



Economic Overview And Outlook: Texas

JOBS

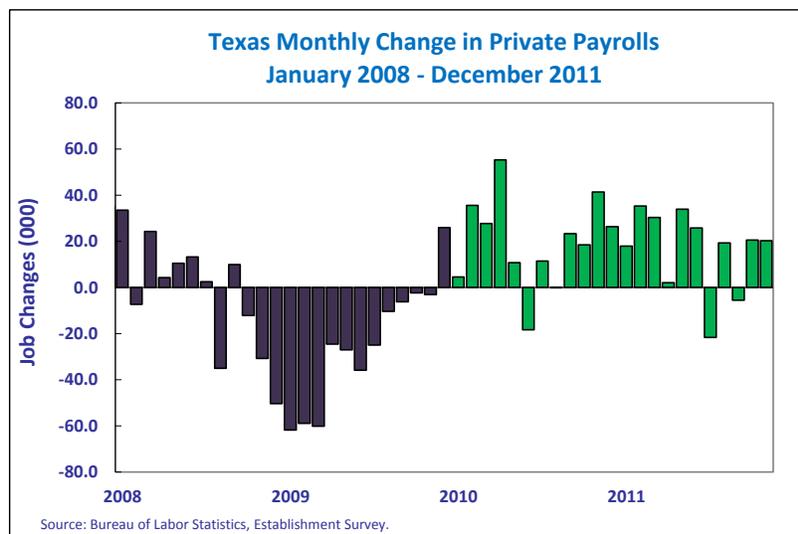
- Including December, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 22 consecutive months.
- In Texas, private sector employment fell by 4.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 5.2 percent.
- In Texas, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Texas have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, and health care and social assistance. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Texas was 7.8 percent in December 2011, up 3.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.5 percent in September 2011.
- 959,000 Texas residents were counted among the unemployed in Texas during December 2011.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.2 percent below its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Texas was \$34,470.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2011, up from \$32,883.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 4.3 percent in November 2011 from November 2010 compared to a 3.7 percent decrease in October 2011. In Texas, home prices saw a decrease of 0.6 percent in November 2011 from November 2010 following October's year over year decrease of 0.5 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Texas was \$134,854 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2011, 1.9 percent of all mortgages, including 7.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Texas.
- Housing starts in Texas totaled 81,050 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2011, a decrease of 22.5 percent from October.
- Within the South census region, which includes Texas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 175,000 units in November 2011, an increase of 12.9 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.0 percent to 1,560,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December 2011.

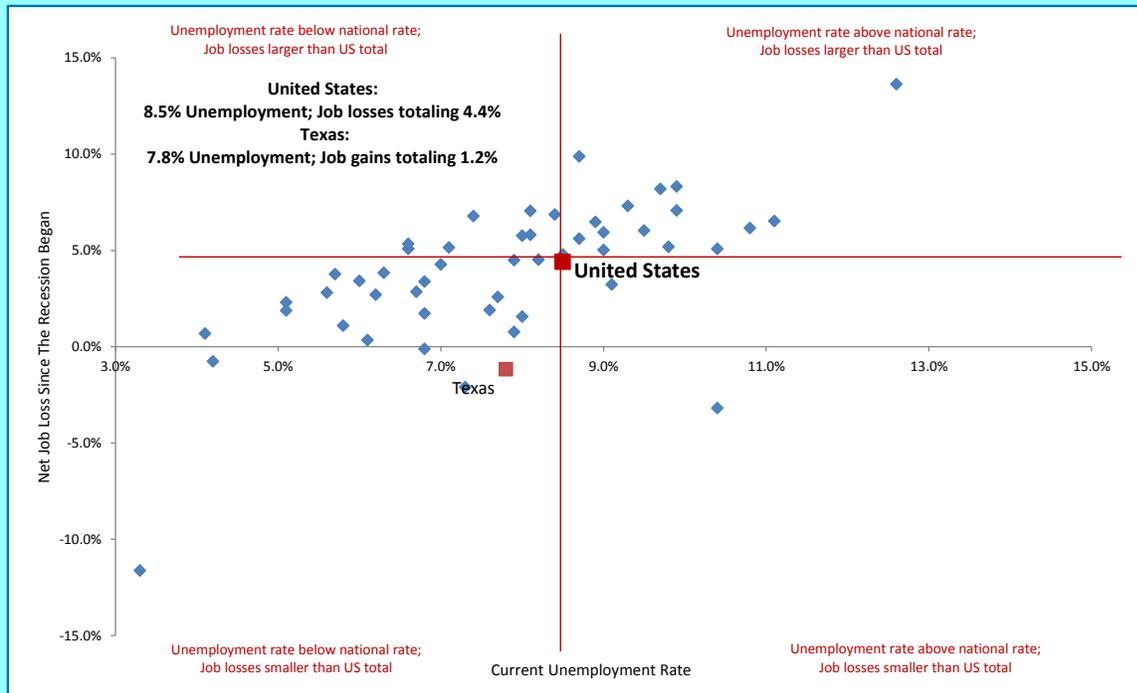
* For Texas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Texas office: <http://www.tracer2.com/?PAGEID=133>

How Does Texas Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Texas to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Texas since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took on the job supply in Texas.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Texas | United States |
|---|--|--------------|----------------------|
| Unemployment Rates | December 2008 | 6.1% | 7.3% |
| | December 2009 | 8.1% | 9.9% |
| | December 2010 | 8.3% | 9.4% |
| | December 2011 | 7.8% | 8.5% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2010 | 8.8% | 9.3% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2010 | 7.2% | 8.7% |
| | Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2010 | 13.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 48,427 | \$ 52,823 |
| | (2010 \$) | 2010 | \$ 47,464 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 16.5% | 12.5% |
| | 2010 | 18.4% | 15.1% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 25.2% | 15.3% |
| | 2010 | 24.6% | 16.3% |