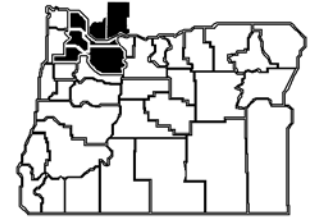




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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November 2009

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally	
	Adjusted	Raw
Sep 2009	11.7%	10.9%
Aug 2009	11.4%	11.6%
Sep 2008	6.1%	5.7%
Oregon		
Sep 2009	11.5%	10.8%
Aug 2009	12.0%	11.7%
Sep 2008	6.8%	6.2%
United States		
Sep 2009	9.8%	9.5%
Aug 2009	9.7%	9.6%
Sep 2008	6.2%	6.0%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	September	
	2009	2008
Total	975,800	1,036,600
Construction	52,000	63,400
Manufacturing	111,300	123,700
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	192,600	203,500
Information	22,600	24,800
Financial Activities	64,800	67,800
Professional & Bus. Svc.	125,600	137,700
Educ. & Health Services	134,100	132,800
Leisure & Hospitality	95,700	102,000
Government	139,700	141,700
High Tech *	48,600	50,500

* (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Sep '09	2008
Yearly Change	-1.3%	3.8%

Next release: November 18, 2009

Portland-Salem	1st Half '09	2008
Yearly Change	-1.0%	3.3%

Next release: mid-February 2010
www.bls.gov/cpi

University of Oregon Index of Economic Indicators

July 2009	84.0	↑
Aug. 2009	84.4	

2008 Population

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

Employment Trends: Local

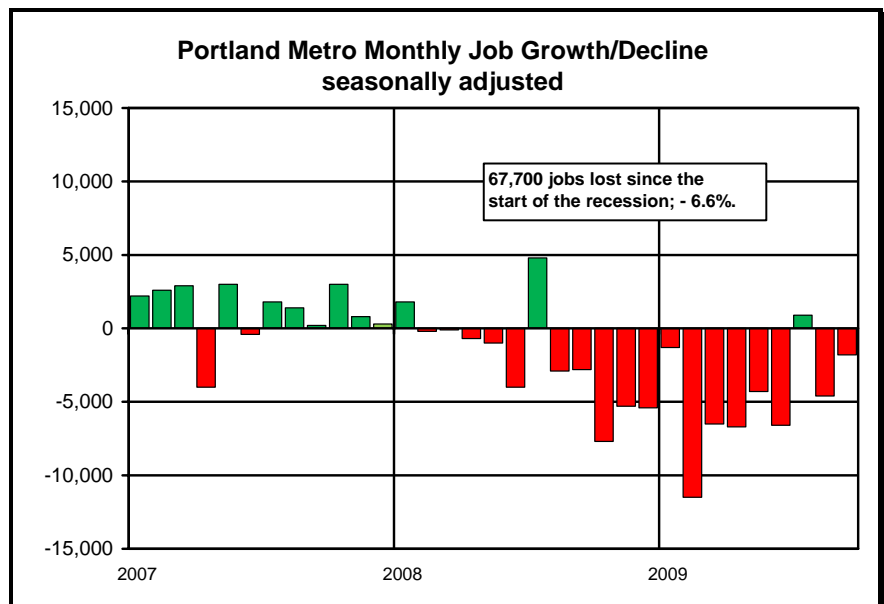
The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 11.7 percent in September, from the revised August rate of 11.4 percent. The year-ago rate was 6.1 percent. An estimated 127,400 area residents were unemployed in September; 60,600 more than one year ago. To be counted as unemployed, a person must be actively seeking and available for work.

Oregon's unemployment rate was 11.5 percent in September, while the U.S. rate was 9.8 percent.

The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment declined by 1,800 jobs in September, following a loss of 4,600 (as revised) in August.

Since peaking in January 2008, the metro area has lost 67,700 jobs; a decline of 6.6 percent.

All broad industries followed seasonal trends in September, although to a muted degree.



Construction lost jobs (-400), in line with seasonal expectations. Over the year, this industry is down 11,400 jobs (-18.0%). Over the past two years, nearly one-quarter of construction jobs have disappeared (-16,300; -23.9%).

Manufacturing lost 300 jobs, typical for this time of year. This industry started shedding jobs in early 2007 and the pace of losses accelerated dramatically starting in the latter half of 2008. Since May, employment has stabilized, hovering around 111,000 jobs.

Professional and business services was essentially flat over the month. Losses at architecture and engineering firms and business headquarters were offset by growth in employment services. Employment in this component started plummeting last fall, shedding 6,300 jobs in just six months. The freefall ended in April, and since then it's added back 1,900 jobs.

Educational and health services gained 4,900 jobs, primarily in the seasonal private education component. This is the only broad industry that has added jobs over the year (+1,300; 1.0%).

Leisure and hospitality cut 1,400 jobs, several hundred more than typical for September. Unlike several other broad industries in the metro area, this industry does not appear to have stabilized. The pace of job loss (annualized) continues to accelerate.

Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped to 11.5 percent in September from the revised August figure of 12.0 percent. September's rate was the lowest since the 10.7 percent rate in February, and was down from the high of 12.2 percent in May. Nonetheless, the rate is still very high by recent historical standards. By comparison, the annual average Oregon unemployment rate for all prior years dating back to 1986 ranged between a low of 4.9 percent in 1995 and a high of 8.1 percent in 2003. Oregon's unemployment rate was 6.8 percent in September 2008.

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.

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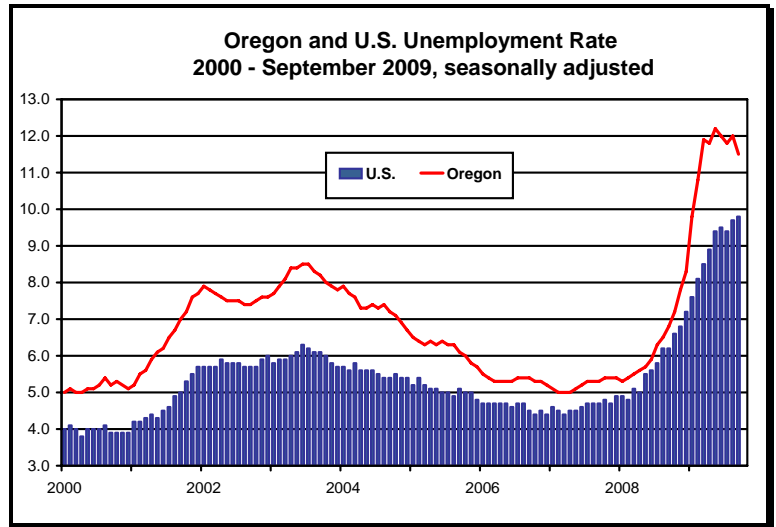
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The decline in Oregon's unemployment rate in September was due to a drop of 11,080 in the seasonally adjusted number of unemployed individuals. The civilian labor force (seasonally adjusted) was close to being unchanged, edging down by 1,129 over the month.

In September, 211,529 Oregonians were unemployed. In September 2008, 121,240 Oregonians were unemployed.

In September, Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 10,300 jobs, following a loss of 7,400 (as revised) in August. Seasonally adjusted employment has fallen by 104,400 jobs over the past year – and employment is now 124,300 lower than at its peak in December 2007.



In September, four major industries posted seasonally adjusted job losses of more than 1,000: government (-4,400); trade, transportation, and utilities (-3,900); educational and health services (-1,900); and leisure and hospitality (-1,300). Two of the other major industries posted gains: professional and business services (+2,200) and construction (+1,000).

Government added only 4,700 jobs in September as back-to-school employment was less robust than is typical. The typical seasonal upturn in government called for a gain of 9,100. Local government education was the primary reason for the tepid hiring. This industry is down 3,200 jobs since September 2008.

Trade, transportation, and utilities cut 2,300 jobs when a gain of 1,600 is the typical seasonal pattern. Wholesale trade cut 700 jobs, following a gain of 1,200 in July. Over the second and third quarter of 2009 wholesale trade has neither gained nor lost much ground, following steep job declines during the fourth quarter of 2008 and first quarter of 2009.

Leisure and hospitality continued to shed employment, dropping 5,800 jobs during September when a loss of 4,500 is the normal seasonal pattern. Restaurants took a big hit following their peak summer months. Full-service restaurants cut 800 jobs in September, while limited-service eating places shed 1,600.

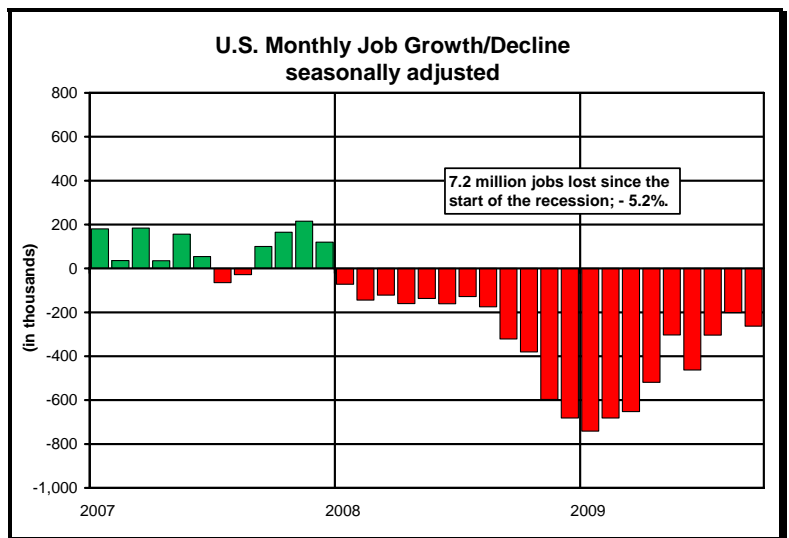
[Employment Trends: National](#)

Since the start of the recession in December 2007, the number of unemployed persons has increased by 7.6 million to 15.1 million, and the unemployment rate has doubled to 9.8 percent.

Total nonfarm payroll employment declined by 263,000 in September. From May through September, job losses averaged 307,000 per month, compared with losses averaging 645,000 per month from

November 2008 to April. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, payroll employment has fallen by 7.2 million.

In September, construction employment declined by 64,000. Monthly job losses averaged 66,000 from May through September, compared with an average of 117,000 per month from November to April. September job cuts were concentrated in the industry's nonresidential components (-39,000) and in heavy construction (-12,000). Since December 2007, employment in construction has fallen by 1.5 million.



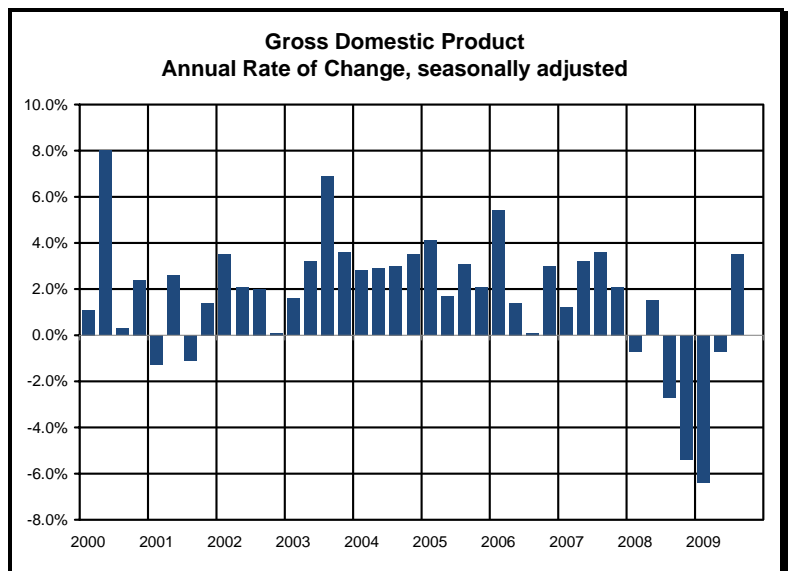
Employment in manufacturing fell by 51,000 in September. Over the past three months, job losses have averaged 53,000 per month, compared with an average monthly loss of 161,000 from October to June. Employment in manufacturing has contracted by 2.1 million since the onset of the recession.

Employment in health care continued to increase in September (19,000), with the largest gain occurring in ambulatory health care services (15,000). Health care has added 559,000 jobs since the beginning of the recession, although the average monthly job gain thus far in 2009 (22,000) is down from the average monthly gain during 2008 (30,000).

The End of the Great Recession?

The Commerce Department reported the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rose at an annual rate of 3.5 percent in the third quarter, ending the longest economic contraction since World War II. This growth followed four consecutive quarters of decline and was the strongest expansion in two years.

But before breaking out the bubbly, it should be noted that most economists warn this magnitude of growth will be difficult to repeat in the current and next few quarters. Much of it was attributed to government stimulus spending on programs such as Clash for Clunkers and the first-time home buyer tax credit. The popular Clunkers program has ended, and the home buyer tax credit may or may not end in November, raising doubts that the strong third-quarter growth will soon be repeated. The economy



needs to expand without the aid of massive federal spending before economists believe we are indeed in the midst of a true and sustainable recovery.

On the positive side, there are a few signs that such a recovery is on the horizon. There was a larger-than-expected drop in inventories in the third quarter, implying that businesses might soon start placing orders to replenish stock. Exports look poised to rebound due to a weak dollar (which makes our products more affordable for our trading partners) and due to what appears to be the start of recovery in Asia. And industrial production has risen for three consecutive months, and it's not just in motor vehicles. The index excluding motor vehicles also has risen for the past three months.

The fourth quarter GDP data will provide a better picture of the recovery. Most analysts expect another positive showing, but not as strong compared to the third quarter.

Oregon

Oregon is not immune from the national business cycle. As goes the nation so goes Oregon, although often to a different degree and on a different timeline. This recession is no different. We started losing jobs at the same time as the nation, and, according to the most recent University of Oregon Index of Leading Economic Indicators, Oregon's recession will end in the current quarter or the next.

More than half of the indicators used in the Index have improved over the past six months, yet the labor market remains weak. The report raises the prospect that Oregon will suffer a jobless recovery, where economic growth – when it turns positive – will not be strong enough to result in significant job growth.

The complete report can be found at: <http://econforum.uoregon.edu/uoindex/aug09index.pdf>.

Survey of Employers Finds 18,242 Job Vacancies in Oregon and 8,575 in the Portland Tri-County Area

There were 18,242 job openings in Oregon this spring, according to the results of the 2009 Oregon Job Vacancy Survey. That was significantly fewer than the 47,888 job vacancies employers reported last spring. Despite the weaker economy, employers reported a tough time filling certain occupations, and one in ten vacancies went unfilled for at least two months.

The survey, conducted in late May and early June, provided information regarding the number of job vacancies, their required education level or licenses, and starting wages being offered in Oregon. Employers also provided insights into how long openings went unfilled and whether the vacancies were for newly created positions. Some of the key findings are:

- Vacancies existed across a wide span of nearly 400 different occupations, and only 5 percent were for newly created positions, suggesting that most openings were created through turnover.
- Registered nurses were in the most demand, with 1,004 vacancies statewide, followed by retail salespersons (556) and nursing aides (483).

-
- The health care and social assistance industry had the most vacancies with 5,744, followed by accommodation and food services (2,535), educational services (1,554) and retail trade (1,506).
 - There were at least 3,562 vacancies for positions that offered starting wages of more than \$15 an hour. The majority of these openings required education beyond high school and nearly all required previous experience.

Portland Tri-County Results

Lynn Wallis, Workforce Analyst, Lynn.N.Wallis@state.or.us, (971) 673-6453

The spring 2009 survey of businesses in the tri-county area (Multnomah, Washington, and Clackamas) counties found an estimated 8,575 job vacancies. The effect of the current recession was evident; last year the survey found 22,300 job vacancies in the tri-county area which translates into a decrease of more than 60 percent. Although we have seen the demand for workers decline in this period of historically high unemployment, the results from the survey indicate there are still jobs available for qualified workers in a wide variety of occupations.

Only 4 percent of all job vacancies were newly created positions, suggesting that the vast majority of job openings were created by turnover as opposed to economic growth.

By Occupation

The top jobs in demand in the Portland area are spread across a wide range of occupations and skill levels. Registered nurses had, by far, the largest number of vacancies (451) representing 5 percent of all job vacancies. Personal and home care aides (235) and retail salespersons (224) each accounted for 3 percent of vacancies. For all other occupations, no single occupation represented over 2 percent of total job vacancies, indicating the wide range of positions in the area going unfilled.

One-tenth of all job vacancies existed for 60 or more days. Occupations in personal care, social services, education, architecture and engineering, and health care had much higher rates of long-term vacancy.

By Industry

From an industry perspective, health care and social assistance, education, accommodation and food services, and retail trade industries had the most job vacancies. Combined, these four industries represented nearly two-thirds of all vacancies.

Wages and Education

The area's vacancies spanned a wide range of hourly wages, with slightly over one-fourth paying less than \$10 per hour and one-fourth paying \$20 or more per hour. Not surprisingly, job openings that pay higher wages were much more likely to require postsecondary education. Ninety percent or more of all job openings paying \$20 an hour or more required some education beyond high school, compared to only 5 percent of jobs paying less than \$10 an hour.

The full statewide report and regional reports are available on-line at www.QualityInfo.org.

Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making recent news

- **Daimler Trucks North America** will keep its **Swan Island** plant open, shelving earlier plans to close it by 2010. However, its long-term viability may depend on whether it can reach a labor contract agreement providing cost reductions and flexibility with work rules to remain competitive. It employs about 606 union workers, following retirements and a round of 200 layoffs earlier this year. *Portland Business Journal, 9-28-09*
- **MOR Furniture for Less** will open in **Tigard**. *Tigard Times, 9-24-09*
- **Investor Nation**, a Tennessee-based business that guides small investors through the purchase and renovation of residential real estate for resale, opened an office in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 9-15-09*
- **Mortgage Mastery Services of Oregon** will open in **Portland**. *Daily Journal of Commerce, 9-28-09*
- **Prime Lending** will open in **Clackamas**. *Portland Business Journal, 9-17-09*
- **The Impact Learning Center** will open in **Sandy**. It will assist public or home school instructors with students who have learning difficulties. *Sandy Post, 9-1-09*
- A **Subway** sandwich shop will open in **Newberg**. *Newberg Graphic, 9-29-09*
- Plans to build **The Westin Portland at the Convention Center**, a 600-room hotel at the Oregon Convention Center, have been shelved. *Portland Business Journal, 9-21-09*
- **Canron Western Constructors** will significantly curtail operations at its northeast **Portland** location this fall, laying off 106 workers, mostly mechanics and equipment operators. *The Oregonian, 10-7-09*
- **Innovative Pet Products** will open at the **EastRidge Business Park** in **Vancouver**. *The Columbian, 9-20-09*
- **Rose City Printing & Packaging** will move from **Portland** to **Gresham**. It makes folding paper boxes and beverage containers for companies in the western United States. It will employ 33 people and plans to grow to 47 in about a year. *Gresham Outlook, 10-6-09*
- Wholesale plumbing products distributor **Ferguson Enterprises Inc.** will close its **Portland** accounting center on December 7, laying off 94 people. *Portland Business Journal, 10-6-09*
- **Pure Pizazz**, a jewelry shop, opened in **Sherwood**. *Wilsonville Spokesman, 9-21-09*
- **Oregon Crystal Technologies**, a Chinese solar component manufacturer, plans to build its first U.S. plant in **Gresham**. It expects to employ 10 workers and grow to 20. The firm, known as China Crystal Technologies in Beijing, aims to become one of the world's leading companies in gallium arsenide, an alternative technology to silicon in solar panels. *The Oregonian, 10-5-09*

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- Germany-based **SolarWorld** unveiled its new 210,000-square-foot **Hillsboro** manufacturing plant that will host 350 megawatts of module manufacturing capacity. The operation is now the only monocrystalline solar manufacturing plant in the U.S. that produces every phase of solar panel manufacturing. It is adjacent to the company's 480,000-square-foot main manufacturing facility that opened a year ago. *Portland Business Journal, 10-4-09*
 - **David's OK Market** in **Dundee** closed. *Newberg Graphic, 10-6-09*
 - **Lakeside Home & Gift** opened in **Lake Oswego**. It offers home décor, table linens, wedding gifts, baby gifts, and bar ware. *Lake Oswego Review, 10-8-09*
 - **Sunlight Supply** – a wholesaler of indoor horticulture, organics, and hydrogardening supplies – will open at the **Westside Business Park** in **Vancouver**. *The Columbian, 10-5-09*
 - **River City Eyecare** will open at the **Mount Scott Center** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 10-9-09*
 - **Zelaya D'Blanco**, a hair salon, opened in **Milwaukie**. *Clackamas Review, 10-13-09*
 - **Affiliated Computer Services Inc.**, a business process outsourcing firm, will hire 100 customer care agents and managers for its **Tualatin** operation. *Portland Business Journal, 10-19-09*
 - **Key Bank** opened a branch in **Gresham**. It employs eight people. *Gresham Outlook, 10-21-09*
 - **Carlton Cyderworks**, a hard cider brewer, opened in **McMinnville**. *News-Register, 10-10-09*
 - **Balfour House**, a secure residential treatment facility, will open this month in **Milwaukie**. It will serve as a point of transition from the state mental hospital to full release for people who would have been found guilty of serious crimes had they not plead insanity. **Columbia Care Services** will run the site. *Clackamas Review, 10-13-09*
 - An Oregon business partnership called **Orpet** plans to build a bottle recycling plant near **St. Helens** that is expected to employ 50 people. Operations should begin next year. *South County Spotlight, 10-21-09*
 - **RadioPopper Inc.**, a provider of wireless products for photography, will open in **Vancouver**. *The Columbian, 10-5-09*
 - **Southwest Financial Services** will open at the **Parkside Business Center** in **Beaverton**. *Portland Business Journal, 10-9-09*

Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	---Change from---				
	September 2009	August 2009	September 2008	August 2009	September 2008
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,171,200	1,182,600	1,172,400	-11,400	-1,200
Unemployed	127,400	137,300	66,800	-9,900	60,600
Unemployment Rate	10.9%	11.6%	5.7%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	11.7%	11.4%	6.1%		
Total Employed	1,043,800	1,045,300	1,105,600	-1,500	-61,800
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	975,800	971,300	1,036,600	4,500	-60,800
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	974,600	976,400	1,035,400	-1,800	-60,800
Total private	836,100	833,900	894,900	2,200	-58,800
Mining and logging	1,400	1,400	1,500	0	-100
Construction	52,000	52,400	63,400	-400	-11,400
Construction of buildings	12,500	12,800	14,500	-300	-2,000
Residential building construction	6,700	6,900	7,600	-200	-900
Nonresidential building construction	5,800	5,900	6,900	-100	-1,100
Heavy and civil engineering construction	5,400	5,300	6,200	100	-800
Specialty trade contractors	34,100	34,300	42,700	-200	-8,600
Manufacturing	111,300	111,600	123,700	-300	-12,400
Durable goods	83,700	84,100	93,600	-400	-9,900
Wood product manufacturing	4,200	4,200	4,800	0	-600
Primary metal manufacturing	5,700	5,700	7,200	0	-1,500
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,600	12,600	13,700	0	-1,100
Machinery manufacturing	6,800	6,800	8,300	0	-1,500
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	33,900	34,100	35,700	-200	-1,800
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	25,400	25,600	26,700	-200	-1,300
Electronic instrument manufacturing	4,800	4,800	5,100	0	-300
Transportation equipment manufacturing	7,400	7,400	8,500	0	-1,100
Nondurable goods	27,600	27,500	30,100	100	-2,500
Food manufacturing	9,400	9,400	9,400	0	0
Paper manufacturing	3,900	3,900	4,400	0	-500
Trade, transportation, and utilities	192,600	192,900	203,500	-300	-10,900
Wholesale trade	54,000	54,500	57,500	-500	-3,500
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	24,600	25,000	27,400	-400	-2,800
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	20,800	20,900	21,400	-100	-600
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,600	8,600	8,700	0	-100
Retail trade	104,100	104,400	108,200	-300	-4,100
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	12,700	12,700	13,400	0	-700
Food and beverage stores	20,400	20,400	20,900	0	-500
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	10,100	10,300	11,200	-200	-1,100
General merchandise stores	19,900	20,000	20,700	-100	-800
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	34,500	34,000	37,800	500	-3,300
Air transportation	3,600	3,600	3,900	0	-300
Truck transportation	10,100	10,200	11,200	-100	-1,100
Couriers and messengers	4,400	4,400	4,800	0	-400

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	September 2009	August 2009	September 2008	---Change from---	
				August 2009	September 2008
Financial activities	64,800	65,100	67,800	-300	-3,000
Finance and insurance	41,700	41,700	42,900	0	-1,200
Credit intermediation and related activities	18,900	18,900	19,800	0	-900
Insurance carriers and related activities	18,800	18,700	19,000	100	-200
Real estate and rental and leasing	23,100	23,400	24,900	-300	-1,800
Real estate	18,700	18,900	20,000	-200	-1,300
Professional and business services	125,600	125,500	137,700	100	-12,100
Professional and technical services	51,300	51,300	54,200	0	-2,900
Architectural and engineering services	11,000	11,100	12,400	-100	-1,400
Computer systems design and related services	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	0
Management of companies and enterprises	22,600	22,700	23,400	-100	-800
Administrative and waste services	51,700	51,500	60,100	200	-8,400
Administrative and support services	49,200	48,800	57,300	400	-8,100
Employment services	19,300	18,600	23,900	700	-4,600
Business support services	7,500	7,500	8,500	0	-1,000
Services to buildings and dwellings	13,500	13,700	15,200	-200	-1,700
Educational and health services	134,100	129,200	132,800	4,900	1,300
Educational services	23,000	18,600	22,700	4,400	300
Colleges and universities	11,400	8,100	11,400	3,300	0
Health care and social assistance	111,100	110,600	110,100	500	1,000
Ambulatory health care services	43,400	43,100	42,500	300	900
Hospitals	29,100	29,100	29,200	0	-100
Nursing and residential care facilities	21,700	21,700	21,500	0	200
Social assistance	16,900	16,700	16,900	200	0
Leisure and hospitality	95,700	97,100	102,000	-1,400	-6,300
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14,200	14,700	15,400	-500	-1,200
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	10,700	11,300	11,500	-600	-800
Accommodation and food services	81,500	82,400	86,600	-900	-5,100
Accommodation	9,000	9,300	9,700	-300	-700
Food services and drinking places	72,500	73,100	76,900	-600	-4,400
Full-service restaurants	34,900	35,200	37,100	-300	-2,200
Limited-service eating places	31,500	31,600	32,700	-100	-1,200
Other services	36,000	35,900	37,700	100	-1,700
Membership associations and organizations	16,400	16,200	17,300	200	-900
Government	139,700	137,400	141,700	2,300	-2,000
Federal government	18,400	18,500	18,400	-100	0
State government	20,400	20,300	20,600	100	-200
State education	6,600	6,400	6,600	200	0
Local government	100,900	98,600	102,700	2,300	-1,800
Local education	54,100	51,200	55,300	2,900	-1,200
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.

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

	September 2009	August 2009	September 2008	-Change From-	
				August 2009	September 2008
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,171,200	1,182,600	1,172,400	-11,400	-1,200
Unemployed	127,400	137,300	66,800	-9,900	60,600
Unemployment rate	10.9	11.6	5.7	(0.7)	5.2
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	11.7	11.4	6.1	0.3	5.6
Employed	1,043,800	1,045,300	1,105,600	-1,500	-61,800
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	948,300	956,300	954,500	-8,000	-6,200
Unemployed	99,200	107,000	52,900	-7,800	46,300
Unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted)	10.5	11.2	5.5	-0.7	4.9
Total Employed	849,100	849,300	901,600	-200	-52,500
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	200,400	202,300	201,600	-1,900	-1,200
Unemployed	20,900	22,800	11,000	-1,900	9,900
Unemployment rate	10.4	11.3	5.4	(0.9)	5.0
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	0.0	11.5	5.7	(11.5)	-5.7
Total Employed	179,500	179,600	190,600	-100	-11,100
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	24,530	24,960	24,370	-430	160
Unemployed	3,080	3,510	1,600	-430	1,480
Unemployment rate	12.6	14.1	6.6	(1.5)	6.0
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted		14.8	7.3	(14.8)	-7.3
Total Employed	21,450	21,450	22,770	0	-1,320
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	387,700	390,700	389,300	-3,000	-1,600
Unemployed	42,200	45,200	22,500	-3,000	19,700
Unemployment rate	10.9	11.6	5.8	(0.7)	5.1
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted		11.9	6.1	(11.9)	-6.1
Total Employed	345,500	345,500	366,800	0	-21,300
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	288,100	290,000	291,500	-1,900	-3,400
Unemployed	27,800	29,600	15,100	-1,800	12,700
Unemployment rate	9.6	10.2	5.2	(0.6)	4.4
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted		10.4	5.4	(10.4)	-5.4
Total Employed	260,300	260,300	276,400	0	-16,100
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	47,610	48,300	47,780	-690	-170
Unemployed	5,230	5,910	2,770	-680	2,460
Unemployment rate	11.0	12.2	5.8	(1.2)	5.2
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted		12.9	6.4	(12.9)	-6.4
Total Employed	42,390	42,400	45,010	-10	-2,620
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	222,900	226,400	217,900	-3,500	5,000
Unemployed	28,200	30,300	13,900	-2,100	14,300
Percent of Labor Force	12.7	13.4	6.4	(0.7)	6.3
Total Employed	194,700	196,100	204,000	-1,400	-9,300

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.