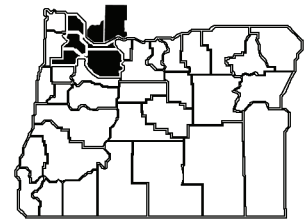




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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July 2006

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally Adjusted	
	Raw	Adjusted
May 2006	5.0%	5.3%
Apr 2006	5.2%	5.3%
May 2005	5.8%	6.1%
Oregon		
May 2006	6.1%	5.6%
Apr 2006	6.5%	5.5%
May 2005	6.9%	6.3%
United States		
May 2006	4.8%	4.6%
Apr 2006	5.1%	4.7%
May 2005	5.4%	5.1%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

	May	
	2006	2005
Total	1,005,900	980,600
Construction	61,200	56,700
Manufacturing	126,200	122,800
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	198,700	194,900
Information	22,800	22,800
Financial Activities	68,500	67,400
Professional & Bus. Svc.	132,100	127,200
Educ. & Health Services	123,700	120,300
Leisure & Hospitality	93,200	90,800
Government	143,100	141,400
High Tech (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)	51,200	49,000

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

All Urban Consumers

United States	May '06	2005
Yearly Change	4.2%	3.4%

Next release: July 19, 2006

Portland-Salem	2nd Half '05	1st Half '05
Yearly Change	2.5%	2.6%

Next release: August 16, 2006

CPI Hotline: (503) 326-2081

www.bls.gov/cpi

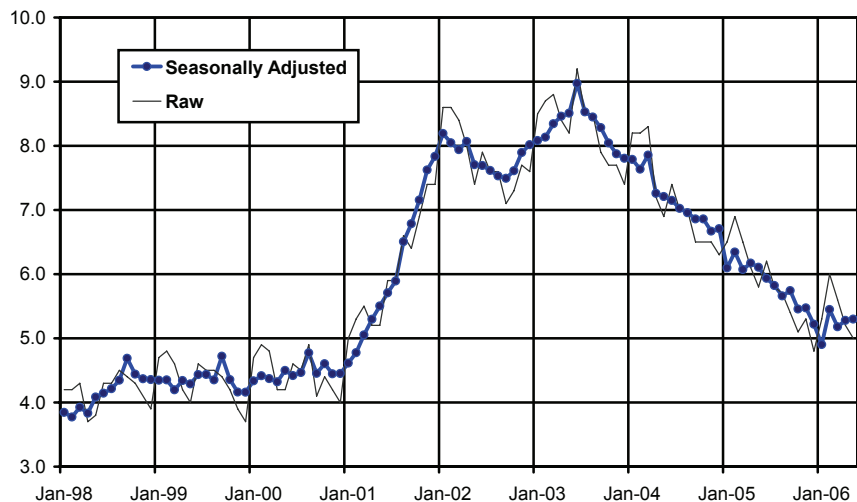
Employment Trends: Local

The Portland metropolitan area's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) fell to 5.0 percent in May from 5.2 percent in April. A declining rate is typical for this time of year as employment in seasonal industries such as construction and tourism pick up. The year-ago rate was 5.8 percent. An estimated 55,800 residents were unemployed in May, down 1,800 from April and 7,300 from a year ago.

The Oregon Employment Department now produces seasonally adjusted unemployment rate and total nonfarm jobs data for the Portland metropolitan area. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the area's unemployment rate was 5.3 percent in May, unchanged over the month. The comparable statewide rate was 5.6 percent and the national rate was 4.6 percent.

The Portland area added 1,300 seasonally adjusted nonfarm jobs in May following a gain of 300 in April. Over the past year, nonfarm payroll employment was up 25,200 jobs, or 2.6 percent.

Portland Metro Unemployment Rates
Raw and Seasonally Adjusted: 1998 - May 2006



Most major industries followed seasonal trends and added jobs over the month. Construction gained 900, several hundred fewer than typical. Although construction remains the fastest-growing broad industry (+7.9% year-over-year), the red-hot pace of the past few years appears to be cooling.

Leisure and hospitality added 1,300 jobs, in line with seasonal expectations. Manufacturing expanded by 700 jobs, with the high tech sector contributing 200. Trade, transportation, and utilities added 600 jobs, several hundred fewer than typical. Professional and business services added 500; gains in temp help outweighed the seasonal losses in the professional and technical component due to the drop in tax preparation services after April 15th. Government added 1,000 jobs, while private education and health services lost 1,000.

Portland's National Ranking

Portland's April unemployment rate (5.2%) ranked eighth-highest among the nation's 49 large metropolitan areas (with a 2000 Census population of 1 million or more). May rankings are not yet available. Orlando had the lowest rate (2.6%) and Detroit had the highest (6.9%). Our ranking has improved over the past year, hovering between fifth and 14th. Prior to 2005, the metro area had the highest or second-highest unemployment rate in the nation every month between February 2001 and October 2004.

Our job growth ranking fared better than that of our jobless rate. In May, our year-over-year employment growth rate of 2.8 percent (nonfarm, private sector) was the 12th-fastest in the nation. Top honors went to Las Vegas (+5.8%), as it has for most of the past three years. New Orleans had the slowest year-over-year job growth (-33.5%). Although our growth rate ranked among the lowest during the recession, we never broke into the bottom five. For the past two years, we've consistently ranked among the top 15 fastest-growing metro areas.

Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in May was essentially unchanged at 5.6 percent, from 5.5 percent in April. The state's unemployment rate has been stable this year, hovering between

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5.3 percent and 5.6 percent for the first five months of the year. In May, 100,156 Oregonians were unemployed, compared with 111,552 in May 2005.

Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment grew substantially over the month, adding 4,000 jobs. The revised April figure showed a loss of 500 jobs, which was the first monthly job loss since January 2004, when severe storms resulted in a monthly employment decline. Oregon's three-year trend of rapid economic expansion continued in May. Nonfarm payroll employment was up 59,300, or 3.6 percent since May 2005.

After a winter surge in seasonally adjusted employment, a few major industry sectors have returned to employment levels consistent with longer-term trends. Financial activities bounced up 2,200 jobs during the first three months of the year, but has been flat since then. Professional and business services employment spiked upward by 4,100 in January, but has been level since then. Leisure and hospitality grew strongly between May and September of last year by adding 6,200 jobs, but now, at 163,400, is slightly below the September reading.

In May, three major industries – construction (+1,500 jobs), trade, transportation, and utilities (+1,500), and government (+1,700) – posted seasonally adjusted job gains. One major industry saw a substantial loss; leisure and hospitality slipped by 1,500 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Employment Trends: Nation

Both the number of unemployed persons (7.0 million) and the unemployment rate (4.6%) were essentially unchanged in May. A year earlier, the unemployment rate was 5.1 percent.

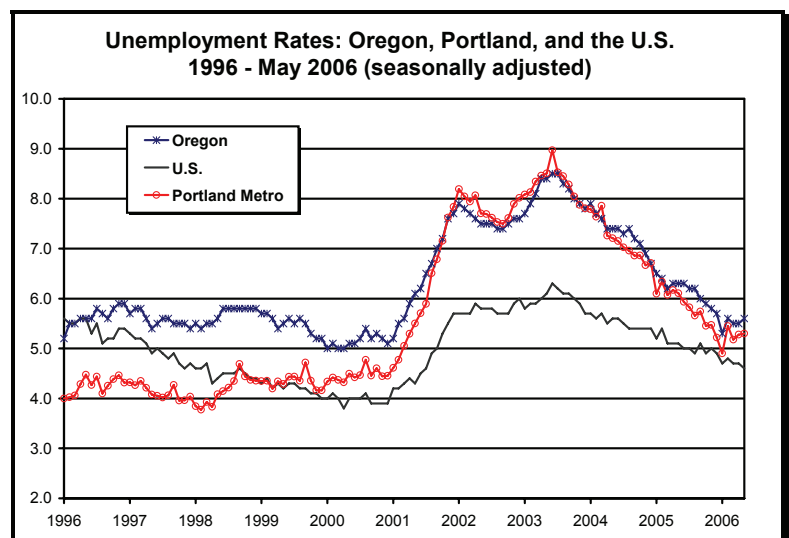
Total nonfarm payroll employment edged up in May (+75,000) to 135.1 million. Over the month, job gains continued in education and health services, wholesale trade, professional and business services, and mining. Retail trade employment was down in May.

Education and health services continued to add jobs in May, with a gain of 41,000.

Over the past 12 months, employment in the industry has increased by 408,000, with health care accounting for about two-thirds of the growth. In May, health care added 19,000 jobs, with about half of the gain in hospitals.

Wholesale trade added 14,000 jobs over the month; employment in this industry has risen by 108,000 over the past year. Employment in professional and business services continued to trend upward in May (+27,000). Within that industry, computer systems design added 11,000 jobs.

Retail trade employment fell by 27,000 in May, following an even larger decline in April. However, employment in the industry was little changed over the year. Over the month, general merchandise



stores and clothing stores each lost 9,000 jobs. Employment in the information industry fell by 13,000, largely due to a decline in motion picture and sound recording employment.

In May, construction employment was essentially unchanged in all its component industries. Total construction employment has not increased significantly since February.

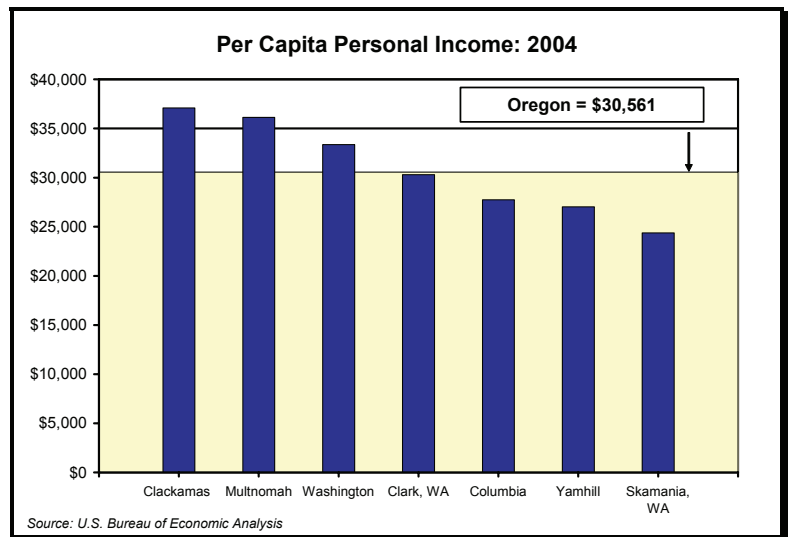
Manufacturing employment edged down in May (-14,000), following a small gain in April. Over the month, employment declined in motor vehicles and parts and in computer and electronic products; both of these industries had added jobs in April.

Portland Metro Area Per Capita Personal Income

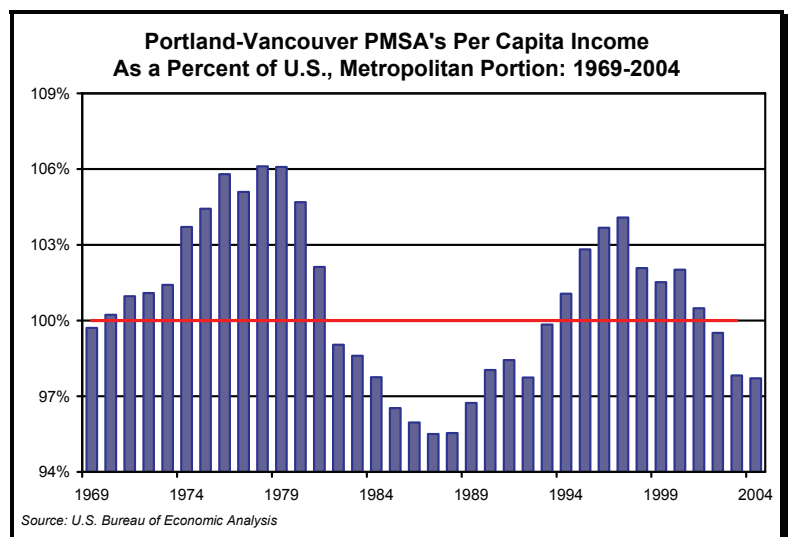
The U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) recently released 2005 personal income data for the nation and states, and 2004 data for metro areas and counties. The June edition of this publication examined Oregon's 2005 data, and this article takes a brief look at the latest data for the Portland metro area. Per capita personal income is total personal income (earnings, rental income, dividends, transfer payments) divided by total population.

Latest Data

In 2004, per capita personal income (PCPI) in the Portland-Vancouver metro area was \$33,875. In comparison, the nation's PCPI was \$33,050 and Oregon's was \$30,561.



Two Portland metro area counties had the highest per capita income in the state: Clackamas County (\$37,094) and Multnomah County (\$36,117). Clackamas County has held the state's top spot in each of the past 14 years. A third metro county, Washington (\$33,347), fell out of the top three for the first time in 22 years. Its 2003 and 2004 ranking was fourth-highest in the state. Benton County (\$33,988), home of Oregon State University, took over the third-place slot. Rounding out the metro area counties are Clark (\$30,289), Columbia (\$27,745), Yamhill (\$27,030), and Skamania (\$24,371).



Although the Portland area's per capita personal income is high relative to other areas in Oregon, how does it compare to other metro areas across the nation? The BEA computes per capita income for the nation's 361 metro areas ranging in size from Carson City, Nevada (population 55,900) to the New York metro area (population 18.7 million – over five times the size of Oregon). Portland's per capita income ranked 71st-highest among all metro areas in 2004. Despite placing in the top 20th percentile, it was \$793 below the PCPI for the metropolitan portion of the United States. This is because some large metro areas (New York, Boston, Denver, San Francisco) had high per capita income levels, pulling up the average. Seattle broke into the top 10 in 2004, due largely to a special Microsoft dividend paid at the end of the year.

Recent Growth

Portland's PCPI increased by 4.8 percent between 2003 and 2004, close to the middle of the pack of all metro areas and a significant improvement over 2002-2003's growth rate of just 0.2 percent.

However, our 4.8 percent increase was not large enough to keep pace with national growth (5.0%). Historically, Portland has generally tracked with or outperformed income growth in the metropolitan portion of the U.S. We faltered a bit during the recession in the early 1980s and again in 1998 and 1999 as the Asian crisis weakened the local economy. We were back on track in 2000 and then the recession hit. For the past four years Portland's income growth has lagged behind the nation, causing us to lose ground. We went from having a per capita income that was 104.1 percent of the national average in 1997 – the highest since the late 1970s – to 97.7 percent of the national average in 2004.

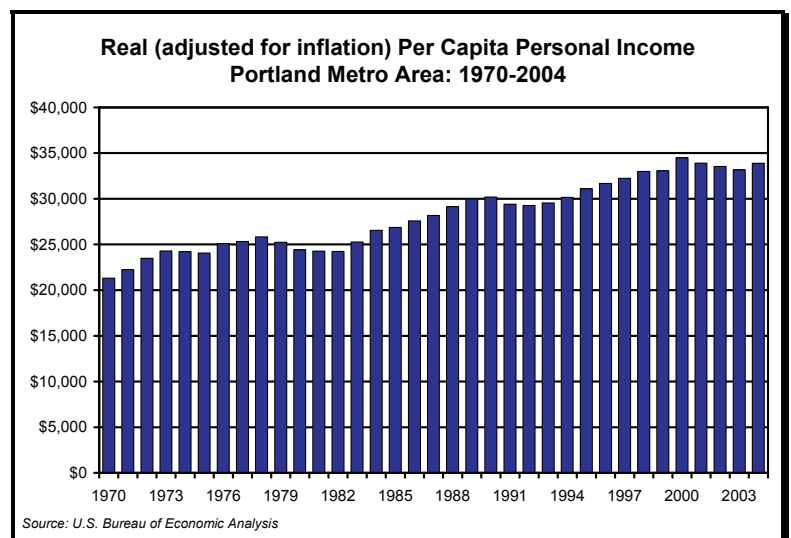
On a more positive note, our 4.8 percent increase was more than enough to keep pace with the rate of inflation (2.6% locally, 2.7% nationally), resulting in an increase in real income. Between 2001 and 2003, Portland's PCPI growth did not keep pace with inflation, resulting in a decline in real income.

Uses of Personal Income Data

But before we get to the numbers, why is personal income data important? Who uses them?

Both the public and private sectors use them to measure and track the levels and types of income received by the people who live or work in a state. Personal income and its components can provide a framework for analyzing the economy and a basis for decision-making. Specific uses of the indicator are numerous:

- Federal agencies use the data in econometric models that project use of such resources as energy and water, and as a basis for allocating funds and determining matching grants.



- State governments use estimates to measure the economic base of state planning areas, in econometric models used in planning, and to project tax revenue and need for public utilities and services.
- University schools of business and economics use personal income estimates for theoretical and applied economic research.
- Businesses use estimates for such planning activities as evaluating markets for new or established products and determining areas for the location, expansion, and contraction of their activities.

2004 Population and Per Capita Personal Income of Selected Western Metro Areas					
Metro Area	Population (thousands)	Per Capita Personal Income:			
		2004	2003	'03-'04 Change	% of U.S. '04 Average, Metro Portion
Oregon:					
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton OR-WA	2,062.1	\$33,875	\$32,328	4.8%	97.7%
Bend	134.6	\$29,853	\$28,616	4.3%	86.1%
Corvallis	78.4	\$33,988	\$32,375	5.0%	98.0%
Eugene-Springfield	331.6	\$27,788	\$26,445	5.1%	80.2%
Medford	193.0	\$28,531	\$27,089	5.3%	82.3%
Salem	369.6	\$27,044	\$25,992	4.0%	78.0%
California:					
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana	12,899.4	\$35,188	\$33,318	5.6%	101.5%
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville	2,014.6	\$33,338	\$31,829	4.7%	96.2%
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos	2,935.2	\$37,965	\$35,620	6.6%	109.5%
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont	4,147.0	\$49,276	\$46,652	5.6%	142.1%
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara	1,738.0	\$48,530	\$45,803	6.0%	140.0%
Washington:					
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue	3,167.7	\$41,634	\$38,447	8.3%	120.1%
Other:					
Anchorage, AK	346.2	\$37,058	\$35,942	3.1%	106.9%
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	3,713.3	\$31,133	\$29,609	5.1%	89.8%
Denver-Aurora, CO	2,326.3	\$40,939	\$39,212	4.4%	118.1%
Boise City-Nampa, ID	524.8	\$30,545	\$29,035	5.2%	88.1%
Las Vegas-Paradise NV	1,648.5	\$32,963	\$31,054	6.1%	95.1%
Salt Lake City, UT	1,018.5	\$31,419	\$29,897	5.1%	90.6%

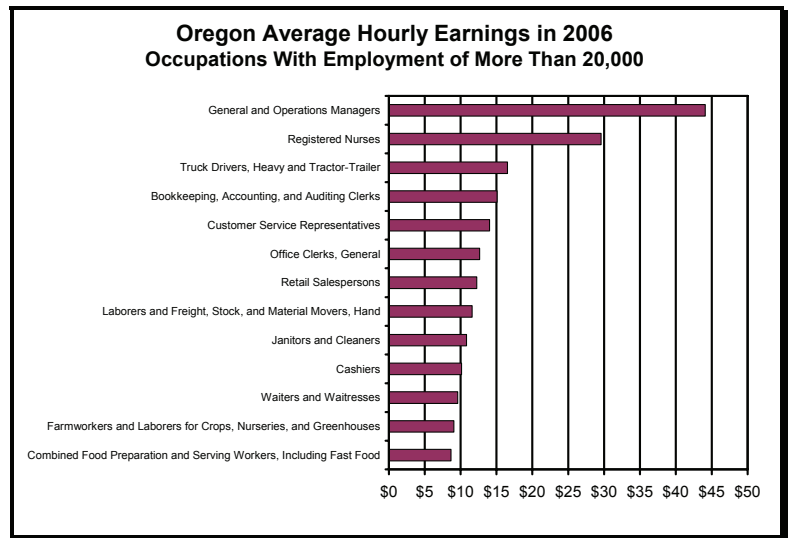
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Top Wages in 2006

Among occupations with more than 20,000 workers in Oregon, general and operations managers had the highest

average hourly earnings in 2006 – \$44.11. The highest-paying, large nonmanagerial occupation is registered nurses, with a \$29.57 average hourly wage.

Several of these large occupations tend to provide seasonal or part-time employment, which cuts into their annual earning power. These occupations include retail salespersons, janitors and cleaners, waiters and waitresses, and combined food preparation and serving workers (including fast food). Retail salespersons has the highest average hourly wage (\$12.25) of these occupations, and it makes up the largest occupation in the state, with over 53,000 jobs.



You can find updated wage information, projections of employment, current job openings, skills and training providers for more than 530 occupations in Region 2 (Multnomah and Washington counties) and for 338 occupations in Region 15 (Clackamas County) in the Occupational Information Center at www.QualityInfo.org. Or, you can view or download and print the full list of occupational wages from the Regions page. Select your region from the Oregon map and click on the Publications tab.

Around the State

Would you like to know more about Oregon businesses? Are you interested in which businesses are expanding and which are having layoffs? Maybe you want to know about business openings and closures in Oregon. You can receive this information in the Oregon Employment Department's weekly *Around the State* publication. *Around the State* is a weekly newsletter that tracks Oregon's regional business activities. Current and past editions can also be found on our Web site, www.QualityInfo.org, on the publications page. To be added to the e-mail list, contact Kathi Riddell at Kathi.R.Riddell@state.or.us or (503) 947-1266.

OREGON EMPLOYER COUNCIL



Your key to great service and a better understanding of the WorkSource Oregon Employment Department.

Members of the Oregon Employer Council learn everything there is to know about:

- unemployment insurance and UI hearings
- labor market information and trends
- child care and dependent care options and regulations as they pertain to the workplace
- employment-related taxes
- recruitment services

OEC members take advantage of a free lending library, low-cost high-quality seminars and events, and networking with many other Oregon employers. No dues are required, just a little of your time.

There are 20 local councils throughout Oregon, find the one nearest you at: www.WorkingInOregon.org/OEC or contact marney.rodick@state.or.us (503) 947-1305.

Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making news in June

- **Double D Music** has opened in the **McMinnville Marketplace**. It offers a full line of musical instruments and accessories. *News-Register – May 27, 2006*
- **Home Run Park**, an indoor sports center and 13,000-square-foot training facility, has opened in **Vancouver, Wash.** It employs four people and plans to add two or three in the next few months. *The Columbian – May 26, 2006*
- **True Blue Café** has opened in **Lafayette**. *News-Register – May 27, 2006*
- The city of **Scappoose** approved a 59-residence development on land formerly occupied by the **Steinfeld's Sauerkraut Factory**. Construction is expected to start by the end of the year. *Chronicle – May 17, 2006*
- **The Forest Grove School District** 2006-2007 budget has increased by 12 percent. The additional funds will go towards technology, 11 classroom teachers, and a maintenance reserve fund. *The Oregonian – May 30, 2006*
- **Bennett Stone and Tile Co.** will open a showroom and warehouse facility in southeast **Portland** by the end of the month. It specializes in stone, porcelain, and ceramic tile installation. *Portland Business Journal – June 2, 2006*
- **Paintegrity**, an earth-friendly painting company, has opened in **Forest Grove**. It uses water-based paints made in Oregon that contain no volatile organic compounds or hazardous chemicals. *Hillsboro Argus – June 6, 2006*
- The **Archdiocese of Portland** will cut 14.25 full-time professional, ministerial, and support staff positions at its Pastoral Center. The cuts are due to the costs of the continuing bankruptcy proceedings and the anticipated debt service for paying claims. *Hillsboro Argus – June 6, 2006*
- **Micro Power**, a supplier of custom battery systems for the portable medical, rugged handheld computing, and data collection equipment markets, has moved to a larger facility in **Beaverton**. It plans to add about 40 administrative, manufacturing, and production positions by the end of the year. *Portland Business Journal – June 7, 2006*
- **Whole Foods** will open a store in **Hillsboro**. Construction of the Tanasbourne-area store could begin in August. The Whole Foods chain has a store in northwest Portland and plans to open two others in the metro area at Bridgeport Village in Tualatin and in northeast Portland. *The Oregonian – June 13, 2006*
- Nike founder Phil Knight plans to build a 30-acre campus in **Tualatin** to house his animation studio **Laika Entertainment**, which is currently located in northwest Portland. It employs about 200 people and plans to add 400 more in the next two years. *The Oregonian – June 14, 2006*

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- Online DVD rental company **Netflix** will move its customer service center, now located near its **Bay Area** headquarters, to **Hillsboro**. It will employ about 100 workers over the next few months and eventually double its workforce. *The Oregonian – June 14, 2006*
 - **Café Al Dente** has opened on Main Street in **Vancouver, Wash.** *The Columbian – June 11, 2006*
 - Medical practice management company **InVivo Corp.** will open an information technology network operations center in **Portland** on July 1. It will employ eight to 10 people with plans to add another 20. *Portland Business Journal – June 19, 2006*
 - **Village Pilates Plus** exercise studio has opened in **Gresham's Fairview Village**. *Gresham Outlook – June 14, 2006*
 - A 21-story building will be constructed on Southwest 12th Avenue in downtown **Portland**. It will include 220 apartments, ground-level retail and office space, and parking. *Portland Business Journal – June 16, 2006*
 - **Executive Personnel Services Inc.** opened in **Vancouver, Washington**. *The Columbian – June 11, 2006*
 - **Portland Public Schools** will lay off 23 out of 71 school psychologists by fall. The district's \$62-million special education budget for the next school year is about the same at this year's, forcing cuts because of inflation and expected growth in special education enrollment. *The Oregonian – June 21, 2006*

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

	May 2006	April 2006	May 2005	-Change From- April 2006	May 2005
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,109,300	1,109,800	1,094,700	-500	14,600
Unemployed	55,800	57,600	63,100	-1,800	-7,300
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.2	5.8		-0.8
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	5.3	5.3	6.1		-0.8
Employed	1,053,600	1,052,100	1,031,600	1,500	22,000
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	906,300	903,100	889,700	3,200	16,600
Unemployed	45,700	46,600	51,000	-900	-5,300
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	5.2	5.7		-0.7
Total Employed	860,600	856,400	838,700	4,200	21,900
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	194,200	193,600	190,200	600	4,000
Unemployed	9,500	9,800	10,300	-300	-800
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	5.0	5.4		-0.5
Total Employed	184,700	183,800	180,000	900	4,700
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	23,190	23,110	22,960	80	230
Unemployed	1,280	1,310	1,620	-30	-340
Percent of Labor Force	5.5	5.7	7.0		-1.5
Total Employed	21,910	21,800	21,350	110	560
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	372,900	371,500	366,300	1,400	6,600
Unemployed	20,500	20,700	22,900	-200	-2,400
Percent of Labor Force	5.5	5.6	6.2		-0.7
Total Employed	352,400	350,700	343,500	1,700	8,900
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	271,300	270,400	266,200	900	5,100
Unemployed	12,100	12,500	13,700	-400	-1,600
Percent of Labor Force	4.5	4.6	5.1		-0.6
Total Employed	259,100	257,900	252,500	1,200	6,600
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	44,680	44,550	43,900	130	780
Unemployed	2,250	2,330	2,560	-80	-310
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	5.2	5.8		-0.8
Total Employed	42,430	42,220	41,350	210	1,080
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	203,100	206,700	205,000	-3,600	-1,900
Unemployed	10,100	11,000	12,100	-900	-2,000
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	5.3	5.9		-0.9
Total Employed	193,000	195,700	193,000	-2,700	0

Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

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

Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	---Change from---				
	May 2006	April 2006	May 2005	April 2006	May 2005
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,109,300	1,109,800	1,094,700	-500	14,600
Unemployed	55,800	57,600	63,100	-1,800	-7,300
Unemployment Rate	5.0%	5.2%	5.8%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	5.3%	5.3%	6.1%		
Total Employed	1,053,600	1,052,100	1,031,600	1,500	22,000
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	1,005,900	1,001,600	980,600	4,300	25,300
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	1,004,300	1,003,000	979,100	1,300	25,200
Total private	862,800	859,500	839,200	3,300	23,600
Natural resources and mining	1,500	1,400	1,600	100	-100
Construction	61,200	60,300	56,700	900	4,500
Construction of buildings	14,300	14,200	12,800	100	1,500
Residential building construction	8,100	8,100	7,300	0	800
Nonresidential building construction	6,200	6,100	5,500	100	700
Heavy and civil engineering construction	5,800	5,600	6,000	200	-200
Specialty trade contractors	41,100	40,500	37,900	600	3,200
Manufacturing	126,200	125,500	122,800	700	3,400
Durable goods	96,600	96,100	93,100	500	3,500
Wood product manufacturing	6,000	6,000	5,900	0	100
Primary metal manufacturing	6,400	6,400	6,000	0	400
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	11,900	12,000	12,300	-100	-400
Machinery manufacturing	8,300	8,300	8,200	0	100
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	38,400	38,200	36,300	200	2,100
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	28,400	28,200	26,700	200	1,700
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,300	5,300	5,000	0	300
Transportation equipment manufacturing	9,300	9,300	8,900	0	400
Nondurable goods	29,600	29,400	29,700	200	-100
Food manufacturing	8,400	8,400	8,400	0	0
Paper manufacturing	5,000	4,900	4,900	100	100
Trade, transportation, and utilities	198,700	198,100	194,900	600	3,800
Wholesale trade	56,900	56,800	55,900	100	1,000
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	27,200	27,100	26,800	100	400
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	21,700	21,700	21,400	0	300
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,000	8,000	7,700	0	300
Retail trade	104,800	104,600	102,300	200	2,500
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	14,300	14,300	14,200	0	100
Food and beverage stores	18,700	18,700	18,400	0	300
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	11,800	11,800	10,700	0	1,100
General merchandise stores	19,500	19,400	18,700	100	800
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	37,000	36,700	36,700	300	300
Air transportation	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0
Truck transportation	10,900	10,900	11,100	0	-200
Couriers and messengers	4,800	4,800	4,700	0	100
Warehousing and storage	4,300	4,300	4,300	0	0
Information	22,800	23,000	22,800	-200	0
Publishing industries, except internet	9,100	9,100	9,000	0	100
Software publishers	5,500	5,600	5,400	-100	100
Telecommunications	6,700	6,700	6,700	0	0
Wired telecommunications carriers	2,900	2,900	3,000	0	-100

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	May 2006	April 2006	May 2005	---Change from---	
				April 2006	May 2005
Financial activities	68,500	68,400	67,400	100	1,100
Finance and insurance	44,400	44,200	43,400	200	1,000
Credit intermediation and related activities	22,600	22,500	21,700	100	900
Insurance carriers and related activities	18,500	18,500	18,200	0	300
Real estate and rental and leasing	24,100	24,200	24,000	-100	100
Real estate	19,500	19,600	19,200	-100	300
Professional and business services	132,100	131,600	127,200	500	4,900
Professional and technical services	50,400	51,000	48,600	-600	1,800
Architectural and engineering services	10,900	10,900	10,400	0	500
Computer systems design and related services	7,300	7,400	7,300	-100	0
Management of companies and enterprises	19,900	19,800	19,800	100	100
Administrative and waste services	61,800	60,800	58,800	1,000	3,000
Administrative and support services	59,300	58,200	56,400	1,100	2,900
Employment services	26,700	25,900	25,400	800	1,300
Business support services	8,000	8,100	7,700	-100	300
Services to buildings and dwellings	14,600	14,400	14,100	200	500
Educational and health services	123,700	124,700	120,300	-1,000	3,400
Educational services	22,500	23,600	21,700	-1,100	800
Colleges and universities	11,200	12,400	11,000	-1,200	200
Health care and social assistance	101,200	101,100	98,600	100	2,600
Ambulatory health care services	38,100	38,200	36,800	-100	1,300
Hospitals	27,400	27,300	26,200	100	1,200
Nursing and residential care facilities	19,700	19,700	19,600	0	100
Social assistance	16,000	15,900	16,000	100	0
Leisure and hospitality	93,200	91,900	90,800	1,300	2,400
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,700	13,400	13,600	300	100
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	10,300	9,900	10,000	400	300
Accommodation and food services	79,500	78,500	77,200	1,000	2,300
Accommodation	8,600	8,500	8,800	100	-200
Food services and drinking places	70,900	70,000	68,400	900	2,500
Full-service restaurants	35,000	34,600	33,700	400	1,300
Limited-service eating places	28,900	28,600	27,800	300	1,100
Other services	34,900	34,600	34,700	300	200
Membership associations and organizations	15,100	15,100	15,200	0	-100
Government	143,100	142,100	141,400	1,000	1,700
Federal government	17,900	17,800	18,300	100	-400
State government	21,600	21,600	21,700	0	-100
State education	7,300	7,300	7,200	0	100
Local government	103,600	102,700	101,400	900	2,200
Local education	59,300	58,900	57,900	400	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)

	May 2006			April 2006			May 2005		
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate
United States	150,696,000	144,041,000	4.4	150,209,000	143,405,000	4.5	148,878,000	141,591,000	4.9
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted	1,860,782	1,780,626	4.6	1,870,940	1,765,432	4.7	1,853,083	1,741,531	5.1
State of Oregon			5.3			5.6			6.0
Oregon Seasonally Adjusted			5.6			5.5			6.3
Metropolitan Statistical Areas:									
Bend (Deschutes County)	76,146	72,966	4.2	75,816	72,361	4.6	73,745	70,019	5.1
Corvallis (Benton County)	42,721	40,760	4.6	42,456	40,366	4.9	42,541	40,673	4.4
Eugene-Springfield (Lane County)	176,106	166,638	5.4	175,288	165,254	5.7	174,405	163,836	6.1
Medford (Jackson County)	100,496	95,056	5.4	99,975	94,046	5.9	98,499	92,748	5.8
Portland-Beaverton-Vancouver (2)	1,109,336	1,053,570	5.0	1,109,771	1,052,143	5.2	1,094,683	1,031,608	5.8
Salem (Marion and Polk counties)	185,202	175,095	5.5	183,448	172,811	5.8	184,297	173,067	6.1
Counties:									
Baker	7,145	6,713	6.0	7,084	6,560	7.4	7,159	6,666	6.9
Benton	42,721	40,760	4.6	42,456	40,366	4.9	42,541	40,673	4.4
Clackamas	184,683	184,683	0.0	183,788	183,788	0.0	190,230	179,572	5.4
Clatsop (3)	19,375	18,485	4.9	19,106	18,134	5.1	18,852	17,936	5.4
Columbia	23,185	21,907	5.5	23,108	21,800	5.7	22,963	21,348	7.0
Coos (3)	30,091	28,203	6.3	28,576	27,821	1.955	29,357	27,355	6.8
Cook (3)	9,541	9,041	5.2	9,422	8,846	5.76	9,247	8,684	6.1
Curry (3)	9,799	9,229	5.8	9,633	8,969	6.9	9,763	9,153	6.2
Deschutes	76,146	72,966	4.2	75,816	72,361	4.6	73,745	70,019	5.1
Douglas (3)	47,234	43,867	7.1	47,121	43,465	7.8	47,173	43,582	7.6
Gilliam	1,034	987	4.5	1,038	990	4.6	960	908	5.2
Grant	3,595	3,254	9.5	3,507	3,115	11.2	3,643	3,207	12.0
Harney	3,366	3,101	7.9	3,314	3,002	9.4	3,439	3,146	8.5
Hood River (3)	11,777	10,999	6.6	11,945	11,196	6.3	11,622	10,796	7.1
Jackson	100,496	95,056	5.4	99,975	94,046	5.9	98,499	92,748	5.8
Jefferson	9,371	8,883	5.2	9,302	8,726	6.2	9,221	8,733	5.3
Josephine (3)	35,914	33,815	5.8	35,695	33,404	6.4	34,932	32,618	6.6
Klamath (3)	30,851	28,988	6.0	30,584	28,360	7.3	30,526	28,347	7.1
Lane	3,671	3,394	7.5	3,644	3,313	9.1	3,508	3,219	8.2
Linn (3)	176,106	166,638	5.4	175,288	165,254	5.7	174,405	163,836	6.1
Lincoln	22,908	21,646	5.5	22,589	21,259	5.9	22,291	20,844	6.5
Linn (3)	32,569	49,202	3.307	32,569	49,202	3.307	32,569	49,202	3.307
Malheur (3)	12,704	11,794	7.2	12,590	11,662	7.4	12,839	11,610	9.6
Marion	150,069	141,666	5.6	148,692	139,818	6.0	149,406	140,025	6.3
Morrow (3)	5,492	5,147	6.3	5,422	5,058	6.7	5,538	5,149	7.0
Multnomah	372,933	352,443	5.5	371,464	350,735	5.6	366,348	343,453	6.2
Polk	35,133	33,429	4.9	34,766	32,993	5.1	34,891	33,042	5.3
Sherman	893	846	5.3	897	843	6.0	894	836	6.5
Tillamook	12,523	11,877	5.2	12,335	11,634	5.7	12,356	11,660	5.6
Umatilla (3)	36,191	33,807	6.6	35,887	33,219	7.4	36,503	33,820	7.4
Union (3)	11,987	11,333	6.54	11,955	11,196	6.3	11,827	11,028	6.8
Wallowa	3,471	3,219	7.3	3,414	3,090	9.2	3,502	3,216	8.8
Wasco (3)	11,719	11,041	5.8	11,793	11,072	6.1	11,895	11,064	7.0
Washington	271,284	259,142	4.5	270,387	257,886	4.6	266,210	252,532	5.1
Wheeler	684	641	6.3	689	612	11.1	685	651	6.3
Yamhill	44,675	42,427	5.0	44,551	42,221	5.2	43,901	41,345	5.8

(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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