

THE ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

HOUSTON



GREATER HOUSTON
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METRO POPULATION UPDATE

Houston's population grew in '17, but at the slowest pace in 20 years. Growth would have been weaker still if not for the influx of residents from overseas and fertility rates that are bucking national trends. Population gains will be tepid this year and next. Houston won't draw residents from other metros until the local economy improves and robust job growth resumes. Even when the economy fully recovers, negative perceptions will linger. Houston needs a sustained period of economic growth if job-seekers are to load their possessions into U-Hauls and set out for the Bayou City. Until then, population growth will remain subdued.

From July 1, 2016 to July 1, 2017, the period covered by the U.S. Census Bureau's latest estimates, metro Houston added 94,417 residents, a 1.4 percent gain. That's the smallest increase since '99 and the weakest percent change since '88. Though Houston ranked second only to Dallas-Fort Worth in absolute gains, a review of the data suggests Houston shouldn't brag.

Domestic Migration

Houston saw negative domestic migration in '17. In layman's terms, more people left Houston than moved here from other parts of the U.S. That's only the fourth

time since '90 that out-migration exceeded in-migration. Each time, the exodus overlapped a weak economy and regional job losses. Last year's out-migration shouldn't be a surprise. Houston lost jobs in '15 and '16, and growth didn't resume until late '17. The unemployed, unable to find work here, left for metros with better job prospects.

Nor can out-migration be blamed on residents displaced by Hurricane Harvey. The Census Bureau's estimates cover the 12 months ending July 1. Harvey didn't hit Houston until late August. Any impact from Harvey will appear in the estimates for '18. Any loss of permanent residents may be offset by the influx of workers to repair storm damage.

COMPONENTS OF METRO POPULATION GROWTH*

	'16 – '17	Avg. '10 – '16
Natural Increase		
Births	102,941	95,926
Deaths	-41,404	-36,249
Net Natural	61,537	59,677
Migration		
International	43,094	30,978
Domestic	-10,372	45,318
Net Migration	32,722	76,296
Overall Change	94,417	136,315

Metro Houston includes Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery and Waller counties.

* For the 12 months ending July 1 of each year.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Partnership calculations

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding and other factors.

International Migration

On a positive note, international net migration set a record in '17. This figure includes ex-pat workers called home from overseas assignments, military personnel redeployed stateside, foreigners arriving on work visas, international students enrolling in local universities, relief agencies placing refugees in Houston, and immigrants (legal and undocumented) settling here.

If not for the influx of residents from abroad, Houston would have logged negative net migration. In other words, if not for the immigrants, expats, and foreign workers, more people would have left Houston than moved here last year. Instead, Houston gained about 33,000 residents via net migration in '17—less than half the long-term average. Houston placed 11th among U.S. metros in net migration, behind Miami but ahead of San Antonio—a decent finish, but nothing to brag about. Dallas-Fort Worth ranked first.

Why Care?

Positive net migration is important because it grows the labor force, brings new skills into the region, expands the market for consumer goods and services, and adds to the region's diversity. Perhaps the greatest negative to positive net migration is that it adds to the region's traffic congestion.

Last year's out-migration likely siphoned off some skilled workers. We won't know the extent until September, when the U.S. Census Bureau releases results from the 2017 *American Community Survey*. The population base expanded, so the consumer base expanded, but not enough to offset the 80,000 highly compensated jobs cut during the energy downturn. And with the influx of so many residents from abroad, the region is undoubtedly more diverse.

Natural Increase

Houston set a record for births and deaths in '17. The net natural increase (*i.e.*, resident births minus resident deaths) also helped offset negative domestic migration. The region's fertility rate, measured as the number of births per women of child-bearing age, remains somewhat higher than the rate for the rest of the nation and significantly higher than that of the nation's largest metro areas, helping to feed local population growth.

The data also suggest that birth rates and domestic migration respond in different ways to swings in the local economy:

- In '09, when Houston lost 110,000 jobs, the region recorded 96,400 births, a near-record figure at the time.

- In '14, when Houston created nearly 120,000 jobs, the region recorded 94,800 births, a slight drop from recent trends.

FERTILITY RATES IN '16

Births Per 1,000 Women, Ages 15 – 50 Years	
Metro Houston	59
Average, 20 Most Populous Metros	50
U.S. Average	52

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Partnership calculations

Though demographers project the rate of natural increase to slow—the population continues to age, couples are having fewer children—that has yet to happen. Houston has set a record for resident births in '15, '16 and '17. The overarching trend should continue, with the region adding 60,000 or more new residents each year through the “net natural increase.”

Growth Outlook

Domestic migrants move here for a variety of reasons—to be closer to family, to escape harsh winters, to start a business, to live in a more affordable city—but a robust job market is the biggest draw. The Partnership's forecast calls for the region to create 45,500 jobs in '18—still short of its long-term average of 60,000 jobs per year.¹ Until the job market improves, net domestic migration will remain weak.

Immigrants prefer metros that already have large populations of their fellow countrymen. Houston already has a large foreign-born population—one in four Houstonians was born overseas. Houston also has a reputation of welcoming newcomers, whether they're from California or Kathmandu. Houston will continue to draw residents from abroad, but the anti-immigrant rhetoric emanating from Washington may somewhat temper that growth.

If Houston returns to its long-term average, the region would add approximately 125,000 residents per year and 625,000 over the next five years. Ray Perryman, an economist who's tracked Houston's economy since the early '80s, forecasts the region to add 593,000 residents by the end of '22.

HOW HOUSTON COMPARES

Houston, with a population of 6.9 million, remains the nation's fifth most populous metro area, a distinction

¹ The forecast assumed that oil would hover in the low \$50s most of the year. If oil stays above \$60, job growth would likely be higher.

we've held since '11 after leapfrogging metro Philadelphia. Houston is unlikely to overtake Dallas-Fort Worth to become the fourth most populous metro. Our neighbor to the north is growing much faster than we are. But neither is Houston at risk of slipping in the rankings. We're still growing faster than Washington or Miami, the metros directly behind us.

In one regard, Houston is very much like its peers. Twelve of the top 20 metros—Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, San Diego, San Francisco and Washington—saw an outflow of residents. With two exceptions, those metros had one thing in common—they are expensive places to live. All except Houston and Detroit have living costs 15 percent or more above the U.S. average. And all except for Houston

and Detroit have housing costs 30 percent or more above the U.S. average.

International migration was strong enough to offset the domestic losses in Boston, Houston, Miami, Philadelphia, San Diego, San Francisco and Washington. For the remaining five metros that posted losses in domestic migration, an influx of immigrants couldn't stem the tide. If not for the natural increase, those metros would have lost population.

Only Chicago lacked enough international migration or births to offset domestic out-migration. The Windy City metro has lost population the past three years. However, it still has 2.6 million more residents than metro Houston.

**COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, 20 MOST POPULOUS U.S. METROS, 7/1/16 TO 7/1/17
(Ranked by Total Change in '17)**

Metro Area	Total Population	Total Change	Natural Increase	Vital Events		Migration		
				Births	Deaths	Net	International	Domestic
Dallas-Fort Worth	7,399,662	146,238	56,597	102,423	45,826	89,627	30,798	58,829
Houston	6,892,427	94,417	61,537	102,941	41,404	32,722	43,094	-10,372
Atlanta	5,884,736	89,013	35,270	73,810	38,540	53,739	20,451	33,288
Phoenix	4,737,270	88,772	25,216	59,592	34,376	63,359	12,070	51,289
Washington	6,216,589	65,908	42,616	80,082	37,466	23,217	44,760	-21,543
Seattle	3,867,046	64,386	21,811	47,792	25,981	42,466	21,394	21,072
Riverside	4,580,670	57,017	29,083	60,916	31,833	28,037	6,787	21,250
Tampa	3,091,399	54,874	415	33,111	32,696	54,321	13,725	40,596
Miami	6,158,824	51,391	16,670	69,419	52,749	34,647	81,824	-47,177
New York	20,320,87	45,697	93,496	245,608	152,112	-48,021	160,842	-208,863
Minneapolis	3,600,618	43,342	22,283	45,810	23,527	21,202	13,107	8,095
Denver	2,888,227	36,379	17,297	35,764	18,467	19,015	7,034	11,981
Boston	4,836,531	30,589	13,786	51,406	37,620	16,890	35,142	-18,252
San Francisco	4,727,357	28,280	19,809	52,292	32,483	8,595	32,568	-23,973
Los Angeles	13,353,90	25,646	72,157	160,094	87,937	-46,586	63,083	-109,669
San Diego	3,337,685	20,485	20,937	43,652	22,715	-339	15,445	-15,784
Philadelphia	6,096,120	18,968	14,065	70,230	56,165	5,120	23,269	-18,149
Baltimore	2,808,175	7,147	8,093	33,546	25,453	-870	9,050	-9,920
Detroit	4,313,002	7,133	8,865	49,940	41,075	-1,649	13,214	-14,863
Chicago	9,533,040	-13,286	43,424	115,915	72,491	-56,875	28,302	-85,177

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding and other factors.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

METRO HOUSTON DETAILS

During the fracking boom ('11–'14), Harris County added 80,000 to 90,000 residents per year. The county led the nation in population growth in '11, '12, '13, '14 and '15, slipping to second in '16. Over those six years, Harris County added just shy of half a million residents. It accounted for just over half the region's growth during that period.

Last year, the trend reversed. More residents left the county than arrived. They didn't simply move elsewhere in the region, they left the metro area altogether. International in-migration offset some of the losses, but "net" migration was still negative. If not for the 73,000 babies born last year, the county would have lost population. As a result, population gains for Harris County in '17 were the weakest since '95.

But this is a transitory phenomenon. As noted earlier, population growth depends heavily on employment growth, and the region has started to add jobs again. The bulk of those jobs will be added in the county. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 73 percent of all businesses in the region and 80 percent of all payroll jobs are in Harris County.

Net migration was positive for the remaining eight counties, and all nine counties did gain in total population, but the rate of growth slowed for Austin, Fort Bend, Galveston and Harris.

Harris still commands the largest share of the region's population, but that margin has slipped in recent years. In '10, Harris accounted for 68.8 percent of the region's population. Today, it accounts for 67.5.

POPULATION ESTIMATES – AS OF 7/1/17 Houston Metro Area

County	Population	Metro Share
Austin	29,786	0.4%
Brazoria	362,457	5.3
Chambers	41,441	0.6
Fort Bend	764,828	11.1
Galveston	335,036	4.9
Harris	4,652,980	67.5
Liberty	83,658	1.2
Montgomery	570,934	8.3
Waller	51,307	0.7
Total	6,892,427	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The out-migration from Harris County may foreshadow a similar trend for the City of Houston. Ninety-eight percent of the city's land mass lies within Harris County, and if the county suffered out-migration, it's likely the city did as well. The Census Bureau will release its population estimates for U.S. cities later this month. The results for Houston and the major cities in the region will be covered in the May issue of *Houston: The Economy at a Glance*.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, HOUSTON METRO COUNTIES, 7/1/16 TO 7/1/17

County	Change	Vital Events			Net Migration	Net Migration	
		Natural Increase	Births	Deaths		International	Domestic
Austin	149	74	351	277	78	36	42
Brazoria	8,629	2,523	4,982	2,459	6,102	701	5,401
Chambers	1,158	279	538	259	881	120	761
Fort Bend	22,870	6,717	10,214	3,497	16,163	5,168	10,995
Galveston	5,730	1,412	4,269	2,857	4,315	698	3,617
Harris	35,939	46,122	73,172	27,050	-10,322	34,791	-45,113
Liberty	2,281	339	1,143	804	1,943	76	1,867
Montgomery	16,412	3,723	7,612	3,889	12,664	1,434	11,230
Waller	1,249	348	660	312	898	70	828
Totals	94,417	61,537	102,941	41,404	32,722	43,094	-10,372

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding and other factors

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

EMPLOYMENT UPDATE

Metro Houston created 67,100 jobs in the 12 months ending February '18, according to the Texas Workforce Commission. Total payroll employment stood at 3,058,500 in February, up 2.2 percent from February a year earlier.

While TWC's data suggest a robust economy, much of the growth occurred in Q4/17 as firms hired additional employees to assist with Hurricane Harvey recovery efforts. As noted in the March issue of [Houston: The Economy at a Glance](#), construction, retail, restaurants, wholesale trade and employment services set hiring records in Q4. The "Harvey effect" will fade over the next two to four quarters and job growth will return to a pace appropriate for this phase of the business cycle. Houston will finish the year with net job gains, but those gains won't be at the level TWC's data currently suggest. Major takeaways from the February employment report:

- Oil field services added 3,500 jobs over the 12 months, supported by a rig count that rose nearly 30 percent over the same period.
- The manufacturing sector added 4,800 workers, the growth closely tied to the increase in drilling activity.
- The construction sector hired 3,700 workers in February and 9,300 for the year as hurricane recovery efforts continued.
- The 6,900 retail jobs added since February '17 include a bump from storm recovery.
- The need to hire workers on a temporary basis to help with Hurricane Harvey recovery and growing confidence in the local economy has added 11,400 workers to the employment services sector over the past 12 months. That's a 14.7 percent increase over February '17.
- Oil and gas firms continue to restructure, the sector cutting 2,200 workers over the past 12 months.
- Uncertainty over the Affordable Care Act, pressure to control costs, and the loss of energy jobs with generous benefits continue to weigh on the health care sector. Hospitals have cut 1,200 workers since February '17, while ambulatory health care (clinics and outpatient centers) has added 4,200.

Houston's February unemployment rate was 4.7 percent, down from 4.8 percent in January and 5.7 percent in February '17. Texas' unemployment rate was 4.1 percent in February, down from 4.2 percent in January and 4.8 percent in February '17. The U.S. rate was 4.4 percent in February, down from 4.5 percent in January and from 4.9 percent in February '17.

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SECOND PLACE FINISH

Metro Houston ranked as one of the nation's top metros for new and expanded facilities in '17, according to [Site Selection](#) magazine, which produced the rankings as part of the annual "Governor's Cup" competition. The Houston region logged 196 projects, behind metro Chicago but ahead of Dallas-Fort Worth. Texas earned the top spot in the magazine's state rankings.

'17 TOP METROS BY NUMBER OF PROJECTS

Rank	Metro	Projects
1	Chicago	402
2	Houston	196
3	Dallas-Fort Worth	192
4	Atlanta	131
5	New York	128

Source: Site Selection Magazine

Site Selection's rankings focused on new projects with significant impact, including headquarters, manufacturing plants, R&D operations and logistics sites. Retail, government, school and hospital projects are not included. Projects included in the analyses meet at least one of three criteria: (a) involve a capital investment of at least \$1 million, (b) create at least 20 new jobs or (c) add at least 20,000 sq. ft. of new floor area.

Since '11, metro Houston has garnered the top spot twice, second place four times, and third place once.

SAVE THE DATE



Join us on Friday, May 18, for the fourth annual *Houston's Global Economy* luncheon. This year, Scott Kirby, president of United Airlines, will deliver the keynote address. As part of the Greater Houston Partnership's new Economy Series, *Houston's Global Economy* provides an analysis of global business and economic trends and their impact on our local market. To register for the event or for more information, click [here](#) or visit "Events" on [houston.org](#).

SNAPSHOT — KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Aviation — The Houston Airport System handled 4,058,627 passengers in February, up 3.8 percent from 3,911,921 during the same month in '17. HAS handled 37,472 million metric tons of air freight in February, up 12.1 percent from the 33,430 million handled in February '17.



Building Permits — City of Houston building permits totaled \$405.1 million in February '18, up 4.7 percent from \$387.0 million in February '17. For the 12 months ending February '18, city building permits totaled \$5.9 billion, down 13.3 percent from \$6.8 billion in the 12 months ending February '17.



Business-Cycle Index — Growth in the Houston Business-Cycle Index was 5.7 percent over the three months ended in January '18. For '17, the index was revised up from a growth rate of 2.3 percent to 3.1 percent—on par with its longer-run average of 3.2 percent. Current evidence suggests that the collapse of oil prices at the end of '14 triggered a mild recession in Houston from early '15 to late '16.



Construction — Starts in the region totaled \$1.3 billion in February, a 17.4 percent jump from \$1.1 billion in February of '17. Residential starts fell 6.3 percent, nonres rose 67.8 percent.



Crude Oil — West Texas Intermediate, the U.S. benchmark for light, sweet crude, traded between \$60.13 and \$65.80 a barrel in March '18 versus \$47.00 to \$53.82 per barrel in March '17. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) forecasts WTI to average \$58.17 this year and \$57.51 next year.



Home Sales — Houston home sales remained strong in February as area realtors sold 6,375 total properties, up 3.1 percent from the same month last year. The single-family home median price increased 1.4 percent to \$226,200, the highest ever for a February.



Inflation — Consumer prices in the Houston metro area grew 2.6 percent from February '17 to February '18, the fastest annual increase since October '14. Core inflation rose 1.7 percent.



Natural Gas — The spot price for Henry Hub natural gas averaged \$2.67 per million BTUs in February, down 6.6 percent from the average of \$2.86 in February '17. EIA forecasts the Henry Hub spot price to average \$2.99 this year and \$3.07 in '19.



Purchasing Managers Index — The Houston Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), a short-term leading indicator for regional production, registered 55.6 in February, up from 54.8 in January. 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 993 drilling rigs were working in the U.S. during the last week of March. That's up 169 rigs, or 20.5 percent, from the 824 the same week in March last year. The rig count has trended upward since early November.



Tourism — More than 21 million domestic and international tourists visited Houston in '17—a 1.9 percent decrease from '16.



Trade — In January, \$16.9 billion in goods and commodities passed through the Houston/Galveston Customs District, up 8.5 percent from \$15.6 billion in January '17. Exports totaled \$9.7 billion, up 7.9 percent. Imports totaled \$7.2 billion, up 9.5 percent.



Vehicle Sales — Houston-area auto dealers sold 21,464 vehicles in February '18, an amount nearly unchanged from February '17, but a sharp drop from the 29,134 sold this January. Total new vehicles sales are forecasted to reach 306,000 units in '18, a 5.4 percent increase from the 290,354 sold in '17.

STAY UP TO DATE!

For past issues of *Economy at a Glance*, please click [here](#).

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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](#).

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

HOUSTON ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Month	MONTHLY DATA			YEAR-TO-DATE TOTAL or YTD AVERAGE*		
		Most Recent	Year Earlier	% Change	Most Recent	Year Earlier	% Change
ENERGY							
U.S. Active Rotary Rigs	Mar '18	991	789	25.6	966 *	742 *	30.2
Spot Crude Oil Price (\$/bbl, West Texas Intermediate)	Feb '18	62.59	53.36	17.3	62.75 *	52.93 *	18.6
Spot Natural Gas (\$/MMBtu, Henry Hub)	Feb '18	2.80	2.91	-3.8	3.25 *	3.33 *	-2.4
UTILITIES AND PRODUCTION							
Houston Purchasing Managers Index	Feb '18	55.6	54.2	2.6	55.2 *	54.2 *	1.8
Nonresidential Electric Current Sales (Mwh, CNP Service Area)	Feb '18	4,356,484	4,187,018	4.0	8,973,977	8,800,876	2.0
CONSTRUCTION							
Building Permits (\$, City of Houston)	Feb '18	405,085,772	387,048,167	4.7	781,533,149	1,024,944,751	-23.7
Nonresidential	Feb '18	217,819,066	248,780,643	-12.4	390,869,705	700,871,270	-44.2
New Nonresidential	Feb '18	75,190,996	89,130,300	-15.6	115,494,270	276,809,919	-58.3
Nonresidential Additions/Alterations/Conversions	Feb '18	142,628,070	159,650,343	-10.7	275,375,435	424,061,351	-35.1
Residential	Feb '18	187,266,706	138,267,524	35.4	390,663,444	324,073,481	20.5
New Residential	Feb '18	147,822,752	117,580,673	25.7	292,239,834	281,985,039	3.6
Residential Additions/Alterations/Conversions	Feb '18	39,443,954	20,686,851	90.7	98,423,610	42,088,442	133.8
Multiple Listing Service (MLS) Activity							
Property Sales	Feb '18	6,375	6,180	3.2	11,843	11,212	5.6
Median Sales Price - SF Detached	Feb '18	226,200	223,000	1.4	222,425 0	216,500 *	2.7
Active Listings	Feb '18	33,939	35,685	-4.9	34,010 *	34,815 *	-2.3
EMPLOYMENT (Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land MSA)							
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	Feb '18	3,058,500	2,991,400	2.2	3,045,300 *	2,978,250 *	2.3
Goods Producing (Natural Resources/Mining/Const/Mfg)	Feb '18	524,900	509,100	3.1	522,300 0	506,200 *	3.2
Service Providing	Feb '18	2,533,600	2,482,300	2.1	2,523,000 0	2,472,050 *	2.1
Unemployment Rate (%) - Not Seasonally Adjusted							
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA	Feb '18	4.7	5.7		4.8 *	5.7 *	
Texas	Feb '18	4.1	4.8		4.2 *	4.9 *	
U.S.	Feb '18	4.4	4.9		4.5 *	5.0 *	
TRANSPORTATION							
Port of Houston Authority Shipments (Short Tons)	Feb '18	3,597,984	3,383,204	6.3	7,017,792	6,962,390	0.8
Air Passengers (Houston Airport System)	Feb '18	4,058,627	3,911,921	3.8	8,377,461	8,244,946	1.6
Domestic Passengers	Feb '18	3,252,405	3,130,587	3.9	6,616,404	6,498,498	1.8
International Passengers	Feb '18	806,222	781,334	3.2	1,761,057	1,746,448	0.8
Air Freight (metric tons)	Feb '18	37,473	33,431	12.1	76,100	68,418	11.2
CONSUMERS							
New Car and Truck Sales (Units, Houston MSA)	Feb '18	21,464	21,434	0.1	50,598	49,002	3.3
Cars	Feb '18	6,300	7,255	-13.2	14,534	16,681	-12.9
Trucks, SUVs and Commercial	Feb '18	15,164	14,179	6.9	36,064	32,321	11.6
Total Retail Sales (\$000,000, Houston MSA, NAICS Basis)	Q2/17	28,599	28,088	1.8	55,780	55,121	1.2
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers ('82-'84=100)							
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria CMSA	Feb '18	224.711	219.061	2.6	223.925 *	218.735 *	2.4
United States	Feb '18	248.991	243.603	2.2	248.429 *	243.221 *	2.1
Hotel Performance (Houston MSA)							
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

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

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HOUSTON MSA NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

	18-Feb	18-Jan	17-Feb	Change from		% Change from	
				18-Jan	17-Feb	18-Jan	17-Feb
Total Nonfarm Payroll Jobs	3,058.5	3,032.1	2,991.4	26.4	67.1	0.9	2.2
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>2,645.8</i>	<i>2,625.1</i>	<i>2,580.5</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>65.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>
<i>Goods Producing</i>	<i>524.9</i>	<i>519.7</i>	<i>509.1</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>
<i>Service Providing</i>	<i>2,533.6</i>	<i>2,512.4</i>	<i>2,482.3</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>51.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>
<i>Private Service Providing</i>	<i>2,120.9</i>	<i>2,105.4</i>	<i>2,071.4</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Mining and Logging	78.7	78.5	77.0	0.2	1.7	0.3	2.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	36.4	36.5	38.6	-0.1	-2.2	-0.3	-5.7
Support Activities for Mining	40.5	40.2	37.0	0.3	3.5	0.7	9.5
Construction	223.5	219.8	214.2	3.7	9.3	1.7	4.3
Manufacturing	222.7	221.4	217.9	1.3	4.8	0.6	2.2
Durable Goods Manufacturing	140.6	139.2	135.3	1.4	5.3	1.0	3.9
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	82.1	82.2	82.6	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6
Wholesale Trade	165.5	165.7	162.6	-0.2	2.9	-0.1	1.8
Retail Trade	313.8	314.0	306.9	-0.2	6.9	-0.1	2.2
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	143.0	142.4	140.4	0.6	2.6	0.4	1.9
Utilities	16.4	16.5	16.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.6	1.2
Air Transportation	21.1	21.0	21.6	0.1	-0.5	0.5	-2.3
Truck Transportation	25.3	25.2	24.8	0.1	0.5	0.4	2.0
Pipeline Transportation	11.7	11.7	12.1	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-3.3
Information	31.6	31.8	32.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.6	-1.9
Telecommunications	13.7	13.7	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finance & Insurance	100.2	100.5	100.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	61.2	59.9	56.9	1.3	4.3	2.2	7.6
Professional & Business Services	497.1	489.3	471.7	7.8	25.4	1.6	5.4
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	233.3	228.2	221.5	5.1	11.8	2.2	5.3
Legal Services	25.6	25.5	24.8	0.1	0.8	0.4	3.2
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping	28.9	28.1	29.3	0.8	-0.4	2.8	-1.4
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	66.2	64.9	65.4	1.3	0.8	2.0	1.2
Computer Systems Design & Related Services	32.5	32.2	31.6	0.3	0.9	0.9	2.8
Admin & Support/Waste Mgt & Remediation	221.5	218.9	208.4	2.6	13.1	1.2	6.3
Administrative & Support Services	209.7	207.0	196.5	2.7	13.2	1.3	6.7
Employment Services	88.8	88.1	77.4	0.7	11.4	0.8	14.7
Educational Services	60.4	58.8	59.5	1.6	0.9	2.7	1.5
Health Care & Social Assistance	324.9	321.6	323.4	3.3	1.5	1.0	0.5
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	31.9	31.2	31.7	0.7	0.2	2.2	0.6
Accommodation & Food Services	283.2	281.3	277.4	1.9	5.8	0.7	2.1
Other Services	108.1	108.9	108.2	-0.8	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1
Government	412.7	407.0	410.9	5.7	1.8	1.4	0.4
Federal Government	29.1	29.1	28.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0
State Government	86.5	86.0	85.3	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.4
State Government Educational Services	51.3	51.0	50.8	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0
Local Government	297.1	291.9	296.8	5.2	0.3	1.8	0.1
Local Government Educational Services	211.5	204.7	208.4	6.8	3.1	3.3	1.5

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission

April 2018 Economy at a Glance

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