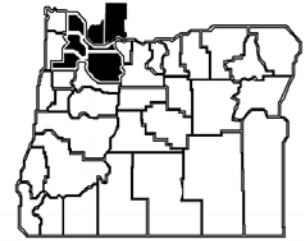




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



Amy Vander Vliet, Regional Economist ■ (503) 280-6046 ext.235 ■ Amy.S.Vandervliet@state.or.us ■ www.QualityInfo.org

July 2007

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally Adjusted	
	Raw	Adjusted
May 2007	4.7%	4.5%
Apr 2007	4.9%	4.8%
May 2006	5.0%	4.8%
Oregon		
May 2007	5.0%	4.7%
Apr 2007	5.1%	5.2%
May 2006	5.3%	5.1%
United States		
May 2007	4.5%	4.3%
Apr 2007	4.5%	4.3%
May 2006	4.6%	4.4%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	May	
	2007	2006
Total	1,032,700	1,016,800
Construction	65,900	62,500
Manufacturing	126,200	125,900
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	204,500	201,100
Information	24,400	23,700
Financial Activities	70,600	70,300
Professional & Bus. Svc.	136,100	133,600
Educ. & Health Services	126,900	124,600
Leisure & Hospitality	96,000	94,100
Government	144,700	143,400
High Tech *	50,700	51,100

* (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	May '07	2006
Yearly Change	2.7%	3.2%

Next release: July 18, 2007

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

Next release: August 15, 2007

www.bls.gov/cpi

University of Oregon Index of

Economic Indicators

Apr 2007	103.4	↑
Mar 2007	103.3	

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

2006 Population

	2005-2006	% Change
Portland Metro	2,121,910	1.9%

Employment Trends: Local

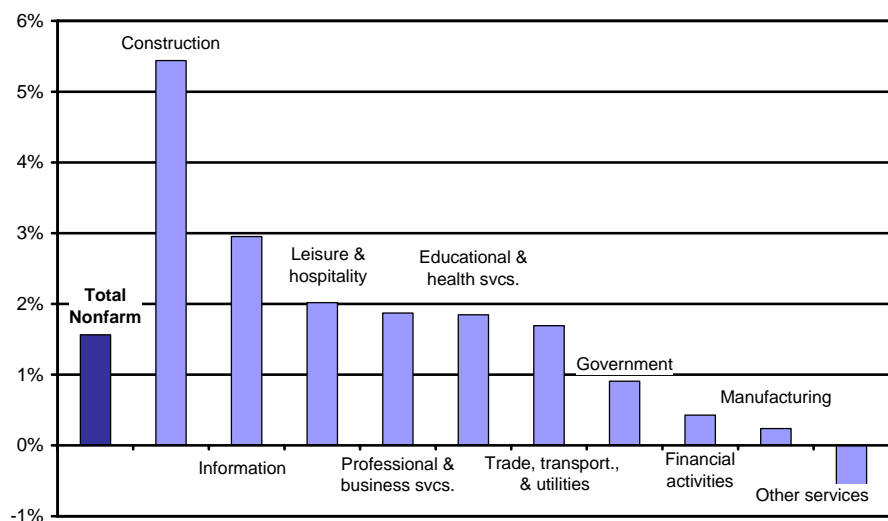
The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.7 percent in May compared to 4.9 percent in April. The state's rate was 5.0 while the nation's was 4.5. The number of unemployed Portland-area residents fell to 51,200.

Seasonally-adjusted nonfarm employment was up 800 jobs over the month. Over the past year, area businesses have added 15,800 new jobs (+1.6%) across most major sectors of the economy.

Construction followed seasonal patterns, adding 1,500 jobs in May and 3,400 over the year. At an annual growth rate of 5.4 percent, it remains the fastest-growing broad industry. For the first time in five years, nonresidential construction is outpacing residential; 13.3 percent compared to 4.8 percent.

Manufacturing was flat over the month, as gains in wood products and nondurable goods were negated by losses in high tech, metals, and machinery.

**12-Month Growth Rates by Broad Industry
Portland MSA, May 2007**



Trade, transportation and utilities added 800 jobs; a few hundred shy of expectations based on seasonal trends. Retail (+800) and wholesale (+200) trade each added jobs, while transportation, warehousing, and utilities lost 200.

Information added 100 jobs in May, and is up 3 percent (+700) over the year owing to strength in the software sector.

Financial activities had a strong month in May (+400), although the overall trend is still one of slowing. The sector is up just 0.4 percent over the year, because of growth in the insurance industry. In early 2006, toward the end of the housing boom, this sector was growing by four to five percent annually.

Professional and business services added 400 jobs. Gains in temp help outweighed seasonal losses in the professional and technical component, which are normal for this time of year as tax preparation agencies trim their workforce following April 15.

Educational and health services cut 600 jobs, right in line with seasonal expectations. The educational component cut 1,000 jobs as schools began winding down for the summer break.

Leisure and hospitality added 1,100 jobs in May, several hundred fewer than is typical. This sector has grown by 1,900 jobs since last May; a growth rate of 2.0 percent.

Other services – personal services, repair services, community organizations – lost 100 jobs.

Government added 1,200 jobs, almost entirely in local government.

Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.0 percent in May compared with 5.1 percent in April. The May unemployment rate was the lowest since April 2000, when the rate was also 5.0 percent. The recent reductions in the unemployment rate reflect a continuation of a longer-term trend

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.

Material contained in this publication is in the public domain and may be reproduced without any special permission. Please credit *Portland Metro Labor Trends*, Oregon Employment Department.

Laurie Warner, Director

Graham Slater, Administrator for Workforce and Economic Research

Amy Vander Vliet, Regional Economist
Portland (503) 280-6031

Bonnie Gariety, Employment Economist
Portland (503) 280-6033

Mary Wright, Workforce Analyst
Beaverton and Hillsboro (503) 350-2910

Malcolm Boswell, Workforce Analyst
Gresham (503) 666-1985 x309

Lynn Wallis, Workforce Analyst
Oregon City (503) 657-2002 x234

Christian Kaylor, Workforce Analyst
Portland (503) 280-6032

Shawna Sykes, Workforce Analyst
St Helens (503) 397-4995 x232

Pam Ferrara, Workforce Analyst
Yamhill County (503) 378-4801 x223

Bruce Powers, Field Office Manager
Beaverton (503) 644-1229

Robert Brown, Field Office Manager
Gresham (503) 669-7112

Sabrina Van Artsdalen, Field Office Manager
Hillsboro (503) 681-0219

Adalberto Rubio, Field Office Manager
McMinnville (503) 472-5118
Cathie Moravec, Field Office Manager
Oregon City (503) 657-2071
Cynthia Mullen, Field Office Manager
Portland-North (503) 280-6046
Joyce Aho, Field Office Manager
St Helens (503) 397-4995

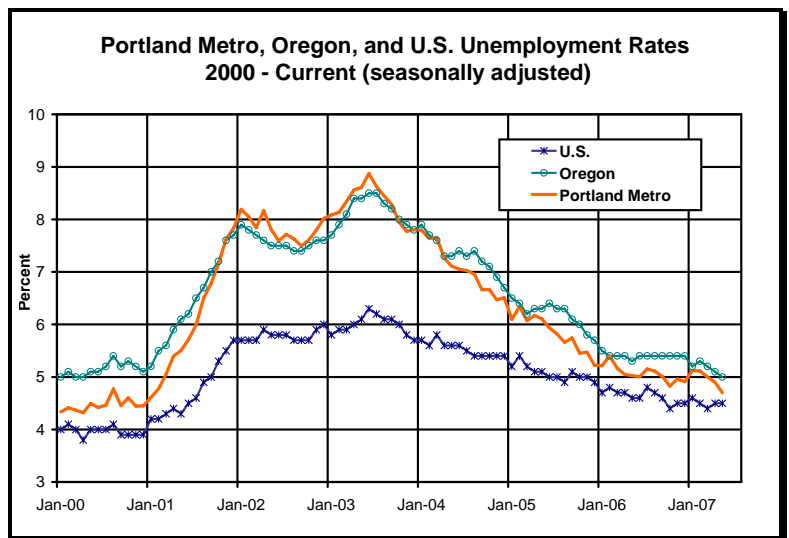
Please direct address changes to:

Oregon Employment Department
Workforce and Economic Research
875 Union St NE
Salem OR 97311
Phone (503) 947-1204
TDD (503) 947-1391
e-mail lmipubs.emp@state.or.us

The Oregon Employment Department is an equal opportunity employer. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.

of declining unemployment that started when the rate peaked at 8.5 percent in July 2003. During only three periods over the last 30 years has Oregon's unemployment rate dropped to the five-percent range: in early 1990, in late-1994 through most of 1995, and in early 2000.

Over the past year, the number of unemployed individuals declined while the number of employed rose. Since May 2006, the number of unemployed declined by more than 5,000 and now stands at 90,662. Meanwhile, the number of employed rose by more than 28,000 and was 1,821,534 in May.



In May, Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment grew by 4,600, following a gain of 5,200 in April. May marked the fourth straight month of job growth in Oregon, reaching a record level of 1,727,300. Monthly gains averaged 3,900 jobs over the past four months. This strong growth is similar to the average monthly gains of 4,100 produced in Oregon during the rapid economic expansion and recovery of 2004 through August 2006. The recent gains follow a flat period that ran from September 2006 through January 2007.

In May, government, construction, and educational and health services boosted employment above their normal amounts for the time of year. Other major industries performed in line with their typical May seasonal pattern.

Oregon's Ranking

Employment in Oregon stands at 1,734,200, an all-time high. The over-the-year gain of 1.6 percent (+27,300 jobs) was the 18th fastest growth of all states and the District of Columbia. Employment data on all states are available at www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.t06.htm.

Oregon's unemployment rate was 5.0 percent in May, its lowest rate since the 5.0 percent reading in April 2000. Although only nine states and the District of Columbia have higher rates, Oregon's rate is now so close to the nation's 4.5 percent rate that the Oregon-U.S. difference is not considered statistically significant.

Nonfarm Employment (not seasonally adjusted)			
Over-the-Year Change			
Top Areas in May 2007			
Rank	State	# Change	% Change
1	Utah	53,800	4.5%
2	Arizona	86,700	3.3%
3	Louisiana	56,500	3.0%
4	Wyoming	8,400	3.0%
5	South Dakota	12,000	3.0%
6	Montana	11,000	2.5%
7	Idaho	15,700	2.5%
8	Texas	236,300	2.3%
9	Kansas	31,000	2.3%
10	Hawaii	14,000	2.3%
11	Nevada	27,700	2.2%
12	Washington	58,300	2.0%
....			
18	Oregon	27,300	1.6%
....			
22	California	224,400	1.5%

Unemployment rate data for all states and the District of Columbia are available at www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.nr0.htm.

Most Counties Gained, Some Lost Jobs Over Past Year

Twenty-six of Oregon's 35 published labor market areas had more nonfarm payroll jobs this past May than one year earlier. Only nine areas showed a decline.

Morrow County topped the list of rapidly growing counties. Recent large gains in the construction industry were responsible for the county's double-digit percentage increase.

Not surprisingly, some of the smallest counties had the largest percentage gains despite posting fairly small over-the-year job changes. Keep in mind that employment estimates are imprecise due to their reliance on a survey of a sample of employers; small changes may not be significant.

Nonfarm Employment (not seasonally adjusted)		
Over-the-Year Change: May 2007		
County	# Change	% Change
Morrow	390	12.8%
Sherman	55	8.3%
Wasco	470	5.1%
Deschutes	2,240	3.2%
Clatsop	540	3.2%
Curry	-60	-0.8%
Grant	-40	-1.6%
Jefferson	-210	-3.2%
Wheeler	-10	-3.4%
Gilliam	-80	-9.5%

Data on all counties are available at <http://olmis.emp.state.or.us/olmisj/CES>.

In May, one-half of Oregon's 36 counties posted their lowest May unemployment rates since at least 1990. The lowest May 2007 rate was 3.4 percent in Benton County. Yes, that's low, but still well above the county's 2.0 percent rate in May 1997.

The highest rate was 7.0 percent in Grant County, but this was the county's lowest May rate since 1990 by 1.5 points! The next-lowest May rate during that period was 8.5 percent in 2001.

Employment Trends: National

The number of unemployed persons (6.8 million) and the unemployment rate (4.5%) were unchanged in May. The jobless rate ranged from 4.4 to 4.6 percent since September 2006.

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 157,000 in May to 137.8 million (seasonally adjusted). Thus far in 2007, payroll employment gains averaged 133,000 per month compared with average increases of 189,000 per month in 2006. In May, job growth continued in a number of service-providing industries, including health care and food services. Manufacturing employment continued to decline.

Employment in the health care industry continued to grow in May (+25,000), with gains in ambulatory health care services and hospitals. Over the year, health care added 363,000 jobs. Employment in social assistance continued to trend up in May; the industry added 11,000 jobs over the month and 72,000 over the year.

Lowest and Highest Unemployment Rates (not seasonally adjusted)			
May 2007			
Rank	County	Rate	Prior May Low Since 1990
1	Benton	3.4%	May 1997
2	Gilliam	3.7%	May 1991
3	Clatsop	3.9%	May 1995
4	Washington	4.0%	May 1990
5	Deschutes	4.1%	May 2006
...			
32	Wallowa	6.1%	May 2000
33	Jefferson	6.2%	May 2000
34	Douglas	6.6%	May 1990
35	Lake	6.8%	May 2006
36	Grant	7.0%	May 2001

In the leisure and hospitality sector, employment in food services and drinking places rose by 35,000 in May. This industry added 361,000 jobs over the year.

Within professional and business services, job gains continued over the month in computer systems design (+8,000) and in architectural and engineering services (+7,000). Employment in temporary help services was little changed over the month and has shown little movement since its recent peak in December 2005.

In financial activities, employment rose in securities, commodity contracts, and investments (+6,000) and in commercial banking (+4,000) in May. These gains were largely offset by small declines in other components of the sector.

Elsewhere in the service-providing sector, employment in private education, information, and wholesale trade continued to trend up over the month. Retail trade employment changed little in May and has shown no net increase since March 2006.

Employment in construction was unchanged in May, with no significant movements among the component industries. Since its recent peak in September, construction employment decreased by 54,000.

Manufacturing employment continued to decline in May (-19,000). About half of the decline occurred in motor vehicles and parts manufacturing, which lost 10,000 jobs over the month. Over the year, factory employment decreased by 164,000, with motor vehicles and parts accounting for nearly half of the loss.

Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making news in May and June

- **Oregon Iron Works** in **Clackamas** has signed contracts with New Jersey-based **Ocean Power Technology** and the Canadian company **Finavera Renewables** to build prototype wave energy buoys. The 420-employee company, which builds boats and barges, could soon be a leader in the \$250 million wave buoy industry. *Portland Business Journal, 5-11-07*
- **Ricardo Cocina Latina**, a restaurant featuring a fusion of Cuban, Peruvian, and Mexican foods, has opened in **McMinnville**. *News-Register, 5-26-07*
- **Wauna Federal Credit Union** has opened a branch in **Vernonia**. *The Chronicle, 5-9-07*
- California-based **ALL Student Loan**, a nonprofit student lender, is opening a service center in **Vancouver, Wash.** By the end of the year, about 50 people will be working in the office servicing existing loans, sending loan checks, and collecting payments. The workforce will likely reach about 100 by the end of 2008. *The Columbian, 5-30-07*
- **The China Garden Buffet** has opened in **Gresham**. *The Gresham Outlook, 5-29-07*
- Construction has begun on **Birtcher Center**, a three-building complex in **Fairview's Townsend Farms Business Center** that will consist of 400,000 square feet of industrial space. *Portland Business Journal, 5-29-07*
- **Dad's Candy Shop** and **Final Touches Wedding and Gifts** in **Newberg** are closing, but the husband and wife owners will continue to run the businesses out of their home. *Newberg Graphic, 6-5-07*
- Plans are under way for the **Andresen Retail Center** in **Vancouver, Wash.** The 43,600 square feet of space in a nine-building complex will include two restaurants and a drive-through bank. *The Columbian, 5-29-07*
- **West Coast Bank** will open a branch in **Southeast Portland** in July. *Portland Business Journal, 5-25-07*
- Santa Clara, Calif.-based **Solaicx** plans to build a silicon wafer-making plant in **Portland**. It has leased a 136,000-square-foot facility in the Rivergate district for the manufacture of silicon ingots and wafers. It will employ 100 people by year's end. Production capacity could double by the end of 2008 and eventually triple. *The Oregonian, 6-13-07*
- **Discovery Communications Inc.** will close its 103 **Discovery Channel Store** locations nationwide by September, including the **Pioneer Place** and **Bridgeport Village** stores in the **Portland area**. *The Oregonian, 6-7-07*
- **Panaderia Isabel**, a bakery offering authentic Mexican breads, pastries, and cookies, has opened in **McMinnville**. *News-Register, 6-9-07*

-
- **Beaverton** startup **Enuclia Semiconductor** has laid off the last of its 53 employees and closed down for good after failing to secure funding it had been counting on. The company developed computer chips for high-definition televisions. *The Oregonian, 6-13-07*
 - **Golfsmith Golf and Tennis Superstore** will open its first Northwest store in **Tualatin** on June 15. The 19,000-square-foot store is cast as an indoor playground for golfers and tennis players and boasts interactive driving ranges, instruction, and classes on custom club-making. *Portland Business Journal, 6-12-07*
 - California clothier **Lizard Lounge** will open this summer in the **Pearl District's Crane Building** in Portland. It offers adventure-oriented clothing. *Portland Business Journal, 6-11-07*
 - **Hi-School Pharmacy** in **Sandy** will close this fall. *The Sandy Post, 6-14-07*
 - **The Old Portland Road Bakery** has opened in **Dundee**. It offers bread, cookies, cakes, croissants, muffins, scones, sandwiches, salad, and soup. *News-Register, 6-12-07*
 - **Thrifter's Marketplace** has opened in **St. Helens**. It offers refurbished appliances, used furniture, housewares, clothing, sports equipment, CDs, and gift items. *Coast River Business Journal, 6-07*
 - **Chin's Import Export Co. Inc.**, an Asian food distributor based in **Portland**, will build a 20,000-square-foot warehouse and offices in the Rivergate Industrial District. It will employ 20 people. *Portland Business Journal, 6-12-07*

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

	-Change From-				
	May 2007	April 2007	May 2006	April 2007	May 2006
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,135,700	1,138,900	1,119,600	-3,200	16,100
Unemployed	51,200	54,600	54,200	-3,400	-3,000
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.8	4.8	(0.3)	-0.3
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	4.7	4.9	5.0	(0.2)	-0.3
Employed	1,084,500	1,084,300	1,065,300	200	19,200
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	924,500	926,600	912,300	-2,100	12,200
Unemployed	40,800	43,500	43,300	-2,700	-2,500
Percent of Labor Force	4.4	4.7	4.7	(0.3)	-0.3
Total Employed	883,700	883,200	869,000	500	14,700
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	198,500	199,000	196,100	-500	2,400
Unemployed	8,400	9,000	9,200	-600	-800
Percent of Labor Force	4.2	4.5	4.7	(0.3)	-0.5
Total Employed	190,100	189,900	186,900	200	3,200
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	24,000	24,040	23,630	-40	370
Unemployed	1,260	1,310	1,260	-50	0
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	5.5	5.3	(0.3)	-0.1
Total Employed	22,750	22,730	22,370	20	380
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	375,700	376,700	370,900	-1,000	4,800
Unemployed	17,700	18,900	18,900	-1,200	-1,200
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	5.0	5.1	(0.3)	-0.4
Total Employed	358,000	357,800	352,000	200	6,000
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	280,500	281,000	276,400	-500	4,100
Unemployed	11,300	12,000	11,700	-700	-400
Percent of Labor Force	4.0	4.3	4.2	(0.3)	-0.2
Total Employed	269,200	269,000	264,700	200	4,500
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	45,800	46,000	45,170	-200	630
Unemployed	2,050	2,280	2,150	-230	-100
Percent of Labor Force	4.5	5.0	4.8	(0.5)	-0.3
Total Employed	43,750	43,720	43,020	30	730
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	211,100	212,300	207,300	-1,200	3,800
Unemployed	10,400	11,200	10,900	-800	-500
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	5.3	5.3	(0.4)	-0.4
Total Employed	200,700	201,100	196,300	-400	4,400

Components may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

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

Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	---Change from---				
	May 2007	April 2007	May 2006	April 2007	May 2006
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,135,700	1,138,900	1,119,600	-3,200	16,100
Unemployed	51,200	54,600	54,200	-3,400	-3,000
Unemployment Rate	4.5%	4.8%	4.8%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	4.7%	4.9%	5.0%		
Total Employed	1,084,500	1,084,300	1,065,300	200	19,200
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	1,032,700	1,027,900	1,016,800	4,800	15,900
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	1,030,000	1,029,200	1,014,200	800	15,800
Total private	888,000	884,400	873,400	3,600	14,600
Natural resources and mining	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
Construction	65,900	64,400	62,500	1,500	3,400
Construction of buildings	15,500	15,200	14,300	300	1,200
Residential building construction	8,700	8,600	8,300	100	400
Nonresidential building construction	6,800	6,600	6,000	200	800
Heavy and civil engineering construction	6,100	5,900	5,900	200	200
Specialty trade contractors	44,300	43,300	42,300	1,000	2,000
Manufacturing	126,200	126,200	125,900	0	300
Durable goods	96,100	96,200	96,000	-100	100
Wood product manufacturing	6,000	5,900	6,100	100	-100
Primary metal manufacturing	6,600	6,600	6,200	0	400
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,600	12,800	12,700	-200	-100
Machinery manufacturing	8,500	8,600	8,400	-100	100
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	36,500	36,800	37,700	-300	-1,200
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	26,600	26,800	28,000	-200	-1,400
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,400	5,400	5,200	0	200
Transportation equipment manufacturing	8,800	8,800	9,200	0	-400
Nondurable goods	30,100	30,000	29,900	100	200
Food manufacturing	8,600	8,600	8,600	0	0
Paper manufacturing	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	204,500	203,700	201,100	800	3,400
Wholesale trade	58,500	58,300	57,700	200	800
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	28,500	28,400	27,900	100	600
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	22,200	22,100	22,100	100	100
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	7,800	7,800	7,700	0	100
Retail trade	108,200	107,400	106,000	800	2,200
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	14,200	14,200	14,300	0	-100
Food and beverage stores	19,500	19,400	18,800	100	700
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	11,800	11,700	11,400	100	400
General merchandise stores	20,300	20,100	19,900	200	400
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	37,800	38,000	37,400	-200	400
Air transportation	3,900	3,900	3,700	0	200
Truck transportation	11,200	11,200	11,400	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	24,400	24,300	23,700	100	700
Publishing industries, except internet	9,900	9,900	9,400	0	500
Software publishers	6,300	6,300	5,800	0	500
Telecommunications	6,500	6,600	6,800	-100	-300
Wired telecommunications carriers	2,700	2,700	2,900	0	-200

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	May 2007	April 2007	May 2006	---Change from---	
				April 2007	May 2006
Financial activities	70,600	70,200	70,300	400	300
Finance and insurance	45,200	45,100	45,000	100	200
Credit intermediation and related activities	22,500	22,400	22,700	100	-200
Insurance carriers and related activities	19,000	19,000	18,600	0	400
Real estate and rental and leasing	25,400	25,100	25,300	300	100
Real estate	20,800	20,500	20,400	300	400
Professional and business services	136,100	135,700	133,600	400	2,500
Professional and technical services	52,600	53,200	50,800	-600	1,800
Architectural and engineering services	12,100	12,000	11,400	100	700
Computer systems design and related services	7,900	7,900	7,600	0	300
Management of companies and enterprises	21,100	21,000	21,000	100	100
Administrative and waste services	62,400	61,500	61,800	900	600
Administrative and support services	60,200	59,200	59,300	1,000	900
Employment services	26,200	25,500	26,500	700	-300
Business support services	8,100	8,100	8,600	0	-500
Services to buildings and dwellings	15,000	14,900	14,600	100	400
Educational and health services	126,900	127,500	124,600	-600	2,300
Educational services	22,900	23,900	22,400	-1,000	500
Colleges and universities	11,600	12,600	11,200	-1,000	400
Health care and social assistance	104,000	103,600	102,200	400	1,800
Ambulatory health care services	40,100	40,000	38,700	100	1,400
Hospitals	27,700	27,500	27,000	200	700
Nursing and residential care facilities	20,100	20,000	20,200	100	-100
Social assistance	16,100	16,100	16,300	0	-200
Leisure and hospitality	96,000	94,900	94,100	1,100	1,900
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14,000	13,800	13,800	200	200
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	10,600	10,200	10,200	400	400
Accommodation and food services	82,000	81,100	80,300	900	1,700
Accommodation	8,800	8,700	8,800	100	0
Food services and drinking places	73,200	72,400	71,500	800	1,700
Full-service restaurants	34,700	34,200	34,500	500	200
Limited-service eating places	30,900	30,800	30,100	100	800
Other services	35,700	35,800	35,900	-100	-200
Membership associations and organizations	15,900	15,900	15,900	0	0
Government	144,700	143,500	143,400	1,200	1,300
Federal government	17,700	17,700	17,800	0	-100
State government	21,500	21,500	21,400	0	100
State education	7,600	7,500	7,500	100	100
Local government	105,500	104,300	104,200	1,200	1,300
Local education	60,200	59,500	59,600	700	600
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

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

The Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton metropolitan area includes Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, and Yamhill counties in Oregon, and Clark and Skamania counties in Washington State.



Oregon Labor Force and Unemployment by Area (1)

	May 2007			April 2007			May 2006		
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate
United States	152,350,000	145,864,000	4.3	151,823,000	145,297,000	4.3	150,696,000	144,041,000	4.4
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted	1,912,196	1,821,534	4.5	1,915,075	1,815,072	4.5	1,889,389	1,793,154	4.8
State of Oregon									
Oregon Seasonally Adjusted									
Metropolitan Statistical Areas:									
Bend (Deschutes County)	81,173	76,388	4.1	81,532	77,782	4.6	79,171	75,881	4.2
Corvallis (Benton County)	43,313	41,819	3.4	43,246	41,503	4.0	42,574	40,717	4.4
Eugene-Springfield (Lane County)	179,296	170,866	4.7	179,552	170,053	4.7	177,713	168,621	5.1
Medford (Jackson County)	101,945	96,466	5.0	101,749	96,040	5.6	100,083	94,715	5.4
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton (2)	1,135,862	1,084,467	4.5	1,138,942	1,084,288	4.8	1,119,552	1,065,333	4.8
Salem (Marion and Polk counties)	186,167	175,630	5.0	186,972	178,432	5.6	186,197	176,412	5.3
Counties:									
Baker	7,260	6,896	5.0	7,223	6,769	6.3	7,189	6,776	5.7
Benton	43,313	41,819	3.4	43,246	41,503	4.0	42,574	40,717	4.4
Clackamas	188,482	190,075	4.2	188,971	189,948	4.5	196,117	186,904	4.7
Clatsop (3)	19,544	18,775	3.9	19,281	18,378	4.7	19,334	18,456	4.5
Columbia	24,003	22,746	5.2	24,044	22,731	5.5	23,625	22,266	5.3
Coos (3)	28,589	26,973	5.7	28,603	26,737	6.5	28,853	26,992	6.4
Crook (3)	9,734	9,219	5.3	9,681	9,087	6.1	9,145	8,588	5.3
Curry (3)	9,539	9,279	5.9	9,499	8,843	6.9	9,579	8,891	6.1
Deschutes	81,173	78,388	3.95	81,532	77,782	4.6	79,171	75,881	4.2
Douglas (3)	47,708	44,543	6.6	47,964	44,284	7.7	47,332	44,050	6.9
Gilliam	968	932	3.7	989	941	4.9	1,063	1,019	4.1
Grant	3,463	3,220	7.0	3,488	3,139	9.5	3,537	3,221	8.9
Haney	3,272	3,081	5.8	3,272	3,014	7.9	3,342	3,069	7.3
Hood River (3)	12,017	11,351	5.5	12,443	11,870	4.6	11,870	11,220	6.1
Jackson	101,545	96,486	6.6	101,749	96,040	5.6	100,083	94,715	5.4
Jefferson	9,271	8,895	9.2	9,388	8,749	6.8	9,285	8,827	4.9
Josephine (3)	35,374	33,213	6.1	35,389	32,916	7.0	35,280	33,185	5.9
Klamath (3)	31,028	29,242	6.1	30,781	28,664	7.0	30,711	28,928	5.8
Lake	3,644	3,386	6.8	3,599	3,274	7.6	3,660	3,396	7.2
Lane	179,296	170,866	4.7	179,552	170,053	5.3	177,713	168,621	5.1
Lincoln	22,175	21,013	5.2	22,434	21,142	5.8	22,135	20,889	5.6
Linn (3)	53,272	50,053	6.0	53,519	49,972	6.6	52,449	49,255	6.1
Malheur (3)	12,713	12,017	6.6	12,715	11,854	6.8	12,570	11,727	6.7
Marion	151,463	143,899	5.0	152,154	143,578	5.6	150,036	141,953	5.4
Morrow (3)	5,483	5,210	4.6	5,393	5,101	5.4	5,467	5,139	6.0
Multnomah	375,737	358,015	4.7	376,681	357,776	5.0	370,949	352,042	5.1
Polk	36,724	34,931	4.9	36,818	34,854	5.3	36,161	34,459	4.7
Sherman	937	887	4.9	937	887	4.9	882	839	4.9
Tillamook	12,423	11,889	4.3	12,456	11,843	4.9	12,562	11,926	5.1
Umatilla (3)	36,477	34,464	5.5	35,945	33,745	6.1	36,263	33,999	6.2
Union (3)	12,106	11,540	4.7	12,155	11,472	5.6	12,016	11,396	5.2
Wallowa	3,571	3,354	6.1	3,233	283	8.0	3,574	3,330	6.8
Wasco (3)	12,363	11,815	4.4	12,208	11,606	4.9	12,017	11,373	5.4
Washington	280,492	269,162	4.0	280,983	11,978	4.3	276,412	264,872	4.2
Wheeler	643	609	5.3	637	596	6.4	668	627	6.1
Yamhill	45,799	43,749	4.5	45,996	43,719	5.0	45,171	43,019	4.8

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

Next release: July 16, 2007

Contact: Kathi Riddell, (503) 947-1266
Kathi.R.Riddell@state.or.us