

THE ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

HOUSTON



GREATER HOUSTON
PARTNERSHIP.

Making Houston Greater.

A publication of the Greater Houston Partnership

Volume 31 Number 1 – January 2022

Table of Contents

An Auspicious Beginning	1
Pandemic Impact on Local GDP	3
YTD Metro Exports	5
Personal Income in Houston	5
Key Economic Indicators	7
Houston Employment Data	8

AN INAUSPICIOUS BEGINNING

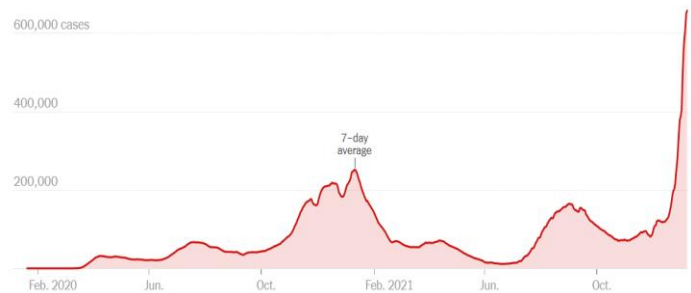
'22 hasn't begun well. A fifth wave of the coronavirus, Omicron, is sweeping the nation. The first week of January, S&P 500 Index fell 89 points (1.9 percent) and the NASDAQ Composite 564 points (3.6 percent). The Federal Reserve released minutes of its December meeting signaling interest rates would soon rise which added to the market turmoil. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported the U.S. created 199,000 jobs in December. Economists had expected over 400,000. That report sent markets tumbling even further.

Despite the inauspicious start, the U.S. should enjoy solid growth this year. The Omicron wave will subside. Labor markets will remain tight. Interest rates will rise but remain low by historic norms. And consumer confidence remains unshaken. As the nation goes, so goes Houston. The region should enjoy strong growth in '22 as well.

Omicron Update

In the first week of January, the U.S. averaged 650,000 new infections per day. The previous COVID peak (second week of January '21) new infections averaged 250,000 per day. More than 130,000 patients were hospitalized as this year started, compared to 123,000 during the January '21 peak. Deaths, a lagging indicator of virus activity, have yet to increase. The U.S. is averaging 1,540 per day, well below the 3,390 during January of last year. Omicron, while more easily spread, appears to be less virulent.

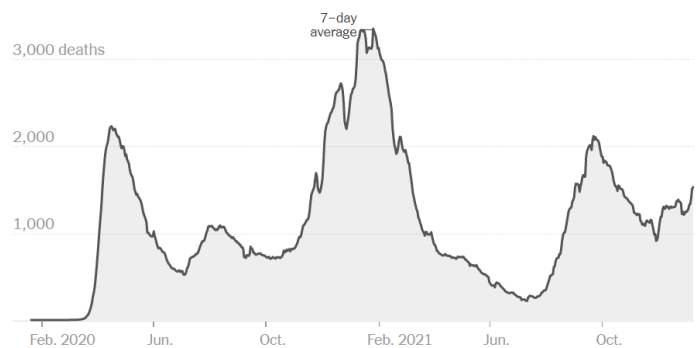
New COVID-19 Cases in the U.S.



As of January 10, 2022

Source: *The New York Times*

New Reported Deaths by Day in the U.S.



As of January 10, 2022

Source: *The New York Times*

Consumer Response

The surge has led to inevitable restaurant closures, flight cancellations, school shutdowns, and delays in employees returning to the office. Seventy percent of Americans responding to a December Morning Consult survey indicated they were "very" or "somewhat concerned" about Omicron. But those concerns haven't severely disrupted the economy as past surges have.

Data from OpenTable, the online restaurant reservation platform, shows Texas restaurants operated at 88 percent of capacity the first week of January, compared to 75 percent during the Delta-driven September '21 surge, and

69 percent during the first week of January '21, the pandemic's first post-holiday surge.

Despite the surge (and the horrible weather), the U.S. Transportation Security Administration (TSA) handled 78.8 percent more passengers in the first seven days of this year than during the comparable period in '21.

And according to Placer.ai, a firm which specializes in location analytics, foot traffic at retail outlets in Harris County was up 2.5 percent in early January this year compared to early December of '21.

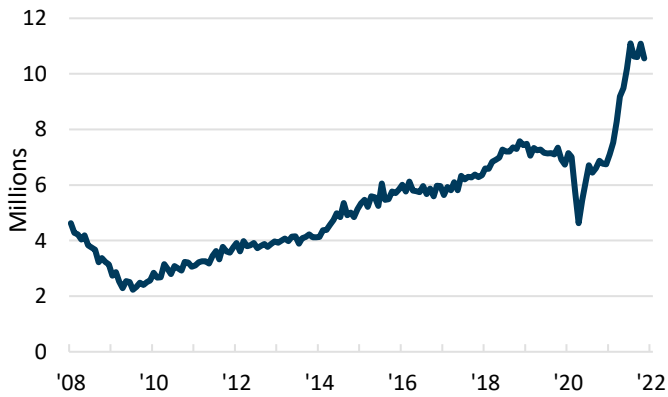
The coronavirus is now part of everyday life. Vaccinations, social distancing, and masks have helped to minimize the risk of exposure. Consumers are less likely to dramatically change their behavior with each new strain of the virus.

Mental fatigue also plays a role in how consumers are responding to Omicron. A December Monmouth University poll found that most Americans (60 percent) say they feel "worn out" by how Covid has impacted their daily lives. Consumers are ready for their lives to return to normal, whatever normal may be these days.

Business Impact of the Surge

The Omicron surge is unlikely to lead to massive layoffs. The labor market is already quite tight. According to the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) compiled by BLS, employers had 10.6 million open positions in November. In the five-years prior to the pandemic, job openings averaged 6.4 million per month. The current level of openings is also significantly higher than the U.S. experienced as it emerged from the Great Recession.

U.S. JOB OPENINGS



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Employers realize that if they let workers go during the Omicron surge, they'll have difficulty hiring new workers

when it subsides. In a December survey by the National Federation of Independent Businesses (NFIB), 49 percent of respondents indicated they already had job openings they couldn't fill.

And despite a rapid increase in cases, consumer confidence fell only moderately in December. Morning Consult's Index of Consumer Sentiment has slipped 0.9 percent since the onset of the Omicron surge, significantly below the 7.0 percent drop experienced during the Delta surge.

Omicron's impact is only slowly showing up in national survey data. In December, the Services Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) registered 62.0, down from 69.1 in November. The Manufacturing PMI registered 58.7, down 61.1 the month prior. Readings above 50 indicate growth in that sector, below 50 contraction. December marked the 19th consecutive month both PMIs logged above 50. Though they've both slipped, both remain at levels that signal strong overall growth.

**INSTITUTE FOR SUPPLY MANAGEMENT
PURCHASING MANAGERS INDEX**

	Services		Manufacturing	
	Dec '21	Nov '21	Dec '21	Nov '21
Overall	62.0	69.1	58.7	61.1
New Orders	61.5	69.7	60.4	61.5
Employment	54.9	56.5	54.2	53.3
Prices Paid	82.5	82.3	68.2	82.4
Backlog	62.3	65.9	62.8	61.9
New Export Orders	61.5	57.9	53.6	54.0

Source: Institute for Supply Management Report on Business

More on Jobs and Interest Rates

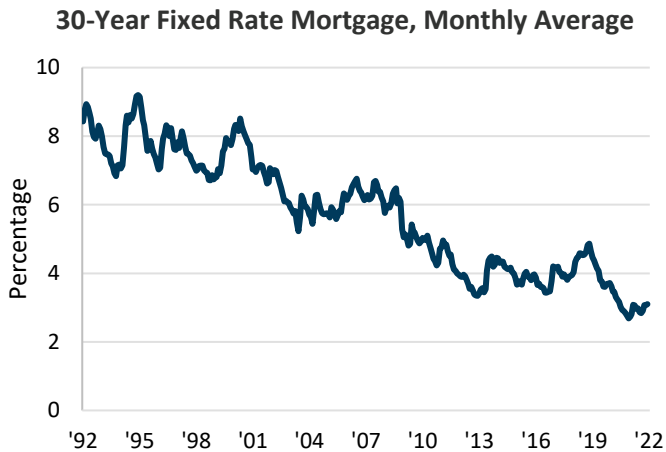
Though December job growth fell below expectations, it capped a remarkable year. The nation added 6.4 million jobs in '21, the largest annual gain on record.

December's gains may prove stronger still. BLS has struggled to estimate growth throughout the pandemic. In December, BLS revised job gains upward for 10 of the previous 11 months, adding another 1.0 million to the original estimates. When BLS releases data for January '22, it will likely revise its estimate for December '21 as well. Revisions could add another 200,000 jobs to last year's total.

The Federal Reserve is expected to start raising interest rates as soon as March. Persistent high inflation and a tight labor market has forced the Fed to act sooner than first planned. The December unemployment rate was 3.9

percent, down from 14.7 percent at its April '20 peak. In the 12 months ending November '21, overall prices rose 6.9 percent, the fastest pace of inflation in nearly 40 years.

The Fed will likely hike rates three times, perhaps four, this year, bumping up 25 basis points with each hike. Rates will still be low by historic standards. A 4.0 percent rate on 30-year fixed residential mortgage will still be well below levels of the past three decades.



Source: FreddieMac

The Near-Term Future

The models suggest that Omicron will peak mid-January or early February. Most of the economic fallout will be confined to the first quarter, with a minor hangover in the second.

Goldman Sachs expects the U.S. to grow at an annual rate of 3.0 percent in Q1 and 3.5 percent in Q2, down from 4.5 percent and 4.0 percent, respectively, in its original forecast. For the full year, Goldman expects GDP to grow 3.8 percent, down from 4.2 in its earlier forecast.

Moody's is more optimistic. It has not changed its forecast, expecting the economy to grow 4.0 percent in '22. While that's down from 5.9 percent expected for '21, it's above the 10-year average of 2.3 percent prior to the pandemic. Official GDP estimates for '21 won't be available until the end of this month.

PANDEMIC IMPACT ON LOCAL GDP

Houston's overall economy shrank 3.0 percent in '20, according to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). That reflects a \$14.0 billion loss in economic activity, adjusting for inflation. By comparison, Houston's economy shrank 2.4 percent (\$9.1 billion) during the Great Recession and 1.3 percent (\$6.0 billion) during the Fracking Bust.

HOUSTON GDP, \$ BILLIONS, '12 CONSTANT DOLLARS

Year	GDP	\$	%	Year	GDP	\$	%
'02	293.5	-0.5	-0.2	'12	407.0	14.0	3.6
'03	294.4	0.9	0.3	'13	424.9	17.9	4.4
'04	320.6	26.2	8.9	'14	430.4	5.5	1.3
'05	325.7	5.2	1.6	'15	455.9	25.5	5.9
'06	353.1	27.3	8.4	'16	449.9	-6.0	-1.3
'07	380.4	27.4	7.7	'17	456.0	6.1	1.4
'08	371.3	-9.1	-2.4	'18	471.0	15.0	3.3
'09	367.7	-3.7	-1.0	'19	469.3	-1.6	-0.3
'10	383.6	16.0	4.3	'20	455.3	-14.0	-3.0
'11	393.0	9.3	2.4	'21		See note.	

Note: '21 estimates not available until December '22.

Source: Partnership calculations based on U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis data

Among the nation's 20 largest economies, Houston's dip ranked near the middle of the pack. On a percentage basis, New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Detroit suffered greater losses. Dallas-Fort Worth, San Francisco, Washington, suffered smaller losses. Phoenix and Seattle had almost no losses.

CHANGE IN GDP, 20 LARGEST METROS

Metro Area	\$ Billions*		Change, '19 – '20	
	'19	'20	\$	%
1 New York	\$1,582.9	\$1,501.0	-\$81.9	-5.2%
2 Los Angeles	934.8	880.2	-54.5	-5.8
3 Chicago	628.1	594.0	-34.1	-5.4
4 San Francisco	535.9	525.8	-10.1	-1.9
5 Washington, D.C.	499.2	485.1	-14.1	-2.8
6 Dallas-Fort Worth	487.6	477.0	-10.6	-2.2
7 Houston	469.3	455.3	-14.0	-3.0
8 Boston	427.3	412.7	-14.6	-3.4
9 Philadelphia	398.2	382.4	-15.7	-4.0
10 Seattle	378.3	378.1	-0.2	0.0
11 Atlanta	386.5	369.9	-16.7	-4.3
12 San Jose	327.9	342.2	14.2	4.3
13 Miami	326.4	311.4	-15.0	-4.6
14 Phoenix	241.9	240.7	-1.2	-0.5
15 Minneapolis	245.9	235.4	-10.6	-4.3
16 Detroit	234.4	220.8	-13.6	-5.8
17 San Diego	214.0	207.7	-6.3	-2.9
18 Denver	202.5	196.7	-5.8	-2.8
19 Baltimore	186.4	176.8	-9.7	-5.2
20 Riverside	164.5	160.5	-4.0	-2.4

* '12 constant dollars

Source: Partnership calculation based on U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis data

Though Houston’s economy shrank in ’20, the region held onto its ranking as the nation’s seventh largest economy. At \$488.2 billion (current dollars), Houston ranks behind Dallas-Fort Worth (\$534.8 billion) and ahead of Boston (\$480.3 billion). According to data from The World Bank, if Houston were a sovereign nation, the region’s economy would rank as the 25th largest in the world, behind Belgium (\$52.8 billion) and Thailand (\$501.6 billion) but ahead of Austria (\$433.3 billion) and Nigeria (\$432.3 billion).

Houston’s economic struggles predate the pandemic. Adjusted for inflation, Houston’s GDP grew only 2.9 percent from ’15 to ’19, the slowest pace of the major metros. Eleven of the 20 recorded double-digit growth over the period.

METRO GDP GROWTH, '15 - '19, SORTED BY % CHANGE

Rank	Metro	\$ Billions	%
1	San Jose	79.9	32.2
2	San Francisco	113.6	26.9
3	Seattle	74.7	24.6
4	Atlanta	59.1	18.0
5	Phoenix	34.7	16.8
6	Dallas-Fort Worth	65.6	15.5
7	Denver	26.2	14.9
8	Miami	37.7	13.1
9	Riverside	18.7	12.8
10	Boston	47.9	12.6
11	Los Angeles	98.8	11.8
12	San Diego	18.4	9.4
13	New York	129.3	8.9
14	Washington	37.6	8.1
15	Baltimore	13.6	7.9
16	Minneapolis	17.4	7.6
17	Chicago	29.8	5.0
18	Detroit	9.8	4.4
19	Philadelphia	12.7	3.3
20	Houston	13.4	2.9

Source: GHP calculations based on Bureau of Economic Analysis data

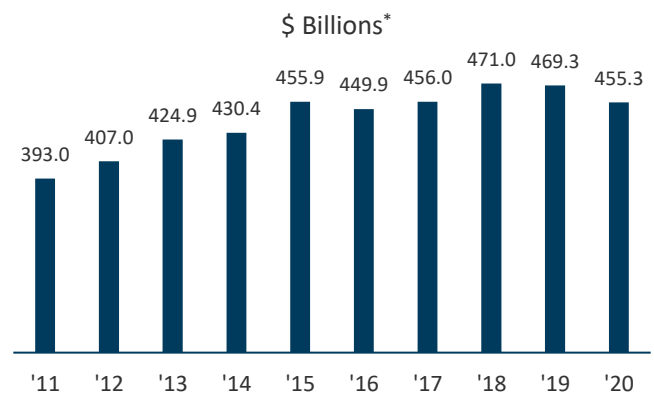
Houston’s tepid growth has caused it to drop in the metro rankings. From ’10 to ’15, Houston ranked as the nation’s fifth largest economy but dropped to seventh in ’16. That year Dallas-Fort Worth overtook Houston. The gap between Houston and DFW continues to widen. Only \$3.4 billion separated Houston and DFW in ’16. Over \$46.6 billion separated them in ’20. Also of note, Boston overtook Philadelphia in ’16. Seattle overtook Atlanta in ’20; Atlanta is no longer in the top 10. And San Francisco rose from ninth to fourth.

Three sectors held back Houston’s GDP growth, the same three that have hampered Houston’s employment recovery from the COVID recession: energy, construction, and manufacturing. Between ’15 and ’19, their contribution to Houston’s GDP fell by \$15.7 billion.

Energy’s struggles began late in ’14 with the fracking bust. Construction held up well initially, the petrochemical boom along the Houston Ship Channel supporting construction activity for several years after the bust, but that began to wind down in ’16. Houston’s manufacturing sector has suffered from the weak demand for oil field equipment over the past four years.

Houston’s service-providing sectors have helped offset some of the weakness in Houston’s goods-producing sectors. Finance, insurance, and real estate grew by \$9.1 billion from ’15 to ’19, according to BEA data. The Partnership estimates that professional and business services grew by a comparable amount over the same period.

METRO HOUSTON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



* '12 constant dollars

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

More Recent History

In nominal terms, Houston’s economy shrank by \$21.3 billion, or 4.2 percent in ’20. Again, three sectors accounted for the bulk of Houston’s losses: energy, construction, and manufacturing. Their losses equaled \$18.1 billion, or 85.8 percent of the region’s total.

Five Houston sectors recorded nominal gains: finance and insurance, government, real estate and equipment rentals, and utilities. Their gains, \$9.5 billion in total, couldn’t offset losses elsewhere. BEA did not publish data for Houston’s education, health care, information, transportation, and wholesale sectors.

CHANGE IN HOUSTON GDP, SELECTED SECTORS

	\$ Billions		Change	
	'19	'20	\$	%
Total	509.3	488.2	-21.1	-4.2
Manufacturing	81.9	70.3	-11.6	14.1
Energy	21.6	16.9	-4.7	-21.8
Arts, Rec, Restaurants, Bars	17.5	13.5	-4.0	-22.9
Construction	28.0	26.1	-1.9	-6.7
Prof, Scientific, Tech Svcs	45.0	43.3	-1.7	-3.8
Other Services	9.7	9.0	-0.7	-7.4
Admin Support	18.7	18.3	-0.4	-2.3
Utilities	8.2	8.4	0.2	2.7
Finance, Insurance	27.9	28.4	0.5	1.8
Retail	22.1	23.1	1.0	4.6
Government	41.0	43.0	2.0	4.9
Real Estate	55.8	61.6	5.8	10.3

Source: Partnership calculations based on U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis data

County Contributions

BEA also provided estimates of GDP for all counties in the U.S. Not surprisingly, Harris accounted for the bulk of economic activity in the Houston region in '20.

'20 HOUSTON GDP BY COUNTY*

County	\$ Billion	% of Total
Harris	359.7	79.1
Fort Bend	27.9	6.1
Montgomery	27.6	6.1
Galveston	16.3	3.6
Brazoria	15.0	3.3
Waller	2.6	0.6
Chambers	2.4	0.5
Liberty	2.1	0.5
Austin	1.4	0.3

* Shown in '12 constant dollars

Source: Partnership calculations based on BEA data

PERSONAL INCOME IN HOUSTON

Total personal income in Houston grew during the first year of the pandemic, even after adjusting for inflation, according to BEA.

PERSONAL INCOME IN METRO HOUSTON

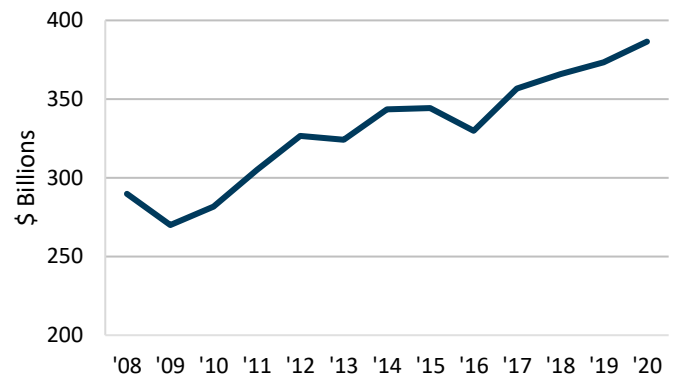
	'19	'20	Change, '19 – '20	
			\$	%
Nominal	415,920	428,501	12,581	3.0%
Real	373,312	386,506	13,194	3.5%
Per capita	58,884	59,893	1,009	1.7%
Real per capita	52,852	54,023	1,171	2.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Personal income includes wages, income earned by the self-employed and owners of unincorporated businesses, rents, Social Security and other government benefits, interest payments, and dividends. In '20, personal income also included stimulus payments and Payroll Protection Program funds. Personal income doesn't include capital gains from changes in stock prices.

Personal income has risen nine of the past 12 years in Houston. Adjusted for inflation, it's grown at a 2.4 percent compound annual growth rate (CAGR) since '08.

METRO HOUSTON, REAL PERSONAL INCOME



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

YTD METRO EXPORTS

Houston continues to lead the nation in exports, shipping more goods and commodities overseas through the first three quarters of '21 than any other metro, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. Houston's exports were 30.0 percent higher than its nearest competitor, and over three times that of Dallas-Fort Worth, its sister to the north.

U.S. EXPORTS, TOP 10 METROS*

Rank	Metro	\$ Billions, Q3 YTD	
		'21	'20
1	Houston	99.7	77.2
2	New York	76.7	54.2
3	Los Angeles	43.7	36.9
4	Chicago	39.9	29.2
5	Dallas-Fort Worth	31.4	25.9
6	Miami	26.1	21.1
7	Detroit	26.1	22.3
8	Portland	24.7	19.9
9	New Orleans	23.6	19.8
10	El Paso	23.6	20.2

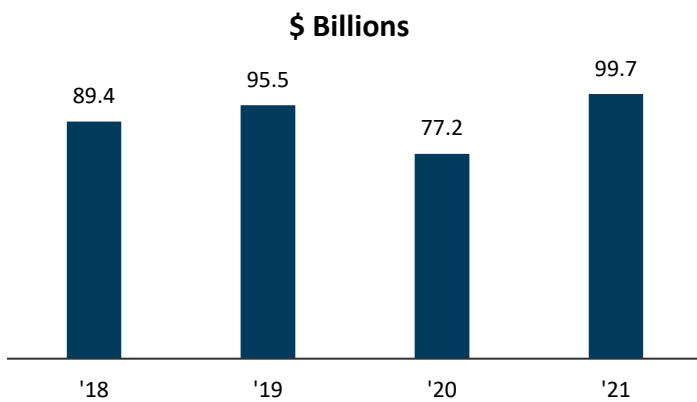
* Origin of Movement Series

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The data comes from the Census Bureau’s Origin of Movement (OM) series, which differs from the bureau’s customs district series. The OM series reflects the zip code of the company that benefits from the export. The customs district series reflects the port from which a good or commodity began its export journey.

The region is benefitting from the need for manufacturers and wholesalers to restock inventories and rebuild supply chains. Houston’s exports now exceed pre-pandemic levels and will likely set a record when final data for Q4 are reported.

Metro Houston Exports, Q3 YTD*



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

EMPLOYMENT UPDATE

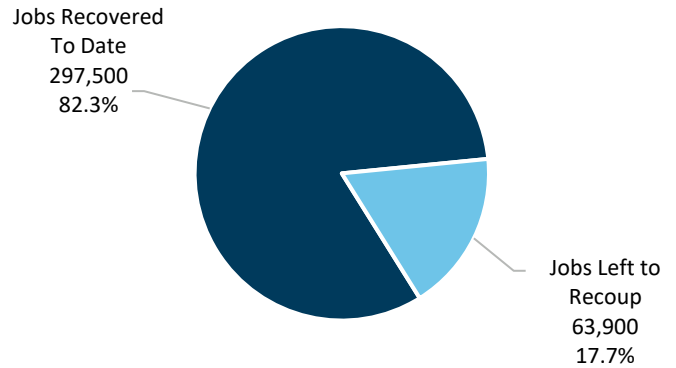
Metro Houston added 33,100 jobs in November, according to the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC). That ranks as the best November for job growth in the past 30 years.

The fall has been particularly strong in Houston, with gains for September, October, and November totaling 79,200 jobs. That’s the fastest pace of job growth over any three-month period in records dating back to January ’90.

As of November ’21, the region has recouped 297,500 (82.3 percent) of the 361,400 jobs lost in March and April of ’20. Eight sectors have fully recovered: administrative support, educational services, finance and insurance, health care and social assistance, other services, professional, scientific, and technical services, retail trade, and transportation, warehousing, and utilities. Restaurants and bars have nearly recovered. The remaining sectors continue to struggle.

’21 will go down as Houston’s best year on record for job growth. Through November, the region added 132,600 jobs. The previous record was 1981 and 126,900 jobs.

Progress Toward Recovery as of November ’21



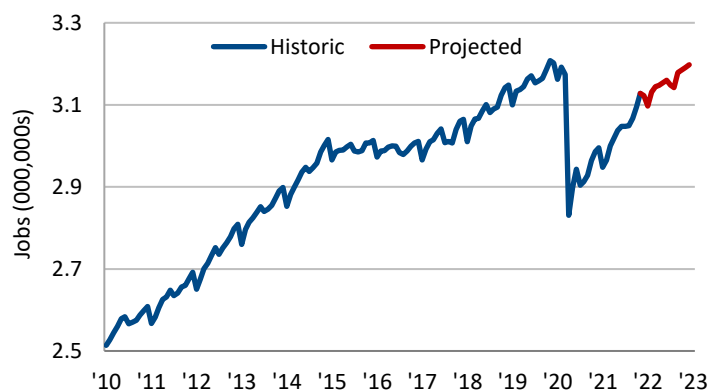
SECTORS STILL RECOVERING, STATUS AS OF NOV ’21

Industry/Sector	Jobs Left to Recoup	% Left to Recoup*
Total Jobs	63,900	17.7
Manufacturing	21,100	183.5
Construction	32,500	135.4
Government	11,600	127.5
Real Estate, Equip Rentals	6,400	100.0
Information	3,500	77.8
Wholesale Trade	6,300	70.8
Hotels	6,700	60.9
Arts, Entertainment, Rec	7,200	41.4
Energy	2,200	36.1
Bars and Restaurants	12,200	12.3

* Values over 100% indicate sector lost jobs after May ’20 reopening. Source: Partnership calculations based on Texas Workforce Commission data.

The Partnership’s forecast calls for the region to create 75,500 jobs in ’22. Gains may exceed that if in-migration picks up and residents on the sidelines re-enter the workforce. Even without an influx, Houston should return to pre-pandemic employment levels by Q4/22 if not sooner.

METRO HOUSTON, NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT



Source: Texas Workforce Commission (historical); Greater Houston Partnership (projected)

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Aviation — The Houston Airport System (HAS) handled 4.4 million passengers in November '21, up from 2.1 million in November '20. This marked the second-highest monthly passenger count since January '20.



Crude Oil — The closing spot price for West Texas Intermediate (WTI), the U.S. benchmark for light, sweet crude, averaged \$80.50 per barrel in November '21, up from \$40.32 for the same period in '20, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). November '21 was the second consecutive month since October '14 when prices averaged over \$80.



Foreign Trade — The Houston-Galveston Customs District handled 258.9 million metric tons of goods and commodities in the first nine months of '21, a 1.7 percent increase over the comparable period in '20. These shipments were valued at \$192.2 billion, up 32.5 percent from '20. This year-over-year increase was largely due to growth in value of three commodities: mineral fuels, oil, and refined products; organic chemicals; and motor vehicles and parts.



Home Sales — Houston-area realtors sold 8,320 single-family homes in November '21, up 3.9 percent from November '20, according to the Houston Association of Realtors (HAR). The market remains on track to set a record this year. For the 12 months ending in November '21, realtors sold 106,618 single-family homes, up 13.1 percent from the same period in '20.



Natural Gas — December's natural gas prices averaged \$3.76 per million British thermal units (MMBtu), up 45.2 percent from \$2.59 in December the year before. For the 12 months ending December '21, gas prices averaged \$3.91 per MMBtu, compared to \$2.04 for the same period in '20.



Purchasing Managers Index — Overall economic activity expanded at a strong pace again in November, according to the most recent Houston Purchasing Managers Index (PMI). The December '21 PMI registered 57.8, a dip from 60.3 in November.



Rig Count — The Baker Hughes count of active domestic rotary rigs averaged 576 in December, a 71.9 percent increase from 335 in December of last year, according to data recently released by the

company. The year-to-date rig count for the last week of December is 473, up 6.8 percent from the previous year.



Sales Tax — Sales and use tax collections for the 12 most populous Houston-area cities totaled \$1.1 billion in the 12 months ending October '21, up 12.4 percent from \$964.5 million for the same period a year ago. This rise in collections is the largest 12-month increase since March '07. Collections for the month of October totaled \$91.1 million, up 17.9 percent from \$77.3 million in October '20.



Unemployment — The unemployment rate for metro Houston was 5.1 percent in November '21, down from 5.4 percent in October '21 and 7.9 percent in November '20. The Texas rate was 4.5 percent, down from 4.8 percent in October and 6.9 percent in November of last year. The U.S. rate was 3.9 percent, down from 4.3 percent in October and 6.4 percent last November. The rates are not seasonally adjusted.



Vehicle Sales — Houston-area auto dealers sold 20,258 new vehicles in November '21, a decrease of 8.9 percent from November '20, according to TexAuto Facts, published by InfoNation, Inc. of Houston. Truck/SUV sales slipped 0.7 percent compared to November '20 and car sales dropped 30.3 percent.

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

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The Key Economic Indicators are **updated whenever any data change** — typically, ten 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)

	Nov '21	Oct '21	Nov '20	Change from		% Change from	
				Oct '21	Nov '20	Oct '21	Nov '20
Total Nonfarm Payroll Jobs	3,128.3	3,095.2	2,985.6	33.1	142.7	1.1	4.8
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>2,711.5</i>	<i>2,682.4</i>	<i>2,568.3</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>143.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>5.6</i>
<i>Goods Producing</i>	<i>494.5</i>	<i>489.5</i>	<i>481.9</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>
<i>Service Providing</i>	<i>2,633.8</i>	<i>2,605.7</i>	<i>2,503.7</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>130.1</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>5.2</i>
<i>Private Service Providing</i>	<i>2,217.0</i>	<i>2,192.9</i>	<i>2,086.4</i>	<i>24.1</i>	<i>130.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>6.3</i>
Mining and Logging	76.2	71.9	66.0	4.3	10.2	6.0	15.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	37.7	35.4	34.3	2.3	3.4	6.5	9.9
Support Activities for Mining	36.0	34.2	30.3	1.8	5.7	5.3	18.8
Construction	204.9	206.3	207.5	-1.4	-2.6	-0.7	-1.3
Manufacturing	213.4	211.3	208.4	2.1	5.0	1.0	2.4
Durable Goods Manufacturing	132.6	131.0	126.2	1.6	6.4	1.2	5.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	80.8	80.3	82.2	0.5	-1.4	0.6	-1.7
Wholesale Trade	164.5	163.3	156.4	1.2	8.1	0.7	5.2
Retail Trade	308.4	300.9	303.3	7.5	5.1	2.5	1.7
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	182.9	174.8	169.9	8.1	13.0	4.6	7.7
Utilities	17.2	17.1	17.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
Air Transportation	18.3	18.3	18.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.5
Truck Transportation	27.3	27.4	26.7	-0.1	0.6	-0.4	2.2
Pipeline Transportation	11.7	11.6	11.9	0.1	-0.2	0.9	-1.7
Information	29.2	28.8	28.8	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.4
Telecommunications	12.5	12.4	12.8	0.1	-0.3	0.8	-2.3
Finance & Insurance	108.0	107.4	104.3	0.6	3.7	0.6	3.5
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	58.1	58.2	59.3	-0.1	-1.2	-0.2	-2.0
Professional & Business Services	513.7	515.1	480.3	-1.4	33.4	-0.3	7.0
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	248.5	248.8	230.3	-0.3	18.2	-0.1	7.9
Legal Services	28.7	28.7	27.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.2
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping	24.6	24.2	24.4	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.8
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	66.5	66.7	65.3	-0.2	1.2	-0.3	1.8
Computer Systems Design & Related Services	37.8	37.9	34.7	-0.1	3.1	-0.3	8.9
Admin & Support/Waste Mgt & Remediation	220.2	221.6	204.8	-1.4	15.4	-0.6	7.5
Administrative & Support Services	206.6	207.7	193.0	-1.1	13.6	-0.5	7.0
Employment Services	81.5	84.2	73.3	-2.7	8.2	-3.2	11.2
Educational Services	69.2	68.8	62.1	0.4	7.1	0.6	11.4
Health Care & Social Assistance	353.1	349.4	335.4	3.7	17.7	1.1	5.3
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	28.3	28.7	25.4	-0.4	2.9	-1.4	11.4
Accommodation & Food Services	280.1	278.1	257.2	2.0	22.9	0.7	8.9
Other Services	121.5	119.4	104.0	2.1	17.5	1.8	16.8
Government	416.8	412.8	417.3	4.0	-0.5	1.0	-0.1
Federal Government	32.2	31.2	31.3	1.0	0.9	3.2	2.9
State Government	92.1	91.4	90.7	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.5
State Government Educational Services	53.6	53.1	52.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.3
Local Government	292.5	290.2	295.3	2.3	-2.8	0.8	-0.9
Local Government Educational Services	197.8	195.8	199.9	2.0	-2.1	1.0	-1.1

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission