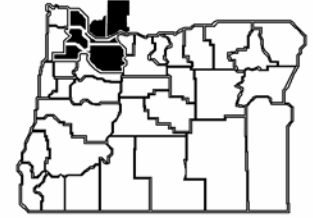




# Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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**May 2008**

## Economic Indicators

### Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally Adjusted	Raw
Mar 2008	5.3%	5.6%
Feb 2008	5.0%	5.6%
Mar 2007	4.8%	5.0%
<b>Oregon</b>		
Mar 2008	5.7%	6.3%
Feb 2008	5.4%	6.3%
Mar 2007	5.0%	5.6%
<b>United States</b>		
Mar 2008	5.1%	5.2%
Feb 2008	4.8%	5.2%
Mar 2007	4.4%	4.5%

### Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	March	
	2008	2007
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,038,500</b>	<b>1,029,600</b>
Construction	63,300	63,100
Manufacturing	124,900	126,300
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	203,700	202,400
Information	25,100	24,600
Financial Activities	70,300	71,600
Professional & Bus. Svc.	135,400	135,500
Educ. & Health Services	132,200	128,900
Leisure & Hospitality	97,600	95,200
Government	147,600	144,000
High Tech *	50,300	50,700

\* (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)

### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Mar '08	2007
Yearly Change	4.0%	2.8%

Next release: May 14, 2008

Portland-Salem	2nd Half '07	2007
Yearly Change	3.9%	3.7%

Next release: August 14, 2008  
[www.bls.gov/cpi](http://www.bls.gov/cpi)

### University of Oregon Index of Economic Indicators

Jan 2008	101.8	↑
Feb 2008	102.4	

### 2007 Population

		2006-2007 % Change
Portland Metro	2,159,720	1.8%
Oregon	3,745,455	1.5%

## Employment Trends: Local

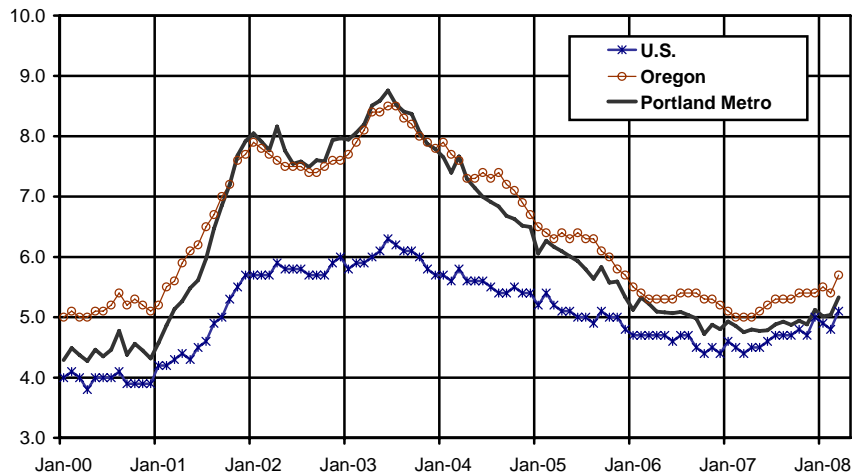
The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.3 percent in March. February's rate was 5.0, the year-ago rate was 4.8 percent. An estimated 65,500 metro area residents were unemployed and looking for work; up 7,800 from March 2007.

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.7 percent, the U.S. rate was 5.1.

The metro area gained 400 jobs in March on a seasonally adjusted basis. Revised data for February show a seasonally adjusted loss of 2,100 jobs. Since March 2007, the metro area expanded by 0.9 percent (8,800 jobs). Oregon's economy grew by 0.5 percent, the nation by 0.4 percent.

Construction added 900 jobs over the month, about typical for this time of year. However, weak growth last fall and earlier this year pulled employment down close to year-ago levels. Residential construction is down 400 jobs over the year, while commercial construction is up 500.

**Portland Metro, Oregon, and U.S. Unemployment Rates  
2000 - Current (seasonally adjusted)**



Manufacturing was flat over the month; up by just 100 jobs. At 124,900, employment is down 1,400 jobs over the year. Primary metals (+500 jobs; +7.7%) is benefiting from a strong export market, while high tech and transportation equipment employment and exports declined.

Financial activities cut 100 jobs and is now down 1,300 over the year; a victim of the weak housing market and of the developing credit crunch.

Educational and health services added 800 jobs over the month. Since March 2007, employment is up 2.6 percent (3,300 jobs), making it the region's fastest-growing industry.

Seasonal hiring in restaurants and hotels boosted employment in the leisure and hospitality sector by 700 jobs. Professional and business services also saw seasonal hires as tax preparers finished ramping up for April 15th, but fewer than typical. Employment rose by 700 over the month, but is down 100 over the year.

### Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.7 percent in March, up from 5.4 percent in February. The March unemployment rate of 5.7 percent was significantly above the lowest level over the past several years, which was reached in February, March and April 2007, when the rate was 5.0 percent. In March, 123,131 Oregonians were unemployed, the highest since March 2005 when 127,747 were unemployed. In March 2007, 106,497 Oregonians were unemployed.

In March, Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment declined by 2,700, the first decline in six months. February's figure was revised upward to show a gain of 900 jobs as opposed to the originally reported loss of 1,400 jobs. Several major industries recorded substantial seasonally adjusted job declines in March: trade, transportation, and utilities (-1,600 jobs), manufacturing (-1,300), construction (-700), and leisure and hospitality (-700). These losses were partially balanced by seasonally adjusted job gains in educational and health services (+1,300 jobs) and government (+1,100).

*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](http://www.QualityInfo.org).

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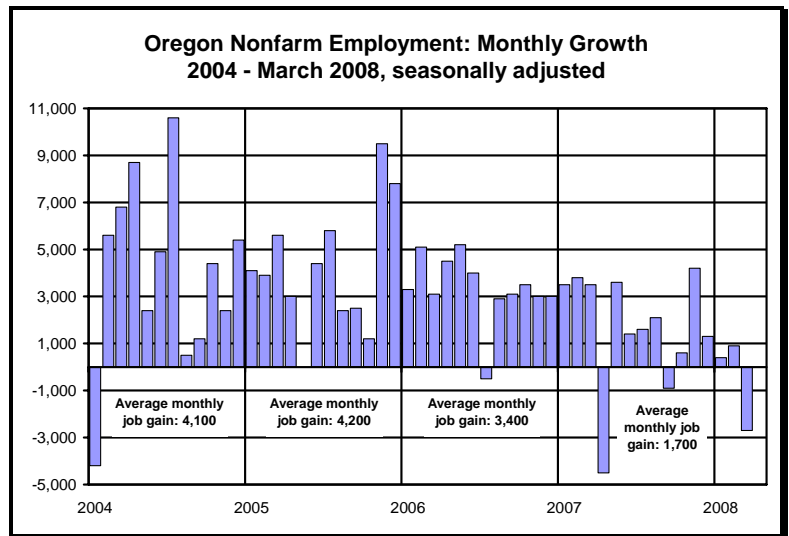
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Trade, transportation, and utilities added only 500 jobs when a gain of 2,100 would be the normal March seasonal movement. Retail trade added 100 jobs as did wholesale trade. Despite the weak gain in March, over the past few months, retail trade has shown modest growth, with employment up 2,900 or 1.5 percent since March 2007. On the other hand, wholesale trade was impacted by declines in manufacturing and is down 300 jobs during the past 12 months.



Manufacturing continued to trend downward in March as durable goods manufacturing shed 1,200 jobs. Durable goods declined at a rapid rate since reaching a multi-year peak of 156,900 jobs in August 2006. Employment in March stood at 145,700, meaning that 11,200 jobs were lost in less than two years. Since March 2007, losses have been substantial in wood product manufacturing (-2,000 jobs), computer and electronic product manufacturing (-1,500), and transportation equipment manufacturing (-1,500). Conversely, nondurable goods manufacturing expanded over the last two years, and gained 900 jobs since March 2007.

Construction posted no employment change during a month in which 700 jobs typically would be added. The residential side saw substantial cutbacks in March as residential building construction shed 500 jobs and building foundation and exterior contractors also cut 500 jobs. Seasonally adjusted construction employment peaked at 105,200 in August 2007 and is now down to 97,900 jobs, equaling a loss of nearly 7 percent in seven months' time.

Leisure and hospitality marked time for the last few months after surging in the fourth quarter. The longer-term trend shows continued growth in this industry that is dominated by restaurant employment, with an over-the-year gain of 5,200 jobs or close to 3 percent.

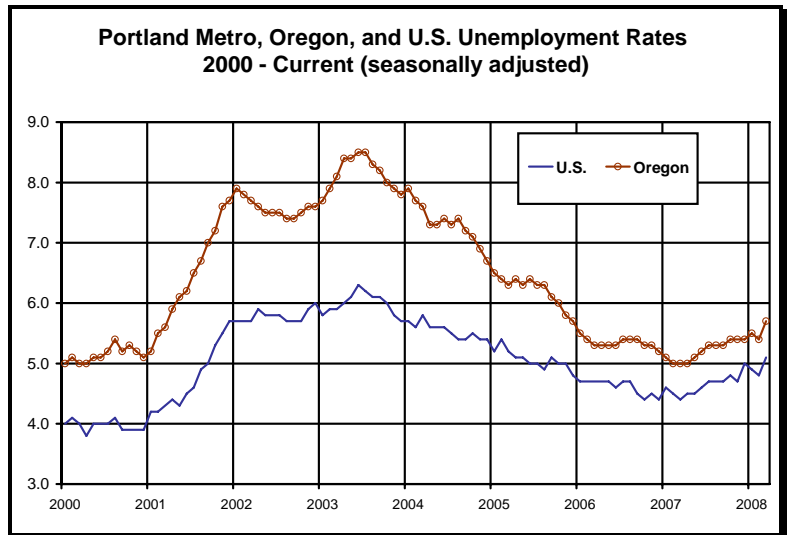
Educational and health services continued to be the fastest growing major industry. It added 1,700 jobs in March, four times its normal seasonal pattern. Since March 2007, it is up 8,400 jobs or 4.0 percent. All industries within health care saw substantial job gains over the past 12 months and all were up in March. Employment trends over the past two years accelerated gradually as the baby boom generation started pushing into its golden years, and health care increased as a percentage of its members' budgets.

Government added 2,400 jobs in March, which was nearly double its expected seasonal gain. It was up 8,100 jobs since March 2007, a gain of 2.8 percent. Local governments have expanded both their educational employment component as well as their other segments, following essentially no net job gains between 2002 and 2006. In March, local government employed 195,600, a gain of 5,500 or 2.9 percent from March 2007.

## Employment Trends: National

The number of unemployed persons increased by 434,000 to 7.8 million in March, and the unemployment rate rose by 0.3 percentage point to 5.1 percent. Since March 2007, the number of unemployed persons increased by 1.1 million, and the unemployment rate rose by 0.7 percentage point.

Total nonfarm payroll employment continued to trend down in March (-80,000), and fell 232,000 over the past 3 months. In March, job losses occurred in construction, manufacturing, and employment services. Employment in health care, food services, and mining remained on an upward trend.



Employment in construction declined by 51,000 in March and fell 394,000 since its peak in September 2006. Most of the March decrease in employment occurred among specialty trade contractors (-42,000), with both residential and nonresidential contractors contributing to the decline.

Manufacturing employment fell by 48,000 in March and by 310,000 over the past 12 months. Employment in motor vehicles and parts was down 24,000 over the month, largely reflecting the impact of a strike in auto parts manufacturing. The strike resulted in a parts shortage that led to plant shutdowns elsewhere in the auto industry. During the 12 months ending in February, the motor vehicle and parts industry lost an average of 6,000 jobs per month. In March, factory employment also fell in several construction-related industries, including wood products (-5,000), nonmetallic mineral products (-5,000), and furniture and related products (-5,000). Plastics and rubber products and textile mills also lost jobs over the month.

Professional and business services employment edged down in March (-35,000). The number of jobs in the employment services component declined by 42,000 over the month; about half of the decline occurred in the temporary help services industry. Employment services has lost 210,000 jobs since its most recent peak in August 2006. In March, employment in professional and technical services showed little change for the third month in a row. This industry added an average of 27,000 jobs per month in 2007.

In March, employment in retail trade was little changed. Job losses continued in building material and garden supply stores (-9,000), furniture and home furnishings stores (-5,000), and department stores (-5,000). Over the past 12 months, retail trade lost 107,000 jobs.

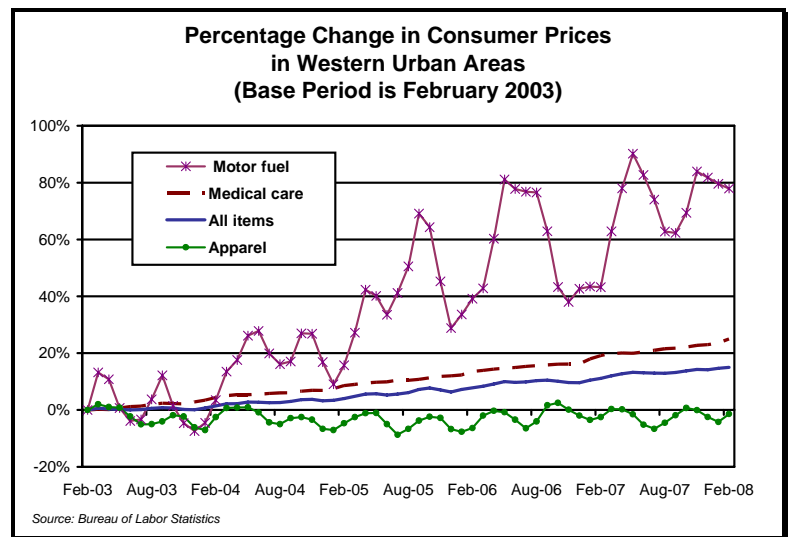
Employment in financial activities changed little in March. Credit intermediation employment edged down over the month and fell by 120,000 since its most recent peak in October 2006.

Health care employment continued to expand in March, rising by 23,000. Hospitals added 14,000 jobs. Over the past 12 months, health care added 363,000 jobs. Social assistance employment edged up over the month (11,000).

In March, food services employment continued to trend upward (23,000). Employment in the industry increased by 288,000 over the past 12 months. Employment in mining rose by 6,000 in March. Support activities for mining, particularly those related to oil and gas extraction, accounted for about two-thirds of the increase.

### **Consumer Prices Insights – Why You Should Stay Healthy, Buy Your Clothes in July, and Probably Sell Your Car**

Many people know that inflation is now about four percent a year but fewer know how inflation is estimated. Probably the most popular measure of inflation in the U.S. is the Consumer Price Index, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Inflation is a general increase in wages and prices – so estimating inflation requires looking at the prices of many different goods and services. The widely-published national index for all items actually comprises many sub-indices for different items and different areas.



The graph presents the trends for four categories of goods for major urban areas in the western U.S.

Prices in the West for all goods, on average, increased 15 percent from February 2003 through February 2008, and 3.5 percent in the most recent year. As the chart shows, there was considerable difference between categories of goods. The most obvious index in the chart is for the price of motor fuel; its price increased 78 percent in the five years. Although that was a significant increase, the price of crude oil increased about 300 percent in the same period. Motor fuel prices are also seasonal; they are generally lower in the winter and peak during the spring, summer, or fall. Unfortunately for drivers, this means that current prices may go even higher this year.

Medical costs also increased faster (25%) in the past five years than the average for all items.

Not all prices are increasing. The price of apparel decreased about 1.4 percent in five years. This is probably due in large part to the increase in lower-cost imports from China. Apparel also has seasonal price changes; it tends to be cheapest in July and January.

For a table of consumer price index data, see <http://olmis.emp.state.or.us/pubs/cpi/cpi.pdf>. We publish a comparison of Oregon average pay and the Portland-Salem area consumer price index at the bottom of our monthly Fast Facts at <http://olmis.emp.state.or.us/pubs/facts/facts.pdf>.

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## Oregon Population Rose 1.5 Percent Between 2006 and 2007

The most recent population estimates from Portland State University show an increase of 54,950 between 2006 and 2007, a 1.5 percent rise. The percentage gain was similar to the 1.6 percent estimated rise in 2006. About two-thirds of the gain in 2007 – a total of 37,752 people – was the result of more people moving in to Oregon than moving out.

Population gain generally adds to Oregon's labor force, which grew by 1.4 percent between 2006 and 2007.

Portland State University's latest estimates are available through their Web site at <http://www.pdx.edu/prcl/>.

Estimates of Oregon's civilian labor force are available at <http://olmis.emp.state.or.us/olmisi/labforce>.

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### **Around the Region**

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

- **The Boeing Co.** is ramping up the workforce at its state-of-the-art parts plant in **Gresham**. With more than 500 new positions advertised in 2007 and more to come, it is poised to expand by as much as 50 percent, bringing its local payroll to an estimated 1,800 workers. *Portland Business Journal, 4-4-08*
- **Adidas AG** is cutting about 25 jobs at its U.S. headquarters in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 4-4-08*
- **The West End**, a commercial site in **Dundee**, is scheduled to open in June. Tenants will include **Re/Max Equity Group**, **West Coast Bank**, and **AmeriTitle**. *News-Register, 4-9-08*
- **Clackamas County** officials will close the county's three primary care clinics due to budget woes. The **Molalla** clinic will close on June 30, the **Sandy** clinic by the end of the year, and the **Beavercreek** clinic in 2010 or 2011. *The Sandy Post, 4-8-08*
- **Tanasbourne Market Center**, a 71,000-square-foot center in **Hillsboro**, will open this year. Anchors include **Whole Foods**, **Jared's Jewelers**, and **Peet's Coffee**. *Portland Business Journal, 3-31-08*
- **Portland** nonprofit **Start Making a Reader Today**, or SMART, will trim \$1 million from its annual budget. It will move 198 part-time paid coordinators to volunteer posts starting in the fall, eliminate management positions and other jobs at its headquarters, and invest in technology to improve efficiency. *Portland Business Journal, 4-4-08*
- **Sockeye Timber Framing LLC** will open a warehouse and distribution space in **McMinnville**. *Portland Business Journal, 4-7-08*

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- **SplashCast Inc.**, a **Portland** company whose technology enables anyone to broadcast video on the Web, has received \$2.7 million in new investments. It has eight employees and will use the funding to hire more people in marketing and sales. It hopes to have about 20 employees by the end of this year. *Portland Business Journal, 3-20-08*
  - **Umpqua Bank** will open a branch in downtown **Vancouver** by the end of summer. *The Columbian, 4-7-08*
  - The **Machine Works Building** in **Portland's Pearl District** is scheduled for completion in December. It will include four floors of office space, three levels of parking, and an **LA Fitness** facility. *Portland Business Journal, 4-14-08*
  - **The Pacific Cataract & Laser Institute Inc. P.C.** will open at **The Lovejoy** in **Portland's Pearl District**. *Portland Business Journal, 4-21-08*
  - **The Outdoor Adventure Center** will open in **St. Helens**. It will rent and sell kayaks and boating accessories. *The Chronicle, 4-16-08*
  - **Bridgetown Coffee** will open on Northwest 31<sup>st</sup> Street in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 3-31-08*
  - The former Albertsons building at **Eastport Plaza** shopping center in **southeast Portland** will be redeveloped as an **LA Fitness** health club. It is slated to open in August. *Portland Business Journal, 4-14-08*
  - **Team Pomeroy**, a moving company in **McMinnville**, is adding 22 workers. *News-Register, 4-12-08*
  - **Redwood Battery Service Inc.** will open in **northeast Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 4-14-08*
  - **WinCo Foods** has opened a new store on Northeast Andresen Road in **Vancouver**, less than a mile from its former location. It will employ more than 200 people, most of whom transferred from the old store. *The Columbian, 4-15-08*

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

	March 2008	February 2008	March 2007	---Change from---	
				February 2008	March 2007
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	1,163,600	1,154,300	1,143,800	9,300	19,800
Unemployed	65,500	64,700	57,700	800	7,800
Unemployment Rate	5.6%	5.6%	5.0%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	5.3%	5.0%	4.8%		
Total Employed	1,098,100	1,089,600	1,086,000	8,500	12,100
<b>NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT</b>					
<b>Total nonfarm</b>	<b>1,038,500</b>	<b>1,034,500</b>	<b>1,029,600</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>8,900</b>
<b>Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted</b>	<b>1,043,700</b>	<b>1,043,300</b>	<b>1,034,900</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>8,800</b>
<b>Total private</b>	<b>890,900</b>	<b>887,600</b>	<b>885,600</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>5,300</b>
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>63,300</b>	<b>62,400</b>	<b>63,100</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>200</b>
Construction of buildings	14,700	14,400	14,600	300	100
Residential building construction	7,800	7,700	8,200	100	-400
Nonresidential building construction	6,900	6,700	6,400	200	500
Heavy and civil engineering construction	5,700	5,600	5,800	100	-100
Specialty trade contractors	42,900	42,400	42,700	500	200
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>124,900</b>	<b>124,800</b>	<b>126,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-1,400</b>
Durable goods	94,900	94,800	96,200	100	-1,300
Wood product manufacturing	5,100	5,100	5,700	0	-600
Primary metal manufacturing	7,000	6,900	6,500	100	500
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	13,100	13,200	13,300	-100	-200
Machinery manufacturing	8,600	8,700	8,600	-100	0
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	36,100	36,200	36,800	-100	-700
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	26,600	26,800	27,300	-200	-700
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,400	5,400	5,500	0	-100
Transportation equipment manufacturing	8,800	8,800	9,500	0	-700
Nondurable goods	30,000	30,000	30,100	0	-100
Food manufacturing	9,100	9,100	8,700	0	400
Paper manufacturing	4,600	4,600	4,800	0	-200
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>	<b>203,700</b>	<b>203,800</b>	<b>202,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>1,300</b>
Wholesale trade	57,900	58,000	58,100	-100	-200
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	28,300	28,300	28,700	0	-400
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	21,100	21,200	21,300	-100	-200
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,500	8,500	8,100	0	400
Retail trade	108,100	108,100	106,700	0	1,400
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	14,200	14,100	14,300	100	-100
Food and beverage stores	19,900	20,000	19,500	-100	400
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	11,200	11,300	11,100	-100	100
General merchandise stores	19,800	19,900	19,500	-100	300
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	37,700	37,700	37,600	0	100
Air transportation	4,000	4,000	3,800	0	200
Truck transportation	11,200	11,100	11,400	100	-200
Couriers and messengers	4,800	4,800	4,800	0	0
Warehousing and storage	4,100	4,100	4,200	0	-100
<b>Information</b>	<b>25,100</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>24,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>500</b>
Publishing industries, except internet	10,200	10,300	10,100	-100	100
Software publishers	6,700	6,700	6,500	0	200
Telecommunications	6,700	6,800	6,800	-100	-100

## Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	March 2008	February 2008	March 2007	---Change from---	
				February 2008	March 2007
<b>Financial activities</b>	<b>70,300</b>	<b>70,400</b>	<b>71,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1,300</b>
Finance and insurance	44,200	44,200	45,200	0	-1,000
Credit intermediation and related activities	21,000	21,100	22,400	-100	-1,400
Insurance carriers and related activities	19,300	19,200	19,100	100	200
Real estate and rental and leasing	26,100	26,200	26,400	-100	-300
Real estate	21,600	21,600	21,800	0	-200
<b>Professional and business services</b>	<b>135,400</b>	<b>134,700</b>	<b>135,500</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>-100</b>
Professional and technical services	54,100	54,200	52,900	-100	1,200
Architectural and engineering services	12,500	12,500	11,900	0	600
Computer systems design and related services	7,500	7,400	7,400	100	100
Management of companies and enterprises	22,500	22,400	21,900	100	600
Administrative and waste services	58,800	58,100	60,700	700	-1,900
Administrative and support services	56,400	55,600	58,100	800	-1,700
Employment services	23,500	23,200	25,200	300	-1,700
Business support services	8,300	8,300	8,600	0	-300
Services to buildings and dwellings	14,600	14,200	14,400	400	200
<b>Educational and health services</b>	<b>132,200</b>	<b>131,400</b>	<b>128,900</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>3,300</b>
Educational services	24,500	24,000	24,100	500	400
Colleges and universities	12,900	12,500	12,800	400	100
Health care and social assistance	107,700	107,400	104,800	300	2,900
Ambulatory health care services	41,500	41,200	39,800	300	1,700
Hospitals	28,300	28,100	27,500	200	800
Nursing and residential care facilities	20,500	20,700	20,500	-200	0
Social assistance	17,400	17,400	17,000	0	400
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>	<b>97,600</b>	<b>96,900</b>	<b>95,200</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>2,400</b>
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,600	13,400	13,400	200	200
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	9,800	9,600	9,700	200	100
Accommodation and food services	84,000	83,500	81,800	500	2,200
Accommodation	8,700	8,600	8,600	100	100
Food services and drinking places	75,300	74,900	73,200	400	2,100
Full-service restaurants	36,700	36,500	35,300	200	1,400
Limited-service eating places	31,200	31,500	30,700	-300	500
<b>Other services</b>	<b>36,800</b>	<b>36,700</b>	<b>36,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>
Membership associations and organizations	16,200	16,100	16,000	100	200
<b>Government</b>	<b>147,600</b>	<b>146,900</b>	<b>144,000</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>3,600</b>
Federal government	17,700	17,800	17,800	-100	-100
State government	21,400	21,300	21,200	100	200
State education	7,900	7,800	7,700	100	200
Local government	108,500	107,800	105,000	700	3,500
Local education	61,600	61,200	60,000	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 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.

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

	March 2008	February 2008	March 2007	-Change From- February 2008	March 2007
<b>Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA</b>					
Civilian labor force	1,163,600	1,154,300	1,143,800	9,300	19,800
Unemployed	65,500	64,700	57,700	800	7,800
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.6	5.0	0.0	0.6
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	5.3	5.0	4.8	0.3	0.5
Employed	1,098,100	1,089,600	1,086,000	8,500	12,100
<b>Oregon portion of the MSA</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	941,900	934,400	926,400	7,500	15,500
Unemployed	50,200	49,800	44,700	400	5,500
Percent of Labor Force	5.3	5.3	4.8	0.0	0.5
Total Employed	891,700	884,500	881,700	7,200	10,000
<b>Clackamas County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	201,800	200,000	198,300	1,800	3,500
Unemployed	10,700	10,400	9,300	300	1,400
Percent of Labor Force	5.3	5.2	4.7	0.1	0.6
Total Employed	191,100	189,600	189,000	1,500	2,100
<b>Columbia County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	24,690	24,520	24,170	170	520
Unemployed	1,660	1,670	1,390	-10	270
Percent of Labor Force	6.7	6.8	5.8	(0.1)	0.9
Total Employed	23,030	22,850	22,770	180	260
<b>Multnomah County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	379,700	376,500	374,000	3,200	5,700
Unemployed	20,800	20,400	19,100	400	1,700
Percent of Labor Force	5.5	5.4	5.1	0.1	0.4
Total Employed	358,900	356,000	354,900	2,900	4,000
<b>Washington County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	288,400	286,100	283,600	2,300	4,800
Unemployed	14,200	14,200	12,500	0	1,700
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	5.0	4.4	(0.1)	0.5
Total Employed	274,200	272,000	271,100	2,200	3,100
<b>Yamhill County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	47,320	47,220	46,350	100	970
Unemployed	2,850	3,100	2,370	-250	480
Percent of Labor Force	6.0	6.6	5.1	(0.6)	0.9
Total Employed	44,480	44,120	43,980	360	500
<b>Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	221,700	220,000	217,300	1,700	4,400
Unemployed	15,300	14,900	13,000	400	2,300
Percent of Labor Force	6.9	6.8	6.0	0.1	0.9
Total Employed	206,400	205,000	204,300	1,400	2,100

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)

	March 2008			February 2008			March 2007		
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
United States	153,135,000	145,108,000	8,027,000	152,503,000	144,650,000	7,853,000	152,236,000	145,323,000	6,913,000
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted	1,944,966	1,821,835	123,131	1,927,331	1,805,464	121,867	1,914,002	1,807,505	106,497
State of Oregon									
Oregon Seasonally Adjusted									
Metropolitan Statistical Areas:									
Bend (Deschutes County)	84,482	77,792	6,690	83,610	76,783	6,827	80,940	76,747	4,193
Corvallis (Benton County)	43,205	41,270	1,935	42,578	40,686	1,892	42,778	40,650	1,928
Eugene-Springfield (Lane County)	182,761	171,500	11,261	181,031	170,131	10,900	181,359	171,129	10,230
Medford (Jackson County)	103,073	94,964	8,109	101,887	94,139	7,748	100,972	94,655	6,317
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton (2)	1,163,573	1,098,077	65,496	1,154,304	1,089,580	64,724	1,143,778	1,086,024	57,754
Salem (Marion and Polk counties)	191,402	179,164	12,238	188,930	176,723	12,207	188,890	177,638	11,252
Counties:									
Baker	7,405	6,778	627	7,401	6,748	653	7,199	6,655	544
Benton	43,205	41,270	1,935	42,578	40,686	1,892	42,778	40,650	1,928
Clackamas	201,774	191,109	10,665	198,986	189,570	10,416	196,309	188,968	9,341
Cleatsop (3)	19,808	18,706	1,102	19,751	18,641	1,110	19,369	18,376	1,013
Columbia	24,692	23,032	1,660	24,518	22,847	1,671	24,167	22,774	1,393
Coos (3)	28,959	26,578	2,381	28,725	26,424	2,301	28,566	26,526	2,040
Crook (3)	9,892	8,899	993	9,780	8,729	1,051	9,791	8,729	1,062
Curry (3)	9,261	8,471	790	9,160	8,378	782	9,360	8,626	734
Deschutes	84,482	77,792	6,690	83,610	76,783	6,827	80,940	76,747	4,193
Douglas (3)	48,558	43,474	5,084	48,222	43,566	4,656	47,934	43,524	3,970
Gilliam	1,007	960	47	996	945	51	965	913	52
Grant	3,344	2,911	433	3,321	2,897	424	3,396	3,015	381
Haney	3,341	2,964	377	3,341	2,951	390	3,311	3,001	310
Hood River (3)	12,901	12,202	699	12,746	12,037	709	12,560	11,917	643
Jackson	94,964	8,619	8,109	94,979	94,139	7,748	100,972	94,655	6,317
Jefferson	9,653	8,619	1,034	9,479	8,552	927	9,189	8,496	693
Josephine (3)	35,445	32,089	3,356	35,101	31,841	3,260	35,032	32,335	2,697
Klamath (3)	30,865	27,774	3,091	30,757	27,604	3,153	30,456	27,963	2,473
Lake	3,657	3,275	382	3,688	3,307	381	3,611	3,270	341
Lane	182,761	171,500	11,261	181,031	170,131	10,900	181,359	171,129	10,230
Lincoln	22,247	20,809	1,438	21,948	20,478	1,470	22,277	20,922	1,355
Linn (3)	54,658	50,591	4,067	54,228	50,274	3,952	53,756	50,023	3,733
Malheur (3)	12,900	11,867	1,033	12,708	11,622	1,086	12,664	11,838	826
Marion	153,724	143,538	10,186	151,609	141,582	10,027	151,560	142,315	9,245
Morrow (3)	5,604	5,256	348	5,554	5,132	402	5,534	5,212	322
Multnomah	379,725	358,925	20,800	376,481	356,037	20,444	374,026	354,906	19,120
Polk	37,678	35,626	2,052	37,321	35,141	2,180	37,330	35,323	2,007
Sherman	957	902	55	923	860	63	915	870	45
Tillamook	12,201	11,502	699	12,279	11,578	701	12,246	11,556	690
Umatilla (3)	36,584	34,070	2,514	36,090	33,366	2,694	36,251	33,763	2,488
Union (3)	12,311	11,330	981	12,225	1,029	1,029	12,219	11,461	758
Wallowa	3,547	3,178	369	3,512	3,169	343	3,562	3,188	318
Wasco (3)	12,426	11,640	786	12,390	11,540	850	12,224	11,497	727
Washington	288,365	274,179	14,186	286,148	271,972	14,176	283,599	271,109	12,490
Wheeler	628	581	47	621	574	47	649	603	46
Yamhill	47,323	44,476	2,847	47,219	44,118	3,101	46,347	43,978	2,369

(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.

Next release: May 19, 2008

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