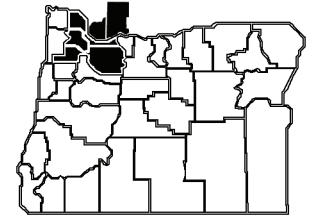




# Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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**June 2006**

## Economic Indicators

### Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Raw	Seasonally
		Adjusted
Apr 2006	5.2%	5.3%
Mar 2006	5.6%	5.2%
Apr 2005	6.1%	6.2%
<b>Oregon</b>		
Apr 2006	5.6%	5.5%
Mar 2006	6.1%	5.5%
Apr 2005	0.1%	6.3%
<b>United States</b>		
Apr 2006	4.5%	4.7%
Mar 2006	4.8%	4.7%
Apr 2005	4.9%	5.1%

### Nonfarm Payroll Employment

	April	
	2006	2005
Total	1,001,300	975,900
Total, seasonally adjusted	1,002,800	977,500
Manufacturing	125,400	122,600
Construction	60,000	55,300
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	198,300	194,200
Information	22,900	22,600
Financial Activities	68,300	67,100
Professional & Bus. Svc.	131,300	127,000
Educ. & Health Services	125,000	120,800
Leisure & Hospitality	92,000	89,500
Government	142,200	140,700
High Tech	51,300	49,000
(manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)		

### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

All Urban Consumers

United States	Apr '06	2005
Yearly Change	3.5%	3.4%

Next release: June 14, 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](http://www.bls.gov/cpi)

## Employment Trends: Local

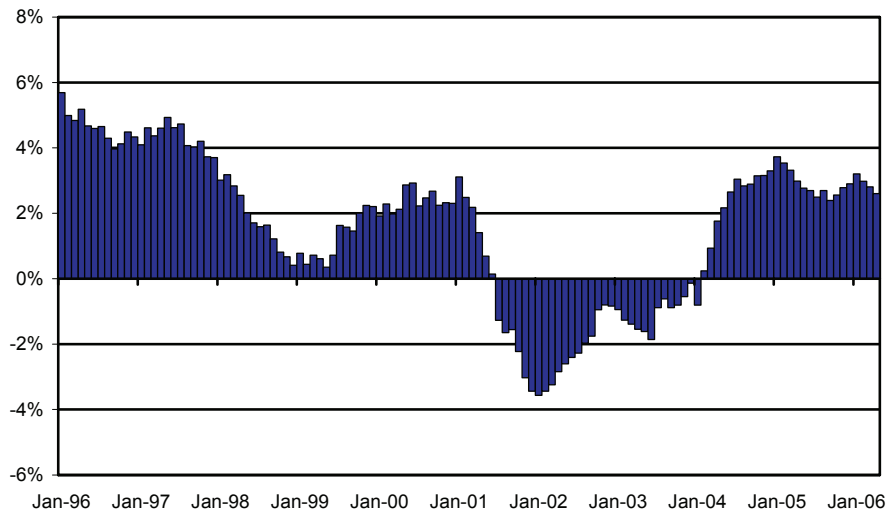
The Portland metro area's unemployment rate was 5.2 percent in April, down marginally from March's 5.6 percent. The rate, which is not seasonally adjusted, is at its lowest April level since 2001, when it was also 5.2 percent. The year-ago rate was 6.1 percent.

Portland area businesses added 4,800 nonfarm jobs in April. Over the past year, the economy gained 25,400 jobs for a growth rate of 2.6 percent.

Most major industries followed seasonal trends and added jobs over the month. Leisure and hospitality experienced the largest gains (+1,600) as area businesses started ramping up for the tourist and outdoor recreation season.

Construction expanded by 600 jobs; slightly fewer than typical. This sector has been growing two to three times faster than the overall economy since January 2004 and remains the fastest growing broad industry (8.5% year-over-year). However, the pace of growth has moderated in recent months.

**Year-Over-Year Growth Rates  
Portland MSA Total Nonfarm Employment**



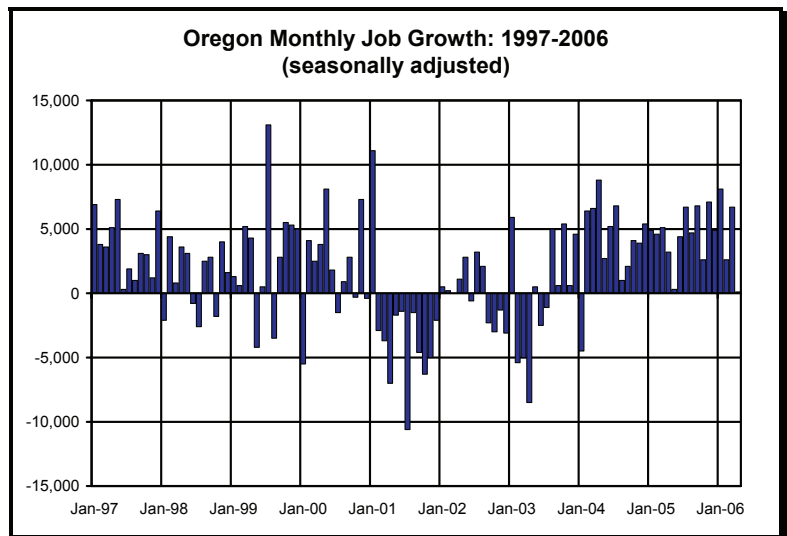
Trade, transportation, and utilities added 1,300 jobs, mostly in retail. Kohl's Corp., a national chain, opened four metro area locations in April, boosting employment in clothing stores.

Professional and business services was up 1,200 jobs in April, and educational and health services gained 700 jobs. Manufacturing added 100 jobs and the information sector was flat. Two broad industries lost jobs over the month: financial activities and government lost 300 jobs each.

## Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was unchanged in April at 5.5 percent. The rate, which has declined steadily during the past two years, was well below the year-ago reading of 6.3 percent. In April, 105,500 Oregonians were unemployed, compared with 119,200 one year earlier.

Oregon added 9,800 (seasonally unadjusted) jobs to its nonfarm payroll employment in April. The growth was typical for the time of year. Most industries grew in accordance with their respective seasonal patterns. Two industries that reported large gains during April were leisure and hospitality and professional and business services.



Leisure and hospitality added 3,800 jobs – 600 above typical gains. In the past 12 months, it added 7,000 jobs. In April, accommodation and food services added 3,800 jobs, thanks to a 2,800-job gain in food services and drinking places.

*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](http://www.QualityInfo.org).

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Professional and business services gained 2,600 jobs – 300 above typical gains. In the past 12 months, it added 8,200 jobs to grow by 4.5 percent. Over the past 12 months, architectural and engineering services and employment services showed the fastest growth within professional and business services.

The state's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment was essentially unchanged in April, after a revised gain of 6,700 jobs in March.

### **Oregon's National Ranking**

Oregon's national rankings changed little in April. In over-the-year percentage change in employment, Oregon ranked fifth in April with 3.6 percent growth. Oregon also ranked fifth in March with 3.7 percent growth. The Beaver State had the third-fastest-growing construction sector with 12.2 percent growth over the past 12 months. Financial activities also ranked third nationally with growth of 5.4 percent. Oregon's manufacturing sector ranked third as well with a 3.4 percent gain. Our 5.2-percent growth in the education and health services industry was fastest in the nation. Leisure and hospitality grew at the fourth-fastest rate in the nation.

Despite rapid job growth, Oregon's unemployment rate ranked sixth highest among all states in April; the same as in March. That ranking is lower (better) than during the gloomy days of the recession, but still higher than most other states. Other than Alaska's rate of 7.0 percent and Oregon's 5.5 percent, all Western U.S. states had unemployment rates of 4.9 percent (in California) or lower. Idaho's rate of 3.4 percent ranked eighth lowest, and Hawaii's rate of 2.8 percent was lowest of all.

### A Quick Side Trip to Idaho

Nevada has held the title of fastest-growing state for most of the past 40 months (as measured by year-over-year employment growth). However, Idaho usurped that honor in April with a year-over-year job growth rate of 5.1 percent. Idaho also topped the list in the construction industry with a gain of 17.3 percent. The Gem State's financial activities sector grew by 9.7 percent, the nation's fastest for this sector by a long shot.

For a list of all states' unemployment rates, go to [www.bls.gov/web/laumstrk.htm](http://www.bls.gov/web/laumstrk.htm). For more information on employment changes by state and major industry sector, go to [www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.t06.htm](http://www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.t06.htm).

### Employment Trends: Nation

The number of unemployed persons – 7.1 million – was essentially unchanged in April, and the unemployment rate held at 4.7 percent. The gap between the U.S. and Oregon unemployment rate has narrowed from 2.4 points in April 2003 to 0.8 in April 2006.

Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 138,000 in April to 135.1 million, seasonally adjusted. Notable employment gains occurred in financial activities, health care, and manufacturing. Retail trade lost jobs over the month.

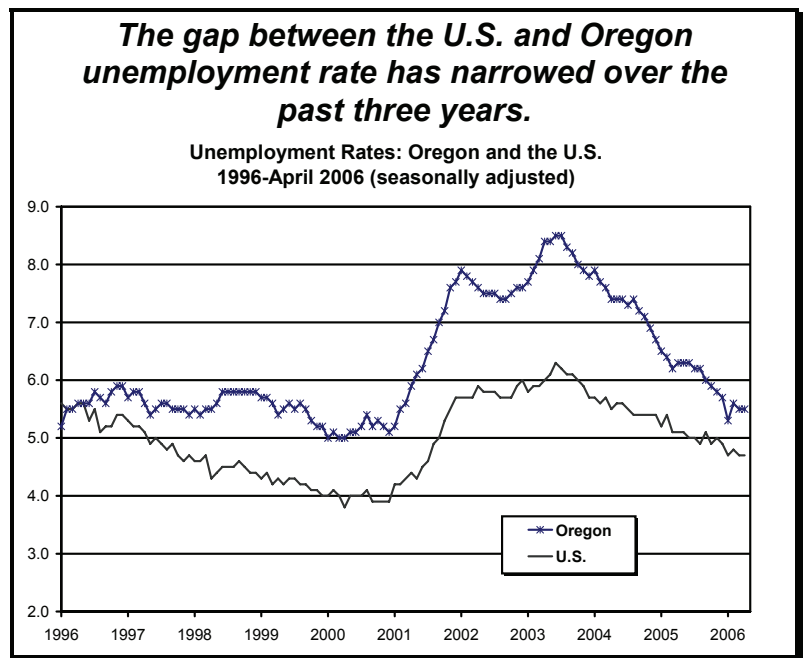
In the service-providing sector, financial activities employment rose by 26,000 in April, as insurance (+10,000) and credit intermediation (+9,000) gained jobs. Over the year, financial activities employment increased by 213,000.

Health care added 23,000 jobs in April. Over the month, employment expanded in nursing and residential care facilities (+9,000), hospitals (+7,000), and offices of physicians (+6,000).

In the goods-producing sector, manufacturing added 19,000 jobs over the month; factory employment rose by 50,000 since October. In April, employment increased in motor vehicles and parts (+12,000), computer and electronic products (+7,000), and fabricated metals (+5,000).

Retail trade employment declined by 36,000 in April. General merchandise stores lost 34,000 jobs over the month, more than offsetting a gain in that industry in March. Wholesale trade employment continued to trend upward in April. Over the year, it added 103,000 jobs.

Construction employment was little changed for the second straight month following large gains in January and February. Over the year, construction added 267,000 jobs.



### Oregon's Per Capita Personal Income Keeps Pace with Other States

The Bureau of Economic Analysis recently released state personal income data for 2005. Per capita personal income (PCPI) – total personal income per person – grew by 5.0 percent between 2004 and 2005. Most states saw growth rates within a percentage point of the national average with a few notable exceptions: Louisiana experienced a 9.1 percent decline as a consequence of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, while Wyoming saw a 7.3 percent increase, due largely to its mining industry. Wyoming's PCPI has grown more rapidly than every other state since 2001.

<b>2005 Per Capita Personal Income of the U.S. and Western States</b>			
Rank	State	PCPI	2004-05 Growth
11	California	\$37,036	5.2
15	Nevada	\$35,883	6.2
17	Washington	\$35,409	1.1
	United States	\$34,586	4.6
<b>29</b>	<b>Oregon</b>	<b>\$32,103</b>	<b>5.0</b>
44	Idaho	\$28,158	4.8
16	Alaska	\$35,612	4.7
19	Hawaii	\$34,539	5.9

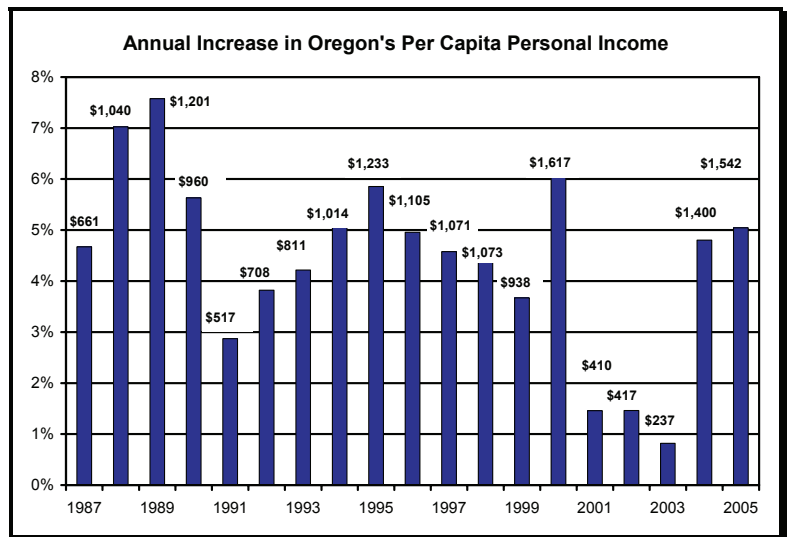
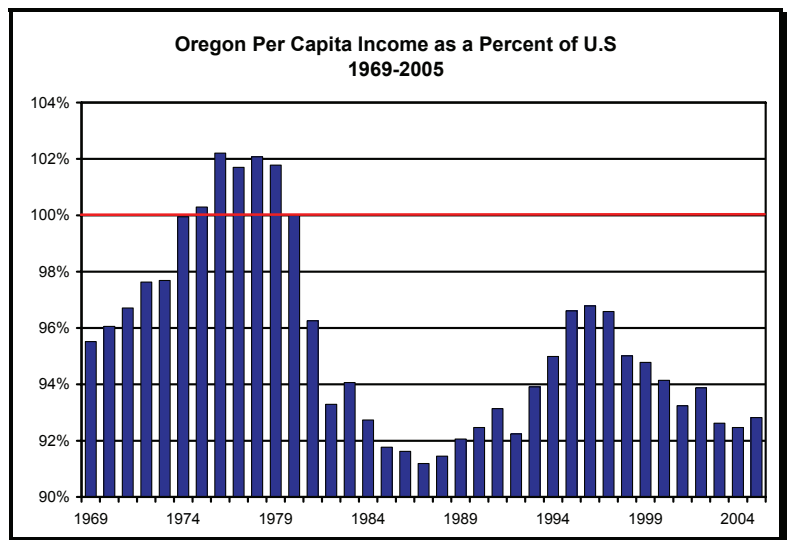
Oregon's per capita personal income was \$32,103 in 2005, an increase of \$1,542 (5.0%) over 2004. The gain in 2005 was larger – in both dollars and percent – than in each of the prior four years, adding to the evidence of an economic recovery in

the state. Our PCPI ranked 29<sup>th</sup> highest among all states; the same ranking as in 2004.

Oregon Lags U.S.

Despite Oregon’s faster-than-national growth, we still lag the U.S. Our PCPI is almost \$2,500 lower than the national average. At 93 percent of the national average, it’s an improvement over the past two years but still historically low. It was as high as 102 percent in 1976 through 1979, when a national building boom supported high-wage jobs in Oregon’s lumber and wood products industry. The recession of the early 1980s resulted in a steep reduction in the percentage, which fell to 91 percent in 1987.

Economic improvement in the mid-1990s, including rapid growth in Oregon’s high-tech industry, pulled the percentage up to 97 percent of the U.S. from 1995 through 1997. The percentage slipped over the following years as the Asian financial crisis weakened Oregon’s economy in 1998 and 1999, portions of the state’s manufacturing industry suffered losses due to high energy prices and increasing foreign competition, and the national recession hit Oregon’s high-tech and other sectors beginning in late 2000 and early 2001. The percentage slipped from 97 percent in 1997 to 93 percent in 2004.



Unauthorized Immigrants Working in Oregon

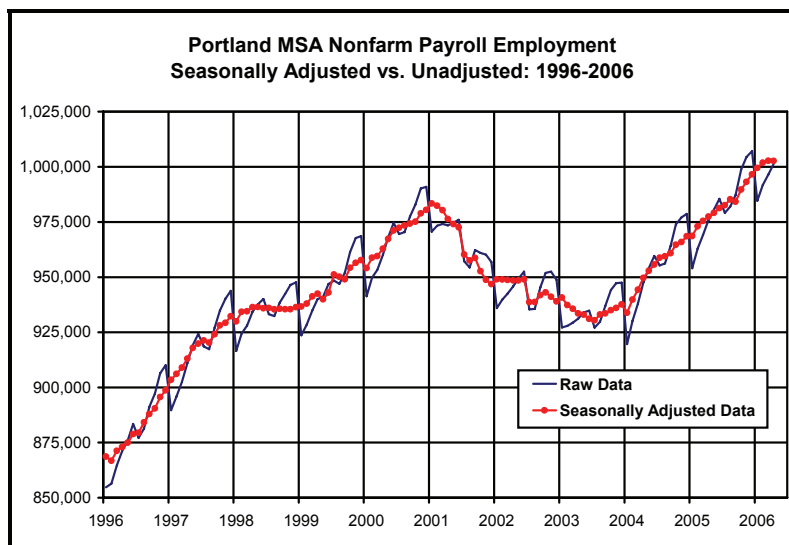
Unauthorized immigration has been in the news a lot lately. We’ve been asked for information on the number of unauthorized immigrants working in Oregon, or even in a specific city in Oregon. While we don’t have data at the city level, we have been able to estimate that 70,000 to 88,000 unauthorized immigrants were working or looking for work (i.e., in the labor force) in Oregon in 2005. Of those, between 63,000 and 83,000 were probably working. These estimates are based on a total unauthorized immigrant population of between 120,000 and 132,000.

The federal government estimated 90,000 undocumented immigrants in Oregon in 2000. The 2000 data were updated for recent trends in immigration and adjusted for labor force status using reasonable proxies in place of direct data sources. However, these estimates may understate the number of unauthorized workers in Oregon. The Pew Hispanic Center puts last year’s unauthorized

immigrant population in Oregon at 125,000 to 175,000, which includes substantially higher levels than those used in the above estimates. For more information on these estimates, go to [www.oregon.gov/EMPLOY/COMM/news/illegal\\_immigrant\\_workers.shtml](http://www.oregon.gov/EMPLOY/COMM/news/illegal_immigrant_workers.shtml).

### **Seasonally Adjusted Data Now Available**

Most areas – from the nation down to the county level – have distinct seasonal patterns to employment and unemployment. For instance, construction and tourism slow in the winter and pick up again in the spring and summer. Retail typically adds jobs leading up to Christmas (even during a recession), then sheds thousands in January and February. Likewise, the area’s unemployment rate will regularly rise and fall throughout the year due in part to seasonal factors.



How can we tell if monthly job gains or losses are due to these predictable, seasonal events (and therefore typical) or if they signify a real economic change? In other words, can we remove the ‘noise’ and get at the underlying economic trends? The answer up until now has been yes, but only at the state and national level. This data series is called ‘seasonally adjusted’, and is used almost exclusively in economic analysis and the media since it is a better indicator of trends compared to the unadjusted, or raw, data series.

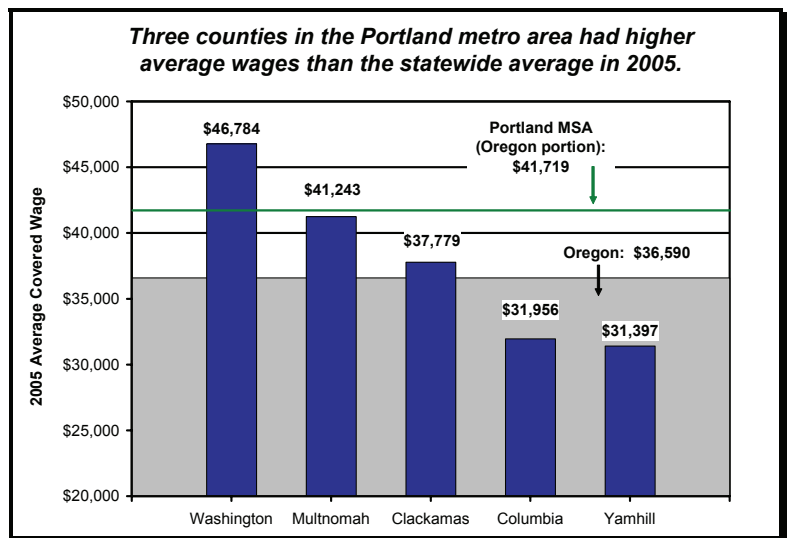
Recognizing the need for seasonally adjusted data at the sub-state level, the Oregon Employment Department now has seasonally adjusted data available for most of its counties and Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The chart in this section compares Portland’s adjusted and unadjusted nonfarm employment series. Notice that the seasonally adjusted series reveals the underlying trend by removing the seasonal spikes that regularly occur throughout a year.

### **2005 Covered Employment and Payroll Data Released**

The Oregon Employment Department recently released the 2005 employment and wage data for all workers covered by unemployment insurance (UI) in Oregon. This data is a fairly complete count of employment; roughly 90 percent of all people working in the state are covered by unemployment insurance. Notable exclusions include most agricultural employment and the self-employed. The data come from tax reports filed by employers subject to UI law, and are tabulated by industry and county.

The covered data series is useful because it provides both employment *and* payroll data. In addition, it is available for counties within the Portland MSA. The more commonly used employment data series – the one produced monthly and reported towards the end of this publication (in the Labor Force and Industry Employment table) – is not broken out by every county within the 7-county metro area and does not contain payroll information.

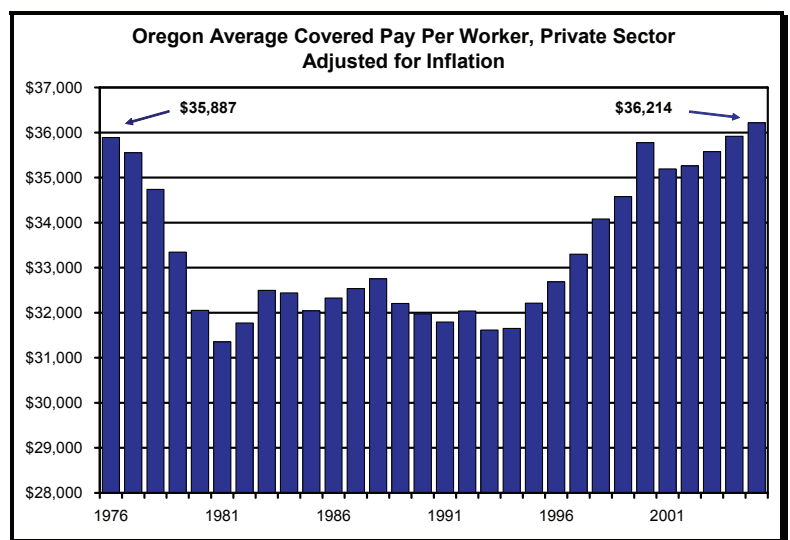
Payroll tax records show that workers covered by unemployment insurance in the Portland metro area (Oregon portion) received over \$35.4 billion in wages and salaries in 2005. Divide this figure by the roughly 848,300 jobs in the five-county area, and the average pay per job turns out to be \$41,719: fourteen percent higher than the state average (\$36,590). Bear in mind that average wage data are not adjusted for part-time or seasonal work (i.e. it doesn't assume a 40-hour workweek). Average wages in the metro area's three largest counties (Washington, Multnomah, and Clackamas) exceeded the statewide average. Yamhill County's average wage was 86 percent of the statewide average while Columbia County's was 87 percent of the state average.



Comparing the Portland counties with all of the other counties across Oregon, the metro area had some of the highest wages in the state. Washington County – home of much of the state's well-paying high tech industry – occupied the top position. Multnomah, with its higher-paying construction, finance, and professional and business services industries, followed in second place. Clackamas and Columbia counties held the fourth and sixth positions, with Yamhill coming in eleventh. Wheeler County recorded the lowest average wage in the state (\$23,294). Washington and Wheeler counties have held the top and bottom places in the rankings for the past nine years.

### Oregon Data: Average Covered Pay Reaches New Peak

Spurred by two years of strong, post-recession employment growth, Oregon's average wage for private-sector workers reached a new peak in 2005 – roughly \$330 above the 1976 highpoint when adjusted for inflation. Average wages have increased in each of the last four years, but growth rates have slowed from the high tech-driven pace of the mid-1990s.



You can find covered employment data at [www.QualityInfo.org](http://www.QualityInfo.org). Go to the home page and scroll down the left side of the page. The "Covered Employment" link is in the "Tools" section.

### 2004 and 2005 Average Annual Covered Wages

<u>Area (2005 rank)</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Area (2005 rank)</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Change</u>
Baker (29)	\$26,279	\$27,012	2.8%	Lake (24)	\$27,091	\$27,677	2.2%
Benton (3)	37,247	39,279	5.5%	Lane (5)	31,338	32,302	3.1%
<b>Clackamas (4)</b>	<b>36,564</b>	<b>37,779</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	Lincoln (30)	26,013	26,814	3.1%
Clatsop (20)	27,733	28,320	2.1%	Linn (7)	31,401	31,905	1.6%
<b>Columbia (6)</b>	<b>31,484</b>	<b>31,956</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	Malheur (33)	25,586	25,929	1.3%
Coos (25)	27,280	27,420	0.5%	Marion (8)	30,985	31,821	2.7%
Crook (9)	30,779	31,666	2.9%	Morrow (12)	30,364	30,804	1.4%
Curry (32)	24,705	25,953	5.1%	<b>Multnomah (2)</b>	<b>40,200</b>	<b>41,243</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
Deschutes (10)	30,080	31,482	4.7%	Polk (28)	26,574	27,141	2.1%
Douglas (13)	30,085	30,759	2.2%	Sherman (17)	28,017	29,232	4.3%
Gilliam (22)	27,764	27,818	0.2%	Tillamook (21)	27,725	28,181	1.6%
Grant (27)	26,164	27,151	3.8%	Umatilla (16)	29,343	29,667	1.1%
Harney (26)	26,663	27,286	2.3%	Union (19)	27,883	28,350	1.7%
Hood River (35)	23,305	23,976	2.9%	Wallowa (34)	23,808	24,852	4.4%
Jackson (14)	29,776	30,502	2.4%	Wasco (31)	25,896	26,706	3.1%
Jefferson (18)	27,650	28,412	2.8%	<b>Washington (1)</b>	<b>45,757</b>	<b>46,784</b>	<b>2.2%</b>
Josephine (23)	27,182	27,708	1.9%	Wheeler (36)	22,932	23,294	1.6%
Klamath (15)	29,569	29,797	0.8%	<b>Yamhill (11)</b>	<b>30,508</b>	<b>31,397</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
		<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>% Change</u>			
<b>State of Oregon</b>		<b>\$35,621</b>	<b>\$36,590</b>	2.7%			
<b>Portland MSA</b>		<b>\$40,651</b>	<b>\$41,719</b>	2.6%			



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## Around the Region

*A listing of employment-related events making news in May*

- Construction on the **transit mall light-rail in downtown Portland** between Union Station and Portland State University will begin next year. Transportation officials are working out the federal funding share and choosing streets to accommodate rerouted buses. The project could take up to 22 months to complete. *Portland Business Journal – Apr. 21, 2006*
- Phase two of the **Old Town Plaza** in **Scappoose** has begun. Half of the 4,700-square-foot complex is leased to **Healthy Legs**, an Internet-based company that sells medical socks and stockings. The building is scheduled for completion in July. *South County Spotlight – Apr. 19, 2006*
- **Old Town Pizza** has opened in **Portland's Chinatown**. *Portland Business Journal – Apr. 21, 2006*
- A **Salvation Army** store will open in **Hazel Dell, Wash.**, in June. It will employ about 15 workers. *The Columbian – Apr. 25, 2006*
- **Newberg Community Dental** has opened. It offers low-cost dental care to people with limited incomes. *Newberg Graphic – May 4, 2006*
- **Big Town Hero** and **Baskin-Robbins** will open concessions on Concourse C at **Portland International Airport**. **Jamba Juice** will open in the food court of the main terminal. *Portland Business Journal – May 10, 2006*
- **Monkey Business Jewelry and Art** has opened in **Gresham**. *Gresham Outlook – May 3, 2006*
- **Cleats Bar and Grill** in **Scappoose** has closed. *Chronicle – May 3, 2006*
- The **Vineyard Steak House** will open in **Newberg** later this month. *Newberg Graphic – May 11, 2006*
- **Alpha Omega Computing** has opened on Mill Plain Boulevard in **Vancouver, Wash.** *The Columbian – May 14, 2006*
- **Burger King** will open in June near the **Scappoose** Fred Meyer. *South County Spotlight – May 10, 2006*
- Financing for **Cascade Grain's** \$197-million ethanol plant project at the **Port of St. Helens' Port Westward Industrial Park near Clatskanie** has been finalized and construction is expected to begin in June. The plant should employ 80 full-time workers upon completion in 2008. *Chronicle, May 13, 2006*
- **The Riverview Restaurant** has opened in **Troutdale**. *Gresham Outlook – May 11, 2006*

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- **Lower Columbia Crematory Inc., Cascadia Cremation & Burial Services Inc., and Peaceful Paws Pet Cremation & Memorials Inc.** have opened on 18<sup>th</sup> Street in Vancouver, Wash. *The Columbian – May 14, 2006*
  - **Owens Corning** has shelved plans for a controversial insulation plant in **Gresham** that would have used the ozone-depleting greenhouse gas HCFC 142-b. *The Oregonian – May 9, 2006*
  - **Coast Aluminum & Architectural Inc.**, a California metals distributor, plans to expand to **Northeast Portland**. The Portland operation will serve as a warehouse and provide some custom on-site cutting. It will employ 25 people and begin operations next month. *The Oregonian – May 19, 2006*
  - **Stimson Lumber** in **St. Helens** laid off 45 employees as it reduced its operation from two shifts to one because of the high cost of raw logs. *Chronicle – May 20, 2006*
  - **Mike's Discount Furniture** has opened in **McMinnville**. *News-Register – May 20, 2006*
  - **Dream Home Magic** has opened in **St. Helens**. It offers tile, hardwood, and natural stone flooring, as well as installation services. *South County Spotlight – May 17, 2006*

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

	Preliminary April 2006	Revised March 2006	April 2005	-Change From- March 2006	April 2005
<b>Portland-Beaverton-Vancouver MSA</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	1,109,800	1,110,800	1,095,900	-1,000	13,900
Unemployed	57,600	62,100	66,600	-4,500	-9,000
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	5.6	6.1		-0.9
Percent of Labor Force, seasonally adjusted	5.3	5.2	6.2		-0.9
Total Employed	1,052,100	1,048,700	1,029,300	3,400	22,800
<b>Oregon portion of the MSA</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	903,100	901,200	891,200	1,900	11,900
Unemployed	46,600	48,900	54,100	-2,300	-7,500
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	5.4	6.1		-0.9
Total Employed	856,400	852,300	837,100	4,100	19,300
<b>Clackamas County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	193,600	193,100	190,600	500	3,000
Unemployed	9,800	10,200	11,000	-400	-1,200
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	5.3	5.7		-0.7
Total Employed	183,800	182,900	179,600	900	4,200
<b>Columbia County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	23,110	23,070	23,140	40	-30
Unemployed	1,310	1,380	1,830	-70	-520
Percent of Labor Force	5.7	6.0	7.9		-2.2
Total Employed	21,800	21,690	21,310	110	490
<b>Multnomah County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	371,500	370,600	366,800	900	4,700
Unemployed	20,700	21,600	23,900	-900	-3,200
Percent of Labor Force	5.6	5.8	6.5		-0.9
Total Employed	350,700	349,000	342,800	1,700	7,900
<b>Washington County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	270,400	269,800	266,600	600	3,800
Unemployed	12,500	13,200	14,600	-700	-2,100
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	4.9	5.5		-0.9
Total Employed	257,900	256,600	252,100	1,300	5,800
<b>Yamhill County</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	44,550	44,600	44,030	-50	520
Unemployed	2,330	2,580	2,760	-250	-430
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	5.8	6.3		-1.1
Total Employed	42,220	42,020	41,270	200	950
<b>Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	206,700	209,600	204,800	-2,900	1,900
Unemployed	11,000	13,200	12,600	-2,200	-1,600
Percent of Labor Force	5.3	6.3	6.1		-0.8
Total Employed	195,700	196,500	192,200	-800	3,500

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	April 2005	---Change from---	
	April 2006	March 2006		March 2006	April 2005
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	1,109,800	1,110,800	1,095,900	-1,000	13,900
Unemployed	57,600	62,100	66,600	-4,500	-9,000
Unemployment rate	5.2%	5.6%	6.1%		
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	5.3%	5.2%	6.2%		
Total Employed	1,052,100	1,048,700	1,029,300	3,400	22,800
<b>NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT</b>					
<b>Total nonfarm</b>	<b>1,001,300</b>	<b>996,500</b>	<b>975,900</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>25,400</b>
<b>Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted</b>	<b>1,002,800</b>	<b>1,002,700</b>	<b>977,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25,300</b>
<b>Total private</b>	<b>859,100</b>	<b>853,900</b>	<b>835,200</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>23,900</b>
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>59,400</b>	<b>55,300</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>4,700</b>
Construction of buildings	14,000	14,000	12,600	0	1,400
Residential building construction	8,000	8,000	7,100	0	900
Nonresidential building construction	6,000	6,000	5,500	0	500
Heavy and civil engineering construction	5,600	5,800	5,800	-200	-200
Specialty trade contractors	40,400	39,600	36,900	800	3,500
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>125,400</b>	<b>125,300</b>	<b>122,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,800</b>
Durable goods	96,000	96,100	93,100	-100	2,900
Wood product manufacturing	6,000	6,100	5,900	-100	100
Primary metal manufacturing	6,400	6,300	6,000	100	400
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	11,900	12,100	12,400	-200	-500
Machinery manufacturing	8,300	8,300	8,200	0	100
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	38,200	38,100	36,300	100	1,900
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	28,100	28,100	26,700	0	1,400
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,300	5,200	5,000	100	300
Transportation equipment manufacturing	9,300	9,400	9,000	-100	300
Nondurable goods	29,400	29,200	29,500	200	-100
Food manufacturing	8,400	8,300	8,300	100	100
Paper manufacturing	4,900	5,000	4,900	-100	0
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>	<b>198,300</b>	<b>197,000</b>	<b>194,200</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>4,100</b>
Wholesale trade	56,700	56,400	55,900	300	800
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	27,200	27,100	26,700	100	500
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	21,600	21,500	21,500	100	100
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	7,900	7,800	7,700	100	200
Retail trade	104,900	103,900	101,400	1,000	3,500
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	14,200	14,200	14,100	0	100
Food and beverage stores	18,700	18,600	18,100	100	600
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	11,900	11,500	10,500	400	1,400
General merchandise stores	19,400	19,500	18,700	-100	700
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	36,700	36,700	36,900	0	-200
Air transportation	3,700	3,600	3,700	100	0
Truck transportation	10,900	10,800	11,000	100	-100
Couriers and messengers	4,900	4,900	4,700	0	200
Warehousing and storage	4,300	4,300	4,400	0	-100
<b>Information</b>	<b>22,900</b>	<b>22,900</b>	<b>22,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>
Publishing industries, except internet	9,100	9,000	9,000	100	100
Software publishers	5,600	5,500	5,300	100	300
Telecommunications	6,700	6,700	6,700	0	0
Wired telecommunications carriers	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0
<b>Financial activities</b>	<b>68,300</b>	<b>68,600</b>	<b>67,100</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>1,200</b>
Finance and insurance	44,100	44,400	43,200	-300	900
Credit intermediation and related activities	22,300	22,600	21,500	-300	800
Insurance carriers and related activities	18,500	18,500	18,200	0	300
Real estate and rental and leasing	24,200	24,200	23,900	0	300
Real estate	19,700	19,600	19,100	100	600

## Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	April 2006	March 2006	April 2005	---Change from---	
				March 2006	April 2005
<b>Professional and business services</b>	<b>131,300</b>	<b>130,100</b>	<b>127,000</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>4,300</b>
Professional and technical services	51,000	50,800	49,400	200	1,600
Architectural and engineering services	11,000	10,900	10,300	100	700
Computer systems design and related services	7,500	7,400	7,400	100	100
Management of companies and enterprises	19,700	19,800	19,700	-100	0
Administrative and waste services	60,600	59,500	57,900	1,100	2,700
Administrative and support services	58,200	57,100	55,500	1,100	2,700
Employment services	25,800	25,500	24,800	300	1,000
Business support services	8,000	8,000	7,800	0	200
Services to buildings and dwellings	14,500	14,000	13,700	500	800
<b>Educational and health services</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>124,300</b>	<b>120,800</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>4,200</b>
Educational services	23,600	23,500	22,700	100	900
Colleges and universities	12,400	12,400	12,100	0	300
Health care and social assistance	101,400	100,800	98,100	600	3,300
Ambulatory health care services	38,300	38,100	36,600	200	1,700
Hospitals	27,400	27,300	26,200	100	1,200
Nursing and residential care facilities	19,800	19,700	19,600	100	200
Social assistance	15,900	15,700	15,700	200	200
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>90,400</b>	<b>89,500</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>2,500</b>
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,600	13,000	13,200	600	400
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	10,100	9,600	9,600	500	500
Accommodation and food services	78,400	77,400	76,300	1,000	2,100
Accommodation	8,500	8,500	8,700	0	-200
Food services and drinking places	69,900	68,900	67,600	1,000	2,300
Full-service restaurants	34,700	34,000	33,000	700	1,700
Limited-service eating places	28,700	28,200	27,600	500	1,100
<b>Other services</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Membership associations and organizations	15,200	15,100	15,100	100	100
<b>Government</b>	<b>142,200</b>	<b>142,600</b>	<b>140,700</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>1,500</b>
Federal government	17,800	17,900	18,300	-100	-500
State government	21,800	21,900	21,700	-100	100
State education	7,400	7,400	7,200	0	200
Local government	102,600	102,800	100,700	-200	1,900
Local education	58,800	59,100	57,400	-300	1,400
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0

The most recent month is preliminary, the prior month is revised. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Labor Force Status: Civilian labor force includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Employed includes nonfarm payroll employment, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture, and labor disputants. Unemployment rate is calculated by dividing unemployed by civilian labor force.

Nonfarm Payroll Employment: Data are by place of work and cover full- and part-time employees who worked or received pay for the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. The data exclude the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers, and domestics.



Oregon Labor Force and Unemployment by Area (1)

	April 2006			March 2006			April 2005		
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate
United States	150,209,000	143,405,000	4.5	150,027,000	142,772,000	4.8	148,274,000	140,939,000	4.9
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted	1,870,940	1,785,432	5.8	1,867,150	1,753,293	5.5	1,853,447	1,734,290	6.1
Oregon Seasonally Adjusted									
Metropolitan Statistical Areas:									
Bend (Deschutes County)	75,816	72,361	4.6	74,753	70,690	4.063	73,736	69,674	5.5
Corvallis (Benton County)	42,456	40,366	4.9	42,488	40,194	5.4	42,173	40,252	4.6
Eugene-Springfield (Lane County)	175,288	165,254	5.7	175,834	164,989	6.2	174,952	163,840	6.4
Medford (Jackson County)	99,975	94,046	5.9	100,165	93,653	6.5	98,994	92,775	6.3
Portland-Beaverton-Vancouver (2)	1,109,771	1,052,143	5.2	1,110,792	1,048,705	6.2,087	1,085,934	1,029,323	6.1
Salem (Marion and Polk counties)	183,448	172,811	5.8	182,584	171,062	6.3	183,475	171,359	6.6
COUNTIES:									
Baker	7,084	6,560	7.4	7,044	6,429	8.7	7,196	6,627	7.9
Benton	42,456	40,366	4.9	42,488	40,194	5.4	42,173	40,252	4.6
Clackamas	193,555	183,786	5.0	193,071	182,892	5.3	190,599	179,645	5.7
Clatsop (3)	19,106	18,134	5.1	18,923	17,836	5.7	18,766	17,644	5.0
Columbia	23,108	21,800	5.7	23,070	21,694	6.0	23,143	21,309	7.9
Coos (3)	28,576	27,621	3.5	28,531	27,366	3.3	29,042	26,834	7.6
Cook (3)	9,422	8,846	6.1	9,262	8,606	7.1	9,261	8,650	6.6
Crook (3)	9,633	8,969	6.4	9,615	8,873	7.7	9,668	8,894	7.1
Curry (3)	75,816	72,361	4.6	74,753	70,690	5.4	73,736	69,674	5.5
Deschutes	47,121	43,465	7.8	47,319	43,312	8.5	47,374	43,474	8.2
Douglas (3)	1,038	990	4.8	1,056	996	6.0	984	919	6.6
Gilliam	3,507	3,115	11.2	3,442	3,025	12.1	3,627	3,214	11.4
Hart	3,314	3,002	9.4	3,357	2,984	11.1	3,390	3,062	9.7
Hood River (3)	11,945	11,196	6.3	12,235	11,445	7.2	11,652	10,813	7.2
Jackson	99,975	94,046	5.9	100,165	93,653	6.5	98,994	92,775	6.3
Jefferson	9,302	8,726	6.2	9,090	8,407	7.5	9,247	8,688	6.0
Josephine (3)	35,695	33,404	6.4	35,571	33,078	6.4	34,727	32,258	7.1
Klamath (3)	30,584	28,360	7.3	30,394	27,856	8.4	30,366	27,968	7.9
Lake	3,644	3,313	9.1	3,593	3,241	9.8	3,465	3,142	9.3
Lane	175,288	165,254	5.7	175,834	164,989	6.2	174,952	163,840	6.4
Lincoln	22,599	21,259	5.9	22,435	20,965	6.6	22,310	20,789	6.8
Linn (3)	52,369	48,815	6.8	52,506	48,610	7.4	52,233	48,193	7.7
Malheur (3)	12,590	11,662	7.4	12,773	11,796	7.6	12,878	11,629	9.7
Marion	148,682	139,818	6.0	147,953	138,403	6.5	148,775	138,643	6.8
Morrow (3)	5,422	5,058	6.7	5,366	4,979	7.2	5,530	5,091	7.9
Multnomah	371,464	350,735	5.6	370,601	349,024	5.8	366,777	342,829	6.5
Polk	34,766	32,993	5.1	34,631	32,659	5.7	34,700	32,716	5.7
Sherman	897	843	6.0	927	850	8.2	882	815	7.6
Tillamook	12,335	11,634	5.4	12,227	11,444	6.4	12,198	11,444	6.2
Union (3)	35,887	33,219	7.4	35,759	32,703	8.5	36,440	33,038	8.2
Wallowa	1,955	1,196	6.3	1,985	1,100	7.4	1,169	856	7.2
Wasco (3)	3,414	3,090	9.5	3,391	3,034	10.5	3,112	320	9.3
Washington	11,793	11,072	6.1	11,716	10,897	7.0	11,452	10,831	7.8
Wheeler	270,387	257,886	4.6	269,632	256,628	4.9	266,534	252,073	5.5
Yamhill	659	612	4.7	658	609	7.4	663	624	5.9
	44,551	42,221	5.2	44,596	42,015	5.8	44,027	41,270	6.3

(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-Beaverton-Vancouver 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.

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