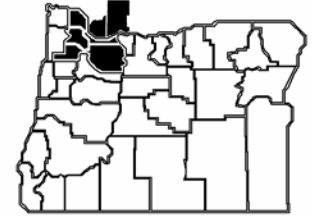




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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September 2009

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally Adjusted	Raw
Jul 2009	11.3%	11.5%
Jun 2009	11.4%	11.5%
Jul 2008	5.6%	5.7%
Oregon		
Jul 2009	11.9%	11.7%
Jun 2009	12.0%	11.9%
Jul 2008	6.3%	6.1%
United States		
Jul 2009	9.4%	9.7%
Jun 2009	9.5%	9.7%
Jul 2008	5.8%	6.0%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	July	
	2009	2008
Total	976,000	1,036,400
Construction	51,400	63,800
Manufacturing	111,300	124,500
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	193,900	204,300
Information	23,100	25,000
Financial Activities	65,400	68,300
Professional & Bus. Svc.	126,600	138,300
Educ. & Health Services	129,200	128,500
Leisure & Hospitality	97,100	103,100
Government	140,300	141,400
High Tech *	48,900	50,800

* (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Jul '09	2008
Yearly Change	-2.1%	3.8%

Next release: September 16, 2009

Portland-Salem	1st Half '09	2008
Yearly Change	-1.0%	3.3%

Next release: mid-February 2010
www.bls.gov/cpi

University of Oregon Index of Economic Indicators

May 2009	85.0	↓
June 2009	84.2	

2008 Population

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

Employment Trends: Local

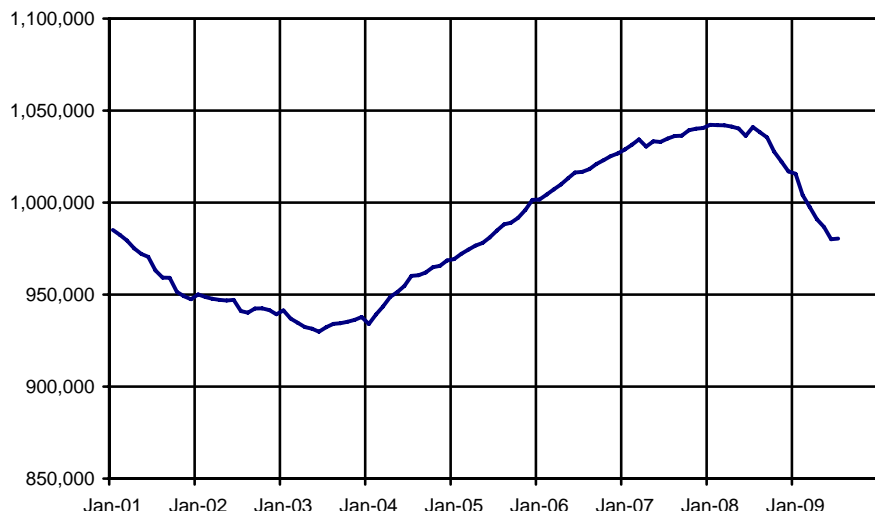
The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was essentially unchanged in July, at 11.3 percent. The June rate was revised down from 11.6 percent to 11.4 percent; the year-ago rate was 5.6 percent. An estimated 137,000 area residents were unemployed in July; 70,200 more than one year ago. To be counted as unemployed, a person must be actively seeking and available for work.

Oregon's unemployment rate was 11.9 percent in June, while the U.S. rate was 9.4 percent.

The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment edged up by 300 jobs in July, following a drop of 6,600 (as revised) in June.

Since peaking in January 2008, the metro area has lost 61,900 jobs; a decline of 5.9 percent. While job levels are still well above the

**Portland MSA Nonfarm Payroll Employment
seasonally adjusted**



trough of the 2001 to 2003 recession, the losses experienced in that recession combined with current losses have pulled employment down to early 2001 levels.

Construction added jobs for the third consecutive month. July's gain of 100 followed a combined increase of 700 in May and June. Over the year, construction employment is down 12,400 jobs; a decline of 19.4 percent.

Manufacturing was flat over the month. Primary metals continued its rapid decline, shedding 300 jobs over the month and 1,600 since peaking in November 2008. Fabricated metals added jobs for the fourth consecutive month. High tech stopped declining in April and has been flat since. Transportation equipment makers have also been holding steady for the past few months.

Trade, transportation, and utilities gained 700 jobs. Retail trade has been following seasonal, but more muted, trends thus far in 2009. The sector added 1,700 jobs since February – typically the low point of the year – whereas the normal spring run up is closer to 2,600. A year ago, retailers cut jobs in the spring (-500). Wholesale trade employment was flat over the month.

Professional and business services added 700 jobs following a gain of 800 in June. The temporary help component added jobs for the third consecutive month. Between May and July, this sector added 1,600 jobs; the largest gain for this time period since similar gains in 2006.

Educational and health services declined by 2,500 jobs, with most of the losses in the seasonal educational component. Over the year, education and health is up 700 jobs, or 0.5 percent, making it the fastest-growing major industry in the metro area. It's the only major industry in the black over the year.

Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 11.9 percent in July, essentially unchanged from the revised June figure of 12.0 percent. Oregon's unemployment rate has been close to 12 percent for the five-month period from March through July, following a steep run-up during the prior nine months. Oregon's unemployment rate was 6.3 percent in July 2008.

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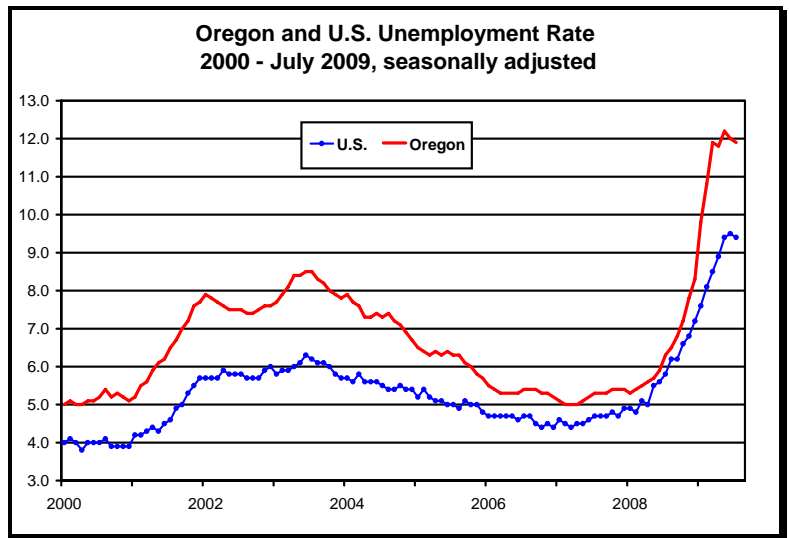
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In July, Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment declined by 700 jobs, following a drop of 3,400 (as revised) in June. This marked the 12th consecutive month of decline for this measure of employment. However, the pace of decline has slowed. Over the past three months job declines averaged 1,900 per month, while declines averaged 10,300 per month over the prior nine months.

Four major industries posted seasonally adjusted job losses in July: manufacturing (-3,100 jobs), construction (-2,500), leisure and hospitality (-1,300), and financial activities (-900). Each of these four industries already experienced large reductions over the prior 12 months. Meanwhile, two major industries that fared well during the recession added to their payrolls. Government added 3,400 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis, while educational and health services added 1,600. Rounding out the major industries with big July job swings was trade, transportation, and utilities, which added 1,700.



Manufacturing continued to shed employment rapidly, cutting 500 jobs in July when a gain of 2,600 is the normal seasonal movement for the month. Machinery manufacturing was down 500 jobs and is now off by 4,100 over the past 12 months. Many other manufacturing industries were flat in July, when a substantial gain would be normal. One bright spot was in fruit and vegetable preserving, which added 1,100 in July and is now up 1,800 since July 2008.

Construction cut 2,500 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis, dropping to 77,200. This was its lowest seasonally adjusted figure since September 2003.

Building foundation and exterior contractors shed 1,400 jobs and now employs 8,900 compared with 12,400 in July 2008. Conversely, heavy and civil engineering construction added 700 jobs in July.

Leisure and hospitality continued its general weakness experienced over the past 12 months. This industry of restaurants and motels added 1,300 jobs in July, when a gain of double that magnitude is the normal seasonal pattern. Since July 2008, it cut 8,500 jobs, or 4.7 percent, of its workforce. In July, arts, entertainment, and recreation added 1,200 jobs, which was in line with its normal summer hiring. This industry kept employment close to normal seasonal levels over the past two years. Accommodation and food services was essentially flat in July, when it normally would add summer help. Food services and drinking places was particularly weak, shedding 600 jobs and down 6,100 since July 2008. Job losses were most pronounced in full-service restaurants, which lost 4,700 jobs, or 7.2 percent, over the past 12 months.

Financial activities continued its pattern of persistent job losses. Since reaching a peak of 108,200 in March 2007, the industry saw its seasonally adjusted employment steadily drop over the ensuing two years. July's reading was 94,100, a loss of 900 jobs from the prior month. Over the past year, all

industry categories within financial activities are down substantially, except insurance carriers and related activities, which was flat compared with July 2008.

Government performed slightly above its normal summertime drop in jobs, registering a drop of 26,300 when a loss of 29,700 is the normal seasonal pattern. Summer vacation at schools is the reason for the big drop in July. This includes state education, home of the Oregon University System, which dropped 6,100 in July. It also includes local government education, comprised primarily of community colleges and K-12 schools, which dropped 21,200.

Educational and health services cut only 1,100 jobs in July, which was less than the normal seasonal drop of 2,700 for the month. This private-sector industry group has been the fastest growing major industry over the past 12 months, having added 7,400 jobs or 3.4 percent over that time.

Trade, transportation, and utilities added 3,100 jobs in July at a time of year when a gain of only 1,400 is the normal seasonal pattern. The industry flattened out in recent months. Its July seasonally adjusted employment total of 313,600 is at about the same level as in April and May.

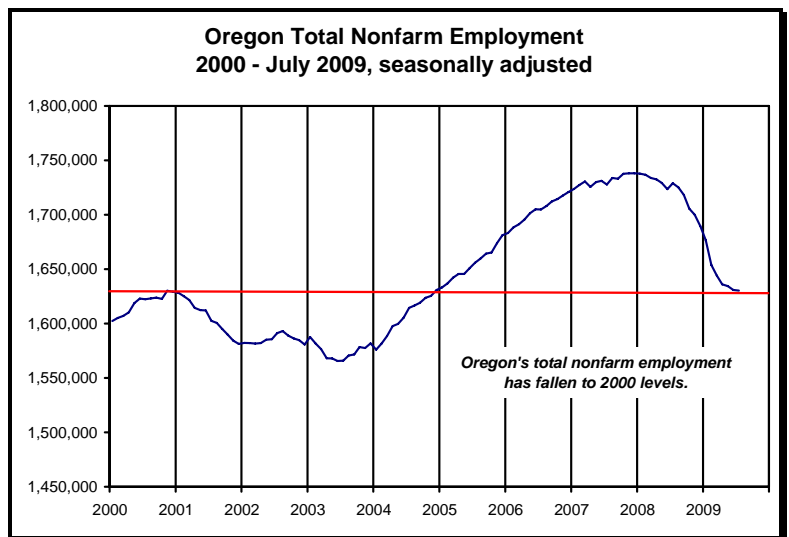
Oregon's Job Loss Ranking

Nationally, employment peaked most recently in December 2007. Since then, employers have cut 6.7 million jobs for a loss of 4.8 percent.

Oregon's nonfarm employment peaked in December 2007, the same time as the nation. Since then, we've lost 107,800 jobs for a decline of 6.2 percent. That ranks us 12th (steepest) in the nation.

Looking further back in time, national nonfarm employment has now fallen below the peak reached before the 2001 recession. Employment topped out at 132,530,000 in February 2001. As of July 2009, employment stood at 131,488,000; over 1 million fewer jobs (-0.8%) than in February 2001.

Oregon is doing better than the nation. We're still above our pre-2001 recession peak set in November 2000, but by just 200 jobs. And we're doing better than many other areas of the country. Twenty-nine states have fewer jobs today than they did prior to the 2001 recession. Hardest hit are Michigan (-17.3%), Ohio (-9.1%), Indiana (-6.9%), and Illinois (-6.4%).



Employment Trends: National

In July, the number of unemployed persons was 14.5 million. The unemployment rate was 9.4 percent, little changed for the second consecutive month.

Total nonfarm payroll employment declined by 247,000 in July. From May to July, job losses averaged 331,000 per month, compared with losses averaging 645,000 per month from November to April. Since December 2007, payroll employment has fallen by 6.7 million.

Employment in construction declined by 76,000 in July, about in line with the average for the past 3 months (-73,000). Employment had decreased by 117,000 a month on average from November to April.

Manufacturing employment fell by 52,000 in July and has declined by 2.0 million

since the recession began. In motor vehicles and parts, fewer workers than usual were laid off in July for seasonal retooling. As a result, the estimate of employment for the industry rose by 28,000 after seasonal adjustment. In large part, July's seasonally-adjusted increase reflects the fact that previous job cuts had been so extensive that there were fewer workers to lay off during the seasonal shutdown. Elsewhere in manufacturing, several industries continued to lose jobs in July, including machinery (-15,000) and fabricated metal products (-14,000).

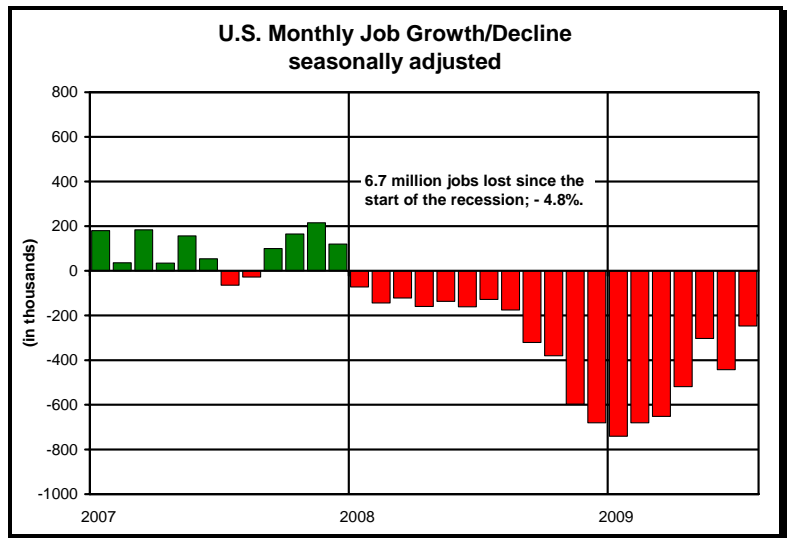
In July, retail trade employment declined by 44,000. Job losses in the industry had averaged 27,000 per month over the prior 3 months. Employment in wholesale trade fell by 19,000 in July, with the majority of the decline occurring among durable goods wholesalers.

Employment in professional and business services continued to trend down in July (-38,000); the industry has shed 1.5 million jobs since the start of the recession. Within professional and business services, employment in the temporary help industry edged down in July. While temporary help has lost 844,000 jobs since the recession began, the declines have lessened substantially over the past 3 months.

Transportation and warehousing lost 22,000 jobs in July. Since May, the average monthly job loss was half the average monthly decline for November through April (-17,000 versus -34,000).

Financial activities employment continued to trend down in July (-13,000). The average monthly decline for this industry was 23,000 over the past 3 months compared with 46,000 per month from November through April. Since the start of the recession, the financial activities industry has lost 501,000 jobs. Employment in information declined by 16,000 in July, including losses in publishing and telecommunications.

Health care employment increased by 20,000 in July, about in line with the average monthly gain for the first half of this year but down from an average monthly increase of 30,000 during 2008. Employment in lei-sure and hospitality has been little changed over the past 3 months.



Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making recent news

- **Zieman Manufacturing**, a maker of parts for recreational vehicles, will expand its **McMinville** plant and add 35 jobs. *The Oregonian*, 8-6-09
- The **City of Portland's Bureau of Development Services** will shed about 150 of its 300 employees by October 1, due to stalled construction projects. *The Oregonian*, 8-3-09
- **SplashCast** in **Portland**, a tech start-up which developed high-quality video applications for use on social networking sites, is closing. As of December, it employed 11 people. *Portland Business Journal*, 8-5-09
- **Willamette Valley Limo** opened in **McMinville**. It specializes in wine tours. *News-Register*, 7-11-09
- **Sinju Sushi**, a Japanese restaurant, opened at **Clackamas Town Center**. *Clackamas Review*, 7-28-09
- **Portland-based Northwest Natural Gas Co.** will cut its workforce by between 50 to 100 positions by the end of the year as it adjusts to slower customer growth. *Portland Business Journal*, 8-4-09
- **RM International Inc.** in **Portland** – a test-engineering and contract staffing firm that provides professional drivers, technicians, engineers, and support staff – will lay off 109 people after losing its contract to provide services to Daimler Trucks North America. *Portland Business Journal*, 8-7-09
- **Integrated Device Technology** will close its aging **Hillsboro** fabrication plant in two years and contract its manufacturing to a company in Taiwan. The San Jose, Calif.-based company said the facility, which at its peak employed 380 people, can no longer produce leading-edge technology and upgrading the facility would cost billions. *The Oregonian*, 8-11-09
- **Dessert Noir Cafe & Bar** in **Beaverton** closed. *The Oregonian*, 8-6-09
- **Climax Portable Machine Tools** in **Newberg** won a \$1.5 million contract from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers that is being funded through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Climax was hired as part of a project to refurbish the Markland Locks on the Ohio River, which are near Madison, Ind. The contract will save or create 30 jobs in Oregon. *Statesman Journal*, 8-12-09
- **Fresenius Medical Care Dialysis Services** will open on Southwest Broadway in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal*, 7-27-09
- **Cleanpak International Inc.**, a maker of air handling and filtration systems for cleanrooms for semiconductor and pharmaceutical markets, is closing its **Clackamas** plant and laying off 163 workers. It will shift production to a **Tualatin** facility operated by **Huntair Inc.**, which also manufactures cleanroom airflow products. Both companies are owned by CES Group Inc., based in Eden Prairie, Minn. *Portland Business Journal*, 8-17-09

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- **Washington Trust Bank** will open in **Beaverton**. *Portland Business Journal, 8-3-09*
 - The **U.S. Census Bureau** opened an office in northeast **Portland**. It plans to hire about 1,500 enumerators in Multnomah County next year. *The Oregonian, 8-5-09*
 - **Caprial's Bistro** in southeast Portland closed. It employed five people. *The Oregonian, 8-17-09*
 - **D'Cachee Boutique** opened in **Newberg**. It offers bridal and prom wear, and gowns for baptisms and quinceanera events. *Newberg Graphic, 8-12-09*
 - **Coffee Divas** and **Weathervane Coffee** opened in **Gresham**. *Gresham Outlook, 8-12-09*
 - **St. Helens School District** has hired back five teachers and increased hours for six teachers and some classified staff after state funding came in higher than the district's proposed 2009-2010 budget. *South County Spotlight, 7-29-09*
 - **Metso Minerals** – a division of Helsinki, Finland-based Metso Corp., an engineering and technology company that serves the paper and pulp industry – will close its **Portland** plant on October 21, laying off 39 people. *Portland Business Journal, 8-21-09*
 - **Coeur D'Alene Granite** will open in southeast **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 8-3-09*
 - The **North Clackamas School District** sent layoff notices to 26 elementary teachers and 34 middle and high school teachers after North Clackamas Education Association refused to accept a salary freeze. The 5.7 percent reduction in force will mean larger class sizes when schools open September 8. *The Oregonian, 8-24-09*
 - **Kafé Kokomo** opened in **Dayton**. *News-Register, 8-8-09*
 - **McMenamins Hotels, Pubs & Breweries** will proceed with its **Crystal Hotel** project at a former bath house, hotel, and reputed gangster hangout in southwest Portland. It is slated to open this winter and will link with two McMenamins facilities in the neighborhood, **Ringlers Annex Pub** and the **Crystal Ballroom**. *Portland Business Journal, 8-7-09*
 - **Maya's Treasures From the Heart**, an antique and second hand store, opened in **St. Helens**. *South County Spotlight, 8-5-09*
 - **Critical Hit Games** opened in **Hillsboro**. It offers tabletop war games and custom-painted game figurines and tables. *The Oregonian, 7-30-09*

Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	---Change from---				
	July 2009	June 2009	July 2008	June 2009	July 2008
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,190,900	1,183,100	1,176,800	7,800	14,100
Unemployed	137,000	136,600	66,800	400	70,200
Unemployment Rate	11.5%	11.5%	5.7%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	11.3%	11.4%	5.6%		
Total Employed	1,053,900	1,046,500	1,110,000	7,400	-56,100
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	976,000	984,900	1,036,400	-8,900	-60,400
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	980,400	980,100	1,041,100	300	-60,700
Total private	835,700	836,100	895,000	-400	-59,300
Mining and logging	1,500	1,400	1,600	100	-100
Construction	51,400	51,300	63,800	100	-12,400
Construction of buildings	12,700	12,400	14,600	300	-1,900
Residential building construction	6,900	6,700	7,700	200	-800
Nonresidential building construction	5,800	5,700	6,900	100	-1,100
Heavy and civil engineering construction	5,200	5,000	6,000	200	-800
Specialty trade contractors	33,500	33,900	43,200	-400	-9,700
Manufacturing	111,300	111,300	124,500	0	-13,200
Durable goods	83,900	84,000	94,200	-100	-10,300
Wood product manufacturing	4,200	4,200	4,900	0	-700
Primary metal manufacturing	5,600	5,900	7,100	-300	-1,500
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,500	12,400	13,600	100	-1,100
Machinery manufacturing	7,000	7,000	8,300	0	-1,300
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	34,200	34,100	36,000	100	-1,800
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	25,600	25,400	26,800	200	-1,200
Electronic instrument manufacturing	4,800	4,800	5,100	0	-300
Transportation equipment manufacturing	7,500	7,500	8,900	0	-1,400
Nondurable goods	27,400	27,300	30,300	100	-2,900
Food manufacturing	9,200	9,100	9,500	100	-300
Paper manufacturing	3,900	3,900	4,500	0	-600
Trade, transportation, and utilities	193,900	193,200	204,300	700	-10,400
Wholesale trade	54,500	54,500	58,000	0	-3,500
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	24,900	25,000	27,700	-100	-2,800
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	21,100	20,900	21,600	200	-500
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,500	8,600	8,700	-100	-200
Retail trade	104,900	104,200	108,900	700	-4,000
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	12,700	12,600	13,700	100	-1,000
Food and beverage stores	20,500	20,400	20,800	100	-300
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	10,300	10,000	11,400	300	-1,100
General merchandise stores	20,100	20,000	20,600	100	-500
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	34,500	34,500	37,400	0	-2,900
Air transportation	3,700	3,600	4,000	100	-300
Truck transportation	10,200	10,100	11,400	100	-1,200
Couriers and messengers	4,400	4,500	4,700	-100	-300
Warehousing and storage	3,600	3,500	4,100	100	-500
Information	23,100	23,200	25,000	-100	-1,900
Publishing industries, except internet	9,100	9,200	10,300	-100	-1,200
Software publishers	6,700	6,700	6,800	0	-100
Telecommunications	6,100	6,100	6,400	0	-300

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	---Change from---				
	July 2009	June 2009	July 2008	June 2009	July 2008
Financial activities	65,400	65,500	68,300	-100	-2,900
Finance and insurance	41,800	42,000	43,300	-200	-1,500
Credit intermediation and related activities	19,100	19,200	20,200	-100	-1,100
Insurance carriers and related activities	18,800	18,900	19,100	-100	-300
Real estate and rental and leasing	23,600	23,500	25,000	100	-1,400
Real estate	19,200	19,100	20,100	100	-900
Professional and business services	126,600	125,900	138,300	700	-11,700
Professional and technical services	52,000	52,100	54,500	-100	-2,500
Architectural and engineering services	11,400	11,400	12,600	0	-1,200
Computer systems design and related services	8,000	7,900	8,000	100	0
Management of companies and enterprises	22,700	22,500	23,400	200	-700
Administrative and waste services	51,900	51,300	60,400	600	-8,500
Administrative and support services	49,400	49,000	57,600	400	-8,200
Employment services	19,000	18,700	23,900	300	-4,900
Business support services	7,500	7,500	8,600	0	-1,100
Services to buildings and dwellings	13,800	13,800	15,400	0	-1,600
Educational and health services	129,200	131,700	128,500	-2,500	700
Educational services	18,600	20,700	18,700	-2,100	-100
Colleges and universities	8,200	9,100	8,300	-900	-100
Health care and social assistance	110,600	111,000	109,800	-400	800
Ambulatory health care services	43,200	43,200	42,300	0	900
Hospitals	29,100	29,200	29,100	-100	0
Nursing and residential care facilities	21,600	21,600	21,300	0	300
Social assistance	16,700	17,000	17,100	-300	-400
Leisure and hospitality	97,100	96,400	103,100	700	-6,000
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14,900	14,400	16,000	500	-1,100
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	11,300	10,900	12,100	400	-800
Accommodation and food services	82,200	82,000	87,100	200	-4,900
Accommodation	9,100	8,900	9,800	200	-700
Food services and drinking places	73,100	73,100	77,300	0	-4,200
Full-service restaurants	35,200	34,900	37,400	300	-2,200
Limited-service eating places	31,700	31,400	32,900	300	-1,200
Other services	36,200	36,200	37,600	0	-1,400
Membership associations and organizations	16,500	16,500	16,900	0	-400
Government	140,300	148,800	141,400	-8,500	-1,100
Federal government	18,600	18,400	18,500	200	100
State government	20,700	21,100	20,800	-400	-100
State education	6,700	7,300	6,700	-600	0
Local government	101,000	109,300	102,100	-8,300	-1,100
Local education	53,600	61,600	53,700	-8,000	-100
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0

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

Labor Force Status: Civilian labor force includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence.

Employed includes payroll employment, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture, and labor disputants.

Unemployment rate is calculated by dividing unemployed by civilian labor force.

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

"Mining and logging" formerly titled "Natural resources and mining". The definition is the same.

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

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

			-Change From-		
	July 2009	June 2009	July 2008	June 2009	July 2008
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,190,900	1,183,100	1,176,800	7,800	14,100
Unemployed	137,000	136,600	66,800	400	70,200
Unemployment rate	11.5	11.5	5.7	0.0	5.8
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	11.3	11.4	5.6	(0.1)	5.7
Employed	1,053,900	1,046,500	1,110,000	7,400	-56,100
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	963,700	958,800	958,800	4,900	4,900
Unemployed	106,600	108,200	52,300	-1,600	54,300
Unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted)	11.1	11.3	5.5	-0.2	5.6
Total Employed	857,200	850,600	906,600	6,600	-49,400
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	203,900	202,700	202,700	1,200	1,200
Unemployed	22,700	22,800	11,000	-100	11,700
Unemployment rate	11.1	11.3	5.4	(0.2)	5.7
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	11.0	11.2	5.3	(0.2)	5.7
Total Employed	181,200	179,800	191,700	1,400	-10,500
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	25,270	25,040	24,540	230	730
Unemployed	3,620	3,560	1,650	60	1,970
Unemployment rate	14.3	14.2	6.7	0.1	7.6
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	14.3	14.5	6.7	(0.2)	7.6
Total Employed	21,650	21,480	22,900	170	-1,250
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	393,800	391,700	390,600	2,100	3,200
Unemployed	45,000	45,600	21,800	-600	23,200
Unemployment rate	11.4	11.6	5.6	(0.2)	5.8
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	11.4	11.4	5.5	(0.1)	5.8
Total Employed	348,800	346,100	368,800	2,700	-20,000
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	292,200	290,900	292,600	1,300	-400
Unemployed	29,500	30,100	14,700	-600	14,800
Unemployment rate	10.1	10.4	5.0	(0.3)	5.1
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	9.9	10.2	4.9	(0.3)	5.0
Total Employed	262,800	260,700	277,900	2,100	-15,100
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	48,550	48,580	48,340	-30	210
Unemployed	5,750	6,110	3,080	-360	2,670
Unemployment rate	11.9	12.6	6.4	(0.7)	5.5
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	11.6	12.9	6.3	(1.2)	5.4
Total Employed	42,790	42,460	45,260	330	-2,470
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	227,200	224,300	217,900	2,900	9,300
Unemployed	30,400	28,400	14,500	2,000	15,900
Percent of Labor Force	13.4	12.6	6.7	0.8	6.7
Total Employed	196,700	195,900	203,400	800	-6,700

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.