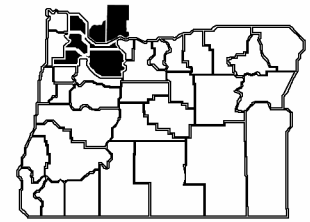




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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February 2006

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Raw	Seasonally Adjusted
	Dec 2005	5.1%
Nov 2005	5.2%	NA
Dec 2004	6.3%	NA
Oregon		
Dec 2005	5.5%	5.7%
Nov 2005	5.4%	5.7%
Dec 2004	7.0%	7.0%
United States		
Dec 2005	4.6%	4.9%
Nov 2005	4.8%	5.0%
Dec 2004	5.1%	5.4%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

	December	
	2005	2004
Total	991,400	964,900
Manufacturing	123,700	121,400
Construction	59,400	53,600
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	206,400	201,100
Information	23,800	22,800
Financial Activities	66,500	66,100
Professional & Bus. Svc.	127,900	122,900
Educ. & Health Services	121,700	118,600
Leisure & Hospitality	89,400	87,600
Government	135,900	134,000
High Tech (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)	50,100	48,200

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

All Urban Consumers

United States	Dec '04	2005
Yearly Change	3.4%	3.5%

Next release: February 22, 2006

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

Next release: February 22, 2006

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

Employment Trends: Local

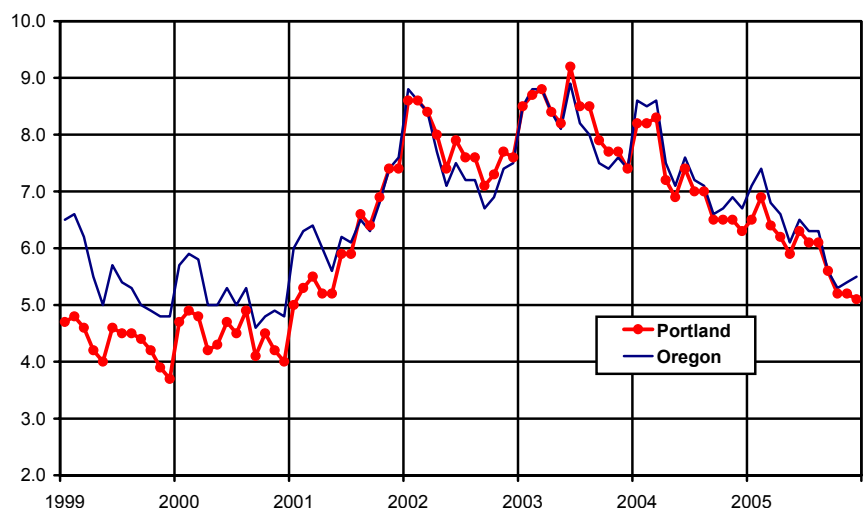
The Portland metro area's unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in December, essentially unchanged from November (5.2%) and down from 6.3 percent a year earlier. An estimated 55,800 people were unemployed in December, 13,200 less than in December 2004.

The metro area added 600 nonfarm jobs over the month, with gains in retail trade, financial activities, information, and leisure and hospitality outweighing seasonal losses in construction and private and public education.

Manufacturers added 100 jobs during a month when losses are the norm. Gains in high-tech manufacturing (+300) and machinery (+100) outweighed losses in nondurable goods manufacturing (-400). Over the past year, manufacturing gained 2,300 jobs (+1.9%).

Retailers ended the holiday shopping season on a relatively weak note for December, adding 1,300 jobs at a time when gains of

Unemployment Rates: Portland MSA and Oregon
(not seasonally adjusted)



2,000 to 3,000 are typical. But retailers started the hiring process earlier this year and ramped up faster, resulting in the strongest holiday hiring since 1999. Growth for September through December totaled 7,000 jobs, 1,500 more than the average for the last five years. Over the year, retail added 3,100 jobs (+2.9%).

Construction shed 800 jobs – fewer than typical for the month,. Over the year, it added 5,800 jobs (+10.8%), making it the fastest-growing major industry in the metro area.

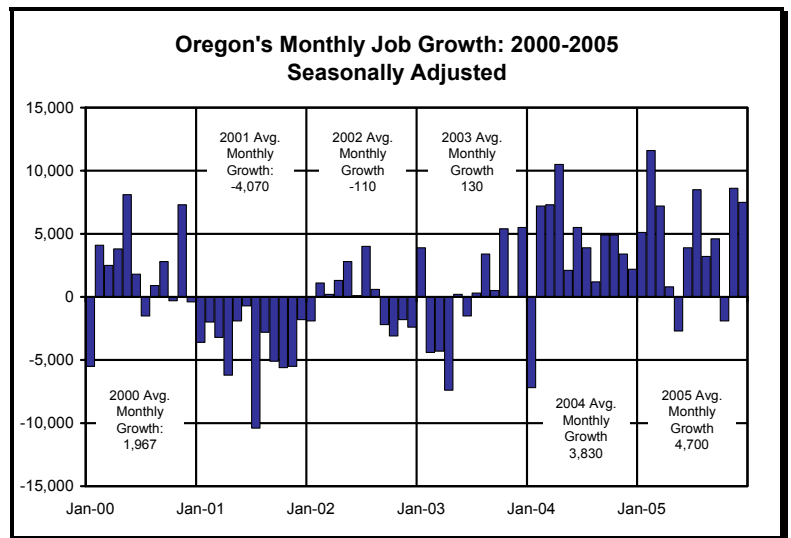
Private and public education saw seasonal losses totaling 1,400.

Preliminary figures show that the Portland metro area last year gained 26,500 jobs for an increase of 2.6 percent. Revised figures for 2005 will be released in March.

Employment Trends: State

Oregon’s seasonally adjusted December unemployment rate was 5.7 percent – the same as the revised figure for November. Oregon’s unemployment rate has not been lower since March 2001, when it was 5.6 percent. The rate was down from the prior year, when it was 7.0 percent in December 2004. In December, 101,639 Oregonians were unemployed, compared with 124,492 in December 2004.

In December, seasonally adjusted payroll employment grew by 7,500, following a revised gain of 8,600 in November. Thus,



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employment finished the year with strong economic expansion, similar to the pace of expansion throughout most of 2004 and 2005.

Most major industry categories shared in the seasonally adjusted job gains for the month. Educational and health services posted the largest (+2,700), followed by manufacturing (+2,500). Three major industries – professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, and construction – each posted seasonally adjusted job gains of close to 1,000 in December. Only two major industries – natural resources and mining, and trade, transportation, and utilities – experienced seasonally adjusted job losses for the month.

Oregon's National Ranking

Oregon's 5.7-percent unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) in December was ninth highest of the rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia (Table 1). As recently as July 2005, Oregon's rate was third highest of all states and D.C.

Over the past year, the state's unemployment rate dropped 1.3 percentage points, from 7.0 percent in December 2004 to 5.7 percent in December 2005. The drop – shared by Oregon and Florida – was the third largest of all areas' unemployment rate declines over the past year. The District of Columbia's rate had the largest drop, falling 2.8 points from 8.8 percent to 6.0 percent. Alabama's rate also had a large drop, falling 1.8 points from 5.3 percent to 3.5 percent.

Oregon's gain of 57,100 nonfarm payroll jobs over the past year was the fifth-fastest growth of all 50 states. The 3.5-percent gain was exceeded only by gains in four other western states.

Over the past year, Oregon had the fastest-growing manufacturing sector of any state in the nation and the second-fastest-growing information sector in the country. Both construction and educational and health services grew at the third-fastest pace in the nation. Table 2 shows over-the-year percentage change in employment and national rank among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for Oregon's major industry sectors.

For complete data on states' employment by industry, go to www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.t06.htm.

Table 1

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates (%) Top Nine Areas in December 2005			
State or District	Dec. 2004	Dec. 2005	Change
Mississippi	6.7	9.9	3.2
South Carolina	6.9	7.0	0.1
Alaska	7.6	6.9	-0.7
Michigan	7.5	6.7	-0.8
Louisiana	5.7	6.4	0.7
Kentucky	4.7	6.3	1.6
District of Columbia	8.8	6.0	-2.8
Ohio	6.1	5.9	-0.2
Oregon	7.0	5.7	-1.3

Table 2

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (not seasonally adjusted) Over-the-Year Percentage Change December 2004 to December 2005 Selected States		
Rank	State	% Change
1	Nevada	5.8%
2	Idaho	4.6%
3	Arizona	4.5%
4	Utah	4.5%
5	Oregon	3.5%
6	Florida	3.3%
7	Washington	2.9%
...	...	
20	California	1.6%

Employment Trends: National

The unemployment rate, 4.9 percent, and the number of unemployed persons, 7.4 million, were little changed in December. The unemployment rate has ranged from 4.9 percent to 5.1 percent since March.

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 108,000 in December to 134.5 million, seasonally adjusted. This increase followed a gain of 305,000 in November. Over the year, payroll employment grew by 2.0 million. December's growth included gains in manufacturing, health care, food services and drinking places, and professional and business services.

The U.S. Department of Labor reported wholesale prices rose by a bigger-than-expected 0.9 percent in December, closing out the year up 5.4 percent, just shy of the 5.7-percent jump in 1990. However, core inflation, which excludes energy and food, rose just 0.1 percent in December and only 1.7 percent for the year. That compares with a 2.3-percent inflation gain in 2004.

Oregon's Union Membership Declined in 2005

Art Ayre, State Labor Economist

The share of Oregon's employed workers who were members of unions declined from 15.2 percent in 2004 to 14.5 percent in 2005. Self-employed workers are not included in the calculations. The small decline is calculated from a survey and may not be statistically significant. However, it continues a long-term downward trend in the share of all workers who are union members. As a point of comparison, 22.3 percent of Oregon workers were union members in 1983, the first year for which comparable union data are available (Table 1).

A similar downward trend occurred over the past two decades in the share of workers – both union members and nonmembers – covered by union

contracts. This share in Oregon was 26.2 percent in 1983 but fell to 16.5 percent in 2004 and to 15.7 percent in 2005. The declining rates between 1983 and 2005 were caused by a small drop in the number of workers who were union members or covered by unions and a very large gain in the number of workers who were not union members or covered by unions.

Oregon's rates of union membership and coverage are higher than those for the nation as a whole, but lower than those in both Washington and California. Oregon's rates are similar to those in Nevada and more than twice as high as the rates in Idaho. Union membership rates are much higher in the public sector than in the private sector. In 2004 in Oregon, union members comprised only 8.1

Table 1

	Union Members		Covered by Unions	
	Number	Percent of All Workers	Number	Percent of All Workers
Oregon				
1983	222,900	22.3%	261,900	26.2%
2004	224,000	15.2%	243,000	16.5%
2005	213,000	14.5%	231,000	15.7%
United States (number in thousands)				
1983	17,717	20.1%	20,532	23.3%
2004	15,472	12.5%	17,087	13.8%
2005	15,685	12.5%	17,223	13.7%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; 1983 data from the Bureau of National Affairs Inc.

percent of all private-sector workers but 15.2 percent of both private and public workers. For the nation as a whole, comparable figures were 7.9 percent and 12.5 percent, respectively.

For more information, see www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/union2.pdf. For 1983 data, see Table 649 at www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/06statab/labor.pdf.

Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making news in late December and January

- **McMinnville** cargo carrier **Evergreen International Aviation** won a lucrative 20-year contract from **Chicago**-based Boeing Co. Evergreen will fly parts for Boeing's new 787 Dreamliner passenger jet from around the world to Everett, Wash. for assembly.
- **Club 50 Fitness** has opened its first franchise in Oregon on **Portland's** Northwest Cornell Road.
- After 50 years in business, **Kizer Sheet Metal Co.** in **McMinnville** will close. Two service technicians will transfer to Comfort Control Heating.
- **Portland General Electric** gained approval from the Oregon Public Utility Commission to separate from Enron Corp. PGE will issue its own stock and be listed on the New York Stock Exchange or NASDAQ. The Oregon-based utility said there will be no huge transition.
- **Portland** truck maker **Freightliner LLC** has laid off 130 workers, citing the need to adjust the mix of trucks produced at its Swan Island plant. There are plans to build fewer Western Star Trucks and more Freightliner-branded trucks next year. Freightliner-brand trucks are used in the construction and logging industry. The reduction leaves employment at the truck plant at 1,700.
- Construction could begin by May on **Hazel Dell Square**, a retail complex west of Interstate 5 near Northeast 78th Street in **Vancouver**. It is scheduled to be completed by February 2007.
- **Genesis Financial Solutions Inc.** in **Beaverton** plans to add 100 employees in the first quarter of 2006 as it prepares to take on a portfolio of bank card accounts that will double its revenues. Genesis creates, buys, and collects on debts for student loans as well as credit cards. The company's Beaverton call center employees service the debtors, and Genesis makes money on cardholders' payments.
- **Toyota Logistics Vehicle Distribution Center** in **Portland** opened its new facility at the Port of Portland in November. The \$39-million auto-processing facility at Terminal 4 employs 197 workers.
- The 18-hole **Pleasant Valley Golf Course** in **Clackamas** has been sold to home builder **Arbor Custom Homes**, which will develop an on-site planned residential community. The golf course will close, laying off 14 workers.
- **Casa del Pollo** restaurant has opened in **Gresham**.
- The **Asthma Allergy Centre** has opened an office in **McMinnville** – its fourth in Oregon. It also operates offices in Aloha, Tigard, and Newberg.
- **Willamette Falls Hospital** in **Oregon City** will open its new emergency department later this month. The new facility has twice the number of examination rooms as the previous facility.

-
- Michigan-based **Wolverine World Wide Inc.** has opened a design studio in **Portland**. The company designs, manufactures, and markets casual shoes for outdoor and work. The office will develop a new line of Merrill-brand apparel.
 - By mid-year, dredgers will begin the second phase of a project to deepen 15 miles of the **Columbia River** to allow passage by larger vessels. The initial phase was completed in 2005. It dredged two other stretches of the river, totaling 27 miles. The **Port of Portland** expects the river to be dredged annually through 2008.
 - **Best Western Motel** broke ground for a motel in **Battle Ground, Wash.** It will be the town's first motel and is expected to open in mid-2006.
 - **Enucia Semiconductor Inc.**, a flat-panel display startup in **Beaverton**, received \$13 million in venture-capital financing to develop its technology. It employs 30 people and plans to hire additional engineers, increase marketing, and open design centers closer to overseas customers.
 - **Pacific Office Furnishings**, a high-end furniture store in **Portland**, is hiring sales staff and investing in training. It employs 20 workers.
 - **KOIN (Channel 6)** in **Portland** plans to lay off about nine production staff when the new owner – **SJL Broadcast Group** – automates the news production. No changes are planned for on-air staff at this time. Remaining employees will have a reduced benefits package.
 - **Lyman Lumber**, a **Minnesota** company, plans to build a plant at **Longview's** Mint Farm Industrial Park that eventually will employ 480 people. Its first operations – truss manufacturing – could be up and running this summer. Full production is expected by 2010.
 - With steel profits soaring, **Schnitzer Steel Industries** has shelved the thought of selling **Cascade Steel Rolling Mills** in **McMinnville**. The mill will add 20 to 30 workers, pushing employment to about 480. It will also add another shift in the spring.
 - The **Transportation Security Administration** at **Portland International Airport** is hiring 165 part-time security and baggage screeners. A record number of travelers is creating demand for the additional workers.
 - **A New Seasons Market** will open in **Lake Oswego** at the former Thriftway location.
 - Cincinnati-based **Federated Department Stores** will close five distribution centers in August – including one in **Milwaukie** that employs 250 workers. Federated recently acquired **May Department Stores** and is cutting costs as it converts May stores to Federated. It will try to transfer affected employees or offer severance packages to those who are laid off.
 - **Oregon Gaming and Entertainment Co.** announced plans for a casino and gaming complex at the vacant Multnomah Greyhound Park in **Wood Village**. It says the project could create 10,000 new jobs: 3,000 during the construction phase, 3,500 jobs at the new complex, and 4,500 indirect jobs. The facility would include gaming tables, restaurants, offices, a hotel, spa, shops, and a 1,500-seat theater. If approved, the facility would partially open in August 2007 and the remainder would be finished a year and a half later.

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

	Preliminary December 2005	Revised November 2005	December 2004	-Change From-	
				November 2005	December 2004
Portland-Beaverton-Vancouver MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	1,103,700	1,111,700	1,100,700	-8,000	3,000
Unemployed	55,800	58,200	69,000	-2,400	-13,200
Percent of Labor Force	5.1	5.2	6.3		-1.2
Total Employed	1,047,900	1,053,500	1,031,700	-5,600	16,200
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	897,700	905,400	896,000	-7,700	1,700
Unemployed	43,600	45,600	55,600	-2,000	-12,000
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	5.0	6.2		-1.3
Total Employed	854,100	859,800	840,400	-5,700	13,700
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	190,400	192,200	189,900	-1,800	500
Unemployed	8,900	9,500	11,200	-600	-2,300
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	4.9	5.9		-1.2
Total Employed	181,500	182,700	178,600	-1,200	2,900
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	22,980	23,070	23,190	-90	-210
Unemployed	1,430	1,380	1,990	50	-560
Percent of Labor Force	6.2	6.0	8.6		-2.4
Total Employed	21,550	21,700	21,210	-150	340
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	374,300	377,500	374,200	-3,200	100
Unemployed	19,300	20,100	24,800	-800	-5,500
Percent of Labor Force	5.1	5.3	6.6		-1.5
Total Employed	355,000	357,400	349,400	-2,400	5,600
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	265,800	268,100	264,700	-2,300	1,100
Unemployed	11,600	12,200	14,500	-600	-2,900
Percent of Labor Force	4.4	4.5	5.5		-1.1
Total Employed	254,200	255,900	250,200	-1,700	4,000
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	44,200	44,550	44,100	-350	100
Unemployed	2,440	2,510	3,020	-70	-580
Percent of Labor Force	5.5	5.6	6.8		-1.3
Total Employed	41,760	42,040	41,090	-280	670
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	206,000	206,300	204,700	-300	1,300
Unemployed	12,200	12,600	13,400	-400	-1,200
Percent of Labor Force	5.9	6.1	6.6		-0.7
Total Employed	193,800	193,700	191,200	100	2,600

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 December 2005	Revised November 2005	December 2004	---Change from--- November 2005 December 2004	
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,103,700	1,111,700	1,100,700	-8,000	3,000
Unemployed	55,800	58,200	69,000	-2,400	-13,200
Percent of Labor Force	5.1%	5.2%	6.3%		
Total Employed	1,047,900	1,053,500	1,031,700	-5,600	16,200
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	991,400	990,800	964,900	600	26,500
Total private	855,500	854,200	830,900	1,300	24,600
Natural resources and mining	1,900	2,000	1,900	-100	0
Construction	59,400	60,200	53,600	-800	5,800
Construction of buildings	13,200	13,200	12,100	0	1,100
Residential building construction	7,200	7,300	6,600	-100	600
Nonresidential building construction	6,000	5,900	5,500	100	500
Heavy and civil engineering construction	6,000	6,200	5,600	-200	400
Specialty trade contractors	40,200	40,800	35,900	-600	4,300
Manufacturing	123,700	123,600	121,400	100	2,300
Durable goods	94,500	94,000	91,900	500	2,600
Wood product manufacturing	6,000	6,100	5,900	-100	100
Primary metal manufacturing	6,100	6,100	5,700	0	400
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,900	13,000	12,400	-100	500
Machinery manufacturing	8,900	8,800	8,600	100	300
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	36,900	36,600	35,900	300	1,000
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	27,500	27,300	26,700	200	800
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,200	5,100	4,900	100	300
Transportation equipment manufacturing	9,100	9,100	8,600	0	500
Nondurable goods	29,200	29,600	29,500	-400	-300
Food manufacturing	8,300	8,400	8,300	-100	0
Paper manufacturing	5,100	5,200	5,200	-100	-100
Trade, transportation, and utilities	206,400	204,600	201,100	1,800	5,300
Wholesale trade	56,500	56,300	55,100	200	1,400
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	26,300	26,300	25,800	0	500
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	22,300	22,100	21,800	200	500
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	7,900	7,900	7,500	0	400
Retail trade	111,600	110,300	108,500	1,300	3,100
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	13,900	13,900	14,100	0	-200
Food and beverage stores	19,500	19,600	19,100	-100	400
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	12,700	12,300	11,700	400	1,000
General merchandise stores	22,900	22,100	22,600	800	300
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	38,300	38,000	37,500	300	800
Air transportation	3,400	3,400	3,800	0	-400
Truck transportation	11,800	11,700	11,100	100	700
Couriers and messengers	5,100	5,000	5,000	100	100
Warehousing and storage	4,200	4,200	4,300	0	-100
Information	23,800	23,600	22,800	200	1,000
Publishing industries, except internet	9,400	9,300	8,800	100	600
Software publishers	5,700	5,700	5,100	0	600
Telecommunications	6,900	6,900	6,900	0	0
Wired telecommunications carriers	3,200	3,300	3,200	-100	0
Financial activities	66,500	66,200	66,100	300	400
Finance and insurance	43,600	43,400	42,500	200	1,100
Credit intermediation and related activities	21,800	21,600	21,300	200	500
Insurance carriers and related activities	18,600	18,600	17,800	0	800
Real estate and rental and leasing	22,900	22,800	23,600	100	-700
Real estate	18,500	18,400	18,600	100	-100

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	December 2005	November 2005	December 2004	---Change from---	
				November 2005	December 2004
Professional and business services	127,900	128,100	122,900	-200	5,000
Professional and technical services	48,900	48,500	47,900	400	1,000
Architectural and engineering services	10,500	10,600	10,200	-100	300
Computer systems design and related services	7,500	7,400	7,200	100	300
Management of companies and enterprises	19,300	19,200	19,100	100	200
Administrative and waste services	59,700	60,400	55,900	-700	3,800
Administrative and support services	56,900	57,600	53,500	-700	3,400
Employment services	26,700	27,100	24,200	-400	2,500
Business support services	7,800	7,800	7,600	0	200
Services to buildings and dwellings	14,000	14,200	13,400	-200	600
Educational and health services	121,700	122,000	118,600	-300	3,100
Educational services	21,900	22,400	21,500	-500	400
Colleges and universities	11,400	12,000	11,400	-600	0
Health care and social assistance	99,800	99,600	97,100	200	2,700
Ambulatory health care services	36,700	36,500	35,000	200	1,700
Hospitals	26,800	26,800	26,200	0	600
Nursing and residential care facilities	19,500	19,600	19,600	-100	-100
Social assistance	16,800	16,700	16,300	100	500
Leisure and hospitality	89,400	89,100	87,600	300	1,800
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,100	13,100	12,200	0	900
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	9,400	9,400	8,900	0	500
Accommodation and food services	76,300	76,000	75,400	300	900
Accommodation	8,700	8,700	9,000	0	-300
Food services and drinking places	67,600	67,300	66,400	300	1,200
Full-service restaurants	32,500	32,400	31,900	100	600
Limited-service eating places	28,400	28,400	27,400	0	1,000
Other services	34,800	34,800	34,900	0	-100
Membership associations and organizations	16,100	16,100	16,200	0	-100
Government	135,900	136,600	134,000	-700	1,900
Federal government	18,300	18,100	18,200	200	100
State government	16,300	16,400	16,300	-100	0
State education	7,500	7,600	7,000	-100	500
Local government	101,300	102,100	99,500	-800	1,800
Local education	60,200	61,000	57,600	-800	2,600
Labor Disputes	0	0	100	0	-100

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.



Oregon Labor Force and Unemployment by Area (1)

	December 2005 (2)			November 2005 (3)			December 2004		
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate
United States (Thousands)	149,874	142,918	6,956	150,239	142,968	7,271	147,877	140,278	7,599
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted	1,849,952	1,748,313	101,639	1,863,020	1,761,570	101,450	1,851,775	1,727,283	124,492
Oregon Seasonally Adjusted	72,488	68,601	3,887	72,524	69,029	3,495	70,856	66,301	4,555
Metropolitan Statistical Areas:	43,041	41,066	1,975	42,881	40,912	1,969	42,699	40,721	1,978
Bend (Deschutes County)	174,661	165,141	9,520	174,484	165,012	9,472	175,684	164,136	11,548
Corvallis (Benton County)	100,797	95,673	5,124	101,021	95,929	5,092	99,647	93,541	6,106
Eugene-Springfield (Lane County)	1,103,708	1,047,885	55,823	1,111,689	1,053,473	58,216	1,100,659	1,031,663	68,996
Medford (Jackson County)	179,714	169,623	10,091	181,671	171,668	10,003	181,721	169,218	12,503
Portland-Beaverton-Vancouver (4)	7,030	6,491	539	7,062	6,580	482	7,149	6,519	630
Salem (Marion and Polk counties)	43,041	41,066	1,975	42,881	40,912	1,969	42,699	40,721	1,978
Counties:	190,396	181,526	8,870	192,204	182,733	9,471	189,867	178,618	11,249
Baker	18,730	17,638	1,092	19,155	18,103	1,052	18,980	17,718	1,262
Benton	22,980	21,553	1,427	23,073	21,696	1,377	23,192	21,207	1,985
Clatsop (5)	28,166	26,244	1,922	28,372	26,418	1,954	28,550	26,186	2,364
Columbia	9,036	8,403	633	9,106	8,532	574	9,273	8,704	569
Coos (5)	9,314	8,673	641	9,490	8,872	618	9,232	8,519	713
Cook (5)	72,488	68,601	3,887	72,524	69,029	3,495	70,856	66,301	4,555
Curry (5)	47,154	43,363	3,791	47,212	43,585	3,627	47,703	43,610	4,093
Deschutes	1,001	947	54	1,040	981	49	1,022	963	59
Douglas (5)	3,616	3,249	367	3,331	3,128	203	3,686	3,236	450
Gilliam	3,400	3,070	330	3,421	3,128	293	3,388	3,052	316
Harris	12,071	11,380	691	11,764	11,116	648	11,498	10,871	627
Hood River (5)	100,797	95,673	5,124	101,021	95,929	5,092	99,647	93,541	6,106
Jackson	8,869	8,262	607	8,890	8,274	616	8,628	8,034	594
Jefferson	34,765	32,578	2,187	35,009	32,822	2,187	34,487	31,860	2,627
Josephine (5)	29,735	27,448	2,287	30,190	28,124	2,066	30,225	27,539	2,686
Klamath (5)	3,629	3,339	290	3,698	3,419	279	3,553	3,188	365
Lake	174,661	165,141	9,520	174,484	165,012	9,472	175,684	164,136	11,548
Lane	21,204	19,745	1,459	21,457	20,013	1,444	21,680	19,974	1,706
Lincoln	51,599	47,993	3,606	51,494	47,991	3,503	51,933	47,444	4,489
Linn (5)	12,400	11,482	918	12,754	11,916	838	12,855	11,766	1,089
Mathew (5)	145,894	137,430	8,464	147,449	139,087	8,362	147,615	137,102	10,513
Marion	5,351	4,938	413	5,519	5,136	383	5,509	4,995	514
Morrow (5)	374,317	355,041	19,276	377,468	357,402	20,066	374,151	349,352	24,799
Multnomah	33,820	32,193	1,627	34,222	32,581	1,641	34,106	32,116	1,990
Polk	856	791	65	861	808	53	894	827	67
Sherman	11,780	11,061	719	11,939	11,282	657	12,012	11,155	857
Tillamook	34,784	31,953	2,831	35,728	33,235	2,493	35,770	32,317	3,453
Umatilla (5)	11,788	10,974	814	11,788	11,095	693	11,980	11,081	899
Union (5)	3,454	3,173	281	3,502	3,275	227	3,436	3,139	297
Wallowa	11,177	10,312	865	11,316	10,502	814	11,382	10,276	1,106
Wasco (5)	265,810	254,232	11,578	268,119	255,923	12,196	264,689	250,158	14,531
Washington	640	591	49	620	571	51	654	601	53
Wheeler	44,197	41,757	2,440	44,546	42,033	2,511	44,104	41,088	3,016
Yamhill									

(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 metropolitan statistical area. Malheur County is part of the Ontario metropolitan statistical area, which also includes Payette County, Idaho, Morrow and Umatilla counties combine to form the Pendleton-Hermiston metropolitan statistical area. All of Oregon's other metropolitan statistical areas stand alone as single counties.

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