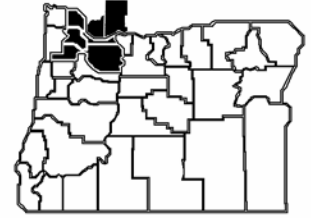




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



Amy Vander Vliet, Regional Economist ■ (503) 280-6031 ■ Amy.S.Vandervliet@state.or.us ■ www.QualityInfo.org

April 2008

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally	
	Adjusted	Raw
Feb 2008	5.1%	5.7%
Jan 2008	5.0%	5.4%
Feb 2007	4.9%	5.4%
Oregon		
Feb 2008	5.5%	6.4%
Jan 2008	5.5%	6.2%
Feb 2007	5.0%	6.0%
United States		
Feb 2008	4.8%	5.2%
Jan 2008	4.9%	5.4%
Feb 2007	4.5%	4.9%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	February	
	2008	2007
Total	1,033,800	1,022,800
Construction	62,200	62,200
Manufacturing	124,600	126,200
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	204,400	201,900
Information	24,600	24,400
Financial Activities	70,100	71,300
Professional & Bus. Svc.	135,600	133,800
Educ. & Health Services	131,100	128,000
Leisure & Hospitality	96,000	94,200
Government	147,100	142,900
High Tech *	50,500	50,900

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Feb '08	2007
Yearly Change	4.0%	2.8%

Next release: April 16, 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

Jan 2008	101.8	↑
Feb 2008	102.4	

2007 Population

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

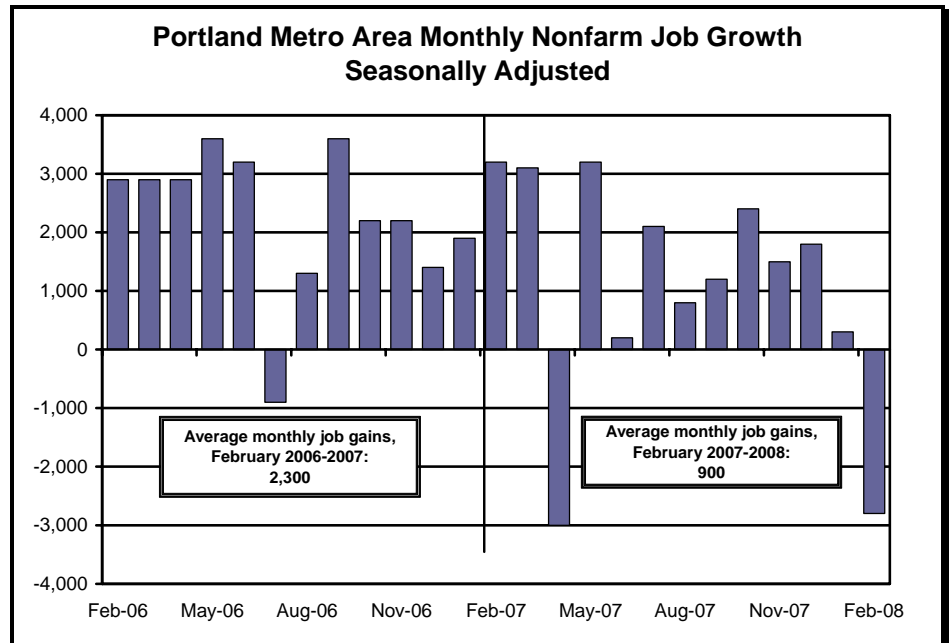
Employment Trends: Local

The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in February, compared with 5.0 in January. Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.5 percent; the U.S. rate was 4.8 percent. An estimated 65,700 metro residents were unemployed and looking for work; up 4,100 from one year ago.

The region lost 2,800 nonfarm jobs in February on a seasonally adjusted basis, bringing total employment down to 1,042,600 jobs. Since February 2007, the metro area expanded by just 1.0 percent (10,800 jobs). Oregon's economy grew by 0.7 percent, the nation by 0.6 percent.

Monthly job growth slowed to an average of 900 over the past year, compared with 2,300 the prior year.

Construction – the region's fastest-growing industry as recently as September – is now flat, with employment back down to year-ago levels. Over the past 12 months, gains in specialty trade(+200) and



the nonresidential component (+300) were offset by losses in residential construction (-100) and civil engineering (-400).

Manufacturing was flat in February, with gains in nondurable goods wiped out by losses in wood products and high tech. Over the year, manufacturing is down 1,600 jobs (-1.3%), due almost entirely to weakness in high tech and transportation equipment. Metals, machinery, and food products are up over the year.

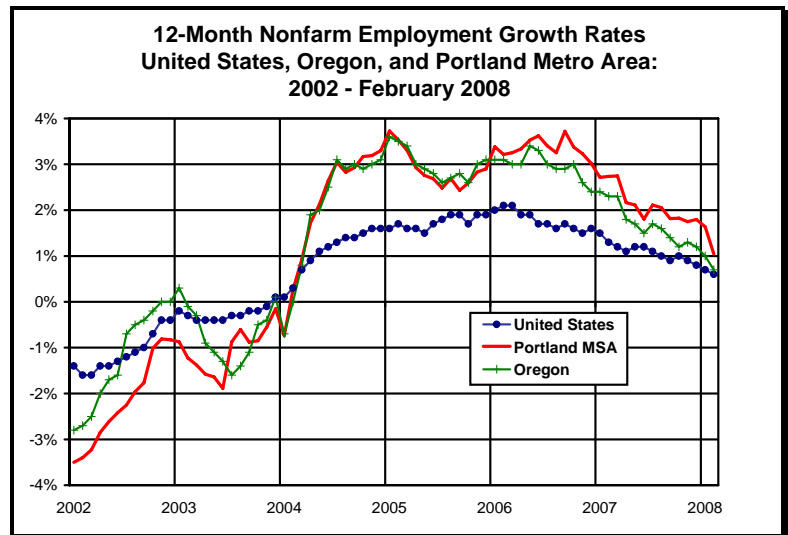
Trade, transportation, and utilities shed 1,900 jobs over the month as retailers completed their post-holiday layoffs.

Financial activities declined by 500 and is 1,200 jobs, or -1.7 percent, below year ago levels; the sharpest decline among the area's broad industries. Continuing expansion in insurance has done little to counter housing-related declines in banking.

Professional and business services added 1,100 jobs in February as tax preparation agencies began gearing up for their busiest time of year.

Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was unchanged from January to February, at 5.5 percent. Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in February was similar to its rates over the past 25 months. During that time, rates ranged from 5.0 to 5.5 percent. In February, 123,533 Oregonians were unemployed, compared with 113,738 in February 2007.



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Laurie Warner, Director

Graham Slater, Administrator for Workforce and Economic Research

Amy Vander Vliet, Regional Economist
Portland (503) 280-6031

vacant, Workforce Analyst
Beaverton and Hillsboro

Malcolm Boswell, Workforce Analyst
Gresham (503) 666-1985 x309

Lynn Wallis, Workforce Analyst
Oregon City (971) 673-6453

Christian Kaylor, Workforce Analyst
Portland (503) 280-6032

Shawna Sykes, Workforce Analyst
St Helens (503) 397-4995 x232

Pam Ferrara, Workforce Analyst
Yamhill County (503) 378-8386

Bruce Powers, Field Office Manager
Beaverton (503) 644-1229
Robert Brown, Field Office Manager
Gresham (503) 669-7112
Sabrina Van Artsdalen, Field Office Manager
Hillsboro (503) 681-0219

Adalberto Rubio, Field Office Manager
McMinnville (503) 472-5118
Cathie Moravec, Field Office Manager
Oregon City (971) 673-6412
Cynthia Mullen, Field Office Manager
Portland-North (503) 280-6061
Joyce Aho, Field Office Manager
St Helens (503) 397-4995

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 lmipubs.emp@state.or.us

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In February, Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment declined by 1,400 jobs, after a 400-job increase in January. Since February 2007, gains averaged 1,000 jobs each month, while gains averaged 3,300 each month the prior year. Slower job growth is consistent with the Office of Economic Analysis projection for 2008.

Six of eleven broad sectors dropped jobs in February, in seasonally adjusted terms. Educational and health services (-2,400) had the largest monthly decline, but that sector is up 6,600 jobs over the year – a strong growth rate of 3.1 percent. Several sectors declined from year-ago totals, with the greatest percentage losses in sectors tied to the national housing downturn. Construction is down 5,500 jobs (-5.3%), financial activities lost 2,800 jobs (-2.6%), and natural resources and mining (much of which is logging activity) is now 700 jobs below its year-ago level (-7.4%). Manufacturing is down 5,100 jobs (-2.5%) since February 2007, with losses in wood products (tied to housing), transportation equipment, and computer and electronic products.

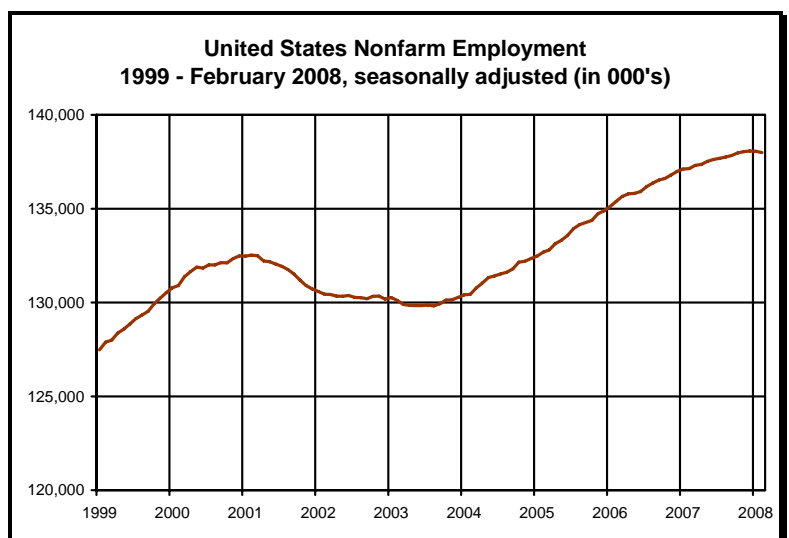
Construction typically adds 500 jobs in February, and this year it did almost exactly that with a gain of 600 jobs. Over the past 12 months, construction declined substantially. Residential building construction took a tumble with the national housing market, falling 5.2 percent over the year – but specialty trade contractors fell further, losing 3,500 jobs, or 5.6 percent. Nonresidential building construction (+400) and other specialty trade contractors (+100) were the only detailed industries to gain jobs over the year.

Manufacturing dropped 500 jobs in February, at a time of year when a gain of 800 is the typical seasonal pattern. However, the sector has not seen an abnormally large drop since last summer. Since its summer peak in August 2007 – at 207,800 – manufacturing lost 9,100 jobs. In the same period the prior year, the sector dropped 9,600 jobs, after a higher summer peak of 213,000 in August 2006.

Employment Trends: National

The number of unemployed persons (7.4 million) and the unemployment rate (4.8%) were essentially unchanged in February. Both the civilian labor force, at 153.4 million, and the labor force participation rate, at 65.9 percent, declined in February. Total employment (146.0 million) and the employment-population ratio (62.7%) were little changed over the month.

Total nonfarm payroll employment edged down (-63,000) in February, with private-sector employment declining by 101,000. Nonfarm payroll employment was little changed in December (+41,000) and January (-22,000). Over the month, job losses occurred in manufacturing, construction, and retail trade. Health care and food services continued to add jobs.



Manufacturing employment continued to decline in February (-52,000), bringing losses over the past 12 months to 299,000. Most of the February decline was concentrated in durable goods manufacturing, as motor vehicles and parts (-13,000), furniture and related products (-6,000), and wood products (-5,000) lost jobs. Within nondurable goods, employment fell in printing and related support activities (-5,000).

Employment in construction decreased by 39,000 in February, and fell by 331,000 since its most recent peak in September 2006. During this period, residential specialty trades lost 209,000 jobs, while residential building lost 137,000 jobs.

In February, employment in retail trade declined by 34,000. Job losses occurred in department stores (-11,000), building material and garden supply stores (-7,000), and automobile dealers (-6,000). Wholesale trade employment edged down in February, with the durable goods component declining by 9,000.

Professional and business services employment was little changed for the second month in a row; job gains averaged 26,000 per month in 2007. In February, temporary help services lost 28,000 jobs; employment in the industry declined by 117,000 since the most recent peak in December 2006.

In financial activities, credit intermediation employment continued to decline and fell by 116,000 since a peak in October 2006. In February, real estate employment continued to trend down; since June 2006, the industry lost 34,000 jobs.

Health care employment continued to grow in February (+36,000). Within health care, over-the-month job gains occurred in hospitals (+17,000) and in ambulatory health care services (+15,000), which include offices of physicians. Over the past 12 months, health care added 360,000 jobs.

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

Unemployment Rate Rises in Many Oregon Counties

Winter is the time of year when unemployment rates (those that are not seasonally adjusted) are typically at their highest. However, rates in many counties are notably higher now than they were in the same month one year ago.

Seventeen of Oregon's 36 counties had unemployment rates in January that were at least one-half percentage point higher than in January 2007. In February, 20 counties registered over-the-year increases in unemployment rate of at least one-half point.

The largest increases were in central and eastern Oregon, as shown in the table.

	Rate (%)	OTY Increase
Crook	10.9	3.2
Deschutes	8.3	2.6
Harney	11.9	2.3
Jefferson	9.9	2.0
Union	8.6	1.9
Wallowa	9.8	1.6
Malheur	8.5	1.4
Grant	13.0	1.3
Klamath	10.4	1.3
Josephine	9.4	1.2
Jackson	7.7	1.0
Yamhill	6.7	1.0

Crook, Deschutes, and Jefferson counties – all in central Oregon – comprised three of the top four counties for over-the-year increase in unemployment rate. Klamath, in south-central Oregon, saw its unemployment rate rise by more than one point over the past year.

Of eastern Oregon counties, Harney topped the list with a rise of 2.3 points from one year ago. Grant Malheur, Union, and Wallowa counties also saw large increases in their rates.

Two southern Oregon counties – Josephine and Jackson – fared slightly better, but they still had over-the-year increases in unemployment rate of at least one percentage point.

Not all counties saw increases in their rates. A small number had over-the-year declines in rates in both January and February. These included Benton, Tillamook, Umatilla, and Wheeler counties. Wheeler County's 0.7 point decline was the largest and was the only decline of more than half a point.

Visit www.QualityInfo.org

An online library of labor force data has been created at www.QualityInfo.org. It offers instant access to employment and unemployment figures from 1948 onward. This feature includes the unemployment rate as well as total labor force, employed, and unemployed.

The user can choose annual or monthly reports for any period between 1948 and the present. Statewide or local area reports can be produced.

You can find the labor force data tool by visiting www.QualityInfo.org, clicking on the "Unemployment" tab, and selecting the link to "Local Area Employment Statistics."

Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making recent news

- A new customer service strategy at **Hewlett-Packard Co.** has boosted employment at **Stream International Inc.'s Beaverton** call center by more than 500 people. HP has shifted from relying on offshore call centers to having customer calls answered by support people in the same country as the caller. Stream has provided call center services to HP for about 12 years. *Portland Business Journal, 2-29-08*
- **Versis Videogame Center** has opened in **Gresham**. *Gresham Outlook, 3-4-08*
- One of the oldest **Fred Meyer** stores in Clark County will close April 15, ending 40 years of business at Fourth Plain and Grand boulevards in **Vancouver**. A new Fred Meyer will open one day later in the \$40 million **Grand Central** retail complex. It is expected to employ about 200 people. *The Columbian, 3-13-08*
- **Columbia River Bank** will open a second **Vancouver** branch. *The Columbian, 3-12-08*
- **NW Food & Gifts** has opened in **McMinnville**. It offers food items, home décor, and gift items. It also features a wine room offering hard-to-find wines from smaller vintners. *News-Register, 3-1-08*
- **Terminal Transfer**, a firm providing warehousing and transportation services, will open at the **Kelley Point Distribution Center** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 3-17-08*
- **The Transportation and Security Administration** will hire up to 100 part-time security officers at **Portland International Airport** before the end of the year. *Portland Business Journal, 3-17-08*
- **Lindbergh Grocery** has opened in **Rainier**. *The Chronicle, 3-12-08*
- **Cinetopia** will open a movie theater complex at **Progress Ridge**, a 200,000-square-foot retail center being built in **Beaverton**. It is expected to open by summer 2009. *The Columbian, 3-19-08*
- **Blue Wave Express LLC** car wash will open at **Kruse Woods II** in **Lake Oswego** next month. *Portland Business Journal, 3-10-08*
- **Hip Chicks Do Wine**, a retail store and showroom, will open in **Newberg** on April 4. *Newberg Graphic, 3-19-08*
- **Tokyo Electron U.S. Holdings Inc.** has leased space at the **AmberGlen** corporate center in **Beaverton**. It supplies equipment for manufacturing semiconductors, flat panel display products, and other high-tech services. *Portland Business Journal, 3-17-08*
- **Bath & Body Works** will open at **Cascade Station** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 3-17-08*
- **Cha Cha Cha**, a Mexican eatery featuring food cooked in the style of Cuernavaca, has opened in **Milwaukie**. *The Clackamas Review, 3-11-08*

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- A **Sonic Drive-In** will open in **east Vancouver** in June. *The Columbian*, 3-13-08
 - **Bank of America** will open a branch on Northwest Lovejoy Street in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal*, 3-24-08
 - **The Portland Development Commission** has approved plans for the **Centennial Mills project**, a four-acre site between the Broadway and Fremont bridges. Plans call for restaurants, market stalls, and a culinary school with flexible office space and galleries. The rest of the site will continue to provide a home for the Portland Police Bureau's mounted police unit's horses. *Portland Business Journal*, 3-26-08
 - **The Sports Authority** will open a 40,000-square-foot store in **Hillsboro** on April 5. *Portland Business Journal*, 3-31-08
 - California-based **XsunX**, a startup solar-energy device company, will announce the site of its first manufacturing plant in **east Multnomah County** this week. A likely site is the former Merix plant in **Wood Village**. It would employ about 160 workers and should be in production by early 2009. *The Oregonian*, 4-1-08
 - **Whole Foods** in **Gresham** will close on April 19. The 65 workers will be offered jobs at other Whole Foods locations. *The Oregonian*, 4-1-08
 - **Flying Pie Pizza** has opened in **Milwaukie**. *The Clackamas Review*, 3-11-08
 - **Albertsons** in **Fisher's Landing Marketplace** in **Vancouver** will close on April 17. It employs 61 people, but the company hopes to place those workers at other area locations. *The Columbian*, 3-21-08
 - **Informal Educational Products LTD**, a paper and paper products business, will open a warehouse and distribution center in **Milwaukie**. *Portland Business Journal*, 3-17-08

Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	---Change from---				
	February 2008	January 2008	February 2007	January 2008	February 2007
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,154,600	1,158,400	1,143,200	-3,800	11,400
Unemployed	65,700	63,000	61,600	2,700	4,100
Unemployment Rate	5.7%	5.4%	5.4%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	5.1%	5.0%	4.9%		
Total Employed	1,088,900	1,095,400	1,081,600	-6,500	7,300
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	1,033,800	1,030,200	1,022,800	3,600	11,000
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	1,042,600	1,045,400	1,031,800	-2,800	10,800
Total private	886,700	884,500	879,900	2,200	6,800
Natural resources and mining	1,500	1,500	1,600	0	-100
Construction	62,200	62,500	62,200	-300	0
Construction of buildings	14,600	14,600	14,400	0	200
Residential building construction	7,900	7,900	8,000	0	-100
Nonresidential building construction	6,700	6,700	6,400	0	300
Heavy and civil engineering construction	5,300	5,500	5,700	-200	-400
Specialty trade contractors	42,300	42,400	42,100	-100	200
Manufacturing	124,600	124,600	126,200	0	-1,600
Durable goods	94,600	94,700	96,100	-100	-1,500
Wood product manufacturing	5,000	5,200	5,700	-200	-700
Primary metal manufacturing	6,800	6,800	6,400	0	400
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	13,200	13,200	13,200	0	0
Machinery manufacturing	8,700	8,800	8,500	-100	200
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	36,400	36,500	37,000	-100	-600
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	26,900	27,000	27,400	-100	-500
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,400	5,400	5,500	0	-100
Transportation equipment manufacturing	8,800	8,800	9,600	0	-800
Nondurable goods	30,000	29,900	30,100	100	-100
Food manufacturing	9,300	9,200	8,700	100	600
Paper manufacturing	4,600	4,600	4,800	0	-200
Trade, transportation, and utilities	204,400	206,300	201,900	-1,900	2,500
Wholesale trade	58,100	58,000	58,000	100	100
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	28,100	28,300	28,600	-200	-500
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	21,500	21,300	21,400	200	100
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,500	8,400	8,000	100	500
Retail trade	108,600	110,600	106,500	-2,000	2,100
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	14,200	14,200	14,100	0	100
Food and beverage stores	19,900	19,900	19,600	0	300
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	11,600	12,400	11,300	-800	300
General merchandise stores	20,300	20,800	19,500	-500	800
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	37,700	37,700	37,400	0	300
Air transportation	4,000	4,100	3,900	-100	100
Truck transportation	11,000	11,000	11,300	0	-300
Couriers and messengers	4,700	4,800	4,700	-100	0
Warehousing and storage	4,100	4,100	4,200	0	-100
Information	24,600	24,800	24,400	-200	200
Publishing industries, except internet	10,200	10,200	10,100	0	100
Software publishers	6,700	6,700	6,500	0	200
Telecommunications	6,600	6,700	6,800	-100	-200

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	February 2008	January 2008	February 2007	---Change from---	
				January 2008	February 2007
Financial activities	70,100	70,600	71,300	-500	-1,200
Finance and insurance	44,200	44,300	45,100	-100	-900
Credit intermediation and related activities	21,200	21,200	22,300	0	-1,100
Insurance carriers and related activities	19,400	19,400	19,100	0	300
Real estate and rental and leasing	25,900	26,300	26,200	-400	-300
Real estate	21,400	21,500	21,600	-100	-200
Professional and business services	135,600	134,500	133,800	1,100	1,800
Professional and technical services	54,000	53,100	52,600	900	1,400
Architectural and engineering services	12,600	12,600	11,800	0	800
Computer systems design and related services	7,400	7,300	7,400	100	0
Management of companies and enterprises	22,400	22,400	21,900	0	500
Administrative and waste services	59,200	59,000	59,300	200	-100
Administrative and support services	56,800	56,600	56,700	200	100
Employment services	23,900	23,700	24,500	200	-600
Business support services	8,200	8,100	8,500	100	-300
Services to buildings and dwellings	14,400	14,100	13,900	300	500
Educational and health services	131,100	127,700	128,000	3,400	3,100
Educational services	24,100	21,400	23,500	2,700	600
Colleges and universities	12,700	10,400	12,400	2,300	300
Health care and social assistance	107,000	106,300	104,500	700	2,500
Ambulatory health care services	40,800	40,700	39,700	100	1,100
Hospitals	28,000	27,900	27,400	100	600
Nursing and residential care facilities	20,900	20,700	20,500	200	400
Social assistance	17,300	17,000	16,900	300	400
Leisure and hospitality	96,000	95,800	94,200	200	1,800
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,400	13,000	13,300	400	100
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	9,500	9,300	9,400	200	100
Accommodation and food services	82,600	82,800	80,900	-200	1,700
Accommodation	8,600	8,500	8,600	100	0
Food services and drinking places	74,000	74,300	72,300	-300	1,700
Full-service restaurants	36,000	36,100	34,900	-100	1,100
Limited-service eating places	31,200	31,200	30,300	0	900
Other services	36,600	36,200	36,300	400	300
Membership associations and organizations	16,100	15,800	16,000	300	100
Government	147,100	145,700	142,900	1,400	4,200
Federal government	17,700	17,800	17,700	-100	0
State government	21,300	21,200	21,100	100	200
State education	8,000	7,700	7,500	300	500
Local government	108,100	106,700	104,100	1,400	4,000
Local education	61,500	60,600	59,500	900	2,000
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

	February 2008	January 2008	February 2007	-Change From- January 2008	February 2007
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,154,600	1,158,400	1,143,200	-3,800	11,400
Unemployed	65,700	63,000	61,600	2,700	4,100
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.4	5.4	0.3	0.3
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjust	5.1	5.0	4.9	0.1	0.3
Employed	1,088,900	1,095,400	1,081,600	-6,500	7,300
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	934,700	937,700	925,200	-3,000	9,500
Unemployed	50,500	48,400	47,400	2,100	3,100
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	5.2	5.1	0.2	0.3
Total Employed	884,200	889,300	877,800	-5,100	6,400
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	200,000	200,700	198,000	-700	2,000
Unemployed	10,600	10,100	9,900	500	700
Percent of Labor Force	5.3	5.0	5.0	0.3	0.3
Total Employed	189,500	190,600	188,100	-1,100	1,400
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	24,530	24,620	24,210	-90	320
Unemployed	1,690	1,650	1,530	40	160
Percent of Labor Force	6.9	6.7	6.3	0.2	0.6
Total Employed	22,840	22,970	22,670	-130	170
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	376,600	378,000	373,400	-1,400	3,200
Unemployed	20,700	20,000	20,100	700	600
Percent of Labor Force	5.5	5.3	5.4	0.2	0.1
Total Employed	355,900	358,000	353,300	-2,100	2,600
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	286,200	287,100	283,200	-900	3,000
Unemployed	14,400	13,700	13,300	700	1,100
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	4.8	4.7	0.2	0.3
Total Employed	271,900	273,400	269,900	-1,500	2,000
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	47,250	47,210	46,410	40	840
Unemployed	3,150	2,860	2,630	290	520
Percent of Labor Force	6.7	6.0	5.7	0.7	1.0
Total Employed	44,100	44,360	43,780	-260	320
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	219,900	220,800	218,000	-900	1,900
Unemployed	15,200	14,600	14,200	600	1,000
Percent of Labor Force	6.9	6.6	6.5	0.3	0.4
Total Employed	204,700	206,100	203,800	-1,400	900

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.



Labor Force and Unemployment by Area (1)

	February 2008			January 2008			February 2007		
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate
United States	152,503,000	144,350,000	5.2	152,828,000	144,607,000	5.4	151,879,000	144,479,000	4.9
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted	1,928,196	1,804,663	4.8	1,932,026	1,811,824	4.9	1,909,837	1,796,089	4.5
Oregon Seasonally Adjusted	83,749	76,895	8.3	83,552	77,274	7.5	80,420	75,841	5.7
Metropolitan Statistical Areas:	42,646	40,725	4.5	42,344	40,511	4.3	42,538	40,461	4.9
Bend (Deschutes County)	200,048	189,493	5.3	200,710	190,592	5.0	197,987	188,135	5.0
Corvallis (Benton County)	19,855	18,727	1,128	19,874	18,747	1,127	19,160	18,085	5.6
Eugene-Springfield (Lane County)	24,526	22,837	1,689	24,621	22,970	1,651	24,206	22,674	6.3
Medford (Jackson County)	28,759	26,436	2,323	28,813	26,382	2,451	28,688	26,575	7.4
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton (2)	9,791	8,778	1,013	9,848	8,920	9.4	9,848	9,090	7.5
Salem (Marion and Polk counties)	9,170	8,378	8.6	9,322	8,481	8.4	9,342	8,582	7.7
Cities:	83,749	76,835	8.3	83,552	77,274	7.5	80,420	75,841	5.7
Baker	48,117	43,403	4.7	48,487	43,729	9.8	47,584	43,201	9.2
Benton	974	920	5.4	1,003	940	6.3	946	890	5.9
Clackamas	3,319	2,887	4.32	3,311	2,904	4.07	3,393	2,996	3.97
Clatsop (3)	3,338	2,941	11.9	3,349	2,950	3.99	3,325	3,006	9.6
Columbia	12,758	12,037	7.21	12,596	11,873	7.23	11,842	11,842	5.5
Coos (3)	101,958	94,107	7.85	102,680	94,898	7.6	100,655	93,920	6.7
Cook (3)	9,527	8,583	9.49	9,493	8,583	9.10	9,088	8,371	7.9
Curry (3)	35,165	31,873	3.292	35,258	31,902	3.56	35,079	32,205	8.2
Deschutes	30,779	27,588	3.191	30,941	27,852	3.089	30,570	27,776	9.1
Douglas (3)	3,698	3,311	10.4	3,682	3,320	3.62	3,632	3,275	9.8
Gilliam	180,947	169,878	11,069	181,280	170,335	10.945	181,622	170,665	6.0
Grant	22,012	20,517	1,495	22,316	20,759	1,557	22,148	20,660	6.7
Harney	54,295	50,272	4,023	54,347	50,339	4,008	53,648	49,702	7.4
Hood River (3)	12,709	11,626	1,083	12,767	11,715	1,052	12,503	11,615	7.1
Jackson	151,616	141,455	10,161	150,900	141,178	9,722	150,628	140,875	6.5
Jefferson	378,595	355,892	20,703	377,996	357,955	20,041	373,432	353,340	5.4
Josephine (3)	37,318	35,109	2,209	37,143	35,041	2,102	37,148	34,966	5.9
Klamath (3)	929	885	6.4	957	894	6.3	901	839	6.9
Lake	12,315	11,604	5.8	12,511	11,742	6.1	11,484	10,957	6.0
Lane	36,084	33,328	2,756	36,076	33,215	2,861	35,735	32,988	6.2
Linn (3)	12,218	11,170	1,048	12,138	11,082	1,044	12,188	11,366	7.7
Lincoln	3,195	3,197	9.8	3,206	3,201	9.1	3,257	3,259	6.7
Malheur (3)	12,384	11,658	8.66	12,202	11,321	8.81	12,226	11,432	8.2
Marion	286,237	271,862	14,375	287,130	273,438	13,692	283,211	269,912	6.5
Morrow (3)	622	574	7.7	616	577	39	644	590	8.4
Multnomah	47,253	44,100	3,153	47,211	44,356	2,855	46,413	43,784	5.7
Polk	929	885	6.4	957	894	6.3	901	839	6.9
Sherman	12,315	11,604	5.8	12,511	11,742	6.1	11,484	10,957	6.0
Tillamook	36,084	33,328	2,756	36,076	33,215	2,861	35,735	32,988	6.2
Union (3)	12,218	11,170	1,048	12,138	11,082	1,044	12,188	11,366	7.7
Wallowa	3,195	3,197	9.8	3,206	3,201	9.1	3,257	3,259	6.7
Wasco (3)	12,384	11,658	8.66	12,202	11,321	8.81	12,226	11,432	8.2
Washington	286,237	271,862	14,375	287,130	273,438	13,692	283,211	269,912	6.5
Wheeler	622	574	7.7	616	577	39	644	590	8.4
Yamhill	47,253	44,100	3,153	47,211	44,356	2,855	46,413	43,784	5.7

(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 disputes. 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 Stamania 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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Contact: Kahl Riddell, (503) 947-1266
Kahl.Riddell@state.or.us