

Monthly Review of the Texas Economy

Ali Anari, Research Economist



Monthly Review of the Texas Economy—December 2019

By Ali Anari

The Texas economy gained 336,700 nonagricultural jobs from November 2018 to November 2019, an annual growth rate of 2.7 percent, higher than the nation's employment growth rate of 1.5 percent (Table 1 and Figure 1). The nongovernment sector added 321,100 jobs, an annual growth rate of 3 percent, also more than the nation's employment growth rate of 1.6 percent in the private sector (Table 1).

Texas' seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in November 2019 was 3.4 percent, lower than the 3.7 percent rate in November 2018. The nation's rate decreased from 3.7 to 3.5 percent (Table 1).

Texas Employment Growth Rates by Industry

Table 2 shows Texas industries ranked by employment growth rate from November 2018 to November 2019. All Texas industries except the information industry had more jobs in November 2019 than in November 2018. The construction industry ranked first in job creation followed by other services, education and health services, financial activities, leisure and hospitality, professional and business services, 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 November 2019. Of the 12,951,400 nonagricultural jobs in November 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 November 2018, education and health services, leisure and hospitality, financial activities, construction, and other services have expanded their shares of Texas employment at the expense of the government sector; trade; manufacturing; transportation, warehousing, and utilities; mining and logging; 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 2.7 percent, or more exactly 2.6691 percent, from November 2018 to November 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 November 2018 to November 2019. Education and health services ranked first in contribution to job growth followed by construction, leisure and hospitality, professional and business services, financial activities, and manufacturing. 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 Longview and Victoria had more jobs in November 2019 than in November 2018 (Table 5). Dallas-Plano-Irving ranked first in job creation followed by San Antonio-New Braunfels, Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, 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 November 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 2.6691 percent in Texas from November 2018 to November 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 November 2018 to November 2019. Dallas-Plano-Irving ranked first followed by Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, San Antonio-New Braunfels, Austin-Round Rock, Fort Worth-Arlington, McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, El Paso, and Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood. 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 November 2019 was 3.3 percent. Midland had the lowest unemployment rate followed by Amarillo, Austin-Round Rock, College Station-Bryan, and Lubbock (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 November 2018 to November 2019. Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land is currently experiencing positive employment growth rates in the government sector and in all industries except information. The Dallas-Plano-Irving economy is currently driven by mining and construction, financial activities, professional and business services, education and health services, and leisure and hospitality. San Antonio-New Braunfels is currently experiencing employment growth in the area's government sector and in all industries except information. Fort Worth-Arlington's economy is currently driven by leisure and hospitality, financial activities, education and health services, and other services. 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 except enclose 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 trade, transportation, and utilities.



Table 1							
Texas and U.S. Labor Markets							
			Char	ige			
NonFarm Employment	Nov. 2019	Nov.2018	Absolute	Percent			
Texas	12,951,400	12,614,700	336,700	2.7			
United States	152,252,000	150,048,000	2,204,000	1.5			
Private Employment	Nov.2019	Nov.2018	Absolute	Percent			
Texas 10,979,900		10,658,800	658,800 321,100				
United States	129,608,000	127,566,000	2,042,000	1.6			
	Nov. 2019						
Labor Participation	Labor Force	Unemployed	Nov. 2019	Nov. 2018			
Texas	14,148,367	486,035	3.4	3.7			
United States	164,404,000	5,811,000	3.5	3.7			

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

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

		November	November		
Rank	Industry	2019	2018	Change	%Change
1	Construction	804,000	748,000	56,000	7.49
2	Other Services	457,800	437,400	20,400	4.66
3	Education and Health Services	1,775,900	1,710,700	65,200	3.81
4	Financial Activities	811,200	781,700	29,500	3.77
5	Leisure and Hospitality	1,416,900	1,366,200	50,700	3.71
6	Professional and Business Services	1,795,000	1,748,100	46,900	2.68
7	Manufacturing	917,200	895,500	21,700	2.42
8	Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	586,000	573,100	12,900	2.25
9	Trade	1,958,900	1,938,100	20,800	1.07
10	Government	1,971,500	1,955,900	15,600	0.80
11	Mining and Logging	254,900	254,800	100	0.04
12	Information	202,100	205,200	-3,100	-1.51



		November	November
		2019	2018
Rank	Industry	Percent	Percent
1	Government	15.22	15.50
2	Trade	15.13	15.36
3	Professional and Business Services	13.86	13.86
4	Education and Health Services	13.71	13.56
5	Leisure and Hospitality	10.94	10.83
6	Manufacturing	7.08	7.10
7	Financial Activities	6.26	6.20
8	Construction	6.21	5.93
9	Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	4.52	4.54
10	Other Services	3.53	3.47
11	Mining and Logging	1.97	2.02
12	Information	1.56	1.63
	Total	100.00	100.00

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

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

November			Novembe
		2019	201
Rank	Industry	Percent	Percer
1	Education and Health Services	0.5169	0.313
2	Construction	0.4439	0.210
3	Leisure and Hospitality	0.4019	0.282
4	Professional and Business Services	0.3718	0.417
5	Financial Activities	0.2339	0.107
6	Manufacturing	0.1720	0.275
7	Trade	0.1649	0.212
8	Other Services	0.1617	0.058
9	Government	0.1237	0.115
10	Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	0.1023	0.157
11	Mining and Logging	0.0008	0.202
12	Information	-0.0246	0.013
	Total	2.6691	2.365

 Table 4

 Contributions of Texas Industries and the Government Sector to 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	Employment Growth Rate, %
1	Dallas-Plano-Irving	3.7
2	San Antonio-New Braunfels	3.0
3	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	2.9
4	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land	2.7
4	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	2.7
4	Austin-Round Rock	2.7
	Texas	2.7
7	Fort Worth-Arlington	2.1
8	College Station Bryan	2.0
9	El Paso	1.9
10	Laredo	1.7
11	Lubbock	1.5
12	Abilene	1.3
13	Sherman-Denison	1.2
13	Waco	1.2
15	Tyler	1.1
16	Corpus Christi	1.0
17	San Angelo	0.8
17	Beaumont-Port Arthur	0.8
19	Texarkana	0.7
20	Brownsville-Harlingen	0.6
21	Midland	0.5
21	Amarillo	0.5
23	Odessa	0.4
24	Wichita Falls	0.3
25	Victoria	-1.0
26	Longview	-1.1
	Micropolitan Texas	3.5

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



		November	November
		2019	2018
Rank	Metropolitan Area	Percent	Percent
1	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land	24.7078	24.6597
2	Dallas-Plano-Irving	21.2494	21.0336
3	Austin-Round Rock	8.5296	8.5498
4	San Antonio-New Braunfels	8.4694	8.4260
5	Fort Worth-Arlington	8.4169	8.4712
6	El Paso	2.5055	2.5333
7	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	2.1094	2.1079
8	Corpus Christi	1.5164	1.5365
9	Beaumont-Port Arthur	1.2995	1.3333
10	Lubbock	1.1690	1.1825
11	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	1.1435	1.1389
12	Brownsville-Harlingen	1.1010	1.1230
13	College Station Bryan	0.9582	0.9659
14	Waco	0.9536	0.9682
15	Amarillo	0.9343	0.9539
16	Midland	0.8625	0.8849
17	Tyler	0.8331	0.8468
18	Laredo	0.8254	0.8357
19	Longview	0.7459	0.7754
20	Odessa	0.6378	0.6516
21	Abilene	0.5474	0.5555
22	Texarkana	0.4671	0.4770
23	Wichita Falls	0.4633	0.4754
24	San Angelo	0.3884	0.3968
25	Sherman-Denison	0.3776	0.3833
26	Victoria	0.3220	0.3341
	Micropolitan Texas	8.4663	8.3998
	Total	100.0000	100.0000

Table 6Texas Metropolitan and Micropolitan Shares of Total Texas Jobs

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



		November	November
Rank	Metropolitan Area	2019	2018
1	Dallas-Plano-Irving	0.7761	0.5513
2	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land	0.6762	0.6000
3	San Antonio-New Braunfels	0.2568	0.1439
4	Austin-Round Rock	0.2283	0.2577
5	Fort Worth-Arlington	0.1768	0.2065
6	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	0.0571	0.0455
7	El Paso	0.0468	0.0439
8	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	0.0333	0.0024
9	College Station Bryan	0.0190	0.0366
10	Lubbock	0.0174	0.0081
11	Corpus Christi	0.0159	0.0171
12	Laredo	0.0143	0.0081
13	Waco	0.0119	0.0146
14	Beaumont-Port Arthur	0.0103	0.0455
15	Tyler	0.0095	0.0122
16	Abilene	0.0071	0.0089
17	Brownsville-Harlingen	0.0063	0.0008
18	Amarillo	0.0048	0.0057
18	Midland	0.0048	0.1024
18	Sherman-Denison	0.0048	0.0130
21	San Angelo	0.0032	0.0049
21	Texarkana	0.0032	0.0049
23	Odessa	0.0024	0.0520
24	Wichita Falls	0.0016	0.0065
25	Victoria	-0.0032	0.0106
26	Longview	-0.0087	0.0154
	Micropolitan Texas	0.2933	0.2301
	Total	2.6691	2.4490

 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-	N.C. (market) (days America	U 1 D 0/
<u>Rank</u>	Metropolitan Area	Unemployment Rate,%
1	Midland	2.1
2	Amarillo	2.5
2	Austin-Round Rock	2.5
4	College Station Bryan	2.6
4	Lubbock	2.6
6	Abilene	2.9
6	Odessa	2.9
6	San Angelo	2.9
6	San Antonio	2.9
6	Sherman-Denison	2.9
6	Wichita Falls	2.9
12	Dallas-Plano-Irving	3.0
13	Fort Worth-Arlington	3.1
13	Waco	3.1
15	Tyler	3.2
	Texas	3.3
16	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	3.5
16	Laredo	3.5
16	Victoria	3.5
19	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land	3.6
20	El Paso	3.7
20	Longview	3.7
22	Texarkana	3.9
23	Corpus Christi	4.0
24	Beaumont-Port Arthur	5.2
25	Brownsville-Harlingen	5.4
26	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	6.1
	avas Workforce Commission and Pael Estate Conter s	

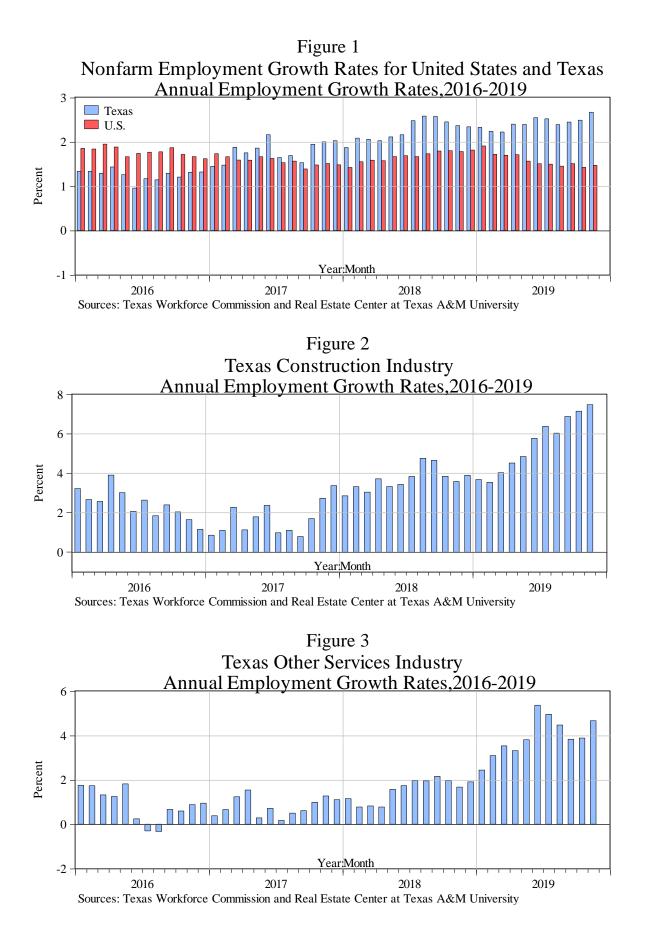
Table 8Texas Metropolitan Areas Ranked by Unemployment Rate, November 2019



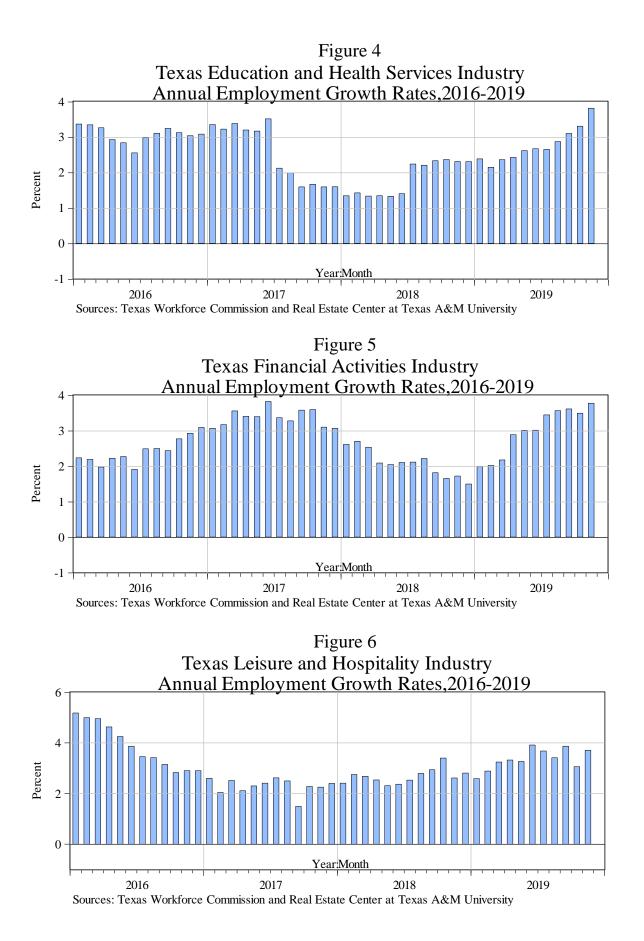
Table 9
Employment Growth Rates by Industry in Largest Texas Metropolitan Areas
Annual Growth Rates from November 2018 to November 2019, Percent

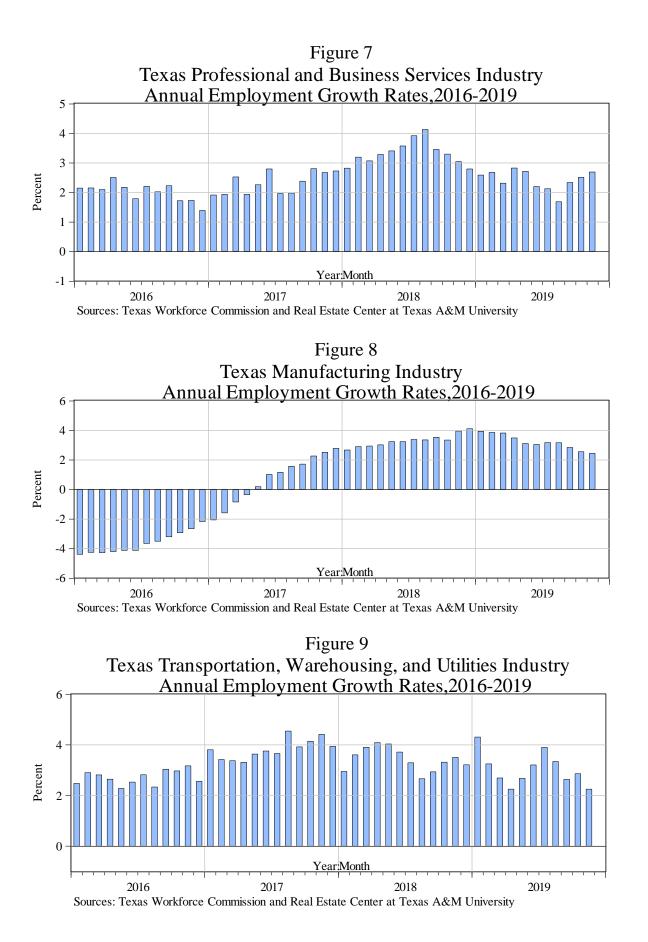
	Largest Texas Metropolitan Areas					
Industry:	Houston	Dallas	San Antonio	Fort Worth	Austin	El Paso
Mining and Construction	3.51	10.41	10.40	2.48	9.86	6.79
Manufacturing	2.82	2.09	2.55	2.18	0.49	0.00
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	1.23	2.10	0.43	1.85	2.05	-0.57
Information	-5.99	0.28	0.00	-1.80	2.36	-2.17
Financial Activities	2.25	5.10	1.62	4.86	2.20	3.15
Professional and Business Services	5.26	4.51	5.23	-0.86	3.46	5.11
Education and Health Services	3.25	4.40	3.48	3.03	-0.86	3.20
Leisure and Hospitality	2.14	4.12	6.04	5.07	3.72	2.49
Other Services	6.53	2.30	1.82	2.86	7.08	1.10
Government	1.12	1.53	0.87	0.42	1.64	1.63



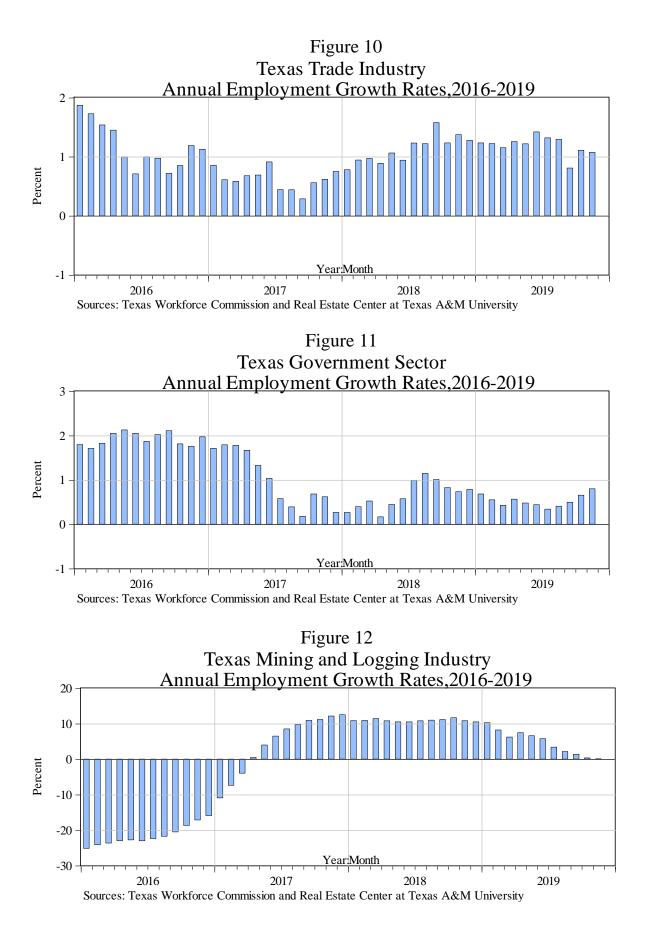


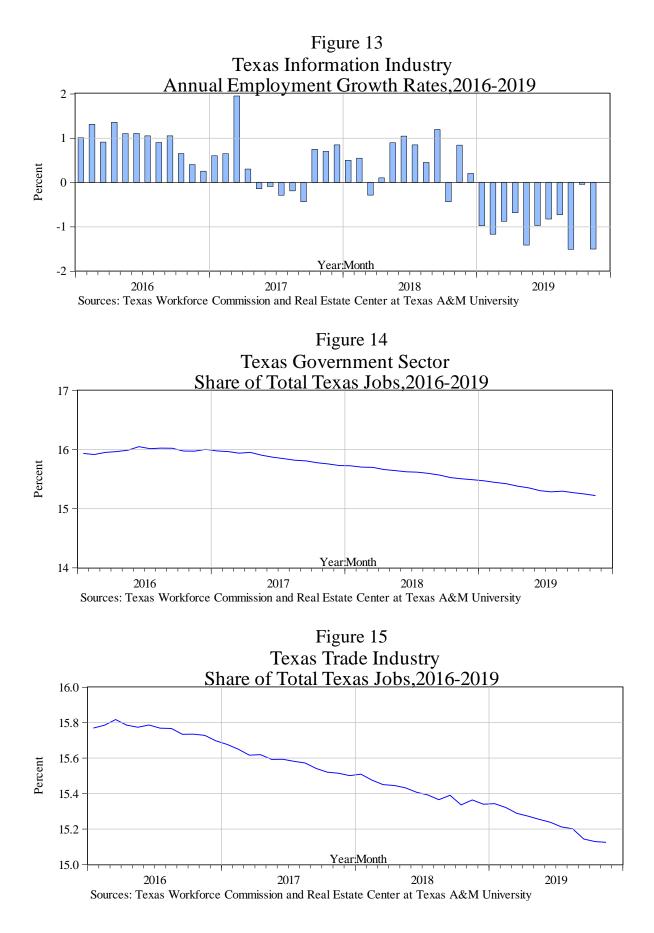


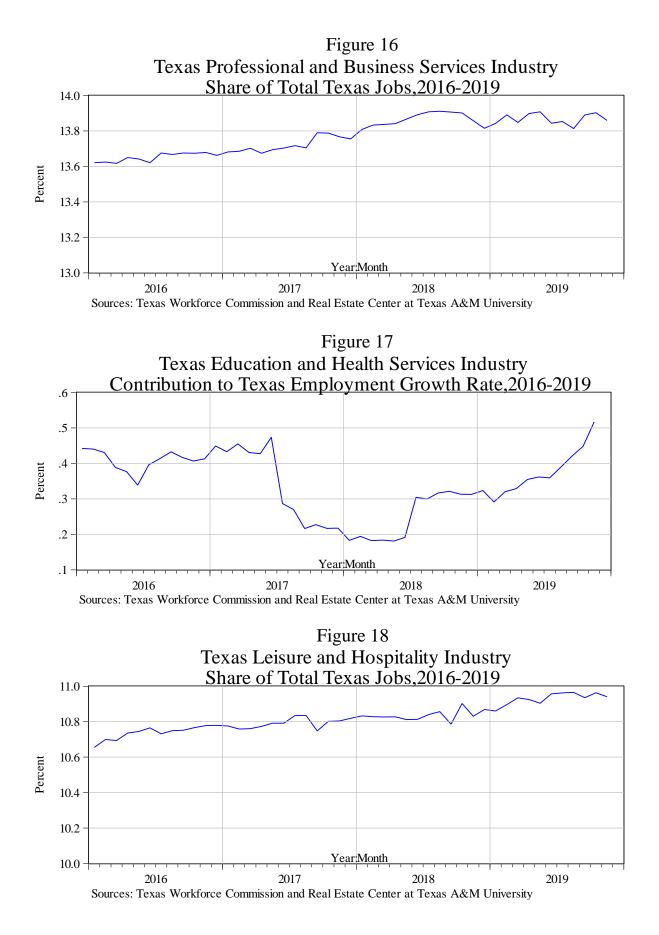




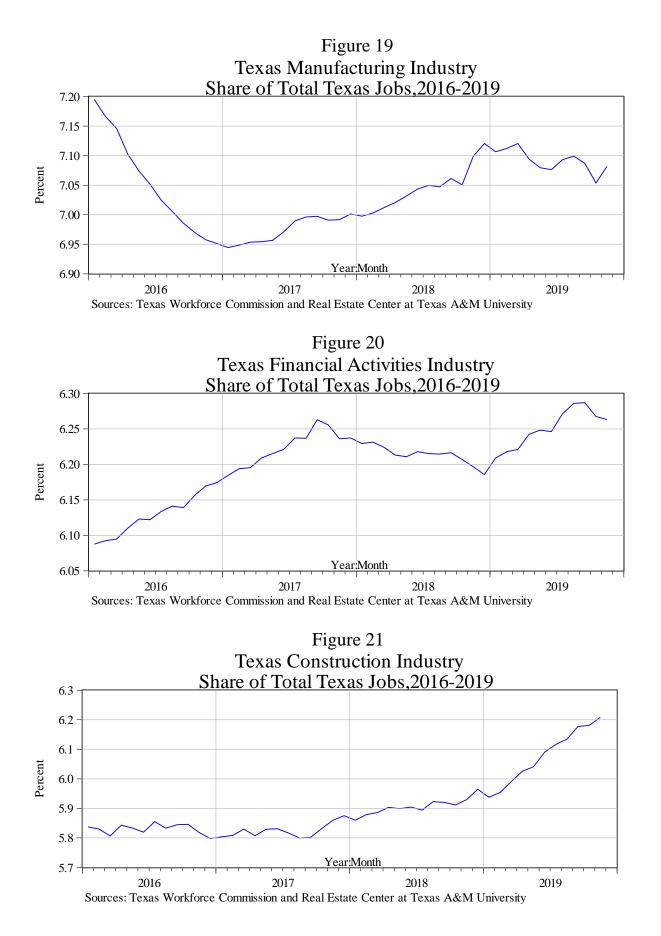


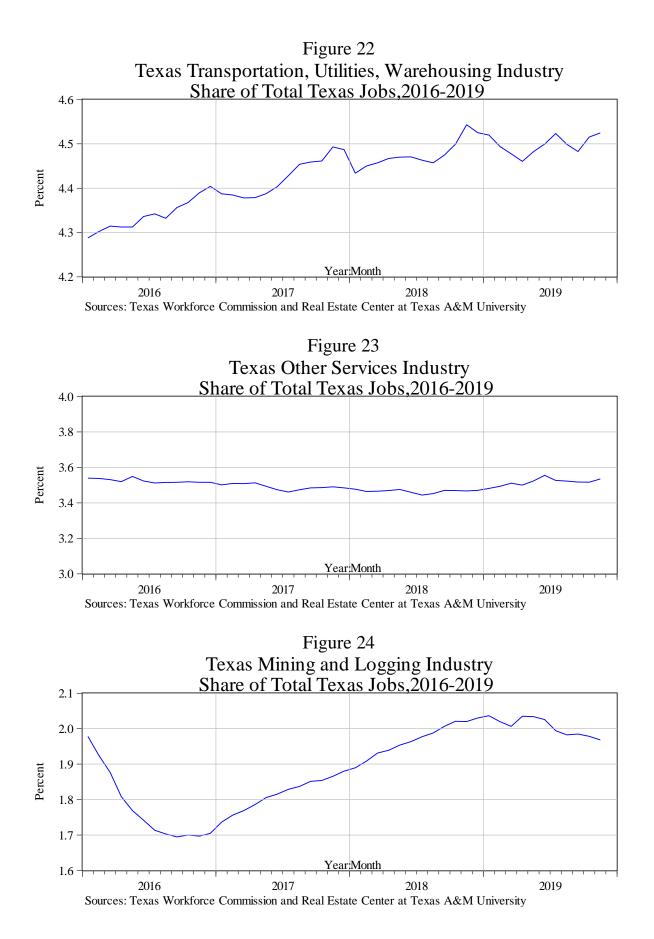




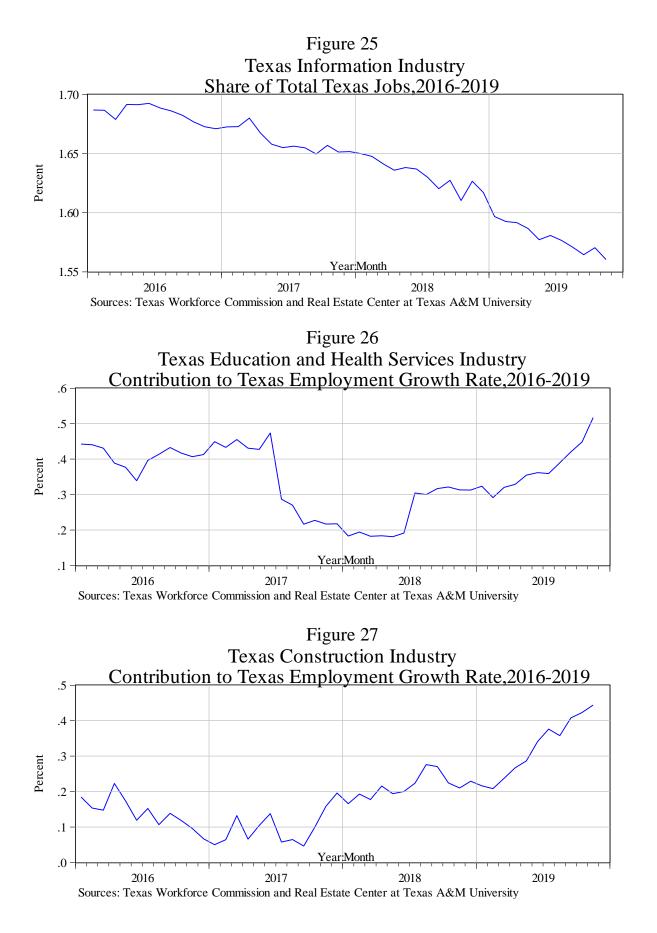


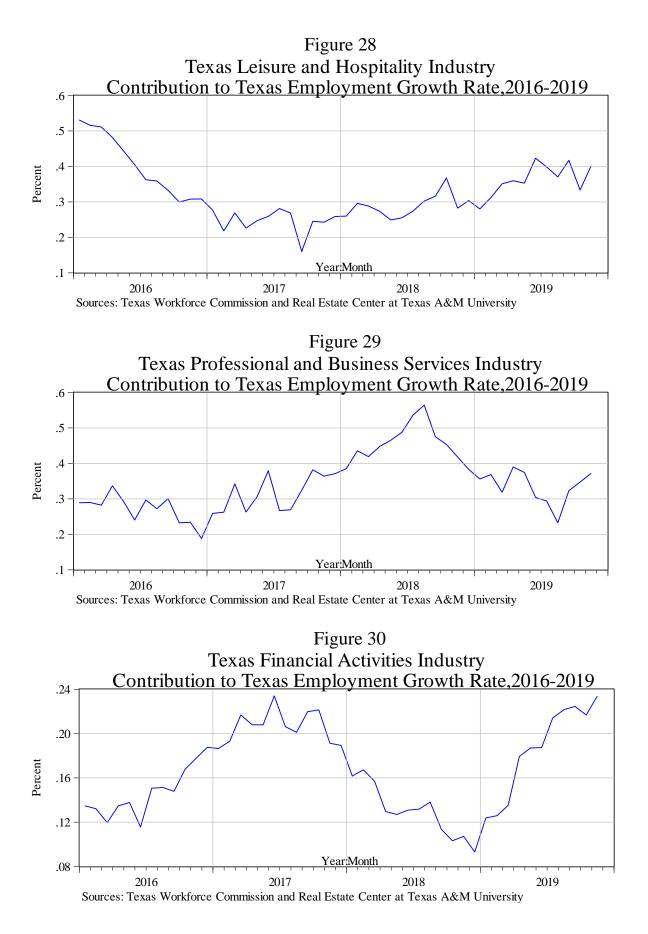


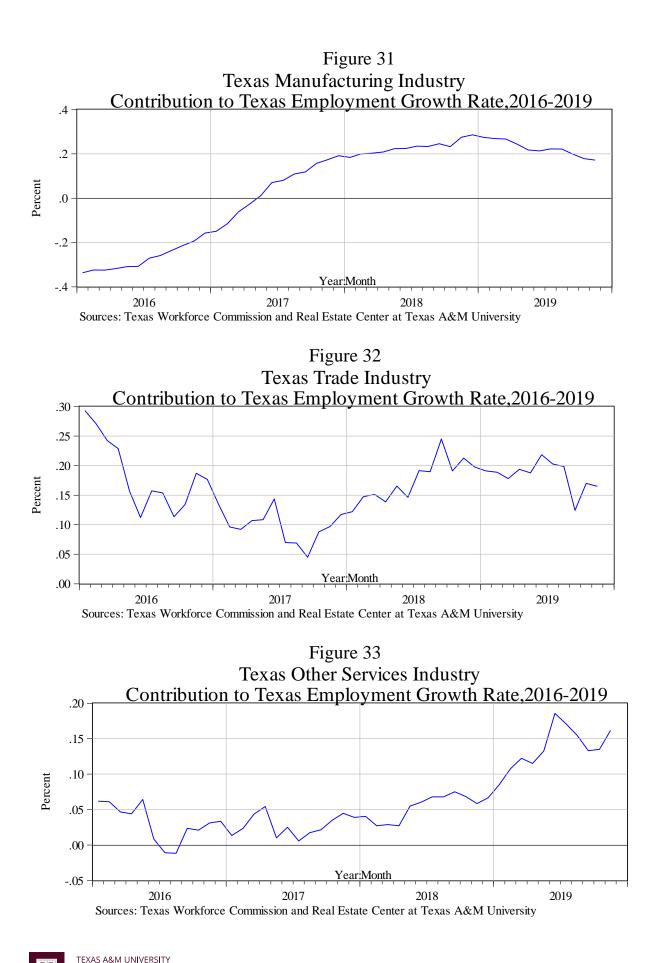




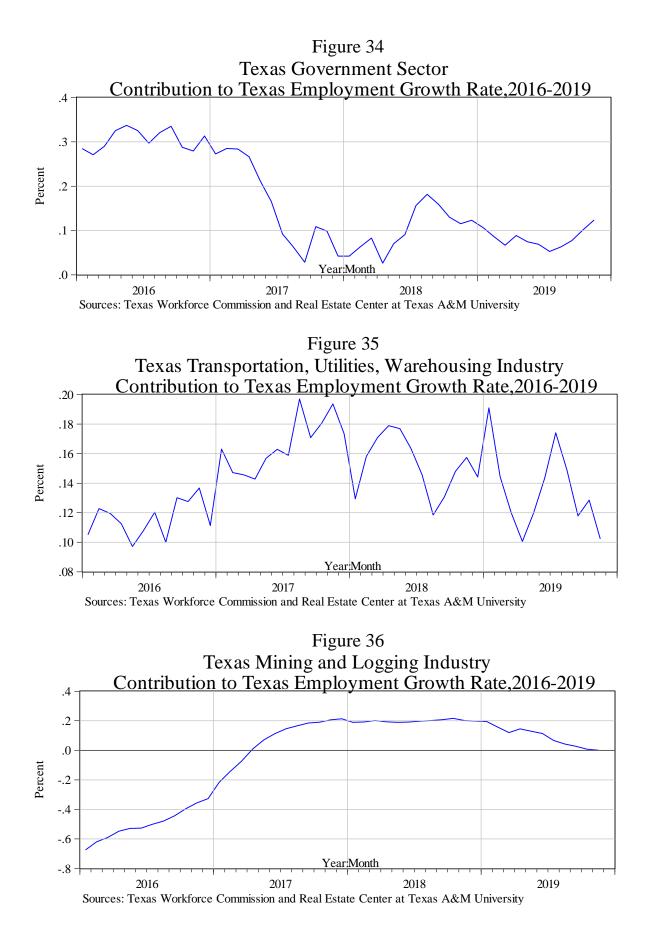




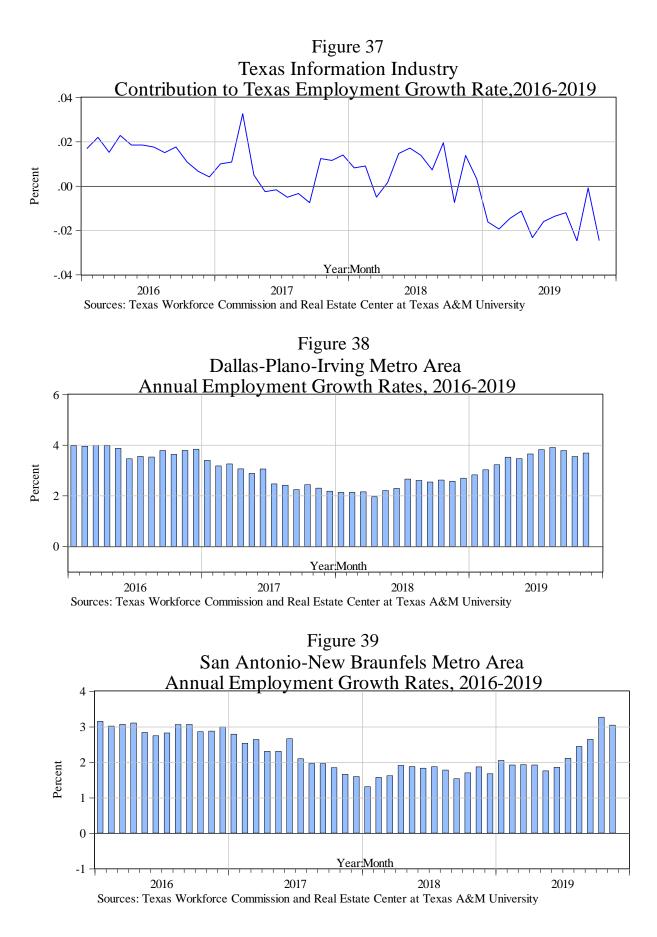




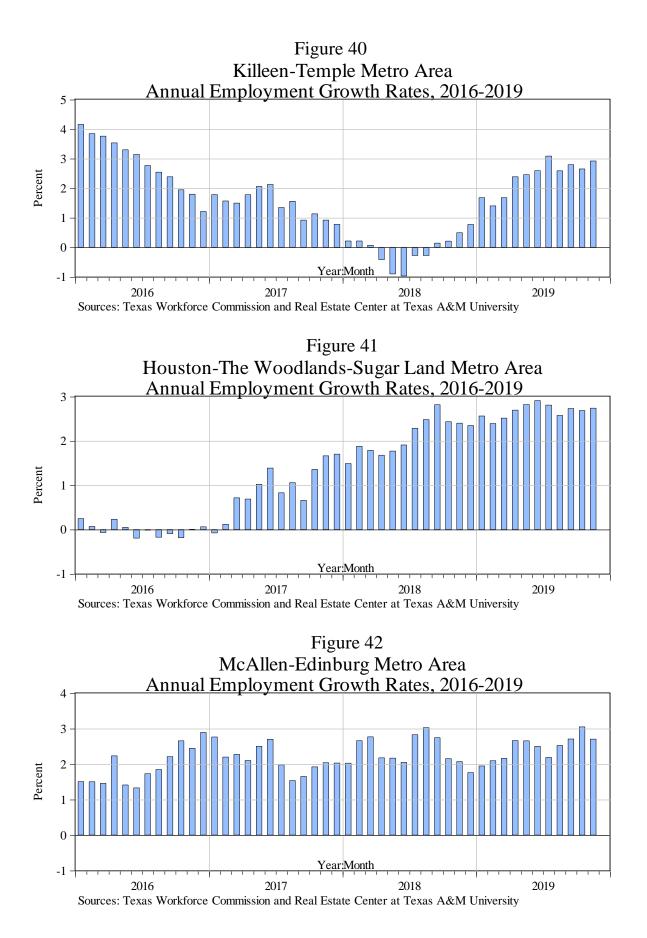
Real Estate Center



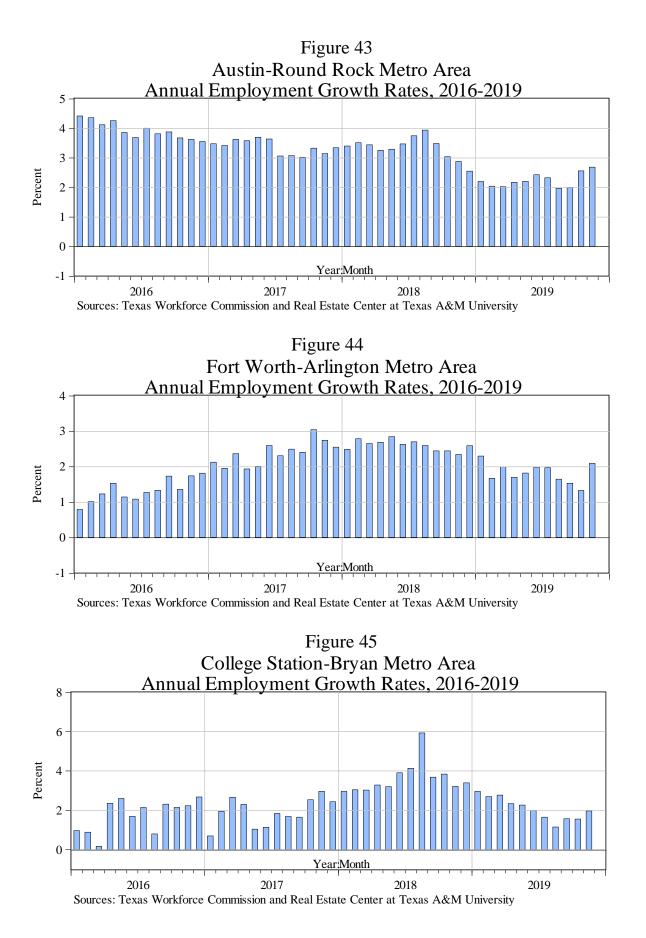


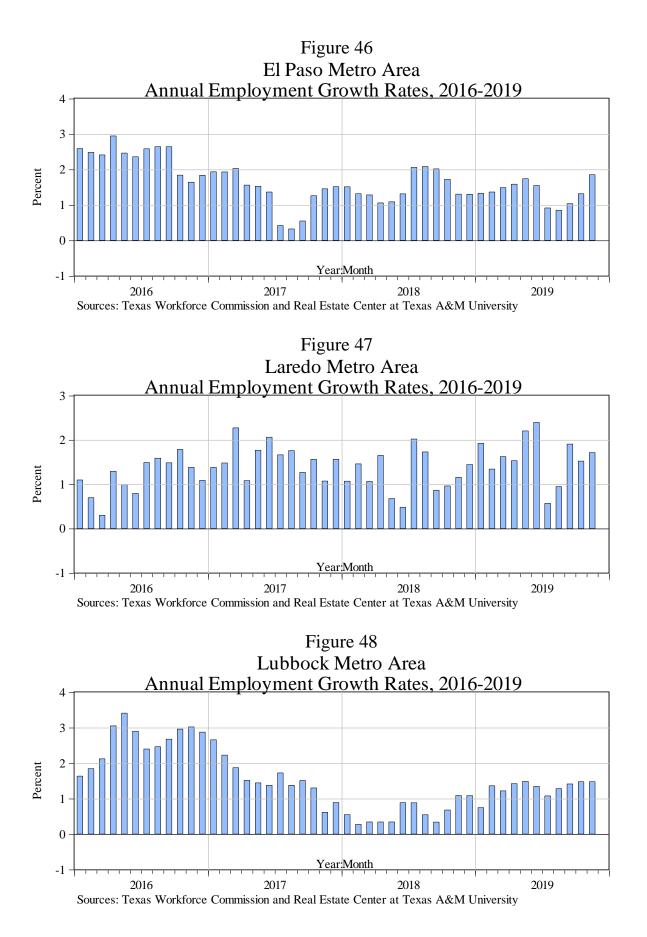


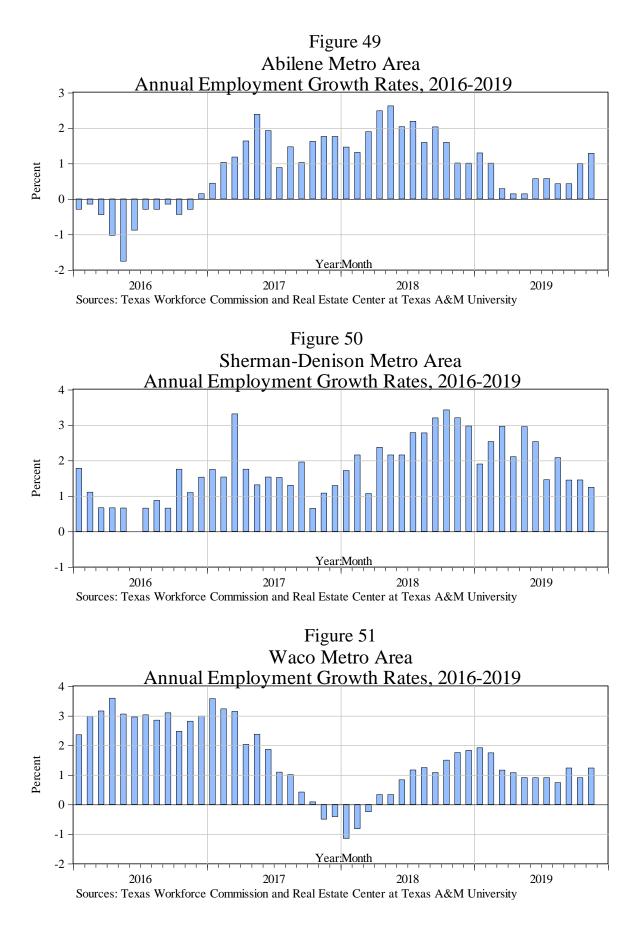


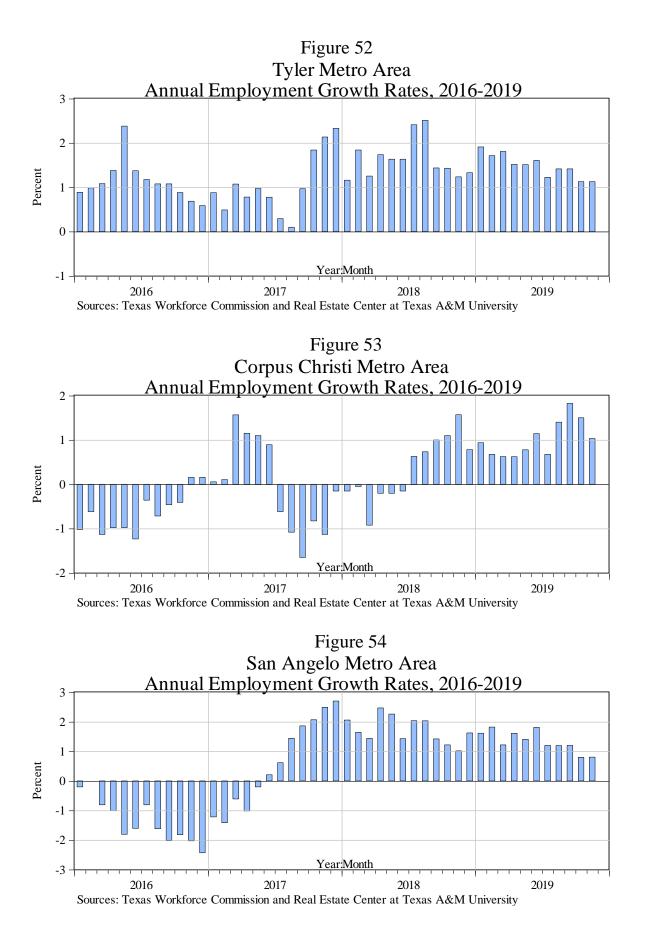




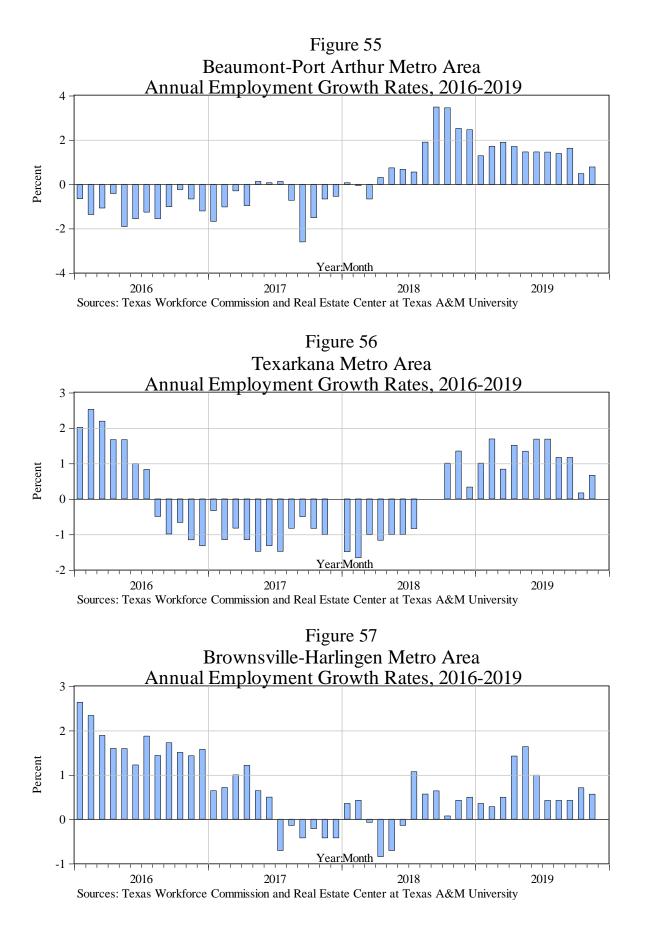




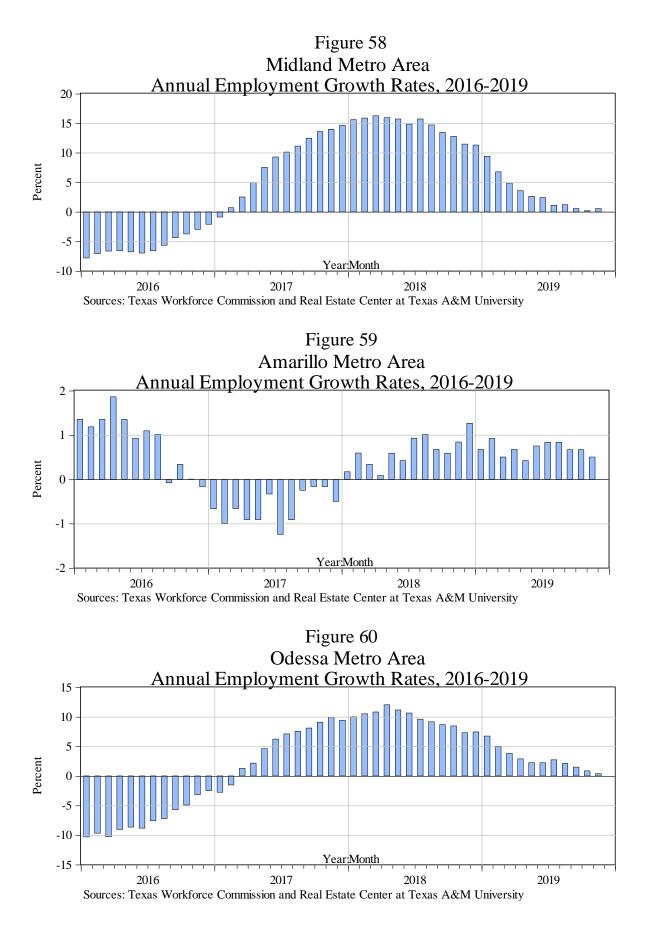




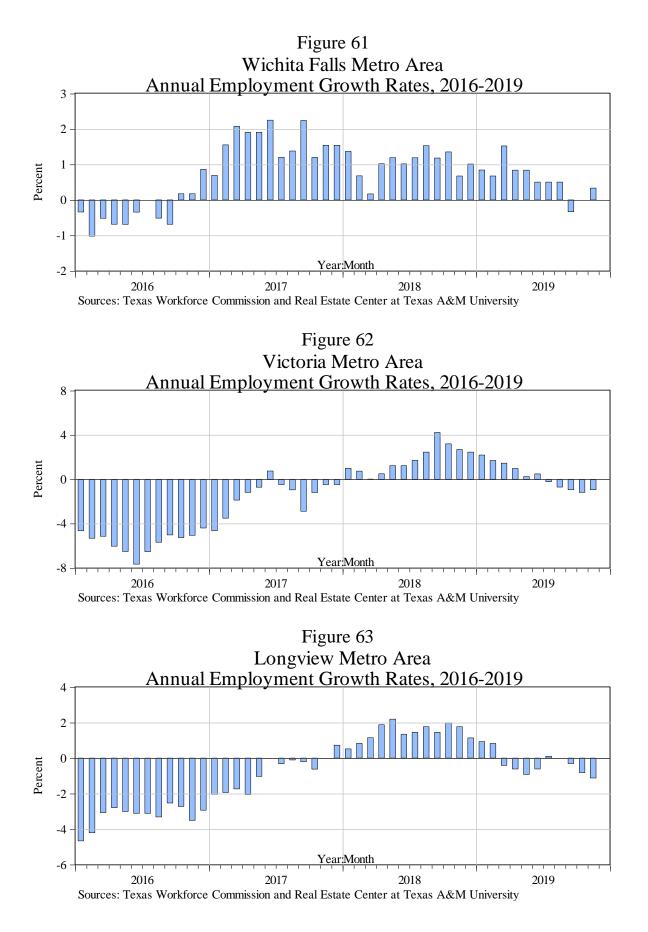




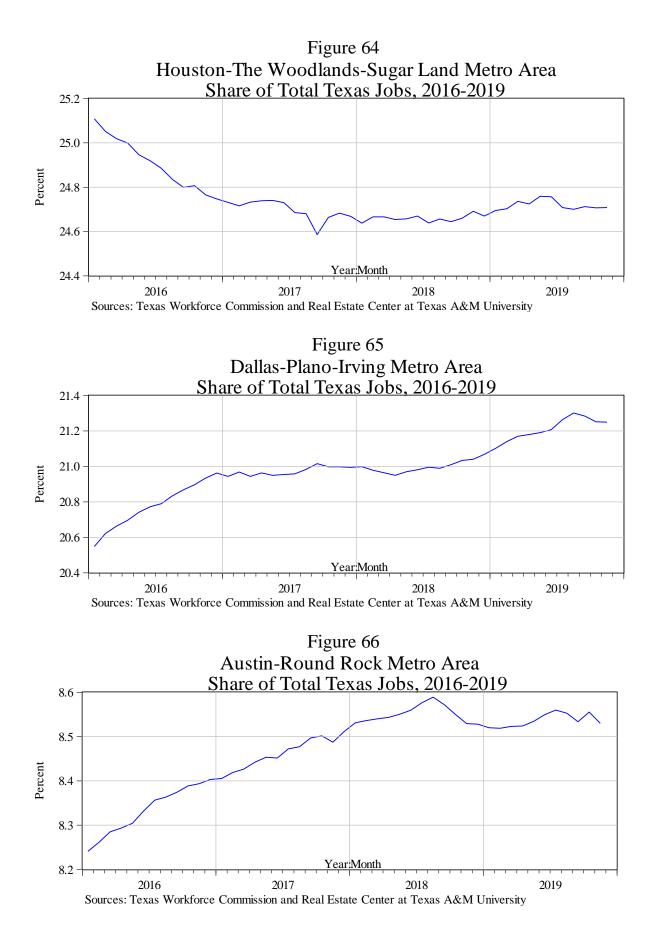


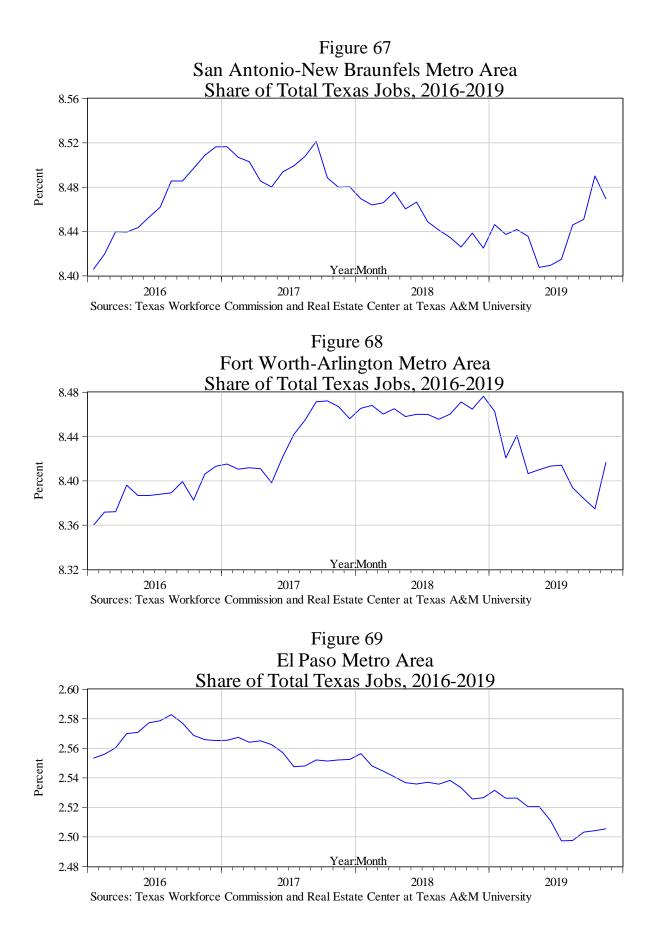


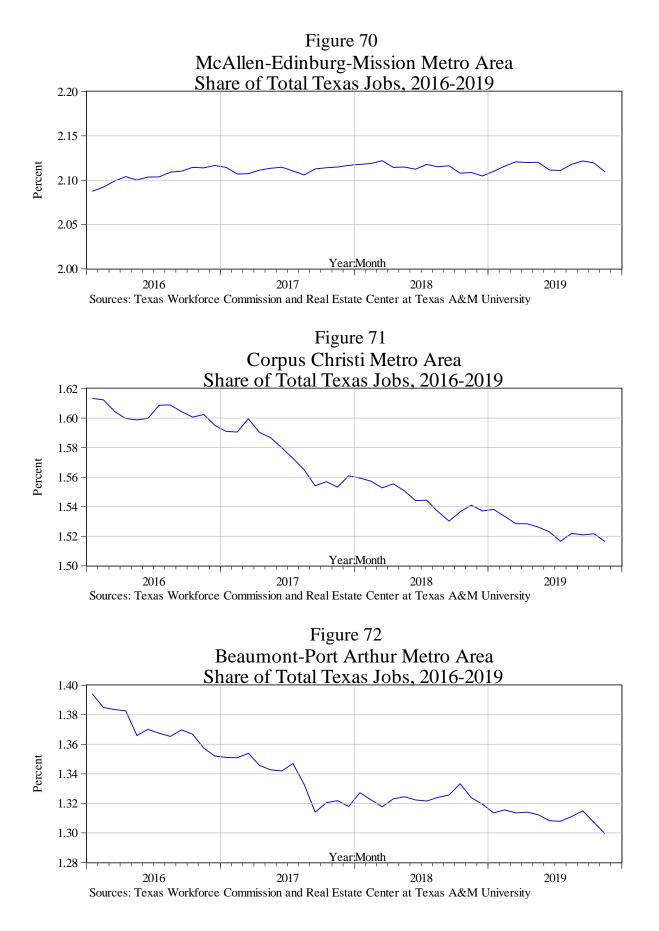




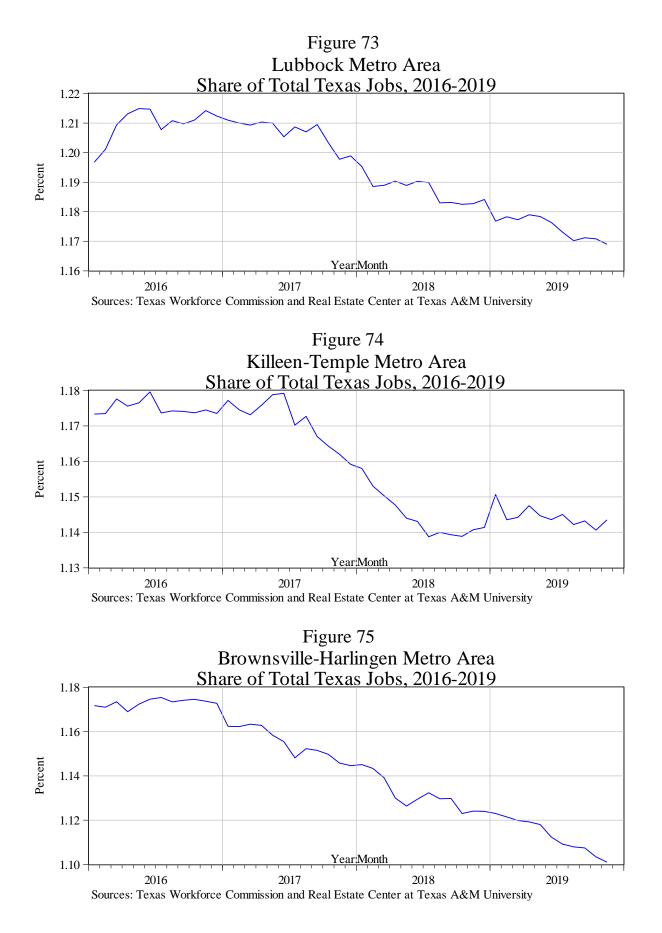


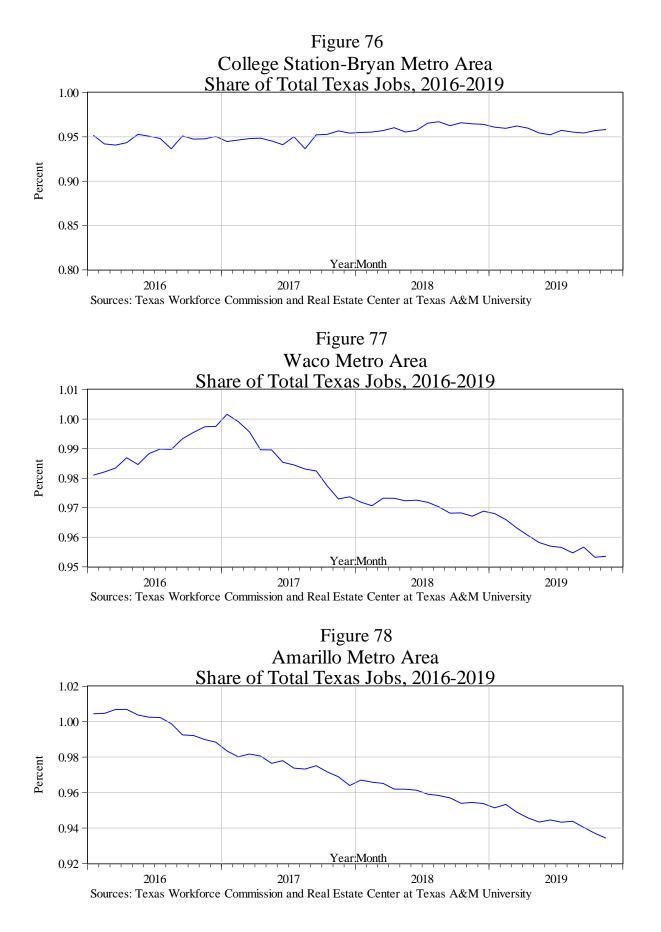


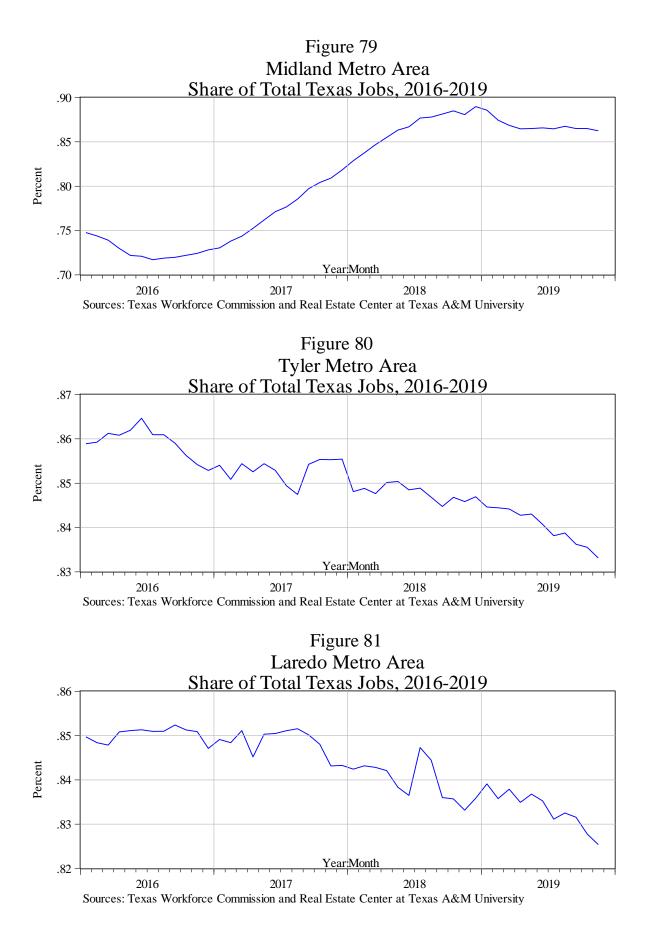




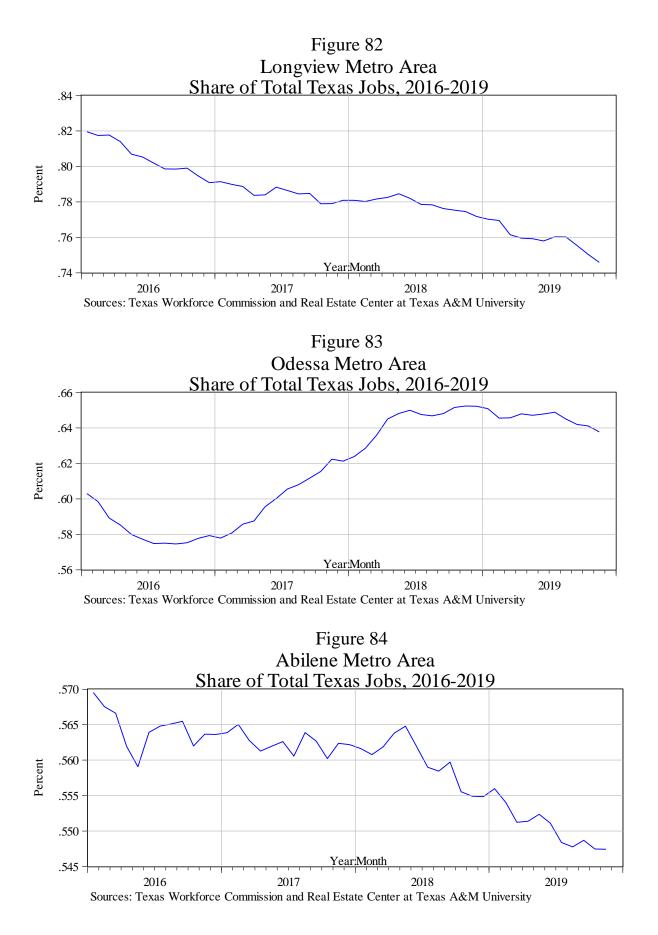


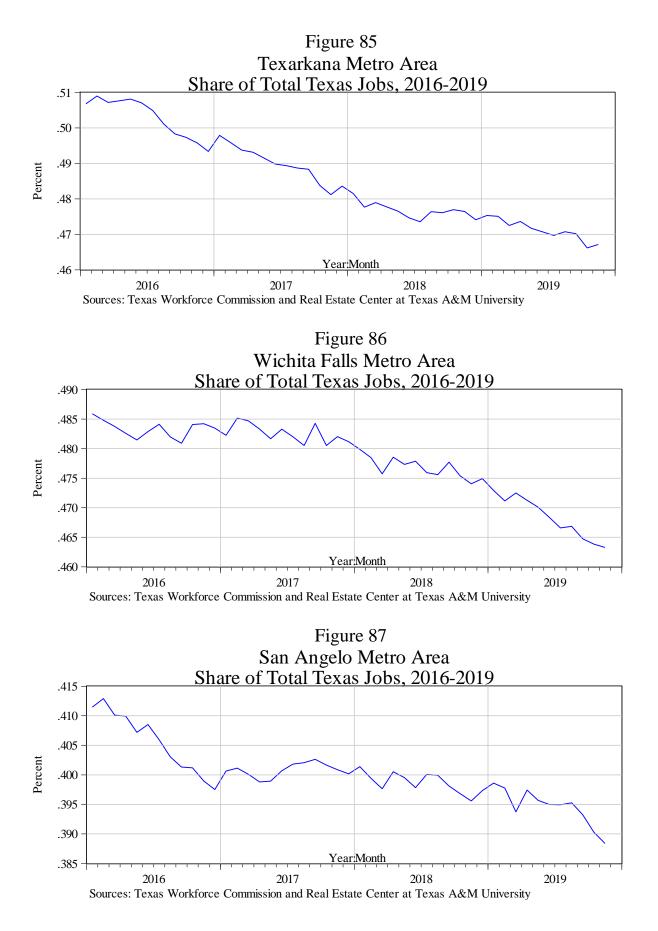




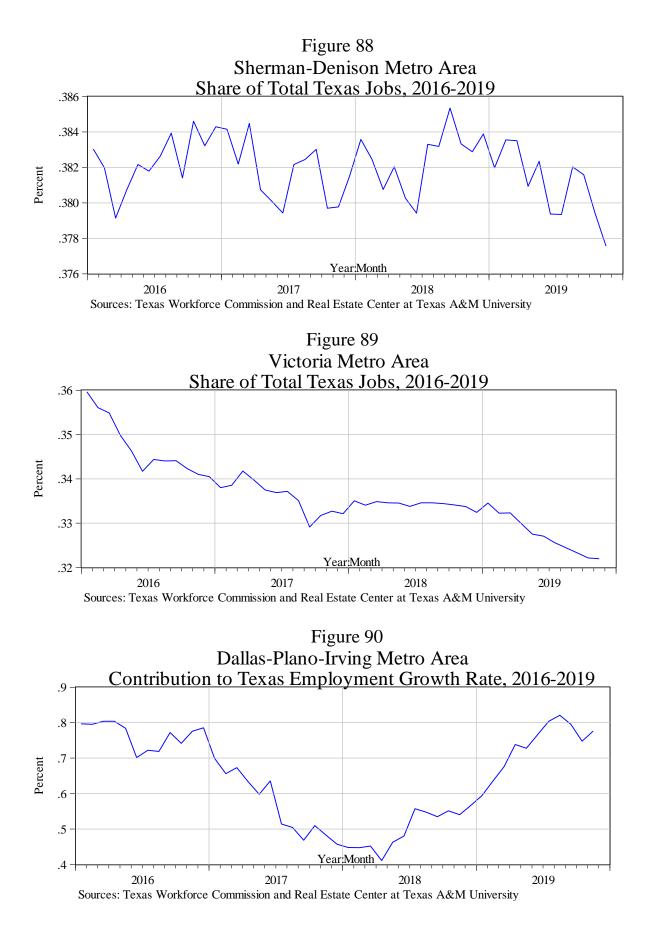


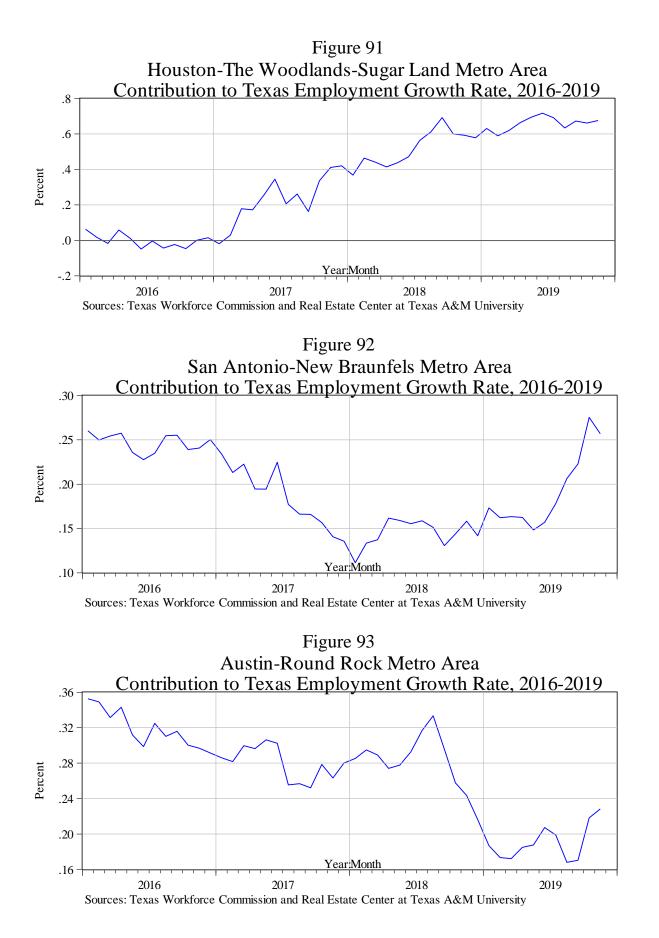


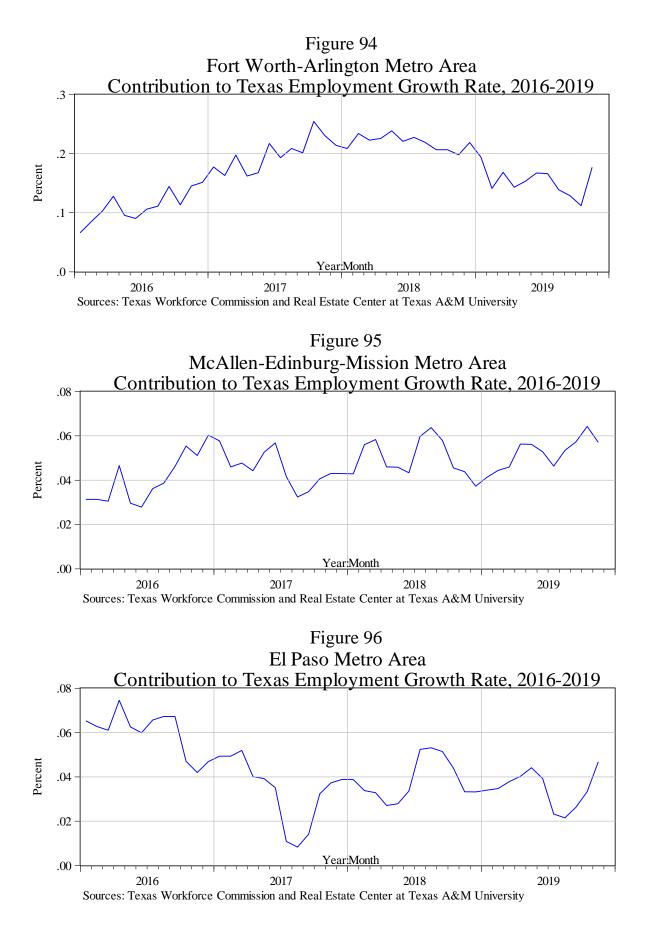




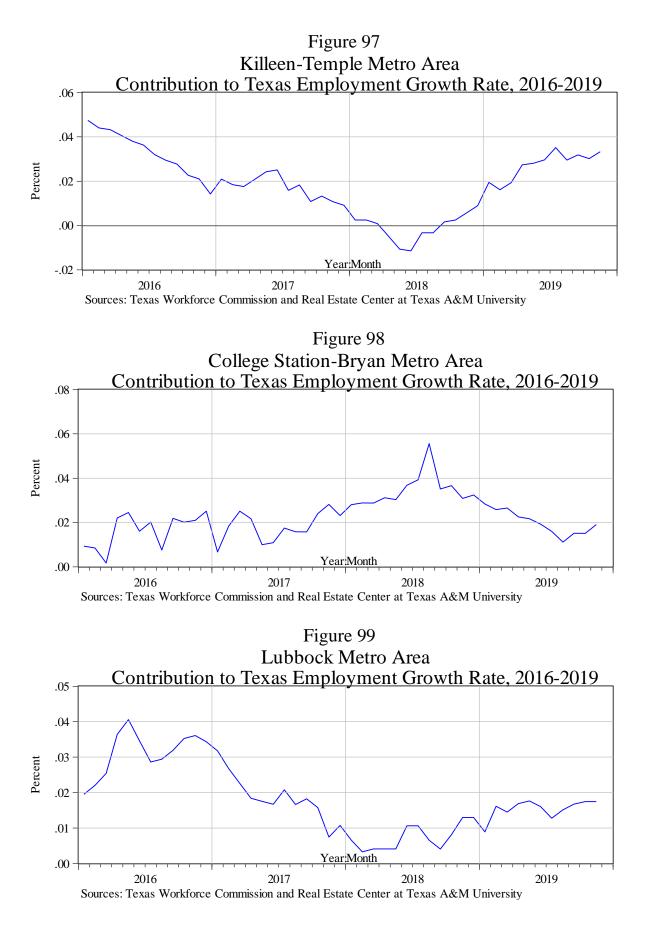


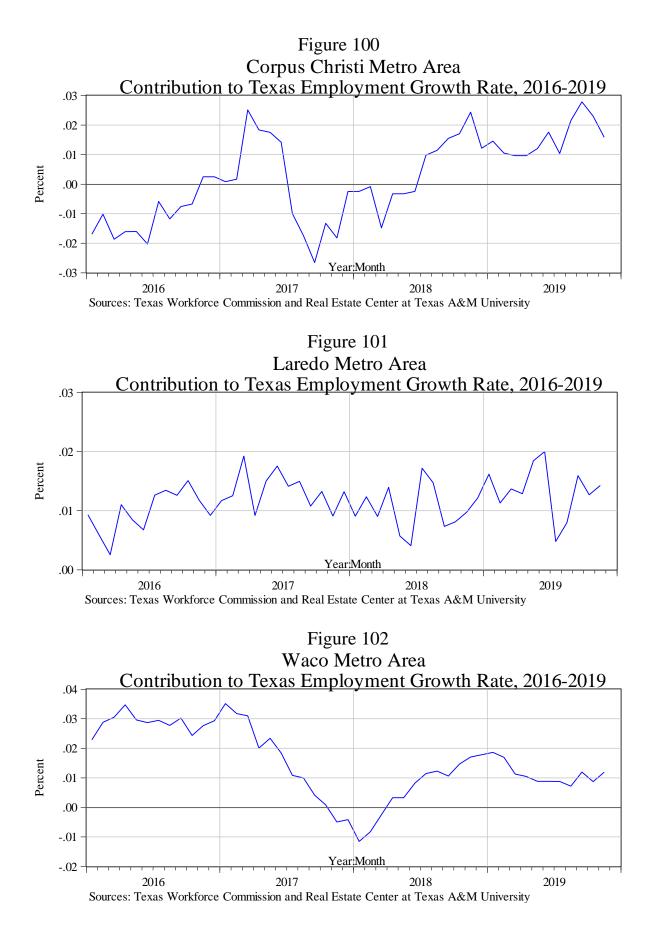


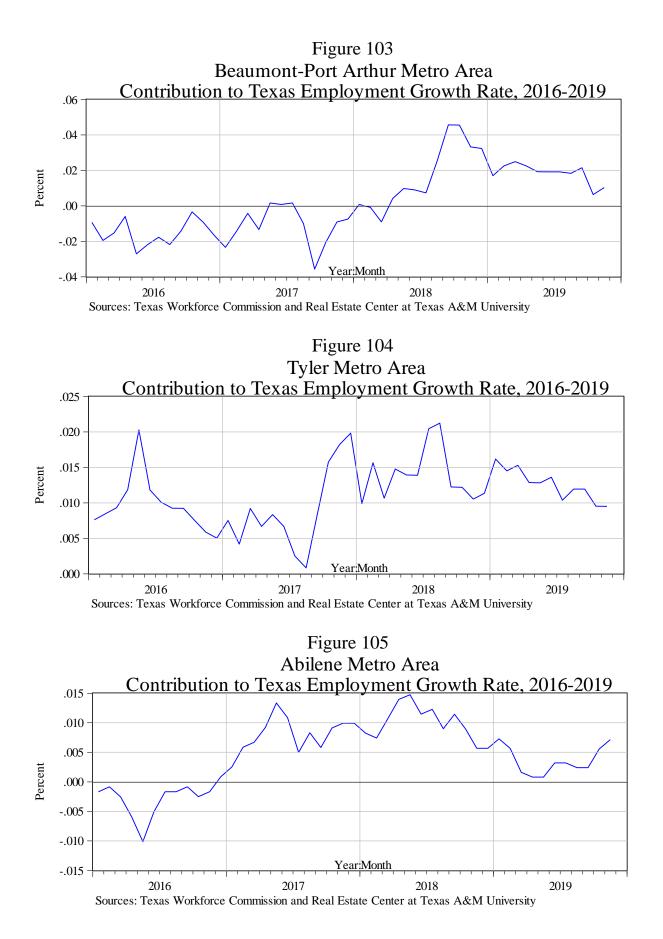


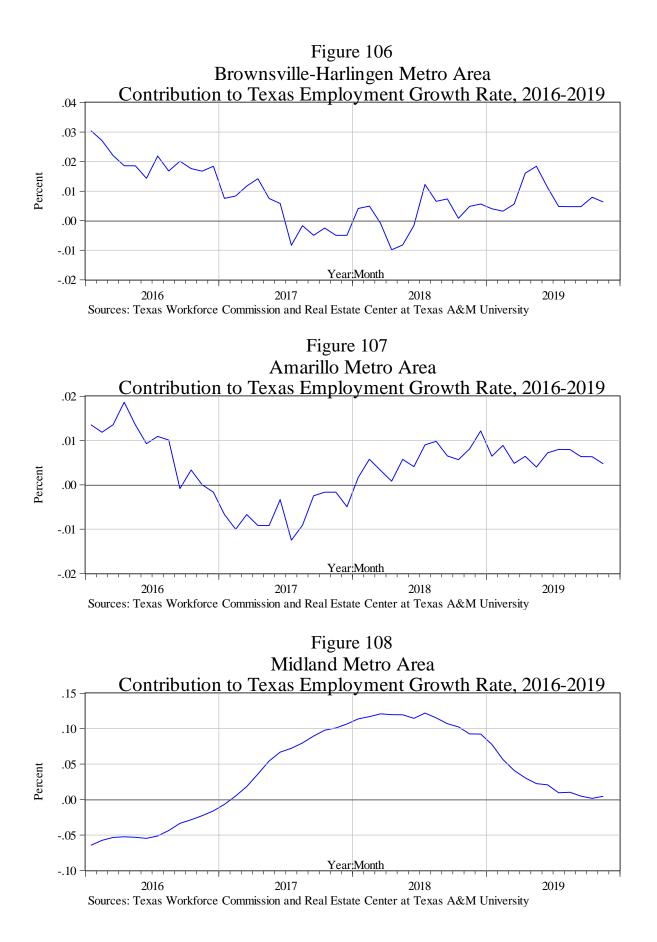


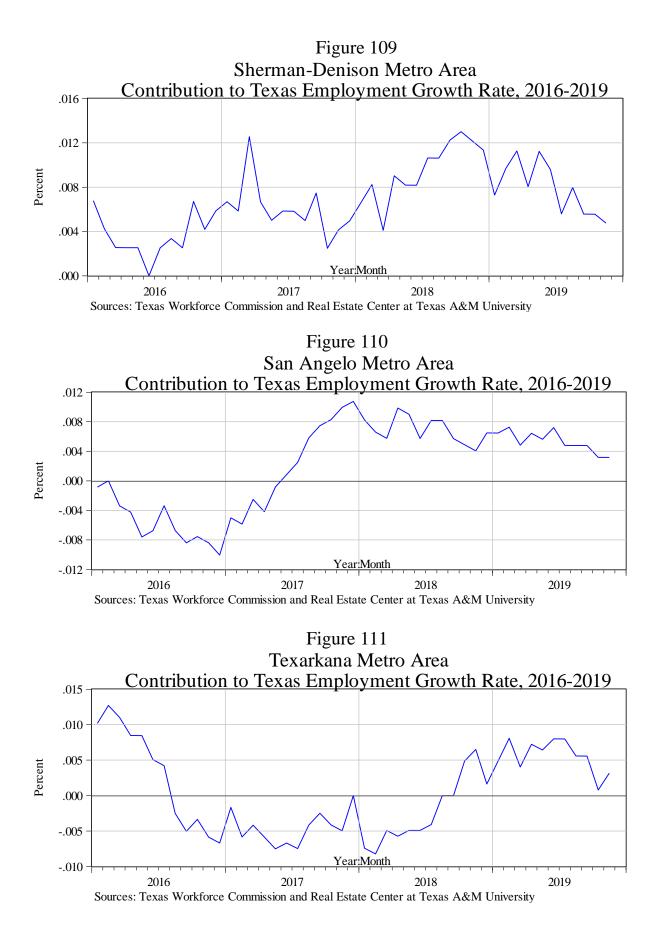


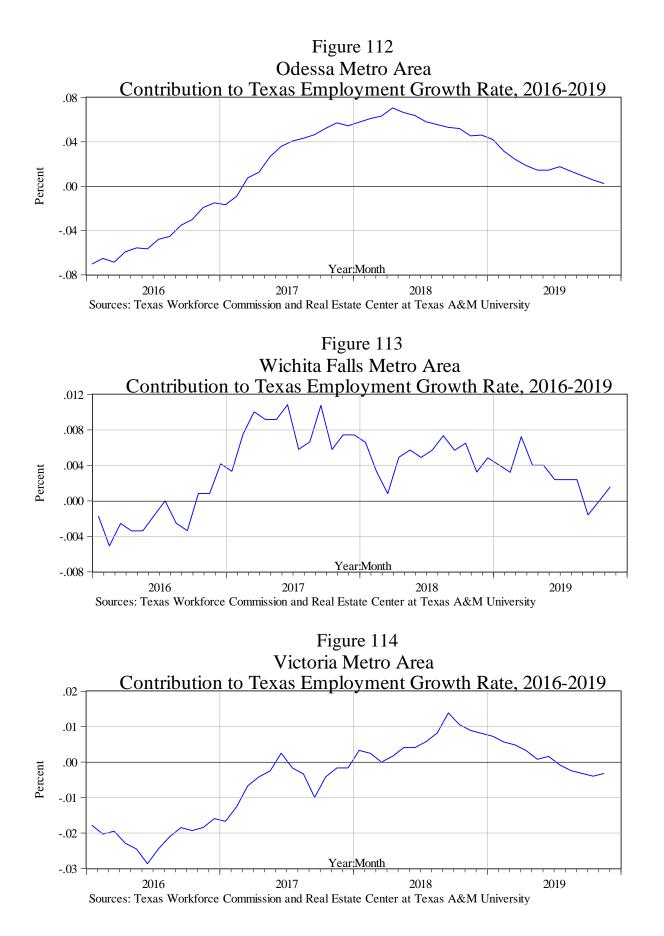


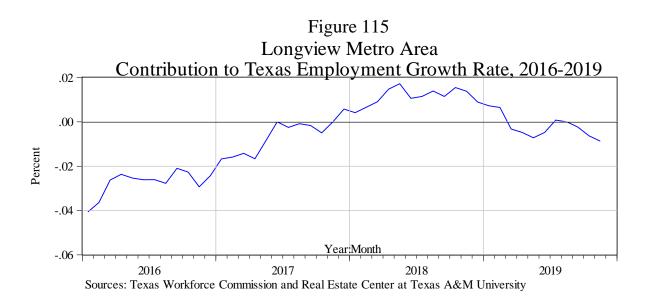
















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