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Oregon Added 2,900 Jobs in August while the Unemployment Rate Edged Up to 7.2 Percent

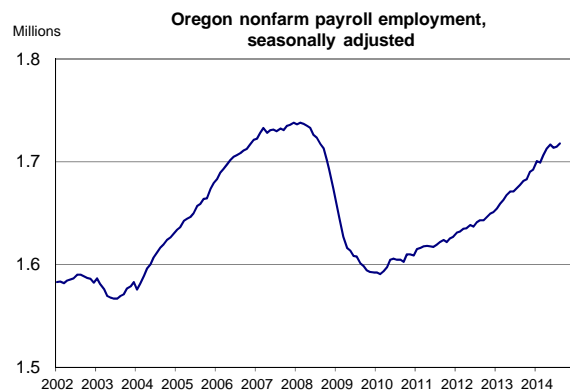
Oregon's unemployment rate edged up, from 6.9 percent in July to 7.2 percent in August. This was the highest unemployment rate since November 2013 when the rate was 7.3 percent, but far below the high point of the last recession, in June 2009, when the rate was 11.6 percent.

It may seem surprising for the unemployment rate to go up when Oregon is adding jobs. But something else was also happening: Oregon's labor force was growing. If migration to Oregon from other states increases and more people start looking for work because they feel their prospects are improving, then both of these factors lead to more Oregonians

August Labor Market Highlights

- Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate edged up to 7.2 percent in August from 6.9 percent in July.
- Oregon's seasonally adjusted labor force grew by 8,350 people in August.
- Seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment grew by 2,900 in August as manufacturing added 1,000 jobs.

joining the labor force. If this growth in the labor force is larger than the number of new jobs created, then the unemployment rate will go up, at least in the short term.



So how many jobs did Oregon add? The primary measure of employment in Oregon, seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment, increased by 2,900 in August. This was the 12th increase in the last 14 months. Employment is now 40,700 above where it was a year ago and 127,300 above its recessionary low. With the recent and steady job growth, Oregon is now just 20,100 from its pre-recession employment peak reached in December 2007.

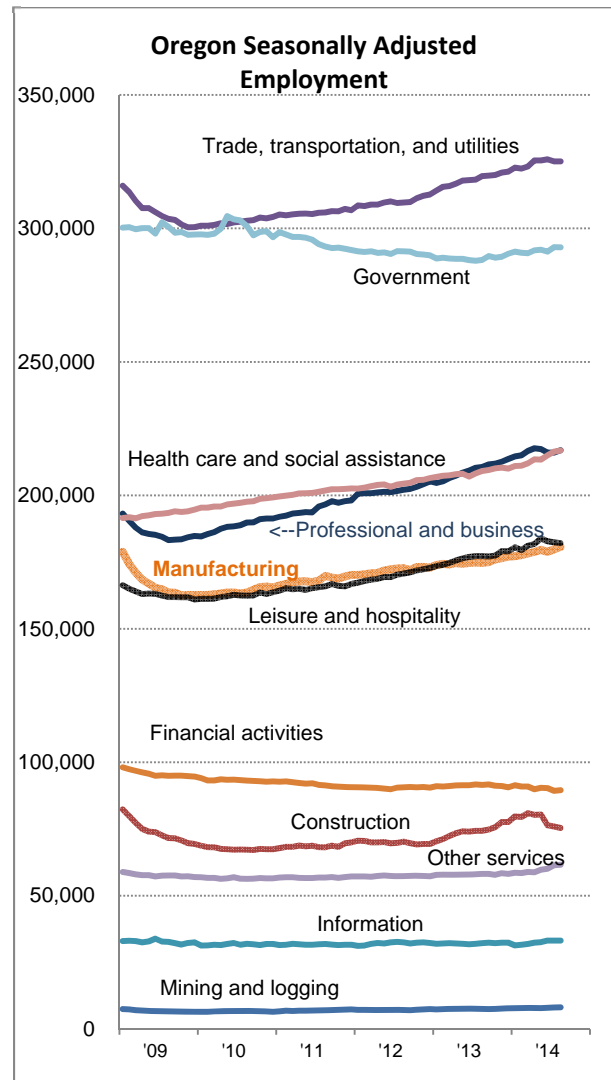
In August, two industries performed particularly well, with large gains in seasonally adjusted employment. Professional and business services added 900

jobs while manufacturing added 1,000. Over the past 12 months, manufacturing grew faster than overall employment. It added 5,500 jobs since August 2013, with substantial gains in these component industries: wood product manufacturing (+900 jobs), machinery manufacturing (+900), transportation equipment manufacturing (+500), and food manufacturing (+700).

Payroll employment in July was revised upward to a gain of 1,300, compared with the original estimate of a gain of only 200.

Seasonal Expectations and Over-the-Month Employment Changes July to August 2014

INDUSTRY	Normal Seasonal Movement	Unadjusted Change	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total nonfarm payroll employment	3,700	6,600	2,900
Total private	5,200	8,200	3,000
Mining and logging	0	100	100
Construction	2,000	1,500	-500
Manufacturing	300	1,300	1,000
Wholesale trade	-200	100	300
Retail trade	300	100	-200
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	400	300	-100
Information	0	0	0
Financial activities	100	300	200
Professional and business services	1,000	1,900	900
Private educational services	-200	800	1,000
Health care and social assistance	900	1,300	400
Leisure and hospitality	500	200	-300
Other services	100	300	200
Government	-1,500	-1,600	-100



The average Oregon manufacturing production worker worked 39.9 hours in August, down 1.4 hours from a year ago. This drop in hours worked per employee is not unusual, given the overall employment growth in the manufacturing industry.

Oregon wages haven't grown as fast as inflation over the past year. In August, the average wage for Oregon's private sector payroll employees was \$22.53, a 0.9% increase from a year earlier.

Next Press Releases

The Oregon Employment Department plans to release the August county and metropolitan area unemployment rates on Monday, September 22nd and the statewide unemployment rate and employment survey data for September on Tuesday, October 14th.

The Oregon Employment Department is responsible for releasing Oregon's monthly payroll employment and labor force data. The data are prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The BLS estimates of monthly job gains and losses are based on a survey of businesses. The BLS estimates of unemployment are based on a survey of households and other inputs.

The Oregon Employment Department publishes payroll employment estimates that are revised quarterly by using employment counts from employer unemployment insurance tax records. All department publications use this *official Oregon series* data unless noted otherwise. This month's release incorporates the January, February and March 2014 tax records data. The department continues to make the original nonfarm payroll employment series available; these data are produced by the BLS and are revised annually.

For the complete version of the news release, including tables and graphs, visit:

www.QualityInfo.org/pressrelease.

For help finding jobs and training resources, visit one of the state's WorkSource Oregon Centers or go to:

www.WorkSourceOregon.org.

Equal Opportunity program — auxiliary aids and services available upon request to individuals with disabilities

Oregon Current Labor Force and Industry Employment

	August 2014	July 2014	August 2013	Change From July 2014	Change From August 2013
Labor Force Status					
Civilian labor force	1,972,660	1,964,094	1,936,983	8,566	35,677
Unemployed	141,710	137,028	144,601	4,682	-2,891
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.0	7.5	0.2	-0.3
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	7.2	6.9	7.7	0.3	-0.5
Employed	1,830,950	1,827,066	1,792,382	3,884	38,568
Other Labor Force Indicators					
Labor force participation rate, seasonally adjusted	61.4	61.2	61.3	0.2	0.1
Labor underutilization rate – U-6, seasonally adjusted	13.5	13.1	16.1	0.4	-2.6
Nonfarm Payroll Employment					
Total nonfarm payroll employment	1,716,700	1,710,100	1,673,900	6,600	42,800
Total private	1,445,900	1,437,700	1,409,900	8,200	36,000
Mining and logging	8,700	8,600	8,100	100	600
Logging	6,900	6,800	6,400	100	500
Construction	82,500	81,000	79,700	1,500	2,800
Construction of buildings	21,000	20,600	19,800	400	1,200
Residential building construction	12,000	11,900	11,000	100	1,000
Nonresidential building construction	9,000	8,700	8,800	300	200
Heavy and civil engineering construction	9,300	8,900	9,700	400	-400
Specialty trade contractors	52,200	51,500	50,200	700	2,000
Building foundation and exterior contractors	9,900	9,700	9,600	200	300
Building equipment contractors	23,200	23,000	22,500	200	700
Building finishing contractors	11,900	11,800	11,300	100	600
Other specialty trade contractors	7,200	7,000	6,800	200	400
Manufacturing	185,000	183,700	179,500	1,300	5,500
Durable goods	129,600	128,800	124,700	800	4,900
Wood product manufacturing	22,500	22,400	21,600	100	900
Sawmills and wood preservation	6,300	6,300	6,400	0	-100
Plywood and engineered wood product mfg.	8,500	8,500	8,100	0	400
Other wood product manufacturing	7,700	7,600	7,100	100	600
Primary metal manufacturing	8,400	8,400	8,300	0	100
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	15,500	15,400	15,700	100	-200
Machinery manufacturing	12,700	12,600	11,800	100	900
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	36,700	36,600	37,100	100	-400
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	28,400	28,200	28,300	200	100
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,300	5,300	5,300	0	0
Transportation equipment manufacturing	11,200	11,200	10,700	0	500
Nondurable goods	55,400	54,900	54,800	500	600
Food manufacturing	29,100	28,500	28,400	600	700
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty	12,400	11,700	11,500	700	900
Paper manufacturing	4,500	4,500	4,600	0	-100
Trade, transportation, and utilities	325,600	325,100	321,300	500	4,300
Wholesale trade	73,500	73,400	72,400	100	1,100
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	33,000	33,000	32,900	0	100
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	26,900	26,800	25,900	100	1,000
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	13,600	13,600	13,600	0	0
Retail trade	195,400	195,300	194,400	100	1,000
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	24,300	24,500	23,200	-200	1,100
Building material and garden supply stores	15,300	15,500	14,900	-200	400
Food and beverage stores	40,500	40,700	40,700	-200	-200
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	16,000	15,900	16,400	100	-400
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	9,900	10,000	9,900	-100	0
General merchandise stores	41,500	41,300	40,900	200	600
Miscellaneous store retailers	10,400	10,400	10,300	0	100
Nonstore retailers	6,600	6,200	6,400	400	200

	August 2014	July 2014	August 2013	Change From July 2014	Change From August 2013
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	56,700	56,400	54,500	300	2,200
Utilities	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0
Transportation and warehousing	52,200	51,900	50,000	300	2,200
Truck transportation	19,000	18,800	18,400	200	600
Couriers and messengers	6,600	6,500	6,300	100	300
Warehousing and storage	6,900	6,800	6,800	100	100
Information	33,200	33,200	32,200	0	1,000
Publishing industries, except internet	13,700	13,700	13,800	0	-100
Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	4,000	4,000	4,300	0	-300
Software publishers	9,700	9,700	9,500	0	200
Telecommunications	6,800	6,800	6,600	0	200
Financial activities	90,500	90,200	92,600	300	-2,100
Finance and insurance	55,200	55,000	56,400	200	-1,200
Credit intermediation and related activities	26,400	26,800	27,700	-400	-1,300
Insurance carriers and related activities	23,900	23,400	23,400	500	500
Real estate and rental and leasing	35,300	35,200	36,200	100	-900
Real estate	30,800	31,000	30,800	-200	0
Professional and business services	220,900	219,000	215,100	1,900	5,800
Professional and technical services	82,700	82,100	80,900	600	1,800
Legal services	11,600	11,800	12,200	-200	-600
Architectural and engineering services	13,000	13,300	13,200	-300	-200
Computer systems design and related services	14,500	14,500	13,600	0	900
Management of companies and enterprises	40,000	40,000	38,600	0	1,400
Administrative and waste services	98,200	96,900	95,600	1,300	2,600
Administrative and support services	93,400	92,200	90,300	1,200	3,100
Employment services	39,800	39,500	38,200	300	1,600
Business support services	15,300	15,400	15,300	-100	0
Services to buildings and dwellings	21,900	21,200	21,100	700	800
Educational and health services	245,600	243,500	235,900	2,100	9,700
Educational services	29,800	29,000	27,300	800	2,500
Health care and social assistance	215,800	214,500	208,600	1,300	7,200
Ambulatory health care services	79,200	78,100	76,700	1,100	2,500
Hospitals	55,100	54,800	54,100	300	1,000
Nursing and residential care facilities	47,100	47,200	45,700	-100	1,400
Social assistance	34,400	34,400	32,100	0	2,300
Leisure and hospitality	193,400	193,200	186,800	200	6,600
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	24,400	25,200	24,500	-800	-100
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	18,200	18,600	18,000	-400	200
Accommodation and food services	169,000	168,000	162,300	1,000	6,700
Accommodation	26,400	26,600	24,800	-200	1,600
Food services and drinking places	142,600	141,400	137,500	1,200	5,100
Full-service restaurants	68,200	68,600	65,700	-400	2,500
Limited-service eating places	59,000	58,500	58,700	500	300
Other services	60,500	60,200	58,700	300	1,800
Repair and maintenance	17,100	16,400	16,300	700	800
Personal and laundry services	14,700	14,300	13,700	400	1,000
Membership associations and organizations	28,700	29,500	28,700	-800	0
Religious organizations	15,500	16,000	15,900	-500	-400
Government	270,800	272,400	264,000	-1,600	6,800
Federal government	28,700	28,700	28,400	0	300
State government	79,200	79,800	76,600	-600	2,600
State education	27,100	27,700	27,000	-600	100
Local government	162,900	163,900	159,000	-1,000	3,900
Indian tribal	8,600	8,700	8,800	-100	-200
Local education	73,000	74,000	71,500	-1,000	1,500
Labor-management 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.

U-6 is the total unemployed plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the 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. These survey-based estimates are revised quarterly, based on more complete information from employer tax records.