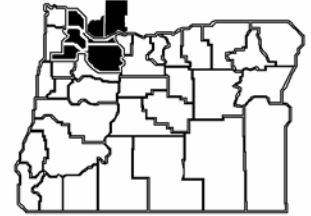




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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August 2009

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally	
	Adjusted	Raw
Jun 2009	11.6%	11.7%
May 2009	12.1%	11.4%
Jun 2008	5.3%	5.4%
Oregon		
Jun 2009	12.2%	12.1%
May 2009	12.2%	11.9%
Jun 2008	5.9%	5.8%
United States		
Jun 2009	9.5%	9.7%
May 2009	9.4%	9.1%
Jun 2008	5.6%	5.7%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	June	
	2009	2008
Total	986,600	1,041,300
Construction	51,300	62,800
Manufacturing	111,700	123,700
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	193,300	203,600
Information	23,200	25,000
Financial Activities	65,600	68,300
Professional & Bus. Svc.	125,900	137,500
Educ. & Health Services	131,700	130,300
Leisure & Hospitality	96,500	101,300
Government	149,700	149,600
High Tech *	48,700	50,600

* (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Jun '09	2008
Yearly Change	-1.4%	3.8%

Next release: August 14, 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

Apr 2009	85.1	↓
May 2009	85.0	

2008 Population

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

Employment Trends: Local

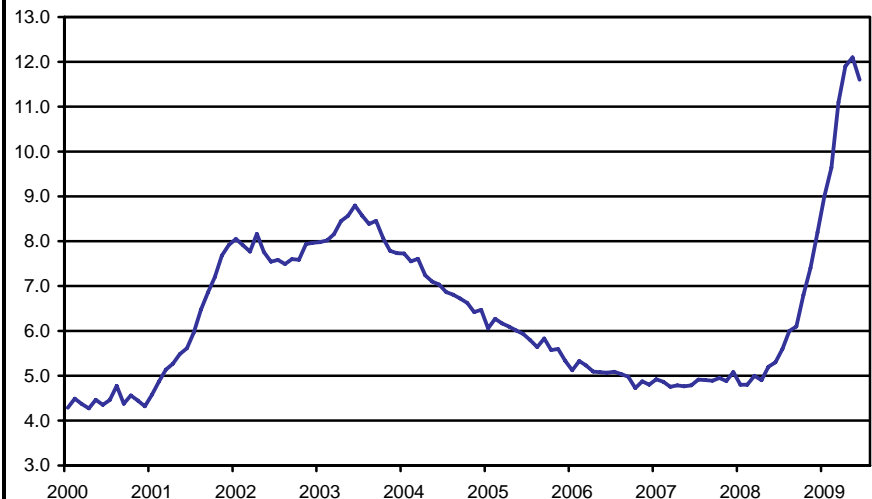
The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined from 12.1 percent in May to 11.6 percent in June. The year-ago rate was 5.3 percent. An estimated 138,300 area residents were unemployed; 75,000 more than one year ago.

Oregon's unemployment rate was 12.2 percent in June, while the U.S. rate rose to 9.5 percent.

The decline in Portland's jobless rate was due to people dropping out of the workforce. The civilian labor force declined by 3,200 in June; the first June decline since the current series began in 1990. Typically thousands of job seekers enter the labor force as schools let out for the summer.

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment declined by 4,900 in June. Since peaking in January 2008, the metro area has lost 60,500 jobs; a loss of 5.8 percent. In comparison, U.S. nonfarm employment is down 4.7 percent from its peak.

**Portland Metro Area Unemployment Rate
Seasonally Adjusted**



Construction added jobs for the second consecutive month. June's gain of 500 followed an increase of 200 in May. Over the year, construction employment is down 11,500 jobs; a decline of 18.3 percent.

Manufacturing employment rose for the first time since last August. Nondurable goods inched up by 100, while durable goods was flat. Over the year, manufacturing employment is down 12,000 jobs; a decline of 9.7 percent.

Trade, transportation, and utilities gained just 200 jobs. Typically summer hiring in retail boosts this sector by well over 1,000 jobs, but retailers added only 500 jobs over the month, while airlines and wholesalers each cut 100 jobs.

Professional and business services employment increased by 800 jobs in June. The temporary help component added 500 jobs following similar gains in May, halting eight months of rapid decline.

Educational and health services declined by 3,800 jobs, with most of the losses in the seasonal educational component. Health services has been relatively flat in the first half of the year, adding 400 jobs since January. Historically this sector adds several thousand jobs during the first six months of the year.

Government shed 1,700 jobs in June. Most of the losses came in public education with the end of the school year. Federal government declined by 500.

Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 12.2 percent in June, the same as the revised May figure of 12.2 percent. Despite remaining unchanged between May and June, Oregon's unemployment rate was up substantially from June 2008 when the rate was 5.9 percent. In June, 241,156 Oregonians were unemployed, more than double the number in June 2008.

In June, Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment declined by 7,200 jobs, following a drop of 1,600 (as revised) in May. This marked the 11th consecutive month of decline.

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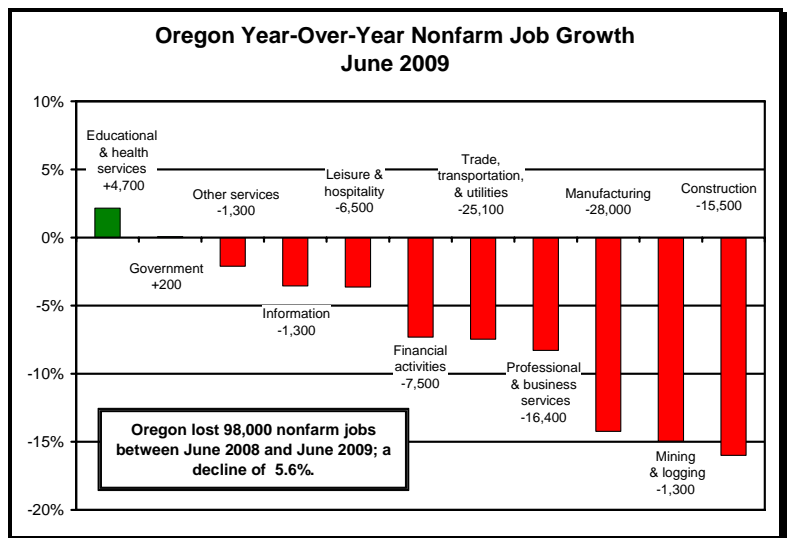
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Most industries did not follow their normal seasonal pattern of change in June. Industries such as manufacturing, trade, and business services continued to mirror national trends of decline. In contrast, construction added significantly more jobs than seasonally expected.

Construction posted a gain of 3,600 jobs in June, when a gain of only 2,000 is the normal seasonal movement. This follows a flat May performance after several months of steep seasonally adjusted job losses. Seasonally adjusted employment in construction was 80,500 in June, still well below its year-ago level of 95,400.



Manufacturing added 1,000 jobs during a month where a gain of 2,900 is the normal seasonal movement. This driver of the state's economy has been shedding jobs for nearly three years. Losses were particularly severe during the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of this year.

Professional and business services added 600 jobs in June, when a gain of 1,900 is the normal seasonal change. The industry declined rapidly since the summer of 2008. It is down 16,400 jobs, or 8.3 percent, since June 2008.

Financial activities continued on its downward slide of the past two years, slipping 600 jobs when a gain of 200 is the normal seasonal expectation. The losses were confined to finance and insurance (-600 jobs). Real estate, rental, and leasing employment was unchanged from May. The financial activities sector cut 7,500 jobs, or 7.3 percent of its workforce, since June 2008.

Leisure and hospitality added 3,500 jobs in June, just above normal seasonal expectations. The industry has been building steam since February 2009. Leisure and hospitality is down 6,500 jobs, or 3.6 percent, from June 2008.

Trade, transportation, and utilities shed 500 jobs at a time of year when a gain of 1,800 would be normal. Wholesale trade reported a 1,100-job loss due to weakness among merchant wholesalers of nondurable goods. Retail trade added 800 jobs, with modest job gains reported in most of its component industries. Transportation, warehousing, and utilities backtracked from May's gain, losing 200 jobs in June.

Oregon's Job Loss Ranking

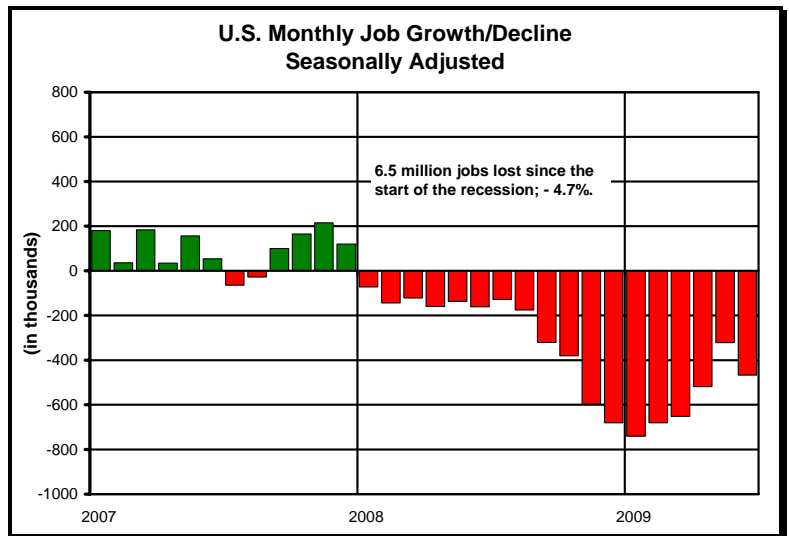
All but 11 states posted job declines between May and June. Every state except North Dakota, which has added jobs in recent months, has lost jobs since their respective peaks, ranging from a 0.7 percent decline in Alaska to 14.5 percent in Michigan.

Oregon's nonfarm employment peaked in December 2007, the same time as the nation. Since then, we've lost 110,900 jobs for a decline of 6.4 percent. That ranks us seventh steepest in the nation.

Nationally, employment peaked in December 2007. Since then, employers have cut 6.5 million jobs for a loss of 4.7 percent.

Employment Trends: National

The number of unemployed persons (14.7 million) and the unemployment rate (9.5%) were little changed in June. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, the number of unemployed persons increased by 7.2 million, and the unemployment rate rose by 4.6 percentage points.



Total nonfarm payroll employment continued to decline in June (-467,000). Job losses from April to June averaged 436,000 per month, compared with losses averaging 670,000 per month from November to March. Since the recession began in December 2007, payroll employment has fallen by 6.5 million. In June, job losses continued to be widespread across major industry sectors.

Housing Update

The national housing market is showing some signs of stabilization. New and existing home sales rose in June for the third consecutive month, inventories are falling, and both housing starts and permits ticked up in recent months – a possible indication of stronger demand and improving confidence. But stabilization is a long way from normal. Despite June's increase, sales are still down 21 percent over the year and 72 percent from their June peak four years ago. And permits, although up from April's historic low, are still at an all-time low for June.

House prices continue to decline but it appears that the free fall is over. The Case-Shiller Home Price Index for 20 major U.S. metro areas (seasonally adjusted) – which has fallen 35 out of the last 36 months – fell again in May but at the slowest pace since February 2007. Year over year, prices are off 17.1 percent; not good, but better than January's 19.0 percent plunge, which was the sharpest drop since the series began in the late 1980s.

Portland

Portland's housing market is showing similar trends. The year-over-year plummet in the number of housing permits issued for single family units has eased. June data showed a decline of 24 percent from one year ago; a significant improvement from the 60-plus percent declines we experienced late last year and early this year. Nonetheless, the number of permits issued each month thus far in 2009 has been lower than any corresponding month going back to at least the mid 1990s. And 2009 is on track to be weaker than the early '80s, our last major housing downturn.

Meanwhile, sales are trending upward, according to the Portland-based RMLS Multiple Listing Service. (This is a different data set than the national data quoted above, so not strictly comparable.)

Pending sales in June were up 8.4 percent over one year earlier; the first annual increase since December 2007. While closed sales were down over the year, they were up over the month. And inventory fell to an 8.2-month supply; the lowest level in nearly two years.

As with the nation, prices continue to fall. Unlike the nation, the pace of decline hasn't eased. May's 12-month decline of 16.3 percent was the steepest since the Index started in 1990.

Since peaking in May 2007, Portland prices have fallen by 20.7 percent. In comparison, the 20-city composite index peaked a year earlier and has fallen by 32.0 percent. While Portland is still faring better than the nation thus far, the fall off our peak has been more rapid: The 20-city index declined by 18.1 percent two years after peaking compared to Portland's 20.7-percent decline.

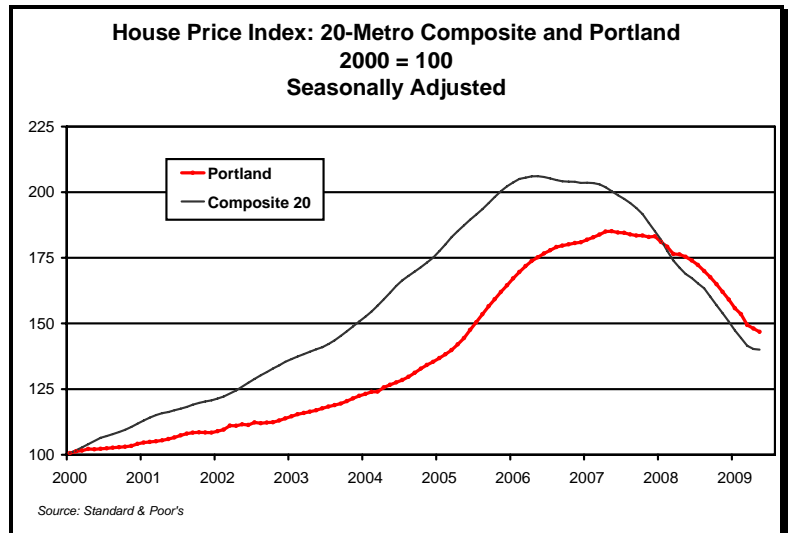
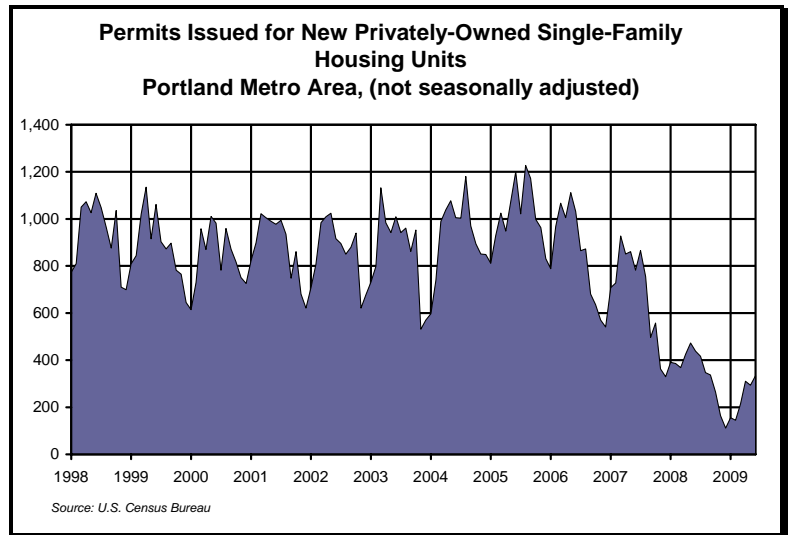
Whether Portland is lagging the nation or outperforming it remains to be seen. But analysts agree that nationally house prices will continue to fall or stagnate for months to come. The market is working through the foreclosures that resulted from speculative and sub prime buyers and the bursting bubble, and another wave is on the way as credit-worthy home buyers who have lost their jobs in this recession default on their mortgages. Economy.com expects that 60 percent of the mortgage defaults this year will be set off primarily by unemployment, up from 29 percent last year.

Oregon's Green Jobs Number Over 51,000

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Oregon had an estimated 51,402 green jobs in 2008, according to a recent report from the Oregon Employment Department. *The Greening of Oregon's Workforce: Jobs, Wages, and Training* is based on the results of a survey of the state's employers. It found that 3 percent of Oregon's private, state government, and local government workers were involved in what employers consider to be green jobs.

There are various views about what constitutes a "green" job, business, or industry, but most definitions center on work that reduces or repairs damage to the natural environment caused by



people. For the purpose of the report, green jobs are defined as those that provide a service or produce a product in any of these categories:

1. Increasing energy efficiency
2. Producing renewable energy
3. Preventing, reducing, or mitigating environmental degradation
4. Cleaning up and restoring the natural environment
5. Providing education, consulting, policy promotion, accreditation, trading and offsets, or similar services supporting categories 1-4

The purpose of the survey was to estimate the number of green jobs in Oregon and to gather key information for workforce and training policy-makers. The report also attempts to identify future growth trends in green jobs.

Green jobs were reported in all broad industry groups and were spread across 226 different occupations. The five *occupations* with the most green jobs were carpenters, farmworkers, truck drivers, hazardous materials removal workers, and landscaping and groundskeeping workers. The three *industries* with the most green jobs were construction, wholesale and retail trade, and administrative and waste services.

Almost two-thirds of Oregon's green jobs require no education beyond high school. As is true with jobs across the entire economy, more education generally led to higher wages for Oregon's green jobs. Only 42 percent of green jobs with no minimum educational requirement pay \$15.00 per hour or more, whereas 95 percent of green jobs that require a bachelor's or graduate degree pay \$15.00 per hour or more. The estimated average wage paid for all green jobs in 2008 was \$22.61 per hour.

Employers seem confident they will continue to add green jobs through the next year. Even though they were being asked during tough economic times, employers still expected to add 7,409 jobs – nearly 14 percent – to their workforce between 2008 and 2010. Five occupational groups will account for most of the expected green job gains: farming, fishing, and forestry; transportation and material moving; production; architecture and engineering; and construction and extraction occupations.

This is just a brief snapshot of green jobs in Oregon. The full report is available on-line in the Publications section at www.QualityInfo.org or by e-mailing lmipubs.emp.@state.or.us.

Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making recent news

- **Shin-Etsu Handotai Group**, a Japanese manufacturer of solar equipment and computer chip components, purchased the **Hewlett Packard Co.** campus in **Vancouver**. Officials at **SEH America**, Shin-Etsu's Vancouver-based North American headquarters, are not commenting on their plans for the site, which will likely be used either to manufacture silicon wafers for computer chips or to make solar panel components. HP will lease back a portion of the site for the time being. *Portland Business Journal, 6-26-09*
- **Tekila Willie's** restaurant and bar opened in **St. Helens**. *South County Spotlight, 7-1-09*
- **Ron Tonkin** will open an Audi dealership in **Wilsonville**. Construction on the \$5-million project could start by March 2010. *Wilsonville Spokesman, 7-2-09*
- **Bistro Asian** will open in northwest Portland. *Portland Business Journal, 6-22-09*
- **Cascadia Behavioral Health Care Inc.** will open in southwest **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 6-29-09*
- **Gymboree Play and Music** opened in **Durham**. *Portland Business Journal, 6-15-09*
- **Columbia Oral Surgery** opened in St. Helens. It employs six people. *The Chronicle, 6-24-09*
- **InFocus** in **Wilsonville** will expand its job cut plans, bringing its workforce to under 200 as it adjusts to a rapid decline in demand for its digital projectors. *The Oregonian, 7-2-09*
- **Costco Wholesale** will build a second store in Clark County, this one in east **Vancouver**. In addition to the 154,701-square-foot store, there will be eight fueling islands under a canopy, two adjacent retail buildings, and 745 parking spaces. *The Columbian, 7-8-09*
- **The Froogle Fox**, a consignment shop that offers furniture and clothing, opened in **Newberg**. *Newberg Graphic, 7-8-09*
- **Options Counseling Services of Oregon** opened in southeast **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 6-22-09*
- **Bridgeport Eye Physicians** will open in **Sherwood**. *Portland Business Journal, 7-6-09*
- **Carquest Automotive Finishes Inc.** will open at the **Columbia Commerce Park** in northeast **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 6-29-09*
- **Blue Fin Sushi Bar & Fine Japanese Restaurant** will open in southeast **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 6-29-09*
- **When the Shoe Fits** will open at the **Mill Plain Plaza** in **Vancouver**. *Portland Business Journal, 6-29-09*

-
- **Renaissance Medical Group** opened in **St. Helens**. It has a family nurse practitioner and offers acupuncture and traditional Eastern remedies. *South County Spotlight, 7-1-09*
 - Portland-based **ZoomCare** will open its fourth clinic in the metro area at **Tanasbourne Town Center** in **Hillsboro**. It offers what the company calls “health care on demand.” *Portland Business Journal, 7-10-09*
 - **Kettleman Bagel Co.** will open in southwest **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 7-7-09*
 - **Scotts Miracle-Gro Co.** will shut down its 56-store Smith & Hawken chain – including one in northwest **Portland** – by the end of the year. *Portland Business Journal, 7-10-09*
 - **Curvaceous**, a plus-sizes women’s wear store, opened in **St. Helens**. It employs two people. *The Chronicle, 7-10-09*
 - **Church’s Chicken** will open in **Vancouver** next week. It will employ 25 to 30 people. *The Columbian, 7-14-09*
 - The **St. Helens School District** will cut seven instructors and 14 classified employees from next year’s budget. *The Chronicle, 6-24-09*
 - **KeyBank** will open branches in **Tigard**, **Portland’s Pearl District**, and **east Gresham** in the next few months. *The Columbian, 7-16-09*
 - **Community Solutions for Clackamas County**, a division of the **Clackamas County Department of Human Services**, will use money from a \$500,000 U.S. Department of Labor training grant to help 230 veterans through a new **Hire Oregon Veterans project**. The plan is to provide counseling, training, employment, and retention in green energy jobs in the renewable electric power, solar power, wind power, and energy efficiency assessment industries. *The Oregonian, 7-16-09*
 - **Dick’s Sporting Goods** plans to open a store at **The Crossroads at Orenco Station** in **Hillsboro**. *Portland Business Journal, 7-20-09*
 - **The Urban Farm Store** opened in **southeast Portland**. *KGW.com, 7-10-09*
 - **Bumble Bee Cleaning Service** opened in **Scappoose**. *The Chronicle, 7-8-09*
 - **American Flatbread Pizza Co.**, a Vermont-based chain of earthen oven pizza restaurants, will open its first West Coast franchise in **northwest Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 7-10-09*
 - **SOHO Grill** will open in **northwest Portland** this fall. *Portland Business Journal, 7-10-09*

Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008	---Change from---	
				May 2009	June 2008
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,184,000	1,187,200	1,165,800	-3,200	18,200
Unemployed	138,300	135,500	63,300	2,800	75,000
Unemployment Rate	11.7%	11.4%	5.4%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	11.6%	12.1%	5.3%		
Total Employed	1,045,700	1,051,700	1,102,400	-6,000	-56,700
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	986,600	989,800	1,041,300	-3,200	-54,700
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	981,800	986,700	1,036,300	-4,900	-54,500
Total private	836,900	838,400	891,700	-1,500	-54,800
Mining and logging	1,400	1,400	1,600	0	-200
Construction	51,300	50,800	62,800	500	-11,500
Construction of buildings	12,500	12,400	14,300	100	-1,800
Residential building construction	6,800	6,700	7,600	100	-800
Nonresidential building construction	5,700	5,700	6,700	0	-1,000
Heavy and civil engineering construction	5,000	4,800	6,100	200	-1,100
Specialty trade contractors	33,800	33,600	42,400	200	-8,600
Manufacturing	111,700	111,600	123,700	100	-12,000
Durable goods	84,400	84,400	93,900	0	-9,500
Wood product manufacturing	4,200	4,100	5,000	100	-800
Primary metal manufacturing	5,800	5,900	7,100	-100	-1,300
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,400	12,300	13,600	100	-1,200
Machinery manufacturing	7,000	7,100	8,300	-100	-1,300
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	34,100	34,200	35,800	-100	-1,700
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	25,400	25,400	26,700	0	-1,300
Electronic instrument manufacturing	4,800	4,900	5,200	-100	-400
Transportation equipment manufacturing	7,500	7,500	8,700	0	-1,200
Nondurable goods	27,300	27,200	29,800	100	-2,500
Food manufacturing	9,100	9,000	9,200	100	-100
Paper manufacturing	3,900	3,900	4,400	0	-500
Trade, transportation, and utilities	193,300	193,100	203,600	200	-10,300
Wholesale trade	54,700	54,800	57,800	-100	-3,100
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	25,200	25,300	27,700	-100	-2,500
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	20,900	20,900	21,500	0	-600
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,600	8,600	8,600	0	0
Retail trade	104,100	103,600	107,800	500	-3,700
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	12,500	12,500	13,900	0	-1,400
Food and beverage stores	20,300	20,300	20,500	0	-200
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	10,000	9,800	11,000	200	-1,000
General merchandise stores	20,000	19,900	20,400	100	-400
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	34,500	34,700	38,000	-200	-3,500
Air transportation	3,600	3,700	4,000	-100	-400
Truck transportation	10,100	10,100	11,200	0	-1,100
Couriers and messengers	4,500	4,500	4,800	0	-300
Warehousing and storage	3,500	3,500	4,200	0	-700
Information	23,200	23,300	25,000	-100	-1,800
Publishing industries, except internet	9,200	9,200	10,200	0	-1,000
Software publishers	6,700	6,700	6,800	0	-100
Telecommunications	6,100	6,100	6,500	0	-400

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008	---Change from---	
				May 2009	June 2008
Financial activities	65,600	65,500	68,300	100	-2,700
Finance and insurance	42,100	42,100	43,400	0	-1,300
Credit intermediation and related activities	19,300	19,300	20,400	0	-1,100
Insurance carriers and related activities	18,900	19,000	19,000	-100	-100
Real estate and rental and leasing	23,500	23,400	24,900	100	-1,400
Real estate	19,200	19,000	20,000	200	-800
Professional and business services	125,900	125,100	137,500	800	-11,600
Professional and technical services	52,000	52,100	54,200	-100	-2,200
Architectural and engineering services	11,300	11,400	12,400	-100	-1,100
Computer systems design and related services	7,900	7,900	8,000	0	-100
Management of companies and enterprises	22,500	22,500	23,400	0	-900
Administrative and waste services	51,400	50,500	59,900	900	-8,500
Administrative and support services	49,200	48,100	57,100	1,100	-7,900
Employment services	18,400	17,900	23,700	500	-5,300
Business support services	7,500	7,600	8,600	-100	-1,100
Services to buildings and dwellings	13,800	13,600	15,200	200	-1,400
Educational and health services	131,700	135,500	130,300	-3,800	1,400
Educational services	20,800	24,400	20,700	-3,600	100
Colleges and universities	9,300	12,300	9,200	-3,000	100
Health care and social assistance	110,900	111,100	109,600	-200	1,300
Ambulatory health care services	43,200	43,200	42,000	0	1,200
Hospitals	29,200	29,100	28,900	100	300
Nursing and residential care facilities	21,600	21,600	21,300	0	300
Social assistance	16,900	17,200	17,400	-300	-500
Leisure and hospitality	96,500	95,800	101,300	700	-4,800
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14,400	14,200	15,200	200	-800
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	10,900	10,400	11,300	500	-400
Accommodation and food services	82,100	81,600	86,100	500	-4,000
Accommodation	8,900	8,800	9,500	100	-600
Food services and drinking places	73,200	72,800	76,600	400	-3,400
Full-service restaurants	35,000	34,600	37,200	400	-2,200
Limited-service eating places	31,400	31,400	32,500	0	-1,100
Other services	36,300	36,300	37,600	0	-1,300
Membership associations and organizations	16,500	16,600	17,000	-100	-500
Government	149,700	151,400	149,600	-1,700	100
Federal government	18,300	18,800	18,300	-500	0
State government	21,700	21,800	22,200	-100	-500
State education	7,900	8,100	7,900	-200	0
Local government	109,700	110,800	109,100	-1,100	600
Local education	61,900	63,100	61,000	-1,200	900
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

	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008	-Change From-	
				May 2009	June 2008
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,184,000	1,187,200	1,165,800	-3,200	18,200
Unemployed	138,300	135,500	63,300	2,800	75,000
Unemployment rate	11.7	11.4	5.4	0.3	6.3
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	11.6	12.1	5.3	(0.5)	6.2
Employed	1,045,700	1,051,700	1,102,400	-6,000	-56,700
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	961,300	961,800	950,000	-500	11,300
Unemployed	110,700	105,900	50,000	4,800	60,700
Unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted)	11.5	11.0	5.3	0.5	6.3
Total Employed	850,600	855,900	900,000	-5,300	-49,400
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	203,200	203,300	200,700	-100	2,500
Unemployed	23,300	22,300	10,400	1,000	12,900
Unemployment rate	11.5	11.0	5.2	0.5	6.3
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	11.4	11.3	5.1	0.1	6.3
Total Employed	179,800	181,000	190,300	-1,200	-10,500
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	25,110	25,230	24,250	-120	860
Unemployed	3,630	3,610	1,520	20	2,110
Unemployment rate	14.4	14.3	6.3	0.1	8.1
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	14.7	15.5	6.4	(0.8)	8.3
Total Employed	21,480	21,620	22,730	-140	-1,250
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	392,600	392,800	387,400	-200	5,200
Unemployed	46,500	44,500	21,200	2,000	25,300
Unemployment rate	11.9	11.3	5.5	0.6	6.4
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	11.7	11.5	5.3	0.2	6.4
Total Employed	346,100	348,200	366,200	-2,100	-20,100
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	291,700	291,900	290,000	-200	1,700
Unemployed	30,900	29,500	14,200	1,400	16,700
Unemployment rate	10.6	10.1	4.9	0.5	5.7
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.4	10.7	4.8	(0.3)	5.6
Total Employed	260,700	262,400	275,900	-1,700	-15,200
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	48,740	48,680	47,660	60	1,080
Unemployed	6,280	5,960	2,730	320	3,550
Unemployment rate	12.9	12.2	5.7	0.7	7.2
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	13.2	13.4	5.8	(0.2)	7.4
Total Employed	42,460	42,730	44,930	-270	-2,470
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	222,700	225,300	215,800	-2,600	6,900
Unemployed	27,600	29,600	13,300	-2,000	14,300
Percent of Labor Force	12.4	13.1	6.2	(0.7)	6.2
Total Employed	195,100	195,800	202,500	-700	-7,400

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.