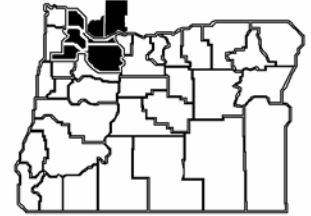




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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March 2009

Employment Trends: Local

The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 9.1 percent in January from 8.2 percent in December. The year-ago rate was 4.8 percent. An estimated 116,400 area residents were unemployed, which is 55,600 more than one year ago.

Oregon's unemployment rate shot up to 9.9 percent in January, while the U.S. rate rose to 7.6.

Seasonally adjusted employment in the Portland MSA declined by 1,800 jobs in January. Revised data show that employment in the metro area peaked in January 2008, with losses in all but one month since. Year-over-year job losses total 27,100 as of January, representing a decline of 2.6 percent.

All major industries lost jobs in January, which is typical for this time of year. However, the extent of the pullback was larger than typical.

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally Adjusted	
	Adjusted	Raw
Jan 2009	9.1%	9.8%
Dec 2008	8.2%	8.1%
Jan 2008	4.8%	5.2%
Oregon		
Jan 2009	9.9%	10.9%
Dec 2008	8.3%	8.8%
Jan 2008	5.3%	6.0%
United States		
Jan 2009	7.6%	8.5%
Dec 2008	7.2%	7.1%
Jan 2008	4.9%	5.4%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	January	
	2009	2008
Total	999,700	1,026,400
Construction	54,000	61,000
Manufacturing	118,700	124,300
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	195,800	205,100
Information	23,700	24,900
Financial Activities	67,000	68,500
Professional & Bus. Svc.	127,900	133,800
Educ. & Health Services	132,600	128,800
Leisure & Hospitality	94,100	96,200
Government	147,800	145,700
High Tech *	49,600	51,000
* (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)		

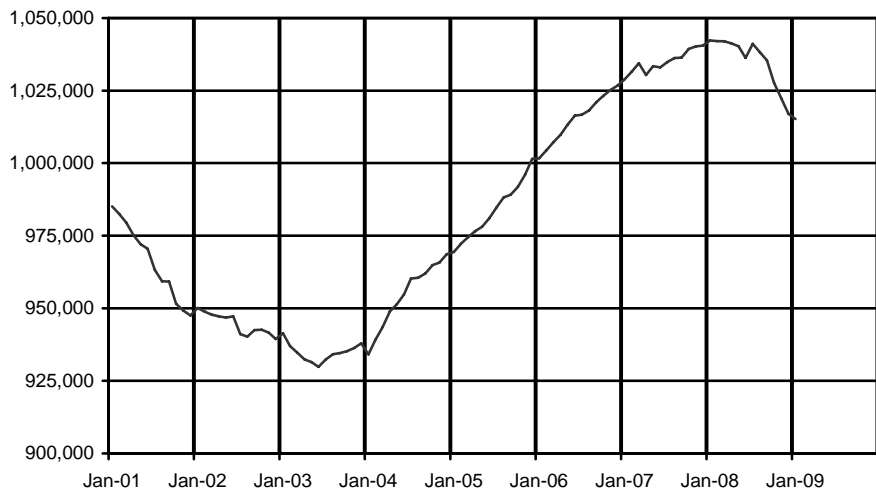
Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Jan '09	2008
Yearly Change	0.0%	3.8%
Next release: March 18, 2009		
Portland-Salem	2nd Half '08	2008
Yearly Change	2.7%	3.3%
Next release: August 14, 2009 www.bls.gov/cpi		

2008 Population

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

**Monthly Nonfarm Payroll Employment,
Portland MSA (seasonally adjusted)**



Construction continued to contract in January, cutting 2,800 jobs over the month and 7,000 over the year (-11.5%). Annual growth in the residential component turned negative in March 2008 and is currently down 18.8 percent over the year. The nonresidential component held on longer, turning negative in September 2008 and currently down 6.3 percent.

Manufacturing lost 1,300 jobs – several hundred more than typical for this time of year. Over the past year this sector shed 5,600 jobs, or 4.5 percent. No published component added jobs over the year. High tech is down 1,700 jobs (-4.6%), wood products by 800 (-15.4%), and nondurable goods by 1,200 jobs (-4.1%).

Trade, transportation, and utilities declined by 9,000 jobs over the month, nearly 1,000 more than the average January decline. Retail cut 6,700 jobs, more than offsetting the 3,000 jobs added during the weak October through December holiday increase.

Professional and business services cut 4,000 jobs. Half of the losses came in employment services, an industry that tends to be a bellwether of overall employment changes in the economy.

Educational and health services cut 4,000 jobs, which is more than typical. Over the year, this industry added 3,800 jobs (+3.0%), making it the only broad industry with employment still above its year-ago level.

[Employment Trends, State: Employment Down 63,100 Jobs from November 2007 Peak](#)

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 9.9 percent in January from under six percent in mid-2008. The state's unemployment rate rose rapidly and substantially over the past seven months. In January, 214,809 Oregonians were unemployed. This was by far the largest number of Oregonians unemployed in any month in the post-World War II period. To put this in perspective, during the past 30 years, in only three other months has the number of unemployed Oregonians been above 170,000: January 1983 (176,815 unemployed), February 1983 (173,118 unemployed), and December 2008 (173,121 unemployed).

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In January, seasonally adjusted payroll employment dropped by 14,600 jobs. Job losses averaged nearly 9,000 per month over the past six months, totaling 53,900 jobs or 3.1 percent. In January, six of Oregon's eight largest industry sectors recorded substantial seasonally adjusted job declines: trade, transportation, and utilities (-4,500 jobs), manufacturing (-4,400), professional and business services (-2,200), construction (-2,100), leisure and hospitality (-1,900), and government (-1,100). Only one of these major industry sectors added jobs in January: educational and health services (+2,100 jobs).



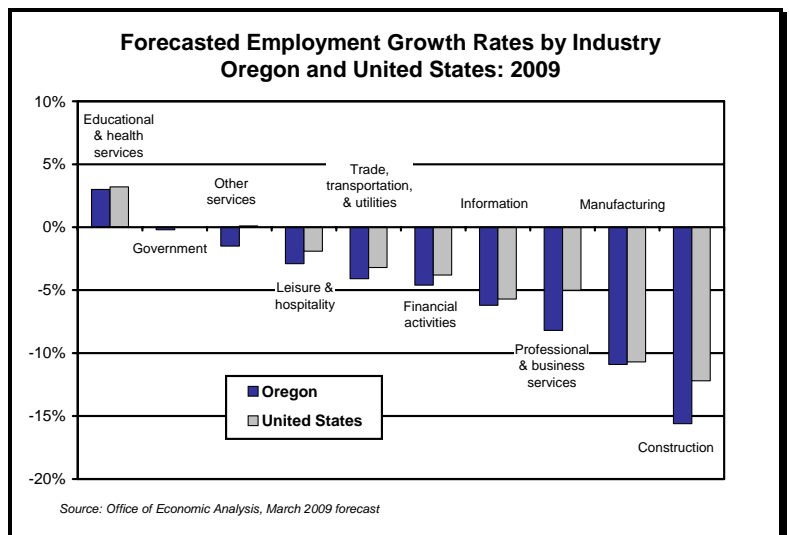
Manufacturing experienced another month of large job losses. Employment dropped 5,900 jobs at a time of year when a loss of only 1,500 jobs is the normal seasonal pattern. Manufacturing dropped to 178,600 jobs, which was the first time it had been below 180,000 since comparable records started in 1990.

Trade, transportation, and utilities shed 16,700 jobs at the start of the year, when a loss of only 12,200 is the normal seasonal pattern. Retail trade continued its weaker than normal trend, cutting 11,300 jobs, which was 1,200 worse than the normal seasonal pattern. There was some hope that retail would rebound somewhat in January, the theory being that with fewer temporary workers hired for the holidays, fewer would be let go in January. This did not occur.

Professional and business services continued its slide that started at the end of last summer, cutting 6,800 jobs in January, a time of year when a loss of 4,600 is the normal seasonal pattern. The bulk of the losses came in administrative and support services, which shed 4,900 jobs. Within this industry category, losses occurred in employment services (-2,800 jobs), business support services (-1,000), and services to buildings and dwellings (-1,100). Employment services, a bellwether industry, employed 25,700 in January – down substantially from 38,600 in January 2006, its highest January level of the past seven years.

OEA Update

The state Office of Economic Analysis (OEA) issues a report four times a year containing their short-term economic outlook for Oregon. The March 2009 report forecasts an employment decline of 4.3 percent for 2009, followed by a very weak start to 2010. Oregon won't see any

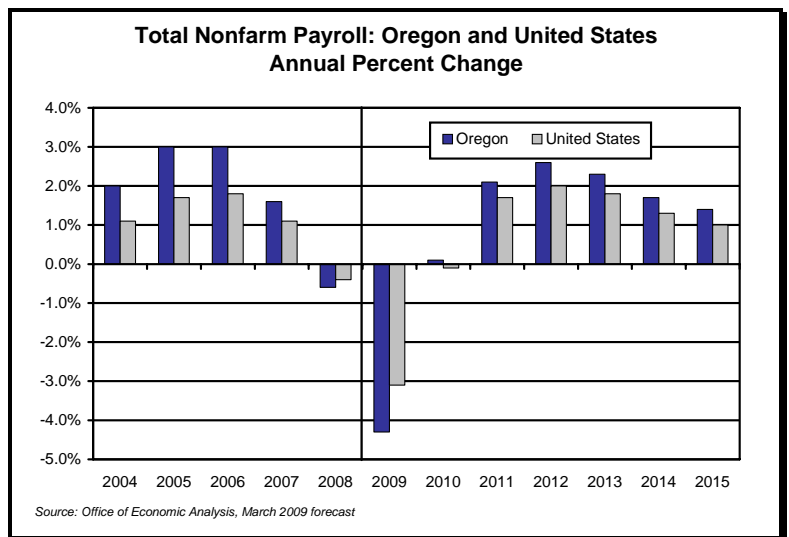


appreciable job growth until the latter half of 2010, but not enough to raise employment levels by much more than 1,000 jobs over 2009. From start to finish, OEA forecasts that Oregon will lose over 80,000 jobs during this recession.

All sectors of the economy are expected to lose jobs this year, with the exception of private education and health services, which will grow by three percent. Construction will be hardest hit, contracting by 16 percent. Losses will continue into 2010 with growth resuming in 2011 as the housing market improves. Manufacturing is forecasted to decline by 11 percent in 2009, pulled down by a 17 percent loss in wood products and a 24 percent loss in transportation equipment manufacturing. This component is reeling from weak consumer demand for RVs, layoffs in aerospace and its suppliers, and cutbacks in heavy truck manufacturing.

Oregon lost jobs at a faster pace than the nation in 2008, and this trend is expected to continue through 2009. But once Oregon begins to emerge from this recession, job growth should once again outpace the nation.

OEA acknowledges that there are both upside and downside risks to their forecast. The recession might be deeper and more protracted than they are currently predicting if the financial crisis takes longer to resolve. On the other hand, the severity of the decline might be mitigated somewhat if the federal stimulus package has a stronger impact than anticipated. The complete report is available at www.oea.das.state.or.us.



Employment Trends: National

Both the number of unemployed persons (11.6 million) and the unemployment rate (7.6 percent) rose in January. Over the past 12 months, the number of unemployed persons increased by 4.1 million and the unemployment rate rose by 2.7 percentage points.

Total nonfarm payroll employment fell sharply (-598,000) in January. Since the recession began in December 2007, 3.6 million jobs have been lost, with about half of the decrease occurring in the last 3 months. In January, employment declined in nearly all major industries, while health care and private education added jobs.

Manufacturing employment fell by 207,000 in January, the largest 1-month decline since October 1982. In January, durable goods manufacturing lost 157,000 jobs, with notable decreases in fabricated metal products (-37,000), motor vehicles and parts (-31,000), and machinery (-22,000). Employment in nondurable goods manufacturing declined by 50,000 over the month.

Construction lost 111,000 jobs in January. Employment in the industry fell by about 1.0 million since peaking in January 2007. Employment fell across most component industries over the month.

The temporary help industry lost 76,000 jobs in January. Since its recent peak in December 2006, temporary help employment dropped by 695,000. Professional and technical services lost 29,000 jobs in January.

Retail trade employment fell by 45,000 in January and by 592,000 since a peak in November 2007. In January, employment declined in automobile dealerships (-14,000), building material and garden supply stores (-10,000), department stores (-9,000), and furniture and home furnishing stores (-7,000). Over the month, wholesale trade employment fell by 31,000.

Transportation and warehousing lost 44,000 jobs in January and 202,000 since the start of the recession. Most of the decline occurred over the last 5 months. In January, employment fell in truck transportation (-25,000), support activities for transportation (-9,000), and couriers and messengers (-4,000).

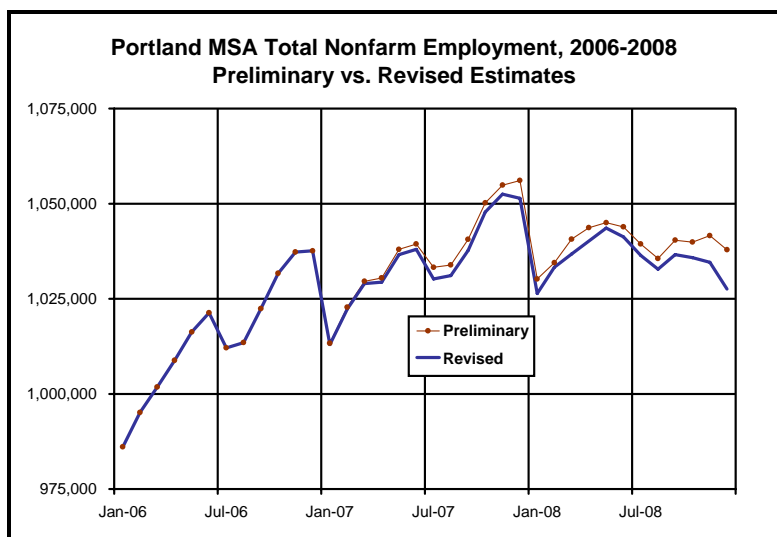
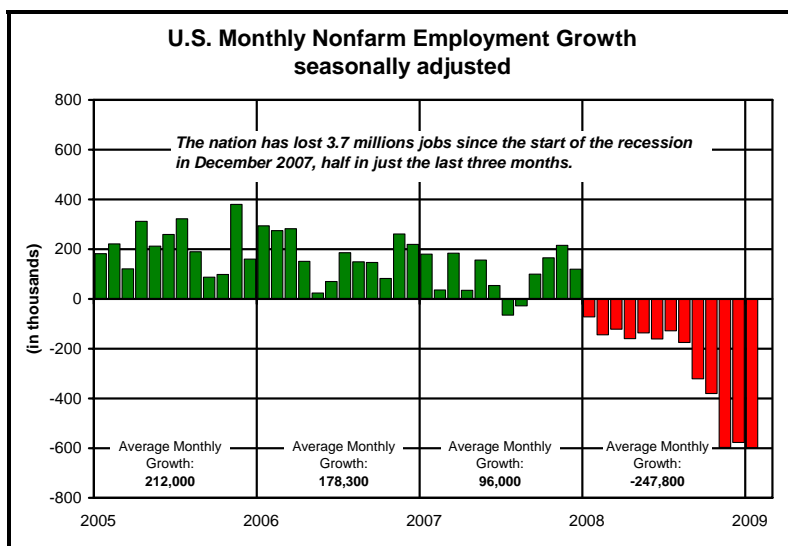
Employment in financial activities declined by 42,000 over the month and by 388,000 since a peak in December 2006. In January, job losses occurred in securities, commodity contracts, and investments (-15,000) and in credit intermediation (-10,000).

Health care employment continued to trend up in January with a gain of 19,000. Employment gains in the industry averaged 30,000 a month in 2008. Employment in private education rose by 33,000 over the month.

The change in total nonfarm employment for November was revised from -584,000 to -597,000, and the change for December was revised from -524,000 to -577,000.

Nonfarm Employment Revisions

Each year, the Oregon Employment Department, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, revises nonfarm payroll employment numbers for the two prior years. Annual average employment for the Portland metro area in 2007 was revised downward by 2,000 jobs (-0.2%).



Employment in 2008 was revised down by 3,900 jobs (-0.4%).

The revised data show that the Portland metro area experienced slightly weaker job growth in 2007 than originally estimated. Preliminary estimates pegged growth at 21,600 jobs (+2.1%) while revisions determined that the area added 19,600 jobs (+1.9%). In 2008, the area added 600 jobs (+0.1%) instead of the original estimate of 2,500 jobs (+0.2%).

The revised data can be found on our Web site at www.qualityinfo.org.

Unemployment Rates and Unemployment Insurance Claims: Two Different Things

Many Oregonians believe that if a person is not receiving Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits, they're not counted in the official unemployment rate. But that's not true.

To count as unemployed in government statistics, individuals have to meet three criteria:

- They are not employed
- They are available for work
- They have made specific attempts to find a job in the prior four weeks.

The criteria make no mention of whether or not the individual is receiving UI benefits, nor even whether he/she has ever applied for such benefits.

As of the most recent data available, the number of people receiving UI benefits was about two-thirds the size of the total number of unemployed Oregonians. The percent of the unemployed receiving UI benefits has increased throughout the recession, as more of Oregon's workers have been laid off and the length of time for which individuals can receive UI benefits has been extended.

For additional details and historical perspectives on Oregon's unemployed and unemployment rates, visit www.QualityInfo.org/pubs/presentations/g0109unemployment_in_oregon.pdf.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Comment Period Announced

In an economy that is increasingly impacted by global markets and one that, for many industries, must be flexible to survive, the speed with which new industries emerge (and old ones fade away) demands a frequent review of the relevancy of the industry classification system. It is intended that the NAICS be reviewed and revised once every five years. The current edition of the NAICS manual is scheduled to be revised in 2012.

The opportunity to provide comments on the initial Federal Register notice (Vol. 74, No. 4/ Wednesday, January 7, 2009) is now. Comments must be in writing and received by the Economic Classification Policy Committee by April 7, 2009. Copies of the Federal Register notice may be obtained from the Census Bureau NAICS Web site, www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/. Instructions on how to submit comments are provided in the notice.

For additional information on the North American Industry Classification System, contact Yadili at Yadilichukw.Okumabua@state.or.us, or phone (503) 947-1254.

Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making recent news

- **Standard Insurance Co.** is closing a Portland, Maine., insurance operations office and moving those functions to its corporate headquarters in **Portland**. It plans to hire about 100 people. *Portland Business Journal, 2-3-09*
- **Portland-based Electro Scientific Industries Inc.**, a maker of laser equipment used in electronics manufacturing, will lay off 84 people. *Portland Business Journal, 2-2-09*
- A **Dollar Tree** store will open on Northeast Sandy Boulevard in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 2-2-09*
- **Northwest Headache and Wellness Institute** will open at the **Barnes Road Professional Campus** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 1-12-09*
- **Taco Del Mar** has opened in **Sandy**. *Sandy Post, 1-20-09*
- **USA Pawn and Jewelry** will open at **Powell Street Station** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 1-19-09*
- **The Bargain Bee** – a new, used, and consignment shop in **Willamina** – is closing. *News-Register, 1-24-09*
- **Thai Dish** restaurant will open at the **OC Point** in **Oregon City**. *Portland Business Journal, 2-2-09*
- **SolarWorld AG** is moving work from its silicon ingot-manufacturing business in **Vancouver, WA** to its U.S. headquarters in **Hillsboro**. Fifty full-time and 13 part-time workers will be laid off but will be eligible to reapply for their jobs at the Hillsboro plant. *Portland Business Journal, 2-3-09*
- **Kuni Automotive** will close its Cadillac and Saab dealership in **Beaverton**. Twenty-five to 30 employees will be laid off. *KGW.com, 2-9-09*
- **SCRAP Inc.**, a retail and creative art design firm, will open in northeast **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 2-2-09*
- **Lake Oswego-based Greenbrier Cos.**, a leading manufacturer of railcars, will shrink its workforce by 150 people, reduce wages, and implement other cost-cutting measures. The 150 employees being laid off or taking early retirement work at its Gunderson facility in **Portland** and a plant in Mexico. Job cuts in the company's corporate offices and other locations are also planned. *The Oregonian, 2-11-09*
- **America's Best Contacts and Eyeglasses** will open on Southwest Third Avenue in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 1-19-09*
- **A-dec Inc.**, one of the world's largest manufacturers of dental chairs and equipment, will lay off 100 people at its headquarters in **Newberg**. *The Oregonian, 2-13-09*

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- **Metrovino**, a restaurant and wine bar, will open in **Portland's Pearl District**. *Portland Business Journal*, 1-19-09
 - **Pinnacle Bank** in **Beaverton** was shut down by the Oregon Division of Finance and Corporate Securities. It was then sold to Spokane, Washington-based **Washington Trust Bank** by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. This was the first Oregon bank closure since 1991. *Portland Business Journal*, 2-13-09
 - **Dorothy's Deli** will open in **Newberg**. *Newberg Graphic*, 2-4-09
 - About half the workers at the **Joe's Sports, Outdoor & More** distribution center in **Wilsonville** will be furloughed for two weeks and could lose their jobs as early as April 3. *The Oregonian*, 2-8-09
 - **Grocery Outlet** will open a store in **Sandy**. It will employ 25 to 30 people. *Sandy Post*, 2-17-09
 - **Cedar Canyon Water** was bought out by **Earth2O** and will close its bottling and distribution center in **Forest Grove**. About 13 of the company's 40 employees will be relocated to an Earth2O facility in **Portland**. *Forest Grove News-Times*, 2-18-09
 - After a three-year delay, **Wal-Mart** is slated to break ground on a super center in **Cornelius** this July. It will employ about 300 people when it opens sometime in the summer of 2010. *Forest Grove News-Times*, 2-25-09
 - **CJ Eateries** will open at the **Hillsboro Promenade**. *Portland Business Journal*, 2-23-09
 - Teen specialty retailer **rue21** plans to open stores in **Troutdale**, **Portland**, and **Bend**. *Portland Business Journal*, 2-11-09
 - **Brevé Espresso** has opened in **Oregon City**. *Clackamas Review*, 2-10-09
 - **Sprouting Hope Midwifery** has opened in **McMinnville**. *News-Register*, 2-7-09
 - **Cellular Plus Verizon Wireless** has opened in **Sandy**. *Sandy Post*, 2-24-09
 - **Biscuits Café** will open at the **Mercantile Village** in **Lake Oswego**. *Portland Business Journal*, 2-23-09
 - **Legacy Health System** will open a 7,300-square-foot medical clinic this summer in **Lake Oswego**. *Portland Business Journal*, 2-23-09

Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	---Change from---				
	January 2009	December 2008	January 2008	December 2008	January 2008
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,187,400	1,189,400	1,159,600	-2,000	27,800
Unemployed	116,400	96,600	60,800	19,800	55,600
Unemployment Rate	9.8%	8.1%	5.2%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	9.1%	8.2%	4.8%		
Total Employed	1,071,100	1,092,700	1,098,800	-21,600	-27,700
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	999,700	1,027,600	1,026,400	-27,900	-26,700
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	1,015,200	1,017,000	1,042,300	-1,800	-27,100
Total private	851,900	877,900	880,700	-26,000	-28,800
Mining and logging	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0
Construction	54,000	56,800	61,000	-2,800	-7,000
Construction of buildings	12,500	13,100	14,400	-600	-1,900
Residential building construction	6,500	6,900	8,000	-400	-1,500
Nonresidential building construction	6,000	6,200	6,400	-200	-400
Heavy and civil engineering construction	4,900	5,300	5,700	-400	-800
Specialty trade contractors	36,600	38,400	40,900	-1,800	-4,300
Manufacturing	118,700	120,000	124,300	-1,300	-5,600
Durable goods	90,300	91,000	94,700	-700	-4,400
Wood product manufacturing	4,400	4,500	5,200	-100	-800
Primary metal manufacturing	6,800	6,900	6,800	-100	0
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	13,300	13,500	13,300	-200	0
Machinery manufacturing	8,100	8,100	8,600	0	-500
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	34,900	34,900	36,600	0	-1,700
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	26,000	26,100	27,000	-100	-1,000
Electronic instrument manufacturing	4,900	4,900	5,600	0	-700
Transportation equipment manufacturing	8,300	8,300	8,700	0	-400
Nondurable goods	28,400	29,000	29,600	-600	-1,200
Food manufacturing	8,900	9,100	9,100	-200	-200
Paper manufacturing	4,200	4,300	4,500	-100	-300
Trade, transportation, and utilities	195,800	204,800	205,100	-9,000	-9,300
Wholesale trade	55,500	56,300	57,500	-800	-2,000
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	26,200	26,600	27,900	-400	-1,700
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	20,600	20,900	21,200	-300	-600
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,700	8,800	8,400	-100	300
Retail trade	104,500	111,200	110,100	-6,700	-5,600
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	12,800	13,000	13,900	-200	-1,100
Food and beverage stores	20,100	20,700	20,000	-600	100
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	10,400	11,600	11,900	-1,200	-1,500
General merchandise stores	20,500	22,300	21,300	-1,800	-800
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	35,800	37,300	37,500	-1,500	-1,700
Air transportation	3,800	3,800	4,000	0	-200
Truck transportation	10,600	10,800	11,200	-200	-600
Couriers and messengers	4,700	5,600	4,700	-900	0
Warehousing and storage	3,700	3,700	4,100	0	-400
Information	23,700	24,200	24,900	-500	-1,200
Publishing industries, except internet	9,600	9,800	10,200	-200	-600
Software publishers	6,700	6,700	6,700	0	0
Telecommunications	6,200	6,200	6,400	0	-200

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	January 2009	December 2008	January 2008	---Change from---	
				December 2008	January 2008
Financial activities	67,000	67,600	68,500	-600	-1,500
Finance and insurance	42,800	42,900	43,600	-100	-800
Credit intermediation and related activities	19,800	19,900	20,700	-100	-900
Insurance carriers and related activities	19,100	19,100	19,000	0	100
Real estate and rental and leasing	24,200	24,700	24,900	-500	-700
Real estate	19,600	19,900	20,200	-300	-600
Professional and business services	127,900	131,900	133,800	-4,000	-5,900
Professional and technical services	53,100	53,800	53,900	-700	-800
Architectural and engineering services	11,700	11,900	12,400	-200	-700
Computer systems design and related services	8,000	8,000	7,700	0	300
Management of companies and enterprises	23,100	23,400	23,000	-300	100
Administrative and waste services	51,700	54,700	56,900	-3,000	-5,200
Administrative and support services	49,000	52,000	54,400	-3,000	-5,400
Employment services	18,700	20,700	22,800	-2,000	-4,100
Business support services	7,800	7,800	8,400	0	-600
Services to buildings and dwellings	13,200	13,900	13,700	-700	-500
Educational and health services	132,600	136,600	128,800	-4,000	3,800
Educational services	22,400	25,000	21,600	-2,600	800
Colleges and universities	10,300	12,700	10,100	-2,400	200
Health care and social assistance	110,200	111,600	107,200	-1,400	3,000
Ambulatory health care services	42,600	42,800	41,200	-200	1,400
Hospitals	29,300	29,400	28,200	-100	1,100
Nursing and residential care facilities	21,500	21,600	20,800	-100	700
Social assistance	16,800	17,800	17,000	-1,000	-200
Leisure and hospitality	94,100	97,300	96,200	-3,200	-2,100
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,200	13,700	13,300	-500	-100
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	9,700	9,800	9,700	-100	0
Accommodation and food services	80,900	83,600	82,900	-2,700	-2,000
Accommodation	8,600	9,100	8,700	-500	-100
Food services and drinking places	72,300	74,500	74,200	-2,200	-1,900
Full-service restaurants	34,700	35,500	36,400	-800	-1,700
Limited-service eating places	30,800	31,800	31,100	-1,000	-300
Other services	36,700	37,300	36,700	-600	0
Membership associations and organizations	16,700	16,900	16,300	-200	400
Government	147,800	149,700	145,700	-1,900	2,100
Federal government	18,300	18,400	18,000	-100	300
State government	21,600	21,800	21,400	-200	200
State education	7,700	7,900	7,600	-200	100
Local government	107,900	109,500	106,300	-1,600	1,600
Local education	61,000	62,300	60,400	-1,300	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-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

	-Change From-				
	January 2009	December 2008	January 2008	December 2008	January 2008
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,187,400	1,189,400	1,159,600	-2,000	27,800
Unemployed	116,400	96,600	60,800	19,800	55,600
Unemployment rate	9.8	8.1	5.2	1.7	4.6
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	9.1	8.2	4.8	0.9	4.3
Employed	1,071,100	1,092,700	1,098,800	-21,600	-27,700
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	958,100	958,500	940,100	-400	18,000
Unemployed	88,200	72,400	46,400	15,800	41,800
Unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted)	9.2	7.6	4.9	1.6	4.3
Total Employed	869,900	886,100	893,700	-16,200	-23,800
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	202,600	202,800	198,600	-200	4,000
Unemployed	18,700	15,500	9,700	3,200	9,000
Unemployment rate	9.2	7.6	4.9	1.6	4.3
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	8.8	7.8	4.5	1.0	4.3
Total Employed	183,900	187,300	189,000	-3,400	-5,100
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	24,880	24,760	24,150	120	730
Unemployed	2,900	2,380	1,570	520	1,330
Unemployment rate	11.7	9.6	6.5	2.1	5.2
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.2	9.4	5.7	0.8	4.5
Total Employed	21,970	22,380	22,570	-410	-600
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	390,400	390,700	382,900	-300	7,500
Unemployed	36,500	30,200	19,300	6,300	17,200
Unemployment rate	9.3	7.7	5.0	1.6	4.3
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	9.0	7.8	4.7	1.3	4.3
Total Employed	353,900	360,500	363,600	-6,600	-9,700
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	291,100	291,600	287,100	-500	4,000
Unemployed	24,500	20,000	13,100	4,500	11,400
Unemployment rate	8.4	6.9	4.6	1.5	3.8
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	7.9	7.1	4.3	0.8	3.6
Total Employed	266,700	271,600	274,000	-4,900	-7,300
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	49,010	48,670	47,350	340	1,660
Unemployed	5,580	4,430	2,740	1,150	2,840
Unemployment rate	11.4	9.1	5.8	2.3	5.6
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.3	8.8	5.3	1.6	5.1
Total Employed	43,430	44,230	44,610	-800	-1,180
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	229,300	230,800	219,500	-1,500	9,800
Unemployed	28,200	24,200	14,400	4,000	13,800
Percent of Labor Force	12.3	10.5	6.6	1.8	5.7
Total Employed	201,100	206,600	205,100	-5,500	-4,000

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.