APRIL 2002

A MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE TEXAS WORKFORCE COMMISSION

TEXAS

LABOR MARKET REVIEW

INDICATORS

Texas Unemployment Rate		
Actual Series		
March	2002	5.6%
February	2002	5.8%
March	2001	4.2%
Seasonally Adjusted		
March	2002	5.8%
February	2002	5.8%
March	2001	4.3%
U.S. Unemployment Rate		
Actual Series		
March	2002	6.1%
February	2002	6.1%
March	2001	4.6%
Seasonally Adjusted		
March	2002	5.7%
February	2002	5.5%
March	2001	4.3%
Texas Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment		
Actual Series		9,441,600
OTM Change		41,800
OTY Change		-110,900
Seasonally Adjusted		9,457,400
OTM Change		1,900
OTY Change		-98,000
Consumer Price Index (CPI)		
U.S.		1.5%
Dallas-Fort Worth		1.9%
Houston-Galveston (February)		-1.3%
Texas Initial Claims for Unemployment Benefits		
March	2002	81,174
February	2002	77,674
March	2001	73,932

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Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)

Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment in Texas inched upward in March with an over-the-month gain of 1,900 jobs. Government and Trade generated the bulk of the monthly growth but were offset somewhat by losses in Manufacturing, Mining and Services. The annual growth rate for Total Nonagricultural Employment remained at –1.0 percent for the second straight month, matching a recent low set in December 2001.

Hiring activity remained strong in Government as it registered its eighteenth consecutive month of growth. The addition of 4,900 jobs in March was higher than the five-year average March increase of 3,100 jobs. All Government sectors posted increases with the most substantial gain occurring in *Local Government*, which added 2,800 jobs. Annual growth in Government for March stood at 2.6 percent, the highest annual growth rate recorded since May 2000.

Manufacturing suffered another sizeable employment drop, losing 3,300 jobs in March. *Durable Goods Manufacturing* cut 2,300 jobs, with the more significant declines occurring in *Electronic Equipment Manufacturing*, *Fabricated Metal Manufacturing*, and *Industrial Machine Manufacturing*. *Nondurable Goods Manufacturing* was driven down primarily by losses in *Apparel & Other Textiles*. Manufacturing has lost 68,400 jobs since March 2001 for an annual job growth rate of -6.3 percent.

Though Trade employment rose for the third consecutive month, adding 2,100 jobs in March, it was the lowest March increase since 1998. *Retail Trade* gained 2,200 jobs, with strong hiring activity continuing in *Eating & Drinking Places*. Annual growth rates have remained negative in Trade for the past six months and stood at -1.0 percent in March.

Mining employment fell by 1,000 jobs in March, continuing a trend of job losses for five of the past six months. The annual growth rate for Mining stood at 1.3 percent, down from 2.7 percent in February.

Construction employment remained unchanged in March, making 2002 the first year without a February-to-March gain since 1989. Additions in *Special Trade Contractors* and *General Building Contractors* were offset by losses in *Heavy Construction*. Annual growth slipped to –1.8 percent, the lowest annual growth rate in Construction since April 1992.

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

Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment in the MSA's grew by 38,100 jobs in March. The Trade and Services industries comprised almost 73 percent of the monthly job gain. With the exception of Manufacturing, all other industries posted small increases over the month.

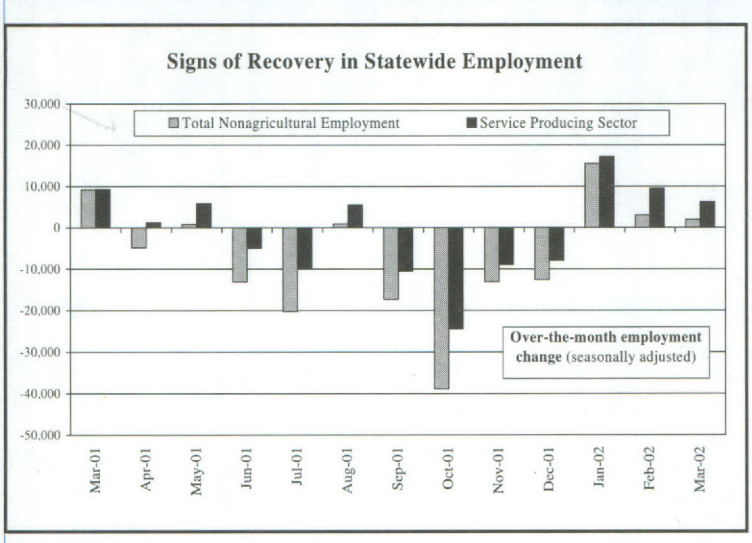
The Services industry gained 14,100 jobs in March, the smallest March increase since 1991. The Houston MSA registered the largest gain, adding 4,100 jobs, followed by the Dallas MSA's contribution of 3,300 jobs. These monthly employment increases can be attributed to seasonal hiring in *Agricultural Services*, *Business Services*, *Amusements and Recreation Services*, and in additional hiring in *Health Services*.

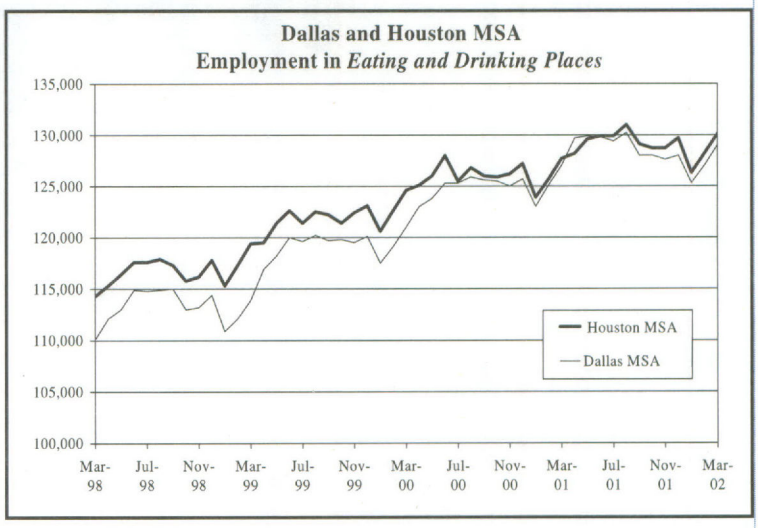
Retail Trade added 12,300 new jobs in March, with the two largest gains occurring in the Dallas and Houston MSAs. Seasonal hiring in *Eating and Drinking Places* accounted for the bulk of the March gain. Annual growth in this industry has remained positive in both the Dallas and Houston MSAs for the past ten years.

Due in part to milder weather, Construction added 4,800 jobs in March - with the biggest gain recorded in the Houston MSA. The Fort Worth-Arlington MSA added 700 jobs, while the Dallas MSA gained an additional 600 jobs in March. Job growth in all three MSAs was primarily the result of hiring in *Special Trade Contractors*.

Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (TCPU) employment increased by 600 jobs in March. The Dallas MSA led the state with an addition of 400 jobs, primarily in the *Trucking and Warehousing* industry. The annual growth rate for TCPU continued to slow throughout the MSA's, posting a –3.1 percent for March.

Please see related graphs at top of page 2





TEXAS AND U.S. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

	TEXAS*				UNITED STATES**			
Actual	**CLF**	**Employment**	**Unemp.**	**Rate**	**CLF**	**Employment**	**Unemp.**	**Rate**
Mar. '02	10,575,700	9,980,900	594,800	5.6	142,092,000	133,433,000	8,659,000	6.1
Feb. '02	10,548,500	9,936,100	612,400	5.8	142,057,000	133,349,000	8,707,000	6.1
Mar. '01	10,348,700	9,916,200	432,500	4.2	141,751,000	135,298,000	6,453,000	4.6
Seas. Adjusted	**CLF**	**Employment**	**Unemp.**	**Rate**	**CLF**	**Employment**	**Unemp.**	**Rate**
Mar. '02	10,647,500	10,031,100	616,400	5.8	142,005,000	133,894,000	8,111,000	5.7
Feb. '02	10,643,800	10,026,400	617,400	5.8	142,211,000	134,319,000	7,891,000	5.5
Mar. '01	10,412,900	9,964,500	448,400	4.3	141,869,000	135,808,000	6,061,000	4.3

Note: Only the actual series estimates for Texas and the U.S. are comparable to sub-state estimates. Current month estimates for Texas are preliminary. All estimates are subject to revision.
In seasonally adjusted estimates all elements of seasonality are factored out to achieve an estimate which reflects the basic underlying trend.
*Source - Labor Market Information Department, Texas Workforce Commission (model-based methodology)
**Source - Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (Current Population Survey)

TEXAS NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED+

INDUSTRY TITLE	Mar. 2002*	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2001	Feb. '02 to Mar.'02		Mar. '01 to Mar. '02	
				Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL NONAG. W&S EMPLOYMENT	9,457,400	9,455,500	9,555,400	1,900	0.0	-98,000	-1.0
GOODS PRODUCING	1,733,400	1,737,700	1,810,100	-4,300	-0.2	-76,700	-4.2
Mining	160,500	161,500	158,400	-1,000	-0.6	2,100	1.3
Construction	559,300	559,300	569,700	0	0.0	-10,400	-1.8
Manufacturing	1,013,600	1,016,900	1,082,000	-3,300	-0.3	-68,400	-6.3
Durable Goods	613,400	615,700	664,600	-2,300	-0.4	-51,200	-7.7
Nondurable Goods	400,200	401,200	417,400	-1,000	-0.2	-17,200	-4.1
SERVICE PRODUCING	7,724,000	7,717,800	7,745,300	6,200	0.1	-21,300	-0.3
Transportation, Comm., Utilities	577,100	577,000	602,000	100	0.0	-24,900	-4.1
Trade	2,253,900	2,251,800	2,276,400	2,100	0.1	-22,500	-1.0
Wholesale Trade	525,900	526,000	537,400	-100	0.0	-11,500	-2.1
Retail Trade	1,728,000	1,725,800	1,739,000	2,200	0.1	-11,000	-0.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	530,300	530,300	532,400	0	0.0	-2,100	-0.4
Services	2,748,300	2,749,200	2,760,900	-900	0.0	-12,600	-0.5
Government	1,614,400	1,609,500	1,573,600	4,900	0.3	40,800	2.6

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)

What's Old is New Again?

The Resurgence of the Stay-At-Home Mom

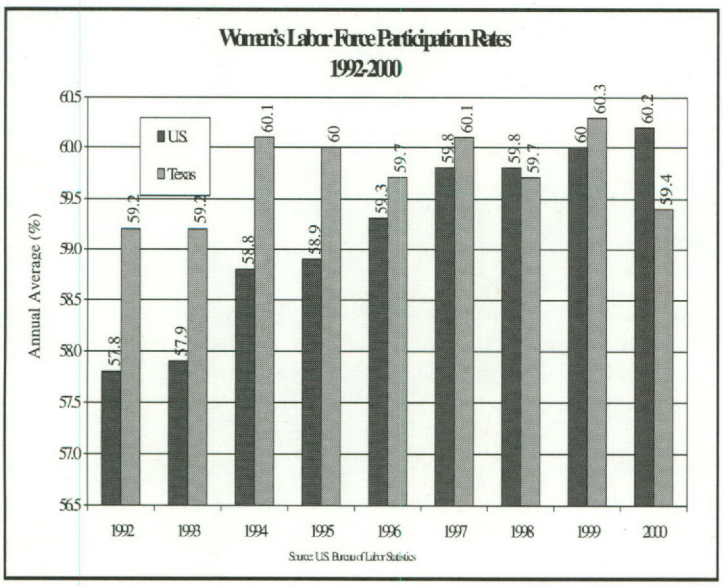
by Raquel Dennie

The June Clever ideal of the 1950s has been replaced by a more career-minded ideal as the model for modern mothers. This change in the perception of the ideal mom was inevitable as women continued to pursue professional careers and attempt to balance them with fulfilling home lives. This is a far cry from the bring-home-the-bacon 1980s, when climbing the corporate ladder and breaking that menacing glass roof were at the top of the to-do list of the quintessential career woman. Now more than ever, women who desire to work and sustain their families do not necessarily have to sacrifice one for the other.

Women in the Labor Force

Over the years, women have steadily been increasing their participation in the labor force. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 1998, women constituted nearly half of the labor force. As shown in Figure 1, there was a leveling off of their labor force participation rates from 1997 approaching the year 2000. There was no increase in participation rates from 1997 and 1998, and rates only increased by 0.2 percent between 1999 and 2000. This decrease occurred despite the continuing economic expansion during that same period. This seems to indicate that a labor force participation rate threshold has been reached. The time consuming responsibilities of child-rearing activities—which disproportionately fall on women in families—have a significant impact on participation in the labor force. History suggests that during times of economic expansion, women's labor force participation rates tend to level off or decline. Research suggests that an increasing number of women are leaving the labor force by choice.

Fig. 1



According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the percentage of working mothers with infant children declined from 59 percent in 1998 to 55 percent in 2000. This was the first time the indicator fell since the Bureau began tracking it in 1976. These numbers, which coincide with the economic expansion of that time, suggest that a significant number of working women with families were trading in their careers for a life of 'domestic engineering'. It is interesting to note that the majority of the decline was seen among mothers who had completed one or more years of college, who were at least 30 years old, who were married, who were living with their husbands, and who lived in more affluent areas. Less educated, younger, single, less affluent mothers did not factor into the decline, indicating that leaving work is not always an option for every mother. With rising childcare costs, having the mother at home is simply more cost effective for some families. In a Business Times Magazine survey, women cited rising childcare costs, fear of leaving their child in another's care, shifting social expectations, quality of life issues, and layoffs as motivators to become stay-at-home moms.

The simplest and most obvious explanation for women choosing to leave work during an economic expansion is that they had more of an incentive to do so: husbands could afford to support their families on one income. In addition, attitude shifts have made staying at home socially acceptable for mothers again.

In contrast to the trend of mothers leaving the labor force, it has also become very commonplace for women to work throughout their pregnancy, dart from the office to the delivery room, and return to work as soon as their leave is up. Many employers have learned that maintaining a family and a career are important to many women. Consequently, employers are quickly adapting to fulfill the needs of working mothers, attempting to counter the trend of women leaving the workforce during parenthood.

Companies Adapt to Keep Good Talent

Over the past decade, companies have been faced with 'Baby Boomers' getting ready for retirement and 'Generation X'ers'

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starting families and turning their attention away from the daily grind of the nine-to-five. With women composing nearly 50 percent of the workforce, many companies have had to focus on becoming more appealing and accommodating to skilled, working mothers. They have responded to this challenge by adapting their business models to provide a more family-friendly workplace. Perhaps the most notable initiatives are the increasingly popular worksite childcare facilities.

Bright Horizons for Working Moms

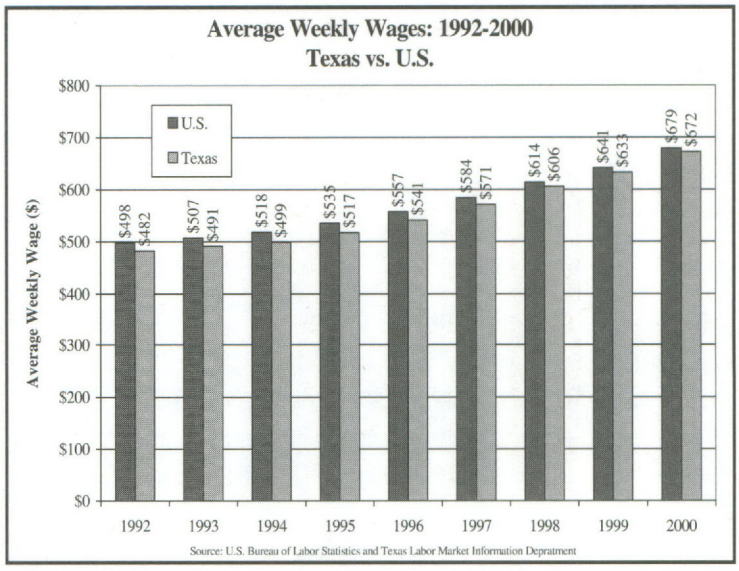
Bright Horizons Family Solutions, a leading provider of employer sponsored worksite childcare facilities, conducted a survey of 456 U.S. employers focusing on work/life initiatives. They found that retaining top talent, employee moral, and recruitment are main motivators for employers implementing work/life solutions. The study also found that one in five of the employers surveyed sponsored at least one on-site, near-site, or consortium childcare center. Bright Horizons indicates that worksite childcare centers are becoming a mainstay for many firms. They cite the 450 facilities they operate in the U.S. and Europe, as well as the 100 others that are currently in development, several of which are for Fortune 500 companies. Notably, they currently operate 19 facilities in five of Texas' major metropolitan areas.

Employers are also opting for more flexible leave and work-from-home options for mothers with young children. As technology continues to advance, the rising popularity of the home office continues to blur the boundaries between work and home. Logging office hours is no longer a necessity for career advancement. No matter how intrusive, work-from-home options seem to make work-life more synonymous with home-life. Furthermore, though many women are dedicated 24/7 to caring for their young children, they welcome the opportunity to maintain professional status and momentum during and after their pregnancy.

Economic Influence and Working Moms in Texas*

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, during the economic expansion between 1992 and 2000, the national average weekly wage increased from $498 to $679, excluding stock options and other equity compensation. The rise in Texas was even more dramatic, as the average weekly wage increased from $482 in 1992 to $672 in 2000. Figure 2 shows how the economic changes in Texas during that time compared with the national trends. Between 1998 and 1999, Texas reflected the same change in wages as the nation with a 4.4 percent increase. However, between 1999 and 2000, the increase in Texas was 6.2 percent—0.3 percent higher than the national average increase of 5.9 percent. Coinciding with the wage increase in Texas was a notable decrease in female participation rates. In the year 2000, Texas experienced a 0.9 percent decrease with rates shrinking from 60.3 percent in 1999 to 59.4 percent in 2000. National participation rates, however, had increased by 0.2 percent.

Fig. 2



Assuming that the U.S. economy is on its way out of recession and that the Texas economy responds as it has in the past, the state can expect to experience a consequent decrease in the number of women who choose to work outside of the home. However, with the growing popularity of employer sponsored worksite childcare facilities and work-from-home opportunities, the decrease may not be as clear-cut. The events of September 11th have caused many people to re-evaluate the relative importance of family. As a result, the number of working mothers in Texas and the U.S. may depend as much on favorable economic conditions as it does on the emotional condition of the country.

*Wage data are actual data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Texas Labor Market Information Department, and include workers covered by Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees.

Acknowledgements: I would like to thank Bob Crawley, Clayton Griffis, David Jesus (LMI-Labor Force Statistics), and Ander Mitchell (LMI-Data Collection, Processing, and Transmission) for their assistance.

Highlights of Local Area Unemployment Statistics
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The Texas actual series unemployment rate dropped by two-tenths of a percentage point to 5.6 percent from February's rate of 5.8 percent. The rate has not been this high for March since 1996 when it stood at 5.7 percent. The current unemployment rate is 1.4 percentage points higher than last March's rate of 4.2 percent. First quarter 2002's average unemployment rate was 5.8 percent - the highest three-month moving average since August of 1997 when it was 5.8 percent. The United States unemployment rate stabilized at 6.1 percent in March. This is the sixth consecutive month that the state rate has been at or lower than the national rate.

The number of employed Texans rose by 44,800 from February's 9,936,100 to 9,980,900 in March. This is the smallest March gain since 1986 when employment rose only by 42,800. On average, March adds 65,200 more employed. This may be attributed to slower than expected job additions in the major industry sectors.

The number of unemployed Texans dipped by 17,600 from 612,400 in February to 594,800 in March. This was the smallest reduction for March since 1985 when it declined by 7,300. Typically, the number of unemployed declines in March, however, March 2001 recorded an increase with the begining of the national recession. March's unemployment level was the highest recorded for the month since 1994 and was 162,300 higher than last March's level of 432,500.

Though the number of claims for benefits without earnings slipped for the second straight month in March, claims levels are up by 70,900 over the year.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas Ranked by Unemployment Rate March 2002

1	Bryan-College Station	1.6
2	Lubbock	3.0
3	San Angelo	3.1
4	Amarillo	3.2
5	Wichita Falls	3.7
6	Abilene	3.8
7	Tyler	4.0
8	Waco	4.3
9	San Antonio	4.5
10	Victoria	4.6
11	Killeen-Temple	4.8
12	Houston	5.0
13 (tie)	Odessa-Midland	5.1
	Texarkana	5.1
15 (tie)	Austin-San Marcos	5.2
	Corpus Christi	5.2
17	Fort Worth-Arlington	5.5
	Texas	**5.6**
18 (tie)	Brazoria	5.9
	Galveston-Texas City	5.9
	Longview-Marshall	5.9
21	Dallas	6.4
22 (tie)	Beaumont-Port Arthur	6.8
	Sherman-Denison	6.8
24	Laredo	7.2
25	El Paso	7.9
26	Brownsville-Harlingen	9.8
27	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	12.0

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

	*March 2002**				*February 2002*				*March 2001*			
	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
State of Texas	10,575.7	9,980.9	594.8	5.6	10,548.5	9,936.1	612.4	5.8	10,348.7	9,916.2	432.5	4.2
Abilene	55.8	53.7	2.1	3.8	55.9	53.8	2.1	3.8	57.7	55.5	2.2	3.8
Amarillo	110.3	106.7	3.6	3.2	110.3	106.5	3.8	3.5	110.6	107.1	3.5	3.1
Austin-San Marcos	765.2	725.1	40.1	5.2	762.9	722.2	40.7	5.3	750.4	730.4	20.0	2.7
Beaumont-Port Arthur	176.4	164.5	11.9	6.8	176.9	164.2	12.7	7.2	178.4	165.6	12.8	7.2
Brazoria	109.8	103.3	6.5	5.9	109.8	103.1	6.7	6.1	105.1	99.5	5.6	5.3
Brownsville-Harlingen	135.8	122.5	13.3	9.8	134.2	121.3	12.9	9.6	132.1	121.4	10.7	8.1
Bryan-College Station	79.5	78.2	1.3	1.6	78.5	77.3	1.2	1.5	78.3	77.2	1.1	1.4
Corpus Christi	174.3	165.3	9.0	5.2	173.5	164.2	9.3	5.4	174.6	165.6	9.0	5.1
Dallas	2,033.1	1,903.3	129.8	6.4	2,030.0	1,896.3	133.7	6.6	1,980.6	1,912.5	68.1	3.4
El Paso	281.0	258.8	22.2	7.9	283.0	259.0	24.0	8.5	283.0	261.2	21.8	7.7
Fort Worth-Arlington	942.4	890.8	51.6	5.5	939.8	886.3	53.5	5.7	916.8	885.6	31.2	3.4
Galveston-Texas City	119.0	112.0	7.0	5.9	118.0	110.7	7.3	6.2	116.5	110.7	5.8	5.0
Houston	2,218.8	2,108.5	110.3	5.0	2,218.7	2,104.9	113.8	5.1	2,167.8	2,089.7	78.1	3.6
Killeen-Temple	118.2	112.5	5.7	4.8	117.5	111.7	5.8	5.0	115.7	110.8	4.9	4.2
Laredo	76.7	71.2	5.5	7.2	76.7	71.0	5.7	7.4	74.9	69.4	5.5	7.4
Longview-Marshall	102.8	96.7	6.1	5.9	103.1	96.6	6.5	6.3	101.6	96.7	4.9	4.9
Lubbock	129.0	125.2	3.8	3.0	128.1	124.8	3.3	2.6	125.9	122.3	3.6	2.9
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	215.7	189.9	25.8	12.0	213.7	186.4	27.3	12.8	211.1	182.2	28.9	13.7
Odessa-Midland	120.4	114.3	6.1	5.1	120.7	114.6	6.1	5.0	117.0	112.0	5.0	4.2
San Angelo	50.5	48.9	1.6	3.1	50.2	48.6	1.6	3.2	49.5	48.2	1.3	2.7
San Antonio	796.6	760.4	36.2	4.5	795.6	758.5	37.1	4.7	777.8	751.7	26.1	3.4
Sherman-Denison	50.0	46.6	3.4	6.8	49.7	46.3	3.4	6.9	50.1	47.9	2.2	4.4
Texarkana	55.9	53.1	2.8	5.1	55.3	52.7	2.6	4.7	55.2	52.7	2.5	4.5
Tyler	93.2	89.5	3.7	4.0	93.0	88.9	4.1	4.4	90.8	87.8	3.0	3.3
Victoria	44.2	42.2	2.0	4.6	44.1	42.1	2.0	4.6	43.6	42.0	1.6	3.6
Waco	102.2	97.8	4.4	4.3	101.4	96.9	4.5	4.4	100.7	97.1	3.6	3.6
Wichita Falls	63.7	61.4	2.3	3.7	63.6	61.2	2.4	3.8	62.6	60.7	1.9	3.1

*Estimates for the current month are preliminary. All estimates are subject to revision. Estimates reflect actual (not seasonally adjusted) data. Civilian Labor Force (C.L.F.) includes wage and salary workers, self-employed, unpaid family, domestics in private households, agricultural workers, workers involved in labor disputes and the unemployed, all by place of residence. 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* - March 2002

County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
Anderson	18,556	897	4.6
Andrews	4,738	269	5.4
Angelina	33,935	2,724	7.4
Aransas	9,748	616	5.9
Archer	3,953	100	2.5
Armstrong	1,095	12	1.1
Atascosa	18,254	903	4.7
Austin	13,678	450	3.2
Bailey	3,227	195	5.7
Bandera	7,471	248	3.2
Bastrop	28,752	1,621	5.3
Baylor	1,584	92	5.5
Bee	9,905	515	4.9
Bell	91,720	4,490	4.7
Bexar	662,303	32,465	4.7
Blanco	3,639	129	3.4
Borden	409	9	2.2
Bosque	6,252	376	5.7
Bowie	36,440	2,055	5.3
Brazoria	103,289	6,484	5.9
Brazos	78,154	1,285	1.6
Brewster	5,649	138	2.4
Briscoe	770	21	2.7
Brooks	3,503	220	5.9
Brown	16,919	817	4.6
Burleson	7,058	289	3.9
Burnet	14,635	741	4.8
Caldwell	16,386	905	5.2
Calhoun	8,886	836	8.6
Callahan	6,547	220	3.3
Cameron	122,490	13,259	9.8
Camp	5,266	296	5.3
Carson	3,059	107	3.4
Cass	13,633	967	6.6
Castro	3,036	148	4.6
Chambers	11,548	454	3.8
Cherokee	18,993	788	4.0
Childress	2,803	123	4.2
Clay	5,527	168	2.9
Cochran	1,115	117	9.5
Coke	1,498	27	1.8
Coleman	2,801	248	8.1
Collin	281,109	19,049	6.3
Collingswortl	1,527	12	0.8
Colorado	7,818	320	3.9
Comal	39,521	1,634	4.0
Comanche	6,219	172	2.7
Concho	1,530	31	2.0
Cooke	17,387	946	5.2
Coryell	20,824	1,166	5.3
Cottle	807	31	3.7
Crane	1,348	207	13.3
Crockett	1,721	64	3.6
Crosby	2,809	170	5.7
Culberson	981	96	8.9
Dallam	3,515	81	2.3
Dallas	1,192,952	88,303	6.9
Dawson	5,702	363	6.0
Deaf Smith	6,810	462	6.4
Delta	2,502	103	4.0
Denton	252,355	11,677	4.4
De Witt	8,316	413	4.7
Dickens	704	25	3.4
Dimmit	3,396	361	9.6
Donley	1,572	37	2.3
Duval	4,825	380	7.3
Eastland	9,130	347	3.7
Ector	55,974	3,650	6.1
Edwards	840	49	5.5
Ellis	55,401	3,090	5.3
El Paso	258,839	22,212	7.9
Erath	16,861	417	2.4
Falls	7,493	285	3.7
Fannin	12,288	883	6.7
Fayette	11,365	300	2.6
Fisher	1,733	92	5.0
Floyd	2,632	253	8.8
Foard	709	23	3.1
Fort Bend	187,043	7,560	3.9
Franklin	4,572	147	3.1
Freestone	8,187	376	4.4
Frio	5,285	370	6.5
Gaines	5,974	296	4.7
Galveston	111,985	6,993	5.9
Garza	2,554	86	3.3
Gillespie	10,224	224	2.1
Glasscock	644	21	3.2
Goliad	2,649	105	3.8
Gonzales	7,330	361	4.7
Gray	8,401	447	5.1
Grayson	46,576	3,398	6.8
Gregg	54,860	3,480	6.0
Grimes	7,879	530	6.3
Guadalupe	43,008	1,584	3.6
Hale	15,605	871	5.3
Hall	1,794	92	4.9
Hamilton	4,276	92	2.1
Hansford	2,390	43	1.8
Hardeman	1,727	74	4.1
Hardin	21,562	1,460	6.3
Harris	1,726,667	93,423	5.1
Harrison	25,801	1,734	6.3
Hartley	2,931	32	1.1
Haskell	3,078	113	3.5
Hays	53,910	2,378	4.2
Hemphill	1,849	39	2.1
Henderson	30,015	1,549	4.9
Hidalgo	189,895	25,801	12.0
Hill	14,587	807	5.2
Hockley	11,071	458	4.0
Hood	17,099	884	4.9
Hopkins	13,681	589	4.1
Houston	9,846	324	3.2
Howard	13,731	527	3.7
Hudspeth	1,429	115	7.4
Hunt	35,815	2,109	5.6
Hutchinson	8,636	612	6.6
Irion	740	10	1.3
Jack	3,030	107	3.4
Jackson	8,021	320	3.8
Jasper	12,322	1,230	9.1
Jeff Davis	1,380	33	2.3
Jefferson	105,896	7,290	6.4
Jim Hogg	1,978	127	6.0
Jim Wells	17,174	1,232	6.7
Johnson	61,485	3,659	5.6
Jones	8,786	285	3.1
Karnes	5,704	220	3.7
Kaufman	32,911	2,749	7.7
Kendall	15,949	443	2.7
Kenedy	222	10	4.3
Kent	391	8	2.0
Kerr	17,613	476	2.6
Kimble	2,243	45	2.0
King	161	4	2.4
Kinney	1,089	105	8.8
Kleberg	12,096	764	5.9
Knox	1,630	62	3.7
Lamar	19,895	1,460	6.8
Lamb	6,011	384	6.0
Lampasas	9,597	380	3.8
La Salle	2,516	211	7.7
Lavaca	8,243	183	2.2
Lee	6,352	285	4.3
Leon	6,296	335	5.1
Liberty	28,025	2,169	7.2
Limestone	9,582	351	3.5
Lipscomb	1,458	29	2.0
Live Oak	4,469	113	2.5
Llano	5,195	224	4.1
Loving	51	2	3.8
Lubbock	125,208	3,811	3.0
Lynn	2,343	109	4.4
Mc Culloch	3,264	138	4.1
Mc Lennan	97,831	4,416	4.3
Mc Mullen	288	8	2.7
Madison	4,231	150	3.4
Marion	3,109	263	7.8
Martin	1,830	88	4.6
Mason	1,440	43	2.9
Matagorda	14,795	1,577	9.6
Maverick	14,110	5,147	26.7
Medina	14,839	762	4.9
Menard	861	35	3.9
Midland	58,312	2,437	4.0
Milam	9,213	560	5.7
Mills	2,377	47	1.9
Mitchell	3,236	168	4.9
Montague	6,290	374	5.6
Montgomery	142,712	5,963	4.0
Moore	9,174	287	3.0
Morris	5,897	600	9.2
Motley	594	10	1.7
Nacogdoches	26,242	1,006	3.7
Navarro	20,099	1,519	7.0
Newton	4,797	525	9.9
Nolan	6,453	310	4.6
Nueces	137,006	7,415	5.1
Ochiltree	4,695	156	3.2
Oldham	1,172	25	2.1
Orange	36,995	3,171	7.9
Palo Pinto	11,255	708	5.9
Panola	7,357	665	8.3
Parker	42,522	1,915	4.3
Parmer	4,144	133	3.1
Pecos	5,781	308	5.1
Polk	13,634	819	5.7
Potter	51,044	2,866	5.3
Presidio	2,653	528	16.6
Rains	3,641	179	4.7
Randall	55,692	692	1.2
Reagan	1,666	64	3.7
Real	1,283	53	4.0
Red River	4,880	427	8.0
Reeves	5,956	460	7.2
Refugio	2,432	111	4.4
Roberts	393	7	1.8
Robertson	6,233	306	4.7
Rockwall	22,746	1,294	5.4
Runnels	4,659	146	3.0
Rusk	21,093	1,027	4.6
Sabine	3,700	427	10.3
San Augustine	2,901	172	5.6
San Jacinto	9,172	394	4.1
San Patricio	28,268	1,584	5.3
San Saba	2,600	53	2.0
Schleicher	1,553	62	3.8
Scurry	6,701	368	5.2
Shackelford	1,305	43	3.2
Shelby	8,595	620	6.7
Sherman	1,799	35	1.9
Smith	89,527	3,716	4.0
Somervell	2,035	133	6.1
Starr	17,330	4,880	22.0
Stephens	3,635	222	5.8
Sterling	581	23	3.8
Stonewall	576	29	4.8
Sutton	2,025	62	3.0
Swisher	3,312	119	3.5
Tarrant	769,704	45,142	5.5
Taylor	53,741	2,145	3.8
Terrell	678	14	2.0
Terry	4,914	306	5.9
Throckmorton	642	14	2.1
Titus	12,478	528	4.1
Tom Green	48,860	1,573	3.1
Travis	473,443	27,254	5.4
Trinity	4,796	230	4.6
Tyler	6,066	489	7.5
Upshur	16,024	877	5.2
Upton	1,470	76	4.9
Uvalde	10,088	786	7.2
Val Verde	17,385	1,445	7.7
Van Zandt	20,506	1,006	4.7
Victoria	42,249	2,033	4.6
Walker	22,314	563	2.5
Waller	12,529	703	5.3
Ward	3,475	269	7.2
Washington	14,501	316	2.1
Webb	71,183	5,496	7.2
Wharton	17,931	1,022	5.4
Wheeler	2,573	96	3.6
Wichita	57,476	2,247	3.8
Wilbarger	7,366	214	2.8
Willacy	5,026	1,033	17.0
Williamson	152,582	7,927	4.9
Wilson	15,593	561	3.5
Winkler	2,634	250	8.7
Wise	24,687	1,154	4.5
Wood	13,570	735	5.1
Yoakum	2,747	170	5.8
Young	7,447	345	4.4
Zapata	4,605	365	7.3
Zavala	3,728	733	16.4

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.

New Wage System is a WINner

by Mark Dermit

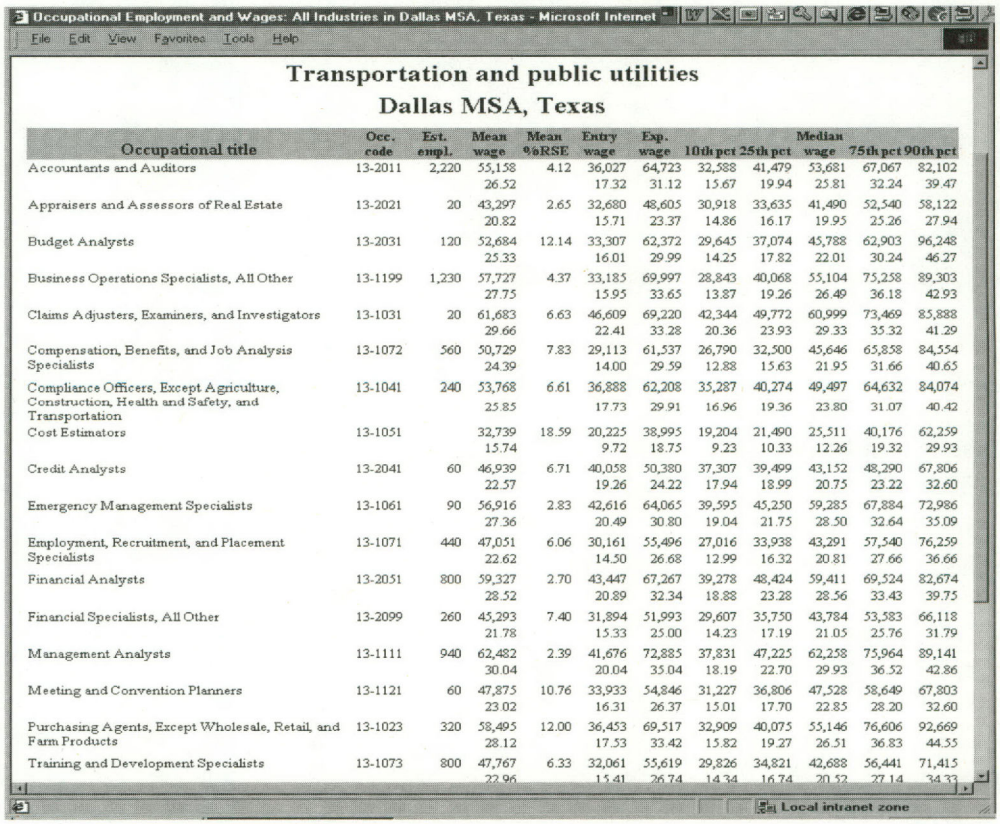
For years, wage data has been published by the Labor Market Information Department in essentially the same format – static tables of statistics including hourly and annual wage figures for various occupational titles. In the past, this method seemed to be the most efficient way to display data which took months to prepare. However, thanks to more advanced technology, the Texas Workforce Commission is using a new on-line system called WIN – Wage Information Network – that will allow users to examine and evaluate wage data across occupations, industries, and areas much more easily and efficiently than ever before. This new system is web-based and is expected to become a frequently bookmarked page on the Labor Market Information Department's web-site.

One of the first things that WIN users will notice is the presentation of data in more of a report format. Upon entering the WIN website (go to http://www.twc.state.tx.us/lmi/lfs/type/wages/win/winhome.html to access the site), the user will see a table of contents screen that will allow them to select their area, whether it is the state, metropolitan statistical area (MSA), workforce development area (WDA), or labor market area (LMA). Once that selection has been made the user will then be prompted to select either a particular industry or "all industries". Industry selections are available through the two-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code levels. After making an industry selection, the user will see occupations listed by their Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) grouping. There are 23 major groups that cover everything from Management Occupations to Transportation and Material Moving Occupations. [For more details regarding job descriptions, program methodology, or occupational categories go to our main Occupational Wage home page at http://www.twc.state.tx.us/lmi/lfs/type/wages/wageshome.html]

The ability to view wage information for occupations within a particular industry is something that was not available prior to the WIN system. Now, if someone were interested in wages for Accountants and Auditors in the Transportation and Public Utilities industry in the Dallas MSA, they would find that this occupation has a mean (average) hourly wage of $26.52, or $55,158 annually.

In addition to the occupational title, 6-digit SOC code, estimated employment and mean wage, the WIN system provides other useful statistics, including the mean percent of relative standard error (RSE), the entry-level wage, an experienced wage (Exp. wage), and wages for the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles. The mean percent of relative standard error (Mean % RSE) provides the user with a measure of the relative precision of the sample estimate. The entry-level wage is the average of the first third of wage observations; the experienced wage is the average of the upper two-thirds of wage observations. Viewing wages by percentile rank allows the user to see how the occupation's wages are "scaled" from low to high. For example, the 75th percentile hourly wage in the example above for Accountants and Auditors is $32.24, indicating that 75 percent of the survey respondents made at or below that wage. Percentile ranks of both hourly and annual wages are provided.

However, this isn't the end of what is available to the user. If you click on the occupational title you are interested in, a second screen will appear with more comparison information about that occupation. On this page, you will see information such as a


Occupational Employment and Wages: All Industries in Dallas MSA, Texas - Microsoft Internet

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Transportation and public utilities

Dallas MSA, Texas

Occupational title	Occ. code	Est. empl.	Mean wage	Mean %RSE	Entry wage	Exp. wage	Median 10th pct	Median 25th pct	Median wage	Median 75th pct	Median 90th pct
Accountants and Auditors	13-2011	2,220	55,158 26.52	4.12	36,027 17.32	64,723 31.12	32,588 15.67	41,479 19.94	53,681 25.81	67,067 32.24	82,102 39.47
Appraisers and Assessors of Real Estate	13-2021	20	43,297 20.82	2.65	32,680 15.71	48,605 23.37	30,918 14.86	33,635 16.17	41,490 19.95	52,540 25.26	58,122 27.94
Budget Analysts	13-2031	120	52,684 25.33	12.14	33,307 16.01	62,372 29.99	29,645 14.25	37,074 17.82	45,788 22.01	62,903 30.24	96,248 46.27
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	13-1199	1,230	57,727 27.75	4.37	33,185 15.95	69,997 33.65	28,843 13.87	40,068 19.26	55,104 26.49	75,258 36.18	89,303 42.93
Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	13-1031	20	61,683 29.66	6.63	46,609 22.41	69,220 33.28	42,344 20.36	49,772 23.93	60,999 29.33	73,469 35.32	85,888 41.29
Compensation, Benefits, and Job Analysis Specialists	13-1072	560	50,729 24.39	7.83	29,113 14.00	61,537 29.59	26,790 12.88	32,500 15.63	45,646 21.95	65,858 31.66	84,554 40.65
Compliance Officers, Except Agriculture, Construction, Health and Safety, and Transportation	13-1041	240	53,768 25.85	6.61	36,888 17.73	62,208 29.91	35,287 16.96	40,274 19.36	49,497 23.80	64,632 31.07	84,074 40.42
Cost Estimators	13-1051		32,739 15.74	18.59	20,225 9.72	38,995 18.75	19,204 9.23	21,490 10.33	25,511 12.26	40,176 19.32	62,259 29.93
Credit Analysts	13-2041	60	46,939 22.57	6.71	40,058 19.26	50,380 24.22	37,307 17.94	39,499 18.99	43,152 20.75	48,290 23.22	67,806 32.60
Emergency Management Specialists	13-1061	90	56,916 27.36	2.83	42,616 20.49	64,065 30.80	39,595 19.04	45,250 21.75	59,285 28.50	67,884 32.64	72,986 35.09
Employment, Recruitment, and Placement Specialists	13-1071	440	47,051 22.62	6.06	30,161 14.50	55,496 26.68	27,016 12.99	33,938 16.32	43,291 20.81	57,540 27.66	76,259 36.66
Financial Analysts	13-2051	800	59,327 28.52	2.70	43,447 20.89	67,267 32.34	39,278 18.88	48,424 23.28	59,411 28.56	69,524 33.43	82,674 39.75
Financial Specialists, All Other	13-2099	260	45,293 21.78	7.40	31,894 15.33	51,993 25.00	29,607 14.23	35,750 17.19	43,784 21.05	53,583 25.76	66,118 31.79
Management Analysts	13-1111	940	62,482 30.04	2.39	41,676 20.04	72,885 35.04	37,831 18.19	47,225 22.70	62,258 29.93	75,964 36.52	89,141 42.86
Meeting and Convention Planners	13-1121	60	47,875 23.02	10.76	33,933 16.31	54,846 26.37	31,227 15.01	36,806 17.70	47,528 22.85	58,649 28.20	67,803 32.60
Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, and Farm Products	13-1023	320	58,495 28.12	12.00	36,453 17.53	69,517 33.42	32,909 15.82	40,075 19.27	55,146 26.51	76,606 36.83	92,669 44.55
Training and Development Specialists	13-1073	800	47,767 22.96	6.33	32,061 15.41	55,619 26.74	29,826 14.34	34,821 16.74	42,688 20.52	56,441 27.14	71,415 34.33

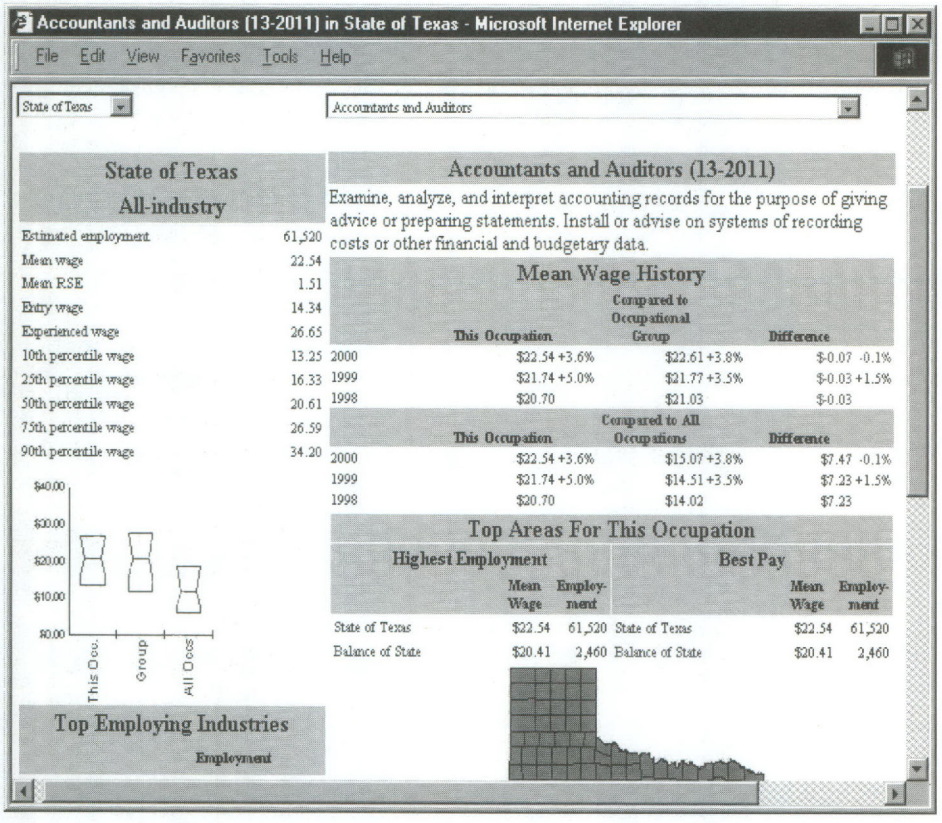
Local intranet zone

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

brief job description. This information comes directly from the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) manual. Above the job description you will notice two drop-down menus: one for areas and another for occupations. This will allow the user to move between areas and occupations without having to leave this page and return to the table of contents.

To the left of the page there is information regarding the Top Employing Industries for the occupation. Just as the name implies, this category will list (where publishable) those top industries which employ the occupation, from highest to lowest. Next there is the Best Paying Industries which indicates those industries that pay the most (determined by mean wage) for the selected occupation. Directly above the Top Employing Industries table you will see a "box-and-whisker" graph. The graph visually demonstrates a comparison of the entire wage distribution of several occupations. It is possible to tell at a glance which occupations pay best and which workers in the distribution benefit most. The three horizontal lines represent the 10th, 50th, and 75th percentiles respectively. Vertical lines interconnect the 10th and 25th percentiles and the 75th and 90th percentiles. The 25th, 50th, and 75th percentiles are interconnected by diagonal lines.



In addition, a Mean Wage History may be shown (if available) for the occupation. This will compare data for an occupation, over time, with its occupational group and against all other occupations. Note, however, that there may be occupations for which there is no history for which to make a comparison. This is due to the conversion from the old Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) coding system to the new SOC code. If there wasn't a one-to-one match from the previous OES code to the new SOC code, then there will be only one year's worth of data and this field will be blank.

The first column compares mean wages for the occupation, in this case Accountants and Auditors, over time. As you can see, there are three years of mean wages provided as well as the percentage change in the mean wage between each year. In addition, a comparison between the occupation and the entire occupational group is provided under the Compared to Occupational Group heading. The difference column will highlight the dollar and percentage difference in the mean wage from the occupation to the occupational group for that year. A Comparison to All Occupations is also provided.

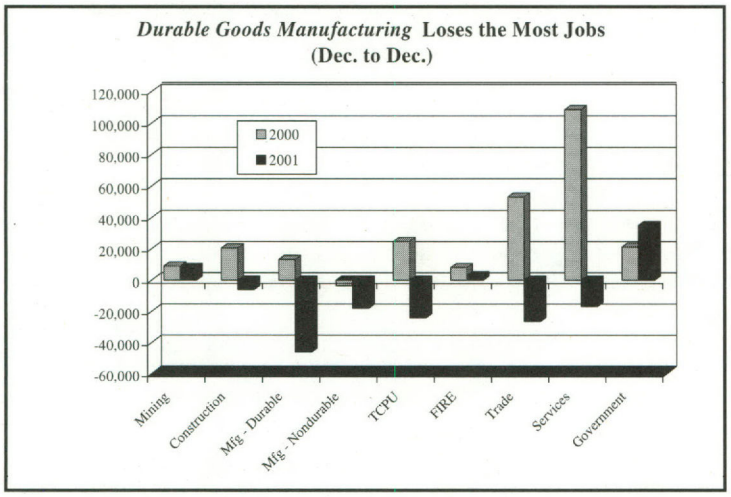
Below the Mean Wage History the user will see information regarding the Top Areas for the occupation, including those areas with the highest employment and those paying the highest wages for the selected occupation. Below this is a map which will show all areas that have publishable information for that occupation and how it compares to the state mean wage for that occupation. Areas will be shaded according to their deviation (either positively or negatively) from the state mean wage (indicated in the map legend).

Wage data has become an essential element in the analysis of occupational information, not just by economists but by everyone attached to the labor market. Career choices, training programs, and relocation possibilities are all influenced by how much an occupation pays in an area. With such important decisions in the balance it is imperative that the most resourceful tools be available to analyze the job market. With this new tool, Texans will have a valuable resource for comparing occupational employment and wage data for years to come.

Statewide (Seasonally Adjusted) Employment in Review - 2001

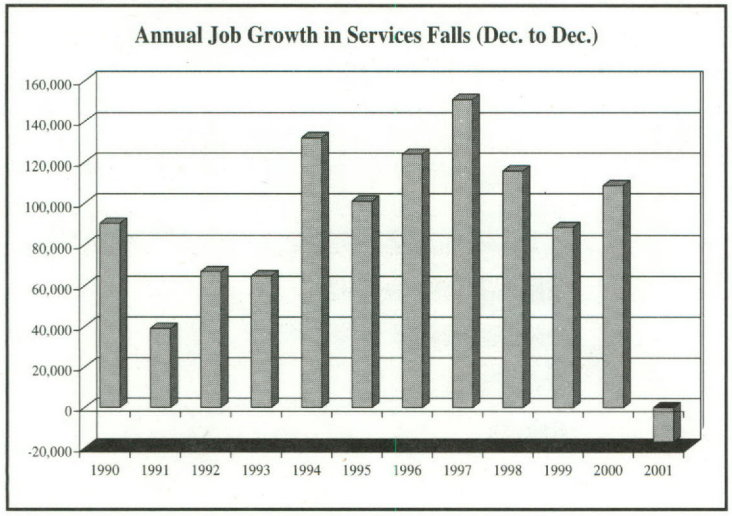
by Jennifer Neutzler and David Veselka

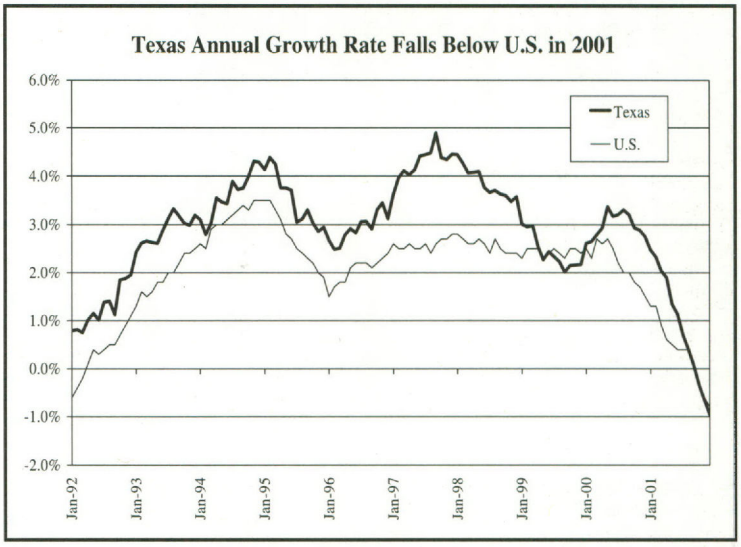
• Texas' annual nonagricultural job growth rate exceeded the U.S. job growth rate for much of the past ten years. However, by the end of 2001, the situation had begun to reverse. By August 2001, the annual growth rate for Texas matched the U.S. rate of 0.4 percent. By December 2001, the Texas rate of –1.0 percent fell below the U.S. rate of -0.8 percent. The majority of the decline was caused by losses in *Durable Goods Manufacturing*, Trade, Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (TCPU) and Services. In total, the annual growth rate for Texas fell 3.5 percentage points from January 2001 to December 2001, while the U.S. rate dropped 2.1 percentage points.



• The Goods Producing Sector (Mining, Construction and Manufacturing) only experienced two months of negative growth in 2000. However, by March 2001, employment in the sector began to drop on a monthly basis. By the end of the year, the annual growth rate for the Goods Producing Sector had fallen to –3.4 percent.

• The annual growth rate for the Service Producing Sector (TCPU, Trade, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (FIRE), Services and Government) had been above 2.0 percent since September 1992. In May 2001 the rate fell below the 2.0 threshhold and continued to decline through December 2001 - ending the year at -0.4 percent.

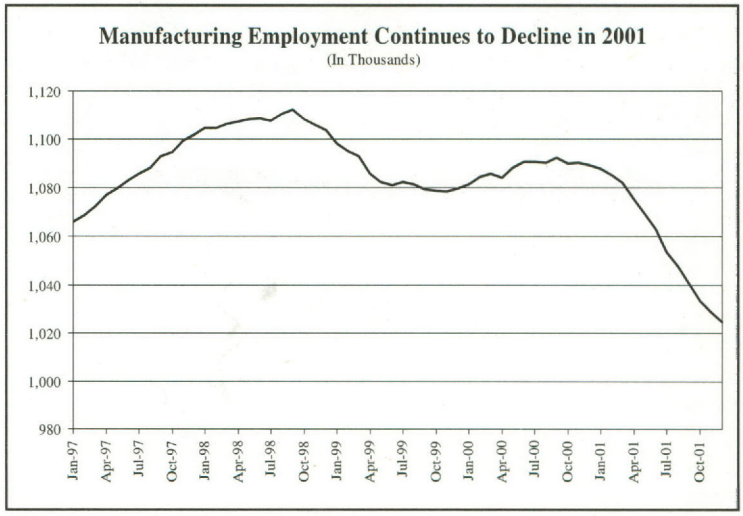




• Government and Mining were the only industries to experience significant job growth during 2001. Government gained 34,900 jobs from December 2000 to December 2001 largely due to school districts adding jobs to keep up with the demands of a growing population. With the price of West Texas Intermediate Crude oil remaining above $25 per barrel for much of the year, Mining employment grew by 8,000 jobs during the year.

• The Services industry was hit hard by the recession. Following an increase of 108,700 jobs in 2000, this industry lost 16,900 positions in 2001. This was the first December-to-December employment decrease in Services in well over a decade, pulling the annual growth rate in this industry down to –0.6 percent.

• The downturn in the economy also had a negative effect on Manufacturing employment in the state. During December 2001, Manufacturing posted its largest over-the-year employment drop in over a decade, losing 64,200 jobs. The majority of this decline resulted from losses in *Durable Goods Manufacturing* as many computer-related operations reduced staff in an effort to cut costs.

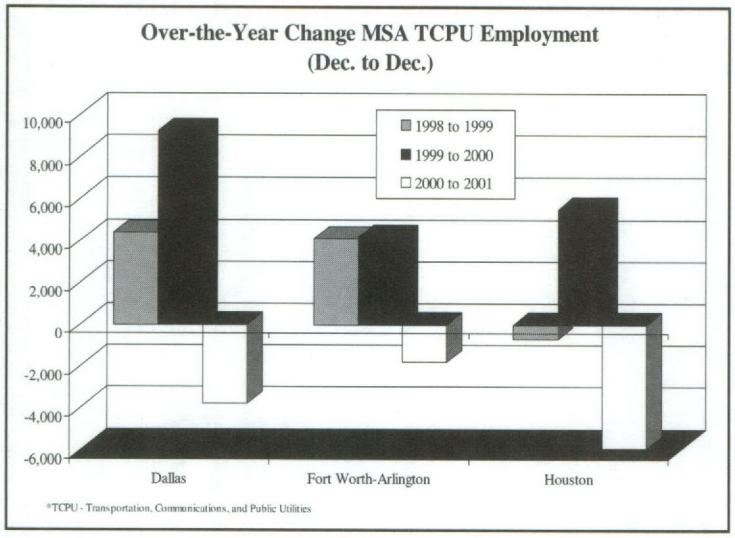


Metropolitan Statistical Area (Non-Seasonally Adjusted) Employment in Review - 2001

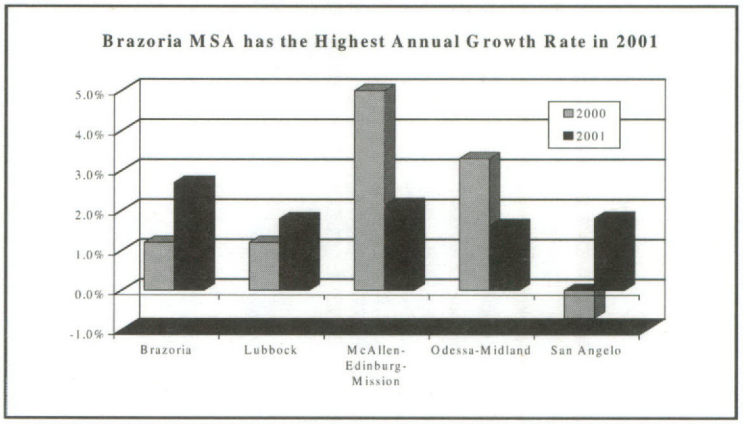
by Jennifer Neutzler and David Veselka

Over-the-Year Change in MSA Nonag. Employment (Dec.-Dec.)				
MSA	2000		2001	
	Actual	%	Actual	%
Abilene	-700	-1.2%	-1,200	-2.2%
Amarillo	600	0.6%	-700	-0.7%
Austin	33,300	5.1%	-14,800	-2.1%
Beaumont -Port Arthur	500	0.3%	-2,900	-1.8%
Brazoria	900	1.2%	2,100	2.7%
Brownsville-Harlingen	5,200	4.9%	-100	-0.1%
Bryan	1,500	1.9%	1,200	1.5%
Corpus Christi	1,600	1.0%	-400	-0.2%
Dallas	64,800	3.3%	-31,500	-1.6%
El Paso	4,000	1.6%	-4,400	-1.7%
Ft. Worth	19,900	2.5%	-5,000	-0.6%
Galveston-Texas City	-200	-0.2%	-500	-0.6%
Houston	58,800	2.8%	3,900	0.2%
Killeen-Temple	1,100	1.1%	-600	-0.6%
Laredo	1,900	2.8%	500	0.7%
Longview-Marshall	1,200	1.3%	-700	-0.7%
Lubbock	1,400	1.2%	2,200	1.8%
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	7,700	5.0%	3,500	2.2%
Odessa-Midland	3,300	3.3%	1,700	1.6%
San Angelo	-300	-0.7%	800	1.8%
San Antonio	14,600	2.0%	3,300	0.5%
Sherman-Dension	200	0.4%	-2,300	-4.9%
Texarkana	100	0.2%	-300	-0.6%
Tyler	1,800	2.2%	900	1.1%
Victoria	1,000	2.7%	-300	-0.8%
Waco	-200	-0.2%	-1,100	-1.1%
Wichita Falls	900	1.5%	0	0.0%

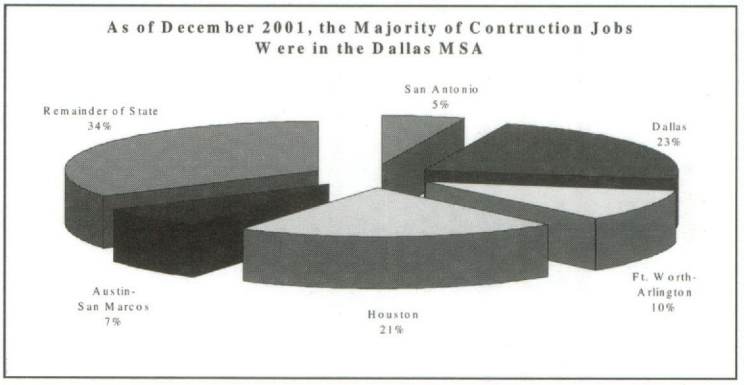
• Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment fell by 46,700 jobs in the MSAs in 2001. Most of the losses were in the Manufacturing industry which lost 54,000 positions during 2001. Employment also declined in the Trade, Services and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (TCPU) industries. By far, the largest employment gains came from the Government sector, which contributed 32,500 new jobs to the MSAs.



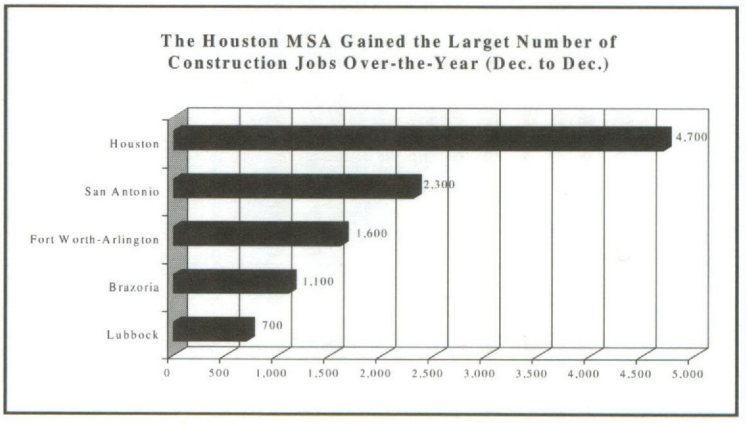
• Employment losses in the *Communications* and *Transportation by Air* industries led to a drop of 15,900 TCPU jobs in the MSAs. The Dallas MSA lost 3,800 jobs in TCPU over the year, which marked the first December-to-December decline in over a decade. The annual growth rate for TCPU in the Fort Worth-Arlington MSA fell to –2.2 percent at the end of 2001, the lowest it had been since July 1996. The Houston MSA experienced similar troubles, losing 5,900 TCPU jobs during 2001.



• As would be expected during a recession, there was a dramatic increase in the number of MSAs posting negative annual job growth rates during 2001. At the end of 2000, there were only four MSAs with negative annual job growth rates. By December 2001,this number had quadrupled. However, there were ten MSAs that showed job gains over the year. The Brazoria MSA led the pack with an annual growth rate of 2.7 percent, the highest for the MSAs.



• Within Manufacturing, over 73 percent of the lost jobs were in *Durable Goods*. Areas with high concentrations of computer-related manufacturing suffered the most from this downturn. The Dallas and Austin-San Marcos MSAs combined lost 28,000 *Durable Goods Manufacturing* jobs. Odessa-Midland, San Angelo and Victoria experienced slight over-the-year gains in Total Manufacturing and were the only MSAs that experienced over-the-year job gains in Manufacturing.



Employment and Unemployment Estimates for Texas *Cities* - March 2002

City	Emp	Unemp	Rate
Abilene	47,462	1,989	4.0
Addison	7,927	440	5.3
Alamo	2,498	238	8.7
Alamo Heights	4,189	104	2.4
Aldine	5,985	391	6.1
Alice	9,072	641	6.6
Allen	19,413	1,207	5.9
Alton	1,403	226	13.9
Alvarado	1,578	51	3.1
Alvin	10,834	604	5.3
Amarillo	88,898	3,219	3.5
Anderson Mill	10,736	620	5.5
Andrews	3,488	208	5.6
Angleton	9,602	616	6.0
Arlington	188,045	9,581	4.8
Athens	5,955	316	5.0
Atlanta	2,972	168	5.4
Austin	382,814	23,546	5.8
Azle	5,703	327	5.4
Balch Springs	10,572	636	5.7
Bastrop	2,875	246	7.9
Bay City	7,453	804	9.7
Baytown	34,318	2,131	5.8
Beaumont	52,215	3,476	6.2
Bedford	33,937	1,197	3.4
Beeville	5,438	333	5.8
Bellaire	9,800	197	2.0
Bellmead	4,099	156	3.7
Belton	6,342	302	4.5
Benbrook	13,725	503	3.5
Bertram	507	45	8.2
Big Lake	1,296	59	4.4
Big Spring	9,395	405	4.1
Blanco	688	32	4.4
Bonham	2,904	290	9.1
Borger	5,299	440	7.7
Bowie	1,752	118	6.3
Brady	2,038	98	4.6
Brenham	6,213	159	2.5
Bridge City	3,741	289	7.2
Bridgeport	2,262	110	4.6
Brownsville	45,254	5,759	11.3
Brownwood	8,623	491	5.4
Bryan	37,087	619	1.6
Buda	1,561	44	2.7
Burkburnett	5,077	234	4.4
Burleson	10,578	616	5.5
Cameron	2,167	169	7.2
Canyon	6,853	105	1.5
Canyon Lake	7,198	414	5.4
Carrollton	70,674	2,931	4.0
Carthage	2,164	197	8.3
Cedar Hill	12,846	533	4.0
Cedar Park	5,476	399	6.8
Channelview	14,540	801	5.2
Clarksville	1,490	163	9.9
Cleburne	12,594	1,027	7.5
Clifton	1,269	66	4.9
Cloverleaf	10,639	666	5.9
Clute	5,121	294	5.4
College Station	31,092	539	1.7
Colleyville	8,579	266	3.0
Columbus	1,366	49	3.5
Commerce	3,498	317	8.3
Conroe	21,507	952	4.2
Converse	5,509	187	3.3
Cooper	975	79	7.5
Coppell	12,272	315	2.5
Copperas Cove	10,340	643	5.9
Corpus Christi	123,195	6,613	5.1
Corsicana	11,543	939	7.5
Cotulla	1,763	144	7.6
Crane	1,036	168	14.0
Crockett	3,328	144	4.1
Crowley	4,473	255	5.4
Cuero	2,771	170	5.8
Dalhart	4,312	88	2.0
Dallas	651,111	57,122	8.1
Daingerfield	1,112	125	10.1
De Soto	21,141	998	4.5
Deer Park	17,121	695	3.9
Del Rio	14,377	1,251	8.0
Denison	10,067	821	7.5
Denton	56,120	3,815	6.4
Diboll	1,630	266	14.0
Dickinson	4,877	370	7.1
Donna	5,749	1,035	15.3
Dripping Springs	821	19	2.3
Dumas	6,689	214	3.1
Duncanville	23,562	1,245	5.0
Eagle Pass	8,383	2,693	24.3
Edcouch	1,154	283	19.7
Edinburg	16,635	1,969	10.6
El Campo	4,571	299	6.1
El Paso	233,445	19,136	7.6
Eldorado	975	51	5.0
Electra	1,297	57	4.2
Elgin	3,185	249	7.3
Elsa	2,424	307	11.2
Ennis	8,422	536	6.0
Euless	29,715	1,238	4.0
Everman	3,387	339	9.1
Fabens	1,933	243	11.2
Fairfield	1,633	55	3.3
Falfurrias	2,356	78	3.2
Farmers Branch	16,458	1,034	5.9
First Colony	15,406	290	1.8
Flower Mound	13,708	529	3.7
Forest Hill	6,936	428	5.8
Fort Stockton	3,402	206	5.7
Fort Worth	265,973	20,905	7.3
Fredericksburg	3,795	84	2.2
Freeport	5,362	661	11.0
Friendswood	14,201	439	3.0
Frisco	6,201	502	7.5
Gainesville	7,471	482	6.1
Galena Park	4,796	315	6.2
Galveston	29,088	2,405	7.6
Garland	121,845	6,909	5.4
Gatesville	3,357	164	4.7
Georgetown	14,504	924	6.0
Gladewater	2,753	220	7.4
Glen Rose	573	68	10.6
Graham	3,687	174	4.5
Granbury	2,398	88	3.5
Grand Prairie	63,428	4,334	6.4
Grapevine	21,466	661	3.0
Greenville	12,732	745	5.5
Gregory	1,273	79	5.8
Groesbeck	1,426	56	3.8
Groves	7,169	292	3.9
Haltom City	20,835	1,191	5.4
Harker Heights	6,544	196	2.9
Harlingen	25,998	1,958	7.0
Haslet	580	22	3.7
Henderson	5,457	250	4.4
Henrietta	1,584	62	3.8
Hereford	5,141	433	7.8
Hewitt	5,917	86	1.4
Hidalgo	1,347	143	9.6
Highland Park	4,766	120	2.5
Highland Village	6,106	230	3.6
Hillsboro	3,497	247	6.6
Houston	991,283	64,344	6.1
Humble	8,115	320	3.8
Huntsville	11,985	358	2.9
Hurst	23,528	1,310	5.3
Iowa Park	3,028	106	3.4
Irving	113,305	6,892	5.7
Jacinto City	4,375	443	9.2
Jacksonville	5,880	284	4.6
Jasper	2,888	213	6.9
Johnson City	518	28	5.1
Jonestown	973	83	7.9
Junction	1,358	36	2.6
Katy	4,878	138	2.8
Keller	9,424	271	2.8
Kennedale	2,640	90	3.3
Kermit	2,029	212	9.5
Kerrville	7,887	244	3.0
Kilgore	5,806	339	5.5
Killeen	26,355	2,135	7.5
Kingsville	10,236	657	6.0
Kingwood	22,679	411	1.8
Kirby	5,066	286	5.3
Kyle	1,510	102	6.3
La Joya	1,106	240	17.8
La Marque	6,673	607	8.3
La Porte	17,100	684	3.8
Lago Vista	1,506	97	6.1
Lake Jackson	13,760	544	3.8
Lakeway	2,895	87	2.9
Lamesa	4,209	325	7.2
Lampasas	4,156	218	5.0
Lancaster	13,846	872	5.9
Laredo	66,727	5,000	7.0
League City	18,093	485	2.6
Leander	3,545	117	3.2
Leon Valley	6,421	203	3.1
Levelland	6,475	255	3.8
Lewisville	44,988	1,851	4.0
Liberty	4,090	495	10.8
Linden	1,060	64	5.7
Littlefield	2,567	171	6.2
Live Oak	6,714	175	2.5
Llano	1,665	92	5.2
Lockhart	5,465	357	6.1
Longview	37,100	2,435	6.2
Lubbock	105,755	3,238	3.0
Lufkin	14,945	1,140	7.1
Lumberton	4,073	166	3.9
Mc Allen	49,178	4,575	8.5
Mc Gregor	2,283	89	3.8
Mc Kinney	18,710	2,268	10.8
Mansfield	9,814	521	5.0
Marble Falls	2,913	104	3.4
Marlin	2,646	132	4.8
Marshall	10,201	695	6.4
Marshall Creek	229	17	6.9
Mason	792	41	4.9
Mathis	1,980	194	8.9
Memphis	1,099	69	5.9
Menard	592	35	5.6
Mercedes	5,685	974	14.6
Merkel	1,097	65	5.6
Mertzon	330	4	1.2
Mesquite	67,436	3,695	5.2
Mexia	3,055	126	4.0
Midland	49,173	2,032	4.0
Midlothian	3,400	193	5.4
Mineral Wells	6,318	496	7.3
Mission Bend	19,552	584	2.9
Mission	13,773	1,547	10.1
Missouri City	32,435	851	2.6
Monahans	2,164	174	7.4
Mount Pleasant	6,370	188	2.9
Mount Vernon	1,211	57	4.5
Nacogdoches	14,738	662	4.3
Navasota	2,833	155	5.2
Nederland	8,244	258	3.0
New Braunfels	20,010	809	3.9
Nocona	1,039	58	5.3
N Richland Hills	32,779	1,451	4.2
Odessa	43,017	2,756	6.0
Olney	1,214	65	5.1
Orange	8,100	741	8.4
Ozona	1,374	57	4.0
Paducah	620	30	4.6
Paint Rock	144	2	1.4
Palacios	1,555	290	15.7
Palestine	8,582	427	4.7
Pampa	7,011	363	4.9
Paris	10,510	864	7.6
Pasadena	68,004	3,946	5.5
Pearland	11,954	445	3.6
Pearsall	2,597	246	8.7
Pecan Grove	8,299	192	2.3
Pecos	4,595	412	8.2
Perryton	3,908	141	3.5
Pflugerville	3,836	118	3.0
Pharr	14,664	2,441	14.3
Plainview	9,974	534	5.1
Plano	138,625	8,007	5.5
Pleasanton	4,521	234	4.9
Port Arthur	22,101	2,540	10.3
Port Isabel	2,555	175	6.4
Port Lavaca	5,001	593	10.6
Port Neches	6,386	310	4.6
Portland	7,322	226	3.0
Quanah	1,076	53	4.7
Rankin	332	24	6.7
Raymondville	2,505	550	18.0
Rendon	4,788	230	4.6
Richardson	55,012	2,922	5.0
Richland Hills	4,921	203	4.0
Richmond	7,245	623	7.9
Rio Grande City	4,844	1,013	17.3
River Oaks	3,621	287	7.3
Roanoke	1,418	66	4.4
Robert Lee	562	10	1.7
Robinson	4,314	86	2.0
Robstown	4,419	361	7.6
Rockdale	1,914	110	5.4
Rockwall	9,311	684	6.8
Rosenberg	15,645	803	4.9
Round Rock	34,839	1,673	4.6
Rowlett	16,577	592	3.4
Saginaw	5,549	443	7.4
San Angelo	41,364	1,424	3.3
San Antonio	519,200	27,757	5.1
San Benito	9,352	1,063	10.2
San Juan	5,427	677	11.1
San Marcos	22,527	1,467	6.1
Santa Fe	4,482	208	4.4
Schertz	7,334	259	3.4
Seabrook	5,358	197	3.5
Seagoville	4,699	392	7.7
Seguin	10,976	563	4.9
Seminole	2,971	106	3.4
Sherman	15,692	1,263	7.4
Silsbee	3,193	254	7.4
Sinton	2,331	158	6.3
Smithville	2,038	131	6.0
Snyder	4,481	267	5.6
Socorro	8,914	1,301	12.7
Sonora	1,349	39	2.8
South Houston	7,245	470	6.1
South Padre Island	1,286	41	3.1
Southlake	4,987	152	3.0
Spring	21,626	735	3.3
Stafford	7,406	298	3.9
Stanton	944	53	5.3
Stephenville	8,260	248	2.9
Sterling City	433	23	5.0
Sugar Land	21,141	702	3.2
Sulphur Springs	6,518	340	5.0
Sweetwater	4,560	249	5.2
Taylor	10,304	941	8.4
Temple	26,989	960	3.4
Terrell	7,042	872	11.0
Texarkana	13,357	903	6.3
Texas City	19,794	1,467	6.9
The Colony	19,145	947	4.7
The Woodlands	23,621	593	2.4
Trophy Club	3,596	117	3.2
Tyler	44,421	2,191	4.7
Universal City	7,815	263	3.3
University Park	13,262	421	3.1
Uvalde	6,148	560	8.3
Vernon	5,606	175	3.0
Victoria	31,331	1,602	4.9
Vidor	5,070	353	6.5
Waco	49,137	2,934	5.6
Waller	795	30	3.6
Watauga	13,628	443	3.1
Waxahachie	11,216	781	6.5
Weatherford	9,042	382	4.1
Webster	3,644	81	2.2
Wells Branch	7,660	201	2.6
Weslaco	10,691	1,861	14.8
West Odessa	7,177	481	6.3
West University Pl	8,168	100	1.2
Wharton	3,743	302	7.5
White Settlement	9,048	531	5.5
Wichita Falls	44,409	1,777	3.8
Wink	394	21	5.1
Woodway	5,432	62	1.1
Wylie	8,404	660	7.3
Yoakum	2,448	92	3.6

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

Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01	Feb. '02 to Mar. '02 Change	Feb. '02 to Mar. '02 % Change	Mar. '01 to Mar. '02 Change	Mar. '01 to Mar. '02 % Change
TOTAL NONAG. W & S EMPLOYMENT	**9,441,600**	**9,399,800**	**9,552,500**	**41,800**	**0.4**	**-110,900**	**-1.2**
GOODS PRODUCING	**1,727,000**	**1,726,000**	**1,809,200**	**1,000**	**0.1**	**-82,200**	**-4.5**
Mining	160,000	160,700	158,500	-700	-0.4	1,500	0.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	151,000	151,700	149,600	-700	-0.5	1,400	0.9
Construction	556,100	550,900	570,300	5,200	0.9	-14,200	-2.5
Manufacturing	1,010,900	1,014,400	1,080,400	-3,500	-0.3	-69,500	-6.4
Durable Goods	612,300	614,400	664,100	-2,100	-0.3	-51,800	-7.8
Lumber & Wood Products	44,800	45,100	45,100	-300	-0.7	-300	-0.7
Lumber Camps, Sawmills, Planing Mills	6,800	6,900	6,900	-100	-1.4	-100	-1.4
Furniture & Fixtures	19,700	19,800	21,300	-100	-0.5	-1,600	-7.5
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	46,000	46,000	46,700	0	0.0	-700	-1.5
Concrete, Gypsum, & Plaster Products	24,400	24,300	24,300	100	0.4	100	0.4
Primary Metal Industries	29,200	29,300	32,400	-100	-0.3	-3,200	-9.9
Fabricated Metal Industries	99,200	99,600	107,300	-400	-0.4	-8,100	-7.5
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	52,700	53,000	57,300	-300	-0.6	-4,600	-8.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	129,600	130,000	141,100	-400	-0.3	-11,500	-8.2
Oil & Gas Field Machinery	30,900	31,000	29,000	-100	-0.3	1,900	6.6
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	117,900	118,500	139,600	-600	-0.5	-21,700	-15.5
Transportation Equipment	72,800	73,100	75,800	-300	-0.4	-3,000	-4.0
Aircraft & Parts	38,500	38,800	39,800	-300	-0.8	-1,300	-3.3
Instruments & Related Products	34,000	33,900	35,000	100	0.3	-1,000	-2.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	19,100	19,100	19,800	0	0.0	-700	-3.5
Nondurable Goods	398,600	400,000	416,300	-1,400	-0.4	-17,700	-4.3
Food & Kindred Products	97,300	98,300	98,100	-1,000	-1.0	-800	-0.8
Meat Products	35,700	35,900	35,400	-200	-0.6	300	0.8
Dairy Products	5,300	5,300	5,200	0	0.0	100	1.9
Bakery Products	9,400	9,300	8,800	100	1.1	600	6.8
Malt Beverages	1,700	1,700	1,800	0	0.0	-100	-5.6
Textile Mill Products	4,000	3,900	4,500	100	2.6	-500	-11.1
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products	32,300	32,700	38,800	-400	-1.2	-6,500	-16.8
Paper & Allied Products	26,600	26,800	27,800	-200	-0.7	-1,200	-4.3
Printing & Publishing	73,200	73,200	76,800	0	0.0	-3,600	-4.7
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, & Miscellaneous	34,200	34,400	36,300	-200	-0.6	-2,100	-5.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	81,700	81,700	83,900	0	0.0	-2,200	-2.6
Petroleum & Coal Products	24,700	24,700	24,500	0	0.0	200	0.8
Petroleum Refining	21,100	21,000	21,100	100	0.5	0	0.0
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	53,600	53,500	56,600	100	0.2	-3,000	-5.3
Leather & Leather Products	5,100	5,100	5,300	0	0.0	-200	-3.8
SERVICE PRODUCING	**7,714,600**	**7,673,800**	**7,743,300**	**40,800**	**0.5**	**-28,700**	**-0.4**
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	574,800	574,100	598,900	700	0.1	-24,100	-4.0
Transportation	353,000	352,900	368,100	100	0.0	-15,100	-4.1
Railroad Transportation	15,700	15,700	16,000	0	0.0	-300	-1.9
Transportation by Air	114,900	115,300	123,800	-400	-0.3	-8,900	-7.2
Communications	146,900	146,700	154,700	200	0.1	-7,800	-5.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	74,900	74,500	76,100	400	0.5	-1,200	-1.6
Electric Services	35,900	35,600	34,400	300	0.8	1,500	4.4
Gas Production & Distribution	21,600	21,600	25,200	0	0.0	-3,600	-14.3
Trade	2,233,500	2,217,800	2,259,600	15,700	0.7	-26,100	-1.2
Wholesale Trade	525,000	523,500	537,500	1,500	0.3	-12,500	-2.3
Retail Trade	1,708,500	1,694,300	1,722,100	14,200	0.8	-13,600	-0.8
Building Materials & Gardening Supplies	68,200	65,400	67,100	2,800	4.3	1,100	1.6
General Merchandise Stores	216,600	216,200	223,100	400	0.2	-6,500	-2.9
Food Stores	247,400	248,800	254,300	-1,400	-0.6	-6,900	-2.7
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	178,100	176,400	177,100	1,700	1.0	1,000	0.6
Apparel & Accessory Stores	80,500	79,900	84,600	600	0.8	-4,100	-4.8
Home Furniture, Furnishings, & Equipment Stores	83,400	83,300	84,500	100	0.1	-1,100	-1.3
Eating & Drinking Places	652,400	641,300	641,000	11,100	1.7	11,400	1.8
Other Retail Trade	181,900	183,000	190,400	-1,100	-0.6	-8,500	-4.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	527,900	527,400	530,400	500	0.1	-2,500	-0.5
Depository Institutions including Banks	131,700	131,700	131,300	0	0.0	400	0.3
Insurance Carriers, Agents, Brokers, & Service	164,600	164,400	165,100	200	0.1	-500	-0.3
Other Finance Insurance & Real Estate	231,600	231,300	234,000	300	0.1	-2,400	-1.0
Services	2,739,000	2,721,100	2,752,000	17,900	0.7	-13,000	-0.5
Hotel & Other Lodging Places	94,500	92,300	95,600	2,200	2.4	-1,100	-1.2
Personal Services	99,600	100,400	98,800	-800	-0.8	800	0.8
Business Services	672,600	669,100	719,200	3,500	0.5	-46,600	-6.5
Auto Repair Services	95,900	95,000	96,600	900	0.9	-700	-0.7
Miscellaneous Repair Services	34,000	33,800	34,500	200	0.6	-500	-1.4
Amusement & Recreation, including Motion Pictures	115,800	112,400	117,900	3,400	3.0	-2,100	-1.8
Health Services	731,200	728,900	707,300	2,300	0.3	23,900	3.4
Legal Services	69,500	69,500	69,900	0	0.0	-400	-0.6
Educational Services	126,900	127,300	123,400	-400	-0.3	3,500	2.8
Social Services	207,100	205,500	199,800	1,600	0.8	7,300	3.7
Membership Organizations	143,700	143,300	144,000	400	0.3	-300	-0.2
Engineering & Management Services	269,900	269,500	271,300	400	0.1	-1,400	-0.5
Agricultural Services	59,400	55,700	57,400	3,700	6.6	2,000	3.5
Government	1,639,400	1,633,400	1,602,400	6,000	0.4	37,000	2.3
Federal	180,200	179,600	177,600	600	0.3	2,600	1.5
State	345,700	344,200	337,500	1,500	0.4	8,200	2.4
Local	1,113,500	1,109,600	1,087,300	3,900	0.4	26,200	2.4

*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 13 for more information)

Texas Metropolitan Statistical Areas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(In Thousands)

	ABILENE			AMARILLO			AUSTIN-SAN MARCOS			BMT.-PT. ARTHUR			BRAZORIA		
INDUSTRY	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01
TOTAL	53.8	53.5	55.5	97.0	96.5	98.2	671.5	668.5	683.4	159.1	158.8	161.8	80.2	79.7	77.9
Mining	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
Construction	2.3	2.3	2.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	39.8	39.5	40.3	16.1	16.0	19.8	12.2	12.0	10.6
Manufacturing-Dur.	1.5	1.5	1.7	3.3	3.2	3.4	58.3	58.7	71.0	8.1	8.0	8.6	3.4	3.4	3.9
Manufacturing-Nondur.	1.5	1.5	1.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	13.0	13.0	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.4	10.4	10.3	10.3
Trans., Comm. & Util.	2.3	2.3	2.4	4.8	4.8	5.1	20.9	20.9	21.9	8.3	8.3	8.2	3.2	3.2	2.9
Wholesale Trade	2.7	2.6	2.8	6.0	5.9	6.0	37.6	37.4	39.2	4.5	4.5	4.8	2.5	2.5	2.5
Retail Trade	11.2	11.1	11.6	21.0	20.9	21.0	115.5	114.7	115.5	30.9	30.8	30.9	13.7	13.6	13.5
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	2.5	2.5	2.5	5.2	5.2	5.4	34.1	34.0	34.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	2.0	2.0	2.0
Services	19.4	19.4	19.9	28.4	28.3	28.3	202.7	201.4	204.9	43.5	43.6	41.5	15.9	15.7	15.6
Federal Government	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.9	11.0	10.6	10.6	2.9	2.9	2.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
State Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.6	4.5	4.8	69.4	69.6	66.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	3.0	3.0	2.8
Local Government	6.3	6.2	6.5	10.6	10.5	11.0	67.5	67.0	63.4	19.0	18.9	19.0	11.9	12.0	11.9

	BROWNSVILLE-HARL.			BRYAN-COLL. STA.			CORPUS CHRISTI			DALLAS			EL PASO		
INDUSTRY	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01
TOTAL	112.8	111.7	112.6	79.2	78.0	79.0	160.8	159.9	162.8	1975.7	1967.6	2006.0	253.4	252.9	258.3
Mining	**	**	**	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.3	2.3	2.1	9.2	9.2	8.9	**	**	**
Construction	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	13.9	13.8	14.9	104.5	103.9	110.5	12.0	11.8	12.6
Manufacturing-Dur.	5.5	5.5	5.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	157.0	157.0	171.0	14.2	14.0	15.6
Manufacturing-Nondur.	5.3	5.4	6.5	2.3	2.4	2.6	7.8	7.9	8.0	75.0	75.1	75.8	18.7	18.9	20.3
Trans., Comm. & Util.	5.5	5.4	5.7	1.2	1.2	1.4	7.9	7.9	8.0	138.5	138.1	142.0	14.5	14.5	15.6
Wholesale Trade	4.3	4.2	4.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	5.8	5.8	5.9	147.1	146.8	153.5	11.6	11.6	11.9
Retail Trade	23.0	22.3	23.1	14.0	14.1	14.3	30.3	30.0	30.8	339.6	336.8	340.1	49.4	49.0	49.6
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	6.3	6.2	6.5	155.7	155.6	156.2	11.2	11.2	10.8
Services	33.3	33.1	32.8	17.5	17.4	17.6	50.0	49.9	50.8	617.9	614.6	625.5	62.5	62.7	63.4
Federal Government	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	5.7	31.1	31.0	30.9	8.7	8.6	8.6
State Government	4.0	4.1	3.9	24.5	23.4	23.6	4.7	4.6	4.4	28.9	28.7	28.7	9.0	9.0	8.8
Local Government	21.3	21.1	20.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	20.8	20.6	20.8	171.2	170.8	162.9	41.6	41.6	41.1

	FT. WORTH-ARL.			GALVESTON-TX. CITY			HOUSTON			KILLEEN-TEMPLE			LAREDO		
INDUSTRY	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01
TOTAL	792.7	789.4	797.2	88.1	87.1	88.0	2114.2	2105.3	2117.2	104.2	103.5	103.9	71.0	71.0	69.9
Mining	4.6	4.5	4.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	68.7	68.6	68.0	**	**	**	1.3	1.2	1.2
Construction	45.3	44.6	43.3	4.2	4.0	4.7	161.2	160.1	158.7	4.7	4.5	4.4	2.2	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing-Dur.	69.7	70.2	74.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	129.9	130.7	132.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
Manufacturing-Nondur.	35.8	35.9	36.1	5.3	5.3	5.7	81.1	80.9	83.6	4.8	4.8	5.0	0.6	0.6	0.7
Trans., Comm. & Util.	78.8	78.8	80.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	146.7	146.8	153.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	12.0	12.1	12.5
Wholesale Trade	43.1	42.8	43.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	124.7	124.5	126.3	3.8	3.8	4.2	2.8	2.8	3.0
Retail Trade	154.5	153.0	155.0	18.2	17.7	18.3	351.0	348.6	347.6	21.3	21.1	20.7	15.4	15.4	15.0
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	41.3	41.4	40.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	115.3	114.7	115.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.0	3.0	2.9
Services	215.8	214.5	216.3	20.1	20.0	19.8	659.1	655.0	658.9	28.7	28.5	28.8	15.5	15.5	14.9
Federal Government	13.8	13.8	13.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	26.0	25.9	25.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	2.1	2.1	2.0
State Government	9.5	9.5	9.7	12.1	11.9	11.7	49.9	49.8	48.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	1.5	1.4	1.5
Local Government	80.5	80.4	80.2	13.4	13.3	12.9	200.6	199.7	197.1	17.4	17.2	17.0	13.7	13.7	13.0

	LONGVIEW-MARSHALL			LUBBOCK			MCALLEN-EDIN.-MIS.			ODESSA-MIDLAND			SAN ANGELO		
INDUSTRY	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01
TOTAL	92.1	92.3	93.2	124.8	124.4	123.1	167.2	165.9	163.4	104.4	104.5	103.4	44.8	44.5	44.5
Mining	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	12.2	12.3	12.3	0.9	0.9	0.9
Construction	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.1	4.6	8.5	8.5	8.7	5.3	5.4	5.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
Manufacturing-Dur.	11.2	11.3	12.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	2.5	2.5	2.6
Manufacturing-Nondur.	4.6	4.7	4.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	7.8	7.9	8.6	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
Trans., Comm. & Util.	4.1	4.1	4.0	8.3	8.4	8.3	6.7	6.6	6.7	5.1	5.1	4.4	2.4	2.3	2.7
Wholesale Trade	4.0	4.1	4.1	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.5	1.8	1.8	1.7
Retail Trade	19.7	19.7	19.5	26.2	26.2	25.3	36.8	36.4	35.9	20.5	20.5	20.8	8.4	8.3	8.4
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	3.6	3.6	3.7	6.5	6.4	6.4	5.9	5.9	5.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services	23.9	23.8	23.8	37.0	36.9	36.5	45.2	44.5	42.8	24.7	24.6	24.7	13.1	13.0	12.7
Federal Government	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.3
State Government	0.8	0.8	0.8	13.7	13.6	13.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.5
Local Government	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.4	12.2	12.3	36.3	36.1	35.3	16.0	16.0	15.6	5.5	5.5	5.4

	SAN ANTONIO			SHERMAN-DENISON			TEXARKANA			TYLER			VICTORIA		
INDUSTRY	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01
TOTAL	730.7	726.9	729.7	43.8	43.6	45.5	52.4	52.2	53.0	85.1	84.4	84.2	37.2	37.2	37.7
Mining	2.3	2.3	2.1	**	**	**	**	**	**	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Construction	42.6	41.6	40.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	1.9	1.9	2.0
Manufacturing-Dur.	29.3	29.3	30.5	5.7	5.7	7.1	2.7	2.7	2.9	8.0	7.8	7.7	1.1	1.1	1.0
Manufacturing-Nondur.	23.6	23.6	24.4	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.0	2.0	2.1
Trans., Comm. & Util.	34.9	34.8	36.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.5	3.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Wholesale Trade	31.4	31.3	31.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.7	2.7	2.9	4.0	4.0	3.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Retail Trade	143.9	142.7	145.5	8.5	8.4	8.8	10.9	10.7	11.3	18.7	18.4	18.6	7.8	7.8	8.0
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	51.2	51.5	51.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services	234.8	233.4	231.3	12.6	12.6	12.7	14.4	14.4	14.7	26.3	26.2	25.7	10.1	10.1	10.2
Federal Government	28.2	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	15.5	15.5	15.2	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	93.0	92.7	91.5	5.7	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.3	6.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	6.1	6.1	6.2

	WACO			WICHITA FALLS		
INDUSTRY	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01	Mar. '02	Feb. '02	Mar. '01
TOTAL	101.1	100.0	101.1	60.3	60.2	60.2
Mining	**	**	**	1.0	1.0	0.9
Construction	5.5	5.3	5.5	2.0	2.0	2.1
Manufacturing-Dur.	7.7	7.9	8.4	6.4	6.4	6.7
Manufacturing-Nondur.	6.4	6.4	6.4	1.6	1.6	1.7
Trans., Comm. & Util.	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.7	2.7	2.6
Wholesale Trade	4.5	4.5	4.5	2.2	2.2	2.3
Retail Trade	17.9	17.7	18.0	11.8	11.9	12.1
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	6.5	6.5	6.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Services	31.0	30.3	31.1	16.7	16.6	16.3
Federal Government	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.6
State Government	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.6	3.6	3.5
Local Government	11.0	10.9	10.6	7.4	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"

What is expansionary monetary policy and what does it do for the Texas economy?

by George E. Samuels, Ph.D.

Put simply, monetary policy, which is conducted by the Federal Reserve Bank System, deals with changing the money supply to affect the level of economic activity, i.e., production in the economy. When economic activity is slowing-down, expansionary monetary policy is used, and if inflation is deemed too large or increasing, contractionary monetary policy can be beneficial. The money supply consists of currency in circulation, checkable deposits, and some savings deposits. A larger money supply, other things equal, correlates with lower interest rates.

The Federal Reserve (Fed) controls the money supply chiefly by altering the ability of banks to make loans. When the Fed wants to increase the money supply, it buys U.S. government securities in the market; this puts more reserves in the banking system and increases the loan potential of banks. Banks tend to lower interest rates since they now want to make more loans, and as borrowers learn of lower interest rates, loans do in fact increase. Households and businesses borrow more so they can purchase a good or service they require, and it is the increase in purchases or spending that sends a message to business to increase production in the future. When business production increases, at some point it usually requires an increase in their employment level, and they hire additional workers. A similar process, in reverse, is used to slow-down the economy during inflationary periods.

Monetary policy has much the same effect on the Texas economy as it does any other state or the entire macroeconomy of the country. The chief differences relate to which specific industries are booming or slowing, and the different industry-mix Texas has as compared to other states and the entire economy. For example, Texas specializes in oil and oil related industries. If this industry exhibits very good or bad times, the Fed may not choose to use monetary policy since its impact is fairly broad, and would affect industries nationally that it does not want to impact. On the other hand, Texas is a growth state, and therefore construction is relatively important. Although in the construction industry the level of production is not perfectly correlated in each state, it is still strongly related for a large portion of states. Should this sector slow-down, the Fed would very possibly decide to use expansionary monetary policy to lower interest rates, and thereby increase the demand for new construction of housing, offices, shopping facilities, etc., and this would lead to more jobs.

Expansionary monetary policy can benefit the agricultural sector because, as we have noted, interest rates drop. If farmers and ranchers have loans outstanding, and they refinance these loans at lower interest rates, either their payments are lowered or they could choose to shorten the term of the loans. The same type of benefit would apply if new purchases are made when interest rates are relatively low, of equipment, machinery or other facilities required by an agricultural operation. During a time when interest rates are lower than usual, because of expansionary monetary policy, increased spending on needed real capital goods (defined as investment spending) either by business or government will cause the economy to expand. Here we are thinking of office buildings, shopping facilities, machines, equipment, roads, airports, and so on. Each of these increases in spending requires an increase in production over and above what it was previously, and this increased production generates new employment opportunities.

One problem with expansionary monetary policy is that it is only good up to a point. When the economy reaches full employment and full production, further increases in loans and purchases do not force real production up further. At full production increases in demand only cause prices to increase, not jobs. Once inflation begins, several factors can become active which not only cause it to continue, but often to accelerate, i.e., speed-up from year-to-year. Accelerating inflation introduces a host of new problems for the Federal reserve to deal with, but primarily require higher interest rates which slow-down the economy. Monetary policy requires a judicious appraisal of a given situation, some restraint at times, and usually a balancing act.

Dr. George E. Samuels is a professor of economics in the Department of Economics and International Business at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville. His main areas of interest are macroeconomics, international economics, and economic development. Professor Samuels received his B.A. from the University of Texas at Austin, and his Ph.D. from the University of Oregon.

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"

New Call Center to Add 650 Jobs
SAN ANTONIO, Texas (San Antonio Express-News—Aissatou Sidime) – J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. is planning on building a new call center and hiring 650 people to staff the new location in west San Antonio.

The announcement came after the San Antonio City Council approved a $2.6 million dollar property tax abatement over a ten-year period. San Antonio was one of three finalists for the credit card call center beating out Tampa, Florida and Tempe, Arizona. This is the second Chase call center in San Antonio, with the first center scheduled to hire 850 people over five years. However, because of company growth Chase is more than 50% ahead of the hiring schedule in San Antonio at the first location.

Chase expects to break ground on the second center immediately and create 347 jobs during construction according to city records.

Aircraft Plant to Start Up Again
KERRVILLE, Texas (Wright Review: Texas Business Report) – Advanced Aerodynamics & Structures is buying Mooney Aircraft Corp. of Kerrville out of bankruptcy. The purchase will allow 20 workers to be hired almost immediately to begin the manufacturing of spare parts. However, the company hopes to have a workforce in place of 200 by the year's end at the Schreiner Municipal Airport plant location.

Texas Based Airlines Show Improvement
DALLAS, Texas (Dallas Business Journal) – All Texas-based airline companies showed improvement in 2001 over 2000 according to a ranking released by the University of Nebraska at Omaha's Aviation Institute.

Southwest Airlines ranked fourth out of eleven major airlines in the United States. Fort Worth's American Airlines ranked sixth and Houston-based Continental Airlines ranked eighth. American Airlines regional carrier American Eagle ranked tenth.

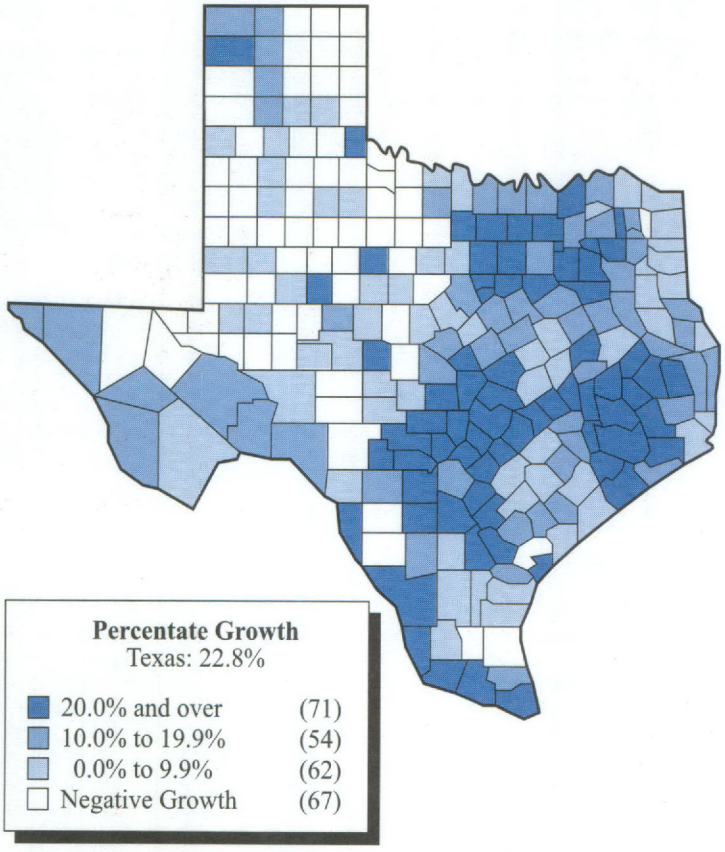
The Aviation Institute, along with the W. Frank Barton School of Business at Wichita State University, indicated in its Airline Quality Rating (AQR) that the airline industry improved 22 percent over the previous year in such areas as on-time performance, baggage handling, denied boardings and consumer complaints.

Florida Manufacturing Company Opens New Facility
SHERMAN, Texas (Wright Review: Texas Business Report) – A new 15,000-square-foot plant has been opened in Sherman by Americal Heat Transfers, Inc. The plant, which employs 40 workers, manufactures heat transfer labels.

Smelter Construction Underway
SWEETWATER, Texas (Wright Review: Texas Business Report) – Construction has begun on Texas TST, an aluminum smelter in Sweetwater. Twenty-five employees are already at work in a former warehouse building. TST Inc. of Fontana, California is building its second location in the U.S. that will melt and refine aluminum scrap metal. The company hopes to have the smelter operational by early this summer. The Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission granted an air permit to the company in December of 2001.

New Bottling Plant in East Texas to Add Jobs in Wood County
QUITTMAN, Texas (Wright Review: Texas Business Report) – The Ozarka Spring Water Company is planning to build a new bottling plant and secure water resources in Wood County. The new plant will create more than 50 jobs initially, with officials hoping to add an additional 230 jobs as the business grows.

Texas Population Growth by County
1990 - 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Texas Labor Market Review
Labor Market Information

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