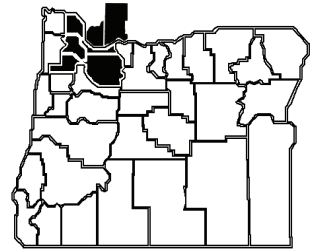




# Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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**August 2007**

## Economic Indicators

### Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally Adjusted	
	Adjusted	Raw
Jun 2007	4.6%	4.8%
May 2007	4.7%	4.5%
Jun 2006	5.0%	5.2%
<b>Oregon</b>		
Jun 2007	5.1%	5.1%
May 2007	5.0%	4.7%
Jun 2006	5.4%	5.4%
<b>United States</b>		
Jun 2007	4.5%	4.7%
May 2007	4.5%	4.3%
Jun 2006	4.6%	4.8%

### Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	June	
	2007	2006
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,035,700</b>	<b>1,021,300</b>
Construction	66,100	64,200
Manufacturing	127,400	127,300
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	204,900	202,500
Information	24,700	23,800
Financial Activities	70,900	70,600
Professional & Bus. Svc.	137,000	135,400
Educ. & Health Services	123,400	121,200
Leisure & Hospitality	97,600	95,400
Government	145,500	143,000
High Tech *	50,900	51,600

### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Jun '07	2006
Yearly Change	2.7%	3.2%

Next release: August 15, 2007

Portland-Salem	2nd Half '06	2006
Yearly Change	2.5%	2.6%

Next release: August 15, 2007  
[www.bls.gov/cpi](http://www.bls.gov/cpi)

### University of Oregon Index of Economic Indicators

June 2007	103.0	↓
May 2007	103.3	

(1997=100)

<http://econforum.uoregon.edu/EconIndex.htm>

### 2006 Population

	2005-2006	% Change
Portland Metro	2,121,910	1.9%
Oregon	3,690,505	1.6%

## Employment Trends: Local

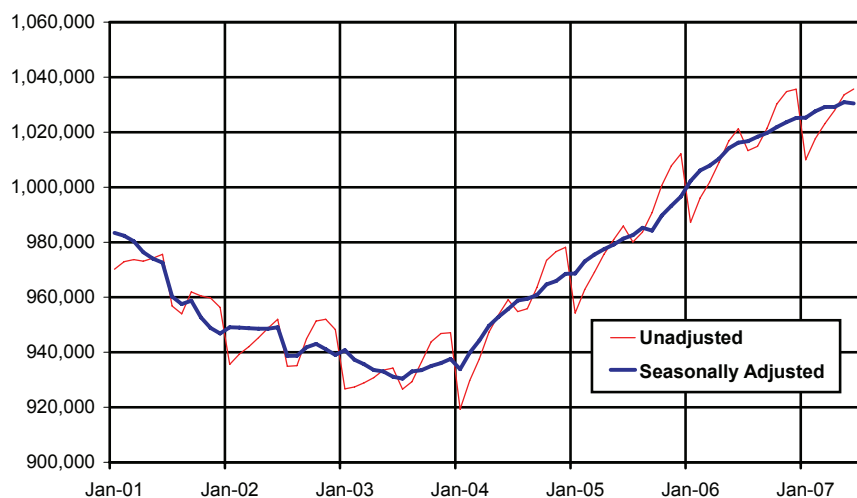
The Portland metropolitan area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in June was 4.6 percent, compared to 4.7 percent in May and down from the year-ago rate of 5.0 percent. The state rate was 5.1 while the nation's was 4.5. Approximately 55,000 Portland-area residents were unemployed, down 3,700 over the year.

The metro area's seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment declined by 500 jobs in June. May's gain was revised upwards to 1,700. Over the past year, the area has added 14,200 jobs (+1.4%).

Construction added just 200 jobs, well below seasonal expectations. The drywall strike, which affected up to 1,300 workers in Oregon and southwest Washington according to published reports, contributed to June's weakness.

Manufacturing added 1,000 jobs in June, several hundred fewer than typical. Although high tech and transportation equipment

**Portland Metro Nonfarm Employment  
Seasonally Adjusted and Unadjusted: 2001 - June 2007**



manufacturers each gained 100 jobs over the month, losses over the past nine months have pulled the manufacturing sector back down to year-ago levels.

Trade, transportation, and utilities added 600 jobs, with gains in retail and wholesale trade offsetting a loss of 200 in transportation, warehousing, and utilities. Total employment of 204,900 is 2,400 jobs, or 1.2 percent, above year ago.

Information added 300 jobs in June. Growth over the past year totaled 900 jobs, or 3.8 percent, making it the area's fastest-growing broad industry.

Financial activities had another respectable month in June (+300), although the overall trend is still one of slowing. The sector is up just 0.4 percent over the year, or 300 jobs.

Professional and business services added 500 jobs over the month, and is up 1,600 over the year. Employment in architecture and engineering firms is up 6.1 percent since last June, and computer systems design is up 3.9 percent. On the other hand, temp help (-5.4%) and business support services (-7.1%) are down over the year.

Educational and health services cut 2,800 jobs as private schools continued winding down for the summer break. The health care component was flat over the month. Over the year, education and health services is up 1.8 percent (+2,200 jobs), outpacing the metro area's overall economy.

Leisure and hospitality added 1,100 jobs in June following gains of 1,600 in May, in line with seasonal expectations.

Other services – personal services, repair services, community organizations – added 300 jobs.

Government added 500 jobs, with seasonal losses in public education more than offset by gains in the noneducational component.

*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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## Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 5.1 percent in June compared with 5.0 percent in May. It remains close to levels seen throughout the past 18 months. In June, 98,029 Oregonians were unemployed, compared with 103,753 in June 2006.

Seasonally adjusted payroll employment declined for the first time in five months, slipping 1,200 in June after a revised gain of 3,100 in May. In June, construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services each posted seasonally adjusted declines of nearly 2,000 jobs. Meanwhile, two major industries posted substantially better than expected showings: educational and health services (+1,300 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (+1,800).

Manufacturing added 1,700 jobs in June, half the normal seasonal gain. Nondurable goods manufacturing added 1,300 jobs, and at 52,500 jobs is equal to its June 2006 level. Food manufacturing is 800 above its year-ago level, while paper manufacturing is down 500 jobs during the past 12 months. Meanwhile, durable goods manufacturing posted another in a string of disappointing monthly reports, adding only 400 jobs when a gain of 1,000 is typical for June. Transportation equipment manufacturing cut another 300 jobs and is now down 2,500 jobs since June 2006. Furthermore, job losses over the past year have been pronounced in wood product manufacturing, which cut 2,900 jobs over the year, and in computer and electronic product manufacturing, which is down 1,300 jobs.

Leisure and hospitality exceeded seasonal expectations for the month by adding 4,700 jobs, the largest monthly gain of the major industries. Food services and drinking places, which employ nearly three quarters of all workers in the industry, added 2,600 jobs in June and 7,500 over the past 12 months. Another rapidly growing component, accommodation, accounts for 24,000 jobs and added 1,100 since June 2006.

## Employment Trends: National

The number of unemployed persons (6.9 million) was essentially unchanged in June, and the unemployment rate held at 4.5 percent. The jobless rate has ranged from 4.4 to 4.6 percent since September 2006.

In June, total payroll employment rose by 132,000 to 138.0 million, seasonally adjusted. This increase followed gains of 122,000 in April and 190,000 in May (as revised). In June, employment rose in health care and social assistance, food services, and wholesale trade. Manufacturing continued to lose jobs.

Health care employment grew by 30,000 in June, with gains in hospitals (+14,000) and in nursing and residential care facilities (+8,000). Over the year, health care employment expanded by 371,000. Employment in social assistance was up by 13,000 over the month. This industry added 84,000 jobs in the last 12 months.

Food services and drinking places added 35,000 jobs in June. Employment in this industry rose by 387,000 over the year. In June, wholesale trade employment increased by 20,000, with gains in both its durable and nondurable components.

Employment in government continued to trend up in June (+40,000). Over the year, state and local governments together added 347,000 jobs, while federal employment was about unchanged.

Professional and business services employment was little changed in June. During the first 6 months of 2007, job growth in the industry averaged 13,000 per month compared with an average of 42,000 per month in the last half of 2006.

In financial activities, employment in credit intermediation and related activities fell by 9,000. This loss was partially offset by a job gain in securities, commodity contracts, and investments (+6,000). Retail trade employment edged down in June. General merchandise stores lost 10,000 jobs over the month, and smaller declines occurred among other retail industries.

Manufacturing employment continued to trend down in June (-18,000). Job losses occurred in several component industries including primary metals (-5,000), computer and electronic products (-4,000), wood products (-4,000), and textile mills (-2,000). Partially offsetting the declines, machinery (+6,000) and beverages and tobacco products manufacturing (+3,000) added jobs over the month.

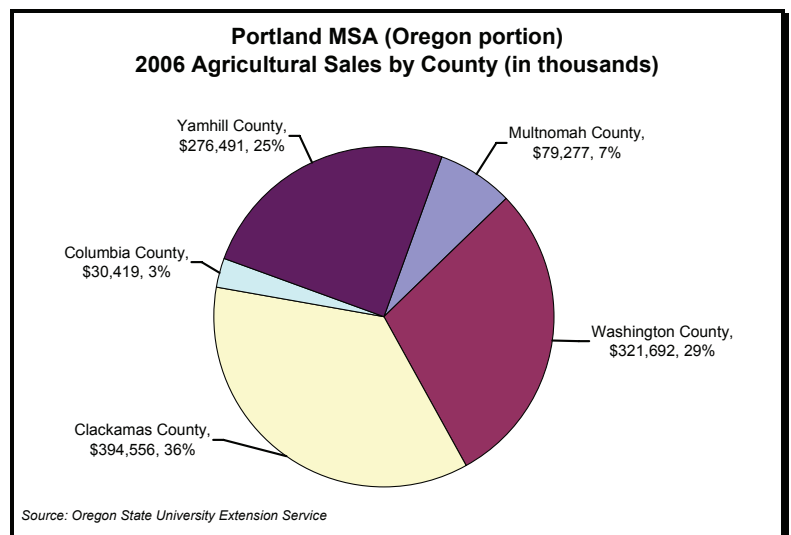
Employment in construction was little changed over the month. Since its most recent peak in September, construction employment declined by 44,000.

## **Down on the Farm**

Although Portland is Oregon's largest urban area, agriculture plays an important role in our economy. According to the Oregon State University Extension Service, the five counties that make up the Oregon portion of the Portland metro area rang up one-quarter of the state's total agricultural sales in 2006 and accounted for eight percent of the state's harvested acreage.

## **Sales**

Portland's agriculture activity generated \$1.1 billion in sales in 2006 – up 9 percent from 2005. Crops (e.g., grains, hay, nursery products, fruits, nuts) account for the bulk of sales (90%) while livestock (e.g., dairy, cattle, chicken eggs) netted the rest. The region's top commodity group is specialty products, which includes nurseries, greenhouse products, and Christmas trees. Specialty products sales in the metro area totaled \$709.2 million in 2006 – over half of the statewide total for this commodity. Nurseries are a significant part of the metro area's agricultural economy, accounting for nearly two-thirds of total farm sales.

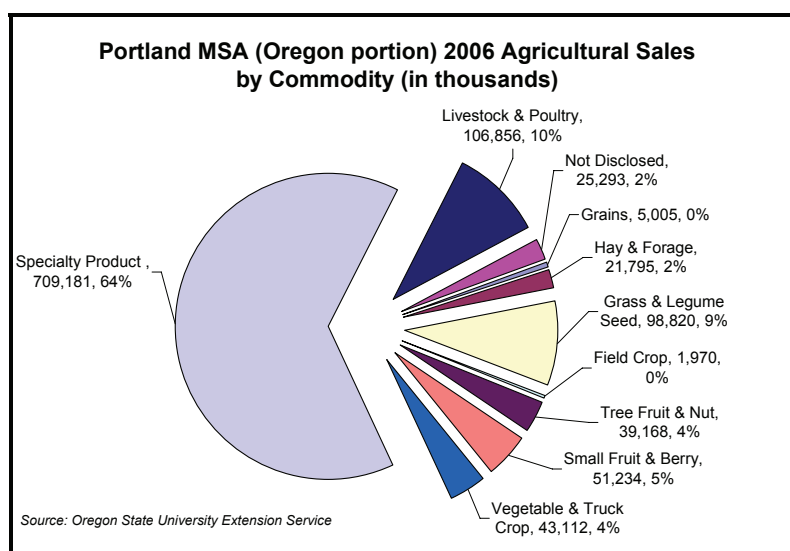


A distant second, grass and legume seed generated \$98.8 million in sales; 21 percent of the state total. Small fruit and berry rounds out the top three (\$51.2 million), and accounts for 41 percent of statewide sales. Cattle – Oregon’s top agricultural commodity in terms of sales – came in a distant eighth place here in the metro area and contributed just 2 percent to metro area sales.

Already dominant to begin with, crops’ contribution to the region’s farm sales has steadily increased over the years as the specialty products component has flourished. In 1980, crops generated 69 percent of gross sales. Livestock (mainly dairy products, cattle, and miscellaneous animal products) contributed the remaining 31 percent. By 2006, crops’ contribution had jumped to 90 percent of total sales while every component of livestock saw their share decline. During the same time, specialty products went from generating 33 percent of total sales to 64 percent. Meanwhile, grains’ share declined from 11 percent to under 1 percent.

### By County

Clackamas County led the metro area in sales revenue (\$394.6 million). Statewide, it was second only to Marion County. The driving force here is the specialty products commodity group, accounting for over two-thirds of sales. Four of the top five individual commodities are in this group: nursery products, Christmas trees, farm forest products, and greenhouse crops. Clackamas is the state’s number one producer of Christmas trees, and the number two producer of chicken eggs, the fifth largest individual contributor to sales.



Washington County rang up \$321.7 million in farm sales in 2006; 29 percent of the metro region’s total. Sales increased by \$45.6 million over 2005. As with Clackamas County, specialty products generate more revenue by far than any other commodity group (\$221.9 million; 69.9% of total sales).

While first in harvested acreage, Yamhill County places third in the metro area in terms of farm sales with \$276.5 million; one-quarter of the region’s total. Sales increased by \$11.5 million (4.3%) from 2005. While specialty products make up half of Yamhill County’s farm sales, grass and legume seeds are also important (19.1%), as are livestock and poultry operations (12.1%).

Multnomah County’s farm revenues totaled \$79.3 million in 2006, up 2.0 percent from 2005. This urban county accounts for about seven percent of the region’s total sales. The county depends most heavily on – you guessed it – specialty products, which accounted for three-quarters of total sales. The county’s second-largest crop group is vegetables, contributing 12 percent of sales.

Moving on to Columbia, farm sales here amounted to \$30.4 million last year, down 6.8 percent (-\$2.8 million) from 2005. Specialty products revenue declined by 2.5 million due to a decline in farm forest

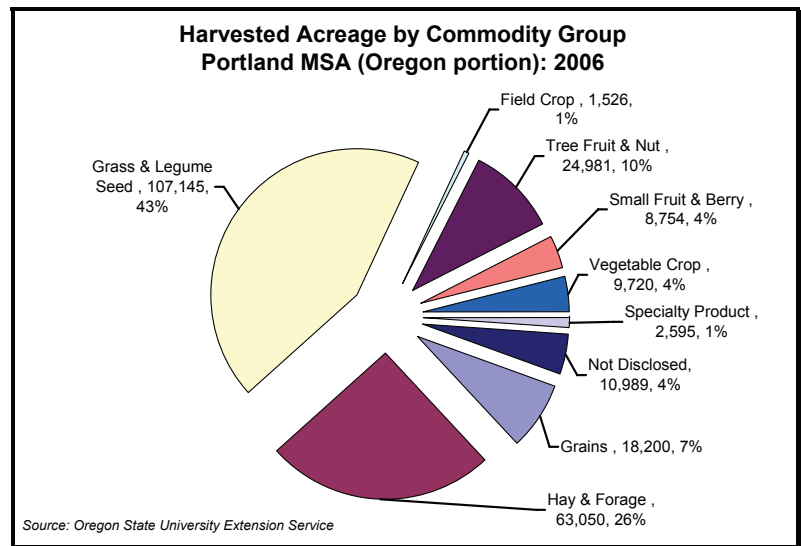
products sales. Columbia County accounts for just under three percent of the metro area's total agricultural sales.

## Harvested Acres

Of the 246,960 acres harvested in the metro area in 2006, almost half were devoted to grass and legume seeds (e.g., bluegrass, clover, ryegrass, etc.). The second largest crop group was hay and forage (25.5%), followed by tree fruit and nut (10.1%). The remaining acreage was planted in vegetables, small fruits and berries, field crops (i.e., potatoes, vegetable and flower seed) and specialty products (e.g., Christmas trees).

The agricultural landscape has changed quite a bit in the last 25 years.

The number of acres devoted to raising crops has declined sharply (-74,000; -23.1%) as the region's population has exploded. And at the same time, the mix of crops has changed. In the early 1980's, almost half of the area's farmland was planted in grains (i.e., wheat). In 2006, just 7.4 percent was devoted to grains. Nowadays, the largest field crop is grass and legume seeds; its land area more than doubling to over 107,000 acres.



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## Around the Region

*A listing of employment-related events making news in June and July*

- A 136-room **Starwood Hotels and Resorts Worldwide** is under construction in **Portland's Cascade Station**, a mixed-use commercial development that will contain hotels, as well as retail, office, and restaurant space. *Portland Business Journal*, 6-26-07
- Construction of three buildings at the **Barberton Industrial Park** in **northeast Vancouver, Wash.**, could become a transportation and storage hub for Clark County. One building will be for warehouse space and the other two will be used for light industry. *The Columbian*, 6-12-07
- **Players** has opened in **Lake Oswego**. The restaurant and bar offers bowling, billiards, pool, shuffleboard, and arcade games. *The Lake Oswego Review*, 6-21-07
- **The Cowgirl Mercantile** has opened in **McMinnville**. It offers western clothing and accessories. *News-Register*, 6-23-07
- **The Willamette Falls Health Center-Canby Plaza** will open in **Canby** next month. An after-hours and weekend urgent care and occupational health clinic will be offered later this summer. *Canby Herald*, 6-21-07
- Nearly 700 of the 900 unionized employees at **Portland-based Freightliner LLC** are on strike over a proposed reduction in post-retirement health benefits. The workers are part of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers District Lodge 24. *Portland Business Journal*, 7-3-07
- **Best Buy** has opened a store at the **Cascade Station** in **Portland**. *The Columbian*, 6-29-07
- Work could begin in early 2008 on **Heritage Plaza**, an \$8.5 million retail complex in northeast **Vancouver** that will include a fast food restaurant, a bank, retail shops, and offices. It could be completed by next summer. *The Columbian*, 7-3-07
- **The Grand SalonSpa** has opened in **Beaverton**. *Beaverton Valley Times*, 6-7-07
- **Nikki Jane's Boutique** has opened in **Newberg**. It offers women's clothes and accessories, baby shower gifts, and girl's accessories. *Newberg Graphic*, 7-4-07
- **Plantation House Pizza** has opened in **St. Helens**. It offers pizza, submarine sandwiches, and salads. *South County Spotlight*, 6-20-07
- **Maco Wood Products** in **Clackamas**, a manufacturer of unfinished household furniture, closed last week, leaving 130 people without jobs. *The Oregonian*, 7-9-07
- **DP Partners** of Reno, a large national industrial developer, has started construction of **LogistiCourt**, a \$16 million distribution center in **Northeast Portland**. The building could be used for warehouse operations or heavy manufacturing. *The Oregonian*, 7-12-07

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- **Music Millennium** will close its 23rd Avenue store in **Portland** at the end of August. Declining music sales, the rise of digital availability of music, and steep rents were reasons cited for the closure. It employs about 20 people. *The Oregonian, 7-12-07*
  - The former **Grand Central Bowl** building in Portland has been renovated and will house **Strike Restaurant and Bowling Lounge, Sparky's Pizza, Bishops Barbershop**, and a coffee shop. *Portland Business Journal, 6-28-07*
  - **Norm Thompson Outfitters** plans to relocate its **Hillsboro** customer service center to a sister company in Pennsylvania in September, which will affect 120 jobs in Oregon. About 25 people will remain in Hillsboro. *KGW.com, 7-11-07*
  - Germany-based **SIC Processing AG** has opened its first U.S. facility at **Swan Island**. The company recycles waste products from the manufacture of silicon wafers. It employs 21 people. *Portland Business Journal, 7-13-07*
  - **The Port of Vancouver** has added 26 longshore jobs to keep up with growing cargo volumes and could add more by the end of the year. The port is the largest grain exporter on the Columbia River. It also handles bulk commodities, including copper concentrate and fertilizers. *Portland Business Journal, 7-12-07*
  - **Boyd Coffee Co.** has opened another retail store in downtown **Portland**. It offers coffee drinks and caffeine-free specialty beverages, pastries, bagels, light lunches, and evening dessert selections. *Portland Business Journal, 6-13-07*
  - **Kuiper Supply** has opened in **Scappoose**. It offers decking, fencing, and building materials and supplies. *South County Spotlight, 7-4-07*
  - **The Port of Vancouver** will sign a letter of intent with New Jersey-based **Wallenius Wilhelmsen Logistics Americas LLC** to build a \$453 million auto importing center on port land. If approved, it could employ 1,193 workers when fully operational. *Portland Business Journal, 7-25-07*
  - **The Nines**, a 331-room luxury hotel being built atop the downtown **Portland Macy's**, will open next summer and employ 200 workers. *KGW.com, 7-20-07*
  - **Cielo Blu**, an Italian restaurant, will open by August 1 in **Carlton**. *News-Register, 7-14-07*
  - Construction of a \$32 million mixed-use project in **Portland's Hollywood District** will begin August 1. The five-story building will have ground-floor retail including **Whole Foods Market** and a **Washington Mutual Bank** branch; two floors of parking; and 53 residential condominiums on the upper two floors. Completion is scheduled for summer 2009. *Portland Business Journal, 7-17-07*

**Resident Labor Force and Unemployment for Regions Within the Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA**

	June 2007	May 2007	June 2006	-Change From-	
				May 2007	June 2006
<b>Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA</b>					
Civilian labor force	1,140,700	1,135,700	1,124,800	5,000	15,900
Unemployed	55,000	51,200	58,700	3,800	-3,700
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.5	5.2	0.3	-0.4
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	4.6	4.7	5.0	(0.1)	-0.4
Employed	1,085,700	1,084,500	1,066,200	1,200	19,500
<b>Oregon portion of the MSA</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	930,300	924,500	917,400	5,800	12,900
Unemployed	43,900	40,800	46,500	3,100	-2,600
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	4.4	5.1	0.3	-0.3
Total Employed	886,400	883,700	870,900	2,700	15,500
<b>Clackamas County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	199,800	198,500	197,200	1,300	2,600
Unemployed	9,100	8,400	9,900	700	-800
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	4.2	5.0	0.4	-0.4
Total Employed	190,700	190,100	187,300	600	3,400
<b>Columbia County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	24,140	24,000	23,830	140	310
Unemployed	1,330	1,260	1,410	70	-80
Percent of Labor Force	5.5	5.2	5.9	0.3	-0.4
Total Employed	22,820	22,750	22,420	70	400
<b>Multnomah County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	378,000	375,700	372,700	2,300	5,300
Unemployed	18,900	17,700	19,900	1,200	-1,000
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	4.7	5.3	0.3	-0.3
Total Employed	359,100	358,000	352,800	1,100	6,300
<b>Washington County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	282,400	280,500	278,000	1,900	4,400
Unemployed	12,400	11,300	12,800	1,100	-400
Percent of Labor Force	4.4	4.0	4.6	0.4	-0.2
Total Employed	270,000	269,200	265,200	800	4,800
<b>Yamhill County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	46,070	45,800	45,560	270	510
Unemployed	2,190	2,050	2,450	140	-260
Percent of Labor Force	4.8	4.5	5.4	0.3	-0.6
Total Employed	43,880	43,750	43,110	130	770
<b>Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	210,300	211,100	207,500	-800	2,800
Unemployed	11,100	10,400	12,200	700	-1,100
Percent of Labor Force	5.3	4.9	5.9	0.4	-0.6
Total Employed	199,200	200,700	195,300	-1,500	3,900

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.

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

	---Change from---				
	June 2007	May 2007	June 2006	May 2007	June 2006
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	1,140,700	1,135,700	1,124,800	5,000	15,900
Unemployed	55,000	51,200	58,700	3,800	-3,700
Unemployment Rate	4.8%	4.5%	5.2%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	4.6%	4.7%	5.0%		
Total Employed	1,085,700	1,084,500	1,066,200	1,200	19,500
<b>NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT</b>					
<b>Total nonfarm</b>	<b>1,035,700</b>	<b>1,033,600</b>	<b>1,021,300</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>14,400</b>
<b>Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted</b>	<b>1,030,400</b>	<b>1,030,900</b>	<b>1,016,200</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>14,200</b>
<b>Total private</b>	<b>890,200</b>	<b>888,600</b>	<b>878,300</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>11,900</b>
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>66,100</b>	<b>65,900</b>	<b>64,200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,900</b>
Construction of buildings	15,600	15,500	14,600	100	1,000
Residential building construction	8,700	8,700	8,500	0	200
Nonresidential building construction	6,900	6,800	6,100	100	800
Heavy and civil engineering construction	6,400	6,200	6,100	200	300
Specialty trade contractors	44,100	44,200	43,500	-100	600
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>127,400</b>	<b>126,400</b>	<b>127,300</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>100</b>
Durable goods	96,800	96,200	96,900	600	-100
Wood product manufacturing	5,900	6,000	6,100	-100	-200
Primary metal manufacturing	6,600	6,600	6,300	0	300
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,800	12,700	12,800	100	0
Machinery manufacturing	8,700	8,500	8,400	200	300
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	36,700	36,600	38,100	100	-1,400
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	26,800	26,600	28,300	200	-1,500
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,400	5,400	5,300	0	100
Transportation equipment manufacturing	8,900	8,800	9,300	100	-400
Nondurable goods	30,600	30,200	30,400	400	200
Food manufacturing	8,700	8,500	8,800	200	-100
Paper manufacturing	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>	<b>204,900</b>	<b>204,300</b>	<b>202,500</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2,400</b>
Wholesale trade	58,600	58,300	58,000	300	600
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	28,600	28,400	28,100	200	500
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	22,200	22,100	22,100	100	100
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	7,800	7,800	7,800	0	0
Retail trade	108,600	108,100	106,600	500	2,000
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	14,300	14,300	14,400	0	-100
Food and beverage stores	19,800	19,600	18,900	200	900
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	12,200	11,900	11,700	300	500
General merchandise stores	20,200	20,200	19,800	0	400
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	37,700	37,900	37,900	-200	-200
Air transportation	3,900	3,900	3,700	0	200
Truck transportation	11,200	11,100	11,600	100	-400
Couriers and messengers	4,800	4,700	4,800	100	0
Warehousing and storage	4,300	4,300	4,300	0	0
<b>Information</b>	<b>24,700</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>23,800</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>900</b>
Publishing industries, except internet	10,000	9,900	9,500	100	500
Software publishers	6,300	6,300	5,900	0	400
Telecommunications	6,400	6,400	6,800	0	-400
Wired telecommunications carriers	2,700	2,600	2,800	100	-100

## Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	---Change from---				
	June 2007	May 2007	June 2006	May 2007	June 2006
<b>Financial activities</b>	<b>70,900</b>	<b>70,600</b>	<b>70,600</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>
Finance and insurance	45,300	45,200	45,100	100	200
Credit intermediation and related activities	22,400	22,400	22,800	0	-400
Insurance carriers and related activities	19,100	19,000	18,600	100	500
Real estate and rental and leasing	25,600	25,400	25,500	200	100
Real estate	20,600	20,700	20,400	-100	200
<b>Professional and business services</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>136,500</b>	<b>135,400</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,600</b>
Professional and technical services	52,500	52,700	50,800	-200	1,700
Architectural and engineering services	12,200	12,000	11,500	200	700
Computer systems design and related services	7,900	7,900	7,600	0	300
Management of companies and enterprises	20,900	21,100	21,100	-200	-200
Administrative and waste services	63,600	62,700	63,500	900	100
Administrative and support services	61,300	60,400	60,900	900	400
Employment services	26,400	26,200	27,900	200	-1,500
Business support services	7,900	8,100	8,500	-200	-600
Services to buildings and dwellings	15,300	15,000	14,900	300	400
<b>Educational and health services</b>	<b>123,400</b>	<b>126,200</b>	<b>121,200</b>	<b>-2,800</b>	<b>2,200</b>
Educational services	19,500	22,300	18,700	-2,800	800
Colleges and universities	8,200	11,200	7,900	-3,000	300
Health care and social assistance	103,900	103,900	102,500	0	1,400
Ambulatory health care services	40,000	39,900	38,900	100	1,100
Hospitals	27,800	27,700	27,100	100	700
Nursing and residential care facilities	20,200	20,000	20,200	200	0
Social assistance	15,900	16,300	16,300	-400	-400
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>	<b>97,600</b>	<b>96,500</b>	<b>95,400</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>2,200</b>
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14,300	14,100	14,200	200	100
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	11,000	10,600	10,800	400	200
Accommodation and food services	83,300	82,400	81,200	900	2,100
Accommodation	9,100	8,900	9,100	200	0
Food services and drinking places	74,200	73,500	72,100	700	2,100
Full-service restaurants	35,200	34,900	34,700	300	500
Limited-service eating places	31,100	30,900	30,500	200	600
<b>Other services</b>	<b>36,400</b>	<b>36,100</b>	<b>36,100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>
Membership associations and organizations	16,100	15,900	16,000	200	100
<b>Government</b>	<b>145,500</b>	<b>145,000</b>	<b>143,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,500</b>
Federal government	17,800	17,700	17,900	100	-100
State government	21,900	21,700	21,600	200	300
State education	7,600	7,700	7,300	-100	300
Local government	105,800	105,600	103,500	200	2,300
Local education	60,300	60,300	58,600	0	1,700
Labor Disputes	900	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.