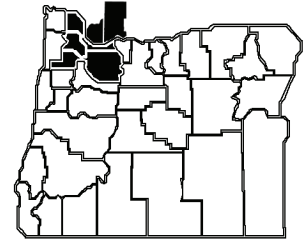




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



Amy Vander Vliet, Regional Economist ■ (503) 280-6046 ext.235 ■ Amy.S.Vandervliet@state.or.us ■ www.QualityInfo.org

February 2007

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally Adjusted	
	Raw	Adjusted
Dec 2006	4.7%	5.1%
Nov 2006	4.7%	4.9%
Dec 2005	4.8%	5.2%
Oregon		
Dec 2006	5.2%	5.4%
Nov 2006	5.0%	5.3%
Dec 2005	5.4%	5.7%
United States		
Dec 2006	4.3%	4.5%
Nov 2006	4.3%	4.5%
Dec 2005	4.6%	4.9%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	December	
	2006	2005
Total	1,026,600	1,007,100
Construction	63,000	61,000
Manufacturing	127,400	125,000
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	209,700	206,700
Information	23,300	23,000
Financial Activities	69,200	68,400
Professional & Bus. Svc.	133,800	131,100
Educ. & Health Services	126,000	123,500
Leisure & Hospitality	94,500	91,000
Government	143,300	141,300
High Tech *	51,000	50,800

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Dec '06	2005
Yearly Change	2.5%	3.4%

Next release: mid-February 2007

Portland-Salem	1st Half '06	2nd Half '05
Yearly Change	2.7%	2.6%

Next release: mid-February 2007

CPI Hotline: (503) 326-2081

www.bls.gov/cpi

University of Oregon Index of Economic Indicators

Nov 2006	107.1
Oct 2006	107.4
Nov 2005	106.6

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

Population (2006)

	2005-2006	% Change
Portland Metro	2,121,910	1.9%
Oregon	3,690,160	1.6%

Employment Trends: Local

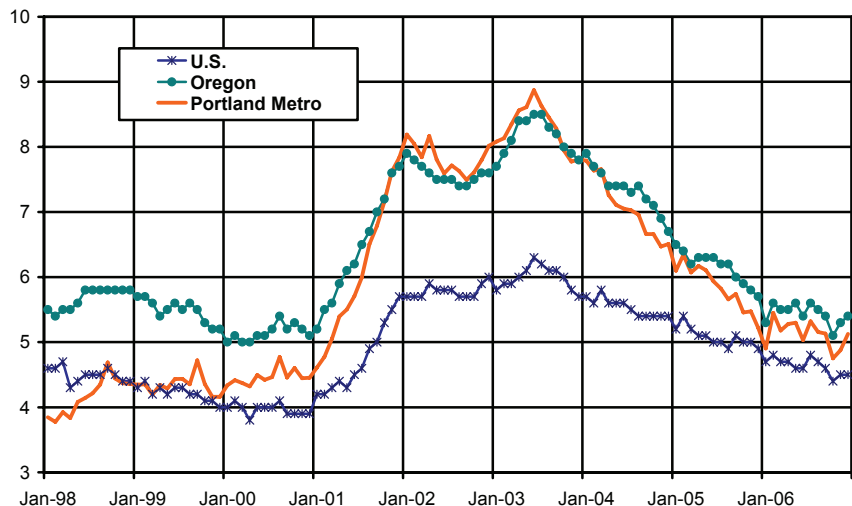
The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in December compared with 4.9 percent in November. The year-ago rate was 5.2 percent. An estimated 53,000 area residents were unemployed; 700 fewer than a year ago.

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in December was 5.4 percent compared with 5.3 percent in November. The U.S. seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.5 percent in both November and December.

Portland's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment increased by 300 in December to 1,016,000. Preliminary 2006 annual average employment was 1,007,300, up 2.6 percent over 2005.

Retailers had a relatively weak December, adding 1,300 jobs at a time when gains of 2,000 to 3,000 are typical. However, holiday

Portland Metro, Oregon, and U.S. Unemployment Rates
1998-2006 (seasonally adjusted)



hiring was strong in the preceding months. Growth in October through December totaled 6,500 jobs; several hundred more than average for the last five years.

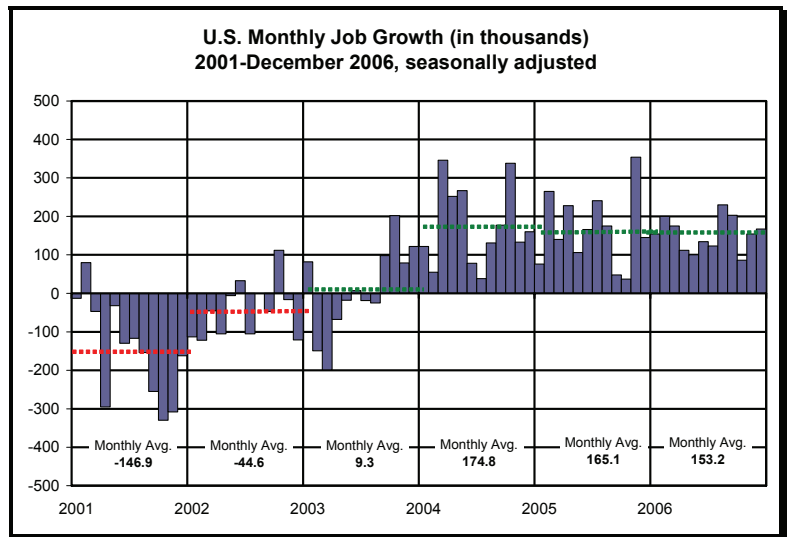
Professional and business services cut 700 jobs due entirely to the temp help component (-1,500), which fell below year-ago levels for the first time in over three years.

Construction lost fewer jobs (-100) than typical for December. Although the pace of construction employment growth has slowed dramatically over the past year, Portland is still outpacing the national rate of growth by more than two-to-one.

Financial activities added 400 jobs, information and leisure and hospitality each added 100. Private education and health services dipped by 400, and government lost 800.

Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in December was 5.4 percent compared with 5.3 percent in November. The December reading puts the rate close to the levels seen throughout much of 2006, when Oregon's unemployment rate ranged from a low of 5.1 percent in October to a high of 5.6 percent in February, May, and July. The December rate was essentially unchanged from the year-ago figure of 5.7 percent. In December, 97,677 Oregonians were unemployed, compared with 99,820 in December 2005.



<p><i>Portland Metro Labor Trends</i> is published by the Workforce and Economic Research Division of the Oregon Employment Department. <i>Portland Metro Labor Trends</i> also can be found on the Publications page at www.QualityInfo.org.</p> <p>Material contained in this publication is in the public domain and may be reproduced without any special permission. Please credit <i>Portland Metro Labor Trends</i>, Oregon Employment Department.</p> <p>Laurie Warner, Director</p> <p>Graham Slater, Administrator for Workforce and Economic Research</p> <p>Amy Vander Vliet, Regional Economist Portland (503) 280-6046 x235</p> <p>Bonnie Gariety, Employment Economist Portland (503) 280-6046 x267</p>	<p>Mary Wright, Workforce Analyst Beaverton and Hillsboro (503) 350-2910</p> <p>Malcolm Boswell, Workforce Analyst Gresham (503) 666-1985 x309</p> <p>Lynn Wallis, Workforce Analyst Oregon City (503) 657-2002 x234</p> <p>Christian Kaylor, Workforce Analyst Portland (503) 280-6046 x236</p> <p>Shawna Sykes, Workforce Analyst St Helens (503) 397-4995 x232</p> <p>Pam Ferrara, Workforce Analyst Yamhill County (503) 378-4801 x223</p> <p>Bruce Powers, Field Office Manager Beaverton (503) 644-1229</p> <p>Robert Brown, Field Office Manager Gresham (503) 669-7112</p> <p>Sabrina Van Dalen, Field Office Manager Hillsboro (503) 681-0219</p>	<p>Adalberto Rubio, Field Office Manager McMinnville (503) 472-5118</p> <p>Cathie Moravec, Field Office Manager Oregon City (503) 657-2071</p> <p>Cynthia Mullen, Field Office Manager Portland-North (503) 280-6046</p> <p>Joyce Aho, Field Office Manager St Helens (503) 397-4995</p> <p>Please direct address changes to: Oregon Employment Department Workforce and Economic Research 875 Union St NE Salem OR 97311 Phone (503) 947-1204 TDD (503) 947-1391 e-mail Curtis.M.Thrapp@state.or.us</p> <p>The Oregon Employment Department is an equal opportunity employer. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.</p>
---	--	---

In December, Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment declined by 2,100. Over the last four months of 2006, this measure of employment has risen one month then declined the next, leaving the December employment total at 1,718,100, which is about the same as the August figure of 1,719,600.

In December, two major industries – trade, transportation, and utilities (-2,000) and professional and business services (-1,400) – each had large seasonally adjusted job losses. Only one major industry – financial activities (+1,000) – posted a substantial gain.

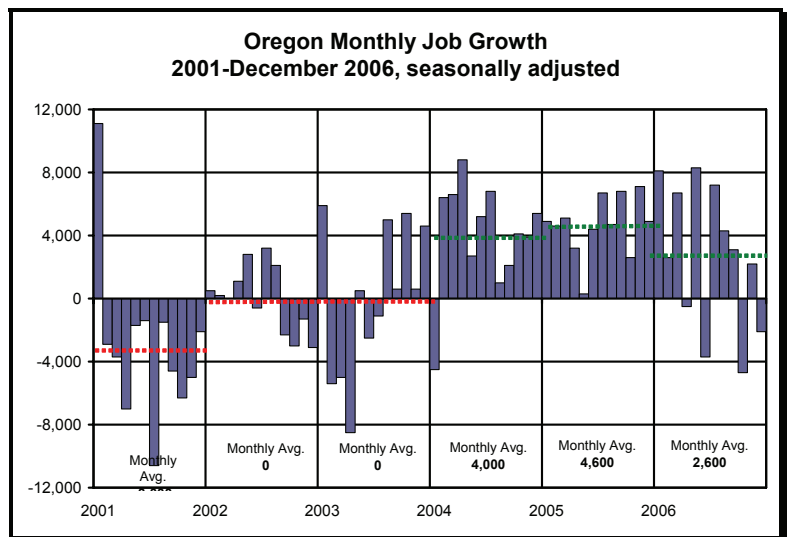
Trade, transportation, and utilities employment is made up of 60 percent retail trade, one-fourth wholesale trade, and one-sixth transportation, warehousing and utilities. Retail trade employment most closely related to holiday hiring showed a gain of 8,500 jobs between September and December, compared to a gain of 11,500 in the same period of 2005. Leading the way was the food stores industry, which added 600 jobs over the last three months of 2006. General merchandise added only 3,200 during that time, a relatively weak showing compared with recent years.

Professional and business services employment has been declining on a seasonally adjusted basis since September, following the trend in total nonfarm employment. It expanded rapidly from 2004 through mid-2006, so despite the recent modest pullback, employment in the industry is still well above levels of the recent past. In December, professional and business services dropped 1,400 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis. Its component industry, employment services, cut 2,800 jobs in December and is down 3,500 jobs in the past 12 months.

Employment Trends: National

The number of unemployed persons (6.8 million) was about unchanged in December, and the unemployment rate held at 4.5 percent. Over the year, these measures declined from 7.3 million and 4.9 percent, respectively.

Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 167,000 in December to 136.2 million, following increases of 86,000 in October and 154,000 in November (as revised). Over the year, payroll employment rose by 1.8 million. In December, employment growth continued in several service-providing industries. Employment in construction was about unchanged over the month, and the number of manufacturing jobs continued to trend downward.



Professional and business services employment continued to expand in December with a gain of 50,000. Job gains occurred in services to buildings and dwellings (13,000) and in management and technical consulting services (7,000).

Health care added 31,000 jobs in December. Employment rose in ambulatory health care services (14,000), hospitals (11,000), and nursing and residential care facilities (7,000). Over the year, health care employment increased by 324,000, with gains spread throughout the component industries.

Job growth continued in food services and drinking places (23,000) in December. In the past 12 months, food services added 304,000 jobs, accounting for most of the over-the-year increase in leisure and hospitality employment.

In financial activities, commercial banking added 5,000 jobs in December. Employment in financial activities was up by 153,000 over the year; job gains occurred in insurance (46,000) and in credit intermediation (62,000), which includes commercial banking.

Employment in transportation and warehousing continued to trend up in December. Over the year, the industry added 106,000 jobs.

In the goods-producing sector, employment in mining continued to trend up in December. Job gains in the industry averaged 4,000 per month in 2006.

Employment in construction was about unchanged in December following losses in October and November that totaled 53,000. After increasing by 295,000 in 2005, construction employment was little changed in 2006. Over the year, gains in non-residential specialty trades and in heavy construction were largely offset by a decline in residential specialty trades.

Oregon's Consumer Price Inflation is Slower than Nation's

Art Ayre, State Labor Economist

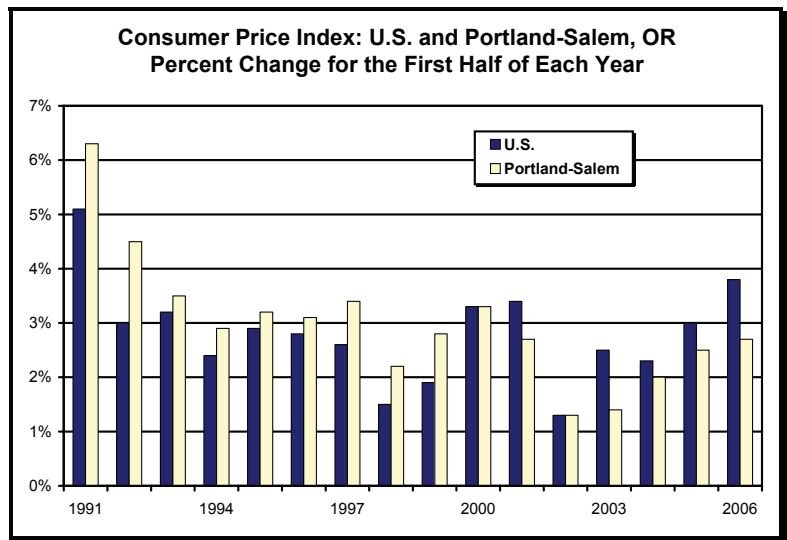
Over the past four years, the prices of consumer goods and services in the Portland-Salem metropolitan area have grown more slowly than in the nation as a whole. The slower rise in prices reflects higher unemployment rates in Oregon than in the nation. They also reflect the nation catching up to Oregon's more rapid price rises during the 1990s. As of the first half of 2006, the all-items indexes of consumer prices in Oregon and in the nation were almost equal, indicating the two areas had almost the same percentage change in the combined prices of a broad market basket of consumer goods and services since the index base period of 1982-1984.

The Portland-Salem consumer price index (CPI) for urban consumers – published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics – rose 2.7

	U.S.		Portland-Salem	
	Index	% Change	Index	% Change
1990	128.7		124.9	
1991	135.2	5.1%	132.8	6.3%
1992	139.2	3.0%	138.8	4.5%
1993	143.7	3.2%	143.6	3.5%
1994	147.2	2.4%	147.7	2.9%
1995	151.5	2.9%	152.5	3.2%
1996	155.8	2.8%	157.2	3.1%
1997	159.9	2.6%	162.6	3.4%
1998	162.3	1.5%	166.1	2.2%
1999	165.4	1.9%	170.8	2.8%
2000	170.8	3.3%	176.4	3.3%
2001	176.6	3.4%	181.2	2.7%
2002	178.9	1.3%	183.5	1.3%
2003	183.3	2.5%	186.0	1.4%
2004	187.6	2.3%	189.8	2.0%
2005	193.2	3.0%	194.5	2.5%
2006	200.6	3.8%	199.8	2.7%

percent between the first half of 2005 and the first half of 2006. This was the strongest gain since 2001. In the nation, prices grew 3.8 percent over that period, a larger percentage gain than in any period since 1991.

Between the first half of 2005 and the first half of 2006, the U.S. saw more growth in the prices of education and communication than the Portland-Salem area (2.6% and 0.4%, respectively). Housing prices (4.0% in the U.S., and 1.5% in Portland-Salem), and prices of other goods and services (2.7% in the U.S., and 0.4% in Portland-Salem) also rose faster nationwide than in the Portland-Salem area.



Housing prices are based on categories of expenditure such as rent of primary residence, owners' equivalent rent, fuel oil, and bedroom furniture. The Portland-Salem housing price index fell behind the nation's index in 2004 and remains lower, indicating a smaller percentage gain in housing prices in the Portland-Salem area since 1982-84 than in the nation as a whole.

Price gains for two expenditure categories in the Portland-Salem area outpaced national growth. In apparel, the Portland-Salem index grew 2.8 percent from the first half of 2005 to the first half of 2006, compared with a decline in prices of 0.7 percent nationally. In recreation, the Portland-Salem index accelerated 3.4 percent over the year, while prices nationally rose 1.5 percent.

U.S. and Oregon data on the consumer price index (all-items index only) are available at <http://olmis.emp.state.or.us/olmisj/PubReader?itemid=0000039>. Portland-Salem consumer price index data for the second half of 2006 should be available in mid-February. For additional information on the consumer price index see www.bls.gov/cpi.

Are you interested in current economic and workforce information about Oregon?

*An **Oregon Labor Trends** newsletter is published each month containing the latest information on employment and unemployment trends. Special articles profile major industries, occupations and in-depth coverage of a wide range of economic and workforce topics.*

You can find Oregon Labor Trends by visiting www.QualityInfo.org and selecting the Publications tab. Or, to be added to the mailing list to receive a copy of this award-winning newsletter, contact Curtis.M.Thrapp@state.or.us or call (503) 947-1204.

Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making news in January

- **Guardian Management LLC**, a real estate management and investment firm, has completed a yearlong, \$22.3 million renovation of the historic **Crane Building** in **Portland**. Its headquarters occupy the second and third floors. **Bay 13**, a seafood restaurant and fish market, will open on the ground floor in February. Floors four, five, and six include 30 lofts available to rent. *Portland Business Journal – Dec. 15, 2006*
- **Happenstance**, a boutique offering stylish fashions, unique home décor, and antique furniture, has opened in **West Linn’s Central Village**. *The West Linn Tidings – Dec. 28, 2006*
- Fitness product maker **Nautilus Group Inc.** will move its Louisville, Colo.-based product development facility to its **Vancouver, Wash.**, headquarters. Between 40 and 50 people will move from Colorado by March. *Portland Business Journal – Dec. 20, 2006*
- **Patina**, a gifts and antique shop, has opened in **Scappoose**. *South County Spotlight – Dec. 20, 2006*
- Construction of **The Landing**, a mixed-use development of retail, dining, hotel and office space, and housing on 60 acres on Mill Plain Boulevard in **Vancouver, Wash.**, will begin this spring. *The Columbian – Jan. 7, 2007*
- **Michele’s Treasures and DK Satellite** has opened in **Amity**. The co-located businesses offer books, toys, candy, used clothes, and satellite dish services. *News-Register – Jan. 6, 2007*
- **Terroir**, a restaurant and wine bar, will open at the **King’s Crossing** project in **northeast Portland**. It is expected to employ 25 people. The project also contains another 1,300 square feet of ground floor retail space and 5,600 square feet of office space. *Portland Business Journal – Jan. 5, 2007*
- **Pathfinders Mortgage** has opened an office in **Newberg**. *Newberg Graphic – Jan. 10, 2007*
- **Oh Teriyaki** restaurant has opened in **West Linn**. It offers complete meals prepared in fewer than seven minutes for less than \$7. *The West Linn Tidings – Jan. 3, 2007*
- **Capricorn Botanicals**, a health and beauty products manufacturing company, has opened in **Deer Island**. It offers chemical- and synthetic-free products such as soap, lip balm, lotion, body cream, and mango butter salt scrub. *Coast River Business Journal – January 2007*
- **The Candy Bouquet** has opened inside **Bold Images Printing and Banners** in **McMinnville**. It offers gourmet treats, fresh fudge, stuffed toys, and gift baskets. *News-Register – Jan. 6, 2007*
- Construction will begin this year on **Grand Central**, a retail project in **Vancouver, Wash.** It will include a 135,000-square-foot **Fred Meyer** store and nine retail buildings. *The Columbian – Jan. 7, 2007*

-
- **Best Buy Store LP** will open a 45,000-square-foot store at **Beaverton's Cascade Plaza**. *Portland Business Journal – Jan. 18, 2007*
 - **Performance Realty Group** has opened in **McMinnville**. *News-Register – Jan. 13, 2007*
 - Planning begins this year with groundbreaking to occur in 2008 on **Riverwest**, a project in downtown **Vancouver, Wash.** It will include a 90,000-square-foot public library, 200 apartment units, 120,000 square feet of office space, 15,000 square feet of retail space, a central plaza, and underground parking. *The Columbian – Jan. 7, 2007*
 - **Providence Health System** will open an 80,000-square-foot health center in **Tualatin** in 2008. Construction on Providence Bridgeport Health Center is expected to begin this summer. *Tualatin Times – Jan. 18, 2007*

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

	December 2006	November 2006	December 2005	November 2006	-Change From- December 2005
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,130,600	1,138,600	1,109,400	-8,000	21,200
Unemployed	53,000	53,800	53,700	-800	-700
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.7	4.8		-0.1
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjust	5.1	4.9	5.2		-0.1
Employed	1,077,600	1,084,800	1,055,700	-7,200	21,900
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	918,100	927,300	898,300	-9,200	19,800
Unemployed	41,900	43,100	43,100	-1,200	-1,200
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	4.7	4.8		-0.2
Total Employed	876,200	884,100	855,200	-7,900	21,000
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	196,400	198,500	192,300	-2,100	4,100
Unemployed	8,300	8,800	8,800	-500	-500
Percent of Labor Force	4.2	4.4	4.6		-0.4
Total Employed	188,000	189,700	183,500	-1,700	4,500
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	23,660	23,870	23,190	-210	470
Unemployed	1,360	1,360	1,420	0	-60
Percent of Labor Force	5.7	5.7	6.1		-0.4
Total Employed	22,310	22,510	21,770	-200	540
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	377,200	381,000	369,300	-3,800	7,900
Unemployed	18,400	18,900	19,000	-500	-600
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	5.0	5.2		-0.3
Total Employed	358,900	362,100	350,200	-3,200	8,700
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	275,400	278,100	269,000	-2,700	6,400
Unemployed	11,500	11,900	11,500	-400	0
Percent of Labor Force	4.2	4.3	4.3		-0.1
Total Employed	263,900	266,200	257,500	-2,300	6,400
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	45,440	45,820	44,590	-380	850
Unemployed	2,240	2,230	2,430	10	-190
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	4.9	5.4		-0.5
Total Employed	43,200	43,590	42,160	-390	1,040
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	212,500	211,400	211,100	1,100	1,400
Unemployed	11,200	10,700	10,600	500	600
Percent of Labor Force	5.3	5.0	5.0		0.3
Total Employed	201,300	200,700	200,500	600	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-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	---Change from---				
	December 2006	November 2006	December 2005	November 2006	December 2005
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,130,600	1,138,600	1,109,400	-8,000	21,200
Unemployed	53,000	53,800	53,700	-800	-700
Unemployment Rate	4.7%	4.7%	4.8%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	5.1%	4.9%	5.2%		
Total Employed	1,077,600	1,084,800	1,055,700	-7,200	21,900
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	1,026,600	1,026,800	1,007,100	-200	19,500
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	1,016,000	1,015,700	996,600	300	19,400
Total private	883,300	882,700	865,800	600	17,500
Natural resources and mining	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Construction	63,000	63,100	61,000	-100	2,000
Construction of buildings	14,500	14,600	14,100	-100	400
Residential building construction	8,300	8,400	8,200	-100	100
Nonresidential building construction	6,200	6,200	5,900	0	300
Heavy and civil engineering construction	6,100	6,100	6,100	0	0
Specialty trade contractors	42,400	42,400	40,800	0	1,600
Manufacturing	127,400	127,700	125,000	-300	2,400
Durable goods	97,200	97,600	95,500	-400	1,700
Wood product manufacturing	5,900	6,000	6,100	-100	-200
Primary metal manufacturing	6,700	6,700	6,200	0	500
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,200	12,300	12,700	-100	-500
Machinery manufacturing	8,500	8,600	8,300	-100	200
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	38,000	38,100	37,700	-100	300
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	28,100	28,200	27,900	-100	200
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,200	5,300	5,100	-100	100
Transportation equipment manufacturing	9,400	9,500	9,300	-100	100
Nondurable goods	30,200	30,100	29,500	100	700
Food manufacturing	8,800	8,800	8,300	0	500
Paper manufacturing	4,900	5,000	5,000	-100	-100
Trade, transportation, and utilities	209,700	208,000	206,700	1,700	3,000
Wholesale trade	57,700	57,600	56,900	100	800
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	27,500	27,600	27,200	-100	300
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	22,200	22,000	21,800	200	400
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,000	8,000	7,900	0	100
Retail trade	113,300	112,000	111,900	1,300	1,400
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	14,400	14,400	14,200	0	200
Food and beverage stores	19,500	19,300	19,000	200	500
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	14,400	13,500	13,500	900	900
General merchandise stores	22,200	21,700	22,600	500	-400
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	38,700	38,400	37,900	300	800
Air transportation	3,800	3,900	3,600	-100	200
Truck transportation	11,300	11,200	11,100	100	200
Couriers and messengers	5,400	5,300	5,500	100	-100
Warehousing and storage	4,500	4,500	4,400	0	100
Information	23,300	23,200	23,000	100	300
Publishing industries, except internet	9,500	9,400	9,200	100	300
Software publishers	5,700	5,700	5,600	0	100
Telecommunications	6,600	6,700	6,800	-100	-200
Wired telecommunications carriers	2,800	2,800	3,000	0	-200

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	December 2006	November 2006	December 2005	---Change from---	
				November 2006	December 2005
Financial activities	69,200	68,800	68,400	400	800
Finance and insurance	45,100	44,900	44,200	200	900
Credit intermediation and related activities	23,000	22,900	22,200	100	800
Insurance carriers and related activities	18,900	18,800	18,500	100	400
Real estate and rental and leasing	24,100	23,900	24,200	200	-100
Real estate	19,900	19,900	19,500	0	400
Professional and business services	133,800	134,500	131,100	-700	2,700
Professional and technical services	51,800	51,400	49,700	400	2,100
Architectural and engineering services	11,600	11,500	10,800	100	800
Computer systems design and related services	7,300	7,400	7,500	-100	-200
Management of companies and enterprises	19,800	19,700	19,900	100	-100
Administrative and waste services	62,200	63,400	61,500	-1,200	700
Administrative and support services	59,600	60,900	58,800	-1,300	800
Employment services	27,000	28,500	27,700	-1,500	-700
Business support services	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	0
Services to buildings and dwellings	14,500	14,500	13,800	0	700
Educational and health services	126,000	126,400	123,500	-400	2,500
Educational services	23,200	23,800	22,900	-600	300
Colleges and universities	11,900	12,400	12,000	-500	-100
Health care and social assistance	102,800	102,600	100,600	200	2,200
Ambulatory health care services	38,600	38,800	37,700	-200	900
Hospitals	28,000	27,900	27,300	100	700
Nursing and residential care facilities	19,900	19,800	19,600	100	300
Social assistance	16,300	16,100	16,000	200	300
Leisure and hospitality	94,500	94,400	91,000	100	3,500
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,400	13,600	12,800	-200	600
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	9,500	9,500	9,400	0	100
Accommodation and food services	81,100	80,800	78,200	300	2,900
Accommodation	8,700	8,700	8,700	0	0
Food services and drinking places	72,400	72,100	69,500	300	2,900
Full-service restaurants	34,800	34,600	33,900	200	900
Limited-service eating places	29,200	29,200	28,200	0	1,000
Other services	34,900	35,100	34,600	-200	300
Membership associations and organizations	15,200	15,300	15,100	-100	100
Government	143,300	144,100	141,300	-800	2,000
Federal government	18,200	18,100	18,500	100	-300
State government	21,600	21,400	21,600	200	0
State education	7,300	7,300	7,200	0	100
Local government	103,500	104,600	101,200	-1,100	2,300
Local education	59,000	59,800	58,200	-800	800
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.



Oregon Labor Force and Unemployment by Area (1)

	December 2005			November 2006			December 2006		
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate
United States	152,571,000	148,081,000	4.3	152,590,000	148,014,000	4.3	152,571,000	148,081,000	4.3
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted	1,896,109	1,798,432	4.5	1,915,716	1,819,597	4.5	1,896,109	1,798,432	4.5
State of Oregon	77,156	73,728	4.4	77,782	74,657	4.0	77,156	73,728	4.4
Oregon Seasonally Adjusted	42,751	41,069	3.9	44,146	42,363	4.0	42,751	41,069	3.9
Metropolitan Statistical Areas:	179,531	170,288	5.1	180,356	171,090	5.1	179,531	170,288	5.1
Bend (Deschutes County)	104,293	98,950	5.3	104,308	99,195	4.9	104,293	98,950	5.3
Corvallis (Benton County)	1,130,606	1,077,585	4.7	1,138,636	1,084,847	4.7	1,130,606	1,077,585	4.7
Eugene-Springfield (Lane County)	184,862	174,847	5.4	187,622	177,951	5.2	184,862	174,847	5.4
Medford (Jackson County)	6,981	6,543	6.0	7,191	6,771	5.8	6,981	6,543	6.0
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton (2)	42,751	41,069	3.9	44,146	42,363	4.0	42,751	41,069	3.9
Salem (Marion and Polk counties)	186,357	180,041	4.2	196,538	189,736	4.4	186,357	180,041	4.2
Counties:	17,848	17,848	0.0	19,569	18,602	4.9	17,848	17,848	0.0
Baker	23,664	22,305	5.7	23,869	22,506	5.7	23,664	22,305	5.7
Benton	29,704	27,792	6.4	30,015	28,151	6.2	29,704	27,792	6.4
Clatsop (3)	9,196	8,660	5.8	9,368	8,876	5.3	9,196	8,660	5.8
Columbia	9,548	8,877	7.0	9,746	9,104	6.6	9,548	8,877	7.0
Coos (3)	77,156	73,728	4.4	77,782	74,657	4.0	77,156	73,728	4.4
Cook (3)	47,630	43,780	8.1	47,832	44,336	7.3	47,630	43,780	8.1
Crook (3)	1,001	957	4.4	1,059	1,013	4.6	1,001	957	4.4
Curry (3)	3,477	3,136	9.8	3,546	3,270	9.2	3,477	3,136	9.8
Deschutes	3,297	3,000	9.0	3,281	3,046	7.2	3,297	3,000	9.0
Douglas (3)	12,104	11,474	5.2	11,693	11,070	5.3	12,104	11,474	5.2
Gilliam	104,293	98,950	5.3	104,308	99,195	4.9	104,293	98,950	5.3
Grant	8,969	8,479	5.5	9,061	8,607	5.0	8,969	8,479	5.5
Harney	35,399	33,005	6.8	35,994	33,791	6.1	35,399	33,005	6.8
Hood River (3)	30,409	28,274	7.0	30,818	29,017	6.1	30,409	28,274	7.0
Jackson	3,812	3,309	8.4	3,625	3,380	6.8	3,812	3,309	8.4
Jefferson	179,531	170,288	5.1	180,356	171,090	5.1	179,531	170,288	5.1
Josephine (3)	20,658	20,658	0.0	22,353	21,067	5.1	20,658	20,658	0.0
Klamath (3)	53,147	49,670	6.5	53,200	49,860	6.3	53,147	49,670	6.5
Lane	12,728	11,842	7.0	13,024	12,272	6.3	12,728	11,842	7.0
Lincoln	149,684	141,465	5.5	152,037	143,977	5.3	149,684	141,465	5.5
Linn (3)	5,363	4,895	9.1	5,476	5,139	6.2	5,363	4,895	9.1
Melheur (3)	377,248	358,650	6.9	380,957	362,085	6.0	377,248	358,650	6.9
Marion	35,168	33,382	5.1	35,585	33,974	4.5	35,168	33,382	5.1
Morrow (3)	912	859	5.8	908	846	6.8	912	859	5.8
Multnomah	12,203	11,486	5.9	12,514	11,812	5.6	12,203	11,486	5.9
Polk	35,376	32,806	7.3	35,906	33,754	6.0	35,376	32,806	7.3
Sherman	11,904	11,197	5.9	11,384	10,888	5.8	11,904	11,197	5.9
Tillamook	3,447	3,188	7.5	3,516	3,313	5.8	3,447	3,188	7.5
Umatilla (3)	11,626	11,626	0.0	11,778	11,084	5.9	11,626	11,626	0.0
Union (3)	275,398	263,853	4.2	278,084	266,231	4.3	275,398	263,853	4.2
Walla	651	610	6.3	671	631	4.0	651	610	6.3
Wasco (3)	45,435	43,198	4.9	45,822	43,588	4.9	45,435	43,198	4.9
Washington	6,443	6,443	0.0	6,975	6,443	7.6	6,443	6,443	0.0
Wheeler	1,861	1,861	0.0	1,861	1,861	0.0	1,861	1,861	0.0
Yamhill	183,524	178,524	2.7	192,310	183,524	4.6	183,524	178,524	2.7

(1) Civilian labor force includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Employed includes nonfarm payroll employment, self-employment, 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) 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: March 1, 2007

Contact: Kathi Riddell, (503) 947-1266
kathi.riddell@state.or.us