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TEXAS

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INDICATORS

Texas Unemployment Rate		
Actual Series		
June	2002	6.8%
May	2002	5.9%
June	2001	5.6%
Seasonally Adjusted		
June	2002	5.8%
May	2002	6.2%
June	2001	4.8%
U.S. Unemployment Rate		
Actual Series		
June	2002	6.0%
May	2002	5.5%
June	2001	4.7%
Seasonally Adjusted		
June	2002	5.9%
May	2002	5.8%
June	2001	4.6%
Texas Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment		
Actual Series		
	9,475,900	
OTM Change	-3,100	
OTY Change	-105,100	
Seasonally Adjusted		
	9,464,300	
OTM Change	6,300	
OTY Change	-73,900	
Initial Claims for Unemployment Benefits		
June	2002	91,798
May	2002	104,615
June	2001	82,566

Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)

Total Nonagricultural Employment in Texas added 6,300 positions in June, its largest over-the-month growth since January. This gain more than doubled year-to-date growth through June. Government and Services experienced the largest employment increases for the month while Manufacturing and Mining had the biggest decreases. The annual growth rate for Total Nonagricultural Employment improved to -0.8 percent, its best showing since November 2001.

Government employment posted another substantial increase, adding 5,600 jobs statewide in June. The monthly gains were evenly distributed between the *State* and *Local Government* sectors, while *Federal Government* lost 500 jobs. Government has not experienced an over-the-month drop in employment since September 2000. Annual growth for Total Government in June was 2.6 percent, up slightly from May's rate of 2.5 percent.

Construction rebounded from a loss in May by recording its largest gain of the year with the addition of 1,700 jobs in June. *Special Trade Contractors* contributed the bulk of the increase. *Heavy Construction* experienced its largest gain of the year with the addition of 600 jobs, well above the June average for the past ten years.

Mining employment fell by 1,500 jobs in June, its fourth decline in the last five months. Year-to-date job losses in the industry reached 4,600. The annual growth rate for the industry fell to -3.4 percent, representing a loss of 5,600 jobs since June 2001.

The Services industry added 4,400 jobs in June, raising year-to-date growth to 11,300 positions. *Health Services* and *Social Services* saw the largest job growth within the industry. The annual growth rate for Services climbed out of negative territory for the first time since August 2001.

After two consecutive monthly employment gains, Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities (TCPU) posted a loss of 600 jobs in June. Small increases in some industries were overshadowed by the loss of 1,200 jobs in *Communications*. Annual growth in TCPU remained virtually unchanged at -3.8 percent.

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

Total Nonagricultural Employment within the MSAs grew by 1,800 jobs in June. The bulk of the growth occurred in Trade and Services with the seasonal addition of 8,100 and 19,800 jobs, respectively.

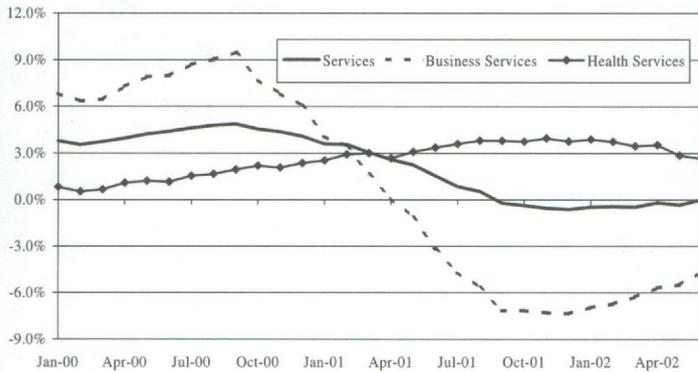
Trade added 8,100 jobs, the lowest June employment gain since 1992. *Wholesale Trade* employment grew by 2,700, the largest over-the-month gain since June 2000. Year to date, this industry has added 1,200 workers. Reflecting normal seasonal gains, *Retail Trade* employment grew by 5,400 jobs in June.

Following normal seasonal patterns, Government employment fell by 36,900 jobs in the MSAs in June. *State Government* lost 14,200 jobs and *Local Government* fell by 22,800 jobs as universities and public schools released staff for the start of summer break. With the exception of the Galveston-Texas City MSA, all MSAs experienced employment declines in Total Government.

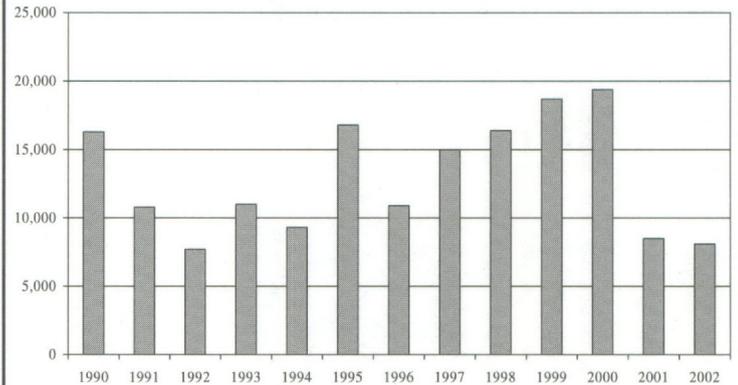
The Services industry gained 19,800 jobs in June. The majority of the increase occurred in *Business Services* and *Personal Services*, along with seasonal hiring in *Amusement and Recreation*. The Houston and Dallas MSAs accounted for 54 percent of the total Services employment growth.



Annual Growth Rate Trends for the Two Largest Component Industries of Services (Statewide Seasonally Adjusted)



MSA Trade Continues to Show Moderate Over-the-Month Employment Growth from May to June



TEXAS AND U.S. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

TEXAS*					UNITED STATES**			
Actual	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate
June '02	10,820,300	10,082,400	737,900	6.8	143,669,000	134,992,000	8,677,000	6.0
May '02	10,650,900	10,022,400	628,500	5.9	142,253,000	134,365,000	7,888,000	5.5
June '01	10,614,400	10,015,500	598,900	5.6	142,684,000	135,923,000	6,762,000	4.7
Seas. Adjusted	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate
June '02	10,647,700	10,032,300	615,400	5.8	142,476,000	134,053,000	8,424,000	5.9
May '02	10,709,000	10,042,500	666,500	6.2	142,769,000	134,417,000	8,351,000	5.8
June '01	10,466,300	9,966,300	500,000	4.8	141,468,000	135,003,000	6,465,000	4.6

Note: Only the actual series estimates for Texas and the U.S. are comparable to sub-state estimates. Current month estimates for Texas are preliminary. All estimates are subject to revision. In seasonally adjusted estimates all elements of seasonality are factored out to achieve an estimate which reflects the basic underlying trend.

*Source - Labor Market Information Department, Texas Workforce Commission (model-based methodology)

**Source - Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (Current Population Survey)

TEXAS NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED⁺

INDUSTRY TITLE	Jun 2002*	May 2002	Jun 2001	May '02 to Jun '02		Jun '01 to Jun '02	
				Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL NONAG. W&S EMPLOYMENT	9,464,300	9,458,000	9,538,200	6,300	0.1	-73,900	-0.8
GOODS PRODUCING	1,723,900	1,726,400	1,790,900	-2,500	-0.1	-67,000	-3.7
Mining	157,800	159,300	163,400	-1,500	-0.9	-5,600	-3.4
Construction	560,000	558,300	564,500	1,700	0.3	-4,500	-0.8
Manufacturing	1,006,100	1,008,800	1,063,000	-2,700	-0.3	-56,900	-5.4
Durable Goods	608,800	610,600	650,500	-1,800	-0.3	-41,700	-6.4
Nondurable Goods	397,300	398,200	412,500	-900	-0.2	-15,200	-3.7
SERVICE PRODUCING	7,740,400	7,731,600	7,747,300	8,800	0.1	-6,900	-0.1
Transportation, Comm., Utilities	577,100	577,700	599,800	-600	-0.1	-22,700	-3.8
Trade	2,252,300	2,253,100	2,274,900	-800	0.0	-22,600	-1.0
Wholesale Trade	524,700	523,800	534,000	900	0.2	-9,300	-1.7
Retail Trade	1,727,600	1,729,300	1,740,900	-1,700	-0.1	-13,300	-0.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	530,600	530,400	534,300	200	0.0	-3,700	-0.7
Services	2,756,300	2,751,900	2,755,900	4,400	0.2	400	0.0
Government	1,624,100	1,618,500	1,582,400	5,600	0.3	41,700	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.

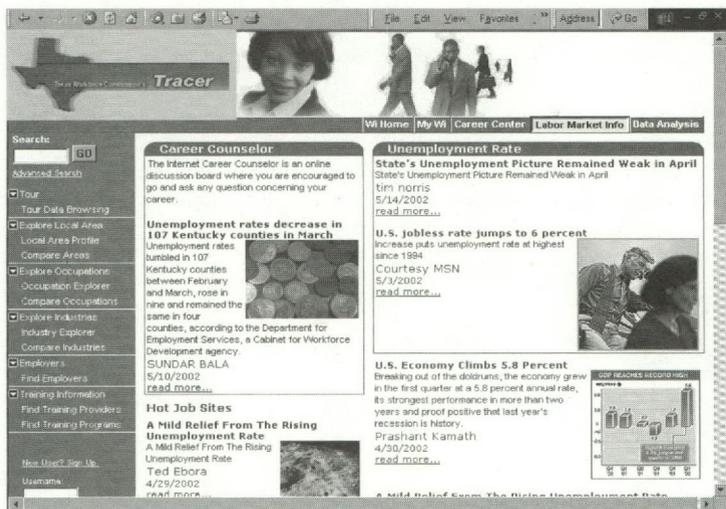
⁺All elements of seasonality are factored out to achieve an estimate which reflects the basic underlying trend.

Wholesale Trade estimates are probability-based. (See text box on page 9 for more information)

TRACER II, The Next Generation

by David Adams

Unveiled for the first time during the Austin One-Stop/Labor Market Information (LMI) conference in May, seminar attendees were given a sneak preview of what the Texas Workforce Commission's Labor Market Information Department describes as a "world class" information delivery system, TRACER II.¹



Screen shot of the TRACER II system currently under development.

It has been said that in information delivery, technology that doesn't produce results is no more than an amusement or a distraction. From the very beginning, LMI remained dedicated to the concept that the new delivery system must be as flexible as possible, must remain simple and manageable, and deliver comprehensive information to all who need it. That dedication has produced a system that will accommodate users of all levels of familiarity with LMI Data.

With goals of empowering people to make informed choices and utilizing the latest labor market information, the TRACER II product has taken the next logical step in information delivery.

TRACER II is a new, interactive Internet web site. Designed to meet the diverse needs of the Texas workforce, TRACER II will facilitate the display, analysis and dissemination of labor market information for the people of Texas. Typical users in this group include job seekers, students, economic planners, employers, and career counselors.

The TRACER II product is the fruit of more than a year of work by a combination of consortium member states, private sector web site vendors, and LMI experts. With the generous support of the Employment and Training Administration (ETA), the completed product will be available in the fall of 2002.

TRACER II is an internet-based program, intuitive in design, containing a user-friendly graphical interface. With a consistent approach to navigation, the system allows users of all skill levels to request and receive all forms of labor market information. The resulting information can then be cross-referenced for comparison to other data sets. For example, you can query for unemployment and wage rates for a specific geographical area and desired time frame. Replacing

both the current TRACER and LMI Searchpage, TRACER II will become the single point of entry into the world of labor market information.

Economic Trend Information Available NOW!

TRACER II users, prompted by easy to understand pop up windows, will access all labor market information by entering differing search parameters to query specific LMI data sets. TRACER II data storage, which is based on the ALMIS (America's Labor Market Information System), will include core LMI tables. These tables include: current employment and unemployment statistics, current population numbers provided by the Census Bureau, local area mass layoff totals, the Consumer Price Index table, income data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the entire occupation and industry long-term projections data.

Applications

The targeted user group will be as varied as the data contained in TRACER.

Looking for a Job?

Students will find useful information by entering their particular skill sets and finding matches to existing job openings in the Hire Texas and America's Job Bank databases.

Want to re-locate your business?

Employers have the ability to search the database by specific geography, industry, and occupation to compare educational needs and wages expected in the selected area.

Planned expansion of an economic area

Another prospective user group will be area planners who need access to all available LMI to help them assess the growth potential of their area.

Features and Benefits

Increased flexibility - Learning from the Past

The new TRACER II system is based on a modular structure that allows the first time user to navigate the site with ease. There are five modules in the new system: the Workforce Informer home page titled WI Home, My WI, Career Center, Labor Market Information and Data Analysis.

Module Descriptions

WIHome

The WI Home page is easy to use and a great place to begin the LMI journey. Once in this module, the user will have a series of options. There are articles on current economic trends, links to all other modules in the site, along with a quick tour section and glossary link.

MYWIModule

This module permits the user to establish their own home page, thus allowing them to return daily to a pre-determined set of queries and articles most applicable to their area of interest. The user preferences need not be re-entered. When the user revisits their home page, the data will automatically be refreshed, displaying the most recent data. The entire 'look and feel' of the home page can be customized through a tool that allows the user to change backgrounds and colors for a personalized web experience.

Continued on page 4

Continued from page 3

Job Searching?

Career Center offers new possibilities!

Job seekers and career counselors will find this module particularly helpful. A job seeker can enter personal data and search criteria for a desired occupation and link to various job banks, such as Hire Texas and America's Job Bank. They can then continue their search for occupations by skills, by interest codes (using Holland Codes²), or by matching their current occupation. Searches can also be performed at geographic levels previously unobtainable, such as local zip code level by linking to America's Job Bank. When a desired job opening is located, TRACER II permits the job seeker to seamlessly link back into TRACER II for further investigation. Once there, the job seeker will find more information about that particular occupation, including wages, projected demand and current unemployment rates for the selected area.

Career Counselors will find easy access to a Skills Matching Module with information on training and educational program providers across the state. Counselors can view employer information, training information, and compare occupations and industries for wage and growth potential. Counselors will find this a very helpful feature when assisting students or job seekers.

Also contained in TRACER II is an Employer Database with over 853,700 employer locations listed statewide. This includes contact information, size class details, industry codes and employer web site addresses.

LMI and Data Analysis Modules Share in Their Duties

The Labor Market Information Module

The main entry point for users that have a basic understanding of their data needs is the Labor Market Information Module. The TRACER II system will allow the user to access all data elements by using various pre-built queries. There will be brief descriptive terms offering instructions that will prompt the user in the entering of search parameters. All data sets can be saved, printed, or downloaded to facilitate further examination and analysis.

The Data Analysis module

This module was created with the more advanced LMI customer in mind. All data sets are accessible in this section, including expanded historical time series and more detailed analysis and data downloading capabilities. Query results are also available as graphs. Types of information included in the Data Analysis section are: Industry employment for a selected time period, current labor force information, unemployment rate statistics by area and the Long and Short-Term Industry projection results. In addition, users will have the ability to establish links to historical data for each selected industry.

From any module, users are encouraged to explore the data more in depth via the Local Area Profiles tab, giving a quick snapshot view of a geographical area including pertinent occupational and industry information.

Other System Features

Tutorials - Providing Data is Just the Beginning!

With the inclusion of module specific tutorials and the added Glossary of LMI terms, a user will find it very easy to walk through each module with increased understanding of all terminology.

Navigational Aids - Consistency is the rule!

The consistently left justified navigational tool bars and a step by step numbering system will enable the user to easily identify where they are in the data retrieval process at all times.

Each data item is explained with only a click of the mouse along with pop up description windows. These features help make using the system an intuitive, self-guided journey.

Enhanced Exportability and Download Capabilities

With expanded download capabilities, all query results are available in PDF, Excel and TXT formats. Furthermore, all results can be fully analyzed with a graphical display.

The system will contain a Current Events/News section for the publication of news articles that are linked to corresponding data sets. With access to these articles and the linked data, the system will encourage closer examination of economic factors in the overall health assessment of local and national economies.

Additional Links

The site will utilize embedded links that enable users to connect to related sites such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Employment and Training Administration (ETA), and U.S. Census Bureau.

Specifications

TRACER II is accessible to anyone using at least Internet Explorer 5.0 or Netscape browsers. The site is fully ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) compliant and is Bobby approved.³

Pricing

In a world that offers no free lunch, it is satisfying indeed to find current labor market information of this quality, available free of charge and accessible to all via the internet.

Conclusion

Until now there has existed a lack of information delivery systems that offer real time answers to real life questions. For the people who have the most urgent need for this data, TRACER II represents a giant step in the right direction.

The TRACER II product demonstrates that the needs of the future labor force and the economic planners involved in the local economy are being addressed in insightful and creative ways.

Availability

As the project is nearing completion, watch for more information in the upcoming months. TRACER II should be available by October of 2002. The web site address will be linked from the TWC web site at: www.texasworkforce.org/lmi

Endnotes:

¹TRACER is an acronym for Texas Rapid Access to Career and Economic Resources.

²Holland codes and Work Value Scores are the results of career assessment tests.

³Bobby is a software tool that evaluates web pages for accessibility to users with disabilities. It checks for the presence or absence of particular features needed to insure people with disabilities can take full advantage of a web site. For more information, please visit the following address: bobbyww@cast.org

**Highlights of Local Area Unemployment Statistics
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)**

**Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Ranked by Unemployment Rate
June 2002**

The Texas actual series unemployment rate increased by nine tenths of a percentage point from a May rate of 5.9 to 6.8 percent in June. This is a smaller than expected May-to-June change, as it normally rises by an average of 1.1 percentage points. The United States unemployment rate rose by five-tenths of a percentage point from May's rate of 5.5 to 6.0 percent in June. June is the second consecutive month that the state rate has been higher than the national rate.

The number of employed Texans improved by 60,000 from 10,022,400 in May to June's level of 10,082,400. This is the first time employment has grown for four consecutive months since April of 2001. On average, June experiences a 86,700 increase in employment from May. This month's gain is the smallest over month increase in employment for June since 1978. Even with a lower than expected gain, June's level of employment is the highest ever recorded for Texas and it is the first time employment has remained above the 10 million mark for three consecutive months.

The number of unemployed Texans increased by 109,400 over the month from 628,500 in May to 737,900 in June. June's unemployment level is the highest reported for the month since 1993. Some of the increase can be attributed to local schools and colleges scaling back staffing for the summer months. Despite May's higher than average gain in unemployment, its level is still 32,200 lower than last June's 141,600.

The number of claims for unemployment benefits without earnings declined by 2,800 from 173,100 in May to 170,300 in June. June's claim load was the lowest since November 2001.

1	Bryan-College Station	2.2
2	Lubbock	3.8
3 (tie)	Amarillo	3.9
	San Angelo	3.9
5	Abilene	4.5
6	Tyler	4.8
7	Waco	5.4
8 (tie)	Killeen-Temple	5.6
	San Antonio	5.6
10	Texarkana	5.8
11	Austin-San Marcos	6.0
12 (tie)	Victoria	6.1
	Wichita Falls	6.1
14	Fort Worth-Arlington	6.4
15	Houston	6.5
16	Odessa-Midland	6.6
	Texas	6.8
17	Corpus Christi	7.1
18	Longview-Marshall	7.4
19 (tie)	Dallas	7.5
	Sherman-Denison	7.5
21	Brazoria	8.2
22	Galveston-Texas City	8.3
23	Laredo	8.7
24	Beaumont-Port Arthur	9.1
25	El Paso	9.4
26	Brownsville-Harlingen	10.2
27	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	13.5

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

	June 2002*				May 2002				June 2001			
	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
State of Texas	10,820.3	10,082.4	737.9	6.8	10,650.9	10,022.4	628.5	5.9	10,614.4	10,015.5	598.9	5.6
Abilene	56.4	53.8	2.6	4.5	56.2	54.0	2.2	3.9	58.1	55.3	2.8	4.8
Amarillo	112.3	107.9	4.4	3.9	111.4	107.7	3.7	3.3	112.9	108.6	4.3	3.8
Austin-San Marcos	775.7	729.3	46.4	6.0	763.1	721.9	41.2	5.4	760.1	726.0	34.1	4.5
Beaumont-Port Arthur	181.7	165.2	16.5	9.1	178.8	164.1	14.7	8.2	181.8	162.6	19.2	10.6
Brazoria	111.5	102.3	9.2	8.2	110.7	103.1	7.6	6.9	107.6	99.7	7.9	7.3
Brownsville-Harlingen	137.6	123.6	14.0	10.2	133.4	122.4	11.0	8.3	136.4	121.7	14.7	10.8
Bryan-College Station	74.6	73.0	1.6	2.2	79.2	77.8	1.4	1.8	74.7	73.2	1.5	2.0
Corpus Christi	179.1	166.4	12.7	7.1	175.4	165.2	10.2	5.8	177.7	164.9	12.8	7.2
Dallas	2,081.0	1,925.3	155.7	7.5	2,039.7	1,902.3	137.4	6.7	2,036.1	1,927.9	108.2	5.3
El Paso	286.6	259.6	27.0	9.4	282.6	259.9	22.7	8.0	287.7	261.2	26.5	9.2
Fort Worth-Arlington	967.5	905.1	62.4	6.4	952.6	898.0	54.6	5.7	944.8	901.1	43.7	4.6
Galveston-Texas City	124.0	113.7	10.3	8.3	120.7	112.3	8.4	7.0	121.8	113.0	8.8	7.2
Houston	2,274.0	2,126.8	147.2	6.5	2,243.8	2,119.3	124.5	5.5	2,230.0	2,113.2	116.8	5.2
Killeen-Temple	120.2	113.4	6.8	5.6	118.9	113.0	5.9	5.0	118.5	112.5	6.0	5.0
Laredo	78.5	71.7	6.8	8.7	77.1	71.7	5.4	7.0	76.9	70.3	6.6	8.5
Longview-Marshall	105.2	97.4	7.8	7.4	103.6	96.9	6.7	6.4	104.4	98.0	6.4	6.1
Lubbock	130.1	125.1	5.0	3.8	129.5	126.1	3.4	2.6	127.3	122.8	4.5	3.5
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	220.5	190.8	29.7	13.5	216.4	192.4	24.0	11.1	213.9	183.4	30.5	14.3
Odessa-Midland	123.8	115.6	8.2	6.6	122.1	115.6	6.5	5.3	121.1	114.7	6.4	5.3
San Angelo	51.5	49.5	2.0	3.9	51.1	49.4	1.7	3.3	50.3	48.7	1.6	3.3
San Antonio	816.4	770.5	45.9	5.6	805.4	767.0	38.4	4.8	801.5	765.2	36.3	4.5
Sherman-Denison	50.9	47.1	3.8	7.5	50.1	46.7	3.4	6.7	50.7	47.7	3.0	5.9
Texarkana	56.8	53.5	3.3	5.8	56.0	53.1	2.9	5.3	56.3	53.4	2.9	5.2
Tyler	95.0	90.4	4.6	4.8	93.1	89.2	3.9	4.2	92.6	88.7	3.9	4.2
Victoria	45.2	42.4	2.8	6.1	44.6	42.4	2.2	5.0	44.7	42.6	2.1	4.8
Waco	102.1	96.6	5.5	5.4	101.0	96.4	4.6	4.6	101.6	96.8	4.8	4.7
Wichita Falls	65.2	61.2	4.0	6.1	63.8	61.0	2.8	4.4	64.2	61.4	2.8	4.3

*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 - June 2002

County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
Anderson	18,939	1,193	5.9	Donley	1,572	50	3.1	Kaufman	33,291	3,434	9.4	Real	1,483	67	4.3
Andrews	4,978	318	6.0	Duval	5,076	607	10.7	Kendall	16,459	501	3.0	Red River	4,852	432	8.2
Angelina	34,534	2,771	7.4	Eastland	9,339	466	4.8	Kenedy	216	9	4.0	Reeves	6,364	1,523	19.3
Aransas	10,033	717	6.7	Ector	56,624	4,849	7.9	Kent	385	12	3.0	Refugio	2,433	136	5.3
Archer	3,938	155	3.8	Edwards	736	55	7.0	Kerr	18,312	623	3.3	Roberts	401	13	3.1
Armstrong	1,199	20	1.6	Ellis	56,041	3,897	6.5	Kimble	2,386	72	2.9	Robertson	6,463	399	5.8
Atascosa	18,511	1,231	6.2	El Paso	259,569	27,020	9.4	King	167	5	2.9	Rockwall	23,008	1,486	6.1
Austin	14,238	633	4.3	Erath	16,839	553	3.2	Kinney	1,043	94	8.3	Runnels	4,617	186	3.9
Bailey	3,576	211	5.6	Falls	7,432	340	4.4	Kleberg	11,795	1,013	7.9	Rusk	20,999	1,498	6.7
Bandera	7,251	278	3.7	Fannin	12,685	896	6.6	Knox	1,836	92	4.8	Sabine	3,774	514	12.0
Bastrop	28,920	1,789	5.8	Fayette	11,268	394	3.4	Lamar	20,202	1,704	7.8	San Augustine	3,041	256	7.8
Baylor	1,680	102	5.7	Fisher	2,007	74	3.6	Lamb	6,131	434	6.6	San Jacinto	9,233	556	5.7
Bee	9,907	655	6.2	Floyd	2,789	243	8.0	Lampasas	10,046	409	3.9	San Patricio	28,458	2,160	7.1
Bell	92,440	5,416	5.5	Foard	695	50	6.7	La Salle	2,555	228	8.2	San Saba	2,702	89	3.2
Bexar	671,080	41,057	5.8	Fort Bend	188,663	9,651	4.9	Lavaca	8,539	216	2.5	Schleicher	1,551	62	3.8
Blanco	3,768	164	4.2	Franklin	4,661	170	3.5	Lee	6,454	340	5.0	Scurry	6,874	496	6.7
Borden	420	6	1.4	Freestone	8,438	516	5.8	Leon	6,668	546	7.6	Shackelford	1,409	60	4.1
Bosque	6,405	402	5.9	Frio	5,425	504	8.5	Liberty	28,268	3,432	10.8	Shelby	8,369	799	8.7
Bowie	36,561	2,332	6.0	Gaines	6,596	330	4.8	Limestone	10,052	452	4.3	Sherman	1,951	30	1.5
Brazoria	102,302	9,179	8.2	Galveston	113,689	10,316	8.3	Lipscomb	1,434	42	2.8	Smith	90,402	4,567	4.8
Brazos	72,953	1,640	2.2	Garza	2,709	119	4.2	Live Oak	4,596	159	3.3	Somervell	2,203	169	7.1
Brewster	5,615	164	2.8	Gillespie	10,399	253	2.4	Llano	5,648	248	4.2	Starr	17,629	3,808	17.8
Briscoe	709	15	2.1	Glasscock	690	20	2.8	Loving	51	2	3.8	Stephens	3,718	213	5.4
Brooks	3,585	337	8.6	Goliad	2,691	107	3.8	Lubbock	125,137	4,964	3.8	Sterling	593	27	4.4
Brown	16,901	965	5.4	Gonzales	7,574	404	5.1	Lynn	2,353	131	5.3	Stonewall	620	17	2.7
Burleson	7,161	360	4.8	Gray	8,584	582	6.3	Mc Culloch	3,292	166	4.8	Sutton	2,144	77	3.5
Burnet	15,537	848	5.2	Grayson	47,088	3,831	7.5	Mc Lennan	96,612	5,505	5.4	Swisher	3,509	184	5.0
Caldwell	16,482	1,141	6.5	Gregg	55,259	4,718	7.9	Mc Mullen	301	7	2.3	Tarrant	782,090	54,469	6.5
Calhoun	8,686	839	8.8	Grimes	8,021	739	8.4	Madison	4,319	186	4.1	Taylor	53,814	2,563	4.5
Callahan	6,553	305	4.4	Guadalupe	43,578	2,134	4.7	Marion	3,194	323	9.2	Terrell	675	12	1.7
Cameron	123,632	14,020	10.2	Hale	15,891	1,178	6.9	Martin	2,024	97	4.6	Terry	5,153	290	5.3
Camp	5,368	427	7.4	Hall	1,795	67	3.6	Mason	1,454	47	3.1	Throckmorton	732	22	2.9
Carson	3,229	156	4.6	Hamilton	4,462	149	3.2	Matagorda	14,322	2,176	13.2	Titus	12,721	744	5.5
Cass	13,839	1,116	7.5	Hansford	2,540	62	2.4	Maverick	14,400	4,677	24.5	Tom Green	49,518	2,024	3.9
Castro	3,200	151	4.5	Hardeman	1,732	166	8.7	Medina	14,982	831	5.3	Travis	476,212	31,522	6.2
Chambers	11,648	737	6.0	Hardin	21,657	1,996	8.4	Menard	852	55	6.1	Trinity	4,853	332	6.4
Cherokee	18,570	1,052	5.4	Harris	1,741,620	124,451	6.7	Midland	58,989	3,313	5.3	Tyler	6,135	739	10.8
Childress	3,326	144	4.1	Harrison	25,988	2,043	7.3	Milam	9,285	707	7.1	Upshur	16,141	1,057	6.1
Clay	5,419	300	5.2	Hartley	2,989	47	1.5	Mills	2,430	72	2.9	Upton	1,528	102	6.3
Cochran	1,133	112	9.0	Haskell	3,346	136	3.9	Mitchell	3,248	176	5.1	Uvalde	10,430	861	7.6
Coke	1,463	40	2.7	Hays	54,226	3,075	5.4	Montague	6,501	454	6.5	Val Verde	17,907	1,444	7.5
Coleman	2,908	236	7.5	Hemphill	1,887	52	2.7	Montgomery	143,948	7,910	5.2	Van Zandt	20,475	1,223	5.6
Collin	284,358	21,186	6.9	Henderson	30,362	1,738	5.4	Moore	9,255	362	3.8	Victoria	42,369	2,766	6.1
Collingsworth	1,858	22	1.2	Hidalgo	190,808	29,709	13.5	Morris	6,011	542	8.3	Walker	21,441	727	3.3
Colorado	8,168	399	4.7	Hill	14,765	945	6.0	Motley	562	10	1.7	Waller	12,638	1,054	7.7
Comal	40,044	1,941	4.6	Hockley	10,854	538	4.7	Nacogdoches	26,098	1,238	4.5	Ward	3,589	357	9.0
Comanche	6,366	238	3.6	Hood	17,374	1,324	7.1	Navarro	20,423	1,536	7.0	Washington	14,794	533	3.5
Concho	1,569	25	1.6	Hopkins	14,068	781	5.3	Newton	4,899	803	14.1	Webb	71,743	6,795	8.7
Cooke	17,602	1,027	5.5	Houston	10,143	499	4.7	Nolan	6,523	335	4.9	Wharton	18,858	1,417	7.0
Coryell	20,987	1,367	6.1	Howard	14,079	974	6.5	Nueces	137,925	10,512	7.1	Wheeler	2,613	92	3.4
Cottle	890	47	5.0	Hudspeth	1,464	114	7.2	Ochiltree	4,857	184	3.7	Wichita	57,268	3,817	6.2
Crane	1,374	293	17.6	Hunt	36,229	2,530	6.5	Oldham	1,268	17	1.3	Wilbarger	7,508	293	3.8
Crockett	1,707	74	4.2	Hutchinson	8,720	878	9.1	Orange	37,158	4,527	10.9	Willacy	5,216	1,250	19.3
Crosby	2,928	179	5.8	Irion	822	20	2.4	Palo Pinto	11,706	786	6.3	Williamson	153,474	8,849	5.5
Culberson	1,015	114	10.1	Jack	3,207	131	3.9	Panola	7,798	727	8.5	Wilson	15,799	752	4.5
Dallam	3,586	112	3.0	Jackson	8,197	409	4.8	Parker	43,206	2,336	5.1	Winkler	2,613	377	12.6
Dallas	1,206,739	106,747	8.1	Jasper	12,584	1,817	12.6	Parmer	4,085	139	3.3	Wise	26,058	1,382	5.0
Dawson	5,977	382	6.0	Jeff Davis	1,351	50	3.6	Pecos	5,788	454	7.3	Wood	13,828	816	5.6
Deaf Smith	7,033	543	7.2	Jefferson	106,364	10,017	8.6	Polk	14,118	1,010	6.7	Yoakum	2,963	164	5.2
Delta	2,563	134	5.0	Jim Hogg	2,040	169	7.7	Potter	51,624	3,409	6.2	Young	7,811	521	6.3
Denton	255,271	14,644	5.4	Jim Wells	18,066	1,626	8.3	Presidio	2,608	871	25.0	Zapata	4,511	476	9.5
De Witt	8,501	471	5.2	Johnson	62,475	4,225	6.3	Rains	3,609	256	6.6	Zavala	3,512	623	15.1
Dickens	716	22	3.0	Jones	8,995	325	3.5	Randall	56,325	987	1.7				
Dimmit	3,440	447	11.5	Karnes	5,838	342	5.5	Reagan	1,669	72	4.1				

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Employment and Unemployment Estimates for Texas Cities - June 2002

City	Emp	Unemp	Rate	City	Emp	Unemp	Rate	City	Emp	Unemp	Rate	City	Emp	Unemp	Rate
Abilene	47,537	2,376	4.8	Denton	56,769	4,784	7.8	La Joya	1,111	276	19.9	Quanah	1,079	120	10.0
Addison	8,019	532	6.2	Diboll	1,659	271	14.0	La Marque	6,774	896	11.7	Rankin	345	32	8.5
Alamo	2,521	251	9.1	Dickinson	4,952	545	9.9	La Porte	17,248	912	5.0	Raymondville	2,600	666	20.4
Alamo Heights	4,245	131	3.0	Donna	5,777	1,191	17.1	Lago Vista	1,514	112	6.9	Rendon	4,865	278	5.4
Aldine	6,037	521	7.9	Dripping Springs	826	25	2.9	Lake Jackson	13,628	770	5.3	Richardson	55,647	3,433	5.8
Alice	9,543	846	8.1	Dumas	6,748	270	3.8	Lakeway	2,912	101	3.4	Richland Hills	5,000	245	4.7
Allen	19,638	1,342	6.4	Duncanville	23,834	1,505	5.9	Lamesa	4,412	342	7.2	Richmond	7,308	795	9.8
Alton	1,409	260	15.6	Eagle Pass	8,556	2,447	22.2	Lampasas	4,351	234	5.1	Rio Grande City	4,928	790	13.8
Alvarado	1,604	59	3.5	Edcouch	1,159	326	22.0	Lancaster	14,006	1,054	7.0	River Oaks	3,680	347	8.6
Alvin	10,730	855	7.4	Edinburg	16,715	2,268	11.9	Laredo	67,252	6,182	8.4	Roanoke	1,435	82	5.4
Amarillo	89,909	3,945	4.2	El Campo	4,808	414	7.9	League City	18,368	715	3.7	Robert Lee	549	15	2.7
Anderson Mill	10,799	692	6.0	El Paso	234,103	23,279	9.0	Leander	3,565	130	3.5	Robinson	4,260	108	2.5
Andrews	3,665	246	6.3	Eldorado	973	51	5.0	Leon Valley	6,506	256	3.8	Robstown	4,449	512	10.3
Angleton	9,510	873	8.4	Electra	1,292	96	6.9	Levelland	6,348	299	4.5	Rockdale	1,929	139	6.7
Arlington	191,071	11,561	5.7	Elgin	3,204	274	7.9	Lewisville	45,507	2,321	4.9	Rockwall	9,418	785	7.7
Athens	6,024	354	5.6	Elsa	2,436	353	12.7	Liberty	4,126	784	16.0	Rosenberg	15,781	1,025	6.1
Atlanta	3,017	194	6.0	Ennis	8,519	675	7.3	Linden	1,076	74	6.4	Round Rock	35,043	1,868	5.1
Austin	385,053	27,228	6.6	Eules	30,194	1,494	4.7	Littlefield	2,618	193	6.9	Rowlett	16,769	712	4.1
Azle	5,795	395	6.4	Everman	3,441	409	10.6	Live Oak	6,803	221	3.1	Saginaw	5,638	535	8.7
Balch Springs	10,695	769	6.7	Fabens	1,938	296	13.2	Llano	1,810	102	5.3	San Angelo	41,921	1,832	4.2
Bastrop	2,892	271	8.6	Fairfield	1,683	75	4.3	Lockhart	5,497	450	7.6	San Antonio	526,080	35,103	6.3
Bay City	7,214	1,110	13.3	Falfurrias	2,411	119	4.7	Longview	37,370	3,293	8.1	San Benito	9,439	1,124	10.6
Baytown	34,616	2,852	7.6	Farmers Branch	16,648	1,250	7.0	Lubbock	105,695	4,218	3.8	San Juan	5,453	780	12.5
Beaumont	52,446	4,776	8.3	First Colony	15,539	370	2.3	Lufkin	15,208	1,160	7.1	San Marcos	22,659	1,897	7.7
Bedford	34,483	1,445	4.0	Flower Mound	13,866	663	4.6	Lumberton	4,090	227	5.3	Santa Fe	4,550	306	6.3
Beeville	5,439	424	7.2	Forest Hill	7,047	517	6.8	Mc Allen	49,415	5,268	9.6	Schertz	7,432	346	4.4
Bellaire	9,885	262	2.6	Fort Stockton	3,406	304	8.2	Mc Gregor	2,255	111	4.7	Seabrook	5,404	262	4.6
Bellmead	4,048	195	4.6	Fort Worth	270,253	25,224	8.5	Mc Kinney	18,927	2,522	11.8	Seagoville	4,754	474	9.1
Belton	6,391	364	5.4	Fredericksburg	3,860	95	2.4	Mansfield	9,971	625	5.9	Seguin	11,121	759	6.4
Benbrook	13,946	607	4.2	Freeport	5,311	936	15.0	Marble Falls	3,092	119	3.7	Seminole	3,281	118	3.5
Bertram	538	51	8.7	Friendswood	14,381	623	4.2	Marlin	2,625	158	5.7	Sherman	15,864	1,424	8.2
Big Lake	1,298	66	4.8	Frisco	6,273	559	8.2	Marshall	10,275	819	7.4	Silsbee	3,207	347	9.8
Big Spring	9,633	748	7.2	Gainesville	7,564	523	6.5	Marshall Creek	231	22	8.7	Sinton	2,347	215	8.4
Blanco	713	41	5.4	Galena Park	4,837	420	8.0	Mason	799	45	5.3	Smithville	2,050	144	6.6
Bonham	2,997	294	8.9	Galveston	29,530	3,548	10.7	Mathis	1,994	264	11.7	Snyder	4,596	360	7.3
Borger	5,351	631	10.5	Garland	123,254	8,352	6.3	Memphis	1,099	50	4.4	Socorro	8,939	1,582	15.0
Bowie	1,810	143	7.3	Gatesville	3,383	192	5.4	Menard	585	55	8.6	Sonora	1,428	48	3.3
Brady	2,055	118	5.4	Georgetown	14,588	1,031	6.6	Mercedes	5,713	1,121	16.4	South Houston	7,308	626	7.9
Brenham	6,339	268	4.1	Gladewater	2,772	289	9.4	Merkel	1,098	78	6.6	South Padre Island	1,298	43	3.2
Bridge City	3,758	412	9.9	Glen Rose	621	86	12.2	Mertzou	367	8	2.1	Southlake	5,067	185	3.5
Bridgeport	2,387	132	5.2	Graham	3,867	263	6.4	Mesquite	68,216	4,467	6.1	Spring	21,813	979	4.3
Brownsville	45,675	6,090	11.8	Granbury	2,437	131	5.1	Mexia	3,205	163	4.8	Stafford	7,471	381	4.9
Brownwood	8,614	580	6.3	Grand Prairie	64,223	5,238	7.5	Midland	49,744	2,763	5.3	Stanton	1,044	59	5.3
Bryan	34,619	790	2.2	Grapevine	21,812	798	3.5	Midlothian	3,440	243	6.6	Stephenville	8,250	329	3.8
Buda	1,570	57	3.5	Greenville	12,879	894	6.5	Mineral Wells	6,571	550	7.7	Sterling City	442	27	5.8
Burkburnett	5,059	398	7.3	Gregory	1,282	108	7.8	Mission Bend	19,722	757	3.7	Sugar Land	21,324	897	4.0
Burleson	10,748	714	6.2	Groesbeck	1,496	72	4.6	Mission	13,840	1,782	11.4	Sulphur Springs	6,703	450	6.3
Cameron	2,184	214	8.9	Groves	7,200	401	5.3	Missouri City	32,715	1,092	3.2	Sweetwater	4,609	269	5.5
Canyon	6,931	149	2.1	Haltom City	21,171	1,437	6.4	Monahans	2,235	230	9.3	Taylor	10,364	1,050	9.2
Canyon Lake	7,293	492	6.3	Harker Heights	6,596	237	3.5	Mount Pleasant	6,494	265	3.9	Temple	27,201	1,158	4.1
Carrollton	71,490	3,603	4.8	Harlingen	26,240	2,071	7.3	Mount Vernon	1,235	66	5.1	Terrell	7,124	1,089	13.3
Carthage	2,294	215	8.6	Haslet	589	27	4.4	Nacogdoches	14,657	815	5.3	Texarkana	13,401	1,025	7.1
Cedar Hill	12,994	644	4.7	Henderson	5,433	365	6.3	Navasota	2,884	216	7.0	Texas City	20,095	2,165	9.7
Cedar Park	5,508	445	7.5	Henrietta	1,553	111	6.7	Nederland	8,280	355	4.1	The Colony	19,367	1,187	5.8
Channelview	14,666	1,066	6.8	Hereford	5,310	509	8.7	New Braunfels	20,275	961	4.5	The Woodlands	23,826	786	3.2
Clarksville	1,481	165	10.0	Hewitt	5,843	108	1.8	Nocona	1,074	71	6.2	Trophy Club	3,638	146	3.9
Cleburne	12,797	1,185	8.5	Hidalgo	1,353	164	10.8	N Richland Hills	33,306	1,751	5.0	Tyler	44,855	2,693	5.7
Clifton	1,300	71	5.2	Highland Park	4,821	145	2.9	Odessa	43,516	3,661	7.8	Universal City	7,919	333	4.0
Cloverleaf	10,731	887	7.6	Highland Village	6,177	288	4.5	Olney	1,273	98	7.1	University Park	13,416	509	3.7
Clute	5,072	417	7.6	Hillsboro	3,540	289	7.5	Orange	8,135	1,058	11.5	Uvalde	6,357	613	8.8
College Station	29,023	687	2.3	Houston	999,868	85,629	7.9	Ozona	1,362	66	4.6	Vernon	5,714	239	4.0
Colleyville	8,717	321	3.6	Humble	8,185	427	5.0	Paducah	684	45	6.2	Victoria	31,420	2,179	6.5
Columbus	1,428	61	4.1	Huntsville	11,516	462	3.9	Paint Rock	147	2	1.3	Vidor	5,092	504	9.0
Commerce	3,539	380	9.7	Hurst	23,906	1,581	6.2	Palacios	1,505	400	21.0	Waco	48,524	3,658	7.0
Conroe	21,693	1,263	5.5	Iowa Park	3,017	180	5.6	Palestine	8,759	567	6.1	Waller	802	45	5.3
Converse	5,582	237	4.1	Irving	114,614	8,332	6.8	Pampa	7,163	472	6.2	Watauga	13,848	535	3.7
Cooper	999	103	9.3	Jacinto City	4,413	590	11.8	Paris	10,672	1,008	8.6	Waxahachie	11,345	986	8.0
Coppell	12,414	380	3.0	Jacksonville	5,750	379	6.2	Pasadena	68,593	5,257	7.1	Weatherford	9,187	466	4.8
Copperas Cove	10,421	753	6.7	Jasper	2,949	315	9.7	Pearland	11,858	630	5.0	Webster	3,675	108	2.9
Corpus Christi	124,021	9,376	7.0	Johnson City	536	36	6.3	Pearsall	2,666	335	11.2	Wells Branch	7,705	232	2.9
Corsicana	11,729	949	7.5	Jonestown	979	96	8.9	Pecan Grove	8,371	245	2.8	Weslaco	10,743	2,143	16.6
Cotulla	1,791	156	8.0	Junction	1,444	58	3.9	Pecos	4,910	1,363	21.7	West Odessa	7,261	639	8.1
Crane	1,056	238	18.4	Katy	4,921	181	3.5	Perryton	4,043	166	3.9	West University Pl	8,239	133	1.6
Crockett	3,428	221	6.1	Keller	9,575	327	3.3	Pflugerville	3,858	136	3.4	Wharton	3,937	419	9.6
Crowley	4,545	308	6.3	Kennedale	2,683	109	3.9	Pharr	14,735	2,810	16.0	White Settlement	9,194	641	6.5
Cuero	2,833	193	6.4	Kermit	2,012	320	13.7	Plainview	10,157	722	6.6	Wichita Falls	44,249	3,018	6.4
Dalhart	4,398	124	2.7	Kerrville	8,200	320	3.8	Plano	140,228	8,904	6.0	Wink	391	32	7.6
Dallas	658,635	68,916	9.5	Kilgore	5,830	466	7.4	Pleasanton	4,584	319	6.5	Woodway	5,364	77	1.4
Daingerfield	1,133	113	9.1	Killeen	26,562	2,576	8.8	Port Arthur	22,199	3,491	13.6	Wylie	8,501	734	7.9
De Soto	21,386	1,207	5.3	Kingsville	9,982	872	8.0	Port Isabel	2,579	185	6.7	Yoakum	2,523	108	4.1
Deer Park	17,270	926	5.1	Kingwood	22,876	548	2.3	Port Lavaca	4,889	596	10.9				
Del Rio	14,808	1,250	7.8	Kirby	5,133	362	6.6	Port Neches	6,414	425	6.2				
Denison	10,178	925	8.3	Kyle	1,519	132	8.0	Portland	7,371	309	4.0				

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Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

				May '02 to June '02		June '01 to June '02	
	June '02	May '02	June '01	Change	% Change	Change	% Change
TOTAL NONAG. W & S EMPLOYMENT	9,475,900	9,479,000	9,581,000	-3,100	0.0	-105,100	-1.1
GOODS PRODUCING	1,734,200	1,726,800	1,808,000	7,400	0.4	-73,800	-4.1
Mining	158,300	158,800	164,200	-500	-0.3	-5,900	-3.6
<i>Oil & Gas Extraction</i>	149,400	149,800	155,100	-400	-0.3	-5,700	-3.7
Construction	567,900	561,600	576,500	6,300	1.1	-8,600	-1.5
Manufacturing	1,008,000	1,006,400	1,067,300	1,600	0.2	-59,300	-5.6
Durable Goods	610,700	609,800	654,300	900	0.1	-43,600	-6.7
Lumber & Wood Products	45,200	44,800	45,800	400	0.9	-600	-1.3
<i>Lumber Camps, Sawmills, Planing Mills</i>	6,900	6,900	7,100	0	0.0	-200	-2.8
Furniture & Fixtures	19,800	19,800	21,300	0	0.0	-1,500	-7.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	46,100	45,700	47,300	400	0.9	-1,200	-2.5
Concrete, Gypsum, & Plaster Products	24,600	24,400	24,900	200	0.8	-300	-1.2
Primary Metal Industries	29,100	28,900	32,000	200	0.7	-2,900	-9.1
Fabricated Metal Industries	98,100	98,400	105,800	-300	-0.3	-7,700	-7.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	52,900	52,700	56,300	200	0.4	-3,400	-6.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	130,500	130,400	139,000	100	0.1	-8,500	-6.1
Oil & Gas Field Machinery	30,900	30,800	30,700	100	0.3	200	0.7
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	116,100	116,200	131,900	-100	-0.1	-15,800	-12.0
Transportation Equipment	72,800	72,500	76,600	300	0.4	-3,800	-5.0
Aircraft & Parts	37,900	38,000	40,000	-100	-0.3	-2,100	-5.3
Instruments & Related Products	34,100	34,000	34,800	100	0.3	-700	-2.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	18,900	19,100	19,800	-200	-1.0	-900	-4.5
Nondurable Goods	397,300	396,600	413,000	700	0.2	-15,700	-3.8
Food & Kindred Products	96,500	96,600	98,300	-100	-0.1	-1,800	-1.8
Meat Products	35,200	35,500	35,500	-300	-0.8	-300	-0.8
Dairy Products	5,300	5,200	5,400	100	1.9	-100	-1.9
Bakery Products	9,200	9,300	8,900	-100	-1.1	300	3.4
Malt Beverages	1,700	1,800	1,800	-100	-5.6	-100	-5.6
Textile Mill Products	3,900	3,900	4,300	0	0.0	-400	-9.3
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products	31,600	31,700	37,400	-100	-0.3	-5,800	-15.5
Paper & Allied Products	26,600	26,500	27,600	100	0.4	-1,000	-3.6
Printing & Publishing	73,700	73,300	76,100	400	0.5	-2,400	-3.2
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, & Miscellaneous	34,800	34,400	36,200	400	1.2	-1,400	-3.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	81,800	81,300	83,100	500	0.6	-1,300	-1.6
Petroleum & Coal Products	24,700	24,800	24,800	-100	-0.4	-100	-0.4
Petroleum Refining	21,100	21,100	21,200	0	0.0	-100	-0.5
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	53,500	53,300	55,900	200	0.4	-2,400	-4.3
Leather & Leather Products	5,000	5,100	5,400	-100	-2.0	-400	-7.4
SERVICE PRODUCING	7,741,700	7,752,200	7,773,000	-10,500	-0.1	-31,300	-0.4
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	575,900	574,800	599,800	1,100	0.2	-23,900	-4.0
Transportation	356,200	355,100	369,300	1,100	0.3	-13,100	-3.5
Railroad Transportation	15,800	15,800	16,000	0	0.0	-200	-1.3
Transportation by Air	116,900	116,300	125,000	600	0.5	-8,100	-6.5
Communications	144,500	145,000	152,800	-500	-0.3	-8,300	-5.4
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	75,200	74,700	77,700	500	0.7	-2,500	-3.2
Electric Services	36,000	35,800	35,100	200	0.6	900	2.6
Gas Production & Distribution	21,700	21,600	25,700	100	0.5	-4,000	-15.6
Trade	2,260,200	2,249,900	2,284,900	10,300	0.5	-24,700	-1.1
Wholesale Trade	525,900	523,100	536,800	2,800	0.5	-10,900	-2.0
Retail Trade	1,734,300	1,726,800	1,748,100	7,500	0.4	-13,800	-0.8
Building Materials & Gardening Supplies	70,000	70,000	68,700	0	0.0	1,300	1.9
General Merchandise Stores	219,900	217,600	227,500	2,300	1.1	-7,600	-3.3
Food Stores	249,600	248,900	256,400	700	0.3	-6,800	-2.7
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	181,300	179,900	180,700	1,400	0.8	600	0.3
Apparel & Accessory Stores	81,300	80,600	85,900	700	0.9	-4,600	-5.4
Home Furniture, Furnishings, & Equipment Stores	82,400	82,400	82,600	0	0.0	-200	-0.2
Eating & Drinking Places	668,500	665,500	657,300	3,000	0.5	11,200	1.7
Other Retail Trade	181,300	181,900	189,000	-600	-0.3	-7,700	-4.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	532,900	529,400	537,600	3,500	0.7	-4,700	-0.9
Depository Institutions including Banks	132,600	132,200	132,600	400	0.3	0	0.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents, Brokers, & Service	166,000	165,400	167,000	600	0.4	-1,000	-0.6
Other Finance Insurance & Real Estate	234,300	231,800	238,000	2,500	1.1	-3,700	-1.6
Services	2,778,500	2,758,000	2,791,600	20,500	0.7	-13,100	-0.5
Hotel & Other Lodging Places	98,600	97,300	98,800	1,300	1.3	-200	-0.2
Personal Services	91,900	92,700	92,900	-800	-0.9	-1,000	-1.1
Business Services	679,100	676,400	715,000	2,700	0.4	-35,900	-5.0
Auto Repair Services	97,400	96,600	98,300	800	0.8	-900	-0.9
Miscellaneous Repair Services	33,600	33,800	34,800	-200	-0.6	-1,200	-3.4
Amusement & Recreation, including Motion Pictures	135,000	126,900	138,700	8,100	6.4	-3,700	-2.7
Health Services	736,100	731,600	718,100	4,500	0.6	18,000	2.5
Legal Services	71,500	69,600	72,100	1,900	2.7	-600	-0.8
Educational Services	118,600	125,600	115,900	-7,000	-5.6	2,700	2.3
Social Services	208,300	208,400	201,900	-100	0.0	6,400	3.2
Membership Organizations	149,300	145,700	148,900	3,600	2.5	400	0.3
Engineering & Management Services	273,200	269,600	274,100	3,600	1.3	-900	-0.3
Agricultural Services	65,200	64,100	64,000	1,100	1.7	1,200	1.9
Government	1,594,200	1,640,100	1,559,100	-45,900	-2.8	35,100	2.3
Federal	180,800	180,600	178,800	200	0.1	2,000	1.1
State	328,700	343,800	321,200	-15,100	-4.4	7,500	2.3
Local	1,084,700	1,115,700	1,059,100	-31,000	-2.8	25,600	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 9 for more information)

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

INDUSTRY	ABILENE			AMARILLO			AUSTIN-SAN MARCOS			BMT.-PT. ARTHUR			BRAZORIA		
	June '02	May '02	June '01	June '02	May '02	June '01	June '02	May '02	June '01	June '02	May '02	June '01	June '02	May '02	June '01
TOTAL	53.3	53.6	54.6	97.7	97.7	99.1	672.7	671.5	676.8	159.2	159.4	158.2	79.0	79.9	77.5
Mining	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Construction	2.4	2.3	2.4	5.1	5.0	5.4	40.5	39.8	41.5	15.5	15.5	15.8	11.5	11.8	10.5
Manufacturing-Dur.	1.5	1.5	1.6	3.2	3.2	3.4	57.4	57.4	66.4	7.9	8.1	7.9	3.4	3.4	3.8
Manufacturing-Nondur.	1.5	1.5	1.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	12.9	12.9	13.3	13.9	13.9	14.3	10.4	10.3	10.3
Trans., Comm. & Util.	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.8	4.8	4.9	20.5	20.7	21.5	8.2	8.1	8.4	3.2	3.2	2.8
Wholesale Trade	2.7	2.7	2.8	6.0	5.9	6.0	37.6	37.3	38.3	4.8	4.7	4.9	2.5	2.5	2.4
Retail Trade	11.3	11.3	11.7	21.6	21.4	21.5	116.8	116.1	116.8	31.5	31.3	31.0	13.5	13.5	14.0
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	2.5	2.5	2.5	5.2	5.2	5.4	34.7	34.3	34.7	5.2	5.2	5.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
Services	18.7	19.1	19.2	29.3	28.9	29.0	206.3	203.7	205.4	44.1	44.1	42.4	16.1	16.1	15.6
Federal Government	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	10.2	10.5	10.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
State Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.4	4.5	4.6	67.3	69.0	64.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	3.0	3.0	2.8
Local Government	6.1	6.3	6.3	9.9	10.6	10.7	66.8	68.1	62.6	18.5	18.8	18.7	11.3	12.0	11.3
INDUSTRY	BROWNSVILLE-HARL.			BRYAN-COLL. STA.			CORPUS CHRISTI			DALLAS			EL PASO		
TOTAL	112.9	112.7	112.2	73.2	78.7	74.4	161.0	160.4	161.1	1991.9	1984.4	2016.0	252.4	254.0	256.3
Mining	**	**	**	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	9.2	9.1	9.0	**	**	**
Construction	4.6	4.5	4.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	14.0	13.9	12.3	105.5	104.5	112.1	12.0	12.2	11.7
Manufacturing-Dur.	5.6	5.5	5.9	2.8	2.8	3.1	4.9	4.9	5.1	156.6	156.6	167.0	14.0	14.1	15.3
Manufacturing-Nondur.	5.3	5.2	5.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	7.9	7.8	8.0	75.7	75.2	76.1	18.2	18.2	20.2
Trans., Comm. & Util.	5.5	5.4	5.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	8.0	7.9	8.0	138.9	138.5	141.7	14.4	14.4	15.5
Wholesale Trade	4.5	4.4	4.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	5.8	5.8	6.0	147.2	146.1	152.1	11.7	11.7	11.8
Retail Trade	23.1	22.9	23.4	13.9	14.1	13.9	30.5	30.1	31.4	343.3	342.2	344.4	49.4	49.6	49.4
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	6.4	6.3	6.5	157.7	156.9	158.4	11.4	11.3	11.1
Services	33.5	33.4	33.2	17.1	17.3	17.6	50.4	50.0	51.2	628.9	623.7	635.3	62.6	62.6	64.2
Federal Government	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	31.4	31.3	30.9	8.9	8.9	8.7
State Government	3.8	4.0	3.7	19.6	24.1	19.7	4.4	4.7	4.2	27.9	28.8	28.1	8.5	9.1	8.3
Local Government	20.8	21.2	19.6	6.2	6.9	6.4	20.4	20.7	20.4	169.6	171.5	160.9	41.3	41.9	40.1
INDUSTRY	FT. WORTH-ARL.			GALVESTON-TX. CITY			HOUSTON			KILLEEN-TEMPLE			LAREDO		
TOTAL	802.1	799.4	808.0	88.9	88.1	89.3	2121.0	2122.6	2127.7	104.7	104.6	104.9	71.0	71.5	70.2
Mining	4.6	4.6	4.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	68.0	68.0	69.2	**	**	**	1.2	1.2	1.3
Construction	46.9	46.4	46.6	4.0	3.9	4.2	163.9	163.3	160.4	4.8	4.7	4.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing-Dur.	69.9	69.5	73.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	130.6	130.7	133.8	3.9	3.9	4.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
Manufacturing-Nondur.	35.9	35.7	35.5	5.1	5.2	5.4	81.3	81.0	83.3	4.9	4.8	5.1	0.5	0.6	0.6
Trans., Comm. & Util.	79.3	79.3	80.9	3.6	3.7	3.6	146.2	146.0	154.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	12.1	12.0	12.4
Wholesale Trade	43.2	42.7	43.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	125.1	124.7	126.0	3.8	3.7	4.2	2.9	2.9	3.0
Retail Trade	154.5	154.5	157.7	18.8	18.5	19.1	355.1	354.3	352.5	21.7	21.7	21.3	15.6	15.5	15.4
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	42.1	41.8	41.2	5.4	5.3	5.5	116.5	115.4	116.6	4.4	4.3	4.3	2.9	3.0	3.0
Services	222.1	220.2	223.1	20.7	20.5	20.7	667.2	661.7	668.1	28.7	28.6	28.8	15.8	15.7	15.4
Federal Government	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	26.0	26.1	25.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
State Government	9.4	9.5	9.6	12.2	11.9	12.1	46.8	49.8	45.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	1.4	1.5	1.5
Local Government	80.2	81.2	77.8	13.5	13.5	12.9	194.3	201.6	191.7	16.9	17.4	16.6	13.3	13.8	12.4
INDUSTRY	LONGVIEW-MARSHALL			LUBBOCK			MCALLEN-EDIN.-MIS.			ODESSA-MIDLAND			SAN ANGELO		
TOTAL	92.4	92.4	94.0	123.5	124.8	122.7	167.3	167.6	163.2	105.3	105.4	105.2	45.1	45.1	44.4
Mining	4.1	4.0	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	12.4	12.3	12.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
Construction	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.0	8.7	8.6	8.8	5.5	5.4	5.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
Manufacturing-Dur.	11.2	11.2	12.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.6	5.3	5.2	5.3	2.5	2.5	2.5
Manufacturing-Nondur.	4.5	4.5	4.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	6.9	7.3	8.1	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4
Trans., Comm. & Util.	4.1	4.1	4.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	5.2	5.1	4.6	2.3	2.3	2.6
Wholesale Trade	4.1	4.1	4.1	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Retail Trade	20.0	19.9	20.3	26.4	26.4	25.5	36.9	36.7	35.9	20.5	20.6	21.1	8.5	8.4	8.5
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	3.6	3.6	3.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.0	6.0	5.7	4.1	4.0	4.1	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services	23.9	23.8	23.8	37.0	36.9	37.2	46.6	46.2	44.0	25.5	25.3	25.7	13.3	13.2	13.1
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	12.1	13.7	12.2	5.0	5.0	4.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.3
Local Government	10.7	11.1	10.8	12.3	12.5	12.0	35.9	36.4	34.3	15.2	16.0	14.6	5.4	5.5	4.9
INDUSTRY	SAN ANTONIO			SHERMAN-DENISON			TEXARKANA			TYLER			VICTORIA		
TOTAL	736.6	736.1	738.4	44.1	43.8	45.1	52.5	52.3	53.5	85.9	85.3	85.3	37.1	37.5	37.9
Mining	2.4	2.3	2.2	**	**	**	**	**	**	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Construction	43.8	43.1	42.1	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	2.1	2.0	2.1
Manufacturing-Dur.	29.4	29.5	30.2	5.6	5.6	6.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	8.1	8.0	7.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Manufacturing-Nondur.	23.4	23.5	24.3	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Trans., Comm. & Util.	34.8	34.7	36.8	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Wholesale Trade	31.6	31.6	31.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Retail Trade	145.9	144.7	147.6	8.6	8.5	8.9	10.9	10.8	11.3	18.8	18.7	19.0	7.6	7.8	8.2
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	51.8	51.6	52.6	3.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	4.4	4.4	4.3	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services	240.0	238.1	240.0	12.9	12.7	12.9	14.8	14.4	15.2	27.0	26.6	26.5	10.2	10.2	10.4
Federal Government	28.7	28.3	29.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
State Government	14.7	15.5	14.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
Local Government	90.1	93.2	87.4	5.6	5.7	5.2	6.1	6.3	6.0	8.0	8.2	7.7	5.9	6.2	5.9
INDUSTRY	WACO			WICHITA FALLS			In accordance with Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) procedures, estimates produced for the Goods Producing sector and Wholesale Trade industry, beginning with the release of the 2001 Benchmark data, will incorporate a new probability-based sample design for the payroll survey. The 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, Tyler MSA and the Waco MSA.								
TOTAL	99.0	99.2	100.5	59.8	59.8	60.7									
Mining	**	**	**	1.0	1.0	1.0									
Construction	5.7	5.5	6.0	2.1	2.0	2.1									
Manufacturing-Dur.	7.6	7.7	8.1	6.1	6.1	6.6									
Manufacturing-Nondur.	6.5	6.4	6.5	1.6	1.6	1.6									
Trans., Comm. & Util.	4.3	4.4	4.4	2.7	2.7	2.7									
Wholesale Trade	4.5	4.5	4.6	2.2	2.2	2.2									
Retail Trade	18.2	18.1	18.4	11.9	11.8	12.0									
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	6.5	6.5	6.6	2.3	2.3	2.4									
Services	28.9	29.0	29.6	17.0	16.8	17.0									
Federal Government	3.5	3.5	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.7									
State Government	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.5	3.3									
Local Government	10.7	11.0	10.4	7.0	7.2	7.1									

*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 the meaning of a strong and weak dollar and how does a dollar’s strength impact Texas imports?” *by Steven S. Shwiff, Ph.D.*

The trade between countries has always been a hot topic of “conversation”. The loss of domestic jobs to “foreign countries” ignites strong passions regarding international trade. One need only recall the recent demonstrations against the World Trade Organization. But in fact countries trade with each other because it makes them better off. International trade allows consumers to buy higher quality, lower priced imported goods than can be produced by domestic manufacturers. To understand this, trade is the basis for understanding a “weak or strong” currency.

International trade involves two separate but interrelated transactions. The first is the physical exchange of goods and services. Let’s consider the case of Texas and Mexico. Forty-eight percent of all Texas exports go to Mexico. Texas’s top exports to Mexico are electronics, industrial equipment (including computers) and chemicals. Texas top imports from Mexico are motor vehicles and parts, crude oil and telecommunications equipment. But remember, a Texas export is a Mexican import and vice versa.

The exchange of goods is only half the transaction. The other half is the payment for those traded goods. Mexicans want pesos so they can buy goods and services at home. Texas exporters want dollars but their Mexican buyers want to pay in pesos. This, therefore, sets up a second international market. This is the market for the demand and supply of currency (pesos and dollars). Americans want “some” pesos because they can use them to pay for imported goods from Mexico. Mexicans want “some” dollars because they can pay for goods imported from the United States with those dollars.

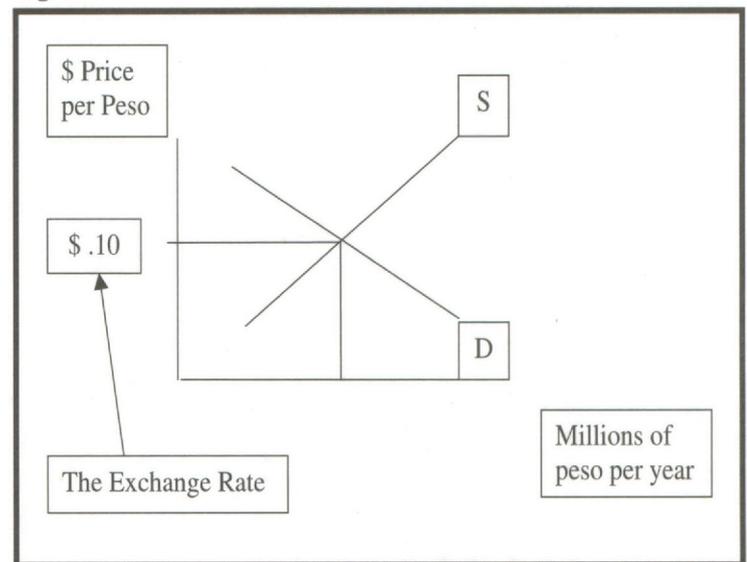
However, you must remember that the demand for payment by a Mexican exporter of motor vehicles is directly linked to the demand for motor vehicles in the United States by Americans. Said another way, the demand in America for motor vehicles is also a supply of dollars to the Mexican exporter. These dollars now become a source of money that can be used by Mexicans to pay for what is bought from America. The flip side of this equation is the supply curve of pesos. Pesos are supplied because Mexican nationals want to buy US exports and they pay for them in pesos. This second market for money allows Mexican importers to convert dollars they get in payment for their exports to Texas into pesos they need to spend in their own economy. The same applies to Texas exporters who are paid in pesos.

Figure 1 puts these two ideas together. The curve marked S is the supply of pesos (from purchases of US exports) and the curve marked D is the demand curve for imports to Texas (again say motor vehicles

and parts). Where these two curves intersect sets what is called the “exchange rate.” This exchange rate is the dollar price of a peso or the peso price of a dollar. Currently one US dollar will exchange for 9.53 pesos or 10 cents equals one peso. So that is how the exchange rate is established. By demand and supply for dollars and pesos which is also linked to the demand and supply of goods and services.

Now let us look at the question of a change in the exchange rate. A change in the exchange rate means that the value of one currency in terms of the other will rise or fall. This will occur, if we ignore money speculators, as the result of a change in demand or supply of goods or services. Let us assume that the demand by Americans for imported Mexican motor vehicle parts increases. We can show this by a shift outward of our demand schedule from figure 1.

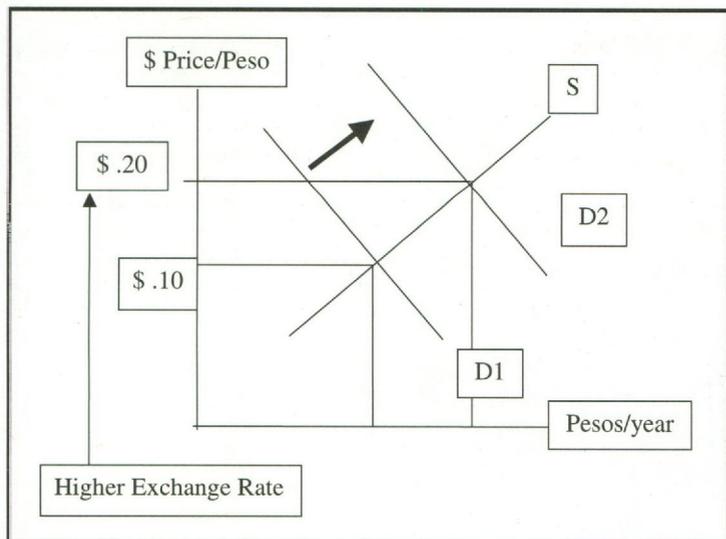
Figure 1



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.

Figure 2



Now take a look at figure 2. When the demand schedule shifts outward we can clearly see that the dollar price of pesos will change. In fact, the dollar price rises. Thus Americans spend more dollars to buy the

same amount of pesos. Thus we say that the peso has appreciated against the dollar or that the dollar has depreciated against the peso. In simple terms we see from figure 2 that the value of the peso has risen.

We have seen what happens when the peso appreciates relative to the dollar. What happens, however, if the dollar appreciates against the peso. What this now means is that Mexicans will have to pay more pesos to buy the same amount of dollars. If this is the case they will not be able to afford as many imported goods from Texas. Since the demand for Texas imports falls, Texas firms will have to cut back production and hours worked. Workers will be paid less in Texas. Since they have less income they will buy fewer imports as well as domestically produced goods and services. Times for Texans will become more difficult as the economy begins to slow.

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“HAPPENINGS AROUND THE STATE”

Aviation Jobs to be Added at Reese Technology Center

LUBBOCK, Tex. (Lubbock Avalanche Journal—Chris Van Wagenen)—As many as 800 jobs could be created because of a contract entered into between Austin based Riata Development Corp and the Lubbock Reese Redevelopment Authority (LRRRA). Riata would take over 39 buildings including five hangers and runways at the facility.

Riata representatives indicate this project will create aviation jobs to perform engine maintenance as well as refurbishing small jets within a 1,200 mile radius of Lubbock. LRRRA Chairman Delbert McDougal estimates, “70% of the jobs would pay \$40,000 a year or more.”

Dallas Company to Hire 375 Andersen Workers

DALLAS, Tex. (Dallas Business Journal)—Dallas-based Experio Solutions plans to hire 375 employees from accounting firm Arthur Andersen L.L.P., including 23 Andersen partners, according to an Associated Press report. The agreement would include 153 Andersen employees in the Dallas area.

Experio, the technology-consulting division of electronics maker Hitachi Ltd., will take over much of Andersen’s operations in Dallas, Denver and the Pacific Northwest and gain 50 to 60 Andersen clients, the report said. The deal would give the company 935 employees according to Experio executive vice president Larry DeBoever.

New Retirement Community to Add Jobs

ABILENE, Tex. (Abilene Industrial Foundation)—The Sears Methodist Retirement System is planning to build a 150-unit retirement community.

The \$20-million dollar project is expected to be finished by 2004 and should add another 50 jobs for Sears raising their employment from 450 to 500 workers in the Abilene area.

Plywood Plant Schedules Shutdown in August

NEWTON, Tex. (The Beaumont Enterprise—Dan Wallach)—Louisiana-Pacific Corp. has formally issued a plant closing notice for its Bon Wier plywood mill. The facility employed 403 workers as recently as June at the Newton County location near the Sabine River. The plant closing could reduce the number of jobs in Newton County by approximately 20 percent compared to a 2001 annual average number of jobs (2,013) in the county.

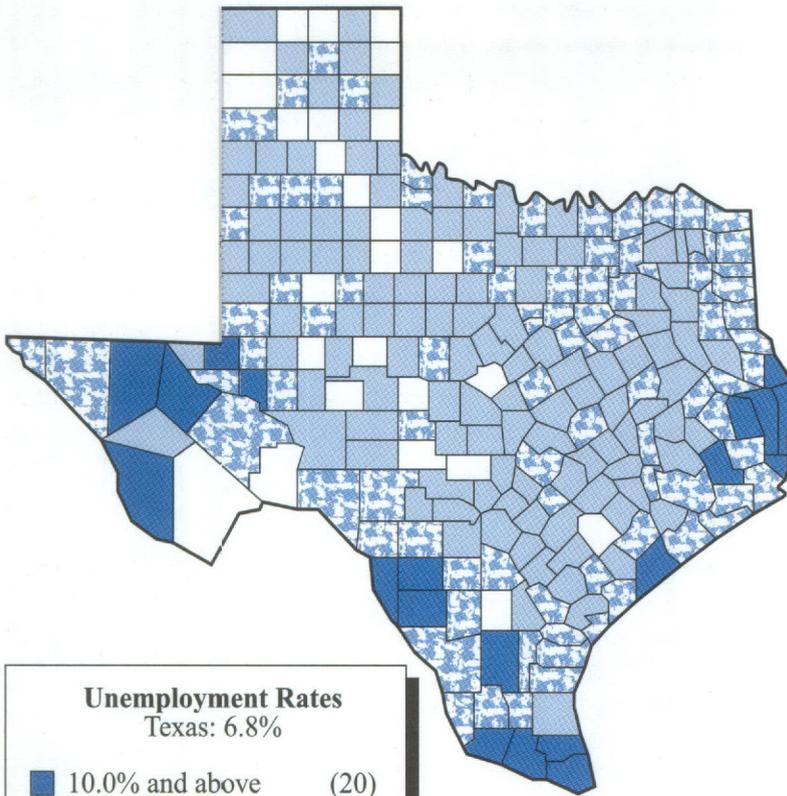
The Portland Oregon based lumber industry corporation announced plans in May to sell most of its assets in Southeast Texas including the mill in Bon Wier, a particleboard mill in Silsbee and around 700,000 acres of East Texas Timberland.

Hibernia Bank Plans Expansion in Texas

NEW ORLEANS, La. (Dallas Business Journal)—New Orleans-based Hibernia Corp. plans to open a up to 50 banking offices in Texas by the end of 2006, starting in fast-growing suburbs of Dallas, Fort Worth and Houston. East Texas will also be a target of planned Hibernia expansion. The banking company currently has 42 offices in 15 East Texas counties.

Along with its investment of about \$100 million to open the new locations, Hibernia indicates it plans to add between 300 and 400 new jobs in Texas by the end of 2006.

**Unemployment Rates by County
June 2002**



Unemployment Rates	
Texas: 6.8%	
■ 10.0% and above	(20)
■ 6.0% to 9.9%	(91)
■ 3.0% to 5.9%	(116)
□ 0.0% to 2.9%	(27)

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Labor Market Information



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