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A MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE TEXAS WORKFORCE COMMISSION

INDICATORS

Texas Unemployment Rate

Actual Series		
January 2003		6.8%
December 2002		5.9%
January 2002		6.4%

Seasonally Adjusted

January 2003		6.4%
December 2002		6.5%
January 2002		6.1%

U.S. Unemployment Rate

Actual Series		
January 2003		6.5%
December 2002		5.7%
January 2002		6.3%

Seasonally Adjusted

January 2003		5.7%
December 2002		6.0%
January 2002		5.6%

Texas Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment

Actual Series	9,324,700
OTM Change	-160,500
OTY Change	+12,700

Seasonally Adjusted

9,428,400	
OTM Change	8,200
OTY Change	-3,800

Initial Claims for Unemployment Benefits

January 2003	104,082
December 2002	98,257
January 2002	108,542

Consumer Price Index (CPI) Annual Change

U.S. (Jan.)	2.6%
Dallas-Fort Worth (Jan.)	2.0%
Houston-Galveston (Dec.)	1.7%

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TEXAS

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Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)

Total Nonagricultural Employment in Texas rose by 8,200 jobs in January. Education & Health Services and Construction experienced the largest over-the-month gains in January at 3,500 and 3,300 jobs respectively, while Natural Resources & Mining finished the month down 2,900 positions. The annual growth rate for Total Nonagricultural Employment improved from -0.1 percent in December to zero percent in January.

Employment in Education and Health Services grew by 3,500 jobs in January. This increase was higher than the five- and-ten year averages for the industry. The annual growth rate was 4.2 percent, a gain of 44,700 employees.

Construction added 3,300 jobs in January marking four consecutive months of gains. This sector showed an over-

the-year gain of 1,500 jobs for an annual growth rate of 0.3 percent.

Employment within Natural Resources & Mining fell for the third consecutive January as it dropped by 2,900 jobs over the month. A total of 6,500 positions have been lost in this industry since January 2002.

After two years of consecutive monthly losses, Manufacturing employment grew by 600 jobs in January. Annual growth, at -4.8 percent, was well above the -8.1 percent rate seen in January 2002.

Employment in Financial Activities gained 2,100 jobs in January, matching January 2002's over-the-month addition. The annual growth rate for Finance and Insurance remained at 0.6 percent for the third consecutive month. A total of 3,300 jobs have been added since January 2002.

Employment in Professional and Business Services posted an increase of 2,000 jobs in January. The annual growth rate was -1.1 percent, representing a loss of 11,500 jobs over the year in this industry.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Total Nonagricultural Employment within the Metropolitan Statistical Areas fell by 126,200 jobs in January. Most of these losses can be attributed to seasonal decreases due to the release of employees following the holiday season. The Houston and Dallas MSAs were responsible for approximately half of January's employment losses.

Retail Trade employment declined by 48,300 jobs in January, primarily due to job cuts following the holiday season throughout all MSAs. Retail Trade lost 4,700 jobs over the year, an improvement over last January's annual loss of 11,600 positions.

Professional and Business Services lost 12,500 jobs over the month throughout the MSAs. The biggest decline in this group occurred in the Dallas MSA with a loss of 4,500 jobs, which was the smallest January decrease since 1994.

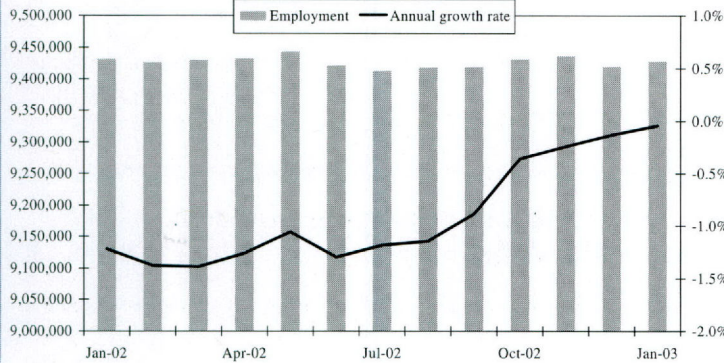
Large decreases in Leisure and Hospitality were seen in the Dallas and Houston MSAs as employment fell by 5,100 and 5,000 jobs respectively. The job reductions were centered in Food Services and Drinking Places due to seasonal losses. The Wichita Falls and Corpus Christi MSAs were the only areas to experience growth in the Leisure and Hospitality Group in January.

NAICS IS HERE

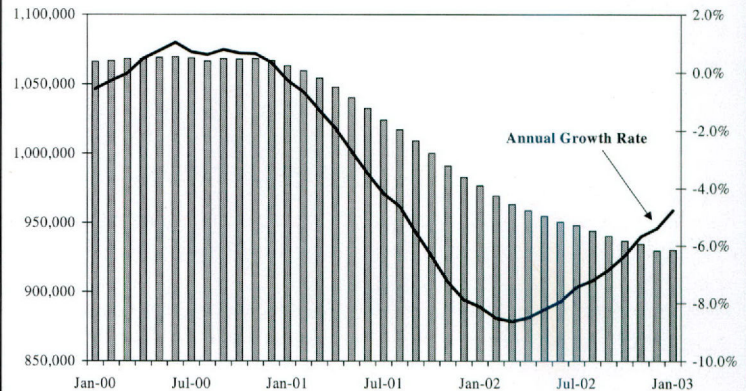
In addition to releasing our revised Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment estimates for 2002, we have made the switch from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system of classifying industries to the new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). This historic change represents the beginning of a new era in employment data collection and analysis. Please see page 12 for information regarding the new NAICS system.



**Total Nonagricultural Employment Shows Slight Growth
(Statewide, Seasonally Adjusted)**



**Employment Levels and Annual Growth for Manufacturing
(Statewide, Seasonally Adjusted)**



TEXAS AND U.S. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

TEXAS*					UNITED STATES**				
Actual		CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate
January	2003	10,814,100	10,081,800	732,300	6.8	145,301,000	135,907,000	9,395,000	6.5
December	2002	10,783,100	10,145,100	638,000	5.9	144,807,000	136,599,000	8,209,000	5.7
January	2002	10,599,300	9,921,400	677,900	6.4	143,228,000	134,177,000	9,051,000	6.3
Seas. Adjusted		CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate
January	2003	10,892,700	10,193,900	698,800	6.4	145,838,000	137,536,000	8,302,000	5.7
December	2002	10,807,300	10,107,600	699,700	6.5	145,150,000	136,439,000	8,711,000	6.0
January	2002	10,676,300	10,029,800	646,500	6.1	143,826,000	135,791,000	8,035,000	5.6

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)

**TEXAS NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED⁺**

INDUSTRY TITLE	Jan. 2003*	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. '02 to Jan. '03		Jan. '02 to Jan. '03	
				Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL NONAG. W&S EMPLOYMENT	9,428,400	9,420,200	9,432,200	8,200	0.1	-3,800	0.0
GOODS PRODUCING							
Natural Resources & Mining	141,200	144,100	147,700	-2,900	-2.0	-6,500	-4.4
Construction	574,400	571,100	572,900	3,300	0.6	1,500	0.3
Manufacturing	930,500	929,900	977,000	600	0.1	-46,500	-4.8
SERVICE PROVIDING							
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,955,800	1,956,800	1,973,100	-1,000	-0.1	-17,300	-0.9
Financial Activities	583,600	581,500	580,300	2,100	0.4	3,300	0.6
Professional & Business Services	1,047,800	1,045,800	1,059,300	2,000	0.2	-11,500	-1.1
Education & Health Services	1,108,700	1,105,200	1,064,000	3,500	0.3	44,700	4.2
Leisure & Hospitality	846,000	847,400	837,100	-1,400	-0.2	8,900	1.1
Government	1,640,600	1,637,800	1,609,300	2,800	0.2	31,300	1.9

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.

Where there's work, there's money?

by Mark Dermit

How many times have you asked, "What are the hot jobs?" and then wondered just as quickly, "How much do they pay?" With the recent release of new wage survey figures and LMI's 2000-2010 employment projections, workers of all types can find out where they stand in the world of work and whether their jobs are expected to grow or decline in the future. During the mid-to late-1990s, at the height of the information and technology boom in Texas, the news was full of stories about new venture capital start-up companies or other incoming businesses having difficulty filling positions for computer technicians, programmers, database administrators, and webmasters. Now, not too far removed from that boom period, the economy has cooled and the explosion of technology and tech-related jobs has all but evaporated. Now the question that gets asked most is "what's next - where do I go from here?"...or more aptly, "where CAN I go from here?" Using information from the Labor Market Information (LMI) Department's 2000-2010 occupational employment projections and the 2002 wage survey data (which also includes estimates of employment) from LMI's Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program, we will examine three job areas that are often cited as being part of the new economic paradigm in Texas, a tripod of fields through which Texas will grow and prosper. These include *Computer and Mathematical, Education, and Healthcare and Healthcare related* occupations.

Which industry employs the highest paying occupations?

Before we examine these three occupations, we will look at the industry which employs the highest paying occupations and the industry that employs the most Texans. Not surprising, the highest paying jobs in Texas were found in the healthcare industry. All but one of the top ten highest paying jobs (the lone one being *Chief Executives*) were in this industry. They included professions like *Obstetricians and*

Gynecologists, Surgeons, Podiatrists, Pediatricians, Internists, Dentists, Family/General Practitioners, other Physicians and Surgeons, and Psychiatrists. Each of these occupations earned in excess of \$50 per hour (or more than \$104,000 per year), with the highest paying, *Obstetricians and Gynecologists*, earning more than \$62 per hour, or almost \$129,000 per year. Also, not surprisingly, these are occupations that require advanced educational training in highly competitive fields. However, the fields are narrow and not expected to generate the level of growth that would sustain an economy.

In what occupations are the most Texans employed?

The occupations in which the most Texans were employed changed little between 2000 and 2002 and these occupations are expected to remain the largest employing through the year 2010. These occupations include: *Retail Salespersons; Cashiers; General Office Clerks; General and Operations Managers; Customer Service Representatives; Janitors and Cleaners (except Maids); Laborers & Freight, Stock and Material Movers (Hand); Combined Food*

Occupations in Which the Most Texans Are Employed	
Occupation	Estimated Employment
Retail Salespersons	284,960
Cashiers	228,720
Office Clerks, General	209,930
General and Operations Managers	182,730
Customer Service Representatives	180,240
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	142,170
Waiters and Waitresses	140,700
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	140,690
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	137,710
Registered Nurses	131,960

Source: 2002 OES wage survey, Labor Market Information, TWC

Preparation and Serving Workers; etc. In 2000, these occupations employed 1,827,970 workers. By 2002 the national economic slowdown was apparent as employment in these occupations, overall, slipped to 1,779,810. By 2010 it is projected that over 2.1 million workers will be employed in these occupations in Texas. Will the current economic situation affect these projections? It is possible.

Top 10 Highest Paying Occupations	
Occupation	Average Hourly Wage
Obstetricians and Gynecologists	\$64.51
Surgeons	\$61.71
Pediatricians, General	\$58.37
Podiatrists	\$57.93
Internists, General	\$56.42
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	\$56.12
Psychiatrists	\$55.89
Dentists	\$52.90
Family and General Practitioners	\$52.62
Chief Executives	\$48.77

Source: 2002 OES wage survey, Labor Market Information, TWC

Have we been de-programmed?

Remember the days of college computer majors dropping out of school only to land well paid jobs at computer start-ups? Well, those days have been declared long dead by nearly everyone associated with the high-tech industries. Today, the job market for computer programmers, systems analysts and web masters is very highly competitive. Despite the employment setbacks that this industry has experienced, it continues to fare well in regard to pay. When looking at the three afore-mentioned industries: *Computer and Mathematical, Education, and Healthcare and Healthcare related* occupations, *Computer and Mathematical* occupations are the highest paying. On average, those employed in the *Computer and Mathematical* group of occupations make over five dollars more per hour than those in the *Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations* group, the group that is made up of all of the physicians and other healthcare specialists. This is

Continued on page 4

Continued from page 3

true despite the fact that *Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations* account for nine of the ten highest paying occupations in the state. However, when you look at the *Computer and Mathematical* occupations as a whole, you see that these occupations all pay above \$20 per hour while those within the *Healthcare Practitioners* group range from \$9.49 to \$64.51 per hour.

Employment and Wages by Occupational Group

	Estimated Employment	Average Hourly Wage	Average Annual Wage
Total all occupations	9,163,800	\$15.53	\$32,308
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	211,120	\$28.99	\$60,293
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	593,330	\$17.16	\$35,685
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	409,520	\$22.79	\$47,412
Healthcare Support Occupations	214,220	\$9.33	\$19,403

Source: 2002 OES wage survey, Labor Market Information, TWC

Will this trend continue? That future is decidedly more cloudy with the recent downturn in the tech industry. From 2000 to 2002, employment in this area fell by an estimated 22,000 in Texas. Occupations such as *Computer Systems Analysts*, *Computer Software Engineers in Applications*, *Computer Software Engineers in System Software* and *Computer Scientists, Not Elsewhere Classified* accounted for 84 percent of the 22,000 jobs lost. With all of this bad news there are some bright spots. *Computer Programmers* (who constitute the largest employing occupation in this group) didn't suffer near the losses that these other occupations did and *Computer Support Specialists* jobs have actually seen an increase over the past two years, though this is the lowest paid occupation in the group. With all of this said, *Computer and Mathematical* occupations still pay \$13.46 per hour more than the state average wage of \$15.53.

Chalk up a need for more teachers

With Texas' population expected to continue to rise, adding more than 75,000 new children into the school systems across the state by 2010, the need for more teachers will become ever more pressing. In 2000 the primary teaching occupations of Preschool, Kindergarten, Elementary, Vocational-Middle, Secondary, Vocational-Secondary, as well as Special Education for Preschool, Middle and Secondary schools employed almost 420,000 teachers. By 2010, there is anticipated to be a need for nearly 529,000, an increase of 109,000, or 26 percent. However, a look at the 2002 data shows an estimated 427,000 teachers, an increase of only 7,000, or 7 percent. If growth continues at this rate through 2010, Texas will have only 60,400 more teachers than in 2000, or 55 percent of what is projected to be necessary to meet the needs of our growing population.

What about teacher pay? Well, our survey only develops teacher salaries on an annual basis since their pay is not readily converted into a standard 40-hour workweek/52 weeks a year basis. Overall, teacher's salaries averaged \$34,932 in 2001. By 2002, these salaries had increased to an average of \$36,165. This amounts to a \$1,233, or 3.5 percent increase and is almost \$3,900 higher than the state annual average wage. Even with this apparent good news in comparative salaries, more will still need to be done to attract new teachers if Texas expects to meet the projected demand.

The doctor is in!

It was mentioned previously that those in the *Healthcare Practitioner* occupational group accounted for nine of the top ten paying occupations in the state. However, that doesn't answer the question as to what extent this occupational group and its companion, *Healthcare Support Occupations*, will grow in the future. There will always be a need for doctors, nurses and support staff. Recent changes in health insurance and services, as well as the loss of rural hospitals, have left this industry in a state of flux.

Overall, employment in both the *Healthcare Practitioners* and *Healthcare Support* sectors are expected to increase. *Healthcare Practitioners* are expected to grow by over 100,000, from just over 400,000 in 2000 to almost 502,000 in 2010.

Healthcare Support is expected to grow from over 216,000 to almost 278,000, for a gain of 62,000 over the same period. Moreover, wages are also growing, but it depends upon where you are in this sector. The physicians, specifically those trained as psychiatrists, surgeons, and internists, on average, earned just over \$48 per hour in 2001. But by 2002 the wages for that group had gone up to \$51.30 per hour, a \$3.30 per hour increase. Furthermore, employment growth in this area is expected to be 15.9 percent, adding an additional 10,000 by 2010. In contrast, those working in this sector as technicians, hygienists, therapists, technologists, etc. earned approximately \$18.81 per hour in 2002 and \$19.59 per hour by 2002, or a \$0.78 per hour increase. Employment growth here is expected to be almost double that of the doctors, growing at a rate of 26.9 percent.

Meanwhile, those in *Healthcare Support*, a group dominated by *Home Health Aides*, *Nursing Aides and Orderlies*, and *Medical and Dental Assistants*, earned \$8.72 per hour in 2001 and \$9.33 per hour in 2002, an increase of \$0.61 per hour. In the short term this sector has actually seen employment declines, mostly due to a decrease in *Home Health Aides*. This decline is attributed mostly to the closure of rural hospitals and nursing homes.

Conclusion

There is no doubt that the downturn in the economy has affected the immediate outlook for occupational growth in Texas. Every sector and every part of the state has been affected and jobs have disappeared. The new flagship industries of computer and related technologies as well as the energy sector were hard hit. With that said, within the labor market there are occupations which have continued to add employment during the downturn and wage growth continues to be realized. Will the job growth rates of the past return? That remains to be seen. What is important is that the labor market continues to show its resiliency and is poised to take full advantage of recovery.

Endnote: Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) employment estimates will differ from 2000-2010 Employment Projection figures due to differing methodology. For example, Employment Projections include some workers not covered by the OES survey such as the self-employed. Therefore, occupations such as *Farmers & Ranchers* will show up in the projection's data but not in the OES survey.

Highlights of the Texas Labor Force (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

by Bryce Bayles, LMI Economist

The Texas actual series unemployment rate rose nine-tenths of percentage point to 6.8 percent in January, reversing December's modest decline of three-tenths. January's increase matches the average December-to-January gain. The rate is four-tenths of a percentage point higher than last January's rate of 6.4 percent and is the highest rate for the month since 1994's 7.4 percent. When all months are compared, January's rate ranks as the third highest since June 1995's 6.8 percent, following only June and July 2002's rates of 7.2 and 6.9 percent. Nationally, the United States unemployment rate rose eight-tenths of a percentage point from December's 5.7 percent to 6.5 percent in January. The U.S. rate is two-tenths of percentage point higher than last January's rate of 6.3 percent and is the highest national rate for the month since 1994 when it reached a rate of 7.3 percent.

Employment slipped by 63,300 from December's level of 10,145,100 to 10,081,800 in January. January's reduction was smaller than the 104,700 decrease typically seen between December and January and was the smallest reduction for the month since 1990's decrease of 16,900. In addition, January's decline was 86,800 less than last January's reduction of 150,500. Despite January's loss, employment in Texas was at the highest recorded level ever for the month and has remained above the 10 million mark for the last ten months.

The number of unemployed Texans increased by 94,300 over the month, from 638,000 in December to 732,300 in January. This January's gain was 6,200 less than last January's increase of 100,500, but remained the third largest gain for the month since the 1992 national economic slowdown. January's increase was considerably larger than the average gain of 76,400 typically seen during the month. January's unemployment level was the highest recorded for the month since 1993's level of 740,700, and more than 54,400 greater than last January's total of 677,900.

The number of claims for unemployment benefits without earnings rose by 4,500 over the month. January's claims level was 11,700 below last year's figure of 187,300. Of all the Super Sector industries, only Manufacturing, Information, and Education & Health Services registered over-the-month decreases in claims for unemployment benefits. With a decline of 680, Manufacturing had the largest over-the-month decrease in claims, while the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Group recorded the largest increase in January with 1,200 more claims over the month.

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

	January 2003*				December 2002				January 2002			
	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
State of Texas	10,814.1	10,081.8	732.3	6.8	10,783.1	10,145.1	638.0	5.9	10,599.3	9,921.4	677.9	6.4
Abilene	60.1	57.5	2.6	4.4	60.2	57.9	2.3	3.8	58.3	55.8	2.5	4.3
Amarillo	115.1	110.6	4.5	3.9	115.4	111.4	4.0	3.4	111.7	107.4	4.3	3.8
Austin-San Marcos	780.5	736.1	44.4	5.7	779.2	740.7	38.5	4.9	764.7	721.2	43.5	5.7
Beaumont-Port Arthur	180.5	163.9	16.6	9.2	180.6	165.9	14.7	8.1	177.9	163.2	14.7	8.3
Brazoria	111.9	103.0	8.9	7.9	111.6	103.6	8.0	7.2	109.9	102.6	7.3	6.6
Brownsville-Harlingen	144.4	129.1	15.3	10.6	143.4	128.8	14.6	10.2	136.6	122.0	14.6	10.7
Bryan-College Station	79.4	77.7	1.7	2.1	83.3	81.8	1.5	1.8	76.2	74.9	1.3	1.8
Corpus Christi	179.6	168.3	11.3	6.3	178.7	168.8	9.9	5.5	175.1	164.0	11.1	6.3
Dallas	2,040.8	1,891.8	149.0	7.3	2,035.8	1,906.1	129.7	6.4	2,033.5	1,886.7	146.8	7.2
El Paso	298.7	269.4	29.3	9.8	294.4	270.2	24.2	8.2	284.6	259.4	25.2	8.9
Fort Worth-Arlington	960.3	899.2	61.1	6.4	955.5	901.6	53.9	5.6	936.7	879.6	57.1	6.1
Galveston-Texas City	122.3	112.6	9.7	7.9	121.3	112.8	8.5	7.0	120.2	111.7	8.5	7.1
Houston	2,278.1	2,131.0	147.1	6.5	2,274.8	2,148.2	126.6	5.6	2,236.7	2,111.2	125.5	5.6
Killeen-Temple	122.9	115.8	7.1	5.8	122.6	116.3	6.3	5.2	118.7	112.2	6.5	5.5
Laredo	82.2	75.5	6.7	8.1	81.7	76.2	5.5	6.7	78.5	72.1	6.4	8.2
Longview-Marshall	108.6	101.4	7.2	6.6	108.7	102.2	6.5	6.0	106.4	99.1	7.3	6.9
Lubbock	129.3	125.2	4.1	3.2	130.5	127.0	3.5	2.7	126.2	122.6	3.6	2.9
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	227.7	192.5	35.2	15.4	221.7	190.8	30.9	13.9	218.4	185.7	32.7	15.0
Odessa-Midland	125.8	118.4	7.4	5.9	124.4	117.8	6.6	5.3	121.1	114.7	6.4	5.2
San Angelo	51.2	49.2	2.0	3.9	51.6	49.9	1.7	3.4	50.7	49.0	1.7	3.4
San Antonio	813.1	768.7	44.4	5.5	812.6	772.9	39.7	4.9	791.2	750.0	41.2	5.2
Sherman-Denison	51.6	48.3	3.3	6.4	51.3	48.3	3.0	5.8	50.9	46.8	4.1	8.0
Texarkana	Data Not Available				57.9	55.1	2.8	4.9	56.3	53.4	2.9	5.1
Tyler	96.6	91.9	4.7	4.9	96.4	92.3	4.1	4.3	94.2	89.0	5.2	5.5
Victoria	45.9	43.5	2.4	5.2	46.0	43.9	2.1	4.5	45.7	43.4	2.3	4.9
Waco	105.1	100.1	5.0	4.8	104.3	100.1	4.2	4.1	101.2	96.4	4.8	4.7
Wichita Falls	65.3	62.1	3.2	4.8	64.9	61.9	3.0	4.6	64.6	61.6	3.0	4.6

*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. 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.

Employment and Unemployment Estimates for Texas Counties - January 2003

County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
Anderson	18,055	1,272	6.6	Donley	1,693	56	3.2	Kaufman	32,732	3,844	10.5	Real	1,062	51	4.6
Andrews	4,889	296	5.7	Duval	4,204	486	10.4	Kendall	16,787	542	3.1	Red River	4,794	429	8.2
Angelina	34,104	3,017	8.1	Eastland	9,463	414	4.2	Kenedy	194	5	2.5	Reeves	5,182	884	14.6
Aransas	9,247	715	7.2	Ector	57,942	4,636	7.4	Kent	389	28	6.7	Refugio	2,595	92	3.4
Archer	4,291	150	3.4	Edwards	861	38	4.2	Kerr	17,628	603	3.3	Roberts	398	8	2.0
Armstrong	994	36	3.5	Ellis	53,598	3,883	6.8	Kimble	2,288	54	2.3	Robertson	5,904	353	5.6
Atascosa	17,254	1,305	7.0	El Paso	269,410	29,302	9.8	King	186	8	4.1	Rockwall	24,679	1,561	5.9
Austin	14,748	585	3.8	Erath	16,228	503	3.0	Kinney	1,197	151	11.2	Runnels	5,159	184	3.4
Bailey	3,124	243	7.2	Falls	7,530	332	4.2	Kleberg	11,716	754	6.0	Rusk	21,398	1,293	5.7
Bandera	8,297	304	3.5	Fannin	11,647	886	7.1	Knox	1,720	69	3.9	Sabine	3,421	570	14.3
Bastrop	30,063	2,125	6.6	Fayette	11,051	404	3.5	Lamar	20,679	1,625	7.3	San Augustine	2,939	217	6.9
Baylor	1,542	100	6.1	Fisher	1,598	125	7.3	Lamb	5,969	429	6.7	San Jacinto	8,592	501	5.5
Bee	9,892	708	6.7	Floyd	2,689	347	11.4	Lampasas	9,705	429	4.2	San Patricio	27,489	1,961	6.7
Bell	95,466	5,854	5.8	Foard	758	36	4.5	La Salle	2,639	148	5.3	San Saba	2,213	61	2.7
Bexar	664,779	39,232	5.6	Fort Bend	190,530	10,196	5.1	Lavaca	8,893	209	2.3	Schleicher	1,127	33	2.8
Blanco	3,952	163	4.0	Franklin	4,271	190	4.3	Lee	6,711	381	5.4	Scurry	6,227	276	4.2
Borden	338	11	3.2	Freestone	8,647	534	5.8	Leon	6,605	552	7.7	Shackelford	1,548	54	3.4
Bosque	6,285	419	6.3	Frio	5,272	503	8.7	Liberty	28,642	3,018	9.5	Shelby	9,375	805	7.9
Bowie	38,483	2,399	5.9	Gaines	6,133	337	5.2	Limestone	9,544	496	4.9	Sherman	1,487	18	1.2
Brazoria	103,021	8,870	7.9	Galveston	112,617	9,677	7.9	Lipscomb	1,562	49	3.0	Smith	91,928	4,726	4.9
Brazos	77,690	1,666	2.1	Garza	2,192	110	4.8	Live Oak	4,163	156	3.6	Somervell	1,803	225	11.1
Brewster	5,775	148	2.5	Gillespie	10,917	268	2.4	Llano	5,909	258	4.2	Starr	19,211	6,269	24.6
Briscoe	756	51	6.3	Glasscock	564	28	4.7	Loving	40	5	11.1	Stephens	3,749	391	9.4
Brooks	3,271	263	7.4	Goliad	2,595	161	5.8	Lubbock	125,178	4,123	3.2	Sterling	725	28	3.7
Brown	16,483	792	4.6	Gonzales	7,775	383	4.7	Lynn	2,533	146	5.4	Stonewall	685	23	3.2
Burleson	7,695	388	4.8	Gray	8,748	493	5.3	Mc Culloch	3,370	138	3.9	Sutton	2,096	49	2.3
Burnet	16,763	881	5.0	Grayson	48,273	3,326	6.4	Mc Lennan	100,132	5,020	4.8	Swisher	3,342	161	4.6
Caldwell	15,117	1,155	7.1	Gregg	56,947	4,298	7.0	Mc Mullen	268	20	6.9	Tarrant	775,931	52,910	6.4
Calhoun	6,978	794	10.2	Grimes	7,624	759	9.1	Madison	4,292	161	3.6	Taylor	57,459	2,636	4.4
Callahan	6,340	278	4.2	Guadalupe	46,830	2,227	4.5	Marion	3,120	322	9.4	Terrell	784	33	4.0
Cameron	129,136	15,264	10.6	Hale	15,181	1,035	6.4	Martin	1,492	69	4.4	Terry	4,469	373	7.7
Camp	5,288	459	8.0	Hall	1,678	84	4.8	Mason	1,705	20	1.2	Throckmorton	788	28	3.4
Carson	3,219	153	4.5	Hamilton	4,268	161	3.6	Matagorda	12,550	2,274	15.3	Titus	13,164	828	5.9
Cass	14,098	1,219	8.0	Hansford	2,418	61	2.5	Maverick	13,742	6,826	33.2	Tom Green	49,186	1,988	3.9
Castro	2,881	148	4.9	Hardeman	1,771	89	4.8	Medina	15,073	876	5.5	Travis	480,832	29,617	5.8
Chambers	12,218	710	5.5	Hardin	20,708	1,955	8.6	Menard	924	41	4.2	Trinity	7,216	299	4.0
Cherokee	18,915	920	4.6	Harris	1,737,483	124,128	6.7	Midland	60,453	2,806	4.4	Tyler	6,288	830	11.7
Childress	2,861	110	3.7	Harrison	28,021	1,812	6.1	Milam	9,102	746	7.6	Upshur	16,446	1,092	6.2
Clay	5,556	197	3.4	Hartley	3,058	33	1.1	Mills	2,395	49	2.0	Upton	1,291	72	5.3
Cochran	1,314	161	10.9	Haskell	2,794	146	5.0	Mitchell	2,943	158	5.1	Uvalde	10,222	1,022	9.1
Coke	1,421	28	1.9	Hays	54,102	2,974	5.2	Montague	6,501	432	6.2	Val Verde	18,610	1,617	8.0
Coleman	3,031	238	7.3	Hemphill	2,050	26	1.3	Montgomery	147,909	8,135	5.2	Van Zandt	21,562	1,395	6.1
Collin	297,634	21,206	6.7	Henderson	28,394	1,716	5.7	Moore	9,212	381	4.0	Victoria	43,521	2,383	5.2
Collingsworth	1,589	74	4.4	Hidalgo	192,493	35,165	15.4	Morris	5,683	725	11.3	Walker	22,456	733	3.2
Colorado	7,845	381	4.6	Hill	14,988	1,175	7.3	Motley	867	15	1.7	Waller	14,170	933	6.2
Comal	41,319	2,247	5.2	Hockley	9,852	544	5.2	Nacogdoches	25,061	1,142	4.4	Ward	3,213	350	9.8
Comanche	6,583	235	3.4	Hood	17,865	1,299	6.8	Navarro	21,130	1,448	6.4	Washington	15,055	462	3.0
Concho	1,517	38	2.4	Hopkins	14,012	840	5.7	Newton	5,055	1,004	16.6	Webb	75,501	6,665	8.1
Cooke	15,258	838	5.2	Houston	8,583	506	5.6	Nolan	6,593	378	5.4	Whearton	17,557	1,180	6.3
Coryell	20,366	1,268	5.9	Howard	13,469	738	5.2	Nueces	140,837	9,354	6.2	Wheeler	2,601	84	3.1
Cottle	726	61	7.8	Hudspeth	1,136	102	8.2	Ochiltree	4,533	158	3.4	Wichita	57,812	3,005	4.9
Crane	1,698	125	6.9	Hunt	34,766	2,749	7.3	Oldham	1,202	33	2.7	Wilbarger	7,209	248	3.3
Crockett	1,832	61	3.2	Hutchinson	7,794	657	7.8	Orange	35,946	4,338	10.8	Willacy	4,941	1,170	19.1
Crosby	2,609	171	6.2	Irion	682	26	3.7	Palo Pinto	10,946	728	6.2	Williamson	155,972	8,576	5.2
Culberson	990	120	10.8	Jack	4,060	128	3.1	Panola	7,299	618	7.8	Wilson	15,726	729	4.4
Dallam	3,279	92	2.7	Jackson	7,190	342	4.5	Parker	43,263	2,256	5.0	Winkler	2,716	301	10.0
Dallas	1,159,951	100,190	8.0	Jasper	13,126	1,839	12.3	Parmer	4,066	141	3.4	Wise	27,119	1,280	4.5
Dawson	4,498	365	7.5	Jeff Davis	1,534	28	1.8	Pecos	5,891	381	6.1	Wood	13,841	894	6.1
Deaf Smith	6,774	485	6.7	Jefferson	107,264	10,259	8.7	Polk	14,061	1,165	7.7	Yoakum	2,254	194	7.9
Delta	2,805	158	5.3	Jim Hogg	2,123	179	7.8	Potter	52,386	3,631	6.5	Young	7,744	529	6.4
Denton	260,013	13,897	5.1	Jim Wells	15,610	1,407	8.3	Presidio	2,924	797	21.4	Zapata	4,847	516	9.6
De Witt	8,910	388	4.2	Johnson	62,187	4,621	6.9	Rains	3,675	266	6.7	Zavala	3,990	925	18.8
Dickens	773	33	4.1	Jones	9,741	330	3.3	Randall	58,197	909	1.5				
Dimmit	3,262	480	12.8	Karnes	5,376	289	5.1	Reagan	1,538	46	2.9				

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

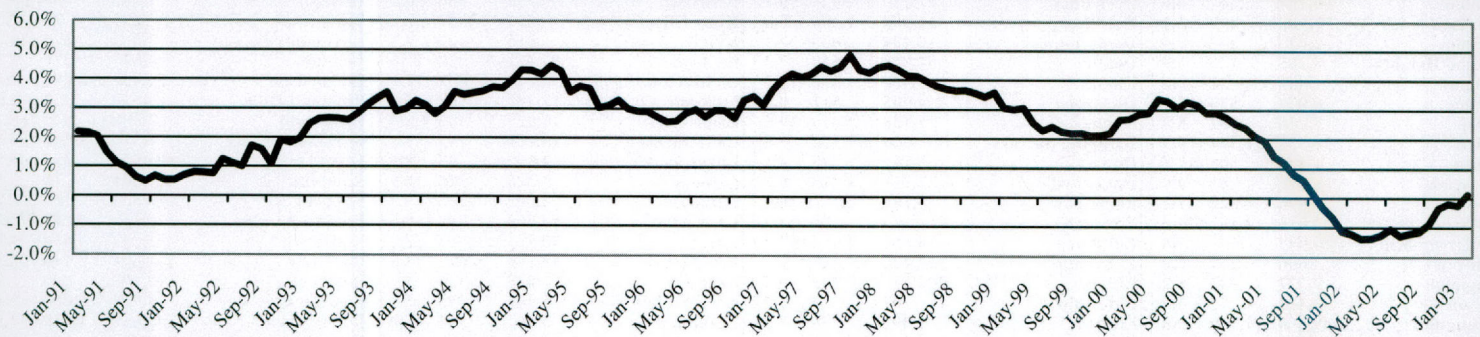
Employment and Unemployment Estimates for Texas Cities - January 2003

City	Emp	Unemp	Rate	City	Emp	Unemp	Rate	City	Emp	Unemp	Rate	City	Emp	Unemp	Rate
Abilene	50,764	2,444	4.6	Deer Park	17,229	924	5.1	Kirby	5,085	346	6.4	Quanah	1,103	64	5.5
Addison	7,708	499	6.1	Del Rio	15,390	1,400	8.3	Knox City	501	19	3.7	Rankin	291	23	7.3
Alamo	2,633	274	9.4	Denison	10,434	803	7.1	Kyle	1,515	127	7.7	Raymondville	2,463	623	20.2
Alamo Heights	4,205	125	2.9	Denton	57,823	4,540	7.3	La Joya	1,121	327	22.6	Rendon	4,827	270	5.3
Albany	881	31	3.4	Diboll	1,638	295	15.3	La Marque	6,710	841	11.1	Richardson	54,430	3,292	5.7
Aldine	6,023	520	7.9	Dickinson	4,905	512	9.5	La Porte	17,207	909	5.0	Richland Hills	4,960	238	4.6
Alice	8,246	732	8.2	Donna	5,828	1,410	19.5	Lago Vista	1,529	105	6.4	Richmond	7,380	840	10.2
Allen	20,555	1,344	6.1	Dripping Springs	824	24	2.8	Lake Jackson	13,724	745	5.1	Rio Grande City	5,370	1,301	19.5
Alton	1,422	308	17.8	Dumas	6,717	285	4.1	Lakeway	2,940	95	3.1	River Oaks	3,651	337	8.5
Alvarado	1,596	65	3.9	Duncanville	22,910	1,413	5.8	Lamesa	3,320	326	8.9	Roanoke	1,461	78	5.1
Alvin	10,806	826	7.1	Eagle Pass	8,165	3,572	30.4	Lampasas	4,203	246	5.5	Roberto Lee	533	11	2.0
Amarillo	92,011	4,101	4.3	Edcouch	1,170	386	24.8	Lancaster	13,463	989	6.8	Robinson	4,415	98	2.2
Anderson Mill	10,973	671	5.8	Edinburg	16,862	2,684	13.7	Laredo	70,775	6,064	7.9	Robstown	4,543	456	9.1
Andrews	3,600	229	6.0	El Campo	4,476	345	7.2	League City	18,195	671	3.6	Rockdale	1,891	146	7.2
Angleton	9,577	843	8.1	El Paso	242,979	25,245	9.4	Leander	3,623	126	3.4	Rockwall	10,102	825	7.6
Anson	1,415	73	4.9	Eldorado	707	27	3.7	Leon Valley	6,445	245	3.7	Rosenberg	15,937	1,083	6.4
Arlington	189,566	11,230	5.6	Electra	1,304	76	5.5	Levelland	5,762	303	5.0	Round Rock	35,613	1,810	4.8
Athens	5,633	350	5.8	Elgin	3,331	326	8.9	Lewisville	46,353	2,202	4.5	Rowlett	16,463	677	3.9
Atlanta	3,073	212	6.5	Elsa	2,458	418	14.5	Liberty	4,180	689	14.2	Saginaw	5,594	520	8.5
Austin	388,810	25,587	6.2	Ennis	8,148	673	7.6	Linden	1,096	80	6.8	San Angelo	41,640	1,799	4.1
Azle	5,757	384	6.3	Eules	29,956	1,451	4.6	Littlefield	2,549	191	7.0	San Antonio	521,141	33,543	6.0
Balch Springs	10,280	722	6.6	Everman	3,414	397	10.4	Live Oak	6,739	211	3.0	San Benito	9,859	1,224	11.0
Bastrop	3,006	322	9.7	Fabens	2,012	321	13.8	Llano	1,893	106	5.3	San Juan	5,502	923	14.4
Bay City	6,322	1,160	15.5	Fairfield	1,725	78	4.3	Lockhart	5,042	456	8.3	San Marcos	22,607	1,835	7.5
Baytown	34,620	2,842	7.6	Falfurrias	2,200	93	4.1	Longview	38,549	2,998	7.2	Santa Fe	4,507	288	6.0
Beaumont	52,890	4,891	8.5	Farmers Branch	16,003	1,173	6.8	Lubbock	105,730	3,503	3.2	Schertz	7,954	363	4.4
Bedford	34,211	1,404	3.9	First Colony	15,693	391	2.4	Lufkin	15,019	1,263	7.8	Seabrook	5,392	262	4.6
Beeville	5,431	458	7.8	Flower Mound	14,124	629	4.3	Lumberton	3,911	223	5.4	Seagoville	4,569	445	8.9
Bellaire	9,862	262	2.6	Forest Hill	6,992	502	6.7	Mc Allen	49,851	6,236	11.1	Seguin	11,951	792	6.2
Bellmead	4,195	178	4.1	Fort Stockton	3,467	255	6.9	Mc Gregor	2,337	102	4.2	Seminole	3,050	120	3.8
Belton	6,601	393	5.6	Fort Worth	268,125	24,502	8.4	Mc Kinney	19,810	2,525	11.3	Sherman	16,264	1,237	7.1
Benbrook	13,836	589	4.1	Fredericksburg	4,053	100	2.4	Mansfield	9,889	614	5.8	Silsbee	3,066	340	10.0
Bertram	581	53	8.4	Freeport	5,348	904	14.5	Marble Falls	3,336	124	3.6	Sinton	2,267	195	7.9
Big Lake	1,197	42	3.4	Friendswood	14,285	597	4.0	Marlin	2,659	154	5.5	Smithville	2,131	171	7.4
Big Spring	9,216	567	5.8	Frisco	6,562	559	7.9	Marshall	11,078	726	6.2	Snyder	4,164	200	4.6
Blanco	747	41	5.2	Gainesville	6,557	427	6.1	Marshall Creek	236	21	8.2	Socorro	9,278	1,716	15.6
Boerne	4,526	163	3.5	Galena Park	4,826	418	8.0	Mason	938	19	2.0	Sonora	1,396	31	2.2
Bonham	2,752	291	9.6	Galveston	29,252	3,328	10.2	Mathis	1,926	240	11.1	South Houston	7,290	625	7.9
Borger	4,783	472	9.0	Garland	118,475	7,839	6.2	Memphis	1,028	63	5.8	South Padre Island	1,356	47	3.3
Bowie	1,810	136	7.0	Gatesville	3,283	178	5.1	Menard	635	41	6.1	Southlake	5,034	179	3.4
Brady	2,104	98	4.5	Georgetown	14,826	1,000	6.3	Mercedes	5,763	1,327	18.7	Spring	21,761	977	4.3
Breckenridge	2,418	202	7.7	Gladewater	2,842	273	8.8	Merkel	1,173	80	6.4	Stafford	7,542	402	5.1
Brenham	6,451	232	3.5	Glen Rose	508	115	18.5	Mertzon	304	11	3.5	Stamford	2,011	81	3.9
Bridge City	3,635	395	9.8	Graham	3,834	267	6.5	Mesquite	65,571	4,193	6.0	Stanton	769	42	5.2
Bridgeport	2,484	122	4.7	Granbury	2,506	129	4.9	Mexia	3,043	179	5.6	Stephenville	7,950	299	3.6
Brownsville	47,709	6,630	12.2	Grand Prairie	62,159	4,939	7.4	Midland	50,978	2,340	4.4	Sterling City	540	28	4.9
Brownwood	8,401	476	5.4	Grapevine	21,640	775	3.5	Midlothian	3,290	242	6.9	Sugar Land	21,535	947	4.2
Bryan	36,867	803	2.1	Greenville	12,359	971	7.3	Mineral Wells	6,145	510	7.7	Sulphur Springs	6,676	484	6.8
Buda	1,567	55	3.4	Gregory	1,238	98	7.3	Mission Bend	19,831	784	3.8	Sweetwater	4,659	303	6.1
Burkburnett	5,107	313	5.8	Groesbeck	1,421	79	5.3	Mission	13,962	2,109	13.1	Taylor	10,533	1,018	8.8
Burleson	10,694	773	6.7	Groves	7,261	411	5.4	Missouri City	33,004	1,146	3.4	Temple	28,091	1,252	4.3
Cameron	2,141	226	9.5	Haltom City	21,004	1,396	6.2	Monahans	2,001	226	10.1	Terrell	7,004	1,219	14.8
Canyon	7,161	137	1.9	Hamlin	1,573	52	3.2	Mount Pleasant	6,721	294	4.2	Texarkana	14,106	1,054	7.0
Canyon Lake	7,525	569	7.0	Harker Heights	6,811	256	3.6	Mount Vernon	1,131	74	6.1	Texas City	19,905	2,031	9.3
Carrollton	71,139	3,398	4.6	Harlingen	27,408	2,255	7.6	Nacogdoches	14,074	752	5.1	The Colony	19,726	1,127	5.4
Carthage	2,147	183	7.9	Haskell	1,247	82	6.2	Navasota	2,741	222	7.5	The Woodlands	24,481	808	3.2
Cedar Hill	12,491	604	4.6	Haslet	584	26	4.3	Nederland	8,351	364	4.2	Throckmorton	434	19	4.2
Cedar Park	5,598	431	7.1	Henderson	5,536	315	5.4	New Braunfels	20,926	1,113	5.1	Tomball	3,562	166	4.5
Channelview	14,631	1,064	6.8	Henrietta	1,592	73	4.4	Nocona	1,074	68	6.0	Trophy Club	3,705	139	3.6
Clarksville	1,463	164	10.1	Hereford	5,114	455	8.2	N Richland Hills	33,044	1,701	4.9	Tyler	45,612	2,787	5.8
Cleburne	12,738	1,296	9.2	Hewitt	6,056	98	1.6	Odessa	44,529	3,500	7.3	Universal City	7,844	318	3.9
Clifton	1,276	74	5.5	Hidalgo	1,365	195	12.5	Olney	1,263	100	7.3	University Park	12,896	478	3.6
Cloverleaf	10,705	885	7.6	Highland Park	4,634	136	2.9	Orange	7,870	1,014	11.4	Uvalde	6,230	728	10.5
Clute	5,108	403	7.3	Highland Village	6,291	273	4.2	Ozona	1,462	55	3.6	Vernon	5,487	202	3.6
Clyde	1,644	56	3.3	Hillsboro	3,593	360	9.1	Paducah	558	59	9.6	Victoria	32,274	1,877	5.5
Coleman	1,624	175	9.7	Houston	997,772	85,521	7.9	Paint Rock	142	3	2.1	Vidor	4,926	483	8.9
College Station	30,908	698	2.2	Humble	8,165	426	5.0	Palacios	1,319	418	24.1	Waco	50,292	3,335	6.2
Colleyville	8,649	312	3.5	Huntsville	12,061	466	3.7	Palestine	8,350	605	6.8	Waller	889	39	4.2
Columbus	1,371	58	4.1	Hurst	23,718	1,536	6.1	Pampa	7,300	400	5.2	Watauga	13,739	520	3.6
Commerce	3,396	413	10.8	Iowa Park	3,046	142	4.5	Paris	10,924	962	8.1	Waxahachie	10,851	982	8.3
Conroe	22,290	1,299	5.5	Irving	110,170	7,820	6.6	Pasadena	68,430	5,243	7.1	Weatherford	9,199	450	4.7
Converse	5,530	226	3.9	Jacinto City	4,402	588	11.8	Pearland	11,931	609	4.9	Webster	3,667	107	2.8
Cooper	1,093	122	10.0	Jacksonville	5,856	331	5.3	Pearsall	2,591	335	11.4	Wells Branch	7,780	218	2.7
Coppell	11,932	357	2.9	Jasper	3,076	319	9.4	Pecan Grove	8,453	259	3.0	Weslaco	10,838	2,536	19.0
Copperas Cove	10,113	699	6.5	Johnson City	563	35	5.9	Pecos	3,998	791	16.5	West Odessa	7,430	611	7.6
Corpus Christi	126,640	8,343	6.2	Jonestown	989	90	8.3	Perryton	3,773	143	3.7	West University Pl	8,219	133	1.6
Corsicana	12,135	895	6.9	Junction	1,385	43	3.0	Pflugerville	3,895	128	3.2	Wharton	3,665	349	8.7
Cotulla	1,849	101	5.2	Katy	4,920	184	3.6	Pharr	14,865	3,326	18.3	White Settlement	9,122	623	6.4
Crane	1,304	102	7.3	Keller	9,500	318	3.2	Plainview	9,703	634	6.1	Wichita Falls	44,669	2,376	5.1
Crockett	2,901	224	7.2	Kennedale	2,661	106	3.8	Plano	146,774	8,913	5.7	Wink	406	25	5.8
Crowley	4,510	299	6.2	Kermit	2,092	256	10.9	Pleasanton	4,273	338	7.3	Woodway	5,560	70	1.2
Cuero	2,969	159	5.1	Kerrville	7,893	310	3.8	Port Arthur	22,387	3,575	13.8	Wylie	8,898	734	7.6
Dalhart	4,216	99	2.3	Kilgore	5,991	421	6.6	Port Isabel	2,693	201	6.9	Yoakum	2,634	97	3.6
Dallas	637,292	64,803	9.2	Killeen	27,431	2,784	9.2	Port Lavaca	3,927	564	12.6				
Daingerfield	1,071	151	12.4	Kingsville	9,915	649	6.1	Port Neches	6,469	436	6.3				
De Soto	20,556	1,133	5.2	Kingwood	22,824	546	2.3	Portland	7,120	280	3.8				

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 the TWC are in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor

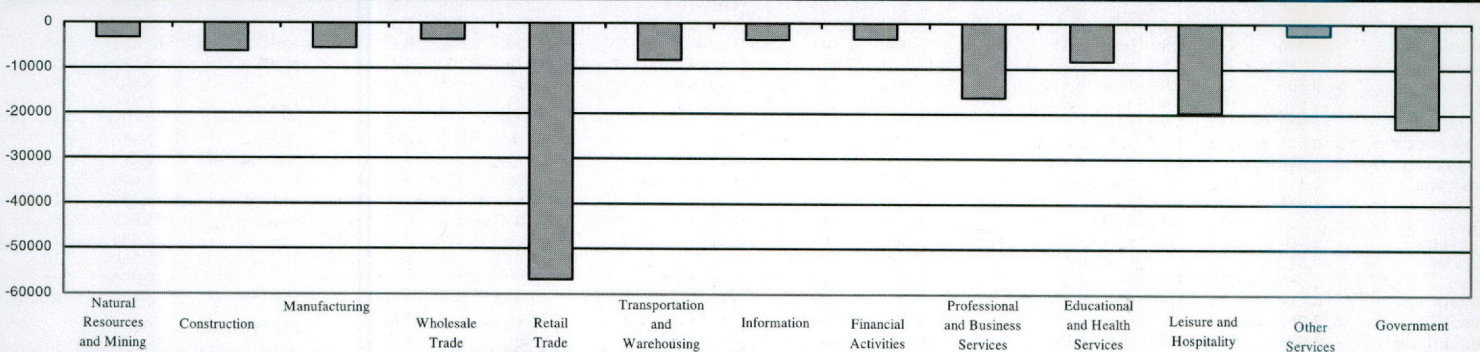
Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Annual Growth Rates



	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02	Dec. '02 to Jan. '03		Jan. '02 to Jan. '03	
				Change	% Change	Change	% Change
TOTAL NONFARM	9,324,700	9,485,200	9,312,000	-160,500	-1.70%	12,700	0.10%
TOTAL PRIVATE (total nonfarm less government)	7,687,400	7,824,800	7,706,600	-137,400	-1.80%	-19,200	-0.20%
GOODS PRODUCING	1,628,300	1,643,400	1,673,500	-15,100	-0.90%	-45,200	-2.70%
Natural Resources and Mining (NAICS 1133 [logging], NAICS 21)	141,200	144,500	147,800	-3,300	-2.30%	-6,600	-4.50%
Mining (NAICS 21)	138,900	142,300	145,700	-3,400	-2.40%	-6,800	-4.70%
Oil and Gas Extraction (NAICS 211)	63,100	63,800	64,700	-700	-1.10%	-1,600	-2.50%
Support Activities for Mining (NAICS 213)	67,200	68,600	71,400	-1,400	-2.00%	-4,200	-5.90%
Construction (NAICS 23)	559,900	566,200	556,600	-6,300	-1.10%	3,300	0.60%
Construction of Buildings (NAICS 236)	144,000	145,600	143,600	-1,600	-1.10%	400	0.30%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction (NAICS 237)	95,200	96,000	97,500	-800	-0.80%	-2,300	-2.40%
Specialty Trade Contractors (NAICS 238)	320,700	324,600	315,500	-3,900	-1.20%	5,200	1.60%
Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)	927,200	932,700	969,100	-5,500	-0.60%	-41,900	-4.30%
Durable Goods	571,400	575,400	607,100	-4,000	-0.70%	-35,700	-5.90%
Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321)	27,500	27,800	30,100	-300	-1.10%	-2,600	-8.60%
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (NAICS 327)	43,600	44,200	43,900	-600	-1.40%	-300	-0.70%
Primary Metal Manufacturing (NAICS 331)	25,100	25,200	26,500	-100	-0.40%	-1,400	-5.30%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (NAICS 332)	107,600	109,100	116,600	-1,500	-1.40%	-9,000	-7.70%
Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS 333)	81,000	81,700	84,200	-700	-0.90%	-3,200	-3.80%
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS 334)	121,700	122,800	139,900	-1,100	-0.90%	-18,200	-13.00%
Electric Equipment, Appliance, and Component Mfg (NAICS 335)	19,000	18,800	20,300	200	1.10%	-1,300	-6.40%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS 336)	79,600	79,100	78,800	500	0.60%	800	1.00%
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing (NAICS 337)	31,600	31,600	31,900	0	0.00%	-300	-0.90%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing (NAICS 339)	34,700	35,100	34,900	-400	-1.10%	-200	-0.60%
Nondurable Goods	355,800	357,300	362,000	-1,500	-0.40%	-6,200	-1.70%
Food Manufacturing (NAICS 311)	95,900	94,700	93,800	1,200	1.30%	2,100	2.20%
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing (NAICS 312)	11,000	11,100	11,100	-100	-0.90%	-100	-0.90%
Apparel Manufacturing (NAICS 315)	17,800	19,100	22,600	-1,300	-6.80%	-4,800	-21.20%
Paper Manufacturing (NAICS 322)	24,700	25,700	25,400	-1,000	-3.90%	-700	-2.80%
Printing and Related Support Manufacturing (NAICS 323)	40,300	40,400	41,400	-100	-0.20%	-1,100	-2.70%
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (NAICS 324)	24,300	24,500	24,100	-200	-0.80%	200	0.80%
Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS 325)	78,900	78,200	80,400	700	0.90%	-1,500	-1.90%
Plastics and Rubber Manufacturing (NAICS 326)	46,900	47,300	47,400	-400	-0.80%	-500	-1.10%

Over-the-Month Change



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

Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

				Dec. '02 to Jan. '03		Jan. '02 to Jan. '03	
	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02	Change	% Change	Change	% Change
SERVICE PROVIDING	7,696,400	7,841,800	7,638,500	-145,400	-1.90%	57,900	0.80%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (NAICS 42,44,45,48,49,22)	1,940,200	2,008,600	1,958,500	-68,400	-3.40%	-18,300	-0.90%
Wholesale Trade (NAICS 42)	458,700	462,300	460,900	-3,600	-0.80%	-2,200	-0.50%
<i>Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods (NAICS 423)</i>	<i>263,400</i>	<i>266,400</i>	<i>269,300</i>	<i>-3,000</i>	<i>-1.10%</i>	<i>-5,900</i>	<i>-2.20%</i>
<i>Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods (NAICS 424)</i>	<i>151,300</i>	<i>152,400</i>	<i>150,100</i>	<i>-1,100</i>	<i>-0.70%</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>0.80%</i>
Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)	1,101,600	1,158,300	1,106,900	-56,700	-4.90%	-5,300	-0.50%
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers (NAICS 441)</i>	<i>152,700</i>	<i>153,200</i>	<i>148,700</i>	<i>-500</i>	<i>-0.30%</i>	<i>4,000</i>	<i>2.70%</i>
<i>Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores (NAICS 442)</i>	<i>42,300</i>	<i>43,500</i>	<i>41,700</i>	<i>-1,200</i>	<i>-2.80%</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>1.40%</i>
<i>Electronics and Appliance Stores (NAICS 443)</i>	<i>43,200</i>	<i>45,600</i>	<i>44,100</i>	<i>-2,400</i>	<i>-5.30%</i>	<i>-900</i>	<i>-2.00%</i>
<i>Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies (NAICS 444)</i>	<i>81,600</i>	<i>82,700</i>	<i>76,200</i>	<i>-1,100</i>	<i>-1.30%</i>	<i>5,400</i>	<i>7.10%</i>
<i>Food and Beverage Stores (NAICS 445)</i>	<i>199,900</i>	<i>202,900</i>	<i>204,600</i>	<i>-3,000</i>	<i>-1.50%</i>	<i>-4,700</i>	<i>-2.30%</i>
<i>Gasoline Stations (NAICS 447)</i>	<i>68,100</i>	<i>69,600</i>	<i>70,100</i>	<i>-1,500</i>	<i>-2.20%</i>	<i>-2,000</i>	<i>-2.90%</i>
<i>Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores (NAICS 448)</i>	<i>97,800</i>	<i>108,100</i>	<i>99,300</i>	<i>-10,300</i>	<i>-9.50%</i>	<i>-1,500</i>	<i>-1.50%</i>
<i>Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores (NAICS 451)</i>	<i>40,400</i>	<i>44,800</i>	<i>41,300</i>	<i>-4,400</i>	<i>-9.80%</i>	<i>-900</i>	<i>-2.20%</i>
<i>General Merchandise Stores (NAICS 452)</i>	<i>230,800</i>	<i>260,200</i>	<i>234,000</i>	<i>-29,400</i>	<i>-11.30%</i>	<i>-3,200</i>	<i>-1.40%</i>
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers (NAICS 453)</i>	<i>64,300</i>	<i>66,600</i>	<i>65,400</i>	<i>-2,300</i>	<i>-3.50%</i>	<i>-1,100</i>	<i>-1.70%</i>
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities (NAICS 48-49,22)	379,900	388,000	390,700	-8,100	-2.10%	-10,800	-2.80%
Transportation and Warehousing (NAICS 48,49)	328,200	336,100	338,200	-7,900	-2.40%	-10,000	-3.00%
<i>Air Transportation (NAICS 481)</i>	<i>70,200</i>	<i>71,000</i>	<i>70,900</i>	<i>-800</i>	<i>-1.10%</i>	<i>-700</i>	<i>-1.00%</i>
<i>Rail Transportation (NAICS 482)</i>	<i>14,700</i>	<i>14,700</i>	<i>14,800</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>-0.70%</i>
<i>Truck Transportation (NAICS 484)</i>	<i>99,800</i>	<i>102,200</i>	<i>102,900</i>	<i>-2,400</i>	<i>-2.30%</i>	<i>-3,100</i>	<i>-3.00%</i>
<i>Pipeline Transportation (NAICS 486)</i>	<i>14,900</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>16,300</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>-0.70%</i>	<i>-1,400</i>	<i>-8.60%</i>
<i>Support Activities for Transportation (NAICS 488)</i>	<i>54,900</i>	<i>56,700</i>	<i>55,300</i>	<i>-1,800</i>	<i>-3.20%</i>	<i>-400</i>	<i>-0.70%</i>
<i>Couriers and Messengers (NAICS 492)</i>	<i>36,400</i>	<i>36,700</i>	<i>34,600</i>	<i>-300</i>	<i>-0.80%</i>	<i>1,800</i>	<i>5.20%</i>
<i>Warehousing and Storage (NAICS 493)</i>	<i>21,000</i>	<i>21,900</i>	<i>20,300</i>	<i>-900</i>	<i>-4.10%</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>3.40%</i>
Utilities (NAICS 22)	51,700	51,900	52,500	-200	-0.40%	-800	-1.50%
Information (NAICS 51)	238,300	241,900	258,300	-3,600	-1.50%	-20,000	-7.70%
<i>Publishing Industries (Except Internet) (NAICS 511)</i>	<i>51,100</i>	<i>51,600</i>	<i>54,000</i>	<i>-500</i>	<i>-1.00%</i>	<i>-2,900</i>	<i>-5.40%</i>
<i>Broadcasting (Except Internet) (NAICS 515)</i>	<i>25,000</i>	<i>25,400</i>	<i>24,500</i>	<i>-400</i>	<i>-1.60%</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>2.00%</i>
<i>Telecommunications (NAICS 517)</i>	<i>104,500</i>	<i>105,200</i>	<i>120,400</i>	<i>-700</i>	<i>-0.70%</i>	<i>-15,900</i>	<i>-13.20%</i>
<i>Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals (NAICS 518)</i>	<i>38,800</i>	<i>38,800</i>	<i>40,500</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>-1,700</i>	<i>-4.20%</i>
Financial Activities (NAICS 52,53)	579,500	582,900	575,200	-3,400	-0.60%	4,300	0.70%
Finance and Insurance (NAICS 52)	409,100	411,800	406,200	-2,700	-0.70%	2,900	0.70%
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities (NAICS 522)</i>	<i>199,400</i>	<i>201,600</i>	<i>196,600</i>	<i>-2,200</i>	<i>-1.10%</i>	<i>2,800</i>	<i>1.40%</i>
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities (NAICS 524)</i>	<i>160,800</i>	<i>161,200</i>	<i>159,800</i>	<i>-400</i>	<i>-0.20%</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>0.60%</i>
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (NAICS 53)	170,400	171,100	169,000	-700	-0.40%	1,400	0.80%
<i>Real Estate (NAICS 531)</i>	<i>109,200</i>	<i>110,300</i>	<i>108,300</i>	<i>-1,100</i>	<i>-1.00%</i>	<i>900</i>	<i>0.80%</i>
<i>Rental and Leasing Services (NAICS 532)</i>	<i>57,600</i>	<i>58,400</i>	<i>58,600</i>	<i>-800</i>	<i>-1.40%</i>	<i>-1,000</i>	<i>-1.70%</i>
Professional and Business Services (NAICS 54,55,56)	1,034,200	1,050,600	1,037,100	-16,400	-1.60%	-2,900	-0.30%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (NAICS 54)	447,100	449,400	463,900	-2,300	-0.50%	-16,800	-3.60%
Management of Companies and Enterprises (NAICS 55)	36,300	36,800	36,500	-500	-1.40%	-200	-0.50%
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation (NAICS 56)	550,800	564,400	536,700	-13,600	-2.40%	14,100	2.60%
<i>Administrative and Support Services (NAICS 561)</i>	<i>527,100</i>	<i>541,000</i>	<i>514,600</i>	<i>-13,900</i>	<i>-2.60%</i>	<i>12,500</i>	<i>2.40%</i>
Educational and Health Services (NAICS 61,62)	1,101,200	1,109,500	1,054,800	-8,300	-0.70%	46,400	4.40%
Educational Services (NAICS 61)	135,400	138,400	130,600	-3,000	-2.20%	4,800	3.70%
Health Care and Social Assistance (NAICS 62)	965,800	971,100	924,200	-5,300	-0.50%	41,600	4.50%
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS 621)</i>	<i>408,400</i>	<i>410,900</i>	<i>381,700</i>	<i>-2,500</i>	<i>-0.60%</i>	<i>26,700</i>	<i>7.00%</i>
<i>Hospitals (NAICS 622)</i>	<i>250,500</i>	<i>252,400</i>	<i>244,100</i>	<i>-1,900</i>	<i>-0.80%</i>	<i>6,400</i>	<i>2.60%</i>
<i>Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (NAICS 623)</i>	<i>146,100</i>	<i>146,500</i>	<i>141,800</i>	<i>-400</i>	<i>-0.30%</i>	<i>4,300</i>	<i>3.00%</i>
<i>Social Assistance (NAICS 624)</i>	<i>160,800</i>	<i>161,300</i>	<i>156,600</i>	<i>-500</i>	<i>-0.30%</i>	<i>4,200</i>	<i>2.70%</i>
Leisure and Hospitality (NAICS 71,72)	812,400	832,100	801,500	-19,700	-2.40%	10,900	1.40%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (NAICS 71)	87,200	91,400	82,800	-4,200	-4.60%	4,400	5.30%
Accommodation and Food Services (NAICS 72)	725,200	740,700	718,700	-15,500	-2.10%	6,500	0.90%
<i>Accommodation (NAICS 721)</i>	<i>84,900</i>	<i>87,300</i>	<i>84,500</i>	<i>-2,400</i>	<i>-2.70%</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>0.50%</i>
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places (NAICS 722)</i>	<i>640,300</i>	<i>653,400</i>	<i>634,200</i>	<i>-13,100</i>	<i>-2.00%</i>	<i>6,100</i>	<i>1.00%</i>
Other Services (NAICS 81)	353,300	355,800	347,700	-2,500	-0.70%	5,600	1.60%
<i>Repair and Maintenance (NAICS 811)</i>	<i>102,300</i>	<i>103,400</i>	<i>102,800</i>	<i>-1,100</i>	<i>-1.10%</i>	<i>-500</i>	<i>-0.50%</i>
<i>Personal and Laundry Services (NAICS 812)</i>	<i>91,700</i>	<i>92,300</i>	<i>90,600</i>	<i>-600</i>	<i>-0.70%</i>	<i>1,100</i>	<i>1.20%</i>
<i>Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Prof Organizations (NAICS 813)</i>	<i>159,300</i>	<i>160,100</i>	<i>154,300</i>	<i>-800</i>	<i>-0.50%</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>3.20%</i>
Government (defined by ownerships 1,2,3)	1,637,300	1,660,400	1,605,400	-23,100	-1.40%	31,900	2.00%
Federal Government	178,300	177,900	176,800	400	0.20%	1,500	0.80%
State Government	337,800	347,600	337,000	-9,800	-2.80%	800	0.20%
Local Government	1,121,200	1,134,900	1,091,600	-13,700	-1.20%	29,600	2.70%

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

Largest Five MSAs Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	DALLAS			HOUSTON					
	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02			
TOTAL NONFARM	1,902,700	1,933,100	1,925,300	2,082,400	2,117,000	2,089,100			
GOODS PRODUCING	315,500	319,200	329,000	409,800	414,600	424,100			
Natural Resources and Mining	9,000	9,100	9,000	56,000	59,400	61,600			
Construction	98,500	101,000	102,400	159,700	161,300	159,800			
<i>Construction of Buildings</i>	19,600	20,000	20,800	48,000	48,400	47,800			
<i>Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction</i>	14,100	14,200	14,400	28,900	29,700	31,200			
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	64,800	66,800	67,200	82,800	83,200	80,800			
Manufacturing	208,000	209,100	217,600	194,100	193,900	202,700			
Durable Goods	144,100	144,800	153,700	120,700	119,800	127,900			
<i>Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing</i>	19,800	19,900	20,300	37,500	37,700	39,700			
<i>Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing</i>	52,600	52,900	60,100	18,800	18,700	21,200			
Nondurable Goods	63,900	64,300	63,900	73,400	74,100	74,800			
<i>Food Manufacturing</i>	16,500	16,700	16,100	10,800	10,800	10,300			
SERVICE PROVIDING	1,587,200	1,613,900	1,596,300	1,672,600	1,702,400	1,665,000			
Wholesale Trade	124,800	126,400	129,300	111,200	112,800	113,500			
<i>Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods</i>	74,700	75,500	78,500	66,600	68,500	69,300			
<i>Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods</i>	36,700	37,200	37,100	35,100	35,200	34,900			
Retail Trade	217,500	228,400	221,400	223,700	235,900	227,300			
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</i>	28,000	28,300	27,200	32,300	32,800	32,100			
<i>Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers</i>	16,100	16,100	14,600	17,800	18,000	15,600			
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	33,500	34,200	35,000	45,000	45,600	46,600			
<i>Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores</i>	21,200	22,300	21,500	22,900	23,200	23,000			
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	44,200	49,600	45,800	42,800	48,500	44,300			
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	73,300	74,900	73,200	107,900	110,100	113,900			
Transportation and Warehousing	65,300	66,700	65,200	90,200	92,100	94,800			
Utilities	8,000	8,200	8,000	17,700	18,000	19,100			
Information	85,400	85,800	94,800	37,300	38,400	41,200			
Telecommunications	41,800	41,800	48,500	16,200	16,500	19,300			
Financial Activities	167,200	168,100	167,500	122,500	122,800	123,100			
Finance and Insurance	121,000	121,600	120,900	78,700	78,700	79,300			
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	55,600	56,100	55,400	34,300	35,000	34,200			
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	50,200	50,300	49,700	29,300	29,100	29,500			
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	46,200	46,500	46,600	43,800	44,100	43,800			
Professional and Business Services	269,500	274,000	272,900	300,100	302,500	298,600			
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	121,000	121,600	129,100	146,200	146,700	147,900			
Administrative Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	141,600	141,700	133,800	143,600	146,100	141,700			
Education and Health Services	182,600	183,200	177,300	231,600	233,400	222,300			
Health Care and Social Assistance	157,400	157,200	150,500	190,500	191,900	182,200			
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	66,700	66,800	63,700	77,900	79,100	74,000			
Hospitals	43,100	42,500	40,200	57,600	57,700	54,900			
<i>Nursing and Residential Care Facilities</i>	19,200	19,200	18,400	19,100	19,100	18,500			
Leisure and Hospitality	159,800	164,900	163,500	169,600	174,600	163,800			
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	17,700	19,300	18,200	20,800	22,900	18,900			
Accommodation and Food Services	142,100	145,600	145,300	148,800	151,700	144,900			
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places</i>	121,800	124,800	124,900	133,100	135,600	128,800			
Other Services	70,400	69,900	70,000	85,000	85,300	83,900			
Government	236,700	238,300	226,400	283,700	286,600	277,400			
Federal	30,800	30,900	30,500	26,100	26,100	25,500			
State	29,200	30,000	29,500	50,900	50,700	49,500			
Local	176,700	177,400	166,400	206,700	209,800	202,400			
	AUSTIN-SAN MARCOS			FORT WORTH-ARLINGTON			SAN ANTONIO		
	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02
TOTAL NONFARM	655,800	665,300	652,400	781,800	791,900	776,500	720,400	731,000	711,300
GOODS PRODUCING	98,600	99,700	105,400	145,200	147,300	146,800	87,700	88,100	91,400
Natural Resources and Mining	1,800	1,800	1,700	4,200	4,200	4,200	2,400	2,400	2,400
Construction	35,800	36,600	35,900	43,400	44,800	43,600	39,500	39,900	40,500
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	22,900	23,400	22,300	29,000	30,000	28,800	24,000	24,300	24,300
Manufacturing	61,000	61,300	67,800	97,600	98,300	99,000	45,800	45,800	48,500
SERVICE PROVIDING	557,200	565,600	547,000	636,600	644,600	629,700	632,700	642,900	619,900
Wholesale Trade	33,700	34,000	33,900	35,600	35,900	36,900	26,000	26,300	26,100
Retail Trade	67,700	71,800	68,700	96,900	102,100	97,600	86,600	90,700	86,700
<i>Food and Beverage Stores</i>	14,000	14,300	14,100	16,500	16,500	18,000	14,600	14,800	14,900
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	10,600	11,700	10,900	19,600	22,200	19,900	17,800	20,000	18,100
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	11,300	11,300	11,200	60,500	60,500	61,700	18,100	18,200	18,000
Information	21,400	21,900	23,000	18,600	18,600	19,600	23,200	23,300	25,300
Telecommunications	6,100	6,200	6,300	8,400	8,500	9,800	9,800	9,900	12,100
Financial Activities	37,600	37,800	36,700	46,700	46,800	45,800	58,600	58,700	57,100
Finance and Insurance	26,800	27,000	26,000	33,900	33,900	33,000	44,700	44,700	43,600
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</i>	9,900	10,000	9,700	19,300	19,200	18,300	19,200	19,400	17,800
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</i>	13,200	13,300	13,100	11,300	11,300	11,400	20,500	20,600	20,800
Professional and Business Services	86,500	87,300	86,300	78,300	80,200	80,200	85,600	87,000	82,100
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	42,400	42,600	44,500	27,900	27,900	29,300	30,100	30,200	30,700
Admin Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation Svcs	38,700	40,700	37,700	46,700	48,700	48,300	50,900	52,500	47,200
Education and Health Services	66,100	67,200	62,700	83,500	83,700	80,600	95,300	96,300	91,700
Health Care and Social Assistance	57,000	57,600	55,600	71,400	71,700	69,500	81,600	82,100	78,700
Hospitals	13,600	13,600	13,300	21,500	21,400	20,500	18,800	18,700	17,900
Leisure and Hospitality	61,300	62,500	58,800	74,800	75,100	73,000	76,600	77,700	73,500
Accommodation and Food Services	53,000	54,200	52,400	65,200	65,600	64,300	68,600	70,100	66,300
Other Services	24,600	24,800	23,000	32,500	32,300	31,300	27,500	27,700	26,700
Government	147,000	147,000	142,700	109,200	109,400	103,000	135,200	137,000	132,700
Federal	10,100	10,100	9,500	15,700	15,700	14,100	28,600	28,600	27,800
State	68,800	68,300	67,300	10,100	9,900	9,500	15,600	15,600	15,300
Local	68,100	68,600	65,900	83,400	83,800	79,400	91,000	92,800	89,600

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

Texas Metropolitan Statistical Areas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

INDUSTRY	ABILENE			AMARILLO			BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR			BRAZORIA		
	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02
TOTAL	55,200	56,100	54,200	97,400	99,000	96,200	155,400	158,200	156,800	78,300	79,300	78,900
Natural Res. & Mining	800	800	800	700	700	700	800	800	600	1,200	1,200	1,200
Construction	2,800	2,800	2,300	4,900	4,900	5,000	14,200	14,500	15,200	11,200	11,000	12,400
Manufacturing	2,800	2,900	3,000	8,400	8,400	8,600	20,100	20,000	21,100	12,800	13,000	13,600
Wholesale Trade	2,400	2,400	2,400	5,300	5,300	5,200	4,100	4,100	4,100	2,300	2,300	2,200
Retail Trade	7,100	7,500	7,200	13,400	14,000	13,000	20,600	21,400	20,200	9,400	9,800	9,200
Trans., Ware., & Util.	1,600	1,700	1,600	3,900	3,900	3,800	5,200	5,600	5,800	2,200	2,300	2,300
Information	1,100	1,100	1,100	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,700	2,700	2,800	500	500	500
Financial Activities	2,800	2,800	2,700	5,600	5,700	5,800	6,000	6,100	5,700	2,700	2,800	2,700
Prof. & Business Services	3,800	3,800	3,900	6,000	6,200	5,900	12,600	12,900	13,000	4,900	4,900	5,100
Educ. & Health Services	12,100	12,200	11,600	14,200	14,200	13,700	23,000	23,100	22,100	6,500	6,500	6,000
Leisure & Hospitality	5,700	5,900	5,500	10,300	10,400	10,000	12,400	12,600	12,400	5,400	5,500	5,300
Other Services	2,800	2,800	2,600	4,400	4,700	4,800	6,000	6,100	6,000	3,500	3,500	3,500
Government	9,400	9,400	9,500	17,900	18,200	17,300	27,700	28,300	27,800	15,700	16,000	14,900
INDUSTRY	BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN			BRYAN-COLLEGE STATION			CORPUS CHRISTI			EL PASO		
	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02
TOTAL	116,700	117,500	111,800	76,500	81,500	74,800	160,000	162,300	158,400	258,600	261,400	251,600
Natural Res. & Mining	**	**	**	800	800	900	2,700	2,700	2,300	**	**	**
Construction	4,300	4,300	4,100	3,600	3,700	3,500	14,200	14,400	13,500	12,100	12,100	11,700
Manufacturing	10,300	10,400	10,300	5,100	5,200	5,000	11,400	11,500	12,000	29,500	30,400	31,200
Wholesale Trade	3,700	3,600	3,700	1,300	1,300	1,200	5,000	5,100	5,000	9,700	9,700	9,700
Retail Trade	15,300	15,700	14,600	8,400	8,700	8,500	18,300	19,000	17,700	32,200	34,000	31,700
Trans., Ware., & Util.	4,300	4,300	4,100	800	800	700	5,400	5,400	5,300	12,200	12,100	11,600
Information	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,200	1,300	1,300	2,800	2,800	2,900	5,100	5,000	5,000
Financial Activities	4,300	4,300	4,100	3,100	3,100	3,000	7,000	7,200	7,100	12,100	12,100	11,800
Prof. & Business Services	7,300	7,400	7,100	4,700	4,600	4,500	15,300	15,300	15,300	26,300	26,800	24,900
Educ. & Health Services	24,100	24,000	22,300	8,200	8,200	7,900	24,100	24,500	23,700	28,400	28,300	26,300
Leisure & Hospitality	11,500	11,700	10,500	7,200	7,800	7,300	17,000	16,800	16,000	23,500	23,800	21,600
Other Services	3,400	3,500	3,300	2,500	2,500	2,400	6,400	6,400	6,600	7,900	7,900	7,700
Government	26,800	26,900	26,200	29,600	33,500	28,600	30,400	31,200	31,000	59,600	59,200	58,400
INDUSTRY	GALVESTON-TX. CITY			KILLEEN-TEMPLE			LAREDO			LONGVIEW-MARSHALL		
	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02
TOTAL	85,600	86,800	86,000	105,000	106,200	102,700	73,600	74,700	71,300	92,000	93,300	91,300
Natural Res. & Mining	**	**	**	**	**	**	1,300	1,300	1,300	3,700	3,700	3,700
Construction	5,100	5,100	4,700	4,900	4,900	4,600	2,600	2,600	2,500	4,700	4,700	4,600
Manufacturing	7,000	7,000	7,300	8,000	8,100	8,100	1,100	1,100	1,300	14,500	14,600	15,100
Wholesale Trade	1,600	1,600	1,500	3,600	3,600	3,600	2,400	2,400	2,400	3,500	3,600	3,600
Retail Trade	9,800	10,200	9,700	13,800	14,100	13,200	11,200	12,000	10,800	12,900	13,600	13,000
Trans., Ware., & Util.	2,400	2,400	2,400	3,000	3,000	3,000	10,800	10,800	10,800	2,700	2,700	2,600
Information	800	800	800	1,200	1,300	1,300	700	700	700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Financial Activities	5,800	5,800	5,900	4,900	4,900	5,000	3,200	3,200	3,200	4,200	4,300	4,000
Prof. & Business Services	4,200	4,200	4,100	7,800	7,700	7,900	4,300	4,300	4,100	6,500	6,500	6,300
Educ. & Health Services	8,600	8,600	8,500	15,000	15,300	14,500	10,000	10,000	9,300	14,200	14,200	13,400
Leisure & Hospitality	10,700	11,600	11,800	9,400	9,400	8,800	6,600	6,700	6,500	7,700	7,700	7,600
Other Services	3,600	3,600	3,600	4,000	4,100	3,900	1,700	1,700	1,700	3,100	3,200	3,100
Government	26,000	25,900	25,700	29,400	29,800	28,800	17,700	17,900	16,700	12,600	12,800	12,600
INDUSTRY	LUBBOCK			MCALLEN-EDIN.-MIS.			ODESSA-MIDLAND			SAN ANGELO		
	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02
TOTAL	121,500	124,100	121,300	170,200	170,900	165,300	105,200	105,900	103,300	43,500	44,200	43,900
Natural Res. & Mining	**	**	**	1,400	1,400	1,500	10,800	10,600	10,900	600	700	1,000
Construction	4,900	5,000	5,200	9,300	9,300	8,700	6,400	6,400	6,500	2,000	2,000	2,100
Manufacturing	5,700	5,700	6,000	9,300	9,300	10,800	5,900	5,900	6,100	3,900	3,900	4,000
Wholesale Trade	5,700	5,800	5,900	5,400	5,400	5,600	5,800	6,000	6,000	1,500	1,500	1,500
Retail Trade	15,200	15,800	14,800	25,100	26,100	24,300	13,300	13,600	13,000	5,300	5,500	5,200
Trans., Ware., & Util.	3,600	3,700	3,700	4,400	4,600	4,600	2,800	2,800	2,800	800	800	800
Information	5,700	5,800	5,500	1,600	1,600	1,800	2,600	2,700	2,400	2,100	2,100	2,400
Financial Activities	6,500	6,600	6,800	6,700	6,600	6,500	5,100	5,100	5,000	1,900	1,900	1,800
Prof. & Business Services	9,900	10,000	9,800	10,300	10,400	10,600	8,800	8,900	8,100	3,000	3,200	3,300
Educ. & Health Services	18,200	18,100	17,700	31,600	31,200	28,200	10,400	10,400	9,900	7,300	7,400	7,100
Leisure & Hospitality	14,100	14,200	14,000	15,700	15,700	15,300	10,200	10,300	9,900	4,300	4,400	4,100
Other Services	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,400	4,400	4,300	4,700	4,700	4,600	1,800	1,800	1,700
Government	27,000	28,400	26,900	45,000	44,900	43,100	18,400	18,500	18,100	9,000	9,000	8,900
INDUSTRY	SHERMAN-DENISON			TEXARKANA			TYLER			VICTORIA		
	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02
TOTAL	44,000	44,700	43,100	53,200	54,000	52,700	85,300	86,400	83,900	37,300	37,700	37,300
Natural Res. & Mining	**	**	**	**	**	**	800	800	900	2,000	2,100	1,900
Construction	3,000	3,000	2,500	2,800	2,800	2,800	3,600	3,600	3,500	2,200	2,200	2,200
Manufacturing	7,300	7,400	7,500	5,300	5,400	5,300	11,000	11,000	10,600	2,800	2,800	3,000
Wholesale Trade	900	900	900	2,500	2,500	2,600	3,500	3,500	3,500	1,600	1,600	1,600
Retail Trade	5,900	6,200	5,900	7,400	7,800	7,400	13,100	13,700	13,700	5,300	5,400	5,400
Trans., Ware., & Util.	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	2,400	2,400	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,200	1,200	1,200
Information	500	500	500	500	500	500	1,800	1,800	1,800	700	700	700
Financial Activities	2,800	2,900	3,000	2,300	2,300	2,200	4,500	4,600	4,400	1,800	1,800	1,800
Prof. & Business Services	2,300	2,300	2,200	3,200	3,200	3,000	6,400	6,500	6,000	2,700	2,600	2,700
Educ. & Health Services	8,800	8,800	8,400	9,100	9,200	8,900	16,100	15,900	15,500	5,500	5,500	5,200
Leisure & Hospitality	3,700	3,800	3,600	4,500	4,600	4,500	7,100	7,400	7,000	3,100	3,200	3,200
Other Services	1,400	1,400	1,400	2,000	2,000	2,100	3,500	3,500	3,400	1,600	1,600	1,600
Government	6,200	6,300	6,000	11,200	11,300	11,000	12,200	12,400	11,900	6,800	7,000	6,800
INDUSTRY	WACO			WICHITA FALLS			Estimates for the current month are preliminary. All estimates are subject to revision. The number of nonagricultural jobs in each MSA is without reference to place of residence of workers. Estimates of the TWC are in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.					
	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02	Jan. '03*	Dec. '02	Jan. '02						
TOTAL	101,200	102,200	98,600	59,300	59,600	59,900						
Natural Res. & Mining	**	**	**	1,000	1,000	1,000						
Construction	6,000	6,000	5,600	2,100	2,100	2,100						
Manufacturing	13,800	13,900	14,200	7,400	7,500	8,000						
Wholesale Trade	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,700	1,700	1,800						

Understanding the New NAICS Industry Classification System

Beginning with the release of January 2003 Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment estimates, industries will be defined under the new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) rather than the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system which has been in use in the U.S. since the 1930s. This historic change to a new system of classifying industries will require the use of a new set of industry codes and titles. Though some industry titles under NAICS appear similar to those under SIC, many are quite different. A NAICS industry “tree” is provided below to assist in understanding the new hierarchy.

At the highest level of aggregation under NAICS are the Goods and Service Producing Clusters. Below this level are the Super Sectors, followed by Sector-level industries. Below the Sector level would fall the component industries of these groups. Though the overall NAICS coding structure allows for up to six levels of industry detail, Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment is not estimated for all levels. The level of industry detail available varies depending upon the geographic area and industry.

For purposes of clarity, when describing industry employment changes, certain conventions will be adhered to. When describing changes at the Cluster, Super Sector or Sector levels, the first letters of the industry title will be capitalized. When describing changes for industries below the Sector level, the industry title will be both capitalized AND italicized. Comparisons made for industries below the Sector level will only be made in context to their associated Sector-level industry.

Though a period of adjustment to the new system will be required, NAICS offers great advantages over the SIC system. For the first time, many new service-related industries will have their own industry category, including an Information Sector and a Health Care and Social Assistance Sector, both formerly lumped into Services under SIC. In addition, under NAICS, economic units are classified according to their production process, not simply what they produce. The NAICS system was also designed to allow for regular updates to be made to account for new industries as they emerge. Finally, NAICS makes direct employment comparisons possible between the three NAFTA trading partners - the U.S., Canada and Mexico.

For additional information, please see our NAICS webpage at <http://www.texasworkforce.org/lmi/naics/naicshome.html> or contact one of our analysts toll free at 1-866-938-4444.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)				
Sector Aggregation Tree				
CLUSTER	SUPER SECTOR	SECTOR		
Texas Economy	Goods-Producing Cluster	Natural Resources & Mining Group	Sector 11 - Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	
			Sector 21 - Mining	
		Construction	Sector 23 - Construction	
		Manufacturing	Sector 31-33 - Manufacturing	
			Sector 22 - Utilities	
	Service-Providing Cluster	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Group		Sector 42 - Wholesale Trade
				Sector 44-45 - Retail Trade
				Sector 48-49 - Transportation and Warehousing
		Information		Sector 51 - Information
			Financial Activities Group	
				Sector 53 - Real Estate, Rental and Leasing
Professional and Business Services Group				Sector 54 - Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
				Sector 55 - Management of Companies and Enterprises
Education & Health Services Group				Sector 56 - Administrative and Support, Waste Mgmt. and Remediation Svcs.
				Sector 61 - Educational Services
		Sector 62 - Health Care and Social Assistance		
Leisure & Hospitality Group		Sector 71 - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation		
		Sector 72 - Accommodations and Food Services		
Other Services		Sector 81 - Other Services (ex. Public Adm.)		
Government		Federal, State, and Local		

“ASK THE EXPERT”

Q. Why do seasonal unemployment patterns in the Middle and Lower Rio Grande areas differ from the rest of the state? *by Michael J. Pisani, Ph.D.*

In the current economic malaise, unemployment and economic growth have become concerns not only in Texas, but also around the country. However, regardless of economic climate, high unemployment rates in Texas communities along the Mexican border continually outpace the state and national averages. These high unemployment rates are structural in nature—that is they just do not go away. On top of these structurally high unemployment rates along the border in South Texas, large seasonal variations play an important role in the relatively volatile quarterly unemployment swings (see table “Selected Unemployment Rates”). The Middle/Lower Rio Grande Valley border region is definitely a distinct region within Texas.

harvest and shopping holidays (e.g., Easter, Christmas). Additionally, a large number of migrant farm workers who mostly reside in the Lower Rio Grande Valley leave to harvest northern crops from about May through October and return for the winter (November through April). As such, seasonal unemployment spikes in the first quarter and ameliorates by the summer. The unemployment data also reveals an upturn in unemployment for June, a result of the school calendar and the entrance of high school students and graduates into the workplace. However, the climatic conditions of the area do allow for outdoor work to continue year-round such as construction and landscaping which is not true in the north.

Continued on page 14

The structural unemployment in the region is related to underdeveloped human capital skills, dependent development, and poor infrastructure. Educational achievement rates in this border area are abysmal—nearly one in two adults do not have a high school diploma, and college education is beyond the reach of most (less than 15% of the adult population possessing a four-year college degree). The economic drivers of and decision-makers for the region lay outside the region—government employment, international transit (in both [il]licit goods and people), retail sales from Mexico, and financial and agricultural markets—making autonomous development problematic. Lastly, basic infrastructure for transport, health care, water, housing, and education are lacking.

Seasonal unemployment also afflicts the area. Seasonal unemployment refers to workers who are displaced because their job is only in “season” for part of the year.¹ In this region the agricultural and retail sectors are very seasonal in nature requiring peak employment during the

Selected Unemployment Rates

Year	Area*	Quarterly Unemployment Rates (%)				Annual Unemployment Rate (%)
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Annual
2002	Middle Rio Grande Valley	15.2	12.9	11.1	12.5	12.9
	Lower Rio Grande Valley	14.0	12.9	13.4	13.6	13.5
	Laredo MSA	7.5	7.7	7.1	6.6	7.2
	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA	13.0	12.2	13.0	13.3	12.9
	Brownsville-Harlingen MSA	9.9	9.0	10.4	10.5	10.0
	Texas	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1
	U.S.	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.8
2001	Middle Rio Grande Valley	14.1	12.1	11.1	12.4	12.4
	Lower Rio Grande Valley	16.0	13.0	13.4	12.7	13.8
	Laredo MSA	7.6	7.4	7.0	6.3	7.1
	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA	14.8	12.3	13.2	12.1	13.1
	Brownsville-Harlingen MSA	8.5	8.9	9.9	9.5	9.2
	Texas	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.6	4.9
	U.S.	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.2	4.8
2000	Middle Rio Grande Valley	15.0	12.2	10.0	11.5	12.2
	Lower Rio Grande Valley	16.7	13.7	13.7	13.6	14.5
	Laredo MSA	8.0	7.3	6.7	6.0	7.0
	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA	15.2	13.0	13.2	12.8	13.6
	Brownsville-Harlingen MSA	10.7	8.7	8.3	7.6	8.7
	Texas	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.2
	U.S.	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0

*The Middle and Lower Rio Grande Valley areas have been defined by the Texas Workforce Commission as Dimmit, Edwards, Kinney, LaSalle, Maverick, Real, Uvalde, Val Verde and Zavala counties and Hidalgo, Willacy, and Starr counties, respectively. The Laredo MSA, McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA, and the Brownsville-Harlingen MSA (metropolitan statistical area) are included to provide a continuous assessment of the border area. The data for this table was collected from the Texas Workforce Commission (<http://www.twc.state.tx.us/>).

Continued from page 13

An often overlooked aspect of the Middle/Lower Rio Grande Valley labor market is the informal nature of a large segment of the working population. Informality refers to work for pay that is conducted outside the purview of the government in otherwise legal activities.² For example, households may hire a home gardener to mow, trim plants, and water... all activities that are legal. However, most of these transactions take place away from government regulation (e.g., taxes, firm registration, social security coverage) and are thus lost in the reported numbers for the region. There is no reliable figure for the number employed in the informal sector in the region, but those who study the phenomena, I among them, might suggest twenty percent or more of economic activity occurs "under the table." This phenomena may skew the unemployment totals upwards if informals report themselves as unemployed while working undetected in the informal sector **or** skew the unemployment rate downwards if informals are working and do not report themselves as part of the civilian labor force (the latter is more likely the case as informals attempt to avoid government authority whenever possible for fear of being discovered).

The issue of unemployment rate divergence between the Middle/Lower Rio Grande Valley and Texas is an important question

deserving of serious discussion. Potential solutions (which should be the topic of another column) may embolden a region that holds much promise for Texas.

¹ Traditionally there are four types of unemployment: seasonal, structural, cyclical and frictional. The first two are defined in this essay, the latter two signify temporary unemployment related to economic downturns (cyclical) and workers in between employment (frictional).

² As a note, informality does not include criminal activities such as drug trafficking.

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The views expressed in the Ask the Expert column are not necessarily those of the Labor Market Information Department or the Texas Workforce Commission. Information on various topics is offered here as a service to our readers in the spirit of providing a broader understanding of the important economic issues facing the state.

"HAPPENINGS AROUND THE STATE"

San Antonio Lands Toyota Plant

SAN ANTONIO, Tex (San Antonio Express News-Sanford Nowlin)—Groundbreaking for a new \$800 million Toyota Truck plant in South Bexar County will take place this summer for the facility that is expected employ 2,000 workers. The facility, scheduled to go into production by 2006, will produce 150,000 full-size trucks a year.

County Judge Nelson Wolff said concerning the news of the plant location, "We're delighted and excited. There's really nothing else in San Antonio's private sector you can compare this to." The plant's \$78 million payroll will be one of the largest among area employers. Toyota's U.S. production workers earn more than \$20 per hour after they complete training.

High Energy Prices Hit Businesses, Consumers

HOUSTON, Tex (Houston Chronicle-Michael Davis)—High gas prices are forcing shutdowns of some chemical plants and curtailing supplies to some industrial users. The reason for the higher natural gas bills is a colder than usual winter feeding demand that is sapping the nation's usually adequate stockpiles. Supplies in storage have dropped 48 percent from a year earlier and 33 percent from the five-year average.

"The implications are very bad," said Sergey Vasnetsov, an analyst with Lehman Brothers in New York. "High prices will force companies to reduce consumption or replace it with some other fuel

such as distillates." This creates big trouble in chemical manufacturing, where natural gas is used both as a feedstock and for power. The situation is so grave that some chemical production has already been taken off line, because it is now too expensive to operate.

Software Company Expands Headquarters

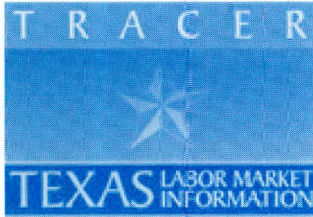
AUSTIN, Tex (Austin Business Journal)—Austin-based Winternals Software LP has more than doubled its office space to accommodate recent growth after adding 12 employees. The developer of Microsoft system software now has 59 employees working in a 12,500-square-foot facility. The company has leased an additional 7,000 square feet.

Strong demand for the company's existing software products, the introduction of new products and an increased international presence have combined to prompt Winternals' fourth expansion, according to a company news release. The company was founded in 1996.

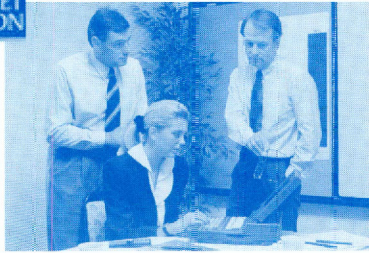
Three SuperTargets to Open

DALLAS, Tex (Dallas Business Journal)—Target Corp. is opening three SuperTarget stores in the Dallas-Fort Worth area this month in Flower Mound, North Richland Hills and Garland. The three new stores will offer a deli, optical center, one-hour photo, Starbucks Coffee Shop and Krispy Kreme doughnuts. The North Richland Hills and Flower Mound stores also will carry wine and spirits. Target currently operates 24 SuperTarget stores in Texas, with 13 in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

WHAT'S NEW @ LMI



Coming Soon



The new Labor Market Information delivery system "TRACER" will be available beginning in March 2003. TRACER will contain all the information found on our current website plus many added features to allow for easier search and download. The TRACER website will eventually replace other Texas LMI websites. For further information please contact the LMI Department at 1-866-938-4444 or see our website at www.texasworkforce.org/lmi.

Be the Star - LMI @ Your Fingertips

Schedule for Release of Revised Labor Force Estimates

Please note that our labor force estimates (Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed, and Unemployment Rate) for Texas and all areas within the state are currently undergoing the scheduled annual review and revision. The table below outlines the timeline for the release of these revisions:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Release Date</u>
2002	Friday, March 7, 2003
2001	Friday, March 28, 2003
2000	Friday, April 25, 2003

Direct all questions concerning these revisions to the Labor Market Information Department.

New Wage Survey Data Now Available

The Labor Market Information Department (LMI) has released the results of its Winter 2002 wage survey. Wage information will now be updated four times each year – two wage survey updates and two Employment Cost Index (ECI) adjustments. These quarterly updates allow the LMI Department to provide its customers with the most current wage information available, and all at no cost.

The LMI Department collects wage information through its Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program which is funded by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Approximately 26,000 Texas companies are surveyed. The information received from these employers allows LMI to provide average (mean) hourly and annual wages, as well as the median and percentile rankings for over 800 different occupations. In addition, an entry level and experienced wage category are included in our WIN system (see below). Estimates of employment by occupation are also provided for some occupations.

Wage information is available for a variety of geographic areas, including statewide, metropolitan statistical area (MSA) and Workforce Development Area (WDA).

How to get the latest wage survey information for free

Go to our Occupational Wage Data website at <http://www.texasworkforce.org/lmi/lfs/type/wages/wageshome.html>

From here you have the choice of viewing occupations by area alphabetically, or you can select our interactive WIN system where you have the added ability to select wages for occupations by industry.

Visit our Occupational Wage Data web page today or call one of our analysts to find out more.

2003 Labor Market Information Release Dates

<u>Reference Month</u>	<u>Release Date</u>
December 2002	Friday, January 24 th
January 2003	Friday, March 7 th
February 2003	Friday, March 28 th
March 2003	Friday, April 25 th
April 2003	Thursday, May 22 nd
May 2003	Thursday, June 19 th
June 2003	Thursday, July 17 th
July 2003	Thursday, August 14 th
August 2003	Thursday, September 18 th
September 2003	Thursday, October 16 th
October 2003	Thursday, November 20 th
November 2003	Thursday, December 18 th
December 2003	Friday, January 23 rd 2004

Texas Labor Market Review Labor Market Information



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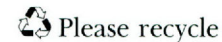
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