

# TEXAS

## LABOR MARKET REVIEW

AUGUST 2012

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

Total Nonagricultural Employment in Texas expanded by 17,800 positions in July, showing an increase that matched the average July gain in the series almost exactly. Six of the 11 major industries showed employment increases over the month, led by rises of 12,600 jobs in Education and Health Services and 8,700 positions in Government. Total Nonagricultural Employment ended July at an estimated level of 10,804,000 jobs, an increase of 222,500 jobs over the year. The annual growth rate for the employment series slid to 2.1 percent in July, a rate that nearly doubled the five-year average annual growth rate in July for the employment series of 1.1 percent.

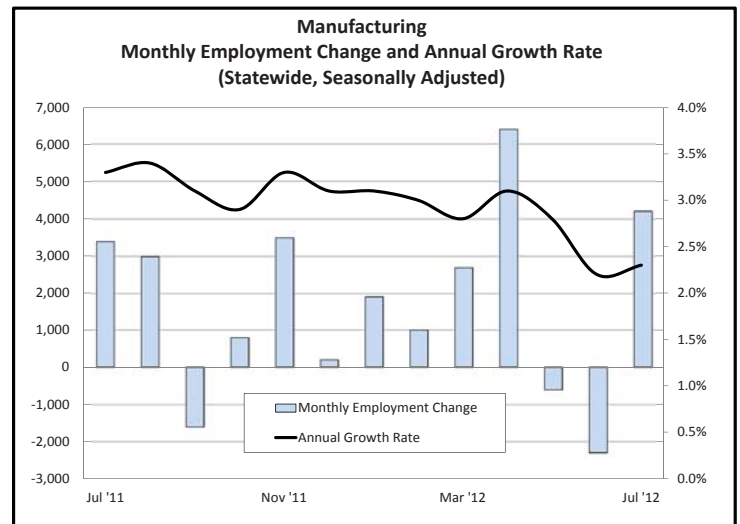
Education and Health Services added 12,600 jobs in July for its biggest over-the-month increase dating back to October 2004. Health Care and Social Assistance accounted for 7,700 jobs gained, while employment in Educational Services climbed by 4,900 positions. The annual growth rate in Education and Health Services climbed from 3.0 percent in June to 3.2 percent in July, marking 13 straight months of annual growth at or above 3.0 percent in this major industry.

Professional and Business Services expanded by 8,500 jobs in July after adding a revised 1,600 positions in June. This marked the industry's largest July employment gain since 2005. Professional and Business Services has added jobs in eight of the past 12 months. Professional and Business Services added 48,800 jobs over the year for a 3.7 percent annual growth rate, representing the industry's highest annual growth rate since February 2012.

Employment in Government rose by an estimated 8,700 positions in July on the heels of a revised increase of 3,300 jobs in June. Local Government accounted for 11,700 jobs added over the month, while employment in State Government fell by 2,600 positions and Federal Government shed 400 jobs over the month. Government employment fell by 36,000 jobs over the year for an annual growth rate of -2.0 percent, an improvement of eight-tenths of a percentage point over the level recorded in June.

Manufacturing employment expanded by 4,200 jobs in July, marking the second-largest monthly gain over the past year. Durable Goods added 6,100 jobs, while Nondurable Goods shed 1,900 positions. Manufacturing gained 19,200 jobs over the year for a 2.3 percent annual growth rate. The industry has maintained annual growth in excess of 2.0 percent for 17 consecutive months.

Following a revised decline of 2,900 jobs in June, Mining and Logging employment reversed course to add 300 jobs in July. After reaching an all-time peak in April at an estimated 263,500 jobs, the industry has shed 3,400 jobs to reach an estimated level of 260,100 positions in July. The annual growth rate eased down to 9.3 percent in July, marking the first time the rate had dipped below 10.0 percent since August 2010.



Construction employment gained 200 jobs in July, following a revised gain of 7,000 positions in June. The year-to-date gain of 19,200 jobs in Construction marked 2012 as the industry's strongest year to this point since 2007. Construction added 22,900 positions over the year for a 4.1 percent annual growth rate, the industry's highest such rate since June 2008.

Information employment held steady in July after declining by a revised 4,000 jobs in June. The industry has shed jobs in seven of the past 12 months. Information employment remained at 192,000 jobs in July for its lowest level since May 1995. Annual growth fell to -2.4 percent, representing 4,700 jobs lost over the year.

Other Services employment dropped by an estimated 1,700 positions in July, giving back less than half of a revised 4,900-job gain seen in the industry in June. Employment in Other Services still grew by 11,800 positions over the year, but the annual growth rate dropped from 4.9 percent in June to 3.2 percent in July.

Employment in Financial Activities fell in July by an estimated 3,600 positions, marking only the second monthly decline in employment in the series so far in 2012. Finance and Insurance showed a gain of 400 jobs over the month, while employment in Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing fell by 4,000 positions in July. The annual growth rate for employment in Financial Activities fell to 1.9 percent in July, representing the addition of 11,900 jobs over the year.



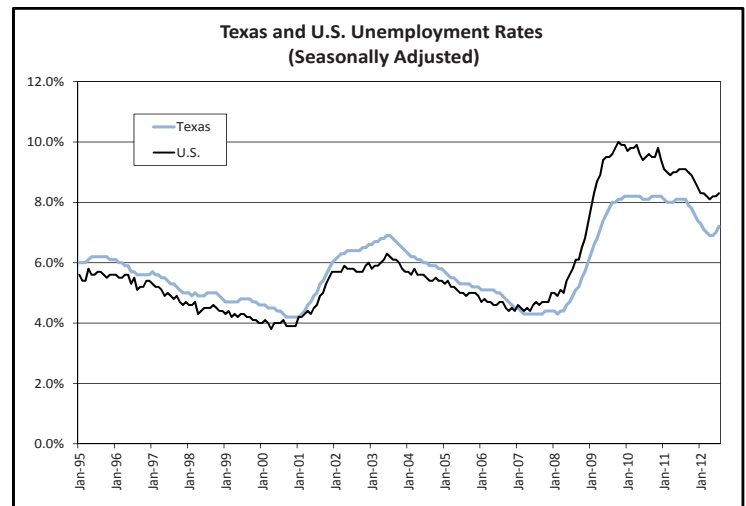
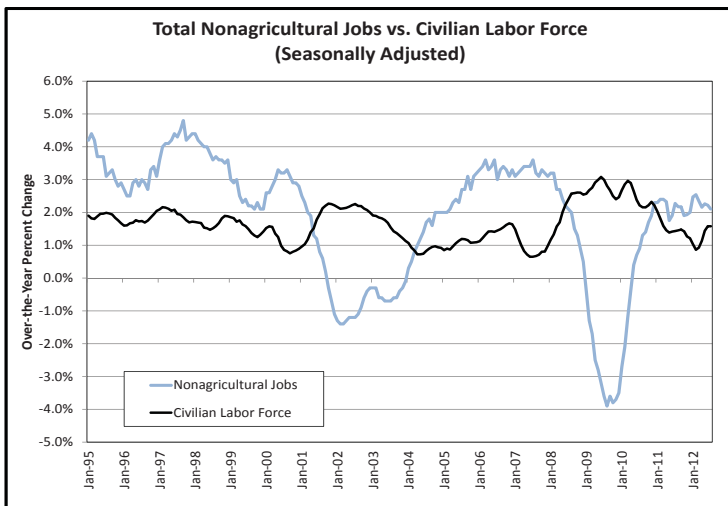
TEXAS NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT  
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>+</sup>

INDUSTRY TITLE	July 2012*	June 2012	July 2011	June '12 to July '12		July '11 to July '12	
				Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
<b>Total Nonagricultural</b>	<b>10,804,000</b>	<b>10,786,200</b>	<b>10,581,500</b>	<b>17,800</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>222,500</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Total Nongovernment**</b>	<b>9,013,400</b>	<b>9,004,300</b>	<b>8,754,900</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>258,500</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Goods-Producing</b>							
Mining and Logging	260,100	259,800	238,000	300	0.1	22,100	9.3
Construction	582,400	582,200	559,500	200	0.0	22,900	4.1
Manufacturing	857,900	853,700	838,700	4,200	0.5	19,200	2.3
<b>Service-Providing</b>							
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	2,148,800	2,153,700	2,107,200	-4,900	-0.2	41,600	2.0
Information	192,000	192,000	196,700	0	0.0	-4,700	-2.4
Financial Activities	649,000	652,600	637,100	-3,600	-0.6	11,900	1.9
Professional and Business Services	1,385,000	1,376,500	1,336,200	8,500	0.6	48,800	3.7
Education and Health Services	1,470,900	1,458,300	1,425,700	12,600	0.9	45,200	3.2
Leisure and Hospitality	1,085,800	1,092,300	1,046,100	-6,500	-0.6	39,700	3.8
Other Services	381,500	383,200	369,700	-1,700	-0.4	11,800	3.2
Government	1,790,600	1,781,900	1,826,600	8,700	0.5	-36,000	-2.0

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. Estimates produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor are disseminated in cooperation with the TWC.

\*\*Total Nongovernment number is derived by subtracting the Government estimate from the Total Nonagricultural estimate.



TEXAS AND U.S. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

		TEXAS*				UNITED STATES**			
Not Seasonally Adjusted		CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate
July	2012	12,729,300	11,768,800	960,500	7.5	156,526,000	143,126,000	13,400,000	8.6
June	2012	12,723,500	11,759,000	964,500	7.6	156,385,000	143,202,000	13,184,000	8.4
July	2011	12,497,900	11,438,000	1,059,900	8.5	154,812,000	140,384,000	14,428,000	9.3
Seasonally Adjusted		CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate
July	2012	12,642,800	11,738,500	904,300	7.2	155,013,000	142,220,000	12,794,000	8.3
June	2012	12,634,400	11,751,100	883,300	7.0	155,163,000	142,415,000	12,749,000	8.2
July	2011	12,446,500	11,433,400	1,013,100	8.1	153,358,000	139,450,000	13,908,000	9.1

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.

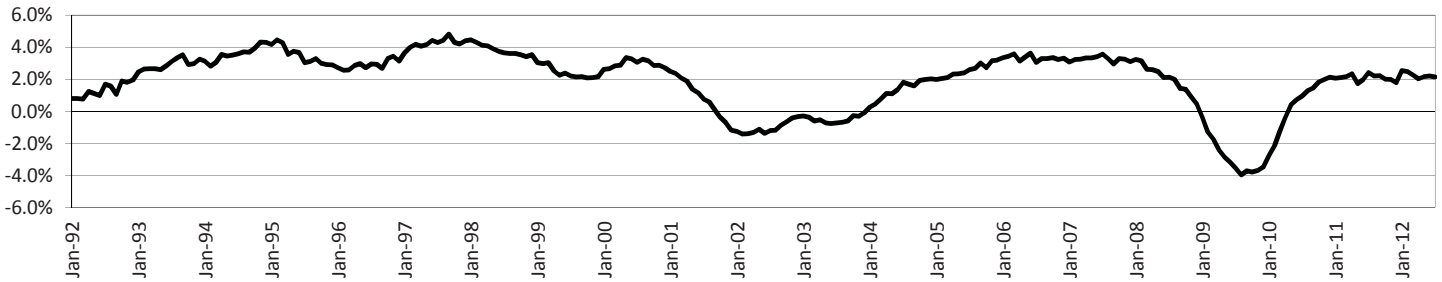
\*Source - Labor Market and Career Information Department, Texas Workforce Commission (model-based methodology)

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



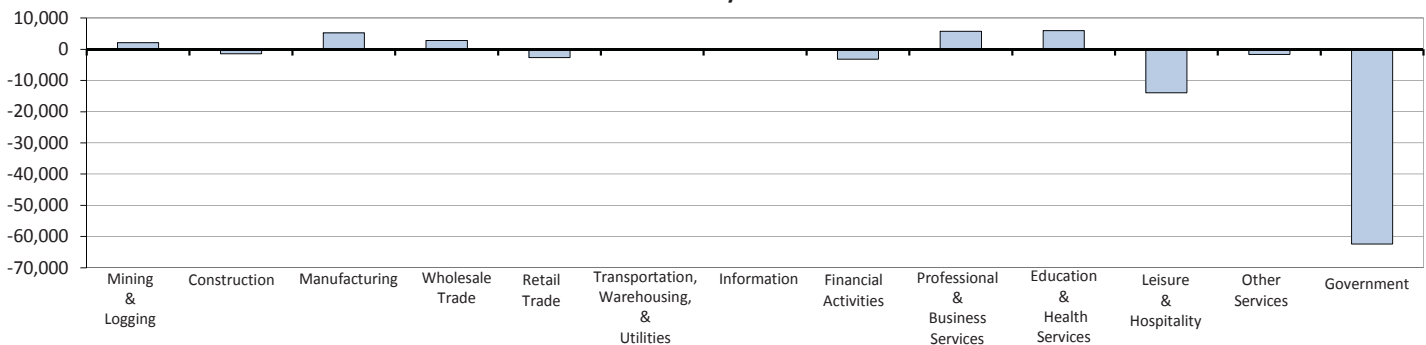
Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Annual Growth Rate



	Jul '12*	Jun '12	Jul '11	Jun '12 to Jul '12		Jul '11 to Jul '12	
				Change	% Change	Change	% Change
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	10,772,300	10,835,700	10,545,500	-63,400	-0.6%	226,800	2.2%
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE (total nonfarm less government)</b>	9,062,200	9,063,200	8,801,800	-1,000	0.0%	260,400	3.0%
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	1,713,300	1,707,500	1,648,000	5,800	0.3%	65,300	4.0%
<b>Mining and Logging (NAICS 21, 1133)</b>	263,600	261,500	240,800	2,100	0.8%	22,800	9.5%
<i>Oil and Gas Extraction (NAICS 211)</i>	103,900	103,100	89,300	800	0.8%	14,600	16.4%
<i>Support Activities for Mining (NAICS 213)</i>	148,400	146,900	140,700	1,500	1.0%	7,700	5.5%
<b>Construction (NAICS 23)</b>	589,000	590,500	566,000	-1,500	-0.3%	23,000	4.1%
<i>Construction of Buildings (NAICS 236)</i>	137,000	135,000	129,800	2,000	1.5%	7,200	5.6%
<i>Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction (NAICS 237)</i>	128,400	126,500	116,900	1,900	1.5%	11,500	9.8%
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors (NAICS 238)</i>	323,600	329,000	319,300	-5,400	-1.6%	4,300	1.4%
<b>Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)</b>	860,700	855,500	841,200	5,200	0.6%	19,500	2.3%
<b>Durable Goods</b>	563,300	557,300	544,400	6,000	1.1%	18,900	3.5%
<i>Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321)</i>	17,600	17,800	18,700	-200	-1.1%	-1,100	-5.9%
<i>Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (NAICS 327)</i>	30,900	30,800	32,400	100	0.3%	-1,500	-4.6%
<i>Primary Metal Manufacturing (NAICS 331)</i>	22,800	22,700	21,300	100	0.4%	1,500	7.0%
<i>Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (NAICS 332)</i>	131,000	129,700	121,700	1,300	1.0%	9,300	7.6%
<i>Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS 333)</i>	102,300	103,100	94,900	-800	-0.8%	7,400	7.8%
<i>Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS 334)</i>	98,000	97,400	99,300	600	0.6%	-1,300	-1.3%
<i>Electric Equipment, Appliance, and Component Mfg (NAICS 335)</i>	18,200	18,000	17,700	200	1.1%	500	2.8%
<i>Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS 336)</i>	93,300	89,300	88,400	4,000	4.5%	4,900	5.5%
<i>Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing (NAICS 337)</i>	22,100	21,400	22,000	700	3.3%	100	0.5%
<i>Miscellaneous Manufacturing (NAICS 339)</i>	27,100	27,100	28,000	0	0.0%	-900	-3.2%
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	297,400	298,200	296,800	-800	-0.3%	600	0.2%
<i>Food Manufacturing (NAICS 311)</i>	85,000	85,200	86,200	-200	-0.2%	-1,200	-1.4%
<i>Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing (NAICS 312)</i>	11,900	11,700	11,600	200	1.7%	300	2.6%
<i>Paper Manufacturing (NAICS 322)</i>	17,100	17,100	17,500	0	0.0%	-400	-2.3%
<i>Printing and Related Support Manufacturing (NAICS 323)</i>	26,000	26,200	27,100	-200	-0.8%	-1,100	-4.1%
<i>Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (NAICS 324)</i>	24,800	24,900	24,500	-100	-0.4%	300	1.2%
<i>Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS 325)</i>	72,600	72,300	71,500	300	0.4%	1,100	1.5%
<i>Plastics and Rubber Manufacturing (NAICS 326)</i>	37,200	37,300	37,300	-100	-0.3%	-100	-0.3%

Statewide Over-the-Month Change (Not Seasonally Adjusted)  
June 2012 to July 2012



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Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jul '12*	Jun '12	Jul '11	Jun '12 to Jul '12		Jul '11 to Jul '12	
				Change	% Change	Change	% Change
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	9,059,000	9,128,200	8,897,500	-69,200	-0.8%	161,500	1.8%
<b>Private Service Providing</b>	7,348,900	7,355,700	7,153,800	-6,800	-0.1%	195,100	2.7%
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (NAICS 42,44,45,48,49,22)</b>	2,153,800	2,153,600	2,111,500	200	0.0%	42,300	2.0%
<b>Wholesale Trade (NAICS 42)</b>	533,400	530,600	519,900	2,800	0.5%	13,500	2.6%
<i>Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods (NAICS 423)</i>	293,600	293,100	293,300	500	0.2%	300	0.1%
<i>Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods (NAICS 424)</i>	160,300	160,600	159,700	-300	-0.2%	600	0.4%
<b>Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)</b>	1,176,500	1,179,200	1,160,900	-2,700	-0.2%	15,600	1.3%
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers (NAICS 441)</i>	159,200	157,800	151,100	1,400	0.9%	8,100	5.4%
<i>Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores (NAICS 442)</i>	36,200	36,200	35,900	-100	-0.3%	200	0.6%
<i>Electronics and Appliance Stores (NAICS 443)</i>	43,200	42,300	43,000	900	2.1%	200	0.5%
<i>Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies (NAICS 444)</i>	89,900	91,500	88,600	-1,600	-1.8%	1,300	1.5%
<i>Food and Beverage Stores (NAICS 445)</i>	212,500	214,100	208,300	-1,600	-0.8%	4,200	2.0%
<i>Health and Personal Care Stores (NAICS 446)</i>	66,100	67,100	68,600	-1,000	-1.5%	-2,500	-3.6%
<i>Gasoline Stations (NAICS 447)</i>	72,700	72,500	70,900	200	0.3%	1,800	2.5%
<i>Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores (NAICS 448)</i>	121,600	121,300	117,300	300	0.3%	4,300	3.7%
<i>Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores (NAICS 451)</i>	38,500	38,200	37,700	300	0.8%	800	2.1%
<i>General Merchandise Stores (NAICS 452)</i>	261,100	261,500	263,400	-400	-0.2%	-2,300	-0.9%
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers (NAICS 453)</i>	56,400	57,300	57,000	-900	-1.6%	-600	-1.1%
<i>Nonstore Retailers (NAICS 454)</i>	19,200	19,400	19,100	-200	-1.0%	100	0.5%
<b>Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities (NAICS 48-49,22)</b>	443,900	443,800	430,700	100	0.0%	13,200	3.1%
Transportation and Warehousing (NAICS 48,49)	391,600	391,700	381,400	-100	0.0%	10,200	2.7%
<i>Air Transportation (NAICS 481)</i>	57,300	57,200	57,500	100	0.2%	-200	-0.4%
<i>Truck Transportation (NAICS 484)</i>	120,500	120,300	116,300	200	0.2%	4,200	3.6%
<i>Pipeline Transportation (NAICS 486)</i>	15,900	15,700	15,900	200	1.3%	0	0.0%
<i>Support Activities for Transportation (NAICS 488)</i>	75,400	75,300	72,200	100	0.1%	3,200	4.4%
<i>Couriers and Messengers (NAICS 492)</i>	35,000	35,400	33,800	-400	-1.1%	1,200	3.6%
<i>Warehousing and Storage (NAICS 493)</i>	46,500	46,500	45,900	0	0.0%	600	1.3%
Utilities (NAICS 22)	52,300	52,100	49,300	200	0.4%	3,000	6.1%
<b>Information (NAICS 51)</b>	192,300	192,200	197,000	100	0.1%	-4,700	-2.4%
<i>Publishing Industries (Except Internet) (NAICS 511)</i>	40,200	40,300	40,500	-100	-0.3%	-300	-0.7%
<i>Telecommunications (NAICS 517)</i>	83,300	83,100	87,100	200	0.2%	-3,800	-4.4%
<i>Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services (NAICS 518)</i>	27,300	27,200	26,500	100	0.4%	800	3.0%
<b>Financial Activities (NAICS 52,53)</b>	652,800	656,000	640,700	-3,200	-0.5%	12,100	1.9%
Finance and Insurance (NAICS 52)	466,100	465,600	464,300	500	0.1%	1,800	0.4%
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities (NAICS 522)</i>	241,000	240,800	242,300	200	0.1%	-1,300	-0.5%
<i>Securities, Commodities Contracts, and Other Financial (NAICS 523)</i>	50,400	49,500	47,900	900	1.8%	2,500	5.2%
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities (NAICS 524)</i>	167,500	168,500	164,400	-1,000	-0.6%	3,100	1.9%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (NAICS 53)	186,700	190,400	176,400	-3,700	-1.9%	10,300	5.8%
<i>Real Estate (NAICS 531)</i>	121,500	123,400	121,800	-1,900	-1.5%	-300	-0.3%
<i>Rental and Leasing Services (NAICS 532)</i>	52,900	53,200	52,200	-300	-0.6%	700	1.3%
<b>Professional and Business Services (NAICS 54,55,56)</b>	1,392,100	1,386,300	1,343,000	5,800	0.4%	49,100	3.7%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (NAICS 54)	599,700	596,600	579,000	3,100	0.5%	20,700	3.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises (NAICS 55)	83,100	83,400	82,400	-300	-0.4%	700	0.9%
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation (NAICS 56)	709,300	706,300	681,600	3,000	0.4%	27,700	4.1%
<i>Administrative and Support Services (NAICS 561)</i>	681,200	678,200	654,500	3,000	0.4%	26,700	4.1%
<b>Education and Health Services (NAICS 61,62)</b>	1,457,200	1,451,200	1,413,100	6,000	0.4%	44,100	3.1%
Educational Services (NAICS 61)	165,200	163,300	154,600	1,900	1.2%	10,600	6.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance (NAICS 62)	1,292,000	1,287,900	1,258,500	4,100	0.3%	33,500	2.7%
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS 621)</i>	625,200	624,400	607,500	800	0.1%	17,700	2.9%
<i>Hospitals (NAICS 622)</i>	300,500	300,600	294,100	-100	0.0%	6,400	2.2%
<i>Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (NAICS 623)</i>	176,200	174,400	173,600	1,800	1.0%	2,600	1.5%
<i>Social Assistance (NAICS 624)</i>	190,100	188,500	183,300	1,600	0.9%	6,800	3.7%
<b>Leisure and Hospitality (NAICS 71,72)</b>	1,114,000	1,128,000	1,073,800	-14,000	-1.2%	40,200	3.7%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (NAICS 71)	117,500	122,900	122,600	-5,400	-4.4%	-5,100	-4.2%
<i>Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation (NAICS 713)</i>	85,300	88,300	89,300	-3,000	-3.4%	-4,000	-4.5%
Accommodation and Food Services (NAICS 72)	996,500	1,005,100	951,200	-8,600	-0.9%	45,300	4.8%
<i>Accommodation (NAICS 721)</i>	112,100	110,100	108,500	2,000	1.8%	3,600	3.3%
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places (NAICS 722)</i>	884,400	895,000	842,700	-10,600	-1.2%	41,700	5.0%
<b>Other Services (NAICS 81)</b>	386,700	388,400	374,700	-1,700	-0.4%	12,000	3.2%
<i>Repair and Maintenance (NAICS 811)</i>	124,800	124,200	113,000	600	0.5%	11,800	10.4%
<i>Personal and Laundry Services (NAICS 812)</i>	96,000	99,400	96,500	-3,400	-3.4%	-500	-0.5%
<i>Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Prof Organizations (NAICS 813)</i>	165,900	164,800	165,200	1,100	0.7%	700	0.4%
<b>Government</b>	1,710,100	1,772,500	1,743,700	-62,400	-3.5%	-33,600	-1.9%
Federal Government	198,900	198,800	202,000	100	0.1%	-3,100	-1.5%
State Government	349,200	352,600	357,800	-3,400	-1.0%	-8,600	-2.4%
Local Government	1,162,000	1,221,100	1,183,900	-59,100	-4.8%	-21,900	-1.9%

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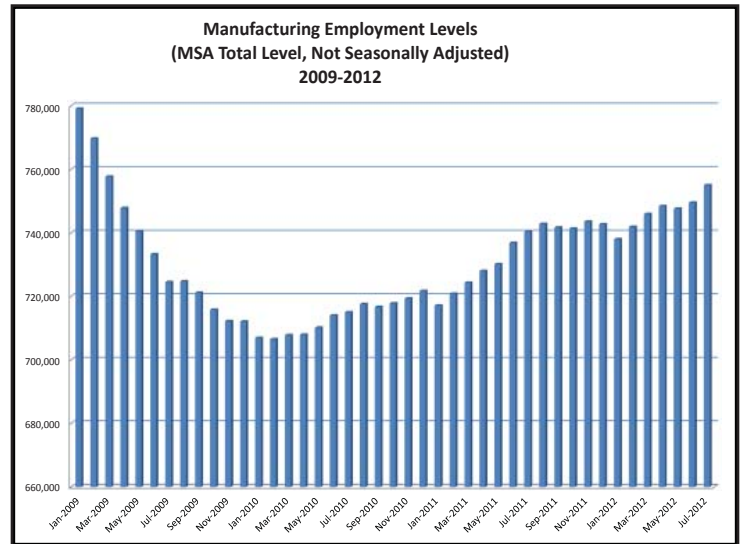


## Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment for the Metropolitan Statistical Areas experienced a seasonal decrease of 61,500 jobs. This seasonal decline was smaller than the five-year-average decrease of 82,100 jobs and was also the smallest seasonal decline for July since 2005 when the areas decreased by 34,400 jobs. Seasonal movements in Government and Leisure and Hospitality were the main driving forces behind the overall drop in employment. The Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA had the largest drop in employment with 16,100 jobs, followed by the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA with 8,000 jobs. The McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA also had the largest percentage decrease with 3.5 percent. Conversely, the Midland and the Sherman-Denison MSAs recorded monthly gains of 1,400 jobs and 700 jobs, respectively. Since July 2011, employment in Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary added 215,900 jobs, over twice as much as the five-year-average change. The annual growth rate, currently at 2.3 percent, has remained above 2.0 percent during 2012. The Texarkana MSA held the top spot for the highest annual growth rate with 7.0 percent, followed by the Odessa MSA with 6.7 percent.

The seasonal decrease for Government continued in July, posting its third consecutive month of declines. For the May-to-July time period, the areas shed 99,600 jobs. This amount was slightly higher than the five-year average for the same time period of 97,700 jobs. As expected, all areas demonstrated job losses for July in Government with the exception of the Sherman-Denison MSA, which remained unchanged from the previous month. The annual growth rate for Government has remained negative for 17 consecutive months; however, it improved from -1.6 percent in June to -1.3 percent in July. From year-ago levels, Government lost 19,600 jobs. Government employment in 14 MSAs shrank over the previous twelve months. However, the Austin-Round Rock MSA added the most employment with 2,300 jobs followed by the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA with 1,400 jobs. The Texarkana MSA marked the highest annual growth rate at 7.9 percent.

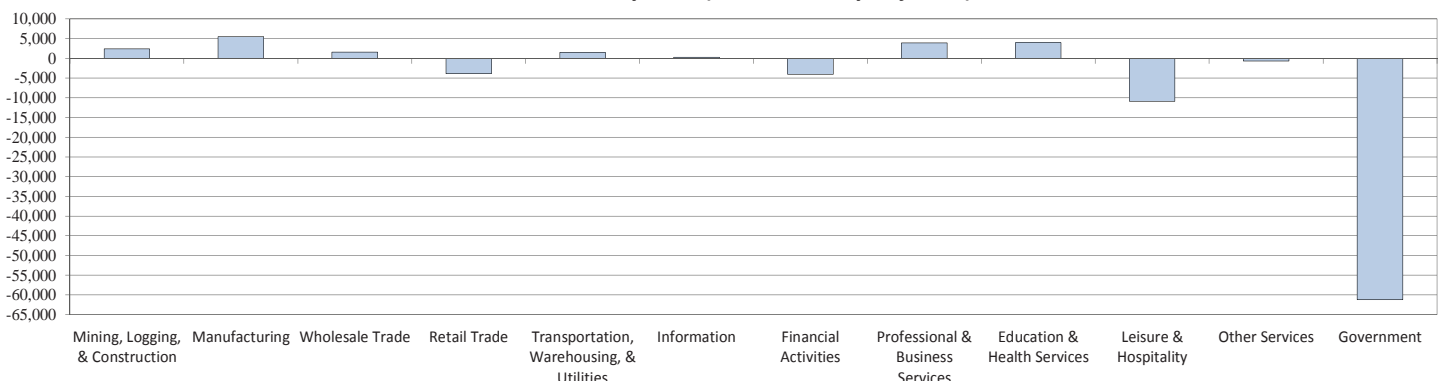
Leisure and Hospitality also experienced seasonal declines for July, losing 10,900 jobs after five consecutive months of job gains. The monthly decrease was the largest on record for July and consequently larger than the five-year-average decrease of 7,100 jobs. The Midland MSA was the only area to add employment for July. Despite the seasonal decreases for July, Leisure and Hospitality grew 4.7 percent annually, adding 46,200 jobs. This was also reflected in all but one area having added employment for the year. The Odessa MSA registered the highest annual growth rate with 11.4 percent.



Manufacturing continued to add jobs for the second consecutive month. July's increase of 5,500 jobs was the largest over-the-month increase for 2012 as well as the largest increase for the previous 13 months. The July increase was also larger than the five-year-average change of -1,600 jobs. The current estimated level for this industry was at 755,000 jobs, a level not seen since March 2009. The Fort Worth-Arlington area added the most jobs over the month with 3,300 jobs, followed by the Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA with 600 jobs. Seventeen areas added employment in Manufacturing while only one MSA lost employment. The Fort Worth-Arlington area, along with the San Angelo, the Texarkana, and the Odessa MSAs, each exhibited monthly percentage increases at or exceeding 2.0 percent. In the last 12 months, Manufacturing has added 14,700 jobs. The industry reported an average annual growth of 18,400 jobs thus far this year. The annual growth rate, currently at 2.0 percent, has remained positive for 22 consecutive months.

Employment in Education and Health Services added 4,000 jobs over the month, displaying the largest July increase in three years. July's increase put the estimated level for this industry at 1,331,000 positions. The San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA led the areas, expanding by 1,800 jobs in July. Over the year, Education and Health Services employment increased by 3.2 percent, slightly lower than the five-year-average change of 3.5 percent.

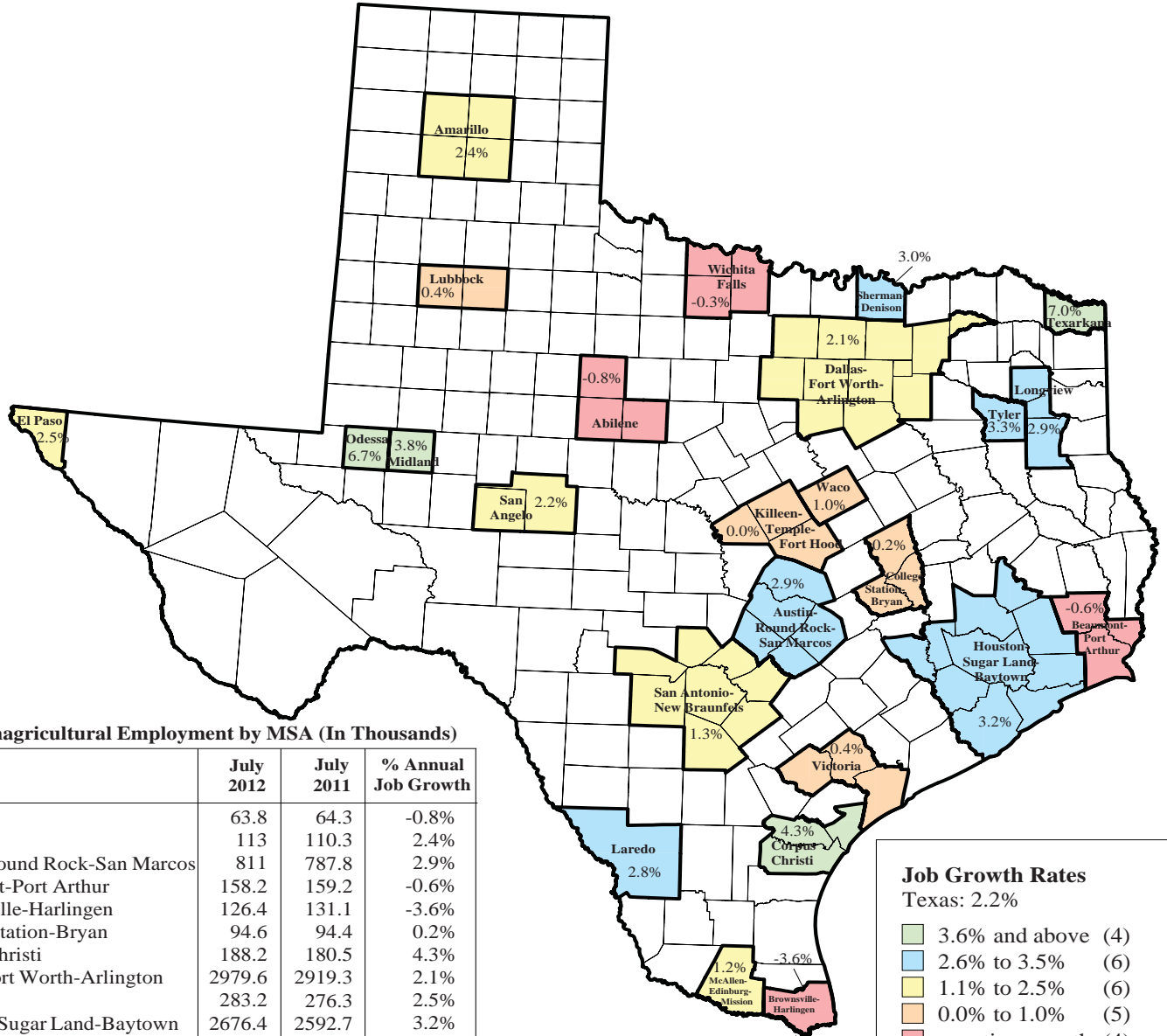
### Metropolitan Statistical Area Over-the-Month Employment Change June 2012 to July 2012 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)







# Annual Job Growth Rates by MSA July 2012 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Total Nonagricultural Employment by MSA (In Thousands)

MSA	July 2012	July 2011	% Annual Job Growth
Abilene	63.8	64.3	-0.8%
Amarillo	113	110.3	2.4%
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos	811	787.8	2.9%
Beaumont-Port Arthur	158.2	159.2	-0.6%
Brownsville-Harlingen	126.4	131.1	-3.6%
College Station-Bryan	94.6	94.4	0.2%
Corpus Christi	188.2	180.5	4.3%
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	2979.6	2919.3	2.1%
El Paso	283.2	276.3	2.5%
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	2676.4	2592.7	3.2%
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	128.2	128.2	0.0%
Laredo	93.9	91.3	2.8%
Longview	99.2	96.4	2.9%
Lubbock	128.9	128.4	0.4%
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	220.2	217.5	1.2%
Midland	77.4	74.6	3.8%
Odessa	71.2	66.7	6.7%
San Angelo	46	45	2.2%
San Antonio-New Braunfels	865.7	854.6	1.3%
Sherman-Denison	44.2	42.9	3.0%
Texarkana	59.3	55.4	7.0%
Tyler	96.5	93.4	3.3%
Victoria	51.2	51	0.4%
Waco	105.9	104.8	1.0%
Wichita Falls	57.8	58	-0.3%

**Job Growth Rates**  
Texas: 2.2%

- 3.6% and above (4)
- 2.6% to 3.5% (6)
- 1.1% to 2.5% (6)
- 0.0% to 1.0% (5)
- negative growth (4)

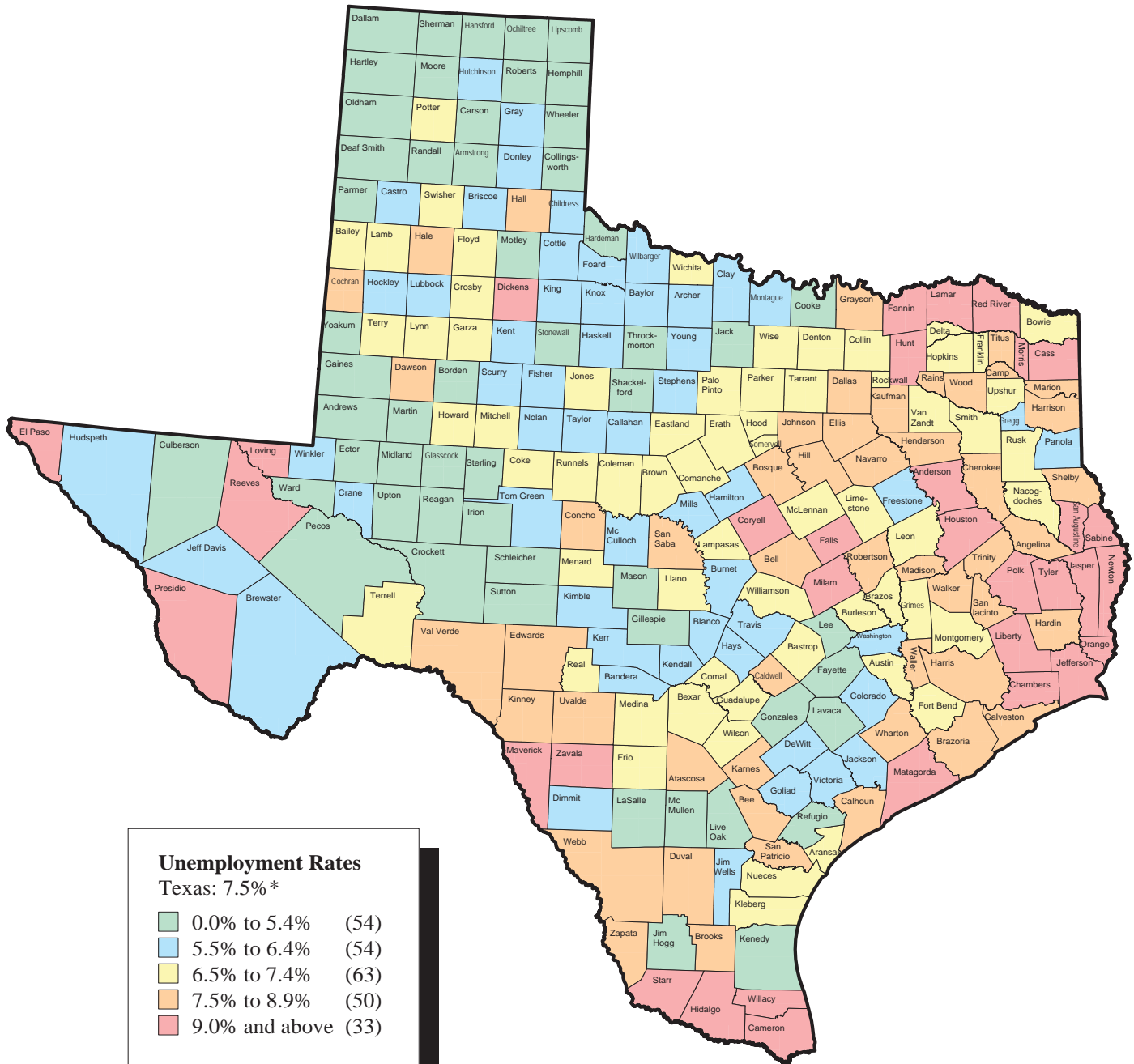
CES - A Bureau of Labor Statistics program that relies on employer surveys to estimate monthly, nonagricultural payroll employment.

Source: Current Employment Statistics. Estimates produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor are disseminated in cooperation with the TWC. Prepared by the Labor Market and Career Information Department, TWC. (08/17/2012)





# Unemployment Rates by County July 2012



Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Program \*Not Seasonally Adjusted  
Prepared by the Labor Market and Career Information Department, TWC (08/17/2012)

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

The July unemployment rate moved down one-tenth of a percentage point for a rate of 7.5 percent. The Texas unemployment rate has a ten-year June-to-July average decline of 0.1 percentage point. Since January 2012, the unemployment rate contracted by one-tenth of a percentage point. From last year, the unemployment rate dropped by 1.0 percentage points and was the lowest July unemployment rate since 2008. The national unemployment rate rose by two-tenths of a percentage point over the month for an unemployment rate of 8.6 percent. The Texas unemployment rate was 1.1 percentage points below the national rate and has remained at or below the national unemployment rate for 68 consecutive months.

The Civilian Labor Force, estimated at 12,729,300 Texans, recorded its fifth consecutive month of reaching a record high by expanding 5,800 persons over the month. Since 2003, the June-to-July Civilian Labor Force average was 18,300 individuals. This was the weakest July over-the-month Civilian Labor Force gain since 2002. The Civilian Labor Force grew by 231,400 persons over the year for an annual growth rate of 1.9 percent. This was the highest July growth rate since 2009.

The number of jobholders reached a new record high for July as an additional 9,800 individuals were added to the workforce, bringing the estimated number of employed to 11,768,800 Texans. From last year, the number of jobholders expanded by 330,800 persons. This was the largest July annual employment increase since the beginning of the series. The number of jobseekers fell by 4,000 persons to an estimated level of 960,500 Texans. Since July 2011, the number of jobseekers decreased by 99,400 individuals.

The number of individuals continuing to seek unemployment insurance benefits expanded this month by 3,400 persons for a total of 141,500 Texans. Since January 2012, the number of claims for benefits declined by 4,800 individuals. Since July 2011, the number of Texans continuing to file for unemployment insurance benefits dropped by 14,500 people. Within the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), 19 experienced an increase in unemployment claim activity while six areas declined. The Laredo, the Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, and the Abilene MSAs posted the largest declines in claim activity at 6.5 percent, 4.7 percent, and 4.2 percent, respectively.

### MSAs Ranked by Unemployment Rate July 2012 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

1	Midland	4.2
2	Odessa	4.9
3	Amarillo	5.5
4	San Angelo	6.1
5	Abilene	6.3
6 (tie)	Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos	6.4
	Victoria	6.4
8	Lubbock	6.5
9	Longview	6.6
10	College Station-Bryan	6.8
11 (tie)	Corpus Christi	7.0
	Texarkana	7.0
13	Wichita Falls	7.1
14	San Antonio-New Braunfels	7.3
15 (tie)	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	7.4
	Tyler	7.4
	Waco	7.4
18	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	7.5
	<b>Texas</b>	<b>7.5</b>
19	Sherman-Denison	7.7
20	Laredo	7.8
21	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	8.3
	<b>United States</b>	<b>8.6</b>
22	El Paso	10.1
23	Beaumont-Port Arthur	11.4
24	Brownsville-Harlingen	11.6
25	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	12.3

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

	July 2012				June 2012				July 2011			
	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
United States	156,526.0	143,126.0	13,400.0	8.6	156,386.0	143,202.0	13,184.0	8.4	154,812.0	140,384.0	14,428.0	9.3
Texas	12,729.3	11,768.8	960.5	7.5	12,723.5	11,759.0	964.5	7.6	12,497.9	11,438.0	1,059.9	8.5
Abilene	83.1	77.8	5.3	6.3	83.4	78.1	5.3	6.3	83.6	77.8	5.8	7.0
Amarillo	137.3	129.7	7.6	5.5	137.6	130.1	7.5	5.5	134.1	126.1	8.0	6.0
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos	967.1	905.1	62.0	6.4	965.9	903.7	62.2	6.4	941.2	872.5	68.7	7.3
Beaumont-Port Arthur	192.2	170.3	21.9	11.4	192.6	170.6	22.0	11.4	191.9	170.0	21.9	11.4
Brownsville-Harlingen	161.0	142.4	18.6	11.6	162.1	143.5	18.6	11.5	166.8	146.6	20.2	12.1
College Station-Bryan	114.9	107.1	7.8	6.8	114.6	106.8	7.8	6.8	114.6	106.1	8.5	7.4
Corpus Christi	225.3	209.5	15.8	7.0	224.3	208.6	15.7	7.0	217.8	199.6	18.2	8.3
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	3,359.4	3,111.6	247.8	7.4	3,346.4	3,097.4	249.0	7.4	3,300.3	3,026.7	273.6	8.3
Dallas-Plano-Irving MD	2,241.4	2,075.2	166.2	7.4	2,228.3	2,061.3	167.0	7.5	2,201.0	2,018.1	182.9	8.3
Fort Worth-Arlington MD	1,117.9	1,036.4	81.5	7.3	1,118.0	1,036.0	82.0	7.3	1,099.3	1,008.6	90.7	8.3
El Paso	330.9	297.4	33.5	10.1	331.5	297.8	33.7	10.2	324.3	288.5	35.8	11.0
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	3,076.5	2,846.5	230.0	7.5	3,075.1	2,843.4	231.7	7.5	2,998.6	2,739.6	259.0	8.6
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	172.6	158.2	14.4	8.3	171.6	157.1	14.5	8.5	171.8	156.8	15.0	8.7
Laredo	103.1	95.0	8.1	7.8	104.0	95.7	8.3	7.9	100.6	91.8	8.8	8.8
Longview	116.8	109.1	7.7	6.6	116.6	108.9	7.7	6.6	113.8	105.4	8.4	7.4
Lubbock	149.8	140.1	9.7	6.5	149.4	139.8	9.6	6.5	149.1	138.5	10.6	7.1
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	314.1	275.5	38.6	12.3	322.3	283.5	38.8	12.0	310.9	270.6	40.3	13.0
Midland	88.4	84.7	3.7	4.2	86.0	82.3	3.7	4.3	84.6	80.5	4.1	4.8
Odessa	84.3	80.2	4.1	4.9	83.7	79.6	4.1	4.9	79.5	74.6	4.9	6.2
San Angelo	57.2	53.7	3.5	6.1	57.5	54.1	3.4	6.0	56.1	52.2	3.9	6.9
San Antonio-New Braunfels	1,032.4	957.4	75.0	7.3	1,034.6	959.4	75.2	7.3	1,020.8	938.4	82.4	8.1
Sherman-Denison	60.1	55.5	4.6	7.7	59.4	54.7	4.7	7.9	59.0	53.8	5.2	8.8
Texarkana	69.6	64.7	4.9	7.0	69.5	64.7	4.8	6.9	65.4	60.1	5.3	8.1
Tyler	107.0	99.1	7.9	7.4	107.3	99.3	8.0	7.5	103.7	95.3	8.4	8.1
Victoria	61.6	57.7	3.9	6.4	61.4	57.5	3.9	6.4	61.7	57.2	4.5	7.3
Waco	118.1	109.4	8.7	7.4	117.6	108.9	8.7	7.4	116.9	107.4	9.5	8.1
Wichita Falls	73.2	68.0	5.2	7.1	73.0	67.7	5.3	7.2	73.3	67.6	5.7	7.8

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.



## Unemployment Rates for Texas Counties

County	Jul 2012	Jun 2012	Jul 2011	Monthly Change	Year Ago Change	County	Jul 2012	Jun 2012	Jul 2011	Monthly Change	Year Ago Change
Anderson	9.0	8.9	9.8	0.1	-0.8	Donley	6.2	6.2	7.0	0.0	-0.8
Andrews	4.5	4.6	5.5	-0.1	-1.0	Duval	7.8	7.9	9.4	-0.1	-1.6
Angelina	7.6	7.5	8.3	0.1	-0.7	Eastland	7.0	6.9	7.9	0.1	-0.9
Aransas	6.5	6.4	8.1	0.1	-1.6	Ector	4.9	4.9	6.2	0.0	-1.3
Archer	5.7	5.5	6.6	0.2	-0.9	Edwards	7.8	6.7	7.9	1.1	-0.1
Armstrong	5.2	4.9	5.2	0.3	0.0	Ellis	7.6	7.6	9.1	0.0	-1.5
Atascosa	7.7	7.6	8.8	0.1	-1.1	El Paso	10.1	10.2	11.0	-0.1	-0.9
Austin	6.5	6.7	9.2	-0.2	-2.7	Erath	6.5	6.3	7.1	0.2	-0.6
Bailey	7.2	7.2	7.8	0.0	-0.6	Falls	9.2	9.0	10.0	0.2	-0.8
Bandera	6.4	6.2	7.0	0.2	-0.6	Fannin	9.3	9.3	10.5	0.0	-1.2
Bastrop	7.2	7.2	8.8	0.0	-1.6	Fayette	5.4	5.4	6.3	0.0	-0.9
Baylor	5.5	5.5	6.2	0.0	-0.7	Fisher	5.9	5.9	7.1	0.0	-1.2
Bee	8.0	8.0	9.2	0.0	-1.2	Floyd	7.4	7.5	8.4	-0.1	-1.0
Bell	8.1	8.3	8.6	-0.2	-0.5	Foard	5.7	5.6	7.0	0.1	-1.3
Bexar	7.4	7.4	8.2	0.0	-0.8	Fort Bend	6.7	6.7	7.9	0.0	-1.2
Blanco	6.2	6.3	6.6	-0.1	-0.4	Franklin	7.0	7.0	7.8	0.0	-0.8
Borden	3.2	3.0	3.9	0.2	-0.7	Freestone	6.2	6.1	7.0	0.1	-0.8
Bosque	8.4	8.3	9.0	0.1	-0.6	Frio	6.7	6.8	8.3	-0.1	-1.6
Bowie	7.4	7.2	8.4	0.2	-1.0	Gaines	5.3	5.3	6.2	0.0	-0.9
Brazoria	7.7	7.6	9.0	0.1	-1.3	Galveston	8.7	8.7	9.6	0.0	-0.9
Brazos	6.7	6.7	7.2	0.0	-0.5	Garza	6.8	6.9	8.0	-0.1	-1.2
Brewster	5.5	5.4	6.0	0.1	-0.5	Gillespie	4.8	4.6	5.2	0.2	-0.4
Briscoe	6.4	6.1	7.4	0.3	-1.0	Glasscock	4.7	4.5	4.5	0.2	0.2
Brooks	8.8	8.6	10.7	0.2	-1.9	Goliad	5.9	5.9	6.9	0.0	-1.0
Brown	6.7	6.8	7.5	-0.1	-0.8	Gonzales	5.4	5.3	6.2	0.1	-0.8
Burleson	6.5	6.9	7.8	-0.4	-1.3	Gray	5.6	5.6	6.3	0.0	-0.7
Burnet	6.0	5.9	6.9	0.1	-0.9	Grayson	7.7	7.9	8.8	-0.2	-1.1
Caldwell	8.0	8.0	9.6	0.0	-1.6	Gregg	6.4	6.4	7.2	0.0	-0.8
Calhoun	7.7	8.0	9.7	-0.3	-2.0	Grimes	7.3	7.4	8.4	-0.1	-1.1
Callahan	5.8	5.8	7.0	0.0	-1.2	Guadalupe	6.6	6.4	7.0	0.2	-0.4
Cameron	11.6	11.5	12.1	0.1	-0.5	Hale	7.7	7.8	8.1	-0.1	-0.4
Camp	8.5	8.4	9.8	0.1	-1.3	Hall	8.2	8.4	9.5	-0.2	-1.3
Carson	5.1	4.9	5.6	0.2	-0.5	Hamilton	5.9	5.9	6.3	0.0	-0.4
Cass	9.9	9.6	11.3	0.3	-1.4	Hansford	4.5	4.4	4.9	0.1	-0.4
Castro	5.8	5.6	6.3	0.2	-0.5	Hardeman	5.4	5.1	6.3	0.3	-0.9
Chambers	9.1	9.1	9.9	0.0	-0.8	Hardin	8.8	8.9	10.0	-0.1	-1.2
Cherokee	8.6	8.6	9.4	0.0	-0.8	Harris	7.5	7.6	8.7	-0.1	-1.2
Childress	5.6	5.5	6.6	0.1	-1.0	Harrison	7.5	7.5	8.3	0.0	-0.8
Clay	6.0	6.1	6.5	-0.1	-0.5	Hartley	5.2	5.3	5.6	-0.1	-0.4
Cochran	8.7	8.1	9.2	0.6	-0.5	Haskell	5.8	5.7	5.8	0.1	0.0
Coke	6.9	6.6	7.2	0.3	-0.3	Hays	6.3	6.5	7.2	-0.2	-0.9
Coleman	6.9	7.0	8.0	-0.1	-1.1	Hemphill	2.7	2.7	3.1	0.0	-0.4
Collin	6.8	6.9	7.5	-0.1	-0.7	Henderson	8.0	8.0	8.9	0.0	-0.9
Collingsworth	5.4	5.2	5.8	0.2	-0.4	Hidalgo	12.3	12.0	13.0	0.3	-0.7
Colorado	6.2	6.2	7.8	0.0	-1.6	Hill	7.8	7.9	8.9	-0.1	-1.1
Comal	6.7	6.8	7.4	-0.1	-0.7	Hockley	5.7	5.6	6.4	0.1	-0.7
Comanche	6.5	6.4	7.2	0.1	-0.7	Hood	6.5	6.4	7.7	0.1	-1.2
Concho	8.3	8.1	8.4	0.2	-0.1	Hopkins	6.9	6.9	7.3	0.0	-0.4
Cooke	5.0	5.0	5.8	0.0	-0.8	Houston	10.3	10.3	10.7	0.0	-0.4
Coryell	9.7	9.7	9.9	0.0	-0.2	Howard	7.2	7.2	8.0	0.0	-0.8
Cottle	6.4	6.8	6.4	-0.4	0.0	Hudspeth	6.2	6.1	6.7	0.1	-0.5
Crane	6.3	7.0	7.7	-0.7	-1.4	Hunt	9.2	9.4	9.2	-0.2	0.0
Crockett	4.5	4.9	5.7	-0.4	-1.2	Hutchinson	6.3	6.2	7.1	0.1	-0.8
Crosby	7.2	7.4	8.7	-0.2	-1.5	Irion	4.6	4.9	6.2	-0.3	-1.6
Culberson	4.0	4.3	4.2	-0.3	-0.2	Jack	5.2	5.0	5.6	0.2	-0.4
Dallam	4.2	4.1	4.7	0.1	-0.5	Jackson	6.2	6.1	7.3	0.1	-1.1
Dallas	7.8	7.9	8.8	-0.1	-1.0	Jasper	10.6	11.0	12.1	-0.4	-1.5
Dawson	7.6	7.5	8.7	0.1	-1.1	Jeff Davis	5.8	5.7	6.0	0.1	-0.2
Deaf Smith	5.4	5.3	6.1	0.1	-0.7	Jefferson	12.1	12.2	11.6	-0.1	0.5
Delta	7.3	8.3	10.1	-1.0	-2.8	Jim Hogg	5.3	5.4	7.0	-0.1	-1.7
Denton	6.8	6.8	7.4	0.0	-0.6	Jim Wells	5.8	5.8	7.2	0.0	-1.4
DeWitt	5.9	5.9	7.2	0.0	-1.3	Johnson	7.5	7.5	8.0	0.0	-0.5
Dickens	9.8	10.1	13.4	-0.3	-3.6	Jones	7.2	7.1	7.8	0.1	-0.6
Dimmit	6.1	5.9	7.5	0.2	-1.4	Karnes	8.4	8.4	9.4	0.0	-1.0

Estimates of the TWC are in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Estimates reflect actual (not seasonally adjusted) data. All estimates are subject to revision.



Unemployment Rates for Texas Counties (continued)

County	Jul 2012	Jun 2012	Jul 2011	Monthly Change	Year Ago Change	County	Jul 2012	Jun 2012	Jul 2011	Monthly Change	Year Ago Change
Kaufman	8.0	8.2	9.0	-0.2	-1.0	Real	6.9	7.0	7.7	-0.1	-0.8
Kendall	6.2	6.1	6.8	0.1	-0.6	Red River	11.3	11.2	12.9	0.1	-1.6
Kenedy	3.8	3.8	6.3	0.0	-2.5	Reeves	10.3	10.2	11.4	0.1	-1.1
Kent	5.7	5.5	6.2	0.2	-0.5	Refugio	5.3	5.2	6.3	0.1	-1.0
Kerr	6.2	6.2	6.9	0.0	-0.7	Roberts	3.9	4.4	3.9	-0.5	0.0
Kimble	6.2	6.2	7.1	0.0	-0.9	Robertson	8.3	8.3	9.5	0.0	-1.2
King	5.5	5.3	6.1	0.2	-0.6	Rockwall	6.8	7.0	7.5	-0.2	-0.7
Kinney	8.1	7.6	8.7	0.5	-0.6	Runnels	6.7	6.8	8.8	-0.1	-2.1
Kleberg	6.6	6.6	7.7	0.0	-1.1	Rusk	7.3	7.3	7.7	0.0	-0.4
Knox	6.0	5.8	6.3	0.2	-0.3	Sabine	16.5	16.2	16.6	0.3	-0.1
Lamar	10.0	9.6	10.4	0.4	-0.4	San Augustine	11.1	11.1	12.3	0.0	-1.2
Lamb	7.1	7.1	7.8	0.0	-0.7	San Jacinto	8.9	8.9	9.8	0.0	-0.9
Lampasas	7.4	7.8	7.7	-0.4	-0.3	San Patricio	8.1	8.1	9.9	0.0	-1.8
La Salle	5.3	5.2	6.7	0.1	-1.4	San Saba	7.9	7.9	8.1	0.0	-0.2
Lavaca	5.3	5.2	6.1	0.1	-0.8	Schleicher	5.2	5.3	6.5	-0.1	-1.3
Lee	5.4	5.5	6.2	-0.1	-0.8	Scurry	5.5	5.4	6.4	0.1	-0.9
Leon	7.1	7.2	8.4	-0.1	-1.3	Shackelford	3.7	3.8	4.3	-0.1	-0.6
Liberty	9.9	10.4	11.2	-0.5	-1.3	Shelby	7.7	7.9	8.4	-0.2	-0.7
Limestone	7.1	7.1	8.0	0.0	-0.9	Sherman	4.9	4.9	5.5	0.0	-0.6
Lipscomb	4.1	3.9	4.9	0.2	-0.8	Smith	7.4	7.5	8.1	-0.1	-0.7
Live Oak	5.1	4.9	6.1	0.2	-1.0	Somervell	7.2	6.9	7.8	0.3	-0.6
Llano	7.1	7.0	8.0	0.1	-0.9	Starr	16.2	16.3	17.2	-0.1	-1.0
Loving	11.4	11.6	9.3	-0.2	2.1	Stephens	6.3	6.4	7.9	-0.1	-1.6
Lubbock	6.4	6.4	7.1	0.0	-0.7	Sterling	3.6	3.6	4.1	0.0	-0.5
Lynn	7.3	7.4	8.5	-0.1	-1.2	Stonewall	4.3	4.3	5.0	0.0	-0.7
McCulloch	5.8	5.7	6.2	0.1	-0.4	Sutton	3.7	3.8	4.8	-0.1	-1.1
McLennan	7.4	7.4	8.1	0.0	-0.7	Swisher	6.5	6.5	7.2	0.0	-0.7
McMullen	3.0	3.1	4.0	-0.1	-1.0	Tarrant	7.3	7.3	8.3	0.0	-1.0
Madison	7.8	7.9	9.1	-0.1	-1.3	Taylor	6.3	6.3	6.9	0.0	-0.6
Marion	8.5	8.6	10.0	-0.1	-1.5	Terrell	6.9	6.9	8.7	0.0	-1.8
Martin	5.0	4.7	5.7	0.3	-0.7	Terry	7.4	7.4	7.9	0.0	-0.5
Mason	4.8	4.7	5.3	0.1	-0.5	Throckmorton	4.8	5.0	5.9	-0.2	-1.1
Matagorda	10.8	10.8	12.4	0.0	-1.6	Titus	8.1	7.9	8.6	0.2	-0.5
Maverick	12.7	12.8	14.0	-0.1	-1.3	Tom Green	6.1	6.0	6.9	0.1	-0.8
Medina	7.3	7.1	7.8	0.2	-0.5	Travis	6.3	6.3	7.2	0.0	-0.9
Menard	6.7	6.7	7.2	0.0	-0.5	Trinity	8.9	8.9	9.5	0.0	-0.6
Midland	4.2	4.3	4.8	-0.1	-0.6	Tyler	11.3	11.3	12.5	0.0	-1.2
Milam	9.0	9.0	10.1	0.0	-1.1	Upshur	6.5	6.5	7.6	0.0	-1.1
Mills	5.7	5.7	6.5	0.0	-0.8	Upton	4.1	4.0	4.9	0.1	-0.8
Mitchell	7.3	7.3	8.5	0.0	-1.2	Uvalde	8.6	8.5	9.9	0.1	-1.3
Montague	5.7	5.5	6.2	0.2	-0.5	Val Verde	8.2	8.4	11.8	-0.2	-3.6
Montgomery	6.7	6.8	7.5	-0.1	-0.8	Van Zandt	7.1	7.1	7.9	0.0	-0.8
Moore	4.8	4.8	5.2	0.0	-0.4	Victoria	6.2	6.1	6.8	0.1	-0.6
Morris	9.9	10.0	12.1	-0.1	-2.2	Walker	8.0	8.0	8.8	0.0	-0.8
Motley	5.3	4.8	5.7	0.5	-0.4	Waller	8.3	8.4	9.7	-0.1	-1.4
Nacogdoches	7.4	7.3	7.7	0.1	-0.3	Ward	5.3	5.4	6.5	-0.1	-1.2
Navarro	8.8	8.7	9.6	0.1	-0.8	Washington	6.1	6.1	6.8	0.0	-0.7
Newton	12.7	13.0	14.5	-0.3	-1.8	Webb	7.8	7.9	8.8	-0.1	-1.0
Nolan	6.2	6.3	6.9	-0.1	-0.7	Wharton	7.6	7.6	9.2	0.0	-1.6
Nueces	6.9	6.9	8.1	0.0	-1.2	Wheeler	4.3	3.9	4.3	0.4	0.0
Ochiltree	3.8	3.7	4.4	0.1	-0.6	Wichita	7.4	7.4	8.0	0.0	-0.6
Oldham	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	0.1	Wilbarger	5.5	5.5	6.2	0.0	-0.7
Orange	11.1	10.9	11.7	0.2	-0.6	Willacy	14.5	14.4	15.8	0.1	-1.3
Palo Pinto	6.8	6.9	7.8	-0.1	-1.0	Williamson	6.5	6.5	7.3	0.0	-0.8
Panola	6.2	6.4	7.3	-0.2	-1.1	Wilson	6.9	6.8	7.9	0.1	-1.0
Parker	6.8	7.0	7.7	-0.2	-0.9	Winkler	5.5	5.5	6.4	0.0	-0.9
Parmer	5.4	5.3	5.8	0.1	-0.4	Wise	7.4	7.6	8.0	-0.2	-0.6
Pecos	4.9	5.0	5.7	-0.1	-0.8	Wood	8.0	7.8	8.5	0.2	-0.5
Polk	9.1	9.1	10.1	0.0	-1.0	Yoakum	4.1	4.0	5.2	0.1	-1.1
Potter	6.5	6.4	7.0	0.1	-0.5	Young	6.1	6.0	7.0	0.1	-0.9
Presidio	14.3	14.5	15.8	-0.2	-1.5	Zapata	7.7	7.7	9.5	0.0	-1.8
Rains	8.0	7.7	9.0	0.3	-1.0	Zavala	15.4	14.7	18.3	0.7	-2.9
Randall	4.8	4.7	5.2	0.1	-0.4						
Reagan	2.8	2.9	3.6	-0.1	-0.8						

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Unemployment Rates for Texas Cities

City	Jul 2012	Jun 2012	Jul 2011	Monthly Change	Year Ago Change
Abilene	6.5	6.5	7.2	0.0	-0.7
Allen	6.4	6.6	6.7	-0.2	-0.3
Amarillo	5.5	5.4	5.9	0.1	-0.4
Arlington	7.1	7.0	8.1	0.1	-1.0
Austin	6.0	6.0	6.7	0.0	-0.7
Baytown	11.9	12.1	12.6	-0.2	-0.7
Beaumont	10.0	10.0	10.4	0.0	-0.4
Bedford	6.1	6.1	7.2	0.0	-1.1
Big Spring	7.6	7.6	8.6	0.0	-1.0
Brownsville	12.3	11.9	12.4	0.4	-0.1
Bryan	6.5	6.6	7.2	-0.1	-0.7
Burleson	6.3	6.3	7.1	0.0	-0.8
Carrollton	6.7	6.7	7.4	0.0	-0.7
Cedar Hill	8.0	8.0	9.6	0.0	-1.6
Cedar Park	6.1	6.2	6.7	-0.1	-0.6
Cleburne	7.3	7.3	8.5	0.0	-1.2
College Station	7.0	7.0	7.3	0.0	-0.3
Conroe	6.4	6.5	6.8	-0.1	-0.4
Coppell	6.7	6.9	7.2	-0.2	-0.5
Copperas Cove	8.5	8.6	8.3	-0.1	0.2
Corpus Christi	6.6	6.6	7.8	0.0	-1.2
Corsicana	9.4	9.3	10.0	0.1	-0.6
Dallas	7.9	8.0	8.9	-0.1	-1.0
Deer Park	7.6	7.6	8.5	0.0	-0.9
Del Rio	7.9	8.1	11.3	-0.2	-3.4
Denton	6.4	6.2	6.9	0.2	-0.5
DeSoto	8.2	8.2	9.6	0.0	-1.4
Duncanville	8.5	8.6	9.0	-0.1	-0.5
Eagle Pass	12.7	13.0	14.0	-0.3	-1.3
Edinburg	9.2	8.8	9.8	0.4	-0.6
El Paso	9.4	9.4	10.2	0.0	-0.8
Eules	6.4	6.5	7.4	-0.1	-1.0
Farmers Branch	7.1	7.3	8.2	-0.2	-1.1
Flower Mound	6.3	6.6	6.9	-0.3	-0.6
Fort Worth	7.6	7.6	8.6	0.0	-1.0
Friendswood	6.6	6.8	7.2	-0.2	-0.6
Frisco	5.8	5.8	6.7	0.0	-0.9
Galveston	8.9	8.9	9.7	0.0	-0.8

City	Jul 2012	Jun 2012	Jul 2011	Monthly Change	Year Ago Change
Garland	7.4	7.4	8.5	0	-1.1
Georgetown	6.8	6.6	7.5	0.2	-0.7
Grand Prairie	7.3	7.4	8.1	-0.1	-0.8
Grapevine	6.1	6.1	6.6	0	-0.5
Greenville	10.4	10.6	8.7	-0.2	1.7
Haltom City	7.1	7.1	7.9	0	-0.8
Harker Heights	7.6	7.8	8.0	-0.2	-0.4
Harlingen	9.7	9.7	10.9	0	-1.2
Houston	7.6	7.6	8.8	0	-1.2
Huntsville	8.4	8.4	9.0	0	-0.6
Hurst	6.8	6.7	7.8	0.1	-1.0
Irving	6.7	6.8	7.7	-0.1	-1.0
Keller	6.2	6.4	6.9	-0.2	-0.7
Killeen	8.9	9.3	9.3	-0.4	-0.4
Kingsville	6.5	6.5	7.5	0	-1.0
Kyle	5.6	5.6	5.8	0	-0.2
Lake Jackson	7.2	7.0	8.6	0.2	-1.4
Lancaster	9.7	9.9	11.1	-0.2	-1.4
La Porte	8.6	8.5	9.6	0.1	-1.0
Laredo	7.5	7.6	8.3	-0.1	-0.8
League City	6.6	6.6	7.3	0	-0.7
Leander	5.2	5.2	6.0	0	-0.8
Lewisville	6.6	6.6	7.1	0	-0.5
Little Elm	5.1	5.2	5.9	-0.1	-0.8
Longview	6.4	6.5	7.4	-0.1	-1.0
Lubbock	6.4	6.4	7.0	0	-0.6
Lufkin	7.7	7.6	8.5	0.1	-0.8
McAllen	8.3	8.3	8.8	0	-0.5
McKinney	7.6	7.6	8.1	0	-0.5
Mansfield	6.1	6.2	6.8	-0.1	-0.7
Mesquite	7.2	7.5	8.3	-0.3	-1.1
Midland	4.2	4.2	4.8	0	-0.6
Mission	9.8	9.5	10.4	0.3	-0.6
Missouri City	7.2	7.4	8.5	-0.2	-1.3
Nacogdoches	7.7	7.8	8.0	-0.1	-0.3
New Braunfels	5.8	5.9	6.5	-0.1	-0.7
North Richland Hills	6.6	6.7	7.6	-0.1	-1.0
Odessa	4.8	4.9	6.2	-0.1	-1.4

City	Jul 2012	Jun 2012	Jul 2011	Monthly Change	Year Ago Change
Paris	11.3	10.6	11.3	0.7	0.0
Pasadena	9.5	9.7	10.6	-0.2	-1.1
Pearland	5.7	5.7	6.7	0.0	-1.0
Pflugerville	5.7	5.7	6.4	0.0	-0.7
Pharr	10.8	10.8	11.1	0.0	-0.3
Plano	6.7	6.7	7.2	0.0	-0.5
Port Arthur	18.7	19.1	15.6	-0.4	3.1
Richardson	6.5	6.6	7.4	-0.1	-0.9
Rockwall	6.1	6.3	6.8	-0.2	-0.7
Rosenberg	6.9	6.6	9.0	0.3	-2.1
Round Rock	6.2	6.2	7.0	0.0	-0.8
Rowlett	7.4	7.5	8.1	-0.1	-0.7
San Angelo	6.2	6.1	6.9	0.1	-0.7
San Antonio	7.3	7.3	8.1	0.0	-0.8
San Benito	11.0	11.5	11.6	-0.5	-0.6
San Juan	12.7	12.4	12.2	0.3	0.5
San Marcos	6.2	6.1	6.6	0.1	-0.4
Schertz	6.0	6.0	6.4	0.0	-0.4
Seguin	7.0	7.0	8.1	0.0	-1.1
Sherman	8.1	8.3	8.9	-0.2	-0.8
Socorro	11.5	11.5	12.9	0.0	-1.4
Southlake	6.5	6.8	7.2	-0.3	-0.7
Sugar Land	5.5	5.5	6.6	0.0	-1.1
Temple	6.7	6.5	7.3	0.2	-0.6
Texarkana	7.6	7.2	8.0	0.4	-0.4
Texas City	11.1	11.4	12.4	-0.3	-1.3
The Colony	7.6	7.6	8.2	0.0	-0.6
Tyler	7.5	7.6	8.2	-0.1	-0.7
University Park	6.7	6.9	7.4	-0.2	-0.7
Victoria	6.2	6.1	6.7	0.1	-0.5
Waco	8.4	8.3	8.9	0.1	-0.5
Waxahachie	7.6	7.5	9.4	0.1	-1.8
Weatherford	6.6	7.0	8.0	-0.4	-1.4
Weslaco	12.8	11.9	13.8	0.9	-1.0
Wichita Falls	7.7	7.7	8.3	0.0	-0.6
Wylie	6.3	6.4	7.1	-0.1	-0.8

Unemployment Rates for Texas WDAs

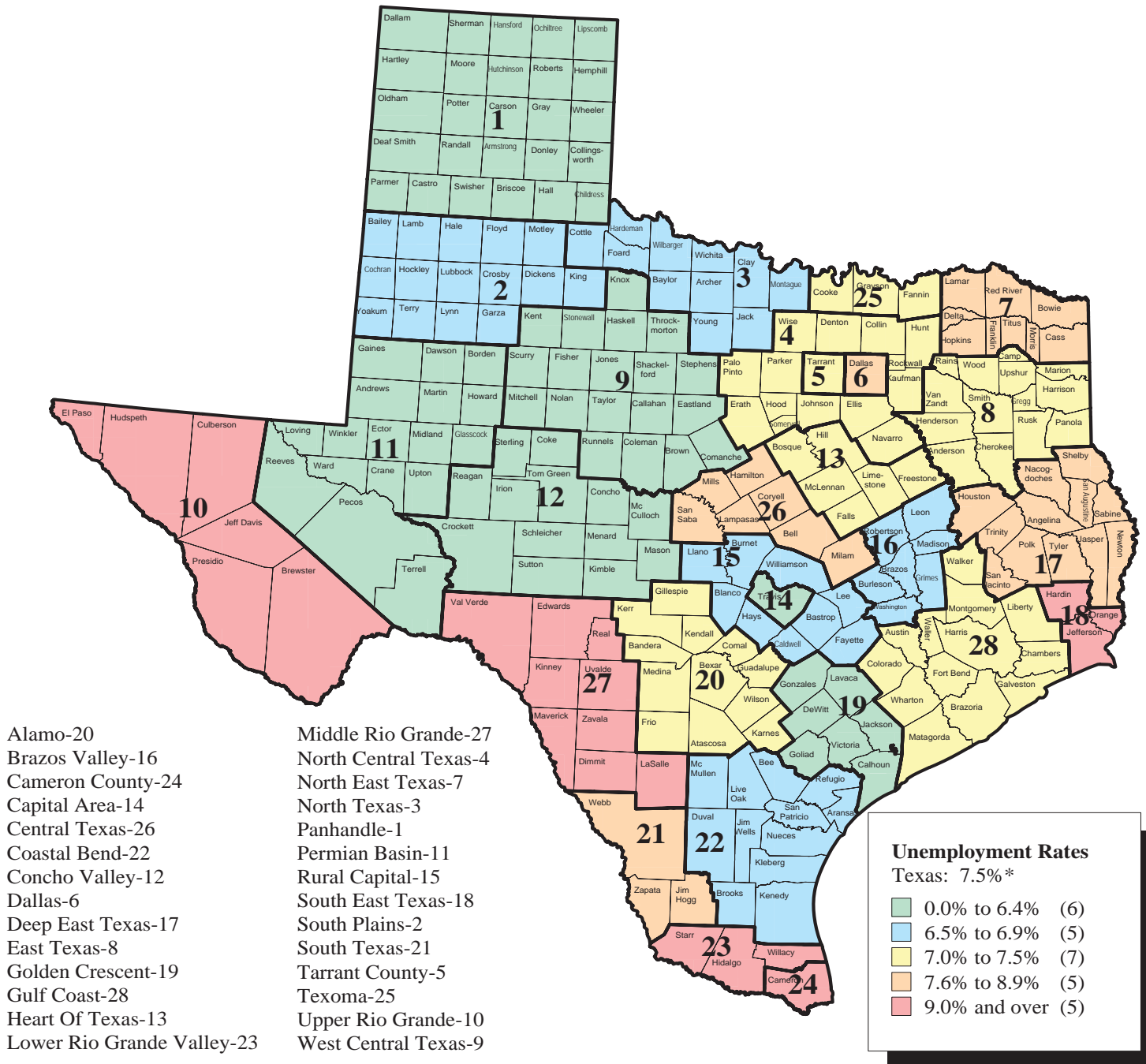
WDA	Jul 2012	Jun 2012	Jul 2011	Monthly Change	Year Ago Change
Alamo	7.2	7.2	8.0	0.0	-0.8
Brazos Valley	6.8	6.8	7.5	0.0	-0.7
Cameron County	11.6	11.5	12.1	0.1	-0.5
Capital Area	6.3	6.3	7.2	0.0	-0.9
Central Texas	8.3	8.4	8.7	-0.1	-0.4
Coastal Bend	6.9	6.9	8.2	0.0	-1.3
Concho Valley	5.8	5.7	6.6	0.1	-0.8
Dallas	7.8	7.9	8.8	-0.1	-1.0
Deep East Texas	8.9	8.9	9.7	0.0	-0.8
East Texas	7.4	7.4	8.2	0.0	-0.8
Golden Crescent	6.1	6.1	7.0	0.0	-0.9
Gulf Coast	7.5	7.5	8.7	0.0	-1.2
Heart Of Texas	7.5	7.4	8.2	0.1	-0.7
Lower Rio Grande Valley	12.6	12.4	13.4	0.2	-0.8

WDA	Jul 2012	Jun 2012	Jul 2011	Monthly Change	Year Ago Change
Middle Rio Grande	9.7	9.7	11.8	0.0	-2.1
North Central Texas	7.1	7.1	7.8	0.0	-0.7
North East Texas	8.4	8.2	9.3	0.2	-0.9
North Texas	6.6	6.6	7.3	0.0	-0.7
Panhandle	5.4	5.3	5.9	0.1	-0.5
Permian Basin	5.0	5.0	5.9	0.0	-0.9
Rural Capital	6.5	6.5	7.4	0.0	-0.9
South East Texas	11.4	11.4	11.4	0.0	0.0
South Plains	6.6	6.6	7.2	0.0	-0.6
South Texas	7.8	7.9	8.8	-0.1	-1.0
Tarrant County	7.3	7.3	8.3	0.0	-1.0
Texoma	7.3	7.4	8.3	-0.1	-1.0
Upper Rio Grande	10.0	10.1	10.9	-0.1	-0.9
West Central Texas	6.3	6.4	7.1	-0.1	-0.8

Estimates of the TWC are in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Estimates reflect actual (not seasonally adjusted) data. All estimates are subject to revision.



# Unemployment Rates by WDA July 2012



Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Program \*Not Seasonally Adjusted  
Prepared by the Labor Market and Career Information Department, TWC (08/17/2012)



## 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

### Yodle Will Hire Hundreds in Austin

AUSTIN, TX (Austin Business Journal)—New York-based Yodle Inc. has aggressive expansion plans for its Austin office and recently leased nearly 100,000 square feet to prove it—enough to house more than 800 workers. The Internet marketing firm, which entered the Austin market last year with the acquisition of ProfitFuel Inc. and now employs almost 400 in Austin, will move to the Plaza 35 office complex in North Austin in September.

“We’ve found Austin to be a fantastic market for us,” said Michael Gordon, Yodle’s chief financial officer. “Our goal is to unify all the Yodle employees. Our intention is to continue hiring or we wouldn’t have invested in so much space,” Gordon added. When Yodle acquired Austin search-engine-optimization company ProfitFuel in May 2011, the company inherited about 200 employees. Since then, Yodle has almost doubled its local workforce. Company officials expect continued rapid growth, citing the company’s presence on several national “fastest-growing” lists.

### GameStop to Hire 200

GRAPEVINE, TX (Dallas Business Journal)—GameStop Corp. plans to add roughly 200 new jobs at its refurbishment operations center in Grapevine. The company has been quickly expanding inside their 182,000-square-foot building since it moved in two years ago. Currently about 1,100 employees, divided into two eight-hour shifts, work at the refurbishment center. The new jobs will be mostly full-time positions.

“We think that this facility gives us an unrivaled competitive advantage because we are not outsourcing the refurbishment. It also gives GameStop a chance to expand into new businesses,” CEO Paul Raines said. The company recently started making its own game controller with Bluetooth capacity for tablets at the refurbishment center. It is sold in about 1,600 U.S. stores.

### Direct Energy Plans HQ Move to Houston

HOUSTON, TX (Houston Business Journal)—Direct Energy, which is in the process of shifting its headquarters from Toronto, Canada, to Houston, is set to hire 200 employees as the company begins to further expand its U.S. presence. The relocation effort is expected to be completed sometime in 2013. The retail electricity provider already employs 500 in Houston, where its residential energy, upstream and energy trading businesses are headquartered, and has a total of 2,000 employees across Texas. According to the Greater Houston Partnership, the annual economic impact of the new jobs and Direct Energy’s head office relocation to Houston is \$56.1 million.

### New Jobs Planned in Denison

DENISON, TX (Sherman-Denison Herald Democrat)—NOVO 1 anticipates it may add up to 100 new positions to its Denison Contact Center in the Eisenhower Business Center. The additions are part of more than 600 employees the company plans to hire by the end of August to meet the needs of its growing client base and support the health insurance market’s annual open enrollment period this fall. A company release said at least 400 new jobs will come to the company’s locations in Fort Worth and Denison.

# INDICATORS

Texas Unemployment Rate						
Actual (Not Seasonally Adjusted)			Seasonally Adjusted			
JUL	2012	7.5%	JUL	2012	7.2%	
JUN	2012	7.6%	JUN	2012	7.0%	
JUL	2011	8.5%	JUL	2011	8.1%	
U.S. Unemployment Rate						
Actual (Not Seasonally Adjusted)			Seasonally Adjusted			
JUL	2012	8.6%	JUL	2012	8.3%	
JUN	2012	8.4%	JUN	2012	8.2%	
JUL	2011	9.3%	JUL	2011	9.1%	
Texas Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment						
Not Seasonally Adjusted			Seasonally Adjusted			
JUL	2012	10,772,300	JUL	2012	10,804,000	
JUN	2012	10,835,700	JUN	2012	10,786,200	
JUL	2011	10,545,500	JUL	2011	10,581,500	
OTM Change		-63,400	OTM Change		17,800	
OTY Change		226,800	OTY Change		222,500	
Unemployment Insurance Claims Filed						
Initial Claims			Continued Claims			
JUL	2012	88,551	JUL	2012	859,171	
JUN	2012	90,410	JUN	2012	699,570	
JUL	2011	90,111	JUL	2011	865,252	
Consumer Price Index (CPI)			Personnel Supply			
Annual Change						
U.S.	JUL	2012	1.4%	JUL	2012	264,700
Dallas-Fort Worth	JUL	2012	1.3%	JUN	2012	268,900
Houston-Galveston	JUN	2012	1.7%	JUL	2011	256,600
				OTM Change	-4,200	
				OTY Change	8,100	
West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil (\$/barrel)						
JUL	2012	\$ 87.93	OTM Change		\$ 5.52	
JUN	2012	\$ 82.41	OTY Change		-\$ 9.26	
JUL	2011	\$ 97.19				

## Texas Labor Market Review Labor Market & Career Information



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## Industry Employment Snapshot

One of the tools available for industry-based information and regional analysis is called the Industry Employment Snapshot. These profiles are updated quarterly and provide a breakdown of nonagricultural employment by industry, annual growth rate, size class establishment breakout, average weekly wage, and historical covered employment for Texas. The Industry Employment Snapshot assists economic developers in understanding the employment dynamics by industry.

There are a vast array of Industry Employment Snapshots, providing economic information about a wide range of industries. These one-page snapshots are available at the three-digit level for the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

For more information, please visit the Texas Industry Profiles web site at : <http://www.texasindustryprofiles.com/>. The Industry Employment Snapshots are located under the Industry Narrative Profiles section of the website.

