

Monthly Review of the Texas Economy

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Monthly Review of the Texas Economy—March 2019

By Ali Anari

Texas continues to grow faster than the U.S. The state gained 268,800 nonagricultural jobs from February 2018 to February 2019, an annual growth rate of 2.2 percent, higher than the nation's employment growth rate of 1.7 percent (Table 1 and Figure 1). The nongovernment sector added 256,000 jobs, an annual growth rate of 2.5 percent, also more than the nation's employment growth rate of 1.9 percent in the private sector (Table 1).

Texas' seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in February 2019 was 3.8 percent, lower than the 4.1 percent rate in February 2018. The nation's rate decreased from 4.1 to 3.8 percent (Table 1).

Texas Employment Growth Rates by Industry

Table 2 shows Texas industries ranked by employment growth rate from February 2018 to February 2019. All Texas industries except the information industry had more jobs in February 2019 than in February 2018. The mining and logging industry ranked first in job creation followed by manufacturing; transportation, warehousing, and utilities; construction; other services; leisure and hospitality; and professional and business services. Figures 2 to 13 show trends in employment growth rates by industry.

Texas Job Shares by Industry and the Government Sector

Table 3 shows Texas industries and the state's government sector ranked by their shares of Texas jobs in February 2019. Of the 12,662,400 nonagricultural jobs in February 2019, the highest percentage of employment by industry was in the government sector followed by the trade, professional and business services, education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and manufacturing. Since February 2018, professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; manufacturing; construction; transportation, warehousing, and utilities; other services; and mining and logging have expanded their shares of Texas employment at the expense of the government sector, trade, education and health services, and the information industry. Figures 14 to 25 show trends in shares of total Texas jobs by industry.

Contributions to Texas Employment Growth Rate by Industry

Texas' statewide employment growth rate of 2.2 percent, or more exactly 2.1689 percent, from February 2018 to February 2019 is the weighted average of employment growth rates for all Texas industries for the period. Weights are shares of jobs by industry. The contribution of each industry to the statewide employment growth rate is equal to the employment growth rate of that industry multiplied by its share of Texas jobs. Table 4 shows Texas industries and the state's government sector ranked by their contributions to Texas employment growth rates from February 2018 to February 2019. The state's professional and business services ranked first in contribution to job growth followed by leisure and hospitality, education and health services, manufacturing, trade, construction, and mining and logging. Figures 26 to 37 show trends in contributions of Texas industries to Texas job growth rates.

Employment Growth Rates by Texas Metropolitan Areas

All Texas metro areas had more jobs in February 2019 than in February 2018 (Table 5). Midland ranked first in job creation followed by Odessa, Dallas-Plano-Irving, College Station-Bryan, Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, and Sherman-Denison. Figures 38 to 63 show trends in annual employment growth rates for the state's metropolitan areas.



Texas Job Shares by Metropolitan Area

Table 6 shows Texas metropolitan areas ranked by their shares of total Texas jobs in February 2019. Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land had the largest share of Texas jobs followed by Dallas-Plano-Irving, Austin-Round Rock, San Antonio-New Braunfels, Fort Worth-Arlington, El Paso, and McAllen-Edinburg-Mission. Figures 64 to 89 show trends in metropolitan shares of total Texas jobs.

Contributions to Texas' Employment Growth Rate by Metropolitan Area

The statewide employment growth rate of 2.1689 percent in Texas from February 2018 to February 2019 is the weighted average of employment growth rates of all Texas metros for the period. Weights are shares of jobs by area. The contribution of each metro to the statewide employment growth rate is equal to the employment growth rate in that area multiplied by its share of Texas jobs. Table 7 shows Texas metros ranked by their contributions to Texas employment growth rates from February 2018 to February 2019. Dallas-Plano-Irving ranked first followed by Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, Austin-Round Rock, San Antonio-New Braunfels, Fort Worth-Arlington, Midland, McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, and El Paso. Figures 90 to 115 show trends in contributions of Texas metros to total Texas job growth rates.

Unemployment Rate by Metropolitan Area

The state's actual unemployment rate in February 2019 was 3.9 percent. Midland had the lowest unemployment rate followed by Odessa, Amarillo, Austin-Round Rock, College Station-Bryan, Lubbock, San Angelo, and Sherman-Denison (Table 8).

Employment Growth Rates by Industry in Largest Texas Metropolitan Areas

Table 9 shows annual growth rates of employment by industry in the six largest Texas metropolitan areas from February 2018 to February 2019. Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land's economy is currently driven by manufacturing; other services; professional and business services; education and health services; and mining and construction. Dallas-Plano-Irving is currently experiencing positive employment growth rates in the government sector and in all industries except information. San Antonio's economy is currently driven by leisure and hospitality, mining and construction, professional and business services, and education and health services. Fort Worth-Arlington's economy is currently experiencing job growth rates in the government sector and all industries except the information industry, professional and business services, mining and construction, and other services. Austin is currently experiencing positive employment growth rates in the government sector and all industries except and in all industries except mining and construction. El Paso's economy is currently experiencing positive employment sector and in all industries except manufacturing, financial activities, and professional and business services.



| Table 1 | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|
| Texas and U.S. Labor Markets | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Chan | ge | | | | |
| NonFarm Employment | Feb. 2019 | Feb. 2018 | Absolute | Percent | | | | |
| Texas | 12,662,400 | 12,393,600 | 268,800 | 2.2 | | | | |
| United States | 150,606,000 | 148,097,000 | 2,509,000 | 1.7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Private Employment | Feb. 2019 | Feb. 2018 | Absolute | Percent | | | | |
| Texas | 10,703,400 | 10,703,400 10,447,400 | | 2.5 | | | | |
| United States | 128,123,000 | 125,697,000 | 2,426,000 | 1.9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | Feb. 20 |)19 | Unemployment | Rate, Percent | | | | |
| Labor Participation | Labor Force Unemployed | | Feb. 2019 | Feb. 2018 | | | | |
| Texas | 13,988,823 | 530,041 | 3.8 | 4.1 | | | | |
| United States 163,184,000 6,235,000 | | 3.8 | 4.1 | | | | | |

Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

| Table 2 |
|---|
| Texas Industries and Government Sector Ranked by Employment Growth Rate |
| From February 2018 to February 2019 |

| | | February | February | | |
|------|--|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|
| Rank | Industry | 2019 | 2018 | Change | %Change |
| 1 | Mining and Logging | 256,400 | 236,500 | 19,900 | 8.41 |
| 2 | Manufacturing | 900,000 | 867,900 | 32,100 | 3.70 |
| 3 | Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities | 568,900 | 551,500 | 17,400 | 3.16 |
| 4 | Construction | 751,300 | 728,600 | 22,700 | 3.12 |
| 5 | Other Services | 441,500 | 429,400 | 12,100 | 2.82 |
| 6 | Leisure and Hospitality | 1,378,700 | 1,342,000 | 36,700 | 2.73 |
| 7 | Professional and Business Services | 1,754,500 | 1,714,400 | 40,100 | 2.34 |
| 8 | Education and Health Services | 1,718,900 | 1,682,600 | 36,300 | 2.16 |
| 9 | Financial Activities | 788,900 | 772,300 | 16,600 | 2.15 |
| 10 | Trade | 1,943,100 | 1,918,000 | 25,100 | 1.31 |
| 11 | Government | 1,959,000 | 1,946,200 | 12,800 | 0.66 |
| 12 | Information | 201,200 | 204,200 | -3,000 | -1.47 |



| | | February | February |
|------|--|----------|----------|
| | | 2019 | 2018 |
| Rank | Industry | Percent | Percent |
| 1 | Government | 15.47 | 15.70 |
| 2 | Trade | 15.35 | 15.48 |
| 3 | Professional and Business Services | 13.86 | 13.83 |
| 4 | Education and Health Services | 13.57 | 13.58 |
| 5 | Leisure and Hospitality | 10.89 | 10.83 |
| 6 | Manufacturing | 7.11 | 7.00 |
| 7 | Financial Activities | 6.23 | 6.23 |
| 8 | Construction | 5.93 | 5.88 |
| 9 | Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities | 4.49 | 4.45 |
| 10 | Other Services | 3.49 | 3.46 |
| 11 | Mining and Logging | 2.02 | 1.91 |
| 12 | Information | 1.59 | 1.65 |
| | Total | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Table 3 Texas Industries' and Government's Shares of Employment

Note: Components may not add up to totals due to rounding

Table 4

Contributions of Texas Industries and the Government Sector to Texas Employment Growth Rate

| | | February | February |
|------|--|----------|----------|
| | | 2019 | 2018 |
| Rank | Industry | Percent | Percent |
| 1 | Professional and Business Services | 0.3236 | 0.4357 |
| 2 | Leisure and Hospitality | 0.2961 | 0.2957 |
| 3 | Education and Health Services | 0.2929 | 0.1944 |
| 4 | Manufacturing | 0.2590 | 0.2002 |
| 5 | Trade | 0.2025 | 0.1474 |
| 6 | Construction | 0.1832 | 0.1927 |
| 7 | Mining and Logging | 0.1606 | 0.1919 |
| 8 | Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities | 0.1404 | 0.1581 |
| 9 | Financial Activities | 0.1339 | 0.1672 |
| 10 | Government | 0.1033 | 0.0634 |
| 11 | Other Services | 0.0976 | 0.0272 |
| 12 | Information | -0.0242 | 0.0091 |
| | Total | 2.1689 | 2.0831 |

Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

Note: Components may not add up to totals due to rounding



| Rank | Metropolitan Area | Employment Growth Rate, % |
|------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Midland | 6.6 |
| 2 | Odessa | 4.7 |
| 3 | Dallas-Plano-Irving | 3.1 |
| 4 | College Station-Bryan | 3.0 |
| 5 | Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land | 2.4 |
| 6 | Sherman-Denison | 2.3 |
| | Texas | 2.2 |
| 7 | Austin-Round Rock | 2.1 |
| 8 | San Angelo | 2.0 |
| 9 | San Antonio-New Braunfels | 1.9 |
| 10 | Tyler | 1.8 |
| 10 | McAllen-Edinburg-Mission | 1.8 |
| 12 | Fort Worth-Arlington | 1.7 |
| 12 | Victoria | 1.7 |
| 12 | Texarkana | 1.7 |
| 12 | Waco | 1.7 |
| 16 | Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood | 1.4 |
| 17 | Beaumont-Port Arthur | 1.3 |
| 18 | Laredo | 1.2 |
| 18 | El Paso | 1.2 |
| 20 | Lubbock | 1.1 |
| 21 | Wichita Falls | 1.0 |
| 22 | Abilene | 0.9 |
| 23 | Amarillo | 0.8 |
| 23 | Longview | 0.8 |
| 25 | Corpus Christi | 0.4 |
| 26 | Brownsville-Harlingen | 0.1 |
| | Micropolitan Texas | 1.2 |

Table 5Texas Metropolitan Areas Ranked by Employment Growth RateFrom February 2018 to February 2019



| | | February | February |
|------|----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | | 2019 | 2018 |
| Rank | Metropolitan Area | Percent | Percent |
| 1 | Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land | 24.7323 | 24.6660 |
| 2 | Dallas-Plano-Irving | 21.1642 | 20.9786 |
| 3 | Austin-Round Rock | 8.5276 | 8.5359 |
| 4 | San Antonio-New Braunfels | 8.4455 | 8.4640 |
| 5 | Fort Worth-Arlington | 8.4297 | 8.4681 |
| 6 | El Paso | 2.5232 | 2.5481 |
| 7 | McAllen-Edinburg-Mission | 2.1102 | 2.1188 |
| 8 | Corpus Christi | 1.5305 | 1.5573 |
| 9 | Beaumont-Port Arthur | 1.3110 | 1.3225 |
| 10 | Lubbock | 1.1759 | 1.1885 |
| 11 | Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood | 1.1443 | 1.1530 |
| 12 | Brownsville-Harlingen | 1.1206 | 1.1433 |
| 13 | Waco | 0.9659 | 0.9707 |
| 14 | College Station-Bryan | 0.9635 | 0.9553 |
| 15 | Amarillo | 0.9532 | 0.9658 |
| 16 | Midland | 0.8735 | 0.8375 |
| 17 | Tyler | 0.8458 | 0.8488 |
| 18 | Laredo | 0.8355 | 0.8432 |
| 19 | Longview | 0.7700 | 0.7802 |
| 20 | Odessa | 0.6444 | 0.6286 |
| 21 | Abilene | 0.5536 | 0.5608 |
| 22 | Texarkana | 0.4754 | 0.4777 |
| 23 | Wichita Falls | 0.4731 | 0.4785 |
| 24 | San Angelo | 0.3988 | 0.3994 |
| 25 | Sherman-Denison | 0.3830 | 0.3825 |
| 26 | Victoria | 0.3325 | 0.3340 |
| | Micropolitan Texas | 8.3167 | 8.3930 |
| | Total | 100.0000 | 100.0000 |

 Table 6

 Texas Metropolitan and Micropolitan Shares of Total Texas Jobs

Note: Components may not add up to totals due to rounding



| | | Febraury | February |
|------|----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Rank | Metropolitan Area | 2019 | 2018 |
| 1 | Dallas-Plano-Irving | 0.6447 | 0.4473 |
| 2 | Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land | 0.6027 | 0.4637 |
| 3 | Austin-Round Rock | 0.1767 | 0.2949 |
| 4 | San Antonio-New Braunfels | 0.1646 | 0.1334 |
| 5 | Fort Worth-Arlington | 0.1444 | 0.2339 |
| 6 | Midland | 0.0549 | 0.1170 |
| 7 | McAllen-Edinburg-Mission | 0.0371 | 0.0560 |
| 8 | El Paso | 0.0299 | 0.0338 |
| 8 | Odessa | 0.0299 | 0.0610 |
| 10 | College Station-Bryan | 0.0290 | 0.0288 |
| 11 | Beaumont-Port Arthur | 0.0169 | -0.0008 |
| 12 | Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood | 0.0161 | 0.0025 |
| 12 | Waco | 0.0161 | -0.0082 |
| 14 | Tyler | 0.0153 | 0.0156 |
| 15 | Lubbock | 0.0129 | 0.0033 |
| 16 | Laredo | 0.0105 | 0.0124 |
| 17 | Sherman-Denison | 0.0089 | 0.0082 |
| 18 | Amarillo | 0.0081 | 0.0058 |
| 18 | Texarkana | 0.0081 | -0.0082 |
| 18 | San Angelo | 0.0081 | 0.0066 |
| 21 | Longview | 0.0065 | 0.0066 |
| 21 | Corpus Christi | 0.0065 | -0.0008 |
| 23 | Victoria | 0.0056 | 0.0025 |
| 24 | Wichita Falls | 0.0048 | 0.0033 |
| 24 | Abilene | 0.0048 | 0.0074 |
| 26 | Brownsville-Harlingen | 0.0016 | 0.0049 |
| | Micropolitan Texas | 0.1041 | 0.1524 |
| | Total | 2.1689 | 2.0831 |

 Table 7

 Contributions of Texas Metropolitan and Micropolitan Areas to Total Texas Employment Growth Rate

Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University Note: Components may not add up to totals due to rounding



| D 1 | | |
|-------------|---|------------------------|
| <u>Rank</u> | Metropolitan Area | Unemployment Rate,% |
| 1 | Midland | 2.2 |
| 2 | Odessa | 2.7 |
| 3 | Amarillo | 2.9 |
| 4 | Austin-Round Rock | 3.0 |
| 4 | College Station-Bryan | 3.0 |
| 6 | Lubbock | 3.1 |
| 7 | San Angelo | 3.3 |
| 7 | Sherman-Denison | 3.3 |
| 9 | San Antonio-New Braunfels | 3.4 |
| 9 | Abilene | 3.4 |
| 11 | Wichita Falls | 3.5 |
| 12 | Fort Worth-Arlington | 3.6 |
| 12 | Dallas-Plano-Irving | 3.6 |
| 14 | Tyler | 3.7 |
| 14 | Victoria | 3.7 |
| 14 | Waco | 3.7 |
| | Texas | 3.9 |
| 17 | Longview | 4.1 |
| 18 | Laredo | 4.2 |
| 18 | Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land | 4.2 |
| 20 | Killeen-Temple | 4.3 |
| 20 | El Paso | 4.3 |
| 22 | Corpus Christi | 5.0 |
| 23 | Texarkana | 5.3 |
| 24 | Beaumont-Port Arthur | 6.0 |
| 25 | Brownsville-Harlingen | 6.3 |
| 26 | McAllen-Edinburg-Mission | 6.6 |
| Sources: T | avas Workforce Commission and Paul Estate Conter at | Toxos A & M University |

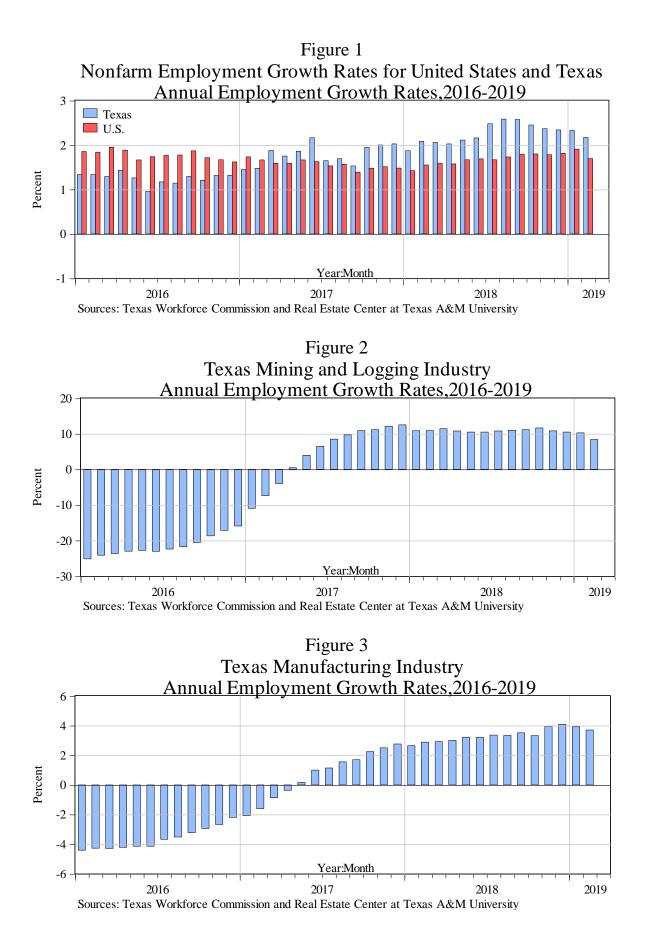
Table 8Texas Metropolitan Areas Ranked by Unemployment Rate, February 2019



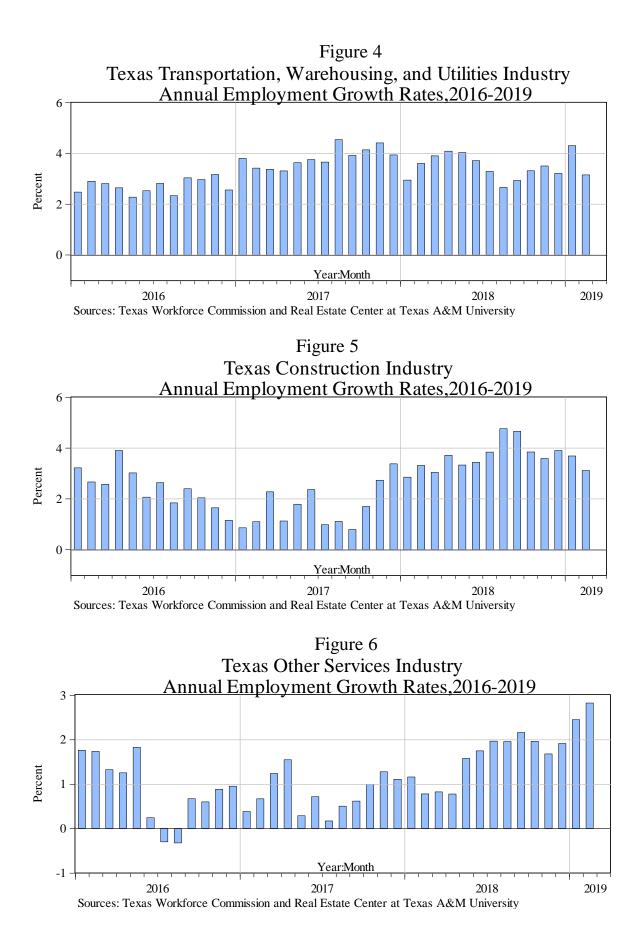
| Table 9 |
|---|
| Employment Growth Rates by Industry in Largest Texas Metropolitan Areas |
| Annual Growth Rates from February 2018 to February 2019, Percent |

| | Largest Texas Metropolitan Areas | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|-------------|------------|--------|---------|
| Industry: | Houston | Dallas | San Antonio | Fort Worth | Austin | El Paso |
| Mining and Construction | 2.72 | 5.41 | 5.19 | -0.68 | -0.32 | 6.37 |
| Manufacturing | 7.64 | 1.24 | 1.20 | 4.55 | 4.57 | -1.21 |
| Trade, Transportation and Utilities | 0.68 | 2.62 | 0.50 | 3.10 | 3.23 | 1.04 |
| Information | -2.52 | -2.90 | 0.00 | -4.39 | 5.02 | 2.27 |
| Financial Activities | 1.48 | 2.09 | 0.44 | 4.30 | 4.70 | 0.00 |
| Professional and Business Services | 3.49 | 4.69 | 3.56 | -0.18 | 3.40 | -2.22 |
| Education and Health Services | 3.03 | 3.28 | 2.77 | 1.10 | 1.61 | 2.84 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 0.00 | 6.61 | 5.85 | 1.61 | 1.11 | 2.25 |
| Other Services | 6.04 | 4.64 | 0.79 | -0.26 | 2.01 | 2.25 |
| Government | 1.52 | 1.59 | 0.29 | 0.43 | 0.33 | 0.82 |

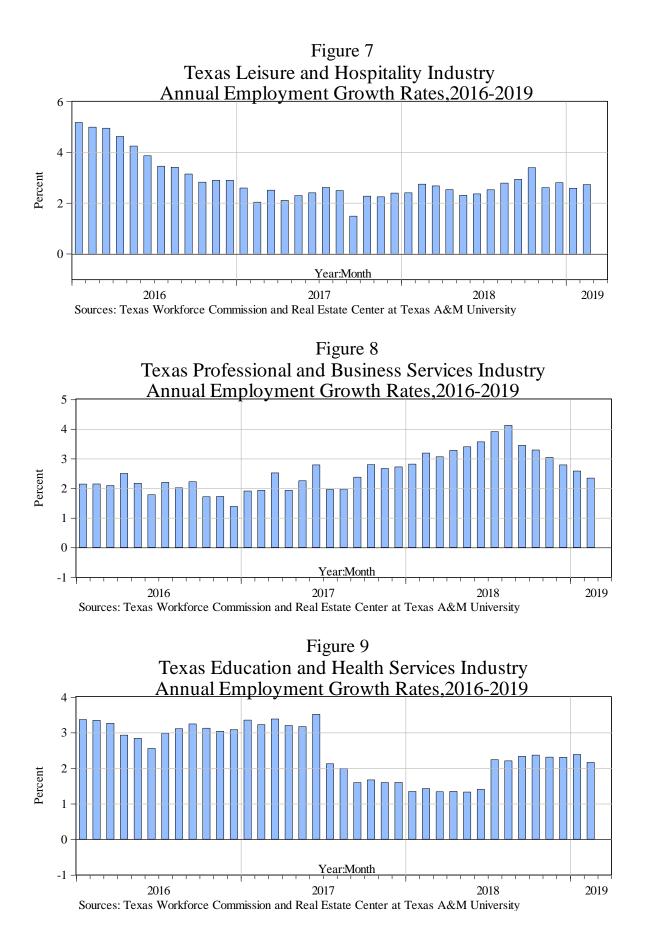




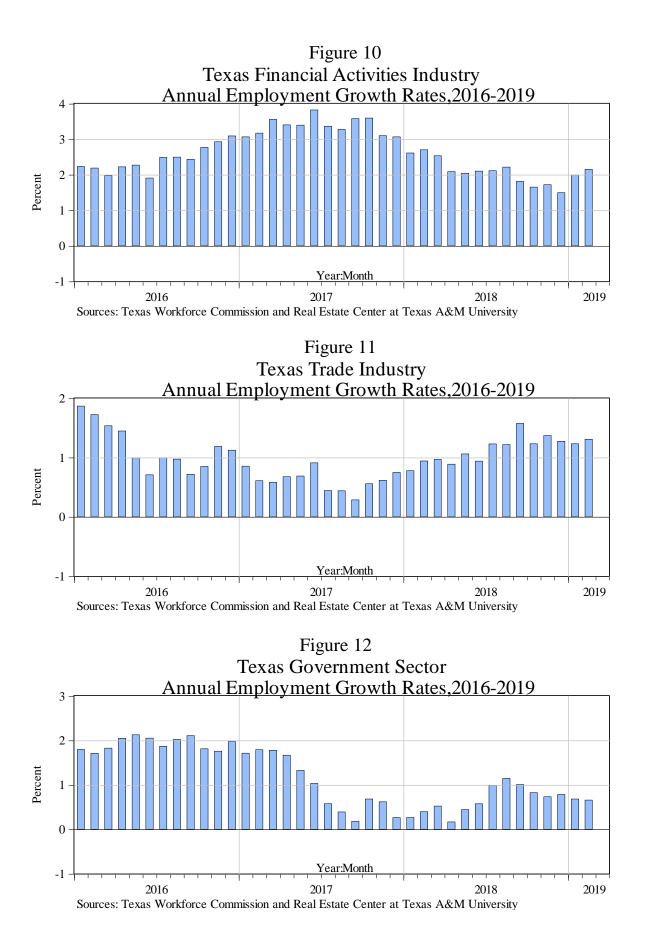




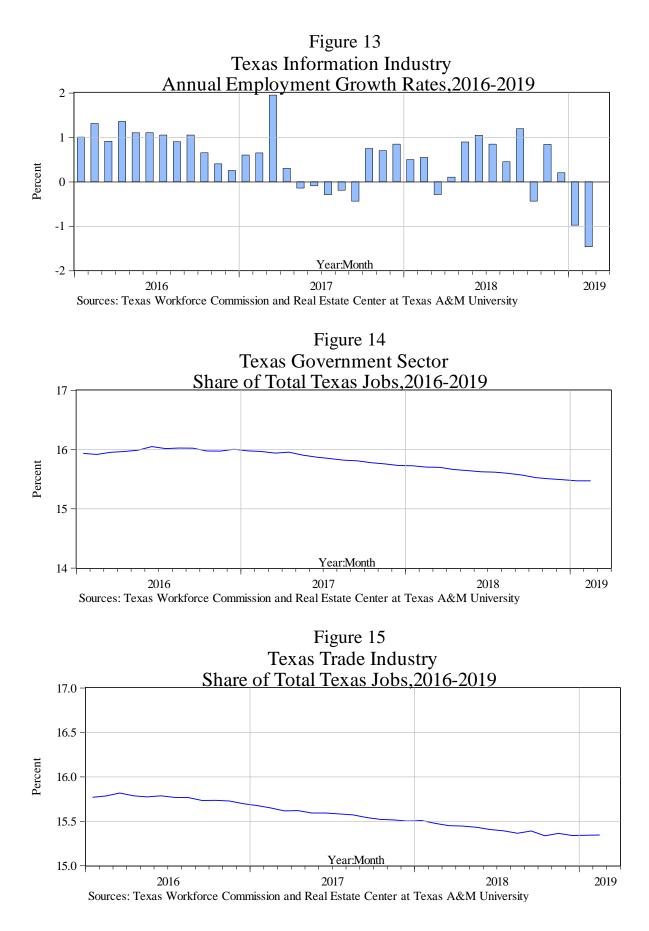




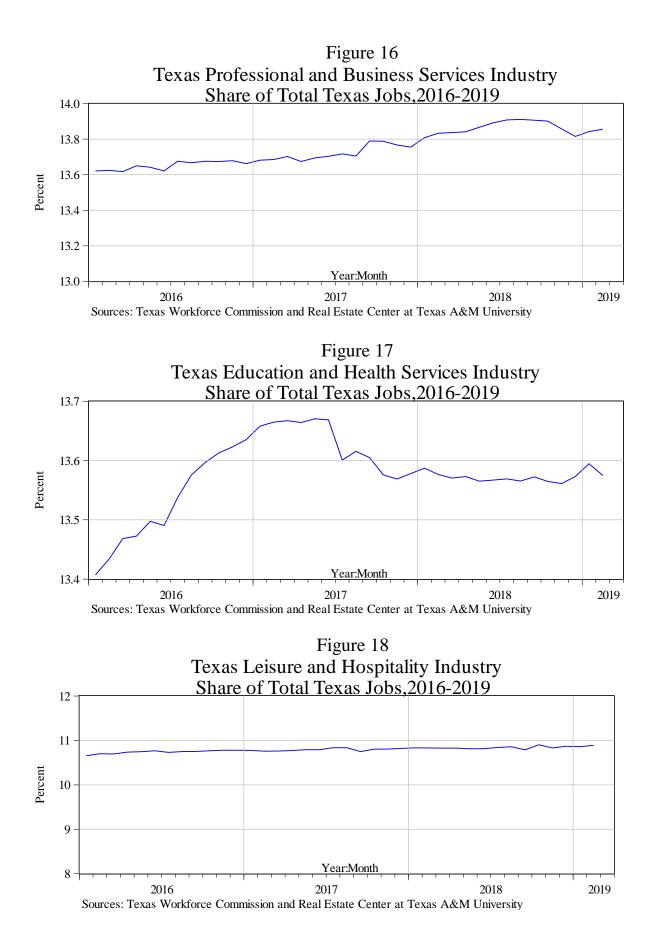




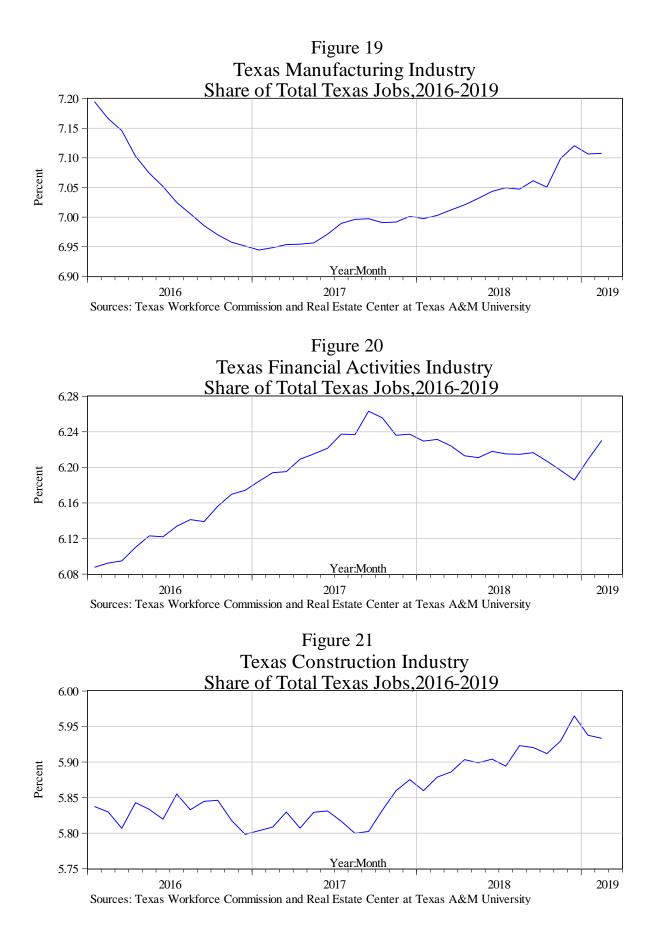




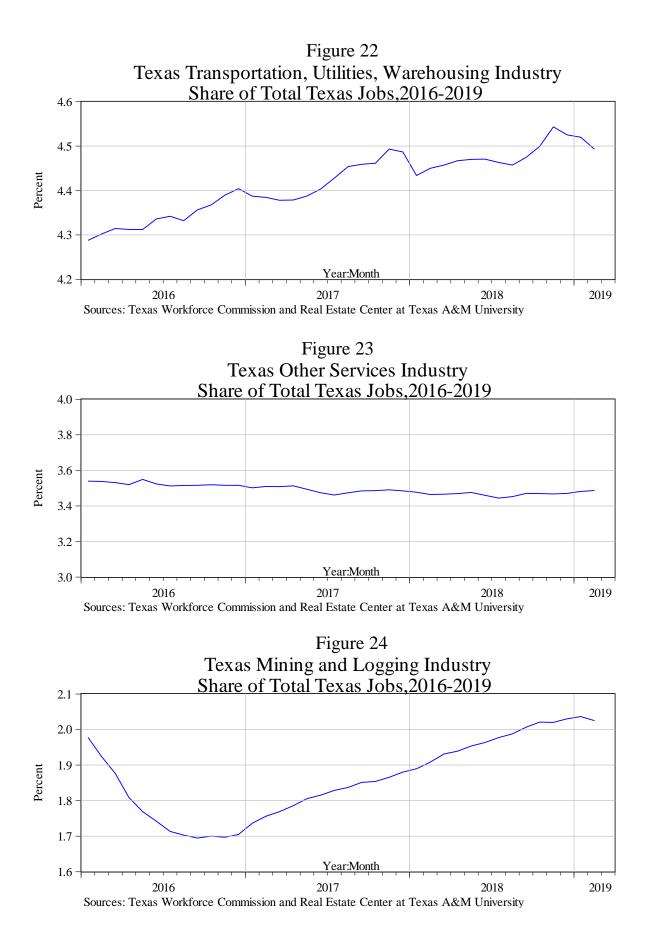




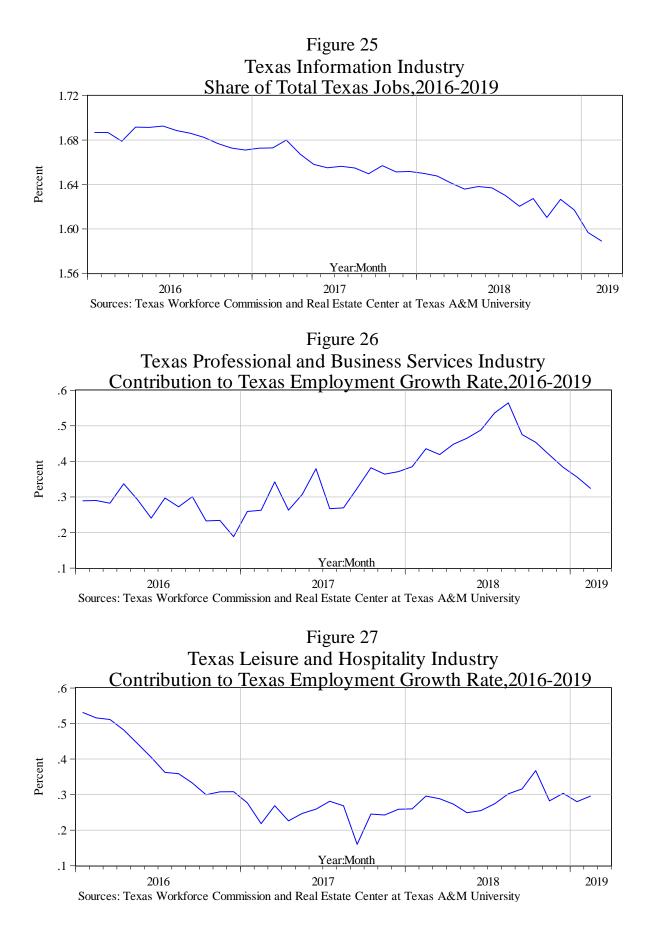




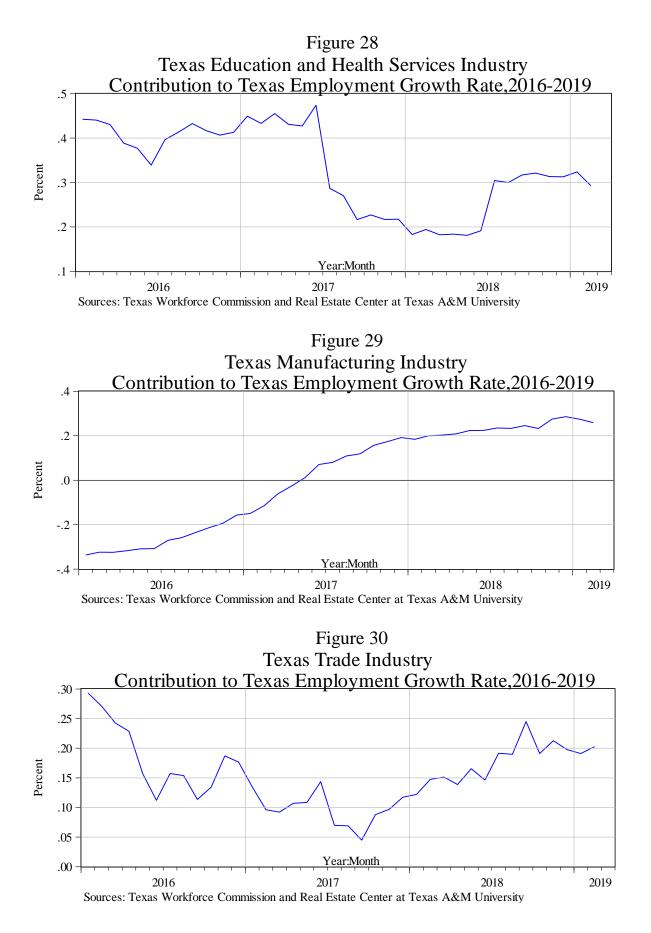




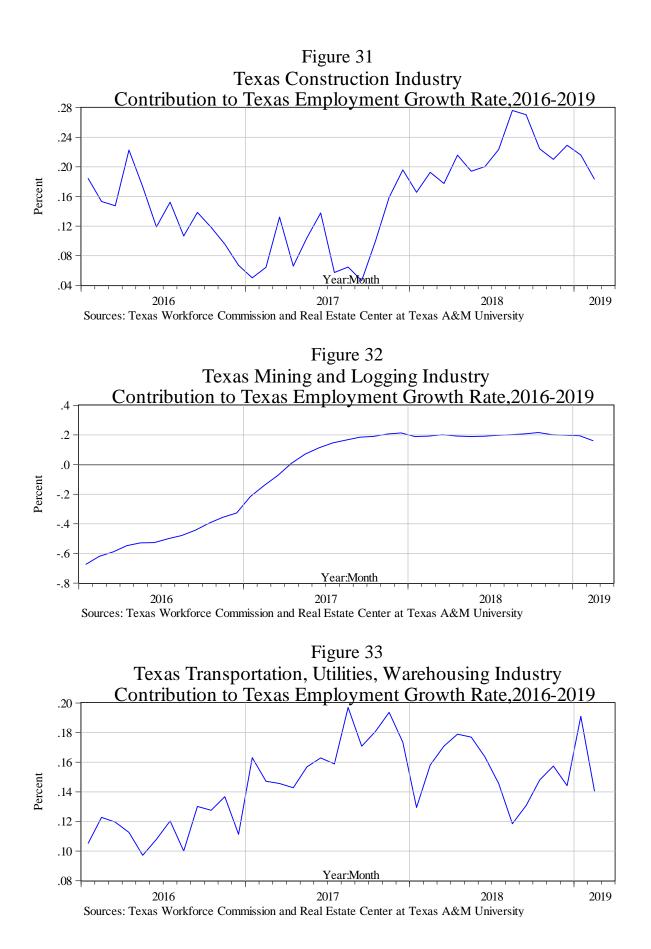


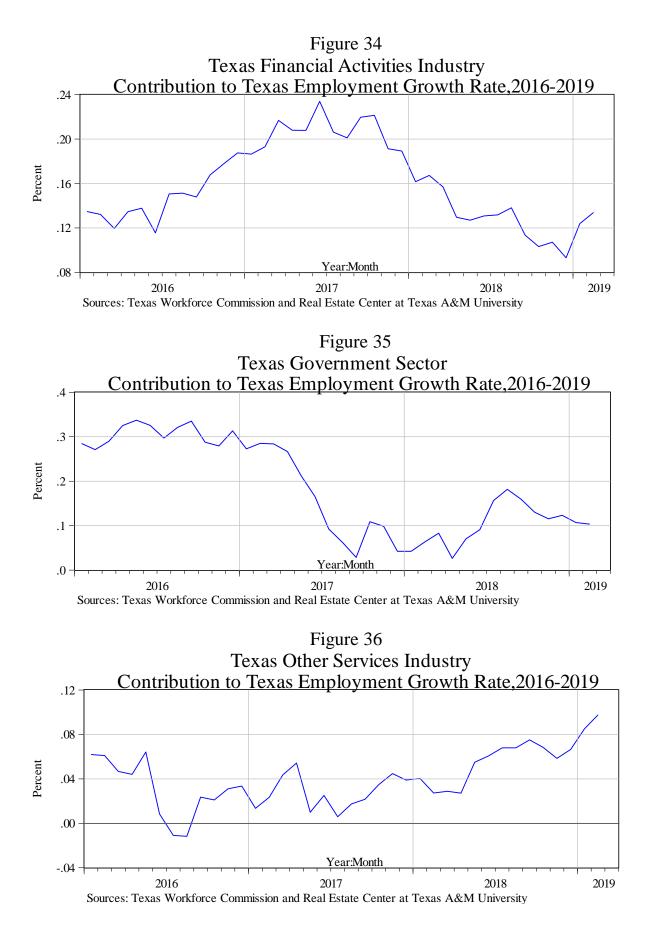




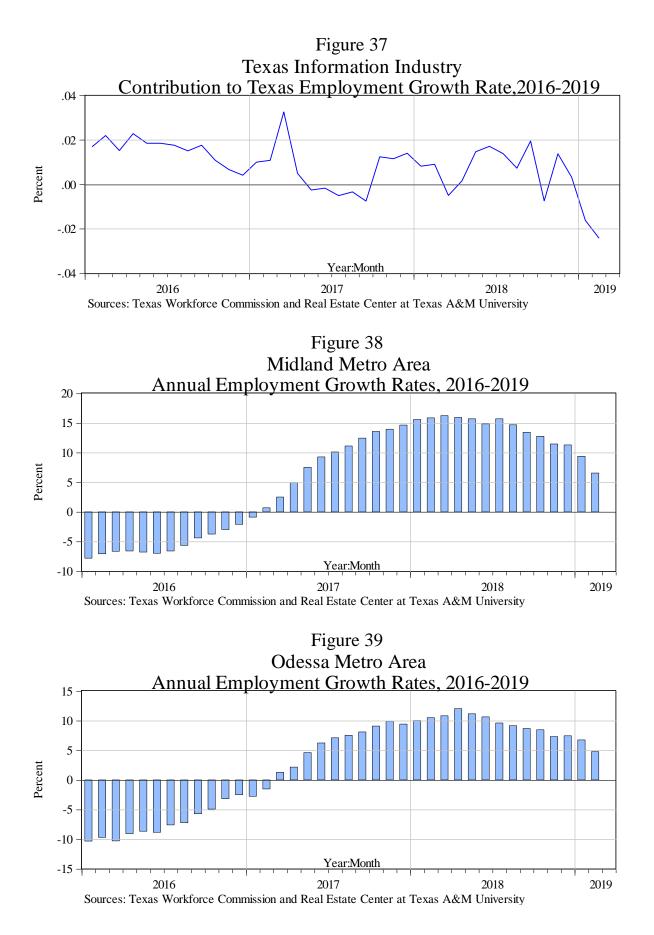




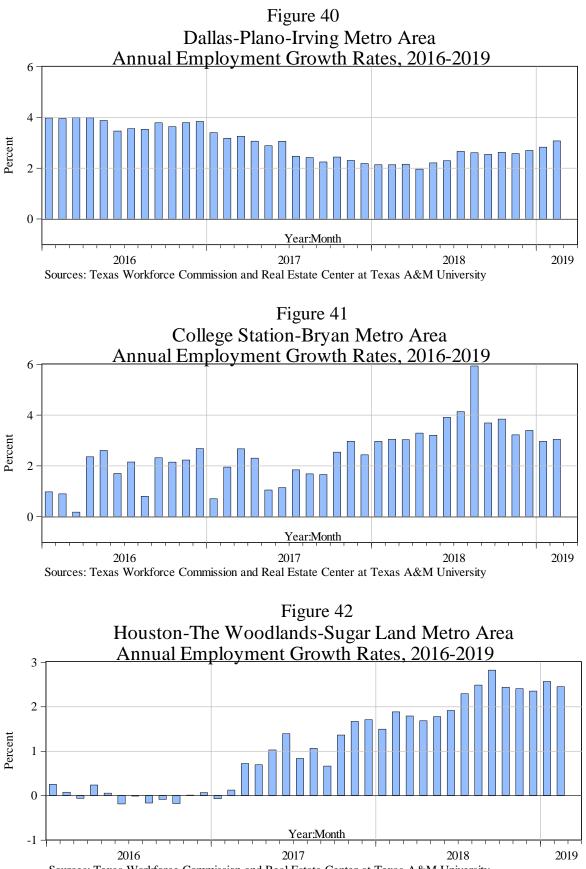




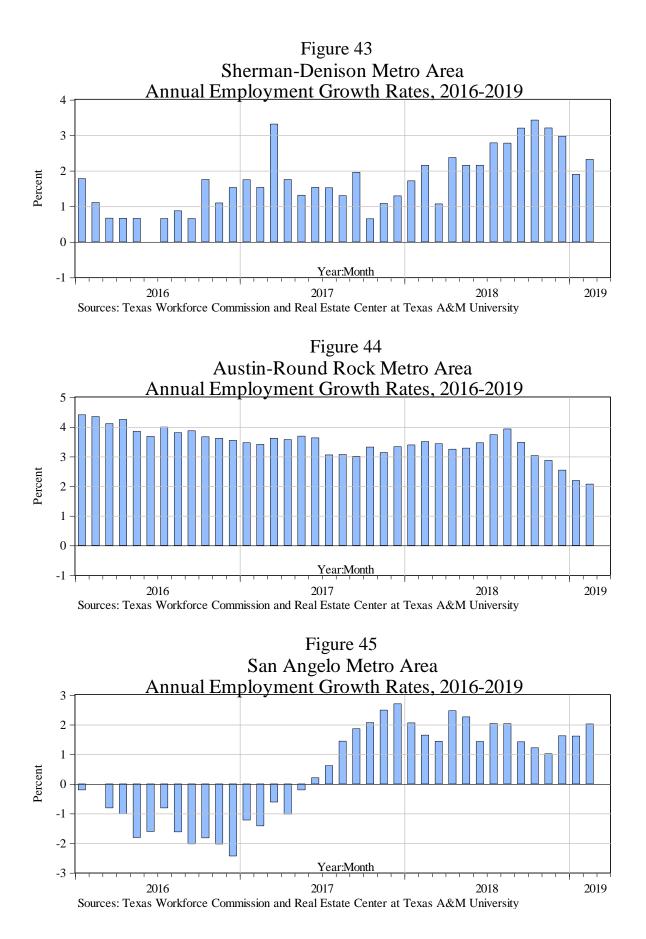




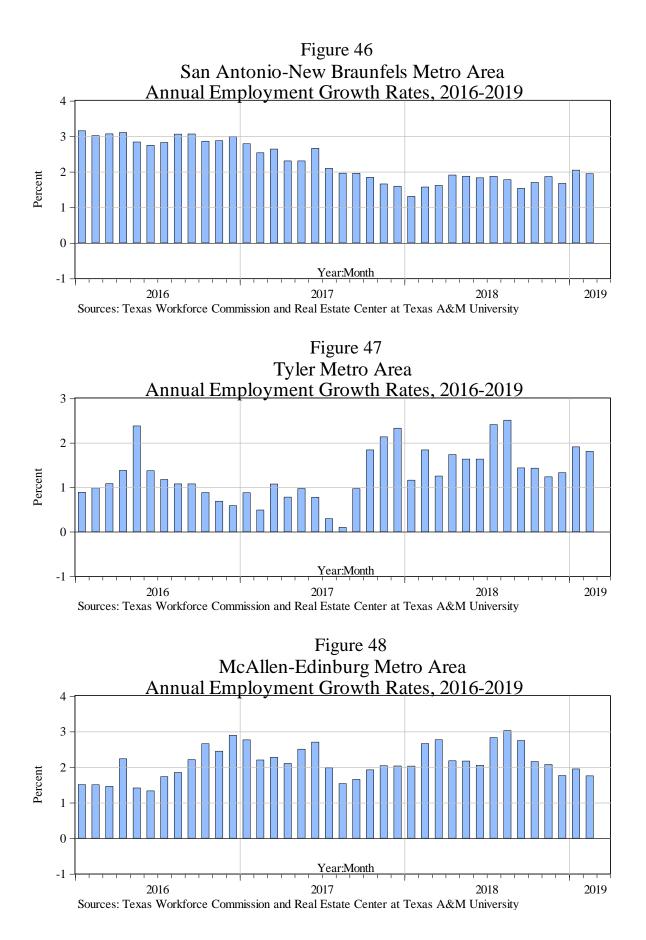




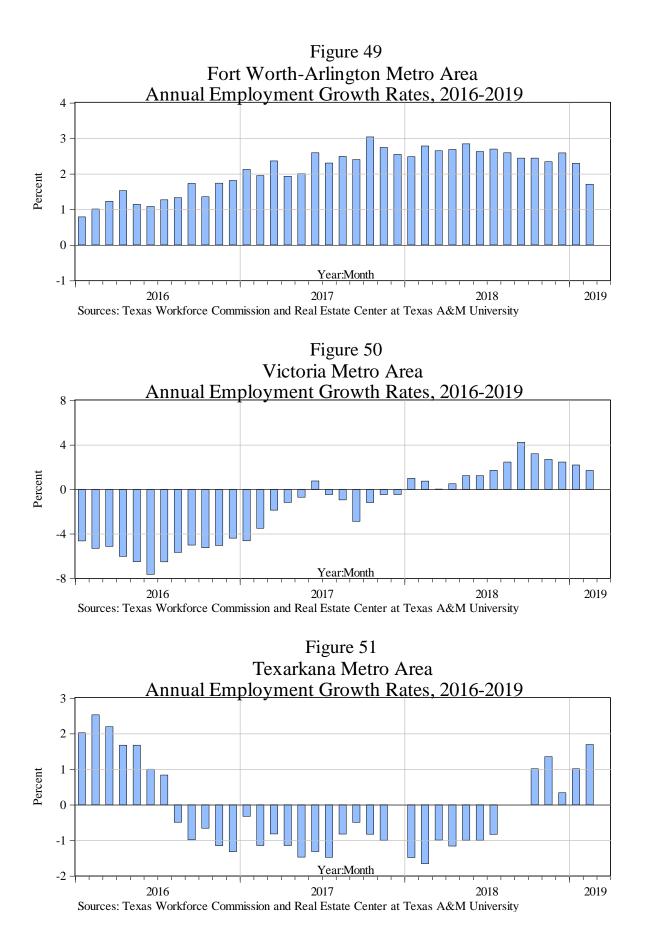




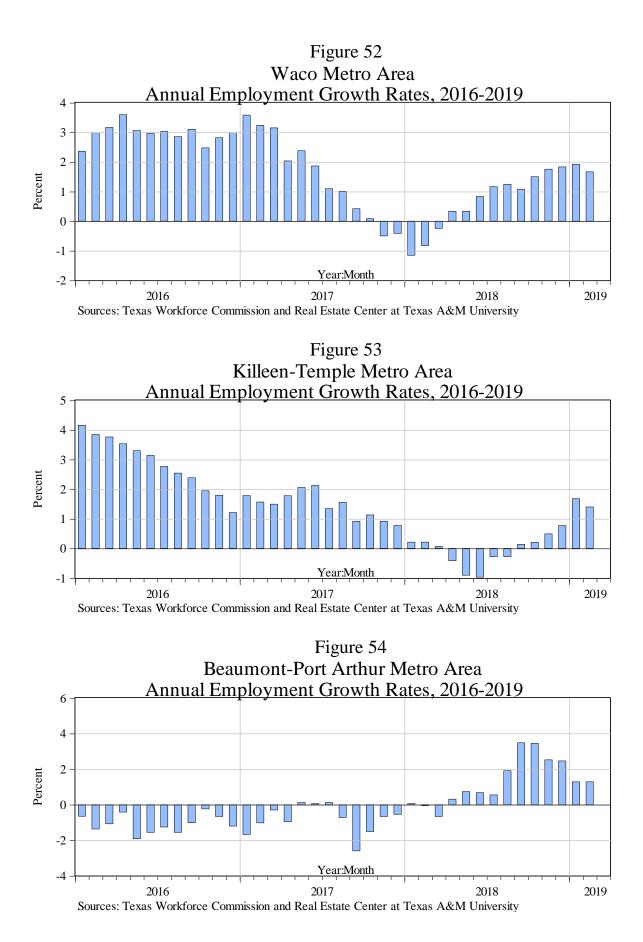




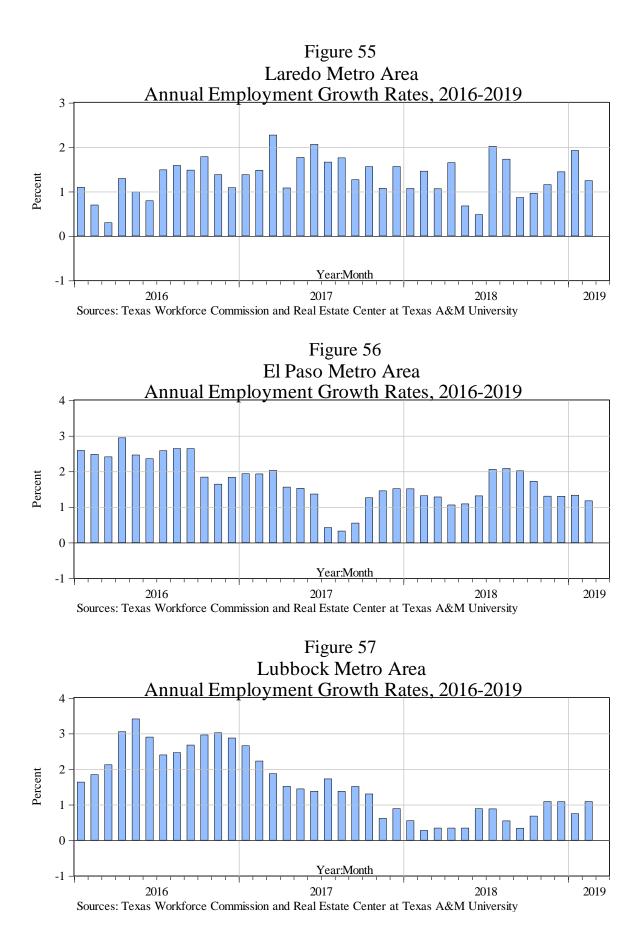




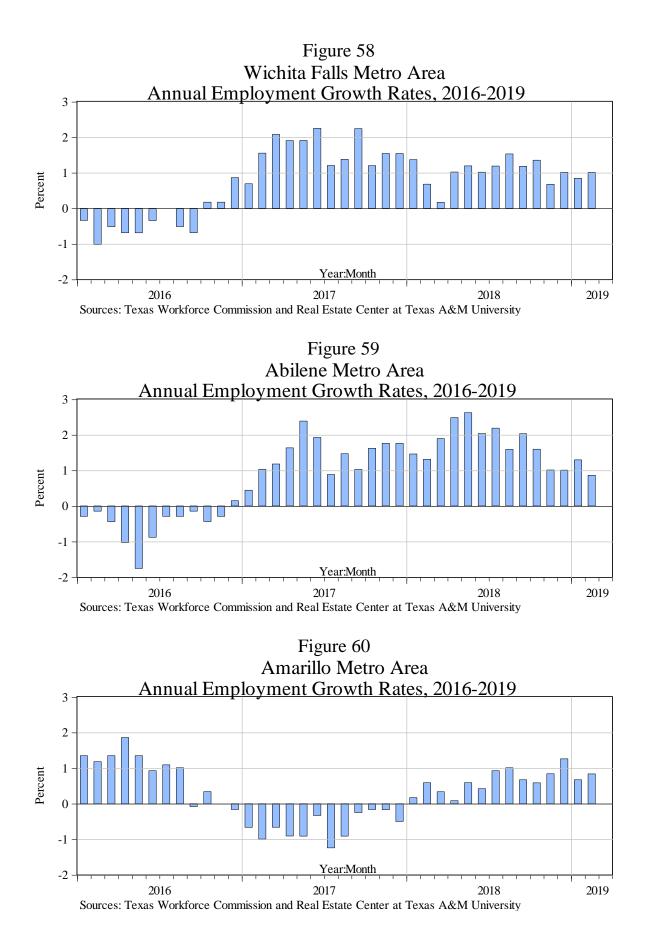




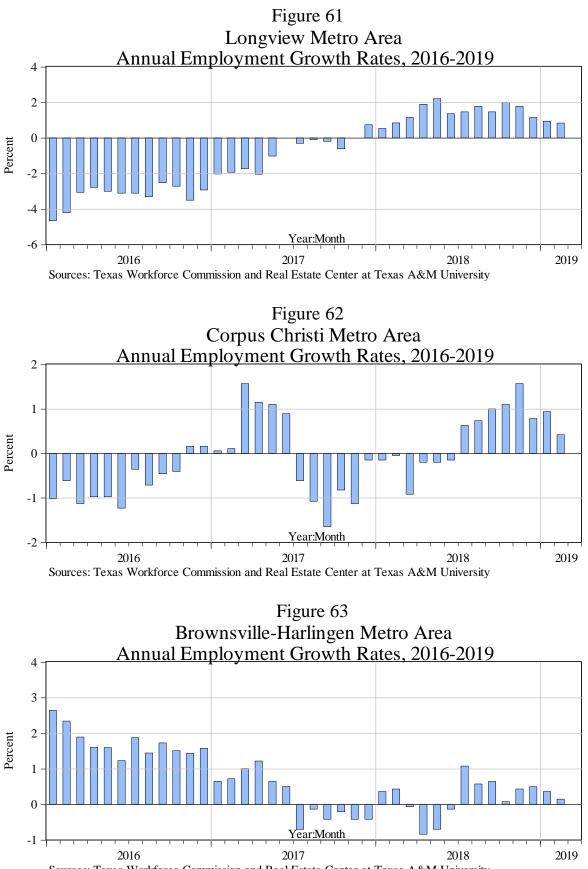




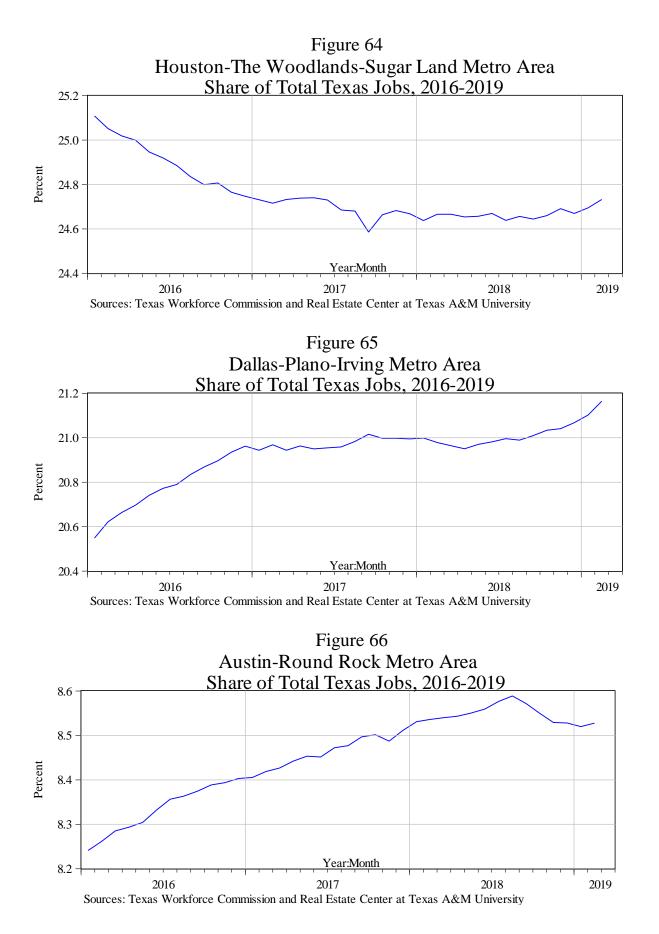
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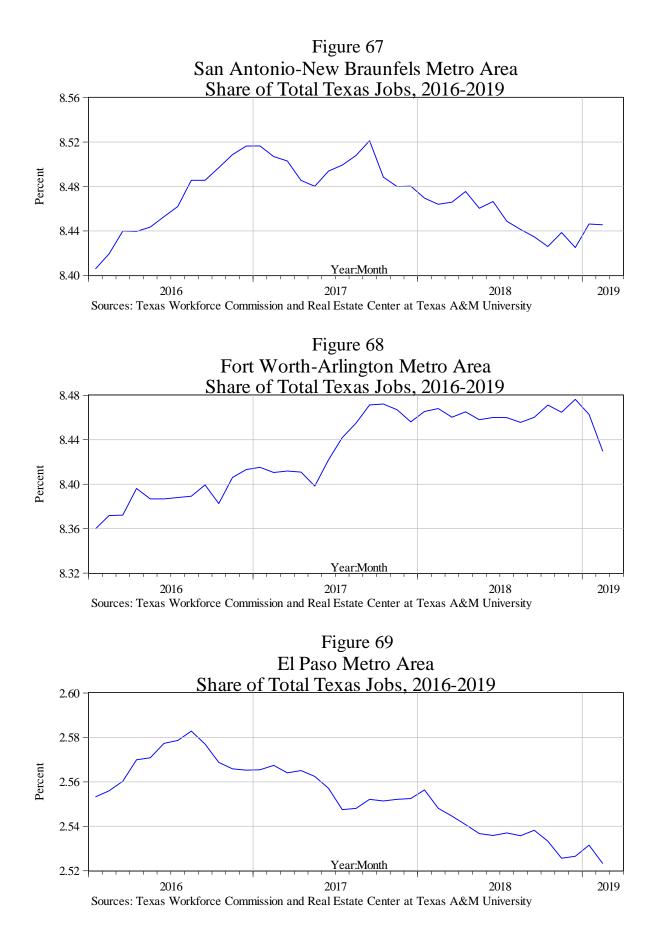
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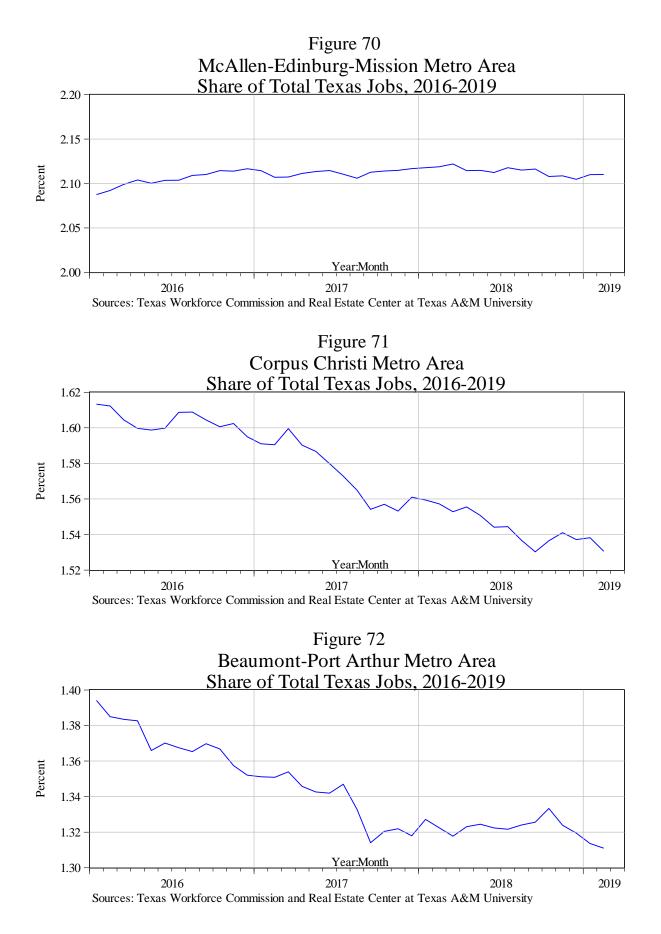




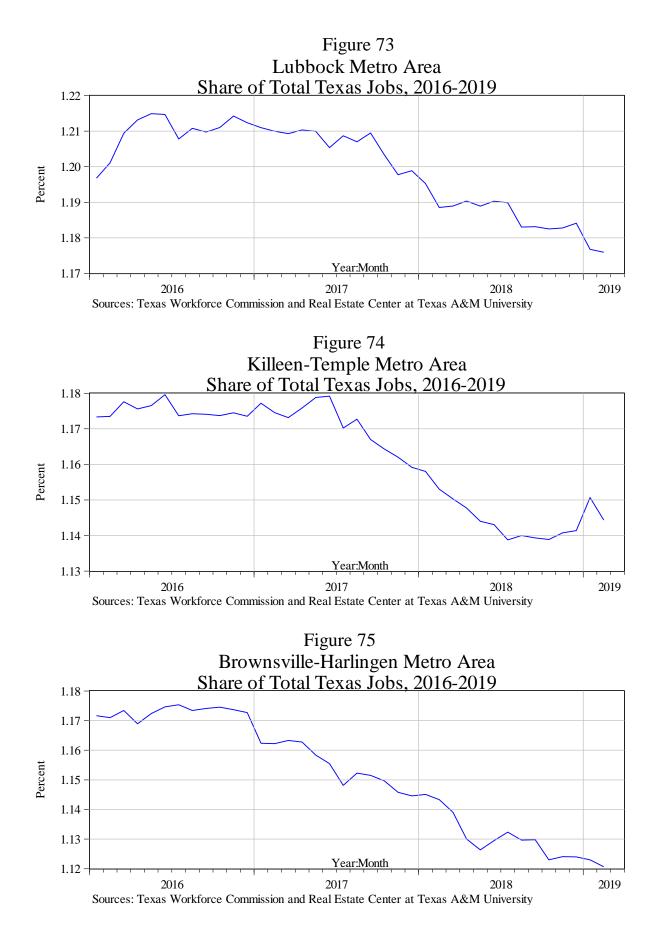




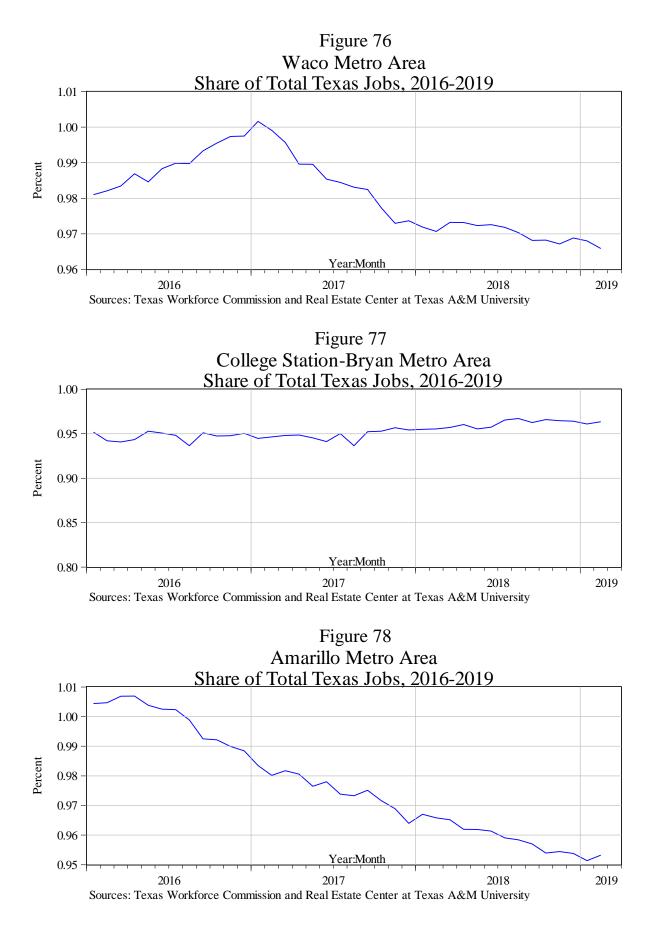




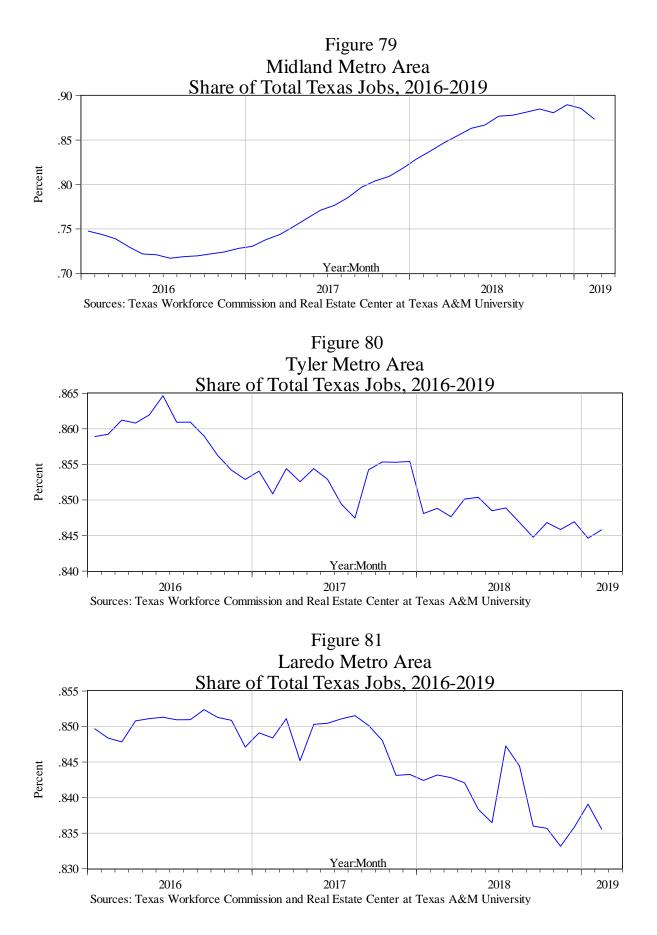




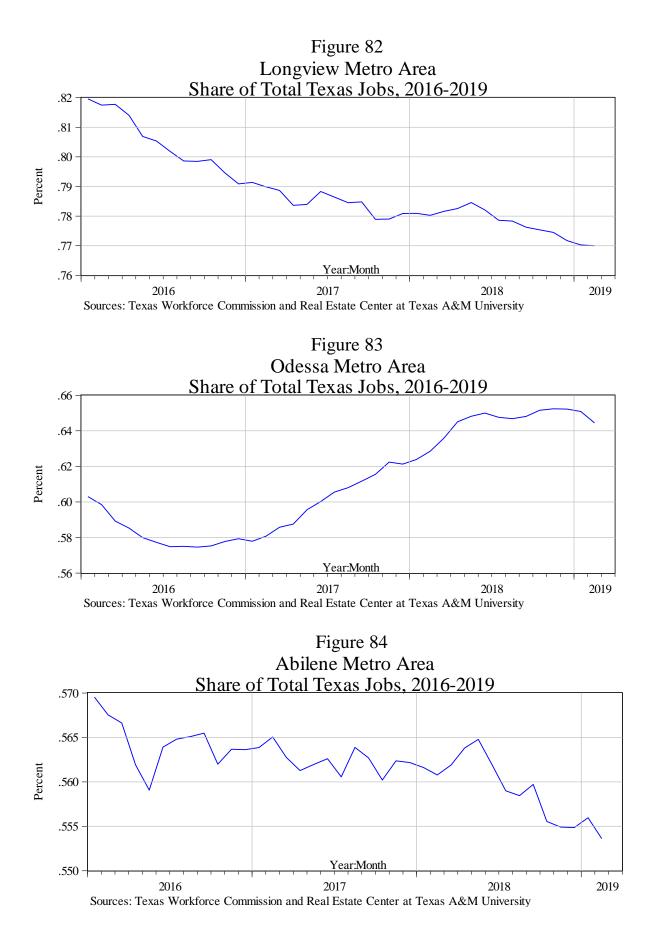




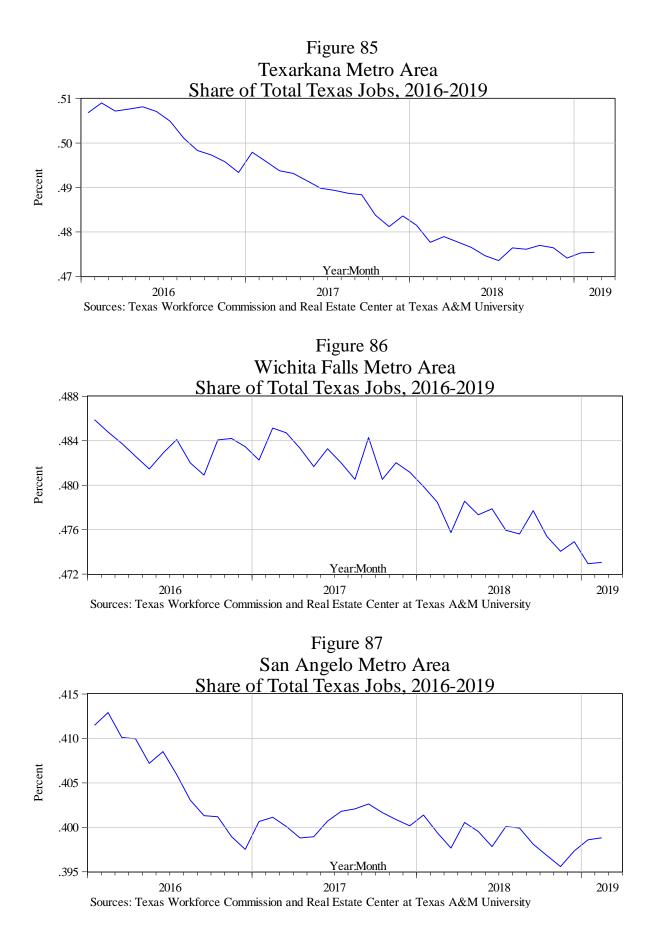




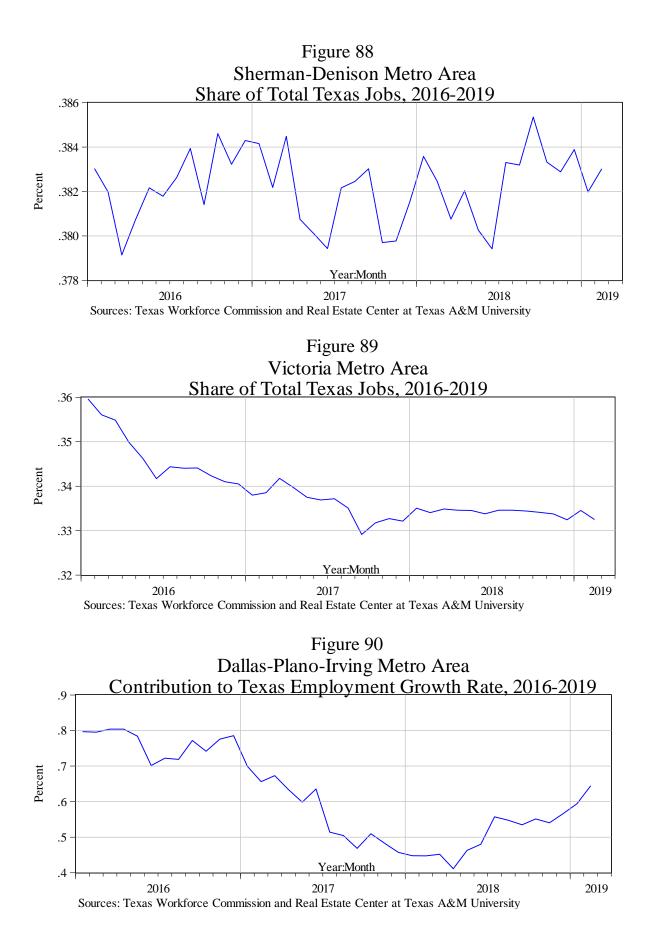




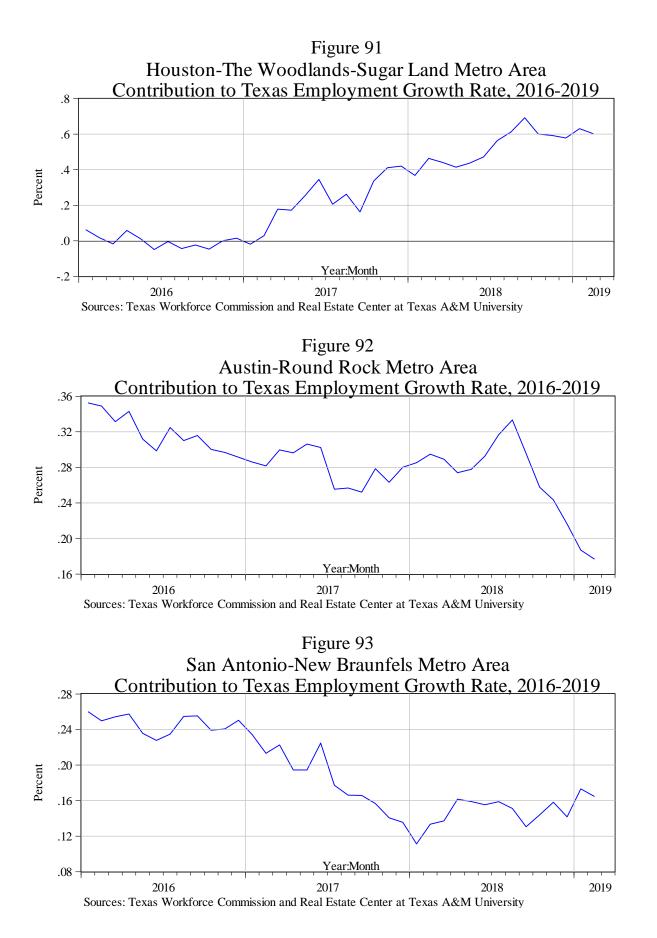




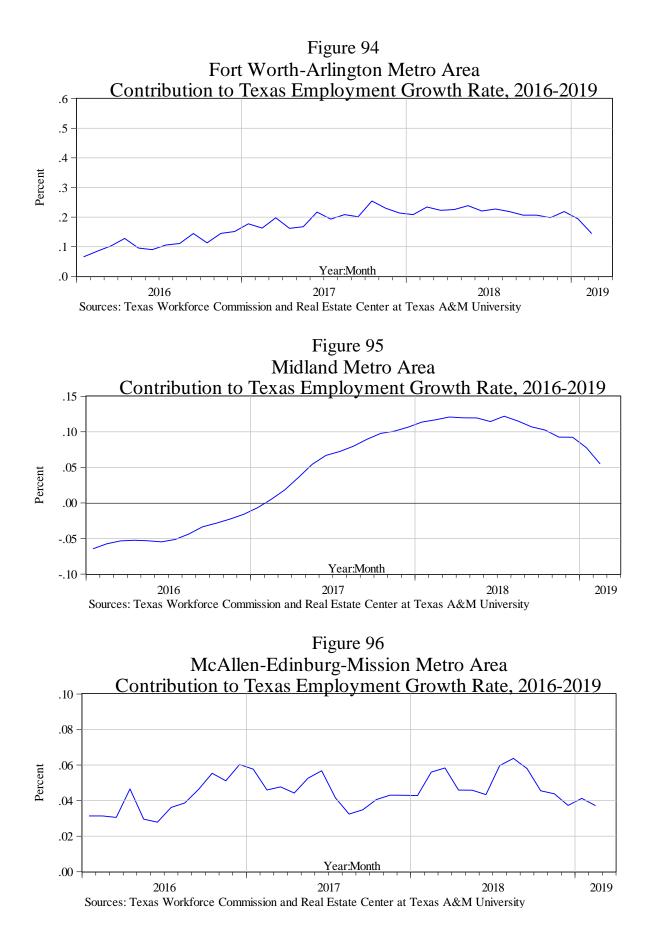




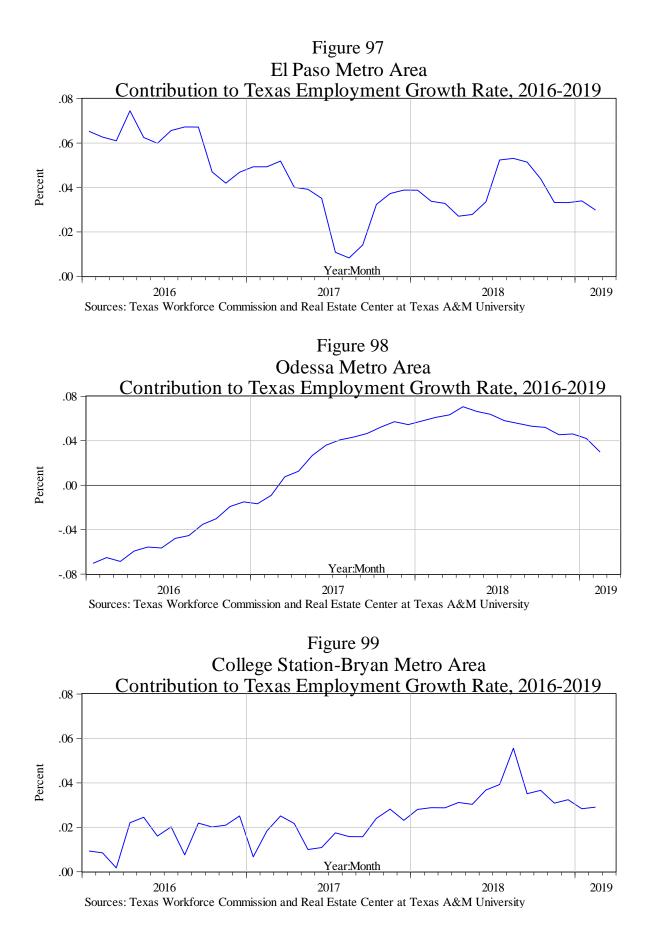




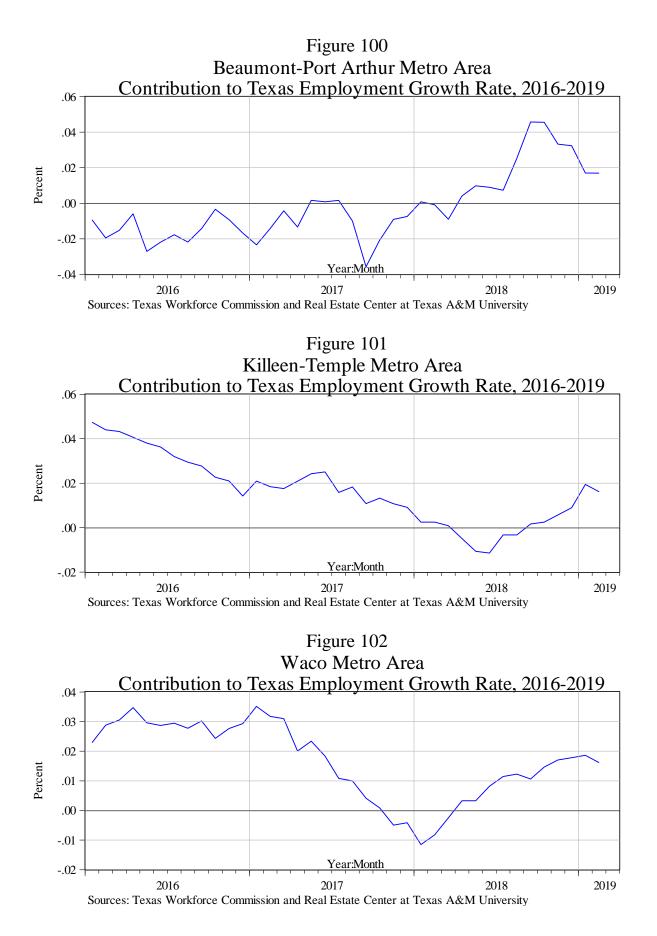




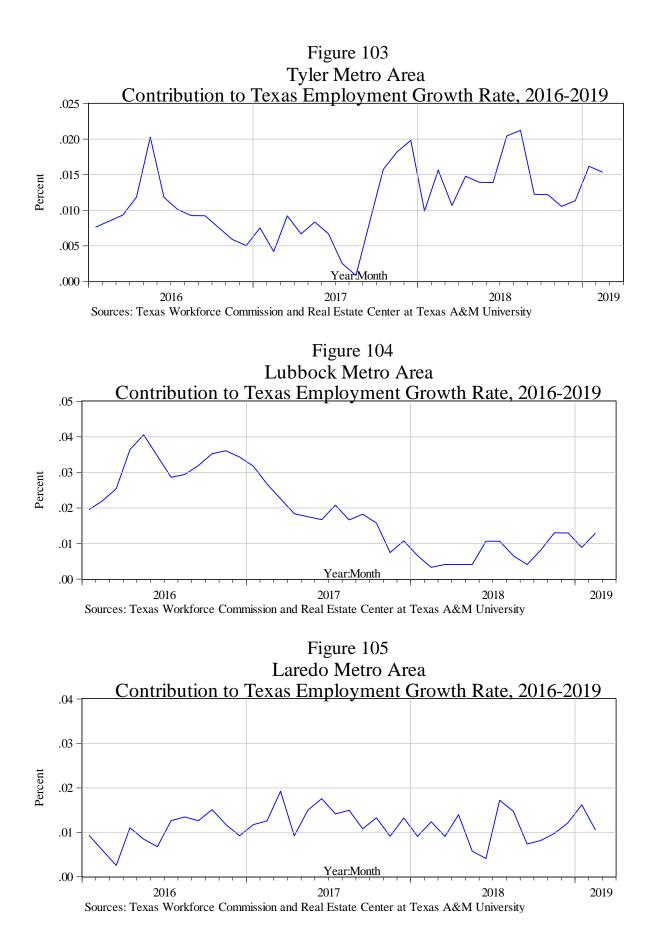




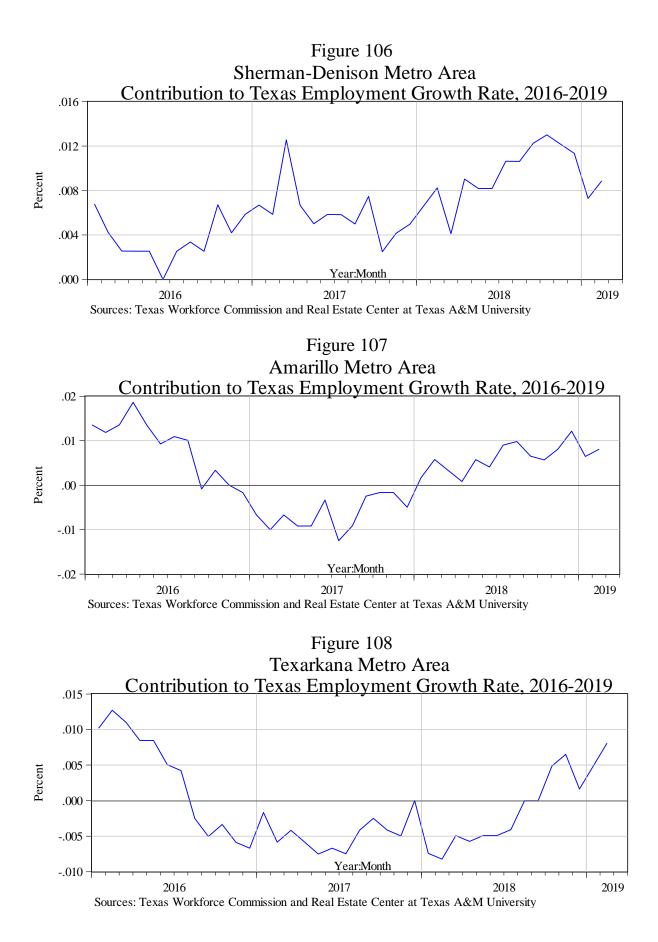




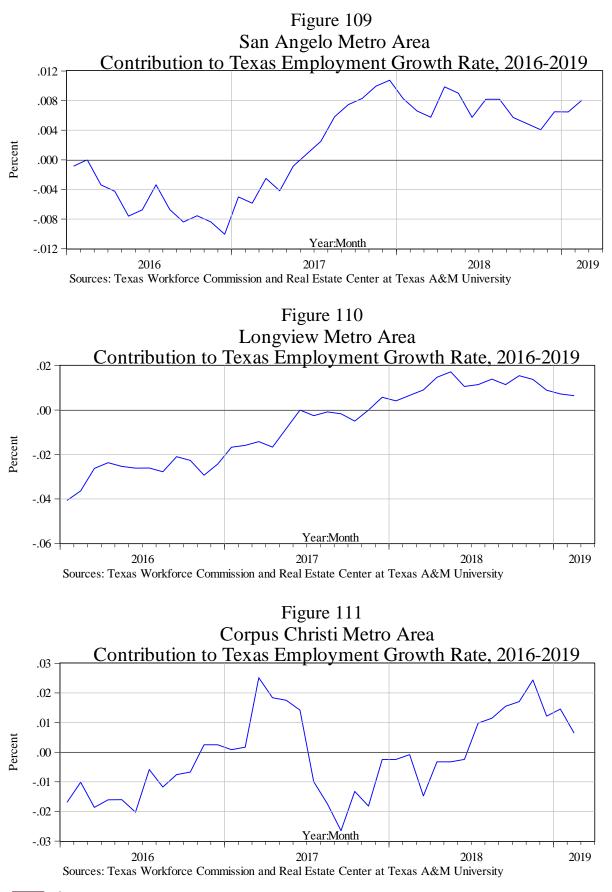




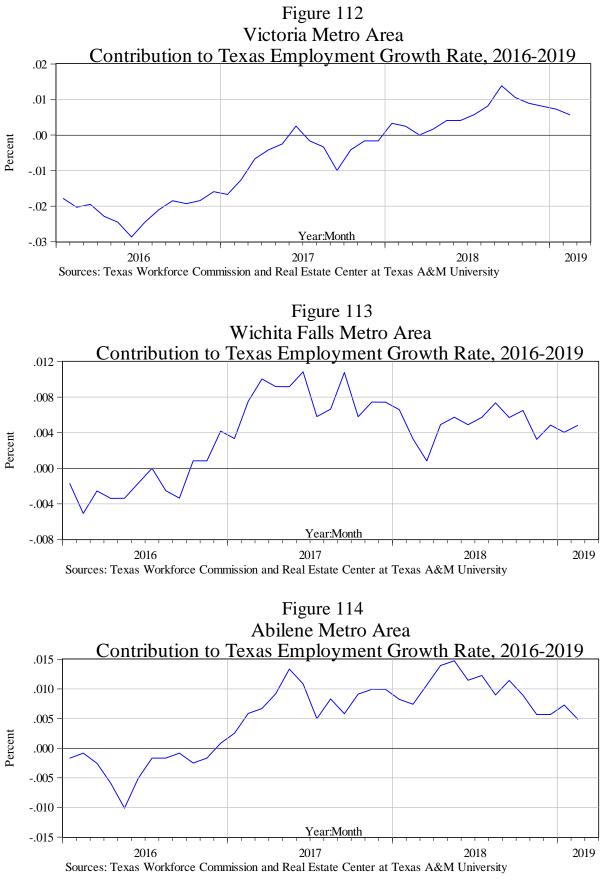




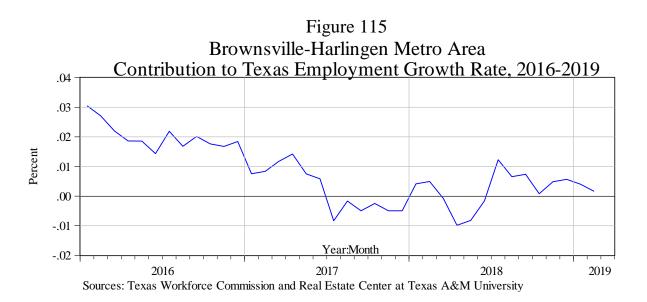
















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