

THE ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

HOUSTON



GREATER HOUSTON
PARTNERSHIP
Making Houston Greater.

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stages of a recovery, firms are more likely to engage contract workers to handle any increase in business before adding permanent, full-time staff. However, the strong gains in this sector may also reflect a structural shift with more workers joining the “gig” economy.

Public education (i.e., school districts, community colleges and state-funded universities) added 12,100 jobs over the past 12 months, one of the strongest May-to-May performances on record. Two factors are driving job growth—expanding school enrollments and rising property values, the latter leading to rising school district revenues that allow hiring more educators and ancillary staff.

Strong job growth in *food services and drinking places* (i.e., restaurants and bars) helped to offset losses elsewhere during the downturn, but that trend has begun to abate. Annualized job growth has trended downward since January '16. The sector added 9,200 jobs over the past 12 months, the lowest May-to-May job growth in the past six years.

Uncertainty over the future of the Affordable Care Act and internal strife at several Texas Medical Center institutions has begun to weigh on *health care and social services*. The sector added 7,100 jobs over the past 12 months, the weakest 12-month performance in five years.

JOB GROWTH CONTINUES TO IMPROVE

Metro Houston added 6,700 jobs in May, the gain on par with the region’s 20-year average of 6,800 jobs for the month. Houston added 45,300 jobs in the 12 months ending in May '17, a significant improvement over the comparable period a year earlier, when the region added only 4,000 jobs.

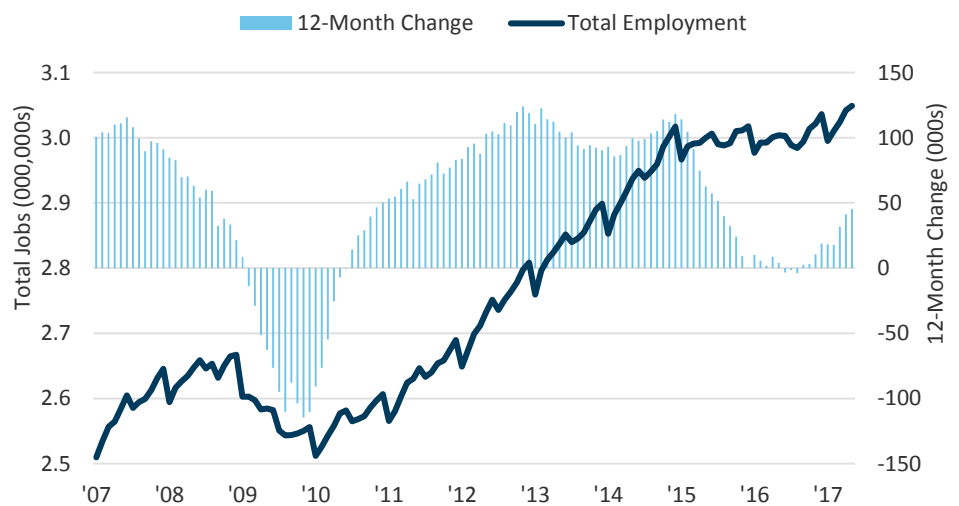
Five sectors accounted for the bulk of Houston’s gains over the past 12 months—employment services, public education, food services and drinking places, health care, and fabricated metal products. Collectively, they added 48,800 jobs.

Five sectors accounted for the bulk of Houston’s job losses—construction, machinery manufacturing, wholesale trade, mining and logging, and architectural and engineering services. Collectively, they lost 18,200 jobs. Smaller gains and losses were scattered across the remaining sectors.

The Big Gainers

Employment services (largely contract workers) added 14,700 jobs in the 12 months ending May '17, a record gain for the sector. This development bodes well for Houston. Growth in employment services tends to lead growth elsewhere in the economy. In the initial

Metro Houston Employment



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Fabricated metal product manufacturing (e.g., pipes, valves, flanges, and structural steel) added 6,300 jobs in the 12 months ending in May. That's a near-record 12-month gain. The last time the sector saw such a hiring binge was in Q1/12 and Q2/12 when the drilling boom was underway and the U.S. had 1,900 rigs prospecting for oil and gas. Given that fewer than 1,000 rigs are working today, job growth in this sector may be overstated and may well be revised later.

The Big Losers

Office, industrial and retail construction are at fraction of their recent peaks. The chemical plant construction boom has begun to wind down as well. No surprise that *construction* lost 5,300 jobs over the past 12 months.

Machinery manufacturing cut 4,900 jobs, most of the losses in the oil field equipment subsector. Though oil field services added jobs, losses in exploration more than offset those gains. *Mining and logging* (in Houston, almost entirely oil and gas) lost 1,700 jobs over the year.

Wholesale trade and *architectural and engineering services*, both heavily tied to energy, lost 3,800 and 2,500 jobs, respectively, over the period.

The May unemployment rate for Houston was 5.1 percent, down from 5.3 percent in April but up from 4.9 percent in May '16. Texas' unemployment rate was 4.4 percent in May, down from 4.5 percent in April but up from 4.3 percent in May '16. The U.S. rate was 4.1 percent in May, unchanged from 4.1 percent in April and down from 4.5 percent in May '16. The rates are not seasonally adjusted.

STABILITY ELUDES THE OIL PATCH

June 20 marked the third anniversary of the collapse in oil prices. Though the worst is over, stability remains elusive.

Over the past six months, West Texas Intermediate has traded as high as \$54.48 and as low as \$42.38 per barrel. Oil briefly entered a bear market, defined as a drop of 20 percent or more in the price of crude. WTI closed at \$47.03 per barrel the Monday before the July 4 holiday.

In a June story headlined "Big Banks Wave Goodbye to Hopes for Year-End Oil Price Surge," *Bloomberg* reported that Bank of America, Citi and Goldman Sachs no longer expect crude to reach \$60 per barrel by year's

end. They now expect crude to hover around \$50 in December, according to the report.

Last June, the U.S. Energy Information Administration forecasted WTI to average \$57.94 in Q4/17. In January, EIA revised its forecast downward to \$53 per barrel. This June, EIA revised again to \$50 per barrel.

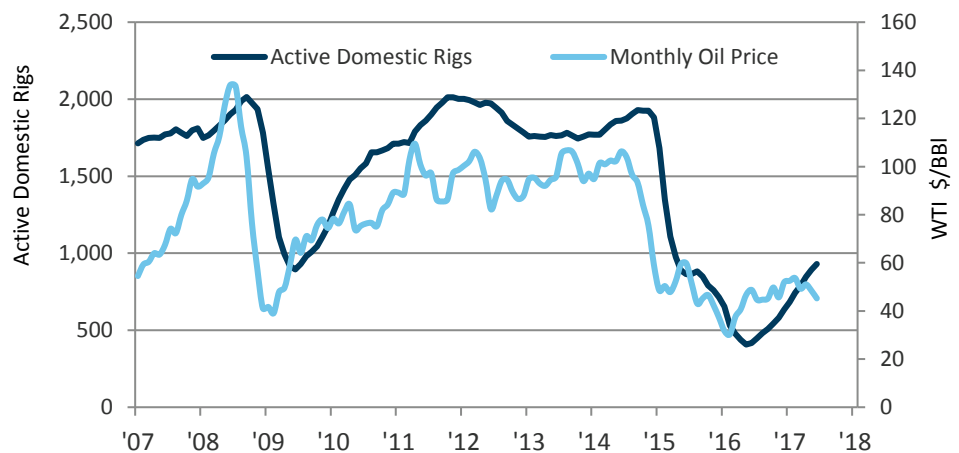
Reuters reports that many U.S. firms scaled back their hedging programs in Q1/17, leaving them vulnerable to tumbling spot market prices. A hedge secures a minimum price for crude at a future date and helps safeguard future production. Many firms expected prices to continue rising after OPEC and non-OPEC producers agreed in November to cut production by 1.8 million barrels per day. The futures market suggests crude will trade near \$47 a barrel in March '18 (when the latest round of cuts expires). That's \$4.50 below where crude traded in Q1/17.

EIA estimates that U.S. production averaged 9.3 million b/d in the four weeks ending June 23, up 700,000 barrels from the same period last year and 840,000 barrels from the October '16 trough. U.S. production has offset about 45 percent of the OPEC and non-OPEC cuts.

Libya and Nigeria were excluded from the OPEC agreement to slash production last year by 1.2 million b/d. Non-OPEC countries agreed to cut another 600,000 barrels. The combined output of Libya and Nigeria is now about 380,000 b/d above the October level. Their output has offset about 21 percent of the production cuts.

The International Energy Agency forecasts global oil demand to expand by 1.4 million b/d in '18. Demand will set a record, averaging 99.3 million b/d. Growth in non-OPEC production will average 1.5 million b/d, causing excess inventories to persist into next year.

U.S. RIG COUNT AND OIL PRICES
Monthly Average



Source: Baker Hughes, Inc.; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Oil field activity increased in Q2/17, albeit at a slower pace than in Q1/17, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas' quarterly energy survey. More than 46 percent of respondents reported increased uncertainty about the future, compared to 33.8 percent in the Q1/17 survey.

The North American rig count stood at 940 the last week of June, up from 421 the same week in June '16. The industry has added 282 rigs since January 1. Through June this year, 19,917 U.S. drilling permits have been issued, up 67 percent from 11,939 during the same period last year.

MIXED RESULTS FOR COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE¹

Houston's office market continues to struggle and will be the last sector to recover. The industrial sector remains resilient as Houston grows as a warehousing and logistics center. Retail remains tight. The apartment construction boom is finally winding down.

Office

Houston's office market posted its sixth consecutive quarter of negative absorption in Q2/17. Thirteen of the region's 20 submarkets have negative absorption year to date. The direct vacancy rate rose to the upper teens in Q2. Factor in the 11+ million square feet of sublease space, and the effective vacancy rate hits the mid-20s.

Tenants willing to sign long-term leases may receive a year or more free rent and improvement allowances of \$100 or more per square foot. The difference between quoted and negotiated rental rates can be substantial. Tenants willing to sublet can receive a steep discount from the asking rent.

Approximately 2.5 million square feet of office space is under construction, up from 780,000 square feet in Q1/17. Build-to-suit activity for HP and American Bureau of Shipping in north Houston and Bank of America's pre-leasing of space in downtown's Capitol Tower is driving what little construction there is.

MARKET SIZE	VACANCY RATE*	RENT TREND
214 – 228 mmsf	22.6% - 26.2%	Down

*includes direct and sublease space

Industrial

Houston's industrial sector has absorbed 3.5 to 4.0 million square feet of industrial space in the first half of '17. Of the 3.5 to 5.5 million square feet under construction,

approximately 3.4 million is build-to-suit. E-commerce, retail distribution and plastics manufacturing continue to drive demand for warehouse and distribution space. Ninety percent of all construction activity is in the north, northwest and southeast submarkets.

The direct vacancy rate was 5.5 percent at the end of Q2/17. From '12 to '16, the vacancy rate ranged from 4.9 to 5.3 percent. Q2/17 rents are flat to down compared to Q1/17.

MARKET SIZE	VACANCY	RENT TREND
500+ mmsf	5.1% - 5.5%	Flat

Retail

Houston has absorbed 800,000 square feet of retail space through the first six months of the year. Q2/17 occupancy stood at 94.2 percent, versus 94.3 percent in Q4/16. With only 1.3 million square feet under construction, occupancy will remain tight. Mixed-used and speculative strip centers account for about two-thirds current construction activity, with grocery-anchored centers the remaining third.

Average annual asking rates, on a triple net basis (where tenant agrees to pay real estate taxes, building insurance, and maintenance in addition to the rent) have risen nearly \$10 per square foot since '10 and stood at \$25.09 at the end of Q2/17. Mixed-use centers remain popular as consumers search for the ideal live-work-play environment.

MARKET SIZE	VACANCY	RENT TREND
213.4 mmsf	5.8%	Up

Multifamily

Houston's multi-family market added 7,300 units while absorbing 11,600 in the first six months of the year. The overall occupancy rate has edged up from 88.1 percent in January to 88.9 in June. Average rental rates have ticked up from \$1.099 per square foot per month in January to \$1.113 in June.

Since January '15, developers have built nearly 52,000 units while the market has absorbed just 29,000. With about 7,600 units under construction, it will take several quarters, if not years, for the market to absorb the excess inventory.

MARKET SIZE	VACANCY	RENT TREND
636,927 units	11.1%	Marginally Up

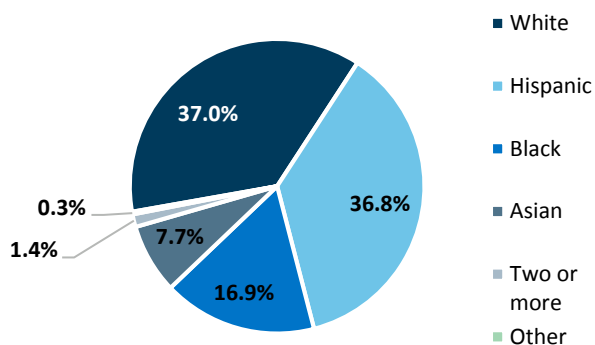
¹ Apartment Data Services, CBRE, Colliers, NAI Partners, JLL, Newmark Knight Frank, and Transwestern supplied information for this section. Because each defines the market differently, their data often vary. Where there is no consensus, the Partnership cites the range of reported data.

HOUSTON—BALANCED AND DIVERSE

Houston grew more racially and ethnically diverse between '10 and '16, according to the Partnership's analysis of recently released U.S. Census Bureau data.

- The region added 394,066 Hispanics over the period, an 18.8 percent increase.
- Houston's white population grew 6.6 percent, adding 154,743 residents.
- The metro added 144,754 black residents, a 14.5 percent increase.
- Houston's Asian population increased 33.2 percent, or by 129,257 residents.
- The mixed-race population grew 40.0 percent—an additional 26,978 residents.
- Houston has 2,256 more American Indians and Pacific Islanders than in '10, a 13.2 percent rise.

Metro Houston Race/Ethnicity, 2016



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Note: Hispanic includes all races.

"Other" represents American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.

Based on the '16 estimates, Houston's white and Hispanic population are nearly equal in size, with 2,503,613 whites and 2,490,598 Hispanics, each accounting for about 37 percent of the region's population. Given recent growth trends, the size of Houston's Hispanic population will likely surpass Houston's white population when the Census Bureau releases its population estimates for '17.

Houston's population is also growing older. Six Houston-area counties—Austin, Brazoria, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris and Montgomery—reported higher median ages in '16 than in '10. Chambers, Liberty and Waller reported declines in median age. Waller remained the youngest, with a median age of 29.0 years, and Austin was the oldest at 41.2.

MEDIAN AGE, METRO HOUSTON COUNTIES

County	'10	'16	Trend
Austin	40.7	41.2	↑
Brazoria	35.1	35.7	↑
Chambers	36.1	35.3	↓
Fort Bend	35.0	36.1	↑
Galveston	37.2	37.5	↑
Harris	32.2	33.3	↑
Liberty	36.4	36.0	↓
Montgomery	36.1	36.7	↑
Waller	31.7	29.0	↓

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

CONSUMERS DOING QUITE WELL, THANK YOU

Despite the energy industry's turmoil, Houston consumers have generally fared well in recent years.

Foreclosures haven't jumped during the downturn. In May, only 1,960 homes sold through the Houston Association of Realtors Multiple Listing Service® were foreclosure sales, representing 2.5 percent of total closings. In the aftermath of the Great Recession, foreclosure sales peaked at 11,197 in May '12, or one in every five homes sold.

According to Equifax, the local population with subprime credit scores continues to decline. As of Q4/16, it reached its lowest level in 18 years. Possible explanations include higher incomes, better payment histories, lower debt loads, and bankruptcies that occurred seven or more years ago rolling off credit histories.

Equifax credit scores go back to '99, but for the table below Q4/08 was chosen because the date reflects the pre-Great Recession peak, Q4/12 because it reflects the height of Houston's foreclosure boom, and Q4/16 because it's the most current data available.

PERCENT OF METRO HOUSTON POPULATION WITH SUBPRIME CREDIT SCORES*

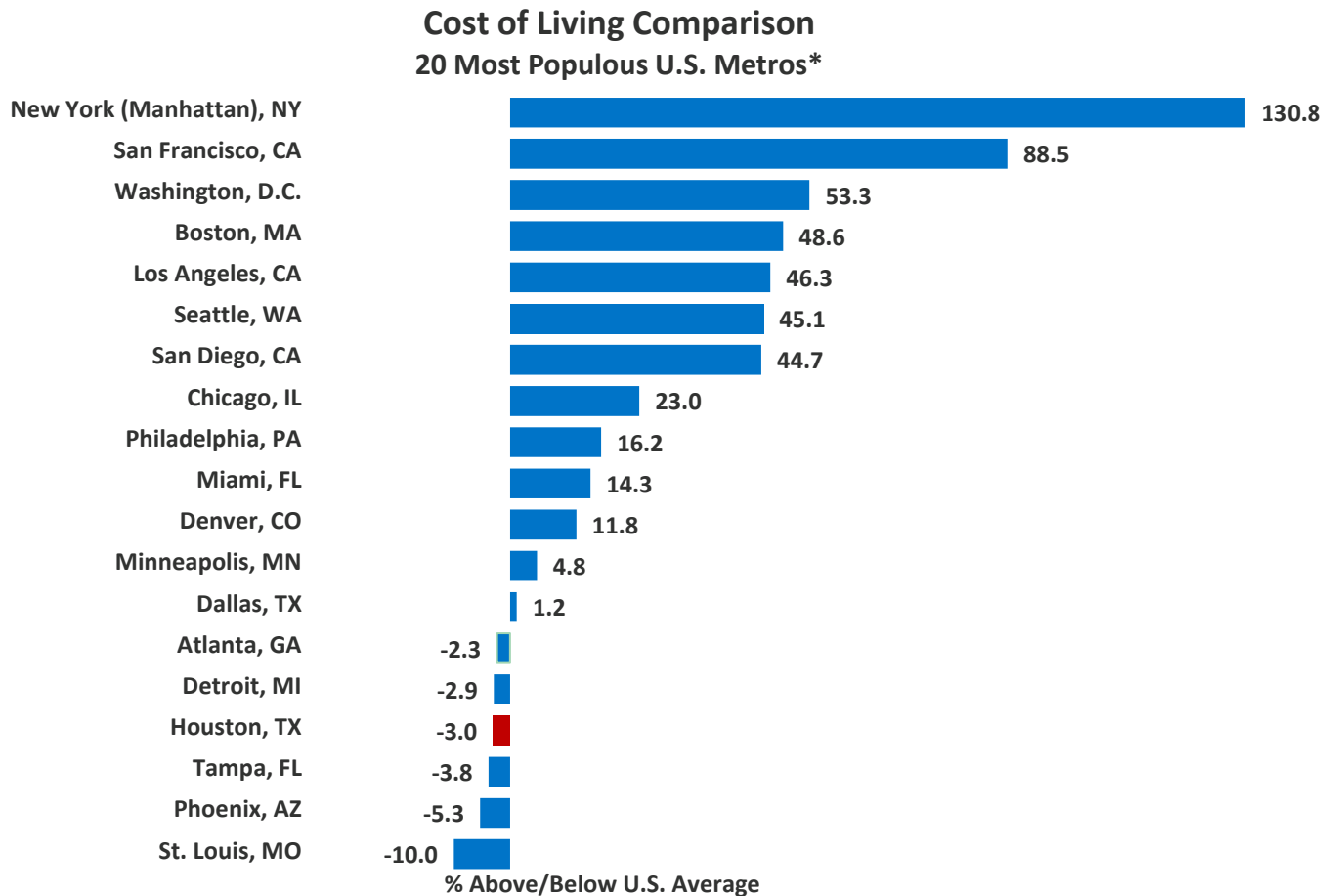
County	Q4/08	Q4/12	Q4/16
Austin	39.0	31.6	29.4
Brazoria	40.1	38.1	32.1
Chambers	43.3	40.0	33.4
Fort Bend	34.8	32.3	26.9
Galveston	38.7	36.1	30.0
Harris	37.1	36.7	27.7
Liberty	48.5	45.3	38.2
Montgomery	35.9	32.9	28.1
Waller	43.6	41.5	33.7

* Population with credit score below 660. Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York/Equifax Consumer Credit Panel

The [C2ER Cost of Living Index](#) for Q1/17 shows Houston has the fourth lowest cost of living among the nation’s 20 most populous metropolitan areas. Houston’s overall after-taxes living costs are 3.0 percent below the average for all 264 urban areas participating in the survey.

23.2 percent below the average. Excluding the two most expensive housing markets—New York and San Francisco, which tend to skew the average—Houston’s housing costs are 26.0 percent below the major metro average.

Among these large metros, Houston’s housing costs are 38.5 percent below the average, and its overall costs are



Source: Source: Council for Community and Economic Research (C2ER), Cost of Living Index, Q1/17 (Data based on a survey of 264 urban areas, published May 2017).

*Metro areas represented by most dominant urban area. Riverside, California is among the 20 most populous MSAs, but did not submit COLI data.

SNAPSHOT — KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Aviation — The Houston Airport System handled 22.130 million passengers through the first five months of this year, up 0.2 percent from the 22.094 million handled over the same period in '16. Domestic passengers totaled 17.913 million, up 1.6 percent from 17.633 in '16. International passengers totaled 4.581 million, down 2.2 percent from the 4.684 million handled YTD in '16.



Building Permits — City of Houston building permits totaled \$572.2 million in May '17, down 3.9 percent from \$595.7 million in May '16, according to the city's Department of Public Works & Engineering Planning & Development Services. For the 12 months ending May '17, city building permits totaled \$6.5 billion, down 15.7 percent from \$7.7 billion in the 12 months ending May '16.



Construction — Construction starts in the Houston region totaled \$2.141 billion in May, a 47.0 percent jump from \$1.456 billion in May of '16, according to the latest report from Dodge Data & Analytics. Year-to-date starts total \$7.339 billion, up 3.4 percent from \$7.096 billion YTD in '16.



Home Sales — Houston's housing market extended its hot streak in May as realtors sold 9,744 units, a 12.3 percent increase from last year and the most ever for a single month. Strong demand pushed the 12-month moving total to a new record of 94,271 units sold. The 12-month total has reached a new high each month since December. Prices also hit new highs. The median price of a single-family home rose to \$235,000, the highest median price of all time, and the average sales price of a single-family home climbed to \$302,362, the second highest price on record.



Inflation — The cost of consumer goods and services as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) rose 1.9 percent nationwide from May '16 to May '17, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Core inflation (all items less the volatile food and energy categories) increased 1.7 percent since May '16



Purchasing Managers Index — The Houston Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), a short-term leading indicator for regional production, registered 54.1 in May, portending economic expansion in metro Houston for the eighth consecutive

month, according to the latest report from the Institute for Supply Management-Houston. The May reading is unchanged from April.



Sales Tax Collections — City of Houston sales tax collections totaled \$48.4 million in June '17, down 2.0 percent from \$49.4 million in June '16. Through the first six months of the year, the city collected \$319.0 million, down 0.5 percent from \$320.6 million from the same period last year.



Trade — Through May of this year, more than \$78.5 billion in goods and commodities passed through the Houston/Galveston Customs District. That's up 23.4 percent from \$63.3 billion over the comparable period in '16. Exports totaled \$44.1 billion, up 19.9 percent from \$36.8 billion in '16. Imports totaled \$34.4 billion, up 29.6 percent from \$26.6 billion in '16.



Vehicle Sales — Houston-area auto dealers sold 22,779 vehicles in May '17, the highest monthly total since January '17 and a 19.8 percent increase from the 19,022 vehicles sold in May '16, according to *TexAuto Facts*, published by InfoNation, Inc. of Sugar Land. May sales also posted the strongest over-the-year increase since July '15. For the 12 months ending May '17, 291,016 vehicles were sold, a 16.6 percent decrease from the same period a year earlier, but the first significant uptick in the 12-month total since the decline began in early '16.

Patrick Jankowski and Jenny Philip 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
ENERGY							
U.S. Active Rotary Rigs	May '17	893	407	119.4	792 *	505 *	56.8
Spot Crude Oil Price (\$/bbl, West Texas Intermediate)	Apr '17	51.06	40.75	25.3	51.59 *	35.07 *	47.1
Spot Natural Gas (\$/MMBtu, Henry Hub)	Apr '17	3.10	1.92	61.5	3.03 *	2.83 *	7.1
UTILITIES AND PRODUCTION							
Houston Purchasing Managers Index	May '17	54.1	45.8	18.1	53.6 *	45.2 *	18.6
Nonresidential Electric Current Sales (Mwh, CNP Service Area)	May '17	5,002,679	4,954,117	1.0	23,168,121	22,524,218	2.9
CONSTRUCTION							
Total Building Contracts (\$, Houston MSA)	May '17	2,141,065,000	1,456,453,000	47.0	7,339,537,000	7,096,048,000	3.4
Nonresidential	May '17	1,320,932,000	598,892,000	120.6	3,562,327,000	3,328,302,000	7.0
Residential	May '17	820,133,000	857,561,000	-4.4	3,777,210,000	3,767,746,000	0.3
Building Permits (\$, City of Houston)	May '17	572,175,193	595,692,428	-3.9	2,553,193,563	2,653,812,012	-3.8
Nonresidential	May '17	374,089,164	384,363,386	-2.7	1,642,189,998	1,666,705,458	-1.5
<i>New Nonresidential</i>	<i>May '17</i>	<i>184,979,094</i>	<i>172,028,704</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>598,599,202</i>	<i>595,533,836</i>	<i>0.5</i>
<i>Nonresidential Additions/Alterations/Conversions</i>	<i>May '17</i>	<i>189,110,070</i>	<i>212,334,682</i>	<i>-10.9</i>	<i>1,043,590,796</i>	<i>1,071,171,622</i>	<i>-2.6</i>
Residential	May '17	198,086,029	211,329,042	-6.3	911,003,565	987,106,554	-7.7
<i>New Residential</i>	<i>May '17</i>	<i>173,047,911</i>	<i>126,881,862</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>789,822,007</i>	<i>754,612,138</i>	<i>4.7</i>
<i>Residential Additions/Alterations/Conversions</i>	<i>May '17</i>	<i>25,038,118</i>	<i>84,447,180</i>	<i>-70.4</i>	<i>121,181,558</i>	<i>232,494,416</i>	<i>-47.9</i>
Multiple Listing Service (MLS) Activity							
Property Sales	May '17	9,744	8,676	12.3	37,474	34,718	7.9
Median Sales Price - SF Detached	May '17	235,000	225,000	4.4	224,799	212,998 *	5.5
Active Listings	May '17	41,257	35,431	16.4	37,879 *	34,040 *	11.3
EMPLOYMENT (Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA)							
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	May '17	3,048,900	3,003,600	1.5	3,024,060 *	2,993,240 *	1.0
Goods Producing (Natural Resources/Mining/Const/Mfg)	May '17	534,400	532,700	0.3	530,460	538,940 *	-1.6
Service Providing	May '17	2,514,500	2,470,900	1.8	2,493,600	2,454,300 *	1.6
Unemployment Rate (%) - Not Seasonally Adjusted							
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA	May '17	5.1	4.9		5.3 *	4.8 *	
Texas	May '17	4.4	4.3		4.6 *	4.4 *	
U.S.	May '17	4.1	4.5		4.8 *	5.0 *	
TRANSPORTATION							
Port of Houston Authority Shipments (Short Tons)	May '17	4,003,862	3,606,185	11.0	19,289,015	18,374,985	5.0
Air Passengers (Houston Airport System)	May '17	4,786,422	4,671,936	2.5	22,087,659	22,094,858	0.0
Domestic Passengers	May '17	3,835,561	3,696,899	3.8	17,527,243	17,409,669	0.7
International Passengers	May '17	950,861	975,037	-2.5	4,560,416	4,685,189	-2.7
Air Freight (metric tons)	May '17	35,877	33,428	7.3	177,550	166,620	6.6
CONSUMERS							
New Car and Truck Sales (Units, Houston MSA)	May '17	22,779	19,022	19.8	97,959	105,343	-7.0
Cars	May '17	7,478	6,628	12.8	31,479	37,090	-15.1
Trucks, SUVs and Commercials	May '17	15,301	12,394	23.5	66,480	68,253	-2.6
Total Retail Sales (\$000,000, Houston MSA, NAICS Basis)	Q2/16	27,284	28,630	-4.7	26,215	27,305	-4.0
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers ('82-'84=100)							
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria CMSA	May '17	219.852	215.513	2.0	219.195 *	215.031 *	1.9
United States	May '17	244.733	240.229	1.9	243.900 *	238.330 *	2.3
Hotel Performance (Houston MSA)							
Occupancy (%)	Q4/16	57.2	64.3		62.3 *	68.6 *	
Average Room Rate (\$)	Q4/16	99.05	106.37	-6.9	104.45 *	108.51 *	-3.7
Revenue Per Available Room (\$)	Q4/16	56.67	68.41	-17.2	65.32 *	74.47 *	-12.3
SOURCES							
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)

				Change from		% Change from	
	17-May	17-Apr	16-May	17-Apr	16-May	17-Apr	16-May
Total Nonfarm Payroll Jobs	3,048.9	3,042.2	3,003.6	6.7	45.3	0.2	1.5
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>2,630.0</i>	<i>2,624.3</i>	<i>2,596.7</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>
<i>Goods Producing</i>	<i>534.4</i>	<i>532.6</i>	<i>532.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>Service Providing</i>	<i>2,514.5</i>	<i>2,509.6</i>	<i>2,470.9</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>43.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>
<i>Private Service Providing</i>	<i>2,095.6</i>	<i>2,091.7</i>	<i>2,064.0</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>
Mining and Logging	302.6	302.6	309.6	0.0	-7.0	0.0	-2.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	86.7	87.1	88.4	-0.4	-1.7	-0.5	-1.9
Support Activities for Mining	45.5	45.9	50.9	-0.4	-5.4	-0.9	-10.6
Construction	215.9	215.5	221.2	0.4	-5.3	0.2	-2.4
Manufacturing	231.8	230.0	223.1	1.8	8.7	0.8	3.9
Durable Goods Manufacturing	148.3	146.6	140.7	1.7	7.6	1.2	5.4
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	83.5	83.4	82.4	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.3
Wholesale Trade	159.3	161.1	163.1	-1.8	-3.8	-1.1	-2.3
Retail Trade	302.6	303.7	303.9	-1.1	-1.3	-0.4	-0.4
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	138.5	139.5	138.5	-1.0	0.0	-0.7	0.0
Utilities	15.9	16.0	16.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-1.9
Air Transportation	21.7	21.7	21.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9
Truck Transportation	24.4	24.5	24.7	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-1.2
Pipeline Transportation	10.9	10.8	11.0	0.1	-0.1	0.9	-0.9
Information	32.0	32.0	32.7	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-2.1
Telecommunications	13.7	13.7	14.3	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-4.2
Finance & Insurance	100.7	100.2	98.8	0.5	1.9	0.5	1.9
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	55.3	54.2	55.7	1.1	-0.4	2.0	-0.7
Professional & Business Services	477.6	478.4	466.0	-0.8	11.6	-0.2	2.5
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	213.8	216.2	216.6	-2.4	-2.8	-1.1	-1.3
<i>Legal Services</i>	<i>24.8</i>	<i>24.8</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<i>Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>-2.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-10.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>
<i>Architectural, Engineering & Related Services</i>	<i>64.6</i>	<i>64.4</i>	<i>67.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-3.7</i>
<i>Computer Systems Design & Related Services</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>32.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
Admin & Support/Waste Mgt & Remediation	226.5	225.2	212.5	1.3	14.0	0.6	6.6
<i>Administrative & Support Services</i>	<i>214.8</i>	<i>213.9</i>	<i>201.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>6.9</i>
<i>Employment Services</i>	<i>91.5</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>76.8</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>19.1</i>
Educational Services	60.2	60.5	57.6	-0.3	2.6	-0.5	4.5
Health Care & Social Assistance	328.5	328.7	321.4	-0.2	7.1	-0.1	2.2
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	37.3	35.1	35.6	2.2	1.7	6.3	4.8
Accommodation & Food Services	291.9	288.3	281.7	3.6	10.2	1.2	3.6
Other Services	111.7	110.0	109.0	1.7	2.7	1.5	2.5
Government	418.9	417.9	406.9	1.0	12.0	0.2	2.9
Federal Government	28.7	28.7	28.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.4
State Government	85.8	86.1	84.3	-0.3	1.5	-0.3	1.8
<i>State Government Educational Services</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Local Government	304.4	303.1	294.3	1.3	10.1	0.4	3.4
<i>Local Government Educational Services</i>	<i>216.9</i>	<i>216.5</i>	<i>206.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>5.2</i>

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission