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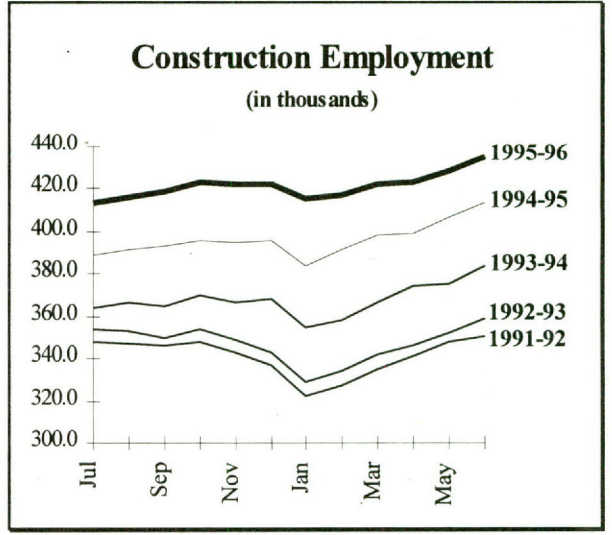
✦ The Texas actual series unemployment rate increased a full percentage point over the month. Such an increase is a normal seasonal change from May to June, as summer job seekers stream into the labor market. The unchanged seasonally adjusted rate confirms that the May to June actual series change was seasonal, as June tied with May for the lowest seasonally adjusted rate in over a year.

✦ Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment in June posted its smallest monthly gain this year, as Government employment primarily in *State and Local Education* sharply declined due to the end of the school year. **The 26,900 net increase in the number of nonagricultural jobs was the lowest May to June increase since 1992.**

✦ The Goods Producing Sector posted its largest monthly gain since June 1995. June is typically the strongest month for the Goods Producing Sector as Construction and construction-related Manufacturing industries expand employment for the summer demand. This year's May to June rise of 14,900 was the smallest since June 1992. For 1993, 1994, and 1995, the May to June increase averaged over 17,000 jobs.

✦ The Service Producing Sector demonstrated the smallest advance since the decline in January 1996. Employment in June generally weakens as both public and private schools release workers for the summer. *State and Local Education* accounted for a combined 45,100 job loss, exceeding the total loss in June 1994 and June 1995. The percentage job loss, however, is comparable to those years.

✦ Construction registered its largest monthly hike since June 1995 on the strength of hiring activities in *Special Trade Contractors*. The Austin, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio MSAs contributed 72% of the statewide construction growth this month while only the Beaumont and Galveston MSAs experienced declines. This is the smallest May to June positive movement since June 1993 which experienced an identical gain of 7,100 jobs. **The over-the-year growth rate dipped to 5.1%, the lowest percentage increase since October 1993.**



Atypical weather conditions persisting since the fourth quarter of 1995 have tempered volatility in Construction employment, relative to recent years

✦ Manufacturing gained 6,800 jobs in June, the biggest climb since June 1995. *Durable Goods* added 3,900 jobs primarily in Manufacturing industries related to Construction such as *Industrial Machinery and Equipment*, *Fabricated Metal*, and *Lumber and Wood Products*. *Nondurable Goods* added 2,900 jobs as previously weak sectors continued their resurgence. *Apparel and Other Textile Products* posted its third consecutive and largest monthly improvement since August 1995 after experiencing downturns in the first quarter of 1996.

✦ In the Service Producing Sector, Trade surged, adding 13,800 jobs primarily within *Retail Trade*. Sectors displaying seasonal hiring triggered this upturn. The 3,600 employment expansion in *Department Stores* was the fourth consecutive and highest monthly gain since December 1995. Although the June 1996 jump was smaller than the June 1995 increase of 4,000 jobs, it was greater than those evidenced in the May to June months of 1990 to 1994.

✦ After a weak increase in May, the Services Sector surged, posting its fifth consecutive and most significant lift since June 1994. Industries related to summer activities continued to drive Services particularly in *Amusements and Recreation, including Movies and Membership Organizations*.

✦ *Business Services* slowed slightly this month posting its smallest monthly gain since February 1996. The industry continued to grow at a rapid pace of almost 7.5% annually, more than double the Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary rate. Within *Business Services*, *Personnel Supply* demonstrated the strongest rise.

Labor Market Review



June 1996

Texas Unemployment Rate		Texas Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	
Actual Series	Seasonally Adjusted	Actual Series	Seasonally Adjusted
6.6%	5.9%	8,286,400	8,267,400

Industry Spotlight: Apparel

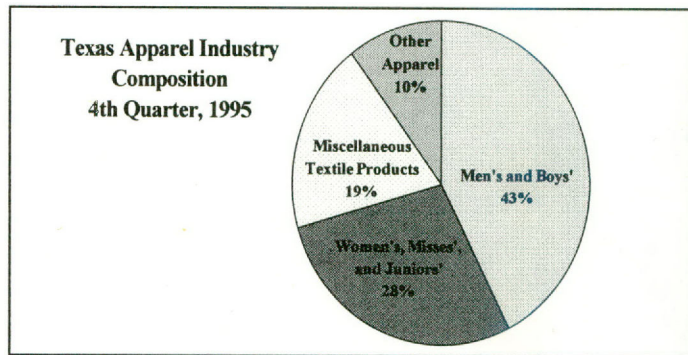
Employment Trends

The apparel industry is a labor-intensive, relatively low-skill industry providing 61,400 jobs in Texas in June 1996. Although its impact on the state economy has been on the decline in recent years, it still plays a vital role in some of the state's metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs).

With a host of nationally recognized apparel firms within its borders, Texas currently claims seven percent of the nation's apparel jobs. These jobs are largely concentrated in several MSAs: El Paso, Dallas, San Antonio, Brownsville and McAllen. The international border serves as a double-edged sword for Texas, attracting some apparel manufacturers and their support industries to the state, but also making it visible when a manufacturer decides to locate in Mexico.

Apparel manufacturing employment in Texas is on a downward slide, but the fall has not been a continuous drop. Employment patterns have mapped out a roller coaster ride of gains and losses, starting and ending at roughly the same level between 1970 and 1996. A precipitous drop occurred between June 1980 and January 1987. Between these two dates, apparel manufacturing employment declined by nearly a third, falling from 75,500 to 50,900. From the beginning of 1987 however, there was a revival of growth in the industry and employment increased at a healthy pace through 1994. Only since 1995 has the industry fallen back into decline, a trend that is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. The net result has been very little advancement in employment over the past 25 years, in stark contrast to the overall Texas economy which posted strong gains over the same period. Despite this sluggish growth, Texas' apparel employment has been gaining ground relative to the national level. In January 1987, Texas accounted for only 4.7% of the nation's apparel employment. Due to slow growth and recent declines nationally, that figure has reached 7.2% in June 1996.

apparel industry is highly concentrated in the Men's and Boys' sector, this decline in expenditures does not bode well for Texas employment. Perhaps responding to the decline in expenditures, apparel firms boosted their productivity dramatically since 1991. This increase in productivity is evidence of the industry's adoption of new technologies that have begun to change the labor-intensive nature of the trade. Indeed, the importance of the sewing machine operator declined from 1983 to 1992. In 1983, 55% of all workers in apparel were sewing machine operators, whereas by 1992 that figure had fallen to 42%.



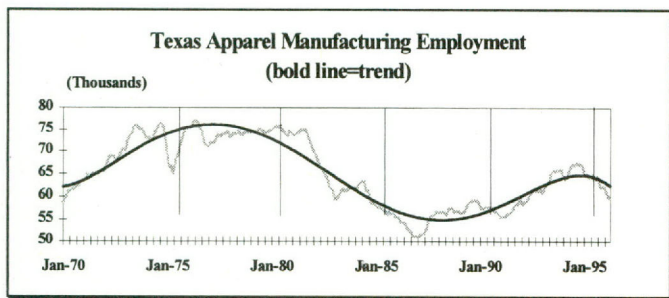
Regional Perspective

The part of the state that is most concentrated in apparel manufacturing is El Paso. Its large pool of workers and low wages drew the labor-intensive apparel industry to that city. In addition, El Paso's location on the U.S.-Mexico border allows firms to take advantage of Mexican resources as well as those of the U.S. For similar reasons, South Texas also claims a high share of the total employment in apparel. San Antonio and Dallas have the next highest concentrations of apparel employment, but its importance to their economies is much smaller.

Statewide apparel employment gains, although small, have gone largely to El Paso and South Texas. In fact, many counties in north and central Texas saw declines in apparel employment between 1988 and 1995, but El Paso, Brownsville and McAllen all saw employment gains. Maverick County was the only border county to post employment losses (see map on page 8). However, heavy reliance on the apparel industry has contributed to below-average wage growth in El Paso and South Texas. Jobs in the industry pay an hourly wage that is only 61% of the average for manufacturing.

Even in these areas where apparel has traditionally played a major role, the growing economy is starting to slowly crowd out its importance. Between April of 1994 and June of 1996, the percentage of El Paso's total employment accounted for by the apparel industry has fallen from 9% to 8.6%. In McAllen, it has gone from 4.5% to 4.3%, while Brownsville has seen it decline from 6.2% to 6.0%. This trend should intensify as apparel manufacturers continue to seek out more cost-effective production methods.

For any questions concerning the Apparel industry, contact the TWC Labor Market Information Unit (see page 8).



Market Forces

As in any industry, the underlying reasons for apparel's employment patterns are found in the market forces that drive firms' decisions. Technology has been playing an increasingly important role as well, with more sophisticated machinery allowing firms to produce their products with fewer workers.

Expenditures on apparel have been declining in all regions of the country except for the Northeast in recent years. This decline in consumer spending for apparel products has been particularly sharp in the Men's and Boys' clothing sector, and because Texas'

Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Seasonally Adjusted[†]

Industry Title	June 1996*	May 1996	June 1995	May '96 to June '96		June '95 to June '96	
				Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Nonag. W & S Employment	8,267,400	8,247,400	8,012,000	20,000	0.24	255,400	3.19
Goods Producing	1,626,100	1,624,500	1,592,700	1,600	0.10	33,400	2.10
Mining	154,300	154,100	156,600	200	0.13	-2,300	-1.47
Construction	429,300	429,500	407,300	-200	-0.05	22,000	5.40
Manufacturing	1,042,500	1,040,900	1,028,800	1,600	0.15	13,700	1.33
Durable Goods	605,600	604,700	589,700	900	0.15	15,900	2.70
Nondurable Goods	436,900	436,200	439,100	700	0.16	-2,200	-0.50
Service Producing	6,641,300	6,622,900	6,419,300	18,400	0.28	222,000	3.46
Transportation, Comm., Utilities	489,100	488,400	473,700	700	0.14	15,400	3.25
Trade	1,998,300	1,991,500	1,946,500	6,800	0.34	51,800	2.66
Wholesale Trade	477,100	475,600	466,800	1,500	0.32	10,300	2.21
Retail Trade	1,521,200	1,515,900	1,479,700	5,300	0.35	41,500	2.80
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	445,000	444,100	437,100	900	0.20	7,900	1.81
Services	2,235,500	2,224,800	2,114,500	10,700	0.48	121,000	5.72
Government	1,473,400	1,474,100	1,447,500	-700	-0.05	25,900	1.79

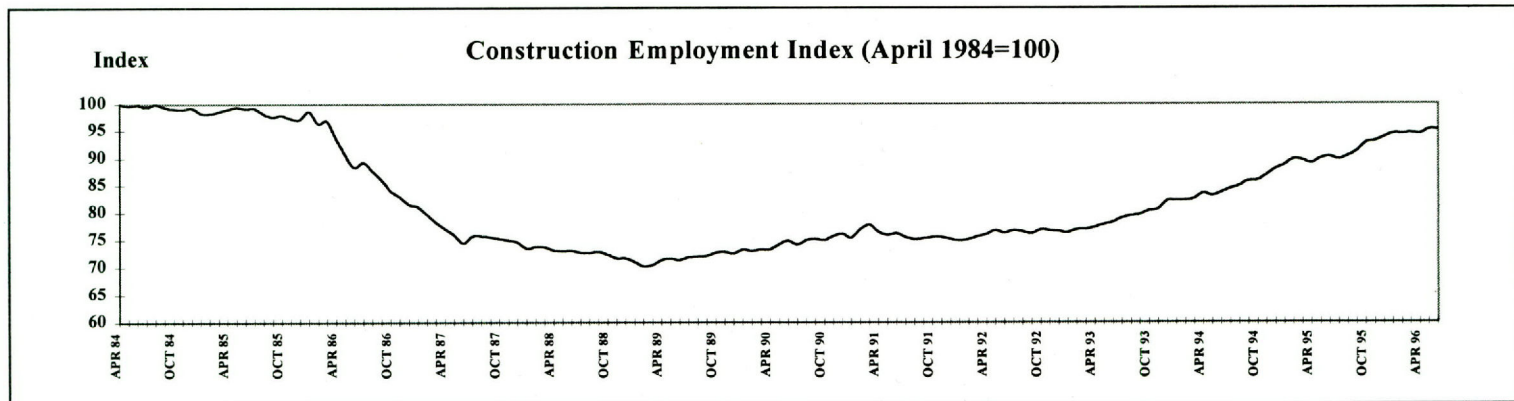
Note: The number of nonagricultural jobs in Texas is without reference to place of residence of workers.

*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

- ◆ Despite a small decline in Government, Service Producing industries drove much of the employment growth in June. Services led all major divisions, strengthened by a higher than average increase in *Social Services*, as well as steady growth in *Health Services*.
- ◆ Growth in the *Retail Trade* Sector was driven by another month of strong increases in *General Merchandise* and *Eating and Drinking*. In the *Wholesale Trade* Sector, this month's employment increase was driven by continued strong growth in the *Lumber and Construction Materials* industry.
- ◆ Manufacturing industries accounted for all of the growth in the Goods Producing Sector, led by higher than average growth in *Furniture and Fixtures*. Increases in *Apparel and other Textile Products* could indicate a future turnaround for the industry which has lost 3,600 jobs since June 1995.
- ◆ The Construction Sector lost a number of jobs due to small declines in *Heavy Construction*. As the graph below shows, Construction employment, while expanding, has failed to match its previous peak level reached in April 1984. Continued expansion is expected in the short-term future.



Texas and U.S. Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Texas*					United States**			
Actual	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate
June '96	9,834,700	9,184,500	650,200	6.6	135,083,000	127,706,000	7,377,000	5.5
May '96	9,640,600	9,099,300	541,300	5.6	133,557,000	126,391,000	7,166,000	5.4
June '95	9,713,400	9,047,700	665,700	6.9	133,447,000	125,720,000	7,727,000	5.8
Seas. Adjusted	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate
June '96	9,691,000	9,121,000	570,000	5.9	133,670,000	126,610,000	7,060,000	5.3
May '96	9,699,000	9,127,000	572,000	5.9	133,910,000	126,462,000	7,448,000	5.6
June '95	9,566,000	8,982,000	584,000	6.1	131,962,000	124,566,000	7,396,000	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

Although the Texas actual series unemployment rate rose considerably from May to June, it fell by 0.3 percentage points compared to a year ago. June marked the first month that the number of unemployed Texans declined from year to year since September 1995. Coupled with slowing employment growth, the total Civilian Labor Force (CLF) grew at only a 1.2 percent clip, the lowest over-the-year CLF gain since February 1991.

The completion of the school year caused many labor force participants to file claims in June, as *Transportation, Food Service* and School District personnel were laid off. The number of insured unemployed without earnings for the State increased from a revised 96,394 in May to 98,343 in June for the reference week including the 12th, however, the claims count was 4,476 below last year's figure of 102,819.

- ◆ All 27 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) mirrored the May to June upward movement in the State unemployment rate by moving higher themselves. Over-the-year analysis showed that 17 MSAs declined when compared to June 1995, six increased in rate and four stayed the same.
- ◆ Of the 254 counties in Texas, 135 decreased relative to last year's jobless rate, 154 increased and 15 remained the same. McMullen County had the lowest unemployment rate in the State with 1.1 percent, while Presidio County again placed highest with a rate of 34.3 percent.
- ◆ While only 17, or 29 percent, of the State's 58 MSA counties' unemployment rates advanced over the year, 137, or 70 percent, of the State's 196 non-MSA counties rose for the same period. A study of claims filed in non-metropolitan areas revealed that employment had slipped in industries across the board.

Texas Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Ranked by Unemployment Rate
June 1996

1	Bryan-College Station	3.2
2	Austin-San Marcos	3.5
3	San Angelo	4.2
4 (tie)	Amarillo	4.6
	Fort Worth-Arlington	4.6
6	Dallas	4.8
7 (tie)	Killeen-Temple	5.3
	Sherman-Denison	5.3
9 (tie)	San Antonio	5.4
	Wichita Falls	5.4
11	Lubbock	5.5
12	Waco	5.6
13	Abilene	5.9
14	Victoria	6.0
15	Houston	6.3
16	Odessa-Midland	7.1
17	Brazoria	7.8
18	Texarkana	8.0
19	Tyler	8.1
20	Longview-Marshall	8.9
21	Galveston-Texas City	9.7
22	Corpus Christi	9.8
23	Beaumont-Port Arthur	10.9
24	El Paso	13.4
25	Brownsville-Harlingen	14.1
26	Laredo	15.1
27	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	19.5

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

	June 1996*				May 1996				June 1995			
	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
State of Texas	9,834.7	9,184.5	650.2	6.6	9,640.6	9,099.3	541.3	5.6	9,713.4	9,047.7	665.7	6.9
Abilene	59.0	55.5	3.5	5.9	58.9	55.8	3.1	5.3	59.6	55.9	3.7	6.2
Amarillo	114.4	109.1	5.3	4.6	112.6	108.4	4.2	3.7	111.9	106.7	5.2	4.7
Austin-San Marcos	636.1	613.8	22.3	3.5	628.0	609.7	18.3	2.9	611.0	591.1	19.9	3.3
Beaumont-Port Arthur	185.0	164.9	20.1	10.9	181.3	164.5	16.8	9.3	187.5	166.2	21.3	11.3
Brazoria	106.4	98.1	8.3	7.8	104.3	97.3	7.0	6.7	107.0	97.9	9.1	8.5
Brownsville-Harlingen	128.1	110.0	18.1	14.1	125.8	109.8	16.0	12.7	126.0	107.5	18.5	14.7
Bryan-College Station	65.4	63.3	2.1	3.2	69.3	67.5	1.8	2.6	67.1	64.7	2.4	3.6
Corpus Christi	180.2	162.5	17.7	9.8	174.5	160.5	14.0	8.0	181.0	161.4	19.6	10.8
Dallas	1,761.6	1,677.4	84.2	4.8	1,723.9	1,653.2	70.7	4.1	1,733.6	1,640.6	93.0	5.4
El Paso	291.9	252.9	39.0	13.4	283.0	250.0	33.0	11.7	289.5	256.8	32.7	11.3
Fort Worth-Arlington	844.9	805.6	39.3	4.6	829.7	796.2	33.5	4.0	832.1	787.3	44.8	5.4
Galveston-Texas City	130.2	117.6	12.6	9.7	126.1	116.0	10.1	8.0	129.7	118.4	11.3	8.7
Houston	2,028.9	1,902.1	126.8	6.3	1,985.5	1,879.4	106.1	5.3	2,014.6	1,881.5	133.1	6.6
Killeen-Temple	116.2	110.0	6.2	5.3	114.2	108.9	5.3	4.7	111.8	105.9	5.9	5.3
Laredo	68.5	58.2	10.3	15.1	67.0	58.3	8.7	13.0	73.0	59.5	13.5	18.5
Longview-Marshall	103.5	94.3	9.2	8.9	101.4	93.6	7.8	7.7	104.3	94.7	9.6	9.2
Lubbock	124.4	117.5	6.9	5.5	121.3	116.5	4.8	4.0	121.4	115.0	6.4	5.3
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	192.5	155.0	37.5	19.5	191.4	158.8	32.6	17.0	188.1	150.7	37.4	19.9
Odessa-Midland	122.8	114.1	8.7	7.1	119.9	112.8	7.1	5.9	122.1	113.5	8.6	7.1
San Angelo	49.7	47.6	2.1	4.2	49.8	48.0	1.8	3.6	50.2	47.9	2.3	4.7
San Antonio	743.5	703.4	40.1	5.4	731.3	700.3	31.0	4.2	729.5	691.1	38.4	5.3
Sherman-Denison	48.6	46.0	2.6	5.3	48.0	45.8	2.2	4.6	48.2	45.6	2.6	5.4
Texarkana	57.8	53.2	4.6	8.0	57.0	53.0	4.0	7.0	57.7	52.6	5.1	8.9
Tyler	86.7	79.7	7.0	8.1	84.5	78.7	5.8	6.9	85.7	80.7	5.0	5.8
Victoria	41.8	39.3	2.5	6.0	41.5	39.4	2.1	5.0	42.6	39.6	3.0	7.1
Waco	101.7	96.0	5.7	5.6	99.8	95.4	4.4	4.4	100.5	94.9	5.6	5.6
Wichita Falls	66.7	63.1	3.6	5.4	65.9	63.0	2.9	4.4	65.8	62.3	3.5	5.4

*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.

Employment and Unemployment Estimates for Texas Counties - June 1996

County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
Anderson	20,431	1,355	6.2	Donley	1,568	45	2.8	Kaufman	28,177	1,455	4.9	Real	1,436	71	4.7
Andrews	5,451	324	5.6	Duval	4,174	850	16.9	Kendall	11,162	276	2.4	Red River	5,888	499	7.8
Angelina	33,720	2,237	6.2	Eastland	7,865	481	5.8	Kenedy	211	3	1.4	Reeves	6,793	918	11.9
Aransas	8,356	508	5.7	Ector	56,804	5,078	8.2	Kent	412	12	2.8	Refugio	2,746	199	6.8
Archer	4,038	154	3.7	Edwards	804	51	6.0	Kerr	17,572	535	3.0	Roberts	532	18	3.3
Armstrong	929	42	4.3	El Paso	252,886	38,989	13.4	Kimble	2,227	48	2.1	Robertson	6,648	505	7.1
Atascosa	14,956	980	6.1	Ellis	47,305	2,544	5.1	King	142	9	6.0	Rockwall	18,088	683	3.6
Austin	11,613	484	4.0	Erath	16,142	553	3.3	Kinney	1,050	74	6.6	Runnels	5,144	205	3.8
Bailey	3,585	247	6.4	Falls	7,694	324	4.0	Kleberg	12,213	1,132	8.5	Rusk	18,780	1,759	8.6
Bandera	6,620	241	3.5	Fannin	11,452	844	6.9	Knox	2,066	157	7.1	Sabine	3,490	410	10.5
Bastrop	23,413	945	3.9	Fayette	10,503	401	3.7	La Salle	2,618	235	8.2	San Augustine	3,008	330	9.9
Baylor	1,811	101	5.3	Fisher	1,826	107	5.5	Lamar	21,328	1,571	6.9	San Jacinto	7,214	419	5.5
Bee	10,166	921	8.3	Floyd	3,291	324	9.0	Lamb	6,334	520	7.6	San Patricio	25,875	3,049	10.5
Bell	89,507	5,068	5.4	Foard	1,049	42	3.8	Lampasas	6,899	422	5.8	San Saba	2,365	187	7.3
Bexar	622,393	36,739	5.6	Fort Bend	146,555	5,870	3.9	Lavaca	9,430	351	3.6	Schleicher	1,335	89	6.3
Blanco	3,445	98	2.8	Franklin	3,684	306	7.7	Lee	7,214	395	5.2	Scurry	7,414	511	6.4
Borden	401	5	1.2	Freestone	7,025	529	7.0	Leon	5,226	478	8.4	Shackelford	1,450	74	4.9
Bosque	5,925	303	4.9	Frio	6,026	817	11.9	Liberty	23,966	2,585	9.7	Shelby	10,083	906	8.2
Bowie	36,701	3,511	8.7	Gaines	6,941	374	5.1	Limestone	9,073	683	7.0	Sherman	1,349	36	2.6
Brazoria	98,075	8,327	7.8	Galveston	117,644	12,572	9.7	Lipscomb	1,581	51	3.1	Smith	79,714	6,990	8.1
Brazos	63,307	2,124	3.2	Garza	2,118	157	6.9	Live Oak	4,310	220	4.9	Somervell	2,234	255	10.2
Brewster	4,516	178	3.8	Gillespie	10,139	199	1.9	Llano	4,949	199	3.9	Starr	16,737	4,789	22.2
Briscoe	883	33	3.6	Glasscock	614	18	2.8	Loving	72	6	7.7	Stephens	3,988	178	4.3
Brooks	2,927	484	14.2	Goliad	2,587	152	5.5	Lubbock	117,450	6,889	5.5	Sterling	591	33	5.3
Brown	16,542	1,310	7.3	Gonzales	7,252	487	6.3	Lynn	2,804	160	5.4	Stonewall	835	24	2.8
Burleson	7,381	365	4.7	Gray	10,604	621	5.5	Madison	4,064	190	4.5	Sutton	2,123	113	5.1
Burnet	12,385	677	5.2	Grayson	46,013	2,555	5.3	Marion	3,781	547	12.6	Swisher	3,751	199	5.0
Caldwell	14,080	690	4.7	Gregg	53,971	4,930	8.4	Martin	1,813	83	4.4	Tarrant	703,383	33,591	4.6
Calhoun	8,563	772	8.3	Grimes	8,349	746	8.2	Mason	1,562	45	2.8	Taylor	55,512	3,485	5.9
Callahan	5,939	294	4.7	Guadalupe	36,947	1,468	3.8	Matagorda	15,401	2,587	14.4	Terrell	544	24	4.2
Cameron	110,041	18,109	14.1	Hale	16,704	1,491	8.2	Maverick	13,813	5,974	30.2	Terry	5,498	410	6.9
Camp	4,659	546	10.5	Hall	1,531	157	9.3	Mc Culloch	3,608	196	5.2	Throckmorton	802	36	4.3
Carson	3,759	196	5.0	Hamilton	3,725	175	4.5	Mc Mullen	273	3	1.1	Titus	11,155	1,042	8.5
Cass	13,905	1,583	10.2	Hansford	2,365	101	4.1	Mc Lennan	95,990	5,742	5.6	Tom Green	47,606	2,109	4.2
Castro	4,348	288	6.2	Hardeman	1,961	134	6.4	Medina	14,556	579	3.8	Travis	423,080	16,351	3.7
Chambers	10,157	713	6.6	Hardin	20,038	2,207	9.9	Menard	1,020	42	4.0	Trinity	4,957	291	5.5
Cherokee	20,681	1,179	5.4	Harris	1,600,934	110,735	6.5	Midland	57,302	3,596	5.9	Tyler	6,097	1,224	16.7
Childress	3,299	187	5.4	Harrison	25,409	3,129	11.0	Milam	8,832	627	6.6	Upshur	14,886	1,183	7.4
Clay	5,086	217	4.1	Hartley	2,403	88	3.5	Mills	2,176	116	5.1	Upton	1,776	86	4.6
Cochran	1,541	101	6.2	Haskell	2,698	152	5.3	Mitchell	3,153	291	8.4	Uvalde	10,279	1,381	11.8
Coke	1,587	53	3.2	Hays	43,355	1,665	3.7	Montague	7,672	446	5.5	Val Verde	17,002	2,546	13.0
Coleman	3,897	327	7.7	Hemphill	1,775	80	4.3	Montgomery	109,084	6,131	5.3	Van Zandt	19,689	903	4.4
Collin	200,820	7,178	3.5	Henderson	26,386	1,602	5.7	Moore	8,918	443	4.7	Victoria	39,279	2,513	6.0
Collingsworth	1,619	77	4.5	Hidalgo	155,020	37,528	19.5	Morris	5,491	578	9.5	Walker	22,071	743	3.3
Colorado	8,174	365	4.3	Hill	13,498	781	5.5	Motley	639	21	3.2	Waller	11,407	788	6.5
Comal	31,560	1,427	4.3	Hockley	10,368	707	6.4	Nacogdoches	26,569	1,699	6.0	Ward	4,421	342	7.2
Comanche	6,395	333	4.9	Hood	13,984	875	5.9	Navarro	20,472	1,473	6.7	Washington	14,583	579	3.8
Concho	1,367	30	2.1	Hopkins	15,335	1,063	6.5	Newton	5,555	740	11.8	Webb	58,231	10,317	15.1
Cooke	14,817	719	4.6	Houston	8,164	383	4.5	Nolan	7,315	740	9.2	Wharton	18,582	1,518	7.6
Coryell	20,448	1,126	5.2	Howard	13,663	678	4.7	Nueces	136,623	14,683	9.7	Wheeler	2,950	181	5.8
Cottle	785	65	7.6	Hudspeth	1,465	33	2.2	Ochiltree	4,376	196	4.3	Wichita	59,044	3,458	5.5
Crane	2,140	95	4.3	Hunt	32,939	2,626	7.4	Oldham	1,126	53	4.5	Wilbarger	7,022	413	5.6
Crockett	2,008	65	3.1	Hutchinson	9,399	1,061	10.1	Orange	37,004	5,624	13.2	Willacy	6,243	1,972	24.0
Crosby	3,065	359	10.5	Irion	900	24	2.6	Palo Pinto	11,862	1,034	8.0	Williamson	109,918	2,697	2.4
Culberson	1,216	143	10.5	Jack	3,051	131	4.1	Panola	7,567	1,072	12.4	Wilson	12,479	496	3.8
Dallam	3,647	120	3.2	Jackson	8,652	395	4.4	Parker	35,666	1,454	3.9	Winkler	2,762	250	8.3
Dallas	1,123,764	60,327	5.1	Jasper	14,217	2,507	15.0	Parmer	4,400	220	4.8	Wise	19,601	933	4.5
Dawson	6,233	588	8.6	Jeff Davis	1,065	33	3.0	Pecos	6,736	535	7.4	Wood	13,721	945	6.4
De Witt	8,503	457	5.1	Jefferson	107,836	12,268	10.2	Polk	14,159	962	6.4	Yoakum	3,526	229	6.1
Deaf Smith	8,144	808	9.0	Jim Hogg	1,858	235	11.2	Potter	52,143	3,094	5.6	Young	8,324	743	8.2
Delta	2,522	125	4.7	Jim Wells	15,483	1,821	10.5	Presidio	2,579	1,349	34.3	Zapata	4,073	440	9.7
Denton	199,952	7,819	3.8	Johnson	52,555	3,348	6.0	Rains	3,391	223	6.2	Zavala	3,575	962	21.2
Dickens	963	80	7.7	Jones	10,073	419	4.0	Randall	56,992	2,194	3.7				
Dimmit	3,219	668	17.2	Karnes	5,626	425	7.0	Reagan	1,959	95	4.6				

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

Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

				May, '96 to Jun. '96		Jun. '95 to Jun. '96	
	Jun. '96*	May. '96	Jun. '95	Change	% Change	Change	% Change
TOTAL NONAG. W & S EMPLOYMENT	8,286,400	8,259,500	8,041,400	26,900	0.3	245,000	3.0
GOODS PRODUCING	1,634,700	1,619,800	1,604,400	14,900	0.9	30,300	1.9
<i>Mining</i>	154,000	153,000	157,100	1,000	0.7	-3,100	-2.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	145,900	145,000	148,900	900	0.6	-3,000	-2.0
<i>Construction</i>	434,900	427,800	413,900	7,100	1.7	21,000	5.1
<i>Manufacturing</i>	1,045,800	1,039,000	1,033,400	6,800	0.7	12,400	1.2
Durable Goods	608,000	604,100	592,500	3,900	0.6	15,500	2.6
Lumber & Wood Products	42,300	41,700	40,700	600	1.4	1,600	3.9
Lumber Camps, Sawmills, Planning Mills	8,400	8,200	8,200	200	2.4	200	2.4
Furniture & Fixtures	18,300	17,900	18,400	400	2.2	-100	-0.5
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	40,300	40,000	39,300	300	0.8	1,000	2.5
Concrete, Gypsum, & Plaster Products	18,400	18,300	17,400	100	0.5	1,000	5.7
Primary Metal Industries	30,800	30,400	29,900	400	1.3	900	3.0
Fabricated Metal Industries	97,100	96,400	93,000	700	0.7	4,100	4.4
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	49,300	48,800	47,300	500	1.0	2,000	4.2
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	131,200	130,000	127,700	1,200	0.9	3,500	2.7
Oil & Gas Field Machinery	25,600	25,500	24,600	100	0.4	1,000	4.1
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	120,900	120,500	114,500	400	0.3	6,400	5.6
Transportation Equipment	70,500	70,500	72,700	0	0.0	-2,200	-3.0
Aircraft & Parts	41,200	41,200	42,200	0	0.0	-1,000	-2.4
Instruments & Related Products	38,100	38,000	37,500	100	0.3	600	1.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	18,500	18,700	18,800	-200	-1.1	-300	-1.6
Nondurable Goods	437,800	434,900	440,900	2,900	0.7	-3,100	-0.7
Food & Kindred Products	97,400	95,900	97,600	1,500	1.6	-200	-0.2
Meat Products	31,800	31,500	31,300	300	1.0	500	1.6
Dairy Products	5,100	5,000	5,100	100	2.0	0	0.0
Bakery Products	10,400	10,000	10,100	400	4.0	300	3.0
Malt Beverages	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	0.0	100	3.7
Textile Mill Products	3,800	3,800	3,900	0	0.0	-100	-2.6
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products	61,400	60,700	65,000	700	1.2	-3,600	-5.5
Paper & Allied Products	30,000	29,900	29,600	100	0.3	400	1.4
Printing & Publishing	72,900	73,000	73,000	-100	-0.1	-100	-0.1
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, & Miscellaneous	33,100	33,200	33,200	-100	-0.3	-100	-0.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	84,100	83,700	83,800	400	0.5	300	0.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	28,400	28,500	28,800	-100	-0.4	-400	-1.4
Petroleum Refining	25,100	25,200	25,600	-100	-0.4	-500	-2.0
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	51,800	51,400	50,900	400	0.8	900	1.8
Leather & Leather Products	7,700	7,900	8,200	-200	-2.5	-500	-6.1
SERVICE PRODUCING	6,651,700	6,639,700	6,437,000	12,000	0.2	214,700	3.3
<i>Transportation, Communications, Utilities</i>	489,100	486,400	475,000	2,700	0.6	14,100	3.0
Transportation	308,700	307,100	298,200	1,600	0.5	10,500	3.5
Railroad Transportation	16,900	16,900	17,900	0	0.0	-1,000	-5.6
Transportation by Air	86,200	85,600	82,900	600	0.7	3,300	4.0
Communications	108,600	107,500	103,100	1,100	1.0	5,500	5.3
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	71,800	71,800	73,700	0	0.0	-1,900	-2.6
Electric Services	32,100	32,200	33,900	-100	-0.3	-1,800	-5.3
Gas Production & Distribution	24,700	24,700	25,200	0	0.0	-500	-2.0
<i>Trade</i>	2,004,800	1,991,000	1,949,500	13,800	0.7	55,300	2.8
Wholesale Trade	479,000	476,600	468,700	2,400	0.5	10,300	2.2
Retail Trade	1,525,800	1,514,400	1,480,800	11,400	0.8	45,000	3.0
Building Materials & Gardening Supplies	56,900	56,200	51,900	700	1.2	5,000	9.6
General Merchandise Stores	207,200	203,700	204,500	3,500	1.7	2,700	1.3
Food Stores	247,900	246,600	243,600	1,300	0.5	4,300	1.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	161,500	159,600	155,200	1,900	1.2	6,300	4.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores	71,200	71,400	76,400	-200	-0.3	-5,200	-6.8
Home Furniture, Furnishings, & Equipment Stores	66,400	65,900	62,400	500	0.8	4,000	6.4
Eating & Drinking Places	551,300	547,800	531,000	3,500	0.6	20,300	3.8
Other Retail Trade	163,400	163,200	155,800	200	0.1	7,600	4.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	447,200	443,700	440,000	3,500	0.8	7,200	1.6
Depository Institutions including Banks	116,600	115,700	114,200	900	0.8	2,400	2.1
Insurance Carriers, Agents, Brokers, & Service	148,400	147,800	148,000	600	0.4	400	0.3
Other Finance Insurance & Real Estate	182,200	180,200	177,800	2,000	1.1	4,400	2.5
<i>Services</i>	2,255,600	2,227,000	2,143,900	28,600	1.3	111,700	5.2
Hotel & Other Lodging Places	87,500	85,500	86,200	2,000	2.3	1,300	1.5
Personal Services	87,000	87,000	84,400	0	0.0	2,600	3.1
Business Services	520,800	515,900	484,700	4,900	0.9	36,100	7.4
Auto Repair Services	79,300	78,300	74,200	1,000	1.3	5,100	6.9
Miscellaneous Repair Services	29,100	28,500	27,900	600	2.1	1,200	4.3
Amusement & Recreation, including Motion Pictures	125,500	117,800	119,700	7,700	6.5	5,800	4.8
Health Services	634,200	629,600	603,500	4,600	0.7	30,700	5.1
Legal Services	65,200	63,700	64,600	1,500	2.4	600	0.9
Educational Services	87,200	91,000	85,500	-3,800	-4.2	1,700	2.0
Social Services	157,400	157,000	148,700	400	0.3	8,700	5.9
Membership Organizations	136,500	130,400	129,600	6,100	4.7	6,900	5.3
Engineering & Management Services	191,000	188,700	183,300	2,300	1.2	7,700	4.2
Agricultural Services	48,100	47,200	44,900	900	1.9	3,200	7.1
<i>Government</i>	1,455,000	1,491,600	1,428,600	-36,600	-2.5	26,400	1.8
Federal	188,500	188,400	189,700	100	0.1	-1,200	-0.6
State	322,000	332,700	313,300	-10,700	-3.2	8,700	2.8
Local	944,500	970,500	925,600	-26,000	-2.7	18,900	2.0

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

Texas Metropolitan Statistical Areas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	ABILENE			AMARILLO			AUSTIN-SAN MARCOS			BMT.-PT. ARTHUR			BRAZORIA		
	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95
TOTAL	52.3	52.7	51.9	93.7	93.7	90.7	541.8	542.4	514.5	152.3	153.3	151.5	72.4	72.5	71.6
Mining	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.5
Construction	2.2	2.1	2.2	4.8	4.6	4.5	27.2	26.8	25.2	14.1	14.5	13.2	9.0	8.7	8.4
Manufacturing-Dur.	1.5	1.5	1.9	3.6	3.6	3.4	60.7	60.2	56.6	7.8	7.7	7.9	4.7	4.8	4.6
Manufacturing-Nondur.	1.6	1.6	1.5	6.0	5.9	5.9	12.0	11.9	11.8	16.0	16.0	16.4	11.6	11.6	12.0
Trans., Comm. & Util.	2.7	2.7	2.7	6.0	5.9	6.0	17.2	16.8	15.8	8.3	8.5	8.9	3.2	3.1	3.0
Wholesale Trade	2.5	2.5	2.6	6.0	5.9	6.0	20.6	20.4	18.8	5.3	5.3	5.3	2.0	2.0	2.1
Retail Trade	11.8	11.7	11.3	20.5	20.2	19.5	98.0	96.7	90.8	30.4	30.3	30.1	11.8	11.7	11.8
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	1.9	2.0	2.0	4.7	4.7	4.5	29.0	28.8	28.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services	17.1	17.4	17.0	25.8	25.3	23.1	147.5	146.2	140.0	39.9	39.8	39.9	13.6	13.5	13.4
Federal Government	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	11.0	11.2	11.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
State Government	2.2	2.2	2.3	4.4	4.8	4.4	61.3	65.5	61.9	5.4	5.9	5.2	3.0	3.0	3.1
Local Government	5.9	6.2	5.8	9.3	10.1	10.7	56.3	56.9	53.2	17.4	17.7	17.4	9.9	10.5	9.5

INDUSTRY	BROWNSVILLE-HARL.			BRYAN-COLL. STA.			CORPUS CHRISTI			DALLAS			EL PASO		
	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95
TOTAL	95.2	95.5	92.0	60.7	65.5	61.6	149.8	148.8	147.2	1663.7	1653.1	1605.7	234.7	233.6	235.5
Mining	**	**	**	0.6	0.6	0.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	11.6	11.7	12.4	**	**	**
Construction	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	11.5	11.3	11.4	74.7	72.9	67.4	10.3	10.2	10.7
Manufacturing-Dur.	4.9	4.9	4.8	2.5	2.5	2.3	4.2	4.1	3.8	159.3	159.0	154.6	14.5	14.4	15.0
Manufacturing-Nondur.	8.8	8.8	8.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	9.4	9.4	10.1	75.2	75.1	76.2	31.7	31.6	31.9
Trans., Comm. & Util.	4.1	4.1	4.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	6.7	6.7	6.7	109.5	108.3	103.2	12.5	12.4	12.6
Wholesale Trade	4.4	4.4	4.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	5.8	5.7	5.8	134.1	133.3	129.0	12.1	12.1	12.1
Retail Trade	20.4	20.3	19.7	12.0	12.0	12.4	30.0	29.7	29.2	287.9	284.3	276.4	42.7	42.4	44.5
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	6.6	6.4	6.5	131.3	130.6	130.2	8.8	8.8	8.7
Services	24.3	24.3	23.3	13.3	13.3	12.8	41.9	41.5	40.3	489.2	483.1	466.0	51.5	51.2	51.0
Federal Government	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	30.3	30.5	31.3	8.4	8.4	8.4
State Government	3.6	3.7	3.6	16.2	20.6	17.4	3.8	4.0	3.8	26.0	27.0	25.9	6.8	6.9	6.6
Local Government	16.5	16.9	16.2	5.6	6.0	5.6	21.5	21.6	21.2	134.6	137.3	133.1	35.4	35.2	34.0

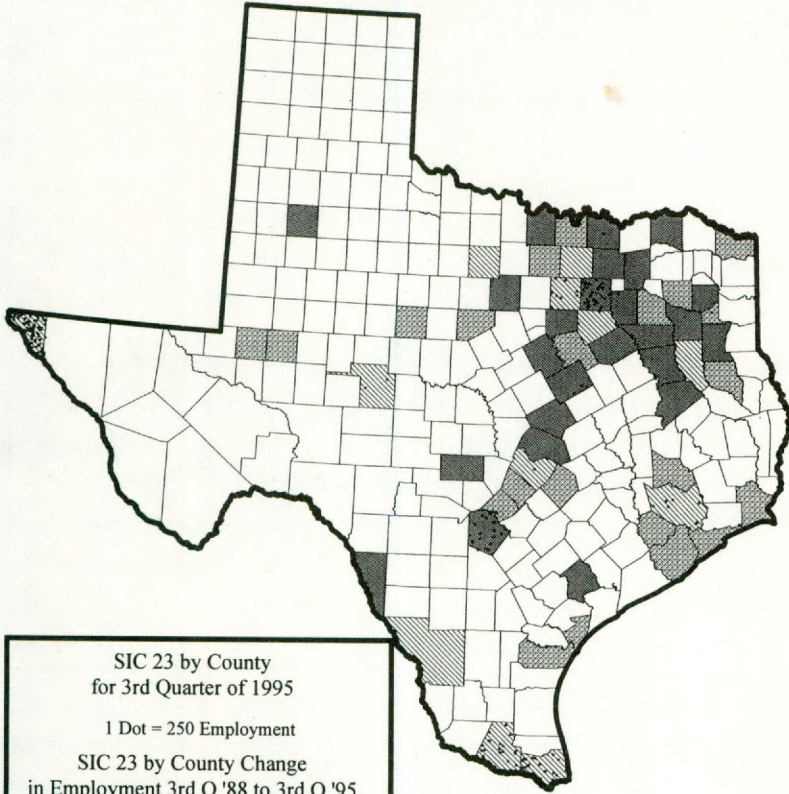
INDUSTRY	FT. WORTH-ARL.			GALVESTON-TX. CITY			HOUSTON			KILLEEN-TEMPLE			LAREDO		
	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95
TOTAL	682.1	679.0	659.2	88.1	87.5	87.7	1813.9	1803.4	1772.4	97.0	97.0	92.4	54.8	54.9	55.6
Mining	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	65.0	64.7	65.0	**	**	**	2.7	2.8	2.5
Construction	31.7	31.3	28.8	5.0	5.1	5.0	123.7	121.6	119.7	4.3	4.2	4.2	2.0	2.0	2.3
Manufacturing-Dur.	70.9	70.6	70.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	113.1	111.6	106.7	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.7	0.7	0.8
Manufacturing-Nondur.	35.6	35.6	35.5	6.2	6.2	6.5	80.7	79.9	81.4	5.3	5.2	5.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Trans., Comm. & Util.	64.4	63.9	62.6	4.2	4.3	4.2	125.9	124.6	124.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	7.9	7.8	8.3
Wholesale Trade	38.3	38.2	37.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	116.6	115.5	115.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.9
Retail Trade	136.1	134.6	130.2	17.9	17.6	17.5	310.6	306.9	299.8	19.9	19.9	18.2	12.5	12.5	13.1
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	30.4	30.1	29.1	5.4	5.3	5.4	95.1	94.6	95.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	2.1	2.0	2.1
Services	181.0	179.4	173.2	18.2	17.7	18.3	541.3	534.7	523.4	24.6	24.6	23.6	9.9	9.8	10.0
Federal Government	12.9	12.9	13.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	24.9	24.7	24.9	8.4	8.4	8.1	1.4	1.4	1.3
State Government	9.3	9.3	9.4	14.0	13.8	13.6	39.7	44.3	43.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Local Government	67.1	68.7	64.3	11.9	12.2	11.8	177.3	180.3	172.1	14.7	14.9	14.2	10.6	10.9	10.2

INDUSTRY	LONGVIEW-MARSHALL			LUBBOCK			MCALLEN-EDIN.-MIS.			ODESSA-MIDLAND			SAN ANGELO		
	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95
TOTAL	84.7	84.7	84.1	110.5	110.7	106.6	127.1	128.1	122.0	98.6	98.0	97.1	41.0	41.6	40.7
Mining	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	11.8	11.8	12.2	0.4	0.4	0.5
Construction	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.2	5.1	5.4	1.8	1.8	1.8
Manufacturing-Dur.	11.7	11.6	11.6	4.4	4.3	4.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	4.2	4.2	4.1	2.9	2.9	3.0
Manufacturing-Nondur.	6.3	6.3	6.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	10.1	10.0	10.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3
Trans., Comm. & Util.	3.9	4.0	3.9	6.0	6.0	5.5	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	2.5	2.5	2.5
Wholesale Trade	4.2	4.1	4.1	7.5	7.4	7.4	6.7	7.2	6.0	7.0	6.9	6.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Retail Trade	17.3	17.2	16.9	24.8	24.4	23.4	28.7	28.9	28.1	19.3	19.3	18.8	8.3	8.3	8.3
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	2.8	2.9	2.9	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Services	19.9	20.0	20.0	31.6	31.2	30.7	27.8	27.4	26.1	23.5	22.8	22.5	11.4	11.5	10.9
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.3
State Government	0.7	0.7	0.8	10.8	11.9	10.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.3
Local Government	10.2	10.2	9.9	10.7	11.1	10.6	27.8	28.5	26.7	14.8	15.2	14.7	4.4	4.8	4.3

INDUSTRY	SAN ANTONIO			SHERMAN-DENISON			TEXARKANA			TYLER			VICTORIA		
	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95
TOTAL	642.3	643.4	623.6	41.1	41.2	40.3	49.9	50.3	49.0	72.3	71.9	72.4	33.1	33.8	33.0
Mining	1.9	1.9	1.9	**	**	**	**	**	**	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
Construction	33.5	33.1	30.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing-Dur.	24.9	24.6	24.1	7.2	7.1	6.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	7.5	7.3	9.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Manufacturing-Nondur.	25.2	24.9	24.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	2.1	2.2	2.1
Trans., Comm. & Util.	29.6	29.2	28.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	18.3	18.2	17.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
Wholesale Trade	28.8	28.5	28.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
Retail Trade	130.2	129.3	126.5	8.2	8.1	8.4	10.5	10.4	10.2	14.8	14.8	14.5	7.1	7.2	7.3
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	44.2	43.9	43.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services	193.6	193.5	186.4	10.6	11.0	10.0	13.4	13.3	13.3	20.9	20.6	20.2	8.9	8.9	8.6
Federal Government	38.6	38.6	39.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.1	4.1	4.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
State Government	14.9	15.2	14.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.6	1.6	0.9	3.2	3.2	2.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
Local Government	76.9	80.7	75.4	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.7	6.2	5.5	7.2	7.3	7.1	5.1	5.5	5.1

INDUSTRY	WACO			WICHITA FALLS		
	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95	Jun.'96*	May.'96	Jun.'95
TOTAL	93.8	93.8	91.8	58.4	58.8	57.0
Mining	**	**	**	1.3	1.3	1.3
Construction	4.4	4.3	4.4	2.2	2.1	2.3
Manufacturing-Dur.	9.0	9.0	8.9	6.0	6.1	5.7
Manufacturing-Nondur.	7.8	7.9	8.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
Trans., Comm. & Util.	3.8	3.7	3.7	2.8	2.9	2.9

**Texas Counties: A Map of
Major Group 23 - Apparel and Other Finished Products
Made from Fabrics and Similar Materials**



SIC 23 by County
for 3rd Quarter of 1995
1 Dot = 250 Employment
SIC 23 by County Change
in Employment 3rd Q '88 to 3rd Q '95

- ▨ 101 and over
- ▩ 1 to 100
- 0 and confidential *
- Negative Growth

Source: Covered Employment Records, Texas Workforce Commission
* Confidentiality is observed when there are fewer than three employers in a given industry or when any one employer has eighty percent or more of the employment.

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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@twcdirect.twc.state.tx.us).

TWC's new internet connection can be made through twcdirect.twc.state.tx.us.

TWC (both the Economic Research and Analysis Department and the State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee Department) has created a four part series of publications each focusing on a different aspect of the Texas labor market. *The Data Game* is a labor market information source directory to be used as a guide in finding data. *Targeting Your Labor Market* contains data on how the labor market works, types of skills that employers value, and other work-related concepts. *Texas Economy* contains an analysis of trends in the Texas economy. *Discovering Your Future* contains employment estimates for 1993 and industry and occupation projections to the year 2000.

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