

INDICATORS

Texas Unemployment Rate

Actual Series

March	2003	6.5%
February	2003	6.6%
March	2002	6.0%

Seasonally Adjusted

March	2003	6.7%
February	2003	6.6%
March	2002	6.3%

U.S. Unemployment Rate

Actual Series

March	2003	6.2%
February	2003	6.4%
March	2002	6.1%

Seasonally Adjusted

March	2003	5.8%
February	2003	5.8%
March	2002	5.7%

Texas Nonagricultural Wage
& Salary Employment

Actual Series

	9,426,900
OTM Change	47,600
OTY Change	3,300

Seasonally Adjusted

	9,436,300
OTM Change	9,900
OTY Change	6,400

Initial Claims for

Unemployment Benefits

March	2003	98,454
February	2003	83,427
March	2002	81,174

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Annual Change

U.S.	(Mar.)	3.0%
Dallas-Fort Worth	(Mar.)	2.7%
Houston-Galveston	(Feb.)	4.7%

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TEXAS

LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Seasonally Adjusted)

Total Nonagricultural Employment in Texas expanded by nearly 10,000 positions in March, offsetting February's employment decrease. Government showed the largest over-the-month job gains, followed closely by Professional and Business Services, Education and Health Services, and Construction. Trade, Transportation and Utilities experienced the largest over-the-month employment decline of any industry group. The annual growth rate for Total Nonagricultural Employment rose to 0.1 percent, an improvement of 1.5 percentage points over its March 2002 level.

Government employment continued to grow in March with the addition of 4,300 jobs, its largest increase of the year thus far. This was notably higher than the ten-year average March gain of 2,400 jobs. At 1.9 percent, annual growth showed minimal change for the fourth consecutive month.

Having gained 2,400 jobs in February, employment within Professional and Business Services grew by 3,600 jobs in March. This was the first positive March change since 2000. Annual growth for Professional and Business Services improved to -0.1 percent, well above the -5.2 percent recorded in March 2002.

Employment in Construction increased by 1,700 positions in March, a figure that was slightly below the ten-year average March gain of 1,900 jobs. The annual growth rate remained at 0.5 percent for the second consecutive month, its highest level since November 2001. Over the year, 2,800 jobs have been added in Construction.

Employment in Trade, Transportation and Utilities (TTU) experienced its largest over-the-month decline since December 2001, recording a drop of 5,000 jobs. This offset gains made in January and February and left TTU with a year-to-date loss of 3,700 jobs. The annual growth rate for TTU also fell slightly to -0.9 percent in March from -0.6 percent in February.

After remaining constant in February, Education and Health Services employment recorded a gain of 2,000 jobs in March. This was the smallest March increase since 1999. The annual growth rate for March of 4.0 percent represented a gain of 42,700 jobs and was the highest annual growth rate recorded within the industry groups statewide.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Employment
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Total Nonagricultural employment in the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) grew by 38,700 jobs in March. Houston showed the largest gain of any single MSA, adding 10,000 positions over the month. The Dallas and Fort Worth-Arlington MSAs experienced combined growth of 12,800 jobs. Leisure and Hospitality and Construction were responsible for a large share of growth in the MSAs, much of it seasonal in nature. The only significant decline was in Information, which continued a 21-month slide with a loss of 1,300 jobs.

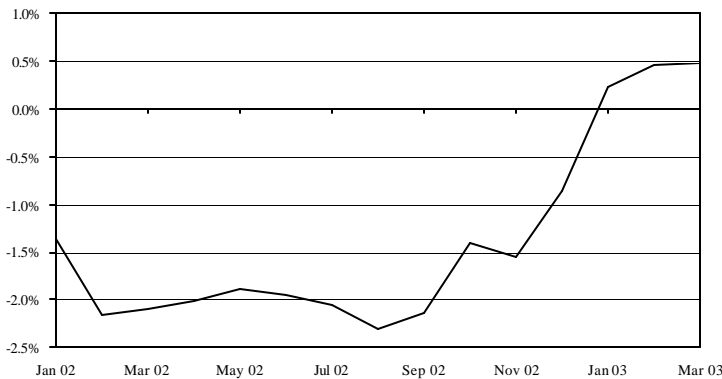
Historically low interest rates continued to fuel expansion in Construction. Houston, which is expecting another strong year for new home starts, added 3,100 construction jobs in March. Part of this was seasonal hiring, as warm spring weather caused a typical increase in construction starts. However, the 1.9% over-the-month increase was the largest since 1996. The Dallas and Fort Worth-Arlington MSAs also experienced growth in Construction, gaining 1,200 and 600 jobs respectively.

Leisure and Hospitality added 12,900 jobs in March. The two largest gains occurred in the Houston and San Antonio MSAs, with increases of 2,500 and 2,700 respectively. Seasonal increases in Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation and Accommodations and Food Services were largely responsible for the employment increases in these two MSAs.

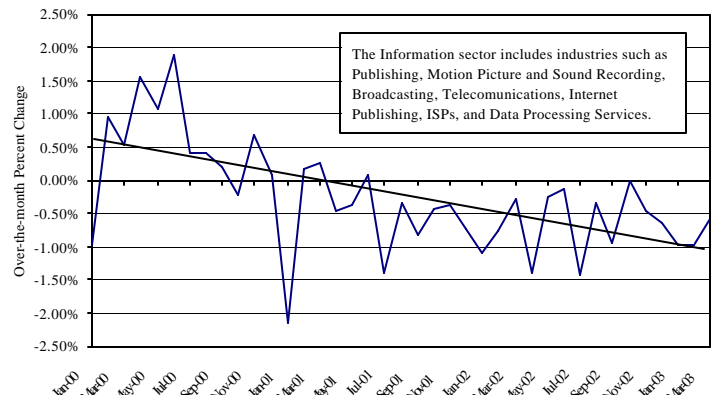
Other Services, which includes businesses such as auto repair shops, beauty salons, and laundry services, added 5,200 jobs in March, a 1.6% gain. This was the largest March increase in over a decade. The Dallas MSA accounted for 2,800 of those jobs, which was the biggest increase of all the MSAs. This was an annual gain of 1.8 percent, the largest for Dallas since June 2001.

Professional and Business Services grew by 5,100 jobs in March. This represented a 0.5% increase over the month, a weaker than normal gain. The Houston and San Antonio MSAs exhibited the strongest growth, adding 1,300 and 1,100 positions respectively.

**Annual Growth Rate in Construction Continues to Improve
(Statewide, Seasonally Adjusted)**



MSA Hiring in Information Remains Negative



TEXAS AND U.S. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

TEXAS*						UNITED STATES**			
Actual		CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate
March	2003	10,885,300	10,180,800	704,500	6.5	145,801,000	136,783,000	9,018,000	6.2
February	2003	10,842,800	10,125,300	717,500	6.6	145,693,000	136,433,000	9,260,000	6.4
March	2002	10,637,100	9,993,800	643,300	6.0	144,334,000	135,558,000	8,776,000	6.1
Seas. Adjusted		CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate
March	2003	10,954,000	10,221,700	732,300	6.7	145,793,000	137,348,000	8,445,000	5.8
February	2003	10,942,800	10,217,300	725,500	6.6	145,857,000	137,408,000	8,450,000	5.8
March	2002	10,705,200	10,036,000	669,200	6.3	144,367,000	136,143,000	8,224,000	5.7

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	Mar. 2003*	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2002	Feb. '03 to Mar. '03		Mar. '02 to Mar. '03	
				Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL NONAG. W&S EMPLOYMENT	9,436,300	9,426,400	9,429,900	9,900	0.1	6,400	0.1
GOODS PRODUCING							
Natural Resources & Mining	141,400	140,800	146,300	600	0.4	-4,900	-3.3
Construction	574,900	573,200	572,100	1,700	0.3	2,800	0.5
Manufacturing	928,000	928,700	963,500	-700	-0.1	-35,500	-3.7
SERVICE PROVIDING							
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,954,300	1,959,300	1,971,500	-5,000	-0.3	-17,200	-0.9
Financial Activities	583,900	584,000	579,300	-100	0.0	4,600	0.8
Professional & Business Services	1,052,900	1,049,300	1,054,200	3,600	0.3	-1,300	-0.1
Education & Health Services	1,114,300	1,112,300	1,071,600	2,000	0.2	42,700	4.0
Leisure & Hospitality	845,900	844,700	842,400	1,200	0.1	3,500	0.4
Government	1,646,600	1,642,300	1,615,800	4,300	0.3	30,800	1.9

Note: The number of nonagricultural jobs in Texas is without reference to place of residence of workers. Total Nonagricultural employment is independently seasonally adjusted and employment for the individual sectors is not additive to the total. Seasonally adjusted estimates are not calculated for all industry sectors.

*Estimates for the current month are preliminary. All estimates are subject to revision.

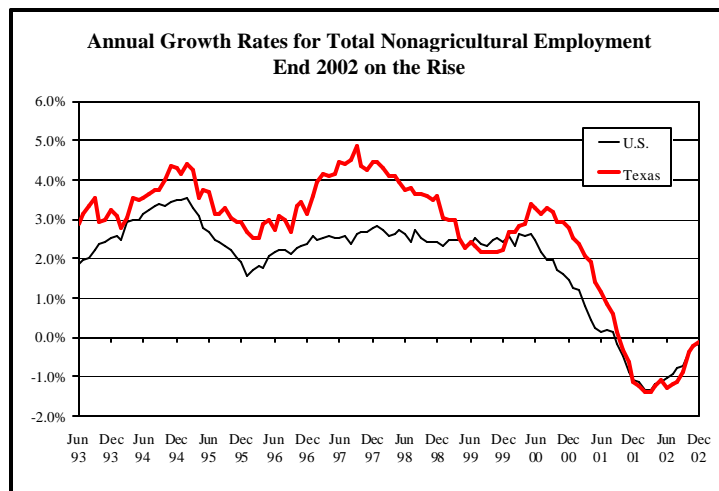
†All elements of seasonality are factored out to achieve an estimate which reflects the basic underlying trend.

A Year of Continuing Change: A Review of Texas Employment in 2002

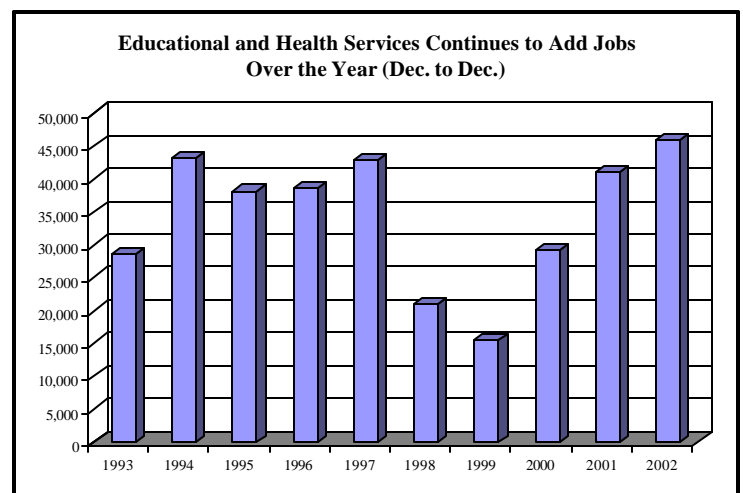
by David Veselka

Statewide Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)

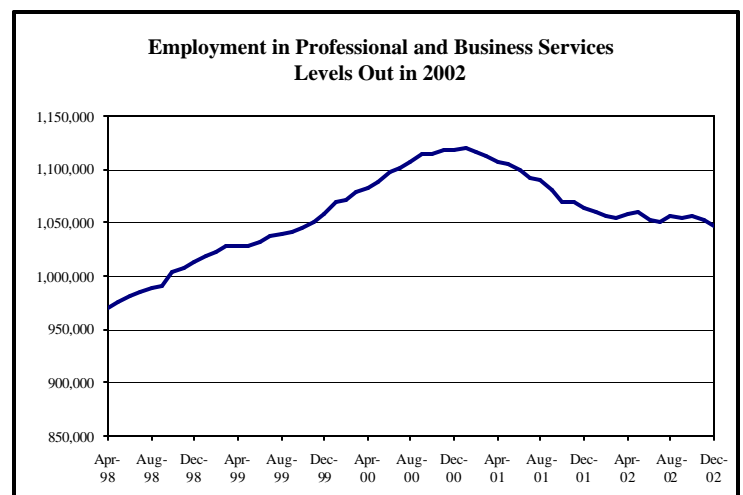
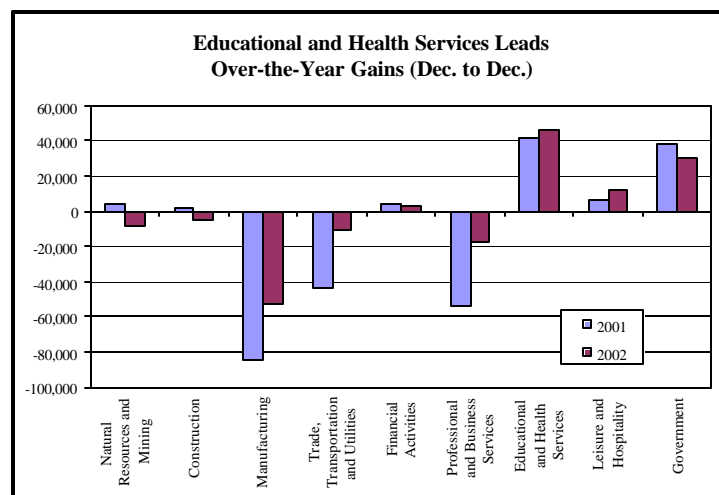
During 2001, Texas experienced the largest over-the-year job loss for the state in more than a decade. Downsizing in the high-tech industry, corporate scandals, plunging stock prices and the events of September 11th all contributed to an over-the-year drop of 107,500 nonagricultural jobs. While the state's employment didn't exactly rebound in 2002, the loss of 12,200 jobs from December 2001 to December 2002 was much less dramatic. By February 2002, the annual growth rate for Total Nonagricultural Employment had fallen for fifteen straight months, bottoming out at -1.4 percent. The rate slowly improved through the remainder of the year to reach -0.1 percent in December. Over-the-year job gains in some industries and smaller losses in others led to the reversal of this trend.



Educational and Health Services led all industry groups with an increase of 46,000 jobs during 2002. For over a decade, employment in this group has posted over-the-year gains, as demand for these services has increased with the state's population. Employment growth in this industry had slowed during the late nineties, partly due to increased regulation in the home health industry. It has since rebounded and the 2002 over-the-year gain was the largest in over a decade. The annual growth rate for Educational and Health Services remained near or above 4.0 percent for the entire year.



The Government sector continued to create jobs, adding 30,700 positions over the year. By December, Government had experienced nineteen consecutive months of positive annual growth. The federalization of airport security personnel and school districts adding jobs to keep up with the demands of a growing population contributed



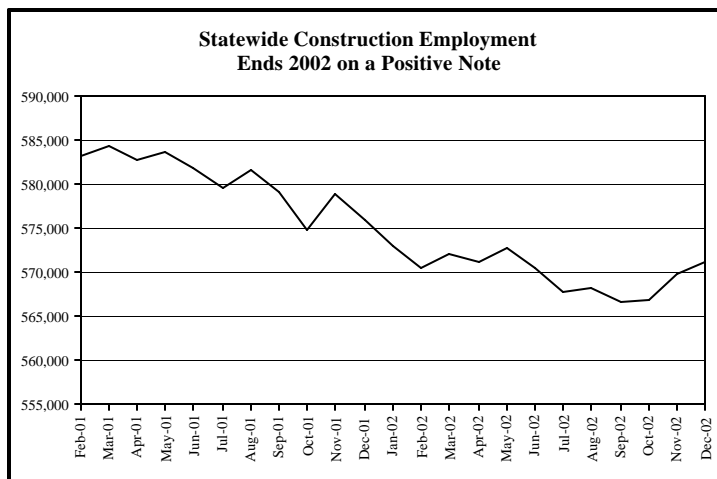
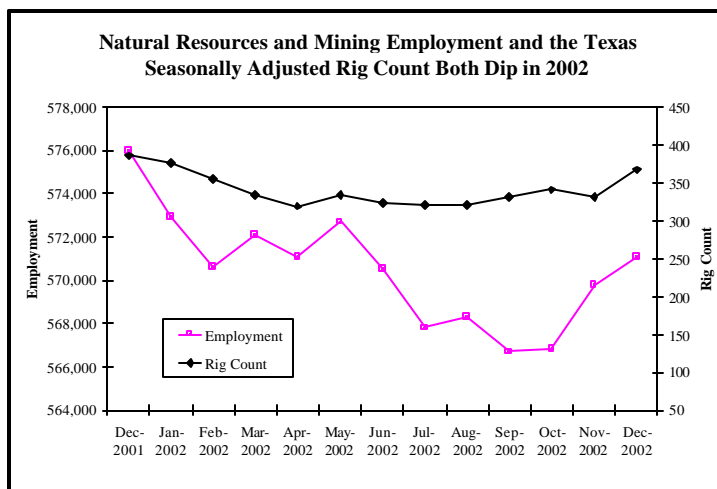
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to this growth. Smaller over-the-year gains were posted in the Financial Activities and Leisure and Hospitality groups.

The job gains posted by the above industry groups were countered by losses in the remaining five groups. Manufacturing, Trade Transportation and Utilities and Professional and Business Services all lost employment during 2002, but the decreases in these groups were considerably smaller than those seen in 2001. Employment in Professional and Business Services fell by 17,900 jobs during 2002, which was 36,100 fewer jobs than were lost the year before. This industry group includes temporary help employees, who are typically the first to be laid off during an economic downturn.

Following two years of rising employment, Natural Resources and Mining posted a drop of 8,800 jobs during 2002. A large number of layoffs during the first quarter of the year drove this over-the-year decline. Although the price of West Texas Intermediate Crude rose from \$19.33 in December 2001 to \$29.42 in December 2002, the seasonally adjusted rig count for Texas dropped from 385.7 to 367.1 during this same period. During 2002, the annual growth rate for Natural Resources and Mining employment fell to its lowest level since 1999.



Construction was the only other industry group besides Natural Resources and Mining to follow an employment increase in 2001 with a decline in 2002. Prior to 2002, the last time this industry posted a December over-the-year employment drop was during the last nationwide recession in 1991. The annual growth rate for Construction employment started falling in early 2001 and reached a low of -2.3 percent in August of 2002, before improving to -0.9 percent in December.

MSA Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Total Nonagricultural Employment in the state's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) dropped for the second consecutive year in 2002. However, the loss of 10,700 jobs was significantly smaller than the 109,900-job drop experienced a year earlier. Nineteen of the state's twenty-seven MSAs gained jobs over the year, compared to eleven in 2001. El Paso posted the largest increase, followed by San Antonio, Brownsville-Harlingen and McAllen-Edinburg-Mission. The Dallas MSA lost the most jobs during 2002, but its annual growth rate actually improved from 2001.

Over-the-Year Change in MSA Nonag. Employment (Dec.-Dec.)				
MSA	2001		2002	
	Actual	%	Actual	%
Abilene	-300	0.5	700	1.3
Amarillo	-2,500	-2.5	1,400	1.4
Austin - San Marcos	-23,900	-3.5	-900	-0.1
Beaumont - Port Arthur	-4,600	-2.8	200	0.1
Brazoria	1,600	2.1	-300	-0.4
Brownsville - Harlingen	100	0.1	4,900	4.4
Bryan - College Station	1,200	1.5	1,300	1.6
Corpus Christi	-600	-0.4	1,900	1.2
Dallas	-62,000	-3.1	-30,900	-1.6
El Paso	-6,000	-2.3	6,700	2.6
Ft. Worth - Arlington	-15,500	-1.9	1,000	0.1
Galveston - Texas City	-2,100	-2.4	700	0.8
Houston	2,900	0.1	-13,300	-0.6
Killeen - Temple	-600	-0.6	1,600	1.5
Laredo	2,300	3.3	1,800	2.5
Longview - Marshall	-1,600	-1.7	1,000	1.1
Lubbock	1,400	1.1	-100	-0.1
McAllen - Edinburg - Mission	4,900	3.0	3,400	2.0
Odessa - Midland	1,700	1.6	-100	-0.1
San Angelo	200	0.5	-200	-0.5
San Antonio	-2,600	-0.4	5,200	0.7
Sherman - Denison	-2,700	-5.8	1,000	2.3
Texarkana	-700	-1.3	700	1.3
Tyler	100	0.1	1,400	1.6
Victoria	-200	-0.5	100	0.3
Waco	-1,000	-1.0	1,400	1.4
Wichita Falls	600	1.0	-1,300	-2.1

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Highlights of the Texas Labor Force (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

by Bryce Bayles, LMI Economist

The Texas unemployment rate dropped for the second consecutive month in March to 6.5 percent from February's rate of 6.6 percent. March's decrease was smaller than the average February-to-March change of three-tenths of a percentage point. The rate was five-tenths of a percentage point higher than its year-ago level. The United States unemployment rate decreased two-tenths of a percentage point from February's 6.4 percent to 6.2 percent in March. The U.S. rate was higher than last March's rate of 6.1 percent and was the highest national rate for the month since 1994's 6.8 percent.

Employment rose by 55,500 from February's 10,125,300 to March's level of 10,180,800. The increase was lower than the average gain of 64,900 that has occurred since 1978. Comparing the first quarter of the year's average employment gain with those of previous years, 2003's addition of 11,900 was the first upturn since 2000 and was also the largest since 1990's increase of 16,600.

The number of unemployed Texans decreased by 13,000 to 704,500 in March. March's decline was the largest for the month since 2000 but was still smaller than the average reduction of 25,200 which has occurred since 1978. Comparing the first quarter of the year's average unemployment change with those of previous years, 2003's addition of 22,200 falls in line with the level in unemployment increases observed in the past three years. The average first quarter gain recorded throughout the Texas economic expansion of 1993-2000 was 6,250.

The number of claims for unemployment benefits without earnings slipped by 2,400 from 175,900 in February to 173,500 in March. March's claims were 6,000 less than last year's level of 179,500. Of all the industry super sectors, Trade, Transportation and Utilities; Financial Activities; Leisure & Hospitality; and Other Services recorded over-the-month increases in claims for unemployment benefits. Construction experienced the largest over-the-year increase in claims with a gain of 2,400, while Manufacturing posted the largest reduction with 5,000 fewer claims than last year.

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

	March 2003*				February 2003				March 2002			
	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	C.L.F.	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
State of Texas	10,885.3	10,180.8	704.5	6.5	10,842.8	10,125.3	717.5	6.6	10,637.1	9,993.8	643.3	6.0
Abilene	60.6	58.1	2.5	4.2	60.4	57.9	2.5	4.2	59.3	57.0	2.3	3.9
Amarillo	115.8	111.5	4.3	3.7	115.9	111.4	4.5	3.9	112.9	109.0	3.9	3.4
Austin-San Marcos	789.9	745.2	44.7	5.7	782.6	739.2	43.4	5.5	768.3	725.0	43.3	5.6
Beaumont-Port Arthur	182.4	166.2	16.2	8.9	181.2	165.2	16.0	8.8	177.0	164.1	12.9	7.3
Brazoria	112.4	103.1	9.3	8.3	112.6	103.5	9.1	8.1	110.0	103.0	7.0	6.4
Brownsville-Harlingen	144.8	130.1	14.7	10.1	143.3	128.4	14.9	10.4	138.4	123.9	14.5	10.4
Bryan-College Station	84.3	82.7	1.6	1.9	84.1	82.5	1.6	1.9	80.9	79.5	1.4	1.7
Corpus Christi	180.6	169.0	11.6	6.4	179.6	168.2	11.4	6.4	175.2	165.5	9.7	5.6
Dallas	2,050.6	1,907.6	143.0	7.0	2,042.2	1,895.9	146.3	7.2	2,032.5	1,892.6	139.9	6.9
El Paso	294.9	268.5	26.4	8.9	297.2	269.1	28.1	9.5	284.7	260.6	24.1	8.5
Fort Worth-Arlington	966.6	906.5	60.1	6.2	959.3	899.2	60.1	6.3	942.5	886.8	55.7	5.9
Galveston-Texas City	123.4	113.9	9.5	7.7	123.0	113.6	9.4	7.7	121.5	113.9	7.6	6.2
Houston	2,291.6	2,146.3	145.3	6.3	2,289.1	2,141.8	147.3	6.4	2,239.6	2,120.2	119.4	5.3
Killeen-Temple	123.8	117.1	6.7	5.4	123.5	116.6	6.9	5.6	120.2	114.0	6.2	5.1
Laredo	81.8	75.6	6.2	7.6	81.8	75.2	6.6	8.0	79.0	73.0	6.0	7.6
Longview-Marshall	108.9	101.9	7.0	6.4	108.2	101.2	7.0	6.5	105.5	98.9	6.6	6.2
Lubbock	131.0	126.9	4.1	3.1	131.3	127.1	4.2	3.2	127.3	123.2	4.1	3.2
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	224.8	194.4	30.4	13.5	225.8	192.2	33.6	14.9	218.9	190.6	28.3	12.9
Odessa-Midland	126.6	119.4	7.2	5.7	127.1	119.7	7.4	5.8	121.2	114.6	6.6	5.4
San Angelo	51.3	49.4	1.9	3.7	50.9	49.0	1.9	3.7	50.8	49.1	1.7	3.4
San Antonio	825.1	783.0	42.1	5.1	822.0	779.3	42.7	5.2	798.2	759.1	39.1	4.9
Sherman-Denison	52.3	48.8	3.5	6.7	52.0	48.6	3.4	6.5	51.1	47.4	3.7	7.2
Texarkana	Data Not Available				Data Not Available				57.1	54.4	2.7	4.8
Tyler	97.0	92.8	4.2	4.3	96.6	92.3	4.3	4.4	93.8	89.8	4.0	4.3
Victoria	46.4	44.1	2.3	5.0	46.2	43.8	2.4	5.2	45.8	43.6	2.2	4.8
Waco	105.8	100.7	5.1	4.8	105.0	100.1	4.9	4.7	102.7	97.9	4.8	4.7
Wichita Falls	64.9	62.1	2.8	4.3	64.7	61.7	3.0	4.6	64.3	61.8	2.5	3.9

*Estimates for the current month are preliminary. All estimates are subject to revision. Estimates reflect actual (not seasonally adjusted) data. Civilian Labor Force (C.L.F.) includes wage and salary workers, self-employed, unpaid family, domestics in private households, agricultural workers, workers involved in labor disputes and the unemployed, all by place of residence. Employment and Unemployment data are first rounded then added together to derive the rounded CLF total. Because of this rounding technique, this rounded total of the CLF may not agree with a rounding of the CLF total itself. Percent Unemployed is based upon unrounded Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment numbers. Estimates of the TWC are in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Employment and Unemployment Estimates for Texas Counties - March 2003

County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate	County	Emp.	Unemp.	Rate
Anderson	18,078	1,037	5.4	Donley	1,640	50	3.0	Kaufman	33,007	3,577	9.8	Real	1,066	42	3.8
Andrews	4,894	308	5.9	Duval	4,242	450	9.6	Kendall	17,103	516	2.9	Red River	4,836	427	8.1
Angelina	34,545	2,422	6.6	Eastland	9,512	424	4.3	Kenedy	205	2	1.0	Reeves	5,201	777	13.0
Aransas	9,621	715	6.9	Ector	58,427	4,373	7.0	Kent	386	30	7.2	Refugio	2,587	102	3.8
Archer	4,290	132	3.0	Edwards	878	35	3.8	Kerr	17,998	548	3.0	Roberts	407	14	3.3
Armstrong	960	27	2.7	Ellis	54,048	3,744	6.5	Kimble	2,281	52	2.2	Robertson	5,909	337	5.4
Atascosa	17,700	1,256	6.6	El Paso	268,472	26,380	8.9	King	190	5	2.6	Rockwall	24,886	1,488	5.6
Austin	14,671	658	4.3	Erath	16,818	526	3.0	Kinney	1,261	134	9.6	Runnels	5,065	174	3.3
Bailey	3,169	243	7.1	Falls	7,712	377	4.7	Kleberg	12,335	782	6.0	Rusk	21,909	1,251	5.4
Bandera	8,889	288	3.1	Fannin	11,777	809	6.4	Knox	1,692	77	4.4	Sabine	3,404	553	14.0
Bastrop	30,435	2,082	6.4	Fayette	11,335	387	3.3	Lamar	20,199	1,749	8.0	San Augustine	2,972	181	5.7
Baylor	1,594	82	4.9	Fisher	1,757	144	7.6	Lamb	6,223	422	6.4	San Jacinto	8,677	509	5.5
Bee	10,055	677	6.3	Floyd	2,694	300	10.0	Lampasas	10,019	404	3.9	San Patricio	27,597	2,143	7.2
Bell	96,496	5,495	5.4	Foard	824	40	4.6	La Salle	2,616	164	5.9	San Saba	2,256	69	3.0
Bexar	677,205	37,282	5.2	Fort Bend	191,905	10,856	5.4	Lavaca	8,990	174	1.9	Schleicher	1,129	40	3.4
Blanco	4,002	161	3.9	Franklin	4,361	175	3.9	Lee	6,790	380	5.3	Scurry	6,368	300	4.5
Borden	342	22	6.0	Freestone	8,692	479	5.2	Leon	6,579	467	6.6	Shackelford	1,595	50	3.0
Bosque	6,363	407	6.0	Frio	5,427	439	7.5	Liberty	28,848	2,818	8.9	Shelby	9,226	802	8.0
Bowie	38,839	2,151	5.2	Gaines	6,235	357	5.4	Limestone	9,553	457	4.6	Sherman	1,478	20	1.3
Brazoria	103,069	9,293	8.3	Galveston	113,922	9,472	7.7	Lipscomb	1,686	45	2.6	Smith	92,753	4,194	4.3
Brazos	82,713	1,576	1.9	Garza	2,256	112	4.7	Live Oak	4,282	146	3.3	Somervell	1,867	196	9.5
Brewster	6,045	124	2.0	Gillespie	10,936	248	2.2	Llano	5,863	266	4.3	Starr	19,776	5,615	22.1
Briscoe	776	35	4.3	Glasscock	586	22	3.6	Loving	42	5	10.6	Stephens	3,742	355	8.7
Brooks	3,345	266	7.4	Goliad	2,613	122	4.5	Lubbock	126,945	4,122	3.1	Sterling	749	25	3.2
Brown	16,626	695	4.0	Gonzales	7,821	367	4.5	Lynn	2,530	159	5.9	Stonewall	674	17	2.5
Burleson	7,865	320	3.9	Gray	8,938	492	5.2	Mc Culloch	3,452	179	4.9	Sutton	2,135	55	2.5
Burnet	17,122	913	5.1	Grayson	48,771	3,521	6.7	Mc Lennan	100,739	5,134	4.8	Swisher	3,475	161	4.4
Caldwell	15,304	1,211	7.3	Gregg	57,200	4,144	6.8	Mc Mullen	258	15	5.5	Tarrant	782,221	51,926	6.2
Calhoun	7,019	697	9.0	Grimes	7,695	836	9.8	Madison	4,286	176	3.9	Taylor	58,086	2,524	4.2
Callahan	6,461	253	3.8	Guadalupe	47,705	1,999	4.0	Marion	3,172	333	9.5	Terrell	788	35	4.3
Cameron	130,127	14,663	10.1	Hale	14,928	1,062	6.6	Martin	1,626	82	4.8	Terry	4,445	407	8.4
Camp	5,399	453	7.7	Hall	1,644	99	5.7	Mason	1,754	27	1.5	Throckmorton	832	30	3.5
Carson	3,206	141	4.2	Hamilton	4,236	132	3.0	Matagorda	13,061	1,945	13.0	Titus	13,440	689	4.9
Cass	14,317	1,022	6.7	Hansford	2,420	84	3.4	Maverick	14,049	5,931	29.7	Tom Green	49,355	1,921	3.7
Castro	2,954	161	5.2	Hardeman	1,666	129	7.2	Medina	15,140	814	5.1	Travis	486,783	29,690	5.7
Chambers	12,306	726	5.6	Hardin	20,999	1,862	8.1	Menard	922	50	5.1	Trinity	7,142	283	3.8
Cherokee	19,513	816	4.0	Harris	1,750,018	121,891	6.5	Midland	60,959	2,828	4.4	Tyler	6,446	772	10.7
Childress	2,919	117	3.9	Harrison	28,146	1,884	6.3	Milam	9,089	658	6.8	Upshur	16,519	962	5.5
Clay	5,627	203	3.5	Hartley	3,119	38	1.2	Mills	2,367	45	1.9	Upton	1,286	77	5.6
Cochran	1,265	166	11.6	Haskell	2,593	146	5.3	Mitchell	2,901	149	4.9	Uvalde	10,271	896	8.0
Coke	1,415	45	3.1	Hays	54,771	3,001	5.2	Montague	6,560	439	6.3	Val Verde	18,870	1,588	7.8
Coleman	3,175	208	6.1	Hemphill	2,063	27	1.3	Montgomery	148,976	8,021	5.1	Van Zandt	22,085	1,270	5.4
Collin	300,131	20,807	6.5	Henderson	28,632	1,782	5.9	Moore	9,428	382	3.9	Victoria	44,089	2,305	5.0
Collingsworth	1,515	77	4.8	Hidalgo	194,391	30,350	13.5	Morris	5,802	520	8.2	Walker	22,881	677	2.9
Colorado	7,846	377	4.6	Hill	15,182	1,169	7.1	Motley	697	15	2.1	Waller	14,272	960	6.3
Comal	42,091	2,096	4.7	Hockley	9,889	526	5.1	Nacogdoches	25,332	1,109	4.2	Ward	3,246	300	8.5
Comanche	6,607	203	3.0	Hood	18,010	1,160	6.1	Navarro	20,936	1,370	6.1	Washington	15,526	558	3.5
Concho	1,382	30	2.1	Hopkins	14,194	821	5.5	Newton	5,075	949	15.8	Webb	75,615	6,201	7.6
Cooke	15,278	759	4.7	Houston	9,091	491	5.1	Nolan	6,622	380	5.4	Wharton	18,009	1,179	6.1
Coryell	20,585	1,242	5.7	Howard	13,632	737	5.1	Nueces	141,391	9,445	6.3	Wheeler	2,671	74	2.7
Cottle	720	55	7.1	Hudspeth	1,254	89	6.6	Ochiltree	4,479	132	2.9	Wichita	57,802	2,660	4.4
Crane	1,699	112	6.2	Hunt	35,058	2,479	6.6	Oldham	1,235	35	2.8	Wilbarger	7,216	258	3.5
Crockett	1,896	65	3.3	Hutchinson	7,765	715	8.4	Orange	36,451	4,337	10.6	Willacy	5,001	1,129	18.4
Crosby	2,714	236	8.0	Irion	731	27	3.6	Palo Pinto	10,992	682	5.8	Williamson	157,902	8,714	5.2
Culberson	955	109	10.2	Jack	4,037	141	3.4	Panola	7,272	625	7.9	Wilson	16,020	733	4.4
Dallam	3,344	101	2.9	Jackson	7,254	288	3.8	Parker	43,614	2,298	5.0	Winkler	2,664	238	8.2
Dallas	1,169,681	95,728	7.6	Jasper	13,177	1,810	12.1	Parmer	4,211	127	2.9	Wise	27,860	1,256	4.3
Dawson	4,555	392	7.9	Jeff Davis	1,549	20	1.3	Pecos	5,932	382	6.1	Wood	13,978	849	5.7
Deaf Smith	6,675	427	6.0	Jefferson	108,771	10,015	8.4	Polk	14,237	1,017	6.7	Yoakum	2,289	174	7.1
Delta	2,709	127	4.5	Jim Hogg	2,170	166	7.1	Potter	52,815	3,458	6.1	Young	8,089	429	5.0
Denton	262,194	13,374	4.9	Jim Wells	15,751	1,282	7.5	Presidio	2,884	792	21.5	Zapata	4,868	437	8.2
De Witt	8,923	375	4.0	Johnson	62,691	4,677	6.9	Rains	3,750	256	6.4	Zavala	3,949	767	16.3
Dickens	817	42	4.9	Jones	9,545	323	3.3	Randall	58,674	837	1.4				
Dimmit	3,311	449	11.9	Karnes	5,389	290	5.1	Reagan	1,500	42	2.7				

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* - March 2003

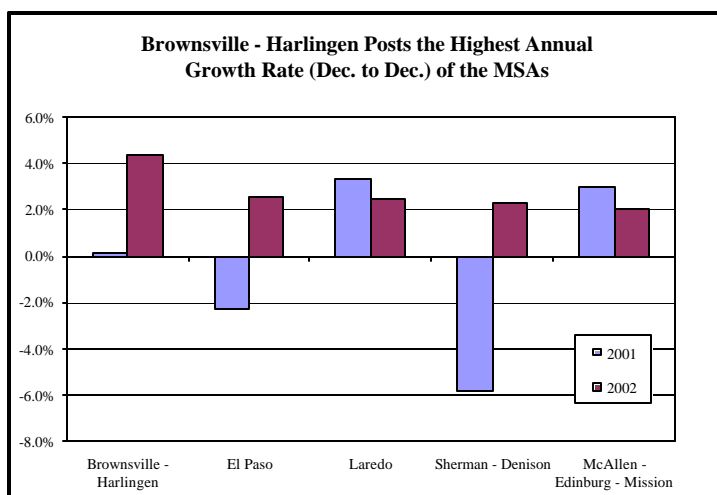
City	Emp	Unemp	Rate	City	Emp	Unemp	Rate	City	Emp	Unemp	Rate	City	Emp	Unemp	Rate
Abilene	51,302	2,340	4.4	Deer Park	17,353	907	5.0	Kirby	5,180	328	6.0	Quannah	1,038	93	8.2
Addison	7,773	477	5.8	Del Rio	15,605	1,375	8.1	Knox City	493	21	4.1	Rankin	290	24	7.6
Alamo	2,653	263	9.0	Denison	10,542	850	7.5	Kyle	1,534	128	7.7	Raymondville	2,493	601	19.4
Alamo Heights	4,284	119	2.7	Denton	58,308	4,370	7.0	La Joya	1,132	282	19.9	Rendon	4,866	265	5.2
Albany	908	29	3.1	Diboll	1,659	237	12.5	La Marque	6,788	823	10.8	Richardson	54,887	3,175	5.5
Aldine	6,066	510	7.8	Dickinson	4,962	501	9.2	La Porte	17,331	893	4.9	Richland Hills	5,001	234	4.5
Alice	8,320	667	7.4	Donna	5,885	1,217	17.1	Lago Vista	1,548	106	6.4	Richmond	7,433	894	10.7
Allen	20,727	1,318	6.0	Dripping Springs	834	24	2.8	Lake Jackson	13,731	780	5.4	Rio Grande City	5,528	1,165	17.4
Alton	1,436	266	15.6	Dumas	6,874	285	4.0	Lakeway	2,977	95	3.1	River Oaks	3,680	330	8.2
Alvarado	1,609	65	3.9	Duncanville	23,102	1,350	5.5	Lamesa	3,362	351	9.5	Roanoke	1,474	75	4.8
Alvin	10,811	866	7.4	Eagle Pass	8,347	3,104	27.1	Lampasas	4,339	231	5.1	Robert Lee	531	17	3.1
Amarillo	92,765	3,886	4.0	Edcouch	1,181	333	22.0	Lancaster	13,576	945	6.5	Robinson	4,442	100	2.2
Anderson Mill	11,109	682	5.8	Edinburg	17,029	2,317	12.0	Laredo	70,882	5,642	7.4	Robstown	4,561	460	9.2
Andrews	3,603	238	6.2	El Campo	4,591	345	7.0	League City	18,406	657	3.4	Rockdale	1,889	129	6.4
Angleton	9,581	884	8.4	El Paso	242,133	22,727	8.6	Leander	3,668	128	3.4	Rockwall	10,187	786	7.2
Anson	1,387	72	4.9	Eldorado	709	33	4.4	Leon Valley	6,565	233	3.4	Rosenberg	16,052	1,153	6.7
Arlington	191,103	11,021	5.5	Electra	1,304	67	4.9	Levelland	5,784	293	4.8	Round Rock	36,054	1,839	4.9
Athens	5,680	363	6.0	Elgin	3,372	319	8.6	Lewisville	46,742	2,120	4.3	Rowlett	16,601	646	3.7
Atlanta	3,121	178	5.4	Elsa	2,482	361	12.7	Liberty	4,210	643	13.2	Saginaw	5,639	510	8.3
Austin	393,623	25,651	6.1	Ennis	8,216	649	7.3	Linden	1,113	67	5.7	San Angelo	41,783	1,739	4.0
Azle	5,804	379	6.1	Eules	30,199	1,424	4.5	Littlefield	2,657	188	6.6	San Antonio	530,882	31,875	5.7
Balch Springs	10,366	690	6.2	Everman	3,442	389	10.2	Live Oak	6,865	201	2.8	San Benito	9,935	1,176	10.6
Bastrop	3,044	316	9.4	Fabens	2,005	289	12.6	Llano	1,879	109	5.5	San Juan	5,556	796	12.5
Bay City	6,579	992	13.1	Fairfield	1,734	70	3.9	Lockhart	5,104	478	8.6	San Marcos	22,887	1,852	7.5
Baytown	34,869	2,794	7.4	Falfurrias	2,250	94	4.0	Longview	38,720	2,895	7.0	Santa Fe	4,559	281	5.8
Beaumont	53,633	4,775	8.2	Farmers Branch	16,137	1,121	6.5	Lubbock	107,222	3,502	3.2	Schertz	8,102	328	3.9
Bedford	34,489	1,377	3.8	First Colony	15,806	417	2.6	Lufkin	15,213	1,014	6.2	Seabrook	5,431	257	4.5
Beeville	5,521	438	7.4	Flower Mound	14,242	606	4.1	Lumberton	3,966	212	5.1	Seagoville	4,608	425	8.4
Bellaire	9,933	257	2.5	Forest Hill	7,048	493	6.5	Mc Allen	50,342	5,382	9.7	Seguin	12,175	711	5.5
Bellmead	4,221	182	4.1	Fort Stockton	3,491	255	6.8	Mc Gregor	2,351	104	4.2	Seminole	3,101	127	3.9
Belton	6,672	369	5.2	Fort Worth	270,299	24,046	8.2	Mc Kinney	19,976	2,477	11.0	Sherman	16,431	1,309	7.4
Benbrook	13,948	578	4.0	Fredericksburg	4,060	93	2.2	Mansfield	9,969	604	5.7	Silsbee	3,109	323	9.4
Bertram	593	55	8.5	Freeport	5,351	947	15.0	Marble Falls	3,408	128	3.6	Sinton	2,276	213	8.6
Big Lake	1,167	39	3.2	Friendswood	14,426	585	3.9	Marlin	2,724	175	6.0	Smithville	2,158	168	7.2
Big Spring	9,327	566	5.7	Frisco	6,616	549	7.7	Marshall	11,128	755	6.4	Snyder	4,258	217	4.8
Blanco	757	40	5.0	Gainesville	6,565	387	5.6	Marshall Creek	238	20	7.8	Socorro	9,246	1,545	14.3
Boerne	4,611	156	3.3	Galena Park	4,861	411	7.8	Mason	964	26	2.6	Sonora	1,422	35	2.4
Bonham	2,783	266	8.7	Galveston	29,591	3,258	9.9	Mathis	1,933	262	11.9	South Houston	7,343	613	7.7
Borger	4,765	514	9.7	Garland	119,469	7,490	5.9	Memphis	1,007	75	6.9	South Padre Island	1,366	45	3.2
Bowie	1,827	138	7.0	Gatesville	3,318	174	5.0	Menard	633	50	7.3	Southlake	5,074	175	3.3
Brady	2,155	127	5.6	Georgetown	15,009	1,016	6.3	Mercedes	5,820	1,146	16.5	Spring	21,918	959	4.2
Breckenridge	2,414	184	7.1	Gladewater	2,855	257	8.3	Merkel	1,185	77	6.1	Stafford	7,597	428	5.3
Brenham	6,653	280	4.0	Glen Rose	526	100	16.0	Mertzon	326	11	3.3	Stamford	1,970	79	3.9
Bridge City	3,686	395	9.7	Graham	4,005	217	5.1	Mesquite	66,121	4,006	5.7	Stanton	838	50	5.6
Bridgeport	2,552	120	4.5	Granbury	2,526	115	4.4	Mexia	3,046	165	5.1	Stephenville	8,239	313	3.7
Brownsville	48,075	6,369	11.7	Grand Prairie	62,676	4,736	7.0	Midland	51,405	2,359	4.4	Sterling City	558	25	4.3
Brownwood	8,474	418	4.7	Grapevine	21,815	761	3.4	Midlothian	3,317	233	6.6	Sugar Land	21,691	1,009	4.4
Bryan	39,251	759	1.9	Greenville	12,463	876	6.6	Mineral Wells	6,171	477	7.2	Sulphur Springs	6,763	473	6.5
Buda	1,586	55	3.4	Gregory	1,243	107	7.9	Mission Bend	19,974	812	3.9	Sweetwater	4,679	305	6.1
Burkburnett	5,106	277	5.1	Groesbeck	1,422	73	4.9	Mission	14,100	1,820	11.4	Taylor	10,663	1,034	8.8
Burleson	10,781	781	6.8	Groves	7,363	401	5.2	Missouri City	33,243	1,208	3.5	Temple	28,394	1,175	4.0
Cameron	2,138	199	8.5	Haltom City	21,174	1,370	6.1	Monahans	2,021	194	8.8	Terrell	7,063	1,135	13.8
Canyon	7,220	127	1.7	Hamlin	1,541	51	3.2	Mount Pleasant	6,862	245	3.4	Texarkana	14,236	945	6.2
Canyon Lake	7,666	531	6.5	Harker Heights	6,885	240	3.4	Mount Vernon	1,155	68	5.6	Texas City	20,136	1,988	9.0
Carrollton	71,736	3,258	4.3	Harlingen	27,619	2,166	7.3	Nacogdoches	14,227	730	4.9	The Colony	19,892	1,084	5.2
Carthage	2,139	185	8.0	Haskell	1,157	82	6.6	Navasota	2,767	245	8.1	The Woodlands	24,658	797	3.1
Cedar Hill	12,595	577	4.4	Haslet	589	26	4.2	Nederland	8,468	355	4.0	Throckmorton	458	20	4.2
Cedar Park	5,667	438	7.2	Henderson	5,668	305	5.1	New Braunfels	21,317	1,038	4.6	Tomball	3,588	163	4.3
Channelview	14,736	1,044	6.6	Henrietta	1,613	75	4.4	Nocona	1,084	69	6.0	Trophy Club	3,736	134	3.5
Clarksville	1,476	163	9.9	Hereford	5,040	400	7.4	N Richland Hills	33,312	1,669	4.8	Tyler	46,021	2,473	5.1
Cleburne	12,841	1,312	9.3	Hewitt	6,093	100	1.6	Odessa	44,902	3,302	6.9	Universal City	7,991	302	3.6
Clifton	1,292	72	5.3	Hidalgo	1,379	168	10.9	Olney	1,319	81	5.8	University Park	13,004	456	3.4
Cloverleaf	10,783	869	7.5	Highland Park	4,673	130	2.7	Orange	7,981	1,014	11.3	Uvalde	6,260	638	9.2
Clute	5,110	422	7.6	Highland Village	6,344	263	4.0	Ozona	1,513	58	3.7	Vernon	5,492	210	3.7
Clyde	1,675	51	3.0	Hillsboro	3,640	358	9.0	Paducah	553	53	8.7	Victoria	32,695	1,816	5.3
Coleman	1,701	153	8.3	Houston	1,004,970	84,148	7.7	Paint Rock	130	2	1.5	Vidor	4,995	483	8.8
College Station	32,906	660	2.0	Humble	8,224	418	4.8	Palacios	1,372	357	20.6	Waco	50,597	3,411	6.3
Colleyville	8,719	306	3.4	Huntsville	12,289	431	3.4	Palestine	8,361	493	5.6	Waller	896	41	4.4
Columbus	1,371	58	4.1	Hurst	23,910	1,507	5.9	Pampa	7,459	399	5.1	Watauga	13,850	510	3.6
Commerce	3,424	372	9.8	Iowa Park	3,045	125	3.9	Paris	10,671	1,035	8.8	Waxahachie	10,942	947	8.0
Conroe	22,451	1,280	5.4	Irving	111,095	7,472	6.3	Pasadena	68,924	5,149	7.0	Weatherford	9,274	458	4.7
Converse	5,633	215	3.7	Jacinto City	4,434	578	11.5	Pearland	11,945	638	5.1	Webster	3,693	105	2.8
Cooper	1,055	98	8.5	Jacksonville	6,041	294	4.6	Pearsall	2,667	292	9.9	Wells Branch	7,876	219	2.7
Coppell	12,033	341	2.8	Jasper	3,088	314	9.2	Pecan Grove	8,514	276	3.1	Weslaco	10,944	2,189	16.7
Copperas Cove	10,222	685	6.3	Johnson City	570	35	5.8	Pecos	4,013	696	14.8	West Odessa	7,492	576	7.1
Corpus Christi	127,138	8,424	6.2	Jonestown	1,001	90	8.2	Perryton	3,728	119	3.1	West University Pl	8,279	130	1.5
Corsicana	12,024	847	6.6	Junction	1,381	42	3.0	Pflugerville	3,944	128	3.1	Wharton	3,760	348	8.5
Cotulla	1,833	112	5.8	Katy	4,955	187	3.6	Pharr	15,012	2,871	16.1	White Settlement	9,196	611	6.2
Crane	1,305	91	6.5	Keller	9,577	312	3.2	Plainview	9,541	651	6.4	Wichita Falls	44,661	2,103	4.5
Crockett	3,072	218	6.6	Kennedale	2,683	104	3.7	Plano	148,005	8,745	5.6	Wink	398	20	4.8
Crowley	4,546	293	6.1	Kermit	2,052	202	9.0	Pleasanton	4,384	325	6.9	Woodway	5,594	72	1.3
Cuero	2,973	154	4.9	Kerrville	8,059	281	3.4	Port Arthur	22,701	3,490	13.3	Wylie	8,973	721	7.4
Dalhart	4,299	109	2.5	Kilgore	6,048	405	6.3	Port Isabel	2,714	193	6.6	Yoakum	2,653	86	3.1
Dallas	642,638	61,967	8.8	Killeen	27,727	2,613	8.6	Port Lavaca	3,951	495	11.1				
Daingerfield	1,094	108	9.0	Kingsville	10,439	673	6.1	Port Neches	6,560	425	6.1				
De Soto	20,729	1,082	5.0	Kingwood	22,988	536	2.3	Portland	7,148	306	4.1				

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.

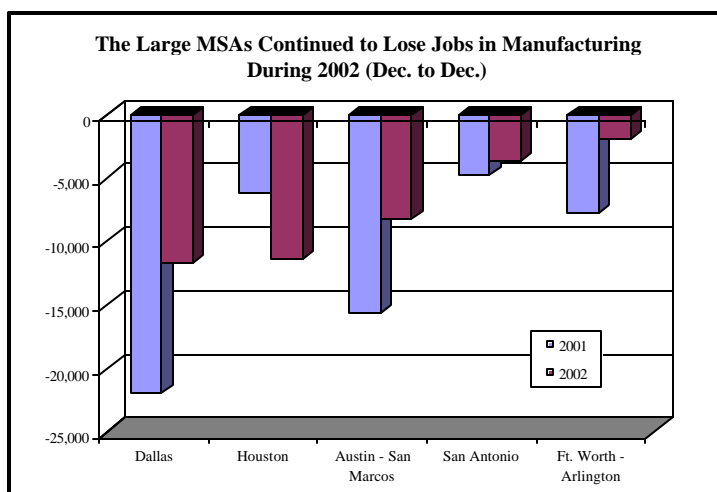
Estimates of the TWC are in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Continued from page 4

Out of the five MSAs that posted the highest annual growth rates during 2002, four (Brownsville–Harlingen, El Paso, Laredo and McAllen–Edinburg–Mission) are located on the Texas-Mexico border. Population growth in these areas contributed to significant employment increases in Educational and Health Services, as well as in the Government sector. Brownsville–Harlingen’s annual growth rate of 4.4 percent was the highest for any Texas MSA.



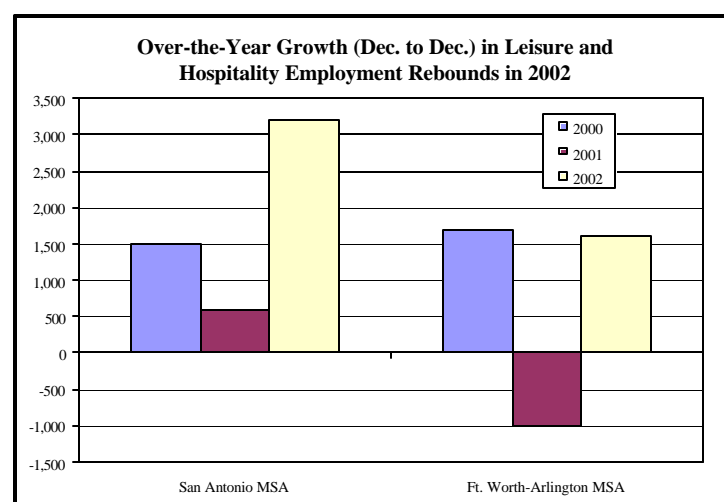
Most of the jobs lost in the MSAs during 2002 came from Manufacturing. Bryan-College Station and Tyler were the only MSAs to add employment in this industry from December 2001 to December 2002. Dallas, Houston and Austin-San Marcos combined for over 67 percent of the positions lost in Manufacturing, as employers in the *Computer and Electronic Products* industry continued to downsize. However, there were some signs of stabilization in Manufacturing employment, as the MSAs lost 29,700 fewer jobs than in 2001.



Despite a statewide 11.0 percent over-the-year increase in residential housing permits, Construction employment in the MSAs dropped by 5,800 jobs during 2002. This represented the largest December-to-December decrease in this industry in over a decade. The Dallas MSA lost the most Construction jobs over the year, with half of these coming from the *Specialty Trade Contractors* industry. This subsector includes establishments whose primary activity is performing specific construction-related activities, such as plumbing, roofing and painting.

By December 2002, the Government sector had posted nineteen consecutive months of positive annual growth in the MSAs. The Fort Worth–Arlington and Houston MSAs gained 2,000 Federal Government jobs combined during the year, many of which were due to the federalization of airport security. However, almost 70 percent of the new Government jobs gained in 2002 came from Local Government, as school employment continued to grow. The Dallas MSA experienced the largest increase in *Local Government* employment, with an over-the-year gain of 7,600 positions.

Leisure and Hospitality employment in the San Antonio and Fort Worth–Arlington MSAs was hit hard by the events of September 11th. These two popular tourist destinations posted their lowest December annual growth rates for this industry group in over a decade during 2001. However, as travel-related tensions began to lessen in 2002, employment in Leisure and Hospitality rebounded. By the end of the year, the San Antonio MSA had gained 3,200 jobs in this industry, which was the largest December over-the-year increase since 1994. The Fort Worth–Arlington MSA added 1,600 Leisure and Hospitality jobs during 2002, which was in line with years prior to 2001.



What is ALMIS?

by James Barnes

ALMIS is the acronym for America's Labor Market Information System, an initiative spawned by the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor in the mid-1990's. The ALMIS umbrella covers a wide variety of activities, and it can get confusing at times as one tries to sort out the many elements of this initiative.

To begin a discussion of ALMIS, we will focus on four major groups of activities: research and development, workforce information grants to state labor market information departments, the Occupational Information Network, and the Career One-Stop System. These four groups cover the wide array of ALMIS efforts and demonstrate its far-reaching effects.

Research and development is essential to increasing our understanding of labor market information and our ability to make it useful to our customers. ALMIS includes six consortia that all play important roles in research and development. These consortia are the ALMIS Database Consortium, the ALMIS Employer Database Consortium, the Projections Managing Partnership, the America's Job Bank (AJB) Transaction Analysis Consortium, and the Labor Market Information (LMI) Training Institute.

These consortia are made up of state and federal workforce agency employees who have expertise in the various areas. The ALMIS Database Consortium is responsible for determining what goes into the standardized ALMIS database that each state maintains. This body has to be very deliberate in its work, since even a minor change can have significant impact on the information systems within the states. The ALMIS Employer Database Consortium is responsible for insuring that the states have access to a publishable list of employers along with their contact information. This information is used in many online applications to assist jobseekers or others seeking specific company information, which may be not be available from state workforce agency files for a variety of reasons including privacy issues.

The Projections Managing Partnership oversees the employment projections by occupation and industry. This information is widely used by private and public planners and educational institutions. The AJB Transaction Analysis Consortium is working to find ways to deliver real time information on labor market dynamics based on the transactions that occur on the national job matching system. The LMI Training Institute is the resource for providing training to professionals in the field of labor market information. Additional information on these consortia and other research efforts can be found at www.lmi-net.org and <http://almis.dws.state.ut.us>.

Other activities that support research and development activities under ALMIS include the Job Vacancy Survey Workgroup, Employer Benefits Survey Workgroup, National Crosswalk Service Center, and

administrative records research. These efforts represent leading edge research on topics that are of importance to employers and other customer groups. Often LMI departments will partner with other agencies, local workforce boards, economic development groups, or other entities to conduct this research and to deliver useful, local information.

The Workforce Information Grants to state LMI departments give them the means to provide many specialized products and services. Informational websites and publications, employment projections, training programs, job vacancy and employer benefits surveys, career information, and other endeavors are funded by these grants. Without this support the LMI departments would have difficulty in packaging and delivering the excellent information they collect to jobseekers, employers, the media, and other users.

O*NET, or the Occupational Information Network, represent a wealth of information on jobs as classified by the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system. The O*NET Resource Center also has links to other O*NET sites such as the O*NET Consortium, O*NET Online, O*NET Code Connector, O*NET Knowledge Site, and the O*NET Academy. Information on over 800 occupational groups can be found at O*NET Online (<http://online.onetcenter.org/>). This information includes description of the job as well as the knowledge, skills, and abilities that are required to perform the job. Other sites provide information on training and related events, coding assistance, and a forum to share knowledge about the occupational classifications.

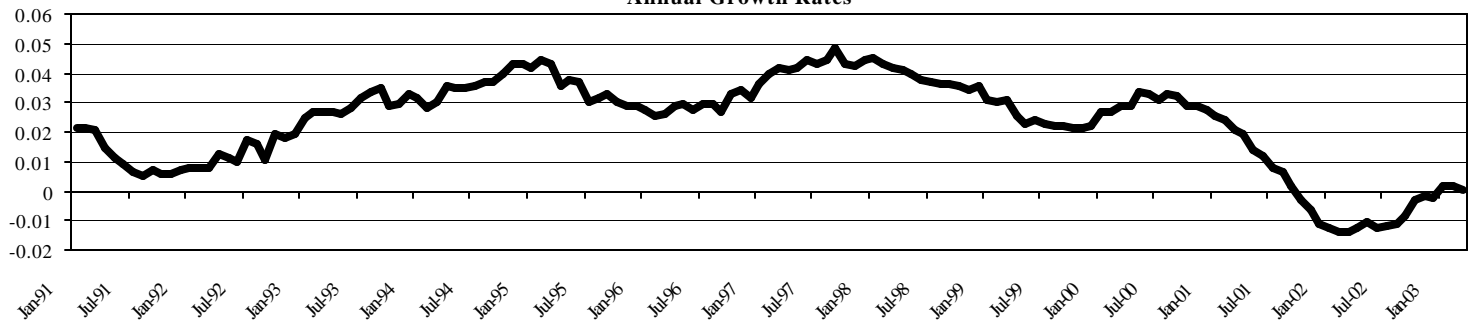
A capstone for ALMIS is the Career OneStop System. This website (www.careeronestop.org) is a treasure trove of information for jobseekers and those seeking career counseling. The Career OneStop System can take an individual from career assessment to a national job matching system and to actually locating local offices that offer services. America's Career InfoNet, www.acinet.org, is a great place to begin exploring the world of work and to get additional information if one is considering a job change.

Those persons intent on finding a new job can go to America's Job Bank, www.ajb.org, to register online and post a resume for potential employers to see. At any given time, close to a million jobs are available on America's Job Bank and about a half-million resumes are posted. This service is provided to all citizens at no additional cost, and thousands of people take advantage of it every day. America's Service Locator is the fourth piece of the Career OneStop system and it assists people and businesses with locating the closest career center, where they can get individualized attention.

The scope of ALMIS is tremendous and it has changed the way services to LMI's customers are delivered. It has enabled universal access to career and labor market information, while helping to empower people to conduct their own job search whether they are seeking that first job or hoping to find a new job. It has facilitated getting data and information to business as soon as it is needed and at no additional cost. ALMIS is truly an amazing package of services and information.

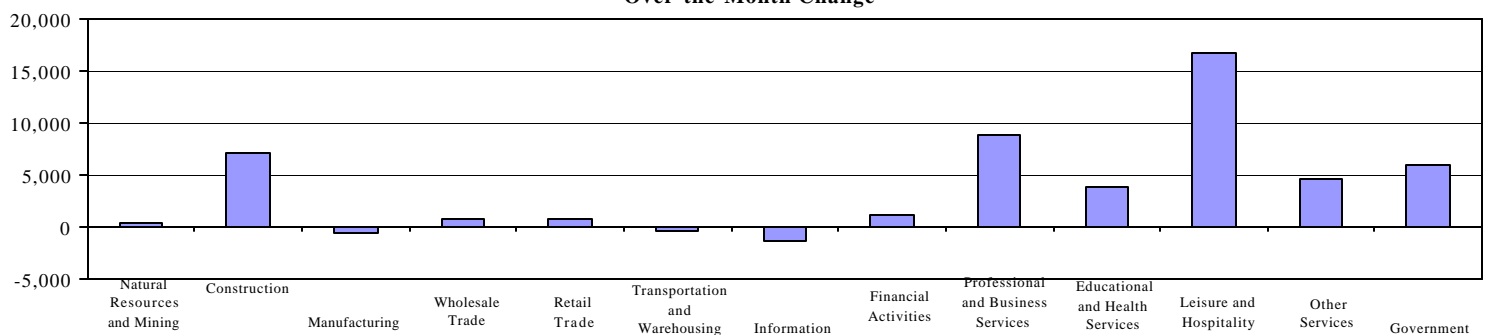
Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Annual Growth Rates



	Mar. '03*	Feb. '03	Mar. '02	Feb. '03 to Mar. '03 Change % Change	Mar. '02 to Mar. '03 Change % Change
TOTAL NONFARM	9,426,900	9,379,300	9,423,600	47,600 0.5	3,300 0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE (total nonfarm less government)	7,752,300	7,710,700	7,778,500	41,600 0.5	-26,200 -0.3
GOODS PRODUCING	1,637,900	1,631,000	1,680,700	6,900 0.4	-42,800 -2.5
Natural Resources and Mining (NAICS 1133 [logging], NAICS 21)	140,800	140,400	146,100	400 0.3	-5,300 -3.6
Mining (NAICS 21)	138,600	138,100	144,000	500 0.4	-5,400 -3.8
Oil and Gas Extraction (NAICS 211)	63,000	62,800	64,600	200 0.3	-1,600 -2.5
Support Activities for Mining (NAICS 213)	67,500	67,200	69,600	300 0.4	-2,100 -3.0
Construction (NAICS 23)	572,300	565,200	572,800	7,100 1.3	-500 -0.1
Construction of Buildings (NAICS 236)	146,700	146,000	148,700	700 0.5	-2,000 -1.3
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction (NAICS 237)	97,500	96,400	100,900	1,100 1.1	-3,400 -3.4
Specialty Trade Contractors (NAICS 238)	328,100	322,800	323,200	5,300 1.6	4,900 1.5
Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)	924,800	925,400	961,800	-600 -0.1	-37,000 -3.8
Durable Goods	571,600	571,400	603,100	200 0.0	-31,500 -5.2
Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321)	28,200	27,900	30,100	300 1.1	-1,900 -6.3
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (NAICS 327)	43,600	43,500	44,600	100 0.2	-1,000 -2.2
Primary Metal Manufacturing (NAICS 331)	25,000	25,200	26,200	-200 -0.8	-1,200 -4.6
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (NAICS 332)	107,800	107,400	116,400	400 0.4	-8,600 -7.4
Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS 333)	80,200	80,300	83,200	-100 -0.1	-3,000 -3.6
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS 334)	120,600	121,300	136,200	-700 -0.6	-15,600 -11.5
Electric Equipment, Appliance, and Component Mfg (NAICS 335)	19,100	19,100	20,100	0 0.0	-1,000 -5.0
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS 336)	80,600	80,400	78,700	200 0.2	1,900 2.4
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing (NAICS 337)	32,100	31,900	32,100	200 0.6	0 0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing (NAICS 339)	34,400	34,400	35,500	0 0.0	-1,100 -3.1
Nondurable Goods	353,200	354,000	358,700	-800 -0.2	-5,500 -1.5
Food Manufacturing (NAICS 311)	94,700	95,100	92,400	-400 -0.4	2,300 2.5
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing (NAICS 312)	10,900	10,900	11,000	0 0.0	-100 -0.9
Apparel Manufacturing (NAICS 315)	16,600	17,200	21,400	-600 -3.5	-4,800 -22.4
Paper Manufacturing (NAICS 322)	24,200	24,600	25,300	-400 -1.6	-1,100 -4.3
Printing and Related Support Manufacturing (NAICS 323)	40,000	40,000	41,000	0 0.0	-1,000 -2.4
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (NAICS 324)	24,300	24,300	24,200	0 0.0	100 0.4
Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS 325)	79,100	79,000	79,900	100 0.1	-800 -1.0
Plastics and Rubber Manufacturing (NAICS 326)	47,200	47,200	47,500	0 0.0	-300 -0.6

Over-the-Month Change



*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 Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Mar. '03*	Feb. '03	Mar. '02	Feb. '03 to Mar. '03		Mar. '02 to Mar. '03	
				Change	% Change	Change	% Change
SERVICE PROVIDING	7,789,000	7,748,300	7,742,900	40,700	0.5	46,100	0.6
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (NAICS 42,44,45,48,49,22)	1,934,800	1,933,800	1,953,600	1,000	0.1	-18,800	-1.0
Wholesale Trade (NAICS 42)	459,300	458,600	463,300	700	0.2	-4,000	-0.9
<i>Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods (NAICS 423)</i>	<i>264,600</i>	<i>263,500</i>	<i>269,900</i>	<i>1,100</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-5,300</i>	<i>-2.0</i>
<i>Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods (NAICS 424)</i>	<i>152,000</i>	<i>151,600</i>	<i>151,500</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)	1,098,400	1,097,600	1,101,200	800	0.1	-2,800	-0.3
<i>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers (NAICS 441)</i>	<i>154,500</i>	<i>153,500</i>	<i>150,500</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>4,000</i>	<i>2.7</i>
<i>Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores (NAICS 442)</i>	<i>41,400</i>	<i>41,500</i>	<i>41,200</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>0.5</i>
<i>Electronics and Appliance Stores (NAICS 443)</i>	<i>42,600</i>	<i>42,900</i>	<i>42,900</i>	<i>-300</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-300</i>	<i>-0.7</i>
<i>Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies (NAICS 444)</i>	<i>85,000</i>	<i>82,200</i>	<i>83,100</i>	<i>2,800</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>1,900</i>	<i>2.3</i>
<i>Food and Beverage Stores (NAICS 445)</i>	<i>198,400</i>	<i>201,100</i>	<i>202,400</i>	<i>-2,700</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>-4,000</i>	<i>-2.0</i>
<i>Gasoline Stations (NAICS 447)</i>	<i>68,000</i>	<i>68,300</i>	<i>70,300</i>	<i>-300</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-2,300</i>	<i>-3.3</i>
<i>Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores (NAICS 448)</i>	<i>94,800</i>	<i>94,100</i>	<i>95,400</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-600</i>	<i>-0.6</i>
<i>Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores (NAICS 451)</i>	<i>38,100</i>	<i>37,900</i>	<i>38,200</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
<i>General Merchandise Stores (NAICS 452)</i>	<i>231,500</i>	<i>231,200</i>	<i>231,400</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>0.0</i>
<i>Miscellaneous Store Retailers (NAICS 453)</i>	<i>63,600</i>	<i>64,500</i>	<i>65,000</i>	<i>-900</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>-1,400</i>	<i>-2.2</i>
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities (NAICS 48-49,22)	377,100	377,600	389,100	-500	-0.1	-12,000	-3.1
Transportation and Warehousing (NAICS 48,49)	325,500	326,200	337,600	-700	-0.2	-12,100	-3.6
<i>Air Transportation (NAICS 481)</i>	<i>69,300</i>	<i>69,500</i>	<i>71,500</i>	<i>-200</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-2,200</i>	<i>-3.1</i>
<i>Rail Transportation (NAICS 482)</i>	<i>14,700</i>	<i>14,700</i>	<i>14,700</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
<i>Truck Transportation (NAICS 484)</i>	<i>100,000</i>	<i>99,900</i>	<i>102,600</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-2,600</i>	<i>-2.5</i>
<i>Pipeline Transportation (NAICS 486)</i>	<i>14,800</i>	<i>14,800</i>	<i>15,600</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-800</i>	<i>-5.1</i>
<i>Support Activities for Transportation (NAICS 488)</i>	<i>53,900</i>	<i>54,700</i>	<i>55,000</i>	<i>-800</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>-1,100</i>	<i>-2.0</i>
<i>Couriers and Messengers (NAICS 492)</i>	<i>35,200</i>	<i>35,300</i>	<i>34,100</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>1,100</i>	<i>3.2</i>
<i>Warehousing and Storage (NAICS 493)</i>	<i>21,500</i>	<i>21,200</i>	<i>20,800</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>3.4</i>
Utilities (NAICS 22)	51,600	51,400	51,500	200	0.4	100	0.2
Information (NAICS 51)	234,600	236,000	255,200	-1,400	-0.6	-20,600	-8.1
<i>Publishing Industries (Except Internet) (NAICS 511)</i>	<i>50,400</i>	<i>50,300</i>	<i>54,200</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-3,800</i>	<i>-7.0</i>
<i>Broadcasting (Except Internet) (NAICS 515)</i>	<i>25,300</i>	<i>25,300</i>	<i>24,600</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>2.8</i>
<i>Telecommunications (NAICS 517)</i>	<i>101,600</i>	<i>103,200</i>	<i>117,700</i>	<i>-1,600</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>-16,100</i>	<i>-13.7</i>
<i>Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals (NAICS 518)</i>	<i>38,300</i>	<i>38,400</i>	<i>39,800</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-1,500</i>	<i>-3.8</i>
Financial Activities (NAICS 52,53)	581,600	580,500	577,200	1,100	0.2	4,400	0.8
Finance and Insurance (NAICS 52)	410,700	409,800	407,500	900	0.2	3,200	0.8
<i>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities (NAICS 522)</i>	<i>199,300</i>	<i>198,900</i>	<i>197,800</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1,500</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<i>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities (NAICS 524)</i>	<i>161,600</i>	<i>161,400</i>	<i>160,100</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>1,500</i>	<i>0.9</i>
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (NAICS 53)	170,900	170,700	169,700	200	0.1	1,200	0.7
<i>Real Estate (NAICS 531)</i>	<i>109,300</i>	<i>109,100</i>	<i>109,100</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Rental and Leasing Services (NAICS 532)</i>	<i>57,600</i>	<i>57,400</i>	<i>58,500</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-900</i>	<i>-1.5</i>
Professional and Business Services (NAICS 54,55,56)	1,047,600	1,038,800	1,049,600	8,800	0.8	-2,000	-0.2
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (NAICS 54)	446,000	446,400	463,000	-400	-0.1	-17,000	-3.7
Management of Companies and Enterprises (NAICS 55)	35,400	35,600	35,900	-200	-0.6	-500	-1.4
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation (NAICS 56)	566,200	556,800	550,700	9,400	1.7	15,500	2.8
<i>Administrative and Support Services (NAICS 561)</i>	<i>542,400</i>	<i>533,100</i>	<i>528,300</i>	<i>9,300</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>14,100</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Educational and Health Services (NAICS 61,62)	1,115,600	1,111,800	1,071,000	3,800	0.3	44,600	4.2
Educational Services (NAICS 61)	140,500	141,000	134,300	-500	-0.4	6,200	4.6
Health Care and Social Assistance (NAICS 62)	975,100	970,800	936,700	4,300	0.4	38,400	4.1
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS 621)</i>	<i>409,900</i>	<i>408,100</i>	<i>388,000</i>	<i>1,800</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>21,900</i>	<i>5.6</i>
<i>Hospitals (NAICS 622)</i>	<i>255,000</i>	<i>254,100</i>	<i>246,800</i>	<i>900</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>8,200</i>	<i>3.3</i>
<i>Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (NAICS 623)</i>	<i>147,200</i>	<i>146,400</i>	<i>143,500</i>	<i>800</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>3,700</i>	<i>2.6</i>
<i>Social Assistance (NAICS 624)</i>	<i>163,000</i>	<i>162,200</i>	<i>158,400</i>	<i>800</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>4,600</i>	<i>2.9</i>
Leisure and Hospitality (NAICS 71,72)	841,200	824,400	835,300	16,800	2.0	5,900	0.7
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (NAICS 71)	91,600	88,700	90,500	2,900	3.3	1,100	1.2
Accommodation and Food Services (NAICS 72)	749,600	735,700	744,800	13,900	1.9	4,800	0.6
<i>Accommodation (NAICS 721)</i>	<i>88,400</i>	<i>86,500</i>	<i>89,400</i>	<i>1,900</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>-1,000</i>	<i>-1.1</i>
<i>Food Services and Drinking Places (NAICS 722)</i>	<i>661,200</i>	<i>649,200</i>	<i>655,400</i>	<i>12,000</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>5,800</i>	<i>0.9</i>
Other Services (NAICS 81)	359,000	354,400	355,900	4,600	1.3	3,100	0.9
<i>Repair and Maintenance (NAICS 811)</i>	<i>106,500</i>	<i>103,400</i>	<i>106,800</i>	<i>3,100</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>-300</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
<i>Personal and Laundry Services (NAICS 812)</i>	<i>91,600</i>	<i>91,000</i>	<i>92,800</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-1,200</i>	<i>-1.3</i>
<i>Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Prof Organizations (NAICS 813)</i>	<i>160,900</i>	<i>160,000</i>	<i>156,300</i>	<i>900</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>4,600</i>	<i>2.9</i>
Government (defined by ownerships 1,2,3)	1,674,600	1,668,600	1,645,100	6,000	0.4	29,500	1.8
Federal Government	178,200	177,900	177,700	300	0.2	500	0.3
State Government	350,600	348,600	347,400	2,000	0.6	3,200	0.9
Local Government	1,145,800	1,142,100	1,120,000	3,700	0.3	25,800	2.3

*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.

Largest Five MSAs Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

		DALLAS			HOUSTON					
		Mar. '03*	Feb. '03	Mar. '02	Mar. '03*	Feb. '03	Mar. '02			
TOTAL NONFARM		1,916,100	1,908,200	1,937,900	2,098,800	2,088,800	2,111,500			
GOODS PRODUCING		315,200	314,500	328,400	416,000	412,500	427,900			
Natural Resources and Mining		8,900	9,000	9,000	59,200	58,800	60,900			
Construction		99,000	97,800	103,700	163,500	160,400	165,000			
Construction of Buildings		19,200	19,300	21,100	50,000	49,200	50,000			
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction		14,600	14,100	14,500	30,100	29,500	32,000			
Specialty Trade Contractors		65,200	64,400	68,100	83,400	81,700	83,000			
Manufacturing		207,300	207,700	215,700	193,300	193,300	202,000			
Durable Goods		143,000	143,600	151,700	120,900	120,500	127,300			
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing		19,700	19,700	20,200	37,800	37,900	39,900			
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing		51,800	52,200	58,400	19,100	19,100	20,500			
Nondurable Goods		64,300	64,100	64,000	72,400	72,800	74,700			
Food Manufacturing		16,500	16,500	16,200	10,300	10,600	10,400			
SERVICE PROVIDING		1,600,900	1,593,700	1,609,500	1,682,800	1,676,300	1,683,600			
Wholesale Trade		125,500	124,700	130,000	111,800	111,300	114,300			
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods		74,200	73,700	78,600	66,600	66,500	69,800			
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods		36,900	36,800	37,600	34,700	34,700	35,100			
Retail Trade		217,400	217,200	218,600	220,700	221,000	226,800			
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers		28,400	28,100	27,300	32,700	32,400	32,600			
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers		17,500	16,500	16,200	18,200	17,900	17,200			
Food and Beverage Stores		33,400	33,900	35,100	44,400	44,500	46,300			
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores		20,600	20,500	20,800	21,700	21,800	21,900			
General Merchandise Stores		44,000	44,300	44,300	41,100	41,500	44,200			
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities		72,100	72,000	72,800	106,900	107,200	112,200			
Transportation and Warehousing		64,100	64,000	64,800	89,600	89,800	94,200			
Utilities		8,000	8,000	8,000	17,300	17,400	18,000			
Information		83,300	83,900	93,700	37,400	37,600	40,600			
Telecommunications		40,600	41,100	47,900	16,100	16,400	18,700			
Financial Activities		167,100	166,700	167,800	123,200	122,800	123,300			
Finance and Insurance		121,200	120,700	121,500	79,200	79,000	79,000			
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities		55,800	55,700	55,700	34,300	34,100	34,200			
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities		50,100	50,000	49,900	29,300	29,400	29,500			
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing		45,900	46,000	46,300	44,000	43,800	44,300			
Professional and Business Services		270,900	270,100	273,500	297,800	296,500	301,700			
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services		119,800	121,100	127,500	145,600	145,100	148,100			
Administrative Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services		141,000	139,800	136,500	146,700	145,200	144,900			
Education and Health Services		185,400	184,600	179,700	235,000	233,800	225,500			
Health Care and Social Assistance		158,600	157,800	152,200	193,400	192,300	184,900			
Ambulatory Health Care Services		67,700	67,000	64,500	78,700	78,400	75,200			
Hospitals		43,400	43,400	40,600	58,600	57,900	55,900			
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities		19,300	19,100	18,700	19,400	19,300	18,500			
Leisure and Hospitality		164,800	163,100	167,700	174,800	172,300	169,200			
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation		18,900	18,500	19,100	22,200	21,100	20,900			
Accommodation and Food Services		145,900	144,600	148,600	152,600	151,200	148,300			
Food Services and Drinking Places		125,000	124,000	127,300	136,000	135,000	131,400			
Other Services		73,700	70,900	72,400	85,500	85,200	85,200			
Government		240,700	240,500	233,300	289,700	288,600	284,800			
Federal		30,200	30,100	30,700	26,000	25,900	25,500			
State		30,200	30,200	30,600	52,600	52,400	50,800			
Local		180,300	180,200	172,000	211,100	210,300	208,500			
		AUSTIN-SAN MARCOS			FORT WORTH-ARLINGTON			SAN ANTONIO		
		Mar. '03*	Feb. '03	Mar. '02	Mar. '03*	Feb. '03	Mar. '02	Mar. '03*	Feb. '03	Mar. '02
TOTAL NONFARM		664,600	660,100	659,800	787,800	782,900	785,800	734,600	728,800	725,100
GOODS PRODUCING		99,500	99,100	104,700	146,400	145,500	148,100	89,600	88,500	92,100
Natural Resources and Mining		1,800	1,800	1,800	4,200	4,200	4,300	2,400	2,400	2,400
Construction		36,400	36,200	36,900	44,600	44,000	45,000	40,800	39,800	41,300
Specialty Trade Contractors		23,500	23,300	23,000	29,600	29,200	29,500	24,600	24,300	24,800
Manufacturing		61,300	61,100	66,000	97,600	97,300	98,800	46,400	46,300	48,400
SERVICE PROVIDING		565,100	561,000	555,100	641,400	637,400	637,700	645,000	640,300	633,000
Wholesale Trade		33,700	33,500	34,000	35,700	35,700	37,100	26,400	26,500	26,200
Retail Trade		67,000	66,900	67,600	97,200	96,900	97,000	86,300	86,200	85,800
Food and Beverage Stores		13,800	14,100	14,100	15,800	16,100	17,500	14,600	14,600	14,600
General Merchandise Stores		10,300	10,400	10,400	19,300	19,400	19,400	17,600	17,800	17,500
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities		11,300	11,200	11,100	58,900	59,200	62,000	18,200	18,100	18,300
Information		21,200	21,300	23,000	18,100	18,300	19,100	23,100	23,100	25,000
Telecommunications		5,900	6,000	6,100	8,400	8,400	9,300	9,600	9,700	11,800
Financial Activities		37,700	37,600	37,000	46,800	46,500	46,000	58,500	58,600	57,500
Finance and Insurance		26,900	26,800	26,200	34,700	33,800	33,200	44,600	44,700	43,800
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities		9,900	9,900	9,800	19,200	19,100	18,600	19,300	19,300	18,100
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities		13,100	13,200	13,200	11,300	11,400	11,500	20,700	20,600	20,700
Professional and Business Services		86,800	86,200	86,700	79,400	78,500	81,400	87,600	86,500	83,900
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services		42,100	42,100	44,500	28,100	27,900	29,300	30,400	30,300	30,800
Admin Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation Svcs		39,100	38,500	38,200	47,300	46,700	49,400	53,100	51,800	49,000
Education and Health Services		67,300	67,100	64,000	84,700	83,600	81,600	96,900	96,600	93,600
Health Care and Social Assistance		57,700	57,100	56,400	72,200	71,800	70,400	82,200	82,000	79,600
Hospitals		13,600	13,500	13,500	21,600	21,600	20,800	19,000	19,000	18,200
Leisure and Hospitality		63,900	62,400	61,400	77,600	75,800	76,100	81,900	79,200	79,300
Accommodation and Food Services		54,600	54,000	54,500	65,400	64,900	66,100	71,100	69,900	69,800
Other Services		25,100	24,800	23,500	33,300	32,900	31,900	27,900	27,900	27,300
Government		151,100	150,000	146,800	110,200	110,000	105,500	138,200	137,600	136,100
Federal		11,500	11,200	10,800	15,300	15,300	14,200	28,800	28,600	28,100
State		69,900	69,800	68,300	10,300	10,200	10,000	15,800	15,800	15,400
Local		69,700	69,000	67,700	84,600	84,500	81,300	93,600	93,200	92,600

*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.

ABILENE				AMARILLO			BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR			BRAZORIA		
INDUSTRY	Mar. '03*	Feb. '03	Mar. '02	Mar. '03*	Feb. '03	Mar. '02	Mar. '03*	Feb. '03	Mar. '02	Mar. '03*	Feb. '03	Mar. '02
TOTAL	56,000	55,700	55,700	98,700	98,100	98,100	157,400	156,800	158,300	78,400	78,500	79,900
Natural Res. & Mining	800	800	800	700	700	700	800	800	700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Construction	2,800	2,800	2,500	4,900	4,900	5,300	14,700	14,500	15,800	11,000	10,900	12,600
Manufacturing	2,900	2,900	3,000	8,400	8,400	9,000	19,900	20,000	21,700	12,600	12,700	13,500
Wholesale Trade	2,400	2,400	2,400	5,200	5,300	5,100	4,200	4,200	4,100	2,300	2,300	2,300
Retail Trade	7,100	7,100	7,200	13,200	13,200	13,000	20,700	20,800	20,100	9,400	9,500	9,200
Trans., Ware., & Util.	1,600	1,600	1,600	3,800	3,800	3,800	5,500	5,500	5,700	2,200	2,200	2,300
Information	1,100	1,100	1,100	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,600	2,600	2,800	500	500	500
Financial Activities	2,800	2,800	2,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	6,100	6,100	5,800	2,700	2,700	2,700
Prof. & Business Services	3,900	3,800	4,100	6,400	6,400	6,700	12,800	12,700	13,000	4,900	4,900	5,000
Educ. & Health Services	12,300	12,300	11,900	13,800	13,800	13,900	23,700	23,900	22,300	6,500	6,500	6,100
Leisure & Hospitality	5,900	5,800	6,000	10,400	10,400	10,700	12,800	12,700	12,800	5,500	5,500	5,400
Other Services	2,800	2,700	2,800	4,700	4,600	4,900	6,100	6,100	6,000	3,400	3,400	3,500
Government	9,600	9,600	9,600	18,600	18,500	17,900	28,000	27,900	28,000	16,200	16,200	15,600
BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN				BRYAN-COLLEGE STATION			CORPUS CHRISTI			EL PASO		
INDUSTRY	Mar. '03*	Feb. '03	Mar. '02	Mar. '03*	Feb. '03	Mar. '02	Mar. '03*	Feb. '03	Mar. '02	Mar. '03*	Feb. '03	Mar. '02
TOTAL	117,700	116,300	113,700	81,600	81,400	79,700	160,600	160,600	160,700	257,700	257,900	254,700
Natural Res. & Mining	**	**	**	800	800	900	2,700	2,700	2,400	**	**	**
Construction	4,300	4,300	4,100	3,600	3,600	3,600	14,200	14,300	14,600	12,000	12,000	12,000
Manufacturing	10,400	10,300	9,700	5,200	5,200	4,900	11,300	11,400	11,800	28,500	29,100	30,400
Wholesale Trade	3,800	3,800	3,700	1,200	1,200	1,200	5,000	5,000	5,100	9,700	9,700	9,800
Retail Trade	14,400	14,500	14,400	8,600	8,500	8,400	18,700	18,700	17,600	31,800	31,400	31,500
Trans. Ware. & Util.	4,300	4,300	4,100	800	800	800	5,400	5,400	5,700	12,100	12,100	11,700
Information	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,200	1,200	1,300	2,800	2,800	2,900	5,000	5,000	4,900
Financial Activities	4,300	4,300	4,300	3,200	3,200	3,000	7,200	7,200	7,100	12,100	12,000	12,000
Prof. & Business Services	7,400	7,400	7,200	4,700	4,600	4,500	14,700	14,800	15,400	26,000	26,300	25,800
Educ. & Health Services	24,400	24,300	22,700	8,400	8,300	8,000	24,300	24,200	23,600	28,400	28,500	26,800
Leisure & Hospitality	12,100	11,600	12,000	7,600	7,700	7,800	17,300	17,000	16,900	24,100	23,800	22,600
Other Services	3,500	3,400	3,500	2,600	2,600	2,600	6,400	6,400	6,600	8,000	7,800	8,000
Government	26,900	26,700	26,500	33,700	33,700							

AVAILABLE ON THE WEB

Health Care and Prescription Drug Spending by Seniors*by Jessie X. Fan, Deanna L. Sharpe, and Goog-Soog Hong*

Out-of-pocket spending on prescription drugs increased 411 percent between 1970 and 1997, based on nominal aggregate figures from the Health Care Financing Administration. With the exception of health insurance premium payments, prescription drug expenses represent the single largest component of out-of-pocket spending on health care (17 percent of the total health care dollar, on average). Prescription drug expenses account for as much as those spent on physician care, vision care services, and medical supplies combined. Many seniors, especially those with low income and those with multiple health problems, often must make a difficult choice between health care and other consumption needs. According to the American Enterprise Institute, more than 10 percent of seniors spend up to \$5,000 annually on prescription drugs and nearly one-fourth of Medicare beneficiaries are living on less than \$600 per month.

Although Medicare provides basic medical coverage for virtually all of the Nation's seniors who are aged 65 and older and for those under age 65 with certain severe disabilities, it does not provide coverage for prescription drugs. Consequently, seniors often turn to other insurance sources to defray costs of prescription drugs and other medical expenses. About 1 in 10 seniors have assets and income low enough to qualify for Medicaid. To cover expenses that Medicare does not cover, nearly 3 in 4 seniors purchase additional insurance through their former employer or through private purchase. Still, about one-third of Medicare beneficiaries do not have coverage for prescription drugs and, among those who do, coverage is often inadequate relative to expenses. Further, prescription drug coverage is becoming increasingly expensive to obtain, as both public and private insurers have shifted costs to the ultimate consumer in the form of higher premiums, deductibles, and co-payments and as some insurance providers have cut-back or eliminated coverage for prescription drugs.

This excerpt is from an article published in the March 2003 issue of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' *Monthly Labor Review*. The full text of the article is available on-line at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2003/03/art3exc.htm>

O*NET OnLine 4.0 Gives Employers and Job Seekers a Valuable Helping Hand

On March 10, 2003, the Secretary of Labor Elaine L. Chao announced the release of O*NET OnLine 4.0, the U.S. Department of Labor's

latest career exploration and human resource tool for employers and job seekers.

O*NET—the Occupational Information Network—is a comprehensive data base of worker attributes and job characteristics developed for the U.S. Department of Labor. O*NET OnLine 4.0, the data base's computerized application, has been updated and streamlined with enhanced features to make it faster, smarter, and easier to use.

O*NET OnLine 4.0 equips employers with management and human resource tools, such as knowledge, skill, ability, and task information, that can help grow their businesses. Job seekers can use O*NET to learn skill requirements for particular fields. O*NET also offers targeted links to other valuable Internet resources, including wage and occupational trend information and job accommodations for those with disabilities.

"O*NET OnLine 4.0 turns mountains of occupational information into timely, targeted intelligence quickly and efficiently," said Assistant Secretary Emily Stover DeRocco, head of the department's Employment and Training Administration. "This tool identifies the requirements of the 21st century workplace so that both employers and job seekers can speak the same language about job opportunities. Hiring better suited workers increases the job satisfaction of workers and retention for employers."

O*Net OnLine 4.0 helps users analyze and understand current occupational information and provides a key decision support system for human resource professionals, industry analysts, line managers and other career development and workforce investment professionals. Other benefits include:

- A streamlined homepage with user-friendly interfaces and easier navigation;
- A more powerful search engine that finds occupational information through related job titles, descriptions, skills, and tasks;
- Flexible report options that users can access and customize with fewer screen clicks;
- Direct links to other DOL Online products such as CareerOneStop; and
- Direct links from listed occupations to information on related apprenticeship opportunities.

"This tool increases the chances that every new hire is a good fit for both the employer and the worker. We're really proud to make this valuable resource available to businesses and workers," DeRocco said.

O*NET OnLine 4.0 can be accessed at: <http://online.onetcenter.org>.

“HAPPENINGS AROUND THE STATE”

4,000 Machinists Go On Strike

FORT WORTH, Tex (Fort Worth Star-Telegram—Dan Piller)—About 4,000 Machinists Union members went on strike against Lockheed Martin in mid-April. The sticking point most upsetting to members of Local 776 of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers was a change requiring greater co-payments on prescription drugs. Also announced by local president Pat Lane is that about 450 new workers would be eligible to receive strike benefit checks when those checks are paid at the end of April.

Lockheed Martin has increased its blue-collar workforce from 2,300 three years ago to 4,000 to accommodate a backlog of more than 300 orders for F-16 aircraft. The Fort Worth plant is also being geared up to begin production of the Pentagon's joint strike fighter.

Computer Jobs Move to Houston

HOUSTON, Tex (Hewlett-Packard)—Hewlett-Packard Company is moving 475 jobs from Roseville, California to the campus of the former Compaq computer in Houston. The new Houston facility will become the main Western Hemisphere production facility for Proliant servers, Unix-based servers and related storage systems. Some Hewlett-Packard manufacturing employees are expected to relocate to Houston.

Currently the company is conducting weekly area tours for out-of-state employees considering relocating. Local Houston area employees may fill some jobs. The company may also hire some new employees. The production transition has already started and should be completed by the end of this summer or early fall. Hewlett-Packard currently has about 12,000 employees in Texas with around 10,000 employees located in Houston once the relocation efforts are complete. Other major Hewlett-Packard facilities are located in Austin, Dallas/Fort Worth and San Antonio.

KellyUSA Added Over 400 jobs in 2002

SAN ANTONIO, Tex (KellyUSA.com)—KellyUSA, formerly Kelly Air Force Base, added 63 new tenants and 473 jobs during 2002. Boeing created 200 jobs when they were awarded a Department of Defense contract to upgrade jet refueling air cargo KC-10's and KC-135's. Additional jobs were added in a joint venture by Lockheed Martin and General Electric teaming up for additional jet engine repair work.

KellyUSA tenants provided 5,500 commercial jobs in San Antonio with another 7,000 jobs being retained by the Air Force bringing the total jobs at the facility to 12,500 jobs. According to the Greater Kelly Development Authority, salaries at KellyUSA average \$40,000 per year.

Airline's Profit Rises by 14 Percent

DALLAS, Tex (Fort Worth Star-Telegram—Andrea Ahles)—Although the war with Iraq kept many travelers out of the air, Dallas-based Southwest Airline's profits grew 14 percent to \$24 million dollars. That compares with \$21 million of profit during the same period last year.

“As it became clear during the first quarter that conflict with Iraq would lead to military action, our traffic did seem to soften,” said Southwest Chief Financial Officer Gary Kelly. “We're hopeful we can regain the momentum we had before the war.” The company expects to report a profit in the second quarter as well. However, Kelly warned analysts that it would be difficult for the company to match last year's second-quarter profit of \$102 million because air traffic in April has been soft.

Furniture Company Starts Construction of New Plant

DALLAS, Tex (Wright Review: Texas Business Report)—American Leather, a manufacturer of upscale furniture, has started construction on a new manufacturing/distribution facility on Interstate 20 in South Dallas. American Leather employs approximately 300 people and plans to add an additional 75 more during the company's first two years of operation. The new facility is scheduled to be completed in mid-December of this year.

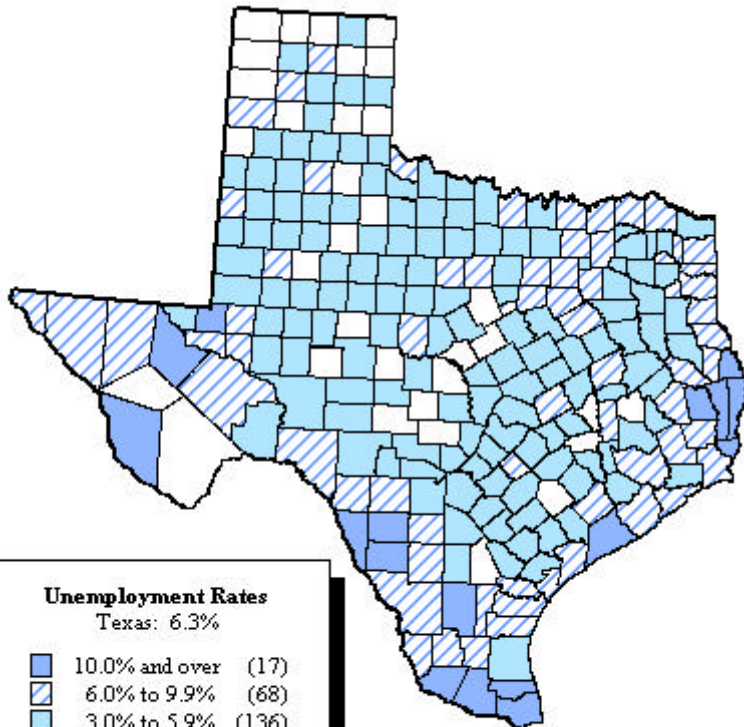
Company Adds Plant in North Texas

WAXAHACHIE, Tex (City of Waxahachie)—Cardinal Coated Glass Inc. will bring an estimated 200 jobs into Waxahachie after moving into a new \$37 million plant. One of the keys to bringing the plant to Waxahachie included the City of Waxahachie obtaining a \$750,000 grant from the Texas Department of Agriculture to provide infrastructure upgrades near the new plant location, including sewer, engineering support, and administrative duties.

Company Investment to Bring More Jobs to Temple

TEMPLE, Tex (Wright Review: Texas Business Report)—A \$52 million investment for new equipment by Pactiv Corporation could lead to an additional 50 jobs in the Temple Area by the end of 2003. Pactiv currently employs 900 workers at three plants in Temple. The investment would allow expansion of waste bag production equipment along with the ability to make more black and clear carryout containers, as well as food display containers. The expansion involves adding production equipment, but no new physical space.

Unemployment Rates by County 2002 Annual Averages



Texas Labor Market Review Labor Market Information



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