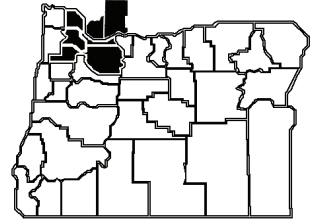




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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July 2008

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally Adjusted	
	Raw	Raw
May 2008	5.3%	5.0%
Apr 2008	5.1%	5.0%
May 2007	4.8%	4.5%
Oregon		
May 2008	5.6%	5.3%
Apr 2008	5.4%	5.5%
May 2007	5.1%	4.8%
United States		
May 2008	5.5%	5.2%
Apr 2008	5.0%	4.8%
May 2007	4.5%	4.3%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	May	
	2008	2007
Total	1,045,200	1,038,000
Construction	63,500	65,400
Manufacturing	125,300	125,200
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	203,600	204,100
Information	24,900	24,900
Financial Activities	70,100	71,800
Professional & Bus. Svc.	136,700	135,600
Educ. & Health Services	132,800	128,600
Leisure & Hospitality	100,100	97,500
Government	149,800	146,600
High Tech *	49,800	50,700

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	May '08	2007
Yearly Change	4.2%	2.8%

Next release: July 16, 2008

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

Next release: August 14, 2008

www.bls.gov/cpi

University of Oregon Index of

Economic Indicators

Mar 2008	101.9	↓
Apr 2008	101.0	

2007 Population

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

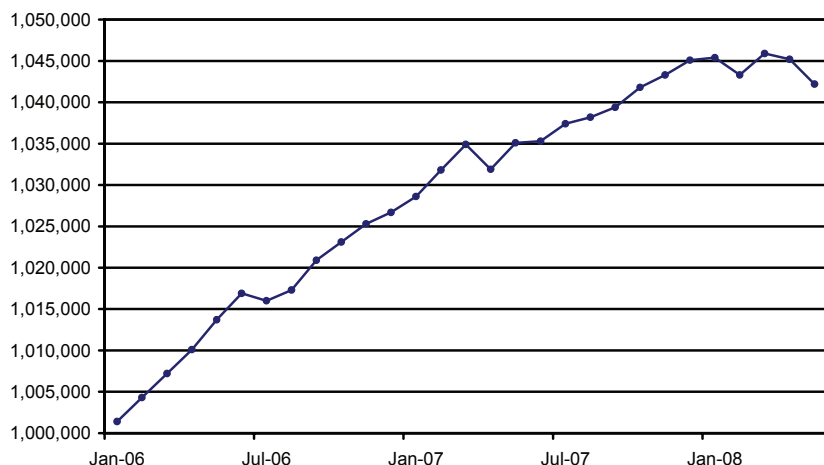
Employment Trends: Local

The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.3 percent in May compared with 5.1 percent in April and 4.8 in May 2007. The state's rate was 5.6 while the nation's was 5.5. An estimated 57,300 area residents were unemployed; 5,700 more than one year ago.

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment declined by 3,000 jobs over the month. Payroll employment stood at 1,042,200; 7,100 more jobs than one year ago but 3,700 off the peak set in March of this year.

Construction was flat over the month, at a time of year when it typically sees the addition of about 1,500 jobs. May's weakness pulled employment below year-ago levels for the first time in over four years (-1,900; -2.9%). Residential construction is down 800 jobs over the past 12 months (-9.5%), the specialty trades such as electricians and plumbers are down 1,200 (-2.7%), and civil

**Portland Metro Nonfarm Payroll Employment
2007 - May 2008, seasonally adjusted**



engineering is off by 300 (-4.8%). Nonresidential construction is the only component still in the black, up 100 jobs over the month and 400 jobs over the year (+6.2%).

Manufacturing added 200 jobs in May, all in the seasonal food processing component. High tech cut 300 jobs. This sector has been flat or declining every month since last August, and is down 1,300 jobs (-3.5%) over the year. In contrast, the primary metals component has been flat or adding jobs every month since last May, and is up 700 jobs (+10.8%) over the year.

Trade, transportation, and utilities cut 200 jobs when a gain of approximately 1,500 is the norm for this time of year. As with construction, employment fell below year-ago levels for the first time in over four years. Retail was weak, with the addition of just 200 jobs. The transportation, warehousing, and utilities component was off 300 jobs.

Financial activities continued to shed jobs – 200 over the month and 1,700 over the year. Lending institutions continued their housing-related decline, dropping 200 jobs. Leisure and hospitality added 900, slightly more than half of what is typical for May when the summer tourism season begins to ramp up. Information dropped 200 jobs in May, and is flat over the year.

Educational and health services dropped 300 jobs over the month. Colleges and universities dropped 1,200 jobs as the academic year drew to a close. Health care and social assistance added 800 in May. Over the year, the sector grew by 3.3 percent (+3,900).

Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.6 percent in May and the revised figure for April was 5.4 percent. May's rate of 5.6 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. This May, 102,543 Oregonians were unemployed.

In May, Oregon's seasonally adjusted payroll employment dropped by 3,700, the third consecutive monthly decline. Payroll employment stood at 1,735,200 jobs; this was below the level of 1,735,400 reached last August.

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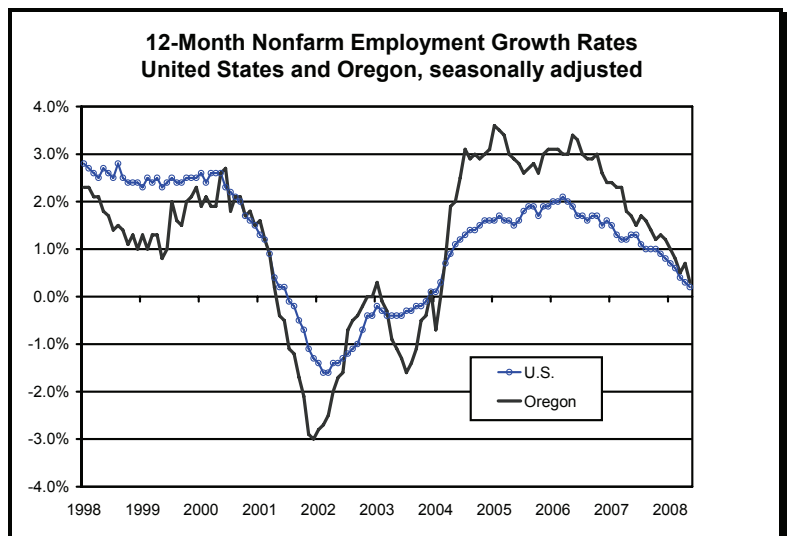
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Four major industries posted sizeable seasonally adjusted job declines over the month: construction (-1,600 jobs), manufacturing (-2,300), trade, transportation, and utilities (-1,600), and professional and business services (-1,000). Only one major industry posted a substantial seasonally adjusted monthly gain – educational and health services gained 3,500 jobs.

Construction continued to trend downward, with a seasonally adjusted job loss of 1,600 in May. Industry employment reached a peak of 105,800 jobs in July 2007. The May figure of 96,400 indicates that 9,400 jobs were cut during that 10-month period, a decline of almost 9 percent.



Manufacturing cut 1,400 jobs at a time of year when a gain of 900 would be expected due to seasonal factors. Most components within durable goods shed jobs in May. Wood products was down 300 jobs from the prior month and 2,600 since May 2007. Computer and electronic product manufacturing shed 500 jobs in May and is down 1,900 over the past 12 months. Transportation equipment manufacturing cut 400 jobs in May.

Trade, transportation, and utilities was unchanged in May, a month in which a seasonal gain of 1,600 jobs was expected. Retail trade lost 500 jobs. Recent losses have been substantial in motor vehicle and parts dealers, which is down 1,600 jobs since May 2007. Reductions in demand for heavier and less fuel efficient passenger vehicles at the national level are likely hurting sales in Oregon as well. Building materials and garden supply stores no doubt are affected by housing trends. This industry added 300 jobs in May, but is at the same employment level as in May 2007.

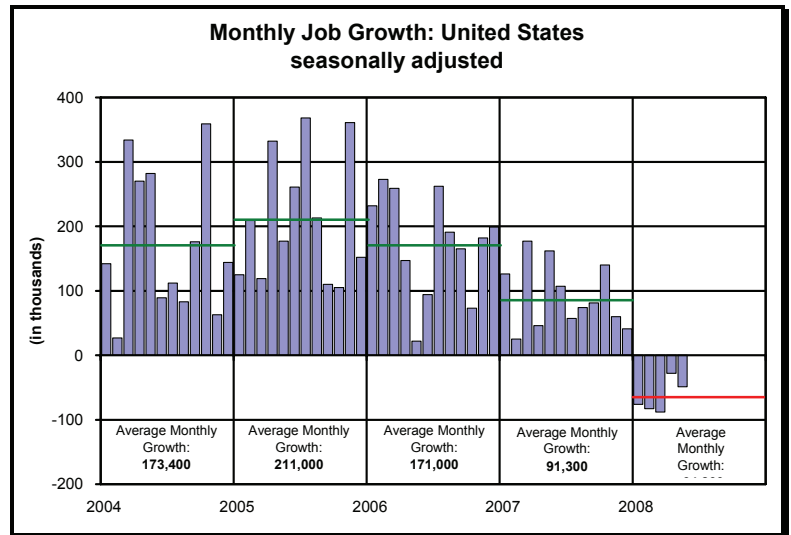
Professional and business services trended below its typical pattern. It had a gain of only 100 jobs in May, while a gain of 1,100 is the normal seasonal pattern. This industry trended downward for two months following rapid gains in October through February. One of the three large component industries, professional and technical services, showed a sharp decline in May, losing 2,100 jobs.

The only industry with notable seasonally adjusted job gains in May, educational and health services, added 1,400 jobs instead of losing 2,100 as was expected based on the season. Social assistance shot up 1,200 jobs as many private-sector firms expanded in vocational rehabilitation, individual and family services, and services for the elderly and disabled. Social assistance is up 2,800 jobs over the year. The other components had rapid gains over the past 12 months: private-sector educational services has gained 1,100 jobs, ambulatory health care services is up 3,400, hospitals increased employment by 2,100, and nursing and residential care facilities had 1,000 more jobs than in May 2007.

Employment Trends: National

The number of unemployed persons increased by 861,000 to 8.5 million in May, after seasonal adjustment, and the unemployment rate rose by 0.5 percentage point to 5.5 percent. A year earlier, the number of unemployed persons was 6.9 million, and the jobless rate was 4.5 percent.

Total nonfarm payroll employment continued to trend down in May (-49,000). Thus far in 2008, payroll employment declined by 324,000. In May, job losses continued in construction, manufacturing, retail trade, and temporary help services. Health care again added jobs over the month.



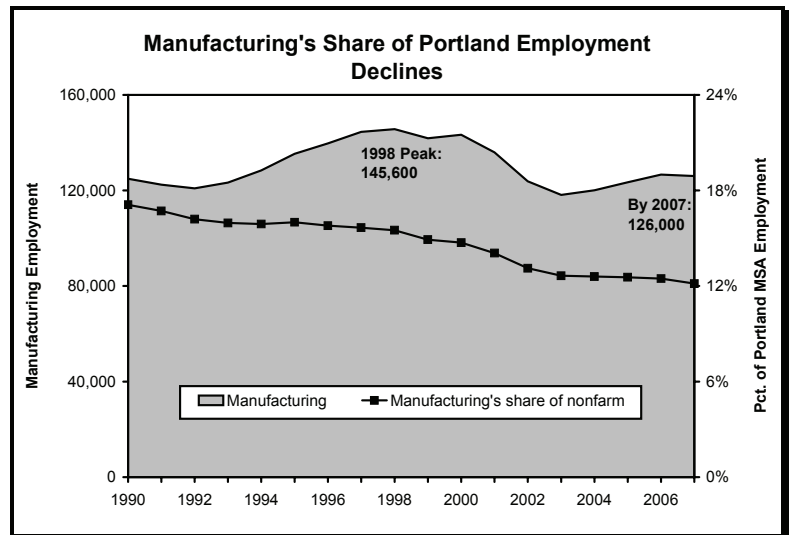
Portland Manufacturing Down, But Not for the Count

Jessica Nelson, Economist, Jessica.R.Nelson@state.or.us, (503) 947-1276

A common thread of today's economic discussion surrounds the fact that manufacturing is declining as a share of our nation's total employment. A steady shift has been taking place moving our goods-producing economy to a service-providing, "knowledge-based" economy. This trend holds true for the Portland Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

Although manufacturing's share of total employment declined significantly, the sector still makes up over 12 percent of employment in the Portland MSA (Graph 1). Back in 1990, manufacturing employment accounted for 17 percent of total nonfarm employment – a share that declined steadily since.

In 2007, manufacturing provided 126,000 jobs in the Portland area. Granted, employment fell from a peak of 145,600 jobs in 1998 – at the height of the high-tech boom. The sector ramped up rapidly during the 90s, adding 20 percent to employment totals between 1992 and 1998. That was fast growth, but the declining share of total employment shows that Portland's total employment grew even faster during that time, increasing 26 percent over six years.

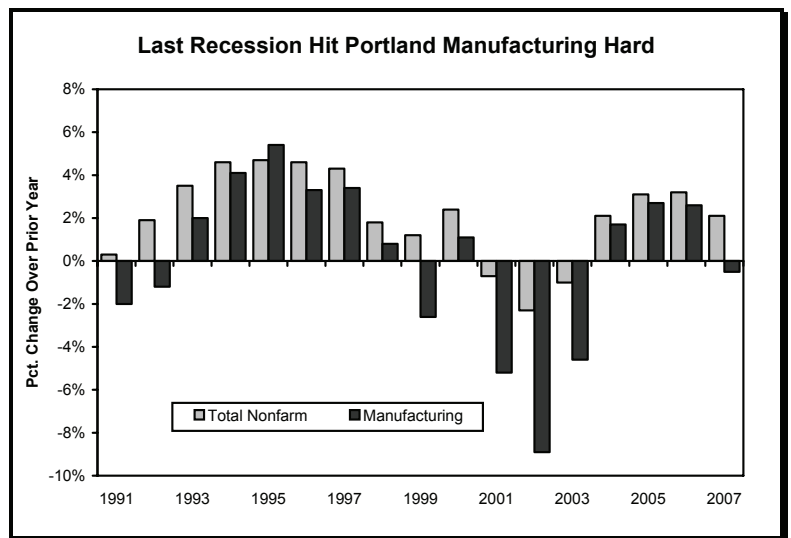


Graph 1

The Bust After the 1990s Boom

The recession early this decade was especially rough on manufacturers and their workers (Graph 2). From the peak in 1998, manufacturing employment dipped to 118,100 jobs in 2003 – a rapid descent of 19 percent. In comparison, total nonfarm employment hit its peak in 2000, and dropped just 4 percent between 2000 and 2003.

While manufacturing's decline outpaced total nonfarm during the last recession, the subsequent recovery did not. As the area came out of recession, manufacturing failed to keep pace with growth across the economy. After three years of growth that averaged just over 2 percent annually, even as total nonfarm added nearly 3 percent a year, manufacturing saw a slight decline once again in 2007, falling 0.5 percent from its 2006 level.



Graph 2

The Portland area wasn't especially affected by manufacturing's decline this time around – statewide manufacturing employment dropped 1.4 percent in 2007, and it is forecast to keep dropping. Oregon's Office of Economic Analysis came out with a forecast in late May that shows a further drop in statewide manufacturing employment of 1.9 percent in 2008, and 0.8 percent in 2009, before a slight recovery in 2010. Still, by 2015 manufacturing is expected to employ fewer than it did in 2006.

Durable Goods Dominate Portland Manufacturing

Three-quarters of manufacturing activity in the Portland MSA falls into the category of durable goods – goods meant to last three years or more. Durable goods employed 95,800 in 2007, down 6 percent from 2001.

Within durable goods, computer and electronic products is the heavyweight, employing 36,900 workers in the Portland area in 2007, far more than any other manufacturing sector. The downturn early this decade affected computer and electronic products disproportionately, as the bottom fell out of the high-tech sector. By 2003 employment had fallen below 35,000 – and by 2007 it remained 14 percent below the 2001 employment level. Another sector that lost considerable employment was machinery manufacturing, which was 13 percent below its 2001 level by 2007.

Table 1

	2001	2007	Change	Percent Change
Durable Goods	102,300	95,800	-6,500	-6%
Computer and electronic products	42,700	36,900	-5,800	-14%
Machinery	9,900	8,600	-1,300	-13%
Primary metals	6,700	6,600	-100	-1%
Wood products	5,700	5,600	-100	-2%
Transportation equipment	8,600	9,100	500	6%
Fabricated metals	12,700	13,300	600	5%
Nondurable Goods	33,600	30,300	-3,300	-10%
Papers	6,300	4,700	-1,600	-25%
Foods	8,800	9,100	300	3%

On the nondurable goods side, paper manufacturing declined steadily this decade. It lost the largest share of any manufacturing sector, falling 25 percent between 2001 and 2007 – but the sector employs so few in the metro area that the loss accounted for only 1,600 jobs. Food manufacturing, the other published component of nondurable goods, was up 3 percent from its 2001 level.

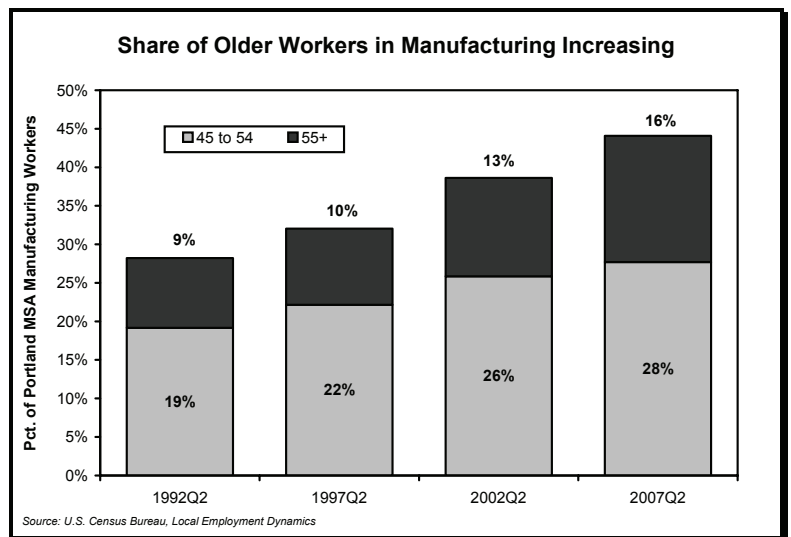
Replacing Experienced Workers

One concern across the economy is replacing workers, especially as the baby boomer generation ages and approaches retirement. Local Employment Dynamics data from the U.S. Census Bureau show that manufacturing has about the same share of older workers, those 55 and over, as the entire economy, at 16 percent in the second quarter of 2007. Another 28 percent were ages 45 to 54.

The share of older workers in manufacturing has been increasing over time (Graph 3). In 1992, only 9 percent of manufacturing workers were 55 and older. At that time, 19 percent were ages 45 to 54. Over fifteen years the percentage of workers 45 and over has gone from 28 percent of the area's manufacturing workforce to 44 percent – in 2007 more than four out of 10 manufacturing workers were at least 45 years old.

As workers age, they also gain experience in their jobs, and in their industries. Thus, employers can expect not only to lose a lot of their workforce over the next couple of decades, but also their most experienced workers. So, even if manufacturing employment continues to shrink as a percentage of total employment, there will be opportunity for new and existing workers in manufacturing. Technology will continue to improve the workers' productivity, in manufacturing and across the economy. While this means the same output could be achieved with fewer workers in the future, it also means that manufacturing jobs will continue to become higher skill jobs. Manufacturing in the future is likely to demand at least some preparation, including workplace-based training and education after high school.

Knowing that these changes to manufacturing are afoot, and that the state must retain and improve its competitive advantage in a technology-driven global marketplace, the state's manufacturing leaders have developed a manufacturing workforce strategy. For more about these efforts, visit <http://oregonmanufacturing.org>.



Graph 3

Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making recent news

- **Vestas Wind Systems** – the world’s top turbine maker – is expected to add more than 200 people at its U.S. headquarters in **Portland**. *The Oregonian, 6-4-08*
- The **Fairfield Inn & Suites Portland North Harbor** has opened in **north Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 5-15-08*
- **Pawn Plus 9 LLC**, a pawn and jewelry shop, will open in **Milwaukie**. *Portland Business Journal, 5-27-08*
- **Oregon Pulmonary Associates PC** will open at **Cedar Hills Professional Center** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 5-27-08*
- **Furniture Connexion** will open in **northeast Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 5-19-08*
- **Massage Envy** will open outlets in **Portland** on Southwest Macadam Avenue and in **Clackamas**. *Portland Business Journal, 5-12-08*
- **David G. Monette Corp.**, a maker of decorative musical instruments, will open at the **Airport Business Center** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 5-19-08*
- **New Seasons Market** will open a store on Southeast Hawthorne Boulevard in **Portland** next year. It will employ about 140 people. Another store is slated to open next year in the Progress Ridge neighborhood of **Beaverton**. *Portland Business Journal, 6-5-08*
- **JC Penney** and **Lowe’s** will open stores at **Mill Plain Crossing** in east **Vancouver** this fall. *The Columbian, 6-10-08*
- **Portland-based AVI BioPharma Inc.** will discontinue development of its drug candidate AVI-5126 for patients undergoing heart bypass surgery and cut 16 percent of its workforce in **Portland, Corvallis**, and Research Triangle Park, N.C. *Portland Business Journal, 6-10-08*
- **Collage Arts and Crafts Store and DIY Lounge**, an art store and school, has opened in southeast **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 5-19-08*
- **Exterro Inc.**, a legal services management firm, will open at **2 Lincoln** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 5-19-08*
- **Vancouver-based Scott Brothers Oil Co.** closed its two gas stations and stopped commercial and residential fuel sales. Eight people were laid off. Rising fuel prices and unpaid customer bills led to the closures. *The Columbian, 5-20-08*
- **Portland-based Roadmaster Inc.** will move into its new **Vancouver** facility this fall, but the RV-parts maker will only transfer 150 jobs instead of the 300 announced last year. *The Columbian, 6-19-08*

-
- **Node Scrubs & Uniform** has opened in **McMinnville**. It offers medical scrubs, jackets, and shoes. *News-Register, 5-31-08*
 - **Rosendin Electric Inc.** will open at the **SunTech Corporate Park** in **Hillsboro**. *Portland Business Journal, 6-2-08*
 - **Beauty Systems Group** will open at the **Crimson Corner Shopping Center** in **Hillsboro**. *Portland Business Journal, 6-2-08*
 - Construction will begin in the fall on the first phase of **Andresen Marketcenter** in **Vancouver**. The complex plans call for 43,600 square feet of space in nine buildings with two quick-service restaurants and a drive-through bank. *The Columbian, 6-2-08*
 - **Kforce Inc.**, a recruiting and personnel firm, will open at **1 Lincoln** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 5-19-08*
 - **Intel Corp.** will create an independent company called **SpectraWatt Inc.**, a spin-off solar company to manufacture and supply photovoltaic cells for solar module makers. It will be based in **Hillsboro**. *KGW.com, 6-17-08*
 - **Mexicana Airlines** will end service from **Portland** to Guadalajara and Mexico City on September 2 and leave the Portland market. *KGW.com, 6-17-08*
 - **Cascade Sierra Solutions**, a nonprofit group that helps the trucking industry reduce fuel consumption, will open its first outreach center in **Portland**. It will aim to unite truck operators with government agencies, equipment suppliers, and finance programs that can help them implement clean diesel technologies in their trucks. *Portland Business Journal, 6-19-08*
 - **Hello Portland**, a gift store on **Northwest 23rd Street** in **Portland**, is closing. *The Oregonian, 6-12-08*
 - **Studio 315**, a commercial and industrial photography studio, has opened in **Newberg**. *Newberg Graphic, 6-18-08*
 - The **Cornerstone Restaurant** in **Rainier** has new owners and will open a bakery. The restaurant has 13 employees. *Chronicle, 6-9-08*

Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	May 2008	April 2008	May 2007	---Change from---	
				April 2008	May 2007
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,156,900	1,161,400	1,139,000	-4,500	17,900
Unemployed	57,300	58,000	51,600	-700	5,700
Unemployment Rate	5.0%	5.0%	4.5%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	5.3%	5.1%	4.8%		
Total Employed	1,099,600	1,103,300	1,087,400	-3,700	12,200
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	1,045,200	1,043,700	1,038,000	1,500	7,200
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	1,042,200	1,045,200	1,035,100	-3,000	7,100
Total private	895,400	895,300	891,400	100	4,000
Natural resources and mining	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	-100
Construction	63,500	63,400	65,400	100	-1,900
Construction of buildings	14,500	14,600	14,900	-100	-400
Residential building construction	7,600	7,800	8,400	-200	-800
Nonresidential building construction	6,900	6,800	6,500	100	400
Heavy and civil engineering construction	5,900	5,800	6,200	100	-300
Specialty trade contractors	43,100	43,000	44,300	100	-1,200
Manufacturing	125,300	125,100	125,200	200	100
Durable goods	94,900	94,900	95,000	0	-100
Wood product manufacturing	5,000	5,000	5,600	0	-600
Primary metal manufacturing	7,200	7,100	6,500	100	700
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	13,000	13,000	13,100	0	-100
Machinery manufacturing	8,500	8,500	8,600	0	-100
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	35,400	35,700	36,700	-300	-1,300
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	26,400	26,600	27,200	-200	-800
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,000	5,100	5,500	-100	-500
Transportation equipment manufacturing	8,500	8,700	8,800	-200	-300
Nondurable goods	30,400	30,200	30,200	200	200
Food manufacturing	9,300	9,100	8,800	200	500
Paper manufacturing	4,600	4,600	4,700	0	-100
Trade, transportation, and utilities	203,600	203,800	204,100	-200	-500
Wholesale trade	58,100	58,200	58,600	-100	-500
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	28,100	28,300	28,900	-200	-800
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	21,400	21,200	21,600	200	-200
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,600	8,700	8,100	-100	500
Retail trade	108,200	108,000	107,800	200	400
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	14,000	14,200	14,500	-200	-500
Food and beverage stores	20,200	20,000	19,700	200	500
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	11,000	10,800	11,000	200	0
General merchandise stores	19,700	19,800	19,600	-100	100
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	37,300	37,600	37,700	-300	-400
Air transportation	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0
Truck transportation	11,200	11,300	11,300	-100	-100
Couriers and messengers	4,700	4,800	4,700	-100	0
Warehousing and storage	4,100	4,100	4,200	0	-100
Information	24,900	25,100	24,900	-200	0
Publishing industries, except internet	10,300	10,400	10,200	-100	100
Software publishers	6,800	6,800	6,600	0	200
Telecommunications	6,600	6,700	6,800	-100	-200

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	May 2008	April 2008	May 2007	---Change from---	
				April 2008	May 2007
Financial activities	70,100	70,300	71,800	-200	-1,700
Finance and insurance	43,900	44,100	45,200	-200	-1,300
Credit intermediation and related activities	20,900	21,100	22,200	-200	-1,300
Insurance carriers and related activities	19,300	19,300	19,100	0	200
Real estate and rental and leasing	26,200	26,200	26,600	0	-400
Real estate	21,400	21,600	21,900	-200	-500
Professional and business services	136,700	136,800	135,600	-100	1,100
Professional and technical services	53,800	54,700	52,400	-900	1,400
Architectural and engineering services	12,300	12,500	12,100	-200	200
Computer systems design and related services	7,600	7,600	7,400	0	200
Management of companies and enterprises	22,600	22,700	21,800	-100	800
Administrative and waste services	60,300	59,400	61,400	900	-1,100
Administrative and support services	57,300	56,500	58,800	800	-1,500
Employment services	24,400	23,800	25,600	600	-1,200
Business support services	8,400	8,500	8,200	-100	200
Services to buildings and dwellings	15,100	14,800	15,200	300	-100
Educational and health services	132,800	133,100	128,600	-300	4,200
Educational services	23,400	24,500	23,100	-1,100	300
Colleges and universities	11,800	13,000	11,700	-1,200	100
Health care and social assistance	109,400	108,600	105,500	800	3,900
Ambulatory health care services	41,600	41,500	39,900	100	1,700
Hospitals	28,700	28,500	27,600	200	1,100
Nursing and residential care facilities	21,000	20,800	20,600	200	400
Social assistance	18,100	17,800	17,400	300	700
Leisure and hospitality	100,100	99,200	97,500	900	2,600
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14,200	14,000	14,200	200	0
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	10,400	10,300	10,400	100	0
Accommodation and food services	85,900	85,200	83,300	700	2,600
Accommodation	9,000	8,800	8,900	200	100
Food services and drinking places	76,900	76,400	74,400	500	2,500
Full-service restaurants	37,100	36,800	36,200	300	900
Limited-service eating places	32,600	32,200	31,300	400	1,300
Other services	36,800	36,900	36,600	-100	200
Membership associations and organizations	16,200	16,200	16,100	0	100
Government	149,800	148,400	146,600	1,400	3,200
Federal government	17,800	17,900	17,900	-100	-100
State government	21,700	21,500	21,600	200	100
State education	8,300	8,200	7,900	100	400
Local government	110,300	109,000	107,100	1,300	3,200
Local education	62,500	61,900	61,100	600	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 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

	May 2008	April 2008	May 2007	-Change From- April 2008	May 2007
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,156,900	1,161,400	1,139,000	-4,500	17,900
Unemployed	57,300	58,000	51,600	-700	5,700
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.0	4.5	(0.0)	0.5
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	5.3	5.1	4.8	0.2	0.5
Employed	1,099,600	1,103,300	1,087,400	-3,700	12,200
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	940,100	941,800	926,000	-1,700	14,100
Unemployed	43,900	44,400	40,900	-500	3,000
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	4.7	4.4	0.0	0.3
Total Employed	896,100	897,400	885,100	-1,300	11,000
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	201,200	201,600	198,100	-400	3,100
Unemployed	9,100	9,300	8,400	-200	700
Percent of Labor Force	4.5	4.6	4.3	(0.1)	0.2
Total Employed	192,100	192,300	189,700	-200	2,400
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	24,500	24,600	24,140	-100	360
Unemployed	1,360	1,420	1,280	-60	80
Percent of Labor Force	5.5	5.8	5.3	(0.3)	0.2
Total Employed	23,150	23,180	22,860	-30	290
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	379,300	379,800	374,000	-500	5,300
Unemployed	18,600	18,600	17,700	0	900
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	4.9	4.7	0.0	0.2
Total Employed	360,700	361,200	356,300	-500	4,400
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	288,000	288,600	283,600	-600	4,400
Unemployed	12,500	12,600	11,400	-100	1,100
Percent of Labor Force	4.3	4.4	4.0	(0.1)	0.3
Total Employed	275,500	275,900	272,100	-400	3,400
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	47,130	47,280	46,210	-150	920
Unemployed	2,440	2,520	2,060	-80	380
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	5.3	4.5	(0.1)	0.7
Total Employed	44,700	44,760	44,150	-60	550
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	216,900	219,500	213,000	-2,600	3,900
Unemployed	13,400	13,600	10,700	-200	2,700
Percent of Labor Force	6.2	6.2	5.0	0.0	1.2
Total Employed	203,500	205,900	202,300	-2,400	1,200

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.