

THE ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

HOUSTON



GREATER HOUSTON
PARTNERSHIP.
Making Houston Greater.

A publication of the Greater Houston Partnership

Volume 26 Number 12 – December 2017

Table of Contents

Three Down, One to Go.....	1
The Outlook for '18	4
Post-Harvey Rebound.....	4
Snapshot — Key Economic Indicators	5
Houston Nonfarm Employment	7

THREE DOWN, ONE TO GO

On November 30, OPEC, Russia and nine non-OPEC countries agreed to extend crude production cuts through the end of '18. The previous agreement was set to expire in March.

In all, 24 countries unanimously voted to hold 1.8 million barrels per day (mb/d) of crude off the global market. The two dozen countries agreeing to the cuts represent more than half the world's crude capacity. That OPEC needed to enlist the support of so many non-OPEC countries underscores the organization's inability to control oil markets on its own.

The group also agreed to a compromise that Russia requested. The group will reconvene in June to determine whether the cuts should be lifted earlier than the December deadline. Russia's cooperation was key since it accounts for one in every nine barrels of global production. Russia worries that crude markets may tighten too quickly, spurring U.S. shale producers to ramp up production, with the benefits of higher prices accruing to U.S. producers and not OPEC, Russia or the other parties in the agreement.

Saudi Arabia wants to see additional inventory draw-downs before lifting production cuts. Private inventories in the OECD¹ peaked at 3.07 trillion barrels in Q3/16, slipping to 2.97 trillion barrels in Q3/17, according to the International Energy Agency (IEA). Government stockpiles account for another 1.58 trillion barrels. At current consumption rates, the combined inventories represent a 97-day supply.

Average Daily Production Among Signatories to the Declaration of Cooperation, Million Barrels Per Day – '16*

OPEC	Mb/d	Non-OPEC	Mb/d
Algeria	1.11	Azerbaijan	0.84
Angola	1.71	Bahrain	0.05
Ecuador	0.55	Brunei	0.18
Eq. Guinea	0.14	Kazakhstan	1.88
Gabon	0.23	Malaysia	0.71
Iran	3.55	Mexico	2.47
Iraq	4.42	Oman	1.26
Kuwait	2.88	Russia	11.34
Libya	0.39	Sudan	0.25
Nigeria	1.47	South Sudan	NA
Qatar	0.65	Non-OPEC Total	18.98
Saudi Arabia	10.42	% of World	19.6
U.A.E.	3.05	OPEC + Non-OPEC	51.79
Venezuela	2.24	% of World	53.4
OPEC Total	32.81	World Production	96.96
% of World	33.8		

* "Declaration of Cooperation" is the formal name for the agreement among the 24 countries.

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, International Energy Agency, Tradingeconomics.com

Russia's concerns are not unfounded. The U.S. energy industry has proven it can quickly adapt to changing market conditions:

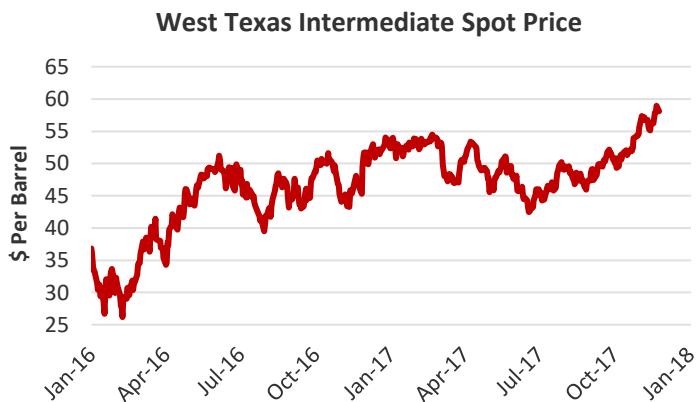
¹ Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) includes 35 countries, primarily the world's most advanced economies, but also emerging countries such as Mexico, Chile and Turkey.

- U.S. firms now focus their exploration efforts only on the most prolific areas. Fifty-three percent of oil rigs now working in North America are in the Permian Basin, up from 35 percent prior to the downturn.
- Energy companies have restructured to operate profitably in a low-price environment. A Q1/17 report by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas indicated wells drilled in the Permian Basin break even between \$46 and \$50 per barrel, in the Eagle Ford at \$48.
- The industry has also learned how to draw more oil from each well. Initial output per well has almost doubled in the Eagle Ford since October '14, has more than doubled in the Permian, and is two and half times what it was three years ago in the Bakken.

As a result, U.S. production has grown by 600,000 b/d since the first cuts were implemented in November '16. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) forecasts U.S. production to exceed 9.9 million b/d in '18, breaking the previous record of 9.6 million b/d set in '70.

HO HUM

Global oil markets yawned when OPEC made its announcement. The price of WTI trading on the NYMEX spot market closed 94 cents higher on December 1. By comparison, crude jumped more than



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

\$5 per barrel when OPEC announced the initial agreement in November '16. The lack of response suggests traders expected OPEC, Russia and the other producers to reach a deal and factored that

expectation into earlier prices. WTI has traded above \$54 per barrel since early November. At press time, WTI traded around \$58 per barrel for delivery in March '18 and \$57 for delivery in June.

A LITTLE HELP HERE AND THERE

A number of other factors have also nudged up prices.

The global economy is expanding. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts global GDP growth of 3.7 percent in '18, up from 3.6 percent in '17 and 3.2 percent in '16. The OECD expects the same.

U.S. growth shows no signs of slowing. Over the first three quarters of '17, GDP growth has averaged 3.0 percent or better. In a Q3/17 survey conducted by the National Association for Business Economics, the consensus among respondents was that the U.S. economy would continue to expand over the next four quarters.

Demand for crude continues to grow. EIA, IEA and OPEC estimate crude consumption grew 1.3 to 1.5 mb/d in '17 and will grow 1.3 to 1.6 mb/d in '18.

The gap between global production and global demand continues to shrink. It averaged 1.7 mb/d in '16 but shrank to 800,000 b/d in Q2/17. Data from IEA suggests it tipped slightly negative in Q3/17.

Geopolitical concerns have tacked an uncertainty premium onto crude prices. Three rival governments vie for control of Libya and its reserves. Conflict between Iraq and the Kurds threatens production in the north. Venezuela pumps 600,000 fewer barrels per day than it did before President Nicolás Maduro took control of the industry. Nigeria is wracked by civil unrest, and attacks on pipelines in the Niger Delta are frequent. Bahrain, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the U.A.E have cut diplomatic ties with Qatar. The Trump Administration has raised the possibility of re-imposing sanctions on Iran. And in November, Yemeni rebels launched a long-range missile at a Saudi airport. (Defense forces shot down the missile before it reached the intended target.)

The Saudis also deserve credit for taking as much as 600,000 b/d of its production off the market. The Saudis need higher prices not only for its revenues but also to support a higher valuation for Saudi Aramco

when the kingdom eventually issues public shares in the company.

SEEMS LIKE LONG AGO AND FAR AWAY

Three years have passed since OPEC met in Vienna on Thanksgiving Day and decided to take no action to support oil prices. The slump that began in June '14 became a rout, oil not hitting bottom until February '16. The collapse devastated the industry. More than 134 North American exploration firms have filed for bankruptcy since January '15, according to Haynes and Boone. The North American drilling fleet lost over 1,500 rigs, an 80 percent decline. To date, it's recouped less than half those losses. Exploration and service companies cut 171,000 jobs in the U.S. In Houston, the same sectors cut 35,100 jobs. Include fabricated metal products, equipment manufacturing and engineering, and the losses approach 80,000.

METRO HOUSTON ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Peak	Trough	Current ¹
Spot Price, WTI, Per Barrel	\$107.95	\$26.19	\$58.36
North American Rig Count	1,931	404	929
Houston Energy Employment ²	301,700	222,000	230,300
Real Wages and Salaries, Billions ³	\$195.3	\$188.5	\$189.3
Retail Sales, Billions ³	\$144.8	\$136.2	\$139.9
Sales Tax Collections, Billions ^{3,4}	\$916.4	\$877.7	\$887.2
Office Space Under Construction (MSF) ⁵	17.3	0.8	2.2
Class "A" Apartment Occupancy, Percent ⁶	91.5	87.8	89.5

¹ As of press time.

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

³ 4-quarter or 12-month running total

⁴ 10 most-populous Houston-area cities

⁵ Million square feet

⁶ Not adjusted for the impact Hurricane Harvey

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Baker Hughes, Texas Workforce Commission, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, Office of the Comptroller of the State of Texas, Transwestern, Apartment Data Services

The impact extends beyond energy. The effective vacancy rate for Houston office space is double where it stood three years ago. As a result, office construction has plummeted. Real wages (*i.e.*, adjusted for inflation) fell \$6.8 billion peak-to-trough. Retail sales fell nearly \$8.6 billion. Both showed the first signs of recovery in Q1/17. And developers built 15,000 to 20,000 more apartment units than the market needed. That market won't recover without healthy job growth, which remains elusive.

OPEC, Russia and nine other countries expect global oil markets to rebalance by the end next year. If they're correct, the downturn will have lasted four years, from January '15 to December '18, which is one year short of the '80s downturn (March '82 to January '87), but will not have been nearly as severe in job losses. During the '80s, the downturn cost 221,000 jobs, one in every seven in the region. When the Texas Workforce Commission issues its benchmark revisions in March '18, the data will likely show Houston lost fewer than 10,000 jobs across all industries in this downturn.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

The energy industry has emerged leaner and more efficient, but it faces new challenges: popular mandates to control climate change, stronger government regulations on carbon emissions, increasingly efficient motor vehicles, the emergence of electric vehicles, and a greater use of alternative energy sources.

Thirty years ago, economists debated when the world would hit Peak Oil, the year in which oil production maxed out and from then on would rapidly decline. Today, economists debate the year for Peak Demand, the year when crude consumption plateaus and then faces a steady decline. Some sources place Peak Demand as early as '25, others not until the mid-'40s, and a few not until the latter half of the century. For the industry to survive and Houston to thrive, both need to continue adapting to the realities of this new environment.



THE OUTLOOK FOR HOUSTON IN '18

On December 8, the Partnership will host the 2018 Houston Region Economic Outlook and address the prospects for energy, construction, manufacturing and job growth next year.

The event, held at the Royal Sonesta, begins at 10 a.m. Experts from the retail, health care, finance and real estate sectors will share their insights into Houston's economy in a panel discussion moderated by KHOU-11 anchor Shern-Min Chow.

Scott McClelland, President, H-E-B Food & Drug, is the panel's retail expert. He oversees all of H-E-B's stores in Texas and Mexico.

Kevin Roberts, President, Transwestern, is the real estate expert. He's responsible for Transwestern's southwest U.S. operations.

David Miree, EVP and Lead Region President, Wells Fargo, is the panel's finance expert. He's responsible for Wells Fargo's retail banking operations in Texas.

Charles Stokes, President and CEO, Memorial Hermann, is the panel's health care expert. He's responsible for leading and overseeing Memorial Hermann's network of hospitals and diagnostic and specialty centers.

Those attending the morning session will receive *Houston Economic Highlights*, 60 pages of insights into local economic and demographic trends. A copy of last year's publication can be found [here](#).

The luncheon portion of the event convenes at noon. Patrick Jankowski, the Partnership's Senior Vice President of Research, will present the Partnership's employment forecast for '18. (Click [here](#) to see the '17 forecast.)

Chevron senior economist Adam Karson will deliver the keynote. Karson is responsible for analyses of macroeconomic, geopolitical, and public policy issues affecting Chevron's corporate strategies.

Full-program tickets include the panel discussion, the Partnership's forecast, the luncheon, the keynote speech, a copy of the *Houston Economic Highlights* and a copy of the forecast. Luncheon tickets include only the forecast and keynote address.

To register for the event, go to the Events section of the Partnership's webpage, www.houston.org, or click [here](#).

POST-HARVEY REBOUND?

The Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land metro area created 43,200 jobs in October, according to the Texas Workforce Commission. That's the largest single-month job gain on record. The record-setting growth reflects the aftereffects of Hurricane Harvey, an expected post-summer improvement, and perhaps a bump in economic activity.

October's gains recapture jobs lost in the previous three months. July cut 19,500 jobs, primarily in local school districts as educators rolled off school payrolls in the summer months. August's and September's losses, 12,100 and 11,200 respectively, occurred primarily in food services and drinking places, retail and construction, as Houstonians stayed home during Hurricane Harvey and construction workers stayed off the job site.

Hurricane Harvey has somewhat clouded what's happening with local employment. Through June, the region had created 25,200 jobs. Through October, the region had created only 25,600 jobs. Either job growth has slowed considerably or TWC has failed to capture the jobs that are being created.

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

SNAPSHOT — KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Building Permits — For the 12 months ending October '17, city building permits totaled \$5.7 billion, down 21.0 percent from \$7.2 billion in the 12 months ending October '16. Residential permits fell 10.7 percent to \$2.1 billion and commercial permits dropped 26.1 percent to \$3.6 billion.



Business-Cycle Index — Growth in the Houston Business-Cycle Index, a real-time proxy for changes in economic activity such as income and output, returned to neutral in October from a Harvey-induced decline in September.



Construction — Construction starts in the Houston region totaled \$1.87 billion in October, up 25.3 percent from \$1.49 billion in October '16, according to the latest report from Dodge Data & Analytics. The increase was led by a surge in nonresidential starts, up 115.4 percent from the same month last year, while residential starts fell 25.8 percent.



Crude Oil — West Texas Intermediate, the U.S. benchmark for light, sweet crude, traded between \$54.32 and \$58.94 a barrel in November '17, versus \$43.29 to \$49.41 per barrel in November '16. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) forecasts WTI to average \$51.04 next year.



Home Sales — Single-family home sales in October totaled 6,381, up 7.5 percent from October '16, according to the Houston Association of Realtors®. Total property sales rose 4.4 percent to 93,907 for the 12 months ending October '17.



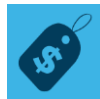
Natural Gas — The spot price for Henry Hub natural gas averaged \$3.02 per million BTUs in November, up 18.3 percent from the average of \$2.55 in November '16. EIA forecasts the Henry Hub spot price to average \$3.10 next year.



Purchasing Managers Index — The Houston Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), a short-term leading indicator for regional production, registered 49.3 in October, up from 48.6 in September. The October reading suggests Houston has nearly completed its recovery from Hurricane Harvey. 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 929 drilling rigs were working in North America the first week of December. That's up 332 rigs, or 55.6 percent, from the 597 in early December last year. The rig count peaked at 958 in late July, then briefly declined, but has trended upward since early November.



Sales Tax Collections — City of Houston sales tax allocations were \$57.9 million in November '17, up slightly from \$56.6 million in October '16. Through the first 11 months of the year, the city collected \$582.5 million, essentially flat compared to \$582.4 million during the same period last year.



Trade — Through September this year, \$139.4 billion in goods and commodities passed through the Houston/Galveston Customs District. That's up 17.8 percent from \$118.4 billion over the comparable period in '16. Exports totaled \$77.9 billion, up 16.2 percent from \$67.0 billion in '16. Imports totaled \$61.5 billion, up 19.8 percent from \$51.2 billion in '16.



Vehicle Sales — Houston dealers sold 33,211 vehicles in October '17, a 31.6 percent jump from the same month in '16 and the most since September '15, according to *TexAuto Facts*, published by InfoNation of Sugar Land. Demand for replacement vehicles after Harvey recently spiked sales, though the short-term rebound is unlikely to halt the overall downward trend. Dealers sold 285,604 vehicles in the 12 months ending October '17, down 6.3 percent from the same period last year.

STAY UP TO DATE!

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

If you are not a member of the Greater Houston Partnership and would like to subscribe to *Economy at a Glance*, please click [here](#) and enter your email address. For information about joining the Greater Houston Partnership, call Member Engagement at 713-844-3683.

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

	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	Oct '17	922	543	69.8	867 *	493 *	75.9
Spot Crude Oil Price (\$/bbl, West Texas Intermediate)	Oct '17	51.58	49.78	3.6	49.61 *	42.01 *	18.1
Spot Natural Gas (\$/MMBtu, Henry Hub)	Oct '17	2.88	2.98	-3.4	3.00 *	2.40 *	25.0
UTILITIES AND PRODUCTION							
Houston Purchasing Managers Index	Oct '17	49.3	51.1	-3.5	51.6 *	45.9 *	12.4
Nonresidential Electric Current Sales (Mwh, CNP Service Area)	Oct '17	5,027,458	4,997,648	0.6	49,471,922	48,309,856	2.4
CONSTRUCTION							
Total Building Contracts (\$, Houston MSA)	Oct '17	1,866,860,000	1,490,161,000	25.3	15,589,159,000	14,363,635,000	8.5
Nonresidential	Oct '17	1,160,501,000	538,818,000	115.4	7,976,163,000	6,479,847,000	23.1
Residential	Oct '17	706,359,000	951,343,000	-25.8	7,612,996,000	7,883,788,000	-3.4
Building Permits (\$, City of Houston)	Oct '17	449,774,908	537,937,877	-16.4	4,926,849,807	5,818,907,306	-15.3
Nonresidential	Oct '17	264,900,194	381,128,440	-30.5	3,093,028,576	3,952,642,646	-21.7
<i>New Nonresidential</i>	<i>Oct '17</i>	<i>77,541,478</i>	<i>160,967,035</i>	<i>-51.8</i>	<i>1,220,036,442</i>	<i>1,568,753,888</i>	<i>-22.2</i>
<i>Nonresidential Additions/Alterations/Conversions</i>	<i>Oct '17</i>	<i>187,358,716</i>	<i>220,161,405</i>	<i>-14.9</i>	<i>1,872,992,134</i>	<i>2,383,888,758</i>	<i>-21.4</i>
Residential	Oct '17	184,874,714	156,809,437	17.9	1,833,821,231	1,866,264,660	-1.7
<i>New Residential</i>	<i>Oct '17</i>	<i>112,068,822</i>	<i>136,201,155</i>	<i>-17.7</i>	<i>1,439,150,957</i>	<i>1,441,262,788</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
<i>Residential Additions/Alterations/Conversions</i>	<i>Oct '17</i>	<i>72,805,892</i>	<i>20,608,282</i>	<i>253.3</i>	<i>394,670,274</i>	<i>425,001,872</i>	<i>-7.1</i>
Multiple Listing Service (MLS) Activity							
Property Sales	Oct '17	7,614	7,145	6.6	79,126	76,747	3.1
Median Sales Price - SF Detached	Oct '17	226,491	218,040	3.9	228,137 0	219,129 *	4.1
Active Listings	Oct '17	39,692	37,185	6.7	40,038 *	35,868 *	11.6
EMPLOYMENT (Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land MSA)							
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	Oct '17	3,061,600	3,013,500	1.6	3,033,210 *	2,994,960 *	1.3
Goods Producing (Natural Resources/Mining/Const/Mfg)	Oct '17	529,900	525,300	0.9	530,580 0	532,150 *	-0.3
Service Providing	Oct '17	2,531,700	2,488,200	1.7	2,502,630 0	2,462,810 *	1.6
Unemployment Rate (%) - Not Seasonally Adjusted							
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA	Oct '17	4.1	5.3		5.2 *	5.2 *	
Texas	Oct '17	3.5	4.6		4.5 *	4.6 *	
U.S.	Oct '17	3.9	4.7		4.7 *	5.0 *	
TRANSPORTATION							
Port of Houston Authority Shipments (Short Tons)	Oct '17	3,684,990	3,992,992	-7.7	33,507,046	33,918,671	-1.2
Air Passengers (Houston Airport System)	Sep '17	3,571,289	4,177,537	-14.5	40,039,710	40,903,892	-2.1
Domestic Passengers	Sep '17	2,831,693	3,356,096	-15.6	31,505,436	32,018,614	-1.6
International Passengers	Sep '17	739,596	821,441	-10.0	8,534,274	8,885,278	-4.0
Air Freight (metric tons)	Sep '17	36,580	34,845	5.0	315,523	304,712	3.5
CONSUMERS							
New Car and Truck Sales (Units, Houston MSA)	Oct '17	33,211	25,228	31.6	238,878	252,735	-5.5
Cars	Oct '17	11,457	9,279	23.5	80,725	92,317	-12.6
Trucks, SUVs and Commercial	Oct '17	21,754	15,949	36.4	158,153	160,418	-1.4
Total Retail Sales (\$000,000, Houston MSA, NAICS Basis)	Q4/16	32,775	33,876	-3.3	124,078	118,639	4.6
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers ('82-'84=100)							
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria CMSA	Oct '17	223.213	218.2	2.3	220.564 *	216.200 *	2.0
United States	Oct '17	246.663	241.729	2.0	244.800 *	239.700 *	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						

HOUSTON MSA NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

	Change from				% Change from		
	17-Oct	17-Sep	16-Oct	17-Sep	16-Oct	17-Sep	16-Oct
Total Nonfarm Payroll Jobs	3,061.6	3,018.4	3,013.5	43.2	48.1	1.4	1.6
Total Private	2,641.3	2,608.2	2,601.9	33.1	39.4	1.3	1.5
Goods Producing	529.9	526.5	525.3	3.4	4.6	0.6	0.9
Service Providing	2,531.7	2,491.9	2,488.2	39.8	43.5	1.6	1.7
Private Service Providing	2,111.4	2,081.7	2,076.6	29.7	34.8	1.4	1.7
Mining and Logging	87.3	86.7	84.8	0.6	2.5	0.7	2.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	44.4	44.6	48.5	-0.2	-4.1	-0.4	-8.5
Support Activities for Mining	41.3	40.1	35.7	1.2	5.6	3.0	15.7
Construction	213.3	207.7	221.2	5.6	-7.9	2.7	-3.6
Manufacturing	229.3	232.1	219.3	-2.8	10.0	-1.2	4.6
Durable Goods Manufacturing	146.5	149.0	135.8	-2.5	10.7	-1.7	7.9
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	82.8	83.1	83.5	-0.3	-0.7	-0.4	-0.8
Wholesale Trade	160.3	159.1	162.1	1.2	-1.8	0.8	-1.1
Retail Trade	308.3	300.1	307.3	8.2	1.0	2.7	0.3
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	139.0	139.4	140.2	-0.4	-1.2	-0.3	-0.9
Utilities	16.0	15.9	16.2	0.1	-0.2	0.6	-1.2
Air Transportation	21.6	21.6	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Truck Transportation	24.6	24.7	24.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4
Pipeline Transportation	10.9	10.8	11.0	0.1	-0.1	0.9	-0.9
Information	31.1	31.7	32.4	-0.6	-1.3	-1.9	-4.0
Telecommunications	13.6	13.6	14.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-2.9
Finance & Insurance	101.6	102.2	100.4	-0.6	1.2	-0.6	1.2
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	58.0	56.7	56.7	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.3
Professional & Business Services	485.9	479.8	472.7	6.1	13.2	1.3	2.8
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	219.7	216.8	215.8	2.9	3.9	1.3	1.8
<i>Legal Services</i>	25.2	25.0	24.9	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.2
<i>Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping</i>	25.3	25.2	24.8	0.1	0.5	0.4	2.0
<i>Architectural, Engineering & Related Services</i>	66.3	65.5	65.1	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.8
<i>Computer Systems Design & Related Services</i>	33.0	32.6	32.2	0.4	0.8	1.2	2.5
Admin & Support/Waste Mgt & Remediation	229.6	226.2	220.3	3.4	9.3	1.5	4.2
<i>Administrative & Support Services</i>	217.8	214.8	208.6	3.0	9.2	1.4	4.4
<i>Employment Services</i>	93.8	91.1	80.8	2.7	13.0	3.0	16.1
Educational Services	61.8	61.0	59.5	0.8	2.3	1.3	3.9
Health Care & Social Assistance	336.9	332.0	326.3	4.9	10.6	1.5	3.2
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	33.8	34.5	33.3	-0.7	0.5	-2.0	1.5
Accommodation & Food Services	286.0	276.1	277.6	9.9	8.4	3.6	3.0
Other Services	108.7	109.1	108.1	-0.4	0.6	-0.4	0.6
Government	420.3	410.2	411.6	10.1	8.7	2.5	2.1
Federal Government	29.0	28.7	28.6	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.4
State Government	85.2	84.7	84.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
<i>State Government Educational Services</i>	50.7	49.8	50.3	0.9	0.4	1.8	0.8
Local Government	306.1	296.8	298.2	9.3	7.9	3.1	2.6
<i>Local Government Educational Services</i>	216.6	207.4	210.3	9.2	6.3	4.4	3.0

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission