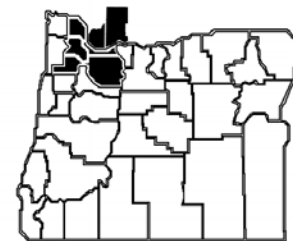




# Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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**November 2007**

## Economic Indicators

### Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally	
	Adjusted	Raw
Sep 2007	4.9%	4.6%
Aug 2007	4.9%	5.0%
Sep 2006	5.0%	4.7%
<b>Oregon</b>		
Sep 2007	5.3%	4.7%
Aug 2007	5.4%	5.1%
Sep 2006	5.4%	4.8%
<b>United States</b>		
Sep 2007	4.7%	4.5%
Aug 2007	4.6%	4.6%
Sep 2006	4.6%	4.4%

### Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	September	
	2007	2006
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,036,000</b>	<b>1,021,500</b>
Construction	69,500	66,700
Manufacturing	127,800	128,800
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	206,300	203,700
Information	24,500	23,800
Financial Activities	70,900	70,800
Professional & Bus. Svc.	137,900	137,200
Educ. & Health Services	126,300	123,500
Leisure & Hospitality	97,700	95,700
Government	137,100	133,600
High Tech *	51,000	51,800
* (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)		

### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Sep '07	2006
Yearly Change	2.8%	3.2%
Next release: November 15, 2007		

Portland-Salem	1st Half '07	2006
Yearly Change	3.4%	2.6%
Next release: Mid-February 2008 <a href="http://www.bls.gov/cpi">www.bls.gov/cpi</a>		

### University of Oregon Index of Economic Indicators

Aug 2007	103.1	↓
Jul 2007	103.5	

<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

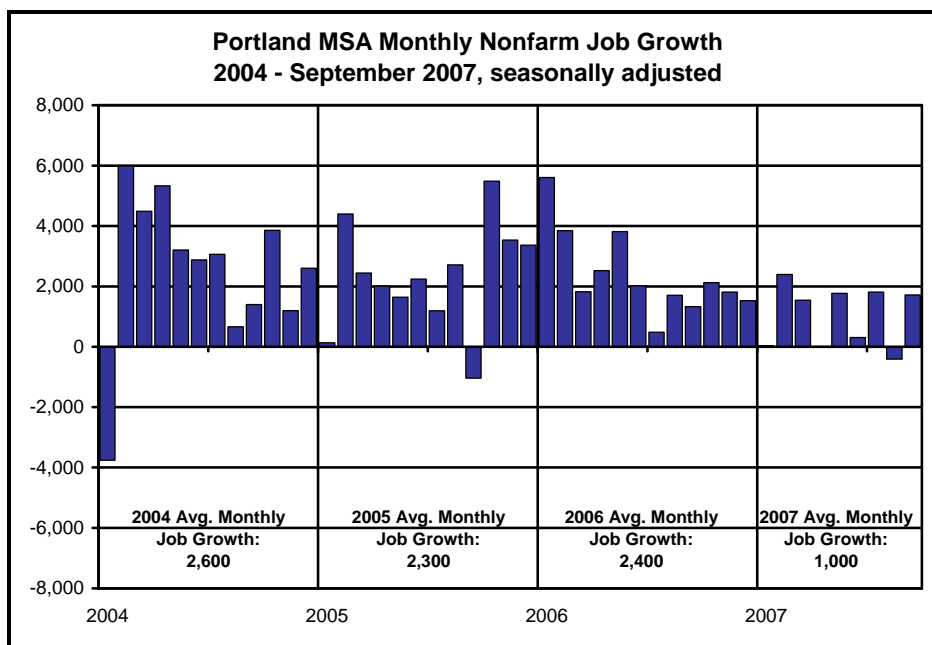
The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.9 percent in September, essentially unchanged from August and from a year ago (5.0%). The area's unemployment rate has been stable over the past year, hovering around five percent. An estimated 53,200 area residents were unemployed in September.

Oregon's unemployment rate was 5.3 percent in September, the national rate was 4.7.

The metro area gained 1,800 nonfarm jobs in September on a seasonally adjusted basis. Total nonfarm employment now stands at 1,034,400; 14,700 over a year ago (+1.4%).

Job growth in the metro area slowed over the past year. Thus far in 2007, seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment grew by an average of just 1,000 jobs per month; down from a 2,400 average monthly gain in 2006.

September's seasonal gains in public and private education outweighed losses in most other broad industries. Back-to-school



hiring boosted employment in the (private) education services sector by 4,200 jobs. Gains in public education totaled 6,800.

Manufacturing declined by 300 jobs due to losses of 100 each in fabricated metals, machinery, and wood products. High tech was flat over the month. Manufacturing is now 1,000 jobs (-0.8%) below year-ago levels due mainly to cuts in high tech and transportation equipment manufacturing.

Construction shed a seasonal 300 jobs. This sector is feeling the effects of a cooling housing market, as year-over-year growth slowed from 7.2 percent last September to 4.2 percent this September.

Financial activities has also been impacted by the housing market. Employment in the banking component has been trending down since the summer of 2006, and is now 400 jobs below year-ago levels.

Leisure and hospitality and retail trade followed seasonal trends, shedding a combined 2,300 jobs over the month.

### Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 5.3 percent in September, compared with 5.4 percent in August. It remains close to levels seen throughout the past 21 months, when the rate ranged from 5.0 percent to 5.5 percent. In September, 91,937 Oregonians were unemployed, compared with 92,008 in September 2006.

In September, seasonally adjusted payroll employment shrank by 1,000 after a revised gain of 3,500 in August. Most major industries performed in line with their normal seasonal September trend. The exceptions were the three industries with seasonally adjusted employment changes of more than 1,000. Manufacturing added 1,200 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis, while construction (-1,400 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (-1,000 jobs) both dropped more than normal for the time of year.

Over the past four months, seasonally adjusted payroll employment expanded at only a 0.3 percent annual pace, by adding an average of 500 jobs per month. Over the 12 months ending in September, payroll employment grew by 13,900 jobs or 0.8 percent.

*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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Food manufacturing has shown an unusual summer trend by declining 400 jobs in August and then expanding by 900 in September. This puts food manufacturing employment at 25,100 jobs, down 500 from September 2006. In September, most other components of manufacturing held employment steady, with the exception of wood product manufacturing, which cut 300 jobs and is down 3,000 in the past 12 months.

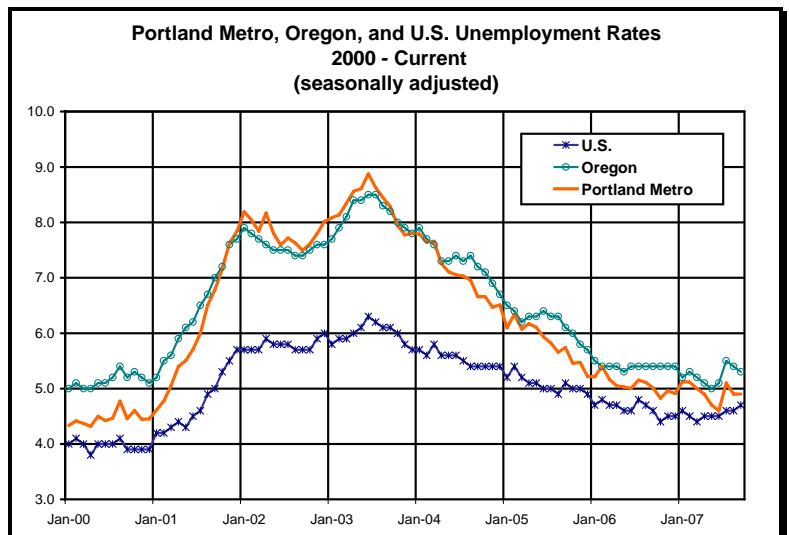
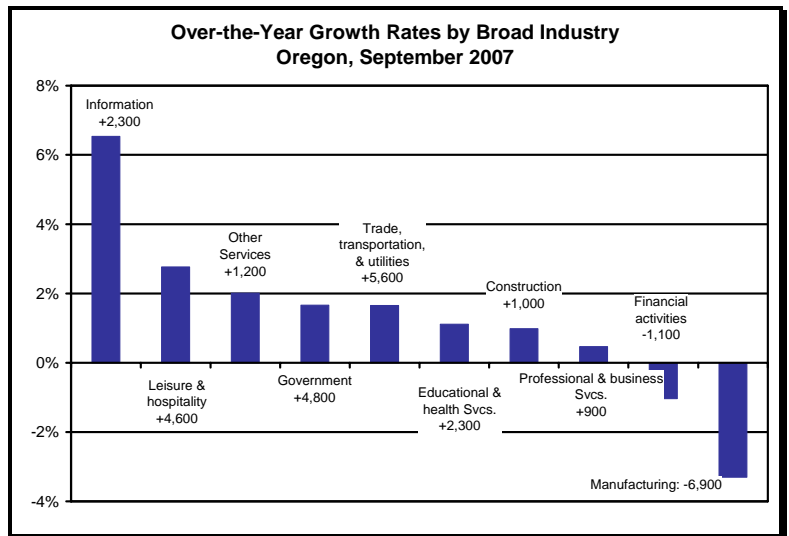
Construction registered a seasonally adjusted job decline of 1,400 in September, following a gain of similar magnitude the prior month. This put construction's seasonally adjusted employment at 102,700. This measure of construction employment has been close to 100,000 since February 2006, indicating that construction activity overall leveled out following rapid expansion in 2004 and 2005.

As of September, Oregon's "information" industry had the fastest over-the-year growth of all major industry sectors. Information includes publishing (e.g., newspapers, books, software) and telecommunications. The sector added 6.5 percent to its employment over the past year and grew faster in Oregon than in any other state.

### Employment Trends: National

The number of unemployed persons (7.2 million) and the unemployment rate (4.7%) were essentially unchanged in September. A year earlier, the number of unemployed persons was 6.9 million and the jobless rate was 4.6 percent.

In September, total payroll employment rose by 110,000 to 138.3 million, seasonally adjusted. From June to September, employment growth averaged 90,000 per month; during the first 5 months of 2007, average growth was 147,000 per month. In September, several service-providing industries gained jobs, while manufacturing and construction employment continued to decline.



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Health care employment continued to expand in September (33,000), with job gains in ambulatory services and in hospitals. Over the year, health care added 396,000 jobs. Employment in social assistance rose by 12,000 in September and by 98,000 over the year.

Employment in food services and drinking places grew by 25,000 in September. This industry added 355,000 jobs over the year.

Within professional and technical services, job gains occurred in accounting and bookkeeping services (10,000) and in management and technical consulting services (10,000). Job losses continued in employment services (-35,000); this industry lost 203,000 jobs since its recent peak in December 2006.

In retail trade, building material and garden supply stores lost 17,000 jobs over the month. Financial activities employment edged down in September. Despite a gain of 6,000 jobs in commercial banks, credit intermediation lost 12,000 jobs over the month. Since February, employment in credit intermediation fell by 46,000.

Manufacturing employment decreased by 18,000 in September. Over the year, manufacturing lost 223,000 jobs. In construction, residential specialty trade contractors shed 15,000 jobs over the month and 160,000 since February 2006.

### **Introducing the Portland Tri-County Job Vacancy Survey**

Helping Oregonians find good jobs requires taking a close look at the staffing needs of business. Every job opening represents an opportunity for someone to gain experience, begin a career, or supplement their family's income. Which businesses are hiring? What positions are going unfilled? Why are these companies having difficulty filling these positions?

The April 2007 Job Vacancy Survey was designed to help answer these questions. Thousands of firms in Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington counties were contacted about their immediate workforce needs and the nature of current job openings. Essentially, we asked Portland area businesses if they had a "Help Wanted" sign in the window and to tell us a little bit about their job openings. The goal is to help all the partners in the economy –businesses, schools, training providers, policy makers and job seekers – see where the available workforce may be falling short.

Asking about the workforce needs of Portland area businesses is the first step in an ongoing process to improve awareness of available jobs in the community. The next steps are to listen to and understand what local businesses are saying and to work together to address those challenges. The objective of the survey, and this report, is to contribute to that process.

For the complete report, go to [www.qualityinfo.org/pubs/vacancy/portland\\_job\\_vacancies.pdf](http://www.qualityinfo.org/pubs/vacancy/portland_job_vacancies.pdf).

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

- In April of 2007, there were an estimated 19,325 job vacancies in the tri-county Portland area (Multnomah, Washington and Clackamas counties).

- Almost one-third of those job vacancies had been unfilled for two months or longer.
- Many different occupations had vacancies. The 25 occupations with the most vacancies represented only 37 percent of all area job vacancies, suggesting that a wide range of occupations beyond just those 25 are going unfilled.
- The health care and manufacturing industries had the most vacancies. Combined, these two industries represented almost one third of all Portland area job vacancies.
- Over two-thirds of all health care industry vacancies require education beyond high school and 62 percent require a license or certificate. These higher-than-typical educational requirements add to the difficulty in filling this industry's vacancies.
- Of the vacancies with wage information, one in four paid a wage of at least \$20 an hour, while one in four paid less than \$10 an hour.



Occupation	Job Vacancies	Share of Total Vacancies	Vacant 60+ Days
<b>All Occupations</b>	<b>19,325</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>31%</b>
Registered nurses	1,142	5.9%	73%
Laborers and material movers, hand	547	2.8%	29%
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor trailer	543	2.8%	51%
Retail salespersons	497	2.6%	22%
Computer software engineers, applications	420	2.2%	35%
Cashiers	401	2.1%	18%
Personal and home care aides	264	1.4%	61%
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	259	1.3%	62%
Maintenance and repair workers, general	227	1.2%	10%
Business operations specialists, all other	226	1.2%	40%
Accountants and auditors	213	1.1%	21%
Customer service representatives	207	1.1%	2%
Sales representatives, services, all other	196	1.0%	41%
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	191	1.0%	21%
Computer systems analysts	189	1.0%	18%
Truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	178	0.9%	15%
Bus drivers, school	171	0.9%	39%
Stock clerks and order fillers	167	0.9%	24%
Computer software engineers, systems software	164	0.8%	31%
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	160	0.8%	23%
Civil engineers	158	0.8%	38%
Computer hardware engineers	154	0.8%	16%
Managers of retail sales workers	153	0.8%	41%
Secondary school teachers	151	0.8%	5%
Receptionists and information clerks	150	0.8%	30%

**Economic Census Coming Soon**

In December, more than 4 million businesses in America will receive economic census forms, including most businesses with paid employees. In the Portland metro area, 38,000 businesses will be asked to participate.

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The Economic Census provides the foundation for many of the key economic indicators America uses, like GDP and monthly retail sales.

Statistics are published for more than a thousand industries as well as for states, counties, cities and metropolitan areas (see [business.census.gov](http://business.census.gov)).

Economic policy makers in federal, state, and local governments use Economic Census data to project trends, plan for development, assess the impact of changes in the economy. Local businesses use Census data for marketing, gauging the competition, site location analysis, evaluating new business opportunities, and other planning.

Federal Reserve Board Chairman Ben Bernanke has called this census "indispensable to understanding America's economy." Taken every five years, the Economic Census "assures the accuracy of the statistics we rely on for sound economic policy and for successful business planning," said Bernanke.

If yours is among the millions of businesses that receive an Economic Census form in December -- fill it out. Send it in. Your participation is invaluable.

In memory of Eric Moore, who passed away on September 30 after a courageous battle with brain cancer. Eric worked for the Workforce and Economic Research Division of the Oregon Employment Department for 13 years and was our senior analyst at the time of his death.

Eric took a lead role in many of the division's major research projects and helped the Research Division gain a local and national reputation for high quality information. Before assuming the senior analyst position, Eric worked several years as a regional economist in our Portland and Salem offices.

Eric was loved and respected by all who worked with him in Oregon, and by many who worked with him on regional and national projects. We will miss him.

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## Around the Region

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

- **Stafford Woods**, a three-story, 34,000-square-foot office building, is under construction in **Wilsonville**. It will house **The Subway Group**, which operates 287 Subway restaurants in Oregon and Southwest Washington. The remaining office space will be sold as condominiums. *Portland Business Journal, 9-24-07*
- **Eroi Inc.**, a virtual marketing firm in **Portland**, has moved to a larger building and hired eight people, bringing its workforce to 41. *Portland Business Journal, 9-7-07*
- **Antonio's**, an Italian restaurant, has opened in **Lafayette**. *News-Register, 9-29-07*
- **FedEx Kinkos OFC & Print Services** will open at **Cornell Town Center** in **Hillsboro**. *Portland Business Journal, 9-4-07*
- **Jamba Juice** has opened at the **Gateway Shopping Center** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 9-4-07*
- **Art Envy**, an art supply store, has opened in **Hillsboro**. *Hillsboro Argus, 9-11-07*
- **Airplay Café** will open at the former Ozone Records store in **Portland** in November. It will offer food, beer, and wine and be a live music venue for unsigned groups. *Portland Business Journal, 9-24-07*
- **The Bank of Clark County** will open a second office in **Vancouver** early next year. It will house business-banking and commercial-lending services. *The Columbian, 9-25-07*
- **Integrated Network Consultants Corp.** has opened in **St. Helens**. It offers computer products and services. *Chronicle, 9-28-07*
- **InSport Inc.** of **Beaverton** has been awarded a \$14-million contract to manufacture a new running suit for the Marine Corps. *Portland Business Journal, 10-2-07*
- **Vancouver Toyota** will begin a \$12.5-million expansion later this year. It will add a two-story showroom and service facility and additional display parking on nearly 9 acres of property adjacent to the existing car dealership. *The Columbian, 10-10-07*
- **Nautilus Inc.**, based in Vancouver, is reducing its workforce by about 140 positions, including about 80 at its headquarters. *Portland Business Journal, 10-12-07*
- **Lucy**, a women's apparel store, will open at **Washington Square** in **Tigard** on November 21. *Portland Business Journal, 10-16-07*
- **Bombay Co. Inc.**, a home furnishings retailer, will close all of its U.S. stores including ones at **Clackamas Town Center**, **Point @ Bridgeport** in **Tigard**, and **Streets of Tanasbourne** in **Hillsboro**. *Portland Business Journal, 10-16-07*

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- **The Allison**, an 85-room luxury wine country hotel, will be built in the 450-acre **Springbrook development** in **Newberg**. The overall project includes 1,200 homes and a retail village that will be built over a decade. *News-Register, 10-13-07*
  - **H.B. Stubbs Cos.** has opened an office in **Portland**. The Michigan-based company provides exhibit and event marketing services. *Portland Business Journal, 10-18-07*
  - **The Meier & Frank Delivery Depot Building** in **Portland's Pearl District** will be remade into a retail and office complex. It is scheduled for completion in 2009. *Portland Business Journal, 10-19-07*
  - **Great Clips** hair salon has opened in **St. Helens**. *Chronicle, 10-17-07*
  - **Northwest SecureCheck** has opened in **Newberg**. It offers verification services of prospective employees for local businesses. *Newberg Graphic, 9-26-07*
  - **Clark County commissioners** have denied an application to build a **Wal-Mart** in the **Salmon Creek** neighborhood, north of **Vancouver**. *The Oregonian, 10-3-07*
- 



**Rural Conference 2007, November 18-20**  
**Hilton Portland & Executive Tower**  
**921 SW Sixth Avenue, Portland, Oregon**

Specifically designed to meet Oregon's needs. Join speakers from across the nation and Canada who will share information regarding successful regional economic and revitalization strategies, cluster, consortia and industry strategies and so much more!

Join other rural advocates, volunteers, consultants and staff from across the nation at the number one venue for addressing issues relevant to helping rural communities work!

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

			-Change From-		
	September 2007	August 2007	September 2006	August 2007	September 2006
<b>Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA</b>					
Civilian labor force	1,149,300	1,148,300	1,124,200	1,000	25,100
Unemployed	53,200	57,900	53,000	-4,700	200
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.0	4.7	(0.4)	-0.1
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	4.9	4.9	5.0	0.0	-0.1
Employed	1,096,000	1,090,400	1,071,200	5,600	24,800
<b>Oregon portion of the MSA</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	934,000	932,100	915,700	1,900	18,300
Unemployed	42,000	43,900	41,800	-1,900	200
Percent of Labor Force	4.5	4.7	4.6	-0.2	-0.1
Total Employed	892,100	888,300	873,900	3,800	18,200
<b>Clackamas County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	200,500	200,300	196,600	200	3,900
Unemployed	8,700	9,200	8,700	-500	0
Percent of Labor Force	4.3	4.6	4.4	(0.3)	-0.1
Total Employed	191,900	191,000	188,000	900	3,900
<b>Columbia County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	24,250	24,210	23,720	40	530
Unemployed	1,290	1,350	1,230	-60	60
Percent of Labor Force	5.3	5.6	5.2	(0.3)	0.1
Total Employed	22,960	22,860	22,490	100	470
<b>Multnomah County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	379,200	378,400	372,000	800	7,200
Unemployed	17,800	18,600	18,000	-800	-200
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	4.9	4.8	(0.2)	-0.1
Total Employed	361,400	359,800	354,000	1,600	7,400
<b>Washington County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	283,700	282,900	277,900	800	5,800
Unemployed	12,000	12,400	11,800	-400	200
Percent of Labor Force	4.2	4.4	4.2	(0.2)	0.0
Total Employed	271,700	270,500	266,200	1,200	5,500
<b>Yamhill County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	46,380	46,280	45,400	100	980
Unemployed	2,220	2,310	2,140	-90	80
Percent of Labor Force	4.8	5.0	4.7	(0.2)	0.1
Total Employed	44,160	43,970	43,260	190	900
<b>Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	215,200	216,200	208,500	-1,000	6,700
Unemployed	11,300	14,000	11,200	-2,700	100
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	6.5	5.4	(1.3)	-0.2
Total Employed	204,000	202,100	197,300	1,900	6,700

Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

Estimates of labor force and unemployment for MSA components are based in part on the most recent population estimates and Unemployment Insurance claims data.

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

	---Change from---				
	September 2007	August 2007	September 2006	August 2007	September 2006
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	1,149,300	1,148,300	1,124,200	1,000	25,100
Unemployed	53,200	57,900	53,000	-4,700	200
Unemployment Rate	4.6%	5.0%	4.7%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%		
Total Employed	1,096,000	1,090,400	1,071,200	5,600	24,800
<b>NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT</b>					
<b>Total nonfarm</b>	<b>1,036,000</b>	<b>1,029,100</b>	<b>1,021,500</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>14,500</b>
<b>Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted</b>	<b>1,034,400</b>	<b>1,032,600</b>	<b>1,019,700</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>14,700</b>
<b>Total private</b>	<b>898,900</b>	<b>897,600</b>	<b>887,900</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>11,000</b>
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>69,500</b>	<b>69,800</b>	<b>66,700</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>2,800</b>
Construction of buildings	16,300	16,400	15,200	-100	1,100
Residential building construction	9,200	9,200	8,900	0	300
Nonresidential building construction	7,100	7,200	6,300	-100	800
Heavy and civil engineering construction	6,700	7,000	6,600	-300	100
Specialty trade contractors	46,500	46,400	44,900	100	1,600
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>127,800</b>	<b>128,100</b>	<b>128,800</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
Durable goods	96,800	97,100	97,700	-300	-900
Wood product manufacturing	5,900	6,000	6,100	-100	-200
Primary metal manufacturing	6,800	6,800	6,400	0	400
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,900	13,000	13,000	-100	-100
Machinery manufacturing	8,800	8,900	8,700	-100	100
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	37,000	37,000	38,200	0	-1,200
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	27,100	27,000	28,300	100	-1,200
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,400	5,400	5,300	0	100
Transportation equipment manufacturing	8,800	8,800	9,500	0	-700
Nondurable goods	31,000	31,000	31,100	0	-100
Food manufacturing	9,100	9,000	9,100	100	0
Paper manufacturing	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>	<b>206,300</b>	<b>206,600</b>	<b>203,700</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>2,600</b>
Wholesale trade	58,700	58,700	58,100	0	600
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	28,300	28,400	28,200	-100	100
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	22,400	22,400	22,000	0	400
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,000	7,900	7,900	100	100
Retail trade	109,600	110,300	107,500	-700	2,100
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	14,600	14,500	14,500	100	100
Food and beverage stores	20,000	20,100	19,400	-100	600
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	12,400	12,900	12,200	-500	200
General merchandise stores	20,500	20,500	19,900	0	600
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	38,000	37,600	38,100	400	-100
Air transportation	4,000	4,000	3,800	0	200
Truck transportation	11,200	11,200	11,600	0	-400
Couriers and messengers	4,800	4,800	4,700	0	100
Warehousing and storage	4,300	4,300	4,300	0	0
<b>Information</b>	<b>24,500</b>	<b>24,600</b>	<b>23,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>700</b>
Publishing industries, except internet	10,000	10,000	9,700	0	300
Software publishers	6,300	6,400	6,000	-100	300
Telecommunications	6,300	6,300	6,800	0	-500
Wired telecommunications carriers	2,600	2,600	2,800	0	-200

## Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	---Change from---				
	September 2007	August 2007	September 2006	August 2007	September 2006
<b>Financial activities</b>	<b>70,900</b>	<b>70,900</b>	<b>70,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
Finance and insurance	45,300	45,300	45,000	0	300
Credit intermediation and related activities	22,100	22,200	22,500	-100	-400
Insurance carriers and related activities	19,300	19,200	18,700	100	600
Real estate and rental and leasing	25,600	25,600	25,800	0	-200
Real estate	20,800	20,800	20,800	0	0
<b>Professional and business services</b>	<b>137,900</b>	<b>138,000</b>	<b>137,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>700</b>
Professional and technical services	52,500	52,900	51,500	-400	1,000
Architectural and engineering services	12,300	12,300	11,800	0	500
Computer systems design and related services	7,700	7,700	7,600	0	100
Management of companies and enterprises	21,200	21,000	21,200	200	0
Administrative and waste services	64,200	64,100	64,500	100	-300
Administrative and support services	61,800	61,700	62,000	100	-200
Employment services	27,200	26,900	29,000	300	-1,800
Business support services	7,900	7,800	8,100	100	-200
Services to buildings and dwellings	15,100	15,300	15,000	-200	100
<b>Educational and health services</b>	<b>126,300</b>	<b>122,000</b>	<b>123,500</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>2,800</b>
Educational services	21,600	17,400	21,100	4,200	500
Colleges and universities	10,800	7,500	10,600	3,300	200
Health care and social assistance	104,700	104,600	102,400	100	2,300
Ambulatory health care services	40,300	40,200	39,100	100	1,200
Hospitals	27,800	27,900	27,400	-100	400
Nursing and residential care facilities	20,600	20,600	20,200	0	400
Social assistance	16,000	15,900	15,700	100	300
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>	<b>97,700</b>	<b>99,300</b>	<b>95,700</b>	<b>-1,600</b>	<b>2,000</b>
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14,500	15,100	14,300	-600	200
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	11,100	11,800	10,800	-700	300
Accommodation and food services	83,200	84,200	81,400	-1,000	1,800
Accommodation	9,300	9,500	9,200	-200	100
Food services and drinking places	73,900	74,700	72,200	-800	1,700
Full-service restaurants	34,400	35,100	34,600	-700	-200
Limited-service eating places	31,600	31,800	30,600	-200	1,000
<b>Other services</b>	<b>36,200</b>	<b>36,500</b>	<b>35,900</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>300</b>
Membership associations and organizations	15,900	16,000	15,700	-100	200
<b>Government</b>	<b>137,100</b>	<b>131,500</b>	<b>133,600</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>3,500</b>
Federal government	17,700	17,800	18,200	-100	-500
State government	20,700	20,500	20,200	200	500
State education	6,700	6,300	6,300	400	400
Local government	98,700	93,200	95,200	5,500	3,500
Local education	53,500	47,100	50,800	6,400	2,700
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.



Oregon Labor Force and Unemployment by Area (1)

	September 2007			August 2007			September 2006		
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate
United States	153,400,000	146,448,000	4.5	153,493,000	146,406,000	4.6	151,635,000	145,010,000	4.4
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted		6,952,000	4.7		7,088,000	4.6		6,625,000	4.8
State of Oregon	1,941,300	1,849,363	4.7	1,943,271	1,844,247	5.1	1,906,163	1,814,155	4.8
Oregon Seasonally Adjusted		91,937	5.3		99,024	5.4		92,008	5.4
<b>Metropolitan Statistical Areas:</b>									
Bent (Deschutes County)	83,895	80,185	4.4	84,801	80,925	4.6	80,840	77,710	3.9
Corvallis (Benton County)	42,825	41,184	3.8	42,680	40,805	4.4	42,162	40,277	4.5
Eugene-Springfield (Lane County)	177,544	168,791	4.9	181,639	172,030	5.3	176,074	167,049	5.1
Medford (Jackson County)	104,826	99,651	4.9	102,538	96,725	5.8	102,378	97,366	4.9
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton (2)	1,149,259	1,098,034	4.6	1,148,305	1,090,385	4.6	1,124,223	1,071,246	4.7
Salem (Marion and Polk counties)	194,588	185,507	4.7	195,562	185,412	4.7	191,284	181,958	4.9
<b>Counties:</b>									
Baker	7,280	6,919	5.0	7,400	7,005	5.3	7,307	6,918	5.3
Benton	42,825	41,184	3.8	42,680	40,805	4.4	42,162	40,277	4.5
Clackamas	200,536	191,867	4.3	200,291	191,045	4.6	196,638	187,963	4.4
Clatsop (3)	20,363	19,497	4.3	20,213	19,310	4.5	20,156	19,293	4.3
Columbia	24,251	22,960	5.3	24,212	22,862	5.6	23,720	22,493	5.2
Coos (3)	29,129	27,391	6.0	29,044	27,125	6.6	28,897	27,107	6.2
Crook (3)	9,980	9,434	5.5	10,100	9,517	5.8	9,705	9,251	4.7
Curry (3)	9,680	9,168	5.1	9,572	8,991	6.1	9,788	9,231	5.7
Deschutes	83,895	80,185	4.4	84,801	80,925	4.6	80,840	77,710	3.9
Douglas (3)	48,684	45,308	6.9	48,681	45,055	7.4	47,932	44,751	6.6
Gilliam	1,103	1,053	5.0	1,109	1,060	4.4	984	942	4.3
Grant	3,715	3,506	5.6	3,674	3,438	6.4	3,729	3,531	5.3
Harney	3,404	3,220	5.4	3,462	3,267	5.6	3,407	3,191	6.3
Hood River (3)	14,719	14,273	3.0	13,995	13,382	4.4	14,357	13,829	3.7
Jackson	104,826	99,651	4.9	102,538	96,725	5.8	102,378	97,366	4.9
Josephine (3)	9,481	8,936	5.7	9,589	9,025	6.1	9,266	8,835	4.7
Jefferson	35,718	33,449	6.4	35,603	33,177	6.8	35,171	33,065	6.0
Klamath (3)	31,228	29,447	5.7	31,168	29,232	6.2	30,897	29,810	5.5
Lake	3,176	3,070	3.8	3,169	3,038	3.8	3,129	3,050	3.3
Lane	177,544	168,791	4.9	181,639	172,030	5.3	176,074	167,049	5.1
Lincoln	22,456	21,373	4.8	22,785	21,553	5.4	22,234	21,017	5.5
Linn (3)	53,701	50,670	5.6	53,552	50,273	6.1	52,972	49,696	5.9
Malheur (3)	13,267	12,728	4.1	13,023	12,395	4.8	13,055	12,471	4.5
Marion	196,878	189,271	4.7	197,489	189,195	4.8	194,061	186,416	5.0
Morrow (3)	5,641	5,392	4.4	5,580	5,312	4.8	5,369	5,265	5.5
Multnomah	379,171	361,391	4.7	378,428	359,843	4.9	372,016	354,037	4.8
Polk	37,910	36,236	4.4	38,083	36,217	4.9	37,223	35,542	4.5
Sherman	920	879	4.5	906	859	4.7	868	826	4.8
Tillamook	12,942	12,397	4.2	13,151	12,538	4.7	12,683	12,080	4.8
Umatilla (3)	37,387	35,668	4.6	37,093	35,138	4.9	36,760	34,832	5.2
Union (3)	12,109	11,535	4.7	12,250	11,638	6.1	11,859	11,269	5.0
Wallowa	3,634	3,685	4.4	3,906	3,683	5.5	3,788	3,618	4.5
Wasco (3)	12,416	11,876	4.3	13,637	12,974	4.9	12,250	11,637	5.0
Washington	283,708	271,701	4.2	282,921	270,537	4.4	277,933	266,172	4.2
Wheeler	640	613	4.2	629	598	4.9	655	623	4.9
Yamhill	46,381	44,161	4.8	46,281	43,972	5.0	45,402	43,263	4.7

(1) Civilian labor force includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Employed includes nonfarm payroll employment, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture, and labor disputants. Unemployment rate is calculated by dividing unemployed by civilian labor force. Data are not seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.  
 (2) Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA includes Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, and Yamhill counties in Oregon and Clark and Skamania counties in Washington.  
 (3) This county is in a micropolitan statistical area. Malheur County is part of the Ontario micropolitan statistical area, which also includes Payette County, Idaho. Morrow and Umatilla counties combine to form the Pendleton-Hermiston micropolitan statistical area. All of Oregon's other micropolitan statistical areas stand alone as single counties.

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