September 21, 2018

Incorporating August employment growth of 4.6 percent, a revision in first-quarter job growth due to early benchmarking, and new leading index data, the Texas Employment Forecast suggests jobs will grow 2.8 percent this year (December/December), with an 80 percent confidence band of 2.3 to 3.3 percent. Based on the forecast, 340,600 jobs will be added in the state this year, and employment in December 2018 will be 12.7 million (Chart 1).

“After incorporating recently released data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Texas job growth for the first quarter of 2018 was revised down from 3.6 to 2.8 percent,” said Keith R. Phillips, Dallas Fed assistant vice president and senior economist. “Even with the downward revision, Texas jobs grew at a strong 3.1 percent annualized pace in the first half of the year. Over the past two months, jobs have decelerated slightly, growing at a pace of 2.8 percent.”

The Dallas Fed’s Texas Leading Index increased a slight 0.1 percent in the three months ending in August (Chart 2). Growth was mixed across components, with an increase in the Texas trade-weighted value of the dollar and a decline in help-wanted advertising being the most significant drags on the overall index. Strong gains in the U.S. leading index and in stock prices of Texas companies along with a moderate increase in average weekly hours worked in manufacturing pulled the index into positive territory.

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*Seasonally adjusted.

**SOURCES** Bureau of Labor Statistics; Texas Workforce Commission; Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.
Next release: October 19, 2018

**Methodology**

The Dallas Fed Texas Employment Forecast projects job growth for the calendar year and is estimated as the 12-month change in payroll employment from December to December. The forecast reported above is a point estimate with 80 percent confidence bands; in other words, the true forecast lies within the bands on Chart 1 with 80 percent probability.

The Dallas Fed Texas Employment Forecasting Model is based on a transfer function that utilizes past changes in state employment along with past changes in the Dallas Fed Texas Leading Index (TLI). Changes in the TLI have an impact on employment with a lead time of three months, and the effect dies out slowly over time. The regression coefficients on lagged changes in employment and the TLI are highly statistically significant, and the model as a whole has been accurate relative to other forecasters over the past two decades.

The forecasting model has been in use at the Dallas Fed since the early 1990s, and the employment forecast has been published in the *Western Blue Chip Economic Forecast* (WBCF) since 1994. Phillips and Lopez (2009) show that the model has been the most accurate in forecasting Texas job growth relative to other forecasters in the WBCF. In particular, the model had the lowest root mean squared error and has been the closest to the actual the most times (nine of the last 17 years) out of five forecasters that have consistently participated in the survey.


**Contact Information**

For more information about the Texas Employment Forecast, contact Keith Phillips at keith.r.phillips@dal.frb.org.