

# THE ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

## HOUSTON



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

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### A CLOSER LOOK AT HURRICANE HARVEY

Hurricane Harvey made landfall near Rockport, TX mid-afternoon, Saturday August 26. The National Hurricane Center rated it a Category 4 storm with winds of 130 miles per hour. The storm moved slowly toward the Texas Hill Country before making a U-turn and returning to the Gulf. Harvey made a second landfall as a tropical storm Wednesday, August 30, near the Louisiana-Texas border. The storm inundated Beaumont/Port Arthur and continued east for several days before dying out in the Ohio River valley.

Houstonians were pelted with factoids as well as rain during the storm:

- The U.S. Jet Propulsion Lab tweeted that the weight of Harvey’s floodwaters had caused the Earth’s surface around Houston to sink by two centimeters.
- Meteorologists reported that Harvey dropped as much rain on Houston in five days (49”) as the region receives in 12 months.
- Posts on social media noted enough rain fell on Houston to fill more than 400 billion bathtubs.

Though amusing, such stats provide no insight into Harvey’s impact on the region’s economy. And many of the data points that have been presented as fact are misleading or just plain wrong. Case in point, one report had Harvey inundating more than 100,000 apartment units. Yet Texas Department of Public Safety reports that fewer than 2,200 units were damaged or destroyed. The

first number represents 15.7 percent of inventory and suggests devastation. The second number represents 0.3 percent and suggests pockets of damage. Both tell a story, but one exaggerates and the other understates.

Now that the waters have receded, the Partnership has sifted through piles of reports on the storm to verify the most reliable data. In some cases, we reached out to the firms that supplied data cited by the media to confirm or update their statistics. What follows is our assessment, based on the best data available as of 9/15/17, of Harvey’s impact on the Houston region.

### RAINFALL

The National Hurricane Center warned that Harvey would dump 15 to 25 inches of rain along its path with isolated pockets of 30 inches or more. The storm traveled slower than anticipated and Harvey dumped 30 to 40 inches of rain with isolated pockets of 45 inches or more.

### TOTAL RAINFALL, 8 P.M. AUG. 24 - 9 P.M. AUG 30

Location	Inches	Location	Inches
Cedar Bayou	51.88	Jacinto City	37.60
Clear Creek	49.40	First Colony	36.34
Dayton	49.23	La Porte	36.24
Beaumont	47.35	Baytown	35.64
Pasadena	45.74	Mount Houston	35.60
South Houston	44.91	Bush Intercont’l	31.26
Friendswood	44.05	Katy	31.23
League City	43.22	Hobby Airport	27.88
Taylor Lake/JSC	40.44	Galveston	22.84

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

### RESCUES

There were 122,331 rescues and evacuations statewide (including 5,249 pets and animals) during Harvey. The data comes from the most-recent *State Situation Report* prepared by the Texas Department of Public Safety’s Division of Emergency Management. At the peak,

shelters across Texas housed 34,575 evacuees. TxDPS does not indicate how many rescues were specific to Houston nor does it count how many Houston residents sought help, only the number housed in the 200-plus Houston-area shelters open during the storm.

### LOSS OF LIFE

Media reports place the death toll for Harvey near 82. Thirty-five of those fatalities occurred in Harris County, according to the county’s Institute of Forensic Sciences. Nine drownings involved vehicles, five occurred in or near residences, and there was one electrocution. The remaining victims were found during rescue operations or discovered as waters receded.

### ECONOMIC IMPACT

Initial reports of Harvey’s impact assumed the worst. As the storm approached Texas, AccuWeather predicted damages would exceed \$190 billion, that long-term power outages would thrust Houston into third-world conditions, and that “feels-like” temperatures would quickly exceed 100° F. The reality:

- Three days after Harvey left Houston, only two percent of CenterPoint’s customers were without power.
- The week after Harvey, the region’s temperatures fell 3-4 degrees and humidity 10-15 percent below their average for late-August.
- Moody’s Analytics now estimates the impact is half AccuWeather’s original estimate. The storm still ranks as the second most costly in U.S. history.

#### HURRICANE IMPACTS

Storm	Economic Losses - \$ Billions			U.S. Deaths
	Total	Property	Output	
Katrina	174.5	143.6	30.9	1,836
Harvey	97.0	87.0	10.0	82
Sandy	73.0	46.8	26.2	71
Irma	70.5	56.5	14.0	30

Source: Moody Analytics

### INDUSTRY IMPACT

The pillars of Houston’s economic base—upstream energy, the Houston Ship Channel, chemicals and refining, health care, corporate headquarters, and

aerospace—emerged largely unscathed. That’s not to say these sectors weren’t impacted.

Thirteen Gulf Coast ports either closed or dramatically reduced operations during Harvey. The Houston Ship Channel remained closed for a week but is now open with a few restrictions due to shoaling and debris in the water, according to Port Houston. Both major airports are now open.

Harvey shut down or curtailed operations at 20 coastal refineries, about one-fourth of U.S. capacity, according to IHS Markit. As of this writing, 13 are at or near normal operating rates. Five of the seven are restarting or ramping up their runs.

Operations at the region’s chemical plants are slowly returning to normal. At one point, over half the nation’s olefin capacity was shut down. Many of these plants serve other plants in Houston. They were also shut down so no significant price spikes or shortages occurred. Plant restarts continue but constraints on railroads, pipelines and export capabilities are limiting output.

Of the 89,400 office, industrial, multi-family and retail properties that Xceligent tracks in Houston, only 7,155 were in Harvey-affected areas.

CBRE reports that only 40 of the region’s 1,200 office buildings suffered damage. Since Hurricane Harvey was a rain event versus a wind event (like Hurricane Ike), few buildings lost windows. Most reopened soon after flood waters receded.

The institutions in the Texas Medical Center learned from Tropical Storm Allison years ago and moved critical systems out of their basements. Though flooding occurred in neighborhoods around TMC, the hospitals by and large remained open.

NASA’s Johnson Space Center closed out of concern for JSC employees’ safety. Flight control for the International Space Station continued to operate.

Shortly after the storm passed, the Partnership surveyed its board of directors. The Partnership’s board represents virtually all the major employers in the region. Only a handful reported damage to their operations or properties. Ninety percent indicated they planned to re-

open the Tuesday after Labor Day, 95 percent on the following Monday.

When asked about their employees, one-fourth of the board members responding indicated less than six percent of their employees were impacted, half said six to 10 percent were impacted, and one-fourth indicated 15 percent or more were impacted.

## HOMES

Most of Harvey’s damage was confined to housing and small businesses, like restaurants, bars, repair shops, retail and the like. Homeowners appear to have suffered the worst.

Reports filed with TxDPS indicate that Harvey damaged or destroyed 72,000 single-family homes in metro Houston, or about five percent of the Houston region’s 1.5 million single-family homes. The official reports fall well below the 150,000 to 200,000 originally reported.

Seventy percent of the damaged homes in metro Houston are in Harris County. Residential damage for Chambers County has yet to be reported. Readers are cautioned that damage estimates are subject to revision.

### DAMAGE, SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES\*

	Minor	Major	Destroyed
Harris	34,962	14,546	815
Austin	4	10	21
Brazoria	4	300	-
Chambers	-	-	-
Fort Bend	275	541	54
Galveston	7,925	4,758	1,155
Liberty	5,030	532	100
Montgomery	301	350	40
Waller	100	30	30
<b>Totals</b>	<b>48,601</b>	<b>21,067</b>	<b>2,215</b>
% Inventory	3.3	1.4	0.1

\* As of 9/13/17

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

In the table above, “minor” includes structures that are damaged and uninhabitable but will be habitable within 30 days after repairs. “Major” includes structures that are uninhabitable and require extensive repairs that will take more than 30 days to repair. “Destroyed” includes structures that have sustained loss or damage to such an extent that repairs are not economically feasible. Another

56,905 homes, 2.4 percent of all housing units in metro Houston were affected, meaning the structure sustained damage but is habitable without repairs.

The Partnership’s analysis of FEMA data shows that 83 percent of Houston’s single- and multi-family homes lack flood insurance. The University of California-Davis found that half of the area flooded in Harris County occurred outside of the 100-year and 500-year floodplains. The financial analytics firm CoreLogic estimates that only \$6.5-\$9.5 billion of the \$25-\$37 billion in residential damages will be covered by insurance.

## APARTMENTS

As of this writing, Apartment Data Services has surveyed 70 percent of all multi-family properties in the region. ADS found 8,956 units, about 1.4 percent of Houston inventory, were damaged due to high water. Owners and managers representing the remaining 30 percent have been slow to respond. ADS cites two possible reasons—the managers are focused on damage mitigation or they are too busy signing leases to bother with the survey.

## VEHICLES

The media has reported that Harvey may have flooded more than 500,000 vehicles. InfoNation, Inc. of Sugar Land, the source the Partnership relies on for data on local vehicle sales, estimates about 300,000 vehicles with a value of \$2.4 billion were damaged by Harvey.

## ASSISTANCE

Nearly half a million households in metro Houston have requested assistance from FEMA through the Individual and Households Program (IHP).

### REGISTRATIONS FOR FEMA

County	Registrations	% of Total
Austin	373	0.1
Brazoria	32,659	6.6
Chambers	5,068	1.0
Fort Bend	46,310	9.4
Galveston	36,239	7.4
Harris	347,643	70.8
Liberty	8,078	1.6
Montgomery	13,315	2.7
Waller	1,431	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>491,116</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: FEMA

\* As of 9/10/17

FEMA provides basic-needs assistance to the uninsured or underinsured through IHP in the form of two types of IHP grants: Housing Assistance and Other Needs Assistance, which includes immediate critical needs. FEMA has approved \$202.2 million in disaster relief for the Houston metro area through IHP.

As of September 10, the Small Business Administration had approved \$103.9 million in federal disaster loans for Texas businesses and residents impacted by Hurricane Harvey.

Corporations and business owners have pledged over \$300 million toward Harvey relief, according to Partnership records. Houston-based companies have led the effort, pledging \$60 million. The numbers don't include employee contributions but does include pledges by employers to match their employees' contributions.

## POST-HARVEY IMPACTS

Harvey's short-term impacts have already begun to appear. The Houston Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), a short-term leading indicator for regional production, registered 46.5 in August. Readings below 50 signal economic contraction in Houston over the next three to four months. Respondents to the PMI survey noted short-term disruptions to their industries due to Harvey but expect activity to increase as the region recovers.

Single-family home sales in August fell 25.4 percent compared to August the previous year. Only a handful of closings took place the last week of the month. Activity should pick up again in the fall. Going forward, potential homebuyers will likely inquire about a neighborhood's flood history as often as they do about its schools.

Houston will likely report employment losses for September. The Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas forecasts the Houston and Beaumont metros combined will lose 42,000 to 74,000 jobs. Most of the losses will be recouped in October as employees displaced by Harvey return to work and hiring for repair and reconstruction efforts kick in. By November, the region should surpass pre-Harvey employment levels.

The fourth quarter will see a jump in retail sales as households replace furniture, clothing and appliances

lost to Harvey. Sales of construction materials should rise as well. All will lead to a one-time jump in sales tax collections, but that jump will quickly fade as retail sales and construction activity returns to pre-Harvey levels early next year.

Houston's construction sector had struggled lately. There was virtually no office construction, little industrial and retail activity, and multi-family construction had finally begun to slow. This implies there is slack in the system to be picked up by Harvey. However, contractors have complained of skilled labor shortages for some time, so the pace of rebuilding may be slower than hoped for.

Fuel prices rose briefly after the storm but should return to previous level over the next few weeks. As noted earlier, the region's refineries are coming back on line.

Harvey will have no lasting impact on long-term population or economic growth. As noted earlier, the engines of Houston's economy—energy, chemicals, trade, corporate operations—emerged from Harvey intact. Economic growth drives employment growth and employment growth drives population. If Houston' long-term growth slows, it won't be due to any impact associated with Hurricane Harvey.



## \$26 OIL. HURRICANE HARVEY. WHAT'S NEXT?

That will be the theme of the Partnership's '18 Economic Outlook event, scheduled for Friday, December 8, at the Royal Sonesta Hotel in Houston. The event features a panel of experts from health care, real estate, finance, construction and manufacturing offering their insights on Houston's economy in the coming year. The event will also feature the Partnership's employment forecast for '18 and Adam Karson, Senior Economist with Chevron, delivering the keynote address on the future of the energy industry. Additional details will be posted mid-October under the events tab at the Partnership's [website](#).

## SNAPSHOT — KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS



**Aviation** — The Houston Airport System handled 27.2 million passengers through the first half of this year, up 0.6 percent from the 27.0 million handled over the same period in '16. Domestic passengers totaled 21.5 million, up 1.3 percent from 21.2 million in '16. International passengers totaled 5.7 million, down 2.0 percent from the 5.8 million handled YTD in '16.



**Building Permits** — City of Houston building permits totaled \$535.9 million in July '17, down 44.3 percent from \$962.3 million in July '16. For the 12 months ending July '17, city building permits totaled \$5.8 billion, down 26.1 percent from \$7.8 billion in the 12 months ending July '16.



**Business Cycle Index** — The Houston Business-Cycle Index continues to signal moderate expansion for the region. Leading indicators continue to suggest moderate job growth. Bankruptcy filings, which are a lagging indicator of business conditions, increased markedly in the first half of the year.



**Construction** — Construction starts in the Houston region totaled \$10.8 billion through July of this year, up 7.2 percent from \$10.1 billion YTD in July '16, according to the latest report from Dodge Data & Analytics. Residential starts are down 0.4 percent while nonresidential starts are up 16.4 percent.



**Crude Oil** — West Texas Intermediate, the U.S. benchmark for light, sweet crude, traded between \$46.40 and \$49.60 a barrel in August '17, marginally higher than \$39.50 to \$47.64 in August '16. The U.S. Energy Information Administration forecasts WTI to average \$48 through the remainder of the year.



**Home Sales** — Realtors felt the effects of Harvey closing on 7,077 properties in August '17, down 24.2 percent from August '16 and the first year-over-year decline in 11 months. The median price of a single-family home was \$231,700, up from \$225,000 a year ago. The average price of a single-family home rose 2.6 percent to \$296,418 in August '17.



**Inflation** — Consumer prices in the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria metro area (Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, and Waller counties) grew 2.2 percent from August '16. Core inflation rose 1.9 percent.



**Purchasing Managers Index** — The Houston PMI, a short-term leading indicator for regional production registered 46.5 in August, signaling economic contraction in Houston for the first time in ten months, according to the Institute for Supply Management-Houston. The August survey was administered after Harvey hit the Houston region and respondents noted short-term disruptions to their industries due to Harvey but expect activity to increase as the region recovers.



**Rig Count** — Baker Hughes reports 944 drilling rigs working in North America as of September 8. That's up 447 rigs, or 90.5 percent, from the 494 working at the beginning of September '16. The rig count has recorded gains in all but eight of the past 52 weeks. However, the fleet appeared to plateau in July.



**Sales Tax Collections** — City of Houston sales tax allocations were \$50.0 million in September '17, unchanged from September '16. Through the first nine months of the year, the city collected \$478.1 million, up 0.1 percent from \$477.5 million from the same period last year.

*Patrick Jankowski, Roel Martinez, Josh Pherigo, Jenny Philip and Nadia Valliani contributed to this issue of **Houston: The Economy at a Glance**.*

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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	July '17	953	449	112.2	837 *	485 *	72.6
Spot Crude Oil Price (\$/bbl, West Texas Intermediate)	June '17	45.18	48.76	-7.3	50.00 *	39.30 *	27.2
Spot Natural Gas (\$/MMBtu, Henry Hub)	June '17	2.98	2.59	15.1	3.04 *	2.07 *	46.9
<b>UTILITIES AND PRODUCTION</b>							
Houston Purchasing Managers Index	Aug '17	46.5	46.1	0.9	52.3 *	45.0 *	16.2
Nonresidential Electric Current Sales (Mwh, CNP Service Area)	Aug '17	5,480,780	5,314,931	3.1	39,401,114	38,204,095	3.1
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>							
<b>Total Building Contracts (\$, Houston MSA)</b>	<b>July '17</b>	<b>1,200,727,000</b>	<b>1,333,733,000</b>	<b>-10.0</b>	<b>10,796,249,000</b>	<b>10,072,230,000</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Nonresidential	July '17	437,202,000	644,614,000	-32.2	5,301,405,000	4,552,822,000	16.4
Residential	July '17	763,525,000	689,119,000	10.8	5,494,844,000	5,519,408,000	-0.4
<b>Building Permits (\$, City of Houston)</b>	<b>July '17</b>	<b>535,945,658</b>	<b>962,304,924</b>	<b>-44.3</b>	<b>3,582,348,254</b>	<b>4,427,353,634</b>	<b>-19.1</b>
Nonresidential	July '17	390,430,643	801,108,877	-51.3	2,357,492,051	2,983,371,816	-21.0
New Nonresidential	July '17	210,869,991	315,413,926	-33.1	935,532,217	1,193,018,731	-21.6
Nonresidential Additions/Alterations/Conversions	July '17	179,560,652	485,694,951	-63.0	1,421,959,834	1,790,353,085	-20.6
Residential	July '17	145,515,015	161,196,047	-9.7	1,224,856,203	1,443,981,818	-15.2
New Residential	July '17	120,849,913	131,409,468	-8.0	1,052,039,991	1,083,708,078	-2.9
Residential Additions/Alterations/Conversions	July '17	24,665,102	29,786,579	-17.2	172,816,212	360,273,740	-52.0
<b>Multiple Listing Service (MLS) Activity</b>							
Property Sales	Aug '17	7,077	9,334	-24.2	63,161	61,716	2.3
Median Sales Price - SF Detached	Aug '17	231,700	225,000	3.0	228,084	219,168 *	4.1
Active Listings	Aug '17	42,822	38,056	12.5	39,980 *	35,432 *	12.8
<b>EMPLOYMENT (Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA)</b>							
<b>Nonfarm Payroll Employment</b>	<b>Aug '17</b>	<b>3,037,800</b>	<b>2,984,300</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3,032,538 *</b>	<b>2,992,751 *</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Goods Producing (Natural Resources/Mining/Const/Mfg)	Aug '17	531,800	522,900	1.7	531,525	534,263 *	-0.5
Service Providing	Aug '17	2,506,000	2,461,400	1.8	2,501,013	2,458,488 *	1.7
<b>Unemployment Rate (%) - Not Seasonally Adjusted</b>							
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA	Aug '17	5.2	5.7		5.3 *	5.2 *	
Texas	Aug '17	4.5	4.9		4.6 *	4.6 *	
U.S.	Aug '17	4.5	5.0		4.7 *	5.0 *	
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>							
<b>Port of Houston Authority Shipments (Short Tons)</b>	<b>Aug '17</b>	<b>2,932,432</b>	<b>3,829,267</b>	<b>-23.4</b>	<b>29,822,056</b>	<b>29,925,680</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>Air Passengers (Houston Airport System)</b>	<b>June '17</b>	<b>5,069,247</b>	<b>4,952,901</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>27,199,886</b>	<b>27,047,839</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Domestic Passengers	June '17	3,970,889	3,843,333	3.3	21,520,195	21,253,370	1.3
International Passengers	June '17	1,098,358	1,109,568	-1.0	5,679,691	5,794,469	-2.0
<b>Air Freight (metric tons)</b>	<b>June '17</b>	<b>35,811</b>	<b>33,543</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>214,016</b>	<b>200,809</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>CONSUMERS</b>							
<b>New Car and Truck Sales (Units, Houston MSA)</b>	<b>July '17</b>	<b>23,561</b>	<b>22,145</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>161,948</b>	<b>175,908</b>	<b>-7.9</b>
Cars	July '17	7,375	7,843	-6.0	53,534	64,470	-17.0
Trucks, SUVs and Commercial	July '17	16,186	14,302	13.2	108,414	111,438	-2.7
<b>Total Retail Sales (\$000,000, Houston MSA, NAICS Basis)</b>	<b>Q4/16</b>	<b>32,775</b>	<b>33,876</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>124,078</b>	<b>118,639</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers ('82-'84=100)</b>							
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria CMSA	Aug '17	221.3	216.6	2.2	219.800 *	215.700 *	1.9
United States	Aug '17	245.5	240.8	2.0	244.300 *	239.300 *	2.1
<b>Hotel Performance (Houston MSA)</b>							
Occupancy (%)	Q1/17	63.7	65.8		61.8 *	67.1 *	
Average Room Rate (\$)	Q1/17	116.12	109.83	5.7	106.06 *	108.16 *	-1.9
Revenue Per Available Room (\$)	Q1/17	74.00	72.28	2.4	65.79 *	72.62 *	-9.4
<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)

	17-Aug	17-Jul	16-Aug	Change from		% Change from	
				17-Jul	16-Aug	17-Jul	16-Aug
<b>Total Nonfarm Payroll Jobs</b>	<b>3,037.8</b>	<b>3,041.7</b>	<b>2,984.3</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>2,648.4</b>	<b>2,647.5</b>	<b>2,601.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Goods Producing</b>	<b>531.8</b>	<b>533.3</b>	<b>522.9</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Service Providing</b>	<b>2,506.0</b>	<b>2,508.4</b>	<b>2,461.4</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Private Service Providing</b>	<b>2,116.6</b>	<b>2,114.2</b>	<b>2,078.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Mining and Logging	87.0	87.4	86.4	-0.4	0.6	-0.5	0.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	39.8	38.9	35.1	0.9	4.7	2.3	13.4
Support Activities for Mining	45.1	45.4	50.0	-0.3	-4.9	-0.7	-9.8
Construction	211.7	210.7	216.2	1.0	-4.5	0.5	-2.1
Manufacturing	233.1	235.2	220.3	-2.1	12.8	-0.9	5.8
Durable Goods Manufacturing	149.3	151.4	137.6	-2.1	11.7	-1.4	8.5
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	83.8	83.8	82.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.3
Wholesale Trade	160.9	160.5	162.8	0.4	-1.9	0.2	-1.2
Retail Trade	304.5	304.9	307.6	-0.4	-3.1	-0.1	-1.0
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	138.7	138.3	138.8	0.4	-0.1	0.3	-0.1
Utilities	16.0	16.0	16.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-1.2
Air Transportation	21.8	21.8	21.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9
Truck Transportation	24.7	24.7	24.8	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.4
Pipeline Transportation	10.8	10.9	11.3	-0.1	-0.5	-0.9	-4.4
Information	31.9	32.4	32.7	-0.5	-0.8	-1.5	-2.4
Telecommunications	13.6	13.7	14.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.7	-4.2
Finance & Insurance	102.6	101.9	99.7	0.7	2.9	0.7	2.9
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	56.1	55.9	56.5	0.2	-0.4	0.4	-0.7
Professional & Business Services	486.3	486.7	470.8	-0.4	15.5	-0.1	3.3
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	219.4	219.0	217.8	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.7
Legal Services	25.2	25.3	24.9	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	1.2
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping	25.4	25.4	24.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.3
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	65.6	66.3	66.3	-0.7	-0.7	-1.1	-1.1
Computer Systems Design & Related Services	32.9	32.9	32.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.2
Admin & Support/Waste Mgt & Remediation	230.0	230.3	216.2	-0.3	13.8	-0.1	6.4
Administrative & Support Services	218.3	218.8	204.7	-0.5	13.6	-0.2	6.6
Employment Services	92.4	94.6	79.4	-2.2	13.0	-2.3	16.4
Educational Services	60.0	58.4	58.1	1.6	1.9	2.7	3.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	336.9	333.8	324.7	3.1	12.2	0.9	3.8
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	37.1	38.3	36.2	-1.2	0.9	-3.1	2.5
Accommodation & Food Services	290.9	290.9	281.6	0.0	9.3	0.0	3.3
Other Services	110.7	112.2	109.4	-1.5	1.3	-1.3	1.2
Government	389.4	394.2	382.5	-4.8	6.9	-1.2	1.8
Federal Government	28.6	28.8	28.3	-0.2	0.3	-0.7	1.1
State Government	83.2	82.9	83.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
State Government Educational Services	48.1	47.9	48.2	0.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.2
Local Government	277.6	282.5	271.2	-4.9	6.4	-1.7	2.4
Local Government Educational Services	188.1	192.1	183.0	-4.0	5.1	-2.1	2.8

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission