THE ECONOMY AT A GLANCE
HOUSTON

GREATER HOUSTON PARTNERSHIP
Making Houston Greater.

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Harvey – One Year Later

The damage Hurricane Harvey inflicted on homes and families is well-documented. The storm's impact on the broader economy has received less coverage. This issue of *Glance* examines Harvey's long-term impact on employment, manufacturing, traffic at the port and airports, home sales, auto sales and hotel occupancy.

Prelude

Houston was still recovering from the collapse in oil prices when Hurricane Harvey formed in the Gulf of Mexico. Crude had traded below $50 a barrel all summer. The Houston Purchasing Managers Index suggested the recovery was struggling to gain momentum. And job growth remained tepid. Houston created only 2,700 jobs over the first eight months of the year. In a more robust economy, the region would have created 10,000 to 15,000 by August. That pace suggested the year would finish with a net gain of 30,000 jobs, well below the long-term average of 60,000 but an improvement over '15, when Houston lost 2,500 jobs, and '16 when the region lost another 2,200.

Harvey's Arrival

Harvey formed in the Atlantic in mid-August, nearly died as it passed through the Caribbean, and then reformed upon entering the Gulf of Mexico. Once in the gulf, the storm quickly strengthened, growing from a weak tropical depression to a Category 4 hurricane in 56 hours.

The storm made landfall on August 25 near Rockport and meandered along the coast. Harvey pelted the region with 1.2 trillion gallons of rain. At one point, every bayou and drainage system in Harris County was near the top or over its banks. Harvey forced Bush Intercontinental and Hobby Airports to close. The U.S. Coast Guard halted traffic in the Houston Ship Channel. Businesses told their employees to stay home. Meetings and sporting events were cancelled. Doctors postponed elective surgeries. School openings were delayed. Houstonians who tried to work remotely were distracted by Harvey coverage on television. Economic activity in Houston came to a near standstill.

The Aftermath

Harvey lingered over Houston for four days. Homeowners bore the brunt of the storm. Approximately 97,000 homes suffered significant damage, another 64,000 sustained minor damage, and approximately 16,000 apartment units were destroyed. Combined, those figures represent about 7.0 percent of Houston's housing inventory. JLL estimates that only 15.5 million square feet of office space was affected by Harvey—about 7.2 percent of market inventory. Media reports place the number of vehicles damaged by Harvey at roughly 300,000.

Employment Impact

With Houston under water, consumers stayed home. Stores, restaurants and bars closed for lack of business. Construction halted until the city dried out. Houston's retail, wholesale, restaurant and employment service sectors suffered job losses. Construction employment was flat. The region lost nearly 5,700 jobs in September. Job losses would have been worse if not for the start of the school year. Though the storm forced many campuses to delay opening, teachers and administrators were still on payroll. Education added 18,600 workers in September, offsetting Harvey-induced losses elsewhere.

The sectors initially hurt by Harvey benefited soon after the storm passed. Residents began repairing their homes. Houstonians now living in hotels had no choice but to dine out. Families who'd lost possessions in the flood began to replace them. Hardware stores did a brisk business in lumber, sheetrock and paint. Long lines formed outside restaurants. Firms brought in temporary workers to help with post-Harvey cleanup.

The construction, retail, restaurant, wholesale trade and employment service sectors all set records for job growth in Q4/17. Growth perked up in other sectors as well. The region added 66,200 jobs the last three months of the year, the best fourth quarter on record for Houston.

FOURTH QUARTER JOB GROWTH
Metro Houston, Selected Sectors

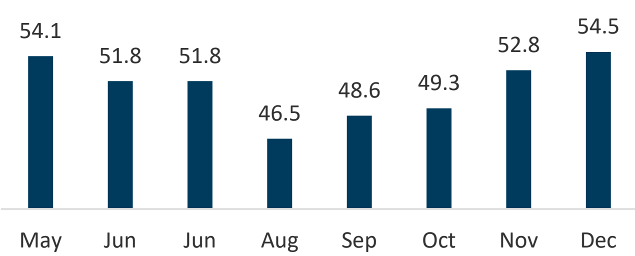
Sector	Q4/17	Previous Q4 Peak	Q4 Avg.* '92 – '16
Region Total	**66,200**	**57,500 ('14)**	**32,900**
Construction	7,000	4,900 ('07)	2,500
Retail	21,500	18,500 ('12)	15,800
Wholesale	2,800	2,800 ('14)	1,300
Emp Srvcs	4,500	900 ('92)	400
Restaurants	7,400	3,500 ('08)	1,000

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

Impact on Economic Output

Every month, the Institute for Supply Management (ISM) surveys purchasing managers to gauge the level of business activity in the region. Respondents are asked about sales, inventory, prices and employment. ISM analyzes the responses to produce the Houston Purchasing Managers Index (PMI). A PMI above 50 indicates Houston's economy is growing; one below 50 indicates contraction. The Houston PMI registered 51.8 in July, suggesting Houston was growing, but at a lackluster pace. The PMI fell to 46.5 in August, the month Harvey made landfall, registered 48.6 in September and 49.3 October. The PMI registered 52.8 in November, suggesting Harvey's drag on economic growth had finally dissipated.

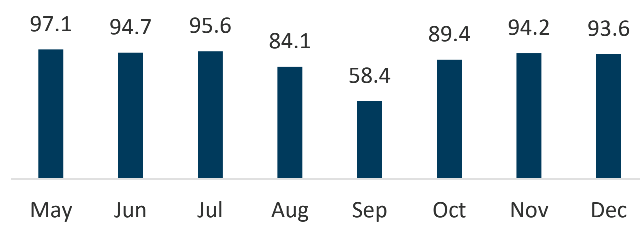
HOUSTON PURCHASING MANAGERS INDEX
>50 = Expansion, <50 = Contracton



Source: Institute for Supply Managment-Houston

Refineries along the Texas Gulf Coast operated at 92.5 percent of average capacity the six months leading up to Harvey. Any figure above 90 percent is considered healthy for the industry. Harvey forced 20 refineries along the Gulf Coast to shut down or curtail operations for several weeks. Average utilization fell to 58.4 percent in September, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration. Once the storm had passed and the coast guard allowed tankers back into the Houston Ship Channel, refiners quickly ramped up operations. By October, refiners along the Texas coast operated at 89.4 percent of capacity, by November at 94.2 percent.

TEXAS GULF COAST REFEINERY UTIIZATION - %



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

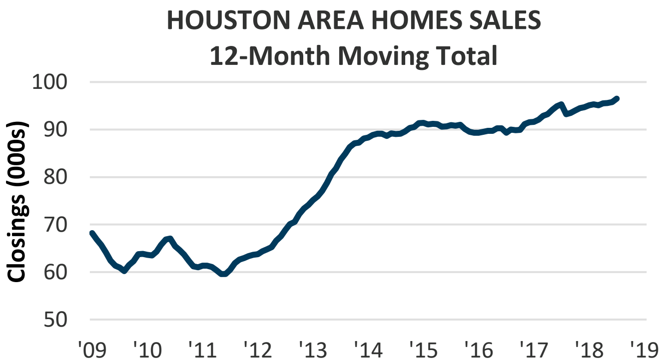
The brief loss of refining capacity reduced the supply of gasoline, not just locally but throughout the U.S. In the six months prior to the storm, the retail price of a gallon of gasoline averaged $2.20 in Houston and $2.38 nationwide. The price jumped to $2.56 and $2.94 respectively immediately after the storm. As refineries came back online, prices eased back to their pre-storm levels. By late October, regular gasoline averaged $2.27 in Houston and $2.52 nationwide.

Transportation Impact

The U.S. Coast Guard closed the Port of Houston for a week after Harvey, mainly to inspect the Houston Ship Channel for debris and navigation hazards that may have formed during the storm. A few ships rerouted to other ports, but most waited at anchor off Galveston Island for the port to reopen. Foreign tonnage, measured on the basis of a 12-month moving total, grew consistently in the months leading up to Harvey, but slipped in September and October. Once the Coast Guard reopened the channel, traffic resumed, and so did tonnage growth. According to WISERTrade, the Port of Houston finished the year 10.5 million metric tons, or 6.8 percent, ahead of '16.

Impact on Homes Sales

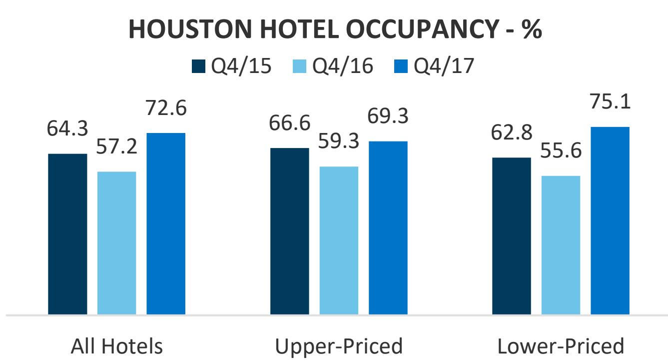
Home sales set a record in July '17, the weakness in Houston's economy not preventing buyers from entering the market. Sales remained strong through the first three weeks of August, but as Harvey approached, activity came to a halt. Single-family sales fell 24.2 percent compared to August '16, according to the Houston Association of Realtors. The drop was transitory, however. Closings that would have occurred the last week of August were pulled into September, helping to make September '17 the best September on record. The year ended with 94,713 closings, a record for the region.



Source: Houston Association of Realtors®

Impact on Hotels

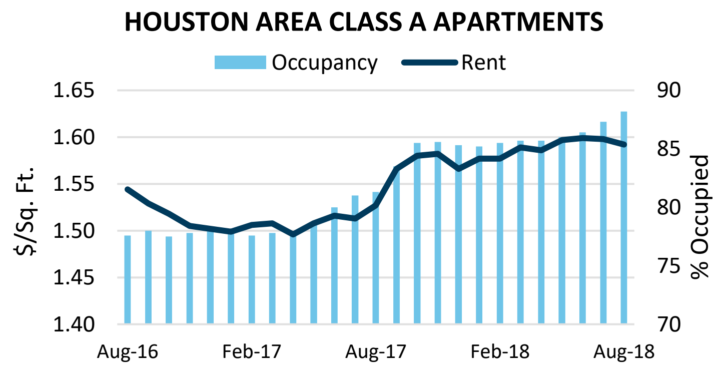
The downturn in the oil and gas industry weighed heavily on the hospitality industry. In Q4/15, hotel occupancy averaged 64.3 percent, in Q4/16 it had fallen to 57.2 percent. Harvey provided a temporary reprieve. Houstonians evacuated from their homes were first taken to shelters, and if they didn't have friends or family to stay with, were booked into hotels. At one point, nearly every hotel room in the city was occupied or soon would be. A Federal Emergency Management Administration voucher initially covered five to 14 days, after which the evacuee was expected to find long-term shelter elsewhere, so the boost to occupancy was temporary. CBRE Hotels forecasts occupancy near 63.0 percent in Q3/18.



Source: CBRE Hotels

Impact on Multi-Family

Houston's apartment market suffered severe overbuilding prior to Harvey. Developers added a total of 41,600 units in '15 in '16 while the region lost jobs both years. Many landlords offered several months of free rent and waived security deposits to attract tenants. But Harvey provided an opportunity, at least temporarily, to absorb some of that excess inventory. The occupancy rate for Class A apartments averaged 79.0 percent in the first eight months of the year, but climbed to 83.5 percent in September and 85.5 percent in October, according to Apartment Data Services. The average rent rose from $1.50 per square foot in August to $1.56 in September and $1.58 in October. The increase reflected fewer properties offering incentives, not landlords raising rents to profit from others' misfortune.



Source: Apartment Data Services

Impact on Auto Sales

Consumers stayed off auto dealer lots until Harvey passed, and sales dropped 45 percent in August '17 compared to August '16. The media reported that Harvey damaged some 300,000 vehicles. With so many vehicles damaged, one would expect a surge in post-Harvey sales. In the six months immediately after the storm, local dealers sold 163,531 new cars and trucks, versus 144,516 in the same period in the prior year. Possible explanations for the lower than expected sales: A large number of flooded vehicles were owned by auto dealers, not consumers, thus don't show up in the sales numbers. Many consumers purchased vehicles from dealers outside Houston. Many families bought used rather than new vehicles. And the number of vehicles damaged may have been overestimated.

Harvey Impact One Year Later

All key economic indicators suggest Harvey's negative impacts on the broad economy have dissipated:

- The region created 39,700 jobs the first seven months of '18.

- The Houston PMI registered 61.2 in August, signaling strong economic growth.
- Gulf Coast refining capacity registered 96.6 percent in June.
- Local gasoline averaged $2.66 per gallon in August, the price reflecting higher demand in a stronger economy.
- The majority of flooded office space has been repaired. Most re-opened by the end of ’17.
- The port is on pace to handle 178 million metric tons in foreign trade this year and the Houston Airport System is on track to handled close to 56 million passengers. Both would be a records.
- Home sales are on pace to set another record in ’18.
- Class A apartment occupancy stands at 88.2 percent and rents continue to inch up.

Harvey’s overall impact has been estimated at $125 billion, making it the second most costly storm in U.S. history. The estimate includes property damage and lost output and covers the entire path of the storm, from the point of initial landfall to the point at which Harvey finally dissipated. Only Hurricane Katrina, which devastated New Orleans in ’05 and inflicted $160 billion in damage, was worse.

LET’S GET DIGITAL

To better understand Houston’s tech infrastructure, the Partnership is expanding its database of digitally focused companies headquartered in Houston. So far, the research has confirmed 275 such companies operating here. This figure includes companies with a digital product at the core of their operations, but excludes firms for which software or digital analysis is an ancillary part of services.

Among the companies identified to date, 13 percent primarily serve the oil and gas industry, 12 percent develop health care applications, four percent deal with transportation and logistics, four percent serve the finance/banking/insurance sector, and three percent are education-related. The remaining firms provide digital services and products to such a broad range of sectors that their target markets ae not easily categorized.

Among the 100 largest firms identified so far:

- Most are spinoffs from Houston’s large corporations and research institutions.
- All were founded by college graduates. Twenty-four of the founders hold doctorate degrees.
- Thirty-two founders had previously started another company.
- Twenty-seven had experience working at a Fortune 1000 company.
- Many of Houston’s digital-tech firms were founded by mid-career professionals who quit secure jobs to found their own tech companies.
- Several founders had previously worked for NASA. A number left academia to start their firms.
- Twenty-six founders are foreign-born.

The typical digital firm in Houston is nine years old, with 18 percent of the firms being at least 15 years old and 37 percent less than five years old. The typical firm employs about 100 workers, most based in Houston.

All those facts challenge the common perception that digital companies are founded by young college dropouts with great ideas or concepts but little or no prior business experience.

EMPLOYMENT UPDATE

Metro Houston created 101,800 jobs, a 3.4 percent increase, in the 12 months ending July ’18, according to Texas Workforce Commission estimates. That’s the strongest 12-month pace since February ’15 when the economy, though entering a downturn, had momentum from the four previous years of frenetic growth.

The construction sector has added 25,500 jobs over the past 12 months, an 11.9 percent increase. Much of the growth is due to Hurricane Harvey recovery efforts.

Administrative and support services (e.g., contract workers, security guards, janitorial, landscaping, office support) added 22,400 jobs, a 10.8 percent increase. The sector is benefiting from industries relying more heavily on contract workers.

Professional, scientific and tech services added 17,600 jobs, an 8.0 percent bump. The sector, which includes law, accounting, engineering, computer systems and business services, is benefiting from the overall increase in business activity.

Wholesale and retail trade have combined to add 13,000 jobs since July ’17, a 2.7 percent increase. One in every 6.4 workers in the region is employed in one of these two sectors. Wholesale trade is benefiting from an increase in foreign trade and local manufacturing activity, especially the production of oil field equipment. Retail trade is benefiting from the resurgent economy and growing consumer confidence.

SNAPSHOT — KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Aviation — The Houston Airport System (HAS) handled 55.6 million passengers in the 12 months ending July '18, up 1.2 percent from the 54.9 million handled in the prior 12 months. International passenger volume totaled 11.3 million, down 2.1 percent from 11.5 million the previous 12 months. Domestic volume totaled 44.3 million, a 2.1 percent increase from 43.4 million in July '17.

Building Permits — City of Houston building permits totaled $638.9 million in July '18, up 19.2 percent from $535.9 million in July '17. Commercial permit values increased 1.0 percent to $394.3 million; residential permit values rose 68.1 percent to $244.5.0 million.

Business-Cycle Index — Growth in the Houston Business-Cycle Index was a robust 8.9 percent during the three months ending in June '18, well above its longer-run average of 3.2 percent. Increasing at a faster rate since November '17, the index is strengthened by a strong post-Harvey stimulus, higher oil prices and a robust global economy.

Construction — Construction starts in the Houston metro area totaled $3.9 billion in July, more than triple $1.3 billion in July '17. Through the 12 months ending July '18, starts totaled $19.0 billion, up 7.7 percent from $17.6 billion for the 12 months ending July '17.

Crude Oil — West Texas Intermediate (WTI), the U.S. benchmark for light, sweet crude, traded between $67.90 and $74.19 a barrel in July '18 versus $44.25 to $50.21 per barrel in July '17. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) forecasts WTI to average $66.21 this year and $64.34 next year.

Home Sales — Houston home sales, home prices and the dollar value of all transactions maintained a healthy pace in July '18, and inventory remains tight. Area realtors closed on 8,108 single-family homes, a 9.1 percent increase from the 7,433 in July '17. The median sales price was $243,500.

Inflation — Consumer prices in the Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land metro area grew 3.0 percent from June '17 to June '18. In the 12 months ending June '18, the energy index rose 17.8 percent. Food prices rose 1.2 percent over the same period.

Natural Gas — The spot price for Henry Hub natural gas averaged $2.83 per million BTUs in July, down 5.0 percent from the average of $2.98 in July '17. EIA forecasts the Henry Hub spot price to average $3.01 this year and $3.11 in '19.

Purchasing Managers Index — The Houston Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), a short-term leading indicator for regional production, registered 61.2 in August, down slightly from 62.0 in July. 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 1,048 drilling rigs were working in the U.S. during the last week of August. That's up 105 rigs, or 10.1 percent, from the same week in August last year. The rig count has trended upward since early November.

Trade — Through July of this year, $132.6 billion in goods and commodities passed through the Houston/Galveston Customs District, up 20.4 percent from $110.2 billion over the same period in '17. Exports totaled $79.6 billion, up 29.3 percent. Imports totaled $53.1 billion, up 9.2 percent.

Vehicle Sales Houston-area auto dealers sold 21,805 new vehicles in July '18, up 2.2 percent from the 21,343 sold in July '17. Used vehicle sales rose 16.1 percent to 70,914 in July '18 from 61,098 last month.

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

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The Key Economic Indicators table is updated ***whenever any data change*** — typically, six or so times per month. If you would like to receive these updates by e-mail, usually accompanied by commentary, please click here.

HOUSTON ECONOMIC INDICATORS

		MONTHLY DATA			YEAR-TO-DATE TOTAL or YTD AVERAGE*		
	Month	Most Recent	Year Earlier	% Change	Most Recent	Year Earlier	% Change
ENERGY							
U.S. Active Rotary Rigs	July '18	1,050	953	10.2	1,009 *	837 *	20.5
Spot Crude Oil Price ($/bbl, West Texas Intermediate)	July '18	71.74	46.29	55.0	66.24 *	49.45 *	34.0
Spot Natural Gas ($/MMBtu, Henry Hub)	July '18	2.84	2.99	-5.0	2.99 *	3.04 *	-1.6
UTILITIES AND PRODUCTION							
Houston Purchasing Managers Index	Aug '18	61.2	46.5	31.6	57.6 *	52.3 *	10.1
Nonresidential Electric Current Sales (Mwh, CNP Service Area)	June '18	5,411,780	5,243,002	3.2	29,400,015	28,411,123	3.5
CONSTRUCTION							
Building Permits ($, City of Houston)	**July '18**	**638,862,113**	**535,945,658**	**19.2**	**3,530,307,030**	**3,582,348,254**	**-1.5**
Nonresidential	July '18	394,319,810	390,430,643	1.0	1,848,889,986	2,357,492,051	-21.6
New Nonresidential	*July '18*	*161,343,640*	*210,869,991*	*-23.5*	*694,170,589*	*935,532,217*	*-25.8*
Nonresidential Additions/Alterations/Conversions	*July '18*	*232,976,170*	*179,560,652*	*29.7*	*1,154,719,397*	*1,421,959,834*	*-18.8*
Residential	July '18	244,542,303	145,515,015	68.1	1,681,417,044	1,224,856,203	37.3
New Residential	*July '18*	*198,552,413*	*120,849,913*	*64.3*	*1,371,686,565*	*1,052,039,991*	*30.4*
Residential Additions/Alterations/Conversions	*July '18*	*45,989,890*	*24,665,102*	*86.5*	*309,730,479*	*172,816,212*	*79.2*
Multiple Listing Service (MLS) Activity							
Property Sales	July '18	9,559	8,814	8.5	57,940	56,150	3.2
Median Sales Price - SF Detached	July '18	243,500	230,000	5.9	235,902 0	227,556 *	3.7
Active Listings	July '18	41,459	42,952	-3.5	37,291 0	38,500 *	-3.1
EMPLOYMENT (Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land MSA)							
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	**July '18**	**3,113,100**	**3,011,300**	**3.4**	**3,088,886 ***	**3,008,300 ***	**2.7**
Goods Producing (Natural Resources/Mining/Const/Mfg)	July '18	546,100	512,700	6.5	533,729 0	511,229 *	4.4
Service Providing	July '18	2,567,000	2,498,600	2.7	2,555,157 0	2,497,071 *	2.3
Unemployment Rate (%) - Not Seasonally Adjusted							
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown MSA	July '18	4.4	5.1		4.5 *	5.2 *	
Texas	July '18	4.0	4.5		4.0 *	4.5 *	
U.S.	July '18	4.1	4.6		4.1 *	4.6 *	
TRANSPORTATION							
Port of Houston Authority Shipments (Short Tons)	**Aug '18**	**4,171,714**	**2,932,432**	**42.3**	**31,538,982**	**29,822,056**	**5.8**
Air Passengers (Houston Airport System)	**July '18**	**5,600,481**	**5,252,083**	**6.6**	**33,962,976**	**32,455,110**	**4.6**
Domestic Passengers	July '18	4,356,286	4,013,607	8.5	26,910,821	25,533,800	5.4
International Passengers	July '18	1,244,195	1,238,476	0.5	7,052,155	6,921,310	1.9
Air Freight (metric tons)	**July '18**	**41,379**	**34,737**	**19.1**	**288,967**	**249,728**	**15.7**
CONSUMERS							
New Car and Truck Sales (Units, Houston MSA)	**July '18**	**24,200**	**23,561**	**2.7**	**170,797**	**161,948**	**5.5**
Cars	July '18	6,833	7,375	-7.3	50,215	53,534	-6.2
Trucks, SUVs and Commercials	July '18	17,367	16,186	7.3	120,582	108,414	11.2
Total Retail Sales ($000,000, Houston MSA, NAICS Basis)	**Q4/17**	**36,558**	**33,245**	**10.0**	**120,520**	**116,416**	**3.5**
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers ('82-'84=100)							
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria CMSA	Jul '18	227.393	220.805	3.0	225.221 *	219.652 *	2.5
United States	Jul '18	252.006	244.955	2.9	250.363 *	244.177 *	2.5
Hotel Performance (Houston MSA)							
Occupancy (%)	Q1/18	68.9	63.7		68.9 *	63.7 *	
Average Room Rate ($)	Q1/18	110.28	116.06	-5.0	110.28 *	116.06 *	-5.0
Revenue Per Available Room ($)	Q1/18	76.03	73.88	2.9	76.03 *	73.88 *	2.9

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)

	July '18	June '18	July '17	Change from June '18	Change from July '17	% Change from June '18	% Change from July '17
Total Nonfarm Payroll Jobs	**3,113.1**	**3,131.6**	**3,011.3**	**-18.5**	**101.8**	**-0.6**	**3.4**
Total Private	***2,722.0***	***2,722.0***	***2,621.5***	***0.0***	***100.5***	***0.0***	***3.8***
Goods Producing	***546.1***	***544.4***	***512.7***	***1.7***	***33.4***	***0.3***	***6.5***
Service Providing	***2,567.0***	***2,587.2***	***2,498.6***	***-20.2***	***68.4***	***-0.8***	***2.7***
Private Service Providing	***2,175.9***	***2,177.6***	***2,108.8***	***-1.7***	***67.1***	***-0.1***	***3.2***
Mining and Logging	79.7	79.7	78.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	36.2	36.4	37.7	-0.2	-1.5	-0.5	-4.0
Support Activities for Mining	42.4	42.0	39.3	0.4	3.1	1.0	7.9
Construction	239.0	236.5	213.5	2.5	25.5	1.1	11.9
Manufacturing	227.4	228.2	220.9	-0.8	6.5	-0.4	2.9
Durable Goods Manufacturing	145.4	145.3	138.7	0.1	6.7	0.1	4.8
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	82.0	82.9	82.2	-0.9	-0.2	-1.1	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	170.9	169.2	165.9	1.7	5.0	1.0	3.0
Retail Trade	315.8	316.0	307.8	-0.2	8.0	-0.1	2.6
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	144.4	144.0	142.1	0.4	2.3	0.3	1.6
Utilities	16.4	16.5	16.8	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-2.4
Air Transportation	21.0	21.0	21.4	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-1.9
Truck Transportation	25.8	25.6	25.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8
Pipeline Transportation	11.5	11.5	11.7	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-1.7
Information	31.6	31.4	32.6	0.2	-1.0	0.6	-3.1
Telecommunications	13.2	13.2	13.7	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-3.6
Finance & Insurance	101.3	101.2	101.4	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	61.9	62.6	58.6	-0.7	3.3	-1.1	5.6
Professional & Business Services	524.1	523.0	483.2	1.1	40.9	0.2	8.5
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	238.4	235.9	220.8	2.5	17.6	1.1	8.0
Legal Services	*26.2*	*26.2*	*26.0*	*0.0*	*0.2*	*0.0*	*0.8*
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping	*24.9*	*25.0*	*25.1*	*-0.1*	*-0.2*	*-0.4*	*-0.8*
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	*69.4*	*68.8*	*65.5*	*0.6*	*3.9*	*0.9*	*6.0*
Computer Systems Design & Related Services	*33.6*	*34.0*	*31.8*	*-0.4*	*1.8*	*-1.2*	*5.7*
Admin & Support/Waste Mgt & Remediation	242.1	243.9	219.5	-1.8	22.6	-0.7	10.3
Administrative & Support Services	*229.7*	*231.4*	*207.3*	*-1.7*	*22.4*	*-0.7*	*10.8*
Employment Services	*95.8*	*95.6*	*82.3*	*0.2*	*13.5*	*0.2*	*16.4*
Educational Services	58.4	59.1	57.2	-0.7	1.2	-1.2	2.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	330.7	327.1	326.3	3.6	4.4	1.1	1.3
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	37.9	37.7	37.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3
Accommodation & Food Services	288.1	294.6	285.6	-6.5	2.5	-2.2	0.9
Other Services	110.8	111.7	110.3	-0.9	0.5	-0.8	0.5
Government	391.1	409.6	389.8	-18.5	1.3	-4.5	0.3
Federal Government	29.0	28.9	28.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7
State Government	84.4	86.1	84.4	-1.7	0.0	-2.0	0.0
State Government Educational Services	*48.6*	*50.5*	*49.0*	*-1.9*	*-0.4*	*-3.8*	*-0.8*
Local Government	277.7	294.6	276.6	-16.9	1.1	-5.7	0.4
Local Government Educational Services	*187.8*	*205.9*	*185.4*	*-18.1*	*2.4*	*-8.8*	*1.3*

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission