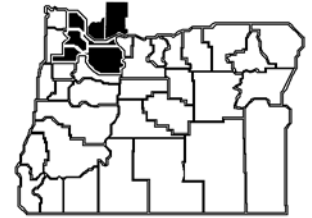




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally	
	Adjusted	Raw
Jan 2010	10.9%	11.3%
Dec 2010	10.8%	10.5%
Jan 2009	9.2%	9.6%
Oregon		
Jan 2010	10.7%	11.8%
Dec 2010	10.6%	10.7%
Jan 2009	9.9%	10.8%
United States		
Jan 2010	9.7%	10.6%
Dec 2010	10.0%	9.7%
Jan 2009	7.7%	8.5%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	January	
	2010	2009
Total	944,400	988,000
Construction	42,700	51,800
Manufacturing	104,900	115,300
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	185,100	194,400
Information	22,300	23,600
Financial Activities	62,800	65,200
Professional & Bus. Svc	118,700	127,300
Educ. & Health Services	133,900	132,500
Leisure & Hospitality	88,900	92,400
Government	150,000	148,800
High Tech *	47,400	49,600

* (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Jan '10	2009
Yearly Change	2.7%	-0.4%

Next release: March 18, 2010

Portland-Salem	2nd Half '09	2009
Yearly Change	0.5%	0.1%

www.bls.gov/cpi

University of Oregon Index of Economic Indicators

Dec. 2009	87.0	↑
Jan. 2010	88.5	

2009 Population

	2008-2009	% Change
Portland Metro	2,217,325	1.2%
Oregon	3,823,465	0.9%

March 2010

Employment Trends: Local

The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate held steady in January, at 10.9 percent. The year-ago rate was 9.2 percent. An estimated 131,900 area residents were unemployed; 18,600 more than one year ago.

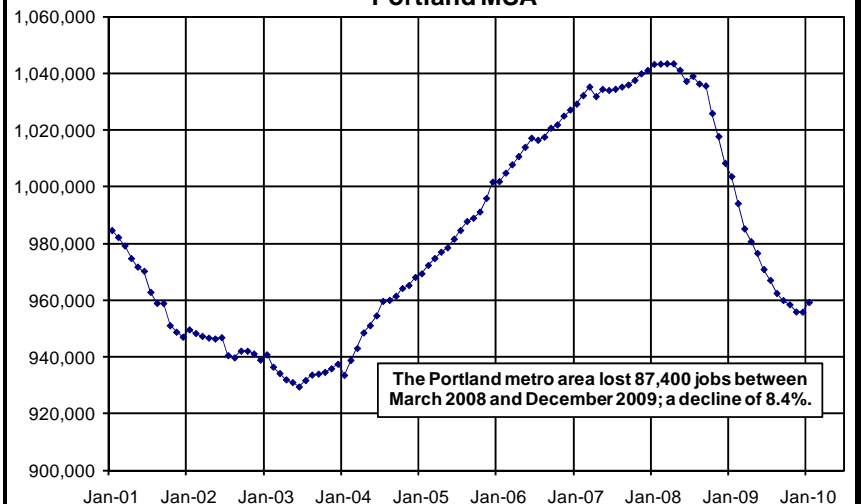
Oregon's unemployment rate was also essentially unchanged in January at 10.7 percent. The U.S. rate declined to 9.7 percent from 10.0 percent in December.

Seasonally adjusted employment increased by 3,400 jobs in January. Revised data show that employment in the metro area peaked in March 2008, with declines in all but one month through December 2009. Job losses totaled 87,400 through December 2009, a decline of 8.4 percent.

All major industries lost jobs in January, which is typical for this time of year. However, the extent of the pullback was smaller than typical.

Construction continued to contract in January, cutting 2,700 jobs over the month and 9,100 over the year (-17.6%). Annual growth turned negative in January 2008. Losses accelerated through the spring of 2009 but then stabilized in the last half of

Seasonally Adjusted Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment
Portland MSA



the year. The residential component improved from an annual rate of decline of 25.3 percent in the late spring of 2009 to 13.3 percent in January 2010. The pace of decline in the commercial component has not yet eased, down 23.7 percent over the year in January.

Manufacturing lost 500 jobs in January, several hundred fewer than typical for this time of year. Over the past year this sector shed 10,400 jobs (-9.0%). Every published component lost jobs over the year. Fabricated metals is down 1,900 jobs (-15.4%), high tech is down 1,800 jobs (-5.2%), transportation equipment is off by 1,400 (-17.7%). Food processing has held up better than all other published components, down 200 (-2.2%) over the year.

Trade, transportation, and utilities declined by only 6,700 jobs over the month, several thousand fewer than typical. January normally sees large job reductions following the holiday shopping season. Holiday hiring in 2009 was weaker than typical; consequently the post-holiday layoffs were smaller.

Professional and business services cut 2,700 jobs, which is fewer than expected based on historical patterns. Employment services cut 1,100, or half the number of jobs cut during a typical January. This industry, which tends to be a bellwether of the economy, turned negative (year over year) in December 2006. The rate of annual decline bottomed out last spring at 32.6 percent and has steadily improved since. In January, employment was down 9.4 percent over the year.

Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 10.7 percent in January from the revised December figure of 10.6 percent. The rate has been close to 10.7 percent since October 2009. Oregon's unemployment rate was 9.9 percent in January 2009. In January, 227,579 Oregonians were unemployed, up from 210,754 in January 2009.

Revised figures for the last three months of 2009 show each month posted a drop of between 1,000 and 1,800 jobs. January's employment change was also close to a flat trend, with a slight gain of 1,100. This was the first seasonally adjusted monthly job gain since February 2008, when 900 jobs were added.

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.

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In January, most of the major industries performed in line with their typical seasonal patterns. Two major industries posted substantial seasonally adjusted job gains: trade, transportation, and utilities (+1,300) and professional and business services (+1,400). Construction (-1,600 jobs) was the only major industry to post a substantial seasonally adjusted job loss.

Trade, transportation, and utilities cut only 10,900 jobs in January, when a loss of 12,200 was predicted due purely to seasonal factors. January normally sees large job reductions following the buildup of workers for the holiday retail season.

Professional and business services employment has shown no clear upward or downward trend over the past several months. In January, employment dropped only 3,500, when a loss of 4,900 is the normal seasonal pattern.

Construction continued to trend downward rapidly, with a loss of 4,400 jobs during a month when the expected drop due to seasonal factors was 2,800. All published components of construction were negative in January, with specialty trade contractors cutting back the most with a decline of 2,800 jobs.

Employment Trends: National

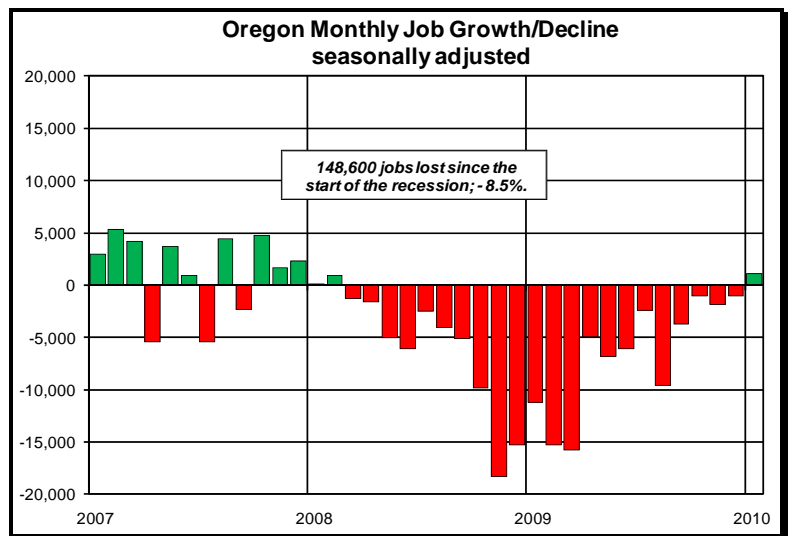
In January, the number of unemployed persons decreased to 14.8 million, and the unemployment rate fell by 0.3 percentage point to 9.7 percent. Total nonfarm payroll employment was essentially unchanged in January (-20,000).

Job losses continued in construction and in transportation and warehousing, while employment increased in temporary help services and retail trade. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, payroll employment has fallen by 8.4 million. Over the last three months, however, employment has shown little net change.

Construction employment declined by 75,000 in January, with nonresidential specialty trade contractors (-48,000) accounting for the majority of the decline. Since December 2007, employment in construction has fallen by 1.9 million.

In January, transportation and warehousing employment fell by 19,000, due to a large job loss among couriers and messengers (-23,000).

Employment in manufacturing was little changed in January (11,000). After experiencing steep job losses earlier in the recession, employment declines moderated considerably in the second half of



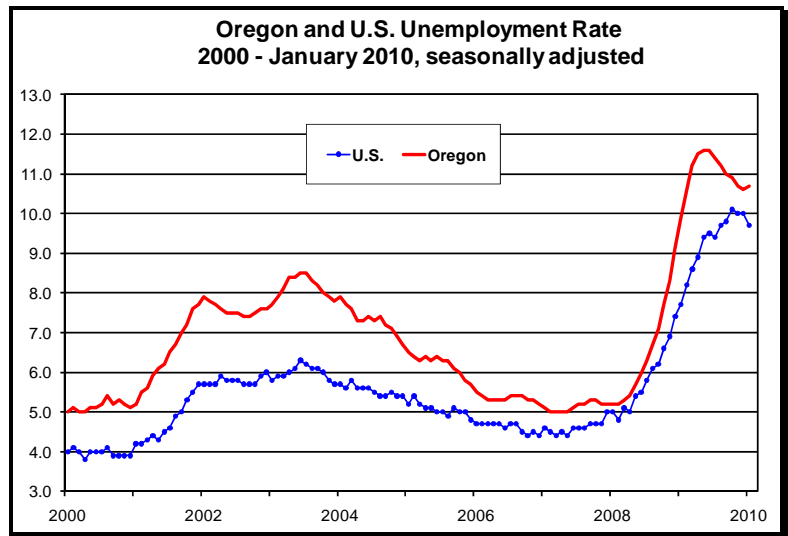
2009. In January, job gains in motor vehicles and parts (23,000) and plastics and rubber products (6,000) offset small job losses elsewhere in the industry.

In January, temporary help services added 52,000 jobs. Since reaching a low point in September 2009, temporary help services employment has risen by 247,000.

Retail trade employment rose by 42,000 in January, after showing little change in the prior two months. January's job gains occurred among food stores (14,000), clothing stores (13,000), and general merchandise retailers (10,000).

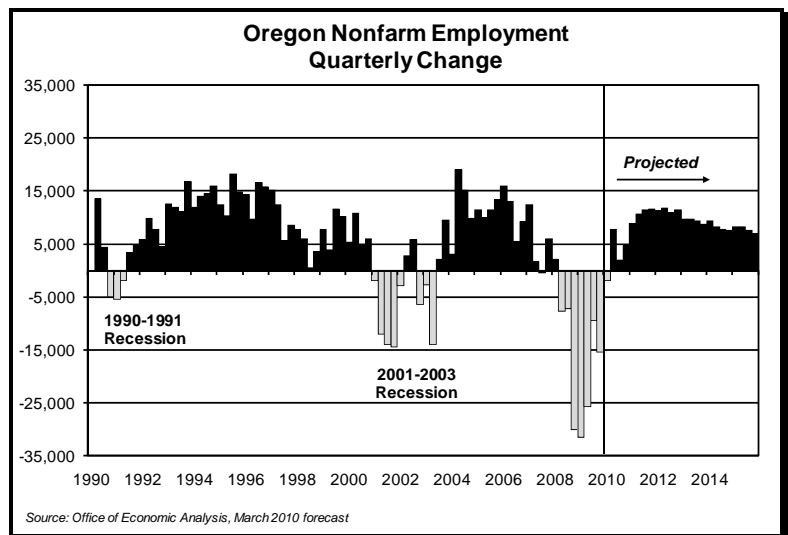
Health care employment continued to trend up in January. Ambulatory health care services added 15,000 jobs over the month.

The federal government added 33,000 jobs, including 9,000 temporary positions for Census 2010. Employment in state and local governments, excluding education, continued to trend down.



Oregon Employment Forecast: Slow Growth Ahead

The state Office of Economic Analysis (OEA) issues a report four times a year containing their short-term economic outlook for Oregon. The March 2010 report reiterates that the recession is likely over (nationally and in Oregon) but that the recovery will likely be a jobless one in the initial stages. The state will experience an employment loss of 0.5 percent in the first quarter of 2010 followed by slow growth for the remaining three quarters. The average for 2010 is a decline of 1.0 percent compared to 2009 with stronger growth in 2011 (+2.0%) and 2012 (+2.8%).



From start to finish, OEA forecasts that Oregon will lose 129,200 jobs over eight quarters; a decline of 7.4 percent. In comparison, employment plummeted by more than 11 percent during the recession of the early 1980's. It won't be until the third quarter of 2013 – after 14 quarters of growth – when employment returns to the pre-recession peak set in the first quarter of 2008.

Seven major industries are expected to contract this year, the remaining three will expand. Construction will suffer the steepest decline (-7.3%). Building permits are below year-ago levels, and commercial real estate activity will be hampered by tight credit, rising vacancy rates, and low demand. Manufacturing will decline in step with the nation (-3.1%) as all published components, with the exception of food manufacturing, lose jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities along with leisure and hospitality will continue to feel the effects of the recession into 2010 as consumers will be slow to open their wallets. The government sector will lose nearly 1 percent of its job base due to state and local governments balancing their budgets.

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Nonfarm Employment Revisions

Each year, the Oregon Employment Department, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, revises nonfarm payroll employment numbers for the two prior years. Annual average employment for the Portland metro area in 2008 was revised downward by 1,200 jobs (-0.1%). Employment in 2009 was revised down by 12,500 jobs (-1.3%).

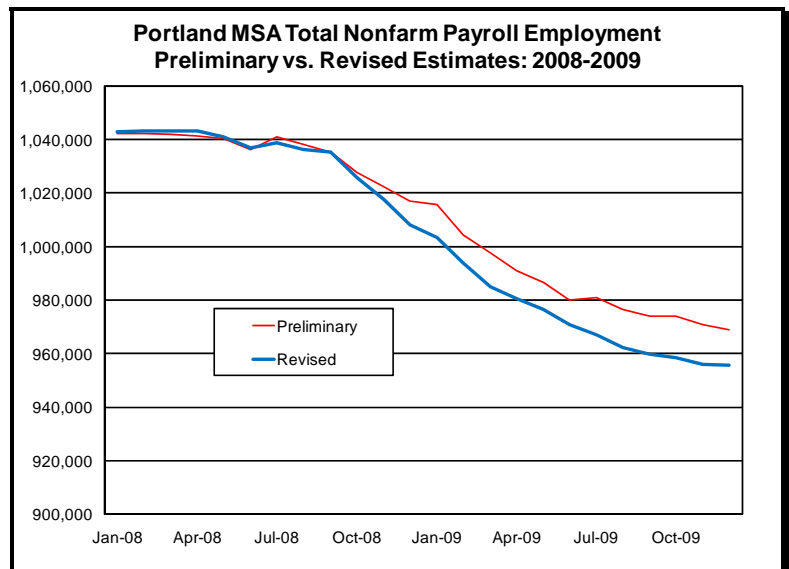
The revised data show that the Portland metro area experienced more job losses during the recession than originally estimated. Preliminary estimates pegged

March 2008-December 2009 losses at 73,200 (-7.0%) while revisions determined that the area lost 87,400 jobs (-8.4%). Employment in two broad industries was revised up (education and health services and government); the remaining eight industries were revised down.

Statewide, Oregon's job losses were also more substantial than those originally published. Initial estimates suggested Oregon lost more than 120,000 jobs from the February 2008 pre-recession employment peak to the December 2009 level; that figure is now reported at 148,600.

On an annual average basis, Oregon's payroll employment fell by 12,900 jobs or 0.7 percent in 2008 and declined by 106,400 jobs or 6.2 percent in 2009.

The revised data can be found on our website at www.qualityinfo.org.



Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making recent news

- Facing a \$6-million budget deficit, the **City of Vancouver** will eliminate 65 to 75 positions. *Daily Astorian, 1-26-10*
- **Buck Wild Shooter Supply** opened in **McMinnville**. It offers rifles, shotguns, handguns, ammunition, and accessories. *News-Register, 2-1-10*
- **Providence Health & Services** plans to break ground in March on a \$6.5-million east Clark County medical office building. **Camas Medical Plaza** will initially employ three doctors and 10 other staff. *The Columbian, 1-26-10*
- **Kazoodles** toy shop will open a second **Vancouver** store in March. *The Columbian, 1-30-10*
- The **Goodwill** store in **Sandy** will close in May. It employs 16 people. *Sandy Post, 2-2-10*
- **St. Helens Community Federal Credit Union** closed its **Clatskanie** branch. *South County Spotlight, 1-20-10*
- **Mode du Jour**, a day spa, opened in **Newberg**. *Newberg Graphic, 1-26-10*
- **Silverado Portland Jewelry**, **Eye Styles**, **AM-Living** home décor and furniture; **Beau Ban** bath shop; and **Haberdashers Men's Shop** opened at **Bridgeport Village** in **Tigard**. *The Oregonian, 2-4-10*
- **New York Ruben's** opened in **Tualatin**. It offers reuben-style sandwiches, pizza, and hot dogs. *The Oregonian, 2-4-10*
- German solar module manufacturer **Centrosolar Group AG** will open its first U.S. manufacturing plant in **Gresham**, using \$4.7 million in newly acquired federal tax credits. Details on the plant's size or on the number of jobs it will generate are unknown at this time, but it plans to establish a sales and engineering office in Oregon during the next six months. *The Oregonian, 1-12-10*
- **Nations Sports Bar** will open at the **Yamhill Market Place** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 2-5-10*
- **CJ Eateries** will open at the **Harbor Shops on Hayden Island** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 2-5-10*
- **Costco** has submitted site plans for a 154,701-square-foot store and an eight-pump fueling station in **east Vancouver**. Long-term plans call for two adjacent retail buildings, *The Columbian, 1-26-10*
- **Vestas Americas**, the sales and service arm of Danish wind-turbine maker Vestas Wind Systems, cut 114 positions of its North American workforce, including 15 in **Portland**, due to softening demand for renewable energy projects. *The Oregonian, 2-11-10*

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- **Woo Jung Oak** restaurant opened in **Beaverton**. It offers Korean dishes including tofu soup and barbecue short ribs, beef, and chicken. *The Oregonian, 2-11-10*
 - Construction of the **Stafford Hills Racquet and Fitness Club** in **Tualatin** will begin by mid-year. *Daily Journal of Commerce, 1-12-10*
 - **Wizer's Lake Grove Market** is closing. *Lake Oswego Review, 2-10-10*
 - **Nico's Italian Buffet** opened in **Hillsboro**. It offers made-to-order pastas, lasagna, and chicken and eggplant parmesan. *The Oregonian, 2-11-10*
 - Groundbreaking will take place in February on **Springbrook Station**, a \$1.8-million, two-building retail complex in **northeast Vancouver**. **7-Eleven** and a cell phone store will occupy one building and the other will be available for lease. *The Columbian, 1-27-10*
 - **Basco's Burgers**, a **Cornelius** landmark for 30 years, is closing. In addition to the owner, it employed three people. *Forest Grove News Times, 2-10-10*
 - **The Oregonian** newspaper in **Portland** laid off 37 people in its news, advertising, circulation, and accounting departments. *Portland Business Journal, 2-24-10*
 - **Amity Foods & Coffee** opened in **Amity**. It offers groceries, gift items, a full-service coffee bar, and antiques. It employs six full- and part-time workers. *News-Register, 2-21-10*
 - **Woodfold Mfg.** in **Forest Grove** will lay off 37 people. *Forest Grove News Times, 1-28-10*
 - **Lucy Activewear Inc.** will move its corporate headquarters from **Portland** to San Leandro, Calif. by August. It employs 95 people in Portland. A dozen will be offered the opportunity to move with the company and the rest will be laid off. *Portland Business Journal, 2-19-10*
 - **Damascus Physical Therapy** will open at the **Damascus Center**. *Portland Business Journal, 2-5-10*
 - **Bridgetown Natural Foods LLC**, a contract food manufacturer, will move from its 3,900-square-foot manufacturing space in southeast **Portland** to a 60,000-square-foot operation five miles east, which will help it meet its growing number of contracts to make granola, breakfast bars, and other snack products. The company plans to employ more than 80 people by the end of 2011. *Portland Business Journal, 2-19-10*
 - **The Warren General Store** opened in **Warren**. *South County Spotlight, 2-3-10*
 - **Ferrotec**, a Japanese manufacturer of single crystal silicon growing systems and quartz crucibles, will open a solar crucible manufacturing plant in **Fairview** in mid-2010. It will employ 30 people. *Portland Business Journal, 3-3-10*
 - **Gardner Family Thrift Store** opened in **Newberg**. *Newberg Graphic, 2-24-10*
 - **Carl Greve** jewelry store at **Bridgeport Village** in **Tigard** closed. *The Oregonian, 2-25-10*

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- **The Blackberry Café** opened in **Welches**. *The Sandy Post*, 2-23-10
 - **The Vancouver Clinic** began construction of a \$12-million medical office building in **Battle Ground**. Expected to open this fall, it will house family practice, physical therapy, urgent care, pediatrics, internal medicine, and ob-gyn departments. *The Columbian*, 2-18-10
 - **The Block House Café** opened in **Dayton**. *News-Register*, 2-21-10
 - **First Independent Bank** will close its **Vancouver Sifton** branch by May 21 and merge the operations into its **Orchards** location. *The Columbian*, 2-19-10
 - **Oregon Maiden Outpost**, a store offering Oregon-made products, opened in **St. Helens**. *South County Spotlight*, 3-3-10

Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	January 2010	December 2009	January 2009	---Change from---	
				December 2009	January 2009
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,163,300	1,159,000	1,181,100	4,300	-17,800
Unemployed	131,900	121,300	113,300	10,600	18,600
Unemployment Rate	11.3%	10.5%	9.6%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	10.9%	10.8%	9.2%		
Total Employed	1,031,400	1,037,700	1,067,800	-6,300	-36,400
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	944,400	965,200	988,000	-20,800	-43,600
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	959,200	955,800	1,003,500	3,400	-44,300
Total private	794,400	814,800	839,200	-20,400	-44,800
Mining and Logging	1,000	1,100	1,200	-100	-200
Construction	42,700	45,400	51,800	-2,700	-9,100
Construction of buildings	9,700	10,300	11,900	-600	-2,200
Residential building construction	5,200	5,500	6,000	-300	-800
Nonresidential building construction	4,500	4,800	5,900	-300	-1,400
Heavy and civil engineering construction	4,400	4,600	5,000	-200	-600
Specialty trade contractors	28,600	30,500	34,900	-1,900	-6,300
Manufacturing	104,900	105,400	115,300	-500	-10,400
Durable goods	78,600	78,900	87,500	-300	-8,900
Wood product manufacturing	3,500	3,600	3,900	-100	-400
Primary metal manufacturing	5,300	5,400	6,700	-100	-1,400
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	10,400	10,400	12,300	0	-1,900
Machinery manufacturing	6,900	6,900	7,800	0	-900
Computer and electronic product manufact	33,100	32,900	34,900	200	-1,800
Semiconductor and electronic compone	25,200	25,200	26,300	0	-1,100
Electronic instrument manufacturing	4,500	4,500	4,900	0	-400
Transportation equipment manufacturing	6,500	6,600	7,900	-100	-1,400
Nondurable goods	26,300	26,500	27,800	-200	-1,500
Food manufacturing	8,700	9,000	8,900	-300	-200
Paper manufacturing	3,700	3,800	4,300	-100	-600
Trade, transportation, and utilities	185,100	191,800	194,400	-6,700	-9,300
Wholesale trade	52,600	53,100	55,900	-500	-3,300
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	24,200	24,300	26,200	-100	-2,000
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	20,100	20,400	21,300	-300	-1,200
Electronic markets and agents and broker	8,300	8,400	8,400	-100	-100
Retail trade	99,400	104,200	102,700	-4,800	-3,300
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	11,400	11,400	11,300	0	100
Food and beverage stores	19,700	20,200	20,000	-500	-300
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	9,600	10,500	10,500	-900	-900
General merchandise stores	20,400	21,800	21,300	-1,400	-900
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	33,100	34,500	35,800	-1,400	-2,700
Air transportation	3,600	3,600	3,800	0	-200
Truck transportation	9,300	9,500	10,100	-200	-800
Couriers and messengers	4,300	5,100	4,900	-800	-600
Warehousing and storage	3,400	3,400	3,600	0	-200
Information	22,300	22,400	23,600	-100	-1,300
Publishing industries, except internet	8,900	9,000	9,600	-100	-700
Software publishers	6,300	6,300	6,600	0	-300
Telecommunications	5,600	5,700	5,800	-100	-200

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	December 2009	November 2009	December 2008	---Change from---	
				November 2009	December 2008
Financial activities	62,800	63,300	65,200	-500	-2,400
Finance and insurance	40,500	40,600	41,800	-100	-1,300
Credit intermediation and related activities	18,600	18,600	19,100	0	-500
Insurance carriers and related activities	18,100	18,100	18,800	0	-700
Real estate and rental and leasing	22,300	22,700	23,400	-400	-1,100
Professional and business services	118,700	121,400	127,300	-2,700	-8,600
Professional and technical services	49,800	50,500	53,800	-700	-4,000
Architectural and engineering services	10,100	10,300	11,400	-200	-1,300
Computer systems design and related services	8,000	8,000	8,100	0	-100
Management of companies and enterprises	22,700	22,900	24,000	-200	-1,300
Administrative and waste services	46,200	48,000	49,500	-1,800	-3,300
Administrative and support services	43,800	45,600	47,000	-1,800	-3,200
Employment services	15,500	16,600	17,100	-1,100	-1,600
Business support services	6,300	6,500	7,700	-200	-1,400
Services to buildings and dwellings	12,500	13,000	12,800	-500	-300
Educational and health services	133,900	137,800	132,500	-3,900	1,400
Educational services	22,400	24,900	22,200	-2,500	200
Colleges and universities	10,800	13,100	10,500	-2,300	300
Health care and social assistance	111,500	112,900	110,300	-1,400	1,200
Ambulatory health care services	42,400	42,700	41,900	-300	500
Hospitals	29,000	29,200	29,200	-200	-200
Nursing and residential care facilities	22,800	22,900	21,900	-100	900
Social assistance	17,300	18,100	17,300	-800	0
Leisure and hospitality	88,900	91,500	92,400	-2,600	-3,500
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	12,600	12,900	13,400	-300	-800
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	8,800	9,000	9,700	-200	-900
Accommodation and food services	76,300	78,600	79,000	-2,300	-2,700
Accommodation	8,300	8,700	8,800	-400	-500
Food services and drinking places	68,000	69,900	70,200	-1,900	-2,200
Full-service restaurants	33,000	33,900	34,000	-900	-1,000
Limited-service eating places	28,000	28,700	29,400	-700	-1,400
Other services	34,100	34,700	35,500	-600	-1,400
Membership associations and organizations	15,700	16,100	16,200	-400	-500
Government	150,000	150,400	148,800	-400	1,200
Federal government	18,400	18,200	18,400	200	0
State government	22,600	22,300	22,200	300	400
State education	8,500	8,100	8,100	400	400
Local government	109,000	109,900	108,200	-900	800
Local education	62,300	63,000	61,200	-700	1,100
(Clark = -1300)					
Labor 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 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.

The Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro 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-Hillsboro MSA

	January 2010	December 2009	January 2009	December 2009	-Change From- January 2009
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,163,300	1,159,000	1,181,100	4,300	-17,800
Unemployed	131,900	121,300	113,300	10,600	18,600
Unemployment rate	11.3	10.5	9.6	0.8	1.7
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.9	10.8	9.2	0.1	1.7
Employed	1,031,400	1,037,700	1,067,800	-6,300	-36,400
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	940,000	934,900	954,200	5,100	-14,200
Unemployed	99,700	90,600	86,800	9,100	12,900
Unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted)	10.6	9.7	9.1	0.9	1.5
Total Employed	840,300	844,200	867,400	-3,900	-27,100
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	198,600	197,400	201,200	1,200	-2,600
Unemployed	21,500	19,500	18,400	2,000	3,100
Unemployment rate	10.8	9.9	9.1	0.9	1.7
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.5	10.3	8.8	0.2	1.7
Total Employed	177,100	177,900	182,800	-800	-5,700
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	24,430	24,330	24,610	100	-180
Unemployed	3,330	3,140	2,830	190	500
Unemployment rate	13.6	12.9	11.5	0.7	2.1
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	12.2	13.4	10.3	(1.1)	1.9
Total Employed	21,090	21,190	21,770	-100	-680
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	384,500	382,500	390,100	2,000	-5,600
Unemployed	41,500	37,900	36,000	3,600	5,500
Unemployment rate	10.8	9.9	9.2	0.9	1.6
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.6	10.4	9.0	0.2	1.6
Total Employed	343,000	344,600	354,000	-1,600	-11,000
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	284,500	283,400	289,500	1,100	-5,000
Unemployed	27,400	25,100	24,100	2,300	3,300
Unemployment rate	9.6	8.8	8.3	0.8	1.3
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	9.2	9.4	7.9	(0.2)	1.3
Total Employed	257,100	258,300	265,400	-1,200	-8,300
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	48,040	47,250	48,850	790	-810
Unemployed	6,010	5,030	5,470	980	540
Unemployment rate	12.5	10.6	11.2	1.9	1.3
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	11.3	10.8	10.1	0.5	1.2
Total Employed	42,020	42,220	43,380	-200	-1,360
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	223,200	224,100	226,900	-900	-3,700
Unemployed	32,200	30,600	26,500	1,600	5,700
Percent of Labor Force	14.4	13.7	11.7	0.7	2.7
Total Employed	191,000	193,500	200,400	-2,500	-9,400

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.