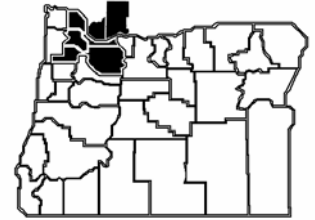




# Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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**December 2008**

## Economic Indicators

### Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally	
	Adjusted	Raw
Oct 2008	6.9%	6.4%
Sep 2008	5.8%	5.5%
Oct 2007	5.0%	4.6%
<b>Oregon</b>		
Oct 2008	7.3%	6.8%
Sep 2008	6.4%	5.8%
Oct 2007	5.4%	4.8%
<b>United States</b>		
Oct 2008	6.5%	6.1%
Sep 2008	6.1%	6.0%
Oct 2007	4.8%	4.4%

### Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	October	
	2008	2007
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,038,700</b>	<b>1,050,200</b>
Construction	64,300	68,200
Manufacturing	122,400	125,800
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	203,100	208,700
Information	24,900	24,800
Financial Activities	69,600	71,100
Professional & Bus. Svc.	136,300	138,100
Educ. & Health Services	134,500	130,300
Leisure & Hospitality	98,900	99,100
Government	146,300	145,300
High Tech *	49,800	50,900

### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Oct '08	2007
Yearly Change	3.7%	2.8%
Next release: December 16, 2008		

Portland-Salem	1st Half '08	2007
Yearly Change	3.9%	3.7%

Next release: Mid-February 2009  
[www.bls.gov/cpi](http://www.bls.gov/cpi)

### 2008 Population

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

## Employment Trends: Local

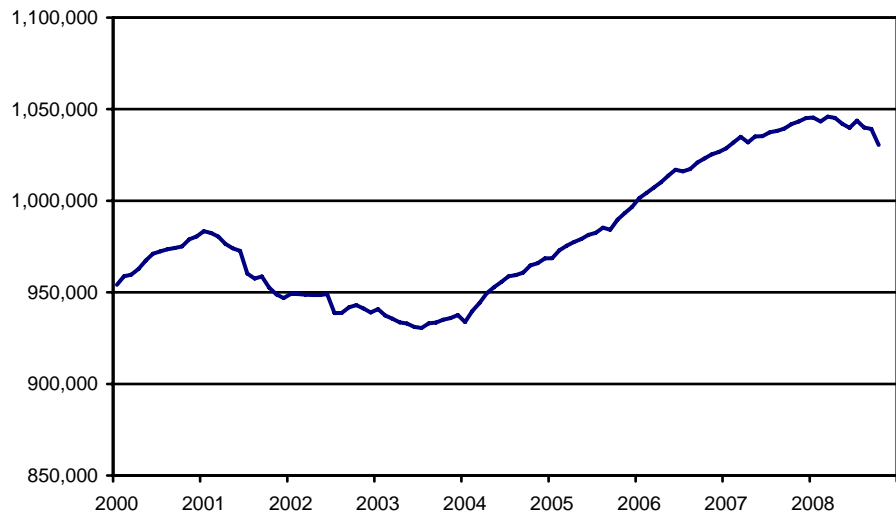
The Portland metropolitan area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 6.9 percent in October from 5.8 percent in September. This is the highest rate since mid-2004, when the metro area was emerging from the recession of 2001 to 2003. The state rate in October was 7.3 percent and the national rate was 6.5 percent. Approximately 75,800 Portland-area residents were unemployed and looking for work in October, up 23,200 from one year ago.

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment declined by 8,800 jobs in October following a loss of 800 in September. Employment peaked in March of this year, at 1,045,900. The metro area has shed 15,500 jobs since March.

October's losses were broad-based and spread throughout all major sectors with the exception of health care and education.

Construction lost 1,100 jobs in October, several hundred more than typical for this time of year. Employment fell below year-ago levels in

**Portland MSA Nonfarm Payroll Employment, seasonally adjusted**



May and is now down 5.7 percent over the year (-3,900); the sharpest decline among the area's broad industries. Housing permits totaled 6,910 through September; down 36 percent from the same period in 2007 and just over half of the 2005 level, at the height of the housing market.

Manufacturing fell by 2,200 jobs over the month, largely due to the strike at Boeing. However, most other published components also posted losses: wood products (-200), high tech (-200), fabricated metals (-100), and nondurable goods (-100).

Trade, transportation, and utilities slashed 1,500 jobs at a time of year when retailers typically start hiring for the holiday shopping season. Nationally, retail sales plunged by 2.8 percent in October, the sharpest drop on record.

Financial activities continued its downward trend, cutting 400 jobs over the month and 1,500 jobs over the year. Insurance is the only component above its year-ago level, but just barely (+200).

Professional and business services declined sharply in October (-2,800). Over half of the losses occurred in the employment services component (-1,600) as companies cut temporary help staff from their workforce. October's decline pulled the broad industry below year-ago levels for the first time since the area was emerging from the recession of 2001 to 2003.

Educational and health services added 2,700 jobs over the month as private schools finished ramping up for the school year. The health care component added 600 jobs and is now 3.3 percent above year-ago levels (+3,500 jobs).

Government gained 5,300, due entirely to fall hiring at public schools. The non-educational component of government was flat over the month.

## Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 6.4 percent in September to 7.3 percent in October. This is the state's highest unemployment rate since August 2004, when the rate was 7.4

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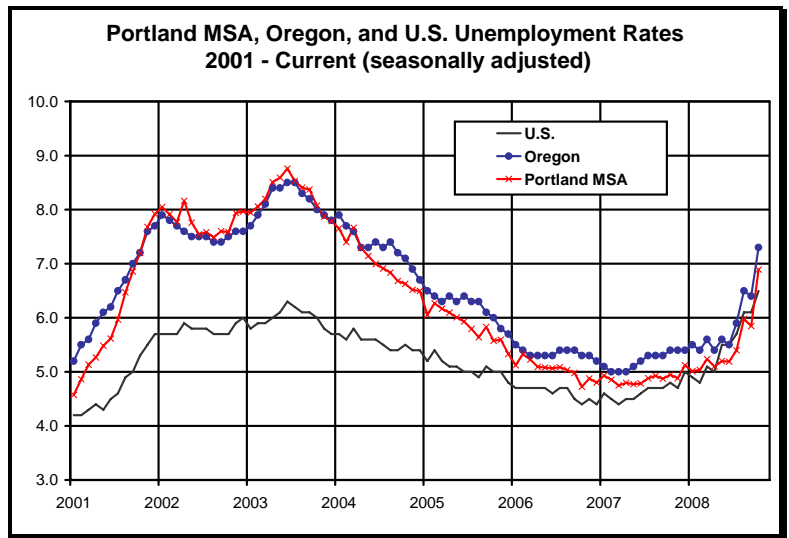
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percent. In October 2007, Oregon's unemployment rate was 5.4 percent. Thus, the rate rose by 1.9 percentage points over the past 12 months. In October, 134,096 Oregonians were unemployed, an increase of 40,458 from the October 2007 level of 93,638.

In October, Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment fell by 14,100, following a revised loss of 4,400 in September. Seasonally adjusted job losses were widespread with four major industries each losing between 1,100 and 1,700 jobs, while three major industries posted declines of more than 2,000:

manufacturing (-4,500 jobs); professional and business services (-2,800); and leisure and hospitality (-2,100). None of the major industries saw job gains of more than 500.



Manufacturing cut 5,000 jobs at a time of year when a loss of only 500 is expected. Transportation equipment manufacturing cut 1,500 jobs in October, mainly due to a strike. Computer and electronic product manufacturing cut 1,200 jobs and is down 3,100 jobs since October 2007. This industry lost jobs over the past few months partially due to an announced closure of a memory chip manufacturer in Lane County. Machinery manufacturing was down 600 for the month and down 1,100 over the past 12 months. Wood product manufacturing continues to feel the effects of reduced residential construction spending. Its employment was cut by 1,000 in October and was down 3,000 jobs since October 2007.

Professional and business services cut 3,800 jobs in October, when a loss of 1,000 is the normal seasonal pattern. A component industry – administrative and waste services – which makes up nearly half of all of the employment in professional and business services, shed 3,700 jobs in October. Losses were largely the result of cuts of 1,200 in employment services and 1,000 in services to buildings and dwellings.

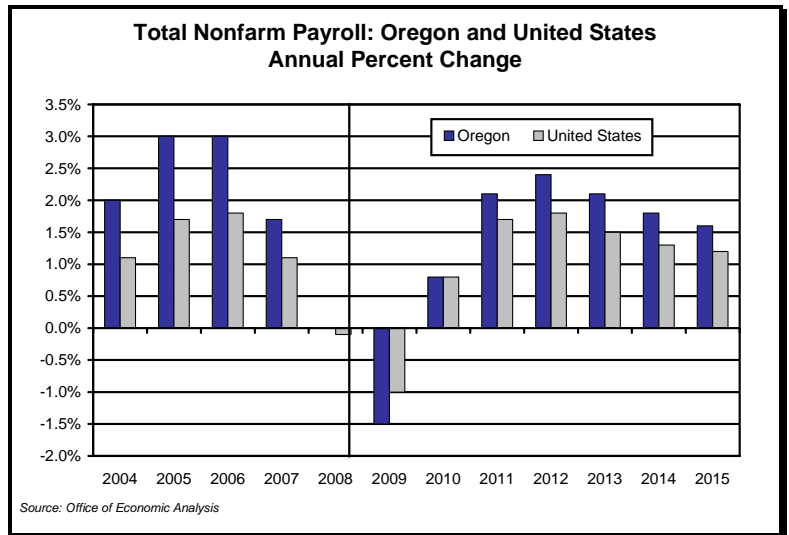
Leisure and hospitality shed 6,800 jobs at a time of year when a drop of 4,700 is normal. This left the industry with October employment of 171,200 – or 1,900 below its year-ago level. The food services and drinking places industry shed 3,000 jobs in October and is down 1,900 in the past 12 months. The weakness in consumer spending seems to be hitting full-service restaurants hard, with employment down 1,300 jobs since October 2007. Meanwhile, limited-service eating places have fared better, as their current employment is essentially unchanged from the October 2007 level. The accommodation industry is also feeling the effects of this economic downturn, as it is down by 1,000 jobs in the past 12 months.

### **Oregon Economic Forecast: Job Losses Through 2009**

The Office of Economic Analysis (OEA) just released the latest *Oregon Economic and Revenue Forecast*, a quarterly publication that, among other things, provides a short-term outlook for the state's economy. The current report states that while there is no official agency that dates recessions

in Oregon, OEA believes that the state is in a recession. And that job losses in the second and third quarter of this year will extend through the third quarter of 2009.

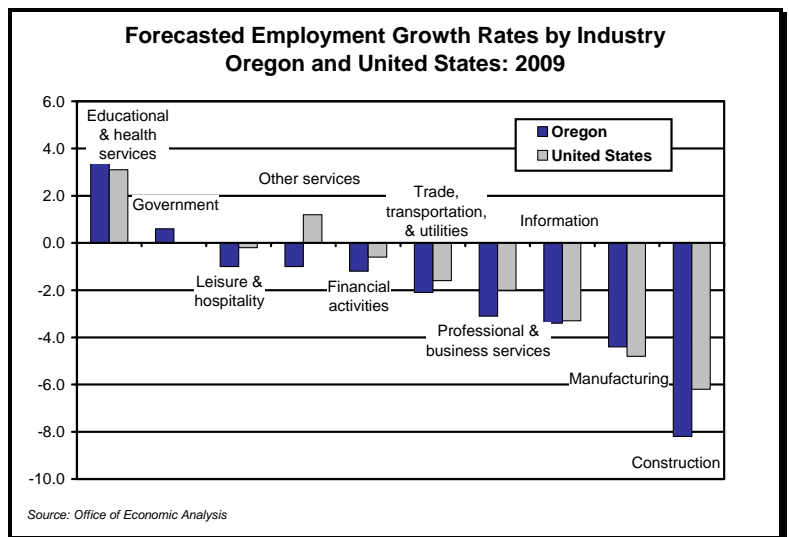
Overall, the jobs Oregon gained early in 2008 will be zeroed out by losses later in the year. OEA forecasts a loss of 3.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008. The first three quarters of 2009 will also see declines, and the year will end 1.5 percent down from 2008; a loss of over 25,000 jobs. The state won't see signs of recovery until the first half of 2010.



Most published sectors will suffer declines in 2009, and to a greater degree than the nation. Construction will decline by over eight percent as the housing market continues to struggle. OEA doesn't foresee growth returning to this sector until 2011. Employment levels won't return to the pre-recession 2007 peak in the forecast period, which extends to 2015.

Manufacturing will be pulled down by sharp losses in the housing-sensitive lumber and wood products sector (-7.0%) and transportation equipment manufacturing (-8.9%), where RV makers and heavy truck manufacturing will continue to decline. After the forecast went to press, Boeing warned of possible layoffs in 2009.

Depressed consumer and corporate spending will pull down most other sectors of the economy, from retail to professional and business spending. The only sectors forecasted to add jobs in 2009 are private and public education, and health services; both fueled by continued population growth. The state is expected to add 42,000 new residents in 2009.



OEA acknowledges that the global, national, and state economies are facing incredible risks, and that forecasting the depth and duration of the current recession extremely difficult. The complete report is available at

[www.oea.das.state.or.us](http://www.oea.das.state.or.us).

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## **Employment Trends: National**

The unemployment rate rose by 0.4 percentage point to 6.5 percent in October, and the number of unemployed persons increased by 603,000 to 10.1 million. Over the past 12 months, the number of unemployed persons increased by 2.8 million, and the unemployment rate rose by 1.7 percentage points.

Total nonfarm payroll employment fell by 240,000 in October, bringing job losses thus far in 2008 to 1.2 million. Over the month, employment declines continued in manufacturing, construction, and several service-providing industries, while health care and mining again added jobs.

## **The National Economy in a Recession**

The United States entered a recession a year ago this month according to the National Bureau of Economics (NBER), the organization that dates business cycles. That makes the current contraction the longest since 1982, and longer than the average of the 10 post World War II cycles (10 months). The recessions of 1990-1991 and 2001 each lasted eight months.

A recession is a “significant decline in economic activity spread across the economy, lasting more than a few months, normally visible in production, employment, real income, and other indicators.” A recession begins at the peak of economic activity – in the current case, December 2007 – and ends when activity reaches its trough.

The NBER views payroll employment and production as the primary measures of national economic activity. In the current recession, employment seems to have carried more weight in determining the start date. Employment peaked in December 2007 and declined every month since. As of October, employers slashed nearly 1.2 million jobs since last December. Production, as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) hasn't been as consistent. It fell by 0.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2007 but grew in the two subsequent quarters (0.9% and 2.8%). The second quarter jump was fueled by the \$170 billion stimulus package. Third quarter 2008 GDP declined by 0.5 percent. Economists polled by Reuters expect GDP to fall by at least three percent in the last quarter of 2008. Others peg the decline closer to five percent.

NBER doesn't forecast the end dates of recessions, but many economists agree that the economy is still weakening. The Fed and other forecasters expect the recession to persist until at least the middle of 2009. Others predict it will last longer, including at least one member of the NBER committee.

## **Housing Update**

### *Prices*

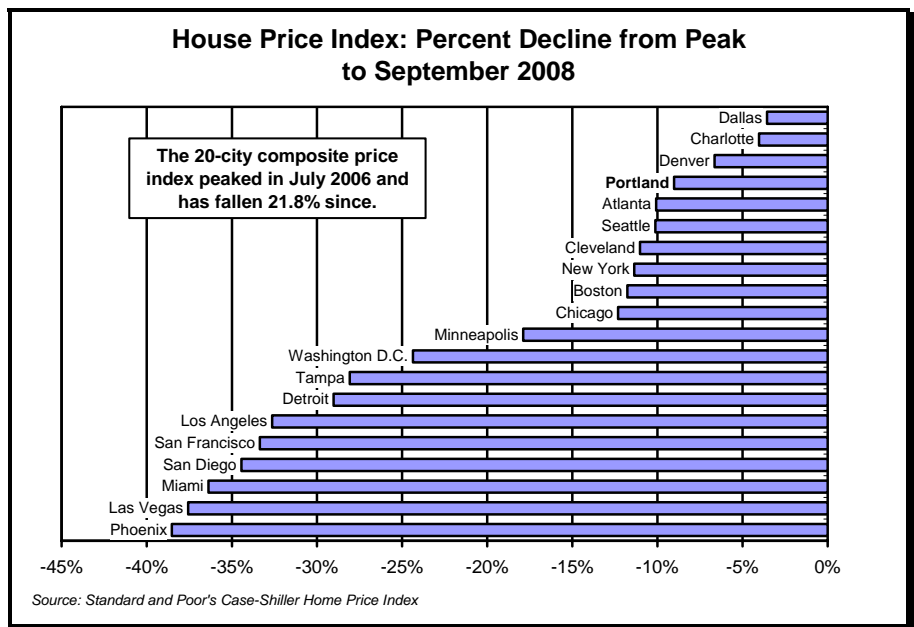
Home price depreciation accelerated in September, according to Standard and Poor's Case-Shiller home price index. Each of the 20 cities tracked registered declines, both over the month and over the year. The index for all 20 cities fell by 1.5 percent between August and September and by 17.4 percent from a year earlier. The largest monthly decline was in San Francisco, where prices fell 3.9

percent. The largest over-the-year decline was in Phoenix (-31.9%).

Portland house prices were down 1.3 percent over the month and 8.6 percent over the year. Thus far the metro area is faring better than many of the other areas tracked as measured by year-over-year declines, ranking 7<sup>th</sup> out of 20. Dallas is ranked 1<sup>st</sup>, with a 0.8 percent decline.

It has yet to be seen whether Portland's more favorable ranking is due to a more resilient real estate market or to Portland lagging behind the nation.

Portland home prices peaked in July 2007, whereas three of the other 19 areas peaked in 2005, and 12 peaked in 2006. Since peaking, Portland home prices are down 9.0 percent. In comparison, the composite index for all 20 cities peaked a year earlier and has fallen 21.8 percent since.



### Permits

Housing permits are falling along with prices. According to the U.S. Census, the number of permits issued in the Portland metro area for privately owned housing units year to date is down 36.2 percent from the same time last year. The year is on track to record the lowest number of permits since 1992. Nationally, permits are down 34.0 percent.

### Foreclosures

Oregon foreclosure rates rose by 160 percent between October 2007 and October 2008 according to Realtytrac, a mortgage data tracking organization. By this measure, the state has the 16<sup>th</sup>-fastest rate of foreclosure in the nation. Washington State follows at 17<sup>th</sup> with a 95 percent increase. Nationally, foreclosures increased by 25 percent, although comparing Oregon to the nation in October might be a little misleading, as several states have recently passed laws that delay foreclosure proceedings. California is among them. California's new law dramatically lowered the rate of foreclosures for the state, and thus for the nation, since California accounted for over 25 percent of filings in the second quarter of 2008, before the law was passed.

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## Around the Region

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

- **Tektronix Inc.** has laid off another 150 employees at its **Washington County** headquarters, the latest in a series of job cuts that began a year ago when **Danaher Corp.** bought the company. *The Oregonian, 11-4-08*
- **Vidoop**, an Internet technology startup in **Portland**, has laid off nine of its 37 employees. *Portland Business Journal, 11-4-08*
- **Providence Bridgeport Health Center**, an 80,000-square-foot medical facility, will open in **Tigard**. It will offer family medicine, dermatology, sleep disorder treatment, rehabilitation services, and laboratory services. *Portland Business Journal, 10-20-08*
- **Qsent Inc.** in **Beaverton** is reducing its payroll from 60 people to fewer than 15. *Portland Business Journal, 11-4-08*
- **RS Medical** in **Vancouver**, a manufacturer and marketer of medical equipment, has laid off 80 people at its headquarters. Another 44 were cut from remote sales locations. *The Columbian, 11-4-08*
- **Cocoon Silk**, an upscale home décor and clothing retailer, will open in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 11-10-08*
- **Lobo's Jiu Jitsu Academy** will open in **Clackamas**. *Portland Business Journal, 10-20-08*
- **Blackbird Catering** has opened in **St. Helens**. It employs four people. *The Chronicle, 11-5-08*
- **Fisher Investments** in **Vancouver** has laid off about 50 people. *The Columbian, 11-11-08*
- **Portland-based Columbia Sportswear Co.** will lay off 75 of its 1,800 employees. About 50 of those layoffs could be in Portland. *The Oregonian, 11-5-08*
- **Lakonic Partners Inc.**, a digital creative and production company, will open in southwest **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 10-27-08*
- **BJ's Bargains**, a store offering quality used merchandise, has opened in **Sheridan**. *The Sheridan Sun, 10-15-08*
- The **City of Tigard** will lay off eight people in its **Building Division** on December 3. *Tigard Times, 11-6-08*
- **Oregon Museum of Science and Industry** in **Portland** will lay off 20 workers and reduce expenses by 10 percent as a result of reduced attendance and revenues. *Portland Business Journal, 11-19-08*
- **Slow Train Coffee** has opened in **Sheridan**. *The Sun, 11-5-08*

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- **Boise Inc.** will permanently halt pulp and freesheet paper operations at its **St. Helens** mill, eliminating 300 of the mill's 470 jobs within two months. *South County Spotlight, 11-18-08*
  - **Kentrox Inc.** in **Beaverton**, a maker of telecom network equipment, has laid off about 28 people. *Portland Business Journal, 11-19-08*
  - **Zoom Care PC** will open an urgent care clinic in **Hillsboro**. *Portland Business Journal, 11-3-08*
  - **The Museum of Contemporary Craft** in **Portland's Pearl District** has laid off seven people. *Portland Business Journal, 11-5-08*
  - **Evrax Oregon Steel Spiral Pipe Mill** in **Portland** is laying off 130 workers due to a massive drop in demand for steel. *KGW.com, 11-19-08*
  - **Sylvan Learning Centers**, a K-12 tutoring service, has closed its two **Vancouver** offices. *The Columbian, 11-10-08*
  - **Stimson Lumber Co.** will lay off about 70 workers in January from its sawmill in **Gaston**. *The Oregonian, 11-20-08*
  - **Portland** television stations **KPTV FOX-12** and **KPDX 49**, jointly owned by **Meredith Corp.**, laid off 10 sales and technical staffers. *The Oregonian, 11-13-08*
  - **Columbia Sportswear Co.** will open a store at the **Portland International Airport**. *Portland Business Journal, 11-11-08*
  - **PetSmart** will open at the **Sunset Square** retail center in **Hillsboro**. *Portland Business Journal, 11-17-08*
  - **Eagle Home Mortgage** will open in **Gresham**. *Portland Business Journal, 11-24-08*
  - **Con-Way Inc.**, a freight transport company in northwest **Portland**, is laying off 88 workers at its administrative services center. *Portland Business Journal, 11-21-08*
  - The **Coca-Cola** plant in **Wilsonville** will undergo a \$35-million expansion and add 17 workers. *Wilsonville Spokesman, 11-19-08*
  - **Valley RV Center** in **McMinnville** has closed, laying off about 23 people. *News-Register, 11-20-08*

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

	---Change from---				
	October 2008	September 2008	October 2007	September 2008	October 2007
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	1,177,200	1,166,200	1,154,400	11,000	22,800
Unemployed	75,800	64,300	52,600	11,500	23,200
Unemployment Rate	6.4%	5.5%	4.6%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	6.9%	5.8%	5.0%		
Total Employed	1,101,400	1,101,900	1,101,900	-500	-500
<b>NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT</b>					
<b>Total nonfarm</b>	<b>1,038,700</b>	<b>1,040,400</b>	<b>1,050,200</b>	<b>-1,700</b>	<b>-11,500</b>
<b>Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted</b>	<b>1,030,400</b>	<b>1,039,200</b>	<b>1,041,800</b>	<b>-8,800</b>	<b>-11,400</b>
<b>Total private</b>	<b>892,400</b>	<b>899,400</b>	<b>904,900</b>	<b>-7,000</b>	<b>-12,500</b>
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>64,300</b>	<b>65,400</b>	<b>68,200</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-3,900</b>
Construction of buildings	14,600	14,700	15,600	-100	-1,000
Residential building construction	7,800	7,800	8,700	0	-900
Nonresidential building construction	6,800	6,900	6,900	-100	-100
Heavy and civil engineering construction	6,400	6,600	6,500	-200	-100
Specialty trade contractors	43,300	44,100	46,100	-800	-2,800
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>122,400</b>	<b>124,600</b>	<b>125,800</b>	<b>-2,200</b>	<b>-3,400</b>
Durable goods	92,100	94,200	95,300	-2,100	-3,200
Wood product manufacturing	4,600	4,800	5,400	-200	-800
Primary metal manufacturing	7,200	7,200	6,700	0	500
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	13,100	13,200	13,300	-100	-200
Machinery manufacturing	8,500	8,600	8,600	-100	-100
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	35,200	35,400	36,800	-200	-1,600
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	26,500	26,700	27,400	-200	-900
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,100	5,000	5,500	100	-400
Transportation equipment manufacturing	7,500	8,700	8,900	-1,200	-1,400
Nondurable goods	30,300	30,400	30,500	-100	-200
Food manufacturing	9,400	9,500	9,400	-100	0
Paper manufacturing	4,400	4,400	4,600	0	-200
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>	<b>203,100</b>	<b>204,600</b>	<b>208,700</b>	<b>-1,500</b>	<b>-5,600</b>
Wholesale trade	57,000	57,600	58,300	-600	-1,300
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	27,400	27,700	28,400	-300	-1,000
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	21,200	21,400	21,600	-200	-400
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,400	8,500	8,300	-100	100
Retail trade	109,000	109,600	111,700	-600	-2,700
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	13,200	13,400	14,500	-200	-1,300
Food and beverage stores	20,200	20,300	20,100	-100	100
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	10,900	11,300	11,900	-400	-1,000
General merchandise stores	20,400	20,200	20,900	200	-500
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	37,100	37,400	38,700	-300	-1,600
Air transportation	3,700	3,800	4,100	-100	-400
Truck transportation	10,800	11,000	11,300	-200	-500
Couriers and messengers	4,900	4,800	5,100	100	-200
Warehousing and storage	4,100	4,100	4,100	0	0
<b>Information</b>	<b>24,900</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>24,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>100</b>
Publishing industries, except internet	10,300	10,400	10,200	-100	100
Software publishers	6,800	6,800	6,600	0	200
Telecommunications	6,400	6,500	6,700	-100	-300

## Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	October 2008	September 2008	October 2007	---Change from---	
				September 2008	October 2007
<b>Financial activities</b>	<b>69,600</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>71,100</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1,500</b>
Finance and insurance	43,700	43,800	44,400	-100	-700
Credit intermediation and related activities	20,500	20,600	21,500	-100	-1,000
Insurance carriers and related activities	19,500	19,500	19,300	0	200
Real estate and rental and leasing	25,900	26,200	26,700	-300	-800
Real estate	21,000	21,300	21,900	-300	-900
<b>Professional and business services</b>	<b>136,300</b>	<b>139,100</b>	<b>138,100</b>	<b>-2,800</b>	<b>-1,800</b>
Professional and technical services	54,700	54,800	53,400	-100	1,300
Architectural and engineering services	12,600	12,600	12,500	0	100
Computer systems design and related services	7,800	7,800	7,500	0	300
Management of companies and enterprises	22,500	22,600	22,400	-100	100
Administrative and waste services	59,100	61,700	62,300	-2,600	-3,200
Administrative and support services	56,100	58,500	59,700	-2,400	-3,600
Employment services	23,900	25,500	26,300	-1,600	-2,400
Business support services	7,900	8,100	7,900	-200	0
Services to buildings and dwellings	14,500	14,700	15,100	-200	-600
<b>Educational and health services</b>	<b>134,500</b>	<b>131,800</b>	<b>130,300</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>4,200</b>
Educational services	24,500	22,400	23,800	2,100	700
Colleges and universities	13,000	11,400	12,800	1,600	200
Health care and social assistance	110,000	109,400	106,500	600	3,500
Ambulatory health care services	42,100	42,000	40,500	100	1,600
Hospitals	29,200	29,000	28,000	200	1,200
Nursing and residential care facilities	21,300	21,200	20,700	100	600
Social assistance	17,400	17,200	17,300	200	100
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>	<b>98,900</b>	<b>100,800</b>	<b>99,100</b>	<b>-1,900</b>	<b>-200</b>
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,900	14,700	13,900	-800	0
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	10,400	11,100	9,900	-700	500
Accommodation and food services	85,000	86,100	85,200	-1,100	-200
Accommodation	9,200	9,300	9,200	-100	0
Food services and drinking places	75,800	76,800	76,000	-1,000	-200
Full-service restaurants	36,400	37,100	36,700	-700	-300
Limited-service eating places	32,400	32,100	31,300	300	1,100
<b>Other services</b>	<b>36,800</b>	<b>36,500</b>	<b>37,100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-300</b>
Membership associations and organizations	16,200	16,000	16,400	200	-200
<b>Government</b>	<b>146,300</b>	<b>141,000</b>	<b>145,300</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Federal government	18,300	18,300	17,900	0	400
State government	21,200	20,400	21,200	800	0
State education	7,400	6,400	7,700	1,000	-300
Local government	106,800	102,300	106,200	4,500	600
Local education	59,100	54,700	60,000	4,400	-900
Labor Disputes	1,200	0	0	1,200	1,200

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.

"Natural resources" includes only Logging (NAICS 1133).

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

	October 2008	September 2008	October 2007	-Change From- September 2008	October 2007
<b>Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA</b>					
Civilian labor force	1,177,200	1,166,200	1,154,400	11,000	22,800
Unemployed	75,800	64,300	52,600	11,500	23,200
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.5	4.6	0.9	1.8
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	6.9	5.8	5.0	1.1	1.9
Employed	1,101,400	1,101,900	1,101,900	-500	-500
<b>Oregon portion of the MSA</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	953,500	946,700	937,700	6,800	15,800
Unemployed	58,600	49,400	42,400	9,200	16,200
Percent of Labor Force	6.1	5.2	4.5	0.9	1.6
Total Employed	894,900	897,300	895,300	-2,400	-400
<b>Clackamas County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	204,200	202,600	200,600	1,600	3,600
Unemployed	12,400	10,300	8,800	2,100	3,600
Percent of Labor Force	6.1	5.1	4.4	1.0	1.7
Total Employed	191,800	192,300	191,900	-500	-100
<b>Columbia County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	24,920	24,680	24,470	240	450
Unemployed	1,800	1,500	1,340	300	460
Percent of Labor Force	7.2	6.1	5.5	1.1	1.7
Total Employed	23,120	23,180	23,130	-60	-10
<b>Multnomah County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	384,900	382,100	378,100	2,800	6,800
Unemployed	24,700	20,900	17,700	3,800	7,000
Percent of Labor Force	6.4	5.5	4.7	0.9	1.7
Total Employed	360,200	361,200	360,400	-1,000	-200
<b>Washington County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	291,700	290,000	287,600	1,700	4,100
Unemployed	16,500	14,100	12,300	2,400	4,200
Percent of Labor Force	5.7	4.9	4.3	0.8	1.4
Total Employed	275,200	275,900	275,300	-700	-100
<b>Yamhill County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	47,800	47,350	46,980	450	820
Unemployed	3,170	2,590	2,320	580	850
Percent of Labor Force	6.6	5.5	4.9	1.1	1.7
Total Employed	44,640	44,760	44,660	-120	-20
<b>Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	223,600	219,500	216,700	4,100	6,900
Unemployed	17,100	15,000	10,200	2,100	6,900
Percent of Labor Force	7.7	6.8	4.7	0.9	3.0
Total Employed	206,500	204,500	206,600	2,000	-100

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.