

# THE ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

## HOUSTON



GREATER HOUSTON  
PARTNERSHIP.

Making Houston Greater.

A publication of the Greater Houston Partnership

Volume 31 Number 8 – August 2022

### Table of Contents

Houston at Mid-Year .....	1
Save the Date .....	8
Houston Employment Data .....	9

### HOUSTON AT MID-YEAR

The first half of '22 was the strongest opening on record for Houston's economy. Job growth surged. The unemployment rate fell. Houston's civilian labor force grew significantly. Exports set a record. Container traffic soared. Crude topped \$100 per barrel. The rig count approached pre-pandemic levels. And brokers leased a record amount of industrial/warehouse space.

Only a few sectors struggled. Rising interest rates and soaring prices cut into home sales. Double-digit inflation weighed on consumer spending. The apartment market began to soften. And little progress was made in reducing the glut of office space.

Even so, the positives greatly outweighed the negatives. Houston enters the second half of '22 with considerable momentum. The region should grow through the end of this year and well into next. What follows is the Partnership's assessment of the economy at mid-year.

### NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Metro Houston created 84,600 jobs in the first half of '22. That's the best start on record for the region, better than any year in the '80s, when the domestic rig count topped 4,500, or the early '10s, when the Eagle Ford Shale boom lead Houston out of the Great Recession.

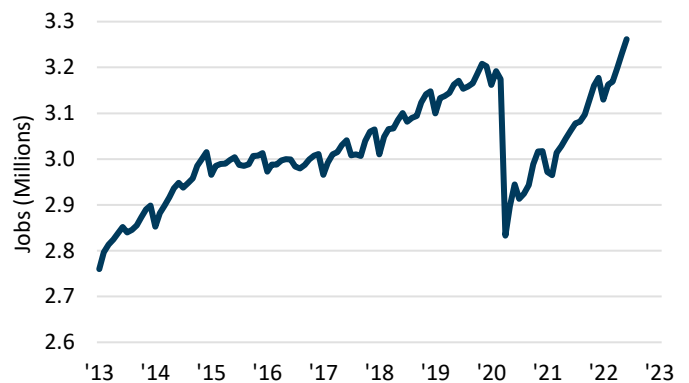
#### TOP TEN YEARS FOR JANUARY - JUNE JOB GROWTH

Year	Jobs Added Jan-Jun	Year	Jobs Added Jan-Jun
'22	84,600	'13	49,100
'81	67,400	'20	44,600
'11	60,300	'97	43,500
'90	55,100	'12	43,000
'06	50,100	'84	42,400

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Partnership databases.

In the aggregate, Houston has recovered all the jobs lost in the pandemic. Nonfarm payroll employment topped 3.2 million in June '22. That's 75,500 above the previous employment record set in November '19.

### METRO HOUSTON EMPLOYMENT



Source: Texas Workforce Commission

The recovery has been uneven, though. Eleven sectors have fully recovered their pandemic losses:<sup>1</sup> administrative support (37,300); arts, entertainment, and recreation (23,700); educational services (12,900); finance and insurance (6,200); government (8,600); health care (47,900); professional, scientific and technical services (16,300); restaurants and bars (111,900); retail (57,400); transportation and warehousing (20,300); and wholesale trade (12,300).

At their current pace of growth, a handful of sectors should recover their remaining losses within the next month or so (jobs needed in parenthesis): real estate and equipment rentals (200); information (700); hotels (2,300); other services (3,400); and construction (5,700)

Only two sectors still struggle: manufacturing (9,100 jobs) and energy (9,400 jobs). The bulk of the manufacturing jobs still to be recouped are in oil field equipment manufacturing. They won't return without a significant increase in drilling activity. As of mid-August, the U.S. rig count had yet to return to its pre-pandemic level.

<sup>1</sup> Jobs added May '20 to June '22 in parenthesis

Though energy companies reported record profits in Q2/22, they are reluctant to significantly expand their payrolls. Instead, they are repurchasing shares, paying dividends, funding alternative energy efforts, and marginally increasing exploration programs.

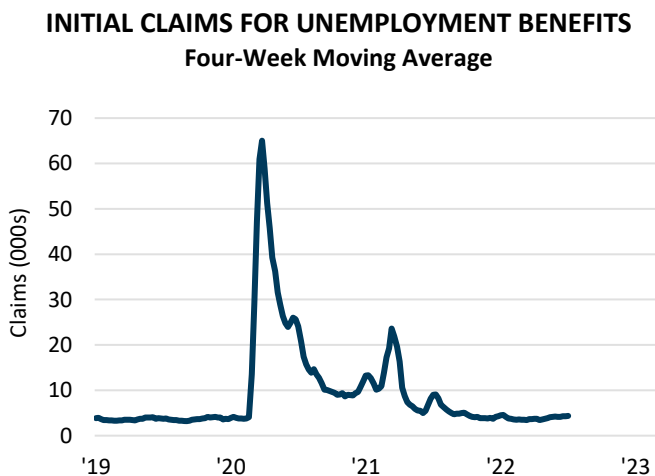
**CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE**

Metro Houston added over 60,000 workers to its laborforce in the first half of this year and nearly 100,000 over the past 12 months. Houstonians who dropped out during the pandemic have re-entered the job market. The economy has also benefitted from the surge in new residents to the region. In June '22, the workforce hit 3,521,124, an all-time high for the region.

Workforce estimates come from the Current Population Survey (CPS), which is based on a survey of households. Payroll data comes from the Current Employment Series (CES), which is based on a survey of employers. The two surveys tend to align on the direction of job growth but often disagree on the magnitude. Data from the most recent CPS suggest Houston has added only 56,680 jobs so far this year, well below CES estimates and the *second* best start to the year on record. The best start according to the CPS was '10 when the region created over 96,000 jobs.

**INITIAL CLAIMS**

Initial claims for unemployment benefits, a proxy for layoffs in the region, trended down through late spring then inched up starting in April. They remain well below pandemic peaks, however, and are only marginally above pre-pandemic levels.



Source: Partnership Calculations based on Texas Workforce Commission data.

Most of the recent layoff announcements have been at the national level, not a response to a local slowdown. Layoffs are concentrated in the tech sector and the digital currency

trading platforms, not a slowdown in the national economy. Almost none of the layoffs impact Houston.

**SELECTED NATIONAL LAYOFF ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**Impacting 250 or More Employees**

7-Eleven	Ford Motor	Oracle	Tesla
Best Buy	GoHealth	Peloton	TomTom
Better.com	Groupon	Redfin	Truepill
BlockFi	JPMorgan	ReMax	Vroom
Coinbase	LoanDepot	Rivian	Walmart

Source: Various media reports

**CONTINUED CLAIMS**

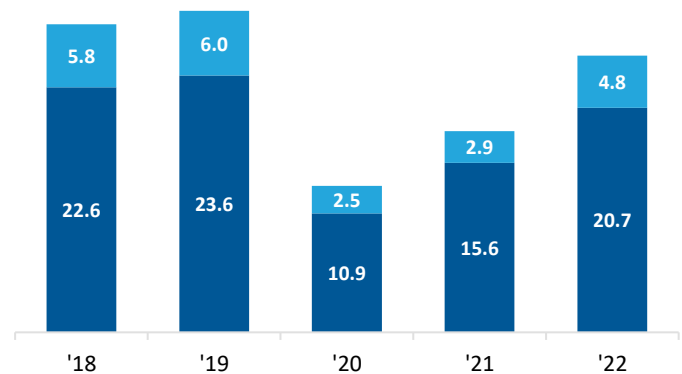
There were 22,122 continued claims for unemployment benefits filed in the Gulf Coast Region the second week of June. That's up from 20,221 in May but an improvement over the 43,092 filed in June of last year. The drop suggests those who have lost jobs had little difficulty finding new ones. Continued claims peaked at 276,116 in June '20.

**AIRPORT TRAFFIC**

Over 25.5 million travelers passed through the Houston Airport System (HAS) the first six months of '21, a substantial improvement over the past two years but still 4.1 million passengers below pre-pandemic levels. Domestic traffic has recovered quicker, down 12.6 percent from pre-pandemic levels, versus international traffic, which is down 19.0 percent.

**HOUSTON AIRPORT SYSTEM TRAFFIC**

**Millions of Passengers, June YTD**



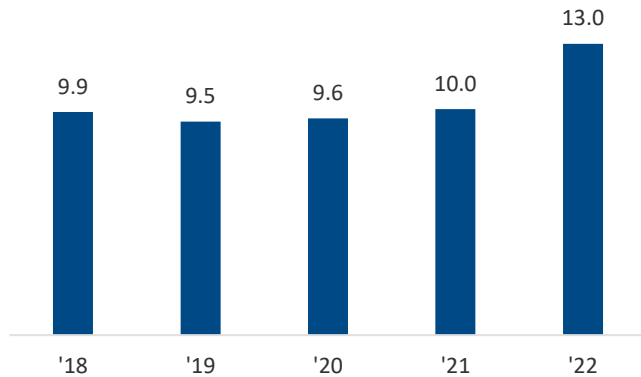
Source: Houston Airport System

Business travel is the laggard. In '21, Morgan Stanley surveyed corporate travel managers and found one in four planned to replace a quarter of typical business travel with virtual meetings in '22. Their predictions proved accurate. The major airlines report corporate sales are 20 percent below pre-pandemic levels.

## CONSTRUCTION

Construction contracts awarded in the metro Houston area totaled \$13.0 billion the first six months of '22, up from \$10.0 billion for the comparable period in '21. Non-residential contracts totaled \$5.2 billion, up 44.0 percent from \$3.6 billion. Residential contracts totaled \$7.7 billion, up 20.4 percent from \$6.4 billion.

**CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARDS**  
June YTD, \$ Billions



Source: Dodge Data & Analytics

Construction activity has improved from the lows of the pandemic. Faced with extreme uncertainty, businesses halted projects underway, suspended those on the drawing boards, and canceled others before they broke ground.

If the current pace holds, over \$24 billion in construction contracts will be awarded this year, which would be the best performance since mid-'15 and the chemical plant construction boom.

## ENERGY - PRICES

'22 opened with West Texas Intermediate (WTI) trading at \$76 on the spot market, well above the \$56 per barrel needed to profitably drill a well (on average) in the U.S. Prices spiked with Russia's invasion of Ukraine, breaching \$100 on March 1. Sanctions on Russia and growing demand kept crude prices elevated well into summer. Crude crossed the \$120 per barrel threshold in early June.

Higher prices led to reduced consumption, though. U.S. production grew, albeit marginally. And traders realized that global crude supplies were less hampered by sanctions on Russia. Prices began to slip in July. By early August, WTI averaged \$94 per barrel, still above the break-even price for drilling a well. Further good news for the industry, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) forecasts WTI trade above \$90 per barrel through the end of the year and average \$89 in '23.

## CLOSING PRICE, SPOT MARKET, WTI



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

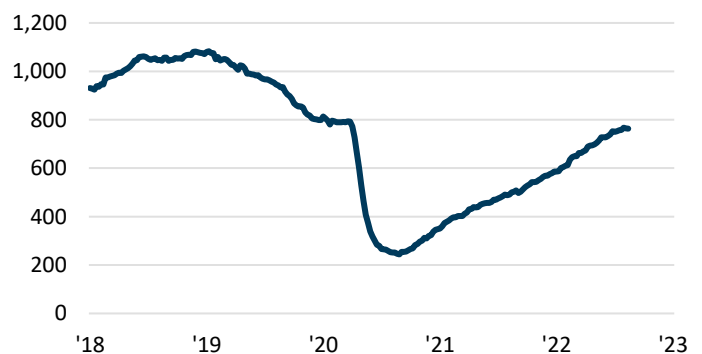
## ENERGY - EXPLORATION

The decline in the U.S. rig count began before the pandemic. The drilling fleet peaked at 1,083 in December '18 as financial markets cut back on lending to the industry. Energy companies, forced to fund their drilling programs from internal cash flows, scaled back their drilling programs. The rig count fell below 800 in early March of '20.

Then COVID hit and the world sank into the deepest recession since the Great Recession. Drillers finished wells already underway but halted work on new wells. The decision made sense; global crude demand fell by over 20 percent in the early days of the pandemic. When the U.S. drilling fleet count finally hit bottom in August of '20, it had lost two-thirds of its rigs.

'22 began with 588 rigs in the field. Over the past six months, the industry has added a dozen rigs in some weeks and lost half a dozen in others. Eighteen months have passed since the oil and gas recovery began, yet the rig count has yet to recover. As of early August, there were 763 working rigs in the U.S., 30 shy of where it stood in early March '20.

## U.S. ACTIVE RIG COUNT

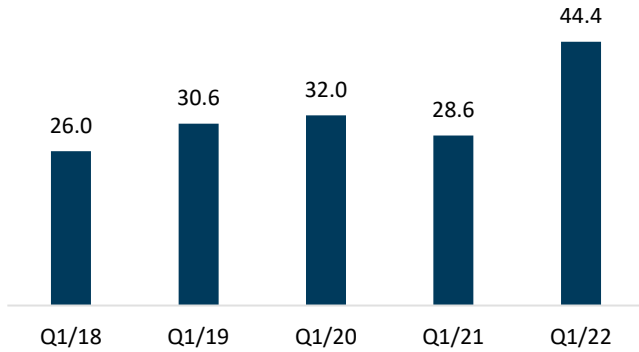


Source: Baker Hughes

## EXPORTS

Metro Houston exports set a record in Q1/22, shipping \$44.2 billion in goods and commodities to overseas markets, a 55.2 percent jump over Q1/21.

**METRO HOUSTON EXPORTS\***  
\$ Billions



\* Origin of Movement Series  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

This reflects data gathered under the U.S. Census Bureau's Origin of Movement (OM) series. The OM data reflects where a good or commodity began its export journey, not the port from where it was shipped. For example, medical equipment manufactured in Houston may be trucked to Los Angeles then loaded onto a ship destined for Asia. Though the export leaves the U.S. via the Los Angeles, it began its export journey in Houston, and the Census recognizes that as a Houston export.

## HOME CONSTRUCTION

The housing construction boom that began in '20 continued through mid-'22. As of June, builders were on pace to start over 42,000 homes this year, well above pre-pandemic levels.

**HOUSTON NEW HOME CONSTRUCTION**

	Annual Closings	Under Construction	Annual Starts	Developed Lots
Q2/18	27,156	11,704	29,062	29,866
Q2/19	29,003	10,828	29,212	28,025
Q2/20	33,127	10,810	32,218	34,284
Q2/21	38,093	17,909	42,490	32,825
Q2/22	38,210	21,179	42,567	44,449

Source: Zonda (formerly MetroStudy)

But escalating home prices, rising interest rates, and sagging consumer confidence have tempered demand. In recent weeks, sales have fallen below builders expectations. Traffic through model homes has dropped off. Buyers have begun to ask about incentives and builders

have begun to offer them. Speculative inventory is growing. Builders have begun discounting prices. And sales teams now must sell and not simply take orders. Most builders have a sufficient backlog to carry them through the fall, but after that the outlook is uncertain.

## HOME SALES

The year started well for the resale market, but sales dipped in April and the decline accelerated as the year progressed.

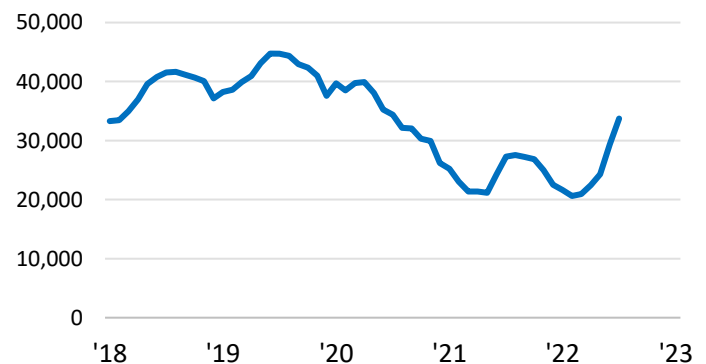
**MONTHLY CLOSINGS, SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES\***

	'22	'21	Difference, '22 v '21	
			#	%
Jan	6,451	6,024	427	7.1
Feb**	7,372	5,997	1,375	22.9
Mar	9,693	9,309	384	4.1
Apr	9,079	9,100	-21	-0.2
May	9,627	9,714	-87	-0.9
Jun	9,728	10,638	-910	-8.6
Jul	8,370	10,083	-1,713	-17.0

\* Primarily resale homes but does include some newly constructed  
\*\* February '21 sales were abnormally low due to Winter Storm Uri  
Source: Houston Association of Realtors

The drop in sales and an increase in new listings has boosted inventory. The 33,711 homes (single-family, duplexes, condos, and townhomes) for sale in the Houston Association of Realtors database in July reflects a 63.5 percent increase since February, the high point this housing cycle.

**ACTIVE LISTINGS, HAR MULTIPLE LISTING SERVICE**



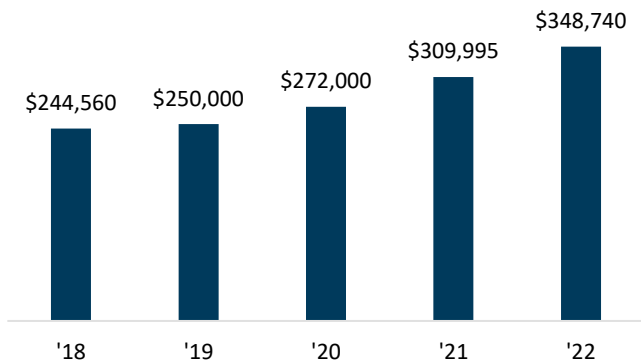
Source: Houston Association of Realtors

Houston now has a 2.5-month supply of single-family homes, up from 2.0 months in June and a low of 1.3 months in March. This metric reflects how long it will take to deplete current inventory based on the prior 12 months of sales activity. July's inventory is at the highest level since August of '20 when it was 2.6 months. The Partnership

considers between 3.5 and 4.5 months to be a balanced market.

Slowing sales and rising inventories have marginally impacted prices. The median price for a home sold through HAR slipped \$6,200 from June to July, but purchasing a new home remains financially out of reach for many families. The median price for a single-family home has jumped \$100,000 over the past five years.

**MEDIAN PURCHASE PRICE, SINGLE-FAMILY HOME**  
Month of July, Metro Houston

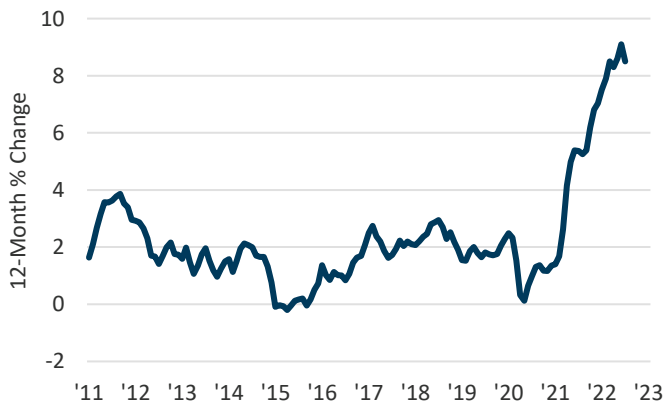


Source: Houston Association of Realtors

**INFLATION**

Inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U), rose 8.5 percent nationwide in the 12 months ending July '22. That's an improvement over June, when the U.S. inflation rate came in at 9.1 percent.

**U.S. INFLATION**



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes a full CPI report for Houston every other month. While the June CPI report showed inflation over a percentage point higher in Houston than the rest of the U.S. (10.2 percent versus 9.1 percent), July happens to be a month in which partial data is released. The July report told a mixed story. Food inflation accelerated, shelter costs increased at the same

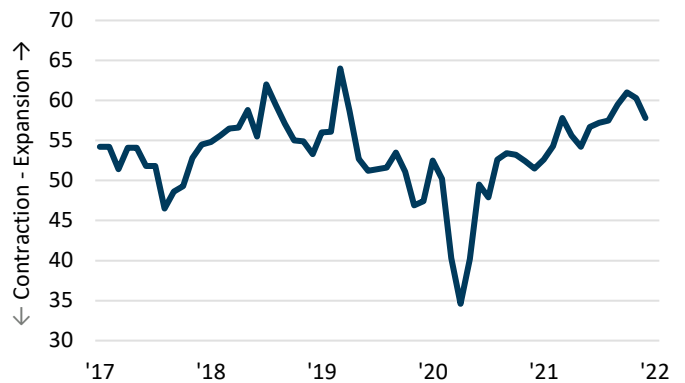
pace as in June, and the costs of energy, both for utilities and transportation, slipped.

**HOUSTON PURCHASING MANAGERS INDEX**

The economy expanded at a robust pace early in the year, but slowed in recent months, according to the Houston Purchasing Managers Index (PMI). The index is based on a survey of firms in the Houston region where the purchasing managers answer questions about sales, employment, production, inventories, and prices.

The PMI registered 59.6 in January, slipping to 55.6 in July. That's still a healthy reading. A PMI over 50 indicates Houston's economy is expanding, below 50 its contracting. The Houston PMI has held above 50 for 24 consecutive months.

**HOUSTON PURCHASING MANAGERS INDEX**



Source: Institute for Supply Management-Houston

Sales/new orders, production, and employment—the three subcomponents of the PMI with the strongest direct correlation to economic growth—rose in July compared to June. Lead times ticked down, but it's unclear whether this signals a softening in demand or that long-standing supply chain issues which delayed deliveries to customers have been resolved.

**HOUSTON PURCHASING MANAGERS INDEX**

Index	July	June	Months > 50
Overall PMI	55.6	55.5	24
Manufacturing PMI	56.3	52.5	20
Services PMI	55.4	56.1	24
Sales/New Orders	55.0	54.8	26
Production	55.1	52.0	26
Employment	56.3	55.3	18
Lead Times	58.3	60.4	28

Source: Institute for Supply Management-Houston

## INDUSTRIAL LEASING

Houston’s industrial market posted the highest net absorption January-to-July on record. The vacancy rate has fallen by 160 basis points over the past 12 months. There’s been no letup in construction or leasing activity. And the current frenetic leasing pace has boosted rates.

### HOUSTON INDUSTRIAL MARKET

	July '22	July '21
Direct Vacancy	5.9%	7.5%
Under Construction SF	22,596,349	16,277,542
Net Absorption YTD	16,321,402	11,950,535
Deliveries YTD	11,221,970	11,772,043
Avg. Asking Rent/Month*	\$0.71	\$0.64
Source: NAI Partners		* Triple net basis

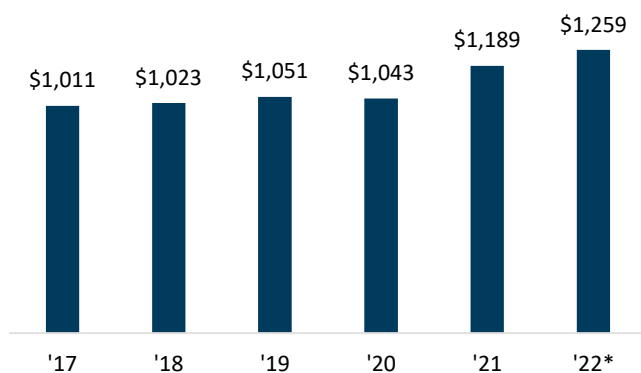
Consumer facing industries continue to drive the market, with third-party logistics and industrial distribution facilities expected to play a greater role in the future.

## MULTIFAMILY

Houston’s once-hot multifamily market has cooled since last year. Through the first six months of '21, the market absorbed 20,646 units, 50 percent more than the market absorbs in a typical year. Through the first six months of '22, the market has absorbed only 4,672 units.

Weaker absorption has impacted rental rates, but only minimally. Last year, rents jumped 14.2 percent. So far this year, rents are up 10.6 percent on an annualized basis. Population growth, job growth, and would-be homeowners priced out of the market continue to drive up rents.

### HOUSTON AVERAGE MONTHLY APARTMENT RENTS



\* As of July '22

Source: Apartment Data Services

The hottest submarkets this year are Alief; Alvin/Angleton/Lake Jackson; Bear Creek/Copperfield/Fairfield; Energy Corridor/CityCentre/Briar Forest; Friendswood/Pearland East; I-10 East/Woodforest/Channelview; Inwood/Hwy 249; Lake Houston/Kingwood;

Memorial/Spring Branch; Pasadena/ Deer Park/La Porte; Tomball/Spring; Westchase; Woodlands/Conroe South. All reported average rent increases of 10 percent or more in the past 12 months.

## OFFICE LEASING

Houston has posted two consecutive quarters of absorption so far this year. The number of prospective tenants touring office space is up 30 percent compared to early '21. The flight to quality continues, with 70 percent of all leasing activity involving clients relocating to new space. Further, construction activity has finally tapered off.

### HOUSTON OFFICE MARKET OVERVIEW

	Q2/22 YTD	Q2/21 YTD
YTD Net Absorption SF	100,622	-1,777,911
Under Construction	788,065	3,102,829
Total Vacancy	25.5%	26.8%
Direct Asking Rent*	\$31.52	\$30.88
Source: JLL		

Depending on how one measures the market, Houston has between 49.1 million or 71.7 million square feet of vacant or available office space. A normal market would have 25.0 to 32.0 million square feet vacant space.

## PORT TRAFFIC

The five ports in the Houston area—Houston, Galveston, Freeport, Texas City, and Bush Intercontinental—handled 123.3 million metric tons of cargo in the first six months of '22, a 13.9 percent jump over the same period in '21. It was valued at over \$146.3 billion, a 53.1 percent jump.

### TRAFFIC THROUGH HOUSTON PORTS, \$ MILLIONS

	May '22 YTD	May '21 YTD	% Change, '21 v '22
Houston	118,481	75,214	57.5
Galveston	3,920	3,251	20.6
Texas City	11,221	8,317	34.9
Freeport	5,518	3,100	78.0
Intercontinental	7,154	5,694	25.6

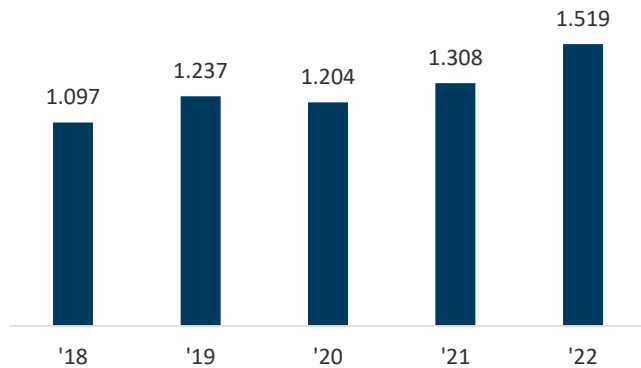
Source: WISERTrade

Tonnage rose in eight of the 10 major commodity groups, with shipments of crude and refined products increasing the most. Mexico overtook China as the Houston’s top trading partner ranked by tonnage, followed by Brazil. China now ranks third. Mexico also overtook China as the nation’s leading trade partner ranked by value. China is now second and Brazil third.

## PORT OF HOUSTON CONTAINER TRAFFIC

The Port of Houston handled 1.5 million loaded containers over the first six months of '22, up 16.2 percent compared to the same period last year. The port is on track to handle over 3.0 million containers this year, which would be a record for Houston.

**PORT OF HOUSTON CONTAINER TRAFFIC**  
Loaded TEUs, Millions, June YTD



Source: Port of Houston Authority

Imports accounted for 61.2 percent of loaded containers processed by the port, exports for 38.8 percent. The top containerized imports by value were industrial machinery, electrical machinery, furniture, autos and auto parts, and plastics. The top five containerized exports by value were industrial machinery, plastics, autos and auto parts, meat, and cotton.

## RETAIL LEASING

Retail remains one of the tightest real estate markets in Houston. Demand for space continues to outstrip supply. Vacancy rates are trending down. And lease rates have ticked up. The demand for retail space is being driven by strong job, population, and income growth, plus a housing boom that supports additional retail development in the suburbs. The momentum built in the first half of '22 is expected to carry the industry through the second half of this year and early into the next.

**HOUSTON RETAIL MARKET OVERVIEW**

	Q2/22	Q2/21
Vacancy (%)	5.4	6.3
Under Construction	4,333,362	3,710,685
Asking Rent/\$ Month (NNN)	19.42	18.65
Net Absorption	1,550,952	1,812,828
Leasing Activity	1,992,569	1,738,540
Deliveries	540,412	1,554,953

Source: NAI Partners

## UNEMPLOYMENT

Houston began the year with an unemployment rate of 5.5 percent. By June, the rate had slipped 4.8 percent. That equates to just over 170,000 residents unemployed and looking for work. In April '20, the depth of the pandemic, there were over 420,000 unemployed and looking for work. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

**METRO HOUSTON UNEMPLOYMENT**



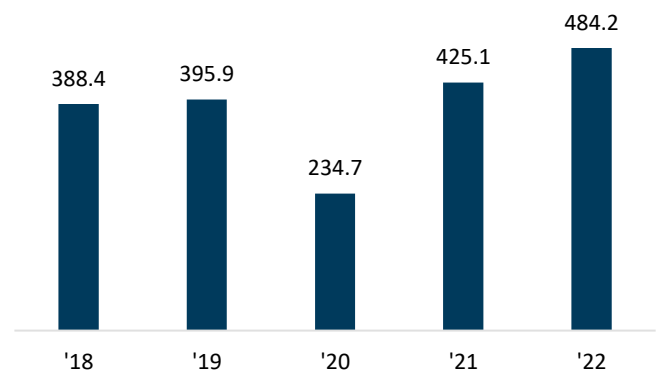
Source: Texas Workforce Commission

Though the Houston rate exceeds the 3.8 percent reported for the nation in June, that's not a cause for alarm. Any rate below 5.0 percent represents a tight labor market. In the 10 years prior to the pandemic, Houston's rate averaged 5.6 percent. In the five years prior, the rate average 4.8 percent.

## SALES TAX COLLECTIONS

Sales and use tax collections year-to-date are up across the state. Collections are outpacing inflation. Most cities in the metro area that collect sales taxes have seen substantial increases year to date. The jump has come from increases in both consumer and business purchases, suggesting that the state and local economies continue to expand.

**SALES TAX COLLECTIONS, MAY YTD**  
12-Most Populous Houston-Area Cities, \$ Millions



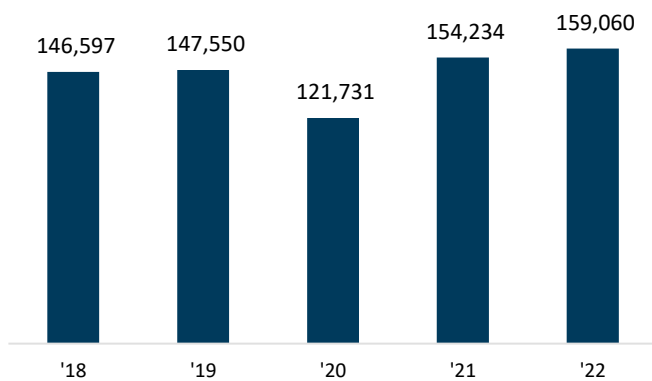
Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

Collections have accelerated in the manufacturing, construction, and mining and logging (*i.e.*, energy) sectors. Collections related to restaurants and services have picked up as well. Sales at furniture, sporting goods, and hobby stores have begun to soften. May '22 collections continue to exceed pre-COVID numbers, but growth has slowed somewhat over the past three months.

### VEHICLE SALES

New car, truck, and SUV sales are up 3.1 percent through the first six months of this year compared to the same period in '21. This is the strongest start to the year since '15 and the waning days of the Fracking Boom.

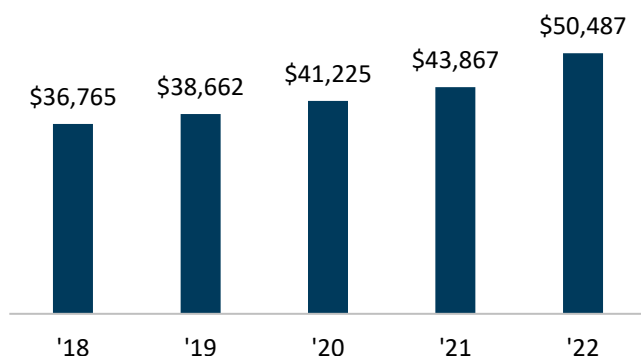
#### JUNE YTD VEHICLE SALES, METRO HOUSTON



Source: TexAuto Facts, published by InfoNation, Inc.

Microchip and parts shortages continue to plague dealers nationwide, however. Inventories remain well below pre-COVID levels. The average price paid for a vehicle sold in June was up 15.1 percent from June '21 and 23.4 percent since June '20.

#### AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE TRUCKS, SUVs, CARS



Source: TexAuto Facts published by InfoNation, Inc.

Trucks and sport utility vehicles (SUVs) continue to dominate the market, accounting for three out of every four vehicles sold. The average price for a truck/SUV sold

in June was \$53,487; the average price for a car was \$42,720.

### SAVE THE DATE

The Partnership offers a series of webinars and presentations throughout the year on local, U.S. and global economic trends. The purpose of these events is to provide members with the most current information available, so they make better informed purchase, hiring, and investment decisions. The Partnership has four economic outlook events planned through the remainder of the year. Please mark your calendars for the following dates:

#### UPCOMING ECONOMY EVENTS

Date	Event
September 14	<a href="#">Houston Economic Update</a>
September 23	<a href="#">Introduction to Houston Facts</a>
October 7	<a href="#">U.S. Economic Outlook</a>
December 86	<a href="#">Regional Economic Outlook</a>

You can register by clicking on the hyperlink of by going to the Events page at [www.Houston.org](http://www.Houston.org). If your firm would like to sponsor one of these events, please reach out to Terry Leibowitz, Events & Programs Director, 713-844-3644 or [tleibowitz@houston.org](mailto:tleibowitz@houston.org)

*Patrick Jankowski and Clara Richardson 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](#).

The Partnership posts updates to the region's key economic indicators throughout the month. If you would like to receive these updates by e-mail click [here](#).

If you would like to receive updates via Twitter, follow the Partnership's Chief Economist, Patrick Jankowski, at [@PNJankowski](https://twitter.com/PNJankowski).

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



## HOUSTON MSA NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

	June 22	May 22	June 21	Change from		% Change from	
				May 22	June 21	May 22	June 21
<b>Total Nonfarm Payroll Jobs</b>	<b>3,164.2</b>	<b>3,162.5</b>	<b>3,013.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>150.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>2,729.7</b>	<b>2,727.9</b>	<b>2,590.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>139.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>Goods Producing</b>	<b>503.9</b>	<b>498.3</b>	<b>481.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Service Providing</b>	<b>2,660.3</b>	<b>2,664.2</b>	<b>2,531.9</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>128.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Private Service Providing</b>	<b>2,225.8</b>	<b>2,229.6</b>	<b>2,108.6</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Mining and Logging	66.8	65.3	60.6	1.5	6.2	2.3	10.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	31.5	31.0	29.4	0.5	2.1	1.6	7.1
Support Activities for Mining	33.0	32.0	29.8	1.0	3.2	3.1	10.7
Construction	218.5	215.3	209.2	3.2	9.3	1.5	4.4
Manufacturing	218.6	217.7	212.1	0.9	6.5	0.4	3.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing	135.5	136.0	128.3	-0.5	7.2	-0.4	5.6
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	83.1	81.7	83.8	1.4	-0.7	1.7	-0.8
Wholesale Trade	165.3	166.5	158.1	-1.2	7.2	-0.7	4.6
Retail Trade	319.2	318.1	299.4	1.1	19.8	0.3	6.6
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	168.9	169.6	160.6	-0.7	8.3	-0.4	5.2
Utilities	17.3	17.2	17.6	0.1	-0.3	0.6	-1.7
Air Transportation	18.8	18.7	17.7	0.1	1.1	0.5	6.2
Truck Transportation	28.3	28.3	26.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	5.6
Pipeline Transportation	12.5	12.4	11.9	0.1	0.6	0.8	5.0
Information	31.4	31.5	27.9	-0.1	3.5	-0.3	12.5
Telecommunications	12.3	12.2	12.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	2.5
Finance & Insurance	110.8	110.4	106.2	0.4	4.6	0.4	4.3
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	60.2	60.5	60.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2
Professional & Business Services	504.4	513.7	493.6	-9.3	10.8	-1.8	2.2
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	244.0	246.2	236.6	-2.2	7.4	-0.9	3.1
Legal Services	29.4	29.6	28.2	-0.2	1.2	-0.7	4.3
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping	27.1	27.1	26.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.3
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	67.4	67.3	64.7	0.1	2.7	0.1	4.2
Computer Systems Design & Related Services	37.9	38.1	35.6	-0.2	2.3	-0.5	6.5
Admin & Support/Waste Mgt & Remediation	217.0	224.1	214.3	-7.1	2.7	-3.2	1.3
Administrative & Support Services	207.6	212.4	203.0	-4.8	4.6	-2.3	2.3
Employment Services	83.9	85.8	80.3	-1.9	3.6	-2.2	4.5
Educational Services	72.6	71.7	62.7	0.9	9.9	1.3	15.8
Health Care & Social Assistance	353.1	353.7	340.3	-0.6	12.8	-0.2	3.8
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	31.4	30.8	27.3	0.6	4.1	1.9	15.0
Accommodation & Food Services	297.2	293.2	264.7	4.0	32.5	1.4	12.3
Other Services	111.3	109.9	107.5	1.4	3.8	1.3	3.5
Government	434.5	434.6	423.3	-0.1	11.2	0.0	2.6
Federal Government	31.8	31.8	30.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.9
State Government	95.7	95.5	92.6	0.2	3.1	0.2	3.3
State Government Educational Services	55.7	55.6	52.9	0.1	2.8	0.2	5.3
Local Government	307.0	307.3	300.1	-0.3	6.9	-0.1	2.3
Local Government Educational Services	215.5	215.8	207.1	-0.3	8.4	-0.1	4.1

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission