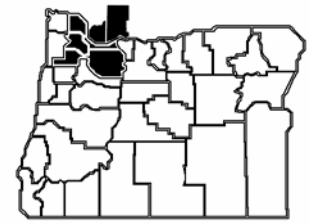




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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January 2006

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally Adjusted	
	Raw	Adjusted
Nov 2005	5.3%	NA
Oct 2005	5.2%	NA
Nov 2004	6.5%	NA
Oregon		
Nov 2005	5.5%	5.8%
Oct 2005	5.3%	5.9%
Nov 2004	6.9%	7.2%
United States		
Nov 2005	4.8%	5.0%
Oct 2005	4.6%	5.0%
Nov 2004	5.2%	5.4%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

	November	
	2005	2004
Total	991,300	965,400
Manufacturing	122,800	121,300
Construction	60,300	55,000
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	205,700	198,500
Information	23,400	22,600
Financial Activities	66,600	66,100
Professional & Bus. Svc.	128,300	123,700
Educ. & Health Services	122,300	118,700
Leisure & Hospitality	89,400	87,700
Government	135,500	134,800
High Tech (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)	49,400	48,300

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

All Urban Consumers

United States	Nov '04	2004
Yearly Change	3.5%	2.7%

Next release: January 18, 2006

Portland-Salem	1st Half '05	2nd Half '04
Yearly Change	2.5%	3.2%

Next release: Mid-February 2006

CPI Hotline: (503) 326-2081
www.bls.gov/cpi

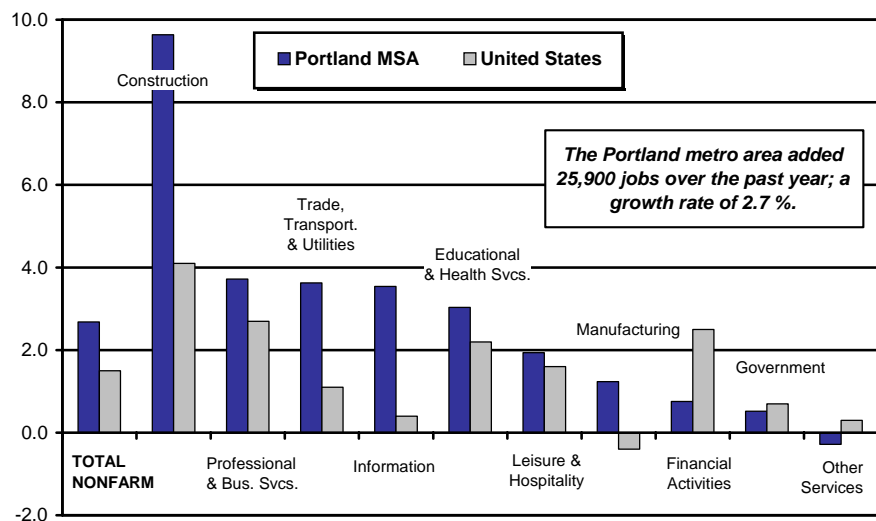
Employment Trends: Local

The Portland metro area's unemployment rate was 5.3 percent in November, essentially unchanged from October's 5.2 percent, yet down from the year-ago rate of 6.5 percent. The rate is the lowest November rate since 2000, when it was 4.2 percent. An estimated 58,500 area residents were unemployed in November – 13,500 fewer than a year ago.

The metro area gained 4,000 nonfarm jobs in November, and October's job gains were revised upward to 10,700. That brought the total number of jobs to an all-time November high of 991,300.

Retail started the holiday hiring season on a strong note in October (+2,300) and momentum carried through to November as area merchants added 4,000 jobs. Historically, the retail sector adds 7,000 to 7,500 jobs between September and December. Gains thus far in 2005 total 6,600 jobs.

**12-Month Growth Rates in Nonfarm Employment
Portland MSA and the US: November 2004 - November 2005**

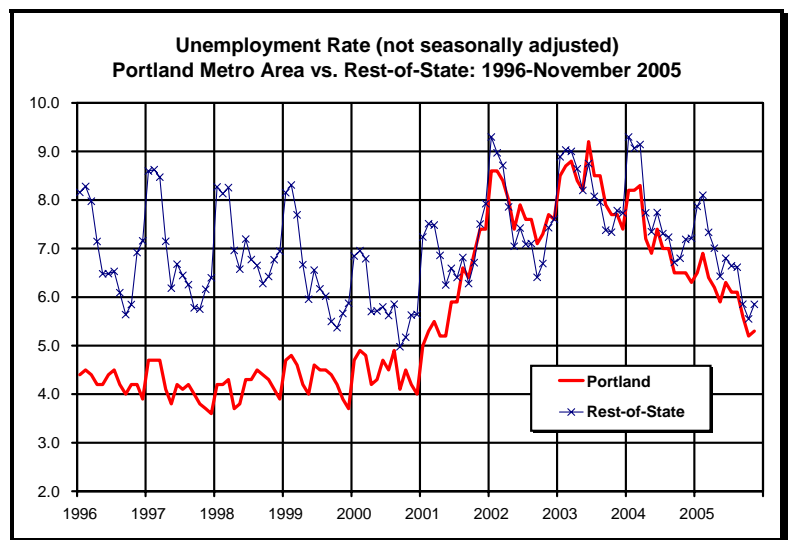


Financial activities added 700 jobs after several months of losses. Educational and health services gained 600, and government added 700 – all in the educational components.

In the losses column: Manufacturers cut 700 jobs, most of which were in the seasonal nondurables sector. Construction finally took a breather and shed 1,400 jobs, although the decline was milder than typical for the time of year. Leisure and hospitality cut 200 jobs after a hefty seasonal loss of 2,600 in October.

Over the past year, the Portland metro area employment grew by 2.7 percent (+25,900 jobs). In comparison, the state grew by 3.1 percent and the nation, 1.5 percent. All sectors, except other services (-0.3%, -100 jobs), were above year-ago levels. Construction expanded the fastest (+9.6%; +5,300 jobs), followed by professional and business services (+3.7%; +4,600), trade, transportation, and utilities (+3.6%; +7,200), and information (+3.5%; +800).

Over the past two years, the metro area's unemployment rate has not only come down from a recession high of more than 9 percent, it's dropped below the statewide rate (excluding the Portland metro area). Typically, Portland's jobless rate is well below the rates for the rest of the state. But the recession of 2000-03 hit the Portland area harder than most other areas of the state, and consequently its rate rose faster and higher. For the first time since the early 1980s, Portland's rate exceeded rates for the rest of the state and stayed there for about a year and a half. In November 2003, it again dropped below rates for



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the rest of the state and has stayed underneath ever since, although not by the same margin seen in the late 1990s.

Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 5.8 percent in November compared with 5.9 percent as revised in October. October and November were the first months since April 2001 in which Oregon's rate has been below 6.0 percent. In April 2001, it was 5.9 percent. Oregon's unemployment rate has not been at or below 5.8 percent since March 2001, when it was 5.6 percent.

In November, nonfarm payroll employment rose by 3,600 jobs during a month when a loss of 4,000 would have been the typical seasonal trend. This strong showing was partially offset by a downward revision of 3,100 jobs to the October payroll employment total. Since November 2004, payroll employment is up 50,800 jobs or 3.1 percent.

In November, seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment grew by 7,600. This followed a seasonally adjusted loss of 1,900 jobs in October. Taken together, payroll employment added an average of 2,900 jobs per month in October and November.

In November, four of the major industries – trade, transportation, and utilities; educational and health services; construction; and manufacturing – performed much stronger than their typical seasonal trends. Conversely, the leisure and hospitality industry cut back more severely than normal.

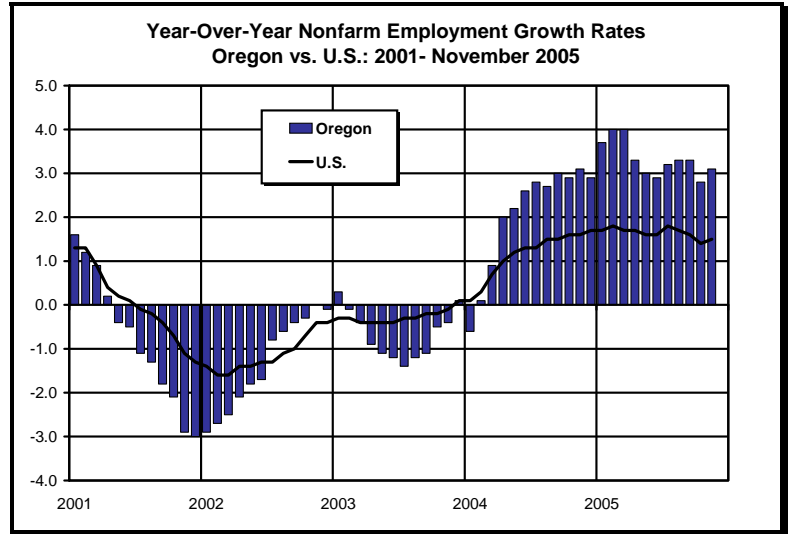
Oregon's National Ranking

Oregon's November unemployment rate of 5.8 percent was the eighth-highest rate of all states and the District of Columbia. Oregon's revised October rate of 5.9 percent was ninth highest of all states and D.C.

One year ago, Oregon's rate was 7.2 percent, fourth highest of all states and D.C.

For all states' November 2005 preliminary unemployment rates (seasonally adjusted), go to www.bls.gov/web/laumstrk.htm.

Oregon's nonfarm payroll employment in November 2005 was 50,800 jobs or 3.1 percent higher than one year earlier. This gain was the sixth-fastest growth of all 50 states and the District of Columbia.



Five industry sectors in Oregon showed high rankings compared with their counterparts in other states.

Construction grew the fastest in Oregon, with the addition of 11,600 jobs for a 13.5 percent gain. This pace of gain in construction was the second fastest of all states.

Trade, transportation, and utilities added 16,100 jobs or 4.9 percent over the past year, the fastest growth for the industry among all states and D.C.

The information sector gained 2,300 jobs or 7.0 percent over the year. Oregon had the third-fastest-growing information sector in the nation.

Private educational and health services surged by 9,500 jobs or 4.8 percent since November 2004 – the fourth fastest of all state or district growth rates for the sector.

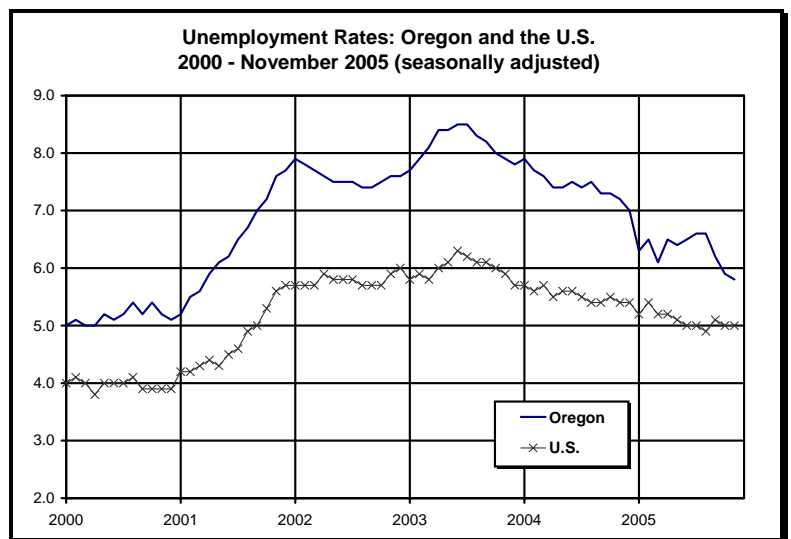
Manufacturing employment in Oregon rose by 5,400 jobs or 2.7 percent during the past year, the fourth-fastest growth for the sector of all states and D.C.

For all states' industry employment data for November 2004 and November 2005 (not seasonally adjusted), go to www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.t06.htm.

Employment Trends: National

The unemployment rate was unchanged in November at 5.0 percent. The jobless rate has ranged between 4.9 percent and 5.1 percent since May.

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 215,000 to 134.3 million in November. This followed two months of little growth in employment, due in part to the direct and indirect effects of hurricanes that struck the Gulf Coast. In November, gains were widespread with notable increases in construction, professional and technical services, health care, and food services and drinking places.



The U.S. Department of Commerce reported late last month that the gross domestic product – the nation's total output of goods and services – rose at an annual rate of 4.1 percent in the July through September quarter. It was the fastest pace of growth in one and a half years.

Preliminary Population Estimates Available

The Population Research Center at Portland State University, Oregon's designated agency for local population estimates, recently has preliminary population estimates at state, county, and city levels for 2005. The full report is due out in the spring.

Preliminary estimates indicate Oregon's population grew by 1.3 percent from 2004 to 2005, or by 46,100 people. This is the fastest rate of growth the state has seen since 2000. Deschutes was the fastest-growing county (+5.1%; 6,930 new residents), followed by Crook (+2.4%; +500), Washington (+2.0%; +9,585), Jackson (+1.7%; 3,315), and Jefferson (+1.7%; +350). Deschutes had the fastest or second-fastest growth for the past five years, and was the fastest-growing county between 1990 and 2000.

Washington County added the largest number of net new residents, followed by Deschutes, Multnomah (+6,875), Clackamas (+5,050), and Marion (+3,685).

The Portland metro area (Oregon portion) gained 23,190 residents (+1.4%). Washington County was responsible for over 40 percent of the area's growth.

For the complete set of estimates, go to www.pdx.edu/prc/.

	2005 (Preliminary)	2004	2004-2005 Growth	
			Number	Percent
Oregon	3,628,700	3,582,600	46,100	1.3%
Portland Metro (Oregon portion)	1,680,440	1,657,250	23,190	1.4%
Clackamas	361,300	356,250	5,050	1.4%
Columbia	46,220	45,650	570	1.2%
Multnomah	692,825	685,950	6,875	1.0%
Washington	489,785	480,200	9,585	2.0%
Yamhill	90,310	89,200	1,110	1.2%

Source: Population Research Center, Portland State University

Web Site of the Month

Are you interested in the housing market? Would you like to access information on the latest data releases regarding housing and related topics? If so, visit DataPlace by KnowledgePlex. This site contains or links to a wide range of housing and demographic data, from the neighborhood to national level. The Web address is www.dataplace.org/housingnews.html.

Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making news in December

- **Phoenix Rising Plaza** is under construction in **McMinnville**. Tenants will include **Carl's Jr.**, **Little Caesar's**, **Aaron Rents**, and a drive-through **coffee shop**. It is expected to open in August 2006.
- **Providence Newberg Medical Center** will begin accepting patients in June. The new center includes 27 medical/surgical beds, four intensive care unit beds, eight maternity beds, 15 emergency beds, and two sleep lab beds. It will be staffed by the 350 workers at the current facility, and 100 new jobs will be created.
- **The Twisted Vine** gift shop has opened in **Gresham**.
- **McMinnville Immediate Health Care** has opened at a temporary location on Highway 99. The center will move to a new \$3-million office complex within a year. It has three certified family nurse practitioners, a team of certified medical assistants, and a receptionist.
- **Zones Inc.**, an **Auburn, Wash.**, information technology reseller, is coming to **Portland's Pearl District** early next year. Zones plans to hire and train up to 50 account executives during the first quarter of 2006.
- **Kaiser Permanente's** proposed Tanasbourne campus in **Hillsboro** is set to open in 2009. The hospital will employ 2,100 workers. Construction of the 138-bed facility is expected to begin next fall.
- **Minnesota** semiconductor company **MathStar Inc.** is moving to **Hillsboro** in May and will transfer its headquarters there in early 2006. MathStar has 24 Oregon employees and is seeking software and chip engineers. It plans to hire 60 people by the end of the year.
- Hiring or retraining is under way for 25 people at **SEH America Inc.** in **Vancouver** to run a pilot project to produce 300-millimeter wafers. If the pilot project goes well, such a move could mean several hundred new jobs.
- **Parker Unlimited** has opened in **Vancouver**. It sells vending machines and food snacks and beverages for the machines.
- **Financial Center Mortgage** has opened in **Newberg**.

Resident Labor Force and Unemployment for Regions Within the Portland-Beaverton-Vancouver MSA

	Preliminary November 2005	Revised October 2005	November 2004	-Change From-	
				October 2005	November 2004
Portland-Beaverton-Vancouver MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	1,112,400	1,110,800	1,104,200	1,600	8,200
Unemployed	58,500	57,900	72,000	600	-13,500
Percent of Labor Force	5.3	5.2	6.5		-1.2
Total Employed	1,053,900	1,052,900	1,032,300	1,000	21,600
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	906,100	907,200	902,400	-1,100	3,700
Unemployed	45,900	46,100	59,100	-200	-13,200
Percent of Labor Force	5.1	5.1	6.5		-1.5
Total Employed	860,100	861,100	843,300	-1,000	16,800
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	192,400	192,500	191,000	-100	1,400
Unemployed	9,600	9,400	11,700	200	-2,100
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	4.9	6.1		-1.1
Total Employed	182,800	183,000	179,200	-200	3,600
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	23,090	23,100	23,220	-10	-130
Unemployed	1,390	1,370	1,940	20	-550
Percent of Labor Force	6.0	5.9	8.4		-2.4
Total Employed	21,710	21,730	21,280	-20	430
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	377,700	378,300	377,300	-600	400
Unemployed	20,200	20,400	26,700	-200	-6,500
Percent of Labor Force	5.3	5.4	7.1		-1.8
Total Employed	357,500	358,000	350,500	-500	7,000
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	268,300	268,800	266,500	-500	1,800
Unemployed	12,300	12,500	15,500	-200	-3,200
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	4.7	5.8		-1.2
Total Employed	256,000	256,300	251,000	-300	5,000
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	44,580	44,530	44,330	50	250
Unemployed	2,530	2,430	3,100	100	-570
Percent of Labor Force	5.7	5.5	7.0		-1.3
Total Employed	42,050	42,100	41,230	-50	820
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	206,300	203,600	201,900	2,700	4,400
Unemployed	12,600	11,800	12,900	800	-300
Percent of Labor Force	6.1	5.8	6.4		-0.3
Total Employed	193,800	191,800	189,000	2,000	4,800

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.

Portland-Beaverton-Vancouver MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	Preliminary November 2005	Revised October 2005	November 2004	---Change from--- October 2005 November 2004	
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,112,400	1,110,800	1,104,200	1,600	8,200
Unemployed	58,500	57,900	72,000	600	-13,500
Percent of Labor Force	5.3%	5.2%	6.5%		
Total Employed	1,053,900	1,052,900	1,032,300	1,000	21,600
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	991,300	987,300	965,400	4,000	25,900
Total private	855,800	852,500	830,600	3,300	25,200
Natural resources and mining	2,000	2,100	1,900	-100	100
Construction	60,300	61,700	55,000	-1,400	5,300
Construction of buildings	13,200	13,400	12,200	-200	1,000
Residential building construction	7,300	7,300	6,700	0	600
Nonresidential building construction	5,900	6,100	5,500	-200	400
Heavy and civil engineering construction	6,400	6,700	6,000	-300	400
Specialty trade contractors	40,700	41,600	36,800	-900	3,900
Manufacturing	122,800	123,500	121,300	-700	1,500
Durable goods	93,600	93,800	91,700	-200	1,900
Wood product manufacturing	6,100	5,900	5,900	200	200
Primary metal manufacturing	6,100	6,100	5,700	0	400
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	13,000	13,100	12,400	-100	600
Machinery manufacturing	8,700	8,800	8,600	-100	100
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	36,400	36,300	36,000	100	400
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	27,100	27,100	26,800	0	300
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,100	5,000	4,800	100	300
Transportation equipment manufacturing	9,100	9,200	8,400	-100	700
Nondurable goods	29,200	29,700	29,600	-500	-400
Food manufacturing	8,300	8,700	8,300	-400	0
Paper manufacturing	5,200	5,200	5,200	0	0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	205,700	201,300	198,500	4,400	7,200
Wholesale trade	56,400	56,200	54,900	200	1,500
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	26,200	26,200	25,800	0	400
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	22,300	22,100	21,700	200	600
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	7,900	7,900	7,400	0	500
Retail trade	111,200	107,200	106,500	4,000	4,700
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	14,100	14,000	14,200	100	-100
Food and beverage stores	19,600	19,500	19,000	100	600
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	12,200	11,700	11,100	500	1,100
General merchandise stores	21,900	20,900	22,000	1,000	-100
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	38,100	37,900	37,100	200	1,000
Air transportation	3,400	3,400	3,800	0	-400
Truck transportation	11,700	11,600	11,000	100	700
Couriers and messengers	5,000	4,900	5,000	100	0
Warehousing and storage	4,200	4,200	4,200	0	0
Information	23,400	23,400	22,600	0	800
Publishing industries, except internet	9,300	9,300	8,800	0	500
Software publishers	5,600	5,600	5,200	0	400
Telecommunications	6,900	6,900	6,900	0	0
Wired telecommunications carriers	3,300	3,300	3,200	0	100
Financial activities	66,600	65,900	66,100	700	500
Finance and insurance	43,700	43,100	42,500	600	1,200
Credit intermediation and related activities	21,700	21,500	21,200	200	500
Insurance carriers and related activities	18,500	18,300	17,900	200	600
Real estate and rental and leasing	22,900	22,800	23,600	100	-700
Real estate	18,400	18,500	18,600	-100	-200

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	November 2005	October 2005	November 2004	---Change from---	
				October 2005	November 2004
Professional and business services	128,300	128,200	123,700	100	4,600
Professional and technical services	48,800	48,500	47,500	300	1,300
Architectural and engineering services	10,600	10,600	10,100	0	500
Computer systems design and related services	7,400	7,500	7,100	-100	300
Management of companies and enterprises	19,200	19,300	19,000	-100	200
Administrative and waste services	60,300	60,400	57,200	-100	3,100
Administrative and support services	57,600	57,600	54,700	0	2,900
Employment services	27,000	27,400	24,600	-400	2,400
Business support services	7,900	7,900	7,600	0	300
Services to buildings and dwellings	14,300	14,200	13,800	100	500
Educational and health services	122,300	121,700	118,700	600	3,600
Educational services	22,400	22,000	21,900	400	500
Colleges and universities	11,800	11,700	11,900	100	-100
Health care and social assistance	99,900	99,700	96,800	200	3,100
Ambulatory health care services	36,300	36,500	35,100	-200	1,200
Hospitals	26,800	26,800	26,200	0	600
Nursing and residential care facilities	20,000	19,700	19,600	300	400
Social assistance	16,800	16,700	15,900	100	900
Leisure and hospitality	89,400	89,600	87,700	-200	1,700
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,100	13,400	12,400	-300	700
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	9,500	9,700	8,900	-200	600
Accommodation and food services	76,300	76,200	75,300	100	1,000
Accommodation	9,100	9,100	8,900	0	200
Food services and drinking places	67,200	67,100	66,400	100	800
Full-service restaurants	32,400	32,300	31,900	100	500
Limited-service eating places	28,500	28,400	27,400	100	1,100
Other services	35,000	35,100	35,100	-100	-100
Membership associations and organizations	16,300	16,200	16,200	100	100
Government	135,500	134,800	134,800	700	700
Federal government	18,300	18,200	18,300	100	0
State government	16,400	16,200	16,300	200	100
State education	7,500	7,300	7,100	200	400
Local government	100,800	100,400	100,200	400	600
Local education	60,000	59,500	57,800	500	2,200
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 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.

Oregon Labor Force and Unemployment by Area (1)

	November 2005 (2)			October 2005 (3)			November 2004		
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate
United States (Thousands)	150,239	142,968	7.271	150,304	143,340	6.964	148,246	140,581	7.685
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted	1,863,691	1,761,706	101,985	1,873,595	1,773,877	98,718	1,866,675	1,738,282	128,393
State of Oregon									
Oregon Seasonally Adjusted									
Metropolitan Statistical Areas:									
Bend (Deschutes County)	72,605	69,116	3,489	73,118	69,725	3,393	71,387	66,850	4,537
Corvallis (Benton County)	42,601	1,980	1,980	42,000	40,082	1,918	43,280	41,117	2,163
Eugene-Springfield (Lane County)	174,244	164,719	9,525	174,476	165,150	9,326	175,298	163,334	11,964
Medford (Jackson County)	101,458	96,346	5,112	100,846	95,855	4,991	100,880	94,572	6,308
Portland-Beaverton-Vancouver (4)	1,112,415	1,053,887	58,528	1,110,803	1,052,910	57,893	1,104,233	1,032,276	71,957
Salem (Marion and Polk counties)	181,186	171,110	10,076	184,204	174,483	9,721	184,337	171,520	12,817
Counties:									
Baker	7,006	6,527	479	7,104	6,675	429	7,244	6,848	596
Benton	42,601	40,621	1,980	42,000	40,082	1,918	43,280	41,117	2,163
Clackamas	192,368	182,806	9,562	192,451	183,016	9,435	190,970	179,228	11,742
Clatsop (5)	18,302	1,058	1,058	18,329	18,351	1,978	19,222	17,919	1,303
Columbia	23,091	21,705	1,386	23,095	21,730	1,365	23,224	21,280	1,944
Cook (5)	28,357	26,402	1,955	28,357	26,552	1,805	28,632	26,162	2,470
Crook (5)	9,116	8,545	571	9,170	8,633	537	9,097	8,400	697
Curry (5)	8,913	8,913	0	9,731	9,198	533	9,315	8,642	673
Deschutes	72,605	69,116	3,489	73,118	69,725	3,393	71,387	66,850	4,537
Douglas (5)	47,341	43,722	3,619	47,211	43,721	3,490	47,890	43,977	4,093
Gilliam	1,055	1,005	50	1,077	1,021	56	1,050	982	68
Grant	3,691	3,378	313	3,861	3,565	296	3,864	3,501	363
Haney	3,446	3,150	296	3,545	3,227	318	3,412	3,114	298
Hood River (5)	11,620	11,166	454	13,333	12,752	581	11,721	10,866	855
Jackson	101,458	96,346	5,112	100,846	95,855	4,991	100,880	94,572	6,308
Jefferson	8,908	8,390	518	9,169	8,700	469	8,805	8,238	567
Josephine (5)	34,984	32,804	2,180	35,439	32,886	2,153	34,782	32,110	2,672
Klamath (5)	30,172	28,123	2,049	30,223	28,373	1,850	30,520	27,912	2,608
Lake	3,707	3,427	280	3,722	3,483	239	3,586	3,229	357
Lane	174,244	164,719	9,525	174,476	165,150	9,326	175,298	163,334	11,964
Lincoln	21,407	19,960	1,447	21,584	20,189	1,395	21,878	20,127	1,751
Linn (5)	51,518	47,983	3,535	52,312	48,886	3,426	51,940	47,330	4,610
Melheur (5)	12,739	11,881	858	13,203	12,441	762	13,245	12,162	1,083
Marion	147,067	138,635	8,432	149,431	141,368	8,063	148,780	138,967	10,813
Morrow (5)	5,525	5,143	382	5,670	5,334	336	5,670	5,206	464
Multnomah	377,747	357,544	20,203	376,327	357,955	20,372	377,288	350,545	26,743
Polk	34,119	32,475	1,644	34,773	33,115	1,658	34,557	32,553	2,004
Sherman	860	807	53	862	816	46	895	800	95
Tillamook	11,957	11,290	667	12,219	11,560	659	12,229	11,356	873
Umatilla (5)	35,797	33,278	2,519	36,856	34,516	2,340	36,466	33,685	2,781
Union (5)	11,787	11,090	697	11,894	11,235	659	12,062	11,233	829
Wallowa	3,457	3,227	230	3,628	3,433	195	3,458	3,179	279
Wasco (5)	11,368	10,549	819	11,600	10,910	690	11,496	10,379	1,117
Washington	268,289	256,025	12,264	268,823	256,319	12,504	266,540	251,013	15,527
Wheeler	619	581	38	647	615	32	668	621	47
Yamhill	44,584	42,052	2,532	44,530	42,100	2,430	44,328	41,229	3,099

(1) 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. Data are not seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.
 (2) Preliminary.
 (3) Revised.
 (4) Portland-Beaverton-Vancouver-MSA includes Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, and Yamhill counties in Oregon and Clark and Skamania counties in Washington.
 (5) This county is in a micropolitan statistical area. Malheur County is part of the Ontario micropolitan statistical area, which also includes Payette County, Idaho. Morrow and Umatilla counties combine to form the Pendleton-Hermiston micropolitan statistical area. All of Oregon's other micropolitan statistical areas stand alone as single counties.

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