OCTOBER 2002

A MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE TEXAS WORKFORCE COMMISSION

TEXAS

LABOR MARKET REVIEW

INDICATORS

Texas Unemployment Rate

Actual Series		
September	2002	6.2%
August	2002	6.3%
September	2001	5.2%
Seasonally Adjusted		
September	2002	6.1%
August	2002	6.1%
September	2001	5.1%

U.S. Unemployment Rate

Actual Series		
September	2002	5.4%
August	2002	5.7%
September	2001	4.7%
Seasonally Adjusted		
September	2002	5.6%
August	2002	5.7%
September	2001	5.0%

Texas Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment

Actual Series	9,446,370
OTM Change	45,633
OTY Change	-66,412
Seasonally Adjusted	9,425,000
OTM Change	1,900
OTY Change	-76,600

Initial Claims for Unemployment Benefits

September	2002	88,175
August	2002	89,469
September	2001	76,310

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Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)

Total Nonagricultural Employment in Texas edged up by 1,900 positions in September, its second consecutive over-the-month increase. Employment in Government and Services showed the largest increases over the month, while Manufacturing and Mining experienced the biggest employment declines. The annual growth rate for Total Nonagricultural Employment improved for the second straight month, climbing from –1.0 percent in August to –0.8 percent in September.

Government employment posted a gain of 4,300 jobs over the month. Due in part to the transition of airline security screeners from the private sector to federal payrolls, *Federal Government* employment grew by 2,300 jobs. *Local Government* employment increased by 2,600 jobs, while *State Government* employment fell by 600 positions. The annual growth rate for Government remained at 2.3 percent in September with an over-the-year gain of 36,300 jobs.

The Mining industry suffered its largest over-the-month loss in three years as employment dropped by 2,100 positions. A contributing factor to this substantial decrease was the disruption of mining operations on the Gulf Coast due to recent hurricane activity. The annual growth rate dropped to –5.0 percent, its lowest level since December 1999. A total of 6,300 jobs have been lost in this industry since January 2002.

Following an increase of 5,900 jobs in August, the Services industry experienced an increase of 1,900 employees in September. *Membership Organizations*, *Health Services*, and *Social Services* posted the largest growth within the industry, while *Educational Services* displayed the biggest drop. The annual growth rate for Services improved to 0.1 percent, the first positive over-the-year change registered in the industry since August 2001.

Employment in Manufacturing continued a string of over-the-month losses that began in December 2000 with a 3,000-job decline in September. Manufacturing employment has dropped by 41,400 jobs over the year, for an annual growth rate of –4.0 percent.

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE) employment increased by 600 jobs in September. *Depository Institutions, Nondepository Institutions,* and *Real Estate* industries each experienced a growth of 300 positions, while *Insurance Carriers* and *Insurance Agents* employment exhibited small decreases. FIRE employment has contracted by 5,500 jobs since September 2001.

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

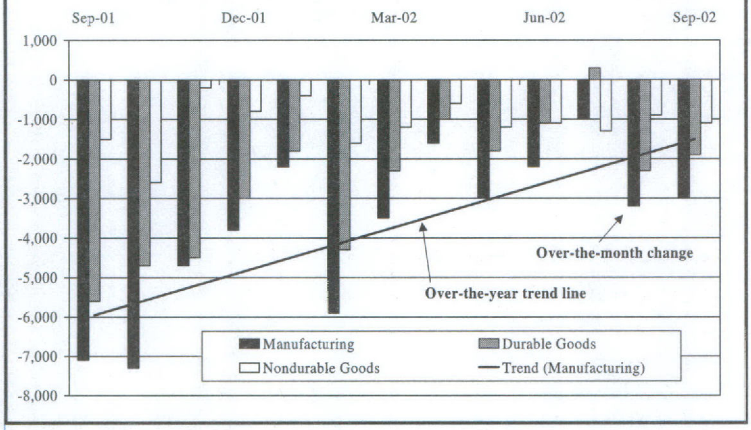
For the month of September, Total Nonagricultural Employment grew by 32,900 jobs throughout the MSAs. This over-the-month job growth was below the average September gain of 54,300 over the past ten years. The largest employment gains were seen in the Houston and the Bryan-College Station MSAs, which accounted for 32 percent of the total growth.

Throughout the MSAs, *Local Government* added 43,000 jobs over the month of September. This increase can be attributed to school staff returning for the 2002-2003 school year. Although significant, the over-the-month gain was the smallest September increase recorded since 1997. The Houston MSA produced the largest monthly growth by adding 10,800 jobs. The Dallas and San Antonio MSAs posted the second and third highest over-the-month gains with the addition of 5,800 and 5,100 jobs, respectively.

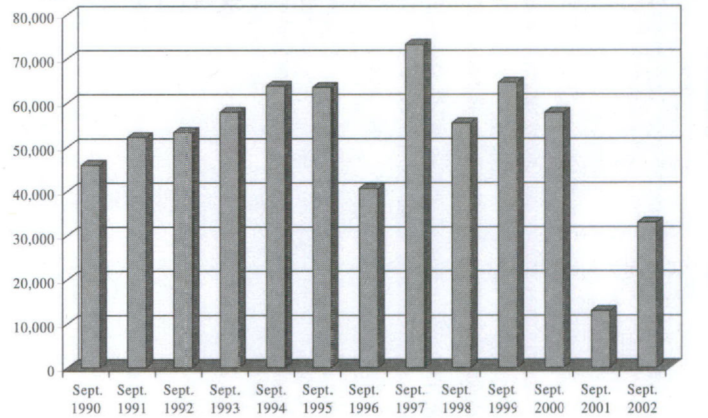
The Construction industry within the MSAs experienced a loss of 3,900 jobs, a drop slightly larger than the average September decrease over the previous ten years. The Houston MSA, as a result of inclement weather, accounted for 41 percent of the drop. The Fort Worth-Arlington and Austin-San Marcos MSAs combined for another 38.5 percent of the total job reductions.

Seasonal factors drove the losses seen in *Retail Trade*. The Houston, Dallas, and Fort Worth-Arlington MSAs led the decline with drops of 2,100 jobs (32.8 percent), 1,000 jobs (15.6 percent), and 1,300 jobs (20.3 percent), respectively. The primary cause for these contractions was centered on a reduction in summer help for *Eating and Drinking Establishments*.

Tough Times Continue in Manufacturing
(Statewide, Seasonally Adjusted)



September Employment Comparisons
Over-the-Month Change in Total Nonagricultural Employment for the MSAs



TEXAS AND U.S. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

	TEXAS*				UNITED STATES**			
Actual	**CLF**	**Employment**	**Unemp.**	**Rate**	**CLF**	**Employment**	**Unemp.**	**Rate**
September '02	10,744,000	10,081,600	662,400	6.2	142,745,000	135,063,000	7,683,000	5.4
August '02	10,749,200	10,070,900	678,300	6.3	143,176,000	135,028,000	8,148,000	5.7
September '01	10,494,300	9,950,000	544,300	5.2	141,576,000	134,868,000	6,708,000	4.7
Seas. Adjusted	**CLF**	**Employment**	**Unemp.**	**Rate**	**CLF**	**Employment**	**Unemp.**	**Rate**
September '02	10,738,100	10,081,600	656,500	6.1	143,277,000	135,185,000	8,092,000	5.6
August '02	10,698,700	10,040,800	657,900	6.1	142,616,000	134,474,000	8,142,000	5.7
September '01	10,488,400	9,950,700	537,700	5.1	142,068,000	135,004,000	7,064,000	5.0

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	Sep. 2002*	Aug. 2002	Sep. 2001	Aug. '02 to Sep. '02 Absolute Change	Aug. '02 to Sep. '02 Percent Change	Sep. '01 to Sep. '02 Absolute Change	Sep. '01 to Sep. '02 Percent Change
TOTAL NONAG. W&S EMPLOYMENT	9,425,000	9,423,100	9,501,600	1,900	0.0	-76,600	-0.8
GOODS PRODUCING	1,714,000	1,718,800	1,769,100	-4,800	-0.3	-55,100	-3.1
Mining	156,100	158,200	164,300	-2,100	-1.3	-8,200	-5.0
Construction	558,500	558,200	564,000	300	0.1	-5,500	-1.0
Manufacturing	999,400	1,002,400	1,040,800	-3,000	-0.3	-41,400	-4.0
Durable Goods	605,600	607,500	634,000	-1,900	-0.3	-28,400	-4.5
Nondurable Goods	393,800	394,900	406,800	-1,100	-0.3	-13,000	-3.2
SERVICE PRODUCING	7,711,000	7,704,300	7,732,500	6,700	0.1	-21,500	-0.3
Transportation, Comm., Utilities	573,600	573,200	596,500	400	0.1	-22,900	-3.8
Trade	2,238,100	2,238,600	2,269,500	-500	0.0	-31,400	-1.4
Wholesale Trade	521,500	521,300	530,400	200	0.0	-8,900	-1.7
Retail Trade	1,716,600	1,717,300	1,739,100	-700	0.0	-22,500	-1.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	529,700	529,100	535,200	600	0.1	-5,500	-1.0
Services	2,743,000	2,741,100	2,741,000	1,900	0.1	2,000	0.1
Government	1,626,600	1,622,300	1,590,300	4,300	0.3	36,300	2.3

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)

The Texas Landscape: A Snapshot from the 2000 Census

by Bryce Bayles, Robert Crawley and David Mass

The Census Bureau released detailed demographic information for Texas in September 2002. This data was compiled from people who completed the Census 2000 long form questionnaire. A vast amount of data is available; however, this article will focus on information that will give a greater depth and understanding about the state's population and labor force.

The Census Bureau showed the Texas population to be 20.8 million in April 2000. Females outnumbered males by 146,000, accounting for 50.4 percent of the total population. Much attention has been paid to the age group known as the "baby boomers" which range from individuals born from approximately 1945 to 1964. Included in this age group are 5.9 million people or about 28.5 percent of all Texans. The baby boomers accounted for 41 percent of the labor force in 2000, a growth of 6.8 percent since 1990.

Economic Characteristics

Economic characteristics gathered by the Census Bureau include data on employment status of the labor force, commuting to work statistics, income, industry attachment of workers, and occupational information. This data helps to understand some of the changes that have occurred in the world of business.

Employment Status

The civilian labor force*, which includes Texans age 16 years and older, totaled 9.8 million by April 2000. This represents a 17.7 percent gain from April 1990 or 1.6 million people. The civilian labor force includes employed and unemployed workers; both groups recorded increases over the decade. The majority of the labor force gain occurred in the employed sector as the unemployed sector rose by only 11,438 workers. Job creation kept pace with job demand, sending the unemployment rate downward to 6.1 percent in 2000 from 7.1 percent in 1990. The percentage of the population that was active in the labor force in April 2000 was 62.9 percent as compared to 64.9 percent in 1990. This drop in the labor force participation rate might help to explain worker shortages experienced in the Texas labor market by the end of the decade.

The majority of workers in Texas were employed by private businesses while government employed 14.6 percent of the working population, a number that dropped from 1990 to 2000. Workers that were self-employed and unpaid family workers in family businesses made up 8.1 percent of the employed.

Industry and Occupational Attachment of Workers

The three largest industries in Texas as measured by the number of workers they employ were *Educational, health and social services, Retail trade,* and *Manufacturing.* The smallest industry with 247,697 workers was *Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining.* A comparison of industrial change from the 1990 Census to the 2000 Census is difficult at best as the industry classification system has changed over the decade. (The NAICS conversion was discussed in the December 2000 TLMR article entitled "New Classification System Impacts Statistics" http://www.twc.state.tx.us/lmi/publications/tlmr/tlmr0012art.pdf). Fully one-third of all working Texans in April 2000 were in management, professional and related occupations. Sales and office occupations accounted for 27.2 percent of employment.

Migration inflation

Since the boom of the Texas economy in the mid-1990s, Texas has been flooded with new faces looking for employment opportunities. So where have all these recent Texans come from? According to the 2000 Census, approximately 1.4 million residents have traveled from other states since 1995. This is a 17.1 percent increase over the previous Census, which showed a gain of 1.1 million new out-of-state residents. The majority of this increase in the population came from other Southern states (38.9 percent), while the Northeast lost the fewest to Texas with 9.2 percent. Texas ranked only behind Florida and California as the state with the most new residents migrating from other states. The data also showed that Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), benefited the most from this influx of new Texans. Since 1995, the MSAs have accounted for 89.3 percent of the total gain of new residents from other states. The Dallas-Fort Worth Combined Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) recorded the largest addition in out-of-state residents with 421,949 more people, followed by the Houston CMSA (Houston MSA-Galveston MSA-Brazoria MSA) with 259,919 and the San Antonio MSA with 116,599.

Urban or Rural

Between the 1990 and 2000 Census, Texas gained 3.8 million people. Urban areas in Texas grew by 3.5 million people while rural Texas added a mere 298,485 residents. None of the twenty-eight Workforce Development Areas (WDAs) in Texas had a decrease in urban population since the last census. In fact, there were actually four WDAs with an urban population increase of at least 50 percent. The largest impact was felt in the Rural Capital Area WDA with a gain of over 80 percent and the Lower Rio Grande WDA with a 79 percent gain. The Lower Rio Grande gain can be partially attributed to the WDA's success in luring top retailers and global manufacturers to the area. The Rural Capital's growth through the 1990s was aided by a boom in the computer manufacturing and a high tech sector in Round Rock and Austin. The Gulf Coast WDA registered the largest total increase in urban population with an addition of 981,200 residents.

Rural areas are comprised of both farming and non-farming populations. The rural area's farming populations suffered a loss of 3.4 percent. Non-farming population areas managed to grow by 9.7 percent offsetting the loss in the farming communities. Decreases in

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farming communities occurred along the Texas-Mexico border, comprised of Cameron, Lower Rio Grande, Middle Rio Grande, South Texas, and Upper Rio Grande WDAs. This region accounted for 77 percent of the total loss accrued in the farming communities throughout Texas since 1990. North Central WDA showed the largest growth in the farming population with a gain of 919 people. One of the contributing factors for this loss of farm population is a continuing six-year drought felt along the Rio Grande border. With reservoirs at some of the lowest levels ever, the farming communities in border areas could continue to decrease in the future. Gains witnessed in urban populations may suggest a movement of workers from rural communities toward urban areas, as residents seek new job opportunities not available in their farming communities.

Commuting Patterns

As more people flock to urban areas looking for employment opportunities, individuals are faced with a question, "How far am I willing to travel for work?" In 1990, 1.2 million Texans commuted to another county for work. By 2000, this number rose to 1.8 million, an increase of 50 percent. The majority of these new commuters traveled from counties adjacent to major metropolitan areas. The majority of Texans recorded 15-19 minutes of drive time in 1990. While the "15-19 minute" drive time was still the most common, there was a 31 percent increase in the number of Texans commuting for 20 minutes or longer than in 1990. In search of lower costs of living, workers are willing to increase their daily drive time by residing in low cost/low populated suburbs. Census data indicated that over 15 percent of all Texas counties had more than 50 percent of its working population commuting daily to another county for work.

Due to the advances in telecommunications and the rise of the Internet, the dynamics of modern business have changed. Working from home is now a viable option for businesses looking to reduce operating costs. In 1990, 185,380 Texans worked from home, but in 2000 that number rose to 252,024 home-based workers, a gain of 35.9 percent. This could be expected to grow in the future as technology continues to improve and this method of conducting business is more fully embraced.

Social Characteristics

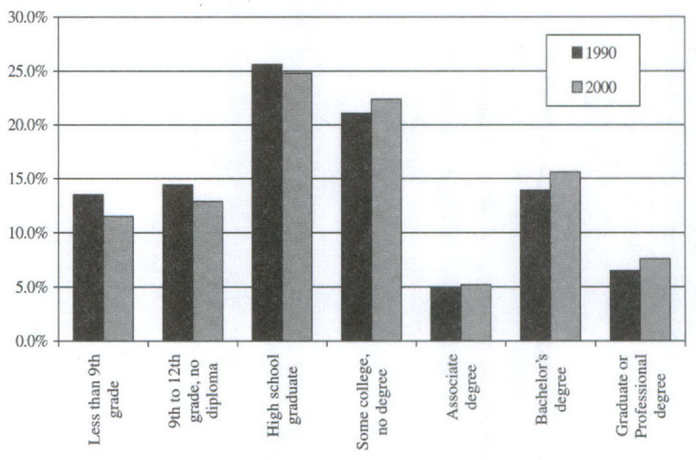
The Census long form also provided data on selected social characteristics including figures on school enrollment, educational attainment, marital status, grandparents as caregivers, veteran status, disability status, and residence 5 years ago. Also included were counts of native and foreign born (both citizens and non-citizens) persons, region of birth for foreign-born persons, language spoken at home, and counts for 28 ancestry categories. These social characteristics can also be used to tell a story about the makeup of the Texas labor market. Changes that have occurred over the past decade can be determined along with new findings which will have implications on the economy in the future.

Educational Attainment

Delving further into the data released in September offered more of an insight into the composition of the labor force. Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education completed in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed. The population surveyed were those persons 25 years of age and over. Of this group in Texas, approximately one quarter had less than a high school diploma or its equivalent. Another quarter of those surveyed hold at least a high school diploma or its equivalent. Twenty-two percent of the population reported having some college with no degree, five percent reported having an associate degree, and twenty-three percent had a bachelor's degree or higher, seven percent of which included persons with a graduate or professional degree in their repertoire.

Since the 1990 Census, the 25 and over population grew by about 2.4 million. With that, the educational attainment levels of these Texans showed signs of improvement. Fewer Texas residents have less than a high school education than in 1990 (3.5 percent fewer than in 1990) and more Texans attained a bachelors degree and above (2.8 percent more than 1990). Texans became more educated over the past decade adding better-educated workers to the labor force.

Rise in Higher Education Attainment for Population 25 and Over



School Enrollment

An additional social characteristic related to education in Texas is the percentage of students enrolled in school. The total number of Texans enrolled in school increased by 1.1 million from the 1990 Census. Census 2000 data revealed that students enrolled in college or graduate school have decreased by approximately 5 percent, students enrolled in high school and elementary schools have decreased by 1.4 percent, however, students in the primary school category (defined in the Census as including preschool and kindergarten) have doubled.

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Highlights of Local Area Unemployment Statistics
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The Texas actual series unemployment rate decreased for the third consecutive month, falling one-tenth of a percentage point from August's 6.3 to 6.2 percent in September. September's rate was the highest Texas has experienced for the month since 1994 (when it also stood at 6.2 percent) – at a time when the economy was continuing to recover from the national recession of 1991-92. September's decrease matches the average one-tenth of a percentage point reduction that is typically seen from August to September but is still a full percentage point higher than last September's rate of 5.2 percent. For the first three quarters of 2002, the Texas rate averaged its highest level in six years, matching the 1995 rate of 6.1 percent. Nationally, the United States unemployment rate dipped for a second consecutive month by three-tenths of a percentage point to 5.4 percent in September. Since May, the state rate has been higher than the national rate by an average of seven-tenths of a percentage point.

Employment increased by 10,700 in September, rebounding from a loss in August of 34,500. This gain brought the employment level up from August's 10,070,900 to 10,081,600 in September. September's increase was somewhat atypical since this was the first time since 1978 that employment rose between August and September (on average, employment typically decreases by 27,100). This September's employment level was 131,600 higher than last September's 9,950,000. Overall, employment was at the highest level ever recorded for the month and has remained above the 10 million mark since April of this year.

The number of unemployed Texans decreased for the third straight month, dipping by 15,900 over the month from 678,300 in August to 662,400 in September. Although September's unemployment level was the highest reported for the month since 1992, it also represented the largest over-the-month reduction for the month since 1997. September's decline of 15,900 was larger than the average August-to-September drop of 8,200. Despite September's larger than expected reduction, the level was still 118,100 higher than last year's level of 544,300.

The number of claims for unemployment benefits without earnings declined for the second straight month in September. Claims fell by 11,700 over the month, from 169,800 in August to 158,100 in September. When comparing current claims activity with that of the previous economic slowdown, claims in 1992 averaged 119,400 per month, 55,800 fewer than this year's average of 175,200. In a year-to-date comparison, September's claims were 31,200 lower than in January and are at their lowest level since October 2001. Despite the year-to-date decline, claims are 22,600 higher than last year's level of 135,500. For the second straight month, all industry super sectors registered over-the-month decreases in claims.

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

	*September 2002**				*August 2002*				*September 2001*			
	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
State of Texas	10,744.0	10,081.6	662.4	6.2	10,749.2	10,070.9	678.3	6.3	10,494.3	9,950.0	544.3	5.2
Abilene	56.7	54.3	2.4	4.2	56.5	54.0	2.5	4.4	57.1	55.0	2.1	3.7
Amarillo	112.2	107.9	4.3	3.8	112.1	107.8	4.3	3.8	111.6	108.2	3.4	3.0
Austin-San Marcos	772.4	730.2	42.2	5.5	775.6	732.4	43.2	5.6	754.9	718.7	36.2	4.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur	178.3	163.6	14.7	8.2	179.1	163.8	15.3	8.6	176.5	161.6	14.9	8.4
Brazoria	111.4	103.0	8.4	7.6	110.8	102.1	8.7	7.9	107.4	100.7	6.7	6.2
Brownsville-Harlingen	137.2	122.9	14.3	10.4	137.5	122.7	14.8	10.8	133.1	120.4	12.7	9.5
Bryan-College Station	79.1	77.7	1.4	1.8	74.7	73.2	1.5	2.1	77.8	76.5	1.3	1.7
Corpus Christi	177.3	166.4	10.9	6.2	177.4	166.1	11.3	6.4	174.0	164.0	10.0	5.7
Dallas	2,060.3	1,918.2	142.1	6.9	2,069.4	1,924.6	144.8	7.0	2,014.8	1,900.8	114.0	5.7
El Paso	285.1	261.4	23.7	8.3	285.1	260.8	24.3	8.5	286.4	260.9	25.5	8.9
Fort Worth-Arlington	953.4	896.9	56.5	5.9	956.0	898.2	57.8	6.0	934.0	892.1	41.9	4.5
Galveston-Texas City	120.1	110.8	9.3	7.7	120.7	111.0	9.7	8.1	117.1	109.6	7.5	6.4
Houston	2,275.7	2,141.4	134.3	5.9	2,277.6	2,141.5	136.1	6.0	2,215.5	2,113.6	101.9	4.6
Killeen-Temple	118.7	112.7	6.0	5.0	118.9	112.9	6.0	5.1	116.4	111.1	5.3	4.5
Laredo	77.7	72.5	5.2	6.7	77.5	72.3	5.2	6.7	75.0	70.1	4.9	6.6
Longview-Marshall	103.7	96.8	6.9	6.7	103.4	96.3	7.1	6.8	102.4	96.9	5.5	5.4
Lubbock	129.2	125.6	3.6	2.8	129.9	125.8	4.1	3.2	126.2	123.2	3.0	2.4
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	212.0	185.3	26.7	12.6	211.2	184.2	27.0	12.8	203.4	177.9	25.5	12.5
Odessa-Midland	124.5	116.9	7.6	6.1	123.7	116.1	7.6	6.1	121.1	116.1	5.0	4.1
San Angelo	51.8	49.8	2.0	3.8	51.6	49.7	1.9	3.8	50.4	48.9	1.5	3.0
San Antonio	812.9	771.3	41.6	5.1	812.6	769.5	43.1	5.3	793.4	760.4	33.0	4.2
Sherman-Denison	49.4	46.2	3.2	6.5	49.9	46.5	3.4	6.8	50.2	47.0	3.2	6.3
Texarkana	56.3	53.5	2.8	5.0	55.7	52.8	2.9	5.2	55.2	52.8	2.4	4.4
Tyler	95.3	91.1	4.2	4.4	95.8	91.5	4.3	4.5	91.9	87.9	4.0	4.4
Victoria	45.1	42.7	2.4	5.3	45.0	42.6	2.4	5.4	44.0	42.1	1.9	4.4
Waco	102.4	97.9	4.5	4.4	101.1	96.2	4.9	4.9	101.5	97.6	3.9	3.9
Wichita Falls	65.1	61.3	3.8	5.9	64.4	60.9	3.5	5.5	63.2	61.0	2.2	3.6

*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* - September 2002

County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
Anderson	19,226	951	4.7
Andrews	4,758	238	4.8
Angelina	34,485	2,313	6.3
Aransas	10,358	617	5.6
Archer	3,943	135	3.3
Armstrong	1,149	15	1.3
Atascosa	19,169	1,034	5.1
Austin	14,512	578	3.8
Bailey	3,500	167	4.6
Bandera	7,457	257	3.3
Bastrop	28,954	1,825	5.9
Baylor	1,584	71	4.3
Bee	9,906	573	5.5
Bell	91,816	4,944	5.1
Bexar	671,768	36,020	5.1
Blanco	3,744	174	4.4
Borden	412	5	1.2
Bosque	6,384	311	4.6
Bowie	36,696	2,090	5.4
Brazoria	102,950	8,419	7.6
Brazos	77,685	1,429	1.8
Brewster	5,649	135	2.3
Briscoe	725	37	4.9
Brooks	3,649	287	7.3
Brown	17,031	708	4.0
Burleson	7,336	314	4.1
Burnet	15,085	696	4.4
Caldwell	16,501	1,029	5.9
Calhoun	8,871	752	7.8
Callahan	6,900	289	4.0
Cameron	122,918	14,295	10.4
Camp	5,369	301	5.3
Carson	3,148	132	4.0
Cass	14,090	978	6.5
Castro	3,210	130	3.9
Chambers	11,728	663	5.4
Cherokee	18,348	931	4.8
Childress	3,157	100	3.1
Clay	5,356	247	4.4
Cochran	1,088	83	7.1
Coke	1,492	42	2.7
Coleman	2,875	208	6.7
Collin	283,313	19,800	6.5
Collingswortl	1,680	17	1.0
Colorado	8,010	292	3.5
Comal	40,085	2,541	6.0
Comanche	6,257	208	3.2
Concho	1,610	20	1.2
Cooke	17,887	747	4.0
Coryell	20,846	1,010	4.6
Cottle	878	29	3.2
Crane	1,299	211	14.0
Crockett	1,718	61	3.4
Crosby	2,862	130	4.3
Culberson	992	100	9.2
Dallam	3,593	93	2.5
Dallas	1,202,306	98,040	7.5
Dawson	6,235	346	5.3
Deaf Smith	6,931	421	5.7
Delta	2,435	142	5.5
Denton	254,333	12,482	4.7
De Witt	8,473	368	4.2
Dickens	667	15	2.2
Dimmit	3,222	385	10.7
Donley	1,600	42	2.6
Duval	5,021	529	9.5
Eastland	9,422	299	3.1
Ector	57,234	4,761	7.7
Edwards	835	32	3.7
Ellis	55,835	3,400	5.7
El Paso	261,428	23,668	8.3
Erath	16,701	434	2.5
Falls	7,433	270	3.5
Fannin	12,561	877	6.5
Fayette	11,194	341	3.0
Fisher	1,834	69	3.6
Floyd	2,961	189	6.0
Foard	686	32	4.5
Fort Bend	189,963	9,082	4.6
Franklin	4,662	154	3.2
Freestone	8,379	414	4.7
Frio	5,099	475	8.5
Gaines	6,752	279	4.0
Galveston	110,771	9,289	7.7
Garza	2,795	93	3.2
Gillespie	9,982	240	2.3
Glasscock	703	17	2.4
Goliad	2,664	135	4.8
Gonzales	7,613	431	5.4
Gray	8,321	503	5.7
Grayson	46,196	3,237	6.5
Gregg	54,919	4,182	7.1
Grimes	7,844	691	8.1
Guadalupe	43,623	2,406	5.2
Hale	16,340	823	4.8
Hall	1,848	83	4.3
Hamilton	4,423	108	2.4
Hansford	2,468	56	2.2
Hardeman	1,746	93	5.1
Hardin	21,456	1,721	7.4
Harris	1,753,617	113,891	6.1
Harrison	25,828	1,810	6.5
Hartley	2,995	37	1.2
Haskell	3,209	120	3.6
Hays	54,289	3,197	5.6
Hemphill	1,890	37	1.9
Henderson	30,251	1,657	5.2
Hidalgo	185,281	26,660	12.6
Hill	14,631	767	5.0
Hockley	11,550	458	3.8
Hood	17,215	1,034	5.7
Hopkins	13,822	750	5.1
Houston	10,006	444	4.2
Howard	13,816	828	5.7
Hudspeth	1,332	74	5.3
Hunt	36,096	2,289	6.0
Hutchinson	8,726	747	7.9
Irion	820	25	3.0
Jack	3,048	113	3.6
Jackson	8,154	333	3.9
Jasper	12,268	1,659	11.9
Jeff Davis	1,217	34	2.7
Jefferson	105,376	9,167	8.0
Jim Hogg	1,928	152	7.3
Jim Wells	17,869	1,358	7.1
Johnson	61,904	3,726	5.7
Jones	9,047	390	4.1
Karnes	5,822	316	5.1
Kaufman	33,169	3,074	8.5
Kendall	16,623	500	2.9
Kenedy	221	6	2.6
Kent	384	10	2.5
Kerr	18,036	605	3.2
Kimble	2,365	49	2.0
King	170	5	2.9
Kinney	1,062	56	5.0
Kleberg	12,080	729	5.7
Knox	1,828	69	3.6
Lamar	20,758	1,340	6.1
Lamb	6,413	306	4.6
Lampasas	10,062	328	3.2
La Salle	2,601	191	6.8
Lavaca	8,152	172	2.1
Lee	6,360	267	4.0
Leon	6,671	488	6.8
Liberty	28,463	2,745	8.8
Limestone	9,890	441	4.3
Lipscomb	1,480	42	2.8
Live Oak	4,537	115	2.5
Llano	5,466	250	4.4
Loving	52	2	3.7
Lubbock	125,641	3,627	2.8
Lynn	2,432	103	4.1
Mc Culloch	3,314	130	3.8
Mc Lennan	97,872	4,543	4.4
Mc Mullen	290	10	3.3
Madison	4,296	152	3.4
Marion	3,112	218	6.5
Martin	2,221	88	3.8
Mason	1,468	34	2.3
Matagorda	14,306	1,811	11.2
Maverick	14,072	3,043	17.8
Medina	14,928	679	4.4
Menard	888	32	3.5
Midland	59,624	2,862	4.6
Milam	9,281	617	6.2
Mills	2,372	49	2.0
Mitchell	3,267	181	5.2
Montague	6,458	426	6.2
Montgomery	144,940	6,995	4.6
Moore	9,256	331	3.5
Morris	6,013	521	8.0
Motley	563	10	1.7
Nacogdoches	26,780	985	3.5
Navarro	21,039	1,360	6.1
Newton	4,776	1,078	18.4
Nolan	6,571	311	4.5
Nueces	137,913	9,111	6.2
Ochiltree	4,819	115	2.3
Oldham	1,248	20	1.6
Orange	36,813	3,814	9.4
Palo Pinto	11,377	640	5.3
Panola	7,816	613	7.3
Parker	42,812	2,033	4.5
Parmer	4,378	103	2.3
Pecos	5,566	417	7.0
Polk	13,490	894	6.2
Potter	51,584	3,418	6.2
Presidio	2,624	762	22.5
Rains	3,723	184	4.7
Randall	56,281	833	1.5
Reagan	1,648	54	3.2
Real	1,351	66	4.7
Red River	4,841	363	7.0
Reeves	6,475	1,433	18.1
Refugio	2,510	110	4.2
Roberts	389	9	2.3
Robertson	6,448	375	5.5
Rockwall	22,924	1,351	5.6
Runnels	4,681	176	3.6
Rusk	20,848	1,286	5.8
Sabine	3,728	451	10.8
San Augustine	3,165	225	6.6
San Jacinto	9,202	483	5.0
San Patricio	28,456	1,835	6.1
San Saba	2,595	66	2.5
Schleicher	1,555	44	2.8
Scurry	6,875	301	4.2
Shackelford	1,323	49	3.6
Shelby	8,359	669	7.4
Sherman	2,096	32	1.5
Smith	91,117	4,180	4.4
Somervell	2,175	172	7.3
Starr	17,725	3,087	14.8
Stephens	3,633	198	5.2
Sterling	592	29	4.7
Stonewall	553	12	2.1
Sutton	2,210	59	2.6
Swisher	3,530	172	4.6
Tarrant	774,952	49,698	6.0
Taylor	54,298	2,369	4.2
Terrell	658	27	3.9
Terry	5,334	250	4.5
Throckmorton	692	25	3.5
Titus	12,723	693	5.2
Tom Green	49,807	1,955	3.8
Travis	476,770	28,315	5.6
Trinity	4,811	304	5.9
Tyler	6,125	696	10.2
Upshur	16,041	905	5.3
Upton	1,534	81	5.0
Uvalde	9,774	973	9.1
Val Verde	17,918	1,012	5.3
Van Zandt	20,482	1,071	5.0
Victoria	42,666	2,372	5.3
Walker	21,536	630	2.8
Waller	12,725	921	6.7
Ward	3,496	365	9.5
Washington	14,767	402	2.7
Webb	72,532	5,207	6.7
Wharton	18,780	1,098	5.5
Wheeler	2,559	93	3.5
Wichita	57,338	3,683	6.0
Wilbarger	7,588	245	3.1
Willacy	5,037	970	16.1
Williamson	153,654	7,824	4.8
Wilson	15,816	639	3.9
Winkler	2,666	343	11.4
Wise	25,880	1,186	4.4
Wood	13,906	777	5.3
Yoakum	2,868	130	4.3
Young	7,696	456	5.6
Zapata	4,584	387	7.8
Zavala	3,629	549	13.1

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

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

City	Emp	Unemp	Rate
Abilene	47,963	2,201	4.4
Addison	7,989	488	5.8
Alamo	2,506	256	9.3
Alamo Heights	4,249	115	2.6
Aldine	6,079	477	7.3
Alice	9,439	707	7.0
Allen	19,566	1,255	6.0
Alton	1,369	234	14.6
Alvarado	1,589	52	3.2
Alvin	10,798	784	6.8
Amarillo	89,839	3,845	4.1
Anderson Mill	10,811	612	5.4
Andrews	3,503	184	5.0
Angleton	9,570	800	7.7
Arlington	189,327	10,548	5.3
Athens	6,002	338	5.3
Atlanta	3,072	170	5.2
Austin	385,504	24,457	6.0
Azle	5,742	358	5.9
Balch Springs	10,655	706	6.2
Bastrop	2,895	277	8.7
Bay City	7,206	924	11.4
Baytown	34,854	2,608	7.0
Beaumont	51,959	4,370	7.8
Bedford	34,168	1,318	3.7
Beeville	5,439	371	6.4
Bellaire	9,953	240	2.4
Bellmead	4,101	161	3.8
Belton	6,348	332	5.0
Benbrook	13,818	554	3.9
Bertram	523	42	7.4
Big Lake	1,282	50	3.8
Big Spring	9,453	636	6.3
Blanco	708	44	5.9
Bonham	2,968	288	8.8
Borger	5,355	537	9.1
Bowie	1,799	134	6.9
Brady	2,069	92	4.3
Brenham	6,327	202	3.1
Bridge City	3,723	347	8.5
Bridgeport	2,371	113	4.5
Brownsville	45,412	6,209	12.0
Brownwood	8,680	426	4.7
Bryan	36,865	688	1.8
Buda	1,572	59	3.6
Burkburnett	5,065	384	7.0
Burleson	10,649	631	5.6
Cameron	2,183	187	7.9
Canyon	6,925	126	1.8
Canyon Lake	7,300	644	8.1
Carrollton	71,228	3,201	4.3
Carthage	2,299	181	7.3
Cedar Hill	12,947	591	4.4
Cedar Park	5,515	394	6.7
Channelview	14,767	976	6.2
Clarksville	1,478	138	8.5
Cleburne	12,680	1,045	7.6
Clifton	1,296	55	4.1
Cloverleaf	10,805	812	7.0
Clute	5,105	382	7.0
College Station	30,906	599	1.9
Colleyville	8,638	293	3.3
Columbus	1,400	45	3.1
Commerce	3,526	344	8.9
Conroe	21,843	1,117	4.9
Converse	5,588	208	3.6
Cooper	949	109	10.3
Coppell	12,368	349	2.7
Copperas Cove	10,351	557	5.1
Corpus Christi	124,010	8,126	6.1
Corsicana	12,083	840	6.5
Cotulla	1,823	131	6.7
Crane	998	171	14.6
Crockett	3,382	197	5.5
Crowley	4,504	281	5.9
Cuero	2,824	151	5.1
Dalhart	4,407	102	2.3
Dallas	656,217	63,287	8.8
Daingerfield	1,134	108	8.7
De Soto	21,307	1,109	4.9
Deer Park	17,389	848	4.6
Del Rio	14,817	876	5.6
Denison	9,985	782	7.3

City	Emp	Unemp	Rate
Denton	56,560	4,078	6.7
Diboll	1,657	226	12.0
Dickinson	4,824	491	9.2
Donna	5,609	1,069	16.0
Dripping Springs	827	26	3.0
Dumas	6,749	247	3.5
Duncanville	23,747	1,382	5.5
Eagle Pass	8,361	1,592	16.0
Edcouch	1,126	292	20.6
Edinburg	16,231	2,035	11.1
El Campo	4,788	321	6.3
El Paso	235,780	20,391	8.0
Eldorado	976	36	3.6
Electra	1,294	93	6.7
Elgin	3,208	280	8.0
Elsa	2,365	317	11.8
Ennis	8,488	589	6.5
Euless	29,918	1,363	4.4
Everman	3,410	373	9.9
Fabens	1,952	259	11.7
Fairfield	1,671	60	3.5
Falfurrias	2,454	101	4.0
Farmers Branch	16,587	1,148	6.5
First Colony	15,646	349	2.2
Flower Mound	13,815	565	3.9
Forest Hill	6,983	472	6.3
Fort Stockton	3,275	279	7.9
Fort Worth	267,787	23,015	7.9
Fredericksburg	3,705	90	2.4
Freeport	5,345	858	13.8
Friendswood	14,194	564	3.8
Frisco	6,249	522	7.7
Gainesville	7,686	381	4.7
Galena Park	4,871	384	7.3
Galveston	28,772	3,195	10.0
Garland	122,801	7,670	5.9
Gatesville	3,360	142	4.1
Georgetown	14,606	912	5.9
Gladewater	2,755	254	8.4
Glen Rose	613	88	12.6
Graham	3,810	230	5.7
Granbury	2,415	103	4.1
Grand Prairie	63,912	4,806	7.0
Grapevine	21,613	728	3.3
Greenville	12,832	809	5.9
Gregory	1,281	92	6.7
Groesbeck	1,472	70	4.5
Groves	7,134	367	4.9
Haltom City	20,977	1,312	5.9
Harker Heights	6,551	216	3.2
Harlingen	26,088	2,111	7.5
Haslet	584	25	4.1
Henderson	5,394	313	5.5
Henrietta	1,535	91	5.6
Hereford	5,233	395	7.0
Hewitt	5,920	89	1.5
Hidalgo	1,314	147	10.1
Highland Park	4,804	133	2.7
Highland Village	6,154	246	3.8
Hillsboro	3,508	235	6.3
Houston	1,006,755	78,414	7.2
Humble	8,241	391	4.5
Huntsville	11,567	401	3.4
Hurst	23,688	1,442	5.7
Iowa Park	3,021	174	5.4
Irving	114,193	7,652	6.3
Jacinto City	4,443	540	10.8
Jacksonville	5,681	335	5.6
Jasper	2,875	288	9.1
Johnson City	533	38	6.7
Jonestown	980	86	8.1
Junction	1,432	39	2.7
Katy	4,954	166	3.2
Keller	9,488	299	3.1
Kennedale	2,658	99	3.6
Kermit	2,053	291	12.4
Kerrville	8,076	311	3.7
Kilgore	5,793	410	6.6
Killeen	26,383	2,351	8.2
Kingsville	10,223	627	5.8
Kingwood	23,033	501	2.1
Kirby	5,138	317	5.8
Kyle	1,521	137	8.3

City	Emp	Unemp	Rate
La Joya	1,079	248	18.7
La Marque	6,600	807	10.9
La Porte	17,367	834	4.6
Lago Vista	1,516	101	6.2
Lake Jackson	13,715	707	4.9
Lakeway	2,915	90	3.0
Lamesa	4,603	309	6.3
Lampasas	4,358	188	4.1
Lancaster	13,955	968	6.5
Laredo	67,992	4,737	6.5
League City	17,896	644	3.5
Leander	3,569	115	3.1
Leon Valley	6,512	225	3.3
Levelland	6,755	255	3.6
Lewisville	45,340	1,978	4.2
Liberty	4,154	627	13.1
Linden	1,095	65	5.6
Littlefield	2,738	136	4.7
Live Oak	6,810	194	2.8
Llano	1,751	103	5.6
Lockhart	5,503	406	6.9
Longview	37,140	2,919	7.3
Lubbock	106,121	3,082	2.8
Lufkin	15,187	968	6.0
Lumberton	4,053	196	4.6
Mc Allen	47,983	4,728	9.0
Mc Gregor	2,284	92	3.9
Mc Kinney	18,857	2,357	11.1
Mansfield	9,881	569	5.4
Marble Falls	3,002	98	3.2
Marlin	2,625	125	4.5
Marshall	10,211	725	6.6
Marshall Creek	231	18	7.2
Mason	807	33	3.9
Mathis	1,994	224	10.1
Memphis	1,132	62	5.2
Menard	610	32	5.0
Mercedes	5,547	1,006	15.4
Merkel	1,108	72	6.1
Mertzon	366	10	2.7
Mesquite	67,965	4,103	5.7
Mexia	3,153	159	4.8
Midland	50,279	2,387	4.5
Midlothian	3,427	212	5.8
Mineral Wells	6,387	448	6.6
Mission Bend	19,858	705	3.4
Mission	13,439	1,599	10.6
Missouri City	32,941	1,024	3.0
Monahans	2,177	236	9.8
Mount Pleasant	6,495	246	3.6
Mount Vernon	1,235	60	4.6
Nacogdoches	15,040	648	4.1
Navasota	2,820	202	6.7
Nederland	8,204	325	3.8
New Braunfels	20,296	1,259	5.8
Nocona	1,067	67	5.9
N Richland Hills	33,002	1,598	4.6
Odessa	43,985	3,595	7.6
Olney	1,255	86	6.4
Orange	8,060	891	10.0
Ozona	1,371	55	3.9
Paducah	675	28	4.0
Paint Rock	151	2	1.3
Palacios	1,503	333	18.1
Palestine	8,892	452	4.8
Pampa	6,944	408	5.5
Paris	10,966	793	6.7
Pasadena	69,066	4,811	6.5
Pearland	11,934	578	4.6
Pearsall	2,506	316	11.2
Pecan Grove	8,428	231	2.7
Pecos	4,996	1,283	20.4
Perryton	4,011	104	2.5
Pflugerville	3,863	123	3.1
Pharr	14,308	2,522	15.0
Plainview	10,443	504	4.6
Plano	139,713	8,322	5.6
Pleasanton	4,747	268	5.3
Port Arthur	21,993	3,195	12.7
Port Isabel	2,564	189	6.9
Port Lavaca	4,993	534	9.7
Port Neches	6,355	389	5.8
Portland	7,370	262	3.4

City	Emp	Unemp	Rate
Quanah	1,088	67	5.8
Rankin	346	25	6.7
Raymondville	2,511	517	17.1
Rendon	4,821	254	5.0
Richardson	55,443	3,171	5.4
Richland Hills	4,954	224	4.3
Richmond	7,358	748	9.2
Rio Grande City	4,954	641	11.5
River Oaks	3,646	316	8.0
Roanoke	1,429	70	4.7
Robert Lee	560	16	2.8
Robinson	4,315	89	2.0
Robstown	4,449	444	9.1
Rockdale	1,929	121	5.9
Rockwall	9,384	714	7.1
Rosenberg	15,890	965	5.7
Round Rock	35,084	1,651	4.5
Rowlett	16,707	653	3.8
Saginaw	5,587	488	8.0
San Angelo	42,166	1,769	4.0
San Antonio	526,620	30,796	5.5
San Benito	9,385	1,146	10.9
San Juan	5,295	700	11.7
San Marcos	22,686	1,973	8.0
Santa Fe	4,433	276	5.9
Schertz	7,439	393	5.0
Seabrook	5,442	240	4.2
Seagoville	4,736	436	8.4
Seguin	11,133	855	7.1
Seminole	3,358	99	2.9
Sherman	15,564	1,204	7.2
Silsbee	3,177	299	8.6
Sinton	2,346	183	7.2
Smithville	2,053	147	6.7
Snyder	4,597	218	4.5
Socorro	9,003	1,386	13.3
Sonora	1,472	37	2.5
South Houston	7,358	573	7.2
South Padre Island	1,290	44	3.3
Southlake	5,022	167	3.2
Spring	21,964	896	3.9
Stafford	7,522	358	4.5
Stanton	1,145	53	4.4
Stephenville	8,182	258	3.1
Sterling City	441	29	6.2
Sugar Land	21,471	844	3.8
Sulphur Springs	6,586	432	6.2
Sweetwater	4,643	250	5.1
Taylor	10,376	929	8.2
Temple	27,017	1,057	3.8
Terrell	7,098	975	12.1
Texarkana	13,451	918	6.4
Texas City	19,579	1,949	9.1
The Colony	19,296	1,012	5.0
The Woodlands	23,990	695	2.8
Trophy Club	3,624	125	3.3
Tyler	45,210	2,465	5.2
Universal City	7,927	292	3.6
University Park	13,366	467	3.4
Uvalde	5,957	693	10.4
Vernon	5,775	200	3.3
Victoria	31,640	1,869	5.6
Vidor	5,045	424	7.8
Waco	49,157	3,018	5.8
Waller	808	39	4.6
Watauga	13,721	488	3.4
Waxahachie	11,304	860	7.1
Weatherford	9,103	405	4.3
Webster	3,701	98	2.6
Wells Branch	7,714	209	2.6
Weslaco	10,431	1,923	15.6
West Odessa	7,339	627	7.9
West University Pl	8,296	122	1.4
Wharton	3,921	325	7.7
White Settlement	9,110	585	6.0
Wichita Falls	44,303	2,912	6.2
Wink	399	29	6.8
Woodway	5,434	63	1.1
Wylie	8,470	686	7.5
Yoakum	2,449	85	3.4

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

Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01	Aug. '02 to Sept. '02 Change	Aug. '02 to Sept. '02 % Change	Sept. '01 to Sept. '02 Change	Sept. '01 to Sept. '02 % Change
TOTAL NONAG. W & S EMPLOYMENT	**9,446,500**	**9,400,900**	**9,512,700**	**45,600**	**0.5**	**-66,200**	**-0.7**
GOODS PRODUCING	**1,719,900**	**1,729,700**	**1,771,700**	**-9,800**	**-0.6**	**-51,800**	**-2.9**
Mining	156,400	159,000	164,200	-2,600	-1.6	-7,800	-4.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	147,700	150,200	155,200	-2,500	-1.7	-7,500	-4.8
Construction	561,800	565,400	565,900	-3,600	-0.6	-4,100	-0.7
Manufacturing	1,001,700	1,005,300	1,041,600	-3,600	-0.4	-39,900	-3.8
Durable Goods	606,700	608,800	634,700	-2,100	-0.3	-28,000	-4.4
Lumber & Wood Products	45,000	45,300	46,100	-300	-0.7	-1,100	-2.4
Lumber Camps, Sawmills, Planing Mills	6,400	6,700	6,900	-300	-4.5	-500	-7.2
Furniture & Fixtures	19,700	19,900	20,300	-200	-1.0	-600	-3.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	45,900	46,100	46,600	-200	-0.4	-700	-1.5
Concrete, Gypsum, & Plaster Products	24,500	24,600	24,700	-100	-0.4	-200	-0.8
Primary Metal Industries	29,200	29,300	31,200	-100	-0.3	-2,000	-6.4
Fabricated Metal Industries	98,600	98,600	103,000	0	0.0	-4,400	-4.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	53,100	53,200	54,800	-100	-0.2	-1,700	-3.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	128,900	129,700	135,200	-800	-0.6	-6,300	-4.7
Oil & Gas Field Machinery	30,600	30,700	31,400	-100	-0.3	-800	-2.5
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	113,500	114,600	123,700	-1,100	-1.0	-10,200	-8.2
Transportation Equipment	73,700	72,700	74,800	1,000	1.4	-1,100	-1.5
Aircraft & Parts	38,200	38,300	39,900	-100	-0.3	-1,700	-4.3
Instruments & Related Products	33,400	33,700	34,400	-300	-0.9	-1,000	-2.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	18,800	18,900	19,400	-100	-0.5	-600	-3.1
Nondurable Goods	395,000	396,500	406,900	-1,500	-0.4	-11,900	-2.9
Food & Kindred Products	98,700	98,100	99,900	600	0.6	-1,200	-1.2
Meat Products	37,200	36,700	36,200	500	1.4	1,000	2.8
Dairy Products	5,200	5,200	5,300	0	0.0	-100	-1.9
Bakery Products	9,500	9,400	9,100	100	1.1	400	4.4
Malt Beverages	1,700	1,700	1,800	0	0.0	-100	-5.6
Textile Mill Products	3,900	4,000	4,100	-100	-2.5	-200	-4.9
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products	30,800	31,300	35,500	-500	-1.6	-4,700	-13.2
Paper & Allied Products	26,300	26,400	27,200	-100	-0.4	-900	-3.3
Printing & Publishing	72,800	73,300	74,300	-500	-0.7	-1,500	-2.0
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, & Miscellaneous	34,900	35,100	35,000	-200	-0.6	-100	-0.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	80,900	81,200	81,500	-300	-0.4	-600	-0.7
Petroleum & Coal Products	24,800	24,900	24,800	-100	-0.4	0	0.0
Petroleum Refining	21,100	21,200	21,200	-100	-0.5	-100	-0.5
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	52,200	52,700	54,400	-500	-0.9	-2,200	-4.0
Leather & Leather Products	4,500	4,700	5,200	-200	-4.3	-700	-13.5
SERVICE PRODUCING	**7,726,600**	**7,671,200**	**7,741,000**	**55,400**	**0.7**	**-14,400**	**-0.2**
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	574,200	574,300	596,000	-100	0.0	-21,800	-3.7
Transportation	356,700	356,400	367,900	300	0.1	-11,200	-3.0
Railroad Transportation	15,800	15,800	16,000	0	0.0	-200	-1.3
Transportation by Air	116,500	116,900	124,800	-400	-0.3	-8,300	-6.7
Communications	142,800	143,000	150,200	-200	-0.1	-7,400	-4.9
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	74,700	74,900	77,900	-200	-0.3	-3,200	-4.1
Electric Services	35,700	35,800	35,600	-100	-0.3	100	0.3
Gas Production & Distribution	21,500	21,600	25,100	-100	-0.5	-3,600	-14.3
Trade	2,237,900	2,247,900	2,261,900	-10,000	-0.4	-24,000	-1.1
Wholesale Trade	521,800	522,600	529,700	-800	-0.2	-7,900	-1.5
Retail Trade	1,716,100	1,725,300	1,732,200	-9,200	-0.5	-16,100	-0.9
Building Materials & Gardening Supplies	67,800	68,700	66,400	-900	-1.3	1,400	2.1
General Merchandise Stores	219,400	218,800	230,700	600	0.3	-11,300	-4.9
Food Stores	242,500	244,700	251,600	-2,200	-0.9	-9,100	-3.6
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	181,100	182,200	181,100	-1,100	-0.6	0	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	80,200	83,000	82,300	-2,800	-3.4	-2,100	-2.6
Home Furniture, Furnishings, & Equipment Stores	82,600	82,300	82,900	300	0.4	-300	-0.4
Eating & Drinking Places	659,300	662,500	648,000	-3,200	-0.5	11,300	1.7
Other Retail Trade	183,200	183,100	189,200	100	0.1	-6,000	-3.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	530,700	532,300	535,600	-1,600	-0.3	-4,900	-0.9
Depository Institutions including Banks	132,200	132,500	132,600	-300	-0.2	-400	-0.3
Insurance Carriers, Agents, Brokers, & Service	165,100	165,500	166,400	-400	-0.2	-1,300	-0.8
Other Finance Insurance & Real Estate	233,400	234,300	236,600	-900	-0.4	-3,200	-1.4
Services	2,753,900	2,760,300	2,751,400	-6,400	-0.2	2,500	0.1
Hotel & Other Lodging Places	95,000	97,700	94,700	-2,700	-2.8	300	0.3
Personal Services	91,900	91,700	92,600	200	0.2	-700	-0.8
Business Services	668,800	669,100	695,900	-300	0.0	-27,100	-3.9
Auto Repair Services	96,600	97,400	96,200	-800	-0.8	400	0.4
Miscellaneous Repair Services	33,500	33,500	34,200	0	0.0	-700	-2.0
Amusement & Recreation, including Motion Pictures	121,200	127,900	123,300	-6,700	-5.2	-2,100	-1.7
Health Services	742,100	741,000	724,700	1,100	0.1	17,400	2.4
Legal Services	71,100	71,700	71,100	-600	-0.8	0	0.0
Educational Services	128,100	119,500	125,400	8,600	7.2	2,700	2.2
Social Services	208,000	207,700	202,400	300	0.1	5,600	2.8
Membership Organizations	144,800	146,300	144,500	-1,500	-1.0	300	0.2
Engineering & Management Services	269,200	271,400	267,400	-2,200	-0.8	1,800	0.7
Agricultural Services	63,400	64,900	61,500	-1,500	-2.3	1,900	3.1
Government	1,629,900	1,556,400	1,596,100	73,500	4.7	33,800	2.1
Federal	181,400	180,300	178,700	1,100	0.6	2,700	1.5
State	337,300	323,700	332,000	13,600	4.2	5,300	1.6
Local	1,111,200	1,052,400	1,085,400	58,800	5.6	25,800	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)

	ABILENE			AMARILLO			AUSTIN-SAN MARCOS			BMT.-PT. ARTHUR			BRAZORIA		
INDUSTRY	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01
TOTAL	53.4	53.1	54.4	96.7	96.5	98.4	672.3	670.7	670.7	157.5	156.8	157.3	78.6	77.9	78.1
Mining	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Construction	2.4	2.4	2.3	4.9	5.1	5.3	39.7	40.4	40.0	15.9	15.7	15.6	11.3	11.1	10.7
Manufacturing-Dur.	1.5	1.5	1.6	3.2	3.2	3.3	55.7	56.2	62.0	7.6	7.6	7.7	3.3	3.4	3.7
Manufacturing-Nondur.	1.5	1.6	1.6	5.9	5.8	5.6	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.7	13.8	14.3	10.2	10.3	10.4
Trans., Comm. & Util.	2.4	2.4	2.4	4.8	4.8	4.9	20.4	20.5	21.2	8.1	8.1	8.5	3.0	3.1	2.8
Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.6	2.7	5.9	5.9	6.0	37.8	37.9	37.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	2.6	2.6	2.5
Retail Trade	11.3	11.3	11.6	21.4	21.5	21.2	116.3	116.4	116.3	30.9	31.2	30.7	13.3	13.3	13.8
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	2.5	2.5	2.5	5.1	5.2	5.4	34.4	34.6	34.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Services	18.7	18.5	19.3	28.9	29.1	28.8	203.2	203.3	201.8	44.3	44.2	42.7	16.1	16.2	15.6
Federal Government	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	10.0	9.9	9.6	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
State Government	2.0	2.0	2.1	4.3	4.1	4.5	69.7	68.8	67.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	3.0	3.0	2.8
Local Government	6.4	6.0	6.2	9.8	9.3	10.8	70.3	68.0	66.3	17.8	16.9	18.3	11.7	10.8	11.7

	BROWNSVILLE-HARL.			BRYAN-COLL. STA.			CORPUS CHRISTI			DALLAS			EL PASO		
INDUSTRY	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01
TOTAL	112.6	111.3	111.6	77.9	73.1	77.7	160.5	159.2	160.3	1981.2	1978.6	1989.7	253.1	251.8	255.8
Mining	**	**	**	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	9.2	9.2	9.1	**	**	**
Construction	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	13.9	13.9	12.9	106.5	106.9	107.8	12.3	12.2	11.8
Manufacturing-Dur.	5.6	5.6	5.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	154.9	155.8	160.5	14.0	14.1	14.9
Manufacturing-Nondur.	5.1	5.2	5.9	2.4	2.4	2.5	7.9	7.9	8.0	75.4	75.5	74.8	18.5	18.5	20.1
Trans., Comm. & Util.	5.5	5.5	5.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	8.0	8.0	7.9	138.2	138.2	140.9	14.1	14.1	15.0
Wholesale Trade	4.5	4.5	4.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	144.5	144.9	149.9	11.7	11.7	11.7
Retail Trade	23.0	22.9	22.5	14.4	14.1	14.6	30.3	30.5	30.5	342.9	343.9	344.2	49.2	49.3	48.8
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	6.4	6.4	6.4	157.0	157.3	158.0	11.3	11.3	11.3
Services	33.3	33.4	33.0	17.3	17.1	17.5	50.1	50.1	50.5	622.8	624.2	621.2	62.5	62.5	63.5
Federal Government	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	31.8	31.6	31.0	8.7	8.6	8.7
State Government	3.9	3.8	3.9	22.9	19.6	22.1	4.4	4.1	4.5	27.0	25.9	26.2	9.1	8.3	8.8
Local Government	21.1	19.8	20.2	7.0	5.9	7.0	20.3	19.1	20.2	171.0	165.2	166.1	41.7	41.2	41.2

	FT. WORTH-ARL.			GALVESTON-TX. CITY			HOUSTON			KILLEEN-TEMPLE			LAREDO		
INDUSTRY	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01
TOTAL	793.5	792.7	799.7	86.5	86.4	86.8	2122.9	2117.2	2122.1	103.5	103.5	103.5	71.8	71.3	70.3
Mining	4.6	4.6	4.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	66.3	68.3	69.3	**	**	**	1.2	1.2	1.3
Construction	46.2	47.0	45.7	4.2	4.1	4.0	162.5	164.1	159.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing-Dur.	69.2	69.5	72.1	2.3	2.3	2.6	129.9	130.4	132.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Manufacturing-Nondur.	35.7	35.9	35.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	80.6	81.1	82.0	4.7	4.8	4.9	0.5	0.5	0.6
Trans., Comm. & Util.	79.5	79.2	80.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	145.4	145.9	153.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	12.0	12.0	12.2
Wholesale Trade	42.5	42.8	42.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	124.8	124.8	125.6	3.8	3.8	4.0	2.8	2.8	2.9
Retail Trade	152.5	153.8	155.6	18.2	18.4	18.0	354.3	356.4	350.2	21.3	21.5	21.1	16.1	16.2	15.2
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	41.6	41.6	41.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	115.7	116.3	115.8	4.3	4.4	4.4	3.0	3.0	2.9
Services	217.8	219.1	218.5	20.2	20.4	20.1	666.1	667.6	660.0	28.2	28.6	28.5	15.8	15.9	15.5
Federal Government	14.5	14.1	14.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	26.3	26.2	26.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
State Government	9.3	9.2	9.3	11.6	11.7	11.8	51.1	47.0	49.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	1.5	1.4	1.4
Local Government	80.1	75.9	79.7	12.8	12.3	12.9	199.9	189.1	198.6	17.1	16.3	16.5	13.6	13.0	13.0

	LONGVIEW-MARSHALL			LUBBOCK			MCALLEN-EDIN.-MIS.			ODESSA-MIDLAND			SAN ANGELO		
INDUSTRY	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01
TOTAL	91.7	90.9	93.1	123.9	123.5	123.2	165.7	164.4	161.5	105.3	104.6	106.2	45.5	45.1	45.0
Mining	4.1	4.0	4.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	12.5	12.5	12.6	1.0	1.0	0.9
Construction	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.9	8.6	8.7	8.2	5.4	5.5	5.7	2.1	2.2	2.2
Manufacturing-Dur.	11.1	11.1	11.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.4	3.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	2.5	2.5	2.5
Manufacturing-Nondur.	4.6	4.6	4.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	6.5	6.8	7.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.1
Trans., Comm. & Util.	4.1	4.1	4.1	8.4	8.2	8.4	6.6	6.5	6.5	5.2	5.2	5.3	2.3	2.3	2.5
Wholesale Trade	4.2	4.1	4.1	7.5	7.4	7.4	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.0	6.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Retail Trade	19.7	19.6	19.9	26.3	26.4	25.8	36.3	36.6	35.6	20.6	20.7	21.0	8.5	8.5	8.6
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	3.6	3.6	3.6	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services	23.6	23.6	23.7	37.0	37.1	37.1	47.2	46.9	44.5	25.3	25.4	25.5	13.3	13.3	13.2
Federal Government	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.3
State Government	0.8	0.8	0.8	13.0	12.7	12.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.6
Local Government	10.6	10.1	11.0	11.9	11.7	11.9	35.5	33.9	34.3	15.6	14.6	15.4	5.9	5.7	5.5

	SAN ANTONIO			SHERMAN-DENISON			TEXARKANA			TYLER			VICTORIA		
INDUSTRY	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01
TOTAL	733.0	729.1	731.5	42.9	43.2	44.6	52.6	51.6	53.3	86.6	86.3	84.3	37.2	37.0	37.5
Mining	2.4	2.4	2.2	**	**	**	**	**	**	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Construction	44.3	44.5	42.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.1	2.1	2.0
Manufacturing-Dur.	29.3	29.4	29.7	5.4	5.5	6.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	8.9	8.9	7.6	1.0	1.0	1.1
Manufacturing-Nondur.	23.4	23.4	23.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.5	2.0	2.0	1.9
Trans., Comm. & Util.	34.3	34.3	36.4	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Wholesale Trade	31.5	31.5	31.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	1.8	1.8	1.9
Retail Trade	144.1	144.8	146.2	8.4	8.5	8.8	10.7	10.8	11.1	19.1	19.0	19.1	7.6	7.6	7.8
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	51.5	51.7	52.5	3.0	3.0	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	4.4	4.4	4.3	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services	237.1	237.8	234.6	12.7	12.8	12.7	14.6	14.7	14.8	26.7	27.0	25.9	10.2	10.3	10.3
Federal Government	28.7	28.8	28.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
State Government	15.4	14.6	15.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	3.0	2.8	2.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
Local Government	91.0	85.9	88.5	5.2	5.1	5.5	6.3	5.2	6.2	7.9	7.6	7.7	6.1	5.8	6.0

	WACO			WICHITA FALLS		
INDUSTRY	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01	Sept. '02	Aug. '02	Sept. '01
TOTAL	100.2	98.5	101.4	59.8	59.2	60.3
Mining	**	**	**	1.0	1.0	1.0
Construction	5.7	5.7	5.6	2.0	2.0	2.1
Manufacturing-Dur.	7.7	7.8	8.1	6.0	6.0	6.5
Manufacturing-Nondur.	6.3	6.3	6.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Trans., Comm. & Util.	4.4	4.4	4.5	2.7	2.6	2.7
Wholesale Trade	4.5	4.5	4.6	2.3	2.3	2.2
Retail Trade	17.9	18.0	18.1	12.0	11.8	12.0
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	6.4	6.5	6.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Services	30.1	28.7	30.9	17.1	17.1	16.7
Federal Government	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
State Government	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.2	3.5
Local Government	11.1	10.5	10.7	6.9	6.7	7.1

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.

*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 role of consumer confidence in the business cycle, and how does it affect the economy?" *by Professor Jim Lee*

Consumers play a major role in the economy. This is because consumer spending accounts for two-thirds of U.S. output. Since households' economic outlook affects their spending behavior, their expectations influence the direction of economic activity in the business cycle.

Consumer confidence, or optimism about the overall economy, is commonly referred to as "animal spirits" after a famous economist, John Maynard Keynes. Keynes asserted that the Great Depression of the 1930s was largely attributable to a collapse of public confidence, which led to dramatic declines in consumer and business spending.

Today, consumer confidence receives a great deal of media attention. Rising consumer confidence is widely interpreted as a precursor to higher future household spending. It is therefore a leading indicator of the overall economy. If consumers are more optimistic about the economy, they will tend to spend more, especially on durable goods and other large purchases. A higher overall demand for goods and services will subsequently lead to higher output and employment.

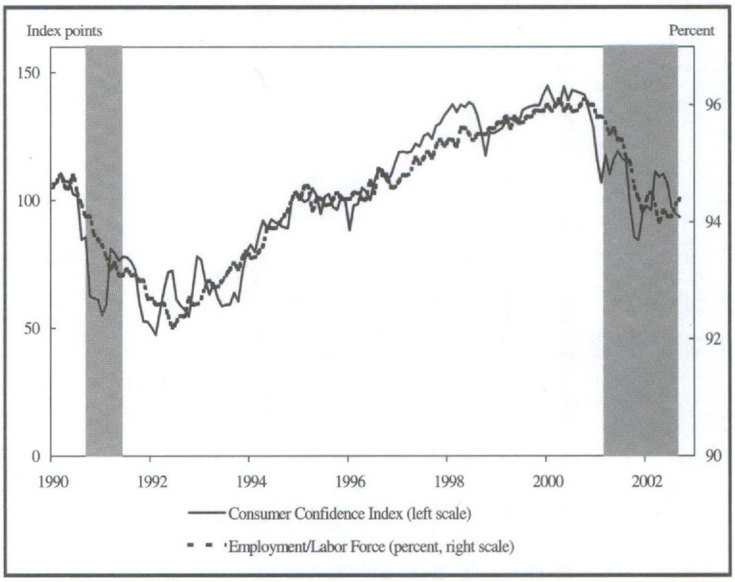
Higher consumer spending, however, may also lead to higher inflation. For this reason, the Federal Reserve, which seeks to maintain price stability, also pays close attention to changes in households' attitudes toward the economy. The Federal Reserve may raise interest rates in an effort to reduce any anticipated pressure on inflation. Since changes in interest rates affect financial markets, investors also watch closely any signs of change in consumer confidence.

The two most often cited measures of U.S. public confidence in the economy are the Confidence Board's Consumer Confidence Index and the University of Michigan's Consumer Sentiment Index. Both indexes are based on monthly surveys of a large sample of U.S. households. In particular, the Conference Board's survey asks about 5,000 households nationwide questions concerning the present and future business conditions, employment prospects, and income expectations.

The accompanying figure shows over the past 12 years the patterns of the Consumer Confidence Index and a key measure of economic activity—U.S. employment as a percentage of the labor force. The shaded areas represent periods of recession. Note that the two variables tend to move in tandem over the business cycles since 1990. First, both consumer confidence and employment declined during the 1990-91 recession. The recession ended officially in March 1991, but most people felt that bad economic times extended well into 1992. Indeed, the employment condition did not improve until the Consumer Confidence Index reversed its downward trend.

During the subsequent recovery in the 1990s, movements in employment also closely mirrored movements in the level of consumer confidence. After reaching a peak of 144.7 in January 2001, the confidence index fell precipitously. Two months later, the U.S. entered a recession as employment began to decline as well, along with lower spending by households and business firms.

The close correlation between the ups and downs in household sentiment and the ups and downs in economic activity, however, does not necessarily mean consumer confidence drives the economy. Such a relationship may also reflect that, for instance, rising employment and thus brighter economic prospects boost confidence among households, rather than the other way around. For this reason, the role of any measure of consumer confidence in forecasting business cycle turning points remains debatable. Nonetheless, the fact that consumer confidence and economic activity have generally moved in the same directions over the business cycle highlights the importance of household sentiment in understanding the present and future economic conditions.



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Have a question for us?

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

Continued from page 4

This shift in school enrollment tells us that over the past decade a large number of students in the primary school age bracket entered the education system. What are the implications? Expectations are that the demand for qualified teachers will remain high for primary and elementary grade levels. The slight reduction in the number of college graduates could result in a tight labor market for workers with college degrees.

Language Spoken at Home

The Census Bureau also released information on the language spoken at home, from which some interesting observations can be made. For example, there are 5.8 percent fewer Texans who spoke only the English language at home from the 1990 Census to 2000. The 1990 Census reported that 25.4 percent (22.1 percent were Spanish speakers) of the population of persons age 5 and above spoke a language other than English at home. This percentage rose to 31.2 percent (27 percent were Spanish speakers) by 2000. This shows that Texas has a growing Hispanic population and the labor force has experienced a significant increase in the number of bilingual workers and students who will eventually enter the labor market.

Summary

The Census long form data provided a detailed portrait of the Texas population and labor force. Texas' workers have increased in ratio of women to men; the labor force grew while the participation rate declined, possibly explaining worker shortages late in the decade. Services positioned itself as the leading industry in the state. The majority of new Texans migrated from other Southern states into Texas Metropolitan Statistical Areas. With over a 50 percent increase in people who commute from a different county to work, Texas realized a "suburban creep" in population, meaning more workers were willing to increase their driving distance to work to reside in lower-cost suburban areas. Advances in telecommunications and the acceptance of the Internet as a means of commerce led to an increase in the number of Texans working from home. A shift in school enrollment occurred as students transferred from the education system into the labor force. Texas experienced a surge in the number of students enrolled in primary school. And lastly, the data illustrated that Texas' Hispanic population grew along with the number of bilingual workers. The analysis of this Census data provided a clearer picture of the dynamic growth of Texas' diverse labor market over the past decade and its potential in the years to come.

**The Census 2000 civilian labor force (CLF) figures are not comparable to the CLF figures produced monthly by the Labor Market Information Department of the Texas Workforce Commission due to methodological differences, including data collection and reference periods.*

"HAPPENINGS AROUND THE STATE"

High Tech Business to Open in McAllen

MCALLEN, Tex. (McAllen Monitor-Stephen W. Spivey)—Jabil Global Services plans on opening a distribution center in November. The new firm, which provides technical support to companies that manufacture electronics, will employ 223 people. According to Stephanie Gitkin Hawk of the McAllen Economic Development Corporation, the new jobs will pay between $7.50 and $12 an hour. Jabil is headquartered in St. Petersburg, Fla. and employs about 17,00 worldwide. Jabil will be partnered with Seagate Technology, which repairs computer disks and tape drives in Reynosa, Mexico.

Austin Airport Ranks as One of the Best Worldwide

AUSTIN, Tex. (Austin Business Journal-John Egan)—Austin-Bergstrom International Airport ranked second best in the world according to the J.D. Powers and Associates Global Airport Satisfaction Study. The airport was the only small airport, a classification that includes airports with less than 10 million annual passengers, which made the survey scoring 129 points behind only Singapore's Changi International Airport.

The average airport scored 100 according to Rick Bourdeau, senior research manager for J.D. Powers' airport practice. Bourdeau said, "Austin did very, very well. Compared to the other airports in the study it's a very high satisfaction score." Senior director of travel services at J.D. Powers, Michael Taylor added, "with its unique touches, such as live music and locally themed shops and restaurants, Austin passengers are enthusiastic about the design and services of that airport."

Rubbermaid Plant to Expand

GREENVILLE, Tex. (Wright Review: Texas Business Report)—A $26.8 million dollar expansion in the Rubbermaid Home Products plant in Greenville should mean an additional 32 employees in 2003. Rubbermaid will launch a new product from the plant, which currently employs 670, making Greenville the single-source manufacturer and distributor for the new plastic goods. This is the sixth significant expansion for Rubbermaid during its 20 years in the 800-acre Greenville Industrial Park.

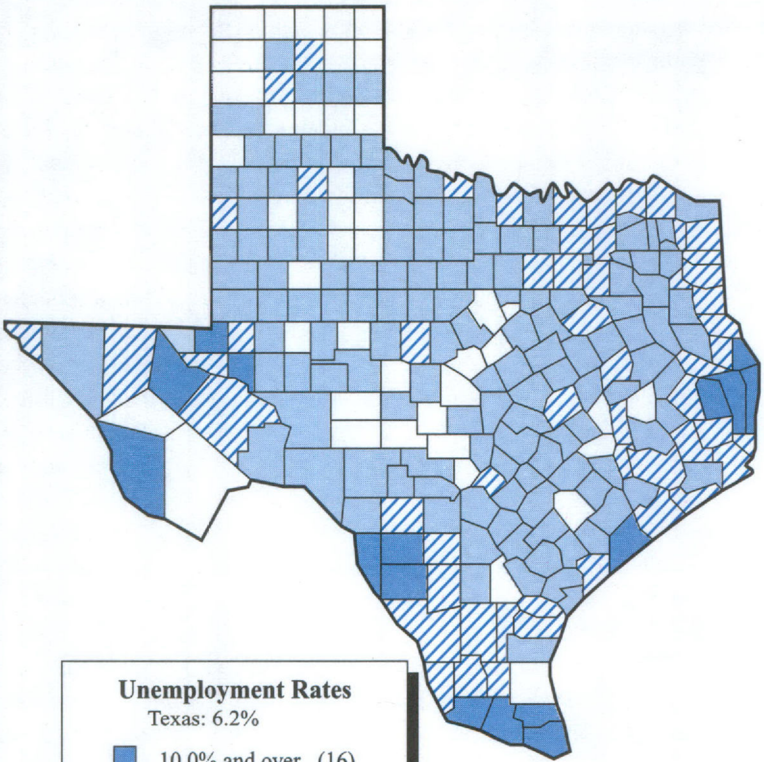
New 14-Story Hotel Planned for Downtown San Antonio

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (San Antonio Business Journal-W. Scott Bailey)—La Quinta Corp. plans to build a 300 room, 14-story hotel just north of their current downtown location. La Quinta Executive Vice President Alan Tallis says, "The downtown area of San Antonio is a vibrant hotel market." Construction on the new hotel, located between the Alamodome and Rivercenter Mall, is scheduled to begin in early 2003. Tallis says the current 24-year-old property will eventually be razed to make room for additional parking and other uses.

Oilrig Plant to Add More Jobs

ARANSAS PASS, Tex (Wright Review: Texas Business Report)—A new production line for offshore oilrigs by Gulf Marine Fabricators could add more than 700 jobs in the next few years. Around 170 new workers have been added since January of this year on the existing production line and 160 more new employees will be needed by the end of the year to start work on the offshore oilrig hull designs. The Paris-based Technip Offshore Inc. currently employs 869 people at yards in Aransas Pass, Ingleside and Refugio.

Unemployment Rates by County
September 2002



Unemployment Rates
Texas: 6.2%

- 10.0% and over (16)
- 6.0% to 9.9% (57)
- 3.0% to 5.9% (139)
- 0.0% to 2.9% (42)

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Labor Market Information

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