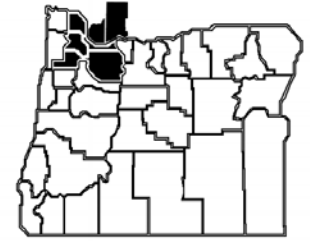




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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May 2007

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

	Seasonally	
	Adjusted	Raw
Portland MSA		
Mar 2007	5.0%	5.3%
Feb 2007	5.1%	5.6%
Mar 2006	5.2%	5.5%
Oregon		
Mar 2007	5.2%	5.8%
Feb 2007	5.3%	6.2%
Mar 2006	5.4%	6.0%
United States		
Mar 2007	4.4%	4.5%
Feb 2007	4.5%	4.9%
Mar 2006	4.7%	4.8%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	March	
	2007	2006
Total	1,022,700	1,001,800
Construction	63,400	60,000
Manufacturing	127,100	125,100
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	203,000	198,400
Information	24,300	23,700
Financial Activities	70,200	69,700
Professional & Bus. Svc.	134,000	131,200
Educ. & Health Services	127,000	124,700
Leisure & Hospitality	93,000	90,900
Government	143,400	141,500
High Tech *	51,000	50,900

* (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Mar '07	2006
Yearly Change	2.8%	3.2%

Next release: May 15, 2007

Portland-Salem	2nd Half '06	2006
Yearly Change	2.5%	2.6%

Next release: August 15, 2007
CPI Hotline: (503) 326-2081
www.bls.gov/cpi

University of Oregon Index of Economic Indicators

Feb 2007	106.3	
Jan 2007	106.7	

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

2006 Population

	2005-2006	% Change
Portland Metro	2,121,910	1.9%
Oregon	3,690,505	1.6%

Employment Trends: Local

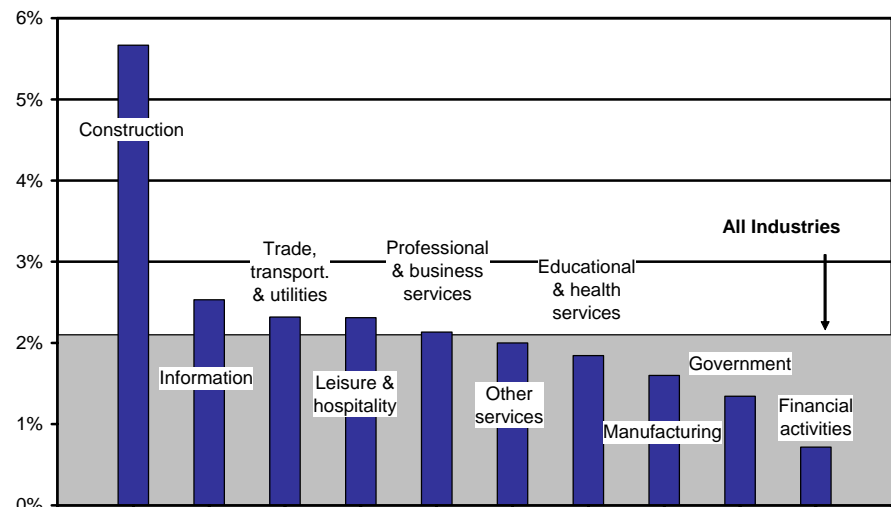
The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.0 percent in March. February's rate was 5.1. The jobless rate has been hovering around five percent over the past year. An estimated 60,300 metro area residents were unemployed and looking for work; down 1,600 from a year ago.

The Portland metro area gained 1,200 nonfarm jobs in March on a seasonally adjusted basis. February's gain was revised upwards from 1,600 to 2,400. All major industries added jobs over the month, with the exception of financial activities, which edged down by 100.

Construction added 700 jobs over the month and 3,400 over the year. Despite slowing growth, this sector is still outpacing all other broad industries by over 2-to-1.

Manufacturing added 500 jobs in March following similar gains in February. High tech declined by 200 and is now 500 jobs below year-ago. Most other components of manufacturing are up over the year, led by metals (+500) and nondurable goods (+700).

12-Month Nonfarm Employment Growth Rates 2007
Portland Metro Area: March 2007



Overall, manufacturing has grown by 2,000 jobs over the past 12 months for a growth rate of 1.6 percent.

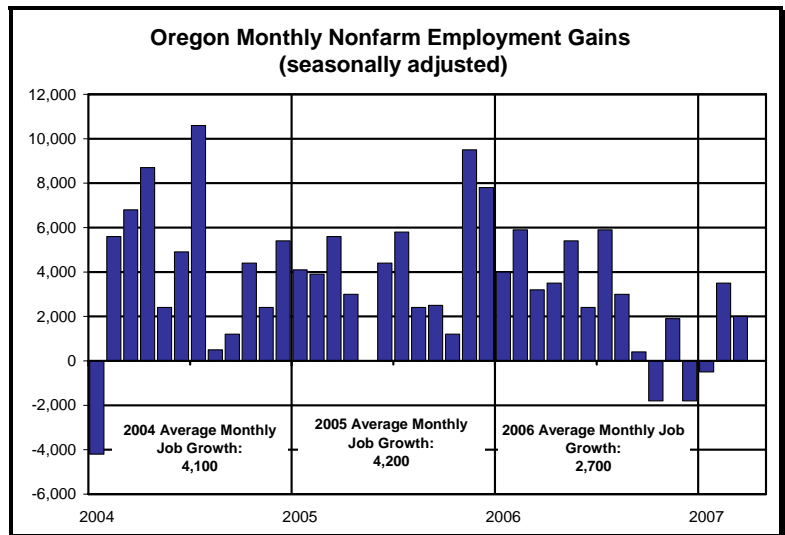
Professional and business services added 1,200 jobs in March; typical for this time of year as tax preparation agencies are in the thick of their busiest season. Leisure and hospitality added 900 jobs and is up 2,100 (+2.3%) over the year.

March's gains brought total nonfarm employment in the 7-county metro area to 1,028,800 jobs; up 20,900 (+2.1%) over the year.

Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.2 percent in March compared with 5.3 percent in February. The March unemployment rate was the same as in January; prior to that time the rate had not been this low since January 2001, when the rate was also 5.2 percent. In March, 111,841 Oregonians were unemployed, compared with 112,058 in March 2006.

Seasonally adjusted payroll employment rose for the second consecutive month, gaining 2,000 in March after a revised gain of 3,500 in February. In March, most industries closely followed their normal seasonal behavior, while trade, transportation, and utilities grew by 2,400 jobs. Several industries are at or near record employment levels, including retail trade, leisure and hospitality, accommodation and food services, and local government.



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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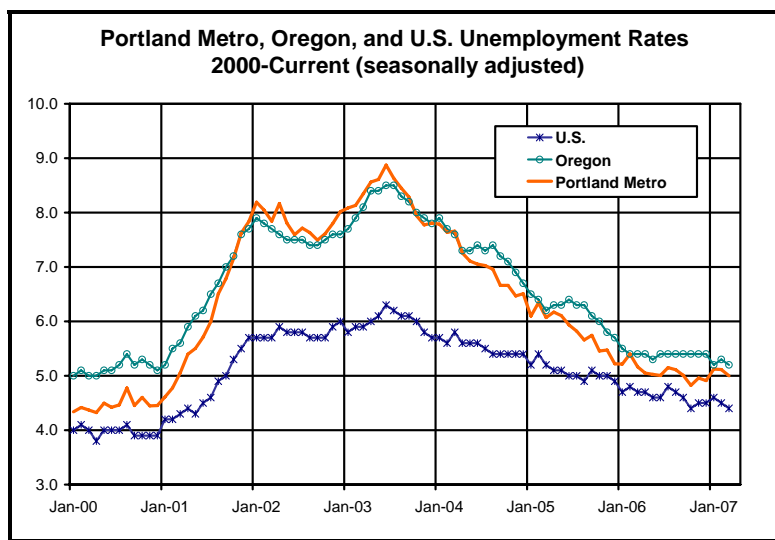
Construction employment performed near its normal seasonal expectation, with a gain of 700 in March. Seasonally adjusted employment in construction remained close to 100,000 for the past 13 months. The peak was in August, when the figure reached 102,000, and the recent low was in January, when the level dipped to 99,800. Thus, the Oregon employment figures indicate that construction employment stopped its torrid expansion that ran from late-2003 through mid-2006. This is similar to the national trend, where seasonally adjusted construction employment leveled off over the past year. Despite the change in trend, the level of construction activity in Oregon remains robust as compared to levels seen in the past 20 years.

Manufacturing broke a string of six consecutive months of seasonally adjusted losses in March by posting a gain of 500 jobs. Nondurable goods manufacturing added 700 jobs in March and is up 1,000 over the year. One of the bright spots – fabricated metals manufacturing – has added 1,700 over the past year. However, computer and electronic product manufacturing shed 600 in March. Wood product manufacturing was essentially flat in March and is now down 3,300 since March 2006. Similarly, transportation equipment manufacturing is down 1,500 over the year.

Employment Trends: National

In March, the number of unemployed persons (6.7 million) and the unemployment rate (4.4%) were essentially unchanged. The jobless rate has remained within a narrow range--4.4 to 4.6 percent – since September 2006.

In March, nonfarm payroll employment rose by 180,000 to 137.6 million, after seasonal adjustment. This increase followed gains of 162,000 in January and 113,000 in February (as revised). Over the year, total nonfarm employment rose by about 2.0 million. In March, construction employment rose sharply, following a large decline in the prior month. A sizable job gain also occurred in general merchandise stores in March, and job growth continued in health care and in food services. Manufacturing employment continued to trend down over the month.



Construction employment increased by 56,000 in March, partially offsetting a decline of 61,000 in February. Unusually adverse weather likely contributed to February's decline. Overall, the construction industry has shown no net growth since employment peaked in September 2006. Over this span, job gains in the nonresidential components of construction have been more than offset by losses in the residential components.

Within retail trade, employment in general merchandise stores rose by 36,000 in March and by 81,000 in the first quarter of this year. Despite the recent growth, employment in general merchandise stores was little changed over the year. Elsewhere in retail trade, employment in building material and garden supply stores has declined by 15,000 since reaching its peak in October 2006.

Employment in health care continued to increase in March with a gain of 30,000; over the year, the industry added 348,000 jobs. In March, offices of physicians and hospitals added 9,000 jobs each, while nursing and residential care facilities added 7,000. Food services and drinking places also continued to add jobs in March (+19,000). Over the year, employment in the industry grew by 335,000.

Professional and business services employment was essentially unchanged in March and over the first quarter of 2007. The industry added half a million jobs in 2006. In March, employment continued to expand in computer systems design and in management and technical consulting services, but those job gains were offset by small job losses in accounting and bookkeeping and in employment services.

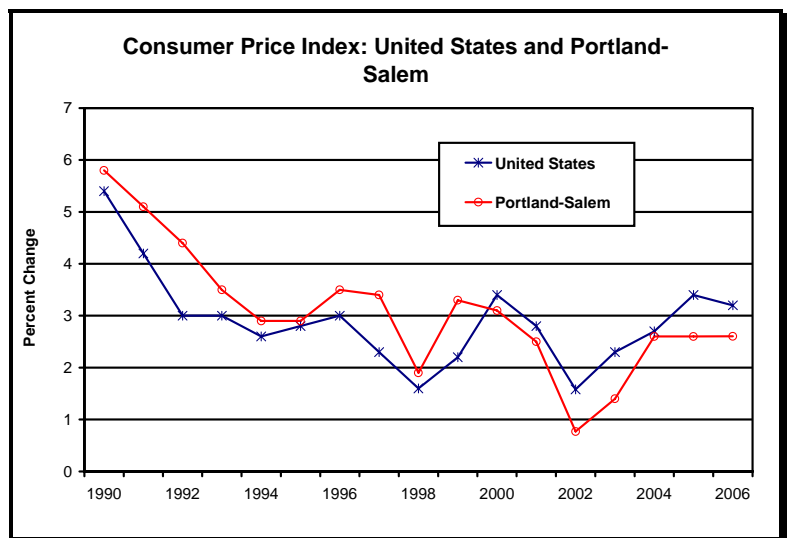
Manufacturing employment continued to trend down over the month (-16,000), with declines in furniture and related products (-4,000), computer and electronic products (-4,000), textile mills (-2,000), and paper and paper products (-2,000).

Inflation Remains Moderate in Portland-Salem Region

The consumer price index for all urban consumers rose by 2.6 percent in the Portland-Salem region in 2006. This was the same rate of inflation as in 2004 and 2005.

Last year was the seventh year in a row that inflation in the region was lower than in the nation as a whole. The nation's consumer price level climbed by 2.7 percent in 2004, 3.4 percent in 2005, and 3.2 percent in 2006.

For further information, go to www.olmis.org/pubs/cpi/cpi.pdf and www.bls.gov/cpi/home.htm.



Earnings by Occupation in Metropolitan Areas

Do you wonder what your skills might be worth in a different city? Pay relatives, or comparisons of metro-area wages by occupation, can help. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics produces pay relatives via the National Compensation Survey, an annual analysis that covered 77 metropolitan areas in 2005. The survey results represent the average pay for each major occupational group indexed to average pay in a selected metro area. The table below shows how many metro areas had average wages by occupational group that were above, equal to, or below the average wages in the same group in the Portland-Salem metro area.

Across all occupations, earnings in the Portland-Salem metro area met or exceeded earnings in 61 out of 77 metro areas or 80 percent of the areas surveyed. Portland had noticeable wage advantages in construction and service occupations, where average wages exceeded those in 80 percent of the

metros surveyed. The area had less of a wage advantage in production, professional, and transportation-related occupations.

Number of Metro Areas with Average Wages Above, Equal To, or Below Portland-Salem Averages (2005)			
Major Occupational Group	Above	Equal To	Below
Management, business, and financial	6	48	23
Professional and related	26	42	9
Service	6	10	61
Sales and related	1	46	30
Office and administrative support	15	33	29
Construction and extraction	0	16	61
Installation, maintenance, and repair	2	48	27
Production	32	37	8
Transportation and material moving	24	42	11
All Occupations	16	21	40

Source: National Compensation Survey, 2005; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Structural factors can influence pay relatives. Varying concentrations of specific occupations within the same broad occupational group can strongly influence average earnings. For example, the broad group of production occupations dominated by auto manufacturing in Detroit is weighted more towards food, wood, and metal product manufacturing in Portland. Also, Oregon's comparatively high minimum wage could be behind Portland's advantage in service occupations such as food preparation and serving.

For more information: www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/payrel.htm.

Oregon Maintains Middling Per Capita Income in 2006

Oregon's per capita personal income was estimated at \$33,666 for 2006, up 4.3 percent from the 2005 level. Oregon's level maintained its middling rank of 28th highest in the nation and lowest of the six states in the far west region (AK, CA, HI, NV, OR, WA). The next-closest level within this region is Hawaii's 19th-ranked level of \$36,299. However, Oregon's level is well above that of its neighbor to the east. Idaho's level was estimated at \$29,952 and ranked 43rd.

Oregon's 4.3 percent gain in per capita personal income in 2006 was the ninth smallest of all states and slower than all but Nevada's within the western U.S. Both Nevada and Oregon had rapid population gains. Nevada's 3.5-percent gain in population ranked 2nd among all states while Oregon's 1.7 percent ranked 11th. Washington also had rapid population growth – 1.7 percent – but managed an impressive 5.5-percent gain in per capita personal income. Idaho also had rapid population growth: 2.6 percent.

For additional information, see www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/spi/spi_newsrelease.htm.

Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making news in February and March

- **Dash Multi-Corp.**, parent firm of **McMinnville's RB Rubber Products**, plans to build a \$13-million crumb rubber facility in **Portland**. The plant will grind used tires into particles of rubber known as crumbs and ship them to McMinnville for processing into heavy rubber matting with a wide variety of applications. It will begin production in early 2008. *News-Register, 3-24-07*
- **Recreational Equipment Inc.** will open a store at **Clackamas Town Center** this fall. It will employ between 65 and 70 people. *Portland Business Journal, 4-4-07*
- **Barb's Only Place** restaurant has opened in **Amity**. *News-Register, 3-31-07*
- **Nautilus Inc.** has laid off 30 people at its **Vancouver, Wash.**, headquarters and elsewhere in its operations due to changes in its organizational structure. *The Oregonian, 4-3-07*
- **Camping World Inc.**, the largest retailer of RV and outdoor supplies and accessories in the nation, has opened a supercenter in **Wood Village**. *Portland Business Journal, 4-4-07*
- **The Dapper Frog** has opened in **Dundee**. It offers artistic glassware, pottery, sculpture, and collectibles from around the world. *Newberg Graphic, 4-4-07*
- **Toyota** will break ground this month on a new distribution center at the **Port of Portland's Terminal 4**. The 30,000-square-foot facility will duplicate the existing plant, which equips new Toyotas and Lexus models with accessories such as satellite radio, running boards, and hitches. *Portland Business Journal, 4-5-07*
- **The Crescent Café** will open in **McMinnville** on April 18. *News-Register, 4-7-07*
- **ProteoGenix**, a **Portland** startup spun out of the pediatrics department at Oregon Health & Science University, has landed \$20 million in venture capital to fund further testing of diagnostic tests for pregnancy complications. It employs about 15 people and will grow to about 30 as it moves from space on OHSU's main campus to its west campus in **Hillsboro**. *The Oregonian, 3-16-07*
- **Duralite Rock Inc.** is moving its operations from **McMinnville** to **Sheridan**. It makes synthetic rock products and employs 14 people. *The Sun, 4-4-07*
- **D & B Xpress**, a combination Mexican and Chinese fast-food restaurant, has opened in **McMinnville's Town Center Plaza**. *News-Register, 4-14-07*
- **The Evergreen Place Center**, a three-building complex on Northeast 136th Avenue in **Vancouver, Wash.**, is under construction. It will include two 11,000-square-foot structures for commercial and restaurant services and a 35,000-square-foot, two-story building for medical or general office use. *The Columbian, 4-15-07*
- **Northwest Property Sales LLC** has opened in **Sheridan**. *News-Register, 3-31-07*

- **Shorenstein Properties** of San Francisco will begin construction by the end of the year on downtown **Portland's** first high-rise office tower since 2000. *The Oregonian*, 4-19-07
- **MBank**, the subsidiary of **Gresham**-based Merchants Bancorp, will open a branch in **Portland's** Hollywood district this summer. It will employ about 10 people. *Portland Business Journal*, 4-23-07
- **American Family Insurance**, **Luxury Nails**, and a **Verizon** franchise have opened at Crossroads Plaza in **Newberg**. *Newberg Graphic*, 4-25-07
- **Leatherman Tool Group Inc.** has opened its first retail store at its **Portland** manufacturing plant near the airport. *Portland Business Journal*, 4-24-07



**Announcing the Forty-First Annual
Pacific Northwest Regional Economic Conference**

Technology and Science in Regional Economic Development

**Richland, Washington
May 17-18, 2007**

The theme for this year's conference reflects the challenges facing the economy and governments in our region as we add new technology, new workforce requirements, and new business models. The emerging economic landscape includes new demands and new competition for many of our natural resources and our limited public budgets, as well as increased international opportunities and challenges.

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

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

	March 2007	February 2007	March 2006	-Change From- February 2007	March 2006
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,145,500	1,143,400	1,117,300	2,100	28,200
Unemployed	60,300	64,300	61,900	-4,000	-1,600
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.6	5.5	(0.3)	-0.2
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	5.0	5.1	5.2	(0.1)	-0.2
Employed	1,085,100	1,079,100	1,055,400	6,000	29,700
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	928,300	927,200	905,300	1,100	23,000
Unemployed	46,900	49,300	47,400	-2,400	-500
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	5.3	5.2	(0.3)	-0.2
Total Employed	881,500	877,900	857,900	3,600	23,600
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	199,400	199,100	194,600	300	4,800
Unemployed	9,800	10,200	10,100	-400	-300
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	5.1	5.2	(0.2)	-0.3
Total Employed	189,600	188,800	184,500	800	5,100
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	24,140	24,190	23,460	-50	680
Unemployed	1,460	1,590	1,380	-130	80
Percent of Labor Force	6.0	6.6	5.9	(0.6)	0.1
Total Employed	22,690	22,590	22,080	100	610
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	377,200	376,600	367,900	600	9,300
Unemployed	20,100	21,000	20,300	-900	-200
Percent of Labor Force	5.3	5.6	5.5	(0.3)	-0.2
Total Employed	357,100	355,600	347,500	1,500	9,600
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	281,500	281,100	274,400	400	7,100
Unemployed	13,000	13,800	13,100	-800	-100
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	4.9	4.8	(0.3)	-0.2
Total Employed	268,500	267,400	261,300	1,100	7,200
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	46,120	46,190	44,990	-70	1,130
Unemployed	2,490	2,730	2,530	-240	-40
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	5.9	5.6	(0.5)	-0.2
Total Employed	43,640	43,460	42,470	180	1,170
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	217,200	216,300	212,000	900	5,200
Unemployed	13,500	15,100	14,400	-1,600	-900
Percent of Labor Force	6.2	7.0	6.8	(0.8)	-0.6
Total Employed	203,700	201,200	197,500	2,500	6,200

Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

Estimates of labor force and unemployment for MSA components are based in part on the most recent population estimates and Unemployment Insurance claims data.

Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	---Change from---				
	March 2007	February 2007	March 2006	February 2007	March 2006
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,145,500	1,143,400	1,117,300	2,100	28,200
Unemployed	60,300	64,300	61,900	-4,000	-1,600
Unemployment Rate	5.3%	5.6%	5.5%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%		
Total Employed	1,085,100	1,079,100	1,055,400	6,000	29,700
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	1,022,700	1,017,700	1,001,800	5,000	20,900
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	1,028,800	1,027,600	1,007,900	1,200	20,900
Total private	879,300	875,000	860,300	4,300	19,000
Natural resources and mining	1,600	1,700	1,600	-100	0
Construction	63,400	62,700	60,000	700	3,400
Construction of buildings	14,900	14,800	14,000	100	900
Residential building construction	8,400	8,400	8,000	0	400
Nonresidential building construction	6,500	6,400	6,000	100	500
Heavy and civil engineering construction	5,600	5,600	5,500	0	100
Specialty trade contractors	42,900	42,300	40,500	600	2,400
Manufacturing	127,100	126,600	125,100	500	2,000
Durable goods	96,800	96,500	95,500	300	1,300
Wood product manufacturing	5,900	5,900	6,000	0	-100
Primary metal manufacturing	6,500	6,500	6,200	0	300
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,800	12,800	12,600	0	200
Machinery manufacturing	8,400	8,500	8,200	-100	200
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	37,100	37,300	37,600	-200	-500
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	27,100	27,400	27,900	-300	-800
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,300	5,300	5,200	0	100
Transportation equipment manufacturing	9,300	9,200	9,300	100	0
Nondurable goods	30,300	30,100	29,600	200	700
Food manufacturing	8,600	8,500	8,400	100	200
Paper manufacturing	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	203,000	202,300	198,400	700	4,600
Wholesale trade	58,400	58,200	56,700	200	1,700
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	28,600	28,300	27,500	300	1,100
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	22,000	22,100	21,600	-100	400
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	7,800	7,800	7,600	0	200
Retail trade	106,800	106,400	104,300	400	2,500
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	14,100	13,900	14,000	200	100
Food and beverage stores	19,300	19,400	18,500	-100	800
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	11,900	12,100	11,200	-200	700
General merchandise stores	20,200	20,100	20,000	100	200
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	37,800	37,700	37,400	100	400
Air transportation	3,900	3,800	3,700	100	200
Truck transportation	11,200	11,200	11,300	0	-100
Couriers and messengers	4,800	4,900	4,800	-100	0
Warehousing and storage	4,300	4,300	4,300	0	0
Information	24,300	24,200	23,700	100	600
Publishing industries, except internet	9,900	9,800	9,400	100	500
Software publishers	6,300	6,200	5,800	100	500
Telecommunications	6,600	6,600	6,900	0	-300
Wired telecommunications carriers	2,700	2,700	2,900	0	-200

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	March 2007	February 2007	March 2006	---Change from---	
				February 2007	March 2006
Financial activities	70,200	70,300	69,700	-100	500
Finance and insurance	45,000	44,900	44,800	100	200
Credit intermediation and related activities	22,600	22,500	22,700	100	-100
Insurance carriers and related activities	18,900	18,800	18,500	100	400
Real estate and rental and leasing	25,200	25,400	24,900	-200	300
Real estate	20,400	20,400	20,000	0	400
Professional and business services	134,000	132,800	131,200	1,200	2,800
Professional and technical services	52,900	52,600	50,800	300	2,100
Architectural and engineering services	11,900	11,900	11,100	0	800
Computer systems design and related services	7,600	7,600	7,500	0	100
Management of companies and enterprises	20,800	20,800	20,900	0	-100
Administrative and waste services	60,300	59,400	59,500	900	800
Administrative and support services	58,000	57,100	57,000	900	1,000
Employment services	25,300	24,700	25,500	600	-200
Business support services	8,300	8,300	8,400	0	-100
Services to buildings and dwellings	14,200	14,000	13,700	200	500
Educational and health services	127,000	126,700	124,700	300	2,300
Educational services	23,800	23,400	23,300	400	500
Colleges and universities	12,300	11,900	12,300	400	0
Health care and social assistance	103,200	103,300	101,400	-100	1,800
Ambulatory health care services	39,600	39,700	38,400	-100	1,200
Hospitals	27,500	27,500	26,900	0	600
Nursing and residential care facilities	20,100	20,100	20,100	0	0
Social assistance	16,000	16,000	16,000	0	0
Leisure and hospitality	93,000	92,100	90,900	900	2,100
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,300	13,000	13,000	300	300
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	9,700	9,400	9,300	300	400
Accommodation and food services	79,700	79,100	77,900	600	1,800
Accommodation	8,600	8,600	8,600	0	0
Food services and drinking places	71,100	70,500	69,300	600	1,800
Full-service restaurants	34,000	33,700	33,200	300	800
Limited-service eating places	30,200	29,700	29,100	500	1,100
Other services	35,700	35,600	35,000	100	700
Membership associations and organizations	15,800	15,600	15,400	200	400
Government	143,400	142,700	141,500	700	1,900
Federal government	17,600	17,600	17,800	0	-200
State government	21,600	21,400	21,400	200	200
State education	7,500	7,500	7,400	0	100
Local government	104,200	103,700	102,300	500	1,900
Local education	59,500	59,200	58,500	300	1,000
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.



Oregon Labor Force and Unemployment by Area (1)

	March 2007			February 2007			March 2006		
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate
United States	152,236,000	145,323,000	6,913,000	151,879,000	144,479,000	7,400,000	150,027,000	142,772,000	7,255,000
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted	1,921,741	1,809,900	111,841	1,916,368	1,797,987	118,381	1,876,129	1,764,071	112,058
State of Oregon	81,384	77,051	4,333	81,042	76,360	4,682	77,530	73,262	4,268
Oregon Seasonally Adjusted	43,789	41,751	2,038	43,473	41,296	2,177	42,927	40,624	2,303
Metropolitan Statistical Areas:	180,698	169,935	10,763	180,540	169,149	11,391	177,619	166,937	10,682
Bend (Deschutes County)	102,146	95,505	6,641	102,162	95,145	7,017	99,339	92,803	6,536
Corvallis (Benton County)	1,145,479	1,085,138	60,340	1,143,441	1,079,093	64,348	1,117,255	1,055,393	61,862
Eugene-Springfield (Lane County)	189,893	178,104	11,789	187,699	175,312	12,387	184,670	173,168	11,502
Medford (Jackson County)									
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton (2)									
Salem (Marion and Polk counties)									
Counties:									
Baker	7,189	6,612	577	7,134	6,526	608	7,130	6,536	594
Benton	43,789	41,751	2,038	43,473	41,296	2,177	42,927	40,624	2,303
Clackamas	199,365	189,582	9,783	199,053	188,808	10,245	194,571	184,511	10,060
Clatsop (3)	19,219	18,152	1,067	19,207	18,085	1,122	18,973	17,874	1,099
Columbia	24,144	22,687	1,457	24,188	22,594	1,594	23,455	22,080	1,375
Coos (3)	29,051	26,892	2,159	28,976	26,782	2,214	28,730	26,547	2,183
Crook (3)	9,674	9,962	712	9,622	8,738	789	9,512	8,834	678
Curry (3)	9,603	8,826	777	9,511	8,713	798	9,588	8,814	774
Deschutes	81,384	77,051	4,333	81,042	76,360	4,682	77,530	73,262	4,268
Douglas (3)	48,470	44,284	4,186	48,592	44,058	4,534	47,586	43,501	3,987
Gilliam	989	935	54	976	917	59	985	940	45
Grant	3,664	3,081	403	3,471	3,058	413	3,487	3,103	384
Harris	3,344	3,015	329	3,312	2,976	336	3,383	3,036	347
Hood River (3)	12,721	12,085	636	12,628	11,903	725	12,405	11,648	757
Jackson	102,146	95,505	6,641	102,162	95,145	7,017	99,339	92,803	6,536
Jefferson	9,261	8,533	728	9,195	8,399	796	9,070	8,426	644
Josephine (3)	35,651	32,816	2,835	35,474	32,487	2,987	35,172	32,628	2,544
Klamath (3)	30,928	28,322	2,606	31,067	28,161	2,906	30,307	27,812	2,495
Lake	3,673	3,319	354	3,652	3,284	368	3,637	3,288	349
Lane	180,698	169,935	10,763	180,540	169,149	11,391	177,619	166,937	10,682
Lincoln	22,280	20,849	1,431	22,214	20,667	1,547	21,723	20,249	1,474
Linn (3)	53,704	49,801	3,903	53,584	49,480	4,104	52,668	48,829	3,840
Malheur (3)	12,848	11,940	908	12,480	11,512	968	12,440	11,514	926
Marion	153,024	143,314	9,710	151,217	141,068	10,149	148,805	139,343	9,462
Morrow (3)	5,406	5,070	336	5,402	5,021	381	5,355	4,976	379
Multnomah	377,188	357,087	20,101	376,589	355,628	20,961	367,880	347,535	20,345
Polk	36,869	34,790	2,079	36,482	34,244	2,238	36,865	33,825	2,040
Sherman	882	833	49	883	818	65	920	848	72
Tillamook	12,509	11,777	732	12,509	11,703	797	12,245	11,458	787
Umatilla (3)	36,157	33,537	2,620	36,113	33,213	2,900	35,863	32,918	2,945
Union (3)	12,174	11,364	810	12,094	11,224	870	11,947	11,080	867
Wallowa	3,515	3,179	336	3,500	3,192	308	3,453	3,106	347
Wasco (3)	12,159	11,397	762	12,121	11,287	834	11,655	10,870	785
Washington	281,511	268,465	13,046	281,137	267,368	13,769	274,401	261,283	13,118
Wheeler	638	587	49	644	586	58	616	564	52
Yamhill	46,120	43,635	2,485	46,167	43,457	2,730	44,994	42,468	2,526

(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-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA includes Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, and Yamhill counties in Oregon and Clark and Skamania counties in Washington.
 (3) This county is in a micropolitan statistical area. Malheur County is part of the Ontario micropolitan statistical area, which also includes Payette County, Idaho. Morrow and Umatilla counties combine to form the Pendleton-Hermiston micropolitan statistical area. All of Oregon's other micropolitan statistical areas stand alone as single counties.

Next release: May 17, 2007

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