

DEMOGRAPHIC/ECONOMIC SUMMARY OF THE CITY

The City of Houston was founded on August 30, 1836, by brothers Augustus Chapman Allen and John Kirby Allen, and named after General Sam Houston. According to the United States Census Bureau, Houston has a total area of 601.7 square miles comprising of 579.4 square miles of land and 22.3 square miles of water. Downtown Houston stands about 50 feet above sea level, and the highest point in far northwest Houston is about 125 feet in elevation. Houston is the fourth most populous city in the nation with the estimated population of 2.1 million, just behind New York, Los Angeles and Chicago; and is the largest city in the southern US and Texas.

With 5,946,800 inhabitants in 2010, the 10-county Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is the nation's sixth most populous metro area. Its population exceeds that of Montana, North and South Dakota, Alaska, Delaware, Vermont, Wyoming and the District of Columbia combined. The US Census Bureau estimates of country populations in 2008 show that the Houston MSA has more people than Denmark, Finland, Norway, Singapore, New Zealand or Ireland.

Estimated 2010 Cities Population				
New York	Los Angeles	Chicago	Houston	Philadelphia
8,175,133	3,792,621	2,695,598	2,099,451	1,526,006
Estimated 2010 Metro Area Population				
New York, Northern New Jersey, Long Island				18,897,109
Los Angeles, Long Beach, Santa Ana				12,828,837
Chicago, Naperville, Joliet				9,461,105
Dallas, Fort Worth, Arlington				6,371,773
Philadelphia, Camden, Wilmington				5,965,343
Houston, Sugar Land, Baytown				5,946,800
Washington DC, Arlington, Alexandria				5,582,170

Houston is a multicultural city, in part because of its many academic institutions and strong industries as well as being a major port city. The city has the third-largest Hispanic and third-largest Mexican population in the United States. It also has more Hispanics than any other city in Texas. Houston has some of the largest Indian and Pakistani communities in the United States. The Nigerian community of Houston, estimated to be over 2.0% of the city's population, is the largest in the United States. Over ninety languages are spoken in the city.

According to the 2006-2008 American Community Survey conducted by the US Census Bureau, Houston's population diversity consists of: Whites 53.8%; Blacks (African-Americans) 24.1%; American Indians 0.4%; Asians 5.3%; and Pacific Islanders 0.1%. Individuals from some other race made up 15.2% of the Houston population, and individuals from two or more races made up 1.1% of the city's population. Hispanics/Latinos (of any race) made up 41.9% of Houston's population.

From the first census in Texas in 1850 through the 2000 census, the Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown Metropolitan Statistical Area — Harris, the adjoining seven counties, and Austin and San Jacinto counties — has averaged a compound annual growth rate of 3.47%. Between the 1940 and 1980 censuses, the City of Houston pursued a vigorous annexation policy. The 1990 census was the first since 1920 to find that fewer than half the residents of the 10-county region resided within the city limits of Houston. Even in the most recent Census, 41.4% of the region's residents lived in the central city. The fact that such a large share of the region's population live and can vote in the City of Houston has helped it avoid the kinds of malaise that afflict many central cities in large metropolitan areas where a much smaller share of the population have such a vested interest in the health of the central city.

Currently Houston has 103 fire stations with over 3,900 Classified members; 44 police stations of which 16 are open 24 hours/day, with over 5,300 Classified members; has 38,992 acres of parkland and green space, and 7 public golf courses.

Here are just a few of Houston's #1 rankings (from Houston.org):

Cities of Opportunity - Cost Competitiveness

PricewaterhouseCoopers – May 3, 2011

2011 Fast City of the Year

Fastcompany.com – May 2011

Wage Growth

PayScale, Inc. – April 12, 2011

Most Free Hotel Perks

Priceline.com – March 14, 2011

Best Children's Museums

Parents Magazine – February 7, 2011

Top U.S. Manufacturing Cities

Manufacturers' News – December 29, 2010

America's Top Shopping Cities

Forbes.com - December 13, 2010

Top Texas Employer - Dow Chemical, Freeport

Texas Workforce Commission - November 19, 2010

Lowest Estimated Land and Regulation Costs

New Geography - November 1, 2010

Best Cities to Start a New Career

The Daily Beast - October 2010

Best Undergraduate Entrepreneurship Program -

University of Houston

The Princeton Review (as reported by Entrepreneur.com)

– September 2010

America's Best Airports

Travel + Leisure – July 2010

Largest 5 Year Employment Gain (June 2005 - June 2010)

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (as Reported by the Houston Business Journal) – July 28, 2010

Top Cities for Recent College Grads

Bloomberg Businessweek – July 16, 2010

Top Local Government Green Power Purchaser

Environmental Protection Agency - July 6, 2010

The Office Building of the Year (TOBY) Award -

Legacy Center Business Park and Greenway Plaza

BOMA International – June 17, 2010

Best Cities for Young Professionals

Forbes.com – June 17, 2010

Highest Level of Entrepreneurial Activity Among

Largest Metro Areas

Kauffman Foundation of Entrepreneurship – May 2010

Top Destination City

U-Haul International – April 2, 2010

Largest Population Gain - Harris County

U.S. Census Bureau – March 23, 2010

Highest Growth Rate in Texas - Atascocita

Bloomberg BusinessWeek and Gadberry Group– January 2010

HEALTH

The Houston region's health care system is first-rate. From specialized to routine care, Houston has options for everyone. The Houston MSA, in January, 2009, had 12,589 physicians and 115 hospitals (106 general and special, and nine psychiatric) with 19,777 beds. Harris County, with 10,296 physicians, had 85 hospitals (77 general and special, and eight psychiatric) with 17,049 beds — 6,500 in Texas Medical Center hospitals. Clinics, nursing homes and assisted-living facilities are plentiful. Every medical specialty is represented in the Houston region. Harris County Hospital District provides more than 1 million health care visits each year to uninsured, underinsured and medically needy residents of Harris County. The hospital district operates Ben Taub General Hospital, Lyndon B. Johnson General Hospital, Quentin Mease Community Hospital, 12 community health centers, a dental center, a children's center, a dialysis center, eight school-based clinics, 13 homeless shelter clinics and four mobile health units. Houston's hospitals consistently rank among the nation's top institutions.

Houston is also home to the world renowned Texas Medical Center (TMC) on a vibrant, thousand-acre campus south of downtown. TMC is comprised of 48 member institutions, including 13 hospitals and 19 academic institutions. The TMC provided 5.5 million patient visits in 2009 due to the efforts of its 82,200 employees, including over 16,000 physicians, scientists, researchers, and other degreed professionals in the life sciences.

EDUCATION

Houston Independent School District (HISD) is the 7th largest public school system in the country, with enrollment of 202,773 students. Based on student performance indicators, the state of Texas has rated 57% of HISD schools as either Exemplary or Recognized. The Houston MSA contains 66 school districts and 50 charter schools with enrollment of 1,117,764 students, as well as a number of private and parochial schools. In addition, Houston boasts about 100 business and secretarial schools.

Houston is home to at least 17 colleges and universities, with combined enrollment of over 161,000 in the 2008-2009 academic years. Additionally, over 170,000 students were enrolled in a local community college, and over 16,700 degrees and certificates were awarded in the 2008-2009 academic year.

Colleges	Universities
Alvin Community College	Baylor College of Medicine
Blinn College	Houston Baptist University
Brazosport College	Lamar University
College of the Mainland	Prairie View A&M University
Galveston College	Rice University
Houston Community College System	Sam Houston State University
Lee College	Texas A&M University
North Harris Montgomery College District	Texas A&M University at Galveston
San Jacinto College District	Texas A&M University Health Science Center
Wharton County Junior College	Texas Southern University
	University of Houston
	University of Houston – Clear Lake
	University of Houston – Downtown
	University of Phoenix – Houston Campus
	University of St. Thomas
	University of Texas – M.D. Anderson Cancer Center
	University of Texas Health Science Center
	University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston

ECONOMIC DRIVERS

The City of Houston's simple 19th century city seal – the noble locomotive (heralding Houston's spirit of progress) and the humble plow (symbol of the agricultural empire of Texas from which Houston would draw her wealth) – clearly speaks to the roots of Houston's economy and to the visionary leadership of its citizens.

The City of Houston, the county seat of Harris County, is the economic center of the Houston – Sugar Land – Baytown Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which ranks as the sixth largest in the United States. The entire MSA includes the counties of Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, San Jacinto, and Waller. The MSA covers more than 10,000 square miles and has an estimated population of 5.9 million residents, creating one of the most dynamic urban centers in the United States.

Houston is the US energy headquarters and a world center for virtually every segment of the petroleum industry. More than 3,000 energy-related establishments are located within the Houston MSA, including more than 500 exploration and production firms, more than 150 pipeline transportation establishments and hundreds of manufacturers and wholesalers of energy-sector products. The upstream energy employment has grown an average of 1.33% over the last 3 years while non-agricultural wage and salary employment has declined an average of -0.4%. Oil and natural gas prices dropped from 2008 to 2009, but prices increased in 2010. According to the New York Mercantile Exchange, the price of oil increased from \$85 per barrel on April 1, 2010 to \$108 on April 14, 2011.

While energy remains an important part of the local economy, Houston's economic base is significantly diverse. The Port of Houston is a 25-mile-long complex of diversified public and private facilities located just a few hours' sailing time from the Gulf of Mexico. The port is ranked first in the United States in foreign waterborne tonnage (14 consecutive years); first in US imports (19 consecutive years); second in US export tonnage and second in the US in total tonnage (19 consecutive years). The Port of Houston is made up of the Port of Houston Authority and the 150-plus private industrial companies along the Houston Ship Channel. All together, the port authority and its neighbors along the ship channel are a large and vibrant component of the regional economy. More than 220 million tons of cargo moved through the Port of Houston in 2009. More than 7,700 vessel calls were recorded at the Port of Houston during the year 2009. The Port of Houston has an impressive listing of firsts, from unloading the world's first container ship to becoming the country's first port to receive International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001 compliance.

The Houston Ship Channel has been a catalyst for growth in Harris County since the first journey of a steamship up Buffalo Bayou in 1837. The ship channel plays a critical role in today's community as well; it generates jobs and opportunities that allow businesses to flourish. A 2007 study by Martin Associates says ship channel-related businesses contribute to more than 785,000 jobs throughout Texas while generating nearly \$118 billion of statewide economic impact. Additionally, more than \$3.7 billion in state and local tax revenues are generated by business activities related to the port. It is projected that the Port of Houston will continue to be an important factor as north-south trade expands.

The Bayport Container and Cruise Terminal, located in the city of Pasadena, Texas, is built to meet marketplace demand. The \$1.4 billion Bayport complex is designed to be the premier container terminal on the United States Gulf Coast. It is a state-of-the-art industry cornerstone of a city which has gained worldwide recognition as a center for vital industrial commerce. When fully developed, the terminal will have a total of seven container berths with the capacity to handle 2.3 million twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs) on a complex which includes 376 acres of container yard and a 123-acre intermodal facility. The cruise terminal complex will have three berths to accommodate as many as 1.7 million passengers with parking capacity for 3,000 cars. The cruise terminal will also have more than 40 acres of onsite co-development available.

The Houston Airport System (HAS) is one of North America's largest public airport systems and position Houston as the international and cargo gateway to the south central United States and a primary gateway to Latin America. HAS provides a safe and dynamic air services network that fosters economic vitality for the transportation industry and the greater Houston region. HAS has a mission of helping to ensure that its employment, services, and facilities are accessible to the public, customers, and travelers. To bring air service to Houston, HAS has three facilities: George Bush Intercontinental Airport, William P. Hobby Airport, and Ellington Airport. The three airport system served more than 49.5 million passengers in 2010, including more than 8.5 million international travelers.

The Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center (JSC) is the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's center for human spaceflight training, research and flight control. The center consists of a complex of 100 buildings constructed on 1,620 acres in Houston. It is often popularly referred to by its central function, "Mission Control". The center, originally known as the Manned Spacecraft Center, was constructed on land donated by Rice University and opened in 1963. On February 19, 1973, the center was renamed in honor of the late US president and Texas native, Lyndon B. Johnson. JSC is one of ten major NASA field centers.

ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT

Houston is home to the Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo, which is the largest rodeo in the world, attracts more than 1.8 million visitors each year. With the nation's fifth largest ballet and opera companies, Houston is also one of only five cities in the United States with permanent professional resident companies in all of the major performing arts disciplines of opera, ballet, music and theater. Home to nine world-class performing arts organizations, Houston Theater District is second only to New York in the number of theater seats in a concentrated area. The Houston Grand Opera is the only opera company in the US to win a Grammy, a Tony and an Emmy while the Alley Theatre is the only regional theatre in Texas to win a Tony award. Other performing arts companies such as Broadway in Houston, Da Camera of Houston, Houston Symphony, Society for the Performing Arts, Theatre Under the Stars (TUTS), and Uniquely Houston also serve to enrich the lives of Houston area residents.

Houston has a unique museum district offering a range of museums, galleries, art and cultural institutions, including the City's major museums. The Houston Museum District is one of the most visited and one of the top cultural districts in the country. With its eighteen members within a 1.5 mile radius, the district offers a wide array of exhibits featuring themes of art, history, culture, nature and science. In 2008, the museum district added the Buffalo Soldiers National Museum, a museum dedicated to the purpose of preserving, promoting, and perpetuating the history, tradition, and outstanding contributions of the Buffalo Soldiers toward the development and defense of the United States of America. With fourteen galleries of hands-on activities, The Children's Museum of Houston is ranked by Citysearch.com as the #1 children's museum in the country. Houston has more than 500 cultural, visual and performing arts organizations, 90 of which are devoted to multicultural and minority arts and is one of five US cities that offer year-round resident companies in all major performing arts.

Members of Houston Museum Districts:

Buffalo Soldiers National Museum	Byzantine Fresco Chapel Museum
Children's Museum of Houston	Contemporary Arts Museum Houston
Czech Center Museum Houston	Holocaust Museum Houston
Houston Center for Contemporary Craft	Houston Center for Photography
Houston Museum of Natural Science	Houston Zoo, Inc.
The John C. Freeman Weather Museum	The Health Museum
The Jung Center of Houston	Lawndale Art Center
The Menil Collection	Museum of Fine Arts, Houston
Rice University Art Gallery	The Rothko Chapel

Houston has professional teams representing football, baseball, basketball, soccer, and hockey. Houston, home to a team from nearly every major professional sport and state of the art football, basketball and baseball stadiums, is a sports lover's paradise. The city boasts an array of championship teams such as the Houston Dynamo, Houston Rockets and Houston Astros. Houston entered into an agreement to partner with Major League Soccer's Houston Dynamo, Texas Southern University, and Harris County, to construct a permanent, 21,000 seat soccer facility. Houston has established itself as a destination for hosting major sporting events such as Super Bowl XXXVIII, Major League Baseball and National Basketball Association All-Star Games, 2005 World Series, 2005 Big 12 Conference Football Championship, USA Gymnastics 2008 Men's Visa Championships, 2010 NCAA Men's Basketball South Region Tournament, 2010 Major League Soccer All-Star Game, 2011 NCAA Men's Final Four, as well as the annual Shell Houston Open. Additionally, Houston will host the 2011 Senior Games, 2012 Amateur Athletic Union Junior Olympic games, and the 2016 NCAA Men's Final Four.

Houston Area Sports Teams:

Professional Teams		Collegiate Teams/Mascots
Aeros	International Hockey League	Houston Baptist University – Huskies
Astros	Major League Baseball – National League	Rice University – Owls
Dynamo	Major League Soccer	Texas Southern University – Tigers
Energy	Women's Independent Football League	University of Houston – Cougars
Rockets	National Basketball Association	San Jacinto College – Gators
Texans	National Football League – American Conference	

EXHIBIT 4 HOUSTON PMSA AT A GLANCE

<u>POPULATION</u>		<u>NEW REAL ESTATE SUPPLY - RESIDENTIAL</u> <u>(Units)</u>	
2000	4,739,000	2000	36,656
2001	4,851,000	2001	37,752
2002	4,979,000	2002	46,093
2003	5,084,000	2003	61,767
2004	5,190,000	2004	57,336
2005	5,300,000	2005	59,844
2006	5,485,000	2006	75,134
2007	5,598,000	2007	81,861
2008	5,727,000	2008	62,114
2009	5,867,000	2009	35,311

<u>NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT (*)</u>		<u>RESIDENTIAL VACANCY RATE</u>	
2001	2,282,400	2001	6.1 %
2002	2,277,400	2002	5.8
2003	2,262,900	2003	6.4
2004	2,278,700	2004	8.1
2005	2,337,200	2005	9.3
2006	2,434,300	2006	7.7
2007	2,543,700	2007	8.4
2008	2,592,800	2008	8.8
2009	2,520,600	2009	8.7
2010	2,516,900	2010	9.1

<u>PERSONAL INCOME (Per Capita)</u>		<u>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (*)</u>	
2000	34,185	2001	4.7 %
2001	35,166	2002	6.0
2002	33,933	2003	6.7
2003	34,565	2004	6.2
2004	36,755	2005	5.6
2005	39,561	2006	5.0
2006	42,701	2007	4.3
2007	44,333	2008	4.8
2008	45,835	2009	7.6
2009	43,568	2010	8.5

HOUSTON CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
All Urban Consumers (1982-84 = 100)

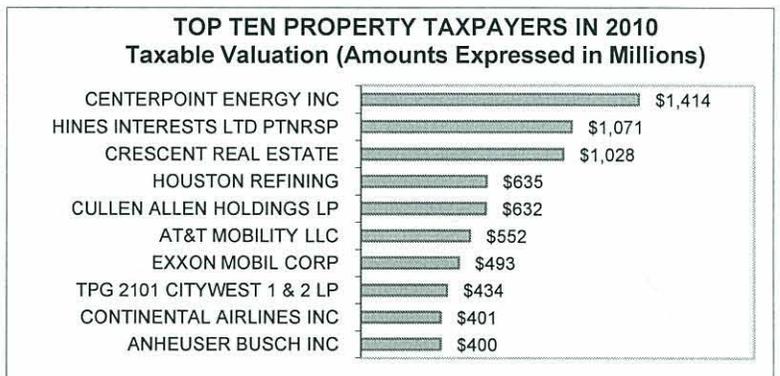
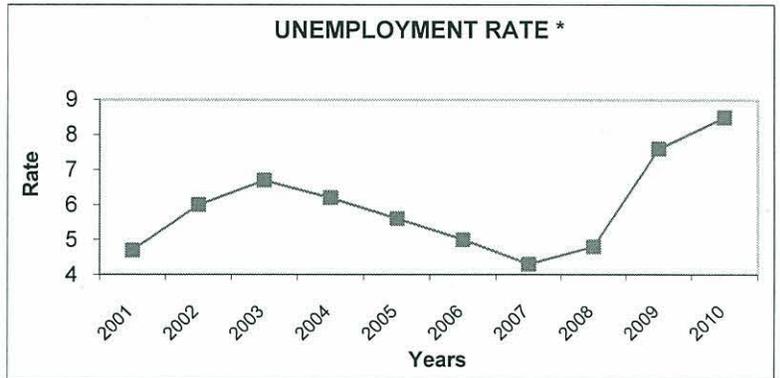
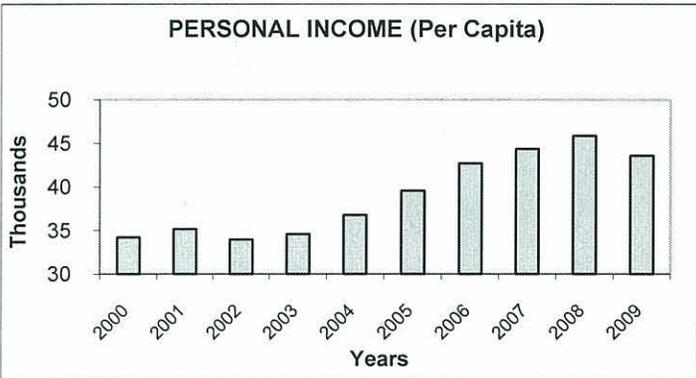
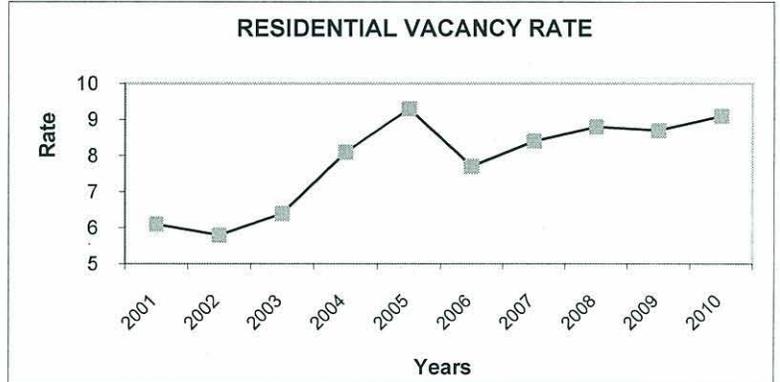
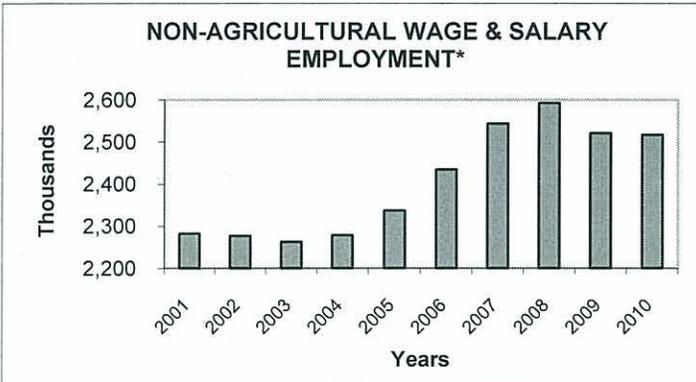
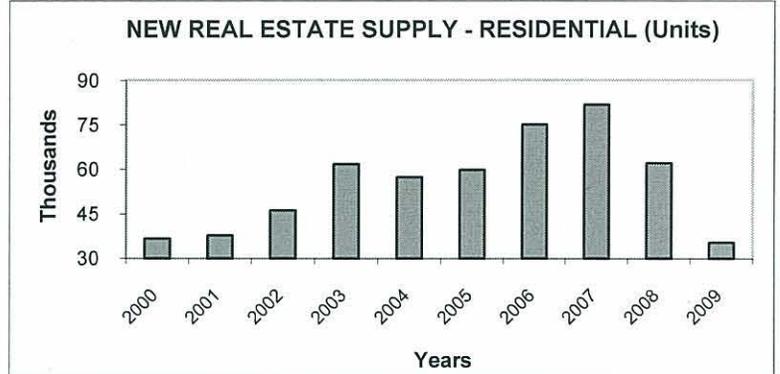
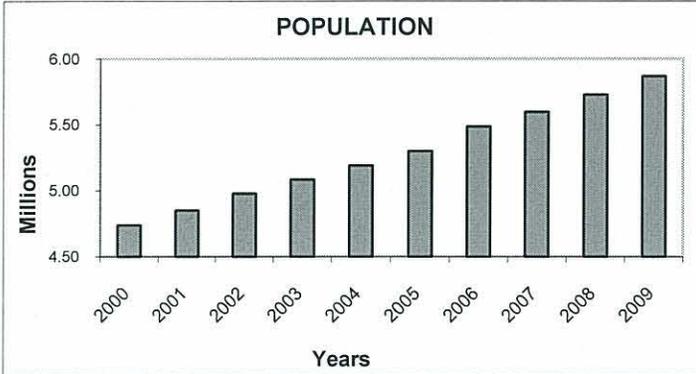
	<u>Average Index</u>	<u>% Change</u>
2001	158.8	3.0 %
2002	159.2	0.3
2003	163.7	2.8
2004	169.5	3.5
2005	175.6	3.6
2006	180.7	2.9
2007	184.1	1.8
2008	190.0	3.3
2009	190.7	0.5
2010	194.3	1.9

TOP TEN PROPERTY TAXPAYERS IN 2010
(Amounts Expressed in Millions)

	<u>Taxable Value</u>
CenterPoint Energy Inc	\$1,414
Hines Interests Ltd	1,071
Crescent Real Estate	1,028
Houston Refining	635
Cullen Allen	632
AT&T Mobility LLC	552
Exxon Mobil Corp	493
TPG 2101 CityWest 1 & 2	434
Continental Airlines	401
Anheuser Busch Inc	400

PMSA: Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area
 * Not Seasonally Adjusted
 Source: University of Houston, Center for Public Policy (as of March 2011).

EXHIBIT 5 HOUSTON PMSA AT A GLANCE



* Not Seasonally Adjusted

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

The following table shows actual and projected economic indicators for the Houston MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area):

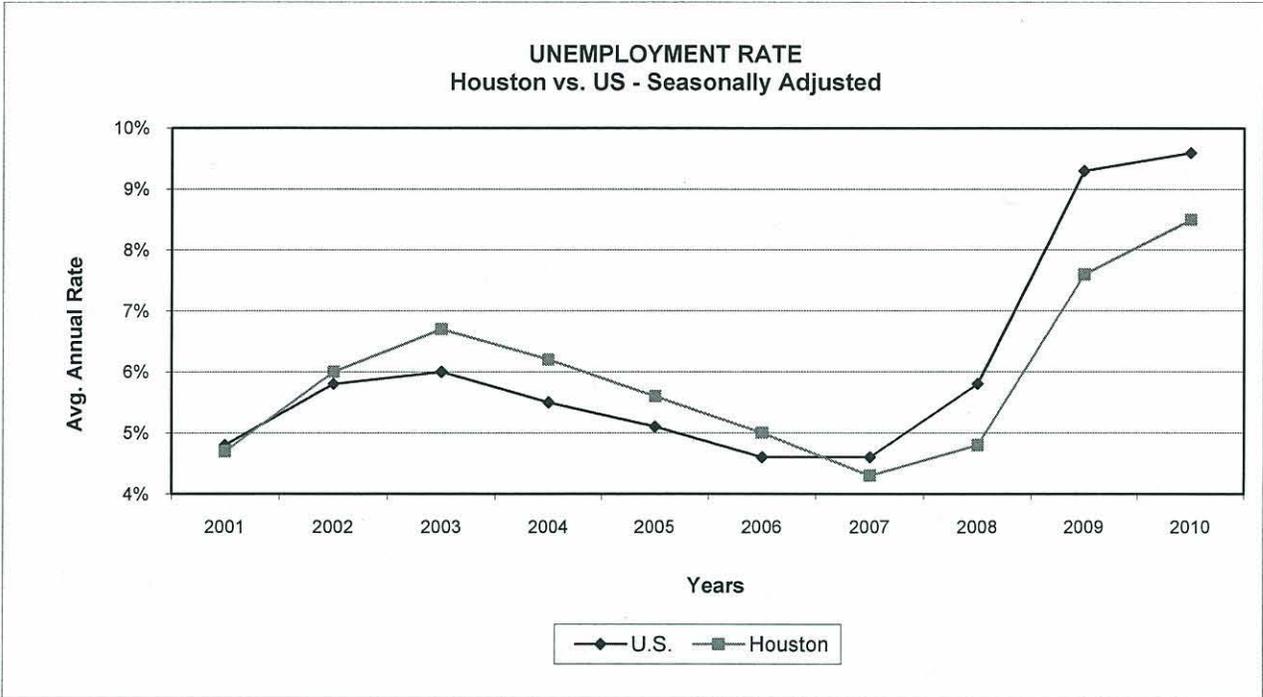
ECONOMIC INDICATORS SHORT-RANGE FORECAST (Revised March 2011) HOUSTON PMSA							
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Population	5,124,578	5,172,075	5,242,075	5,333,221	5,389,693	5,493,728	5,653,086
	1.45%	0.93%	1.35%	1.74%	1.06%	1.93%	2.90%
Retail Sales (millions) \$	87,007 \$	88,885 \$	91,803 \$	96,794 \$	100,476 \$	105,896 \$	113,311
	-2.70%	2.16%	3.28%	5.44%	3.80%	5.39%	7.00%
Total Employment	2,341,805	2,319,426	2,347,405	2,388,789	2,415,415	2,462,117	2,525,750
	-2.61%	-0.96%	1.21%	1.76%	1.11%	1.93%	2.58%
Construction	165,208	148,837	144,871	142,502	142,587	144,490	149,164
	-11.06%	-9.91%	-2.66%	-1.64%	0.06%	1.65%	2.91%
Trade	511,338	504,734	513,282	523,104	526,068	533,869	544,836
	-2.18%	-1.29%	1.69%	1.91%	0.57%	1.48%	2.05%
Services	769,286	773,471	791,981	816,053	833,298	857,145	887,770
	-1.23%	0.54%	2.39%	3.04%	2.11%	2.86%	3.57%
Government	322,797	326,929	323,986	324,861	328,240	333,754	340,996
	1.80%	1.28%	-0.90%	0.27%	1.04%	1.68%	2.71%

Source: University of Houston Institute for Regional Forecasting – March 2011

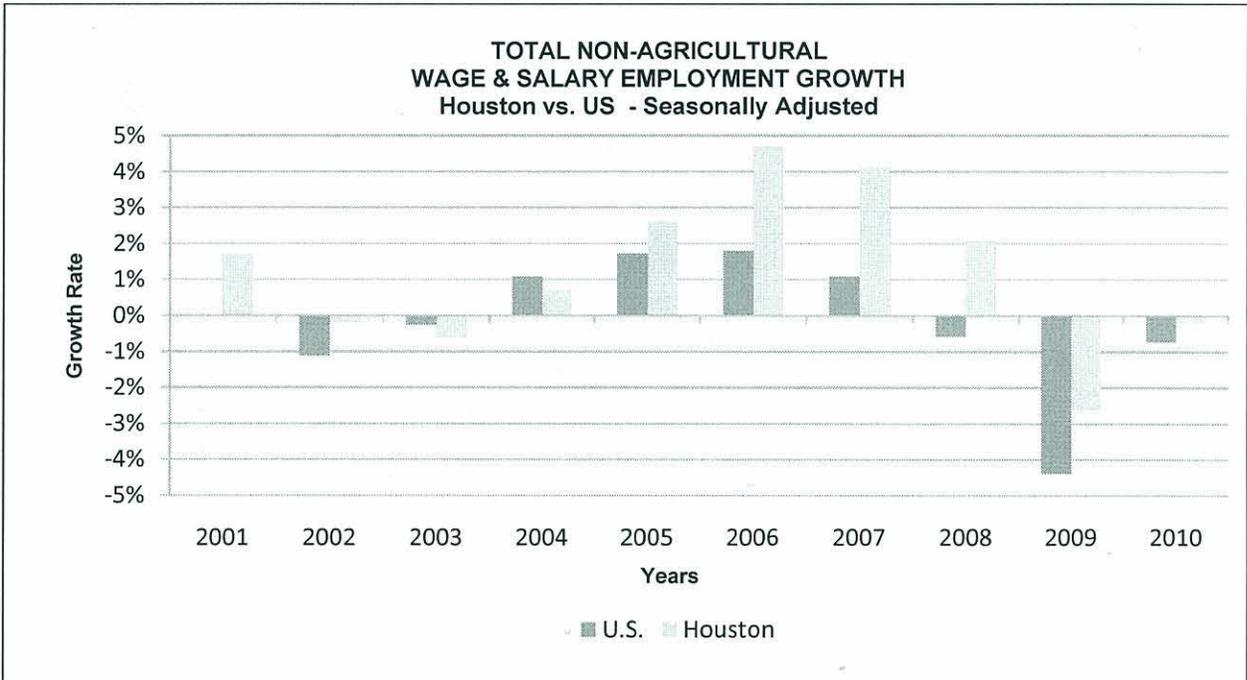
All Numbers represent the old Houston Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area: Chambers, Fort Bend, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, and Waller counties.

The Institute for Regional Forecasting projects that the 2011 PMSA population will grow by 7.8% while total employment is projected to increase by 7.6% over the next 4 years.

The annual average of local unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) is 8.5%, 90 basis points higher than 2009 and 110 basis points lower than the national unemployment rate.



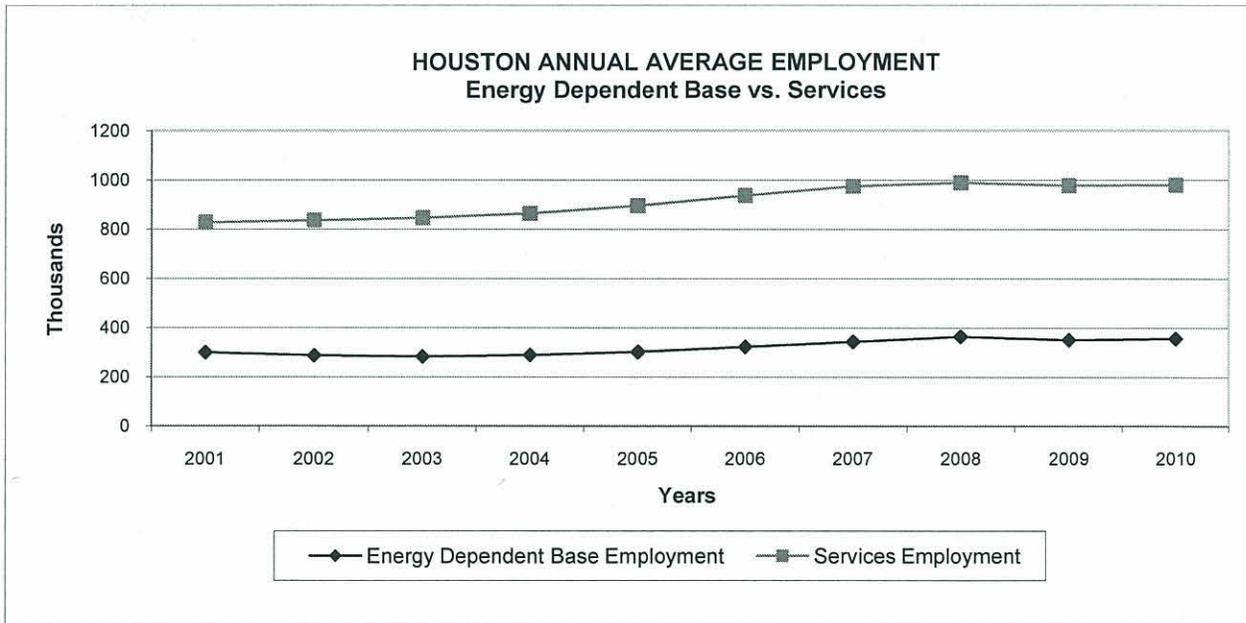
Nationally, the growth of non-agricultural wage and salary positions has averaged a decline of -0.74% over 2009; whereas locally these same positions have declined an average of -0.2%.



In 2010, jobs in services decreased by -2%, and construction decreased by -1%; while retail trade and wholesale trade increased by +1% compared to 2009.



Energy base employment increased by 1.7% in 2010 compared to 0.2% for services related jobs. Diversification in the economic base dampens total employment swings related to changes in energy markets.

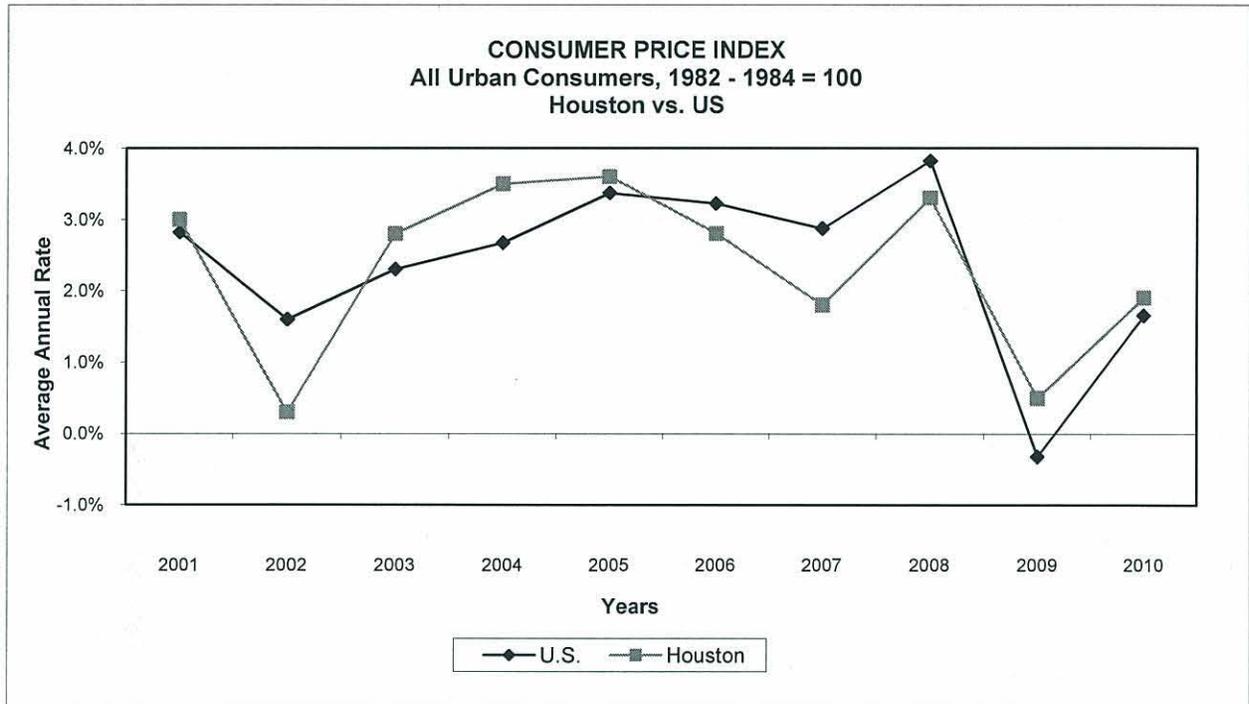


INCOME

Per capita income is widely used to compare the standards of living in different regions. In Houston, personal income fell from \$45,835 in 2008 to \$43,568 in 2009; a 4.9% decrease over the previous year. Since 2009, per capita income has increased an average of 3.5%.

PRICES

Houston prices, as measured by the Houston Consumer Price Index (CPI), rose 1.4% in 2010 compared to the national increase of 1.97%. Average CPI for the local area in 2010 was 194.3 versus 218.1 for the United States, meaning there is a lower cost of living for Houston residents than is the case nationally.



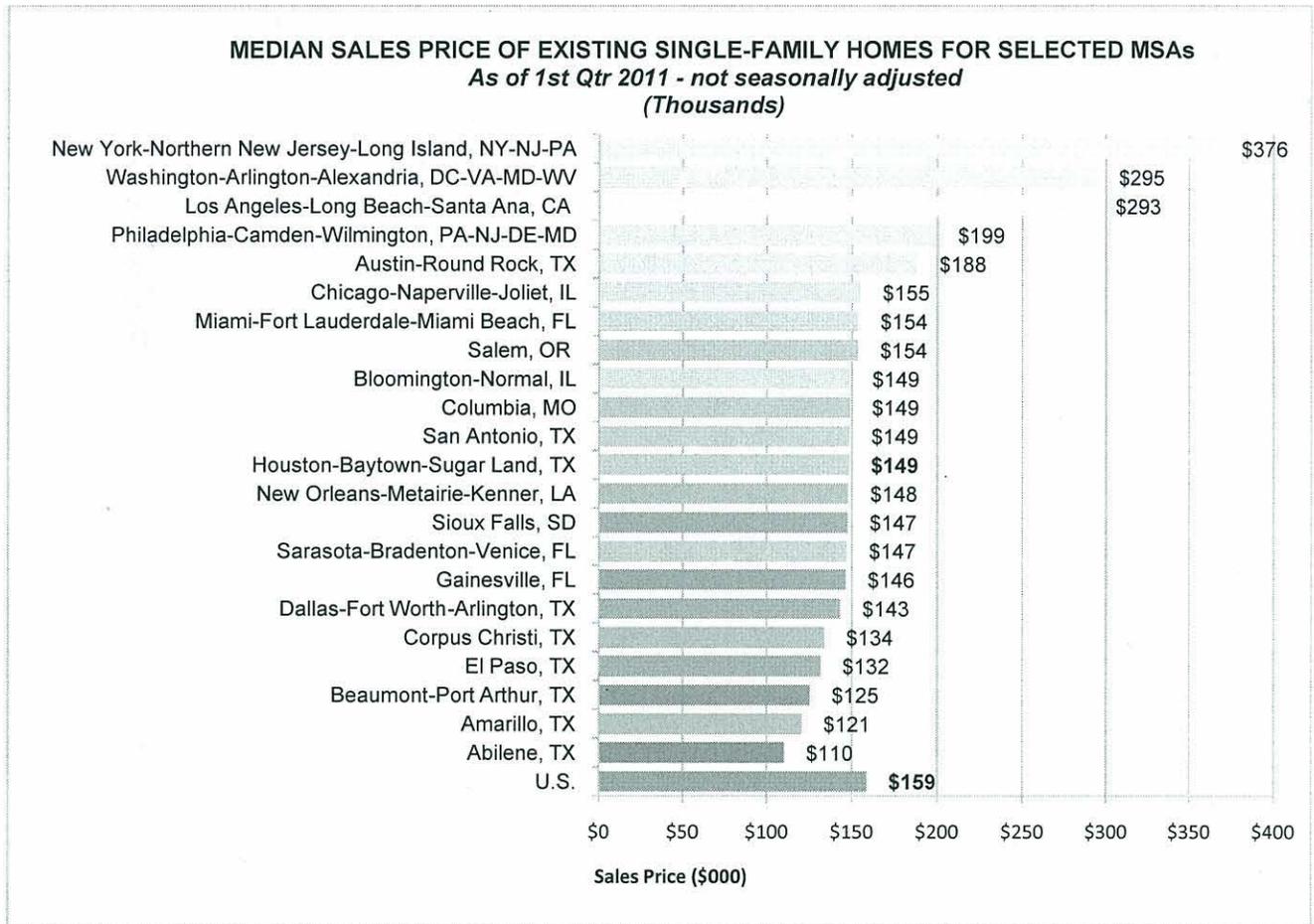
HOUSING COSTS

Houston's housing consists of the following counties: Harris County, Fort Bend County, Montgomery County, Brazoria County, Galveston County, Liberty County, Waller County, Chambers County, Austin County, and San Jacinto County. The sixth largest metropolitan region in the country is also one of the best bargains when it comes to housing costs. Houston's housing costs are more than 22% lower than the national average and 39% lower than the average of the 27 metro areas with more than 2 million residents. Low housing costs and a low cost of living are the main reasons Houston's overall living costs are 11% below the nationwide average for places of all sizes and 20% below the large-metro average.

The National Association of Realtors reports that Houston's fourth quarter 2010 median sales price of \$154,100 is \$15,700 lower than the national median sales price of existing single-family homes.

Most MSAs in Texas fall below the national median sales price with Houston at 1.9% and Dallas at 6.4% below the national average. Compared to February 2010, Houston experienced a growth in median sales price of +4.07%, and St. Louis experienced the highest growth in median sales price (+8.18%). The median sales prices in major cities had declined enormously over the past year with the largest decline in Miami (-18.60%), followed by Atlanta (-13.62%), and Minneapolis (-10.38%).

Honolulu, HI has the highest median sales price of single-family homes in 2010 at \$607,600 (+1.9% from 2009) while Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA has the lowest at \$67,200 (+1.1% from 2009).



COST OF LIVING

In Houston, the dollar has a much higher buying power than virtually any other major metropolitan area in the country. The Third Quarter 2010 ACCRA Cost of Living Index shows that Houston's overall after-taxes living costs are 9% below the nationwide average, largely due to housing costs that are 21% below the average. In the context of the 27 participating metropolitan areas with more than 2 million residents, Houston's cost-of-living advantage is even more pronounced. Houston's housing costs are 38% below the average for the large metro areas, and its overall costs are 19% below the average for this group.

COST OF LIVING COMPARISONS							
Third Quarter 2010 (Average for 314 Urban Areas = 100)							
Metropolitan Statistical Area	Composite	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Trans- portation	Health Care	Misc Goods & Services
New York-Newark-Edison NY-NJ-PA	154.4	124.0	231.2	149.2	106.7	114.1	121.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana CA	141.3	107.3	220.8	106.1	116.8	110.9	107.2
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DC- VA-MD-WV	135.1	109.3	205.1	110.8	105.8	103.9	104.6
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy MA-NH	132.4	113.3	156.1	140.2	103.6	122.2	128.4
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington MN- WI	111.9	110.8	118.0	108.2	101.9	106.5	112.5
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach FL	110.5	115.1	122.2	94.2	106.8	104.9	105.4
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet IL-IN-WI	107.4	104.9	118.4	102.0	107.7	108.2	99.8
Denver-Aurora CO	103.9	104.1	111.3	98.5	95.6	108.1	101.4
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta GA	94.7	96.4	88.1	88.5	99.2	107.9	98.4
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown TX	91.0	87.6	79.0	96.2	95.2	97.2	99.3
Source: Council for Community and Economic Research, ACCRA Cost of Living Index, Third Quarter 2010 (published October 2010) Note: Data are un-weighted averages for all reporting places in each metropolitan area.							

Sources:

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