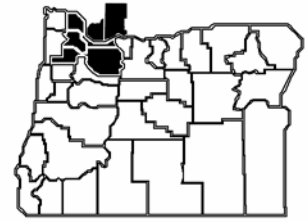




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

	Seasonally	
	Raw	Adjusted
Portland MSA		
Sep 2006	4.8%	5.1%
Aug 2006	5.2%	5.2%
Sep 2005	5.4%	5.7%
Oregon		
Sep 2006	4.8%	5.4%
Aug 2006	5.2%	5.5%
Sep 2005	5.4%	6.0%
United States		
Sep 2006	4.4%	4.6%
Aug 2006	4.6%	4.7%
Sep 2005	4.8%	5.1%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally-adjusted)

	September	
	2006	2005
Total	1,010,200	987,200
Construction	64,800	62,300
Manufacturing	128,000	124,600
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	201,100	198,300
Information	23,000	22,700
Financial Activities	68,900	68,100
Professional & Bus. Svc.	135,800	130,400
Educ. & Health Services	122,200	119,600
Leisure & Hospitality	95,000	92,600
Government	134,800	131,900
High Tech *	51,600	50,000

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Sep '06	2005
Yearly Change	2.1%	3.4%

Next release: November 16, 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

Aug 2006	106.8
July 2006	107.2
Aug 2005	106.2

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

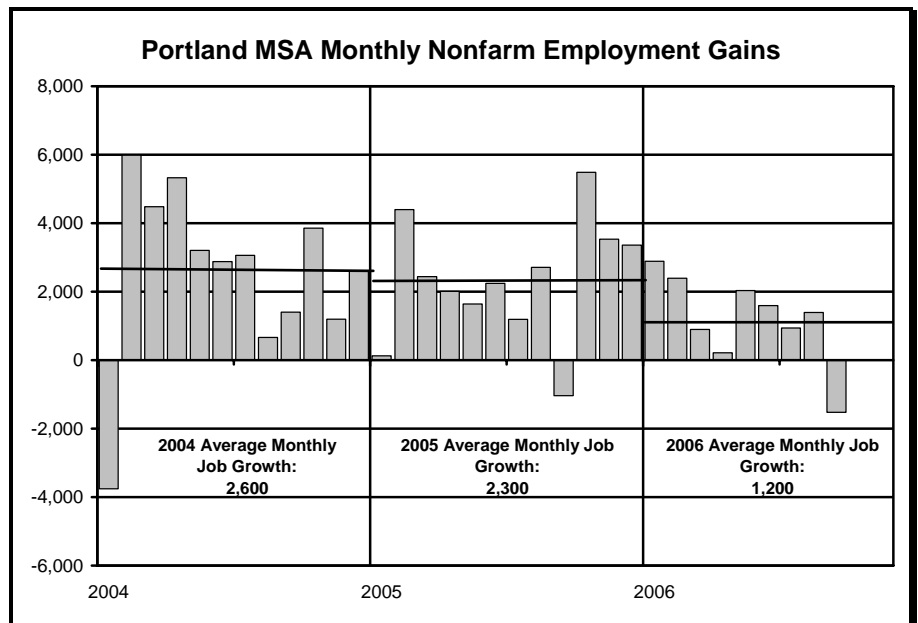
Population (2005)

Portland Metro	2,082,240
Oregon	3,631,440

November 2006

Employment Trends: Local

The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in September, essentially unchanged from August (5.2%) and down from a year ago (5.7%). An estimated 53,400 area residents were unemployed in September; 5,700 fewer than a year ago.



Oregon's unemployment rate was 5.4 percent in September, down from the year-ago rate of 6.0. The state's rate has been stable this year, hovering between 5.3 and 5.6 percent since January.

The metro area lost 1,600 nonfarm jobs in September on a seasonally adjusted basis. August's gain was revised upwards by a modest 200 jobs to 1,400. Total nonfarm employment now stands at 1,007,400; 23,200 more than a year ago (2.4%). September's weakness was due in part to losses in the trade, transportation, and utilities sector. Typically we'd see a decline of 600 for this time of year; instead losses totaled 1,300 and were spread across all three components. In addition, both private and public education added fewer jobs than normal for September.

We'll likely see October compensate with stronger growth as schools finish ramping up for the school year.

High tech manufacturing lost 300 jobs. The contraction should continue in the coming months with further reductions at Intel, although it will be cushioned somewhat by growth at SEH America when they begin full-scale production of 12-inch silicon wafers at their Vancouver plant.

Construction continues to cool, shedding 700 jobs and ending its 31-month reign as the area's fastest-growing industry. Housing permits in the metro area are down 3 percent over the year.

Professional and business services became the area's fastest-growing industry after adding 200 jobs. Losses in management of companies were outweighed by gains in temp help. All other broad sectors of the economy added or lost jobs in line with seasonal expectations.

Job growth has slowed in recent months. Seasonally adjusted gains have averaged 1,200 jobs per month thus far in 2006; down from 2,300 in 2005 and 2,600 in 2004.

Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in September was essentially unchanged at 5.4 percent from 5.5 percent in August. The state's unemployment rate has been stable this year, staying between 5.3 percent and 5.6 percent for the first nine months. In September, 90,938 Oregonians were unemployed, compared with 100,859 in September 2005.

The U.S. unemployment rate in September was 4.6 percent – about the same as during the past nine months when it ranged between 4.6 percent and 4.8 percent.

In September, seasonally adjusted total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 3,900, which was roughly in line with the rapid growth over the prior 12 months. The August employment figure was revised upward modestly to show a gain of 4,300 for the month. With the fairly strong job gains of the

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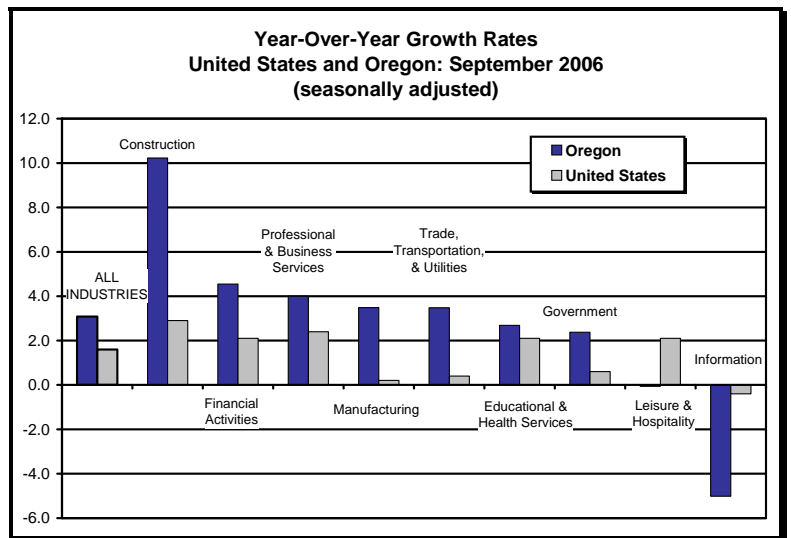
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past two months, the spring and summer trend indicates only a slight slowing from the rapid job growth during the prior two years.

In September, two major industries – government (+2,500) and professional and business services (+2,400) – had seasonally adjusted job gains of more than 2,000. Three major industries – manufacturing, financial activities, and trade, transportation, and utilities – each posted gains of 700. Only one major industry saw a substantial seasonally adjusted job loss; educational and health services dropped by 3,100.



Year-over-year growth rates in Oregon outpaced national rates in all but two broad industries; leisure and hospitality and information. Overall, the state grew nearly twice as fast as the nation over the past 12 months.

Oregon's National Ranking

Oregon's job count in September was 1,729,300. This was 49,300 jobs higher than in September 2005. The 2.9-percent gain over the past year was substantially faster than the nation's 1.3-percent gain. It was also tenth fastest of all states and the District of Columbia.

California ranked 31st with an over-the-year job growth rate of 1.1percent. Data on all states' employment for August and September and year-earlier levels are available at www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.t06.htm.

Nonfarm Employment (seasonally adjusted) Over-the-Year Percentage Change Top Areas in September 2006		
Rank	State	% Change
1	Nevada	5.1
2	Utah	5.0
3	Arizona	4.7
4	Wyoming	4.1
5	Idaho	3.9
6	Louisiana	3.4
7	Washington	3.4
8	Montana	3.0
9	New Mexico	3.0
10	Oregon	2.9
....		
31	California	1.1

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates Highest Rates in September 2006		
Rank	State or District	September 2006
1	Mississippi	7.2
2	Michigan	7.1
3	Alaska	6.6
4	South Carolina	6.4
5	District of Columbia	5.9
6	West Virginia	5.4
6	Oregon	5.4
8	Washington	5.3
....		
19	California	4.8

Oregon's September unemployment rate was sixth highest in the nation, tied with West Virginia. Oregon's neighboring states had the following rates in September: Washington, 5.3 percent; California, 4.8 percent; Nevada, 4.0; and Idaho, 3.3.

A complete list, sorted from lowest to highest rate, is available at www.bls.gov/web/laumstrk.htm.

Employment Trends: Nation

The number of unemployed persons (6.9 million) and the unemployment rate (4.6%) were essentially unchanged in September. Thus far in 2006, the jobless rate has ranged from 4.6 percent to 4.8 percent.

Total nonfarm payroll employment was little changed (+51,000) in September at 135.6 million. This followed job gains of 123,000 in July and 188,000 in August (as revised). Over the month, employment rose in health care and financial activities and declined in manufacturing.

Health care employment continued to grow, with a gain of 24,000 in September.

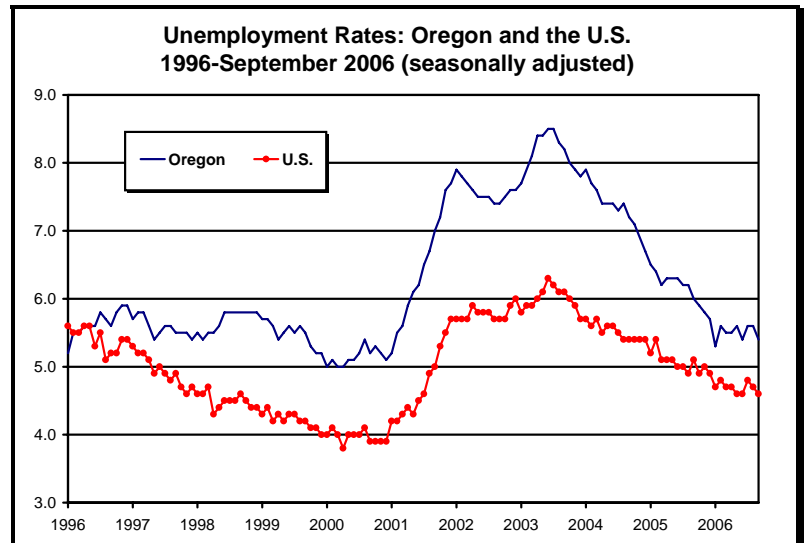
Within the industry, ambulatory health care services – including doctors' offices and home health care – and hospitals added jobs. Since December, health care employment increased by 231,000.

Financial activities gained 16,000 jobs in September, as employment continued to trend up in credit intermediation and insurance. The over-the-month gain was about in line with the industry's average monthly gain during the past year. Real estate employment was flat over the month and has shown no net change since April.

Within professional and business services, accounting and bookkeeping services added 10,000 jobs in September, and employment in the management of companies and enterprises grew by 6,000. Temporary help services employment was little changed over the month and has been relatively flat so far this year. Professional and business services employment rose by 416,000 over the past 12 months.

Elsewhere in the service-providing sector, employment in food services and drinking places edged up in September (+15,000). Over the month, employment continued to trend up in the durable goods component of wholesale trade. Within the retail trade industry, sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores lost 8,000 jobs, as did general merchandise stores. Since its most recent peak in August 2005, retail trade employment declined by 116,000.

In the goods-producing sector, employment in mining was flat in September. Reflecting the continued slowdown in the housing market, employment in construction was little changed over the month. Job losses in residential specialty trade contracting nearly offset gains in nonresidential specialty trade



contracting and in heavy construction. Job gains in construction averaged 6,000 per month since February compared to increases of 27,000 per month during the 12-month period ending in February.

Manufacturing lost 19,000 jobs in September. Within durable goods, factory job losses occurred in several industries related to home building – including wood products, nonmetallic mineral products, and furniture. Employment continued to trend down in a number of nondurable goods manufacturing industries, including textile mills, plastics, and paper products.

County Unemployment Rates Converge

Jason Yohannan, Regional Economist, Jason.J.Yohannan@state.or.us, (541) 963-7111, ext. 27

It's probably safe to say that economic conditions have never been – and most likely never will be – completely identical throughout Oregon. Lately, however, we've seen unemployment rates converge in the state's 36 counties.

In August 2006, Oregon's raw (not seasonally adjusted) unemployment rate was 5.2 percent. As usual, several counties sported higher jobless rates than that, while other counties fared better. This time, Douglas County topped the chart with an August 2006 unemployment rate of 6.9 percent. As it has in four of the past five months, Deschutes County posted Oregon's lowest unemployment rate – 3.9 percent. All of the figures in this paragraph are preliminary and subject to revision.

What's unique about the latest county jobless rate data is that the spread between the highest rate (6.9%) and the lowest rate (3.9%) was only 3.0 percentage points. That's the narrowest gap between Oregon's best and worst county unemployment rates since at least 1990.

The last time Oregon's unemployment rate (again, not seasonally adjusted) was 5.2 percent – in October 2005 – the gap was 3.5 percentage points. The 5.2-percent Oregon rate prior to that one – in June 2000 – was accompanied by county jobless rates that were separated by 4.0 percentage points.

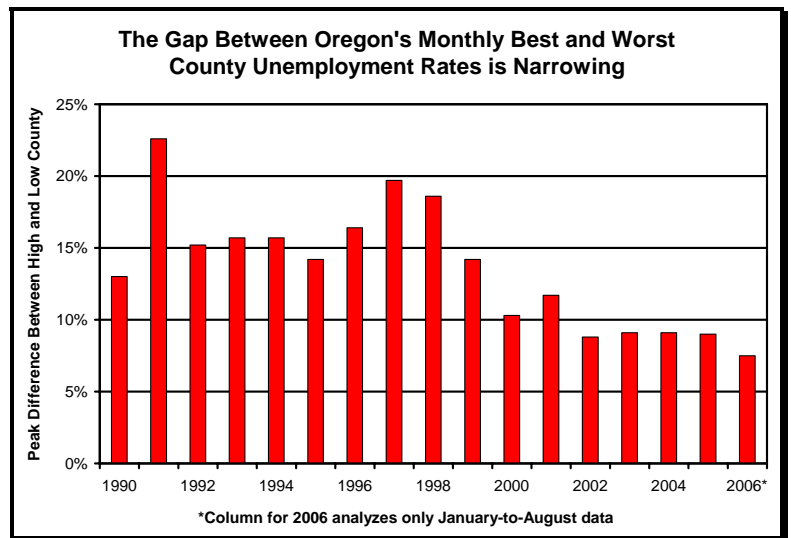
The preceding summer and early fall examples are only one side of the coin. What about those ugly numbers we often see in winter months? Well, the top-to-bottom gaps are, indeed, worse in winter. But even that disparity seems to be lessening.

So far this year, to date, the widest margin between Oregon's worst and best county jobless rates was 7.5 percentage points. This situation occurred in January and February. Both times, Washington County had the lowest unemployment rate in the state, and Grant County had the highest. The 7.5 point maximum difference was the smallest since at least 1990 (Graph 1). It's possible, but unlikely, that one of the forthcoming months in 2006 will show an even greater separation. From 1990 to 2005, the widest spread between Oregon's best and worst county unemployment rates always occurred in January, February, March, or April. If this year's 7.5-percent margin holds, it will represent the mildest peak disparity in at least 17 years.

From 1990 to 2001, there was always one month of the year in which one Oregon county had an unemployment rate that was at least 10 percentage points greater than another county. Two months in early 1991 – a time when about one out of four Wheeler County job seekers couldn't find work – had separation exceeding an astounding 20 percentage points.

Since 2002, though, Oregon hasn't had a single month in which one county's unemployment rate differed from another's by 10 or more percentage points.

No one should conclude from this that Oregon's labor market participants in economically stressed areas are on the verge of achieving parity with their brothers and sisters in economically thriving areas. Even though the unemployment rate gap has narrowed in recent years, it's still fairly wide. Additionally, huge differences in average pay remain. But recent labor force data, at least, suggest that the trend is moving in the right direction.



Graph 1

The Coming Labor Shortage: What it Means for Oregon and Strategies for Your Business to Compete

December 12, 2006

A breakfast discussion and panel on the truth about the coming workforce shortage and strategies for your business to compete

Hosted by: Oregon Association of Minority Entrepreneurs
4134 N Vancouver, Portland, OR 97217
8-10:30 a.m. Breakfast served

Join Oregon's business, elected, and community leaders in building a strong, more competitive state economy

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**The Fifth Annual Oregon Leadership Summit
January 4, 2007**

**The Oregon Convention Center
Portland, OR**

Join Oregon's business, elected, and community leaders in building a strong, more competitive state economy

Register at www.OregonBusinessPlan.org



Around the Region

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

- **Precision Castparts Corp.** plans to hire 400 people as it prepares to spend \$25 million to expand or build new manufacturing plants in **northern Clackamas County**. It currently has three plants in Milwaukie, two in Clackamas, and seven in Portland and employs 2,000 people. *The Oregonian – Sept. 25, 2006*
- **Take Care Health Systems LLC** closed its six remaining **Portland** clinics less than a year after it made its debut as medical clinics inside Rite Aid Pharmacies. High turnover, low patient volumes, poor clinic locations and a troubled electronic system contributed to the failure. *The Oregonian – Sept. 22, 2006*
- **PacStar** in **Portland** is hiring. It employs more than 80 people and plans to increase its workforce to 110 by next year. The company's patented invention is a 150-pound telecom system in a box, armored to survive tough conditions such as extreme desert heat or the Arctic wilderness. It combines data and voice capability and can connect to a satellite Internet hookup. The biggest potential user of PacStar's portable system is the military. *The Oregonian – Sept. 22, 2006*
- Truck parts maker **Williams Controls** has cut 50 jobs in **Tigard**. The company designs and makes throttle controls that save fuel in heavy trucks, buses, and off-road vehicles. It has opened a factory in China to reduce parts and labor costs. *The Oregonian – Sep. 28, 2006*
- **Assist-2-Sell** real estate brokerage has opened in **St. Helens**. *Chronicle – Sept. 27, 2006*
- **Freightliner**, North America's largest maker of commercial trucks, offered voluntary buyouts to its white-collar workforce, including 1,900 at its **Portland** headquarters. It employs 4,400 workers in the Portland area and 26,000 workers worldwide. The DaimlerChrysler subsidiary is also planning layoffs in the coming months. *The Oregonian – Oct. 3, 2006*
- Discount grocer **Save-A-Lot** has opened a store on Southeast Foster Road in **Portland**. *The Oregonian – Sept. 28, 2006*
- **USIA** in **St. Helens** has been awarded an \$8-million U.S. Coast Guard contract to manufacture lightweight dry suits. It may add 40 employees. *South County Spotlight – Oct. 4, 2006*
- **Copeland Enterprises Inc.** will sell its **Copeland Sports** stores in **Clackamas** and **Beaverton** due to Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings. *Portland Business Journal – Oct. 4, 2006*
- **Wal-Mart** is no longer interested in building a store on **Jantzen Beach's** waterfront property. It needs more land than is available at the site that is home to the 325-room Thunderbird Hotel, which has been closed since 2005. *The Columbian – Oct. 5, 2006*
- **Ruby's Mart and Tobacco** has opened in **McMinnville**. *News Register – Oct. 7, 2006*
- **SEH America**, a **Vancouver** maker of silicon wafers for semiconductor chips, will expand, making it the sole U.S. manufacturer of a more advanced wafer type. It plans to invest \$350 million and add 100 jobs to the existing 850 workers. *Portland Business Journal – Oct. 13, 2006*

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- **The Northwest Speech Center** has opened in **McMinnville**. It specializes in helping non-native English speakers learn sounds they do not use in their native languages. *News-Register – Oct. 14, 2006*
 - **The BarkZone** in **Hillsboro** has expanded its daycare and grooming facilities. A pet gift boutique is set to open in November. *The Hillsboro Argus – Oct. 17, 2006*
 - **Hawaiian Island Café & Catering Co.** has opened in **Scappoose**. *South County Spotlight – Oct. 4, 2006*

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

	September 2006	August 2006	September 2005	-Change From-	
				August 2006	September 2005
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,111,500	1,123,300	1,099,600	-11,800	11,900
Unemployed	53,400	58,400	59,100	-5,000	-5,700
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.2	5.4		-0.6
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	5.1	5.2	5.7		-0.6
Employed	1,058,100	1,064,900	1,040,500	-6,800	17,600
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	906,900	915,600	892,700	-8,700	14,200
Unemployed	41,900	44,500	46,400	-2,600	-4,500
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	4.9	5.2		-0.6
Total Employed	865,000	871,100	846,300	-6,100	18,700
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	194,100	196,100	191,100	-2,000	3,000
Unemployed	8,500	9,200	9,500	-700	-1,000
Percent of Labor Force	4.4	4.7	5.0		-0.6
Total Employed	185,600	186,900	181,600	-1,300	4,000
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	23,210	23,510	22,900	-300	310
Unemployed	1,190	1,340	1,360	-150	-170
Percent of Labor Force	5.1	5.7	5.9		-0.8
Total Employed	22,020	22,170	21,540	-150	480
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	372,800	376,400	367,100	-3,600	5,700
Unemployed	18,600	19,600	20,500	-1,000	-1,900
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	5.2	5.6		-0.6
Total Employed	354,200	356,700	346,600	-2,500	7,600
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	272,000	274,300	267,500	-2,300	4,500
Unemployed	11,500	12,000	12,600	-500	-1,100
Percent of Labor Force	4.2	4.4	4.7		-0.5
Total Employed	260,500	262,300	254,800	-1,800	5,700
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	44,770	45,260	44,140	-490	630
Unemployed	2,120	2,310	2,410	-190	-290
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	5.1	5.5		-0.8
Total Employed	42,640	42,950	41,720	-310	920
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	204,600	207,700	206,900	-3,100	-2,300
Unemployed	11,500	13,900	12,700	-2,400	-1,200
Percent of Labor Force	5.6	6.7	6.2		-0.6
Total Employed	193,100	193,800	194,200	-700	-1,100

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

	---Change from---				
	September 2006	August 2006	September 2005	August 2006	September 2005
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,111,500	1,123,300	1,099,600	-11,800	11,900
Unemployed	53,400	58,400	59,100	-5,000	-5,700
Unemployment Rate	4.8%	5.2%	5.4%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	5.1%	5.2%	5.7%		
Total Employed	1,058,100	1,064,900	1,040,500	-6,800	17,600
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	1,010,200	1,005,700	987,200	4,500	23,000
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	1,007,400	1,009,000	984,200	-1,600	23,200
Total private	875,400	876,200	855,300	-800	20,100
Natural resources and mining	1,600	1,700	1,700	-100	-100
Construction	64,800	65,500	62,300	-700	2,500
Construction of buildings	14,700	14,900	14,100	-200	600
Residential building construction	8,500	8,600	8,100	-100	400
Nonresidential building construction	6,200	6,300	6,000	-100	200
Heavy and civil engineering construction	6,700	6,700	6,700	0	0
Specialty trade contractors	43,400	43,900	41,500	-500	1,900
Manufacturing	128,000	128,300	124,600	-300	3,400
Durable goods	97,500	97,700	94,400	-200	3,100
Wood product manufacturing	6,100	6,100	6,100	0	0
Primary metal manufacturing	6,600	6,600	6,100	0	500
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,500	12,400	12,600	100	-100
Machinery manufacturing	8,600	8,500	8,300	100	300
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	38,300	38,600	37,100	-300	1,200
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	28,400	28,700	27,400	-300	1,000
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,300	5,300	5,000	0	300
Transportation equipment manufacturing	9,600	9,600	8,500	0	1,100
Nondurable goods	30,500	30,600	30,200	-100	300
Food manufacturing	9,000	9,100	8,700	-100	300
Paper manufacturing	4,900	5,000	5,000	-100	-100
Trade, transportation, and utilities	201,100	202,400	198,300	-1,300	2,800
Wholesale trade	57,300	57,900	56,700	-600	600
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	27,500	27,700	27,200	-200	300
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	21,900	22,200	21,600	-300	300
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	7,900	8,000	7,900	-100	0
Retail trade	106,000	106,500	104,400	-500	1,600
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	14,500	14,400	14,500	100	0
Food and beverage stores	19,000	19,100	18,800	-100	200
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	12,400	12,800	11,400	-400	1,000
General merchandise stores	19,600	19,700	19,600	-100	0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	37,800	38,000	37,200	-200	600
Air transportation	3,800	3,800	3,600	0	200
Truck transportation	11,300	11,400	11,300	-100	0
Couriers and messengers	4,900	4,900	4,700	0	200
Warehousing and storage	4,400	4,400	4,300	0	100
Information	23,000	23,100	22,700	-100	300
Publishing industries, except internet	9,300	9,200	9,000	100	300
Software publishers	5,700	5,700	5,500	0	200
Telecommunications	6,600	6,700	6,700	-100	-100
Wired telecommunications carriers	2,700	2,800	3,000	-100	-300

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	---Change from---				
	September 2006	August 2006	September 2005	August 2006	September 2005
Financial activities	68,900	69,000	68,100	-100	800
Finance and insurance	44,800	44,700	43,900	100	900
Credit intermediation and related activities	22,700	22,700	22,100	0	600
Insurance carriers and related activities	18,700	18,800	18,300	-100	400
Real estate and rental and leasing	24,100	24,300	24,200	-200	-100
Real estate	19,700	19,900	19,500	-200	200
Professional and business services	135,800	135,600	130,400	200	5,400
Professional and technical services	51,100	51,200	49,000	-100	2,100
Architectural and engineering services	11,400	11,400	10,800	0	600
Computer systems design and related services	7,600	7,500	7,400	100	200
Management of companies and enterprises	19,700	20,000	19,900	-300	-200
Administrative and waste services	65,000	64,400	61,500	600	3,500
Administrative and support services	62,500	61,900	59,000	600	3,500
Employment services	29,300	28,600	27,200	700	2,100
Business support services	7,900	7,900	8,000	0	-100
Services to buildings and dwellings	14,800	14,900	14,600	-100	200
Educational and health services	122,200	119,000	119,600	3,200	2,600
Educational services	20,500	17,400	20,200	3,100	300
Colleges and universities	9,800	7,500	9,900	2,300	-100
Health care and social assistance	101,700	101,600	99,400	100	2,300
Ambulatory health care services	38,600	38,500	37,200	100	1,400
Hospitals	28,000	27,900	27,300	100	700
Nursing and residential care facilities	19,700	19,800	19,600	-100	100
Social assistance	15,400	15,400	15,300	0	100
Leisure and hospitality	95,000	96,300	92,600	-1,300	2,400
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14,200	14,800	13,900	-600	300
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	10,600	11,500	10,200	-900	400
Accommodation and food services	80,800	81,500	78,700	-700	2,100
Accommodation	9,000	9,300	9,100	-300	-100
Food services and drinking places	71,800	72,200	69,600	-400	2,200
Full-service restaurants	35,200	35,100	33,900	100	1,300
Limited-service eating places	29,500	29,800	28,700	-300	800
Other services	35,000	35,300	35,000	-300	0
Membership associations and organizations	15,300	15,200	15,300	100	0
Government	134,800	129,500	131,900	5,300	2,900
Federal government	18,100	18,100	18,400	0	-300
State government	20,400	20,300	20,100	100	300
State education	6,500	6,100	6,000	400	500
Local government	96,300	91,100	93,400	5,200	2,900
Local education	52,400	46,000	50,400	6,400	2,000
Labor Disputes	0	0	900	0	-900

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)

	September 2006			August 2006			September 2005					
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
United States	151,635,000	145,010,000	6,625,000	4.4	152,465,000	145,379,000	7,086,000	4.6	148,838,000	142,579,000	7,259,000	4.8
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted	1,892,789	1,801,851	90,938	4.8	1,908,701	1,809,979	98,722	5.2	1,867,990	1,767,131	100,859	5.4
Oregon Seasonally Adjusted				5.4				5.5				6.0
Metropolitan Statistical Areas:												
Bend (Deschutes County)	78,067	75,198	2,869	3.7	79,061	76,008	3,053	3.9	76,107	72,638	3,469	4.6
Corvallis (Benton County)	41,448	39,644	1,804	4.4	41,355	39,359	1,996	4.8	41,510	39,485	2,025	4.9
Edgemoor (Springfield (Lane County))	174,457	165,571	8,886	5.1	175,383	165,734	9,649	5.5	172,861	163,094	9,767	5.5
Medford (Jackson County)	102,358	97,520	4,838	4.7	100,861	95,115	5,746	5.5	101,460	96,283	5,177	5.1
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton (2)	1,111,546	1,058,133	53,413	4.8	1,123,265	1,064,870	58,395	5.2	1,089,627	1,040,307	49,320	5.4
Salem (Marion and Polk counties)	190,371	181,254	9,117	4.8	192,636	182,460	10,176	5.3	187,615	177,581	10,034	5.3
Counties:												
Baker	7,169	6,777	392	5.5	7,341	6,946	395	5.4	7,154	6,724	430	6.0
Benton	41,448	39,644	1,804	4.4	41,355	39,359	1,996	4.8	41,510	39,485	2,025	4.9
Clackamas	194,126	185,628	8,498	4.4	196,132	186,937	9,195	4.7	191,101	181,623	9,478	5.0
Clatsop (3)	20,036	19,203	833	4.2	20,194	19,318	876	4.3	19,547	18,614	933	4.8
Columbia	23,210	22,019	1,191	5.1	23,510	22,174	1,336	5.7	22,899	21,544	1,355	5.9
Coos (3)	29,943	28,209	1,734	5.8	30,219	28,327	1,892	6.3	29,237	27,385	1,852	6.3
Crook (3)	9,578	9,153	425	4.4	9,779	9,287	492	5.0	9,533	9,096	437	5.6
Curry (3)	9,917	9,409	508	5.1	9,921	9,369	552	5.6	9,890	9,363	527	5.3
Deschutes	78,067	75,198	2,869	3.7	79,061	76,008	3,053	3.9	76,107	72,638	3,469	4.6
Douglas (3)	47,610	44,477	3,133	6.6	47,975	44,671	3,304	6.9	47,402	43,908	3,494	7.4
Gilliam	1,063	1,020	43	4.0	1,094	1,043	51	4.7	1,058	1,011	47	4.4
Grant	3,781	3,574	207	5.5	3,695	3,485	210	5.7	3,807	3,564	243	6.4
Harney	3,435	3,206	229	6.7	3,480	3,251	229	6.6	3,523	3,262	261	7.7
Hood River (3)	14,121	13,587	534	3.8	13,400	12,517	883	6.6	14,016	13,036	980	7.0
Jackson	102,358	97,520	4,838	4.7	100,861	95,115	5,746	5.5	101,460	96,283	5,177	5.1
Josephine (3)	9,323	8,880	443	4.8	9,760	9,268	492	5.1	9,421	8,942	479	5.3
Josephine (3)	35,767	33,748	2,019	5.6	36,200	33,994	2,206	6.1	35,466	33,319	2,147	6.1
Klamath (3)	30,362	28,711	1,651	5.5	30,727	28,865	1,862	5.9	30,155	28,232	1,923	6.4
Lake	3,770	3,599	171	4.5	3,639	3,463	176	4.8	3,761	3,526	235	6.2
Lane	174,457	165,571	8,886	5.1	175,383	165,734	9,649	5.5	172,861	163,094	9,767	5.5
Lincoln	22,862	21,384	1,478	6.5	23,333	22,079	1,254	5.4	22,623	21,286	1,337	5.9
Linn (3)	53,413	50,321	3,092	5.8	54,048	50,658	3,390	6.3	52,718	49,269	3,449	6.5
Melheur (3)	13,180	12,573	607	4.6	12,936	12,183	753	5.8	12,939	12,179	760	5.9
Marion	154,191	146,649	7,542	4.9	156,093	147,625	8,468	5.4	151,980	143,677	8,303	5.5
Morrow (3)	5,596	5,289	307	5.5	5,651	5,306	345	6.1	5,587	5,266	321	5.7
Multnomah	372,810	354,245	18,565	5.0	376,363	356,744	19,619	5.2	367,099	346,603	20,496	5.6
Polk	36,180	34,605	1,575	4.4	36,535	34,835	1,700	4.7	35,635	33,904	1,731	4.9
Sherman	923	879	44	4.8	909	859	50	5.5	902	855	47	5.2
Tillamook	12,718	12,136	582	4.6	13,002	12,369	633	4.9	12,559	11,882	677	5.4
Umatilla (3)	36,679	34,737	1,942	5.3	37,041	34,846	2,195	5.9	36,899	34,587	2,312	6.3
Union (3)	11,663	11,079	584	5.0	12,223	11,599	624	5.1	11,523	10,848	675	5.9
Wallowa	3,758	3,588	170	4.5	3,811	3,626	185	4.9	3,711	3,525	186	5.0
Wasco (3)	12,094	11,482	612	5.1	12,105	706	706	5.6	12,091	11,381	710	5.9
Washington	271,993	260,467	11,526	4.2	274,340	262,304	12,036	4.4	267,491	254,848	12,643	4.7
Wheeler	703	671	32	4.6	695	655	40	5.8	694	660	34	4.9
Yamhill	44,766	42,644	2,122	4.7	45,235	42,945	2,310	5.1	44,136	41,724	2,412	5.5

(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 disputants. 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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