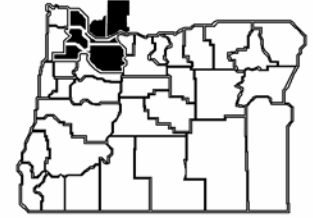




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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January 2009

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally Adjusted	
	Adjusted	Raw
Nov 2008	7.5%	7.2%
Oct 2008	6.8%	6.3%
Nov 2007	4.9%	4.7%
Oregon		
Nov 2008	8.1%	7.9%
Oct 2008	7.2%	6.7%
Nov 2007	5.4%	5.0%
United States		
Nov 2008	6.7%	6.5%
Oct 2008	6.5%	6.1%
Nov 2007	4.7%	4.5%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	November	
	2008	2007
Total	1,042,200	1,054,900
Construction	62,400	66,600
Manufacturing	122,600	125,500
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	205,700	213,400
Information	24,700	24,800
Financial Activities	69,600	70,900
Professional & Bus. Svc.	135,400	137,000
Educ. & Health Services	135,400	131,500
Leisure & Hospitality	98,200	99,400
Government	150,000	147,200
High Tech *	49,500	50,800

* (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Nov '08	2007
Yearly Change	1.1%	2.8%

Next release: January 16, 2009

Portland-Salem	1st Half '08	2007
Yearly Change	3.9%	3.7%

Next release: Mid-February 2009
www.bls.gov/cpi

University of Oregon Index of

Economic Indicators

Aug 2008	91.0	
Sep 2008	90.9	

2008 Population

	2007-2008	% Change
Portland Metro	2,191,785	1.5%
Oregon	3,791,075	1.2%

Employment Trends: Local

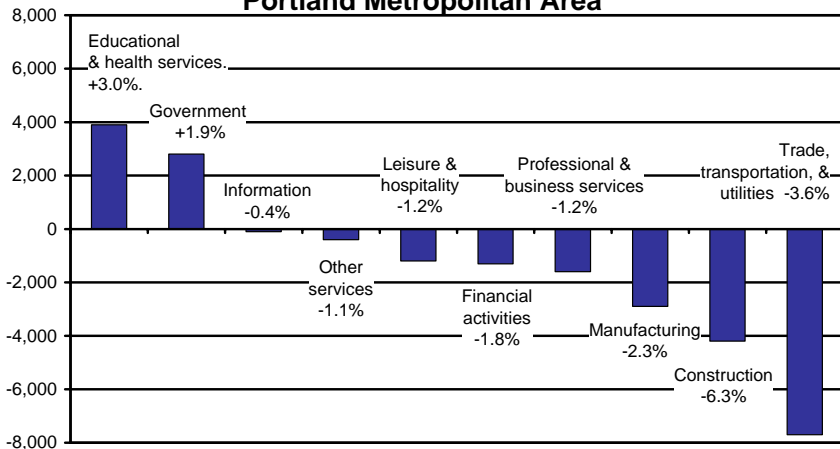
The Portland metropolitan area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 7.5 percent in November from 6.8 percent in October. This is the highest rate since the recession of 2001 to 2003, when the rate peaked at 8.8 percent. The state rate in November also rose sharply, from 7.2 in October to 8.1 percent. The national rate rose from 6.5 to 6.7 percent. Approximately 85,700 Portland-area residents were unemployed and looking for work in November, up 31,100 from one year ago.

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment declined by 1,100 jobs in November following a loss of 7,600 in October. The metro area has shed 15,400 jobs since peaking in March 2008.

Construction lost 1,800 jobs, several hundred more than typical for this time of year. All published components cut jobs: residential building construction (-300), nonresidential construction (-100), heavy and civil engineering (-400), and specialty trades (-1,000). Once the fastest growing broad industry (as recently as September 2007), construction is currently the fastest declining, down 6.3 percent (-4,200 jobs) over the year. Housing permits

Nonfarm Employment Growth: Nov. 2007-Nov. 2008

Portland Metropolitan Area



continue their slide and the inventory of homes for sale in the metro area grew to a record-setting 15 months in November.

Manufacturing added jobs in November (+300), but only because the Boeing strike ended. Otherwise the sector would have declined. Outside transportation equipment manufacturing, wood products (-200), primary metals (-200), high tech (-200), and nondurable goods (-100) all cut jobs. Manufacturing is down 2,900 jobs (-2.3%) over the year and 4,300 jobs (-3.4%) over the past two years.

Trade, transportation, and utilities gained 2,400 jobs over the month; about half of the typical gain for this time of year. Retailers added 2,700 jobs, spread across all published components except motor vehicle and parts dealers (-200). Nationally, auto sales were down 25.2 percent in November from November 2007, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. Overall, retail sales declined by 8.5 percent over the year.

Financial activities took a breather from its downward trend, adding 100 jobs in November.

Professional and business services declined in November (-900) following losses of 2,800 jobs in October. Companies continued to reduce their temporary help workforce, as the employment services component shed 1,300 jobs. The architecture and engineering component cut 100 jobs, pulling employment below its year-ago level for the first time in nearly five years.

Educational and health services added 900 jobs over the month and remains the area's fastest growing broad industry (+3.0%).

Leisure and hospitality has experienced a rough three months, declining by 3,900 jobs between September and November – about twice as many as typical. Restaurants and drinking places had appeared relatively resilient to the slowing economy, but the recession and declines in consumer spending have finally made an impact. Growth dropped sharply from annual rate of 2.3 percent this past summer to a decline of 1.3 percent in November.

Portland Metro Labor Trends is published by the Workforce and Economic Research Division of the Oregon Employment Department. *Portland Metro Labor Trends* also can be found on the Publications page at www.QualityInfo.org.

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Employment Trends, State: Employment Down About 35,000 From February Peak

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 8.1 percent in November from 7.2 percent (as revised) in October. The state's unemployment rate has risen sharply over the past five months after remaining stable throughout the first half of the year at near 5.5 percent. The November figure was Oregon's highest since the rate was 8.2 percent in September 2003. In November 2007, Oregon's unemployment rate was 5.4 percent. Thus, the rate has risen by 2.7 percentage points over the past 12 months. In November 156,361 Oregonians were unemployed, an increase of 58,133 from the November 2007 level of 98,228.

In November, Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment declined by 6,300 jobs, following a drop of 11,700 (as revised) in October. This was the fourth consecutive monthly loss of more than 4,000 jobs. This measure of employment totaled 1,707,000 in November, which was a drop of 34,900 jobs or 2.0 percent since the highest such employment level of 1,741,900 was reached in February. In recent months, industry employment data indicate that Oregon's economic downturn has broadened. In November, two major industry categories, which were not the first to cut jobs this year, registered substantial job losses: leisure and hospitality (-1,800 jobs) and trade, transportation, and utilities (-4,200 jobs). Construction continued to trend downward (-2,200 jobs), while government (+1,200 jobs) continued to trend higher.



Leisure and hospitality employment dropped substantially during September, October and November. Job losses were evident in both components of this major industry. In November alone the component industry "arts, entertainment, and recreation" shed 500 jobs, while "accommodation and food services" cut 3,000. Until November, the monthly employment numbers were indicating a relatively stable situation in limited-service eating places. But November saw a drop of 1,300 jobs in this industry, putting it 2,300 jobs below its year-ago level.

Trade, transportation, and utilities normally would add 5,300 jobs in November as retailers ramp up holiday hiring. This November, they added only 1,100 jobs, continuing a pattern of weak employment numbers dating back to February. Retail trade was down 8,800 jobs or 4.2 percent since November 2007. About half of the jobs lost over the past 12 months were in motor vehicle and parts dealers, which have shed 4,000 jobs since then. Clothing stores have been hit hard by the economic downturn; they have cut 1,300 jobs in the past 12 months.

Construction continued to rapidly shrink its payrolls, cutting 5,500 jobs when a loss of 3,300 is the normal seasonal movement. Most of construction's component industries cut jobs in November including residential building construction (-1,300 jobs), heavy and civil engineering construction

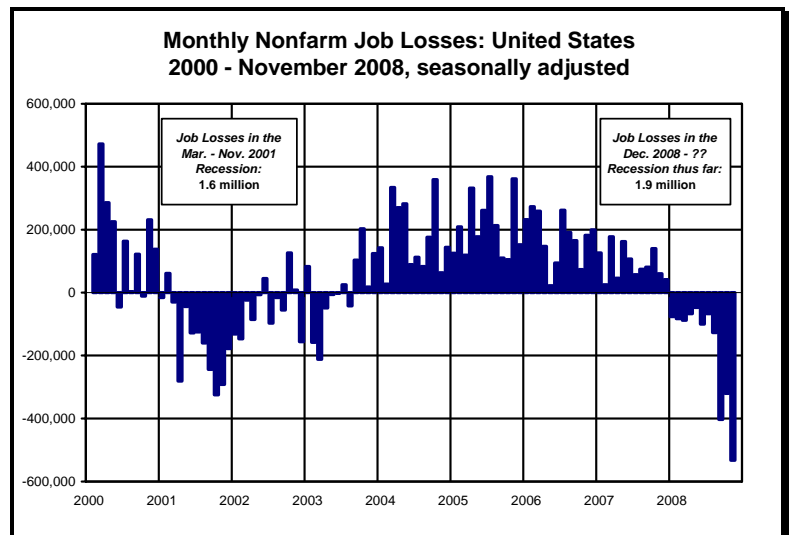
(-1,500), building foundation and exterior contractors (-1,000), and building equipment contractors (-1,000).

Employment Trends: National

Both the number of unemployed persons (10.3 million) and the unemployment rate (6.7%) continued to increase in November. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, as recently announced by the National Bureau of Economic Research, the number of unemployed persons increased by 2.7 million, and the unemployment rate rose by 1.7 percentage points.

Total nonfarm payroll employment fell by 533,000 in November, bringing losses to 1.9 million since the start of the recession in December 2007. Two-thirds of these losses occurred in the last three months. In November, employment declined in nearly all major industries, although health care continued to add jobs.

In November, employment continued to decline in manufacturing (-85,000), with widespread job losses occurring among the component industries. Manufacturing employment has declined by 604,000 since December. Within durable goods manufacturing, job losses occurred in fabricated metal products (-15,000), machinery (-11,000), wood products (-9,000), furniture and related products (-7,000), primary metals (-7,000), and computer and electronic products (-7,000). Employment in transportation equipment edged up, as a return of 27,000 aerospace workers from strike more than offset a job loss in motor vehicle and parts (-13,000). In the nondurable goods component, job losses occurred in plastics and rubber products (-12,000), printing and related support activities (-5,000), and textile mills (-5,000).



Employment in construction fell by 82,000 in November, with losses occurring throughout the industry. Since peaking in September 2006, construction employment has decreased by 780,000. Specialty trade contractors lost 50,000 jobs in November, with both residential and nonresidential components contributing to the decline.

Within professional and business services, the employment services industry lost 101,000 jobs over the month, bringing total job losses since December to 495,000. In November, employment fell by 10,000 in architectural and engineering services.

Employment in retail trade fell by 91,000 in November. Job losses continued in automobile dealerships (-24,000). Employment in the industry has fallen by 115,000 since December, with much of the decrease occurring over the last two months. In several other retail industries, seasonal hiring

for the holidays fell short of normal in November. After seasonal adjustment, employment declined in clothing and accessories stores (-18,000); sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores (-11,000); and furniture and home furnishing stores (-10,000). Wholesale trade employment was down by 25,000 over the month, with most of the decrease among durable goods wholesalers.

Employment in leisure and hospitality declined by 76,000 in November, with most of the decline occurring in accommodation and food services (-54,000). Since peaking in April 2008, accommodation and food services has lost 150,000 jobs.

In November, employment in financial activities continued to decline (-32,000). Within the industry, job losses occurred in credit intermediation and related activities (-16,000) and in rental and leasing services (-9,000). Job losses in financial activities have accelerated over the last three months, bringing the total decline since December to 142,000.

Elsewhere in the service-providing sector, employment in transportation and warehousing declined by 32,000 in November, with most of the losses in truck transportation (-12,000) and couriers and messengers (-8,000). The information industry lost 19,000 jobs over the month.

Health care employment grew by 34,000 in November. Over the past 12 months, health care has added 369,000 jobs.

2008 Preliminary Population Estimates

Portland State University's Population Research Center recently released its preliminary 2008 population estimates for Oregon and its counties. The state added 45,620 new residents in 2008 – an increase of 1.2 percent over 2007. Oregon's total population now stands at 3,791,075.

Deschutes County experienced the fastest pace of growth over the year, growing by 3.9 percent with the addition of just over 6,200 residents. Two other Central Oregon counties – Crook and Jefferson –

July 1, 2008 Preliminary Population Estimates for Oregon and its Counties				
	Preliminary Estimate July 1, 2008	Certified Estimate July 1, 2007	# Change 2007-2008	% Change 2007-2008
OREGON	3,791,075	3,745,455	45,620	1.2%
Portland Metro (Oregon portion)	1,756,885	1,734,020	22,865	1.3%
Clackamas	376,660	372,270	4,390	1.2%
Columbia	48,095	47,565	530	1.1%
Multnomah	717,880	710,025	7,855	1.1%
Washington	519,925	511,075	8,850	1.7%
Yamhill	94,325	93,085	1,240	1.3%

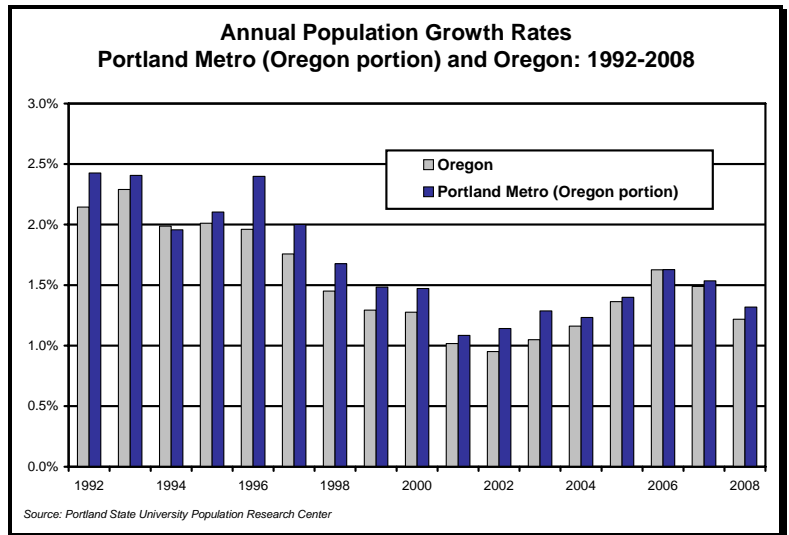
Source: Population Research Center, Portland State University

rounded out the top three, growing by 3.7 percent and 1.9 percent respectively. All totaled, the tri-county Central Oregon area added nearly 7,600 new residents for a growth rate of 3.6 percent.

Washington County added the largest number of net new residents (8,850), followed by Multnomah (7,855) and Deschutes (6,205). These three counties accounted for half of Oregon's population growth.

The Portland metro area (Oregon portion) gained 22,865 new residents for a growth rate of 1.3 percent – the slowest pace since 2004. The metro area experienced rapid population growth through the 1990s, growing by as much as 2.4 percent annually in some years. The last eight years have seen a marked slowdown, averaging a more sustainable 1.3 percent annually.

Population estimates for the state, counties, cities, and towns are produced annually and based on changes in housing, school enrollment, employment, Medicare enrollment, state tax exemptions, voter registration, and other data. For the entire preliminary set of 2008 estimates, go to <http://www.pdx.edu/prc/>.



Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making recent news

- **DHL Express** is laying off 140 Oregon truck drivers and dockworkers as it prepares to shut down its domestic shipping business in the United States. At least 65 people lost their jobs this fall, according to a spokesperson at Teamsters Local 162, which represents DHL workers in the **Portland** area. *The Oregonian, 11-26-08*
- **Lewis & Clark Bank** will open at the **Oregon City Shopping Center**. *Portland Business Journal, 11-24-08*
- **Planet Earth Pets** will open at the **King City Plaza**. It offers earth-friendly pet care products. *Portland Business Journal, 12-1-08*
- **Weddings and Other Bloomin' Occasions** has opened in **Welches**. It offers flowers, cards, candles, home décor, and gift items. *Sandy Post, 11-25-08*
- **Wine & Chocolate** will open at the **Olympic Mills Commerce Center** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 12-1-08*
- **Lapellah**, a casual dining restaurant, will open on December 15 at the **Grand Central** complex in **Vancouver**. *The Columbian, 12-2-08*
- **Oregon Health and Science University** announced a wide-ranging plan to cut costs after patient numbers fell short of projections. It has instituted a hiring and salary freeze and plans an unspecified number of layoffs and possible benefit reductions. *Portland Business Journal, 12-1-08*
- **Premiere Ford** in **Gladstone** has closed, putting 56 people out of work. Premiere's owner also plans to close his **Beaverton Mitsubishi** dealership, idling another 45 workers. *The Oregonian, 12-10-08*
- **Babies R Us** has opened at **Jantzen Beach SuperCenter** in **Portland**. It employs 100. *The Columbian, 12-10-08*
- **West Coast Bank** will open a branch in **Dundee** early next month. *Portland Business Journal, 12-10-08*
- **Goodman Networks Inc.** and **Plaza Home Mortgage Inc.** will open at the **Hilltop Business Center** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 12-8-08*
- **Iterasi Inc.**, a small **Portland** Web technology company, has laid off four people. *Portland Business Journal, 12-4-08*
- **Tyco Electronics Corp.** will lay off 70 of its approximately 500 employees at its **Wilsonville** plant as part of a plan to cut 2,500 staff worldwide. *Portland Business Journal, 12-8-08*
- **Portland-based Laika Inc.** has laid off 65 people after executives decided to end production of the company's second large-scale project. *Portland Business Journal, 12-17-08*

-
- **Bellissimo Wedding and Event Planning** has opened in **McMinnville**. *News-Register, 12-5-08*
 - **Clearwire** will open four stores in the **Portland** area early next year at **Clackamas Promenade, Uptown Shopping Center**, on Northeast Broadway, and on Northwest Lovejoy. They will operate under the brand name **Clear**. *Portland Business Journal, 12-8-08*
 - **The Portland Tribune** has laid off a columnist and a designer and copy editor. *Portland Business Journal, 12-15-08*
 - **Lucier**, a top-tier European restaurant in **Portland**, is closing. *Portland Business Journal, 12-11-08*
 - **Eugene-based GarageGames.com**, a developer of game technology and tools, has leased space in northwest **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 12-1-08*
 - **Barefoot Blooms**, a floral arts studio, has opened in **Scappoose**. *The South County Spotlight, 12-3-08*
 - **KB Toys Inc.** is closing all of its 461 stores. There are four **KB Toy Outlets** in Oregon: **Troutdale, Woodburn, Seaside, and Lincoln City**. *Portland Business Journal, 12-22-08*
 - **Kaiser Permanente** will go ahead with its long delayed \$285 million hospital construction project in **Hillsboro**. It is expected to generate between 400 and 600 construction jobs, with an additional 1,100 to 1,200 health care jobs once the hospital opens in 2013. *Daily Journal of Commerce, 12-19-08*
 - Telecom contractor **North Sky Communications** laid off 27 people in **Sherwood** after Verizon scrapped unspecified construction plans. *The Oregonian, 12-22-08*
 - **Cascade Steel Rolling Mills** in **McMinnville** has laid off 75 to 90 workers. *News-Register, 11-28-08*
 - **Office Ally** – an electronic clearinghouse that acts as a go-between in processing insurance claims for doctor's offices, clinics, and hospitals – is opening a call center in **Vancouver**. It will employ 20 to 30 people. *The Columbian, 12-30-08*
 - **Cleanzd Healing Spa** has opened in **McMinnville**. It offers infrared body wraps, ionic body balancing, Thai yoga sessions, and nutritional counseling. *News-Register, 12-13-08*

Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	---Change from---				
	November 2008	October 2008	November 2007	October 2008	November 2007
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,188,200	1,178,800	1,165,900	9,400	22,300
Unemployed	85,700	74,700	54,600	11,000	31,100
Unemployment Rate	7.2%	6.3%	4.7%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	7.5%	6.8%	4.9%		
Total Employed	1,102,400	1,104,000	1,111,200	-1,600	-8,800
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	1,042,200	1,039,900	1,054,900	2,300	-12,700
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	1,030,500	1,031,600	1,043,300	-1,100	-12,800
Total private	892,200	892,100	907,700	100	-15,500
Natural resources and mining	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
Construction	62,400	64,200	66,600	-1,800	-4,200
Construction of buildings	14,100	14,500	15,500	-400	-1,400
Residential building construction	7,400	7,700	8,500	-300	-1,100
Nonresidential building construction	6,700	6,800	7,000	-100	-300
Heavy and civil engineering construction	6,000	6,400	6,100	-400	-100
Specialty trade contractors	42,300	43,300	45,000	-1,000	-2,700
Manufacturing	122,600	122,300	125,500	300	-2,900
Durable goods	92,400	92,000	95,500	400	-3,100
Wood product manufacturing	4,400	4,600	5,400	-200	-1,000
Primary metal manufacturing	7,000	7,200	6,700	-200	300
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	13,100	13,100	13,300	0	-200
Machinery manufacturing	8,400	8,400	8,700	0	-300
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	35,000	35,200	36,700	-200	-1,700
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	26,400	26,500	27,300	-100	-900
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,100	5,100	5,500	0	-400
Transportation equipment manufacturing	8,600	7,600	9,000	1,000	-400
Nondurable goods	30,200	30,300	30,000	-100	200
Food manufacturing	9,400	9,500	9,200	-100	200
Paper manufacturing	4,400	4,400	4,600	0	-200
Trade, transportation, and utilities	205,700	203,300	213,400	2,400	-7,700
Wholesale trade	56,900	57,000	58,300	-100	-1,400
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	27,300	27,400	28,400	-100	-1,100
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	21,100	21,100	21,600	0	-500
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,500	8,500	8,300	0	200
Retail trade	112,000	109,300	116,300	2,700	-4,300
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	13,000	13,200	14,500	-200	-1,500
Food and beverage stores	20,300	20,200	20,300	100	0
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	11,200	10,900	13,100	300	-1,900
General merchandise stores	21,400	20,400	22,500	1,000	-1,100
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	36,800	37,000	38,800	-200	-2,000
Air transportation	3,600	3,700	4,100	-100	-500
Truck transportation	10,800	10,800	11,300	0	-500
Couriers and messengers	4,900	4,900	5,200	0	-300
Warehousing and storage	4,200	4,100	4,100	100	100
Information	24,700	24,900	24,800	-200	-100
Publishing industries, except internet	10,100	10,300	10,100	-200	0
Software publishers	6,800	6,800	6,600	0	200
Telecommunications	6,400	6,400	6,700	0	-300

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	November 2008	October 2008	November 2007	---Change from---	
				October 2008	November 2007
Financial activities	69,600	69,500	70,900	100	-1,300
Finance and insurance	43,700	43,700	44,300	0	-600
Credit intermediation and related activities	20,500	20,500	21,400	0	-900
Insurance carriers and related activities	19,600	19,500	19,300	100	300
Real estate and rental and leasing	25,900	25,800	26,600	100	-700
Real estate	21,100	21,000	21,800	100	-700
Professional and business services	135,400	136,300	137,000	-900	-1,600
Professional and technical services	54,500	54,700	53,700	-200	800
Architectural and engineering services	12,400	12,500	12,600	-100	-200
Computer systems design and related services	7,700	7,700	7,500	0	200
Management of companies and enterprises	22,700	22,500	22,300	200	400
Administrative and waste services	58,200	59,100	61,000	-900	-2,800
Administrative and support services	54,800	56,100	58,400	-1,300	-3,600
Employment services	22,600	23,900	25,300	-1,300	-2,700
Business support services	7,600	7,500	7,900	100	-300
Services to buildings and dwellings	14,000	14,300	14,900	-300	-900
Educational and health services	135,400	134,500	131,500	900	3,900
Educational services	25,100	24,500	24,600	600	500
Colleges and universities	13,400	13,100	13,300	300	100
Health care and social assistance	110,300	110,000	106,900	300	3,400
Ambulatory health care services	42,300	42,000	40,700	300	1,600
Hospitals	29,200	29,200	28,000	0	1,200
Nursing and residential care facilities	21,200	21,300	20,800	-100	400
Social assistance	17,600	17,500	17,400	100	200
Leisure and hospitality	98,200	98,800	99,400	-600	-1,200
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,700	13,800	13,800	-100	-100
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	9,700	10,000	9,700	-300	0
Accommodation and food services	84,500	85,000	85,600	-500	-1,100
Accommodation	8,900	9,100	9,000	-200	-100
Food services and drinking places	75,600	75,900	76,600	-300	-1,000
Full-service restaurants	36,100	36,300	36,800	-200	-700
Limited-service eating places	32,000	32,200	31,700	-200	300
Other services	36,600	36,700	37,000	-100	-400
Membership associations and organizations	16,100	16,200	16,300	-100	-200
Government	150,000	147,800	147,200	2,200	2,800
Federal government	18,300	18,300	18,100	0	200
State government	21,400	21,200	21,200	200	200
State education	7,800	7,500	7,900	300	-100
Local government	110,300	108,300	107,900	2,000	2,400
Local education	62,400	60,600	61,400	1,800	1,000
Labor Disputes	0	1,200	0	-1,200	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).

The Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton 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-Beaverton MSA

	November 2008	October 2008	November 2007	-Change From- October 2008	November 2007
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,188,200	1,178,800	1,165,900	9,400	22,300
Unemployed	85,700	74,700	54,600	11,000	31,100
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.3	4.7	0.9	2.5
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	7.5	6.8	4.9	0.7	2.6
Employed	1,102,400	1,104,000	1,111,200	-1,600	-8,800
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	960,900	955,500	945,300	5,400	15,600
Unemployed	67,100	57,900	43,200	9,200	23,900
Percent of Labor Force	7.0	6.1	4.6	0.9	2.4
Total Employed	893,700	897,600	902,100	-3,900	-8,400
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	205,800	204,700	202,400	1,100	3,400
Unemployed	14,300	12,300	9,000	2,000	5,300
Percent of Labor Force	6.9	6.0	4.5	0.9	2.4
Total Employed	191,500	192,400	193,300	-900	-1,800
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	25,240	24,980	24,690	260	550
Unemployed	2,160	1,790	1,390	370	770
Percent of Labor Force	8.5	7.2	5.6	1.3	2.9
Total Employed	23,080	23,190	23,300	-110	-220
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	387,800	385,700	381,100	2,100	6,700
Unemployed	28,100	24,400	18,000	3,700	10,100
Percent of Labor Force	7.2	6.3	4.7	0.9	2.5
Total Employed	359,700	361,300	363,100	-1,600	-3,400
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	293,500	292,300	289,800	1,200	3,700
Unemployed	18,700	16,300	12,400	2,400	6,300
Percent of Labor Force	6.4	5.6	4.3	0.8	2.1
Total Employed	274,800	276,000	277,400	-1,200	-2,600
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	48,490	47,880	47,390	610	1,100
Unemployed	3,910	3,110	2,390	800	1,520
Percent of Labor Force	8.1	6.5	5.0	1.6	3.1
Total Employed	44,580	44,770	45,000	-190	-420
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	227,300	223,300	220,600	4,000	6,700
Unemployed	18,600	16,900	11,500	1,700	7,100
Percent of Labor Force	8.2	7.6	5.2	0.6	3.0
Total Employed	208,700	206,400	209,100	2,300	-400

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.