Labor Market Information Department

Texas Workforce Commission

TEXAS

Labor Market Review

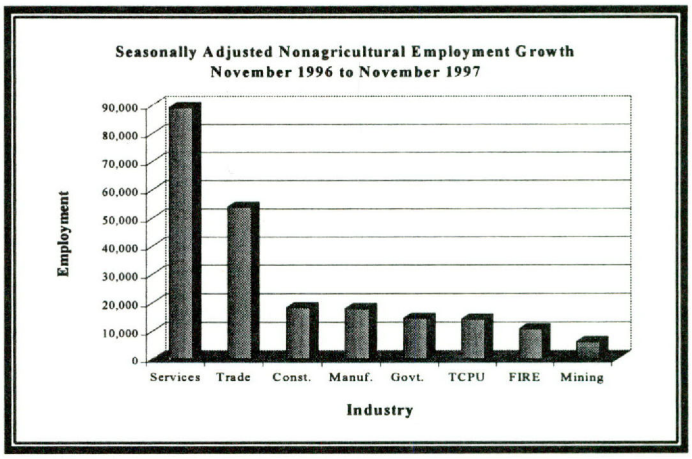
November 1997

Drop Seen in Statewide Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate

The Texas seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped a surprising four-tenths of a percentage point over the month. This represents the largest over-the-month decline since this year's March to April change and the largest (along with 1983) October to November change in the historical series which began in 1978. The current (November) rate of 5.0 percent is the lowest since 1980 and the lowest November rate since 1979.

Seasonally Adjusted Total Nonagricultural Employment Continues to Climb

- Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment climbed by 36,300 jobs in November, with Trade and Services employment accounting for 65% of the increase. The annual growth rate was comparable to rates experienced over the past two years, however, year-to-date job growth (Jan-Nov) is the largest since 1994.



- Employment in Mining increased by 300 jobs in November. This most recent upturn in Mining employment began in December 1995 as technological innovations made domestic oil and gas production and extraction more profitable. *Oil and Gas Field Services* continued to provide the largest concentration of employment in Mining.

- The Services industry gained 11,900 jobs over the month. The majority of this gain was the result of a surge in employment in *Business Services*. Growth in *Health Services* also contributed to the gain.

- Retail Trade employment increased by 11,300 in November. This was the largest one-month gain since October 1994. Significant increases were noted in *General Merchandise Stores*, *Food Stores,* and *Miscellaneous Retail*. The opening of a mall in the Dallas/Fort Worth area boosted employment in *General Merchandise Stores* last month and is expected to add as many jobs this month.

- Annual growth rates within Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (FIRE) remained strong, increasing to 2.4% for November. Year to date, FIRE employment has outpaced the last three years. The current year-to-date employment increase of 9,900 is the largest for this period since 1993, when the January-to-November gain was 12,600.

Nonseasonally Adjusted Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Employment

- All MSAs experienced job growth in November with the exception of San Angelo (which remained unchanged). The Dallas and Houston MSAs contributed the lion's share, accounting for 50% of total MSA employment growth.

- Employment in Texas MSAs increased by 50,700 jobs in November, with an above average seasonal gain in Retail Trade accounting for 61% of the growth. While every MSA added jobs in Retail Trade, Christmas hiring in the Dallas, Fort Worth-Arlington, and Houston MSAs accounted for 63% of the overall gain.

- Complementing seasonal increases in Retail Trade employment was the addition of 2,300 jobs in Texas' MSAs in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (TCPU) as transportation companies increased staffing to handle holiday package delivery. The Dallas MSA alone contributed 52% of the new TCPU jobs.

- Durable Goods Manufacturing employees who were displaced by an October layoff in the Tyler MSA returned to work this month, accounting for 88% of the employment growth for this MSA. This single event represents 48% of November's statewide MSA growth in Durable Goods Manufacturing.

Texas Unemployment Rate		Texas Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	
Actual Series	Seasonally Adjusted	Actual Series	Seasonally Adjusted
4.9%	5.0%	8,611,300	8,560,200

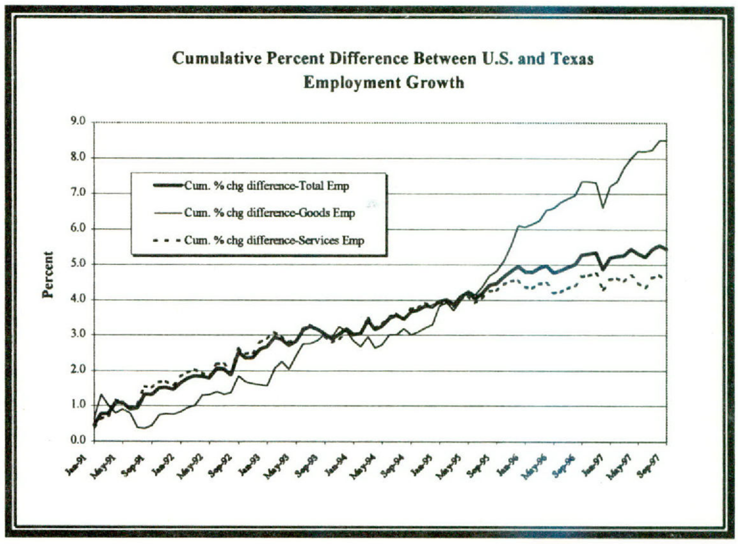
Macroeconomic Overview of the Texas Economy
by Christopher J. Sesler, Ph.D.

Macroeconomics is concerned with the aggregate nature of an economy. One of the main goals of macroeconomics is to gain an understanding of how an economy works. This can be better understood by analyzing a few key macroeconomic variables. These variables usually fall in the broad categories of economic growth, labor market activity, price inflation, and governmental monetary and fiscal policies. However, microeconomics (the study of firms and individual consumers and the choices they make) is the true underpinning of the macroeconomic environment. If macroeconomics is the forest, microeconomics is the trees.

Economic growth is simply an increase in an economy's productive capacity over time. Economic growth, among other things, is the result of increased factors of production (i.e., labor and capital), education and skills of the workforce, and technological progress. Technological progress is the main driver of increased labor productivity (output per hour of work) and ultimately this rate of productivity improvement is the dominant factor determining long-run economic growth. Economic growth, in turn, helps determine how quickly living standards (output per capita) rise, which represents real improvement in economic quality of life. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the variable most commonly used as a proxy for economic growth. It measures the market value of goods and services produced. Furthermore, the rate of growth of real GDP helps determine whether a nation, as a whole, is rich or poor, and the growth rate of per-capita real GDP helps to determine the standard of living (per person economic well-being) of such a nation. However, GDP is not a perfect measure of either actual output or overall well-being due to not accounting for such things as non-market transactions, externalities, and non-economic quality-of-life improvements.

Since 1991, the start of the current national economic expansion, Texas has averaged approximately 3.91 percent in economic growth annually compared to the U.S. at approximately 2.84 percent as measured by real Gross State Product (GSP) and real GDP respectively. Texas' per-capita real GSP has been growing at approximately 1.95 percent annually compared to the U.S.'s per-capita real GDP growth rate of 1.57 percent. Texas has outperformed the U.S. in economic growth during this expansionary period due to its burgeoning economic diversity, productivity gains, export trade, and relatively fast-growing labor force. The labor force growth is largely due to increases in net in-migration and the labor force participation rate (the fraction of the working-age population actually in the labor force).

Labor market activity consists of, among others, the labor force, the labor force participation rate, labor productivity, the real wage, employment growth, and the unemployment rate. These variables along with physical capital stock help determine the output of an economy. Among the most important variables in this category to help judge the well-being of workers and overall macroeconomic health are the last two mentioned above: employment growth and the unemployment rate. Since 1991, Texas has averaged an unemployment rate of 6.5 percent versus 6.2 percent for the U.S. During this same time Texas' employment growth (as measured by nonseasonally adjusted total nonagriculture wage and salary employment) has averaged 2.78 percent annually while the U.S. has averaged 2.0 percent. Overall, Texas has shown unemployment rate trends similar to that of the national rate. However, Texas' employment growth has exceeded the national rate by a significant margin. Again, this can be attributed to a growing labor force, favorable economic conditions for firm relocation, continuing strong economic growth, the incipient effects of NAFTA (while not without its critics, NAFTA has important implications for direct foreign investment, exports, and the creation of jobs in Texas), and the continuing improvement in infrastructure.



The graph above depicts the cumulative percent difference between U.S. and Texas employment growth. For example, if Texas' employment grew by 2 percent more than the U.S. for each year during a five year period, then the cumulative percent difference between U.S. and Texas employment growth would be 10 percent at the end of year five.

Prices play a paramount role in a capitalist economy, coordinating economic activity, distributing resources, and linking the decisions of firms and consumers. Price inflation is a persistent increase in a nation's general price level. The detrimental effects are commonly espoused in the media and include unfavorable impacts on the distribution of income and wealth, on long-run economic growth, and resource allocation. The severity of these detrimental effects depend largely on whether or not economic agents (i.e., consumers, investors, workers, and firms) are able to predict the inflation before it occurs. Once unleashed, inflation has a tendency to accelerate, thereby necessitating preemptive monetary actions. Moreover, low, non-volatile inflation and expected inflation are instrumental to stable and sustainable economic growth. The consumer price index (CPI) is the variable most commonly used as a proxy for price inflation. The CPI attempts to measure the change in the cost of a basket of goods and services purchased by a typical household. Texas' CPI, which is an average of the Houston and Dallas CPIs, has increased an average of 2.48 percent annually since 1991 as compared to the U.S.'s average annual increase of 2.75 percent. Both national and Texas inflation rates, as measured by their respective CPIs, are very low when judged by historical data. As with the national economy, Texas' moderate to strong economic growth has not accelerated inflation. Interestingly, eminent wage pressure has not materialized and firms are increasing productivity and efficiency instead of output price due to a highly competitive market environment.

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Governmental monetary and fiscal policy, especially at the national level, are tools aimed at influencing real economic activity. The "soft landing" or "fine tuning" of the 1990s is an attempt by the Federal Reserve System of the U.S. to use its control over short-term interest rates (most notably the discount rate), reserve requirements, and open market operations to influence (either cooling or heating up) the national economy. The ultimate goal of the Federal Reserve System and other branches of our government, in general, is to imbue a stable financial environment coupled with sustainable moderate economic growth, price level stability, and full employment through a combination of appropriate monetary (availability of credit, level of interest rates, and supply of money) and fiscal (expenditure and tax) policies. Appropriate state fiscal policy plays a tenable part in state economic performance and prosperity through the aggregate demand of goods and services.

Economic restructuring, a basic theme repeated throughout economic history, is one of the factors behind Texas' economic revival of the 1990s. With years of economic diversity and restructuring as well as a healthy national economy, Texas' economy is robust and vital. As with the national economy, all areas and groups of workers do not share equally in the prosperity; however, there has been a general improvement in economic conditions for most of Texas. The economic future of Texas is, not surprisingly, tied to the health of the national economy and national monetary and fiscal policy, as well as to the economic vitality of Mexico, the continued growth of the technology sector, economic diversity, productivity, net migration, and state governmental fiscal and economic policies. As with the petrochemical industry years ago and the technology sector today, no one industry or sector is a panacea for economic growth and well-being. However, with prudent economic policies and judicious foresight, especially targeted towards long-run productivity performance, Texas can very well continue in its resurgent economic performance and leadership role for years to come.

Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Seasonally Adjusted+

INDUSTRY TITLE	Nov. 1997*	Oct. 1997	Nov. 1996	Oct. '97 to Nov. '97 Absolute Change	Oct. '97 to Nov. '97 Percent Change	Nov. '96 to Nov. '97 Absolute Change	Nov. '96 to Nov. '97 Percent Change
TOTAL NONAG. W&S EMPLOYMENT	8,560,200	8,523,900	8,335,200	36,300	0.43	225,000	2.70
GOODS PRODUCING	1,705,100	1,698,200	1,662,700	6,900	0.41	42,400	2.55
Mining	163,900	163,600	157,700	300	0.18	6,200	3.93
Construction	462,800	460,200	444,500	2,600	0.56	18,300	4.12
Manufacturing	1,078,400	1,074,400	1,060,500	4,000	0.37	17,900	1.69
Durable Goods	634,500	631,100	621,300	3,400	0.54	13,200	2.12
Nondurable Goods	443,900	443,300	439,200	600	0.14	4,700	1.07
SERVICE PRODUCING	6,855,100	6,825,700	6,672,500	29,400	0.43	182,600	2.74
Transportation, Comm., Utilities	504,700	503,000	490,500	1,700	0.34	14,200	2.90
Trade	2,063,400	2,051,600	2,009,500	11,800	0.58	53,900	2.68
Wholesale Trade	491,600	491,100	480,800	500	0.10	10,800	2.25
Retail Trade	1,571,800	1,560,500	1,528,700	11,300	0.72	43,100	2.82
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	458,200	456,900	447,500	1,300	0.28	10,700	2.39
Services	2,350,800	2,338,900	2,261,500	11,900	0.51	89,300	3.95
Government	1,478,000	1,475,300	1,463,500	2,700	0.18	14,500	0.99

Note: The number of nonagricultural jobs in Texas is without reference to place of residence of workers.
*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**			
Actual	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate
Nov. '97	10,013,600	9,523,400	490,200	4.9	136,913,000	130,999,000	5,914,000	4.3
Oct. '97	10,006,800	9,514,500	492,300	4.9	136,666,000	130,671,000	5,995,000	4.4
Nov. '96	9,846,300	9,322,100	524,200	5.3	134,973,000	128,157,000	6,816,000	5.0
Seas. Adjusted	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate
Nov. '97	9,978,300	9,476,000	502,300	5.0	136,814,000	130,565,000	6,249,000	4.6
Oct. '97	9,995,200	9,457,800	537,400	5.4	136,361,000	129,894,000	6,467,000	4.7
Nov. '96	9,804,000	9,274,600	529,400	5.4	134,831,000	127,644,000	7,187,000	5.3

Note: Only the actual series estimates for Texas and the U.S. are comparable to sub-state estimates. Current month estimates for Texas are preliminary. 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 Information Department, Texas Workforce Commission (model-based methodology)
**Source - Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (Current Population Survey)

Highlights of Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Although the Texas actual series unemployment rate remained unchanged at 4.9% from October to November, the rate is still four tenths below last year's rate of 5.3%. A robust economy coupled with the holiday season are largely responsible for the state rate remaining unchanged. The statewide jobless rate for November has not been this low since the 4.2% level of 1979. In addition, the number of insured unemployed without earnings in Texas fell from 87,619 in October to 87,250 in November. This level is still below the year-ago claimant count of 92,169.

- For most of this year, the Construction industry has experienced declines in the number of claims for benefits. In November, however, the industry saw a 9.1% increase due primarily to project completions. The Mining and Services sectors also experienced an increase in claims. The industry having the largest decrease from October was Manufacturing, which fell 15.6% from October due to the return of employees from temporary factory shutdowns. Industry sectors which also experienced a decline in claims were: Government; Trade; Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (TCPU); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE); and Agriculture. Claims filed in Manufacturing, TCPU, and Trade are at their lowest points since the beginning of the year.
- Of the state's 27 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), 22 had unemployment rates which either decreased or remained unchanged over the year, while five MSAs saw an increase in their unemployment rate. Of the 254 Texas counties, 167 had unemployment rates that were either the same or lower than the previous year while 87 had rates that increased.
- The Bryan-College Station MSA had the state's lowest unemployment rate at 1.8% and the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA had the highest rate at 17.7%. Borden County had the lowest county rate at 0.7% and Presidio County had the highest rate at 27.6%.

Texas Metropolitan Statistical Areas Ranked by Unemployment Rate November 1997

1	Bryan-College Station	1.8
2	Austin-San Marcos	2.9
3	San Angelo	3.1
4	Amarillo	3.2
5	Fort Worth-Arlington	3.3
6(tie)	Dallas	3.4
	Lubbock	3.4
8	Abilene	3.5
9(tie)	San Antonio	3.8
	Sherman-Denison	3.8
11	Victoria	4.0
12	Waco	4.2
13(tie)	Odessa-Midland	4.3
	Wichita Falls	4.3
15	Houston	4.4
16	Killeen-Temple	4.8
17	Tyler	6.0
18(tie)	Brazoria	6.4
	Corpus Christi	6.4
20(tie)	Galveston-Texas City	7.1
	Longview-Marshall	7.1
22	Texarkana	7.3
23	Beaumont-Port Arthur	7.6
24	Laredo	9.1
25	El Paso	10.0
26	Brownsville-Harlingen	12.2
27	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	17.7

Civilian Labor Force Estimates for Texas Metropolitan Statistical Areas
(In Thousands)

	*November 1997**				*October 1997***				*November 1996*			
	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
State of Texas	10,013.6	9,523.4	490.2	4.9	10,006.8	9,514.5	492.3	4.9	9,846.3	9,322.1	524.2	5.3
Abilene	61.0	58.9	2.1	3.5	61.1	59.0	2.1	3.4	61.0	58.5	2.5	4.1
Amarillo	115.7	112.0	3.7	3.2	115.7	111.9	3.8	3.3	114.1	109.5	4.6	4.0
Austin-San Marcos	648.5	629.7	18.8	2.9	647.6	628.6	19.0	2.9	644.4	623.5	20.9	3.2
Beaumont-Port Arthur	181.6	167.9	13.7	7.6	181.0	167.3	13.7	7.6	180.8	165.7	15.1	8.4
Brazoria	107.8	100.9	6.9	6.4	107.8	100.9	6.9	6.4	107.2	100.1	7.1	6.6
Brownsville-Harlingen	128.7	112.9	15.8	12.2	128.2	113.2	15.0	11.7	124.4	109.7	14.7	11.8
Bryan-College Station	72.6	71.3	1.3	1.8	72.6	71.3	1.3	1.8	72.0	70.4	1.6	2.2
Corpus Christi	180.4	168.9	11.5	6.4	180.9	168.9	12.0	6.6	181.6	166.4	15.2	8.4
Dallas	1,842.9	1,779.9	63.0	3.4	1,839.7	1,775.4	64.3	3.5	1,786.9	1,720.6	66.3	3.7
El Paso	291.4	262.2	29.2	10.0	295.4	262.5	32.9	11.1	292.5	258.9	33.6	11.5
Fort Worth-Arlington	869.1	840.8	28.3	3.3	869.0	840.6	28.4	3.3	846.2	816.0	30.2	3.6
Galveston-Texas City	127.7	118.6	9.1	7.1	128.1	118.8	9.3	7.2	126.6	116.0	10.6	8.3
Houston	2,067.1	1,975.3	91.8	4.4	2,065.7	1,972.0	93.7	4.5	2,035.0	1,934.2	100.8	5.0
Killeen-Temple	116.5	110.9	5.6	4.8	116.7	111.0	5.7	4.9	113.5	108.2	5.3	4.7
Laredo	71.3	64.8	6.5	9.1	71.0	64.7	6.3	8.9	69.3	61.4	7.9	11.4
Longview-Marshall	103.2	95.9	7.3	7.1	103.3	96.0	7.3	7.0	103.7	96.1	7.6	7.3
Lubbock	126.5	122.2	4.3	3.4	126.4	122.1	4.3	3.4	124.0	120.0	4.0	3.3
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	199.1	163.9	35.2	17.7	191.3	160.2	31.1	16.2	192.9	156.7	36.2	18.8
Odessa-Midland	121.1	115.8	5.3	4.3	121.3	115.9	5.4	4.5	120.8	114.7	6.1	5.0
San Angelo	50.7	49.1	1.6	3.1	50.7	49.1	1.6	3.1	51.1	49.5	1.6	3.1
San Antonio	752.3	723.5	28.8	3.8	752.0	723.1	28.9	3.8	736.0	706.9	29.1	4.0
Sherman-Denison	49.8	47.9	1.9	3.8	50.0	48.0	2.0	3.9	50.0	47.9	2.1	4.2
Texarkana	57.2	53.0	4.2	7.3	56.7	53.0	3.7	6.5	57.8	53.6	4.2	7.3
Tyler	89.2	83.9	5.3	6.0	90.4	82.4	8.0	8.8	87.8	82.5	5.3	6.0
Victoria	42.9	41.2	1.7	4.0	43.1	41.3	1.8	4.1	42.2	40.2	2.0	4.8
Waco	102.6	98.3	4.3	4.2	103.2	98.8	4.4	4.3	101.1	97.0	4.1	4.0
Wichita Falls	65.9	63.1	2.8	4.3	65.7	63.1	2.6	4.0	66.0	63.3	2.7	4.1

*Estimates for the current month are preliminary. 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. Percent Unemployed is based upon unrounded Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment numbers. A discrepancy can occur when rounded numbers are used to calculate the Unemployment Rate. Estimates of TWC are in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Employment and Unemployment Estimates for Texas Counties - November 1997

County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
Anderson	19,218	1,121	5.5
Andrews	4,980	278	5.3
Angelina	34,012	1,855	5.2
Aransas	9,106	618	6.4
Archer	4,101	88	2.1
Armstrong	978	31	3.1
Atascosa	15,657	707	4.3
Austin	11,456	461	3.9
Bailey	3,530	173	4.7
Bandera	6,343	225	3.4
Bastrop	24,195	911	3.6
Baylor	1,694	92	5.2
Bee	10,283	527	4.9
Bell	90,421	4,598	4.8
Bexar	637,975	26,258	4.0
Blanco	3,703	94	2.5
Borden	411	3	0.7
Bosque	6,260	283	4.3
Bowie	36,846	3,578	8.9
Brazoria	100,851	6,947	6.4
Brazos	71,305	1,305	1.8
Brewster	4,996	121	2.4
Briscoe	928	31	3.2
Brooks	2,819	304	9.7
Brown	16,248	878	5.1
Burleson	7,250	293	3.9
Burnet	13,822	492	3.4
Caldwell	14,440	630	4.2
Calhoun	8,930	576	6.1
Callahan	6,343	231	3.5
Cameron	112,897	15,757	12.2
Camp	5,079	362	6.7
Carson	3,670	144	3.8
Cass	14,802	1,166	7.3
Castro	3,976	170	4.1
Chambers	10,733	550	4.9
Cherokee	20,431	872	4.1
Childress	3,259	123	3.6
Clay	5,562	189	3.3
Cochran	1,709	52	3.0
Coke	1,619	65	3.9
Coleman	3,450	396	10.3
Collin	221,557	5,311	2.3
Collingsworth	1,866	68	3.5
Colorado	7,701	320	4.0
Comal	33,682	1,047	3.0
Comanche	6,664	207	3.0
Concho	1,435	34	2.3
Cooke	15,362	605	3.8
Coryell	20,520	990	4.6
Cottle	857	39	4.4
Crane	2,289	89	3.7
Crockett	1,996	63	3.1
Crosby	2,940	162	5.2
Culberson	1,252	152	10.8
Dallam	3,979	117	2.9
Dallas	1,178,146	45,978	3.8
Dawson	6,232	278	4.3
De Witt	7,574	348	4.4
Deaf Smith	8,022	479	5.6
Delta	2,838	123	4.2
Denton	216,859	4,689	2.1
Dickens	925	47	4.8
Dimmit	3,131	650	17.2
Donley	1,692	68	3.9
Duval	4,135	344	7.7
Eastland	8,715	335	3.7
Ector	57,315	3,100	5.1
Edwards	864	52	5.7
El Paso	262,179	29,246	10.0
Ellis	50,434	1,962	3.7
Erath	16,288	411	2.5
Falls	7,822	341	4.2
Fannin	12,296	561	4.4
Fayette	10,236	286	2.7
Fisher	1,905	60	3.1
Floyd	3,339	251	7.0
Foard	1,042	39	3.6
Fort Bend	156,642	5,009	3.1
Franklin	4,121	220	5.1
Freestone	7,271	351	4.6
Frio	5,411	440	7.5
Gaines	6,813	265	3.7
Galveston	118,567	9,093	7.1
Garza	2,163	141	6.1
Gillespie	10,002	152	1.5
Glasscock	703	13	1.8
Goliad	2,515	105	4.0
Gonzales	7,370	288	3.8
Gray	10,359	444	4.1
Grayson	47,916	1,878	3.8
Gregg	54,679	4,143	7.0
Grimes	8,417	390	4.4
Guadalupe	38,471	1,016	2.6
Hale	16,776	946	5.3
Hall	1,846	100	5.1
Hamilton	3,814	118	3.0
Hansford	2,491	68	2.7
Hardeman	2,090	110	5.0
Hardin	20,735	1,527	6.9
Harris	1,653,707	78,948	4.6
Harrison	25,800	2,129	7.6
Hartley	2,493	38	1.5
Haskell	2,872	121	4.0
Hays	44,796	1,368	3.0
Hemphill	1,883	65	3.3
Henderson	28,383	1,316	4.4
Hidalgo	163,891	35,184	17.7
Hill	15,991	639	3.8
Hockley	10,424	461	4.2
Hood	15,167	654	4.1
Hopkins	16,020	713	4.3
Houston	7,831	333	4.1
Howard	13,596	461	3.3
Hudspeth	1,612	31	1.9
Hunt	34,764	1,555	4.3
Hutchinson	9,071	537	5.6
Irion	772	24	3.0
Jack	3,255	123	3.6
Jackson	9,743	283	2.8
Jasper	13,310	1,915	12.6
Jeff Davis	1,227	24	1.9
Jefferson	109,456	8,367	7.1
Jim Hogg	1,923	183	8.7
Jim Wells	15,347	1,128	6.8
Johnson	54,829	1,945	3.4
Jones	9,945	267	2.6
Karnes	5,707	207	3.5
Kaufman	30,212	1,615	5.1
Kendall	13,465	301	2.2
Kenedy	226	2	0.9
Kent	472	21	4.3
Kerr	17,314	396	2.2
Kimble	2,322	92	3.8
King	91	8	8.1
Kinney	1,080	65	5.7
Kleberg	12,566	794	5.9
Knox	2,128	97	4.4
La Salle	2,524	178	6.6
Lamar	21,013	1,087	4.9
Lamb	6,746	338	4.8
Lampasas	7,425	333	4.3
Lavaca	9,279	165	1.7
Lee	6,528	293	4.3
Leon	5,350	382	6.7
Liberty	24,932	1,940	7.2
Limestone	9,311	500	5.1
Lipscomb	1,709	31	1.8
Live Oak	4,118	186	4.3
Llano	4,626	199	4.1
Loving	84	8	8.7
Lubbock	122,209	4,330	3.4
Lynn	3,445	126	3.5
Madison	4,169	160	3.7
Marion	3,391	382	10.1
Martin	1,748	92	5.0
Mason	1,614	50	3.0
Matagorda	13,817	2,056	13.0
Maverick	13,212	4,815	26.7
Mc Culloch	4,038	170	4.0
Mc Lennan	98,323	4,335	4.2
Mc Mullen	272	8	2.9
Medina	16,393	728	4.3
Menard	1,124	39	3.4
Midland	58,492	2,152	3.5
Milam	9,112	503	5.2
Mills	2,404	65	2.6
Mitchell	2,947	152	4.9
Montague	7,447	309	4.0
Montgomery	117,305	4,726	3.9
Moore	8,813	293	3.2
Morris	5,930	592	9.1
Motley	683	16	2.3
Nacogdoches	26,610	1,551	5.5
Navarro	21,889	1,045	4.6
Newton	5,292	626	10.6
Nolan	7,419	432	5.5
Nueces	141,639	9,581	6.3
Ochiltree	4,720	121	2.5
Oldham	1,143	45	3.8
Orange	37,679	3,822	9.2
Palo Pinto	11,643	739	6.0
Panola	7,264	642	8.1
Parker	37,819	1,138	2.9
Parmer	4,238	136	3.1
Pecos	6,835	472	6.5
Polk	14,995	899	5.7
Potter	53,282	2,889	5.1
Presidio	2,159	825	27.6
Rains	3,776	157	4.0
Randall	58,737	860	1.4
Reagan	1,940	71	3.5
Real	1,344	47	3.4
Red River	6,046	403	6.2
Reeves	6,015	498	7.6
Refugio	2,823	152	5.1
Roberts	515	14	2.6
Robertson	6,208	338	5.2
Rockwall	19,593	539	2.7
Runnels	5,303	165	3.0
Rusk	19,561	1,318	6.3
Sabine	3,913	333	7.8
San Augustine	3,366	231	6.4
San Jacinto	7,698	359	4.5
San Patricio	27,257	1,914	6.6
San Saba	2,284	126	5.2
Schleicher	1,505	39	2.5
Scurry	7,764	291	3.6
Shackelford	1,372	60	4.2
Shelby	9,138	665	6.8
Sherman	1,388	37	2.6
Smith	83,902	5,323	6.0
Somervell	1,907	134	6.6
Starr	16,798	6,418	27.6
Stephens	4,070	149	3.5
Sterling	551	16	2.8
Stonewall	755	21	2.7
Sutton	2,180	71	3.2
Swisher	3,694	134	3.5
Tarrant	732,961	24,579	3.2
Taylor	58,948	2,127	3.5
Terrell	526	37	6.6
Terry	6,205	338	5.2
Throckmorton	768	21	2.7
Titus	12,244	796	6.1
Tom Green	49,075	1,569	3.1
Travis	430,420	13,352	3.0
Trinity	4,619	241	5.0
Tyler	6,307	574	8.3
Upshur	15,419	1,047	6.4
Upton	1,675	63	3.6
Uvalde	10,332	1,305	11.2
Val Verde	15,966	1,878	10.5
Van Zandt	19,503	870	4.3
Victoria	41,206	1,734	4.0
Walker	22,689	487	2.1
Waller	11,937	601	4.8
Ward	4,060	275	6.3
Washington	15,135	390	2.5
Webb	64,794	6,518	9.1
Wharton	17,817	1,074	5.7
Wheeler	2,833	73	2.5
Wichita	59,011	2,757	4.5
Wilbarger	6,817	233	3.3
Willacy	6,219	1,349	17.8
Williamson	115,893	2,534	2.1
Wilson	13,352	432	3.1
Winkler	2,644	160	5.7
Wise	21,369	678	3.1
Wood	13,563	762	5.3
Yoakum	3,659	170	4.4
Young	7,602	479	5.9
Zapata	4,687	401	7.9
Zavala	3,295	1,092	24.9

Estimates reflect actual (not seasonally adjusted) data. Estimates are preliminary and subject to revision. To obtain the civilian labor force, add total employment to total unemployment. Estimates of TWC are in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96	Oct. '97 to Nov. '97 Change	Oct. '97 to Nov. '97 % Change	Nov. '96 to Nov. '97 Change	Nov. '96 to Nov. '97 % Change
TOTAL NONAG. W & S EMPLOYMENT	8,611,300	8,558,900	8,386,000	52,400	0.6	225,300	2.7
GOODS PRODUCING	1,710,400	1,707,600	1,667,800	2,800	0.2	42,600	2.6
Mining	164,900	164,600	158,600	300	0.2	6,300	4.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	156,700	156,500	150,300	200	0.1	6,400	4.3
Construction	465,600	466,200	447,100	-600	-0.1	18,500	4.1
Manufacturing	1,079,900	1,076,800	1,062,100	3,100	0.3	17,800	1.7
Durable Goods	635,100	631,700	622,000	3,400	0.5	13,100	2.1
Lumber & Wood Products	44,500	44,700	43,600	-200	-0.4	900	2.1
Lumber Camps, Sawmills, Planing Mills	7,800	7,800	7,500	0	0.0	300	4.0
Furniture & Fixtures	18,200	18,200	18,500	0	0.0	-300	-1.6
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	41,100	41,000	40,200	100	0.2	900	2.2
Concrete, Gypsum, & Plaster Products	19,200	19,200	18,500	0	0.0	700	3.8
Primary Metal Industries	30,700	30,500	29,800	200	0.7	900	3.0
Fabricated Metal Industries	98,400	98,100	95,800	300	0.3	2,600	2.7
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	49,500	49,400	48,600	100	0.2	900	1.9
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	141,500	139,400	136,200	2,100	1.5	5,300	3.9
Oil & Gas Field Machinery	29,000	28,900	26,700	100	0.3	2,300	8.6
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	120,400	120,100	119,500	300	0.2	900	0.8
Transportation Equipment	79,000	78,700	76,700	300	0.4	2,300	3.0
Aircraft & Parts	45,300	45,200	43,600	100	0.2	1,700	3.9
Instruments & Related Products	41,600	41,400	42,600	200	0.5	-1,000	-2.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	19,700	19,600	19,100	100	0.5	600	3.1
Nondurable Goods	444,800	445,100	440,100	-300	-0.1	4,700	1.1
Food & Kindred Products	102,900	103,500	101,100	-600	-0.6	1,800	1.8
Meat Products	33,900	33,900	32,900	0	0.0	1,000	3.0
Dairy Products	4,900	5,000	5,100	-100	-2.0	-200	-3.9
Bakery Products	10,400	10,300	10,400	100	1.0	0	0.0
Malt Beverages	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	0.0	100	3.4
Textile Mill Products	3,900	3,900	3,600	0	0.0	300	8.3
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products	59,500	59,800	60,000	-300	-0.5	-500	-0.8
Paper & Allied Products	30,000	29,700	29,800	300	1.0	200	0.7
Printing & Publishing	76,600	76,300	74,800	300	0.4	1,800	2.4
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, & Miscellaneous	35,200	34,700	34,300	500	1.4	900	2.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	83,000	83,000	83,200	0	0.0	-200	-0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	26,800	26,900	27,300	-100	-0.4	-500	-1.8
Petroleum Refining	23,500	23,500	24,100	0	0.0	-600	-2.5
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	54,400	54,300	52,600	100	0.2	1,800	3.4
Leather & Leather Products	7,600	7,600	7,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
SERVICE PRODUCING	6,900,900	6,851,300	6,718,200	49,600	0.7	182,700	2.7
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	506,700	504,000	492,300	2,700	0.5	14,400	2.9
Transportation	315,400	313,700	307,400	1,700	0.5	8,000	2.6
Railroad Transportation	16,800	16,800	16,600	0	0.0	200	1.2
Transportation by Air	105,200	104,200	102,500	1,000	1.0	2,700	2.6
Communications	123,200	122,000	113,400	1,200	1.0	9,800	8.6
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	68,100	68,300	71,500	-200	-0.3	-3,400	-4.8
Electric Services	29,700	30,000	31,800	-300	-1.0	-2,100	-6.6
Gas Production & Distribution	23,600	23,600	24,200	0	0.0	-600	-2.5
Trade	2,087,500	2,054,200	2,032,400	33,300	1.6	55,100	2.7
Wholesale Trade	492,100	490,600	481,200	1,500	0.3	10,900	2.3
Retail Trade	1,595,400	1,563,600	1,551,200	31,800	2.0	44,200	2.8
Building Materials & Gardening Supplies	57,700	57,700	55,100	0	0.0	2,600	4.7
General Merchandise Stores	224,200	213,200	218,100	11,000	5.2	6,100	2.8
Food Stores	258,700	254,600	255,900	4,100	1.6	2,800	1.1
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	162,600	163,100	159,200	-500	-0.3	3,400	2.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores	75,500	69,900	78,600	5,600	8.0	-3,100	-3.9
Home Furniture, Furnishings, & Equipment Stores	72,600	69,800	69,400	2,800	4.0	3,200	4.6
Eating & Drinking Places	567,800	566,500	545,800	1,300	0.2	22,000	4.0
Other Retail Trade	176,300	168,800	169,100	7,500	4.4	7,200	4.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	458,200	456,900	447,600	1,300	0.3	10,600	2.4
Depository Institutions including Banks	119,600	119,300	115,600	300	0.3	4,000	3.5
Insurance Carriers, Agents, Brokers, & Service	150,200	149,800	148,700	400	0.3	1,500	1.0
Other Finance Insurance & Real Estate	188,400	187,800	183,300	600	0.3	5,100	2.8
Services	2,348,400	2,345,900	2,260,400	2,500	0.1	88,000	3.9
Hotel & Other Lodging Places	86,000	86,200	85,400	-200	-0.2	600	0.7
Personal Services	83,400	83,000	84,300	400	0.5	-900	-1.1
Business Services	574,600	570,800	537,600	3,800	0.7	37,000	6.9
Auto Repair Services	81,900	82,100	78,700	-200	-0.2	3,200	4.1
Miscellaneous Repair Services	31,000	31,100	29,600	-100	-0.3	1,400	4.7
Amusement & Recreation, including Motion Pictures	104,700	107,900	103,100	-3,200	-3.0	1,600	1.6
Health Services	669,300	666,800	645,800	2,500	0.4	23,500	3.6
Legal Services	65,000	64,700	64,200	300	0.5	800	1.2
Educational Services	101,200	100,300	100,200	900	0.9	1,000	1.0
Social Services	159,800	159,400	154,900	400	0.3	4,900	3.2
Membership Organizations	129,100	129,700	128,300	-600	-0.5	800	0.6
Engineering & Management Services	210,000	209,800	198,500	200	0.1	11,500	5.8
Agricultural Services	44,000	45,800	42,300	-1,800	-3.9	1,700	4.0
Government	1,500,100	1,490,300	1,485,500	9,800	0.7	14,600	1.0
Federal	184,200	183,900	185,000	300	0.2	-800	-0.4
State	318,500	317,400	319,900	1,100	0.3	-1,400	-0.4
Local	997,400	989,000	980,600	8,400	0.8	16,800	1.7

*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 TWC are in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Texas Metropolitan Statistical Areas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(In Thousands)

	ABILENE			AMARILLO			AUSTIN-SAN MARCOS			BMT.-PT. ARTHUR			BRAZORIA		
INDUSTRY	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96
TOTAL	55.7	55.5	54.6	97.0	96.4	93.6	557.7	554.3	546.4	155.7	154.5	152.3	74.9	74.5	73.5
Mining	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
Construction	2.3	2.3	2.2	4.7	4.8	4.4	27.3	27.5	27.6	13.7	13.5	12.8	8.5	8.3	8.8
Manufacturing-Dur.	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.6	3.6	3.2	62.0	61.6	61.0	8.8	8.7	8.4	5.4	5.5	5.2
Manufacturing-Nondur.	1.7	1.7	1.6	6.1	6.2	6.0	11.8	11.8	12.0	15.9	15.9	16.1	11.2	11.2	11.5
Trans., Comm. & Util.	2.5	2.5	2.7	5.3	5.2	5.7	18.1	18.0	17.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.6	2.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	21.4	21.3	20.8	5.2	5.2	5.1	2.2	2.2	2.1
Retail Trade	12.1	11.9	11.8	22.1	21.7	20.7	100.5	99.1	97.7	31.5	30.8	30.8	12.7	12.4	12.1
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	2.2	2.2	2.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	29.7	29.6	28.9	5.0	5.0	4.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services	19.2	19.2	18.7	26.4	26.3	25.3	157.4	156.6	152.1	40.0	39.9	39.4	14.1	14.3	13.6
Federal Government	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	9.6	9.6	9.5	2.7	2.7	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
State Government	2.3	2.3	2.2	4.8	4.8	4.6	64.3	63.9	64.2	6.4	6.4	6.2	3.0	3.0	3.1
Local Government	6.3	6.3	6.3	10.8	10.7	10.6	54.4	54.1	53.6	17.9	17.8	17.8	11.2	11.0	10.7

	BROWNSVILLE-HARL.			BRYAN-COLL. STA.			CORPUS CHRISTI			DALLAS			EL PASO		
INDUSTRY	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96
TOTAL	98.8	98.1	94.8	69.2	68.7	67.5	157.8	156.5	153.4	1771.4	1760.0	1695.0	243.0	242.0	237.9
Mining	**	**	**	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	12.0	12.1	11.4	**	**	**
Construction	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7	13.4	13.5	12.9	83.6	83.1	74.8	11.7	11.6	11.2
Manufacturing-Dur.	5.0	5.0	4.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	4.8	4.7	4.4	165.8	165.5	162.9	13.4	13.4	14.2
Manufacturing-Nondur.	7.3	7.3	8.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	8.9	8.9	9.1	77.3	77.4	75.8	30.0	30.4	29.9
Trans., Comm. & Util.	4.2	4.2	4.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	124.8	123.6	114.3	12.9	12.7	13.1
Wholesale Trade	4.2	4.2	4.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	5.8	5.7	5.6	136.6	136.0	133.2	13.1	13.0	13.0
Retail Trade	20.6	20.4	19.5	13.6	13.6	13.3	30.6	29.9	29.9	308.6	301.3	293.3	44.7	43.8	44.3
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	3.7	3.7	3.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	134.5	133.9	131.7	8.8	8.8	8.7
Services	26.5	26.4	25.5	14.2	14.2	13.9	47.6	47.3	45.3	531.2	530.9	503.0	55.2	55.3	51.7
Federal Government	1.6	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	5.5	5.6	5.8	28.4	28.4	28.9	8.4	8.4	8.3
State Government	3.8	3.7	3.7	20.9	20.5	20.8	4.5	4.4	4.2	27.1	27.1	27.3	7.8	7.8	7.7
Local Government	18.4	18.2	17.2	6.6	6.5	6.4	21.5	21.3	21.2	141.5	140.7	138.4	37.0	36.8	35.8

	FT. WORTH-ARL.			GALVESTON-TX. CITY			HOUSTON			KILLEEN-TEMPLE			LAREDO		
INDUSTRY	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96
TOTAL	718.3	713.5	689.9	89.6	89.4	86.9	1893.9	1879.9	1831.0	98.7	98.2	95.3	61.1	60.8	57.0
Mining	4.4	4.5	4.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	68.1	68.2	65.7	**	**	**	3.4	3.5	3.2
Construction	35.7	35.7	33.2	4.6	4.6	4.4	137.5	135.7	129.5	4.3	4.4	3.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
Manufacturing-Dur.	73.4	73.6	72.2	1.9	1.9	1.7	123.9	123.1	116.8	4.1	4.1	4.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
Manufacturing-Nondur.	36.2	36.3	35.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	82.1	81.8	82.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
Trans., Comm. & Util.	66.0	66.0	62.5	4.4	4.4	4.1	130.3	129.8	125.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	10.1	10.0	8.8
Wholesale Trade	39.3	39.3	38.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	119.5	119.6	118.2	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.9
Retail Trade	147.2	142.2	138.0	17.2	17.1	16.6	321.1	313.9	312.3	19.7	19.2	19.2	13.6	13.4	12.6
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	32.5	32.5	31.0	5.5	5.5	5.4	98.5	98.3	95.9	4.1	4.1	3.9	2.2	2.2	2.0
Services	189.7	190.0	182.4	18.0	18.0	17.2	559.6	558.2	535.8	27.0	27.0	24.7	10.6	10.5	9.8
Federal Government	13.4	13.5	13.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	25.0	25.0	24.8	8.2	8.2	8.2	1.5	1.5	1.4
State Government	9.1	9.1	9.2	15.4	15.3	15.0	42.9	42.5	44.5	3.7	3.7	3.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
Local Government	71.4	70.8	69.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	185.4	183.8	179.1	15.2	15.1	15.2	11.4	11.4	11.3

	LONGVIEW-MARSHALL			LUBBOCK			MCALLEN-EDIN.-MIS.			ODESSA-MIDLAND			SAN ANGELO		
INDUSTRY	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96
TOTAL	86.9	86.5	86.3	115.6	115.2	112.3	137.8	135.2	129.9	100.6	100.4	98.5	42.3	42.3	42.4
Mining	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	12.6	12.7	12.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Construction	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.0	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
Manufacturing-Dur.	12.3	12.3	12.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	4.5	4.5	4.3	2.9	2.9	3.0
Manufacturing-Nondur.	6.2	6.3	6.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	10.2	9.8	10.3	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4
Trans., Comm. & Util.	3.8	3.8	3.9	5.7	5.6	5.9	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
Wholesale Trade	4.2	4.2	4.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	6.8	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.1	1.6	1.7	1.7
Retail Trade	17.9	17.5	17.6	26.6	26.2	24.8	31.6	30.8	28.9	19.3	19.0	19.5	8.2	8.0	8.6
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	3.1	3.1	3.0	5.5	5.5	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	1.6	1.7	1.7
Services	20.5	20.5	20.0	32.8	33.1	31.7	30.1	29.8	28.3	23.5	23.6	22.2	12.2	12.1	11.5
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	3.2	3.1	2.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.3
State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	13.0	12.9	12.5	4.7	4.7	4.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.4
Local Government	10.4	10.3	10.3	11.2	11.2	11.3	30.0	29.6	29.2	14.8	14.8	15.2	5.1	5.1	5.1

	SAN ANTONIO			SHERMAN-DENISON			TEXARKANA			TYLER			VICTORIA		
INDUSTRY	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96
TOTAL	664.1	660.1	641.0	43.3	43.1	42.8	50.6	50.2	51.0	76.5	74.9	74.4	35.2	35.1	33.9
Mining	1.9	1.9	1.9	**	**	**	**	**	**	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5
Construction	34.8	34.7	32.8	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.1
Manufacturing-Dur.	25.3	25.4	25.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	7.1	5.7	7.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Manufacturing-Nondur.	24.8	24.7	24.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.1	2.0	2.1
Trans., Comm. & Util.	32.1	31.8	30.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
Wholesale Trade	30.1	29.9	29.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.8	3.8	3.6	1.9	1.9	1.8
Retail Trade	134.9	132.5	130.3	8.4	8.2	8.6	11.0	10.5	10.7	15.7	15.5	15.5	7.7	7.7	7.6
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	44.7	44.7	42.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	4.0	4.0	3.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services	201.7	201.6	191.7	12.0	12.0	11.4	13.7	13.7	13.5	22.4	22.5	21.5	9.1	9.2	8.4
Federal Government	36.8	37.0	37.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.4	3.6	4.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
State Government	15.1	15.1	15.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.3	3.3	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Local Government	81.9	80.8	80.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	6.3	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.3	7.3	5.6	5.5	5.5

	WACO			WICHITA FALLS		
INDUSTRY	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96	Nov. '97*	Oct. '97	Nov. '96
TOTAL	96.9	96.8	94.7	59.1	58.9	58.6
Mining	**	**	**	1.1	1.1	1.1
Construction	4.5	4.5	4.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Manufacturing-Dur.	8.8	8.8	8.8	5.9	5.9	5.8
Manufacturing-Nondur.	7.6	7.6	7.9	2.2	2.2	2.3
Trans., Comm. & Util.	3.8	3.8	3.7	2.9	2.9	2.8
Wholesale Trade	4.8	4.8	4.8	2.5	2.5	2.4
Retail Trade	17.6	17.3	17.0	11.3	11.3	11.3
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	5.7	5.7	5.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
Services	28.8	29.1	27.6	16.0	16.0	15.7
Federal Government	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.8
State Government	2.3	2.3	2.2	3.4	3.4	3.6
Local Government	9.9	9.8	9.7	6.8	6.6	6.4

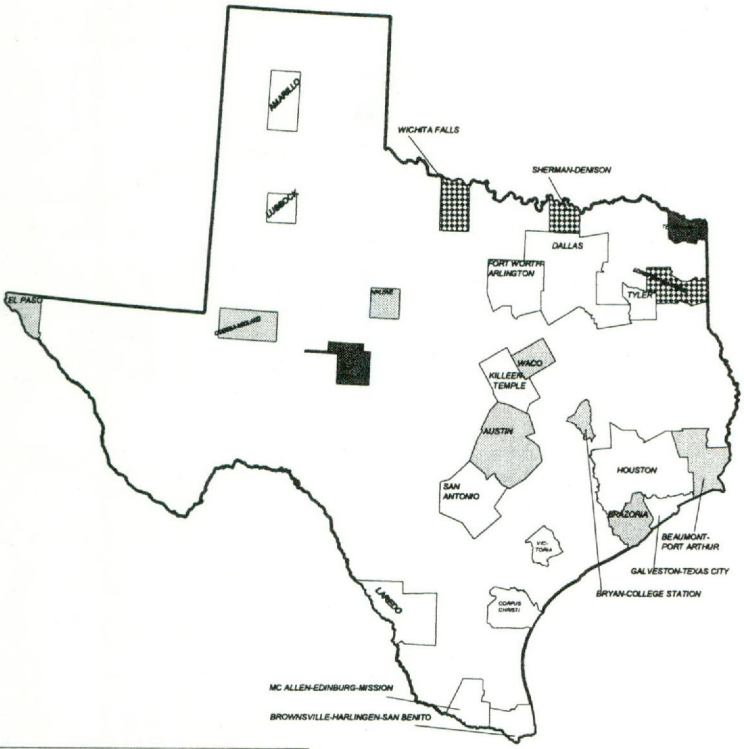
Historical estimates of the number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs by MSA are available. Depending upon the MSA, data is available back to 1970, 1974, 1975, or 1988. The MSAs which have comparable data only back to 1988 are those that most recently had a change in geographic definition. For information on how to order historical data, see back page.

*Estimates for the current month are preliminary. All estimates are subject to revision. The number of nonagricultural jobs in the MSAs is without reference to place of residence of workers.

**Mining estimates are included in Construction estimates for these MSAs.

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

Percent Change in Nonagricultural W&S Employment by MSA from November 1996 to November 1997



Over-the-Year Percent Change

- □ 2.7% and over (14)
- ▨ 1.7% to 2.6% (8)
- ⊞ 0.0% to 1.6% (3)
- ■ negative change (2)

TLMR Editor: Clayton Griffis. Also contributing to this publication were: Bob Davis, Mark Dermit, Jorge Garcia, Ryan Grametbauer, Chris Jensen, David Jesus, John Kruse, Brandon Smith, Rachel Tello-Sanchez, Ian Twohig, Robert Wallis, and Betty Whalen.

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TWC Direct and Other Information

ATTENTION: The LMI Department has moved to a new location. Please note that our phone and fax numbers have changed. Mail will reach us at our old address, with the addition of our new suite number (103 A.2). BBS and internet access has not been affected by this move.

Additional statistics are available from the Labor Market Information (LMI) Department of the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC). The LMI Department can be reached at (512) 491-4807 (see below). Data can also be obtained through our Bulletin Board System (BBS). With a computer and a modem, you can reach the BBS directly by dialing (512) 475-4893 or indirectly (through the Comptroller's BBS) by dialing toll-free 1-800-227-8392 (in Texas only). TWC's internet address is http://www.twc.state.tx.us. The *Texas Labor Market Review* (TLMR) is housed on both the BBS and on the web site in both text only and executable file versions. The LMI Department now has an E-mail address [lmi@twc.state.tx.us].

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