A Publication of the Center For Border Economic Studies

The University of Texas-Pan American

# Welcome To Border Business Briefs

Welcome to the second issue of *Border Business Briefs*. In this issue, the Center for Border Economic Studies (CBEST) at The University of Texas-Pan American continues to monitor the major indicators of economic activity throughout Cameron and Hidalgo counties, the respective metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), and some other Texas-Mexico border communities.

Overall, the economy of Cameron and Hidalgo counties expanded during the third quarter of 2004. All major economic indicators were generally on the rise relative to the third quarter of 2003. Gross sales continued to grow, unemployment maintained its downward trend, exports and imports through the counties' ports increased and the educational attainment of area residents significantly improved.

In February, CBEST will release its *Economic Analysis & Forecast for the South Texas Border Region*. The report is the first annual forecast of economic indicators that impact the South Texas area. Its objective is to foster a better understanding of the area's economy through analysis of historical trends, and to improve the decision-making process of local business leaders by providing them with economic forecasts that utilize advanced economic modeling techniques.

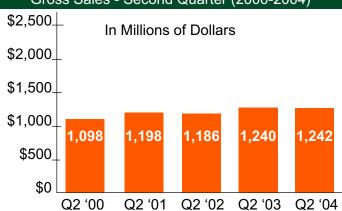
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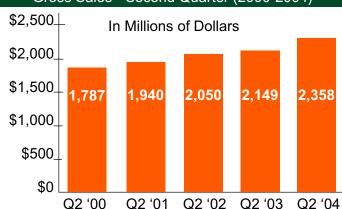
### SALES CONTINUE INCREASE

Overall, gross sales have consistently increased between the second quarter of 2000 and the second quarter of 2004. The increase has been most pronounced for the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA where sales increased by more than 30 percent over that time period. In the Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito MSA, the corresponding increase amounted to 13 percent.

### Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito MSA Gross Sales - Second Quarter (2000-2004)



### McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA Gross Sales - Second Quarter (2000-2004)



Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

Sales figures for the Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito and McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSAs reveal a heavy dependence of the cities' economies on retail trade which accounts for 60 percent of total sales. Gross sales for the Brownsville area remained more or less the same between the third quarters of 2003 and 2004. On the other hand, the McAllen area boasted an increase of almost ten percent over the same time period.

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## **Gross Sales by Industry and MSA**

#### **Gross Sales Q2 04** (in millions of dollars) Brownsville-McAllen-Industry Harlingen-Edinburg-San Benito MSA Mission MSA Manufacturing 137 157 Wholesale Trade 157 277 Retail Trade 746 1.488 Services 103 175 Other\* 99 261 All Industries 1.242 2,358

#### Gross Sales Q2 03

Industry	(in millions of dollars) Brownsville- Harlingen- San Benito MSA	McAllen- Edinburg- Mission MSA
Manufacturing	154	132
Wholesale Trade	150	226
Retail Trade	739	1,409
Services	101	151
Other*	96	231
All Industries	1,240	2,149
Change	0.2%	9.7%

\* The "Other" category includes the following sectors, each of which accounts for less than five percent of gross sales: Agriculture, Construction, Transportation, Finance and Mining. Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.



# **Border Business Briefs**

Border Business Briefs is published quarterly by the Center for Border Economic Studies in the Division of External Affairs at The University of Texas-Pan American. If you would like to add your name to our mailing list, please contact cibrown@utpa.edu.

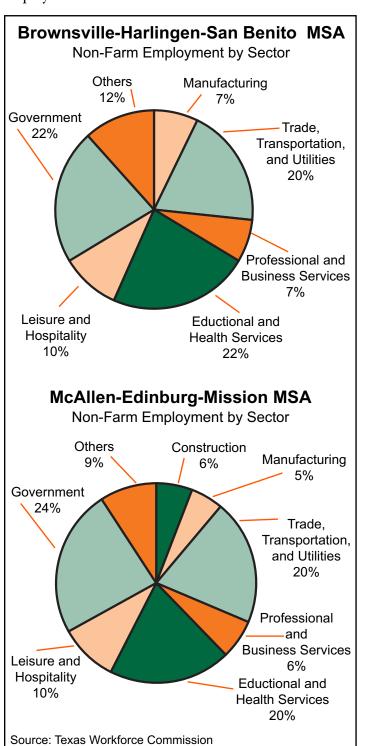
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### **EMPLOYMENT**

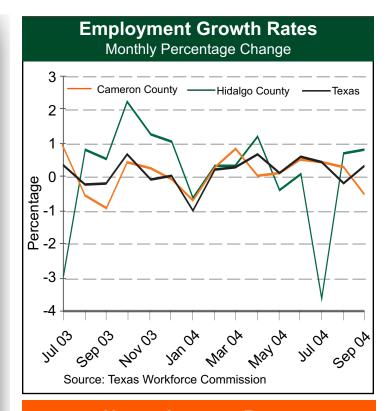
In September of 2004, total employment stood at 130,632 for Cameron County and 205,280 for Hidalgo County. For the third quarter of 2004, the government sector (mainly local government) accounted for nearly a quarter of nonfarm employment in both counties. Trade, transportation and utilities (primarily retail trade) and educational and health services represented around a fifth of non-farm employment each.

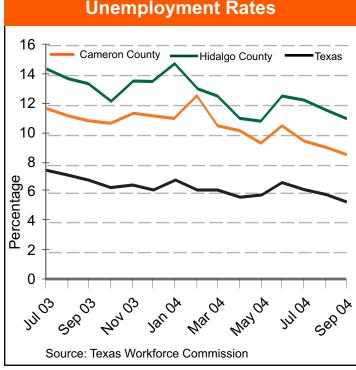


Unemployment continued its downward trend over the third quarter of 2004. In September of 2004, unemployment hovered at 8.6 and 10.7 percent for Cameron and Hidalgo counties, respectively, compared to rates of 10.7 and 13.3 percent in September of 2003. While such rates are higher than those reported for the state of Texas (5.5 percent in September of 2004), the downward movement in the unemployment rate over the 15-month period, July

o3 through September o4, for the two counties mirrors that of the state. This is also evident by examining employment growth rates over the same period. Cameron County employment growth rates follow the same pattern as those of Texas. However, employment growth and declines for Hidalgo County seem to be more exaggerated than those of the state.

### Top 10 Private and **Public Employers\*** (2nd quarter 2004) **Cameron County Public** Brownsville ISD **Public** Dept. of Homeland Security Harlingen CISD **Public** H-E-B Grocery Company Private San Benito ISD **Public** Cameron County Government **Public** Texas Visiting Nurse Service Private University of Texas at Brownsville and Texas Southmost College **Public** Valley Baptist Medical Center Private Wal-Mart Private **Hidalgo County** Donna ISD **Public Edinburg CISD Public** Private H-E-B Grocery Company La Joya ISD **Public** McAllen Hospitals Private McAllen ISD **Public** Pharr-San Juan-Alamo ISD **Public** Hidalgo County Government **Public Public** University of Texas-Pan American Wal-Mart Private \* Employers are listed alphabetically, with no ranking intended. Source: Texas Workforce Commission.





### BANKING INDICATORS

The banking sector generally showed signs of growth in both counties between the third quarter of 2003 and that of 2004. Bank deposits within the Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito MSA grew by more than seven percent, with the largest increases in dollar and percentage terms taking place in Brownsville and San Benito, respectively. Within the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA, the city of Edinburg led the growth in bank deposits both in dollar and percentage terms, while McAllen and Mission had minor decreases in the amount of their deposits.

# Bank Deposits Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito MSA

(in millions of dollars)

	Brownsville	Harlingen	San Benito	MSA Total
Jul-04	\$2,172	\$828	\$163	\$3,163
Aug-04	\$2,180	\$801	\$166	\$3,147
Sep-04	\$2,139	\$805	\$167	\$3,111
Q3 04	\$2,164	\$811	\$165	\$3,140
Jul-03	\$1,969	\$826	\$139	\$2,934
Aug-03	\$1,965	\$826	\$137	\$2,928
Sep-03	\$1,960	\$828	\$136	\$2,924
Q3 03	\$1,965	\$827	\$137	\$2,929
Change	10.1%	-1.9%	20.4%	7.2%

# Bank Deposits McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA

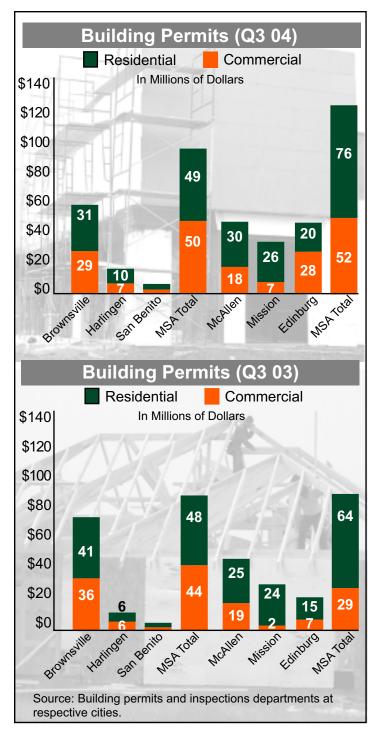
(in millions of dollars)

	McAllen	Edinburg	Mission	MSA Total
Jul-04	\$3,511	\$575	\$681	\$4,767
Aug-04	\$3,473	\$553	\$671	\$4,697
Sep-04	\$3,496	\$580	\$686	\$4,762
Q3 04	\$3,493	\$569	\$679	\$4,742
Jul-03	\$3,615	\$525	\$670	\$4,810
Aug-03	\$3,552	\$528	\$690	\$4,770
Sep-03	\$3,531	\$532	\$695	\$4,758
Q3 03	\$3,566	\$528	\$685	\$4,779
Change	-2.0%	7.8%	-0.8%	-0.8%

Source: Rio Grande Valley Partnership

### **BUILDING PERMITS**

Overall, construction activity was on the rise in the third quarter of 2004 relative to that of 2003 as evidenced by the number of building permits issued by the respective cities. For the Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito MSA, commercial and residential permits increased by 14 percent and two percent, respectively. The increase in the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA was by almost 80 percent for commercial permits and close to 20 percent for residential permits.



### **EXPORT/IMPORT ACTIVITY**

Around a fifth of Texas trade activity, whether exports or imports, passes through the ports of Cameron and Hidalgo counties. The third quarter of 2004 shows an increase of six percent in the level of exports through Cameron and Hidalgo county ports relative to the same quarter in 2003.

Texas ports, however, exhibited double that increase over the same time period. Import activity, on the other hand, increased by 15.6 percent through the two-county ports as compared to an 11.7 percent increase at the state level.

Total U.S. Export Trade Activity Through Cameron and Hidalgo County Ports <sup>1</sup>							
(in millions of dollars)							
% of TX Export % of TX Export							
	Q3 04	Trade Activity	Q3 03	Trade Activity	Change		
Brownsville	1,452	10.5%	1,362	11.0%	6.6%		
Hidalgo	1,670	12.0%	1,578	12.8%	5.8%		
Progreso	40	0.3%	32	0.3%	23.9%		
2-County Total	3,161	22.8%	2,972	24.1%	6.4%		
Texas Total	13,895	100%	12,356	100%	12.5%		
Total U.S. Import Trade Activity Through Cameron and Hidalgo County Ports <sup>2</sup>							
		(in millions of	f dollars)				
% of TX Import % of TX Import							

(in millions of dollars)						
		% of TX Import		% of TX Import		
	Q3 04	Trade Activity	Q3 03	Trade Activity	Change	
Brownsville	1,310	7.0%	1,239	7.4%	5.8%	
Hidalgo	2,757	14.7%	2,279	13.6%	21.0%	
Progreso	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	26.3%	
2-County Total	4,069	21.7%	3,520	21.0%	15.6%	
Texas Total	18,733	100%	16,776	100%	11.7%	

Source: Texas Centers for Border Economic and Enterprise Development, Texas A&M International University, The University of Texas-Pan American, and The University of Texas-El Paso.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Total import trade activity through the Texas-Mexico border has two components: imports from Mexico and imports whose country of origin is other than Mexico (transshipment). The total import trade activity figure, however, can be can be used interchangeably with imports from Mexico, since the latter figure constitutes more than 95 percent of the total.

POPULATION  Population by Age and Sex						
	Can	neron County 2	2003	Hic	dalgo County 2	2003
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 20	69,160	66,459	135,619	125,872	120,816	246,688
20-49	69,263	75,026	144,289	120,533	133,673	254,206
50-64	17,332	23,707	41,039	31,393	36,690	68,083
65 +	16,431	21,516	37,947	26,807	33,692	60,499
Total	172,186	186,708	358,894	304,605	324,871	629,476
	Can Male	Hic Male	lalgo County 2 Female	2000 Total		
Total	160,509	174,718	335,227	276,523	292,940	569,463
Change	7.3%	6.9%	7.1%	10.2%	10.9%	10.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 American Community Survey estimates and Census 2000.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Total export trade activity through the Texas-Mexico border has two components: exports to Mexico and exports whose final destination is a country other than Mexico (transshipment). The total export trade activity figure, however, can be used interchangeably with exports to Mexico, since the latter figure constitutes more than 99 percent of the total.

# **TRANSPORTATION**

#### Air Ports of Entry – Passenger Statistics Q3 04 Q3 03 Change Brownsville 34,107 31,148 9.5% Harlingen 217,147 195,795 10.9% McAllen 140,076 13.4% 158,805 Laredo 40,705 38,731 5.1% 856,096 785,649 9.0% El Paso

Source: Respective Airports.

Land Ports of Entry Border Crossings – Southbound Traffic			Land Border Crossir	Ports of ngs – No	_	l Traffic	
	Q3 04	Q3 03 <b>(</b>	Change		Q3 04	Q3 03 (	Change
Trucks				Trucks			
Rio Grande Valley *	174,667	156,294	11.8%	Rio Grande Valley *	186,446	174,089	7.1%
El Paso	73,26	71,023	3.2%	El Paso	181,425	165,725	9.5%
Laredo	NA	347,223	-	Laredo	293,543	335,086	-12.4%
Rio Grande Valley Bridge Crossings  1,800,000 Vehicles							
1,400,000							$\approx$
1,200,000 - — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —					— North Bo		
800,000 - Pedestrians 600,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200,000 - 200							
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opment, Texas A&M Interna	Source: Texas Centers for Border Economic and Enterprise Development, Texas A&M International University, The University of Texas-Pan American and The University of Texas-El Paso.				des land ports es.	of entry in Ca	meron,

### **EDUCATION**

The educational attainment of Valley residents has tremendously improved between 2000 and 2003. Based on Census 2000 and the 2003 American Community Survey estimates, the percentage of the population 25 years and over with no high school degree decreased by 10 percent in Cameron County and by 20 percent in Hidalgo County. Corresponding to this decrease was an increase in the number of high school graduates, as well as holders of associate, bachelor's and graduate degrees in Cameron County. In Hidalgo County the increase was primarily among high school graduates, those with some college, and associate and bachelor's degree holders. These numbers are consistent with the increase in enrollment at institutions of higher education throughout the two counties.

### **Educational Attainment**

(Percentage of the population 25 years and over)

### **Cameron County**

	2003*	2000**	Change
No high school degree	40.0	44.8	-10.6%
High School graduate	22.5	20.1	11.9%
Some college, no degree	15.2	17.5	-13.1%
Associate degree	4.6	4.3	7.5%
Bachelor's degree	10.9	8.4	29.1%
Graduate or professional degree	6.8	4.9	38.2%

#### **Hidalgo County**

	2003*	2000**	Change
No high school degree	39.7	49.6	-19.9%
High School graduate	27.7	20.2	37.0%
Some college, no degree	16.0	14.5	10.7%
Associate degree	3.1	2.9	8.4%
Bachelor's degree	8.9	8.4	6.3%
Graduate or professional degree	4.6	4.5	1.3%

<sup>\*</sup> Based on 2003 American Community Survey estimates.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

# Student Enrollment at Institutions of Higher Education In South Texas Region

	Fall 2004	Fall 2000	Change
UTB-TSC	11,560	9,075	27%
TSTC	4,457	3,266	36%
UTPA	17,030	12,760	33%
STC	17,138	11,338	51%
Total	50,185	36,439	38%

Source: Institutional Effectiveness Offices at respective institutions.

UTB-TSC: University of Texas-Brownsville and Texas Southmost

College

TSTC: Texas State Technical College

UTPA: The University of Texas-Pan American

STC: South Texas College

### THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BORDER

Cameron and Hidalgo counties are adjacent to the State of Tamaulipas on the Mexican side. Within 30 miles of the two counties' border lives more than one million of Tamaulipas' population. Mexican nationals from Tamaulipas as well as other neighboring states, mainly Nuevo Leon, contribute tremendously to the Rio Grande Valley's retail, real estate and banking sectors.

A key component of Tamaulipas' economy is the maquiladora industry. Over the period extending from the third quarter of 2003 to the third quarter of 2004, the number of maquiladoras in Mexico has slightly increased from 2,778 plants in the third quarter of 2003 to 2,804 in the third quarter of 2004. Other Mexican border states generally exhibited a similar trend, with the number of plants increasing by 2.6 percent over the same time period. In the state of Tamaulipas, however, the number of maquiladoras decreased by four percent. On the other hand, employment at maquiladoras did not reflect this trend. Employment generally increased, with the state of Tamaulipas showing a 9.6 percent increase in the number of employees between the third quarters of 2003 and 2004.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Based on Census 2000.

	Maquiladora Industry								
	Number	of Established Pla	ints	Nur	mber of Employe	ees			
Period	Mexico	Border States	Tamaulipas	Mexico	Border States	Tamaulipas			
Q3 03	2,778	2,009	370	1,052,075	812,589	161,009			
Q4 03	2,791	2,024	369	1,062,625	825,270	162,822			
Q1 04	2,809	2,046	372	1,067,171	829,992	165,473			
Q2 04	2,815	2,055	367	1,111,833	863,613	171,274			
Q3 04	2,804	2,062	355	1,133,492	878,837	176,493			
Q3 change	1.0%	2.6% Industria Maquiladora	-4.0%	7.7%	8.2%	9.6%			

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