

THE ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

HOUSTON



GREATER HOUSTON
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Making Houston Greater.

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THINGS ARE LOOKING UP

It's been a year since the COVID-19 virus struck the U.S., sending the nation into quarantine and precipitating one of the deepest recessions on record. Real gross domestic product (GDP) fell 33.1 percent. Employers laid off 22.4 million workers. And at one point, nearly 33 million hourly, salaried, gig and self-employed workers filed for unemployment benefits.

Since then, the U.S. has made a remarkable recovery. Real GDP grew 33.4 percent in Q3/20 and 4.3 percent in Q4/20. When the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) releases GDP estimates for Q1/21 later this month, the bureau's likely to report GDP has already returned to pre-pandemic levels.

The U.S. will enjoy robust growth this year and well into next. In its April '21 survey of prominent U.S. economists, *The Wall Street Journal* found that over half the respondents expect U.S. GDP growth of 6.3 percent or better this year. By comparison, U.S. GDP growth has averaged 2.5 percent per year over the last three decades. According to the *Journal* survey, growth will average 3.2 percent in '22 before settling down to 2.4 percent in '23.

Job growth will be healthy, but it will take longer for the nation to reach pre-pandemic employment levels. Since April of last year, the nation has added over 14.0 million jobs, about two-thirds (62.4 percent) of the recession losses. In the same *Journal* survey, roughly half the respondents expect growth to average 500,000 jobs or less over the next 12 months. Only a handful expect growth to exceed 700,000 jobs per month, the pace needed for the U.S. to recoup all the recession losses by this time next year. Several outlier forecasts pull the average up to 546,000 jobs per month. If growth does indeed occur at

that pace, by this time next year the U.S. will still fall 1.9 million jobs short of where it stood prior to the pandemic.

Selected U.S. Employment Forecasts Average Monthly Job Growth, Q2/21 through Q1/22

Forecaster	Jobs	Forecaster	Jobs
NADA	875,000	Grant Thornton	517,500
Fannie Mae	747,500	ACC	500,500
KPMG	701,250	Northern Trust	500,000
NRF	677,500	Morgan Stanley	457,091
Bank of America	668,750	Deloitte	446,575
JPMorgan	618,750	MBA	412,500
Goldman Sachs	589,750	NAR	387,500
Wells Fargo	560,500	Comerica Bank	380,733
NAM	531,250	CoreLogic	375,000
IHS Markit	526,750	Visa	361,250

Key: ACC = American Chemistry Council, MBA = Mortgage Bankers Association, NADA = National Association of Auto Dealers, NAM = National Association of Manufacturers, NAR = National Association of Realtors, NRF = National Retail Federation.

Source: The Wall Street Journal Economic Forecasting Survey, April 2021

The National Association for Business Economics (NABE) surveyed its members around the same time the *Journal* conducted its survey. NABE's outlook is a bit tamer, with GDP growth averaging 4.8 percent this year. Fifty-nine percent of the respondents in the NABE survey don't expect U.S. employment to reach pre-pandemic employment levels until '23 or later.

The nation has made progress in reducing the number of hourly, salaried, gig and self-employed workers claiming unemployment benefits. During the first week of April, 18.1 million Americans filed claims, down 45 percent from the peak in July of last year. Filings are still abnormally high, however. In February '20, the month prior to the pandemic, claims averaged 2.1 million each week.

The economy is improving because more people are getting vaccinated, states are lifting stay-at-home restrictions, consumers are more comfortable with shopping and dining out, people are traveling more outside the home, and the three federal stimulus plans passed by Congress in the past 12 months have injected trillions into the economy.

- *The New York Times* reports that as of April 10, at least 35 percent of the U.S. population has received one COVID shot and 21 percent are fully vaccinated. For Texas, the percentages are 32 and 19, respectively.
- The *Times* also reports that as of early April no states had stay-at-home orders in place, only six states had restrictions on how businesses may operate, and 20 states had fully lifted their mask mandates.
- Data from OpenTable, the online reservations platform, shows that during the first week of April restaurant reservations were down only 20 percent, compared to 40 percent in January and 100 percent the same week last year.
- The U.S. Department of Homeland Security screened a total of 14.5 million airline passengers the first 10 days of April '21, a considerable jump from the 1.1 million screened over the same period in April last year. This April still reflects a 37.5 percent drop in passenger volume from April two years ago.
- The three stimulus packages passed by Congress in the wake of the pandemic—the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, and the American Rescue Plan Act—total \$5.0 trillion in new spending. To put that in perspective, the U.S. spent a little more than \$4.0 trillion on World War II.

All this bodes well for Houston, which needs a robust U.S. recovery to drive the local recovery. As of February '21 (the most current data available), Houston had recouped only 128,400 of the 361,100 jobs lost in the pandemic. That's 35.2 percent compared to 62.4 percent for the nation.

February was a particularly weak month for the region. Houston created only 6,900 jobs, well below the 20-year average of 21,100 jobs for the month. Houston's poor performance was due to the winter freeze, which caused massive power outages, forced businesses to close, and kept consumers at home. The outages also impeded the Texas Workforce Commission's ability to gather the data needed to produce its monthly employment reports. Other indicators, like the Houston Purchasing Managers Index (see page 4) and sales tax collections, indicate Houston's recovery is a bit stronger than the employment data suggests.

But rising headwinds may slow the U.S. recovery. A U.S. Census Bureau survey conducted in March found that 4.2 million adults are unemployed and have stopped looking for work because they fear contracting the virus. That may explain why companies are finding it difficult to fill open

positions. In March, 42 percent of small business owners reported they had job openings they could not fill, according to a recent survey by the National Federation of Independent Businesses. That's 20 points higher than the 48-year historical average of 22 percent. And in NABE's January survey, 28 percent of respondents reported difficulty finding skilled workers. The U.S. labor market won't fully heal until the virus is tamed.

Past issues of *Glance* have stressed that Houston's recovery will be prolonged. If Houston can grow at the same pace as projected for the U.S. in the *Journal* survey, the region would create 135,000 jobs over the next 12 months. That would still leave Houston 100,000 jobs shy of its pre-pandemic levels. And the region must deal with a struggling energy industry, an overbuilt commercial real estate market, slower population growth, and a weak recovery overseas.

- In its most recent survey of energy companies active in the southwestern U.S., the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas found 60 percent of firms expect employment to be flat or decrease slightly this year.
- Absorption of industrial space continues to soften, retail space has turned slightly negative, and office space significantly negative through the first three months of this year, according to NAI Partners Houston.
- Houston failed to make the United Van Lines list of the top 25 destinations for relocations in '20.

These and other factors will weigh on Houston's growth over the next 12 months. The bottom line is that full employment recovery for Houston is two to three years away.

HOUSTON'S TECH WORKFORCE EXPANDS

Houston's digital tech workforce grew last year, nudging the metro up to 11th place, ahead of Philadelphia but behind Atlanta in the rankings of the nation's major tech centers. That's according to *Cyberstates 2021*, the Computing Technology Industry Association's (CompTIA) annual assessment of the U.S. tech sector.

The region added 8,100 tech workers in '20, according to CompTIA's estimates, bringing the total to 243,900. Houston overtook Detroit, which lost tech workers last year.

Cyberstates 2021 found that Houston had 9,286 tech establishments in '20, up from 8,798 in '19. Tech employment accounted for 7.5 percent of Houston's total jobs in '20, up from 7.2 percent in '19. Tech occupation job postings totaled 63,324 in '20, down 19.4 percent from '19.

According to *Cyberstates*, Houston’s tech sector contributed \$29.2 billion to the region’s gross domestic product (GDP) in ’19, 5.6 percent of the total. That’s up from \$28.4 billion in ’18. By comparison, tech contributed \$37.9 billion to Austin’s economy, 25.3 percent of its GDP, while Dallas’s tech sector contributed \$66.7 billion, 13.1 percent of GDP.

TECH EMPLOYMENT IN '20, TOP U.S. METROS

Rank	Metro	Employees	Rank	Metro	Employees
1	New York	680,527	11	Houston	243,908
2	Los Angeles	512,500	12	Philadelphia	233,422
3	Washington	452,666	13	Detroit	227,883
4	San Francisco	426,286	14	Minneapolis	195,727
5	San Jose	398,839	15	Phoenix	195,158
6	Boston	392,781	16	Denver	191,793
7	Dallas	373,695	17	San Diego	188,312
8	Chicago	339,000	18	Austin	172,961
9	Seattle	326,355	19	Miami	150,161
10	Atlanta	272,869	20	Baltimore	140,903

Source: Cyberstates 2021

Cyberstates, which provides data for the U.S., all 50 states, and 46 major metro areas, is a respected and widely cited annual guide to the U.S. tech sector. The guide looks at all sectors involved in making, creating, enabling, integrating, and supporting technology in a region, whether as a product or service. One of the guide’s greatest strengths is that it examines a region’s tech workforce by occupation as well as industry, even when the occupation is in an industry most don’t consider “tech.” This helps level the playing field. For example, a web developer at Chevron would make the tech workforce tally for *Cyberstates* even though Chevron is not typically recognized as a tech company.

Houston’s Tech Workforce

Tech Occupation at a Tech Company <i>Example: Engineer at Intel</i>	58,741	24%
Tech Occupation at a Non-tech Company <i>Example: Web Developer at Chevron</i>	96,646	40%
Non-technical Occupation at a Tech Company <i>Example: Account Manager at Google</i>	88,521	36%
Net Tech Workforce	243,908	100%

Source: Partnership Analysis of *Cyberstates 2021* data

Fewer than a quarter of Houston’s net tech workers are in technical occupations at “tech” companies. That’s the lowest share of any Top 20 metro and it helps to explain why Houston isn’t a more visible tech hub. But it doesn’t mean the region lacks talent.

The report underscores just how much tech talent is embedded in non-tech industries in Houston. Most of

Houston’s 155,400 tech occupations (engineers, coders, analysts) work outside the tech sector. Among large metros, Houston has the highest share of technical occupations embedded in non-tech sector companies.

PERCENT OF TECH WORKERS AT NON-TECH FIRMS

Rank	Metro	%	Rank	Metro	%
1	Houston	62.2	11	Dallas	52.7
2	Chicago	61.1	12	Salt Lake City	52.7
3	Miami	60.4	13	Baltimore	49.8
4	Minneapolis	59.4	14	San Diego	46.4
5	Philadelphia	58.3	15	Denver	46.2
6	Los Angeles	57.9	16	Seattle	43.7
7	New York	57.5	17	Washington DC	42.2
8	Detroit	56.6	18	Boston	37.5
9	Phoenix	55.9	19	Austin	34.8
10	Atlanta	53.8	20	San Francisco	33.9

Source: Cyberstates 2021

Data in the *Cyberstates* report makes obvious the differences in the tech sectors of Texas top three metros. Dallas’s tech industry is weighted toward IT services, telecommunications and internet services, no surprise considering Dallas is home to AT&T. Austin’s tech industry has a strong presence in Tech Manufacturing, a nod to its chip manufacturing sector and computer makers like Dell and Apple. Houston’s tech sector is weighted toward research and development, testing and engineering services. Houston has more tech workers in R&D and engineering (68,782) than Austin and Dallas combined.

Leading Tech Industries by Employment

Sector	Houston	Dallas	Austin
R&D, Testing, Engineering	68,782	30,467	16,941
IT Services, Custom Software	42,600	107,195	65,190
Telecom, Internet Services	17,920	51,765	21,898
Tech Manufacturing	14,406	45,027	28,761
Packaged Software	3,145	9,726	6,942
Total - Tech Industry Jobs	146,853	244,180	139,732

Source: Partnership Analysis of *Cyberstates 2021* data

SAVE THE DATE

Join us for the annual **State of Houston’s Global Economy** on **May 26th** to hear Patrick Jankowski, the Partnership’s Senior Vice President of Research, deliver his annual Global Houston report, which examines Houston’s place in the global market. A panel discussion will follow on **May 27th** with three experts on international trade. [Register here](#). The event is being held as part of the Partnership’s celebration of International Business Month. Throughout May, the Partnership will offer programming designed to highlight the Houston region’s strength as a great global metro.

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Aviation — The Houston Airport System (HAS) handled 1.7 million passengers in February '21, a 60.7 percent decline from the 4.6 million handled during February '20. Though a drop from last year's volume, February reflects an increase in air travel since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.



Building Permits — City of Houston building permits totaled \$6.3 billion for the 12 months ending February '21, down 13.5 percent from \$7.3 billion for the same period in '21.



Crude Oil — The closing spot price for West Texas Intermediate (WTI), the U.S. benchmark for light, sweet crude, averaged \$62.33 per barrel in March '21, up 113.4 percent from \$29.21 for the same period in '20.



Foreign Trade — The Houston-Galveston Customs District handled 22,000 million metric tons ("MT") of goods and commodities in the first two months of '21, a 30.5 percent decrease over '20. These shipments were valued at \$14.9 billion, down 25.0 percent from '20.



Home Sales — Houston-area realtors sold 6,049 single-family homes in February '21, up 1.2 percent from February '20. The 12-month sales total for all property types (single-family, duplexes, townhomes, condos and residential lots) was 117,244 homes, up 12.3 percent from the same period in '20.



Inflation — The cost of consumer goods and services as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) rose 2.6 percent nationwide from March '20 to March '21, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Core inflation (all items less the volatile food and energy categories) increased 1.6 percent since March '20.



Natural Gas — In March '21, natural gas averaged \$2.62 per million British thermal units (MMBtu), up 46.4 percent from \$1.79 in March the year before.



Purchasing Managers Index — The PMI, which sunk to 34.6 in April, has inched up in recent months, topping out at 49.5 in June before contracting slightly in July amid an escalation of COVID-19 cases. The February PMI of 54.3 reflects the seventh consecutive reading above 50 and the ninth above 45. Readings above 45 correlate with expansion of the

overall economy, below 45 a contraction. For Houston's goods producing sectors, however, the PMI needs to top 50 to signal expansion.



Rig Count — Baker Hughes reports 432 drilling rigs were working in the U.S. during the second week of April '21. That's down from 664 rigs the same week in April last year. The rig count has inched up steadily since bottoming at 244 in mid-August. However, it remains well below its recent peak of 1,083 in late December '18.



Sales Tax — Sales and use tax collections for the 12 most populous Houston-area cities totaled \$952.3 million in the 12 months ending February '21, down 5.7 percent from \$1.0 billion for the same period a year ago. Collections for the month of February totaled \$68.8 million, down 4.1 percent from \$71.7 million in February '20.



Unemployment — The unemployment rate for metro Houston was 8.4 percent in February '21, up from 8.2 percent in January '21 and 3.8 percent from February '20. The Texas rate was 7.5 percent, up from 7.3 percent in January and 3.5 percent in February of last year. The U.S. rate was 6.6 percent, down from 6.8 percent in January and up from 3.8 percent last February. The rates are not seasonally adjusted.

STAY UP-TO-DATE

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The Key Economic Indicators table is **updated whenever any data change** — typically, six or so times per month. If you would like to receive these updates by e-mail, usually accompanied by commentary, click [here](#).

Elizabeth Balderrama, Heath Duran, Annaissa Flores, Patrick Jankowski, Roel Martinez and Josh Pherigo contributed to this issue of Houston, The Economy at a Glance.

HOUSTON ECONOMIC INDICATORS

A Service of the Greater Houston Partnership

4/14/2021

	Month	MONTHLY DATA			YEAR-TO-DATE TOTAL or YTD AVERAGE*			
		Most Recent	Year Earlier	% Change	Most Recent	Year Earlier	% Change	
ENERGY								
U.S. Active Rotary Rigs	Apr '21	N	432	664	-34.9	395 *	771 *	-48.8
Spot Crude Oil Price (\$/bbl, West Texas Intermediate)	Mar '21	N	62.33	29.21	113.4	57.79 *	45.76 *	26.3
Spot Natural Gas (\$/MMBtu, Henry Hub)	Mar '21	N	2.62	1.79	46.4	3.56 *	1.91 *	86.4
UTILITIES AND PRODUCTION								
Houston Purchasing Managers Index	Mar '21	N	53.4	53.5	15.1	46.8 *	55.0 *	15.1
Top 12 Houston Cities' Sales and Use Tax Collections	Feb '21	N	68,755,294	71,718,378	-4.1	143,983,599	151,404,274	-4.9
Nonresidential Electric Current Sales (Mwh, CNP Service Area)	May '20		5,026,183	5,447,859	-7.7	24,381,649	24,207,598	0.7
CONSTRUCTION								
Total Building Contracts (\$, Houston MSA)	Apr '20		1,597,259,000	1,640,963,000	-2.7	6,676,217,000	6,450,605,000	3.5
Nonresidential	Apr '20		660,591,000	580,974,000	13.7	2,981,752,000	2,580,554,000	15.5
Residential	Apr '20		936,668,000	1,059,989,000	-11.6	3,694,465,000	3,870,051,000	-4.5
Building Permits (\$, City of Houston)	Feb '21		301,065,551	509,538,087	-40.9	940,113,888	1,184,675,787	-20.6
Nonresidential	Feb '21		159,852,519	297,252,762	-46.2	623,719,287	720,094,417	-13.4
<i>New Nonresidential</i>	Feb '21		88,870,935	82,519,186	7.7	394,228,337	201,321,065	95.8
<i>Nonresidential Additions/Alterations/Conversions</i>	Feb '21		70,981,584	214,733,576	-66.9	229,490,950	518,773,352	-55.8
Residential	Feb '21		141,213,032	212,285,325	-33.5	316,394,601	464,581,370	-31.9
<i>New Residential</i>	Feb '21		124,544,648	177,652,800	-29.9	275,804,119	395,222,350	-30.2
<i>Residential Additions/Alterations/Conversions</i>	Feb '21		16,668,384	34,632,525	-51.9	40,590,482	69,359,020	-41.5
HOME SALES								
Property Sales	Feb '21		6,049	5,979	1.2	12,065	10,748	12.3
Median Sales Price (Single-Family Detached)	Feb '21		275,900	245,000	12.6	269,700 *	240,000 *	12.4
Active Listings	Feb '21		23,933	38,517	-37.9	25,102 *	39,108 *	-35.8
EMPLOYMENT (Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land MSA)								
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	Feb '21		2,959,200	3,192,200	-7.3	2,953,500 *	3,177,050 *	-7.0
Goods Producing (Natural Resources/Mining/Const/Mfg)	Feb '21		472,600	550,300	-14.1	470,800 *	546,750 *	-13.9
Service Providing	Feb '21		2,573,500	2,654,500	-3.1	2,524,850 *	2,603,483 *	-3.0
Unemployment Rate (%) - Not Seasonally Adjusted								
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA	Dec '20		8.0	3.6		8.6 *	3.8 *	
Texas	Dec '20		7.1	3.3		7.8 *	3.5 *	
U.S.	Dec '20		6.5	3.4		8.1 *	3.7 *	
FOREIGN TRADE (Houston-Galveston Customs District)								
Total Trade (\$000,000)	Feb '21	N	14,937	19,925	-25.0	34,087	39,961	-14.7
Exports (\$000,000)	Feb '21	N	10,169	14,158	-28.2	23,105	27,434	-15.8
Imports (\$000,000)	Feb '21	N	4,768	5,767	-17.3	10,982	12,527	-12.3
TRANSPORTATION								
Port of Houston Authority Shipments (Short Tons)	Feb '20		3,670,961	3,348,160	9.6	7,673,732	7,339,092	4.6
Air Passengers (Houston Airport System)	Feb '21		1,726,046	4,396,276	-60.7	3,757,070	49,513,361	-92.4
Domestic Passengers	Feb '21		1,518,756	3,531,544	-57.0	3,218,050	7,262,080	-55.7
International Passengers	Feb '21		207,290	864,732	-76.0	539,020	1,888,737	-71.5
Air Freight (metric tons)	Feb '21		33,452	41,076	-18.6	79,657	78,454	-12.7
CONSUMERS								
New Car and Truck Sales (Units, Houston MSA)	Feb '21		17,791	22,472	-20.8	43,901	55,266	-20.6
Cars	Feb '21		4,006	5,956	-32.7	10,251	14,331	-28.5
Trucks/SUVs	Feb '21		13,785	16,516	-16.5	33,650	40,935	-17.8
Total Retail Sales (\$000,000, Houston MSA, NAICS Basis)	Q3/20		29,770.8	32,125.5	-7.3	84,486.7	91,650.9	-7.8
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers ('82-'84=100)								
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria CMSA	Feb '21		232.4	230.1	1.0	231.9 *	231.9 *	0.0
United States	Mar '21	N	264.9	258.1	2.6	263.2 *	258.3 *	1.9
Hotel Performance (Houston MSA)								
Occupancy (%)	Q3/19		60.9	59.8		64.6 *	63.3 *	
Average Room Rate (\$)	Q3/19		100.40	110.12	-1.7	103.82 *	106.19 *	-2.2
Revenue Per Available Room (\$)	Q3/19		61.19	79.83	2.3	65.80 *	68.92 *	-4.5

N = New Since Previous Issue

R = Revised

SOURCES

Rig Count	Baker Hughes, a GE company
Spot WTI, Spot Natural Gas	U.S. Energy Information Administration
Houston Purchasing Managers Index	Institute for Supply Management - Houston, Inc.
Electricity	CenterPoint Energy
Building Construction Contracts	Dodge Data and Analytics
City of Houston Building Permits	Building Permit Department, City of Houston
MLS Data	Houston Association of Realtors
Employment	Texas Labor Market Information
Foreign Trade	U.S. Census Bureau
Aviation	Houston Airport System
New Car and Truck Sales	TexAuto Facts Report, InfoNation, Inc., Sugar Land TX
Retail Sales	State Comptroller's Office
Consumer Price Index	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Hotels	CBRE Hotels



HOUSTON MSA NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

	Feb '21	Jan '21	Feb '20	Change from		% Change from	
				Jan '21	Feb '20	Jan '21	Feb '20
Total Nonfarm Payroll Jobs	2,959.2	2,947.8	3,192.2	11.4	-233.0	0.4	-7.3
Total Private	2,540.5	2,539.2	2,763.8	1.3	-223.3	0.1	-8.1
Goods Producing	472.6	469.0	550.3	3.6	-77.7	0.8	-14.1
Service Providing	2,486.6	2,478.8	2,641.9	7.8	-155.3	0.3	-5.9
Private Service Providing	2,067.9	2,070.2	2,213.5	-2.3	-145.6	-0.1	-6.6
Mining and Logging	67.6	67.1	78.4	0.5	-10.8	0.7	-13.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	33.5	32.7	36.4	0.8	-2.9	2.4	-8.0
Support Activities for Mining	32.7	32.1	40.5	0.6	-7.8	1.9	-19.3
Construction	199.8	198.1	237.4	1.7	-37.6	0.9	-15.8
Manufacturing	205.2	203.8	234.5	1.4	-29.3	0.7	-12.5
Durable Goods Manufacturing	124.3	123.4	149.8	0.9	-25.5	0.7	-17.0
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	80.9	80.4	84.7	0.5	-3.8	0.6	-4.5
Wholesale Trade	158.0	159.6	170.8	-1.6	-12.8	-1.0	-7.5
Retail Trade	294.0	294.1	301.1	-0.1	-7.1	0.0	-2.4
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	166.6	166.3	157.0	0.3	9.6	0.2	6.1
Utilities	17.2	17.2	16.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.8
Air Transportation	18.6	18.5	21.2	0.1	-2.6	0.5	-12.3
Truck Transportation	26.6	26.6	27.5	0.0	-0.9	0.0	-3.3
Pipeline Transportation	11.5	11.5	12.3	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-6.5
Information	28.7	28.7	32.7	0.0	-4.0	0.0	-12.2
Telecommunications	12.7	12.7	13.5	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-5.9
Finance & Insurance	103.9	104.2	104.7	-0.3	-0.8	-0.3	-0.8
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	58.1	58.5	64.5	-0.4	-6.4	-0.7	-9.9
Professional & Business Services	478.6	478.1	514.7	0.5	-36.1	0.1	-7.0
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	234.8	231.1	247.5	3.7	-12.7	1.6	-5.1
Legal Services	27.8	27.6	27.9	0.2	-0.1	0.7	-0.4
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping	26.1	25.5	27.5	0.6	-1.4	2.4	-5.1
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	64.9	66.1	75.5	-1.2	-10.6	-1.8	-14.0
Computer Systems Design & Related Services	36.1	35.3	34.1	0.8	2.0	2.3	5.9
Admin & Support/Waste Mgt & Remediation	198.6	202.5	219.4	-3.9	-20.8	-1.9	-9.5
Administrative & Support Services	185.9	189.7	207.5	-3.8	-21.6	-2.0	-10.4
Employment Services	67.3	70.0	76.4	-2.7	-9.1	-3.9	-11.9
Educational Services	63.0	61.1	66.1	1.9	-3.1	3.1	-4.7
Health Care & Social Assistance	329.1	332.0	348.3	-2.9	-19.2	-0.9	-5.5
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	25.6	25.2	35.5	0.4	-9.9	1.6	-27.9
Accommodation & Food Services	257.9	257.6	299.0	0.3	-41.1	0.1	-13.7
Other Services	104.4	104.8	119.1	-0.4	-14.7	-0.4	-12.3
Government	418.7	408.6	428.4	10.1	-9.7	2.5	-2.3
Federal Government	30.6	30.5	30.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.0
State Government	91.7	90.9	92.4	0.8	-0.7	0.9	-0.8
State Government Educational Services	53.6	52.9	54.1	0.7	-0.5	1.3	-0.9
Local Government	296.4	287.2	305.7	9.2	-9.3	3.2	-3.0
Local Government Educational Services	200.1	192.5	213.3	7.6	-13.2	3.9	-6.2

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission