



# News

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: December 14, 2010

PRESS CONFERENCE PRESENTER:

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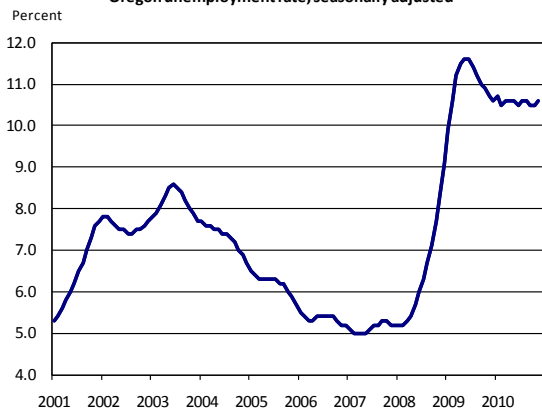
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## Oregon's Payroll Employment Grows Substantially Again in November

Oregon's seasonally adjusted [unemployment rate](#) was 10.6 percent in November, essentially unchanged from 10.5 percent in October. The rate has been between 10.5 and 10.7 percent for the most recent 13 months. Oregon's unemployment rate was 10.7 percent in November 2009. The U.S. seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 9.6 percent in October to 9.8 percent in November.

Oregon unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted



In November, Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose by 6,300, following a revised gain of 6,700 in October.

### Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

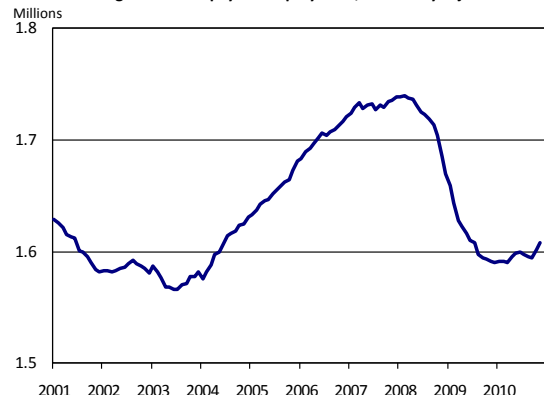
Private-sector employment has added jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis in five of the past six months. Since its recent low point of 1,290,300 in March, private payroll employment has gained 17,700 jobs, or 1.4 percent. It accounted for nearly all of the seasonally adjusted job gains in November and over the past 12 months.

Over-the-year job gains continue to expand. Seasonally adjusted total nonfarm payroll employment was up 16,200 jobs or 1.0 percent since November 2009. Many of the service-providing sectors have added thousands of jobs and have grown by close to 2 percent during the past 12 months. Industries shedding jobs during that period include construction (-5,000 jobs) and financial activities (-1,200).

In November, construction shed 1,900 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis. This job loss was more than offset by five of the major industries, which each added substantial employment on a seasonally adjusted basis.

[Construction](#) cut 3,900 jobs in November, when its typical loss for the month would be 2,000. Each of the published components within construction declined: construction of buildings (-1,000 jobs), heavy and civil engineering construction (-700), and specialty trade contractors (-2,200).

Oregon nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted



At the national level, both [residential construction](#) and commercial construction remain at very low levels of activity this far along in the recovery phase of the business cycle, when compared with prior upturns in overall economic activity. Oregon's construction employment numbers mirror this trend, as November's [seasonally adjusted](#) employment in construction, at 64,400, is now close to the bottom of the cycle, when comparable job counts numbered 64,000 in February.

### Seasonal Expectations and Over-the-Month Employment Changes

October 2010 to November 2010

INDUSTRY	Normal Seasonal Movement	Unadjusted Change	Seasonally Adjusted Change
<b>Total nonfarm payroll employment</b>	-1,400	4,900	6,300
Total private	-4,700	1,200	5,900
Mining and logging	-200	-300	-100
Construction	-2,000	-3,900	-1,900
Manufacturing	-1,500	0	1,500
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3,900	7,300	3,400
Information	0	200	200
Financial activities	-400	300	700
Professional and business services	-2,200	-2,000	200
Educational and health services	-200	900	1,100
Leisure and hospitality	-1,800	-800	1,000
Other services	-300	-500	-200
Government	3,300	3,700	400

**Trade, transportation, and utilities** shot upward in November, adding 7,300 jobs during a month where a seasonal gain of 3,900 is the norm. Wholesale trade added 1,100 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis, bouncing back from a decline of the same magnitude in October. Wholesale is up 2,300 jobs in the past 12 months, and has therefore recovered nearly a third of its job losses from the peak of over 81,000 jobs nearly three years ago.

Retail trade has reached its highest level in nearly two years. Employment grew by 3,600 jobs, which was well above the typical seasonal gain for the month of

1,300. Clothing and accessories stores added 1,400 jobs, to employ a total of 16,100 in November. General merchandise stores added 1,900 to reach a total of 39,700; this industry is 300 above its year-ago figure. Nonstore retailers surged 1,000 jobs to reach 8,800 in total, reflecting strengthening demand at certain mail-order retailers.

**Manufacturing** showed no overall change in total employment, when a loss of 1,500 is the normal seasonal pattern. This put the industry back where it has been for much of the year, close to 162,000 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis. Computer and electronic product manufacturing added 400 jobs in November, but is still down 500 since November 2009. Within nondurable goods, food manufacturing was essentially flat in November, but down by 800 over the year.

**Government** added 3,700 jobs in November, which was 400 above normal seasonal expectations. The mid-term elections and governor's race boosted county government job counts temporarily as several counties added part-time workers to handle the additional election work.

**Educational and health services** added 900 jobs in November, when a loss of 200 is the normal seasonal movement. Health care and social assistance added 300 jobs and is up 1,600 since November 2009. This industry has been growing modestly again over the past several months, after an unusually weak trend for the industry earlier in the year. Since November 2009, the component industry adding the most jobs has been nursing and residential care facilities, which is up 1,500 in that time.

**Leisure and hospitality** cut only 800 jobs in November, when a loss of 1,800 is the typical drop for the last full month of autumn. While seasonally adjusted job gains haven't been in a straight line, over the course of this year, the industry has been trending upward. Employing 163,900 in November, leisure and hospitality is up 3,800 jobs or 2.4 percent.

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

The average workweek for Oregon's manufacturing production workers was 40.0 hours in November,

which was down slightly from the upwardly revised figure of 40.3 in October.

payroll workers in the construction industry dropped to 34.5 hours. This was the lowest November reading within the past four years, and approached the low of just more than 34 hours per week reached in early 2008 and again in early 2010.

Meanwhile, average earnings of all employees in Oregon edged down to \$21.54 per hour in November from \$21.56 in October. This measure of earnings has shown no clear trend so far this year, although substantial increases occurred in each of the past three years: November 2009 (\$21.39), November 2008 (\$21.17), and November 2007 (\$20.48).

**Unemployment  
(Household Survey Data)**

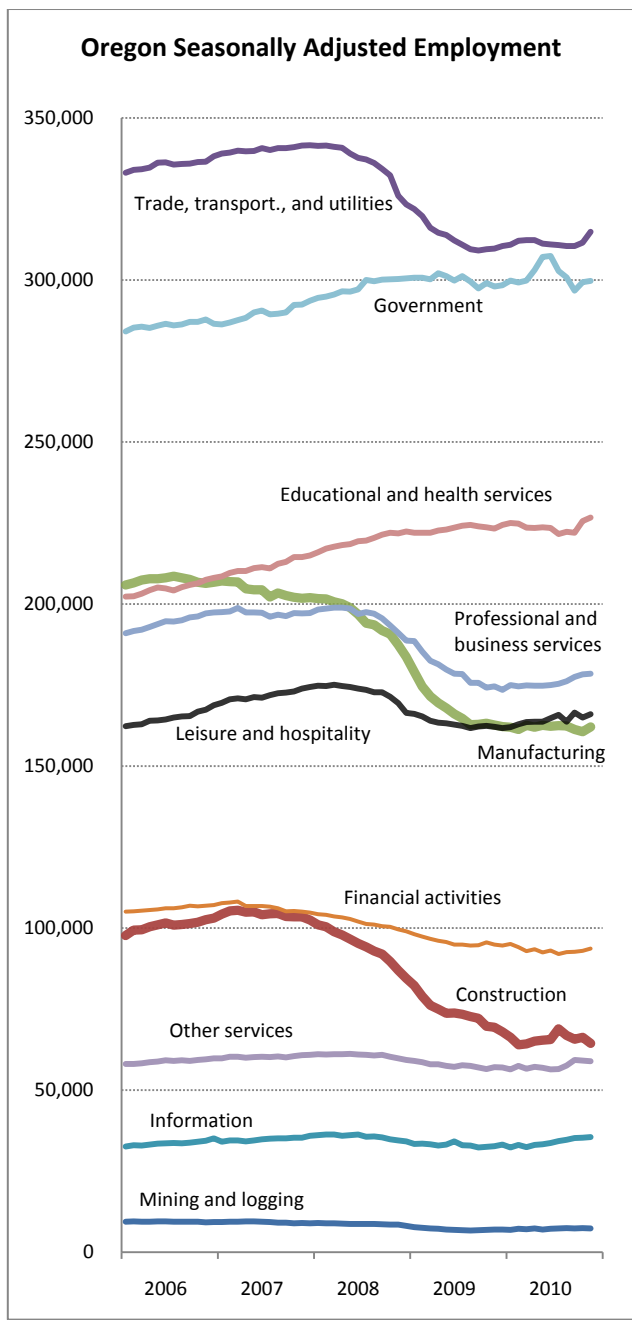
In November, Oregon’s seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 10.6 percent, essentially unchanged from 10.5 percent in October. The rate was 10.7 percent in November 2009.

The month marked the first time ever that Oregon’s civilian labor force surpassed two million people. The exact figure was 2,001,060 in November, which was up from 1,984,209 in October. It is likely that population growth in the state has been one of the primary drivers of recent growth in Oregon’s labor force. Economic expansion, following the depths of the recession in mid-2009, is also a likely contributor.

In November, 209,601 Oregonians were unemployed.

**Next Press Releases**

The Oregon Employment Department plans to release the November county and metropolitan area unemployment rates on Monday, December 20<sup>th</sup> and the statewide unemployment rate and employment survey data for December on Wednesday, January 19<sup>th</sup>.



Reflecting reduced construction employment in November, the average weekly hours of Oregon’s

For the complete version of the news release, including tables and graphs, visit: [www.QualityInfo.org/pressrelease](http://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](http://www.WorkSourceOregon.org).

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

### Oregon Current Labor Force and Industry Employment

	November 2010	October 2010	November 2009	Change From October 2010	Change From November 2009
<b>Labor Force Status</b>					
Civilian labor force	2,001,060	1,984,209	1,941,871	16,851	59,189
Unemployed	209,601	194,930	196,822	14,671	12,779
Unemployment rate	10.5	9.8	10.1	0.7	0.4
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.6	10.5	10.7	0.1	-0.1
Employed	1,791,459	1,789,279	1,745,049	2,180	46,410
<b>Nonfarm Payroll Employment</b>					
Total nonfarm payroll employment	1,624,600	1,619,700	1,608,700	4,900	15,900
Total private	1,317,500	1,316,300	1,303,200	1,200	14,300
Mining and logging	7,500	7,800	7,200	-300	300
Logging	5,900	6,100	5,500	-200	400
Construction	65,800	69,700	70,800	-3,900	-5,000
Construction of buildings	13,700	14,700	16,700	-1,000	-3,000
Residential building construction	7,700	8,100	9,600	-400	-1,900
Nonresidential building construction	6,000	6,600	7,100	-600	-1,100
Heavy and civil engineering construction	9,400	10,100	9,600	-700	-200
Specialty trade contractors	42,700	44,900	44,500	-2,200	-1,800
Building foundation and exterior contractors	7,700	8,200	7,300	-500	400
Building equipment contractors	20,600	21,000	20,600	-400	0
Building finishing contractors	9,200	10,200	10,300	-1,000	-1,100
Other specialty trade contractors	5,200	5,500	6,300	-300	-1,100
Manufacturing	163,200	163,200	163,700	0	-500
Durable goods	113,000	112,600	113,300	400	-300
Wood product manufacturing	19,300	19,400	20,100	-100	-800
Sawmills and wood preservation	5,700	5,600	6,100	100	-400
Plywood and engineered wood product mfg.	6,700	6,700	6,700	0	0
Other wood product manufacturing	6,900	7,100	7,300	-200	-400
Primary metal manufacturing	8,100	8,100	7,700	0	400
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,800	12,700	12,900	100	-100
Machinery manufacturing	8,600	8,600	9,100	0	-500
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	34,800	34,400	35,300	400	-500
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	26,700	26,500	27,100	200	-400
Electronic instrument manufacturing	4,500	4,400	4,800	100	-300
Transportation equipment manufacturing	8,600	8,600	9,300	0	-700
Nondurable goods	50,200	50,600	50,400	-400	-200
Food manufacturing	24,600	24,700	25,400	-100	-800
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty	9,500	10,200	10,000	-700	-500
Paper manufacturing	4,800	4,800	5,200	0	-400
Trade, transportation, and utilities	322,200	314,900	317,100	7,300	5,100
Wholesale trade	76,400	75,400	74,100	1,000	2,300
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	31,100	31,200	31,300	-100	-200
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	31,800	30,800	29,600	1,000	2,200
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	13,500	13,400	13,200	100	300
Retail trade	192,500	186,200	188,900	6,300	3,600
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	23,100	22,900	21,600	200	1,500
Building material and garden supply stores	12,700	13,000	12,900	-300	-200
Food and beverage stores	39,400	39,100	38,500	300	900
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	16,100	14,700	16,100	1,400	0
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	9,900	9,600	10,200	300	-300
General merchandise stores	39,700	37,800	39,400	1,900	300
Miscellaneous store retailers	9,900	9,900	10,500	0	-600
Nonstore retailers	8,800	7,800	8,000	1,000	800

	November 2010	October 2010	November 2009	Change From October 2010	Change From November 2009
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	53,300	53,300	54,100	0	-800
Utilities	3,700	3,700	4,700	0	-1,000
Transportation and warehousing	49,600	49,600	49,400	0	200
Truck transportation	16,200	16,500	16,300	-300	-100
Couriers and messengers	6,300	6,000	6,100	300	200
Warehousing and storage	7,000	7,000	6,900	0	100
Information	35,500	35,300	32,700	200	2,800
Publishing industries, except internet	13,400	13,500	14,000	-100	-600
Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	4,800	4,900	5,200	-100	-400
Software publishers	8,600	8,600	8,800	0	-200
Telecommunications	6,800	6,800	7,200	0	-400
Financial activities	93,300	93,000	94,500	300	-1,200
Finance and insurance	58,400	57,800	57,800	600	600
Credit intermediation and related activities	27,400	27,300	27,500	100	-100
Insurance carriers and related activities	25,700	25,400	25,300	300	400
Real estate and rental and leasing	34,900	35,200	36,700	-300	-1,800
Real estate	28,700	28,800	29,900	-100	-1,200
Professional and business services	178,300	180,300	174,300	-2,000	4,000
Professional and technical services	70,300	71,000	68,200	-700	2,100
Legal services	12,300	12,200	12,200	100	100
Architectural and engineering services	11,600	11,700	12,500	-100	-900
Computer systems design and related services	9,500	9,500	9,300	0	200
Management of companies and enterprises	29,100	29,200	29,600	-100	-500
Administrative and waste services	78,900	80,100	76,500	-1,200	2,400
Administrative and support services	71,200	72,200	68,900	-1,000	2,300
Employment services	28,500	29,600	27,500	-1,100	1,000
Business support services	13,000	12,800	12,900	200	100
Services to buildings and dwellings	19,100	19,600	18,800	-500	300
Educational and health services	229,300	228,400	226,000	900	3,300
Educational services	33,200	32,600	31,500	600	1,700
Health care and social assistance	196,100	195,800	194,500	300	1,600
Ambulatory health care services	67,500	67,600	68,000	-100	-500
Hospitals	54,300	54,100	53,600	200	700
Nursing and residential care facilities	43,600	43,300	42,100	300	1,500
Social assistance	30,700	30,800	30,800	-100	-100
Leisure and hospitality	163,900	164,700	160,100	-800	3,800
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	22,400	21,200	20,600	1,200	1,800
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	15,400	15,100	15,100	300	300
Accommodation and food services	141,500	143,500	139,500	-2,000	2,000
Accommodation	20,600	20,900	19,800	-300	800
Food services and drinking places	120,900	122,600	119,700	-1,700	1,200
Full-service restaurants	59,200	59,700	58,200	-500	1,000
Limited-service eating places	50,200	51,600	50,500	-1,400	-300
Other services	58,500	59,000	56,800	-500	1,700
Repair and maintenance	16,000	16,000	14,700	0	1,300
Personal and laundry services	12,800	13,000	12,600	-200	200
Membership associations and organizations	29,700	30,000	29,500	-300	200
Religious organizations	16,600	16,800	16,800	-200	-200
Government	307,100	303,400	305,500	3,700	1,600
Federal government	29,400	29,500	29,000	-100	400
State government	81,500	80,900	79,900	600	1,600
State education	32,400	31,500	30,900	900	1,500
Local government	196,200	193,000	196,600	3,200	-400
Indian tribal	8,300	8,400	8,300	-100	0
Local education	107,200	104,700	108,900	2,500	-1,700
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.