

# THE ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

## HOUSTON



GREATER HOUSTON  
**PARTNERSHIP.**  
Making Houston Greater.

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## HOUSTON VS. CHICAGO

The City of Houston added 8,235 residents last year, the smallest increase for the city since '07. Houston's population growth peaked in '15 and has trended down since. Slower growth for the city was expected, given the persistent weakness in the local economy. Population estimates for the metro area, discussed in April's [Houston: The Economy at a Glance](#), display a similar trend.<sup>1</sup>

The media quickly pounced when the U.S. Census Bureau released the data in May, reporters proclaiming the date Houston overtakes Chicago as the nation's third most populous city had been pushed into the distant future. They were right, but for the wrong reason.

As recently as '15, when momentum from the recent boom carried Houston forward, the city added over 43,000 residents. Chicago lost about 1,400 that year. The math seemed simple enough. With a gap of only 442,000 residents separating the Bayou City from the Windy City, Houston would overtake Chicago in less than 10 years, which at the time placed the transition around '25.

The gap has narrowed since then. Only 404,000 residents separate the two cities today. Houston's growth, however, has slowed to a trickle, and Chicago's population continues to leak away. The home of the Bears, Bulls, Cubs and Blackhawks lost 3,800 residents in '17, about 0.1 percent of the city's population. Houston's growth fell to about one-fifth its previous peak.<sup>2</sup> Again, the math seems simple.

Based on last year's growth, Houston will overtake Chicago, but not for another 34 years. In '52, when the Class of '18 reaches middle age, Houston will become the nation's third most populous city.

### CITY POPULATION GROWTH

	Houston	Chicago
Pop as of 7/1/10	2,099,256	2,697,661
<i>Gap, Hou v Chi</i>	598,405	
<b>Year</b>	<b>Net Population Change</b>	
'11	26,194	9,009
'12	34,374	11,319
'13	38,420	6,493
'14	40,551	2,051
'15	43,440	-1,379
'16	22,247	-4,879
'17	8,235	-3,825
Pop as of 7/1/17	2,312,717	2,716,450
<i>Gap, Hou v Chi</i>	403,733	

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

### No Better Than a Ouija Board

But there's a problem with the prognostications to '25 and to '52. They are what economists refer to as a "naïve forecasts," *i.e.*, using current data to extrapolate the future without establishing what drives growth and then adjusting accordingly. A Ouija board would produce the same result.

To use a sports example, predicting Houston's future growth based on a few data points is like using the first four games of the Texans '17 season (2 wins, 2 losses) or the Astros record in August (10 wins, 17 losses) to predict how each team would finish the year. For those who don't recall, the Texans finished 4-12, the Astros won the Major League Baseball's World Series.

<sup>1</sup> The U.S. Census Bureau's population estimates are for the 12 months ending July 1, 2017.

<sup>2</sup> Houston Mayor Sylvester Turner disagrees with the Census' estimate for Houston and intends to challenge the Bureau.

Demographers separate population growth into two components, the net natural rate of increase (*i.e.*, resident births minus resident deaths) and net migration, (*i.e.*, movers into the region minus movers out of the region). A more informed forecast takes into account all factors and events that might impact those components.

### Yay! The Natural Increase!

The city has nearly 600,000 female residents between the ages of 15 and 50—what the Census Bureau considers to be childbearing years. In '16, the latest year for which data are available, nearly 39,000 women gave birth to at least one child. The Bureau doesn't provide data on deaths at the city level, but at the metro level deaths offset births by about 40 percent, which suggests a rate of natural increase for the city of about 24,000 residents per year. Houston added fewer than 9,000 residents in '17, suggesting more people moved out of the city than moved into the city last year. That's not surprising given the lack of job growth through July of last year, which coincides with the time frame for the Bureau's estimates.

The city's population gains in '08, '10 and '16 also fell well below what one would expect based on the natural rate of increase, suggesting more residents moved out of Houston than into Houston in those years.

While the female population continues to grow, fertility rates (*i.e.*, the number of births per 1,000 women of child-bearing age) have slipped over time. A natural increase of 24,000 may be the norm for Houston for the near future.

### Good, Good, Good, Good Migrations

While net natural increase is important, infants and toddlers aren't ideal consumers. They don't buy vehicles, purchase homes, order furniture or dine out (unless they're with their parents). Nor do they participate in the workforce. But their parents do, which is why migration is so important to Houston.

What spurs someone to pack a U-Haul and head for Houston? The desire to live closer to one's family. The desire to escape harsh winters. Access to quality health care. A cool restaurant and bar scene. A chance to start over in a new city known for welcoming newcomers. But two factors—job growth and affordability—tend to have the greatest influence.

### The Importance of Job Growth

From July '10 to July '15, the recent peak of the city's population boom, metro Houston created more than 420,000 jobs. Through migration and net natural increase, the region added about 720,000 residents, of whom 183,000 settled in the city. That suggests for every 2.3 jobs the region created, the city gained one new resident. Those jobs didn't need to be inside the city to add to Houston's population. Data from the Census Bureau indicate that about a third of all job holders who reside in the city work outside the city.

#### METRO HOUSTON GROWTH

Year	Jobs (Dec – Dec)	Population (Jul – Jul)
'10	49,800	95,225
'11	83,000	110,528
'12	118,800	125,779
'13	90,000	145,827
'14	116,700	167,309
'15	-2,500	167,325
'16	-2,200	133,823
'17	62,900	94,417

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and Texas Workforce Commission

If the regional-jobs-to-city-population ratio holds true, metro Houston needs to create 920,000 jobs for the city to add another 400,000 residents, the gap Houston must close if it's to overtake Chicago. That's the equivalent to two decades of growth for the region. Admittedly, the formula is an oversimplification, but it underscores the importance of regional job growth to the city's population growth.

### No Longer a Bargain

It's no coincidence that states with the highest living costs—California, New York and Illinois—send a large number of residents to Houston each year. And cities with some of the lowest living costs (and a healthy job market) enjoyed strong population gains last year.

Houston, however, is not as affordable as it once was. According to the Council for Community and Economic Research (C2ER), the cost of living in Houston (excluding taxes) was 12.3 percent below the national average in '07 but only 1.8 percent below in '17.<sup>3</sup> Incidentally, the rise in

<sup>3</sup> C2ER is a Washington-based organization, that among other things, gathers data and reports on living costs in the nation's major metro areas.

the cost of living in Houston coincides with years of robust economic growth.

Escalating housing costs, which account for about 28 percent of an average household budget, have driven the increase. According to the Federal Housing Finance Agency, the purchase price of a single-family home in metro Houston has risen 59.4 percent since Q1/07. And according to C2ER, Houston apartment rents are up 53.0 percent over the same period. By comparison, average wages in metro Houston are up only 27.1 percent over the same period, according to the Texas Workforce Commission.

## A Series of Assumptions

So, when *might* Houston overtake Chicago to become the nation's third most populous city? That depends on several factors aligning:

- Assuming the region's job growth returns to its long-term annual average of 2.0 percent, the region should add approximately 60,000 jobs per year.
- Assuming job growth holds steady at 60,000 per year, the region should add 100,000 to 125,000 residents per year.
- Assuming the city captures about one-fourth of the region's population gains (its share over the past decade), Houston should add 25,000 to 30,000 residents per year.
- Assuming Houston maintains that pace of population growth uninterrupted, and
- Assuming that Chicago's population remains flat . . .

The City of Houston would reach 2.7 million residents, Chicago's population today, sometime around '32. However, a number of factors are likely to push out that date.

- If Chicago experiences any growth—the city added 4,000 residents per year in the early part of this decade—that could push the date out to the late '30s.
- If population growth in the city slows precipitously—in seven of the past 20 years the city of Houston has added fewer than 10,000 residents—the date would be pushed into the early '40s.
- If a “black swan” event occurs that precipitously slows Houston's growth, it could delay Houston overtaking Chicago further into the future.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> “Black swan” describes an event that comes as a surprise, has a major effect, and is rationalized afterwards with the benefit of hindsight. The global financial collapse which brought on the Great Recession or the flooding associated with Hurricane Harvey are examples of such events.

## What Needs to Happen

Growth won't occur without significant investments in the city. To accommodate an additional 400,000 residents, the city will need to:

- Develop an additional 160,000 housing units,
- Upgrade the streets to carry another 200,000 vehicles,
- Build enough campuses to educate an additional 80,000 school-age children,
- Expand utilities, including water, sewer, gas and electricity,
- And nurture a business climate that entices new firms to relocate in the region and existing firms to expand their current operations, creating the jobs needed to drive population growth.

Houston also needs to deal with issues of flooding, image, restructuring of the oil industry, Washington's efforts to limit immigration, and threats to international trade. Inevitably, the U.S. will suffer another economic downturn in the next 10 years, impeding the city's growth. To sum it up, Houstonians have a host of challenges to deal with before the Bayou City overtakes the Windy City as the nation's third most populous in the U.S., and that's not likely to occur for at least another 20 years.

## An Addendum to the Above

The Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) forecasts population, households and employment for the Chicago metro area. CMAP expects the city of Chicago's population to reach 3,092,262 in '40. The Houston-Galveston Area Council (HGAC), the planning agency for this region, forecasts population, employment, and household growth for the Texas Gulf Coast. HGAC projects Houston's population to reach 3,045,030 by that year. Based on those two forecasts, in '40 Houston still fails to overtake Chicago as the nation's third most populous city.

## A FEW WORDS ABOUT OUR NEIGHBORS

Of the 123 cities in the nine-county metro Houston area, 104 gained population last year, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. Houston led the way, followed by Pearland, League City and Conroe.

Pearland and Pasadena have a race of their own, with the city off State Highway 288 fast approaching the city off State Highway 225 in population. Fewer than 34,000 residents separate the two, with Pearland logging healthy

population gains over the past seven years and Pasadena's population growing only marginally.

The U.S. Census Bureau estimates are for populations as of July 1, 2017, so they don't reflect the impact Hurricane Harvey had on the region. The surge in out-of-state workers helping with recovery efforts may add to the population, while the exodus of people whose homes were destroyed may pull down the numbers. Houstonians won't know for another year the impact of Harvey on the region's population, and we won't know for another 20 years if Houston will really overtake Chicago.

### HOUSTON METRO AREA POPULATION GROWTH, By 20 LARGEST CITIES

#### Ranked by Current Population

City	Population as of		Change Since '10	
	7/1/2010	7/1/2017	#	%
Houston	2,099,256	2,312,717	218,284	10.4
Pasadena	149,527	153,520	4,213	2.8
Pearland	94,075	119,940	26,820	28.8
League City	84,077	104,903	21,340	25.5
Sugar Land	79,096	88,485	9,885	12.6
Conroe	65,265	84,378	19,448	30.0
Baytown	71,865	76,804	5,095	7.1
Missouri City	67,065	74,497	7,809	11.7
Galveston	47,795	50,497	2,754	5.8
Texas	45,292	48,558	3,467	7.7
Friendswood	36,006	39,839	3,945	11.0
Rosenberg	32,048	37,661	5,785	18.1
La Porte	33,872	35,371	1,565	4.6
Deer Park	32,106	33,891	1,881	5.9
Lake Jackson	26,818	27,473	641	2.4
Alvin	24,314	26,474	2,235	9.2
Dickinson	18,751	20,359	1,682	9.0
Angleton	18,821	19,544	718	3.8
Bellaire	16,957	18,797	1,886	11.2
Stafford	17,781	18,315	593	3.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### EMPLOYMENT UPDATE

Metro Houston created 22,600 jobs in April, according to the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC). That's the best April on record.

Houston always experiences significant job losses the first month of each year as employees hired for the holiday season, contracted to assist with year-end deadlines, or subject to corporate restructuring in the new year are laid off. The most recent report places year-to-date job growth

at 24,100. February, March and April job growth have more than offset the 41,300 jobs lost in January.

Year to date, the bulk of Houston's job growth has occurred in a handful of categories: construction (6,500 jobs), employment services (e.g., contract workers) (4,700 jobs), services to buildings (e.g., janitorial and landscaping) (3,800 jobs), health care (3,500 jobs), fabricated metal products manufacturing (3,000 jobs) and other services (3,000 jobs).

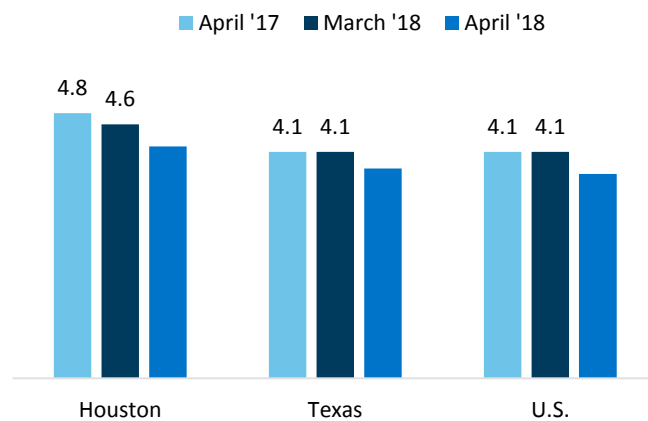
Through April, mining machinery manufacturing (i.e., oil field equipment) has added 1,600 jobs and support activities for mining (i.e., oil field services) has added 900. Engineering services has cut 400 jobs and oil and gas extraction (i.e., exploration and production) has shed. A number of sectors have experienced year-to-date losses, the most significant being 12,000 jobs in retail.

Readers are cautioned, however, that the data for April have a few anomalies. TWC reports that leisure and hospitality (i.e., hotels, restaurants and bars) added 6,900 jobs in April. A typical April would see only 2,000 to 2,500 jobs added. Administrative support added 3,200. Over the past 25 years, this category has averaged 1,600 jobs in April.

April's report pushed Houston's employment numbers to a new record, 3,097,500. When TWC releases data for May, the region will likely top 3.1 million.

Houston's unemployment rate was 4.2 percent in April, down from 4.6 percent in March and 4.8 percent in April '17. Texas' unemployment rate was 3.8 percent in April, down from 4.1 percent in March and 4.1 percent in April '17. The U.S. rate was 3.7 percent in April, down from 4.1 percent in March and 4.1 percent in April '17.

### % Workforce Unemployed



Note: The rates are not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Texas Workforce Commission

## SNAPSHOT — KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS



**Aviation** — The Houston Airport System handled 18.0 million passengers through April of this year, up 4.0 percent from the 17.3 million handled during the same period in '17. Year to date, international passenger volume totaled 3.7 million, up 2.9 percent from 3.6 million the previous year. Domestic volume totaled 14.3 million, a 4.3 percent increase from 13.7 million in '17.



**Building Permits** — City of Houston building permits totaled \$468.2 million in April '18, down 3.5 percent from \$485.0 million in April '17. Commercial permit values decreased 27.4 percent to \$190.8 million and residential permit values increased 24.9 percent to \$277.4 million.



**Business-Cycle Index** — Growth in the Houston Business-Cycle Index was a roaring 7.6 percent during the three months ending in April '18, above its longer-run average of 3.2 percent. Annualized growth in the index since September '17 has been a robust 7.5 percent, likely buoyed in part by a strong post-Harvey stimulus and higher oil prices.



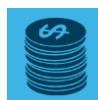
**Construction** — Construction starts in Houston totaled \$1.575 billion in April, a 45.0 percent increase from \$1.086 billion in April '17. Through the first four months of '18, starts totaled \$6.001 billion, down 2.1 percent from \$6.130 billion for the corresponding period in '17.



**Crude Oil** — West Texas Intermediate (WTI), the U.S. benchmark for light, sweet crude, traded between \$66.80 and \$72.86 a barrel in May '18 versus \$45.55 to \$51.12 per barrel in May '17. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) forecasts WTI to average \$65.58 this year and \$60.86 next year.



**Home Sales** — In April, Houston's residential real estate market rebounded from a sluggish March. Single-family home sales, average price paid and pending sales rose both month-to-month and year-to-year. Total sales volume topped \$26.6 billion in the 12 months ending April '18, a record for the region. Foreclosure sales continue to trend downward and now account for less than 2.0 percent of all transactions.



**Inflation** — Consumer prices in the Houston-The Woodlands- Sugar Land metro area grew 2.4 percent from April '17 to April '18. In the 12 months ending April '18, the energy index rose 9.5 percent. Food prices rose 1.3 percent over the same period.



**Natural Gas** — The spot price for Henry Hub natural gas averaged \$2.80 per million BTUs in May, down 12.5 percent from the average of \$3.15 in April '17. EIA forecasts the Henry Hub spot price to average \$3.01 this year and \$3.11 in '19.



**Purchasing Managers Index** — The Houston Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), a short-term leading indicator for regional production, registered 56.6 in April, up slightly from 56.5 in March. Readings above 50 signal economic expansion in Houston over the next three to four months. Readings below 50 signal contraction.



**Rig Count** — Baker Hughes reports 1,059 drilling rigs were working in the U.S. during the last week of May. That's up 151 rigs, or 16.6 percent, from the 908 the same week in May last year. The rig count has trended upward since early November.



**Trade** — Through March of this year, \$52.6 billion in goods and commodities passed through the Houston/Galveston Customs District, up 12.9 percent from \$46.6 billion over the same period in '17. Exports totaled \$31.4 billion, up 17.7 percent. Imports totaled \$21.3 billion, up 6.6 percent.



**Vehicle Sales** Houston-area auto dealers sold 26,980 new vehicles in April '18, up 19.9 percent from the 22,504 sold in April '17. Used vehicle sales rose 10.9 percent from 67,657 in April.

### STAY UP TO DATE!

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The Key Economic Indicators table is updated **whenever any data change** — typically, six or so times per month. If you would like to receive these updates by e-mail, usually accompanied by commentary, please click [here](#).

# HOUSTON ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	MONTHLY DATA			YEAR-TO-DATE TOTAL or YTD AVERAGE*			
	Month	Most	Year	%	Most	Year	%
		Recent	Earlier	Change	Recent	Earlier	Change
<b>ENERGY</b>							
U.S. Active Rotary Rigs	Apr '18	991	789	25.6	966 *	742 *	30.2
Spot Crude Oil Price (\$/bbl, West Texas Intermediate)	Apr '18	66.25	51.06	29.7	63.76 *	51.48 *	23.9
Spot Natural Gas (\$/MMBtu, Henry Hub)	Apr '18	2.69	2.88	-6.6	3.00 *	3.04 *	-1.3
<b>UTILITIES AND PRODUCTION</b>							
Houston Purchasing Managers Index	Apr '18	56.6	56.5	0.2	55.9 *	53.5 *	4.5
Nonresidential Electric Current Sales (Mwh, CNP Service Area)	Apr '18	4,523,275	4,564,799	-0.9	18,562,169	18,165,442	2.2
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>							
<b>Building Permits (\$, City of Houston)</b>	<b>Apr '18</b>	<b>468,156,818</b>	<b>484,964,178</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>1,758,754,025</b>	<b>1,981,018,370</b>	<b>-11.2</b>
Nonresidential	Apr '18	190,800,631	262,986,485	-27.4	901,303,249	1,268,100,834	-28.9
New Nonresidential	Apr '18	57,003,855	54,158,695	5.3	378,071,506	413,620,108	-8.6
Nonresidential Additions/Alterations/Conversions	Apr '18	133,796,776	208,827,790	-35.9	523,231,743	854,480,726	-38.8
Residential	Apr '18	277,356,187	221,977,693	24.9	857,450,776	712,917,536	20.3
New Residential	Apr '18	236,861,798	194,469,151	21.8	680,826,641	616,774,096	10.4
Residential Additions/Alterations/Conversions	Apr '18	40,494,389	27,508,542	47.2	176,624,135	96,143,440	83.7
<b>Multiple Listing Service (MLS) Activity</b>							
Property Sales	Apr '18	8,453	8,045	5.1	28,570	27,728	3.0
Median Sales Price - SF Detached	Apr '18	240,000	228,000	5.3	229,588 0	222,250 *	3.3
Active Listings	Apr '18	36,882	38,345	-3.8	34,976 *	36,612 *	-4.5
<b>EMPLOYMENT (Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land MSA)</b>							
<b>Nonfarm Payroll Employment</b>	<b>Mar '18</b>	<b>3,072,000</b>	<b>3,009,500</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3,055,200 *</b>	<b>2,988,667 *</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Goods Producing (Natural Resources/Mining/Const/Mfg)	Mar '18	527,500	512,000	3.0	524,867 0	508,133 *	3.3
Service Providing	Mar '18	2,544,500	2,497,500	1.9	2,530,333 0	2,480,533 *	2.0
<b>Unemployment Rate (%) - Not Seasonally Adjusted</b>							
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA	Mar '18	4.6	5.2		4.7 *	5.5 *	
Texas	Mar '18	4.1	4.5		4.1 *	4.8 *	
U.S.	Mar '18	4.1	4.6		4.3 *	4.9 *	
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>							
<b>Port of Houston Authority Shipments (Short Tons)</b>	<b>Mar '18</b>	<b>4,007,711</b>	<b>4,240,660</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>11,025,502</b>	<b>11,203,051</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
<b>Air Passengers (Houston Airport System)</b>	<b>Mar '18</b>	<b>4,935,456</b>	<b>4,692,517</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>13,312,917</b>	<b>12,937,463</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Domestic Passengers	Mar '18	3,899,763	3,731,091	4.5	10,516,167	10,229,589	2.8
International Passengers	Mar '18	1,035,693	961,426	7.7	2,796,750	2,707,874	3.3
<b>Air Freight (metric tons)</b>	<b>Mar '18</b>	<b>43,907</b>	<b>37,796</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>120,465</b>	<b>106,176</b>	<b>13.5</b>
<b>CONSUMERS</b>							
<b>New Car and Truck Sales (Units, Houston MSA)</b>	<b>Apr '18</b>	<b>26,980</b>	<b>22,504</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>99,856</b>	<b>92,440</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Cars	Apr '18	8,494	7,266	16.9	29,704	31,079	-4.4
Trucks, SUVs and Commercial	Apr '18	18,486	15,238	21.3	70,152	61,361	14.3
<b>Total Retail Sales (\$000,000, Houston MSA, NAICS Basis)</b>	<b>Q3/17</b>	<b>28,181</b>	<b>28,049</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>85,311</b>	<b>81,914</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers ('82-'84=100)</b>							
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria CMSA	Apr '18	225.1	219.9	2.4	224.400 *	219.200 *	2.4
United States	Apr '18	250.5	244.5	2.5	249.200 *	243.700 *	2.3
<b>Hotel Performance (Houston MSA)</b>							
Occupancy (%)	Q4/17	72.5	57.2		66.7 *	62.3 *	
Average Room Rate (\$)	Q4/17	110.06	99.03	11.1	107.96 *	104.67 *	3.1
Revenue Per Available Room (\$)	Q4/17	79.82	56.66	40.9	71.96 *	65.20 *	10.4
<b>SOURCES</b>							
Aviation	City of Houston Department of Aviation						
Building Construction Contracts	Dodge Data & Analytics						
Car and Truck Sales	TexAuto Facts Report , InfoNation, Inc., Sugar Land TX						
City of Houston Building Permits	Public Works & Engineering Planning & Development, City of Houston						
Consumer Price Index	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics						
Electricity	CenterPoint Energy						
Employment, Unemployment	Texas Workforce Commission						
Hotels	CBRE						
Houston Purchasing Managers Index	Institute for Supply Management-Houston						
MLS Data	Houston Association of Realtors®						
Port Shipments	Port of Houston Authority						
Retail Sales	Texas Comptroller's Office						
Rig Count	Baker Hughes Incorporated						

## HOUSTON MSA NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

	Apr '18	Mar '18	Apr '17	Change from		% Change from	
				Mar '18	Apr '17	Mar '18	Apr '17
<b>Total Nonfarm Payroll Jobs</b>	<b>3,097.5</b>	<b>3,074.9</b>	<b>3,013.0</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>2,683.0</i>	<i>2,659.9</i>	<i>2,600.2</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>82.8</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>3.2</i>
<i>Goods Producing</i>	<i>534.1</i>	<i>527.7</i>	<i>510.6</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>4.6</i>
<i>Service Providing</i>	<i>2,563.4</i>	<i>2,547.2</i>	<i>2,502.4</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>61.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>2.4</i>
<i>Private Service Providing</i>	<i>2,148.9</i>	<i>2,132.2</i>	<i>2,089.6</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>59.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Mining and Logging	78.2	77.8	77.0	0.4	1.2	0.5	1.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	35.8	36.1	37.6	-0.3	-1.8	-0.8	-4.8
Support Activities for Mining	40.8	40.1	38.0	0.7	2.8	1.7	7.4
Construction	227.9	227.2	215.7	0.7	12.2	0.3	5.7
Manufacturing	228.0	222.7	217.9	5.3	10.1	2.4	4.6
Durable Goods Manufacturing	145.8	141.4	135.9	4.4	9.9	3.1	7.3
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	82.2	81.3	82.0	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.2
Wholesale Trade	169.9	168.2	164.6	1.7	5.3	1.0	3.2
Retail Trade	312.5	312.7	306.0	-0.2	6.5	-0.1	2.1
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	142.5	142.9	140.0	-0.4	2.5	-0.3	1.8
Utilities	16.6	16.4	16.4	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.2
Air Transportation	21.2	21.1	21.6	0.1	-0.4	0.5	-1.9
Truck Transportation	25.5	25.4	24.9	0.1	0.6	0.4	2.4
Pipeline Transportation	11.5	11.9	11.8	-0.4	-0.3	-3.4	-2.5
Information	31.0	31.5	32.5	-0.5	-1.5	-1.6	-4.6
Telecommunications	13.3	13.6	13.7	-0.3	-0.4	-2.2	-2.9
Finance & Insurance	100.4	101.1	100.3	-0.7	0.1	-0.7	0.1
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	61.7	60.6	57.5	1.1	4.2	1.8	7.3
Professional & Business Services	506.2	503.4	476.4	2.8	29.8	0.6	6.3
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	232.7	233.3	221.0	-0.6	11.7	-0.3	5.3
<i>Legal Services</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>
<i>Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>-0.7</i>
<i>Architectural, Engineering &amp; Related Services</i>	<i>66.7</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>2.8</i>
<i>Computer Systems Design &amp; Related Services</i>	<i>32.4</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Admin & Support/Waste Mgt & Remediation	231.1	227.9	213.1	3.2	18.0	1.4	8.4
<i>Administrative &amp; Support Services</i>	<i>219.8</i>	<i>216.9</i>	<i>201.2</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>9.2</i>
<i>Employment Services</i>	<i>96.2</i>	<i>95.3</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>20.7</i>
Educational Services	60.4	60.2	59.4	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.7
Health Care & Social Assistance	327.9	325.0	325.4	2.9	2.5	0.9	0.8
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	34.4	33.3	33.6	1.1	0.8	3.3	2.4
Accommodation & Food Services	289.8	284.0	282.8	5.8	7.0	2.0	2.5
Other Services	112.2	109.3	111.1	2.9	1.1	2.7	1.0
Government	414.5	415.0	412.8	-0.5	1.7	-0.1	0.4
Federal Government	29.0	29.0	28.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0
State Government	87.1	86.4	86.0	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.3
<i>State Government Educational Services</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>51.3</i>	<i>51.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>
Local Government	298.4	299.6	298.1	-1.2	0.3	-0.4	0.1
<i>Local Government Educational Services</i>	<i>210.8</i>	<i>212.6</i>	<i>209.0</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>0.9</i>

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission