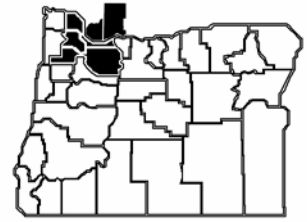




OREGON
EMPLOYMENT
DEPARTMENT
WORKSOURCE OREGON

Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



Amy Vander Vliet, Regional Economist ■ (503) 731-4577 ■ Amy.S.Vandervliet@state.or.us ■ www.QualityInfo.org

May 2006

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally	
	Raw	Adjusted
Mar 2006	5.6%	NA
Feb 2006	6.0%	NA
Mar 2005	6.5%	NA
Oregon		
Mar 2006	6.1%	5.5%
Feb 2006	6.5%	5.6%
Mar 2005	6.9%	6.2%
United States		
Mar 2006	4.8%	4.7%
Feb 2006	5.1%	4.8%
Mar 2005	5.4%	5.1%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

	March	
	2006	2005
Total	996,500	969,200
Manufacturing	125,300	122,000
Construction	59,600	54,700
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	197,100	193,500
Information	23,100	22,500
Financial Activities	68,600	66,700
Professional & Bus. Svc.	129,500	124,800
Educ. & Health Services	124,200	120,100
Leisure & Hospitality	90,300	87,800
Government	142,600	141,100
High Tech (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)	51,100	49,000

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

All Urban Consumers

United States	Mar '06	2005
Yearly Change	3.4%	3.4%

Next release: May 17, 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

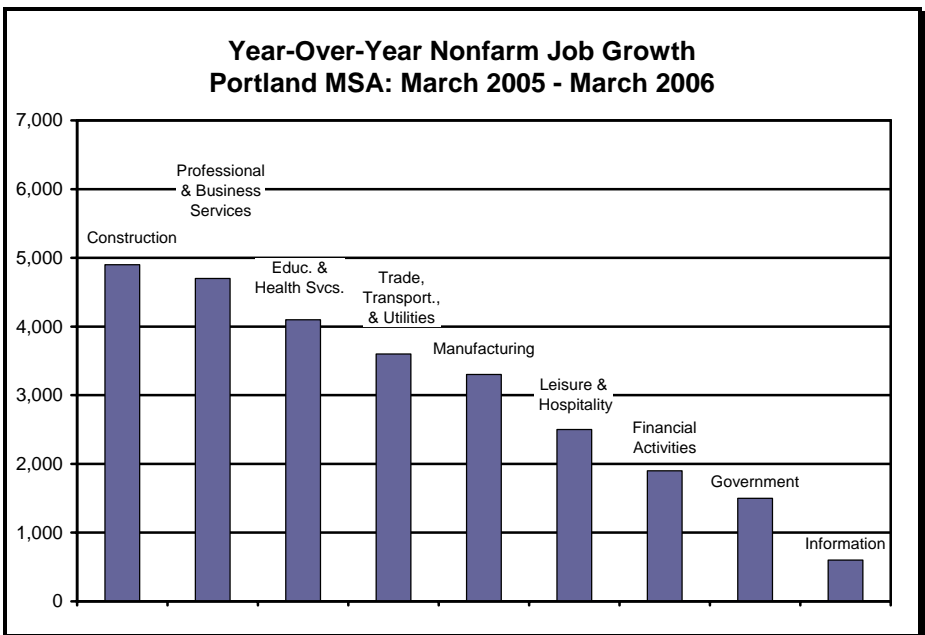
Employment Trends: Local

The Portland metro area's March unemployment rate was 5.6 percent, down from the year-ago rate of 6.5 percent. February's rate was 6.0 percent. In March, approximately 62,100 area residents were unemployed, down 9,400 over the year.

Portland area businesses added 4,800 jobs in March following an increase of 7,100 in February. Most major industries gained jobs over the month.

Manufacturing gained 400 jobs; half were in high tech. Over the year, manufacturing added 3,300 jobs (+2.7%). Most components contributed to the growth, and were led by high tech (+1,700; +4.7%) and transportation equipment (+500; +5.7%). Nondurable goods lost 100 jobs over the year.

Construction expanded by 800 jobs. Half of those were in the specialty trades. Over the year, construction picked up 4,900 jobs



for a growth rate of 9 percent. It has been the fastest-growing sector of the Portland metro economy for 26 consecutive months.

Professional and business services added 700 jobs in March following a strong February (+1,700). Over-the-year gains of 4,700 jobs (+3.8%) were split between employment services (+2,000), professional and technical services (+1,100) and building services (+1,000).

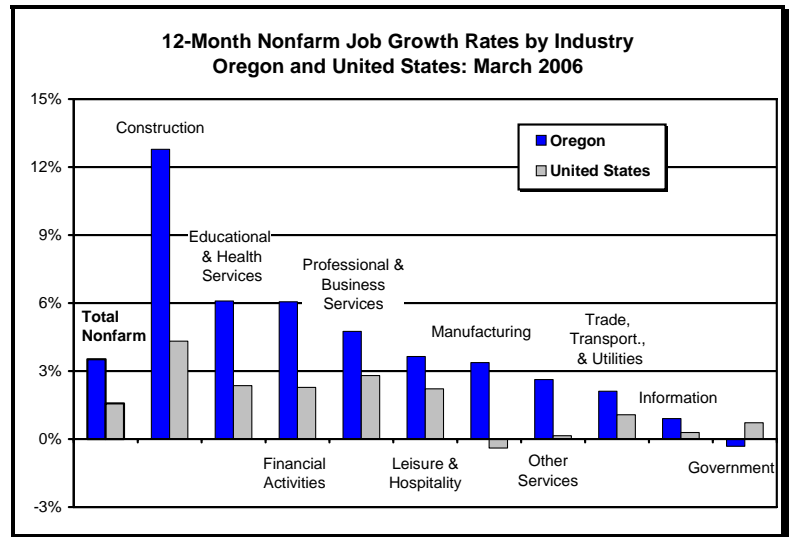
Trade, transportation, and utilities was flat over the month as growth in the retail component was wiped out by reductions in wholesale. This sector gained 3,600 jobs (+1.9%) over the year, yet was 800 jobs off its March 2001 prerecession peak.

Leisure and hospitality gained 1,300 jobs in March, which is in line with seasonal trends. Educational and health services added 500 in its educational component. Financial activities and information each added 200 jobs.

Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in March was essentially unchanged at 5.5 percent, from 5.6 percent in February. It continued a declining trend over the past two years and dropped well below the year-ago reading of 6.2 percent. In March, 113,900 Oregonians were unemployed, compared with 127,400 in March 2005.

Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment saw strong growth of 6,500 jobs in March, after a gain of 2,600



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.

Material contained in this publication is in the public domain and may be reproduced without any special permission. Please credit *Portland Metro Labor Trends*, Oregon Employment Department.

Laurie Warner, Director

Graham Slater, Administrator for Workforce and Economic Research

Amy Vander Vliet, Regional Economist
Portland-Downtown (503) 731-4577

Bonnie Gariety, Employment Economist
Portland-Downtown (503) 731-8592

Mary Wright, Workforce Analyst
Beaverton and Hillsboro (503) 350-2910

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

Lynn Wallis, Workforce Analyst
Oregon City (503) 657-2002 x234

Christian Kaylor, Workforce Analyst
Portland-Downtown (503) 731-3328

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

Pam Ferrara, Workforce Analyst
Yamhill County (503) 378-4801 x223

Bruce Powers, Field Office Manager
Beaverton (503) 644-1229

Robert Brown, Field Office Manager
Gresham (503) 669-7112

Sabrina Van Dalen, Field Office Mgr
Hillsboro (503) 681-0219

Mark Rasmussen, Field Office Manager
McMinnville (503) 472-5118
Cathie Moravec, Field Office Manager
Oregon City (503) 657-2071
Jennifer Germundson, Field Office Manager
Portland-Downtown (503) 731-4139
Cynthia Mullen, Field Office Manager
Portland-North (503) 280-6046
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 Curtis.M.Thrapp@state.or.us**

The Oregon Employment Department is an equal opportunity employer. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.

in February. Since March 2005, total nonfarm employment in Oregon expanded by 57,900 jobs or 3.5 percent.

In March, two major industries – construction (+1,900 jobs) and educational and health services (+2,300) – posted seasonally adjusted job gains of close to 2,000, while another two – financial activities (+1,200) and other services (+1,100) – added about half that amount. One major industry saw a substantial loss: trade, transportation, and utilities slipped by 1,000 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Oregon's National Ranking

Oregon's March unemployment rate of 5.5 percent was sixth highest in the nation. Mississippi (7.9%), Alaska (7.0%), and Michigan (6.8%) occupied the top three spots. Hawaii (2.9%), Wyoming (2.9%), and Florida (3.1%) registered the lowest rates.

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates Top Areas in March 2006		
Rank	State or District	March 2006
1	Mississippi	7.9
2	Alaska	7.0
3	Michigan	6.8
4	South Carolina	6.5
5	Kentucky	6.0
6	Oregon	5.5
7	Tennessee	5.1
7	Rhode Island	5.1
7	Illinois	5.1
....		
15	California	4.8
....		
20	Washington	4.6

Nonfarm Employment (not seasonally adjusted) Over-the-Year Percentage Change Top Areas in March 2006		
Rank	State	% Change
1	Nevada	6.1
2	Arizona	5.5
3	Idaho	4.9
4	Utah	4.2
5	Florida	4.0
6	Wyoming	3.8
7	Oregon	3.5
8	Hawaii	3.4
9	Washington	3.3
....		
24	California	1.8

Oregon's total nonfarm employment increased by 3.5 percent over the year. That percentage gain was the seventh fastest of all states. Nevada, Arizona, and Utah were the fastest-growing states in the nation, while Mississippi (-8.5%), Michigan (-0.5%), and Maine (0.2%) were the slowest-growing states. Overall, national nonfarm employment grew by 1.6 percent from March 2005 through March 2006.

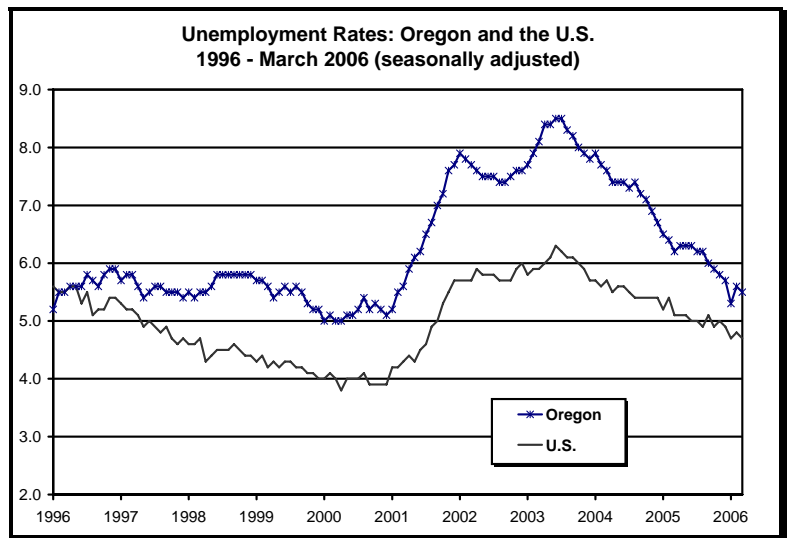
Oregon's manufacturing sector ranked third in both total growth (+6,900 jobs) and growth rate (+3.4%) over the year. Washington state added the largest number of manufacturing jobs (+10,400), followed by Texas (+7,100). Nationally, the manufacturing sector declined by 56,000 jobs, or -0.4 percent. Construction, the state's fastest-growing broad industry (+12.8%), ranked fourth nationally after Idaho (+16.3%), Mississippi (+13.0%), and Arizona (+12.9%).

Employment Trends: Nation

Both the number of unemployed persons, 7.0 million, and the unemployment rate, 4.7 percent, were little changed in March. The number of long-term unemployed – those unemployed 27 weeks and

over – also was little changed over the month. This group accounted for 18.4 percent of the unemployed, down from 21.5 percent a year earlier.

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 211,000 in March to 135.0 million, seasonally adjusted. Over the year, payroll employment grew by 2.1 million. The March increase was concentrated in the service-providing sector, with gains in several industries, including professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, retail trade, and health care.

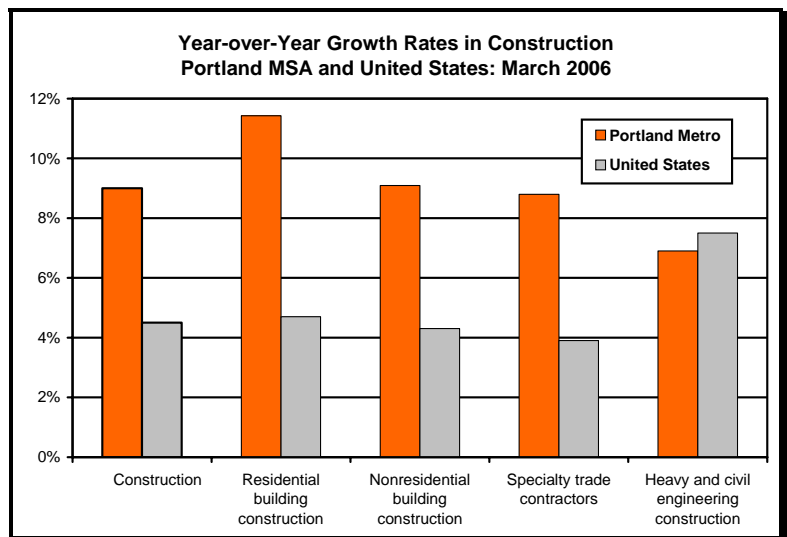


The National Association of Realtors reported sales of existing homes rose by 0.3 percent in March to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 6.92 million. After five months of declines, existing home sales expanded for two months in row, although sales dipped 4 percent year-to-date. The number of homes for sale rose 7 percent to a record 3.2 million, representing a 5.5-month supply at the March sales pace, the largest supply since July 1998. Median prices grew by 7.4 percent in the past 12 months to \$218,000, the smallest price gain since January 2004.

Recent Trends in Portland’s Construction Industry

The Portland metro area entered into a recession in late 2000. Thirty-six months and 45,000 lost jobs later, it hit bottom in June 2003. Since then, it added jobs at a fairly strong pace and returned to prerecession employment levels in August 2005. Between then and now, it’s gained another 17,000 jobs.

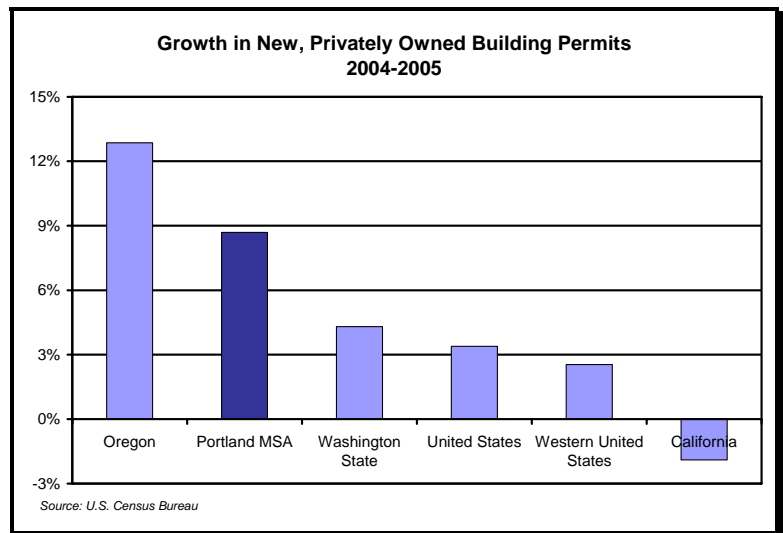
All major industries experienced growth since we turned the corner. Manufacturing and construction powered us out of the recession, accounting for almost half of the region’s new jobs in the early stages of the recovery. While manufacturing’s momentum slowed, construction didn’t. Over the year, it added almost 5,000 jobs (+9.0%); double the national rate (+4.5%).



These gains weren’t fueled by just one or two components of construction. Most all that we track registered near double-digit growth rates over the year. Residential building construction shot out of the gate early in the recovery and rapid growth continued. Employment added 11.4 percent over the year. The number of housing permits issued in Oregon reached an all-time high in 2005, jumping by

nearly 13 percent over 2004. That was the seventh-fastest increase of all states and third-fastest in the western United States after Idaho and Utah.

In the Portland metro area, permits increased by 1,378, or 8.7 percent. Low interest rates, innovative mortgages, a growing population, second home purchases, and speculative buying have influenced the state and local housing markets. According to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC), investors and second-home buyers purchased more than 25 percent of Oregon Alt-A mortgages, which fall between prime and sub-prime, but are closer to prime.



Commercial and industrial construction came late to the party, but made up for lost time. Year-over-year growth topped 9 percent in March. Office buildings, shopping centers, and medical offices are under construction from Vancouver to Hillsboro to downtown Portland. According to the FDIC, overall loan growth at Oregon banks was 21.3 percent from 2004 to 2005, ranking the state third nationally. The commercial and industrial component grew by 21.5 percent, the fastest in the nation.

If it wasn't cranes dotting the area's skylines, it was backhoes clogging the region's streets and bridges. Bridge repairs, sewer work, and other improvements kept local heavy and civil engineering firms busy. Employment in such businesses grew by 7 percent over the year. For a list and map of construction projects in the city of Portland, visit www.keepportlandmoving.org/#Projects.

Web Site of the Month:

The prior article drew on information from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and represents only a fraction of the wealth of information and analysis available on its Web site. And it's not all about loans and banking, although that's understandably a large part of it. You can find summaries of recent economic trends in employment, housing, and loan activity for every U.S. state. You can read articles about the demographics of housing demand, baby boomers' financial preparation (or lack thereof) for retirement, and the FDIC's scenario for the next U.S. recession.

For state profiles, go to www.fdic.gov/bank/analytical/stateprofile/index.html.
For recent articles and analysis, visit www.fdic.gov/bank/analytical/index.html.

Visit Our Labor Market Information Web Site at: www.QualityInfo.org

The Business Information Center is the site's newest interactive tool. It provides economic, demographic, and workforce information tailored to the needs of your business. You can produce custom reports for marketing, business planning, or human resource applications.

The BIC gives you one-stop access to several databases containing employment, payroll, and staffing patterns by industry, wages by occupation, and business contact information. It contains links to such resources as a job description writing tool. A link to the BIC can be found under "Tools" in the navigation bar at www.QualityInfo.org.



REGARDS TO RURAL IV
July 14 -15, 2006 with pre-sessions July 13

Kah-Nee-Ta High Desert Resort

A training and networking conference to

INFORM, INSPIRE AND CELEBRATE ALL THAT IS RURAL!

RDI's renowned annual gathering, Regards to Rural, will give you cutting edge ideas, practical tools, and resources to build a brighter future for your rural community. Mark your calendars for an event you won't want to miss!

Registration materials and sponsorship information can be found at www.rdiinc.org

Rural Development Initiatives, Inc. ♦ 941 Lawrence St. ♦ Eugene, OR 97401

rdi@rdiinc.org ♦ (541) 684-9077

Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making news in April

- **The Sweetbrier Inn** at **Tualatin's** Interstate 5 interchange will be demolished to make room for **Nyberg Woods**, a \$60-million, high-end retail development. *The Oregonian* – Mar. 29, 2006
- **Wayne's Chicago Red Hots** hot dog stand has opened in **Warren**. *Chronicle* – Mar. 15, 2006
- **Blue Moon Rising**, a store offering natural products made by local artisans, has opened in **Troutdale**. *Gresham Outlook* – Mar. 22, 2006
- The **Summit Power Group** acquired **Westward Energy** late last year, and with estimated future investment at the Port Westward site near **Clatskanie** at \$1.1 billion. More than 100 full-time workers by 2011 will daily turn 5,000 tons of coal into synthetic gas for electricity production. Permitting for the project is expected to last through 2007. *South County Spotlight* – Mar. 1, 2006
- **Oregon Health & Science University** administrators want to fill 200 jobs in time for the June opening of the Peter O. Kohler Pavilion. Most are professional positions including pharmacists, physical therapists, and nurses. *The Oregonian* – Apr. 7, 2006
- **LSI Logic Corp.'s** 500 **Gresham** workers will keep their jobs. **Arizona-based ON Semiconductor Corp.** will pay \$105 million for the 7-year-old facility. LSI makes sophisticated semiconductors that pack multiple functions on a single chip and ON Semi makes simple analog chips that regulate the flow of power through electronic devices. *The Oregonian* – Apr. 7, 2006
- The **Port of Portland** gained two new shippers to ferry containerized goods across the Pacific. **ZIM Integrated Shipping Services Ltd.** of **Israel**, and **Yang Ming Marine** of **Taiwan**, will begin calling on the Port's Terminal 6 this spring. Some credit for the ZIM deal goes to **Dollar Tree Stores Inc.**, which opened a distribution center in **Ridgefield, Wash.**, and wanted its major shipper to call on the nearest port. *Portland Business Journal* – Mar. 24, 2006
- **Whole Foods** will build its third **Portland-area** store on Northeast Sandy Boulevard. *The Oregonian* – Apr. 17, 2006
- **Costco Wholesale Corp.** will open **Costco Home**, a home furnishings warehouse, at Cascade Station near the **Portland International Airport**. It will include the first gas station near the airport. Costco Home stores typically employ 125 workers. It is expected to open in summer 2007. *The Oregonian* – Apr. 13, 2006
- **Willamette Valley Medical Center** in **McMinnville** has begun a \$24-million expansion that will be completed by August 2007. About 100 employees will be added. *News-Register* – Apr. 15, 2006
- **Sage Hospitality Resources** will build a \$117-million hotel on the upper 10 floors of the Meier & Frank building in downtown **Portland**. It may add a rooftop restaurant and lounge with outdoor seating. The department store should remain open during the renovation. *The Oregonian* – Apr. 17, 2006

-
- **Kohl's** department store has opened on Southeast Mill Plain Boulevard in **Vancouver, Wash.** It employs 125 people. *The Columbian – Apr. 5, 2006*
 - **Denton Plastics** has a new \$5.6-million site in **Gresham**. The state loaned the company \$500,000 to help pay for its construction. It has hired 10 workers. *The Oregonian – Apr. 20, 2006*
 - **The Vancouver Clinic** has opened a medical office at **Salmon Creek**. It employs 35 doctors and 100 support staff. The building will house Family Physicians Group, which will employ 12 physicians and support staff. *The Columbian – Apr. 22, 2006*
 - **Columbia Mattress Center** has opened in **St. Helens**. *South County Spotlight – Apr. 19, 2006*
 - **JoAnn Fabrics** has opened at **Portland's** Eastport Plaza Shopping Center. *The Oregonian – Apr. 24, 2006*
 - **Fairway Golf Shop** has opened in **Dundee**. It offers golf club repair and refurbishing. *Newberg Graphic – Apr. 21, 2006*

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

	Preliminary March 2006	Revised February 2006	March 2005	-Change From- February 2006	March 2005
Portland-Beaverton-Vancouver MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	1,110,800	1,117,100	1,092,200	-6,300	18,600
Unemployed	62,100	66,500	71,500	-4,400	-9,400
Percent of Labor Force	5.6	6.0	6.5		-0.9
Total Employed	1,048,700	1,050,600	1,020,700	-1,900	28,000
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	901,200	905,000	884,700	-3,800	16,500
Unemployed	48,900	52,000	56,200	-3,100	-7,300
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	5.7	6.4		-0.9
Total Employed	852,300	853,000	828,400	-700	23,900
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	193,100	193,900	189,200	-800	3,900
Unemployed	10,200	10,900	11,400	-700	-1,200
Percent of Labor Force	5.3	5.6	6.0		-0.7
Total Employed	182,900	183,000	177,800	-100	5,100
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	23,070	23,220	23,050	-150	20
Unemployed	1,380	1,510	1,970	-130	-590
Percent of Labor Force	6.0	6.5	8.5		-2.5
Total Employed	21,690	21,710	21,090	-20	600
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	370,600	372,200	364,300	-1,600	6,300
Unemployed	21,600	22,900	25,000	-1,300	-3,400
Percent of Labor Force	5.8	6.1	6.9		-1.1
Total Employed	349,000	349,300	339,300	-300	9,700
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	269,800	270,800	264,500	-1,000	5,300
Unemployed	13,200	14,000	15,000	-800	-1,800
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	5.2	5.7		-0.8
Total Employed	256,600	256,800	249,500	-200	7,100
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	44,600	44,830	43,710	-230	890
Unemployed	2,580	2,780	2,870	-200	-290
Percent of Labor Force	5.8	6.2	6.6		-0.8
Total Employed	42,020	42,050	40,840	-30	1,180
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	209,600	212,100	207,500	-2,500	2,100
Unemployed	13,200	14,500	15,300	-1,300	-2,100
Percent of Labor Force	6.3	6.8	7.4		-1.1
Total Employed	196,500	197,600	192,200	-1,100	4,300

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	Revised	March 2005	---Change from---	
	March 2006	February 2006		February 2006	March 2005
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,110,800	1,117,100	1,092,200	-6,300	18,600
Unemployed	62,100	66,500	71,500	-4,400	-9,400
Percent of Labor Force	5.6%	6.0%	6.5%		
Total Employed	1,048,700	1,050,600	1,020,700	-1,900	28,000
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	996,500	991,700	969,200	4,800	27,300
Total private	853,900	849,500	828,100	4,400	25,800
Natural resources and mining	1,400	1,500	1,600	-100	-200
Construction	59,600	58,800	54,700	800	4,900
Construction of buildings	13,800	13,600	12,500	200	1,300
Residential building construction	7,800	7,700	7,000	100	800
Nonresidential building construction	6,000	5,900	5,500	100	500
Heavy and civil engineering construction	6,200	6,000	5,800	200	400
Specialty trade contractors	39,600	39,200	36,400	400	3,200
Manufacturing	125,300	124,900	122,000	400	3,300
Durable goods	96,100	95,700	92,700	400	3,400
Wood product manufacturing	6,100	6,100	5,800	0	300
Primary metal manufacturing	6,300	6,300	6,000	0	300
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,300	12,200	12,300	100	0
Machinery manufacturing	8,400	8,400	8,200	0	200
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	38,100	37,900	36,400	200	1,700
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	28,100	28,000	26,800	100	1,300
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,300	5,200	4,900	100	400
Transportation equipment manufacturing	9,300	9,300	8,800	0	500
Nondurable goods	29,200	29,200	29,300	0	-100
Food manufacturing	8,300	8,200	8,300	100	0
Paper manufacturing	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	100
Trade, transportation, and utilities	197,100	197,100	193,500	0	3,600
Wholesale trade	56,300	56,500	55,900	-200	400
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	27,000	27,100	26,600	-100	400
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	21,500	21,600	21,600	-100	-100
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	7,800	7,800	7,700	0	100
Retail trade	104,200	103,900	100,800	300	3,400
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	14,200	14,100	14,000	100	200
Food and beverage stores	18,500	18,300	18,000	200	500
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	11,500	11,400	10,600	100	900
General merchandise stores	19,500	19,600	18,600	-100	900
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	36,600	36,700	36,800	-100	-200
Air transportation	3,600	3,600	3,700	0	-100
Truck transportation	10,800	10,700	10,900	100	-100
Couriers and messengers	4,900	4,900	4,700	0	200
Warehousing and storage	4,300	4,300	4,400	0	-100
Information	23,100	22,900	22,500	200	600
Publishing industries, except internet	9,000	9,100	8,900	-100	100
Software publishers	5,500	5,600	5,300	-100	200
Telecommunications	6,700	6,700	6,700	0	0
Wired telecommunications carriers	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0
Financial activities	68,600	68,400	66,700	200	1,900
Finance and insurance	44,300	44,200	43,000	100	1,300
Credit intermediation and related activities	22,500	22,400	21,300	100	1,200
Insurance carriers and related activities	18,500	18,500	18,200	0	300
Real estate and rental and leasing	24,300	24,200	23,700	100	600
Real estate	19,600	19,500	18,900	100	700

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	March 2006	February 2006	March 2005	---Change from---	
				February 2006	March 2005
Professional and business services	129,500	128,800	124,800	700	4,700
Professional and technical services	50,200	50,000	49,100	200	1,100
Architectural and engineering services	10,800	10,800	10,200	0	600
Computer systems design and related services	7,500	7,400	7,300	100	200
Management of companies and enterprises	19,800	19,900	19,600	-100	200
Administrative and waste services	59,500	58,900	56,100	600	3,400
Administrative and support services	56,600	56,500	53,700	100	2,900
Employment services	25,600	25,400	23,600	200	2,000
Business support services	8,000	8,000	7,900	0	100
Services to buildings and dwellings	14,200	13,700	13,200	500	1,000
Educational and health services	124,200	123,700	120,100	500	4,100
Educational services	23,700	23,200	22,700	500	1,000
Colleges and universities	12,500	12,100	12,100	400	400
Health care and social assistance	100,500	100,500	97,400	0	3,100
Ambulatory health care services	37,800	37,800	36,400	0	1,400
Hospitals	27,400	27,400	26,000	0	1,400
Nursing and residential care facilities	19,600	19,600	19,500	0	100
Social assistance	15,700	15,700	15,500	0	200
Leisure and hospitality	90,300	89,000	87,800	1,300	2,500
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	12,900	12,600	12,600	300	300
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	9,600	9,300	9,100	300	500
Accommodation and food services	77,400	76,400	75,200	1,000	2,200
Accommodation	8,600	8,400	8,700	200	-100
Food services and drinking places	68,800	68,000	66,500	800	2,300
Full-service restaurants	33,800	33,300	32,700	500	1,100
Limited-service eating places	28,100	27,600	27,100	500	1,000
Other services	34,800	34,400	34,400	400	400
Membership associations and organizations	15,200	15,000	15,000	200	200
Government	142,600	142,200	141,100	400	1,500
Federal government	17,900	18,000	18,300	-100	-400
State government	21,900	21,700	21,800	200	100
State education	7,400	7,400	7,200	0	200
Local government	102,800	102,500	101,000	300	1,800
Local education	59,100	59,100	57,900	0	1,200
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)

	March 2006			February 2006			March 2005		
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate
United States	150,027,000	142,772,000	4.8	149,686,000	141,994,000	4.8	147,745,000	139,759,000	5.4
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted	1,867,150	1,753,293	4.7	1,869,646	1,747,475	4.8	1,840,934	1,713,453	5.1
State of Oregon			5.5			5.5			6.9
Oregon Seasonally Adjusted									6.2
Metropolitan Statistical Areas:									
Bend (Deschutes County)	74,753	70,690	5.4	74,706	70,136	6.1	72,615	67,934	6.4
Corvallis (Benton County)	42,488	40,194	5.4	42,044	39,582	5.9	42,235	40,091	5.1
Eugene-Springfield (Lane County)	175,834	164,999	6.2	175,665	164,001	6.6	174,303	163,372	6.8
Medford (Jackson County)	100,165	93,653	6.5	100,396	93,438	6.9	98,443	91,585	7.0
Portland-Beaverton-Vancouver (2)	1,110,792	1,048,705	5.6	1,117,070	1,050,599	6.0	1,092,194	1,020,671	6.5
Salem (Marion and Polk counties)	182,584	171,062	6.3	181,433	169,180	6.8	181,900	168,985	7.1
Counties:									
Baker	7,044	6,429	8.7	7,067	6,388	9.6	7,093	6,421	9.5
Benton	42,488	40,194	5.4	42,044	39,582	5.9	42,235	40,091	5.1
Clackamas	183,071	182,892	5.3	193,931	183,046	5.6	189,184	177,783	6.0
Clatsop (3)	18,923	17,638	10.85	18,847	17,636	6.4	18,497	17,271	6.6
Columbia	23,070	21,694	13.76	23,221	21,712	6.5	23,054	21,088	8.5
Coos (3)	29,531	27,366	7.3	29,725	27,467	7.6	29,266	26,892	8.1
Cook (3)	9,262	8,606	7.1	9,200	8,479	7.8	9,094	8,375	7.9
Curry (3)	9,615	8,873	7.7	9,631	8,883	7.8	9,580	8,896	7.1
Deschutes	74,753	70,690	5.4	74,706	70,136	6.1	72,615	67,934	6.4
Douglas (3)	47,319	43,312	8.5	43,538	40,336	9.0	47,132	42,963	8.8
Gilliam	1,056	996	5.7	1,057	987	6.6	1,012	946	6.5
Grant	3,442	3,025	12.1	3,489	3,045	12.7	3,556	3,096	12.9
Harney	3,357	2,984	11.1	3,363	2,951	12.3	3,409	3,041	10.8
Hood River (3)	12,235	11,445	6.5	12,231	11,373	7.0	11,681	10,795	7.6
Jackson	100,165	93,653	6.5	100,396	93,438	6.9	98,443	91,585	7.0
Jefferson	9,090	8,407	7.5	8,997	8,231	9.5	9,066	8,417	7.2
Josephine (3)	35,571	33,078	7.0	35,699	33,035	7.5	34,594	31,901	7.8
Klamath (3)	30,384	27,656	8.4	30,563	27,809	9.0	29,909	27,183	9.1
Lake	3,593	3,241	9.8	3,604	3,224	10.5	3,485	3,097	11.1
Lane	175,834	164,999	6.2	175,665	164,001	6.6	174,303	163,372	6.8
Linn (3)	22,435	20,985	7.1	22,352	20,771	7.1	22,084	20,466	7.3
Lincoln	52,506	48,610	7.4	52,220	48,038	8.0	52,064	47,681	8.4
Malheur (3)	12,773	11,796	7.6	12,692	11,610	10.62	12,838	11,510	10.3
Marion	147,953	138,403	6.5	147,111	138,880	7.0	147,471	138,723	7.3
Morrow (3)	5,366	4,979	7.2	5,400	4,905	9.2	5,462	5,006	8.3
Multnomah	370,601	349,024	5.8	372,168	349,318	6.1	364,259	339,275	6.9
Polk	34,631	32,659	5.7	34,322	32,300	6.9	34,429	32,262	6.3
Sherman	927	850	8.3	921	832	8.9	896	815	9.0
Tillamook	12,227	11,444	7.83	12,314	11,485	8.29	12,162	11,320	6.9
Umatilla (3)	35,739	32,703	9.5	35,627	32,216	10.41	36,258	32,876	9.3
Union (3)	11,985	11,100	7.4	11,939	10,943	8.3	11,830	10,893	7.9
Wallowa	3,391	3,034	10.5	3,339	3,003	10.1	3,434	3,069	10.6
Wasco (3)	11,716	10,897	7.0	11,651	10,706	8.1	11,600	10,520	9.3
Washington	269,828	256,628	4.9	270,835	256,644	5.2	264,477	249,480	5.7
Wheeler	658	609	7.4	665	611	8.3	649	591	8.9
Yamhill	44,596	42,015	5.8	44,832	42,051	6.2	43,714	40,842	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 disjunctants. 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 Starnania counties in Washington.
 (3) This county is in a metropolitan statistical area. Malheur County is part of the Ontario metropolitan statistical area, which also includes Payette County, Idaho. Morrow and Umatilla counties combine to form the Pendleton-Hermiston metropolitan statistical area. All of Oregon's other metropolitan statistical areas stand alone as single counties.

Next release: May 18, 2006

Contact: Kathi Riddell (503) 947-1266
Kathi.R.Riddell@state.or.us