

# THE ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

## HOUSTON



GREATER HOUSTON  
PARTNERSHIP.

Making Houston Greater.

A publication of the Greater Houston Partnership

Volume 32 Number 11 – November 2024

### Table of Contents

A Look in the Mirror .....	1
Employment Update .....	4
Key Economic Indicators .....	5
Houston Payroll Employment Table.....	6

### A LOOK IN THE MIRROR

In the October issue of *Houston: The Economy at a Glance*, the Partnership analyzed data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) to show how the region’s economic and demographic profile has shifted over the past 10 years.

In a nutshell, Houston is older, better educated, and more ethnically diverse. One in four Houstonians was born outside the U.S., the fastest growing age group is the 65 and older population, and one in seven Houstonians moved to a different home in '23. However, fewer Houstonians are having babies, a large portion of the population remains uninsured, one in 10 suffers from a disability, and many households still live in poverty.

In this issue, the Partnership examines ACS data for the nation’s 20 most populous metro areas, exploring similarities and differences between Houston and its peers. Metro Houston includes Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, San Jacinto, and Waller Counties.

Metro Houston has one of the youngest and most diverse populations in the U.S. The region also has one of the nation’s largest foreign-born populations. We’re in the middle of the pack for home ownership, but we lag in educational attainment and health care coverage. Houston also has the highest share of residents whose income falls below the poverty line and in the middle of the pack for home ownership. The details follow.

### Race and Ethnicity

Houston is the nation’s most racially and ethnically diverse major metro. No individual race or ethnic group represents a majority of the region’s population. It’s been that

way for over 20 years. Other metros also have large racial/ethnic populations, but they lack balance among the groups. For example, Los Angeles has a large Hispanic community but much smaller Black or White populations. Atlanta has a large Black community but few Hispanics or Asians. San Francisco has a large Asian community but few Black residents. Philadelphia has a large White community but fewer Asians.

### RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES, TOP 20 METROS\*

Metro	Hispanic	White	Black	Asian	AN/HPI	Other
New York	25.7	42.7	17.7	12.0	0.1	4.6
Los Angeles	45.1	27.4	5.9	16.9	0.4	4.2
Chicago	24.3	49.1	15.4	7.3	0.1	3.8
Dallas-Fort	29.7	41.4	16.2	8.4	0.3	4.0
<b>Houston</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Atlanta	12.5	42.2	33.2	6.6	0.1	5.3
Washington	18.2	40.9	24.0	10.7	0.1	6.0
Philadelphia	10.9	58.2	19.4	6.5	0.1	5.0
Miami	46.6	27.3	19.0	2.5	0.1	4.5
Phoenix	31.3	52.5	5.5	4.3	1.6	4.8
Boston	12.6	64.8	7.0	8.8	0.1	6.8
Riverside	53.7	27.3	6.6	7.6	0.6	4.3
San Francisco	23.3	34.6	6.4	28.5	0.7	6.6
Detroit	5.4	63.5	21.1	5.1	0.1	4.8
Seattle	11.8	55.9	6.0	16.2	1.4	8.6
Minneapolis	6.9	71.0	9.4	7.0	0.3	5.4
Tampa	22.0	57.8	11.0	4.0	0.1	5.1
San Diego	34.9	41.9	4.3	12.2	0.5	6.1
Denver	24.1	60.5	5.1	4.3	0.3	5.6
Baltimore	8.3	51.9	28.3	6.1	0.1	5.3

\* Listed by total population

AN/HPI = American Indian, Alaskan Native, Hawaiian Native, and Pacific Islander;

Other = Two or more races or unspecified race

Numbers may not sum evenly due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey

### Foreign-Born Population

One in four Houstonians (24.8 percent) is foreign-born—far more than the one in seven (14.3 percent) nationally. Among the nation’s 20 most populous metros, only four others—Miami, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and New York—have larger foreign-born populations.

### PERCENT FOREIGN-BORN, 20 MOST POPULOUS METROS

Metro	%	Metro	%
Miami	42.7	Boston	19.9
Los Angeles	32.9	Chicago	18.9
San Francisco	32.8	Tampa	16.1
New York	30.5	Atlanta	15.8
<b>Houston</b>	<b>24.8</b>	Phoenix	14.2
Washington	24.6	Denver	12.4
San Diego	23.1	Baltimore	12.2
Riverside	22.3	Philadelphia	12.0
Seattle	21.3	Detroit	11.0
Dallas-Fort Worth	20.0	Minneapolis	10.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey

### Age

Metro Houston has the youngest population among its peers. The median age in Houston is 35.7 years, which means half of all residents are younger and half are older. The median age for the nation is 39.2.

Houston’s young population translates into a large supply of entry-level and early-career workers to meet local hiring needs, a substantial base of consumers entering their household formation and wealth-acquisition years, and a large population open to social change.

### MEDIAN AGE OF METRO POPULATION - 2023

Metro	Years	Metro	Years
<b>Houston</b>	<b>35.7</b>	Los Angeles	38.9
Dallas-Fort Worth	35.8	Chicago	39.0
Riverside	36.1	Philadelphia	39.5
Atlanta	37.6	Baltimore	39.4
San Diego	37.6	Boston	39.7
Denver	37.5	New York	39.9
Phoenix	38.0	Detroit	40.5
Seattle	37.8	San Francisco	40.7
Minneapolis	38.3	Miami	42.3
Washington	38.3	Tampa	42.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey

### Educational Attainment

Ten years ago, 30.9 percent of adults in metro Houston held a bachelor’s degree or higher. Today, 36.0 percent do. Nationwide, 36.2 percent of the adult population holds a bachelor’s or higher degree. Though Houston has made progress, the region lags its peers, ranking 16th among the nation’s 20 largest metros and 37th among the top 50.

Houston’s lower educational attainment is a potential pitfall for recruiting businesses to the region. When corporations consider a city for a relocation or investment, a well-educated workforce is as important as a

low cost of doing business and well-developed infrastructure. Higher-skilled workers are also associated with higher levels of economic output. And the [Bureau of Labor Statistics research](#) shows that the higher one’s level of educational attainment, the less likely they are to be unemployed and the higher their earning potential.

### EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, ADULT POPULATION, 2023, RANKED BY % WITH BACHELOR’S DEGREE OR HIGHER

Metro	Less Than High School	High School	Some College	Associate Degree	Bachelor’s or Higher
Washington	8.9	17.1	13.7	5.4	54.8
San Francisco	10.5	14.9	15.1	6.5	53.1
Boston	7.7	20.7	12.6	6.8	52.2
Denver	7.3	17.5	18.1	7.1	49.9
Seattle	6.5	18.3	17.7	8.9	48.6
Minneapolis	5.4	20.0	18.0	10.5	46.2
New York	12.0	22.8	13.6	6.9	44.6
Baltimore	7.7	23.6	16.9	7.4	44.4
San Diego	11.0	17.3	19.9	8.2	43.5
Atlanta	9.2	22.4	18.0	7.8	42.6
Philadelphia	7.7	26.9	15.5	5.4	42.3
Chicago	10.3	23.2	17.6	6.9	42.1
Dallas-Ft Worth	12.2	21.3	19.1	7.4	40.0
Los Angeles	17.3	19.4	17.6	7.2	38.5
Miami	12.3	25.2	15.6	9.3	37.6
U.S. Average	10.2	25.9	19.9	8.8	36.2
<b>Houston</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>36.0</b>
Phoenix	10.2	22.6	22.5	9.2	21.9
Tampa	9.1	27.3	18.8	9.8	35.0
Detroit	8.7	25.7	22.5	9.8	34.5
Riverside	16.7	27.8	22.1	8.3	25.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey

### Labor Force Participation

The labor force participation rate is the share of the working-age population who are either employed or unemployed and actively seeking work. The U.S. rate peaked at 67.3 percent in early ’00 and has trended downward since. It fell as low as 60.1 during the pandemic but has since returned to 63.3 percent.

Houston’s rate peaked at 69.4 percent in ’08 and fell as low as 65.8 in ’21 before inching up to 67.2 in ’23. Houston’s LFPR ranks ninth among the 20 most populous metros and 18th among the top 50, above the midpoint of its peers. Denver, with a booming economy and a young and well-educated workforce, has the highest rate among the top 20 metros. Tampa, whose population tends to skew older, has the lowest rate at 61.5 percent.

## LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES 20 MOST POPULOUS METROS

Metro	Percent	Metro	Percent
Denver	72.2	San Diego	66.9
Washington	71.1	San Francisco	66.6
Minneapolis	70.8	Philadelphia	65.7
Dallas-Fort Worth	69.8	Los Angeles	65.4
Seattle	69.2	New York	65.3
Boston	69.1	Phoenix	64.2
Atlanta	68.0	Miami	64.2
Chicago	67.3	Detroit	63.1
<b>Houston</b>	<b>67.2</b>	Riverside	62.7
Baltimore	67.0	Tampa	61.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey

## Home Ownership

Houston ranks 14th among the nation's 20 most populous metro areas in homeownership. Ironically, several metros with stagnant economies—Baltimore, Chicago, and Detroit—have higher ownership rates. Among the nation's 50 most populous metros, Houston ranks 37th. Nationwide, the homeownership rate is 65.2 percent.

### HOME OWNERSHIP, 20 MOST POPULOUS METROS

Metro	%	Metro	%
Detroit	72.1	Washington	63.5
Minneapolis	70.2	Miami	61.8
Tampa	67.9	Boston	61.6
Philadelphia	67.2	<b>Houston</b>	<b>61.4</b>
Atlanta	67.1	Seattle	59.9
Baltimore	67.0	Dallas-Fort Worth	59.8
Phoenix	66.9	San Francisco	55.3
Riverside	66.2	San Diego	54.5
Chicago	65.9	New York	51.1
Denver	63.1	Los Angeles	48.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey

## Fertility

Fertility rates are closely tied to the overall health of a region and indicative of future population, workforce, and economic growth.

Houston has the fifth-highest fertility rate among the nation's top 20 metros and sixth among the region's top 50. In '23, the region recorded 57 births for every 1,000 women between the ages of 15 and 50. Fresno led the nation with 62, followed by Indianapolis with 61. Los Angeles ranked last among the major metros with 41.

## Work From Home

Among the nation's 20 most populous metros, Houston ranks 19th in the share of residents who work from home. This reflects differences in regional economies as much as

business attitudes. Manufacturing, construction, and transportation and logistics are key sectors of Houston's economy, and most functions associated with those industries can't be performed remotely. Nationwide, 13.8 percent of all job holders work from home.

### SHARE OF RESIDENTS WORKING REMOTELY 20 Most Populous Metros

Metro	%	Metro	%
Denver	22.3	Dallas-Fort Worth	16.5
Washington	21.9	Baltimore	16.3
San Francisco	20.5	San Diego	16.0
Seattle	20.3	Chicago	15.5
Tampa	19.5	Los Angeles	15.0
Phoenix	19.4	Detroit	13.8
Atlanta	19.1	New York	13.5
Minneapolis	19.1	Miami	14.6
Boston	17.7	<b>Houston</b>	<b>12.6</b>
Philadelphia	16.9	Riverside	11.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey

## Household Income

Houston ranks 17th among major metros in median household income. A factor to consider, however, is that living costs tend to be much higher in the first tier. Using data supplied by the Council for Community and Economic Research, the Partnership calculates that the cost of living in San Francisco is 68 percent higher than in Houston. In Los Angeles it's 54 percent, in Boston, 52 percent.

### MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2023

Metro	Income \$	Metro	Income \$
San Francisco	127,792	Riverside	87,843
Washington	121,469	Chicago	87,071
Seattle	110,744	Philadelphia	86,867
Boston	110,697	Dallas-Fort Worth	86,860
San Diego	103,674	Atlanta	86,505
Denver	103,055	Phoenix	85,700
New York	95,220	<b>Houston</b>	<b>79,463</b>
Minneapolis	95,102	Miami	76,271
Baltimore	94,289	Tampa	72,743
Los Angeles	91,960	Detroit	72,574

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey

## Poverty

In '23, 15.6 percent of metro Houston families with children under 18 had incomes below the poverty line. The region's performance is the poorest among the nation's 20 most populous metros, followed by Detroit, New York, and Miami. Among the top 50 metros, only Birmingham, Buffalo, Fresno, Louisville, and Memphis have higher poverty rates. Nationwide the poverty rate for families is 13.3 percent.

## PERCENT OF FAMILIES LIVING IN POVERTY IN '23

Metro	%	Metro	%
Houston	15.6	Phoenix	10.8
Detroit	15.0	Dallas-Fort Worth	10.4
New York	13.7	San Diego	9.6
Miami	13.7	Denver	9.3
Los Angeles	13.1	Seattle	8.7
Riverside	12.9	Baltimore	8.6
Philadelphia	12.1	Boston	8.5
Tampa	12.0	Washington	7.4
Chicago	11.6	San Francisco	7.3
Atlanta	11.3	Minneapolis	7.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey

## Health Insurance

In '23, 18.1 percent of Houstonians lacked health insurance—an improvement from 22.8 percent in '13. Houston, however, does not compare favorably with its peers. Houston's coverage is the lowest of the nation's 20 largest metros. The top major metro average is 7.9 percent. Dallas, Miami, and Atlanta also rank near the bottom. The national average is also 7.9 percent.

### PERCENT OF POPULATION WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE

Metro	Uninsured	Metro	Uninsured
Houston	18.1	Chicago	6.7
Dallas-Fort Worth	15.7	New York	6.1
Miami	11.7	San Diego	5.9
Atlanta	11.2	Seattle	5.4
Tampa	10.3	Philadelphia	5.1
Phoenix	9.9	Baltimore	4.9
Riverside	8.0	Detroit	4.5
Los Angeles	7.2	San Francisco	4.1
Denver	6.9	Minneapolis	3.8
Washington	6.8	Boston	2.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey

## EMPLOYMENT UPDATE

Metro Houston created 11,700 jobs in September, according to the Texas Workforce Commission. Most of the growth occurred in the public sector, primarily at schools, community colleges, and state-funded universities. Only two industries in the private sector, construction and private schools, logged any significant job gains. Several sectors reported job losses for September.

The employment shifts in "Other Services" and "Restaurants and Bars" shouldn't be a cause for alarm. For some time now, the Partnership has suspected that TWC has been overestimating job growth in these sectors. September's losses in these sectors may simply reflect TWC's efforts to correct prior errors.

## SECTORS WITH THE GREATEST GAINS/LOSSES, SEP '24

Sectors with Greatest Gains	Job Gains
Local Public Education	12,500
Construction	2,300
Private Educational Services	2,000
State Educational Services	700
Local Government	600
Wholesale Trade	300

Sectors with Greatest Losses	Job Losses
Restaurants, Bars	-2,600
Other Services	-2,100
Wholesale Trade	1,100
Real Estate, Equipment Rentals	-800
Finance and Insurance	-800
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	-700

Source: Partnership calculations based on Texas Workforce Commission data

However, the tepid growth in the remaining sectors reflects the slowing seen in other economic indicators, like the Purchasing Managers Index, home sales, and sales tax collections. Houston is likely facing slower overall growth through the remainder of the year.

The metro area lost nearly 360,000 jobs during the first two months of the pandemic (March-April '20). Since the economy reopened in May of that year, the region has created over 626,000 jobs, recouping 174.3 percent of its losses. Houston now has 266,900 more jobs than it did prior to the pandemic.

## SAVE THE DATE

What's in store for the Houston and U.S. economies in '25? Make plans to attend the Partnership's annual Economic Outlook event on Thursday, Dec. 12 at the Royal Sonesta to find out.

The program will include a panel discussion with Stan Chapman, EVP & Chief Operating Officer, TC Energy; Mary Beth Gracy, Houston Office Managing Director, Accenture; and Dan Bellow, President, JLL.

The Partnership's Senior Vice President of Research and Chief Economist, Patrick Jankowski, will also release his analysis of current economic trends and the forecast for '25. Click [here](#) to learn more or register for the event.



## Key Economic Indicators

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



**Home Sales** — Brokers closed on 6,973 single-family homes in September, a 1.7 percent increase over September '23. While an improvement over last year, the month was still weak given that sales prices have been relatively flat all year, interest rates are trending down, and consumers seem more upbeat about the economy.



**Hotels** — Hotel occupancy in Houston rose in September '24 compared to September '23, leading to an increase in revenue per available room (RevPAR). Additionally, the average daily rate (ADR), another key metric of financial health, saw an increase compared to last year.



**Inflation** — Inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U), rose 0.2 percent nationwide from August to September and 2.4 percent over the 12 months ending September '24. Core inflation, which excludes the volatile food and energy categories, rose 0.3 percent from last month and 3.3 percent over the year. (Note: The CPI numbers reported here are not seasonally adjusted.)



**Multifamily** —The apartment market in Houston continues to struggle. Occupancy in Class A properties has ticked up but at the expense of Class B, C, and D occupancies. Even so, overall occupancy is down, and Class A rents have fallen below where they stood this time last year. There's some relief in sight, however. New construction is trending down. If absorption holds steady, the Class A market should begin to rebalance next year with Class B, C, and D to follow soon afterward.



**Office Market** — The Houston office market recorded 431,967 square feet of positive net absorption in Q3/24, up significantly from 705,439 square feet of negative absorption in Q3/23. Negative net absorption occurs when more space is vacated than occupied.



**Purchasing Managers Index** — The Houston PMI slipped 2.0 points from 51.5 in August to 49.5 in September. Though a reading below 50 was previously considered the break-even point for Houston's economy, additional research by the Institute for Supply Management now suggests that the overall economy doesn't slip into recession until the PMI falls below 45. Sub-50 readings now indicate contractions

in individual sectors of the economy. This month, the manufacturing PMI slipped from 54.2 to 46.8, suggesting contraction. The non-manufacturing PMI fell from 50.9 to 50.0, suggesting flatness.



**Retail** — Houston's retail market remains a strong performer among the city's commercial real estate sectors, driven by population and job growth. Though vacancy rates have ticked up, they remain relatively low. Retailers continue to demand space, but at a slower pace than in '23. Rents remain stable, and there are no significant concerns about overbuilding.



**Unemployment** — Houston's unemployment rate slipped from 4.9 percent in July, to 4.7 in August, to 4.4 percent in September. This reflects a seasonal pattern, with the rate rising through mid-summer and then declining in the fall.



**Vehicle Sales** — Houston-area dealers sold 350,012 cars, trucks, and SUVs in the 12 months ending September '24, a slight increase over the 345,861 sold over the comparable period in '23, according to TexAuto Facts, published by InfoNation, Inc. Car sales dropped 1.6 percent and truck and SUV sales rose 2.0 percent.

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

### STAY UP TO DATE

For past issues of **Economy at a Glance**, click [here](#).

If you are not a member of the Greater Houston Partnership and would like to subscribe to **Economy at a Glance**, please click [here](#). For information about joining the Greater Houston Partnership, call Member Engagement at 713-844-3683.

The Partnership sends updates for the most important economic indicators each month. If you would like to opt-in to receive these updates, please click [here](#).

The Partnership also posts short videos updating viewers on the latest U.S. and local economic trends. You can find those videos on the Partnership's [LinkedIn](#) page.

## HOUSTON MSA NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

	September 24	August 24	September 23	Change from		% Change from	
				August 24	September 23	August 24	September 23
<b>Total Nonfarm Payroll Jobs</b>	<b>3,458.7</b>	<b>3,447.0</b>	<b>3,383.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>3,008.2</b>	<b>3,010.4</b>	<b>2,935.5</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Goods Producing</b>	<b>561.3</b>	<b>559.1</b>	<b>538.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Service Providing</b>	<b>2,897.4</b>	<b>2,887.9</b>	<b>2,845.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Private Service Providing</b>	<b>2,446.9</b>	<b>2,451.3</b>	<b>2,396.9</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Mining and Logging	72.5	72.6	71.6	-0.1	0.9	-0.1	1.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	32.4	32.5	31.7	-0.1	0.7	-0.3	2.2
Support Activities for Mining	38.6	38.5	38.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Construction	249.3	247.0	232.7	2.3	16.6	0.9	7.1
Manufacturing	239.5	239.5	234.3	0.0	5.2	0.0	2.2
Durable Goods Manufacturing	149.8	149.4	171.2	0.4	-21.4	0.3	-12.5
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	89.7	90.1	88.4	-0.4	1.3	-0.4	1.5
Wholesale Trade	183.9	183.6	178.9	0.3	5.0	0.2	2.8
Retail Trade	317.1	317.2	316.4	-0.1	0.7	0.0	0.2
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	190.9	191.2	190.4	-0.3	0.5	-0.2	0.3
Utilities	23.3	23.3	22.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	4.0
Air Transportation	22.4	22.6	22.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.9	0.9
Truck Transportation	30.3	30.2	29.9	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.3
Pipeline Transportation	14.3	14.3	13.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.6
Information	32.2	32.1	32.8	0.1	-0.6	0.3	-1.8
Telecommunications	11.3	11.3	11.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.9
Finance & Insurance	122.3	123.1	119.3	-0.8	3.0	-0.6	2.5
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	68.8	69.6	67.6	-0.8	1.2	-1.1	1.8
Professional & Business Services	565.0	564.3	555.2	0.7	9.8	0.1	1.8
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	283.2	283.2	274.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	3.4
Legal Services	32.8	32.7	31.9	0.1	0.9	0.3	2.8
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping	29.0	28.9	28.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.0
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	78.1	78.3	74.3	-0.2	3.8	-0.3	5.1
Computer Systems Design & Related Services	41.2	41.3	40.9	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.7
Admin & Support/Waste Mgt & Remediation	234.3	234.0	234.4	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Administrative & Support Services	220.8	220.5	221.8	0.3	-1.0	0.1	-0.5
Employment Services	81.9	80.6	81.4	1.3	0.5	1.6	0.6
Private Educational Services	74.3	72.3	72.3	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.8
Health Care & Social Assistance	396.1	396.2	380.4	-0.1	15.7	0.0	4.1
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	40.6	41.3	38.8	-0.7	1.8	-1.7	4.6
Accommodation & Food Services	321.8	324.4	317.3	-2.6	4.5	-0.8	1.4
Other Services	133.9	136.0	127.5	-2.1	6.4	-1.5	5.0
Government	450.5	436.6	448.1	13.9	2.4	3.2	0.5
Federal Government	34.7	34.6	33.5	0.1	1.2	0.3	3.6
State Government	97.4	96.7	95.0	0.7	2.4	0.7	2.5
State Government Educational Services	52.7	52.0	52.1	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.2
Local Government	318.4	305.3	319.6	13.1	-1.2	4.3	-0.4
Local Government Educational Services	217.3	204.8	220.7	12.5	-3.4	6.1	-1.5

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission