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# TEXAS

LABOR MARKET REVIEW

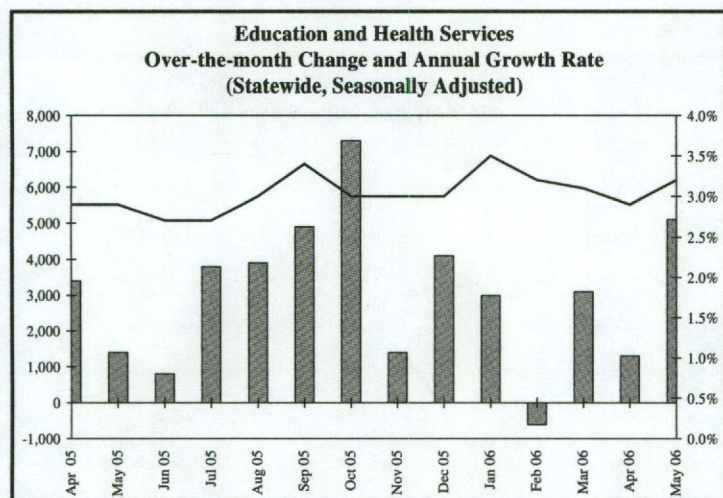
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## Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)

Total Nonagricultural Employment added 14,800 jobs from April to May 2006, for a total of 70,700 jobs gained thus far during 2006. Education and Health Services led the over-the-month growth with 5,100 new positions, followed by Trade, Transportation and Utilities with 4,800 new jobs. The annual growth rate for Total Nonagricultural Employment remained unchanged from April at 2.6 percent, representing a substantial over-the-year gain of 251,500 jobs.



Following a gain of 1,300 jobs in April, Education and Health Services employment displayed an increase of 5,100 positions in May. This was the largest over-the-month increase since October 2005. The annual growth rate rose from 2.9 percent in April to 3.2 percent in May, a gain of 38,100 positions since May 2005.

Trade, Transportation and Utilities employment added 4,800 jobs in May 2006. This was a sizeable increase when compared to the five-year-average May increase of 2,400 jobs. A total of 13,000 positions have been created this year and a total of 48,600 since May 2005. The annual growth rate has remained above 2.0 percent since April 2005, and the rate for May 2006 was 2.4 percent.

Employment in Leisure and Hospitality posted a boost of 2,600 positions in May, following a decrease of 1,200 jobs in April. This was the largest over-the-month employment gain since November 2005. The annual growth rate rose from 1.3 percent in April to 1.6 percent in May, an increase of 14,400 positions since May 2005.

Employment in Construction grew by 1,900 jobs in May. Since the beginning of the year, 13,800 jobs have been created in Construction. The annual growth rate for May reached 5.4 percent while maintaining its positive status for nineteen straight months.

Financial Activities employment added 1,600 jobs in May and has not experienced a monthly job decline since January 2005. The annual growth rate has remained positive for well over a decade and it continued to climb in May, reaching 3.7 percent. Employment in Financial Activities has expanded by 22,200 jobs since May 2005.

Employment in Government posted a moderate increase of 900 jobs in May and has exhibited five months of consecutive job growth in 2006. A total of 23,600 jobs have been added to the Government sector since May 2005. The annual growth rate dipped slightly to 1.4 percent in May, but Government employment has posted growth rates of over 1.0 percent since August 2004.

Following a gain of 1,200 positions in April, Natural Resources and Mining employment grew significantly less in May, adding only 300 jobs. Since January, employment rose by 4,900 jobs. The annual growth rate dropped from 5.7 percent in April to 5.2 percent in May, an increase of 8,500 jobs since May 2005.

Manufacturing employment remained unchanged from April to May 2006. The industry is up 100 jobs so far during 2006, and is up 6,600 jobs since May of 2005. The annual growth rate, which has remained positive for the last 20 months, dipped slightly to 0.7 percent.

Employment in Professional and Business Services decreased slightly in May, following a large increase of 4,000 positions in April. This was the first decrease in over-the-month employment since September 2004. The annual growth rate dropped from 5.7 percent in April to 5.6 percent in May, an increase of 63,500 jobs since May 2005.

Employment in Information posted a loss of 800 jobs in May, following a decrease of 3,200 in April. The annual growth rate dropped from -1.7 percent in April to -1.8 percent in May. This sector lost 4,100 jobs since May 2005.

Following a decrease of 1,200 jobs in April, Other Services employment lost 1,500 positions in May. The annual growth rate dropped from 0.4 percent in April to -0.1 percent in May, a loss of 400 jobs since May 2005.

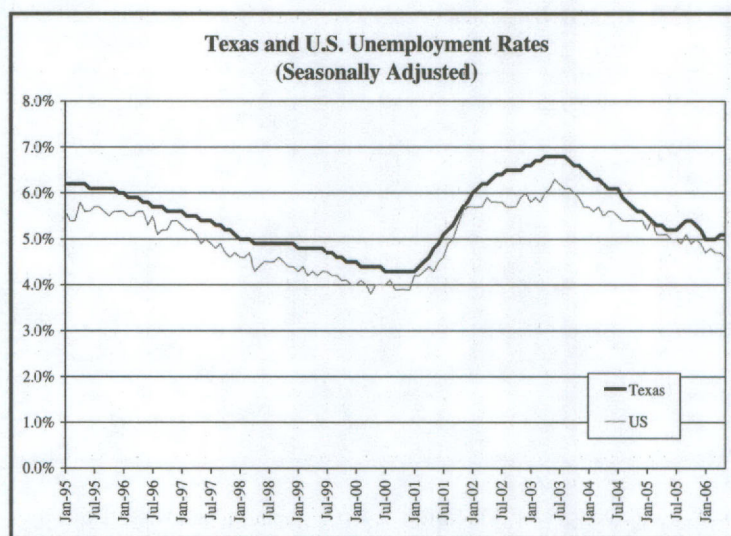
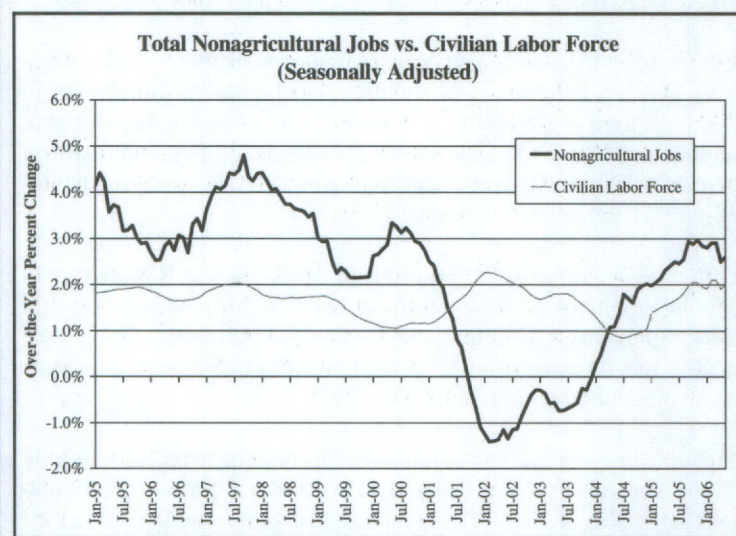
TEXAS NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT  
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED\*

INDUSTRY TITLE	May 2006*	Apr. 2006	May 2005	Apr. '06 to May '06		May '05 to May '06	
				Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
<b>TOTAL NONAG. W&amp;S EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>9,947,600</b>	<b>9,932,800</b>	<b>9,696,100</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>251,500</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>							
Natural Resources & Mining	172,500	172,200	164,000	300	0.2	8,500	5.2
Construction	594,100	592,200	563,600	1,900	0.3	30,500	5.4
Manufacturing	902,700	902,700	896,100	0	0.0	6,600	0.7
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>							
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2,034,200	2,029,400	1,985,600	4,800	0.2	48,600	2.4
Information	218,800	219,600	222,900	-800	-0.4	-4,100	-1.8
Financial Activities	628,000	626,400	605,800	1,600	0.3	22,200	3.7
Professional & Business Services	1,207,100	1,207,200	1,143,600	-100	0.0	63,500	5.6
Education & Health Services	1,216,500	1,211,400	1,178,400	5,100	0.4	38,100	3.2
Leisure & Hospitality	922,700	920,100	908,300	2,600	0.3	14,400	1.6
Other Services	349,000	350,500	349,400	-1,500	-0.4	-400	-0.1
Government	1,702,000	1,701,100	1,678,400	900	0.1	23,600	1.4

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
Not Seasonally Adjusted	May 2006	11,382,100	10,820,300	561,800	4.9	150,696,000	144,041,000	6,655,000	4.4
	April 2006	11,345,400	10,797,100	548,300	4.8	150,209,000	143,405,000	6,804,000	4.5
	May 2005	11,165,900	10,587,400	578,600	5.2	148,878,000	141,591,000	7,287,000	4.9
Seasonally Adjusted	May 2006	11,418,100	10,835,900	582,100	5.1	150,991,000	143,976,000	7,015,000	4.6
	April 2006	11,390,900	10,812,200	578,700	5.1	150,811,000	143,688,000	7,123,000	4.7
	May 2005	11,192,300	10,606,400	585,900	5.2	149,201,000	141,571,000	7,629,000	5.1

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

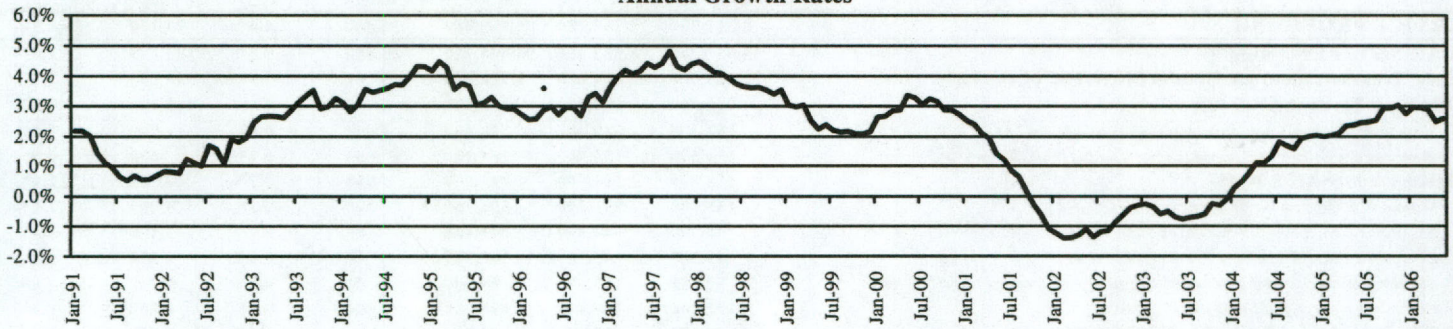
In seasonally adjusted estimates, all elements of seasonality are factored out to achieve an estimate which reflects the basic underlying trend.

\*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)

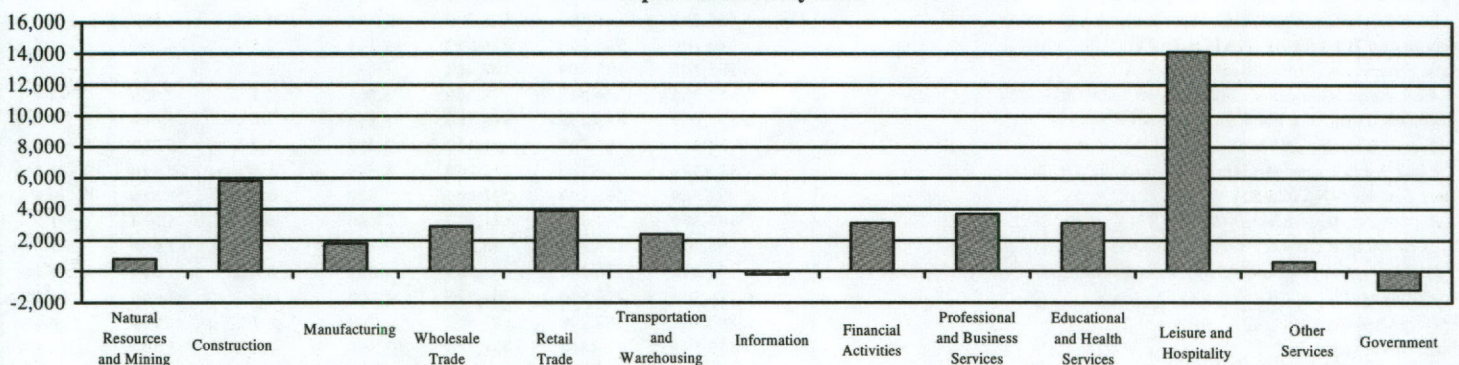
Annual Growth Rates



				Apr '06 to May '06		May '05 to May '06	
	May '06*	Apr '06	May '05	Change	% Change	Change	% Change
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	9,985,400	9,944,600	9,733,700	40,800	0.4%	251,700	2.6%
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE (total nonfarm less government)</b>	8,259,100	8,217,100	8,028,400	42,000	0.5%	230,700	2.9%
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	1,671,900	1,663,500	1,624,300	8,400	0.5%	47,600	2.9%
<b>Natural Resources and Mining (NAICS 1133 [logging], NAICS 21)</b>	172,300	171,500	163,300	800	0.5%	9,000	5.5%
Mining (NAICS 21)	170,100	169,300	161,300	800	0.5%	8,800	5.5%
Oil and Gas Extraction (NAICS 211)	66,100	66,700	65,400	-600	-0.9%	700	1.1%
Support Activities for Mining (NAICS 213)	96,600	96,100	86,500	500	0.5%	10,100	11.7%
<b>Construction (NAICS 23)</b>	596,700	590,900	566,000	5,800	1.0%	30,700	5.4%
Construction of Buildings (NAICS 236)	143,700	142,700	135,100	1,000	0.7%	8,600	6.4%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction (NAICS 237)	110,100	109,100	105,100	1,000	0.9%	5,000	4.8%
Specialty Trade Contractors (NAICS 238)	342,900	339,100	325,800	3,800	1.1%	17,100	5.2%
<b>Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)</b>	902,900	901,100	895,000	1,800	0.2%	7,900	0.9%
Durable Goods	576,100	575,500	569,500	600	0.1%	6,600	1.2%
Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321)	27,600	27,500	27,200	100	0.4%	400	1.5%
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (NAICS 327)	44,300	44,100	43,400	200	0.5%	900	2.1%
Primary Metal Manufacturing (NAICS 331)	24,000	24,000	24,500	0	0.0%	-500	-2.0%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (NAICS 332)	117,300	116,600	112,800	700	0.6%	4,500	4.0%
Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS 333)	82,900	82,600	79,600	300	0.4%	3,300	4.1%
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS 334)	106,500	107,700	112,500	-1,200	-1.1%	-6,000	-5.3%
Electric Equipment, Appliance, and Component Mfg (NAICS 335)	17,900	18,100	17,700	-200	-1.1%	200	1.1%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS 336)	90,200	90,000	88,100	200	0.2%	2,100	2.4%
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing (NAICS 337)	32,300	31,900	30,800	400	1.3%	1,500	4.9%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing (NAICS 339)	33,100	33,000	32,900	100	0.3%	200	0.6%
Nondurable Goods	326,800	325,600	325,500	1,200	0.4%	1,300	0.4%
Food Manufacturing (NAICS 311)	90,700	90,100	89,800	600	0.7%	900	1.0%
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing (NAICS 312)	11,100	10,900	10,500	200	1.8%	600	5.7%
Paper Manufacturing (NAICS 322)	20,900	21,200	21,700	-300	-1.4%	-800	-3.7%
Printing and Related Support Manufacturing (NAICS 323)	35,100	35,300	36,200	-200	-0.6%	-1,100	-3.0%
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (NAICS 324)	23,000	23,000	22,700	0	0.0%	300	1.3%
Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS 325)	72,500	72,600	73,700	-100	-0.1%	-1,200	-1.6%
Plastics and Rubber Manufacturing (NAICS 326)	45,100	44,700	45,900	400	0.9%	-800	-1.7%

Statewide Over-the-Month Change (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

April 2006 to May 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)

	May '06*	Apr '06	May '05	Apr '06 to May '06	% Change	May '05 to May '06	% Change
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	8,313,500	8,281,100	8,109,400	32,400	0.4%	204,100	2.5%
<b>Private Service Providing</b>	6,587,200	6,553,600	6,404,100	33,600	0.5%	183,100	2.9%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (NAICS 42,44,45,48,49,22)	2,023,800	2,014,600	1,974,600	9,200	0.5%	49,200	2.5%
Wholesale Trade (NAICS 42)	490,900	488,000	474,500	2,900	0.6%	16,400	3.5%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods (NAICS 423)	282,200	280,400	270,300	1,800	0.6%	11,900	4.4%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods (NAICS 424)	154,500	153,900	154,900	600	0.4%	-400	-0.3%
Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)	1,118,800	1,114,900	1,096,300	3,900	0.3%	22,500	2.1%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers (NAICS 441)	153,900	153,200	150,700	700	0.5%	3,200	2.1%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores (NAICS 442)	44,200	44,100	41,400	100	0.2%	2,800	6.8%
Electronics and Appliance Stores (NAICS 443)	43,500	43,500	42,300	0	0.0%	1,200	2.8%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies (NAICS 444)	92,100	92,600	88,100	-500	-0.5%	4,000	4.5%
Food and Beverage Stores (NAICS 445)	192,200	190,400	190,000	1,800	0.9%	2,200	1.2%
Health and Personal Care Stores (NAICS 446)	59,000	58,300	55,800	700	1.2%	3,200	5.7%
Gasoline Stations (NAICS 447)	67,500	66,800	68,600	700	1.0%	-1,100	-1.6%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores (NAICS 448)	101,900	102,000	98,200	-100	-0.1%	3,700	3.8%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores (NAICS 451)	35,300	35,000	35,600	300	0.9%	-300	-0.8%
General Merchandise Stores (NAICS 452)	248,200	248,900	244,900	-700	-0.3%	3,300	1.3%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers (NAICS 453)	61,000	59,800	61,000	1,200	2.0%	0	0.0%
Nonstore Retailers (NAICS 454)	20,000	20,300	19,700	-300	-1.5%	300	1.5%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities (NAICS 48-49,22)	414,100	411,700	403,800	2,400	0.6%	10,300	2.6%
Transportation and Warehousing (NAICS 48,49)	367,800	365,600	358,000	2,200	0.6%	9,800	2.7%
Air Transportation (NAICS 481)	60,000	61,200	62,500	-1,200	-2.0%	-2,500	-4.0%
Rail Transportation (NAICS 482)	17,900	17,900	17,100	0	0.0%	800	4.7%
Truck Transportation (NAICS 484)	109,700	109,300	107,000	400	0.4%	2,700	2.5%
Pipeline Transportation (NAICS 486)	11,900	11,700	12,000	200	1.7%	-100	-0.8%
Support Activities for Transportation (NAICS 488)	67,000	66,600	63,400	400	0.6%	3,600	5.7%
Couriers and Messengers (NAICS 492)	35,600	35,400	36,700	200	0.6%	-1,100	-3.0%
Warehousing and Storage (NAICS 493)	39,700	39,400	37,900	300	0.8%	1,800	4.7%
Utilities (NAICS 22)	46,300	46,100	45,800	200	0.4%	500	1.1%
Information (NAICS 51)	219,000	219,200	223,200	-200	-0.1%	-4,200	-1.9%
Publishing Industries (Except Internet) (NAICS 511)	49,100	49,200	49,400	-100	-0.2%	-300	-0.6%
Telecommunications (NAICS 517)	90,900	91,000	93,200	-100	-0.1%	-2,300	-2.5%
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals (NAICS 518)	35,100	35,300	34,600	-200	-0.6%	500	1.4%
Financial Activities (NAICS 52,53)	627,400	624,300	605,100	3,100	0.5%	22,300	3.7%
Finance and Insurance (NAICS 52)	449,900	448,500	431,800	1,400	0.3%	18,100	4.2%
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities (NAICS 522)	235,400	234,100	224,500	1,300	0.6%	10,900	4.9%
Securities, Commodities Contracts, and Other Financial (NAICS 523)	41,800	42,100	39,800	-300	-0.7%	2,000	5.0%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities (NAICS 524)	160,900	160,300	157,400	600	0.4%	3,500	2.2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (NAICS 53)	177,500	175,800	173,300	1,700	1.0%	4,200	2.4%
Real Estate (NAICS 531)	116,900	116,000	112,900	900	0.8%	4,000	3.5%
Rental and Leasing Services (NAICS 532)	60,300	59,400	58,400	900	1.5%	1,900	3.3%
Professional and Business Services (NAICS 54,55,56)	1,206,900	1,203,200	1,143,400	3,700	0.3%	63,500	5.6%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (NAICS 54)	512,000	514,400	483,800	-2,400	-0.5%	28,200	5.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises (NAICS 55)	55,300	55,200	51,900	100	0.2%	3,400	6.6%
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation (NAICS 56)	639,600	633,600	607,700	6,000	0.9%	31,900	5.2%
Administrative and Support Services (NAICS 561)	614,700	608,700	584,300	6,000	1.0%	30,400	5.2%
Educational and Health Services (NAICS 61,62)	1,216,900	1,213,800	1,179,300	3,100	0.3%	37,600	3.2%
Educational Services (NAICS 61)	144,100	146,300	141,800	-2,200	-1.5%	2,300	1.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance (NAICS 62)	1,072,800	1,067,500	1,037,500	5,300	0.5%	35,300	3.4%
Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS 621)	475,600	473,000	454,200	2,600	0.5%	21,400	4.7%
Hospitals (NAICS 622)	262,100	261,600	258,500	500	0.2%	3,600	1.4%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (NAICS 623)	154,900	154,400	149,100	500	0.3%	5,800	3.9%
Social Assistance (NAICS 624)	180,200	178,500	175,700	1,700	1.0%	4,500	2.6%
Leisure and Hospitality (NAICS 71,72)	940,700	926,600	926,500	14,100	1.5%	14,200	1.5%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (NAICS 71)	108,700	102,700	107,400	6,000	5.8%	1,300	1.2%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation (NAICS 713)	75,300	70,300	78,200	5,000	7.1%	-2,900	-3.7%
Accommodation and Food Services (NAICS 72)	832,000	823,900	819,100	8,100	1.0%	12,900	1.6%
Accommodation (NAICS 721)	98,900	97,700	96,400	1,200	1.2%	2,500	2.6%
Food Services and Drinking Places (NAICS 722)	733,100	726,200	722,700	6,900	1.0%	10,400	1.4%
Other Services (NAICS 81)	352,500	351,900	352,000	600	0.2%	500	0.1%
Repair and Maintenance (NAICS 811)	106,600	107,400	104,800	-800	-0.7%	1,800	1.7%
Personal and Laundry Services (NAICS 812)	88,700	88,300	90,300	400	0.5%	-1,600	-1.8%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Prof Organizations (NAICS 813)	157,200	156,200	156,900	1,000	0.6%	300	0.2%
Government	1,726,300	1,727,500	1,705,300	-1,200	-0.1%	21,000	1.2%
Federal Government	182,400	182,200	181,600	200	0.1%	800	0.4%
State Government	355,500	357,800	351,700	-2,300	-0.6%	3,800	1.1%
Local Government	1,188,400	1,187,500	1,172,000	900	0.1%	16,400	1.4%

\*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.

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

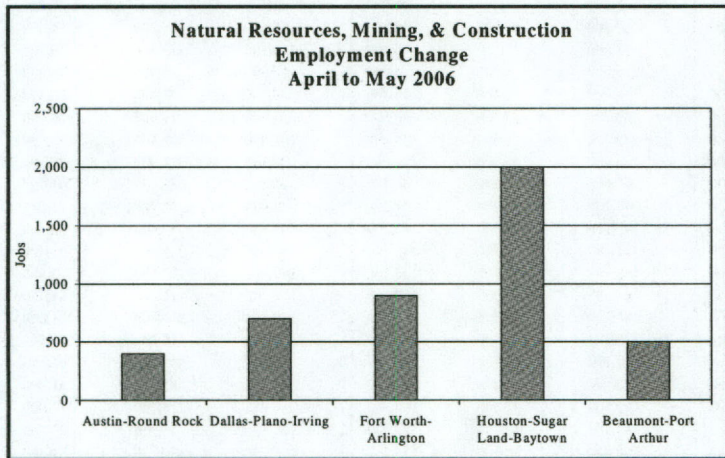
Total Nonagricultural Employment in the MSAs added 30,700 jobs in May. The Victoria MSA posted the largest percentage of monthly job growth with 0.8 percent or 400 jobs. The Sherman-Denison MSA followed with a job growth percentage of 0.7 percent or 300 jobs. The MSAs that had the greatest monthly employment gains were in the Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA, which gained 10,100 jobs, the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA, which added 9,500 jobs, the San Antonio MSA, which added 2,400 jobs, and the Austin-Round Rock MSA, which gained 1,700 jobs in May. The majority of May's job growth was due to increased hiring activity in Leisure and Hospitality; Professional and Business Services; and Natural Resources, Mining, and Construction.

Professional and Business Services employment expanded over the month by adding 3,800 jobs across the MSAs in May. The Dallas-Plano-Irving area was the major contributor, adding 2,100 jobs, the strongest growth for May since 1996. However, the Texarkana MSA reported the highest percent increase in employment this month at 3.0 percent, followed by the Victoria MSA with 2.8 percent. The Odessa MSA registered the largest annual growth rate for this industry at 10.8 percent.

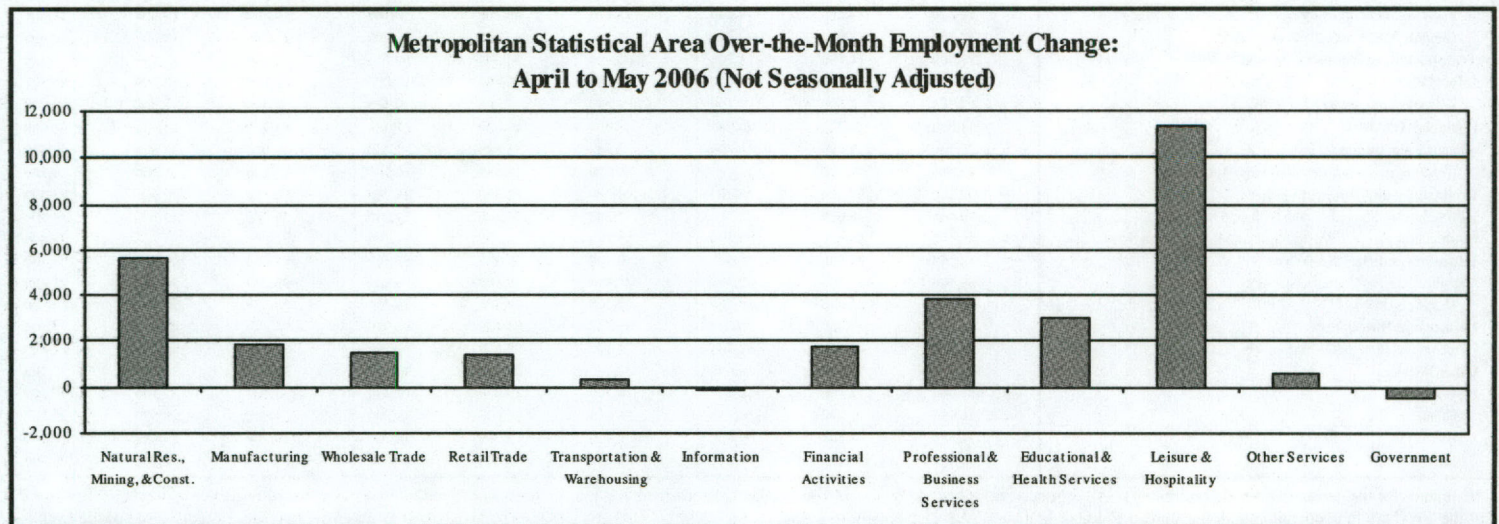
Leisure and Hospitality employment experienced an increase of 11,400 in May, marking the fourth consecutive month of growth across the MSAs. The Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA was the top contributor, adding 4,100 jobs, which followed the 1,600-job increase in April. The Waco MSA demonstrated the greatest percent increase in employment over the month with 4.0 percent, while it also held an impressive second place for an over-the-year job growth rate of 7.1 percent. The Brownsville-Harlingen MSA and the Midland MSA both tied for the highest over-the-year job growth rate with an impressive 8.6 percent each.

Education and Health Services employment posted an increase of 3,000 jobs throughout the MSAs. The majority of the increase occurred in the Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA, adding 1,500 jobs. Over the year, the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA employment grew by 9.1 percent, representing 3,800 jobs, the highest annual growth rate of all the MSAs for this industry. The Midland and Waco MSAs followed with annual growth rates of 8.5 percent and 8.3 percent, respectively.

After job losses in April, Manufacturing had a turn-around by adding 1,900 jobs in May. The majority of the employment gain occurred in the Dallas-Plano-Irving area adding 1,200 jobs. Other areas contributing to the growth were the San Antonio MSA, which gained 300 jobs, the Fort Worth-Arlington area, which added 200 jobs, and the Beaumont-Port Arthur MSA, which gained 200 jobs. The largest percentage of job growth occurred in the Sherman-Denison MSA, which grew by 1.6 percent in May. This was followed by the Beaumont-Port Arthur MSA and the Tyler MSA, both with a monthly job growth rate of 1.1 percent.



Employment in Natural Resources, Mining, and Construction experienced an increase of 5,600 jobs across the MSAs in May. The more populated metropolitan areas added the largest number of jobs. The Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA contributed an increase of 2,000 jobs over the month. The Fort Worth-Arlington area added 900 jobs over the month. The Dallas-Plano-Irving area followed with a 700-job increase. Over the year, this industry grew by a respectable 5.4 percent, or 30,700 jobs. The highest annual growth rate for the Natural Resources, Mining, and Construction industry was in the Abilene MSA at 26.8 percent.







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

The unemployment rate inched upward over the month, rising 0.1 percentage point to 4.9 percent in May. This month's unemployment rate increase is equal to the average increase that normally occurs in May. The current unemployment rate is the lowest May rate since 2001 and is 0.3 percentage points lower than May of last year. The United States' jobless rate dipped over the month by 0.1 percentage point to 4.4 percent, a normal movement for the United States jobless rate in May. The current United States rate is five-tenths of a percentage point lower than last year's rate of 4.9 percent.

The number of Texas jobholders increased over the month, a gain of 23,200 employed. This month's employment gain is well above the historical average increase of 4,200 that is normally observed between April and May. The rise brought the state employment total to 10,820,300. Over the year, the state added 232,900 workers.

Over the month, Texans seeking employment increased by 13,500 to total 561,800 job seekers. This is the largest rise since January 2006 and may be recording some early summer job seekers. With an improved economy going into the summer months, this may encourage more people to seek summer job opportunities. This month's increase is more than the historical average increase of 9,200 job seekers occurring during the month of May.

The number of people receiving unemployment benefits in Texas dropped by 1,300 to total 79,500 claims in May. Ten of the twenty-five Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) observed claims count decreases over the month. The San Angelo MSA realized a 23.7 percent drop in claims for the month of May. The El Paso MSA was second as claims for unemployment benefits declined by 5.6 percent.

Twenty of the state's twenty-five MSA's recorded a decrease in their unemployment rate between May 2005 and May 2006. The Midland MSA has the lowest unemployment rate among all MSA's in Texas at 3.5 percent.

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

1	Midland	3.5
2	Amarillo	3.8
3 (tie)	Austin-Round Rock	4.0
	College Station-Bryan	4.0
	Lubbock	4.0
6 (tie)	Abilene	4.3
	Odessa	4.3
	<b>United States</b>	<b>4.4</b>
8 (tie)	San Angelo	4.4
	Tyler	4.4
10 (tie)	Victoria	4.5
	Wichita	4.5
12	San Antonio	4.6
13 (tie)	Longview	4.7
	Waco	4.7
15 (tie)	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	4.8
	Sherman-Denison	4.8
	<b>Texas</b>	<b>4.9</b>
17	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	5.0
18	Texarkana	5.1
19 (tie)	Corpus Christi	5.2
	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	5.2
21	Laredo	5.6
22	Beaumont-Port Arthur	6.3
23	Brownsville-Harlingen	6.6
24	El Paso	6.9
25	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	7.0

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

	May 2006				April 2006				May 2005			
	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
United States	150,696.0	144,041.0	6,655.0	4.4	150,209.0	143,405.0	6,804.0	4.5	148,878.0	141,591.0	7,287.0	4.9
State of Texas	11,382.1	10,820.3	561.8	4.9	11,345.4	10,797.1	548.3	4.8	11,166.0	10,587.4	578.6	5.2
Abilene	82.6	79.1	3.5	4.3	82.2	78.8	3.4	4.1	79.8	76.3	3.5	4.4
Amarillo	131.3	126.3	5.0	3.8	130.5	125.7	4.8	3.6	127.9	122.9	5.0	3.9
Austin-Round Rock	826.2	793.2	33.0	4.0	822.8	790.7	32.1	3.9	802.9	768.7	34.2	4.3
Beaumont-Port Arthur	175.2	164.1	11.1	6.3	173.9	163.0	10.9	6.3	178.5	166.2	12.3	6.9
Brownsville-Harlingen	144.0	134.6	9.4	6.6	143.4	134.0	9.4	6.6	141.0	130.4	10.6	7.5
College Station-Bryan	106.5	102.3	4.2	4.0	106.2	102.2	4.0	3.7	104.9	100.9	4.0	3.8
Corpus Christi	199.2	188.8	10.4	5.2	199.2	189.0	10.2	5.1	200.8	189.6	11.2	5.6
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	3,089.9	2,942.6	147.3	4.8	3,072.0	2,928.7	143.3	4.7	3,005.0	2,853.8	151.2	5.0
Dallas-Plano-Irving MD	2,073.7	1,974.1	99.6	4.8	2,057.2	1,960.2	97.0	4.7	2,008.6	1,906.2	102.4	5.1
Fort Worth-Arlington MD	1,016.1	968.4	47.7	4.7	1,014.8	968.5	46.3	4.6	996.3	947.5	48.8	4.9
El Paso	295.3	274.8	20.5	6.9	295.4	275.4	20.0	6.8	292.3	271.4	20.9	7.1
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	2,665.6	2,532.2	133.4	5.0	2,657.7	2,527.3	130.4	4.9	2,605.0	2,467.4	137.6	5.3
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	154.1	146.0	8.1	5.2	153.3	145.5	7.8	5.1	151.4	143.7	7.7	5.1
Laredo	89.9	84.9	5.0	5.6	90.0	85.0	5.0	5.5	85.4	80.2	5.2	6.0
Longview	104.5	99.6	4.9	4.7	104.6	99.9	4.7	4.5	102.9	97.8	5.1	4.9
Lubbock	142.3	136.6	5.7	4.0	142.0	136.5	5.5	3.8	141.3	135.7	5.6	4.0
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	268.8	250.0	18.8	7.0	270.4	251.5	18.9	7.0	261.4	242.1	19.3	7.4
Midland	69.8	67.3	2.5	3.5	69.3	66.9	2.4	3.4	65.9	63.4	2.5	3.8
Odessa	64.7	61.9	2.8	4.3	64.5	61.8	2.7	4.2	62.1	59.2	2.9	4.7
San Angelo	53.2	50.8	2.4	4.4	53.0	50.8	2.2	4.1	53.0	50.7	2.3	4.3
San Antonio	910.5	868.9	41.6	4.6	907.8	867.4	40.4	4.4	898.8	856.2	42.6	4.7
Sherman-Denison	57.8	55.0	2.8	4.8	57.5	54.8	2.7	4.7	56.8	53.9	2.9	5.2
Texarkana	63.8	60.5	3.3	5.1	63.7	60.5	3.2	5.0	62.3	59.1	3.2	5.2
Tyler	96.6	92.4	4.2	4.4	96.4	92.4	4.0	4.2	96.1	91.5	4.6	4.8
Victoria	58.2	55.6	2.6	4.5	58.1	55.5	2.6	4.4	57.6	54.9	2.7	4.7
Waco	114.2	108.9	5.3	4.7	113.9	108.7	5.2	4.6	112.0	106.6	5.4	4.8
Wichita Falls	76.3	72.9	3.4	4.5	75.7	72.5	3.2	4.3	75.3	71.9	3.4	4.5

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”

### New Headquarters Dedicated

DALLAS, TX (Fort Worth Star-Telegram—Sandra Baker)—Fluor Corporation has opened its new Irving headquarters. Fluor is moving its executive management functions from California. The new 26-acre campus headquarters will house 180 employees.

According to Fluor's chairman and chief executive Alan Boeckmann, "Fluor's move to Texas is not only a landmark event for the company, it's also for Texas." Fluor has more than 38,000 employees in 25 countries. The move makes Texas the state with the greatest number of Fortune 500 companies, Boeckmann said.

### Computer Company to Open Four Centers in Texas

AUSTIN, TX (Wright Review: Texas Business Report)—Hewlett-Packard Co. (HP) is consolidating 85 global data centers into six centers, four of which will be located in Texas. Each city will have two physical sites within 15 miles of each other. HP expects to employ about 140 people at each site with all data centers expected to be completed in the next three years.

One Center will be located in east Austin at Ed Bluestein Blvd. and the other Austin location will be at HP's campus in Wells Branch. Two centers will be in Houston. HP selected the data center locations based on availability and

affordability of space, power, and network bandwidth, as well as a low probability of natural disasters.

### Brazilian Company Expands in Sugar Land

SUGARLAND, TX (Fort Bend Star)—Tramontina USA plans an expansion that will result in 60 new jobs in Sugar Land. Antonio J. Galafassi, president of Tramontina USA, says, "The favorable business climate in Sugar Land has assisted Tramontina in realizing opportunities for expansion and planned growth..." While many companies are outsourcing their operations off-shore, Tramontina has insourced its manufacturing operations to the US and chosen Fort Bend as its US Headquarters, added Barkley Peschel, Vice President Development of the Greater Fort Bend Economic Development Council.

### Oil Firm to Add Jobs

KILGORE, TX (Kilgore News Herald)—An oil field company plans to add 85 jobs in Kilgore, according to the Kilgore Economic Development Corporation. The company, whose name will be revealed at a later date, already has 107 employees in Kilgore and plans to relocate 85 jobs and hire 20 more in the next five years. According to Amanda Nobles, Kilgore Economic Development Corporation executive director, "We are extremely happy to have the company add 85 employees to Kilgore's workforce and know they will be an asset to the local economy."

## INDICATORS

### Texas Unemployment Rate

Actual (Not Seasonally Adjusted)			Seasonally Adjusted		
MAY	2006	4.9%	MAY	2006	5.1%
APR	2006	4.8%	APR	2006	5.1%
MAY	2005	5.2%	MAY	2005	5.2%

### U.S. Unemployment Rate

Actual (Not Seasonally Adjusted)			Seasonally Adjusted		
MAY	2006	4.4%	MAY	2006	4.6%
APR	2006	4.5%	APR	2006	4.7%
MAY	2005	4.9%	MAY	2005	5.1%

### Texas Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment

Not Seasonally Adjusted			Seasonally Adjusted		
MAY	2006	9,985,400	MAY	2006	9,947,600
APR	2006	9,944,600	APR	2006	9,932,800
MAY	2005	9,733,700	MAY	2005	9,696,100
OTM Change		40,800	OTM Change		14,800
OTY Change		251,700	OTY Change		251,500

### Unemployment Insurance Claims

Initial Claims			Continued Claims		
MAY	2006	63,607	MAY	2006	463,609
APR	2006	51,758	APR	2006	424,313
MAY	2005	74,448	MAY	2005	540,864

### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Annual Change			Help Wanted Index - Texas		
U.S.	MAY 2006	4.2%	MAY	2006	61.0
Dallas-Fort Worth	MAY 2006	4.2%	APR	2006	62.0
Houston-Galveston	APR 2006	3.5%	MAY	2005	58.8

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

MAY	2006	\$ 70.94	OTM Change	\$ 1.25
APR	2006	\$ 69.69	OTY Change	\$ 21.11
MAY	2005	\$ 49.83		

## Texas Labor Market Review

### Labor Market & Career Information



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