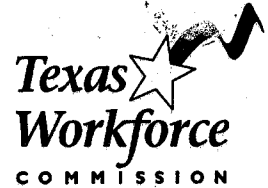


# Labor Market Information Department

Publications  
Texas State Documents



APR 13 2000

## Statewide Unemployment Rate Sees December-to-January Drop (Seasonally Adjusted)

The Texas seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell over the month, from 4.6 percent in December to 4.3 percent in January. The January rate is four-tenths of a percentage point below last January's figure. The last time that the January rate was lower than 4.3 percent was in January 1974 when the rate stood at 3.7 percent.

## Gains in Government Employment Lead Service Producing Sector Growth (Seasonally Adjusted)

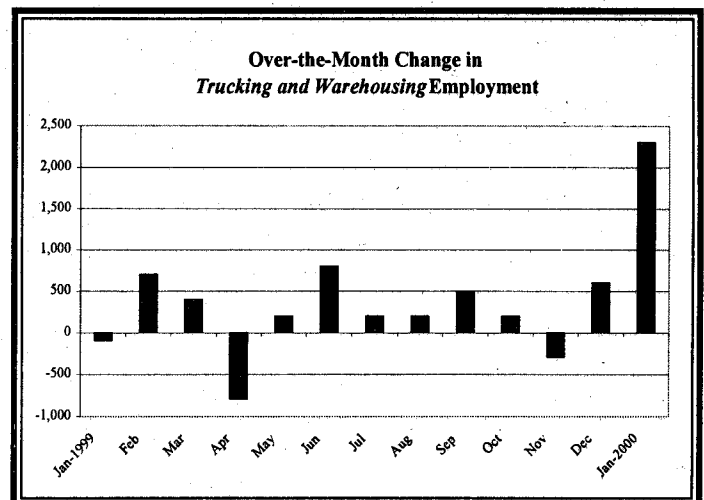
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment grew by 6,700 jobs over the month, a smaller than average monthly gain. Led by additions in Government, the Service Producing Sector accounted for nearly 90 percent of this growth. Employment in the Goods Producing Sector edged up by 900 jobs.

Employment in the Mining industry jumped in January with the addition of 1,600 new jobs. Annual growth in this industry, while currently at -6.4 percent, has been on the rise since last June when it plummeted to -14.2 percent. January's growth reflects a resurgence in optimism by oil and gas producers toward sustained higher crude oil prices.

Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities enjoyed its sixth consecutive monthly gain in January. The majority of the increase was generated by a larger than average gain in *Trucking and Warehousing* employment. This monthly gain will help boost employment levels for an industry that had previously shown signs of slowing down.

Employment in the *Retail Trade* industry fell for the first time in fourteen months with the loss of 1,000 jobs in January. The largest change within *Retail Trade* was seen in *General Merchandise Stores*, which lost 3,800 positions.

Due to a loss of 2,100 jobs in *Durable Goods Manufacturing*, the Manufacturing industry posted the largest monthly employment drop of any major industry in January. Total Manufacturing employment fell by 1,900 jobs over the month. Since last January, a total of 19,600 jobs have been lost in this major division.



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

Total Nonagricultural employment fell within the MSAs by 138,600 jobs in January, due primarily to seasonal cutbacks in *Services* and *Retail Trade*.

*State Government* employment in the Houston MSA matched its largest over-the-month increase of the decade with the addition of 800 jobs. This was the only industry in the Houston MSA to see a gain in employment during the month of January.

The Austin-San Marcos MSA, with an increase of 400 new jobs, was the only metro area to see gains in *Federal Government* employment. This increase can be partly attributed to seasonal hiring by the Internal Revenue Service in preparation for the upcoming tax season.

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## Labor Market Review



January  
2000

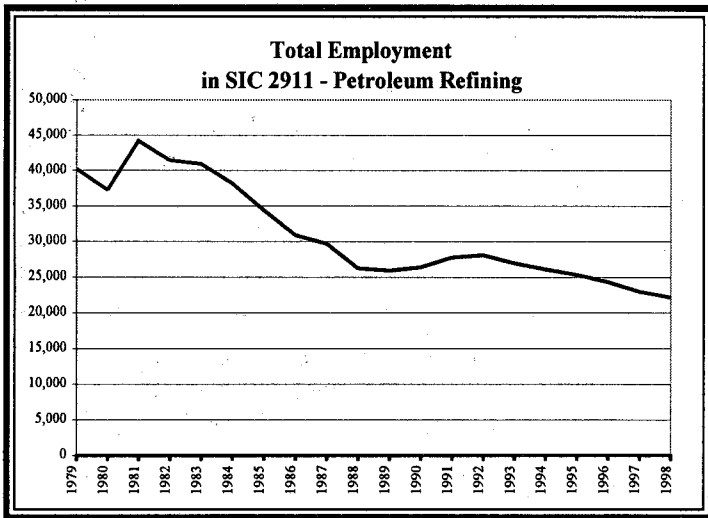
Texas Unemployment Rate		Texas Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	
Actual Series	Seasonally Adjusted	Actual Series	Seasonally Adjusted
4.7%	4.3%	9,178,100	9,271,600

**Petroleum Refining in Texas**

by Robert Crawley and Rachel Tello Sanchez

Petroleum refining has been a major manufacturing activity in Texas for almost 100 years. The process involves producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, and lubricants, through fractionation or straight distillation of crude oil, redistillation of unfinished petroleum derivatives, cracking or other processes. Businesses in this industry also produce aliphatic and aromatic chemicals as byproducts. Over the past 20 years, employment levels in petroleum refineries have been on the decline. At first glance, one would think job reductions indicate a dying industry. Upon closer inspection of the activities in this industry you will see that this conclusion is far from reality.

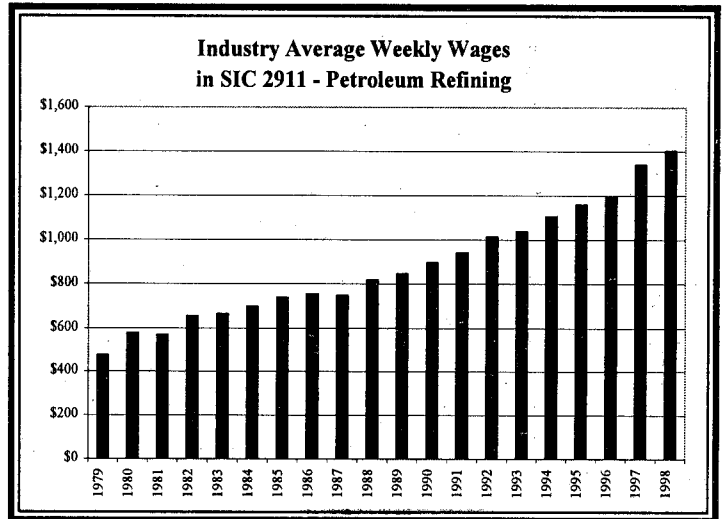
Statewide employment in the Petroleum Refining industry totaled 40,196 jobs in 1979. By 1998, employment in this industry had dwindled to 22,183 jobs or a 45 percent reduction over the 20-year time span. The main reason for this employment shift is global competition not only for gasoline and diesel fuel but demand and supply for the various chemicals that are used as feedstock in the Chemical Manufacturing industry. Global competition has forced the Refining industry to adopt operating procedures to react very quickly to market forces worldwide. It is also important to note that job losses occurred during the mid-1980s as curtailment of excess production capacity caused layoffs in this industry.



No longer can companies in this business environment afford large overhead expenses, rather they must be poised to take quick action to reduce costs when the need arises. One way to accomplish this is by contracting maintenance and repair activity. Consequently, employment levels began to fall in refineries as workers were removed from their payrolls. Contractors who perform maintenance and repair work experienced payroll gains. This shift in business practice has reduced employment in the Manufacturing Sector and increased employment in Construction. The business practice of contracting out services is known as outsourcing. Other activities in petroleum refineries that have been contracted out include engineering, information technology services, and accounting services. In the future, it is expected that refineries will outsource all non-core services. As a result, employment will

continue to shift from Petroleum Refining to other sectors of the Texas economy.

Integrating new technology into the refining process has reduced the cost of production. Known as capacity creep, refineries use technology to produce more efficiently and increase capacity of output without adding refinery space or employees. Some of the most significant advances have come from changes in technology from other industries. This includes the development of sensors based on computer chip technology and fiber optics which provide a broad range of real time operational data. Refineries are becoming smart systems with integrated technologies.



The third major change in business practices involves training the refinery workforce to be multifunctional—that is, skilled in more than one craft area. Refinery work is becoming a more highly skilled job, as increased automation will eliminate some positions. A study of the Refining industry by the Southeast Texas Quality Workforce Planning Committee in 1997 revealed some interesting findings about what employers are looking for in hiring workers. Due to the technical nature of modern petroleum refining and the drive for efficiency in production, employers will no longer hire people "off the street" with few or no skills. Companies are now looking for professionals who are self-starters with proven initiative and proven performance either in post-secondary training or on-the-job training. An associate degree in a related field or some experience in petroleum refining will be the key to success in finding work in this industry. Employees will be expected to have an understanding of the business concept and to take on leadership roles. Aside from occupational skills, there are some common skills needed by future job applicants. Students considering a job in the Refining industry must have some computer skills and a knowledge of basic safety procedures along with competency in the following skills: reading; math; graphics; mechanical aptitude; thinking and problem solving; oral and written communication; and good interpersonal, team-working skills.

Along with the increasing skill level requirements for refinery work, pay is rising to compensate for the added knowledge to perform the work. The average weekly wage for the refining industry in 1979 was \$478 per week. By 1998 the average weekly wage had risen to \$1,403 per week or a 194 percent increase in

Continued on page 3

Continued from page 2

twenty years. The cost of living during this same time period rose 125 percent, which leads one to believe the differential is the industry's recognition of the skill complexity required to perform refinery work.

Permanent jobs will be added to refinery payrolls as companies expand and modernize their facilities. Due to technology advances, a major expansion will provide only about one third of the number of permanent jobs than would be the case in the late 1970s. It is expected that most of the job opportunities in this industry will be as a result of replacing workers who quit or retire. According to the Southeast Texas study, the average age of employees currently on refinery payrolls is close to 55 years old. Within the next five to ten years, most of these workers will retire and many of their jobs

will have to be filled. Some of the expected job openings are for instrumentation technicians; multi-skilled machinists; welders; boilermakers; operating engineers, and plant operators.

Despite reduced employment levels over the past 20 years, total industry payrolls managed to increase 62 percent since 1979. The petroleum refining industry in Texas paid wages in excess of 1.6 billion dollars in 1998. The trend over the past two decades has been upward.

Global forces have motivated employment shifts in Petroleum Refining since 1979. Technology has been incorporated into the refining process to increase productivity. Wages have kept pace with ever increasing skills required to work in refineries. Over the past 20 years, the Petroleum Refining industry in Texas has been in a state of change rather than an industry destined for extinction.



### Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Seasonally Adjusted<sup>+</sup>

INDUSTRY TITLE	Jan. 2000*	Dec. 1999	Jan. 1999	Dec. '99 to Jan. '00		Jan. '99 to Jan. '00	
				Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
<b>TOTAL NONAG. W&amp;S EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>9,271,600</b>	<b>9,264,900</b>	<b>9,077,700</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>193,900</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>1,764,300</b>	<b>1,763,400</b>	<b>1,770,900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-6,600</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Mining	144,500	142,900	154,300	1,600	1.1	-9,800	-6.4
Construction	539,800	538,600	517,000	1,200	0.2	22,800	4.4
Manufacturing	1,080,000	1,081,900	1,099,600	-1,900	-0.2	-19,600	-1.8
Durable Goods	656,400	658,500	668,300	-2,100	-0.3	-11,900	-1.8
Nondurable Goods	423,600	423,400	431,300	200	0.0	-7,700	-1.8
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING</b>	<b>7,507,300</b>	<b>7,501,500</b>	<b>7,306,800</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>200,500</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Transportation, Comm., Utilities	574,100	571,700	556,800	2,400	0.4	17,300	3.1
Trade	2,209,000	2,210,700	2,145,900	-1,700	-0.1	63,100	2.9
Wholesale Trade	539,100	539,800	526,500	-700	-0.1	12,600	2.4
Retail Trade	1,669,900	1,670,900	1,619,400	-1,000	-0.1	50,500	3.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	528,300	528,500	509,300	-200	0.0	19,000	3.7
Services	2,634,600	2,634,900	2,564,100	-300	0.0	70,500	2.7
Government	1,561,300	1,555,700	1,530,700	5,600	0.4	30,600	2.0

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.

<sup>+</sup>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
Jan '00	10,275,100	9,790,700	484,400	4.7	139,621,000	133,357,000	6,264,000	4.5
Dec '99	10,327,800	9,895,200	432,600	4.2	139,941,000	134,696,000	5,245,000	3.7
Jan '99	10,059,000	9,550,700	508,300	5.1	137,943,000	131,339,000	6,604,000	4.8
Seas. Adjusted	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate
Jan '00	10,368,200	9,919,600	448,600	4.3	140,910,000	135,221,000	5,689,000	4.0
Dec '99	10,331,200	9,857,200	474,000	4.6	140,108,000	134,420,000	5,688,000	4.1
Jan '99	10,143,700	9,672,900	470,800	4.6	139,232,000	133,225,000	6,007,000	4.3

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

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

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

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

The Texas actual series unemployment rate increased by five-tenths of a percentage point over the month to 4.7 percent in January. This was the lowest January unemployment rate since 1979 and the smallest December to January unemployment rate increase in the history of the series.

- The number of employed Texans fell 104,500 over the month as the demand for seasonal workers diminished after the holiday season. The number of unemployed Texans increased 51,800 over the month from 432,600 in December to 484,400 in January. Although the number of unemployed increased over the month, the unemployment level was 23,900 less than last January's level of 508,300.
- The number of claims for unemployment benefits without earnings increased 1,300 over the month from 101,400 in December to 102,700 in January. The number of claims for benefits was far less than last January's claim level of 118,200. Of the state's 27 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, the top three MSAs reporting fewer claims over the month were Houston, Tyler, and Corpus Christi. The top three MSAs reporting more claims over-the-month were McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, and Fort Worth-Arlington.
- Of the major industries, Agriculture; Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities; Trade; and FIRE had increases in claims for unemployment benefits over the month while all other major industries had fewer claims. Over the year, only FIRE saw increases in the number of unemployment insurance claims filed.

**Texas Metropolitan Statistical Areas  
Ranked by Unemployment Rate  
January 2000**

1	Bryan-College Station	1.8
2	Austin-San Marcos	2.3
3	Lubbock	2.6
4	Dallas	3.2
5 (tie)	Fort Worth-Arlington	3.3
	Waco	3.3
7	Killeen-Temple	3.5
8 (tie)	San Antonio	3.6
	Victoria	3.6
10	San Angelo	3.7
11	Amarillo	3.8
12	Abilene	3.9
13	Tyler	4.0
14	Sherman-Denison	4.1
15	Houston	4.6
16	Wichita Falls	5.1
17	Texarkana	5.5
18	Galveston-Texas City	6.1
19	Corpus Christi	6.6
19 (tie)	Longview-Marshall	6.9
21	Odessa-Midland	6.9
22	Brazoria	7.3
23	Laredo	8.5
24	Beaumont-Port Arthur	8.6
25	El Paso	8.9
26	Brownsville-Harlingen	10.5
27	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	16.2

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

	January 2000*				December 1999				January 1999			
	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
State of Texas	10,275.1	9,790.7	484.4	4.7	10,327.8	9,895.2	432.6	4.2	10,059.0	9,550.7	508.3	5.1
Abilene	59.7	57.4	2.3	3.9	60.1	58.0	2.1	3.5	59.2	56.8	2.4	4.1
Amarillo	113.3	109.0	4.3	3.8	114.5	110.4	4.1	3.6	111.2	107.6	3.6	3.3
Austin-San Marcos	720.5	704.3	16.2	2.3	723.6	709.2	14.4	2.0	686.9	668.8	18.1	2.6
Beaumont-Port Arthur	180.3	164.8	15.5	8.6	180.1	165.6	14.5	8.1	180.9	167.1	13.8	7.6
Brazoria	103.8	96.2	7.6	7.3	103.8	97.2	6.6	6.4	103.4	96.7	6.7	6.5
Brownsville-Harlingen	129.4	115.8	13.6	10.5	127.0	115.5	11.5	9.1	128.9	111.4	17.5	13.6
Bryan-College Station	74.0	72.7	1.3	1.8	78.4	77.2	1.2	1.5	71.8	70.5	1.3	1.8
Corpus Christi	175.1	163.6	11.5	6.6	176.1	165.3	10.8	6.1	174.8	163.2	11.6	6.6
Dallas	1,932.1	1,870.3	61.8	3.2	1,945.3	1,890.4	54.9	2.8	1,872.0	1,812.4	59.6	3.2
El Paso	287.6	262.0	25.6	8.9	287.6	264.3	23.3	8.1	287.2	256.9	30.3	10.5
Fort Worth-Arlington	903.0	873.4	29.6	3.3	911.5	885.4	26.1	2.9	874.8	845.5	29.3	3.3
Galveston-Texas City	120.4	113.0	7.4	6.1	121.5	114.5	7.0	5.8	121.1	113.0	8.1	6.7
Houston	2,164.6	2,065.4	99.2	4.6	2,175.6	2,085.5	90.1	4.1	2,114.6	2,023.8	90.8	4.3
Killeen-Temple	115.9	111.8	4.1	3.5	116.5	112.7	3.8	3.2	113.9	109.5	4.4	3.9
Laredo	73.6	67.4	6.2	8.5	73.5	68.4	5.1	6.9	72.9	65.5	7.4	10.2
Longview-Marshall	103.0	95.9	7.1	6.9	103.7	97.2	6.5	6.3	103.9	95.9	8.0	7.7
Lubbock	123.8	120.6	3.2	2.6	127.0	124.1	2.9	2.3	119.6	116.1	3.5	2.9
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	204.8	171.5	33.3	16.2	200.6	172.6	28.0	14.0	202.1	162.8	39.3	19.5
Odessa-Midland	118.9	110.7	8.2	6.9	120.1	112.3	7.8	6.5	124.3	112.9	11.4	9.2
San Angelo	49.8	48.0	1.8	3.7	50.1	48.5	1.6	3.3	50.1	47.5	2.6	5.2
San Antonio	778.6	750.9	27.7	3.6	777.5	753.6	23.9	3.1	750.9	726.2	24.7	3.3
Sherman-Denison	50.8	48.7	2.1	4.1	51.0	49.1	1.9	3.7	50.1	47.3	2.8	5.6
Texarkana	56.3	53.2	3.1	5.5	56.6	53.8	2.8	4.9	55.3	51.6	3.7	6.6
Tyler	90.3	86.7	3.6	4.0	91.6	87.4	4.2	4.6	89.0	84.7	4.3	4.8
Victoria	43.2	41.6	1.6	3.6	43.5	42.0	1.5	3.4	42.1	40.2	1.9	4.4
Waco	101.4	98.1	3.3	3.3	101.8	98.9	2.9	2.9	99.7	96.0	3.7	3.7
Wichita Falls	63.8	60.6	3.2	5.1	64.5	61.5	3.0	4.6	64.8	61.1	3.7	5.7

\*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 - January 2000

County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
Anderson	19,234	1,216	5.9	Donley	1,609	62	3.7	Kaufman	31,936	1,328	4.0	Real	1,229	45	3.5
Andrews	4,612	388	7.8	Duval	4,137	578	12.3	Kendall	13,355	330	2.4	Red River	5,594	263	4.5
Angelina	33,393	2,055	5.8	Eastland	8,388	354	4.0	Kenedy	231	10	4.1	Reeves	5,795	797	12.1
Aransas	8,965	642	6.7	Ector	54,390	4,755	8.0	Kent	445	10	2.2	Refugio	2,585	151	5.5
Archer	3,912	111	2.8	Edwards	746	41	5.2	Kerr	16,522	438	2.6	Roberts	395	5	1.3
Armstrong	1,004	17	1.7	Ellis	53,623	1,984	3.6	Kimble	2,232	60	2.6	Robertson	5,857	287	4.7
Atascosa	16,380	706	4.1	El Paso	261,988	25,635	8.9	King	123	5	3.9	Rockwall	21,513	525	2.4
Austin	13,307	527	3.8	Erath	16,340	381	2.3	Kinney	977	117	10.7	Runnels	4,833	316	6.1
Bailey	2,988	172	5.4	Falls	7,107	280	3.8	Kleberg	12,766	931	6.8	Rusk	18,578	1,183	6.0
Bandera	6,554	177	2.6	Fannin	12,417	671	5.1	Knox	1,696	84	4.7	Sabine	3,644	398	9.8
Bastrop	27,743	718	2.5	Fayette	10,610	309	2.8	Lamar	20,784	1,123	5.1	San Augustine	2,954	148	4.8
Baylor	1,696	69	3.9	Fisher	1,601	69	4.1	Lamb	5,641	328	5.5	San Jacinto	8,377	376	4.3
Bee	10,281	594	5.5	Floyd	2,683	251	8.6	Lampasas	7,573	242	3.1	San Patricio	27,832	2,031	6.8
Bell	90,164	3,252	3.5	Foard	827	22	2.6	La Salle	2,714	220	7.5	San Saba	2,455	93	3.6
Bexar	655,798	25,215	3.7	Fort Bend	178,472	5,935	3.2	Lavaca	9,265	168	1.8	Schleicher	1,399	65	4.4
Blanco	3,877	110	2.8	Franklin	4,172	144	3.3	Lee	7,169	242	3.3	Scurry	6,754	364	5.1
Borden	365	8	2.1	Freestone	6,958	340	4.7	Leon	6,286	371	5.6	Shackelford	1,235	50	3.9
Bosque	7,127	299	4.0	Frio	5,753	414	6.7	Liberty	27,132	2,144	7.3	Shelby	7,486	606	7.5
Bowie	36,734	2,251	5.8	Gaines	5,884	354	5.7	Limestone	8,790	400	4.4	Sherman	1,317	29	2.2
Brazoria	96,175	7,598	7.3	Galveston	112,973	7,395	6.1	Lipscomb	1,480	45	3.0	Smith	86,732	3,568	4.0
Brazos	72,743	1,324	1.8	Garza	1,680	108	6.0	Live Oak	4,184	144	3.3	Somervell	1,440	146	9.2
Brewster	5,069	136	2.6	Gillespie	10,100	405	3.9	Llano	5,151	117	2.2	Starr	16,450	7,299	30.7
Briscoe	821	31	3.6	Glasscock	669	19	2.8	Loving	100	7	6.5	Stephens	3,832	156	3.9
Brooks	2,713	242	8.2	Goliad	2,525	103	3.9	Lubbock	120,612	3,240	2.6	Sterling	629	29	4.4
Brown	16,568	797	4.6	Gonzales	7,078	254	3.5	Lynn	2,819	127	4.3	Stonewall	599	38	6.0
Burleson	6,340	326	4.9	Gray	8,434	531	5.9	Mc Culloch	3,504	163	4.4	Sutton	1,802	79	4.2
Burnet	13,264	376	2.8	Grayson	48,655	2,103	4.1	Mc Lennan	98,068	3,345	3.3	Swisher	3,273	134	3.9
Caldwell	16,304	676	4.0	Gregg	54,609	4,156	7.1	Mc Mullen	268	12	4.3	Tarrant	756,629	25,217	3.2
Calhoun	9,335	544	5.5	Grimes	8,160	580	6.6	Madison	4,142	148	3.4	Taylor	57,363	2,340	3.9
Callahan	5,730	266	4.4	Guadalupe	41,990	1,092	2.5	Marion	3,491	369	9.6	Terrell	652	17	2.5
Cameron	115,813	13,561	10.5	Hale	15,626	797	4.9	Martin	1,533	93	5.7	Terry	4,982	393	7.3
Camp	4,946	270	5.2	Hall	1,503	86	5.4	Mason	1,455	31	2.1	Throckmorton	705	22	3.0
Carson	3,034	125	4.0	Hamilton	3,865	91	2.3	Matagorda	14,637	1,576	9.7	Titus	11,737	638	5.2
Cass	13,542	967	6.7	Hansford	2,418	69	2.8	Maverick	14,667	5,759	28.2	Tom Green	47,968	1,820	3.7
Castro	3,199	122	3.7	Hardeman	1,815	72	3.8	Medina	15,866	618	3.7	Travis	465,759	11,100	2.3
Chambers	11,417	545	4.6	Hardin	21,238	1,669	7.3	Menard	993	34	3.3	Trinity	4,678	304	6.1
Cherokee	20,451	848	4.0	Harris	1,701,555	84,722	4.7	Midland	56,314	3,430	5.7	Tyler	5,870	572	8.9
Childress	2,865	89	3.0	Harrison	25,633	1,934	7.0	Milam	8,977	316	3.4	Upshur	15,640	989	5.9
Clay	5,125	177	3.3	Hartley	2,955	37	1.2	Mills	2,235	34	1.5	Upton	1,438	105	6.8
Cochran	1,123	113	9.1	Haskell	2,755	110	3.8	Mitchell	3,169	165	4.9	Uvalde	10,583	797	7.0
Coke	1,513	31	2.0	Hays	51,792	1,448	2.7	Montague	7,079	398	5.3	Val Verde	17,257	1,585	8.4
Coleman	2,912	177	5.7	Hemphill	1,748	41	2.3	Montgomery	134,723	5,138	3.7	Van Zandt	21,079	656	3.0
Collin	265,242	5,941	2.2	Henderson	29,341	1,146	3.8	Moore	9,090	283	3.0	Victoria	41,605	1,568	3.6
Collingsworth	1,495	19	1.3	Hidalgo	171,490	33,264	16.2	Morris	5,621	495	8.1	Walker	23,792	479	2.0
Colorado	7,810	323	4.0	Hill	15,691	642	3.9	Motley	545	10	1.8	Waller	12,138	734	5.7
Comal	37,957	1,050	2.7	Hockley	9,812	496	4.8	Nacogdoches	25,129	1,003	3.8	Ward	3,675	424	10.3
Comanche	6,894	213	3.0	Hood	16,457	701	4.1	Navarro	20,205	1,190	5.6	Washington	14,145	395	2.7
Concho	1,589	57	3.5	Hopkins	14,886	596	3.8	Newton	4,997	814	14.0	Webb	67,389	6,245	8.5
Cooke	16,863	532	3.1	Houston	8,663	369	4.1	Nolan	6,578	338	4.9	Wharton	17,918	936	5.0
Coryell	21,605	857	3.8	Howard	12,571	804	6.0	Nueces	135,720	9,459	6.5	Wheeler	2,577	122	4.5
Cottle	810	43	5.0	Hudspeth	1,284	45	3.4	Ochiltree	5,315	182	3.3	Wichita	56,668	3,127	5.2
Crane	1,755	127	6.7	Hunt	35,572	1,548	4.2	Oldham	1,171	31	2.6	Wilbarger	7,455	175	2.3
Crockett	1,789	105	5.5	Hutchinson	8,039	587	6.8	Orange	36,985	4,176	10.1	Willacy	5,710	1,178	17.1
Crosby	2,461	146	5.6	Irion	592	22	3.6	Palo Pinto	11,651	484	4.0	Williamson	142,744	2,278	1.6
Culberson	1,176	141	10.7	Jack	3,243	108	3.2	Panola	6,898	812	10.5	Wilson	15,145	360	2.3
Dallam	3,650	119	3.2	Jackson	8,073	249	3.0	Parker	40,920	1,436	3.4	Winkler	2,624	249	8.7
Dallas	1,192,084	44,029	3.6	Jasper	12,908	1,516	10.5	Parmer	4,186	132	3.1	Wise	23,981	630	2.6
Dawson	5,099	426	7.7	Jeff Davis	1,305	31	2.3	Pecos	6,169	417	6.3	Wood	12,980	692	5.1
Deaf Smith	7,204	472	6.1	Jefferson	106,535	9,632	8.3	Polk	13,923	833	5.6	Yoakum	2,842	280	9.0
Delta	3,659	129	3.4	Jim Hogg	2,140	216	9.2	Potter	52,053	3,452	6.2	Young	7,580	419	5.2
Denton	240,970	5,344	2.2	Jim Wells	14,641	1,352	8.5	Presidio	2,831	1,154	29.0	Zapata	3,946	551	12.3
De Witt	7,682	352	4.4	Johnson	59,404	2,290	3.7	Rains	3,478	122	3.4	Zavala	3,740	795	17.5
Dickens	799	41	4.9	Jones	9,505	354	3.6	Randall	56,923	837	1.4				
Dimmit	3,146	560	15.1	Karnes	5,414	211	3.8	Reagan	1,676	79	4.5				

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

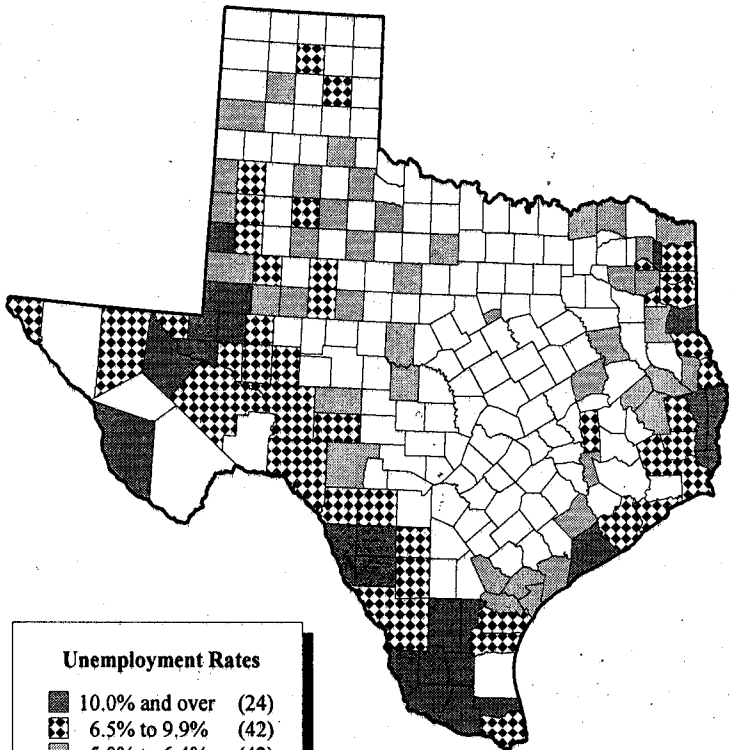
				Dec.'99 to Jan.'00		Jan. '99 to Jan. '00	
	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99	Change	% Change	Change	% Change
<b>TOTAL NONAG. W &amp; S EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>9,178,100</b>	<b>9,343,100</b>	<b>8,957,500</b>	<b>-165,000</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>220,600</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>1,749,700</b>	<b>1,765,200</b>	<b>1,744,200</b>	<b>-15,500</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Mining	143,700	144,200	153,600	500	-0.3	-9,900	-6.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	134,700	135,200	144,900	500	-0.4	-10,200	-7.0
Construction	529,000	535,600	498,800	-6,600	-1.2	30,200	6.1
Manufacturing	1,077,000	1,085,400	1,091,800	-8,400	-0.8	-14,800	-1.4
Durable Goods	655,700	659,400	663,100	3,700	-0.6	-7,400	-1.1
Lumber & Wood Products	49,100	50,100	47,900	-1,000	-2.0	1,200	2.5
Lumber Camps, Sawmills, Planing Mills	7,400	7,500	7,500	100	-1.3	100	-1.3
Furniture & Fixtures	20,400	20,700	20,000	-300	-1.4	400	2.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	45,300	45,200	44,300	100	0.2	1,000	2.3
Concrete, Gypsum, & Plaster Products	23,100	23,100	21,700	0	0.0	1,400	6.5
Primary Metal Industries	30,900	30,900	30,700	0	0.0	200	0.7
Fabricated Metal Industries	103,600	104,800	104,500	-1,200	-1.1	-900	-0.9
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	56,300	57,300	56,000	-1,000	-1.7	300	0.5
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	136,400	136,300	141,900	100	0.1	-5,500	-3.9
Oil & Gas Field Machinery	23,800	24,000	29,100	200	-0.8	5,300	-18.2
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	129,800	130,100	126,800	-300	-0.2	3,000	2.4
Transportation Equipment	83,000	83,300	84,500	300	-0.4	-1,500	-1.8
Aircraft & Parts	44,600	44,700	45,900	-100	-0.2	-1,300	-2.8
Instruments & Related Products	37,000	37,400	41,900	400	-1.1	-4,900	-11.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	20,200	20,600	20,600	-400	-1.9	-400	-1.9
Nondurable Goods	421,300	426,000	428,700	-4,700	-1.1	-7,400	-1.7
Food & Kindred Products	98,400	100,700	99,000	-2,300	-2.3	-600	-0.6
Meat Products	35,400	35,700	35,400	-300	-0.8	0	0.0
Dairy Products	5,100	5,100	4,800	0	0.0	300	6.3
Bakery Products	8,800	9,700	9,900	-900	-9.3	-200	-2.2
Malt Beverages	2,000	2,000	2,300	0	0.0	-300	-13.0
Textile Mill Products	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products	43,800	44,900	48,800	-1,100	-2.4	-5,000	-10.2
Paper & Allied Products	28,700	28,900	29,400	-200	-0.7	-700	-2.4
Printing & Publishing	75,300	76,100	75,300	-800	-1.1	0	0.0
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, & Miscellaneous	34,200	34,500	34,100	-300	-0.9	100	0.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	83,300	83,300	84,300	0	0.0	-1,000	-1.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	25,200	25,300	25,800	-100	-0.4	-600	-2.3
Petroleum Refining	21,500	21,700	22,200	-200	-0.9	-700	-3.2
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	56,800	56,900	55,600	-100	-0.2	1,200	2.2
Leather & Leather Products	5,700	5,800	6,400	-100	-1.7	-700	-10.9
<b>SERVICE PRODUCING</b>	<b>7,428,400</b>	<b>7,577,900</b>	<b>7,213,300</b>	<b>-149,500</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>215,100</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	571,200	576,600	551,600	5,400	-0.9	19,600	3.6
Transportation	358,300	363,500	345,300	-5,200	-1.4	13,000	3.8
Railroad Transportation	16,800	16,800	17,600	0	0.0	-800	-4.5
Transportation by Air	120,600	124,000	111,500	-3,400	-2.7	9,100	8.2
Communications	140,900	140,900	134,400	0	0.0	6,500	4.8
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	72,000	72,200	71,900	-200	-0.3	100	0.1
Electric Services	32,500	32,400	32,200	-100	0.3	300	0.9
Gas Production & Distribution	22,500	22,600	23,100	-100	-0.4	-600	-2.6
Trade	2,186,100	2,263,600	2,117,100	-77,500	-3.4	69,000	3.3
Wholesale Trade	536,600	541,400	521,600	-4,800	-0.9	15,000	2.9
Retail Trade	1,649,500	1,722,200	1,595,500	-72,700	-4.2	54,000	3.4
Building Materials & Gardening Supplies	63,200	65,300	60,500	-2,100	-3.2	2,700	4.5
General Merchandise Stores	217,200	244,200	210,200	-37,000	-11.1	7,000	3.3
Food Stores	253,300	258,500	247,900	-5,200	-2.0	5,400	2.2
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	168,600	169,000	164,400	-400	-0.2	4,200	2.6
Apparel & Accessory Stores	84,900	93,600	84,000	-8,700	-9.3	900	1.1
Home Furniture, Furnishings, & Equipment Stores	79,300	81,700	75,400	-2,400	-2.9	3,900	5.2
Eating & Drinking Places	599,500	612,100	576,600	-12,600	-2.1	22,900	4.0
Other Retail Trade	183,500	197,800	176,500	-14,300	-7.2	7,000	4.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	525,800	529,800	505,300	-4,000	-0.8	20,500	4.1
Depository Institutions including Banks	132,000	132,400	127,300	-400	-0.3	4,700	3.7
Insurance Carriers, Agents, Brokers, & Service	168,400	169,000	162,100	-600	-0.4	6,300	3.9
Other Finance Insurance & Real Estate	225,400	228,400	215,900	-3,000	-1.3	9,500	4.4
Services	2,588,000	2,628,000	2,514,400	-40,000	-1.5	73,600	2.9
Hotel & Other Lodging Places	90,700	93,300	89,600	-2,600	-2.9	1,100	1.2
Personal Services	93,300	90,800	94,100	2,500	2.8	-800	-0.9
Business Services	678,200	695,500	646,800	-17,300	-2.5	31,400	4.9
Auto Repair Services	90,900	91,500	86,800	-600	-0.7	4,100	4.7
Miscellaneous Repair Services	31,000	31,400	31,400	-400	-1.3	-400	-1.3
Amusement & Recreation, including Motion Pictures	108,900	113,000	108,700	-4,100	-3.6	200	0.2
Health Services	681,500	689,100	675,000	-7,600	-1.1	6,500	1.0
Legal Services	68,400	69,600	67,000	-1,200	-1.7	1,400	2.1
Educational Services	112,700	115,100	107,500	-2,400	-2.1	5,200	4.8
Social Services	186,100	186,500	177,900	-400	-0.2	8,200	4.6
Membership Organizations	139,200	140,000	137,100	-800	-0.6	2,100	1.5
Engineering & Management Services	247,000	249,100	237,600	-2,100	-0.8	9,400	4.0
Agricultural Services	50,300	52,900	45,000	-2,600	-4.9	4,300	9.3
Government	1,557,300	1,579,900	1,524,900	-22,600	-1.4	32,400	2.1
Federal	182,000	185,400	186,500	3,400	-1.8	-4,500	-2.4
State	330,000	335,700	322,200	-5,700	-1.7	7,800	2.4
Local	1,045,300	1,058,800	1,016,200	-13,500	-1.3	29,100	2.9

\*Estimates for the current month are preliminary. All estimates are subject to revision. The number of nonagricultural jobs in Texas is without reference to place of residence of workers. Estimates of the TWC are in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

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

INDUSTRY	ABILENE			AMARILLO			AUSTIN-SAN MARCOS			BMT.-PT. ARTHUR			BRAZORIA		
	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99
TOTAL	56.0	56.9	55.5	97.3	99.4	96.0	642.6	651.7	610.1	156.9	159.2	159.4	73.4	74.6	74.2
Mining	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.5
Construction	2.4	2.4	2.3	5.3	5.3	4.7	37.6	37.8	33.8	15.1	15.3	16.6	10.0	10.0	9.4
Manufacturing-Dur.	1.7	1.7	1.6	3.4	3.5	3.2	68.8	68.6	66.6	9.1	9.3	9.8	3.6	3.9	5.2
Manufacturing-Nondur.	1.7	1.7	1.8	5.4	5.4	6.0	12.9	13.2	12.5	14.9	14.9	15.1	9.7	9.8	10.1
Trans., Comm. & Util.	2.6	2.6	2.5	5.3	5.4	5.3	22.6	22.6	20.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
Wholesale Trade	2.7	2.7	2.7	6.4	6.4	6.2	35.2	35.3	30.5	5.1	5.2	5.1	2.4	2.5	2.5
Retail Trade	11.7	12.3	11.8	20.3	21.4	20.4	108.1	112.8	103.3	31.2	32.2	31.1	12.9	13.3	12.6
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	2.5	2.5	2.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	34.3	34.4	32.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
Services	19.8	20.0	19.4	28.0	28.2	27.4	187.3	190.6	178.0	40.4	40.8	41.1	14.3	14.3	14.0
Federal Government	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.9	9.7	9.3	9.6	3.1	3.1	2.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
State Government	2.2	2.2	2.2	4.7	5.0	4.7	64.0	64.3	64.5	6.2	6.3	6.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
Local Government	6.4	6.4	6.4	10.5	10.7	10.2	60.8	61.5	57.5	17.8	18.0	17.8	11.1	11.3	10.8
INDUSTRY	BROWNSVILLE-HARL.			BRYAN-COLL. STA.			CORPUS CHRISTI			DALLAS			EL PASO		
	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99
TOTAL	104.8	105.2	100.7	72.5	77.2	70.3	157.1	159.4	156.8	1913.4	1948.3	1856.7	251.3	255.4	246.8
Mining	**	**	**	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	9.8	10.0	10.3	**	**	**
Construction	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.1	13.0	12.8	13.4	98.0	100.6	90.0	13.1	13.4	11.8
Manufacturing-Dur.	5.3	5.3	5.4	3.0	3.0	2.7	5.1	5.2	5.0	170.3	171.3	173.2	16.0	16.2	16.6
Manufacturing-Nondur.	7.2	7.3	7.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	76.3	76.9	76.4	22.7	23.1	24.0
Trans., Comm. & Util.	5.2	5.2	5.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	6.8	6.9	6.6	130.6	132.0	127.2	15.5	15.5	14.1
Wholesale Trade	3.9	3.7	3.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	151.3	152.1	146.9	12.9	13.0	13.1
Retail Trade	21.6	22.0	20.3	13.7	14.2	13.5	30.2	31.4	30.0	313.1	327.2	303.7	45.8	47.8	44.4
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	3.8	3.8	3.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	6.1	6.3	6.2	156.1	157.6	153.0	9.9	9.9	9.9
Services	29.4	29.5	27.8	16.3	16.6	15.7	49.2	49.6	48.8	592.6	602.7	566.9	59.9	60.4	58.1
Federal Government	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	30.9	31.9	32.3	8.6	8.6	8.6
State Government	3.7	3.7	3.8	19.8	23.4	19.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	27.0	27.2	27.1	8.7	8.6	8.4
Local Government	18.6	18.6	18.0	6.6	6.9	6.5	20.5	21.0	20.3	157.4	158.8	149.7	38.2	38.9	37.4
INDUSTRY	FT. WORTH-ARL.			GALVESTON-TX. CITY			HOUSTON			KILLEEN-TEMPLE			LAREDO		
	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99
TOTAL	767.1	781.7	743.2	87.7	89.2	87.5	2034.4	2069.7	1995.9	102.3	103.6	99.9	66.1	67.2	63.8
Mining	4.0	4.1	4.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	62.2	62.3	66.2	**	**	**	1.0	1.0	1.5
Construction	40.2	41.9	37.9	4.5	4.5	4.6	148.3	149.1	140.3	4.6	4.6	4.3	2.5	2.5	2.2
Manufacturing-Dur.	75.1	75.7	74.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	121.1	121.8	130.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	1.2	1.2	1.0
Manufacturing-Nondur.	36.7	37.0	36.4	5.7	5.7	6.0	83.1	83.5	84.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Trans., Comm. & Util.	76.0	75.8	72.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	148.6	150.6	146.0	3.4	3.5	3.4	12.1	12.1	11.4
Wholesale Trade	42.8	43.0	41.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	129.3	130.5	129.8	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2
Retail Trade	149.2	155.5	144.3	17.9	18.8	17.2	339.3	354.7	323.0	20.1	20.9	19.4	14.1	14.7	13.8
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	36.6	36.9	35.2	5.9	5.8	6.3	115.0	116.2	110.0	4.6	4.7	4.2	2.7	2.6	2.4
Services	208.1	212.2	201.1	19.6	20.1	19.1	617.2	628.2	604.8	28.1	28.1	27.5	13.1	13.3	12.4
Federal Government	13.7	14.2	14.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	26.3	26.9	26.2	8.4	8.4	8.3	2.0	2.0	1.9
State Government	8.9	9.1	8.9	11.6	11.6	12.5	47.2	46.4	44.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	1.5	1.5	1.6
Local Government	75.8	76.3	72.2	12.7	12.9	12.4	196.8	199.5	189.7	15.9	16.1	15.8	11.7	12.1	11.6
INDUSTRY	LONGVIEW-MARSHALL			LUBBOCK			MCALLEN-EDIN.-MIS.			ODESSA-MIDLAND			SAN ANGELO		
	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99
TOTAL	90.0	91.7	90.0	118.8	121.8	114.4	151.1	152.2	143.7	99.1	101.4	101.4	43.3	43.8	42.6
Mining	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	10.8	10.9	11.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
Construction	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	8.2	8.2	7.2	5.3	5.4	6.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
Manufacturing-Dur.	12.8	13.0	12.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.4	4.5	4.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Manufacturing-Nondur.	5.2	5.3	6.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	9.3	9.4	9.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
Trans., Comm. & Util.	4.0	4.1	4.0	6.6	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Wholesale Trade	4.2	4.2	4.4	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.9	7.4	6.4	6.6	6.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
Retail Trade	18.4	19.1	18.2	25.3	26.5	24.6	33.1	34.0	32.2	20.4	21.3	20.4	8.3	8.6	8.3
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	3.7	3.7	3.6	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	1.7	1.8	1.7
Services	22.3	22.5	21.7	36.7	37.0	34.0	35.7	35.5	33.6	23.6	24.1	24.0	12.2	12.3	12.1
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
State Government	0.6	0.6	0.6	12.4	13.3	12.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.3
Local Government	10.7	10.8	10.5	11.6	11.8	11.4	32.5	32.8	31.3	15.8	16.0	15.6	5.4	5.4	5.2
INDUSTRY	SAN ANTONIO			SHERMAN-DENISON			TEXARKANA			TYLER			VICTORIA		
	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99
TOTAL	708.1	716.2	685.4	45.4	46.0	43.9	52.2	53.2	51.2	81.2	82.7	79.2	36.6	37.3	35.3
Mining	2.0	2.0	2.0	**	**	**	**	**	**	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.5
Construction	38.2	38.4	36.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.3
Manufacturing-Dur.	30.1	30.2	28.7	7.1	7.2	7.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	7.7	7.6	7.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Manufacturing-Nondur.	24.1	24.1	24.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	2.1	2.1	2.2
Trans., Comm. & Util.	34.7	35.1	33.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.6	1.7	1.5
Wholesale Trade	31.4	31.7	30.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	4.1	4.2	4.0	1.8	1.8	1.9
Retail Trade	140.5	146.3	135.5	8.8	9.2	8.7	10.9	11.4	10.8	18.1	19.3	17.2	7.8	8.0	7.5
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	50.9	50.9	46.9	2.8	2.8	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	4.1	4.1	3.9	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	222.8	223.3	213.3	12.6	12.5	11.7	14.6	14.8	14.1	23.5	23.7	23.5	10.2	10.3	9.5
Federal Government	33.3	33.4	35.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
State Government	15.1	15.1	15.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Local Government	85.0	85.7	83.8	5.4	5.6	5.3	6.1	6.3	6.1	7.8	7.9	7.6	5.8	5.9	5.7
INDUSTRY	WACO			WICHITA FALLS											
	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99	Jan. '00	Dec. '99	Jan. '99									
TOTAL	99.8	101.2	97.7	58.1	59.0	58.9									
Mining	**	**	**	0.9	0.9	0.9									
Construction	5.4	5.4	4.8	2.0	2.1	2.2									
Manufacturing-Dur.	9.2	9.3	9.0	6.4	6.4	6.7									
Manufacturing-Nondur.	7.5	7.5	7.5	1.6	1.6	2.1									
Trans., Comm. & Util.	4.6	4.6	4.2	2.5	2.5	2.5									
Wholesale Trade	4.7	4.7	4.6</												

# 1999 Annual Average Unemployment Rates by County



Unemployment Rates	
■	10.0% and over (24)
▣	6.5% to 9.9% (42)
▤	5.0% to 6.4% (42)
□	0.0% to 4.9% (146)

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**Coming Up**  
Revised Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment, including annual averages, are now available for 1998 and 1999. Revised labor force data, including annual averages, are currently available for 1999. Revised labor force data for 1998 will be available March 16th and 1997 revisions will be available April 20th. Please contact the LMI Department if you have any questions regarding data revisions and availability.

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