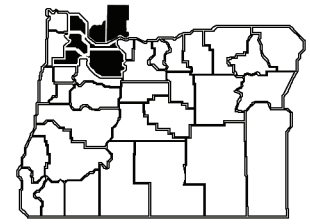




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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September 2006

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally Adjusted	
	Raw	Adjusted
Jul 2006	5.3%	5.3%
Jun 2006	5.3%	5.0%
Jul 2005	5.8%	5.8%
Oregon		
Jul 2006	5.3%	5.6%
Jun 2006	5.4%	5.4%
Jul 2005	6.1%	6.2%
United States		
Jul 2006	5.0%	4.8%
Jun 2006	4.8%	4.6%
Jul 2005	5.2%	5.0%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

	July	
	2006	2005
Total	1,003,500	979,100
Construction	64,200	60,300
Manufacturing	128,200	125,400
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	201,200	197,900
Information	22,800	22,800
Financial Activities	69,000	68,300
Professional & Bus. Svc.	135,100	129,700
Educ. & Health Services	118,800	115,400
Leisure & Hospitality	95,400	92,700
Government	131,800	130,100
High Tech *	51,700	49,700

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Jul '06	2005
Yearly Change	4.1%	3.4%

Next release: September 15, 2006

Portland-Salem	2nd Half '05	1st Half '06
Yearly Change	2.6%	2.7%

Next release: September 15, 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

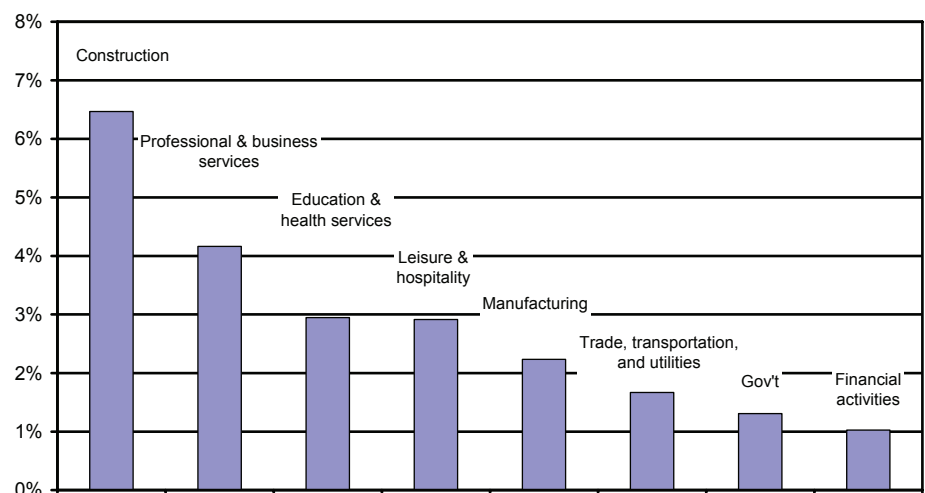
The Portland metropolitan area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in July was 5.3 percent, up from June's rate of 5.0 percent. An estimated 59,300 area residents were unemployed in July.

The U.S. unemployment rate was 4.8 percent in July. Oregon's rate was essentially unchanged at 5.6 percent from 5.4 percent in June.

Portland metro's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment added 300 jobs in July. Over the year, the area added 24,400 jobs (+2.5%).

Most broad industries – led by construction, professional and business services, and manufacturing – added jobs over the month. There were typical seasonal declines in education. Educational services (-1,800) and local education (-10,900) lost jobs as the school year ended.

Over-the-Year Nonfarm Job Growth Rate
Portland MSA: July 2005 - July 2006



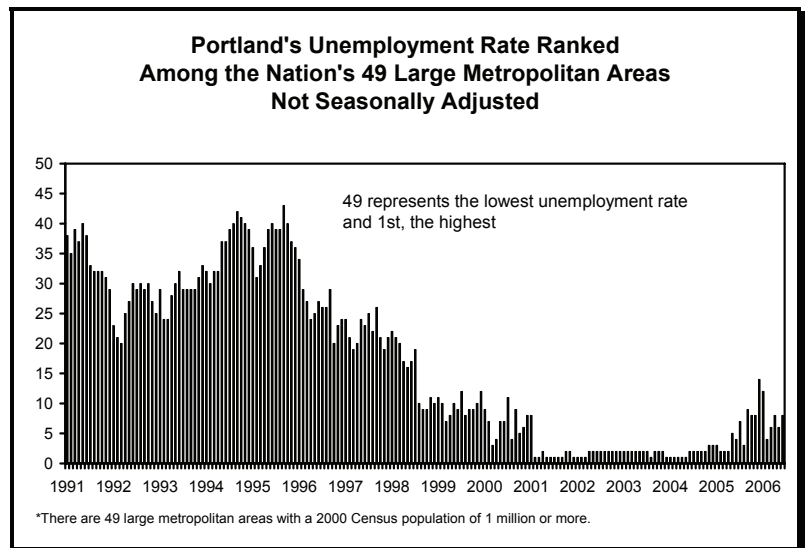
Construction added 1,700 jobs – a strong, yet more moderate gain, compared with last year when construction had an unusual increase of 2,300 jobs in July. Employment was up 3,900 jobs – or 6.5 percent – over the year. The biggest monthly gain was in specialty trade contractors (+1,000). All components of the construction sector added jobs.

Professional and business services added 1,400 jobs over the month. All components either added jobs or were flat. Employment was up by 4.2 percent over the year.

Manufacturing added 1,100 jobs over the month, mostly in the durable goods component. Over the year, it rose by 2,800 jobs or 2.2 percent. Financial activities added 200 jobs over the month for a total of 69,000.

Portland's National Ranking

Portland's June year-over-year employment growth rate of 2.3 percent (nonfarm, private sector) was the 17th fastest in the nation. Over the month, it fell from the ninth-fastest rate of 2.7 percent. July rankings are not yet available. Las Vegas ranked first with job growth at 5.4 percent. New Orleans had the slowest year-over-year job growth (-29.7%) and Rochester, N.Y., the second slowest (-1.2%). Portland's year-over-year growth gradually slowed since January when it was 3.5 percent.



Portland's June unemployment rate (5.3%) ranked eighth highest among the nation's 49 large metropolitan areas (with a 2000 Census population of 1 million or more). Orlando, Fla., had the lowest jobless rate (3.1%) in June and New Orleans had the highest (7.2%). Portland starting crawling out of its jobless jam in May 2005 when it

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ranked fifth highest after having the highest, second-highest, or third-highest unemployment rate for 51 consecutive months.

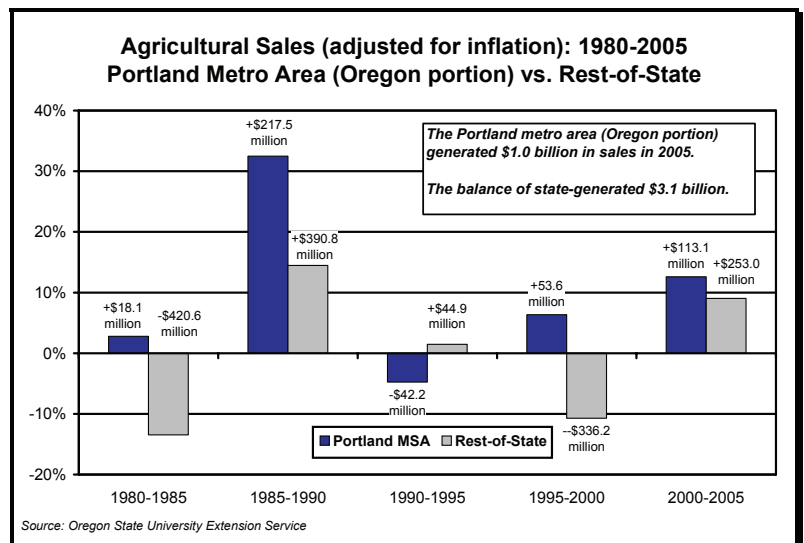
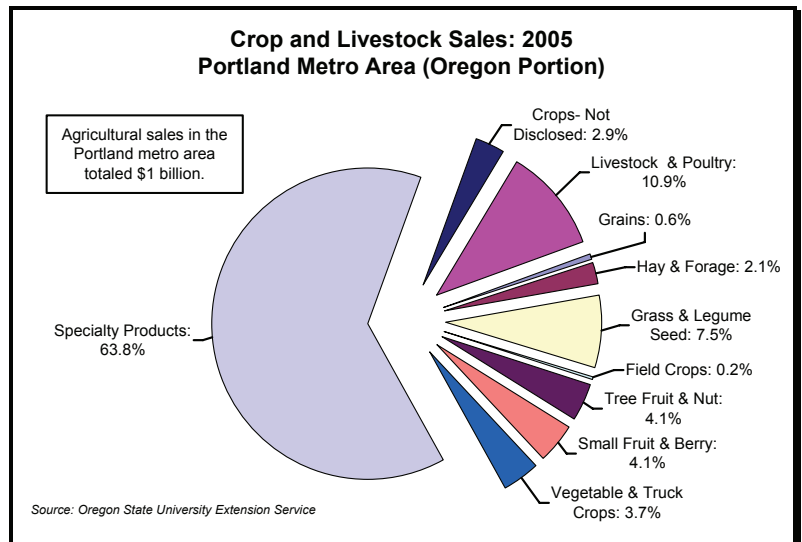
Down on the Farm in the Portland Metro Area

Despite the fact that Portland is Oregon's largest urban area, agriculture is a significant part of its economy. According to the Oregon State University Extension Service, the five counties that make up the Oregon portion of the Portland metro area rang up one-quarter of the state's total agricultural sales in 2005, and accounted for 9 percent of the state's harvested acreage.

Agricultural Sales

Portland's agriculture sector generated more than \$1 billion in sales in 2005 – up 2 percent from 2004 and 13 percent from 2000 (after adjusting for inflation). Sales growth in the metro area outpaced the rest of Oregon for the past 25 years.

Crops (e.g. grains, hay, nursery products, fruits, and nuts) account for the bulk of sales (89%) while livestock (e.g. dairy, cattle, and chicken eggs) netted the rest. The region's top commodity group is specialty products, which includes nurseries, greenhouse products, and Christmas trees. Specialty products sales in the metro area totaled \$645.6 million in 2005 – half of the statewide total for this commodity. Nurseries, a significant part of the metro area's agricultural economy, contributed 43 percent to total farm sales.



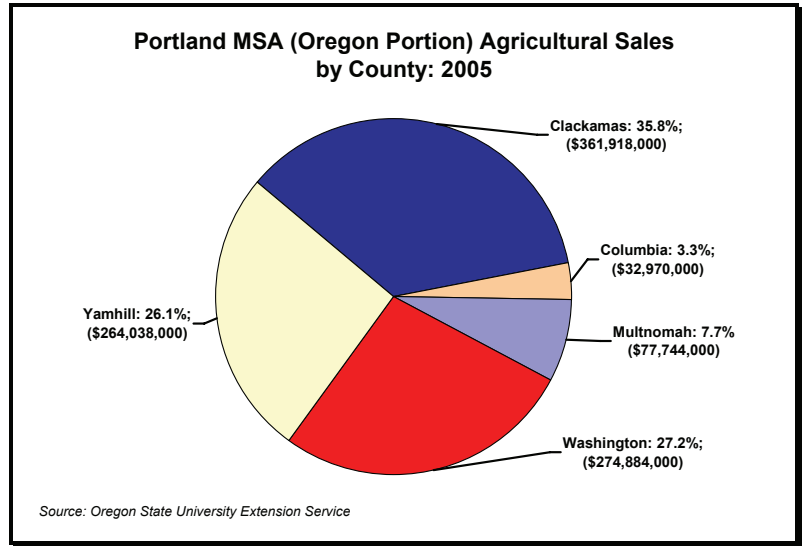
A distant second, grass and legume seed generated \$76.3 million in sales or 20 percent of the state total. Small fruit and berry rounds out the top three (\$41.7 million), and the metro area accounts for 42 percent of statewide sales. Cattle, Oregon's top agricultural commodity, came in a distant eighth in the metro area and contributed just 3 percent to metro area cattle sales.

Already dominant to begin with, crops' contribution to the region's farm sales steadily increased over the years as the specialty products component has flourished. In 1980, crops generated 69 percent of gross sales. Livestock (mainly dairy products, cattle, and miscellaneous animal products) contributed the remaining 31 percent. By 2005, crops' contribution had jumped to 89 percent of total sales while

every component of livestock declined. During the same time, the specialty products component went from generating 33 percent of total agricultural sales to 64 percent. Meanwhile, grains' share declined from 11 percent to 1 percent.

By County

Clackamas County led the metro area in agricultural sales revenue (\$361.9 million). Statewide, it was second only to Marion County. The driving force here is specialty products, which last year accounted for two-thirds of sales. The county has a strong nursery industry and is the state's number one producer of Christmas trees. The second-largest contributor to sales was chicken eggs (\$22.3 million; 6% of total).



Washington County rang up \$274.9 million – 27 percent of the metro region's total in farm sales in 2005. Sales increased by \$12.9 million in 2004. As with Clackamas County, specialty products generate more revenue than any other commodity group (\$185.3 million; 67% of total sales). Grass and legume seed was a distant second with just over 9 percent of the county's sales.

While first in harvested acreage, Yamhill County places third in the metro area in terms of farm sales with \$264.0 million – more than one-quarter of the region's total. Sales increased by \$21.4 million (8.8%) – the largest gain of the five metro counties – from 2004 to 2005. Sales of specialty products jumped 42 percent due to increased revenue from farm forest products and nursery products. Grass

Clackamas	Columbia	Multnomah	Washington	Yamhill
Nursery Crops \$162,000,000	Farm Forest Products \$15,625,000	Nursery Crops \$41,250,000	Nursery Crops \$119,200,000	Nursery Crops \$114,500,000
Christmas Trees \$35,945,000	Not Disclosed N/A	Greenhouse Crops \$10,800,000	Greenhouse Crops \$33,700,000	Tall Fescue \$21,862,500
Greenhouse Crops \$24,900,000	Cattle \$2,574,000	Misc. Specialty Crops \$2,990,000	Farm Forest Products \$24,050,000	Perennial Ryegrass \$16,252,500
Chicken Eggs \$22,271,288	Not Disclosed N/A	Lettuce \$2,376,000	Tall Fescue \$15,200,000	Dairy Products \$15,900,500
Farm Forest Products \$21,560,000	Not Disclosed N/A	Christmas Trees \$2,025,000	Dairy Products \$9,496,200	Farm Forest Products \$15,685,560

Source: Oregon State University Extension Service

and legume seed was up 26 percent as sales of tall fescue increased by \$4.6 million. While specialty products make up almost half of Yamhill County's farm sales, grass and legume seed is also important (14.1%), as are livestock and poultry operations (13.0%).

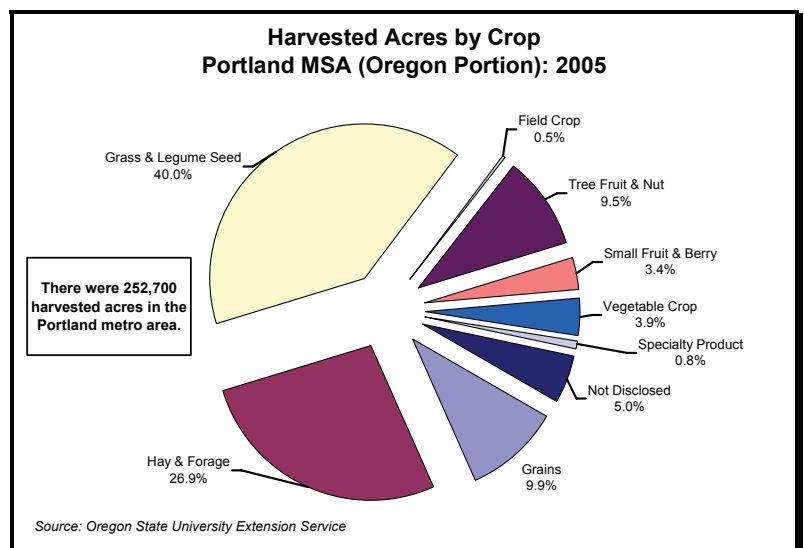
In 2005, Multnomah County's farm revenues totaled \$77.7 million, up 2.5 percent from 2004. This urban county accounts for about 8 percent of the region's total sales. The county depends most heavily on – you guessed it – specialty products, which accounted for three-quarters of total sales. The county's second-largest crop, vegetables, contributed 11 percent of sales.

In Columbia County, farm sales last year amounted to \$33.0 million, up 7.0 percent from 2004. The county accounts for 3 percent of the metro area's total agricultural sales. Crops accounted for \$28.7 million of the county's total, mostly from specialty products.

Harvested Acres

Of the Portland's areas 252,700 acres harvested last year, 40 percent were devoted to grass and legume seed (e.g., bluegrass, clover, and ryegrass). The second-largest crop group was hay and forage (27%), followed by grains (10%). The remaining acreage was planted in vegetables, small fruits and berries, field crops (e.g., potatoes, vegetable and flower seed) and specialty products (e.g., Christmas trees).

The agricultural landscape has changed quite a bit in the past 25 years. The number of acres devoted to raising crops has declined sharply (-62,800; -25%) as the region's population has exploded (+539,000; +47%). At the same time, the mix of crops has changed. In 1980, about 40 percent of the area's farmland was planted in grains such as wheat. In 2005, just 10 percent was devoted to grains. Nowadays, the largest field crop is grass and legume seed. Its land area has nearly doubled since 1980 to more than 100,000 acres.



By County

Yamhill County contains the metro area's largest amount of farmland, with its 104,500 harvested acres representing 41 percent of the metro area's total. The most commonly planted crops are grass and legume seed (predominantly fescue and ryegrass), which take up half of the county's farmland.

Washington County follows Yamhill, with 82,700 harvested acres. Together, these two counties account for almost three-quarters of the metro region's harvested acreage. The most prevalent crop group in Washington County is also grass and legume seed (predominantly clover, ryegrass, and fescue).

Clackamas County comes in third in total acreage, with 46,000 acres planted in crops. Unlike Yamhill and Washington, the most prevalent crop group here is hay and forage. The county accounts for almost one-fifth of the state's acreage of small fruits and berries (mainly raspberries and marionberries). Statewide, only Marion County (part of the Salem metropolitan area) dedicates more land to these crops.

Multnomah and Columbia contributed the smallest amount of farmland to the region, with 10,600 and 8,900 acres, respectively. Columbia County's main crops in terms of land use are hay and forage, accounting for 77 percent of the county's harvested farmland. Multnomah County also dedicates most of its harvested acres to hay and forage (44%), followed by vegetable crops in distant second (17%).

Portland Metro Area Claims to Fame

- ⇒ Ninety percent of the state's black raspberries are grown here.
- ⇒ The state's entire beet crop is grown in the Portland metro area.
- ⇒ Half of state's hazelnut crop is grown here, too.
- ⇒ Clackamas County is Oregon's second-largest producer of chicken eggs, generating almost half of the state's total value.
- ⇒ More than three-quarters of Oregon's walnuts are grown in Washington and Yamhill counties.
- ⇒ Clackamas County has the state's largest area – 1,670 acres – devoted to growing Christmas trees.
- ⇒ Yamhill County is the state's largest producer of wine grapes, with Polk and Washington counties a distant second and third place, respectively.

For more information on agriculture in Oregon, visit the Oregon State University's Oregon Agricultural Information Network at <http://oregonstate.edu/oain>.

Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in July was essentially unchanged at 5.6 percent, from 5.4 percent in June. The state's unemployment rate has stayed between 5.3 percent and 5.6 percent since January. In July, 101,864 Oregonians were unemployed, compared with 114,047 in July 2005.

Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment added 3,900 jobs in July. That made up for a decline of 3,700 jobs in June, according to revised figures. Over the past 12 months, payroll employment added 51,500 jobs to grow by 3.1 percent.

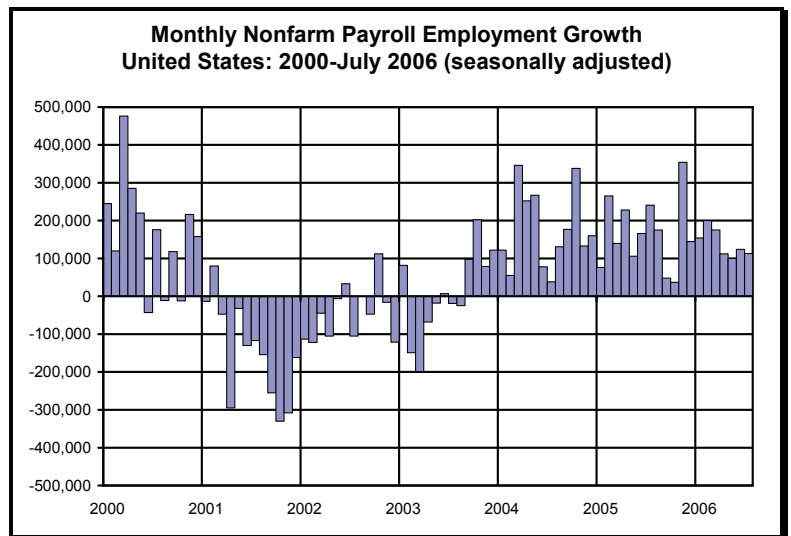
Oregon's total nonfarm payroll employment fell by 18,700 jobs in July. This was largely due to seasonal declines in education. Growth in nonfarm payroll employment slowed in recent months. While the overall trend is still upward, data for two of the past four months – April and June – showed job declines on a seasonally adjusted basis. Sectors contributing to this development included: leisure and hospitality, manufacturing, educational and health services, and construction.

In July, most sectors reported job growth. Two major industries – leisure and hospitality (+3,800 jobs) and trade, transportation, and utilities (+3,000 jobs) – far exceeded their typical seasonal gains for the month. The public sector shed 30,700 jobs as most school activity came to a close.

Employment Trends: Nation

The number of unemployed people edged up to 7.2 million in July, and the unemployment rate rose to 4.8 percent. A year earlier, there were 7.5 million people and the jobless rate was 5.0 percent.

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 113,000 in July to 135.4 million. This increase was in line with the average monthly gain for the prior three months (112,000) but was well below the average monthly gain for the 12 months ending in March (169,000). In July, job growth continued in professional and business services, health care, food services, and mining.



Employment in professional and business services continued to grow in July (+43,000). Within the industry, job gains occurred in computer systems design (+12,000), architectural and engineering services (+10,000), and management and technical consulting (+6,000). Temporary help services employment remained flat over the month and showed little net change since January.

Health care employment rose by 23,000 in July. Nursing and residential care facilities, along with hospitals, continued to add jobs. Over the past 12 months, health care employment grew by 274,000.

In leisure and hospitality, food services and drinking places employment grew by 29,000 in July. Over the year, food services added 229,000 jobs.

Elsewhere in the service-providing sector, employment in wholesale trade was flat in July. The industry added an average of 11,000 jobs a month from January through June. Employment in retail trade was unchanged in July. General merchandise stores lost 8,000 jobs over the month. Employment in the industry declined by 74,000 since August 2005. Financial activities had little employment growth for the third month in a row.

In the goods-producing sector, mining employment grew by 8,000 in July. Since its most recent low in April 2003, the industry added 123,000 jobs largely reflecting gains in support activities for oil and gas. In July, construction employment was little changed for the fifth consecutive month.

Manufacturing employment edged down in July (-15,000); the decrease largely offset a gain in June. In July, job losses in transportation equipment (-9,000), computer and electronic products (-8,000),

and textile mills (-2,000) more than offset employment increases in machinery (+8,000) and chemicals (+4,000).

Web Site of the Month:

DataFerrett FreeWare Offers Data Galore

The U.S. Census Bureau and the Centers for Disease Control have a free online tool referred to as the DataFerrett – and it's a must see. The site offers a data mining tool that accesses information stored in TheDataWeb. Ferrett stands for Federated Electronic Research, Review, Extraction and Tabulation Tool. It is a free tool that allows users to explore data, create spreadsheet tables, graphs, maps, and portable document format (pdf) documents, and download from datasets that are published to TheDataWeb.

TheDataWeb is a network of online libraries through which the DataFerrett accesses information. A user can access all kinds of data.

The site has a host of survey data available. Most are from microdata sources. The structure is collections of individual responses to questions asked once in a particular survey or census, or in a series of survey questions asked over time. The site lists 15 survey data sets including the America Community Survey, Current Population Survey, Decennial Census of Population and Housing, and National Center for Health Care Statistics.

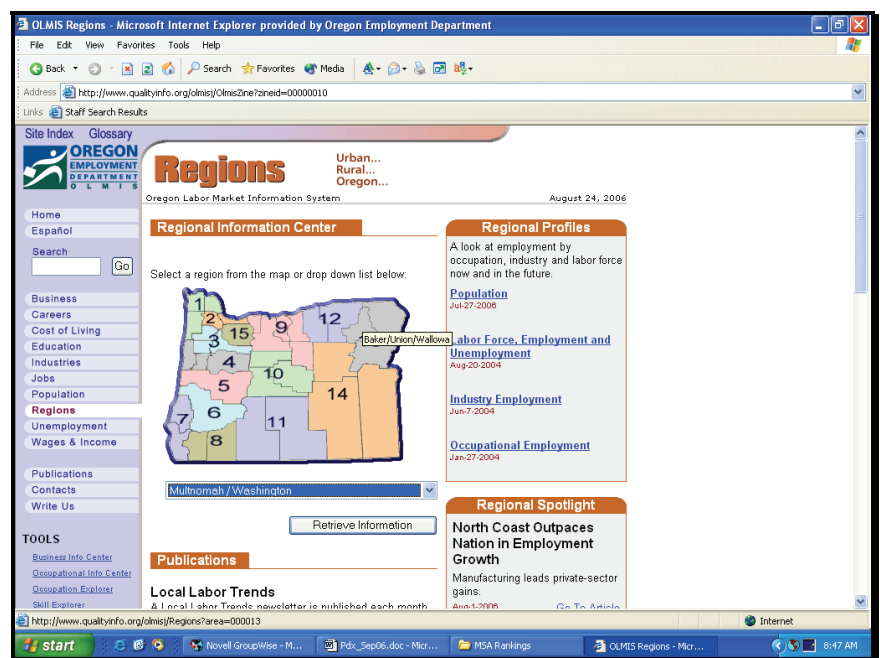
The DataFerrett home page is at <http://dataferrett.census.gov/>. To download the freeware, go to www.thedataweb.org/download_ferrett.html.

Visit www.QualityInfo.org

Where can you find everything you need to know about your local area's economy? In the Regional Information Center at www.QualityInfo.org.

In one convenient location, you can find community demographic profiles, occupational and employment data, current job openings, and more. The Regional Information Center links to Employment Department publications and local WorkSource Oregon centers.

Just click on the "Regions" button at www.QualityInfo.org.



Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making news in June

- An expansion project has begun at **Clackamas Town Center** in **Portland** and is expected to be completed by the end of next year. It will include a 20-screen theater, 40 new 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 five-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 soon open two spiral-weld pipe mills under construction in **Portland**. 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 in July on Northwest Pettygrove Street in **Portland**. *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 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 this month 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. Cencast, a foundry that specializes in making medical devices such as orthopedic implants, plans to add nine workers. *The Oregonian – July 13, 2006*

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

	July 2006	June 2006	July 2005	-Change From- June 2006	July 2005
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,121,800	1,110,700	1,103,100	11,100	18,700
Unemployed	59,300	58,700	64,400	600	-5,100
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.3	5.8		-0.5
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	5.3	5.0	5.8		-0.5
Employed	1,062,500	1,052,000	1,038,700	10,500	23,800
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	914,400	908,000	896,700	6,400	17,700
Unemployed	46,000	47,000	52,000	-1,000	-6,000
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	5.2	5.8		-0.8
Total Employed	868,400	861,000	844,700	7,400	23,700
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	195,900	194,600	191,700	1,300	4,200
Unemployed	9,600	9,800	10,400	-200	-800
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	5.0	5.4		-0.5
Total Employed	186,300	184,800	181,300	1,500	5,000
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	23,530	23,300	23,140	230	390
Unemployed	1,430	1,380	1,640	50	-210
Percent of Labor Force	6.1	5.9	7.1		-1.0
Total Employed	22,100	21,920	21,500	180	600
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	375,900	373,400	368,900	2,500	7,000
Unemployed	20,300	20,800	23,000	-500	-2,700
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	5.6	6.2		-0.8
Total Employed	355,600	352,600	345,900	3,000	9,700
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	273,800	271,900	268,500	1,900	5,300
Unemployed	12,300	12,600	14,200	-300	-1,900
Percent of Labor Force	4.5	4.6	5.3		-0.8
Total Employed	261,500	259,300	254,400	2,200	7,100
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	45,250	44,890	44,410	360	840
Unemployed	2,440	2,440	2,760	0	-320
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	5.4	6.2		-0.8
Total Employed	42,810	42,450	41,650	360	1,160
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	207,400	202,700	206,400	4,700	1,000
Unemployed	13,300	11,600	12,400	1,700	900
Percent of Labor Force	6.4	5.7	6.0		0.4
Total Employed	194,200	191,000	194,000	3,200	200

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

	July 2006	June 2006	July 2005	---Change from---	
				June 2006	July 2005
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,121,800	1,110,700	1,103,100	11,100	18,700
Unemployed	59,300	58,700	64,400	600	-5,100
Unemployment Rate	5.3%	5.3%	5.8%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	5.3%	5.0%	5.8%		
Total Employed	1,062,500	1,052,000	1,038,700	10,500	23,800
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	1,003,500	1,010,900	979,100	-7,400	24,400
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	1,006,900	1,006,600	982,500	300	24,400
Total private	871,700	867,600	849,000	4,100	22,700
Natural resources and mining	1,700	1,600	1,700	100	0
Construction	64,200	62,500	60,300	1,700	3,900
Construction of buildings	14,700	14,300	13,600	400	1,100
Residential building construction	8,500	8,200	7,900	300	600
Nonresidential building construction	6,200	6,100	5,700	100	500
Heavy and civil engineering construction	6,300	6,000	6,600	300	-300
Specialty trade contractors	43,200	42,200	40,100	1,000	3,100
Manufacturing	128,200	127,100	125,400	1,100	2,800
Durable goods	97,800	97,000	95,100	800	2,700
Wood product manufacturing	6,100	6,000	6,100	100	0
Primary metal manufacturing	6,400	6,400	6,100	0	300
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,300	12,100	12,500	200	-200
Machinery manufacturing	8,500	8,400	8,300	100	200
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	38,700	38,500	37,100	200	1,600
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	28,700	28,400	27,300	300	1,400
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,300	5,300	5,000	0	300
Transportation equipment manufacturing	9,600	9,400	9,300	200	300
Nondurable goods	30,400	30,100	30,300	300	100
Food manufacturing	9,000	8,700	8,700	300	300
Paper manufacturing	4,900	5,000	5,000	-100	-100
Trade, transportation, and utilities	201,200	200,400	197,900	800	3,300
Wholesale trade	57,500	57,200	56,800	300	700
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	27,500	27,400	27,400	100	100
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	22,100	21,900	21,600	200	500
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	7,900	7,900	7,800	0	100
Retail trade	106,400	105,900	104,500	500	1,900
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	14,500	14,400	14,500	100	0
Food and beverage stores	19,100	18,900	18,800	200	300
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	12,700	12,200	11,700	500	1,000
General merchandise stores	19,700	19,600	19,100	100	600
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	37,300	37,300	36,600	0	700
Air transportation	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0
Truck transportation	11,400	11,200	11,300	200	100
Couriers and messengers	4,900	4,900	4,700	0	200
Warehousing and storage	4,400	4,300	4,400	100	0
Information	22,800	22,900	22,800	-100	0
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	2,900	3,000	0	-100
Financial activities	69,000	68,800	68,300	200	700
Finance and insurance	44,700	44,600	43,800	100	900
Credit intermediation and related activities	22,600	22,500	22,000	100	600
Insurance carriers and related activities	18,700	18,700	18,400	0	300
Real estate and rental and leasing	24,300	24,200	24,500	100	-200
Real estate	19,800	19,600	19,500	200	300

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	July 2006	June 2006	July 2005	---Change from---	
				June 2006	July 2005
Professional and business services	135,100	133,700	129,700	1,400	5,400
Professional and technical services	51,000	50,600	48,800	400	2,200
Architectural and engineering services	11,300	11,100	10,600	200	700
Computer systems design and related services	7,400	7,400	7,200	0	200
Management of companies and enterprises	20,100	20,000	19,900	100	200
Administrative and waste services	64,000	63,100	61,000	900	3,000
Administrative and support services	61,500	60,600	58,400	900	3,100
Employment services	28,200	27,800	27,000	400	1,200
Business support services	7,800	7,800	7,700	0	100
Services to buildings and dwellings	15,000	14,700	14,400	300	600
Educational and health services	118,800	120,700	115,400	-1,900	3,400
Educational services	17,300	19,100	16,600	-1,800	700
Colleges and universities	7,400	8,300	7,200	-900	200
Health care and social assistance	101,500	101,600	98,800	-100	2,700
Ambulatory health care services	38,400	38,500	37,000	-100	1,400
Hospitals	27,700	27,600	26,600	100	1,100
Nursing and residential care facilities	19,900	19,800	19,800	100	100
Social assistance	15,500	15,700	15,400	-200	100
Leisure and hospitality	95,400	94,700	92,700	700	2,700
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14,500	14,200	14,000	300	500
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	11,200	10,700	10,700	500	500
Accommodation and food services	80,900	80,500	78,700	400	2,200
Accommodation	9,100	8,900	9,300	200	-200
Food services and drinking places	71,800	71,600	69,400	200	2,400
Full-service restaurants	35,100	35,000	33,900	100	1,200
Limited-service eating places	29,500	29,400	28,600	100	900
Other services	35,300	35,200	34,800	100	500
Membership associations and organizations	15,100	15,200	15,100	-100	0
Government	131,800	143,300	130,100	-11,500	1,700
Federal government	18,100	18,000	18,400	100	-300
State government	20,500	21,800	20,400	-1,300	100
State education	5,900	7,300	6,000	-1,400	-100
Local government	93,200	103,500	91,300	-10,300	1,900
Local education	48,300	59,200	47,000	-10,900	1,300
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)

	July 2006			June 2006			July 2005		
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate
United States	153,208,000	145,606,000	7.602,000	152,557,000	145,216,000	7,341,000	151,122,000	143,283,000	7,839,000
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted	1,908,641	1,806,777	101,864	1,903,806	1,800,111	103,495	1,881,046	1,766,999	114,047
State of Oregon	78,509	75,381	3,128	77,503	74,284	3,219	76,030	72,179	3,851
Oregon Seasonally Adjusted	41,404	39,343	2,061	42,740	40,697	2,043	41,579	39,451	2,128
Metropolitan Statistical Areas:	174,243	164,205	10,038	175,914	165,985	9,929	173,740	163,054	10,686
Bend (Deschutes County)	99,877	93,909	5,768	100,920	95,197	5,723	98,358	92,322	6,036
Corvallis (Benton County)	1,121,847	1,062,548	59,299	1,110,683	1,052,015	58,668	1,103,116	1,038,696	64,420
Eugene-Springfield (Lane County)	192,634	182,136	10,498	193,569	182,838	10,731	190,723	179,011	11,712
Medford (Jackson County)									
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton (2)									
Salem (Marion and Polk counties)									
Cities:									
Baker	7,319	6,909	410	7,266	6,837	429	7,332	6,860	472
Benton	41,404	39,343	2,061	42,740	40,697	2,043	41,579	39,451	2,128
Clackamas	195,935	186,348	9,587	194,565	184,767	9,798	191,692	181,279	10,413
Clatsop (3)	19,081	18,081	899	19,754	18,111	1,643	19,416	18,404	1,012
Columbia	23,534	22,104	1,430	23,295	21,916	1,379	23,143	21,503	1,640
Coos (3)	30,113	28,171	1,942	30,086	28,171	1,915	29,405	27,283	2,122
Cook (3)	9,617	9,106	511	9,563	9,062	501	9,552	8,971	581
Curry (3)	9,844	9,277	567	9,952	9,364	588	9,809	9,221	588
Deschutes	78,509	75,381	3,128	77,503	74,284	3,219	76,030	72,179	3,851
Douglas (3)	47,905	44,501	3,404	47,426	44,037	3,389	47,902	44,107	3,795
Gilliam	1,103	1,054	49	1,040	986	54	1,039	983	56
Grant	3,672	3,453	219	3,437	3,207	230	3,355	3,140	215
Harney	3,415	3,177	238	3,454	3,207	247	3,597	3,328	269
Hood River (3)	13,056	12,390	666	12,626	11,782	844	13,081	12,276	805
Jackson	99,877	93,909	5,768	100,920	95,197	5,723	98,358	92,322	6,036
Jefferson	9,460	8,965	495	9,377	8,879	498	9,344	8,836	508
Josephina (3)	36,038	33,761	2,277	36,263	34,058	2,205	35,188	32,814	2,374
Klamath (3)	30,506	28,616	1,888	31,213	29,294	1,919	30,295	28,175	2,120
Lake	3,896	3,659	237	3,855	3,586	269	3,797	3,540	257
Lane	174,243	164,205	10,038	175,914	165,985	9,929	173,740	163,054	10,686
Lincoln	23,230	21,935	1,295	23,066	21,779	1,287	22,844	21,386	1,458
Linn (3)	53,841	50,380	3,461	53,315	49,843	3,472	53,364	49,495	3,869
Malheur (3)	12,924	12,081	843	13,016	12,071	945	12,843	11,679	1,164
Marion	156,070	147,363	8,707	156,843	147,931	8,912	154,545	144,834	9,711
Morrow (3)	5,562	5,184	378	5,719	5,332	387	5,527	5,121	406
Multnomah	375,926	355,621	20,305	373,375	352,602	20,773	368,939	345,946	22,993
Polk	36,564	34,773	1,791	36,726	34,907	1,819	36,178	34,177	2,001
Sherman	897	847	50	909	859	50	903	843	60
Tillamook	13,100	12,453	647	12,862	12,205	657	12,760	12,048	712
Umatilla (3)	36,327	34,044	2,283	37,346	35,022	2,324	36,497	33,631	2,866
Union (3)	12,305	11,666	639	12,045	11,404	641	12,144	11,377	767
Wallowa	3,851	3,673	178	3,742	3,538	204	3,840	3,626	214
Wasco (3)	19,136	18,419	717	16,668	15,927	739	18,920	18,040	880
Washington	273,759	261,479	12,280	271,902	259,259	12,643	268,532	254,385	14,167
Wheeler	678	638	40	670	628	42	673	637	37
Yamhill	45,246	42,809	2,437	44,866	42,446	2,440	44,405	41,645	2,760

(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 disputes. 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 Stantonia 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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