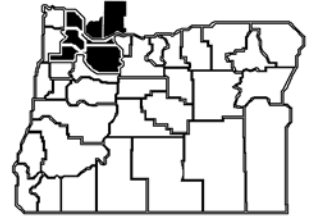




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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May 2010

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally	
	Adjusted	Raw
Mar 2010	10.7%	11.4%
Feb 2010	10.2%	11.0%
Mar 2009	10.4%	11.1%
Oregon		
Mar 2010	10.6%	11.7%
Feb 2010	10.5%	11.3%
Mar 2009	11.2%	12.2%
United States		
Mar 2010	9.7%	10.2%
Feb 2010	9.7%	10.4%
Mar 2009	8.6%	9.0%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	March	
	2010	2009
Total	951,600	979,300
Construction	42,300	49,400
Manufacturing	103,800	110,700
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	184,000	189,000
Information	21,900	23,300
Financial Activities	62,800	64,300
Professional & Bus. Svc.	121,900	125,300
Educ. & Health Services	137,200	136,000
Leisure & Hospitality	91,100	93,100
Government	151,400	151,500
High Tech *	46,800	48,400

* (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Mar '10	2009
Yearly Change	2.3%	-0.4%

Next release: May 19, 2010

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

Next release: August 13, 2010
www.bls.gov/cpi

University of Oregon Index of Economic Indicators

Jan. 2010	88.4	↑
Feb. 2010	88.7	

2009 Population

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

Employment Trends: Local

The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 10.7 percent in March, up from 10.2 percent in February. The year-ago rate was 10.4 percent. An estimated 133,200 area residents were unemployed and seeking work in March.

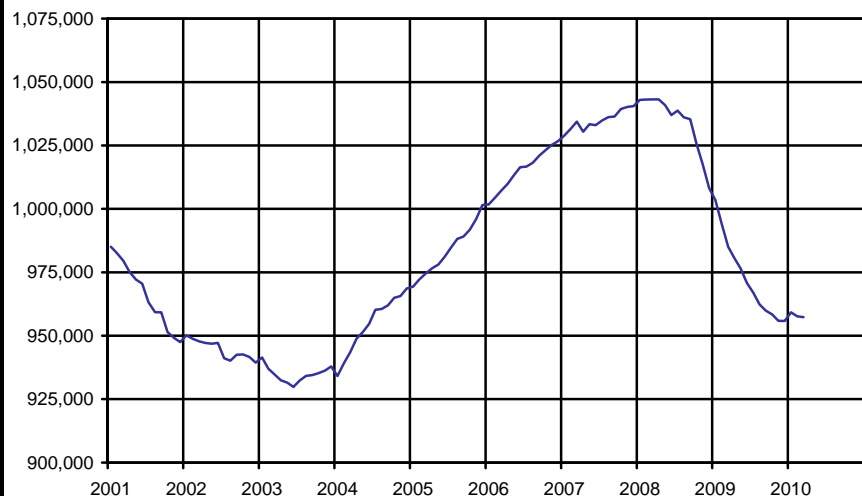
Seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment declined by 300 jobs in March. February's loss was revised to 1,600.

Several industries performed in line with seasonal expectations. Professional and business services added 1,100 jobs, typical for this time of year as tax preparation agencies are in the thick of their busiest season. The employment services component gained 500 jobs, while building services added 300 seasonal jobs.

Leisure and hospitality gained 1,200 jobs, also in line with seasonal expectations.

Several other industries added fewer jobs than typical for this time of year. Construction added just 200 jobs compared to March monthly gains exceeding 1,000 during the housing run-up between 2004 and 2007.

**Portland Metro Nonfarm Payroll Employment
seasonally adjusted**



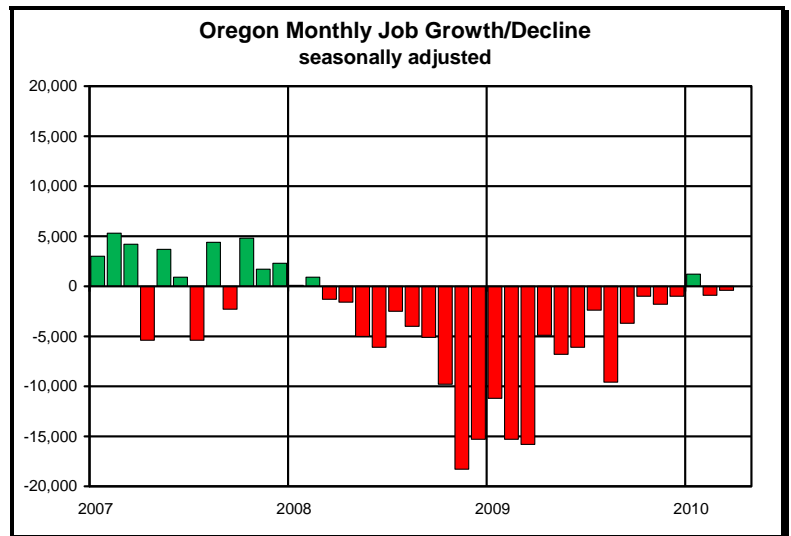
Manufacturing was flat over the month. Educational and health services added 400, entirely in the education component.

Over the past year, the metro area lost 27,800 jobs (-2.8%). Since peaking in April 2008, employment has declined by 85,900 jobs (-8.2%).

Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was unchanged at 10.6 percent in March compared with 10.5 percent in February. The rate has been essentially unchanged for the most recent five months. Oregon's unemployment rate was 11.2 percent in March 2009. In March, 229,083 Oregonians were unemployed. In March 2009, 241,319 Oregonians were unemployed.

Even though Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate held relatively steady over the past five months, the civilian labor force expanded for the first three months of 2010. This was caused largely by an increase in labor force participation, meaning that a higher proportion of adults are joining the labor market. Oregon's seasonally adjusted civilian labor force hit a recent low of 1,935,774 in December 2009. By March 2010, it grew to 1,955,720.



In March, Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 400 jobs, following a loss of 900 (as revised) in February. In March, most of the major industries performed near their

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normal pattern. Only two major industries showed a seasonally adjusted job change of 1,000 or more: manufacturing (+1,100 jobs) and educational and health services (-1,000).

Manufacturing added 1,100 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis, reaching a total of 162,400 jobs in March. This puts the industry back where it was during August through December 2009.

Wood product manufacturing was flat in March at 19,400 jobs, after losing substantial numbers of workers over the past two years. Wood products employed more than 30,000 as recently as three years ago.

Fabricated metals manufacturing was also flat in March at 12,800. This industry's employment plunged during the past year and a half, after having employed more than 17,000 two years ago.

Computer and electronic product manufacturing employment rose by 700 in March, but this followed a drop of 900 in February. The industry has been close to the 35,000 employment level for the past 12 months.

Transportation equipment manufacturing shed 400 jobs in March. The industry is down to 8,400 jobs, which is less than half its recent high of more than 18,000 reached three years ago.

Perhaps the most positive component of manufacturing has been food manufacturing. It added 300 jobs in March and is up 2,000 jobs since March 2009. The March employment total for the industry was 23,400, which was its highest March reading since comparable records began in 1990.

Educational and health services cut 400 jobs during a month when it typically would add 600 due to normal seasonal changes. Most of the cuts in March came from ambulatory health care services, which shed 600 jobs. This industry employed 67,200 in March and is even with its year-ago figure.

Leisure and hospitality has shown signs of improvement in recent months. Seasonally adjusted employment in the industry rose in each of the past three months. The gains so far have been only a modest reversal of the steep decline in the industry during late 2008 and early 2009.

[Employment Trends: National](#)

In March, the number of unemployed persons was little changed at 15.0 million, and the unemployment rate remained at 9.7 percent.

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 162,000 as job growth continued in temporary help services and in health care. Federal government employment increased due to the hiring of temporary workers for Census 2010. Job losses continued in financial activities and in information.

Temporary help services added 40,000 jobs in March. Since September 2009, temporary help services employment has risen by 313,000.

Employment in health care continued to increase in March (27,000), with the largest gains occurring in ambulatory health care services (16,000) and in nursing and residential care facilities (9,000).

In March, employment in mining increased by 8,000. Monthly job gains in mining have averaged 6,000 over the past five months.

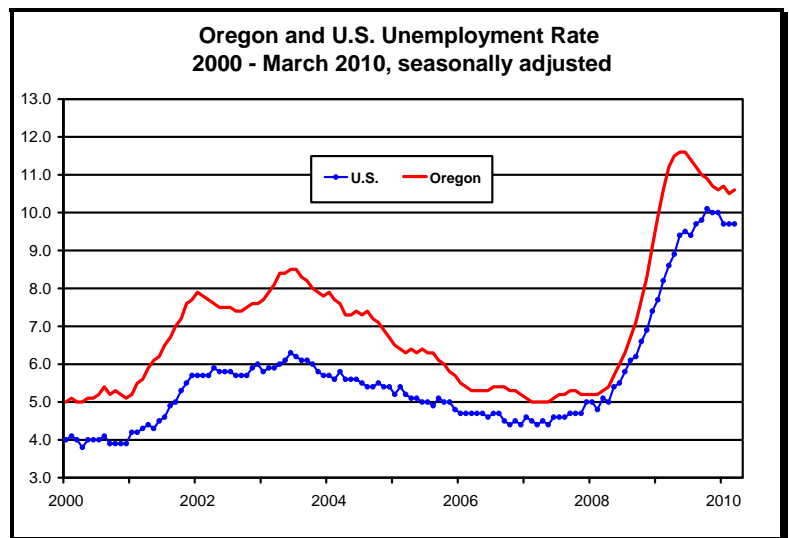
Employment in federal government was up over the month, reflecting the hiring of 48,000 temporary workers for the decennial census.

Manufacturing employment continued to trend up in March (17,000); the industry has added 45,000 jobs in the first three months of 2010. Over the month, job gains were concentrated in fabricated metal products (9,000) and in machinery (6,000).

Employment in construction held steady (15,000) in March. The industry had lost an average of 72,000 jobs per month in the prior 12 months.

Over the month, employment changed little in transportation and warehousing, leisure and hospitality, retail trade, and wholesale trade.

In March, financial activities shed 21,000 jobs, with the largest losses occurring in insurance carriers and related activities (-9,000). Employment in the information industry decreased by 12,000.



Population Growth Continues During the Recession

Despite being in the midst of the worst economic downturn in decades, people still chose to move to Oregon and the Portland area. According to population estimates from Portland State University, the state's population grew by 32,400 people last year. Half of these new residents (18,400) settled in the metro area (Oregon portion), bringing total population to 1.8 million (Table 1). These new Portlanders represent a growth rate of 1.0 percent; the slowest pace in over 20 years.

Undoubtedly the recession has contributed to our slowing population growth. Over the last 20 years, net migration fueled most of the state's growth; two-thirds of our new residents moved here from elsewhere in the country or world. The remaining growth was due to 'natural increase' – births outnumbering deaths. But last year net migration slowed dramatically, accounting for just half of growth. Typically people are less mobile in a recession, perhaps even more so during this one. Declining home values have left many people holding mortgages on homes that are worth less today than what they paid for them, thus they would rather stay put instead of selling at a loss. Add to this the fact that Oregon and Portland had some of the highest unemployment rates in the nation last year and it might strike some as surprising that we even grew at all. But it's very likely that our 'quality of life' continues to attract people to the state, and entices current residents to remain here, even during tough economic times.

Table 1

Population Estimates for Portland Metro Counties (Oregon portion) and Their Largest Cities				
County and Cities	2009	2008	Population Change	
			Number	Percent
CLACKAMAS	379,845	376,660	3,185	0.8%
Lake Oswego (part)*	34,412	34,255	157	0.5%
Oregon City	30,710	30,405	305	1.0%
West Linn	24,400	24,400	0	0.0%
COLUMBIA	48,410	48,095	315	0.7%
St. Helens	12,380	12,325	55	0.4%
Scappoose	6,605	6,580	25	0.4%
Vernonia	2,370	2,365	5	0.2%
MULTNOMAH	724,680	717,880	6,800	0.9%
Portland (part)*	579,745	573,592	6,153	1.1%
Gresham	101,015	100,655	360	0.4%
Troutdale	15,535	15,465	70	0.5%
WASHINGTON	527,140	519,925	7,215	1.4%
Hillsboro	90,380	89,285	1,095	1.2%
Beaverton	86,860	86,205	655	0.8%
Tigard	47,460	47,150	310	0.7%
YAMHILL	95,250	94,325	925	1.0%
McMinnville	32,760	32,400	360	1.1%
Newberg	23,150	22,645	505	2.2%
Sheridan	6,020	6,020	0	0.0%
PORTLAND METRO (Oregon portion)	1,775,325	1,756,885	18,440	1.0%
<i>*City is located and has population in more than one county.</i>				
<i>Source: Population Research Center, Portland State University</i>				

By County

Every metro area county grew in 2009. Multnomah, the state's most populous county, gained 6,800 new residents. Washington County, Oregon's second largest county, grew by 7,200 (+1.4%); the largest gain and the second fastest rate of growth in the state. Deschutes, in Central Oregon and home of Bend, continued to hold the title for the fastest growth in the state at 2.2 percent.

Columbia County was the slowest growing component of the metro area, adding 0.7 percent. The unincorporated portion of this rural county grew faster than its cities despite Scappoose and St. Helens adding population due to annexations.

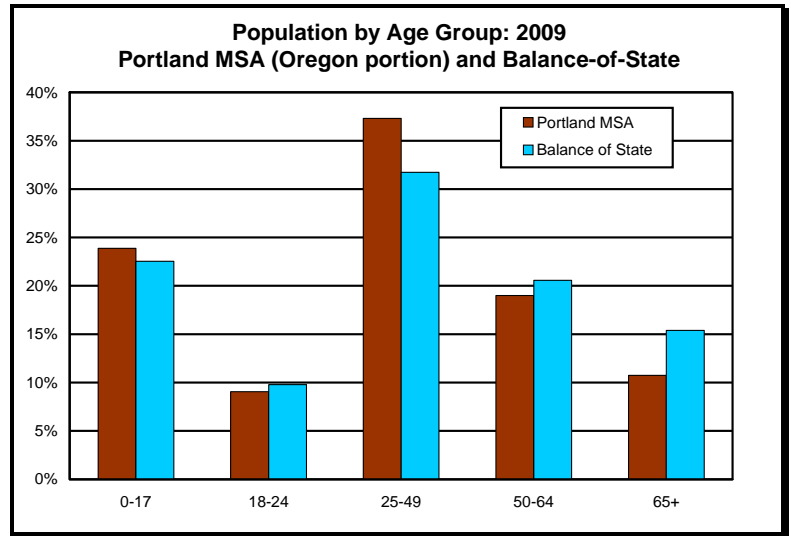
Yamhill County is home to about 5 percent of the metro area's population and accounted for its 2009 growth proportionately.

Clackamas, home to one in ten Oregonians, grew at a slightly slower pace (0.8%) than the metro area as a whole.

By Age

Portland is younger than the balance of state. We have a higher proportion of residents under 50 and a smaller portion over 50. The region's largest age groups fall within the prime earning years of 25 to 50 years of age, which makes sense as Portland is a large urban area with half of the state's jobs.

People of retirement age (65 and older) make up about 11 percent of the metro area's population. In the more rural areas of the state, this age group is a much larger part of the community. In Wheeler and Curry counties, nearly one-in-three residents are 65 or older compared to Multnomah and Washington's one-in-10.



For more information and the entire 2009 population report, see www.pdx.edu/prc/.

Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making recent news

- The **Portland Veterans Administration Medical Center** will open a clinic in **West Linn** on April 19. It will serve 7,500 patients from the south Portland metro area, offering primary care and mental health services. *West Linn Tidings, 3-25-10*
- **Nicholas Restaurant** opened in **Gresham**. It offers Middle Eastern fare such as falafel, hummus, mezza, tabouli, and chicken and lamb dishes. *Gresham Outlook, 3-31-10*
- **Sport Clips** and **Sally Beauty Supply** opened at the **Tanasbourne Town Center** in **Hillsboro**. *The Oregonian, 3-27-10*
- **La Hacienda Real** Mexican restaurant opened in **Beaverton**. *The Oregonian, 3-19-10*
- **Aeropostale** – a clothing and accessories store for teens and young adults – and **Vans** – a footwear and apparel store aimed at younger shoppers – opened at **Washington Square** in **Tigard**. *The Oregonian, 3-19-10*
- **Peachwave**, an Oklahoma-based chain of self-serve frozen yogurt shops, opened at **Cedar Hills Crossing** in **Beaverton**. *The Oregonian, 3-19-10*
- **Creative Visions Landscape Water Garden Center and Outdoor Showroom** opened in **Boring**. *Sandy Post, 3-23-10*
- The **Xtreme Edge Fitness Club** opened in **Beaverton**. *The Oregonian, 3-19-10*
- **Genentech**, one of the world's leading drug manufacturers, opened a \$400 million manufacturing center in **Hillsboro**. It employs 250 at its warehouse and factory, where employees are putting the facility through its paces while they seek federal manufacturing certification. It plans to add 25 workers in 2010, and possibly 25 more over the next few years. *The Oregonian, 4-5-10*
- **Rovente Pizza** opened at the **Streets of Tanasbourne** in **Hillsboro**. In addition to pizza, it offers lasagna, sandwiches, hot wings, salads, and desserts. *The Oregonian, 3-27-10*
- **Miss Meers**, a shoe boutique, opened at **Bridgeport Village** in **Tigard**. It also offers handbags and accessories. *The Oregonian, 3-27-10*
- **Cultivator General Store** opened in **Clatskanie**. It will offer artisan cheeses, chocolates, coffees, fresh organic produce, gluten-free foods, and home and garden items. *Daily Astorian, 3-25-10*
- **Tails End** opened in **Sherwood**. It offers all natural and organic pet treats and grooming products. *The Oregonian, 3-27-10*
- **Oregon Vineyard Supply Company** in **McMinnville** hired eight workers; three are replacements and five fill new positions. *Newberg Graphic, 3-24-10*
- **Jimmy John's Gourmet Sandwiches** opened in **Beaverton**. *Portland Business Journal, 3-30-10*

-
- The **City of Tigard** will lay off 11 employees. In addition to those being laid off, 10 full- and part-time positions will see decreased hours and eight vacant full- and part-time positions are being eliminated. *The Oregonian, 4-13-10*
 - **Chic to Chic Boutique**, an upscale consignment shop, opened in **Forest Grove**. *The Oregonian, 4-10-10*
 - **Dragonfly Wellness Center** and **Tedrick Family Chiropractic** opened in **Gresham**. *Gresham Outlook, 4-14-10*
 - The **Port of St. Helens** announced plans for a biomass energy generation plant to be built on its property by **Community Energy Systems**. It may eventually employ 85 people. *Clatskanie Chief, 4-1-10*
 - **All Concrete Specialties Inc.** in **Vancouver** closed. It employed 19 people. *The Columbian, 4-2-10*
 - **Artichoke Music**, a southeast **Portland** retailer and performance space, will close on May 29. *Portland Business Journal, 4-12-10*
 - **Hart Road Pizza & Sports Bar** opened in **Beaverton**. *The Oregonian, 4-10-10*
 - **Wassabi**, a pan-Asian restaurant, opened at **Tanasbourne Central** shopping center in **Hillsboro**. It offers Japanese, Korean, and other eastern Asian inspired fare. *The Oregonian, 4-10-10*
 - The **City of Beaverton** laid off seven workers in its building and site development departments. *Portland Business Journal, 4-19-10*
 - **Pudding on the Rice** will open in **southwest Portland**. It will offer gourmet rice pudding and made-to-order crepes. *Portland Business Journal, 4-9-10*
 - The **Portland Development Commission** will lay off 15 employees at the end of June. *Daily Journal of Commerce, 4-19-10*
 - **Two Brothers Mexican and BBQ**, a Tex-Mex restaurant, opened in **Sandy**. *Sandy Post*
 - **Arbor Oaks Terrace**, specializing in the care of individuals with Alzheimer's or dementia, will open in **Newberg**. *Newberg Graphics, 4-21-10*
 - **Dragonfly Gallery & Studio** opened in **Troutdale**. *Gresham Outlook, 4-14-10*
 - **Buffalo Wild Wings** will open in **Beaverton**. In addition to chicken wings, it will offer hamburgers and sandwiches. *The Oregonian, 3-27-10*

Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	---Change from---				
	March 2010	February 2010	March 2009	February 2010	March 2009
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,173,300	1,164,100	1,186,200	9,200	-12,900
Unemployed	133,200	127,800	132,200	5,400	1,000
Unemployment Rate	11.4%	11.0%	11.1%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	10.7%	10.2%	10.4%		
Total Employed	1,040,000	1,036,300	1,054,000	3,700	-14,000
				3,400	-37,100
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	951,600	948,800	979,300	2,800	-27,700
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	957,300	957,600	985,100	-300	-27,800
Total private	800,200	797,600	827,800	2,600	-27,600
Mining and logging	1,000	1,000	1,200	0	-200
Construction	42,300	42,100	49,400	200	-7,100
Construction of buildings	9,800	9,800	11,400	0	-1,600
Residential building construction	5,300	5,300	5,800	0	-500
Nonresidential building construction	4,500	4,500	5,600	0	-1,100
Heavy and civil engineering construction	4,300	4,200	4,600	100	-300
Specialty trade contractors	28,200	28,100	33,400	100	-5,200
Manufacturing	103,800	103,800	110,700	0	-6,900
Durable goods	77,600	77,500	83,600	100	-6,000
Wood product manufacturing	3,500	3,500	3,700	0	-200
Primary metal manufacturing	5,400	5,400	6,300	0	-900
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	10,600	10,600	11,500	0	-900
Machinery manufacturing	6,700	6,800	7,300	-100	-600
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	32,600	32,600	33,900	0	-1,300
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	25,100	25,000	25,700	100	-600
Electronic instrument manufacturing	4,400	4,400	4,800	0	-400
Transportation equipment manufacturing	6,200	6,300	7,300	-100	-1,100
Nondurable goods	26,200	26,300	27,100	-100	-900
Food manufacturing	8,900	8,900	8,800	0	100
Paper manufacturing	3,600	3,600	4,100	0	-500
Trade, transportation, and utilities	184,000	184,000	189,000	0	-5,000
Wholesale trade	52,700	52,900	55,000	-200	-2,300
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	23,800	24,000	25,300	-200	-1,500
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	20,500	20,500	21,200	0	-700
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,400	8,400	8,500	0	-100
Retail trade	98,600	98,400	99,500	200	-900
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	11,100	11,000	11,200	100	-100
Food and beverage stores	19,500	19,600	19,800	-100	-300
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	9,200	9,300	10,000	-100	-800
General merchandise stores	20,200	20,300	20,200	-100	0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	32,700	32,700	34,500	0	-1,800
Air transportation	3,700	3,600	3,800	100	-100
Truck transportation	9,300	9,300	9,800	0	-500
Couriers and messengers	4,200	4,200	4,500	0	-300
Warehousing and storage	3,300	3,300	3,500	0	-200
Information	21,900	22,100	23,300	-200	-1,400
Publishing industries, except internet	8,800	8,900	9,400	-100	-600
Software publishers	6,300	6,300	6,500	0	-200
Telecommunications	5,400	5,500	5,800	-100	-400

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	March 2010	February 2010	March 2009	---Change from---	
				February 2010	March 2009
Financial activities	62,800	62,900	64,300	-100	-1,500
Finance and insurance	40,700	40,800	41,500	-100	-800
Credit intermediation and related activities	18,700	18,700	18,900	0	-200
Insurance carriers and related activities	18,100	18,200	18,800	-100	-700
Real estate and rental and leasing	22,100	22,100	22,800	0	-700
Professional and business services	121,900	120,800	125,300	1,100	-3,400
Professional and technical services	50,900	50,600	53,300	300	-2,400
Architectural and engineering services	10,100	10,100	11,100	0	-1,000
Computer systems design and related services	7,900	7,900	8,000	0	-100
Management of companies and enterprises	22,800	22,800	23,700	0	-900
Administrative and waste services	48,200	47,400	48,300	800	-100
Administrative and support services	45,700	45,000	45,800	700	-100
Employment services	17,500	17,000	16,400	500	1,100
Business support services	6,400	6,400	7,200	0	-800
Services to buildings and dwellings	12,800	12,500	13,000	300	-200
Educational and health services	137,200	136,800	136,000	400	1,200
Educational services	25,300	24,900	25,100	400	200
Colleges and universities	13,400	13,000	13,300	400	100
Health care and social assistance	111,900	111,900	110,900	0	1,000
Ambulatory health care services	42,300	42,400	42,100	-100	200
Hospitals	29,100	29,000	29,300	100	-200
Nursing and residential care facilities	22,800	22,800	22,100	0	700
Social assistance	17,700	17,700	17,400	0	300
Leisure and hospitality	91,100	89,900	93,100	1,200	-2,000
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,200	12,900	13,600	300	-400
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	9,400	9,100	9,800	300	-400
Accommodation and food services	77,900	77,000	79,500	900	-1,600
Accommodation	8,700	8,500	8,600	200	100
Food services and drinking places	69,200	68,500	70,900	700	-1,700
Full-service restaurants	33,800	33,600	34,300	200	-500
Limited-service eating places	28,500	28,200	29,400	300	-900
Other services	34,200	34,200	35,500	0	-1,300
Membership associations and organizations	15,700	15,800	16,200	-100	-500
Government	151,400	151,200	151,500	200	-100
Federal government	18,000	18,100	18,500	-100	-500
State government	22,900	22,900	22,600	0	300
State education	8,800	8,700	8,400	100	400
Local government	110,500	110,200	110,400	300	100
Local education	63,600	63,500	63,000	100	600
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

	March 2010	February 2010	March 2009	-Change From-	
				February 2010	March 2009
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,173,300	1,164,100	1,186,200	9,200	-12,900
Unemployed	133,200	127,800	132,200	5,400	1,000
Unemployment rate	11.4	11.0	11.1	0.4	0.3
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.7	10.2	10.4	0.5	0.3
Employed	1,040,000	1,036,300	1,054,000	3,700	-14,000
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	950,000	943,400	960,900	6,600	-10,900
Unemployed	100,600	96,000	103,400	4,600	-2,800
Unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted)	10.6	10.2	10.8	0.4	-0.2
Total Employed	849,400	847,300	857,600	2,100	-8,200
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	201,000	199,500	202,600	1,500	-1,600
Unemployed	22,000	20,900	21,900	1,100	100
Unemployment rate	10.9	10.5	10.8	0.4	0.1
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.4	9.8	10.3	0.6	0.1
Total Employed	179,000	178,600	180,700	400	-1,700
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	24,620	24,440	25,060	180	-440
Unemployed	3,300	3,170	3,530	130	-230
Unemployment rate	13.4	13.0	14.1	0.4	-0.7
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	12.1	11.3	12.8	0.8	-0.7
Total Employed	21,320	21,270	21,530	50	-210
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	388,200	385,700	392,800	2,500	-4,600
Unemployed	41,500	39,900	42,800	1,600	-1,300
Unemployment rate	10.7	10.3	10.9	0.4	-0.2
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.1	9.6	10.4	0.5	-0.3
Total Employed	346,700	345,800	350,000	900	-3,300
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	288,100	285,900	291,000	2,200	-2,900
Unemployed	28,200	26,700	28,600	1,500	-400
Unemployment rate	9.8	9.3	9.8	0.5	0.0
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	9.0	8.4	9.1	0.6	-0.1
Total Employed	259,900	259,300	262,400	600	-2,500
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	48,070	47,810	49,460	260	-1,390
Unemployed	5,590	5,440	6,570	150	-980
Unemployment rate	11.6	11.4	13.3	0.2	-1.7
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.6	9.9	12.2	0.7	-1.6
Total Employed	42,480	42,370	42,890	110	-410
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	223,300	220,800	225,300	2,500	-2,000
Unemployed	32,700	31,800	28,800	900	3,900
Percent of Labor Force	14.6	14.4	12.8	0.2	1.8
Total Employed	190,600	189,000	196,400	1,600	-5,800

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.