

THE ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

HOUSTON



GREATER HOUSTON
PARTNERSHIP.

Making Houston Greater.

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On May 2, the Greater Houston Partnership released its '24 Global Houston report. The full report can be found at the Partnership's [website](#). A summary of the document follows. Note: The newsletter includes updates to data not available at the time the original publication was sent to the printer.

GLOBAL HOUSTON

The outlook for global growth continues to improve. In April, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecast the world's economy would grow 3.2 percent in '24, up from 2.9 percent in its October forecast. The World Trade Organization (WTO) expects merchandise trade to grow 3.3 percent this year, up from 0.8 percent last year. Both forecasts bode well for Houston since the region is closely tied to the global economy. For example:

- More than 12,000 Houston-based companies export goods and services to markets overseas.
- The Houston/Galveston Customs District routinely handles more foreign tonnage than any other U.S. customs district.
- Over 1,700 foreign-owned firms have offices, factories, warehouses, or service centers in Houston.
- 139 Houston-based firms operate over 3,100 subsidiaries in over 100 foreign countries.
- Over 1.7 million Houston residents, nearly one in every four, were born outside the U.S.
- 17 foreign banks, 39 foreign chambers of commerce and trade associations, and 15 trade and commercial offices promote trade and investment in the region.
- 88 foreign governments have career or honorary consular offices in Houston.

Now, a closer look at Houston's global trade ties.

Houston Exports

Houston led the nation in exports in '23, shipping \$175.5 billion in goods and commodities abroad. New York ranked second, Chicago third. Houston has ranked as the nation's top exporting metro in 11 out of the past 12 years. The exception was in '16 when OPEC flooded the market with crude and oil traded under \$50 per barrel most of the year. There wasn't much demand back then for oil field services and equipment, one of Houston's major exports.

Rank	Metro	\$ Billions
1	Houston	175.5
2	New York	106.2
3	Los Angeles	59.6
4	Chicago	57.7
5	Dallas-Fort Worth	51.9
6	New Orleans	50.0
7	Detroit	45.6
8	Miami	44.3
9	Seattle	36.3
10	El Paso	35.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; U.S. Exports by Metropolitan Area

The data comes from the U.S. Census Bureau's origin of movement (OM) series, which tracks goods based on the metro from which they began their export journey. For example, a medical device may be manufactured in Houston, then flown to New York where it's transferred onto a plane destined for Europe. Though the export leaves the U.S. via New York, it began its export journey in Houston. Census considers that as a Houston export.

According to IMPLAN, an economic model the Partnership uses to measure the benefit of relocations, special events, and new programs on the local economy, goods exports supported over 371,000 jobs (direct, indirect and induced) in Houston in '22, provided over \$49 billion in wages, salaries, and other income, and accounted for \$136 billion (19.6 percent) of the region's \$698 billion gross domestic product (GDP).

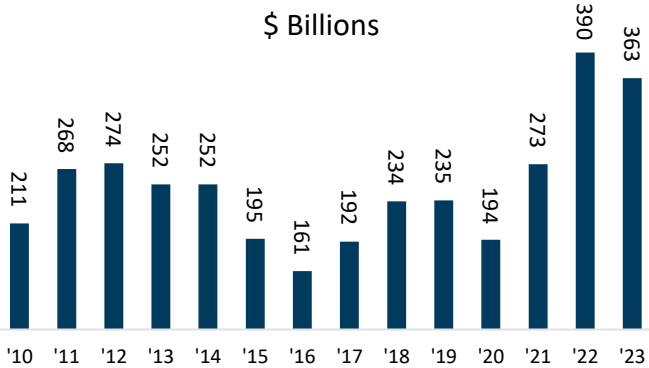
Data on the volume of services (engineering, medical, travel, transportation, etc.) that Houston exports is

unavailable. However, the International Trade Administration (ITA) estimates that exports support between 0.3 and 11.2 percent of all service jobs in the U.S., depending on the industry. Applying those percentages to local employment by sector suggests another 130,000 Houston jobs depend on service exports. There’s likely double counting in the IMPLAN and the ITA analysis, but even so, the export of goods and services likely supports over 400,000 jobs in the region.

Customs District Traffic

The Houston/Galveston Customs District set a tonnage record in '23. The eight ports that comprise the district handled over 404.7 million metric tons of goods and commodities, a 6.4 percent rise over '21. Those shipments were valued at \$360.6 billion, down 6.9 percent from '23. The dip in value reflects a drop in crude, chemical, and refined product prices from the previous year.

TRADE, HOUSTON/GALVESTON CUSTOMS DISTRICT



Source: WISERTrade

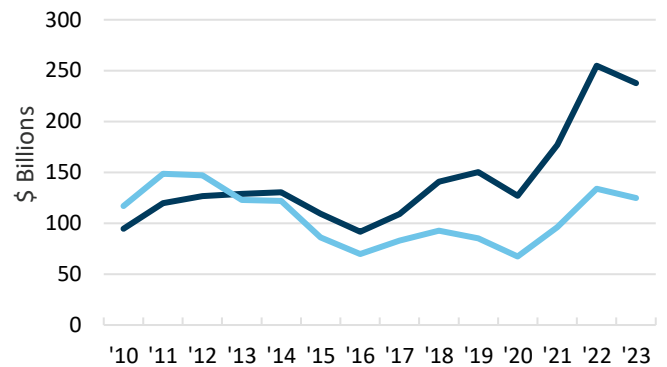
Customs district data differs from the origin of movement (OM) data in that district data reflects what passes through a region, which doesn’t necessarily correspond with where an item was manufactured or produced. However, for Houston, customs district exports align with the region’s industrial base.

In '23, the Houston/Galveston district exported \$1.0 billion or more of aircraft parts, aluminum articles, beer, wines and spirits, cereal grains, crude and refined products, electrical machinery industrial machinery, inorganic chemicals, iron and steel, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals, plastics, rubber, instruments and measuring devices, and vehicles. The region’s imported many of the same items it imported plus apparel, copper, home furnishings, perfumes and essential oils, toys and games, and wood.

Exports via the Houston/Galveston district consistently exceed imports. They accounted for 66.1 percent of all

cargo value handled by the district in '23. By comparison, exports accounted for 17.9 percent of the Los Angeles district’s exports, 19.7 percent of New York’s, and 28.8 percent of Savannah’s.

HOUSTON/GALVESTON CUSTOMS DISTRICT TRADE



Source: WISERTrade

The district exported \$1.0 billion or more to 41 countries in '23. Those countries were Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, U.A.E., and United Kingdom.

Among Houston’s 20 largest trading partners, which account for 75.0 percent of the region’s trade, the IMF forecasts economic growth to accelerate in 11 countries, to hold steady in three, and to dip marginally in six. None of Houston’s major trading partners are expected to slip into recession this year or next.

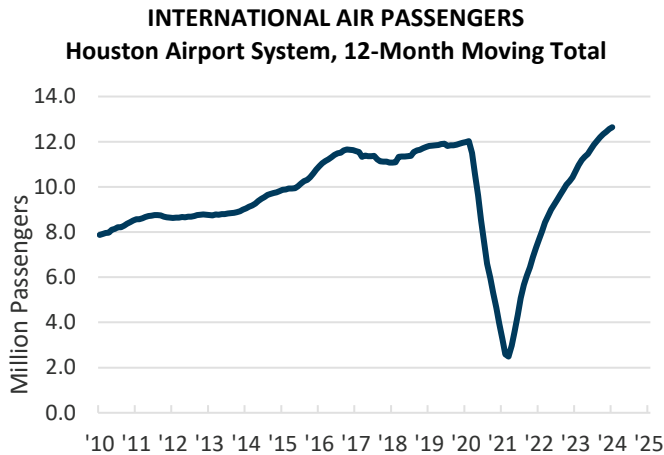
**PROJECTED GDP GROWTH RATES
Houston's Top 20 Export Destinations**

Trading Partner	Percent		Trading Partner	Percent	
	'24	'25		'24	'25
Belgium	1.2	1.2	Japan	0.9	1.0
Brazil	2.2	2.1	South Korea	2.3	2.3
Canada	1.2	2.3	Mexico	2.4	1.4
Chile	2.0	2.5	Netherlands	0.6	1.3
China	4.4	4.1	Peru	2.5	2.7
Colombia	1.1	2.5	Saudi Arabia	2.6	6.0
France	0.7	1.4	Singapore	2.1	2.3
Germany	2.0	1.3	Spain	1.9	2.1
India	6.8	6.5	Taiwan	3.1	2.7
Italy	0.7	0.7	United Kingdom	0.5	1.5

Source: International Monetary Fund

International Air Travel

International air travel finally surpassed pre-COVID levels in '23. The 12.6 million international passengers handled last year marked a 5.0 percent increase over '19.



Source: Houston Airport System

The recovery has been unequal, though. Passenger traffic between Houston, Mexico, the Middle East, and Pacific destinations exceeds pre-COVID levels, while traffic to Asia, Canada, the Caribbean, Latin America, and Europe has yet to fully recover. Bush Intercontinental Airport ranked ninth among U.S. airports for international passenger traffic in '22 (the latest year for which comparison data is available). Hobby Airport, which handles less than 10 percent of Houston’s international traffic, was not ranked.

The Houston Airport System (HAS) offers over 900 international departures per week. Direct air service is available to 69 destinations in Asia, Australia, Canada, the Caribbean, Central America, Europe, Mexico, the Middle East, and South America. Strong international air connections are important to Houston because it facilitates trade, increases access to capital, facilitates the transfer of knowledge, encourages cultural exchanges, boosts tourism, and supports foreign direct investment in the region.

International travel should increase as major renovations near completion at the Mickey Leeland International Terminal. The \$1.4 billion project includes a major overall of the concourse, passenger areas, ticketing areas, baggage handling, baggage inspection, passenger drop-off and pick-up, parking, and supporting infrastructure.

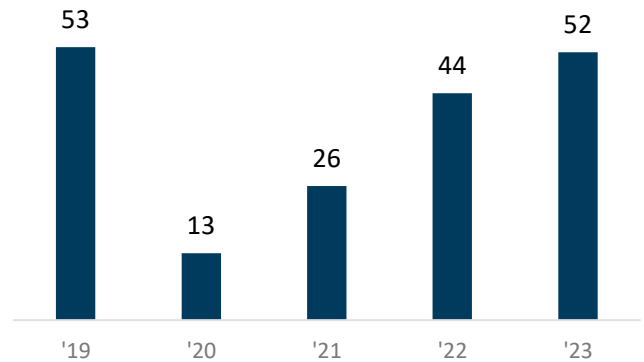
Through March of '24, international passenger traffic was up 9.4 percent over the same period last year. That puts the Houston Airport System on pace to handle well over 13 million international passengers this year.

Foreign Direct Investment

Foreign direct investment (FDI) in Houston is important for several reasons. It injects new capital into the region, expands the manufacturing capacity, absorbs office and industrial space, creates new job opportunities, facilitates the exchange of ideas and technology, leads to increased exports, brings new talent to the region, and adds to the property tax base.

The Partnership has identified 52 foreign-owned companies that announced in '23 they plan to relocate, expand, or start operations in Houston in the near future. That’s an improvement over '22 with 44 projects and '21 with 33.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS
Metro Houston area



Source: Partnership New Business Announcements database

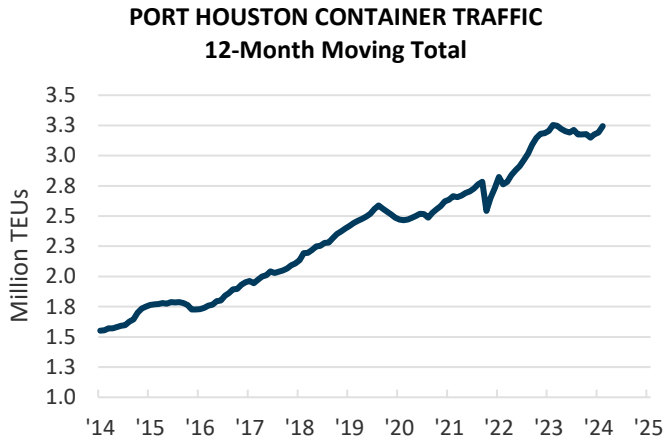
A list of foreign-owned companies with significant investments in Houston reads like a Who’s Who of local industry: ABB (Switzerland), Air Liquide (France), Aker (Norway), Bayer (Germany), Braskem (Brazil), CEMEX (Mexico), JSW Steel (India), Maersk (Denmark), PDVSA (Venezuela), Shell (Great Britain/Netherlands), Mitsubishi (Japan), and WorleyParsons (Australia).

Since '09, more than 500 foreign-owned firms have announced over 750 projects in metro Houston, according to the Partnership’s New Business Announcements database. The parent companies are from 38 countries. Those 700+ projects stretch across 65 industries and represent \$38.8 billion in capital investments. That’s likely an underestimate since many firms did not disclose the value of their investments.

FDI in Houston continues to grow. As of April '24, there were 116 international leads (companies considering Houston for a relocation or expansion) in the Partnership’s project database. That’s up from 102 for the comparable time in '22 and 52 for the comparable time in '21.

Container Traffic

Houston is the nation’s fifth busiest container port, behind Los Angeles, New York/New Jersey, Long Beach, and Savannah. The port handles over 73 percent of all container traffic on the U.S. Gulf Coast. In ’23, Houston fell just short of the record set in ’22. The Barbour’s Cut and Bayport facilities handled 3,175,543 TEUs (twenty-foot-equivalent units), about 10,000 fewer than in ’22.



Source: Port Houston

Like the ports of Los Angeles, New York, Long Beach, and Savannah, most of Houston’s container traffic is import-oriented. In ’23, 56.3 percent of all TEUs handled by Houston were imports, up from 41.2 percent 10 years ago.

The region’s container traffic reflects its industrial base. Chemicals, electrical and industrial machinery, plastics, and rubber account for two-thirds of all container exports. In addition to machinery, chemicals, and plastics, the port received a significant volume of apparel, beverages, coffee, food, footwear, home furnishings, meat, seafood, and toys via container last year. Traffic has picked up in recent months, with Houston handling 890,000 TEUs in Q1/24, a 14.8 percent increase over Q1/22.

Immigration

Nearly one in four Houstonians, over 1.7 million residents, was born outside the United States. The region has the fourth largest foreign-born population in the U.S. after New York, Los Angeles, and Miami. Among metro Houston’s foreign-born, 44.1 percent are naturalized (i.e., U.S. citizens). That’s up from 35.4 percent 10 years ago.

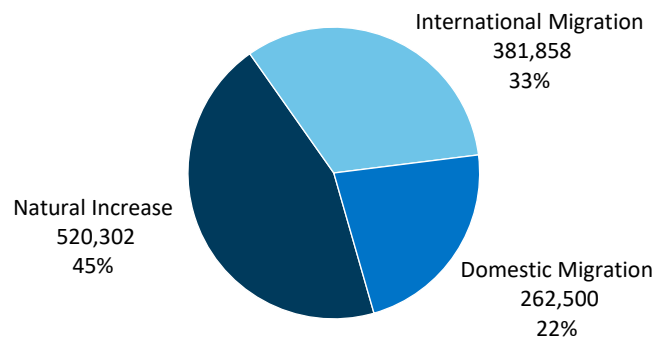
International migration is important for many reasons:

- *Immigrants are risk-takers.* They left their homes and their families to start new lives in a different country. Risk-taking begets innovation, which generates new ideas, new technologies, and new growth opportunities.

- *Immigrants are entrepreneurial.* They are twice as likely to start a business as native-born citizens, according to the Small Business Administration (SBA).
- *Immigrants maintain ties to their homeland,* facilitating the flow of trade.
- *A large expat and immigrant community is important to foreign corporations seeking to open offices here.* They need to know that other companies have succeeded in Houston and that their workers assigned to Houston will feel comfortable living here.
- *Growth in an immigrant community tends to be self-reinforcing.* A foreign national is more likely to relocate to a city with a large population of his countrymen.
- *A growing immigrant community reflects certain dynamism in the local economy.* It’s rare that immigrants would move to a metro whose economy is dying and offers limited job opportunities. That’s why they left their home in the first place.

Houston ranked fourth, behind New York, Miami, and Los Angeles in international migration last year. The 52,500 migrants accounted for 37.6 percent of Houston’s population growth, well above the 39,600 new residents from domestic migration. During the past ten years, over 380,000 people have relocated to Houston from abroad.

METRO HOUSTON POPULATION GAINS, ‘14 – ‘23



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

If not for international migration, the region would be much smaller. Immigration has contributed 381,000 new residents, about 32.8 percent of the region’s population growth since ’14. Furthermore, international migration has been more consistent than domestic migration. Domestic migration surged in ’14 and ’15 as the economy boomed. It turned negative in ’17 and ’18 as more people left Houston than moved here from other parts of the U.S. In contrast, international migration has remained positive. Domestic migration only returned to normal levels in ’22.

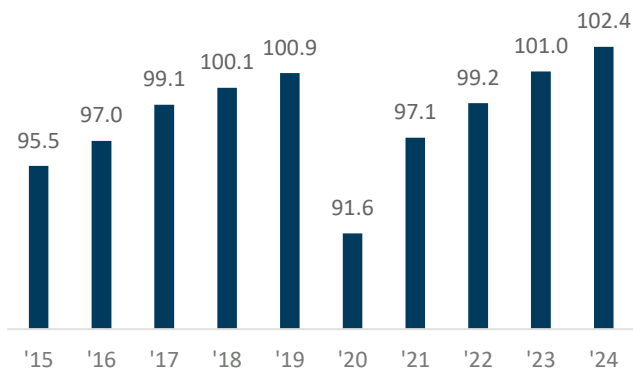
Immigrants' Contribution to Growth

Houston's GDP grew from \$470.3 billion in '17 to \$633.2 billion in '22, a \$162.5 billion increase, according to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Foreign-born workers accounted for a large share of that increase. How much? They accounted for 27.1 percent of the increase in Houston's workforce over the period, which suggests a little over one-fourth of the increase in GDP, about \$26.0 billion, was due to foreign-born residents entering the local workforce.

Energy

Global oil demand set a record in '23, averaging 101.0 million barrels per day (b/d), according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration. That's up 1.8 million barrels b/d from '22. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) forecasts global consumption to average 102.4 million b/d this year and 103.8 million in '25.

GLOBAL CRUDE CONSUMPTION
Million Barrels Per Day, Average



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

Stronger demand has not driven up oil prices. Brent crude, the global oil benchmark, traded between \$75 and \$90 per barrel most of '23. West Texas Intermediate, the U.S. benchmark for light, sweet crude, traded between \$70 and \$85. Despite the projected increase in demand, EIA expects Brent and WTI to average \$87 and \$82 per barrel, respectively, this year.

Prices have held stable because the world still has excess production capacity. The members of OPEC have agreed to several production cuts (the most recent occurring on March 4, 2024) to help stabilize the market. Three weeks after OPEC's announcement, the price of Brent remained flat and WTI ticked up \$3 a barrel.

Any increase in prices would not necessarily lead to an increase in U.S. drilling activity or a surge in hiring, office leasing, and consumer spending in Houston. The U.S. set a

record for oil production in '23, with output topping 13.3 million barrels per day in December '23, up from 12.1 million barrels in December '22. The industry hit that milestone even though the domestic rig count closed the year with 150 fewer rigs working than when it started. More efficient drilling techniques, longer laterals (the horizontal portion of a well), and a better understanding of the underlying continue to boost U.S. production.

The energy industry is broadening its focus, exploring ways to reduce carbon emissions, developing alternative forms of energy, and playing a role in mitigating climate change. The Partnership's Houston Energy Transition Initiative (HETI) has engaged traditional and non-traditional energy providers in this process, identifying over 500 local companies engaged in the transition. This includes companies involved in application software, construction and engineering, electric utilities, environmental services, equipment manufacturers, finance and insurance, information services, maritime operations, oil refining, renewables, and specialty chemicals. Business and community leaders recognize Houston has the responsibility and the opportunity to lead the transition to low-carbon and no-carbon energy sources.

THE ARTS BUSINESS

Nonprofit arts and culture organizations contributed \$1.3 billion to the Houston metro economy in fiscal '22, according to [Arts & Economic Prosperity](#), a study recently conducted by the [Houston Arts Alliance](#) and [Americans for the Arts](#). The study analyzed the expenditures of 193 Houston-area nonprofit arts and culture organizations and estimated the event-related spending habits of 15.9 million arts and culture patrons in the 10-county metro Houston area in '22.

The Houston results are part of a national study documenting the impact of nonprofit arts and culture sector in 373 U.S. cities, counties, metros, states, and arts districts. In '22, nonprofit arts and culture organizations and their audiences generated \$151.7 billion nationally in economic activity—\$73.3 billion in spending by the organizations, which leveraged an additional \$78.4 billion in event-related spending by their audiences. This economic activity supported 2.6 million U.S. jobs, generated \$29.1 billion in tax revenues, and provided \$101 billion in personal income to residents.

The Houston findings:

- Nonprofit arts and culture organizations spent \$693.2 million on employee salaries, vendor services, supplies, and various assets and items within the community.

- Event-related spending by audiences pumped an additional \$674.4 million into the local economy.
- Nonprofit arts organizations supported 21,378 full-time equivalent jobs and generated \$932.2 million in local household income.
- Local and state governments received \$66.3 million in tax revenues.

The report estimated that a typical arts patron spends an average of \$42.40 in Houston per event. This does not include the cost of admission. Average audience expenditures were based on spending in areas such as restaurants, retail stores, and transportation.

Communities that draw cultural tourists experience an additional boost of economic activity. Cultural tourists typically spend more in the categories of lodging, meals, and transportation. Of the 15.9 million arts and culture patrons in Houston in '22, over 1.4 million were from outside the region and spent \$67.31 per person per event compared to \$29.89 for local residents.

Art patrons were also asked a series of questions about the non-profit arts' impact on their community. The Houston responses:

- 94 percent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement: "Members of the community consider my organization to be an important pillar within the community."
- 93 percent agreed or strongly agreed that: "Members of the community would feel a great sense of loss if my organization were no longer available."
- 91 percent agreed or strongly agreed that: "Members of the community feel that my organization inspires a sense of pride in this neighborhood or community."

The study also found the typical patron is between 42 and 76 years old and has earned a bachelor's or higher degree. Over three-fourths reported annual household incomes of \$60,000 or more, and over half had incomes of \$100,000 or more. Just over half of the respondents to the survey were white, and under half (44.3 percent) were a minority.

The report did not include the impact that for-profit arts and culture organizations have on the economy. The full report can be found at the Americans for The Arts website.

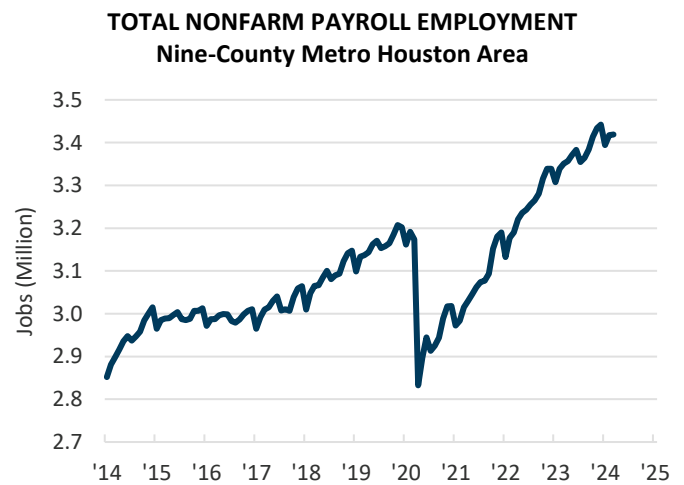
EMPLOYMENT UPDATE

Metro Houston created 1,100 jobs in March, according to the Partnership's analysis of data recently released by the Texas Workforce Commission. Only three times in the past 30 years has the region reported weaker job growth in the month, and two of those (March '09 and March '20) were in recession years.

The region saw job gains in a handful of sectors: oil and gas (+1,600), construction (+1,600), private education (1,100), local government (1,000), arts, entertainment, and recreation (+800), wholesale trade (+600), public education (+600), and administrative support services (+500)

Gains in those sectors help to offset job losses elsewhere: professional, scientific, and technical services (-2,200), transportation, warehousing, and utilities (-2,000), manufacturing (-1,100), real estate and equipment leasing (-700), retail (-600), information (-400) and other services (-300). Employment in health care, restaurants, and bars was flat in March.

The Houston metro area has created 67,800 jobs over the 12 months ending March '24. Total nonfarm payroll employment now tops 3,418,700.



Source: Texas Workforce Commission

The 67,800 jobs created since March '23 represent a 2.0 percent increase, a drop from the 12 months ending March '23 (5.0 percent) and the comparable period in '22 (5.8 percent). However, it's still above the long-term annual average of 1.8 percent.

12-MONTH PERCENT CHANGE IN HOUSTON EMPLOYMENT



Source: Texas Workforce Commission

Selected Economic Indicators

Clicking on the hyperlinks below will provide additional details on that indicator.



Commercial Real Estate — Houston's [office market](#) continues to struggle. The region recorded 680,000 square feet of negative net absorption in Q1/24, compared to the 300,000 square feet of positive absorption in Q1/23. Negative absorption occurs when more space is vacated than occupied.

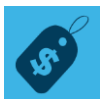
The demand [for industrial/warehouse space](#) continues to slip. In Q4/22, the vacancy rate was at a recent low of 5.2 percent but has increased to 7.4 percent in Q1/24. In Q1/24, absorption stood at 2.5 million square feet, reminiscent of pre-pandemic levels.

Houston's [retail market](#) boasts the healthiest performance among the city's commercial real estate sectors. Retail vacancy rates remain low. Merchants continue to absorb space, although at a slower pace than in '23. Rents remain stable. And overbuilding is not a concern.

Houston [hotel occupancy](#) dipped in March '24 compared to March '23. This led to a decline in revenue per available room (RevPAR). The average daily rate (ADR), another metric of financial health, was flat compared to last year and declined when adjusted for inflation.



Home Sales — High interest rates continue to weigh on Houston's [housing market](#). March '24 closings were the lowest for March since before the pandemic. Median sales prices have changed little over the past 18 months. Resale inventory continues to build.



Inflation — [Inflation](#), as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), rose 0.6 percent in March and 3.5 percent over the last 12 months. Core inflation, which excludes the volatile food and energy categories, rose 0.5 percent in March and 3.8 percent over the year. The numbers reported here are not seasonally adjusted.



Multifamily — Houston's [apartment](#) market is the tale of two cities. For Class A properties, developers continue to deliver more units to the market than it can absorb. For Class B, C, and D properties, the tenants' financial struggles have reduced occupancies and pulled down monthly rents. For Class A renters, there are deals to be had. Class B, C, and D renters have fewer options.



Purchasing Managers Index — The overall [PMI](#) slipped 3.2 points to 50.5, down from 53.7 the month before. Readings above 50 indicate overall expansion in Houston's economy, below 50, contraction. Houston's Manufacturing PMI slipped 9.5 points to 45.9. It has tracked below 50 for 12 of the past 18 months. The Non-Manufacturing PMI slipped from 53.3 to 51.4. It has tracked above 50 for all but one month since August '20.



Unemployment — Houston's [unemployment](#) rate fell from 4.6 to 4.3 percent, Texas from 4.4 to 4.1 percent, and the U.S. rate from 4.2 to 3.9 percent. Among cities in the metro area for which the Texas Workforce Commission publishes unemployment rates, College Station had the lowest rate in March and Baytown the highest.



Vehicle Sales — Houston-area dealers sold 351,690 [cars, trucks, and SUVs](#) in the 12 months ending March '24, a 5.9 percent increase over the 333,165 sold over the comparable period in '23. Car sales are up 5.2 percent, truck and SUV sales, 5.7 percent. The average retail price for a new vehicle was \$51,663 in March, down 1.7 percent from \$52,549 in March '23.

Patrick Jankowski, Clara Richardson, and Leta Wauson contributed to this issue of Houston: The Economy at a Glance.

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The Partnership also posts short videos updating viewers on the latest U.S. and local economic trends. You can find those videos on the Partnership's [LinkedIn](#) page.

HOUSTON MSA NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

	March 24	February 24	March 23	Change from		% Change from	
				February 24	March 23	February 24	March 23
Total Nonfarm Payroll Jobs	3,418.7	3,417.6	3,350.9	1.1	67.8	0.0	2.0
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>2,955.6</i>	<i>2,956.6</i>	<i>2,907.3</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>1.7</i>
<i>Goods Producing</i>	<i>543.7</i>	<i>541.6</i>	<i>535.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>
<i>Service Providing</i>	<i>2,875.0</i>	<i>2,876.0</i>	<i>2,815.7</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>59.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>
<i>Private Service Providing</i>	<i>2,411.9</i>	<i>2,415.0</i>	<i>2,372.1</i>	<i>-3.1</i>	<i>39.8</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>
Mining and Logging	72.2	70.6	71.5	1.6	0.7	2.3	1.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	32.3	31.5	30.9	0.8	1.4	2.5	4.5
Support Activities for Mining	38.4	37.6	39.2	0.8	-0.8	2.1	-2.0
Construction	235.2	233.6	232.7	1.6	2.5	0.7	1.1
Manufacturing	236.3	237.4	231.0	-1.1	5.3	-0.5	2.3
Durable Goods Manufacturing	148.2	148.8	142.7	-0.6	5.5	-0.4	3.9
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	88.1	88.6	88.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	178.9	178.3	176.1	0.6	2.8	0.3	1.6
Retail Trade	316.3	316.9	316.3	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	189.7	191.7	188.3	-2.0	1.4	-1.0	0.7
Utilities	23.2	23.3	21.2	-0.1	2.0	-0.4	9.4
Air Transportation	22.6	22.6	21.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.7
Truck Transportation	30.0	30.1	30.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-1.3
Pipeline Transportation	14.2	14.2	13.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	6.8
Information	32.2	32.6	33.2	-0.4	-1.0	-1.2	-3.0
Telecommunications	11.3	11.4	11.7	-0.1	-0.4	-0.9	-3.4
Finance & Insurance	119.2	119.4	118.8	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.3
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	66.5	67.2	67.5	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	-1.5
Professional & Business Services	558.8	560.3	552.5	-1.5	6.3	-0.3	1.1
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	278.4	280.6	271.8	-2.2	6.6	-0.8	2.4
<i>Legal Services</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>32.4</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>3.9</i>
<i>Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>-3.5</i>
<i>Architectural, Engineering & Related Services</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>75.5</i>	<i>71.7</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>4.6</i>
<i>Computer Systems Design & Related Services</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
Admin & Support/Waste Mgt & Remediation	233.8	233.2	234.5	0.6	-0.7	0.3	-0.3
<i>Administrative & Support Services</i>	<i>220.8</i>	<i>220.3</i>	<i>221.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.5</i>
<i>Employment Services</i>	<i>79.6</i>	<i>79.6</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-6.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-7.0</i>
Private Educational Services	74.9	73.8	71.6	1.1	3.3	1.5	4.6
Health Care & Social Assistance	390.9	390.9	370.2	0.0	20.7	0.0	5.6
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	39.3	38.5	38.3	0.8	1.0	2.1	2.6
Accommodation & Food Services	314.8	314.7	314.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other Services	130.4	130.7	124.6	-0.3	5.8	-0.2	4.7
Government	463.1	461.0	443.6	2.1	19.5	0.5	4.4
Federal Government	34.2	33.9	32.8	0.3	1.4	0.9	4.3
State Government	96.9	96.7	93.0	0.2	3.9	0.2	4.2
<i>State Government Educational Services</i>	<i>53.6</i>	<i>53.6</i>	<i>51.5</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>4.1</i>
Local Government	332.0	330.4	317.8	1.6	14.2	0.5	4.5
<i>Local Government Educational Services</i>	<i>230.8</i>	<i>230.2</i>	<i>221.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>4.4</i>

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission