

THE ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

HOUSTON



GREATER HOUSTON
PARTNERSHIP.

Making Houston Greater.

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Table of Contents

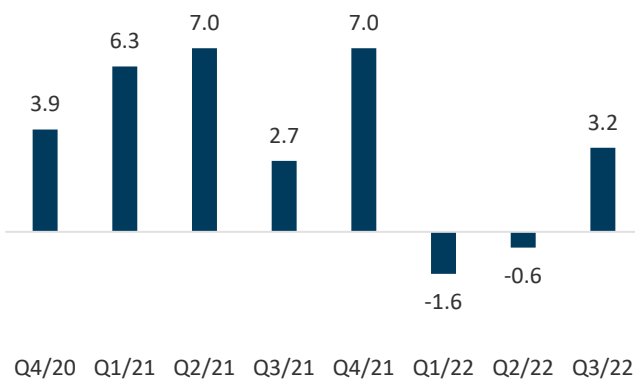
U.S. Economic Outlook.....	1
Metro Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	4
Houston GDP by Sector	5
Texas Metro GDP	5
Metro Exports	6
Selected Economic Indicators	7
Houston Employment Data	8

U.S. ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The U.S. economy continues to grow despite rising interest rates, a plunge in new home construction, the ongoing war in Ukraine, concerns over a new COVID variant, and a looming recession in Europe. The long-anticipated recession has yet to arrive.

U.S. gross domestic product, the most comprehensive gauge of the nation’s economic health, grew 3.2 percent in Q3/22, adjusted for inflation. That’s up from a decline of 0.6 percent in Q2/22 and a drop of 1.6 percent in Q1/22.

REAL GDP, % CHANGE FROM PRECEDING QUARTER



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

The 3.2 growth rate reflects an upward revision from two previous estimates issued by BEA. Initially, the agency

estimated U.S. GDP grew 2.6 percent in Q3, later revised that to 2.9 percent, then revised that to 3.2 percent.

Growth was driven by rising exports, an increase in consumer spending, an uptick in commercial real estate, equipment, and intellectual property investments, and higher state, local, and federal government spending. These were offset by drops in home construction and inventory purchases.

The nation created 223,000 jobs in December, which brought overall growth for '22 to 4.5 million jobs. That ranks as the fifth-best December and the second-best year for job creation in the past two decades.

BEST YEARS AND BEST DECEMBERS For U.S. Job Creation, '03 - '22,

Year	Full Year (000s)	Year	December (000s)
'21	6,743	'21	588
'22	4,503	'15	273
'94	3,851	'14	268
'97	3,406	'18	248
'99	3,176	'12	239
'98	3,047	'22	223

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

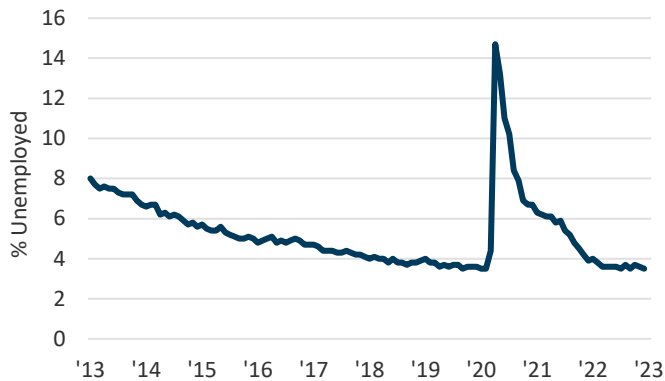
Nationally, initial claims for unemployment benefits, a proxy for layoffs, continue to trend lower. The four-week average slipped to 213,750 the last week of December, down from 249,500 in early August, the most recent peak.

The four-week average for continued claims rose to 1,687,500, from a trough of 1,314,00 in early June. However, continued claims are tracking well below the comparable period in '21. This suggests it takes marginally longer for laid-off workers to find employment now than in the summer, but less time than it did late in '21.

The U.S. unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) slipped to 3.5 percent in December and has remained between 3.5 percent to 3.7 percent since March '21. The number of unemployed fell to 5.7 million in December, down from 6.3

million in December the year prior. The jobless rate for adult men was 3.1 percent, for adult women, 3.2 percent; for teenagers, 10.4 percent; for Whites, 3.0 percent; for Blacks, 5.7 percent; for Asians, 2.4 percent; and Hispanics, 4.1 percent.

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The labor market remains tight. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reports there were 10.5 million job openings on the last business day of November. That's an improvement from the peak of 11.9 in March '22 but still above the 6.9 million in November '19 prior to the pandemic. Nearly 4.2 million workers quit their jobs in November, somewhat above the 3.5 million in November '19. The high level of quits suggests workers are more easily finding better pay or working conditions with other employers, or they're confident they will have little difficulty doing so. The strong labor market is one factor driving inflation and influencing the Federal Reserve to continue raising interest rates.

U.S. JOB OPENINGS

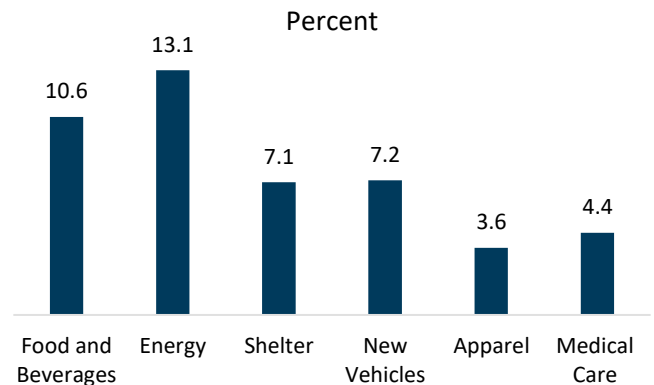


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Inflation continues to trend down, albeit slowly. The national rate was 7.1 percent in the 12 months ending

November '22. This is the smallest 12-month increase since December '21. The annual inflation rate peaked at 9.1 in June and has trended down since.

U.S. 12-MONTH INFLATION RATE, SELECTED CATEGORIES



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Though inflation is moderating, it remains above the Federal Reserve's target rate of 2.0 percent and continues to drain consumer pocketbooks. Moody's reports the typical U.S. household must spend \$396 more each month to buy the same goods and services as it did in '21.

The Fed will likely raise its target interest rate at its January and March meetings, but recent moderation in wage growth may result in smaller increases. Average hourly earnings rose just 0.3 percent in December, the lowest monthly increase since February '22.

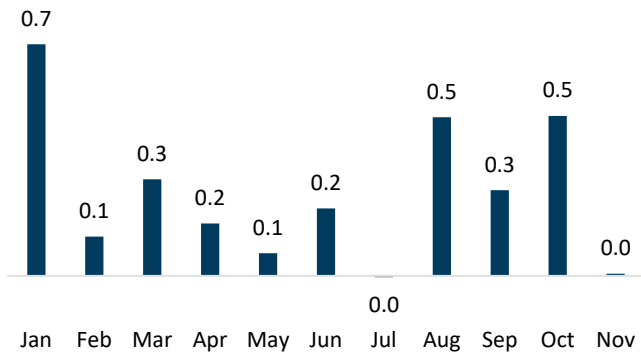
BLS has also revised earlier employment data to show wage growth is slowing rather than accelerating. From October through December, wages grew at a 4.1 percent annualized rate. Though still outside the 3.5 to 4.0 percent range the Fed prefers, wage pressures are headed in the right direction.

The Flip Side

For every indicator the economy is expanding, there's an indicator it's begun to stagnate and even contract. Personal consumption expenditures (PCE), *i.e.*, spending by households on goods (*e.g.*, cars, electronics, food, furniture) and services (*e.g.*, legal advice, plumbing, sporting events) were flat in November adjusting for inflation.

While one month doesn't make a trend, it's concerning that consumer spending did not rise during the holidays. BEA estimates that PCE accounts for about two-thirds of domestic spending and is a significant driver of GDP.

PERCENT CHANGE IN CONSUMER SPENDING
From Previous Month After Adjusting for Inflation

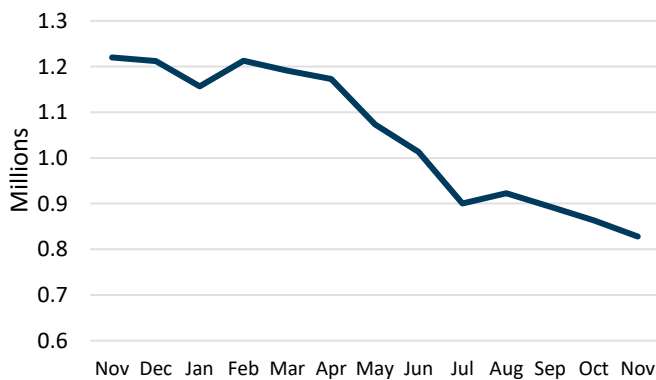


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The slide in housing which began in June continued into the fall. The National Association of Realtors (NAR) reports that contracts to buy previously owned homes in the U.S. fell 4.0 percent in November, the sixth straight month of decline. The main reason behind the fall is the Federal Reserve raising interest rates to curb inflation, thus causing the housing market to grind to a halt.

New home construction has taken an even greater hit. Housing starts peaked in February and have trended down since. In November, they were 32.1 percent below the previous year.

U.S. SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING STARTS
Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Both manufacturing and service activity contracted in December, according to the Institute for Supply Management (ISM). The Manufacturing Purchasing Manager’s Index (PMI) registered 48.4 percent in December, down from 49.0 percent in November. The Services PMI registered 49.6, down from 56.5 in November. Readings above 50 signal expansion, below 50 contraction.

Services industries reporting growth in December:

- Arts, Entertainment
- Finance, Insurance.
- Health Care
- Hotels
- Mining
- Prof, Sci, Tech Services
- Public Administration
- Restaurants, Bars
- Retail
- Support Services
- Transportation, Warehousing
- Utilities

Service sectors reporting contraction in December:

- Construction
- Educational Services
- Information
- Other Services
- Real Estate
- Wholesale Trade

Manufacturing sectors reporting growth:

- Primary Metals
- Petroleum Products

Manufacturing sectors reporting contraction:

- Apparel
- Chemicals
- Computers, Electronics
- Electrical Equip, Appliances
- Fabricated Met
- Food, Beverages
- Furniture
- Leather Products
- Machinery
- Miscellaneous Mfg
- Paper
- Plastics, Rubber Products
- Transportation Equipment
- Wood Products

The Big Picture

The broad outlook for the U.S. economy looks weaker now than it did in the early fall, according to the 38 forecasters surveyed by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. The forecasters expect real GDP growth to slip to near zero in Q1/23 and Q2/23 before rebounding in Q3/23. They expect GDP growth to average 0.7 percent this year and 1.8 percent next. Job growth will slip; unemployment will rise as well.

MEDIAN FORECASTS
SURVEY OF PROFESSIONAL FORECASTERS

	Real GDP (% Change)	Unemployment (%)	Payroll Growth (000s/Month)
Q4/22	1.0	3.7	217.6
Q1/23	0.2	3.8	79.0
Q2/23	0.2	4.0	35.8
Q3/23	0.9	4.3	41.8
Q4/23	2.1	4.4	-14.5
Annual Data			

'22	1.9	3.7	492.8
'23	0.7	4.2	143.6
'24	1.8	4.3	NA
'25	2.2	4.2	NA

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

METRO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Houston’s gross domestic product (GDP), the broadest measure of economic activity, hit \$537.1 billion in ’21, according to BEA. That ranks the nine-county Houston metro as having the seventh largest economy in the U.S., ahead of Boston but behind Dallas-Ft. Worth.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, TOP 20 METROS IN ’21

Rank	Metro	GDP*	Rank	Metro	GDP*
1	New York	\$1,992.8	11	Atlanta	399.1
2	Los Angeles	1,124.7	12	San Jose	384.7
3	Chicago	764.6	13	Miami	341.3
4	San Francisco	668.7	14	Phoenix	261.7
5	Washington	607.6	15	Minneapolis	249.9
6	Dallas-Ft. Worth	598.3	16	Detroit	241.6
7	Houston	537.1	17	San Diego	224.9
8	Boston	531.7	18	Denver	214.5
9	Seattle	479.9	19	Baltimore	185.2
10	Philadelphia	477.6	20	Riverside	171.4

*Billion dollars

Source: U.S. Bureau for Economic Analysis

As recently as ’15, Houston had the fifth largest economy, but the ongoing woes of the energy industry have allowed Washington and Dallas-Ft. Worth to overtake Houston.

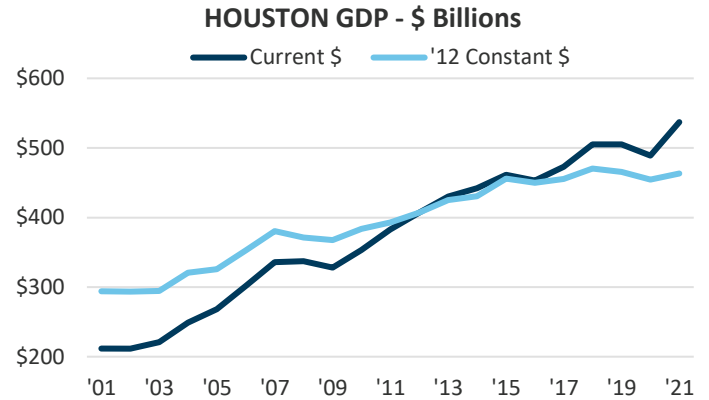
Houston’s growth lagged much of the nation in ’21, according to BEA. Local GDP expanded 1.9 percent adjusted for inflation. The average for the nation’s 20 largest metros was 7.0 percent. San Jose led the pack at 13.3 percent.

The energy industry’s struggles weighed on Houston’s economy in ’21, notes BEA. The sector’s contribution to GDP fell by \$21.3 billion, or over 51.0 percent. As a group, the non-energy sectors of Houston’s economy grew 7.2 percent, not enough to offset energy’s decline.

Economic growth, as measured by GDP, has remained weak over the past few years. From ’14 to ’21, the compound annual growth rate averaged 2.2 percent in nominal terms, 1.1 percent adjusted for inflation. That compares with 4.1 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively, for the nation.

Houston’s weak GDP growth is reflected in the job numbers as well. From January ’14 to November ’22 (latest data available), the region created 438,300 jobs, an average of 49,000 per year, well below the 60,000 to 70,000 long-term trend for the region. One shouldn’t forget, however, that during that period Houston endured a Fracking Bust, the

ravages of Hurricane Harvey, and a global pandemic. It’s no wonder growth has been tepid given those challenges.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

No factor has weighed on Houston’s growth more than the turmoil in energy. In ’15, upstream energy (exploration and production plus oil field services), accounted for 9.3 percent of overall GDP. By ’21, the sector’s share had declined to 4.4 percent.

The Partnership, however, is concerned that BEA has understated energy’s contribution to GDP in ’21 and overstated it in ’20. BEA’s estimates don’t square with other data.

BEA calculated that energy’s contribution to Houston’s GDP surged \$7.9 billion (23.5 percent) in ’20, the worst year of the pandemic. That same year, the U.S. drilling fleet shed 454 rigs, a 56.4 percent drop, according to Baker Hughes. By the end of ’21, U.S. crude production had fallen by 1.6 million barrels per day, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). The spot price for West Texas Intermediate (WTI) finished the year \$10 lower than it started, notes EIA. *The Wall Street Journal* reported on significant declines in energy industry revenue throughout the year. And data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) show that Houston’s energy sector shed over 16,000 jobs. It’s hard to reconcile BEA’s estimate of energy’s share of Houston’s GDP with other industry data.

Conversely, BEA estimates energy’s contribution to Houston’s GDP shrank by \$21.7 billion in ’21, a year the industry was clearly in recovery. That year, U.S. daily crude output rose by 500,000 barrels, the drilling fleet added 235 rigs, WTI closed \$20 above where it started the year, and Houston created 2,800 energy jobs. Again, it’s hard to reconcile BEA’s decline in energy activity with the increases occurring throughout the industry that year.

Other data suggest Houston’s overall economy grew faster than the 1.9 percent in BEA’s estimates for ’21:

- The region absorbed 35,544 apartment units, triple a normal year’s rate and a record for the region.
- Construction contracts jumped from \$20.2 billion in ’20 to \$23.3 billion in ’21, a 15.1 percent increase.
- Exports through the region’s four seaports (Freeport, Galveston, Houston, Texas City), surged from \$129.5 billion in ’20 to \$176.1 billion, a 41.0 percent increase.
- Metro Houston ranked fifth in population growth, adding 70,000 residents, while other metros which BEA estimated grew faster than Houston shed population.
- Houston set a record for employment growth in ’21, adding 159,700 jobs, well above the previous record of 126,100 set in ’82.

The Partnership expects BEA will revise its estimates for ’20 and ’21 when its releases data for ’22 GDP. The revisions for Houston are likely to be dramatic. Until then, the Partnership will work with the data that’s available.

HOUSTON GDP BY SECTOR

Four sectors—manufacturing, professional and business services, real estate, and wholesale trade—accounted for more than half of Houston’s GDP in ’21. BEA did not publish estimates for several industries, so the Partnership generated its own estimates for those sectors.

INDUSTRY SHARES OF METRO HOUSTON GDP IN ’21

Industry	\$ Billion	% GDP
Manufacturing**	\$75.1	14.0
Professional and Business Services**	74.5	13.9
Real Estate**	65.1	12.1
Wholesale*	64.4	12.0
Government*	45.4	8.5
Finance and Insurance**	32.9	6.1
Health Care*	28.4	5.3
Retail**	27.4	5.1
Construction**	27.1	5.0
Oil and Gas Extraction*	23.1	4.3
Transportation, Warehousing**	20.6	3.8
Accommodation and Food Services*	13.5	2.5
Information**	11.0	2.0
Other Services*	10.2	1.9
Utilities**	8.4	1.6
Educational Services*	5.2	1.0
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation*	4.6	0.9
Total	\$537.1	100.0%

* Denotes Partnership estimate. ** Denotes BEA estimate
Columns will not sum to total due to rounding and selected omissions.

Source: U.S. Bureau for Economic Analysis and Partnership estimates

TEXAS GDP

BEA estimates Texas’s GDP at \$2.1 trillion in ’21, second only to California (\$3.5 trillion) but ahead of New York (\$1.9 trillion) and Florida (\$1.3 trillion). Texas accounted for 8.8 percent of U.S. GDP at the end of ’21, compared to 14.6 percent for California, 8.0 percent for New York, and 5.4 percent for Florida.

Texas’ economic power is concentrated in its four largest metros—Dallas-Ft. Worth, Houston, Austin, and San Antonio. As a group they accounted for:

- \$1.47 trillion (70.0 percent) of Texas’ GDP in ’21,
- 10.5 million (71.4 percent) of the state’s 14.7 million workers as of November ’22,
- 9.3 million (72.4 percent) of Texas’ 13.8 million jobs as of November ’22, and
- 19.9 million (67.4 percent) of the state’s 29.6 million residents as of July ’21.

SHARE OF TEXAS GDP, 10 LARGEST METROS, ’21

Metro	GDP \$ Billion	% Texas Total
Dallas-Fort Worth	\$598.3	28.4%
Houston	537.1	25.5
Austin	193.8	9.2
San Antonio	144.4	6.9
Midland	42.0	2.0
El Paso	37.5	1.8
McAllen-Edinburg	25.5	1.2
Corpus Christi	24.9	1.2
Beaumont-Port Arthur	24.4	1.2
Killeen-Temple	22.0	1.0
Top 10 Metros	1,649.9	78.4
Rest of Texas	\$454.7	21.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau for Economic Analysis

BEA also estimated GDP by county. In ’21, Harris County accounted for 78.8 percent of Houston’s GDP, followed by Montgomery (6.3 percent), Fort Bend (6.3 percent), Galveston (3.4 percent), Brazoria (3.3 percent), Waller (0.6 percent), Chambers (0.5 percent), Liberty (0.5 percent), and Austin (0.3 percent).

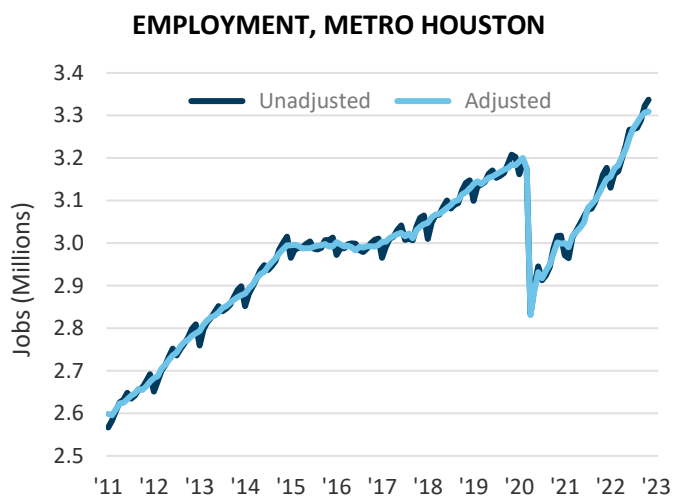
EMPLOYMENT UPDATE

Houston added 14,500 jobs in November ’22, according to TWC. That’s weaker than expected. In twelve of the last 20 years (’02 – ’21), the region created 15,000 or more jobs in the month. In the years in which Houston created fewer jobs, Houston was entering a recession or already in one. This November’s performance hints that a slowdown in the local economy may be underway.

Seasonally adjusted data shows employment growth was weaker still, just 2,200 jobs. That’s the sixth weakest seasonally adjusted November job growth of the past twenty years (’02 – ’21).

With November’s gains, Houston created 160,000 (unadjusted) or 158,400 (adjusted) jobs through the first 11 months of ’22. The data should be taken with a grain of salt, though. As noted in previous issues of *Glance*, growth will likely be revised downward, perhaps by 40,000 or more jobs, when TWC issues its benchmark revisions in March.

Even with revisions, ’22 will be marked by near-record job growth. Employment topped 3.3 million in October, on an adjusted and unadjusted basis, a milestone for the region.



Source: Texas Workforce Commission

Like the U.S., Houston’s local labor market remains tight. Initial claims for unemployment benefits have tracked between 3,500 and 3,900 per week since mid-August. Initial claims would need to breach 5,000 per week, a level last seen late in ’21, to suggest layoffs have picked up. Still, layoffs are occurring.

The five industries in Harris County with the most initial claims in recent weeks are:

- Temporary help services
- Oil and gas pipeline construction
- Food service contractors
- Industrial building construction
- Nonresidential trade contractors

The five industries with the most claims in Fort Bend are:

- Temporary help services
- School and employee bus transportation
- Professional employer organizations
- Full-service restaurants
- Oil and gas pipeline construction

The five industries with the most claims in Brazoria County are:

- Oil and gas pipeline construction
- Nonresidential trade contractors
- Commercial and institutional building construction
- Industrial building construction
- Temporary help services

Continued claims by workers unemployed for a week or more have held around 21,000 since the early fall. That suggests that workers who lose their jobs are having little difficulty finding new ones.

Pandemic Update

The region lost 359,400 jobs during March and April of ’20 as businesses shut down and consumers stayed home. From when the economy began to reopen in May of ’20 through November of ’22, the region created 504,200 jobs, recouping 140.3 percent of its losses. Fifteen of the 19 major sectors tracked by TWC have fully recouped their pandemic losses. Only hotels, manufacturing, other services, and energy have yet to recover.

METRO EXPORTS

Houston’s exports during the first nine months of ’22 exceeded that of any other U.S. metro. Houston has led the nation in exports nine of the past 10 years, losing out only once, to New York, in ’16.

TOP U.S. EXPORTING METROS, ’22 v ’21, JAN – SEP

Rank	Metro	\$ Billions		Change, ’22 - ’21	
		’22	’21	\$	%
1	Houston	147.9	99.9	48.0	48.1
2	New York	91.6	76.6	15.0	19.6
3	Chicago	48.1	39.9	8.2	20.4
4	Los Angeles	46.4	43.6	2.7	6.3
5	New Orleans	37.1	23.5	13.6	57.8
6	DFW	36.7	31.5	5.3	16.7
7	Miami	30.6	26.1	4.6	17.5
8	Detroit	29.9	26.3	3.6	13.7
9	El Paso	27.1	23.7	3.4	14.3
10	Portland	25.7	24.9	0.9	3.5
	Total U.S. Exports	1,543.0	1,274.8	268.2	21.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Partnership calculations

Houston accounted for 9.6 percent of the nation’s exports through the first three quarters of ’22, Dallas-Ft. Worth for 2.4 percent. The Census Bureau did not publish export data for Austin or San Antonio. Typically, they handle \$10-\$15 billion in *annual* exports.

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Aviation — The Houston Airport System (HAS) handled 4.8 million passengers in November '22, up 7.0 percent from 4.4 million in November '21.



Construction — Metro Houston construction starts totaled \$30.2 billion through November of this year, up from \$18.7 billion over the comparable period in '21, according to the latest data from Dodge Data & Analytics. Nonresidential activity increased from \$8.2 billion to \$16.7 billion and residential activity held steady at \$13.5 billion.



Crude Oil — The closing spot price for West Texas Intermediate (WTI), the U.S. benchmark for light, sweet crude, averaged \$76.44 per barrel in December '22, up from \$71.71 for the same period in '21. This is the first month WTI dropped below \$80 since last December. The U.S. Energy Information Administration forecasts WTI to average \$95.22 per barrel this year and \$86.38 in '23.



Foreign Trade — Houston area ports handled 205.8 million metric tons of goods and commodities through October of this year, a 10.0 percent increase over the comparable period in '21. Those shipments were valued at \$248.5 billion, a 43.1 percent increase over '21. This year-over-year increase was driven by increased shipments of mineral fuels, oil, and refined products; organic chemicals; and plastics.



Home Sales — In the 12 months ending in November, Houston area realtors closed on 121,479 homes, compared to 124,524 for the 12 months ending in October, and 126,946 for the 12 months ending in September. In November '22, active listings of all property types (single-family, townhomes, condos, duplexes) were up 45.6 percent over October of '21. They are still 11.2 percent below 2019.



Inflation — Inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U), rose 7.1 percent nationwide in the 12 months ending November '22. This is down from June's 9.1 percent. The peak of the last 50 years was in March '80 when the annual rate topped 14.6 percent.



Natural Gas — December's natural gas prices averaged \$5.53 per million British thermal units (MMBtu), up 47.1 percent from December the year before. Prices briefly topped \$9.56 in August and have trended down since.



Purchasing Managers Index — Economic activity in Houston expanded in November at a slightly faster rate than October, according to the most recent Houston Purchasing Managers Index (PMI). The November '22 PMI registered 54.7, down from 60.3 percent in '21. Readings over 50 generally indicate expansion in the economy, below 50, contraction.



Rig Count — The Baker Hughes count of active domestic rotary rigs hit 779 the last week of December, up 193 rigs from the same week the year before, according to data recently released by the company. The rig count is 13 shy of where it stood in mid-March '20 prior to the pandemic. However, the rig count peaked at 1,083 the last week of December '18. The pandemic only accelerated the decline.



Unemployment — The unemployment rate for metro Houston was 4.0 percent in November '22, down from 4.1 percent in October '22 and 5.1 percent in November '21. The Texas rate was 3.7 percent, down from 4.5 percent the year prior. The U.S. rate was 3.4 percent, down from 3.9 percent in '21. The rates are not seasonally adjusted.



Vehicle Sales — New car, truck, and SUV sales are up 13.6 percent through October of this year compared to the same period in '21. Truck and SUV sales continue to dominate the market, accounting for one in four (77.4 percent) of all vehicles sold to date.

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](#).

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HOUSTON MSA NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

	November 22	October 22	November 21	Change from		% Change from	
				October 22	November 21	October 22	November 21
Total Nonfarm Payroll Jobs	3,337.0	3,322.5	3,160.7	14.5	176.3	0.4	5.6
Total Private	2,894.2	2,883.3	2,723.7	10.9	170.5	0.4	6.3
Goods Producing	530.9	535.2	492.5	-4.3	38.4	-0.8	7.8
Service Providing	2,806.1	2,787.3	2,668.2	18.8	137.9	0.7	5.2
Private Service Providing	2,363.3	2,348.1	2,231.2	15.2	132.1	0.6	5.9
Mining and Logging	69.8	69.1	62.1	0.7	7.7	1.0	12.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	33.6	33.3	29.8	0.3	3.8	0.9	12.8
Support Activities for Mining	34.5	34.0	30.4	0.5	4.1	1.5	13.5
Construction	233.1	238.9	214.6	-5.8	18.5	-2.4	8.6
Manufacturing	228.0	227.2	215.8	0.8	12.2	0.4	5.7
Durable Goods Manufacturing	141.5	141.4	133.6	0.1	7.9	0.1	5.9
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	86.5	85.8	82.2	0.7	4.3	0.8	5.2
Wholesale Trade	179.0	179.6	164.7	-0.6	14.3	-0.3	8.7
Retail Trade	329.0	322.6	319.1	6.4	9.9	2.0	3.1
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	179.0	173.9	176.8	5.1	2.2	2.9	1.2
Utilities	17.9	17.8	17.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	2.3
Air Transportation	19.4	19.3	18.1	0.1	1.3	0.5	7.2
Truck Transportation	29.1	29.5	27.8	-0.4	1.3	-1.4	4.7
Pipeline Transportation	12.9	12.8	12.4	0.1	0.5	0.8	4.0
Information	32.7	32.5	31.0	0.2	1.7	0.6	5.5
Telecommunications	12.5	12.4	12.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	2.5
Finance & Insurance	111.0	111.3	108.2	-0.3	2.8	-0.3	2.6
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	65.0	66.4	60.8	-1.4	4.2	-2.1	6.9
Professional & Business Services	546.9	546.5	515.1	0.4	31.8	0.1	6.2
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	266.0	262.5	244.9	3.5	21.1	1.3	8.6
Legal Services	31.5	31.3	29.9	0.2	1.6	0.6	5.4
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping	27.3	27.2	26.2	0.1	1.1	0.4	4.2
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	77.2	75.8	67.0	1.4	10.2	1.8	15.2
Computer Systems Design & Related Services	40.4	40.1	38.4	0.3	2.0	0.7	5.2
Admin & Support/Waste Mgt & Remediation	235.6	239.0	226.5	-3.4	9.1	-1.4	4.0
Administrative & Support Services	224.6	228.1	214.9	-3.5	9.7	-1.5	4.5
Employment Services	87.4	88.7	87.1	-1.3	0.3	-1.5	0.3
Educational Services	76.1	75.3	69.7	0.8	6.4	1.1	9.2
Health Care & Social Assistance	368.9	366.3	356.9	2.6	12.0	0.7	3.4
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	38.2	37.6	30.5	0.6	7.7	1.6	25.2
Accommodation & Food Services	326.7	323.6	284.6	3.1	42.1	1.0	14.8
Other Services	110.8	112.5	113.8	-1.7	-3.0	-1.5	-2.6
Government	442.8	439.2	437.0	3.6	5.8	0.8	1.3
Federal Government	32.4	32.3	32.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
State Government	96.6	96.0	94.7	0.6	1.9	0.6	2.0
State Government Educational Services	56.1	55.6	55.1	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.8
Local Government	313.8	310.9	310.0	2.9	3.8	0.9	1.2
Local Government Educational Services	219.5	217.0	216.1	2.5	3.4	1.2	1.6

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission