

THE ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

HOUSTON



GREATER HOUSTON
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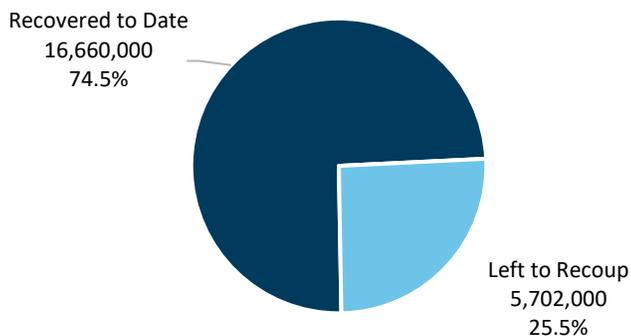
GROWTH WITH DELTA

The U.S. economy keeps chugging along, even as the nation deals with a fourth wave of the coronavirus. Houston’s prospects continue to improve, but the region’s recovery lags that of its peers. Even though the Delta variant is overwhelming hospitals, it’s unlikely to derail the recovery.

The Big Picture

U.S. job growth accelerated in recent months. Employers created 943,000 jobs in July, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. That’s on top of the 938,000 created in June and 614,000 in May. Since May ’20, the nation has created over 16.7 million jobs, recouping three-fourths of all those lost in the pandemic. After the Great Recession, it took 40 months to reach this point in the recovery.

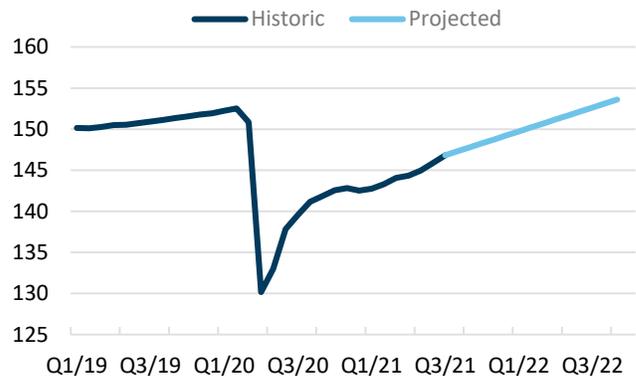
PROGRESS TO DATE, U.S. EMPLOYMENT RECOVERY



Source: Partnership calculations based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

The U.S. should add between 240,000 and 660,000 jobs per month through Q2/22, according to the most recent *Wall Street Journal* survey of U.S. economists. If the U.S. job growth simply tracks the survey’s average (485,000 per month), the nation will recoup all jobs lost in the recession by this time next year. That would mark one of the quickest employment recoveries on record.

U.S. EMPLOYMENT TRENDS



Source: Partnership calculations based on data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and *The Wall Street Journal*.

Unemployment Claims

Over 12.1 million workers filed continued claims for unemployment benefits the week ending July 24. This includes those receiving state benefits as well as those receiving federal pandemic assistance. That’s down from 29.0 million continued claims same week last year. The drop in continued claims suggests that it has become easier for Americans to find work.

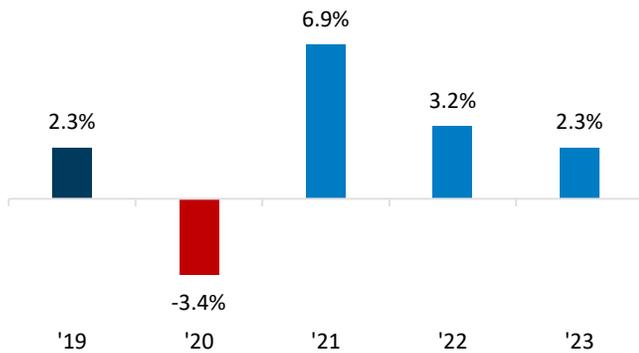
Initial claims, a proxy for layoffs, are down as well. According to the U.S. Employment and Training Administration, the four-week average has hovered around 400,000 since mid-June. (Using a four-week average helps smooth out fluctuations in the data.) That’s down from 5.1 million at the April ’20 peak but still above the long-term average of 170,000 per week prior to the pandemic.

The U.S. unemployment rate was 5.4 percent in July (seasonally adjusted), down from 5.9 in June and 14.0 at the April ’20 peak.

Gross Domestic Product

GDP grew 6.5 percent in Q2/21 after adjusting for inflation, according to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. The average forecast among the 60 economists polled by *The Wall Street Journal* in April was for the U.S. to grow 9.1 percent in Q2. A Bloomberg survey placed growth at 8.4 percent. While growth fell short of expectations, it still landed well above the 20-year average of 2.0 percent. GDP growth should remain healthy through the end of '22, tapering off in '23 as benefits of the stimulus packages passed during the pandemic fully dissipate.

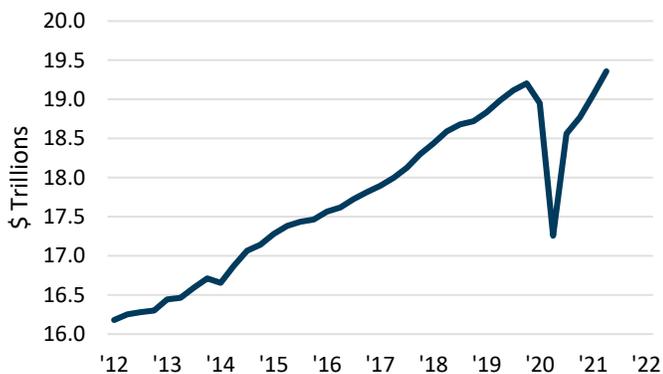
HISTORIC AND PROJECTED GROWTH RATES, U.S. GDP



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and *The Wall Street Journal*.

Even after adjusting for inflation, GDP now exceeds pre-pandemic levels, an achievement reached even through the U.S. employs 5.7 million fewer workers now than it did prior to the pandemic.

REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, '12 DOLLARS



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and *The Wall Street Journal*.

In current dollars, U.S. GDP topped \$22.7 trillion in Q2/21. That's 54.4 percent larger than China's GDP, which The World Bank estimated at \$14.7 trillion in Q4/20 (the latest data available).

Purchasing Managers Index

The latest reports from The Institute for Supply Management (ISM) indicates the U.S. manufacturing and services sectors continue to expand.

- ISM's Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) for services registered a record high 64.1 in July, up from 60.1 in June. The previous record, 64.0, was set in May.
- The manufacturing PMI registered 59.5 in July, a dip of 1.1 points from the June reading of 60.6, but still indicates healthy growth.

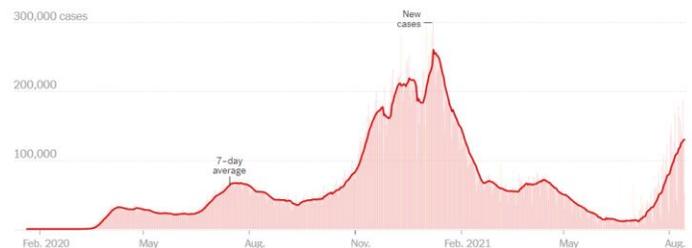
Readings above 50 reflects expansion in the sector while readings below 50 indicate the sector is contracting.

Challenges Ahead

The recovery faces several challenges, however. Employers are struggling to hire workers. In its July survey, the National Federation of Independent Businesses found that 49 percent of its members had job openings they couldn't fill. That's well above the 48-year average of 22 percent. In its most-recent Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS), BLS reported over 10 million job openings in the U.S. Employers always have openings as businesses expand or employees quit to find work elsewhere, but openings averaged 6.4 million in the five years prior to the pandemic.

The biggest threat to the recovery is the surge in the Delta variant of the virus. According to data compiled by *The New York Times*, cases were up 64 percent nationwide, hospitalizations 65 percent, and deaths 113 percent in the two weeks ending August 14. For metro Houston, cases were up 24 percent, hospitalizations 106 percent, and deaths 126 percent.

NEW COVID-19 CASES IN THE U.S.



Source: *The New York Times*

The surge has already taken a toll on consumer confidence. The University of Michigan's Consumer Sentiment Index fell from 81.2 in July to 70.2 in August. It now stands just below the April '20 low of 71.8. Over the past half century, the sentiment index has only recorded larger losses in six other surveys, all connected to sudden negative changes in the economy. A competing survey, the Conference Board

Consumer Confidence Index, was flat in July, following gains in each of the prior five months. The index now stands at 129.1, marginally up from 128.9 in June. Both indexes reflect consumer concerns that growth may have plateaued as well as dashed hopes that the pandemic would end soon.

The rise in coronavirus infections has already altered consumer behavior and crimp business activity.

- Southwest and Frontier Airlines are reporting weaker bookings in August than July.
- After returning to near-normal levels in mid-June, restaurant reservations were down 12-17 percent nationwide the second week of August, according to OpenTable. In Houston, they were down 7-14 percent.
- Concerts scheduled for Toyota Center and the Cynthia Mitchell Woodlands Pavilion have been cancelled.
- The *Houston Chronicle* reports that rising coronavirus infections have prompted many firms to cancel plans to attend the Offshore Technology Conference set for mid-August in Houston.

Many Houston firms, including the Partnership, have delayed calling their employees back to the office. In an August 11 open letter to the Houston business community, the Partnership asked employers to champion the vaccine, to consider requiring vaccination of their employees, to temporarily require masks for all indoor workspaces, and to reconsider any additional steps planned for bringing people back to the office until the fourth wave subsides. More on the Partnership's position can be found at the Partnership's [website](#).

The recent surge in unlikely to shut down the economy again. Policy makers recognize the economic damage the March/April '20 shutdown inflicted on businesses and workers. The current focus is on whether local governments have the authority to require masks, vaccinations, or other measures to control the spread of the virus. The gravest threat to the economy is that concern over the virus becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy: consumers rein in spending, businesses postpone investment decisions, and that leads to slower growth in coming months.

Houston's Outlook

Data gathered prior to the surge indicates Houston's economic expansion strengthened midsummer. The most recent Houston Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) registered 57.2 in July, up from 56.7 in June. That marks the 12th consecutive month above 50. Readings above 50 correlate with economic expansion.

Continued claims for unemployment benefits in the 13-county Gulf Coast Workforce Development Area slipped from 76,143 in December to 38,761 in June, the latest data available. Continuing claims peaked at 276,166 in June of last year.

Sales tax collections, container traffic, home sales, apartment absorption, and industrial leasing activity are all well-above levels of a year ago. But these gains may be lost if the surge in the Delta variant of the coronavirus continues.

Selected Metro Houston Economic Indicators

	'21 YTD	'20 YTD	% Change
Sales Tax Collections ¹	\$425.1 M	\$374.8 M	+23.4
Container Traffic ²	1,307,504	1,204,307	+8.6
Single-Family Home Sales ³	60,951	51,168	+19.1
Apartment Absorption ⁴	26,136	11,597	+125.4
Industrial Leasing Activity ⁵	26,417,478	17,498,453	+51.0

¹ January through May for 12 most populous cities in metro Houston

² 20-foot-equivalent units shipped via the Port of Houston through July

³ Existing homes sold through July

⁴ Net of move-ins minus move-outs, August '21 YTD vs full-year '20

⁵ Million square feet of space contracted for through August

Sources: Texas State Comptroller, Port of Houston Authority, Houston Association of Realtors, Apartment Data Services, NAI Partners

Local Employment Gains

Since May '20, Metro Houston has recouped 213,500 jobs, or roughly 60 percent of its pandemic job losses. Houston, however, lags its peers in the recovery. The region ranks 16th among the 20 most populous metros in share of jobs recovered.

SHARE OF PANDEMIC JOB LOSSES RECOUPED*

Rank	Metro	% Re-couped	Rank	Metro	% Re-couped
1	Denver	90.8	11	Boston	71.1
2	Dallas	87.5	12	Seattle	68.8
3	Tampa	82.2	13	Chicago	64.7
4	Detroit	81.8	14	Washington	62.3
5	Atlanta	77.8	15	New York	60.8
6	Phoenix	77.6	16	Houston	59.1
7	Minneapolis	73.8	17	Miami	56.6
8	St. Louis	73.1	18	San Diego	56.4
9	Riverside	72.9	19	Los Angeles	50.7
10	Philadelphia	72.3	20	San Francisco	49.2

* As of June '21

Source: Partnership calculations based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data

Most metros have enjoyed a V-shaped recovery (steep decline followed by rapid growth). Houston, however, is suffering through a K-shaped recovery (some industries growing quickly while others continue to decline).

Houston's service-providing sectors are the upper part of the "K," the goods-producing sectors the lower part. The service sector has recouped 76 percent of the jobs lost last March and April, on par with the U.S. jobs recovery. These sectors benefited from re-opening and the lifting of social distancing mandates. The goods sectors struggled prior to the pandemic began and continue to shed jobs.

Construction suffers from overbuilding prior to the pandemic. Energy's maladies are many: weak demand, lack of access to capital, public animosity toward the industry, and shareholder pressure to re-work business models to mitigate global climate change. Manufacturing's woes are tied to the downturn in energy. Roughly half (48.2 percent) of the jobs Houston has yet to recover are in these sectors.

PROGRESS IN RECOUPING PANDEMIC JOB LOSS

Industry/Sector	Jobs Still to Recoup	% of Total
Goods-Producing Industries		
Construction	33,400	22.6
Manufacturing	26,300	17.8
Energy	11,600	7.8
<i>Total, Goods-Producing Sector</i>	<i>71,300</i>	<i>48.2</i>
Service-Providing Industries		
Administrative Support	11,300	7.6
Other Services	8,200	5.5
Health Care, Social Assistance	7,900	5.3
Professional, Sci, Tech Services	7,000	4.7
Wholesale Trade	6,200	4.2
Retail Trade	5,400	3.7
Hotels	5,400	3.7
Real Estate and Equip Rentals	5,300	3.6
Educational Services	4,300	2.9
Information	3,900	2.6
Restaurants and Bars	1,900	1.3
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	700	0.5
Finance and Insurance	-	-
Transportation, Warehousing	-	-
<i>Total, Service-Providing Sectors</i>	<i>71,300</i>	<i>48.2</i>
Public Sector		
<i>Total, Public Sector</i>	<i>19,200</i>	<i>13.0</i>
All Industries/Sectors		
<i>Total to Recoup, All Sectors</i>	<i>147,900</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Source: Partnership calculations based on Texas Workforce Commission data

Houston is unlikely to see job gains in the goods-producing sectors. If Houston is to return to pre-COVID employment levels, growth needs to accelerate in Houston's service-providing sectors.

TRAVEL ON THE REBOUND

Travelers spent a third less in Houston during the pandemic than the year before, and this led to a significant drop in travel-related employment, earnings, and tax revenues, according to data compiled by Dean Runyan Associates and recently released by the Office of the Texas Governor.

TRAVEL IMPACT, METRO HOUSTON

	'20	'19	#	%
Travel Spending (\$B)	13.0	19.2	-6.2	-32.3
Earnings (\$B)	5.8	6.7	-0.9	-13.4
Tax Revenues (\$B)	1.4	1.8	-0.4	-22.2
Employment (000s)	118.8	143.6	-24.8	-17.3

Source: Dean Runyan Associates

The decline in travel spending reflected a drop in corporate travel, convention bookings, tourism, and family visits during the early stages of the pandemic.

TRAVEL EXPENDITURES, METRO HOUSTON

	'20	'19	#	%
Accommodations	1,753.1	2,922.0	-1,168.9	-40.0
Food Service	2,888.7	3,456.7	-568.0	-16.4
Food Stores	502.2	537.9	-35.7	-6.6
Local Tran. & Gas	2,500.1	3,630.1	-1,130.0	-31.1
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	1,485.5	1,751.5	-266.0	-15.2
Retail Sales	1,630.0	1,928.2	-298.2	-15.5
Visitor Air Tran.	552.3	1,676.3	-1,124.0	-67.1
Other Spending	1,517.3	3,346.6	-1,829.3	-54.7

However, there are signs Houston's travel industry is in the early stages of a recovery:

- CBRE expects local hotel occupancy to average 51.9 percent this year, up from 41.3 percent in '20. The firm forecasts occupancy to average 60.8 percent in '22. Occupancy averaged 62.3 percent in '19.
- In June, domestic enplanements averaged 85 percent of their '19 level, international enplanements 71 percent. That's up 9 and 7 percent respectively, compared to May.
- According to Houston First, the city is preparing for a record-breaking six-month stretch of 16 citywide conventions in the second half of this year.
- As of late July, Houston had rebooked 92 percent of all citywide events that were cancelled in '20 due to the pandemic.

Analysts remain optimistic that business travel will pick up early in '22, but the recent rise in Delta virus cases may slow that recovery.

ANOTHER DECADE OF GROWTH

Metro Houston added 1.2 million residents over the past decade, according to the '20 Census. All nine Houston metro counties grew, with Harris leading the way in numeric gains and Fort Bend and Montgomery growing at the fastest pace.

METRO HOUSTON POPULATION, '10 TO '20

County	Population		Change, '10 – '20	
	2020	2010	#	%
Harris	4,731,145	4,092,459	638,686	15.6
Austin	30,167	28,417	1,750	6.2
Brazoria	372,031	313,166	58,865	18.8
Chambers	46,571	35,096	11,475	32.7
Fort Bend	822,779	585,375	237,404	40.6
Galveston	350,682	291,309	59,373	20.4
Liberty	91,628	75,643	15,985	21.1
Montgomery	620,443	455,746	164,697	36.1
Waller	56,794	43,205	13,589	31.5
Total	7,122,240	5,920,416	1,201,824	16.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Houston's Hispanic population grew the most over the decade, primarily due to immigration and higher birth rates than other populations. Houston's Black population ranked second in growth, the Asian population third. Growth of Houston's Anglo/white population has stagnated due to lower birth and migration rates than the other three major groups. The number of residents identifying as two or more races more than doubled, a sign that Houston families are growing more diverse. It may also reflect how Americans are re-thinking their identities.

METRO HOUSTON RACE AND ETHNICITY, '10 TO '20

	Population		Change, '10 – '20	
	2020	2010	#	%
Hispanic	2,669,503	2,099,412	570,091	27.2
White	2,399,789	2,360,472	39,317	1.7
Black	1,209,074	998,883	210,191	21.0
AIAN	14,383	13,944	439	3.1
Asian	588,227	384,596	203,631	52.9
NHPI*	4,501	2,916	1,585	54.4
Some Other Race	33,633	11,035	22,598	204.8
Two or More Races	203,140	75,542	127,598	168.9
Total	7,122,240	5,920,416	1,201,824	16.9

AIAN = American Indian, Alaskan Native

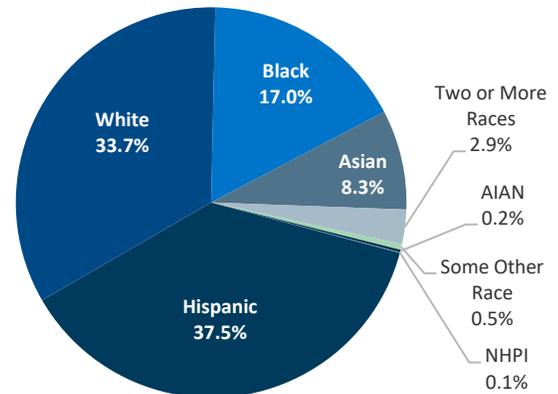
NHPI = Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander

Note: Individual values may not sum to the total due to rounding errors and omissions.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Partnership calculations

No single race or ethnic group has comprised a majority of Houston's population since the '00s. The most-recent census data reaffirms that Houston is one of the most ethnically diverse metros in the U.S.

METRO HOUSTON RACIAL/ETHNIC COMPOSITION IN '20



Source: 2020 U.S. Census

Among the nation's 20 most populous metros, Houston ranked first in percent change for the decade and third in absolute gains, behind New York and Dallas-Fort Worth.

CHANGE IN POPULATION, LARGEST U.S. METROS

Metro	Population		Change, '10 – '20	
	2020	2010	#	%
New York	20,140,470	18,897,109	1,243,361	6.6
Los Angeles	13,200,998	12,828,837	372,161	2.9
Chicago	9,618,105	9,461,105	157,397	1.7
Dallas/Ft Worth	7,637,387	6,366,542	1,270,845	20.0
Houston	7,122,240	5,920,416	1,201,824	20.3
Washington	6,385,162	5,649,540	735,622	13.0
Philadelphia	6,245,051	5,965,343	279,708	4.7
Miami	6,138,333	5,564,635	573,698	10.3
Atlanta	6,089,815	5,268,728	803,087	15.2
Boston	4,941,632	4,552,402	389,230	8.5
Phoenix	4,845,832	4,192,887	652,945	15.6
San Francisco	4,749,008	4,335,391	413,617	9.5
Riverside	4,599,839	4,224,851	374,988	8.9
Detroit	4,392,041	4,296,250	95,791	2.2
Seattle	4,018,762	3,439,809	578,953	16.8
Minneapolis	3,690,261	3,333,633	356,628	10.7
San Diego	3,298,634	3,095,313	203,321	6.6
Tampa	3,175,275	2,783,243	392,032	14.1
Denver	2,963,821	2,543,482	420,339	16.5
Baltimore	2,844,510	2,710,489	134,021	4.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

PERRYMAN'S PERSPECTIVE

The economic outlook is bright for Houston this year and into next, according to the latest projections from The Perryman Group, the Waco-based think tank that's been analyzing and forecasting for U.S., Texas, and Texas metros since the early 1980s. Perryman calls for Houston's real gross product (RGP) to grow 5.1 percent this year (December to December) and 5.3 percent next year. The region should add 94,655 jobs in '21 and 88,565 next. The metro area will welcome 96,779 new residents in '21 and another 101,280 in '22.

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS, METRO HOUSTON

Sector	'21		'22	
	Jobs	% Δ	Jobs	% Δ
Agriculture	45	1.1	86	2.0
Mining	4,938	7.9	5,222	7.8
Utilities	372	2.2	252	1.5
Construction	1,937	0.9	4,803	2.1
Manufacturing	1,601	0.7	3,139	1.3
Retail/Wholesale	16,4424	3.6	11,038	2.3
Transport/Warehouse	7,943	5.5	4,069	2.7
Information	508	1.7	244	0.8
F.I.R.E.	4,541	2.6	3,383	1.9
Other Services	54,207	4.1	52,939	3.8
Total	94,655	3.1	3,391	0.8

Note: F.I.R.E includes finance, insurance, and real estate. Other services includes professional services, management of companies, administrative support, educational services, health care, arts and entertainment, accommodation and food services, and personal and repair services.

Source: The Perryman Group, www.perrymangroup.com

Perryman projects Texas real GDP to grow 4.0 percent this year and 5.5 percent next, and for the state to add 362,465 jobs, a 2.9 percent increase in '21, and 365,827 jobs in '22, a 2.8 percent increase.

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Aviation — The Houston Airport System (HAS) handled 4.4 million passengers in June '21, up from 954,327 passengers handled during June '20. This is the highest monthly total since February '20.



Crude Oil — The closing spot price for West Texas Intermediate (WTI), the U.S. benchmark for light, sweet crude, averaged \$72.61 per barrel in July '21, up from \$40.58 for the same period in '20, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). July '21 marked only the second month since October '18 when prices averaged above \$70.



Employment — Metro Houston created 6,500 jobs in June, according to the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC). That brings the year-to-date total to 48,600 new jobs.



Home Sales — Houston-area realtors sold 10,159 single-family homes in July '21, down 6.1 percent from the same month last year, according to the Houston Association of Realtors (HAR).



Inflation — The cost of consumer goods and services as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) rose 5.4 percent nationwide from July '20 to July '21, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Purchasing Managers Index — The index registered 57.2 in July up from 56.7 in June, and the 12th consecutive month above 50. Readings above 50 signal expansion in Houston's overall economy.



Rig Count — Baker Hughes reports 484 drilling rigs were working in the U.S. during the second week of July '21. That's up from 285 rigs the same week in July last year.



Sales Tax — Sales and use tax collections for the 12 most populous Houston-area cities totaled \$1.0 billion in the 12 months ending May '21, up 2.7 percent from \$983.4 million for the same period a year ago.

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

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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](#).

HOUSTON MSA NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

	June '21	May '21	June '20	Change from		% Change from	
				May '21	June '20	May '21	June '20
Total Nonfarm Payroll Jobs	3,044.3	3,037.8	2,942.9	6.5	101.4	0.2	3.4
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>2,635.1</i>	<i>2,620.6</i>	<i>2,534.5</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>100.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>4.0</i>
<i>Goods Producing</i>	<i>479.0</i>	<i>483.0</i>	<i>498.5</i>	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>-19.5</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-3.9</i>
<i>Service Providing</i>	<i>2,565.3</i>	<i>2,554.8</i>	<i>2,444.4</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>120.9</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>4.9</i>
<i>Private Service Providing</i>	<i>2,156.1</i>	<i>2,137.6</i>	<i>2,036.0</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>120.1</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>5.9</i>
Mining and Logging	66.8	69.9	65.2	-3.1	1.6	-4.4	2.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	33.1	34.6	34.2	-1.5	-1.1	-4.3	-3.2
Support Activities for Mining	31.8	33.4	29.6	-1.6	2.2	-4.8	7.4
Construction	204.0	206.1	215.1	-2.1	-11.1	-1.0	-5.2
Manufacturing	208.2	207.0	218.2	1.2	-10.0	0.6	-4.6
Durable Goods Manufacturing	127.2	126.1	136.4	1.1	-9.2	0.9	-6.7
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	81.0	80.9	81.8	0.1	-0.8	0.1	-1.0
Wholesale Trade	164.6	164.6	161.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	2.2
Retail Trade	295.7	294.1	284.6	1.6	11.1	0.5	3.9
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	169.1	167.7	154.2	1.4	14.9	0.8	9.7
Utilities	17.3	17.2	17.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.8
Air Transportation	18.4	18.5	19.4	-0.1	-1.0	-0.5	-5.2
Truck Transportation	27.0	26.9	26.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	3.1
Pipeline Transportation	11.4	11.4	12.3	0.0	-0.9	0.0	-7.3
Information	28.8	28.6	28.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.1
Telecommunications	12.5	12.6	12.9	-0.1	-0.4	-0.8	-3.1
Finance & Insurance	105.0	104.9	103.8	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.2
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	59.2	59.1	59.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Professional & Business Services	494.1	493.1	478.8	1.0	15.3	0.2	3.2
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	240.5	238.6	232.9	1.9	7.6	0.8	3.3
<i>Legal Services</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>
<i>Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>24.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.8</i>
<i>Architectural, Engineering & Related Services</i>	<i>67.1</i>	<i>66.5</i>	<i>68.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-2.3</i>
<i>Computer Systems Design & Related Services</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>8.8</i>
Admin & Support/Waste Mgt & Remediation	208.1	209.5	201.0	-1.4	7.1	-0.7	3.5
<i>Administrative & Support Services</i>	<i>195.0</i>	<i>196.4</i>	<i>189.4</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>3.0</i>
<i>Employment Services</i>	<i>72.9</i>	<i>73.0</i>	<i>66.5</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>9.6</i>
Educational Services	61.8	63.9	58.9	-2.1	2.9	-3.3	4.9
Health Care & Social Assistance	340.4	337.6	331.0	2.8	9.4	0.8	2.8
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	34.8	31.3	28.7	3.5	6.1	11.2	21.3
Accommodation & Food Services	291.7	281.5	246.2	10.2	45.5	3.6	18.5
Other Services	110.9	111.2	101.2	-0.3	9.7	-0.3	9.6
Government	409.2	417.2	408.4	-8.0	0.8	-1.9	0.2
Federal Government	30.8	30.7	30.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
State Government	91.2	91.8	91.9	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8
<i>State Government Educational Services</i>	<i>52.6</i>	<i>53.3</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>
Local Government	287.2	294.7	285.8	-7.5	1.4	-2.5	0.5
<i>Local Government Educational Services</i>	<i>192.4</i>	<i>198.6</i>	<i>194.1</i>	<i>-6.2</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>-3.1</i>	<i>-0.9</i>

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission

Employment data for July '21 won't be available until August 20, 2021.