

INDICATORS

Texas Unemployment Rate

Actual Series		
July	2002	6.5%
June	2002	6.9%
July	2001	5.4%

Seasonally Adjusted

July	2002	6.0%
June	2002	5.8%
July	2001	5.0%

U.S. Unemployment Rate

Actual Series		
July	2002	6.0%
June	2002	6.0%
July	2001	4.7%

Seasonally Adjusted

July	2002	5.9%
June	2002	5.9%
July	2001	4.6%

Texas Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment

Actual Series		9,378,200
OTM Change		-95,300
OTY Change		-72,000

Seasonally Adjusted		9,410,700
OTM Change		-51,300
OTY Change		-107,300

Initial Claims for Unemployment Benefits

July	2002	102,455
June	2002	91,798
July	2001	84,841

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TEXAS

LABOR MARKET T U C I R O E Z U U Z I E W

Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)

Total Nonagricultural Employment in Texas fell by 51,300 positions in July, its largest over-the-month decrease in over a decade. Every major division shed jobs in July, with Government and Services providing the largest losses. The over-the-year employment change fell to -107,300 jobs, which reduced the annual growth rate to -1.1 percent from -0.8 percent in June.

The Services industry experienced a 17,700-job decline in July, its largest over-the-month drop in over ten years. *Business Services* was responsible for a majority of the losses with the elimination of 10,400 jobs over the month, while *Health Services* showed some growth with the addition of 2,300 jobs. The annual growth rate for Services fell to -0.4 percent in July, its lowest level since March.

Government employment posted a substantial drop in July of 19,400 jobs. The monthly losses were entirely driven by *Local Government*, while *Federal Government* added 600 jobs and *State Government* remained nearly unchanged. The annual growth rate for Total Government in July was 1.4 percent, down from June's rate of 2.6 percent. Government was the only major area of the Texas economy to experience over-the-year job gains in July.

Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (TCPU) posted a loss of 3,200 jobs in July. Layoffs were experienced throughout the state in *Communications* following bankruptcy announcements in the telecommunications industry. The *Communications* industry has been hard hit with job losses during the past year, recording only one over-the-month job gain in the past fourteen months. *Transportation by Air* was the only industry component to add jobs in July, recording a gain of 300. A total of 23,800 jobs have been lost in TCPU since July 2001.

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE) registered its largest monthly employment loss since January 1992 and its largest July decrease since 1990 as employment declined by 1,900 jobs. *Real Estate* employment fell by 1,000 positions, the largest drop in this industry since July 2001. Employment within *Insurance Carriers* fell for the second straight month, down 600 jobs. FIRE has lost 3,100 jobs in 2002.

Mining employment fell by 1,600 jobs in July, its third straight over-the-month decline. Over-the-year job losses in the industry reached 7,000 positions. As a result, the annual growth rate fell to -4.3 percent, its lowest level since January 2000.

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

Total Nonagricultural Employment in the MSAs fell by 83,100 positions in July, with most industries experiencing job losses. Since January, 25,400 nonfarm jobs have been added, which was a slight improvement over July 2001 but well behind the July year-to-date gains seen during the 1990s.

Government employment fell by 46,900 jobs during July as schools trimmed staff for the summer break. This seasonal decrease is historically followed by a jump in Government employment as schools reopen for the fall semester. All of the MSAs posted large declines in *Local Government* employment.

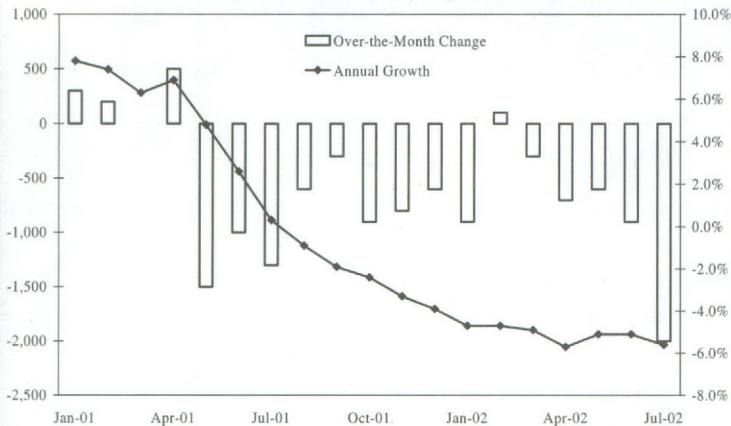
Services cut 18,100 positions, marking the first decline in this industry since January. The Dallas and Houston MSAs lost a combined 6,800 jobs in

Business Services, an industry division which includes personnel supply companies.

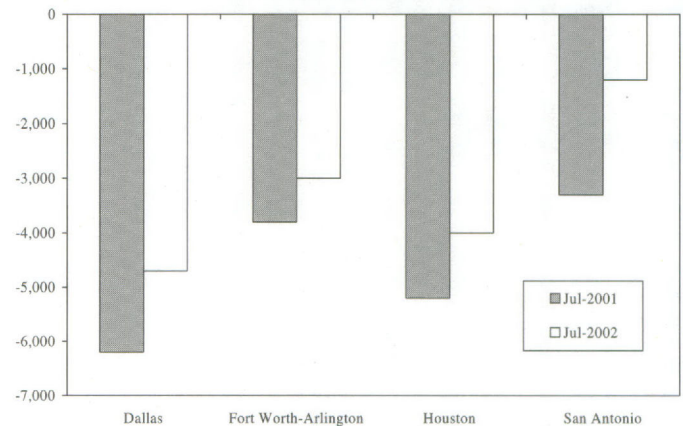
Employment in *Retail Trade* fell by 7,300 jobs in July. This loss was due in part to the recent closings of several grocery stores. Employment declines in the MSAs were offset somewhat by a gain of 400 positions in the Laredo MSA following the opening of a large retailer in that area.

The Austin-San Marcos, Dallas and Houston MSAs lost a combined 2,700 jobs in *Durable Goods Manufacturing*. The majority of the layoffs were in the *Fabricated Metal, Electronic Equipment, and Industrial Machinery Manufacturing* industries.

Communications Industry Hard Hit With Job Losses
(Statewide, Seasonally Adjusted)



The Four Largest MSAs Lost Fewer Services Jobs in July 2002 Than in July 2001



TEXAS AND U.S. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

TEXAS*					UNITED STATES**			
Actual	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate
July '02	10,809,800	10,104,500	705,300	6.5	143,885,000	135,289,000	8,595,000	6.0
June '02	10,825,700	10,081,700	744,000	6.9	143,669,000	134,992,000	8,677,000	6.0
July '01	10,603,600	10,032,000	571,600	5.4	143,181,000	136,385,000	6,797,000	4.7
Seas. Adjusted	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate
July '02	10,669,000	10,024,300	644,700	6.0	142,390,000	134,045,000	8,345,000	5.9
June '02	10,652,100	10,031,500	620,600	5.8	142,476,000	134,053,000	8,424,000	5.9
July '01	10,469,500	9,948,600	520,900	5.0	141,651,000	135,106,000	6,545,000	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	Jul. 2002*	Jun. 2002	Jul. 2001	Jun. '02 to Jul. '02		Jul. '01 to Jul. '02	
				Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL NONAG. W&S EMPLOYMENT	9,410,700	9,462,000	9,518,000	-51,300	-0.5	-107,300	-1.1
GOODS PRODUCING	1,720,300	1,724,900	1,780,500	-4,600	-0.3	-60,200	-3.4
Mining	156,600	158,200	163,600	-1,600	-1.0	-7,000	-4.3
Construction	559,300	560,100	563,300	-800	-0.1	-4,000	-0.7
Manufacturing	1,004,400	1,006,600	1,053,600	-2,200	-0.2	-49,200	-4.7
Durable Goods	609,100	609,500	643,400	-400	-0.1	-34,300	-5.3
Nondurable Goods	395,300	397,100	410,200	-1,800	-0.5	-14,900	-3.6
SERVICE PRODUCING	7,690,400	7,737,100	7,737,500	-46,700	-0.6	-47,100	-0.6
Transportation, Comm., Utilities	574,100	577,300	597,900	-3,200	-0.6	-23,800	-4.0
Trade	2,247,000	2,251,500	2,274,900	-4,500	-0.2	-27,900	-1.2
Wholesale Trade	523,900	524,300	532,600	-400	-0.1	-8,700	-1.6
Retail Trade	1,723,100	1,727,200	1,742,300	-4,100	-0.2	-19,200	-1.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	528,200	530,100	533,900	-1,900	-0.4	-5,700	-1.1
Services	2,736,200	2,753,900	2,747,800	-17,700	-0.6	-11,600	-0.4
Government	1,604,900	1,624,300	1,583,000	-19,400	-1.2	21,900	1.4

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.

The Goods Producing Sector and Wholesale Trade estimates are probability-based. (See text box on page 9 for more information)

Texas to Go...

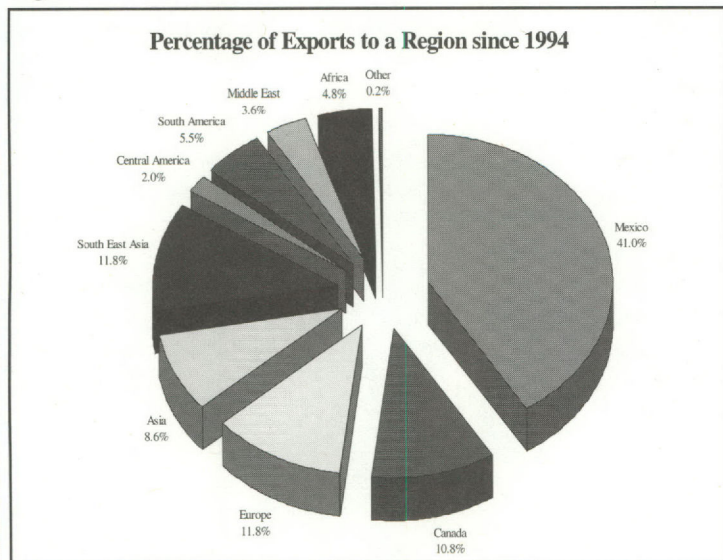
by Lee Biles, LMI Summer Analyst

As the eyes of Texas look upon our new global economy, it becomes apparent how easily world events can reach home. The Texas economy is truly a part of the world economy. Of course, the oil and gas industry in Texas has its obvious exposure to global market events. However, in addition to market conditions controlled overseas, many Texas companies have foreign interests. There are over a thousand companies located in Texas which are owned by foreign entities. In addition, there are approximately 600 Texas companies operating in foreign countries (those who have employees in those countries) and thousands of others that are involved in exporting to foreign markets. With one in every eight dollars of Gross State Product coming from exports (roughly 12%), exports have a significant impact on the Texas economy. Similarly, about 12% of total U.S. exports come from Texas. Texas is second in the U.S. to California in total export dollars, but that gap is closing quickly. Because exports play a significant role in the Texas economy and labor market, they deserve a closer look.

Destination of Texas Exports

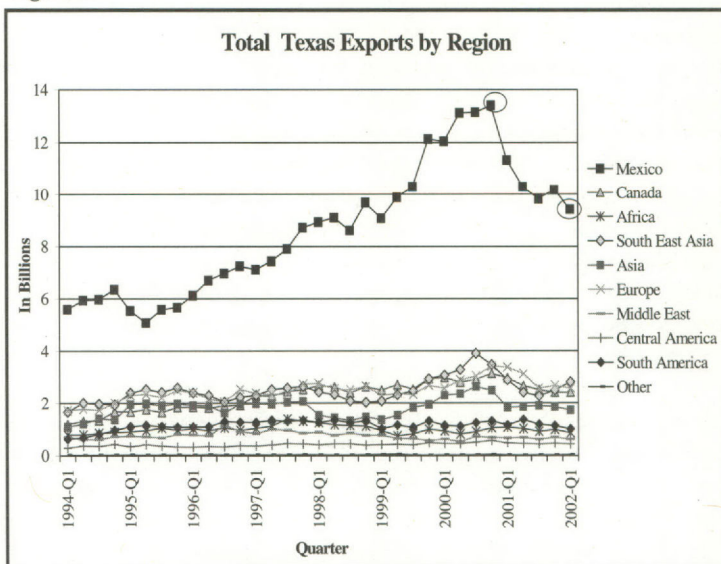
Texas exports go to 233 different final destination countries. However, the destination of over half of all Texas exports is either Canada or Mexico, with ten percent of Texas exports going to Canada and forty-one percent going to Mexico. In addition to being the top Texas export destination country, Mexico's number one U.S. trade partner is Texas, followed by California in a distant second. Aside from our two NAFTA trade partners, Texas exports are not significantly concentrated in any single country. In Figure 1, export destinations after Mexico and Canada are grouped into regional levels. After grouping, Texas' next two top trade partners are Europe and Southeast Asia, with each region receiving approximately twelve percent of Texas exports. The high level of trade with Mexico, both in percentage terms and dollars, is likely the result of a comparative advantage over other states.

Figure 1



Data source: Texas Department of Economic Development

Figure 2



Data source: Texas Department of Economic Development

History of Exports

Figure 2 shows total Texas exports by region beginning with the 1st quarter of 1994—the first official quarter under NAFTA. When looking at the data in a time series it becomes evident that there was a drop-off in exports isolated to only the top Texas export destination countries beginning in 4th quarter 2001. Mexico, then and even more so now, has been disproportionately the leading Texas export destination. The two circled data points in Figure 2 show the drop in exports to Mexico from 4th quarter 2000 to the 2nd quarter 2002 valued at about \$3,974,161,555, an amount larger than total exports to any other country. This is an example how such dependence on exporting to Mexico can take its toll on total Texas exports.

Texas Exporting Industries

Texas exports from thirty-one industries, of which four make up 68% of total export dollars (as seen in table below, ranked by highest dollar amount exported in 2001). Computer and Electronic Products, Chemical Manufacturing, Industrial Machinery, and Transportation Equipment are the top four Texas exporting industries respectively. All four of these industries have a common thread—technology. Each of these industries makes significant use of new technology or is, in part, responsible for creating it. This also may be a result of a comparative advantage, but further analysis is necessary to conclude this.

Top Texas Exporting Industries	
Industry	Total in 2001
Computer And Electronic Products	\$25,688,465,150.00
Chemical Manufacturing	\$14,600,389,671.00
Machinery, Except Electrical	\$12,821,159,976.00
Transportation Equipment	\$11,258,080,827.00
All Other Exports	\$30,627,170,387.00
Total	\$94,995,266,011.00

Data source: Texas Department of Economic Development

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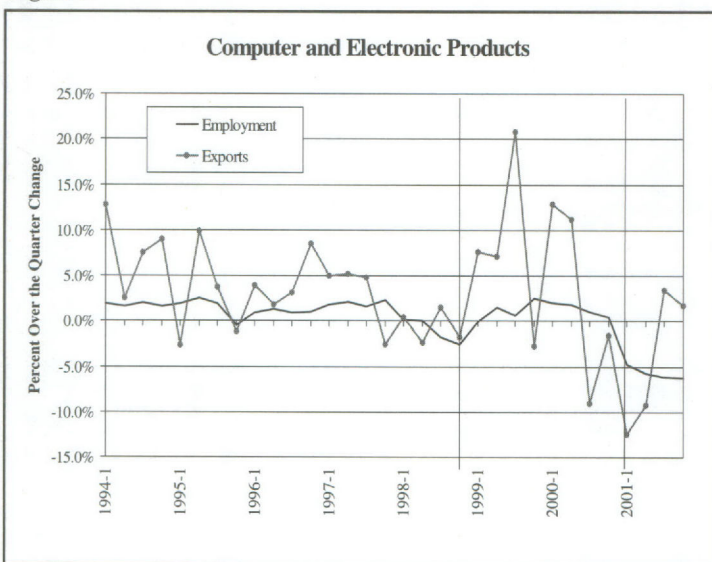
Employment and Exports in our Leading Export Industry

Texas exports are led by the Computer and Electronic Products Industry, which made up approximately one-third of total Texas exports in 2001. Therefore, changes in the Computer and Electronic Products industry can have a sizable impact on the Texas economy. Employment in this industry alone makes up 1% of the total employment in the state of Texas. Following a period of high growth beginning in the 1st quarter of 1999, export growth in the Computer and Electronic Products industry fell to -12.4% in the 1st quarter of 2001. Figure 3 shows that the change in employment tracks with the change in exports but is less volatile and slower to respond to large fluctuations.

Changes in exports indirectly affect employment as a factor of production. Companies likely seek to have a stable employment level because human capital is not easily regained, therefore, do not adjust their employment perfectly to match demand. As a result, manufacturing industries tend to build up inventories during periods when production exceeds demand and to deplete inventories in periods of underestimated demand. These inventories are meant to serve as buffers for changes in demand. In order to get a simple proxy for changes in production, this inventory buffer was approximated and then removed. Figure 4 shows the “re-scaled” export figures.

After adjusting for inventory, the percent change in employment was increasingly lower than the percent change in exports. One hypothesis for this is that with time, new technology emerged and/or productivity increased. As a result, fewer workers were needed to produce the same level of output. To adjust for this, the change in employment was multiplied by the Manufacturing Productivity Index (base 1992) since this productivity number is likely to match that of this particular industry.

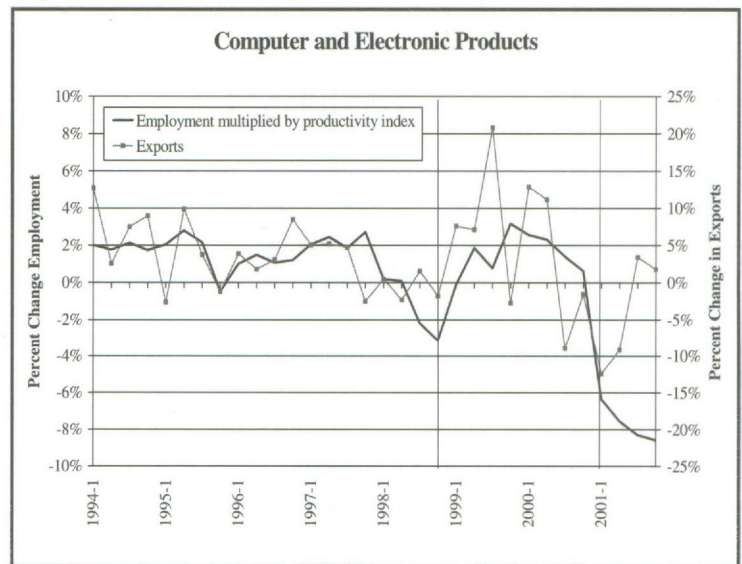
Figure 3



Data source: Texas Department of Economic Development and Labor Market Information ES202, Texas Workforce Commission

First, the percent change in exports was buffered by inventories. Secondly, multiplying the percent change in employment by the productivity index reveals the percent change in each of our two data sets trending closely together. The resulting relationship is shown in Figure 4. More evidence needs to be gathered to prove significance to either of these adjustments. With a lack of available data to back the factors suggested, any empirical relationship cannot be defined, except to show that a measurable relationship may exist and deserves further investigation.

Figure 4



Data source: Texas Department of Economic Development, Bureau of Labor Statistics Manufacturing Productivity Index and Labor Market Information ES202, Texas Workforce Commission

Future of Texas Employment in exporting industries

Expected growth in exports allows us to look forward to employment growth in our top exporting industries. This analysis could have been applied to any other of the manufacturing industries, but with the Computer and Electronic Product Industry making up a third of Texas exports, it made an ideal candidate for this case study. Using state-level exports instead of Gross State Product may prove advantageous because of the availability of data and traceable indicators. The correlation between exports and employment was not perfect as expected, but with further analysis may be used as a tool to analyze trends in the level of employment in exporting industries.

Acknowledgements

I would like express my thanks to Philip Rocha III, Texas Department of Economic Development Information Specialist, and David Rockwell, Labor Market Information Summer Analyst.

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

The Texas actual series unemployment rate dipped by four tenths of a percentage point from a June rate of 6.9 to 6.5 percent in July. This month's decrease is one tenth of a percentage point less than the average June-to-July change of five tenths of a percentage point. July's rate is the highest Texas has experienced for the month since 1994 when it stood at 6.7 percent. The United State's unemployment rate remained flat for a second straight month holding at 6.0 percent in July. This is the fourth consecutive month the state rate has been tied with or higher than the national rate.

➤ The number of employed Texans improved over the month with a gain of 22,800, growing from 10,081,700 in June to 10,104,500 in July. This marks the first time employment has increased for five straight months since March of 2001. July's employment level is the highest ever recorded for Texas and has continued to remain above the 10 million mark for the last four consecutive months.

➤ The number of unemployed Texans decreased for the first time in three months, slipping by 38,700 over the month to 705,300 in July. July's unemployment level is the highest reported for this month since 1992. Unemployment in July has, on average, fallen by 43,000 between June and July.

➤ The number of claims for unemployment benefits without earnings dipped by 1,600 from 174,900 in June to 170,300 in July.

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

1	Bryan-College Station	2.2
2	Lubbock	3.6
3 (tie)	Amarillo	3.8
	San Angelo	3.8
5	Abilene	4.4
6	Tyler	4.6
7	Waco	5.2
8	Killeen-Temple	5.3
9 (tie)	San Antonio	5.4
	Texarkana	5.4
11	Victoria	5.7
12	Wichita Falls	5.8
13	Austin-San Marcos	5.9
14	Houston	6.1
15	Odessa-Midland	6.2
16	Fort Worth-Arlington	6.3
	Texas	6.5
17	Corpus Christi	6.7
18	Sherman-Denison	7.0
19 (tie)	Dallas	7.2
	Longview-Marshall	7.2
21	Laredo	7.7
22 (tie)	Brazoria	8.3
	Galveston-Texas City	8.3
24	El Paso	8.8
25	Beaumont-Port Arthur	8.9
26	Brownsville-Harlingen	9.8
27	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	13.3

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

	July 2002*				June 2002				July 2001			
	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
State of Texas	10,809.8	10,104.5	705.3	6.5	10,825.7	10,081.7	744.0	6.9	10,603.6	10,032.0	571.6	5.4
Abilene	56.6	54.1	2.5	4.4	56.3	53.7	2.6	4.6	57.8	55.4	2.4	4.2
Amarillo	112.3	108.0	4.3	3.8	112.0	107.6	4.4	4.0	112.7	108.8	3.9	3.5
Austin-San Marcos	773.4	728.1	45.3	5.9	777.1	730.5	46.6	6.0	757.8	723.5	34.3	4.5
Beaumont-Port Arthur	180.4	164.4	16.0	8.9	181.9	165.2	16.7	9.2	179.4	162.0	17.4	9.7
Brazoria	112.0	102.7	9.3	8.3	111.9	102.6	9.3	8.3	107.7	100.2	7.5	7.0
Brownsville-Harlingen	136.4	123.0	13.4	9.8	137.9	123.7	14.2	10.3	136.3	120.9	15.4	11.3
Bryan-College Station	76.2	74.6	1.6	2.2	74.7	73.0	1.7	2.2	75.3	73.8	1.5	2.0
Corpus Christi	179.3	167.3	12.0	6.7	179.1	166.3	12.8	7.2	177.2	165.7	11.5	6.5
Dallas	2,075.9	1,927.5	148.4	7.2	2,080.4	1,924.0	156.4	7.5	2,033.2	1,925.6	107.6	5.3
El Paso	287.0	261.7	25.3	8.8	286.7	259.5	27.2	9.5	287.6	262.5	25.1	8.7
Fort Worth-Arlington	967.7	906.3	61.4	6.3	966.0	903.3	62.7	6.5	948.6	905.6	43.0	4.5
Galveston-Texas City	122.7	112.5	10.2	8.3	123.8	113.2	10.6	8.6	120.5	112.2	8.3	6.9
Houston	2,286.5	2,145.9	140.6	6.1	2,277.6	2,128.9	148.7	6.5	2,238.7	2,130.6	108.1	4.8
Killeen-Temple	119.7	113.3	6.4	5.3	120.5	113.6	6.9	5.7	117.6	112.1	5.5	4.7
Laredo	78.2	72.2	6.0	7.7	79.2	72.3	6.9	8.7	75.3	69.5	5.8	7.7
Longview-Marshall	104.6	97.1	7.5	7.2	105.3	97.4	7.9	7.5	103.6	97.6	6.0	5.8
Lubbock	130.6	125.8	4.8	3.6	130.1	125.1	5.0	3.8	127.8	123.6	4.2	3.3
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	212.9	184.7	28.2	13.3	221.1	190.9	30.2	13.7	204.1	175.2	28.9	14.1
Odessa-Midland	124.2	116.5	7.7	6.2	123.3	115.1	8.2	6.6	121.7	116.0	5.7	4.7
San Angelo	51.5	49.5	2.0	3.8	51.5	49.4	2.1	4.0	50.5	49.0	1.5	3.0
San Antonio	818.3	774.1	44.2	5.4	816.1	769.9	46.2	5.7	803.2	767.5	35.7	4.4
Sherman-Denison	50.8	47.2	3.6	7.0	50.5	46.7	3.8	7.6	50.9	48.0	2.9	5.7
Texarkana	56.3	53.2	3.1	5.4	56.7	53.4	3.3	5.9	55.8	53.1	2.7	4.9
Tyler	94.7	90.3	4.4	4.6	94.9	90.3	4.6	4.9	92.2	88.2	4.0	4.3
Victoria	45.2	42.6	2.6	5.7	45.2	42.4	2.8	6.2	44.9	42.9	2.0	4.5
Waco	102.0	96.7	5.3	5.2	102.5	97.0	5.5	5.4	102.0	97.3	4.7	4.6
Wichita Falls	65.5	61.7	3.8	5.8	65.2	61.2	4.0	6.1	64.5	62.0	2.5	3.9

*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 - July 2002

County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
Anderson	19,085	1,120	5.5	Donley	1,541	44	2.8	Kaufman	33,330	3,257	8.9	Real	1,662	92	5.2
Andrews	4,794	259	5.1	Duval	5,007	585	10.5	Kendall	16,348	515	3.1	Red River	4,842	385	7.4
Angelina	34,141	2,538	6.9	Eastland	9,385	428	4.4	Kenedy	213	9	4.1	Reeves	6,495	1,607	19.8
Aransas	10,502	649	5.8	Ector	57,058	4,687	7.6	Kent	387	12	3.0	Refugio	2,476	148	5.6
Archer	3,968	162	3.9	Edwards	859	44	4.9	Kerr	18,802	629	3.2	Roberts	395	15	3.7
Armstrong	1,151	17	1.5	Ellis	56,105	3,521	5.9	Kimble	2,398	63	2.6	Robertson	6,431	370	5.4
Atascosa	18,437	1,203	6.1	El Paso	261,713	25,271	8.8	King	179	5	2.7	Rockwall	23,035	1,331	5.5
Austin	14,274	595	4.0	Erath	16,453	528	3.1	Kinney	1,061	44	4.0	Runnels	4,731	186	3.8
Bailey	3,575	198	5.2	Falls	7,488	324	4.1	Kleberg	11,652	927	7.4	Rusk	20,909	1,447	6.5
Bandera	7,295	317	4.2	Fannin	12,490	866	6.5	Knox	1,908	97	4.8	Sabine	3,773	465	11.0
Bastrop	28,872	1,839	6.0	Fayette	11,274	394	3.4	Lamar	20,703	1,488	6.7	San Augustine	3,118	244	7.3
Baylor	1,666	87	5.0	Fisher	1,930	77	3.8	Lamb	6,455	385	5.6	San Jacinto	9,273	515	5.3
Bee	9,858	615	5.9	Floyd	2,856	223	7.2	Lampasas	10,163	394	3.7	San Patricio	28,620	1,991	6.5
Bell	92,302	5,198	5.3	Foard	683	46	6.3	La Salle	2,604	237	8.3	San Saba	2,613	77	2.9
Bexar	674,199	38,973	5.5	Fort Bend	190,355	9,188	4.6	Lavaca	8,341	213	2.5	Schleicher	1,539	48	3.0
Blanco	3,845	165	4.1	Franklin	4,680	158	3.3	Lee	6,459	312	4.6	Scurry	6,847	428	5.9
Borden	417	5	1.2	Freestone	8,500	469	5.2	Leon	6,832	542	7.4	Shackelford	1,428	48	3.3
Bosque	6,457	363	5.3	Frio	5,077	494	8.9	Liberty	28,522	3,440	10.8	Shelby	8,312	753	8.3
Bowie	36,345	2,074	5.4	Gaines	6,905	295	4.1	Limestone	9,904	423	4.1	Sherman	1,952	34	1.7
Brazoria	102,747	9,304	8.3	Galveston	112,490	10,190	8.3	Lipscomb	1,444	34	2.3	Smith	90,322	4,370	4.6
Brazos	74,637	1,641	2.2	Garza	2,758	92	3.2	Live Oak	4,625	152	3.2	Somervell	2,163	177	7.6
Brewster	5,523	145	2.6	Gillespie	10,124	257	2.5	Llano	5,726	215	3.6	Starr	17,013	3,514	17.1
Briscoe	706	22	3.0	Glasscock	712	17	2.3	Loving	52	2	3.7	Stephens	3,729	211	5.4
Brooks	3,608	351	8.9	Goliad	2,639	116	4.2	Lubbock	125,781	4,750	3.6	Sterling	572	24	4.0
Brown	17,298	837	4.6	Gonzales	7,530	426	5.4	Lynn	2,474	104	4.0	Stonewall	599	22	3.5
Burleson	7,178	341	4.5	Gray	8,451	571	6.3	Mc Culloch	3,347	148	4.2	Sutton	2,285	85	3.6
Burnet	15,679	808	4.9	Grayson	47,203	3,569	7.0	Mc Lennan	96,688	5,275	5.2	Swisher	3,596	198	5.2
Caldwell	16,454	1,137	6.5	Gregg	55,075	4,675	7.8	Mc Mullen	285	5	1.7	Tarrant	783,059	53,829	6.4
Calhoun	8,880	786	8.1	Grimes	7,885	702	8.2	Madison	4,336	177	3.9	Taylor	54,125	2,492	4.4
Callahan	6,893	300	4.2	Guadalupe	43,780	2,341	5.1	Marion	3,184	281	8.1	Terrell	673	17	2.5
Cameron	122,962	13,382	9.8	Hale	16,093	1,072	6.2	Martin	2,184	97	4.3	Terry	5,718	295	4.9
Camp	5,391	352	6.1	Hall	1,787	63	3.4	Mason	1,453	48	3.2	Throckmorton	732	36	4.7
Carson	3,205	126	3.8	Hamilton	4,496	138	3.0	Matagorda	14,762	2,076	12.3	Titus	12,774	715	5.3
Cass	13,989	1,070	7.1	Hansford	2,482	60	2.4	Maverick	13,654	3,671	21.2	Tom Green	49,485	1,975	3.8
Castro	3,118	140	4.3	Hardeman	1,772	162	8.4	Medina	14,789	745	4.8	Travis	475,411	30,719	6.1
Chambers	11,752	703	5.6	Hardin	21,552	1,886	8.0	Menard	868	48	5.2	Trinity	4,806	312	6.1
Cherokee	18,509	985	5.1	Harris	1,757,241	118,782	6.3	Midland	59,441	3,061	4.9	Tyler	6,112	733	10.7
Childress	3,349	140	4.0	Harrison	25,902	1,823	6.6	Milam	9,373	668	6.7	Upshur	16,087	994	5.8
Clay	5,455	261	4.6	Hartley	3,054	40	1.3	Mills	2,400	60	2.4	Upton	1,517	77	4.8
Cochran	1,154	97	7.8	Haskell	3,325	148	4.3	Mitchell	3,339	169	4.8	Uvalde	10,003	881	8.1
Coke	1,519	46	2.9	Hays	54,134	3,161	5.5	Montague	6,518	460	6.6	Val Verde	17,285	1,157	6.3
Coleman	2,901	203	6.5	Hemphill	1,892	39	2.0	Montgomery	145,239	7,396	4.8	Van Zandt	20,120	1,096	5.2
Collin	284,685	20,677	6.8	Henderson	30,397	1,677	5.2	Moore	9,394	344	3.5	Victoria	42,586	2,582	5.7
Collingsworth	1,766	19	1.1	Hidalgo	184,671	28,213	13.3	Morris	6,036	504	7.7	Walker	21,598	668	3.0
Colorado	8,346	370	4.2	Hill	14,744	886	5.7	Motley	547	10	1.8	Waller	12,751	1,048	7.6
Comal	40,230	2,136	5.0	Hockley	11,034	540	4.7	Nacogdoches	26,079	1,295	4.7	Ward	3,537	375	9.6
Comanche	6,262	215	3.3	Hood	17,396	1,231	6.6	Navarro	20,560	1,433	6.5	Washington	14,608	453	3.0
Concho	1,576	22	1.4	Hopkins	13,976	791	5.4	Newton	4,769	737	13.4	Webb	72,224	6,030	7.7
Cooke	17,703	857	4.6	Houston	10,129	448	4.2	Nolan	6,602	373	5.3	Wharton	18,758	1,270	6.3
Coryell	20,956	1,161	5.2	Howard	13,993	994	6.6	Nueces	138,712	9,971	6.7	Wheeler	2,620	85	3.1
Cottle	955	46	4.6	Hudspeth	1,452	99	6.4	Ochiltree	4,870	136	2.7	Wichita	57,702	3,647	5.9
Crane	1,271	230	15.3	Hunt	36,270	2,271	5.9	Oldham	1,314	27	2.0	Wilbarger	7,508	259	3.3
Crockett	1,723	75	4.2	Hutchinson	8,640	748	8.0	Orange	36,978	4,266	10.3	Willacy	5,087	1,137	18.3
Crosby	2,836	145	4.9	Irion	829	15	1.8	Palo Pinto	11,545	658	5.4	Williamson	153,216	8,444	5.2
Culberson	983	90	8.4	Jack	3,115	116	3.6	Panola	7,663	670	8.0	Wilson	15,873	798	4.8
Dallam	3,663	103	2.7	Jackson	8,138	385	4.5	Parker	43,260	2,263	5.0	Winkler	2,649	332	11.1
Dallas	1,208,125	101,790	7.8	Jasper	12,251	1,678	12.0	Parmer	4,362	121	2.7	Wise	25,602	1,273	4.7
Dawson	6,416	370	5.5	Jeff Davis	1,370	41	2.9	Pecos	5,653	394	6.5	Wood	13,767	779	5.4
Deaf Smith	6,970	498	6.7	Jefferson	105,848	9,894	8.5	Polk	13,423	917	6.4	Yoakum	2,916	145	4.7
Delta	2,708	138	4.8	Jim Hogg	1,888	160	7.8	Potter	51,634	3,397	6.2	Young	7,816	532	6.4
Denton	255,564	13,917	5.2	Jim Wells	17,818	1,506	7.8	Presidio	2,661	978	26.9	Zapata	4,515	443	8.9
De Witt	8,467	460	5.2	Johnson	62,552	4,077	6.1	Rains	3,580	247	6.5	Zavala	3,233	692	17.6
Dickens	678	17	2.4	Jones	9,141	407	4.3	Randall	56,336	874	1.5				
Dimmit	3,238	438	11.9	Karnes	5,803	356	5.8	Reagan	1,719	70	3.9				

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Employment and Unemployment Estimates for Texas Cities - July 2002

City	Emp	Unemp	Rate	City	Emp	Unemp	Rate	City	Emp	Unemp	Rate	City	Emp	Unemp	Rate
Abilene	47,817	2,315	4.6	Denton	56,834	4,547	7.4	La Joya	1,075	262	19.6	Quanah	1,104	117	9.6
Addison	8,028	507	5.9	Diboll	1,640	248	13.1	La Marque	6,703	885	11.7	Rankin	342	24	6.6
Alamo	2,507	240	8.7	Dickinson	4,899	539	9.9	La Porte	17,403	870	4.8	Raymondville	2,536	606	19.3
Alamo Heights	4,265	124	2.8	Donna	5,591	1,131	16.8	Lago Vista	1,512	109	6.7	Rendon	4,871	275	5.3
Aldine	6,091	497	7.5	Dripping Springs	824	26	3.1	Lake Jackson	13,688	781	5.4	Richardson	55,711	3,299	5.6
Alice	9,412	784	7.7	Dumas	6,849	257	3.6	Lakeway	2,907	98	3.3	Richland Hills	5,006	242	4.6
Allen	19,660	1,310	6.2	Duncanville	23,862	1,435	5.7	Lamesa	4,736	331	6.5	Richmond	7,373	757	9.3
Alton	1,364	247	15.3	Eagle Pass	8,112	1,921	19.1	Lampasas	4,402	226	4.9	Rio Grande City	4,755	729	13.3
Alvarado	1,606	57	3.4	Edcouch	1,122	309	21.6	Lancaster	14,022	1,005	6.7	River Oaks	3,684	343	8.5
Alvin	10,777	867	7.4	Edinburg	16,177	2,153	11.7	Laredo	67,703	5,486	7.5	Roanoke	1,436	78	5.2
Amarillo	89,926	3,854	4.1	El Campo	4,782	371	7.2	League City	18,174	706	3.7	Robert Lee	570	18	3.1
Anderson Mill	10,780	660	5.8	El Paso	236,037	21,772	8.4	Leander	3,559	124	3.4	Robinson	4,263	103	2.4
Andrews	3,530	201	5.4	Eldorado	966	40	4.0	Leon Valley	6,536	243	3.6	Robstown	4,474	486	9.8
Angleton	9,551	885	8.5	Electra	1,302	92	6.6	Levelland	6,453	300	4.4	Rockdale	1,948	131	6.3
Arlington	191,307	11,425	5.6	Elgin	3,199	282	8.1	Lewisville	45,560	2,206	4.6	Rockwall	9,429	703	6.9
Athens	6,031	342	5.4	Elsa	2,358	336	12.5	Liberty	4,163	785	15.9	Rosenberg	15,922	976	5.8
Atlanta	3,050	186	5.7	Ennis	8,529	610	6.7	Linden	1,088	71	6.1	Round Rock	34,984	1,782	4.8
Austin	384,406	26,532	6.5	Eules	30,231	1,477	4.7	Littlefield	2,756	172	5.9	Rowlett	16,788	675	3.9
Azle	5,802	389	6.3	Everman	3,445	404	10.5	Live Oak	6,834	210	3.0	Saginaw	5,645	529	8.6
Balch Springs	10,707	733	6.4	Fabens	1,954	277	12.4	Llano	1,835	88	4.6	San Angelo	41,893	1,788	4.1
Bastrop	2,887	279	8.8	Fairfield	1,695	68	3.9	Lockhart	5,488	449	7.6	San Antonio	528,525	33,321	5.9
Bay City	7,436	1,059	12.5	Falfurrias	2,427	124	4.9	Longview	37,245	3,258	8.0	San Benito	9,388	1,073	10.3
Baytown	34,927	2,722	7.2	Farmers Branch	16,667	1,192	6.7	Lubbock	106,239	4,036	3.7	San Juan	5,278	740	12.3
Beaumont	52,192	4,717	8.3	First Colony	15,679	353	2.2	Lufkin	15,035	1,062	6.6	San Marcos	22,621	1,950	7.9
Bedford	34,526	1,428	4.0	Flower Mound	13,882	630	4.3	Lumberton	4,071	215	5.0	Santa Fe	4,502	303	6.3
Beeville	5,412	398	6.9	Forest Hill	7,056	511	6.8	Mc Allen	47,825	5,003	9.5	Schertz	7,465	379	4.4
Bellaire	9,974	250	2.4	Fort Stockton	3,326	263	7.3	Mc Gregor	2,257	107	4.5	Seabrook	5,453	250	4.4
Bellmead	4,051	187	4.4	Fort Worth	270,588	24,928	8.4	Mc Kinney	18,948	2,462	11.5	Seagoville	4,759	452	8.7
Belton	6,382	349	5.2	Fredericksburg	3,758	96	2.5	Mansfield	9,984	618	5.8	Seguin	11,173	832	6.9
Benbrook	13,963	600	4.1	Freeport	5,334	948	15.1	Marble Falls	3,121	113	3.5	Seminole	3,434	105	3.0
Bertram	543	49	8.3	Friendswood	14,338	608	4.1	Marlin	2,644	151	5.4	Sherman	15,903	1,327	7.7
Big Lake	1,337	64	4.6	Frisco	6,280	545	8.0	Marshall	10,241	731	6.7	Silsbee	3,191	328	9.3
Big Spring	9,574	764	7.4	Gainesville	7,607	437	5.4	Marshall Creek	232	21	8.3	Sinton	2,360	198	7.7
Blanco	727	41	5.3	Galena Park	4,881	400	7.6	Mason	799	46	5.4	Smithville	2,047	148	6.7
Bonham	2,951	284	8.8	Galveston	29,219	3,505	10.7	Mathis	2,005	244	10.8	Snyder	4,578	310	6.3
Borger	5,302	537	9.2	Garland	123,395	7,964	6.1	Memphis	1,094	47	4.1	Socorro	9,013	1,480	14.1
Bowie	1,815	145	7.4	Gatesville	3,378	163	4.6	Menard	596	48	7.5	Sonora	1,522	53	3.4
Brady	2,089	105	4.8	Georgetown	14,564	984	6.3	Mercedes	5,529	1,065	16.2	South Houston	7,373	598	7.5
Brenham	6,259	227	3.5	Gladewater	2,763	282	9.3	Merkel	1,105	76	6.4	South Padre Island	1,291	41	3.1
Bridge City	3,740	388	9.4	Glen Rose	609	90	12.9	Mertzon	370	6	1.6	Southlake	5,073	182	3.5
Bridgeport	2,345	122	4.9	Graham	3,870	269	6.5	Mesquite	68,294	4,260	5.9	Spring	22,009	935	4.1
Brownsville	45,428	5,813	11.3	Granbury	2,440	122	4.8	Mexia	3,157	152	4.6	Stafford	7,537	362	4.6
Brownwood	8,816	503	5.4	Grand Prairie	64,298	5,019	7.2	Midland	50,125	2,553	4.8	Stanton	1,126	59	5.0
Bryan	35,418	791	2.2	Grapevine	21,839	789	3.5	Midlothian	3,444	219	6.0	Stephenville	8,060	314	3.7
Buda	1,567	58	3.6	Greenville	12,894	802	5.9	Mineral Wells	6,481	461	6.6	Sterling City	426	24	5.3
Burkburnett	5,097	380	6.9	Gregory	1,289	100	7.2	Mission Bend	19,898	722	3.5	Sugar Land	21,515	854	3.8
Burleson	10,761	690	6.0	Groesbeck	1,474	67	4.3	Mission	13,395	1,692	11.2	Sulphur Springs	6,659	456	6.4
Cameron	2,205	202	8.4	Groves	7,166	396	5.2	Missouri City	33,008	1,040	3.1	Sweetwater	4,665	299	6.0
Canyon	6,932	132	1.9	Haltom City	21,197	1,421	6.3	Monahans	2,203	242	9.9	Taylor	10,347	1,002	8.8
Canyon Lake	7,327	541	6.9	Harker Heights	6,586	227	3.3	Mount Pleasant	6,522	254	3.7	Temple	27,160	1,111	3.9
Carrollton	71,573	3,430	4.6	Harlingen	26,098	1,977	7.0	Mount Vernon	1,240	61	4.7	Terrell	7,132	1,033	12.7
Carthage	2,254	198	8.1	Haslet	590	27	4.4	Nacogdoches	14,646	852	5.5	Texarkana	13,322	911	6.4
Cedar Hill	13,009	614	4.5	Henderson	5,409	352	6.1	Navasota	2,835	206	6.8	Texas City	19,883	2,138	9.7
Cedar Park	5,499	425	7.2	Henrietta	1,563	97	5.8	Nederland	8,240	351	4.1	The Colony	19,389	1,129	5.5
Channelview	14,797	1,018	6.4	Hereford	5,262	467	8.2	New Braunfels	20,369	1,058	4.9	The Woodlands	24,039	735	3.0
Clarksville	1,478	147	9.0	Hewitt	5,848	103	1.7	Nocona	1,077	72	6.3	Trophy Club	3,642	139	3.7
Cleburne	12,813	1,144	8.2	Hidalgo	1,310	156	10.6	N Richland Hills	33,348	1,731	4.9	Tyler	44,815	2,577	5.4
Clifton	1,311	64	4.7	Highland Park	4,827	138	2.8	Odessa	43,850	3,539	7.5	Universal City	7,956	316	3.8
Cloverleaf	10,827	847	7.3	Highland Village	6,184	274	4.2	Olney	1,274	100	7.3	University Park	13,431	485	3.5
Clute	5,094	422	7.7	Hillsboro	3,535	271	7.1	Orange	8,096	997	11.0	Uvalde	6,096	628	9.3
College Station	29,693	688	2.3	Houston	1,008,836	81,724	7.5	Ozona	1,375	67	4.6	Vernon	5,714	211	3.6
Colleyville	8,728	317	3.5	Humble	8,258	407	4.7	Paducah	734	44	5.7	Victoria	31,581	2,034	6.1
Columbus	1,459	57	3.8	Huntsville	11,600	425	3.5	Paint Rock	148	2	1.3	Vidor	5,068	475	8.6
Commerce	3,543	341	8.8	Hurst	23,936	1,562	6.1	Palacios	1,551	381	19.7	Waco	48,563	3,505	6.7
Conroe	21,888	1,181	5.1	Iowa Park	3,040	172	5.4	Palestine	8,827	533	5.7	Waller	809	44	5.2
Converse	5,608	225	3.9	Irving	114,746	7,945	6.5	Pampa	7,052	463	6.2	Watauga	13,865	529	3.7
Cooper	1,055	106	9.1	Jacinto City	4,452	563	11.2	Paris	10,937	880	7.4	Waxahachie	11,358	890	7.3
Coppell	12,428	363	2.8	Jacksonville	5,731	355	5.8	Pasadena	69,209	5,017	6.8	Weatherford	9,199	451	4.7
Copperas Cove	10,406	640	5.8	Jasper	2,871	291	9.2	Pearland	11,914	638	5.1	Webster	3,708	103	2.7
Corpus Christi	124,729	8,893	6.7	Johnson City	547	36	6.2	Pearsall	2,495	329	11.7	Wells Branch	7,692	226	2.9
Corsicana	11,808	885	7.0	Jonestown	977	93	8.7	Pecan Grove	8,446	234	2.7	Weslaco	10,397	2,035	16.4
Cotulla	1,825	162	8.2	Junction	1,452	50	3.3	Pecos	5,011	1,439	22.3	West Odessa	7,316	617	7.8
Crane	976	187	16.1	Katy	4,965	172	3.3	Perryton	4,053	123	2.9	West University Pl	8,313	127	1.5
Crockett	3,423	199	5.5	Keller	9,587	323	3.3	Pflugerville	3,852	133	3.3	Wharton	3,916	375	8.7
Crowley	4,551	304	6.3	Kennedale	2,686	108	3.9	Pharr	14,261	2,669	15.8	White Settlement	9,205	634	6.4
Cuero	2,822	189	6.3	Kermit	2,040	282	12.1	Plainview	10,286	657	6.0	Wichita Falls	44,584	2,884	6.1
Dalhart	4,492	112	2.4	Kerrville	8,419	323	3.7	Plano	140,389	8,691	5.8	Wink	396	28	6.6
Dallas	659,392	65,754	9.1	Kilgore	5,810	460	7.3	Pleasanton	4,566	311	6.4	Woodway	5,369	74	1.4
Daingerfield	1,138	105	8.4	Killeen	26,522	2,472	8.5	Port Arthur	22,091	3,448	13.5	Wylie	8,511	716	7.8
De Soto	21,410	1,151	5.1	Kingsville	9,861	798	7.5	Port Isabel	2,565	176	6.4	Yoakum	2,483	105	4.1
Deer Park	17,425	884	4.8	Kingwood	23,081	523	2.2	Port Lavaca	4,998	558	10.0				
Del Rio	14,294	1,001	6.5	Kirby	5,157	343	6.2	Port Neches	6,383	420	6.2				
Denison	10,203	862	7.8	Kyle	1,516	135	8.2	Portland	7,413	285	3.7				

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Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

				June '02 to July '02		July '01 to July '02	
	July '02	June '02	July '01	Change	% Change	Change	% Change
TOTAL NONAG. W & S EMPLOYMENT	9,378,200	9,473,500	9,450,200	-95,300	-1.0	-72,000	-0.8
GOODS PRODUCING	1,731,700	1,735,200	1,787,500	-3,500	-0.2	-55,800	-3.1
Mining	157,400	158,700	164,300	-1,300	-0.8	-6,900	-4.2
<i>Oil & Gas Extraction</i>	148,500	149,800	155,200	-1,300	-0.9	-6,700	-4.3
Construction	568,300	568,000	569,400	300	0.1	-1,100	-0.2
Manufacturing	1,006,000	1,008,500	1,053,800	-2,500	-0.2	-47,800	-4.5
<i>Durable Goods</i>	610,700	611,400	644,900	-700	-0.1	-34,200	-5.3
<i>Lumber & Wood Products</i>	45,300	45,200	45,800	100	0.2	-500	-1.1
<i>Lumber Camps, Sawmills, Planing Mills</i>	6,900	6,900	7,000	0	0.0	-100	-1.4
<i>Furniture & Fixtures</i>	20,000	19,800	20,500	200	1.0	-500	-2.4
<i>Stone, Clay, & Glass Products</i>	46,300	46,000	46,700	300	0.7	-400	-0.9
<i>Concrete, Gypsum, & Plaster Products</i>	24,600	24,500	24,800	100	0.4	-200	-0.8
<i>Primary Metal Industries</i>	29,100	29,000	31,800	100	0.3	-2,700	-8.5
<i>Fabricated Metal Industries</i>	97,700	98,100	104,100	-400	-0.4	-6,400	-6.1
<i>Fabricated Structural Metal Products</i>	52,800	52,900	55,500	-100	-0.2	-2,700	-4.9
<i>Industrial Machinery & Equipment</i>	130,400	130,600	138,100	-200	-0.2	-7,700	-5.6
<i>Oil & Gas Field Machinery</i>	30,700	30,900	31,100	-200	-0.6	-400	-1.3
<i>Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment</i>	115,600	116,600	128,400	-1,000	-0.9	-12,800	-10.0
<i>Transportation Equipment</i>	73,300	73,100	75,600	200	0.3	-2,300	-3.0
<i>Aircraft & Parts</i>	38,800	37,900	40,100	900	2.4	-1,300	-3.2
<i>Instruments & Related Products</i>	34,000	34,100	34,600	-100	-0.3	-600	-1.7
<i>Miscellaneous Manufacturing</i>	19,000	18,900	19,300	100	0.5	-300	-1.6
<i>Nondurable Goods</i>	395,300	397,100	408,900	-1,800	-0.5	-13,600	-3.3
<i>Food & Kindred Products</i>	96,400	97,000	98,500	-600	-0.6	-2,100	-2.1
<i>Meat Products</i>	36,100	35,900	35,800	200	0.6	300	0.8
<i>Dairy Products</i>	5,200	5,200	5,300	0	0.0	-100	-1.9
<i>Bakery Products</i>	9,200	9,200	8,900	0	0.0	300	3.4
<i>Malt Beverages</i>	1,700	1,700	1,800	0	0.0	-100	-5.6
<i>Textile Mill Products</i>	4,000	3,900	4,000	100	2.6	0	0.0
<i>Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products</i>	31,100	31,600	36,100	-500	-1.6	-5,000	-13.9
<i>Paper & Allied Products</i>	26,500	26,600	27,400	-100	-0.4	-900	-3.3
<i>Printing & Publishing</i>	73,500	73,500	75,000	0	0.0	-1,500	-2.0
<i>Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, & Miscellaneous</i>	35,000	34,800	35,600	200	0.6	-600	-1.7
<i>Chemicals & Allied Products</i>	81,200	81,500	82,700	-300	-0.4	-1,500	-1.8
<i>Petroleum & Coal Products</i>	24,800	24,900	24,800	-100	-0.4	0	0.0
<i>Petroleum Refining</i>	21,100	21,200	21,200	-100	-0.5	-100	-0.5
<i>Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics</i>	53,000	53,100	55,000	-100	-0.2	-2,000	-3.6
<i>Leather & Leather Products</i>	4,800	5,000	5,300	-200	-4.0	-500	-9.4
SERVICE PRODUCING	7,646,500	7,738,300	7,662,700	-91,800	-1.2	-16,200	-0.2
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	574,100	576,100	597,500	-2,000	-0.3	-23,400	-3.9
<i>Transportation</i>	355,900	356,100	368,200	-200	-0.1	-12,300	-3.3
<i>Railroad Transportation</i>	15,800	15,800	16,100	0	0.0	-300	-1.9
<i>Transportation by Air</i>	117,200	116,900	124,800	300	0.3	-7,600	-6.1
<i>Communications</i>	142,800	144,800	151,100	-2,000	-1.4	-8,300	-5.5
<i>Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services</i>	75,400	75,200	78,200	200	0.3	-2,800	-3.6
<i>Electric Services</i>	36,000	36,000	35,400	0	0.0	600	1.7
<i>Gas Production & Distribution</i>	21,800	21,700	25,900	100	0.5	-4,100	-15.8
Trade	2,246,900	2,259,300	2,269,100	-12,400	-0.5	-22,200	-1.0
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	524,700	525,400	534,100	-700	-0.1	-9,400	-1.8
<i>Retail Trade</i>	1,722,200	1,733,900	1,735,000	-11,700	-0.7	-12,800	-0.7
<i>Building Materials & Gardening Supplies</i>	69,100	69,800	67,800	-700	-1.0	1,300	1.9
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	219,600	219,800	227,200	-200	-0.1	-7,600	-3.3
<i>Food Stores</i>	248,100	249,700	255,400	-1,600	-0.6	-7,300	-2.9
<i>Automotive Dealers & Service Stations</i>	180,700	181,100	180,200	-400	-0.2	500	0.3
<i>Apparel & Accessory Stores</i>	81,100	81,300	85,800	-200	-0.2	-4,700	-5.5
<i>Home Furniture, Furnishings, & Equipment Stores</i>	82,000	82,400	82,200	-400	-0.5	-200	-0.2
<i>Eating & Drinking Places</i>	661,500	668,500	650,400	-7,000	-1.0	11,100	1.7
<i>Other Retail Trade</i>	180,100	181,300	186,000	-1,200	-0.7	-5,900	-3.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	532,300	532,400	537,200	-100	0.0	-4,900	-0.9
<i>Depository Institutions including Banks</i>	132,700	132,700	133,100	0	0.0	-400	-0.3
<i>Insurance Carriers, Agents, Brokers, & Service</i>	165,900	165,900	167,200	0	0.0	-1,300	-0.8
<i>Other Finance Insurance & Real Estate</i>	233,700	233,800	236,900	-100	0.0	-3,200	-1.4
Services	2,758,000	2,776,100	2,764,200	-18,100	-0.7	-6,200	-0.2
<i>Hotel & Other Lodging Places</i>	98,400	98,500	98,800	-100	-0.1	-400	-0.4
<i>Personal Services</i>	91,000	91,900	91,300	-900	-1.0	-300	-0.3
<i>Business Services</i>	669,100	678,300	703,900	-9,200	-1.4	-34,800	-4.9
<i>Auto Repair Services</i>	96,700	97,500	97,000	-800	-0.8	-300	-0.3
<i>Miscellaneous Repair Services</i>	33,500	33,600	34,200	-100	-0.3	-700	-2.0
<i>Amusement & Recreation, including Motion Pictures</i>	132,000	135,500	135,000	-3,500	-2.6	-3,000	-2.2
<i>Health Services</i>	738,100	735,800	718,600	2,300	0.3	19,500	2.7
<i>Legal Services</i>	71,800	71,500	71,900	300	0.4	-100	-0.1
<i>Educational Services</i>	115,900	118,900	112,700	-3,000	-2.5	3,200	2.8
<i>Social Services</i>	205,900	207,800	199,900	-1,900	-0.9	6,000	3.0
<i>Membership Organizations</i>	148,300	149,200	148,200	-900	-0.6	100	0.1
<i>Engineering & Management Services</i>	271,300	271,900	271,300	-600	-0.2	0	0.0
<i>Agricultural Services</i>	65,300	65,200	63,500	100	0.2	1,800	2.8
Government	1,535,200	1,594,400	1,494,700	-59,200	-3.7	40,500	2.7
<i>Federal</i>	181,200	181,000	180,100	200	0.1	1,100	0.6
<i>State</i>	330,000	328,700	319,300	1,300	0.4	10,700	3.4
<i>Local</i>	1,024,000	1,084,700	995,300	-60,700	-5.6	28,700	2.9

*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		
	July '02	June '02	July '01	July '02	June '02	July '01	July '02	June '02	July '01	July '02	June '02	July '01	July '02	June '02	July '01
TOTAL	52.9	53.3	54.1	95.9	97.1	97.7	663.6	672.7	665.6	156.6	159.0	155.4	77.9	79.2	76.6
Mining	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Construction	2.4	2.4	2.4	5.0	5.1	5.4	40.6	40.4	40.9	15.2	15.5	15.5	11.3	11.5	10.3
Manufacturing-Dur.	1.5	1.5	1.6	3.2	3.2	3.4	56.7	57.5	64.6	7.9	8.0	7.7	3.4	3.4	3.7
Manufacturing-Nondur.	1.5	1.5	1.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	12.9	12.9	13.1	13.8	13.9	14.4	10.2	10.4	10.3
Trans., Comm. & Util.	2.4	2.4	2.5	4.8	4.8	4.9	20.5	20.5	21.3	8.2	8.2	8.4	3.2	3.2	2.8
Wholesale Trade	2.7	2.7	2.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	37.9	37.6	38.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	2.6	2.5	2.5
Retail Trade	11.3	11.3	11.6	21.2	21.5	21.0	115.7	116.8	115.4	31.4	31.5	30.9	13.1	13.5	13.8
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	2.5	2.5	2.5	5.2	5.2	5.4	34.7	34.7	34.7	5.2	5.2	5.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Services	18.6	18.7	18.9	29.2	29.3	29.2	203.3	206.3	202.6	44.1	44.1	42.2	16.2	16.1	15.8
Federal Government	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	10.0	10.2	9.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
State Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	67.4	67.3	64.6	5.4	5.6	5.7	3.0	3.0	2.8
Local Government	5.8	6.1	5.9	9.2	9.9	9.9	62.2	66.8	58.4	16.9	18.5	16.9	10.8	11.5	10.5
INDUSTRY	BROWNSVILLE-HARL.			BRYAN-COLL. STA.			CORPUS CHRISTI			DALLAS			EL PASO		
TOTAL	111.0	112.9	110.0	74.1	73.3	73.5	159.3	160.5	158.9	1972.4	1990.0	1986.5	250.7	252.4	253.6
Mining	**	**	**	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.3	2.3	2.4	9.0	9.2	8.9	**	**	**
Construction	4.5	4.6	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.6	14.0	13.9	12.5	106.5	105.9	109.7	12.2	12.2	11.7
Manufacturing-Dur.	5.5	5.6	5.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	155.8	156.9	163.9	13.9	14.0	14.9
Manufacturing-Nondur.	5.4	5.3	5.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	7.9	7.8	8.1	75.5	75.7	75.1	18.0	18.3	19.8
Trans., Comm. & Util.	5.4	5.5	5.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	7.9	7.9	7.9	138.0	138.7	141.4	14.2	14.3	15.2
Wholesale Trade	4.5	4.5	4.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	5.8	5.8	6.0	145.4	146.0	151.0	11.7	11.7	11.7
Retail Trade	22.8	23.1	22.9	13.8	13.9	13.8	30.4	30.5	31.0	342.7	343.8	343.1	49.1	49.5	49.3
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	6.4	6.4	6.5	157.2	157.6	157.9	11.3	11.4	11.1
Services	33.4	33.5	33.0	16.9	17.1	17.2	50.3	50.4	51.0	624.6	629.3	629.1	62.3	62.6	62.9
Federal Government	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	31.3	31.4	31.1	8.9	8.9	8.8
State Government	3.9	3.8	3.7	21.1	19.7	20.0	4.3	4.2	4.2	26.7	27.5	26.7	8.4	8.5	8.2
Local Government	19.4	20.8	18.3	5.9	6.2	6.0	18.9	20.4	18.4	159.7	168.0	148.6	40.7	41.0	40.0
INDUSTRY	FT. WORTH-ARL.			GALVESTON-TX. CITY			HOUSTON			KILLEEN-TEMPLE			LAREDO		
TOTAL	792.8	800.4	798.3	86.9	88.5	87.3	2106.4	2122.5	2108.9	103.1	104.8	102.7	70.9	71.5	68.9
Mining	4.6	4.6	4.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	67.7	67.8	69.3	**	**	**	1.2	1.2	1.3
Construction	46.9	47.2	46.3	4.0	4.0	4.1	162.5	163.9	158.2	4.7	4.7	4.7	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing-Dur.	69.3	69.7	72.7	2.3	2.4	2.5	129.8	130.6	132.4	3.9	3.9	4.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Manufacturing-Nondur.	35.8	35.9	35.5	5.0	5.0	5.1	81.1	81.4	82.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	0.5	0.5	0.6
Trans., Comm. & Util.	79.3	79.3	81.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	145.7	146.1	154.6	3.9	3.9	3.7	12.0	12.1	12.3
Wholesale Trade	42.9	43.1	43.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	125.0	125.2	125.6	3.8	3.8	4.1	2.8	2.9	3.0
Retail Trade	154.1	154.6	156.4	18.7	18.7	18.9	354.9	355.8	352.2	21.4	21.7	21.1	16.2	15.8	15.2
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	41.7	41.7	41.6	5.4	5.4	5.6	116.5	116.4	116.6	4.3	4.4	4.3	3.0	3.0	2.9
Services	219.1	222.1	219.3	20.5	20.7	20.6	664.1	668.1	662.9	28.5	28.6	28.5	15.8	15.8	15.4
Federal Government	14.2	14.0	14.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	26.2	26.1	26.3	7.9	8.0	8.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
State Government	9.1	9.4	9.2	11.7	12.0	11.4	47.5	46.8	45.9	3.7	3.8	3.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
Local Government	75.8	78.8	74.6	12.6	13.5	12.3	185.4	194.3	182.1	16.1	17.1	15.4	12.7	13.5	11.5
INDUSTRY	LONGVIEW-MARSHALL			LUBBOCK			MCALLEN-EDIN.-MIS.			ODESSA-MIDLAND			SAN ANGELO		
TOTAL	90.9	92.4	92.1	122.5	123.3	121.3	163.2	167.3	156.2	104.1	104.7	104.5	44.6	44.9	44.3
Mining	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	12.4	12.4	12.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
Construction	4.7	4.9	4.6	5.2	5.2	5.0	8.6	8.7	8.6	5.4	5.5	5.7	2.2	2.2	2.2
Manufacturing-Dur.	10.9	11.2	11.8	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.6	5.2	5.3	5.2	2.5	2.5	2.5
Manufacturing-Nondur.	4.5	4.5	4.7	2.9	2.9	3.1	6.6	6.9	7.1	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.3
Trans., Comm. & Util.	4.1	4.1	4.1	8.2	8.3	8.3	6.5	6.6	6.4	5.2	5.1	4.7	2.3	2.3	2.5
Wholesale Trade	4.1	4.1	4.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Retail Trade	19.8	20.0	20.0	26.3	26.4	25.1	36.4	36.9	35.4	20.4	20.5	21.0	8.4	8.5	8.4
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	3.6	3.6	3.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.0	6.0	5.8	4.1	4.1	4.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services	23.7	23.9	23.5	37.0	37.1	36.8	46.3	46.6	43.3	25.5	25.5	25.8	13.1	13.2	13.0
Federal Government	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.3
State Government	0.8	0.8	0.8	12.1	12.1	12.2	4.9	5.0	4.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.4
Local Government	10.1	10.7	10.2	11.5	12.1	11.4	33.8	36.0	30.3	14.6	15.0	13.8	5.4	5.4	5.0
INDUSTRY	SAN ANTONIO			SHERMAN-DENISON			TEXARKANA			TYLER			VICTORIA		
TOTAL	728.0	735.9	727.7	43.4	43.6	44.4	51.3	52.3	52.5	85.0	86.0	83.8	36.8	37.2	37.6
Mining	2.4	2.4	2.2	**	**	**	**	**	**	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Construction	44.2	43.8	42.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.1	2.1	2.1
Manufacturing-Dur.	29.5	29.4	30.0	5.6	5.6	6.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	8.1	8.1	7.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Manufacturing-Nondur.	23.5	23.4	23.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.5	1.9	2.0	1.9
Trans., Comm. & Util.	34.5	34.8	36.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Wholesale Trade	31.5	31.6	31.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.7	2.7	2.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Retail Trade	144.7	145.5	146.7	8.5	8.5	8.8	10.8	10.8	11.2	18.9	18.8	18.9	7.6	7.7	8.0
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	51.8	51.8	52.6	3.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	4.4	4.4	4.3	1.6	1.6	1.7
Services	238.3	239.5	236.7	12.9	12.8	12.5	14.6	14.7	15.1	26.9	27.0	26.5	10.3	10.2	10.6
Federal Government	28.8	28.7	29.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
State Government	14.8	14.7	14.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Local Government	84.0	90.3	81.1	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.9	4.9	7.4	8.0	7.3	5.7	5.9	5.6
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	98.0	99.4	99.3	59.4	59.7	60.3									
Mining	**	**	**	1.0	1.0	1.0									
Construction	5.6	5.7	5.9	2.1	2.0	2.2									
Manufacturing-Dur.	7.7	7.6	8.2	6.0	6.1	6.6									
Manufacturing-Nondur.	6.4	6.4	6.5	1.6	1.6	1.6									
Trans., Comm. & Util.	4.4	4.3	4.5	2.7	2.7	2.7									
Wholesale Trade	4.5	4.5	4.5	2.3	2.3	2.3									
Retail Trade	18.0	18.3	17.9	11.8	11.8	12.0									
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	6.5	6.5	6.6	2.3	2.3	2.4									
Services	28.4	28.9	29.0	17.1	17.0	16.9									
Federal Government	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.6	2.7									
State Government	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.3	3.3									
Local Government	10.4	11.1	10.2	6.6	7.0	6.6									

*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 Difference Between the Consumer Price Index and the Employment Cost Index?

by Professor Craig A. Depken, II

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the Employment Cost Index (ECI) are two series published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), a division of the U.S. Department of Labor. The CPI is the more common of the two series as it is often used as a measure of inflation and to adjust government income transfer programs. The ECI is used in management-labor compensation negotiations and may serve as an early signal of potential cost-push inflation in consumer prices.

The CPI

The CPI is a relative measure of how consumer prices change for a representative “basket” of goods, ostensibly purchased by the majority of urban consumers. The CPI is best used as a measure relative to a base year. The CPI is published monthly for the entire United States, and on a staggered bimonthly basis for 11 metropolitan areas. The index is also published for 26 local areas but with less precision.

The CPI is reported in several forms: the most prominent is the CPI-U, which reflects prices faced by all urban consumers (approximately 87% of the U.S. population). It is possible to obtain relative price changes for various subsets of the representative “basket” of goods, for example “All Items Less Food and Energy.” It is also possible to obtain the CPI-U for select metropolitan areas and geographical regions. However, a loss of accuracy arises with finer geographic focus by the methodology employed to create the index.

Currently, the base year for the CPI is the average of prices from 1982-1984. In June, 2002, the CPI was 179.9, indicating that the basket today is approximately 1.79 times as expensive as it was during the 1982-1984 period. However, it must be noted that the bundle of goods included in the basket used to measure the CPI, and more importantly included in the basket that individuals actually purchase, changes over time.

This change can occur on two levels. First, new products are introduced to the economy over time, e.g., personal computers, and consumption patterns change (however slowly) to incorporate these new products. Second, the quality of existing products is almost always improving, e.g., an automobile today is safer than a vehicle made in the early 1980s. Therefore, the CPI might register nominal inflation but might not account for all qualitative changes in the products included in the basket. This makes comparisons of the CPI over extended periods of time difficult.

The data to calculate the CPI are obtained by interviews and on-site visits of retail establishments and service providers across the country. Eight sectors of the economy are included in the CPI: Food and Beverages, Housing, Apparel, Transportation, Medical Care, Recreation, Education and Communication, and Other Goods and Services. Thus, the CPI does not cover all items in the economy, and using changes in the CPI in a particular area, especially rural, may be misleading. Local market forces may increase the prices in one sector of the economy at a faster rate than the overall economy, or vice-versa.

The ECI

The ECI is very similar to the CPI, although it measures a completely different set of “prices:” the price of labor services. The ECI measures the relative increase in total compensation that employers pay labor, including wages, paid leave, supplemental pay, bonuses, insurance benefits (life and health), retirement (deferred compensation and pension plans), and government mandated withholdings (Social Security, Medicare, Unemployment Insurance and Workman’s Compensation).

The ECI is published quarterly by the BLS and reflects the civilian economy, including all non-farm private entities and the public sector (less the Federal Government). Currently the base year is 1985, and therefore is not directly comparable to the CPI, and includes data gathered from a sample of approximately 7,200 private and 800 public sector entities.

The ECI is published for different occupational categories, however it is not published on regional or city specific levels. The major job classifications include white and blue-collar workers, manufacturing, retail trade, wholesale trade, service, construction and nine other categories.

The ECI may be used in labor-management negotiations dealing with compensation negotiations. However, because many of the components to the ECI are legislatively mandated, and others are determined outside the arena of labor productivity itself, the ECI can increase for reasons that are ultimately unrelated to the productivity of labor. For example, if healthcare costs increase, the ECI might increase with no change in worker take-home pay.

Nevertheless, the ECI can be a signal of labor cost inflation, which is often an early signal of potential consumer price increases, declines in stock and bond markets and increases in interest rates. Because of these potential impacts of labor-cost increases, the Federal Reserve uses the ECI as an early warning signal for possible inflationary trends. It may be tempting to use the ECI to measure local wage increases, but this is a rather strained use of the index. The BLS does offer estimated hourly wages for many occupations, sectors and geographic and metropolitan areas, available at www.bls.gov/bls/blswage.htm.

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.

This is a better indicator of how employee wages are changing over time and in a specific region.

The CPI and the ECI Compared

A direct comparison between the ECI and the CPI is difficult at best. The CPI measures the general increase in the prices paid for a basket of goods, whereas the ECI measures changes in labor costs, including many elements of the compensation package that are legislated. The CPI is difficult to compare across regions because almost all prices included in its calculation can change over time and across local markets. On the other hand, the ECI is less volatile over time and across regions because much of the total costs of labor is mandated at similar levels across different regions of the country.

Figures 1 and 2 depict the CPI and the ECI from 1998 through July 2002. As can be seen in Figure 1, the CPI tends to be more volatile over time compared to the ECI, depicted in Figure 2. As mentioned,

increases in the ECI may be an early warning signal for potential cost-push inflation in final consumer goods, especially if the ECI is increasing faster than nominal Gross Domestic Product growth. However, this "signal" is most useful at the national level and may be of little use on a local level because of variations across local markets. If the CPI and the ECI are related, it is most likely in a lagged fashion; increases in the ECI will precede increases in the overall price level.

Web links of interest:

CPI Data: www.bls.gov/cpi

ECI Data: www.bls.gov/ncs/ect

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Figure 1

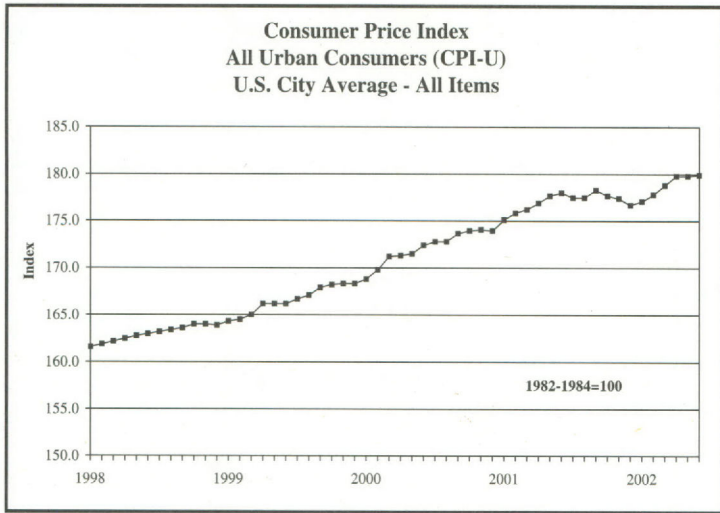
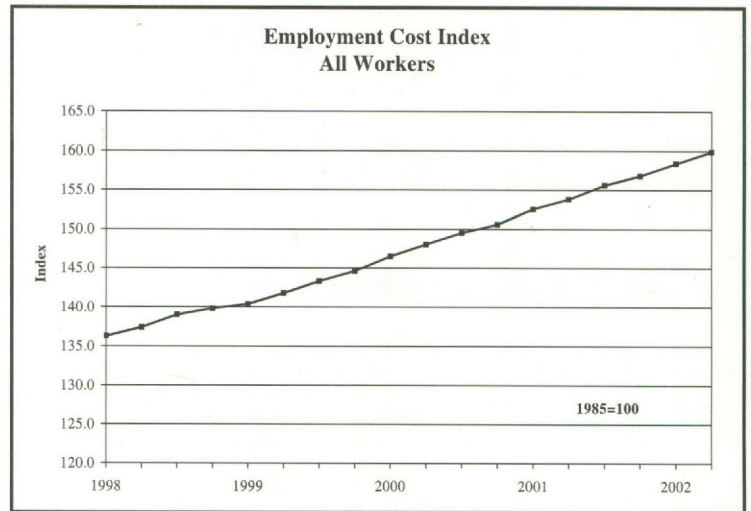


Figure 2



“HAPPENINGS AROUND THE STATE”

Wal-Mart Super Center Opens with 700 Employees

LAREDO, Tex. (Laredo Morning Times-Chuck Owen)—One of the largest Wal-Mart Super Centers in the nation is now open in Laredo. The 700 employees at the new facility are more than double the employment at an average Wal-Mart Super Center. The new building contains 219,600 square feet, just a little over five acres of floor space.

The store, which is open 24-hours a day, has 37 checkout stations. The super center includes various departments such as grocery, automotive, beauty salons and film processing sections. Independent vendors, including banking, eye-care and fast food facilities, are also in the Wal-Mart.

Manufacturer to Add Employees

WACO, Tex. (Wright Review: Texas Business Report)—Certain Teed Corp. is moving its pipe couplings manufacturing operations in Waco to a new location with 50,000 more square feet. The new facility will employ 30 workers, however, up to 100 employees will be employed by the end of the year as Certain Teed moves operations from Kansas to Texas. Certain Teed makes products used in plumbing and construction.

Texas Group Buys El Paso Hotel

GREENVILLE, Tex. (Dallas Business Journal-Stephanie Patrick)—The International Hotel in downtown El Paso has been purchased by Greenville-based INN-vestors Inc. The group paid \$2.5 million and plans to give the hotel a face-lift.

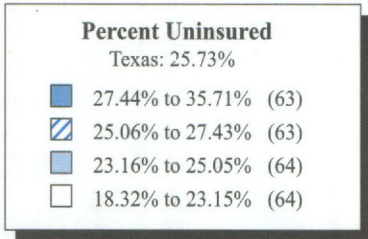
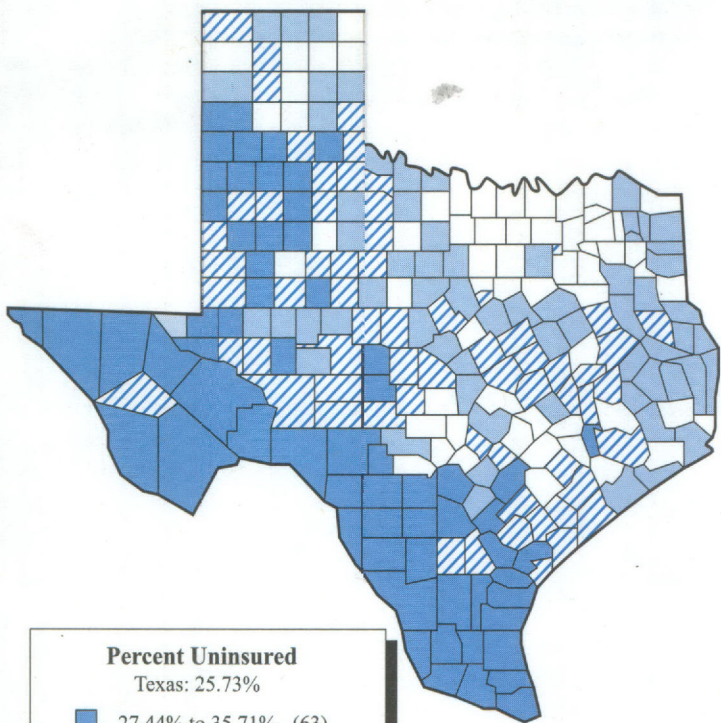
Privately held INN-vestors said it plans to spend about \$6 million remodeling and refurbishing the 32-year-old hotel and reopen it in mid-February. Dina Inc. previously owned the 212-room, 17-story hotel.

INN-vestors Inc. recently bought Ramada Inn Greenville and is in negotiations to buy other properties in Tennessee, Oklahoma and Arkansas. The company also is considering hotels in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

Microsoft Game Company Expands

AUSTIN, Tex. (Wright Review: Texas Business Report)—Digital Anvil Inc., a game-developing division of Microsoft Corp.’s Games Studios, has moved into Computer Science Corp.’s downtown Austin campus. By occupying an entire floor, the expanded area will allow Digital Anvil to grow from 100 employees to 150 employees over time. Microsoft acquired Digital Anvil in December of 2000.

**Percent of Persons without Health Insurance
in Texas Under Age 65 by County in Year 2000**



Source: Data provided by the Texas Health and Human Services Commission

Texas Labor Market Review
Labor Market Information



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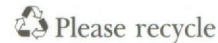
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