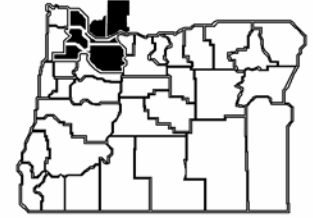




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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July 2009

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally	
	Adjusted	Raw
May 2009	12.3%	11.6%
Apr 2009	11.9%	11.4%
May 2008	5.2%	4.9%
Oregon		
May 2009	12.4%	12.1%
Apr 2009	11.8%	11.9%
May 2008	5.7%	5.3%
United States		
May 2009	9.4%	9.1%
Apr 2009	8.9%	8.6%
May 2008	5.5%	5.2%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	May	
	2009	2008
Total	992,000	1,043,600
Construction	51,200	62,000
Manufacturing	111,900	123,600
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	193,600	203,700
Information	23,200	25,000
Financial Activities	65,600	68,600
Professional & Bus. Svc.	125,400	137,300
Educ. & Health Services	135,700	133,600
Leisure & Hospitality	96,000	100,800
Government	151,500	150,000
High Tech *	48,900	50,600

* (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	May '09	2008
Yearly Change	-1.3%	3.8%

Next release: July 15, 2009

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

Next release: August 14, 2009
www.bls.gov/cpi

University of Oregon Index of Economic Indicators

Apr 2009	85.1	↓
May 2009	85.0	

2008 Population

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

Employment Trends: Local

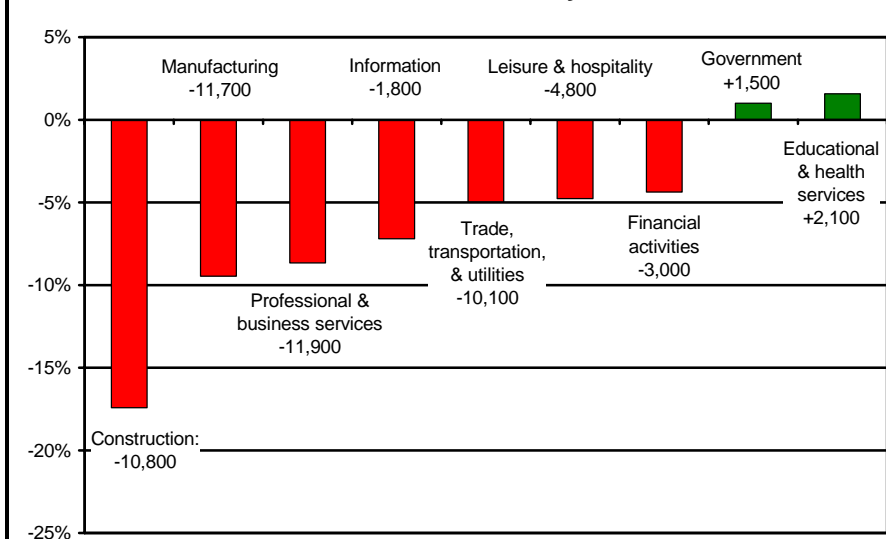
The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 11.9 percent in April to 12.3 percent in May. The year-ago rate was 5.2 percent. An estimated 137,600 area residents were unemployed; 81,000 more than one year ago.

Oregon's unemployment rate was 12.4 percent in May, while the U.S. rate rose to 9.4 percent.

Seasonally adjusted employment declined by 2,200 in May. Since peaking in January 2008, the metro area lost 53,600 jobs (-5.1%). In comparison, Oregon's nonfarm payroll employment is down 5.9 percent from its peak, and the U.S. is down 4.3 percent.

Construction added 600 jobs, about half the typical gain for this time of year. May was the first month of gains since last August. Typically this seasonal industry begins ramping up in February, but this year

**12-Month Growth Rate by Industry
Portland Metro Area: May 2009**



losses totaled 3,400 between February and April. Over the year, construction employment is down 10,800 jobs; a drop of 17.4 percent.

Manufacturing declined for the tenth consecutive month in May (-500), but by less than the average of the past seven months (-1,600). Primary metals lost 300 jobs and machinery cut 200. High tech, wood products, and transportation held steady at April levels, and fabricated metals inched up by 100. Over the year, manufacturing is down 11,700 jobs (-9.5%).

Trade, transportation, and utilities gained 1,000 jobs over the month, about typical for May. Retail trade accounted for the bulk of the new jobs (800). Retail is down 3,500 over the year, wholesale is down 3,000, and the transportation, warehousing, and utilities component is flat.

Professional and business services took a breather in May (-100), after eight consecutive months of decline. Layoffs continued at local architecture and engineering firms, and tax preparation services pared back after the April 15th deadline. However, the temp help component added jobs (500) for the first time since last August.

Educational and health services declined by 700 jobs, with gains in health partially offsetting seasonal losses in the educational component. The broad industry is up 2,100 jobs over the year; a gain of 1.6 percent.

Portland's Ranking

The Portland metro area's May unadjusted unemployment rate of 11.6 percent ranked fifth highest among the nation's largest metro areas. Detroit had the highest jobless rate at 14.0 percent, followed by Riverside, CA (13.0%), Providence, RI (12.0%), and Charlotte, NC (12.0%). The lowest rates were for Oklahoma City (5.7%), San Antonio (5.8%), New Orleans (6.0%), and Austin (6.1%).

The greater Portland metro area recorded the fastest rising unemployment rate among the nation's largest metro areas in both April and May. But at the same time the area experienced one of the fastest growing labor forces nationally, which put upward pressure on the jobless rate.

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.

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Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 12.4 percent in May compared with 11.8 percent (as revised) in April. The 12.4 percent reading was the highest on record since the current series began in 1976, topping the previous high mark of 12.1 percent set in November 1982.

In May, 240,615 Oregonians were unemployed. In May 2008, 103,441 Oregonians were unemployed.

While the May unemployment rate is at a historically high level, the increase in Oregon's unemployment rate moderated over the last two months. Between March and May, the rate rose from 11.9 percent to 12.4 percent. This is an increase of 0.5 percentage point over a two-month period. This moderation in the rise of the unemployment rate followed a trend of very rapid monthly increases between October 2008 (when the rate was 7.2 percent) and March 2009. During this five-month period, the rate rose by an average of nearly a full percentage point per month.

In May, Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment declined by 100 jobs, following a drop of 8,100 (as revised) in April. The May employment figures were by far the smallest job loss of any month over the past 10 months.

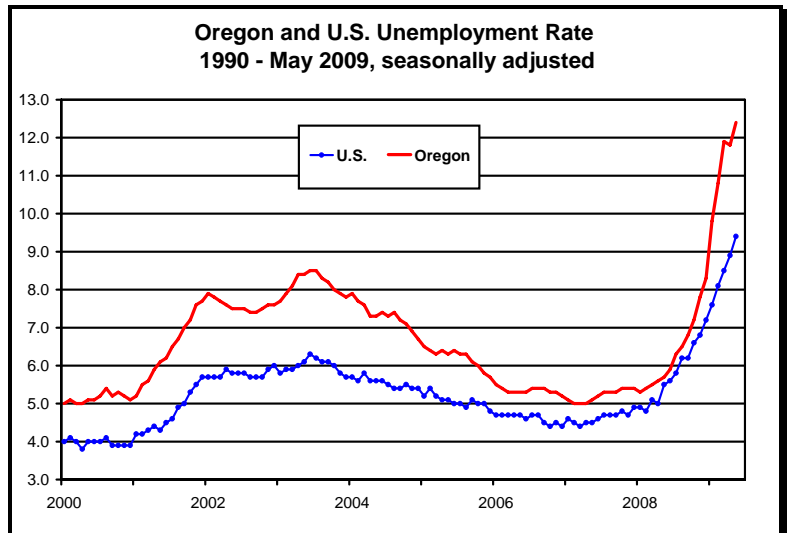
In May, most of the major industries followed their normal seasonal patterns. This was in contrast with the prior eight months, when many industries cut employment sharply below normal seasonal expectations. In May, all of the major industries except two saw their employment change by within 600 jobs of their normal seasonal movement.

Manufacturing was one exception, where employment continued to fall below normal seasonal patterns. It cut 1,300 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis. Leisure and hospitality was the other exception, as it grew by 1,600 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Oregon's Job Loss Ranking

All but 12 states posted job declines between April and May. All but two states lost jobs over the past year (North Dakota and Alaska). Every state with the exception of North Dakota lost jobs since their respective peaks, ranging from a 0.2-percent decline in Alaska to a loss of 9 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 102,200 jobs for a decline of 5.9 percent. That ranks us ninth steepest in the nation.

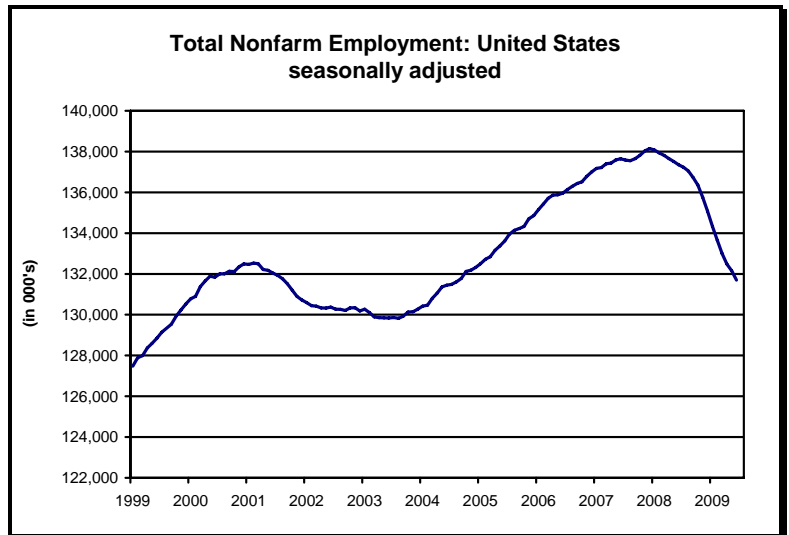


Nationally, employment peaked in December 2007. Since then, employers cut 6 million jobs for a loss of 4.3 percent.

Employment Trends: National

The number of unemployed persons increased by 787,000 to 14.5 million in May, and the unemployment rate rose to 9.4 percent. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, the number of unemployed persons rose by 7.0 million, and the unemployment rate grew by 4.5 percentage points.

Total nonfarm payroll employment declined by 345,000 in May to 132.2 million. The decline was about half of the average monthly job loss for the prior six months (-643,000). Since the recession began in December 2007, payroll employment fell by 6.0 million. In May, job losses continued to be widespread across major industry sectors. Steep job losses continued in manufacturing, while the rate of decline moderated in several industries, including construction, professional and business services, and retail trade.



Manufacturing employment fell by 156,000 in May. Job losses occurred in most component industries. Three durable goods industries – motor vehicles and parts (-30,000), machinery (-26,000), and fabricated metal products (-19,000) – accounted for about half of the overall decline in factory employment. Since its most recent peak in February 2000, employment in motor vehicles and parts fell by about 50 percent. Mining shed 11,000 jobs in May, about the same number as in April.

Employment in construction decreased by 59,000 in May compared with an average monthly job loss of 117,000 for the previous six months. In May, employment fell in nonresidential specialty trade contractors (-30,000) and in residential construction of buildings (-11,000).

Job losses in professional and business services moderated in May, with the industry shedding 51,000 jobs. This compares with an average loss of 136,000 jobs per month in the prior six months. The temporary help services industry, which had been dropping an average of 73,000 jobs per month over this period, saw little employment change in May (-7,000).

Employment in leisure and hospitality was flat over the month. The industry lost an average of 39,000 jobs per month during the prior six months.

Retail trade employment was down 18,000 in May; job cutbacks in retail trade moderated markedly in the past two months. Employment in wholesale trade fell by 22,000 over the month, with over half of the decrease (-14,000) among durable goods wholesalers.

Financial activities employment continued to decrease in May (-30,000). Securities lost 10,000 jobs and real estate lost 9,000. Employment in credit intermediation continued to trend down, although the May job loss was well below the average job loss for the prior six months. Employment in information decreased by 24,000 in May.

Health care employment increased by 24,000 in May, about in line with its average monthly job growth so far in 2009. Employment in government changed little in May.

The change in total nonfarm employment for March was revised from -699,000 to -652,000, and the change for April was revised from -539,000 to -504,000.

Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making recent news

- **McCormick & Schmick's Seafood Restaurants Inc.** closed its original restaurant on Southwest First Avenue in **Portland**. It employed 38 people, all of whom were offered positions at the company's other Portland area locations. *Portland Business Journal, 6-3-09*
- **Columbia Scooters** will open at the **Cornelius Pass Plaza** in **Hillsboro**. *Portland Business Journal, 5-26-09*
- **Providence Medical Group's Mill Plain** clinic has opened in **Vancouver**. It is staffed by three family physicians and offers radiology and lab services. *The Columbian, 5-14-09*
- **Cha! Cha! Cha! Mexican Taqueria** will open in **north Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 5-26-09*
- **The Verdict Bar & Grill** has opened in **Oregon City** across the street from the county courthouse. The owners will also open a deli – **The Caulfield House** – on the second floor of the building. *Clackamas Review, 5-26-09*
- **Columbia River Fire and Rescue** in **St. Helens** will cut three of its 36 positions due to a decline in tax revenue. *The Chronicle, 5-30-09*
- **Turner Engineering Co.** will move its headquarters from **Clackamas** to the **Port of Vancouver** in August. Ten workers will be relocated. It will also move its steel fabricating business at the **Columbia Business Center** in Vancouver, where it employs 15 workers, to the new site. Skilled metal workers will be hired and employment could reach 40 after the consolidation. *The Columbian, 6-9-09*
- **Islands Tanning** opened at the **River Falls Shopping Center** in **West Linn**. *Portland Business Journal, 6-1-09*
- **Mt. Hood Villages Tool & Equipment Rental** opened in **Welches**. *Sandy Post, 5-26-09*
- **Razzoli Pizza** opened in **Gresham**. *Gresham Outlook, 6-2-09*
- The **Columbia County Sheriff's Office** will cut 17 positions effective August 1. *The Chronicle, 6-3-09*
- **Y-Chrome** barbershop will open in southwest **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 6-8-09*
- **Manual Medicine and Rehab Center** will open at the **Sunnyside Marketplace** in **Clackamas**. *Portland Business Journal, 5-26-09*
- The 20-room **Inn at Red Hills** opened in **Dundee**. *Newberg Graphic, 5-29-09*
- The **City of Portland** laid off 90 workers in its **Bureau of Development Services**, which processes building and land-use permits and inspects plumbing, electrical, and other construction

work. The bureau relies on fees paid by developers and homeowners, and gets no money from the city's general fund. *The Oregonian*, 6-17-09

- **Scamps Pet Centers** in the **Portland** metro area and **Salem** have closed after the company filed for bankruptcy. *KGW.com*. 6-17-09
- **Northwest Burgers and Fries** will open at the **OC Point** in **Oregon City**. *Portland Business Journal*, 6-15-09
- **Stearns Lending Inc.** will open at the **Hampton Square** in **Tigard**. *Portland Business Journal*, 6-8-09
- **PDX Antiques** will open in **northeast Portland**. *Portland Business Journal*, 6-8-09
- Developers want to transform a former industrial site into a bustling riverfront extension of **Vancouver's downtown district**, with work to begin in 2011. Plans call for a 26-acre strip of offices, stores, and homes facing riverside parks and a grassy amphitheater. *Portland Business Journal*, 6-10-09
- **Aprende Con Amigos Bilingual Preschool** has opened at the **Patton Park Complex** in **north Portland**. *Portland Business Journal*, 6-8-09
- **Kaiser Permanente** will open a clinic at **Scholls Town Center** in **Beaverton**. *Portland Business Journal*, 6-22-09
- Construction will begin next week on **Pearl Storage**, a 750-unit, 100,000-square-foot self-storage facility in **Portland's Pearl District**. *Portland Business Journal*, 6-24-09
- The **Metro** regional government council budgeted \$10.6 million to complete design, engineering, and construction of **The Nature and Golf Learning Center**, an environmentally focused nature and golf learning center at **Blue Lake Regional Park** in **Fairview**. It is scheduled for completion in the summer of 2012. *Gresham Outlook*, 6-16-09
- **Minuteman Press**, a printing business, opened at **Evergreen Plaza** in **Vancouver**. *Portland Business Journal*, 6-1-09
- **The Bavarian Kitchen**, a delicatessen and café, opened in **Sandy**. *Sandy Post*, 6-23-09
- **Decca Hardwood**, a flooring company, will open a showroom in **Newberg**. *Newberg Graphic*, 6-16-09

Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	---Change from---				
	May 2009	April 2009	May 2008	April 2009	May 2008
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,191,500	1,192,300	1,161,000	-800	30,500
Unemployed	137,600	135,900	56,600	1,700	81,000
Unemployment Rate	11.6%	11.4%	4.9%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	12.3%	11.9%	5.2%		
Total Employed	1,053,900	1,056,500	1,104,400	-2,600	-50,500
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	992,000	990,000	1,043,600	2,000	-51,600
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	988,800	991,000	1,040,300	-2,200	-51,500
Total private	840,500	839,300	893,600	1,200	-53,100
Mining and logging	1,400	1,400	1,500	0	-100
Construction	51,200	50,600	62,000	600	-10,800
Construction of buildings	12,400	12,300	14,100	100	-1,700
Residential building construction	6,700	6,600	7,600	100	-900
Nonresidential building construction	5,700	5,700	6,500	0	-800
Heavy and civil engineering construction	4,900	4,600	5,900	300	-1,000
Specialty trade contractors	33,900	33,700	42,000	200	-8,100
Manufacturing	111,900	112,400	123,600	-500	-11,700
Durable goods	84,500	85,100	93,900	-600	-9,400
Wood product manufacturing	4,100	4,100	5,000	0	-900
Primary metal manufacturing	5,900	6,200	7,100	-300	-1,200
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,300	12,200	13,500	100	-1,200
Machinery manufacturing	7,000	7,200	8,400	-200	-1,400
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	34,200	34,200	35,800	0	-1,600
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	25,400	25,400	26,500	0	-1,100
Electronic instrument manufacturing	4,900	4,900	5,300	0	-400
Transportation equipment manufacturing	7,600	7,600	8,900	0	-1,300
Nondurable goods	27,400	27,300	29,700	100	-2,300
Food manufacturing	9,000	9,000	9,100	0	-100
Paper manufacturing	3,900	3,900	4,400	0	-500
Trade, transportation, and utilities	193,600	192,600	203,700	1,000	-10,100
Wholesale trade	54,900	54,800	57,900	100	-3,000
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	25,400	25,400	27,500	0	-2,100
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	20,900	20,800	21,800	100	-900
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,600	8,600	8,600	0	0
Retail trade	103,800	103,000	107,600	800	-3,800
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	12,500	12,500	14,000	0	-1,500
Food and beverage stores	20,300	20,200	20,300	100	0
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	9,800	9,800	10,800	0	-1,000
General merchandise stores	20,000	20,100	20,300	-100	-300
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	34,900	34,800	38,200	100	-3,300
Air transportation	3,700	3,700	4,100	0	-400
Truck transportation	10,200	10,200	11,300	0	-1,100
Couriers and messengers	4,500	4,500	4,800	0	-300
Warehousing and storage	3,500	3,500	4,200	0	-700
Information	23,200	23,400	25,000	-200	-1,800
Publishing industries, except internet	9,200	9,400	10,200	-200	-1,000
Software publishers	6,700	6,700	6,800	0	-100
Telecommunications	6,100	6,200	6,500	-100	-400

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	May 2009	April 2009	May 2008	---Change from---	
				April 2009	May 2008
Financial activities	65,600	65,800	68,600	-200	-3,000
Finance and insurance	42,200	42,300	43,700	-100	-1,500
Credit intermediation and related activities	19,300	19,400	20,700	-100	-1,400
Insurance carriers and related activities	19,000	19,000	19,100	0	-100
Real estate and rental and leasing	23,400	23,500	24,900	-100	-1,500
Real estate	19,000	19,100	20,100	-100	-1,100
Professional and business services	125,400	125,500	137,300	-100	-11,900
Professional and technical services	52,100	53,000	54,300	-900	-2,200
Architectural and engineering services	11,400	11,500	12,400	-100	-1,000
Computer systems design and related services	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	0
Management of companies and enterprises	22,600	22,700	23,200	-100	-600
Administrative and waste services	50,700	49,800	59,800	900	-9,100
Administrative and support services	48,400	47,400	57,100	1,000	-8,700
Employment services	17,900	17,400	23,800	500	-5,900
Business support services	7,500	7,600	8,600	-100	-1,100
Services to buildings and dwellings	13,600	13,400	15,000	200	-1,400
Educational and health services	135,700	136,400	133,600	-700	2,100
Educational services	24,700	25,800	24,000	-1,100	700
Colleges and universities	12,300	13,200	11,900	-900	400
Health care and social assistance	111,000	110,600	109,600	400	1,400
Ambulatory health care services	43,200	42,900	41,900	300	1,300
Hospitals	29,100	29,100	28,800	0	300
Nursing and residential care facilities	21,600	21,500	21,300	100	300
Social assistance	17,100	17,100	17,600	0	-500
Leisure and hospitality	96,000	94,800	100,800	1,200	-4,800
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14,000	14,000	15,000	0	-1,000
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	10,300	10,200	10,800	100	-500
Accommodation and food services	82,000	80,800	85,800	1,200	-3,800
Accommodation	8,900	8,700	9,300	200	-400
Food services and drinking places	73,100	72,100	76,500	1,000	-3,400
Full-service restaurants	34,700	34,100	37,400	600	-2,700
Limited-service eating places	31,400	31,000	32,100	400	-700
Other services	36,500	36,400	37,500	100	-1,000
Membership associations and organizations	16,500	16,500	16,800	0	-300
Government	151,500	150,700	150,000	800	1,500
Federal government	18,700	19,000	18,200	-300	500
State government	21,900	21,800	22,200	100	-300
State education	8,100	8,000	8,100	100	0
Local government	110,900	109,900	109,600	1,000	1,300
Local education	63,100	62,400	62,100	700	1,000
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

	May 2009	April 2009	May 2008	-Change From-	
				April 2009	May 2008
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,191,500	1,192,300	1,161,000	-800	30,500
Unemployed	137,600	135,900	56,600	1,700	81,000
Unemployment rate	11.6	11.4	4.9	0.2	6.7
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	12.3	11.9	5.2	0.5	7.1
Employed	1,053,900	1,056,500	1,104,400	-2,600	-50,500
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	965,100	966,600	945,200	-1,500	19,900
Unemployed	107,900	104,400	44,300	3,500	63,600
Unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted)	11.2	10.8	4.7	0.4	6.5
Total Employed	857,200	862,200	900,900	-5,000	-43,700
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	204,000	204,300	199,600	-300	4,400
Unemployed	22,800	22,000	9,200	800	13,600
Unemployment rate	11.2	10.8	4.6	0.4	6.6
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	11.5	10.9	4.9	0.6	6.6
Total Employed	181,200	182,300	190,500	-1,100	-9,300
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	25,330	25,430	24,120	-100	1,210
Unemployed	3,680	3,660	1,370	20	2,310
Unemployment rate	14.5	14.4	5.7	0.1	8.8
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	15.7	15.2	6.2	0.6	9.5
Total Employed	21,650	21,780	22,750	-130	-1,100
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	394,000	394,300	385,300	-300	8,700
Unemployed	45,300	43,500	18,800	1,800	26,500
Unemployment rate	11.5	11.0	4.9	0.5	6.6
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	11.7	11.1	5.1	0.6	6.6
Total Employed	348,800	350,800	366,500	-2,000	-17,700
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	292,800	293,200	288,700	-400	4,100
Unemployed	30,100	29,000	12,600	1,100	17,500
Unemployment rate	10.3	9.9	4.4	0.4	5.9
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	11.0	10.3	4.7	0.6	6.3
Total Employed	262,800	264,300	276,100	-1,500	-13,300
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	48,890	49,310	47,430	-420	1,460
Unemployed	6,090	6,270	2,460	-180	3,630
Unemployment rate	12.5	12.7	5.2	(0.2)	7.3
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	13.7	13.3	5.7	0.4	8.0
Total Employed	42,790	43,040	44,970	-250	-2,180
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	226,400	225,800	215,800	600	10,600
Unemployed	29,800	31,500	12,300	-1,700	17,500
Percent of Labor Force	13.1	14.0	5.7	(0.9)	7.4
Total Employed	196,600	194,300	203,500	2,300	-6,900

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.



Labor Force and Unemployment by Area (1)

	May 2009			April 2009			May 2008		
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Rate (UR) / Adjusted UR	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Rate (UR) / Adjusted UR	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Rate (UR) / Adjusted UR
United States	154,336,000	140,383,000	13,973,000 9.1	153,834,000	140,586,000	13,248,000 8.6	154,003,000	145,927,000	8,076,000 5.2
State of Oregon	1,992,473	1,751,858	240,615 12.1	1,995,969	1,757,675	238,294 11.9	1,942,642	1,839,201	103,441 5.3
Metropolitan Statistical Areas:									
Bend (Deschutes County)	7,599	6,793	806 10.6	7,611	6,731	880 11.6	7,392	7,003	389 5.3
Benton	43,063	39,446	3,617 8.4	43,695	40,000	3,695 8.5	43,091	41,575	1,516 3.5
Clackamas	204,007	181,241	22,766 11.2	204,270	182,289	21,981 10.8	199,637	190,467	9,170 4.6
Clatsop (3)	20,225	18,307	1,918 9.5	20,271	18,306	1,965 9.7	20,166	19,345	821 4.1
Columbia	25,326	21,651	3,675 14.5	25,433	21,777	3,656 14.4	24,121	22,754	1,367 5.7
Coos (3)	29,247	25,260	3,987 13.6	29,279	25,264	4,015 13.7	28,020	26,174	1,846 6.6
Crook (3)	10,074	8,218	1,856 18.4	10,112	8,163	1,949 19.3	9,883	9,064	799 8.1
Curry (3)	9,779	8,428	1,351 13.8	9,758	8,392	1,366 14.0	9,588	8,996	592 6.2
Deschutes	66,796	73,610	13,186 15.2	66,192	73,009	13,183 15.3	62,049	76,795	14,746 23.9
Douglas (3)	47,971	39,872	8,099 16.9	48,141	39,844	8,297 17.2	46,121	42,220	3,901 8.5
Gilliam	1,116	1,024	92 8.2	1,110	1,011	99 9.0	1,153	1,117	36 3.1
Grant	3,462	2,967	495 14.3	3,462	2,911	551 15.7	3,296	2,904	392 11.9
Hamey	3,450	2,854	596 17.3	3,477	2,833	644 18.5	3,284	3,038	246 7.5
Hood River (3)	12,545	11,194	1,351 10.8	13,016	11,770	1,246 9.6	12,259	11,636	623 5.1
Jefferson	104,662	90,354	14,328 13.7	104,566	90,181	14,385 13.8	101,056	94,133	6,923 6.9
Josephine (3)	9,790	8,337	1,453 14.8	9,832	8,230	1,602 16.3	9,360	8,506	854 9.1
Klamath (3)	36,282	30,867	5,415 14.9	36,310	30,801	5,509 15.2	34,980	32,425	2,555 7.3
Lake	32,469	27,898	4,571 14.1	32,015	27,280	4,735 14.8	30,929	28,701	2,228 7.2
Lane	3,701	3,262	439 11.9	3,691	3,197	494 13.4	3,537	3,275	262 7.4
Linn (3)	188,734	164,362	24,372 12.9	189,322	165,107	24,215 12.8	183,131	173,450	9,681 5.3
Lincoln	22,999	20,458	2,541 11.0	22,780	20,187	2,593 11.4	22,737	21,580	1,157 5.1
Malheur (3)	56,236	47,633	8,603 15.3	56,803	48,338	8,465 14.9	54,536	51,085	3,451 6.3
Marion (3)	13,204	11,717	1,487 11.3	13,553	11,698	1,855 13.7	12,748	11,881	867 6.8
Morrow (3)	157,045	138,309	18,736 11.9	157,242	138,334	18,908 12.0	154,149	145,740	8,409 5.5
Multnomah	5,755	5,044	711 12.4	5,567	5,073	494 8.9	5,390	5,117	273 5.1
Multnomah	384,033	348,764	35,269 9.2	394,297	350,780	43,517 11.0	385,297	366,517	18,780 4.9
Polk	39,135	35,235	3,900 10.0	39,175	35,241	3,934 10.0	38,898	37,127	1,771 4.6
Sherman	1,001	912	89 8.9	1,007	903	104 10.3	955	908	47 4.9
Tillamook	12,471	11,188	1,283 10.3	12,621	11,395	1,226 9.7	12,468	11,904	564 4.5
Umatilla (3)	36,579	34,582	1,997 5.5	36,790	34,775	2,015 5.4	37,057	35,076	1,981 5.3
Union (3)	12,615	11,067	1,548 12.3	12,739	11,104	1,635 12.8	12,348	11,589	759 6.1
Wallowa	3,720	3,214	506 13.6	3,700	3,144	556 15.0	3,637	3,386	251 6.9
Wasco (3)	12,947	11,607	1,340 10.3	12,931	1,247	1,684 12.9	12,595	11,978	617 4.9
Washington	282,848	262,771	30,077 10.7	283,241	264,290	28,951 10.3	288,719	276,147	12,572 4.4
Wheeler	680	618	62 9.1	657	592	65 9.9	620	594	26 4.2
Yamhill	48,866	42,793	6,093 12.5	48,313	43,040	5,273 10.9	47,431	44,971	2,460 5.2

(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-Hemiston micropolitan statistical area. All of Oregon's other micropolitan statistical areas stand alone as single counties.

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