


Economic Research & Analysis Department

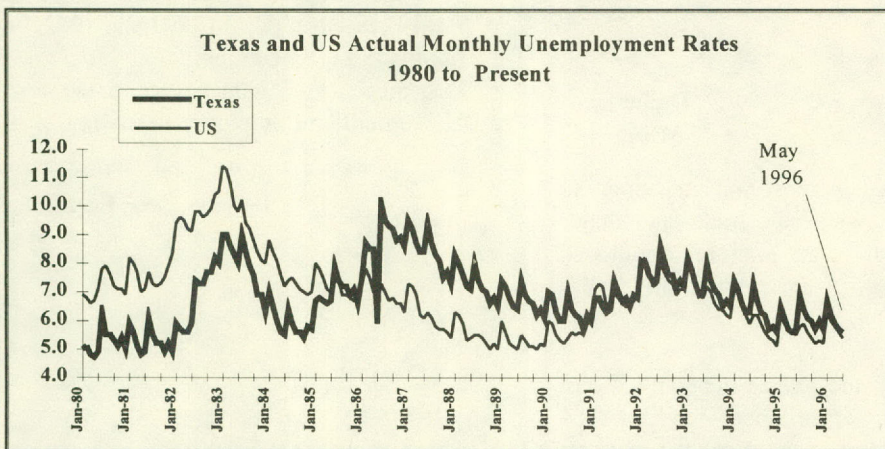
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Texas 
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The Texas actual series unemployment rate declined a tenth of a percentage point over the month. The resulting 5.6 percent rate tied with April 1995 and December 1994 as the lowest Texas actual series unemployment rate since October 1984, when the rate was 5.4 percent. The Texas actual series unemployment rate has not fallen below 5.6 percent in the post oil bust era.



The statewide seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell two-tenths of a percentage point from April to May. This 5.9 percent rate was the lowest seasonally adjusted rate in over a year.

Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment expanded by 40,000 jobs in May, the smallest monthly increase over the past four months. The slower growth was mainly

attributable to a seasonal slow-down in the growth of the Service Producing Industries. The State's continued expansion was bolstered by unusual strength in the Goods Producing Sector.

Seasonal factors within the Service Producing Sector contributed to declines in *Personal Services* and *Accounting and Auditing Services* as the tax season drew to a close. Downturns in *Educational Services* this month were average for the end of the school year; however, growth in this industry continues to be weak, adding jobs at the rate of just under two percent per year.

The Goods Producing Sector posted its largest monthly gain since June 1995, adding 9,100 net jobs to the Texas economy. This was evidenced by an upturn in Manufacturing of *Nondurable Goods*. The April to May 1996 increase in the Goods Producing Sector outpaced the increases of the previous three April-May movements.

After declining from January through March and only posting a small gain in April, employment in Manufacturing of *Nondurable Goods* strengthened by 1,500 jobs in May, the largest hike since August 1995. A portion of this turnaround can be attributed to *Food & Kindred Products*. After posting six consecutive monthly decreases from November to April amounting to a net job loss of over 5,000, *Food & Kindred Products* showed an 800 job increase for May.

Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products posted its second consecutive monthly increase after a net loss of over 4,700 jobs between September 1995 and March 1996.

Employment in *General Merchandise Stores* rose by 2,300, the largest monthly net gain since December 1995. The April to May 1996 change was the largest increase for this same time period since 1990. Although seasonal in nature, the May 1996 growth was approximately twice as large as in May 1995. The Dallas and Houston MSAs shared in producing more than half of this statewide expansion.

Business Services continued adding jobs to the Texas economy this month, particularly in the Dallas, Fort Worth, and Houston MSAs, led as usual by increases in *Personnel Supply*. More than one-third of the State's monthly increase in Service Industry jobs were created in *Business Services*. The growth can be attributed to increased expansion of temporary help firms; Texas is second behind California in the number of those firms.

Posting its largest monthly gain since June 1995, the Construction industry added 5,600 jobs with the advent of summer weather. Although this year's increase was below the 7,400 gain of last year, it still surpassed the advances of May 1994 (1,000) and May 1993 (5,500).

Texas Unemployment Rate		Texas Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	
Actual Series	Seasonally Adjusted	Actual Series	Seasonally Adjusted
5.6%	5.9%	8,261,100	8,249,000

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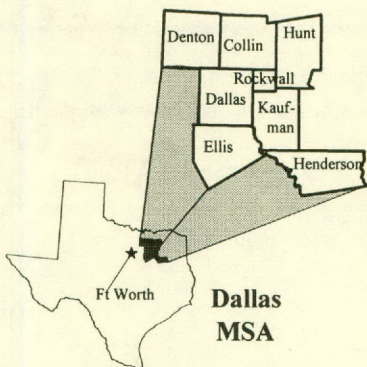
Labor Market Review



May
1996

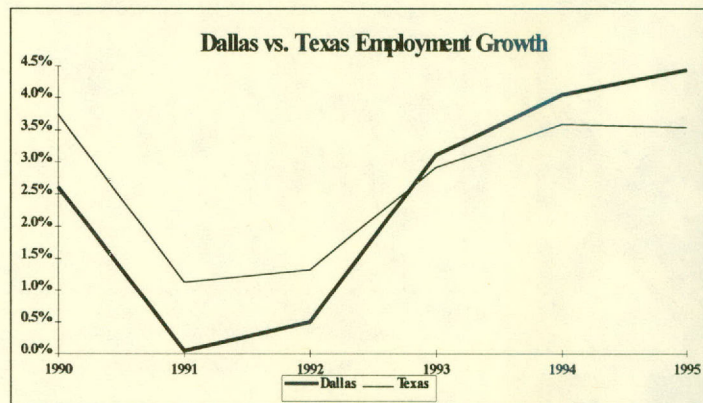
MSA Spotlight: Dallas

The essence of Dallas is business. The Dallas MSA is an economic magnet -- constantly attracting new and established companies. Dallas boasts a low cost of living, a large, skilled labor force, and a vast market in which to exchange goods and services. Its ideal central U.S. location, its proximity to the Fort Worth-Arlington MSA and the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport aid in attracting regional and national headquarters, wholesale trade, and major conventions. While many other areas of the State are dominated by government, education, tourism, or agriculture, the Dallas MSA economy is diversified.



Services claims the largest slice of the Dallas economy. From December 1989 to December 1995, Services accounted for 45% (106,700) of the new jobs added. In particular, the gain in Business Services alone was responsible for 42% of the total increase in Services during that period. Due to the many national-caliber medical facilities, Health Services are also strong in the Dallas MSA.

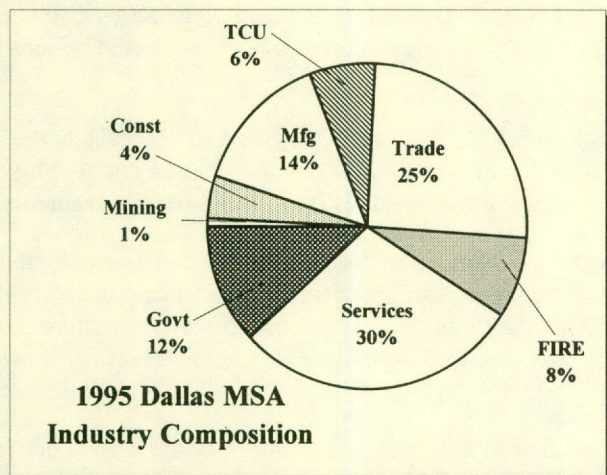
rebounded from the defense cuts which hit the electronics and transportation equipment sectors in recent years. As the labor force expanded and the population of over 2.9 million continued to grow, local and state government entities in the Dallas MSA increased their payrolls to keep up with rising demand for educational and other public services. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate lost jobs in 1991 and 1992, but added over 5,000 jobs during 1993. Since then, the industry has been relatively flat. By December 1995, Mining accounted for less than 1% of Total Nonagricultural Employment in the Dallas MSA.



One of the most recent developments in the Dallas MSA is the growth of the computer and telecommunications sectors. Dallas, with a significant number of companies and a large pool of talent, is well positioned to take full advantage of the global boom in this industry. New business for Dallas firms continues to be created: as more communication systems are designed and installed, local computer companies are called upon to lend their expertise worldwide.

The Dallas MSA continues to be a major driving force in the Texas economy, contributing nearly 25% of the jobs added between April and May of this year. Its May 1996 unemployment rate of 4.1% was the lowest for the Dallas MSA in the current historical series, which began January 1990.

For any questions concerning the Dallas MSA, contact the Dallas TWC Labor Market Analyst, Don Johnstone, at 214/631-6050.



Trade is the second largest category of employment in the Dallas metro area. Increasing by 57,500 jobs, Trade comprised 24% of the total job gain in Dallas for the 1990-1995 period. The largest industry within Trade, Retail Trade, made up 69% of all Trade employment in 1995. Growth in retail is due in part to Dallas' high population growth, which has supported the development of some of the nation's most notable shopping centers.

After having lost over one-half of its workers in the late eighties slump, Construction made a strong comeback in the first half of the nineties. It gained 22,600 jobs (up 48%) in the 1990-1995 period. More recently, Construction employment was up almost 12% from its May 1995 level, as local builders worked overtime to complete projects.

In Transportation, Communications and Utilities, growth accelerated in 1992 and remains healthy. Manufacturing has

The New Texas Workforce Commission

Portions of the Texas Employment Commission, including the Economic Research and Analysis (ERA) Department, were absorbed into the new Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) on June 1, 1996. ERA will remain at the address on the back page of the Texas Labor Market Review and can still be reached through the same telephone numbers.

A new addition to our services is available on the TWC Home Page on the Internet. The address is <http://www.twc.state.tx.us> and ERA's data is under the heading of General Labor Market Information. Your comments on this service are welcome.

Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Seasonally Adjusted*

Industry Title	May 1996*	Apr. 1996	May 1995	Apr. '96 to May '96		May '95 to May '96	
				Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Nonag. W & S Employment	8,249,000	8,217,200	7,992,500	31,800	0.39	256,500	3.21
Goods Producing	1,625,000	1,618,600	1,589,700	6,400	0.40	35,300	2.22
Mining	154,100	153,300	156,900	800	0.52	-2,800	-1.78
Construction	429,900	426,000	405,900	3,900	0.92	24,000	5.91
Manufacturing	1,041,000	1,039,300	1,026,900	1,700	0.16	14,100	1.37
Durable Goods	604,800	604,200	587,700	600	0.10	17,100	2.91
Nondurable Goods	436,200	435,100	439,200	1,100	0.25	-3,000	-0.68
Service Producing	6,624,000	6,598,600	6,402,800	25,400	0.38	221,200	3.45
Transportation, Comm., Utilities	488,100	486,800	472,900	1,300	0.27	15,200	3.21
Trade	1,991,600	1,984,800	1,937,900	6,800	0.34	53,700	2.77
Wholesale Trade	475,200	475,000	466,100	200	0.04	9,100	1.95
Retail Trade	1,516,400	1,509,800	1,471,800	6,600	0.44	44,600	3.03
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	444,100	443,300	435,600	800	0.18	8,500	1.95
Services	2,224,200	2,210,000	2,112,000	14,200	0.64	112,200	5.31
Government	1,476,000	1,473,700	1,444,400	2,300	0.16	31,600	2.19

Note: The number of nonagricultural jobs in Texas is without reference to place of residence of workers.

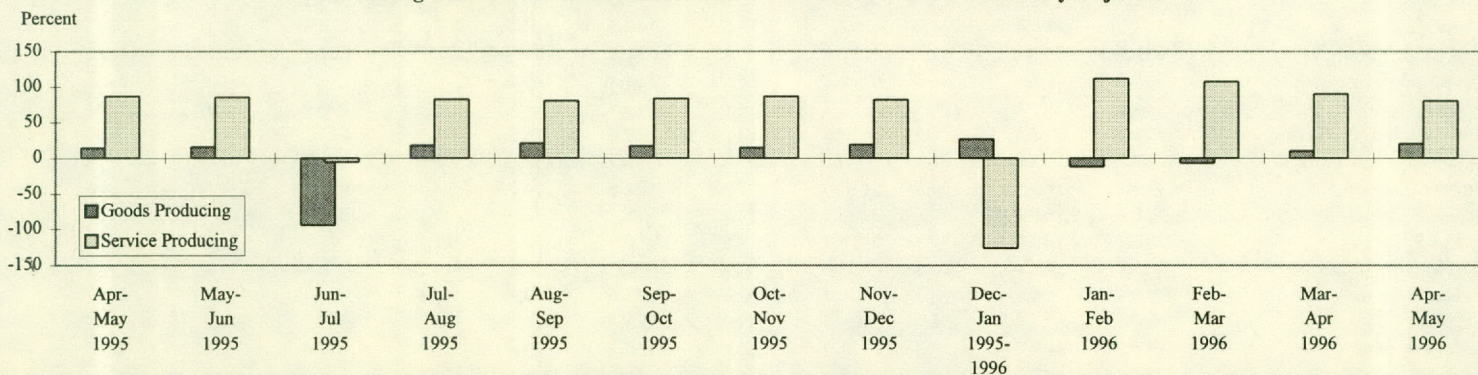
*Estimates for the current month are preliminary. All estimates are subject to revision.

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

Texas Nonagricultural Seasonally Adjusted Highlights

- ◆ Service Producing industries continued to lead statewide job growth, contributing close to 80 percent of the increase this month. Larger than average seasonal growth in *Amusement & Recreation Services* drove Services to the forefront again as the number one industry division in the state.
- ◆ The *Retail Trade* Sector showed strong job growth during the month of May, driven by *General Merchandise - Department Stores*. The increase this month pushed *Retail Trade* above its December 1995 level. *Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers* remained the fastest growing industry in the state, perhaps forecasting continued expansion.
- ◆ In Goods Producing, Construction led the way, adding 3,900 positions during the month of May. Strong growth this month was driven by conducive weather conditions and led by *Special Trades*, specifically *Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning and Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors*.
- ◆ *Nondurable Goods*, despite recent decreases, increased by 1,100 jobs this month. Much of the increase was attributable to strong growth in *Food and Kindred Products* as well as larger than average increases in *Petroleum & Coal Products*. *Nondurable Goods* has declined by 3,000 positions since last May, led by contraction within the *Apparel* industry.

Percentage Distribution of Over-the-Month Job Growth in Texas - Seasonally Adjusted



Texas and U.S. Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Texas*					United States**				
Actual	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	
May '96	9,640,400	9,099,900	540,500	5.6	133,557,000	126,391,000	7,166,000	5.4	
Apr. '96	9,639,400	9,088,500	550,900	5.7	132,512,000	125,388,000	7,124,000	5.4	
May '95	9,482,200	8,942,900	539,300	5.7	131,739,000	124,554,000	7,185,000	5.5	
Seas. Adjusted	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	
May '96	9,698,000	9,127,000	571,000	5.9	133,910,000	126,462,000	7,448,000	5.6	
Apr. '96	9,714,000	9,125,000	589,000	6.1	133,361,000	126,095,000	7,266,000	5.4	
May '95	9,538,000	8,968,000	570,000	6.0	132,058,000	124,598,000	7,460,000	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 - Economic Research and Analysis 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

The number of insured unemployed Texans without earnings decreased for the fourth consecutive month from a revised 101,179 in April to 95,778 in May for the reference week of the 12th. The claims count was 4,547 below last year's May figure of 100,325 and was the lowest since September 1995. September 1995 also marked the last time that the over-the-year growth in total Civilian Labor Force was as low as 1.7 percent. For the first four months of 1996, Texas Labor Force growth has averaged 2.3 percent on an over-the-year basis. Factors endemic to singular labor markets continued to dominate claims activity for particular areas, as the range of unemployment rates would indicate.

- ◆ Thirteen of the 27 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) in Texas showed a decrease in unemployment rate between April and May, seven increased and seven remained the same. Fifteen MSAs came in below their year-ago rate, eleven were above and one was identical to its rate last year.
- ◆ Of the 254 counties in Texas, 135 had rates that either matched or were below their year-ago level, while 119 were above. The range of jobless rates placed Presidio County once again at the high end with 32.0 percent and Kenedy County at the low end of the order with a 0.9 percent unemployment rate.
- ◆ Although construction activity statewide remained very strong, intermittent layoffs in the Construction industry in the Galveston-Texas City MSA, mostly a result of completed contracts, have been partially responsible for their relatively higher unemployment rates. The jobless percentage so far this year for the area has yet to dip below last year's annual average rate of 7.6 percent.
- ◆ The unemployment situation was quite bright elsewhere, as the jobless rates of several MSAs dipped to new lows in the current historical series dating back to 1990. Notable among the areas was the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA, which perennially has the highest unemployment rate for MSAs in the nation, hitting a series low of 17.0 percent.

Texas Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Ranked by Unemployment Rate
May 1996

1	Bryan-College Station	2.6
2	Austin-San Marcos	2.9
3	San Angelo	3.6
4	Amarillo	3.7
5 (tie)	Fort Worth-Arlington	4.0
	Lubbock	4.0
7	Dallas	4.1
8	San Antonio	4.2
9 (tie)	Waco	4.4
	Wichita Falls	4.4
11	Sherman-Denison	4.6
12	Killeen-Temple	4.7
13	Victoria	4.9
14 (tie)	Abilene	5.3
	Houston	5.3
16	Odessa-Midland	5.9
17	Brazoria	6.7
18	Tyler	6.8
19	Texarkana	7.0
20	Longview-Marshall	7.7
21 (tie)	Corpus Christi	8.0
	Galveston-Texas City	8.0
23	Beaumont-Port Arthur	9.2
24	El Paso	11.7
25	Brownsville-Harlingen	12.6
26	Laredo	13.0
27	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	17.0

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

	May 1996*				April 1996				May 1995			
	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
State of Texas	9,640.4	9,099.9	540.5	5.6	9,639.4	9,088.5	550.9	5.7	9,482.2	8,942.9	539.3	5.7
Abilene	58.9	55.8	3.1	5.3	59.7	56.5	3.2	5.3	59.3	56.2	3.1	5.2
Amarillo	112.6	108.4	4.2	3.7	112.6	108.5	4.1	3.7	110.4	106.6	3.8	3.4
Austin-San Marcos	628.4	610.1	18.3	2.9	629.3	611.6	17.7	2.8	602.7	586.7	16.0	2.7
Beaumont-Port Arthur	181.6	164.8	16.8	9.2	180.8	164.2	16.6	9.2	181.5	164.8	16.7	9.2
Brazoria	104.2	97.3	6.9	6.7	105.1	98.3	6.8	6.5	104.6	97.1	7.5	7.2
Brownsville-Harlingen	126.3	110.4	15.9	12.6	124.9	109.6	15.3	12.3	122.1	106.6	15.5	12.7
Bryan-College Station	69.4	67.6	1.8	2.6	70.1	68.3	1.8	2.6	68.2	66.3	1.9	2.8
Corpus Christi	174.5	160.5	14.0	8.0	173.8	159.8	14.0	8.1	174.3	159.5	14.8	8.5
Dallas	1,723.2	1,652.6	70.6	4.1	1,720.2	1,648.2	72.0	4.2	1,687.7	1,612.9	74.8	4.4
El Paso	282.1	249.2	32.9	11.7	284.6	250.3	34.3	12.0	280.9	254.0	26.9	9.6
Fort Worth-Arlington	829.1	795.6	33.5	4.0	825.7	791.3	34.4	4.2	813.4	776.1	37.3	4.6
Galveston-Texas City	126.4	116.3	10.1	8.0	125.4	115.6	9.8	7.8	125.2	116.1	9.1	7.2
Houston	1,985.5	1,879.5	106.0	5.3	1,988.4	1,882.1	106.3	5.3	1,966.8	1,858.2	108.6	5.5
Killeen-Temple	114.2	108.9	5.3	4.7	113.6	108.2	5.4	4.8	109.3	104.4	4.9	4.4
Laredo	66.9	58.2	8.7	13.0	67.3	58.2	9.1	13.5	70.0	59.4	10.6	15.2
Longview-Marshall	101.4	93.6	7.8	7.7	101.3	93.3	8.0	7.9	100.7	93.4	7.3	7.2
Lubbock	121.4	116.6	4.8	4.0	120.8	115.9	4.9	4.0	119.1	114.8	4.3	3.6
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	191.3	158.8	32.5	17.0	193.6	157.7	35.9	18.5	190.7	155.4	35.3	18.5
Odessa-Midland	119.6	112.5	7.1	5.9	120.4	113.2	7.2	6.0	118.9	111.8	7.1	6.0
San Angelo	49.8	48.0	1.8	3.6	49.9	48.0	1.9	3.8	49.3	47.3	2.0	4.0
San Antonio	730.4	699.5	30.9	4.2	730.1	699.5	30.6	4.2	712.6	684.6	28.0	3.9
Sherman-Denison	48.1	45.9	2.2	4.6	48.1	45.7	2.4	5.0	47.9	45.6	2.3	4.8
Texarkana	57.0	53.0	4.0	7.0	57.1	53.0	4.1	7.1	56.6	52.2	4.4	7.7
Tyler	84.8	79.0	5.8	6.8	84.8	79.1	5.7	6.7	83.3	79.2	4.1	4.9
Victoria	41.9	39.8	2.1	4.9	41.8	39.7	2.1	5.0	41.3	38.9	2.4	5.9
Waco	100.4	96.0	4.4	4.4	100.8	96.6	4.2	4.2	98.3	94.1	4.2	4.3
Wichita Falls	65.9	63.0	2.9	4.4	65.7	62.9	2.8	4.2	63.5	60.6	2.9	4.5

*Estimates for the current month are preliminary.

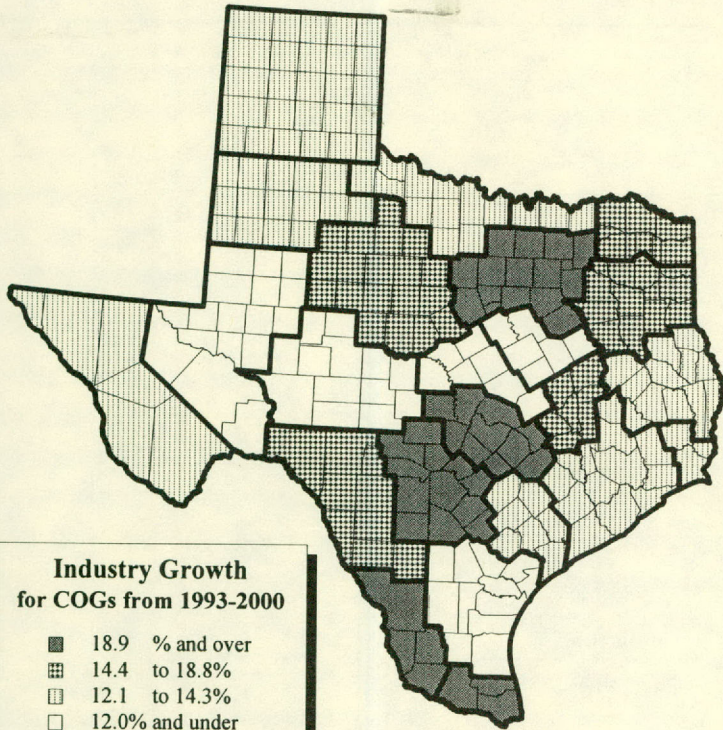
All estimates are subject to revision. Estimates reflect actual (not seasonally adjusted) data. Civilian Labor Force (C.L.F.) includes wage and salary workers, self-employed, unpaid family, domestics in private households, agricultural workers, workers involved in labor disputes and the unemployed, all by place of residence. Estimates of TWC are in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

				Apr. '96 to May. '96		May. '95 to May. '96	
	May.'96*	Apr.'96	May.'95	Change	% Change	Change	% Change
TOTAL NONAG. W & S EMPLOYMENT	8,261,100	8,221,100	8,007,200	40,000	0.5	253,900	3.2
GOODS PRODUCING	1,620,300	1,611,200	1,587,300	9,100	0.6	33,000	2.1
<i>Mining</i>	153,000	152,200	155,700	800	0.5	-2,700	-1.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	145,000	144,200	147,500	800	0.6	-2,500	-1.7
<i>Construction</i>	428,200	422,600	406,600	5,600	1.3	21,600	5.3
<i>Manufacturing</i>	1,039,100	1,036,400	1,025,000	2,700	0.3	14,100	1.4
Durable Goods	604,200	603,000	587,000	1,200	0.2	17,200	2.9
Lumber & Wood Products	41,600	41,500	40,000	100	0.2	1,600	4.0
Lumber Camps, Sawmills, Planning Mills	8,200	8,200	7,900	0	0.0	300	3.8
Furniture & Fixtures	17,900	18,000	18,600	-100	-0.6	-700	-3.8
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	39,900	39,900	39,000	0	0.0	900	2.3
Concrete, Gypsum, & Plaster Products	18,200	18,200	17,100	0	0.0	1,100	6.4
Primary Metal Industries	30,400	30,200	29,700	200	0.7	700	2.4
Fabricated Metal Industries	96,400	96,000	92,100	400	0.4	4,300	4.7
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	48,900	48,700	46,400	200	0.4	2,500	5.4
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	129,900	129,800	126,300	100	0.1	3,600	2.9
Oil & Gas Field Machinery	25,500	25,400	24,200	100	0.4	1,300	5.4
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	120,800	120,200	112,700	600	0.5	8,100	7.2
Transportation Equipment	70,600	70,300	72,600	300	0.4	-2,000	-2.8
Aircraft & Parts	41,200	41,100	42,200	100	0.2	-1,000	-2.4
Instruments & Related Products	37,900	38,200	37,300	-300	-0.8	600	1.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	18,800	18,900	18,700	-100	-0.5	100	0.5
Nondurable Goods	434,900	433,400	438,000	1,500	0.3	-3,100	-0.7
Food & Kindred Products	96,000	95,200	96,600	800	0.8	-600	-0.6
Meat Products	31,600	31,500	30,800	100	0.3	800	2.6
Dairy Products	5,000	5,100	5,100	-100	-2.0	-100	-2.0
Bakery Products	9,900	9,800	10,200	100	1.0	-300	-2.9
Malt Beverages	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	3,800	3,800	3,900	0	0.0	-100	-2.6
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products	60,700	60,500	64,400	200	0.3	-3,700	-5.7
Paper & Allied Products	29,800	29,800	29,200	0	0.0	600	2.1
Printing & Publishing	73,000	72,900	73,100	100	0.1	-100	-0.1
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, & Miscellaneous	33,200	33,300	33,300	-100	-0.3	-100	-0.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	83,700	83,600	83,200	100	0.1	500	0.6
Petroleum & Coal Products	28,700	28,400	28,700	300	1.1	0	0.0
Petroleum Refining	25,400	25,200	25,500	200	0.8	-100	-0.4
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	51,200	51,200	50,700	0	0.0	500	1.0
Leather & Leather Products	7,900	7,900	8,300	0	0.0	-400	-4.8
SERVICE PRODUCING	6,640,800	6,609,900	6,419,900	30,900	0.5	220,900	3.4
<i>Transportation, Communications, Utilities</i>	486,100	484,900	471,500	1,200	0.2	14,600	3.1
Transportation	306,900	305,900	296,600	1,000	0.3	10,300	3.5
Railroad Transportation	16,800	16,800	17,900	0	0.0	-1,100	-6.1
Transportation by Air	85,600	85,100	82,400	500	0.6	3,200	3.9
Communications	107,400	106,800	101,100	600	0.6	6,300	6.2
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	71,800	72,200	73,800	-400	-0.6	-2,000	-2.7
Electric Services	32,200	32,400	34,000	-200	-0.6	-1,800	-5.3
Gas Production & Distribution	24,700	24,900	25,200	-200	-0.8	-500	-2.0
<i>Trade</i>	1,991,100	1,977,300	1,931,400	13,800	0.7	59,700	3.1
Wholesale Trade	476,200	475,000	464,900	1,200	0.3	11,300	2.4
Retail Trade	1,514,900	1,502,300	1,466,500	12,600	0.8	48,400	3.3
Building Materials & Gardening Supplies	56,300	56,100	51,500	200	0.4	4,800	9.3
General Merchandise Stores	204,000	201,700	200,600	2,300	1.1	3,400	1.7
Food Stores	246,600	246,300	241,500	300	0.1	5,100	2.1
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	159,600	158,400	153,100	1,200	0.8	6,500	4.2
Apparel & Accessory Stores	71,600	71,400	75,600	200	0.3	-4,000	-5.3
Home Furniture, Furnishings, & Equipment Stores	65,800	66,000	61,600	-200	-0.3	4,200	6.8
Eating & Drinking Places	547,800	540,500	526,800	7,300	1.4	21,000	4.0
Other Retail Trade	163,200	161,900	155,800	1,300	0.8	7,400	4.7
<i>Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate</i>	443,700	442,400	435,500	1,300	0.3	8,200	1.9
Depository Institutions including Banks	115,600	115,300	113,400	300	0.3	2,200	1.9
Insurance Carriers, Agents, Brokers, & Service	147,800	147,700	146,700	100	0.1	1,100	0.7
Other Finance Insurance & Real Estate	180,300	179,400	175,400	900	0.5	4,900	2.8
<i>Services</i>	2,226,400	2,212,200	2,118,600	14,200	0.6	107,800	5.1
Hotel & Other Lodging Places	85,400	85,000	83,900	400	0.5	1,500	1.8
Personal Services	87,800	91,100	85,300	-3,300	-3.6	2,500	2.9
Business Services	515,500	510,600	478,100	4,900	1.0	37,400	7.8
Auto Repair Services	78,600	78,400	73,300	200	0.3	5,300	7.2
Miscellaneous Repair Services	28,600	28,200	27,400	400	1.4	1,200	4.4
Amusement & Recreation, including Motion Pictures	118,000	109,400	112,900	8,600	7.9	5,100	4.5
Health Services	628,100	625,700	597,800	2,400	0.4	30,300	5.1
Legal Services	63,700	63,300	63,400	400	0.6	300	0.5
Educational Services	91,300	93,500	89,700	-2,200	-2.4	1,600	1.8
Social Services	156,800	156,100	148,500	700	0.4	8,300	5.6
Membership Organizations	130,400	129,300	127,100	1,100	0.9	3,300	2.6
Engineering & Management Services	188,700	189,000	181,100	-300	-0.2	7,600	4.2
Agricultural Services	47,100	46,000	43,700	1,100	2.4	3,400	7.8
<i>Government</i>	1,493,500	1,493,100	1,462,900	400	0.0	30,600	2.1
Federal	188,200	189,100	188,900	-900	-0.5	-700	-0.4
State	332,800	334,800	323,600	-2,000	-0.6	9,200	2.8
Local	972,500	969,200	950,400	3,300	0.3	22,100	2.3

*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.

**Projected Total Industry Employment
Percent Growth for COGs from 1993-2000**



**Industry Growth
for COGs from 1993-2000**

- 18.9 % and over
- ▣ 14.4 to 18.8%
- ▤ 12.1 to 14.3%
- 12.0% and under

Source: "Discovering Your Future:
Industry and Occupation Projections to the Year 2000"

hi-T.E.C. and New Publication Information

Additional statistics are available from the Labor Market Information (LMI) Unit of the Economic Research and Analysis (ERA) Department of the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC). The LMI Unit can be reached at (512) 463-2841 (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). You can also send E-Mail messages to the BBS (era.LMI@hi-tec.tec.state.tx.us).

Revised estimates for county and Metropolitan Statistical Area unemployment rates (and supporting numbers) are now available back to 1990.

Covered Employment and Wages by Industry and County for the fourth quarter of 1995 is now available. This publication contains tables with data covering statewide covered employment and wages by industry, county covered employment by industry and total wages, a table dealing with federal government employment and wages, and the average weekly wage of workers in covered employment by county.

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