience, training, responsibility, union membership, industry, company policy, company size and other factors. Because of this, wages are reported by percentiles. If workers and their wages were sorted from lowest to highest, the 10<sup>th</sup> percentile is the wage that includes the lowest paid 10 percent of workers. The 50<sup>th</sup> percentile, or median, is the wage level that includes the lowest half of the workers; half the wages would be lower

than this wage, and half would be higher. The 10<sup>th</sup> percentile may reflect the typical starting wage in an occupation, and the 90<sup>th</sup> may reflect the typical top wage.

Wage information for the largest occupations in Regions 2 and 15 appear in Tables 1 and 2. Many occupations that employ large numbers of workers, like retail salespersons and cashiers, pay relatively low wages. Many of these jobs are also part-time and seasonal, making for lower wages over the course of the year than is implied by the annual mean wage presented in the tables.

**Table 1**

<b>Region 2 (Multnomah and Washington Counties) 2010 Wages for Largest Occupations</b>				
<b>Occupational Title</b>	<b>50th</b>			<b>2010 Mean Annual Wage</b>
	<b>10th Percentile</b>	<b>(Median)</b>	<b>90th Percentile</b>	
Retail Salespersons	\$8.72	\$10.57	\$18.55	\$26,414
Registered Nurses	\$27.43	\$36.96	\$48.21	\$76,639
Office Clerks, General	\$9.64	\$14.23	\$20.82	\$30,910
Waiters and Waitresses	\$8.70	\$9.74	\$15.29	\$22,757
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	\$8.63	\$9.39	\$12.28	\$20,678
Customer Service Representatives	\$10.98	\$15.44	\$23.20	\$33,985
Cashiers	\$8.67	\$9.66	\$16.71	\$23,441
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	\$8.90	\$11.90	\$18.48	\$26,647
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	\$12.74	\$17.20	\$24.48	\$37,205
General and Operations Managers	\$25.06	\$47.34	NA	\$114,568

**Table 2**

<b>Region 15 (Clackamas County) 2010 Wages for Largest Occupations</b>				
<b>Occupational Title</b>	<b>50th</b>			<b>2010 Mean Annual Wage</b>
	<b>10th Percentile</b>	<b>(Median)</b>	<b>90th Percentile</b>	
Retail Salespersons	\$8.73	\$10.63	\$18.41	\$26,862
Office Clerks, General	\$10.11	\$14.23	\$20.69	\$31,035
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Cashiers	\$8.59	\$9.18	\$10.32	\$19,716
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	\$8.84	\$12.11	\$21.29	\$27,911
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	\$13.98	\$20.46	\$25.10	\$41,032
Farmworkers and Laborers for Crops, Nurseries, and Greenhouses	\$8.59	\$9.29	\$13.55	\$21,239
Waiters and Waitresses	\$8.87	\$10.25	\$12.35	\$22,107
Registered Nurses	\$27.01	\$37.33	\$48.66	\$78,146
Wholesale and Manufacturing Sales Representatives, Except Technical and Scientific Products	\$15.39	\$30.21	\$59.76	\$71,361

Table 3 and Table 4 offer a peek at the 15 highest paying occupations in Regions 2 and 15. Keep in mind that there may be other jobs or self-employed individuals with salaries even greater than those shown on these tables; we publish statistics only for those occupations with reliable survey results.

### Occupational Employment Survey

Wage data presented here are collected through the Occupational Employment Survey (OES), a semi-annual survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for payroll workers by industry. In Oregon, the survey samples more than 6,000 establishments a year, taking three years to fully collect the sample of 19,000 establishments.

The OES survey defines employment as workers covered by unemployment insurance. Wages are straight-time gross pay excluding premium pay and nonwage fringe benefits. Base pay rates, tips, commissions, and certain types of production bonuses are included. Exclusions include overtime pay, housing allowances, and nonproduction bonuses.

More detailed information is available in the *Oregon Wage Information* publication each June at [www.QualityInfo.org](http://www.QualityInfo.org).

**Table 3**

Region 2 Highest Paying Occupations	
Occupational Title	2010 Mean Annual Wage
Engineering Managers	\$130,372
Sales Managers	\$118,116
Judges and Magistrates	\$117,436
Computer and Information Systems Managers	\$116,429
General and Operations Managers	\$114,568
Financial Managers	\$113,104
Marketing Managers	\$113,086
Pharmacists	\$111,161
Medical and Health Services Managers	\$110,180
Human Resources Managers, All Other	\$106,267
Lawyers	\$106,221
Public Relations Managers	\$105,012
Sales Engineers	\$103,437
Wholesale and Manufacturing Sales Representatives, Technical and Scientific Products	\$102,369
Computer and Information Scientists, Research	\$101,611

**Table 4**

Region 15 Highest Paying Occupations	
Occupational Title	2010 Mean Annual Wage
Engineering Managers	\$130,637
Financial Managers	\$118,148
Lawyers	\$117,332
Sales Managers	\$117,048
Computer and Information Systems Managers	\$113,479
Sales Engineers	\$112,471
Pharmacists	\$110,133
Physician Assistants	\$109,877
General and Operations Managers	\$107,083
Human Resources Managers, All Other	\$105,924
Marketing Managers	\$102,434
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	\$101,838
Advertising and Promotions Managers	\$101,531
Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	\$96,539
Public Relations Managers	\$94,697

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## Around the Region

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

- **Cinetopia** movie theater will open at the **Progress Ridge TownSquare** in **Beaverton** next summer and **New Seasons Market** will open in September 2011. *The Oregonian, 7-28-10*
- **Peachtree Restaurant & Pie House** will open at **Garrison Square** in **Vancouver**. It will employ 35 people. *The Columbian, 8-4-10*
- **Hush Hush Café** opened in **Beaverton**. It offers Mediterranean and Arabic-style soups, sandwiches, and salads. *The Oregonian, 7-29-10*
- **Umpqua Bank** will open a branch in **Portland's Alberta neighborhood**. *Portland Business Journal, 7-19-10*
- **The Garden Depot**, an eco-friendly gardening supply store, opened in **Scappoose**. *South County Spotlight, 7-28-10*
- **Blackstone American Grill** in **Vancouver** closed. *The Columbian, 7-14-10*
- **ZoomCare**, an open access scheduling healthcare clinic, opened in **Portland's Sellwood neighborhood**. *The Bee, 8-3-10*
- **Netflix, Inc.** in **Hillsboro** plans to hire about 100 employees within the next six months. *Hillsboro Business Advocate, 8-1-10*
- **KeyBank** opened a branch in **Portland's Bethany area**. *Beaverton Valley Times, 8-5-10*
- **The Barbers**, a Portland-based barbershop chain, opened its 17<sup>th</sup> location at **Portland International Airport**. *Portland Business Journal, 7-30-10*
- **Mio Sushi Sellwood** will open in **southeast Portland**. *The Bee, 8-3-10*
- **Cowboy Coffee**, a drive-through coffee stand, opened in **Molalla**. *Molalla Pioneer, 8-10-10*
- **Down Time**, an arcade and game center, opened in **Newberg**. *Newberg Graphic, 8-4-10*
- **Woof & Wag K9 Care** opened in **Gresham**. *Gresham Outlook, 8-11-10*
- Construction will begin in January on the **Sherwood Cannery Square** in **Sherwood**. The public/private mixed-use project will consist of 101 apartments and about 35,000 square feet of commercial and community space. *Daily Journal of Commerce, 8-4-10*
- Global mining giant **BHP Billiton Ltd.** plans to open a potash export facility at **The Port of Vancouver USA**. The project will require additional rail lines and the construction of a storage building and a handling facility that will load the potash onto ships. Operations will likely start in 2015. *Portland Business Journal, 8-11-10*

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- **Six Pence Antiques** and **Cerise**, a women's consignment store, will open in **Lake Oswego**. *Lake Oswego Review*, 8-12-10
  - **Laughing Bean Bistro** opened in **McMinnville**. It offers soups, salads, sandwiches, pies, and pastries. *News-Register*, 8-14-10
  - **Grandma's Store Antiques and Collectibles** opened in **Boring**. *Sandy Post*, 8-18-10
  - **Keen Footwear** opened its first retail store, **KEEN Garage**, in **northwest Portland**. *The Oregonian*, 8-11-10
  - **Hawaiian Time Café** will open in **Oregon City**. *Portland Business Journal*, 7-23-10
  - **Pepper's Taqueria** in **Vancouver** will close. It will be replaced by the **Main Event Sports Grill** that will employ 15 to 20 people. *The Columbian*, 8-16-10
  - The **Greenbrier Cos.** will add 260 jobs to its **Gunderson** manufacturing plant in **Portland** after the company landed a \$130-million railcar contract. The positions could be filled by calling back previously furloughed workers or by new hires. *Portland Business Journal*, 8-25-10
  - **Toys "R" Us** will open mid-sized stores at **Canyon Place** in **Beaverton** and **Hazel Dell Towne Center** in **Vancouver**. *Portland Business Journal*, 8-6-10
  - **The Satyricon**, a music club in **Portland** famous for hosting early performances of bands such as Nirvana and Elliott Smith, will close in October. The nonprofit **MacDonald Center** purchased the building and plans to demolish it and build a shelter for the homeless on the lot. *Daily Journal of Commerce*, 8-5-10
  - **Frog Pond Toys & Lily Pad Café** will open in **Lake Oswego**. *Lake Oswego Review*, 8-12-10
  - **Pretty N Pink Boutique**, a resale shop, opened in **McMinnville**. *News-Register*, 8-14-10
  - A 24-screen **Cinetopia** will open at the **Westfield Vancouver** mall in November 2011. It will employ about 150 people and feature nine living room theaters and several auditoriums with 65-foot and 80-foot screens. *The Columbian*, 8-24-10
  - **The Oilerie** opened in **Lake Oswego**. It offers fresh extra virgin olive oils and balsamic vinegars. *Lake Oswego Review*, 8-12-10

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

	July 2010	June 2010	July 2009	---Change from---	
				June 2010	July 2009
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	1,173,100	1,167,700	1,178,300	5,400	-5,200
Unemployed	122,400	118,700	131,200	3,700	-8,800
Unemployment Rate	10.4%	10.2%	11.1%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	10.4%	10.0%	11.0%		
Total Employed	1,050,600	1,049,000	1,047,100	1,600	3,500
				<b>3,400</b>	<b>-37,100</b>
<b>NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT</b>					
Total nonfarm	<b>948,200</b>	<b>958,200</b>	<b>963,400</b>	<b>-10,000</b>	<b>-15,200</b>
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	<b>951,700</b>	<b>954,700</b>	<b>967,000</b>	<b>-3,000</b>	<b>-15,300</b>
<b>Total private</b>	<b>807,700</b>	<b>805,500</b>	<b>821,800</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>-14,100</b>
<b>Mining and logging</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>46,500</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>50,400</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>-3,900</b>
Construction of buildings	10,100	9,700	11,200	400	-1,100
Residential building construction	5,300	5,100	5,800	200	-500
Nonresidential building construction	4,800	4,600	5,400	200	-600
Heavy and civil engineering construction	4,900	4,600	5,400	300	-500
Specialty trade contractors	31,500	30,700	33,800	800	-2,300
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>105,600</b>	<b>105,100</b>	<b>107,500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-1,900</b>
Durable goods	78,800	78,500	80,400	300	-1,600
Wood product manufacturing	3,600	3,600	3,800	0	-200
Primary metal manufacturing	5,800	5,700	5,600	100	200
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	10,500	10,400	10,900	100	-400
Machinery manufacturing	6,600	6,500	6,900	100	-300
Computer and electronic product manufa	33,000	33,000	33,400	0	-400
Semiconductor and electronic compor	25,400	25,400	25,400	0	0
Electronic instrument manufacturing	4,400	4,400	4,600	0	-200
Transportation equipment manufacturing	6,300	6,300	6,700	0	-400
Nondurable goods	26,800	26,600	27,100	200	-300
Food manufacturing	9,300	9,000	9,100	300	200
Paper manufacturing	3,500	3,600	3,900	-100	-400
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>	<b>185,700</b>	<b>185,200</b>	<b>188,300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-2,600</b>
Wholesale trade	53,200	53,000	54,600	200	-1,400
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	24,000	23,900	24,900	100	-900
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	20,800	20,700	21,100	100	-300
Electronic markets and agents and broke	8,400	8,400	8,600	0	-200
Retail trade	100,000	99,100	100,400	900	-400
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	11,200	11,100	11,500	100	-300
Food and beverage stores	20,100	19,900	20,000	200	100
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	9,700	9,300	10,100	400	-400
General merchandise stores	20,400	20,300	20,000	100	400
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	32,500	33,100	33,300	-600	-800
Air transportation	3,600	3,700	3,700	-100	-100
Truck transportation	9,500	9,500	9,800	0	-300
Couriers and messengers	4,100	4,100	4,200	0	-100
Warehousing and storage	3,400	3,400	3,400	0	0
<b>Information</b>	<b>22,100</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-700</b>
Publishing industries, except internet	8,900	8,800	9,100	100	-200
Software publishers	6,400	6,300	6,300	100	100
Telecommunications	5,400	5,300	5,800	100	-400

## Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	July 2010	June 2010	July 2009	---Change from---	
				June 2010	July 2009
<b>Financial activities</b>	<b>62,500</b>	<b>62,300</b>	<b>64,400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-1,900</b>
Finance and insurance	40,500	40,400	41,300	100	-800
Credit intermediation and related activities	18,500	18,600	18,800	-100	-300
Insurance carriers and related activities	18,100	18,000	18,600	100	-500
Real estate and rental and leasing	22,000	21,900	23,100	100	-1,100
<b>Professional and business services</b>	<b>124,200</b>	<b>123,300</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>-800</b>
Professional and technical services	50,700	50,400	51,400	300	-700
Architectural and engineering services	10,200	10,200	10,900	0	-700
Computer systems design and related	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	0
Management of companies and enterprises	22,800	22,800	23,400	0	-600
Administrative and waste services	50,700	50,100	50,200	600	500
Administrative and support services	48,200	47,500	47,600	700	600
Employment services	19,300	18,700	16,900	600	2,400
Business support services	6,100	6,200	6,700	-100	-600
Services to buildings and dwellings	13,900	13,900	14,200	0	-300
<b>Educational and health services</b>	<b>129,700</b>	<b>132,600</b>	<b>130,300</b>	<b>-2,900</b>	<b>-600</b>
Educational services	18,600	21,000	18,700	-2,400	-100
Colleges and universities	8,400	9,500	8,100	-1,100	300
Health care and social assistance	111,100	111,600	111,600	-500	-500
Ambulatory health care services	42,200	42,100	42,600	100	-400
Hospitals	28,800	28,800	29,100	0	-300
Nursing and residential care facilities	22,800	22,800	22,600	0	200
Social assistance	17,300	17,900	17,300	-600	0
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>	<b>95,700</b>	<b>94,500</b>	<b>96,500</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>-800</b>
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14,600	14,100	14,900	500	-300
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	11,000	10,400	11,500	600	-500
Accommodation and food services	81,100	80,400	81,600	700	-500
Accommodation	9,700	9,300	9,300	400	400
Food services and drinking places	71,400	71,100	72,300	300	-900
Full-service restaurants	34,600	34,800	35,400	-200	-800
Limited-service eating places	29,200	29,200	30,100	0	-900
<b>Other services</b>	<b>34,600</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>35,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-800</b>
Membership associations and organizations	15,900	15,900	16,300	0	-400
<b>Government</b>	<b>140,500</b>	<b>152,700</b>	<b>141,600</b>	<b>-12,200</b>	<b>-1,100</b>
Federal government	19,000	20,000	18,600	-1,000	400
State government	21,100	21,900	20,700	-800	400
State education	6,500	8,300	6,500	-1,800	0
Local government	100,400	110,800	102,300	-10,400	-1,900
Local education	52,700	63,100	54,300	-10,400	-1,600
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

	-Change From-				
	July 2010	June 2010	July 2009	June 2010	July 2009
<b>Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro MSA</b>					
Civilian labor force	1,173,100	1,167,700	1,178,300	5,400	-5,200
Unemployed	122,400	118,700	131,200	3,700	-8,800
Unemployment rate	10.4	10.2	11.1	0.2	-0.7
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.4	10.0	11.0	0.3	-0.6
Employed	1,050,600	1,049,000	1,047,100	1,600	3,500
<b>Oregon portion of the MSA</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	953,800	947,500	957,700	6,300	-3,900
Unemployed	93,900	91,000	101,100	2,900	-7,200
Unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted)	9.8	9.6	10.6	0.2	-0.7
Total Employed	859,900	856,500	856,600	3,400	3,300
<b>Clackamas County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	201,600	200,300	202,100	1,300	-500
Unemployed	20,400	19,800	21,600	600	-1,200
Unemployment rate	10.1	9.9	10.7	0.2	-0.6
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.0	9.6	10.6	0.4	-0.6
Total Employed	181,200	180,500	180,500	700	700
<b>Columbia County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	24,460	24,360	24,890	100	-430
Unemployed	2,880	2,860	3,390	20	-510
Unemployment rate	11.8	11.7	13.6	0.1	-1.8
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	11.8	11.6	13.5	0.2	-1.8
Total Employed	21,590	21,500	21,500	90	90
<b>Multnomah County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	390,300	387,800	392,300	2,500	-2,000
Unemployed	39,300	38,200	42,700	1,100	-3,400
Unemployment rate	10.1	9.9	10.9	0.2	-0.8
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.0	9.5	10.8	0.5	-0.8
Total Employed	351,000	349,600	349,600	1,400	1,400
<b>Washington County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	289,400	287,200	290,100	2,200	-700
Unemployed	26,300	25,200	28,000	1,100	-1,700
Unemployment rate	9.1	8.8	9.6	0.3	-0.5
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	9.1	8.4	9.6	0.7	-0.5
Total Employed	263,100	262,100	262,100	1,000	1,000
<b>Yamhill County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	48,030	47,880	48,310	150	-280
Unemployed	5,020	5,050	5,470	-30	-450
Unemployment rate	10.5	10.5	11.3	0.0	-0.8
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.3	10.4	11.1	(0.1)	-0.8
Total Employed	43,000	42,830	42,840	170	160
<b>Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	219,200	220,200	220,600	-1,000	-1,400
Employed	28,500	27,700	30,100	800	-1,600
Percent of Labor Force	13.0	12.6	13.7	0.4	-0.7
Total Employed	190,700	192,500	190,400	-1,800	300

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.