



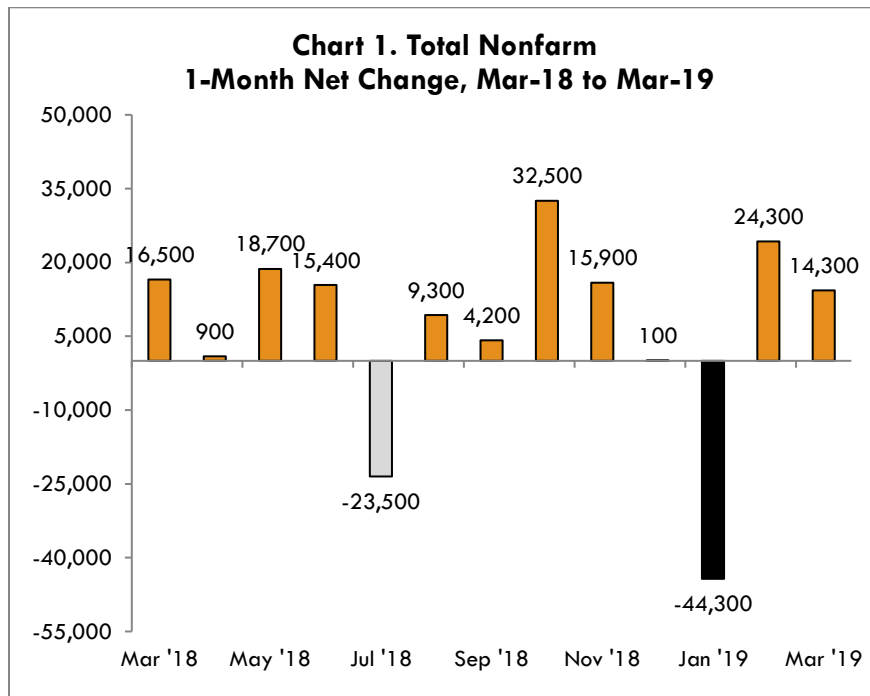
Current Employment and Local Area
Unemployment Statistics
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land
March 2019

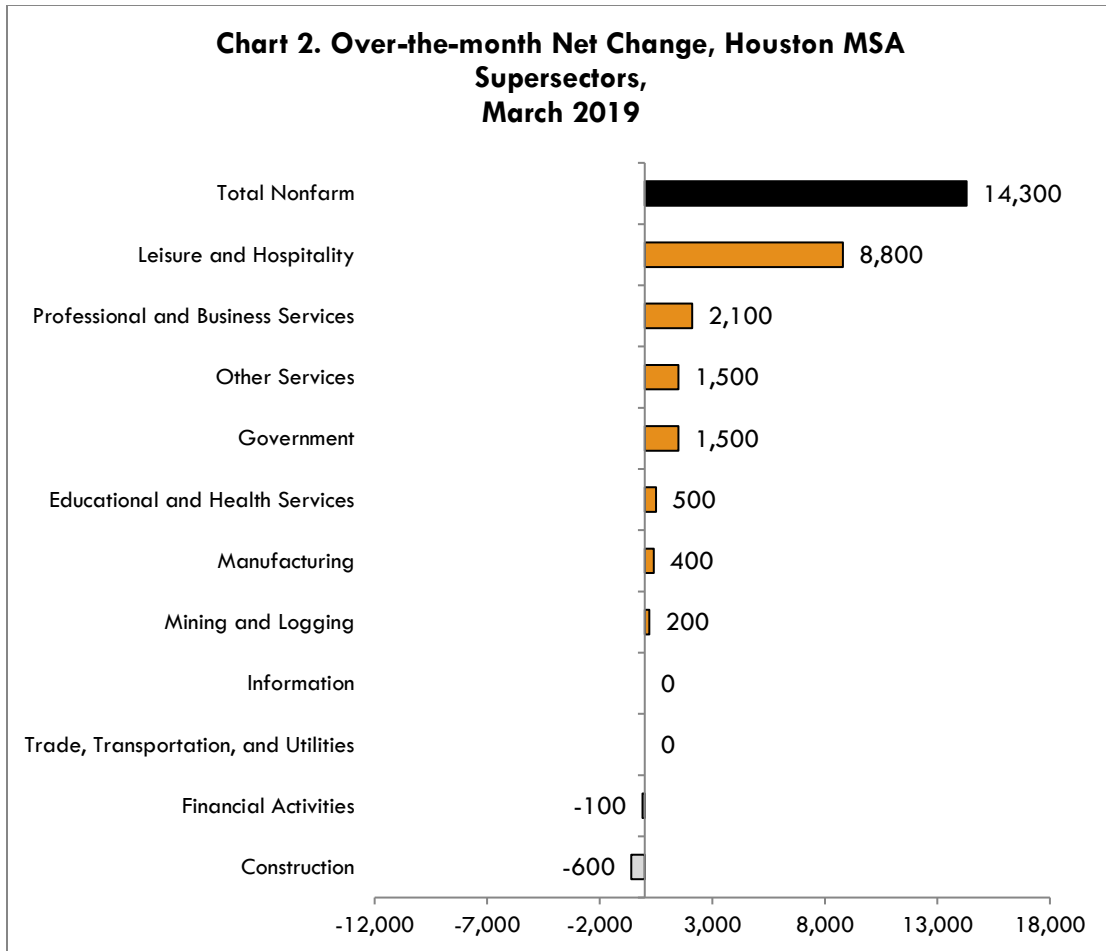
Workforce Solutions is an affiliate of the Gulf Coast Workforce Board, which manages a regional system that helps employers solve their workforce problems and residents build careers so both can compete in the global economy. The workforce system serves the City of Houston and the surrounding 13 Texas Gulf Coast counties including: Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Colorado, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Matagorda, Montgomery, Walker, Waller, and Wharton.

Total Nonfarm

One Month Change

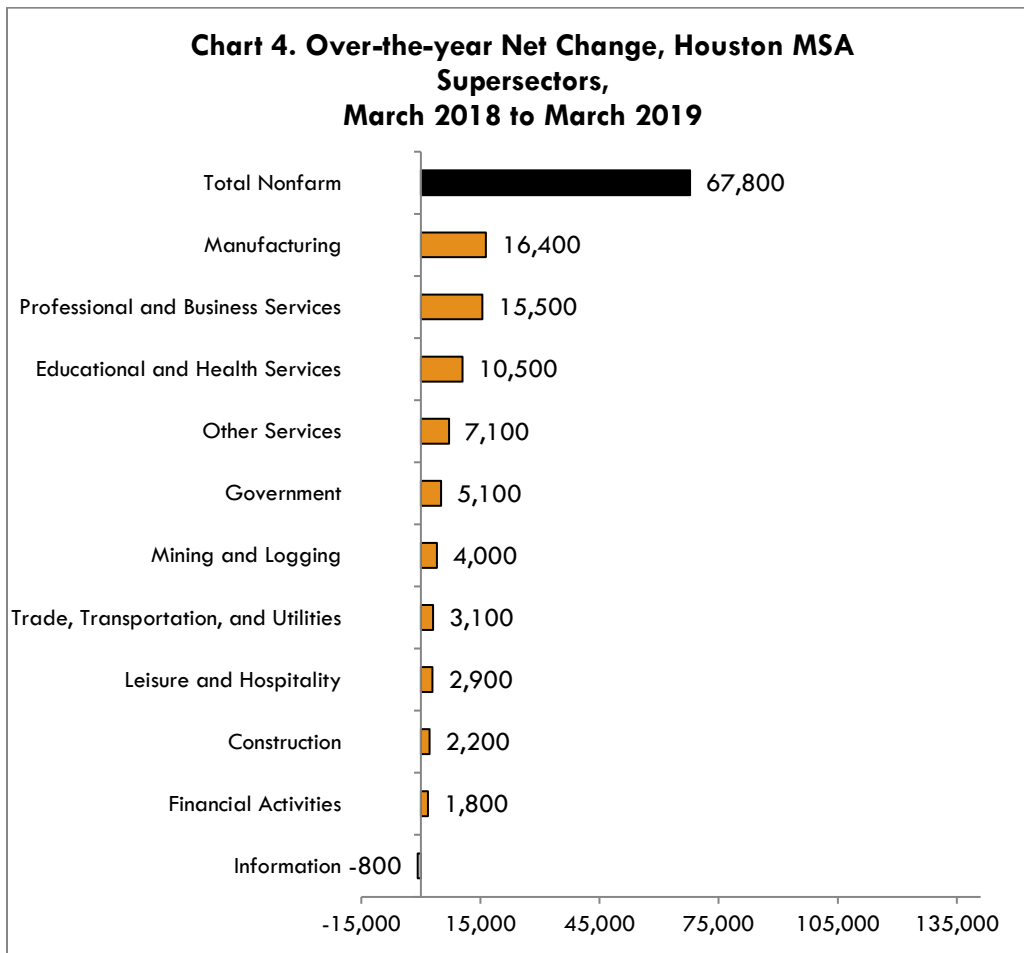
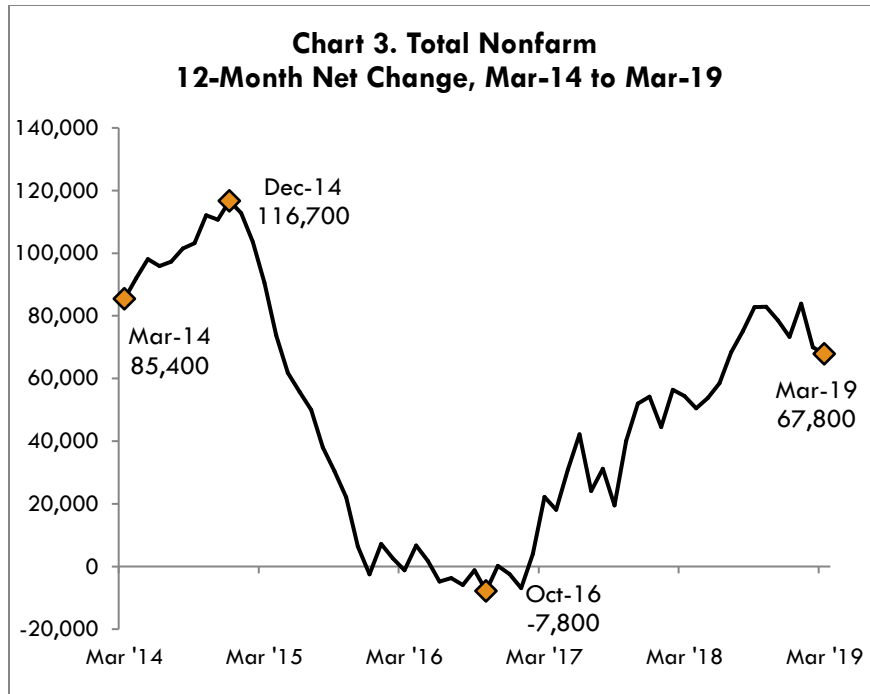
Houston MSA Total Nonfarm employment stood at 3,132,000 in March, up 14,300 jobs over the month, or 0.5 percent. A year ago Houston registered an over-the-month increase of 16,500 jobs. The largest over-the-month gain on record for Total Nonfarm Employment occurred in February 2018, up 38,200 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record outside of seasonal job losses in January and July occurred in September 2008, down -22,100 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Total Nonfarm has on average added 12,800 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are slightly above the long-term average. Note that job growth is typical in March of each year and in fact the only example of a decline in this month since records began occurred in March of 2009 as a result of the Great Recession. The primary drivers of this March's growth were increases in Leisure and Hospitality, Professional and Business Services, and Other Services. Gains were also recorded in Government, Educational and Health Services, and Manufacturing. The net increase in jobs over the month was partially offset by losses in Construction and Financial Activities.





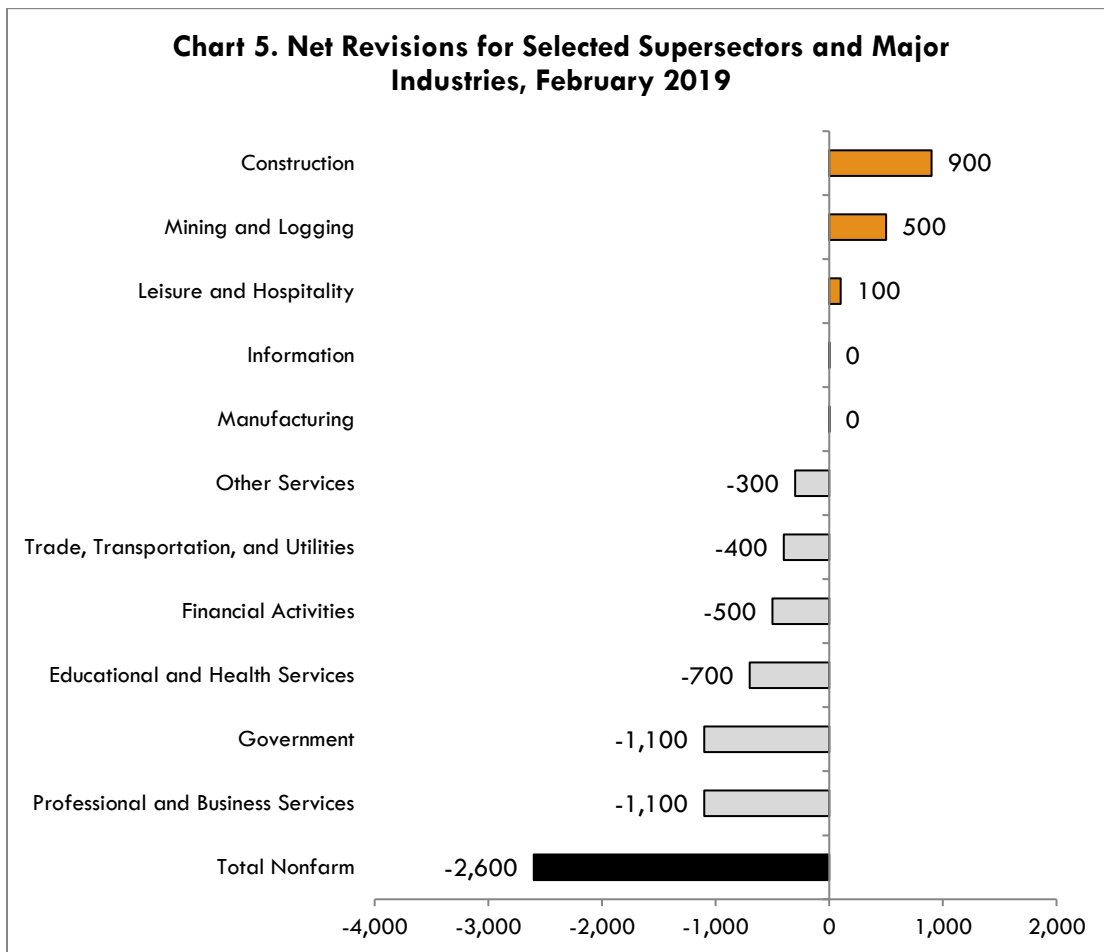
Year over Year Change

Over the year, Total Nonfarm employment was up 67,800, or 2.2 percent. To compare, March 2018 saw a year-over-year gain of 54,400 jobs. The largest over-the-year gain on record for Total Nonfarm Employment occurred in November 2012, up 122,600 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in November 2009, down -114,300 jobs. Currently 10 out of 11 sectors show positive growth year over year led by Manufacturing (16,400), Professional and Business Services (15,500), and Educational and Health Services (10,500).



Previous Month's Revisions

Total Nonfarm employment was revised downward by -2,600 jobs for a January to February smaller net gain of 24,300 compared to an original estimate of 26,900 jobs. A downward revision of -1,100 jobs in Professional and Business Services was the largest contributor followed by Government (-1,100) and Educational and Health Services (-700). Upward revisions in Construction (+900), Mining and Logging (+500), and Leisure and Hospitality (+100) provided a partial offset of the overall downward revision to Total Nonfarm employment.

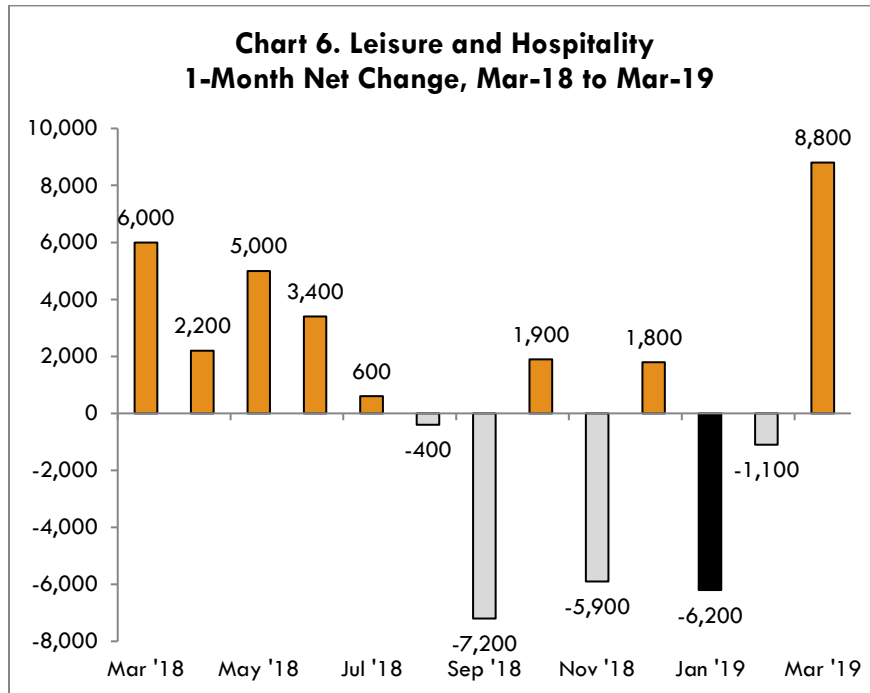


GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Leisure and Hospitality

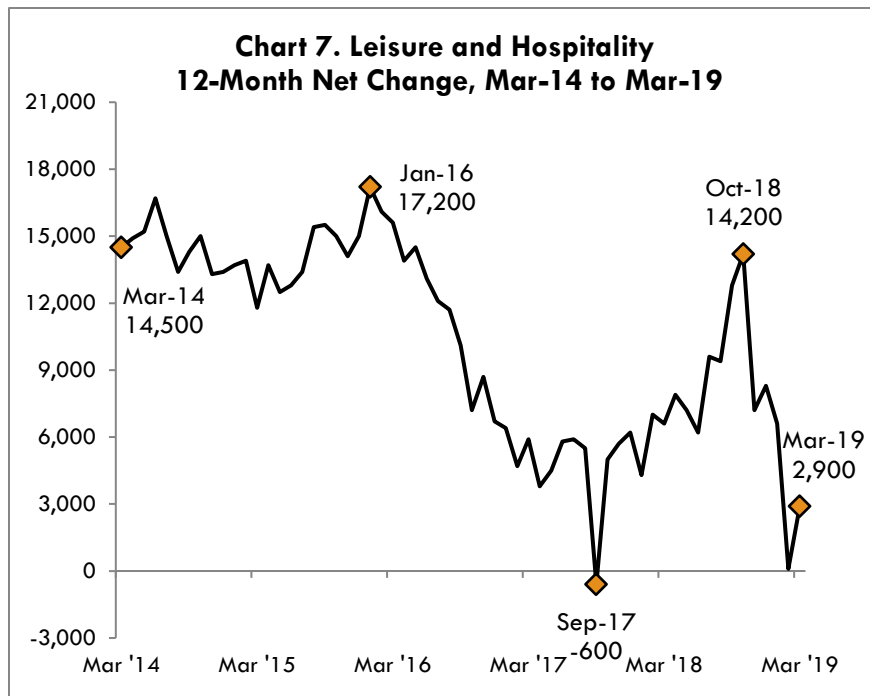
One Month Change

Leisure and Hospitality was the largest gaining sector over the month up 8,800 jobs, or 2.8 percent. This was the largest-ever one-month gain in the month of March or any other month since records began in 1990. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in November 2018, down -5,900 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Leisure and Hospitality has added an average of 4,300 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. Gains are typical in March in Leisure and Hospitality with no instances of jobs losses in this month since records began in 1990. **This marks the second of five consecutive months during which no job losses have ever been recorded until February 2019's loss of -1,100 jobs. This could indicate the end of a long-time pattern however benchmark revisions to be released in March 2020 may restore this trend. However, it appears that job growth that would have taken place in February was delayed until March. The average of the two months stands at 3,900 jobs added, which would put it on par with the long-term average.** Accommodation and Food Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 7,100 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, which added 1,700 jobs from February to March.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Leisure and Hospitality was up 2,900 jobs, or 0.9 percent. Currently, this sector is the second-slowest growing in percentage terms in the Houston area. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in January 2016, up 17,200 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in August 1991, down -4,100 jobs. Accommodation and Food Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 2,400 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, which added 500 jobs from March a year ago. Year to date this sector is up 7,700 jobs compared to the same point in time a year ago when the net change from January to March was an increase of 11,400. Leisure and Hospitality's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 10.5 percent to 10.4 percent over the past year.



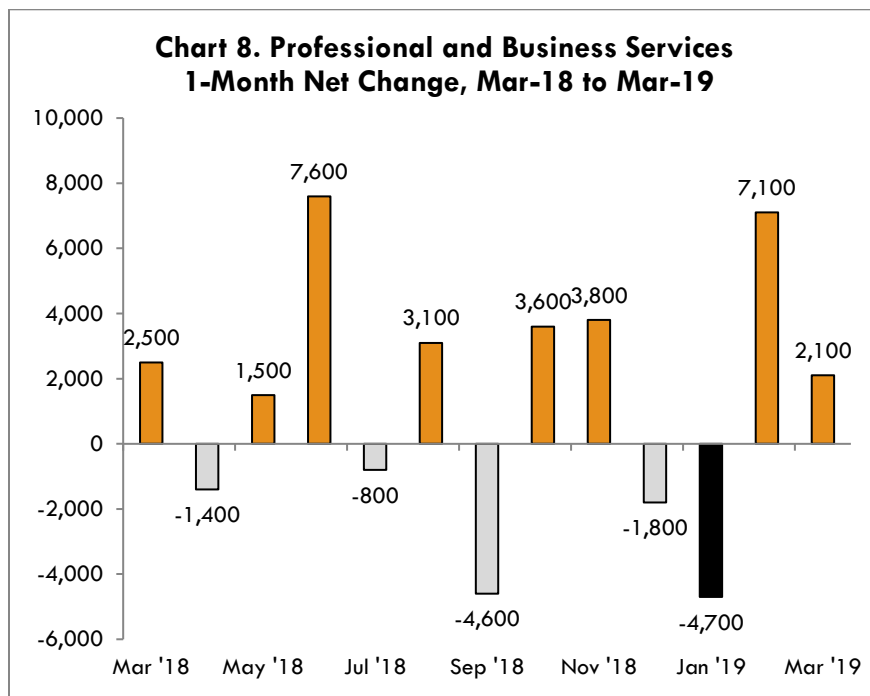
Previous Month's Revisions

Leisure and Hospitality employment was revised upward by 100 jobs for a January to February smaller net loss of -1,100 compared to an original estimate of -1,200 jobs.

Professional and Business Services

One Month Change

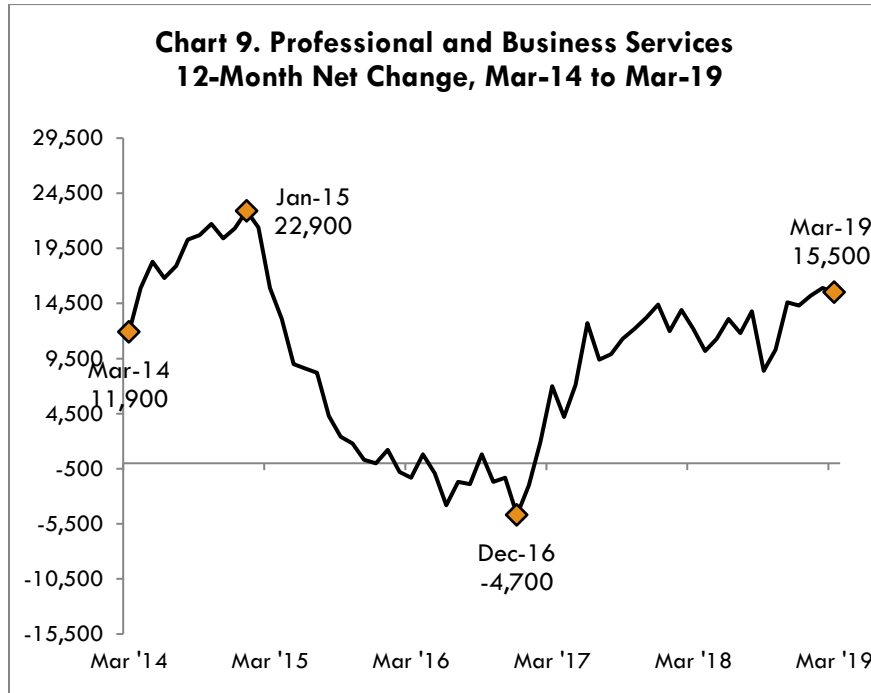
Professional and Business Services was the second-largest gaining sector over the month up 2,100 jobs, or 0.4 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in June 2000, up 7,600 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in September 2008, down -7,000 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Professional and Business Services has on average added 2,800 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are slightly below the long-term average. March is typically a strong month for job growth in this sector. Since records began, there have only been three instances of job losses in Professional and Business Services in the month of March: 2015 and 2016 due to low oil prices and 2009 due to the Great Recession. Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 1,300 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services, which added 900 jobs from February to March. Lastly, Management of Companies and Enterprises offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -100 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Professional and Business Services was up 15,500 jobs, or 3.2 percent. Furthermore, 22.6 percent of total (gross) jobs added across the region over the past year can be attributed to Professional and Business Services. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in November 2012, up 30,800 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in October 2009, down -35,100 jobs. Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 12,300 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services, which added 2,600 jobs from March a year ago. Lastly, Management of Companies and Enterprises

contributed 600 jobs. Year to date this sector is up 9,200 jobs compared to the same point in time a year ago when the net change from January to March was an increase of 8,900. Professional and Business Services' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 16.0 percent to 16.1 percent over the past year.



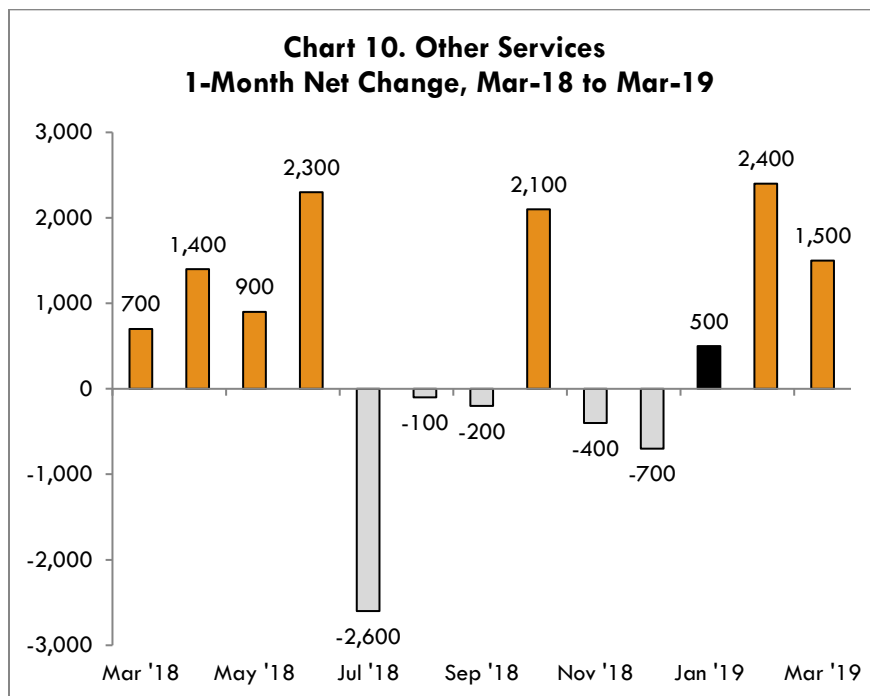
Previous Month's Revisions

Professional and Business Services employment was revised downward by -1,100 jobs for a January to February smaller net gain of 7,100 compared to an original estimate of 8,200 jobs. **As a result, February 2019 no longer stands as the all-time record high for this sector.**

Other Services

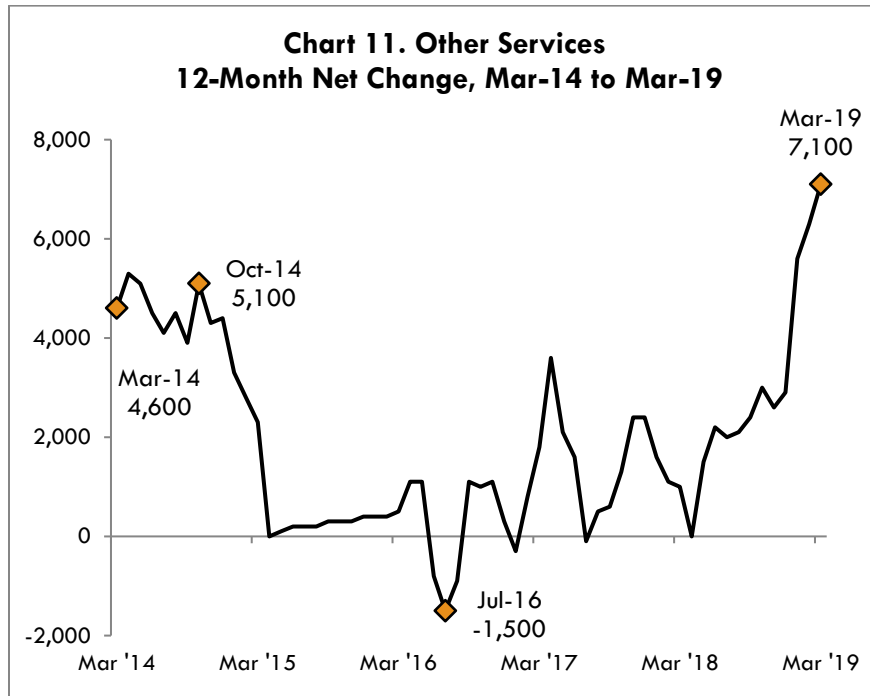
One Month Change

Other Services was the third-largest gaining sector over the month up 1,500 jobs, or 1.3 percent. This was the largest-ever one-month gain in the month of March since records began in 1990. **NOTE: the all-time high for a February occurred the previous month resulting in two consecutive months of all-time highs. While not impossible, figures that are four to five standard deviations above the historical average may suggest over-estimation of job growth in this sector, which in turn may be revised away in March 2020.** The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in June 2006, up 4,900 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in January 2007, down -3,500 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Other Services has on average lost -70 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. **As a catch-all category, job growth or losses in Other Services in March have occurred with roughly equal frequency over the years.**



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Other Services was up 7,100 jobs, or 6.5 percent. This was the largest-ever year-over-year gain in the month of March since records began in 1990. **NOTE: again, the appearance of a new all-time high may be the result of over-estimation as noted above.** Currently, this sector is the second-fastest growing in percentage terms in the Houston area. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in March 2019, up 7,100 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in December 2007, down -3,600 jobs. Year to date this sector is up 3,900 jobs compared to the same point in time a year ago when the net change from January to March was an increase of 2,400. Other Services' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 3.6 percent to 3.8 percent over the past year.



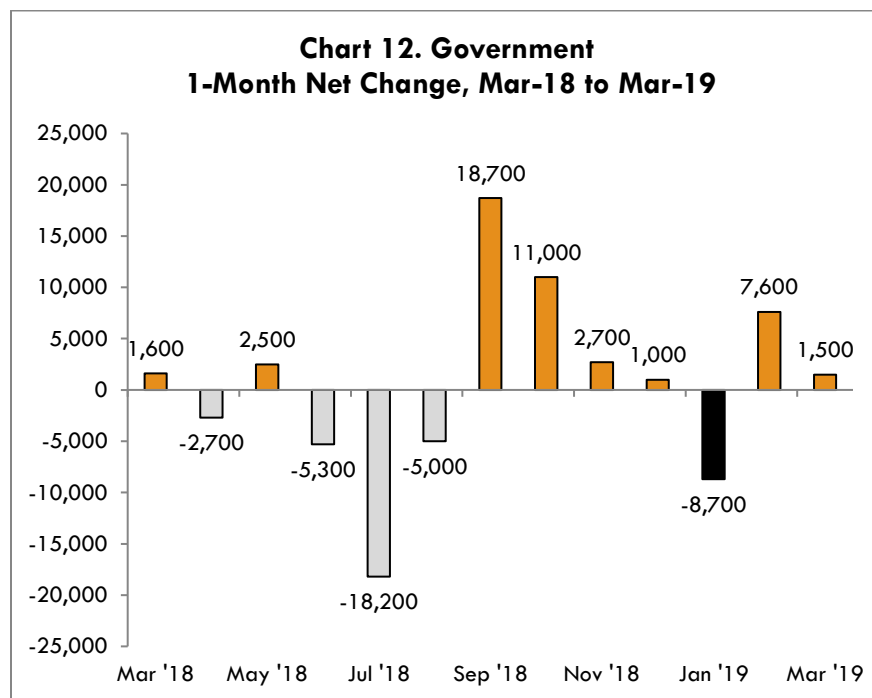
Previous Month's Revisions

Other Services employment was revised downward by -300 jobs for a January to February smaller net gain of 2,400 compared to an original estimate of 2,700 jobs.

Government

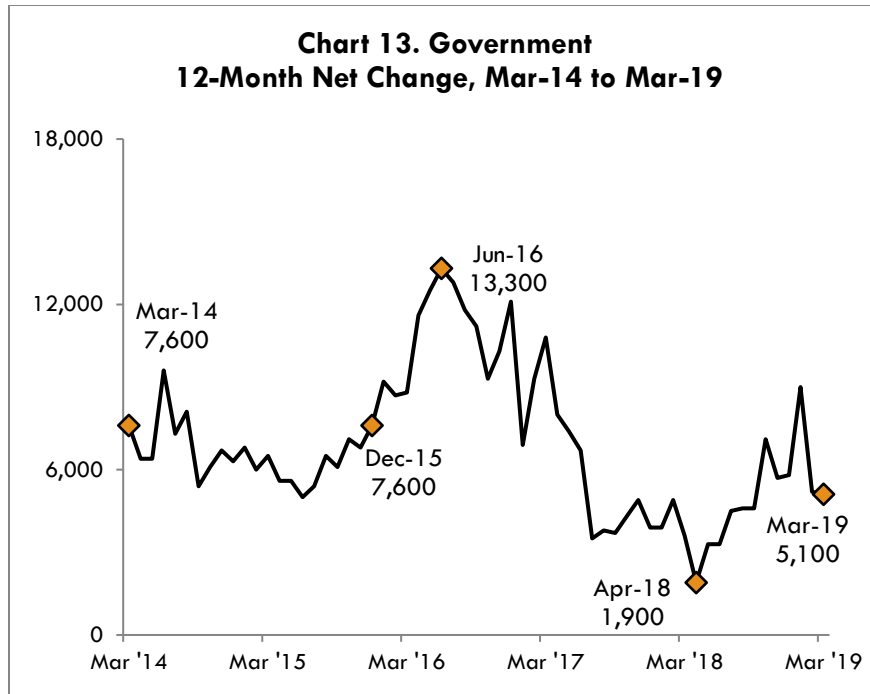
One Month Change

Government also saw an increase over the month up 1,500 jobs, or 0.4 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in September 2013, up 22,500 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2018, down -2,700 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Government has on average added 400 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. Government typically experiences job gains in March with the only examples of losses occurring in the early-to-mid 1990s and briefly in the mid-2000s. Local Government was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 1,400 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was State Government, which added 100 jobs from February to March. Lastly, Federal Government saw no change over the month.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Government was up 5,100 jobs, or 1.2 percent. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in May 2010, up 19,100 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in January 2012, down -17,100 jobs. Local Government was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 4,400 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Federal Government, which added 500 jobs from March a year ago. Lastly, State Government contributed 200 jobs. Year to date this sector is up 9,100 jobs compared to the same point in time a year ago when the net change from January to March was an increase of 13,000. Government's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 13.6 percent to 13.5 percent over the past year.



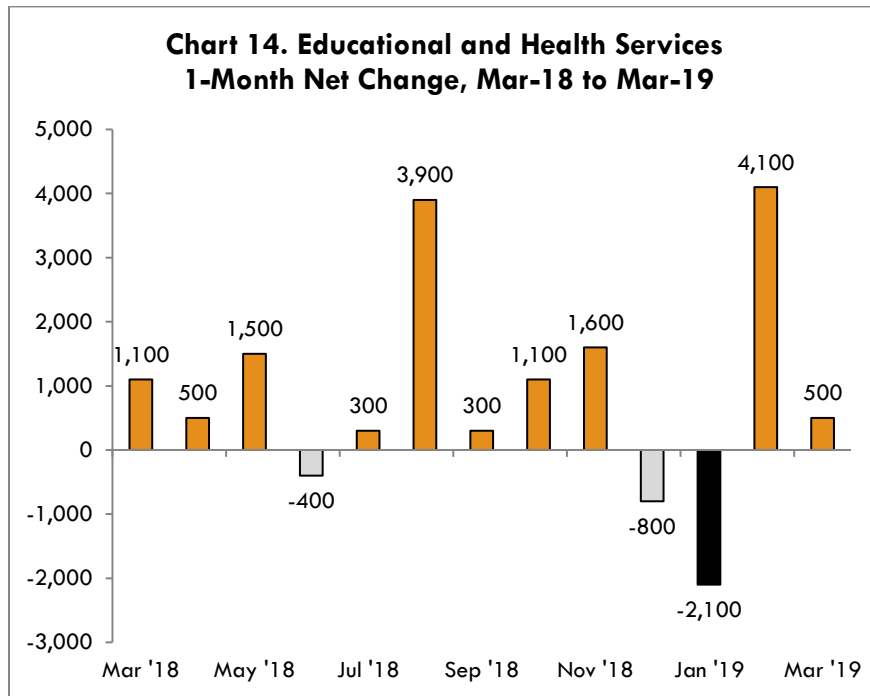
Previous Month's Revisions

Government employment was revised downward by -1,100 jobs for a January to February smaller net gain of 7,600 compared to an original estimate of 8,700 jobs.

Educational and Health Services

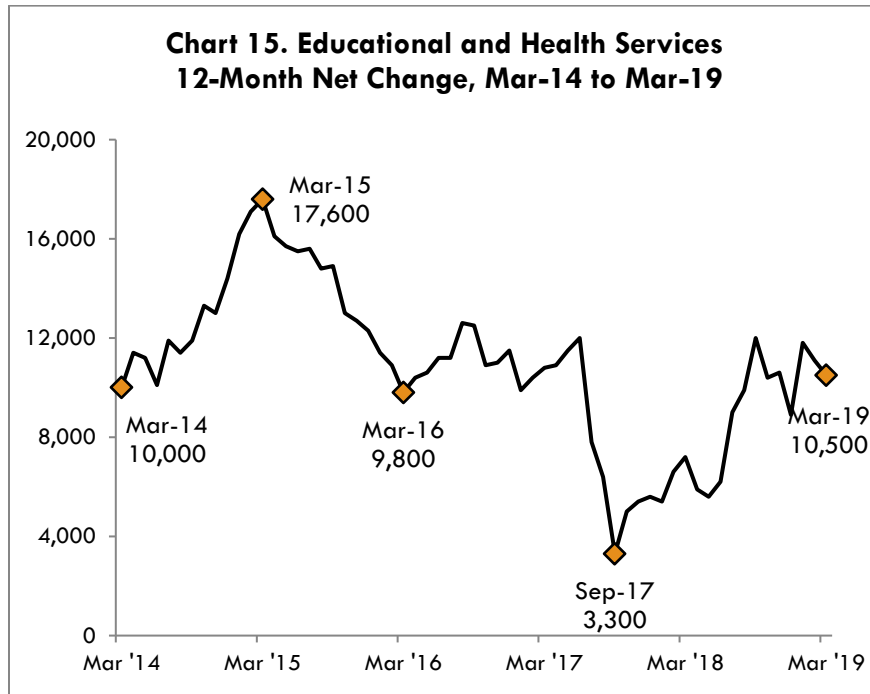
One Month Change

Educational and Health Services also saw an increase over the month up 500 jobs, or 0.1 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in February 2018, up 4,800 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in February 1990, down -7,300 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Educational and Health Services has on average added 1,300 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially below the long-term average. March is typically a strong month for job growth in this sector. Since records began, there have only been one instance of job losses in Educational and Health Services in the month of March, which occurred in 2008 due to the Great Recession. Health Care and Social Assistance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 600 jobs over the month. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Educational Services, which lost -100 jobs from February to March.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Educational and Health Services was up 10,500 jobs, or 2.7 percent. Furthermore, 15.3 percent of total (gross) jobs added across the region over the past year can be attributed to Educational and Health Services. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in March 2015, up 17,600 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in January 1991, down -3,300 jobs. Health Care and Social Assistance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 9,200 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Educational Services, which added 1,300 jobs from March a year ago. Year to date this sector is up 4,600 jobs compared to the same point in time a year ago when the net change from January to March was an increase of 5,900. Educational and Health Services' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 12.8 percent over the past year.



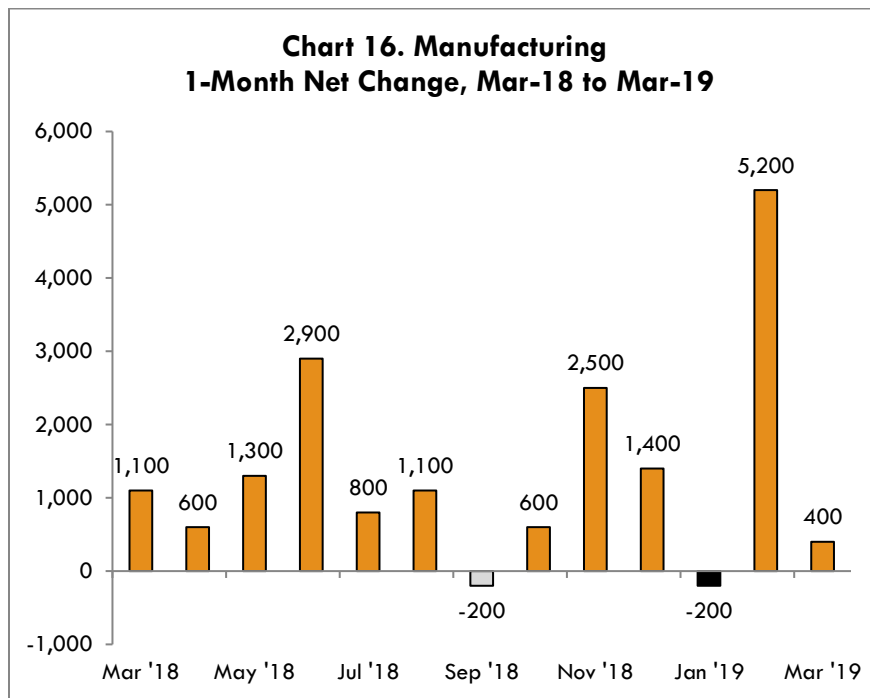
Previous Month's Revisions

Educational and Health Services employment was revised downward by -700 jobs for a January to February smaller net gain of 4,100 compared to an original estimate of 4,800 jobs.

Manufacturing

One Month Change

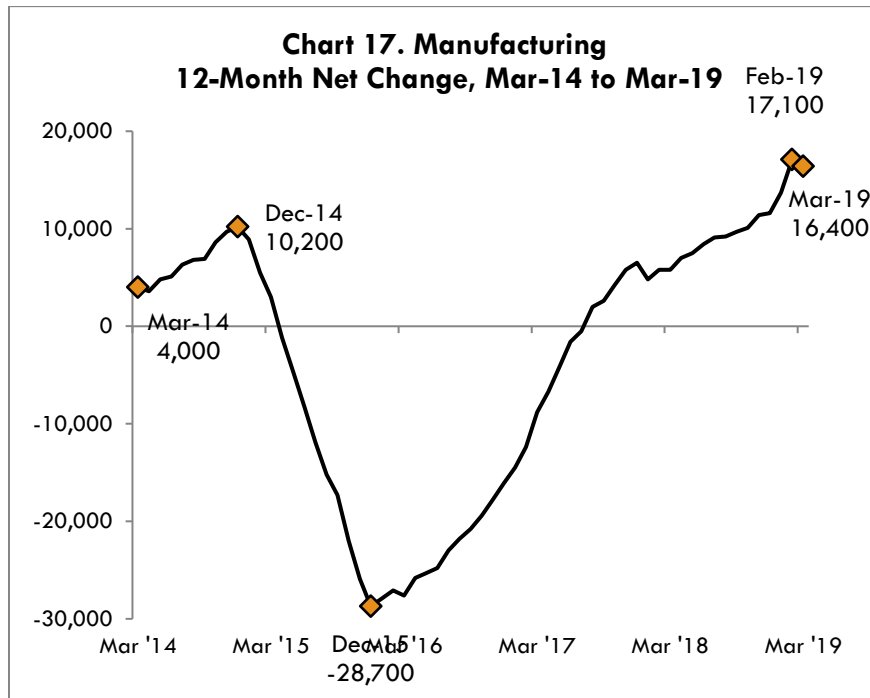
Manufacturing also saw an increase over the month up 400 jobs, or 0.2 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in February 2019, up 5,200 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 1999, down -5,100 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Manufacturing has on average added 400 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are on par with the long-term average. Manufacturing has typically experienced modest gains in March. Exceptions to this trend have understandably coincided with economic downturns over the past two and a half decades. Durable Goods was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 1,300 jobs over the month. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Non-Durable Goods, which lost -900 jobs from February to March.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Manufacturing was up 16,400 jobs, or 7.3 percent. Currently, this sector is the fastest-growing in percentage terms in the Houston. Furthermore, 23.9 percent of total (gross) jobs added across the region over the past year can be attributed to Manufacturing. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in June 2012, up 17,700 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in November 2009, down -28,800 jobs. Durable Goods was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 15,600 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Non-Durable Goods, which added 800 jobs from March a year ago. Year to date this sector is up 5,600 jobs compared to the same point in time a year ago when the net change from January to March was an increase of 2,900. **The absolute number of jobs in this sector most recently peaked in December 2014 at 262,500 before reaching a low of 217,100 in January 2017. Since that time, employment levels have risen by 24,100, which implies that 53.1 percent of the -45,400 jobs lost in this sector have been**

recovered to date. Manufacturing's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 7.4 percent to 7.7 percent over the past year.



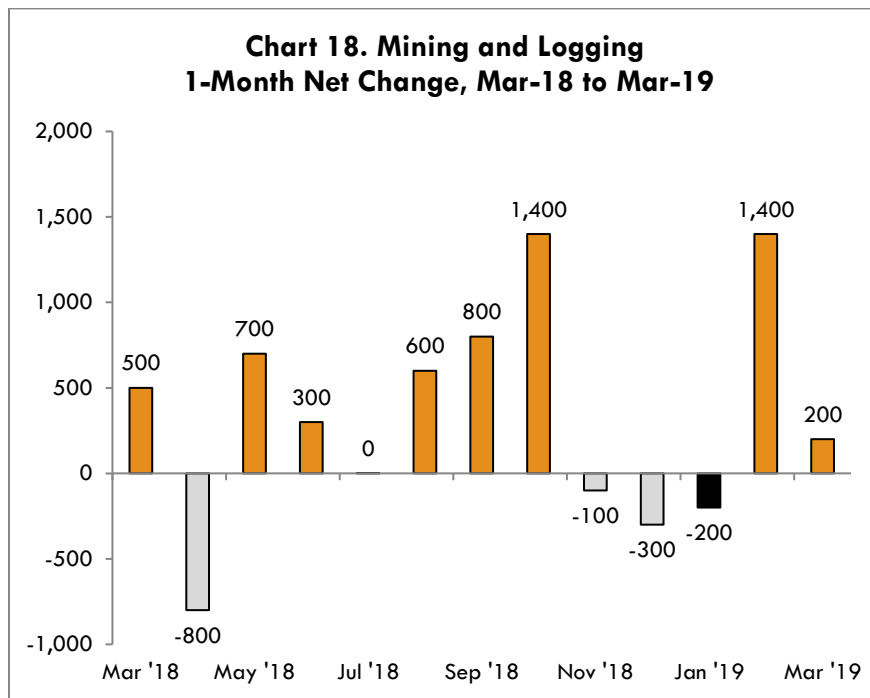
Previous Month's Revisions

Manufacturing employment saw no revision from January to February leaving the previous month's original increase of 5,200 intact.

Mining and Logging

One Month Change

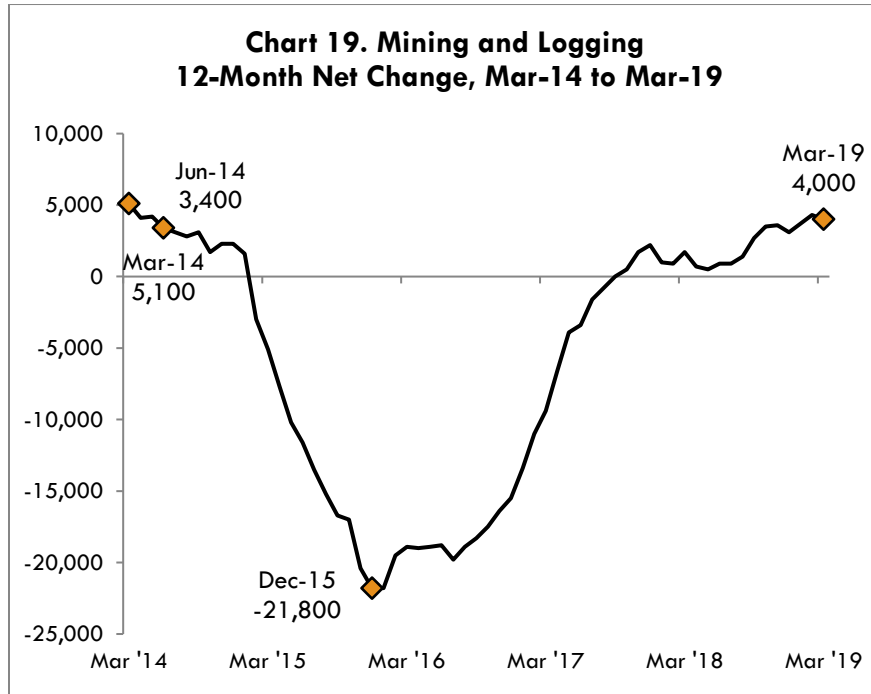
Mining and Logging also saw an increase over the month up 200 jobs, or 0.2 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in June 2011, up 2,800 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in February 2015, down -3,800 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Mining and Logging has on average lost -90 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are somewhat above the long-term average. Mining and Logging has posted gains in the Month of March roughly two-thirds of the time over the past two and a half decades. Support Activities for Mining was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 800 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Oil and Gas Extraction, which added 100 jobs from February to March. Lastly, Other Mining and Logging Undefined* offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -700 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Mining and Logging was up 4,000 jobs, or 5.1 percent. Currently, this sector is the third-fastest growing in percentage terms in the Houston area. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in December 2011, up 11,900 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in December 2015, down -21,800 jobs. Support Activities for Mining was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 3,800 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Oil and Gas Extraction, which added 200 jobs from March a year ago. **NOTE: February 2019 was the first time Oil and Gas Extraction has seen year-over-year job growth since March 2014, end a period of 57 consecutive months of job losses.** Lastly, Other Mining and Logging Undefined* saw no change over the month. Year to date this sector is up 1,600 jobs compared to the same point in time a year ago when the net change from January to March was an increase of 1,300. The absolute

number of jobs in this sector most recently peaked in December 2014 at 113,000 before reaching a low of 75,700 in December 2016. Since that time, employment levels have risen by 6,700, which implies that 18.0 percent of the -37,300 jobs lost in this sector have been recovered to date. Mining and Logging's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 2.6 percent over the past year.



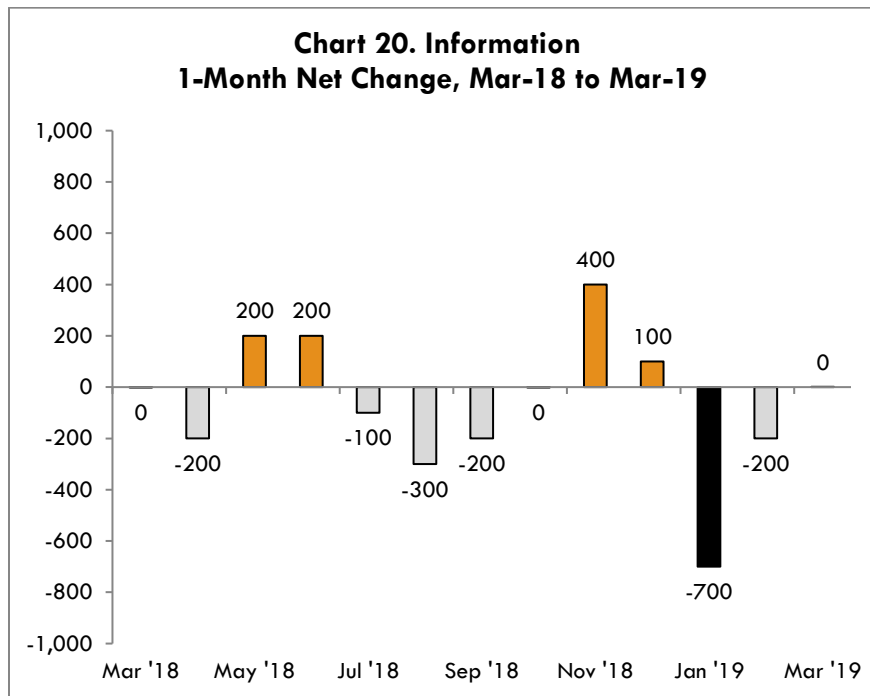
Previous Month's Revisions

Mining and Logging employment was revised upward by 500 jobs for a January to February larger net gain of 1,400 compared to an original estimate of 900 jobs.

Information

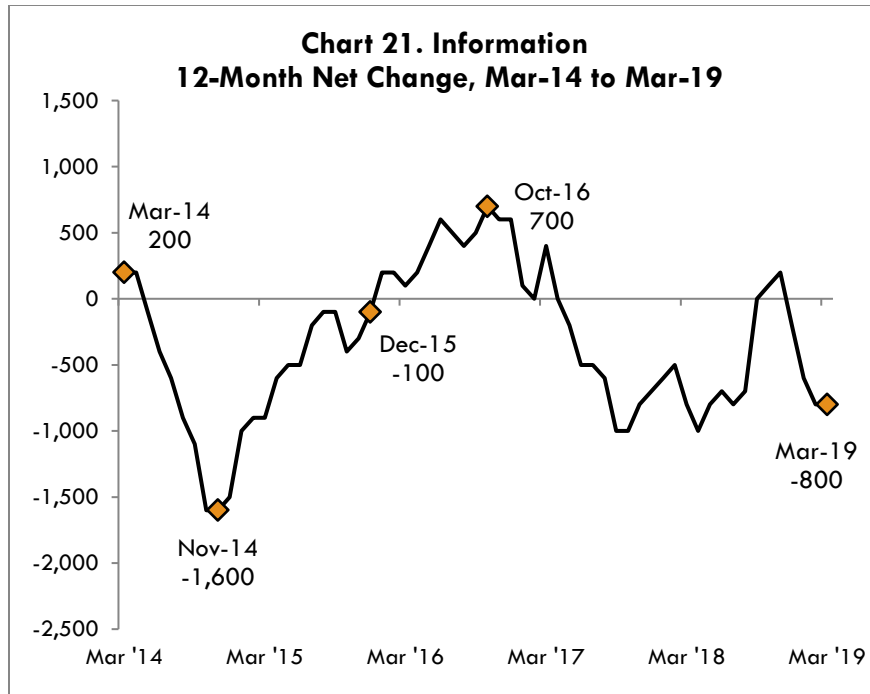
One Month Change

Information was unchanged over the month. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in July 1994, up 1,500 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in July 2001, down -1,700 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Information has on average added 30 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's net zero change on par with the long-term average. The two components that comprise this sector, Other Information Undefined and Telecommunications, saw no change from February to March.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Information was down -800 jobs, or -2.5 percent. Currently, this is the only declining sector in the Houston area. As a result, all (gross) jobs lost across the region over the past year can be attributed to Information. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in September 1997, up 4,600 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in April 2002, down -7,000 jobs. Telecommunications was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -400 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Other Information Undefined*, which lost -400 jobs from March a year ago. Information's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 1.0 percent over the past year.



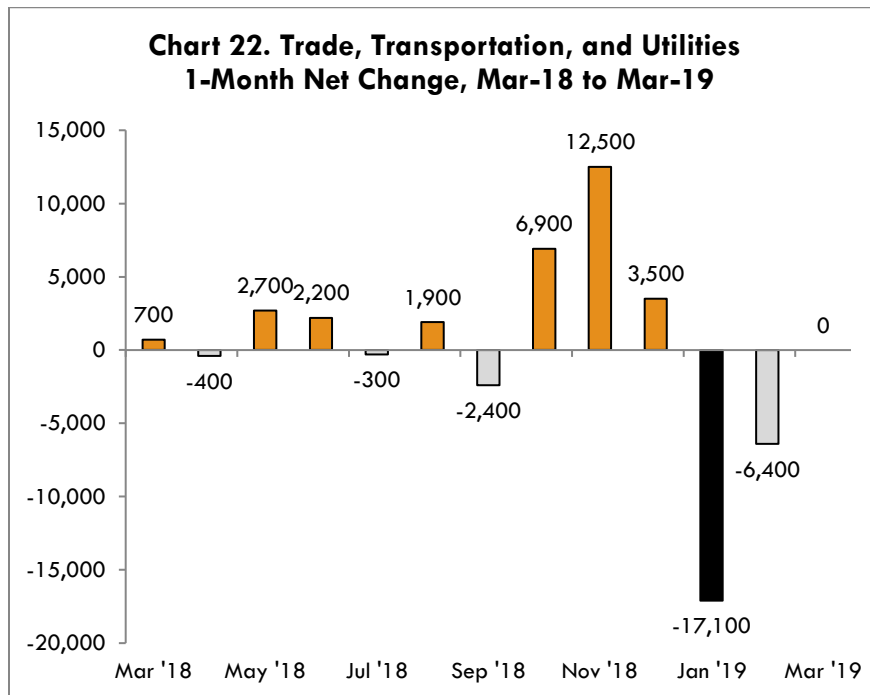
Previous Month's Revisions

Information employment saw no revision from January to February leaving the previous month's original decrease of -200 intact.

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

One Month Change

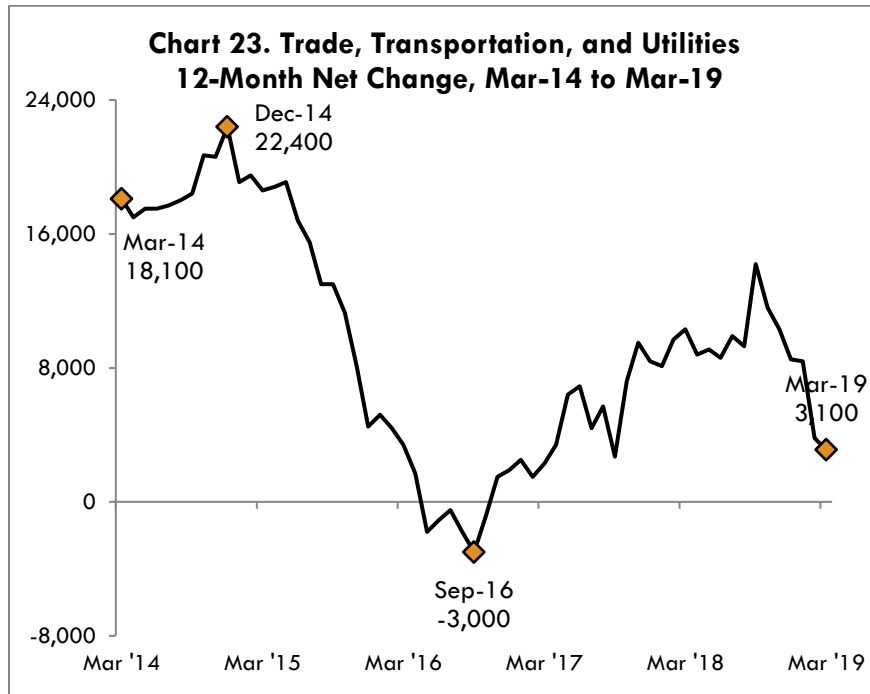
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was unchanged over the month. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in November 2012, up 13,900 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2009, down -3,500 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities has on average added 1,700 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's net zero change is substantially below the long-term average. **NOTE: March's zero growth follows February's loss of -6,400 jobs, which remains the largest February decline on record. This could indicate a fundamental weakening of this sector however extreme changes, either positive or negative, are more likely to be revised to more typical results in March 2020.** March is typically a month of gains for Trade, Transportation, and Utilities with the only notable exceptions occurring during economic downturns. Wholesale Trade was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 1,000 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities, which added 100 jobs from February to March. Lastly, Retail Trade offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -1,100 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was up 3,100 jobs, or 0.5 percent. Currently, this sector is the second-slowest growing in percentage terms in the Houston area. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in November 2007, up 23,300 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in November 2009, down -23,200 jobs. Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 4,500 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Wholesale Trade, which added 4,500 jobs from March a year ago. Lastly, Retail Trade offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of

-5,900 jobs. **NOTE: March marks five consecutive months of Retail job losses in excess of -5,400. Throughout 2018, the largest driver of these losses occurred within Food and Beverage Stores, i.e. grocery stores, however in recent months the largest contributor was Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers, which is currently down -2,600 jobs. This appears to be a shift in the source of Retail job losses that has not been observed since mid-2017.** Year to date the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities sector is down -6,400 jobs compared to the same point in time a year ago when the net change from January to March was a decrease of -1,100. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 20.2 percent to 19.8 percent over the past year.



Previous Month's Revisions

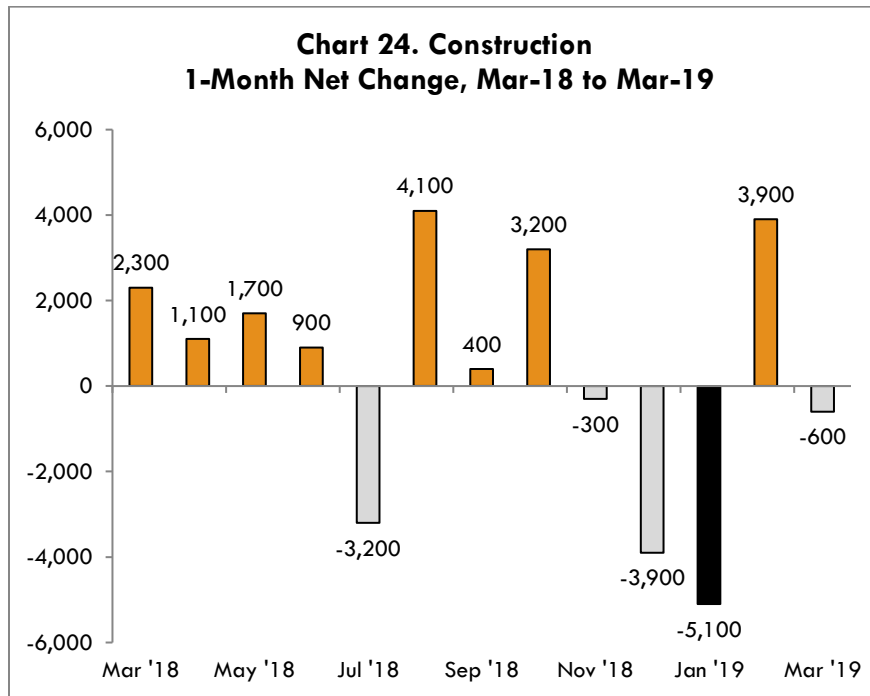
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employment was revised downward by -400 jobs for a January to February larger net loss of -6,400 compared to an original estimate of -6,000 jobs.

DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Construction

One Month Change

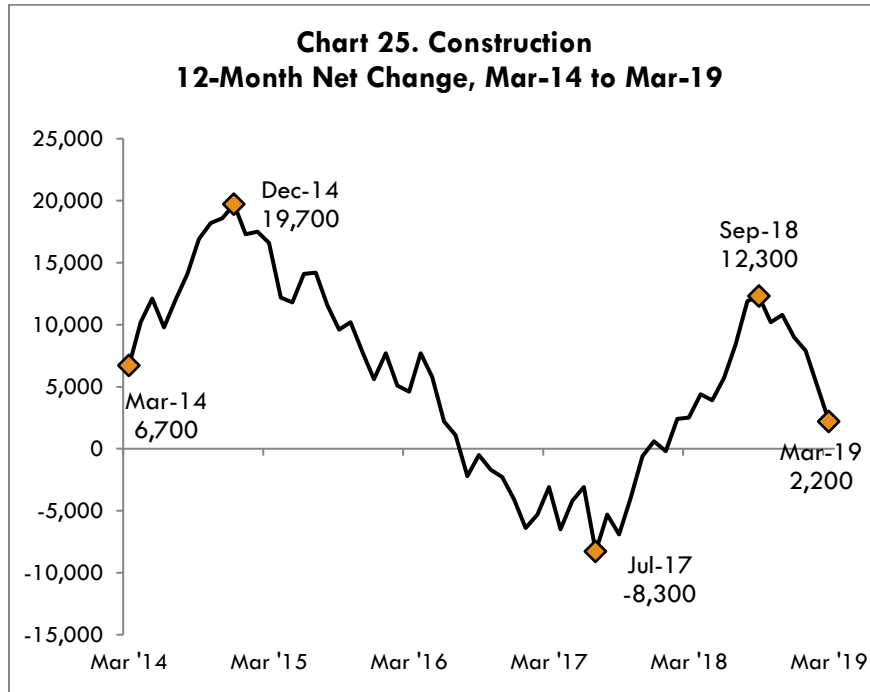
Construction was the largest declining sector over the month down -600 jobs, or -0.3 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in February 2013, up 7,200 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in July 2017, down -5,900 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Construction has on average added 1,700 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially below the long-term average. Construction has typically experienced gains in March with three exceptions occurring in 2016, 2009, and 2003. **NOTE: With the release of March 2019 data, this marks only the fourth instance of either zero growth or losses in Construction in the month March since 1990.** Construction of Buildings was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -1,000 jobs over the month. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, which gained 100 jobs from February to March. Lastly, Specialty Trade Contractors offset a portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 300 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Construction was up 2,200 jobs, or 1.0 percent. **NOTE: year-over-year growth in Construction has slowed considerably since September 2018, which registered an increase of 12,300 jobs, and indicates that this sector has peaked within the context of the overall expansion beginning in October 2016.** The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in December 2014, up 19,700 jobs. The largest over-the-

year decline on record occurred in November 2009, down -33,700 jobs. **Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 2,700 jobs over the year and is likely a reflection of continued job growth within Oil and Gas Pipeline Construction based on lagged but more accurate data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.** The second-largest contributor was Construction of Buildings, which added 700 jobs from March a year ago. Lastly, Specialty Trade Contractors offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -1,200 jobs. Year to date this sector is up 3,300 jobs compared to the same point in time a year ago when the net change from January to March was an increase of 9,000. Construction's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 7.2 percent over the past year.



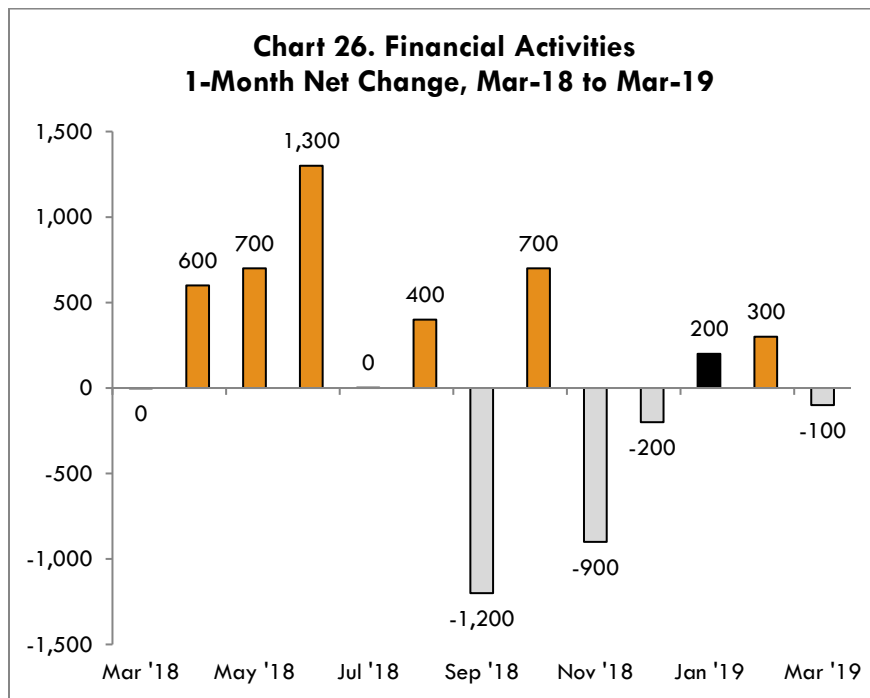
Previous Month's Revisions

Construction employment was revised upward by 900 jobs for a January to February larger net gain of 3,900 compared to an original estimate of 3,000 jobs.

Financial Activities

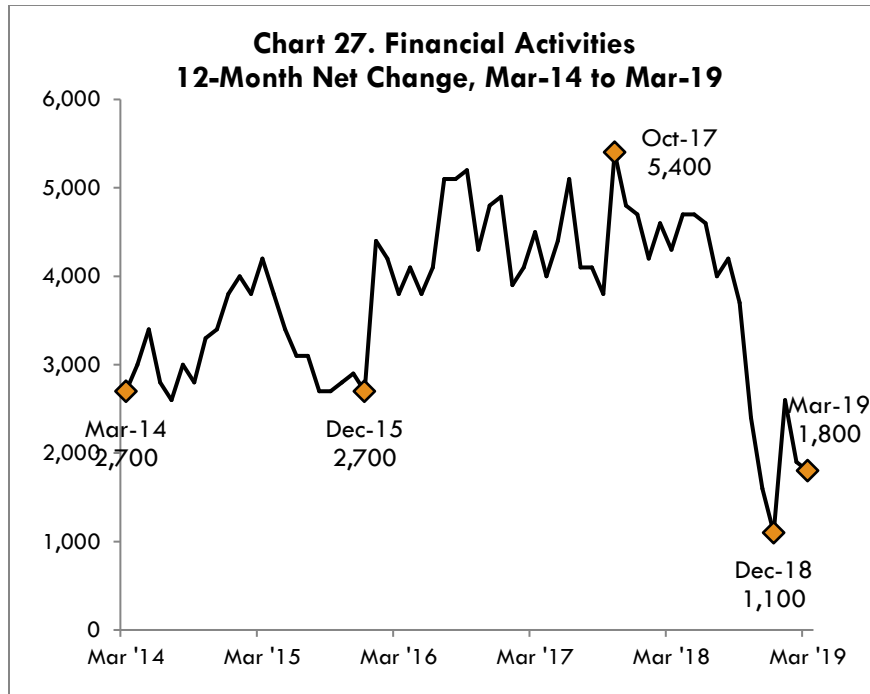
One Month Change

Financial Activities was the second-largest declining sector over the month down -100 jobs, or -0.1 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in October 1997, up 2,000 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in July 1990, down -1,500 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Financial Activities has on average added 300 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are moderately below the long-term average. Real Estate and Rental and Leasing was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -400 jobs over the month. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Finance and Insurance, which gained 300 jobs from February to March.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Financial Activities was up 1,800 jobs, or 1.1 percent. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in September 1998, up 9,000 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in August 2009, down -6,300 jobs. Finance and Insurance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 1,700 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, which added 100 jobs from March a year ago. Year to date this sector is up 200 jobs compared to the same point in time a year ago when the net change from January to March was an increase of 1,000. Financial Activities' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 5.3 percent over the past year.



Previous Month's Revisions

Financial Activities employment was revised downward by -500 jobs for a January to February smaller net gain of 300 compared to an original estimate of 800 jobs.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Not-Seasonally Adjusted

The Houston MSA (not-seasonally-adjusted) unemployment rate stood at 3.7 percent in March, down from February's 4.2 percent and down from 4.5 percent a year ago. **NOTE: The current not-seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate is the lowest since December 2000, which registered 3.3 percent. Despite this near record-low within the context of the past two decades, March's rate was above the statewide rate of 3.5 percent but below the national rate of 3.9 percent.** 128,713 individuals were unemployed in Houston in March, down from February's 144,470 and down from 152,217 in March 2018.

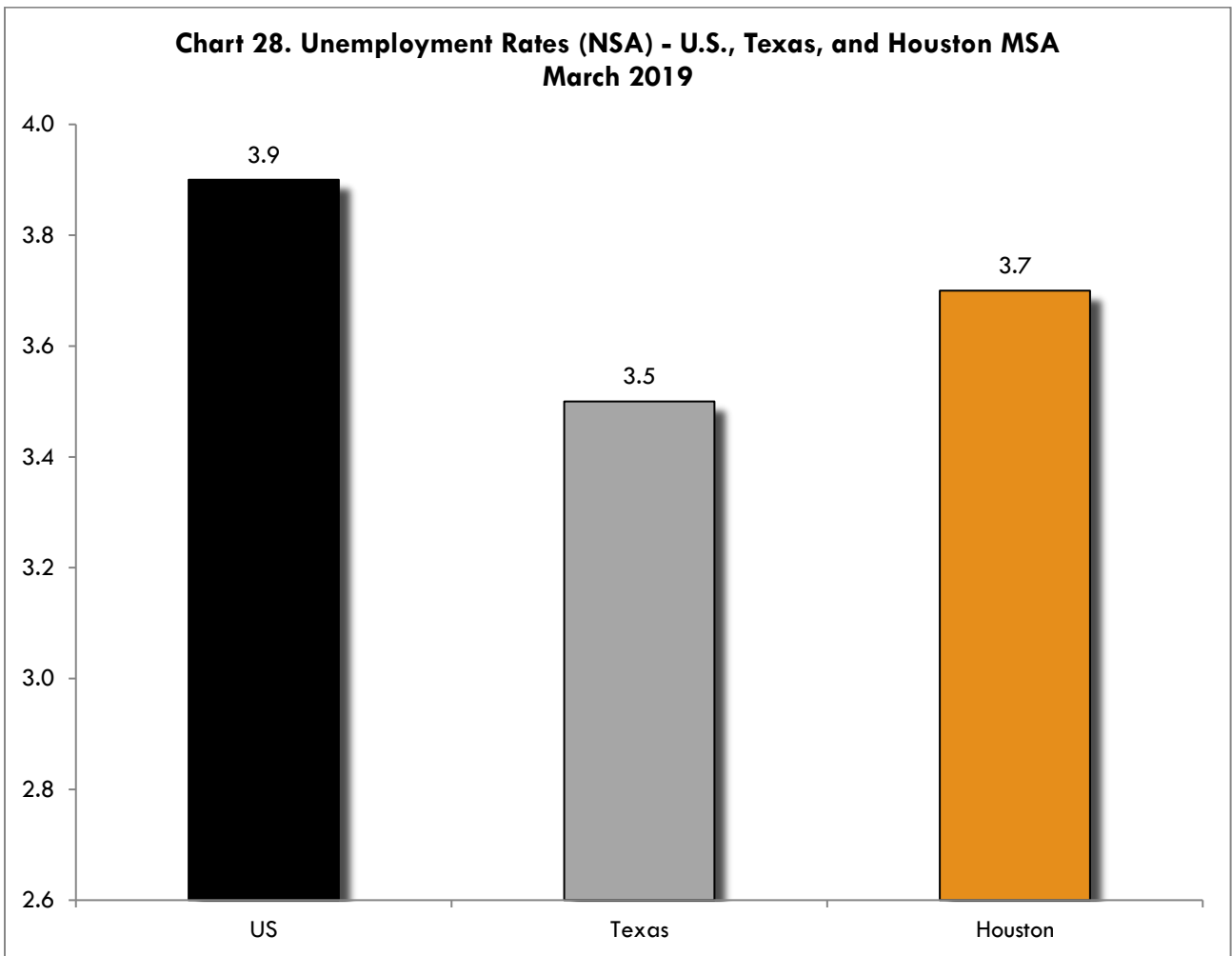
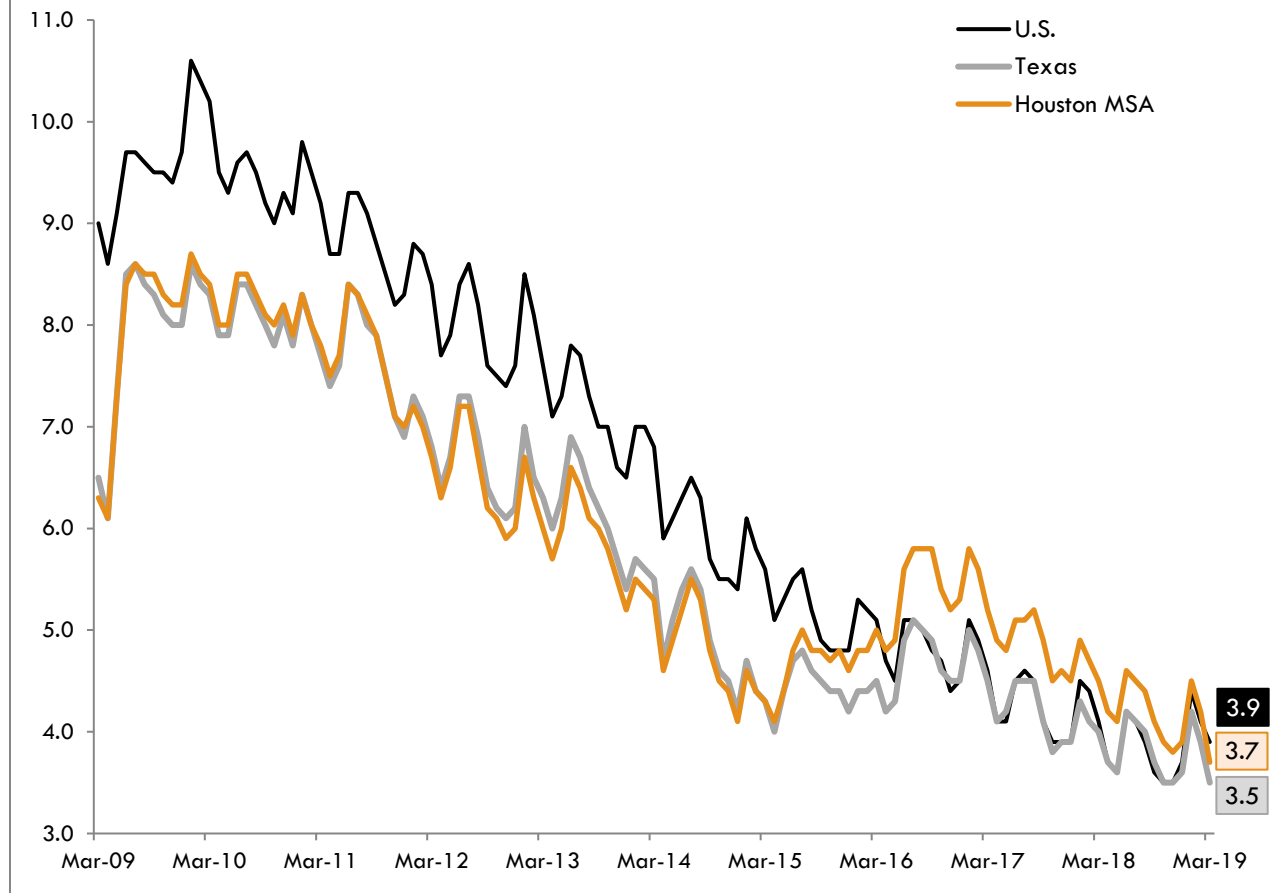
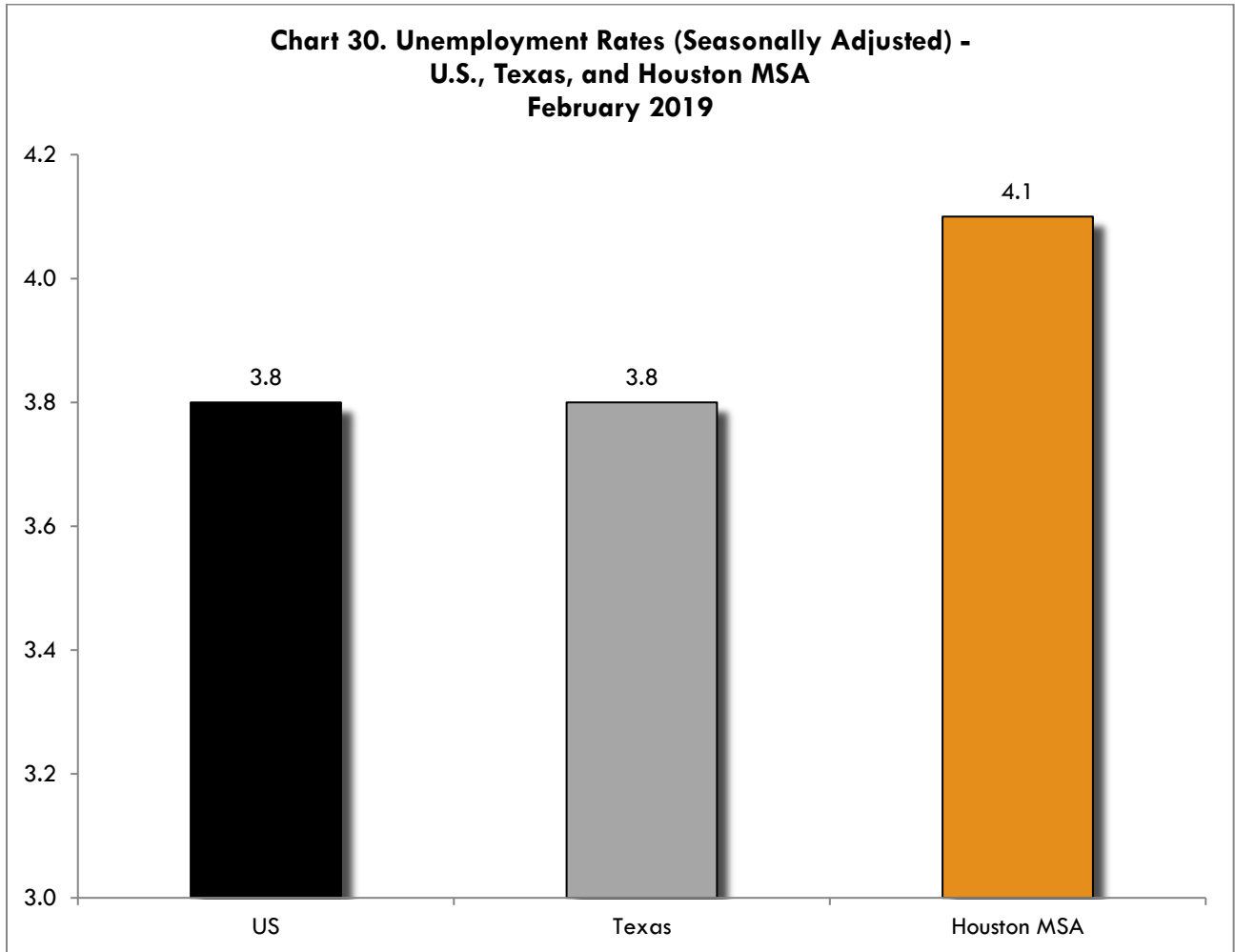


Chart 29. Unemployment Rates (NSA) - U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA, March 2009 to March 2019

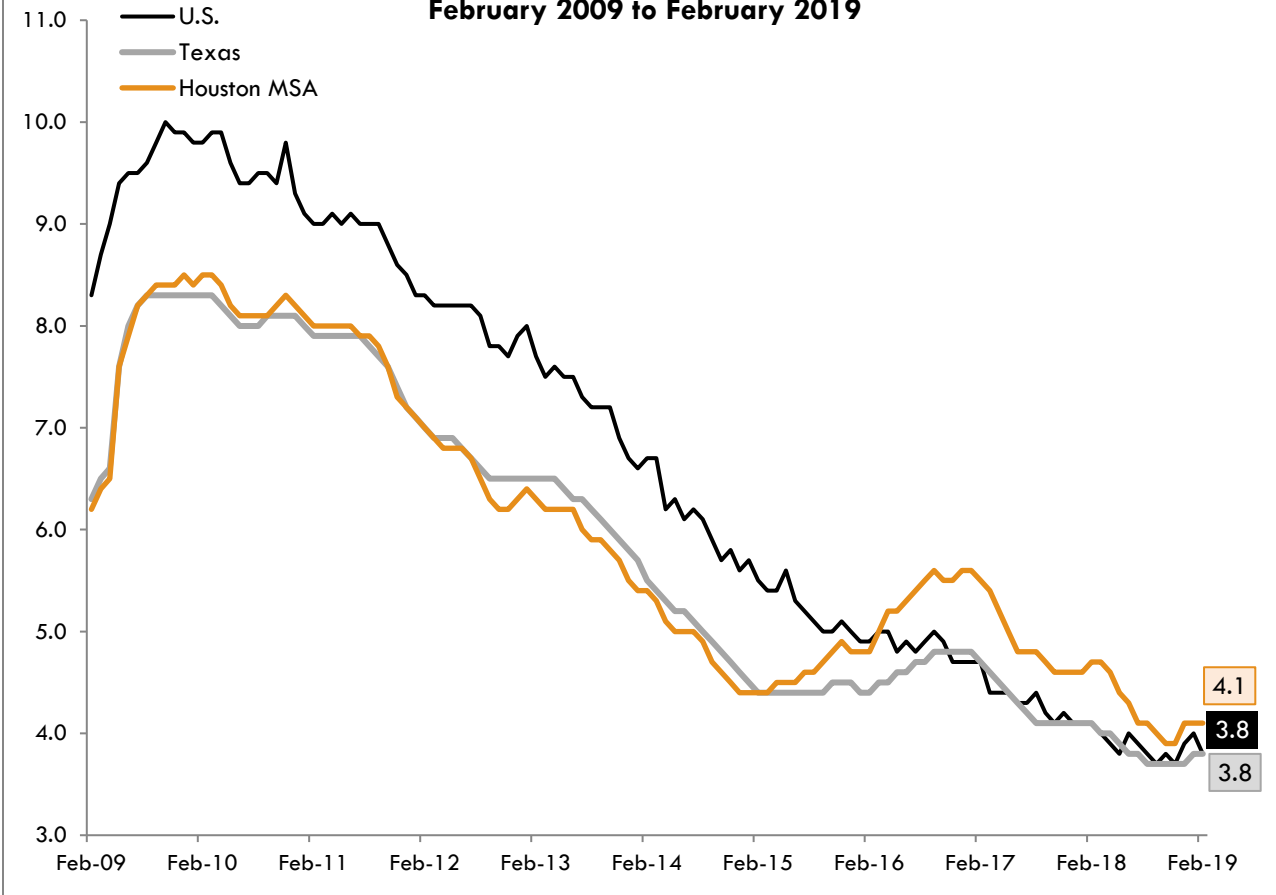


Seasonally Adjusted

The Houston MSA (seasonally-adjusted) unemployment rate stood at 4.1 percent in February, unchanged from January and down from 4.7 percent a year ago. The Houston are seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate has remained at or below 4.1 percent since July 2018. March 2019's rate was above the statewide and national rates, both of which stood at 3.8 percent. 141,612 individuals were unemployed in Houston in February, virtually unchanged from January's 140,922 and down from 157,926 in February 2018.



**Chart 31. Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted) -
U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA,
February 2009 to February 2019**



NAICS Industry	Mar-19	Feb-19	Mar-18	Monthly	Monthly %	Yearly	Yearly %
Total Nonfarm	3,132,000	3,117,700	3,064,200	14,300	0.5%	67,800	2.2%
Total Private	2,709,500	2,696,700	2,646,800	12,800	0.5%	62,700	2.4%
Goods Producing	544,700	544,700	522,100	0	0.0%	22,600	4.3%
.Mining and Logging	82,400	82,200	78,400	200	0.2%	4,000	5.1%
...Oil and Gas Extraction	36,900	36,800	36,700	100	0.3%	200	0.5%
...Support Activities for Mining	44,300	43,500	40,500	800	1.8%	3,800	9.4%
.Construction	221,100	221,700	218,900	-600	-0.3%	2,200	1.0%
..Construction of Buildings	53,700	54,700	53,000	-1,000	-1.8%	700	1.3%
..Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	56,100	56,000	53,400	100	0.2%	2,700	5.1%
..Specialty Trade Contractors	111,300	111,000	112,500	300	0.3%	-1,200	-1.1%
.Manufacturing	241,200	240,800	224,800	400	0.2%	16,400	7.3%
..Durable Goods	157,000	155,700	141,400	1,300	0.8%	15,600	11.0%
...Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	57,700	57,000	51,100	700	1.2%	6,600	12.9%
...Machinery Manufacturing	48,100	47,900	43,600	200	0.4%	4,500	10.3%
....Agriculture, Construction, and Mining Machinery Mfg.	31,500	31,400	28,900	100	0.3%	2,600	9.0%
...Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	13,200	13,300	13,000	-100	-0.8%	200	1.5%
..Non-Durable Goods	84,200	85,100	83,400	-900	-1.1%	800	1.0%
...Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	10,400	10,400	10,000	0	0.0%	400	4.0%
...Chemical Manufacturing	40,200	40,200	39,100	0	0.0%	1,100	2.8%
Service Providing	2,587,300	2,573,000	2,542,100	14,300	0.6%	45,200	1.8%
.Private Service Providing	2,164,800	2,152,000	2,124,700	12,800	0.6%	40,100	1.9%
..Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	621,200	621,200	618,100	0	0.0%	3,100	0.5%
...Wholesale Trade	171,300	170,300	166,800	1,000	0.6%	4,500	2.7%
....Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	106,900	106,300	104,000	600	0.6%	2,900	2.8%
.....Prof. and Commercial Equip. Supplies Wholesalers	18,100	18,100	17,700	0	0.0%	400	2.3%
....Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	52,500	53,000	51,400	-500	-0.9%	1,100	2.1%
...Retail Trade	300,000	301,100	305,900	-1,100	-0.4%	-5,900	-1.9%
....Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	42,000	41,800	41,800	200	0.5%	200	0.5%
....Bldg. Material and Garden Equip. and Supplies Dealers	22,000	21,400	24,600	600	2.8%	-2,600	-10.6%
....Food and Beverage Stores	65,600	66,000	65,900	-400	-0.6%	-300	-0.5%
....Health and Personal Care Stores	19,300	19,200	19,200	100	0.5%	100	0.5%
....Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	28,700	28,900	29,300	-200	-0.7%	-600	-2.0%
....General Merchandise Stores	58,800	59,500	58,600	-700	-1.2%	200	0.3%
.....Department Stores	20,000	20,300	19,700	-300	-1.5%	300	1.5%
.....Other General Merchandise Stores	38,800	39,200	38,900	-400	-1.0%	-100	-0.3%
...Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	149,900	149,800	145,400	100	0.1%	4,500	3.1%
....Utilities	16,900	17,000	16,800	-100	-0.6%	100	0.6%
.....Air Transportation	19,700	19,700	19,800	0	0.0%	-100	-0.5%
.....Truck Transportation	28,400	28,300	26,900	100	0.4%	1,500	5.6%
.....Pipeline Transportation	11,000	11,100	11,500	-100	-0.9%	-500	-4.3%
..Information	30,900	30,900	31,700	0	0.0%	-800	-2.5%
...Telecommunications	13,300	13,300	13,700	0	0.0%	-400	-2.9%
..Financial Activities	164,500	164,600	162,700	-100	-0.1%	1,800	1.1%
...Finance and Insurance	104,100	103,800	102,400	300	0.3%	1,700	1.7%
....Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	45,100	45,000	44,800	100	0.2%	300	0.7%
.....Depository Credit Intermediation	29,300	29,500	29,100	-200	-0.7%	200	0.7%
....Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Fin. Investments	21,500	21,500	20,800	0	0.0%	700	3.4%
....Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	37,500	37,300	36,800	200	0.5%	700	1.9%
...Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	60,400	60,800	60,300	-400	-0.7%	100	0.2%
..Professional and Business Services	505,000	502,900	489,500	2,100	0.4%	15,500	3.2%
...Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	239,600	238,300	227,300	1,300	0.5%	12,300	5.4%
....Legal Services	26,000	26,000	25,300	0	0.0%	700	2.8%

....Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll	28,900	28,800	28,500	100	0.3%	400	1.4%
....Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	73,000	72,300	67,500	700	1.0%	5,500	8.1%
....Computer Systems Design and Related Services	33,800	34,000	31,800	-200	-0.6%	2,000	6.3%
...Management of Companies and Enterprises	46,900	47,000	46,300	-100	-0.2%	600	1.3%
...Admin. and Support and Waste Mgmt. and Remediation	218,500	217,600	215,900	900	0.4%	2,600	1.2%
....Administrative and Support Services	206,300	205,600	204,800	700	0.3%	1,500	0.7%
.....Employment Services	77,100	77,800	80,900	-700	-0.9%	-3,800	-4.7%
.....Services to Buildings and Dwellings	49,600	48,700	48,200	900	1.8%	1,400	2.9%
..Educational and Health Services	401,100	400,600	390,600	500	0.1%	10,500	2.7%
...Educational Services	62,200	62,300	60,900	-100	-0.2%	1,300	2.1%
...Health Care and Social Assistance	338,900	338,300	329,700	600	0.2%	9,200	2.8%
....Ambulatory Health Care Services	162,600	162,700	158,900	-100	-0.1%	3,700	2.3%
....Hospitals	86,700	86,400	85,300	300	0.3%	1,400	1.6%
..Leisure and Hospitality	325,000	316,200	322,100	8,800	2.8%	2,900	0.9%
...Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	34,500	32,800	34,000	1,700	5.2%	500	1.5%
...Accommodation and Food Services	290,500	283,400	288,100	7,100	2.5%	2,400	0.8%
....Accommodation	28,600	28,300	27,800	300	1.1%	800	2.9%
....Food Services and Drinking Places	261,900	255,100	260,300	6,800	2.7%	1,600	0.6%
..Other Services	117,100	115,600	110,000	1,500	1.3%	7,100	6.5%
Government	422,500	421,000	417,400	1,500	0.4%	5,100	1.2%
.Federal Government	29,400	29,400	28,900	0	0.0%	500	1.7%
.State Government	87,600	87,500	87,400	100	0.1%	200	0.2%
..State Government Educational Services	51,400	51,300	52,400	100	0.2%	-1,000	-1.9%
.Local Government	305,500	304,100	301,100	1,400	0.5%	4,400	1.5%
..Local Government Educational Services	215,100	214,000	211,300	1,100	0.5%	3,800	1.8%