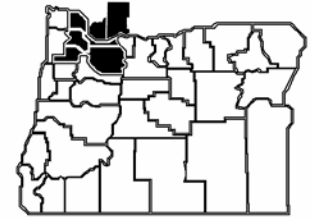




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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May 2009

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally Adjusted	
	Raw	Adjusted
Mar 2009	11.8%	11.1%
Feb 2009	10.6%	9.6%
Mar 2008	5.3%	5.0%
Oregon		
Mar 2009	12.9%	12.1%
Feb 2009	11.7%	10.7%
Mar 2008	6.0%	5.5%
United States		
Mar 2009	9.0%	8.5%
Feb 2009	8.9%	8.1%
Mar 2008	5.2%	5.1%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	March	
	2009	2008
Total	993,100	1,036,800
Construction	51,600	60,900
Manufacturing	114,500	124,300
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	192,800	203,500
Information	23,400	24,900
Financial Activities	65,900	68,400
Professional & Bus. Svc.	126,400	136,500
Educ. & Health Services	136,100	133,400
Leisure & Hospitality	93,700	98,000
Government	150,600	148,300
High Tech *	49,000	50,800

* (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Mar '09	2008
Yearly Change	-0.4%	3.8%

Next release: May 15, 2009

Portland-Salem	2nd Half '08	2008
Yearly Change	2.7%	3.3%

Next release: August 14, 2009

www.bls.gov/cpi

University of Oregon Index of Economic Indicators

Jan 2009	86.4	↓
Feb 2009	85.6	

2008 Population

	2007-2008	% Change
Portland Metro	2,191,785	1.5%
Oregon	3,791,075	1.2%

Employment Trends: Local

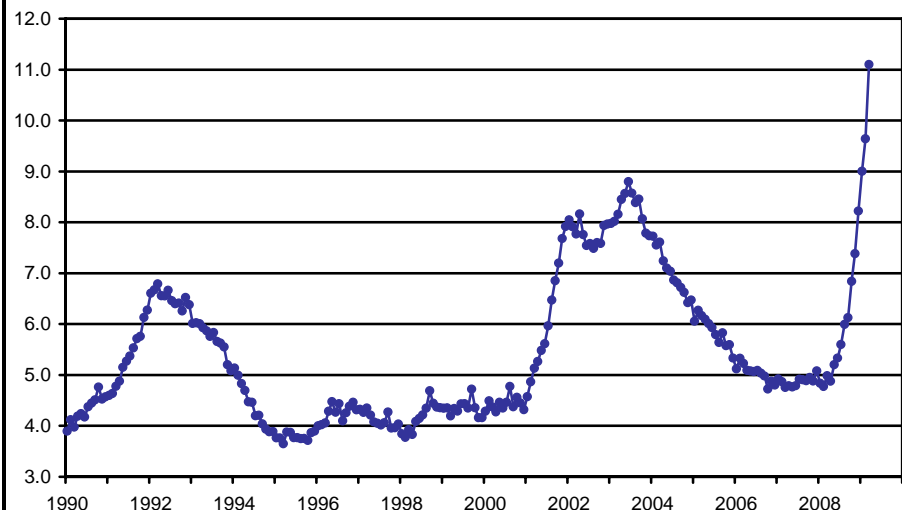
The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 9.6 percent in February to 11.1 percent in March. The year-ago rate was 5.0 percent. The number of unemployed area residents has more than doubled over the past 12 months, from 61,100 to 140,800 in March 2009.

Oregon's unemployment rate shot up to 12.1 percent in March, while the U.S. rate rose to 8.5.

Portland metro's unemployment rate has risen every month since April 2008, when it was 4.9 percent. It is now over two percentage points above the peak of the 2001-2003 recession. Although seasonally adjusted data for the metro area prior to 1990 aren't available, comparing unadjusted data to the recession of the early 1980s shows that Portland's unadjusted March rate exceeds the peak March rate set in 1983.

Seasonally adjusted employment declined by 6,200 jobs in March. Since peaking in January 2008, the metro area has lost 44,300 jobs – a decline of 4.3 percent. Over half of the losses have occurred in

**Portland Metro Area Unemployment Rate
1990 - March 2009, seasonally adjusted**

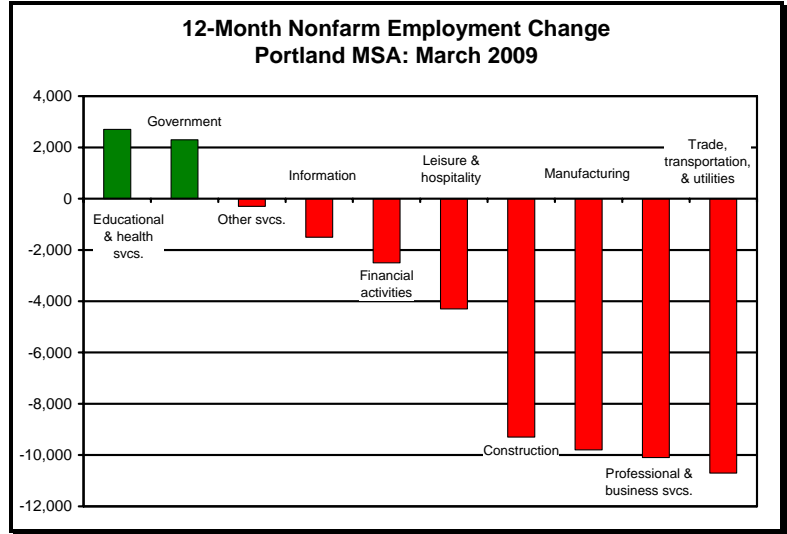


just the past four months. In comparison, Oregon is down 5.7 percent from its peak, and the U.S. is down 3.7 percent.

Construction cut 1,200 jobs in March, a month that typically sees significant gains. The industry is down 15.3 percent over the year (-9,300 jobs); the sharpest 12-month decline of any broad industry.

Manufacturing declined by 1,100 jobs in March. Fabricated metals and high tech each cut 200 jobs, and nondurable goods cut 300. Manufacturing has lost 9,800 jobs over the past year (-7.9%) and 11,800 jobs over the past two years (-9.3%). Employment stood at 114,500 in March, which is the lowest March level since comparable records began in 1990.

Trade, transportation, and utilities cut 1,100 jobs over the month and 10,700 over the year (-5.3%).



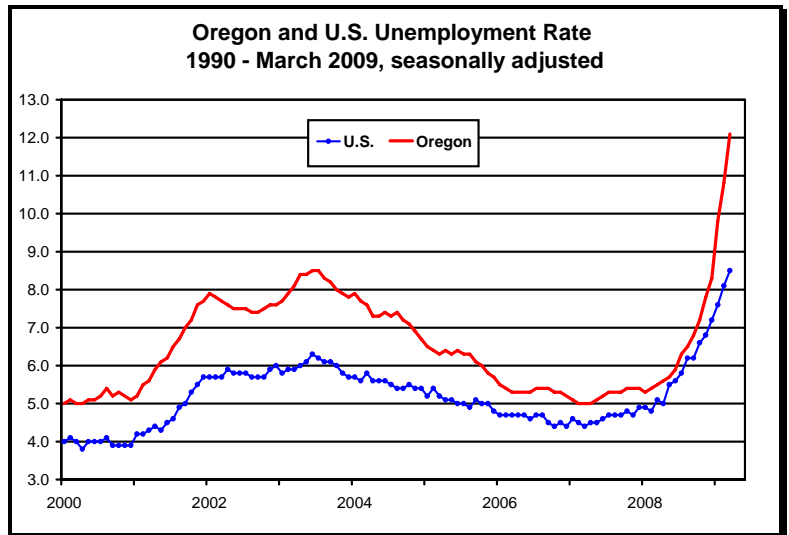
Professional and business services declined by 300 jobs at a time that typically sees gains. The temporary help component, considered a bellwether of the economy, cut 400 jobs. It has lost jobs in nine of the past 12 months, and is down over 25 percent since March 2008.

Educational and health services added 500 jobs, entirely in the seasonal educational component. This industry has slowed in recent months, with year-over-year growth rates falling from 3.5 percent last fall to two percent in March.

<p><i>Portland Metro Labor Trends</i> is published by the Workforce and Economic Research Division of the Oregon Employment Department. <i>Portland Metro Labor Trends</i> also can be found on the Publications page at www.QualityInfo.org.</p>	<p>Jill Cuyler, Workforce Analyst Beaverton and Hillsboro (503) 612-4277</p>	<p>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</p>
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Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 12.1 percent in March from 10.7 percent (as revised) in February. This tied Oregon's unemployment rate in November 1982, the highpoint of the early 1980s recession. While historical records prior to 1976 are not exactly comparable, it appears clear that the 12.1 percent level is Oregon's highest since 1947, when the Employment Department first started publishing unemployment rates. The state's unemployment rate rose rapidly and substantially over the past nine months, from a rate of 5.9 percent in June 2008.



The number of unemployed Oregonians jumped to 256,404 in March from 232,568 in February. In March 2008, 115,629 Oregonians were unemployed. Thus, the number of unemployed more than doubled over the past 12 months.

In March, Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment declined by 14,000 jobs, following a drop of 22,800 (as revised) in February. In March, five of Oregon's seven largest private-sector industries recorded substantial seasonally adjusted job declines. The losses were widespread with trade, transportation and utilities down 3,600 jobs and four other major industries each down approximately 2,400 jobs. None of Oregon's major industries gained a substantial number of jobs in March.

Manufacturing shed 2,100 jobs in March, during a time of year when a flat employment pattern is typical. Employment stood at 171,600 in March, which was by far the lowest employment level since comparable records began in 1990. Following the 2001 recession, Oregon's manufacturing employment bottomed at 190,900 in January 2004. Following the early 1990s' decline it reached a low point of 185,600 in January 1992. The severity of the current downturn is highlighted by manufacturing's current reading of 171,600 jobs.

Construction losses steepened, dropping 1,700 jobs at a time of year when a gain of 700 was the expected normal seasonal movement. The rate of seasonally adjusted losses in construction quickened, as the industry is down 12,600 jobs or 13.6 percent over the past six months. Seasonally adjusted construction employment, at 80,000, is below its level of approximately 83,000 jobs seen during much of 1997 through 2000. Despite a drop of more than 25,000 jobs since reaching its peak in 2007, construction is slightly above its low point over the past dozen years – 75,500, which was reached in June 2003.

Since peaking in November 2007, seasonally adjusted employment has declined by 98,300 jobs, or 5.7 percent. All broad industries are down from recent peak employment levels. Construction has lost 25,200 (-24.0%) since its most recent peak (March 2007). Manufacturing is down 34,400 jobs

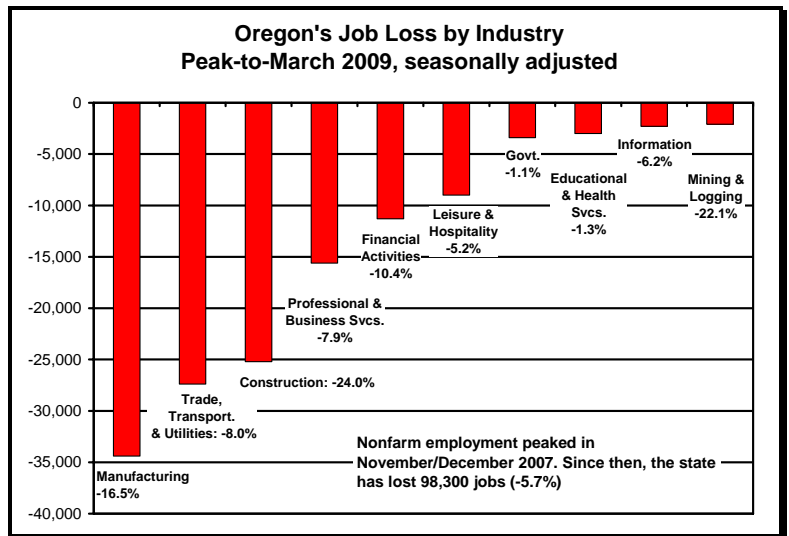
(-16.5%) off its peak back in July 2006. Trade, transportation, and utilities has cut 27,400 jobs (-8.0%) since peaking in November 2007.

Oregon's Job Loss Ranking

Every state has lost jobs in this recession, some more than others. Oregon's 5.7 percent job loss is the eighth-steepest in the nation. States with sharper peak-to-current losses include Michigan (-12.4%), Arizona (-8.1%), Florida (-7.7%), and Nevada (-6.7%).

States that have fared better thus far include Alaska (-0.5%), Louisiana, and North Dakota (-0.7% each), the District of Columbia (-0.9%), and South Dakota (-1.3%).

Nationally, employment peaked in December 2007. Since then, employers have cut 5.1 million jobs for a loss of 3.7 percent.



Employment Trends: National

In March, the number of unemployed persons increased by 694,000 to 13.2 million, and the unemployment rate rose to 8.5 percent. Over the past 12 months, the number of unemployed persons grew by about 5.3 million, and the unemployment rate rose by 3.4 percentage points. Half of the increase in both the number of unemployed and the unemployment rate occurred in the last four months.

Total nonfarm payroll employment fell sharply (-663,000) in March. Payroll employment declined by 3.3 million in the past five months. In March, job losses were large and extended across nearly all major industry sectors.

Manufacturing employment fell by 161,000 in March, with widespread job losses occurring among the component industries. Factory employment declined by 1.0 million over the past six months. In March, the largest decreases occurred in fabricated metal products (-28,000), machinery (-27,000), and transportation equipment (-26,000).

The construction industry lost 126,000 jobs in March, with declines occurring throughout the industry. Employment in construction fell by 1.3 million since peaking in January 2007; nearly half of that decline occurred over the last five months. In March, employment fell in specialty trade contractors (-83,000) and construction of buildings (-33,000). These declines were split about evenly between the residential and nonresidential portions of these industries. Heavy and civil engineering construction also lost 10,000 jobs. Employment in mining and logging declined by 18,000 in March.

Employment in professional and business services fell by 133,000 in March, with declines throughout most of the sector. More than half of the loss occurred in temporary help services, which cut 72,000 jobs in March and 767,000 since December 2007. In March, architectural and engineering services lost 16,000 jobs.

Retail trade employment fell by 48,000 over the month. Since peaking in November 2007, employment in the industry declined by an average of 44,000 per month. In March, employment decreased in building material and garden supply stores (-13,000), automobile dealerships (12,000), and electronics and appliance stores (-10,000). Employment in wholesale trade fell by 31,000 in March, with nearly all of the decline occurring in durable goods.

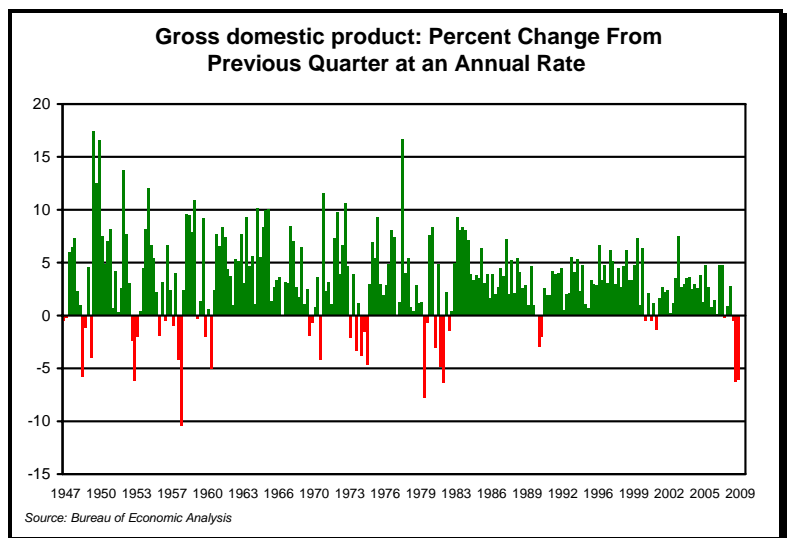
Employment in financial activities continued to decline in March (-43,000). The number of jobs in this industry dropped by 495,000 since an employment peak in December 2006. More than half of this loss occurred in the past seven months. In March, job losses occurred in credit intermediation (-15,000); real estate (-12,000); and securities, commodity contracts, and investments (-7,000).

Leisure and hospitality shed 40,000 jobs in March, with most of the decrease in the accommodation industry (-23,000). The leisure and hospitality industry lost 351,000 jobs since an employment peak in December 2007.

Transportation and warehousing lost 34,000 jobs in March, raising total job losses to 265,000 since employment peaked in December 2007. In March, employment declined in truck transportation (-15,000), support activities for transportation (-7,000), and couriers and messengers (-5,000). Health care employment continued to trend up in March (14,000); however, monthly job growth in the first quarter averaged 17,000 compared with 30,000 per month in 2008.

Economy Contracts in First Quarter

The nation's economy contracted sharply in the first quarter of this year as measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). GDP, the measure of goods and services produced across the nation, decreased by an annual rate of 6.1 percent following a decline of 6.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008. The last time the nation saw such a steep quarterly decline was 27 years ago, in the first quarter of 1982. The last time the economy contracted so rapidly for two consecutive quarters was 40 years ago, back in 1958.



Shrinking inventories, a sharp pullback in business spending, and a rapid decline in residential building investment drove down GDP in the first quarter. Companies slashed spending on investments such as software, equipment, and buildings by an annualized rate of 38 percent. Government spending fell by 3.9 percent. Residential building

investment plunged by 38 percent, the largest decline since 1982. The first quarter marked the 13th consecutive quarter of decline in this component, which is the most protracted period of contraction since the series began in 1947.

On the positive side, consumer spending, which accounts for 70 percent of GDP, ticked up by 2.2 percent after two quarters of steep decline.

Economists expect this current quarter to show a contraction as well. But not as large as the past two since the massive government stimulus spending will begin to take effect. In addition, smaller inventories could indicate that businesses are closer to ramping up production as warehouses and store shelves are cleared of existing stock.

Housing Update

Prices

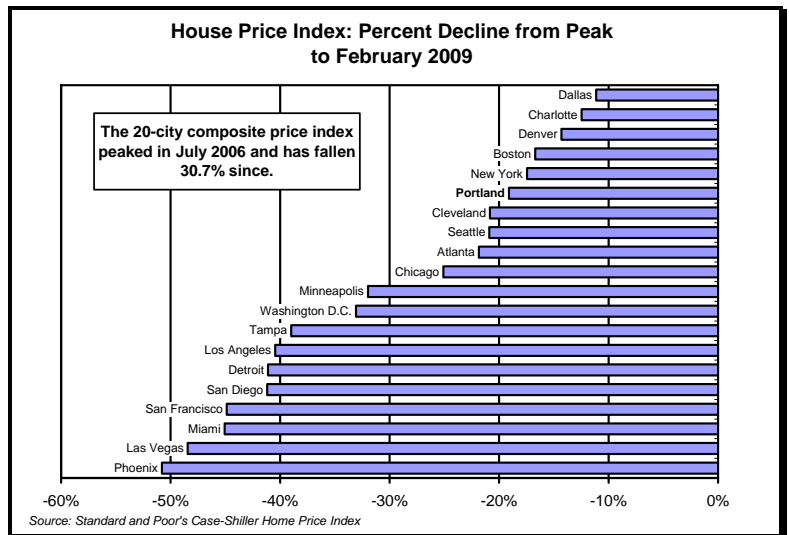
Home prices in the Portland area declined again in February but at the slowest pace since last October, according to Standard and Poor's Case-Shiller home price index.

Portland house prices were down 1.9 percent over the month, 14.4 percent over the year, and 19.1 percent since peaking in July 2007. Thus far the metro area is faring better than many of the other areas tracked, as measured by both year-over-year declines and peak-to-current declines.

Each of the 20 cities tracked registered declines in February, both over the month and over the year. The index for all 20 cities fell by 2.2 percent between January and February and by 18.6 percent from a year earlier. The largest monthly decline was in Cleveland, where prices fell 5.0 percent over the month. The largest over-the-year and peak-to-current declines were in Phoenix, at -35.2 percent and -50.8 percent, respectively.

Permits

Housing permits are falling along with prices. According to the U.S. Census, the number of permits issued in the Portland metro area for privately owned housing units, year-to date (March), is down 63.5 percent from the same time last year (784 vs. 2,150). Nationally, permits are off 48.4 percent.



Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making recent news

- **Evraz Inc.** will lay off 225 workers at its **Portland** spiral pipe and steel mill over a 14-day period starting around May 25. *Portland Business Journal, 3-31-09*
- **Fircrest Assisted Care and Alzheimer's Residence** has opened in **McMinnville**. It employs about 50 people. *News Register, 3-29-09*
- **Sun Microsystems Inc.** will lay off 19 workers at two **Hillsboro** sites. *Portland Business Journal, 3-31-09*
- **The Cat's Meow**, a **Portland** store that caters to cat owners, is closing. *Portland Business Journal, 3-27-09*
- **ZipRealty Inc.** will open at **Fanno Creek Place** in **Tigard**. *Portland Business Journal, 3-9-09*
- **Banner Travel** has opened in **St. Helens**. *South County Spotlight, 3-11-09*
- **FieldTurf**, a leader in the sports surfacing industry, has opened a regional office in **Wilsonville**. It employs 11 people. *Wilsonville Spokesman, 3-11-09*
- **Bedmart** will open at **Powell Street Station** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 3-16-09*
- **Doggone Fun Doggie Daycare** has opened at the **Oak Tree Business Center** in **Tualatin**. *Portland Business Journal, 3-16-09*
- **Cascade Steel Rolling Mills** in **McMinnville** will lay off 20 non-union workers, the third round of layoffs since December. *News-Register, 4-4-09*
- **Boater's World**, a boating and fishing retailer in **Portland**, will close. *Portland Business Journal, 3-20-09*
- **JP Morgan Chase** will lay off 19 people and permanently close its northeast **Portland** office. *Portland Business Journal, 4-7-09*
- **Wells Fargo Home Mortgage** will open at the **Riverside Center** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 3-16-09*
- **Shindaiwa Inc.** in Tualatin, a seller of outdoor power equipment, will lay off of 37 people. *The Oregonian, 4-2-09*
- **Sleep Country USA** will open at **Cascade Station** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 3-16-09*
- **B.J. Cummings Co.** in **Portland** will close by June, citing lack of work for its commercial construction services. It employs about 25 people. *Portland Business Journal, 4-3-09*

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- **Affiliated Computer Services** in **Tualatin** is hiring 175 customer care agents and managers to provide support to iPhone customers. *KGW.com, 4-10-09*
 - **Nike Inc.** will lay off 17 employees at its **Beaverton** employee store. *Portland Business Journal, 4-10-09*
 - **Artzia**, an apparel retailer serving young women, will open this summer at **Washington Square Mall** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 4-6-09*
 - **Daimler Trucks North America** in **Portland** will cut the pay of nonunion, salaried workers by 10 percent. It will also close non-truck plant operations on alternating Fridays beginning April 24 and suspend its 401(k) match as of May 1. *The Oregonian, 4-10-09*
 - **Coherent Inc.**, a California-based maker of laser and other optical equipment for commercial and scientific use, will open in **Wilsonville**. *Portland Business Journal, 3-23-09*
 - **Yankee Candle** will open at the **Westfield Vancouver** mall. It will offer scented candles and home interior products. The **Ruby Thai** restaurant and **Journey's Kidz**, a children's footwear store, opened there recently. *The Columbian, 4-1-09*
 - **Zupan's Market** will close its **Raleigh Hills** location on May 2. *Beaverton Valley Times, 4-13-09*
 - **Newberg Canine Rehabilitation** has opened. It offers a variety of physical therapy and rehabilitation services for dogs. *Newberg Graphic, 4-1-09*
 - Plans are under way for an 80- to 90-room resort lodge and separate 50,000-square-foot indoor water park at the **Evergreen Aviation & Space Museum** near **McMinnville**. *The Oregonian, 4-21-09*
 - **Goodwill Industries of the Columbia Willamette** will build a retail store and donation center in **Wilsonville**. *Wilsonville Spokesman, 4-9-09*
 - **Green Light Pallet Co.** will open at the **Stockyards Commerce Center** in **Portland**. It manufactures UNIPAL, a 100% recyclable patented corrugated pallet system. The company plans to install multiple assembly line systems that employ 35 people and produce an estimated 175,000 pallets per month. *Portland Business Journal, 4-20-09* and *Bend Weekly News, 3-9-09*
 - Portland-based **A-Boy Plumbing and Electrical Supply** will close its stores in **Vancouver**, **Tigard**, and on Foster Road and Northwest Vaughn Street in **Portland** by the end of June. The closures will affect about 40 employees. *The Columbian, 4-21-09*
 - **Dee's Studio**, a gown salon in **Gresham**, will close. *Gresham Outlook, 4-21-09*
 - **Koplan's Home Furnishings** in **Vancouver** is closing. It employs 12 people. *The Columbian, 4-7-09*

Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	---Change from---				
	March 2009	February 2009	March 2008	February 2009	March 2008
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,190,000	1,189,900	1,160,800	100	29,200
Unemployed	140,800	126,600	61,100	14,200	79,700
Unemployment Rate	11.8%	10.6%	5.3%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	11.1%	9.6%	5.0%		
Total Employed	1,049,200	1,063,200	1,099,800	-14,000	-50,600
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	993,100	995,700	1,036,800	-2,600	-43,700
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	998,000	1,004,200	1,042,000	-6,200	-44,000
Total private	842,500	845,800	888,500	-3,300	-46,000
Mining and logging	1,300	1,300	1,500	0	-200
Construction	51,600	52,800	60,900	-1,200	-9,300
Construction of buildings	12,200	12,300	14,300	-100	-2,100
Residential building construction	6,600	6,500	7,700	100	-1,100
Nonresidential building construction	5,600	5,800	6,600	-200	-1,000
Heavy and civil engineering construction	4,700	4,900	5,700	-200	-1,000
Specialty trade contractors	34,700	35,600	40,900	-900	-6,200
Manufacturing	114,500	115,600	124,300	-1,100	-9,800
Durable goods	86,900	87,700	94,700	-800	-7,800
Wood product manufacturing	4,300	4,300	5,100	0	-800
Primary metal manufacturing	6,400	6,500	7,000	-100	-600
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,900	13,100	13,400	-200	-500
Machinery manufacturing	7,700	7,800	8,600	-100	-900
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	34,200	34,400	36,300	-200	-2,100
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	25,700	25,700	26,900	0	-1,200
Electronic instrument manufacturing	4,800	4,900	5,300	-100	-500
Transportation equipment manufacturing	7,500	7,600	8,900	-100	-1,400
Nondurable goods	27,600	27,900	29,600	-300	-2,000
Food manufacturing	8,800	8,900	9,000	-100	-200
Paper manufacturing	4,100	4,100	4,500	0	-400
Trade, transportation, and utilities	192,800	193,900	203,500	-1,100	-10,700
Wholesale trade	55,000	55,500	57,700	-500	-2,700
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	25,900	26,100	27,700	-200	-1,800
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	20,500	20,700	21,500	-200	-1,000
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,600	8,700	8,500	-100	100
Retail trade	102,900	103,200	108,200	-300	-5,300
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	12,800	12,700	13,900	100	-1,100
Food and beverage stores	19,900	20,100	20,100	-200	-200
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	9,800	10,000	11,000	-200	-1,200
General merchandise stores	20,000	20,100	20,500	-100	-500
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	34,900	35,200	37,600	-300	-2,700
Air transportation	3,700	3,700	4,100	0	-400
Truck transportation	10,400	10,400	11,200	0	-800
Couriers and messengers	4,500	4,600	4,700	-100	-200
Warehousing and storage	3,500	3,600	4,100	-100	-600
Information	23,400	23,600	24,900	-200	-1,500
Publishing industries, except internet	9,400	9,500	10,200	-100	-800
Software publishers	6,800	6,800	6,700	0	100
Telecommunications	6,100	6,200	6,400	-100	-300

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	March 2009	February 2009	March 2008	---Change from---	
				February 2009	March 2008
Financial activities	65,900	66,100	68,400	-200	-2,500
Finance and insurance	42,400	42,500	43,700	-100	-1,300
Credit intermediation and related activities	19,500	19,600	20,700	-100	-1,200
Insurance carriers and related activities	19,100	19,000	19,100	100	0
Real estate and rental and leasing	23,500	23,600	24,700	-100	-1,200
Real estate	18,900	19,100	20,100	-200	-1,200
Professional and business services	126,400	126,700	136,500	-300	-10,100
Professional and technical services	53,200	53,300	54,500	-100	-1,300
Architectural and engineering services	11,600	11,600	12,300	0	-700
Computer systems design and related services	8,000	8,100	7,800	-100	200
Management of companies and enterprises	22,800	22,800	23,000	0	-200
Administrative and waste services	50,400	50,600	59,000	-200	-8,600
Administrative and support services	47,800	48,100	56,400	-300	-8,600
Employment services	17,800	18,200	23,900	-400	-6,100
Business support services	7,600	7,700	8,600	-100	-1,000
Services to buildings and dwellings	13,300	13,000	14,400	300	-1,100
Educational and health services	136,100	135,600	133,400	500	2,700
Educational services	25,700	25,200	24,900	500	800
Colleges and universities	13,100	12,700	13,100	400	0
Health care and social assistance	110,400	110,400	108,500	0	1,900
Ambulatory health care services	42,900	42,800	41,500	100	1,400
Hospitals	29,300	29,300	28,500	0	800
Nursing and residential care facilities	21,300	21,300	21,100	0	200
Social assistance	16,900	17,000	17,400	-100	-500
Leisure and hospitality	93,700	93,700	98,000	0	-4,300
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,100	13,200	14,000	-100	-900
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	9,800	9,700	10,100	100	-300
Accommodation and food services	80,600	80,500	84,000	100	-3,400
Accommodation	8,400	8,600	8,900	-200	-500
Food services and drinking places	72,200	71,900	75,100	300	-2,900
Full-service restaurants	34,100	34,100	36,600	0	-2,500
Limited-service eating places	31,200	31,100	31,500	100	-300
Other services	36,800	36,500	37,100	300	-300
Membership associations and organizations	16,600	16,500	16,600	100	0
Government	150,600	149,900	148,300	700	2,300
Federal government	18,500	18,400	18,100	100	400
State government	21,900	21,900	21,800	0	100
State education	8,200	8,200	7,900	0	300
Local government	110,200	109,600	108,400	600	1,800
Local education	62,900	62,400	61,800	500	1,100
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 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.

"Mining and logging" formerly titled "Natural resources and mining". The definition is the same.

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

	March 2009	February 2009	March 2008	-Change From-	
				February 2009	March 2008
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,190,000	1,189,900	1,160,800	100	29,200
Unemployed	140,800	126,600	61,100	14,200	79,700
Unemployment rate	11.8	10.6	5.3	1.2	6.5
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	11.1	9.6	5.0	1.5	6.1
Employed	1,049,200	1,063,200	1,099,800	-14,000	-50,600
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	962,300	960,300	942,400	2,000	19,900
Unemployed	109,300	97,400	47,300	11,900	62,000
Unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted)	11.4	10.1	5.0	1.2	6.3
Total Employed	853,000	862,900	895,100	-9,900	-42,100
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	203,500	203,000	199,200	500	4,300
Unemployed	23,100	20,600	10,000	2,500	13,100
Unemployment rate	11.4	10.1	5.0	1.3	6.4
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	13.5	12.6	4.7	0.9	8.8
Total Employed	180,300	182,500	189,300	-2,200	-9,000
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	25,350	25,280	24,170	70	1,180
Unemployed	3,810	3,480	1,560	330	2,250
Unemployment rate	15.0	13.8	6.5	1.2	8.5
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	14.3	12.2	6.2	2.1	8.1
Total Employed	21,550	21,800	22,610	-250	-1,060
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	392,300	391,400	383,900	900	8,400
Unemployed	45,200	40,300	19,700	4,900	25,500
Unemployment rate	11.5	10.3	5.1	1.2	6.4
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	11.2	9.9	4.8	1.3	6.4
Total Employed	347,000	351,100	364,200	-4,100	-17,200
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	291,700	291,600	287,700	100	4,000
Unemployed	30,200	27,100	13,300	3,100	16,900
Unemployment rate	10.4	9.3	4.6	1.1	5.8
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.0	8.6	4.4	1.4	5.6
Total Employed	261,500	264,500	274,400	-3,000	-12,900
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	49,560	48,990	47,360	570	2,200
Unemployed	6,970	5,920	2,680	1,050	4,290
Unemployment rate	14.1	12.1	5.7	2.0	8.4
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	13.4	10.4	5.4	3.0	7.9
Total Employed	42,580	43,080	44,690	-500	-2,110
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	227,700	229,600	218,500	-1,900	9,200
Unemployed	31,500	29,300	13,800	2,200	17,700
Percent of Labor Force	13.8	12.8	6.3	1.0	7.5
Total Employed	196,200	200,300	204,600	-4,100	-8,400

Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

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