

# Monthly Review of the Texas Economy

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# Monthly Review of the Texas Economy—August 2019

# By Ali Anari

Texas' job creation has accelerated since March 2019 (Figure 1). The state gained 323,300 nonagricultural jobs from July 2018 to July 2019, an annual growth rate of 2.6 percent, higher than the nation's employment growth rate of 1.5 percent (Table 1 and Figure 1). The nongovernment sector added 316,600 jobs, an annual growth rate of 3 percent, also more than the nation's employment growth rate of 1.7 percent in the private sector (Table 1).

Texas' seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in July 2019 was 3.4 percent, lower than the 3.8 percent rate in July 2018. The nation's rate decreased from 3.9 to 3.7 percent (Table 1).

## **Texas Employment Growth Rates by Industry**

Table 2 shows Texas industries ranked by employment growth rate from July 2018 to July 2019. All Texas industries except the information industry had more jobs in July 2019 than in July 2018. The construction industry ranked first in job creation followed by other services; leisure and hospitality; transportation, warehousing, and utilities; mining and logging; financial activities; and manufacturing. 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 July 2019. Of the 12,845,900 nonagricultural jobs in July 2019, the highest percentage of employment by industry was in the government sector followed by trade, professional and business services, education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and manufacturing. Since July 2018, education and health services; leisure and hospitality; manufacturing; financial activities; 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, professional and business 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 2.6 percent, or more exactly 2.5817 percent, from July 2018 to July 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 July 2018 to July 2019. Leisure and hospitality ranked first in contribution to job growth followed by construction, education and health services, professional and business services, manufacturing, and financial activities. 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 except Victoria had more jobs in July 2019 than in July 2018 (Table 5). Dallas-Plano-Irving ranked first in job creation followed by Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, Odessa, McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, and Austin-Round Rock. 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 July 2019. Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land had the largest share of Texas jobs followed by Dallas-Plano-Irving, Austin-Round Rock, Fort Worth-Arlington, San Antonio-New Braunfels, 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 2.5817 percent in Texas from July 2018 to July 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 July 2018 to July 2019. Dallas-Plano-Irving ranked first followed by Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, Austin-Round Rock, Fort Worth, San Antonio-New Braunfels, McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, 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 July 2019 was 3.7 percent. Midland had the lowest unemployment rate followed by Amarillo, Odessa, Austin-Round Rock, College Station-Bryan, 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 July 2018 to July 2019. Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land and Dallas-Plano-Irving are currently experiencing positive employment growth rates in the government sector and in all industries except information. San Antonio-New Braunfels' financial activities industry is the only industry in the metropolitan area that lost jobs from July 2018 to July 2019. Fort Worth-Arlington's economy is currently driven by financial activities; manufacturing; mining and construction; trade, transportation, and utilities; education and health services; and leisure and hospitality. Austin is currently experiencing positive employment growth rates in the government sector and in all industries except education and health services. El Paso's economy is currently experiencing positive employment growth rates in the government sector and in all industries in the government sector and in all industries except education and health services. El Paso's economy is currently experiencing positive employment growth rates in the government sector and in all industries and health services. El Paso's economy is currently experiencing positive employment growth rates in the government sector and in all industries except manufacturing, information, and professional and business services.



Table 1										
Texas and U.S. Labor Markets										
			Chang	Change						
NonFarm Employment	July 2019	July 2018	Absolute	Percent						
Texas	12,845,900	12,522,600	323,300	2.6						
United States	151,431,000	149,185,000	2,246,000	1.5						
Private Employment	July 2019	July 2018	Absolute	Percent						
Texas	10,883,500	10,566,900	316,600	3.0						
United States 128,889,000 126,727,000		2,162,000	1.7							
	July 20	19	Unemployment I	Rate, Percent						
Labor Participation	bor Participation Labor Force Unemployed		July 2019	July 2018						
Texas 14,019,200 475,800		3.4	3.8							

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

163,351,000

United States

#### Table 2 Texas Industries and Government Sector Ranked by Employment Growth Rate From July 2018 to July 2019

6,063,000

3.7

3.9

July July						
Rank	Industry	2019	2018	Change	%Change	
1	Construction	786,500	738,100	48,400	6.56	
2	Other Services	452,800	431,300	21,500	4.98	
3	Leisure and Hospitality	1,412,000	1,357,400	54,600	4.02	
4	Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	580,000	558,900	21,100	3.78	
5	Mining and Logging	256,400	247,600	8,800	3.55	
6	Financial Activities	804,800	778,300	26,500	3.40	
7	Manufacturing	910,000	882,800	27,200	3.08	
8	Education and Health Services	1,746,200	1,699,200	47,000	2.77	
9	Professional and Business Services	1,778,000	1,741,700	36,300	2.08	
10	Trade	1,952,800	1,927,500	25,300	1.31	
11	Government	1,962,400	1,955,700	6,700	0.34	
12	Information	204,000	204,100	-100	-0.05	



		1 2	
		July	July
		2019	2018
Rank	Industry	Percent	Percent
1	Government	15.28	15.62
2	Trade	15.20	15.39
3	Professional and Business Services	13.84	13.91
4	Education and Health Services	13.59	13.57
5	Leisure and Hospitality	10.99	10.84
6	Manufacturing	7.08	7.05
7	Financial Activities	6.27	6.22
8	Construction	6.12	5.89
9	Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	4.52	4.46
10	Other Services	3.52	3.44
11	Mining and Logging	2.00	1.98
12	Information	1.59	1.63
	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

		July	July
		2019	2018
Rank	Industry	Percent	Percent
1	Leisure and Hospitality	0.4360	0.2741
2	Construction	0.3865	0.2234
3	Education and Health Services	0.3753	0.3044
4	Professional and Business Services	0.2899	0.5360
5	Manufacturing	0.2172	0.2349
6	Financial Activities	0.2116	0.1318
7	Trade	0.2020	0.1915
8	Other Services	0.1717	0.0679
9	Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	0.1685	0.1457
10	Mining and Logging	0.0703	0.1972
11	Government	0.0535	0.1563
12	Information	-0.0008	0.0139
	Total	2.5817	2.4771

Table 4

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	Dallas-Plano-Irving	3.9
2	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	3.0
3	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land	2.9
4	Odessa	2.8
	Texas	2.6
5	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	2.5
6	Austin-Round Rock	2.3
7	Fort Worth-Arlington	2.1
7	San Antonio-New Braunfels	2.1
9	Texarkana	1.9
10	College Station-Bryan	1.7
11	Sherman-Denison	1.5
12	San Angelo	1.4
12	Beaumont-Port Arthur	1.4
14	Tyler	1.3
15	El Paso	1.2
16	Lubbock	1.1
16	Midland	1.1
18	Abilene	0.9
19	Waco	0.8
19	Laredo	0.8
21	Amarillo	0.7
22	Corpus Christi	0.6
22	Brownsville-Harlingen	0.6
24	Wichita Falls	0.5
25	Longview	0.2
26	Victoria	-0.5
	Micropolitan Texas	2.8

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



Texas Metropolitan and Micropolitan Shares of Total Texas Jobs July				
		2019	July 2018	
Rank	Metropolitan Area	Percent	Percent	
1	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land	24.7114	24.6387	
2	Dallas-Plano-Irving	21.2605	20.9956	
3	Austin-Round Rock	8.5529	8.5765	
4	Fort Worth-Arlington	8.4237	8.4599	
5	San Antonio-New Braunfels	8.4105	8.4487	
6	El Paso	2.5020	2.5370	
7	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	2.1159	2.1178	
8	Corpus Christi	1.5141	1.5444	
9	Beaumont-Port Arthur	1.3063	1.3216	
10	Lubbock	1.1731	1.1898	
11	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	1.1436	1.138′	
12	Brownsville-Harlingen	1.1101	1.1324	
13	College Station-Bryan	0.9575	0.965	
14	Waco	0.9552	0.9718	
15	Amarillo	0.9412	0.959	
16	Midland	0.8641	0.8768	
17	Tyler	0.8384	0.8489	
18	Laredo	0.8322	0.8473	
19	Longview	0.7606	0.778	
20	Odessa	0.6492	0.647	
21	Abilene	0.5496	0.5590	
22	Texarkana	0.4702	0.473	
23	Wichita Falls	0.4663	0.4759	
24	San Angelo	0.3955	0.400	
25	Sherman-Denison	0.3791	0.3833	
26	Victoria	0.3246	0.334	
	Micropolitan Texas	8.3926	8.376	
	Total	100.0000	100.000	

Table 6Texas Metropolitan and Micropolitan Shares of Total Texas Jobs

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



		July	July
Rank	Metropolitan Area	2019	2018
1	Dallas-Plano-Irving	0.8137	0.5573
2	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land	0.7107	0.5638
3	Austin-Round Rock	0.1972	0.3167
4	Fort Worth-Arlington	0.1813	0.2275
5	San Antonio-New Braunfels	0.1789	0.1588
6	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	0.0527	0.0597
7	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	0.0343	-0.0033
8	El Paso	0.0295	0.0524
9	Beaumont-Port Arthur	0.0184	0.0074
9	Odessa	0.0184	0.0581
11	College Station-Bryan	0.0168	0.0393
12	Lubbock	0.0136	0.0106
13	Tyler	0.0112	0.0205
14	Midland	0.0096	0.1219
15	Texarkana	0.0088	-0.0041
15	Corpus Christi	0.0088	0.0098
17	Waco	0.0080	0.0115
18	Amarillo	0.0064	0.0090
18	Laredo	0.0064	0.0172
18	Brownsville-Harlingen	0.0064	0.0123
21	Sherman-Denison	0.0056	0.0106
21	San Angelo	0.0056	0.0082
23	Abilene	0.0048	0.0123
24	Wichita Falls	0.0024	0.0057
25	Longview	0.0016	0.0115
26	Victoria	-0.0016	0.0057
	Micropolitan Texas	0.2324	0.1768
	Total	2.5817	2.4771

 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



Rank	Metropolitan Area	Unemployment Rate,%
<u>Kalik</u> 1	Midland	<u>2.2</u>
2	Amarillo	2.2
$\frac{2}{2}$	Odessa	2.8
2 4	Austin-Round Rock	2.8
4 5		3.1
	College Station-Bryan	
6	Sherman-Denison	3.2
7	Abilene	3.3
7	Lubbock	3.3
7	San Angelo	3.3
7	San Antonio-New Braunfels	3.3
11	Dallas-Plano-Irving	3.4
12	Fort Worth-Arlington	3.5
12	Tyler	3.5
12	Wichita Falls	3.5
15	Victoria	3.6
	Texas	3.7
16	Waco	3.7
17	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land	4.0
17	Killeen-Temple	4.0
17	Laredo	4.0
17	Longview	4.0
21	El Paso	4.1
22	Corpus Christi	4.5
23	Texarkana	4.7
24	Brownsville-Harlingen	5.8
25	Beaumont-Port Arthur	6.0
26	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	6.7
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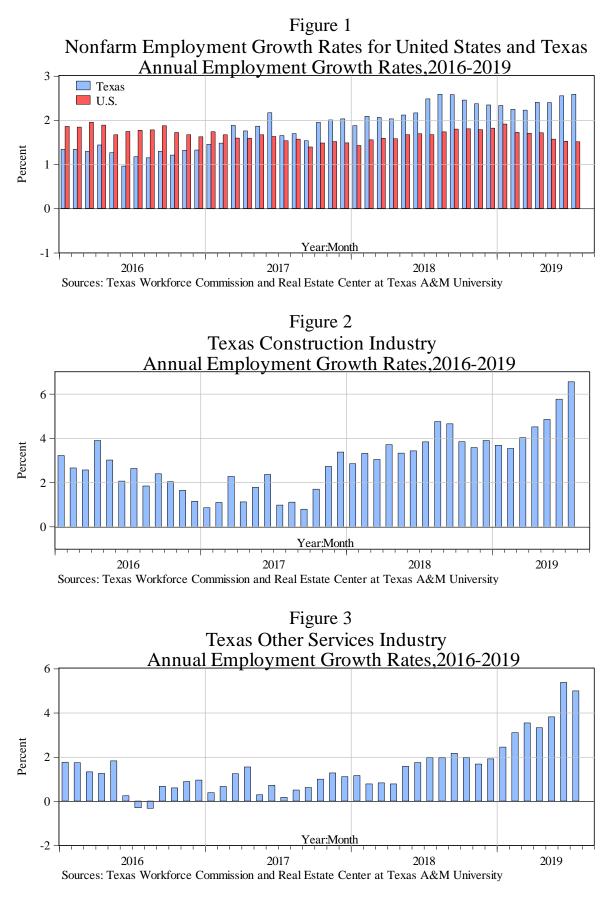
Table 8Texas Metropolitan Areas Ranked by Unemployment Rate, July 2019

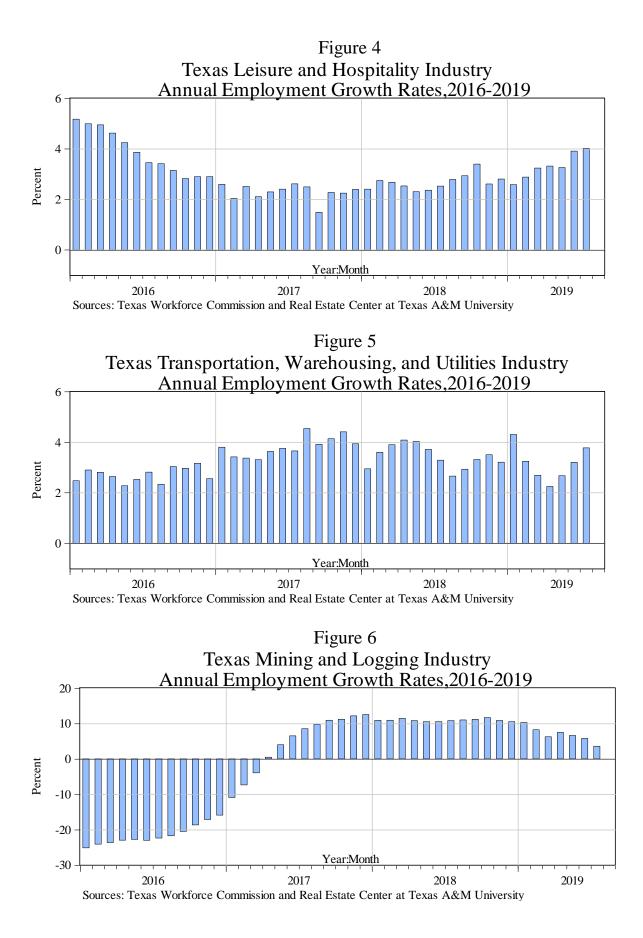


# Table 9Employment Growth Rates by Industry in Largest Texas Metropolitan Areas<br/>Annual Growth Rates from July 2018 to July 2019, Percent

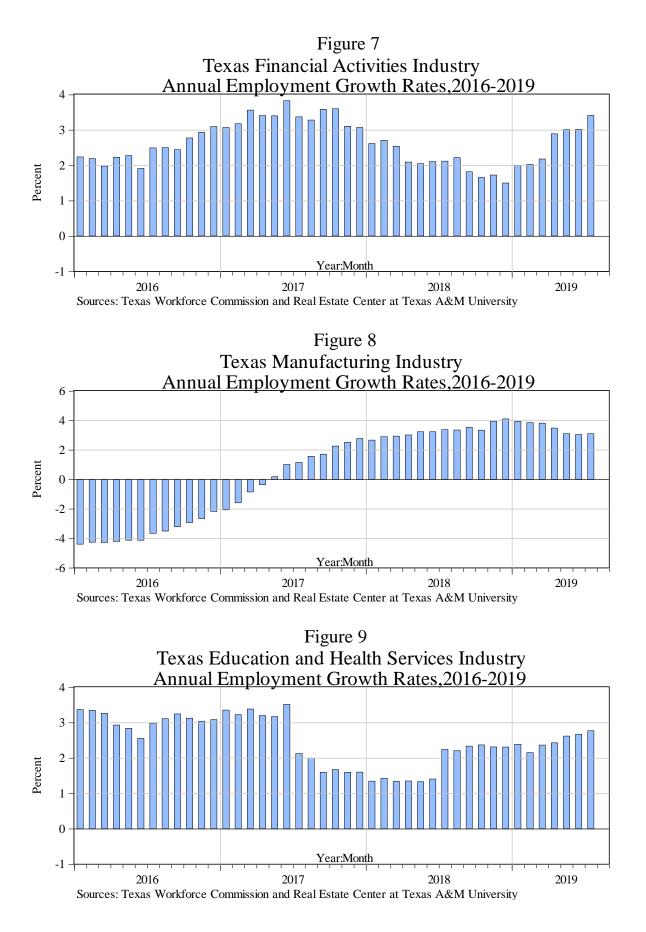
	Largest Texas Metropolitan Areas					
Industry:	Houston	Dallas	San Antonio	Fort Worth	Austin	El Paso
Mining and Construction	5.74	7.14	2.81	4.08	4.43	14.38
Manufacturing	4.77	2.43	0.59	4.25	2.62	-1.80
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	1.14	2.13	1.79	3.78	3.24	0.44
Information	-4.40	-1.94	0.96	-3.48	6.61	0.00
Financial Activities	1.75	4.51	-0.22	6.06	2.97	3.17
Professional and Business Services	4.94	6.74	2.97	-1.87	3.44	-3.70
Education and Health Services	2.32	3.04	3.12	3.66	-0.97	3.04
Leisure and Hospitality	2.97	5.34	2.55	2.19	2.42	1.88
Other Services	7.41	5.68	1.54	-1.24	2.35	2.20
Government	1.30	1.70	0.30	0.61	0.23	1.03



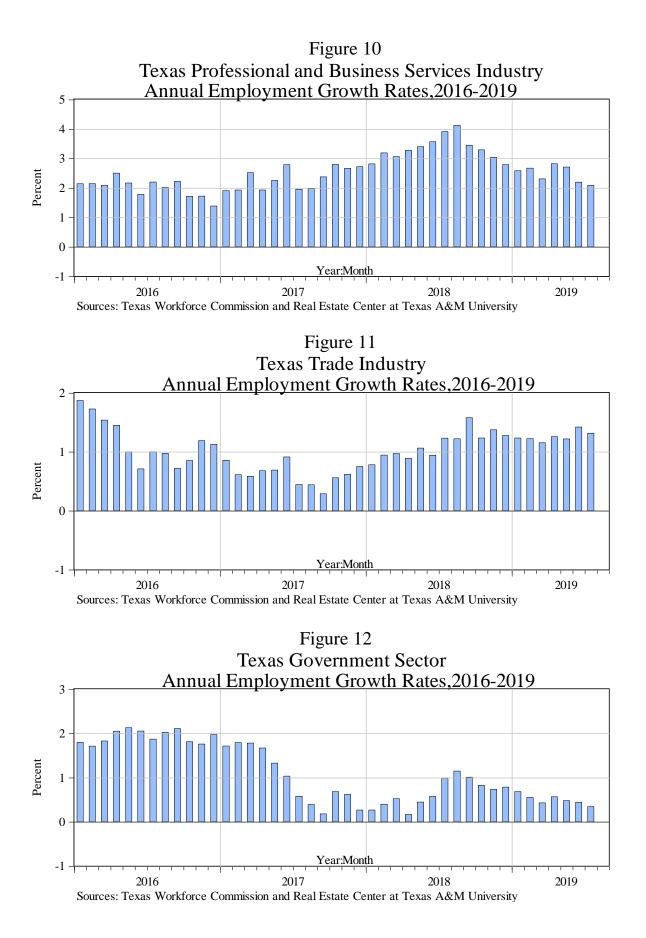




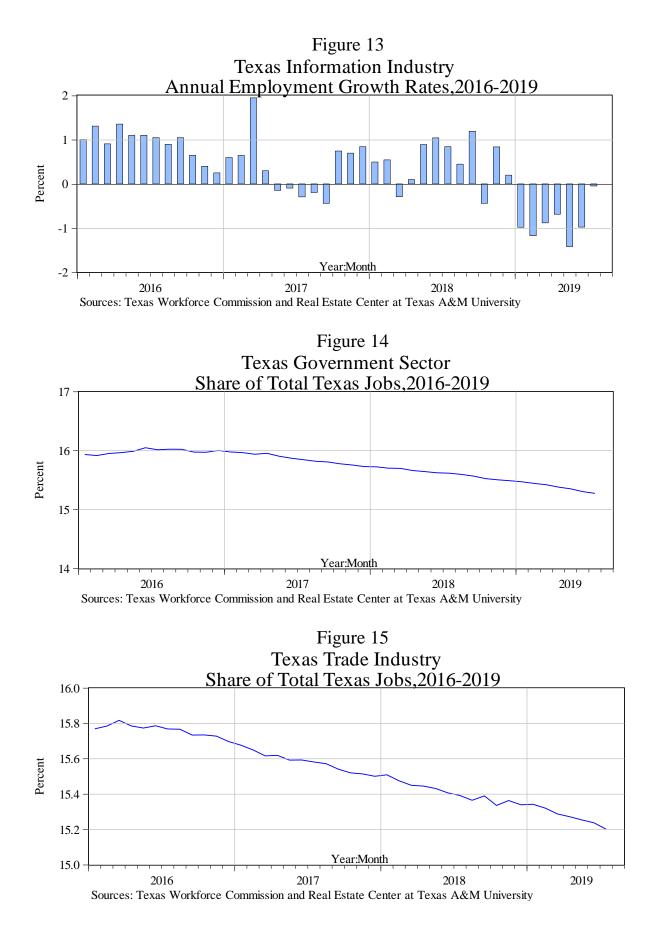


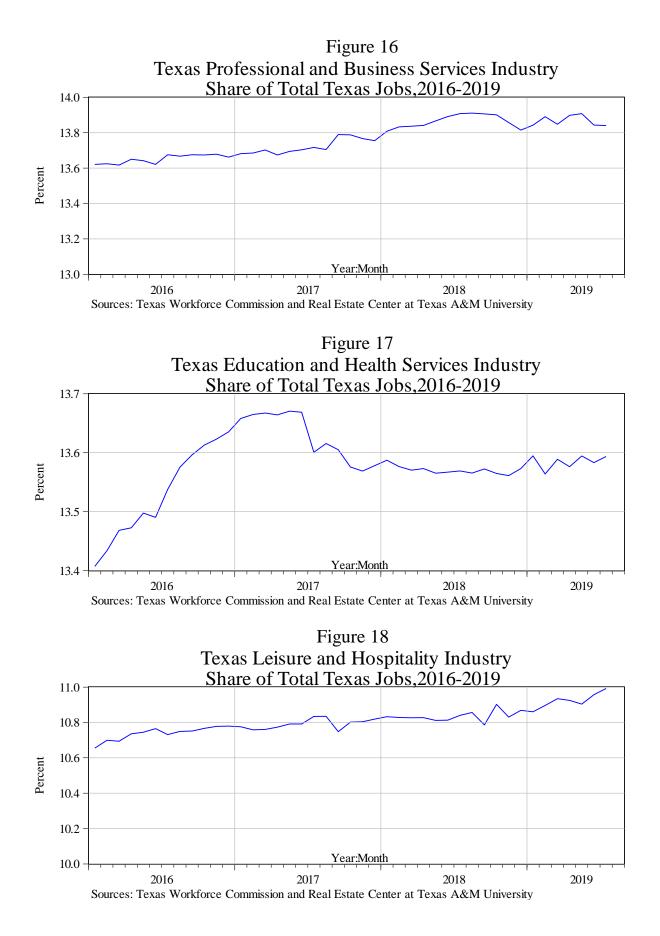




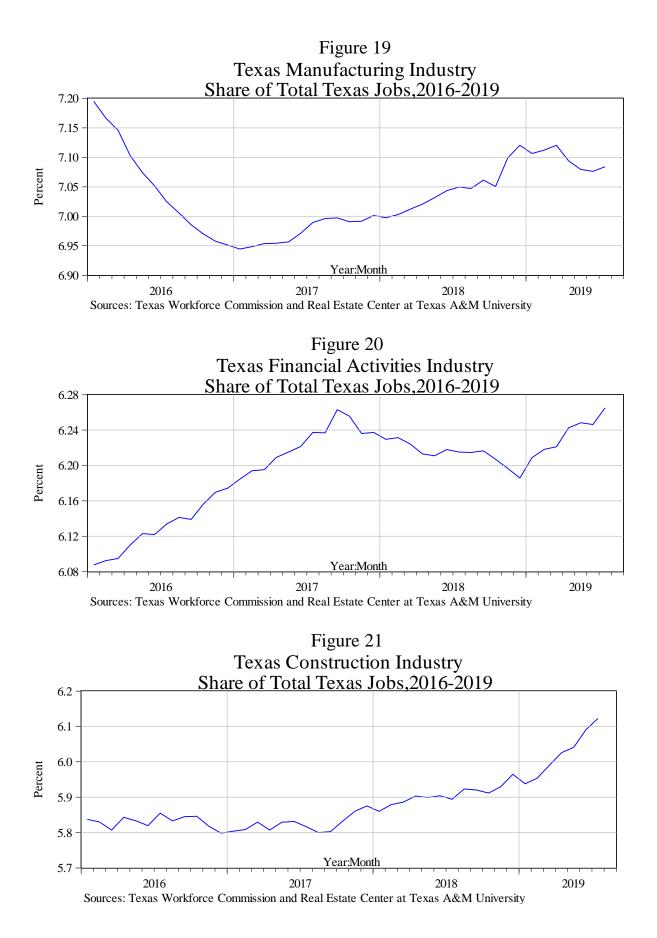




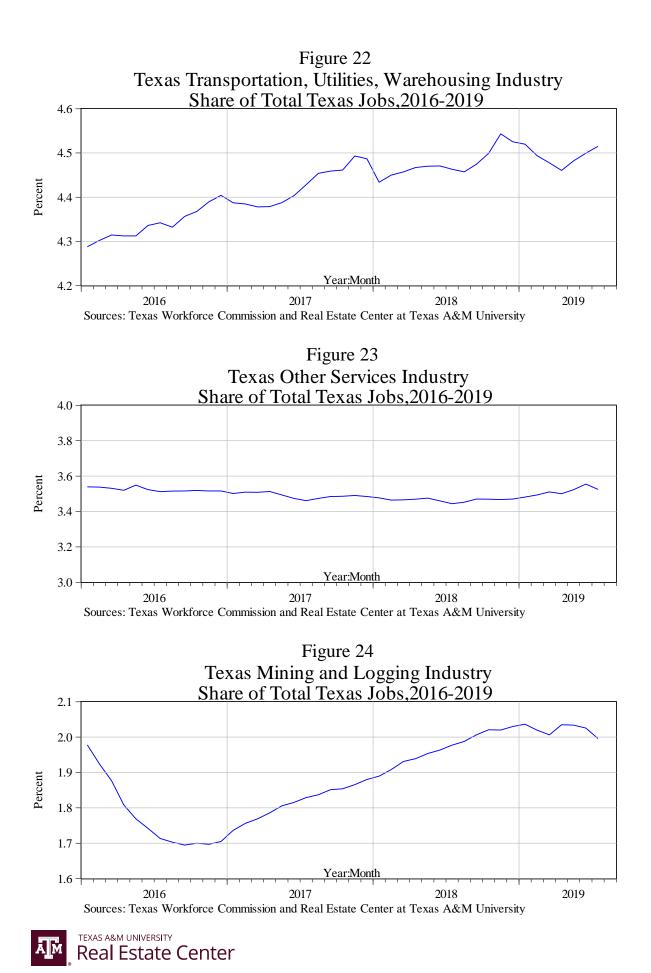


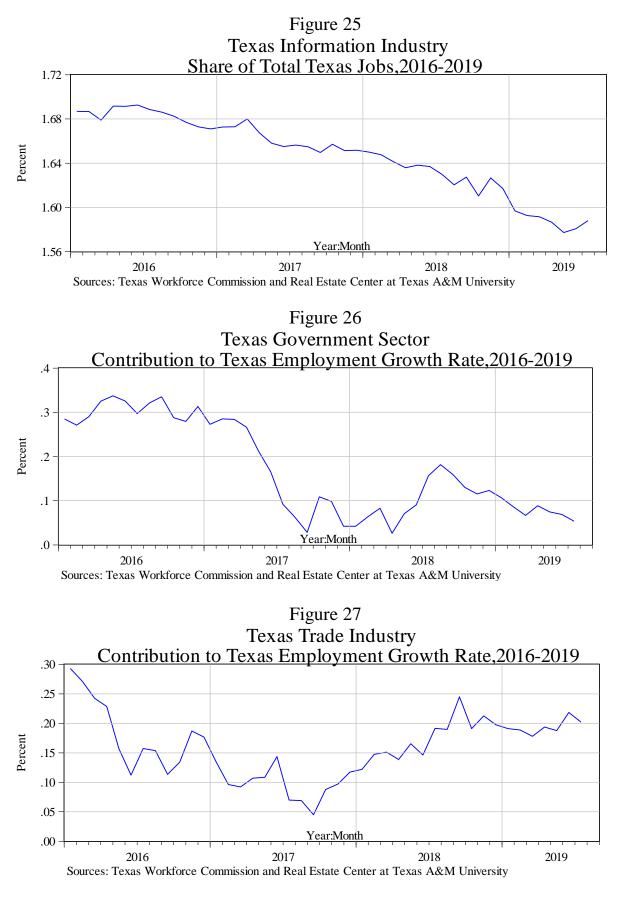


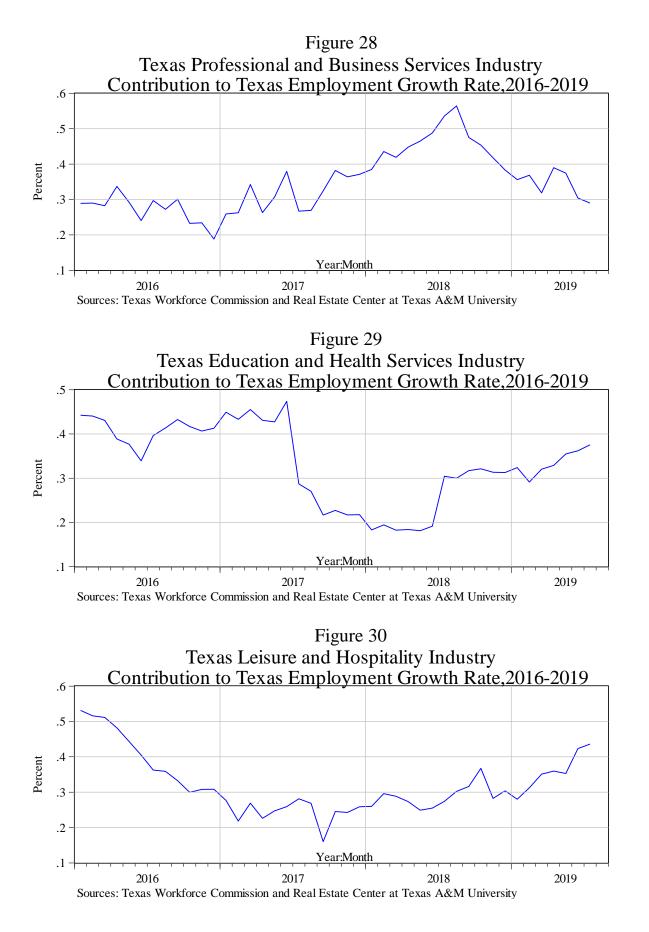




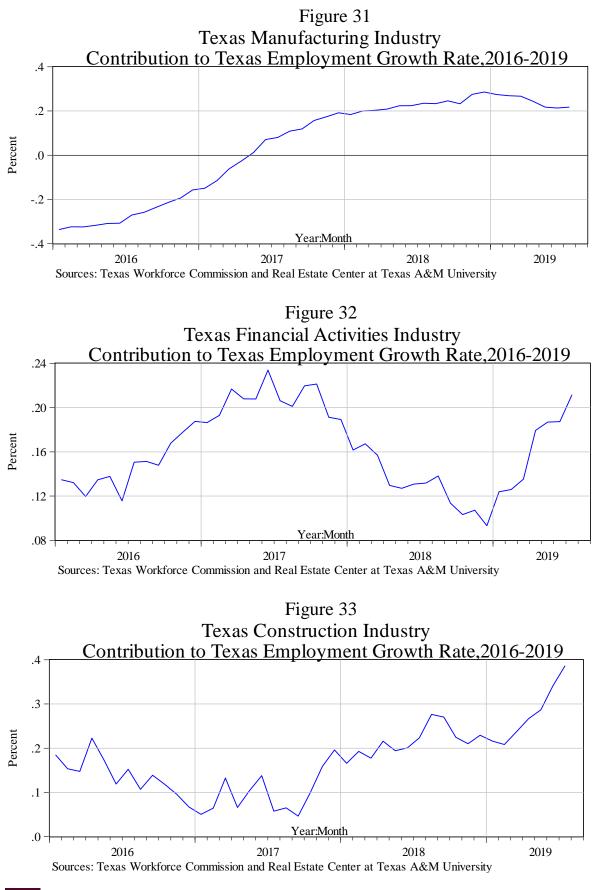


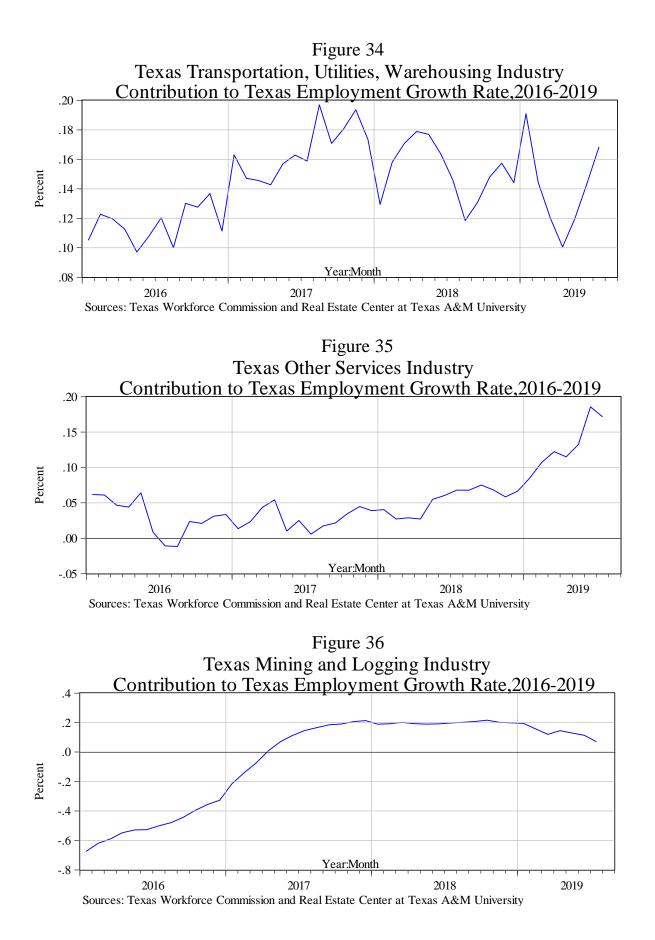


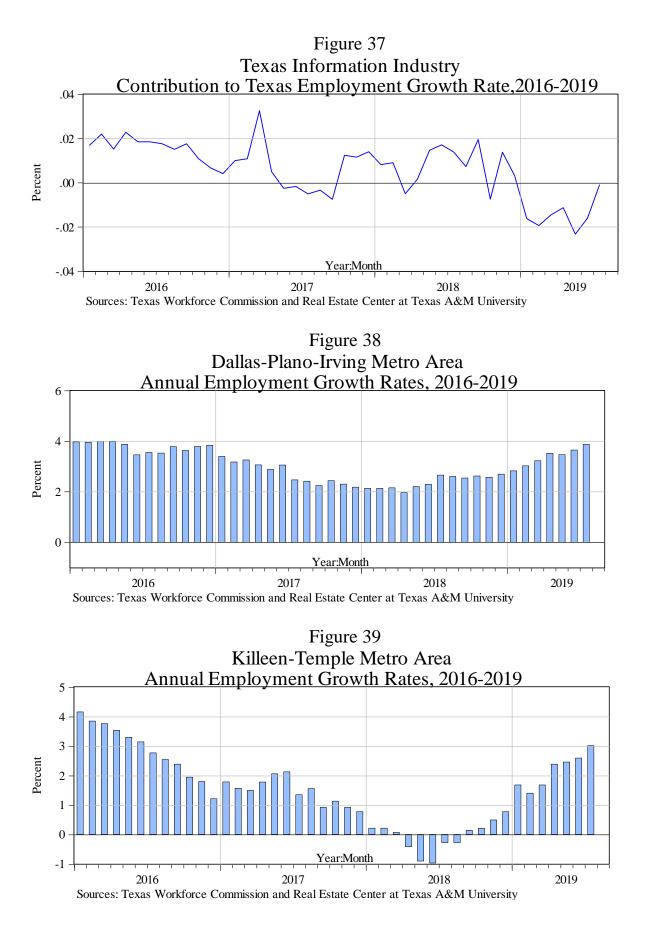




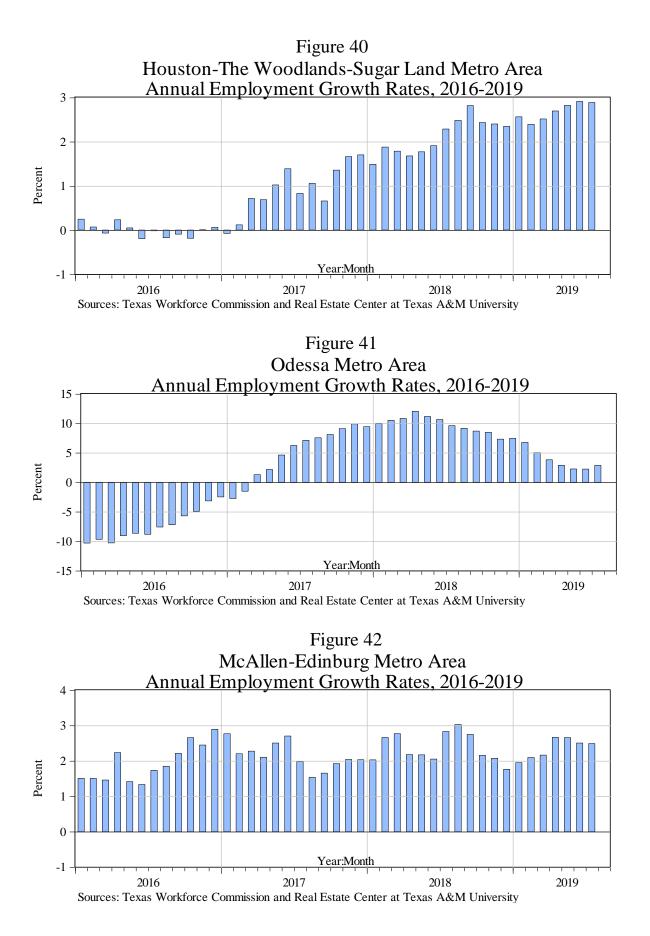


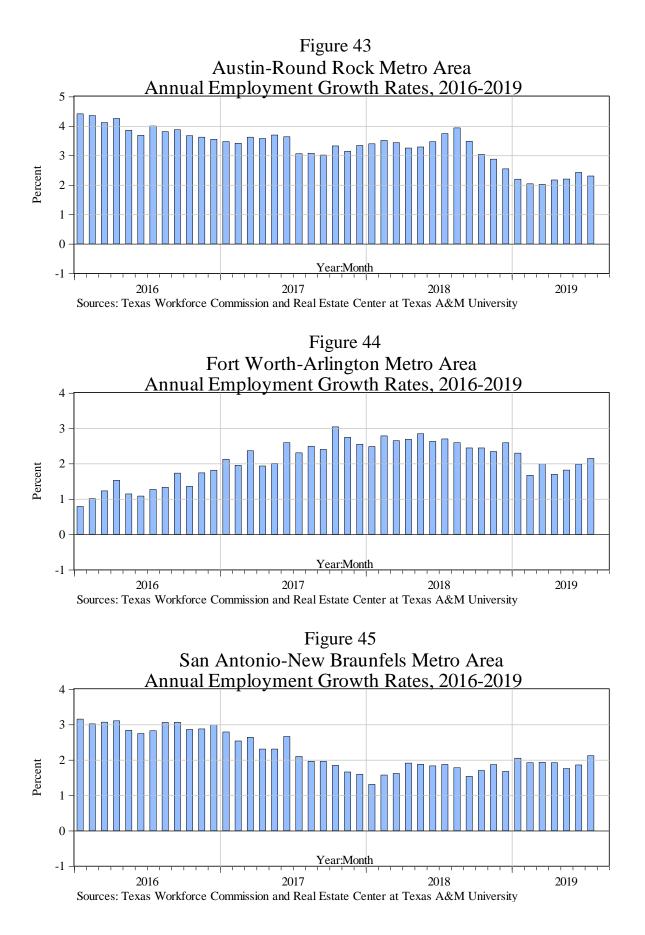


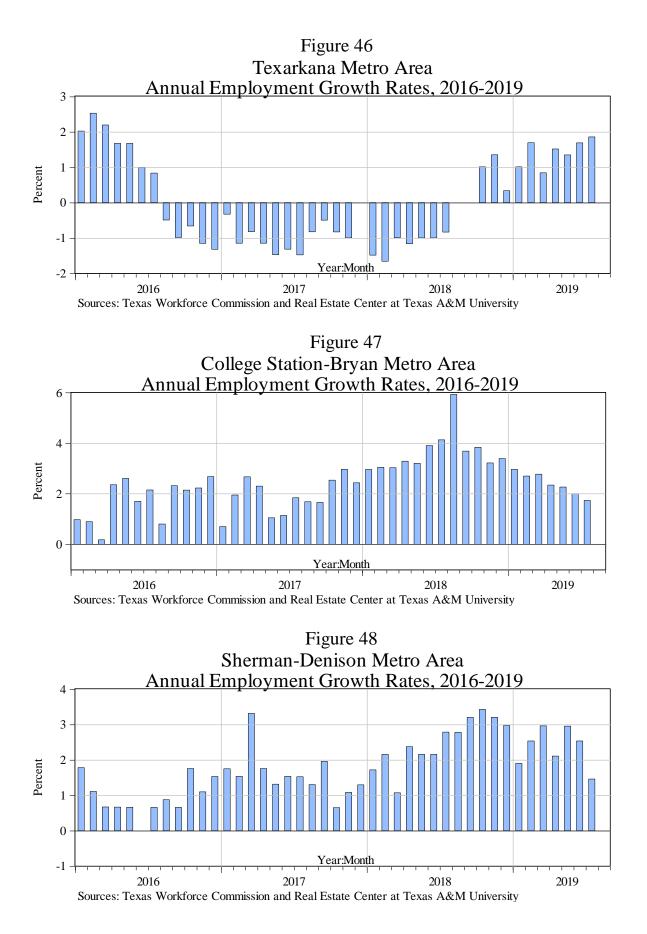




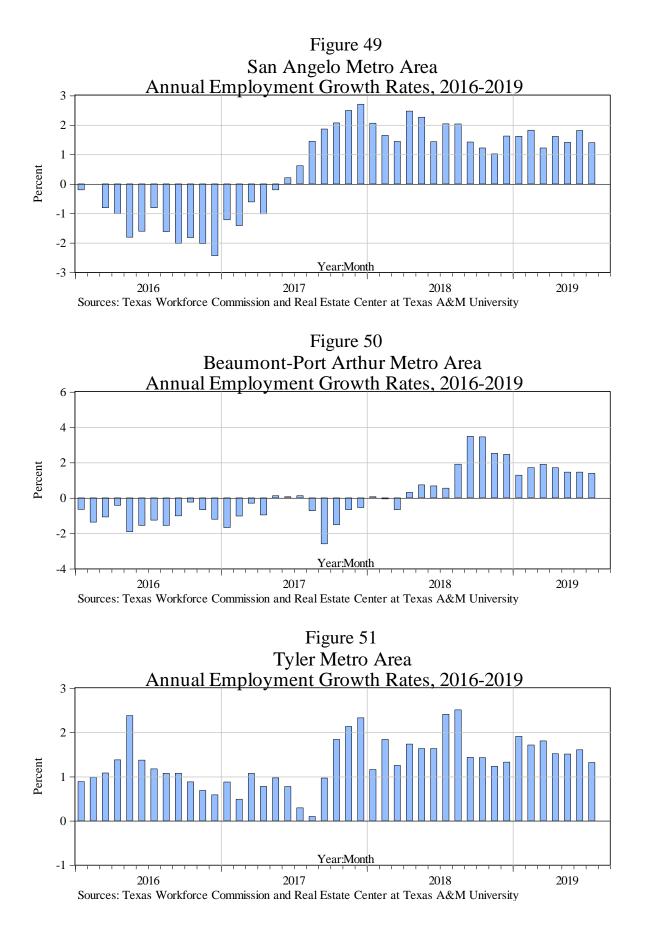




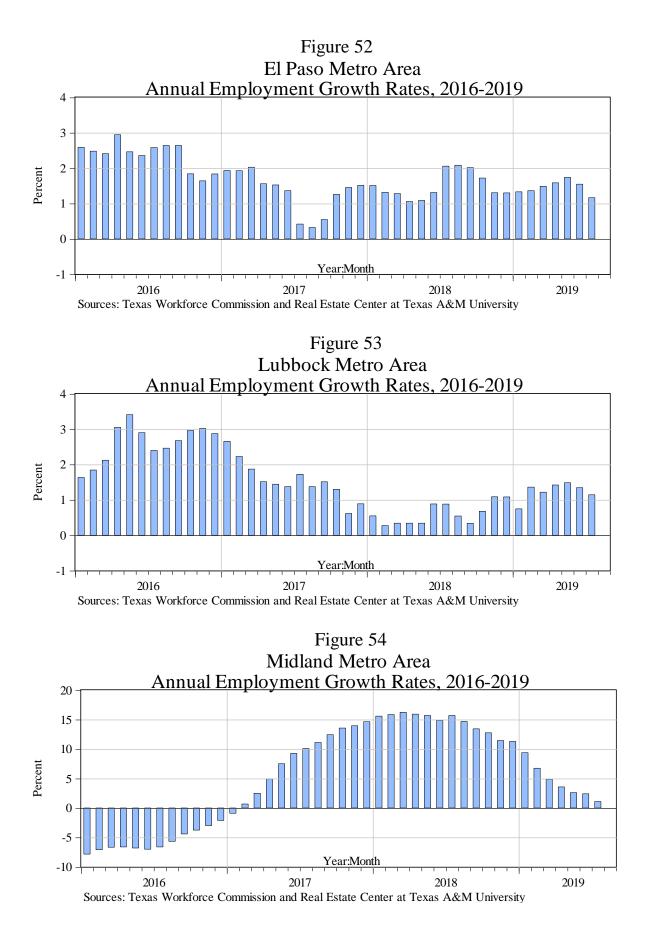


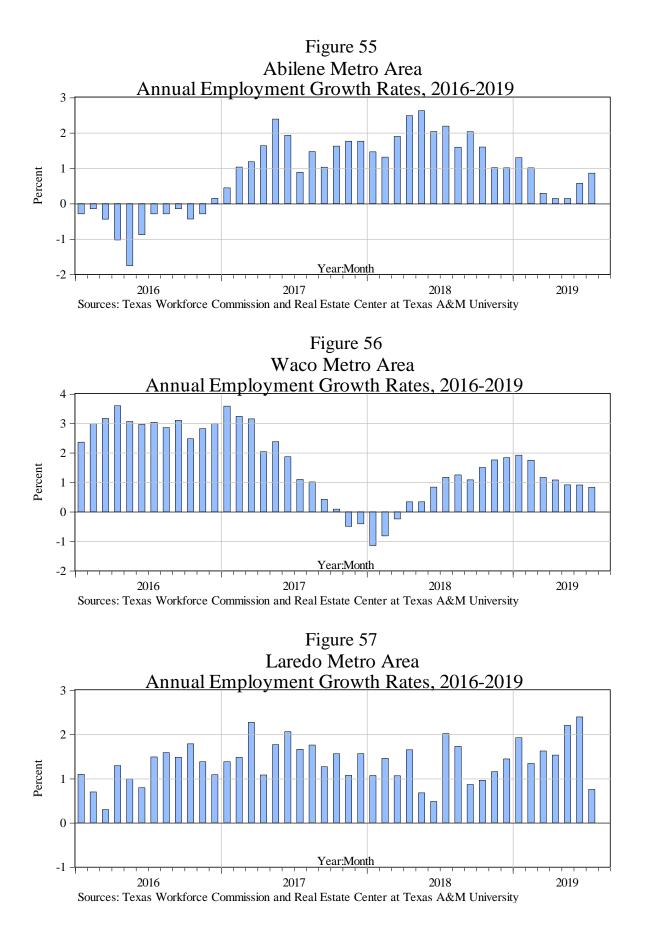


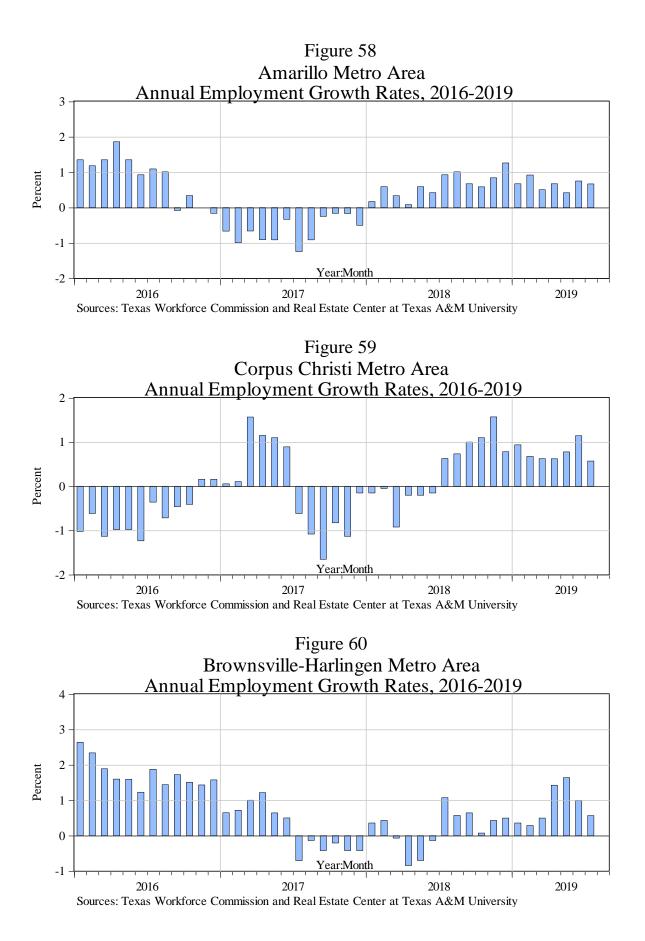




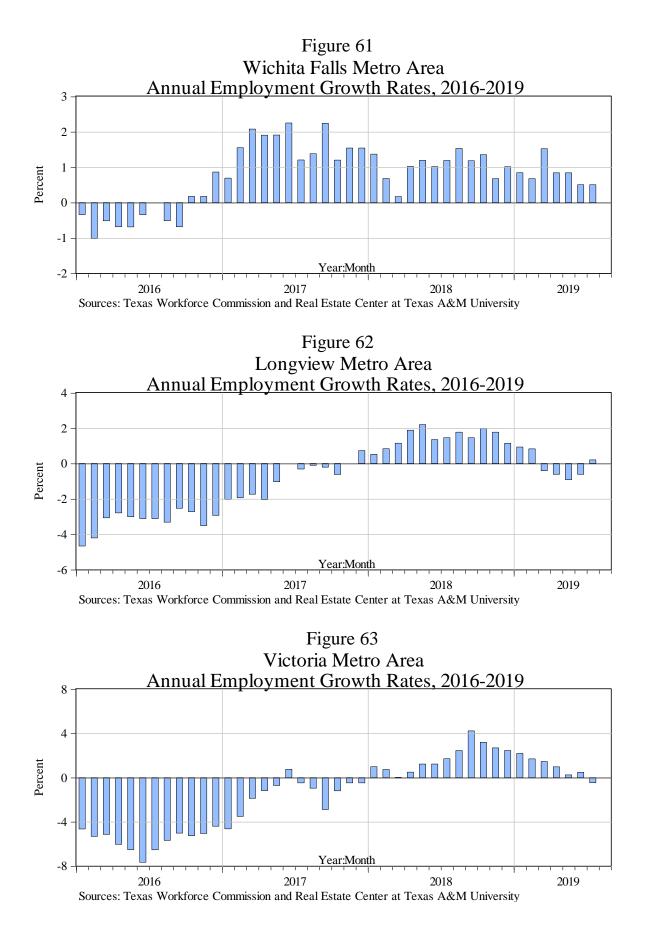




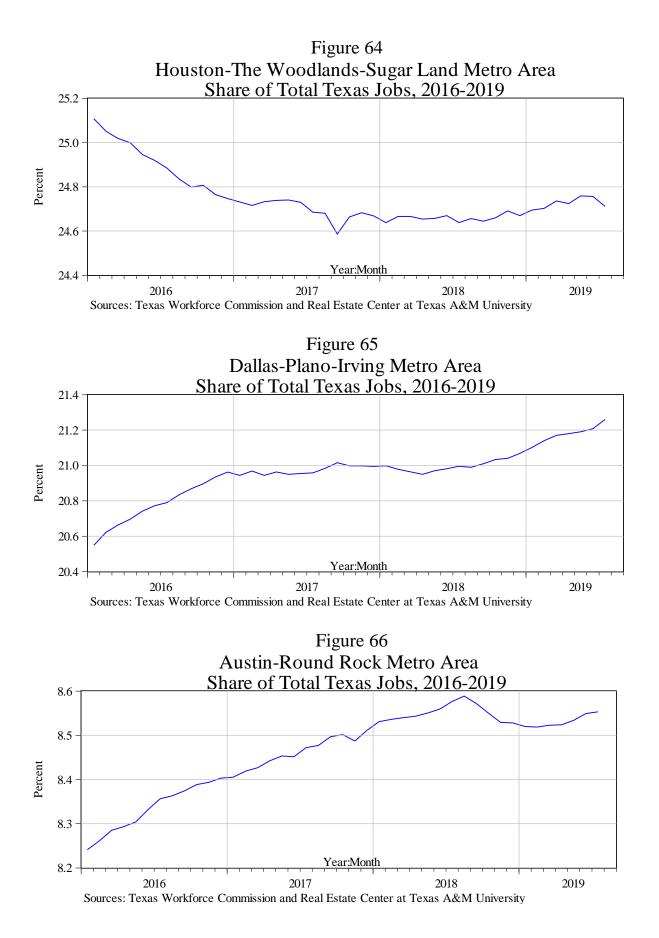


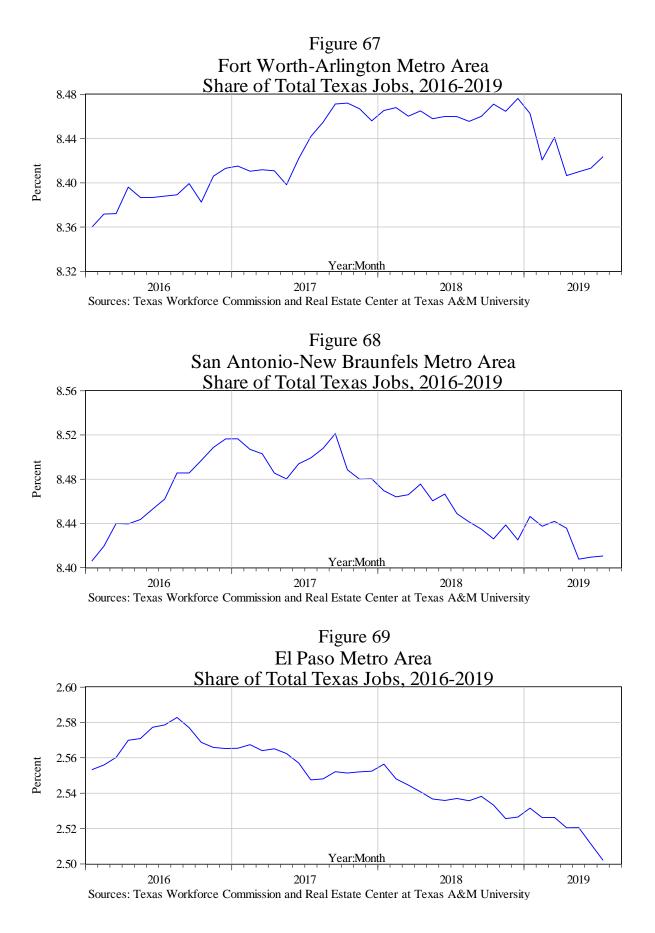




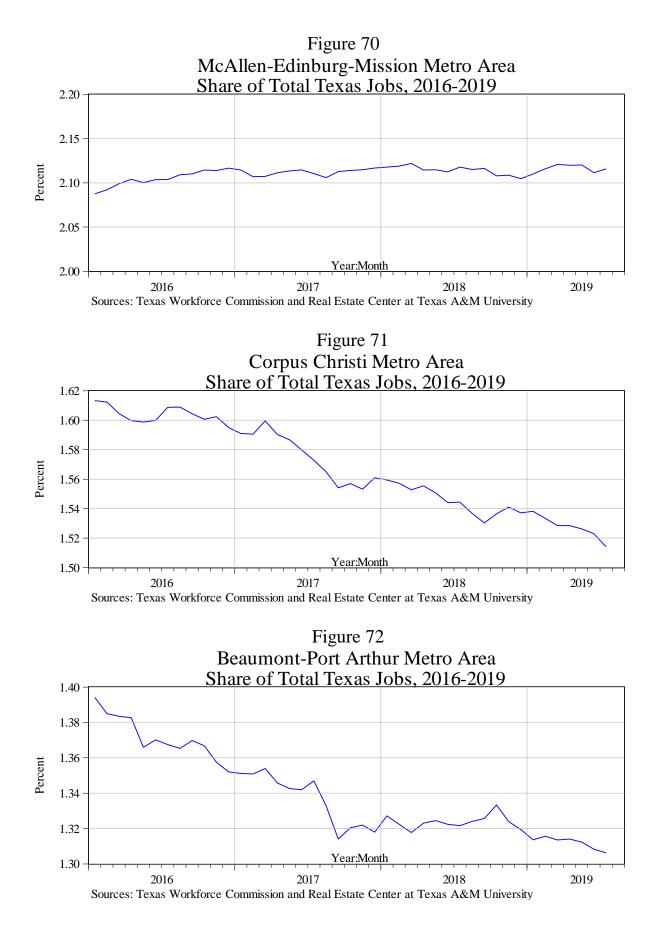




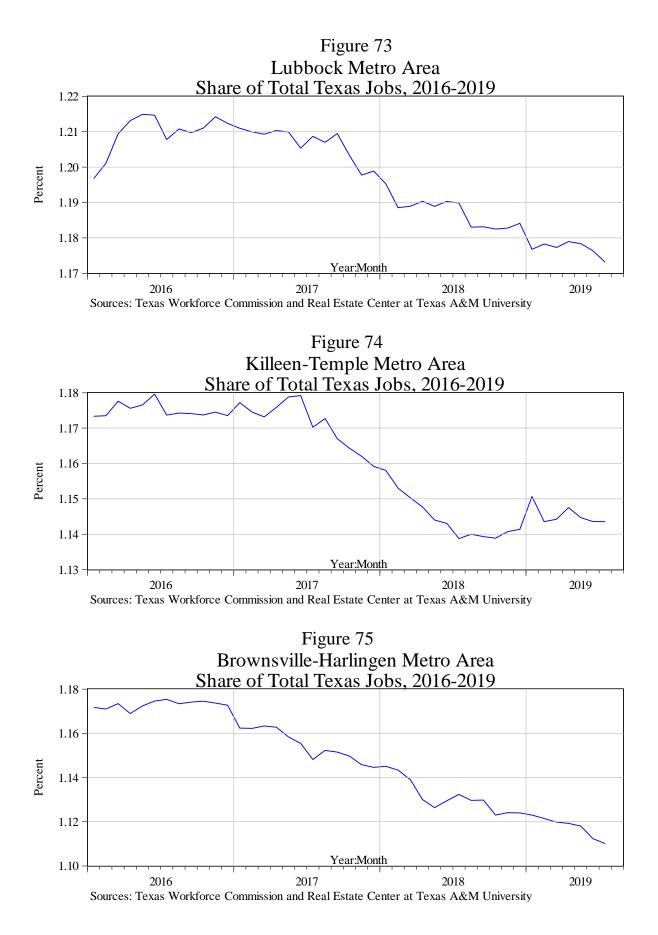


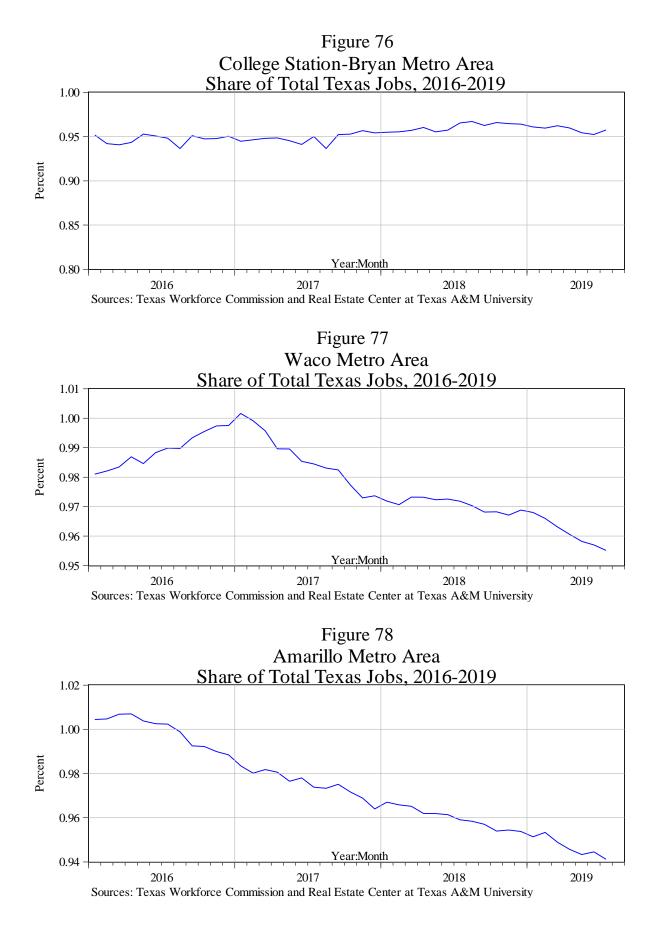


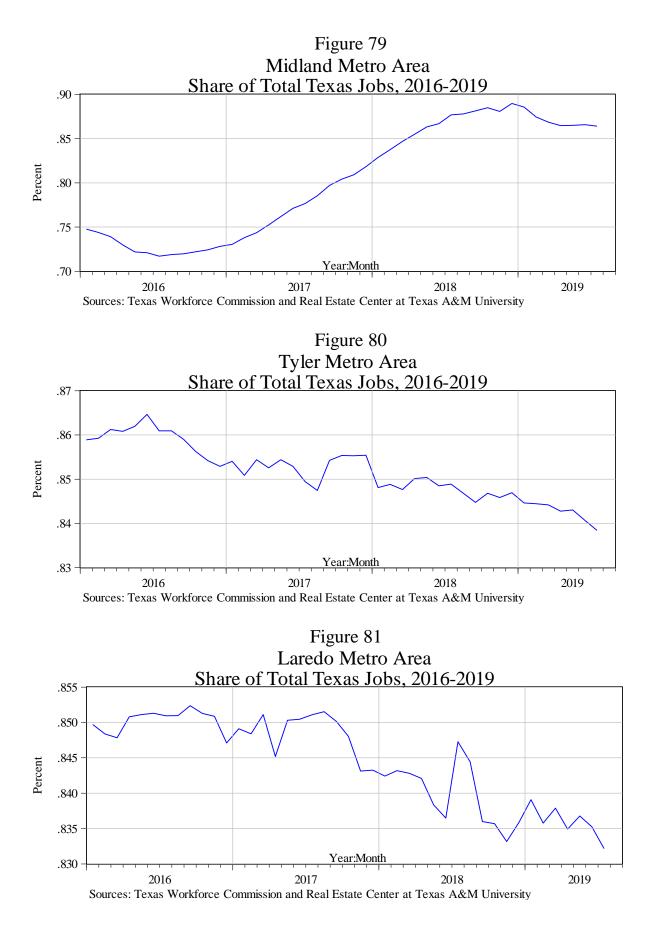




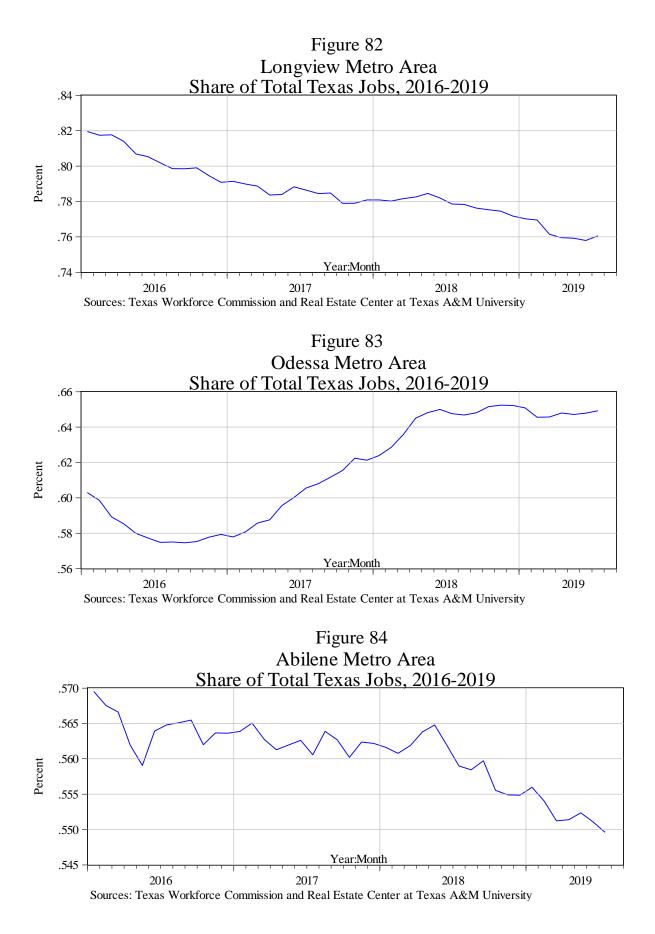




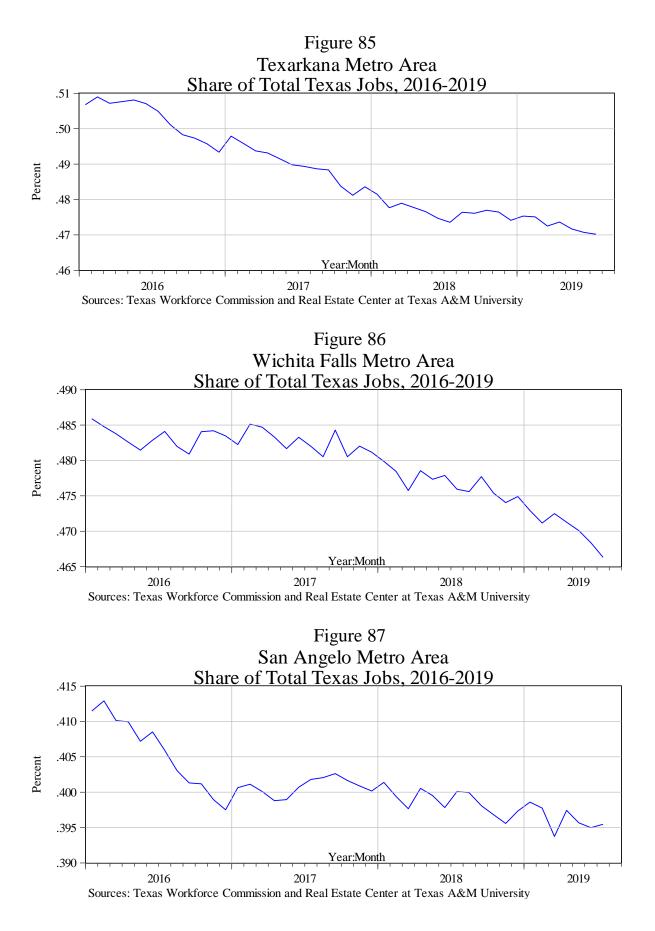




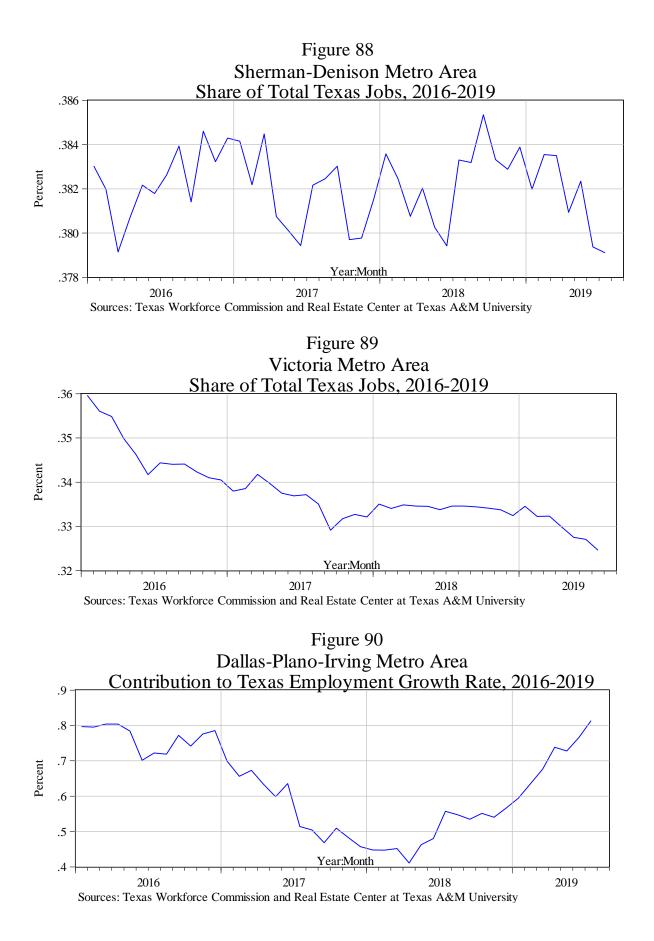


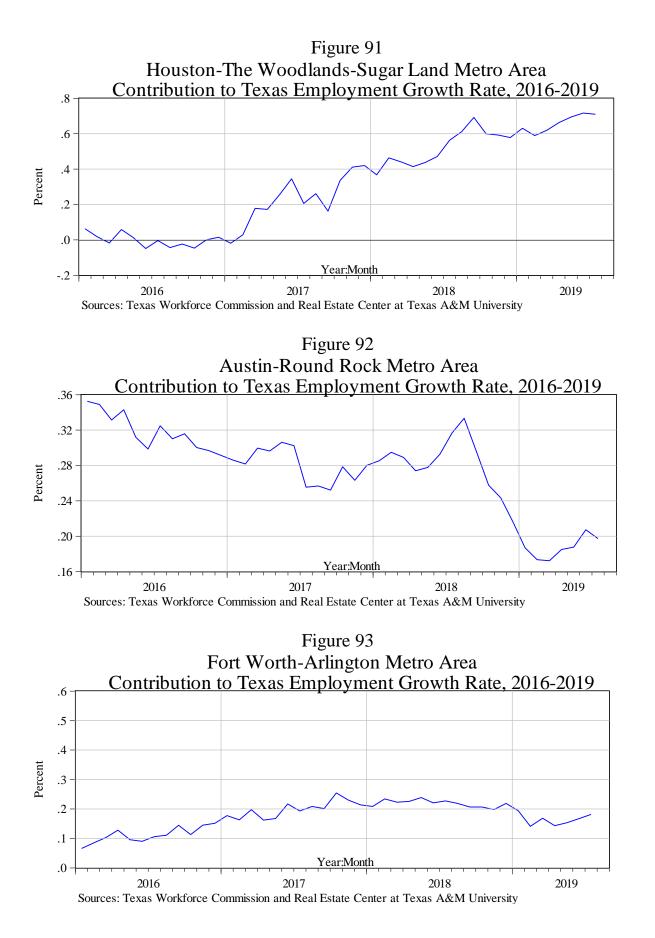




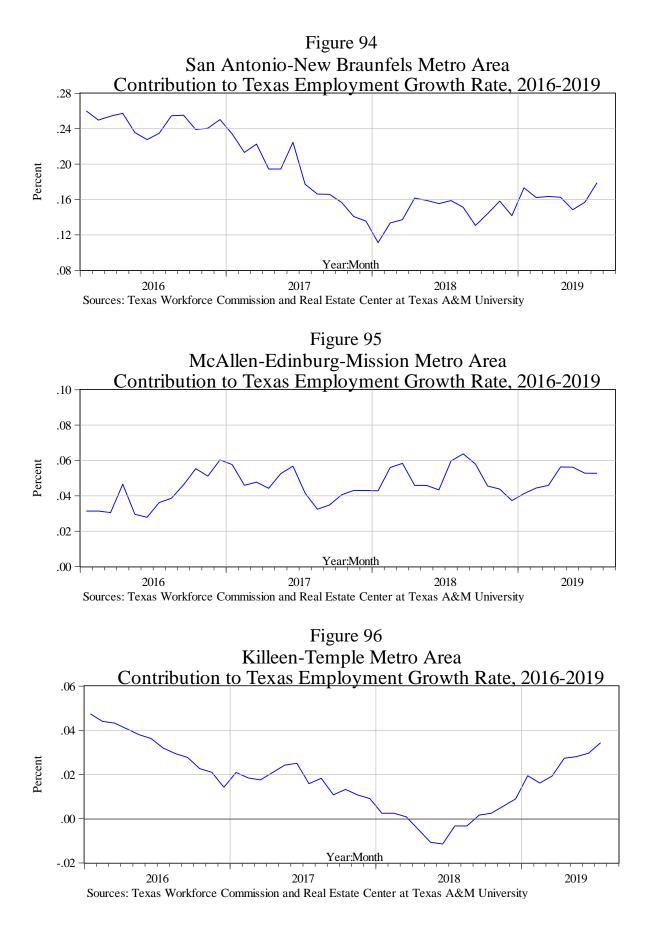




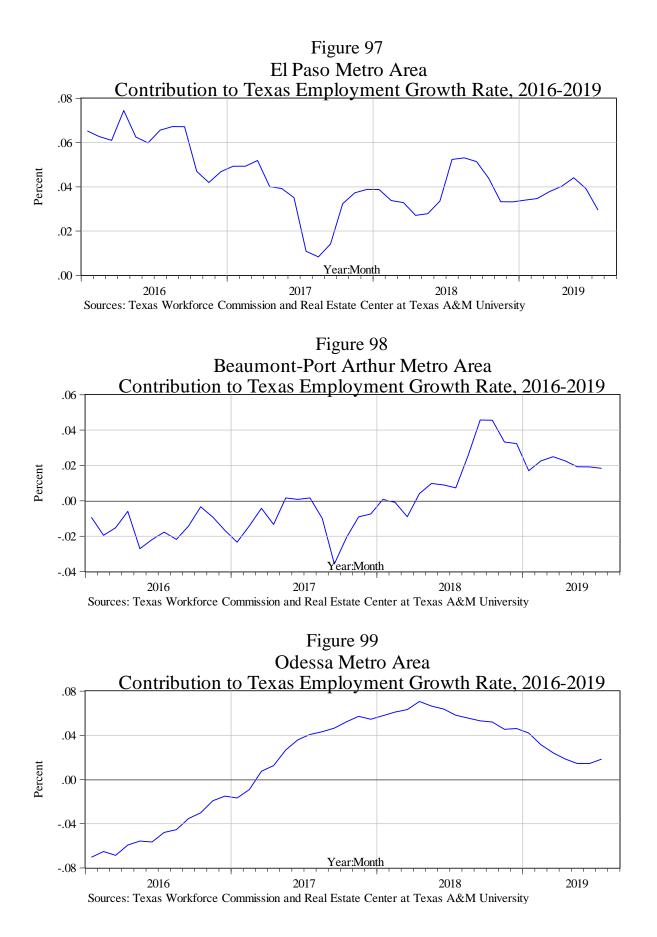




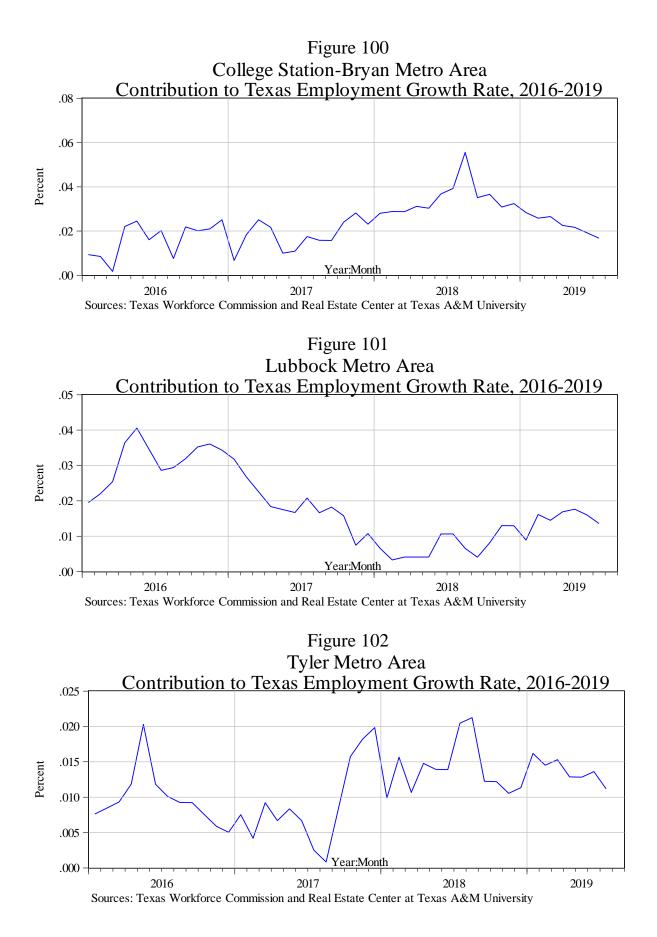


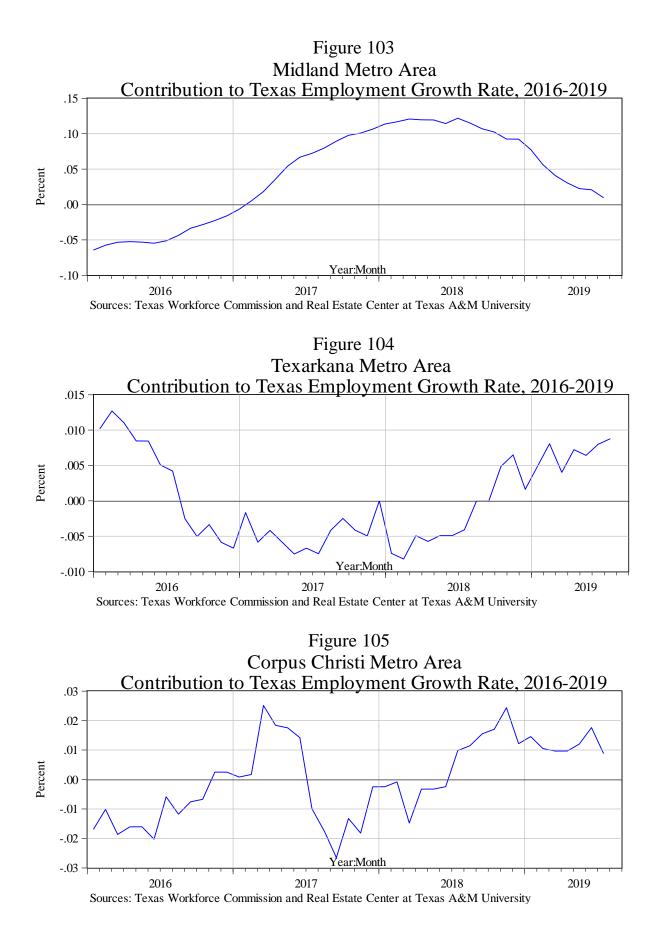


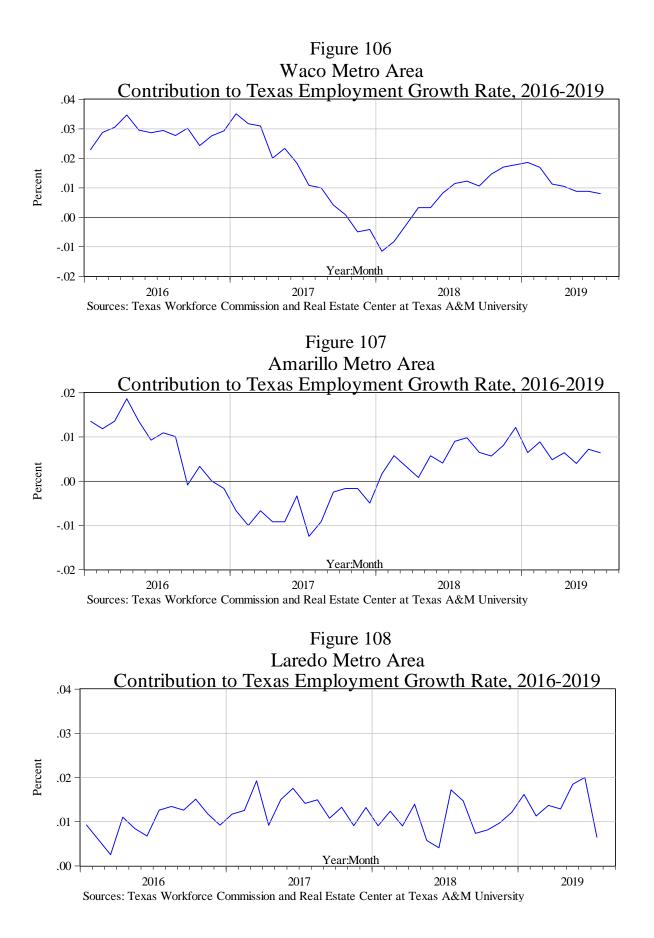




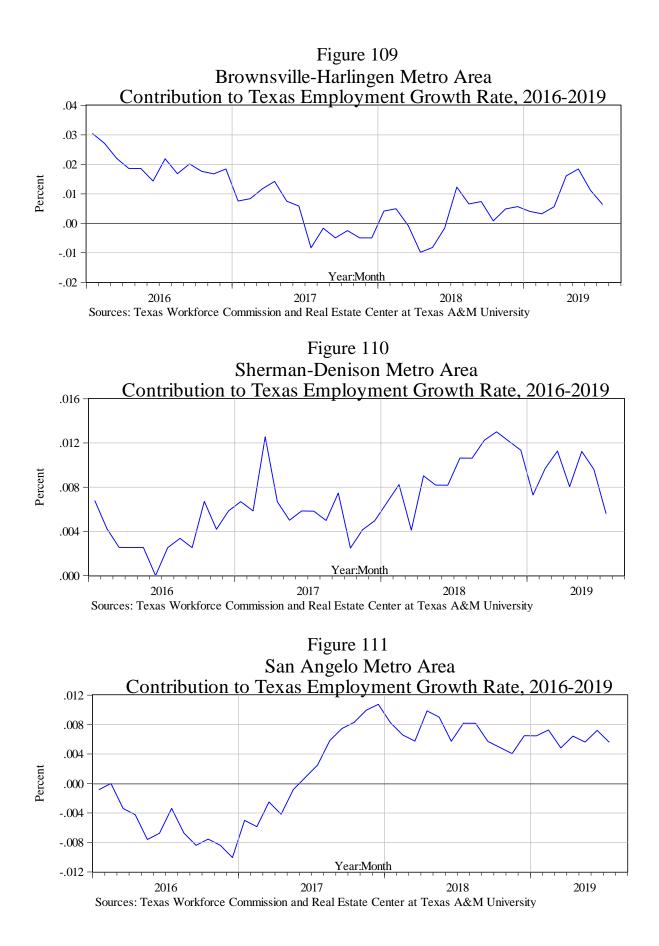




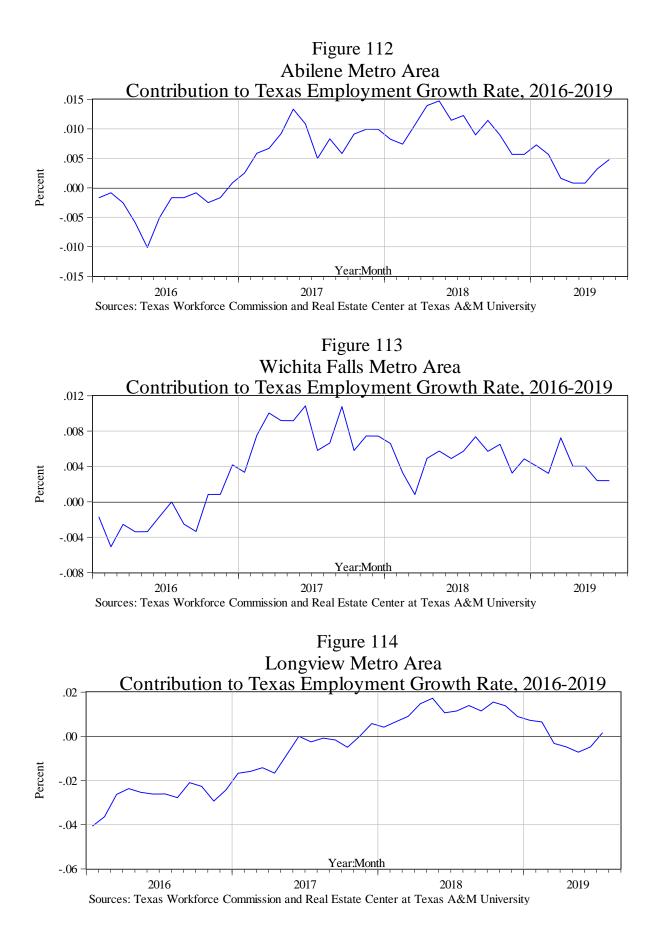


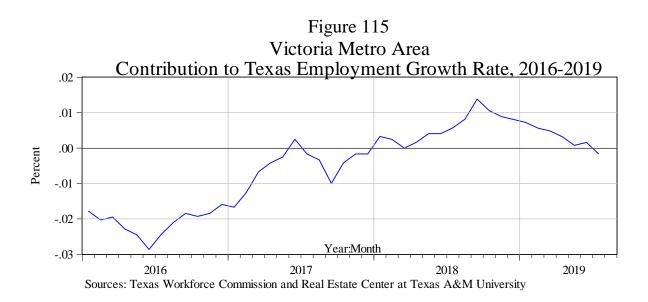
















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