JANUARY 2002

A MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE TEXAS WORKFORCE COMMISSION

TEXAS

LABOR MARKET REVIEW

INDICATORS

Texas Unemployment Rate
Actual Series

January	2002	6.0%
December	2001	5.2%
January	2001	4.3%

Seasonally Adjusted

January	2002	5.7%
December	2001	5.7%
January	2001	4.1%

U.S. Unemployment Rate
Actual Series

January	2002	6.3%
December	2001	5.4%
January	2001	4.7%

Seasonally Adjusted

January	2002	5.6%
December	2001	5.8%
January	2001	4.2%

Texas Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment

Actual Series	9,347,400
OTM Change	-161,000
OTY Change	-78,700
Seasonally Adjusted	9,451,300
OTM Change	14,300
OTY Change	-84,000

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

U.S.	1.1%
Dallas-Fort Worth	2.0%
Houston-Galveston (December)	0.6%

Texas Initial Claims for Unemployment Benefits

January	2002	108,542
December	2001	96,547
January	2001	79,993

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Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)

Total Nonagricultural Employment in Texas increased by 14,300 jobs in January, the first over-the-month gain since August 2001. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate and Manufacturing were the only two industries to experience declines in employment in January, while Trade and Services posted the largest job gains. Although January's gain of 14,300 jobs was the largest over-the-month job increase since December 2000, a total of 84,000 jobs have been lost since January 2001.

Employment in Mining increased in January for the first time since September 2001, gaining 700 jobs over-the-month. The annual growth rate for Mining declined slightly but remained the highest among all of the major industry divisions in Texas at 4.8 percent.

Manufacturing recorded its fourteenth consecutive monthly employment loss, with a drop of 1,100 jobs in January. Durable Goods contributed a loss of 1,800 jobs, centered in Electronic Equipment and Industrial Machinery Manufacturing. Nondurable Goods experienced its first monthly employment increase in a little over a year, adding 700 jobs in January. After peaking at 1.2 percent in September 2000, annual job growth in Manufacturing fell to a rate of -5.9 percent in January 2002.

Following eight consecutive monthly employment decreases, Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (TCPU) posted a gain of 1,900 jobs in January. The bulk of the increase occurred in Transportation by Air as this industry rebounded from previous losses. Most of the other industries within TCPU recorded job losses in January. As a result of the substantial employment losses that occurred at the end of 2001, TCPU's annual growth fell from 4.3 percent in January 2001 to -4.0 percent in January 2002.

The Services industry added 5,000 positions in January, its second increase in as many months. Business Services and Health Services had the largest employment increases within Services, while Membership Organizations and Personal Services felt the largest declines. While the annual growth rate for Services rose slightly to -0.4 percent in January, growth was still considerably lower than the 3.6 percent rate experienced in January 2001.

Trade gained 5,600 jobs in January, the highest January increase since 2000. Retail Trade contributed 4,700 jobs, while Wholesale Trade added an additional 900 more positions.

Please see related graphs at top of page 2

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Employment (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)

Total Nonagricultural Employment within the MSAs declined by 139,000 jobs in January due primarily to seasonal cutbacks in Services and Retail Trade.

Large decreases in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities employment were seen in the Houston and Dallas MSAs due to job cuts in the shipping and packaging industry following the holiday season.

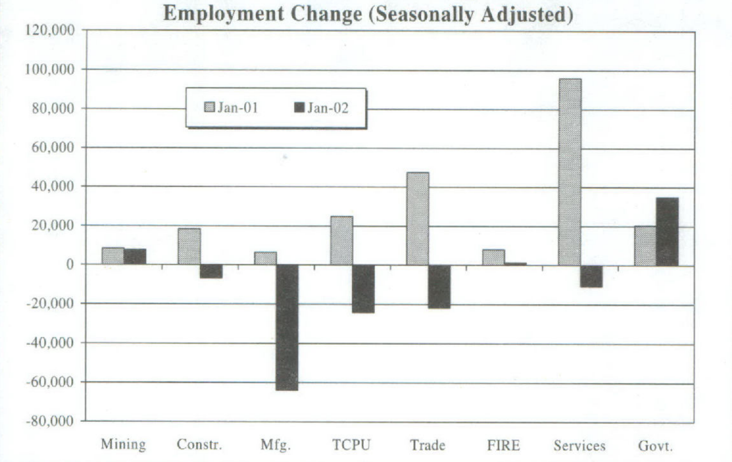
The Austin-San Marcos MSA was the only metropolitan area to see gains in Federal Government employment with an increase of 300 new jobs. This increase can be partly attributed to seasonal hiring by the Internal Revenue Service in preparation for the upcoming tax season.

The Corpus Christi MSA experienced a seasonal increase of 500 jobs in the Construction industry in January. This increase was due to annual retooling and reconstructing of local manufacturing plants.

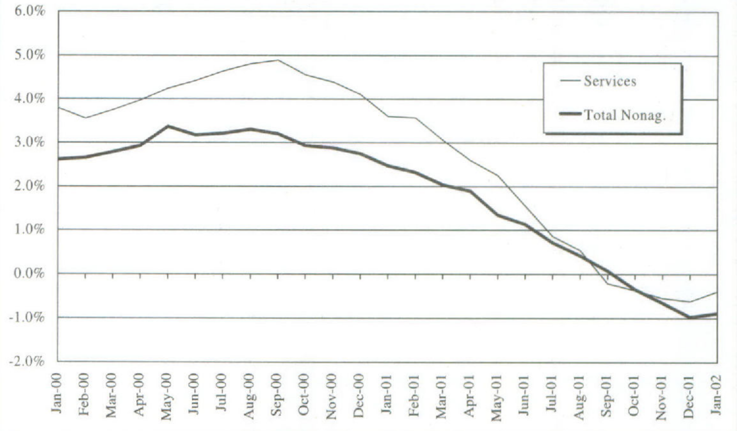
WHAT'S NEW

Labor force and Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment annual revisions are now available. Statewide labor force estimates have been revised back to 1997 (seas. adj.) and 1999 (actual). Local labor force estimates have been revised back to 2001. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment estimates have been revised back to 2000. For more information about our annual benchmark revisions, contact the LMI Department.

Statewide Over-the-Year Nonagricultural Employment Change (Seasonally Adjusted)



Statewide Annual Growth Rates in Total Nonagricultural Employment and Services (Seasonally Adjusted)



TEXAS AND U.S. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

	TEXAS*				UNITED STATES**			
Actual	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate
Jan. '02	10,575,100	9,937,600	637,500	6.0	141,074,000	132,139,000	8,935,000	6.3
Dec. '01	10,531,100	9,984,200	546,900	5.2	141,913,000	134,235,000	7,678,000	5.4
Jan. '01	10,290,500	9,846,700	443,800	4.3	141,049,000	134,462,000	6,587,000	4.7
Seas. Adjusted	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate
Jan. '02	10,657,100	10,048,200	608,900	5.7	141,390,000	133,468,000	7,922,000	5.6
Dec. '01	10,541,900	9,937,500	604,400	5.7	142,314,000	134,055,000	8,259,000	5.8
Jan. '01	10,376,700	9,953,800	422,900	4.1	141,757,000	135,870,000	5,887,000	4.2

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. 2002*	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2001	Dec. '01 to Jan. '02 Absolute Change	Dec. '01 to Jan. '02 Percent Change	Jan. '01 to Jan. '02 Absolute Change	Jan. '01 to Jan. '02 Percent Change
TOTAL NONAG. W&S EMPLOYMENT	9,451,300	9,437,000	9,535,300	14,300	0.2	-84,000	-0.9
GOODS PRODUCING	1,746,300	1,745,900	1,809,500	400	0.0	-63,200	-3.5
Mining	163,100	162,400	155,600	700	0.4	7,500	4.8
Construction	559,300	558,500	566,100	800	0.1	-6,800	-1.2
Manufacturing	1,023,900	1,025,000	1,087,800	-1,100	-0.1	-63,900	-5.9
Durable Goods	620,000	621,800	667,300	-1,800	-0.3	-47,300	-7.1
Nondurable Goods	403,900	403,200	420,500	700	0.2	-16,600	-3.9
SERVICE PRODUCING	7,705,000	7,691,100	7,725,800	13,900	0.2	-20,800	-0.3
Transportation, Comm., Utilities	577,100	575,200	601,300	1,900	0.3	-24,200	-4.0
Trade	2,245,900	2,240,300	2,267,800	5,600	0.2	-21,900	-1.0
Wholesale Trade	526,500	525,600	539,100	900	0.2	-12,600	-2.3
Retail Trade	1,719,400	1,714,700	1,728,700	4,700	0.3	-9,300	-0.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	531,300	532,000	530,100	-700	-0.1	1,200	0.2
Services	2,746,900	2,741,900	2,757,700	5,000	0.2	-10,800	-0.4
Government	1,603,800	1,601,700	1,568,900	2,100	0.1	34,900	2.2

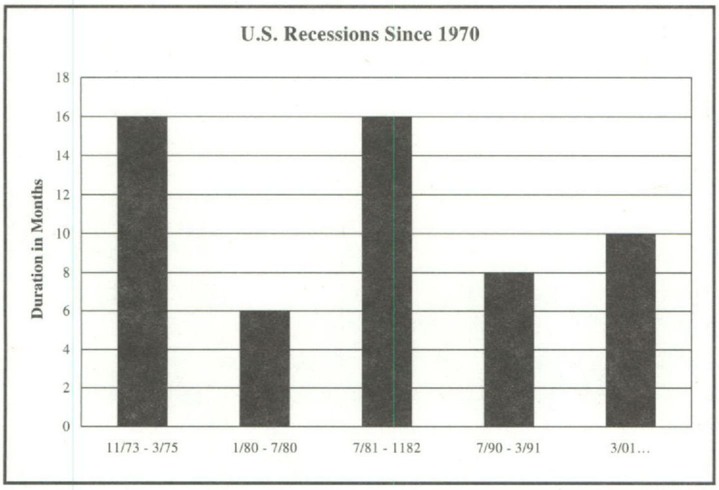
Note: The number of nonagricultural jobs in Texas is without reference to place of residence of workers.
*Estimates for the current month are preliminary. All estimates are subject to revision.
+All elements of seasonality are factored out to achieve an estimate which reflects the basic underlying trend.
Wholesale Trade estimates are probability-based. (See text box on page 9 for more information)

Recession and Texas

by Bryce Bayles, David Mass and Jeremy Triplett

What is a recession? Most people think of a lack of job security, reduced business investment, and evaporating retirement funds. Recessions have cost U.S. citizens on average 1.7 million jobs over the last three decades. The duration of recessions since 1970 averaged 11.5 months. The longest recessions since 1970 were the 1973-1975 recession and the 1981-1982 recession, each lasting 16 months. The shortest recession was in 1980, which lasted only six months (see figure 1.1). Have Texans felt the impact of these recessions as much as the rest of the country? Using indicators such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross State Product (GSP), the number of unemployed, and Nonagricultural employment data (an estimate of jobs in a given area), this article will compare how the Texas and United States economies fared during periods of recession.

Fig. 1.1



Defining a Recession

In order to understand how Texas compares to the nation during periods of economic slowdown, the term "recession" needs to be defined. Leading economists agree that a recession is defined as periods when real output falls for two consecutive quarters. The Real GDP measures U.S. output. Because GDP is only measured each quarter, other indicators are used to pinpoint the specific timing of a slowdown. The output of a state is measured by Real GSP. GSP is the most equivalent indicator to GDP when comparing state output to national output. Therefore, for the purposes of this article, the assumption is being made that GSP is analogous to GDP (Note: GSP and GDP figures are measured in 1996 dollars). In national recessions since 1970, GDP decreased on average by 21 percent. Texas GSP during the same periods actually increased by an average of 25 percent. Industrial production, measured monthly by the Federal Reserve, is used in the National Bureau of Economic Research's (NBER) determination of a peak in the business cycle. Recessions are also usually associated with periods of declining employment. When business' output is falling, fewer workers are needed, resulting in higher unemployment.

Texas verses U.S.

Since 1970, the NBER has declared five national recessions. How did the Texas economy perform compared to the national economy upon entering, during, and recovering from these recessionary periods?

Leading into the last five recessions, the Texas economy fared better than the U.S. in output and nonagricultural employment losses. Again, assuming GDP is comparable to GSP, then Texas has not been in a recession during the same time the U.S. has since 1970. Does this mean that the Texas economy has not been adversely effected by U.S. recessions? The average number of unemployed for the nation during the first four months of the 1973-1975 recession grew by 26.3 percent while the average number of unemployed in Texas grew by 31 percent. However, the U.S. continued to add jobs during the first three months of the 1980 recession, gaining 0.8 percent (compared to a 1.3 percent gain the previous year). Texas employment during the same period grew by 0.9 percent, or 48,300 workers, while in the previous year job growth had doubled with an additional 1.9 percent, or 101,800 workers.

During the middle period of each of the past recessions, Texas often mirrored the nation's economy. In the last four recessions, the number of unemployed in Texas tracked with the nation's trend of gains and losses. For example, during the recession of 1990-1991, the total number of unemployed in the U.S. rose by 9.2 percent; Texas followed with a gain in unemployment of 4.5 percent. Nonagricultural employment during the 1973-1975, 1980, and the 1981-1982 recessions showed that Texas again paralleled the U.S. economy. For example, national nonagricultural employment grew by 0.2 percent while Texas added 0.7 percent. The number of unemployed in the U.S. and Texas increased by 8.3 percent and 14.5 percent respectively during the recessions between 1973 and 1982.

Toward the end of the last five U.S. recessions, Texas' economy recovered at a faster rate than the nation. For instance, at the close of the 1980 recession, Texas added 45,000 jobs, or 0.8 percent, while the nation lost almost 1.2 million jobs, a decline of 1.3 percent. The number of unemployed in the state dropped by 4.7 percent while unemployment in the U.S. rose by 2.4 percent at the close of the 1990-1991 recession.

Although Texas has experienced economic slowdowns during national recessions, it has never declined to the levels the U.S. has during these recessions. On average, entering into last five national recessions, Texas nonagricultural employment has grown by 1.0 percent, while national employment typically falls by 0.1 percent. The number of unemployed in Texas usually mirrors that of the U.S.. The number of unemployed in Texas grows by an average of 6.2 percent and the U.S.

Continued on page 4

Continued from page 3

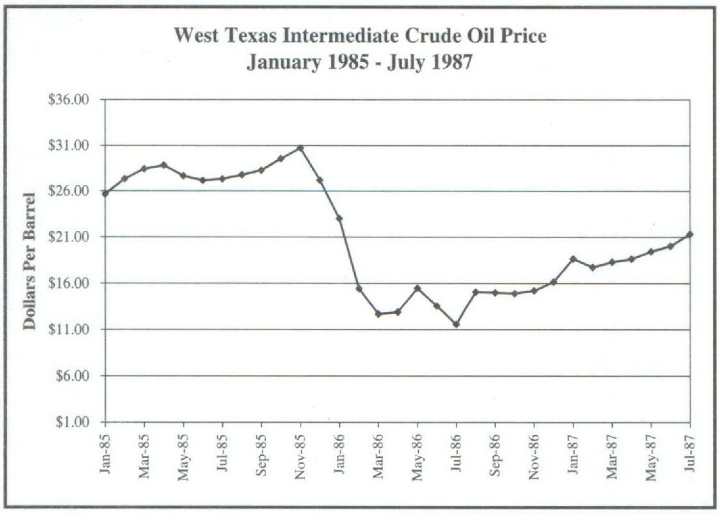
increases by 6.1 percent. As the recession progresses, the Texas economy begins to fall in line with the U.S. economy. The number of unemployed in Texas rises on average by 14.5 percent, while nationally, unemployment grows by 8.3 percent. Both Texas and the nation tend to add nonagricultural jobs in tandem, with Texas adding an average of 0.7 percent and the U.S. adding 0.2 percent. As the national economy begins to emerge from a recessionary period, Texas typically has already started to recover. With an increase of 7.6 percent, the number of unemployed in Texas grew at a slower pace than the U.S., which continued to increase by 20 percent. The number of nonagricultural jobs in Texas slipped on average by 0.1 percent, while the U.S. continued to decline by losing 1.1 percent. In comparing the last five recessions using these economic indicators, it is apparent that Texas lagged the nation going into recessionary periods, then patterned that of the U.S. economy, and recovering from the recessions, Texas recuperated faster than the nation.

"...Texas lagged the nation going into recessionary periods, then patterned that of the U.S. economy, and recovering from the recessions, Texas recuperated faster than the nation."

Was Texas in a Recession between 1985-1986?

By our definition, Texas has never been in a recession concurrently with the U.S. - based on the GSP-equals-GDP qualifier, nonagricultural employment data, and the number unemployed - but what about the opposite? Has Texas ever experienced its own recession? During 1985, Saudi Arabia saturated the market with excess oil production causing oil prices to tumble. This slashed Texas oil prices from a high of $30 per barrel to a low of $11 per barrel (See figure 1.2). The number of operational oil rigs in Texas at that time dropped by 132 rigs in the first three quarters of 1985. This drop contributed to a 45,400 increase in unemployment. The unemployment rate at this time rose five-tenths of a percentage point from 6.7 percent to 7.2 percent. Then times continued to worsen for Texas as the unemployment rate peaked at 10.1 percent in June of 1986. For the first time, Texas GSP dropped for three consecutive quarters, thus by definition, thrusting Texas into a recession.

Fig. 1.2



Current Recession

The U.S. economy, on the heels of the longest sustained growth period in history, was declared by the NBER to have slipped into a recession in March of 2001. How has this affected Texas? Are we experiencing our first recession since the oil price plummet of the mid-1980s? The latest benchmarked data reveal that since March 2001, the number of nonagricultural jobs in Texas have decreased by only 0.01 percent while U.S. nonagricultural employment has grown by 0.5 percent. The decline in Texas employment can be attributed to decreases in jobs over many different industries. Layoffs in the High-Tech field have contributed to a 32 percent increase in the number of unemployed statewide over the past ten months. Through the first ten months of the 2001 U.S. recession, Texas' highest unemployment rate of 5.4 percent is still three-tenths of a percentage point lower than the lowest rate during the 1990-1991 national recession. By definition, Texas is not in a recession yet since GSP has not fallen for two consecutive quarters. Since March of 2001, GSP in Texas has actually grown by 0.8 percent, or $6.2 billion .

Projections

After reviewing the past five U.S. recessions, it is apparent that Texas has not been in a recession at the same time as the U.S.. Economists at DRI-WEFA predict the U.S. will come out of recession in 2002. The latest GDP information for fourth quarter 2001 indicates a growth of 0.2 percent which may suggest a rebound for the U.S. economy. Software and High-tech companies are expected to rebound in the second and third quarters of 2002 due to streamlining of business organization and a drop in computer prices. The Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts expects state GSP to grow by about 4 percent over the next two years. Due to tax cuts and lower interest rates by the fed, consumer confidence will rise which in turn will increase spending and stimulate the economy. Texas employment is forecast to increase at a rate of 1.6 percent going into 2003, with a slight decrease in unemployment expected by the second quarter of 2002.

Acknowledgments: We would like to thank Dr. Tim Kane (Professor of Economics at the University of Texas at Tyler), and Dr. Jim Lee (Associate Professor of Economics, Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi) for their assistance.

Highlights of Local Area Unemployment Statistics
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The Texas actual series unemployment rate increased almost a full percentage point to 6.0 percent from December's rate of 5.2 percent. This is the highest January unemployment rate Texas has recorded since 1997. This month's gain is still smaller than the average December-to-January increase of nine-tenths of a percentage point. January's rate is 1.7 percentage points higher than last year's record low rate of 4.3 percent. Nationally, the United States unemployment rate increased by nine-tenths of a percentage point from December's rate of 5.4 to 6.3 percent in January. This is the fourth straight month that the state rate has been lower than the national rate.

The number of employed Texans decreased by 46,600 in January. This is the smallest over-the-month change since 1990. This January's small decrease can be attributed to less than normal hiring of seasonal workers in 2001.

The number of unemployed Texans rose by 90,700 over the month from 546,900 in December to 637,500 in January. This increase is higher than the average December to January gain of 75,200 and is the largest over-the-month change since January 1997. January's unemployment level is the highest reported for the month since 1994.

The number of claims for unemployment benefits without earnings rose by 8,900 from 178,900 in December to 187,800 in January. January's level is the highest number of claims that have been recorded for Texas since 1990. The number of claims has continued to grow steadily since September, adding an average 13,100 more claims each month.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas Ranked by Unemployment Rate January 2002

1	Bryan-College Station	1.7
2	Lubbock	2.7
3	San Angelo	3.2
4	Amarillo	3.7
5	Abilene	4.2
6	Wichita Falls	4.4
7	Waco	4.5
8	Victoria	4.8
9 (tie)	Odessa-Midland	4.9
	San Antonio	4.9
11(tie)	Killeen-Temple	5.2
	Tyler	5.2
13	Houston	5.3
14	Austin-San Marcos	5.4
15	Forth Worth-Arlington	5.7
	Texas	**6.0**
16	Corpus Christi	6.0
17	Brazoria	6.3
18 (tie)	Galveston-Texas City	6.7
	Longview-Marshall	6.7
20	Dallas	6.8
21	Sherman-Denison	7.6
22 (tie)	Beaumont-Port Arthur	7.8
	Laredo	7.8
24	El Paso	8.4
25	Brownsville-Harlingen	10.1
26	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	14.1
	Texarkana data not available	

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

	*January 2002**				*December 2001*				*January 2001*			
	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
State of Texas	10,575.1	9,937.6	637.5	6.0	10,531.1	9,984.2	546.9	5.2	10,290.5	9,846.7	443.8	4.3
Abilene	56.4	54.0	2.4	4.2	56.2	54.3	1.9	3.4	57.8	55.4	2.4	4.1
Amarillo	110.7	106.6	4.1	3.7	112.2	108.8	3.4	3.1	109.5	106.1	3.4	3.1
Austin-San Marcos	760.4	719.5	40.9	5.4	759.2	724.0	35.2	4.6	744.0	727.8	16.2	2.2
Beaumont-Port Arthur	178.0	164.1	13.9	7.8	177.0	164.0	13.0	7.3	178.8	165.2	13.6	7.6
Brazoria	109.4	102.6	6.8	6.3	108.7	102.8	5.9	5.5	104.7	98.5	6.2	6.0
Brownsville-Harlingen	134.9	121.2	13.7	10.1	133.0	121.0	12.0	9.0	131.8	120.1	11.7	8.9
Bryan-College Station	76.2	74.9	1.3	1.7	79.6	78.5	1.1	1.4	74.0	72.8	1.2	1.7
Corpus Christi	175.4	165.0	10.4	6.0	173.0	163.7	9.3	5.4	173.7	163.8	9.9	5.7
Dallas	2,041.8	1,903.2	138.6	6.8	2,025.8	1,906.2	119.6	5.9	1,972.2	1,908.4	63.8	3.2
El Paso	282.2	258.5	23.7	8.4	279.5	258.8	20.7	7.4	283.8	260.7	23.1	8.1
Fort Worth-Arlington	942.3	888.5	53.8	5.7	938.5	893.1	45.4	4.8	909.7	879.3	30.4	3.3
Galveston-Texas City	118.5	110.5	8.0	6.7	117.2	110.1	7.1	6.0	115.9	109.4	6.5	5.6
Houston	2,220.4	2,102.6	117.8	5.3	2,217.4	2,117.3	100.1	4.5	2,158.3	2,076.6	81.7	3.8
Killeen-Temple	117.7	111.6	6.1	5.2	116.8	111.8	5.0	4.3	115.2	110.8	4.4	3.8
Laredo	76.7	70.7	6.0	7.8	76.0	71.1	4.9	6.4	74.8	69.1	5.7	7.7
Longview-Marshall	103.7	96.8	6.9	6.7	102.7	97.0	5.7	5.6	102.0	95.8	6.2	6.0
Lubbock	128.5	125.0	3.5	2.7	128.1	125.3	2.8	2.2	123.6	120.5	3.1	2.5
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	216.3	185.8	30.5	14.1	212.3	185.4	26.9	12.7	210.7	177.9	32.8	15.6
Odessa-Midland	121.1	115.1	6.0	4.9	120.5	115.7	4.8	4.0	117.3	111.9	5.4	4.6
San Angelo	50.1	48.5	1.6	3.2	50.3	49.0	1.3	2.7	49.4	47.9	1.5	3.1
San Antonio	795.4	756.6	38.8	4.9	792.0	758.5	33.5	4.2	769.2	742.3	26.9	3.5
Sherman-Denison	50.0	46.2	3.8	7.6	49.7	46.4	3.3	6.6	49.6	47.7	1.9	3.8
Tyler	94.2	89.3	4.9	5.2	93.9	89.6	4.3	4.6	90.9	87.3	3.6	3.9
Victoria	44.2	42.1	2.1	4.8	44.0	42.2	1.8	4.0	43.4	41.8	1.6	3.6
Waco	101.2	96.7	4.5	4.5	100.9	97.1	3.8	3.8	99.7	95.8	3.9	3.9
Wichita Falls	63.9	61.1	2.8	4.4	63.5	61.2	2.3	3.7	62.0	60.0	2.0	3.3
Texarkana Not Available												

*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 2002

County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
Anderson	18,543	968	5.0
Andrews	4,675	256	5.2
Angelina	33,896	2,416	6.7
Aransas	9,522	672	6.6
Archer	3,932	113	2.8
Armstrong	1,068	13	1.2
Atascosa	18,014	872	4.6
Austin	13,725	420	3.0
Bailey	3,185	196	5.8
Bandera	7,085	271	3.7
Bastrop	28,531	1,687	5.6
Baylor	1,529	70	4.4
Bee	9,790	567	5.5
Bell	90,913	4,678	4.9
Bexar	658,960	34,955	5.0
Blanco	3,643	117	3.1
Borden	402	12	2.9
Bosque	6,266	390	5.9
Bowie	36,530	1,915	5.0
Brazoria	102,626	6,844	6.3
Brazos	74,940	1,258	1.7
Brewster	5,490	171	3.0
Briscoe	730	19	2.5
Brooks	3,465	196	5.4
Brown	16,805	834	4.7
Burleson	6,937	258	3.6
Burnet	14,332	684	4.6
Caldwell	16,260	884	5.2
Calhoun	8,821	891	9.2
Callahan	6,243	247	3.8
Cameron	121,209	13,654	10.1
Camp	5,196	325	5.9
Carson	3,062	100	3.2
Cass	13,445	1,096	7.5
Castro	3,072	141	4.4
Chambers	11,515	585	4.8
Cherokee	18,585	874	4.5
Childress	2,806	111	3.8
Clay	5,449	177	3.1
Cochran	1,132	94	7.7
Coke	1,492	38	2.5
Coleman	2,771	279	9.1
Collin	281,097	20,413	6.8
Collingswortl	1,553	15	1.0
Colorado	7,830	377	4.6
Comal	39,321	1,658	4.0
Comanche	6,318	166	2.6
Concho	1,541	23	1.5
Cooke	17,230	1,036	5.7
Coryell	20,641	1,394	6.3
Cottle	795	38	4.6
Crane	1,308	198	13.1
Crockett	1,702	60	3.4
Crosby	2,644	130	4.7
Culberson	975	117	10.7
Dallam	3,465	71	2.0
Dallas	1,192,902	94,796	7.4
Dawson	5,677	373	6.2
Deaf Smith	6,976	418	5.7
Delta	2,613	115	4.2
Denton	252,344	12,128	4.6
De Witt	8,282	388	4.5
Dickens	710	32	4.3
Dimmit	3,346	380	10.2

County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
Donley	1,592	36	2.2
Duval	4,698	472	9.1
Eastland	9,153	345	3.6
Ector	56,382	3,716	6.2
Edwards	805	43	5.1
Ellis	55,398	3,202	5.5
El Paso	258,463	23,720	8.4
Erath	16,188	473	2.8
Falls	7,469	294	3.8
Fannin	12,226	1,079	8.1
Fayette	11,001	311	2.7
Fisher	1,660	79	4.5
Floyd	2,616	281	9.7
Foard	694	19	2.7
Fort Bend	186,519	7,827	4.0
Franklin	4,511	156	3.3
Freestone	8,038	386	4.6
Frio	5,149	446	8.0
Gaines	6,030	305	4.8
Galveston	110,543	7,974	6.7
Garza	2,531	96	3.7
Gillespie	10,153	243	2.3
Glasscock	644	17	2.6
Goliad	2,630	104	3.8
Gonzales	7,249	284	3.8
Gray	8,328	435	5.0
Grayson	46,220	3,791	7.6
Gregg	54,933	3,857	6.6
Grimes	7,905	542	6.4
Guadalupe	42,791	1,587	3.6
Hale	15,942	925	5.5
Hall	1,884	83	4.2
Hamilton	4,209	92	2.1
Hansford	2,416	53	2.1
Hardeman	1,801	70	3.7
Hardin	21,521	1,591	6.9
Harris	1,721,825	99,973	5.5
Harrison	25,835	2,000	7.2
Hartley	2,888	36	1.2
Haskell	3,049	83	2.7
Hays	53,495	2,478	4.4
Hemphill	1,835	30	1.6
Henderson	30,014	1,651	5.2
Hidalgo	185,836	30,505	14.1
Hill	14,519	800	5.2
Hockley	10,922	426	3.8
Hood	17,055	933	5.2
Hopkins	13,568	682	4.8
Houston	9,982	382	3.7
Howard	13,493	589	4.2
Hudspeth	1,297	72	5.3
Hunt	35,813	2,300	6.0
Hutchinson	8,552	484	5.4
Irion	693	17	2.4
Jack	3,132	96	3.0
Jackson	8,080	318	3.8
Jasper	12,574	1,468	10.5
Jeff Davis	1,251	30	2.3
Jefferson	105,695	8,357	7.3
Jim Hogg	1,969	164	7.7
Jim Wells	16,720	1,206	6.7
Johnson	61,328	3,706	5.7
Jones	8,772	254	2.8
Karnes	5,656	269	4.5

County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
Kaufman	32,910	2,744	7.7
Kendall	15,666	478	3.0
Kenedy	212	8	3.6
Kent	393	13	3.2
Kerr	17,437	640	3.5
Kimble	2,343	38	1.6
King	158	9	5.4
Kinney	1,013	117	10.4
Kleberg	11,591	789	6.4
Knox	1,672	62	3.6
Lamar	20,319	1,731	7.9
Lamb	5,948	384	6.1
Lampasas	9,298	390	4.0
La Salle	2,506	200	7.4
Lavaca	8,245	171	2.0
Lee	6,326	281	4.3
Leon	6,166	356	5.5
Liberty	27,947	2,281	7.5
Limestone	9,617	416	4.1
Lipscomb	1,413	34	2.3
Live Oak	4,414	136	3.0
Llano	5,146	230	4.3
Loving	51	4	7.3
Lubbock	124,988	3,450	2.7
Lynn	2,392	132	5.2
Mc Culloch	3,222	207	6.0
Mc Lennan	96,656	4,522	4.5
Mc Mullen	295	11	3.6
Madison	4,269	130	3.0
Marion	3,071	299	8.9
Martin	1,585	68	4.1
Mason	1,415	26	1.8
Matagorda	13,810	1,733	11.1
Maverick	14,287	6,264	30.5
Medina	14,836	853	5.4
Menard	867	38	4.2
Midland	58,737	2,248	3.7
Milam	9,239	537	5.5
Mills	2,435	49	2.0
Mitchell	3,226	168	4.9
Montague	6,241	397	6.0
Montgomery	142,312	6,476	4.4
Moore	9,202	303	3.2
Morris	5,818	754	11.5
Motley	681	9	1.3
Nacogdoches	26,552	1,038	3.8
Navarro	19,940	1,335	6.3
Newton	4,895	679	12.2
Nolan	6,398	326	4.8
Nueces	136,738	8,569	5.9
Ochiltree	4,831	145	2.9
Oldham	1,221	17	1.4
Orange	36,925	3,920	9.6
Palo Pinto	11,163	661	5.6
Panola	7,296	682	8.5
Parker	42,413	1,898	4.3
Parmer	4,199	145	3.3
Pecos	5,824	330	5.4
Polk	13,726	874	6.0
Potter	50,962	3,334	6.1
Presidio	2,555	625	19.7
Rains	3,475	226	6.1
Randall	55,602	751	1.3
Reagan	1,581	45	2.8

County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
Real	1,296	64	4.7
Red River	4,828	618	11.3
Reeves	5,902	482	7.6
Refugio	2,408	122	4.8
Roberts	389	4	1.0
Robertson	6,140	311	4.8
Rockwall	22,745	1,344	5.6
Runnels	4,750	158	3.2
Rusk	20,630	1,181	5.4
Sabine	3,626	446	11.0
San Augustine	2,919	203	6.5
San Jacinto	9,025	394	4.2
San Patricio	28,213	1,872	6.2
San Saba	2,516	62	2.4
Schleicher	1,510	51	3.3
Scurry	6,602	369	5.3
Shackelford	1,325	32	2.4
Shelby	8,775	659	7.0
Sherman	1,790	38	2.1
Smith	89,254	4,883	5.2
Somervell	1,982	190	8.7
Starr	17,080	5,373	23.9
Stephens	3,645	149	3.9
Sterling	576	34	5.6
Stonewall	572	36	5.9
Sutton	2,015	68	3.3
Swisher	3,232	130	3.9
Tarrant	767,740	47,302	5.8
Taylor	54,011	2,360	4.2
Terrell	661	23	3.4
Terry	4,946	324	6.1
Throckmorton	656	15	2.2
Titus	12,311	598	4.6
Tom Green	48,534	1,625	3.2
Travis	469,799	28,156	5.7
Trinity	4,710	262	5.3
Tyler	6,032	595	9.0
Upshur	16,045	1,059	6.2
Upton	1,459	77	5.0
Uvalde	9,798	876	8.2
Val Verde	17,477	1,599	8.4
Van Zandt	20,021	1,077	5.1
Victoria	42,069	2,109	4.8
Walker	22,335	567	2.5
Waller	12,494	705	5.3
Ward	3,524	277	7.3
Washington	14,254	356	2.4
Webb	70,692	5,994	7.8
Wharton	17,655	1,141	6.1
Wheeler	2,510	94	3.6
Wichita	57,180	2,678	4.5
Wilbarger	7,399	239	3.1
Willacy	5,009	1,156	18.8
Williamson	151,407	7,647	4.8
Wilson	15,514	586	3.6
Winkler	2,621	237	8.3
Wise	24,576	1,158	4.5
Wood	13,540	829	5.8
Yoakum	2,629	160	5.7
Young	7,379	465	5.9
Zapata	4,529	386	7.9
Zavala	3,686	823	18.3

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 2002

City	Emp	Unemp	Rate
Abilene	47,697	2,186	4.4
Addison	7,927	472	5.6
Alamo	2,472	245	9.0
Alamo Heights	4,168	111	2.6
Aldine	5,969	419	6.6
Alice	8,832	628	6.6
Allen	19,413	1,293	6.2
Alton	1,373	267	16.3
Alvarado	1,574	52	3.2
Alvin	10,764	638	5.6
Amarillo	88,755	3,707	4.0
Anderson Mill	10,653	598	5.3
Andrews	3,442	198	5.4
Angleton	9,540	651	6.4
Arlington	187,565	10,040	5.1
Athens	5,955	337	5.4
Atlanta	2,931	191	6.1
Austin	379,868	24,317	6.0
Azle	5,688	340	5.6
Balch Springs	10,572	683	6.1
Bastrop	2,853	256	8.2
Bay City	6,956	884	11.3
Baytown	34,223	2,290	6.3
Beaumont	52,116	3,984	7.1
Bedford	33,850	1,255	3.6
Beeville	5,375	367	6.4
Bellaire	9,773	211	2.1
Bellmead	4,050	160	3.8
Belton	6,286	314	4.8
Benbrook	13,690	527	3.7
Bertram	497	41	7.6
Big Lake	1,230	41	3.2
Big Spring	9,232	452	4.7
Blanco	689	29	4.0
Bonham	2,889	354	10.9
Borger	5,248	348	6.2
Bowie	1,738	125	6.7
Brady	2,011	147	6.8
Brenham	6,107	179	2.8
Bridge City	3,734	357	8.7
Bridgeport	2,251	111	4.7
Brownsville	44,780	5,931	11.7
Brownwood	8,565	501	5.5
Bryan	35,562	606	1.7
Buda	1,549	46	2.9
Burkburnett	5,051	279	5.2
Burleson	10,551	625	5.6
Cameron	2,173	163	7.0
Canyon	6,842	114	1.6
Canyon Lake	7,161	420	5.5
Carrollton	70,670	3,101	4.2
Carthage	2,146	202	8.6
Cedar Hill	12,846	572	4.3
Cedar Park	5,434	385	6.6
Channelview	14,499	857	5.6
Clarksville	1,474	236	13.8
Cleburne	12,562	1,040	7.6
Clifton	1,272	69	5.1
Cloverleaf	10,609	713	6.3
Clute	5,088	311	5.8
College Station	29,814	527	1.7
Colleyville	8,557	279	3.2
Columbus	1,369	58	4.1
Commerce	3,498	345	9.0
Conroe	21,447	1,034	4.6
Converse	5,482	202	3.6
Cooper	1,018	88	8.0
Coppell	12,271	338	2.7
Copperas Cove	10,249	768	7.0
Corpus Christi	122,954	7,643	5.9
Corsicana	11,452	825	6.7
Cotulla	1,756	137	7.2
Crane	1,005	161	13.8
Crockett	3,374	169	4.8
Crowley	4,462	267	5.6
Cuero	2,760	159	5.4
Dalhart	4,249	81	1.9
Dallas	651,084	61,303	8.6
Daingerfield	1,097	157	12.5
De Soto	21,140	1,072	4.8
Deer Park	17,073	744	4.2

City	Emp	Unemp	Rate
Del Rio	14,453	1,384	8.7
Denison	9,990	915	8.4
Denton	56,118	3,962	6.6
Diboll	1,628	236	12.7
Dickinson	4,815	422	8.1
Donna	5,626	1,223	17.9
Dripping Springs	815	20	2.4
Dumas	6,709	226	3.3
Duncanville	23,561	1,337	5.4
Eagle Pass	8,489	3,278	27.9
Edcouch	1,129	335	22.9
Edinburg	16,279	2,328	12.5
El Campo	4,501	334	6.9
El Paso	233,106	20,436	8.1
Eldorado	948	42	4.2
Electra	1,290	68	5.0
Elgin	3,161	259	7.6
Elsa	2,373	363	13.3
Ennis	8,421	555	6.2
Euless	29,640	1,298	4.2
Everman	3,378	355	9.5
Fairfield	1,603	56	3.4
Falfurrias	2,330	69	2.9
Farmers Branch	16,457	1,110	6.3
First Colony	15,363	300	1.9
Flower Mound	13,707	549	3.9
Forest Hill	6,918	449	6.1
Fort Stockton	3,427	221	6.1
Fort Worth	265,295	21,905	7.6
Fredericksburg	3,769	91	2.4
Freeport	5,328	698	11.6
Friendswood	14,074	488	3.4
Frisco	6,201	538	8.0
Gainesville	7,404	528	6.7
Galena Park	4,782	337	6.6
Galveston	28,713	2,743	8.7
Garland	121,840	7,417	5.7
Gatesville	3,327	196	5.6
Georgetown	14,392	891	5.8
Gladewater	2,756	251	8.3
Glen Rose	558	97	14.8
Graham	3,653	235	6.0
Granbury	2,392	93	3.7
Grand Prairie	63,392	4,637	6.8
Grapevine	21,411	693	3.1
Greenville	12,731	812	6.0
Groesbeck	1,431	66	4.4
Groves	7,155	335	4.5
Haltom City	20,782	1,248	5.7
Harker Heights	6,487	204	3.0
Harlingen	25,726	2,017	7.3
Haslet	578	23	3.8
Henderson	5,337	287	5.1
Henrietta	1,562	65	4.0
Hereford	5,267	392	6.9
Hewitt	5,846	88	1.5
Hidalgo	1,318	169	11.4
Highland Park	4,766	129	2.6
Highland Village	6,106	239	3.8
Hillsboro	3,481	245	6.6
Houston	988,503	68,802	6.5
Humble	8,092	343	4.1
Huntsville	11,996	361	2.9
Hurst	23,468	1,373	5.5
Iowa Park	3,013	126	4.0
Irving	113,300	7,399	6.1
Jacinto City	4,362	474	9.8
Jacksonville	5,754	315	5.2
Jasper	2,947	254	7.9
Johnson City	519	25	4.6
Jonestown	966	86	8.2
Junction	1,418	30	2.1
Katy	4,865	145	2.9
Keller	9,400	284	2.9
Kennedale	2,633	95	3.5
Kermit	2,019	201	9.1
Kerrville	7,808	329	4.0
Kilgore	5,778	379	6.2
Killeen	26,123	2,225	7.8
Kingsville	9,809	679	6.5
Kingwood	22,616	440	1.9

City	Emp	Unemp	Rate
Kirby	5,040	308	5.8
Kyle	1,498	106	6.6
La Joya	1,082	284	20.8
La Marque	6,587	693	9.5
La Porte	17,052	732	4.1
Lago Vista	1,494	100	6.3
Lake Jackson	13,672	574	4.0
Lakeway	2,873	90	3.0
Lamesa	4,191	334	7.4
Lampasas	4,027	223	5.2
Lancaster	13,846	936	6.3
Laredo	66,267	5,453	7.6
League City	17,860	553	3.0
Leander	3,517	113	3.1
Leon Valley	6,388	218	3.3
Levelland	6,388	237	3.6
Lewisville	44,986	1,922	4.1
Liberty	4,079	521	11.3
Linden	1,045	72	6.4
Littlefield	2,540	171	6.3
Live Oak	6,680	188	2.7
Llano	1,649	95	5.4
Lockhart	5,423	349	6.0
Longview	37,149	2,702	6.8
Lubbock	105,569	2,931	2.7
Lufkin	14,927	1,011	6.3
Lumberton	4,065	181	4.3
Mc Allen	48,127	5,410	10.1
Mc Gregor	2,256	92	3.9
Mc Kinney	18,710	2,430	11.5
Mansfield	9,790	544	5.3
Marble Falls	2,853	96	3.3
Marlin	2,638	137	4.9
Marshall	10,214	802	7.3
Marshall Creek	229	18	7.3
Mason	778	25	3.1
Mathis	1,977	229	10.4
Memphis	1,154	62	5.1
Menard	596	38	6.0
Mercedes	5,564	1,151	17.1
Merkel	1,102	72	6.1
Mertzon	309	7	2.2
Mesquite	67,433	3,967	5.6
Mexia	3,066	150	4.7
Midland	49,531	1,875	3.6
Midlothian	3,400	200	5.6
Mineral Wells	6,267	463	6.9
Mission Bend	19,497	612	3.0
Mission	13,479	1,830	12.0
Missouri City	32,344	885	2.7
Monahans	2,195	179	7.5
Mount Pleasant	6,285	213	3.3
Mount Vernon	1,195	61	4.9
Nacogdoches	14,912	683	4.4
Navasota	2,842	159	5.3
Nederland	8,228	296	3.5
New Braunfels	19,909	821	4.0
Nocona	1,031	62	5.7
N Richland Hills	32,695	1,521	4.4
Odessa	43,330	2,806	6.1
Olney	1,203	88	6.8
Orange	8,084	916	10.2
Ozona	1,358	54	3.8
Paducah	611	37	5.7
Paint Rock	145	2	1.4
Palacios	1,451	318	18.0
Palestine	8,576	460	5.1
Pampa	6,950	353	4.8
Paris	10,734	1,024	8.7
Pasadena	67,814	4,223	5.9
Pearland	11,881	471	3.8
Pearsall	2,530	297	10.5
Pecan Grove	8,275	199	2.3
Pecos	4,554	432	8.7
Perryton	4,021	131	3.2
Pflugerville	3,806	122	3.1
Pharr	14,351	2,885	16.7
Plainview	10,189	567	5.3
Plano	138,619	8,580	5.8
Pleasanton	4,461	226	4.8
Port Arthur	22,059	2,912	11.7

City	Emp	Unemp	Rate
Port Isabel	2,528	180	6.6
Port Lavaca	4,965	633	11.3
Port Neches	6,374	355	5.3
Portland	7,307	268	3.5
Quanah	1,122	50	4.3
Rankin	329	24	6.8
Raymondville	2,497	616	19.8
Rendon	4,776	241	4.8
Richardson	55,009	3,134	5.4
Richland Hills	4,908	213	4.2
Richmond	7,224	645	8.2
Rio Grande City	4,774	1,115	18.9
River Oaks	3,612	301	7.7
Roanoke	1,418	68	4.6
Robert Lee	560	14	2.4
Robinson	4,262	88	2.0
Robstown	4,411	418	8.7
Rockdale	1,920	105	5.2
Rockwall	9,310	710	7.1
Rosenberg	15,602	831	5.1
Round Rock	34,571	1,614	4.5
Rowlett	16,576	634	3.7
Saginaw	5,535	465	7.8
San Angelo	41,088	1,471	3.5
San Antonio	516,579	29,886	5.5
San Benito	9,254	1,095	10.6
San Juan	5,311	801	13.1
San Marcos	22,354	1,529	6.4
Santa Fe	4,424	237	5.1
Schertz	7,297	261	3.5
Seabrook	5,343	211	3.8
Seagoville	4,699	421	8.2
Seguin	10,921	564	4.9
Seminole	2,999	109	3.5
Sherman	15,572	1,410	8.3
Silsbee	3,187	276	8.0
Smithville	2,023	136	6.3
Snyder	4,415	267	5.7
Socorro	8,901	1,389	13.5
Sonora	1,342	43	3.1
South Houston	7,225	503	6.5
South Padre Island	1,272	42	3.2
Southlake	4,975	159	3.1
Spring	21,565	787	3.5
Stafford	7,386	309	4.0
Stanton	817	41	4.8
Stephenville	7,931	281	3.4
Sterling City	429	34	7.3
Sugar Land	21,082	727	3.3
Sulphur Springs	6,465	393	5.7
Sweetwater	4,521	262	5.5
Taylor	10,224	908	8.2
Temple	26,751	1,000	3.6
Terrell	7,042	870	11.0
Texarkana	13,390	841	5.9
Texas City	19,539	1,673	7.9
The Colony	19,145	983	4.9
The Woodlands	23,555	644	2.7
Trophy Club	3,596	121	3.3
Tyler	44,285	2,879	6.1
Universal City	7,776	283	3.5
University Park	13,262	452	3.3
Uvalde	5,972	624	9.5
Vernon	5,631	195	3.3
Victoria	31,197	1,661	5.1
Vidor	5,060	436	7.9
Waco	48,547	3,004	5.8
Watauga	13,594	465	3.3
Waxahachie	11,215	810	6.7
Weatherford	9,019	378	4.0
Webster	3,633	86	2.3
Wells Branch	7,601	207	2.7
Weslaco	10,463	2,200	17.4
West Odessa	7,230	489	6.3
West University Pl	8,145	107	1.3
Wharton	3,686	337	8.4
White Settlement	9,025	557	5.8
Wichita Falls	44,181	2,117	4.6
Wink	392	20	4.9
Woodway	5,367	63	1.2
Wylie	8,404	707	7.8

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 Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01	Dec '01 to Jan '02 Change	Dec '01 to Jan '02 % Change	Jan '01 to Jan '02 Change	Jan '01 to Jan '02 % Change
TOTAL NONAG. W & S EMPLOYMENT	9,347,400	9,508,400	9,426,100	-161,000	-1.7	-78,700	-0.8
GOODS PRODUCING	1,727,900	1,743,900	1,787,900	-16,000	-0.9	-60,000	-3.4
Mining	162,400	162,700	154,600	-300	-0.2	7,800	5.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	153,400	153,600	145,800	-200	-0.1	7,600	5.2
Construction	544,700	553,700	550,700	-9,000	-1.6	-6,000	-1.1
Manufacturing	1,020,800	1,027,500	1,082,600	-6,700	-0.7	-61,800	-5.7
Durable Goods	618,100	622,100	664,200	-4,000	-0.6	-46,100	-6.9
Lumber & Wood Products	45,300	45,200	45,100	100	0.2	200	0.4
Lumber Camps, Sawmills, Planing Mills	6,800	6,800	6,900	0	0.0	-100	-1.4
Furniture & Fixtures	19,800	19,800	21,400	0	0.0	-1,600	-7.5
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	46,400	46,300	46,800	100	0.2	-400	-0.9
Concrete, Gypsum, & Plaster Products	24,600	24,500	24,100	100	0.4	500	2.1
Primary Metal Industries	29,600	30,000	32,400	-400	-1.3	-2,800	-8.6
Fabricated Metal Industries	99,800	100,600	107,400	-800	-0.8	-7,600	-7.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	52,900	53,400	57,300	-500	-0.9	-4,400	-7.7
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	130,600	131,900	140,300	-1,300	-1.0	-9,700	-6.9
Oil & Gas Field Machinery	31,100	31,300	28,000	-200	-0.6	3,100	11.1
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	120,000	121,500	140,500	-1,500	-1.2	-20,500	-14.6
Transportation Equipment	73,400	73,400	75,700	0	0.0	-2,300	-3.0
Aircraft & Parts	39,200	39,200	40,100	0	0.0	-900	-2.2
Instruments & Related Products	34,000	34,100	34,800	-100	-0.3	-800	-2.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	19,200	19,300	19,800	-100	-0.5	-600	-3.0
Nondurable Goods	402,700	405,400	418,400	-2,700	-0.7	-15,700	-3.8
Food & Kindred Products	99,200	100,100	99,000	-900	-0.9	200	0.2
Meat Products	36,800	36,800	35,800	0	0.0	1,000	2.8
Dairy Products	5,300	5,300	5,200	0	0.0	100	1.9
Bakery Products	9,300	9,700	8,900	-400	-4.1	400	4.5
Malt Beverages	1,700	1,800	1,800	-100	-5.6	-100	-5.6
Textile Mill Products	4,000	4,000	4,600	0	0.0	-600	-13.0
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products	33,400	34,400	38,900	-1,000	-2.9	-5,500	-14.1
Paper & Allied Products	27,200	27,400	28,200	-200	-0.7	-1,000	-3.5
Printing & Publishing	72,900	73,200	77,000	-300	-0.4	-4,100	-5.3
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, & Miscellaneous	34,400	34,500	36,300	-100	-0.3	-1,900	-5.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	81,700	81,700	83,900	0	0.0	-2,200	-2.6
Petroleum & Coal Products	24,600	24,900	24,400	-300	-1.2	200	0.8
Petroleum Refining	21,000	21,200	20,900	-200	-0.9	100	0.5
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	54,400	54,400	56,900	0	0.0	-2,500	-4.4
Leather & Leather Products	5,100	5,200	5,400	-100	-1.9	-300	-5.6
SERVICE PRODUCING	7,619,500	7,764,500	7,638,200	-145,000	-1.9	-18,700	-0.2
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	573,600	580,800	597,100	-7,200	-1.2	-23,500	-3.9
Transportation	352,200	357,500	368,900	-5,300	-1.5	-16,700	-4.5
Railroad Transportation	16,000	16,000	16,100	0	0.0	-100	-0.6
Transportation by Air	114,100	115,900	125,400	-1,800	-1.6	-11,300	-9.0
Communications	147,400	148,300	153,200	-900	-0.6	-5,800	-3.8
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	74,000	75,000	75,000	-1,000	-1.3	-1,000	-1.3
Electric Services	35,700	35,600	33,800	100	0.3	1,900	5.6
Gas Production & Distribution	21,000	22,000	24,800	-1,000	-4.5	-3,800	-15.3
Trade	2,215,200	2,289,800	2,241,300	-74,600	-3.3	-26,100	-1.2
Wholesale Trade	523,600	527,000	534,800	-3,400	-0.6	-11,200	-2.1
Retail Trade	1,691,600	1,762,800	1,706,500	-71,200	-4.0	-14,900	-0.9
Building Materials & Gardening Supplies	64,400	65,800	62,700	-1,400	-2.1	1,700	2.7
General Merchandise Stores	222,800	244,500	228,700	-21,700	-8.9	-5,900	-2.6
Food Stores	249,600	255,800	254,300	-6,200	-2.4	-4,700	-1.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	176,100	178,100	174,100	-2,000	-1.1	2,000	1.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores	83,500	92,200	88,500	-8,700	-9.4	-5,000	-5.6
Home Furniture, Furnishings, & Equipment Stores	84,000	87,500	85,000	-3,500	-4.0	-1,000	-1.2
Eating & Drinking Places	625,500	640,700	618,400	-15,200	-2.4	7,100	1.1
Other Retail Trade	185,700	198,200	194,800	-12,500	-6.3	-9,100	-4.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	527,600	532,300	525,700	-4,700	-0.9	1,900	0.4
Depository Institutions including Banks	132,000	132,500	130,900	-500	-0.4	1,100	0.8
Insurance Carriers, Agents, Brokers, & Service	164,000	165,400	163,800	-1,400	-0.8	200	0.1
Other Finance Insurance & Real Estate	231,600	234,400	231,000	-2,800	-1.2	600	0.3
Services	2,702,300	2,737,000	2,706,500	-34,700	-1.3	-4,200	-0.2
Hotel & Other Lodging Places	90,400	92,200	91,800	-1,800	-2.0	-1,400	-1.5
Personal Services	99,200	97,100	98,800	2,100	2.2	400	0.4
Business Services	673,900	687,200	717,200	-13,300	-1.9	-43,300	-6.0
Auto Repair Services	94,100	94,400	94,100	-300	-0.3	0	0.0
Miscellaneous Repair Services	33,600	34,300	33,500	-700	-2.0	100	0.3
Amusement & Recreation, including Motion Pictures	108,700	111,800	109,900	-3,100	-2.8	-1,200	-1.1
Health Services	725,300	730,300	698,500	-5,000	-0.7	26,800	3.8
Legal Services	69,800	71,100	69,200	-1,300	-1.8	600	0.9
Educational Services	122,600	126,100	119,400	-3,500	-2.8	3,200	2.7
Social Services	203,300	204,600	195,900	-1,300	-0.6	7,400	3.8
Membership Organizations	142,400	143,700	143,400	-1,300	-0.9	-1,000	-0.7
Engineering & Management Services	266,300	268,800	266,600	-2,500	-0.9	-300	-0.1
Agricultural Services	54,600	57,400	52,900	-2,800	-4.9	1,700	3.2
Government	1,600,800	1,624,600	1,567,600	-23,800	-1.5	33,200	2.1
Federal	179,100	181,000	178,000	-1,900	-1.0	1,100	0.6
State	333,900	340,200	326,100	-6,300	-1.9	7,800	2.4
Local	1,087,800	1,103,400	1,063,500	-15,600	-1.4	24,300	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 the TWC are in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Wholesale Trade estimates are probability-based. (See text box on page 9 for more information)

Texas Metropolitan Statistical Areas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	ABILENE Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01	AMARILLO Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01	AUSTIN-SAN MARCOS Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01	BMT.-PT. ARTHUR Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01	BRAZORIA Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01
TOTAL	53.4	54.4	54.8	96.2	99.3	96.4	662.9	675.5	676.0	157.9	159.7	160.4	78.8	80.0	76.5
Mining	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.4
Construction	2.2	2.3	2.2	4.9	5.1	4.8	39.2	39.9	38.8	15.4	15.6	18.4	11.7	11.7	10.5
Manufacturing-Dur.	1.5	1.5	1.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	59.8	60.6	73.1	7.9	7.9	8.5	3.6	3.7	3.9
Manufacturing-Nondur.	1.5	1.6	1.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	13.1	13.1	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.6	10.4	10.4	10.2
Trans., Comm. & Util.	2.3	2.4	2.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	21.0	21.1	22.0	8.4	8.5	8.3	3.2	3.2	2.8
Wholesale Trade	2.7	2.7	2.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	37.3	37.5	40.1	4.6	4.7	4.8	2.5	2.5	2.5
Retail Trade	11.3	11.7	11.5	20.8	21.7	20.9	114.6	120.3	114.6	30.3	31.1	30.9	13.7	14.1	13.3
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	2.5	2.5	2.5	5.2	5.4	5.5	33.8	34.1	33.7	5.2	5.3	5.3	2.0	2.0	2.0
Services	19.1	19.3	19.6	28.1	28.6	28.1	198.6	203.4	201.6	43.7	43.9	41.4	15.5	15.7	15.3
Federal Government	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	9.5	9.2	9.1	2.9	3.0	2.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
State Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.4	4.6	4.4	68.1	67.9	65.3	5.9	6.0	5.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Local Government	6.2	6.3	6.3	10.5	11.4	10.1	66.2	66.6	62.2	18.8	18.9	18.9	11.4	11.8	11.3

INDUSTRY	BROWNSVILLE-HARL. Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01	BRYAN-COLL. STA. Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01	CORPUS CHRISTI Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01	DALLAS Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01	EL PASO Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01
TOTAL	111.1	112.3	110.7	75.4	80.1	74.1	159.8	160.7	160.6	1966.2	1994.6	1988.1	251.0	254.2	255.4
Mining	**	**	**	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.3	2.3	2.0	9.2	9.2	8.7	**	**	**
Construction	4.3	4.4	4.4	3.5	3.6	3.2	14.0	13.5	14.6	101.7	104.4	107.4	11.9	12.0	12.4
Manufacturing-Dur.	5.5	5.5	5.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	158.0	158.0	172.0	14.2	14.5	15.6
Manufacturing-Nondur.	5.3	5.6	6.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	8.0	8.0	8.1	74.1	74.7	75.7	19.4	19.7	20.5
Trans., Comm. & Util.	5.4	5.5	5.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	138.3	140.5	141.2	14.7	14.8	15.7
Wholesale Trade	4.4	4.3	4.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	5.8	5.8	5.9	149.1	149.5	153.2	11.6	11.6	12.0
Retail Trade	22.0	22.7	22.1	13.8	14.8	14.0	30.0	30.6	30.3	337.5	351.2	337.8	49.3	50.5	49.3
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	6.2	6.4	6.4	156.9	157.3	155.2	11.2	11.2	10.4
Services	33.0	33.1	32.2	17.2	17.4	17.3	49.9	50.0	50.6	614.0	619.6	617.4	60.2	60.6	62.0
Federal Government	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.1	5.7	31.6	32.0	31.8	8.6	8.7	8.6
State Government	4.1	4.1	3.9	21.0	24.2	19.8	4.5	4.6	4.3	27.8	28.5	27.6	9.2	9.0	8.8
Local Government	20.9	20.9	19.8	7.2	7.2	6.6	20.2	20.5	19.9	168.0	169.7	160.1	40.7	41.6	40.1

INDUSTRY	FT. WORTH-ARL. Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01	GALVESTON-TX. CITY Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01	HOUSTON Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01	KILLEEN-TEMPLE Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01	LAREDO Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01
TOTAL	787.1	801.4	787.6	86.5	87.4	86.4	2092.1	2131.5	2087.0	103.0	104.4	103.3	70.0	71.2	68.9
Mining	4.4	4.4	3.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	69.4	69.3	66.4	**	**	**	1.2	1.2	1.1
Construction	44.2	44.9	42.2	3.9	4.0	4.2	158.1	158.6	153.4	4.6	4.6	4.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Manufacturing-Dur.	70.7	71.3	74.0	2.5	2.5	2.7	130.5	130.8	130.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	0.9	0.9	1.1
Manufacturing-Nondur.	35.8	35.7	36.2	5.2	5.3	5.6	80.9	81.5	83.2	4.8	4.9	5.1	0.6	0.6	0.7
Trans., Comm. & Util.	78.9	79.6	80.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	147.0	149.3	153.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	12.0	12.1	12.4
Wholesale Trade	42.8	43.0	43.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	124.2	124.6	124.6	3.9	3.9	4.2	2.8	2.9	3.0
Retail Trade	153.5	160.0	153.8	17.7	18.1	18.0	348.4	366.7	346.1	20.9	21.7	20.6	15.2	15.8	15.1
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	41.4	41.6	40.0	5.4	5.5	5.4	114.7	115.7	114.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	2.9	2.9	2.8
Services	212.5	215.9	212.6	19.8	19.9	19.5	648.4	659.6	648.3	28.2	28.4	28.8	15.5	15.6	14.5
Federal Government	13.8	14.0	13.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	26.0	26.7	25.9	7.9	8.0	7.8	2.1	2.1	2.0
State Government	9.4	9.6	9.3	11.8	11.9	11.5	48.6	48.8	47.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	1.4	1.5	1.4
Local Government	79.7	81.4	77.9	13.2	13.1	12.6	195.9	199.9	192.7	16.9	17.1	16.5	13.2	13.4	12.6

INDUSTRY	LONGVIEW-MARSHALL Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01	LUBBOCK Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01	MCALLEN-EDIN.-MIS. Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01	ODESSA-MIDLAND Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01	SAN ANGELO Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01
TOTAL	91.8	93.4	91.6	124.2	124.9	121.2	164.6	166.2	160.3	104.5	106.1	102.3	44.4	45.0	43.9
Mining	4.1	4.1	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.6	1.4	12.5	12.3	12.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
Construction	4.4	4.6	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.3	8.3	8.4	8.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Manufacturing-Dur.	11.2	11.2	11.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.7	5.0	5.1	4.8	2.5	2.5	2.5
Manufacturing-Nondur.	4.7	4.8	4.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	7.6	7.7	8.5	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.4
Trans., Comm. & Util.	4.1	4.2	4.1	8.4	8.5	8.2	6.3	6.4	6.7	5.3	5.2	4.5	2.4	2.5	2.7
Wholesale Trade	4.1	4.1	4.1	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.4	1.8	1.8	1.7
Retail Trade	19.6	20.6	19.3	26.0	26.4	25.0	36.3	36.9	35.7	20.5	21.3	20.7	8.3	8.7	8.3
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	3.5	3.6	3.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.9	5.5	4.0	4.1	4.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services	23.7	23.8	23.3	36.6	36.7	36.1	44.9	44.9	41.4	24.7	25.2	24.5	12.8	13.1	12.4
Federal Government	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
State Government	0.8	0.8	0.7	13.6	13.6	13.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.5
Local Government	11.1	11.1	11.0	12.4	12.5	12.0	35.6	36.0	34.3	15.5	15.8	15.3	5.4	5.4	5.3

INDUSTRY	SAN ANTONIO Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01	SHERMAN-DENISON Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01	TEXARKANA Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01	TYLER Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01	VICTORIA Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01
TOTAL	721.3	731.7	715.0	43.2	44.2	45.3	52.4	53.6	53.0	84.5	85.9	83.2	37.0	37.6	37.3
Mining	2.3	2.3	2.1	**	**	**	**	**	**	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Construction	40.9	41.5	38.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.5	3.3	3.4	3.2	1.9	1.9	2.0
Manufacturing-Dur.	29.5	29.8	30.4	5.7	5.8	7.3	2.8	2.8	3.0	7.8	7.8	7.5	1.1	1.1	1.0
Manufacturing-Nondur.	23.7	23.8	24.4	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
Trans., Comm. & Util.	34.8	35.7	36.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Wholesale Trade	31.1	31.3	31.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	4.0	4.0	3.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Retail Trade	142.7	149.5	142.5	8.4	8.8	8.6	10.7	11.3	11.2	18.5	19.7	18.4	7.8	8.0	8.1
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	51.6	51.8	51.1	2.8	2.9	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services	231.1	232.0	224.7	12.6	12.6	12.7	14.4	14.7	14.6	26.3	26.3	25.4	10.0	10.1	10.0
Federal Government	28.1	28.2	29.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
State Government	15.4	15.4	14.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Local Government	90.1	90.4	89.6	5.5	5.7	5.3	6.2	6.4	6.2	8.0	8.0	7.8	6.0	6.2	6.0

INDUSTRY	WACO Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01	WICHITA FALLS Jan '02	Dec '01	Jan '01
TOTAL	99.2	100.9	99.5	59.8	60.4	59.4
Mining	**	**	**	1.0	1.0	0.9
Construction	5.3	5.4	5.2	2.0	2.0	2.1
Manufacturing-Dur.	7.9	8.0	8.4	6.5	6.4	6.7
Manufacturing-Nondur.	6.5	6.5	6.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Trans., Comm. & Util.	4.4	4.5	4.4	2.6	2.6	2.4
Wholesale Trade	4.4	4.5	4.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
Retail Trade	17.7	18.4	17.9	11.8	12.3	11.9
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	6.3	6.4	6.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Services	29.9	30.3	30.1	16.4	16.6	16.0
Federal Government	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.6
State Government	2.6	2.6	2.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Local Government	10.8	10.9	10.3	7.3	7.3	7.1

In accordance with Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) procedures, estimates produced for the Wholesale Trade industry beginning with the release of the 2000 Benchmark data, will incorporate a new probability-based sample design for the payroll survey. The geographic areas affected by this change include: Statewide, Austin-San Marcos MSA, Beaumont-Port Arthur MSA, Corpus Christi MSA, Dallas MSA, El Paso MSA, Fort Worth-Arlington MSA, Houston MSA, Odessa-Midland MSA, San Antonio MSA, and the Tyler MSA.

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

"Ask the Expert"

Q. What Does A Tight Labor Market Mean Anyway?

by Michael J. Pisani, Ph.D.

A tight labor market is a positive reflection of a strong economy where employers find it difficult to fill job openings. Basically, there are more positions available than people to fill those positions. If you are a worker, you will find it a "sellers market" for your job related skills. In such an environment, workers typically see an increase in employment remuneration (income and benefits) as well as greater opportunities for new and "better" employment. The buyers of labor, e.g., businesses, must offer more attractive employment packages not only to lure new employees, but also to keep current employees from leaving.

Unfortunately, last year (2001) saw a national economic slowdown exacerbated by the tragic events of September 11 whereby the tight labor market of 2000 was replaced by the present economic situation best characterized as a "soft" labor market. That is, a weak economy typically translates into a weak demand for labor. This weak demand for labor allows economic hiring agents, like businesses, to be more selective in their hires and to be more conservative in the price paid to acquire labor (e.g., a downward pressure on wages). In this "buyers market," workers will find that they have less bargaining ability and fewer employment opportunities. So in our present national economy, the employment outlook is anything but "tight."

Employment statistics can help us identify when the labor market is tight or soft. Though there is a bit of disagreement within the academy as to the exact numbers, I would suggest in today's new global and information economy that when unemployment rates are below four percent we are operating within a tight labor market. Conversely, when unemployment rates exceed five and a half percent, a soft labor market prevails. The further the unemployment rates are from the break points, then the more apt the "tight" (under 4%) or "soft" (over 5.5%) labor market label. A grey area exists between unemployment rates of four and five and a half percent where the labor market is neither tight nor soft.

In Texas, December 2001 unemployment figures reflect a statewide unemployment rate of 5.2%, somewhere in the grey area described above, but below the national average of 5.4%. When broken down into the 27 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) within the state, seven MSAs reflect a tight labor market, nine MSAs indicate a soft labor market and the remaining 11 MSAs fall within the grey or indeterminate range (see Table 1). These mixed results fit neatly into our labor market categorization, balanced between tight, grey and soft, based upon the indeterminate statewide unemployment rate of 5.2%. So statewide, the employment picture may be somewhat unsettled using our present analysis with many areas still experiencing the lingering negative economic effects of 2001. Yet there are many encouraging employment signs as reflected by the continuation of a tight labor market in nearly one-third of the state's MSAs. I believe 2002 looks to be a rebound year within the state for employment and economic growth- indicating a movement toward a tighter labor market picture.

Table 1: Texas Labor Market Description by Metropolitan Statistical Area - December 2001

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Unemployment Rate	Tight, Soft, or Indeterminate Labor Market
Abilene	3.4	Tight
Amarillo	3.1	Tight
Austin-San Marcos	4.6	Indeterminate
Beaumont-Port Arthur	7.3	Soft
Brazoria	5.5	Indeterminate
Brownsville-Harlingen	9.0	Soft
Bryan-College Station	1.4	Tight
Corpus Christi	5.4	Indeterminate
Dallas	5.9	Soft
El Paso	7.4	Soft
Fort Worth-Arlington	4.8	Indeterminate
Galveston-Texas City	6.0	Soft
Houston	4.5	Indeterminate
Killeen-Temple	4.3	Indeterminate
Laredo	6.4	Soft
Longview-Marshall	5.6	Soft
Lubbock	2.2	Tight
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	12.7	Soft
Odessa-Midland	4.0	Indeterminate
San Angelo	2.7	Tight
San Antonio	4.2	Indeterminate
Sherman-Denison	6.6	Soft
Texarkana	4.4	Indeterminate
Tyler	4.6	Indeterminate
Victoria	4.0	Indeterminate
Waco	3.8	Tight
Wichita Falls	3.7	Tight

Source: Texas Workforce Commission

*Chart data updated to reflect revised 2001 figures by LMI on 2/22/02.

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Have a question for us?

If you have a question regarding labor markets, the economy, or anything related, please let us hear from you. All questions will be answered, with selected questions being featured in this section of the *Texas Labor Market Review*. Depending on the topic, questions will be answered by LMI staff or by guest "experts" from academia or government who have graciously volunteered their expertise.

Glossary of Labor Market Terms

Actual or Not Seasonally Adjusted - This term is used to describe data series not subject to the seasonal adjustment process. In other words, the effects of regular, or seasonal, patterns have not been removed from these series.

(CES) Current Employment Statistics - A monthly survey of nonfarm business establishments used to collect wage and salary employment, workers hours, and payroll, by industry and area. It is sometimes known as Nonagricultural Employment.

(CEW) Covered Employment and Wages - Covered Employment and Wages statistics are produced quarterly by Labor Market Information's ES-202 Unit. The unit is responsible for proper reporting of employment and wages for employers in Texas who pay Unemployment Insurance taxes. While the data from this program are the most detailed available (including over 400,000 Texas employers), they are subject to disclosure restrictions since no individual employer information can be released.

(CLF) Civilian Labor Force - Is that portion of the population age 16 and older employed or unemployed. To be considered unemployed, a person has to be not working but willing and able to work and actively seeking work.

(CPI) Consumer Price Index - Is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services. The CPI provides a way for consumers to compare what the market basket of goods and services costs this month with what the same market basket cost a month or a year ago.

(Emp) Employed - Persons 16 years and over in the civilian noninstitutional population who, during the reference week, (a) did any work at all (at least 1 hour) as paid employees, worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Each employed person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job.

(MSA) Metropolitan Statistical Area - Is a large population nucleus (a county or group of counties with a total population of at least 75,000 and a central city or urbanized area of at least 50,000) together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of social and economic integration within that nucleus.

(OTM) Over the Month - Refers to changes which occur between consecutive months.

(OTY) Over the Year - Refers to changes which occur between the same months of consecutive years.

(SA) Seasonally Adjusted - Seasonal adjustment removes the effects of events that follow a more or less regular pattern each year. These adjustments make it easier to observe the cyclical and other non-seasonal movements in a data series.

(LAUS) Local Area Unemployment Statistics - The Federal/State cooperative program which produces employment and unemployment estimates for states and local areas. These estimates are developed by State Employment Security Agencies in accordance with Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) definitions and procedures. Data is used for planning and budgetary purposes as an indication of need for employment and training services programs. Estimates are also used to allocate Federal funds.

(Unemp) Unemployed - Persons 16 years and over who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

(WDA) Workforce Development Area - Is composed of more than one contiguous unit of general local government that includes at least one county; is consistent with either a local labor market area, a metropolitan statistical area, one of the 24 substate planning areas, or one of the 10 uniform state service regions; and is of a size sufficient to have the administrative resources necessary to provide for the effective planning, management, and delivery of workforce development.

"Happenings Around the State"

Southwest Airlines to Add 4,000 Jobs
DALLAS, Tex. (Dallas Business Journal) - Southwest Airlines says it plans to hire 4,000 employees this year, in line with what it planned before September 11th.

While most other major airlines laid off thousands of workers and cut flights after the Sept. 11 events, Dallas-based Southwest kept all it's workers and is the only major U.S. airline that has remained profitable. Southwest, which has more than 33,000 employees, plans to hire 250 pilots, 1,200 flight attendants and 2,600 other workers, which is what it had slated for this year before September's attacks, according to Southwest spokeswoman Beth Harbin.

New Center Should Add 200 Jobs In San Antonio
SAN ANTONIO, Tex (San Antonio Express-News-L.A. Lorek) - LTD Financial Services plans to open a new 200-employee call center in March. The facility opening up on N.W. Loop 410 plans to utilize the areas bilingual work force.

The company expects to start with 100 employees, but plans to have 200 by the end of the year, according to Jamie Campise, LTD Financial's director of sales and marketing.

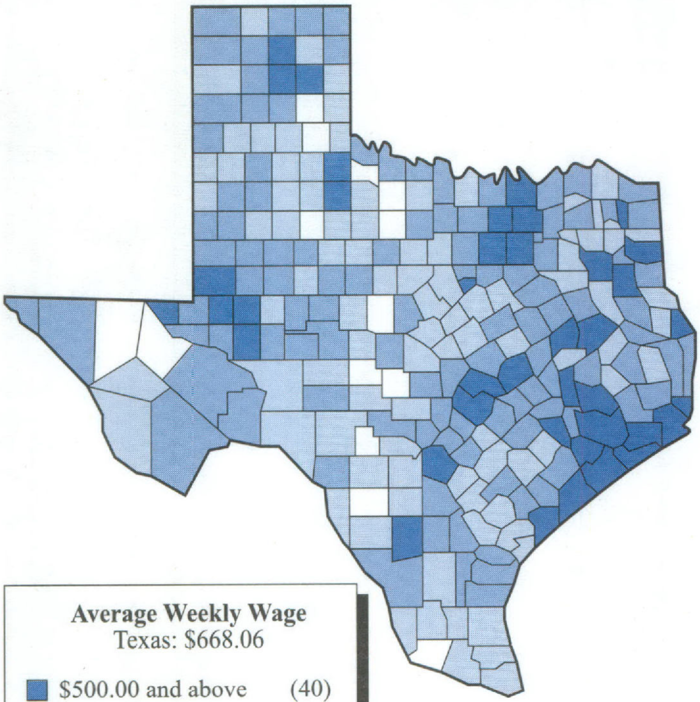
Railcar Repair Shop to Add Jobs in Orange
ORANGE, Tex. (Beaumont Enterprise-Melissa Renteria) - Safety Rail Service, a railcar repair service, is scheduled to open in Orange around the first of March and should add 50 new jobs to the area - with the possibility of adding an additional 150 jobs down the road.

The company, based in Victoria, Texas, will set up in a Port of Orange waterfront site to repair railcars and to perform railcar maintenance and aluminum welding. Safety Rail Service, established in Victoria in 1973, currently employs 150 people.

Atmos Energy Call Center to Expand in Amarillo
AMARILLO, Tex. (Amarillonet.com-Greg Rohloff) - Atmos Energy will expand its workforce by a planned 75 workers thanks to a $750,000 grant provided by the Amarillo Economic Development Corporation (AEDC).

Atmos, which currently employs 200 workers to answer 10,000 calls a day needs to expand its customer service center because of steadily climbing employment. Atmos handles calls from 11 states for five utilities. The AEDC grant requires that new employees will be hired within a year and that the 75 jobs be maintained for at least four years.

Average Weekly Wage of Workers in Covered Employment by County Second Quarter 2001



Average Weekly Wage
Texas: $668.06

$500.00 and above	(40)
$450.00 to $499.99	(108)
$375.00 to $449.99	(92)
$374.99 and below	(14)

Texas Labor Market Review
Labor Market Information

The Texas Labor Market Review (TLMR) is published monthly by the Labor Market Information Department of the Texas Workforce Commission. Material in the TLMR is not copyrighted and may be reproduced. The TWC would appreciate credit for the material used and a copy of the reprint. For a free subscription to the TLMR, or to change your mailing address, contact the LMI Department.

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