THE ECONOMY AT A GLANCE
HOUSTON

GREATER HOUSTON PARTNERSHIP. Making Houston Greater.

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AN INAUSPICIOUS ANNIVERSARY

This month marks the fourth anniversary of COVID-19's arrival in Houston. The virus went on to infect over two million Houstonians—over one-fourth of the region's population—and take the lives of over 17,000 residents. It impacted every county, city, and neighborhood in the region. The outcome would have been much worse if not for mask mandates, social distancing requirements, restrictions on public gatherings, and the shift to working from home.

COVID IN METRO HOUSTON, MAR '20 – MAY '23*

County	Cases: Total	Cases: Per 100,000 Residents	Deaths: Total	Deaths: Per 100,000 Residents
Austin	7,213	23,910	85	282
Brazoria	119,682	32,170	10,22	275
Chambers	13,353	28,672	143	307
Fort Bend	256,008	31,115	1,349	164
Galveston	116,707	33,280	878	250
Harris	1320,367	27,908	11,704	247
Liberty	23,341	25,474	383	418
Montgomery	173,020	27,887	1,413	228
Waller	11,701	20,603	132	232
Metro Area	*2,041,392*	*28,588*	*17,109*	*240*

Note: *The CDC stopped reporting data on COVID cases in May '23.
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Steps taken to contain the virus tipped the economy into recession. Consumer spending in metro Houston fell 35.8 percent in April '20 compared to January of that year, according to Harvard University's Economic Tracker. Thousands of businesses shut their doors, many permanently. And one in every nine Houstonians lost their jobs. If not for the federal government's Paycheck Protection Program, many more would have been laid off.

A recovery began as elected officials eased restrictions on how businesses could operate and the massive fiscal stimulus packages that Congress passed began to work their way through the system. The recovery accelerated when vaccines became widely available. All but a handful of sectors have now fully recouped their job losses. In many industries, activity today is well above pre-pandemic levels.

Calm Before the Storm

The U.S. enjoyed one of the longest economic expansions on record leading up to the pandemic. February '20 marked the 113 consecutive month of job growth. Adjusted for inflation, gross domestic product had grown 27.0 percent since the end of the Great Recession. And the nation's unemployment rate had slipped to 3.5 percent, the lowest of the past 50 years.

After suffering through the Fracking Bust and Hurricane Harvey, Houston was also growing again, albeit at a slower pace than earlier in the decade. In the 12 months ending January '20, the region had added 62,500 jobs, marginally below the historic average of 65,000 per year.

Early Timeline

The pandemic arrived in Houston on March 4 when a Fort Bend County resident was the first person to test positive for COVID-19 in Texas. Events quickly unfolded:

March 11: After eight days of operation, the remainder of the '20 Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo was canceled.

March 12: Houston-area school districts began to close and prepared to offer classes remotely.

March 16: The Houston Health Department ordered all bars and nightclubs to close and for restaurants to halt onsite dining services.

March 19: Following a national emergency declaration, Governor Abbott issued Executive Order No. GA-08, restricting social gatherings as well as the visitation of certain businesses.

March 24: Harris County issues a stay-at-home order and all non-essential businesses are temporarily closed.

Sudden Impact

The mandated closures devastated Houston's economy. The region shed over 360,000 jobs in two months. The unemployment rate soared to 13.3 percent. At the start of the pandemic, initial claims for unemployment benefits averaged 58,000 per week, up from an average of 3,800 per week in the two months before. The region sank into the deepest economic slump in recent memory.

WORST HOUSTON RECESSIONS OF PAST 50 YEARS

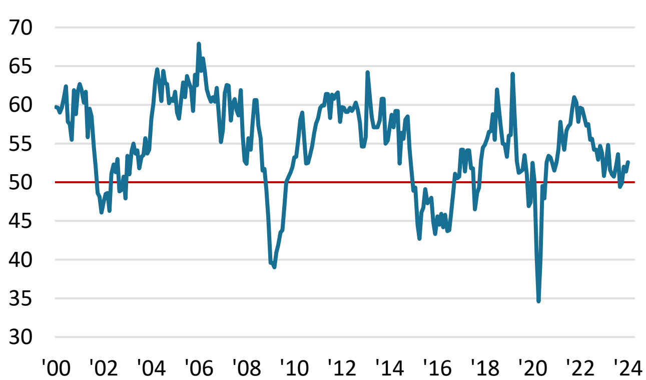
What? When?	Duration (Months)	Jobs Lost	Unemployment Peak (%)
COVID Pandemic Mar '20 - Apr '20	2	359,300	13.3
'80s Oil Bust Mar '81 - Jan '87	57	226,100	12.9
Global Financial Crisis Sep '08 - Jan '10	17	121,000	8.7

Note: Houston also suffered minor downturns in '91-'92 (Dot.com Bubble), '01 -'03 (9-11/Enron), and '15 - '16 (Fracking Bust).

Source: Greater Houston Partnership calculations based on Texas Workforce Commission data

The Houston Purchasing Managers Index reflects the depths of the downturn. It fell to 34.6 in April, the lowest reading on record. Readings above 50 indicate the economy is expanding, below 50 that its contracting. During the Global Financial Crisis, the Houston PMI bottomed out at 39.0. The Fracking Bust saw a low of 43.3. The economy didn't show signs of improvement until August '20, when the index once again crossed the 50.0 threshold.

HOUSTON PURCHASING MANAGERS INDEX
> 50 = Expansion, < 50 = Contraction



Source: Institute for Supply Management-Houston

Early in the pandemic, the Partnership reached out to its small- and medium-sized members to assess their well-being. Major findings in the April '20 survey:

- 93.8 percent of respondents had instituted work-from-home practices,
- 53.6 percent indicated their revenues had declined,
- 47.1 percent had enacted a hiring freeze,
- 41.0 percent classified their operations as severely impacted, 34.5 percent as moderately impacted, and
- 24.6 percent had closed whole or partial operations.

Other data points to illustrate the impact of the pandemic:

- Houston TranStar monitored traffic volumes at 15 major intersections as a proxy for the decline in overall travel. In late April, traffic volume at those intersections was down 42 percent from pre-Covid levels.
- City of Houston mixed beverage receipts, a metric for alcohol sales in bars and restaurants, fell from $107.2 million in February to less than $13,000 in April.
- Calls to United Way's 211 number seeking emergency assistance with rent, food, and utilities jumped 159 percent between early February and late April.
- In February, 18 percent of all Houstonians stayed close to home (i.e., within one mile). In April, the average climbed to 35 percent. For a few days that month, it topped 50 percent. The data is based on cell phone locations tracked by Cubeiq.

Job Losses

Employment fell in every sector of Houston's economy. Those most dependent on direct social interaction—the arts, entertainment, restaurants, retail, health care, hotels, and personal services—suffered some of the worst losses, either by percent or in absolute numbers.

JOB LOSSES, METRO HOUSTON, MAR - APR, '20

Industry	Jobs	% Sector
Arts, Entertainment, Rec	17,300	48.7
Hotels	11,500	40.4
Restaurants, Bars	99,500	36.8
Other Services*	30,400	25.5
Information	4,400	13.5
Administrative Support	27,800	13.4
Retail Trade	39,800	13.2
Private Education	8,200	12.4
Health Care	36,800	10.6
Construction	23,900	10.1
Real Estate	6,000	9.3
Oil and Gas	6,300	8.0
Prof, Sci, Tech Services	13,200	5.3
Wholesale Trade	8,700	5.1
Manufacturing	11,300	4.8
Transportation, Warehousing	3,200	2.0
Government	7,200	1.7
Finance, Insurance	1,400	1.3
Total Job Losses	*359,300*	*11.3*

* Other services include barber shops, beauty salons, nail salons, repair shops, etc.

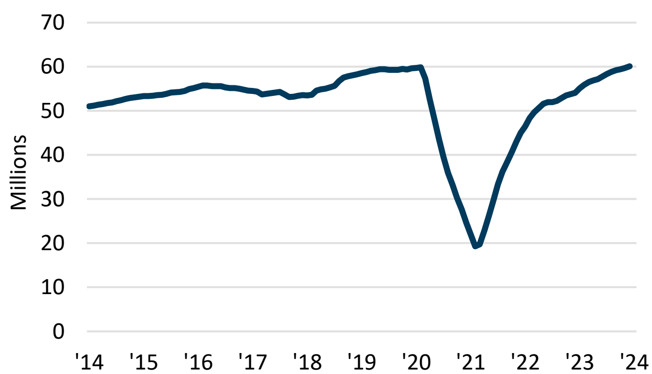
Source: Greater Houston Partnership calculations based on Texas Workforce Commission data

Aviation

COVID-19 instilled the fear of flying in everyone. No one wanted to sit in a cramped space with dozens of strangers for several hours, even with everyone wearing protective masks. Corporations halted all business travel. Families made alternate vacation plans. The Houston Airport System (HAS) slipped from handling 157,000 passengers per day in February to fewer than 8,700 in April. The airlines responded by canceling flights, idling planes, and furloughing employees. Flight delays were inevitable. At Bush Intercontinental, only 61.3 percent of flights departed on time in April. At Houston Hobby, only 47.2 percent did. Before traffic picked up again, the air transport sector cut 4,500 jobs in Houston, 21.5 percent of its workforce.

Four years later and HAS passenger traffic has returned to normal. In ’23, Bush and Hobby handled a combined 60.1 million passengers, 0.7 percent above ’19 levels. On-time performance has improved, with 87.2 percent of all flights departing Bush on time in November and 84.4 percent from Hobby. Carriers continue to add Houston routes. Employment, however, remains 400 jobs below its peak.

**HOUSTON AIRPORT SYSTEM PASSENGER TRAFFIC
12-MONTH MOVING TOTAL**



Source: Houston Airport System

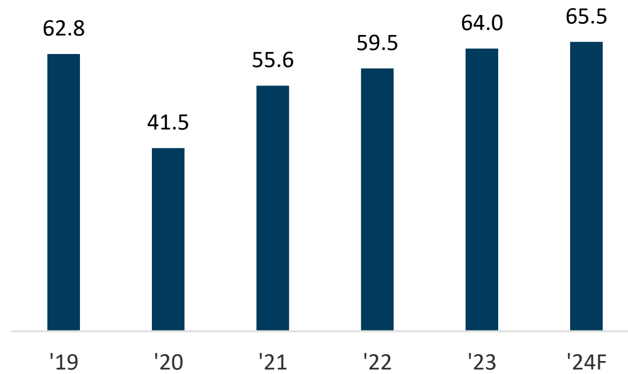
Hotels

Trade shows were cancelled early in the pandemic. Families opted for “staycations” over vacations. And Zoom meetings quickly replaced in-person gatherings. Local hotel occupancy averaged 63.7 percent in February. It slipped to 41.5 percent in March. By April, it had fallen to 24.0 percent. The sector responded with layoffs. Nearly half of all hotel workers in Houston were let go. Some hotels closed their doors, planning to wait until the pandemic was over before reopening. Others operated with skeleton crews. Managers worked the front desk and registration clerks cleaned the rooms. Room service was eliminated.

Leisure travel picked up when COVID vaccines became available early in ’21. Consumers had a sense of urgency, almost impatience, to travel again after being cooped up during the early stages of the pandemic. The city resumed hosting trade shows and conventions. Business travel has been slower to recover, however, partially due to industries restructuring and partially due to changes in corporate philosophies. “Why travel when one can Zoom?”

Research firm McCaslin Consulting expects hotel occupancy to exceed pre-pandemic levels this year. Employment, however, remains 2,200 jobs shy of the previous peak. Lack of workers, not demand, holds back the industry.

AVERAGE OCCUPANCY (%), HOUSTON-AREA HOTELS

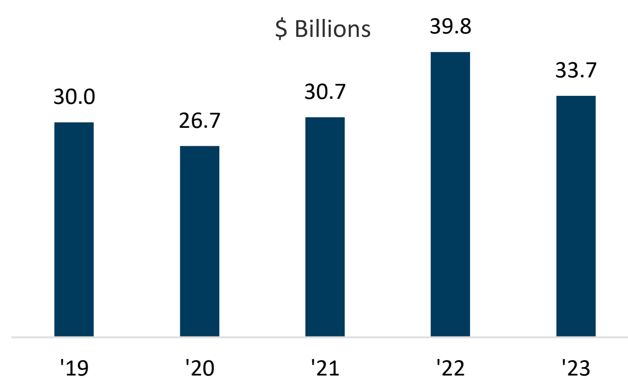


Source: McCaslin Consulting

Industrial Construction

The uncertainty brought on by the pandemic forced businesses to rethink the need for office, warehouse, and retail space. Groundbreakings were delayed, ongoing projects halted, and future plans taken off the drawing board. In a nationwide survey, Associated General Contractors (AGC) found that 38 percent of respondents had projects halted in March that were already underway. Another 31 percent reported projects halted in April. Activity in Houston fell as well.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS, METRO HOUSTON

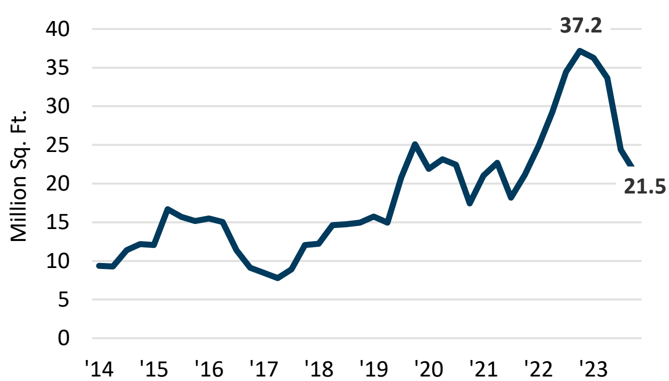


Source: Dodge Data & Analytics

Construction picked up in ’21, then soared in ’22. E-commerce drove the need for warehouse and distribution space. The Census Bureau estimates that online sales soared 33.5 percent early in the pandemic. From Q1/20 to Q1/22, there were up 58.3 percent nationwide.

Houston also needed space to store all the goods arriving via the port. Eighteen months after the pandemic began, container traffic was up 27.1 percent at the Bayport and Barbours Cut container terminals, setting records in ’21 and ’22 and only missed a record last year by fewer than 10,000 units. With the boom in container traffic and e-commerce, developers couldn’t pour concrete fast enough. At the peak, over 37.2 million square feet of industrial/warehouse space was under construction, nearly triple the average of the previous decade.

INDUSTRIAL/WAREHOUSE UNDER CONSTRUCTION



Source: CoStar

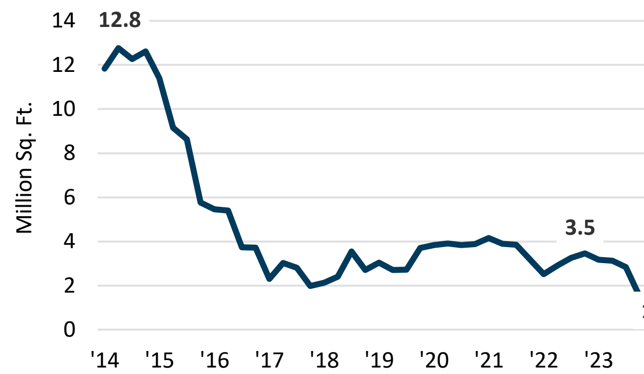
In recent months, industrial/warehouse construction has begun to moderate as businesses re-think their needs and pare back on inventories. On-going construction will likely settle in at around half its recent peak.

Office Construction

Not knowing when their employees would return to the office, many firms put lease negotiations on hold early in the pandemic. In ’19, there were over 4,600 office leases signed in Houston. In ’20, there were roughly 3,500. Many were for less space than the tenant previously occupied. Over 3.6 million square feet of space was thrown back on the market in the first year of the pandemic.

Office developers, already struggling following the Fracking Bust, further scaled back construction. As of early ’24, less than 1.5 million square feet of office space was underway. Given higher interest rates, difficulties in bringing employees back to the office, the precarious nature of many existing commercial loans, financing new projects is a challenge. Office construction will likely remain subdued for the next few years.

OFFICE SPACE UNDER CONSTRUCTION



Source: CoStar

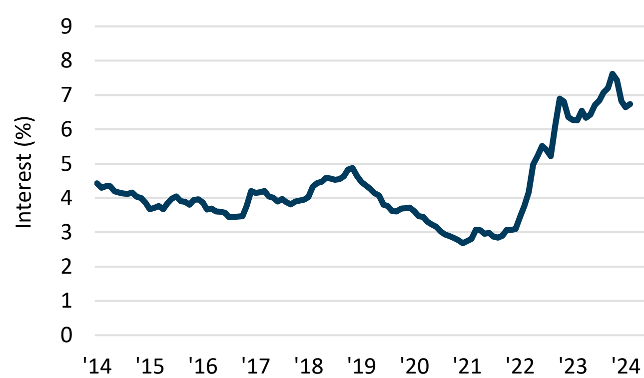
Final note, Houston’s construction sector has never fully recovered its pandemic job losses. As of December, ’23 (latest data available), the sector has nearly 19,000 fewer jobs than it did prior to COVID.

Home Building

Single-family construction bucked trends elsewhere in the economy. Several factors drove demand:

Low interest rates: The average interest on a 30-year fixed rate mortgage fell below 3.25 percent in May ’20 and remained there through mid-January ’22.

AVERAGE INTEREST, 30-YEAR FIXED RATE MORTGAGE



The need for a dedicated home office: Nationwide, about 50 percent of all employees worked remotely during the pandemic, according to the Society for Human Resource Management. That has since settled to around 28 percent.

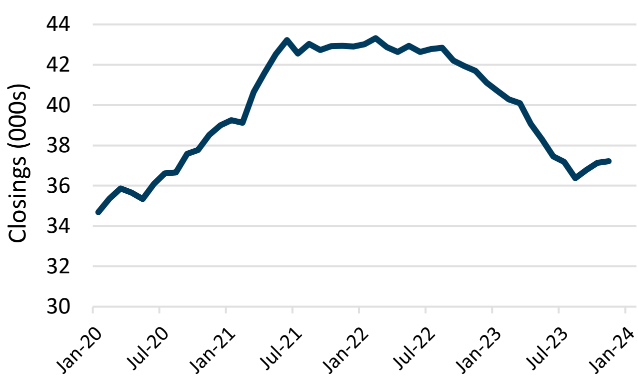
Millennials hit their prime homebuying years: The home-ownership rate for those 35 and younger is 38.8 percent, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. That number jumps to 62.3 percent for those 35 to 44. The bulk of millennials are in the lower part of that range.

The desire to be near parks and greenspace (a response to social distancing) played a part as well.

The market began to turn as interest rates rose, driving up monthly payments. In December ’21, a buyer needed only $64,700 in annual income to qualify for a mortgage on a typical entry-level home in Houston. This past December, the income needed to qualify rose to $88,100.

The market remains resilient, however, with developers buying down points (i.e., a one-time payment at closing to lower overall interest rates) and offering other incentives to entice buyers. John Burns Real Estate Consulting forecasts builders will close to 38,000 homes this year, up slightly from 37,200 last year. Though down from the peak of 42,900 in ’21, that’s well above the annual average of 29,600 in the five years prior to the pandemic.

12-MONTH ROLLING RATE, NEW HOME SALE CLOSINGS



Source: John Burns Real Estate Consulting

Multifamily

As Houston emerged from the pandemic, over 38,000 apartment units were absorbed, three times the long-term average. The same held true for rent growth. Investors read this as signs the market needed more apartments and a construction boom began.

HOUSTON MULTIFAMILY MARKET

Year	New Units	Absorption	Rent Trend
’10–’19 avg.	13,800	14,800	4.0%
’20	22,600	12,000	-0.7%
’21	19,600	38,300	13.9%
’22	13,700	4,400	5.8%
’23	24,900	10,800	0.9%

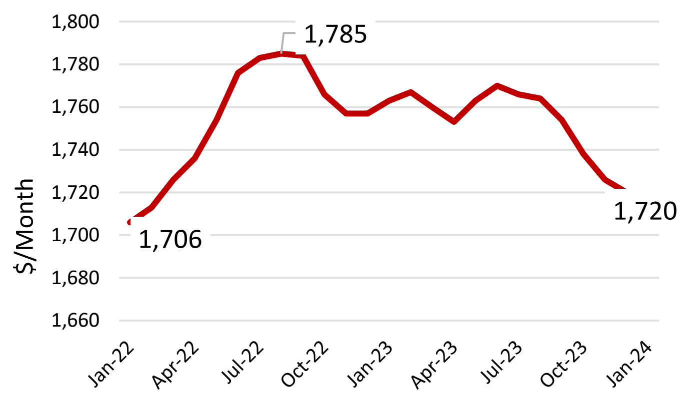
Source: MRI Apartment Data

But demand was artificially stimulated. The COVID relief packages passed by Congress provided families and individuals with the financial resources to rent who otherwise would have been living with friends or family members. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention placed a moratorium on evictions, reducing turnover that would have occurred otherwise. And tenants who shared a unit with a roommate wanted additional space, especially when working from home, and moved into their own apartment. As stimulus funds were drawn down, the eviction was moratorium lifted, and workers began returning to the office, absorption returned to more normal levels.

But a construction boom was underway, fed by near-zero interest rates. In the 12 months ending January ’24, delivered over 14,000 more units to the market than Houston could absorb. This has depressed rents for all apartment classes, but Class A apartments (the newest properties with high levels of amenities) have been hit especially hard. Class rents are down 4.8 percent, from their peak.

In February ’24, there were 22,000 units under construction in metro Houston. That’s equivalent to a two-year supply at the current rate of absorption. Another 33,000 units were in the planning stages. Granted, many of those may never leave the drawing board, but the oversupply of apartment units will likely keep rents depressed well into next year.

AVERAGE CLASS A RENT, METRO HOUSTON



Source: MRI Apartment Data

Energy

The decline in travel, daily commutes, social gatherings, and family outings cut into the demand for gasoline. In April ’20, when 90 percent of the U.S. population was under some type of stay-at-home order, demand for gasoline fell by 3.8 million barrels per day. That was 40 percent below the April average for the previous five years. The demand for aviation and diesel followed similar paths.

The drop in demand sent gasoline prices spiraling. By early May, unleaded gasoline averaged $1.68 a gallon nationwide, down from $2.77 in May the previous year. The diesel averaged $2.40 per gallon, down from $3.17 the year before.

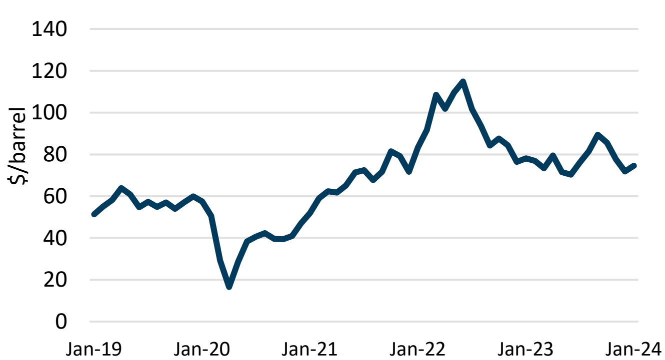
AVERAGE U.S. PRICE, REGULAR GASOLINE

Lack of demand and falling prices forced refiners to curb their output. Refinery utilization rates fell below 70 percent in early May. They had averaged 89.2 percent in the six months leading up to the pandemic.

The lack of demand impacted the crude prices. The spot price for West Texas Intermediate averaged $3.32 per barrel in late April. The price briefly turned negative that month as traders found themselves with contracts for delivery expiring and no purchasers lined up. These traders were willing to pay someone, *anyone*, even at a loss, to take the crude off their hands.

Prices would have stayed depressed longer if early in the pandemic OPEC and its allies had not agreed to hold 9.7 million barrels per day off the market. Saudi Arabia, the cartel's largest producer, still has roughly 3.0 million barrels per day of excess capacity.

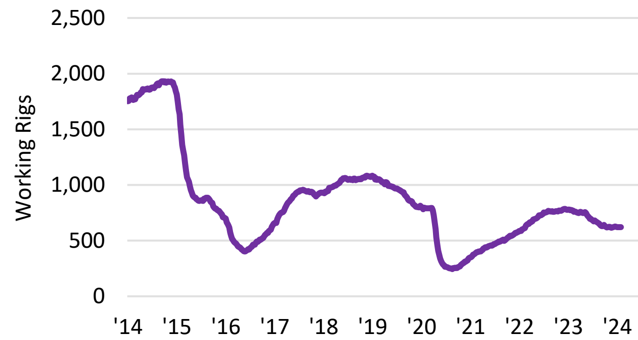
SPOT PRICE, WEST TEXAS INTERMEDIATE



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

Firms quickly scaled back exploration activities. The domestic rig count, still struggling to recover from the Fracking Bust, fell still further. The industry went from working 793 rigs in early March to 244 in mid-August. Some firms went into hibernation, shutting down all but the most basic functions, hoping to stay alive until conductions improve.

DOMESTIC RIG COUNT



Source: Baker Hughes, Inc.

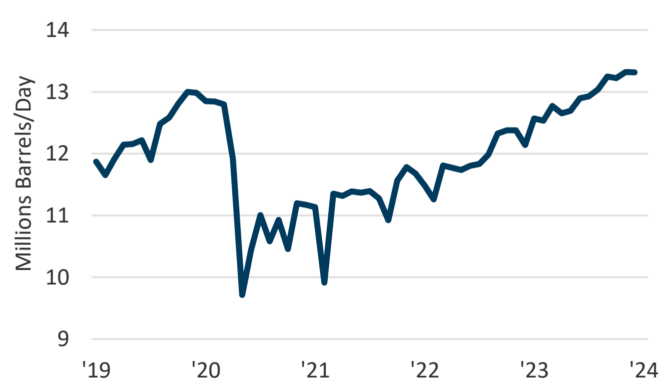
Between February and May, daily U.S. production fell by 3.1 million barrels. The drop would have been worse if not for firms concentrated on their best prospects and shifting their resources to completing their "DUCs," wells that had been drilled but not yet completed.

Layoffs were inevitable and continued well into the pandemic. From February '20 to July '21, Houston's energy sector shed 19,600 jobs, one-fourth of its total workforce.

Demand began to recover once the economy reopened. Gasoline prices spiked during the early stages of Russia's invasion of Ukraine but have since settled down. Regular unleaded averaged $3.10 per gallon nationwide this February compared to $2.45 in February '20. Adjusted for inflation, that's less than a 6.0 percent increase.

The rig count has never recovered to pre-pandemic levels. Nor has local energy employment. But U.S. crude production is at an all-time high. The industry has become so efficient and finding and producing oil that it needs fewer rigs and people to produce more oil. EIA estimates the U.S. produced a record 13.3 million barrels in December, and it did so with one-third the rigs and two-thirds the workers it needed 10 years ago.

AVERAGE MONTHLY U.S. CRUDE PRODUCTION



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

Manufacturing

The decline in manufacturing during the pandemic is seen in several metrics.

- Hours logged by production workers fell 34.9 percent from February ’20 to October ’20, the lowest point in the pandemic.
- Wages paid to those workers fell 38.5 percent.
- The average week for a production worker fell from 46 to 34 hours.
- The production component of the overall PMI fell to 34.5 in April, the lowest reading on record. A manufacturing PMI wasn’t available then.
- Statewide, 51.2 percent of all manufacturers saw declines in new orders that April, 43.2 percent saw a drop in capacity utilization, and 44.0 percent recorded a drop in output, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

HOURS LOGGED BY HOUSTON PRODUCTION WORKERS

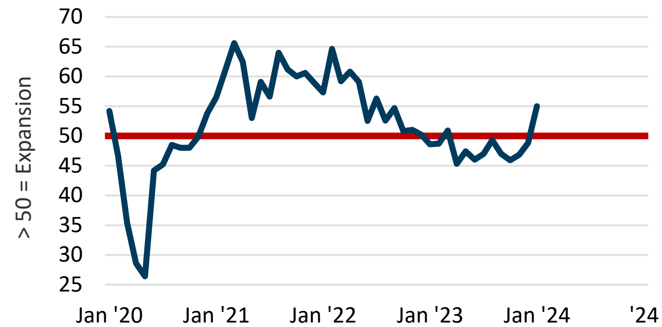
Source Texas Workforce Commission

Houston’s manufacturing sector lost 11,300 jobs during the early stages of the pandemic. The losses occurred across all subsectors, but manufacturing tied to upstream energy suffered the most.

As of December, ’23, manufacturing in aggregate had recovered 92.0 percent of its job losses, but the growth has occurred in chemicals and other non-durable goods. Employment tied to oil field equipment manufacturing remains 4,200 jobs below February ’20 levels.

In recent years, the Institute for Supply Management has developed a subcomponent of the local PMI that tracks manufacturing activity. From December ’22 through December ’23, the Houston Manufacturing PMI tracked below 50 (signaling contraction) for all but one month. It rose 6.2 points to 55.0 in January ’24, suggesting a strong expansion in the overall sector has begun.

PURCHASING MANAGERS INDEX - MANUFACTURING

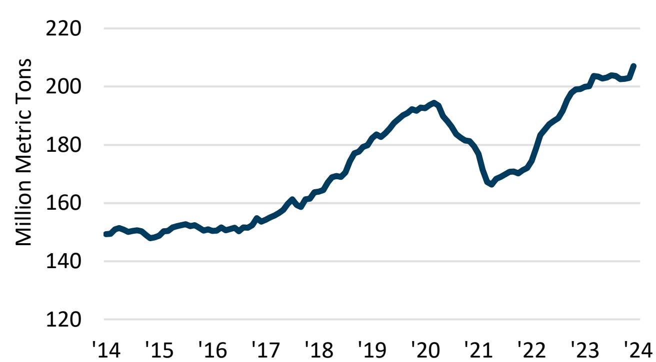


Source: Institute for Supply Management-Houston

Port of Houston

The pandemic hit the Port of Houston hard, with overall tonnage down 21.7 percent in May ’20 compared to the prior year. Activity began to improve mid-summer, then winter storm Uri hit in ’21, shutting down much of the state’s economy. By May ’21, however, port tonnage surpassed pre-pandemic levels. The port handled a record 207.1 million metric tons in ’23, a 7.4 percent increase over ’19 and a new record for the region.

PORT HOUSTON TONNAGE, 12-MONTH MOVING TOTAL



Source: WISERTrade

Restaurants

No sector suffered more in the pandemic than restaurants and bars. Fitch Ratings estimates the typical restaurant saw its revenues fall 80 to 90 percent in the early stages. Over 100,000 jobs were shed in March and April. At one point, the industry accounted for one in every five unemployment claims filed in the region. The Texas Restaurant Association estimated that 15 percent of the restaurants in Houston closed permanently.

Restaurants began reopening in May ’20, first at 25 percent of pre-COVID capacity, eventually growing to 100 percent. Consumers, tired of home-cooked meals, began dining out again. The sector had recouped all jobs lost by March of ’22.

METRO HOUSTON SUMMARY
Jobs Above (+) Or Below (-) Pre-Pandemic Levels

Sector	Jobs
Total Nonfarm	214,100
Health Care and Social Assistance	40,600
Transportation and Warehousing	39,800
Retail Trade	34,400
Professional, Scientific, Technical Services	31,700
Government	29,200
Administrative and Support Services	13,000
Finance and Insurance	12,000
Wholesale Trade	10,000
Private Educational Services	8,600
Food Services and Drinking Places	7,700
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	4,800
Utilities	4,200
Information	500
Other Services	-800
Manufacturing	-900
Oil and Gas	-8,200
Construction	-18,700

Source: Partnership calculations based on Texas Workforce Commission data

Key Economic Indicators

Clicking on the hyperlinks below will provide additional details on that indicator.

Energy — The Baker Hughes domestic rig count closed the year 150 rigs below where it started in January. Despite the drop in the rig count, output continues to climb. U.S. production averaged 12.9 million barrels per day (b/d) in '23, up from 11.9 million (b/d) in '22. The U.S. Energy Information Administration forecasts West Texas Intermediate to average $77.99 per barrel in '24 as global supplies continue to outpace global demand.

Foreign Trade — The four seaports in the metro area—Freeport, Galveston, Houston, and Texas City—handled 255.9 million metric tons of cargo in '23, a 5.3 percent increase from the 242.9 million handled over the comparable period in '22. Export tonnage rose 9.6 percent; import tonnage slipped 5.6 percent.

Home Sales — The new year started strong for Houston home sales. Single-family closings were up 9.0 percent in January compared to January last year. Sales of all types (single-family, duplexes, condos, townhomes, high rises) were up 6.9 percent compared to last year.

Inflation — The Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) rose 3.1 percent nationwide in the 12 months ending January '24. Core inflation, which excludes the volatile food and energy categories, rose 3.9 percent.

Multifamily — Developers continue to deliver more apartment units to the market than Houston can absorb, pushing down occupancy and monthly rents. Landlords have turned to incentives to entice renters. Houston is not alone. Austin, Dallas/Fort Worth, and San Antonio are in similar situations.

Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) — Economic activity in Houston continued to expand in January. The overall January PMI rose 1.2 points to 52.6, up from 51.4 the month before. Readings above 50 indicate overall expansion in the economy, below 50, contraction.

Sales and Use Tax — Sales and use tax collections in the 12 most populous Houston-area cities totaled $1.286 billion in '23, up 3.8 percent from $1.240 billion for the comparable period in '22. Adjusted for inflation, however, collections slipped 0.7 percent.

Vehicle Sales — Houston-area auto dealers sold 356,437 cars, trucks, and SUVs in '23, a 14.6 percent increase over '22. Sales have surpassed pre-COVID levels but remain short of the Fracking Boom peak. '23 was the fourth-best year of the past two decades.

Patrick Jankowski, Clara Richardson, and Leta Wauson contributed to this issue of Houston: The Economy at a Glance.

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HOUSTON MSA NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

				Change from		% Change from	
	December 23	November 23	December 22	November 23	December 22	November 23	December 22
Total Nonfarm Payroll Jobs	**3,405.9**	**3,402.3**	**3,335.8**	**3.6**	**70.1**	**0.1**	**2.1**
Total Private	***2,948.3***	***2,944.7***	***2,889.4***	***3.6***	***58.9***	***0.1***	***2.0***
Goods Producing	***522.5***	***523.0***	***521.7***	***-0.5***	***0.8***	***-0.1***	***0.2***
Service Providing	***2,883.4***	***2,879.3***	***2,814.1***	***4.1***	***69.3***	***0.1***	***2.5***
Private Service Providing	***2,425.8***	***2,421.7***	***2,367.7***	***4.1***	***58.1***	***0.2***	***2.5***
Mining and Logging	70.2	69.7	67.4	0.5	2.8	0.7	4.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	30.1	29.8	29.2	0.3	0.9	1.0	3.1
Support Activities for Mining	38.6	38.4	36.5	0.2	2.1	0.5	5.8
Construction	218.7	219.1	224.6	-0.4	-5.9	-0.2	-2.6
Manufacturing	233.6	234.2	229.7	-0.6	3.9	-0.3	1.7
Durable Goods Manufacturing	144.5	145.4	140.2	-0.9	4.3	-0.6	3.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	89.1	88.8	89.5	0.3	-0.4	0.3	-0.4
Wholesale Trade	179.8	179.5	173.1	0.3	6.7	0.2	3.9
Retail Trade	336.5	329.4	326.4	7.1	10.1	2.2	3.1
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	200.6	201.4	197.2	-0.8	3.4	-0.4	1.7
Utilities	21.1	21.1	20.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.4
Air Transportation	20.8	20.9	19.9	-0.1	0.9	-0.5	4.5
Truck Transportation	31.5	31.6	30.8	-0.1	0.7	-0.3	2.3
Pipeline Transportation	13.3	13.2	12.8	0.1	0.5	0.8	3.9
Information	33.2	33.2	33.4	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.6
Telecommunications	11.7	11.8	11.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.8
Finance & Insurance	116.7	116.6	116.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	71.5	71.6	67.0	-0.1	4.5	-0.1	6.7
Professional & Business Services	560.8	563.3	554.7	-2.5	6.1	-0.4	1.1
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	279.2	279.7	274.6	-0.5	4.6	-0.2	1.7
Legal Services	*33.5*	*33.7*	*31.6*	*-0.2*	*1.9*	*-0.6*	*6.0*
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping	*29.2*	*29.2*	*28.2*	*0.0*	*1.0*	*0.0*	*3.5*
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	*79.1*	*79.7*	*76.3*	*-0.6*	*2.8*	*-0.8*	*3.7*
Computer Systems Design & Related Services	*44.4*	*44.7*	*42.5*	*-0.3*	*1.9*	*-0.7*	*4.5*
Admin & Support/Waste Mgt & Remediation	234.6	236.7	234.2	-2.1	0.4	-0.9	0.2
Administrative & Support Services	*220.5*	*222.5*	*221.6*	*-2.0*	*-1.1*	*-0.9*	*-0.5*
Employment Services	*83.5*	*85.4*	*87.7*	*-1.9*	*-4.2*	*-2.2*	*-4.8*
Private Educational Services	74.7	74.1	72.8	0.6	1.9	0.8	2.6
Health Care & Social Assistance	388.9	387.4	366.1	1.5	22.8	0.4	6.2
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	40.3	40.5	34.8	-0.2	5.5	-0.5	15.8
Accommodation & Food Services	304.5	306.2	309.1	-1.7	-4.6	-0.6	-1.5
Other Services	118.3	118.5	116.7	-0.2	1.6	-0.2	1.4
Government	457.6	457.6	446.4	0.0	11.2	0.0	2.5
Federal Government	34.2	34.3	33.1	-0.1	1.1	-0.3	3.3
State Government	96.7	96.8	94.9	-0.1	1.8	-0.1	1.9
State Government Educational Services	*55.0*	*55.2*	*54.2*	*-0.2*	*0.8*	*-0.4*	*1.5*
Local Government	326.7	326.5	*318.4*	0.2	8.3	0.1	2.6
Local Government Educational Services	*228.0*	*228.0*	*221.6*	*0.0*	*6.4*	*0.0*	*2.9*

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission