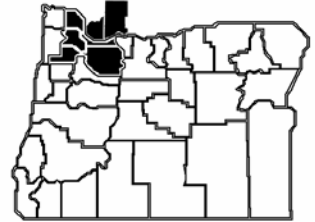




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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January 2008

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally	
	Adjusted	Raw
Nov 2007	5.1%	4.9%
Oct 2007	5.0%	4.7%
Nov 2006	5.0%	4.8%
Oregon		
Nov 2007	5.5%	5.2%
Oct 2007	5.5%	5.0%
Nov 2006	5.4%	5.2%
United States		
Nov 2007	4.7%	4.5%
Oct 2007	4.7%	4.4%
Nov 2006	4.5%	4.3%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	November	
	2007	2006
Total	1,049,400	1,034,800
Construction	67,500	64,800
Manufacturing	127,400	127,800
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	212,000	209,600
Information	24,600	24,100
Financial Activities	70,300	70,500
Professional & Bus. Svc.	137,600	136,100
Educ. & Health Services	130,100	127,100
Leisure & Hospitality	97,000	94,300
Government	145,200	143,000
High Tech *	50,800	51,500

* (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Nov '07	2006
Yearly Change	4.3%	3.2%

Next release: January 16, 2008

Portland-Salem	1st Half '07	2006
Yearly Change	3.4%	2.6%

Next release: Mid-February 2008

www.bls.gov/cpi

University of Oregon Index of Economic Indicators

Oct 2007	102.0	↑
Sept 2007	102.5	

<http://econforum.uoregon.edu/EconIndex.htm>

2007 Population

	2006-2007	% Change
Portland Metro	2,159,720	1.8%
Oregon	3,745,455	1.5%

Employment Trends: Local

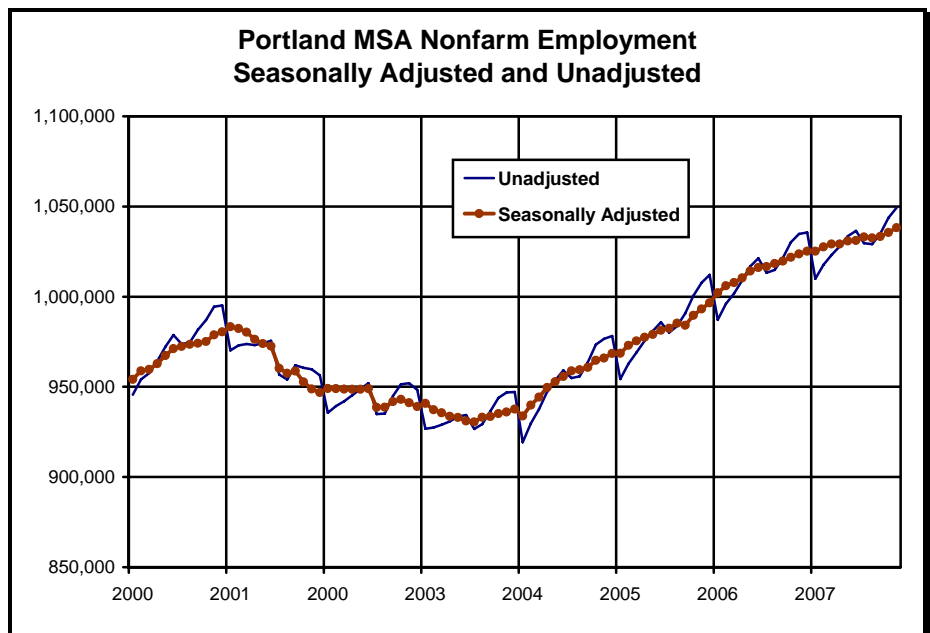
The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in November, essentially unchanged from October (5.0%). The year-ago rate was 5.0 percent. An estimated 56,900 area residents were unemployed – 1,900 more than a year ago.

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.5 percent in November, the U.S. rate was 4.7 percent.

The Portland metro area gained more jobs than typical for this time of year, resulting in a seasonally adjusted gain of 2,700 jobs. Total nonfarm employment reached 1,038,300 – up 14,600 over year-ago (+1.4%).

Holiday hiring made up for most of October's weakness, as retailers added 4,600 jobs. Yet despite a strong November, hiring is off by several hundred jobs compared to past shopping seasons.

Public education finished fall hiring, adding 1,700 jobs.



Construction saw a seasonal decline of 1,300 jobs, well within historic norms. Year-over-year growth hovered around four percent since August; the slowest pace since early 2004 although still faster than the overall economy.

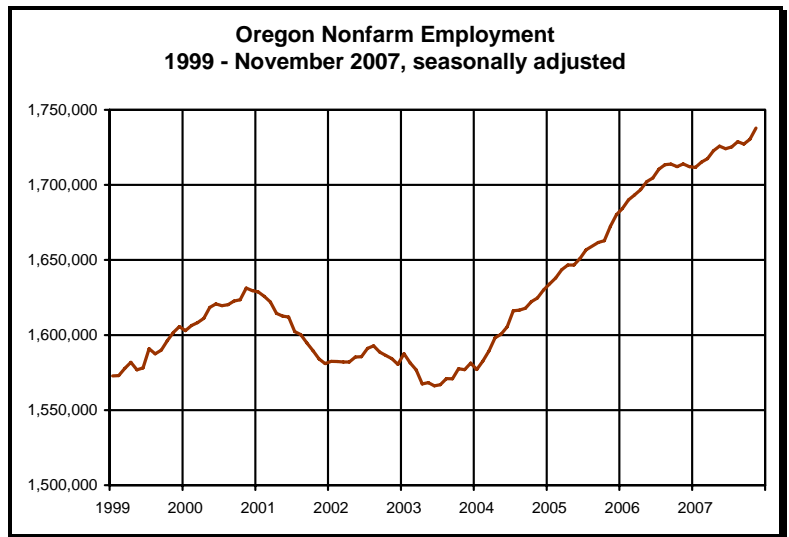
Manufacturing employment totaled 127,400, flat over the month and down over the year. Strength in metals and nondurable goods was more than offset by losses in high tech and transportation equipment.

Professional and business services was off 1,100 in November due largely to declines in temp help.

Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted November unemployment rate of 5.5 percent remained close to levels seen throughout the past 22 months, when the rate ranged from 5.0 percent to 5.5 percent. In November, 102,379 Oregonians were unemployed, compared with 99,001 in November 2006.

In contrast to the slow growth noted in recent months, in November, Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment grew by 7,500, following a gain of 3,200 in October. Two major industries advanced substantially above their normal seasonal November pattern: trade, transportation, and utilities (+2,700 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (+2,900). Only one major industry posted a seasonally adjusted job loss: construction (-1,200).



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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The October employment figures were revised upward substantially and now show a gain of 3,200 rather than the loss of 1,400 that was originally reported. Revisions were primarily in government, where state government was revised upward by 1,000 jobs and local government education was revised upward by 2,200 jobs.

The moderately strong job showing in October followed by the strong gain in November put Oregon's payroll employment up by 24,300 over the past 12 months. This is a gain of 1.4 percent.

Manufacturing rebounded over the last few months, posting a cumulative seasonally adjusted gain of 3,200 jobs between June and November. Primary metals and fabricated metals manufacturing rapidly expanded since bottoming in late 2003. Some metals manufacturers benefited by high metals prices, growing demand in the aerospace and defense sectors, and export growth. These gains were offset by continued declines in lumber and wood products, paper, and transportation equipment.

Educational and health services continued its long-term trend of steady and rapid growth. This private-sector industry is up 6,700 jobs, or 3.2 percent, over the last 12 months.

Employment Trends: National

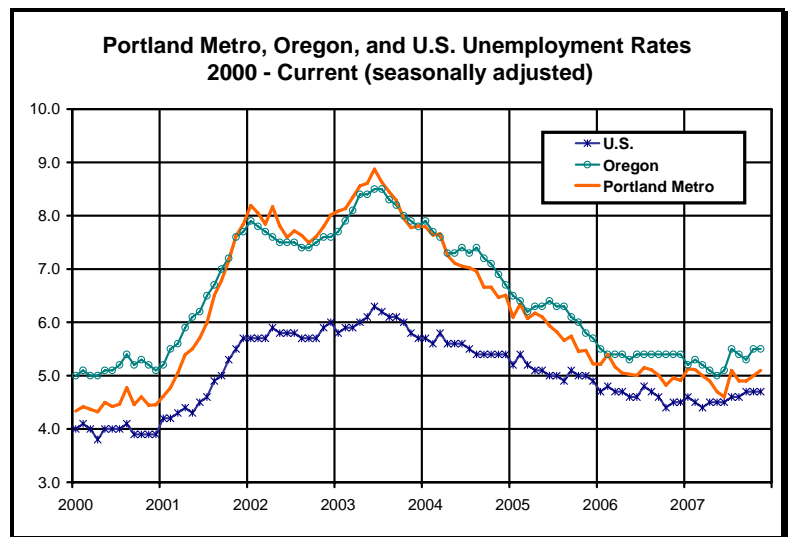
The number of unemployed persons (7.2 million) was about unchanged in November, and the unemployment rate was 4.7 percent for the third month in a row.

Total nonfarm payroll employment continued to trend up (94,000) in November to 138.5 million, following little change in September (44,000) and a gain of 170,000 in October. In November, job growth continued in several service-providing industries, while employment in construction and financial activities declined.

Manufacturing employment continued to trend down.

Employment in professional and technical services grew by 24,000 in November and rose by 312,000 over the year. In November, job gains continued in computer systems design and related services (12,000) and in management and technical consulting services (6,000).

Health care employment continued to grow, but the gain of 15,000 in November was less than half the average increase (34,000) for the prior 12 months. In November, hospitals and offices of physicians added 8,000 and 7,000 jobs, respectively. Employment in social assistance increased by 10,000 in November and by 94,000 over the year.



Within leisure and hospitality, employment in food services and drinking places continued to trend up in November (17,000). Food services added 306,000 jobs over the year. Employment in accommodations edged up in November (11,000).

Employment in retail trade edged up in November (24,000). Job gains occurred in clothing stores, health and personal care stores, electronics and appliance stores, and furniture and home furnishings stores. Employment in general merchandise stores, which include department stores, fell by 11,000 over the month.

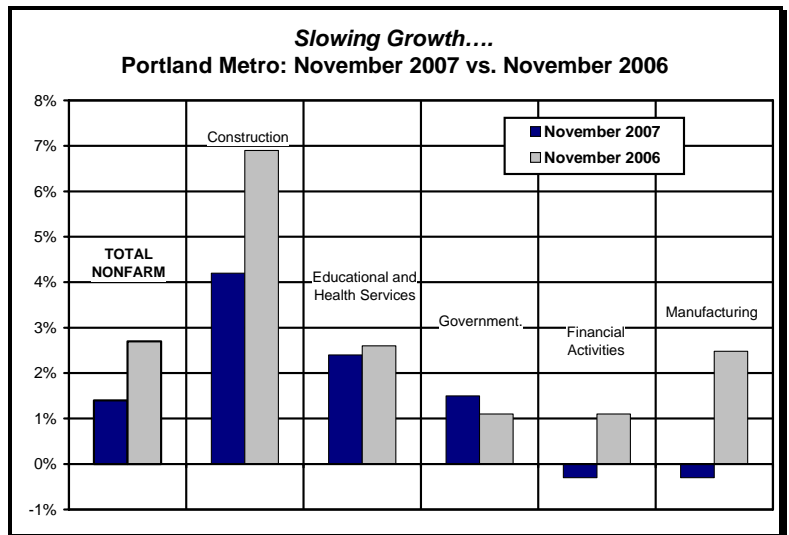
In November, employment declined in several industries related to home building and financing. Construction employment declined by 24,000 with job losses occurring in residential building (-7,000) and in residential specialty trade contractors (-13,000). Within financial activities, employment in credit intermediation (which includes mortgage lending and related activities) continued to contract (-13,000). Credit intermediation lost 75,000 jobs since its peak in February. Real estate employment declined by 8,000 in November.

Manufacturing employment continued to trend down in November. Job losses persisted in two industries that provide construction materials – wood products and nonmetallic mineral products (such as concrete and glass). Machinery manufacturing added 4,000 jobs over the month.

Portland... Where's Our Growth?

Despite the cooling housing market and a weakening national economy, the greater Portland metro area continues to add jobs, although the pace of growth slowed dramatically over the past year. Averaging about 1.3 percent annually, we fall right in the middle of the pack of the nation's largest metropolitan areas. Seattle, New Orleans, and Austin are outpacing us by over two-to-one, whereas Detroit, Cleveland, and Rochester have been flat or losing jobs.

By Industry



Construction remains the region's fastest-growing industry, yet as with the overall economy, the pace of growth slowed markedly. The area continues to absorb the impacts of a cooling housing market. Inventory is up and sales are down. Building permits are off 14 percent from a year-ago, nationally they're down 25 percent. The pace of price appreciation continues to slow, up six percent over the year (as of the third quarter of 2007) but up just 0.7 percent over the quarter. Less than one percent isn't much, but it looks a lot better when compared to other metro areas across the nation, where over one-half saw prices decline over the quarter and nearly 30 percent experienced an annual decline.

Educational and health services, and **government** contributed thousands of new jobs to the local economy, propelled in large part by a growing population. An estimated 37,000 people moved to the Portland area in 2007.

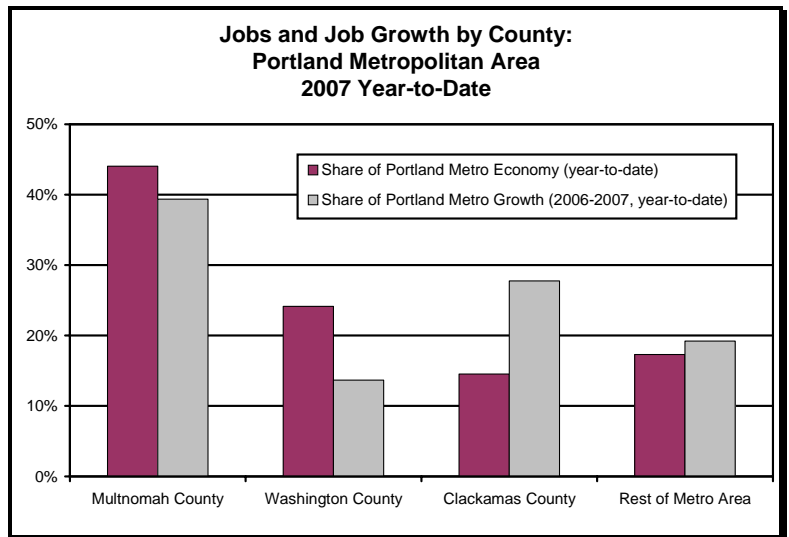
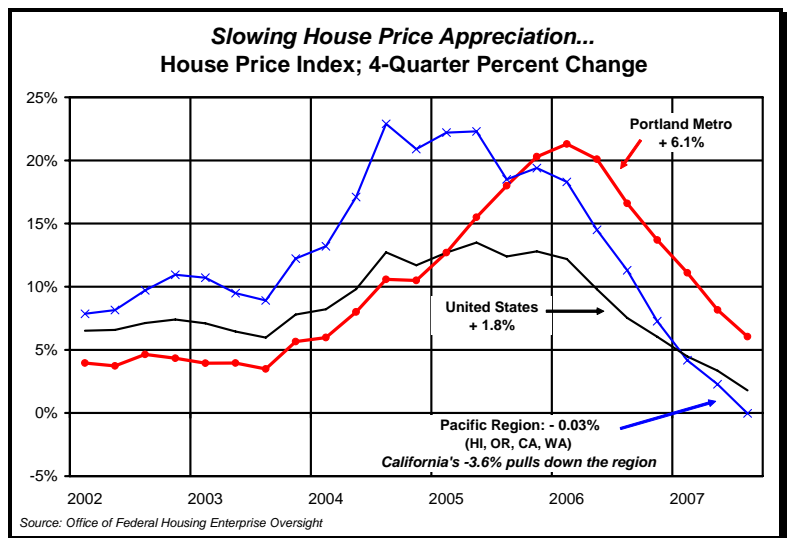
Layoffs in **high tech** and **transportation equipment** pulled manufacturing employment below year-ago levels. Banking is also below recent highs, another victim of housing weakness.

Tri-County Breakout

Clackamas is the metro area's fastest growing county, fueled by an expanding population and strength in trade and professional and business services. Its manufacturing sector bucked national and state trends by adding hundreds of jobs, thanks in part to ongoing demand in aerospace- and defense-related industries. Representing 15 percent of Portland's economy (as measured by jobs), Clackamas accounted for nearly 30 percent of the metro area's recent job growth.

Multnomah, the region's largest county, is growing slightly faster than the overall metro area. Tourism and construction have been the largest contributors to growth. It's impossible to navigate through downtown Portland without stumbling upon a construction site – be it light rail work, sewer repair, or a condo-now-apartment building.

Washington County has been hit hard by the slowdown in high tech. Manufacturing employment is off by over 1,000, but the county is still in the black overall, thanks to new jobs in educational and health services, and professional and business services. Home to one out of every four jobs in the metro area, the county contributed just one out of every seven new jobs over the past year.



Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making recent news

- **Portland** software company **lovation** received \$10 million from **Intel Capital**, with the promise of another \$5 million if it cannot find more investors. lovation's software allows customers to identify computers coming to their Web sites that have previously been associated with fraud or abuse. It employs 58 people, but could grow to about 120 over the next 12 to 18 months. *Portland Business Journal, 11-8-07*
- **The Jester Comedy Club**, a 21-and-over venue featuring amateur comedy acts, has opened at the **Kingstad Center** in **Beaverton**. *Beaverton Valley Times, 11-15-07*
- **Katz & Dawgs Boutique** has opened in **McMinnville**. It offers animal inspired artwork, collectibles, and clothing. *News-Register, 11-17-07*
- **Rose's Restaurant and Bakery** has received \$5.2 million in venture capital for site expansion and in-store enhancements. Rose's has several locations, including Northwest 23rd Avenue in Portland, The Sherwood Cinema Center, The Streets of Tanasbourne, and Fisher's Landing in Vancouver. *Portland Business Journal, 11-26-07*
- **Ruby's Spa**, has opened at **McMenamins Edgefield** hotel in **Troutdale**. It offers massages, facials, manicures, pedicures, and hair styling. *The Gresham Outlook, 11-6-07*
- **Portland-based WebTrends Inc.**, a Web analytics company, has laid off 40 people. The reductions, mostly in accounting, marketing, and other corporate functions, leave about 295 employees worldwide. The exact number of layoffs in Portland was not reported. *Portland Business Journal, 11-27-07*
- **Accolades** gallery and gift shop has opened in **McMinnville**. It offers items that are handmade, locally produced, feature recyclable content, or enjoy fair trade status. *News-Register, 12-1-07*
- **Hula Boys Char Broil** restaurant will open in downtown **Vancouver** early next year. It will feature a Hawaiian-style menu. It will employ between 15 and 20 people. *The Columbian, 12-5-07*
- A **Carl's Jr. and Green Burrito** outlet has opened in **McMinnville**. It employs 20 full-time and 25 part-time staff. *News-Register, 12-1-07*
- The **Marsee Bakery** on Northeast Broadway in **Portland** will close on December 16. The company's Sellwood location will remain open along with the main bakery, which provides goods to several upscale grocery stores and 101 local cafés. *The Oregonian, 12-12-07*
- **Vancouver Ford** has begun construction on a \$7-million Hyundai-Suzuki dealership. It is expected to open in August. *The Columbian, 12-6-07*
- The **Salvation Army Family Store** has opened in **Gresham**. It employs 20 people. *The Gresham Outlook, 12-11-07*
- **B & J Enterprises**, a custom jewelry store, has opened in **Rainier**. It employs two people. *The Chronicle, 12-5-07*

-
- **Round Table Pizza** will open at **Eastgate Place** in **Vancouver** by August 2008. *Portland Business Journal, 12-4-07*
 - **Wells Fargo** will eliminate 146 positions at its loan processing center in **Beaverton**. The downsizing is part of a bank-wide restructuring of its home equity loan business. *The Oregonian, 12-14-07*
 - **The Pearl Design Center**, a newly renovated complex consisting of office, retail, and showroom space in **Portland**, has added eight tenants – **Architectural Design, Intrinsic Design, Landfair Furniture & Design Gallery, Northwest Framing Commercial, Progress Construction, Quince, Studio Olivine, and WDC Properties**. *Portland Business Journal, 12-17-07*
 - **J.C. Penney** will open a store in east **Vancouver** by fall 2008. *The Columbian, 12-18-07*
 - **Rockwell Collins**, a high-tech avionics firm, will build a plant in **Wilsonville** and move from Tualatin, where it employs more than 200 people. It is expected to open by July. *Wilsonville Spokesman, 12-19-07*
 - **The French Bear Café** in **Newberg** has closed. *Newberg Graphic, 12-19-07*
 - **Bings Chinese Restaurant** in **St. Helens** closed after a fire that damaged the roof. *The Chronicle, 12-12-07*

Visit the Business Information Center

The Business Information Center (BIC) provides economic, demographic, and workforce information tailored to the needs of your business. You can produce custom reports for marketing, business planning, or human resource applications.

The BIC gives you one-stop access to several databases containing employment, payroll, and staffing patterns by industry, wages by occupation, and business contact information. It contains links to such resources as a job description writing tool. A link to the BIC can be found under "Tools" in the navigation bar at www.qualityinfo.org.

Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	November 2007	October 2007	November 2006	---Change from---	
				October 2007	November 2006
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,171,700	1,154,400	1,143,200	17,300	28,500
Unemployed	56,900	54,100	55,000	2,800	1,900
Unemployment Rate	4.9%	4.7%	4.8%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	5.1%	5.0%	5.0%		
Total Employed	1,114,800	1,100,300	1,088,200	14,500	26,600
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	1,049,400	1,043,800	1,034,800	5,600	14,600
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	1,038,300	1,035,600	1,023,700	2,700	14,600
Total private	904,200	900,300	891,800	3,900	12,400
Natural resources and mining	1,700	1,800	1,700	-100	0
Construction	67,500	68,800	64,800	-1,300	2,700
Construction of buildings	16,100	16,300	15,000	-200	1,100
Residential building construction	9,000	9,100	8,700	-100	300
Nonresidential building construction	7,100	7,200	6,300	-100	800
Heavy and civil engineering construction	6,400	6,800	6,000	-400	400
Specialty trade contractors	45,000	45,700	43,800	-700	1,200
Manufacturing	127,400	127,400	127,800	0	-400
Durable goods	96,900	96,300	97,500	600	-600
Wood product manufacturing	6,000	6,000	6,000	0	0
Primary metal manufacturing	6,900	6,900	6,500	0	400
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,900	12,900	12,900	0	0
Machinery manufacturing	8,800	8,800	8,700	0	100
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	36,600	36,600	37,800	0	-1,200
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	26,700	26,800	27,800	-100	-1,100
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,400	5,400	5,300	0	100
Transportation equipment manufacturing	8,800	8,600	9,300	200	-500
Nondurable goods	30,500	31,100	30,300	-600	200
Food manufacturing	8,800	9,100	8,600	-300	200
Paper manufacturing	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	212,000	206,800	209,600	5,200	2,400
Wholesale trade	58,500	58,300	58,200	200	300
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	28,100	28,000	28,400	100	-300
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	22,400	22,300	22,000	100	400
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,000	8,000	7,800	0	200
Retail trade	114,900	110,300	112,900	4,600	2,000
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	14,500	14,400	14,300	100	200
Food and beverage stores	20,500	20,200	19,600	300	900
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	13,400	12,200	13,200	1,200	200
General merchandise stores	22,200	20,800	22,000	1,400	200
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	38,600	38,200	38,500	400	100
Air transportation	4,100	4,100	3,800	0	300
Truck transportation	11,100	11,100	11,500	0	-400
Couriers and messengers	5,100	5,000	5,100	100	0
Warehousing and storage	4,300	4,300	4,300	0	0
Information	24,600	24,600	24,100	0	500
Publishing industries, except internet	9,800	9,900	9,800	-100	0
Software publishers	6,400	6,400	6,000	0	400
Telecommunications	6,100	6,300	6,700	-200	-600
Wired telecommunications carriers	2,500	2,500	2,800	0	-300

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	November 2007	October 2007	November 2006	---Change from---	
				October 2007	November 2006
Financial activities	70,300	70,400	70,500	-100	-200
Finance and insurance	45,000	45,000	44,800	0	200
Credit intermediation and related activities	21,800	21,900	22,400	-100	-600
Insurance carriers and related activities	19,300	19,300	18,700	0	600
Real estate and rental and leasing	25,300	25,400	25,700	-100	-400
Real estate	20,500	20,500	20,700	0	-200
Professional and business services	137,600	138,700	136,100	-1,100	1,500
Professional and technical services	53,400	53,100	51,800	300	1,600
Architectural and engineering services	12,400	12,400	11,700	0	700
Computer systems design and related services	7,800	7,800	7,700	0	100
Management of companies and enterprises	21,200	21,300	21,100	-100	100
Administrative and waste services	63,000	64,300	63,200	-1,300	-200
Administrative and support services	60,600	61,900	60,900	-1,300	-300
Employment services	26,300	27,200	28,200	-900	-1,900
Business support services	7,900	7,800	8,300	100	-400
Services to buildings and dwellings	14,600	14,800	14,700	-200	-100
Educational and health services	130,100	129,200	127,100	900	3,000
Educational services	24,300	23,800	23,900	500	400
Colleges and universities	12,800	12,300	12,700	500	100
Health care and social assistance	105,800	105,400	103,200	400	2,600
Ambulatory health care services	40,500	40,600	39,500	-100	1,000
Hospitals	27,900	27,800	27,400	100	500
Nursing and residential care facilities	20,700	20,600	20,100	100	600
Social assistance	16,700	16,400	16,200	300	500
Leisure and hospitality	97,000	96,500	94,300	500	2,700
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,600	13,600	13,300	0	300
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	9,800	10,100	9,400	-300	400
Accommodation and food services	83,400	82,900	81,000	500	2,400
Accommodation	9,000	9,100	8,900	-100	100
Food services and drinking places	74,400	73,800	72,100	600	2,300
Full-service restaurants	34,900	34,700	34,400	200	500
Limited-service eating places	31,400	31,200	30,200	200	1,200
Other services	36,000	36,100	35,800	-100	200
Membership associations and organizations	16,000	16,100	15,800	-100	200
Government	145,200	143,500	143,000	1,700	2,200
Federal government	17,800	17,700	17,900	100	-100
State government	21,500	21,400	21,400	100	100
State education	7,600	7,300	7,500	300	100
Local government	105,900	104,400	103,700	1,500	2,200
Local education	60,500	59,100	59,200	1,400	1,300
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 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.

The Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton 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-Beaverton MSA

	November 2007	October 2007	November 2006	-Change From-	
				October 2007	November 2006
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,171,700	1,154,400	1,143,200	17,300	28,500
Unemployed	56,900	54,100	55,000	2,800	1,900
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.7	4.8	0.2	0.1
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	5.1	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.1
Employed	1,114,800	1,100,300	1,088,200	14,500	26,600
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	949,900	937,400	928,200	12,500	21,700
Unemployed	45,000	43,500	43,700	1,500	1,300
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	4.6	4.7	0.1	0.0
Total Employed	904,900	893,800	884,500	11,100	20,400
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	204,000	201,300	199,400	2,700	4,600
Unemployed	9,400	9,000	9,100	400	300
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	4.5	4.6	0.1	0.0
Total Employed	194,600	192,200	190,200	2,400	4,400
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	24,720	24,380	24,190	340	530
Unemployed	1,430	1,380	1,420	50	10
Percent of Labor Force	5.8	5.7	5.9	0.1	-0.1
Total Employed	23,290	23,010	22,770	280	520
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	385,400	380,300	376,900	5,100	8,500
Unemployed	18,800	18,200	18,600	600	200
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	4.8	4.9	0.1	0.0
Total Employed	366,600	362,100	358,300	4,500	8,300
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	288,500	284,800	281,600	3,700	6,900
Unemployed	12,800	12,500	12,200	300	600
Percent of Labor Force	4.5	4.4	4.3	0.1	0.2
Total Employed	275,600	272,200	269,400	3,400	6,200
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	47,290	46,640	46,090	650	1,200
Unemployed	2,490	2,390	2,310	100	180
Percent of Labor Force	5.3	5.1	5.0	0.2	0.3
Total Employed	44,800	44,250	43,790	550	1,010
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	221,800	217,100	214,900	4,700	6,900
Unemployed	11,900	10,600	11,300	1,300	600
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	4.9	5.2	0.5	0.2
Total Employed	209,800	206,500	203,700	3,300	6,100

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.



Oregon Labor Force and Unemployment by Area (1)

	November 2007			October 2007			November 2006		
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate
United States	154,035,000	147,115,000	4.5	153,515,000	146,743,000	4.4	152,590,000	146,014,000	4.3
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted	1,959,099	1,856,720	4.7	1,941,707	1,845,543	4.7	1,915,882	1,816,881	4.5
State of Oregon			5.2			5.0			5.2
Oregon Seasonally Adjusted			5.5			5.3			5.4
Metropolitan Statistical Areas:									
Bend (Deschutes County)	83,483	78,920	5.5	83,444	79,406	4.8	80,079	76,619	4.3
Corvallis (Benton County)	44,757	43,058	3.8	43,708	42,038	3.8	43,735	41,923	4.1
Eugene-Springfield (Lane County)	183,523	173,956	5.2	180,940	171,794	5.1	180,316	170,778	5.3
Medford (Jackson County)	106,166	100,471	5.4	104,862	99,508	5.1	103,866	98,466	5.2
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton (2)	1,171,670	1,114,795	4.9	1,154,426	1,100,283	4.7	1,143,150	1,088,161	4.8
Salem (Marion and Polk counties)	191,875	181,811	5.2	191,864	182,382	4.9	188,524	178,487	5.3
Counties:									
Baker	7,277	6,841	6.0	7,246	6,879	5.1	7,166	6,732	6.1
Benton	44,757	43,058	3.8	43,708	42,038	3.8	43,735	41,923	4.1
Clackamas	204,026	194,635	4.6	201,257	192,243	4.5	199,364	190,231	4.6
Clatsop (3)	20,363	19,360	4.9	20,251	19,327	4.6	19,706	18,696	5.1
Columbia	24,722	23,292	5.8	24,383	23,005	5.7	24,188	22,765	5.9
Coos (3)	29,318	27,270	7.0	29,178	27,310	6.4	28,807	26,835	6.8
Cook (3)	9,740	9,112	6.4	9,799	9,204	6.1	9,532	9,000	5.6
Curry (3)	9,322	8,667	7.0	9,421	8,834	6.2	9,565	9,000	7.4
Deschutes	83,483	78,920	5.5	83,444	79,406	4.8	80,079	76,619	4.3
Douglas (3)	48,865	45,057	7.8	48,420	44,909	7.3	47,717	44,077	7.6
Gilliam	995	939	5.6	1,071	1,017	5.0	975	926	5.0
Grant	3,475	3,210	7.6	3,309	3,232	6.3	3,508	3,276	7.9
Harney	3,374	3,089	8.4	3,284	3,094	5.8	3,288	3,059	6.9
Hood River (3)	12,351	11,785	4.7	13,274	12,824	3.4	11,713	11,077	5.4
Jackson	106,166	100,471	5.4	104,862	99,508	5.3	103,666	98,466	5.2
Jefferson	9,305	8,627	7.3	9,353	8,757	6.4	9,038	8,583	5.0
Josephine (3)	35,000	33,000	7.3	35,063	33,236	6.8	35,148	32,793	6.7
Klamath (3)	31,461	29,266	7.0	31,447	29,501	6.2	30,780	28,902	6.1
Lake	3,684	3,415	7.3	3,705	3,464	6.5	3,805	3,556	6.9
Lane	183,523	173,956	5.2	180,940	171,794	5.1	180,316	170,778	5.3
Lincoln	22,238	20,904	6.0	22,045	20,963	5.4	21,924	20,569	6.2
Linn (3)	54,336	50,946	6.2	53,931	50,793	5.8	53,093	49,828	6.5
Malheur (3)	13,093	12,421	5.1	13,337	12,799	4.0	12,791	12,050	5.8
Marion	154,615	146,287	5.4	154,466	146,757	5.0	151,926	143,623	5.5
Morrow (3)	5,549	5,227	5.8	5,588	5,298	5.2	5,443	5,097	6.4
Multnomah	385,412	366,604	4.9	380,312	362,099	4.8	376,934	358,309	4.9
Polk	37,260	35,514	4.7	37,398	35,625	4.7	36,598	34,864	4.7
Sherman	895	846	5.5	895	857	4.2	872	811	7.0
Tillamook	12,659	12,027	6.3	12,655	12,067	4.8	12,371	11,629	6.0
Umatilla (3)	36,774	34,580	6.0	36,834	35,047	4.9	35,921	33,721	6.1
Union (3)	12,383	11,629	6.1	12,336	11,723	5.0	12,171	11,441	6.0
Wallowa	3,612	3,368	6.3	3,641	3,470	4.7	3,563	3,357	5.8
Wasco (3)	12,079	11,385	5.7	12,007	11,415	4.9	11,852	11,140	6.0
Washington	288,463	275,620	4.5	284,766	272,533	4.4	281,628	269,383	4.3
Wheeler	618	586	5.2	617	587	4.9	612	571	6.7
Yamhill	47,287	44,798	5.3	46,639	44,248	5.1	46,090	43,785	5.0

(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 disjuncts. Unemployment rate is calculated by dividing unemployed by civilian labor force. Data are not seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.
 (2) Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA includes Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, and Yamhill counties in Oregon and Clark and Skamania counties in Washington.
 (3) 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.

Next release: January 17, 2008

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