THE ECONOMY AT A GLANCE
HOUSTON

GREATER HOUSTON PARTNERSHIP.
Making Houston Greater.

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COVID-19 UPDATE

The recent surge in COVID-19 cases indicates that elected officials re-opened the economy too fast, that too many Americans are flaunting social distancing guidelines, and that the virus is likely to be around longer than we'd hoped. On July 14, the U.S. recorded nearly 59,000 new cases, up from 22,000 cases on June 14. Texas logged 10,745 cases that day, Houston nearly 2,600 cases. That's a fivefold increase over the month for the state and the metro area.

The outbreak has spurred Mayor Sylvester Turner to call for a two-week statewide shutdown. Harris County Judge Lina Hidalgo has advocated for a broad stay-at-home order as well. The decision, however, rests with Texas Governor Greg Abbott, not local officials. Regardless what action he may take, the outbreak has postponed the start of any economic recovery.

The surge came as the economy showed hints of improvement. The U.S. logged substantial job gains in May and June. The number of workers filing claims for unemployment insurance has been trending down. Sales of new single-family houses rose in May. Retail sales have ticked up as has manufacturing output. Closer to home, the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) reported solid job gains for the state. Recent surveys by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas found that Texas service sector showed signs of growth in June and that factory activity rebounded as well. Houston reported job gains in April and May and single-family home sales set a record in June.

Selected U.S. Economic Indicators	
U.S. Employment	2.7 million jobs created in May, 4.8 million in June
Initial Claims for Unemployment	1.3 million week ending July 4, down from the 6.9 million peak
Single-family home sales	Up 16.6% in May v. April
Retail Sales	Up 17.7% in May v. April
Manufacturers' Shipments	Up 8.0% in May v. April

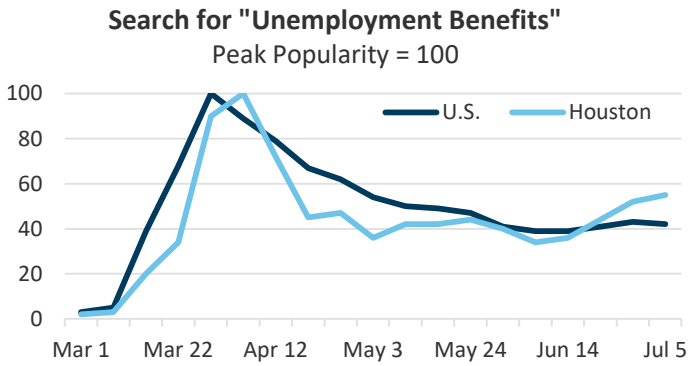
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The data, however, reflect the state of the economy before the recent surge in COVID cases. The impact on jobs, home sales, retail and manufacturing won't be known until reports for July and August are released, and that won't be until mid-August or early September. In normal times, when economic trends unfold slowly, a four- to eight-week lag is not a problem. But these aren't normal times, witness the doubling of COVID cases in Houston between July 10 and July 14.

To shorten the wait, the Partnership has gathered stats from several non-traditional sources, most updated weekly, some daily, which provide a real-time view of the economy. These high-frequency indicators come from cellphone apps, website traffic and flash surveys. This issue of Glance focuses on those data points and what they tell us about our current economic health.

Claims for Unemployment Insurance

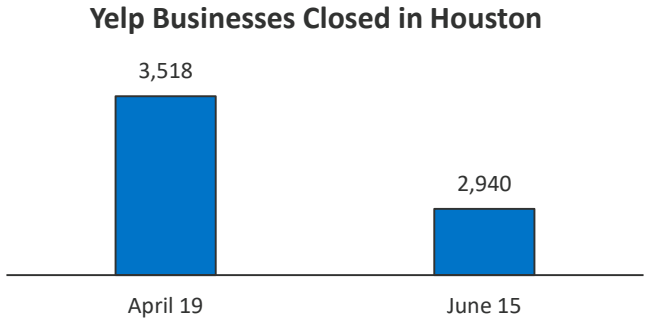
Initial claims for unemployment benefits peaked at 6.9 million in late March/early April. Google Trends, a website that analyzes the popularity of Google searches, shows that queries with the phrase "unemployment benefits" peaked at the same time. Searches using the selfsame term trended down through June 20 but have ticked up since then. Filtering for searches from only Houston IP addresses shows a slightly sharper increase in recent weeks. That suggests claims for unemployment benefits in Houston will remain elevated and likely rise over the next few weeks.



Source: Google Trends

Business Closures

The popular website *Yelp.com* publishes crowd-sourced reviews on local restaurants, retailers, entertainment venues and personal services. *Yelp* reports that 177,000 U.S. business on its site were closed between March 1 and April 19. As of June 15, only 37,000 had reopened. In Houston, the pandemic forced the closure of 3,518 *Yelp* businesses, of which only 578 had re-opened by mid-June. The website does not indicate what share of all Houston businesses this represents, but as a proxy for the region it suggests a substantial number of permanent closures have occurred over the past few weeks.



Source: Yelp Local Economic Impact Report

The website *Joinhomebase.com* helps small businesses hire, schedule and hours that employees work. Only a third of the site's clients were open in mid-April and only a fourth of all employees in the system were working. By mid-June, that improved to 80 percent and 75 percent respectively. In Houston, 76 percent of *Joinhomebase's* clients had resumed operations with 71 percent of their employees in the system working.

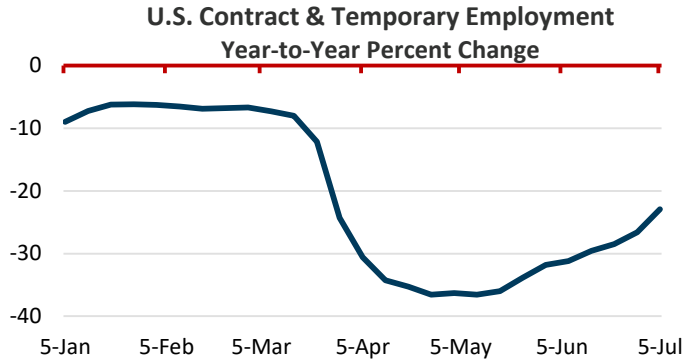
As of late June, however, the rate of improvement for both metrics has plateaued nationwide. In Houston, the number of open business has declined by three percentage points and the number of employees working by six percentage points.

Leading Employment Indicator

Employment services, which includes contract workers, is a bellwether for the general economy. In a recession, contract workers are the first to be let go. In a recovery, employers hire contract workers to handle the pickup in demand. As the recovery gains steam and labor become scarce, contract workers are offered permanent positions.

The American Staffing Association's (ASA) Staffing Index tracks weekly changes in temporary and contract employment across the nation. At the mid-May trough, contract employment was down 36.6 percent compared to a year ago. The situation has improved, recently, with staffing in late June down only 29.0 percent compared to last year.

The ASA doesn't provide Houston specific data, but the national employment trends tend to track Houston trends. Locally, employment services lost 14,400 jobs in March and April, recouping only 400 in May. ASA data through early July suggests some temporary hiring but well below the pace of previous years.



Source: American Staffing Assocation

Restaurant Closures

OpenTable allows consumers to book restaurant reservations online. As a byproduct, website provides insights into how many restaurants are open and their seating capacity. In March and April, less than 0.2 percent of all. restaurants were open and less than 0.1 of all seats were filled. No surprise then that the nation lost 6.2 million restaurant and bar jobs over the period. Houston has followed a similar pattern, losing 101,800, or 37.2 percent of its pre-COVID level.

The sector began to reopen in May. By early July, nearly 65 percent of all *OpenTable* restaurants in the U.S. were open. That's also reflected in the employment data. The nation recouped 2.9 million restaurant jobs in June.

On May 1, Governor Abbott allowed Texas restaurants to gradually reopen. The first week of May, nearly 51 percent

of *OpenTable* restaurants in Houston were taking reservations. That rose to around 75 percent in late June. But as the virus spread, Abbott mandated restaurants reduce their dining capacity. By July 8, open restaurants in Houston had slipped to around 67 percent of pre-COVID levels. Seating capacity has declined as well. Over the next few weeks, restaurant employment will likely follow suit.

Mobility

Google provides a *Community Mobility Report* based on data gathered from cellphone users who have enabled the location settings on their devices. Changes in mobility are measured against a baseline, in this case average daily travel between January 3 and February 6 of this year. The data is anonymized and aggregated to protect individual privacy.

Data for the week ending July 10 shows:

- 35 to 45 percent of Houstonians are no longer traveling to work each day,
- 10 to 20 percent still avoid public venues (except for grocery and drug stores),
- 12 to 20 percent of residents are staying closer to home.

Because the subject week included Independence Day weekend, the data on parks is elevated, which portends a possible surge in COVID later in the month.

The data show a deep shutdown occurred early in March and April, a slow reopening began in May, but the surge in cases has been sharply curtailed recent activity. Trends for Harris County, which comprises two-thirds of Metro Houston's population, can be seen in the chart below.

Percent Change in Mobility/Activity from Baseline
For the Week Ending July 10, 2020

County	Retail Rec	Grocer	Parks	Work	Home
Harris	-22	-7	-6	-42	+16
Austin	-10	+3	na	-34	na
Brazoria	-12	-3	+37	-41	+16
Chambers	-17	-2	na	-35	+14
Fort Bend	-19	-3	+19	-46	+20
Galveston	-5	+8	+71	-37	+13
Liberty	-17	+7	na	-37	+12
Montgomery	-15	-2	+14	-40	+14
Waller	-13	+3	na	-17	+15

Retail/Rec = restaurants, cafes, shopping centers, theme parks, museums, libraries, movie theaters
Grocer = grocery stores, food warehouses, farmers markets, specialty food shops, drug stores, pharmacies
Parks = parks, beaches, marinas, plazas, public gardens
Work = places of work
Home = places of residence
Source: Google COVID-19 Community Mobility Report

Local Business Confidence

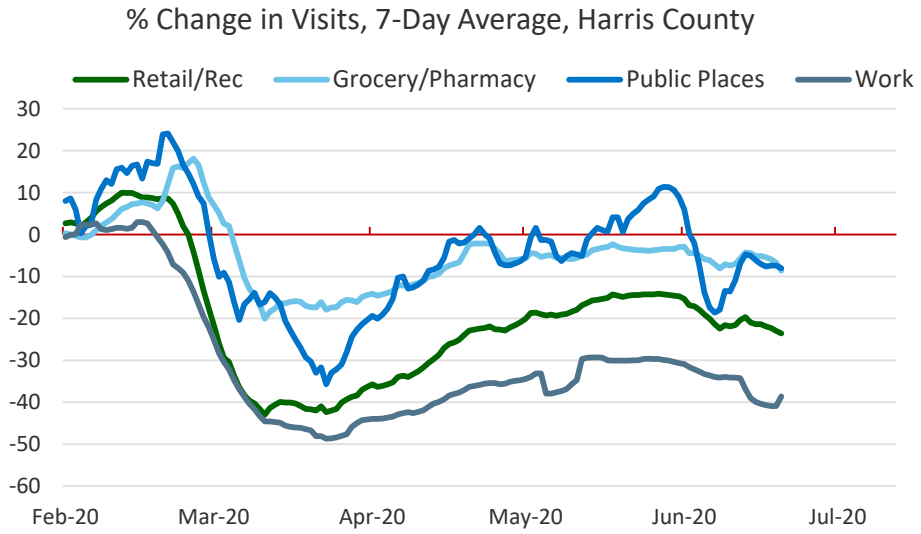
The Partnership surveys its small- and medium-sized members, firms with fewer than 500 employees, weekly to produce the Houston Business Barometer. The survey is emailed Monday mornings with all responses due by Wednesday afternoon. Ninety-eight companies responded to the July 6-8 survey. The most recent results:

Nearly 30 percent of companies in the survey say their outlook has deteriorated versus 11 percent that cited an improving outlook. As recently as the first week of June, 38 percent of respondents noted an improving outlook.

About 35 percent of respondents said their revenues have declined since their last billing cycle, versus 26 percent a month ago.

Nearly 34 percent say their operations have been severely impacted by the pandemic while another 29 percent report moderate damage. Those figures remain unchanged from early June.

About 54 percent of companies surveyed say they have received Paycheck Protection Program aid while another 10 percent have received an Economic Injury Disaster Loan. Two percent have applied for federal aid but have yet to receive an answer.



Asked when they expect to resume normal operations in Houston, nearly half of all respondents say they expect it will take three months or longer, up from 28 percent a month ago. Roughly 28 percent of companies say they don't know when normality will return.

Growing Insecurity

The U.S. Census Bureau conducts a weekly Household Purse Survey of the U.S. adult population to assess their experiences during the Coronavirus pandemic. The first survey took place April 23-May 5 (Week 1), the most recent June 25-30 (Week 9). The Bureau posts results for the nation and its 15 most populous metro areas on its website. The Week 9 results for Houston:

- 63.7 percent of local respondents live in a household where someone suffered a loss of income, up from 53.7 percent in Week 8 and 51.3 percent in Week 1;
- 16.9 percent of local respondents live in a home where "sometimes" or "often" there was not enough to eat in the last 7 days, up from 14.2 percent in Week 8 and 10.9 percent in Week 1;
- 36.4 percent of respondents delayed getting medical care in the past four weeks because of the COVID-19 pandemic, up from 36.1 percent in Week 8 and 36.2 percent in Week 1.

Across the board, Houston's responses showed more distress than the nation as whole.

The Outlook

The current recession can no longer be seen as a brief shut-down in which Congress passes enough safety nets and stimulus packages to bridge the gap. The number of active business owners in the U.S. plummeted by 3.3 million or 22 percent in March and April, according to the National Bureau for Economic Research. NBER's data comes from the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

The drop in business owners was the largest on record, and losses were felt across nearly all industries and even for incorporated businesses. African-American businesses were hit especially hard experiencing a 41 percent drop. Latino business owners fell by 32 percent, and Asian business owners dropped by 26 percent. Houston likely suffered losses of a similar magnitude.

Though the nation has recouped some of the jobs lost in March and April, there are still 16.6 million unemployed workers in the U.S.

The Congressional Budget Office doesn't expect U.S. GDP to return to its pre-pandemic level until the middle of '22.

Washington can provide temporary help, but the recovery will depend on consumers boosting their spending to get the economy back on track. They account for 67 percent of all economic activity, government expenditures only 18 percent. Consumers' decisions to open their wallets will depend on several factors:

Personal Finances: Have they depleted their savings, taken on additional debt, or managed though the pandemic with minimal damage to their net wealth?

Job security: Are they unemployed, found work after being laid off, or remained employed throughout the downturn?

Personal Safety: Are they in a high-risk group, live in a high-risk neighborhood, know someone who was hospitalized or someone who died from the virus?

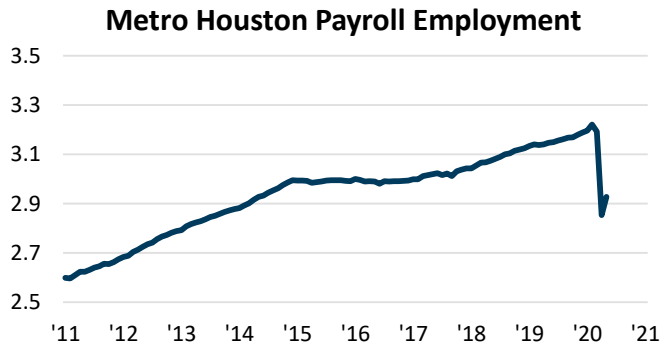
Political Tribalism: Do they follow or ignore the guidance and mandates of elected officials?

Ultimately, though, the virus will determine the timing of the recovery. The economy won't fully reopen until the COVID-19 virus is no longer a threat to public health.

Note: Additional high-frequency indicators can be found at the Partnership's Reopen Houston Safely Dashboard.

HOUSTON EMPLOYMENT UPDATE

Metro Houston added 73,800 jobs in May, a record for any month. The jump came as Governor Greg Abbott issued orders reopening the state's economy early in the month. Despite the surge, local employment remains 276,400 jobs below its February pre-COVID level. The largest job gains occurred in accommodation and food services, retail and health care. Mining and logging (energy), professional, scientific and technical services, other services, and government continued to lose jobs. Only finance and insurance has returned to its pre-COVID employment level.



Source: Texas Workforce Commission

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON METRO HOUSTON EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT SECTOR	Losses March + April	May Gains/ Losses	Gap from Pre-COVID Level
Total Nonfarm	-350,200	73,800	-276,400
Mining and Logging	-8,500	-6,400	-14,900
Construction	-31,300	8,100	-23,200
Manufacturing	-13,300	-800	-14,100
Wholesale Trade	-17,000	1,700	-15,300
Retail Trade	-27,700	11,300	-16,400
Transportation, Warehousing	-3,700	1,000	-2,700
Information	-3,100	-200	-3,300
Finance and Insurance	-400	500	100
Real Estate	-5,000	1,900	-3,100
Prof, Sci, Tech	-8,800	-4,400	-13,200
Mgmt. of Companies	-4,500	300	-4,200
Administrative Support	-13,700	5,400	-8,300
Educational Services	-5,800	0	-5,800
Health Care	-41,000	24,500	-16,500
Hotels, Restaurants, Bars	-110,900	37,400	-73,500
Other Services	-27,400	-800	-28,200
Government	-10,100	-8,100	-18,200

Source: Partnership calculations based on Texas Workforce Commission data

TRADITIONAL INDICATORS SNAPSHOT

Aviation — The Houston Airport System (HAS) handled 507,750 passengers in May '20, a 97.8 percent drop from the 5.2 million passengers handled during May '19.

Building Permits — City of Houston building permits totaled $6.7 billion in the 12 months ending May '20, down 9.8 percent from $7.4 billion for the same period in '19. Commercial permits fell 9.8 percent to $4.0 billion; residential permits also dropped 9.8 percent to $2.7 billion.

Crude Oil — The closing spot price for West Texas Intermediate (WTI), the U.S. benchmark for light, sweet crude, averaged $39.22 per barrel the last week of June '20, down 32.8 percent from $58.38 for the same period in '19.

Home Sales — Houston realtors sold 9,238 single-family homes in June '20, up 15.7 percent from 8,063 in June '19. The average price for a single-family home sold in June was $319,881, down 0.6 percent from $321,884 a year earlier. The month ended with 11,610 pending sales, a 39.3 percent increase over June '19.

Inflation — The cost of consumer goods and services as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) rose 0.6 percent nationwide from June '19 to June '20. Core inflation (all items less the volatile food and energy categories) increased 1.2 percent since June '19.

Natural Gas — In June '20, monthly natural gas prices averaged $1.63 per MMBtu, the lowest inflation-adjusted price for at least the past thirty years. The June '20 average was down 32.1 percent from $2.40 in June last year.

Purchasing Managers Index — The PMI, which had sunk to 34.6 in April, has inched up steadily in recent months, reaching 49.5 in June. 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 258 drilling rigs working in the U.S. during the first week of July '20. That's down 700 rigs, or 73.1 percent, from the same week in July '19.

Sales Tax Collections — Sales and use tax collections for the 12 most populous Houston-area cities totaled $983.4 million in the 12 months ending May '20, up 0.4 percent from $979.8 million for the same period in '19. Collections for the month of May totaled $72.7 million, down 9.3 percent from $80.1 million in May '19.

Unemployment — Houston's unemployment rate fell from 14.2 in April to 13.9 in May. It had been as low as 3.9 percent in February.

STAY UP-TO-DATE

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HOUSTON ECONOMIC INDICATORS

A Service of the Greater Houston Partnership

7/15/2020

			MONTHLY DATA			YEAR-TO-DATE TOTAL or YTD AVERAGE*		
	Month		Most Recent	Year Earlier	% Change	Most Recent	Year Earlier	% Change
ENERGY								
U.S. Active Rotary Rigs	June '20	N	279	970	-71.2	831 *	1,016 *	-18.2
Spot Crude Oil Price ($/bbl, West Texas Intermediate)	June '20	N	38.26	54.66	-30.0	50.25 *	57.31 *	-12.3
Spot Natural Gas ($/MMBtu, Henry Hub)	June '20	N	1.63	2.40	-32.1	2.31 *	2.74 *	-15.7
UTILITIES AND PRODUCTION								
Houston Purchasing Managers Index	June '20	N	49.5	51.2	-3.3	44.6 *	56.5 *	-21.1
Top 12 Houston Cities' Sales and Use Tax Collections	May '20	N	72,674,979	80,088,644	-9.3	374,818,308	395,894,185	-5.3
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)	**May '20**		**693,924,663**	**909,075,252**	**-23.7**	**3,016,211,635**	**3,580,279,810**	**-15.8**
Nonresidential	May '20		463,689,616	563,890,663	-17.8	1,731,061,781	2,241,060,013	-22.8
New Nonresidential	*May '20*		*298,968,788*	*286,307,380*	*4.4*	*711,940,772*	*1,123,919,409*	*-36.7*
Nonresidential Additions/Alterations/Conversions	*May '20*		*164,720,828*	*277,583,283*	*-40.7*	*1,019,121,009*	*1,117,140,604*	*-8.8*
Residential	May '20		230,235,047	345,184,589	-33.3	1,285,149,854	1,339,219,797	-4.0
New Residential	*May '20*		*209,490,234*	*265,404,649*	*-21.1*	*1,155,750,957*	*1,134,130,234*	*1.9*
Residential Additions/Alterations/Conversions	*May '20*		*20,744,813*	*79,779,940*	*-74.0*	*129,398,897*	*205,089,563*	*-36.9*
HOME SALES								
Property Sales	**May '20**		**7,917**	**9,978**	**-20.7**	**37,150**	**39,002**	**-4.7**
Median Sales Price (Single-Family Detached)	May '20		249,000	250,000	-0.4	245,802 *	238,400 *	3.1
Active Listings	May '20		39,516	43,096	-8.3	40,278 *	40,169 *	0.3
EMPLOYMENT (Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land MSA)								
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	**May '20**		**2,927,500**	**3,155,600**	**-7.2**	**3,067,200 ***	**3,132,760 ***	**-2.1**
Goods Producing (Natural Resources/Mining/Const/Mfg)	May '20		499,200	553,600	-9.8	527,460 *	549,560 *	-4.0
Service Providing	May '20		2,428,300	2,602,000	-6.7	2,539,740 *	2,583,200 *	-1.7
Unemployment Rate (%) - Not Seasonally Adjusted								
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA	May '20		13.9	3.2		8.3 *	3.8 *	
Texas	May '20		12.7	2.9		7.7 *	3.5 *	
U.S.	May '20		13.0	3.4		7.9 *	3.8 *	
FOREIGN TRADE (Houston-Galveston Customs District)								
Total Trade ($000,000)	**Mar '19**		**19,263**	**19,477**	**-1.1**	**59,225**	**55,219**	**7.3**
Exports ($000,000)	Mar '19		13,027	12,229	6.5	40,461	34,786	16.3
Imports ($000,000)	Mar '19		6,236	7,248	-14.0	18,764	20,433	-8.2
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 '20**		**242,584**	**4,882,122**	**-95.0**	**12,010,484**	**19,005,026**	**-36.8**
Domestic Passengers	Apr '20		215,632	3,927,444	-94.5	9,565,833	15,177,160	-37.0
International Passengers	Apr '20		26,952	954,678	-97.2	2,444,651	3,827,866	-36.1
Air Freight (metric tons)	**Apr '20**		**27,549**	**44,209**	**-37.7**	**79,657**	**78,454**	**-9.7**
CONSUMERS								
New Car and Truck Sales (Units, Houston MSA)	**Dec '19**		**23,396**	**22,354**	**4.7**	**292,606**	**303,417**	-3.6
Cars	Dec '19		6,851	6,161	11.2	82,117	87,979	-6.7
Trucks/SUVs	Dec '19		16,545	16,193	2.2	210,489	215,438	-2.3
Total Retail Sales ($000,000, Houston MSA, NAICS Basis)	**Q1/19**		**28,824.4**	**29,296.0**	**-1.6**	**28,824.4**	**29,296.0**	**-1.6**
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers ('82-'84=100)								
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria CMSA	Jun '20	N	228.9	229.3	-0.2	228.5 *	228.2 *	0.1
United States	Jun '20	N	257.8	256.1	0.6	257.6 *	254.4 *	1.2
Hotel Performance (Houston MSA)								
Occupancy (%)	Q3/19		60.9	59.8		64.6 *	63.3 *	
Average Room Rate ($)	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	Baker Hughes, a GE company
Spot WTI, Spot Natural Gas	U.S. Energy Information Administration
Houston Purchasing Managers Index	Institute for Supply Management - Houston, Inc.
Electricity	CenterPoint Energy
Building Construction Contracts	Dodge Data and Analytics
City of Houston Building Permits	Building Permit Department, City of Houston
MLS Data	Houston Association of Realtors
Employment	Texas Labor Market Information
Foreign Trade	U.S. Census Bureau
Aviation	Houston Airport System
New Car and Truck Sales	TexAuto Facts Report, InfoNation, Inc., Sugar Land TX
Retail Sales	State Comptroller's Office
Consumer Price Index	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Hotels	CBRE Hotels

HOUSTON MSA NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

				Change from		% Change from	
	May '20	Apr '20	May '19	Apr '20	May '19	Apr '20	May '19
Total Nonfarm Payroll Jobs	**2,927.5**	**2,853.7**	**3,155.6**	**73.8**	**-228.1**	**2.6**	**-7.2**
Total Private	***2,519.5***	***2,437.6***	***2,735.7***	***81.9***	***-216.2***	***3.4***	***-7.9***
Goods Producing	***499.2***	***498.3***	***553.6***	***0.9***	***-54.4***	***0.2***	***-9.8***
Service Providing	***2,428.3***	***2,355.4***	***2,602.0***	***72.9***	***-173.7***	***3.1***	***-6.7***
Private Service Providing	***2,020.3***	***1,939.3***	***2,182.1***	***81.0***	***-161.8***	***4.2***	***-7.4***
Mining and Logging	60.3	66.7	80.8	-6.4	-20.5	-9.6	-25.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	30.8	33.3	37.2	-2.5	-6.4	-7.5	-17.2
Support Activities for Mining	28.1	31.6	42.1	-3.5	-14.0	-11.1	-33.3
Construction	221.0	212.9	236.5	8.1	-15.5	3.8	-6.6
Manufacturing	217.9	218.7	236.3	-0.8	-18.4	-0.4	-7.8
Durable Goods Manufacturing	141.1	141.2	150.9	-0.1	-9.8	-0.1	-6.5
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	76.8	77.5	85.4	-0.7	-8.6	-0.9	-10.1
Wholesale Trade	161.9	160.2	171.1	1.7	-9.2	1.1	-5.4
Retail Trade	284.9	273.6	300.2	11.3	-15.3	4.1	-5.1
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	154.3	153.3	150.5	1.0	3.8	0.7	2.5
Utilities	17.1	17.2	17.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.6	0.0
Air Transportation	18.2	19.2	20.3	-1.0	-2.1	-5.2	-10.3
Truck Transportation	27.9	27.8	28.3	0.1	-0.4	0.4	-1.4
Pipeline Transportation	12.0	12.1	11.8	-0.1	0.2	-0.8	1.7
Information	29.4	29.6	32.6	-0.2	-3.2	-0.7	-9.8
Telecommunications	12.3	12.3	14.0	0.0	-1.7	0.0	-12.1
Finance & Insurance	103.8	103.3	103.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	60.7	58.8	62.6	1.9	-1.9	3.2	-3.0
Professional & Business Services	489.2	487.9	502.9	1.3	-13.7	0.3	-2.7
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	236.1	240.5	236.6	-4.4	-0.5	-1.8	-0.2
Legal Services	*25.8*	*25.3*	*26.7*	*0.5*	*-0.9*	*2.0*	*-3.4*
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping	*28.1*	*28.9*	*25.6*	*-0.8*	*2.5*	*-2.8*	*9.8*
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	*74.5*	*75.4*	*71.9*	*-0.9*	*2.6*	*-1.2*	*3.6*
Computer Systems Design & Related Services	*31.8*	*35.2*	*34.6*	*-3.4*	*-2.8*	*-9.7*	*-8.1*
Admin & Support/Waste Mgt & Remediation	211.5	206.1	219.3	5.4	-7.8	2.6	-3.6
Administrative & Support Services	*197.3*	*191.5*	*207.6*	*5.8*	*-10.3*	*3.0*	*-5.0*
Employment Services	*61.1*	*61.5*	*77.7*	*-0.4*	*-16.6*	*-0.7*	*-21.4*
Educational Services	59.3	59.3	64.2	0.0	-4.9	0.0	-7.6
Health Care & Social Assistance	335.2	310.7	340.6	24.5	-5.4	7.9	-1.6
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	21.3	18.9	38.9	2.4	-17.6	12.7	-45.2
Accommodation & Food Services	229.2	191.8	298.2	37.4	-69.0	19.5	-23.1
Other Services	91.1	91.9	117.2	-0.8	-26.1	-0.9	-22.3
Government	408.0	416.1	419.9	-8.1	-11.9	-1.9	-2.8
Federal Government	30.7	30.6	29.8	0.1	0.9	0.3	3.0
State Government	83.3	87.0	87.9	-3.7	-4.6	-4.3	-5.2
State Government Educational Services	*45.4*	*49.1*	*52.2*	*-3.7*	*-6.8*	*-7.5*	*-13.0*
Local Government	294.0	298.5	*302.2*	-4.5	-8.2	-1.5	-2.7
Local Government Educational Services	*203.5*	*207.0*	*210.4*	*-3.5*	*-6.9*	*-1.7*	*-3.3*

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission