

Houston Area Employment Situation

January 2023

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT AND LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Last Year's Momentum Continues in January Despite Downward Revisions to 2022 Job Growth

Total Nonfarm

Over-the-month Change

Houston MSA Total Nonfarm employment stood at 3,285,600 in January, down -50,200 jobs over the month, or -1.5 percent on a not-seasonally-adjusted basis (see Chart 1). A year ago Houston registered an over-the-month decrease of 57,400 jobs. Historically in the month of January, Total Nonfarm has on average lost -44,500 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are slightly larger than the long-term average decline. Note that over-the-month losses are typical each January in most sectors and Total Nonfarm employment (NSA) due to the conclusion of holiday-related seasonal jobs and downward adjustments to population estimates by BLS.

The primary drivers of this January's decline were decreases in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; Professional and Business Services; and Leisure and Hospitality. Losses were also recorded in Government; Education and Health Services; and Construction. Houston MSA Total Nonfarm (seasonally adjusted) employment stood at 3,321,800, up 9,800 jobs over the month, or 0.3 percent vs. a historical average of 3,700. This was the largest January over-the-month gain in since 2021. This January marks 23 consecutive month-over-month gains on a seasonally-adjusted basis. All analysis pertains to not-seasonally adjusted data unless otherwise noted. Data source: BLS/TWC.

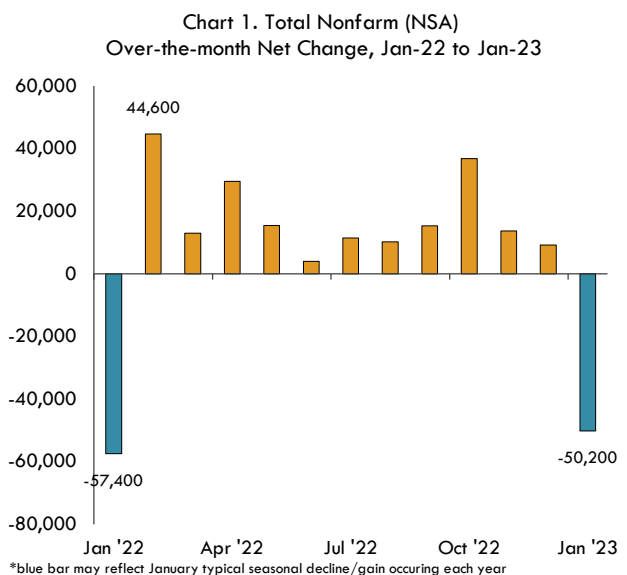
Top-3 Drivers of Over-the-month Job Loss in January

- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities: -13,800
- Professional and Business Services: -13,200
- Leisure and Hospitality: -6,800

NOTICE:
SPECIAL REPORT ON 2022 BENCHMARK REVISIONS CAN BE FOUND ON PAGE 18

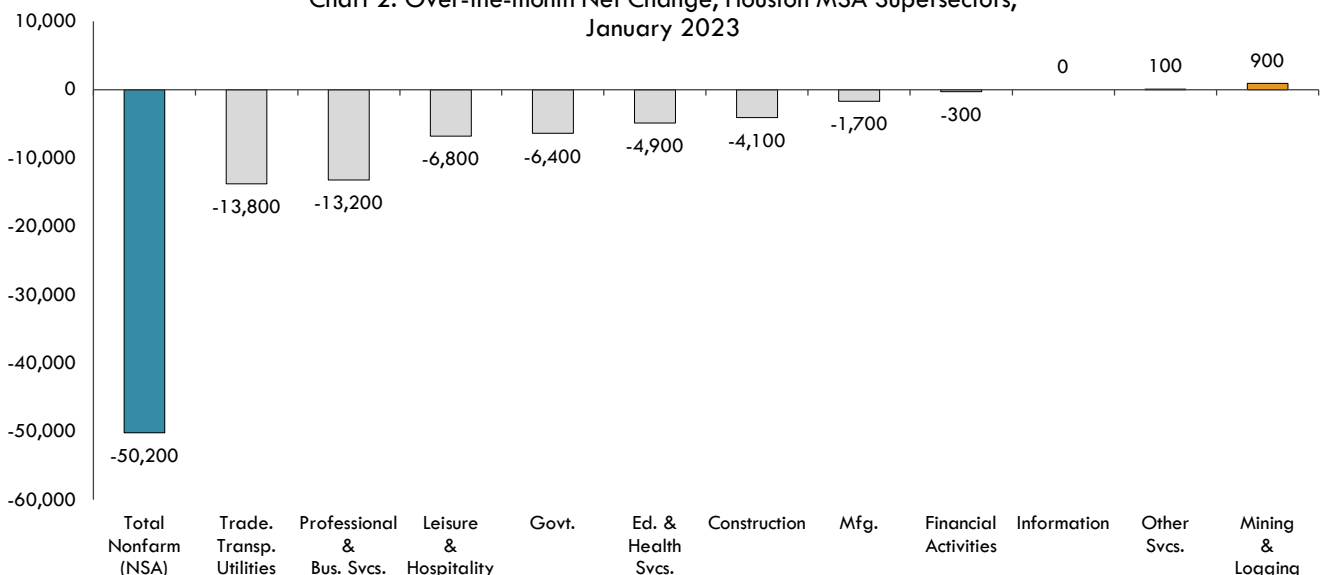
Over-the-year Change

Over the year, Total Nonfarm employment was up 152,900 or 4.9 percent on a not-seasonally-adjusted basis and up 154,900 or 4.9 percent on a seasonally-adjusted basis (see NSA Chart 3). To compare, January 2022 saw a year-over-year gain of 160,300 jobs (NSA) from January 2021. This was the second-largest over-the-year gain in the month of January since records began in 1990 and the largest gain since October 2022's increase of 161,300 jobs. Currently all 11 sectors show growth



year over year of which the top-three are Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (28,400); Professional and Business Services (27,500); and Education and Health Services (20,500) (see Chart 4). Total Nonfarm employment not-seasonally-adjusted now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 3,191,800 jobs by 93,800, or 2.9 percent (123,900 jobs, 3.9 percent above 3,197,900 seasonally adjusted).

Chart 2. Over-the-month Net Change, Houston MSA Supersectors, January 2023



Houston Area Employment Situation

January 2023

Previous Month's Revisions

See benchmark revisions at the end of this report.

- Top-3 Drivers of Over-the-year Job Growth in January
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities: 28,400
 - Professional and Business Services: 27,500
 - Education and Health Services: 20,500

Chart 3. Total Nonfarm (NSA)
Over-the-year Net Change, Jan-08 to Jan-23

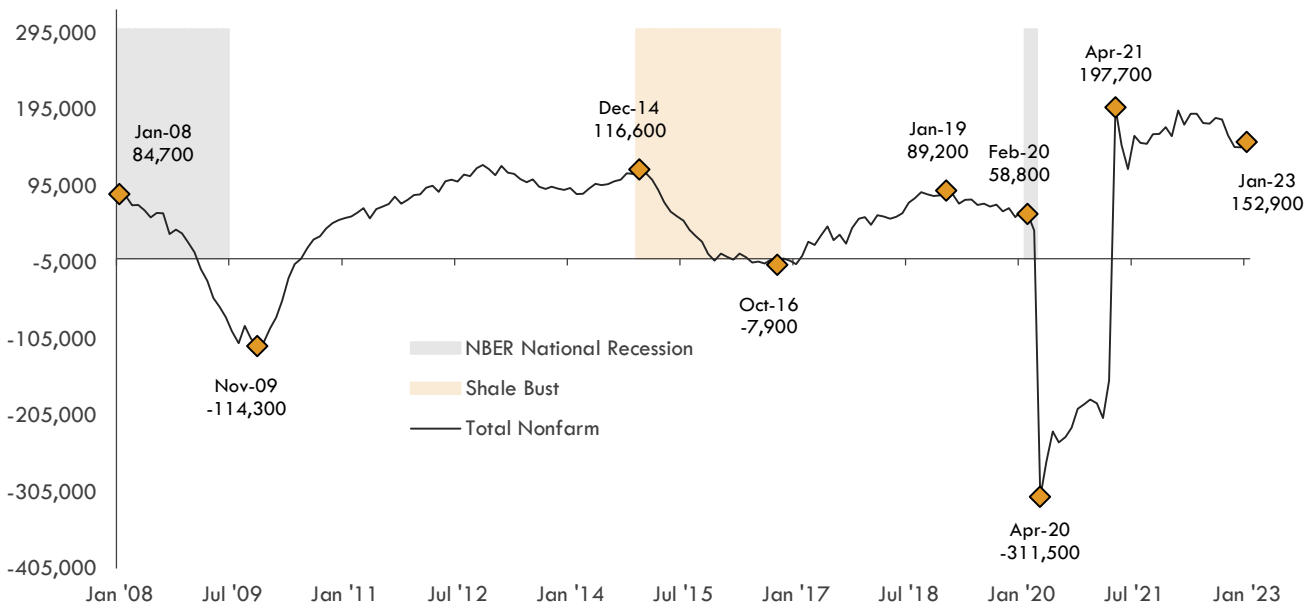
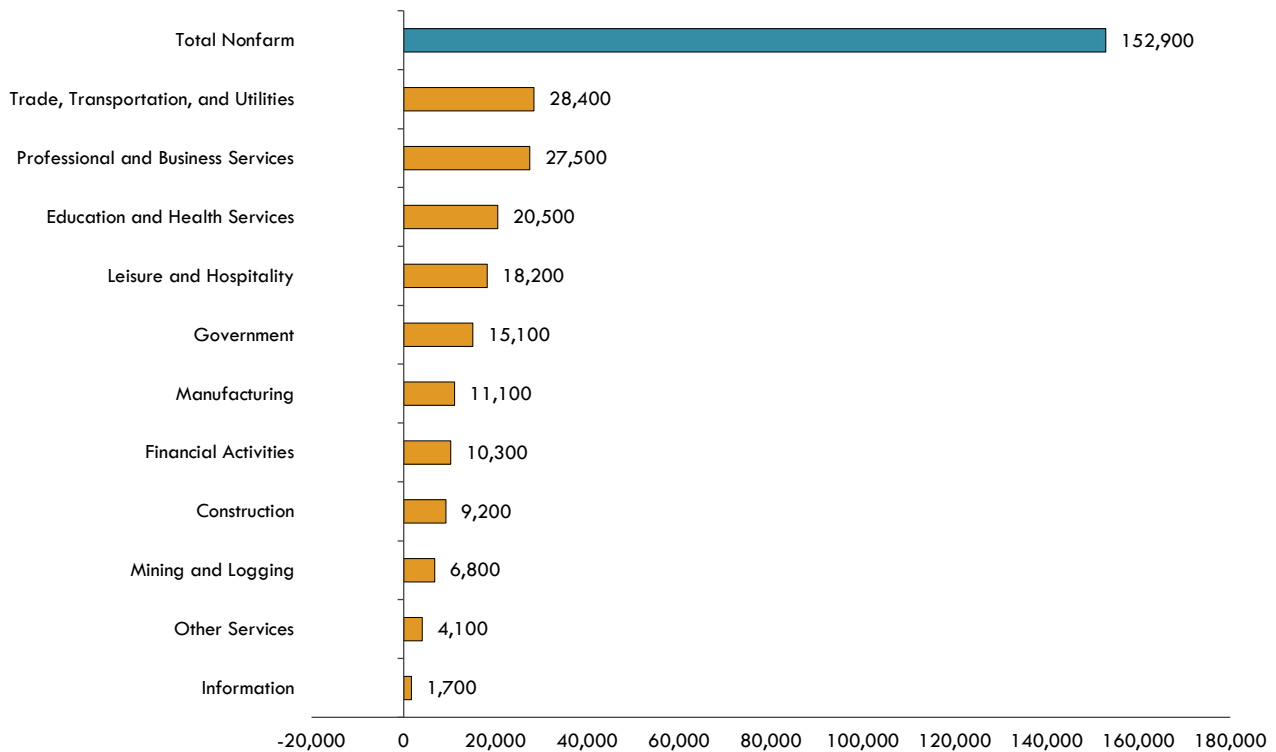


Chart 4. Over-the-year Net Change, Houston MSA Supersectors,
January 2022 to January 2023



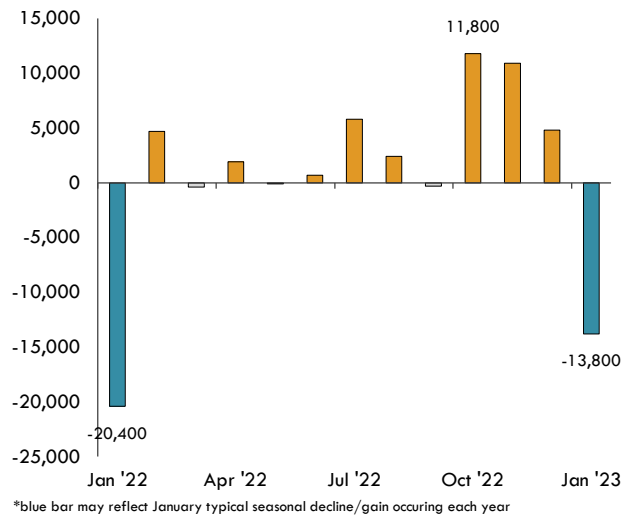
DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

Over-the-month Change

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was the largest declining sector over the month down -13,800 jobs, or -2.0 percent (see Chart 6). Historically in the month of January, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities has lost an average of -17,600 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are slightly smaller than the long-term average decline. Retail Trade was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -8,600 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities, which lost -5,600 jobs from December to January. Lastly, Wholesale Trade offset a portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 400 jobs.

Chart 6. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (NSA)
Over-the-month Net Change, Jan-22 to Jan-23

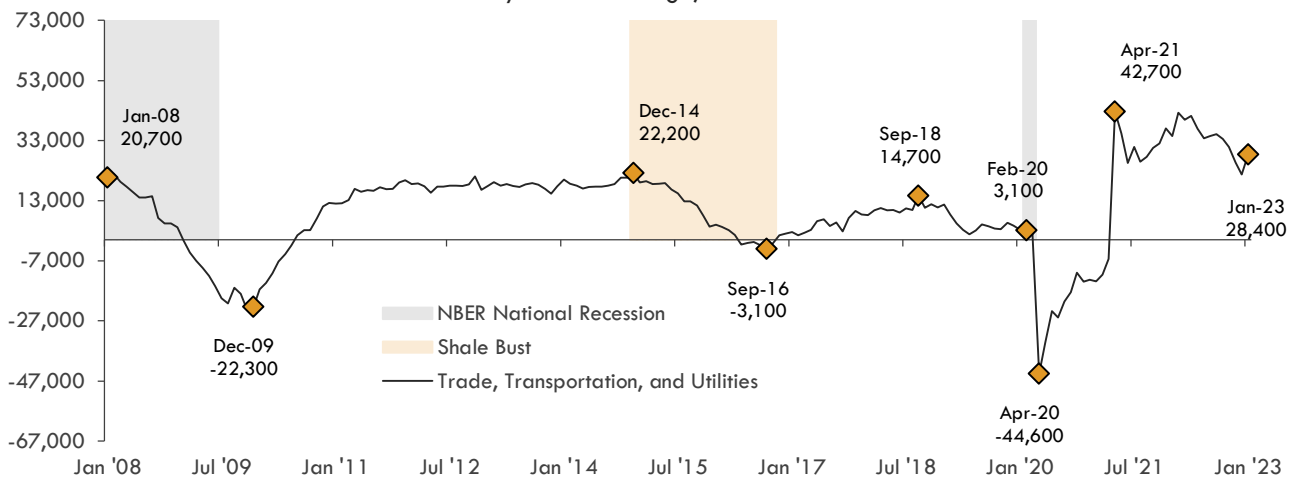


Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was up 28,400 jobs, or 4.3 percent (see Chart 7). This was the second-largest over-the-year gain in the month of January since records began in 1990 and the largest gain since October 2022's increase of 30,900 jobs. It also marks 22 consecutive months of over-the-year gains. Furthermore, 18.6 percent of total (gross) jobs added across the region over the past year can be attributed to Trade, Transportation, and Utilities. Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 12,500 jobs over the year. The

second-largest contributor was Wholesale Trade, which added 9,900 jobs from January a year ago. Lastly, Retail Trade contributed, 6,000 jobs. Total Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 628,500 jobs by 54,400, or 8.7 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 20.9 percent to 20.8 percent over the past year.

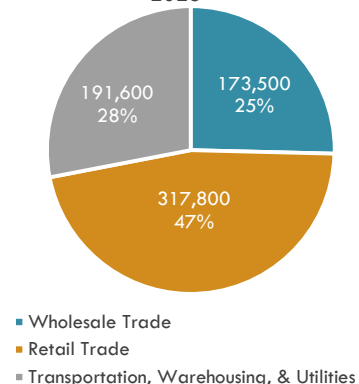
Chart 7. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (NSA)
Over-the-year Net Change, Jan-08 to Jan-23



About This Sector

This sector is composed of establishments wholesaling agriculture, mining, and manufactured goods; retailing goods in small quantities to the public incl. online; transporting passengers and cargo; warehousing and storage; and providing electricity, natural gas, water, and sewage removal. Of the three main component industries, Retail Trade accounts for a plurality of the sector's employment at 47 percent (see Chart 8). Across the Houston MSA, the concentration of jobs in the overall sector is 10 percent higher than the national average, due to a 35-percent higher concentration in Wholesale Trade primarily related to the oil and gas industry.

Chart 8. Employment in Component Industries of
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Sector - January
2023



DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

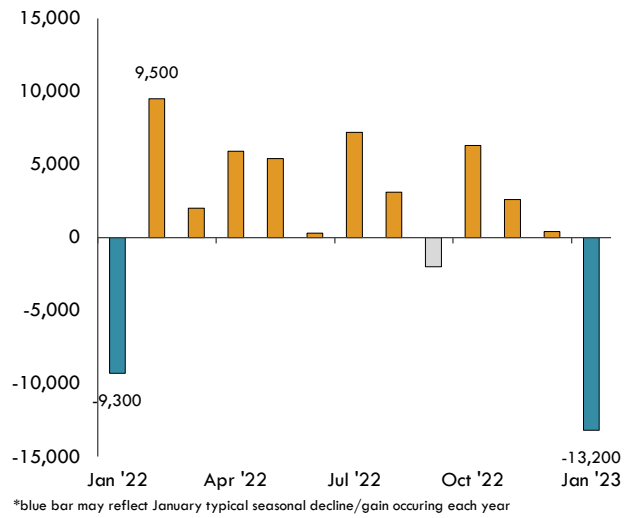
Professional and Business Services

Over-the-month Change

Professional and Business Services was the second-largest declining sector over the month down -13,200 jobs, or -2.4 percent (see Chart 9). , and now stands as the third-largest over-the-month decrease of any month in the past three decades. This was the largest January decline since 2009 and the second-largest decline historically for the month of January since records began in 1990. Furthermore this January stands as the third-largest over-the-month decrease of any month in the past three decades. Historically in the month of January, Professional and Business Services has lost an average of -6,200 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially larger than the long-term average decline. Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -8,400 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, which lost -4,800 jobs from December to January. Lastly, Management of Companies and Enterprises saw no change

over the month.

Chart 9. Professional and Business Services (NSA)
Over-the-month Net Change, Jan-22 to Jan-23

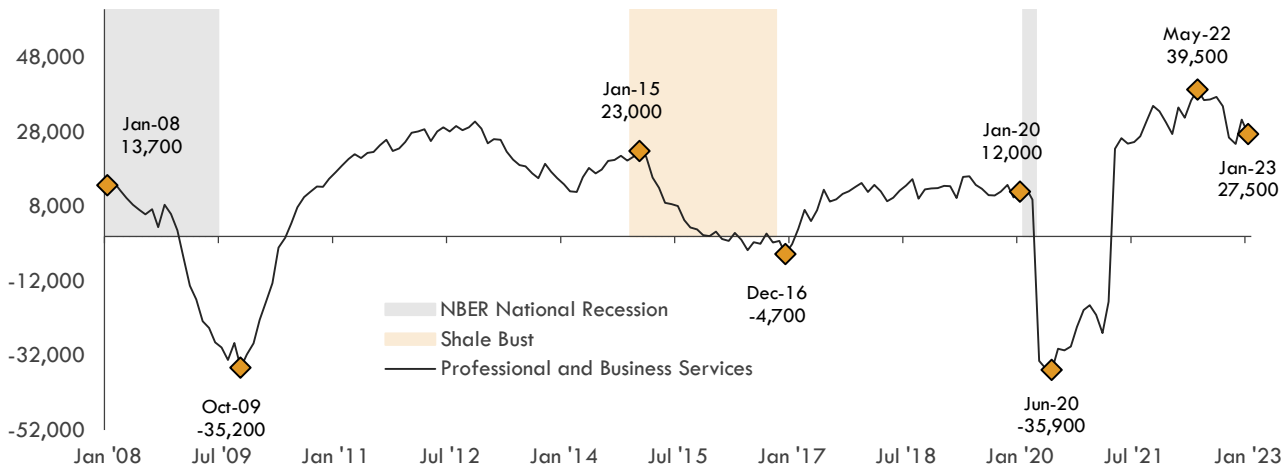


Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Professional and Business Services was up 27,500 jobs, or 5.4 percent (see Chart 10). This was the second-largest over-the-year gain in the month of January since records began in 1990. It also marks 22 consecutive months of over-the-year gains. Furthermore, 18.0 percent of total (gross) jobs added across the region over the past year can be attributed to Professional and Business Services. Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 21,700 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Administrative and Support and Waste

Management and Remediation Services, which added 3,100 jobs from January a year ago. Lastly, Management of Companies and Enterprises contributed, 2,700 jobs. Total Professional and Business Services employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 514,700 jobs by 26,800, or 5.2 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 16.4 percent over the past year.

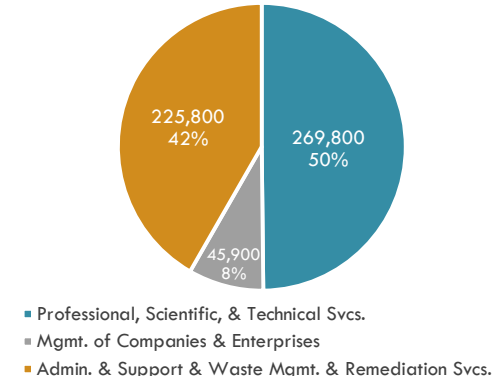
Chart 10. Professional and Business Services (NSA)
Over-the-year Net Change, Jan-08 to Jan-23



About This Sector

This sector is composed of establishments specializing in professional, scientific, and technical activities; management of establishments holding equity interests in order to influence management decisions; and office administration, hiring of personnel, security, cleaning, and waste disposal. Of the three main component industries, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services accounts for a plurality of the sector's employment at 50 percent (see Chart 11). Across the Houston MSA, the concentration of jobs in the overall sector is 12 percent higher than the national average, due to a 17-percent higher concentration in Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services serving the oil and gas industry.

Chart 11. Employment in Component Industries of Professional and Business Services Sector - January 2023

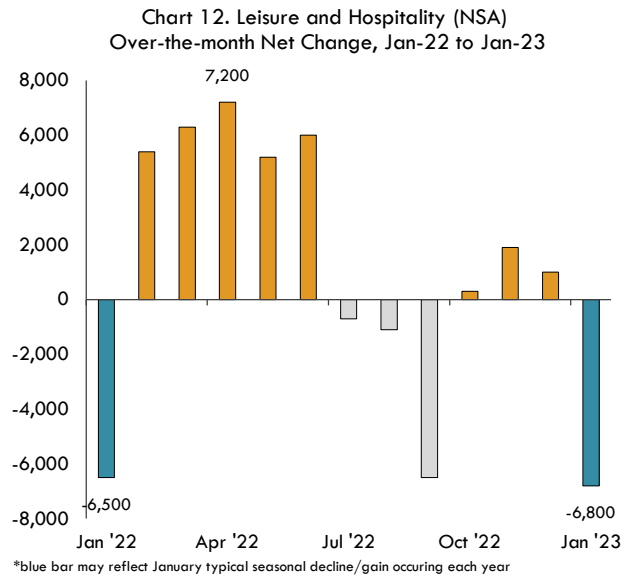


DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Leisure and Hospitality

Over-the-month Change

Leisure and Hospitality was the third-largest declining sector over the month down -6,800 jobs, or -2.0 percent (see Chart 12). This was the largest January decline since 1994 and the third-largest decline historically in the month of January since records began in 1990. Historically in the month of January, Leisure and Hospitality has lost an average of -4,400 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially larger than the long-term average decline. Accommodation and Food Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -6,200 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, which lost -600 jobs from December to January.

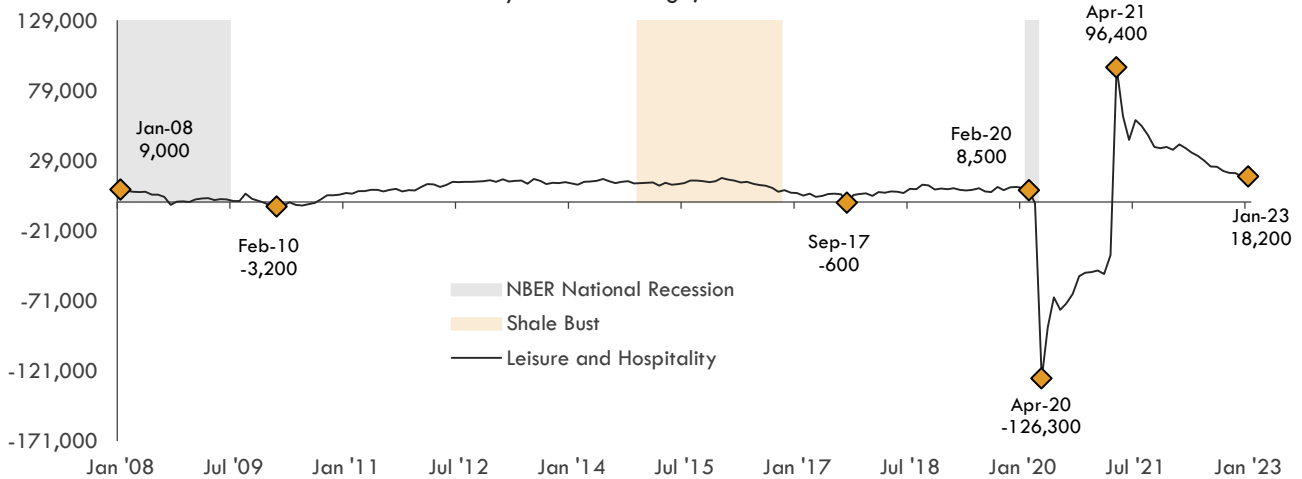


Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Leisure and Hospitality was up 18,200 jobs, or 5.7 percent (see Chart 13). This was the second-largest over-the-year gain in the month of January since records began in 1990. It also marks 22 consecutive months of over-the-year gains. Among sectors currently showing growth, this sector is the third-fastest growing in percentage terms across the Houston area. Accommodation and Food Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 15,500 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, which added 2,700 jobs from January a year

ago. Total Leisure and Hospitality employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 334,500 jobs by 2,600, or 0.8 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 10.2 percent over the past year.

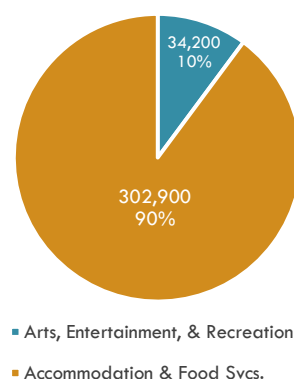
Chart 13. Leisure and Hospitality (NSA) Over-the-year Net Change, Jan-08 to Jan-23



About This Sector

This sector is composed of establishments that produce and promote in live performances, events, or exhibits of historical, cultural, or educational interest or related to recreation or hobbies intended for public viewing; and provide customers with lodging and/or meals and beverages for immediate consumption. NOTE: movie theaters are classified under the Information sector rather than Leisure and Hospitality. Of the two main component industries, Accommodation and Food Services accounts for the majority of the sector's employment at 90 percent (see Chart 14). Across the Houston MSA, the concentration of jobs in the overall sector is 0 percent higher than the national average.

Chart 14. Employment in Component Industries of Leisure and Hospitality Sector - January 2023



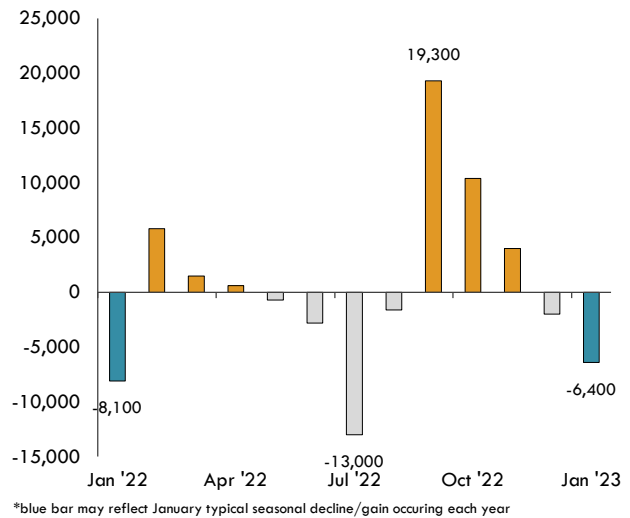
DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Government

Over-the-month Change

Government also saw a decrease over the month down -6,400 jobs, or -1.4 percent (see Chart 15). Historically in the month of January, Government has lost an average of -5,100 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are moderately larger than the long-term average decline. Local Government was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -6,300 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Federal Government, which lost -300 jobs from December to January. Lastly, State Government offset a portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 200 jobs.

Chart 15. Government (NSA)
Over-the-month Net Change, Jan-22 to Jan-23

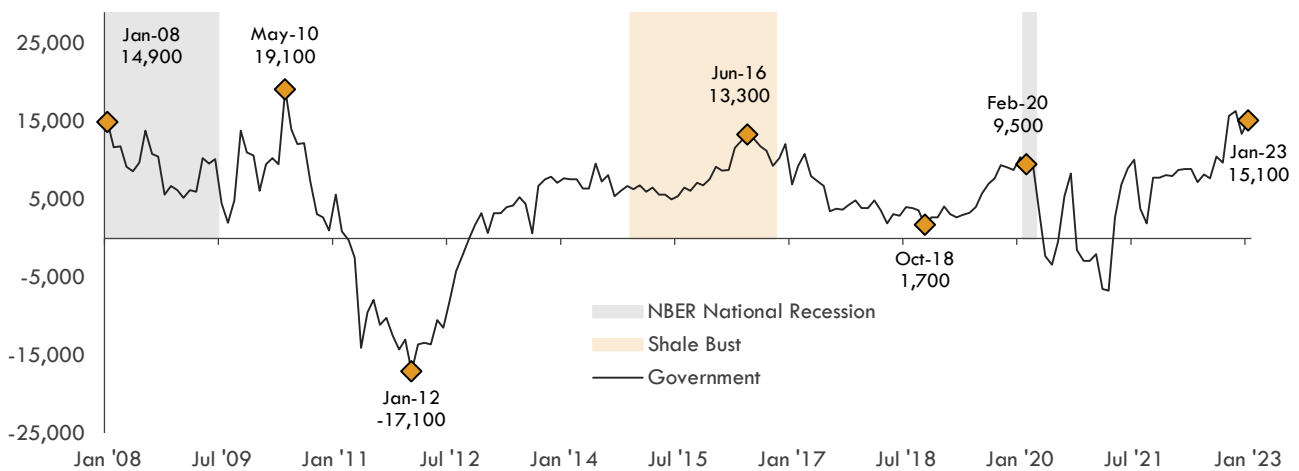


Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Government was up 15,100 jobs, or 3.6 percent (see Chart 16). This was the largest January over-the-year increase on record. It also marks 22 consecutive months of over-the-year gains. Local Government was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 8,800 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was State Government, which added 5,000 jobs from January a year ago. Lastly, Federal Government contributed, 1,300 jobs. Total Government employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 428,400 jobs by 11,600, or 2.7 percent. At

the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 13.6 percent to 13.4 percent over the past year.

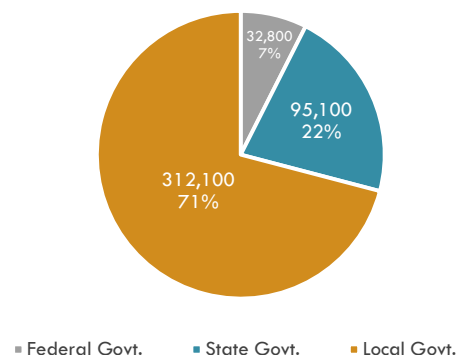
Chart 16. Government (NSA)
Over-the-year Net Change, Jan-08 to Jan-23



About This Sector

This sector consists of establishments of federal, state, and local government agencies that administer, oversee, and manage public programs and have executive, legislative, or judicial authority over other institutions within a given area that are not performed by private establishments. For MSA data, this includes public education but excludes healthcare. Of the three main component industries, Local Government accounts for the majority of the sector's employment at 71 percent (see Chart 17). Across the Houston MSA, the concentration of jobs in the overall Government sector is 8 percent less than the national average.

Chart 17. Employment in Component Industries of Government Sector - January 2023



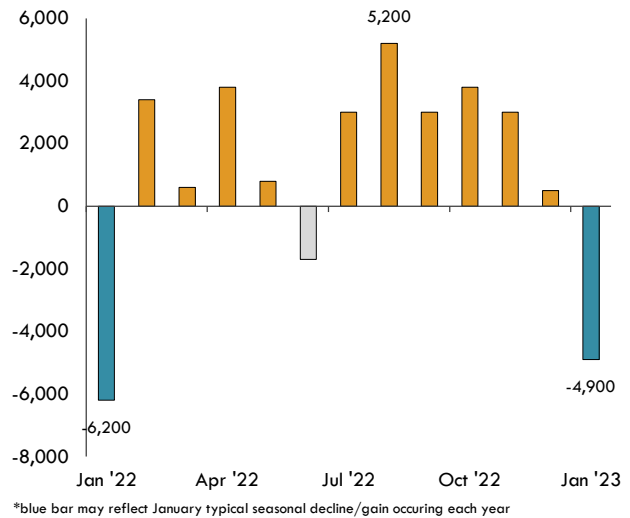
DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Education and Health Services

Over-the-month Change

Education and Health Services also saw a decrease over the month down -4,900 jobs, or -1.1 percent (see Chart 18). Historically in the month of January, Education and Health Services has lost an average of -3,200 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially larger than the long-term average decline. Health Care and Social Assistance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -2,600 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Educational Services, which lost -2,300 jobs from December to January.

Chart 18. Education and Health Services (NSA)
Over-the-month Net Change, Jan-22 to Jan-23

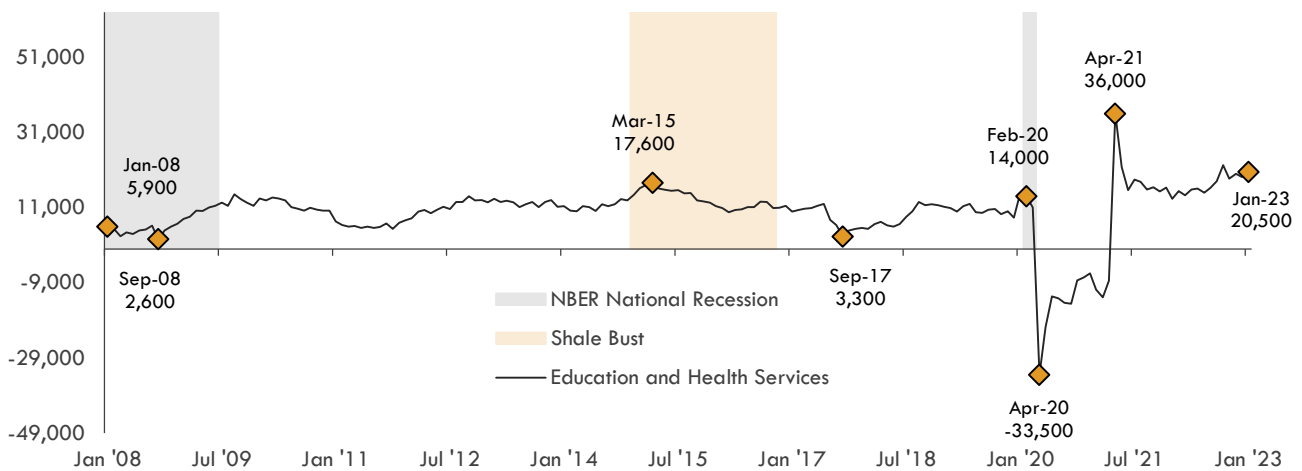


Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Education and Health Services was up 20,500 jobs, or 5.0 percent (see Chart 19). This was the largest January over-the-year increase on record and the largest gain since September 2022's increase of 22,300 jobs. It also marks 22 consecutive months of over-the-year gains. Health Care and Social Assistance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 16,300 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Educational Services, which added 4,200 jobs from January a year ago. Total Education and Health Services employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020

pre-pandemic level of 414,400 jobs by 19,600, or 4.7 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 13.2 percent over the past year.

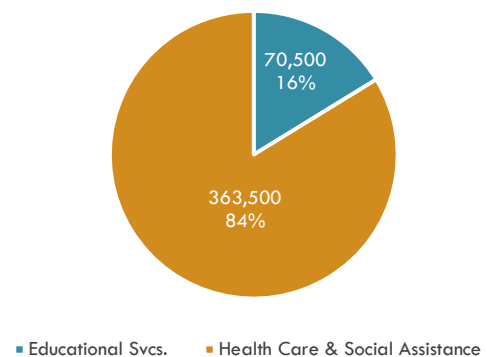
Chart 19. Education and Health Services (NSA)
Over-the-year Net Change, Jan-08 to Jan-23



About This Sector

This sector is composed of establishments that provide private education services (i.e. excluding publicly-funded primary, secondary, and postsecondary institutions) and establishments that provide healthcare and social assistance to individuals. Of the two main component industries, Health Care and Social Assistance accounts for the majority of the sector's employment at 84 percent (see Chart 20). Across the Houston MSA, the concentration of jobs in the overall sector is 18 percent less than the national average, despite the high physical concentration of healthcare jobs centered around Texas Medical Center.

Chart 20. Employment in Component Industries of Education and Health Services Sector - January 2023

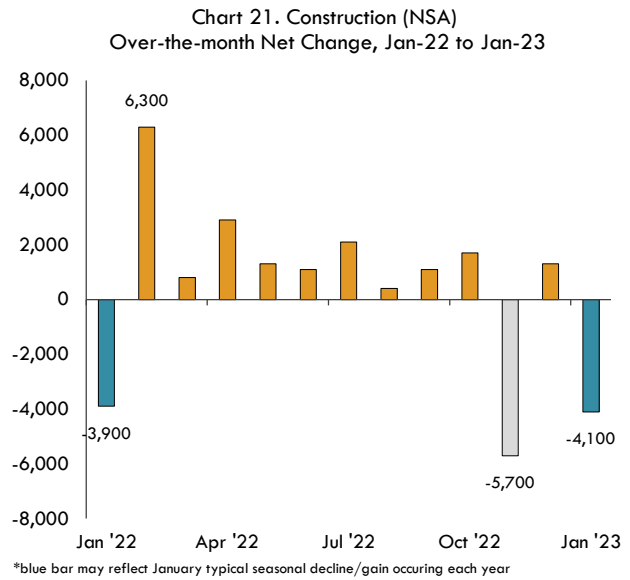


DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Construction

Over-the-month Change

Construction also saw a decrease over the month down -4,100 jobs, or -1.8 percent (see Chart 21). This was the largest January over-the-month decline in since 2021. Historically in the month of January, Construction has lost an average of -3,300 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are slightly larger than the long-term average decline. Specialty Trade Contractors was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -4,200 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, which lost -300 jobs from December to January. Lastly, Construction of Buildings offset a portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 400 jobs.

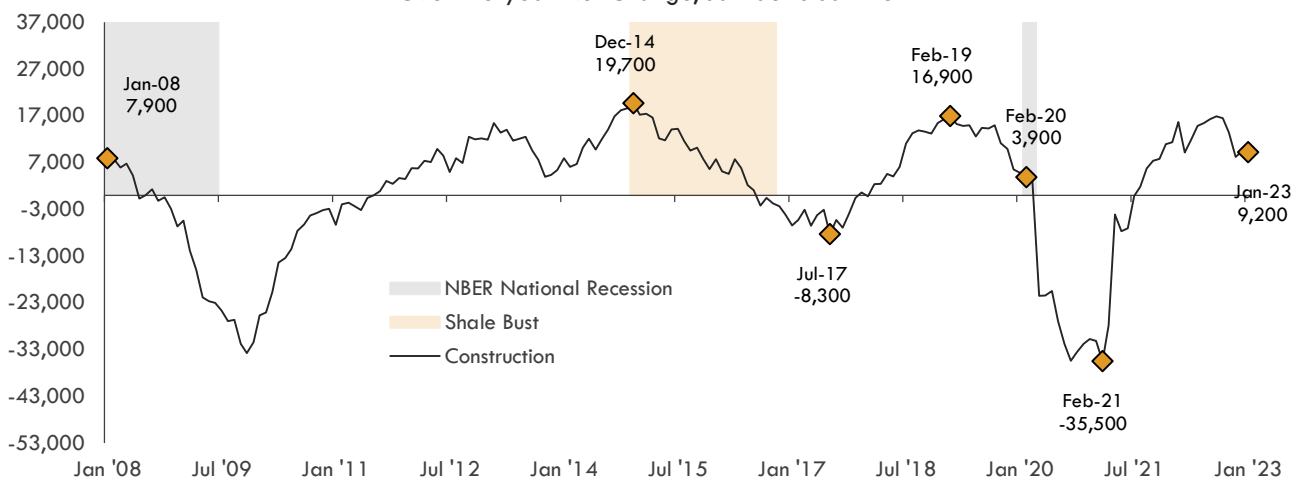


Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Construction was up 9,200 jobs, or 4.4 percent (see Chart 22). This January also marks 18 consecutive months of over-the-year gains. Construction of Buildings was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 4,300 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, which added 2,900 jobs from January a year ago. Lastly, Specialty Trade Contractors contributed, 2,000 jobs. Total Construction employment (NSA) remains -16,900 jobs, or -7.1 percent below its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 237,400. At the same time, the sector's

share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 6.7 percent over the past year.

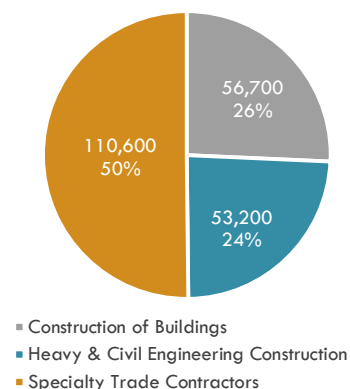
Chart 22. Construction (NSA) Over-the-year Net Change, Jan-08 to Jan-23



About This Sector

This sector comprises establishments engaged in the construction of buildings, infrastructure, site preparation and subdivision, and specialty trades e.g. masonry, painting, and electrical work. Of the three main component industries, Specialty Trade Contractors accounts for a slight majority of the sector's employment at just over 50 percent (see Chart 23). Across the Houston MSA, the concentration of jobs in the overall Construction sector is 36 percent higher than the national average, due to 2.5 times more jobs in Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction related to turnaround maintenance of petrochemical facilities.

Chart 23. Employment in Component Industries of Construction Sector - January 2023

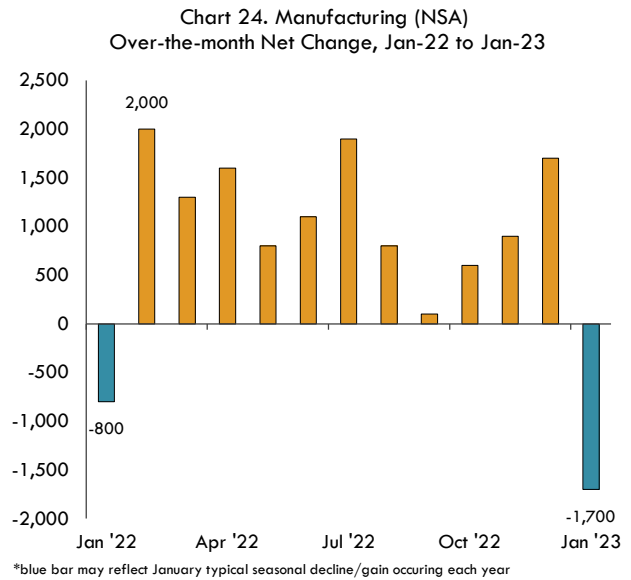


DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Manufacturing

Over-the-month Change

Manufacturing also saw a decrease over the month down -1,700 jobs, or -0.7 percent (see Chart 24). This was the largest January over-the-month decline in since 2021. Historically in the month of January, Manufacturing has lost an average of -1,700 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are on par with the long-term average. Durable Goods was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -1,300 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Non-Durable Goods, which lost -400 jobs from December to January.

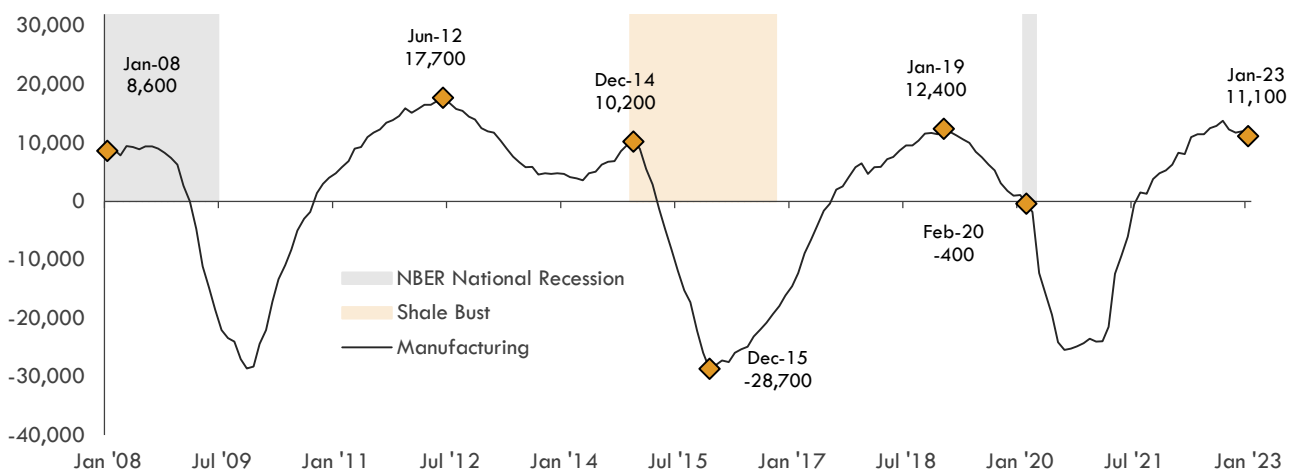


Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Manufacturing was up 11,100 jobs, or 5.1 percent (see Chart 25). This January also marks 18 consecutive months of over-the-year gains. Durable Goods was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 6,300 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Non-Durable Goods, which added 4,800 jobs from January a year ago. Total Manufacturing employment (NSA) remains -6,500 jobs, or -2.8 percent below its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 234,500. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 6.9 percent

over the past year.

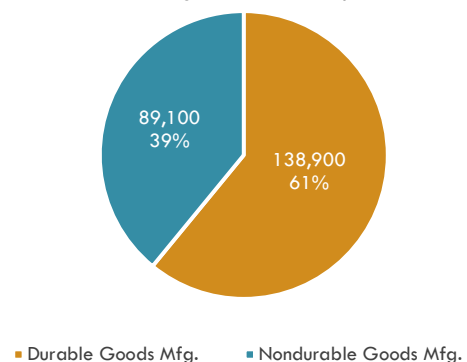
Chart 25. Manufacturing (NSA) Over-the-year Net Change, Jan-08 to Jan-23



About This Sector

This sector comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. Of the two main component industries, Durable Goods accounts for the majority of the sector's employment at 61 percent (see Chart 26). Across the Houston MSA, the concentration of jobs in the overall Manufacturing sector is 18 percent less than the national average.

Chart 26. Employment in Component Industries of Manufacturing Sector - January 2023

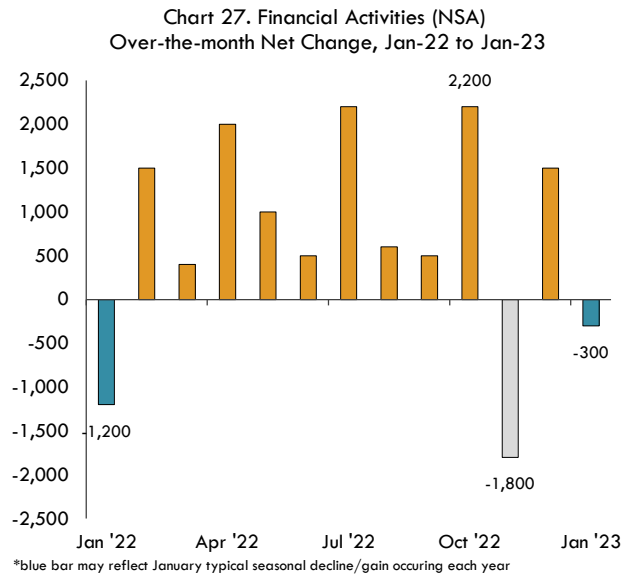


DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Activities

Over-the-month Change

Financial Activities also saw a decrease over the month down -300 jobs, or -0.2 percent (see Chart 27). Historically in the month of January, Financial Activities has lost an average of -1,400 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially smaller than the long-term average decline. Finance and Insurance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -700 jobs over the month. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, which gained 400 jobs from December to January.

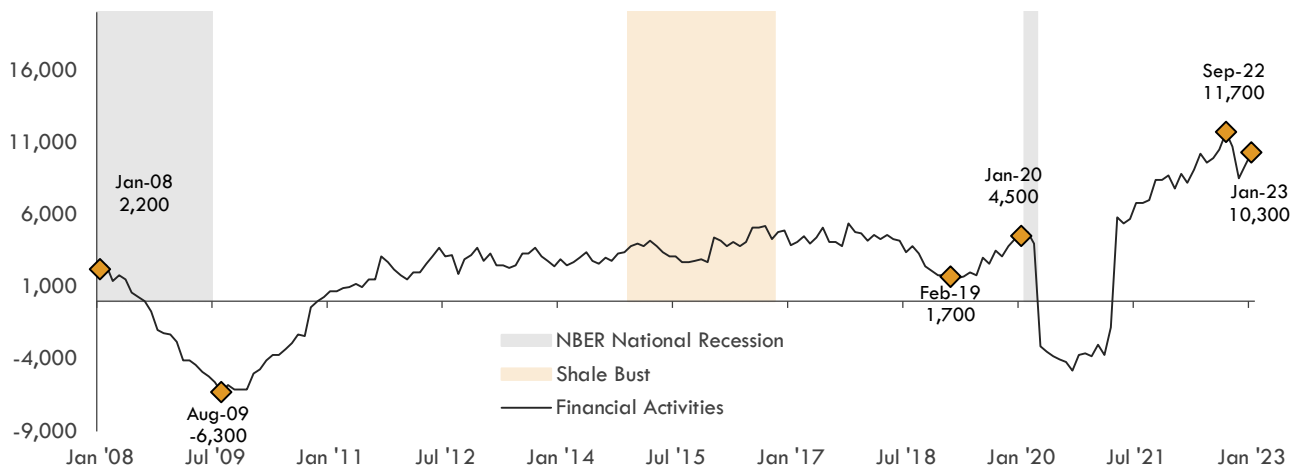


Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Financial Activities was up 10,300 jobs, or 6.0 percent (see Chart 28). This was the largest January over-the-year increase on record and the largest gain since October 2022's increase of 10,700 jobs. It also marks nine consecutive months of over-the-year gains. Among sectors currently showing growth, this sector is the second-fastest growing in percentage terms across the Houston area. Finance and Insurance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 5,300 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, which added 5,000 jobs from January

a year ago. Total Financial Activities employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 169,200 jobs by 13,900, or 8.2 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 5.5 percent over the past year.

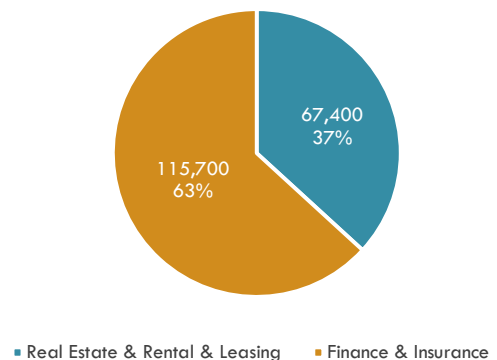
Chart 28. Financial Activities (NSA)
Over-the-year Net Change, Jan-08 to Jan-23



About This Sector

This sector is composed of establishments renting, leasing, or allowing use of assets, and financial transactions such as creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets, underwriting of insurance, and annuities. Of the two main component industries, Finance and Insurance accounts for the majority of the sector's employment at 63 percent (see Chart 29). Across the Houston MSA, the concentration of jobs in the overall Financial Activities sector is 6 percent less than the national average, due to a 19-percent lower concentration in Finance and Insurance offsetting a 32-percent higher concentration in Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.

Chart 29. Employment in Component Industries of
Financial Activities Sector - January 2023

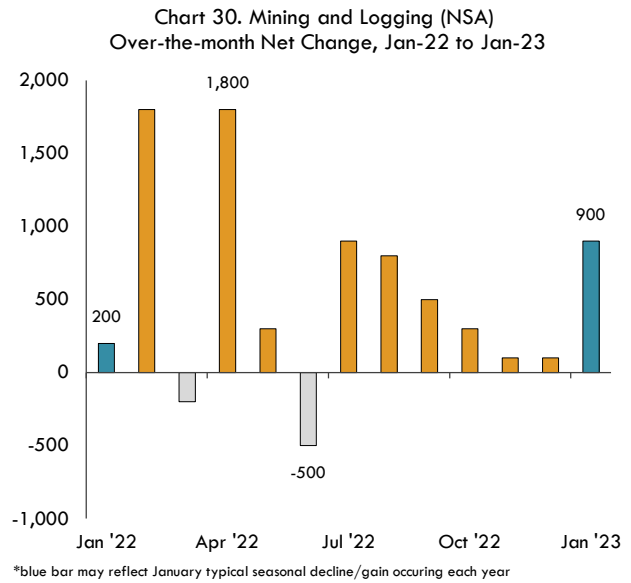


GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Mining and Logging

Over-the-month Change

Mining and Logging was the largest gaining sector over the month up 900 jobs, or 1.3 (see Chart 30). This was the largest January gain since 1992 and the second-largest gain historically for the month of January since records began in 1990. Historically in the month of January, Mining and Logging has lost an average of -800 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially in contrast to the long-term average decline. Support Activities for Mining was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 600 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Other Mining and Logging Undefined, which added 200 jobs from December to January. Lastly, Oil and Gas Extraction contributed, 100 jobs.

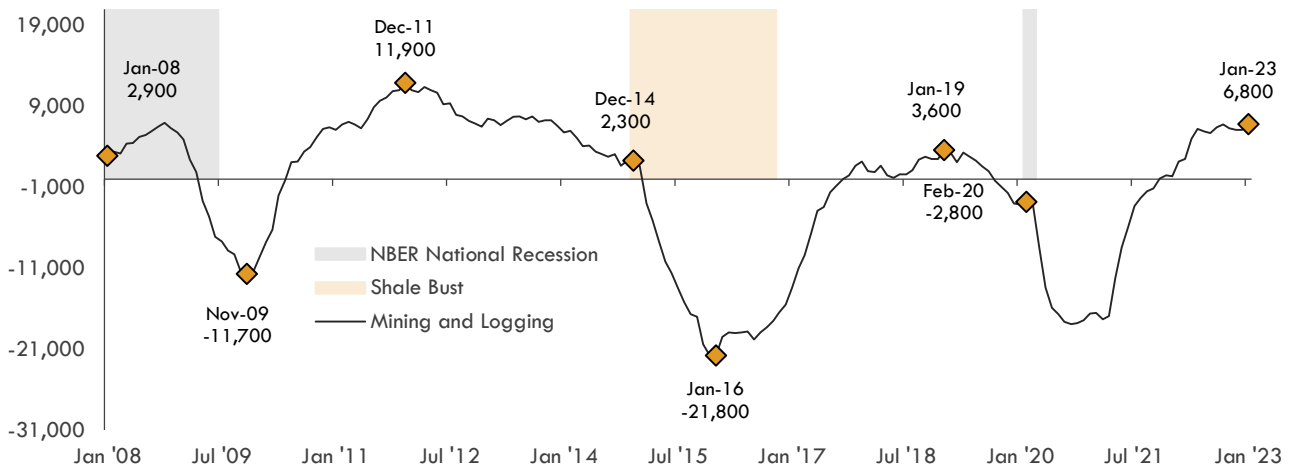


Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Mining and Logging was up 6,800 jobs, or 11.1 percent (see Chart 31). This was the largest over-the-year gain since September 2022's increase of 6,800 jobs. It also marks 15 consecutive months of over-the-year gains. Among sectors currently showing growth, this sector is the fastest-growing in percentage terms across the Houston area. Support Activities for Mining was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 5,800 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Other Mining and Logging Undefined, which added 600 jobs from January a year ago. Lastly, Oil and Gas

Extraction contributed, 400 jobs. Total Mining and Logging employment (NSA) remains -10,100 jobs, or -12.9 percent below its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 78,400. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 2.0 percent to 2.1 percent over the past year.

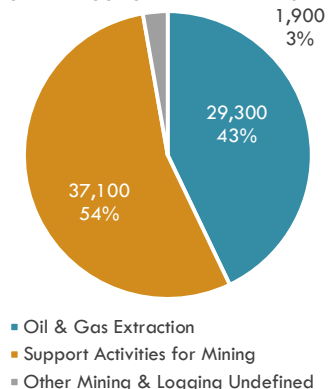
Chart 31. Mining and Logging (NSA) Over-the-year Net Change, Jan-08 to Jan-23



About This Sector

This sector comprises establishments extracting naturally occurring minerals such as coal and ores; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum and natural gas; and timber. Of the three main component industries, Support Activities for Mining accounts for a slight majority of the sector's employment at just over 54 percent (see Chart 32). Across the Houston MSA, the concentration of jobs in the overall Mining and Logging sector is 5.1 times the national average, due to the region's role as a global hub for the oil and gas industry.

Chart 32. Employment in Component Industries of Mining and Logging Sector - January 2023

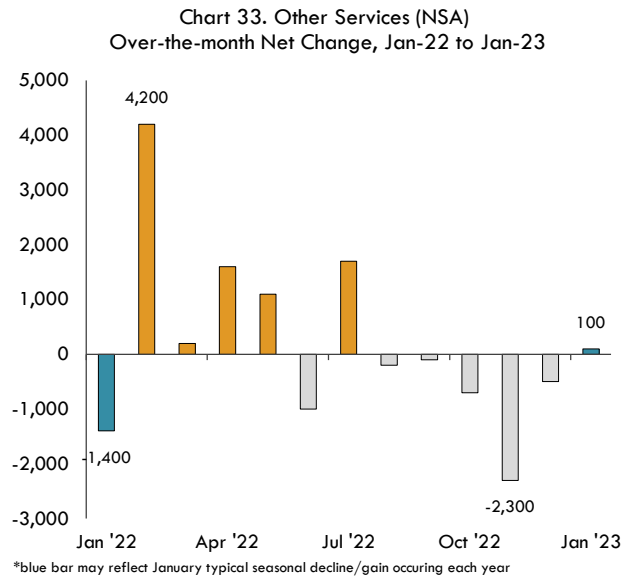


GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Other Services

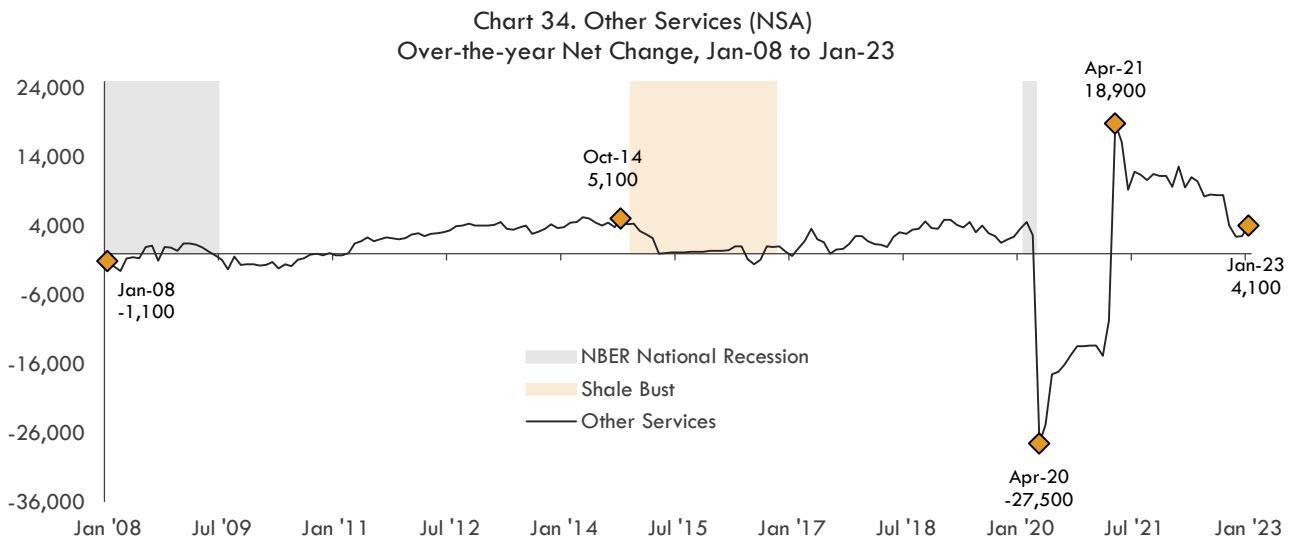
Over-the-month Change

Other Services was the second-largest gaining sector over the month up 100 jobs, or 0.1 (see Chart 33). This was the largest January over-the-month gain in since 2021. Historically in the month of January, Other Services has lost an average of -300 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are moderately in contrast to the long-term average decline. NOTE: No subsector is published at the MSA level by the CES survey. See below for additional information.



Over-the-year Change

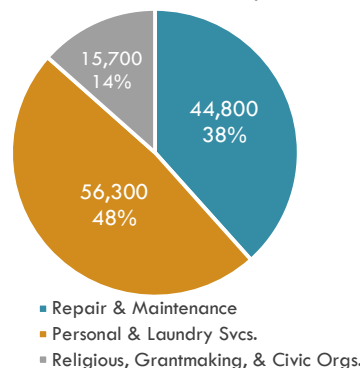
Year over year, Other Services was up 4,100 jobs, or 3.6 percent (see Chart 34). This was the largest over-the-year gain since October 2022's increase of 4,100 jobs. It also marks 22 consecutive months of over-the-year gains. NOTE: No subsector is published at the MSA level by the CES survey. See below for additional information. Total Other Services employment (NSA) remains -2,300 jobs, or -1.9 percent below its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 119,100. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 3.6 percent over the past year.



About This Sector

This sector comprises establishments engaged in services not classified elsewhere such as equipment and machinery repair, religious activities, grantmaking, advocacy, and providing dry-cleaning and laundry services, and personal care services. Of the three main component industries, Personal and Laundry Services accounts for a plurality of the sector's employment at 48 percent as a subsector where self-employment is prevalent (source: Census - Non Employer Statistics and BLS - Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages) (see Chart 35). Across the Houston MSA, the concentration of jobs in the overall Other Services sector is 5 percent less than the national average.

Chart 35. Employment in Component Industries of Other Services Sector - January 2023



*estimated proportions based QCEW covered and NES self-employment

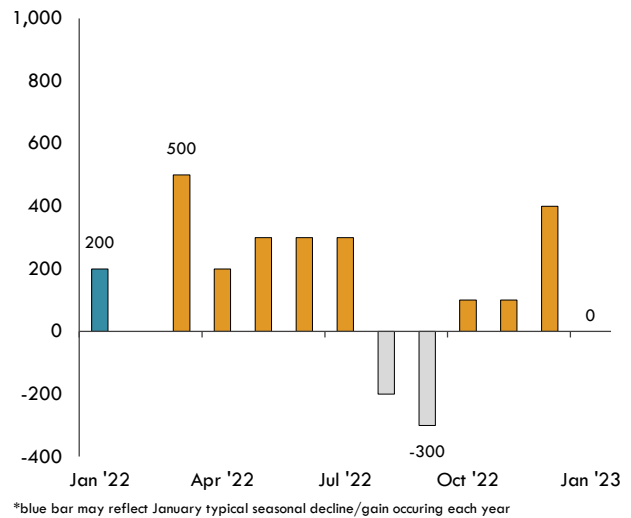
GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Information

Over-the-month Change

Information was unchanged over the month. (see Chart 36). Historically in the month of January, Information has lost an average of -500 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's net zero change is slightly smaller than the long-term average decline.

Chart 36. Information (NSA)
Over-the-month Net Change, Jan-22 to Jan-23

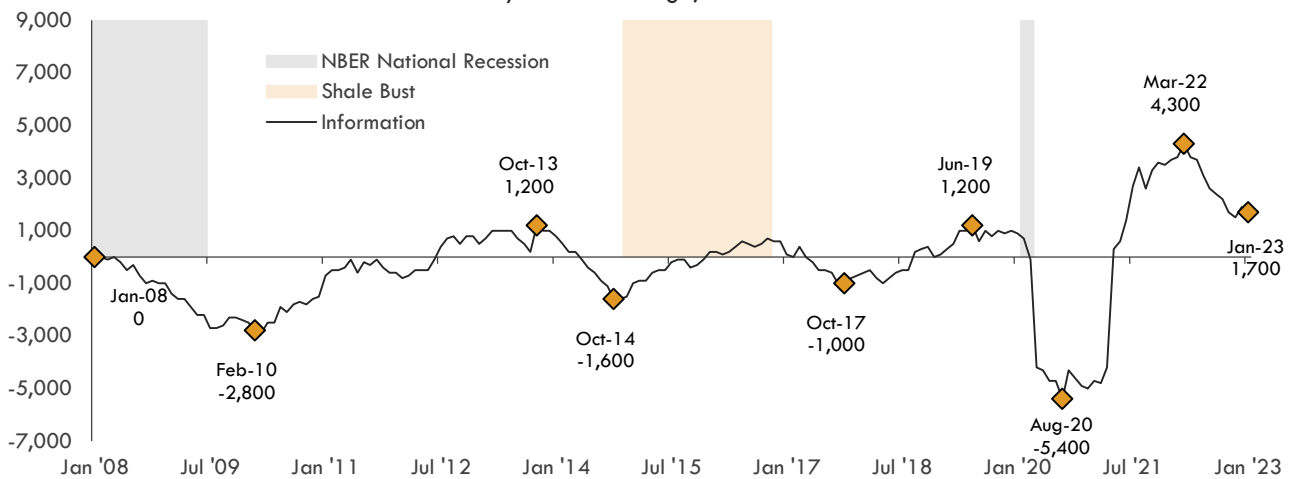


Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Information was up 1,700 jobs, or 5.4 percent (see Chart 37). This January also marks 22 consecutive months of over-the-year gains. Other Information Undefined was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 1,700 jobs over the year. One component industry, Telecommunications, saw no change from January a year ago. Total Information employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 32,700 jobs by 700, or 2.1 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 1.0 percent over the past

year.

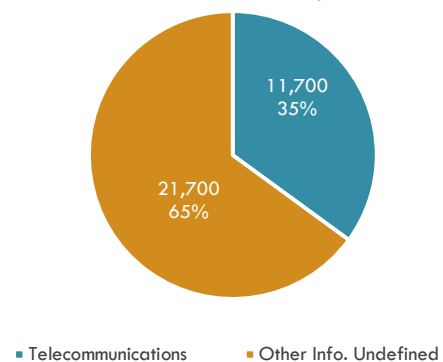
Chart 37. Information (NSA)
Over-the-year Net Change, Jan-08 to Jan-23



About This Sector

This sector comprises establishments producing and distributing information and cultural products, e.g. traditional and online news publishing; software publishing; the motion picture and sound recording; TV broadcasting; and telecommunications. Of the two main component industries, Other Information Undefined accounts for the majority of the sector's employment at 65 percent (see Chart 38). Across the Houston MSA, the concentration of jobs in the overall Information sector is 49 percent less than the national average.

Chart 38. Employment in Component Industries of Information Sector - January 2023



Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Not-Seasonally Adjusted

Houston Metro, Texas, and U.S. Unemployment

The Houston MSA (not-seasonally-adjusted) unemployment rate stood at 4.5 percent in January, up from December's 3.8 percent and down from 5.1 percent a year ago. This was above the statewide rate of 4.2 percent and above the national rate of 3.9 percent. An over-the-month increase is typical each January due to the conclusion of holiday-related seasonal jobs making this month's increase consistent with historical seasonal trends. 159,528 individuals were unemployed in Houston in January, up from December's 132,818 and down from 177,729 in January 2022 (see Charts 39 and 40).

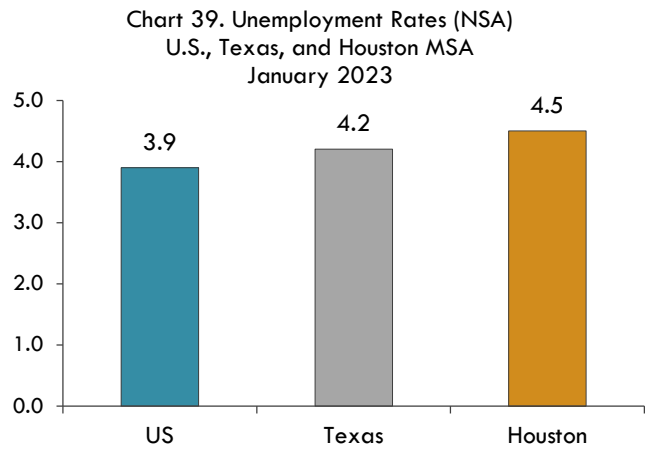
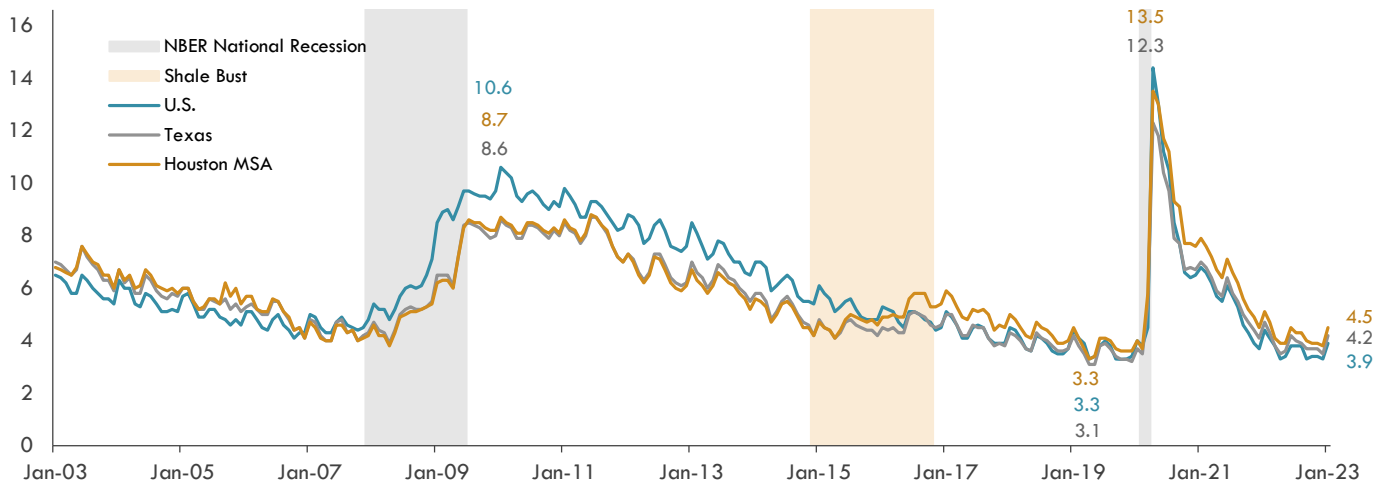


Chart 40. Unemployment Rates U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA (NSA) January 2003 to January 2023

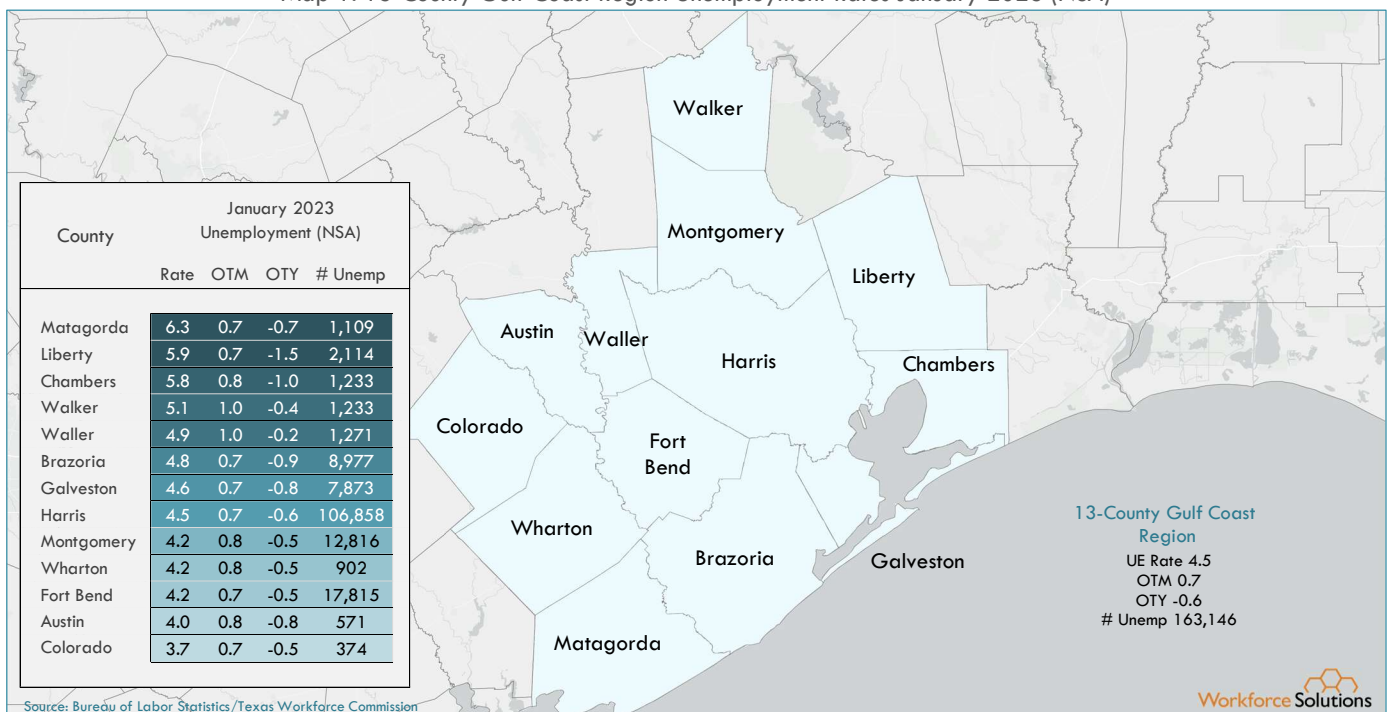


County-level Unemployment

Among the 13 counties that comprise the Gulf Coast Workforce Development Area, unemployment rates in January ranged from a high of 6.3 percent in Matagorda County to a low of 3.7 percent in Colorado. Over the month, all 13 counties saw their unemployment rates rise in keeping with the region-wide increase of 0.7 percentage points. Waller saw the largest percentage-point increase in unemployment up 1.0 pp. representing 281 more unemployed workers compared to the previous month. This was followed by Walker (1.0 pp, 250 workers) and Chambers (0.8 pp, 174 workers). Over the year

rates fell, with Liberty posting the largest decrease, down -1.5 percentage points representing -499 fewer unemployed workers compared to a year ago followed by Chambers (-1.0 pp, -188 workers) and Brazoria (-0.9 pp, -1,395 workers). Since peaking at 449,312 in April 2020 due to the COVID-19 global pandemic, the number of unemployed workers in the Gulf Coast Region has fallen by -286,166 as of this January (see Map 1 legend).

Map 1. 13-County Gulf Coast Region Unemployment Rates January 2023 (NSA)



Local Area Unemployment Statistics (continued)

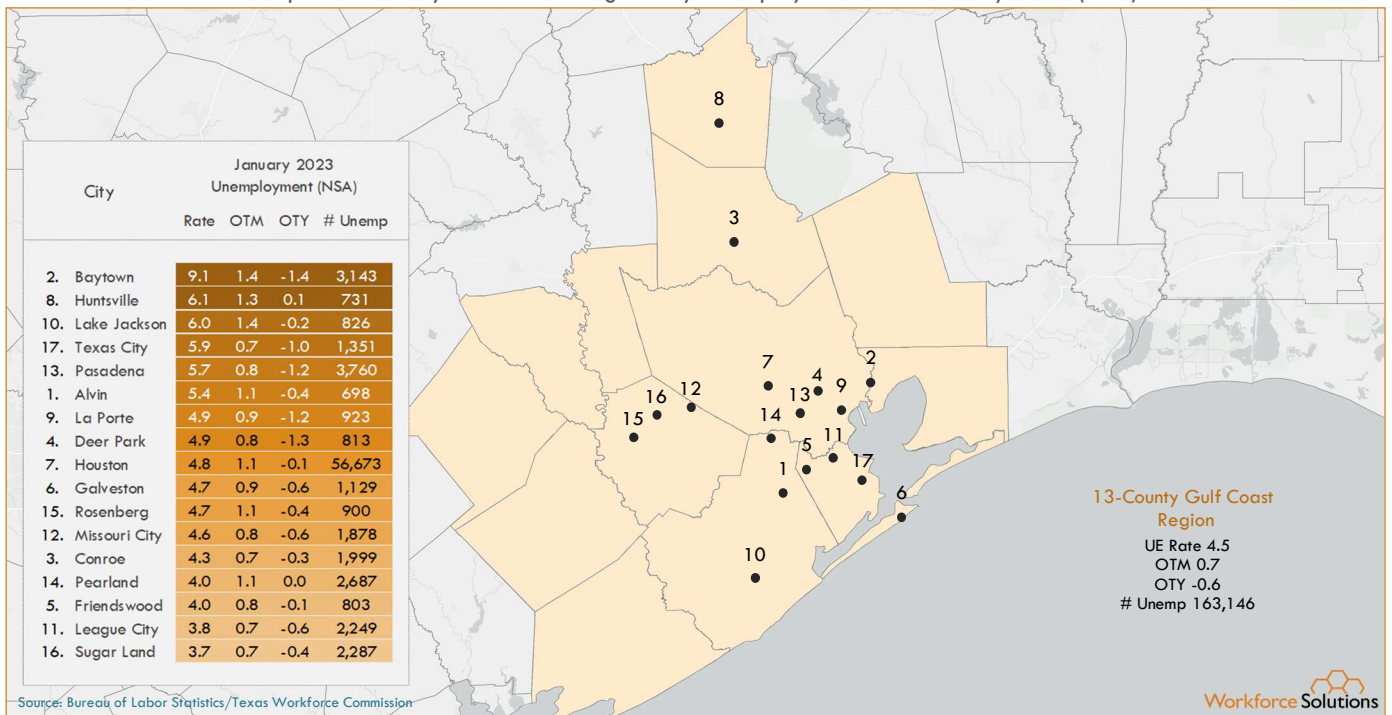
Not-Seasonally Adjusted

Unemployment Rates for Select Municipalities

Among the 17 cities in the Gulf Coast Workforce Development Area for which Local Area Unemployment Statistics are available, unemployment rates in January ranged from a high of 9.1 percent in Baytown to a low of 3.7 percent in Sugar Land (see Map 2 legend). Over the month, all 17 cities saw their unemployment rates rise in keeping with the region-wide increase of 0.7 percentage points. Lake Jackson saw the largest percentage-point increase in unemployment up 1.4 pp.

representing 190 more unemployed workers compared to the previous month. This was followed by Baytown (1.4 pp, 500 workers) and Huntsville (1.3 pp, 169 workers). Over the year unemployment rates fell, with Baytown posting the largest decrease, down -1.4 percentage points representing -458 fewer unemployed workers compared to a year ago followed by Deer Park (-1.3 pp, -200 workers) and Pasadena (-1.2 pp, -735 workers). The 17 cities below accounted for 51 percent of the 163,146 unemployed workers across the Gulf Coast Region as of this January (see Map 2 legend).

Map 2. 13-County Gulf Coast Region City Unemployment Rates January 2023 (NSA)



Seasonally Adjusted

Houston Metro, Texas, and U.S. Unemployment

The Houston MSA (seasonally-adjusted) unemployment rate stood at 4.3 percent in December, unchanged from November's 4.3 percent and down from 5.6 percent a year ago. This was above the statewide rate of 3.8 percent and above the national rate of 3.5 percent. 151,170 individuals were unemployed in Houston in December, down slightly from November's 153,092 and down from 191,906 in December 2021 (see Charts 41 and 42). NOTE: Seasonally-adjusted data for the MSA are available with a one-month delay but are not available for the 13-County Region or 17 cities.

Chart 41. Unemployment Rates (SA)
 U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA
 December 2022

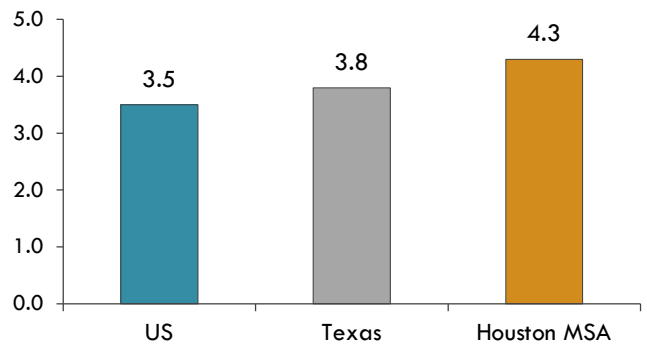
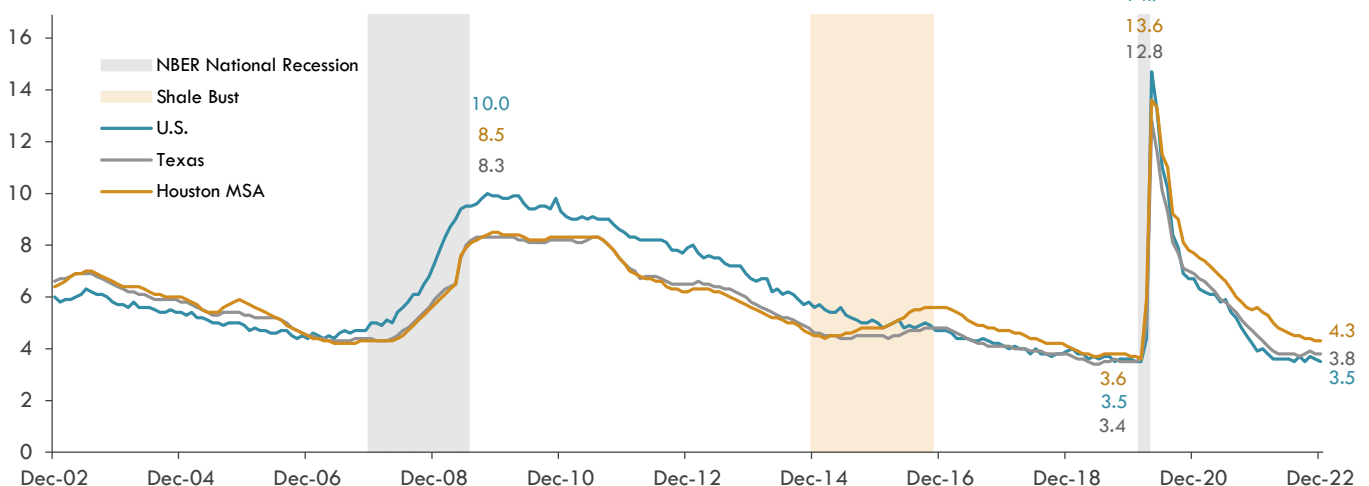


Chart 42. Unemployment Rates U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA (SA)
 December 2002 to December 2022



Gulf Coast Workforce Solutions Index (WSI)

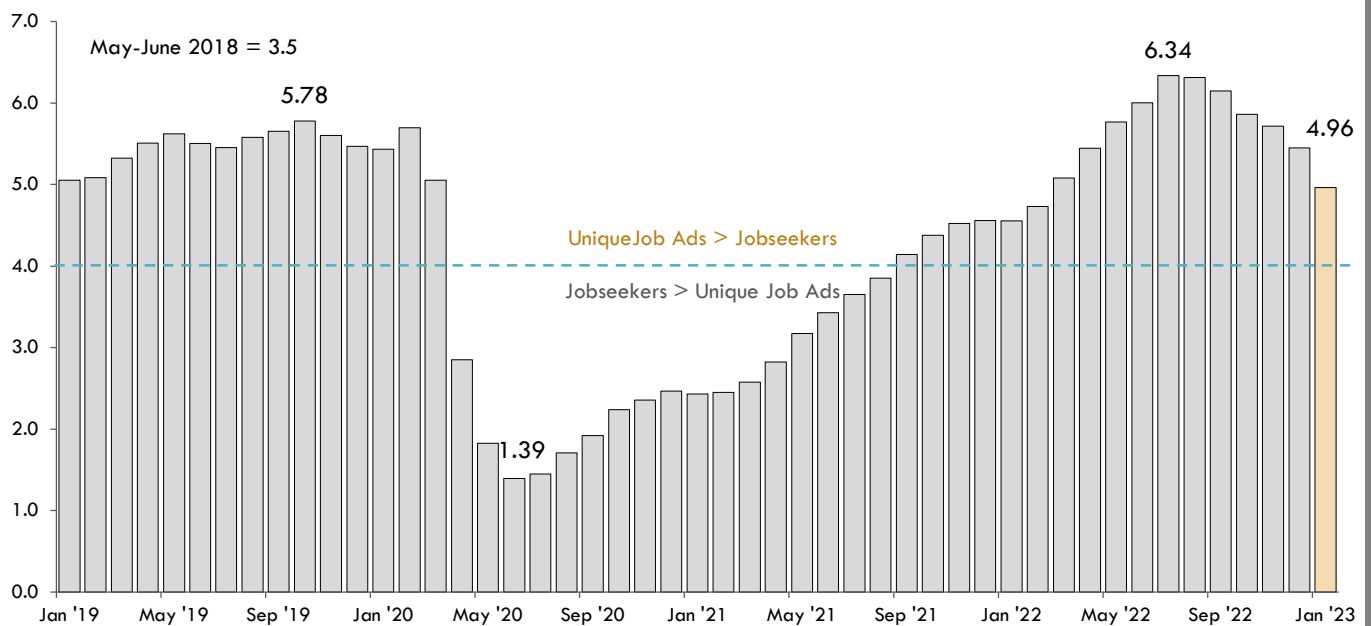


The Gulf Coast Workforce Solutions Index (WSI)

The WSI is an indicator designed to capture shifts in the local labor market, specifically the balance between available jobs and unemployed workers at a given point in time. Values above 4.0 signal a surplus of jobs while values less than 4.0 signal a surplus of jobseekers. The Gulf Coast Workforce Board monitors the WSI as part of its ongoing review of the region's unemployment insurance work search requirement and reserves the right to adjust the number of weekly job search contacts as labor market conditions warrant. In the event of change to the work search requirement, the Board will notify the Texas Workforce Commission who will in turn notify UI recipients.

WSI Reading
January
2023:
4.96

Gulf Coast Workforce Solutions Index - Houston MSA 2017 - 2022 (SA)



Source(s): Emsi-Burning Glass and BLS/TWC - LAUS
Note: data subject to revisions.



Workforce Solutions Index January 2023

The Houston MSA WSI for January stood at 4.96, down from December's reading of 5.45. January marks six over-the-month consecutive declines in the index confirming a (revised) peak for the cycle in July 2022 of 6.34. This January's decline was the result of a nearly 24,000-decrease in job ads over from December compared to a much smaller decrease in unemployed workers by only 1,900 from November to December (SA). Due to the use of downward rounding, the indicator suggests that a requirement of four work search activities may be appropriate for individuals receiving unemployment insurance given the relative availability of jobs at present.



Houston Area Employment Situation

January 2023

Table 1. Houston MSA Sectors and Major Industry Subcomponents

NAICS Industry	Jan-23	Dec-22	Jan-22	Monthly	Monthly	Yearly	Yearly %
Total Nonfarm	3,285,600	3,335,800	3,132,700	-50,200	-1.5%	152,900	4.9%
Total Private	2,845,600	2,889,400	2,707,800	-43,800	-1.5%	137,800	5.1%
Goods Producing	516,800	521,700	489,700	-4,900	-0.9%	27,100	5.5%
.Mining and Logging	68,300	67,400	61,500	900	1.3%	6,800	11.1%
...Oil and Gas Extraction	29,300	29,200	28,900	100	0.3%	400	1.4%
...Support Activities for Mining	37,100	36,500	31,300	600	1.6%	5,800	18.5%
.Construction	220,500	224,600	211,300	-4,100	-1.8%	9,200	4.4%
..Construction of Buildings	56,700	56,300	52,400	400	0.7%	4,300	8.2%
..Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	53,200	53,500	50,300	-300	-0.6%	2,900	5.8%
..Specialty Trade Contractors	110,600	114,800	108,600	-4,200	-3.7%	2,000	1.8%
.Manufacturing	228,000	229,700	216,900	-1,700	-0.7%	11,100	5.1%
..Durable Goods	138,900	140,200	132,600	-1,300	-0.9%	6,300	4.8%
...Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	48,500	48,700	45,000	-200	-0.4%	3,500	7.8%
...Machinery Manufacturing	42,100	41,900	39,300	200	0.5%	2,800	7.1%
....Agriculture, Construction, and Mining Machinery Mfg.	21,700	21,800	19,800	-100	-0.5%	1,900	9.6%
...Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	14,100	14,200	13,500	-100	-0.7%	600	4.4%
..Non-Durable Goods	89,100	89,500	84,300	-400	-0.4%	4,800	5.7%
...Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	7,900	7,900	7,800	0	0.0%	100	1.3%
...Chemical Manufacturing	41,500	41,700	40,200	-200	-0.5%	1,300	3.2%
Service Providing	2,768,800	2,814,100	2,643,000	-45,300	-1.6%	125,800	4.8%
.Private Service Providing	2,328,800	2,367,700	2,218,100	-38,900	-1.6%	110,700	5.0%
..Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	682,900	696,700	654,500	-13,800	-2.0%	28,400	4.3%
...Wholesale Trade	173,500	173,100	163,600	400	0.2%	9,900	6.1%
....Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	106,700	108,700	100,500	-2,000	-1.8%	6,200	6.2%
....Prof. and Commercial Equip. Supplies Wholesalers	17,400	17,500	16,900	-100	-0.6%	500	3.0%
....Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	54,400	54,200	51,800	200	0.4%	2,600	5.0%
...Retail Trade	317,800	326,400	311,800	-8,600	-2.6%	6,000	1.9%
....Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	43,100	43,400	42,200	-300	-0.7%	900	2.1%
....Bldg. Material and Garden Equip. and Supplies Dealers	23,400	24,400	23,800	-1,000	-4.1%	-400	-1.7%
....Food and Beverage Stores	73,500	73,900	70,200	-400	-0.5%	3,300	4.7%
....Health and Personal Care Stores	62,200	65,300	62,500	-3,100	-4.7%	-300	-0.5%
....Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	20,200	21,900	20,500	-1,700	-7.8%	-300	-1.5%
....General Merchandise Stores	42,000	43,400	42,000	-1,400	-3.2%	0	0.0%
....Department Stores	20,800	21,300	21,700	-500	-2.3%	-900	-4.1%
....Other General Merchandise Stores	26,400	28,100	25,200	-1,700	-6.0%	1,200	4.8%
...Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	191,600	197,200	179,100	-5,600	-2.8%	12,500	7.0%
...Utilities	20,100	20,400	18,700	-300	-1.5%	1,400	7.5%
....Air Transportation	20,000	19,900	18,600	100	0.5%	1,400	7.5%
....Truck Transportation	30,800	30,800	28,800	0	0.0%	2,000	6.9%
....Pipeline Transportation	12,700	12,800	12,200	-100	-0.8%	500	4.1%
..Information	33,400	33,400	31,700	0	0.0%	1,700	5.4%
...Telecommunications	11,700	11,800	11,700	-100	-0.8%	0	0.0%
..Financial Activities	183,100	183,400	172,800	-300	-0.2%	10,300	6.0%
...Finance and Insurance	115,700	116,400	110,400	-700	-0.6%	5,300	4.8%
....Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	46,400	46,500	45,800	-100	-0.2%	600	1.3%
....Depository Credit Intermediation	29,800	29,900	29,200	-100	-0.3%	600	2.1%
....Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Fin. Investments	23,100	23,300	21,700	-200	-0.9%	1,400	6.5%
....Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	46,200	46,600	42,900	-400	-0.9%	3,300	7.7%
...Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	67,400	67,000	62,400	400	0.6%	5,000	8.0%
..Professional and Business Services	541,500	554,700	514,000	-13,200	-2.4%	27,500	5.4%
...Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	269,800	274,600	248,100	-4,800	-1.7%	21,700	8.7%
....Legal Services	31,400	31,600	29,600	-200	-0.6%	1,800	6.1%
....Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll	28,900	28,200	27,800	700	2.5%	1,100	4.0%
....Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	73,600	76,300	65,800	-2,700	-3.5%	7,800	11.9%
....Computer Systems Design and Related Services	42,600	42,500	39,900	100	0.2%	2,700	6.8%
...Management of Companies and Enterprises	45,900	45,900	43,200	0	0.0%	2,700	6.3%
...Admin. and Support and Waste Mgmt. and Remediation	225,800	234,200	222,700	-8,400	-3.6%	3,100	1.4%
....Administrative and Support Services	213,500	221,600	210,600	-8,100	-3.7%	2,900	1.4%
....Employment Services	84,000	87,700	86,300	-3,700	-4.2%	-2,300	-2.7%
....Services to Buildings and Dwellings	52,500	53,700	49,200	-1,200	-2.2%	3,300	6.7%
..Educational and Health Services	434,000	438,900	413,500	-4,900	-1.1%	20,500	5.0%
...Educational Services	70,500	72,800	66,300	-2,300	-3.2%	4,200	6.3%
...Health Care and Social Assistance	363,500	366,100	347,200	-2,600	-0.7%	16,300	4.7%
....Ambulatory Health Care Services	183,600	186,600	175,800	-3,000	-1.6%	7,800	4.4%
....Hospitals	92,300	92,100	87,600	200	0.2%	4,700	5.4%
..Leisure and Hospitality	337,100	343,900	318,900	-6,800	-2.0%	18,200	5.7%
...Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	34,200	34,800	31,500	-600	-1.7%	2,700	8.6%
...Accommodation and Food Services	302,900	309,100	287,400	-6,200	-2.0%	15,500	5.4%
....Accommodation	25,900	26,100	23,300	-200	-0.8%	2,600	11.2%
....Food Services and Drinking Places	277,000	283,000	264,100	-6,000	-2.1%	12,900	4.9%
..Other Services	116,800	116,700	112,700	100	0.1%	4,100	3.6%
Government	440,000	446,400	424,900	-6,400	-1.4%	15,100	3.6%
.Federal Government	32,800	33,100	31,500	-300	-0.9%	1,300	4.1%
.State Government	95,100	94,900	90,100	200	0.2%	5,000	5.5%
..State Government Educational Services	54,200	54,200	50,600	0	0.0%	3,600	7.1%
.Local Government	312,100	318,400	303,300	-6,300	-2.0%	8,800	2.9%
..Local Government Educational Services	216,200	221,600	209,400	-5,400	-2.4%	6,800	3.2%

Houston Area Employment Situation

SPECIAL REPORT

2022 Current Employment Statistics (CES) Annual Benchmark Revisions

Houston Ends 2022 on Solid Footing Despite 33,000 Fewer Jobs Added

Revisions and the Impact on Employment in 2022

With the release of the 2022 annual benchmark revisions to the Current Employment Statistics payroll estimates, we now have a clearer picture of Houston's job growth nearly three years after the start of the COVID-19 global pandemic. Prior to revisions, December 2022 year-over-year job growth for Total Nonfarm Employment stood at 179,000 in a continuation of the exaggerated post-pandemic rebound growth of 2021. After revisions, over-the-year growth stood at 145,700, which translated to 33,300 fewer jobs or roughly 19 less than originally estimated (see Charts 1 and 2 and Exhibit 1).

While 33,000 fewer jobs seems large, ending last year with 145,700 jobs still puts 2022 well above the best years of the Shale Boom. However 2022 no longer hosts the all-time record for over-the-year growth, which was originally June of last year with an original estimate of 204,000 jobs. Instead it appears Houston's all-time record took place more than a year earlier, in April 2021, with 197,7000 jobs, still an impressive feat given the devastation of the job market just 12 months prior.

When it comes to the drivers of 2022's over-estimation, the vast majority of the blame falls on Leisure and Hospitality, specifically Accommodation and Food Services, which went from 42,100 jobs added as of year end 2022 before revisions to a much more modest but respectable 16,800 jobs after. This appears to simply be a case of gradual reversion to the prepandemic mean when one considers that job growth stood at 8,500 in February 2020 (i.e. job growth is still 2x compared to pre-pandemic) and also that the majority of the rebound in this subsector took place between April 2021 and April 2022 (see Charts 3 and 4.)

Construction was the next largest source of 2022's over-estimation with growth revised from 18,800 down to 9,400, mainly due to sector subcomponent Specialty Trade Contractors. This was a sector whose record-breaking momentum was doubted in several Houston Area Employment Situations last year given the rapid rise in interest rates, which was confirmed by multiple housing surveys as continuing to dampen demand for housing as affordability plummeted. Despite the summer surge in Construction job growth last year being a mirage, the sector's performance remains solid all things considered especially when compared to over-the-year growth in the years leading up to the pandemic (see Charts 5 and 6).

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was the third-largest source of 2022's over-estimation going from 25,500 to 21,800 jobs, before and after revisions. This difference of -3,700 obscures much larger downward revisions in Retail (-4,900 fewer jobs added) and Wholesale Trade (-5,900 jobs) offset by substantial upward revisions to Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities (+7,100 more jobs added). Despite Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities, i.e. warehouses and truck driving firms already posting impressive growth throughout 2022 before revisions, it appears this subcomponent of Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was even stronger than originally believed suggesting that Houston's transition to a land-based distribution hub prior to the pandemic along with the pandemic accelerated shift to online commerce have combined to continue powering this portion of the job market beyond expectations. Nonetheless, like most other industries, TWU shows signs of moderating momentum as we enter 2023 (see Charts 7, 8, 9, and 10.)

Finally, in terms of sectors with under-estimated growth in 2022, Government, Other Services, and Financial Services provided the region with 12,000 more jobs than originally thought. Other Services in particular stood out in the group as prior to revisions it was estimated to have ended 2022 with a loss of -200 jobs but afterward posted a gain of 2,600 jobs suggesting that the fortunes of this catch-all industry sector were better last year than numbers originally suggested. As a result, this means that all supersectors and major sectors ended 2022 with positive year-over-year growth and in fact out of 78 industry categories published under the Current Employment Statistics Survey (CES) for the Houston MSA, only five posted losses with most belonging to Retail Trade along with Employment Services, i.e. temporary staffing firms, which falls under Professional and Business Services (see Charts 11, 12, and 13.)

VERDICT: In any other year, pre-pandemic, a downward revision of 30,000+ jobs would be catastrophic for Houston's job market. However, when year-over-year job growth sits at nearly 180,000 to 146,000 jobs (pre- vs. post-revisions), and most sector-specific revisions lowered job growth to healthy but more plausible levels without veering into negative territory (again, none posted YOY losses), we should consider 2022 as having been a resounding success especially given that last year was effectively the third year of the pandemic. Ultimately our perception of last year's performance should not be materially different after revisions. As for what this means for 2023 year-end job numbers, at this stage likely little to nothing however with interest rates which increasingly look to reach six plus percent before the current rate-hike cycle is over, the days of six-figure job growth are likely coming to an end.

2022 Current Employment Statistics (CES) Annual Benchmark Revisions

Chart 1. 2022 Benchmark Revisions
 (+) Under and (-) Over-Estimation of Employment (NSA) Over-the-year December 2022 by Sector

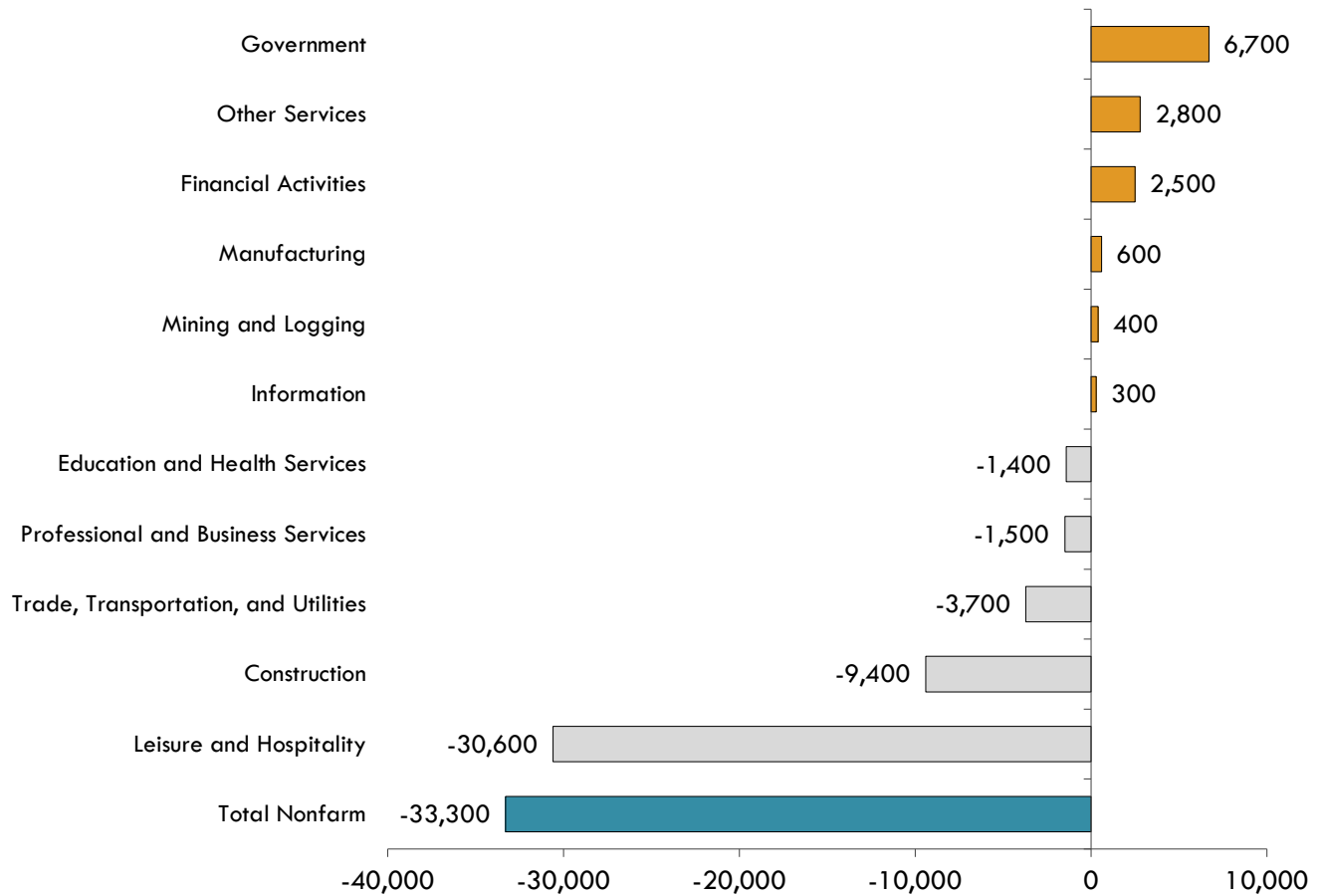
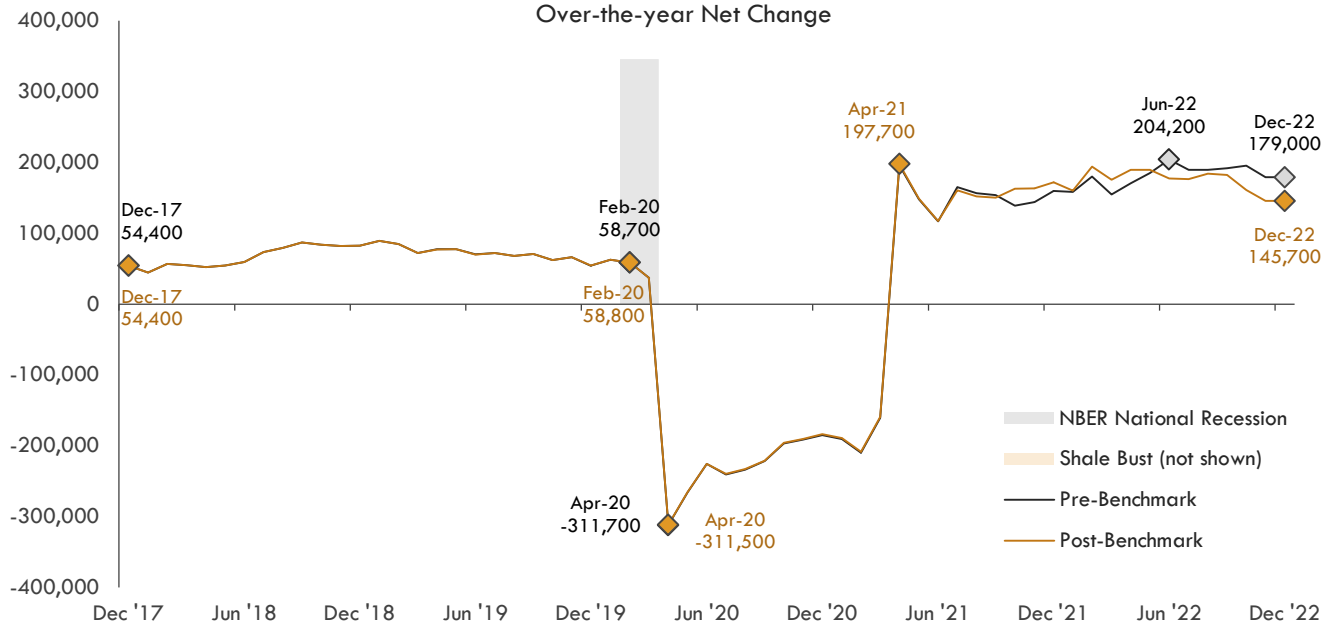


Chart 2. Total Nonfarm (NSA)
 Pre and Post-2022 Benchmark Revisions, Dec-17 to Dec-22
 Over-the-year Net Change



Line Chart Color Key

- Major Sector/Super-Sector Over-the-year Net Change (Orange)
- Sub-sector/Industry Group Over-the-year Net Change (Blue)

2022 Current Employment Statistics (CES) Annual Benchmark Revisions

Chart 3. Leisure and Hospitality (NSA)
Pre and Post-2022 Benchmark Revisions, Dec-17 to Dec-22
Over-the-year Net Change

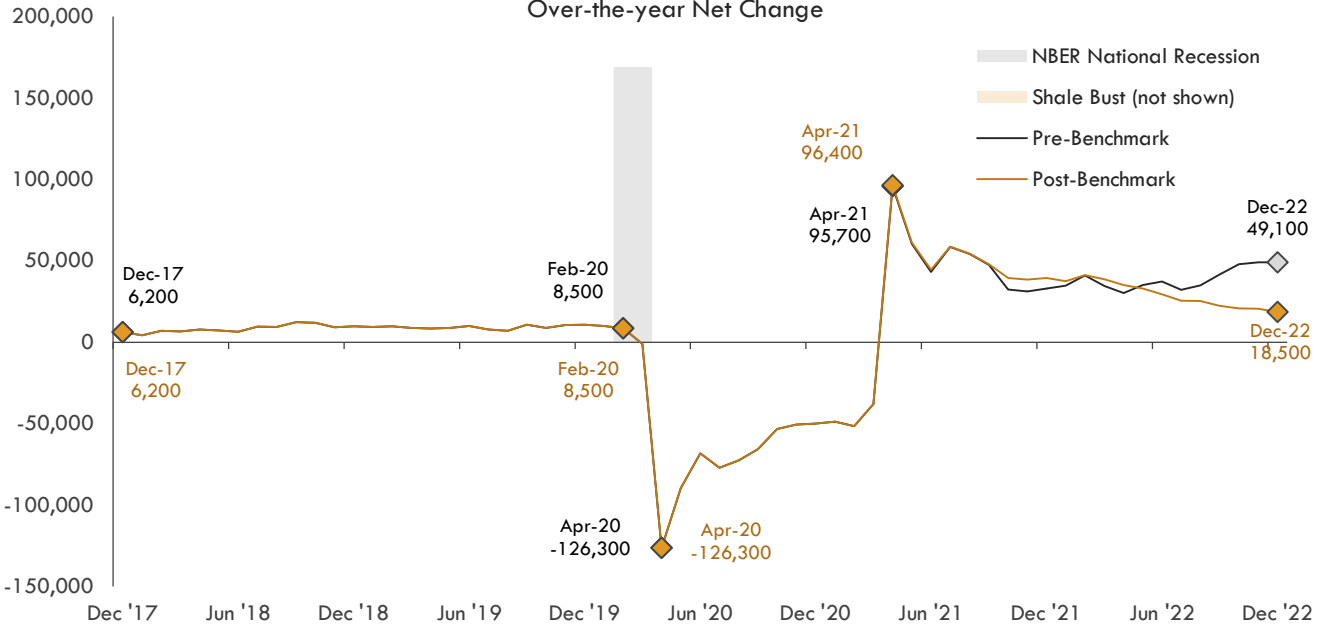


Chart 4. Accommodation and Food Services (NSA)
Pre Post-2022 Benchmark Revisions, Dec-17 to Dec-22
Over-the-year Net Change

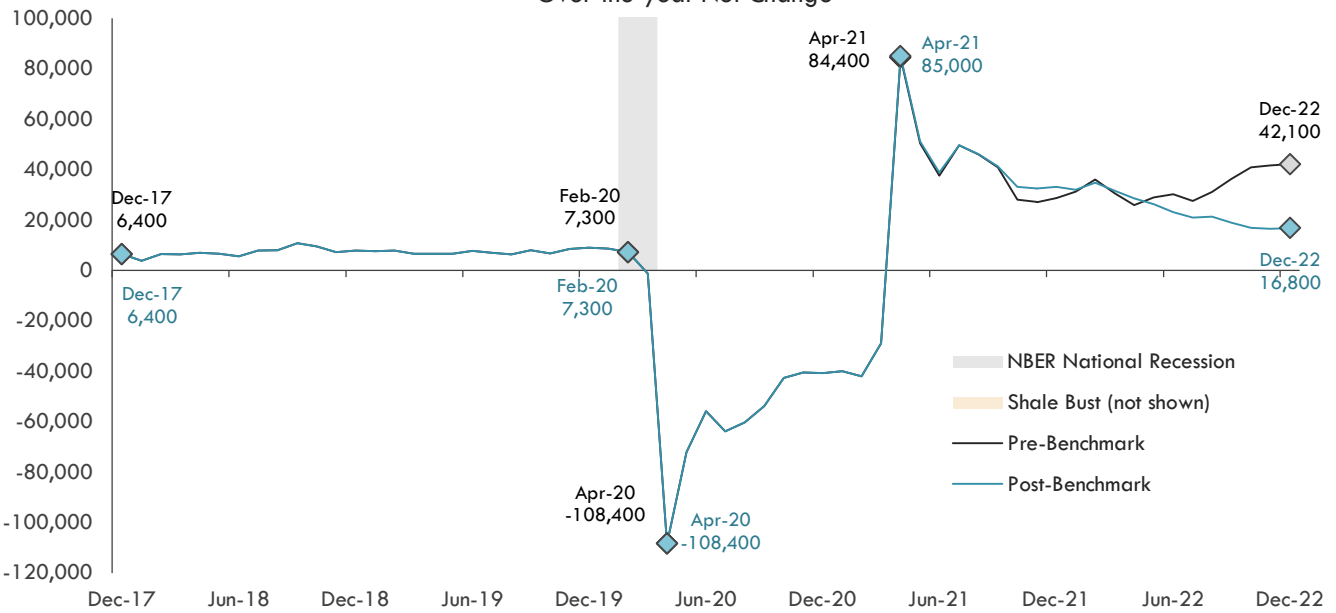


Chart 5. Construction (NSA)
Pre and Post-2022 Benchmark Revisions, Dec-17 to Dec-22
Over-the-year Net Change

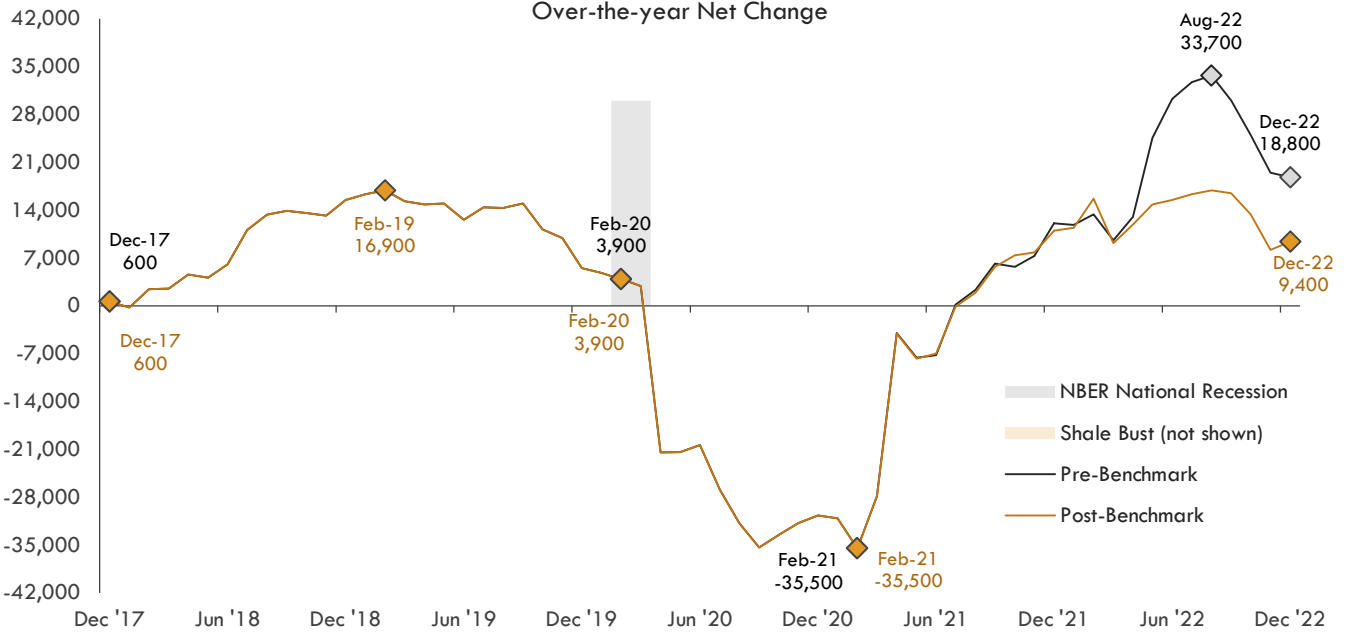


Chart 6. Specialty Trade Contractors (NSA)
Pre Post-2022 Benchmark Revisions, Dec-17 to Dec-22
Over-the-year Net Change

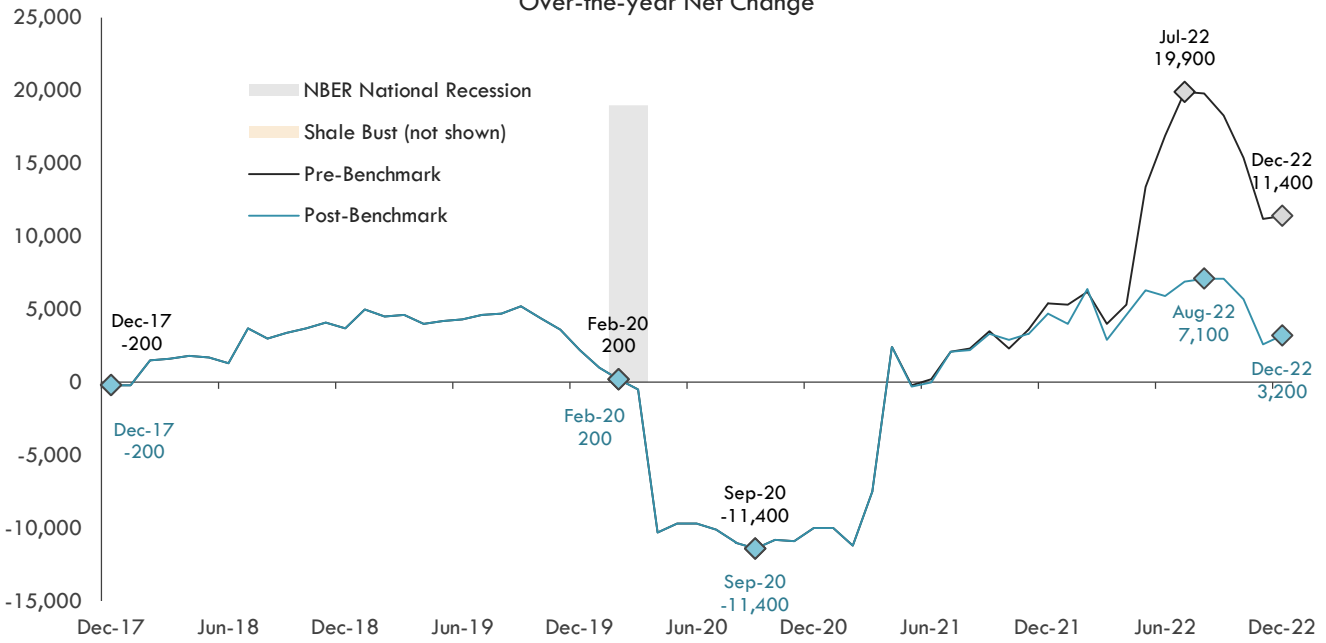


Chart 7. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (NSA)
Pre and Post-2022 Benchmark Revisions, Dec-17 to Dec-22
Over-the-year Net Change

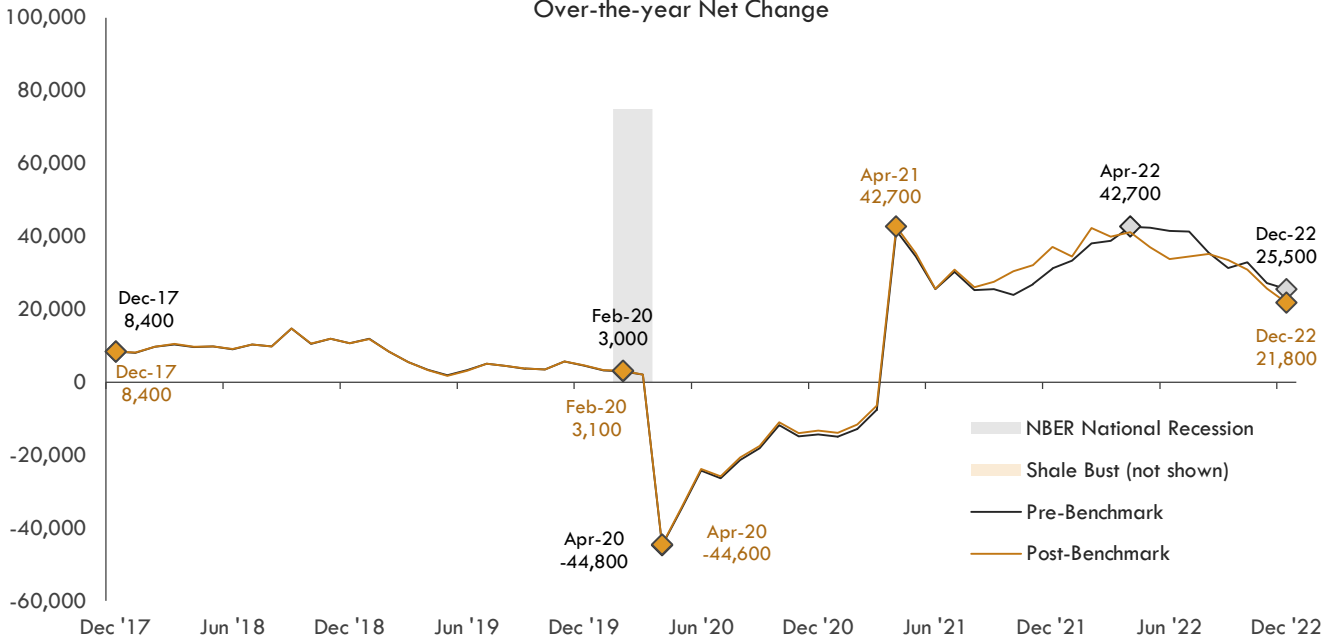


Chart 8. Retail Trade (NSA)
Pre Post-2022 Benchmark Revisions, Dec-17 to Dec-22
Over-the-year Net Change



2022 Current Employment Statistics (CES) Annual Benchmark Revisions

Chart 9. Wholesale Trade (NSA)
Pre Post-2022 Benchmark Revisions, Dec-17 to Dec-22
Over-the-year Net Change

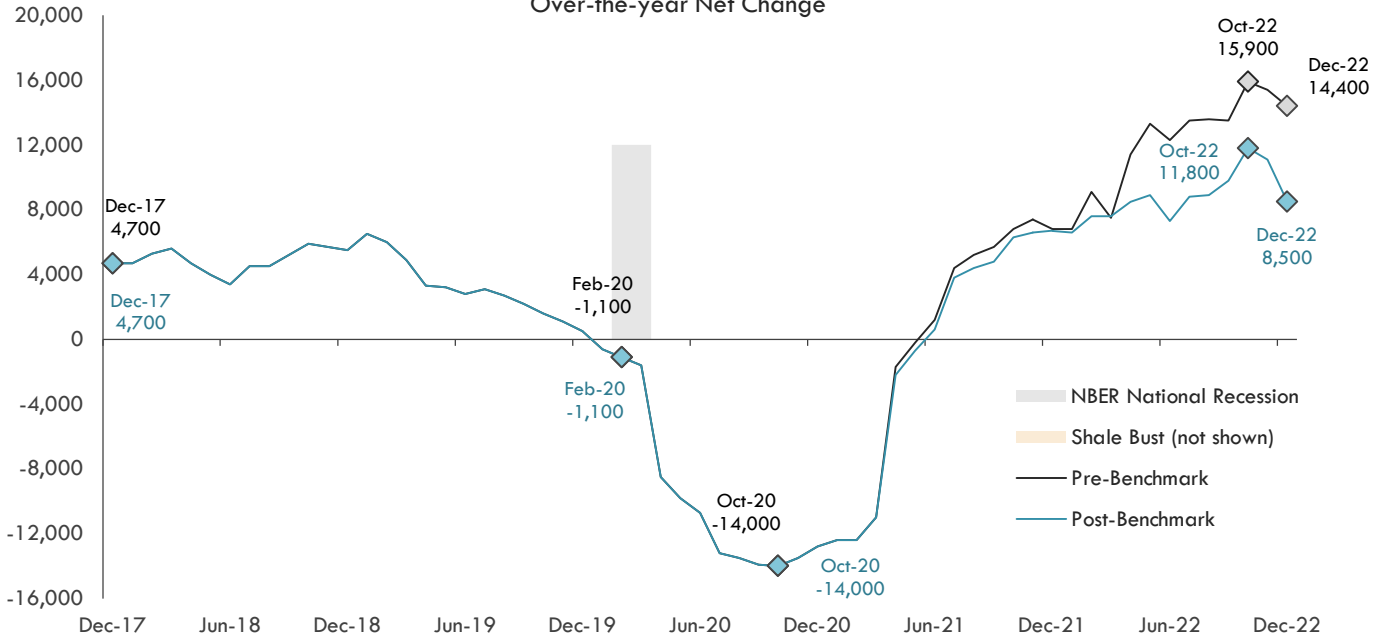


Chart 10. Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities (NSA)
Pre Post-2022 Benchmark Revisions, Dec-17 to Dec-22
Over-the-year Net Change

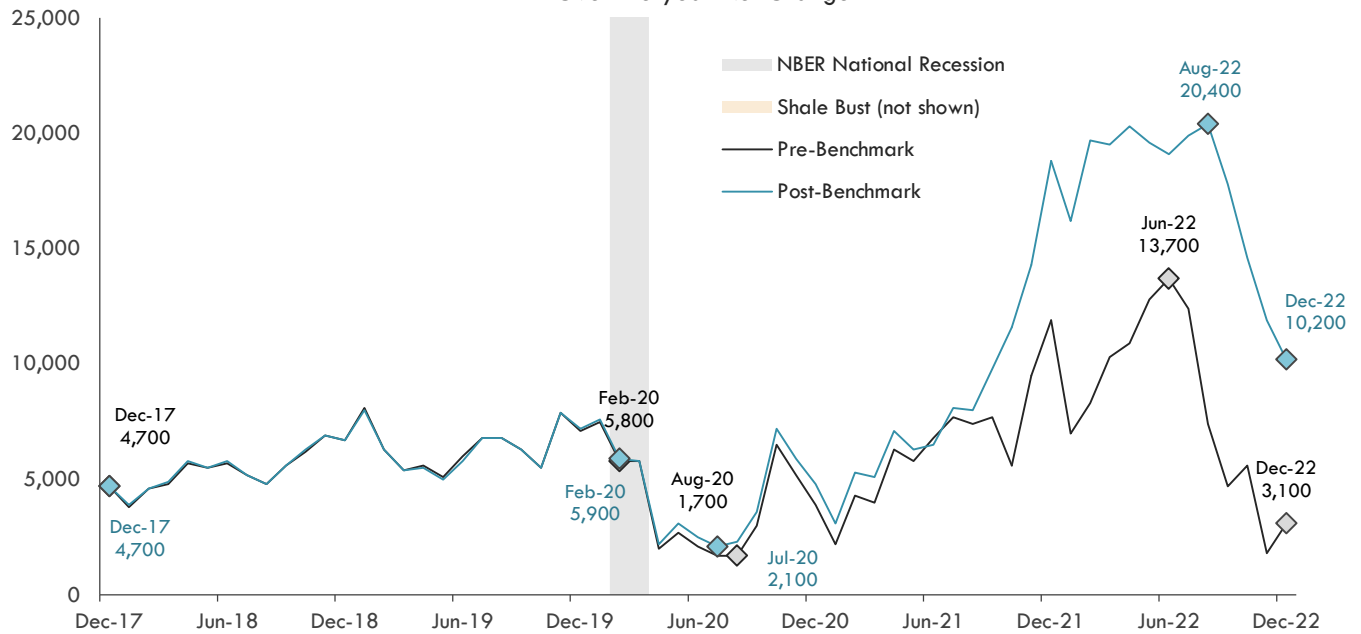
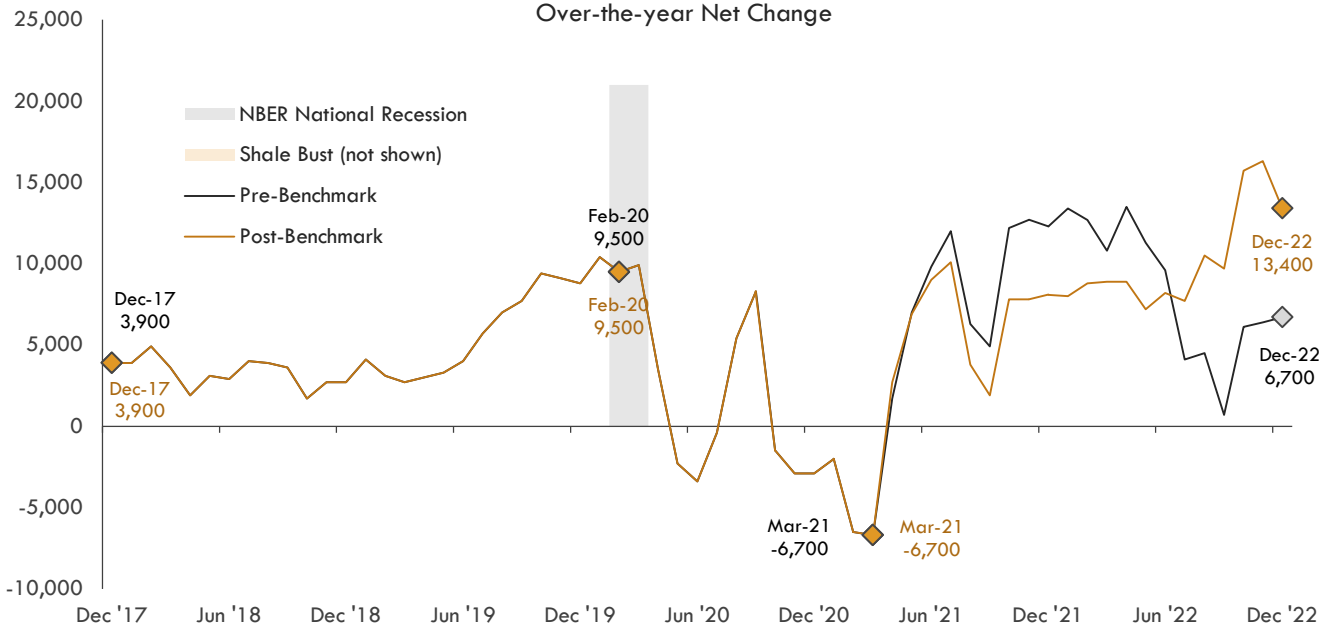


Chart 11. Government (NSA)
Pre and Post-2022 Benchmark Revisions, Dec-17 to Dec-22
Over-the-year Net Change

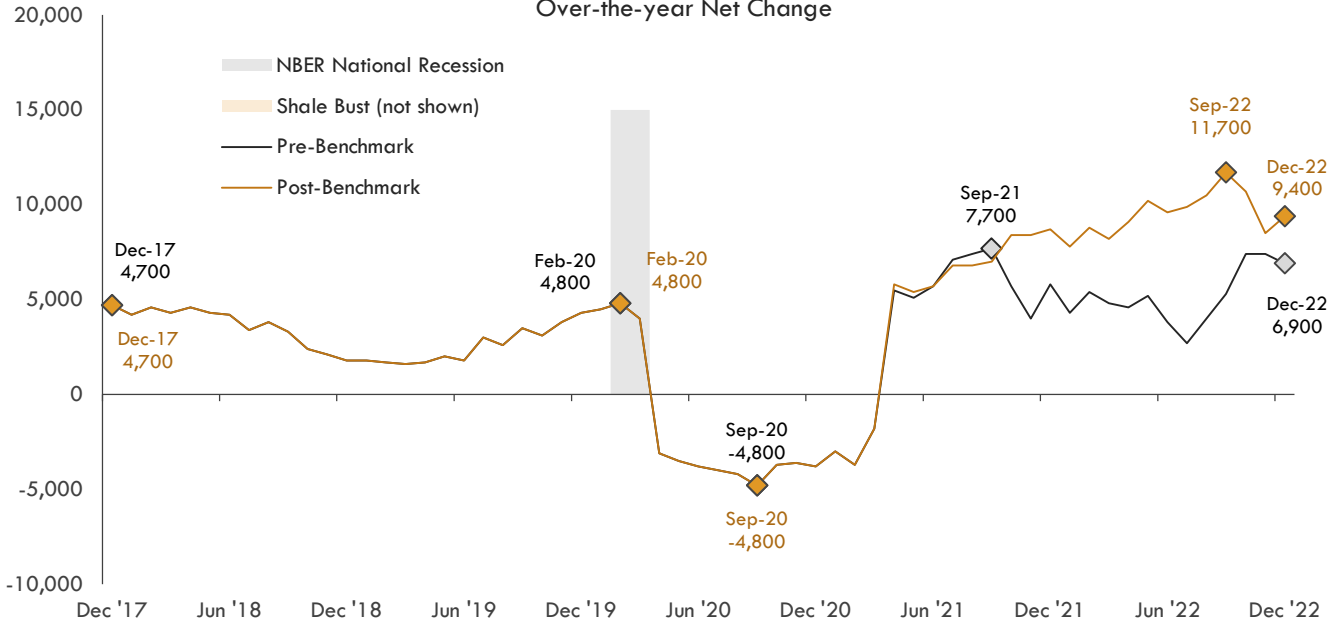


2022 Current Employment Statistics (CES) Annual Benchmark Revisions

Chart 12. Other Services (NSA)
Pre and Post-2022 Benchmark Revisions, Dec-17 to Dec-22
Over-the-year Net Change



Chart 13. Financial Activities (NSA)
Pre and Post-2022 Benchmark Revisions, Dec-17 to Dec-22
Over-the-year Net Change



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2022 Current Employment Statistics (CES) Annual Benchmark Revisions

Exhibit 1. 2022 Benchmark Revisions, Over and Under-Estimation of December 2022 Over-The-Year Employment Growth by Sector

	Over (-) / Under (+)
Sectors where we lost fewer jobs than originally thought	
Other Services	2,800
	<u>2,800</u>
Sectors that saw no revisions	
	<u>0</u>
Sectors where we added more jobs than originally thought	
Government	6,700
Information	300
Mining and Logging	400
Manufacturing	600
Financial Activities	2,500
	<u>10,500</u>
Sectors where we gained fewer jobs than originally thought	
Professional and Business Services	-1,500
Education and Health Services	-1,400
Leisure and Hospitality	-30,600
Construction	-9,400
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	-3,700
	<u>-46,600</u>
Sectors where we lost more jobs than originally thought	
	<u>0</u>
<hr/>	
Fewer jobs lost + More jobs added =	13,300
Fewer jobs gained + More jobs lost =	-46,600
Net over estimation =	-33,300

2022 Current Employment Statistics (CES) Annual Benchmark Revisions

Supersector	12/22 Pre-benchmark	12/22 Post-benchmark	+/- Under/Over Estimation
Total Nonfarm	179,000	145,700	-33,300
Total Private	172,300	132,300	-40,000
Goods Producing	35,900	27,500	-8,400
Service-Providing	143,100	118,200	-24,900
Private Service Providing	136,400	104,800	-31,600
Mining and Logging	5,700	6,100	400
Oil and Gas Extraction	3,200	300	-2,900
Support Activities for Mining	3,300	5,500	2,200
Construction	18,800	9,400	-9,400
Construction of Buildings	2,600	4,100	1,500
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	4,800	2,100	-2,700
Specialty Trade Contractors	11,400	3,200	-8,200
Manufacturing	11,400	12,000	600
Durable Goods	7,900	7,300	-600
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	2,800	3,400	600
Machinery Manufacturing	1,300	2,600	1,300
Agriculture, Construction, and Mining Machinery Manuf	800	1,800	1,000
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	400	800	400
Non-Durable Goods	3,500	4,700	1,200
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	100	100	0
Chemical Manufacturing	700	1,500	800
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	25,500	21,800	-3,700
Wholesale Trade	14,400	8,500	-5,900
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	9,300	7,600	-1,700
Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies	1,000	400	-600
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	3,600	1,900	-1,700
Retail Trade	8,000	3,100	-4,900
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	1,400	1,000	-400
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies	700	400	-300
Food and Beverage Stores	2,100	2,400	300
Health and Personal Care Stores	200	-700	-900
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	700	500	-200
General Merchandise Stores	-1,500	-2,400	-900
Department Stores	-600	-1,000	-400
General Merchandise Stores, including Warehouse Clu	-900	-1,400	-500
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	3,100	10,200	7,100
Utilities	700	1,600	900
Air Transportation	1,400	1,800	400
Truck Transportation	1,500	1,600	100
Pipeline Transportation	600	600	0
Information	1,600	1,900	300
Telecommunications	200	100	-100
Financial Activities	6,900	9,400	2,500
Finance and Insurance	3,400	6,000	2,600
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities including A	1,400	400	-1,000
Depository Credit Intermediation including Monetary A	800	200	-600
Financial Investments and Related Activities including Fi	600	1,800	1,200
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	1,400	3,800	2,400
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3,500	3,400	-100
Professional and Business Services	32,900	31,400	-1,500
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	24,700	23,700	-1,000
Legal Services	1,700	1,300	-400
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payro	1,100	800	-300
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	12,900	9,200	-3,700
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	1,900	2,700	800
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,000	2,000	0
Administrative and Support and Waste Manage	6,200	5,700	-500
Administrative and Support Services	7,400	5,200	-2,200
Employment Services	100	-2,100	-2,200
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	2,600	2,700	100
Education and Health Services	20,600	19,200	-1,400
Educational Services	4,900	5,500	600
Health Care and Social Assistance	15,700	13,700	-2,000
Ambulatory Health Care Services	6,800	8,200	1,400
Hospitals	6,200	3,600	-2,600
Leisure and Hospitality	49,100	18,500	-30,600
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7,000	1,700	-5,300
Accommodation and Food Services	42,100	16,800	-25,300
Accommodation	4,500	2,400	-2,100
Food Services and Drinking Places	37,600	14,400	-23,200
Other Services	-200	2,600	2,800
Government	6,700	13,400	6,700
Federal Government	0	500	500
State Government	2,000	4,600	2,600
State Government Educational Services	1,100	3,500	2,400
Local Government	4,700	8,300	3,600
Local Government Educational Services	4,000	5,500	1,500