



# Monthly Review of the Texas Economy

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Texas' economy continued to outperform the U.S. economy, gaining 254,000 jobs from April 2010 to April 2011, an annual growth rate of 2.5 percent (Table 1 and Figure 1). Over the same period, U.S. nonfarm employment rose 1.1 percent (Table 1 and Figure 1). The state's private sector also exceeded U.S. figures, posting an annual employment growth rate of 3 percent compared with 1.7 percent for the U.S. private sector from April 2010 to April 2011 (Table 1).

Texas' seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to 8 percent in April 2011 from 8.2 in April 2010. Over the same period, the nation's rate decreased from 9.8 to 9 percent (Table 1).

Table 2 shows Texas industries ranked by employment growth rate from April 2010 to April 2011. Table 3 shows the relative importance of the state's industries based on number of employees.

All Texas industries except the information industry had more jobs in April 2011 than in April 2010 (Table 2).

The state's mining and logging industry ranked first in job creation and posted an annual employment growth rate of 15.9 percent for the period from April 2010 to April 2011 (Table 2 and Figure 2). The average number of active rotary rigs increased from 668.7 in April 2010 to 848.1 in April 2011 according to Hughes Tool Co.

The state's construction industry and professional and business services industry ranked second in job creation. The state's construction industry added 24,500 jobs from April 2010 to April 2011, a 4.3 percent rate increase (Table 2 and Figure 3). Job gains consisted of 200 in construction of buildings, 10,700 in heavy and civil engineering construction, and 13,600 in specialty trade contractors.

The state's professional and business services industry gained 54,200 jobs from April 2010 to April 2011, an annual growth rate of 4.3 percent (Table 2 and Figure 4). Job gains consisted of 46,900 jobs in the state's administrative and support services industry and 7,300 jobs in professional, scientific and technical services industry.

The state's education and health services industry added 49,600 jobs from April 2010 to April 2011, an annual growth rate of 3.6 percent (Table 2 and Figure 5). The state's health services industry gained 50,100 jobs while the state's education industry lost 500 jobs.

The state's leisure and hospitality industry (arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodations and food services) gained 30,400 jobs from April 2010 to April 2011, an annual growth rate of 3 percent (Table 2 and Figure 6).

The state's trade industry gained 41,100 jobs from April 2010 to April 2011, a 2.5 percent increase (Table 2 and Figure 7). Job gains consisted of 15,900 in the wholesale trade and 25,200

jobs in the retail trade industry. Trade is the state's largest industry after government, accounting for 15.7 percent of nonfarm employment (Table 3).

The other services industry (repair and maintenance, personal and laundry services, religious, civic and professional organizations) gained 9,100 jobs over the year, a 2.5 percent increase (Table 2 and Figure 8).

The state's transportation, warehousing and utilities industry gained 9,200 jobs over the year, a 2.2 percent growth rate (Table 2 and Figure 9).

The state's manufacturing industry gained 11,400 jobs from April 2010 to April 2011, an annual growth rate of 1.4 percent (Table 2 and Figure 10). Durable goods manufacturing gained 14,300 jobs while nondurable goods manufacturing lost 2,900 jobs. Major job gains in the state's durable goods manufacturing industry were in fabricated metal product manufacturing (6,400 jobs), machinery manufacturing (8,200), computer and electronic product manufacturing (1,700), transportation equipment manufacturing (2,700), and primary metal manufacturing (1,400). Major job losses in the state's durable goods manufacturing industry were in nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing (2,100), furniture and related product manufacturing (1,000), electric equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing (600), and wood product manufacturing (1,200). Major job losses in the state's nondurable manufacturing industry were in printing and related support manufacturing (1,200), petroleum and coal products manufacturing (700), plastic and rubber manufacturing (900), paper manufacturing (300) and chemical manufacturing industry (800).

The state's financial activities (finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing services) added 2,000 jobs from April 2010 to April 2011, an annual growth rate of 0.3 percent (Table 2 and Figure 11). Job gains consisted of 1,400 jobs in the state's real estate, rental and leasing industry and 600 in the state's finance and insurance industry.

The state's government sector added 2,300 jobs from April 2010 to April 2011, an annual growth rate of 0.1 percent (Table 2 and Figure 12). Government job gains consisted of 1,400 in state government and 10,700 in the state's local government. The state's federal government lost 9,800 jobs over the same period.

The state's information industry (internet service providers, web search portals, publishing industries, broadcasting and telecommunications) lost 11,600 jobs from April 2010 to April 2011, a 5.9 percent rate decrease (Table 2 and Figure 13).

### **Texas Metropolitan Statistical Areas**

All Texas metro areas except Abilene had more jobs in April 2011 than in April 2010 (Table 4). Petroplex Odessa ranked first in job creation followed by petroplex Midland, Dallas-Plano-Irving, Beaumont-Port Arthur and Amarillo (Table 4).

The Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos metro area's annual employment growth rate from April 2010 to April 2011 was 1.8 percent, ranking it 11<sup>th</sup> (Table 4 and Figure 14).

The Dallas-Plano-Irving metro area posted an annual employment growth rate of 3.1 percent in April 2011 (Table 4 and Figure 15). The metro area ranked third in employment growth rate (Table 4).

The Fort Worth-Arlington metro area's annual employment growth rate from April 2010 to April 2011 was 2.4 percent, ranking it 7<sup>th</sup> (Table 4 and Figure 16).

The Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown metro area posted an annual employment growth rate of 2 percent for the period from April 2010 to April 2011 and ranked 10<sup>th</sup> among Texas metro areas in employment growth rate (Table 4 and Figure 17).

The San Antonio-New Braunfels metro area's annual employment growth rate from April 2010 to April 2011 was 0.9, ranking it 18<sup>th</sup> (Table 4 and Figure 18).

The state's actual unemployment rate in April 2011 was 7.7 percent. Midland had the lowest unemployment rate followed by Amarillo, College Station-Bryan, Lubbock, and San Angelo (Table 5).

Table 1  
Texas and U.S. Labor Markets

<u>Nonfarm Employment</u>	<u>April 2011</u>	<u>April 2010</u>	<u>Change</u>	
			<u>Absolute</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Texas	10,567,000	10,313,000	254,000	2.5
United States	131,088,000	129,698,000	1,390,000	1.1
<u>Private Employment</u>	<u>April 2011</u>	<u>April 2010</u>	<u>Absolute</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Texas	8,679,000	8,427,300	251,700	3.0
United States	108,494,000	106,707,000	1,787,000	1.7
<u>Unemployment Rate</u>	<u>Actual</u>		<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>	
	<u>April 2011</u>	<u>April 2010</u>	<u>April 2011</u>	<u>April 2010</u>
Texas	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.2
United States	8.7	9.5	9.0	9.8

Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 2

## Texas Industries Ranked by Employment Growth Rate from April 2010 to April 2011

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Change</u>		<u>Absolute</u>	<u>Percent</u>
		<u>April 2011</u>	<u>April 2010</u>		
1	Mining and Logging	232,400	200,600	31,800	15.9
2	Construction	588,700	564,200	24,500	4.3
2	Professional & Business Services	1,318,100	1,263,900	54,200	4.3
4	Education & Health Services	1,431,400	1,381,800	49,600	3.6
5	Leisure & Hospitality	1,038,200	1,007,800	30,400	3.0
6	Trade	1,654,900	1,613,800	41,100	2.5
6	Other Services	368,800	359,700	9,100	2.5
8	Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	422,700	413,500	9,200	2.2
9	Manufacturing	816,100	804,700	11,400	1.4
10	Financial Activities	622,900	620,900	2,000	0.3
11	Government	1,888,000	1,885,700	2,300	0.1
12	Information	184,800	196,400	-11,600	-5.9

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

Table 3

## Texas Industries' and Government Shares of Employment

<u>Industry</u>	<u>April 2011</u>	<u>April 1990</u>
Mining and Logging	2.2	2.3
Construction	5.6	4.8
Manufacturing	7.7	13.3
Trade	15.7	17.8
Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	4.0	4.2
Information	1.7	2.5
Financial Activities	5.9	6.5
Professional and Business Services	12.5	8.9
Education and Health Services	13.5	9.5
Leisure and Hospitality	9.8	8.4
Other Services	3.5	3.7
Government Sector	17.9	18.2

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

Table 4  
Texas Metropolitan Areas Ranked by Employment Growth Rate,  
April 2010 to April 2011

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Metro Area</u>	<u>Percent Growth Rate</u>
1	Odessa	4.5
2	Midland	4.0
3	Dallas-Plano-Irving	3.1
3	Beaumont-Port Arthur	3.1
5	Amarillo	3.0
6	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	2.6
	<b>Texas</b>	<b>2.5</b>
7	Fort Worth-Arlington	2.4
8	College Station-Bryan	2.3
9	El Paso	2.1
10	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	2.0
11	Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos	1.8
11	Corpus Christi	1.8
13	Longview	1.7
14	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	1.5
15	Victoria	1.4
15	Tyler	1.4
17	Brownsville-Harlingen	1.0
18	San Antonio-New Braunfels	0.9
18	Waco	0.9
20	Laredo	0.5
20	San Angelo	0.5
22	Wichita Falls	0.3
23	Sherman-Denison	0.2
23	Texarkana	0.2
23	Lubbock	0.2
26	Abilene	-2.5

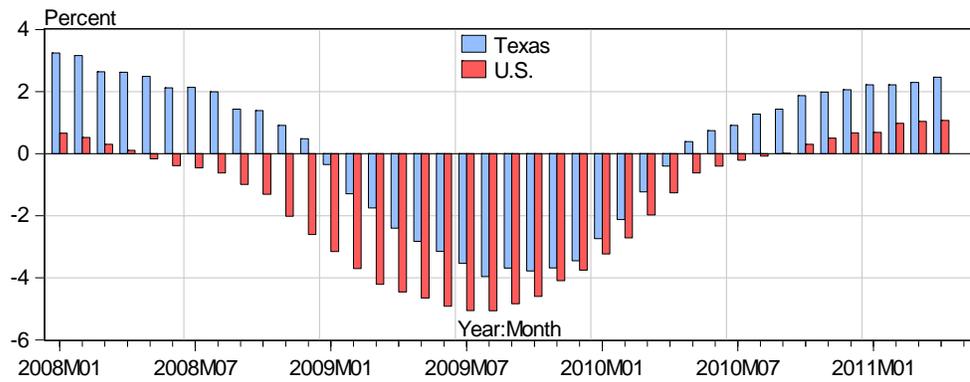
Source: Texas Workforce Commission

Table 5  
Texas Metropolitan Areas Ranked by Unemployment Rate, April 2011

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Metro Area</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate, Percent</u>
1	Midland	4.4
2	Amarillo	5.2
3	College Station-Bryan	5.7
4	Lubbock	5.8
5	San Angelo	5.9
6	Odessa	6.1
7	Abilene	6.2
8	Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos	6.5
9	Longview	6.6
10	Wichita Falls	6.8
11	Victoria	6.9
12	San Antonio-New Braunfels	7.0
13	Texarkana	7.1
13	Waco	7.1
15	Tyler	7.2
16	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	7.5
17	Corpus Christi	7.6
17	Fort Worth-Arlington	7.6
	<b>Texas</b>	<b>7.7</b>
19	Dallas-Plano-Irving	7.7
20	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	8.0
20	Laredo	8.0
20	Sherman-Denison	8.0
23	El Paso	9.7
24	Beaumont-Port Arthur	10.6
25	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	11.4
26	Brownsville-Harlingen	11.5

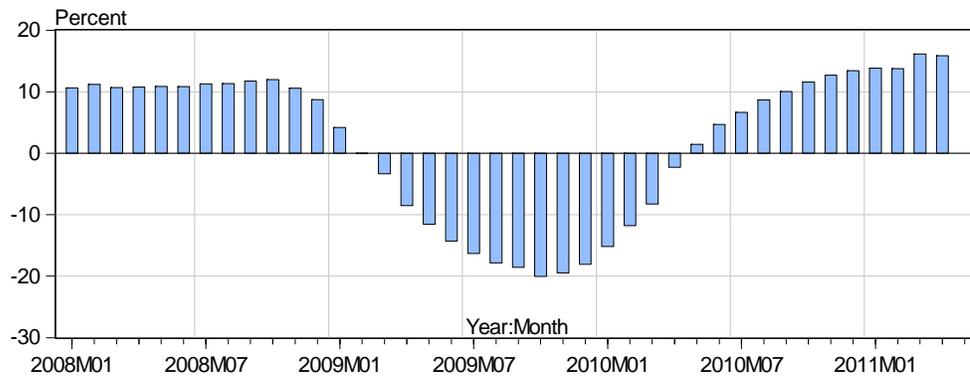
Source: Texas Workforce Commission

Figure 1  
Nonfarm Employment Growth Rates for United States and Texas, 2008–2011



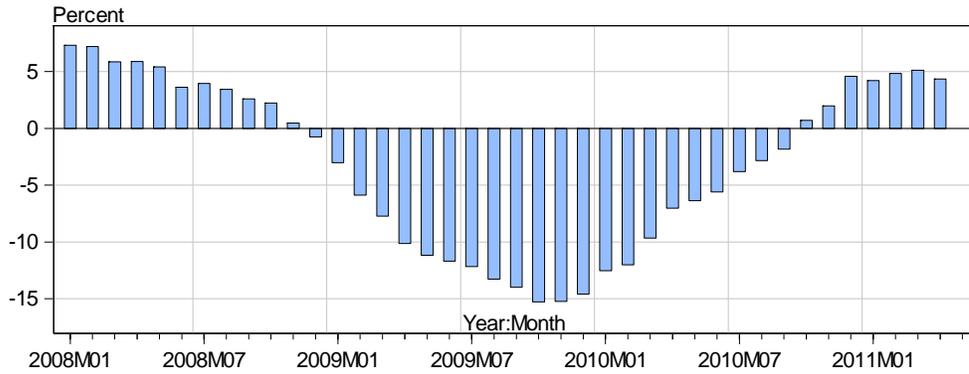
Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

Figure 2  
Employment Growth Rates in Texas Mining and Logging Industry, 2008–2011



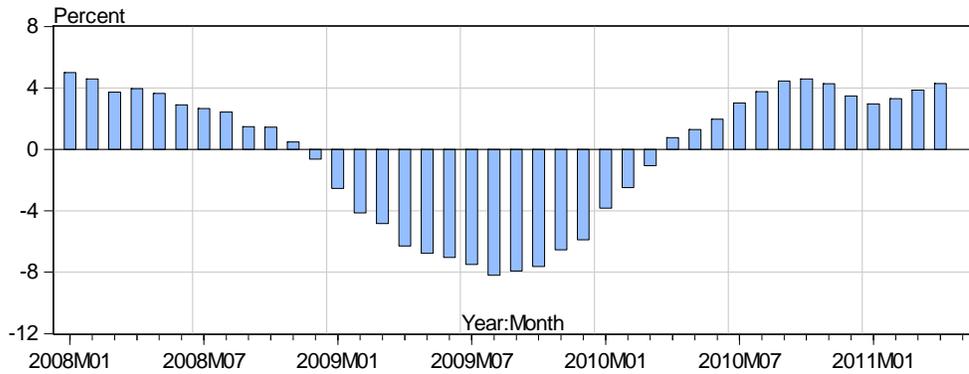
Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

Figure 3  
Employment Growth Rates in Texas Construction Industry, 2008–2011



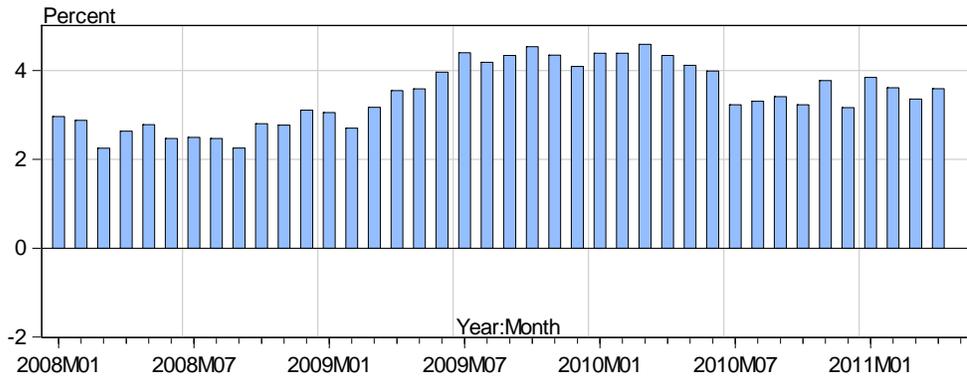
Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

Figure 4  
Employment Growth Rates in Texas Professional and Business Services Industry, 2008–2011



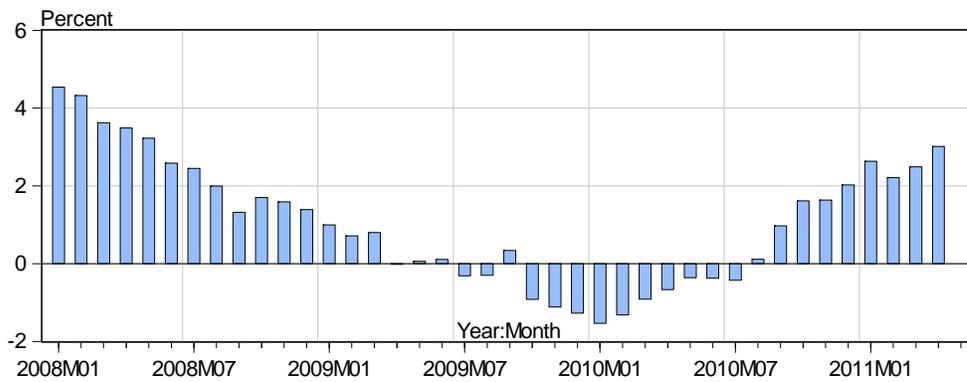
Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

Figure 5  
Employment Growth Rates in Texas Education and Health Services Industry, 2008–2011



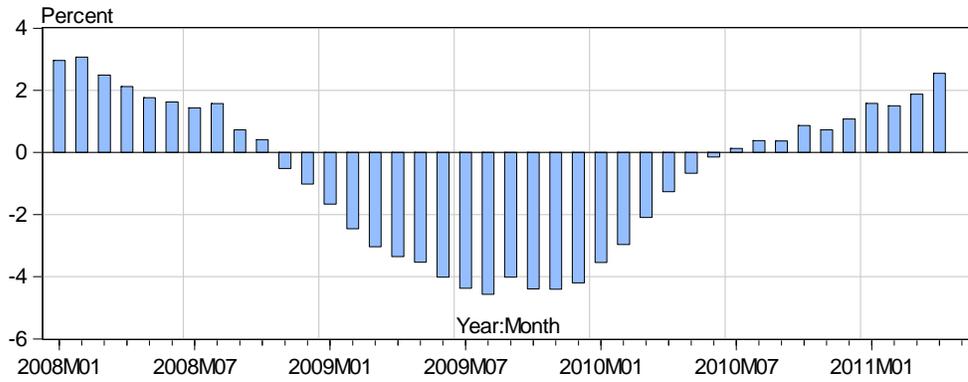
Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

Figure 6  
Employment Growth Rates in Texas Leisure and Hospitality Industry, 2008–2011



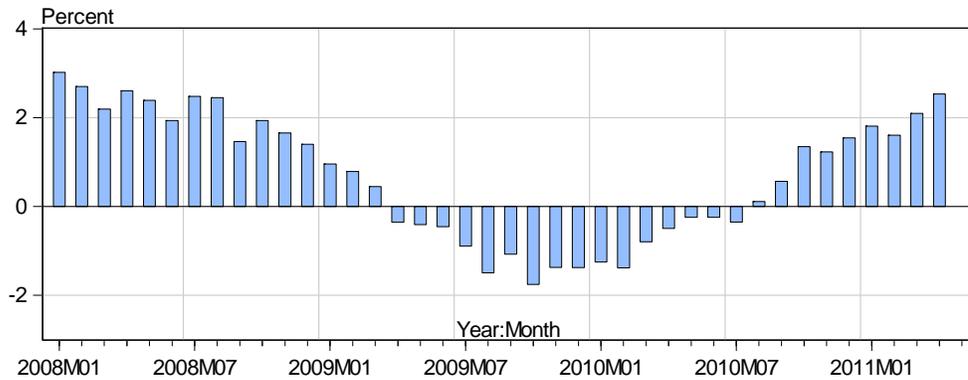
Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

Figure 7  
 Employment Growth Rates in Texas Trade Industry, 2008–2011



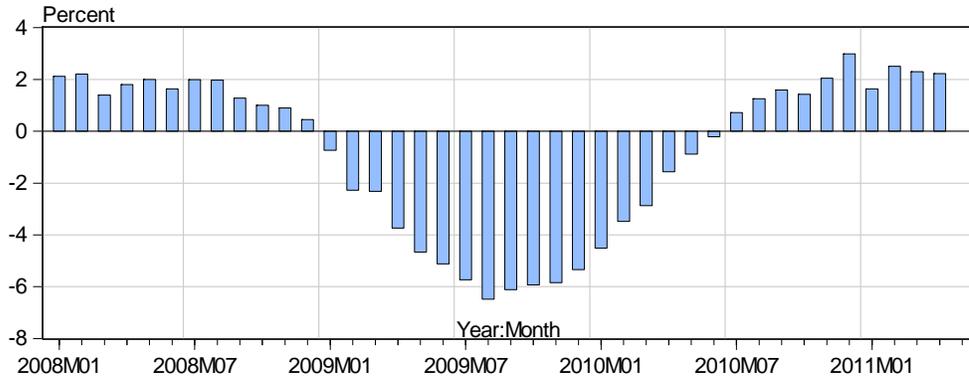
Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

Figure 8  
 Employment Growth Rates in Texas Other Services Industry, 2008–2011



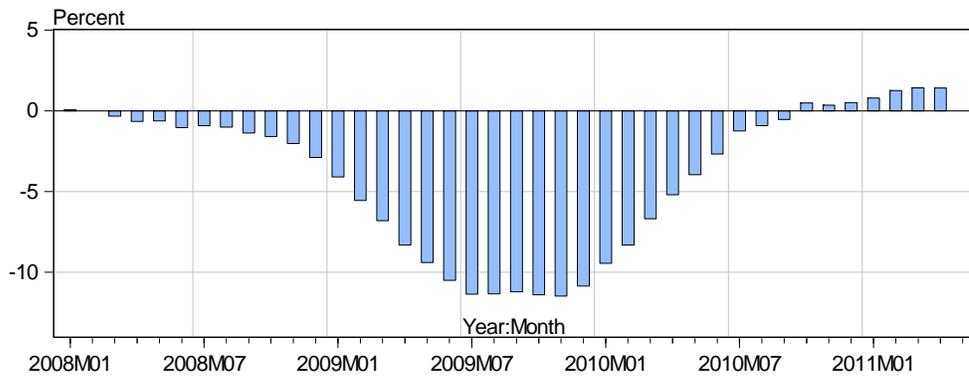
Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

**Figure 9**  
Employment Growth Rates in Texas Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities Industry, 2008–2011



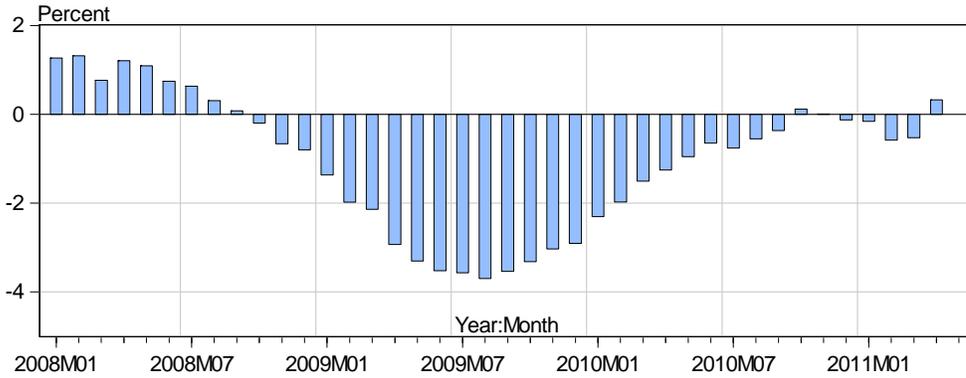
Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

**Figure 10**  
Employment Growth Rates in Texas Manufacturing Industry, 2008–2011



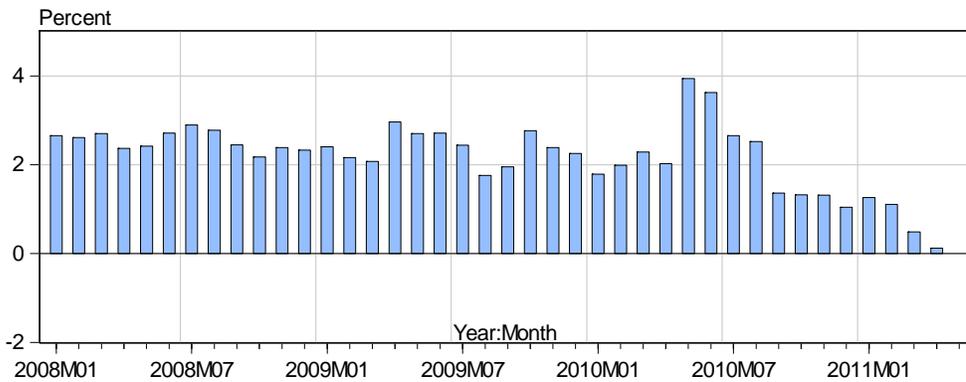
Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

Figure 11  
 Employment Growth Rates in Texas Financial Activities Industry, 2008–2011



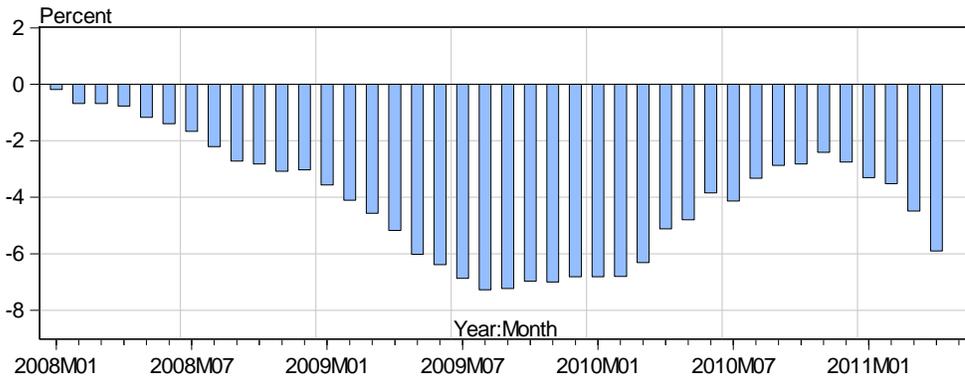
Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

Figure 12  
Employment Growth Rates in Texas Government Sector, 2008–2011



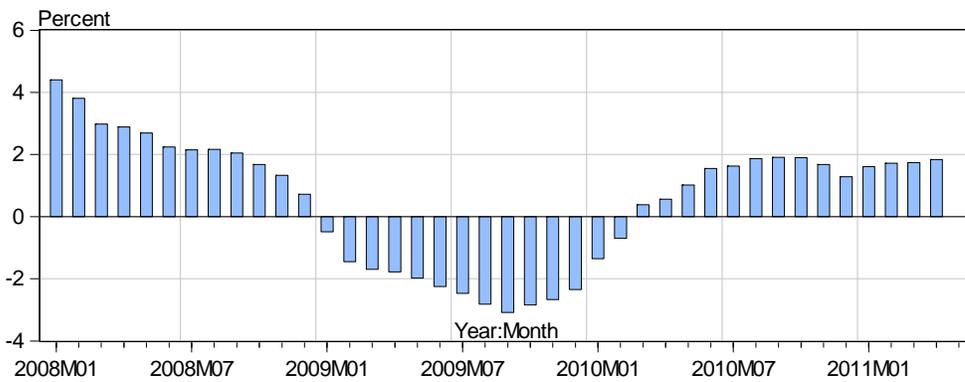
Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

Figure 13  
Employment Growth Rates in Texas Information Industry, 2008–2011



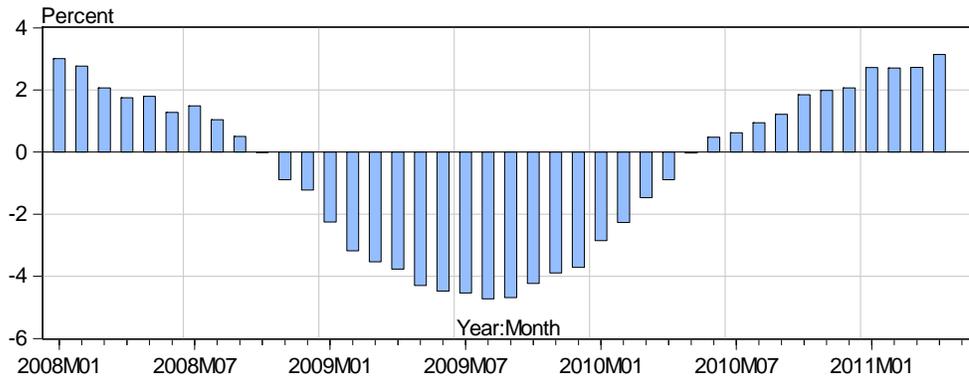
Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

Figure 14  
Nonfarm Employment Growth Rates, Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos, 2008–2011



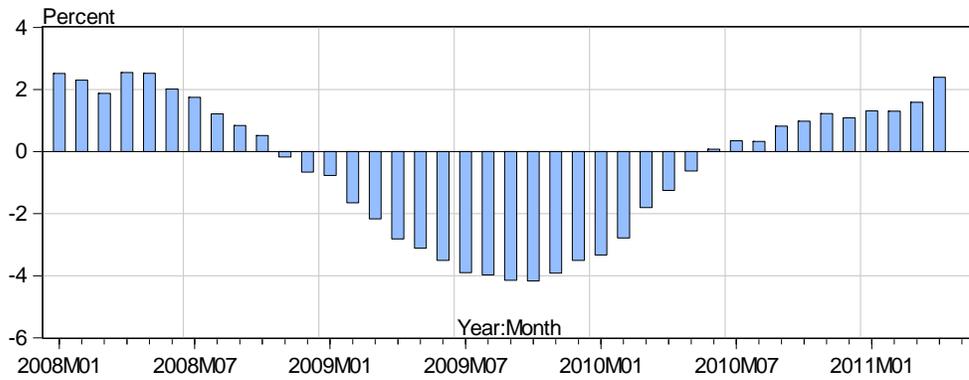
Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

Figure 15  
Nonfarm Employment Growth Rates, Dallas-Plano-Irving, 2008–2011



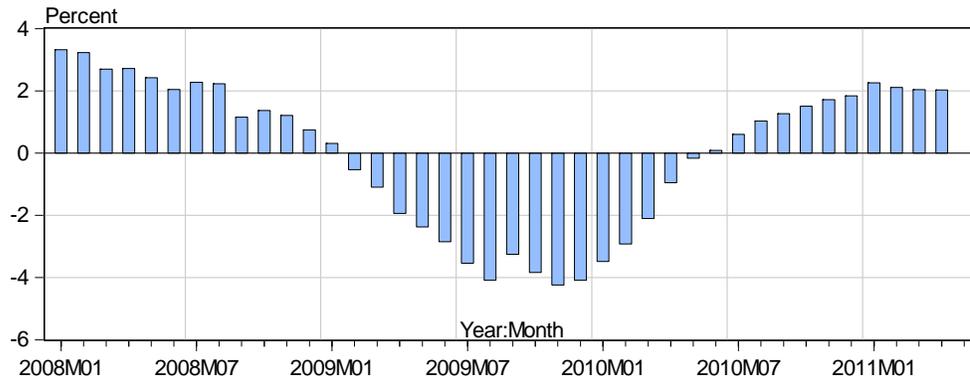
Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

Figure 16  
Nonfarm Employment Growth Rates, Fort Worth-Arlington, 2008–2011



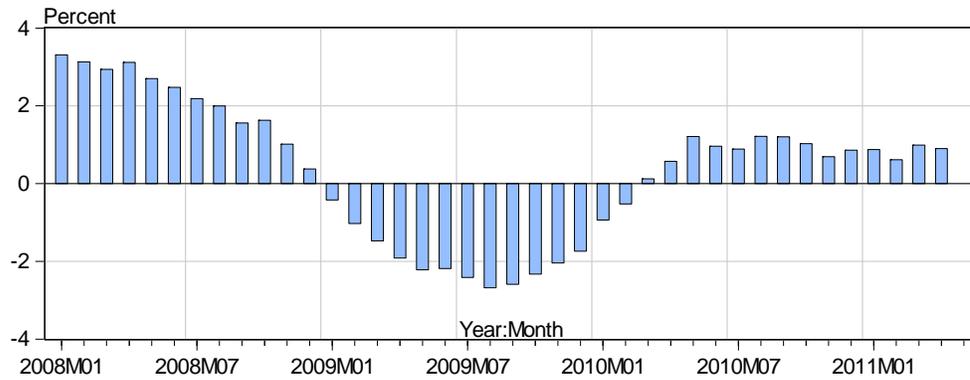
Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

Figure 17  
Nonfarm Employment Growth Rates, Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, 2008–2011



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

Figure 18  
Nonfarm Employment Growth Rates, San Antonio-New Braunfels, 2008–2011



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