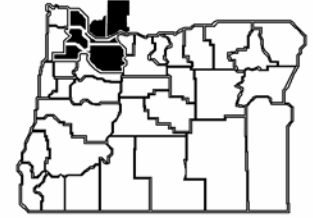




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



Amy Vander Vliet, Regional Economist ■ (503) 280-6031 ■ Amy.S.Vandervliet@state.or.us ■ www.QualityInfo.org

April 2009

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally Adjusted	
	Adjusted	Raw
Feb 2009	9.6%	10.7%
Jan 2009	9.0%	9.7%
Feb 2008	4.8%	5.3%
Oregon		
Feb 2009	10.8%	11.9%
Jan 2009	9.8%	10.7%
Feb 2008	5.4%	6.0%
United States		
Feb 2009	8.1%	8.9%
Jan 2009	7.6%	8.5%
Feb 2008	4.8%	5.2%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	February	
	2009	2008
Total	997,800	1,033,300
Construction	53,200	61,100
Manufacturing	116,500	124,400
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	194,000	203,700
Information	23,600	25,000
Financial Activities	66,400	68,600
Professional & Bus. Svc.	126,700	135,400
Educ. & Health Services	135,500	132,700
Leisure & Hospitality	93,700	96,900
Government	150,200	147,100
High Tech *	49,100	50,900

* (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Feb '09	2008
Yearly Change	0.2%	3.8%

Next release: April 15, 2009

Portland-Salem	2nd Half '08	2008
Yearly Change	2.7%	3.3%

Next release: August 14, 2009

www.bls.gov/cpi

University of Oregon Index of

Economic Indicators

Dec 2008	86.1	↑
Jan 2009	86.5	

2008 Population

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

Employment Trends: Local

The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 9.0 percent in January to 9.6 percent in February. The year-ago rate was 4.8 percent. An estimated 128,000 area residents were unemployed; 66,200 more than a year earlier.

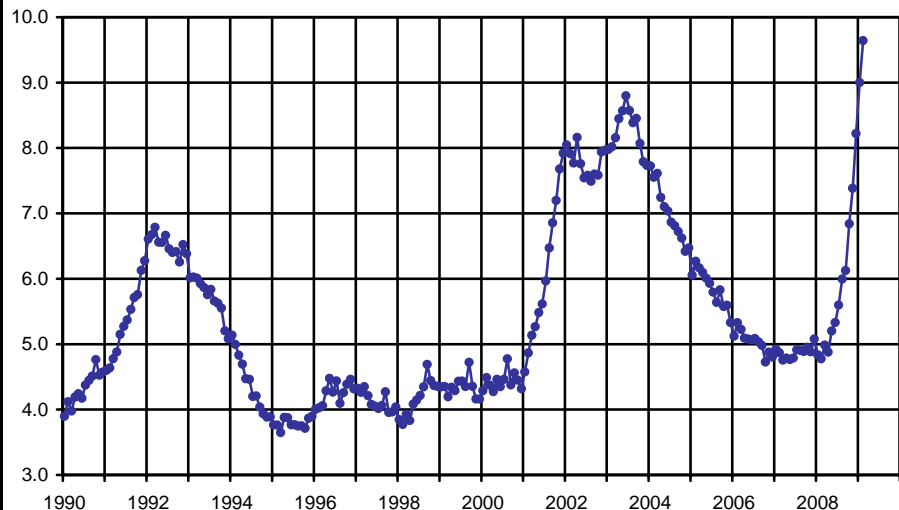
Oregon's unemployment rate shot up to 10.8 percent in February, while the U.S. rate rose to 8.1 percent.

Seasonally adjusted employment declined by 9,400 jobs in February. Since peaking in January 2008, the metro area has lost 36,000 jobs; a decline of 3.5 percent. In comparison, Oregon is down 4.8 percent from its peak, and the U.S. is down 3.2 percent.

Construction cut 800 jobs in February and 7,900 over the year (-12.9%). Employment stands at 53,200; the lowest February level since 2000.

Manufacturing declined by 1,800 jobs in February. Primary metals, fabricated metals, and machinery each cut 200 jobs; high tech shed 400; and transportation equipment manufacturing cut 400 jobs.

**Portland Metro Area Unemployment Rate
1990 - February 2009, seasonally adjusted**



Manufacturing has lost 7,900 jobs over the past year (-6.4%) and 9,700 jobs over the past two years (-7.7%).

Trade, transportation, and utilities cut 2,400 jobs over the month, about twice as many as typical for this time of year. Retail lost 2,000, and transportation, warehousing, and utilities cut 400. Warehousing and storage has been especially hard hit, down nearly 15 percent over the year as fewer goods are being shipped and stored.

Professional and business services declined by 1,400 jobs during a month which typically sees gains as tax preparers gear up for the April deadline. Over half of February's decline was in temp help (-800). This bellwether of the economy dropped rapidly over the past year, down 22 percent (-5,100).

Educational and health services added 2,700 jobs. A seasonal gain in education (+2,900) offset a loss of 200 in health services. Over the year, this industry is up 2,800 jobs (+2.1%); one of just two sectors of the economy with employment above year-ago levels. The other industry is government, buoyed in part by gains in public education.

[Employment Trends, State: Employment Down 83,200 Jobs from November 2007 Peak](#)

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 10.8 percent in February from 9.8 percent (as revised) in January. The state's unemployment rate rose rapidly and substantially over the past eight months, from a rate of 5.9 percent in June 2008. The last time Oregon's unemployment rate was in double digits was in January 1984, when the rate was 10.0 percent. The last time Oregon's rate was 10.8 percent or higher was in July 1983 when the rate was 10.8 percent. The number of unemployed Oregonians jumped to 236,286 in February from 211,979 in January. In February 2008, 115,714 Oregonians were unemployed.

The increases in Oregon's unemployment rate were particularly rapid during the most recent four-month period. In October 2008, Oregon's unemployment rate was 7.2 percent. This means that over the past four months, the average increase in Oregon's unemployment rate was nine-tenths of a point per month.

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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Laurie Warner, Director

Graham Slater, Administrator for Workforce and Economic Research

Amy Vander Vliet, Regional Economist
Portland (503) 280-6031

Jill Cuyler, Workforce Analyst
Beaverton and Hillsboro (503) 612-4277

Malcolm Boswell, Workforce Analyst
Gresham (503) 666-1985 x309

Lynn Wallis, Workforce Analyst
Oregon City (971) 673-6453

Christian Kaylor, Workforce Analyst
Portland (503) 280-6032

Shawna Sykes, Workforce Analyst
St Helens (503) 397-4995 x232

Pam Ferrara, Workforce Analyst
Yamhill County (503) 378-8386

Bruce Powers, Field Office Manager
Beaverton (503) 644-1229

Robert Brown, Field Office Manager
Gresham (503) 669-7112

Sabrina Van Artsdalen, Field Office Manager
Hillsboro (503) 681-0219

Adalberto Rubio, Field Office Manager
McMinnville (503) 472-5118

Cathie Moravec, Field Office Manager
Oregon City (971) 673-6412

Cynthia Mullen, Field Office Manager
Portland-North (503) 280-6061

Joyce Aho, Field Office Manager
St Helens (503) 397-4995

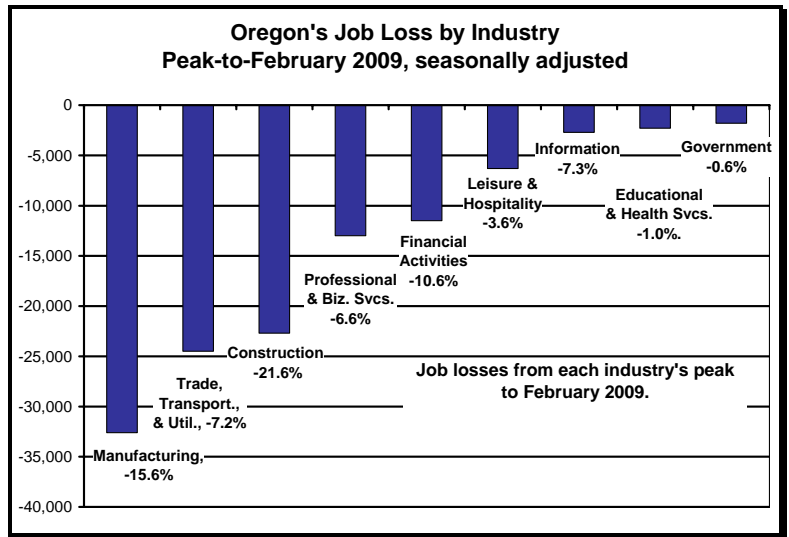
Please direct address changes to:
Oregon Employment Department
Workforce and Economic Research
875 Union St NE
Salem OR 97311
Phone (503) 947-1204
TDD (503) 947-1391
e-mail lmipubs.emp@state.or.us

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In February, Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment declined by 21,700 jobs, following a drop of 13,000 (as revised) in January.

In February, all seven of Oregon's largest private-sector industries recorded substantial seasonally adjusted job declines. The losses were widespread with manufacturing down 4,900 jobs and the other six major industries each down between 2,300 to 3,500 jobs.

Manufacturing dropped by 4,200 jobs at a time of year when a gain of 700 is the normal seasonal movement. Durable goods manufacturing cut 3,600 jobs in February, sinking to 123,800, its lowest level since comparable records began in 1990. Durable goods manufacturing dropped by 23,300 or nearly 16 percent since February 2008. It is well below its recent high of 156,900 in August 2006.

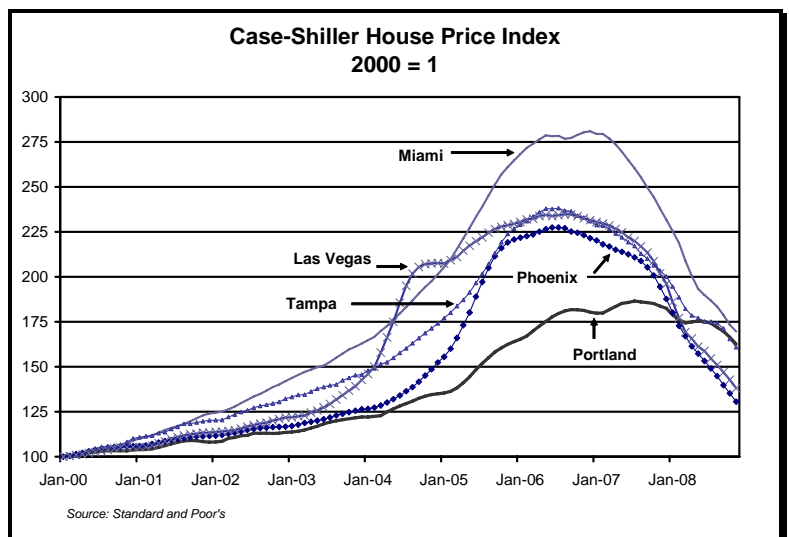


In February, each of the primary components of durable goods dropped substantially. Wood products cut 900 jobs, primary metals was down 200, fabricated metals cut 400, machinery dropped 600, computer and electronic products shed 500, and transportation equipment manufacturing shed 1,300.

Since peaking in November 2007, seasonally adjusted employment has declined by 83,200 jobs, or 4.8 percent. All broad industries are down from recent peak employment levels. Construction has lost 22,700 jobs (-21.6%) since its most recent peak (March 2007). Manufacturing is down 32,600 jobs (-15.6%) off its peak back in July 2006. Trade, transportation, and utilities has cut 24,500 jobs (-7.2%) since peaking in November 2007.

Oregon's Ranking

Every state has lost jobs in this recession, some more than others. In Oregon, nonfarm payroll employment peaked in November 2007. Since then, the state has lost 83,200 jobs, or 4.8 percent. This percentage job loss is the eighth steepest in the nation. States with sharper peak-to-current losses include Michigan, which has been losing jobs since June 2000 (-15.7%), Arizona (-7.6%), Florida (-7.0%), and Nevada (-6.0%). The latter three states have been hit hard by rapidly declining house prices following several years of strong acceleration.



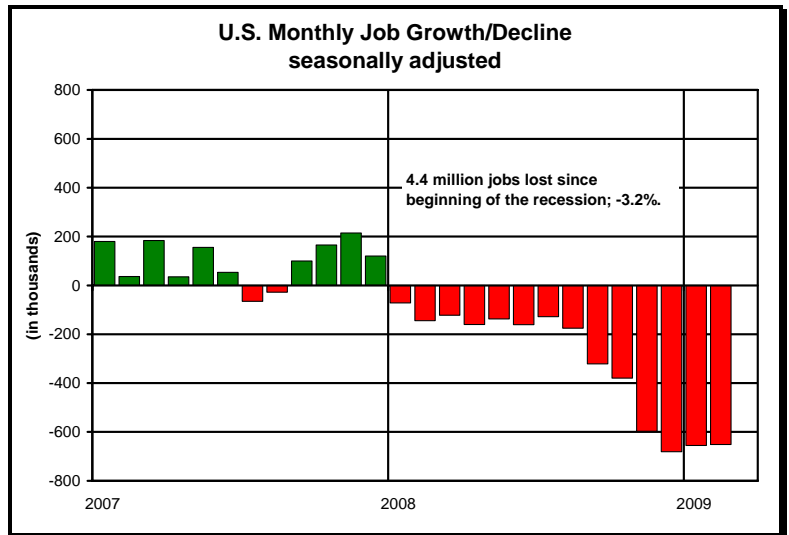
States that have fared better thus far include Alaska (-0.3%), Louisiana, and the District of Columbia (-0.5% each), North Dakota (-0.8%), and South Dakota (-0.9%). Several of these – and other top 10 states – have a relatively large energy sector and have thus benefited from the run-up in oil and natural gas prices.

Nationally, employment peaked in December 2007. Since then, employers have cut 4.4 million jobs for a loss of 3.2 percent.

Employment Trends: National

The number of unemployed persons increased by 851,000 to 12.5 million in February, and the unemployment rate rose to 8.1 percent. Over the past 12 months, the number of unemployed persons increased by about 5.0 million, and the unemployment rate rose by 3.3 percentage points.

Total nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 651,000 in February. Since the recession began in December 2007, about 4.4 million jobs were lost, with more than half (2.6 million) of the decrease occurring in the last four months. In February, employment declined in most major industry sectors, with the largest losses occurring in professional and business services, manufacturing, and construction. Health care continued to add jobs over the month.



Employment in professional and business services fell by 180,000 in February. The temporary help industry lost 78,000 jobs over the month. Since December 2007, temporary help employment declined by 686,000, or 27 percent. In February, job declines also occurred in services to buildings and dwellings (-17,000), architectural and engineering services (-16,000), and business support services (-12,000).

Widespread job losses continued in manufacturing in February (-168,000). The majority of the decline occurred in durable goods industries (-132,000), with the largest decreases in fabricated metal products (-28,000) and machinery (-25,000). Employment in nondurable goods manufacturing declined by 36,000 over the month.

The construction industry lost 104,000 jobs in February. Employment in the industry fell by 1.1 million since peaking in January 2007. Two-fifths of that decline occurred over the last four months. Employment fell sharply in both the residential and nonresidential components of the industry in February.

Employment in truck transportation declined by 33,000 in February; the industry lost 138,000 jobs since the start of the recession in December 2007. Nearly two-thirds of the decline (-88,000) occurred

over the last four months. The information industry continued to lose jobs (-5,000). Over the last four months, employment in the industry decreased by 76,000, with about two-fifths of the decline occurring in publishing.

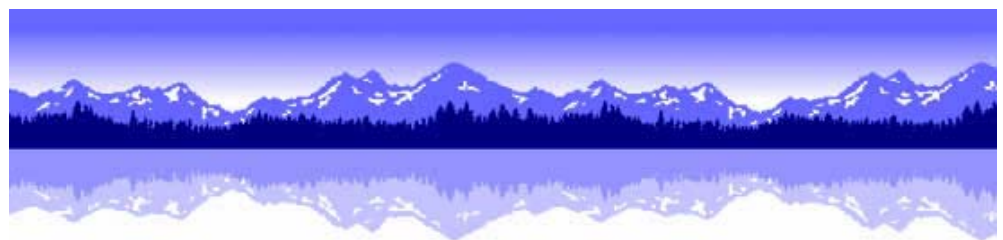
Employment in financial activities continued to decline in February (-44,000). The number of jobs in this industry dropped by 448,000 since an employment peak in December 2006, with half of this loss occurring in the past six months. In February, job losses occurred in real estate (-11,000); credit intermediation (-11,000); and securities, commodity contracts, and investments (-8,000).

Retail trade employment fell by 40,000 over the month and declined by 608,000 since December 2007. In February, employment decreased in automobile dealerships (-9,000), sporting goods (-9,000), furniture and home furnishing stores (-8,000), and building material and garden supply stores (-7,000). Employment in wholesale trade fell by 37,000 over the month, with nearly all of the decline occurring in durable goods.

Employment in leisure and hospitality continued to trend down over the month (-33,000), with about half of the decrease in the accommodation industry (-18,000).

Health care continued to add jobs in February, with a gain of 27,000. Job growth occurred in ambulatory health care (16,000) and in hospitals (7,000).

The change in total nonfarm employment for December was revised from -577,000 to -681,000 and the change for January was revised from -598,000 to -655,000.



**Announcing the Forty-Third Annual
Pacific Northwest Regional Economic Conference**

**Recession & Recovery
Current Impacts and Future Opportunities
for the Pacific Northwest**

**Vancouver, Washington
May 18-19, 2009**

As we go deeper into what may be the most severe downturn since the 1930's - one that may bring substantial changes to our regional and national economies - it seems an appropriate time to take stock and look ahead.

Speakers at this year's conference include David Wyss of Standard & Poor's, Yves Smith of the blog naked capitalism (www.nakedcapitalism.com), Bob Baugh of the AFL-CIO, and Bill Beyers of the University of Washington.

**Registration materials and additional information can be found at
<http://www.pnrec.org>**

Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making recent news

- **Rejuvenation Inc.**, a **Portland** manufacturer of period-authentic lighting fixtures and other home furnishings, has laid off 25 employees. *Portland Business Journal*, 2-27-09
- **Nautilus Inc.** has laid off 50 employees at its **Vancouver** headquarters. *The Columbian*, 2-25-09
- **EthicsPoint Inc.**, a provider of online reporting systems, will open in **Lake Oswego**. *Portland Business Journal*, 2-9-09
- Three businesses in **McMinnville** have closed. **Accolades**, a gift shop and gallery; **South Sea Trading Company**, a teak furniture store; and **Two Moon Tea and Trading Co.** *News-Register*, 2-14-09
- **The End of the Oregon Trail Interpretive Center** in **Oregon City** will close on March 9, laying off 15 people. *Statesman Journal*, 3-4-09
- **Evergreen Prosthetics & Orthotics** will open at the **Ninth Street Medical Plaza** in **Vancouver**. *Portland Business Journal*, 2-2-09
- **KeyBank** will open a branch at the **Columbia Tech Center** in **Vancouver** in 2010. It will employ six people. *The Columbian*, 3-9-09
- **People's Furniture Rental Corp.** will open in **Beaverton**. *Portland Business Journal*, 3-2-09
- **Creative Hair & Nails** will open at **Clackamas Square Shopping Center** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal*, 2-16-09
- **Mek Mek Haws Café** has opened at the **Grand Ronde Food and Fuel Station** at **Spirit Mountain Casino**. *The Sun*, 3-4-09
- **"K" Line**, a Tokyo-based steamship company, will stop container service from the **Port of Portland** to Japan in April. As many as 90 Portland longshoremen who service a "K" Line vessel each week will lose that work, along with significant numbers of truck drivers, warehouse workers, and freight forwarders. *The Oregonian*, 3-6-09
- **The Cozy Cabin Café** will open in **Welches** on March 20. *Sandy Post*, 3-10-09
- **Chinese Shao-Lin Center**, a martial arts studio, will open at the **Powell Square Shopping Center** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal*, 3-2-09
- **HiRel Systems LLC** – a maker of custom magnetic components and military power supplies – will close its **Hillsboro** plant in April, laying off more than 50 workers. *Portland Business Journal*, 3-17-09
- **Clackamas Community College** in **Oregon City** will lay off 20 workers in order to make up for a \$13.2 million budget shortfall. Faculty, support staff, and managers have also agreed to forego cost of living increases in the next year. *Portland Business Journal*, 3-13-09

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- **Todd's Man Cave** barber shop has opened in **McMinnville**. *News-Register, 2-28-09*
 - **Commercial Vehicle Group Inc.** – a maker of molded interior products for trucks – will close its **Vancouver** facility in July, laying off 71 people. *Portland Business Journal, 3-18-09*
 - **Multnomah County** has laid off eight people in the **Department of Community Justice** and five in the **sheriff's office**. *The Oregonian, 3-16-09*
 - **Standard Retirement Services**, a subsidiary of **Portland**-based **Stancorp Financial Group Inc.**, will consolidate 10 offices nationwide and move roughly 50 jobs each to Portland and Cincinnati, Ohio. *Portland Business Journal, 3-18-09*
 - About 200 construction workers will build a 210,000-square-foot facility at the 100-acre **SolarWorld** property in **Hillsboro**. By 2011, the Hillsboro campus is expected to employ up to 1,000 people and make enough cells to generate 500 megawatts of electricity a year. *KRDV.com, 3-23-09*
 - **Element Power**, a global renewable energy company, has chosen **Portland** as its North American headquarters. The company works on utility-scale solar and wind energy projects across the country. It will employ 50 people. *Portland Business Journal, 3-23-09*
 - **Cascade Steel Rolling Mills** in **McMinnville**, which laid off 73 people in December, will lay off 76 more workers. *New-Register, 3-25-09*
 - New York-based household goods giant **Colgate Palmolive Co.** will open a Pacific Northwest distribution facility at the **Rivergate Corporate Center** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 3-2-09*
 - **Portland**-based retailer **Kitchen Kaboodle** will close its five metro area stores three days a week in an effort to drive down costs. This will allow it to cut prices by 15 to 30 percent, which the company hopes will bring in new customers. *Portland Business Journal, 3-4-09*
 - **D & D Automotive and Electrical** has opened in **Sandy**. *Sandy Post, 3-24-09*
 - **The Oregon Zoo** in **Portland** plans to fill about 150 seasonal vacancies for mostly part-time jobs in the warehouse, catering, food service, security, and custodial operations. *KGW.com, 3-20-09*

Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	---Change from---				
	February 2009	January 2009	February 2008	January 2009	February 2008
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,192,400	1,188,000	1,156,800	4,400	35,600
Unemployed	128,000	115,400	61,800	12,600	66,200
Unemployment Rate	10.7%	9.7%	5.3%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	9.6%	9.0%	4.8%		
Total Employed	1,064,400	1,072,600	1,094,900	-8,200	-30,500
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	997,800	1,000,200	1,033,300	-2,400	-35,500
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	1,006,300	1,015,700	1,042,100	-9,400	-35,800
Total private	847,600	852,300	886,200	-4,700	-38,600
Mining and logging	1,400	1,300	1,500	100	-100
Construction	53,200	54,000	61,100	-800	-7,900
Construction of buildings	12,300	12,500	14,400	-200	-2,100
Residential building construction	6,500	6,500	8,000	0	-1,500
Nonresidential building construction	5,800	6,000	6,400	-200	-600
Heavy and civil engineering construction	4,900	5,000	5,800	-100	-900
Specialty trade contractors	36,000	36,500	40,900	-500	-4,900
Manufacturing	116,500	118,300	124,400	-1,800	-7,900
Durable goods	88,400	89,900	94,800	-1,500	-6,400
Wood product manufacturing	4,400	4,400	5,100	0	-700
Primary metal manufacturing	6,600	6,800	6,900	-200	-300
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	13,100	13,300	13,400	-200	-300
Machinery manufacturing	7,800	8,000	8,600	-200	-800
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	34,400	34,800	36,400	-400	-2,000
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	25,700	26,000	26,800	-300	-1,100
Electronic instrument manufacturing	4,900	4,900	5,500	0	-600
Transportation equipment manufacturing	7,900	8,300	8,900	-400	-1,000
Nondurable goods	28,100	28,400	29,600	-300	-1,500
Food manufacturing	8,900	8,900	9,000	0	-100
Paper manufacturing	4,100	4,200	4,500	-100	-400
Trade, transportation, and utilities	194,000	196,400	203,700	-2,400	-9,700
Wholesale trade	55,600	55,600	57,900	0	-2,300
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	26,300	26,300	27,800	0	-1,500
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	20,700	20,600	21,600	100	-900
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,600	8,700	8,500	-100	100
Retail trade	103,000	105,000	108,300	-2,000	-5,300
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	12,700	12,800	13,900	-100	-1,200
Food and beverage stores	20,100	20,300	20,100	-200	0
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	9,900	10,500	11,200	-600	-1,300
General merchandise stores	20,100	20,500	20,400	-400	-300
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	35,400	35,800	37,500	-400	-2,100
Air transportation	3,700	3,800	4,100	-100	-400
Truck transportation	10,500	10,500	11,100	0	-600
Couriers and messengers	4,600	4,700	4,700	-100	-100
Warehousing and storage	3,500	3,700	4,100	-200	-600
Information	23,600	23,700	25,000	-100	-1,400
Publishing industries, except internet	9,500	9,600	10,300	-100	-800
Software publishers	6,700	6,700	6,700	0	0
Telecommunications	6,200	6,200	6,400	0	-200

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	February 2009	January 2009	February 2008	---Change from---	
				January 2009	February 2008
Financial activities	66,400	67,000	68,600	-600	-2,200
Finance and insurance	42,500	42,800	43,800	-300	-1,300
Credit intermediation and related activities	19,600	19,800	20,800	-200	-1,200
Insurance carriers and related activities	19,000	19,100	19,100	-100	-100
Real estate and rental and leasing	23,900	24,200	24,800	-300	-900
Real estate	19,300	19,600	20,100	-300	-800
Professional and business services	126,700	128,100	135,400	-1,400	-8,700
Professional and technical services	53,200	53,000	54,700	200	-1,500
Architectural and engineering services	11,600	11,800	12,400	-200	-800
Computer systems design and related services	8,000	8,000	7,800	0	200
Management of companies and enterprises	22,800	23,100	23,000	-300	-200
Administrative and waste services	50,700	52,000	57,700	-1,300	-7,000
Administrative and support services	47,800	49,000	55,200	-1,200	-7,400
Employment services	18,100	18,900	23,200	-800	-5,100
Business support services	7,700	7,700	8,500	0	-800
Services to buildings and dwellings	13,100	13,300	13,900	-200	-800
Educational and health services	135,500	132,800	132,700	2,700	2,800
Educational services	25,200	22,300	24,500	2,900	700
Colleges and universities	12,700	10,200	12,600	2,500	100
Health care and social assistance	110,300	110,500	108,200	-200	2,100
Ambulatory health care services	42,600	42,800	41,600	-200	1,000
Hospitals	29,300	29,300	28,300	0	1,000
Nursing and residential care facilities	21,400	21,500	20,900	-100	500
Social assistance	17,000	16,900	17,400	100	-400
Leisure and hospitality	93,700	94,000	96,900	-300	-3,200
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,400	13,200	13,600	200	-200
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	9,800	9,700	9,800	100	0
Accommodation and food services	80,300	80,800	83,300	-500	-3,000
Accommodation	8,600	8,600	8,800	0	-200
Food services and drinking places	71,700	72,200	74,500	-500	-2,800
Full-service restaurants	34,100	34,500	36,400	-400	-2,300
Limited-service eating places	30,800	31,000	31,100	-200	-300
Other services	36,600	36,700	36,900	-100	-300
Membership associations and organizations	16,400	16,400	16,500	0	-100
Government	150,200	147,900	147,100	2,300	3,100
Federal government	18,400	18,400	18,100	0	300
State government	22,100	21,600	21,700	500	400
State education	8,200	7,900	7,900	300	300
Local government	109,700	107,900	107,300	1,800	2,400
Local education	62,400	61,000	61,000	1,400	1,400
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

	February 2009	January 2009	February 2008	-Change From-	
				January 2009	February 2008
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,192,400	1,188,000	1,156,800	4,400	35,600
Unemployed	128,000	115,400	61,800	12,600	66,200
Unemployment rate	10.7	9.7	5.3	1.0	5.4
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	9.6	9.0	4.8	0.6	4.8
Employed	1,064,400	1,072,600	1,094,900	-8,200	-30,500
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	962,300	958,400	937,700	3,900	24,600
Unemployed	98,900	86,900	47,500	12,000	51,400
Unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted)	10.3	9.1	5.1	1.2	5.2
Total Employed	863,400	871,500	890,200	-8,100	-26,800
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	203,500	202,700	198,100	800	5,400
Unemployed	20,900	18,400	9,900	2,500	11,000
Unemployment rate	10.3	9.1	5.0	1.2	5.3
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	9.7	8.7	4.4	1.0	5.3
Total Employed	182,500	184,300	188,200	-1,800	-5,700
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	25,350	24,870	24,060	480	1,290
Unemployed	3,540	2,860	1,580	680	1,960
Unemployment rate	14.0	11.5	6.6	2.5	7.4
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	12.4	10.0	5.9	2.4	6.6
Total Employed	21,810	22,010	22,490	-200	-680
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	392,200	390,700	381,800	1,500	10,400
Unemployed	40,900	36,100	19,600	4,800	21,300
Unemployment rate	10.4	9.2	5.1	1.2	5.3
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.0	8.9	4.7	1.1	5.3
Total Employed	351,300	354,600	362,200	-3,300	-10,900
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	292,200	291,200	286,400	1,000	5,800
Unemployed	27,500	24,100	13,500	3,400	14,000
Unemployment rate	9.4	8.3	4.7	1.1	4.7
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	8.7	7.8	4.3	0.8	4.3
Total Employed	264,700	267,200	272,900	-2,500	-8,200
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	49,090	49,000	47,390	90	1,700
Unemployed	5,990	5,500	2,950	490	3,040
Unemployment rate	12.2	11.2	6.2	1.0	6.0
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.5	10.1	5.4	0.3	5.1
Total Employed	43,100	43,510	44,440	-410	-1,340
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	230,100	229,600	219,100	500	11,000
Unemployed	29,100	28,500	14,300	600	14,800
Percent of Labor Force	12.7	12.4	6.5	0.3	6.2
Total Employed	201,000	201,100	204,700	-100	-3,700

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.



Labor Force and Unemployment by Area (1)

	February 2009				January 2009				February 2008			
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Seasonally Adjusted UR	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Seasonally Adjusted UR	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Seasonally Adjusted UR
United States	153,804,000	140,105,000	13,699,000	8.9	153,445,000	140,436,000	13,009,000	8.5	152,503,000	144,550,000	7,953,000	5.2
State of Oregon	1,990,337	1,754,051	236,286	11.9	1,975,599	1,763,620	211,979	10.7	1,925,348	1,809,634	115,714	6.0
Metropolitan Statistical Areas:												
Bend (Deschutes County)	85,153	71,427	13,726	16.1	83,889	71,769	12,120	14.4	80,577	74,085	6,492	8.1
Corvallis (Benton County)	43,634	40,112	3,522	8.1	43,453	40,168	3,285	7.6	42,789	40,983	1,806	4.2
Eugene-Springfield (Lane County)	186,276	164,083	24,193	12.8	186,583	164,542	22,041	11.8	182,874	172,492	10,382	5.7
Medford (Jackson County)	105,176	90,416	14,760	14.0	103,788	90,523	13,265	12.8	100,534	93,163	7,371	7.3
Portland-Beaverton-Vancouver (2)	1,192,449	1,064,414	128,035	10.7	1,188,268	1,072,648	115,620	9.7	1,158,766	1,094,937	61,829	5.3
Salem (Marion and Polk counties)	197,625	175,062	22,563	11.4	195,063	174,558	20,505	10.5	189,973	178,442	11,531	6.1
Counties:												
Baker	7,518	6,532	986	13.1	7,419	6,511	908	12.2	7,284	6,656	608	8.4
Benton	43,634	40,112	3,522	8.1	43,453	40,168	3,285	7.6	42,789	40,983	1,806	4.2
Clatsop (3)	203,487	182,549	20,938	10.3	202,665	184,261	18,404	9.1	198,098	188,219	9,879	5.0
Clatsop (3)	20,432	18,379	2,053	10.0	20,466	18,647	1,819	8.9	19,580	18,533	1,047	5.3
Columbia	25,345	21,808	3,537	14.0	24,867	22,012	2,855	11.5	24,064	22,485	1,579	6.6
Coos (3)	29,302	25,258	4,044	13.8	28,809	25,158	3,651	12.7	27,800	25,639	2,161	7.8
Cook (3)	9,972	7,812	2,160	20.7	9,858	8,077	1,781	18.1	9,744	8,755	989	10.1
Curry (3)	9,845	8,382	1,463	14.9	9,731	8,392	1,339	13.8	9,316	8,579	737	7.9
Deschutes	85,153	71,427	13,726	16.1	83,889	71,769	12,120	14.4	80,577	74,085	6,492	8.1
Douglas (3)	48,459	39,750	8,709	18.0	47,787	39,992	7,795	16.3	46,307	41,926	4,381	9.5
Gilliam	1,068	976	92	8.6	1,101	1,014	87	7.9	1,106	1,059	47	4.2
Grant	3,456	2,835	621	18.0	3,440	2,784	656	19.1	3,242	2,852	396	12.2
Harney	3,455	2,745	710	20.5	3,465	2,794	671	19.4	3,242	2,876	366	11.3
Hood River (3)	12,940	11,773	1,167	9.0	12,821	11,550	1,071	8.5	12,789	12,121	668	5.2
Jackson	105,176	90,416	14,760	14.0	103,788	90,523	13,265	12.8	100,534	93,163	7,371	7.3
Jefferson	9,610	7,793	1,817	18.9	9,392	7,894	1,498	15.9	9,188	8,295	893	9.6
Josephine (3)	36,392	30,544	5,848	16.1	36,073	30,837	5,236	14.5	34,469	31,396	3,073	8.9
Lake	32,130	26,769	5,361	16.7	31,708	26,865	4,843	15.3	30,988	27,402	3,586	9.8
Klamath (3)	3,795	3,132	663	17.5	3,678	3,144	534	14.5	3,507	3,148	359	7.7
Lane	188,276	164,083	24,193	12.8	186,583	164,542	22,041	11.8	182,874	172,492	10,382	5.7
Lincoln	22,768	20,051	2,717	11.9	22,752	20,141	2,611	11.5	22,086	20,700	1,386	6.3
Linn (3)	57,298	48,933	8,365	14.6	56,741	49,283	7,458	13.1	54,712	50,970	3,742	6.8
Malheur (3)	12,977	11,386	1,591	12.3	12,800	11,406	1,494	11.5	12,621	11,582	1,039	8.2
Marion	158,355	139,535	18,820	11.9	155,071	139,118	16,953	10.9	151,672	142,213	9,459	6.2
Morrow (3)	5,478	4,902	576	10.5	5,415	4,878	537	10.0	5,312	4,937	375	7.1
Multnomah	382,177	351,280	40,897	10.4	380,685	354,575	36,110	9.2	381,761	362,191	19,570	5.1
Polk	38,270	35,547	2,723	9.5	38,992	35,440	3,552	9.1	38,300	36,229	2,072	5.4
Sherman	12,835	11,366	1,469	12.4	12,801	11,384	1,417	11.2	12,300	11,643	657	5.3
Tillamook	37,827	33,806	4,021	11.2	38,104	33,428	4,676	12.3	36,400	33,843	2,557	7.0
Umatilla (3)	12,669	10,816	1,853	14.6	12,608	10,766	1,842	14.5	12,063	11,108	955	8.1
Union (3)	3,550	2,986	562	15.6	3,515	2,975	540	15.4	3,494	3,176	318	9.1
Wallowa	12,655	11,256	1,399	11.1	12,593	11,146	1,445	11.5	12,425	11,620	805	6.5
Wasco (3)	292,207	264,667	27,540	9.4	291,212	267,150	24,062	8.3	286,392	272,888	13,504	4.7
Washington	650	581	69	10.6	640	579	61	9.5	616	572	44	7.1
Wheeler	49,094	43,101	5,993	12.2	49,004	43,506	5,498	11.2	47,392	44,440	2,952	6.2
Yamhill												

(1) 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. Data are not seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.
 (2) Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA includes Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, and Yamhill counties in Oregon and Clark and Skamania counties in Washington.
 (3) This county is in a micropolitan statistical area. Malheur County is part of the Ontario micropolitan statistical area, which also includes Payette County, Idaho. Morrow and Umatilla counties combine to form the Pendleton-Hermiston micropolitan statistical area. All of Oregon's other micropolitan statistical areas stand alone as single counties.

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Contact: Kathi Fiddell, (503) 947-1266
kathi.fiddell@state.or.us