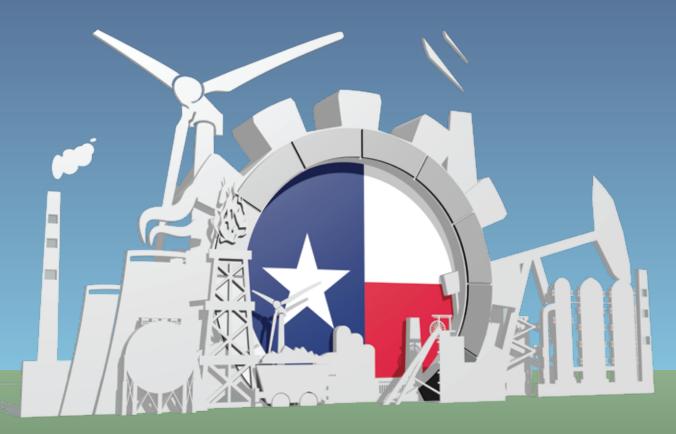
Texas Employment Report





TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

Texas Real Estate Research Center 🔊

Luis B. Torres, Research Economist Joshua Roberson, Senior Data Analyst TECHNICAL REPORT

2303

June 2021 Data



Texas Employment Report – June 2021

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

0.4% MOM

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
6.5%

MINING AND LODGING

1.6% MOM

LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY

1.5% MOM

CONSTRUCTION
-0.5% MOM

- Texas added 55,800 jobs in June, a 0.4 percent increase over May. However, its growth rate was lower than the nation's 0.6 percent.*
- The state has gained jobs in 13 of the last 14 months.*
- The Texas economy now needs to gain almost 345,700 jobs in the coming months to return to pre-pandemic levels.*
- For the remainder of 2021, employment will benefit from increasing vaccination rates and a further round of federal government stimulus. This will allow the economy to fully reopen, benefiting services that cannot socially distance, such as leisure and hospitality.
- Texas' unemployment rate fell to 6.5 percent from in June, down 0.1 percentage point from a revised rate of 6.6 percent in May 2021. The state had a higher unemployment rate than the nation's 5.9 percent. The unemployment rate has a long way to drop to reach pre-pandemic levels of 3.7 percent.*
- The states' labor force increased by 2,618 from June 2020 to June 2021, but it still needs an additional 111,074 to reach pre-pandemic levels.*
 - The longer people are out of work, the harder it is for them to find new employment as skills become inadequate. This can be reverted if programs are created to help retrain marginalized workers.
 - Women in the 25-to-34-year age group were more likely than men to leave their jobs to take care of children because of in-person school and daycare closures.
 This outcome should be reverted once schools and daycares return to in-person learning and caregiving.
- Texas job openings reached record highs in March at 712,000, resulting in a record-high job openings rate of 5.4 percent, according to the most recent official numbers from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
 - Based on Texas Real Estate Research Center projections, Texas job openings could have risen further in May to 751,000.
 - Record job openings suggest that while the economy is still short of pre-COVID employment levels, it is not due to insufficient labor demand.
 - In addition to childcare, other factors affecting the transition from unemployment to employment could be the lingering pandemic, early retirement, and the possibility that people are rethinking their career paths.
 - Texas opted out of further federal unemployment compensation related to the COVID-19 pandemic on June 26, 2021, to eliminate the incentive of remaining unemployed and increase the labor supply.



- The labor force participation rate didn't change in June 2021, registering a downward trend since June 2020.*
- The state's goods-producing sector added 2,600 jobs from May 2021 to June 2021. The majority of the gains came from both the manufacturing and mining and logging industries, which gained 3,000 and 2,900 jobs, respectively, while the construction sector lost 3,300 jobs and recorded three consecutive months of declines.*
 - The construction sector registered both a monthly and annual decline of 0.5 and 0.01 percent, respectively.*
 - It is the only sector that registered monthly and annual declines due to the negative effects of the pandemic on nonresidential construction.*
- The state's service-providing sector added 53,200 jobs from May 2021 to June 2021.*
- The leisure and hospitality sector continues to regain the jobs lost due to the pandemic, registering the highest annual growth rate in June 2021, but it still needs to gain 124,900 jobs in the coming months to return to pre-pandemic levels.*
- Transportation, warehousing, and utilities; financial activities; and professional business services remain the only three sectors that recovered all the jobs lost due to the pandemic.
- Due to the strong presence of the oil industry, Odessa continued to register annual job losses from June 2020 to June 2021. It's the only metropolitan area that continued to register annual negative growth but registered positive monthly growth with respect to May 2021.*
 - Oil prices above \$60 a barrel have been accompanied by two months of consecutive job gains in the oil sector.
 - Still, no significant employment gains are expected if oil prices do not reach prices above \$70 a barrel for a prolonged period.
- Austin registered the highest annual growth rate of all Texas Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) from June 2020 to June 2021. The metro benefited from its substantial high-tech sector, which can socially distance and has prospered during the pandemic.
- El Paso registered the highest annual growth rate of Texas' four major border MSAs from June 2020 to June 2021.
- Waco continues to be the only metropolitan area to have recovered all jobs lost due to the pandemic.*
- Government employment increased both monthly and annually during June 2021 due to an increase in state and local government employment as government revenues improve due to the economic recovery.*
- May employment numbers were revised upward to 42,000 jobs, increasing 0.3 percent with respect to April.

^{*} Analysis based on seasonally adjusted labor force numbers and unemployment rates.



Table 1
Texas and U.S. Labor Markets

			Change	
NonFarm Employment	June 2021	June 2020	Absolute	Percent
Texas	12,624,300	11,970,100	654,200	5.5
United States	145,759,000	137,840,000	7,919,000	5.7
Private Employment	June 2021	June 2020	Absolute	Percent
Texas	10,660,300	10,052,700	607,600	6.0
United States	123,919,000	116,487,000	7,432,000	6.4

	June 20	21	Unemploymen	t Rate, Percent
Labor Participation	Labor Force Unemploye		June 2021	June 2020
Texas	14,071,243	908,527	6.5	10.2
United States	161,086,000	9,484,000	5.9	11.1

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

Table 2
Texas Industries and Government Sector Ranked by Employment Growth Rate

		June	June		
Rank	Industry	2021	2020	Change	%Change
1	Leisure and Hospitality	1,291,500	1,106,900	184,600	16.68
2	Professional and Business Services	1,855,800	1,704,500	151,300	8.88
3	Other Services	408,400	378,300	30,100	7.96
4	Mining and Logging	189,200	177,000	12,200	6.89
5	Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	632,000	591,600	40,400	6.83
6	Information	202,300	191,000	11,300	5.92
7	Trade	1,932,700	1,844,000	88,700	4.81
8	Financial Activities	827,200	796,600	30,600	3.84
9	Education and Health Services	1,719,800	1,676,400	43,400	2.59
10	Government	1,964,000	1,917,400	46,600	2.43
11	Manufacturing	874,800	859,700	15,100	1.76
12	Construction	726,600	726,700	-100	-0.01



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

		June	June
		2021	2020
Rank	Industry	Percent	Percent
1	Government	15.56	16.02
2	Trade	15.31	15.41
3	Professional and Business Services	14.70	14.24
4	Education and Health Services	13.62	14.00
5	Leisure and Hospitality	10.23	9.25
6	Manufacturing	6.93	7.18
7	Financial Activities	6.55	6.65
8	Construction	5.76	6.07
9	Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	5.01	4.94
10	Other Services	3.24	3.16
11	Information	1.60	1.60
12	Mining and Logging	1.50	1.48
	Total	100.00	100.00

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

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

		June	June
		2021	2020
Rank	Industry	Percent	Percent
1	Leisure and Hospitality	1.5422	-2.2346
2	Professional and Business Services	1.2640	-0.6940
3	Trade	0.7410	-0.6479
4	Government	0.3893	-0.4455
5	Education and Health Services	0.3626	-0.4666
6	Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	0.3375	0.0750
7	Financial Activities	0.2556	-0.0375
8	Other Services	0.2515	-0.5104
9	Manufacturing	0.1261	-0.3869
10	Mining and Logging	0.1019	-0.5909
11	Information	0.0944	-0.1524
12	Construction	-0.0008	-0.3517
	Total	5.4653	-6.4434

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

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



Table 5
Texas Metropolitan Areas Ranked by Employment Growth Rate

		June	June		
Rank	Metropolitan Area	2021	2020	Change	% Change
1	Austin-Round Rock	1128.3	1053.9	74.4	7.1
2	San Antonio-New Braunfels	1066.6	999.8	66.8	6.7
3	Dallas-Plano-Irving	2702.4	2534.2	168.2	6.6
4	Beaumont-Port Arthur	158.2	148.8	9.4	6.3
5	Sherman-Denison	49.2	46.5	2.7	5.8
6	Midland	96.8	91.7	5.1	5.6
7	Texarkana	58.4	55.7	2.7	4.8
8	Tyler	108.5	103.5	5	4.8
9	Wichita Falls	58.2	55.9	2.3	4.1
10	Waco	124.4	119.5	4.9	4.1
11	Longview	93.6	90	3.6	4.0
12	Fort Worth-Arlington	1068	1027.1	40.9	4.0
13	Abilene	71.3	68.7	2.6	3.8
14	Amarillo	121.3	116.9	4.4	3.8
15	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	144.4	139.3	5.1	3.7
16	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land	3027.3	2927.7	99.6	3.4
17	El Paso	316.6	307	9.6	3.1
18	Lubbock	147.5	143.1	4.4	3.1
19	College Station-Bryan	118.9	115.4	3.5	3.0
20	San Angelo	47.9	46.6	1.3	2.8
21	Laredo	100.9	98.3	2.6	2.6
22	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	266.3	259.9	6.4	2.5
23	Corpus Christi	182.4	178.6	3.8	2.1
24	Victoria	38.1	37.5	0.6	1.6
25	Brownsville-Harlingen	141.2	139.4	1.8	1.3
26	Odessa	68.4	68.8	-0.4	-0.6
	Micropolitan Texas	1119.2	996.3	122.9	12.3

Table 6
Texas Metropolitan and Micropolitan Shares of Total Texas Jobs

		June	June
		2021	2020
Rank	Metropolitan Area	Percent	Percent
1	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land	23.9799	24.4584
2	Dallas-Plano-Irving	21.4063	21.1711
3	Austin-Round Rock	8.9375	8.8044
4	Fort Worth-Arlington	8.4599	8.5805
5	San Antonio-New Braunfels	8.4488	8.3525
6	El Paso	2.5079	2.5647
7	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	2.1094	2.1712
8	Corpus Christi	1.4448	1.4921
9	Beaumont-Port Arthur	1.2531	1.2431
10	Lubbock	1.1684	1.1955
11	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	1.1438	1.1637
12	Brownsville-Harlingen	1.1185	1.1646
13	Waco	0.9854	0.9983
14	Amarillo	0.9608	0.9766
15	College Station-Bryan	0.9418	0.9641
16	Tyler	0.8595	0.8647
17	Laredo	0.7993	0.8212
18	Midland	0.7668	0.7661
19	Longview	0.7414	0.7519
20	Abilene	0.5648	0.5739
21	Odessa	0.5418	0.5748
22	Texarkana	0.4626	0.4653
23	Wichita Falls	0.4610	0.4670
24	Sherman-Denison	0.3897	0.3885
25	San Angelo	0.3794	0.3893
26	Victoria	0.3018	0.3133
	Micropolitan Texas	8.8654	8.3232
	Total	100.0000	100.0000

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

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



Table 7 Contributions of Texas Metropolitan and Micropolitan Areas to Total Texas Employment Growth Rate

		June	June
Rank	Metropolitan Area	2021	2020
1	Dallas-Plano-Irving	1.4052	-1.1818
2	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land	0.8321	-1.7726
3	Austin-Round Rock	0.6215	-0.4729
4	San Antonio-New Braunfels	0.5581	-0.5784
5	Fort Worth-Arlington	0.3417	-0.4721
6	El Paso	0.0802	-0.1305
7	Beaumont-Port Arthur	0.0785	-0.1188
8	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	0.0535	-0.0774
9	Midland	0.0426	-0.1774
10	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	0.0426	-0.0422
11	Tyler	0.0418	-0.0328
12	Waco	0.0409	-0.0266
13	Amarillo	0.0368	-0.0367
14	Lubbock	0.0368	-0.0594
15	Corpus Christi	0.0317	-0.1180
16	Longview	0.0301	-0.0766
17	College Station-Bryan	0.0292	-0.0516
18	Sherman-Denison	0.0226	-0.0195
19	Texarkana	0.0226	-0.0375
20	Laredo	0.0217	-0.0758
21	Abilene	0.0217	-0.0258
22	Wichita Falls	0.0192	-0.0281
23	Brownsville-Harlingen	0.0150	-0.0406
24	San Angelo	0.0109	-0.0266
25	Victoria	0.0050	-0.0297
26	Odessa	-0.0033	-0.1204
	Micropolitan Texas	1.0267	-0.6135
	Total	5.4653	-6.4434

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

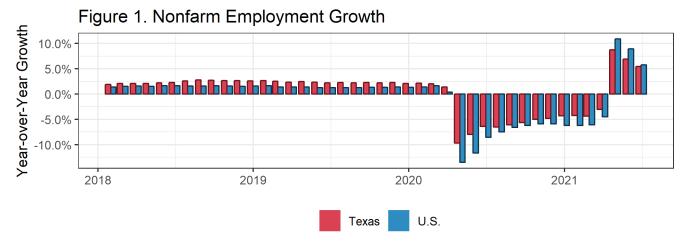


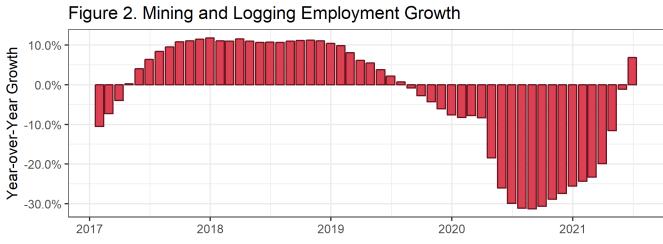
Table 8
Texas Metropolitan Areas Ranked by Unemployment Rate
June 2021

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Unemployment Rate, %
1	Amarillo	4.5
2	Austin-Round Rock	4.8
3	Sherman-Denison	5.3
4	Abilene	5.4
5	College Station-Bryan	5.5
6	Lubbock	5.7
7	Dallas-Plano-Irving	5.8
8	San Angelo	5.8
9	Waco	5.8
10	San Antonio-New Braunfels	6.0
11	Tyler	6.0
12	Wichita Falls	6.0
13	Fort Worth-Arlington	6.2
14	Texarkana	6.4
15	Texas	6.6
16	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	6.7
17	Midland	6.7
18	El Paso	7.3
19	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land	7.4
20	Longview	7.4
21	Victoria	7.4
22	Laredo	7.7
23	Corpus Christi	8.4
24	Odessa	9.7
25	Brownsville-Harlingen	9.8
26	Beaumont-Port Arthur	10.5
26	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	10.8

Table 9
Employment Growth or Decline Rates by Industry in Large Metropolitan Areas
Annual Percentage Change from June 2020 to June 2021

	Largest Texas Metropolitan Areas					
Industry:	Houston	Dallas	San Antonio	Fort Worth	Austin	El Paso
Mining and Construction	-3.39	-1.51	0.64	-0.27	2.30	6.29
Manufacturing	-4.58	2.01	5.07	0.30	3.86	0.00
Trade, Transportation and Utilites	4.93	7.13	4.28	2.66	8.55	4.69
Information	1.05	4.00	1.67	3.23	8.09	6.82
Financial Activities	0.80	2.74	1.39	1.34	3.10	-1.50
Professional and Business Services	3.20	8.41	19.67	9.71	11.31	3.17
Education and Health Services	3.15	2.89	-0.55	-0.52	1.64	2.38
Leisure and Hospitality	18.77	21.53	15.97	11.22	20.95	18.06
Other Services	9.58	7.98	7.25	16.43	8.54	5.00
Government	0.20	4.96	3.84	3.68	2.33	-2.43





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





Figure 4. Manufacturing Employment Growth

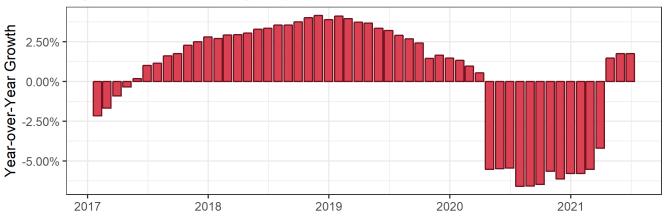
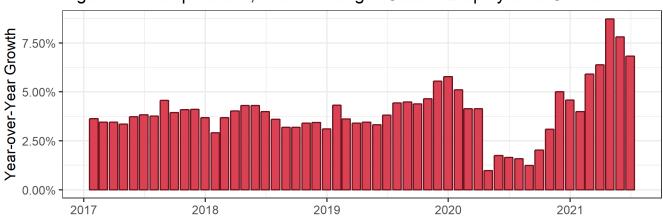
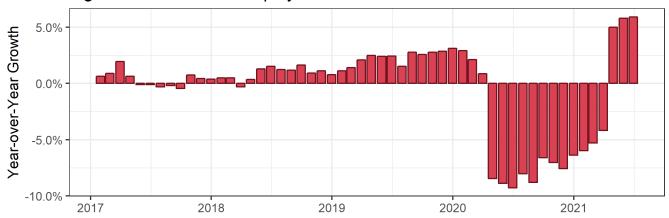


Figure 5. Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities Employment Growth

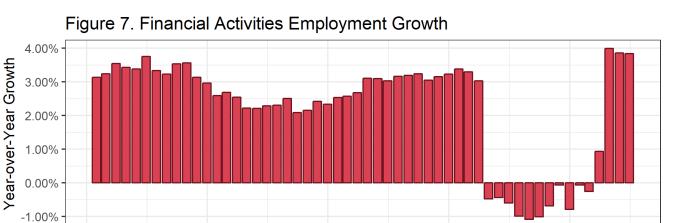


Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University

Figure 6. Information Employment Growth







2020

2021

Figure 8. Professional and Business Services Employment Growth

5.0%

2017

2018

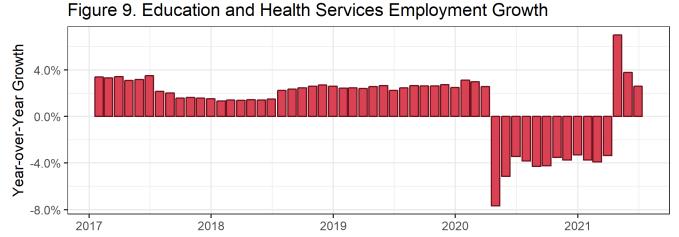
2019

2020

2021

2019

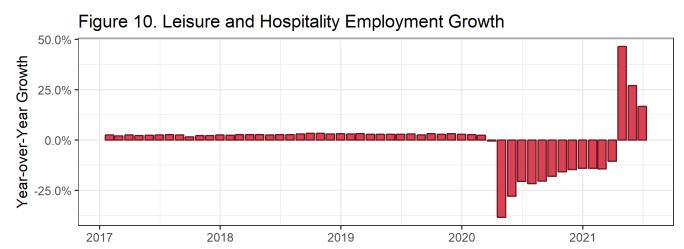
Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University

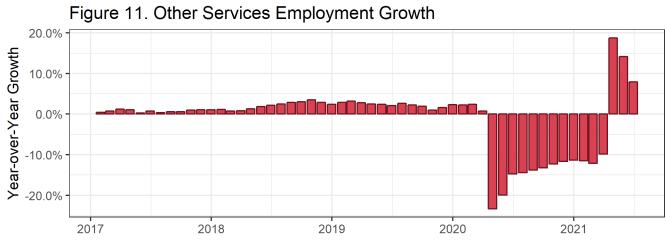


Sources: Texas Workforce Commission and Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University

2017

2018





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

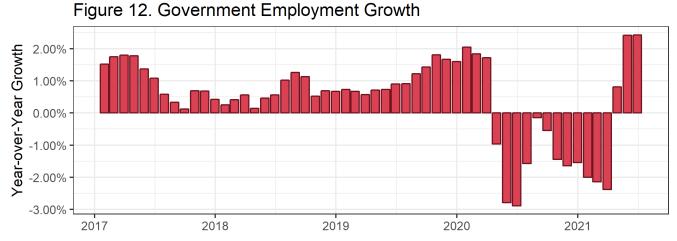
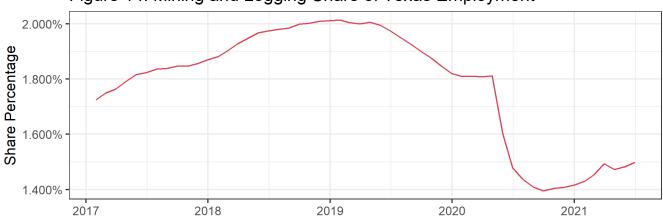




Figure 13. Texas Trade Employment Growth



Figure 14. Mining and Logging Share of Texas Employment



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

Figure 15. Construction Share of Texas Employment





Figure 16. Manufacturing Share of Texas Employment

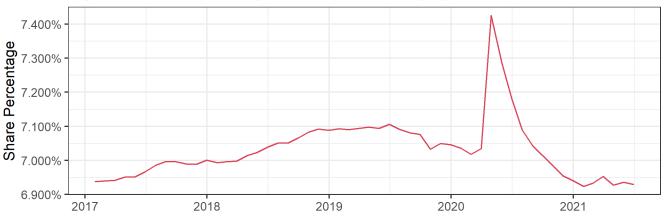


Figure 17. Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities Share of Texas Employme



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

Figure 18. Information Share of Texas Employment





Figure 19. Financial Activities Share of Texas Employment

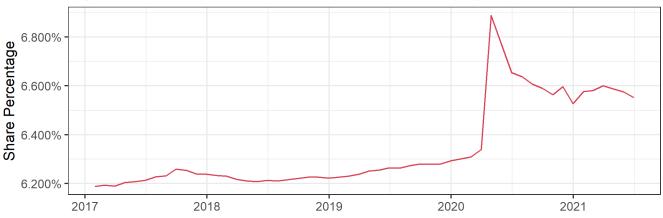


Figure 20. Professional and Business Services Share of Texas Employment



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

Figure 21. Education and Health Services Share of Texas Employment





Figure 22. Leisure and Hospitality Share of Texas Employment

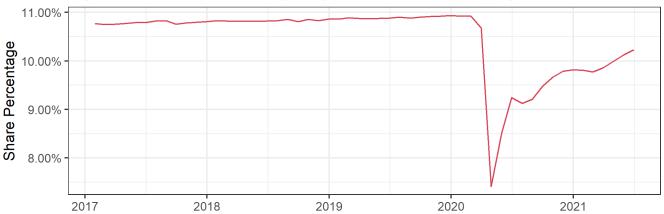
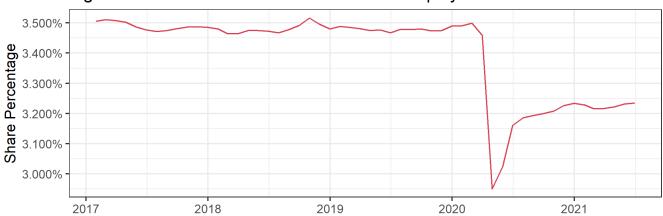


Figure 23. Other Services Share of Texas Employment



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

Figure 24. Government Share of Texas Employment

17.00%

16.50%

15.50%

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021



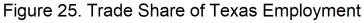




Figure 26. Mining and Logging Contribution to Texas Employment Growth



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

Figure 27. Construction Contribution to Texas Employment Growth

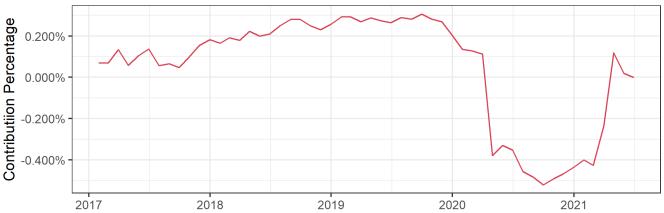




Figure 28. Manufacturing Contribution to Texas Employment Growth

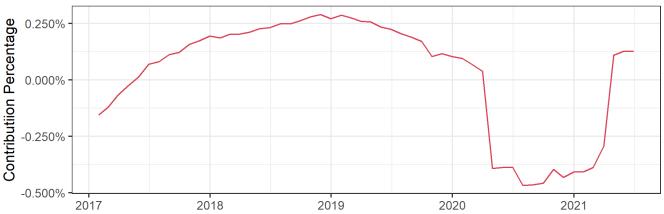


Figure 29. Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities Contribution to Texas Emp



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

Figure 30. Information Contribution to Texas Employment Growth

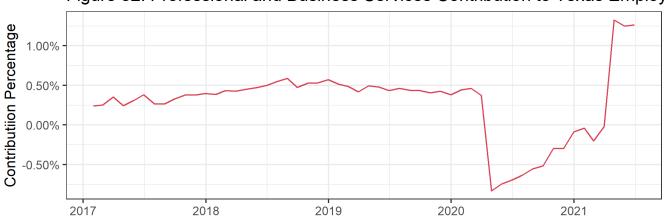




Figure 31. Financial Activities Contribution to Texas Employment Growth



Figure 32. Professional and Business Services Contribution to Texas Employ



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

Figure 33. Education and Health Services Contribution to Texas Employment

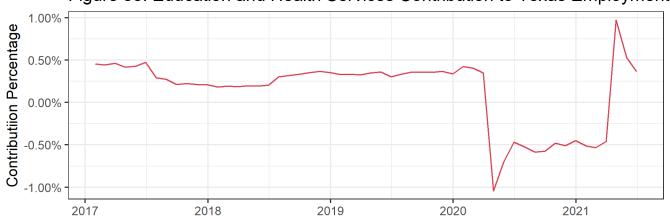




Figure 34. Leisure and Hospitality Contribution to Texas Employment Growth

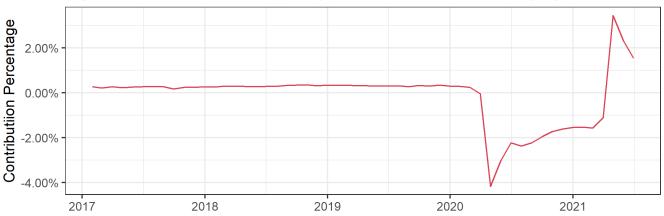
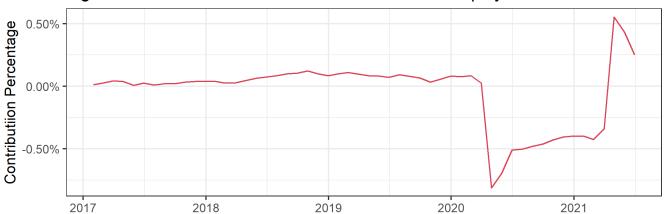


Figure 35. Other Services Contribution to Texas Employment Growth



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

Figure 36. Government Contribution to Texas Employment Growth

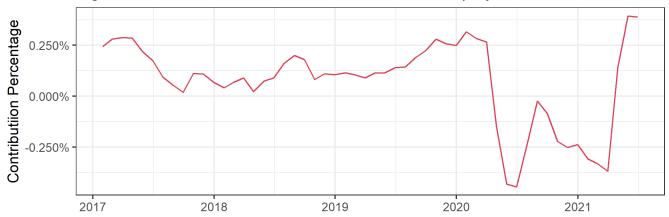




Figure 37. Trade Contribution to Texas Employment Growth

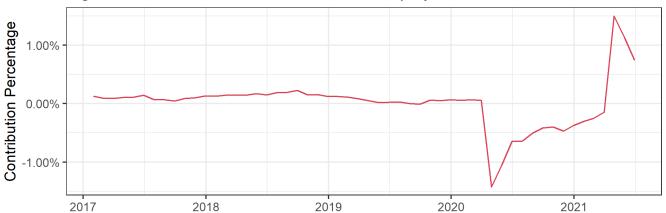
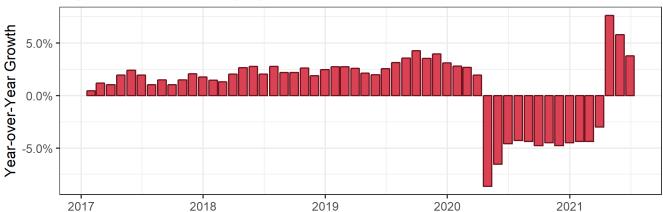


Figure 38. Abilene Employment Growth



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

Figure 39. Amarillo Employment Growth





Figure 40. Austin-Round Rock Employment Growth

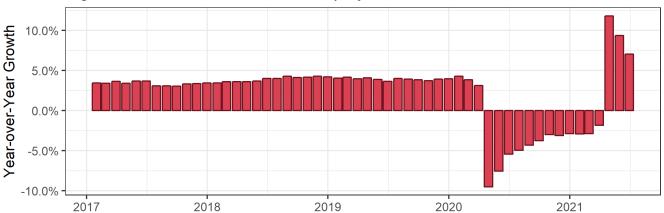
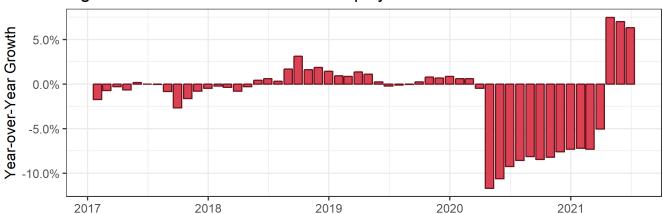


Figure 41. Beaumont-Port Arthur Employment Growth



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

Figure 42. Brownsville-Harlingen Employment Growth

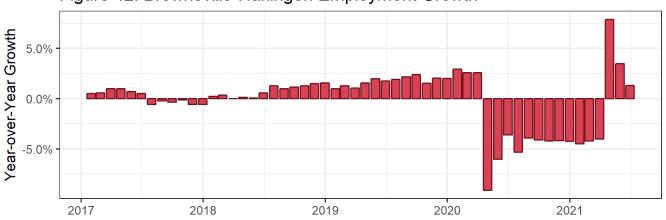




Figure 43. College Station-Bryan Employment Growth

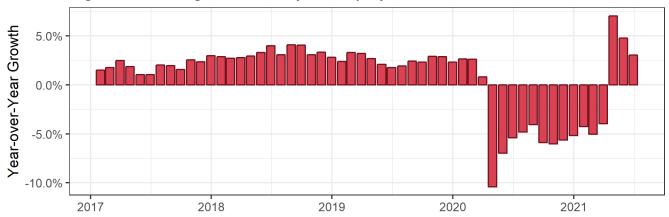
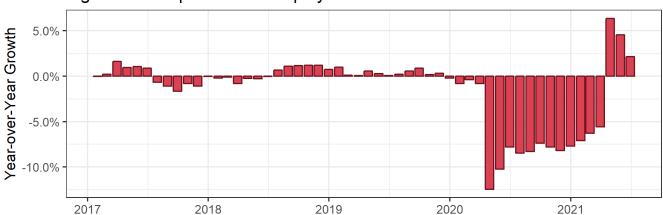


Figure 44. Corpus Christi Employment Growth



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

Figure 45. Dallas-Plano-Irving Employment Growth

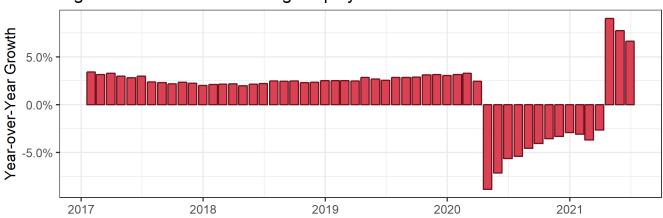
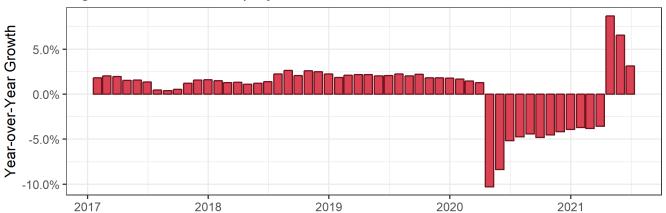




Figure 46. El Paso Employment Growth

2018



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

Figure 47. Fort Worth-Arlington Employment Growth

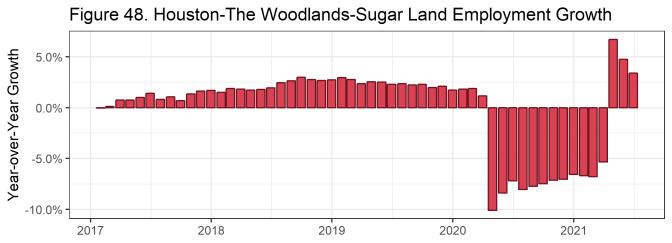
5.0%

0.0%

-5.0%

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

2020



2019

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



Year-over-Year Growth

-10.0%

2017

Figure 49. Killeen-Temple Employment Growth

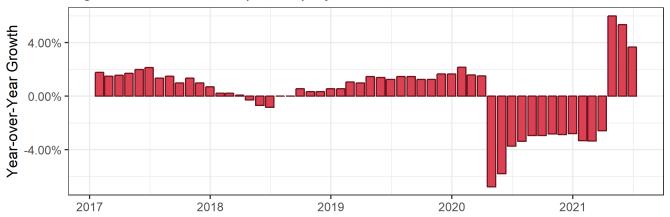
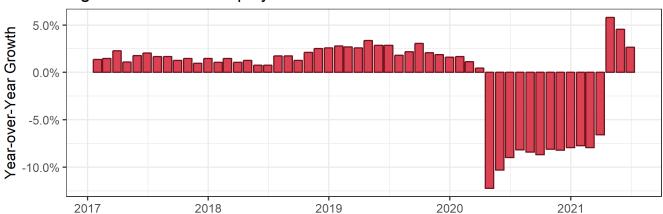


Figure 50. Laredo Employment Growth



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

Figure 51. Longview Employment Growth

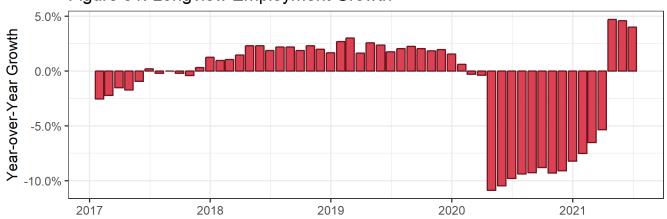




Figure 52. Lubbock Employment Growth

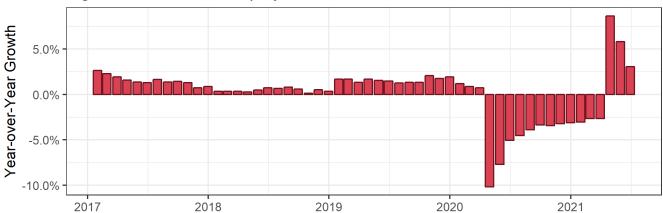
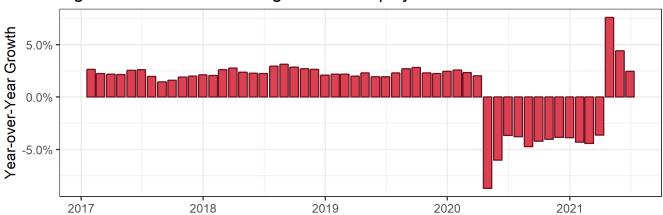


Figure 53. McAllen-Edinburg-Mission Employment Growth



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

Figure 54. Midland Employment Growth

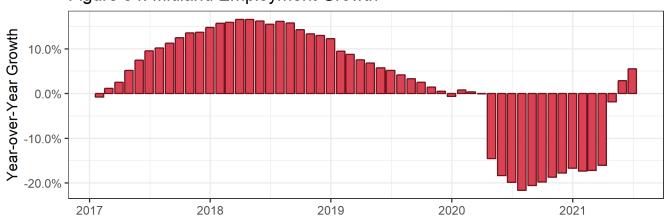




Figure 55. Odessa Employment Growth

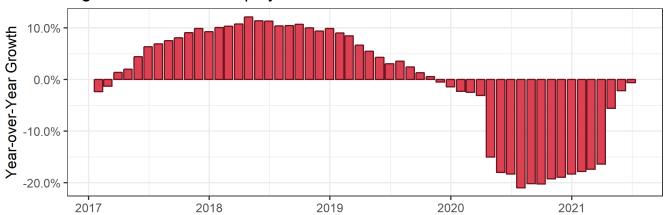
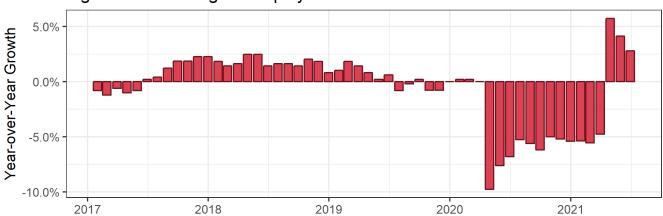


Figure 56. San Angelo Employment Growth



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

Figure 57. San Antonio-New Braunfels Employment Growth

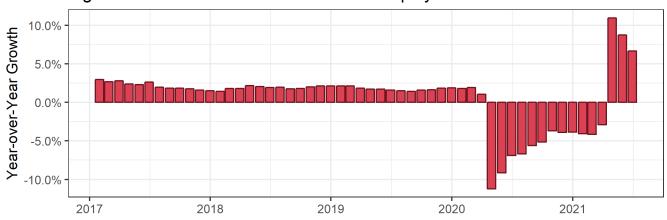




Figure 58. Sherman-Denison Employment Growth

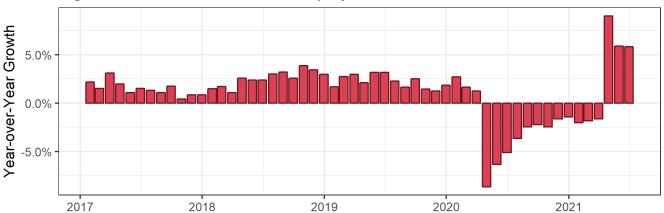
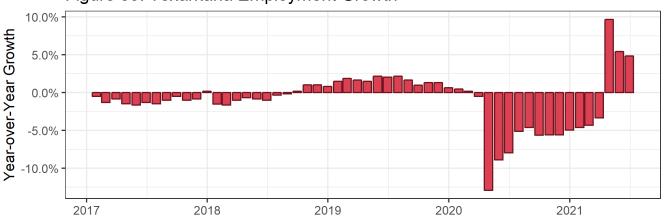


Figure 59. Texarkana Employment Growth



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

Figure 60. Tyler Employment Growth

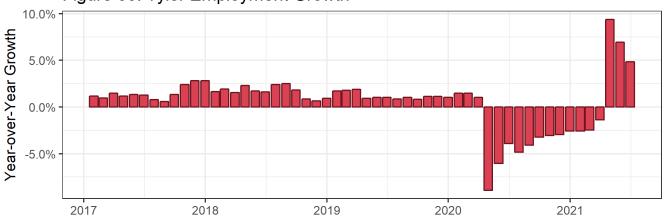




Figure 61. Victoria Employment Growth

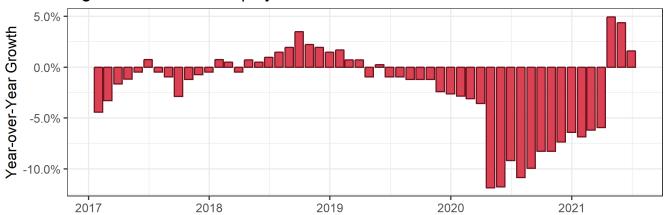


Figure 62. Waco Employment Growth



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

Figure 63. Wichita Falls Employment Growth

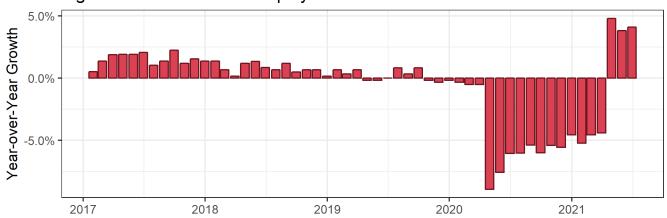




Figure 64. Abilene Share of Texas Jobs

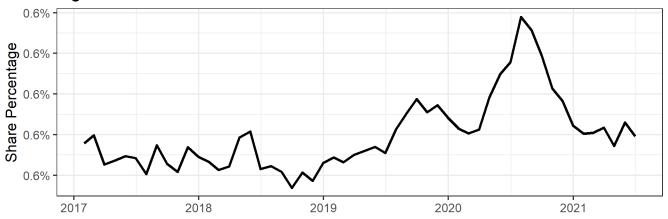
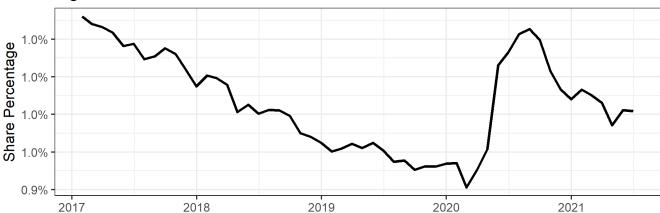


Figure 65. Amarillo Share of Texas Jobs



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

Figure 66. Austin-Round Rock Share of Texas Jobs

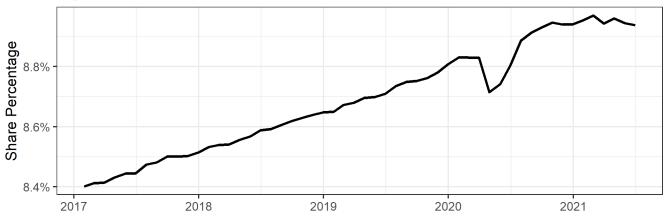




Figure 67. Beaumont-Port Arthur Share of Texas Jobs

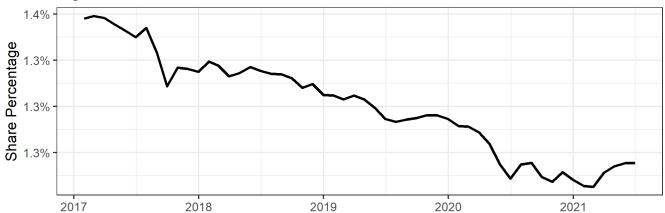


Figure 68. Brownsville-Harlingen Share of Texas Jobs



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

Figure 69. College Station-Bryan Share of Texas Jobs

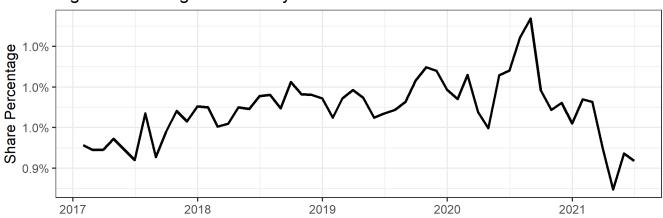




Figure 70. Corpus Christi Share of Texas Jobs

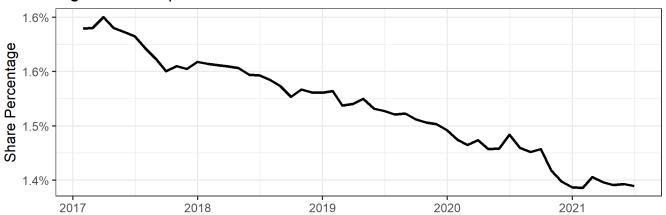
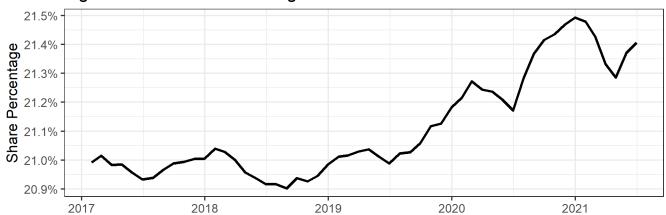


Figure 71. Dallas-Plano-Irving Share of Texas Jobs



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

Figure 72. El Paso Share of Texas Jobs

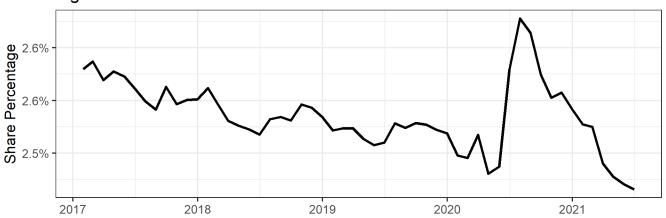




Figure 73. Fort Worth-Arlington Share of Texas Jobs

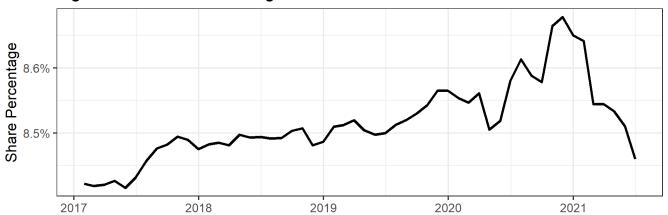
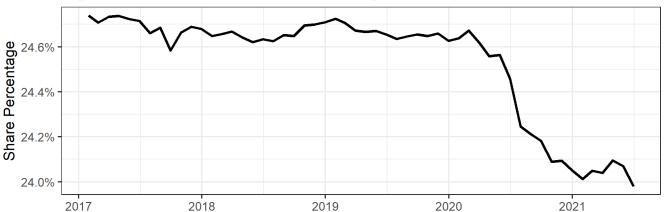


Figure 74. Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land Share of Texas Jobs



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

Figure 75. Killeen-Temple Share of Texas Jobs

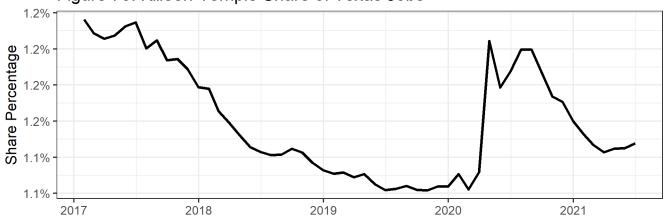




Figure 76. Laredo Share of Texas Jobs

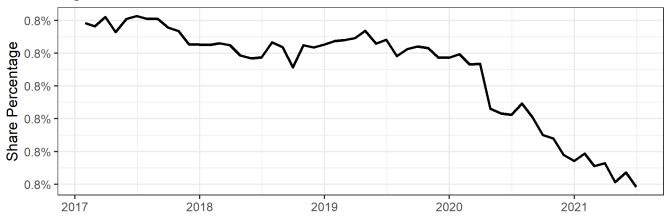
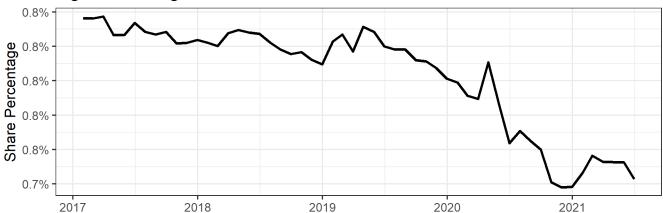


Figure 77. Longview Share of Texas Jobs



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

Figure 78. Lubbock Share of Texas Jobs

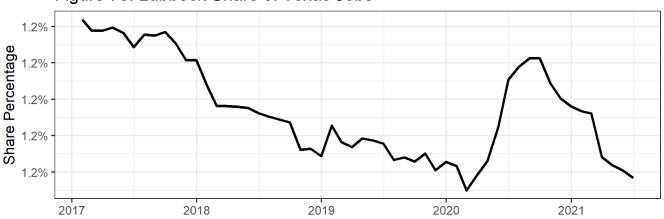




Figure 79. McAllen-Edinburg-Mission Share of Texas Jobs

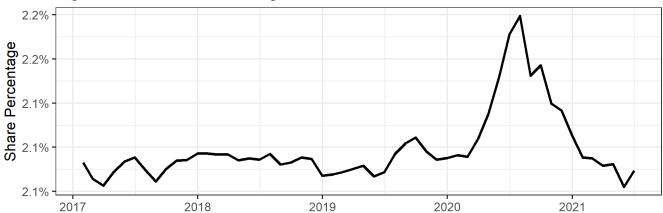
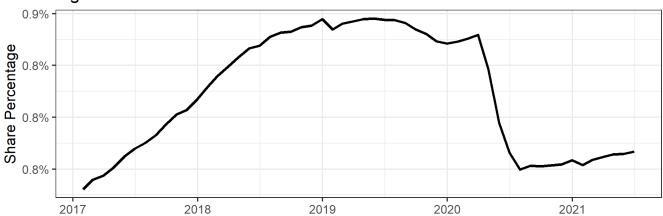


Figure 80. Midland Share of Texas Jobs



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

Figure 81. Odessa Share of Texas Jobs

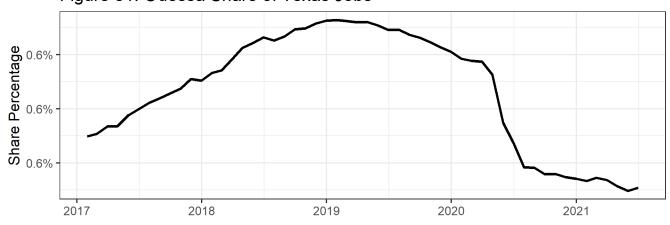




Figure 82. San Angelo Share of Texas Jobs

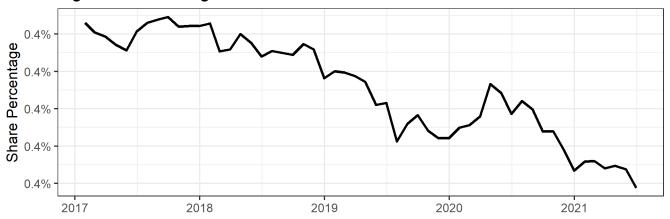
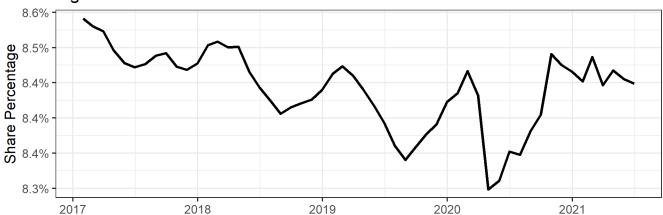


Figure 83. San Antonio-New Braunfels Share of Texas Jobs



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

Figure 84. Sherman-Denison Share of Texas Jobs

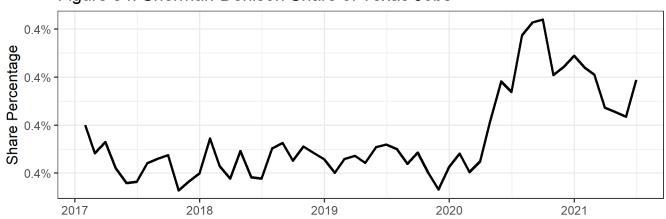




Figure 85. Texarkana Share of Texas Jobs

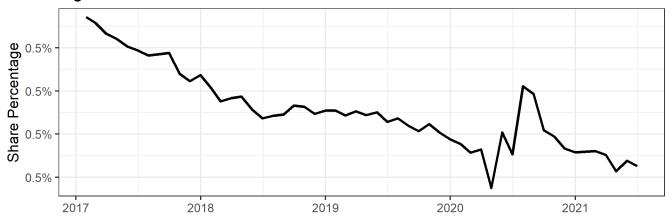
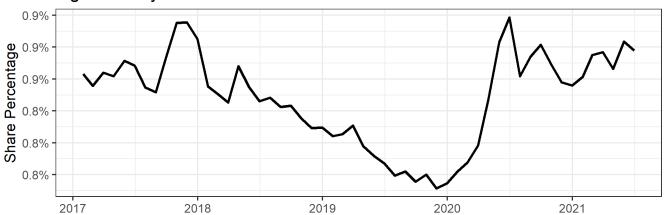


Figure 86. Tyler Share of Texas Jobs



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

Figure 87. Victoria Share of Texas Jobs

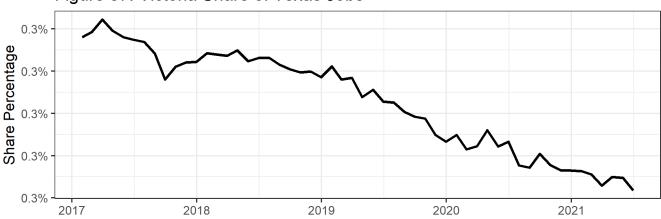




Figure 88. Waco Share of Texas Jobs

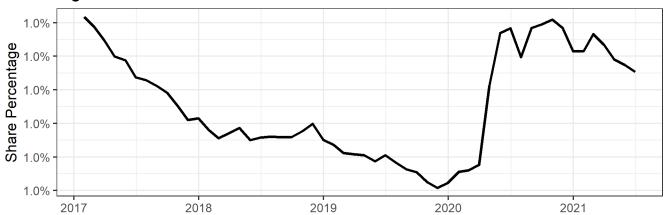
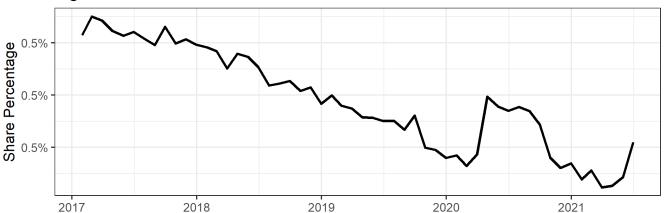


Figure 89. Wichita Falls Share of Texas Jobs



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

Figure 90. Abilene Contribution to Texas Job Growth

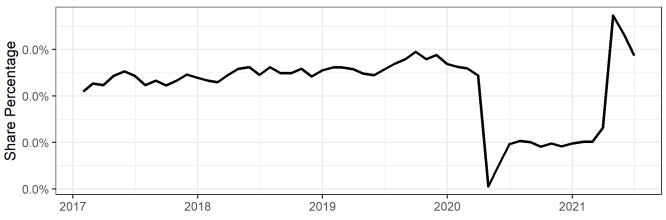




Figure 91. Amarillo Contribution to Texas Job Growth

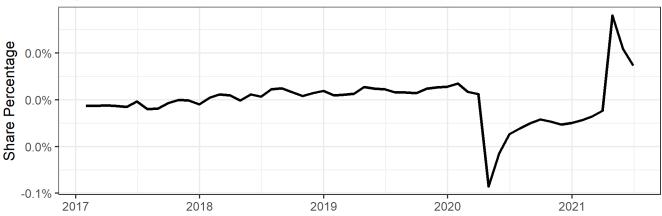
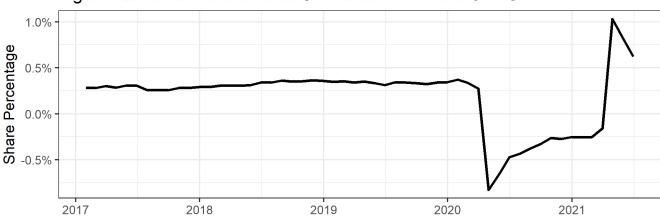


Figure 92. Austin-Round Rock Contribution to Texas Job Growth



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

Figure 93. Beaumont-Port Arthur Contribution to Texas Job Growth

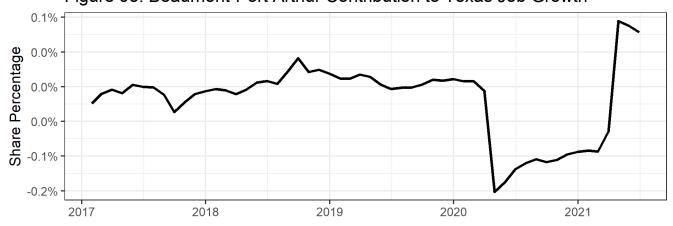




Figure 94. Brownsville-Harlingen Contribution to Texas Job Growth

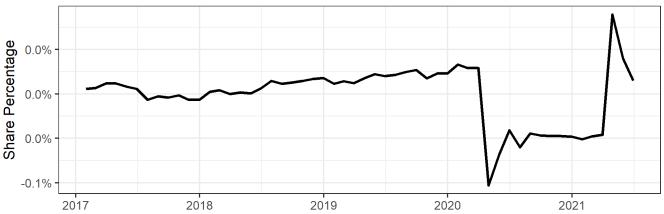
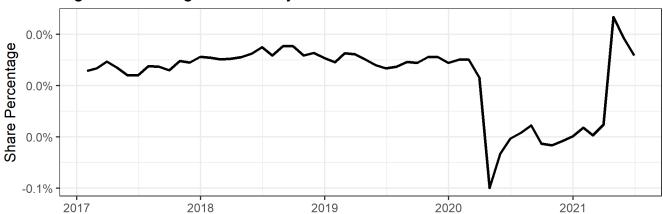


Figure 95. College Station-Bryan Contribution to Texas Job Growth



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

Figure 96. Corpus Christi Contribution to Texas Job Growth

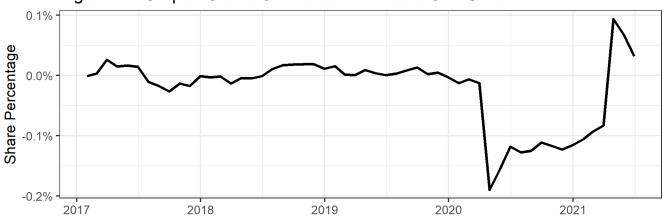




Figure 97. Dallas-Plano-Irving Contribution to Texas Job Growth

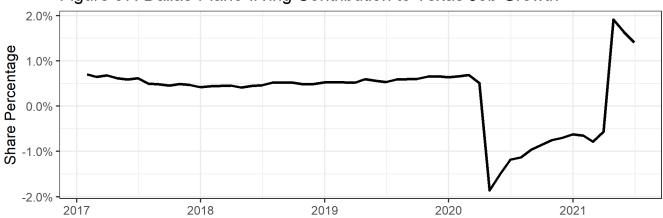
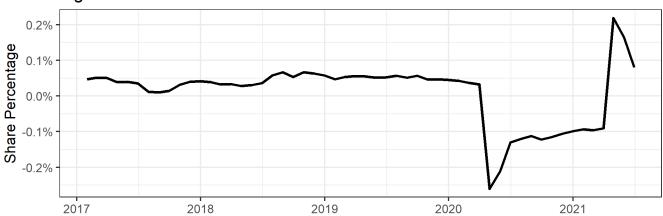


Figure 98. El Paso Contribution to Texas Job Growth



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

Figure 99. Fort Worth-Arlington Contribution to Texas Job Growth

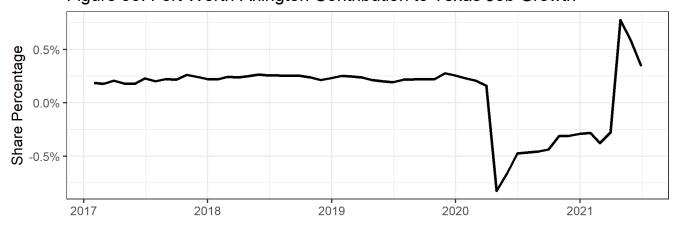




Figure 100. Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land Contribution to Texas Job G

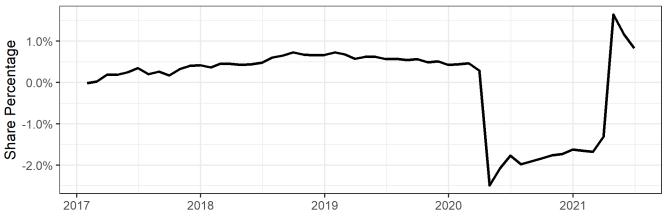
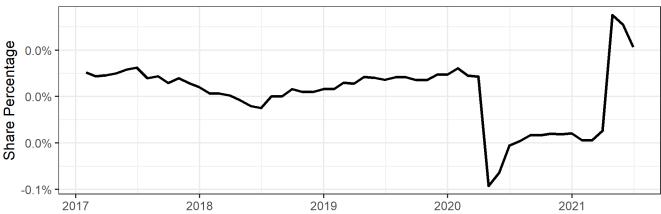


Figure 101. Killeen-Temple Contribution to Texas Job Growth



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

Figure 102. Laredo Contribution to Texas Job Growth

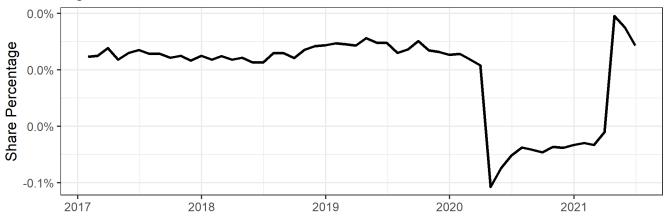




Figure 103. Longview Contribution to Texas Job Growth

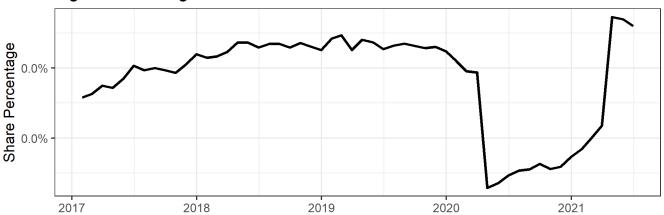
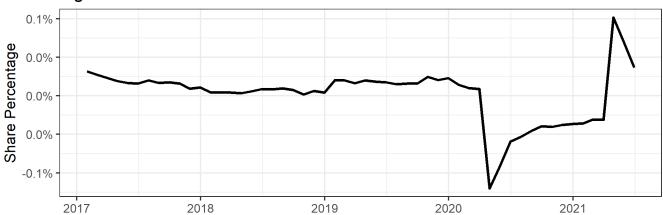


Figure 104. Lubbock Contribution to Texas Job Growth



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

Figure 105. McAllen-Edinburg-Mission Contribution to Texas Job Growth

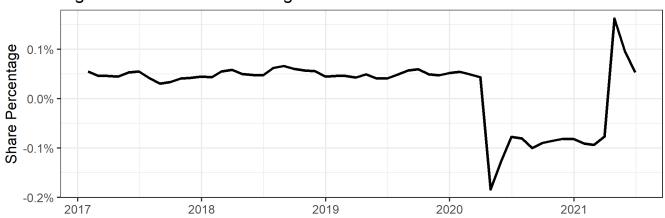




Figure 106. Midland Contribution to Texas Job Growth

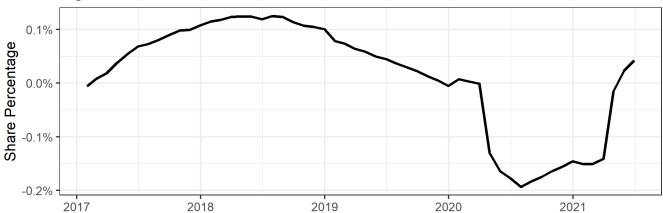
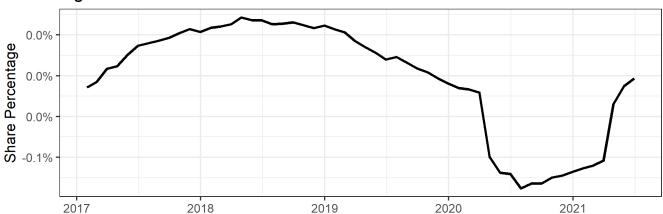


Figure 107. Odessa Contribution to Texas Job Growth



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

Figure 108. San Angelo Contribution to Texas Job Growth

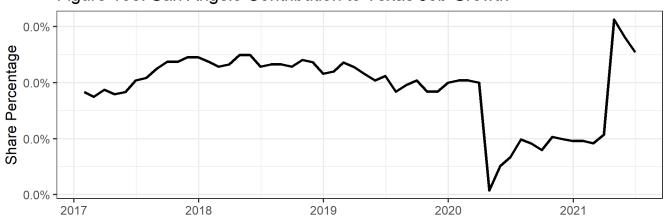




Figure 109. San Antonio-New Braunfels Contribution to Texas Job Growth

1.0%

0.0%

-1.0%

2019

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

2020

2021

Figure 110. Sherman-Denison Contribution to Texas Job Growth

Property 0.0%

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

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

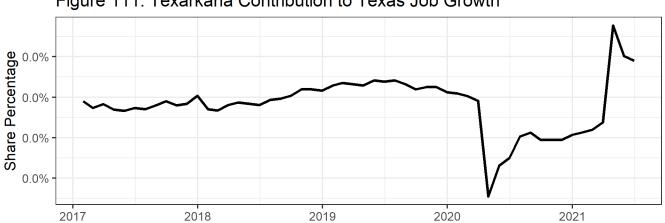


Figure 111. Texarkana Contribution to Texas Job Growth

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

2017

2018

Figure 112. Tyler Contribution to Texas Job Growth

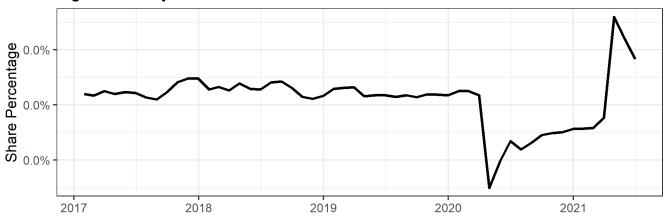
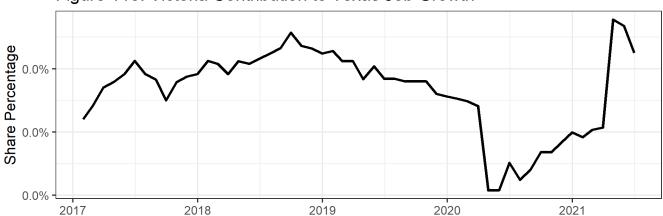
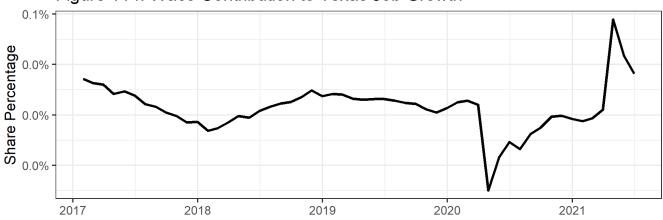


Figure 113. Victoria Contribution to Texas Job Growth



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

Figure 114. Waco Contribution to Texas Job Growth





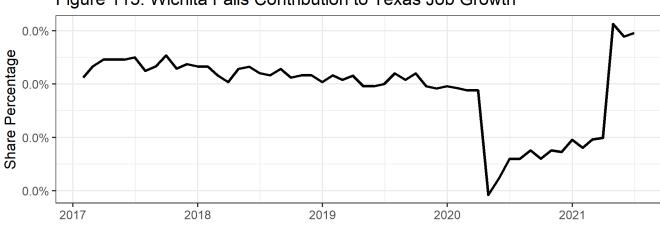


Figure 115. Wichita Falls Contribution to Texas Job Growth



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