

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

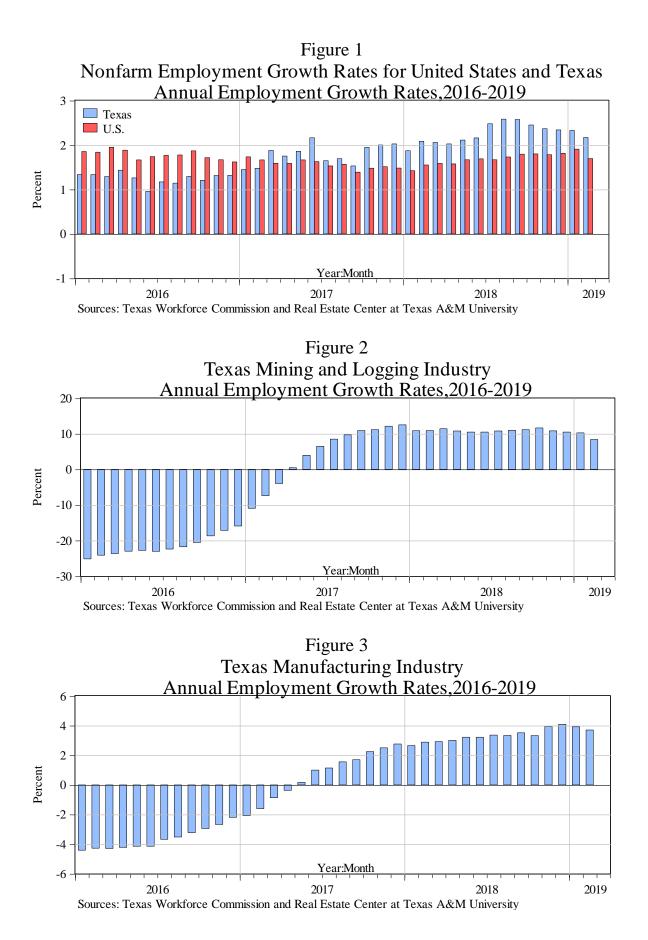
Table 8Texas Metropolitan Areas Ranked by Unemployment Rate, February 2019



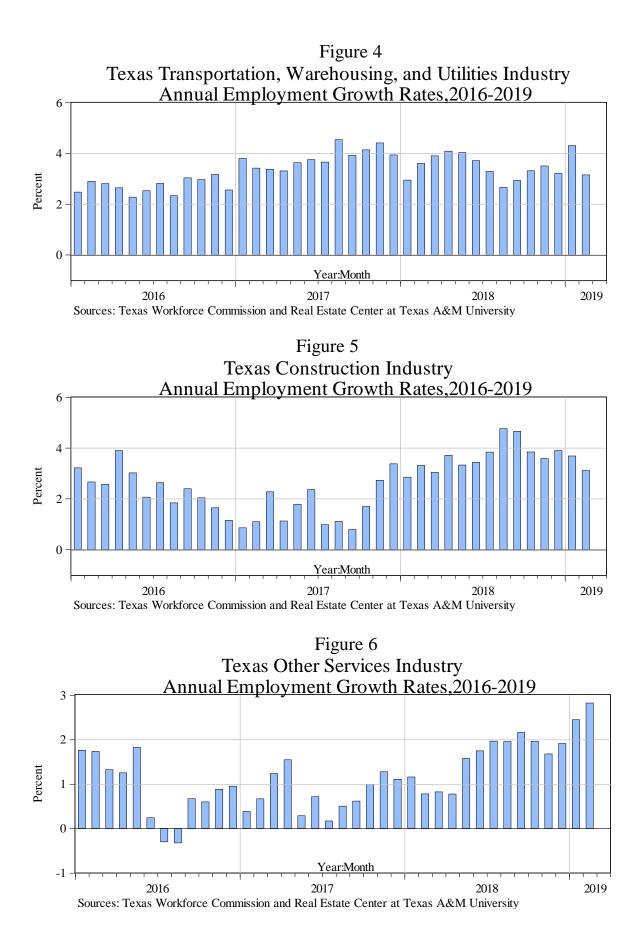
Table 9
Employment Growth Rates by Industry in Largest Texas Metropolitan Areas
Annual Growth Rates from February 2018 to February 2019, Percent

	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

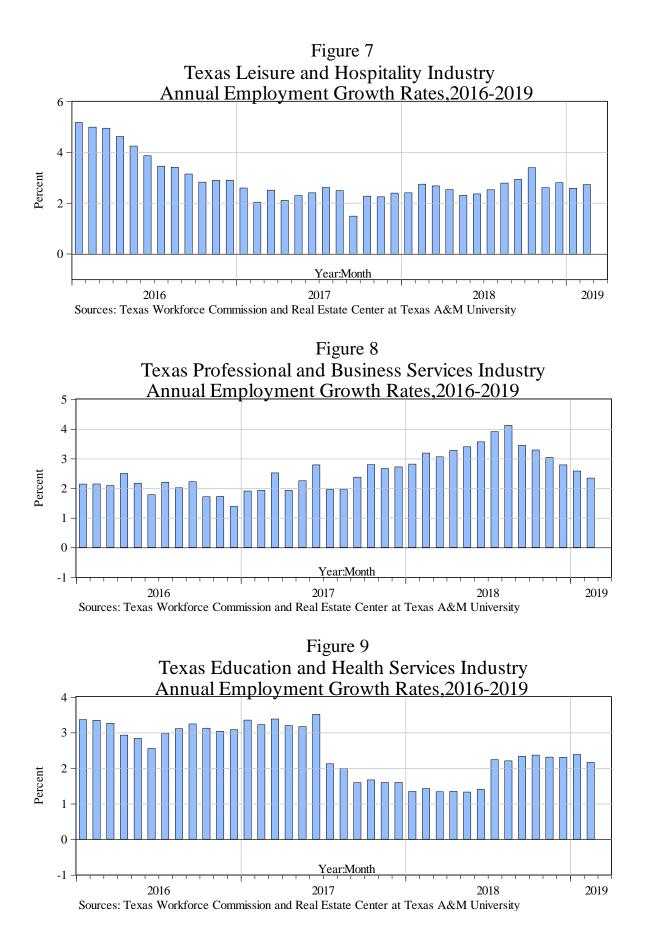




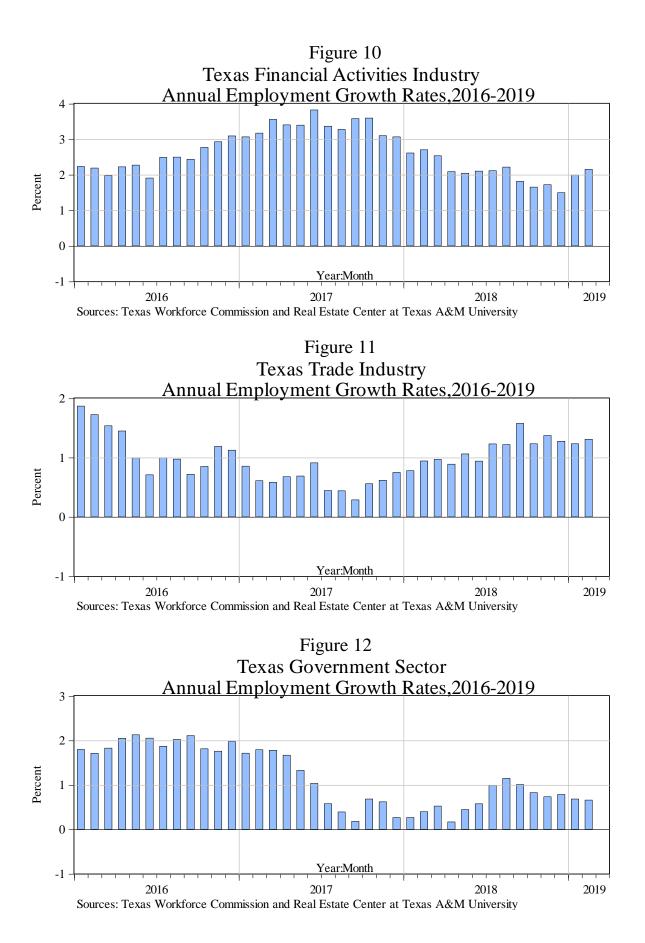




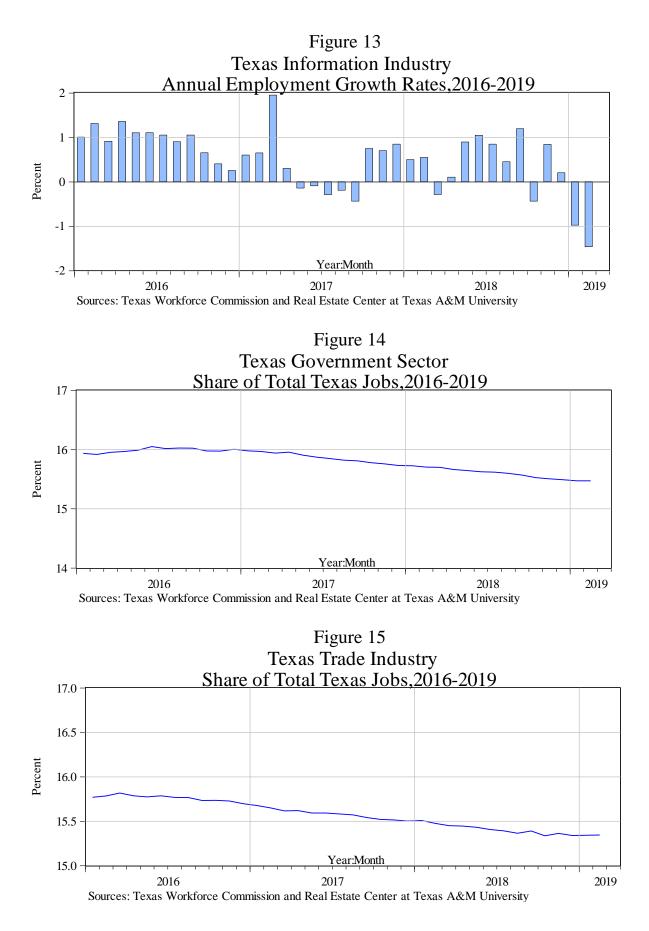




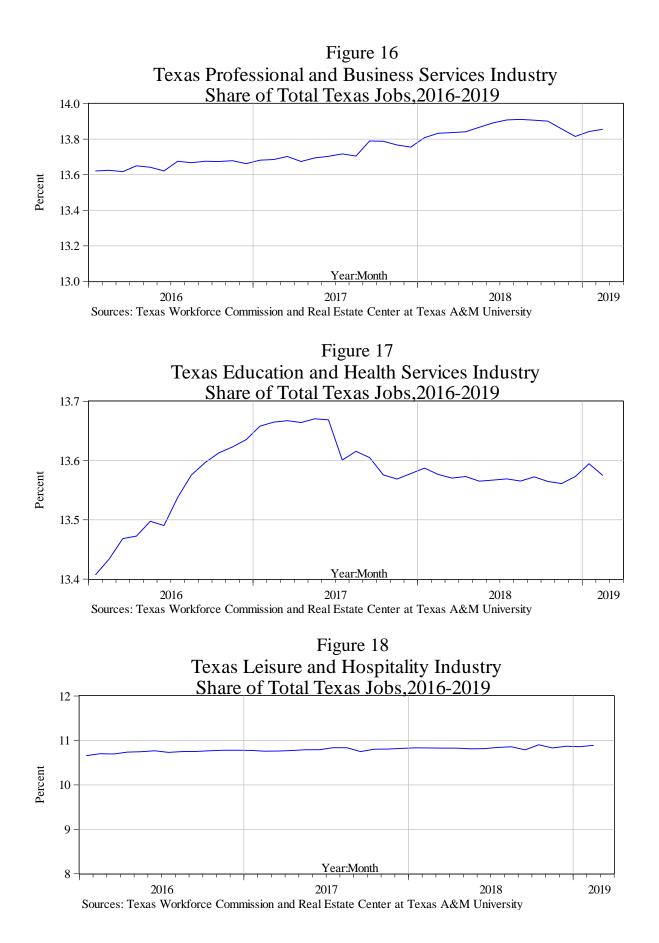




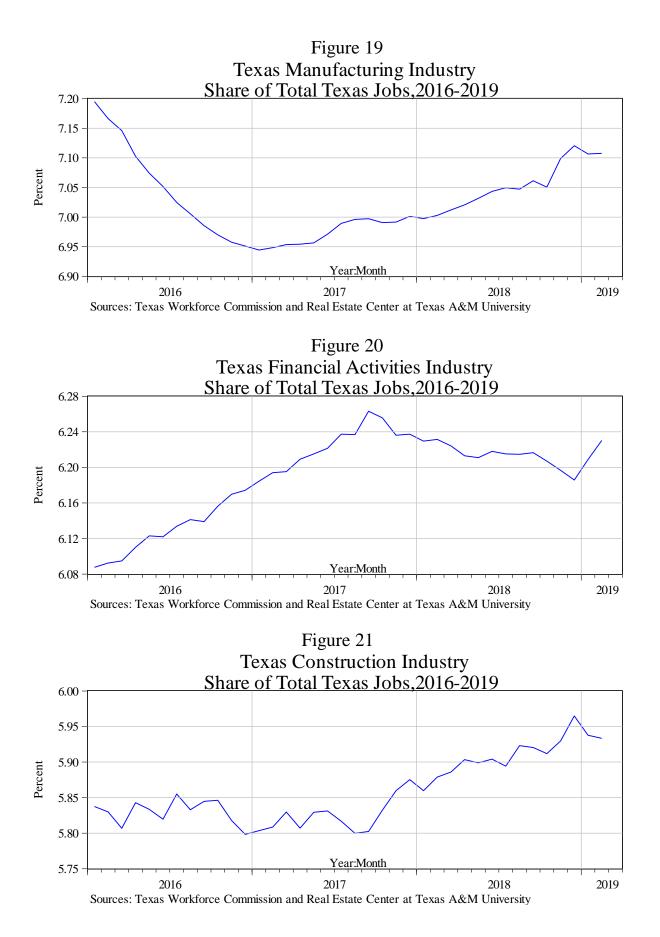




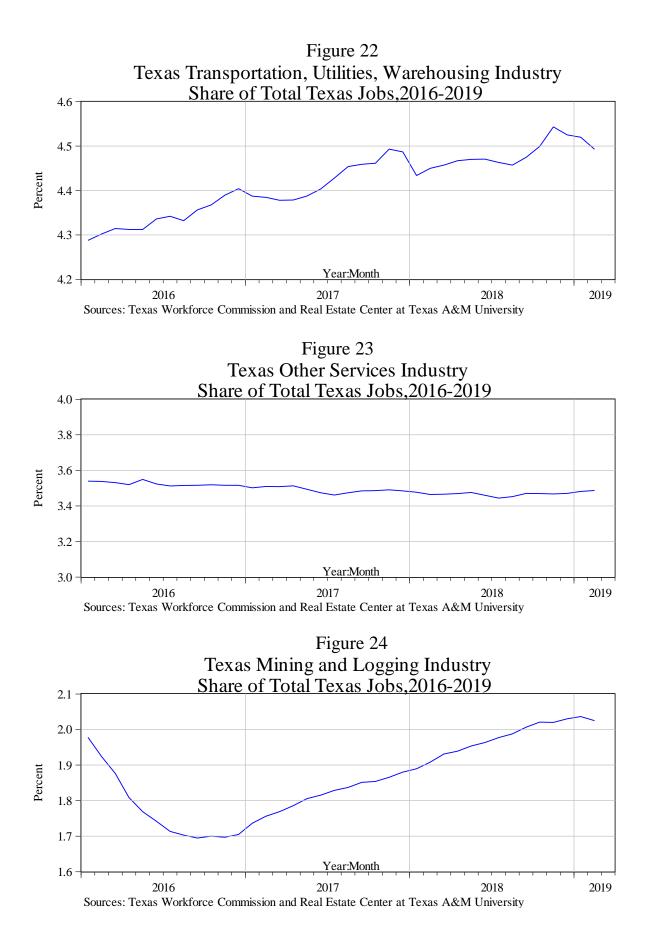




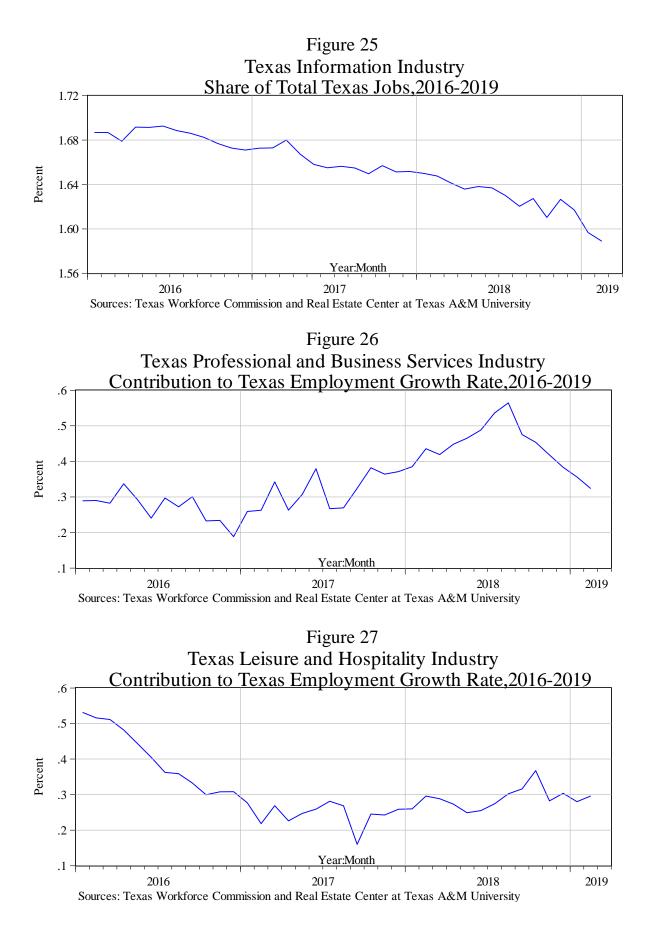




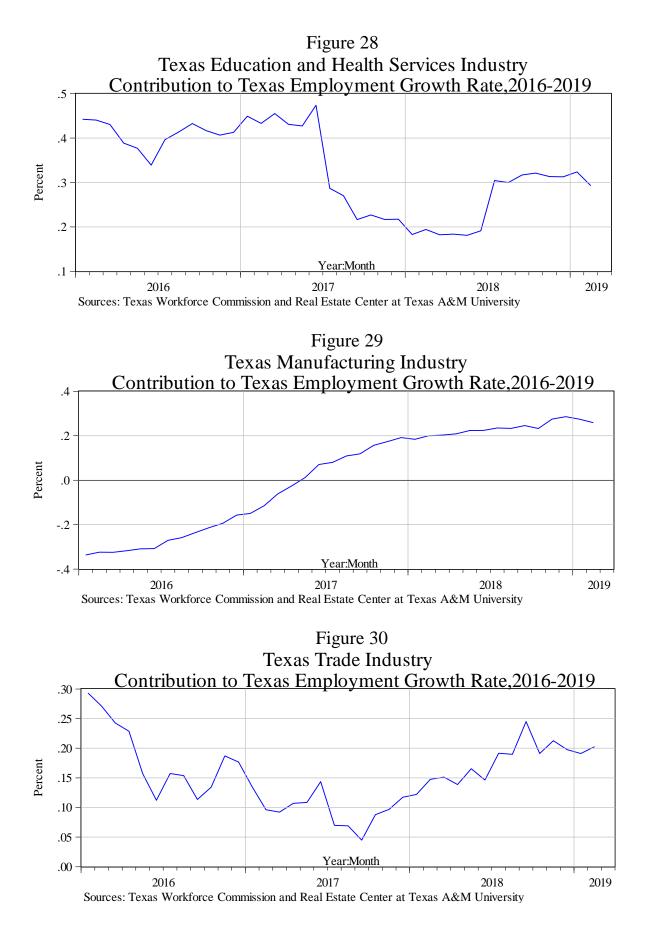




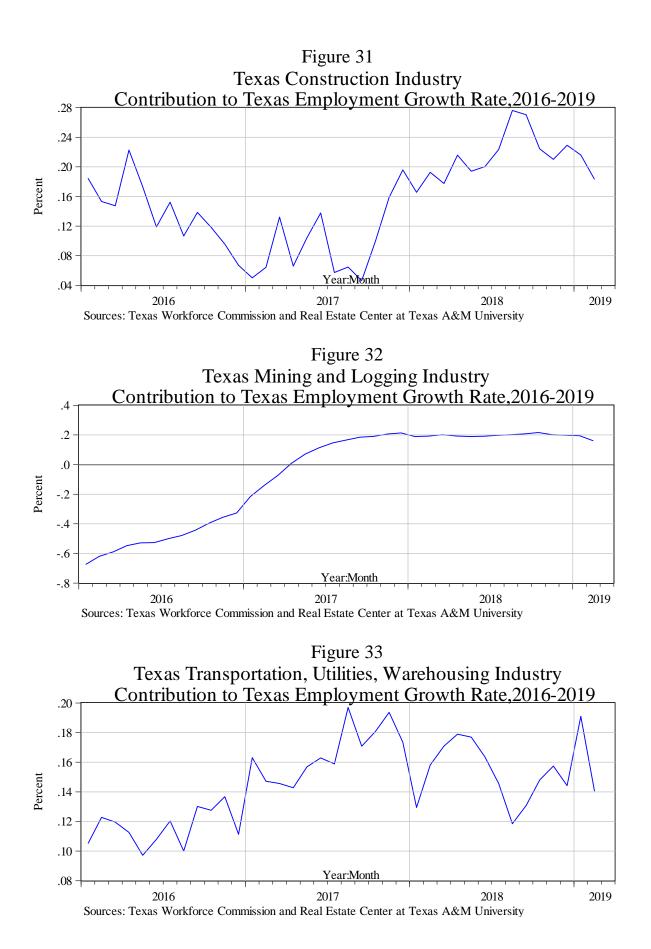


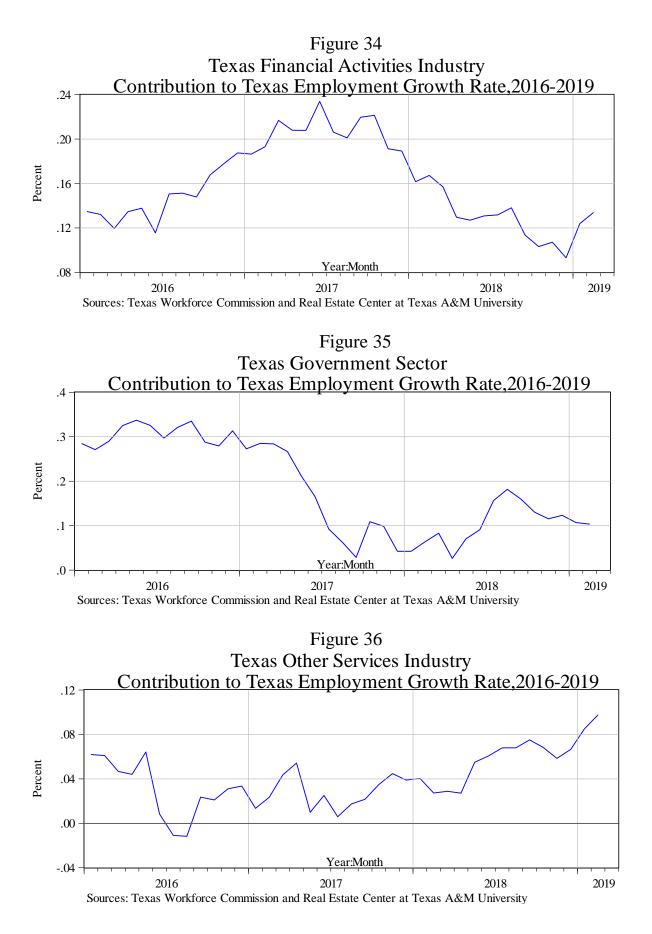




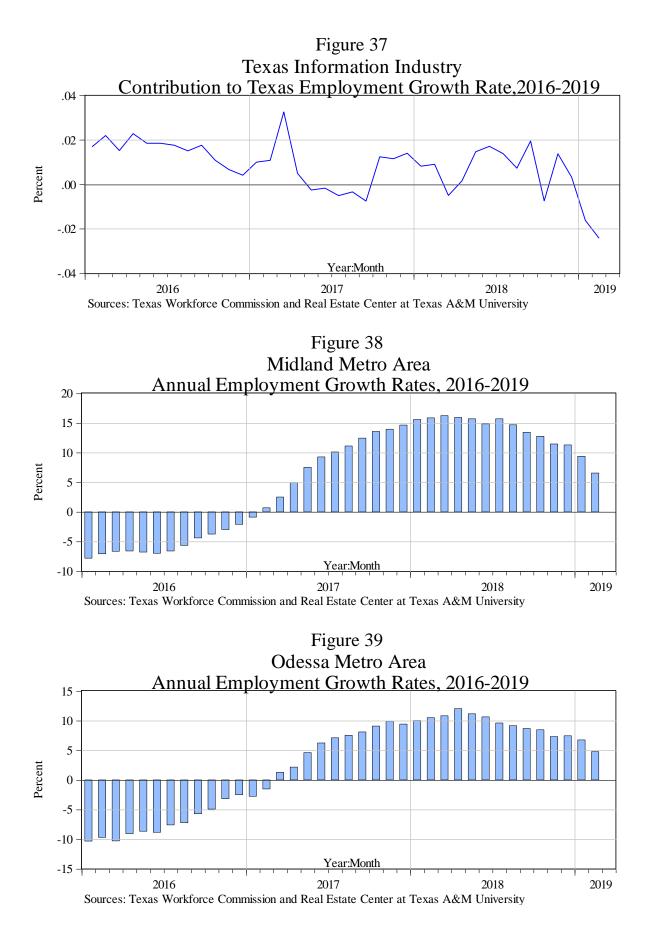




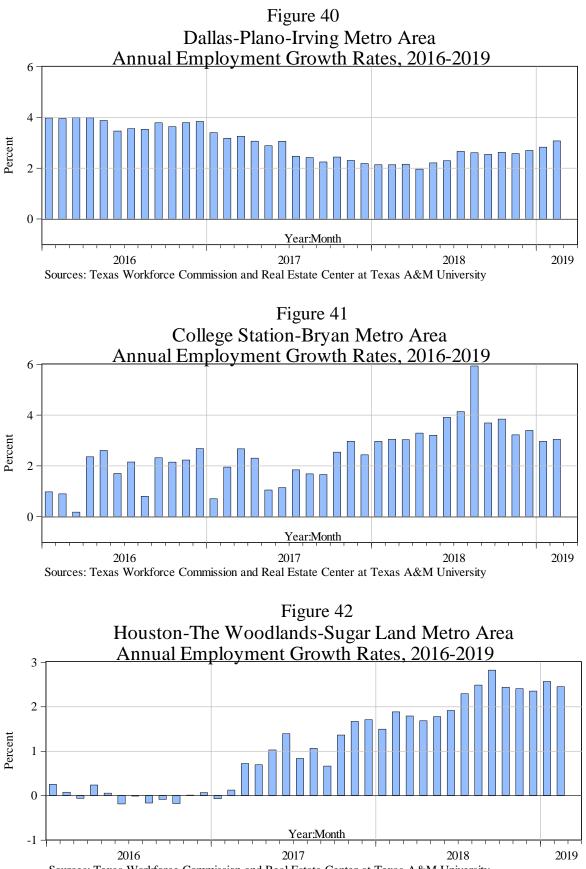




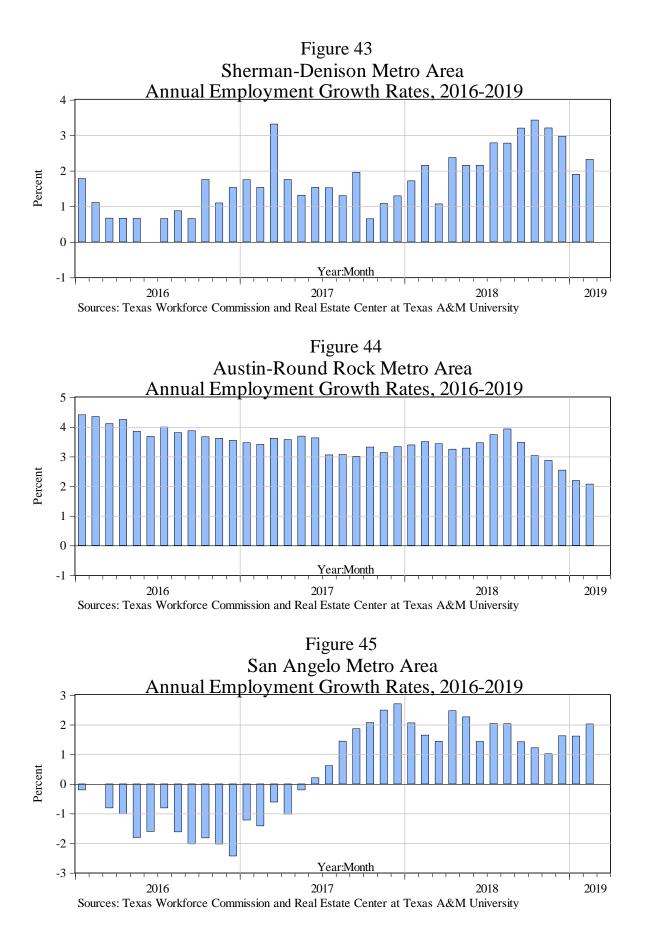




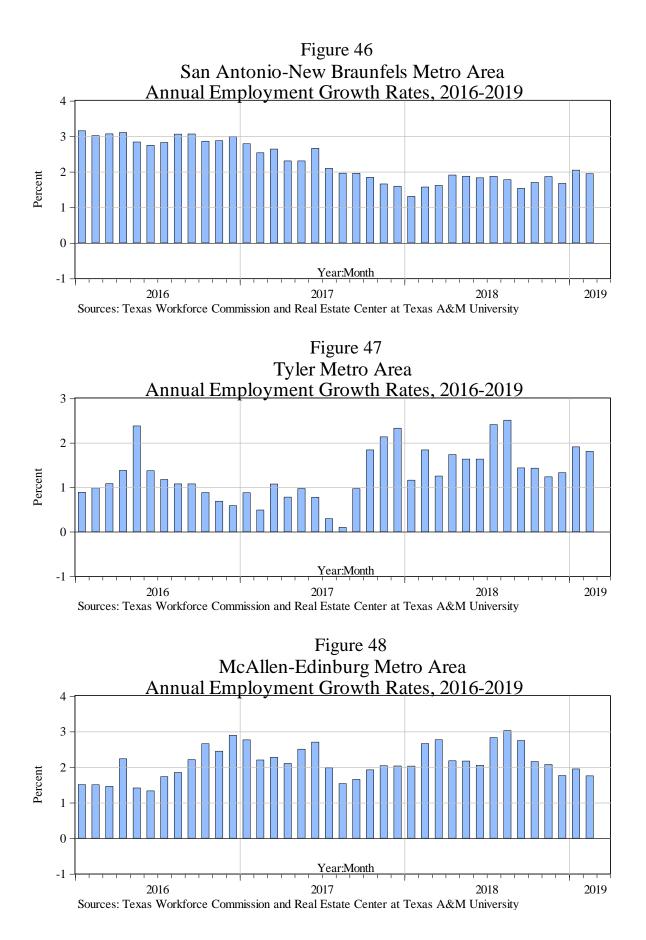




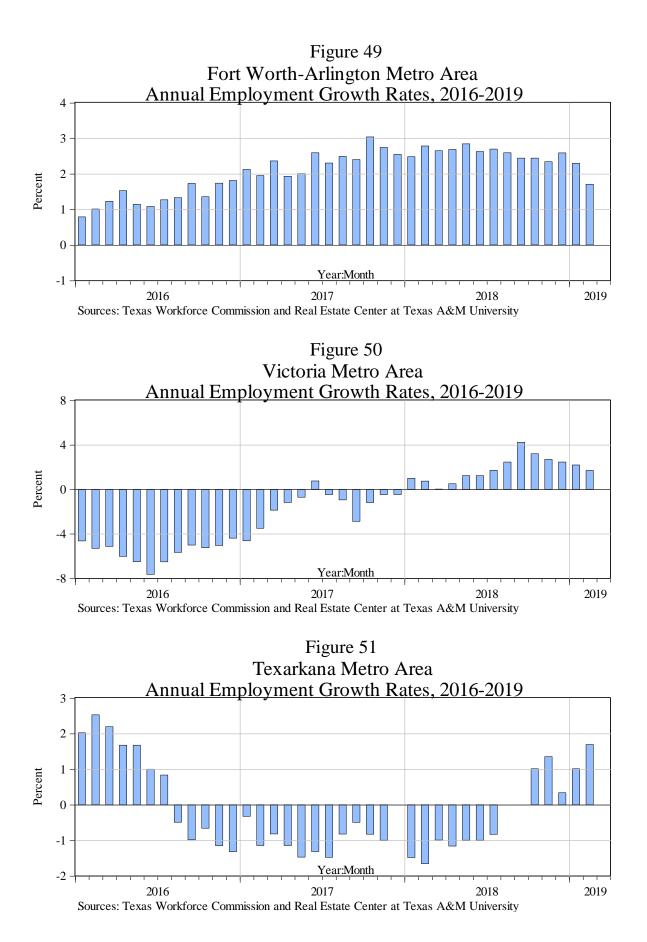




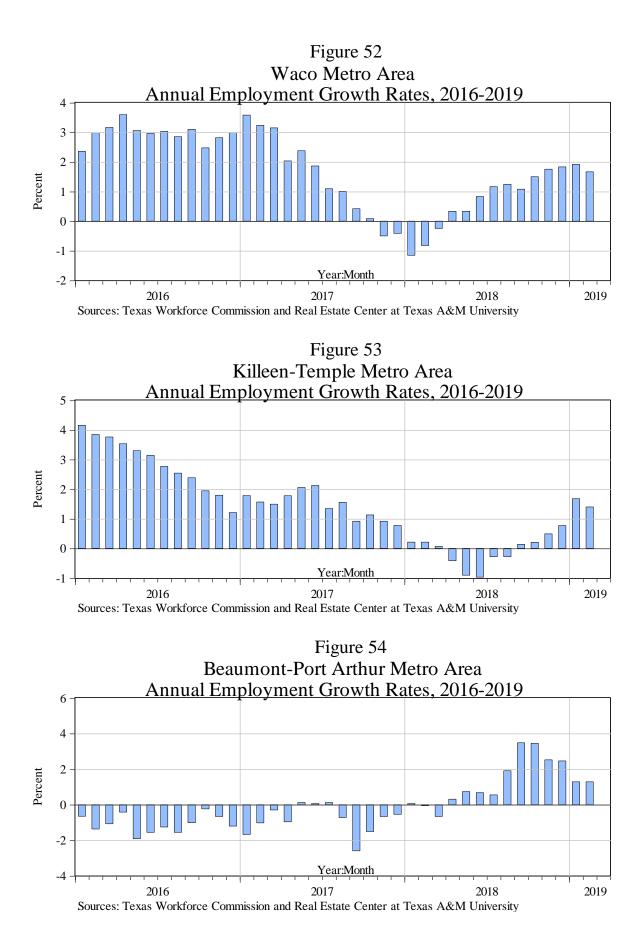




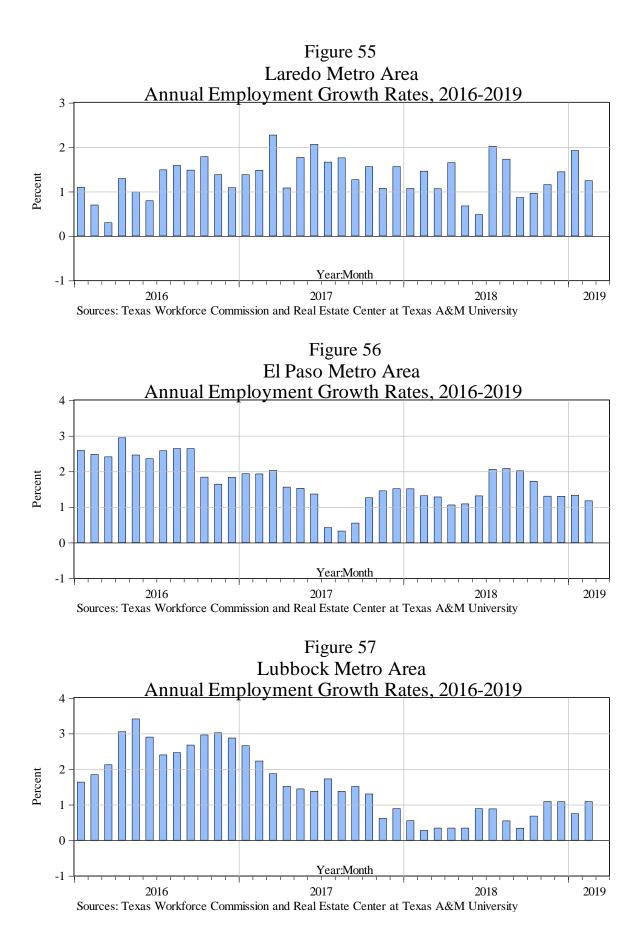




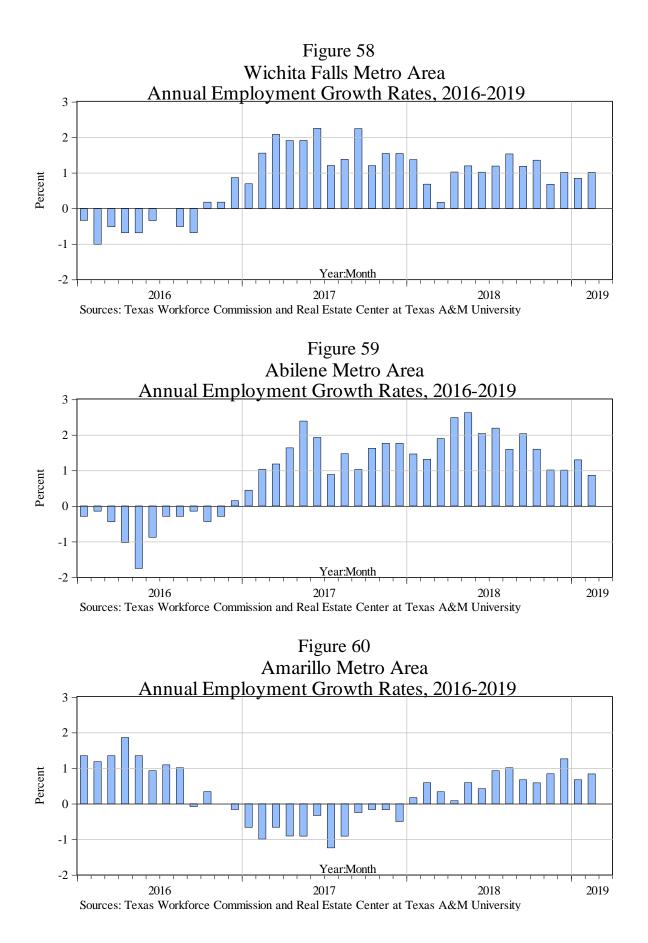




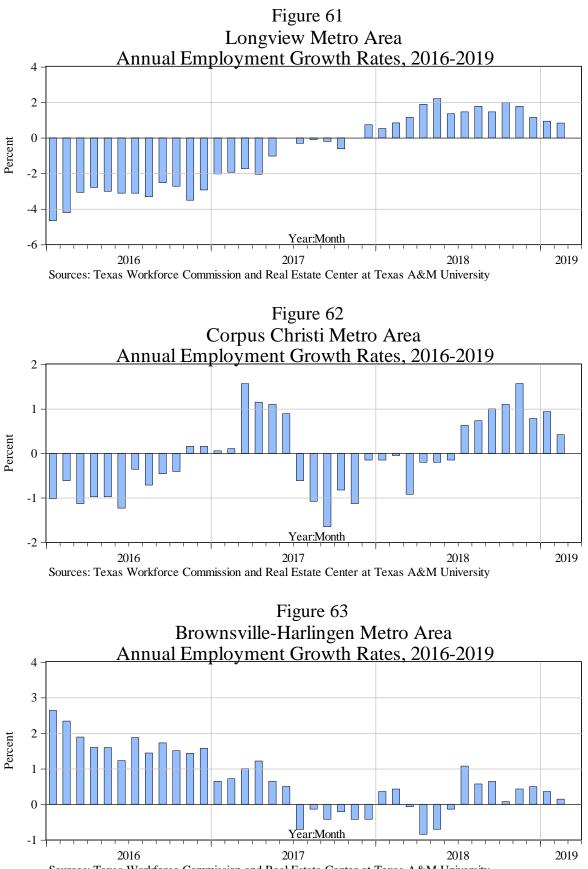




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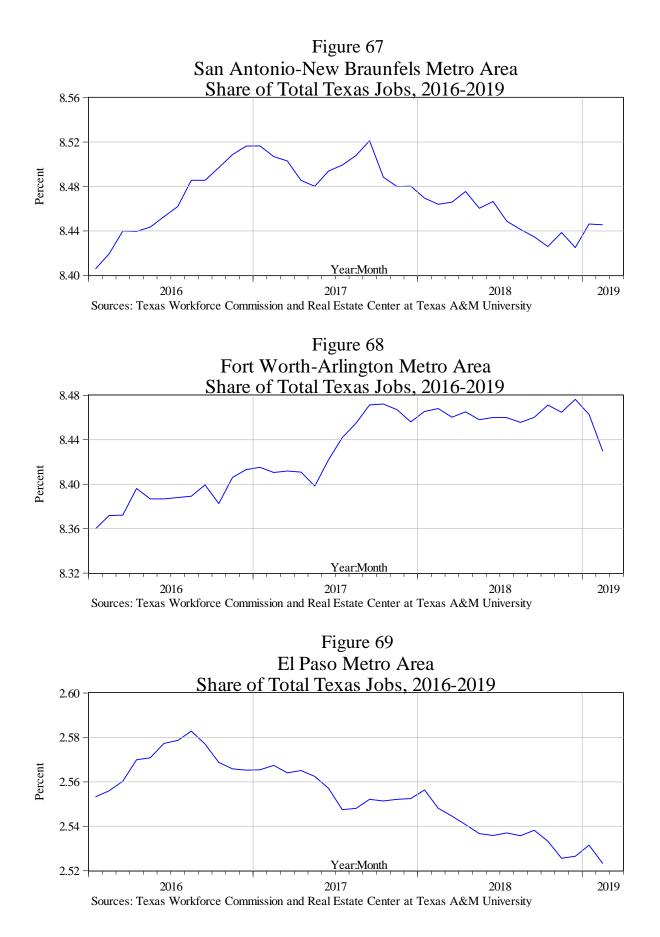
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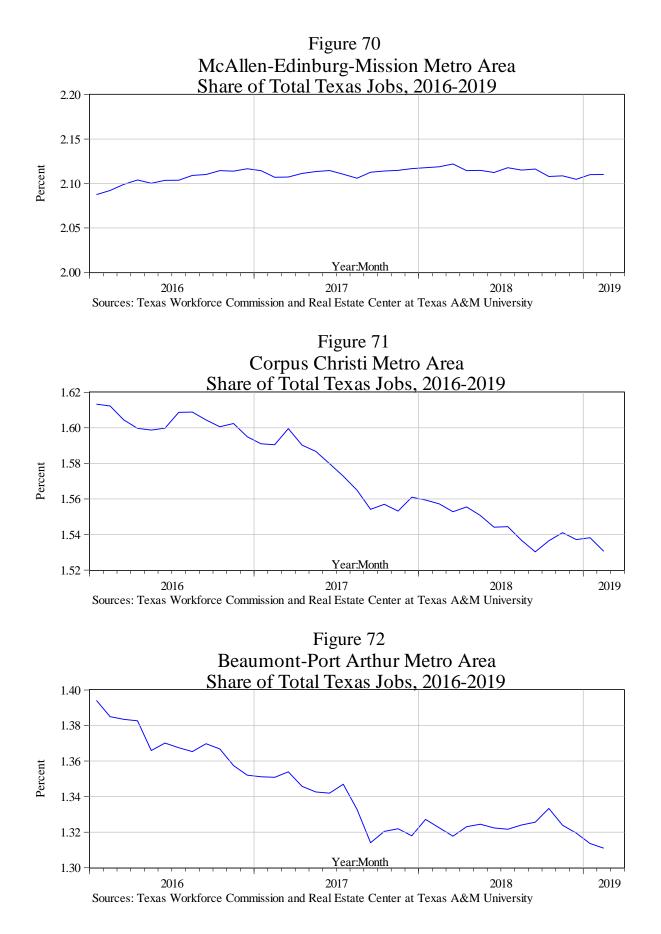




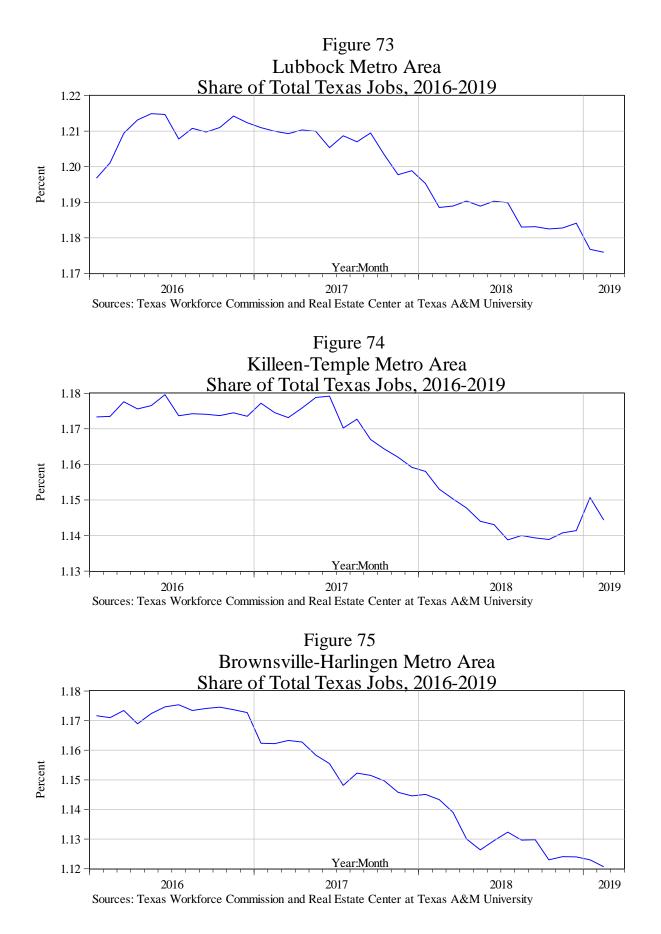




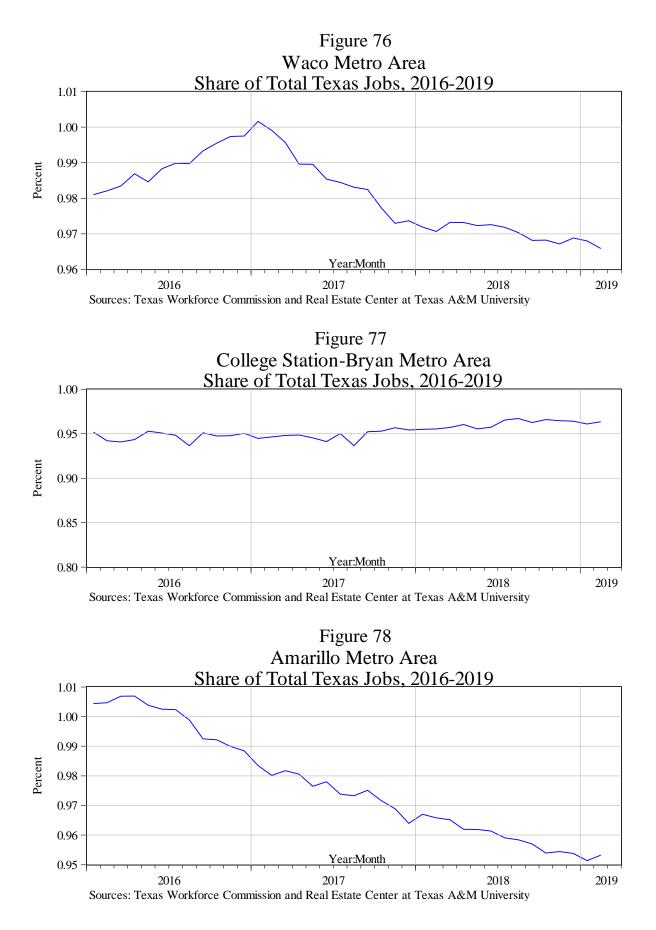




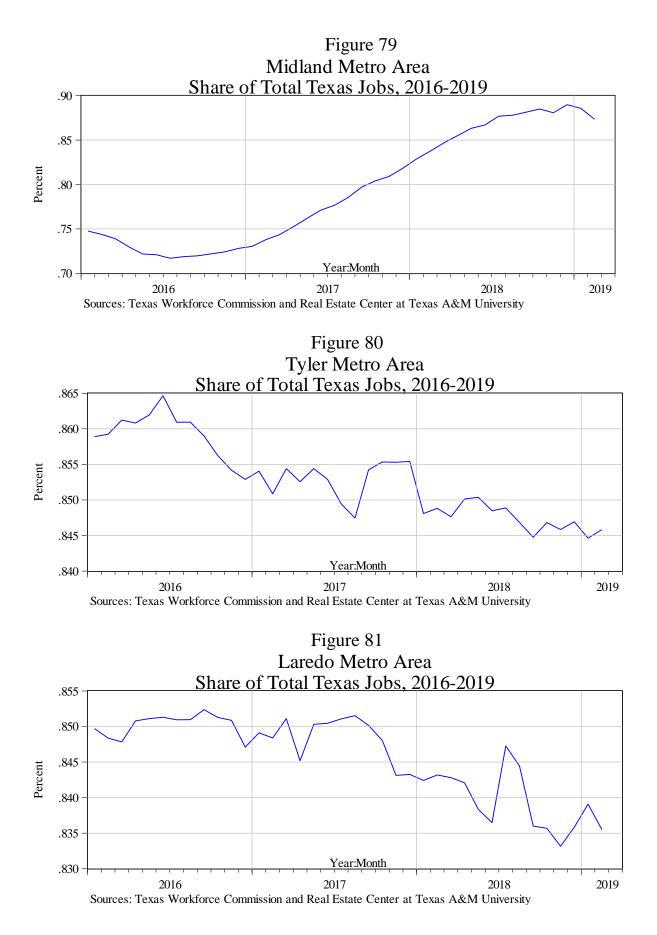




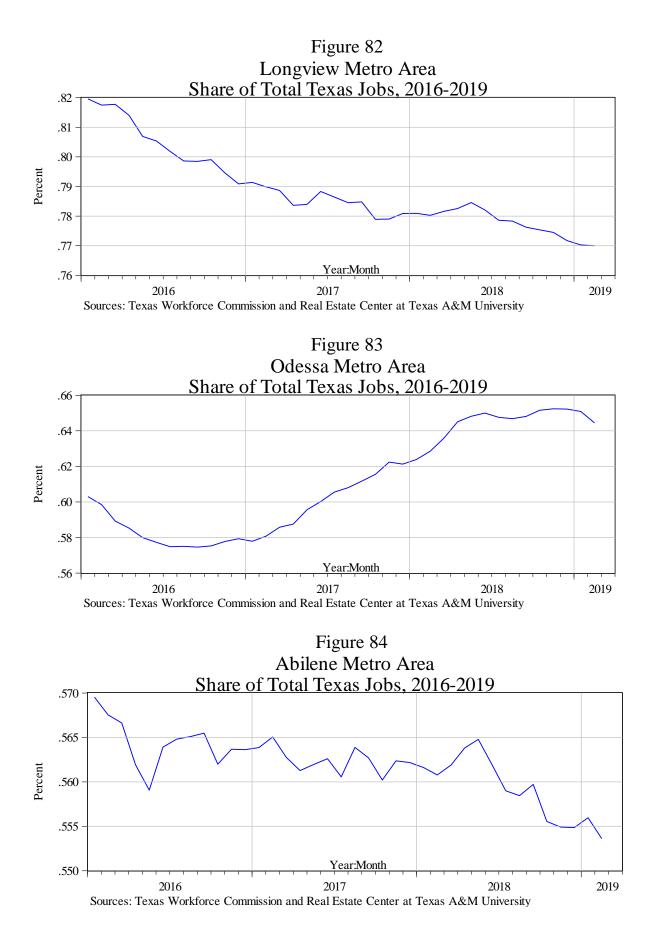




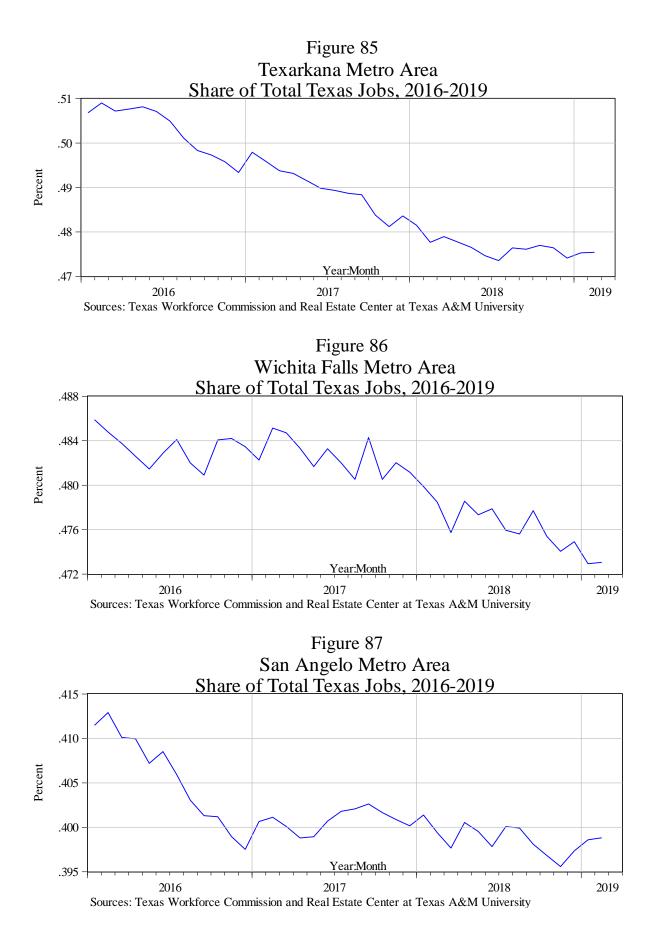




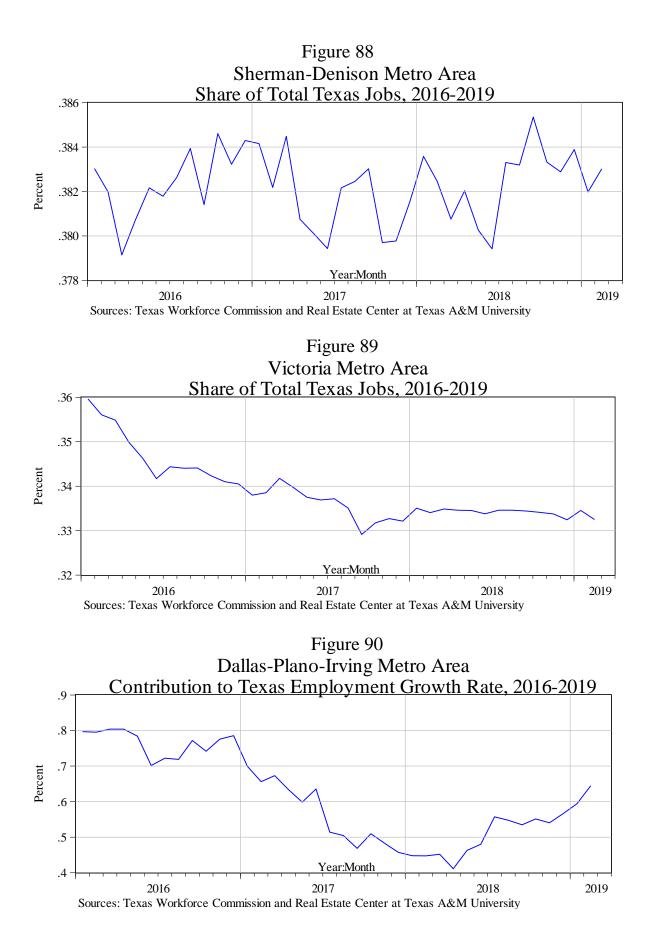




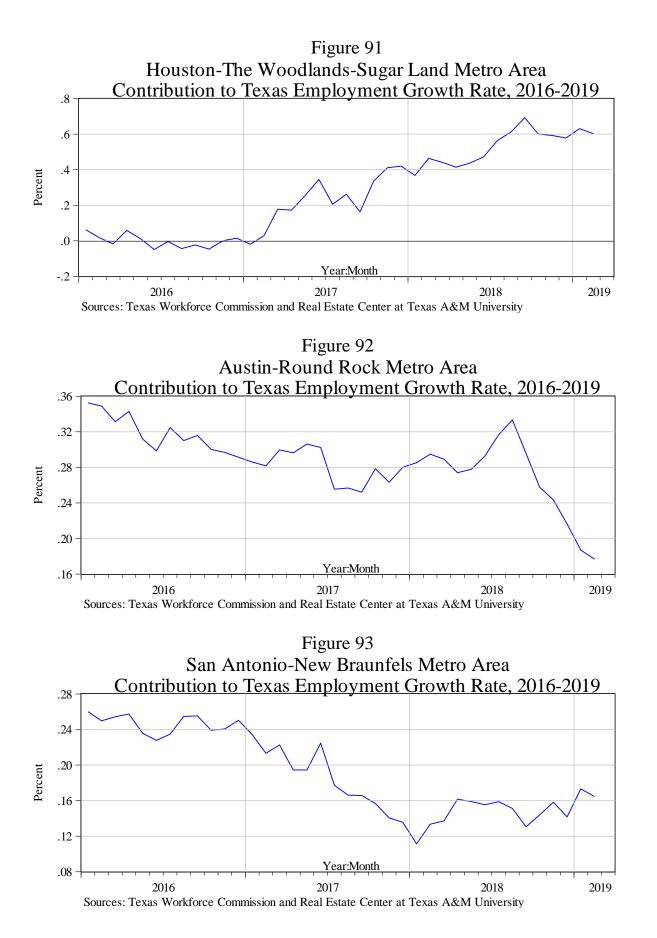




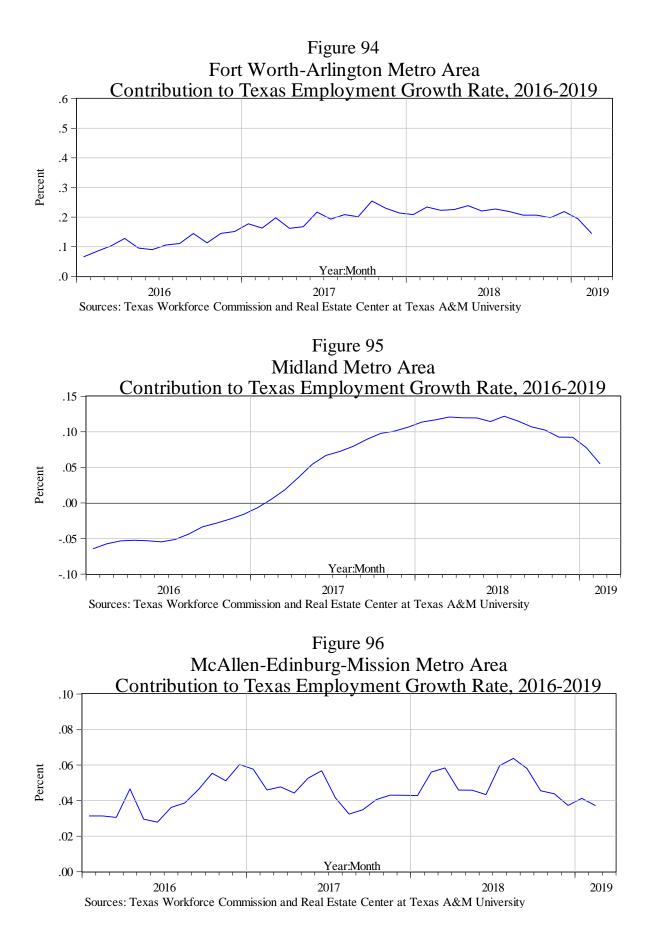




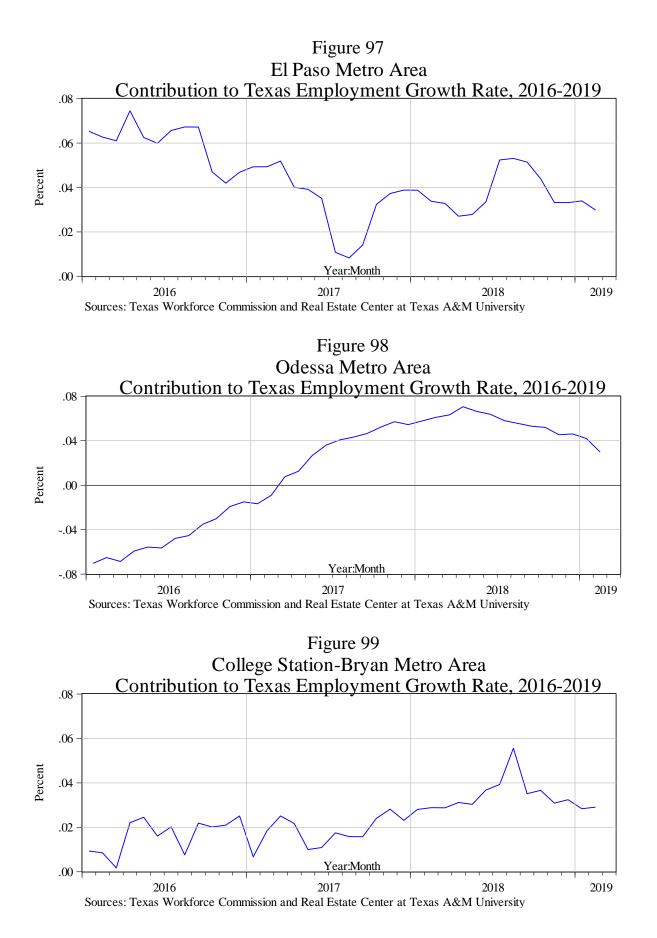




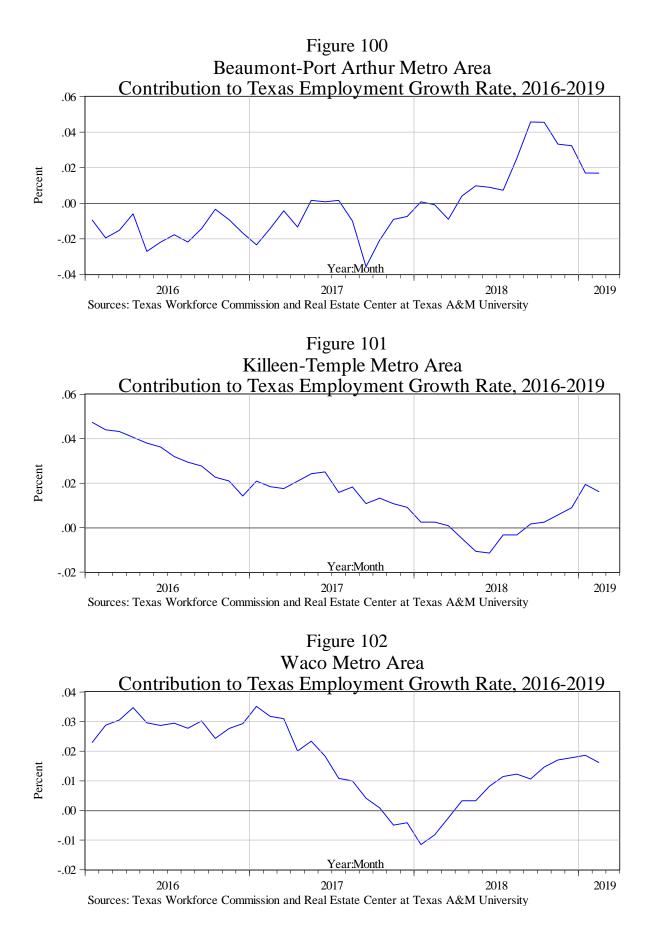




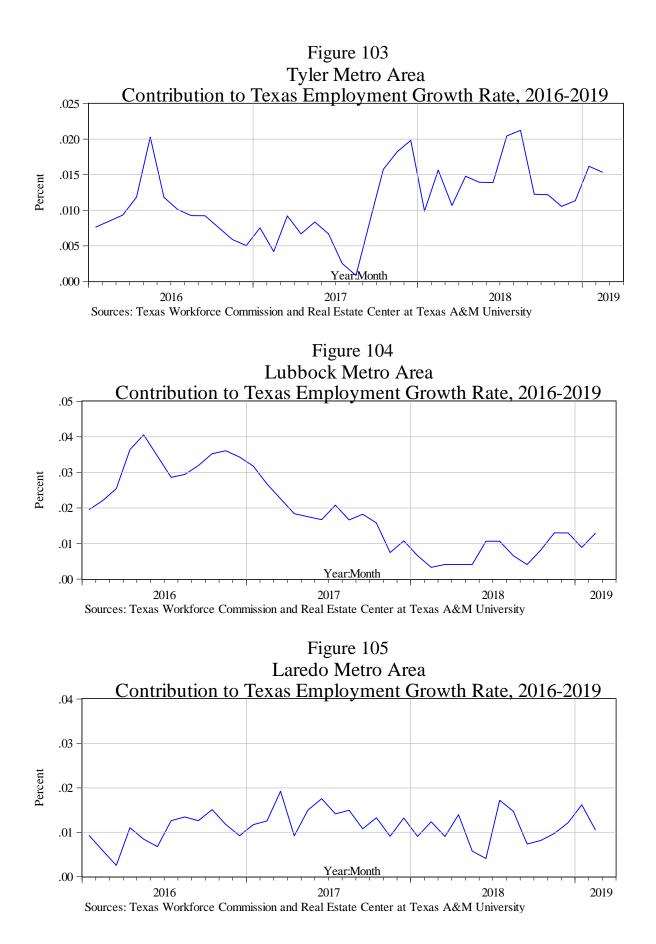




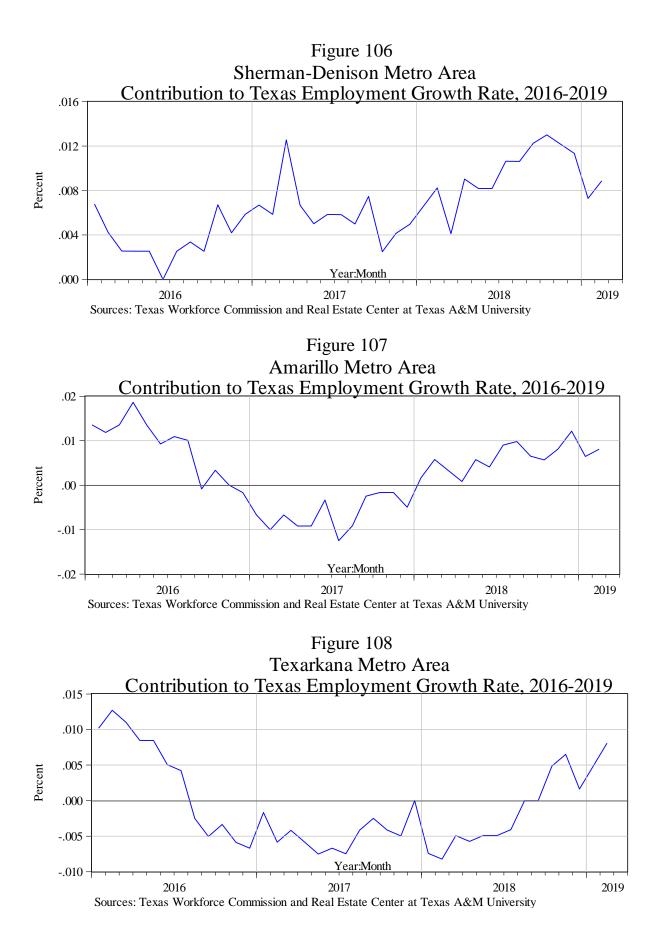




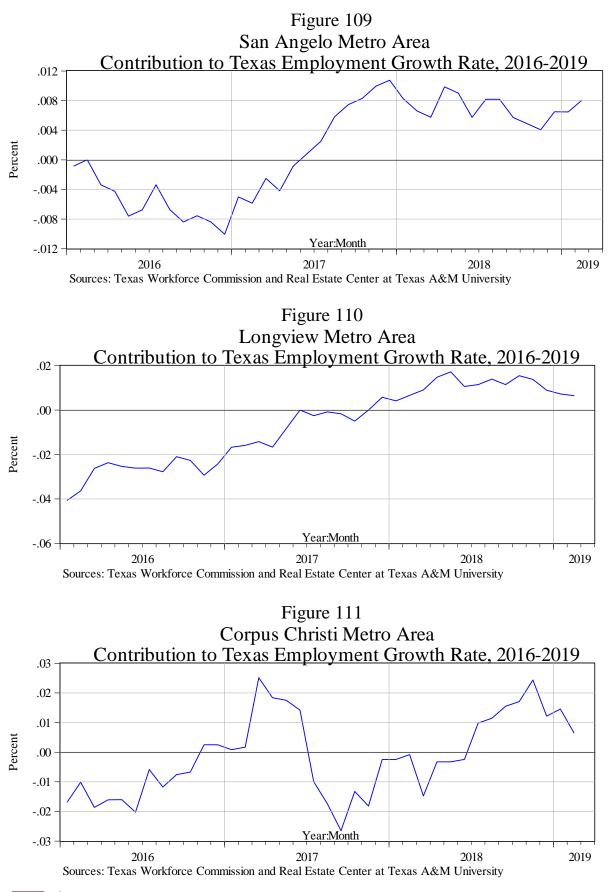




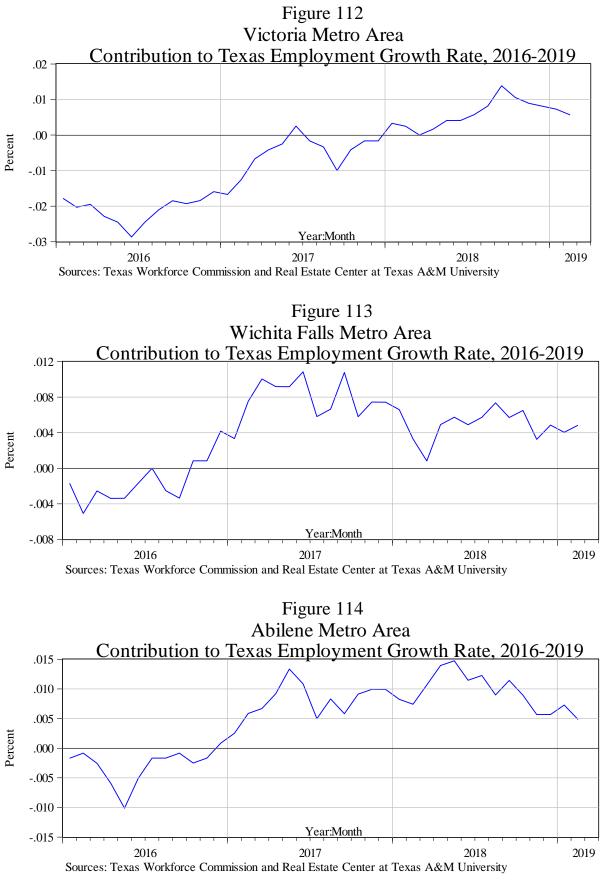




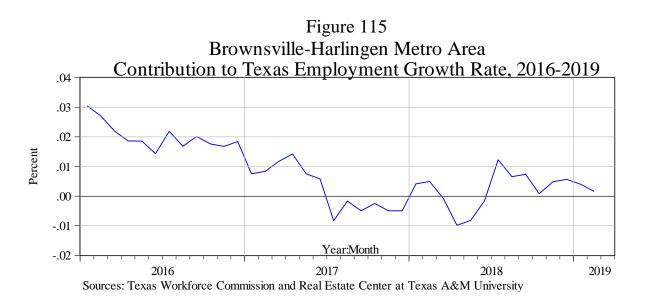
















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