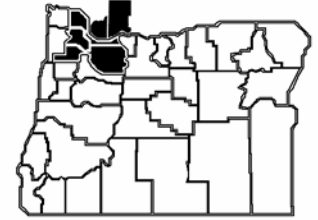




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



Amy Vander Vliet, Regional Economist ■ (503) 280-6031 ■ Amy.S.Vandervliet@state.or.us ■ www.QualityInfo.org

September 2008

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally Adjusted	
	Raw	Raw
Jul 2008	5.5%	5.6%
Jun 2008	5.2%	5.3%
Jul 2007	4.9%	5.0%
Oregon		
Jul 2008	6.0%	5.8%
Jun 2008	5.5%	5.4%
Jul 2007	5.3%	5.2%
United States		
Jul 2008	5.7%	6.0%
Jun 2008	5.5%	5.7%
Jul 2007	4.7%	4.9%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	July	
	2008	2007
Total	1,036,300	1,033,300
Construction	65,800	68,400
Manufacturing	125,200	126,700
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	206,000	206,900
Information	24,900	25,000
Financial Activities	70,000	72,200
Professional & Bus. Svc.	138,300	136,700
Educ. & Health Services	127,300	123,100
Leisure & Hospitality	101,500	100,300
Government	138,600	135,500
High Tech *	50,100	51,300

* (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Jul '08	2007
Yearly Change	5.6%	2.8%

Next release: September 16, 2008

Portland-Salem	1st Half '08	2007
Yearly Change	3.9%	3.7%

Next release: Mid-February 2009
www.bls.gov/cpi

University of Oregon Index of Economic Indicators

May 2008	100.7	↑
June 2008	101.1	

2007 Population

		2006-2007 % Change
Portland Metro	2,159,720	1.8%
Oregon	3,745,455	1.5%

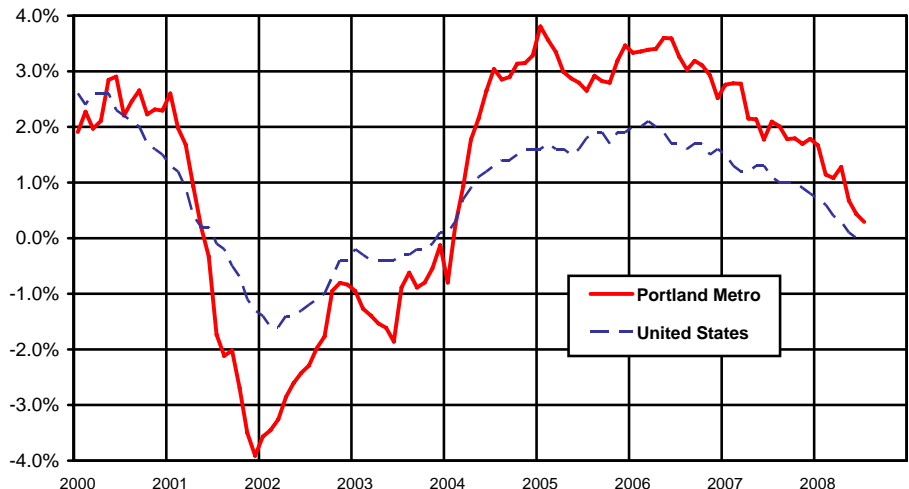
Employment Trends: Local

The Portland metropolitan area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 5.5 percent in July, from 5.2 percent in June. The state rate was 6.0 and the national rate was 5.7 percent. Approximately 64,800 Portland-area residents were unemployed, up 7,100 from one year ago.

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment rose by 700 jobs in July following a loss of 2,200 in June. Year-over-year job growth continues to shrink: Over the past 12 months the metro area added 3,100 jobs for a growth rate of just 0.3 percent. In comparison, the nation is flat over the year and Oregon is down by 0.2 percent.

Construction added 1,200 jobs in July; several hundred fewer than typical for this time of year. Although all published components of construction were up over the month, only nonresidential construction remains above year-ago levels. Overall, construction is down 2,600 jobs (-3.8%) since July 2007. Through the first half of this year, 4,495 building permits were issued for the metro area,

**Nonfarm Payroll Employment
Year-Over-Year Job Growth
Portland MSA and United States**



down from 7,667 in the first half of 2007 and 9,037 in the first half of 2006.

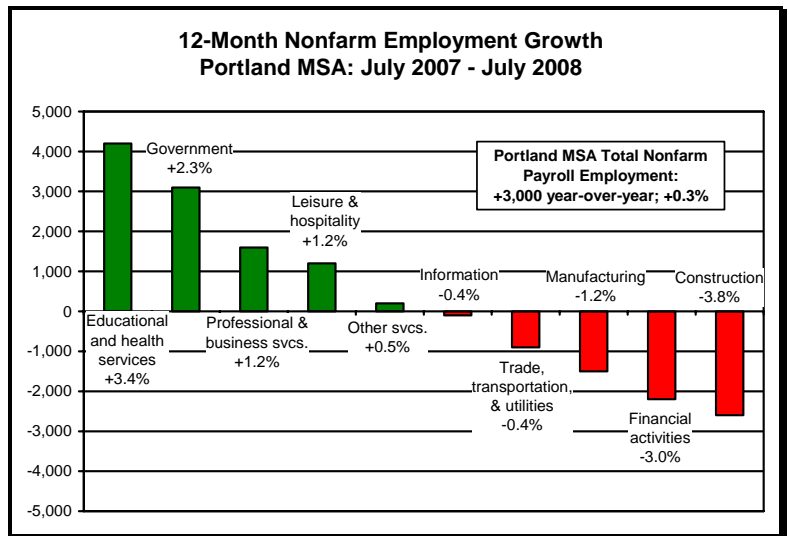
Manufacturing employment rose by 200 jobs. Gains in nondurable goods and transportation equipment offset losses in high tech, fabricated metals, and machinery. Over the year, manufacturing is down 1,500 jobs (-1.2%).

Professional and business services rebounded from a weak June, adding 1,600 jobs. Employment services added 600 jobs following a loss of 400 in June. Professional and technical services – the sector that includes architecture, engineering, and computer systems design firms – added 400 jobs.

Private educational and health services cut 1,600 jobs due almost entirely to seasonal layoffs in education. Over the year, employment is up 4,200 jobs (+3.4%); 700 in the educational component and 3,500 in health care and social assistance.

Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 5.5 percent in June to 6.0 percent in July. The state's rate has risen by a full percentage point since reaching a recent low of 5.0 percent in February through April 2007. In July, 114,032 Oregonians were unemployed, an increase of 13,401 since July 2007 when 100,631 were unemployed.



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Laurie Warner, Director

Graham Slater, Administrator for Workforce and Economic Research

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

Jill Cuyler, Workforce Analyst
Tualatin and Hillsboro (503) 612-4277

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

Lynn Wallis, Workforce Analyst
Oregon City (971) 673-6453

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

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

Pam Ferrara, Workforce Analyst
Yamhill County (503) 378-8386

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

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

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

Adalberto Rubio, Field Office Manager
McMinnville (503) 472-5118

Cathie Moravec, Field Office Manager
Oregon City (971) 673-6412

Cynthia Mullen, Field Office Manager
Portland-North (503) 280-6061

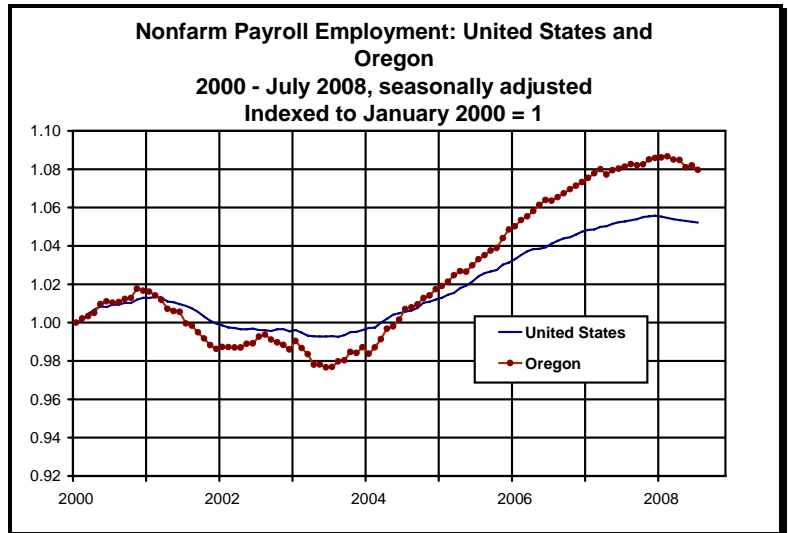
Joyce Aho, Field Office Manager
St Helens (503) 397-4995

Please direct address changes to:
Oregon Employment Department
Workforce and Economic Research
875 Union St NE
Salem OR 97311
Phone (503) 947-1204
TDD (503) 947-1391
e-mail Imipubs.emp@state.or.us

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In July, total seasonally adjusted payroll employment dropped by 3,600, the fourth monthly job loss over the past five months. Payroll employment stood at 1,730,600, which is 11,300 lower than the peak reached in February. This job loss over the most recent five months is equal to 0.6 percent of nonfarm payroll employment and has averaged 2,300 per month.

In July, three major industries posted substantial seasonally adjusted job losses: construction (-1,200 jobs); manufacturing (-2,400); and educational and health services (-1,100). Meanwhile, professional and business services added 2,200 jobs and was the only major industry sector to post a substantial monthly job gain.



Construction added only 1,700 jobs, which was less than the expected seasonal gain of 2,900 for July. Most published industries within construction added a modest number of jobs for the month. One exception was building equipment contractors, which added 1,500 jobs. Heavy and civil engineering construction cut 600 jobs in July and is down 1,900 jobs since July 2007. Construction employment is down 10,000 jobs or 9.1 percent since July 2007.

Manufacturing added only 300 jobs in July, at a time of year when the expected gain was 2,700. Manufacturing has seen a substantial contraction over the past 12 months, shedding 8,800 jobs in that time. The losses have been predominantly in the durable goods sector, which is down 9,600 jobs since July 2007.

Educational and health services posted a rare seasonally adjusted job decline in July. The sector reported 3,400 fewer jobs, which was below the typical July loss of 2,300. Despite the one-month dip, the industry has been growing rapidly and steadily for many years. Employment is up 9,500 jobs or 4.6 percent since July 2007.

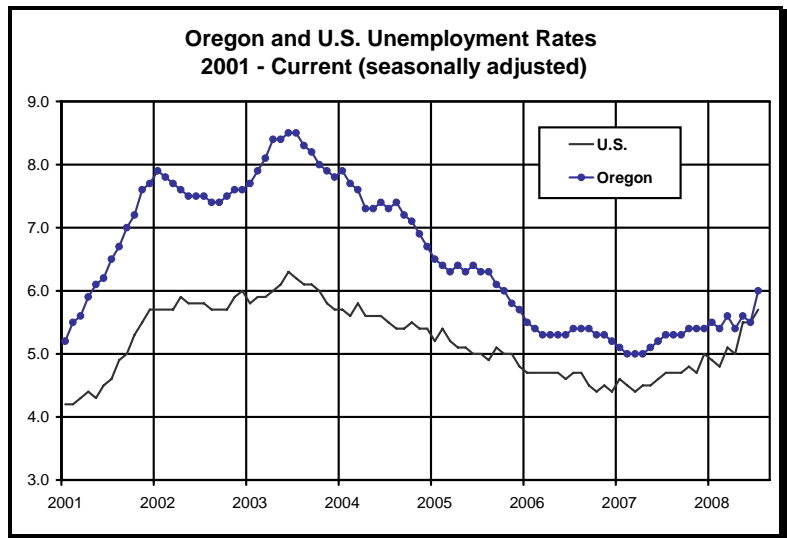
Employment Trends: National

Both the number of unemployed persons (8.8 million) and the unemployment rate (5.7%) rose in July. Over the past 12 months, the number of unemployed persons has increased by 1.6 million, and the unemployment rate has risen by 1.0 percentage point.

Total nonfarm payroll employment continued to trend down (-51,000) in July. Thus far in 2008, payroll employment has fallen by 463,000. Over the month, employment continued to decline in manufacturing, construction, employment services, wholesale trade, and the information industry. Health care and mining continued to add jobs over the month.

Manufacturing employment fell by 35,000 in July, bringing losses over the past 12 months to 383,000. Over the month, job losses were widespread with notable declines in transportation equipment (-8,000), wood products (-4,000), and textile mills (-3,000). Machinery added 6,000 jobs over the month.

Employment in construction was down by 22,000 in July. Construction has shed 557,000 jobs since its September 2006 employment peak, with nearly three-quarters of the decline occurring since October 2007. Nearly all of the July employment decrease came among specialty trade contractors (-20,000), with both the residential and nonresidential components contributing to the decline.



Within professional and business services, employment services lost 34,000 jobs in July, with nearly the entire decline in temporary help services (-29,000). Since January 2008, employment in temporary help services has declined by 185,000. Computer systems design and related services added 7,000 jobs in July.

Wholesale trade employment decreased by 17,000 over the month, with declines in both the durable and nondurable components. Since its peak in November 2007, wholesale trade has lost 57,000 jobs.

Employment in the information industry declined by 13,000 in July and by 44,000 over the past 12 months. Telecommunications lost 5,000 jobs in July.

Over the month, employment in retail trade continued to trend down. Since its peak in March 2007, retail trade has lost 211,000 jobs. Employment in motor vehicle and parts dealers fell by 11,000 in July, bringing declines in that industry to 35,000 since January 2008.

Employment in health care continued to increase with a gain of 33,000 in July. This industry has added 368,000 jobs over the past 12 months. In July, there were job gains of 21,000 in ambulatory health care services and 10,000 in hospitals.

In July, employment continued to grow in mining (10,000). Mining employment has expanded by 222,000, or 45 percent, since reaching a low in April 2003. Most of this increase has occurred in oil and gas extraction and in support activities for this industry.

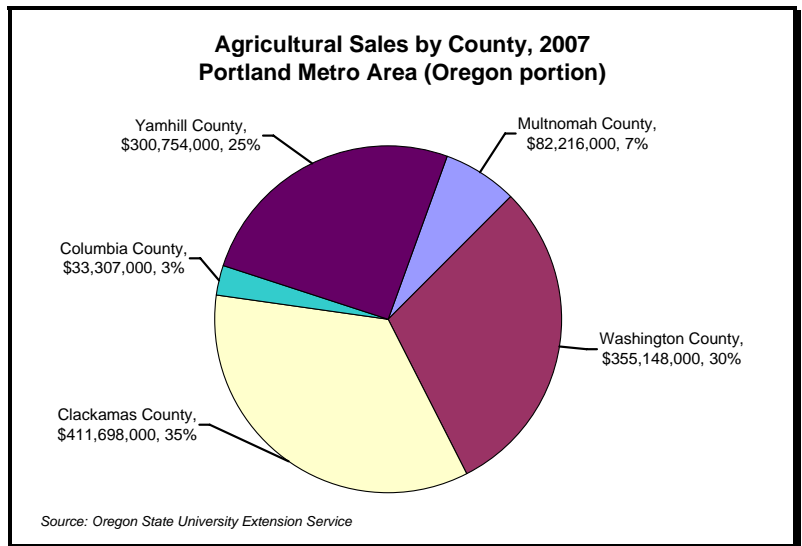
Portland's Agricultural Economy

Agriculture is a major industry in Oregon, generating \$4.9 billion in sales last year according to the Oregon State University Extension Service. That's more than the value of shipments produced by the

transportation equipment manufacturing sector, and about one-quarter of the semiconductor industry's shipments.

The Oregon portion of the Portland metro area accounted for nearly one-quarter of statewide agricultural sales, or \$1.2 billion. And it's not just rural Clackamas, Yamhill wine country, or Washington's nurseries ringing up sales – even urban Multnomah contributed.

Clackamas County accounted for over one-third (35%) of the region's sales, ranking top in the metro area and second statewide after Marion County. Clackamas leads the state in nursery crops and Christmas tree sales. Washington County ranked second in the metro area and third statewide. This high-tech county is the state's largest walnut producer and second-largest in nursery sales. Yamhill County chipped in 25 percent to the region's sales, and tops the state – by far – in vineyards.



Out of the dozens of crops and the variety of livestock raised in the metro area, one commodity accounted for nearly half of all sales: nursery crops. Nurseries are the major reason why such a relatively densely populated area – one that accounts for just 4 percent of the state's farmland (2002 Census of Agriculture) can generate 25 percent of sales. A study by the U.S. Department of Agriculture showed that certain farms, particularly small emerging ones growing nursery crops, wine grapes, non-citrus fruit, or tree nuts, generally have high sales per acre – sometimes twice as high as the overall average. Oregon ranks fourth nationwide in the number of these so-called "adaptive farms."

Rounding out the metro area's top five commodities as measured by 2007 sales are greenhouse crops, tall fescue, farm forest products, and Christmas trees.

Signs indicate 2008 could be another year of growth for Portland's agricultural economy. Higher prices and growing demand – both globally and for locally-grown products – are expected to boost sales. And Willamette Valley farmers have more than quadrupled the acreage devoted to wheat, traditionally a North-Central Oregon crop, in response to soaring wheat prices.

Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making recent news

- **The Oregonian** is closing three of its suburban bureaus, including offices in **Gresham, Tigard, and Vancouver**. *Gresham Outlook, 7-11-08*
- **Flex Force Personnel Services** will open in **Cornelius**. *Portland Business Journal, 7-14-08*
- **Hooters** restaurant in **Beaverton** has closed. It employed 42 people. *Beaverton Valley Times, 7-29-08*
- **The Vault**, an indoor climbing gym and fitness center, has opened in **St. Helens**. *South County Spotlight, 7-9-08*
- **Rock Wood Fire Pizza and Spirits** has opened in the **Grand Central Shopping Center** in **Vancouver**. It employs 105 people. *The Columbian, 7-24-08*
- **Wine Country Kitchen** has opened in **McMinnville**. It features gourmet cookware, fine cutlery, Cuisinart cookware and appliances, kitchen tools, and gifts for the kitchen and home. *News-Register, 7-26-08*
- **Aguilar Tienda Mexicana** restaurant will open in **Beaverton**. *Portland Business Journal, 7-14-08*
- **America's Tire** has opened in **Tigard**. It employs 10 people. *Portland Business Journal, 8-4-08*
- **Columbia County Choppers**, a motorcycle dealership and repair service, has opened in **St. Helens**. *The Chronicle, 7-30-08*
- **Crocs Retail Inc.** will open a store at **Bridgeport Village** in **Tigard**. *Portland Business Journal, 7-28-08*
- **Mike's Discount Furniture** in **McMinnville** will close at the end of the August. *News-Register, 7-26-08*
- **Golden Nails & Spa** will open at the **Wood Village Town Center**. *Portland Business Journal, 7-14-08*
- **Dutch Bros. Coffee** has opened its first **Beaverton** outlet. *Portland Business Journal, 7-14-08*
- New York-based **New Energy Works**, a timber-framing business, has opened a West Coast outlet in **McMinnville**. *News-Register, 7-12-08*
- **Learning Palace LLC** will open at **Cascade Station** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 7-28-08*
- **Narcisse LLC**, a clothing business, will open in **southwest Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 8-11-08*

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- **Balasana Yoga Studio** and **Citifinancial Inc.** will open in the **Hazel Dell Towne Center** in **Vancouver**. *Portland Business Journal, 7-28-08*
 - **H2Organic** – a store selling equipment and supplies for hydroponic, aeroponic, and terraponic gardening systems – has opened in **McMinnville**. *News-Register, 7-19-08*
 - **First Independent Bank** in **Vancouver** will cut about 15 positions. *Portland Business Journal, 8-8-08*
 - **Hey Diddle Diddle Toy Store** has opened in **Newberg**. *Newberg Graphic, 8-13-08*
 - **Matrix Absence Management Inc.**, a San Jose, Calif. firm that provides occupational and nonoccupational claims administration services to employers such as Intel, will open in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 8-11-08*

Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	July 2008	June 2008	July 2007	---Change from---	
				June 2008	July 2007
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,165,500	1,156,300	1,148,900	9,200	16,600
Unemployed	64,800	61,700	57,700	3,100	7,100
Unemployment Rate	5.6%	5.3%	5.0%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	5.5%	5.2%	4.9%		
Total Employed	1,100,700	1,094,500	1,091,200	6,200	9,500
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	1,036,300	1,043,900	1,033,300	-7,600	3,000
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	1,040,500	1,039,800	1,037,400	700	3,100
Total private	897,700	894,600	897,800	3,100	-100
Natural resources and mining	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
Construction	65,800	64,600	68,400	1,200	-2,600
Construction of buildings	14,900	14,500	15,700	400	-800
Residential building construction	7,800	7,600	8,800	200	-1,000
Nonresidential building construction	7,100	6,900	6,900	200	200
Heavy and civil engineering construction	6,400	6,300	6,600	100	-200
Specialty trade contractors	44,500	43,800	46,100	700	-1,600
Manufacturing	125,200	125,000	126,700	200	-1,500
Durable goods	94,500	94,500	96,200	0	-1,700
Wood product manufacturing	5,000	5,000	5,700	0	-700
Primary metal manufacturing	7,200	7,200	6,600	0	600
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	13,100	13,200	13,300	-100	-200
Machinery manufacturing	8,500	8,600	8,700	-100	-200
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	35,500	35,700	37,200	-200	-1,700
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	26,700	26,600	27,700	100	-1,000
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,100	5,200	5,600	-100	-500
Transportation equipment manufacturing	8,800	8,700	9,000	100	-200
Nondurable goods	30,700	30,500	30,500	200	200
Food manufacturing	9,500	9,400	9,400	100	100
Paper manufacturing	4,500	4,600	4,600	-100	-100
Trade, transportation, and utilities	206,000	204,800	206,900	1,200	-900
Wholesale trade	58,300	58,200	59,000	100	-700
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	28,000	28,100	29,000	-100	-1,000
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	21,600	21,400	21,800	200	-200
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,700	8,700	8,200	0	500
Retail trade	110,400	109,100	110,200	1,300	200
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	13,700	13,800	14,500	-100	-800
Food and beverage stores	20,500	20,300	19,900	200	600
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	11,800	11,200	12,000	600	-200
General merchandise stores	19,800	19,800	20,000	0	-200
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	37,300	37,500	37,700	-200	-400
Air transportation	3,900	3,900	4,000	0	-100
Truck transportation	11,100	11,200	11,300	-100	-200
Couriers and messengers	4,800	4,800	4,700	0	100
Warehousing and storage	4,200	4,100	4,100	100	100
Information	24,900	25,000	25,000	-100	-100
Publishing industries, except internet	10,400	10,400	10,200	0	200
Software publishers	6,800	6,900	6,600	-100	200
Telecommunications	6,600	6,500	6,800	100	-200

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	July 2008	June 2008	July 2007	---Change from---	
				June 2008	July 2007
Financial activities	70,000	70,000	72,200	0	-2,200
Finance and insurance	43,900	43,900	45,000	0	-1,100
Credit intermediation and related activities	20,600	20,800	21,900	-200	-1,300
Insurance carriers and related activities	19,500	19,300	19,300	200	200
Real estate and rental and leasing	26,100	26,100	27,200	0	-1,100
Real estate	21,500	21,400	22,100	100	-600
Professional and business services	138,300	136,700	136,700	1,600	1,600
Professional and technical services	54,700	54,300	53,000	400	1,700
Architectural and engineering services	12,700	12,500	12,400	200	300
Computer systems design and related services	7,800	7,700	7,500	100	300
Management of companies and enterprises	22,700	22,700	22,100	0	600
Administrative and waste services	60,900	59,700	61,600	1,200	-700
Administrative and support services	57,900	56,700	59,000	1,200	-1,100
Employment services	24,300	23,700	25,700	600	-1,400
Business support services	8,300	8,200	8,000	100	300
Services to buildings and dwellings	15,600	15,200	15,500	400	100
Educational and health services	127,300	128,900	123,100	-1,600	4,200
Educational services	18,200	19,700	17,500	-1,500	700
Colleges and universities	8,000	8,600	7,500	-600	500
Health care and social assistance	109,100	109,200	105,600	-100	3,500
Ambulatory health care services	41,600	41,400	40,100	200	1,500
Hospitals	29,000	28,800	27,800	200	1,200
Nursing and residential care facilities	21,100	21,100	20,800	0	300
Social assistance	17,400	17,900	16,900	-500	500
Leisure and hospitality	101,500	100,600	100,300	900	1,200
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	15,000	14,500	15,300	500	-300
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	11,300	10,900	11,800	400	-500
Accommodation and food services	86,500	86,100	85,000	400	1,500
Accommodation	9,300	9,000	9,500	300	-200
Food services and drinking places	77,200	77,100	75,500	100	1,700
Full-service restaurants	37,200	37,400	36,700	-200	500
Limited-service eating places	32,900	32,600	31,900	300	1,000
Other services	37,000	37,300	36,800	-300	200
Membership associations and organizations	16,300	16,400	16,000	-100	300
Government	138,600	149,300	135,500	-10,700	3,100
Federal government	18,100	18,000	18,100	100	0
State government	20,200	21,800	20,100	-1,600	100
State education	6,300	8,100	6,300	-1,800	0
Local government	100,300	109,500	97,300	-9,200	3,000
Local education	51,900	61,300	50,400	-9,400	1,500
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. "Natural resources" includes only Logging (NAICS 1133).

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

	July 2008	June 2008	July 2007	-Change From-	
				June 2008	July 2007
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,165,500	1,155,700	1,148,900	9,800	16,600
Unemployed	64,800	61,300	57,700	3,500	7,100
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.3	5.0	0.3	0.6
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	5.5	5.2	4.9	0.3	0.6
Employed	1,100,700	1,094,400	1,091,200	6,300	9,500
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	948,700	940,000	934,200	8,700	14,500
Unemployed	49,200	46,500	45,300	2,700	3,900
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	5.0	4.8	0.2	0.3
Total Employed	899,400	893,400	888,900	6,000	10,500
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	203,200	201,200	200,000	2,000	3,200
Unemployed	10,400	9,800	9,500	600	900
Percent of Labor Force	5.1	4.8	4.8	0.3	0.3
Total Employed	192,800	191,500	190,500	1,300	2,300
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	24,800	24,500	24,360	300	440
Unemployed	1,570	1,430	1,400	140	170
Percent of Labor Force	6.3	5.8	5.7	0.5	0.6
Total Employed	23,230	23,080	22,960	150	270
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	382,400	379,300	377,000	3,100	5,400
Unemployed	20,400	19,600	19,200	800	1,200
Percent of Labor Force	5.3	5.2	5.1	0.1	0.2
Total Employed	362,000	359,600	357,800	2,400	4,200
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	290,500	287,900	286,100	2,600	4,400
Unemployed	13,900	13,200	12,800	700	1,100
Percent of Labor Force	4.8	4.6	4.5	0.2	0.3
Total Employed	276,500	274,700	273,300	1,800	3,200
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	47,780	47,100	46,720	680	1,060
Unemployed	2,920	2,540	2,380	380	540
Percent of Labor Force	6.1	5.4	5.1	0.7	1.0
Total Employed	44,860	44,560	44,340	300	520
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	216,900	215,700	214,700	1,200	2,200
Unemployed	15,600	14,800	12,500	800	3,100
Percent of Labor Force	7.2	6.8	5.8	0.4	1.4
Total Employed	201,300	201,000	202,200	300	-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)

	July 2008			June 2008			July 2007		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
United States	156,300,000	9,433,000	6.0	155,582,000	8,933,000	5.7	154,871,000	7,556,000	4.9
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted			5.7			5.5			4.7
State of Oregon	1,970,140	114,032	5.8	1,954,856	106,094	5.4	1,943,103	100,631	5.2
Oregon Seasonally Adjusted			6.0			5.5			5.3
Metropolitan Statistical Areas:									
Bend (Deschutes County)	87,348	5,373	6.2	85,961	5,239	6.1	84,210	3,813	4.5
Corvallis (Benton County)	41,903	1,857	4.4	42,954	1,623	3.8	41,455	1,921	4.6
Eugene-Springfield (Lane County)	181,930	11,286	6.2	182,624	9,842	5.4	178,709	9,506	5.3
Medford (Jackson County)	102,178	94,987	7.0	103,469	6,897	6.7	100,619	5,971	5.9
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton (2)	1,165,517	1,100,685	5.6	1,155,683	61,293	5.3	1,148,961	57,773	5.0
Salem (Marion and Polk counties)	198,566	187,075	5.8	194,854	10,600	5.4	196,188	10,319	5.3
Counties:									
Baker	7,738	440	5.7	7,580	393	5.2	7,496	391	5.2
Benton	41,903	1,857	4.4	42,954	1,623	3.8	41,455	1,921	4.6
Clackamas	203,187	10,428	5.1	201,228	9,752	4.8	200,046	9,532	4.8
Clatsop (3)	20,505	916	4.5	20,294	866	4.3	20,143	886	4.4
Columbia	24,787	23,231	6.3	24,501	23,076	5.8	24,356	1,396	5.7
Cook (3)	28,576	2,093	7.2	28,684	1,898	6.6	28,611	1,887	6.6
Crook (3)	8,868	795	8.0	9,952	758	7.6	10,038	589	5.9
Curry (3)	9,550	626	6.6	9,465	588	6.2	9,651	610	6.3
Deschutes	87,348	5,373	6.2	85,961	5,239	6.1	84,210	3,813	4.5
Douglas (3)	48,462	4,158	8.6	48,165	3,613	7.9	48,010	3,490	7.3
Gilliam	1,103	45	4.1	1,089	47	4.3	1,130	44	3.9
Grant	3,466	248	7.2	3,514	275	7.8	3,630	196	5.4
Harey	3,859	326	8.4	3,393	232	6.8	3,421	201	5.9
Hood River (3)	14,304	13,557	9.4	12,247	698	5.4	14,163	13,579	4.1
Jackson	102,178	94,987	7.0	103,469	96,572	6.7	100,619	5,971	5.9
Jefferson	9,789	9,007	7.8	9,715	8,932	8.1	9,621	9,022	6.2
Josephine (3)	35,206	32,386	8.0	36,450	32,870	7.3	35,197	32,733	7.0
Klamath (3)	30,868	2,282	7.4	31,030	2,197	7.1	30,755	2,464	1.945
Lake	3,857	244	6.3	3,756	245	6.5	3,917	234	6.0
Lane	181,930	11,286	6.2	182,624	9,842	5.4	178,709	9,506	5.3
Lincoln	23,320	21,997	3.23	22,623	1,162	5.1	23,208	1,234	5.3
Linn (3)	54,285	50,461	7.0	54,158	50,607	6.6	53,753	50,403	3.350
Malheur (3)	12,895	837	6.5	13,057	847	6.5	12,898	713	5.5
Marion	159,231	9,356	5.9	156,272	147,615	8.657	157,213	148,909	8.304
Morrow (3)	5,706	5,401	5.3	5,809	5,522	4.9	5,692	276	4.9
Multnomah	382,417	382,025	5.3	379,260	19,645	5.2	377,027	357,808	19,219
Polk	39,335	2,135	5.4	38,582	1,943	5.0	38,975	2,015	5.2
Sherman	985	53	5.4	998	46	4.6	938	46	4.9
Tillamook	12,631	590	4.7	11,956	537	4.3	12,778	583	4.6
Umatilla (3)	37,279	35,009	6.1	37,709	35,788	5.1	37,034	35,043	5.4
Union (3)	12,523	11,548	7.8	12,269	886	5.6	12,444	605	4.9
Wallowa	3,900	3,714	4.8	3,782	3,562	5.3	3,894	162	4.2
Wasco (3)	18,116	17,404	3.9	16,440	15,715	4.4	18,613	662	3.6
Washington	290,469	276,547	13.922	287,880	274,706	4.6	286,113	273,326	12.787
Wheeler	633	29	4.6	638	25	3.9	633	31	4.5
Yamhill	47,781	44,860	6.1	47,103	2,541	5.4	46,723	2,385	5.1

(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 disjuncts. 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 metropolitan statistical area, Malheur County is part of the Ontario metropolitan statistical area, which also includes Payette County, Idaho. Morrow and Umatilla counties combine to form the Pendleton-Hermiston metropolitan statistical area. All of Oregon's other metropolitan statistical areas stand alone as single counties.

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