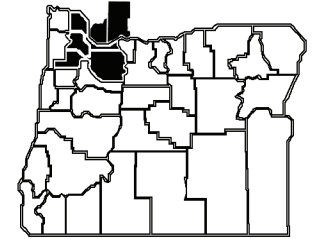




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Raw	Seasonally
		Adjusted
Oct 2006	4.4%	4.7%
Sep 2006	4.8%	5.1%
Oct 2005	5.1%	5.5%
Oregon		
Oct 2006	4.5%	5.1%
Sep 2006	4.8%	5.4%
Oct 2005	5.2%	5.9%
United States		
Oct 2006	4.1%	4.4%
Sep 2006	4.4%	4.6%
Oct 2005	4.6%	4.9%

December 2006

Employment Trends: Portland Metro Area

The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.7 percent in October, down from 5.1 in September and down from a year ago (5.5%). An estimated 49,400 area residents – 7,200 fewer than a year ago – were unemployed.

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally-adjusted)

	October	
	2006	2005
Total	1,021,700	998,800
Construction	64,400	62,500
Manufacturing	127,700	125,000
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	203,700	200,400
Information	23,000	22,800
Financial Activities	68,500	68,100
Professional & Bus. Svc.	136,000	130,500
Educ. & Health Services	125,600	122,600
Leisure & Hospitality	93,800	90,700
Government	142,400	139,700
High Tech *	51,700	50,100

* (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing)

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in October was 5.1 percent compared with 5.4 percent in September. The U.S. rate was 4.4 percent in October, its lowest point in five years and down from 4.6 percent in September.

The Portland metro area gained 800 nonfarm jobs in October on a seasonally adjusted basis. September's job count was revised upward to show a gain of 2,900. Major revisions occurred in local government education (+3,100) and retail trade (+800) as more data became available. October's nonfarm employment totaled 1,012,700 – 23,000 more than a year before (2.3%).

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Oct '06	2005
Yearly Change	1.3%	3.4%

Next release: December 15, 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

(1996=100)

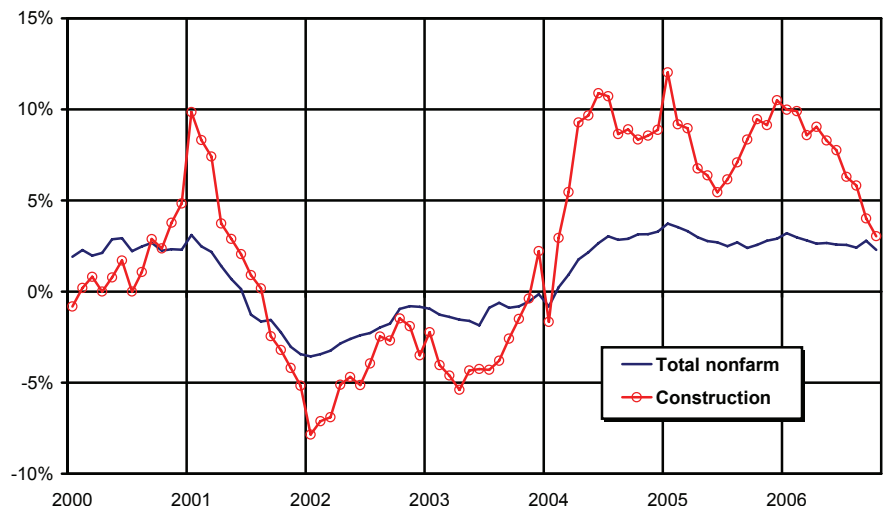
Aug 2006	106.8
July 2006	107.2
Aug 2005	106.2

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

Population (2006)

	2005-2006	% Change
Portland Metro	2,121,910	1.9%
Oregon	3,690,160	1.6%

Year-over-Year Employment Growth Rates, 2000-Current
Construction and Total Nonfarm: Portland MSA

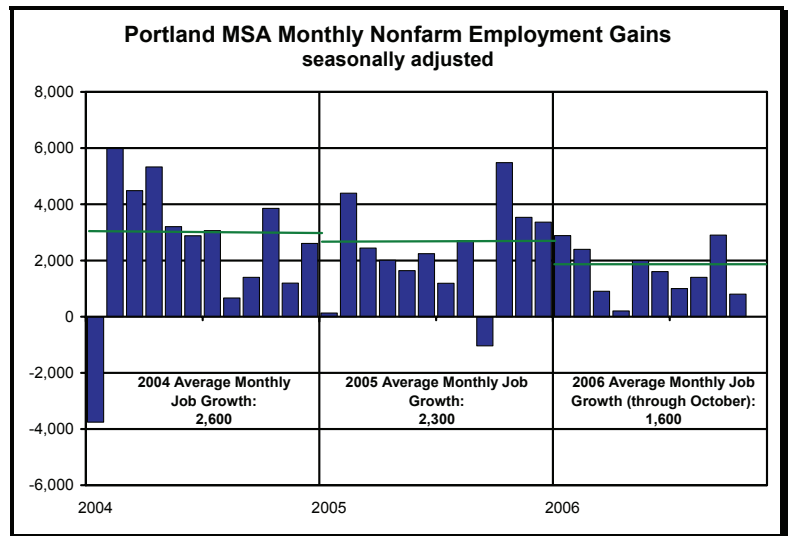


Holiday hiring got off to a strong start with the addition of 1,100 retail jobs in October, following a gain of 300 in September.

Public education finished ramping up for the school year, adding 4,500 jobs over the month and 13,700 over the past two months. Private education was up 2,400 over the month and 6,000 since September.

Construction showed a seasonal decline of 400 jobs. The pace of growth slowed over the past year, which might be due as much to a cooling housing market as to a shortage of workers following three years of very strong hiring (+11,700; +22.2%).

Manufacturing shed 400 jobs, half in the seasonal food-processing component. Total factory employment reached 127,700, and added 2,700 (+2.2%) over the year.



Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in October was 5.1 percent compared with 5.4 percent in September. The October reading put the rate slightly below those prevalent during prior months this year when Oregon's unemployment rate ranged from a low of 5.3 percent in January to a high of 5.6 percent in February, May, and July. The October rate was below the year-ago figure of 5.9 percent. In October, 85,902 Oregonians were unemployed, compared with 98,348 in October 2005.

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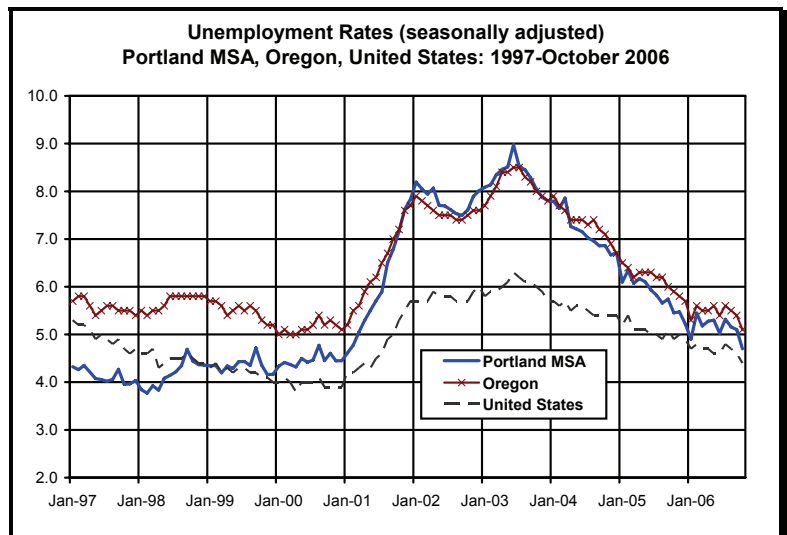
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Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment dropped in October for the first time in five months, by 2,700. The September figure was revised higher to show a gain of 6,900.

In October, three major industries – trade, transportation and utilities, government, and professional and business services – each had seasonally adjusted job losses of close to 2,000. Partially counterbalancing these setbacks were three major industries – construction (+1,500), information (+1,000) and other services (+900) – that each posted substantial gains.



Employment Trends: Nation

The number of unemployed persons (6.7 million) edged down in October, and the unemployment rate declined to 4.4 percent. A year earlier, the number of unemployed persons was 7.4 million and the jobless rate was 4.9 percent.

Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 92,000 in October to 135.8 million. This followed gains of 148,000 in September and 230,000 in August (as revised). Over the month, employment rose in professional and business services, health care, food services, and mining; manufacturing and construction lost jobs.

Professional and business services employment grew by 43,000 in October, with gains in management and technical consulting services (+12,000) and in business support services (+6,000). Temp help services was little changed over the month and has been relatively flat since January.

Health care employment continued to grow with a gain of 23,000 in October. Job growth occurred in nursing and residential care facilities and in hospitals. Over the year, health care employment increased by 302,000. In leisure and hospitality, food services and drinking places continued to add jobs in October (+27,000).

Both wholesale and retail trade employment were little changed in October. Since January, wholesale trade has added 61,000 jobs; in contrast, retail trade employment is down by 104,000. Within retail trade, general merchandise stores lost 11,000 jobs in October. Since its most recent peak in August 2005, employment in general merchandise stores has fallen by 100,000. Within financial activities, commercial banks added 5,000 jobs in October.

In the goods-producing sector, mining employment grew by 5,000 in October. Over the past 12 months, mining added 54,000 jobs. Construction lost 26,000 jobs in October as employment declines in residential specialty trade contractors (-31,000) more than offset gains in nonresidential specialty

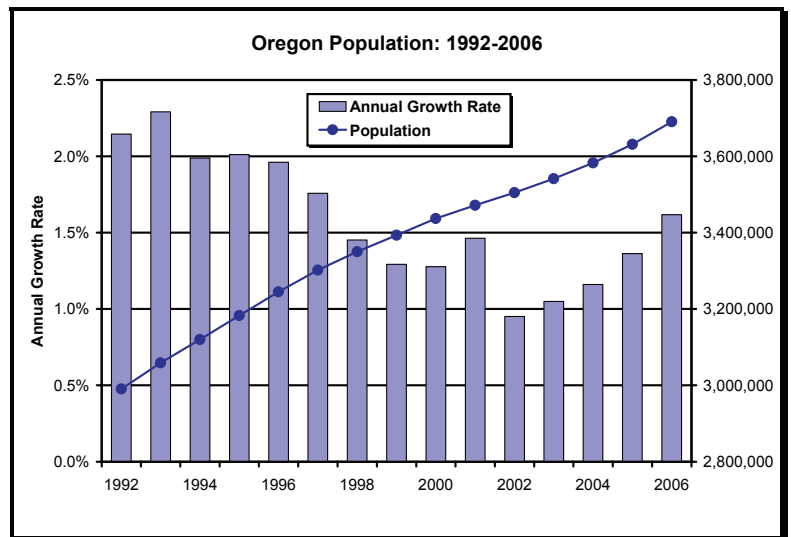
trades. Since its most recent peak in February, employment in residential specialty trades has declined by 99,000.

Manufacturing lost 39,000 jobs in October. Plastics and rubber products lost 14,000 jobs, largely reflecting strike activity in rubber products manufacturing. Employment also declined in motor vehicles and parts (-15,000) and in wood products (-5,000).

Preliminary 2006 Population Estimates

Portland State University's Population Research Center recently released its preliminary 2006 population estimates for Oregon and its counties. The state added 58,720 residents between July 1, 2005 and July 1, 2006, bringing total population to 3,690,160. Most (74%) of the growth was due to net migration, as 43,355 more people moved into the state than moved out. The remaining growth came from "natural increase" or more births than deaths.

Growth Picks Up



Oregon's 58,720 additional residents in 2006 translates into a growth rate of 1.6 percent. This is the fastest rate since 1997. After very rapid growth in the early and mid-1990s – exceeding two percent in some years – the pace slowed in 1998 and 1999 as the Asian financial crisis put the brakes on the state's economy. Net migration slowed. The job market began to pick up in 2000, but the state entered into a moderately severe recession in 2001. Population growth slowed once again, due entirely to a drop-off in net migration. Residents left the state to find jobs elsewhere and potential residents chose not to move in, discouraged by poor job prospects. Natural increases remained fairly constant.

Oregon's economy turned the corner in 2003, and the pace of population growth has picked up every year since. Our continuing economic expansion appears to be attracting more and more new residents and retaining those who already call Oregon home. The pace of population growth is nearing the rates we experienced in the mid-1990s.

2005-2006 Growth by Area

Thirty Oregon counties added residents between 2005 and 2006. Those remaining lost population: Sherman, Grant, Umatilla, Gilliam, Malheur, and Baker.

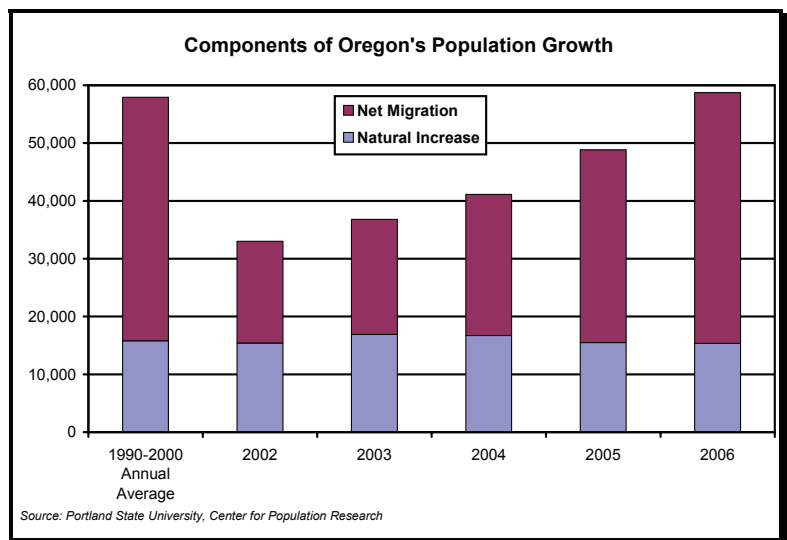
Crook County in Central Oregon was the fastest-growing county (+7.7%; +1,750 new residents), followed by neighboring Deschutes (+6.4%; +9,125) and Jefferson (+2.3%; +465). Deschutes has held the number one or two ranking for the past six years, and was the fastest-growing Oregon county between 1990 and 2000.

Washington County added the largest number of net new residents between 2005 and 2006, followed by Deschutes, Multnomah, and Clackamas. These four counties accounted for well over half of Oregon's population growth.

The Portland metro area (Oregon portion) gained 27,370 residents (+1.6%). Washington County was responsible for 40 percent of the area's growth.

Almost all of Oregon's 241 incorporated cities and towns added residents in 2006.

Population estimates for the state, counties, cities, and towns are produced annually and are based on changes in housing, school enrollment, employment, Medicare enrollment, state tax exemptions, voter registration, and other data. For the entire preliminary set of 2006 estimates, go to www.pdx.edu/prc/.



	Preliminary Estimate July 1, 2006	Certified Estimate July 1, 2005	# Change 2005-2006	% Change 2005-2006
OREGON	3,690,160	3,631,440	58,720	1.6%
Portland Metro (Oregon portion)	1,707,810	1,680,440	27,370	1.6%
Clackamas	367,040	361,300	5,740	1.6%
Columbia	46,965	46,220	745	1.6%
Multnomah	701,545	692,825	8,720	1.3%
Washington	500,585	489,785	10,800	2.2%
Yamhill	91,675	90,310	1,365	1.5%


Source: Population Research Center, Portland State University, November 15, 2006

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Around the Region

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

- **Market of Choice** has opened in the **West Linn** Central Village shopping center. It features a hot-meat carving station, stone pizza oven, delicatessen, Mongolian grill, and bakery. It employs more than 100 people. *West Linn Tidings – Oct. 19, 2006*
- **Mount Hood Community College** will use a \$350,000 U.S. Department of Labor grant to start a practical nursing program. The grant covers planning and development and at least one year of operational costs for the program, which is expected to serve two dozen students in the first year. The college will also expand its registered nursing program, increasing enrollment from 40 students in each class to 80. *KGW.com – Oct. 24, 2006*
- **TriMet** has begun construction of a passenger rail line between Beaverton and Wilsonville. The 14.7-mile line will be the first in Oregon and one of the few suburb-to-suburb commuter rail projects in the country. It will serve **Beaverton, Tigard, Tualatin, and Wilsonville**. Service is expected to begin in September 2008. *Portland Business Journal – Oct. 23, 2006*
- **Oregon Health & Science University's Center for Health & Healing** on **Portland's** South Waterfront is almost complete. Over the next six weeks, 937 workers will move from other campuses to the 16-story, 400,000-square-foot facility. Twelve floors in the \$145-million building will be occupied by OHSU physician practices, outpatient surgery, imaging services, and the March Wellness Center. Four floors will be devoted to research. *Portland Business Journal – Oct. 20, 2006*
- **Providence St. Vincent Medical Center** in **Portland** will open a new wing with 72 hospital beds, including the first inpatient beds for children in Washington County. The \$42-million East Tower also includes 12 beds for mental health patients. It recently hired about 100 people; most will work in the new wing. *The Oregonian – Oct. 20, 2006*
- **H & H Wood Recyclers Inc.** in **Vancouver, Wash.** is going out of business Dec. 31. The company is the major site for yard and land clearing debris, wood waste, sod, concrete, rock, asphalt, and demolition, as well as street sweepings for Clark County and most cities in the county. It also sells recycled products and compost. It employs 24 people. *Portland Business Journal – Oct. 31, 2006*
- **KT Hair Salon** has opened in **Newberg**. *Newberg Graphic – Oct. 19, 2006*
- The **Stimson Lumber** mill in **St. Helens** shut down and laid off 56 people on Oct. 27 due to high log prices and low lumber prices. Mill management classifies the shutdown as indefinite and will evaluate operations monthly as the market changes. *South County Spotlight – Oct. 25, 2006*
- **Independent Brewing Co.**, a 150-seat microbrewery, will open early next year at Southeast 30th Avenue and Powell Boulevard in **Portland**. It will feature organic beer and pizzas made with local ingredients. *Portland Business Journal – Nov. 6, 2006*
- **Geppetto's Ice Cream** has opened in **St. Helens**. *Chronicle – Oct. 25, 2006*

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- **Aarons' Rent-A-Center** and **Anytime Fitness** have opened at the Vintage Place in **McMinnville**. A restaurant, a fast-food operation, and a financial institution are other possible tenants. *News-Register – Nov. 4, 2006*
 - **Schneider National Inc.**, a provider of transportation, logistics, and intermodal services, has opened a state-of-the-art company-owned truck stop on Whitaker Way in **Portland**. It serves as a regional hub for more than 450 Schneider drivers living in the West. It offers company drivers and owner-operators 24-hour amenities such as laundry facilities, food service, Internet access, equipment maintenance, and fuel. *Portland Business Journal – Oct. 19, 2006*
 - **Gen-X Clothing** has opened in **McMinnville**. It offers men's, women's, and children's clothing, as well as jewelry, shoes, accessories, luggage, hats, and prepaid phones and phone cards. It employs four people. *News-Register – Oct. 28, 2006*
 - **Widmer Bros.** has begun a \$22-million expansion at its **North Portland** location. The company is adding a building that will house fermentation tanks and an additional kegging line. Construction is expected to take about 18 months. Once the new site is fully operational, it will add as many as 45 employees. *The Oregonian – Nov. 10, 2006*
 - **WinCo Foods** will close its **Vancouver** Plaza store and move to a bigger location on Northeast Andresen Road by the end of 2008. A fast-food restaurant, bank, and small shopping center will also open at the site. *The Columbian – Oct. 18, 2006*
 - **Special Corner** and **Flowers of the Valley** have co-located in **Yamhill**. Special Corner is a gift shop that sells home décor items, gifts, and souvenirs. Flowers of the Valley is a full-service floral shop. *News-Register – Nov. 11, 2006*
 - **Powell's Books** will open its Cedar Hills Crossing store in **Beaverton** on Nov. 17. The 32,500-square-foot store doubles the amount of retail space of Powell's Cascade Plaza store. *Beaverton Valley Times – Nov. 9, 2006*
 - **Georgia-Pacific Corp.** will cut 300 jobs at its **Camas, Wash.**, plant and shut down production of tissue and some paper-towel products over the next year as it tries to make the aging mill more competitive. A pulp line will close by the middle of next year. It will continue to operate production lines for premium paper-towel products and photocopying paper, which employ about 500. *The Oregonian – Nov. 18, 2006*
 - **New Teriyaki** restaurant has opened in **Newberg**. *Newberg Graphic – Nov. 1, 2006*
 - **Traeger Industries**, a Mt. Angel manufacturer of wood-fired pellet grills, will open a production facility in **Wilsonville** around the first of the year. *Wilsonville Spokesman – Nov. 13, 2006*
 - **Liefeld's Jewelry** in **St. Helens** is closing. *South County Spotlight – Nov. 8, 2006*
 - **Greenfield Health** in **Portland** is adding an eastside clinic and will begin offering pediatric services. The practice is nationally recognized for pioneering use of telephone and e-mail communication with patients who get 80 percent of their care that way, and pay between \$295 and \$495 in set annual fees for care. *Portland Business Journal – Nov. 16, 2006*

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

	October 2006	September 2006	October 2005	-Change From-	
				September 2006	October 2005
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,125,200	1,111,500	1,108,200	13,700	17,000
Unemployed	49,400	53,400	56,600	-4,000	-7,200
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.8	5.1		-0.7
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	4.7	5.1	5.5		-0.8
Employed	1,075,700	1,058,100	1,051,600	17,600	24,100
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	918,800	906,900	899,900	11,900	18,900
Unemployed	39,400	41,900	45,600	-2,500	-6,200
Percent of Labor Force	4.3	4.6	5.1		-0.8
Total Employed	879,400	865,000	854,300	14,400	25,100
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	196,800	194,100	192,700	2,700	4,100
Unemployed	8,100	8,500	9,300	-400	-1,200
Percent of Labor Force	4.1	4.4	4.8		-0.7
Total Employed	188,700	185,600	183,300	3,100	5,400
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	23,590	23,210	23,100	380	490
Unemployed	1,200	1,190	1,360	10	-160
Percent of Labor Force	5.1	5.1	5.9		-0.8
Total Employed	22,390	22,020	21,750	370	640
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	377,400	372,800	370,000	4,600	7,400
Unemployed	17,300	18,600	20,200	-1,300	-2,900
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	5.0	5.4		-0.8
Total Employed	360,100	354,200	349,900	5,900	10,200
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	275,600	272,000	269,600	3,600	6,000
Unemployed	10,800	11,500	12,300	-700	-1,500
Percent of Labor Force	3.9	4.2	4.6		-0.7
Total Employed	264,800	260,500	257,200	4,300	7,600
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	45,340	44,770	44,530	570	810
Unemployed	1,990	2,120	2,410	-130	-420
Percent of Labor Force	4.4	4.7	5.4		-1.0
Total Employed	43,360	42,640	42,120	720	1,240
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	206,400	204,600	208,300	1,800	-1,900
Unemployed	10,100	11,500	11,000	-1,400	-900
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	5.6	5.3		-0.4
Total Employed	196,300	193,100	197,300	3,200	-1,000

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---				
	October 2006	September 2006	October 2005	September 2006	October 2005
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,125,200	1,111,500	1,108,200	13,700	17,000
Unemployed	49,400	53,400	56,600	-4,000	-7,200
Unemployment Rate	4.4%	4.8%	5.1%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	4.7%	5.1%	5.5%		
Total Employed	1,075,700	1,058,100	1,051,600	17,600	24,100
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	1,021,700	1,014,700	998,800	7,000	22,900
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	1,012,700	1,011,900	989,700	800	23,000
Total private	879,300	876,800	859,100	2,500	20,200
Natural resources and mining	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	-100
Construction	64,400	64,800	62,500	-400	1,900
Construction of buildings	14,700	14,800	14,200	-100	500
Residential building construction	8,500	8,600	8,200	-100	300
Nonresidential building construction	6,200	6,200	6,000	0	200
Heavy and civil engineering construction	6,600	6,600	6,600	0	0
Specialty trade contractors	43,100	43,400	41,700	-300	1,400
Manufacturing	127,700	128,100	125,000	-400	2,700
Durable goods	97,400	97,500	95,100	-100	2,300
Wood product manufacturing	6,000	6,000	6,100	0	-100
Primary metal manufacturing	6,600	6,600	6,200	0	400
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	12,300	12,400	12,600	-100	-300
Machinery manufacturing	8,500	8,600	8,200	-100	300
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	38,400	38,400	37,200	0	1,200
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	28,500	28,500	27,500	0	1,000
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,300	5,300	5,000	0	300
Transportation equipment manufacturing	9,400	9,500	9,300	-100	100
Nondurable goods	30,300	30,600	29,900	-300	400
Food manufacturing	8,900	9,100	8,600	-200	300
Paper manufacturing	4,900	4,900	5,000	0	-100
Trade, transportation, and utilities	203,700	202,000	200,400	1,700	3,300
Wholesale trade	57,500	57,200	56,700	300	800
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	27,700	27,400	27,200	300	500
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	21,900	21,900	21,500	0	400
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	7,900	7,900	8,000	0	-100
Retail trade	107,900	106,800	106,100	1,100	1,800
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	14,400	14,400	14,300	0	100
Food and beverage stores	19,000	19,100	18,800	-100	200
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	12,500	12,500	11,600	0	900
General merchandise stores	20,300	19,800	20,600	500	-300
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	38,300	38,000	37,600	300	700
Air transportation	3,900	3,900	3,600	0	300
Truck transportation	11,300	11,300	11,100	0	200
Couriers and messengers	5,400	4,900	5,400	500	0
Warehousing and storage	4,400	4,400	4,400	0	0
Information	23,000	22,800	22,800	200	200
Publishing industries, except internet	9,300	9,200	9,100	100	200
Software publishers	5,700	5,600	5,500	100	200
Telecommunications	6,700	6,600	6,800	100	-100
Wired telecommunications carriers	2,800	2,800	3,000	0	-200

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	October 2006	September 2006	October 2005	---Change from---	
				September 2006	October 2005
Financial activities	68,500	68,900	68,100	-400	400
Finance and insurance	44,500	44,800	44,000	-300	500
Credit intermediation and related activities	22,800	22,900	22,100	-100	700
Insurance carriers and related activities	18,600	18,700	18,400	-100	200
Real estate and rental and leasing	24,000	24,100	24,100	-100	-100
Real estate	19,700	19,800	19,600	-100	100
Professional and business services	136,000	135,400	130,500	600	5,500
Professional and technical services	51,300	50,900	49,100	400	2,200
Architectural and engineering services	11,500	11,500	10,800	0	700
Computer systems design and related services	7,600	7,500	7,400	100	200
Management of companies and enterprises	19,800	19,900	20,000	-100	-200
Administrative and waste services	64,900	64,600	61,400	300	3,500
Administrative and support services	62,500	62,200	58,800	300	3,700
Employment services	29,400	29,100	27,200	300	2,200
Business support services	8,100	8,000	8,000	100	100
Services to buildings and dwellings	14,800	14,800	14,400	0	400
Educational and health services	125,600	122,800	122,600	2,800	3,000
Educational services	23,400	21,000	22,700	2,400	700
Colleges and universities	12,200	10,100	12,000	2,100	200
Health care and social assistance	102,200	101,800	99,900	400	2,300
Ambulatory health care services	38,600	38,500	37,400	100	1,200
Hospitals	28,000	27,900	27,200	100	800
Nursing and residential care facilities	19,800	19,900	19,600	-100	200
Social assistance	15,800	15,500	15,700	300	100
Leisure and hospitality	93,800	95,200	90,700	-1,400	3,100
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,700	14,400	13,100	-700	600
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	9,800	10,800	9,600	-1,000	200
Accommodation and food services	80,100	80,800	77,600	-700	2,500
Accommodation	8,800	9,000	8,900	-200	-100
Food services and drinking places	71,300	71,800	68,700	-500	2,600
Full-service restaurants	34,500	34,800	33,600	-300	900
Limited-service eating places	29,200	29,400	28,200	-200	1,000
Other services	35,000	35,200	34,800	-200	200
Membership associations and organizations	15,400	15,400	15,100	0	300
Government	142,400	137,900	139,700	4,500	2,700
Federal government	18,300	18,300	18,500	0	-200
State government	21,000	20,100	21,100	900	-100
State education	7,000	6,000	6,900	1,000	100
Local government	103,100	99,500	100,100	3,600	3,000
Local education	58,800	55,300	57,200	3,500	1,600
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)

	October 2006			September 2006			October 2005		
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate
United States	152,397,000	146,125,000	6,272,000	151,635,000	145,010,000	6,625,000	150,304,000	143,340,000	6,964,000
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted	1,906,983	1,821,081	85,902	1,892,789	1,801,851	90,938	1,873,525	1,775,177	98,348
State of Oregon									
Oregon Seasonally Adjusted									
Metropolitan Statistical Areas:									
Bend (Deschutes County)	77,661	74,923	2,738	78,067	75,198	2,869	74,997	71,637	3,360
Corvallis (Benton County)	42,432	40,802	1,630	41,448	39,644	1,804	42,146	40,297	1,849
Eugene-Springfield (Lane County)	176,598	170,218	6,380	174,571	165,571	8,886	175,622	166,442	9,180
Medford (Jackson County)	103,464	98,906	4,558	102,358	97,520	4,838	101,301	96,350	4,951
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton (2)	1,125,172	1,075,724	49,448	1,111,546	1,058,133	53,413	1,108,198	1,051,631	56,567
Salem (Marion and Polk counties)	188,145	179,574	8,571	190,371	181,254	9,117	185,197	175,595	9,602
COUNTIES:									
Baker	7,151	6,784	367	7,169	6,777	392	7,098	6,670	428
Benton	42,432	40,802	1,630	41,448	39,644	1,804	42,146	40,297	1,849
Clackamas	196,824	188,721	8,103	194,126	185,628	8,498	192,665	183,331	9,334
Clatsop (3)	20,063	19,271	792	19,203	18,203	833	19,600	18,635	965
Columbia	23,589	22,386	1,203	23,210	22,019	1,191	23,102	21,746	1,356
Coos (3)	29,995	28,370	1,625	29,943	28,209	1,734	29,123	27,328	1,795
Cook (3)	9,388	8,944	444	9,578	9,153	425	9,275	8,741	534
Curry (3)	9,854	9,353	501	9,917	9,409	508	9,821	9,289	532
Deschutes	77,661	74,923	2,738	78,067	75,198	2,869	74,997	71,637	3,360
Douglas (3)	47,587	44,542	3,045	47,610	44,477	3,133	47,437	43,987	3,450
Gilliam	1,038	996	42	1,063	1,020	43	1,061	1,004	57
Grant	3,618	3,412	206	3,781	3,574	207	3,738	3,442	296
Harney	3,378	3,119	259	3,435	3,206	229	3,491	3,191	299
Hood River (3)	12,470	11,995	475	14,121	13,587	534	12,434	11,864	570
Jackson	103,464	98,906	4,558	102,358	97,520	4,838	101,301	96,350	4,951
Jefferson	9,226	8,819	407	9,323	8,960	363	9,356	8,902	454
Josephine (3)	36,093	34,116	1,977	35,767	33,746	2,019	35,646	33,512	2,136
Klamath (3)	30,879	29,298	1,581	30,382	28,711	1,671	30,904	28,674	1,830
Lake	3,648	3,448	200	3,770	3,569	201	3,611	3,372	239
Lane	176,598	170,218	6,380	174,457	165,571	8,886	175,622	166,442	9,180
Lincoln	22,589	21,437	1,152	22,562	21,384	1,178	22,319	20,960	1,359
Linn (3)	53,660	50,696	2,964	53,413	50,321	3,092	53,084	49,726	3,358
Maiheur (3)	13,353	12,757	596	13,180	12,573	607	13,129	12,387	742
Marion	152,389	145,290	7,109	154,191	146,649	7,542	150,033	142,071	7,962
Morrow (3)	5,596	5,329	267	5,596	5,289	307	5,669	5,337	332
Multnomah	377,436	360,149	17,287	372,810	354,245	18,565	370,019	349,863	20,156
Polk	35,746	34,284	1,462	36,180	34,605	1,575	35,164	33,524	1,640
Sherman	890	847	43	923	879	44	889	843	46
Tillamook	12,481	11,918	563	12,718	12,136	582	12,406	11,749	657
Umatilla (3)	36,812	35,002	1,810	36,679	34,737	1,942	37,293	35,054	2,239
Union (3)	11,977	11,400	577	11,663	11,079	584	11,721	11,071	650
Wallowa	3,623	3,462	161	3,758	3,568	190	3,581	3,390	191
Wasco (3)	11,868	11,289	579	12,094	11,482	612	11,886	11,201	685
Washington	275,623	264,808	10,815	271,993	260,467	11,526	269,561	257,245	12,316
Wheeler	660	633	27	703	671	32	669	636	33
Yamhill	45,343	43,355	1,988	44,766	42,644	2,122	44,527	42,116	2,411

(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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