If you have any suggestions or content you would like to see, shoot us an email. Thanks!



Our Mission:

The mission of the South Plains workforce system is to meet the needs of the region's employers for a highly skilled workforce by educating and preparing workers.

Upcoming Events

July Newsletter Lubbock MSA and Regional Unemployment

- July 20, 2021 -Workforce Solutions South Plains Virtual Job Fair 9am - 3pm Lubbock's MSA unadjusted unemployment rate for June 2021 is 5.7%, up 1.0% from May's adjusted rate of 4.7%. Amarillo MSA recorded the lowest, not seasonally adjusted, unemployment rate at 4.5%, followed by the Austin-Round Rock MSA at 4.8% and the Sherman-Denison MSA at 5.3%. <u>All data impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.</u>

*Employment estimates released by TWC are produced in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. All estimates are subject to revision. To access this and more employment data, visit <u>TexasLMI.com</u>.

The TWC Lubbock MSA and South Plains WDA Economic Profiles provide a breakdown of employment by industry. Click on the images to the right to access the profiles.

(Image located on page 3)

Virtual Job Fairs will be conducted in July, August and September Dates and Times To Be Determined

November 4, 2021 Workforce Solutions South Plains Hiring Red, White and You Veterans In-Person Job Fair







CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Metro Areas (Seasonally Adjusted)

Metro Areas	Apr 2017	Monthly Change	Annual Change	Annual % Change	
Abilene MSA	68,100	100	700	1.0	
Amarillo MSA	121,300	-1,100	1,200	1.0	
Austin-Round Rock MSA	1,021,900	-400	29,300	3.0	
Beaumont-Port Arthur MSA	164,000	900	-800	-0.5	
Brownsville-Harlingen MSA	143,000	100	2,700	1.9	
College Station-Bryan MSA	115,900	-400	2,500	2.2	
Corpus Christi MSA	192,400	-100	1,400	0.7	
Dallas-FW-Arlington MSA	3,582,400	-18,000	99,600	2.9	
Dallas-Plano-Irving MD	2,555,000	-15,600	76,600	3.1	
Fort Worth-Arlington MD	1,027,800	-3,200	22,600	2.2	
El Paso MSA	317,000	400	9,200	3.0	
Houston MSA	3,044,300	13,700	44,000	1.5	
Killeen-Temple MSA	146,600	500	3,600	2.5	
Laredo MSA	104,000	100	2,300	2.3	
Longview MSA	96,700	300	-600	-0.6	
Lubbock MSA	146,300	-1,000	800	0.5	
McAllen MSA	256,700	600	4,900	1.9	
Midland MSA	87,800	-100	100	0.1	
Odessa MSA	69,800	100	-200	-0.3	
San Angelo MSA	48,600	400	-500	-1.0	
San Antonio MSA	1,035,600	3,800	24,800	2.5	
Sherman-Denison MSA	47,000	100	1,000	2.2	
Texarkana MSA	60,200	-500	-800	-1.3	
Tyler MSA	106,200	400	2,300	2.2	
Victoria MSA	42,000	200	-300	-0.7	
Waco MSA	120,400	600	2,200	1.9	
Wichita Falls MSA	58,000	400	-100	-0.2	

Highlights

- A industry data are not nally adjusted Seventeen of 26 areas grew in April for a combined increase of 22,700 obs. Nineteen areas grew over the year, while seven areas contracted.
- The Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land MSA accounted for more than half of all area employment gains over the month. The MSA increased ts annual growth rate to 1.5 percent.
- The San Angelo MSA grew fastest in percentage terms with a 0.8 percent April expansion. Per not seasonally adjusted industry data, Retail Trade and Other Services each added 200 jobs over the month, while Govern-ment was down 200 positions.
- The Dallas-Plano-Irving MD led in actual and percentage job growth annually. Professional and Business Services led all major industries with 21,000 positions gained, followed by Leisure and Hospitality with 10,900 jobs added.
- he Beaumont-PA and the Texarkana MSAs lost the most jobs annually. The loss of 2,100 jobs in Retail was rimarily responsible for the con-traction in the Beaumont-PA MSA, while employment losses in Texarka-na were spread across industries.



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County Unemployment Rates 3.9% and below 4.0% to 4.9% 5.0% to 5.9% 6.0% to 6.9% 7.0% and above

(Image located on page 6)

Click image to view full report: Lubbock Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)



Click image to view full report: South Plains Regional Workforce Development Area (WDA)

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Click image to view full report: Lubbock LAUS County-by-County Unemployment Rates

When the 80/20 Rule Fails: The Downside of Being Effective written by JAMES CLEAR

Audrey Hepburn was an icon.

Rising to fame in the 1950s, she was one of the greatest actresses of her era. In 1953,

Hepburn became the first actress to win an Academy Award, a Golden Globe Award, and a BAFTA Award for a single performance: her leading role in the romantic comedy *Roman Holiday*.

Even today, over half a century later, she remains one of just 15 people to earn an "EGOT" by winning all four major entertainment awards: Emmy, Grammy, Oscar, and Tony. By the 1960s, she was averaging more than one new film per year and, by everyone's estimation, she was on a trajectory to be a movie star for decades to come.

But then something funny happened: she stopped acting.

Despite being in her 30s and at the height of her popularity, Hepburn basically stopped

appearing in films after 1967. She would perform in television shows or movies just five times during the rest of her life.

Instead, she switched careers. She spent the next 25 years working tirelessly for UNICEF, the arm of the United Nations that provides food and healthcare to children in war-torn countries. She performed volunteer work throughout Africa, South America, and Asia.

Hepburn's first act was on stage. Her next act was one of service. In December 1992, she was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom for her efforts, which is the highest civilian award of the United States.

We will return to her story in a moment.



Audrey Hepburn in 1956. Photo by Bud Fraker.

Efficient vs. Effective

You get one, precious life. How do you decide the best way to spend your time? Productivity gurus will often suggest that you focus on being effective rather than being efficient.

Efficiency is about getting more things done. Effectiveness is about getting the *right* things done. Peter Drucker, the well-known management consultant, once encapsulated the idea by writing, "There is nothing so useless as doing efficiently that which should not be done at all."

In other words, making progress is not just about being productive. It's about being productive on the right things. But how do you decide what the "right things" are? One of the most trusted approaches is to use the Pareto Principle, which is more commonly known as the 80/20 Rule.

The 80/20 Rule states that, in any particular domain, a small number of things account for the majority of the results. For example, 80 percent of the land in Italy is owned by 20 percent of the people. Or, 75 percent of NBA championships are won by 20 percent of the teams. The numbers don't have to add up to 100. The point is that the majority of the results are driven by a minority of causes.

The Upside of the 80/20 Rule

When applied to your life and work, the 80/20 Rule can help you separate "the vital few from the trivial many."¹ For example, business owners may discover the majority of revenue comes from a handful of important clients. The 80/20 Rule would recommend that the most effective course of action would be to focus exclusively on serving these clients (and on finding others like them) and either stop serving others or let the majority of customers gradually fade away because they account for a small portion of the bottom line.

This same strategy can be useful <u>if you</u> <u>practice inversion</u> and look at the sources of your problems. You may find that the majority of your complaints come from a handful of problem clients. The 80/20 Rule would suggest that you can clear out your backlog of customer service requests by firing these clients. The 80/20 Rule is like a form of judo for life and work. By finding precisely the right area to apply pressure, you can get more results with less effort. It's a great strategy, and I have used it many times.

But there is a downside to this approach, as well, and it is often overlooked. To understand this pitfall, we return to Audrey Hepburn.

The Downside of the 80/20 Rule

Imagine it is 1967. Audrey Hepburn is in the prime of her career and trying to decide how to spend her time.

If she uses the 80/20 Rule as part of her decision-making process, she will discover a clear answer: do more romantic comedies. Many of Hepburn's best films were romantic comedies like *Roman Holiday*, *Sabrina*, *Breakfast at Tiffany's*, and *Charade*. She starred in these four films

between 1953 and 1963; by 1967, she was due for another one. They attracted large audiences, earned her awards, and were an obvious path to greater fame and fortune. Romantic comedies were *effective* for Audrey Hepburn.

In fact, even if we take into account her desire to help children through UNICEF, an 80/20 analysis might have revealed that starring in more romantic comedies was still the best option because she could have maximized her earning power and donated the additional earnings to UNICEF.

Of course, that's all well and good if she wanted to continue acting. But she didn't

want to be an actress. She wanted to serve. And no reasonable analysis of the highest and best use of her time in 1967 would have suggested that volunteering for UNICEF was the most effective use of her time.

This is the downside of the 80/20 Rule: A new path will never look like the most effective option in the beginning.

Optimizing for Your Past or Your Future

Here's another example:

Jeff Bezos, the founder of Amazon, worked on Wall Street and climbed the corporate ladder to become senior vice-president of a hedge fund before leaving it all in 1994 to start the company.

If Bezos had applied the 80/20 Rule in 1993 in

an attempt to discover the most effective areas to focus on in his career, it is virtually impossible to imagine that founding an internet company would have been on the list. At that point in time, there is no doubt that the most effective path—whether measured by financial gain, social status, or otherwise—would have been the one where he continued his career in finance.

The 80/20 Rule is calculated and determined by your *recent* effectiveness. Whatever seems like the "highest value" use of your time in any given moment will be dependent on your previous skills and current opportunities.

The 80/20 Rule will help you find the useful things in your past and get more of them in the future. But if you don't want your future to be more of your past, then you need a different approach.

The downside of being effective is that you often optimize for your past rather than for your future.

Where to Go From Here

Here's the good news: given enough practice and enough time, the thing that previously seemed ineffective can become very effective. You get good at what you practice.

When Audrey Hepburn dialed down her acting career in 1967, volunteering didn't seem nearly as effective. But three decades later, she received the Presidential Medal of Freedom—a remarkable feat she is unlikely to have accomplished by acting in more romantic comedies. The process of learning a new skill or starting a new company or taking on a new adventure of any sort will often appear to be an ineffective use of time at first. Compared to the other things you already know how to do, the new thing will seem like a waste of time. It will never win the 80/20 analysis.

But that doesn't mean it's the wrong decision.

FOOTNOTES

1. This phrase was coined by engineer and manufacturing consultant Joseph Juran.

Texas Economy added 55,800 non-farm positions over the Month.

State unemployment rate is 6.5 percent for June

AUSTIN – In June 2021, Texas' unemployment rate was 6.5%, down 0.1% from May 2021.

Read the full press release.

Sources:

Texas Labor Market Review

https://texaslmi.com/api/GetHomeLinks/TLMR

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