

THE ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

HOUSTON



GREATER HOUSTON
PARTNERSHIP.
Making Houston Greater.

A publication of the Greater Houston Partnership

Volume 30 Number 6 – June 2021

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HOUSTON REOPENS

Most Partnership members will have fully reopened their offices by the end of June, if they have not done so already. The process varies though, with as many firms requiring employees in the office five days a week as require two days or less. The hybrid environment has forced many to rethink their real estate needs as well, with over 20 percent planning to eventually reduce their footprint.

Those are the major conclusions from [a survey](#) the Partnership conducted of its members in early June. Responses came from 140 companies in 15 industries. Roughly one-third of respondents had 500 or more employees, one-third 51 to 500 employees, and one third 50 or fewer employees. The Partnership conducted the survey to help local employees see how others are handling the tough issues surrounding reopening.

Timing of Reopening

When asked about reopening, half (50 percent) of survey respondents either never closed or have already resumed full operations; another 16 percent are opening in June. By September, 90 percent expect to have fully reopened.

Less than half (44 percent) expect their employees in the office four or more days per week. More than half (56 percent) expect employees in the office three days or less. At least 60 percent of respondents indicated they will have at least one day a month (or week) in which all employees

are expected to be in the office at the same time.

HYBRID STAFFING PATTERNS, NEXT THREE MONTHS

	% Respondents Selecting this Option
5 days in office, zero remote	31
4 days in office, 1 remote	13
3 days in office, 2 remote	23
2 days in office, 3 remote	6
1 day in office, 4 remote	4
0 days in office, 5 remote	6
Completely flexible, no requirements	17

Source: Partnership member survey, conducted June 5-7

Three-fourths of the responses came from four sectors: energy (upstream, midstream, power, renewables), F.I.R.E. (finance, insurance, and real estate), non-profit organizations, and professional services. Non-profits and professional services lean toward requiring their employees in the office three days or less each week. Firms in energy and F.I.R.E are split between four to five days per week and three days or less.

HYBRID STAFFING PATTERNS, NEXT THREE MONTHS, LARGEST RESPONDENT GROUPS

	4-5 days	0-3 days
	% Firms Selecting This Option	
Energy	50.0	50.0
F.I.R.E.	55.0	45.0
Non-Profits	31.8	68.2
Professional Services	30.3	69.7

Source: Partnership member survey, conducted June 5-7

Vaccinations

The survey found that only 8 percent of respondents are requiring vaccinations as a condition of return to work. However, one-fourth offer a tangible, monetary, or time-off reward for getting vaccinated.

A little over half (52 percent) are tracking employee vaccinations. Of those, about a third (36 percent) require

proof and another third (33 percent) are conducting non-anonymous surveys.

Social Distancing

Over half of all respondents (55 percent) require non-vaccinated employees to wear masks. The rest are split between mandating masks for all (22 percent) and mandating masks regardless of vaccination status (24 percent).

Only 21 percent have eliminated social distancing indoors. The rest require social distancing of all employees (41 percent) or amongst the un-vaccinated (38 percent).

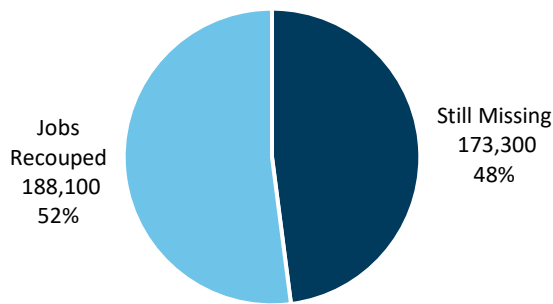
The top three health and safety measures being deployed are enhanced cleaning services (selected by 72 percent), limiting elevator capacity (selected by 64 percent), and providing individual safety equipment and supplies (selected by 46 percent).

One in five firms expect to reduce the amount of office space they lease. Of those, 73 percent are reducing by more than 20 percent, including 27 percent who are reducing by more than 40 percent.

RECOVERY PASSES HALFWAY MARK

Metro Houston created 18,700 jobs in April, the third best April on record. March’s gains were 35,200 jobs, the best March on record. February added 17,200 jobs. The strong start to the year has nudged Houston past the halfway point in the recovery.

Houston Post-Pandemic Employment Status



Employment now matches or exceeds pre-pandemic levels in several subsectors: refining, hardware, grocery and general merchandise stores, transportation and warehousing, finance and insurance, legal services, computer systems and design, and landscaping and janitorial services.

Energy, construction, manufacturing, wholesale trade, real estate and rentals continue to struggle. Energy firms, having shed thousands of jobs in the downturn, are reworking business models as consumers, investors and

policy makers push the nation toward a future based on low-carbon energy sources. Construction suffers from an overbuilt office market and the struggles of the retail sector. Manufacturing and wholesale trade remain tied to the fortunes of the energy industry. Real estate suffers from energy’s restructuring and along with non-energy tenants reassessing their post-COVID needs. The downturn in construction and the lack of business travel is impacting the rental of heavy equipment and passenger vehicles.

On average, the nation’s major metros have recouped 60 percent of the jobs they lost during the pandemic. Tampa leads the pack. San Francisco ranks last among its peers.

Pandemic Job Losses Recovered as of April '21

Metro	%	Metro	%
Tampa	81.4	Miami	57.0
Dallas	76.8	Minneapolis	53.7
Phoenix	75.1	Washington, DC	53.5
Detroit	72.9	San Diego	53.3
Denver	70.0	Seattle	52.1
St. Louis	68.0	Houston	52.0
Riverside	66.7	Chicago	51.4
Atlanta	65.4	New York	51.2
Philadelphia	64.0	Los Angeles	41.4
Boston	58.3	San Francisco	40.7

Source: Partnership calculations based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data

The ongoing U.S. and global recoveries should help job growth in Houston and offset the weakness in oil and gas. The consensus among economists surveyed by *The Wall Street Journal* is that the U.S. economy will grow 6.9 percent in Q3 and 5.1 percent in Q4. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts the global economy to grow 6.0 percent this year and 4.4 percent next year.

The easing of the pandemic locally should help lift the region’s growth as well. Sixty percent of the population 18 and up in Harris County has received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine. The number of new cases in Harris County has fallen 90 percent from the January peak. The reopening of schools, daycares and summer camps has also allowed parents who stayed home to take of their children to return to work. And Governor Greg Abbott’s suspension of the additional \$300 in unemployment benefits should force reluctant job seekers to reenter the labor market.

HOUSTON DRAWING TECH WORKERS

Houston was the second most popular destination for migrating tech workers during the pandemic, according a recent [AXIOS analysis of LinkedIn user data](#).

According to AXIOS, 47 percent of U.S. tech workers relocated during the pandemic. AXIOS compared inflows and outflows for the 12 months ending in Feb '21 to the same 12-month period a year prior. The inflow of tech workers to Houston increased 10.4 percent compared to the prior year. Houston ranked behind Miami but ahead of Dallas, Philadelphia, and Los Angeles as a tech destination. Workers migrated out of dense, high cost metros on both coasts, including longstanding tech hubs such as San Francisco, New York, Seattle, and Boston.

Over-the-Year Change in Migration of Software and IT Workers, Mar '20 – Feb '21, Selected Major Metros

Metro	% Change
Miami	15.4
Houston	10.4
Dallas	8.6
Philadelphia	8.1
Los Angeles	6.5
Atlanta	2.9
Denver	0.5
Chicago	-5.1
Austin	-8.0
Washington D.C.	-9.6
Boston	-9.7
Seattle	-17.7
New York	-18.2
San Francisco	-34.8

Source: Axios analysis of LinkedIn data

A TIPPING POINT FOR MULTIFAMILY

The Houston apartment market has reached a tipping point. According to Apartment Data Services (ADS), overall occupancy hit 90.1 percent in May. Rates over 90 percent signal a landlord friendly market, rates under 90 percent a tenant friendly market. Since June of '16, occupancy has topped 90 percent only five times, the most recent being August '19.

While one month doesn't make a trend, the shift appears in other data as well.

- Houston has absorbed 12,355 units March through May. That nearly matches the average annual absorption rate of 13,050 units.
- As of early June, average Class A rent was \$1,542 per month, up from \$1,465 in March. Class B rent was \$1,078, up from \$1,032 in March. Rents had been flat or declining during much of the pandemic.
- Concessions (free rent, deposit waivers, floorplan upgrades) are waning. Only 42 percent of all units had concessions, down from 50 percent last fall.

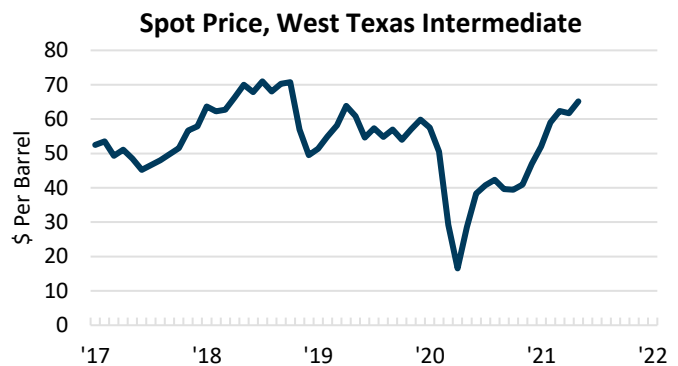
The hottest markets (measured by change in occupancy over the past six months) are Baytown, The Heights/Washington Avenue, Highland Village/Upper Kirby, Texas Medical Center/Braes Bayou, Tomball/Spring, and The Woodlands/Conroe South.

The weakest markets over the past six months are Braeswood/Fondren Southwest, Conroe/North Montgomery, I-69 North, I-10/Channelview, and UH/I-45 South.

According to ADS, there are 15,371 units currently under construction and another 27,942 on the drawing board.

\$70 OIL AND NO ONE'S CHEERING

West Texas Intermediate, the U.S. benchmark for light, sweet crude, has traded near \$70 per barrel since early June, a level not seen since October '18. Back then, fear of U.S. sanctions on any nation purchasing Iranian crude drove oil prices higher. Today, it's the post-pandemic recovery lifting prices.



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

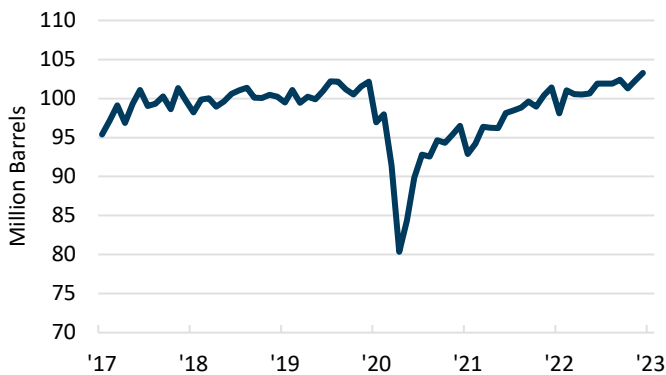
The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) forecasts global consumption to average 97.7 million barrels per day (b/d) this year, which is a 5.4 million b/d increase from last year.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) expects the rebound in global oil demand to accelerate in the second half of this year as the world burns through the supply glut it accrued during the pandemic.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) has called on OPEC and its allies to "open the taps" to boost oil production and keep the world well supplied. OPEC has announced plans to increase production by 1.5 million b/d this summer, which leaves OPEC's output 5.5 million b/d below pre-pandemic levels.

The EIA expects global consumption to increase by 3.6 million b/d in '22 average 101.3 million b/d, returning to pre-pandemic levels.

DAILY GLOBAL CRUDE CONSUMPTION



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

In the past, such strong demand and such a jump in oil prices would drive a surge in U.S. exploration activity, but not this time. The domestic rig count has rebounded from its August '20 trough, but the pace of growth has flattened in recent weeks. As of mid-June, the count remained 332 rigs below where it was prior to the pandemic. EIA estimates the U.S. produced 11.2 million b/d in March, 1.6 million below its December '19 pre-COVID peak.

Several factors account for the tepid drilling recovery. The companies are using the additional revenues to pay down debt and pay dividends to their investors. Investors, displeased with the poor returns over past 10 years, have stopped lending to the industry. And energy companies, under pressure from shareholders, policy makers, and the public to reduce their carbon footprints, are shifting some investment to alternative energy sources.

Houston is unlikely to experience a surge in energy industry hiring. In mid-April, upstream energy (exploration, oil field services, equipment manufacturing, the production of pipes, valves and flanges, and engineering, employed 196,000 in Houston. That's 38,300 fewer than in March of last year and 103,000 fewer than December '14, the peak of the fracking boom.

HEADS UP ON HOUSTON POP

Official results from the '20 Census won't be released until September 30, 2021, but population estimates posted at the U.S. Census Bureau's website suggest that last year the City of Houston experienced the weakest growth of the past 20 years. The estimates indicate the city added 400 residents, a far cry from mid-decade when the city averaged 40,000 new residents per year. The Bureau is careful to note

that the estimates were created without incorporation or consideration of the '20 Census results; however, the estimates foreshadow what will likely be a disappointing report for Houston when formal population counts are released.

Houston likely fared better than many other major cities. Preliminary data suggest that New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, San Francisco, and San Jose saw significant population losses during the pandemic. Thousands of workers and their families left densely packed cities to avoid the COVID-19 virus. Others, given the option to work remotely for the foreseeable future, left high-cost cities for places more friendly to the pocketbook.

The estimates also underscore the fallacy that Houston will soon overtake Chicago to become the nation's third most populous city. Granted, Chicago has lost nearly 40,000 residents since '14 while Houston has gained roughly 10,000, narrowing the gap by nearly 50,000 residents. But Chicago's population still exceeds Houston's by more than 360,000 residents. At Chicago's current rate of contraction and Houston's rate of growth, the city of Houston won't overtake Chicago for another 30 years. The event horizon could shift depending on what happens to each city's economy and subsequent population growth. It's likely something will occur over the next 30 years.

The City of Houston will also face physical limits to overtaking Chicago. To accommodate an additional 360,000 residents, Houston-area developers will need to build another 60,000 apartment units and 70,000 single-family homes inside the city limits and our roads and freeways would need to accommodate another 120,000 more vehicles. That's based on current demographic patterns.

Preliminary Estimates and Net Population Change, Top 20 U.S. Cities

Rank	City	Population	Change*	Rank	City	Population	Change*
1	New York	8,253,213	-89,712	11	Austin	995,484	16,721
2	Los Angeles	3,970,219	-12,666	12	Fort Worth	927,720	19,229
3	Chicago	2,677,643	-13,854	13	Jacksonville	920,570	7,049
4	Houston	2,316,120	400	14	Columbus	903,852	3,944
5	Phoenix	1,708,127	25,194	15	Charlotte	900,350	12,422
6	Philadelphia	1,578,487	-5,952	16	Indianapolis	887,756	2,234
7	San Antonio	1,567,118	19,862	17	Columbus	884,356	3,753
8	San Diego	1,422,420	2,220	18	San Francisco	866,606	-12,220
9	Dallas	1,343,266	74	19	Seattle	769,714	16,423
10	San Jose	1,013,616	-12,912	20	Denver	735,538	10,030

Source: Partnership calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau data

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Aviation — The Houston Airport System (HAS) handled 3.4 million passengers in April '21, up from the 242,000 passengers handled during April '20 and the highest monthly total since February '20.



Crude Oil — The closing spot price for West Texas Intermediate (WTI), the U.S. benchmark for light, sweet crude, averaged \$65.17 per barrel in May '21, up from \$28.56 for the same period in '20.



Foreign Trade — The Houston-Galveston Customs District handled 77.0 million metric tons of goods and commodities in the first three months of '21, a 17.7 percent decrease over the comparable period in '20. These shipments were valued at \$53.2 billion, down 10.2 percent from '20.



Home Sales — Houston-area realtors sold 9,702 single-family homes in May '21, up 48.2 percent from May '20. For all property types (single-family, duplexes, townhomes, condos, and residential lots), realtors sold 12,100 units in May '21, up 55.5 percent from May '20.



Inflation — The cost of consumer goods and services as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) rose 5.0 percent nationwide from May '20 to May '21. Largely driven by a hike in energy prices, the rise in inflation is the highest since August '08 when prices rose 5.4 percent.



Natural Gas — In May '21, natural gas prices averaged \$2.91 per million British thermal units (MMBtu), up 66.3 percent from \$1.75 in May the year before.



Purchasing Managers Index — Houston's economy continued to expand in May, though the signals of that expansion were slightly weaker than they were in April, according to the most recent Houston Purchasing Managers Index (PMI). The May '21 PMI of 54.2, down from 55.6 in April, marks the 10th consecutive month above 50. Readings above 45 correlate with expansion of the overall economy, below 45 a contraction. For Houston's goods producing sectors, however, the PMI needs to top 50 to signal expansion.



Rig Count — Baker Hughes reports 481 drilling rigs were working in the U.S. during the second week of June '21. That's up 182 rigs from the same week in June last year.



Sales Tax — Sales and use tax collections for the 12 most populous Houston-area cities¹ totaled \$992.9 million in the 12 months ending April '21, up 0.2 percent from \$990.8 million for the same period a year ago. Collections for the month of April totaled \$88.9 million, up 31.9 percent from \$67.4 million in April '20.



Unemployment — The unemployment rate for metro Houston was 7.1 percent in April '21, down from 8.0 percent in March '21 and 14.0 percent from April '20. The Texas rate was 6.3 percent, down from 7.1 percent in March and 12.7 percent in April of last year. The U.S. rate was 5.7 percent, down from 6.2 percent in March and up from 14.4 percent last April. The rates are not seasonally adjusted.



Vehicle Sales — Houston-area new vehicles sales increased 89.9 percent from April '20 to April '21. Dealers sold 29,606 vehicles in April '21, the second highest in 15 months, but down 1.9 percent from 30,177 vehicles in March.



Venture Capital — Houston companies raised \$433.5 million in Venture Capital (VC) funding in Q1/21, up 95.5 percent from the same period last year, according to a Partnership analysis of PitchBook data. The four-quarter total ending in Q1/21 was \$1.035 billion, an all-time high.

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The Key Economic Indicators table is **updated whenever any data change** — typically, six or so times per month. If you would like to receive these updates by e-mail, usually accompanied by commentary, click [here](#).

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

HOUSTON ECONOMIC INDICATORS

A Service of the Greater Houston Partnership

6/16/2021

	Month	MONTHLY DATA			YEAR-TO-DATE TOTAL or YTD AVERAGE*		
		Most Recent	Year Earlier	% Change	Most Recent	Year Earlier	% Change
ENERGY							
U.S. Active Rotary Rigs	June '21	456	284	60.6	414 *	649 *	-36.2
Spot Crude Oil Price (\$/bbl, West Texas Intermediate)	May '21	65.17	28.56	128.2	60.05 *	36.48 *	64.6
Spot Natural Gas (\$/MMBtu, Henry Hub)	May '21	2.91	1.75	66.3	3.25 *	1.84 *	76.4
UTILITIES AND PRODUCTION							
Houston Purchasing Managers Index	May '21	53.4	53.5	34.8	46.8 *	55.0 *	25.9
Top 12 Houston Cities' Sales and Use Tax Collections	Apr '21 ^N	88,921,101	67,423,090	31.9	335,386,893	302,143,329	11.0
Nonresidential Electric Current Sales (Mwh, CNP Service Area)	May '20	5,026,183	5,447,859	-7.7	24,381,649	24,207,598	0.7
CONSTRUCTION							
Total Building Contracts (\$, Houston MSA)	Apr '20	1,597,259,000	1,640,963,000	-2.7	6,676,217,000	6,450,605,000	3.5
Nonresidential	Apr '20	660,591,000	580,974,000	13.7	2,981,752,000	2,580,554,000	15.5
Residential	Apr '20	936,668,000	1,059,989,000	-11.6	3,694,465,000	3,870,051,000	-4.5
Building Permits (\$, City of Houston)	Feb '21	301,065,551	509,538,087	-40.9	940,113,888	1,184,675,787	-20.6
Nonresidential	Feb '21	159,852,519	297,252,762	-46.2	623,719,287	720,094,417	-13.4
<i>New Nonresidential</i>	<i>Feb '21</i>	<i>88,870,935</i>	<i>82,519,186</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>394,228,337</i>	<i>201,321,065</i>	<i>95.8</i>
<i>Nonresidential Additions/Alterations/Conversions</i>	<i>Feb '21</i>	<i>70,981,584</i>	<i>214,733,576</i>	<i>-66.9</i>	<i>229,490,950</i>	<i>518,773,352</i>	<i>-55.8</i>
Residential	Feb '21	141,213,032	212,285,325	-33.5	316,394,601	464,581,370	-31.9
<i>New Residential</i>	<i>Feb '21</i>	<i>124,544,648</i>	<i>177,652,800</i>	<i>-29.9</i>	<i>275,804,119</i>	<i>395,222,350</i>	<i>-30.2</i>
<i>Residential Additions/Alterations/Conversions</i>	<i>Feb '21</i>	<i>16,668,384</i>	<i>34,632,525</i>	<i>-51.9</i>	<i>40,590,482</i>	<i>69,359,020</i>	<i>-41.5</i>
HOME SALES							
Property Sales	May '21	9,702	6,546	48.2	40,122	30,984	29.5
Median Sales Price (Single-Family Detached)	May '21	304,000	249,726	21.7	285,400 *	246,114 *	16.0
Active Listings	May '21	22,607	38,048	-40.6	23,641 *	39,189 *	-39.7
EMPLOYMENT (Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land MSA)							
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	Feb '21	2,959,200	3,192,200	-7.3	2,953,500 *	3,177,050 *	-7.0
Goods Producing (Natural Resources/Mining/Const/Mfg)	Feb '21	472,600	550,300	-14.1	470,800 *	546,750 *	-13.9
Service Providing	Feb '21	2,573,500	2,654,500	-3.1	2,524,850 *	2,603,483 *	-3.0
Unemployment Rate (%) - Not Seasonally Adjusted							
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA	Mar '21	8.0	3.6		8.2 *	4.5 *	
Texas	Mar '21	7.2	3.3		7.3 *	4.1 *	
U.S.	Mar '21	6.2	3.4		6.5 *	4.1 *	
FOREIGN TRADE (Houston-Galveston Customs District)							
Total Trade (\$000,000)	Mar '21	19,077	19,263	-1.0	53,165	59,225	-10.2
Exports (\$000,000)	Mar '21	11,872	13,027	-8.9	34,978	40,461	-13.6
Imports (\$000,000)	Mar '21	7,205	6,236	15.5	18,187	18,764	-3.1
TRANSPORTATION							
Port of Houston Authority Shipments (Short Tons)	Feb '20	3,670,961	3,348,160	9.6	7,673,732	7,339,092	4.6
Air Passengers (Houston Airport System)	Apr '21	3,411,291	242,584	1306.2	10,268,453	12,010,484	-14.5
Domestic Passengers	Apr '21	2,892,799	215,632	1241.5	8,788,029	9,565,833	-8.1
International Passengers	Apr '21	518,492	26,952	1823.8	1,480,424	2,444,651	-39.4
Air Freight (metric tons)	Apr '21	42,697	27,549	55.0	79,657	78,454	6.4
CONSUMERS							
New Car and Truck Sales (Units, Houston MSA)	Mar '21	30,177	23,697	27.3	74,078	78,963	-6.2
Cars	Mar '21	7,617	5,913	28.8	17,868	20,244	-11.7
Trucks/SUVs	Mar '21	22,560	17,784	26.9	56,210	58,719	-4.3
Total Retail Sales (\$000,000, Houston MSA, NAICS Basis)	Q3/20	29,770.8	32,125.5	-7.3	84,486.7	91,650.9	-7.8
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers ('82-'84=100)							
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria CMSA	Apr '21	236.6	226.4	4.5	233.7 *	228.6 *	2.3
United States	May '21	269.2	256.4	5.0	265.1 *	257.5 *	3.0
Hotel Performance (Houston MSA)							
Occupancy (%)	Q3/19	60.9	59.8		64.6 *	63.3 *	
Average Room Rate (\$)	Q3/19	100.40	110.12	-1.7	103.82 *	106.19 *	-2.2
Revenue Per Available Room (\$)	Q3/19	61.19	79.83	2.3	65.80 *	68.92 *	-4.5

N = New Since Previous Issue
R = Revised

SOURCES

Rig Count
Spot WTI, Spot Natural Gas
Houston Purchasing Managers Index
Electricity
Building Construction Contracts
City of Houston Building Permits
MLS Data
Employment
Foreign Trade
Aviation
New Car and Truck Sales
Retail Sales
Consumer Price Index
Hotels

Baker Hughes
U.S. Energy Information Administration
Institute for Supply Management - Houston, Inc.
CenterPoint Energy
Dodge Data and Analytics
Building Permit Department, City of Houston
Houston Association of Realtors
Texas Labor Market Information
U.S. Census Bureau
Houston Airport System
TexAuto Facts Report, InfoNation, Inc., Sugar Land TX
State Comptroller's Office
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
CBRE Hotels



HOUSTON MSA NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

				Change from		% Change from	
	Apr '21	Mar '21	Apr '20	Mar '21	Apr '20	Mar '21	Apr '20
Total Nonfarm Payroll Jobs	3,018.9	3,000.2	3,174.2	18.7	-155.3	0.6	-4.9
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>2,602.1</i>	<i>2,584.0</i>	<i>2,744.2</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>-142.1</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-5.2</i>
<i>Goods Producing</i>	<i>485.1</i>	<i>486.1</i>	<i>548.2</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-63.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-11.5</i>
<i>Service Providing</i>	<i>2,533.8</i>	<i>2,514.1</i>	<i>2,626.0</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>-92.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-3.5</i>
<i>Private Service Providing</i>	<i>2,117.0</i>	<i>2,097.9</i>	<i>2,196.0</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>-79.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-3.6</i>
Mining and Logging	69.6	69.5	77.5	0.1	-7.9	0.1	-10.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	34.4	34.0	36.3	0.4	-1.9	1.2	-5.2
Support Activities for Mining	33.3	33.7	39.8	-0.4	-6.5	-1.2	-16.3
Construction	208.1	208.1	237.1	0.0	-29.0	0.0	-12.2
Manufacturing	207.4	208.5	233.6	-1.1	-26.2	-0.5	-11.2
Durable Goods Manufacturing	127.4	127.8	149.2	-0.4	-21.8	-0.3	-14.6
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	80.0	80.7	84.4	-0.7	-4.4	-0.9	-5.2
Wholesale Trade	160.4	159.6	170.1	0.8	-9.7	0.5	-5.7
Retail Trade	294.9	295.0	299.0	-0.1	-4.1	0.0	-1.4
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	167.1	169.7	156.6	-2.6	10.5	-1.5	6.7
Utilities	17.2	17.2	16.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.8
Air Transportation	18.6	18.6	21.0	0.0	-2.4	0.0	-11.4
Truck Transportation	26.8	26.6	27.5	0.2	-0.7	0.8	-2.5
Pipeline Transportation	11.4	11.5	12.4	-0.1	-1.0	-0.9	-8.1
Information	28.5	28.6	32.1	-0.1	-3.6	-0.3	-11.2
Telecommunications	12.6	12.7	13.3	-0.1	-0.7	-0.8	-5.3
Finance & Insurance	104.8	104.6	104.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	57.8	58.8	63.9	-1.0	-6.1	-1.7	-9.5
Professional & Business Services	492.2	485.3	511.1	6.9	-18.9	1.4	-3.7
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	241.6	235.8	246.1	5.8	-4.5	2.5	-1.8
<i>Legal Services</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.0</i>
<i>Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>-5.5</i>
<i>Architectural, Engineering & Related Services</i>	<i>66.3</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>75.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-9.0</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-12.0</i>
<i>Computer Systems Design & Related Services</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Admin & Support/Waste Mgt & Remediation	205.7	205.1	217.6	0.6	-11.9	0.3	-5.5
<i>Administrative & Support Services</i>	<i>192.5</i>	<i>192.1</i>	<i>205.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-13.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-6.5</i>
<i>Employment Services</i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>70.1</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>-6.8</i>	<i>-2.9</i>	<i>-9.1</i>
Educational Services	63.4	63.0	65.0	0.4	-1.6	0.6	-2.5
Health Care & Social Assistance	334.0	333.7	346.6	0.3	-12.6	0.1	-3.6
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	28.3	27.6	36.4	0.7	-8.1	2.5	-22.3
Accommodation & Food Services	275.9	264.8	293.6	11.1	-17.7	4.2	-6.0
Other Services	109.7	107.2	117.2	2.5	-7.5	2.3	-6.4
Government	416.8	416.2	430.0	0.6	-13.2	0.1	-3.1
Federal Government	30.8	30.5	30.3	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.7
State Government	91.6	91.9	92.6	-0.3	-1.0	-0.3	-1.1
<i>State Government Educational Services</i>	<i>53.3</i>	<i>53.6</i>	<i>54.1</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-1.5</i>
Local Government	294.4	293.8	307.1	0.6	-12.7	0.2	-4.1
<i>Local Government Educational Services</i>	<i>198.2</i>	<i>196.8</i>	<i>214.2</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>-16.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-7.5</i>

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission