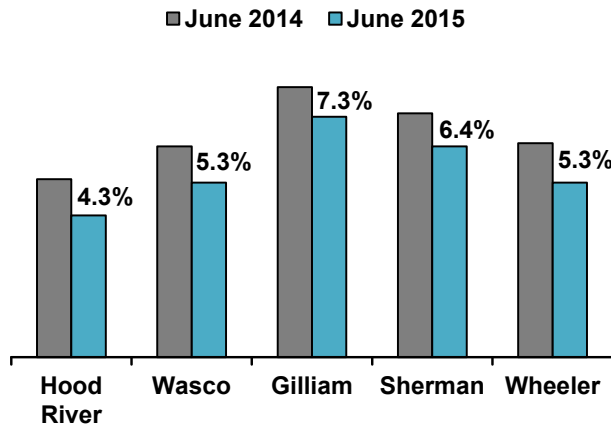


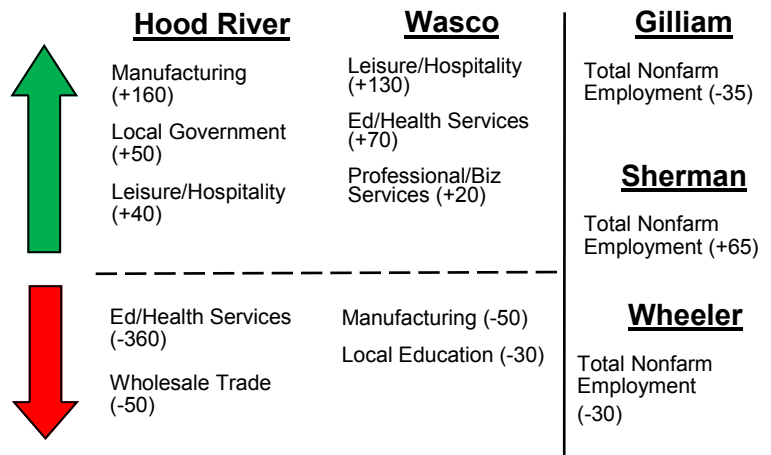
## Local Area Unemployment Rates

Seasonally Adjusted



## Notable Industry Gains and Losses

Over-the-Year Employment Change From June 2014



## Employment Trends

The cherry harvest contributed to some large labor force gains in the Columbia Gorge in June, including 4,247 people in Wasco County. Most counties in the region, however, are still seeing labor force declines over the year.

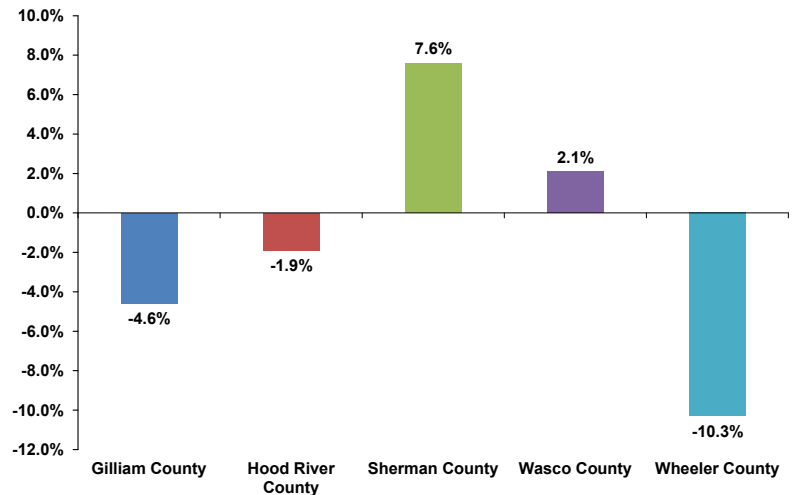
Hood River County is down 200 nonfarm jobs over the year, mainly in private education and health services. This has been offset by large gains in manufacturing and government.

Wasco County has grown 2.1 percent over the year, with the majority of job growth in the private sector. Leisure and hospitality was the fastest-growing industry since last June.

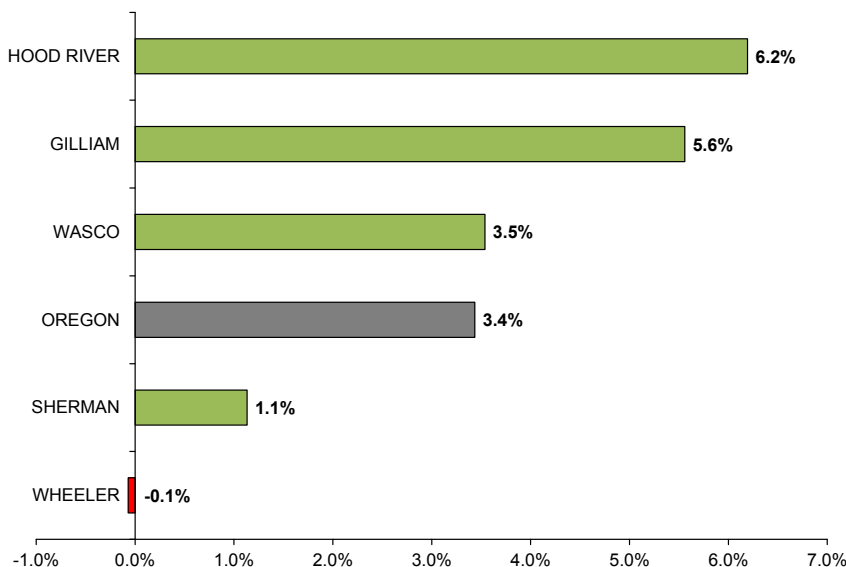
Sherman County has added an impressive 65 jobs over the year, with all growth concentrated in the private sector. The trade, transportation, and utilities sector accounts for all nonfarm job growth in the county.

Gilliam and Wheeler counties both saw nonfarm employment losses over the year. Employment declines occurred in both the private and public sectors.

## Columbia Gorge Employment Growth June 2014 - 2015



## Population Growth 2010-2014



## Columbia Gorge Population Trends

For the most part, people are moving to the Columbia Gorge. The region added 134,035 new residents between 2010 and 2014. Three counties have added people at a faster rate than the state as a whole, with Hood River County leading the way (at left). Wheeler County saw a decrease in population over the same time period, but that decline is equivalent to a loss of one person.

From 2013 to 2014, the region added less than 1,000 new residents (-775). The majority of population growth over the year is concentrated in Hood River and Wasco counties — not surprising given the larger communities in those areas.

Source: Portland State University's Population Research Center