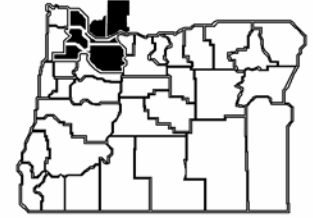




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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March 2008

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally	
	Adjusted	Raw
Jan 2008	5.1%	5.5%
Dec 2007	5.1%	4.8%
Jan 2007	4.9%	5.3%
Oregon		
Jan 2008	5.5%	6.3%
Dec 2007	5.4%	5.4%
Jan 2007	5.1%	5.9%
United States		
Jan 2008	4.9%	5.4%
Dec 2007	5.0%	4.8%
Jan 2007	4.6%	5.0%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	January	
	2008	2007
Total	1,030,200	1,013,300
Construction	62,300	61,400
Manufacturing	124,900	126,000
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	207,500	203,100
Information	24,600	24,200
Financial Activities	70,500	70,900
Professional & Bus. Svc.	134,400	132,500
Educ. & Health Services	128,200	124,000
Leisure & Hospitality	96,600	93,000
Government	145,600	141,100
High Tech *	50,400	50,800

* (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Jan '08	2007
Yearly Change	4.3%	2.8%

Next release: March 14, 2008

Portland-Salem	2nd Half '07	2007
Yearly Change	3.9%	3.7%

Next release: August 14, 2008
www.bls.gov/cpi

University of Oregon Index of Economic Indicators

Dec 2007	102.7	↓
Jan 2008	101.8	

2007 Population

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

Employment Trends: Local

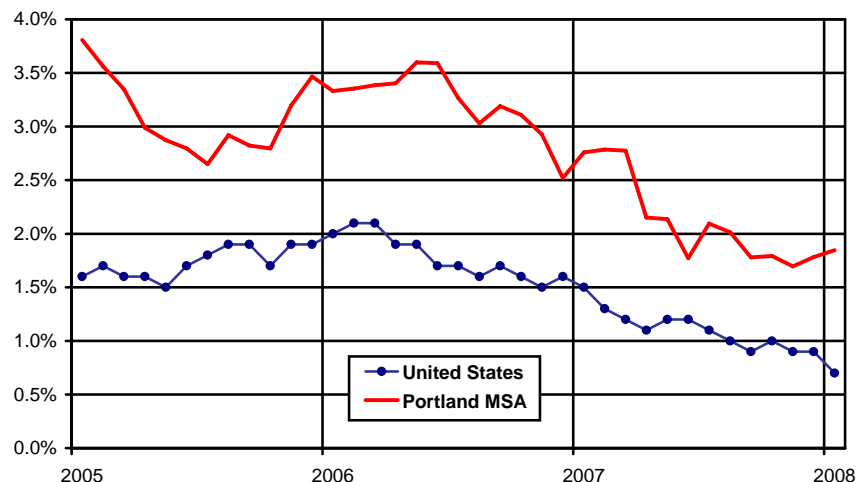
The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in January, unchanged from 5.1 percent in December. The year-ago rate was 4.9 percent. An estimated 63,300 area residents were unemployed; 3,400 more than one year ago.

Oregon's unemployment rate was 5.5 percent, and the U.S. rate was 4.9 percent.

Portland-area employers cut 24,100 jobs in January. Losses are typical this time of year as retailers scale back following the holidays, and other seasonal industries such as construction, manufacturing, and leisure and hospitality continue their winter decline. However, January's decline was smaller than expected based on seasonal trends, resulting in a seasonally adjusted gain of 2,100. Total nonfarm employment came to 1,047,200, up 1.8 percent (18,600 jobs) over last January.

Construction continued its recent downward trend and cut 2,700 jobs, several hundred more than typical for this time of year. The total of 62,500 was 1.8 percent higher than one year ago, the slowest growth rate in four years.

**12-Month Nonfarm Employment Growth Rates
United States and Portland Metro Area:
2005 - January 2008**



Manufacturing lost 1,300 jobs – about typical for this time of year. Weakness in high tech (-200) was offset by smaller-than-usual cuts in nondurable goods. Manufacturing employment totaled 124,600, down 1,400 over the year. Financial activities was the only other broad industry with employment below year-ago levels (-400; -0.6%).

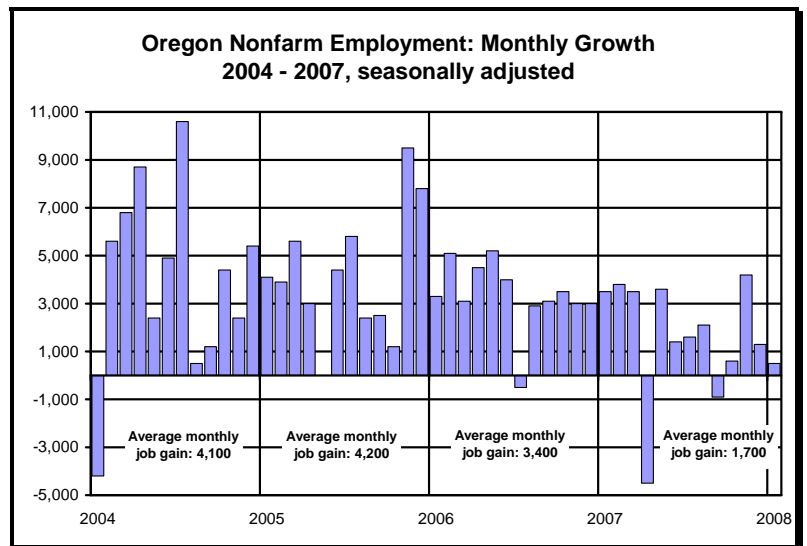
Professional and business services shed fewer jobs than expected in January. This industry, which employs nearly one-in-eight area workers, grew rapidly in 2005 and 2006 but slowed in 2007 due largely to declines in the temp help component.

Leisure and hospitality was the region’s fastest-growing industry year-over-year, at 2.9 percent. Educational and health services followed at 2.9 percent.

Employment Trends: State

Oregon’s seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.5 percent in January, essentially unchanged from 5.4 percent in December. The January rate of 5.5 percent was significantly above the lowest level over the past several years, which was reached in February, March and April 2007, when the rate was 5.0 percent. In January, 121,582 Oregonians were unemployed, compared with 112,187 in January 2007.

In January, Oregon’s seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment added 500 jobs after a gain of 1,300 in December. Two major industries cut more jobs than they normally do in January: construction (-2,200 jobs) and manufacturing (-1,100). And counteracting these trends, two major industries performed better than expected for the month: educational and health services (+4,000 jobs) and professional and business services (+1,100).



Manufacturing cut 3,000 jobs in January, which was more of a decline than the expected cut of 1,900 for the month. Losses were evenly split between durable goods and nondurable goods industries, which each shed 1,500. Most industries within manufacturing shed between 100 and 300 jobs in January. The exception was food manufacturing, which cut 1,500 jobs and was down by 400 since January 2007. Over the longer term, seasonally adjusted manufacturing employment has been relatively flat since April with gains in metals and machinery manufacturing offsetting losses in wood products, computer and electronic products, transportation equipment, and paper manufacturing.

Construction continued its downtrend of recent months by cutting 5,900 jobs at a time of year when a drop of 3,700 is expected due to seasonal factors. Specialty trade contractors experienced the biggest hit in January, falling 3,500 jobs and now down 2,600 over the past 12 months. With January’s declines, seasonally adjusted construction employment stood at 98,500 jobs, making

January the first month below 100,000 jobs since March 2006. Construction employment peaked in July at 105,800 and is down by 7,300 jobs or 6.9 percent since then.

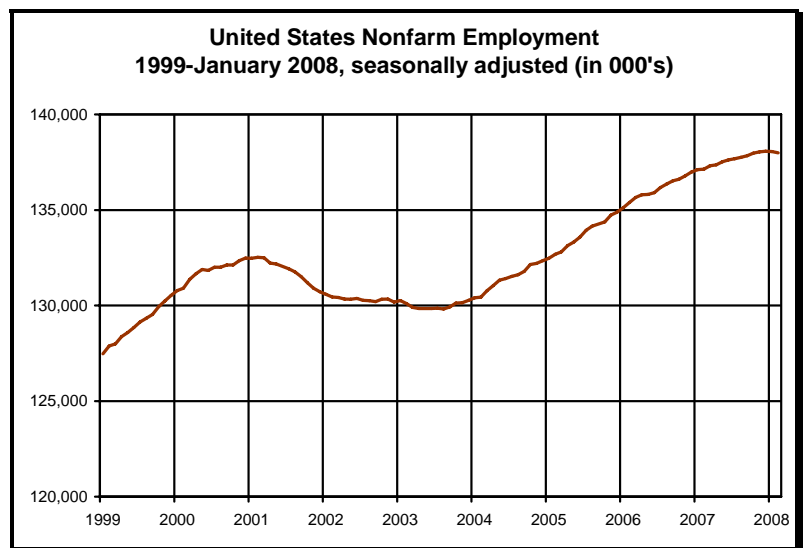
Educational and health services posted very strong January employment numbers with a seasonally adjusted gain of 4,000. This was by far the largest January gain of any of the major industries and helped keep the change in total payroll employment in positive territory. In January, most of the health services components added jobs versus typical job losses for January. Hospitals added 200 jobs and is up 1,900 or 3.7 percent over the year. Hospital employment was fairly flat from mid-2005 through mid-2006, but accelerated sharply over the past year and a half to employ 52,200 by January. Nursing and residential care facilities added 200 jobs in January and social assistance added 400.

Professional and business services cut only 5,000 jobs in January at a time of year when the expected drop was 6,100. This industry expanded employment rapidly in 2004, 2005, and much of 2006, but has seen limited growth recently. It is up 1,400 jobs in the past 12 months, for a growth rate of 0.7 percent.

Employment Trends: National

The number of unemployed persons (7.6 million) and the unemployment rate (4.9%) were essentially unchanged in January.

In January, total nonfarm payroll employment was about unchanged (-17,000), after edging up in November (60,000) and December (82,000). In 2007, payroll employment increased by an average of 95,000 jobs per month. Both construction and manufacturing employment continued to decline in January, and health care employment rose.



Construction employment decreased by 27,000 in January and has fallen by 284,000 since its peak in September 2006. Over-the-month job losses occurred in residential building (-10,000) and residential specialty trade contractors (-18,000).

Manufacturing lost 28,000 jobs in January. Over the month, small declines occurred among many durable and nondurable goods industries. Manufacturing has lost 269,000 jobs over the past 12 months.

In the service-providing sector, health care employment continued to grow in January (27,000), about in line with average monthly gains over the prior 12 months. Within health care, over-the-month job gains occurred in ambulatory health care services (14,000), which includes offices of physicians, and in hospitals (10,000).

Food services employment continued to trend upward in January. From November through January, food services added an average of 16,000 jobs per month, compared with an average monthly gain of 28,000 jobs for the 12-month period ending in October.

Employment in professional and technical services was little changed in January following a large increase (49,000) the prior month. In 2007, job growth in this sector totaled 335,000.

In January, employment in financial activities was about unchanged as commercial banking lost 4,000 jobs, and securities, commodity contracts, and investments added 5,000 jobs. Since reaching a peak in December 2006, employment in financial activities has declined by 99,000.

In January, employment in both wholesale and retail trade was little changed. Within retail trade, employment in food and beverage stores was up by 12,000 over the month.

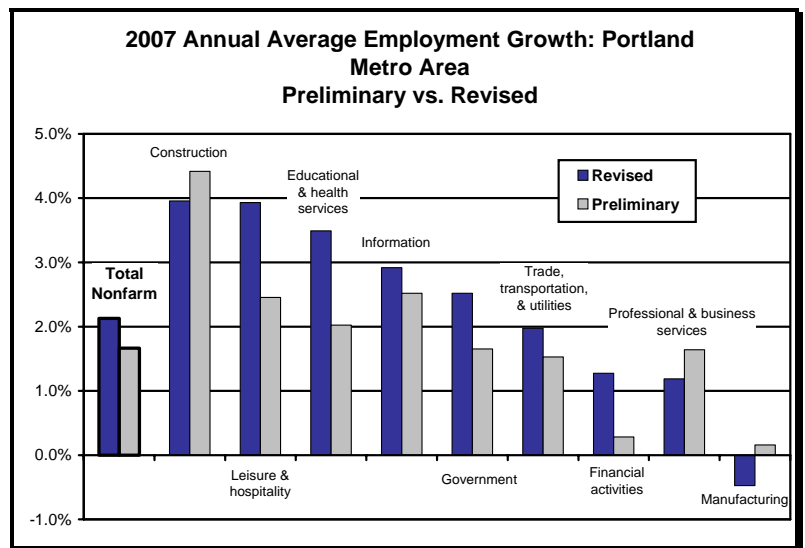
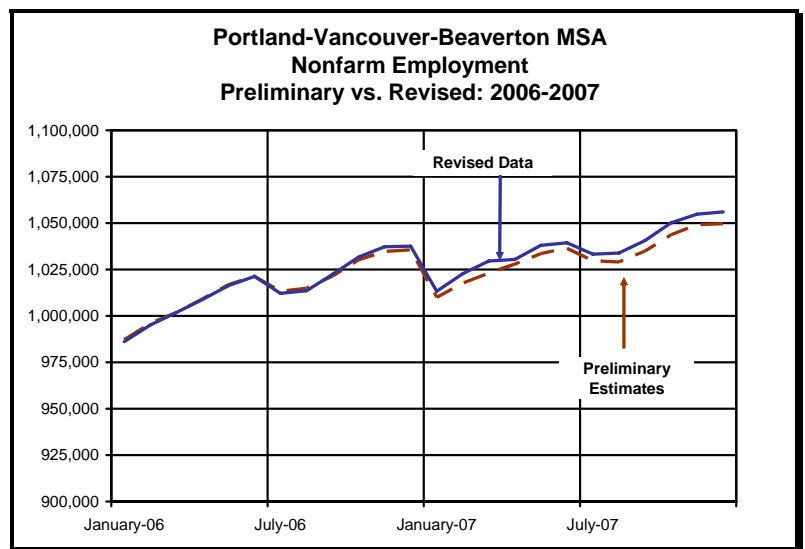
Portland MSA Nonfarm Employment Revisions

Every month the Employment Department conducts a survey of employers across the state, gathering information on employment that enables us to estimate the total number of jobs in the economy. These monthly employment estimates for the Portland metropolitan area appear towards the end of this publication (in the “Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment” table).

These employment estimates are just that – estimates. We review and revise them at the end of every year when a more complete set of employment data becomes available: the quarterly tax reports filed by all businesses covered by Oregon’s Unemployment Insurance (UI) law. Since UI coverage extends to about 90 to 95 percent of all jobs in Oregon, this is a fairly complete job count.

Revisions

Annual average employment for 2006 was revised upward by just 100 jobs. Employment in 2007 was revised up by 4,800 jobs (0.5%). Two major industries



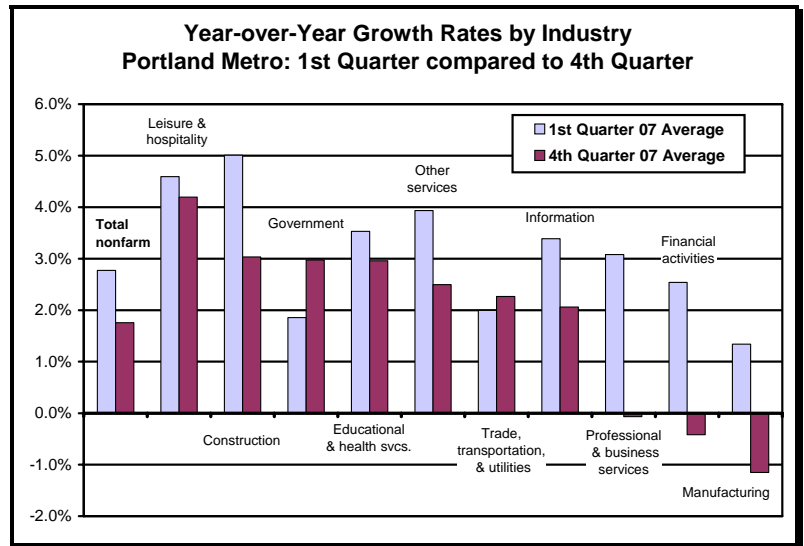
were revised down in 2007: manufacturing (-1,100; -0.9%) and construction (-500; -0.8%). All other broad industries were revised up. The smallest revision was in professional and business services, where original estimates were off by less than 50 jobs. The largest revision was in leisure and hospitality (+1,800; +1.9%).

Stronger Growth

Revised data show that the Portland metro area experienced stronger job growth in 2007 than originally estimated. Preliminary estimates pegged growth at 16,900 jobs (+1.7%), while revisions determined that the area added 21,600 jobs; a 2.1 percent rate of growth. In comparison, the state grew by 1.6 percent.

All but one of the area's major industries gained jobs in 2007. Construction was the fastest-growing industry (+4.0%; 2,500 jobs) for the fourth consecutive year, although the pace of growth is half of what it was in 2005 and 2006.

Educational and health services added the largest number of jobs (+4,300; 3.5%). Manufacturing declined by 600 jobs (-0.5%) due to layoffs in high tech (-800), wood products (-400), and transportation equipment (-200).



Job creation was strongest in the beginning of the year, averaging nearly three percent on an annualized basis. By the fourth quarter of 2007, the pace had slowed to 1.8 percent. Every broad industry followed this pattern except trade, transportation, and utilities, and government.

A complete table of the revised employment numbers can be found on our Web site www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/CES.

Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making recent news

- **Panasonic Shikoku Electronics Corp. of America** will close its **Port of Vancouver** projection TV assembly plant on March 29, laying off the final 89 workers. At its peak, it employed 400 people. *The Columbian, 1-28-08*
- The **Lake Oswego** branch of **HomeStreet Bank** will close on March 28. *The Lake Oswego Review, 1-17-08*
- Groundbreaking took place on January 25 for the **Mount Scott Professional Center 11**, a four-story, 53,600-square-foot medical and professional office building in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 1-29-08*
- Demolition of hangars and other **Evergreen Airport** structures in **Vancouver** will begin next month to make way for a \$215-million eastside development with shops, offices, a hotel, and housing. Construction will begin this summer on the 59-acre property that will be called **The Village at Evergreen**. *The Oregonian, 1-29-08*
- **Studio C Massage** has opened in **St. Helens**. It offers Swedish, deep tissue, Shiatsu, and Thai massage services. *The Chronicle, 1-16-08*
- A **Red Robin** restaurant will open at **Cascade Station** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 1-21-08*
- **Powell's City of Books** in **Portland** will expand, adding at least one floor of retail space. Demolition of the Green and Blue rooms is tentatively set to begin in two years, with plans to reopen that section of the store in November 2010. The additional space will become the new home of **Powell's Technical Books**. *Portland Business Journal, 1-22-08*
- **Furnishings 4 Less** will open a 17,000-square-foot retail and warehouse space at the **Hayden Island Commerce Center** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 1-21-08*
- **Bi-Mart** will open a store in the **Sandy Marketplace** shopping center. *The Sandy Post, 1-23-08*
- **Gramor Development** of Tualatin plans to transform 32 acres of prime **Vancouver waterfront property** into an urban neighborhood that someday could be worth as much as \$1.2 billion. Offices, housing, a hotel, parks, and waterfront restaurants are planned for the site. Construction could start by 2010. *The Columbian, 1-30-08*
- **Ecce Domus Inc.**, a home decor store that focuses on Indonesian furniture and accessories, will open in **northwest Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 1-29-08*
- **Popeye's Chicken and Biscuits** has opened in **McMinnville**. *News-Register, 1-26-08*
- China's largest footwear and apparel company, **Li Ning Co.**, known as the "Nike of China," has opened an office in **Portland** to design athletic shoes. *KGW.com, 1-22-08*

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- **Moss Adams**, the Seattle-based regional accounting firm, has relocated its 35 **Vancouver** staff to the company's Fox Tower headquarters in **Portland**. *The Columbian, 2-6-08*
 - **Gentog LLC** will establish a unique day care center serving young children and older adults in the Willowbrook Business Center in **Tigard**. It is expected to open around March 15. *Portland Business Journal, 2-4-08*
 - **Kruse Oaks III**, a 110,000-square-foot office building in **Lake Oswego**, is under construction. It is scheduled to open in April 2009. *Portland Business Journal, 2-8-08*
 - **Bay Valley Foods** is closing its **Portland** pickle plant in early June. The plant has 88 employees. *Portland Business Journal, 2-13-08*
 - **Unitus Community Credit Union** will open a branch in **Vancouver** in July. It will employ eight people and offer deposit and loan products and services, as well as financial planning services. *The Columbian, 1-30-08*
 - **Arbor Custom Homes** has opened its design studio and showroom at its corporate headquarters in **Beaverton**. *Portland Business Journal, 1-29-08*
 - Luxury retailer **Kate Spade** will open its debut Northwest store in **Pioneer Place** in **Portland** on May 14. It will feature all Kate Spade lines, including home, paper, and tabletop items. *Portland Business Journal, 2-18-08*
 - **Outlaw BBQ Company** opened in **Gresham**. It offers beef brisket, barbecue pork and chicken, smoked meat loaf, ribs, mashed potatoes, and baked beans. *The Gresham Outlook, 2-19-08*
 - **Knudson School of Music** has opened in **McMinnville**. It offers private and group classes for guitar, piano, and bass. *News-Register, 2-2-08*
 - **The Columbian** newspaper in **Vancouver** has eliminated 30 jobs from its 360-person staff. It laid off 19 employees, consisting of three in the newspaper's editorial department, nine in advertising, and seven in circulation. The remainder of the positions were vacant and will not be filled. *Portland Business Journal, 2-22-08*
 - **Dell Inc.** will close 140 kiosks in malls around the country including the **Portland** area outlets at **Clackamas Town Center** and **Lloyd Center**. *Portland Business Journal, 1-30-08*
 - **Leffler Jewelry** has opened in **Scappoose**. The owner also teaches a silversmithing class. *The Chronicle, 2-13-08*
 - A **Rock Wood Fired Pizza** restaurant will open in June at the **Grand Central** retail center in **Vancouver**. It will offer wood-fired pizzas in a rock 'n' roll atmosphere. *The Columbian, 2-26-08*
 - **American Craftsman Furnishings** has opened in **McMinnville**. It offers American mission-style furniture. *News-Register, 2-9-08*
 - **Petsmart Inc.** will open a store at **Cascade Station** in **Portland** in early June. *Portland Business Journal, 3-8-08*

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- **C & D Auto Repair** has opened in **McMinnville**. *News-Register, 2-16-08*
 - The fitness equipment company **Nautilus Inc.** will eliminate 40 jobs in Winnipeg, Canada, as part of an effort to consolidate call center operations at its **Vancouver** headquarters, where it will add several positions. *Portland Business Journal, 2-12-08*
 - **Morgan Jewelers** will open at **Cascade Station** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 3-8-08*
 - **Meineke Car Care** has opened at the **Tigard Retail Center**. *Portland Business Journal, 3-8-08*

Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	---Change from---				
	January 2008	December 2007	January 2007	December 2007	January 2007
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,159,700	1,161,200	1,140,100	-1,500	19,600
Unemployed	63,300	55,900	59,900	7,400	3,400
Unemployment Rate	5.5%	4.8%	5.3%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	5.1%	5.1%	4.9%		
Total Employed	1,096,400	1,105,300	1,080,100	-8,900	16,300
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	1,032,000	1,056,100	1,013,300	-24,100	18,700
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	1,047,200	1,045,100	1,028,600	2,100	18,600
Total private	886,400	909,000	872,200	-22,600	14,200
Natural resources and mining	1,500	1,600	1,500	-100	0
Construction	62,300	65,200	61,400	-2,900	900
Construction of buildings	14,600	15,300	14,300	-700	300
Residential building construction	7,900	8,400	7,900	-500	0
Nonresidential building construction	6,700	6,900	6,400	-200	300
Heavy and civil engineering construction	5,500	5,900	5,700	-400	-200
Specialty trade contractors	42,200	44,000	41,400	-1,800	800
Manufacturing	124,900	125,900	126,000	-1,000	-1,100
Durable goods	95,000	95,800	96,100	-800	-1,100
Wood product manufacturing	5,300	5,300	5,700	0	-400
Primary metal manufacturing	6,800	6,800	6,400	0	400
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	13,200	13,400	13,200	-200	0
Machinery manufacturing	8,800	8,700	8,500	100	300
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	36,400	36,700	37,000	-300	-600
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	27,000	27,200	27,500	-200	-500
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,400	5,500	5,500	-100	-100
Transportation equipment manufacturing	8,800	9,000	9,500	-200	-700
Nondurable goods	29,900	30,100	29,900	-200	0
Food manufacturing	9,200	9,300	8,700	-100	500
Paper manufacturing	4,600	4,600	4,800	0	-200
Trade, transportation, and utilities	207,500	215,000	203,100	-7,500	4,400
Wholesale trade	58,000	58,400	57,700	-400	300
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	28,300	28,500	28,500	-200	-200
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	21,400	21,500	21,200	-100	200
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,300	8,400	8,000	-100	300
Retail trade	111,700	117,600	108,100	-5,900	3,600
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	14,300	14,400	14,000	-100	300
Food and beverage stores	19,900	20,400	19,300	-500	600
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	12,200	14,000	12,000	-1,800	200
General merchandise stores	20,700	22,800	20,300	-2,100	400
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	37,800	39,000	37,300	-1,200	500
Air transportation	4,000	4,000	3,800	0	200
Truck transportation	11,000	11,200	11,200	-200	-200
Couriers and messengers	4,700	5,500	4,900	-800	-200
Warehousing and storage	4,100	4,100	4,200	0	-100
Information	24,600	24,800	24,200	-200	400
Publishing industries, except internet	10,100	10,100	10,000	0	100
Software publishers	6,600	6,600	6,500	0	100
Telecommunications	6,700	6,700	6,800	0	-100

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	January 2008	December 2007	January 2007	---Change from---	
				December 2007	January 2007
Financial activities	70,500	71,000	70,900	-500	-400
Finance and insurance	44,400	44,500	44,900	-100	-500
Credit intermediation and related activities	21,200	21,400	22,200	-200	-1,000
Insurance carriers and related activities	19,500	19,400	18,900	100	600
Real estate and rental and leasing	26,100	26,500	26,000	-400	100
Real estate	21,500	21,700	21,300	-200	200
Professional and business services	134,400	137,600	132,500	-3,200	1,900
Professional and technical services	53,100	53,700	51,800	-600	1,300
Architectural and engineering services	12,700	12,600	11,700	100	1,000
Computer systems design and related services	7,400	7,400	7,300	0	100
Management of companies and enterprises	22,300	22,400	21,900	-100	400
Administrative and waste services	59,000	61,500	58,800	-2,500	200
Administrative and support services	56,600	59,000	56,300	-2,400	300
Employment services	23,600	25,600	24,600	-2,000	-1,000
Business support services	8,100	8,000	8,500	100	-400
Services to buildings and dwellings	14,200	14,800	13,600	-600	600
Educational and health services	128,200	131,500	124,000	-3,300	4,200
Educational services	21,600	24,000	20,700	-2,400	900
Colleges and universities	10,600	12,800	9,800	-2,200	800
Health care and social assistance	106,600	107,500	103,300	-900	3,300
Ambulatory health care services	40,900	40,900	39,400	0	1,500
Hospitals	27,900	28,100	27,200	-200	700
Nursing and residential care facilities	20,800	20,800	20,400	0	400
Social assistance	17,000	17,700	16,300	-700	700
Leisure and hospitality	96,600	99,600	93,000	-3,000	3,600
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,000	13,700	12,700	-700	300
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	9,400	9,700	9,200	-300	200
Accommodation and food services	83,600	85,900	80,300	-2,300	3,300
Accommodation	8,600	8,900	8,500	-300	100
Food services and drinking places	75,000	77,000	71,800	-2,000	3,200
Full-service restaurants	36,100	37,100	34,500	-1,000	1,600
Limited-service eating places	31,200	31,800	30,100	-600	1,100
Other services	35,900	36,800	35,600	-900	300
Membership associations and organizations	15,800	16,200	15,600	-400	200
Government	145,600	147,100	141,100	-1,500	4,500
Federal government	18,100	18,400	18,000	-300	100
State government	21,000	21,300	20,900	-300	100
State education	7,700	7,800	7,200	-100	500
Local government	106,500	107,400	102,200	-900	4,300
Local education	60,700	61,200	58,300	-500	2,400
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

	January 2008	December 2007	January 2007	-Change From- December 2007	January 2007
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,159,700	1,161,200	1,140,100	-1,500	19,600
Unemployed	63,300	55,900	59,900	7,400	3,400
Unemployment rate	5.5	4.8	5.3		
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	5.1	5.1	4.9		
Employed	1,096,400	1,105,300	1,080,100	-8,900	16,300
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	939,100	940,000	923,900	-900	15,200
Unemployed	49,000	43,700	46,500	5,300	2,500
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	4.6	5.0	0.6	0.2
Total Employed	890,000	896,300	877,400	-6,300	12,600
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	201,000	201,200	197,600	-200	3,400
Unemployed	10,300	9,100	9,600	1,200	700
Percent of Labor Force	5.1	4.5	4.9	0.6	0.2
Total Employed	190,700	192,100	188,000	-1,400	2,700
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	24,660	24,610	24,230	50	430
Unemployed	1,670	1,460	1,570	210	100
Percent of Labor Force	6.8	5.9	6.5	0.9	0.3
Total Employed	22,990	23,150	22,660	-160	330
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	378,500	378,900	372,900	-400	5,600
Unemployed	20,300	18,200	19,800	2,100	500
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	4.8	5.3	0.6	0.1
Total Employed	358,200	360,800	353,100	-2,600	5,100
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	287,500	288,000	282,700	-500	4,800
Unemployed	13,900	12,400	13,000	1,500	900
Percent of Labor Force	4.8	4.3	4.6	0.5	0.2
Total Employed	273,700	275,600	269,800	-1,900	3,900
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	47,300	47,280	46,330	20	970
Unemployed	2,910	2,580	2,570	330	340
Percent of Labor Force	6.1	5.5	5.5	0.6	0.6
Total Employed	44,390	44,700	43,760	-310	630
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	220,700	221,200	216,200	-500	4,500
Unemployed	14,300	12,200	13,500	2,100	800
Percent of Labor Force	6.5	5.5	6.2	1.0	0.3
Total Employed	206,400	209,000	202,700	-2,600	3,700

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.