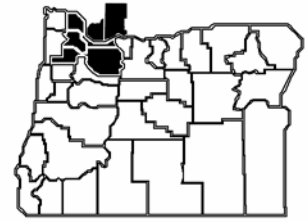




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



Amy Vander Vliet, Regional Economist ■ (503) 731-4577 ■ Amy.S.Vandervliet@state.or.us ■ www.QualityInfo.org

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA		Seasonally	
		Raw	Adjusted
Aug 2006		5.2%	5.2%
Jul 2006		5.3%	5.3%
Aug 2005		5.7%	5.7%
Oregon			
Aug 2006		5.2%	5.5%
Jul 2006		5.3%	5.6%
Aug 2005		5.9%	6.2%
United States			
Aug 2006		4.6%	4.7%
Jul 2006		5.0%	4.8%
Aug 2005		4.9%	4.9%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally-adjusted)

	August	
	2006	2005
Total	1,005,600	982,000
Construction	65,500	61,900
Manufacturing	128,700	125,400
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	201,600	198,600
Information	22,900	22,900
Financial Activities	68,900	68,200
Professional & Bus. Svc.	135,700	130,700
Educ. & Health Services	119,000	115,900
Leisure & Hospitality	96,300	94,000
Government	130,100	127,800
High Tech *	51,600	49,900

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Aug '06	2005
Yearly Change	3.8%	3.4%

Next release: October 18, 2006

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

Next release: mid-February 2007
CPI Hotline: (503) 326-2081
www.bls.gov/cpi

University of Oregon Index of Economic Indicators

June 2006	107.2
May 2006	107.5
June 2005	106.4

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

Population (2005)

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

October 2006

Employment Trends: Local

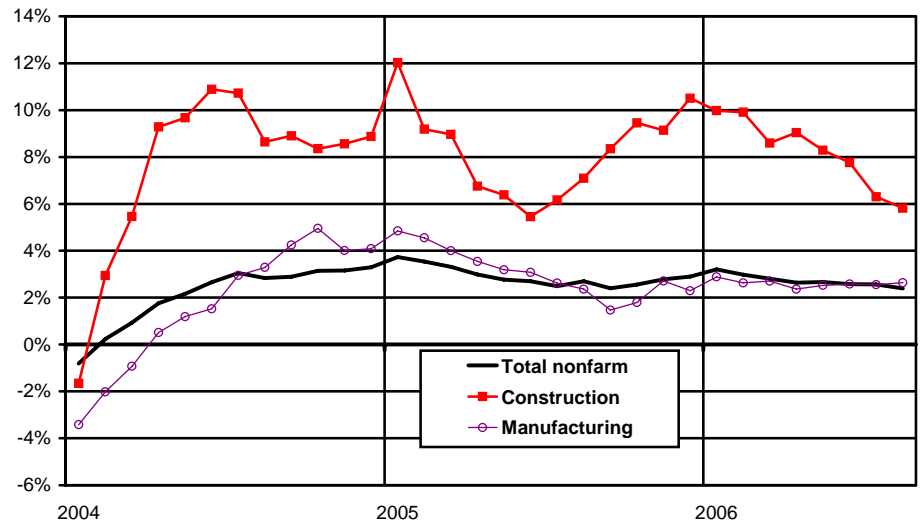
The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was essentially unchanged in August at 5.2 percent, compared to 5.3 percent in July. The rate was down from a year ago (5.7%). An estimated 58,400 area residents – 5,100 fewer than a year ago – were unemployed in August.

Oregon's unemployment rate in August was 5.5 percent, down from the year-ago rate of 6.2. The U.S. rate was 4.7 percent.

The Portland metro area gained 1,200 nonfarm jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis. July's job count was revised upward by 700. Total nonfarm employment in August was 1,008,800 – for a growth rate of 2.4 percent and 23,500 jobs over the year.

Most major industries added jobs in August. Construction gained 1,400 over the month. Although growth in this industry has slowed, it is up 3,600 jobs over the past 12 months (+5.8%) and still the fastest-growing broad industry in the metro area.

Year-over-Year Growth Rates
Portland MSA: 2004-August 2006



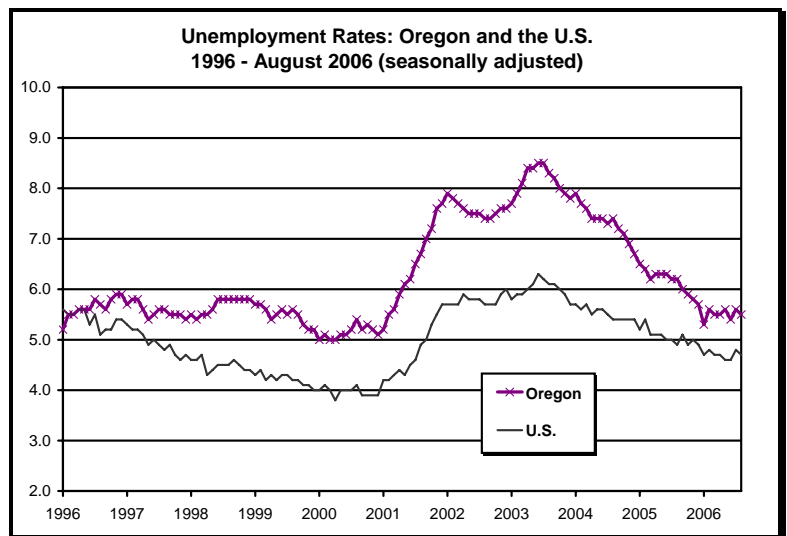
Manufacturing was flat in August; it added just 100 jobs. Over the year, it's up 3,300 jobs for a growth rate of 2.6 percent. That slightly outpaces the 2.4-percent growth rate for all industries. However, layoffs at Intel are pending. High tech (+1,500), food processing (+500), transportation equipment (+400), and primary metals (+300) contributed to the year's gains. In comparison, the manufacturing sector at the national level was up just one-tenth of a percentage point.

Professional and business services rose by 700 jobs, with more than half in temp agencies. Growth over the year came to 5,000 jobs (+3.8%). Leisure and hospitality gained 1,000 jobs over the month – slightly weaker than typical. The accommodation and entertainment components were on track, but hiring at restaurants was off by several hundred for this time of year. Trade, transportation, and utilities added 300 jobs over the month for a total of 3,000 over the year (+1.5%).

Government shed 2,200 jobs in August – all in local education – following the normal seasonal pattern.

Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in August was essentially unchanged at 5.5 percent from 5.6 percent in July. The state's unemployment rate has been stable this year. It stayed between 5.3 percent and 5.6 percent for the first eight months of the year. In August, 98,722 Oregonians were unemployed, compared with 110,480 one year earlier. August marked the first month since December 2005 in which the number of unemployed dropped below 100,000.



<p><i>Portland Metro Labor Trends</i> is published by the Workforce and Economic Research Division of the Oregon Employment Department. <i>Portland Metro Labor Trends</i> also can be found on the Publications page at www.QualityInfo.org.</p> <p>Material contained in this publication is in the public domain and may be reproduced without any special permission. Please credit <i>Portland Metro Labor Trends</i>, Oregon Employment Department.</p> <p>Laurie Warner, Director</p> <p>Graham Slater, Administrator for Workforce and Economic Research</p> <p>Amy Vander Vliet, Regional Economist Portland-Downtown (503) 731-4577</p> <p>Bonnie Gariety, Employment Economist Portland-Downtown (503) 731-8592</p>	<p>Mary Wright, Workforce Analyst Beaverton and Hillsboro (503) 350-2910</p> <p>Malcolm Boswell, Workforce Analyst Gresham (503) 666-1985 x309</p> <p>Lynn Wallis, Workforce Analyst Oregon City (503) 657-2002 x234</p> <p>Christian Kaylor, Workforce Analyst Portland-Downtown (503) 731-3328</p> <p>Shawna Sykes, Workforce Analyst St Helens (503) 397-4995 x232</p> <p>Pam Ferrara, Workforce Analyst Yamhill County (503) 378-4801 x223</p> <p>Bruce Powers, Field Office Manager Beaverton (503) 644-1229</p> <p>Robert Brown, Field Office Manager Gresham (503) 669-7112</p> <p>Sabrina Van Dalen, Field Office Mgr Hillsboro (503) 681-0219</p>	<p>Deanna Webber, Acting Field Office Manager McMinnville (503) 472-5118</p> <p>Cathie Moravec, Field Office Manager Oregon City (503) 657-2071</p> <p>Cynthia Mullen, Field Office Manager Portland-North (503) 280-6046</p> <p>Joyce Aho, Field Office Manager St Helens (503) 397-4995</p> <p>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 Curtis.M.Thrapp@state.or.us</p> <p>The Oregon Employment Department is an equal opportunity employer. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.</p>
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Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose by 3,500 jobs in August. The revised employment total for July shows a seasonally adjusted gain of 7,200, which is nearly double the preliminary estimate for the July gain. August's gain of 3,500 jobs was roughly in line with the average gain of 4,000 jobs per month so far this year.

In August, job gains in four major industries more than offset substantial losses in three other major industries. Construction, trade, government, and educational and health services each expanded seasonally adjusted employment by more than 1,000 jobs. Manufacturing, professional and business services, and leisure and hospitality each declined by 800 or more jobs.

Oregon's National Ranking

Oregon's year-over-year job growth in August (+3.2%) was the seventh fastest of all states. Nevada, Arizona, and Idaho were the fastest-growing states in the nation, while Louisiana, Michigan, and Rhode Island grew the slowest.

Oregon's August unemployment rate (5.5%) was the 11th highest in the nation. Rates ranged from 2.8 to 7.1 with a midpoint of 4.7 percent. The states with the highest rates were Mississippi, Michigan, South Carolina, and Alaska. The lowest jobless rates were in Hawaii, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia.

Nonfarm Employment (seasonally adjusted) Over-the-Year Percentage Change Fastest Growth States in August 2006		
Rank	State	% Change
1	Nevada	5.3
2	Arizona	4.6
3	Idaho	4.4
4	Utah	4.2
5	Wyoming	4.2
6	Montana	3.3
7	Oregon	3.2
8	Florida	3.1
9	New Mexico	3.1
10	Washington	3.0
....		
29	California	1.3

Unemployment Rates (seasonally adjusted) Highest Rates in August 2006		
Rank	State or District	August 2006
1	Mississippi	7.1
2	Michigan	7.1
3	South Carolina	6.5
4	Alaska	6.5
5	West Virginia	5.9
6	Kentucky	5.8
7	District of Columbia	5.8
8	Tennessee	5.7
9	Ohio	5.7
10	Rhode Island	5.6
11	Oregon	5.5
....		
15	Washington	5.2
....		
20	California	4.9

Employment Trends: Nation

The number of unemployed people (7.1 million) and the unemployment rate (4.7 percent) were essentially unchanged in August. A year earlier, there were 7.4 million unemployed people, and the jobless rate was 4.9 percent.

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 128,000 in August to 135.5 million. This increase was roughly in line with the average monthly gain for the four-month period from April to July (+117,000). Job growth averaged 169,000 a month for the year ending in March.

In August, education and health services continued to add jobs with a gain of 60,000. Within the industry, health care employment rose by 35,000. Hospitals added 14,000 jobs, and employment increased in doctors' offices, home health care, and outpatient care centers. Employment in social assistance grew over the month by 13,000 – about half of that was in child day care services.

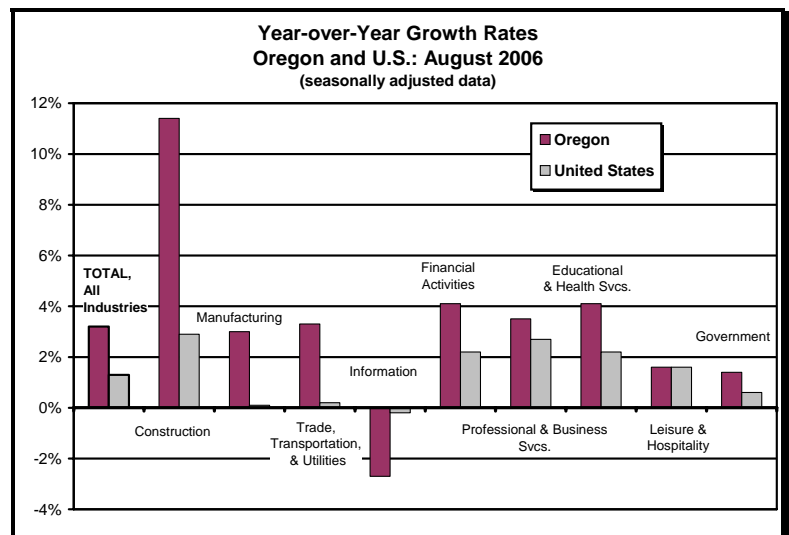
Employment in food services and drinking places continued to trend up in August (+16,000). Over the year, food services added 217,000 jobs. Employment in financial activities edged up in August. Job growth in the sector slowed in recent months. Professional and business services employment continued to trend up in August (+26,000) but at a slower pace than in the prior three months, when job gains averaged 52,000. Employment in temporary help services changed little so far this year.

Over the month, employment in wholesale trade was little changed. Within retail trade, job losses occurred in department stores (-9,000) and gasoline stations (-5,000). Since its most recent peak in August 2005, employment in retail trade declined by 101,000. Department stores accounted for half of the decline.

In the goods-producing sector, mining added 5,000 jobs in August, with gains in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Mining expanded by 126,000 jobs, or 25 percent, since its most recent low in April 2003. Construction employment edged up in August following five months of little change.

Within manufacturing, job losses in motor vehicles and parts (-7,000), wood products (-5,000), furniture and related products (-4,000), and paper and paper products (-3,000) more than offset small gains elsewhere. Since June 2006, manufacturing employment declined by 34,000.

Over the past year, the nation has added 1.7 million jobs, for a growth rate of 1.3 percent. In comparison, Oregon has added 53,600 for a growth rate of 3.2 percent. Growth in almost all of Oregon's broad industries has outpaced their national counterparts. Information is the notable exception, declining by 2.7 percent over the year in Oregon while remaining flat nationally.



Employer Costs for Employee Compensation

The Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts a quarterly survey to measure employer costs of wages and employee benefits for nonfarm workers. The latest data show that cost of employee compensation

averaged \$26.86 per hour in June 2006. Wages and salaries accounted for 70 percent of costs (\$18.80), while benefits made up the rest (\$8.06).

Insurance was the most costly benefit to employers (\$2.19) due almost entirely to health insurance coverage. Legally required benefits were close behind (\$2.17). Medicare and Social Security accounted for more than two-thirds of costs in this category. The least expensive benefits were life insurance (\$0.05), shift-differential pay (\$0.06), disability insurance (\$0.09), and unemployment insurance (\$0.18).

Broken out by occupational group, the management, business, and financial occupations had the highest hourly compensation (\$49.62), and the service occupations (e.g. food preparation and serving, personal care) registered the lowest (\$14.88).

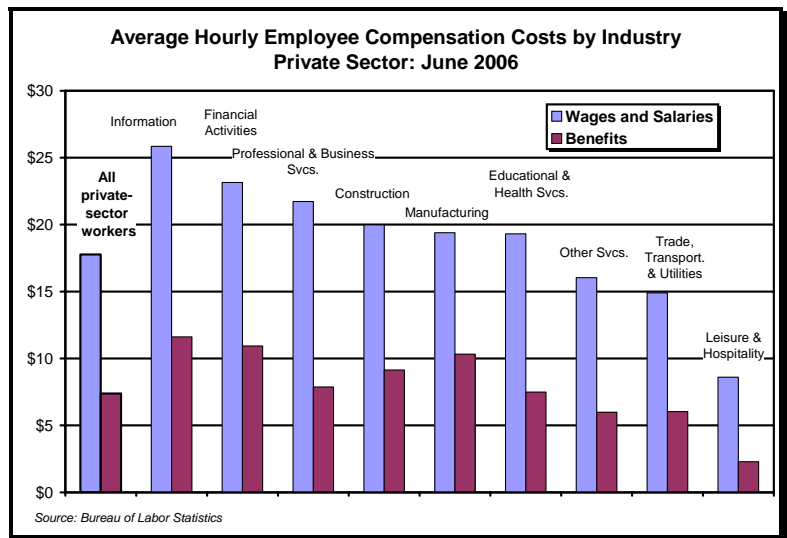
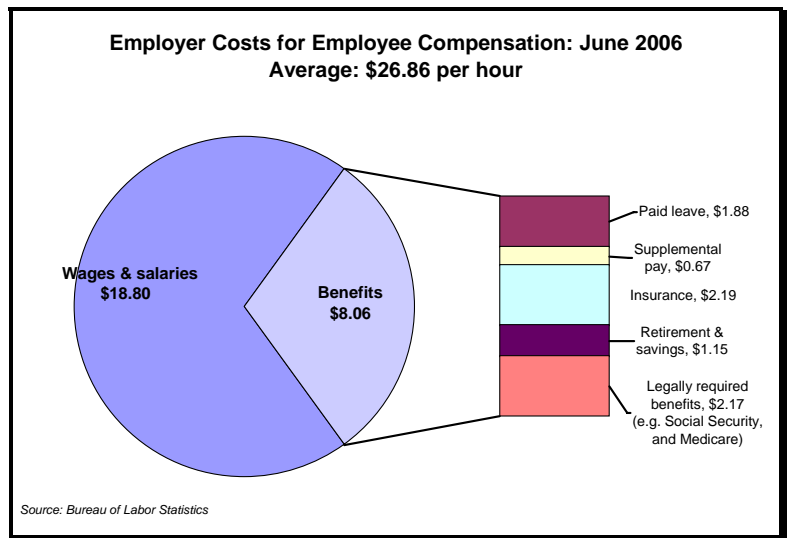
Broken out by broad industry (private sector), the information sector registered the highest hourly compensation costs (\$37.45). Employers in this industry paid the most in wages (\$25.84) and had the costliest benefits (\$11.61). Almost one-third of the benefits cost was spent on paid leave. The leisure and hospitality sector had the lowest employer costs by far in both the wage (\$10.86) and benefit (\$2.28) component.

Broken out by region, if you're an employer in the Mid-Atlantic region (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania) you have, on average, the highest hourly compensation costs in the country (\$29.20). Employers in the East South Central region (Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee) have the lowest (\$19.65). Here in the Pacific region, which includes Oregon, Washington, Alaska, California, and Hawaii, employer costs are the second highest in the nation, at \$28.41 per hour worked.

For more information, view the entire report online at www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/ecec.pdf.

Around the State

Would you like to know more about Oregon businesses? Are you interested in which businesses are expanding and which are having layoffs? Maybe you want to know about business openings and



closures in Oregon. You can receive this information in the Oregon Employment Department's weekly *Around the State* publication. *Around the State* is a weekly newsletter that tracks Oregon's regional business activities. The local version appears towards the end of this publication each month ("Around the Region"). Current and past editions can also be found on our Web site, www.QualityInfo.org, on the publications page. To be added to the e-mail list, contact Kathi Riddell at Kathi.R.Riddell@state.or.us or (503) 947-1266.

Trying to Hire Workers? Read This First

Pamela Ferrara, Workforce Analyst, Pamela.A.Ferrara@state.or.us, (503) 378-8386

Are you trying to hire employees for your business, and having more trouble now than you did one year ago? The reason could be that Oregon's labor market conditions have changed.

The biggest change is that the state is seeing its lowest unemployment rates in six years. Plus, the labor force – those working and looking for work – is growing slowly despite moderate growth in the state's population. All this means the supply of folks needing jobs isn't growing as fast as it has in the past. Economic theory tells us that, as the supply of labor tightens, employers may have to offer higher wages to attract workers. Adjusting benefits and recruitment strategies may also help.

Hiring an employee in today's labor market should be made with all available information. Visit the Occupational Information Center at www.QualityInfo.org to find information on wages, skills, occupations with similar skills, training providers, licensing information, and much more.

If you're an employer looking for the right worker, iMatchSkills gives you the power and flexibility to search your way, 24/7, without paying a fee. Visit www.WorkingInOregon.org, and let iMatchSkills help you zero in on the best candidates.



Rural Conference November 6-8, 2006

Hilton Portland & Executive Tower
921 SW Sixth Avenue, Portland, Oregon

Join other rural advocates, volunteers, board members, professionals, consultants and staff from across the nation at the number one venue for addressing issues relevant to helping rural communities work!

For conference and registration information, visit www.tocowa.org.

Sponsored by The Oregon Consortium and Oregon Workforce Alliance

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Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making news in August and September

- The **St. Helens Bowenwork Clinic** has opened. It offers body therapy services to promote healing and increased energy flow in the body. *South County Spotlight – July 12, 2006*
- **Urban Trendz** clothing store has opened in **Scappoose**. *South County Spotlight – July 12, 2006*
- **XXX Archery** has opened in **Rainier**. It offers hunting and target archery supplies and instruction. *Chronicle – July 26, 2006*
- **Mt. Hood Lanes**, a 24-lane bowling alley, has opened in **Gresham**. *Gresham Outlook – July 26, 2006*
- **St. Helens Antiques** has opened. It specializes in English and Welsh furniture from 1910 to 1940. *South County Spotlight – July 26, 2006*
- **B. Dalton** will close its bookstore at **Westfield Vancouver Mall**. It will be replaced by **Forever 21**, a store geared toward younger shoppers. It is expected to open in December. *The Columbian – July 27, 2006*
- **Albertsons** will close three stores in the **Portland** metro area. The stores at Northeast 122nd Avenue in Portland and Northwest 185th Avenue in Beaverton closed at the end of August, and one on Southeast 82nd Avenue in Portland will close this month. *The Oregonian – July 29, 2006*
- **KPD Insurance**, an insurance and risk management company, has opened an office in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal – Aug. 1, 2006*
- **Integra Telecom Inc.** will move 180 employees from **Vancouver, Wash.**, to **Portland** after its purchase of **Electric Lightwave Inc.** About 50 employees will remain in Vancouver to do technical network operation jobs. *The Oregonian – Aug. 2, 2006*
- **Gramor Development Inc.**, a Tualatin development firm, will buy 29 acres of Columbia riverfront property in **Vancouver, Wash.** It plans to build condominiums, rental housing, offices, retail space, and restaurants. *The Oregonian – Aug. 3, 2006*
- The **Beaverton City Council** has denied plans for a **Wal-Mart** on U.S. Highway 26 and Southwest Barnes Road in the Cedar Mill area due to the impact on traffic. *The Oregonian – Aug. 8, 2006*
- Portland will become the Northwest distribution hub for the **Save-A-Lot** chain of grocery stores. Save-A-Lot will open stores in **Portland** and **Milwaukee** and a distribution center at the **Port of Portland's Rivergate Industrial Area**. The grocery chain operates 1,154 stores in 39 states. *Portland Business Journal – Aug. 11, 2006*
- **Oregon City** will have a new headquartered bank to call its own. **Lewis & Clark Bank** plans to open in November and will target small and medium businesses. *Portland Business Journal – Aug. 11, 2006*

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- **Anytime Fitness** and a Chinese restaurant have signed leases at the Phoenix Rising retail center under construction in **McMinnville**. **Aaron's Rents** and **Little Caesar's Restaurant** will be other tenants when the center opens in late fall. *News Register – Aug. 12, 2006*
 - **Willamette Valley Medical Center & Hyperbaric Medicine** will open in **McMinnville**. It will offer traditional wound treatments along with hyperbaric oxygen therapy for patients with particularly difficult wounds. Two vascular surgeons and other trained medical professionals will be on staff. *News-Register – Aug. 12, 2006*
 - Heavy equipment manufacturer, **Gunderson Inc.** of **Portland**, is seeking qualified workers for its rail and marine businesses. It recently added 100 workers to its workforce of 1,300 and expects to hire 60 more. Gunderson is competing with other metals-related businesses and the red-hot construction industry for qualified workers. *The Oregonian – Aug. 15, 2006*
 - The **Wells Fargo Financial call center** in **Vancouver, Wash.**, will add 115 workers. Wells Fargo's consumer banking operation in Oregon has 150 openings for tellers, bankers, and store managers. *The Oregonian – Aug. 16, 2006*
 - **The Oregon Symphony** has cut 10 administrative positions, including clerical workers and the vice president of communications. No musicians were laid off. The symphony anticipates more cuts. *The Oregonian – Aug. 16, 2006*
 - **BBA Nonwovens** in **Washougal, Wash.**, will shut down two of its three production lines and lay off 62 workers by year's end. It makes plastic filament products for the medical and hygiene industry – such as gowns, drapes, and head covers. *The Columbian – Aug. 18, 2006*
 - **OnScreen Technologies Inc.** in **Portland** laid off eight of its 25 employees in August. *Portland Business Journal – Aug. 18, 2006*
 - **The Photo Company** stores in **McMinnville** and **Newberg** are closing. *Newberg Graphic – Aug. 23, 2006*
 - Minneapolis-based **Buffalo Wild Wings** is adding 34 franchised restaurants across the country, including 10 in the **Portland area**. No timelines were announced. *Portland Business Journal – Aug. 23, 2006*
 - **Orleans Candle Co.** has opened in **Portland**. It carries scented, religious, and soy wax candles as well as natural herbs, essential oils, religious statues, potions, and books. *Portland Business Journal – Aug. 25, 2006*
 - Eugene-based **Evergreen Engineering** has leased office space in **Hillsboro** to accommodate its growing staff. It will have an in-house venue to conduct client-oriented training sessions and seminars. *Portland Business Journal – Aug. 28, 2006*
 - **Research Data Design Inc.** in **Portland** has embraced lean manufacturing, a process focused on eliminating all waste, after experiencing spectacular growth. Founded in 1994, the company employed 15 part-time employees and quickly expanded to four call centers and 400 employees. Growth happened too fast and the company began to lose money. It laid off 30 percent of its workforce before instituting lean manufacturing. *The Oregonian – Aug. 29, 2006*

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- **Global Spectrum**, manager of the **Rose Garden** in **Portland**, is planning a \$15-million renovation of the 11-year-old arena. *The Oregonian* – Aug. 30, 2006
 - **Oregon Health & Science University** will close its **Sellwood-Moreland Health Center** in **Portland** on Oct. 20. Many physicians who practice at the site will relocate to OHSU's new South Waterfront facility. *Portland Business Journal* – Sept. 1, 2006
 - **Medical Properties Trust Inc.** has completed its \$17.8-million acquisition of the real estate assets of the Portland acute care hospital formerly known as **Physicians' Hospital**. After renovations, the hospital will open in mid-2007 and be operated by **Vibra Healthcare LLC**. *Portland Business Journal* – Sept. 1, 2006
 - **Panache Hair & Nails Salon** has opened in **McMinnville**. *News-Register* – Sept. 2, 2006
 - **Freedom First Funding** has opened in **Vancouver, Wash.** It offers financial help to people in litigation. *The Columbian* – Sept. 3, 2006
 - **Exotica Motorsports** has opened in **Vancouver, Wash.** It specializes in such products as tires, wheels, exhaust systems, and body kits for late-model sports, exotic, and luxury cars. *The Columbian* – Sept. 3, 2006
 - **Intel** plans to cut 10,500 positions worldwide by mid-2007. Oregon's largest private employer indicated job cuts would occur in management, marketing, and information technology. It employs 17,000 in **Hillsboro** and 102,500 worldwide. If cuts are proportionate across all geographic regions, Oregon could lose about 1,700 jobs through layoffs and attrition. *The Oregonian* – Sept. 5, 2006
 - **Zupan's Market** will close its Jantzen Beach store in **Portland** due to building safety concerns. It has been in litigation with the design firms and contractor that built the store in 2003 and the building is in disrepair. Many of the Jantzen Beach employees will be offered jobs at the company's four other Portland-area stores. *The Oregonian* – Sept. 7, 2006
 - **Wilco** will build a farm-supply store in **Newberg**. Construction is expected to be completed by next fall. *Newberg Graphic* – Sept. 13, 2006
 - **New Seasons Market** will open at Cedar Hills Crossing in **Beaverton** – its eighth Portland-area store. A ninth store is planned for the Happy Valley Town Center at Sunnyside Road and Southeast 162nd Avenue. It is expected to open early next year. *Portland Business Journal* – Sept. 15, 2006
 - **Adventist Medical Center** will break ground next month on a \$104-million expansion project at its **Southeast Portland** campus. The four-story addition will be completed in late 2008. *Portland Business Journal* – Sept. 15, 2006
 - **Izzy's Pizza** is bringing its new Smokehouse menu concept to downtown **Vancouver, Wash.** The Smokehouse concept offers a variety of smoked meat pizza toppings prepared on site. The location is the first of four Smokehouse outlets planned for Clark County. *The Columbian* – Sept. 17, 2006

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- **Nike Inc.** will close its **Wilsonville** distribution center by the end of 2008 and build a facility in Memphis, Tenn.. Nike will steer the 232 employees affected by the move to other plants in Oregon, where it's adding hundreds of jobs. *The Oregonian* – Sept. 20, 2006

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

	August 2006	July 2006	August 2005	-Change From- July 2006	August 2005
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,123,300	1,121,800	1,106,800	1,500	16,500
Unemployed	58,400	59,300	63,500	-900	-5,100
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.3	5.7		-0.5
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	5.2	5.3	5.7		-0.5
Employed	1,064,900	1,062,500	1,043,200	2,400	21,700
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	915,600	914,400	898,900	1,200	16,700
Unemployed	44,500	46,000	50,200	-1,500	-5,700
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	5.0	5.6		-0.7
Total Employed	871,100	868,400	848,700	2,700	22,400
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	196,100	195,900	192,100	200	4,000
Unemployed	9,200	9,600	10,000	-400	-800
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	4.9	5.2		-0.5
Total Employed	186,900	186,300	182,100	600	4,800
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	23,510	23,530	23,150	-20	360
Unemployed	1,340	1,430	1,540	-90	-200
Percent of Labor Force	5.7	6.1	6.7		-1.0
Total Employed	22,170	22,100	21,610	70	560
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	376,400	375,900	370,000	500	6,400
Unemployed	19,600	20,300	22,400	-700	-2,800
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	5.4	6.1		-0.9
Total Employed	356,700	355,600	347,600	1,100	9,100
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	274,300	273,800	269,200	500	5,100
Unemployed	12,000	12,300	13,600	-300	-1,600
Percent of Labor Force	4.4	4.5	5.1		-0.7
Total Employed	262,300	261,500	255,600	800	6,700
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	45,260	45,250	44,530	10	730
Unemployed	2,310	2,440	2,680	-130	-370
Percent of Labor Force	5.1	5.4	6.0		-0.9
Total Employed	42,950	42,810	41,840	140	1,110
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	207,700	207,400	207,800	300	-100
Unemployed	13,900	13,300	13,300	600	600
Percent of Labor Force	6.7	6.4	6.4		0.3
Total Employed	193,800	194,200	194,500	-400	-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.

Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	August 2006	July 2006	August 2005	---Change from---	
				July 2006	August 2005
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,123,300	1,121,800	1,106,800	1,500	16,500
Unemployed	58,400	59,300	63,500	-900	-5,100
Unemployment Rate	5.2%	5.3%	5.7%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	5.2%	5.3%	5.7%		
Total Employed	1,064,900	1,062,500	1,043,200	2,400	21,700
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	1,005,600	1,004,200	982,000	1,400	23,600
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	1,008,800	1,007,600	985,300	1,200	23,500
Total private	875,500	871,900	854,200	3,600	21,300
Natural resources and mining	1,700	1,600	1,700	100	0
Construction	65,500	64,100	61,900	1,400	3,600
Construction of buildings	15,100	14,700	14,100	400	1,000
Residential building construction	8,600	8,500	8,100	100	500
Nonresidential building construction	6,500	6,200	6,000	300	500
Heavy and civil engineering construction	6,600	6,300	6,700	300	-100
Specialty trade contractors	43,800	43,100	41,100	700	2,700
Manufacturing	128,700	128,600	125,400	100	3,300
Durable goods	98,300	98,100	95,300	200	3,000
Wood product manufacturing	6,000	6,100	6,100	-100	-100
Primary metal manufacturing	6,500	6,500	6,200	0	300
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,300	12,300	12,600	0	-300
Machinery manufacturing	8,400	8,500	8,300	-100	100
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	38,600	38,700	37,100	-100	1,500
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	28,900	28,800	27,400	100	1,500
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,300	5,300	5,000	0	300
Transportation equipment manufacturing	9,700	9,600	9,300	100	400
Nondurable goods	30,400	30,500	30,100	-100	300
Food manufacturing	9,100	9,000	8,600	100	500
Paper manufacturing	5,000	4,900	5,000	100	0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	201,600	201,300	198,600	300	3,000
Wholesale trade	57,500	57,400	56,900	100	600
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	27,500	27,500	27,300	0	200
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	22,000	22,000	21,600	0	400
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,000	7,900	8,000	100	0
Retail trade	106,400	106,300	105,100	100	1,300
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	14,500	14,500	14,500	0	0
Food and beverage stores	19,100	18,800	18,800	300	300
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	12,900	12,800	12,100	100	800
General merchandise stores	19,800	19,700	19,500	100	300
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	37,700	37,600	36,600	100	1,100
Air transportation	3,800	3,700	3,600	100	200
Truck transportation	11,500	11,400	11,300	100	200
Couriers and messengers	4,900	4,900	4,700	0	200
Warehousing and storage	4,400	4,400	4,400	0	0
Information	22,900	22,900	22,900	0	0
Publishing industries, except internet	9,100	9,100	9,100	0	0
Software publishers	5,600	5,600	5,500	0	100
Telecommunications	6,700	6,700	6,700	0	0
Wired telecommunications carriers	2,800	2,800	3,000	0	-200

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	August 2006	July 2006	August 2005	---Change from---	
				July 2006	August 2005
Financial activities	68,900	69,000	68,200	-100	700
Finance and insurance	44,600	44,700	43,800	-100	800
Credit intermediation and related activities	22,700	22,800	22,000	-100	700
Insurance carriers and related activities	18,700	18,800	18,400	-100	300
Real estate and rental and leasing	24,300	24,300	24,400	0	-100
Real estate	19,800	19,700	19,500	100	300
Professional and business services	135,700	135,000	130,700	700	5,000
Professional and technical services	51,200	51,100	49,100	100	2,100
Architectural and engineering services	11,300	11,300	10,700	0	600
Computer systems design and related services	7,400	7,400	7,300	0	100
Management of companies and enterprises	20,200	20,100	20,000	100	200
Administrative and waste services	64,300	63,800	61,600	500	2,700
Administrative and support services	61,800	61,400	59,000	400	2,800
Employment services	28,600	28,200	27,200	400	1,400
Business support services	7,900	7,800	7,900	100	0
Services to buildings and dwellings	14,900	14,900	14,600	0	300
Educational and health services	119,000	118,900	115,900	100	3,100
Educational services	17,400	17,400	16,600	0	800
Colleges and universities	7,400	7,400	7,200	0	200
Health care and social assistance	101,600	101,500	99,300	100	2,300
Ambulatory health care services	38,500	38,400	37,100	100	1,400
Hospitals	28,000	27,700	27,100	300	900
Nursing and residential care facilities	19,800	19,900	19,700	-100	100
Social assistance	15,300	15,500	15,400	-200	-100
Leisure and hospitality	96,300	95,300	94,000	1,000	2,300
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14,900	14,500	14,400	400	500
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	11,500	11,100	11,100	400	400
Accommodation and food services	81,400	80,800	79,600	600	1,800
Accommodation	9,300	9,100	9,500	200	-200
Food services and drinking places	72,100	71,700	70,100	400	2,000
Full-service restaurants	35,100	35,100	33,900	0	1,200
Limited-service eating places	29,800	29,500	29,000	300	800
Other services	35,200	35,200	34,900	0	300
Membership associations and organizations	15,200	15,200	15,100	0	100
Government	130,100	132,300	127,800	-2,200	2,300
Federal government	18,100	18,100	18,300	0	-200
State government	20,300	20,300	20,200	0	100
State education	6,200	6,100	5,800	100	400
Local government	91,700	93,900	89,300	-2,200	2,400
Local education	46,500	48,700	45,200	-2,200	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)

	August 2006			July 2006			August 2005		
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate
United States	152,465,000	145,379,000	4.6	153,208,000	145,606,000	5.0	150,469,000	143,142,000	4.9
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted	1,908,701	1,809,979	4.7	1,908,641	1,806,777	4.8	1,881,175	1,770,695	4.9
State of Oregon	79,061	76,008	3.9	78,509	75,381	4.0	76,461	72,715	4.9
Oregon Seasonally Adjusted	41,355	39,359	4.8	41,404	39,343	5.0	41,834	39,732	5.0
Metropolitan Statistical Areas:	196,132	186,937	4.7	195,935	186,348	4.9	192,094	182,139	5.2
Bend (Deschutes County)	20,194	19,318	4.3	19,980	19,081	4.5	19,772	18,705	5.0
Corvallis (Benton County)	23,510	22,174	5.3	23,534	22,104	6.1	23,149	21,605	6.7
Eugene-Springfield (Lane County)	30,219	28,327	6.3	30,113	28,171	6.4	29,688	27,600	7.0
Medford (Jackson County)	9,779	9,287	5.0	9,617	9,106	5.3	9,755	9,189	6.0
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton (2)	9,921	9,389	5.6	9,844	9,277	5.8	9,859	9,295	5.7
Salem (Marion and Polk counties)	79,061	76,008	3.9	78,509	75,381	4.0	76,461	72,715	4.9
Counties:	47,975	44,671	6.9	47,905	44,501	7.1	47,472	43,790	7.8
Baker	1,094	1,043	4.7	1,103	1,054	4.4	1,039	980	5.7
Benton	3,695	3,485	5.7	3,672	3,453	6.0	3,540	3,236	6.3
Clackamas	3,480	3,251	6.6	3,415	3,177	7.0	3,587	3,301	8.0
Clatsop (3)	13,400	12,517	6.6	13,056	12,390	5.1	13,200	12,270	7.0
Columbia	100,681	95,115	5.5	99,677	93,909	5.7	99,613	93,798	5.8
Coos (3)	9,760	9,266	5.1	9,460	8,965	5.8	9,304	8,809	5.3
Cook (3)	36,200	33,994	6.1	36,038	33,761	6.3	35,577	32,211	6.7
Crook (3)	30,727	28,905	5.9	30,506	28,618	6.2	30,606	28,546	6.7
Curry (3)	3,633	3,533	2.5	3,659	3,569	2.2	3,660	3,560	2.2
Deschutes	175,383	165,734	5.5	174,243	164,205	5.8	173,632	163,199	6.0
Douglas (3)	22,079	21,254	3.8	22,320	21,935	1.9	23,048	21,608	6.2
Gilliam	54,048	50,658	6.3	53,841	50,380	6.4	53,609	49,829	7.1
Hood River (3)	12,836	12,183	5.8	12,924	12,081	6.5	12,806	11,792	7.9
Jackson	156,083	147,625	5.4	156,070	147,363	5.4	154,542	145,148	6.1
Jefferson	5,651	5,306	6.1	5,562	5,184	6.8	5,653	5,270	6.4
Josephine (3)	376,363	356,744	5.2	375,926	355,621	5.4	369,973	347,588	6.1
Klamath (3)	36,553	34,835	4.7	36,564	34,773	4.9	36,141	34,250	5.2
Lake	909	859	5.5	887	847	5.6	896	854	6.2
Lane	13,002	12,369	6.3	13,100	12,453	6.3	12,879	12,190	5.3
Lincoln	37,041	34,846	6.3	36,327	34,044	6.3	37,295	34,609	6.2
Linn (3)	12,223	11,599	5.1	12,305	11,666	5.2	12,443	11,736	5.3
Malheur (3)	3,811	3,626	4.9	3,673	3,511	4.6	3,788	3,581	6.1
Marion	12,711	12,005	5.6	12,717	12,005	5.6	12,576	11,726	6.8
Morrow (3)	274,340	262,304	4.4	273,759	261,479	4.5	269,198	255,572	5.1
Multnomah	665	655	5.8	678	638	4.0	692	656	5.2
Polk	45,255	42,945	5.1	45,246	42,809	5.4	44,525	41,842	6.0
Sherman	859	859	0.0	847	847	0.0	896	896	0.0
Tillamook	13,002	12,369	6.3	13,100	12,453	6.3	12,879	12,190	5.3
Umatilla (3)	37,041	34,846	6.3	36,327	34,044	6.3	37,295	34,609	6.2
Union (3)	12,223	11,599	5.1	12,305	11,666	5.2	12,443	11,736	5.3
Wallowa	3,811	3,626	4.9	3,673	3,511	4.6	3,788	3,581	6.1
Wasco (3)	12,711	12,005	5.6	12,717	12,005	5.6	12,576	11,726	6.8
Washington	274,340	262,304	4.4	273,759	261,479	4.5	269,198	255,572	5.1
Wheeler	665	655	5.8	678	638	4.0	692	656	5.2
Yamhill	45,255	42,945	5.1	45,246	42,809	5.4	44,525	41,842	6.0

(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 disjunctants. Unemployment rate is calculated by dividing unemployed by civilian labor force. Data are not seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.
 (2) Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA includes Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, and Yamhill counties in Oregon and Clark and Skamania counties in Washington.
 (3) This county is in a micropolitan statistical area. Malheur County is part of the Ontario micropolitan statistical area, which also includes Payette County, Idaho. Morrow and Umatilla counties combine to form the Pendleton-Hermiston micropolitan statistical area. All of Oregon's other micropolitan statistical areas stand alone as single counties.

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