

THE ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

HOUSTON



GREATER HOUSTON
PARTNERSHIP.
Making Houston Greater.

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A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE PAST

Metro Houston¹ created 62,900 jobs in '17, according to the benchmark revisions released in early March by the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC). That’s up from 46,000 jobs in TWC’s original estimate.

The revisions included minor adjustments to '13 and '14 and major adjustments to '15, '16 and '17. Earlier estimates showed Houston created jobs in '15 and '16. The revisions now show Houston suffered minor job losses in those years. The sobering reality made evident by the revisions is that employment in Houston was flat for more than two years. The good news is that the region has begun to grow again, albeit at a much slower pace than Houstonians are accustomed to.

METRO HOUSTON BENCHMARK REVISIONS

Year	December to December Employment Estimates		
	Pre-Revision	Post-Revision	Change
'17	+46,000	+62,900	+16,900
'16	+18,700	-2,200	-20,900
'15	+200	-2,500	-2,300
'14	+118,200	+116,700	-1,500
'13	+90,400	+90,000	-400

Source: Texas Workforce Commission

Why Revise?

Throughout the year, TWC estimates job gains or losses based on a survey of area employers. The commission revises its estimates each spring based on data available from employment insurance records. Traditionally, these “benchmark” revisions cover the previous 21 months but in recent years the revisions have extended as far back as five years, which was the case again this year. Those revisions provide a better understanding of what occurred in Houston over the past few years.

Timing the Peak and Trough

Earlier estimates placed the bottom of the downturn as August '16. The region had lost 3,800 jobs over the previous 12 months. Revisions to the data now place the trough as October '16, with a 12-month loss of 7,300 jobs.

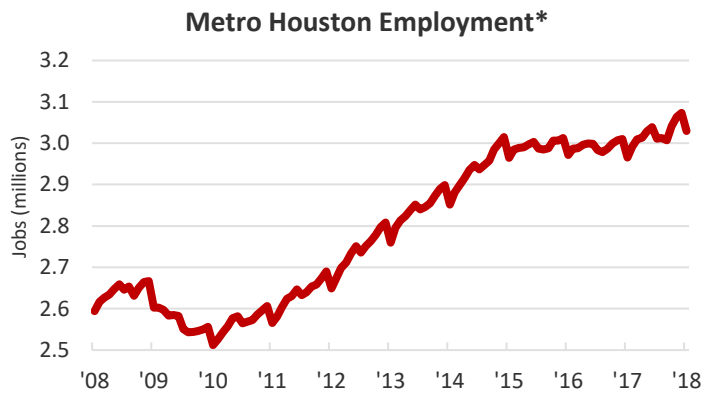
That squares with readings from the Houston Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), a short-term leading indicator for regional production. Readings above 50 signal economic expansion underway; readings below 50 signal contraction. After 21 consecutive months below 50, the PMI turned positive in October '16 with a reading of 51.1. The start of the downturn, January '15, remains unchanged.

The peak in energy employment remains unchanged (December '14) and the losses were revised only slightly upward (-86,400 vs. -85,200).² That equates to one in four Houston energy jobs disappearing in the downturn.

Though the U.S. rig count has rebounded from its low of 404 in May '16 to 984 in early March '18, the energy sector has recouped only 7,400 of the lost jobs. The gains have been in oil field services and oil field equipment manufacturing. Exploration and production continued to cut workers through the end of '17. Given that the industry continues to grow U.S. production (up 1.2 million barrels per day since December '16) while cutting staff, Houston’s energy sector is unlikely to see significant job growth in the near future.

¹ Metro Houston includes Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery and Waller counties.

² Energy includes exploration and production, oil field services, equipment manufacturing, fabricated metal products and engineering.



Source: Texas Workforce Commission

* not seasonally adjusted.

Some Better, A Few Worse

TWC revised job growth in five sectors significantly upward, indicating they performed much better in '17 than first reported:

- Trade, transportation, and utilities (+11,000 jobs)
- Construction (+8,900)
- Professional and business services (+7,200)
- Leisure and hospitality (+6,700)
- Mining and logging (+2,600)

TWC revised job growth downward in four sectors, indicating they performed worse than first reported:

- Educational and health services (-9,000)
- Manufacturing (-5,400)
- Government (-4,300)
- Financial activities (-1,200)

Assistance from Harvey

Job growth was tepid through much of '17, the region having created only 2,400 jobs by August. In a normal year, Houston should have created 10,000 to 20,000 jobs by then. In a boom year, growth would be 30,000 to 50,000 jobs by August.

Activity always picks up in September, even in a recession. Teachers return to their schools. Merchants hire for the holidays. Firms, slow to act in the summer, add to their payrolls in the fall. Houston should create 5,000 to 10,000 jobs in a typical September, but not in '17.

Hurricane Harvey came onshore in late August. Little business was transacted in Houston leading up to landfall

and for at least two weeks after. The result: Houston posted a loss of 5,700 jobs in September and employment growth turned negative for the year.

Once the storm passed, businesses reopened, employees returned to work, and recovery efforts were underway. Houstonians started rebuilding their homes and replacing storm-damaged furniture and clothing. Families living in hotels and households without kitchens ate at local restaurants and cafés. Businesses took on contract workers to help with the cleanup. And wholesalers filled their warehouses and added to their payrolls to better serve the growing retail and construction trade.

Q4/17 proved to be the best fourth quarter on record for overall job growth in Houston. The region added 66,200 jobs the last three months of the year.³ Construction, retail, restaurants, wholesale trade and employment services set records for job growth in the quarter.

Granted, some of the Q4 job growth resulted from hiring that didn't occur in September being rolled into October. But even if one subtracts anticipated September growth (10,000 jobs) from Q4/17, the region experienced its second best quarter on record.

FOURTH QUARTER JOB GROWTH Metro Houston, Selected Sectors

Sector	Q4/17	Previous Q4 Peak	Q4 Avg.* '92 - '16
Region Total	66,200	57,500 ('14)	32,900
Construction	7,000	4,900 ('07)	2,500
Retail	21,500	18,500 ('12)	15,800
Wholesale Trade	2,800	2,800 ('14)	1,300
Employment Svcs	4,500	900 ('92)	400
Restaurants	7,400	3,500 ('08)	1,000

* Calculated using only years in which jobs were created in Q4.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Partnership calculations

How many jobs can we attribute to Harvey recovery efforts? If one simply subtracts long-term average Q4 job growth from Q4/17 job growth, the result suggests that Harvey accounted for 33,300 jobs. It also suggests that without Harvey, the region might have added as few as 29,600 jobs, which is pretty close to the Partnership's

³ Though nearly every hotel in Houston was fully booked, the lodging sector added no jobs in Q4. Evidently, the sector, already overbuilt and struggling financially, chose to handle the influx of lodgers with existing staff.

forecast of 29,700 jobs for '17. Robert W. Gilmer, director of the UH Bauer Institute for Regional Forecasting, estimates the job impact from Harvey could be as high as 36,000 jobs and that job growth in '17 driven by fundamentals may have been only 27,000 jobs.⁴ Clearly, Harvey provided a boost to the economy—a common occurrence in the wake of a major disaster.

A Few More Details

The long decline in manufacturing has ended. From the December '14 peak to the October '17 trough, the sector lost 45,800 jobs. Manufacturing finished '17 with a net gain of 3,400 jobs. The gains came in the manufacture of oil field equipment and fabricated metal products.

Transportation, warehousing and utilities reported a net gain of 2,300 jobs. The sector typically adds 3,000 to 4,000 jobs a year, so the subpar growth underscores that Houston's economy has not fully recovered.

Real estate added 3,000 jobs, its strongest performance on record. Half of the growth came in Q4, likely the result of apartment owners hiring staff to handle the influx of tenants displaced from their homes by Harvey.

The outlook for architectural and engineering services began to improve early in the year, the sector finishing '17 with the first net gain since '14.

The 12,500-job gain in employment services (*i.e.*, contract workers) equates to one in every five jobs created in '17.

Health care services reported a loss of 1,400 jobs, a sharp turn for a sector that created more than 50,000 jobs over the previous five years. It's also the first time health care ended the year with fewer jobs than when it started. Loss at area hospitals more than offset gains in ambulatory health care (clinics, outpatient centers, etc.) Reasons for the losses: uncertainty over the fate of the Affordable Care Act, pressure from both insurance firms and patients to control costs, the loss of energy jobs with generous benefits packages, and turmoil caused by the resignation of several high-profile CEOs who managed local health care systems.

NET EMPLOYMENT GAINS Metro Houston, Dec '16 – Dec '17

Industry	Change	
	Jobs	%
Total Nonfarm	62,900	2.1
Total Private	59,200	2.3
Goods Producing	13,700	2.7
Service-Providing	49,200	2.0
Private Service Providing	45,500	2.2
Mining and Logging	2,200	2.9
Oil and Gas Extraction	-2,400	-6.2
Support Activities for Mining	4,800	13.7
Construction	8,100	3.8
Manufacturing	3,400	1.6
Durable Goods	3,900	2.9
Fabricated Metals	2,700	5.9
Machinery Manufacturing	1,700	4.2
Nondurable Goods	-500	-0.6
Petroleum and Coal Products	-100	-1.0
Chemical Manufacturing	-100	-0.3
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	10,500	1.7
Wholesale Trade	5,300	3.3
Retail Trade	2,900	0.9
Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	2,300	1.6
Information	-800	-2.4
Financial Activities	2,600	1.6
Finance and Insurance	-400	-0.4
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3,000	5.3
Professional and Business Services	22,100	4.7
Professional, Scientific, Tech Services	9,400	4.3
Administrative Support, Waste Mgmt	11,700	5.6
Employment Services	12,500	15.8
Education and Health Services	-200	-0.1
Educational Services	1,200	2.1
Health Care and Social Assistance	-1,400	-0.4
Leisure and Hospitality	9,500	3.1
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	-100	-0.3
Accommodation and Food Services	9,600	3.5
Accommodation	600	2.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	9,000	3.6
Other Services	1,800	1.7
Government	3,700	0.9
Local Government Educational	3,500	1.7

Source: Texas Workforce Commission

⁴ Gilmer's statistical modeling suggests the range could be 25,000 to 47,000 Harvey-driven jobs.

THE LONG-TERM OUTLOOK

The Perryman Group, a Texas-based economic and financial analysis firm, recently released its latest GDP, population and employment forecasts. The group expects the Houston metro area's GDP to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3.1 percent from '15 to '40 and reach \$998.8 billion in '40. The fastest growing sectors during this period are projected to be in management of companies and enterprises (4.3 percent CAGR), administrative and support and waste management (4.0 percent), and health care and social assistance (3.9 percent).

Houston will continue to account for approximately 30 percent of the state's GDP throughout the forecast period. The Perryman Group expects Texas' GDP to grow at an annual rate of 3.2 percent from '15 to '40, outpacing the U.S. rate of 2.7 percent.

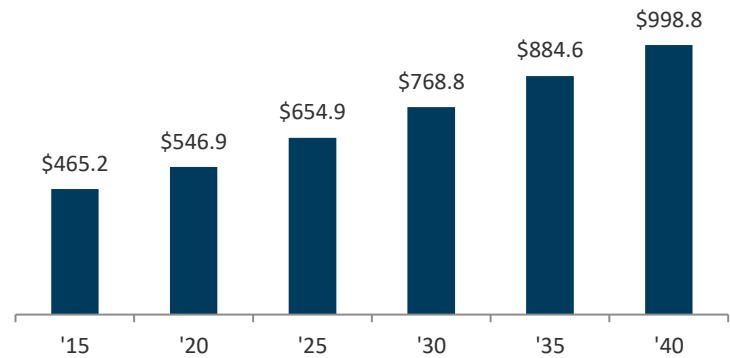
The firm sees Houston's population growing at a CAGR of 1.6 percent from '15 to '40, reaching 9.9 million in '40. Wage and salary employment is expected to increase 1.7 percent annually to 4.7 million in '40. The Houston metro area is forecasted to add 3.3 million residents and an additional 1.6 million jobs during this period, accounting for 28.0 percent of Texas' population growth and one-fourth of the state's employment gains.

JANUARY EMPLOYMENT

Along with the benchmark revisions, TWC issued employment estimates for January '18. Metro Houston lost 45,400 jobs in the month. The seasonal loss was to be expected. Job losses occur every January without exception due to the conclusion of holiday-related seasonal jobs and adjustments to population estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Historically, Houston loses an average of 43,900 jobs in January, indicating this year's loss was on par with the long-term average.

Houston's unemployment rate was 4.8 percent in January, up from 4.3 percent in December but down from 5.8 percent in January '17. Texas' unemployment rate was 4.2 percent in January, up from 3.7 percent in December but down from and 5.0 percent in January '17. The U.S. rate was 4.5 percent in January, up from 3.9 percent in December and down from 5.1 percent in January '17. The rates are not seasonally adjusted.

Real Gross Area Product Forecast
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land MSA
\$ Billions*



Source: 2018 Perryman Economic Forecast
*'09 Constant Dollars

UNDERSTANDING HOUSTON'S GLOBAL TIES



Houston's global ties drive local economic growth:

- \$200 billion in goods and commodities pass through the region each year, either destined for or shipped from overseas markets.
- Nearly 5,000 Houston-area firms are engaged in global commerce.
- Foreign-owned firms invested more than \$1.3 billion in office buildings, manufacturing plants, and distribution facilities in '16.
- Foreign-owned firms employ nearly one in seven local workers.

To better understand Houston's place in the global economy, join the Greater Houston Partnership 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. The event will provide insights into current global business and economic trends and their impact on Houston. 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 4,305,503 passengers in January, down 0.6 percent from 4,333,025 during the same month in '17. HAS handled 30,020 metric tons of air freight in January, down 14.2 percent from 34,987 metric tons in the same month in '17



Building Permits — City of Houston building permits totaled \$376.4 million in January '18, down 41.0 percent from \$637.9 million in January '17. Commercial permit values fell 61.7 percent to \$173.1 million and residential permit values increased 9.5 percent to \$203.4 million.



Business-Cycle Index — Growth in the Houston Business-Cycle Index surged to a three-year high of 6.8 percent from September to December. This spurt was driven by strong post-Hurricane Harvey activity. '17 overall was a modest year for growth, up just 2.3 percent last year versus its average of 3.2 percent since '00.



Crude Oil — West Texas Intermediate, the U.S. benchmark for light, sweet crude, traded between \$59.20 and \$65.92 a barrel in February '18 versus \$52.19 to \$54.48 per barrel in February '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 started the new year strong with 5,468 total property sales in January, up 8.7 percent from January '17. The single-family home median price increased 3.8 percent to \$218,000, the highest ever for a January. The average price decreased 2.1 percent to \$270,303.



Inflation — The cost of consumer goods and services as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) rose 2.1 percent nationwide from January '17 to January '18. Core inflation (all items less the volatile food and energy categories) increased 1.8 percent since January '17.



Natural Gas — The spot price for Henry Hub natural gas averaged \$3.69 per million BTUs in January, up 11.8 percent from the average of \$3.30 in January '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 54.8 in January, a slight uptick from 54.5 in December. 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 984 drilling rigs were working in the U.S. during the second week of March. That's up 216 rigs, or 28.1 percent, from the 768 in early March last year. The rig count has trended upward since early November.



Sales Tax Collections — City of Houston sales tax allocations were \$51.6 million in March, up 2.8 percent from \$50.1 million in March '17. Year to date, the city collected \$176.4 million in sales and use taxes, up from \$162.3 million over the same period in '17.



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 29,134 vehicles in January '18, a 5.7 percent increase from the same month last year and the highest of any January since '08. 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.

Patrick Jankowski and Jenny Philip contributed to this issue of 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	Feb '18	969	744	30.2	953 *	713 *	33.7
Spot Crude Oil Price (\$/bbl, West Texas Intermediate)	Jan '18	63.70	52.50	21.3	63.70 *	52.50 *	21.3
Spot Natural Gas (\$/MMBtu, Henry Hub)	Jan '18	3.69	3.30	11.8	3.69 *	3.30 *	11.8
UTILITIES AND PRODUCTION							
Houston Purchasing Managers Index	Jan '18	54.8	54.2	1.1	54.8 *	54.2 *	1.1
Nonresidential Electric Current Sales (Mwh, CNP Service Area)	Jan '18	4,617,493	4,613,858	0.1	4,617,493	4,613,858	0.1
CONSTRUCTION							
Total Building Contracts (\$, Houston MSA)	Nov '17	1,158,225,000	912,987,000	26.9	16,827,828,000	15,282,096,000	10.1
Nonresidential	Nov '17	528,305,000	283,111,000	86.6	8,524,241,000	6,768,432,000	25.9
Residential	Nov '17	629,920,000	629,876,000	0.0	8,303,587,000	8,513,664,000	-2.5
Building Permits (\$, City of Houston)	Jan '18	376,447,377	637,896,584	-41.0	376,447,377	637,896,584	-41.0
Nonresidential	Jan '18	173,050,639	452,090,627	-61.7	173,050,639	452,090,627	-61.7
New Nonresidential	Jan '18	40,303,274	187,679,619	-78.5	40,303,274	187,679,619	-78.5
Nonresidential Additions/Alterations/Conversions	Jan '18	132,747,365	264,411,008	-49.8	132,747,365	264,411,008	-49.8
Residential	Jan '18	203,396,738	185,805,957	9.5	203,396,738	185,805,957	9.5
New Residential	Jan '18	144,417,082	164,404,366	-12.2	144,417,082	164,404,366	-12.2
Residential Additions/Alterations/Conversions	Jan '18	58,979,656	21,401,591	175.6	58,979,656	21,401,591	175.6
Multiple Listing Service (MLS) Activity							
Property Sales	Jan '18	5,468	5,032	8.7	5,468	5,032	8.7
Median Sales Price - SF Detached	Jan '18	218,000	210,000	3.8	218,000 0	210,000 *	3.8
Active Listings	Jan '18	34,080	33,945	0.4	34,080 *	33,945 *	0.4
EMPLOYMENT (Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land MSA)							
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	Jan '18	3,029,500	2,965,100	2.2	3,029,500 *	2,965,100 *	2.2
Goods Producing (Natural Resources/Mining/Const/Mfg)	Jan '18	519,800	503,300	3.3	519,800 0	503,300 *	3.3
Service Providing	Jan '18	2,509,700	2,461,800	1.9	2,509,700 0	2,461,800 *	1.9
Unemployment Rate (%) - Not Seasonally Adjusted							
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA	Jan '18	4.8	5.8		4.8 *	5.8 *	
Texas	Jan '18	4.2	5.0		4.2 *	5.0 *	
U.S.	Jan '18	4.5	5.1		4.5 *	5.1 *	
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)	Dec '17	4,887,405	4,746,001	3.0	54,131,890	54,601,817	-0.9
Domestic Passengers	Dec '17	3,899,848	3,720,041	4.8	42,932,343	42,965,323	-0.1
International Passengers	Dec '17	987,557	1,025,960	-3.7	11,199,547	11,636,494	-3.8
Air Freight (metric tons)	Dec '17	40,596	40,316	0.7	434,943	419,370	3.7
CONSUMERS							
New Car and Truck Sales (Units, Houston MSA)	Jan '18	29,134	27,568	5.7	29,134	27,568	5.7
Cars	Jan '18	8,234	9,426	-12.6	8,234	9,426	-12.6
Trucks, SUVs and Commercial	Jan '18	20,900	18,142	15.2	20,900	18,142	15.2
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	Jan '18	221.568	217.758	1.7	220.800 *	216.400 *	2.0
United States	Jan '18	247.867	242.839	2.1	247.867 *	242.839 *	2.1
Hotel Performance (Houston MSA)							
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
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						

March 2018 Economy at a Glance

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HOUSTON MSA NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

			Change from		% Change from		
	18-Jan	17-Dec	17-Jan	17-Dec	17-Jan	17-Dec	
Total Nonfarm Payroll Jobs	3,029.5	3,073.4	2,965.1	-43.9	64.4	-1.4	2.2
Total Private	2,624.0	2,657.3	2,564.6	-33.3	59.4	-1.3	2.3
Goods Producing	519.8	520.4	503.3	-0.6	16.5	-0.1	3.3
Service Providing	2,509.7	2,553.0	2,461.8	-43.3	47.9	-1.7	1.9
Private Service Providing	2,104.2	2,136.9	2,061.3	-32.7	42.9	-1.5	2.1
Mining and Logging	78.8	77.9	76.1	0.9	2.7	1.2	3.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	36.4	36.6	38.8	-0.2	-2.4	-0.5	-6.2
Support Activities for Mining	40.3	39.9	35.8	0.4	4.5	1.0	12.6
Construction	219.3	221.4	210.1	-2.1	9.2	-0.9	4.4
Manufacturing	221.7	221.1	217.1	0.6	4.6	0.3	2.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing	139.4	138.2	134.7	1.2	4.7	0.9	3.5
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	82.3	82.9	82.4	-0.6	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	166.5	168.0	161.7	-1.5	4.8	-0.9	3.0
Retail Trade	313.7	324.5	310.6	-10.8	3.1	-3.3	1.0
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	142.2	147.7	140.8	-5.5	1.4	-3.7	1.0
Utilities	16.6	16.3	16.2	0.3	0.4	1.8	2.5
Air Transportation	21.0	21.1	21.5	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-2.3
Truck Transportation	25.2	25.3	24.6	-0.1	0.6	-0.4	2.4
Pipeline Transportation	11.7	11.7	12.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-2.5
Information	31.7	31.9	32.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.6	-1.9
Telecommunications	13.7	13.8	13.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.7	-0.7
Finance & Insurance	100.7	100.5	100.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	59.4	59.9	56.6	-0.5	2.8	-0.8	4.9
Professional & Business Services	488.6	492.8	467.2	-4.2	21.4	-0.9	4.6
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	227.6	227.8	219.7	-0.2	7.9	-0.1	3.6
Legal Services	25.5	25.9	24.6	-0.4	0.9	-1.5	3.7
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping	28.1	26.6	28.6	1.5	-0.5	5.6	-1.7
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	64.8	67.1	65.2	-2.3	-0.4	-3.4	-0.6
Computer Systems Design & Related Services	32.1	32.3	31.4	-0.2	0.7	-0.6	2.2
Admin & Support/Waste Mgt & Remediation	218.7	222.1	206.0	-3.4	12.7	-1.5	6.2
Administrative & Support Services	206.7	210.2	194.3	-3.5	12.4	-1.7	6.4
Employment Services	88.6	91.5	75.9	-2.9	12.7	-3.2	16.7
Educational Services	58.8	59.5	57.7	-0.7	1.1	-1.2	1.9
Health Care & Social Assistance	321.6	324.4	321.6	-2.8	0.0	-0.9	0.0
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	30.3	32.3	31.2	-2.0	-0.9	-6.2	-2.9
Accommodation & Food Services	282.5	286.2	275.2	-3.7	7.3	-1.3	2.7
Other Services	108.2	109.2	106.0	-1.0	2.2	-0.9	2.1
Government	405.5	416.1	400.5	-10.6	5.0	-2.5	1.2
Federal Government	29.1	29.8	28.7	-0.7	0.4	-2.3	1.4
State Government	86.0	85.8	84.2	0.2	1.8	0.2	2.1
State Government Educational Services	51.0	50.8	49.7	0.2	1.3	0.4	2.6
Local Government	290.4	300.5	287.6	-10.1	2.8	-3.4	1.0
Local Government Educational Services	204.7	212.8	199.2	-8.1	5.5	-3.8	2.8

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission

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