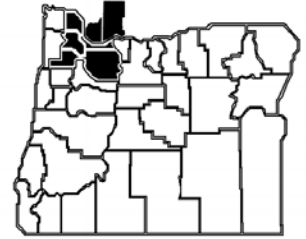




Portland Metro LABOR TRENDS

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



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December 2007

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rates

Portland MSA	Seasonally	
	Adjusted	Raw
Oct 2007	5.0%	4.7%
Sep 2007	4.9%	4.6%
Oct 2006	4.8%	4.5%
Oregon		
Oct 2007	5.5%	5.0%
Sep 2007	5.3%	4.7%
Oct 2006	5.4%	4.7%
United States		
Oct 2007	4.7%	4.4%
Sep 2007	4.7%	4.5%
Oct 2006	4.4%	4.1%

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	October	
	2007	2006
Total	1,042,700	1,030,200
Construction	68,900	66,300
Manufacturing	127,200	128,100
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	206,700	205,300
Information	24,500	23,900
Financial Activities	70,400	70,500
Professional & Bus. Svc.	138,800	136,900
Educ. & Health Services	129,000	126,100
Leisure & Hospitality	96,600	94,400
Government	142,600	141,000
High Tech *	50,900	51,500

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

United States	Oct '07	2006
Yearly Change	3.5%	3.2%

Next release: December 14, 2007

Portland-Salem	1st Half '07	2006
Yearly Change	3.4%	2.6%

Next release: Mid-February 2008

www.bls.gov/cpi

University of Oregon Index of Economic Indicators

Sept 2007	102.5	↓
Aug 2007	103..0	

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

2006 Population

	2005-2006	% Change
Portland Metro	2,121,910	1.9%
Oregon	3,690,505	1.6%

Employment Trends: Local

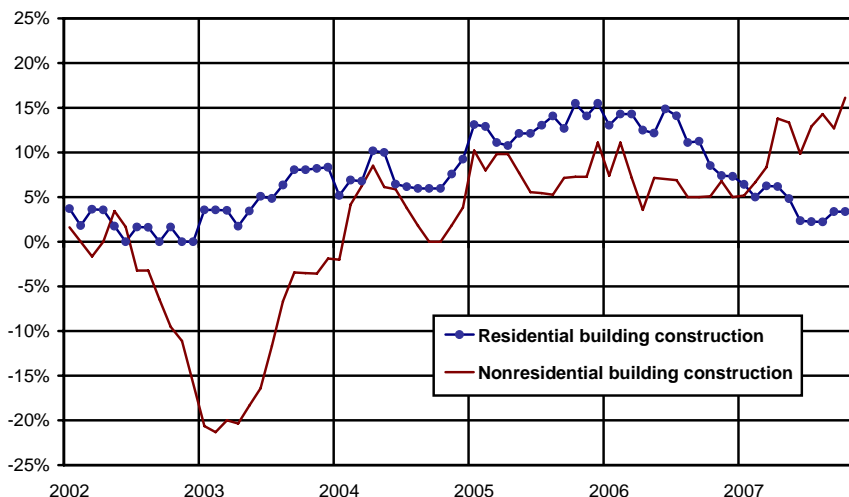
The Portland metro area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.0 percent in October, essentially unchanged from September (4.9%) and from a year earlier (4.8%). An estimated 54,100 area residents were unemployed and actively seeking work.

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in October was 5.5 percent compared with 5.3 percent in September. The U.S. rate was 4.7 percent in both October and September.

The Portland metro area gained 1,100 nonfarm jobs in October on a seasonally adjusted basis. Total nonfarm employment now stands at 1,034,500; 12,600 over a year ago (+1.2%).

Holiday hiring is off to a slow start with the addition of just 200 retail jobs. Typically metro-area retailers add upwards of 1,000 jobs in October.

Year-over-Year Growth Rates
Residential and Nonresidential Construction



Public education finished ramping up for the school year, adding 7,000 jobs in October. Private education was up 2,100 over the month.

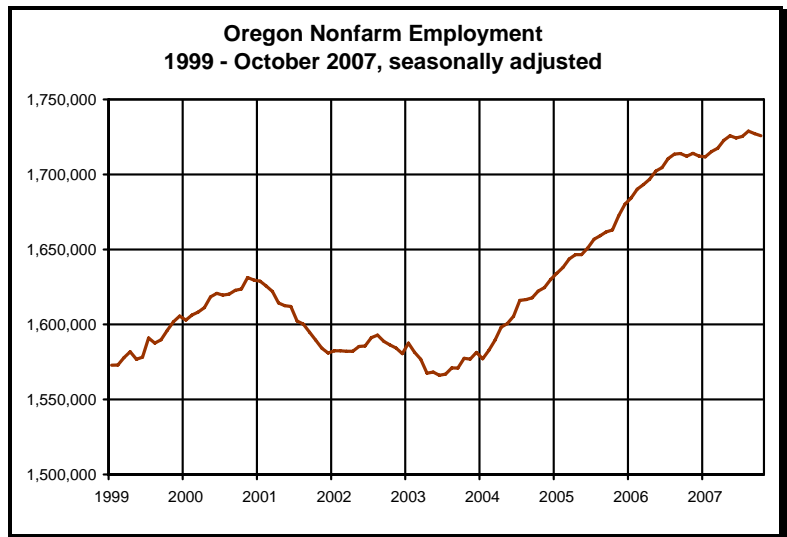
Construction performed in line with seasonal expectations, shedding 500 jobs. This sector continues to slow, although it remains the fastest-growing broad industry year-over-year (+3.9%). Nonresidential activity (+1,000; +16.1%) has picked up some of the slack on the housing side (+300; +3.4%). Road and infrastructure work has also boosted employment over the year (+400; +6.2%).

Manufacturing shed 700 jobs; 200 each in high tech and the seasonal food-processing component. Total factory employment now stands at 127,200; down 900 (-0.7%) over the year.

Employment Trends: State

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.5 percent in October and 5.3 percent in September. It remains close to levels seen throughout the past 22 months, when the rate ranged from 5.0 percent to 5.5 percent. In October, 96,164 Oregonians were unemployed, compared with 89,466 in October 2006.

In October, seasonally adjusted payroll employment declined 1,400 after a revised loss of 1,600 in September. Seasonally adjusted payroll employment peaked in August at 1,728,800, but is now back to the same level as in May. Thus, there was no net expansion over that five month period. Over the 12 months ending in October, payroll employment grew by 13,700 jobs or 0.8 percent.



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In October, two major industries – government (-2,400 jobs) and trade, transportation, and utilities (-1,800) – posted seasonally adjusted job declines. In contrast, two major industries added substantial numbers of jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis – educational and health services (+1,800 jobs) and professional and business services (+1,000).

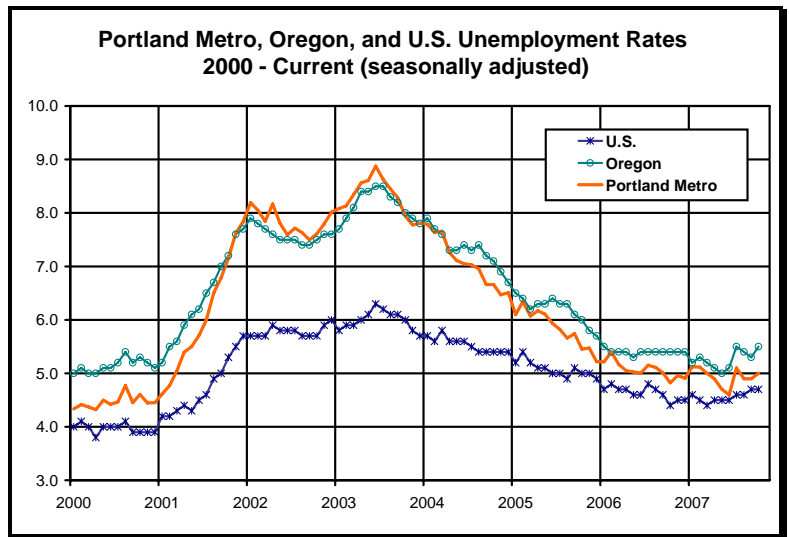
Government added 14,900 jobs in October, a month in which a gain of 17,300 was expected as schools ramped up to full autumn employment. State education employed 28,000 in October and is at essentially the same level as in October 2006. Local government education, which includes K through 12 schools and community colleges, employed 101,700 in October, up from 99,700 in October 2006.

Construction is being closely watched for signs of how the downturn of the national residential housing market is affecting Oregon. Since early 2006, the monthly employment numbers indicate a stable pattern for construction as a whole. The sector performed about in line with seasonal expectations for October, posting a decline of 1,700 jobs when a loss of 1,200 is normal. Seasonally adjusted employment notched down to 102,000 in October, which was near the midpoint of the industry's range of approximately 100,000 to 104,000 since April 2006.

Employment Trends: National

The number of unemployed persons, at 7.2 million, was essentially unchanged in October, and the unemployment rate held at 4.7 percent. A year earlier, the number of unemployed persons was 6.7 million, and the jobless rate was 4.4 percent.

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 166,000 in October to 138.4 million, following increases of 93,000 in August and 96,000 in September. In October, job growth continued in several service-providing industries, while employment in manufacturing continued to trend downward. Construction employment was little changed over the month.



Employment in professional and business services increased by 65,000 in October and has risen by 368,000 over the year. In October, job gains continued in architectural and engineering services (7,000) and in management and technical consulting services (8,000). The number of jobs in the employment services industry rose over the month (34,000), following a large decline in September. Thus far in 2007, the industry lost 156,000 jobs.

Health care employment continued to grow in October (34,000) with job gains in ambulatory health care services and hospitals. Over the year, health care added 400,000 jobs.

Within leisure and hospitality, employment in food services and drinking places continued to trend up in October (37,000). This industry added 365,000 jobs over the year.

Manufacturing employment continued to trend down over the month (-21,000) with declines in motor vehicles and parts (-6,000), computer and electronic products (-4,000), and chemicals (-4,000). Manufacturing lost 275,000 jobs since June 2006.

Overall, employment in construction was little changed in October. A job gain in nonresidential specialty trade contractors (16,000) was offset by job losses in residential building (-9,000) and in residential specialty trade contractors (-13,000). Since its peak in September 2006, construction employment declined by 124,000.

Retail trade employment edged down in October. Among the component industries, employment in building material and garden supply stores continued to trend down with a loss of 7,000 over the month. Employment in financial activities was essentially unchanged in October, although the number of jobs in its credit intermediation component (which includes mortgage lending and related activities) continued to trend down.

Bureau of Economic Analysis Produces Experimental Estimates of GDP for Metro Areas

The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the agency that produces estimates of state and national gross domestic product (GDP), recently added a new – yet experimental – data series to its arsenal: gross domestic product by **metro area**. In a nutshell, GDP measures the total market value of final goods and services produced in a given region over a specified period of time. It's a comprehensive and widely used measure of economic activity at the state and national level.

At this point the BEA is releasing the data for evaluation and comment by data users, ergo the words “experimental” and “prototype” attached to the data. Although it doesn't sound as if they will discontinue the series any time soon, they might revise the data and perhaps the methodology down the road based on user feedback.

The Nation's 10 Largest Metro Areas: 2005		
as Measured by Prototype Estimates of Gross Domestic Product		
(millions of current dollars)		
1	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	1,056,381
2	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	632,407
3	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	461,374
4	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	347,631
5	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	316,332
6	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	315,544
7	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	295,236
8	San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	268,300
9	Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	261,086
10	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	242,382
....		
13	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	182,170
....		
26	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	95,573
	All Metro Areas Total	11,097,029
	U.S. Total	12,372,850

The data can theoretically be used – with caution at this early stage – to answer questions such as:

- What's the size of an area's economy?
- Is the economy growing or declining?
- How does growth in one metro area differ from other metro areas or from the nation?
- Which industries are propelling growth?

A Few (Cautious) Answers

The nation's 363 metropolitan areas generated 90 percent of the total U.S. GDP in 2005, although the 75 smallest metro areas accounted for just two percent. The five largest metro areas were responsible for nearly one-quarter of the \$12.4 trillion figure. The New York metro area alone generated \$1.1 trillion, outranking all but one *state* (California) and nine *countries*.

The Portland metro area kicked in an estimated \$95.6 billion to the national total. That would make us the nation's 26th largest metro area as measured by 2005 GDP.

User Beware

Much of Portland's industry-level GDP data is suppressed due to confidentiality issues. The data that is available should be viewed with a healthy dose of caution due to the combination of BEA's methodology and Oregon's industry structure.

GDP data is collected at the state – not metro area – level, so the BEA devised a method to allocate a state's GDP among its metro areas. They use two data sets: statewide GDP by industry and county-level earnings by industry (which they also produce). You have one pot containing statewide manufacturing GDP, another pot with statewide retail trade GDP, etc. Each pot gets divvied up based on county earnings data for the corresponding industry.

One component of GDP is investment in capital equipment (e.g., a new factory, new machinery). Manufacturers in particular spend heavily on capital equipment, especially high tech, auto makers, and oil refineries. A case in point: In 2002 and 2003, Intel spent close to \$2 billion to build and equip its Hillsboro D1D plant.

Here's the caution: **BEA admits that there is a weak correlation between earnings and output for some capital intensive industries.** This can result in the misallocation of a state's GDP among its metro areas. For example: Let's say capital spending in high tech manufacturing increased by \$500 million in Oregon in 2003 due in large part to activity in the Portland area. At the same time, Portland showed a slight decline in high tech manufacturing earnings. Meanwhile, Corvallis didn't experience any capital spending but it did see a slight increase in its high tech manufacturing earnings. According to the BEA method, Corvallis would be allocated some, perhaps a lot, of the state's (i.e. Portland's) high tech manufacturing GDP.

Since Oregon has a relatively large manufacturing sector, the potential for such misallocations is likely to be greater than for other states. So while this new BEA data series can be useful for many metro areas, it might present some problems for Oregon's metro areas.

More information is available at the BEA's "GDP by State and Region" page:
www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm#gsp.

Around the Region

A listing of employment-related events making recent news

- **H.B. Stubbs Cos.** has opened an office in **Portland**. The Michigan-based company provides exhibit and event marketing services. *Portland Business Journal, 10-18-07*
- **The Meier & Frank Delivery Depot Building** in **Portland's Pearl District** will be remade into a retail and office complex. It is scheduled for completion in 2009. *Portland Business Journal, 10-19-07*
- **Great Clips** hair salon has opened in **St. Helens**. *Chronicle, 10-17-07*
- **Northwest SecureCheck** has opened in **Newberg**. It offers verification services of prospective employees for local businesses. *Newberg Graphic, 9-26-07*
- **Clark County commissioners** have denied an application to build a **Wal-Mart** in the **Salmon Creek** neighborhood, north of **Vancouver**. *The Oregonian, 10-3-07*
- **Portland** wood products company **Pope & Talbot** has filed for bankruptcy protection in Canada. The move will give the company more time to restructure and find buyers for its assets. It filed in Canada because the majority of its operations are there. *Portland Business Journal, 10-29-07*
- **Wells Fargo Financial** is adding 50 jobs to its **Vancouver** call center, a year after it increased the workforce by 115. *The Columbian, 10-27-07*
- **Big Al's** bowling center will open at the West Village Shopping Center in **Beaverton**. It will feature a 7,000-square-foot sports bar and grill. Construction is expected to start in early 2008, with a planned 2009 opening. *The Columbian, 10-30-07*
- **Honest Chocolates** will open in **Newberg** offering hand-dipped, gourmet chocolate treats. *Newberg Graphic, 10-17-07*
- **Natural Resource Group LLC** has opened in **Portland**. It provides environmental and public affairs consulting services to the energy industry. *Portland Business Journal, 10-17-07*
- **Smalling Chiropractic and Wellness Center** has opened in **Newberg**. *Newberg Graphic, 10-10-07*
- **Freightliner LLC** will move 341 white-collar jobs out of **Portland** to Fort Mill, S.C., by mid-2008. The move will affect sales, marketing, and technical support positions. *The Oregonian, 11-2-07*
- **Columbia Credit Union** plans to open a branch at **Grand Central**, a retail development in **Vancouver**. *The Columbian, 10-30-07*
- **ZoomCare**, a unique primary care medical practice, is opening a location in **Portland's Pearl District**. It is a paperless clinic that offers online scheduling, same-day visits, welcomes walk-in patients, and is open for extended hours and weekends. *Portland Business Journal, 10-29-07*

-
- **Frontier Packaging** has opened in **McMinville**. It supplies the wine and general beverage industries with glass containers, packaging, and shipping products. *News-Register, 10-20-07*
 - A \$5.36-million **WinCo Foods** grocery store is under construction on the northeast corner of Andresen Road and 18th Street in **Vancouver**. It will replace the company's Vancouver Plaza store by early next year and is expected to employ 140 full- and part-time workers. *The Columbian, 10-25-07*
 - **Dress Barn** has opened at **Cascade Station** in **Portland**. *Portland Business Journal, 11-12-07*
 - **Lowe's Lacamas**, a 13-building retail center, is proposed for 28 acres in **Vancouver**. A 170,680-square-foot **Lowe's** will be the centerpiece. *The Columbian, 11-13-07*
 - **Famous Footwear** has opened in **McMinville**. *News-Register, 11-10-07*
 - A **Sears** franchise store will open in **Cornelius** in January. It will employ about eight people. *The Forest Grove News-Times, 11-7-07*
 - **Creative Kharma** has opened in **St. Helens**. It offers handcrafted items and antiques. *Chronicle, 11-7-07*
 - **Sport Clips**, a men's hair salon, has opened in **Oregon City**. *The Oregon City News, 11-7-07*
 - **Little Urbanites**, a retail and design center catering to children, will open in **Portland's Pearl District**. *Portland Business Journal, 11-12-07*
 - Construction will soon begin on **Third Central**, a mixed-use development in downtown **Gresham**. The four-story complex will feature 34 luxury apartment homes. A coffee shop, deli, or small restaurant could open on the ground floor. *The Gresham Outlook, 11-13-07*
 - **Crisis Pregnancy Centers of Portland** will open in **Beaverton** in early 2008. *Portland Business Journal, 11-12-07*
 - A 92-room **Holiday Inn Express** is under construction near **Westfield Vancouver mall**. *The Columbian, 11-18-07*
 - **McMinville Immediate Care** has opened. *News-Register, 10-27-07*
 - **Icebreaker**, a New Zealand-based purveyor of merino wool sports apparel, will move its U.S. headquarters from Idaho to **Portland** by mid-2008. About 12 Idaho employees will join the 20 global design center workers who moved to Portland in January. It will also open its first U.S. store, **Touch Lab**, in Portland on December 4. *Portland Business Journal, 11-16-07*
 - **Angel's Mexican and BBQ Restaurant** has opened in **Scappoose**. *South County Spotlight, 10-17-07*

Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA Labor Force and Industry Employment

	October 2007	September 2007	October 2006	---Change from---	
				September 2007	October 2006
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Civilian Labor Force	1,154,400	1,149,300	1,133,800	5,100	20,600
Unemployed	54,100	53,200	50,900	900	3,200
Unemployment Rate	4.7%	4.6%	4.5%		
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%		
Total Employed	1,100,300	1,096,000	1,083,000	4,300	17,300
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT					
Total nonfarm	1,042,700	1,035,000	1,030,200	7,700	12,500
Total nonfarm, seasonally adjusted	1,034,500	1,033,400	1,021,900	1,100	12,600
Total private	900,100	899,200	889,200	900	10,900
Natural resources and mining	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0
Construction	68,900	69,400	66,300	-500	2,600
Construction of buildings	16,400	16,300	15,100	100	1,300
Residential building construction	9,200	9,200	8,900	0	300
Nonresidential building construction	7,200	7,100	6,200	100	1,000
Heavy and civil engineering construction	6,900	7,000	6,500	-100	400
Specialty trade contractors	45,600	46,100	44,700	-500	900
Manufacturing	127,200	127,900	128,100	-700	-900
Durable goods	96,300	96,700	97,300	-400	-1,000
Wood product manufacturing	6,000	6,000	6,000	0	0
Primary metal manufacturing	6,900	6,800	6,400	100	500
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	13,000	13,000	12,900	0	100
Machinery manufacturing	8,800	8,800	8,700	0	100
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	36,700	36,900	37,900	-200	-1,200
Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	26,800	27,000	28,000	-200	-1,200
Electronic instrument manufacturing	5,400	5,400	5,300	0	100
Transportation equipment manufacturing	8,700	8,700	9,300	0	-600
Nondurable goods	30,900	31,200	30,800	-300	100
Food manufacturing	9,000	9,200	8,900	-200	100
Paper manufacturing	5,100	5,000	5,000	100	100
Trade, transportation, and utilities	206,700	206,200	205,300	500	1,400
Wholesale trade	58,400	58,400	58,100	0	300
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	28,100	28,300	28,300	-200	-200
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	22,300	22,200	21,900	100	400
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	8,000	7,900	7,900	100	100
Retail trade	110,000	109,800	108,700	200	1,300
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	14,500	14,500	14,300	0	200
Food and beverage stores	20,100	20,200	19,400	-100	700
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	12,300	12,400	12,200	-100	100
General merchandise stores	20,600	20,500	20,500	100	100
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	38,300	38,000	38,500	300	-200
Air transportation	4,000	4,000	3,800	0	200
Truck transportation	11,100	11,200	11,600	-100	-500
Couriers and messengers	5,000	4,800	4,800	200	200
Warehousing and storage	4,300	4,300	4,300	0	0
Information	24,500	24,500	23,900	0	600
Publishing industries, except internet	9,900	9,900	9,700	0	200
Software publishers	6,400	6,400	6,000	0	400
Telecommunications	6,200	6,300	6,800	-100	-600
Wired telecommunications carriers	2,500	2,600	2,800	-100	-300

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (continued)

	October 2007	September 2007	October 2006	---Change from---	
				September 2007	October 2006
Financial activities	70,400	70,700	70,500	-300	-100
Finance and insurance	45,100	45,200	44,800	-100	300
Credit intermediation and related activities	21,900	22,000	22,400	-100	-500
Insurance carriers and related activities	19,300	19,300	18,800	0	500
Real estate and rental and leasing	25,300	25,500	25,700	-200	-400
Real estate	20,500	20,700	20,800	-200	-300
Professional and business services	138,800	138,400	136,900	400	1,900
Professional and technical services	53,200	52,900	51,800	300	1,400
Architectural and engineering services	12,400	12,300	11,800	100	600
Computer systems design and related services	7,800	7,800	7,600	0	200
Management of companies and enterprises	21,200	21,300	21,100	-100	100
Administrative and waste services	64,400	64,200	64,000	200	400
Administrative and support services	62,000	61,900	61,700	100	300
Employment services	27,200	27,100	28,800	100	-1,600
Business support services	7,800	7,900	8,100	-100	-300
Services to buildings and dwellings	14,800	15,000	14,900	-200	-100
Educational and health services	129,000	126,100	126,100	2,900	2,900
Educational services	23,400	21,300	23,300	2,100	100
Colleges and universities	12,300	10,400	12,400	1,900	-100
Health care and social assistance	105,600	104,800	102,800	800	2,800
Ambulatory health care services	40,600	40,400	39,200	200	1,400
Hospitals	27,800	27,800	27,400	0	400
Nursing and residential care facilities	20,800	20,600	20,200	200	600
Social assistance	16,400	16,000	16,000	400	400
Leisure and hospitality	96,600	97,900	94,400	-1,300	2,200
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,600	14,500	13,500	-900	100
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	10,100	11,200	9,700	-1,100	400
Accommodation and food services	83,000	83,400	80,900	-400	2,100
Accommodation	9,100	9,300	9,100	-200	0
Food services and drinking places	73,900	74,100	71,800	-200	2,100
Full-service restaurants	34,500	34,600	34,300	-100	200
Limited-service eating places	31,400	31,700	30,100	-300	1,300
Other services	36,200	36,300	35,900	-100	300
Membership associations and organizations	16,200	16,100	15,700	100	500
Government	142,600	135,800	141,000	6,800	1,600
Federal government	17,700	17,800	17,900	-100	-200
State government	21,100	20,300	21,200	800	-100
State education	7,200	6,300	7,200	900	0
Local government	103,800	97,700	101,900	6,100	1,900
Local education	58,600	52,500	57,400	6,100	1,200
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.

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

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

	October 2007	September 2007	October 2006	September 2007	-Change From- October 2006
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA					
Civilian labor force	1,154,400	1,149,300	1,133,800	5,100	20,600
Unemployed	54,100	53,200	50,900	900	3,200
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.6	4.5	0.1	0.2
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted	5.0	4.9	4.8	0.1	0.2
Employed	1,100,300	1,096,000	1,083,000	4,300	17,300
Oregon portion of the MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	937,400	934,000	922,700	3,400	14,700
Unemployed	43,500	42,000	40,500	1,500	3,000
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	4.5	4.4	0.2	0.3
Total Employed	893,800	892,100	882,200	1,700	11,600
Clackamas County					
Civilian Labor Force	201,300	200,500	198,200	800	3,100
Unemployed	9,000	8,700	8,500	300	500
Percent of Labor Force	4.5	4.3	4.3	0.2	0.2
Total Employed	192,200	191,900	189,700	300	2,500
Columbia County					
Civilian Labor Force	24,380	24,250	23,980	130	400
Unemployed	1,380	1,290	1,270	90	110
Percent of Labor Force	5.7	5.3	5.3	0.4	0.4
Total Employed	23,010	22,960	22,710	50	300
Multnomah County					
Civilian Labor Force	380,300	379,200	374,700	1,100	5,600
Unemployed	18,200	17,800	17,300	400	900
Percent of Labor Force	4.8	4.7	4.6	0.1	0.2
Total Employed	362,100	361,400	357,400	700	4,700
Washington County					
Civilian Labor Force	284,800	283,700	280,000	1,100	4,800
Unemployed	12,500	12,000	11,300	500	1,200
Percent of Labor Force	4.4	4.2	4.1	0.2	0.3
Total Employed	272,200	271,700	268,700	500	3,500
Yamhill County					
Civilian Labor Force	46,640	46,380	45,740	260	900
Unemployed	2,390	2,220	2,060	170	330
Percent of Labor Force	5.1	4.8	4.5	0.3	0.6
Total Employed	44,250	44,160	43,670	90	580
Washington portion of the MSA (Clark and Skamania counties)					
Civilian Labor Force	217,100	215,200	211,200	1,900	5,900
Unemployed	10,600	11,300	10,400	-700	200
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	5.2	4.9	(0.3)	0.0
Total Employed	206,500	204,000	200,800	2,500	5,700

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.



Oregon Labor Force and Unemployment by Area (1)

	October 2007			September 2007			October 2006		
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate
United States	153,516,000	146,743,000	4.4	153,400,000	146,448,000	4.5	152,397,000	146,125,000	4.1
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted			4.7			4.7			4.4
State of Oregon	1,941,707	1,845,543	5.0	1,941,300	1,849,363	4.7	1,913,836	1,824,370	4.7
Oregon Seasonally Adjusted			5.5			5.3			5.4
Metropolitan Statistical Areas:									
Bend (Deschutes County)	83,444	79,406	4.8	83,895	80,185	4.4	80,243	77,170	3.8
Conallis (Benton County)	43,708	42,038	3.8	42,825	41,184	3.8	41,524	41,524	4.0
Eugene-Springfield (Lane County)	180,940	171,794	5.1	177,544	168,791	4.9	179,509	170,772	4.9
Medford (Jackson County)	104,862	99,508	5.1	104,826	98,651	4.9	103,372	98,502	4.7
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton (2)	1,154,426	1,100,283	4.7	1,149,259	1,086,034	4.6	1,133,834	1,082,975	4.5
Salem (Marion and Polk counties)	191,664	182,382	4.9	194,568	185,507	4.7	188,245	180,237	4.8
Counties:									
Baker	7,246	6,879	5.1	7,280	6,919	5.0	7,237	6,857	5.3
Benton	43,708	42,038	3.8	42,825	41,184	3.8	41,524	41,524	4.0
Clackamas	201,257	192,243	4.5	200,536	191,867	4.3	198,230	189,740	4.3
Clatsop (3)	20,251	19,327	4.6	20,363	19,487	4.3	20,152	19,313	4.2
Columbia	24,383	23,005	5.7	24,251	22,960	5.3	23,975	22,706	5.3
Coos (3)	29,178	27,310	1,868	29,129	27,391	6.0	28,757	27,035	6.0
Crook (3)	9,799	9,204	6.1	9,880	9,434	5.5	9,594	9,106	5.1
Curry (3)	9,421	8,834	6.2	9,680	9,166	5.4	9,720	9,158	5.8
Deschutes	83,444	79,406	4.8	83,895	80,185	4.4	80,243	77,170	3.8
Douglas (3)	48,420	44,909	7.3	44,909	45,308	6.9	47,612	44,425	6.7
Gilliam	1,071	1,017	5.4	1,103	1,053	4.5	965	910	4.7
Grant	3,532	3,309	6.3	3,506	3,209	5.6	3,637	3,431	5.7
Haney	3,284	3,094	5.8	3,404	3,220	5.6	3,382	3,128	7.5
Hood River (3)	13,274	12,824	3.4	14,719	14,273	3.0	12,947	12,463	3.7
Jackson	104,862	99,508	5.354	104,826	99,651	5.175	103,372	98,502	4.870
Jefferson	9,353	8,757	6.4	9,481	8,936	6.4	9,182	8,755	4.4
Josephine (3)	35,663	33,236	2,427	35,718	33,449	2,269	35,328	33,192	6.0
Klamath (3)	31,447	29,501	1,946	31,226	29,447	1,779	30,959	29,300	5.4
Lake	3,705	3,464	6.5	3,778	3,570	2,08	3,638	3,432	5.7
Lane	180,940	171,794	9,146	177,544	168,791	8,753	179,509	170,772	8,737
Lincoln	22,045	20,863	5.4	22,456	21,373	1,083	22,128	20,938	1,191
Linn (3)	53,931	50,793	3,138	53,701	50,670	3,031	53,489	50,373	3,096
Mallheur (3)	15,337	12,789	4.0	13,267	12,728	539	13,223	12,630	5.93
Marion	154,466	146,757	7,709	156,678	149,271	7,407	152,444	148,031	7,413
Morrow (3)	5,388	5,298	280	5,641	5,392	249	5,540	5,270	270
Multnomah	380,312	362,099	18,213	379,171	361,391	17,780	374,681	357,383	17,298
Polk	37,398	35,625	1,773	37,910	36,236	1,674	36,801	35,206	1,595
Sherman	895	857	38	920	879	4.4	860	818	4.2
Tillamook	12,655	12,067	588	12,997	12,397	545	12,349	11,751	598
Umatilla (3)	36,834	35,047	1,787	37,387	35,668	1,719	36,706	34,859	1,847
Union (3)	12,336	11,723	613	12,109	11,535	574	12,101	11,501	600
Wallowa	3,641	3,470	171	3,665	3,665	189	3,652	3,487	165
Wasco (3)	12,007	11,415	592	12,416	11,876	540	11,864	11,270	594
Washington	284,766	272,233	12,533	283,700	271,701	12,007	280,037	268,668	11,349
Wheeler	617	587	30	640	613	27	605	577	28
Yamhill	46,639	44,248	2,391	46,381	44,161	2,220	45,735	43,671	2,064

(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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