



News

State of Oregon • Employment Department • 875 Union NE, Salem, OR 97311 • www.QualityInfo.org

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Oregon's Unemployment Rate Essentially Unchanged in July

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 9.5 percent in July, essentially unchanged from 9.4 percent in June. Meanwhile, the U.S. seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 9.1 percent in July and 9.2 percent in June.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Over the past five months payroll employment has been nearly flat. Seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose 300 in July, following a revised gain of 300 in June. Between February and July, this measure of employment is up only 400 jobs, following strong gains totaling 22,800 during the prior four-month period of October through February.

Over the past four months, seasonally adjusted private employment expanded by 7,300 jobs, while government declined by 4,900.

July Labor Market Highlights

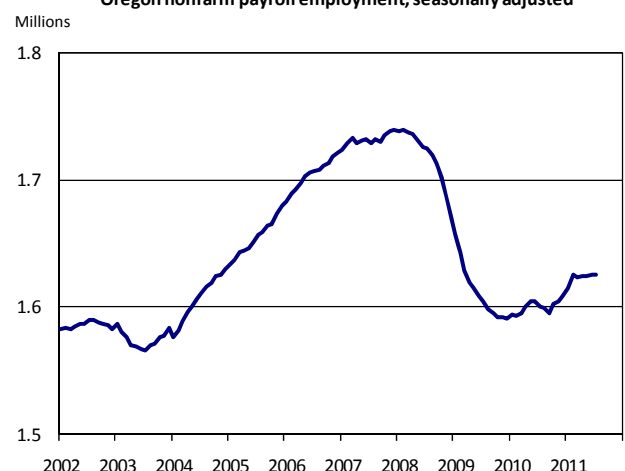
- Since April, Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has been in a tight range of 9.3 to 9.5 percent. During those same four months, the U.S. rate has stayed between 9.0 and 9.2 percent.
- Private payroll employment grew on a seasonally adjusted basis in each of the past four months, while government employment declined in each of those months.
- Construction employment has been trending upward. At 74,100 jobs in July, construction was 2,100 jobs, or nearly 3 percent, above its July 2010 level.

In July, most of the major industries experienced close to the normal seasonal employment hiring patterns. Leisure and hospitality stood out, showing a substantial seasonally adjusted

Oregon unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted



Oregon nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted



gain as it added 2,000 jobs. Several industries posted relatively large seasonally adjusted job losses: government (-900 jobs), educational and health services (-900), and other services (-1,500).

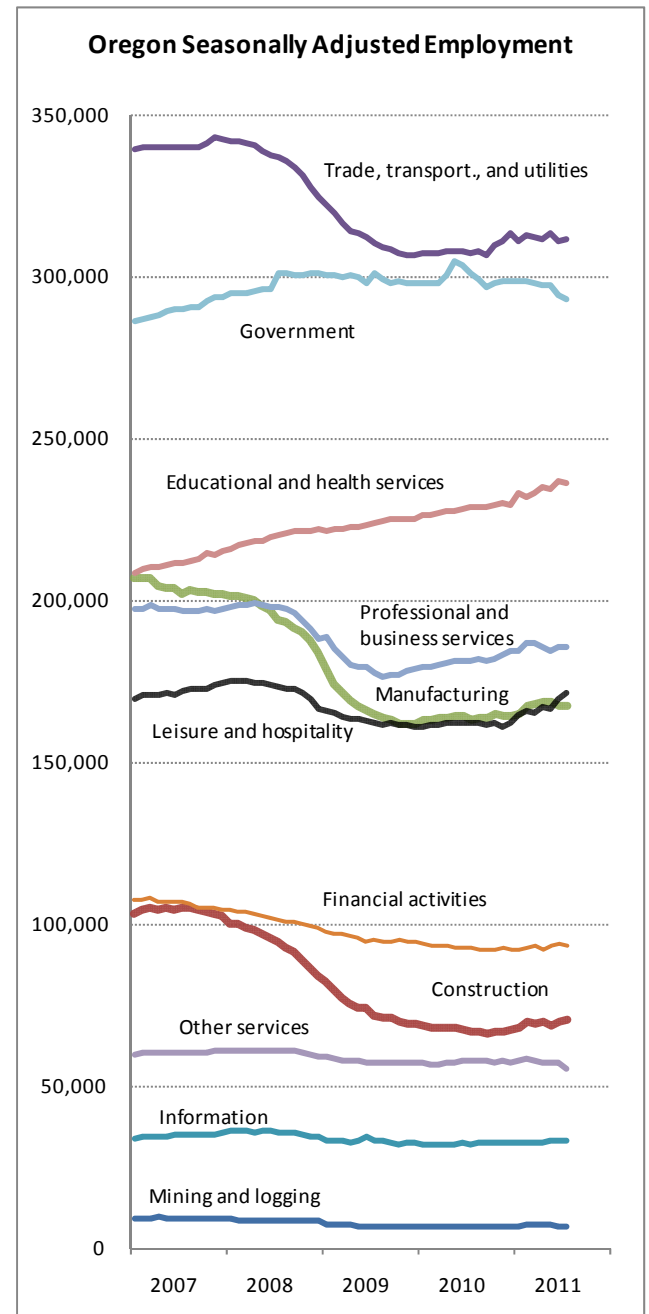
Seasonal Expectations and Over-the-Month Employment Changes
June to July 2011

INDUSTRY	Normal Seasonal Movement	Unadjusted Change	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total nonfarm payroll employment	-20,000	-19,700	300
Total private	8,900	10,100	1,200
Mining and logging	200	400	200
Construction	2,400	3,000	600
Manufacturing	2,600	2,700	100
Trade, transportation, and utilities	900	1,500	600
Information	0	400	400
Financial activities	700	200	-500
Professional and business services	1,300	1,500	200
Educational and health services	-2,400	-3,300	-900
Leisure and hospitality	2,900	4,900	2,000
Other services	300	-1,200	-1,500
Government	-28,900	-29,800	-900

Revisions to the June payroll data were minor overall, with total nonfarm payroll employment now showing a gain of 300 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis, compared to the originally reported gain of 800 jobs. Two major industries posted noteworthy revisions. Construction is now seen as gaining 1,400 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis in June, compared with the originally reported gain of only 200. Meanwhile, leisure and hospitality didn't grow as fast as originally estimated. Revised figures indicate it added 3,200 seasonally adjusted jobs in June, when a gain of 4,400 was originally reported.

Government employment dropped by 29,800 jobs in July, which was 900 more than the normal seasonal movement. School closures for the summer were the primary reason for the monthly decline. Many local school districts reported lower

employment levels this July compared to July 2010. These declines led to a 4.6 percent drop in local education employment, which was 3,700 jobs below its year-ago figure. Federal government added 400 jobs in July as the busy summer season for federal agencies with an emphasis on the outdoors took hold. Comparisons with last year are skewed by the federal temporary Census workers that numbered 2,700 in July 2010. Excluding the effect of these workers, federal government is up 500 since July 2010.



Educational and health services normally is expected to cut 2,400 jobs due to seasonal factors in July. This July, it cut 3,300. Much of the reduction in jobs was due to private educational services, which shed 2,500 jobs for the month. Despite the one-month cut, this industry is still up 1,400 jobs from July 2010. Meanwhile, health services cut 800 jobs, which was only half its typical job decline for July. Since July 2010, each of the four components of health care and social assistance added between 1,200 and 1,400 jobs.

Other services lost 1,200 jobs in July, when a gain of 300 is the normal seasonal pattern. The employment estimates from the payroll survey indicate a declining trend in this industry for the year. Since July 2010, its component industries saw these job reductions: repair and maintenance (-300 jobs), personal and laundry services (-600), and membership associations and organizations (-1,500).

Construction pulled up from its recent lows of 2010. In July, it added 3,000 workers at a time of year when a gain of 2,400 was expected due to seasonal factors. Coupled with the upward revision to June's construction employment figures, the industry appears to be gradually rebounding from its lows of last year. Seasonally adjusted employment in construction reached 70,700 in July, which was 4,300 above its recent low point of 66,400 in September 2010. The last time construction was above 70,700 was in September 2009, when it employed 71,000.

Hours and Earnings ***(Establishment Survey Data)***

The average workweek for Oregon manufacturing production workers was 38.8 hours in July, a drop from 39.8 in June. This measure of the workweek has generally trended higher over the past two years and is up from the July 2010 figure of 38.5 hours.

Average earnings of all private-sector payroll employees in Oregon edged up to \$21.62 per hour in July from \$21.53 in June. The July figure was up 7 cents per hour, or 0.3 percent, from July 2010.

Unemployment ***(Household Survey Data)***

The national unemployment rate was 9.1 percent in July and 9.2 percent in June. Oregon's July rate of 9.5 percent was 0.4 percentage point above the U.S. rate. The difference between the Oregon and the U.S. unemployment rates was not statistically significant.

Seasonally adjusted employment, as measured by the household survey, declined in July for the second consecutive month. It was down 4,611 between May and July. This small loss followed rapid employment gains totaling 26,388 individuals during the first five months of the year.

In July, 189,501 Oregonians were unemployed. This is 21,148 fewer individuals than in July 2010 when 210,649 Oregonians were unemployed.

Please note that this press release contains information from two separate surveys: the establishment survey and the household survey. The establishment survey produces a monthly jobs total, while the household survey produces an employment total. Over the short term of one to several months, these two surveys can produce differing trends. There are several reasons that can cause these dissimilar readings of Oregon's economy including different entities being sampled and different definitions of what is being estimated. For the July data, both surveys indicated that Oregon's overall employment trend was close to flat: The establishment survey portrayed minimal jobs expansion, while the household survey indicated a slight employment decline.

Next Press Releases

The Oregon Employment Department plans to release the July county and metropolitan area unemployment rates on Monday, August 22nd and the statewide unemployment rate and employment survey data for August on Tuesday, September 13th.

For the complete version of the news release, including tables and graphs, visit: www.QualityInfo.org/pressrelease.

If you need this release in the Spanish language, please contact Loretta Gallegos at 503-947-1794.

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

	July 2011	June 2011	July 2010	Change From June 2011	Change From July 2010
Labor Force Status					
Civilian labor force	2,014,343	2,005,640	1,996,071	8,703	18,272
Unemployed	189,501	194,266	210,649	-4,765	-21,148
Unemployment rate	9.4	9.7	10.6	-0.3	-1.2
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	9.5	9.4	10.7	0.1	-1.2
Employed	1,824,842	1,811,374	1,785,422	13,468	39,420
Nonfarm Payroll Employment					
Total nonfarm payroll employment	1,622,500	1,642,200	1,596,700	-19,700	25,800
Total private	1,346,700	1,336,600	1,315,400	10,100	31,300
Mining and logging	7,200	6,800	7,200	400	0
Logging	5,600	5,200	5,500	400	100
Construction	74,100	71,100	72,000	3,000	2,100
Construction of buildings	17,200	16,300	17,000	900	200
Residential building construction	9,600	9,200	9,800	400	-200
Nonresidential building construction	7,600	7,100	7,200	500	400
Heavy and civil engineering construction	9,200	8,600	9,900	600	-700
Specialty trade contractors	47,700	46,200	45,100	1,500	2,600
Building foundation and exterior contractors	10,000	9,900	8,400	100	1,600
Building equipment contractors	21,400	20,600	19,600	800	1,800
Building finishing contractors	10,300	10,000	10,700	300	-400
Other specialty trade contractors	6,000	5,700	6,400	300	-400
Manufacturing	171,000	168,300	167,100	2,700	3,900
Durable goods	118,400	118,400	116,400	0	2,000
Wood product manufacturing	18,800	18,700	20,600	100	-1,800
Sawmills and wood preservation	6,200	6,100	6,200	100	0
Plywood and engineered wood product mfg.	6,300	6,300	7,300	0	-1,000
Other wood product manufacturing	6,300	6,300	7,100	0	-800
Primary metal manufacturing	8,000	8,000	7,800	0	200
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	14,500	14,500	14,000	0	500
Machinery manufacturing	10,500	10,600	9,800	-100	700
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	36,700	36,600	35,100	100	1,600
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	27,300	27,100	26,000	200	1,300
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,100	5,100	5,000	0	100
Transportation equipment manufacturing	10,200	10,400	10,300	-200	-100
Nondurable goods	52,600	49,900	50,700	2,700	1,900
Food manufacturing	27,800	25,400	25,300	2,400	2,500
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty	9,700	9,000	10,300	700	-600
Paper manufacturing	4,800	4,800	5,000	0	-200
Trade, transportation, and utilities	313,000	311,500	307,800	1,500	5,200
Wholesale trade	72,100	72,100	73,100	0	-1,000
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	29,600	30,000	30,600	-400	-1,000
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	29,100	28,800	29,700	300	-600
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	13,400	13,300	12,800	100	600
Retail trade	188,600	187,200	183,300	1,400	5,300
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	23,000	22,700	21,800	300	1,200
Building material and garden supply stores	13,700	13,800	13,700	-100	0
Food and beverage stores	41,000	40,600	38,200	400	2,800
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	16,100	15,800	16,000	300	100
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	10,100	10,100	9,800	0	300
General merchandise stores	38,000	37,700	37,300	300	700
Miscellaneous store retailers	9,600	9,500	9,800	100	-200
Nonstore retailers	6,200	6,000	6,000	200	200

	July 2011	June 2011	July 2010	Change From June 2011	Change From July 2010
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	52,300	52,200	51,400	100	900
Utilities	4,400	4,400	4,600	0	-200
Transportation and warehousing	47,900	47,800	46,800	100	1,100
Truck transportation	16,400	16,200	16,900	200	-500
Couriers and messengers	6,100	6,200	5,900	-100	200
Warehousing and storage	6,300	6,300	6,600	0	-300
Information	33,500	33,100	32,000	400	1,500
Publishing industries, except internet	14,300	14,100	14,100	200	200
Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	4,900	4,900	5,100	0	-200
Software publishers	9,400	9,200	9,000	200	400
Telecommunications	6,600	6,600	6,700	0	-100
Financial activities	94,400	94,200	93,600	200	800
Finance and insurance	56,300	56,200	55,600	100	700
Credit intermediation and related activities	26,900	26,900	26,800	0	100
Insurance carriers and related activities	23,100	22,900	23,700	200	-600
Real estate and rental and leasing	38,100	38,000	38,000	100	100
Real estate	30,900	31,300	32,100	-400	-1,200
Professional and business services	189,000	187,500	185,000	1,500	4,000
Professional and technical services	73,100	72,800	70,200	300	2,900
Legal services	11,900	12,200	12,100	-300	-200
Architectural and engineering services	12,700	12,500	12,800	200	-100
Computer systems design and related services	10,100	10,100	9,900	0	200
Management of companies and enterprises	30,300	30,200	31,000	100	-700
Administrative and waste services	85,600	84,500	83,800	1,100	1,800
Administrative and support services	79,800	79,000	78,500	800	1,300
Employment services	32,800	32,300	32,900	500	-100
Business support services	12,300	12,400	12,600	-100	-300
Services to buildings and dwellings	20,200	19,800	19,400	400	800
Educational and health services	228,900	232,200	222,200	-3,300	6,700
Educational services	26,600	29,100	25,200	-2,500	1,400
Health care and social assistance	202,300	203,100	197,000	-800	5,300
Ambulatory health care services	71,600	71,600	70,300	0	1,300
Hospitals	54,600	54,200	53,200	400	1,400
Nursing and residential care facilities	44,400	44,500	43,200	-100	1,200
Social assistance	31,700	32,800	30,300	-1,100	1,400
Leisure and hospitality	179,400	174,500	169,900	4,900	9,500
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	28,200	26,100	23,100	2,100	5,100
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	19,900	18,100	17,300	1,800	2,600
Accommodation and food services	151,200	148,400	146,800	2,800	4,400
Accommodation	22,700	22,200	23,100	500	-400
Food services and drinking places	128,500	126,200	123,700	2,300	4,800
Full-service restaurants	65,600	63,300	61,400	2,300	4,200
Limited-service eating places	51,000	51,200	51,800	-200	-800
Other services	56,200	57,400	58,600	-1,200	-2,400
Repair and maintenance	15,100	15,100	15,400	0	-300
Personal and laundry services	11,900	11,900	12,500	0	-600
Membership associations and organizations	29,200	30,400	30,700	-1,200	-1,500
Religious organizations	14,900	16,000	16,000	-1,100	-1,100
Government	275,800	305,600	281,300	-29,800	-5,500
Federal government	29,500	29,100	32,700	400	-3,200
State government	78,000	83,500	77,100	-5,500	900
State education	27,000	33,500	26,100	-6,500	900
Local government	168,300	193,000	171,500	-24,700	-3,200
Indian tribal	9,000	8,800	8,900	200	100
Local education	77,500	102,100	81,200	-24,600	-3,700
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.

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.

Cautionary Note to Users: Starting in December 2009, revised estimation procedures mandated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics may result in unusually large or volatile month-to-month employment changes. These survey-based estimates are revised annually, based on more complete information from quarterly employer tax records.