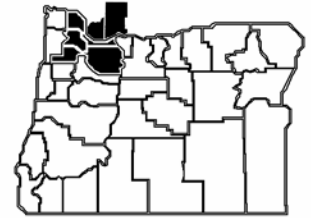




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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June 2009

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally	
	Adjusted	Raw
Apr 2009	12.1%	11.6%
Mar 2009	11.0%	11.7%
Apr 2008	4.9%	4.7%
Oregon		
Apr 2009	12.0%	12.1%
Mar 2009	11.9%	12.7%
Apr 2008	5.6%	5.3%
United States		
Apr 2009	8.9%	8.6%
Mar 2009	8.5%	9.0%
Apr 2008	5.0%	4.8%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	April	
	2009	2008
Total	990,600	1,040,200
Construction	51,100	61,000
Manufacturing	112,500	123,900
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	192,900	203,500
Information	23,400	25,000
Financial Activities	65,800	68,600
Professional & Bus. Svc.	125,300	137,500
Educ. & Health Services	136,300	133,900
Leisure & Hospitality	94,300	99,600
Government	151,000	148,500
High Tech *	48,800	50,600

* (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Apr '09	2008
Yearly Change	-0.7%	3.8%

Next release: June 17, 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

Feb 2009	85.5	↓
Mar 2009	84.9	

2008 Population

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

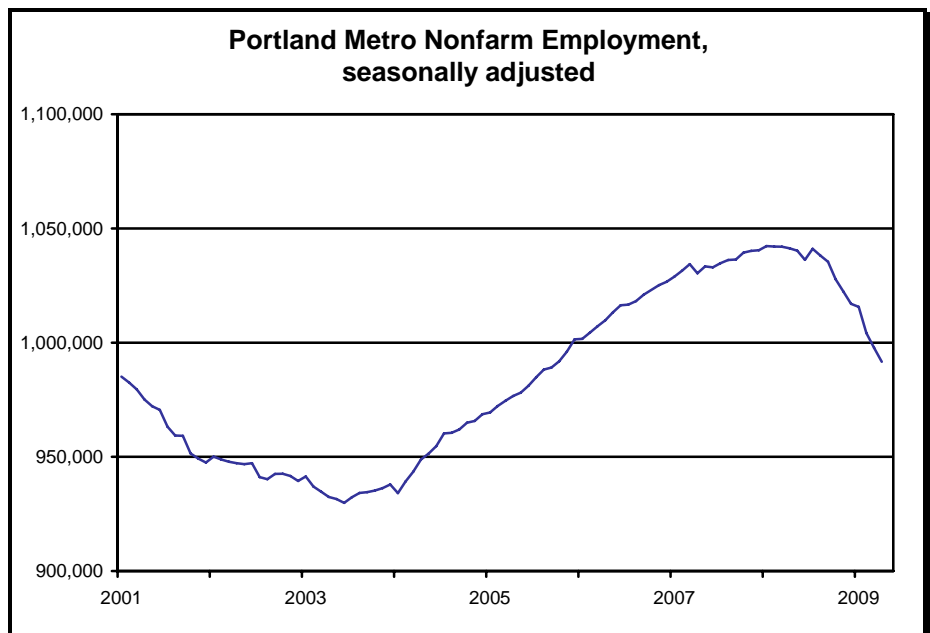
Employment Trends: Local

The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 11.0 percent in March to 12.1 percent in April. The year-ago rate was 4.9 percent. An estimated 138,600 area residents were unemployed; 83,500 more than one year ago.

Oregon's unemployment rate was 12.0 percent in April, while the U.S. rate rose to 8.9.

Seasonally adjusted employment declined by 6,100 jobs in April. Since peaking in January 2008, the metro area lost 50,700 jobs; a decline of 4.9 percent. Nearly one-half of the losses occurred since February. In comparison, Oregon's nonfarm payroll employment is down 6.0 percent from its peak, and the U.S. is down 4.2 percent.

Construction cut 500 jobs in April, a month that typically sees seasonal gains. The industry is down 16.2 percent over the year (-9,900 jobs); the sharpest 12-month decline of any broad industry. Over the past two years, the construction industry lost nearly one out of every five jobs.



Manufacturing losses continued in April as the sector cut 1,700 jobs. Every published sector lost jobs, except transportation equipment manufacturing which was flat over the month. Manufacturing employment is down 11,400 over the year (-9.2%) and 12,700 over the past two years. All components declined over the year, led by high tech (-1,900; -5.3%) and transportation equipment (-1,400; -15.4%).

Trade, transportation, and utilities was flat over the month, as gains in retail offset losses in transportation, warehousing, and utilities. The broad sector is down 10,600 jobs in the past 12 months.

Professional and business services continued its rapid decline, cutting 800 jobs at a time of year that typically sees gains. The temporary help component cut jobs for the eighth consecutive month, and is now down 6,600 jobs over the year; a decline of 27.8 percent.

Three broad industries added jobs in April: educational and health services (300), leisure and hospitality (400), and government (400). The public sector was boosted by hiring for the U.S. Census.

Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 12.0 percent in April compared with 11.9 percent (as revised) in March. The state's unemployment rate remains well above its year-ago level of 5.6 percent in April 2008. Since falling to a cyclical low of 5.0 percent in early 2007, the unemployment rate rose by 7.0 percentage points. In April, 242,550 Oregonians were unemployed. In April 2008, 101,964 Oregonians were unemployed. Thus, the number of unemployed more than doubled over the past 12 months.

In April, Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment declined by 9,500 jobs, following a drop of 9,700 (as revised) in March. Job losses were large in each of these two months, but the losses were not as substantial as some of the monthly job losses in the prior five months when 22,800 were lost in February, 13,000 were cut in January, and 12,600 were cut in October.

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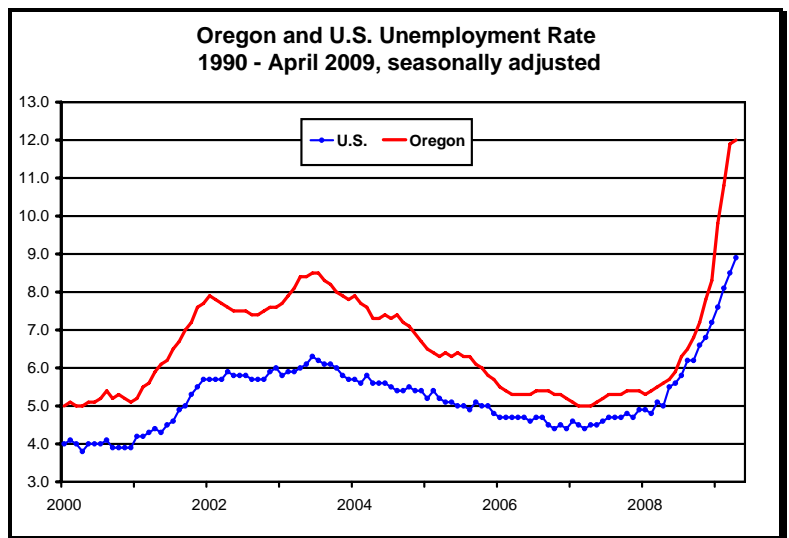
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In April, most of the major industries continued their employment trends of recent months. Four large industries cut employment substantially on a seasonally adjusted basis: manufacturing and construction were each down 3,100 jobs; professional and business services cut 3,800; while trade, transportation, and utilities shed 1,400. Meanwhile, two of the major industries continued their long-term trend of job gains. Government's seasonally adjusted employment rose by 2,100. Educational and health services added 400 jobs.



Manufacturing cut 2,800 jobs in April at a time of year when a gain of 300 is the typical seasonal movement. Since November 2008, manufacturing's seasonally adjusted employment dropped by a total of 18,200. This five-month period was characterized by a rapid and consistent fall in employment. The average decline during this period was 3,640 jobs – a 23 percent annualized rate of decline.

Construction losses continued in April as the industry cut 3,100 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis. Seasonally adjusted employment in construction consistently dropped at a rapid pace over the past four months, with monthly declines averaging 2,600 since December. This follows average monthly declines of 1,200 during the prior 13 months, dating back to November 2007.

Oregon's Unemployment Rate Ranking

Oregon's jobless rate of 12.0 percent in April is the second highest in the nation. Michigan has the highest rate at 12.9 percent. Rounding out the top five are South Carolina (11.5%), Rhode Island (11.1%), and California (11.0%). Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Georgia all posted record highs (since the series began in 1976). The states with the lowest unemployment rates in April are North Dakota (4.0%), Nebraska (4.4%), and Wyoming (4.5%). Oregon has been in the top five since the beginning of this year.

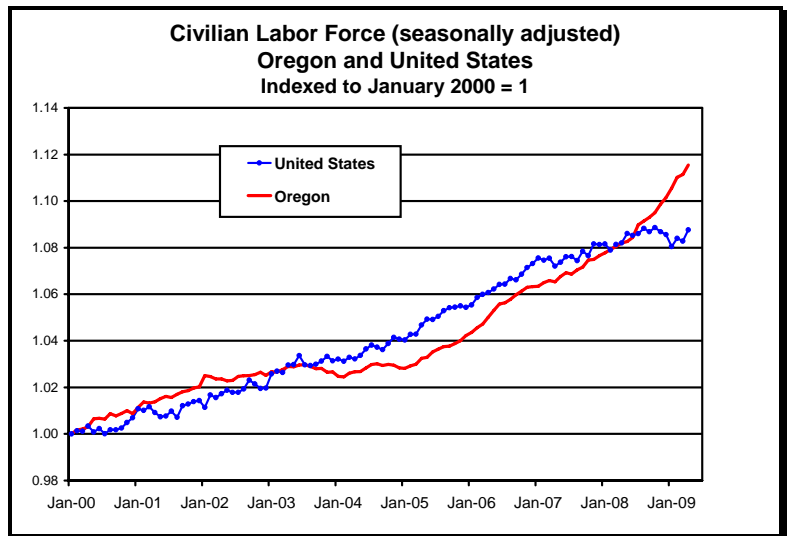
We've been here before. Between 1997 and 2007, Oregon ranked among the top ten (highest) nearly every month. Between 2001 and 2004 we had the highest or second-highest jobless rate for 35 consecutive months. Our dependence on manufacturing industries (e.g. wood products, RVs, heavy trucks, semiconductors) and exports tends to make our economy more volatile than other states. In addition, we don't have a lot of federal or defense-related employment, both of which can help stabilize a region's economy.

This time around we have an additional economic trait that is arguably putting upward pressure on our jobless rate: a rapidly growing labor force. For the past four months, Oregon had one of the fastest-growing civilian labor forces in the nation year-over-year, second only to Nevada in March and April. In fact, we're the only state in the nation whose labor force expanded every single month since the start of the recession. Over the past year, it grew by 3.1 percent (compared to the

nation's 0.5% increase) while at the same time we've lost 5.6 percent of our jobs. This combination of more job seekers and fewer jobs undoubtedly plays a role in our rapidly rising unemployment rate.

Oregon's Job Loss Ranking

Twenty-five states posted job declines between March and April. Forty-three states lost jobs over the past year. Every state lost jobs since their respective peaks, ranging from a 0.3 percent decline in North Dakota to over 8 percent in Arizona. Michigan is in a league of its own; they've been losing jobs continuously since June 2000.

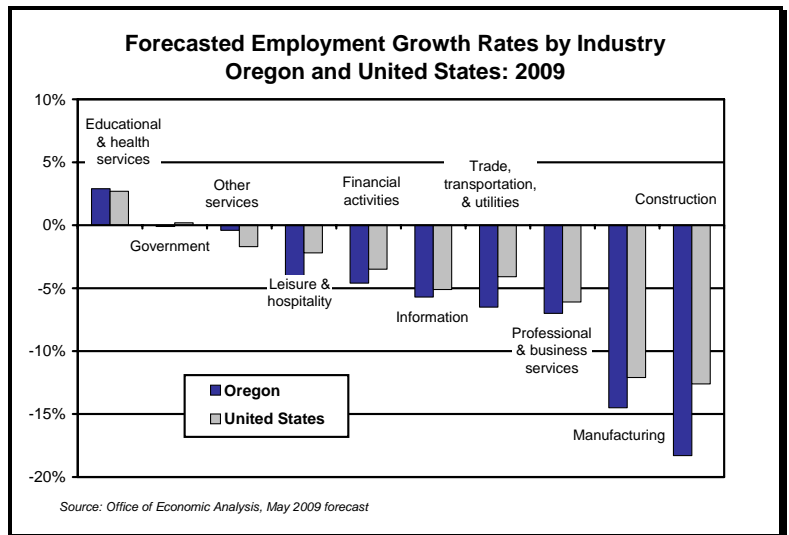


Oregon's nonfarm employment peaked in December 2007, the same time as the nation. Since then, we've lost 103,500 jobs for a decline of 6.0 percent. That ranks us 8th-steepest in the nation.

Nationally, employment peaked in December 2007. Since then, employers cut 5.7 million jobs for a loss of 4.2 percent.

Oregon Employment Forecast: A Weak Year Ahead

The state Office of Economic Analysis (OEA) issues a report four times a year containing their short-term economic outlook for Oregon. The May 2009 report forecasts an employment decline of 5.3 percent this year, followed by a weak 2010. Next year will start with job losses and end with gains, but employment will be down 0.7 percent from the 2009 level. Oregon won't see significant job growth until the beginning of 2011.



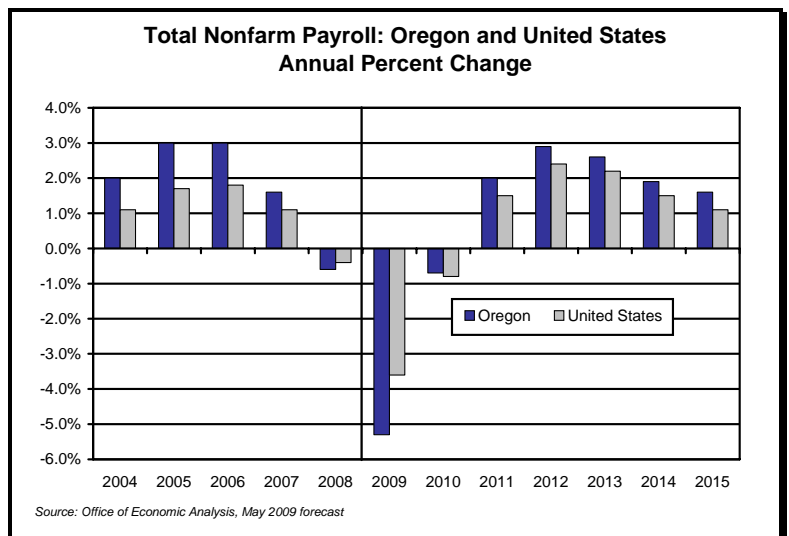
From start to finish, OEA forecasts that Oregon will lose 125,700 jobs over nine quarters, a decline of 7.2 percent. In comparison, employment declined by

more than 11 percent during the recession of the early 1980s. The worst quarters are expected to be behind us: the fourth quarter of 2008 (-29,000 jobs) and the first quarter of 2009 (-35,800). But it will take until the second quarter of 2013 – after 13 quarters of growth – for employment to return to the pre-recession peak set in the fourth quarter of 2007.

All sectors of the economy are expected to lose jobs this year, with the exception of private education and health services which will grow by 2.9 percent. Construction will be hardest hit, contracting by 18 percent. This sector will continue to lose jobs through 2011 and won't return to pre-recession peaks in the forecast period, which extends out to 2015.

Manufacturing is forecasted to decline by 14.5 percent in 2009, pulled down by heavy losses in transportation equipment, wood products, and metals and machinery. The state's manufacturing

sector, especially nondurable goods, has been battered by sharp declines in consumer and business spending, both domestically and abroad. Exports plummeted in the first quarter, down 31.9 percent year-over-year as our trading partners are in the midst of their own recessions. Oregon is relatively dependent on durable goods manufacturing, which helps explain why our economy is more volatile and contracted more than many other states in this recession.



Employment Trends: National

The number of unemployed persons increased by 563,000 to 13.7 million in April, and the unemployment rate rose to 8.9 percent. Over the past 12 months, the number of unemployed persons rose by 6.0 million, and the unemployment rate grew by 3.9 percentage points.

Nonfarm payroll employment fell by 539,000 in April to 132.4 million; private-sector employment declined by 611,000. Since the recession began in December 2007, payroll employment fell by 5.7 million. In April, job losses continued in most major private-sector industries. Employment rose in the federal government mainly due to hiring of temporary workers for Census 2010.

Employment in manufacturing fell by 149,000 over the month, with widespread job losses among the component industries. Three durable goods industries – transportation equipment (-34,000), fabricated metal products (-29,000), and machinery (-22,000) – accounted for more than half of the decline. Since September 2008, manufacturing lost 1.2 million jobs.

Construction employment declined by 110,000 in April, with losses spread throughout the sector. Over the past six months, job losses averaged 120,000 per month, compared with 46,000 per month from December 2007 through October 2008.

The professional and business services industry lost 122,000 jobs in April. This industry shed an average of 139,000 jobs per month since October 2008. Half of the April decline occurred in temporary help services.

Employment in retail trade fell by 47,000 in April. Job losses in department stores (-14,000), automobile dealers (-9,000), and building material and garden supply stores (-8,000) accounted for most of the decline. Wholesale trade employment was down by 41,000 over the month, with much of the decrease among durable goods wholesalers.

Employment in transportation and warehousing declined by 38,000 in April, with losses concentrated in truck transportation (-16,000) and warehousing and storage (-8,000). Employment in financial activities declined by 40,000 over the month. Job losses occurred throughout the sector, including real estate and rental and leasing (-15,000) and credit intermediation and related activities (-14,000). The leisure and hospitality industry lost 44,000 jobs in April.

Health care employment grew by 17,000 in April. Job gains in health care averaged 17,000 per month thus far in 2009, down from an average of 30,000 per month during 2008. Employment in federal government rose by 66,000 over the month largely due to the hiring of temporary workers for Census 2010 preparatory work.

The change in total nonfarm employment for February was revised from -651,000 to -81,000, and the change for March was revised from -663,000 to -699,000.

Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making recent news

- Excavation is set to begin this summer on the **Powell Butte Reservoir**. **City of Portland** officials estimate that the \$138-million project will create about 1,500 jobs over the next three to four years. *KGW.com, 4-6-09*
- **Lane Bryant, America's Best Optical, CitiFinancial, Max Muscle, and Balasana Yoga Studios** have opened at the **Hazel Dell Towne Center** in **Vancouver**. *The Columbian, 4-27-09*
- **Mr. Joes** coffee café in **St. Helens** closed. *The Chronicle, 4-15-09*
- **Fairview-based Cascade Corp.**, hit by weak demand for its lift trucks and other products, cut its global workforce by 20 percent. It now employs 240 people in Oregon, down from about 300 last year. *The Oregonian, 4-3-09*
- **Lithium Edge LLC**, a California-based company that makes parts for cruise control systems, will open in southwest **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 4-13-09*
- The **City of Troutdale** will cut 6.5 full-time equivalent positions and put a freeze on cost-of-living raises and most capital expenditures due to a budget shortfall for next year. *Gresham Outlook, 4-29-09*
- **Lunarr**, a software company that planned to become **Portland's** next \$1-billion business, will close its doors on May 15. *Portland Business Journal, 5-1-09*
- The **Rose City Cafe & Wine Bar** at the **Portland International Airport** will close by mid-July, laying off 53 workers. *Portland Business Journal, 4-28-09*
- **El Pollo Loco**, a Mexican restaurant in **Vancouver**, closed last week. It employed about 40 people. *The Columbian, 5-5-09*
- **Dollar Tree** plans to open a store on West Burnside Street in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 4-20-09*
- **Yum Yum Pizza Shop** has opened in **Tigard**. *Tigard Times, 4-30-09*
- **PinPoint Clinics**, an acupuncture practice, opened in **St. Helens**. *The Chronicle, 4-15-09*
- **E.A.T. at Johnny's** restaurant opened in **Lake Oswego**. *Lake Oswego Review, 4-23-09*
- The **West Linn-Wilsonville School District** will eliminate over two dozen teaching positions, as well as reducing tens of thousands of hours for classified staff – a group including janitors, secretaries, instructional assistants, and substitute teachers. *Wilsonville Spokesman, 5-14-09*
- Construction will begin this summer on a 94,000-square-foot **WinCo Foods** in **Brush Prairie, Washington**. It is expected to open in early 2010. *The Columbian, 5-6-09*
- **Gloria's Barber Shop** opened in **Corbett**. *Gresham Outlook, 5-5-09*

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- **Reid Rental**, an equipment rental business, opened in **Newberg**. *Newberg Graphic*, 5-6-09
 - **Golf Savings Bank** opened a branch in **Vancouver**. *The Columbian*, 4-26-09
 - A restaurant – **Thistle** – and an adjacent coffee shop – **Fancy** – will open in **McMinnville** in July. *News-Register*, 5-9-09
 - **Subway** sandwich shops will open in **Portland** at the **San Rafael Shopping Center**, **Barnes Miller Village**, and at **Grand Central Bowl**. *Portland Business Journal*, 5-4-09
 - **Nike Inc.** is laying off 500 workers at its **Beaverton** headquarters as part of a worldwide restructuring that includes about 1,750 job cuts. *Portland Business Journal*, 5-14-09
 - **The Todd Organization**, a wealth management firm, will open in **Lake Oswego**. *Portland Business Journal*, 5-11-09
 - **Schuck's Automotive** will open at **Orchards Green** in **Vancouver**. *Portland Business Journal*, 5-18-09
 - **Northwest Auto Restoration** opened in **St. Helens**. *South County Spotlight*, 4-22-09
 - **The Salvation Army** opened a thrift store in **Hillsboro**. *Daily Journal of Commerce*, 5-18-09
 - **Stratus Building Solutions of Oregon**, a commercial cleaning franchise that uses only environmentally-friendly cleaning products, opened in **Portland**. It employs 11 people. *Home Building News*, 4-09
 - **Fuji Foods**, a maker of food flavors and syrups, leased space at the **Omark Business Center** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal*, 4-27-09
 - **Beep Beep Baby Boutique** will open in **McMinnville**. *News-Register*, 5-9-09
 - **KeyBank** will open a branch in **Portland's Pearl District** this fall. *Portland Business Journal*, 5-26-09
 - **ALL Student Loan** service center in **Vancouver** closed. It employed 45 people. *The Columbian*, 5-27-09
 - **Damma's Pastry Shop** opened in **St. Helens**. *South County Spotlight*, 5-27-09
 - **Famous Dave's** restaurant will open in **Tualatin**, employing about 150. *Portland Tribune*, 5-21-09
 - **Mantra Espresso & Wine Bar** will open in **Vancouver**. *The Columbian*, 5-10-09
 - **Freddie's Deli and Pub** will open at the **Baker Street Square** in **McMinnville**. *Portland Business Journal*, 5-26-09
 - **The Sweater Shoppe Etc.** will open in **West Linn**. *Portland Business Journal*, 5-4-09
 - **Pet Pros**, a pet supply store, will open in **Clackamas**. *Portland Business Journal*, 5-26-09

Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	April 2009	March 2009	April 2008	---Change from---	
				March 2009	April 2008
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,195,100	1,191,500	1,162,000	3,600	33,100
Unemployed	138,600	138,900	55,100	-300	83,500
Unemployment Rate	11.6%	11.7%	4.7%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	12.1%	11.0%	4.9%		
Total Employed	1,056,500	1,052,600	1,106,900	3,900	-50,400
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	990,600	992,800	1,040,200	-2,200	-49,600
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	991,600	997,700	1,041,300	-6,100	-49,700
Total private	839,600	842,200	891,700	-2,600	-52,100
Mining and logging	1,400	1,300	1,500	100	-100
Construction	51,100	51,600	61,000	-500	-9,900
Construction of buildings	12,200	12,400	14,100	-200	-1,900
Residential building construction	6,500	6,600	7,700	-100	-1,200
Nonresidential building construction	5,700	5,800	6,400	-100	-700
Heavy and civil engineering construction	4,700	4,800	5,700	-100	-1,000
Specialty trade contractors	34,200	34,400	41,200	-200	-7,000
Manufacturing	112,500	114,200	123,900	-1,700	-11,400
Durable goods	85,100	86,600	94,400	-1,500	-9,300
Wood product manufacturing	4,200	4,300	5,000	-100	-800
Primary metal manufacturing	6,200	6,400	7,100	-200	-900
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,600	12,800	13,400	-200	-800
Machinery manufacturing	7,400	7,600	8,500	-200	-1,100
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	34,100	34,400	36,000	-300	-1,900
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	25,400	25,800	26,700	-400	-1,300
Electronic instrument manufacturing	4,900	4,800	5,300	100	-400
Transportation equipment manufacturing	7,700	7,700	9,100	0	-1,400
Nondurable goods	27,400	27,600	29,500	-200	-2,100
Food manufacturing	8,900	8,900	9,000	0	-100
Paper manufacturing	3,900	4,100	4,400	-200	-500
Trade, transportation, and utilities	192,900	192,900	203,500	0	-10,600
Wholesale trade	55,100	55,100	57,600	0	-2,500
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	25,800	25,800	27,600	0	-1,800
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	20,700	20,700	21,500	0	-800
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,600	8,600	8,500	0	100
Retail trade	103,100	102,700	107,800	400	-4,700
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	12,500	12,500	14,000	0	-1,500
Food and beverage stores	20,100	20,100	20,100	0	0
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	9,700	9,800	10,900	-100	-1,200
General merchandise stores	20,200	20,100	20,400	100	-200
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	34,700	35,100	38,100	-400	-3,400
Air transportation	3,700	3,700	4,100	0	-400
Truck transportation	10,300	10,300	11,300	0	-1,000
Couriers and messengers	4,500	4,600	4,800	-100	-300
Warehousing and storage	3,400	3,600	4,200	-200	-800
Information	23,400	23,700	25,000	-300	-1,600
Publishing industries, except internet	9,400	9,500	10,200	-100	-800
Software publishers	6,700	6,800	6,700	-100	0
Telecommunications	6,200	6,200	6,500	0	-300

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	April 2009	March 2009	April 2008	---Change from---	
				March 2009	April 2008
Financial activities	65,800	65,900	68,600	-100	-2,800
Finance and insurance	42,300	42,400	43,700	-100	-1,400
Credit intermediation and related activities	19,400	19,500	20,700	-100	-1,300
Insurance carriers and related activities	19,000	19,000	19,100	0	-100
Real estate and rental and leasing	23,500	23,500	24,900	0	-1,400
Real estate	19,100	19,000	20,100	100	-1,000
Professional and business services	125,300	126,100	137,500	-800	-12,200
Professional and technical services	52,900	53,200	55,200	-300	-2,300
Architectural and engineering services	11,400	11,600	12,400	-200	-1,000
Computer systems design and related services	8,000	8,000	7,900	0	100
Management of companies and enterprises	22,700	22,800	23,200	-100	-500
Administrative and waste services	49,700	50,100	59,100	-400	-9,400
Administrative and support services	47,300	47,700	56,500	-400	-9,200
Employment services	17,100	17,600	23,700	-500	-6,600
Business support services	7,600	7,700	8,500	-100	-900
Services to buildings and dwellings	13,400	13,300	14,700	100	-1,300
Educational and health services	136,300	136,000	133,900	300	2,400
Educational services	25,700	25,600	25,000	100	700
Colleges and universities	13,200	13,100	13,000	100	200
Health care and social assistance	110,600	110,400	108,900	200	1,700
Ambulatory health care services	43,000	42,900	41,700	100	1,300
Hospitals	29,100	29,200	28,600	-100	500
Nursing and residential care facilities	21,500	21,400	21,100	100	400
Social assistance	17,000	16,900	17,500	100	-500
Leisure and hospitality	94,300	93,900	99,600	400	-5,300
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,900	13,400	14,800	500	-900
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	10,200	9,800	10,400	400	-200
Accommodation and food services	80,400	80,500	84,800	-100	-4,400
Accommodation	8,600	8,500	9,100	100	-500
Food services and drinking places	71,800	72,000	75,700	-200	-3,900
Full-service restaurants	34,100	34,200	36,900	-100	-2,800
Limited-service eating places	31,000	31,100	31,600	-100	-600
Other services	36,600	36,600	37,200	0	-600
Membership associations and organizations	16,500	16,500	16,600	0	-100
Government	151,000	150,600	148,500	400	2,500
Federal government	19,200	18,500	18,100	700	1,100
State government	22,100	22,000	22,000	100	100
State education	8,200	8,200	8,000	0	200
Local government	109,700	110,100	108,400	-400	1,300
Local education	62,300	62,800	61,600	-500	700
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

	April 2009	March 2009	April 2008	-Change From-	
				March 2009	April 2008
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,195,100	1,191,500	1,162,000	3,600	33,100
Unemployed	138,600	138,900	55,100	-300	83,500
Unemployment rate	11.6	11.7	4.7	(0.1)	6.9
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	12.1	11.0	4.9	1.1	7.2
Employed	1,056,500	1,052,600	1,106,900	3,900	-50,400
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	968,100	963,100	944,300	5,000	23,800
Unemployed	106,200	107,500	42,400	-1,300	63,800
Unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted)	11.0	11.2	4.5	-0.2	6.5
Total Employed	861,800	855,600	901,900	6,200	-40,100
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	204,600	203,600	199,500	1,000	5,100
Unemployed	22,400	22,700	8,800	-300	13,600
Unemployment rate	11.0	11.1	4.4	(0.1)	6.6
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	11.1	10.8	4.5	0.3	6.6
Total Employed	182,200	180,900	190,700	1,300	-8,500
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	25,490	25,320	24,120	170	1,370
Unemployed	3,720	3,710	1,340	10	2,380
Unemployment rate	14.6	14.7	5.6	(0.1)	9.0
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	15.4	14.1	5.9	1.3	9.5
Total Employed	21,770	21,610	22,780	160	-1,010
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	394,800	392,600	384,700	2,200	10,100
Unemployed	44,200	44,500	17,800	-300	26,400
Unemployment rate	11.2	11.3	4.6	(0.1)	6.6
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	11.3	11.0	4.7	0.3	6.6
Total Employed	350,600	348,100	366,900	2,500	-16,300
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	293,700	291,900	288,500	1,800	5,200
Unemployed	29,500	29,700	12,100	-200	17,400
Unemployment rate	10.0	10.2	4.2	(0.2)	5.8
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	10.4	9.8	4.4	0.6	6.0
Total Employed	264,200	262,300	276,500	1,900	-12,300
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	49,440	49,580	47,430	-140	2,010
Unemployed	6,420	6,870	2,410	-450	4,010
Unemployment rate	13.0	13.9	5.1	(0.9)	7.9
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	13.7	13.2	5.3	0.5	8.4
Total Employed	43,020	42,710	45,020	310	-2,000
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	227,100	228,400	217,700	-1,300	9,400
Unemployed	32,400	31,400	12,700	1,000	19,700
Percent of Labor Force	14.3	13.8	5.8	0.5	8.5
Total Employed	194,700	197,000	205,000	-2,300	-10,300

Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

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