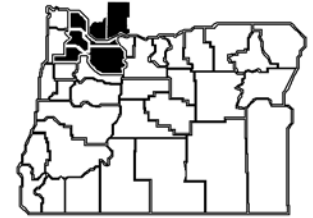




# Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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**December 2009**

## Economic Indicators

### Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally	
	Adjusted	Raw
Oct 2009	11.6%	10.7%
Sep 2009	11.5%	10.7%
Oct 2008	6.8%	6.3%
<b>Oregon</b>		
Oct 2009	11.3%	10.7%
Sep 2009	11.3%	10.6%
Oct 2008	7.2%	6.8%
<b>United States</b>		
Oct 2009	10.2%	9.5%
Sep 2009	9.8%	9.5%
Oct 2008	6.6%	6.1%

### Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	October	
	2009	2008
<b>Total</b>	<b>982,200</b>	<b>1,035,800</b>
Construction	51,000	61,200
Manufacturing	110,600	121,600
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	192,500	202,700
Information	22,800	24,700
Financial Activities	64,500	67,200
Professional & Bus. Svc	124,600	135,300
Educ. & Health Services	137,100	136,300
Leisure & Hospitality	94,300	99,300
Government	147,800	148,500
High Tech *	48,400	50,300

\* (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)

### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Oct '09	2008
Yearly Change	-0.2%	3.8%

Next release: December 16, 2009

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

Next release: mid-February 2010

[www.bls.gov/cpi](http://www.bls.gov/cpi)

### University of Oregon Index of Economic Indicators

Aug. 2009	84.3	↑
Sept. 2009	84.4	

### 2008 Population

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

## Employment Trends: Local

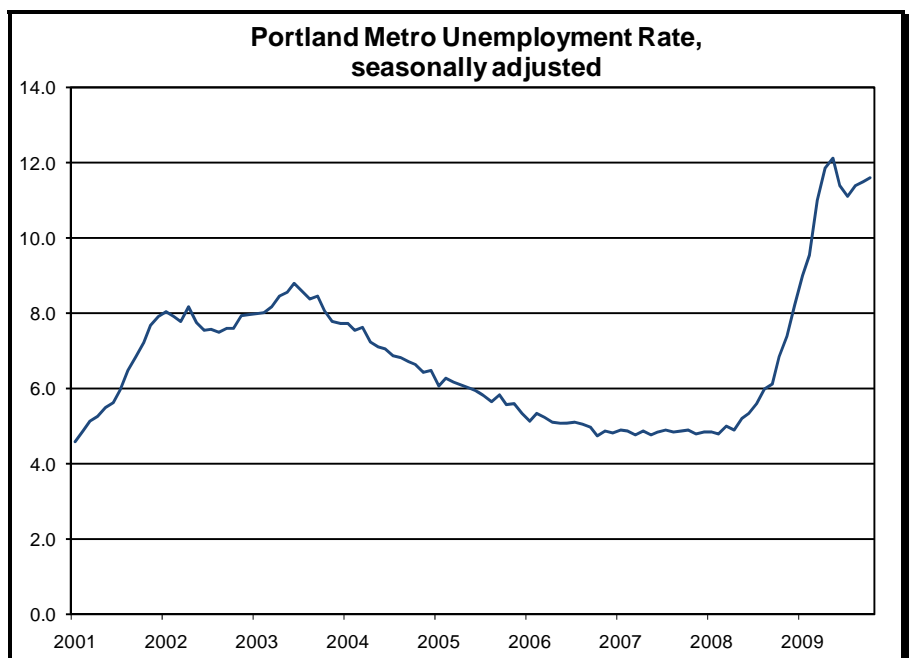
The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 11.6 percent in October. The revised September rate was 11.5 percent, and the year-ago rate was 6.8 percent. An estimated 125,700 area residents were unemployed in October; 50,800 more than one year ago. To be counted as unemployed, a person must be actively seeking and available for work.

Oregon's unemployment rate was 11.3 percent in October, while the U.S. rate rose to 10.2 percent, its highest level in 26 years.

The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment edged up by 400 jobs in October, following a loss of 2,300 (as revised) in September.

Since peaking in January 2008, the metro area has lost 67,800 jobs; a decline of 6.5 percent.

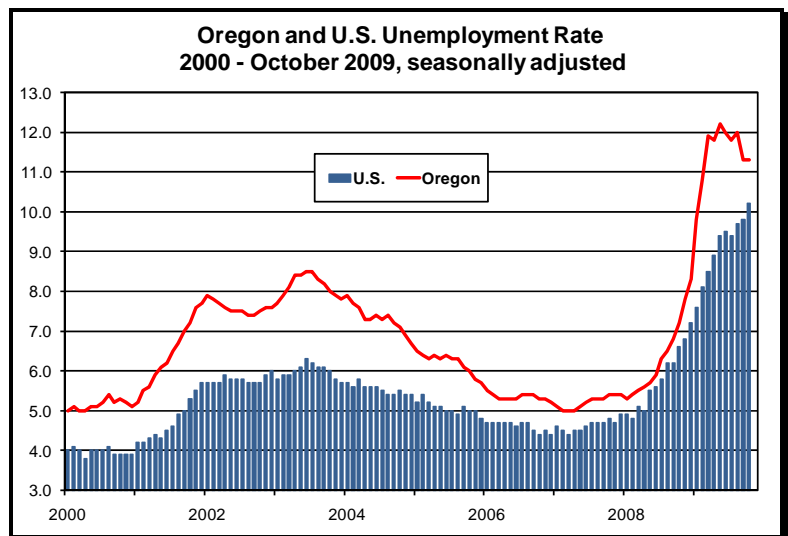
Construction cut 1,000 jobs, a few hundred more than typical for this time of year. Over the year, this industry is down 10,200 jobs



(-16.7%). Over the past two years, one-quarter of construction jobs have disappeared (-16,400).

Manufacturing declined by 700 jobs in October, with losses spread across most published components. This industry is down 11,000 jobs (-9.0%) over the year, and 15,800 (-12.5%) over the past two years. Nondurable goods and high tech manufacturing have each shed over 3,000 jobs since October 2007.

Trade, transportation, and utilities was flat in October as retailers held off seasonal hiring. Leisure and hospitality cut 1,900 jobs, about typical for October. Educational and health services also followed seasonal trends, adding 3,000 jobs as schools finished ramping up at the start of the school year.



### Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was unchanged at 11.3 percent in October from the revised September figure of 11.3 percent. This was the lowest rate since the 10.7 percent rate in February, and was below the high of 12.2 percent in May. Oregon's unemployment rate was 7.2 percent in October 2008.

Oregon's seasonally adjusted October unemployment rate was only 1.1 percentage points above the U.S. unemployment rate. This is the closest Oregon's rate has been to the U.S. since December 2008 when the gap was also 1.1 percentage point.

In October, 210,325 Oregonians were unemployed. In October 2008, 135,071 Oregonians were unemployed.

*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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Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 1,900 jobs in October, following a loss of 6,000 (as revised) in September.

In October, three major industries posted seasonally adjusted job losses of more than 1,000: manufacturing (-2,400 jobs), construction (-1,900), and leisure and hospitality (-1,500). Two of the other major industries posted gains: professional and business services (+1,500) and financial activities (+1,400).

### **Oregon Employment Forecast: Light at the End of the Tunnel?**

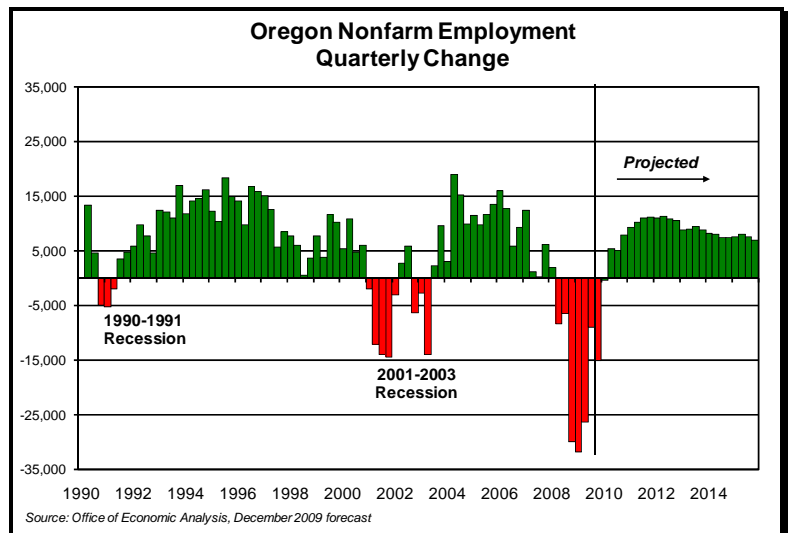
The latest report from the state Office of Economic Analysis (OEA) declared that Oregon's recession is either over or is very close to ending. But don't break out the champagne just yet; the recovery won't feel like much of one to many unemployed Oregonians. The report forecasts that Oregon, as with the nation, will experience a jobless recovery in the initial stages.

How can the state or nation be in a recovery phase yet not be adding jobs? Nationally, recessions are defined by more than just unemployment. The National Bureau of Economic Research

(NBER), the private, non-profit research organization that determines the beginnings and ends of downturns, looks at changes in economic output when dating recessions. They use gross domestic product, income, industrial production, wholesale and retail sales, and other data in addition to employment. It's entirely possible, and likely, that we can experience a significant increase in economic activity and output (i.e., recovery) without immediate job growth. Companies will first increase work hours and reduce furloughs of existing workers, and make better use of existing technology and equipment before hiring additional workers.

Here in Oregon, defining and dating recessions is a little more complicated because much of the data NBER uses at the national level either don't exist for states or the lag time in their availability is too long to be of timely use for dating purposes. In addition, we don't have an official agency that calls recessions. That said, OEA lists six factors they feel indicate that the recession in Oregon is ending, including national trends, the Oregon Index of Leading Economic Indicators, and analysis from the Federal Reserve. But they caution that only time will tell if their assessment is correct.

The December 2009 report forecasts Oregon will see an employment decline of 5.1 percent when the books are closed on 2009. All sectors of the economy are expected to end the year in the red with the exception of private education and health services. This broad industry has managed to survive the recession relatively intact, although the pace of growth has unquestionably slowed. Construction will be the hardest hit, contracting by 16.3 percent in 2009. Manufacturing is expected to decline 13.9 percent, pulled down by heavy losses in transportation equipment, wood products, and metals and machinery.



We'll start 2010 with mild job losses followed by modest growth in the second quarter through the end of the year. We won't see significant growth (above 2%) until 2011. It may be as late as 2013 before we return to pre-recession employment levels.

From start to finish, OEA forecasts that Oregon will lose 127,500 jobs over eight quarters, a decline of 7.3 percent. In comparison, employment declined by 11.5 percent over 12 quarters during the recession of the early 1980s.

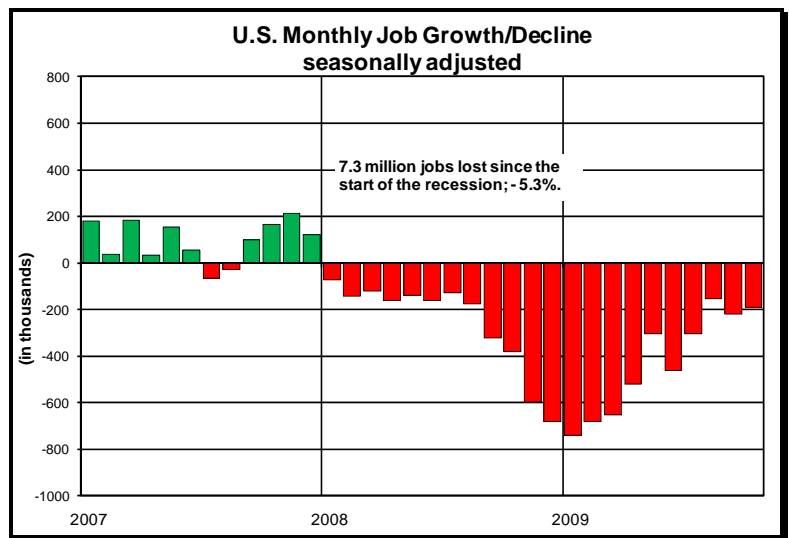
Oregon lost jobs at a faster pace than the nation in 2008, and this trend is expected to repeat in 2009. Once we return to growth, however, Oregon should again outpace the nation.

The OEA's complete report is available at [www.oea.das.state.or.us](http://www.oea.das.state.or.us).

### **Employment Trends: National**

In October, the number of unemployed persons increased by 558,000 to 15.7 million. The unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage point to 10.2 percent, the highest rate since April 1983. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, the number of unemployed persons has risen by 8.2 million, and the unemployment rate has grown by 5.3 percentage points.

Total nonfarm payroll employment declined by 190,000 in October. In the most recent three months, job losses have averaged 188,000 per month, compared with losses averaging 357,000 during the prior three months. In contrast, losses averaged 645,000 per month from November 2008 to April 2009. Since December 2007, payroll employment has fallen by 7.3 million.



### **Dusting off the Crystal Ball: Employment Projections Released**

Predicting the future of the economy is always a difficult task. Predicting the future of an economy during times of rapid change, like a recession, is especially challenging. Nonetheless, every two years the Oregon Employment Department goes out on an economic limb to forecast job growth over the coming decade. These figures are based on historical trends, industry and demographic relationships, state and national forecasting models, population forecasts, and input from industry experts and outside economists.

After losing jobs in the years following the recession of 2001, the state experienced rapid employment growth from 2004 through 2007. In 2008, the base year for our employment projections, the state lost jobs and continued to lose jobs into 2009. Our 10-year projections do not try to forecast the beginning or end of the current recession or possible future recessions. Rather, the projections aim for a long-term average employment level, somewhere between the cyclical highs and lows.

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## Statewide

Despite the job losses caused by the recent recession, Oregon will almost certainly add jobs between 2008 and 2018. Our forecast calls for a gain of over 160,000 jobs, an increase of 9 percent. This percentage is similar to the 10 percent gain from 1998 to 2008 but lower than any 10-year gains seen in the prior quarter-century. The projection's slow job growth reflects recent job losses caused by the recession and a population forecast that has Oregon growing slower than it has since the early 1990s.

The forecast shows some regions within Oregon adding jobs at a much faster pace than other regions. We expect the most rapid growth in Central Oregon. This region has been growing partially because of its many recreational amenities, which will continue to attract people throughout the decade. Jobs in the region are expected to grow by 14 percent.

The state's other major population centers all have expected job growth rates of 10 percent, just above the statewide average. These centers include Portland, Eugene, Salem, and Medford. About half of the state's job growth will be in the Portland area. Many of the more rural regions in the state will see smaller growth rates, as they have in recent years as natural resource and manufacturing jobs have been lost. Morrow and Umatilla counties will have the smallest growth rate as the job losses that will occur when the chemical incineration work is completed offset the job gains in other local industries.

## The Tri-County Area (Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties)

### Summary

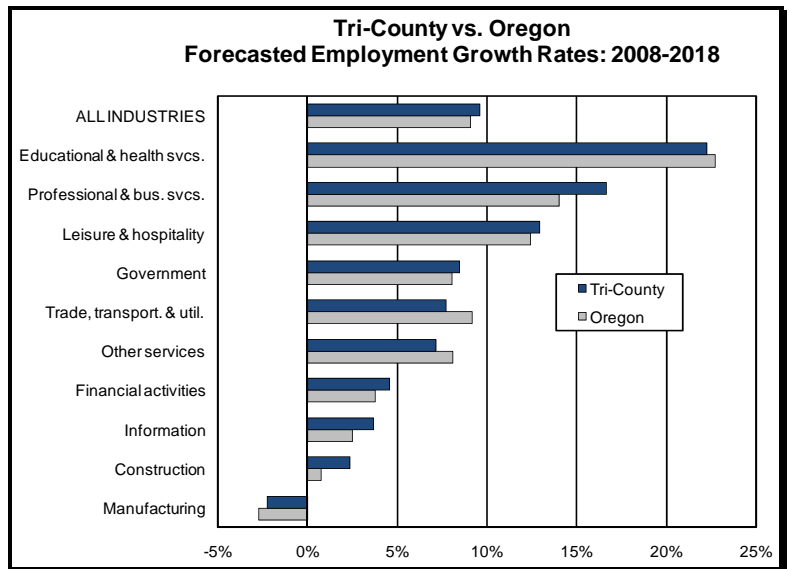
- The tri-county area is expected to add nearly 83,000 jobs between 2008 and 2018, an increase of 9.6 percent.
- Two broad industries are expected to account for half of the area's job growth:
  - Educational and health services, and
  - Professional and business services
- Manufacturing will likely rebound over the forecast period but is not expected to return to its employment level prior to the recent recession. Most of the sector's job losses will be in the manufacturing of durable goods.

We expect most broad industry sectors to add jobs between 2008 and 2018 (Chart 1). However, a few industries have been hit especially hard by the recession and employment levels may take most of the decade to recover.

Manufacturing is the only broad industry expected to lose jobs over the decade. We expect nearly all of the durable goods manufacturing sectors to lose jobs, led by computer and electronic products (high tech). This industry, which includes semiconductors, is expected to lose 900 jobs. The loss of the "traditional" semiconductor manufacturing jobs is actually expected to be higher, but those losses should be partially offset with gains in jobs at solar cell manufacturers.

Construction will most likely grow at a slow pace, adding very few jobs. After losing over one-quarter of its employment base during the recession, this industry will likely return to its historical share of about 5 percent of total employment.

The education and health services industry is expected to add nearly 24,000 jobs, the most of any industry. This translates into a 22 percent rate of growth over the decade, two and a half times the growth rate of total employment. Health care will add the vast majority of the new jobs due to the region's growing and aging population. The area's population age 65 or older is likely to grow by nearly 50 percent in the forecast period. Educational services are expected to grow by about 15 percent (3,000 jobs); almost twice as fast as statewide due to a faster anticipated growth rate in the school-aged population.



Professional and business services will likely be another fast growing industry and is projected to grow by 17 percent and add 19,800 jobs. Half of these new jobs will be in the professional and technical services component. Firms in this subsector include offices of lawyers, certified public accountants, tax preparers, architects, engineers, photographers, veterinarians, graphic designers, and interior designers, to name the most common examples. One-third of the new jobs will be in the administrative and support services component, an industry that provides workers and support to other businesses.

Leisure and hospitality is expected to add 10,600 jobs over the decade for a growth rate of 13 percent. The largest component of this industry, restaurants, will add the bulk of the new jobs.

Trade, transportation, and utilities should grow about 8 percent over the decade, slightly slower than the region's overall growth rate. This is the largest sector in the region's (and state's) economy, and it will likely add 13,200 jobs, the third largest addition of any industry. Retail trade is the largest component of this sector and will add 6,700 jobs and grow 8 percent; below population and overall job growth rates. The slower pace is due to a slowing trend in the number of motor vehicle dealers and building materials stores, and the growing trend of internet shopping.

The government sector should add 9,700 jobs, an increase of over 8 percent. Federal government could see declining employment due to reductions in Postal Service employment. Local governments are likely to grow at close to the pace of the state's overall economy.

*The full projections are available on [www.QualityInfo.org](http://www.QualityInfo.org). Select a region from the map and look in the Publications tab for Regional Projections by Industry and Occupation 2008-2018.*

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## Around the Region

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

- **Powin Corporation** is building a 71,000-square-foot plant in **Tualatin** to manufacture 20-kilowatt wind turbines. It expects to employ 95 people. *Tualatin Times, 10-22-09*
- **Studer's**, a floor covering business in **Vancouver**, is closing. About 33 installation specialists and sales and support staff will be laid off. *The Columbian, 10-22-09*
- **Kaiser Permanente Murrayhill Medical Office** opened in **Beaverton**, employing 2 family practice doctors, 2 physician assistants as well as support staff. *Beaverton Valley Times, 10-15-09*
- **Sweetest Thing Cupcakes**, a specialty bakery and café, opened in **Newberg**. *Newberg Graphic, 10-27-09*
- **Key Bank** will open in **Troutdale** early next year, employing seven. *Gresham Outlook, 10-21-09*
- **Orbit Medical Inc.**, a supplier of durable medical equipment, will open at the **Scholls Business Center** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 10-9-09*
- **Dita's Chocolates**, a European-style chocolate shop, will open in **Sandy**. *Sandy Post, 10-27-09*
- Sunnyvale, Calif.-based chip-maker **Allvia Inc.** has acquired the 178,000-square-foot **Hillsboro** manufacturing plant once operated by **ETEC Systems Inc.** It will start chip-production sometime next year. It is not known how many people it will employ. *Portland Business Journal, 10-23-09*
- **Creative Minds Preschool** will open in **Milwaukie**. *Portland Business Journal, 10-23-09*
- **Shari's Restaurant** at **Garrison Square** in **Vancouver** will close. About 35 employees were offered jobs at three other area Shari's locations. *The Columbian, 10-19-09*
- **Video HQ** in **Molalla** closed. *Molalla Pioneer, 10-26-09*
- **Coldwell Banker Executive Realty** in **McMinnville** closed. *News-Register, 11-2-09*
- **Princeton Athletic Club** in **Vancouver** closed. *The Columbian, 11-3-09*
- **Oregon Health & Science University** will receive at least \$51.5 million in stimulus funding to pay for research, equipment, and new employees. The funds provide a significant boost to research at Portland-based OHSU, which already receives more than \$200 million each year from the **National Institutes of Health**. *Portland Business Journal, 10-19-09*
- **Sun Microsystems Inc.** will lay off 42 workers across three **Hillsboro** locations. *Portland Business Journal, 11-5-09*
- **Marten Law PLLC**, a Seattle-based environmental and energy law firm, opened an office in **Portland**. It will provide clients with regulatory and litigation services in energy, environmental, and climate change. The 12-attorney team will be the area's largest environmental and energy legal team. *Portland Business Journal, 11-9-09*

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- **Larkspur Wellness**, a massage business, opened in **Vancouver**. *The Columbian*, 10-19-09
  - **Archive Systems Inc.**, a New Jersey-based records management firm, will open at the **Birtcher Center** in **Fairview**. *Portland Business Journal*, 11-6-09
  - **Chariteas**, a tea shop, opened in **Sandy**. *Sandy Post*, 11-3-09
  - **AOP Technologies Inc.** – a provider of solutions for automation, production, and sealing applications – will open at the **Quad 205 Business Park** in **Vancouver**. *The Columbian*, 10-19-09
  - **Trillium House**, a pre-school with an after-school program, will open in **Gresham**. *Gresham Outlook*, 10-21-09
  - **Kraven's Sports Bar** opened in **Wilsonville**. *Wilsonville Spokesman*, 11-10-09
  - **Rockwell Collins**, a communication and aviation electronics company, is closing its San Jose site and moving those jobs –including about 120 engineering positions- to its **Wilsonville** facility, where it employs approximately 300 people. *Wilsonville Spokesman*, 11-17-09
  - The **Big Kmart** store in **Vancouver** will close in February. It employs 68 people. *The Columbian*, 11-14-09
  - **Taco Time** will open in **Milwaukie**. *Portland Business Journal*, 11-13-09
  - **Cascade Steel Rolling Mills** in **McMinnville** laid off 30 workers. This is the fourth round of layoffs in the last 12 months. *News-Register*, 11-14-09
  - **Banner Bank** opened in **Lake Oswego**. *Portland Business Journal*, 11-17-09
  - **Acumed LLC** purchased the former Hansen Architectural Systems Inc. plant in **Hillsboro** for an expansion of its orthopedic manufacturing business. *Portland Business Journal*, 11-6-09
  - A **Sherwin-Williams** paint store opened in **Newberg**. *Newberg Graphic*, 11-17-09
  - **The Bar Method**, a fitness conditioning studio, will open in **northwest Portland**. *Portland Business Journal*, 11-20-09
  - **Kerry's Deluxe Furniture, Home and Garden** opened in **Dundee**. *Newberg Graphic*, 11-24-09
  - **Walton Physical Therapy** opened a second clinic in **Durham**. *Tigard Times*, 11-21-09
  - **The Club at the Historic Reserve** in **Vancouver**, a downtown club geared to businesspeople, closed. **The Restaurant at the Reserve** will remain open. *The Columbian*, 11-19-09
  - The **Willamette Valley Vineyards Wine Center** will open in **McMinnville**, serving as a first stop for people who travel every year to Oregon wine country, and providing information on vineyards, restaurants, lodging, and sustainable agricultural practices. *The Oregonian*, 11-19-09
  - **Molalla's Main Street Pizzeria** will open in **Molalla**. *Molalla Pioneer*, 11-23-09

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

	---Change from---				
	October 2009	September 2009	October 2008	September 2009	October 2008
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	1,172,200	1,168,100	1,181,700	4,100	-9,500
Unemployed	125,700	124,600	74,900	1,100	50,800
Unemployment Rate	10.7%	10.7%	6.3%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	11.6%	11.5%	6.8%		
Total Employed	1,046,500	1,043,600	1,106,800	2,900	-60,300
<b>NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT</b>					
<b>Total nonfarm</b>	<b>982,200</b>	<b>975,300</b>	<b>1,035,800</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>-53,600</b>
<b>Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted</b>	<b>974,500</b>	<b>974,100</b>	<b>1,027,700</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>-53,200</b>
<b>Total private</b>	<b>834,400</b>	<b>836,200</b>	<b>887,300</b>	<b>-1,800</b>	<b>-52,900</b>
<b>Mining and logging</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>61,200</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-10,200</b>
Construction of buildings	12,300	12,600	14,200	-300	-1,900
Residential building construction	6,700	6,800	7,500	-100	-800
Nonresidential building construction	5,600	5,800	6,700	-200	-1,100
Heavy and civil engineering construction	5,200	5,300	6,000	-100	-800
Specialty trade contractors	33,500	34,100	41,000	-600	-7,500
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>110,600</b>	<b>111,300</b>	<b>121,600</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-11,000</b>
Durable goods	83,100	83,700	91,600	-600	-8,500
Wood product manufacturing	4,000	4,100	4,700	-100	-700
Primary metal manufacturing	5,600	5,700	7,200	-100	-1,600
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,500	12,600	13,600	-100	-1,100
Machinery manufacturing	6,800	6,800	8,300	0	-1,500
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	33,700	33,900	35,500	-200	-1,800
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	25,300	25,400	26,400	-100	-1,100
Electronic instrument manufacturing	4,800	4,800	5,200	0	-400
Transportation equipment manufacturing	7,500	7,500	7,300	0	200
Nondurable goods	27,500	27,600	30,000	-100	-2,500
Food manufacturing	9,300	9,400	9,300	-100	0
Paper manufacturing	3,800	3,900	4,400	-100	-600
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>	<b>192,500</b>	<b>192,700</b>	<b>202,700</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-10,200</b>
Wholesale trade	53,900	54,200	56,900	-300	-3,000
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	24,700	24,800	27,000	-100	-2,300
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	20,600	20,800	21,300	-200	-700
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,600	8,600	8,600	0	0
Retail trade	104,100	104,000	108,400	100	-4,300
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	12,800	12,800	13,200	0	-400
Food and beverage stores	20,500	20,400	20,900	100	-400
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	9,800	10,000	10,800	-200	-1,000
General merchandise stores	20,000	19,900	20,900	100	-900
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	34,500	34,500	37,400	0	-2,900
Air transportation	3,600	3,600	3,900	0	-300
Truck transportation	10,000	10,100	11,100	-100	-1,100
Couriers and messengers	4,400	4,400	4,900	0	-500
Warehousing and storage	3,500	3,500	3,900	0	-400
<b>Information</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>22,700</b>	<b>24,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-1,900</b>
Publishing industries, except internet	9,100	9,000	10,000	100	-900
Software publishers	6,700	6,700	6,800	0	-100
Telecommunications	6,000	6,000	6,300	0	-300

## Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	October 2009	September 2009	October 2008	---Change from---	
				September 2009	October 2008
<b>Financial activities</b>	<b>64,500</b>	<b>64,700</b>	<b>67,200</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-2,700</b>
Finance and insurance	41,600	41,700	42,700	-100	-1,100
Credit intermediation and related activities	18,800	18,900	19,800	-100	-1,000
Insurance carriers and related activities	18,700	18,700	19,000	0	-300
Real estate and rental and leasing	22,900	23,000	24,500	-100	-1,600
Real estate	18,600	18,700	19,900	-100	-1,300
<b>Professional and business services</b>	<b>124,600</b>	<b>125,300</b>	<b>135,300</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-10,700</b>
Professional and technical services	50,900	51,100	54,100	-200	-3,200
Architectural and engineering services	10,800	10,900	12,300	-100	-1,500
Computer systems design and related services	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	0
Management of companies and enterprises	22,500	22,500	23,200	0	-700
Administrative and waste services	51,200	51,700	58,000	-500	-6,800
Administrative and support services	48,700	49,100	55,200	-400	-6,500
Employment services	19,000	19,000	22,600	0	-3,600
Business support services	7,400	7,500	8,000	-100	-600
Services to buildings and dwellings	13,400	13,600	14,800	-200	-1,400
<b>Educational and health services</b>	<b>137,100</b>	<b>134,100</b>	<b>136,300</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>800</b>
Educational services	25,400	23,000	25,600	2,400	-200
Colleges and universities	13,000	11,400	13,300	1,600	-300
Health care and social assistance	111,700	111,100	110,700	600	1,000
Ambulatory health care services	43,500	43,400	42,600	100	900
Hospitals	29,000	29,100	29,400	-100	-400
Nursing and residential care facilities	21,800	21,800	21,500	0	300
Social assistance	17,400	16,800	17,200	600	200
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>	<b>94,300</b>	<b>96,200</b>	<b>99,300</b>	<b>-1,900</b>	<b>-5,000</b>
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,700	14,700	14,300	-1,000	-600
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	9,700	10,900	10,200	-1,200	-500
Accommodation and food services	80,600	81,500	85,000	-900	-4,400
Accommodation	8,900	9,000	9,500	-100	-600
Food services and drinking places	71,700	72,500	75,500	-800	-3,800
Full-service restaurants	34,400	34,900	36,100	-500	-1,700
Limited-service eating places	30,900	31,300	32,200	-400	-1,300
<b>Other services</b>	<b>35,600</b>	<b>35,800</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1,900</b>
Membership associations and organizations	16,400	16,400	17,000	0	-600
<b>Government</b>	<b>147,800</b>	<b>139,100</b>	<b>148,500</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>-700</b>
Federal government	18,700	18,500	18,500	200	200
State government	21,900	19,800	21,700	2,100	200
State education	8,100	6,000	7,800	2,100	300
Local government	107,200	100,800	108,300	6,400	-1,100
Local education	60,500	54,100	60,800	6,400	-300
Labor Disputes	0	0	1,400	0	-1,400

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.

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

	October 2009	September 2009	October 2008	-Change From-	
				September 2009	October 2008
<b>Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA</b>					
Civilian labor force	1,172,200	1,168,100	1,181,700	4,100	-9,500
Unemployed	125,700	124,600	74,900	1,100	50,800
Unemployment rate	10.7	10.7	6.3	0.1	4.4
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	11.6	11.5	6.8	0.1	4.8
Employed	1,046,500	1,043,600	1,106,800	2,900	-60,300
<b>Oregon portion of the MSA</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	948,900	946,900	960,600	2,000	-11,700
Unemployed	96,900	97,600	59,200	-700	37,700
Unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted)	10.2	10.3	6.2	-0.1	4.0
Total Employed	851,900	849,400	901,300	2,500	-49,400
<b>Clackamas County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	200,900	200,100	203,100	800	-2,200
Unemployed	20,800	20,500	12,500	300	8,300
Unemployment rate	10.3	10.3	6.2	0.0	4.1
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.6	10.6	6.5	0.0	4.1
Total Employed	180,100	179,600	190,600	500	-10,500
<b>Columbia County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	24,590	24,480	24,580	110	10
Unemployed	3,070	3,030	1,820	40	1,250
Unemployment rate	12.5	12.4	7.4	0.1	5.1
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	13.4	13.8	7.9	(0.4)	5.5
Total Employed	21,520	21,450	22,770	70	-1,250
<b>Multnomah County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	387,700	387,200	391,800	500	-4,100
Unemployed	41,100	41,600	25,100	-500	16,000
Unemployment rate	10.6	10.8	6.4	(0.2)	4.2
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.9	11.1	6.7	(0.2)	4.2
Total Employed	346,600	345,600	366,700	1,000	-20,100
<b>Washington County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	288,100	287,600	292,900	500	-4,800
Unemployed	27,000	27,200	16,600	-200	10,400
Unemployment rate	9.4	9.5	5.7	(0.1)	3.7
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	9.7	10.0	5.9	(0.3)	3.8
Total Employed	261,200	260,400	276,300	800	-15,100
<b>Yamhill County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	47,560	47,530	48,180	30	-620
Unemployed	5,030	5,130	3,180	-100	1,850
Unemployment rate	10.6	10.8	6.6	(0.2)	4.0
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	11.6	11.9	7.3	(0.3)	4.3
Total Employed	42,530	42,400	44,990	130	-2,460
<b>Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	223,300	221,200	221,200	2,100	2,100
Unemployed	28,700	27,000	15,700	1,700	13,000
Percent of Labor Force	12.9	12.2	7.1	0.7	5.8
Total Employed	194,600	194,200	205,500	400	-10,900

Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

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