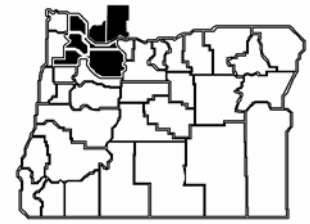




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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March 2006

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Raw	Seasonally Adjusted	
		Raw	Adjusted
Jan 2006	5.3%	NA	NA
Dec 2005	4.8%	NA	NA
Jan 2005	6.5%	NA	NA
Oregon			
Jan 2006	6.0%	5.3%	
Dec 2005	5.4%	5.7%	
Jan 2005	7.1%	6.5%	
United States			
Jan 2006	5.1%	4.7%	
Dec 2005	4.6%	4.9%	
Jan 2005	5.7%	5.2%	

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

	January	
	2006	2005
Total	983,800	954,000
Manufacturing	124,200	121,200
Construction	58,800	53,100
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	199,200	193,800
Information	22,700	22,300
Financial Activities	68,200	66,200
Professional & Bus. Svc.	126,400	121,600
Educ. & Health Services	120,700	116,300
Leisure & Hospitality	87,900	85,700
Government	140,200	138,700
High Tech (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)	50,800	48,800

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

All Urban Consumers

United States	Jan '06	2005
Yearly Change	4.0%	3.4%

Next release: March 16, 2006

Portland-Salem	2nd Half '05	1st Half '05
Yearly Change	2.5%	2.6%

Next release: August 16, 2006

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

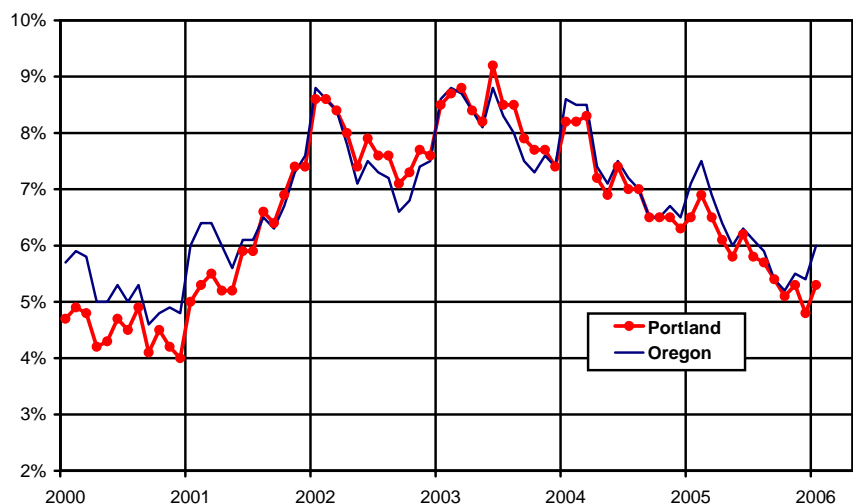
Employment Trends: Local

The Portland metro area started 2006 much the same way it starts every year – with seasonally lower nonfarm employment and higher unemployment. The jobless rate came in at 5.3 percent, up from December's revised rate of 4.8 percent and down from the year-ago rate of 6.5 percent. Approximately 12,200 fewer people were unemployed than one year earlier.

Job levels declined by 23,300 from December to January. Losses are typical for this time of year as retailers scale back following the holidays, and other seasonal industries including construction, manufacturing, and leisure and hospitality continue their winter declines.

Manufacturing in January lost 800 jobs, slightly fewer than typical. High-tech and machinery manufacturing added a combined 200 jobs while other components either cut jobs or were flat over the month. There were 124,200 manufacturing jobs in the metro area's industrial sector, up 3,000 (+2.5%) than one year before but down 17,000 from prerecession levels.

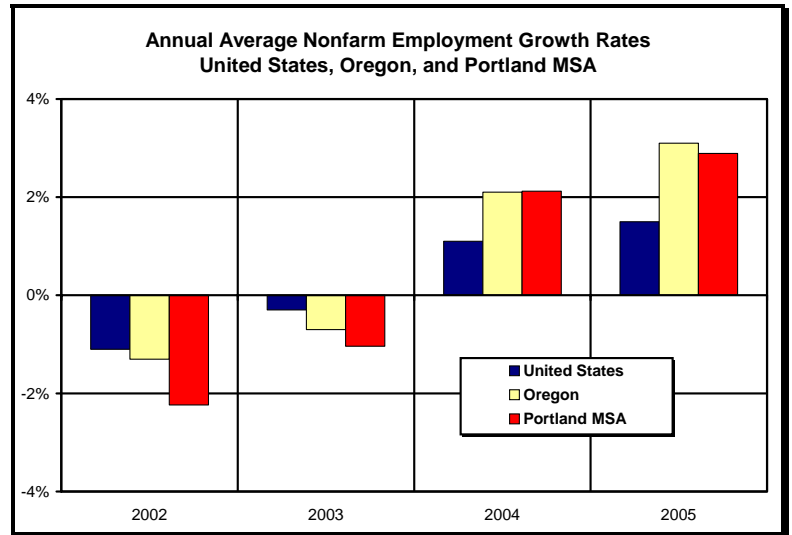
Unemployment Rates: Portland MSA and Oregon
(not seasonally adjusted)



Retail trade declined by 6,300 jobs following a relatively strong local and national holiday shopping season. Construction also shed seasonal jobs (-2,200), yet remained the fastest-growing broad industry year over year by adding jobs at more than twice the national rate. Employment in all other broad industries declined in line with seasonal trends.

Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.4 percent in January, essentially unchanged from 5.7 percent in December. The rate dropped by more than one percentage point over the prior 12 months – from 6.5 percent in January 2005 – and reached its lowest rate since January 2001, when it was 5.2 percent. This January, the rate was comparable to levels seen from 1996 through 2000, when Oregon's unemployment rate ranged from 5.0 percent to 5.9 percent. In January, 113,861 Oregonians were unemployed, compared with 130,499 in January 2005.



In January, seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose by 2,900 jobs, continuing a trend of rapid growth over the past two years. Manufacturing, trade, and government each posted better numbers than normal for the time of year. Counterbalancing this strength were bigger-than-expected job losses in leisure and hospitality and other services.

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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In the 12 months ending January 2006, Oregon's total nonfarm payroll employment added 58,800 jobs or 3.7 percent. This gain indicates Oregon's economy grew at more than twice the rate of the nation's 1.6 percent. Most of the gain in Oregon came from the private sector, which grew by 4.5 percent since January 2005.

Revising the Past

Recently revised figures for the past two years show annual average payroll employment grew by 2.1 percent in 2004 and by 3.1 percent in 2005. The growth rate in 2005 was close to the same pace over the past two years, when payroll employment was originally thought to have expanded at a 3.4-percent rate. The revised numbers show annual average growth of 50,400 jobs from 2004 to 2005.

For more information on the revisions, go to www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/ArticleReader?itemid=00004808.

Looking Towards the Future

The Office of Economic Analysis (OEA) recently released its quarterly publication *Oregon Economic and Revenue Forecast*, which, among other things, provides a short-term outlook for the state's economy. The report is calling for slowing, but "moderately robust" growth in 2006 with a job growth rate of 2.1 percent (+34,600 jobs). Growth will regulate further in 2007 (1.5%; 25,200 jobs) and 2008 (1.4%; 24,100 jobs).

Manufacturing will continue to add jobs over the coming year – although at a slower pace than 2005's 2.4 percent – growing by just 0.7 percent in 2006. The high-tech component of manufacturing will follow national trends and lose jobs, but to a lesser extent. Losses are forecast at 1.6 percent (-600 jobs) following 2005's growth of 1.5 percent (600 jobs). Transportation equipment, metals, and machinery are expected to add jobs in 2006.

All other broad sectors will also add jobs this year. Construction will grow fastest (+4.0%), followed by professional and business services (+3.7%), leisure and hospitality (+3.4%), and private educational and health services (+3.3%). Financial activities (+0.1%) and government (+0.3%) will be the slowest-growing sectors of the economy.

The complete report is available on the Office of Economic Analysis Web site at www.oea.das.state.or.us.

Oregon's National Ranking

Oregon's January unemployment rate was 5.3 percent, tied with Ohio for seventh-highest state rate in the nation. The ranking of preliminary seasonally adjusted unemployment rates includes the District of Columbia.

Oregon's total number of nonfarm payroll jobs was 3.7 percent higher in January 2006 than it was one

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates Top Areas in January 2006		
Rank	State or District	January 2006
1	Mississippi	8.4
2	Alaska	6.7
3	Kentucky	6.3
4	South Carolina	6.2
5	Michigan	6.2
6	District of Columbia	5.4
7	Oregon	5.3
7	Ohio	5.3
13	California	4.8
21	Washington	4.6

year earlier. That percentage gain was the sixth fastest of all states and the District of Columbia.

Amazingly, Oregon's 13.4-percent over-the-year growth in construction jobs wasn't the fastest of all states. Of the 46 states with comparable data, Idaho led the pack with 17.8-percent growth. Nevada, Mississippi, Arizona, and Kansas also had faster construction job growth than did Oregon. Washington (+10.0%) and California (+9.3%) also showed strong growth.

Nonfarm Employment (not seasonally adjusted) Over-the-Year Percentage Change Top Areas in January 2006			
Rank	State		% Change
1	Nevada		6.6
2	Arizona		5.6
3	Idaho		5.2
4	Utah		4.8
5	Florida		4.1
6	Oregon		3.7
7	Hawaii		3.4
8	Wyoming		3.3
9	Washington		3.3
20	California		2.2

Oregon's 2.7-percent growth in manufacturing jobs was sixth fastest of all states. Of nearby states, Washington (+4.1%) and Nevada (+3.4%) outpaced Oregon, while the others lagged. States falling behind Oregon were Idaho (+1.3%), Hawaii (+0.7%), California (-0.8%), and Alaska (-0.9%).

Employment Trends: Nation

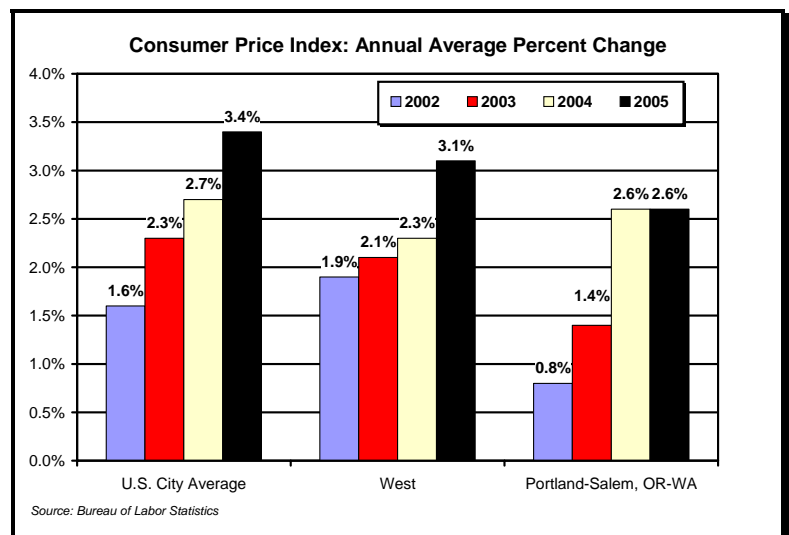
The number of unemployed fell to 7.0 million in January, and the unemployment rate decreased to 4.7 percent, seasonally adjusted. The unemployment rate ranged from 4.9 percent to 5.1 percent during most of 2005.

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 193,000 in January to 134.6 million, seasonally adjusted. This followed job gains of 354,000 in November and 140,000 in December, as revised. Since January 2005, job gains averaged 174,000 per month.

The U.S. Department of Labor reported unit labor costs climbed by 2.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2005, and nonfarm business productivity fell at an annual rate of 0.5 percent. Nonfarm business productivity last declined during the first quarter of 2001, when it fell 0.6 percent. When the increase in consumer prices was taken into account, real hourly compensation fell 0.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 2005.

Portland-Salem Consumer Price Index: 2005

The Portland-Salem area's Consumer Price Index (CPI) – a key measure of inflation – rose by 2.6 percent, less than the national increase of 3.4 percent. Higher gasoline prices drove local and national inflation, which jumped by 19 percent in the Portland area and by 22 percent nationally. Natural gas prices rose by 20 percent both in Portland and the nation.



Portland had the fourth-slowest rate of inflation among the 27 metro areas that contribute to these indices.

For more information on the Consumer Price Index, go to www.bls.gov/cpi/.

Change in the Consumer Price Index by Major Expenditure Category: 2004-2005		
Expenditure Category	Portland-Salem, OR-WA	U.S. City Average
All Items	2.6%	3.4%
Energy	13.2	17.0
Food and Beverages	1.7	2.5
Housing	2.0	3.3
Fuels and Utilities	5.7	10.6
Apparel	-3.4	-0.4
Transportation	6.7	6.6
Medical Care	5.5	4.2
Recreation	-0.5	0.7
Education and Communication	0.8	1.9

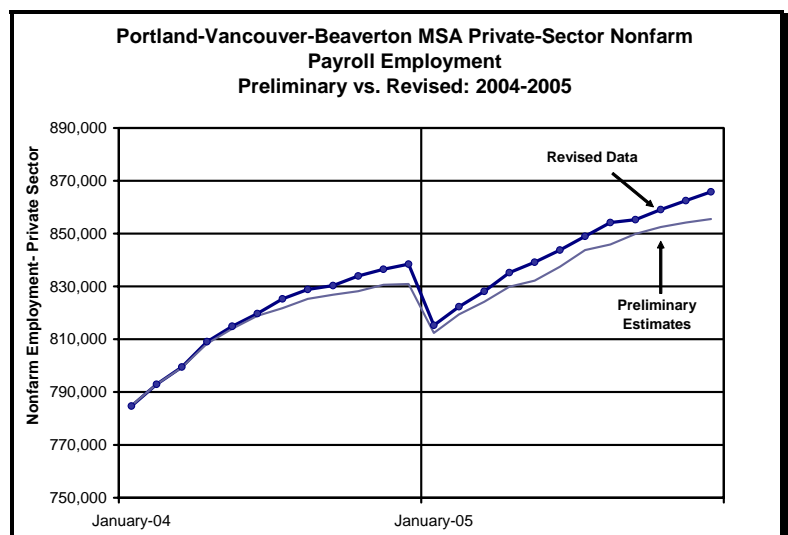
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Portland MSA Nonfarm Employment Revisions Completed

Every month, the Employment Department surveys employers statewide to gather information on employment that enables us to estimate the total number of jobs in the economy. Monthly employment estimates for the Portland metropolitan area appear toward the end of this publication (in the “Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment” table).

As hard as we try, the estimates are just that – estimates. However, we have the opportunity to review and revise them at the end of every year when a more complete set of employment data

becomes available through tax reports filed quarterly by all businesses covered by Oregon’s unemployment insurance (UI) law. Since UI coverage extends to about 90 percent to 95 percent of all jobs in Oregon, this is a fairly complete job count.



Revised employment data show the Portland MSA experienced slightly stronger job growth than originally estimated. The metro area gained 27,600 jobs (+2.9%) last year for an upward revision of 6,000 jobs over preliminary estimates.

Employment levels were revised upward in most major industries. The largest upward revisions occurred in professional and business services (+2,400); manufacturing (+1,600); and financial activities (+1,500). Three broad industries – information (-600); other services (-400); and trade, transportation, and utilities (-200) – were revised downward.

A complete table of the revised employment numbers through 2005 can be found at www.qualityinfo.org/olmisi/CES.



**Announcing the Fortieth Annual
Pacific Northwest Regional Economic Conference**

Economic and Policy Issues on the Pacific Northwest's Horizon

**Portland, Oregon
May 11-12, 2006**

The theme for this year's conference reflects the changes of our region's economic landscape, driven by increased competing uses of our natural resources, increased international opportunities and challenges, and limited public budgets.

Registration materials and additional information can be found at
<http://www.pnrec.org/index.htm>

Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making news in February

- The **University of Oregon** may move its **Portland programs to Old Town** if a \$30-million project gains public money. Three of the four buildings on the White Stag block would be redeveloped into a single complex. The project would bring 500 students and 50 university jobs to the area. The university is also considering the 511 Northwest Broadway building the federal government wants to give away. *The Oregonian – Jan. 26, 2006*
- The **Multnomah County Corrections facility** in **Troutdale** has closed. The 83 inmates at the facility were transferred to the Inverness Jail and the Justice Center Jail. **McMenamins** will remodel the facility to operate as a bed and breakfast. The jail is open for public tours. The **Reynolds School District** may also buy part of the land. *The Oregonian – Jan. 27, 2006*
- A **Wal-Mart Supercenter** has opened on 192nd Avenue in east **Vancouver**. It employs 550 full- and part-time workers. *The Columbian – Jan. 27, 2006*
- **West Coast Bancorp**, based in **Lake Oswego**, is acquiring **Woodburn-based Mid-Valley Bank**. Mid-Valley has branches in Woodburn, Wilsonville, and Mount Angel. *Portland Business Journal – Feb. 2, 2006*
- Portland's largest theater company, **Center Stage**, is building a new home at the former Armory Building in **Portland's Pearl District**. The complex will be named the Bob and Diana Gerding Theater. Center Stage will open its 19th season in September at the new site. *The Oregonian – Jan. 26, 2006*
- The federal government approved a \$557-million expansion of **Portland's light rail** south to Clackamas Town Center. Another \$117 million is approved for a commuter rail line from Beaverton to Wilsonville in Washington County. Both projects are in the final design stage. *The Oregonian – Feb. 8, 2006*
- Since buying video technology company **NCube Corp.** in **Beaverton** last year, Pennsylvania-based **C-Cor Inc.** added 40 workers. *Portland Business Journal – Feb. 3, 2006*
- **Portland-based Integra Telecom Inc.** will buy **Electric Lightwave Inc.** in **Vancouver, Wash.** for \$247 million. Integra employs 630 workers, including 275 in Portland. Electric Lightwave has 470 employees, with 288 in Vancouver and 30 in Portland. The newly combined company will remain headquartered in Portland and keep the Integra name. Integra has not decided whether its Portland office will be large enough to house its employees after the acquisition, although it does plan to retain some presence in Vancouver. *The Oregonian – Feb. 8, 2006*
- **IBM** will close its **Hillsboro call center** in 2007. It employs 620 people who field calls from General Motors Corp. customers. The work may be moved out of the country – possibly to Canada, Argentina, and the Philippines. IBM also plans to close a call center in Tampa, Fla., and reduce staff at an Austin, Texas, call center. *The Oregonian – Feb. 16, 2006*

-
- **Clackamas Town Center** will undergo a **major expansion** beginning this month. It is expected to create 2,250 jobs – 1,650 during the construction phase and 600 once the expansion is completed. New additions will include a 20-screen theater, outdoor village-style shopping, restaurants, and more parking in advance of the arrival of light rail. *The Oregonian – Feb. 14, 2006*
 - **Portland-based Marqui**, a company that sells services that allow companies to manage marketing efforts through a Web browser, plans to hire 20 workers, primarily in sales. It has 13 employees in Portland and 28 at its Vancouver, B.C., office. *Portland Business Journal – Feb. 10, 2006*
 - **Portland’s BridgePort Brewpub and Bakery** has reopened after a year-long remodel. *The Oregonian – Feb. 22, 2006*
 - The publisher of **The Columbian** newspaper plans to build a \$30-million office building in downtown **Vancouver**. The six-story project will begin this month and be finished in September 2007. News, advertising, circulation, and administrative staff will occupy four floors of the building, with the top two floors available for lease. *The Columbian – Feb. 21, 2006*
 - **Wild Oats Natural Marketplace** on Southeast Division in **Portland** has closed. The company has no plans to close its other area stores. *The Oregonian – Feb. 21, 2006*
 - The **Evergreen Golf Center** in **Vancouver** will be replaced with a 150-unit row-home project. One Pacific Corp. bought the 7.5-acre site near Southeast 164th Avenue and Southeast First Street. The first phase should open by March 2007. *The Columbian – Feb. 16, 2006*

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

	Preliminary January 2006	Revised December 2005	January 2005	-Change From-	
				December 2005	January 2005
Portland-Beaverton-Vancouver MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	1,105,400	1,109,200	1,088,500	-3,800	16,900
Unemployed	58,900	53,700	71,100	5,200	-12,200
Percent of Labor Force	5.3	4.8	6.5		-1.2
Total Employed	1,046,500	1,055,500	1,017,400	-9,000	29,100
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	896,100	898,300	881,900	-2,200	14,200
Unemployed	46,900	43,100	56,400	3,800	-9,500
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	4.8	6.4		-1.2
Total Employed	849,200	855,200	825,500	-6,000	23,700
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	191,900	192,300	188,400	-400	3,500
Unemployed	9,600	8,800	11,300	800	-1,700
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	4.6	6.0		-1.0
Total Employed	182,200	183,500	177,200	-1,300	5,000
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	23,050	23,190	23,120	-140	-70
Unemployed	1,430	1,420	2,110	10	-680
Percent of Labor Force	6.2	6.1	9.1		-2.9
Total Employed	21,620	21,770	21,010	-150	610
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	368,300	369,300	363,300	-1,000	5,000
Unemployed	20,500	19,000	25,300	1,500	-4,800
Percent of Labor Force	5.6	5.2	7.0		-1.4
Total Employed	347,800	350,200	338,100	-2,400	9,700
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	268,400	269,000	263,500	-600	4,900
Unemployed	12,700	11,500	14,900	1,200	-2,200
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	4.3	5.7		-1.0
Total Employed	255,700	257,500	248,600	-1,800	7,100
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	44,500	44,590	43,600	-90	900
Unemployed	2,630	2,430	2,900	200	-270
Percent of Labor Force	5.9	5.4	6.6		-0.7
Total Employed	41,870	42,160	40,700	-290	1,170
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	209,300	210,900	206,500	-1,600	2,800
Unemployed	12,100	10,600	14,700	1,500	-2,600
Percent of Labor Force	5.8	5.0	7.1		-1.3
Total Employed	197,300	200,300	191,900	-3,000	5,400

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 January 2006	Revised December 2005	January 2005	---Change from--- December 2005 January 2005	
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,105,400	1,103,700	1,090,700	1,700	14,700
Unemployed	58,900	55,800	71,300	3,100	-12,400
Percent of Labor Force	5.3%	5.1%	6.5%		
Total Employed	1,046,500	1,047,900	1,019,400	-1,400	27,100
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	983,800	1,007,100	954,000	-23,300	29,800
Total private	843,600	865,800	815,300	-22,200	28,300
Natural resources and mining	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Construction	58,800	61,000	53,100	-2,200	5,700
Construction of buildings	13,900	14,100	12,300	-200	1,600
Residential building construction	8,100	8,200	6,900	-100	1,200
Nonresidential building construction	5,800	5,900	5,400	-100	400
Heavy and civil engineering construction	5,700	6,100	5,600	-400	100
Specialty trade contractors	39,200	40,800	35,200	-1,600	4,000
Manufacturing	124,200	125,000	121,200	-800	3,000
Durable goods	95,200	95,500	91,900	-300	3,300
Wood product manufacturing	6,100	6,100	5,700	0	400
Primary metal manufacturing	6,200	6,200	5,900	0	300
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,500	12,700	12,100	-200	400
Machinery manufacturing	8,400	8,300	8,200	100	200
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	37,800	37,700	36,400	100	1,400
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	27,900	27,900	26,800	0	1,100
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,100	5,100	5,000	0	100
Transportation equipment manufacturing	9,200	9,300	8,500	-100	700
Nondurable goods	29,000	29,500	29,300	-500	-300
Food manufacturing	8,200	8,300	8,500	-100	-300
Paper manufacturing	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	199,200	206,700	193,800	-7,500	5,400
Wholesale trade	56,600	56,900	55,300	-300	1,300
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	27,300	27,200	26,400	100	900
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	21,500	21,800	21,300	-300	200
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	7,800	7,900	7,600	-100	200
Retail trade	105,600	111,900	102,100	-6,300	3,500
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	14,100	14,200	13,900	-100	200
Food and beverage stores	18,500	19,000	18,000	-500	500
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	11,600	13,500	11,400	-1,900	200
General merchandise stores	20,500	22,600	19,200	-2,100	1,300
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	37,000	37,900	36,400	-900	600
Air transportation	3,600	3,600	3,800	0	-200
Truck transportation	10,800	11,100	10,800	-300	0
Couriers and messengers	5,100	5,500	4,800	-400	300
Warehousing and storage	4,300	4,400	4,300	-100	0
Information	22,700	23,000	22,300	-300	400
Publishing industries, except internet	9,100	9,200	8,900	-100	200
Software publishers	5,600	5,600	5,200	0	400
Telecommunications	6,700	6,800	6,600	-100	100
Wired telecommunications carriers	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Financial activities	68,200	68,400	66,200	-200	2,000
Finance and insurance	44,200	44,200	42,800	0	1,400
Credit intermediation and related activities	22,200	22,200	21,200	0	1,000
Insurance carriers and related activities	18,600	18,500	18,100	100	500
Real estate and rental and leasing	24,000	24,200	23,400	-200	600
Real estate	19,400	19,500	18,700	-100	700

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	January 2006	December 2005	January 2005	---Change from---	
				December 2005	January 2005
Professional and business services	126,400	131,100	121,600	-4,700	4,800
Professional and technical services	48,800	49,700	47,800	-900	1,000
Architectural and engineering services	10,800	10,800	9,900	0	900
Computer systems design and related services	7,400	7,500	7,200	-100	200
Management of companies and enterprises	19,700	19,900	19,600	-200	100
Administrative and waste services	57,900	61,500	54,200	-3,600	3,700
Administrative and support services	55,300	58,800	51,800	-3,500	3,500
Employment services	25,000	27,700	22,900	-2,700	2,100
Business support services	7,900	8,000	7,500	-100	400
Services to buildings and dwellings	13,500	13,800	12,300	-300	1,200
Educational and health services	120,700	123,500	116,300	-2,800	4,400
Educational services	20,900	22,900	19,900	-2,000	1,000
Colleges and universities	10,200	12,000	9,700	-1,800	500
Health care and social assistance	99,800	100,600	96,400	-800	3,400
Ambulatory health care services	37,600	37,700	36,000	-100	1,600
Hospitals	27,200	27,300	25,800	-100	1,400
Nursing and residential care facilities	19,600	19,600	19,400	0	200
Social assistance	15,400	16,000	15,200	-600	200
Leisure and hospitality	87,900	91,000	85,700	-3,100	2,200
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	12,300	12,800	11,800	-500	500
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	9,000	9,400	8,600	-400	400
Accommodation and food services	75,600	78,200	73,900	-2,600	1,700
Accommodation	8,400	8,700	8,500	-300	-100
Food services and drinking places	67,200	69,500	65,400	-2,300	1,800
Full-service restaurants	32,900	33,900	32,300	-1,000	600
Limited-service eating places	27,300	28,200	26,600	-900	700
Other services	34,000	34,600	33,600	-600	400
Membership associations and organizations	14,900	15,100	14,700	-200	200
Government	140,200	141,300	138,700	-1,100	1,500
Federal government	18,200	18,500	18,400	-300	-200
State government	21,500	21,600	21,300	-100	200
State education	7,100	7,200	6,900	-100	200
Local government	100,500	101,200	99,000	-700	1,500
Local education	57,400	58,200	56,500	-800	900
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)

	January 2006			December 2005			January 2005		
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate
United States	148,090,000	141,481,000	5.1	149,874,000	142,918,000	4.6	147,125,000	138,682,000	5.7
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted	1,851,252	1,739,477	4.7	1,858,057	1,758,237	4.9	1,823,086	1,698,587	5.2
State of Oregon			6.0			5.4			7.1
Oregon Seasonally Adjusted			5.3			5.7			6.5
Metropolitan Statistical Areas:									
Bend (Deschutes County)	74,166	69,934	5.7	74,234	70,388	5.2	71,929	66,785	7.2
Corvallis (Benton County)	41,527	39,354	5.2	42,410	40,549	4.4	41,652	39,534	5.1
Eugene-Springfield (Lane County)	173,566	163,146	6.0	174,812	165,559	5.3	173,416	161,445	9.9
Medford (Jackson County)	89,952	83,950	6.4	102,167	97,130	4.9	97,449	90,182	7.3
Portland-Vancouver (Multnomah)	1,105,068	1,046,156	5.3	1,109,233	1,055,485	4.8	1,088,486	1,017,385	6.5
Salem (Marion and Polk counties)	178,695	167,592	6.2	180,400	170,504	5.5	178,189	165,066	7.4
Counties:									
Baker	6,987	6,356	9.0	6,975	6,443	7.6	7,092	6,425	9.4
Benton	2,173	2,173	0.0	2,173	2,173	0.0	2,173	2,173	0.0
Clackamas	191,808	182,168	5.0	192,310	183,524	4.6	188,424	177,152	6.0
Clatsop (3)	18,851	17,721	6.0	18,844	17,782	5.6	18,267	17,003	6.9
Columbia	23,037	21,608	6.2	23,188	21,769	6.1	23,119	21,013	9.1
Coos (3)	29,232	27,108	7.3	28,993	27,098	6.5	28,844	26,433	8.4
Crook (3)	9,228	8,516	7.7	9,150	8,525	6.8	9,051	8,285	8.5
Curry (3)	9,571	8,821	7.8	9,395	8,758	6.8	9,584	8,880	7.4
Deschutes	74,166	69,934	5.7	74,234	70,388	5.2	71,929	66,785	7.2
Douglas (3)	47,288	43,325	8.4	47,279	43,589	7.8	47,461	43,073	9.2
Gilliam	1,015	952	6.3	989	937	5.2	1,007	934	7.2
Grant	3,445	3,024	12.2	3,476	3,115	10.4	3,646	3,132	14.1
Harney	3,348	2,965	11.4	3,347	3,023	9.7	3,401	3,020	11.2
Hood River (3)	11,931	11,167	6.4	11,972	11,299	5.6	11,619	10,707	7.8
Jackson	99,952	93,550	6.4	102,167	97,130	4.9	97,449	90,182	7.5
Jefferson	8,865	8,166	7.9	8,914	8,312	6.8	8,822	8,147	7.7
Josephine (3)	35,331	32,808	7.1	35,096	32,946	6.1	34,336	31,494	8.3
Klamath (3)	30,324	27,775	8.4	30,144	27,868	7.6	29,829	26,956	9.6
Lake	3,635	3,245	10.7	3,539	3,255	8.0	3,484	3,075	11.7
Lane	173,566	163,146	6.0	174,812	165,559	5.3	173,416	161,445	6.9
Lincoln	22,086	20,565	6.9	21,984	20,555	6.5	22,071	20,353	7.8
Linn (3)	52,110	48,233	7.4	52,388	48,918	6.6	51,433	47,000	8.6
Melheur (3)	12,690	11,663	8.1	12,507	11,605	7.2	12,824	11,438	10.9
Merion	144,857	135,586	6.4	146,275	137,652	5.7	144,515	133,582	7.6
Morrow (3)	5,396	4,906	9.1	5,358	4,940	7.4	5,478	4,901	10.5
Multnomah	368,151	347,642	5.6	369,288	350,230	5.2	363,341	338,071	7.0
Polk	33,638	31,996	5.4	34,125	32,552	5.2	33,674	31,514	6.4
Sherman	906	831	8.3	889	824	6.5	873	790	9.5
Tillamook	12,342	11,560	6.3	12,009	11,303	5.9	12,185	11,314	7.1
Umatilla (3)	35,651	32,221	9.6	35,137	32,444	7.7	36,061	32,189	10.7
Union (3)	11,835	10,907	7.8	11,762	10,973	6.7	11,782	10,791	8.4
Wallowa	3,413	3,071	10.0	3,389	2,800	8.2	3,407	3,054	10.4
Wasco (3)	11,475	10,522	8.3	11,504	10,653	7.4	11,309	10,107	10.6
Washington	268,265	255,612	4.7	268,977	257,515	4.3	263,467	248,575	5.7
Wheeler	651	595	8.6	665	615	5.0	629	576	8.4
Yamhill	44,481	41,849	5.9	44,589	42,160	5.4	43,586	40,687	6.6

(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) Portland-Beaverton-Vancouver 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.

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