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A MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE TEXAS WORKFORCE COMMISSION

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NOVEMBER 2006  
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## Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)

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Total Nonagricultural Employment added 27,900 jobs in October. This is the second largest monthly gain for 2006 behind the August increase of 33,000 jobs and is above the average monthly gain of 18,700 jobs recorded so far in 2006. The Total Nonagricultural Employment series has booked 25 consecutive months of employment growth. The annual growth rate for Total Nonagricultural Employment remains strong at 2.2 percent, but has fallen from the rate of 2.3 percent recorded last month. This employment series has added 215,300 jobs since October 2005.

Education and Health Services employment increased by 6,100 positions in October, following a gain of 7,000 positions in September. This was the fourth consecutive month of employment growth. The annual growth rate dropped from 2.5 percent in September to 2.4 percent in October. A total of 28,800 jobs have been added to this industry since October 2005.

The Manufacturing industry continued its third straight month of employment expansion, adding 4,000 jobs in October 2006. Total employment in this industry increased from 909,200 in September to 913,200 in October. However, the Manufacturing industry did experience strike activity which accounted for a loss of approximately 900 jobs this month. The annual growth rate rose from 0.9 percent in September to 1.0 percent in October, representing the addition of 9,300 jobs since October 2005.

Following a decrease of 200 jobs in September, Other Services employment gained 1,900 positions in October. This was the fourth monthly employment gain this year. The annual growth rate rose from -0.3 percent in September to 0.2 percent in October, an increase of 700 jobs since October 2005.

Financial Activities employment grew by 1,000 jobs in October, following a gain of 2,900 jobs in September. Annual growth dipped minimally to a rate of 2.8 percent in October. A total of 17,100 jobs were added in Financial Activities since October 2005.

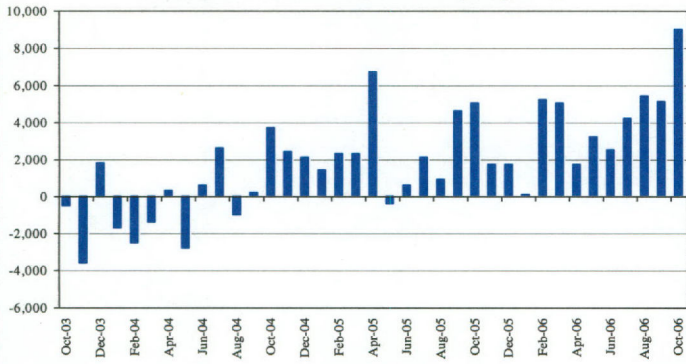
Natural Resources and Mining employment increased for the fifth consecutive month in October with an increase of 900 jobs. Since January 2006, 13,100 jobs were added to this industry. The annual growth rate improved to 6.1 percent, representing a gain of 10,400 jobs since October 2005.

Employment in Information decreased by 1,500 jobs in October, following a decrease of 1,000 positions in September. This was the fourth consecutive monthly drop. The annual growth rate dropped from -2.5 percent in September to -3.2 percent in October. This sector lost 7,100 positions since October 2005.

Employment in Government decreased by 3,800 jobs in October after gaining 700 positions in September. Government employment has experienced only two monthly job declines in 2006. The annual growth rate dropped slightly to 1.3 percent for a total of 22,400 jobs gained since October 2005.

Trade, Transportation and Utilities recorded the largest employment decline in almost four years, shedding 5,700 jobs in October. The annual growth rate fell from 1.5 percent in September to 0.9 percent in October 2006. A total of 17,400 jobs were added in Trade, Transportation and Utilities since October 2005.

Construction Shows Strong Over-the-Month Gain  
 October 2006 (Statewide, Seasonally Adjusted)



Employment in Construction grew in October, expanding by 9,000 jobs. This is the largest monthly increase since June 2005, marking seventeen consecutive months of employment increases. The October increase is slightly under the combined growth for August and September 2006. The annual growth rate increased considerably from 7.1 percent in September to 7.8 percent in October, bringing the total number of jobs added since October 2005 to 44,800.

Employment in Leisure and Hospitality posted a gain of 8,700 jobs in October, following an increase of 1,900 positions in September. This was the largest over-the-month gain since October 1996. The annual growth rate rose from 2.3 percent in September to 2.5 percent in October, an increase of 23,200 positions since October 2005.

Following a loss of 2,300 jobs in September, Professional and Business Services employment rebounded with an increase of 7,300 positions in October. This was the third largest over-the-month increase this year. The annual growth rate dropped from 4.3 percent in September to 4.1 percent in October. A total of 48,300 jobs have been added to this industry since October 2005.

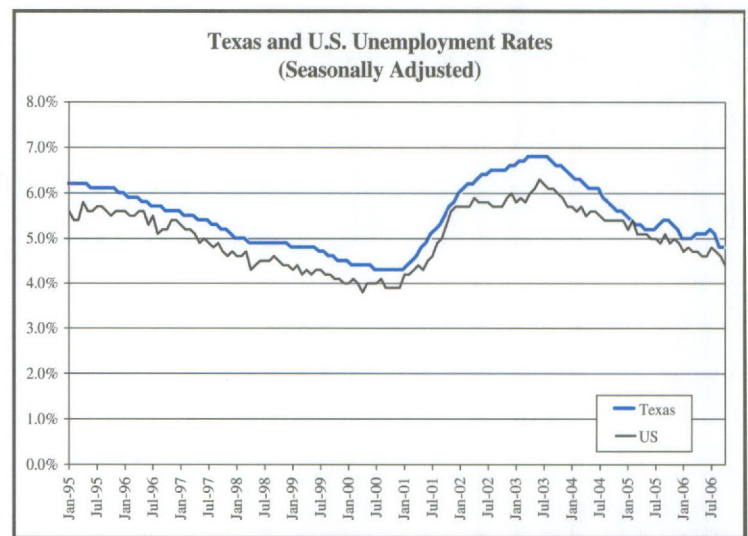
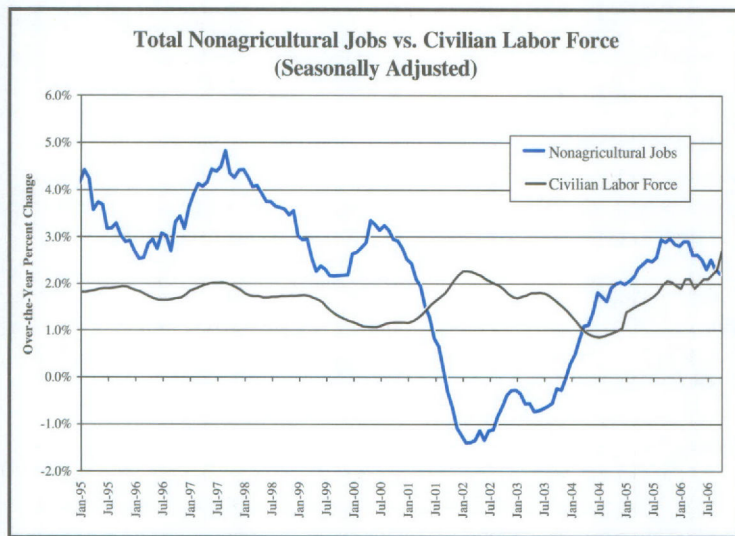
TEXAS NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT  
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>+</sup>

INDUSTRY TITLE	Oct. 2006*	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2005	Sept. '06 to Oct. '06		Oct. '05 to Oct. '06	
				Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
<b>TOTAL NONAG. W&amp;S EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>10,048,100</b>	<b>10,020,200</b>	<b>9,832,800</b>	<b>27,900</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>215,300</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>							
Natural Resources & Mining	180,700	179,800	170,300	900	0.5	10,400	6.1
Construction	621,600	612,600	576,800	9,000	1.5	44,800	7.8
Manufacturing	913,200	909,200	903,900	4,000	0.4	9,300	1.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>							
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2,028,200	2,033,900	2,010,800	-5,700	-0.3	17,400	0.9
Information	217,200	218,700	224,300	-1,500	-0.7	-7,100	-3.2
Financial Activities	633,500	632,500	616,400	1,000	0.2	17,100	2.8
Professional & Business Services	1,225,600	1,218,300	1,177,300	7,300	0.6	48,300	4.1
Education & Health Services	1,227,900	1,221,800	1,199,100	6,100	0.5	28,800	2.4
Leisure & Hospitality	938,000	929,300	914,800	8,700	0.9	23,200	2.5
Other Services	350,500	348,600	349,800	1,900	0.5	700	0.2
Government	1,711,700	1,715,500	1,689,300	-3,800	-0.2	22,400	1.3

Note: The number of nonagricultural jobs in Texas is without reference to place of residence of workers. Total Nonagricultural employment is additive by summing the individual sectors.

\*Estimates for the current month are preliminary. All estimates are subject to revision.

+All elements of seasonality are factored out to achieve an estimate which reflects the basic underlying trend.



TEXAS AND U.S. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

		TEXAS*				UNITED STATES**			
		CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate
<b>Not Seasonally Adjusted</b>									
October	2006	11,622,400	11,088,100	534,300	4.6	152,397,000	146,125,000	6,272,000	4.1
September	2006	11,535,500	10,995,400	540,100	4.7	151,635,000	145,010,000	6,625,000	4.4
October	2005	11,339,700	10,780,200	559,500	4.9	150,304,000	143,340,000	6,964,000	4.6
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>									
October	2006	11,603,200	11,047,800	555,500	4.8	151,998,000	145,287,000	6,711,000	4.4
September	2006	11,541,600	10,993,300	548,400	4.8	151,799,000	144,850,000	6,949,000	4.6
October	2005	11,300,600	10,692,000	608,700	5.4	150,043,000	142,625,000	7,418,000	4.9

Note: Only the actual series estimates for Texas and the U.S. are comparable to sub-state estimates. All estimates are subject to revision.

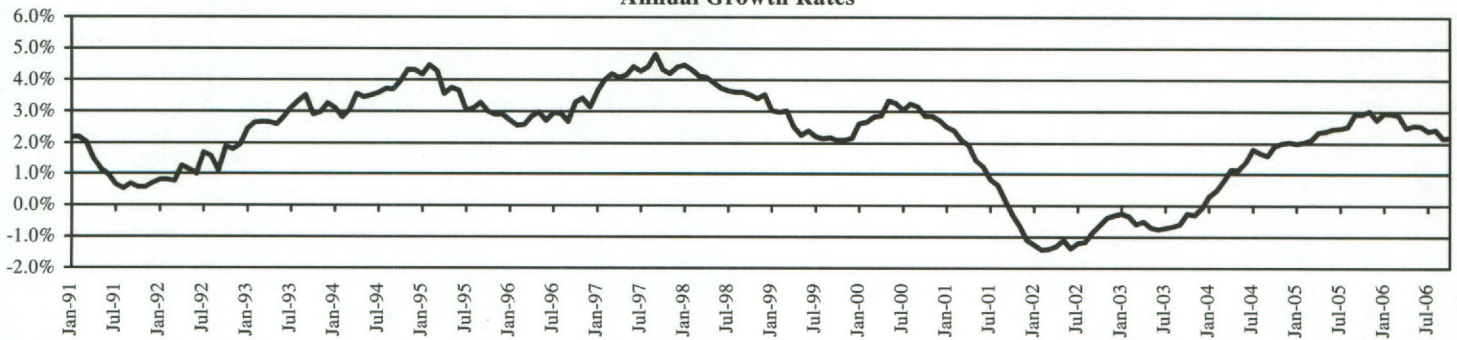
In seasonally adjusted estimates, all elements of seasonality are factored out to achieve an estimate which reflects the basic underlying trend.

\*Source - Labor Market and Career Information Department, Texas Workforce Commission (model-based methodology)

\*\*Source - Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (Current Population Survey)

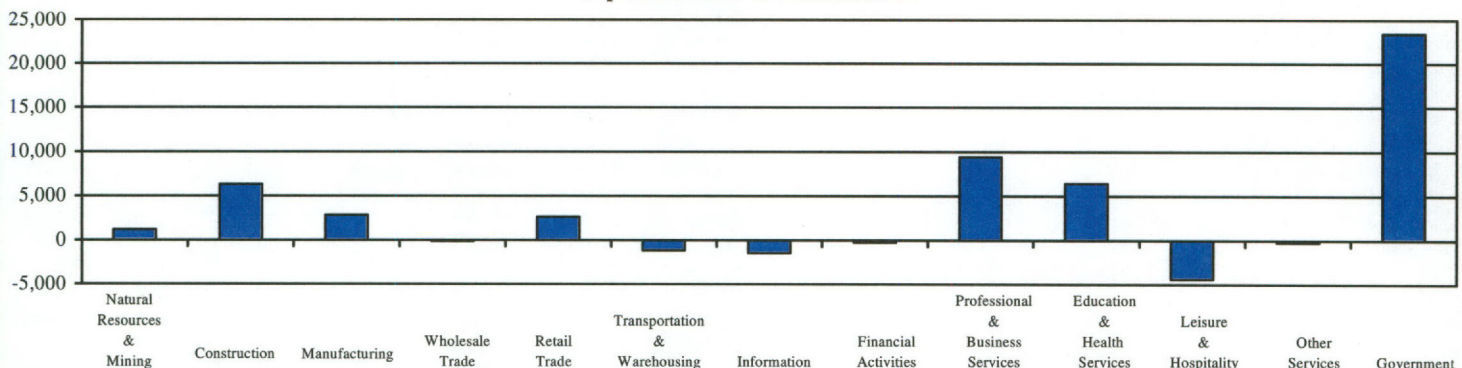
Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Annual Growth Rates



	Sep '06 to Oct '06		Oct '05 to Oct '06	
	Oct '06*	Sep '06	Oct '05	Change
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	10,082,700	10,037,900	9,866,400	44,800
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE (total nonfarm less government)</b>	8,346,400	8,325,100	8,152,900	21,300
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	1,719,100	1,708,800	1,654,500	10,300
<b>Natural Resources and Mining (NAICS 1133 [logging], NAICS 21)</b>				
Mining (NAICS 21)	181,200	180,000	170,700	1,200
Oil and Gas Extraction (NAICS 211)	177,700	176,600	168,700	1,100
Support Activities for Mining (NAICS 213)	70,300	69,500	66,700	800
<b>Construction (NAICS 23)</b>	102,300	100,700	91,900	1,600
Construction of Buildings (NAICS 236)	623,400	617,100	578,600	6,300
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction (NAICS 237)	152,900	149,400	139,100	3,500
Specialty Trade Contractors (NAICS 238)	112,400	111,500	108,600	900
<b>Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)</b>	358,100	356,200	330,900	1,900
Durable Goods	914,500	911,700	905,200	2,800
Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321)	587,200	584,900	577,600	2,300
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (NAICS 327)	27,800	27,700	27,700	100
Primary Metal Manufacturing (NAICS 331)	44,700	44,500	43,800	200
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (NAICS 332)	24,700	24,600	24,300	100
Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS 333)	120,800	120,100	116,500	700
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS 334)	83,800	83,400	81,700	400
Electric Equipment, Appliance, and Component Mfg (NAICS 335)	109,100	108,300	112,200	800
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS 336)	18,300	18,000	17,800	300
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing (NAICS 337)	92,100	92,600	89,200	-500
Miscellaneous Manufacturing (NAICS 339)	32,500	32,500	31,600	0
Nondurable Goods	33,400	33,200	32,800	200
Food Manufacturing (NAICS 311)	327,300	326,800	327,600	500
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing (NAICS 312)	93,200	93,100	92,400	100
Paper Manufacturing (NAICS 322)	11,100	11,200	10,600	-100
Printing and Related Support Manufacturing (NAICS 323)	20,900	21,000	21,400	-100
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (NAICS 324)	35,100	35,000	36,400	100
Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS 325)	22,900	23,100	22,700	-200
Plastics and Rubber Manufacturing (NAICS 326)	73,300	73,200	73,100	100
	45,900	45,600	46,500	300

Statewide Over-the-Month Change (Not Seasonally Adjusted)  
September 2006 to October 2006



\*Estimates for the current month are preliminary. All estimates are subject to revision. The number of nonagricultural jobs in Texas is without reference to place of residence of workers. Estimates of the TWC are in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Oct '06*	Sep '06	Oct '05	Sep '06 to Oct '06		Oct '05 to Oct '06	
				Change	% Change	Change	% Change
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	8,363,600	8,329,100	8,211,900	34,500	0.4%	151,700	1.8%
<b>Private Service Providing</b>	6,627,300	6,616,300	6,498,400	11,000	0.2%	128,900	2.0%
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (NAICS 42,44,45,48,49,22)</b>	2,031,400	2,030,000	2,014,000	1,400	0.1%	17,400	0.9%
<b>Wholesale Trade (NAICS 42)</b>	492,800	492,900	481,900	-100	0.0%	10,900	2.3%
<i>Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods (NAICS 423)</i>	284,100	282,700	275,300	1,400	0.5%	8,800	3.2%
<i>Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods (NAICS 424)</i>	155,300	154,900	155,500	400	0.3%	-200	-0.1%
<b>Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)</b>	1,130,300	1,127,700	1,120,100	2,600	0.2%	10,200	0.9%
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers (NAICS 441)</i>	155,600	157,300	151,400	-1,700	-1.1%	4,200	2.8%
<i>Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores (NAICS 442)</i>	44,000	43,700	42,800	300	0.7%	1,200	2.8%
<i>Electronics and Appliance Stores (NAICS 443)</i>	44,500	42,800	44,800	1,700	4.0%	-300	-0.7%
<i>Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies (NAICS 444)</i>	89,700	90,000	85,500	-300	-0.3%	4,200	4.9%
<i>Food and Beverage Stores (NAICS 445)</i>	194,800	193,600	192,200	1,200	0.6%	2,600	1.4%
<i>Health and Personal Care Stores (NAICS 446)</i>	59,800	59,800	57,400	0	0.0%	2,400	4.2%
<i>Gasoline Stations (NAICS 447)</i>	66,700	68,400	68,600	-1,700	-2.5%	-1,900	-2.8%
<i>Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores (NAICS 448)</i>	104,800	104,500	103,100	300	0.3%	1,700	1.6%
<i>Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores (NAICS 451)</i>	35,200	35,700	37,900	-500	-1.4%	-2,700	-7.1%
<i>General Merchandise Stores (NAICS 452)</i>	252,300	250,000	254,400	2,300	0.9%	-2,100	-0.8%
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers (NAICS 453)</i>	60,900	60,400	61,000	500	0.8%	-100	-0.2%
<i>Nonstore Retailers (NAICS 454)</i>	22,000	21,500	21,000	500	2.3%	1,000	4.8%
<b>Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities (NAICS 48-49,22)</b>	408,300	409,400	412,000	-1,100	-0.3%	-3,700	-0.9%
<i>Transportation and Warehousing (NAICS 48,49)</i>	362,800	363,800	366,300	-1,000	-0.3%	-3,500	-1.0%
<i>Air Transportation (NAICS 481)</i>	59,200	61,100	62,700	-1,900	-3.1%	-3,500	-5.6%
<i>Rail Transportation (NAICS 482)</i>	18,500	18,300	17,600	200	1.1%	900	5.1%
<i>Truck Transportation (NAICS 484)</i>	110,800	112,200	110,400	-1,400	-1.2%	400	0.4%
<i>Pipeline Transportation (NAICS 486)</i>	11,200	11,200	12,000	0	0.0%	-800	-6.7%
<i>Support Activities for Transportation (NAICS 488)</i>	68,000	67,400	65,300	600	0.9%	2,700	4.1%
<i>Couriers and Messengers (NAICS 492)</i>	35,600	35,500	37,800	100	0.3%	-2,200	-5.8%
<i>Warehousing and Storage (NAICS 493)</i>	40,900	40,800	39,300	100	0.2%	1,600	4.1%
<i>Utilities (NAICS 22)</i>	45,500	45,600	45,700	-100	-0.2%	-200	-0.4%
<b>Information (NAICS 51)</b>	217,500	218,900	224,600	-1,400	-0.6%	-7,100	-3.2%
<i>Publishing Industries (Except Internet) (NAICS 511)</i>	49,500	49,800	49,200	-300	-0.6%	300	0.6%
<i>Telecommunications (NAICS 517)</i>	90,500	91,000	91,400	-500	-0.5%	-900	-1.0%
<i>Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals (NAICS 518)</i>	34,600	34,600	35,500	0	0.0%	-900	-2.5%
<b>Financial Activities (NAICS 52,53)</b>	634,000	634,200	616,900	-200	0.0%	17,100	2.8%
<i>Finance and Insurance (NAICS 52)</i>	457,700	456,400	441,400	1,300	0.3%	16,300	3.7%
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities (NAICS 522)</i>	239,600	238,200	231,700	1,400	0.6%	7,900	3.4%
<i>Securities, Commodities Contracts, and Other Financial (NAICS 523)</i>	42,700	42,700	41,000	0	0.0%	1,700	4.1%
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities (NAICS 524)</i>	162,900	162,600	158,200	300	0.2%	4,700	3.0%
<i>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (NAICS 53)</i>	176,300	177,800	175,500	-1,500	-0.8%	800	0.5%
<i>Real Estate (NAICS 531)</i>	115,400	116,600	115,000	-1,200	-1.0%	400	0.3%
<i>Rental and Leasing Services (NAICS 532)</i>	60,000	60,300	58,300	-300	-0.5%	1,700	2.9%
<b>Professional and Business Services (NAICS 54,55,56)</b>	1,234,400	1,225,000	1,185,500	9,400	0.8%	48,900	4.1%
<i>Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (NAICS 54)</i>	519,600	518,600	497,000	1,000	0.2%	22,600	4.5%
<i>Management of Companies and Enterprises (NAICS 55)</i>	57,600	56,900	53,700	700	1.2%	3,900	7.3%
<i>Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation (NAICS 56)</i>	657,200	649,500	634,800	7,700	1.2%	22,400	3.5%
<i>Administrative and Support Services (NAICS 561)</i>	632,400	624,600	610,500	7,800	1.2%	21,900	3.6%
<b>Education and Health Services (NAICS 61,62)</b>	1,232,500	1,226,100	1,203,800	6,400	0.5%	28,700	2.4%
<i>Educational Services (NAICS 61)</i>	146,600	144,100	144,900	2,500	1.7%	1,700	1.2%
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance (NAICS 62)</i>	1,085,900	1,082,000	1,058,900	3,900	0.4%	27,000	2.5%
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS 621)</i>	480,500	480,000	468,600	500	0.1%	11,900	2.5%
<i>Hospitals (NAICS 622)</i>	266,500	266,200	260,800	300	0.1%	5,700	2.2%
<i>Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (NAICS 623)</i>	157,200	154,200	153,100	3,000	1.9%	4,100	2.7%
<i>Social Assistance (NAICS 624)</i>	181,700	181,600	176,400	100	0.1%	5,300	3.0%
<b>Leisure and Hospitality (NAICS 71,72)</b>	930,000	934,400	906,800	-4,400	-0.5%	23,200	2.6%
<i>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (NAICS 71)</i>	104,400	107,500	101,100	-3,100	-2.9%	3,300	3.3%
<i>Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation (NAICS 713)</i>	71,900	74,300	71,200	-2,400	-3.2%	700	1.0%
<i>Accommodation and Food Services (NAICS 72)</i>	825,600	826,900	805,700	-1,300	-0.2%	19,900	2.5%
<i>Accommodation (NAICS 721)</i>	97,500	97,600	96,300	-100	-0.1%	1,200	1.2%
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places (NAICS 722)</i>	728,100	729,300	709,400	-1,200	-0.2%	18,700	2.6%
<b>Other Services (NAICS 81)</b>	347,500	347,700	346,800	-200	-0.1%	700	0.2%
<i>Repair and Maintenance (NAICS 811)</i>	103,600	103,600	103,000	0	0.0%	600	0.6%
<i>Personal and Laundry Services (NAICS 812)</i>	87,600	87,500	88,000	100	0.1%	-400	-0.5%
<i>Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Prof Organizations (NAICS 813)</i>	156,300	156,600	155,800	-300	-0.2%	500	0.3%
<b>Government</b>	1,736,300	1,712,800	1,713,500	23,500	1.4%	22,800	1.3%
<i>Federal Government</i>	182,700	182,200	182,100	500	0.3%	600	0.3%
<i>State Government</i>	356,400	350,500	355,300	5,900	1.7%	1,100	0.3%
<i>Local Government</i>	1,197,200	1,180,100	1,176,100	17,100	1.4%	21,100	1.8%

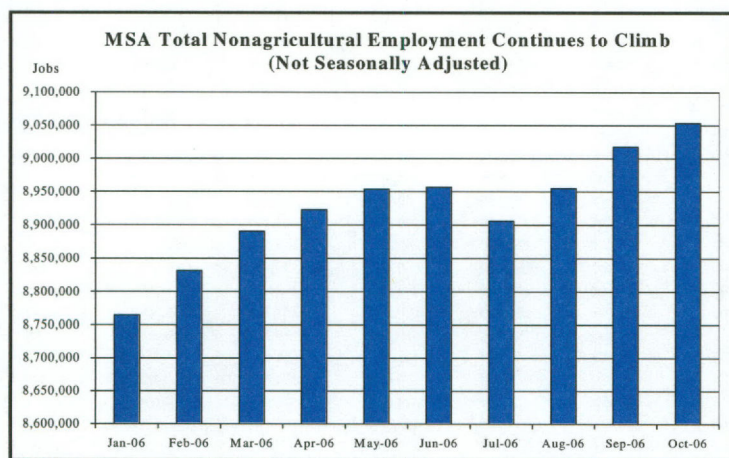
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### Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Total Nonagricultural Employment in the MSAs increased by 36,000 jobs in October due primarily to seasonal gains in Government employment. The Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA posted the largest gain with 13,600 jobs followed by the Dallas-Plano-Irving area with an increase of 11,500 jobs. The Lubbock MSA and the Laredo MSA both had the largest percentage gains of employment for October with an increase of 1.0 percent. Over the year, Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment in the MSAs increased by 216,300 jobs. The bulk of the job gains occurred in the larger MSAs, however, two MSAs logged annual growth rates more than twice that of the State's 2.2 percent. The Laredo MSA had an annual growth rate of 5.7 percent for October followed by the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA with an annual growth rate of 4.6 percent.

Education and Health Services increased by 3,800 jobs during October. The Fort Worth-Arlington area, Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA, San Antonio MSA, and Austin-Round Rock MSA accounted for 95 percent of the job growth in this sector. The Dallas-Plano-Irving area lost 1,100 jobs this month and was the only area to experience job losses in Education and Health Services.

Retail Trade employment in the MSAs added 3,200 jobs in October due to the approaching holiday shopping season. The Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA, San Antonio MSA, and Austin-Round Rock MSA posted increases of 2,300, 900, and 700 jobs, respectively. The Wichita Falls MSA had the largest monthly employment growth rate of 1.3 percent.

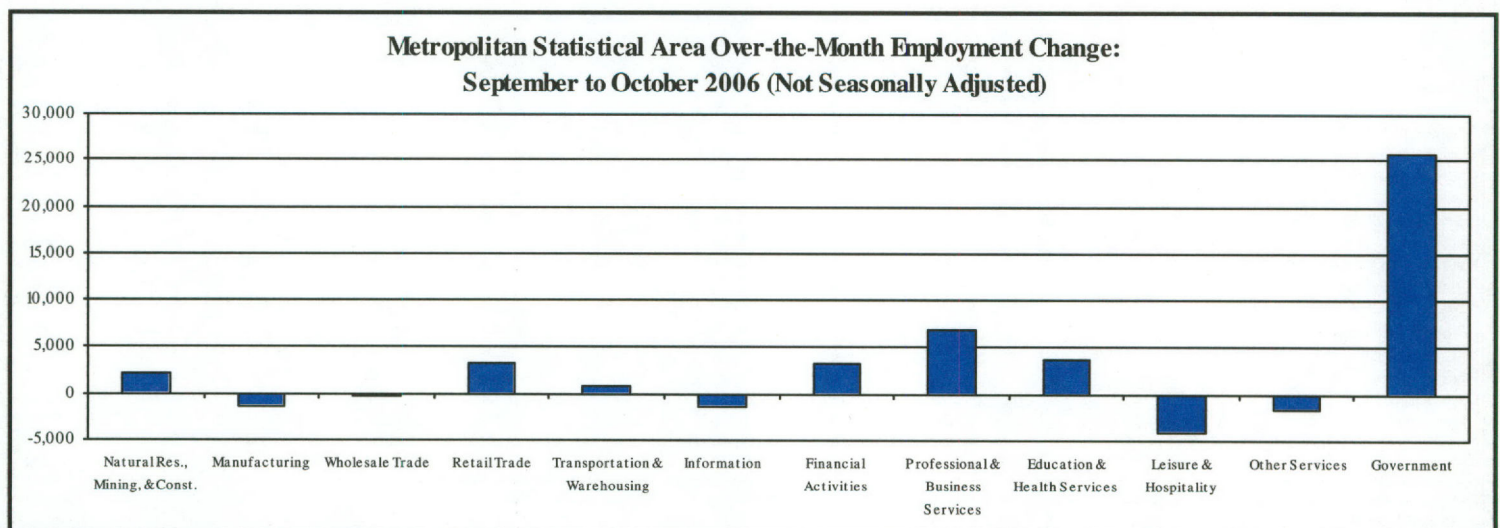


Manufacturing employment in the MSAs decreased by 1,400 jobs in October. The Dallas-Plano-Irving area and the San Antonio MSA posted the largest employment gains, each with 300 jobs added. Seventeen MSAs had no employment change in manufacturing employment between September and October. The Tyler MSA showed a decrease of 900 jobs due to a labor dispute.

Leisure and Hospitality employment in the MSAs dipped by 4,100 jobs during October. The MSAs accounted for 93 percent of the statewide job decline in this group. The Dallas-Plano-Irving area, Longview MSA and Tyler MSA were the only MSAs that posted job gains in October. The Dallas-Plano-Irving area led with 3,700 jobs added. The Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA experienced the largest over-the-month decrease with 2,600 jobs lost.

The Government sector expanded by 25,800 jobs in October as twenty-three MSAs added employment. The Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA added 6,400 jobs followed by the Dallas-Plano-Irving area which expanded by 4,100 jobs. The Lubbock MSA led in the over-the-month percentage growth with 4.2 percent while, the Laredo MSA led in the annual growth rate at 10.2 percent.

Professional and Business Services employment in the MSAs grew by 6,800 jobs in October. The Dallas-Plano-Irving area increased by 5,000 jobs and the Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA gained 2,200 jobs. The Waco MSA experienced the largest over-the-month change at 4.1 percent, adding 300 jobs. The El Paso MSA encountered the largest job loss, decreasing by 500 jobs. This was followed by the San Antonio MSA and Beaumont-Port Arthur MSA, which each declined by 300 jobs.







### Highlights of the Texas Labor Force (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The Texas unemployment rate declined over the month, dropping by one-tenth of a percentage point to 4.6 percent in October. This is the lowest October rate since 1999 and also the lowest unemployment rate so far in 2006. The current rate is 0.3 percentage points lower than October of last year. The United States' jobless rate decreased over the month by 0.3 percentage points to 4.1 percent, a normal movement for the U.S. unemployment rate during the month of October. The U.S. jobless rate has been at or below 6.0 percent since March 2004. The October U.S. rate is five-tenths of a percentage point lower than last year's rate of 4.6 percent.

The number of Texas jobholders increased over the month, a mark up of 92,700 employed. The rise brought the state employment total to 11,088,100. This is the largest October over-the-month increase since the beginning of our data series. This month's employment gain is above the historical average increase that is normally observed in October. Since last October, the number of Texas jobholders rose by 307,900. This is the highest over-the-year employment gain since July 1984.

Over the month, Texans seeking employment declined by 5,800 to total 534,300 job seekers. Unemployment historically declines during the month of October. This month's decrease is lower than the historical average decrease of 21,900 job seekers occurring during the month of October. Since October of last year, unemployment declined by 25,200.

The number of people receiving unemployment benefits in Texas declined by 2,400 to total 77,700 claims in October. Sixteen Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) observed claims count decreases over the month. The Victoria MSA recorded the largest decrease with 10.8 percent less claims, while the Tyler MSA registered the smallest decline, a 0.6 percent drop in claims for unemployment benefits. The College Station-Bryan MSA realized a 7.6 percent increase in claims followed by the Laredo MSA with a 6.7 percent increase for the month of October.

### MSAs Ranked by Unemployment Rate October 2006 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

1	Midland	3.4
2	Amarillo	3.6
3 (tie)	Austin-Round Rock	3.7
	College Station-Bryan	3.7
	Lubbock	3.7
6 (tie)	Abilene	3.9
	Odessa	3.9
	<b>United States</b>	<b>4.1</b>
8	Victoria	4.1
9	San Angelo	4.2
10 (tie)	Longview	4.3
	Waco	4.3
	Wichita Falls	4.3
13 (tie)	San Antonio	4.4
	Sherman-Denison	4.4
	Tyler	4.4
16 (tie)	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	4.5
	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	4.5
	<b>Texas</b>	<b>4.6</b>
18	Laredo	4.8
19	Corpus Christi	4.9
20	Texarkana	5.0
21	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	5.3
22	Beaumont-Port Arthur	5.8
23	Brownsville-Harlingen	6.1
24	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	6.3
25	El Paso	6.8

### Civilian Labor Force Estimates for Texas Metropolitan Statistical Areas Not Seasonally Adjusted (In Thousands)

	October 2006				September 2006				October 2005			
	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
United States	152,397.0	146,125.0	6,272.0	4.1	151,635.0	145,010.0	6,625.0	4.4	150,304.0	143,340.0	6,964.0	4.6
State of Texas	11,622.4	11,088.1	534.3	4.6	11,535.5	10,995.4	540.1	4.7	11,339.7	10,780.2	559.5	4.9
Abilene	83.8	80.5	3.3	3.9	83.7	80.4	3.3	3.9	81.6	78.5	3.1	3.8
Amarillo	133.1	128.3	4.8	3.6	132.5	127.7	4.8	3.6	129.1	124.6	4.5	3.4
Austin-Round Rock	840.9	809.5	31.4	3.7	834.0	802.2	31.8	3.8	816.7	784.6	32.1	3.9
Beaumont-Port Arthur	177.1	166.8	10.3	5.8	175.7	165.1	10.6	6.0	183.8	163.2	20.6	11.2
Brownsville-Harlingen	145.7	136.8	8.9	6.1	144.6	135.6	9.0	6.2	141.0	132.2	8.8	6.3
College Station-Bryan	108.9	104.9	4.0	3.7	107.4	103.5	3.9	3.7	106.5	102.5	4.0	3.8
Corpus Christi	202.6	192.7	9.9	4.9	201.3	191.2	10.1	5.0	199.0	189.0	10.0	5.0
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	3,155.6	3,013.6	142.0	4.5	3,123.1	2,980.0	143.1	4.6	3,066.1	2,922.7	143.4	4.7
Dallas-Plano-Irving MD	2,116.0	2,020.6	95.4	4.5	2,093.4	1,997.0	96.4	4.6	2,055.2	1,957.8	97.4	4.7
Fort Worth-Arlington MD	1,039.5	993.0	46.5	4.5	1,029.6	983.0	46.6	4.5	1,010.9	964.9	46.0	4.5
El Paso	304.2	283.6	20.6	6.8	301.3	281.0	20.3	6.8	294.6	276.2	18.4	6.2
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	2,747.3	2,622.4	124.9	4.5	2,723.1	2,595.4	127.7	4.7	2,664.8	2,521.0	143.8	5.4
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	156.1	147.9	8.2	5.3	156.1	147.9	8.2	5.3	152.8	145.2	7.6	5.0
Laredo	93.0	88.6	4.4	4.8	91.7	87.3	4.4	4.8	87.4	83.1	4.3	4.9
Longview	106.5	101.9	4.6	4.3	105.5	100.8	4.7	4.4	104.4	99.9	4.5	4.3
Lubbock	144.8	139.4	5.4	3.7	143.3	137.8	5.5	3.8	143.0	138.0	5.0	3.5
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	276.2	258.7	17.5	6.3	273.5	255.4	18.1	6.6	262.9	246.5	16.4	6.3
Midland	71.2	68.8	2.4	3.4	71.4	69.0	2.4	3.3	68.4	66.2	2.2	3.2
Odessa	66.1	63.5	2.6	3.9	65.8	63.2	2.6	3.9	63.9	61.4	2.5	4.0
San Angelo	53.4	51.1	2.3	4.2	52.9	50.6	2.3	4.3	53.2	51.1	2.1	3.9
San Antonio	931.9	891.3	40.6	4.4	926.1	885.2	40.9	4.4	906.3	866.7	39.6	4.4
Sherman-Denison	59.1	56.5	2.6	4.4	58.7	56.1	2.6	4.4	57.3	54.6	2.7	4.7
Texarkana	64.4	61.2	3.2	5.0	64.1	60.9	3.2	5.0	63.3	60.4	2.9	4.6
Tyler	98.0	93.7	4.3	4.4	98.1	93.8	4.3	4.4	97.7	93.4	4.3	4.4
Victoria	59.0	56.6	2.4	4.1	58.9	56.5	2.4	4.1	57.7	55.2	2.5	4.3
Waco	116.6	111.6	5.0	4.3	115.3	110.3	5.0	4.4	113.8	108.8	5.0	4.4
Wichita Falls	77.4	74.1	3.3	4.3	76.7	73.4	3.3	4.2	75.4	72.3	3.1	4.1

All estimates are subject to revision. Estimates reflect actual (not seasonally adjusted) data. Civilian Labor Force (C.L.F.) includes wage and salary workers, self-employed, unpaid family, domestics in private households, agricultural workers, workers involved in labor disputes and the unemployed, all by place of residence. Employment and Unemployment data are first rounded then added together to derive the rounded CLF total. Because of this rounding technique, this rounded total of the CLF may not agree with a rounding of the CLF total itself. Percent Unemployed is based upon unrounded Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment numbers. Estimates of the TWC are in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Beginning with January 2005 estimates, definitions of the MSAs were updated to reflect the 2000 Census-based configurations. Please see [www.tracer2.com](http://www.tracer2.com) for details on these changes. The Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA is comprised of the Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division (MD) and the Fort Worth-Arlington MD.







## GLOSSARY OF LABOR MARKET TERMS

**Actual or Not Seasonally Adjusted** - This term is used to describe data series not subject to the seasonal adjustment process. In other words, the effects of regular, or seasonal, patterns have not been removed from these series.

**Civilian Labor Force (CLF)** - Is that portion of the population age 16 and older who are employed or unemployed. To be considered unemployed, a person has to be not working but willing and able to work and actively seeking work.

**Consumer Price Index (CPI)** - Is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services. The CPI provides a way for consumers to compare what the market basket of goods and services costs this month with what the same market basket cost a month or a year ago.

**Current Employment Statistics (CES)** - A monthly survey of nonfarm business establishments used to collect wage and salary employment, workers hours, and payroll, by industry and area. It is sometimes known as Nonagricultural Employment.

**Employed (Emp)** - Persons 16 years and over in the civilian noninstitutional population who, during the reference week, (a) did any work at all (at least 1 hour) as paid employees, worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Each employed person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job.

**Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)** - The Federal/State cooperative program which produces employment and unemployment

estimates for states and local areas. These estimates are developed by State Employment Security Agencies in accordance with Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) definitions and procedures. Data is used for planning and budgetary purposes as an indication of need for employment and training services programs. Estimates are also used to allocate Federal funds.

**Metropolitan Division (MD)** - A Metropolitan Statistical Area which contains a single core with a population of 2.5 million or more may be subdivided into smaller groupings of counties referred to as Metropolitan Divisions. Titles of Metropolitan Divisions are typically based on principal city names. Texas has two Metropolitan Divisions, the Dallas-Plano-Irving MD and the Fort Worth-Arlington MD, which combine to form the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA.

**Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)** - A geographic area that contains at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core urban area. An MSA in Texas is made up of one or more counties. The U.S. Office of Management and Budget defines metropolitan areas according to published standards that are applied to Census Bureau data. Texas has 25 MSAs and two Metropolitan Divisions (MD).

**Seasonally Adjusted (SA)** - Seasonal adjustment removes the effects of events that follow a more or less regular pattern each year. These adjustments make it easier to observe the cyclical and other non-seasonal movements in a data series.

**Unemployed (Unemp)** - Persons 16 years and over who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

## “HAPPENINGS AROUND THE STATE”

### Port Freeport Breaks Ground

ANGLETON, TX (Brazoria County Facts)-Port Freeport has begun what could be two to three years of construction on a new terminal that would bring almost 900 jobs to Brazoria County and \$54 million in income for those workers.

Almost 100 people turned out to mark the start of the Velasco Terminal project. This is the first major addition to Port Freeport in 40 years, said Mike Lowrey, chairman of the port's board, and will add 1,200 feet of docking area to the port. "We can look forward to the day when our channel can accommodate the biggest vessels the industry has day or night," Lowrey said.

### Torchmark Making McKinney Its Home

MCKINNEY, TX (McKinney Courier Gazette)-The mood was one of hopefulness as city leaders gathered on Stronebridge Drive to celebrate the groundbreaking ceremony of a company that is slated to bring at least 500 new jobs to McKinney. The Torchmark Corp, the parent company of United American Insurance, will move its headquarters to McKinney on the United American Insurance site next year.

"We strongly believe that our customers deserve to talk to a living, breathing human being. Another thing we firmly believe is that those human beings

should be an American and not from halfway around the world," said Torchmark Corp. Chairman and CEO Mark S. McAndrew. Officials hope construction can begin on the building in December and expect the 150,000-square-foot headquarters to be open in November of 2007.

### New Lab Opens in San Antonio

SAN ANTONIO, TX (San Antonio Express News-William Pack)-DPT Laboratories opened a modern 258,000-square-foot research, development and distribution facility on the South Side that was touted as a boon to the city and the surrounding area. Former Mayor Howard Peak, who chairs the Brooks Development Authority that built the dual-building facility and leased it to DPT, said the success of the pharmaceutical research and production company should lure other technology-based companies to the Brooks City-Base research park. John Felk, president of DPT parent company DFB Pharmaceuticals, hopes employment at DPT will grow to 175 in a few years.

### Door Plant to Open in Garland

DALLAS, TX (Dallas Morning News)-Chicago-based CraftMaster Manufacturing Inc. says it will open a door-manufacturing plant in Garland. The company added that it expected to create 60 jobs by the middle of the year. The plant will turn out doors made from molded, high-density fiberboard. The Garland site is the company's third door-making plant, joining facilities in Virginia and Alabama.

## INDICATORS

### Texas Unemployment Rate

Actual (Not Seasonally Adjusted)			Seasonally Adjusted		
OCT	2006	4.6%	OCT	2006	4.8%
SEPT	2006	4.7%	SEPT	2006	4.8%
OCT	2005	4.9%	OCT	2005	5.4%

### U.S. Unemployment Rate

Actual (Not Seasonally Adjusted)			Seasonally Adjusted		
OCT	2006	4.1%	OCT	2006	4.4%
SEPT	2006	4.4%	SEPT	2006	4.6%
OCT	2005	4.6%	OCT	2005	4.9%

### Texas Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment

Not Seasonally Adjusted			Seasonally Adjusted		
OCT	2006	10,082,700	OCT	2006	10,048,100
SEPT	2006	10,037,900	SEPT	2006	10,020,200
OCT	2005	9,866,400	OCT	2005	9,832,800
OTM Change		44,800	OTM Change		27,900
OTY Change		216,300	OTY Change		215,300

### Unemployment Insurance Claims

Initial Claims			Continued Claims		
OCT	2006	57,457	OCT	2006	438,112
SEPT	2006	49,227	SEPT	2006	400,160
OCT	2005	95,197	OCT	2005	656,550

### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Annual Change			Help Wanted Index - Texas			
U.S.	OCT	2006	1.3%	OCT	2006	59.7
Dallas-Fort Worth	SEPT	2006	1.6%	SEPT	2006	59.0
Houston-Galveston	OCT	2006	0.7%	OCT	2005	61.9

### West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil (\$/barrel)

OCT	2006	\$ 58.88	OTM Change	-\$ 4.99
SEP	2006	\$ 63.87	OTY Change	-\$ 3.49
OCT	2005	\$ 62.37		

## Texas Labor Market Review

### Labor Market & Career Information



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Phone (512) 491-4922 Toll Free 1-866-938-4444  
 Fax (512) 491-4904  
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 E-mail lmi@twc.state.tx.us

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Mark Hughes, LMCI Director

#### TLMR Staff:

Robert Crawley, Editor

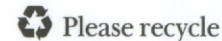
JD Dosssett and Rachel Tello Sanchez, Layout and Design

Contributors: Phil Arnold, Honor Byrd, Veronica Downey, Jenna Ford, Larbi Hanni, David Jesus, Nathan Jones, Vincent Lyons, Mary Martinez, David Mass, Becky Parker, and Mariana Vega.

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