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Texas Workforce

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Statewide Unemployment Rate falls below 4.0 Percent. (Seasonally Adjusted)

The Texas seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from 4.2 percent in November to 3.7 percent in December. December's unemployment rate represented the third consecutive monthly decline. The number of employed Texans rose by 63,500 workers over the month, from 9,982,300 in November to 10,045,800 in December, while the number unemployed fell by 51,500 over the month.

December Sees Third Largest Monthly Employment Gain (Seasonally Adjusted)

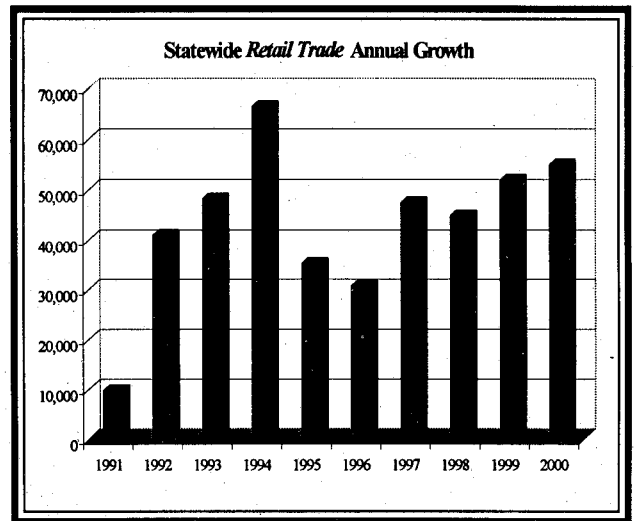
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment registered a sizable gain in December with the addition of 31,400 jobs, the third largest monthly increase of the year. Services and Trade led the growth, with only Mining showing a loss over the month. The annual job growth rate inched upward to 2.8 percent after remaining at 2.7 percent for the past five months.

The Services industry grew by 11,400 jobs in December. The largest gains were in *Business Services, Engineering and Management, and Health Services*, which contributed 7,700 new positions.

Trade employment grew by 8,900 in December, bringing the annual job growth level to 73,800 jobs, the highest since 1994. Over the month, *Retail Trade* added 6,100 jobs while *Wholesale Trade* added 2,800. *Retail Trade's* December growth was well above the ten-year average November-to-December increase of 3,600 jobs, and at 3.3 percent, marked the twenty-third consecutive month of annual growth above 3.0 percent.

Manufacturing employment grew by 500 jobs in December with gains in *Durable Goods* offsetting losses in *Nondurable Goods*. A monthly decline of 1,700 jobs in *Nondurable Goods* was primarily due to continued contractions in *Apparel and Other Textiles*. *Electronic Equipment* led growth within *Durable Goods* with a gain of 700 jobs, bringing *Durable Goods* growth for the year to 6,200 new positions, the industry's strongest showing since 1997.

Mining employment recorded its third over-the-month decline of the year with a loss of 800 jobs. This industry, however, added 1,700 additional jobs in 2000, its first positive December over-the-year growth since 1997.



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

Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment within Texas' MSAs grew by 31,500 jobs over the month. December's gains can be attributed to moderate growth in the Services, Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE), and TCPU industries, as well as substantial seasonal growth in the Trade.

Due to seasonal holiday hiring, *Retail Trade* accounted for 79 percent of Total Nonagricultural growth within the MSAs. With the exception of Bryan-College Station, all MSAs added jobs in *Retail Trade* in December.

Government employment fell by 3,100 jobs over the month. Of these losses, the majority came from state and local government in the Austin-San Marcos MSA. *State Government* losses are partly attributable to reductions in university staffing levels in preparation for the semester break, while losses in *Local Government* resulted from the release of election workers following national, state, and local elections in November.

Labor Market Review



December
2000

Texas Unemployment Rate		Texas Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	
Actual Series	Seasonally Adjusted	Actual Series	Seasonally Adjusted
3.4%	3.7%	9,596,400	9,521,000

New Classification System Impacts Statistics

by Lorna Biar

Beginning with the publication of the First Quarter 2001 Covered Employment and Wages Report in August 2001, the first-ever uniform system of North American industry classifications will be implemented. This new system, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), was developed by Mexico's National Institute of Statistics, Statistics Canada, and the U.S. Economic Classification Policy Committee (ECPC), on behalf of the U. S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB). NAICS will provide common industry definitions for Canada, Mexico, and the United States that will facilitate economic analyses of the economies of the three North American countries. Also, this system will allow for more detailed industry classifications and will facilitate the capture of new and emerging industries as we move into the information age.

The North American Industry Classification System is based on a production-oriented or supply-based framework and groups establishments into industries by the activities in which they are primarily engaged. It is a comprehensive system covering the entire field of economic activity. There are 20 sectors (excluding nonclassifiable establishments) in the U.S. NAICS system and 1,170 industries, with over 350 new industries. This system replaces the existing Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, which only has 10 industry divisions and has been used in the United States since the 1930s. In short, NAICS represents a complete restructuring of how industry data is tabulated.

Although both the NAICS and SIC systems use a numeric hierarchical structure, there is no relationship between the numeric industry codes. NAICS industries are identified by a 6-digit code, in contrast to the 4-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the larger number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designating sub-sectors. It also provides for additional detail not necessarily appropriate for all three NAICS countries. The international NAICS agreement assigns only the first five digits of the code. The sixth digit, where used, identifies subdivisions of industries that accommodate user needs in individual countries. Thus, 6-digit U.S. codes may differ from counterparts in Canada or Mexico, but at the 5-digit level they are standardized.

Many of the new sectors reflect recognizable parts of SIC divisions, such as the Utilities and Transportation Sectors, broken out from the SIC Division Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities. Conversely, the SIC Division for Service industries has been subdivided to form several new sectors. Other sectors represent combinations of pieces from more than one SIC division. For example, the new Information Sector includes major components from Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (broadcasting and telecommunications), Manufacturing (publishing), and Services industries (software publishing, data processing, information services, motion picture and sound recording). Table 1 lists each NAICS Sector and compares it to the old SIC Division(s) to which it is most closely related.

Major Changes by Sector

Manufacturing

The Manufacturing Sector is reorganized and re-sequenced to achieve comparability with Canada and Mexico. The most significant change to Manufacturing is the creation of the Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing sub-sector. This new sub-sector brings together those establishments engaged in the production of computers, computer peripherals, communications equipment, similar electronic products, and the components for such products. A number of important activities have been moved out of Manufacturing while other activities have moved in. Publishing has moved to the new Information Sector and logging to Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing and Hunting. Coming into Manufacturing are bakeries that bake on the premises and custom manufacturing.

Retail and Wholesale Trade

NAICS redefines the boundaries between Retail and Wholesale Trade. The new NAICS definition emphasizes what the establishment does, rather than to whom it sells. Retailers have a selling place open to the public; merchandise on display or available through sales clerks; facilities for making cash or credit card transactions; and services provided to retail customers. Wholesalers normally operate from a warehouse or office and are characterized by having little or no display of merchandise. Neither the design nor location of the premises is intended to solicit walk-in traffic. Wholesalers usually do not use advertising directed to the general public. Another major change to the Retail Trade Sector is the removal of restaurants from retail trade. Restaurants are combined with accommodations to form a new Sector in NAICS, Accommodation and Food Services

Information

Perhaps the most relevant change in NAICS is the recognition of a new Information Sector. This new Sector includes those establishments that create, disseminate, or provide the means to distribute information. Establishments moving from other industry divisions into this new Sector are newspaper, book, and periodical publishers; software publishers; broadcasting and telecommunications producers and distributors; motion picture and sound recording industries; information services, and data processing services. Some of the new industries include paging, cellular and other wireless telecommunications, and satellite telecommunications.

Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services

Those businesses whose major input is human capital are grouped together in this new Sector. The industries within this Sector are each defined by the expertise and training of the service provider. The Sector includes such industries as offices of lawyers, engineering services, architectural services, veterinary services, advertising services, and interior design services.

Code	NAICS Sectors	SIC Divisions
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
21	Mining	Mining
23	Construction	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing	Manufacturing
22	Utilities	Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	Wholesale Trade
42	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade
44-45	Retail Trade	Accommodation and Food Services
72	Accommodation and Food Services	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
52	Finance and Insurance	Services
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	
51	Information	
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	
56	Administrative Support; Waste Management and Remediation Services	
61	Educational Services	
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	Public Administration
92	Public Administration	None (parts of all divisions)
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	

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Health and Social Assistance

Nine new service sectors and 250 new service industries are recognized in the U.S. NAICS system. The new Health and Social Assistance Sector recognizes that it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the boundaries of health care and social assistance. These industries are grouped in order from those providing the most intensive type of health care to those providing minimal health care with social assistance to those providing only social assistance. Some of the new industries include HMO medical centers, family planning centers, blood and organ banks, diagnostic imaging centers, continuing care retirement communities, and community food services. The Sector also includes ambulance services which was transferred from the Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities Division under the SIC system.

Auxiliary Establishments

Auxiliary establishments are those establishments that primarily produce support services for other establishments of the enterprise. Generally, these support services are not intended for use outside of

the enterprise. In the SIC system, these separate service establishments were classified according to the primary activity of the establishments they served. NAICS classifies auxiliary establishments based on what they do, not on whom they serve. This would mean that a warehousing facility of a large manufacturing establishment would be classified under warehousing, not under manufacturing.


While the new NAICS system provides a more precise depiction of the U.S. economy, it will also mean that data users will be confronted with time-series breaks and new data products. The Texas Workforce Commission will continue to provide assistance in interpreting the data and will make efforts to educate users about NAICS, its benefits, implementation schedule, and any future changes to the system.

Sources:

Paul T. Zeisset and Mark E. Wallace, "How NAICS Will Affect Data Users", U.S. Census Bureau.

Carole A. Ambler, "NAICS and U.S. Statistics", Annual meeting of the American Statistical Association, August 9-13, 1998.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Manual, 1997


**Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Seasonally Adjusted⁺**

INDUSTRY TITLE	Dec. 2000*	Nov. 2000	Dec. 1999	Nov. '00 to Dec. '00		Dec. '99 to Dec. '00	
				Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL NONAG. W&S EMPLOYMENT	9,521,000	9,489,600	9,264,900	31,400	0.3	256,100	2.8
GOODS PRODUCING	1,794,700	1,793,000	1,763,400	1,700	0.1	31,300	1.8
Mining	144,600	145,400	142,900	-800	-0.6	1,700	1.2
Construction	563,200	561,200	538,600	2,000	0.4	24,600	4.6
Manufacturing	1,086,900	1,086,400	1,081,900	500	0.0	5,000	0.5
Durable Goods	670,100	667,900	658,500	2,200	0.3	11,600	1.8
Nondurable Goods	416,800	418,500	423,400	-1,700	-0.4	-6,600	-1.6
SERVICE PRODUCING	7,726,300	7,696,600	7,501,500	29,700	0.4	224,800	3.0
Transportation, Comm., Utilities	595,100	594,600	571,700	500	0.1	23,400	4.1
Trade	2,284,500	2,275,600	2,210,700	8,900	0.4	73,800	3.3
Wholesale Trade	558,600	555,800	539,800	2,800	0.5	18,800	3.5
Retail Trade	1,725,900	1,719,800	1,670,900	6,100	0.4	55,000	3.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	541,100	539,500	528,500	1,600	0.3	12,600	2.4
Services	2,712,900	2,701,500	2,634,900	11,400	0.4	78,000	3.0
Government	1,592,700	1,585,400	1,555,700	7,300	0.5	37,000	2.4

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.

TEXAS AND U.S. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

TEXAS*					UNITED STATES**			
Actual	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate
Dec '00	10,436,700	10,086,000	350,700	3.4	141,319,000	136,092,000	5,227,000	3.7
Nov '00	10,449,500	10,032,200	417,300	4.0	141,026,000	135,731,000	5,295,000	3.8
Dec '99	10,327,800	9,895,200	432,600	4.2	139,941,000	134,696,000	5,245,000	3.7
Seas. Adjusted	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate
Dec '00	10,431,200	10,045,800	385,400	3.7	141,489,000	135,836,000	5,653,000	4.0
Nov '00	10,419,200	9,982,300	436,900	4.2	141,136,000	135,478,000	5,658,000	4.0
Dec '99	10,331,200	9,857,200	474,000	4.6	140,185,000	134,498,000	5,687,000	4.1

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)

Highlights of Local Area Unemployment Statistics

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Ranked by Unemployment Rate
December 2000

The Texas actual-series unemployment rate remained at historically low levels in December, fueled in part by brisk statewide job growth. The jobless rate fell to 3.4 percent in December, continuing a downward trend that began eight years ago in August 1992 when the rate stood at 8.6 percent. The United States unemployment rate also fell over the month, from 3.8 percent in November to 3.7 percent in December. Total nonfarm employment in Texas diverged from national trends with employment increasing over the month by .4 percent, compared to a negative monthly change nationwide. Annual job growth for Texas stands at 2.7 percent, a full 1.2 percentage points above the national rate.

The number of employed Texans surpassed the 10 million mark for the third consecutive month in December. The increase of over 53,000 may be the result of later-than-usual holiday hiring. Total Employment levels in Texas have enjoyed remarkable growth over the past eleven years—increasing by an average of 188,000 per year.

The number of unemployed Texans fell by 66,600 over the month, from 417,300 in November to 350,700 in December. Texas' annual average Total Unemployment level (preliminary) was 443,800—the lowest annual average recorded since 1981.

The number of claims for unemployment benefits without earnings increased by 1,700 over the month, from 92,100 in November to 93,800 in December. This was the smallest over-the-month increase of the year. Over the year, claims decreased by 7,700. The annual average number of continued claims is the lowest recorded since 1990.

Government was the only major industry to record an over-the-month decrease in claims for unemployment benefits. Construction saw the largest monthly gain in claims with the addition of 1,200, due primarily to seasonal slowdowns in this industry.

1	Bryan-College Station	1.3
2	Austin-San Marcos	1.6
3	Lubbock	1.8
4 (tie)	Amarillo	2.4
	San Angelo	2.4
6	Dallas	2.5
7	Forth Worth-Arlington	2.6
8 (tie)	San Antonio	2.7
	Wichita Falls	2.7
10	Abilene	2.8
11 (tie)	Killeen-Temple	2.9
	Sherman-Denison	2.9
	Victoria	2.9
	Waco	2.9
15	Houston	3.0
16	Tyler	3.2
17 (tie)	Odessa-Midland	3.7
	Texarkana	3.7
18	Longview-Marshall	4.3
19	Galveston-Texas City	4.6
20	Corpus Christi	4.8
21	Brazoria	5.2
22	Laredo	5.6
23	El Paso	6.6
24	Beaumont-Port Arthur	6.7
25	Brownsville-Harlingen	7.1
26	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	12.1

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

	December 2000*				November 2000				December 1999			
	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
State of Texas	10,436.7	10,086.0	350.7	3.4	10,449.5	10,032.2	417.3	4.0	10,327.8	9,895.2	432.6	4.2
Abilene	60.4	58.7	1.7	2.8	60.7	58.8	1.9	3.2	60.1	58.0	2.1	3.5
Amarillo	114.5	111.7	2.8	2.4	114.9	111.3	3.6	3.2	114.5	110.4	4.1	3.6
Austin-San Marcos	745.9	733.9	12.0	1.6	745.5	731.3	14.2	1.9	723.6	709.2	14.4	2.0
Beaumont-Port Arthur	173.8	162.2	11.6	6.7	175.0	161.2	13.8	7.9	180.1	165.6	14.5	8.1
Brazoria	99.6	94.5	5.1	5.2	100.7	94.6	6.1	6.0	103.8	97.2	6.6	6.4
Brownsville-Harlingen	127.8	118.7	9.1	7.1	129.0	118.1	10.9	8.4	127.0	115.5	11.5	9.1
Bryan-College Station	78.3	77.3	1.0	1.3	78.4	77.3	1.1	1.4	78.4	77.2	1.2	1.5
Corpus Christi	174.9	166.4	8.5	4.8	176.6	166.3	10.3	5.8	176.1	165.3	10.8	6.1
Dallas	2,000.8	1,950.6	50.2	2.5	1,993.5	1,934.7	58.8	3.0	1,945.1	1,890.2	54.9	2.8
El Paso	286.6	267.7	18.9	6.6	288.9	267.0	21.9	7.6	287.5	264.2	23.3	8.1
Fort Worth-Arlington	930.1	906.3	23.8	2.6	927.5	899.5	28.0	3.0	911.4	885.3	26.1	2.9
Galveston-Texas City	119.8	114.3	5.5	4.6	120.1	113.5	6.6	5.5	121.5	114.5	7.0	5.8
Houston	2,201.3	2,134.4	66.9	3.0	2,206.2	2,124.6	81.6	3.7	2,175.4	2,085.3	90.1	4.1
Killeen-Temple	117.5	114.1	3.4	2.9	117.8	113.8	4.0	3.4	116.5	112.7	3.8	3.2
Laredo	74.2	70.1	4.1	5.6	74.0	69.3	4.7	6.4	73.5	68.4	5.1	6.9
Longview-Marshall	101.4	97.0	4.4	4.3	101.5	96.2	5.3	5.2	103.7	97.2	6.5	6.3
Lubbock	128.5	126.2	2.3	1.8	128.7	125.8	2.9	2.2	127.0	124.1	2.9	2.3
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	205.4	180.6	24.8	12.1	206.7	177.5	29.2	14.1	200.6	172.6	28.0	14.0
Odessa-Midland	117.2	112.9	4.3	3.7	117.9	112.6	5.3	4.5	120.1	112.3	7.8	6.5
San Angelo	49.6	48.4	1.2	2.4	49.7	48.2	1.5	3.0	50.1	48.5	1.6	3.3
San Antonio	784.4	763.3	21.1	2.7	785.4	759.6	25.8	3.3	777.4	753.5	23.9	3.1
Sherman-Denison	51.5	50.0	1.5	2.9	51.5	49.7	1.8	3.5	51.0	49.1	1.9	3.7
Texarkana	56.0	53.9	2.1	3.7	56.3	54.0	2.3	4.1	56.6	53.8	2.8	4.9
Tyler	91.0	88.1	2.9	3.2	90.6	87.1	3.5	3.9	91.6	87.4	4.2	4.6
Victoria	44.0	42.7	1.3	2.9	44.0	42.4	1.6	3.7	43.5	42.0	1.5	3.4
Waco	101.7	98.8	2.9	2.9	102.2	98.8	3.4	3.4	102.8	99.9	2.9	2.9
Wichita Falls	63.6	61.9	1.7	2.7	63.7	61.7	2.0	3.2	64.5	61.5	3.0	4.6

*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 - December 2000

County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
Anderson	19,523	665	3.3	Donley	1,606	33	2.0	Kaufman	33,308	1,320	3.8	Real	1,417	43	2.9
Andrews	4,427	159	3.5	Duval	4,266	288	6.3	Kendall	13,966	227	1.6	Red River	5,671	273	4.6
Angelina	34,080	1,569	4.4	Eastland	8,402	271	3.1	Kenedy	234	1	0.4	Reeves	5,950	504	7.8
Aransas	9,183	477	4.9	Ector	55,464	2,434	4.2	Kent	423	10	2.3	Refugio	2,559	103	3.9
Archer	3,995	81	2.0	Edwards	761	21	2.7	Kerr	16,862	300	1.7	Roberts	379	3	0.8
Armstrong	1,061	12	1.1	Ellis	55,928	1,590	2.8	Kimble	2,193	37	1.7	Robertson	5,719	310	5.1
Atascosa	17,135	556	3.1	El Paso	267,737	18,906	6.6	King	138	2	1.4	Rockwall	22,437	442	1.9
Austin	13,828	302	2.1	Erath	16,441	283	1.7	Kinney	1,052	66	5.9	Runnels	4,744	151	3.1
Bailey	3,030	143	4.5	Falls	7,021	312	4.3	Kleberg	12,948	472	3.5	Rusk	18,613	767	4.0
Bandera	6,618	149	2.2	Fannin	12,573	403	3.1	Knox	1,735	58	3.2	Sabine	3,686	316	7.9
Bastrop	28,908	572	1.9	Fayette	10,736	207	1.9	Lamar	20,922	897	4.1	San Augustine	2,979	155	4.9
Baylor	1,762	45	2.5	Fisher	1,609	45	2.7	Lamb	6,164	287	4.4	San Jacinto	8,583	279	3.1
Bee	10,407	438	4.0	Floyd	2,835	136	4.6	Lampasas	7,741	205	2.6	San Patricio	28,322	1,455	4.9
Bell	92,070	2,630	2.8	Foard	830	15	1.8	La Salle	2,670	159	5.6	San Saba	2,624	50	1.9
Bexar	666,653	19,183	2.8	Fort Bend	184,429	3,891	2.1	Lavaca	9,512	114	1.2	Schleicher	1,428	31	2.1
Blanco	4,064	58	1.4	Franklin	4,169	120	2.8	Lee	7,120	184	2.5	Scurry	6,816	196	2.8
Borden	370	6	1.6	Freestone	7,005	273	3.8	Leon	6,509	269	4.0	Shackelford	1,240	27	2.1
Bosque	7,262	186	2.5	Frio	5,872	345	5.5	Liberty	28,037	1,456	4.9	Shelby	9,002	457	4.8
Bowie	37,136	1,564	4.0	Gaines	6,284	209	3.2	Limestone	8,625	289	3.2	Sherman	1,320	14	1.0
Brazoria	94,483	5,136	5.2	Galveston	114,278	5,477	4.6	Lipscomb	1,432	29	2.0	Smith	88,081	2,904	3.2
Brazos	77,303	990	1.3	Garza	1,742	43	2.4	Live Oak	4,185	89	2.1	Somervell	1,338	107	7.4
Brewster	5,378	99	1.8	Gillespie	10,469	165	1.6	Llano	5,277	139	2.6	Starr	16,930	4,414	20.7
Briscoe	834	17	2.0	Glasscock	771	17	2.2	Loving	122	6	4.7	Stephens	3,771	110	2.8
Brooks	2,709	141	4.9	Goliad	2,532	76	2.9	Lubbock	126,184	2,317	1.8	Sterling	602	12	2.0
Brown	16,942	513	2.9	Gonzales	7,173	182	2.5	Lynn	2,725	87	3.1	Stonewall	569	27	4.5
Burleson	6,222	163	2.6	Gray	8,091	317	3.8	Mc Culloch	3,506	232	6.2	Sutton	1,750	62	3.4
Burnet	13,724	331	2.4	Grayson	49,961	1,492	2.9	Mc Lennan	98,768	2,949	2.9	Swisher	3,398	108	3.1
Caldwell	16,988	434	2.5	Gregg	55,259	2,429	4.2	Mc Mullen	272	8	2.9	Tarrant	785,160	20,390	2.5
Calhoun	9,576	422	4.2	Grimes	7,971	358	4.3	Madison	4,132	101	2.4	Taylor	58,701	1,666	2.8
Callahan	5,756	169	2.9	Guadalupe	42,685	775	1.8	Marion	3,444	236	6.4	Terrell	673	23	3.3
Cameron	118,671	9,096	7.1	Hale	16,568	531	3.1	Martin	1,641	66	3.9	Terry	5,179	236	4.4
Camp	4,943	262	5.0	Hall	1,478	74	4.8	Mason	1,504	29	1.9	Throckmorton	733	21	2.8
Carson	2,973	66	2.2	Hamilton	4,023	85	2.1	Matagorda	15,230	1,354	8.2	Titus	11,730	444	3.6
Cass	13,996	725	4.9	Hansford	2,363	45	1.9	Maverick	15,101	3,716	19.7	Tom Green	48,400	1,193	2.4
Castro	3,318	101	3.0	Hardeman	1,856	48	2.5	Medina	15,890	531	3.2	Travis	485,317	8,131	1.6
Chambers	11,798	423	3.5	Hardin	20,912	1,251	5.6	Menard	974	29	2.9	Trinity	4,816	188	3.8
Cherokee	20,289	742	3.5	Harris	1,758,342	57,505	3.2	Midland	57,425	1,869	3.2	Tyler	5,945	461	7.2
Childress	2,947	97	3.2	Harrison	25,938	1,284	4.7	Milam	9,024	246	2.7	Upshur	15,826	690	4.2
Clay	4,871	112	2.2	Hartley	3,077	29	0.9	Mills	2,272	41	1.8	Upton	1,400	62	4.2
Cochran	1,129	62	5.2	Haskell	2,828	76	2.6	Mitchell	3,180	112	3.4	Uvalde	11,001	721	6.2
Coke	1,541	21	1.3	Hays	53,966	1,106	2.0	Montague	7,048	293	4.0	Val Verde	17,888	1,091	5.7
Coleman	2,927	132	4.3	Hemphill	1,796	25	1.4	Montgomery	139,219	3,301	2.3	Van Zandt	22,177	496	2.2
Collin	276,640	4,548	1.6	Henderson	30,602	911	2.9	Moore	9,059	186	2.0	Victoria	42,683	1,275	2.9
Collingsworth	1,439	14	1.0	Hidalgo	180,600	24,819	12.1	Morris	5,618	369	6.2	Walker	24,904	391	1.5
Colorado	7,930	229	2.8	Hill	16,079	504	3.0	Motley	527	6	1.1	Waller	12,543	371	2.9
Comal	38,585	837	2.1	Hockley	9,691	277	2.8	Nacogdoches	26,131	639	2.4	Ward	3,552	221	5.9
Comanche	7,139	134	1.8	Hood	17,078	534	3.0	Navarro	21,550	763	3.4	Washington	14,473	223	1.5
Concho	1,531	33	2.1	Hopkins	15,305	477	3.0	Newton	5,038	538	9.6	Webb	70,127	4,142	5.6
Cooke	17,215	581	3.3	Houston	8,747	267	3.0	Nolan	6,669	341	4.9	Wharton	18,171	759	4.0
Coryell	22,062	757	3.3	Howard	12,716	490	3.7	Nueces	138,110	7,021	4.8	Wheeler	2,611	74	2.8
Cottle	862	50	5.5	Hudspeth	1,352	48	3.4	Ochiltree	5,430	93	1.7	Wichita	57,859	1,612	2.7
Crane	1,603	58	3.5	Hunt	37,100	1,458	3.8	Oldham	1,194	23	1.9	Wilbarger	7,651	149	1.9
Crockett	1,842	43	2.3	Hutchinson	7,721	325	4.0	Orange	36,415	3,156	8.0	Willacy	5,679	864	13.2
Crosby	2,481	107	4.1	Irion	603	12	2.0	Palo Pinto	11,942	420	3.4	Williamson	148,738	1,793	1.2
Culberson	1,154	62	5.1	Jack	3,317	74	2.2	Panola	7,003	432	5.8	Wilson	15,395	320	2.0
Dallam	3,800	83	2.1	Jackson	7,885	155	1.9	Parker	42,463	1,004	2.3	Winkler	2,642	120	4.3
Dallas	1,243,308	35,877	2.8	Jasper	13,013	1,078	7.7	Parmer	4,409	108	2.4	Wise	25,557	655	2.5
Dawson	5,179	231	4.3	Jeff Davis	1,398	25	1.8	Pecos	6,075	263	4.1	Wood	12,923	597	4.4
Deaf Smith	7,017	380	5.1	Jefferson	104,895	7,152	6.4	Polk	14,195	657	4.4	Yoakum	2,963	155	5.0
Delta	4,008	136	3.3	Jim Hogg	2,221	97	4.2	Potter	53,371	2,211	4.0	Young	7,541	351	4.4
Denton	251,324	4,006	1.6	Jim Wells	15,097	857	5.4	Presidio	2,593	719	21.7	Zapata	3,937	296	7.0
De Witt	7,683	221	2.8	Johnson	61,644	1,841	2.9	Rains	3,525	99	2.7	Zavala	3,793	595	13.6
Dickens	790	23	2.8	Jones	9,430	229	2.4	Randall	58,365	581	1.0				
Dimmit	3,022	368	10.9	Karnes	5,350	186	3.4	Reagan	1,601	37	2.3				

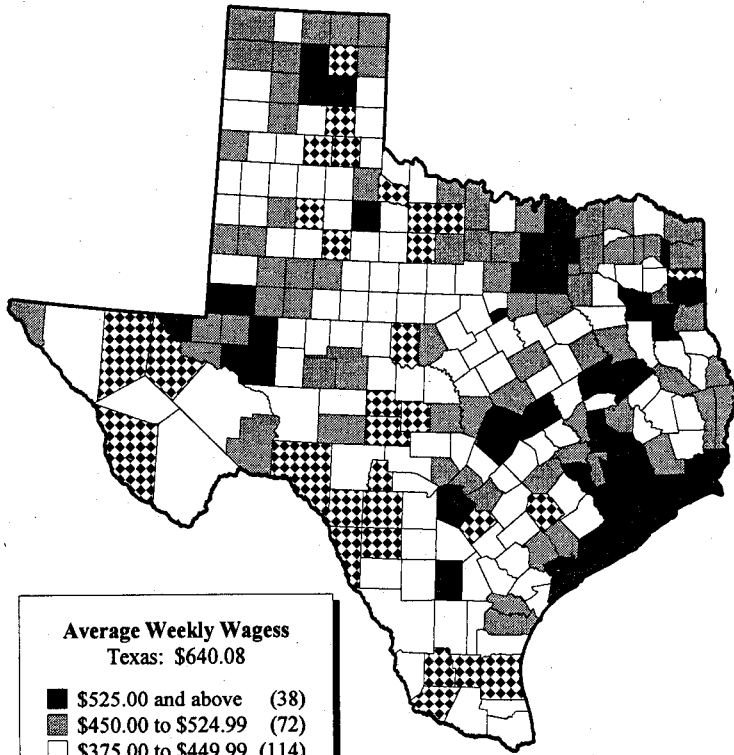
Estimates reflect actual (not seasonally adjusted) data. Estimates are preliminary and subject to revision. To obtain the civilian labor force, add total employment to total unemployment. Estimates of the TWC are in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

				Nov. '00 to Dec. '00		Dec. '99 to Dec. '00	
	Dec. '00	Nov. '00	Dec. '99	Change	% Change	Change	% Change
TOTAL NONAG. W & S EMPLOYMENT	9,596,400	9,556,400	9,343,100	40,000	0.4	253,300	2.7
GOODS PRODUCING	1,796,000	1,795,300	1,765,200	700	0.0	30,800	1.7
Mining	146,200	145,600	144,200	600	0.4	2,000	1.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	137,000	136,500	135,200	500	0.4	1,800	1.3
Construction	560,500	561,600	535,600	-1,100	-0.2	24,900	4.6
Manufacturing	1,089,300	1,088,100	1,085,400	1,200	0.1	3,900	0.4
Durable Goods	670,100	669,200	659,400	900	0.1	10,700	1.6
Lumber & Wood Products	49,300	49,400	50,100	-100	-0.2	-800	-1.6
Lumber Camps, Sawmills, Planing Mills	7,100	7,100	7,500	0	0.0	-400	-5.3
Furniture & Fixtures	20,900	20,700	20,700	200	1.0	200	1.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	46,500	46,400	45,200	100	0.2	1,300	2.9
Concrete, Gypsum, & Plaster Products	24,200	24,100	23,100	100	0.4	1,100	4.8
Primary Metal Industries	31,800	31,800	30,900	0	0.0	900	2.9
Fabricated Metal Industries	107,300	107,300	104,800	0	0.0	2,500	2.4
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	58,500	58,600	57,300	-100	-0.2	1,200	2.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	141,400	141,200	136,300	200	0.1	5,100	3.7
Oil & Gas Field Machinery	25,400	25,500	24,000	-100	-0.4	1,400	5.8
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	135,600	135,200	130,100	400	0.3	5,500	4.2
Transportation Equipment	79,900	79,700	83,300	200	0.3	-3,400	-4.1
Aircraft & Parts	42,900	42,800	44,700	100	0.2	-1,800	-4.0
Instruments & Related Products	37,000	36,900	37,400	100	0.3	400	1.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	20,400	20,600	20,600	-200	-1.0	-200	-1.0
Nondurable Goods	419,200	418,900	426,000	300	0.1	-6,800	-1.6
Food & Kindred Products	100,500	100,200	100,700	300	0.3	-200	-0.2
Meat Products	36,200	36,100	35,700	100	0.3	500	1.4
Dairy Products	5,100	5,100	5,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bakery Products	9,400	9,300	9,700	100	1.1	-300	-3.1
Malt Beverages	2,100	2,000	2,000	100	5.0	100	5.0
Textile Mill Products	4,400	4,400	4,000	0	0.0	400	10.0
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products	39,900	40,400	44,900	-500	-1.2	-5,000	-11.1
Paper & Allied Products	28,200	28,200	28,900	0	0.0	-700	-2.4
Printing & Publishing	76,000	75,900	76,100	100	0.1	-100	-0.1
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, & Miscellaneous	34,800	34,800	34,500	0	0.0	300	0.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	82,300	82,100	83,300	200	0.2	-1,000	-1.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	24,800	24,700	25,300	100	0.4	-800	-2.0
Petroleum Refining	21,200	21,200	21,700	0	0.0	-500	-2.3
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	57,600	57,600	56,900	0	0.0	700	1.2
Leather & Leather Products	5,500	5,500	5,800	0	0.0	-300	-5.2
SERVICE PRODUCING	7,800,400	7,761,100	7,577,900	39,300	0.5	222,500	2.9
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	599,900	596,400	576,600	3,500	0.6	23,300	4.0
Transportation	377,900	375,400	363,500	2,500	0.7	14,400	4.0
Railroad Transportation	16,500	16,500	16,800	0	0.0	-300	-1.8
Transportation by Air	128,700	127,200	124,000	1,500	1.2	4,700	3.8
Communications	148,100	147,300	140,900	800	0.5	7,200	5.1
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	73,900	73,700	72,200	200	0.3	1,700	2.4
Electric Services	32,700	32,600	32,400	100	0.3	300	0.9
Gas Production & Distribution	22,900	22,800	22,600	100	0.4	300	1.3
Trade	2,334,300	2,302,000	2,263,600	32,300	1.4	70,700	3.1
Wholesale Trade	559,700	556,300	541,400	3,400	0.6	18,300	3.4
Retail Trade	1,774,600	1,745,700	1,722,200	28,900	1.7	52,400	3.0
Building Materials & Gardening Supplies	68,500	68,300	65,300	200	0.3	3,200	4.9
General Merchandise Stores	250,900	242,800	244,200	8,100	3.3	6,700	2.7
Food Stores	263,300	261,500	258,500	1,800	0.7	4,800	1.9
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	174,400	174,200	169,000	200	0.1	5,400	3.2
Apparel & Accessory Stores	94,800	88,700	93,600	6,100	6.9	1,200	1.3
Home Furniture, Furnishings, & Equipment Stores	86,100	84,500	81,700	1,600	1.9	4,400	5.4
Eating & Drinking Places	632,800	629,600	612,100	3,200	0.5	20,700	3.4
Other Retail Trade	203,800	196,100	197,800	7,700	3.9	6,000	3.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	541,700	539,100	529,800	2,600	0.5	11,900	2.2
Depository Institutions including Banks	133,600	133,500	132,400	100	0.1	1,200	0.9
Insurance Carriers, Agents, Brokers, & Service	170,700	170,000	169,000	700	0.4	1,700	1.0
Other Finance Insurance & Real Estate	237,400	235,600	228,400	1,800	0.8	9,000	3.9
Services	2,708,300	2,704,800	2,628,000	3,500	0.1	80,300	3.1
Hotel & Other Lodging Places	93,700	94,100	93,300	400	0.4	400	0.4
Personal Services	90,200	88,400	90,800	1,800	2.0	-600	-0.7
Business Services	733,500	731,100	695,500	2,400	0.3	38,000	5.5
Auto Repair Services	95,700	95,100	91,500	600	0.6	4,200	4.6
Miscellaneous Repair Services	31,900	31,700	31,400	200	0.6	500	1.6
Amusement & Recreation, including Motion Pictures	112,200	114,700	113,000	-2,500	-2.2	-800	-0.7
Health Services	695,200	694,300	689,100	900	0.1	6,100	0.9
Legal Services	70,900	70,300	69,600	600	0.9	1,300	1.9
Educational Services	119,500	121,100	115,100	-1,600	-1.3	4,400	3.8
Social Services	195,300	195,200	186,500	100	0.1	8,800	4.7
Membership Organizations	142,900	142,700	140,000	200	0.1	2,900	2.1
Engineering & Management Services	261,400	259,400	249,100	2,000	0.8	12,300	4.9
Agricultural Services	55,000	55,900	52,900	900	1.6	2,100	4.0
Government	1,616,200	1,618,800	1,579,900	-2,600	-0.2	36,300	2.3
Federal	183,800	181,000	185,400	2,800	1.5	-1,600	-0.9
State	343,800	347,000	335,700	-3,200	-0.9	8,100	2.4
Local	1,088,600	1,090,800	1,058,800	-2,200	-0.2	29,800	2.8

*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.

**Average Weekly Wage of Workers
in Covered Employment by County
Second Quarter 2000**



Average Weekly Wages	
Texas: \$640.08	
■ \$525.00 and above	(38)
▒ \$450.00 to \$524.99	(72)
□ \$375.00 to \$449.99	(114)
⊠ below \$374.99	(30)

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What's New

The Labor Market Information Department will be releasing occupational wage data from our 2000 Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey on February 1, 2001. Wage information will initially be available at the statewide and Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) levels only. The 2000 OES survey utilized the new, six-digit Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system of classifying occupations (as opposed to the five-digit OES system previously used). Please see our website for the latest wage information available.

Contacting the LMI Department

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