

THE ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

HOUSTON



GREATER HOUSTON
PARTNERSHIP
Making Houston Greater.

A publication of the Greater Houston Partnership

Volume 28 Number 3 – March 2019

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SOLID JOB GROWTH IN '18

Metro Houston created 73,300 jobs in '18, according to revised data released in early March by the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC). That's down from TWC's initial estimate of 108,300 jobs for the year. TWC revised employment data for '11, '12, '16 and '17 as well.

HOUSTON JOB GROWTH

Year	Prior Estimate	Revision	Difference
'11	83,100	82,900	-200
'12	118,800	117,500	-1,300
'13	90,000	90,000	0
'14	116,700	116,700	0
'15	-2,500	-2,500	0
'16	-2,200	-2,400	-200
'17	62,900	54,200	-8,700
'18	108,300	73,300	-35,000

Source: Partnership calculations based on Texas Workforce Commission data

The adjustments came from the annual benchmark revisions, a review that TWC starts each fall, culminating with the release of updated employment data in March. The job reports that TWC releases throughout the year are based on a sample of area employers. The revised job counts are based on unemployment insurance premiums paid by employers, and therefore provide a more accurate picture of job growth or losses.

Though growth was less robust than originally reported, '18 proved a good year for the region. The creation of 73,300 new jobs represents a 2.4 percent annual growth rate. Over the previous 20 years, job growth averaged 1.7 percent annually.

The revisions also provide a better understanding of what transpired in Houston last year. Oil and gas continued to recover. Construction hiring, though not as vigorous as previously thought, was still strong. Manufacturing employment grew rapidly, as did the closely linked wholesale trade and trucking sectors. Retailers continued to battle with e-commerce for consumer wallets. The pace of job growth in health care slowed somewhat. Houstonians continued to dine out. And school districts hired more educators to handle burgeoning school enrollments. Here's a more detailed look at the data.

Oil and Gas

Jobs Gained/Lost in '18	
Initial Est.	+4,500
Revised Est.	+3,100

The recovery in oil and gas was not as robust as first indicated. Though daily production grew by 1.8 million barrels, the industry added only 154 rigs to the drilling fleet. Exploration and production lost 800 jobs while oil field services added 4,100. The sector remains 32,400 jobs shy of its December '14 peak. Given how efficient the industry has become at finding and extracting oil and gas, it may never return to previous employment levels in Houston.

Construction

Jobs Gained/Lost in '18	
Initial Est.	+19,400
Revised Est.	+9,000

Though TWC revised construction job growth downward, overall employment at the end of the year, 222,900 jobs, set a record for the region.

The metro area recorded \$19.9 billion in construction starts in '18, the second highest level for construction starts on record. The city of Houston issued \$6.1 billion in building permits, the same volume permitted in '17. While repair work for Hurricane Harvey continues, TWC likely overestimated the number of jobs tied to that work, and thus had to revise employment data down for the year.

Manufacturing

Jobs Gained/Lost in '18	
Initial Est.	+15,600
Revised Est.	+11,600

Manufacturing activity, as measured by the Houston Purchasing Managers Index, remained strong all year. The

PMI averaged 56.6 over the 12 months. Any reading above 50.0 signals growth in Houston's manufacturing sector. The downward revisions came in fabricated metal products and oil field equipment, two sectors linked to weak growth in the rig count. Drilling activity slowed in late '18, reducing the demand for rigs and spare parts. The 10,900 job gains in durable goods manufacturing ranked as the sixth best on record.

Wholesale Trade

Jobs Gained/Lost in '18	
Initial Est.	+4,700
Revised Est.	+6,800

Since late '14, developers have delivered more than 53 million sq. ft. of industrial space, reports NAI Partners. That's

helped expand Houston's role as a global logistics and distribution center. Port Houston handled nearly 2.3 million loaded containers last year, up from 1.5 million five years ago.

TWC likely underestimated the impact the expansion in warehouse space and container traffic had on job growth. The 6,800 jobs added in '18 rank as the fifth largest gain on record. The four best years were during the height of the fracking boom.

Retail Trade

Jobs Gained/Lost in '18	
Initial Est.	+800
Revised Est.	-5,800

Retail job gains, which TWC originally rated as slightly positive, were revised to be significantly negative. That

marks the first time Houston suffered a decline in retail employment in a non-recession year.

Most of the losses came from food and beverage stores, reflecting the competitive nature of Houston's grocery market. Several national retailers—Brookstone, Mattress Firm, Payless, Sears, Teavana and Toys R Us—shuttered local stores in '18. And e-commerce continues to cut into the sales of traditional retailers. A recent study from Pew Research Center found that 79 percent of Americans now regularly shop on the internet, up from 22 percent in '00.

The market has read the signals. Wulfe & Co. expects only 2.5 million square feet of retail space will open in '19, down from 3.3 million in '18 and 4.3 million in '17.

Transportation

Jobs Gained/Lost in '18	
Initial Est.	+8,500
Revised Est.	+7,500

Local transportation reported its third highest gain on record. One-fourth of the gains (2,000

jobs) came in trucking. That aligns with the growth in manufacturing, wholesale and container traffic noted earlier. The Houston-Galveston Customs District, which includes the Ports of Houston, Galveston, Freeport, Texas City and Bush Intercontinental, handled a record 293 million metric tons of cargo last year, further driving demand for transportation workers. Most of the gains occurred in functions associated with transportation services (freight forwarding, warehousing, etc.) and waterborne commerce.

Jobs Gained/Lost in '18	
Initial Est.	-600
Revised Est.	-200

Information

The sector includes print media, broadcast media, software, book, magazine and directory publishing and telecommunications, all sectors dealing with technological upheaval and change in consumer preferences. Though losses were minimal, employment still shrank in '18. The sector has cut jobs in seven of the past 10 years.

Financial Activities

TWC originally reported a gain of 500 jobs in banking but

Jobs Gained/Lost in '18	
Initial Est.	+4,100
Revised Est.	+1,100

revised that to a loss of 400. Banks continue to automate functions, streamline tasks and close branches. Insurance

originally showed a loss of 800 jobs, but revised to a gain of 400.

The revisions also show weaker growth in real estate and rentals and leasing, which includes the rental of furniture, equipment and appliances as well as property transactions. Activity in residential sales and leasing remains near an all-time high. Commercial leasing has picked up. But post-Harvey recovery efforts are winding down, so less construction equipment is being rented. TWC originally estimated 3,500 new jobs for the subsector, but scaled that back to 700. In summary, financial activities created fewer than a third of the jobs originally posted.

Professional and Business Services

Jobs Gained/Lost in '18	
Initial Est.	+28,500
Revised Est.	+14,300

The largest revisions to the jobs data for the region came in professional and business services. Other indicators,

such as the negative absorption of office space, hinted that job growth in this sector was much weaker than first reported.

The administrative services subsector (employment services, landscaping, security guards, back office support) created 12,600 fewer jobs than first reported. The professional, scientific, and technical services subsector did see a healthy increase in architectural and engineering employment, up 5,550 jobs. Growth in design work is often

a precursor to an increase in construction projects or a boost in capital spending in the energy sector.

Health Care and Social Assistance

Jobs Gained/Lost in '18	
Initial Est.	+2,800
Revised Est.	+5,800

Health care grew, but at a pace more like that of the '90s than the current decade. Hospital construction appears to be

slowing and the industry still faces pressure from insurers, patients and the federal government to control costs. Ambulatory health care added 2,700 jobs and hospitals 2,000, with the remainder in social assistance and other health-related services.

Arts, Entertainment, Recreation

Jobs Gained/Lost in '18	
Initial Est.	+2,800
Revised Est.	+1,600

The sector includes amusement parks, arcades, botanical gardens, bowling centers, fitness and sports centers, golf

courses and country clubs, marinas, museums, musical groups, parks, racetracks, spectator sports, theaters and zoos. The original estimate for job growth seemed high, given the region added no major attractions or entertainment venues in '18. The revised 1,600 net jobs gained is more in line with growth throughout the rest of Houston's economy.

Accommodation and Food Services

Jobs Gained/Lost in '18	
Initial Est.	+100
Revised Est.	+6,700

The original estimate for job growth raised eyebrows, especially TWC's report that the restaurant subsector lost jobs

last year. Given population growth, overall improvement in the economy and Houstonians' penchant for dining out, the Partnership expected job growth would be revised upwards significantly. In the benchmark revisions, the restaurant sector swung from a loss of 900 jobs to a gain of 6,400. Accommodations (hotels, motels, inns) added another 1,200 jobs in '18.

Other Services

Jobs Gained/Lost in '18	
Initial Est.	+4,300
Revised Est.	+2,900

Other services includes repair shops, personal care, funeral parlors, dry cleaners and

membership organizations. The sector is dominated by small firms with few employees, making it one of the more difficult sectors to track. That said, the Partnership expected job growth would be scaled back with the benchmark revisions. The original estimate would have been a near-record for the sector and overall economic activity wasn't strong enough to support that level of growth. The revised estimate is more in line with Partnership expectations.

Government

Job Gained/Lost '18	
Initial Est.	+11,100
Revised Est.	+7,900

Sixty-three percent of all government employees in the region work for a school district, community college or

state-funded university. It's not surprising, then, that education accounted for 58 percent of the government sector's job growth. The year ended with 4,200 more jobs in local school districts, 800 fewer in Houston community colleges and universities, and 2,400 more at local, state and federal agencies.

JANUARY EMPLOYMENT

Along with the benchmark revisions, TWC issued employment estimates for January '19. Metro Houston lost 44,400 jobs in the month. The seasonal loss was to be expected. Job losses occur every January without exception due to the conclusion of holiday-related seasonal jobs and adjustments to population estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Historically, Houston loses an average of 43,900 jobs in January, which indicates this year's loss was on par with the long-term average.

KNOWN BY THE COMPANY WE KEEP

Metro Houston ranked among the nation's top metros for new and expanded facilities in '18, according to *Site Selection* magazine, which produced the rankings as part of the annual "Governor's Cup" competition. The Houston region logged 165 announcements, missing third place by one project. The state of Texas, with 608 projects, earned the top spot in the magazine's state rankings.

'18 TOP METROS BY NUMBER OF PROJECTS

Rank	Metro	Projects
1	Chicago	422
2	Dallas-Fort Worth	207
3	Atlanta	166
4	Houston	165
5	Cincinnati	103

Source: Site Selection Magazine

Site Selection's rankings focused on new projects with significant impact, including headquarters, manufacturing plants, R&D operations and logistics sites. Retail, government, school and hospital projects are not included. Projects included in the analyses meet at least one of three criteria: (a) involved a capital investment of at least \$1 million, (b) created at least 20 new jobs or (c) added at least 20,000 sq. ft. of space.

RECORD FOREIGN TONNAGE

The Houston/Galveston Customs District moved 289.2 million metric tons of goods and commodities in '18, a 9.0 percent increase over '17 and a record for the region.

The district handled \$233.3 billion in foreign trade (exports plus imports) in '18, a 21.5 percent increase over '17. The record was set in '12 with \$273.9 billion in trade. That was also a year in which crude, a major commodity shipped through Houston, averaged \$111 per barrel. Last year, crude on the world market averaged \$71 per barrel.

HOUSTON/GALVESTON CUSTOMS DISTRICT

	Value \$ Billions	Metric Tons Millions
'18	233.3	289.2
'17	192.0	265.4
% Change	+21.5	+9.0

Source: WISERTrade from U.S. Census Bureau data

Mexico remained Houston's top trading partner, a spot it's held for 19 of the past 20 years. Despite the uncertainties involving NAFTA negotiations, trade between Houston and Mexico grew 22.7 percent last year.

TOP TRADING PARTNERS – '18*

Houston/Galveston Customs District

Rank	Country	\$ Billions	% of Total
1	Mexico	24.6	10.5
2	China	20.3	8.7
3	Brazil	12.9	5.5
4	Netherlands	10.4	4.4
5	South Korea	10.3	4.4
6	Germany	9.7	4.1
7	Japan	9.5	4.1
8	United Kingdom	7.3	3.1
9	Italy	7.1	3.0
10	India	6.6	2.8
Total Top 10		118.6	50.8
All Others		114.7	49.2
Total Trade		233.3	100.0

* Combined imports and exports

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: WISERTrade from U.S. Census Bureau data

The U.S. trade war with China had an unintended impact. Imports from China grew 15.0 percent, (\$12.7 billion in '18 vs. \$11.0 billion in '17), while Houston's exports to China slipped 2.2 percent (\$7.6 billion in '18 vs. \$8.8 in '17 billion). While exports of crude to China were up, exports of chemicals, plastics and grain sorghum were down.

Ironically, Houston imported slightly more Chinese steel, 60,000 metric tons more, in '18 than it did in '17. This

wasn't the result of stockpiling prior to the enactment of the tariff. Houston imported slightly more steel in the second half of the year than it did in the first.

Columbia, Venezuela and Saudi Arabia fell from the ranks of Houston's top 10 trading partners. They were replaced by the United Kingdom, Italy and India. Saudi fell from the top 10 because the value of its crude imports fell nearly 60 percent. Venezuela crude imports fell 32 percent and Colombia crude exports by 19 percent, yet the overall value of trade with the two rose, but not as much as trade with the countries that replaced them.

Houston's top exports, listed below, accounted for 82 percent of the region's total. Houston's leading imports, also listed below, accounted for 68 percent of the region's total.

TOP COMMODITIES – '18

Houston/Galveston Customs District

Exports	\$ B	Imports	\$ B
Crude, Refined Products	76.4	Crude, Refined Products	28.3
Chemicals & Plastics	23.8	Industrial Machinery	11.8
Industrial Machinery	10.2	Iron & Steel	10.2
Vehicles	4.7	Vehicles	6.0
Electric Machinery	3.3	Chemicals & Plastics	6.9
Top 5	115.0	Top 5	63.2
All Others	25.5	All Others	29.5
Total	140.5	Total	92.7

Source: WISERTrade from U.S. Census Bureau data

Houston ranked first in tonnage and seventh in value among U.S. customs districts in '18. Houston and New Orleans have been the busiest districts for decades, with Houston holding the top spot in seven of the past 10 years.

BUSIEST U.S. CUSTOMS DISTRICTS – '18

Rank	Value		Metric Tons	
	District	\$ Billions	District	Millions
1	Los Angeles	456.2	Houston	289.2
2	New York	392.9	New Orleans	281.5
3	Laredo	326.9	Los Angeles	121.6
4	Detroit	268.5	Port Arthur	89.6
5	Chicago	252.1	New York	80.5
6	New Orleans	238.0	Norfolk	60.7
7	Houston	233.3	San Francisco	60.0
8	Savannah	173.2	Philadelphia	53.4
9	Seattle	155.0	Columbia-Snake	52.4
10	Cleveland	153.0	Mobile	50.6

Source: WISERTrade from U.S. Census Bureau data

SNAPSHOT – KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Building Permits — City of Houston building permits totaled \$621.4 million in Jan '19, up 65.1 percent from \$376.4 million in Jan '18, according to the city's Public Works Department. Commercial permit values increased 67.8 percent to \$290.4 million and residential permit values increased 62.7 percent to \$330.9 million.



Business-Cycle Index — Growth in the Houston Business-Cycle Index slowed to 1.9 percent for the three months ending in December, as weaker end-of-year job growth and an uptick in the unemployment rate weighed on the index.



Construction — Construction starts in Houston totaled \$1.6 billion in January, a 2.9 percent decrease from \$1.7 billion in Jan '18, according to Dodge Data & Analytics. Residential construction activity decreased 39.3 percent from last January, while nonresidential activity increased 64.8 percent. Dodge did not report what caused the respective decrease and increase in construction activity.



Crude Oil — The closing spot price for a barrel of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) averaged \$56.12 per barrel in the first week of March '19, down 9.6 percent from the same period last year, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration. During the last 12 weeks, the WTI averaged \$51.69, a 16.3 percent decrease from \$61.74 for the same span a year before.



Home Sales — Area realtors sold 4,100 single-family homes in Jan '19, down 8.1 percent from the same month in '18 and the slowest start to a year since '16, according to the Houston Association of Realtors (HAR). The dip brought the 12-month moving total down to 81,851 single-family homes, its lowest since July '18.



Inflation — The energy index fell 1.9 percent, the shelter index rose 2.1 percent and grocery prices ticked up 2.3 percent since last January.



Natural Gas — Natural gas prices averaged \$2.91 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) in the first week of March '19, up 10.2 percent from \$2.64 for the same period in '18. The spot price forecast for '19 is \$3.11 per MMBtu.



Purchasing Managers Index — The Houston Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), a short-term leading indicator for regional production, registered 56.1 in February, up marginally from 56.0 in January. Readings above 45 signal overall economic expansion in Houston over the next three to four months. Readings above 50 signal expansion in the manufacturing sector. The region's PMI has signaled overall economic expansion for 31 consecutive months and manufacturing activity for 18 consecutive months.



Rig Count — Baker Hughes reports 1,027 drilling rigs were working in the U.S. during the first week of March. That's up 43 rigs, or 4.4 percent, from the same week in March last year. However, the rig count has trended downward over the last three months.



Vehicle Sales — Vehicle sales in Houston started strong in the new year. Dealers sold 34,054 new vehicles in Jan '19, an increase of 16.9 percent from Jan '18, according to *TexAuto Facts*, published by InfoNation, Inc. of Sugar Land. Truck/SUV and auto sales increased, 17.6 percent and 15.0 percent, respectively, from Jan '18 to Jan '19. This increase bucks the trend for January, when sales are typically weak.

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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](#).

HOUSTON ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	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	Feb '19	1,048	969	8.2	1,056 *	953 *	10.8
Spot Crude Oil Price (\$/bbl, West Texas Intermediate)	Feb '19	54.45	62.59	-13.0	52.55 *	62.99 *	-16.6
Spot Natural Gas (\$/MMBtu, Henry Hub)	Feb '19	2.71	2.80	-3.2	2.92 *	3.46 *	-15.6
UTILITIES AND PRODUCTION							
Houston Purchasing Managers Index	Feb '19	56.1	55.6	0.9	56.1 *	55.2 *	1.6
Nonresidential Electric Current Sales (Mwh, CNP Service Area)	Jan '19	4,771,721	4,617,493	3.3	4,771,721	4,617,493	3.3
CONSTRUCTION							
Building Permits (\$, City of Houston)	Jan '19	621,368,182	376,447,377	65.1	621,368,182	376,447,377	65.1
Nonresidential	Jan '19	290,447,807	173,050,639	67.8	290,447,807	173,050,639	67.8
New Nonresidential	Jan '19	84,794,339	40,303,274	110.4	84,794,339	40,303,274	110.4
Nonresidential Additions/Alterations/Conversions	Jan '19	205,653,468	132,747,365	54.9	205,653,468	132,747,365	54.9
Residential	Jan '19	330,920,375	203,396,738	62.7	330,920,375	203,396,738	62.7
New Residential	Jan '19	283,940,616	144,417,082	96.6	283,940,616	144,417,082	96.6
Residential Additions/Alterations/Conversions	Jan '19	46,979,759	58,979,656	-20.3	46,979,759	58,979,656	-20.3
Multiple Listing Service (MLS) Activity							
Property Sales	Jan '19	5,011	5,468	-8.4	5,011	5,468	-8.4
Median Sales Price - SF Detached	Jan '19	222,000	218,950	1.4	222,000 *	218,950 *	1.4
Active Listings	Jan '19	38,872	33,295	16.8	38,872 *	33,295 *	16.8
EMPLOYMENT (Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land MSA)							
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	Jan '19	3,093,300	3,009,500	2.8	3,093,300 *	3,009,500 *	2.8
Goods Producing (Natural Resources/Mining/Const/Mfg)	Jan '19	534,200	508,900	5.0	534,200 *	508,900 *	5.0
Service Providing	Jan '19	2,559,100	2,500,600	2.3	2,559,100 *	2,500,600 *	2.3
Unemployment Rate (%) - Not Seasonally Adjusted							
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA	Jan '19	4.5	4.9		4.5 *	4.9 *	
Texas	Jan '19	4.2	4.3		4.2 *	4.3 *	
U.S.	Jan '19	4.4	4.5		4.4 *	4.5 *	
TRANSPORTATION							
Port of Houston Authority Shipments (Short Tons)	Dec '18	3,680,232	3,634,228	1.3	46,678,510	44,135,139	5.8
Air Passengers (Houston Airport System)	Dec '18	5,050,836	4,895,293	3.2	58,284,008	54,167,862	7.6
Domestic Passengers	Dec '18	4,002,083	3,899,848	2.6	46,520,710	42,932,341	8.4
International Passengers	Dec '18	1,048,753	995,445	5.4	11,763,298	11,235,521	4.7
Air Freight (metric tons)	Dec '18	44,680	42,162	6.0	516,129	437,692	17.9
CONSUMERS							
New Car and Truck Sales (Units, Houston MSA)	Jan '19	34,054	29,134	16.9	34,054	29,134	16.9
Cars	Jan '19	9,469	8,234	15.0	9,469	8,234	15.0
Trucks, SUVs and Commercial	Jan '19	24,585	20,900	17.6	24,585	20,900	17.6
Total Retail Sales (\$000,000, Houston MSA, NAICS Basis)	Q2/18	30,304	28,544	6.2	59,620	55,595	7.2
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers ('82-'84=100)							
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria CMSA	Dec '18	226.557	221.568	2.3	226.134 *	220.800 *	2.4
United States	Jan '19	251.712	247.867	1.6	251.712 *	247.867 *	1.6
Hotel Performance (Houston MSA)							
Occupancy (%)	Q4/18	58.5	72.5		63.2 *	66.6 *	
Average Room Rate (\$)	Q4/18	102.26	110.08	-7.1	105.26 *	108.05 *	-2.6
Revenue Per Available Room (\$)	Q4/18	59.82	79.87	-25.1	66.70 *	71.97 *	-7.3
SOURCES							
Aviation	City of Houston Department of Aviation						
Building Construction Contracts	Dodge Data & Analytics						
Car and Truck Sales	TexAuto Facts Report, InfoNation, Inc., Sugar Land TX						
City of Houston Building Permits	Public Works & Engineering Planning & Development, City of Houston						
Consumer Price Index	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics						
Electricity	CenterPoint Energy						
Employment, Unemployment	Texas Workforce Commission						
Hotels	CBRE						
Houston Purchasing Managers Index	Institute for Supply Management-Houston						
MLS Data	Houston Association of Realtors®						
Port Shipments	Port of Houston Authority						
Retail Sales	Texas Comptroller's Office						
Rig Count	Baker Hughes Incorporated						

HOUSTON MSA NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

			Change from		% Change from		
	Jan '19	Dec '18	Jan '18	Dec '18	Jan '18	Dec '18	Jan '18
Total Nonfarm Payroll Jobs	3,093.3	3,137.7	3,009.5	-44.4	83.8	-1.4	2.8
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>2,681.3</i>	<i>2,715.6</i>	<i>2,605.1</i>	<i>-34.3</i>	<i>76.2</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>
<i>Goods Producing</i>	<i>534.2</i>	<i>539.7</i>	<i>508.9</i>	<i>-5.5</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>5.0</i>
<i>Service Providing</i>	<i>2,559.1</i>	<i>2,598.0</i>	<i>2,500.6</i>	<i>-38.9</i>	<i>58.5</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>
<i>Private Service Providing</i>	<i>2,147.1</i>	<i>2,175.9</i>	<i>2,096.2</i>	<i>-28.8</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Mining and Logging	80.6	81.0	77.1	-0.4	3.5	-0.5	4.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	36.3	36.7	36.6	-0.4	-0.3	-1.1	-0.8
Support Activities for Mining	43.3	43.2	39.3	0.1	4.0	0.2	10.2
Construction	218.4	222.9	209.9	-4.5	8.5	-2.0	4.0
Manufacturing	235.2	235.8	221.9	-0.6	13.3	-0.3	6.0
Durable Goods Manufacturing	151.9	151.4	139.4	0.5	12.5	0.3	9.0
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	83.3	84.4	82.5	-1.1	0.8	-1.3	1.0
Wholesale Trade	170.9	172.6	164.6	-1.7	6.3	-1.0	3.8
Retail Trade	305.9	314.6	310.0	-8.7	-4.1	-2.8	-1.3
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	153.5	157.5	144.6	-4.0	8.9	-2.5	6.2
Utilities	17.0	17.0	16.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.8
Air Transportation	19.7	19.7	20.2	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-2.5
Truck Transportation	28.1	28.2	26.2	-0.1	1.9	-0.4	7.3
Pipeline Transportation	11.1	11.1	11.5	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-3.5
Information	31.1	31.8	31.7	-0.7	-0.6	-2.2	-1.9
Telecommunications	13.3	13.4	13.8	-0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-3.6
Finance & Insurance	103.1	103.2	101.9	-0.1	1.2	-0.1	1.2
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	61.3	60.9	59.8	0.4	1.5	0.7	2.5
Professional & Business Services	496.9	500.5	480.6	-3.6	16.3	-0.7	3.4
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	231.9	231.5	224.4	0.4	7.5	0.2	3.3
Legal Services	25.9	26.3	25.1	-0.4	0.8	-1.5	3.2
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping	28.2	26.3	28.0	1.9	0.2	7.2	0.7
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	70.2	71.5	66.3	-1.3	3.9	-1.8	5.9
Computer Systems Design & Related Services	33.0	33.5	31.9	-0.5	1.1	-1.5	3.4
Admin & Support/Waste Mgt & Remediation	217.8	221.7	210.4	-3.9	7.4	-1.8	3.5
Administrative & Support Services	206.4	209.7	199.2	-3.3	7.2	-1.6	3.6
Employment Services	77.9	82.3	78.7	-4.4	-0.8	-5.3	-1.0
Educational Services	60.7	62.0	59.1	-1.3	1.6	-2.1	2.7
Health Care & Social Assistance	334.4	336.6	325.6	-2.2	8.8	-0.7	2.7
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	31.8	33.8	31.7	-2.0	0.1	-5.9	0.3
Accommodation & Food Services	285.9	289.7	279.0	-3.8	6.9	-1.3	2.5
Other Services	111.6	112.7	107.6	-1.1	4.0	-1.0	3.7
Government	412.0	422.1	404.4	-10.1	7.6	-2.4	1.9
Federal Government	29.1	29.9	29.1	-0.8	0.0	-2.7	0.0
State Government	86.9	86.8	85.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.2
State Government Educational Services	51.0	50.9	51.1	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.2
Local Government	296.0	305.4	289.4	-9.4	6.6	-3.1	2.3
Local Government Educational Services	206.8	215.3	199.9	-8.5	6.9	-3.9	3.5

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission