

San Antonio Economic Indicators

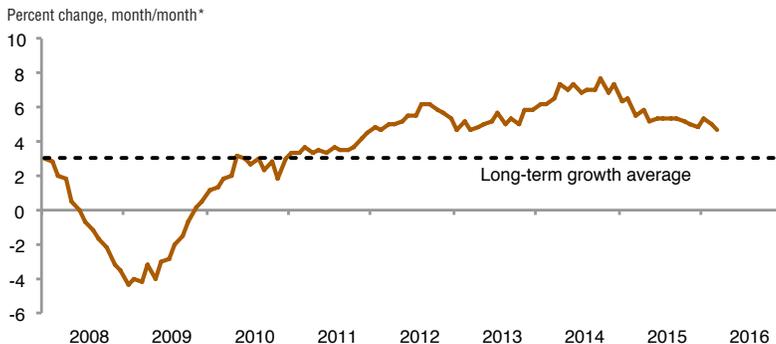
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Summary

The San Antonio economy grew at a moderate pace in March. The San Antonio Business-Cycle index decelerated but remained nearly two percentage points above trend. Job growth picked up moderately, contrasting with stagnant employment at the state level. The unemployment rate also rose, though it remains close to its 15-year lows. In the first quarter of the year, San Antonio expanded faster than any other major Texas metro and added jobs near its 2015 pace of 3.2 percent.

San Antonio Business-Cycle Index



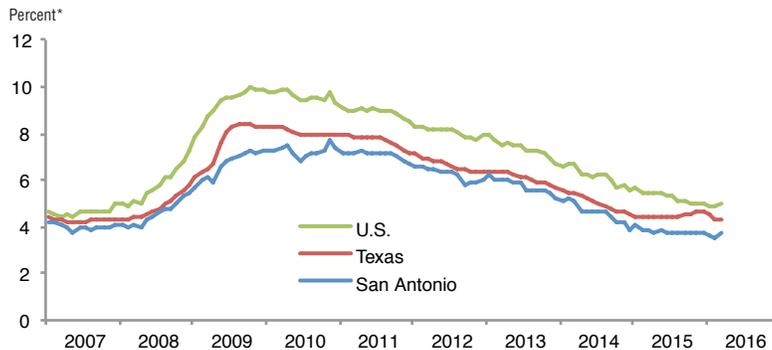
*Seasonally adjusted, annualized rate.

SOURCE: Dallas Fed.

► Growth in the San Antonio Business-Cycle Index decelerated from an annualized 4.9 percent rate in February to 4.7 percent in March. While the area continued to add jobs at a steady pace, the March uptick in the unemployment rate dampened growth in the index.

Employment

Unemployment Rate

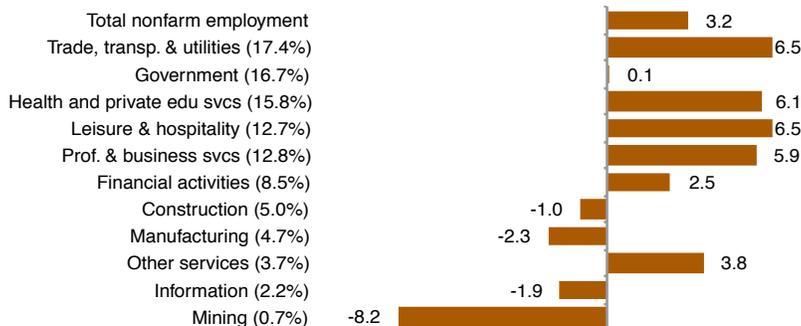


*Seasonally adjusted.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

► The unemployment rate ticked up to 3.7 percent in March after registering a postrecession low of 3.5 percent in February. This remains well below the 4.3 percent rate for Texas and the 5.0 percent rate for the nation. In the first quarter, labor force growth in San Antonio advanced at its fastest pace since the middle of 2011, indicating that recent upward pressure on the jobless rate is more likely due to new entrants to the workforce than to a slowing in job growth or weakness in the local economy.

Employment Growth by Sector



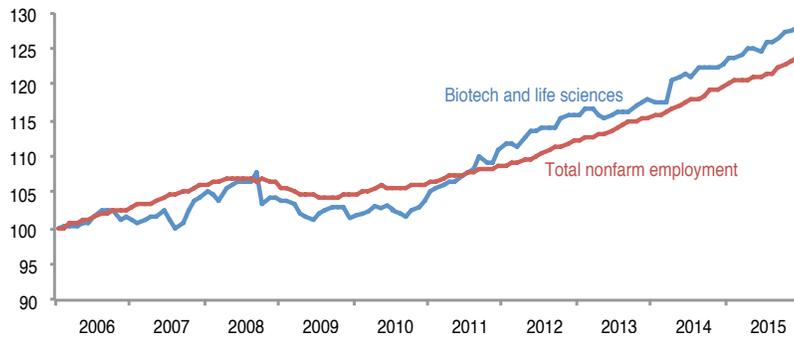
► Over the first quarter, job growth accelerated to an annualized 3.2 percent. Growth was broad based, though sectors with smaller employment shares such as construction, manufacturing, information and mining shed jobs. A sharp rebound in retail helped propel the trade, transportation and utilities sector in the first quarter. Strong hiring in health care, leisure and hospitality, and professional and business services also helped drive growth. Financial services growth remained relatively sluggish, and government weakened after growing moderately, primarily due to a net loss in federal jobs.

NOTES: Data show seasonally adjusted and annualized percentage employment growth by industry supersector for January-March 2016. Numbers in parentheses represent share of total employment and may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Texas Workforce Commission; adjustments by the Dallas Fed.

Biotechnology and Life Sciences Employment

Index, January 2006 = 100

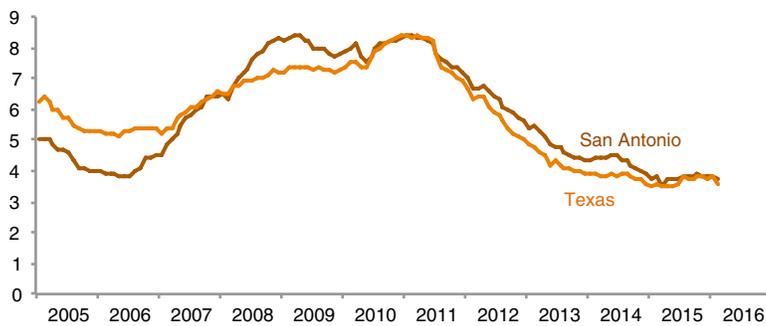


SOURCES: Texas Workforce Commission; Bureau of Labor Statistics; adjustments by the Dallas Fed.

► Employment in the biotechnology and life sciences sector continued to expand rapidly through the end of last year. Fourth-quarter annualized growth came in at 4.8 percent, slightly above the 4.6 percent rate for total nonfarm employment. While direct employment in this sector accounts for less than 3 percent of total jobs in San Antonio, these jobs tend to be much higher paying than average and spur further job creation in related industries.

Home Inventories

Months

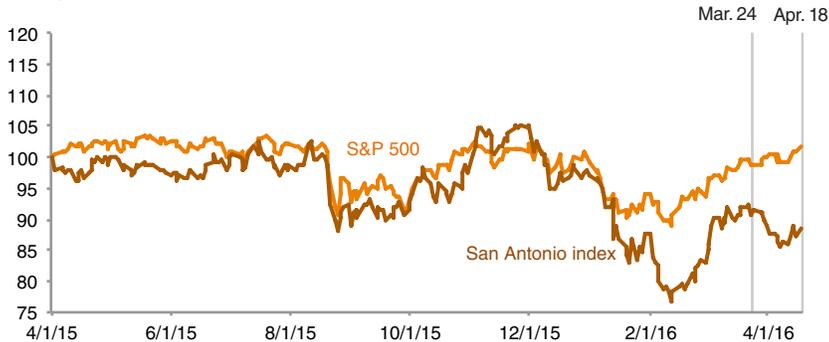


SOURCE: Multiple Listing Service.

► Inventories of single-family homes in San Antonio dipped in February to 3.7 months' supply, the lowest level in eight months. While inventories in Texas were tighter than in San Antonio for most of the recovery, home sales in San Antonio accelerated throughout 2014 and the first half of 2015, bringing inventories in line with the rest of the state. Continued strong home sales in recent months, along with tight inventories, suggest that home construction in San Antonio will remain robust in the near future.

Stock Indexes

Index, April 1, 2015 = 100



SOURCES: Bloomberg; Standard and Poor's.

► The San Antonio Stock Index declined 3.1 percent from March 24 to April 18, in contrast with the S&P 500's 2.9 percent increase. Weakness came primarily from energy refiners based in San Antonio; oil and gas producers and service companies saw slight increases in their stock prices as energy prices stabilized. Financial firms and machinery producers saw some pickup as well, while performance among communications and retail firms was mixed.

NOTE: Data may not match previously published numbers due to revisions.

Questions regarding *San Antonio Economic Indicators* can be addressed to Christopher Slijk at christopher.slijk@dal.frb.org.