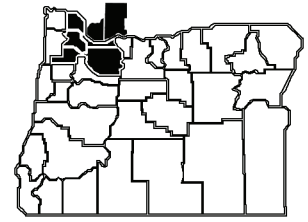




OREGON
EMPLOYMENT
DEPARTMENT
WORKSOURCE OREGON

Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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August 2006

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Raw	Seasonally Adjusted
	Jun 2006	5.3%
May 2006	5.0%	5.3%
Jun 2005	6.2%	5.9%
Oregon		
Jun 2006	5.4%	5.4%
May 2006	5.3%	5.6%
Jun 2005	6.3%	6.3%
United States		
Jun 2006	4.8%	4.6%
May 2006	4.4%	4.6%
Jun 2005	5.2%	5.0%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

	June	
	2006	2005
Total	1,008,200	985,500
Construction	62,500	58,000
Manufacturing	126,900	123,900
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	200,500	196,700
Information	22,900	22,800
Financial Activities	68,600	67,900
Professional & Bus. Svc.	133,100	128,900
Educ. & Health Services	120,400	116,800
Leisure & Hospitality	94,500	92,300
Government	142,400	141,700
High Tech	51,700	49,400
(manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)		

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Jun '06	2005
Yearly Change	4.3%	3.4%

Next release: August 16, 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

University of Oregon Index of Economic Indicators

May 2006	107.3
April 2006	107.5
May 2005	105.7

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

Population (2005)

Portland Metro (7-county)	2,082,240
Oregon	3,631,440

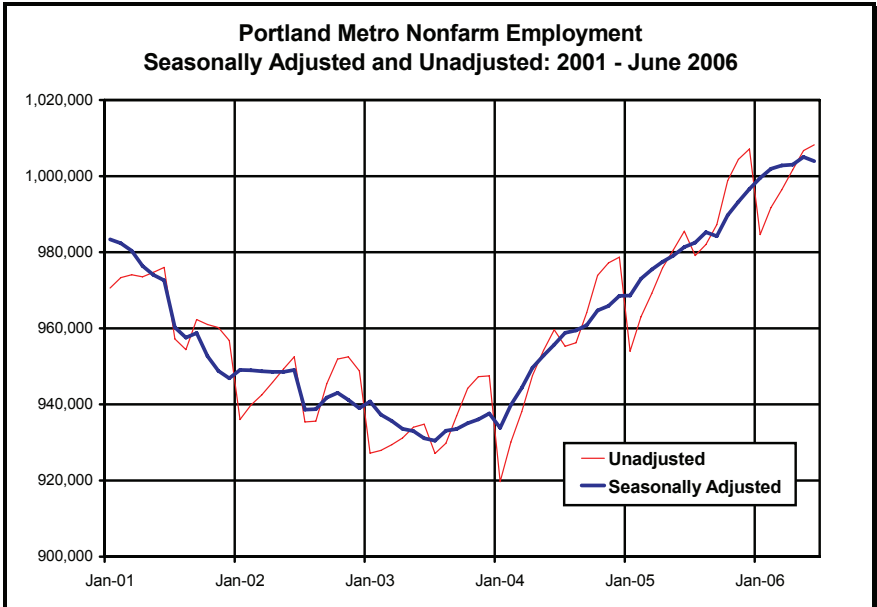
Employment Trends: Local

The Portland metropolitan area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in June was 5.0 percent, down from 5.3 percent in May and from the year-ago rate of 5.9 percent. The rate was 4 percentage points below the recessionary peak of 9.0 percent (June 2003). An estimated 58,700 area residents were unemployed in June.

The U.S. unemployment rate was 4.6 percent in June, the same as in May. Oregon's rate was 5.4 percent.

Portland metro's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment fell by 1,100 jobs over the month. May's gain was revised upward by 700 to 2,000. Over the year, the area added 22,500 jobs (+2.2%).

Most sectors of the economy followed seasonal trends, although gains were smaller and losses were larger than expected, resulting in the seasonally adjusted decline.



Construction added 1,100 jobs – several hundred fewer than typical. Growth here moderated in recent months, although it easily remained the fastest-growing sector of the economy. Employment was up 4,500 jobs, or 7.8 percent, over the year. Year-over-year growth averaged more than 10 percent last winter.

From May to June, manufacturing added 1,000 jobs, almost all in the durable goods component. Over the year, manufacturing employment added 3,000 jobs, or 2.4 percent. Two-thirds of the growth occurred in the high-tech sector, which was up 5.8 percent over the year and 4,700 from its low point of the recession (October 2003).

Private and public education shed jobs in June, which is typical for this time of year as schools let out for summer. However, the losses were larger than normal as the summer recess perhaps came a month earlier for some. July's losses will likely be smaller than usual.

Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in June was essentially unchanged at 5.4 percent, from 5.6 percent in May. The state's unemployment rate has been stable this year, staying between 5.3 percent and 5.6 percent for the first six months. In June, 103,495 Oregonians were unemployed, compared with 118,353 in June 2005.

Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 2,800 jobs in June. The May figure was revised sharply higher and now shows a gain of 8,300. Over the past 12 months, payroll employment is up 55,200 jobs, or 3.3 percent.

Job growth has slowed in recent months. In April, seasonally adjusted employment dropped by 500 jobs. This was followed by a large gain of 8,300 in May and a drop of 2,800 jobs in June. This see-sawing puts June's 1,709,000 jobs 5,000 above the March figure. Over the past three months, jobs

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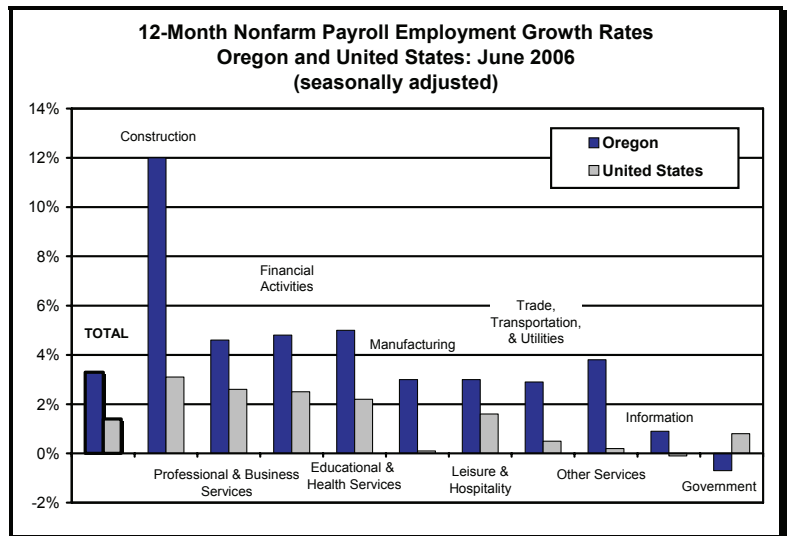
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have expanded at an annual growth rate of just over 1 percent. This is a slowdown from the fairly constant 3.5 percent annual growth rate experienced over the prior two-year period.

In June, most major industries posted little monthly change. Three major industries – construction (-700), manufacturing (-900), and government (-900) – posted modest job declines. One major industry saw a substantial gain: professional and business services added 1,100 jobs.

Over-the-Year Job Growth in Oregon Much Faster Than U.S.

Over the past 12 months, nonfarm employment in Oregon has increased by 3.3 percent. In comparison, the nation’s job count rose by 1.4 percent. Oregon’s private sector was responsible for all of the growth, gaining 57,100 jobs, or 4.2 percent, versus 1.5 percent nationwide. Thus, Oregon’s employment has grown more than twice as fast as the nation’s when considering public and private sectors combined and almost three times as fast when considering only the private sector.



Growth in nine of Oregon’s 11 major industry sectors outpaced the U.S.

Construction continued its streak, up 10,800 jobs over the year, or 12 percent versus 3.1 percent nationwide. Professional and business services was up 8,600 jobs, or 4.6 percent, versus 2.6 percent nationally. Financial activities has also risen rapidly, up 4,900 or 4.8 percent (+2.5% nationally). Educational and health services added 9,900 jobs or 5.0 percent (+2.2% nationally). Manufacturing climbed 6,100 or 3.0 percent (+0.1% nationally). Leisure and hospitality rose 4,800 or 3.0 percent (+1.6% nationally). Other services gained 2,200 jobs or 3.8 percent (+0.2% nationally). Trade, transportation, and utilities grew by 9,600 jobs or 2.9 percent (+0.5% nationally). Information added only 300 or 0.9 percent (-0.1% in the nation).

Two sectors in Oregon lagged the U.S.: Government was down by 1,900 or -0.7 percent (+0.8% in the nation) and natural resources and mining was 100 below year-ago levels (-1.1%) compared to an increase of 8.3 percent nationally.

Oregon’s National Ranking

Oregon’s year-over-year job growth in June (+3.3%) was the seventh fastest of all states. Nevada, Idaho, and Utah were the fastest-growing states in the nation, while Louisiana, Michigan, and Mississippi grew the slowest.

Oregon’s unemployment rate (5.4%) was the eighth highest in the nation. Rates ranged from 3.0 to 7.1 percent with a midpoint of 4.6 percent. The states with the highest rates were Mississippi, South Carolina, and Alaska. The lowest jobless rates were in Florida and South Dakota.

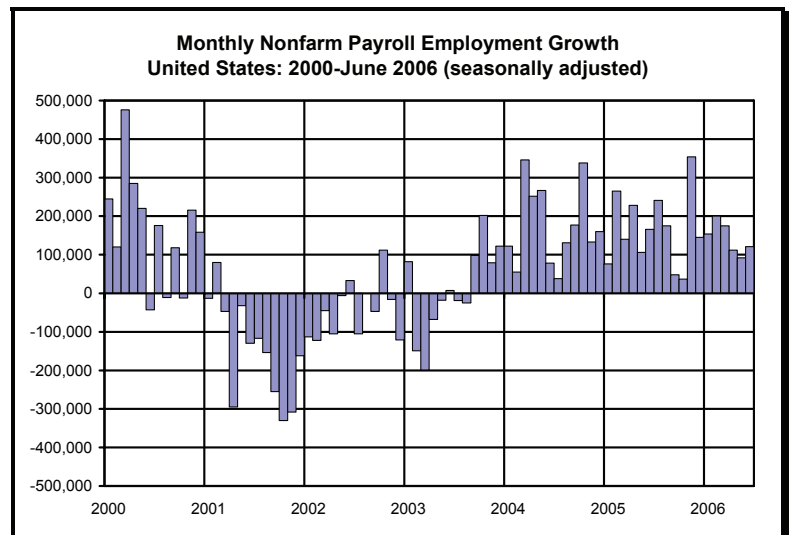
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates Top Areas in June 2006		
Rank	State or District	June 2006
1	Mississippi	8.4
2	South Carolina	6.7
3	Alaska	6.3
4	Michigan	6.2
5	Kentucky	6.2
6	Tennessee	
7	Rhode Island	5.4
8	Oregon	5.3
....		
12	Washington	5.1
....		
18	California	4.9

Nonfarm Employment (seasonally adjusted) Over-the-Year Percentage Change Top Areas in June 2006		
Rank	State	% Change
1	Nevada	5.3
2	Idaho	5.2
3	Utah	5.0
4	Arizona	4.9
5	Florida	3.5
6	Wyoming	3.4
7	Oregon	3.3
8	Washington	3.2
....		
27	California	1.6

Employment Trends: Nation

The number of unemployed people (7.0 million) was essentially unchanged in June, and the unemployment rate held at 4.6 percent.

Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 121,000 in June to 135.2 million. This increase followed job gains of 112,000 in April and 92,000 in May, as revised. The average monthly gain of 108,000 over this three-month period compares with an average monthly gain of 169,000 over the 12-month period ending in March.



Health care employment continued to climb in June, with a gain of 19,000. Over the past 12 months, the industry added 278,000 jobs. In June, employment rose in hospitals, doctors' offices, and nursing and residential care facilities.

Employment in professional and business services also continued to grow in June (+25,000). Job gains in the industry have averaged 27,000 in each month of 2006, compared with 41,000 a month last year. In June, employment edged up in accounting and bookkeeping services and computer systems design. Temporary help services employment edged down slightly over the month and has decreased by 36,000 since December.

Retail trade employment was essentially unchanged in June following large declines in April and May. Retail employment is down by 86,000 since March. General merchandise stores lost 14,000 jobs over the month. This industry has accounted for most of the recent decline in retail trade employment.

In the goods-producing sector, manufacturing employment edged up in June (+15,000), following a small decline in May. Over the month, employment was up in transportation equipment, machinery, and electrical equipment and appliances.

Mining employment grew by 6,000 in June. The industry has added 114,000 jobs since its most recent low in April 2003. The growth largely reflects gains in support activities for oil and gas. In June, construction employment was essentially unchanged for the fourth consecutive month.

Another Look at Oregon's Urban Versus Rural Trends

Jason Yohannan

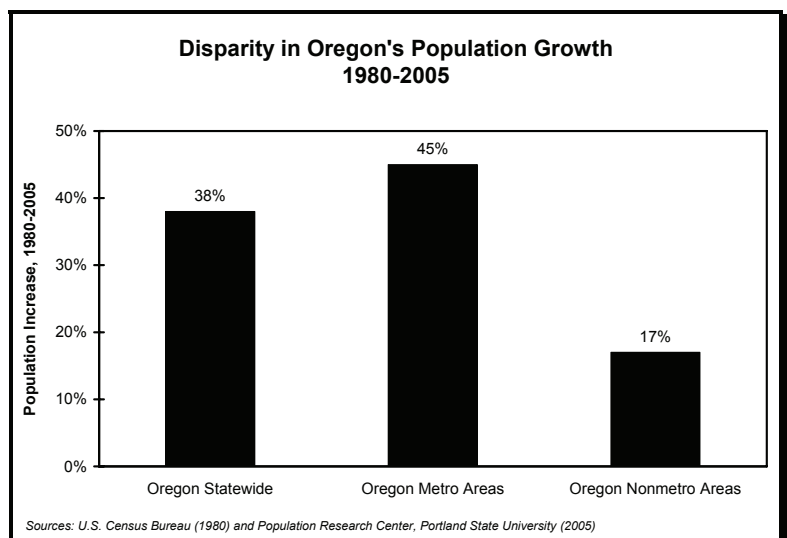
Eleven of Oregon's 36 counties belong to one of Oregon's six officially identified metropolitan areas.

This Oregon metropolitan area:	Bend	Corvallis	Eugene-Springfield	Medford	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton*	Salem
... includes these Oregon counties:	Deschutes	Benton	Lane	Jackson	Clackamas Columbia Multnomah Washington Yamhill	Marion Polk

* The Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton area also includes Clark and Skamania counties in Washington.

More than three out of four Oregonians lived in one of the 11 metropolitan counties in 2005, according to population estimates generated by Portland State University's Population Research Center. Only 23 percent of the state's people resided in the 25 nonmetropolitan counties in 2005.

Oregon's metropolitan areas have long outpaced the more-rural portions of the state in both population and employment growth. This article doesn't break any new ground in identifying that trend, but it does put some hard numbers behind what's happened during the past 25 years.



From 1980 to 2005, Oregon's population increased by 38 percent. The population in Oregon's 11 metropolitan counties increased by 45 percent. The population in Oregon's 25 nonmetropolitan counties increased by only 17 percent.

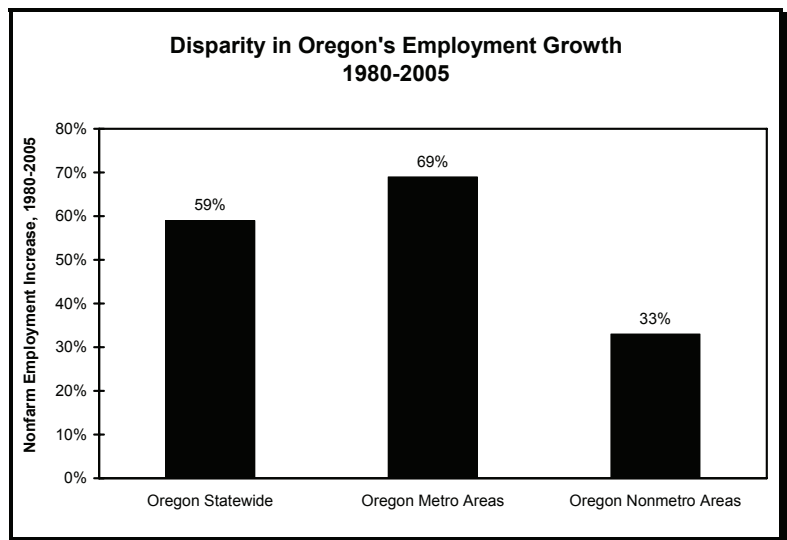
Therefore, it's fair to say that population growth since 1980 in nonmetro Oregon has been less than half as fast – and closer to one-third as fast – as in metro Oregon. In addition, seven nonmetro counties actually lost population between 1980 and 2005. None of the metro counties lost population.

From 1980 to 2005, Oregon's nonfarm employment increased by 59 percent.

Nonfarm employment in Oregon's 11 metropolitan counties increased by 69 percent. (This figure includes data for Clark County, Wash., which is part of the Portland Metropolitan Area. Comparable figures that would include Skamania County, Wash. are not available.) Nonfarm employment in Oregon's 25 nonmetropolitan counties increased by only 33 percent.

Therefore, it's fair to say that employment growth in nonmetro Oregon has been less than half as fast as in metro Oregon. In addition, two nonmetro counties actually lost jobs between 1980 and 2005. None of the metro areas lost jobs.

So, since 1980, population and employment have grown more than twice as fast in metro Oregon as in nonmetro Oregon.



Oregon Population Tops 3.6 Million

Oregon's population grew by 48,840 or 1.4 percent between July 1, 2004 and July 1, 2005, according to the Population Research Center of Portland State University. The state's 3,631,440 residents comprised about 1.2 percent of the nation's population and about one-twentieth of 1 percent of the world's population.

U.S. Population Nears 300 Million

The U.S. "population clock" on the Census Bureau's home page (www.census.gov) shows U.S. population nearing 300 million. Based on an estimated net gain of one person every 10 seconds, the nation's population will pass the 300 million mark in October of this year. U.S. population

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grew by 2.75 million or 0.94 percent between July 1, 2004 and July 1, 2005. The nation's population is about 4.6 percent of the world's population. The United States is the third-most-populous nation after China, with 1.3 billion, and India, with 1.1 billion. Indonesia is the fourth-most-populous nation, with 242 million people, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

World Population Tops 6.5 Billion

The world's population passed 6.5 billion as of March 2006, according to Census Bureau estimates. The Bureau's "world population clock" shows population rising by about 1.15 percent or 74.4 million people per year.

Web Site of the Month:

Here's a Web site for the data geeks among us: The Northwest Income Indicators Project, a product from Washington State University. Here you can view and create custom tables and graphs using economic data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis: population, personal income, employment, industry earnings, and average earnings per job. The data is available at the state and county level for each year between 1969 and 2004 for Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Nevada.

You can download just the data or full reports that contain text, charts, analysis (e.g., shift-share), and comparisons to state and the nation at <http://niip.wsu.edu/default.htm>.

Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making news in July

- An expansion project at **Clackamas Town Center** in **Portland** is expected to be completed by the end of next year. It will include a 20-screen theater, 40 stores and restaurants, and a six-level parking garage. *The Oregonian – June 22, 2006*
- **Grace's Rivertown Antiques** has opened in **St. Helens**. *Chronicle – June 21, 2006*
- The **Oregon Trail School District** in **Sandy** will add seven elementary teachers and staff. *The Oregonian – June 28, 2006*
- The **Yamhill County Planning Commission** approved plans for a high-end Napa Valley-style **hotel** between **Dundee** and **Dayton**. It is expected to have 50 rooms, a restaurant, and a spa. *The Oregonian – June 27, 2006*
- **Mutual Materials Inc.** is building a \$5-million brick manufacturing plant in **Gresham**. It plans to begin production in December and will employ 50 workers. *Portland Business Journal – June 23, 2006*
- The **Beaverton City Council** has rejected **Fred Meyer's** request to build a store in the Progress Ridge area of southwest **Beaverton**. Officials decided the store was too large. *The Oregonian – June 14, 2006*
- **R.R. Donnelley**, a national printing company, will hire 23 workers at its **Gresham** plant after being granted a 5-year tax abatement under the city's new enterprise zone program. *Gresham Outlook – July 5, 2006*
- **The St. Helens Café** will close in December. It employs six people. *Chronicle – June 21, 2006*
- **Great Western Malting Co.** plans to build a \$100-million ethanol plant – the largest plant in the West – at the **Port of Vancouver**. It will create 42 jobs. *The Oregonian – June 30, 2006*
- A second **Quiznos Subs** has opened in **McMinnville**. It employs 12 people. *News Register – June 24, 2006*
- The **Union Gospel Mission's LifeChange Center** in **Portland** is slated for completion in December. It will allow the nonprofit to more than double the number of people it can serve through LifeChange, a years-long rehabilitation program for drug addicts and alcoholics. The increased space will mean shorter lines of people waiting outside for meals. *Portland Business Journal – July 1, 2006*
- **Gibeon Realty** has opened in **Vancouver, Wash.** *The Columbian – July 2, 2006*
- **Oregon Steel Mills Inc.** will open two spiral-weld pipe mills in **Portland** in July and August. They will create about 150 jobs. *Portland Business Journal – July 12, 2006*

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- The new \$8-million **DoveLewis Emergency Animal Hospital** opened on Northwest Pettygrove Street in **Portland** in July. *The Oregonian – July 13, 2006*
 - **NW Wine Bar** has opened in **McMinnville**. *News-Register – June 24, 2006*
 - The Oregon Supreme Court ruled that **Portland Public Schools** violated state labor law when it terminated 320 custodians in 2002. Rehiring of the custodians will cost about \$7 million this year. *The Oregonian – July 13, 2006*
 - **Opus: interactive** has opened in **Rainier**. It offers Internet and Web design services. *South County Spotlight – June 28, 2006*
 - **Skins Sensations** – a skin care, rejuvenation, and enhancement salon – and **Studio L** – a full-service hair salon – have opened in **McMinnville**. *News-Register – July 1, 2006*
 - **Qwest Communications International Inc.** will close its downtown **Portland** call center in October and eliminate 175 jobs. *The Oregonian – July 14, 2006*
 - **Tutto Bella** has opened in **McMinnville**. It offers home décor and apparel. *News-Register – July 15, 2006*
 - **InSport International** in **Beaverton** will lay off 12 people by the end of the year and shift distribution and other operations to New York. The small sports-apparel firm was acquired last year by Vital Apparel Group of Hunting Station, N.Y. *The Oregonian – July 19, 2006*
 - Work is expected to begin in September on an 87-acre heavy industrial park in **Molalla**. Two tenants – **Northwest Polymers** of **Molalla** and **Cencast Corp.** of **Milwaukie** – will move to the park. Northwest Polymers, an industrial plastic recycling plant, will add 24 workers after the move. Cencast, a foundry that specializes in making such medical devices as orthopedic implants, plans to add nine workers. *The Oregonian – July 13, 2006*
 - **Infocus Corp.** will cut about 30 positions this fall at its **Wilsonville** headquarters and outsource the call center jobs to India, saving the company nearly \$1 million dollars. *The Oregonian – July 22, 2006*
 - **Women’s Healthcare Associates LLC** has opened in the **Providence Newberg Medical Center**. *News-Register – July 22, 2006*
 - **Oregon Health and Science University** has bought a one-block parcel in the South Waterfront area of **Portland** and plans to build an assisted living center on the site. *The Oregonian – July 26, 2006*
 - **Portland Veterans Affairs Medical Center** has opened a \$3.7-million hearing disability center. *Portland Business Journal – July 14, 2006*
 - **Neil’s Java Jungle** will open this fall in **Sherwood**. *Newberg Graphic – July 26, 2006*

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

	-Change From-				
	June 2006	May 2006	June 2005	May 2006	June 2005
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,110,700	1,109,300	1,093,500	1,400	17,200
Unemployed	58,700	55,800	67,400	2,900	-8,700
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.0	6.2		-0.9
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	5.0	5.3	5.9		-0.9
Employed	1,052,000	1,053,600	1,026,100	-1,600	25,900
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	908,000	906,300	889,000	1,700	19,000
Unemployed	47,000	45,700	53,800	1,300	-6,800
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	5.0	6.1		-0.9
Total Employed	861,000	860,600	835,200	400	25,800
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	194,600	194,200	190,100	400	4,500
Unemployed	9,800	9,500	10,900	300	-1,100
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	4.9	5.7		-0.7
Total Employed	184,800	184,700	179,200	100	5,600
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	23,300	23,190	22,960	110	340
Unemployed	1,380	1,280	1,700	100	-320
Percent of Labor Force	5.9	5.5	7.4		-1.5
Total Employed	21,920	21,910	21,260	10	660
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	373,400	372,900	365,900	500	7,500
Unemployed	20,800	20,500	23,900	300	-3,100
Percent of Labor Force	5.6	5.5	6.5		-0.9
Total Employed	352,600	352,400	342,000	200	10,600
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	271,900	271,300	266,000	600	5,900
Unemployed	12,600	12,100	14,500	500	-1,900
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	4.5	5.4		-0.8
Total Employed	259,300	259,100	251,500	200	7,800
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	44,890	44,680	43,980	210	910
Unemployed	2,440	2,250	2,800	190	-360
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	5.0	6.4		-1.0
Total Employed	42,450	42,430	41,170	20	1,280
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	202,700	203,100	204,500	-400	-1,800
Unemployed	11,600	10,100	13,600	1,500	-2,000
Percent of Labor Force	5.7	5.0	6.6		-0.9
Total Employed	191,000	193,000	191,000	-2,000	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

	June 2006	May 2006	June 2005	---Change from---	
				May 2006	June 2005
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,110,700	1,109,300	1,093,500	1,400	17,200
Unemployed	58,700	55,800	67,400	2,900	-8,700
Unemployment Rate	5.3%	5.0%	6.2%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	5.0%	5.3%	5.9%		
Total Employed	1,052,000	1,053,600	1,026,100	-1,600	25,900
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	1,008,200	1,006,600	985,500	1,600	22,700
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	1,003,900	1,005,000	981,400	-1,100	22,500
Total private	865,800	863,000	843,800	2,800	22,000
Natural resources and mining	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	-100
Construction	62,500	61,400	58,000	1,100	4,500
Construction of buildings	14,400	14,300	13,000	100	1,400
Residential building construction	8,200	8,100	7,400	100	800
Nonresidential building construction	6,200	6,200	5,600	0	600
Heavy and civil engineering construction	6,100	5,900	6,300	200	-200
Specialty trade contractors	42,000	41,200	38,700	800	3,300
Manufacturing	126,900	125,900	123,900	1,000	3,000
Durable goods	97,200	96,300	93,900	900	3,300
Wood product manufacturing	6,000	6,000	5,900	0	100
Primary metal manufacturing	6,400	6,400	6,100	0	300
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,100	12,000	12,400	100	-300
Machinery manufacturing	8,400	8,300	8,300	100	100
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	38,700	38,400	36,700	300	2,000
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	28,600	28,400	27,000	200	1,600
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,300	5,300	5,000	0	300
Transportation equipment manufacturing	9,400	9,300	9,200	100	200
Nondurable goods	29,700	29,600	30,000	100	-300
Food manufacturing	8,500	8,400	8,600	100	-100
Paper manufacturing	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	200,500	198,700	196,700	1,800	3,800
Wholesale trade	57,300	56,900	56,400	400	900
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	27,500	27,200	27,100	300	400
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	21,800	21,700	21,500	100	300
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,000	8,000	7,800	0	200
Retail trade	105,900	104,800	103,400	1,100	2,500
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	14,400	14,300	14,300	100	100
Food and beverage stores	19,000	18,700	18,700	300	300
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	12,200	11,800	11,100	400	1,100
General merchandise stores	19,600	19,500	18,900	100	700
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	37,300	37,000	36,900	300	400
Air transportation	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0
Truck transportation	11,100	10,900	11,200	200	-100
Couriers and messengers	4,800	4,800	4,700	0	100
Warehousing and storage	4,300	4,300	4,400	0	-100
Information	22,900	22,900	22,800	0	100
Publishing industries, except internet	9,100	9,100	9,100	0	0
Software publishers	5,600	5,600	5,400	0	200
Telecommunications	6,700	6,700	6,700	0	0
Wired telecommunications carriers	2,900	3,000	3,000	-100	-100

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	June 2006	May 2006	June 2005	---Change from---	
				May 2006	June 2005
Financial activities	68,600	68,500	67,900	100	700
Finance and insurance	44,300	44,400	43,600	-100	700
Credit intermediation and related activities	22,600	22,600	21,800	0	800
Insurance carriers and related activities	18,600	18,500	18,300	100	300
Real estate and rental and leasing	24,300	24,100	24,300	200	0
Real estate	19,800	19,700	19,300	100	500
Professional and business services	133,100	132,000	128,900	1,100	4,200
Professional and technical services	50,300	50,400	48,600	-100	1,700
Architectural and engineering services	11,000	11,000	10,400	0	600
Computer systems design and related services	7,400	7,300	7,300	100	100
Management of companies and enterprises	20,000	19,900	19,900	100	100
Administrative and waste services	62,800	61,700	60,400	1,100	2,400
Administrative and support services	60,200	59,300	57,900	900	2,300
Employment services	27,400	26,600	26,700	800	700
Business support services	7,800	7,900	7,600	-100	200
Services to buildings and dwellings	14,700	14,400	14,300	300	400
Educational and health services	120,400	123,900	116,800	-3,500	3,600
Educational services	19,000	22,500	18,300	-3,500	700
Colleges and universities	8,300	11,200	7,800	-2,900	500
Health care and social assistance	101,400	101,400	98,500	0	2,900
Ambulatory health care services	38,500	38,300	36,900	200	1,600
Hospitals	27,500	27,400	26,300	100	1,200
Nursing and residential care facilities	19,700	19,700	19,600	0	100
Social assistance	15,700	16,000	15,700	-300	0
Leisure and hospitality	94,500	93,300	92,300	1,200	2,200
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14,100	13,900	13,900	200	200
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	10,600	10,300	10,500	300	100
Accommodation and food services	80,400	79,400	78,400	1,000	2,000
Accommodation	8,900	8,600	9,100	300	-200
Food services and drinking places	71,500	70,800	69,300	700	2,200
Full-service restaurants	35,100	35,000	33,900	100	1,200
Limited-service eating places	29,300	29,000	28,300	300	1,000
Other services	34,800	34,800	34,800	0	0
Membership associations and organizations	15,200	15,200	15,300	0	-100
Government	142,400	143,600	141,700	-1,200	700
Federal government	18,000	17,900	18,300	100	-300
State government	21,800	21,600	21,900	200	-100
State education	7,400	7,500	7,200	-100	200
Local government	102,600	104,100	101,500	-1,500	1,100
Local education	58,200	59,800	57,700	-1,600	500
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.



WORKSOURCE
OREGON
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

Workforce & Economic Research
July 20, 2006

Oregon Labor Force and Unemployment by Area (1)

	June 2006			May 2006			June 2005		
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate
United States	152,557,000	145,216,000	4.8	150,696,000	144,041,000	4.4	150,327,000	142,456,000	5.2
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted			4.6			4.6			5.0
State of Oregon	1,903,606	1,800,111	5.4	1,880,782	1,780,626	5.3	1,873,164	1,754,811	6.3
Oregon Seasonally Adjusted			5.4			5.6			6.3
Metropolitan Statistical Areas:									
Bend (Deschutes County)	77,503	74,284	4.2	76,146	72,966	4.2	75,164	71,226	5.2
Corvallis (Benton County)	42,740	40,697	4.8	42,721	40,760	4.6	42,639	40,445	5.1
Eugene-Springfield (Lane County)	175,914	165,985	5.6	176,106	166,638	5.4	174,942	163,756	6.4
Medford (Jackson County)	100,920	95,197	5.7	100,496	95,056	5.4	99,127	92,892	6.3
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton (2)	1,110,683	1,052,015	5.3	1,109,336	1,053,570	5.0	1,093,463	1,026,112	6.2
Salem (Marion and Polk counties)	193,569	182,838	5.5	185,202	175,095	5.5	191,609	179,384	6.4
Counties:									
Baker	7,266	6,837	5.9	7,145	6,713	6.0	7,269	6,776	6.8
Benton	42,740	40,697	4.8	42,721	40,760	4.6	42,639	40,445	5.1
Clackamas	194,565	184,767	5.0	194,193	184,663	4.9	190,117	179,222	5.7
Clatsop (3)	19,754	18,611	4.8	19,375	18,465	4.6	19,327	18,210	5.8
Columbia	23,295	21,916	5.9	23,185	21,907	5.5	22,963	21,259	7.4
Coos (3)	30,086	28,171	6.4	30,091	28,203	6.3	29,478	27,151	7.9
Crook (3)	9,953	9,062	5.2	9,541	9,041	5.2	9,462	8,863	6.3
Curry (3)	9,952	9,364	5.9	9,799	9,229	5.8	9,826	9,176	6.6
Deschutes	77,503	74,284	4.2	76,146	72,966	4.2	75,164	71,226	5.2
Douglas (3)	47,426	44,037	7.1	47,234	43,867	7.1	47,299	43,599	7.8
Gilliam	1,040	986	5.2	1,034	987	4.5	988	934	5.5
Grant	3,703	3,437	7.2	3,595	3,254	9.5	3,411	3,13	8.4
Harney	3,454	3,207	7.2	3,366	3,101	7.9	3,531	3,260	7.7
Hood River (3)	12,626	11,782	6.7	12,777	10,999	6.6	12,606	11,790	6.5
Jackson	100,920	95,197	5.7	100,496	95,056	5.4	99,127	92,892	6.3
Jefferson	9,377	8,879	5.3	9,371	8,883	5.2	9,339	8,821	5.5
Josephine (3)	36,263	34,058	6.1	35,914	33,815	6.0	35,139	32,673	7.0
Klamath (3)	31,213	29,294	6.1	30,851	28,988	6.0	30,671	28,442	7.3
Lake	3,855	3,586	7.0	3,671	3,394	7.5	3,681	3,383	8.1
Lane	175,914	165,985	5.6	176,106	166,638	5.4	174,942	163,756	6.4
Linn (3)	53,315	49,643	6.5	52,509	48,202	6.5	52,530	48,751	6.6
Linn (3)	13,016	12,071	7.3	12,704	11,794	7.2	13,024	11,656	7.7
Malheur (3)	156,643	147,931	5.7	150,069	141,666	5.6	159,286	145,136	10.5
Marion	5,332	5,387	6.8	5,492	5,147	6.3	5,734	5,319	7.2
Morrow (3)	373,375	352,602	5.6	372,933	352,443	5.5	365,926	342,020	6.5
Multnomah	36,726	34,907	5.0	35,133	33,429	4.9	36,323	34,248	5.7
Polk	809	789	5.0	893	846	5.3	920	852	7.4
Sherman	12,862	12,205	5.1	12,523	11,877	5.2	12,582	11,813	6.1
Tillamook	37,346	35,022	6.2	36,191	33,807	6.6	37,769	34,934	7.5
Umatilla (3)	12,045	11,404	5.3	11,987	11,333	5.5	11,733	10,923	6.9
Union (3)	3,742	3,538	5.5	3,471	3,219	7.3	3,665	3,437	6.2
Wallowa	16,666	15,927	4.4	17,179	16,678	5.8	16,962	16,083	5.2
Wasco (3)	271,902	259,259	12.643	271,284	259,142	12.142	265,968	251,478	5.4
Washington	670	628	6.3	684	641	6.3	683	646	5.4
Wheeler	44,886	42,446	5.4	44,675	42,427	5.0	43,976	41,172	6.4
Yamhill									

(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 dispanants. Unemployed 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 Stantama 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 sta
 Oregon's other micropolitan statistical areas stand alone as single counties.

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