

THE ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

HOUSTON



GREATER HOUSTON
PARTNERSHIP.
Making Houston Greater.

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LOOKING BACK AT '24

Economic data for the final months of '24 continue to trickle in. With each report, a clearer picture of the year emerges.

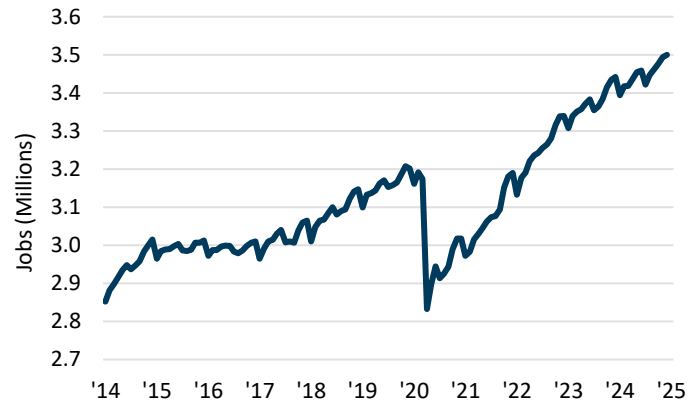
- Job growth fell slightly below the historical average. Unemployment ticked up but remained low.
- Sales tax collections, a proxy for overall economic activity, were down in '24.
- Inflation continued its downward trend, with prices rising slower in Houston than in the rest of the nation.
- Oil traded in a narrow range. The domestic rig count ratcheted down. U.S. production hit a new high.
- Though office and industrial construction slowed, other sectors picked up the pace.
- Homebuyers saw no relief with mortgage rates. The inventory of available homes rose dramatically. Home prices rose modestly.
- Developers delivered more Class A apartment units to the market, keeping downward pressure on rents.
- The Port of Houston set a record for container traffic and was on track to set a record for overall tonnage.
- Though air cargo volumes were down, air passenger traffic set a record.
- And as the year closed, the Houston Purchasing Managers Index suggested that Houston's economy would continue to expand well into this year.

Details on how each sector fared in '24 follow.

Employment

Houston created 57,800 jobs in '24, finishing the year with payroll employment at 3.5 million, a record for the region. The December job count was 308,000 above where it stood in February '20 prior to the pandemic.

METRO HOUSTON PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT



Source: Texas Workforce Commission

Historically, Houston adds 65,000 to 70,000 jobs per year, significantly more in boom years, substantially less during busts. The somewhat slower growth in '24 reflects Houston catching its breath after three years of explosive growth.

ANNUAL JOB GAINS AND LOSSES, METRO HOUSTON

Year	Jobs (000s)	Year	Jobs (000s)
'05	91.7	'15	-2.5
'06	106.7	'16	-2.3
'07	91.0	'17	54.4
'08	21.5	'18	82.8
'09	-110.6	'19	54.5
'10	50.7	'20	-183.9
'11	83.0	'21	172.1
'12	117.4	'22	149.1
'13	89.9	'23	102.9
'14	116.6	'24	57.8

Source: Texas Workforce Commission

Seventeen of the 19 major sectors tracked by the Texas Workforce Commission added jobs in '24, the largest gains coming in construction, health care, wholesale trade, professional and business services, and restaurants and bars. These sectors benefitted from a strong U.S. economy, expanding global trade, local population growth, a host of corporate relocations to the region, consumer confidence above national levels, and a surge in construction activity.

Only two sectors, retail and administrative support, lost jobs. The former suffered from a rash of retail bankruptcies and store closures, the latter from more Houstonians opting for gig work rather than seeking contract assignments through an employment agency.

JOBS GAINED/LOST, METRO HOUSTON, DEC '23 – DEC '24

Sector	Jobs	% Change
Construction	15,200	6.5
Health Care	9,200	2.4
Wholesale Trade	7,900	4.4
Prof, Sci, Tech Services	7,000	2.5
Restaurants and Bars	5,400	1.9
Finance and Insurance	4,700	3.9
Government ¹	4,400	1.0
Other Services	4,200	3.3
Real Estate	3,700	5.5
Manufacturing	2,900	1.2
Other Business ²	1,100	2.4
Private Education	900	1.2
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	800	2.1
Hotels	500	1.9
Energy ³	400	0.6
Information ⁴	200	0.6
Transport, Warehousing, Utilities	100	0.1
Retail Trade	-4,200	-1.3
Administrative Support	-6,600	2.8

¹Includes state and local education

²A catchall for businesses not classified elsewhere

³Exploration, production, oil well drilling, and oil field services

⁴Broadcasting, cable, data processing, publishing, telecom, movie theatres

Source: Texas Workforce Commission data

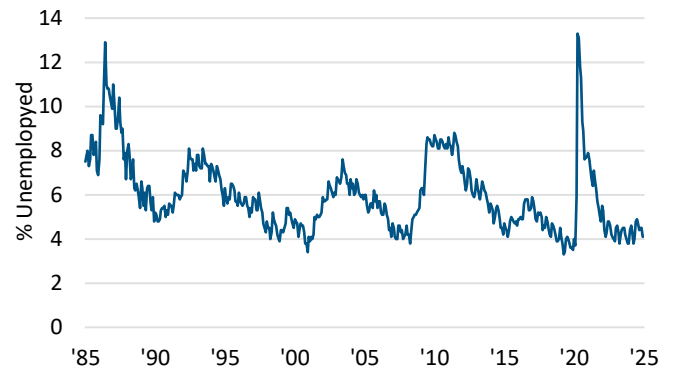
The Partnership’s forecast for ’25 calls for the economy to return to a more sustainable pace of growth, the region adding 71,800 jobs over the next 12 months. Somewhat above the long-term trend of 65,000 to 70,000 per year. The forecast for ’24, released in December ’23, called for the region to add 57,600 jobs in ’24. For an economy with 3.5 million jobs, the 200-job difference is essentially a rounding error.

Unemployment

Metro Houston began the year with a 4.4 percent unemployment rate and finished at 4.1 percent. The rate dropped even though over 100,000 residents joined the workforce. The rates are not seasonally adjusted.

Houston’s unemployment rate has been 4.1 percent or lower only 47 months times in the past 40 years. The current rate indicates both a healthy economy and a tight labor market.

METRO HOUSTON UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*



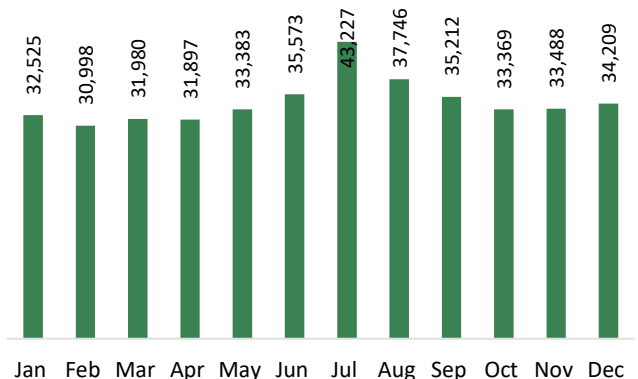
* Not seasonally adjusted

Source: Texas Workforce Commission

Initial claims for unemployment spiked immediately after Hurricane Beryl but have since settled to a normal level. In January ’24, they averaged 3,839 per week. In August, they peaked at 7,100. By December, they were averaging 3,650 per week, another indicator of a tight labor market.

Continued claims filed by workers unemployed for a week or more also rose immediately after Beryl but returned to normal in the fall. The 34,209 Houstonians filing continued claims in December represent less than 1.0 percent of the region’s workforce.

CONTINUED CLAIMS FOR BENEFITS, CY '24



Source: Texas Workforce Commission

Business Expansions

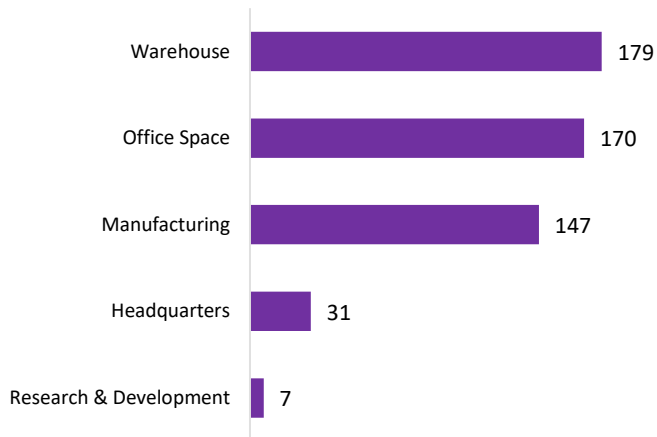
The Partnership has identified 540 relocation, expansion, or start-up projects for the region in ’24. That represents a 30 percent increase over ’23 when 415 projects were announced. The jump reflects a surge in business activity as well as improvements in methodologies for identifying project announcements.

The bulk of activity (379 projects) involved the expansion of existing operations, a 50 percent increase over 252 the year before. These companies already had operations in

Houston and either expanded their real estate footprint or added a significant number of jobs. New facilities accounted for 158 announcements, a 2 percent drop from '23. The Partnership was unable to determine the nature of the remaining projects.

Warehouse operations accounted for the largest share of project announcements, followed by office operations, then manufacturing.

'24 NEW BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS BY FACILITY TYPE



Source: Greater Houston Partnership New Business Announcements database

The announcements covered 14 industries, with manufacturing accounting for one-third of all projects, followed by professional services, then wholesale trade.

'24 NEW BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Projects	Industry	Projects
Manufacturing	162	Retail	25
Professional Services	155	Health Care	15
Logistics	49	Commercial R.E.	13
Energy	38	Finance	13
Warehouse/Distrib.	32	Aerospace/Aviation	10
Other	28	Total Projects	540

Source: Greater Houston Partnership New Business Announcements database

To qualify as a “new business announcement,” a project must disclose at least one of the following: jobs created, capital investment, and/or footage of office or industrial space leased. Only a fraction of the projects disclosed more than one of these values. As a result, the Partnership’s analysis of capital investment, employment, and square footage, represents a conservative estimate of new business activity. Of the 540 announcements, 46 provided information on employment (6,760 total jobs), 45 on the capital investment (\$10.7 billion total), and 499 on space to be occupied (36.3 million total square feet).

Aviation

The Houston Airport System (HAS) handled 63.0 million passengers in '24, up from 60.1 million in '23 and a record for the region. Traffic grew significantly at both Houston Intercontinental Airport (IAH) and Houston Hobby (HOU).

HOUSTON AIRPORT SYSTEM – CY '24 vs. '23

	IAH	HOU	Total
International			
'24	12,110,671	978,490	13,089,161
'23	11,591,860	974,099	12,565,959
# Change	518,811	4,391	523,202
% Change	4.5%	0.5%	4.2%
Domestic			
'24	36,337,874	13,634,115	49,971,989
'23	34,600,639	12,934,367	47,535,006
# Change	1,737,235	699,748	2,436,983
% Change	5.0%	5.4%	5.1%
Total			
'24	48,448,545	14,612,605	63,061,150
'23	46,192,499	13,908,466	60,100,965
# Change	2,256,046	704,139	2,960,185
% Change	4.9%	5.1%	4.9%

Source: Houston Airport System

HAS handled 552,330 metric tons of air freight in '24, up 3.4 percent from the year before. Domestic cargo accounted for 62.5 percent of all freight, international cargo for 37.5 percent.

Construction

Dodge Data & Analytics reports that \$39.2 billion in construction contracts were awarded in the Houston area through the first eleven months of '24. That’s up 30 percent from the \$30.0 billion awarded over the comparable period in '23. Awards in '24 were on pace to reach an all-time high with strong growth in residential and non-residential projects. Non-building awards (i.e., streets, highways, utilities, etc.) increased moderately.

Commercial Real Estate

The Houston office market showed little sign of improvement in '24. Only 3,632 leases were signed, the fewest since the '20. Net absorption was marginally negative. It’s been that way for four of the past five years. New construction is at the lowest level since '03. Nominal rents have held flat for several years. Real rents have declined after adjusting for inflation. Some employers have begun calling their employees back to the office full time but with mixed results. The office market will continue to struggle for the foreseeable future.

HOUSTON OFFICE MARKET OVERVIEW

	'24	'23
Inventory*	257.2 MSF	255.9 MSF
% Available**	25.7%	27.3%
Net Absorption (4 Qtr Total)	-0.3 MSF	1.0 MSF
Activity (Leases, 4 Qtr Total)	3,632	4,084
Space Delivered (4 Qtr Total)	1.3 MSF	3.0 MSF
Under Construction (MSF)*	1.9 MSF	1.9 MSF
Average Base Rent (SF/YR)*	\$21.28	\$21.19

* At year's end

** Direct, sublet, and occupied but available for lease

Source: CoStar and Partnership calculations

The recent surge in industrial/warehousing construction has settled into a more sustainable pace. Leasing activity, while down from '22 and '23 levels, continues to track above the historic norms. Construction has dropped to a level more aligned with the market's ability to absorb the new space. Asking rents are up nominally over last year.

HOUSTON INDUSTRIAL MARKET OVERVIEW

	'24	'23
Inventory*	780.9 MSF	761.5 MSF
% Available**	9.2%	9.0%
Net Absorption (4 Qtr Total)	19.2 MSF	20.7 MSF
Activity (Leases, 4 Qtr Total)	2,017	2,010
Space Delivered (4 Qtr Total)	19.3 MSF	36.2 MSF
Under Construction (MSF)	13.4 MSF	18.8 MSF
Average NNN Rent (SF/YR)	\$9.51	\$9.24

* At year's end

** Direct, sublet, and occupied but available for lease

Source: CoStar and Partnership calculations

Retail remains the healthiest of Houston's real estate markets. While the percent of available space ticked up in '24 it remains below the long-term average. Rents continue to rise, albeit slowly. Population, employment, income growth, and new housing developments in the suburbs continue to support the need for additional space.

HOUSTON RETAIL MARKET OVERVIEW

	'24	'23
Inventory*	408.4 MSF	404.9 MSF
% Available**	6.1%	5.8%
Net Absorption (4 Qtr Total)	2.3 MSF	4.2 MSF
Activity (Leases, 4 Qtr Total)	2,442	2,402
Space Delivered (4 Qtr Total)	3.6 MSF	4.8 MSF
Under Construction (MSF)	3.5 MSF	5.0 MSF
Average NNN Rent (SF/YR)	\$20.88	\$20.28

* At year's end

** Direct, sublet, and occupied but available for lease

Source: CoStar and Partnership calculations

Foreign Trade

The four ports in the metro area—Freeport, Galveston, Houston, and Texas City—handled over 249.1 million metric tons of cargo in the first 11 months of '24, a nearly 7.7 percent increase over the same period in '23. That cargo was valued at over \$241.3 billion, a 1.1 percent increase from the prior year. Full-year data for '24 won't be available until early February.

HOUSTON AREA PORT TRAFFIC, NOVEMBER YTD

	Exports		Imports	
	Value Billions	Tonnage Millions	Value Billions	Tonnage Millions
Nov '24 YTD	141.7	188.9	99.6	60.3
Nov '23 YTD	133.4	171.6	105.2	59.8
<i>Dif '24 v '23</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>
<i>% Change</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>

Source: WISERTrade

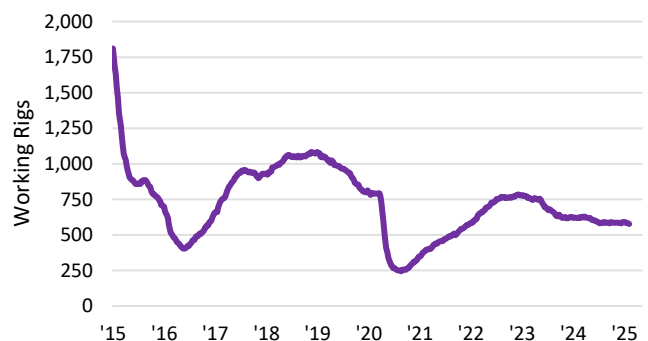
Primary exports by value were alcoholic beverages, chemicals, crude, electrical equipment, grains, industrial machinery, pharmaceuticals, refined products, and vehicles. They accounted for 92.3 percent of the export value handled by the region's ports.

Primary imports by value were chemicals, crude, electrical equipment, furniture, industrial machinery, iron and steel, refined products, toys, and vehicles. They accounted for 73.1 percent of the import value handled.

Energy

The domestic rig count closed the year with 589 rigs working, 32 fewer than when the year began. Over the decade, the rig count has suffered a series of losses, the first during the Fracking Bust ('16 – '17), the second when investors forced "capital discipline" on the industry (starting in '18), and a third when the pandemic ('20 – '21) slashed crude consumption. Entering '25, the industry has two-thirds fewer rigs working than it did ten years ago.

DOMESTIC DRILLING RIG COUNT

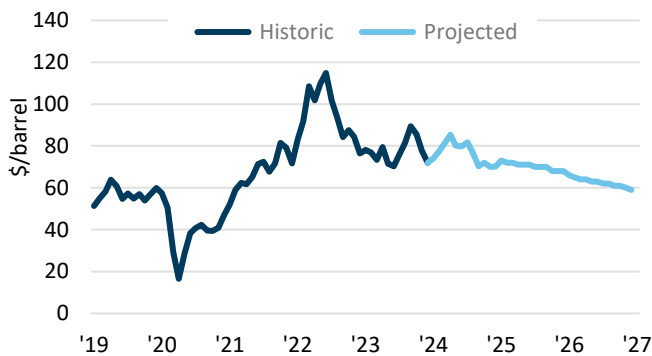


Source: Baker Hughes, Inc.

Despite the drop in the rig count, output continues to climb. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates U.S. production averaged 13.2 million barrels per day (b/d) in '24, up from 12.9 million (b/d) in '23. More efficient drilling techniques, longer laterals (the horizontal portion of a well), and improved well productivity have helped the industry increase output. EIA forecasts U.S. production to reach 13.5 million b/d in '25 and 13.6 million b/d in '26.

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) closed the year at \$70.51 per barrel on the spot market, marginally below where it began the year (\$72.49). It traded near \$85 per barrel in the spring as OPEC production cuts and concerns that conflicts in the Middle East would disrupt supplies. Those concerns proved unfounded. EIA forecasts WTI to average \$70.31 in '25 and \$62.46 in '26 as production growth outside of OPEC puts downward pressure on prices.

SPOT PRICE, WEST TEXAS INTERMEDIATE



Source: Baker Hughes, Inc.

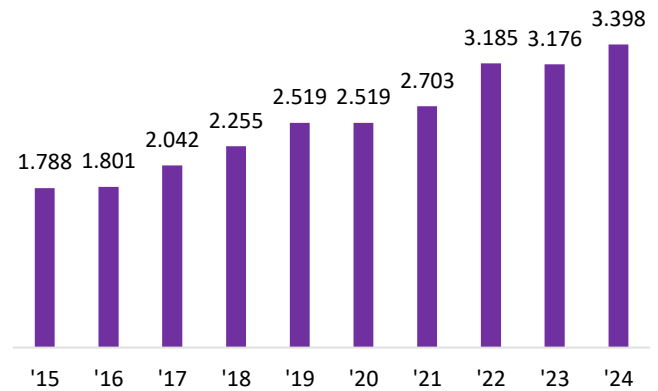
The spot price for natural gas at the Henry Hub averaged \$2.20 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) in '24, down from \$2.50 in '23. A surge in production, a mild winter, outages at export terminals, and high volumes in storage pulled down prices.

EIA expects the spot price for natural gas to average \$2.70 per MMBtu in '24 and \$3.00 in '25. An increase in domestic demand, new export terminals coming online, and lower inventory levels will drive the price increase.

Port Container Traffic

Container traffic through the Port of Houston set a record in '24. The Bayport and Barbours Cut terminals handled 3.4 million loaded TEUs (twenty-foot-equivalent units), a 7.0 percent jump over '23. Total units—loaded and empty—topped 4.1 million. Container traffic has more than doubled over the past 10 years.

PORT HOUSTON CONTAINER TRAFFIC, MILLION TEUs



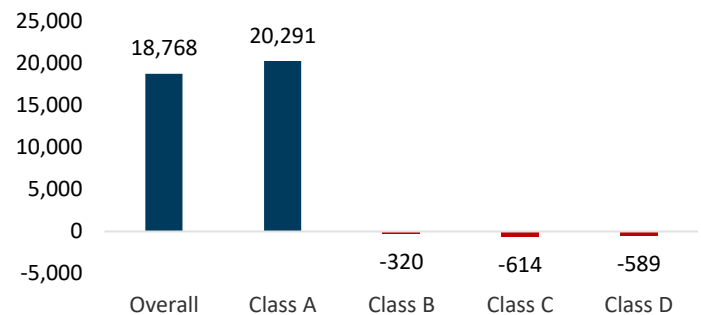
Source: Port of Houston Authority

Primary containerized imports included beverages, aluminum, chemicals, electrical machinery, furniture, industrial machinery, iron and steel, plastics, toys, and vehicles. Primary exports included chemicals, electrical machinery, fuel oils, industrial machinery, pharmaceuticals, plastics, rubber products, scientific instruments, and vehicles.

Multifamily

'24 was a good year for Class A apartment owners, but not so much for Class B, C and D. Class A units (i.e., the newest apartments with high levels of amenities) saw positive absorption while Class B, C, and D saw negative absorption. Positive absorption occurs when more units are occupied than vacated, negative when more are vacated than occupied.

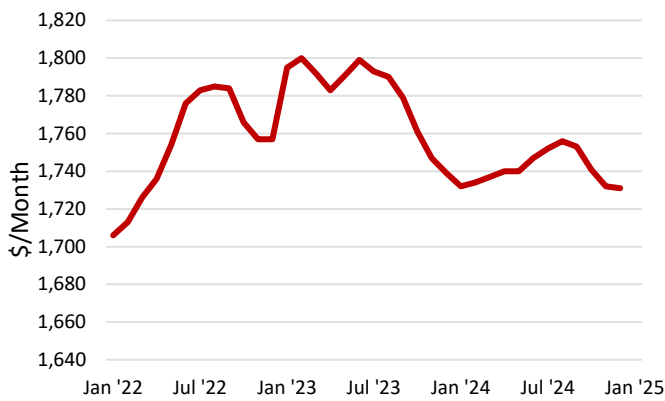
MULTIFAMILY UNITS ABSORBED, METRO HOUSTON



Source: MRI Apartment Data

Developers delivered 19,900 Class A units to the market in '24. Tenants absorbed 20,200. This helped boost Class A occupancy to 84.1 percent by year's end, the highest level since February '23. The boost in occupancy has not helped rents. The year began with the Class A average at \$1,732 and finished at \$1,731. However, rents remain \$61 below their January '23 peak.

AVERAGE CLASS A RENT, METRO HOUSTON



Source: MRI Apartment Data

Class B and C occupancies continue to slip and remain nominally above 90 percent. That’s a critical threshold. Rates above 90 percent reflect a landlord-friendly market, below 90 percent a tenant-friendly market. Unless demand picks up Class B and C occupancy could fall below that threshold this year.

Incentives have crept back into the market. At the start of '25, 39 percent of all units in Houston offered some form of concession, i.e., free rent, deposit waiver, floorplan upgrade. That’s up from 35 percent at the start of '24 and 31 percent early in '23.

APARTMENT OCCUPANCY AND RENT, METRO HOUSTON

	Average Occupancy (%)			Average Rent (\$/Month)		
	Dec '24	Dec '23	Change	Dec '24	Dec '23	Change
Total	88.6	88.5	+0.1	1,274	1,265	-9
Class A	84.1	82.2	+1.9	1,731	1,739	-8
Class B	90.7	91.3	-0.6	1,252	1,252	0
Class C	90.3	90.6	-0.3	990	995	-5
Class D	88.1	87.6	+0.5	771	783	-8

Source: MRI Apartment Data

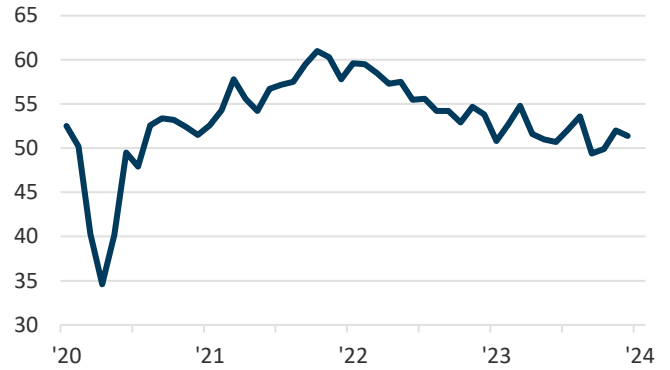
In January '25, there were 14,297 units under construction. In a normal economy, the region typically absorbs 13,000 to 15,000 units. At the current level of construction, the Class A market should balance this year and rents begin to slowly rise. The Class B, C, and D markets should soon follow.

Purchasing Managers Index

The Houston Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) began the year at 52.6, briefly fell below 50, but finished at 52.1. Readings above 45 signal Houston’s economy is expanding, below 50 that it’s contracting.

HOUSTON PURCHASING MANAGERS INDEX

>45 = Expansion, <45 = Contraction



Source: Institute for Supply Management-Houston

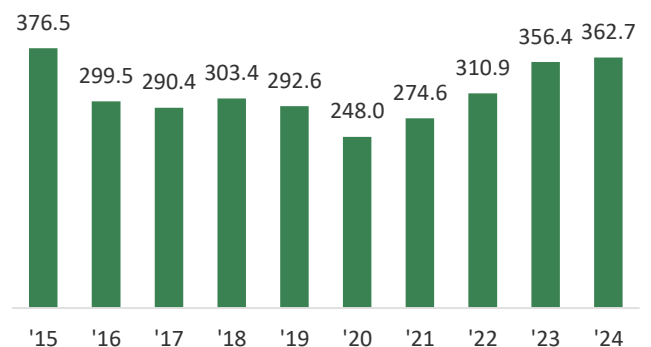
Two of the three PMI indicators that most strongly correlate with Houston’s economic growth rose toward the end of the year while one fell. Sales/new orders rose for a fifth consecutive month and, at 58.2, suggests strong growth in purchasing. Employment at 50.3 grew modestly. Lead times at 47.0 slid, remaining below the breakeven point of 50. The index measuring inventories of finished goods, where values below 50 correlate with economic growth, fell to 48.7.

On an industry-specific basis, construction, retail trade, transportation and warehousing, and leisure and hospitality reported strong expansion. Nondurable goods manufacturing, professional and business services, and wholesale trade reported moderate expansion. Oil and gas, and durable goods manufacturing reported moderate contraction. No sector reported strong contraction.

Vehicle Sales

Local dealers sold 362,688 new cars, trucks, and sport utility vehicles (SUVs) in '24, a 1.8 percent increase over '23, and the second-best year for sales of the past decade.

VEHICLE SALES, METRO HOUSTON, 000s

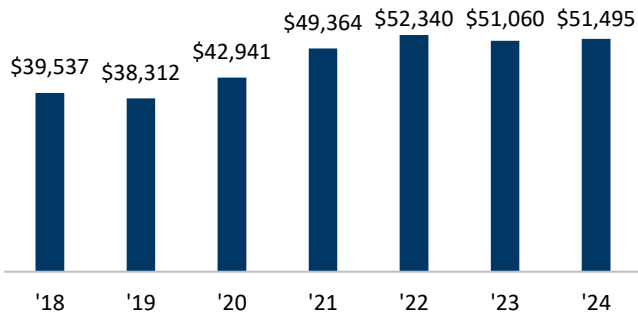


Source: TexAuto Facts

During the early stages of the pandemic, when manufacturers scaled back production due to parts shortages, new vehicle prices rose at double-digit rates. With many supply chain issues resolved, supply has caught up with demand and prices are now flat or rising at low single-digit rates.

The average retail price for all new vehicles sold in Houston last year was \$51,495, up from \$51,060 in December '23. The average retail price for a new truck/SUV was \$54,086, up from \$53,818 in December '23. The average retail price for a new car was \$40,366, down from \$41,575 in December '23.

AVERAGE DECEMBER SALES PRICE, ALL VEHICLE TYPES



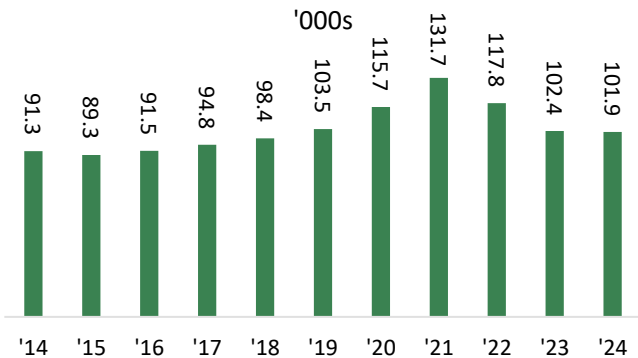
Source: TexAuto Facts

Trucks and sport utility vehicles (SUVs) dominated the market, accounting for three out of every four vehicles sold in Houston last year.

Home Sales

Houston realtors closed on 101,864 homes (single-family, duplexes, triplexes, condos, and townhomes) in '24, a 0.7 percent drop from '23 and the lowest level since '18.

METRO HOUSTON HOME SALES, ALL TYPES

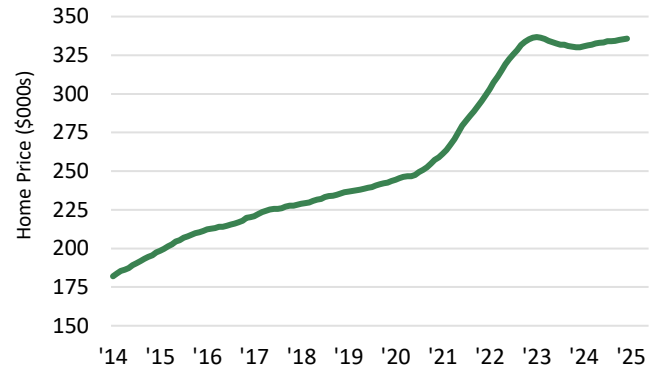


Source: Houston Association of Realtors

Home prices escalated rapidly in '20, rising at a double-digit annual pace and didn't slow until early in '23. Over the last two years, prices have held steady, with annualized increases in the low single digits.

The median price for a single-family home in metro Houston was \$334,200 in December '24, up nominally from \$330,000 in December '23. While prices have stabilized, they're still well above the median of \$240,000 in December '18.

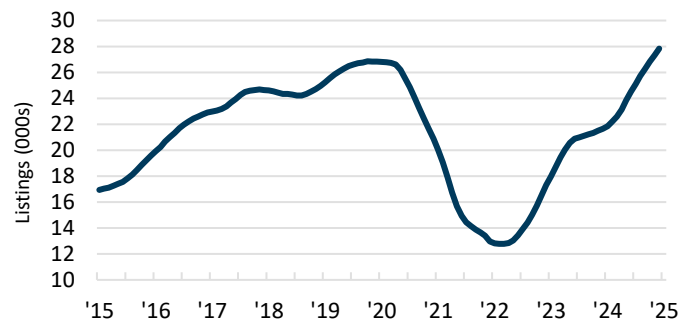
MEDIAN PRICE, SINGLE-FAMILY HOME, METRO HOUSTON*



* To smooth out monthly volatility, chart reflects the 12-month moving average. Source: Houston Association of Realtors

The inventory of homes on the market has improved over the past year. At the lowest point (March '22), there were only 10,412 single-family homes listed for sale in the Houston Association of Realtors (HAR) Multiple Listing Service (MLS) database. That equated to a 1.1-month supply, i.e., the time it would take to deplete those listings based on the prior 12 months' sales activity. Since then, listings have nearly tripled and months of supply have nearly quadrupled. At the end of December, there were 28,898 single-family homes listed for sale with HAR, or a 4.0-month supply, based on recent sales activity.

LISTINGS, SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES METRO HOUSTON



* To smooth out monthly volatility, chart reflects the 12-month moving average. Source: Houston Association of Realtors

Mortgage rates continue to rise. The interest on a 30-year fixed rate mortgage peaked at 7.8 percent in October '23, trended down over the next two years, but began to ratchet up again late in '24. As of mid-January '25, the average interest on a 30-year fixed mortgage was 6.96, up from 3.45 percent in mid-January '22.

AVERAGE INTEREST RATE, 30-YEAR MORTGAGE



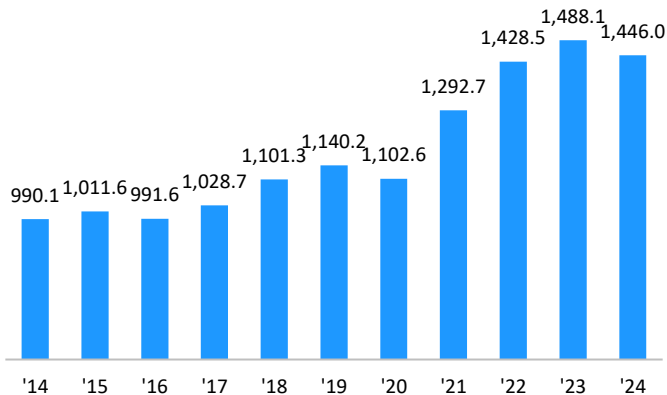
Source: Freddie Mac

Sales Tax Collections

Sales tax collections provide insight into the general direction of the economy. Both consumers and businesses pay sales taxes, consumers on household items, clothing, electronics, etc. Businesses pay sales taxes on office supplies, equipment, building materials, etc.

Sales collections were down 4.5 percent through the first 11 months of '24. After adjusting for inflation, sales tax collections were down 5.7 percent. Clearly, economic activity in the region has slowed.

SALES TAX COLLECTIONS, NOVEMBER YTD METRO HOUSTON - \$ MILLIONS



Source: Partnership calculations based on Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts data

A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

This issue of *Houston: The Economy at a Glance* is the last that I produce for the Greater Houston Partnership. After more than 40 years researching and reporting on Houston's economy, I've decided to retire. My last official day with the Partnership was Friday, January 31.

Houston is vastly different today than in the early '80s when I launched my career. The region had 3.2 million residents then. It has 7.5 million now. One in every 14 jobs

was in upstream energy. Today, only one in 50 are. The population was predominantly white and the business and civic leadership predominantly male. Look at Houston City Council or Harris County Commissioner's Court and you'll see how the region's civic leadership has changed. Look at the C-suites and board rooms of Houston's largest companies and you'll see how the business leadership has changed. And since the early '00s, no single race or ethnic group has comprised a majority of the population.

In my career, I have watched Houston slog through six recessions: Oil Bust I, Oil Bust II, 911/Enron, the Great Financial Crisis, the Fracking Bust, and the COVID recession. Houston has always bounced back. As bad as the oil busts of the '80s were, once the economy bottomed out Houston recovered all the lost jobs in three years. With the COVID recession, the region recouped all its losses in two years.

Over the past four decades, 16 named storms have struck the region. Tropical Storm Allison ('01) devastated the Texas Medical Center. Hurricane Harvey ('17) damaged or destroyed nearly 100,000 single-family homes. Winter Storm Uri ('21) left many Houstonians in the dark for nearly a week. Yet none of these events have been a setback for Houston. The region has more jobs, more residents, and more economic opportunities than ever before.

Over the course of my career, I've delivered over 700 presentations, given over 400 media interviews, published 180 newsletters, and prepared 15 annual economic forecasts. If I had to summarize everything I've learned about Houston in just one word, it would be that Houston is "resilient." And that's a claim that few other metros can make.

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HOUSTON MSA NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

	December 24	November 24	December 23	Change from		% Change from	
				November 24	December 23	November 24	December 23
Total Nonfarm Payroll Jobs	3,499.9	3,494.2	3,442.1	5.7	57.8	0.2	1.7
Total Private	3,035.9	3,030.9	2,982.5	5.0	53.4	0.2	1.8
Goods Producing	561.9	562.0	543.4	-0.1	18.5	0.0	3.4
Service Providing	2,938.0	2,932.2	2,898.7	5.8	39.3	0.2	1.4
Private Service Providing	2,474.0	2,468.9	2,439.1	5.1	34.9	0.2	1.4
Mining and Logging	72.6	72.9	72.2	-0.3	0.4	-0.4	0.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	32.3	32.5	32.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.6	0.0
Support Activities for Mining	38.6	38.7	38.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.8
Construction	249.7	250.1	234.5	-0.4	15.2	-0.2	6.5
Manufacturing	239.6	239.0	236.7	0.6	2.9	0.3	1.2
Durable Goods Manufacturing	149.9	149.1	147.6	0.8	2.3	0.5	1.6
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	89.7	89.9	89.1	-0.2	0.6	-0.2	0.7
Wholesale Trade	187.2	185.6	179.3	1.6	7.9	0.9	4.4
Retail Trade	329.7	325.8	333.9	3.9	-4.2	1.2	-1.3
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	198.0	196.6	197.9	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
Utilities	23.5	23.5	23.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3
Air Transportation	22.5	22.4	22.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
Truck Transportation	30.6	30.6	30.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Pipeline Transportation	14.6	14.6	14.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.3
Information	33.3	32.7	33.1	0.6	0.2	1.8	0.6
Telecommunications	11.6	11.4	11.4	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.8
Finance & Insurance	124.3	124.6	119.6	-0.3	4.7	-0.2	3.9
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	70.8	70.1	67.1	0.7	3.7	1.0	5.5
Professional & Business Services	565.2	565.8	563.7	-0.6	1.5	-0.1	0.3
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	287.5	288.3	280.5	-0.8	7.0	-0.3	2.5
<i>Legal Services</i>	33.3	33.4	32.6	-0.1	0.7	-0.3	2.1
<i>Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping</i>	29.4	29.5	29.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0
<i>Architectural, Engineering & Related Services</i>	79.4	79.4	76.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	4.3
<i>Computer Systems Design & Related Services</i>	41.5	41.7	41.5	-0.2	0.0	-0.5	0.0
Admin & Support/Waste Mgt & Remediation	230.1	229.9	236.7	0.2	-6.6	0.1	-2.8
<i>Administrative & Support Services</i>	216.5	216.4	223.9	0.1	-7.4	0.0	-3.3
<i>Employment Services</i>	79.9	80.6	81.6	-0.7	-1.7	-0.9	-2.1
Private Educational Services	74.1	74.5	73.2	-0.4	0.9	-0.5	1.2
Health Care & Social Assistance	398.3	399.3	389.1	-1.0	9.2	-0.3	2.4
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	39.2	40.0	38.4	-0.8	0.8	-2.0	2.1
Accommodation & Food Services	321.6	322.9	315.7	-1.3	5.9	-0.4	1.9
Other Services	132.3	131.0	128.1	1.3	4.2	1.0	3.3
Government	464.0	463.3	459.6	0.7	4.4	0.2	1.0
Federal Government	35.2	35.1	34.1	0.1	1.1	0.3	3.2
State Government	98.4	98.4	96.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.4
<i>State Government Educational Services</i>	53.6	53.7	53.1	-0.1	0.5	-0.2	0.9
Local Government	330.4	329.8	329.4	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.3
<i>Local Government Educational Services</i>	227.3	227.1	229.9	0.2	-2.6	0.1	-1.1

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission