

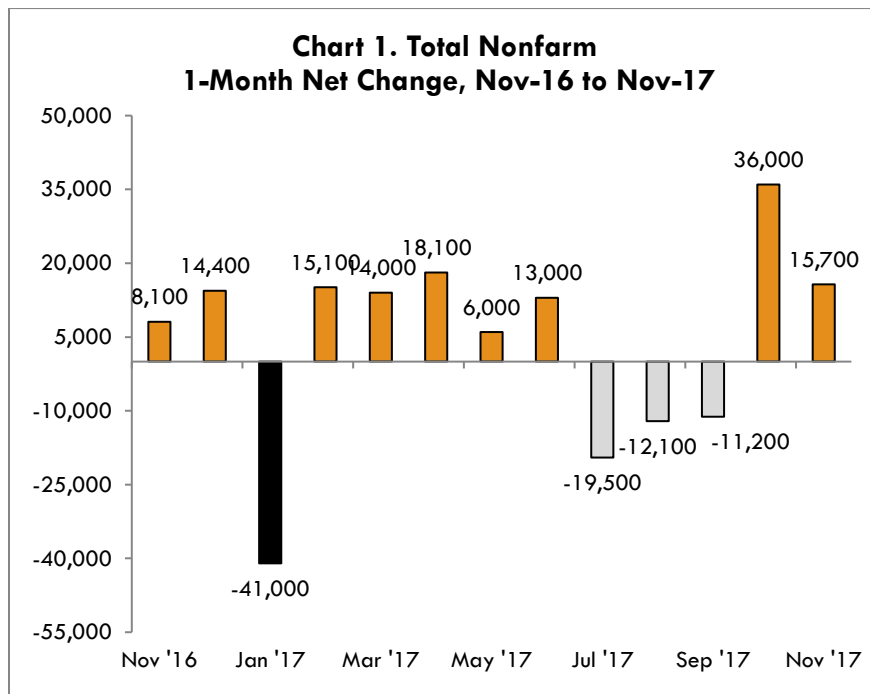


Current Employment and Local Area
Unemployment Statistics
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land
November 2017

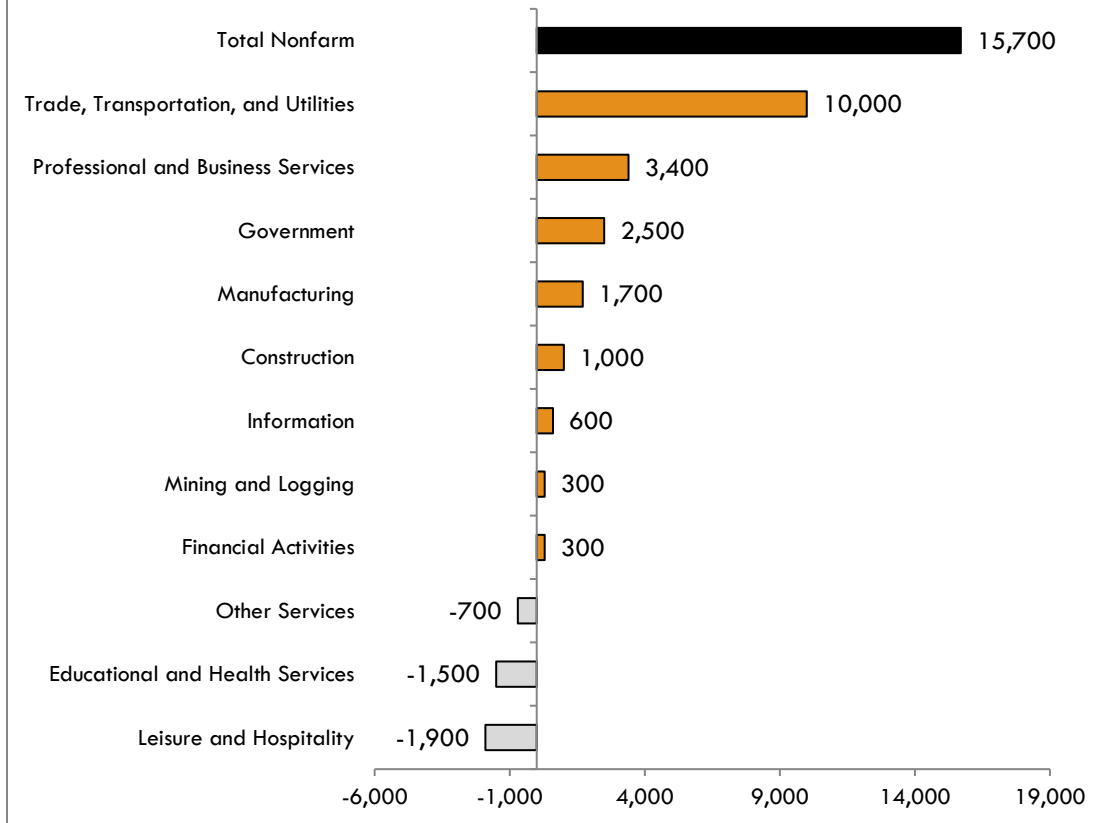
Total Nonfarm

One Month Change

Houston MSA Total Nonfarm employment stood at 3,070,100 in November, up 15,700 jobs over the month, or 0.5 percent. A year ago Houston registered an over-the-month increase of 8,100 jobs. The largest over-the-month gain on record for Total Nonfarm Employment occurred in February 2013, up 36,900 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record outside of seasonal job losses in January and July occurred in September 2008, down -21,900 jobs. Historically in the month of November, Total Nonfarm has on average added 11,048 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are moderately above the long-term average. It should be noted however that gains of roughly 15,000 to 20,000 were common between 2010 and 2014. The primary drivers of this November's growth were increases in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, Professional and Business Services, and Government. Gains were also recorded in Manufacturing, Construction, and Information. The net increase in jobs over the month was partially offset by losses in Leisure and Hospitality, Educational and Health Services, and Other Services. **NOTE:** with November's estimate, it appears that at the aggregate level, Houston's job market has largely recovered from Hurricane Harvey as evidenced by a net increase from September of 40,500 jobs, which is above the 2016's increase of 37,300 jobs over this same period. However, some sectors such as Leisure and Hospitality continue to reflect the disruption caused by the storm. (See **NOTES** on Hurricane Harvey throughout this report.)

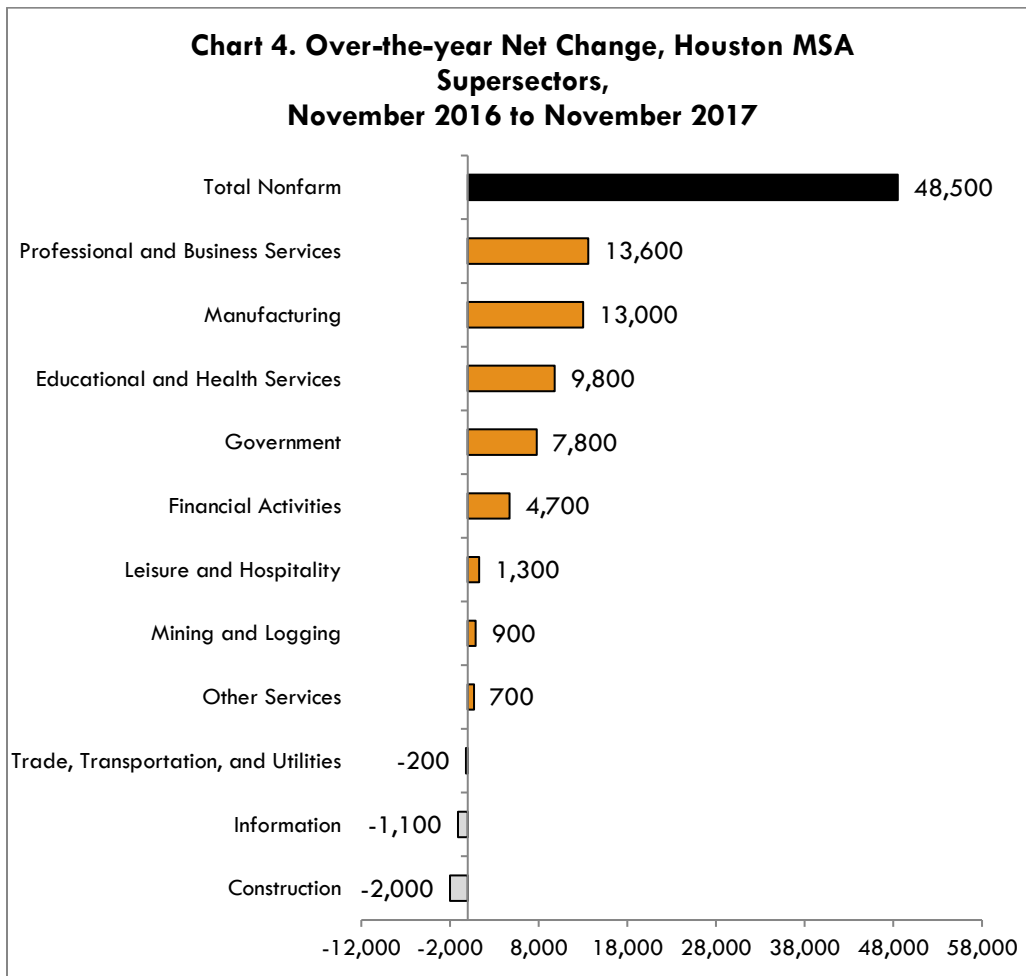
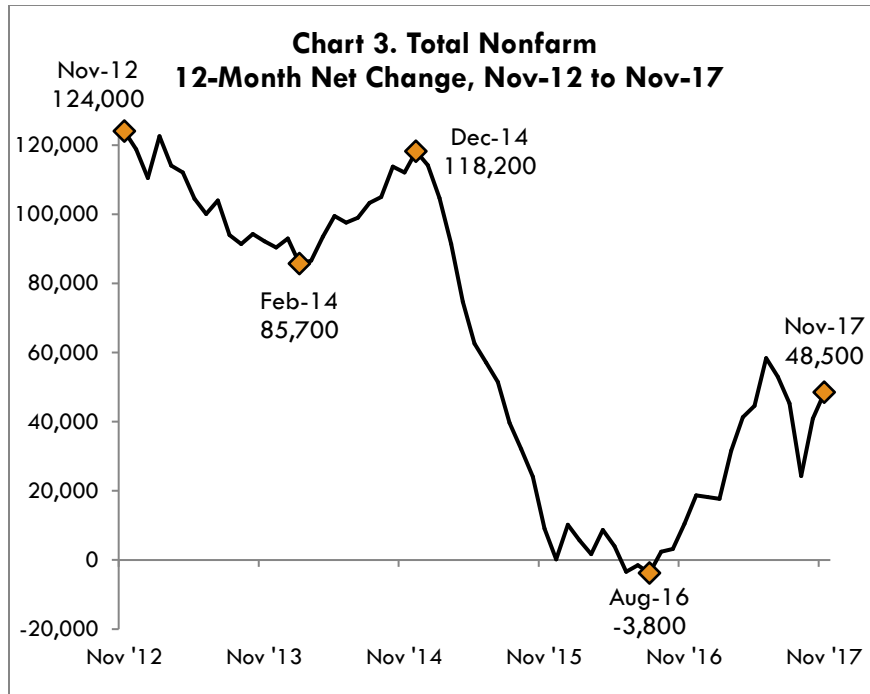


**Chart 2. Over-the-month Net Change, Houston MSA
Supersectors,
November 2017**



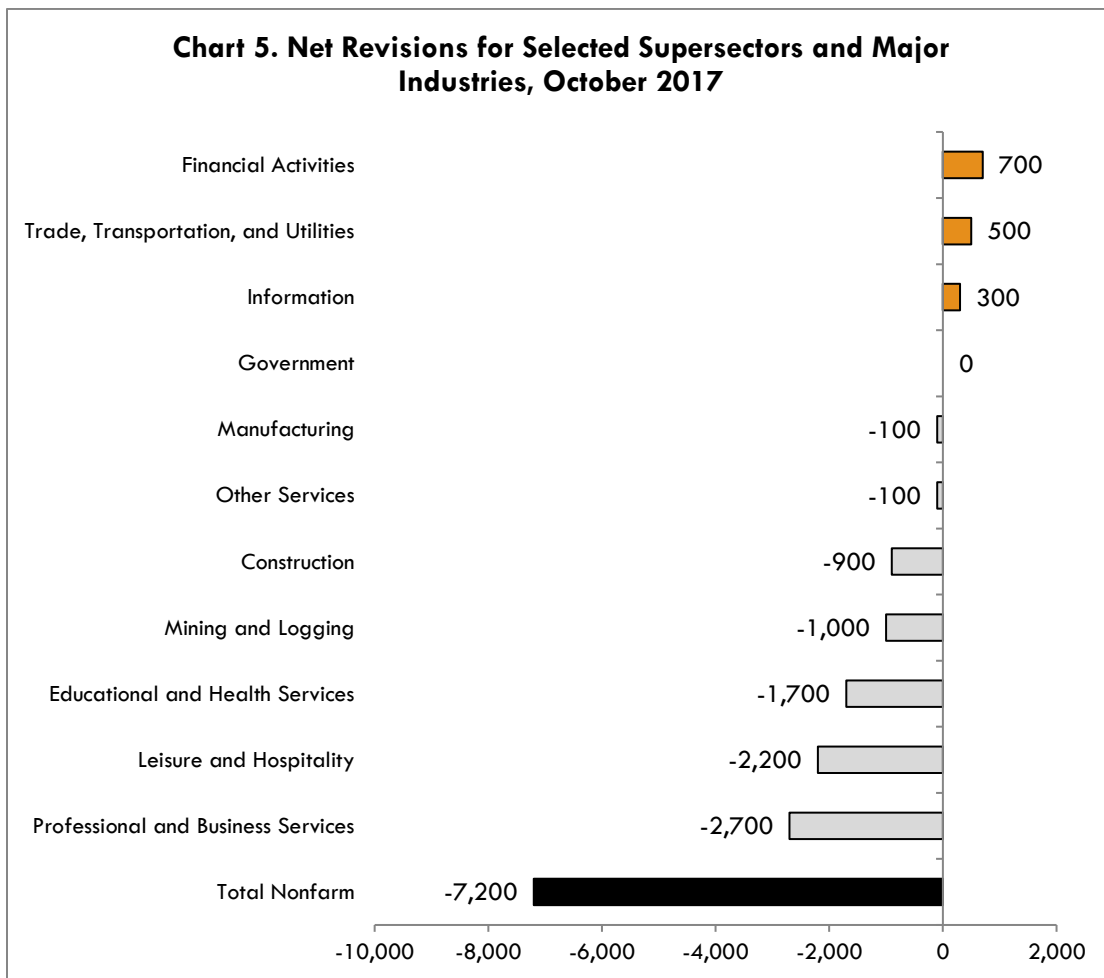
Year over Year Change

Over the year, Total Nonfarm employment was up 48,500, or 1.6 percent. To compare, November 2016 saw a year-over-year gain of 10,500 jobs. The largest over-the-year gain on record for Total Nonfarm Employment occurred in November 2012, up 124,000 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in November 2009, down -114,600 jobs. Currently 8 out of 11 sectors show positive growth year over year: Professional and Business Services (13,600), Manufacturing (13,000), and Educational and Health Services (9,800).



Previous Month's Revisions

Total Nonfarm employment was revised downward by -7,200 jobs for a September to October smaller net gain of 36,000 compared to an original estimate of 43,200 jobs. **NOTE:** despite a downward revision, October's estimate remains the largest one-month increase in that particular month since records began in 1990. At the time of the original October estimate of 43,200, this was the largest one-month increase on record regardless of month reflecting a rebound in employment post-Hurricane Harvey. However, October's downward revision makes this estimate the second-largest on record. A downward revision of -2,700 jobs in Professional and Business Services was the largest contributor followed by Leisure and Hospitality (-2,200) and Educational and Health Services (-1,700). Upward revisions in Financial Activities (+700), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (+500), and Information (+300) provided a partial offset of the overall downward revision to Total Nonfarm employment.

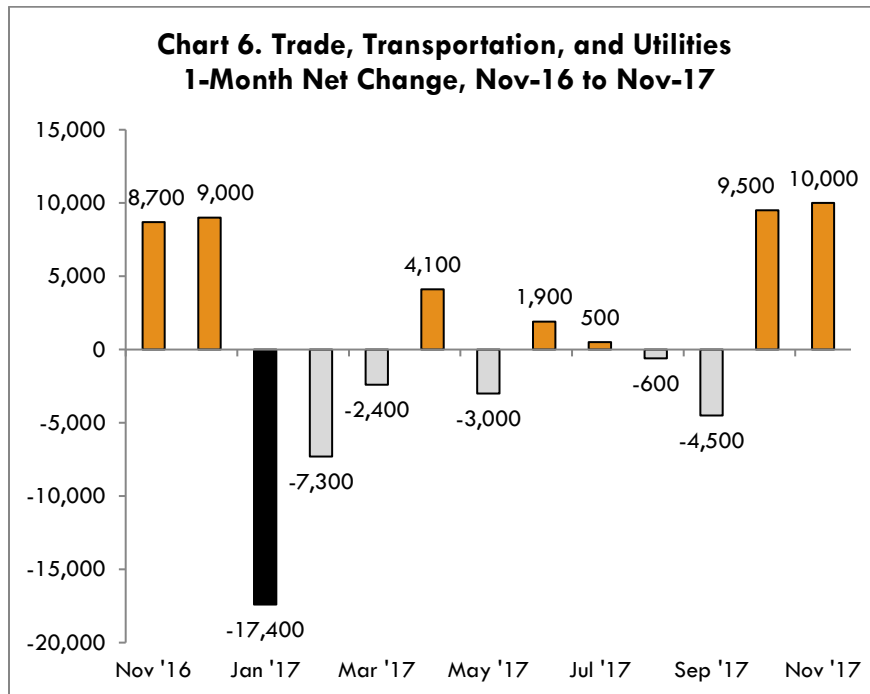


GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

One Month Change

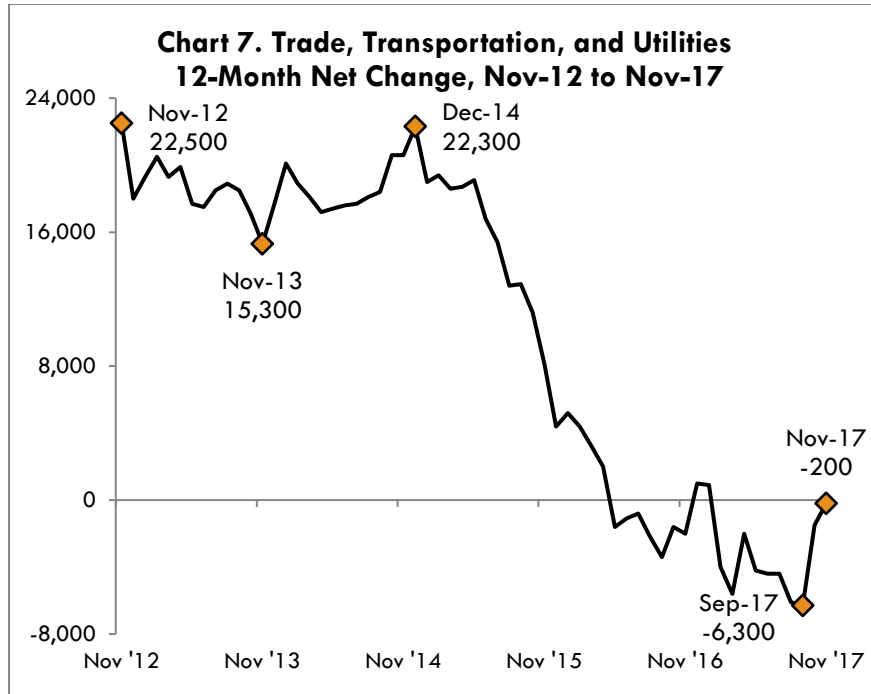
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was the largest gaining sector over the month up 10,000 jobs, or 1.6 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in November 2012, up 14,000 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2009, down -3,600 jobs. Historically in the month of November, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities has added an average of 8,489 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are moderately above the long-term average. Retail Trade was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 7,900 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities, which added 2,600 jobs from October to November. Lastly, Wholesale Trade offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -500 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was down -200 jobs, or 0.0 percent. Currently, this sector is the third-fastest declining 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. Wholesale Trade was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -3,500 jobs over the year. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities, which gained 1,200 jobs from November a year ago. Lastly, Retail Trade offset a

portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 2,100 jobs. Year to date this sector is up 8,200 jobs compared to the same point in time a year ago when the net change from January to November was an increase of 9,300. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has shrunk from 20.5 percent to 20.2 percent over the past year.



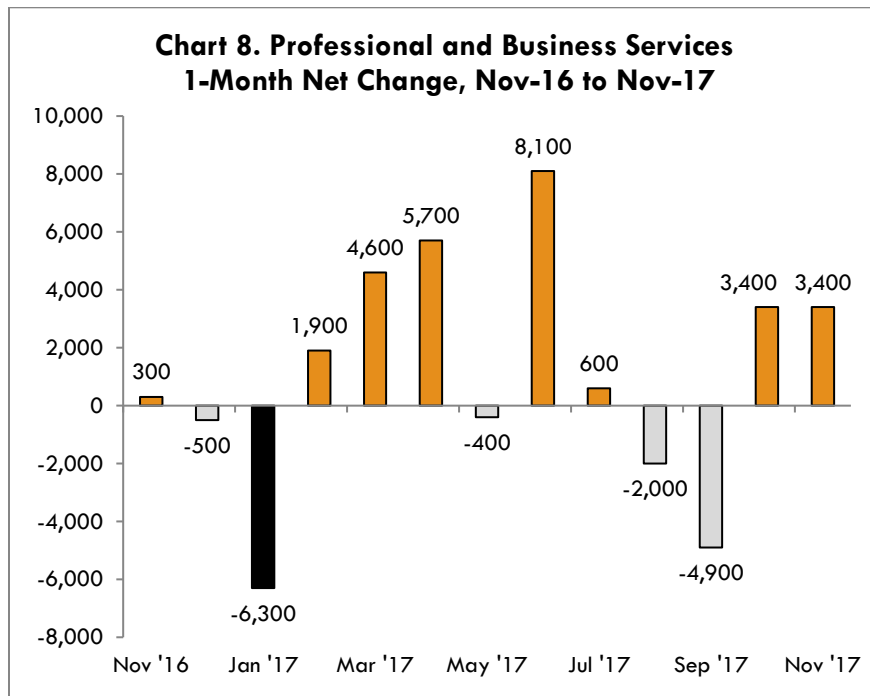
Previous Month's Revisions

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employment was revised upward by 500 jobs for a September to October larger net gain of 9,500 compared to an original estimate of 9,000 jobs. As a result, October 2017 remains the largest one-month gain in the month of October since records began in 1990.

Professional and Business Services

One Month Change

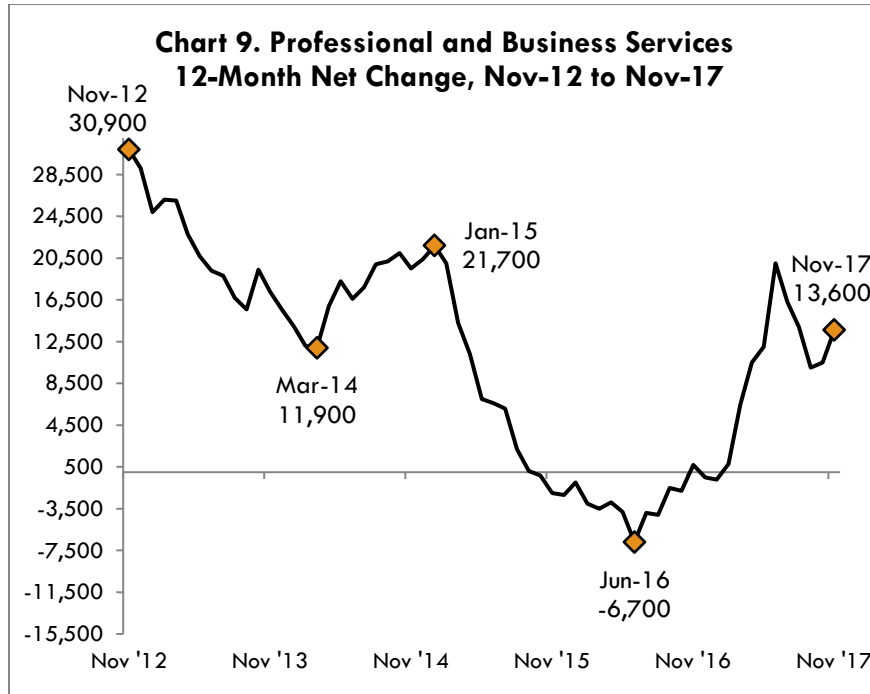
Professional and Business Services was the second-largest gaining sector over the month up 3,400 jobs, or 0.7 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in June 2017, up 8,100 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in September 2008, down -6,900 jobs. Historically in the month of November, Professional and Business Services has on average added 737 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 3,400 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Management of Companies and Enterprises, which added 100 jobs from October to November. Lastly, Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -100 jobs. **NOTE:** With gains of 3,400 jobs in both October and November, the losses of -4,900 in September due to Hurricane Harvey have now been completely reversed resulting in a net gain over the three-month period of 1,900 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Professional and Business Services was up 13,600 jobs, or 2.9 percent. Currently, this sector is the third-fastest growing in percentage terms in the Houston area. Furthermore, 26.3 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 30,900 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in October 2009, down -35,100 jobs. Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 7,200 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, which added

6,300 jobs from November a year ago. Lastly, Management of Companies and Enterprises contributed 100 jobs. Year to date this sector is up 20,400 jobs compared to the same point in time a year ago when the net change from January to November was an increase of 6,100. Professional and Business Services' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 15.7 percent to 15.9 percent over the past year.



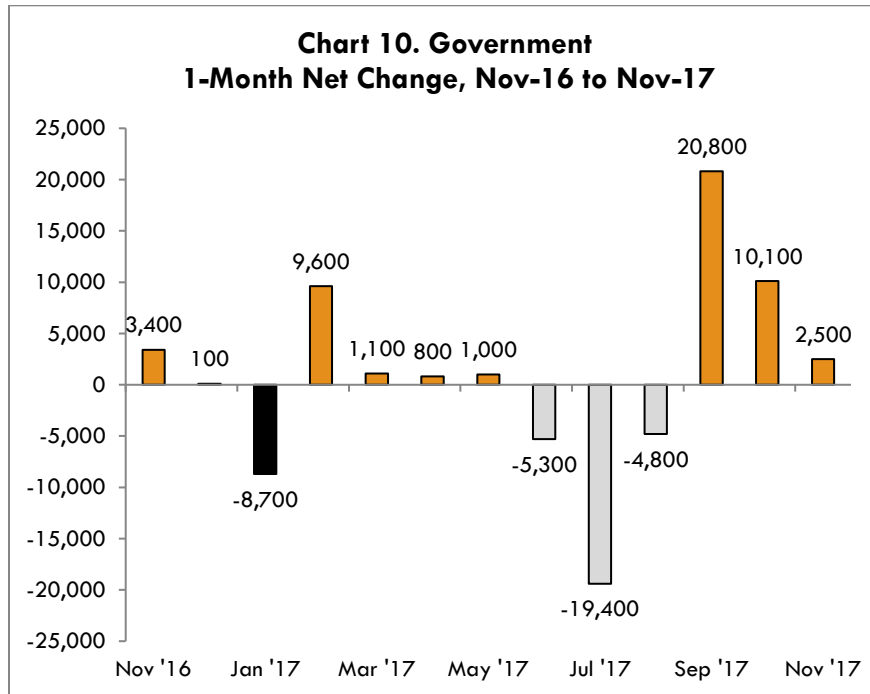
Previous Month's Revisions

Professional and Business Services employment was revised downward by -2,700 jobs for a September to October smaller net gain of 3,400 compared to an original estimate of 6,100 jobs.

Government

One Month Change

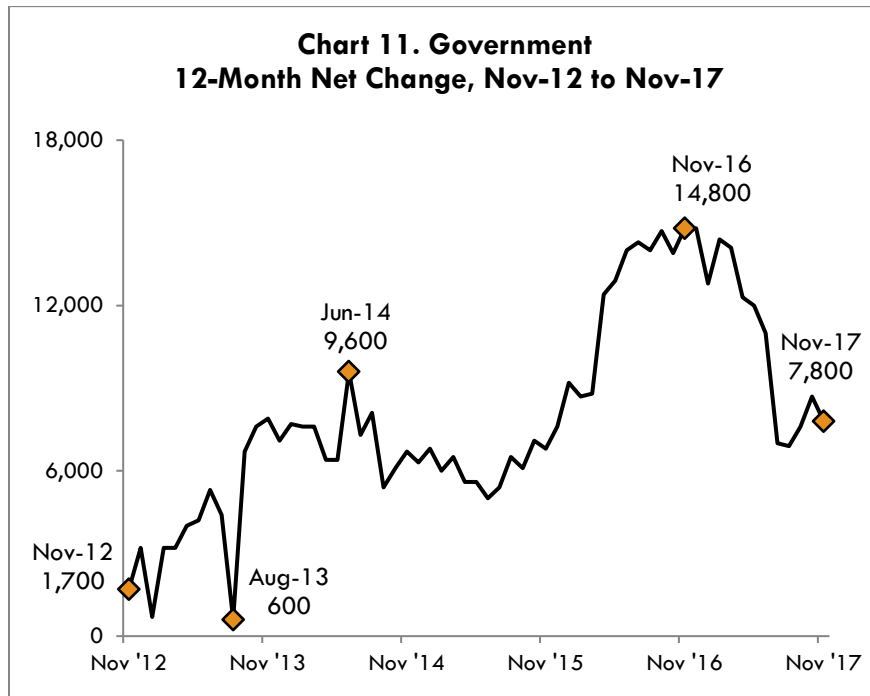
Government was the third-largest gaining sector over the month up 2,500 jobs, or 0.6 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in September 2013, up 22,500 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in May 2011, down -2,500 jobs. Historically in the month of November, Government has on average added 2,033 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are slightly above the long-term average. Employment in Government, particularly Local Government Educational Services (i.e. public primary and secondary schools) and to a lesser extent State Government Educational Services (i.e. public colleges and universities) typically rises in November as any remaining open positions within public schools are filled however the bulk of jobs are added in September and October coinciding with the start of the school year. Local Government was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 2,100 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was State Government, which added 400 jobs from October to November. Lastly, Federal Government saw no change over the month.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Government was up 7,800 jobs, or 1.9 percent. Furthermore, 15.1 percent of total (gross) jobs added across the region over the past year can be attributed to Government. 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 7,000 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Federal Government, which added 400 jobs from November a year ago. Lastly, State Government contributed 400 jobs. Year to date this sector is up 16,400 jobs compared to the same point in time a year ago when the net change from January to November was an increase

of 21,400. Government's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 13.7 percent over the past year.



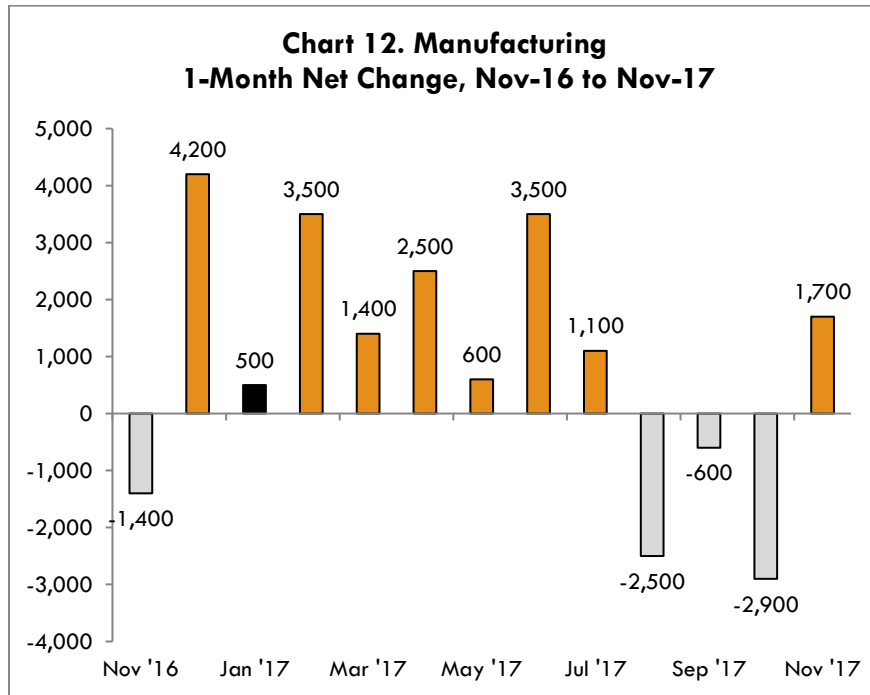
Previous Month's Revisions

Government employment saw no revision from September to October leaving the previous month's original increase of 10,100 intact.

Manufacturing

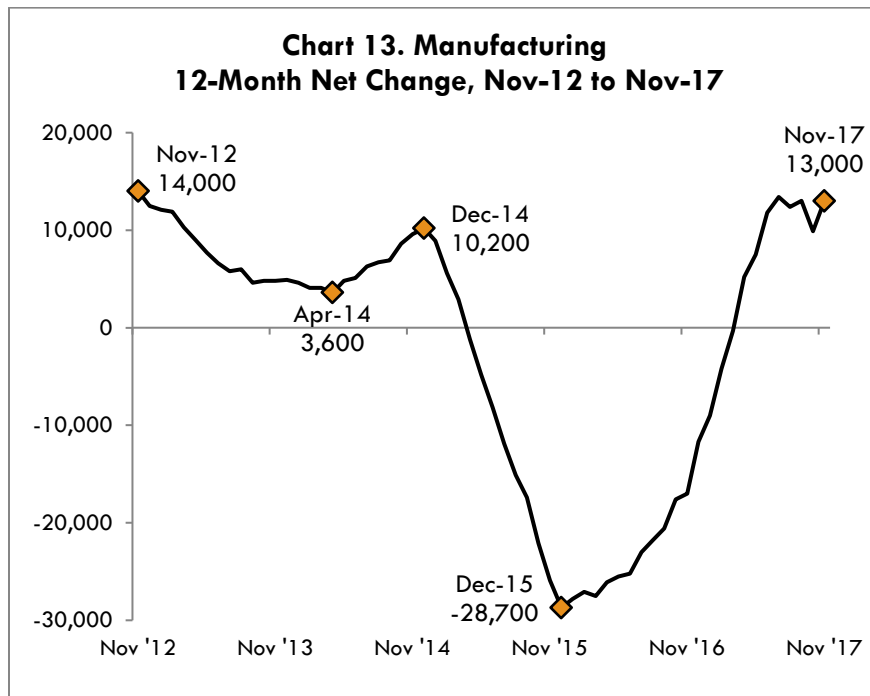
One Month Change

Manufacturing also saw an increase over the month up 1,700 jobs, or 0.7 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in December 2016, up 4,200 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 1999, down -5,100 jobs. Historically in the month of November, Manufacturing has on average added 474 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. Durable Goods was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 1,300 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Non-Durable Goods, which added 400 jobs from October to November.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Manufacturing was up 13,000 jobs, or 6.0 percent. Currently, this sector is the fastest-growing in percentage terms in the Houston. Furthermore, 25.1 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 13,200 jobs over the year. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Non-Durable Goods, which lost -200 jobs from November a year ago. Year to date this sector is up 8,300 jobs compared to the same point in time a year ago when the net change from January to November was a decrease of -13,700. The absolute number of jobs in this sector most recently peaked in December 2014 at 262,500 before reaching a low of 217,900 in November 2016. Since that time, employment levels have risen by 13,000, which implies that 29.1 percent of the -44,600 jobs lost in this sector have been recovered to date. Manufacturing's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 7.2 percent to 7.5 percent over the past year.



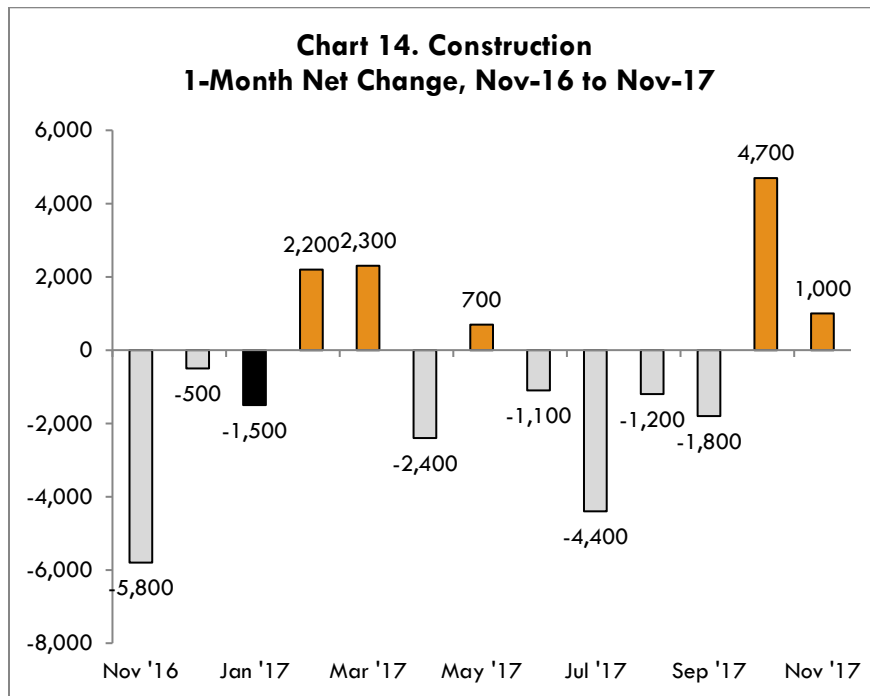
Previous Month's Revisions

Manufacturing employment was revised downward by -100 jobs for a September to October larger net loss of -2,900 compared to an original estimate of -2,800 jobs. Note that this marks the largest decline in the month of October since records began in 1990.

Construction

One Month Change

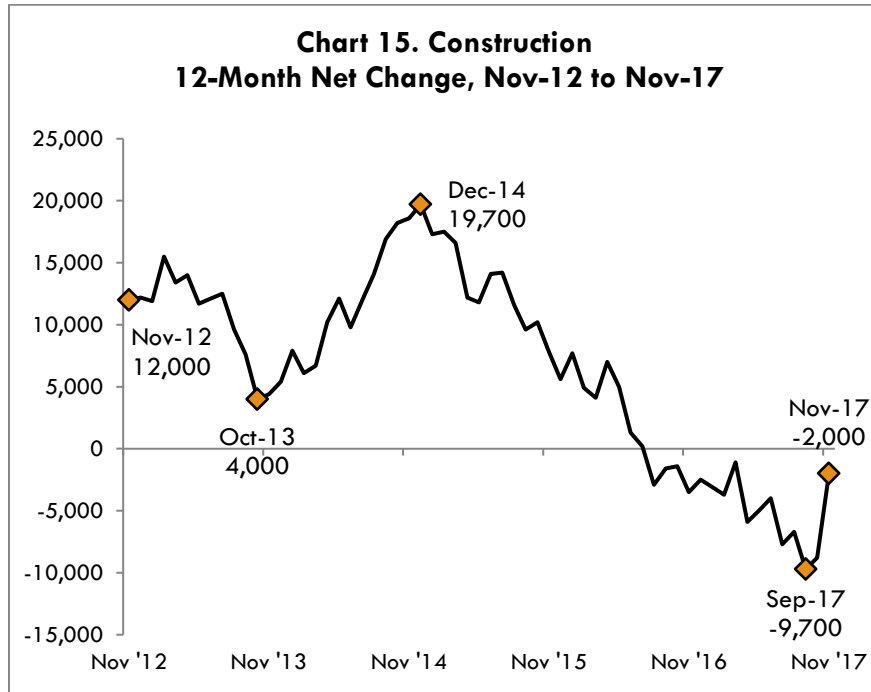
Construction also saw an increase over the month up 1,000 jobs, or 0.5 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in February 2013, up 7,200 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2009, down -5,400 jobs. Historically in the month of November, Construction has on average lost -1,326 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. Job losses in Construction have been typical in most Novembers since records began. **NOTE:** gains in this sector in the month of November are relatively rare although given that this November marks two months since Hurricane Harvey impacted the Houston area labor market, increases are to be expected as recovery and rebuilding efforts continue. Construction of Buildings was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 2,300 jobs over the month. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, which lost -500 jobs from October to November. Lastly, Specialty Trade Contractors also offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -800 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Construction was down -2,000 jobs, or -0.9 percent. Currently, this sector is the second-fastest declining in percentage terms in the Houston area. Furthermore, 60.6 percent of total (gross) jobs lost across the region over the past year can be attributed to Construction. 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 decline, down -1,500 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Construction of Buildings, which lost -1,000 jobs from November a year ago. Lastly, Specialty Trade Contractors offset a

portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 500 jobs. Year to date this sector is flat, i.e. zero jobs added since January, compared to the same point in time a year ago when the net change from January to November was a decrease of -1,100. Construction's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has shrunk from 7.1 percent to 7.0 percent over the past year. **NOTE:** recent over-the-year employment gains in October (+4,700) and this November have begun reversing the downward trend in Construction that began in December 2014. While it is possible that this sector will see a return to year-over-year growth over the next few jobs reports, it is unlikely that this change in fortunes will persist throughout 2018 as residential rebuilding efforts wind down coupled with a lack of Construction job growth in heavy industry, commercial office space, and multi-family apartments. These latter three sub-types of Construction which were largely responsible for the gains observed over the past few years.



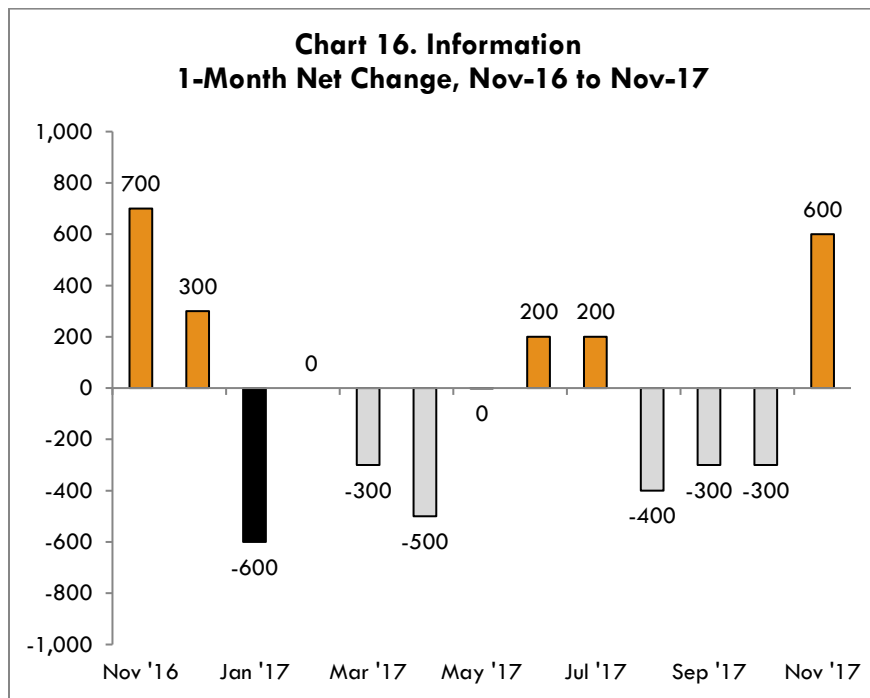
Previous Month's Revisions

Construction employment was revised downward by -900 jobs for a September to October smaller net gain of 4,700 compared to an original estimate of 5,600 jobs.

Information

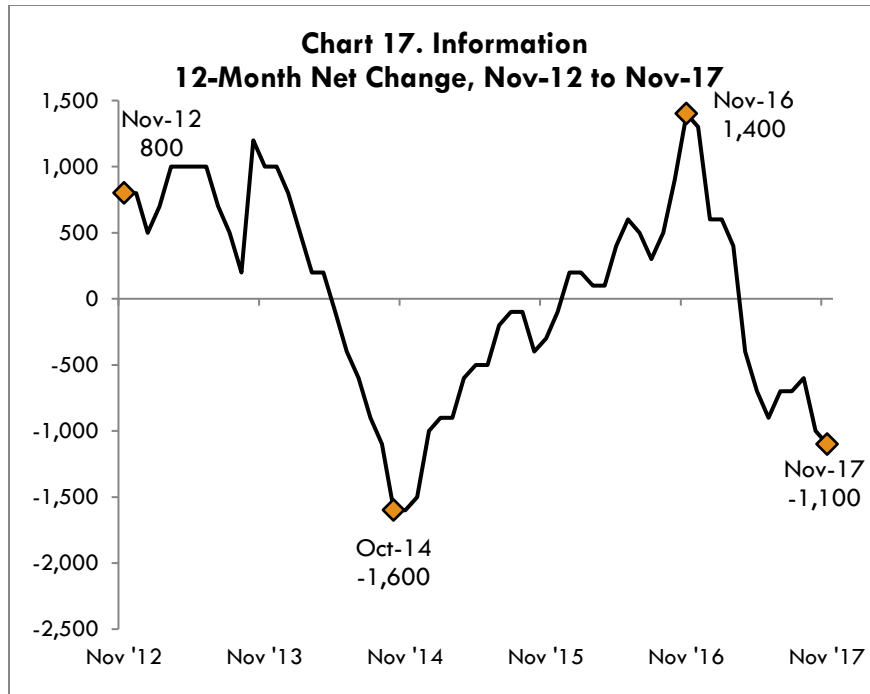
One Month Change

Information also saw an increase over the month up 600 jobs, or 1.9 percent. 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 November, Information has on average added 185 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are moderately above the long-term average. Other Information Undefined* was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 500 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Telecommunications, which added 100 jobs from October to November.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Information was down -1,100 jobs, or -3.3 percent. Currently, this sector is the fastest-declining in percentage terms in the Houston area. Furthermore, 33.3 percent of total (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. Other Information Undefined* was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -600 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Telecommunications, which lost -500 jobs from November a year ago. Year to date this sector is down -800 jobs compared to the same point in time a year ago when the net change from January to November was an increase of 1,100. Information's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 1.1 percent over the past year.



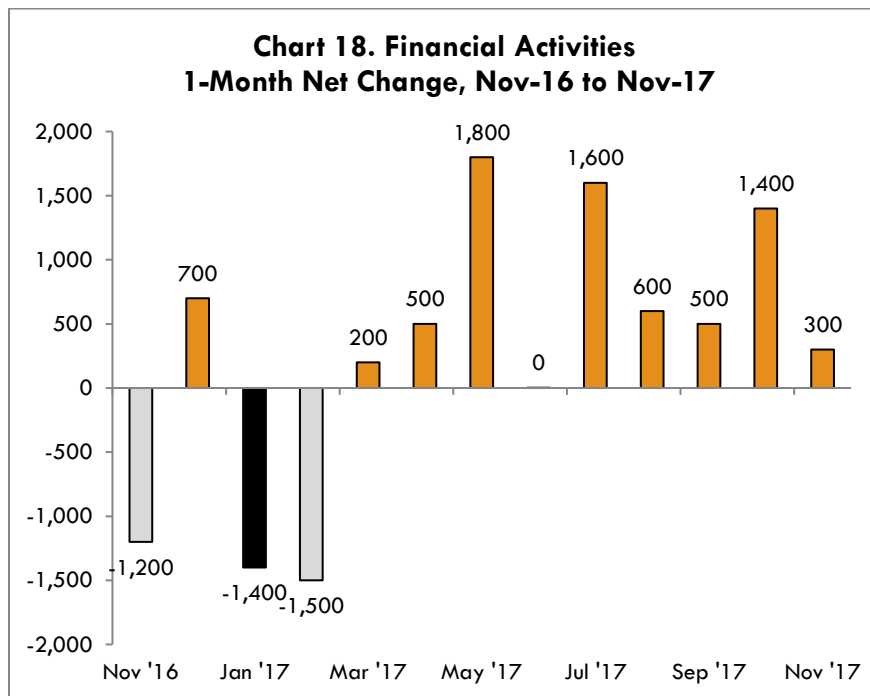
Previous Month's Revisions

Information employment was revised upward by 300 jobs for a September to October smaller net loss of -300 compared to an original estimate of -600 jobs.

Financial Activities

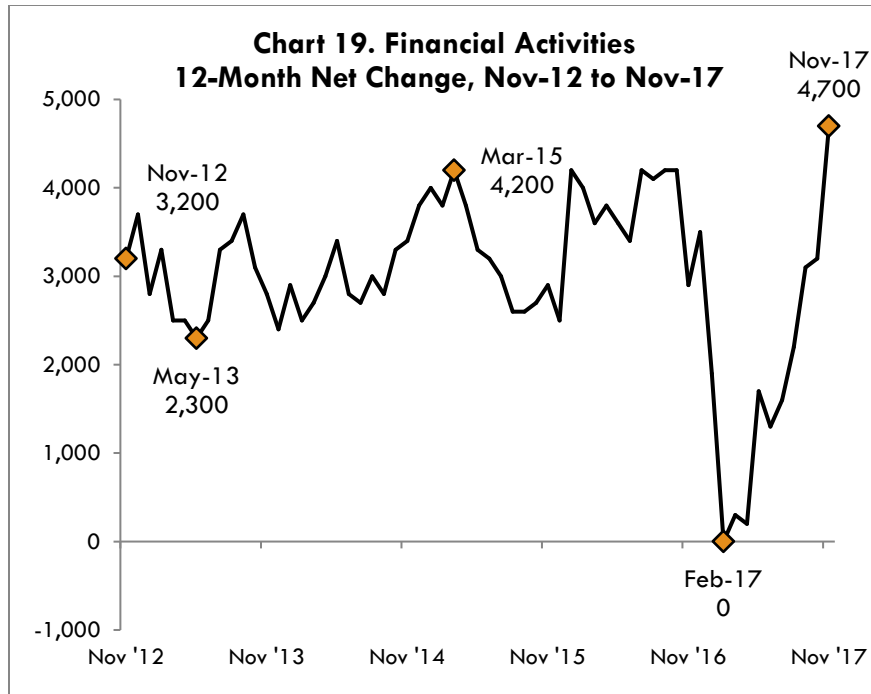
One Month Change

Financial Activities also saw an increase over the month up 300 jobs, or 0.2 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in October 1997, up 2,100 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in July 1990, down -1,600 jobs. Historically in the month of November, Financial Activities has on average lost -107 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are above the long-term average. Real Estate and Rental and Leasing was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 900 jobs over the month. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Finance and Insurance, which lost -600 jobs from October to November.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Financial Activities was up 4,700 jobs, or 3.0 percent. 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 September 1998, up 9,100 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in August 2009, down -6,300 jobs. Real Estate and Rental and Leasing was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 3,500 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Finance and Insurance, which added 1,200 jobs from November a year ago. Year to date this sector is up 5,400 jobs compared to the same point in time a year ago when the net change from January to November was an increase of 2,600. Financial Activities' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 5.2 percent over the past year.



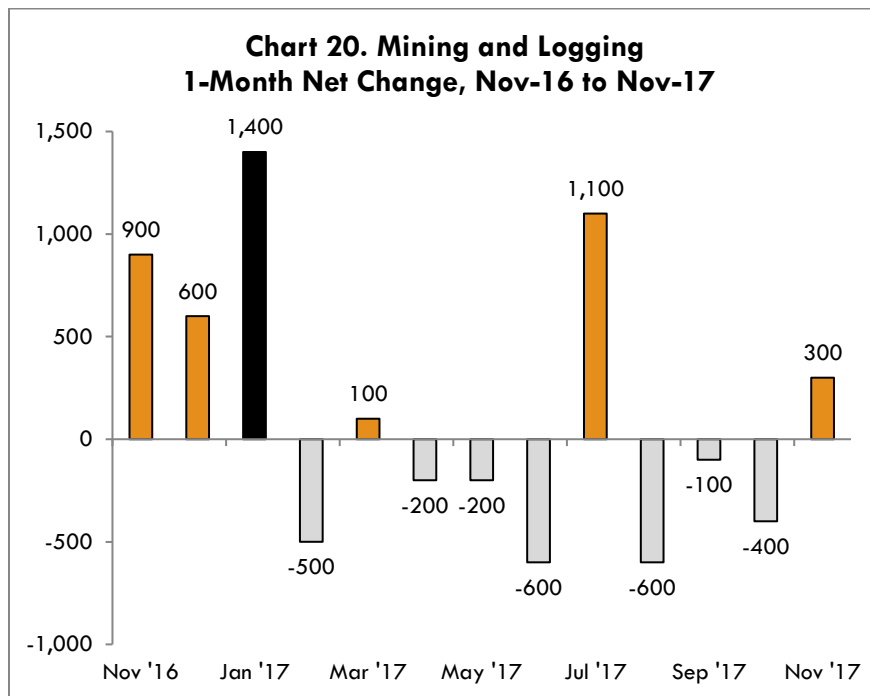
Previous Month's Revisions

Financial Activities employment was revised upward by 700 jobs for a September to October larger net gain of 1,400 compared to an original estimate of 700 jobs.

Mining and Logging

One Month Change

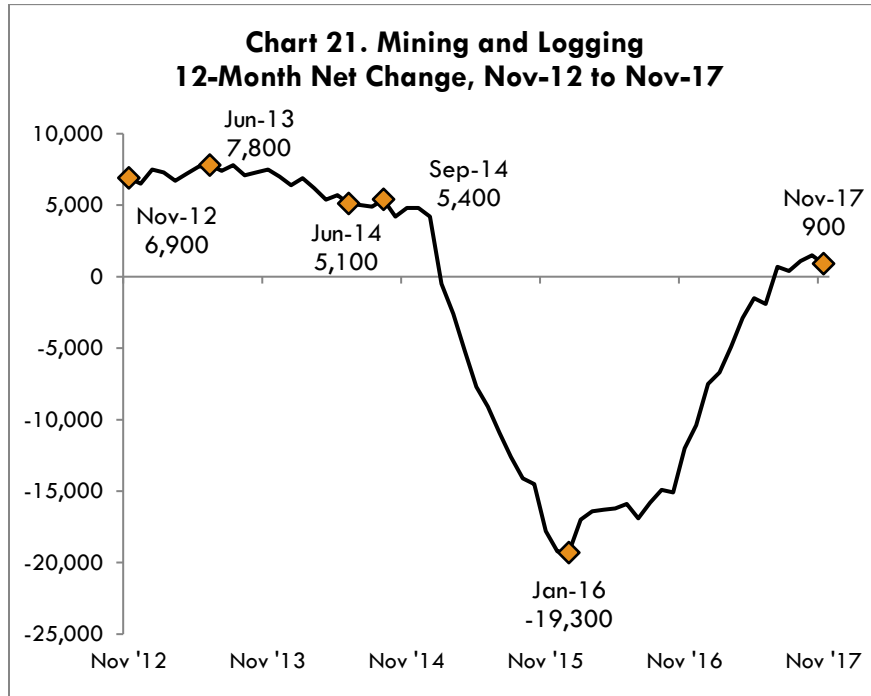
Mining and Logging also saw an increase over the month up 300 jobs, or 0.3 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in June 2011, up 2,800 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in February 2015, down -3,600 jobs. Historically in the month of November, Mining and Logging has on average added 48 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are moderately above the long-term average. Other Mining and Logging Undefined* was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 300 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Support Activities for Mining, which added 200 jobs from October to November. Lastly, Oil and Gas Extraction offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -200 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Mining and Logging was up 900 jobs, or 1.1 percent. 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 January 2016, down -19,300 jobs. Support Activities for Mining was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 4,500 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Other Mining and Logging Undefined*, which added 300 jobs from November a year ago. Lastly, Oil and Gas Extraction offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -3,900 jobs. Year to date this sector is down -1,100 jobs compared to the same point in time a year ago when the net change from January to November was a decrease of -9,500. The absolute number of jobs in this sector most recently peaked in December 2014 at 115,900 before reaching a low of 84,800 in October 2016. Since that time, employment levels have risen by 1,800, which implies that 5.8 percent of

the -31,100 jobs lost in this sector from peak to trough have been recovered to date. Mining and Logging's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 2.8 percent over the past year.



Previous Month's Revisions

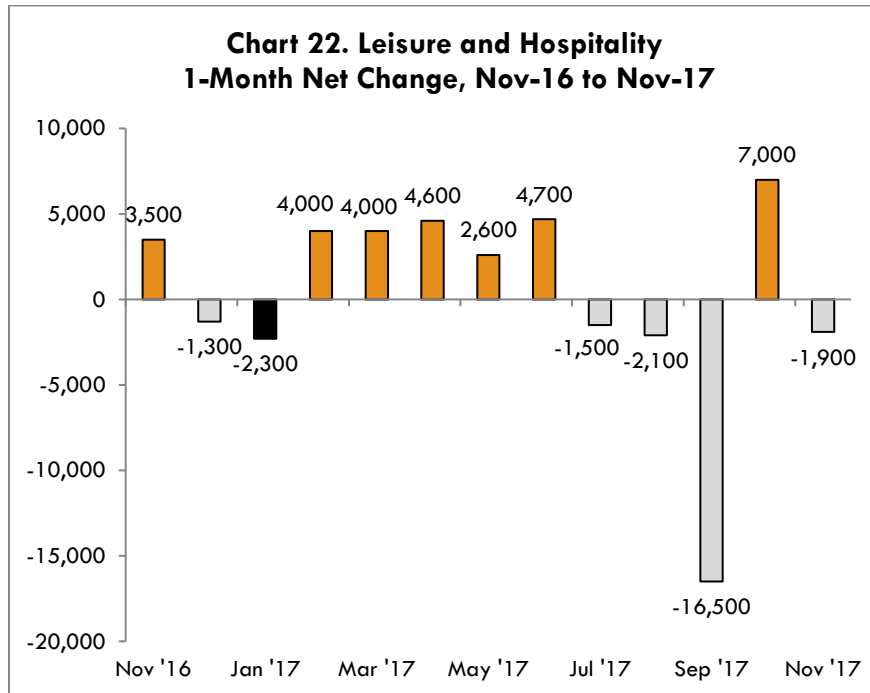
Mining and Logging employment was revised downward by -1,000 jobs for a September to October complete erasure of gains leaving a net loss of -400 compared to an original estimate of 600 jobs.

DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Leisure and Hospitality

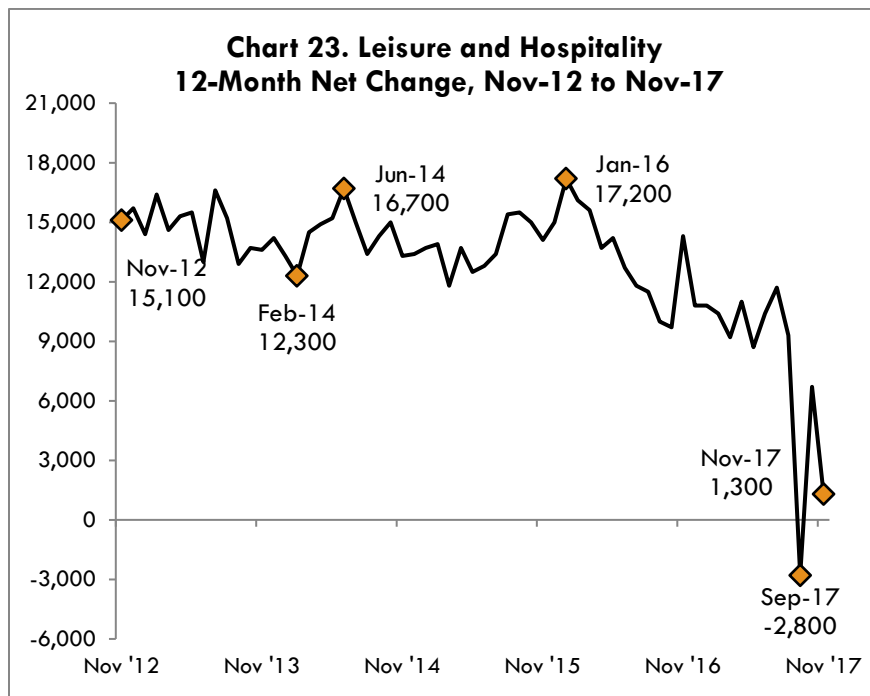
One Month Change

Leisure and Hospitality was the largest declining sector over the month down -1,900 jobs, or -0.6 percent. This was the largest-ever one-month decline in the month of November since records began in 1990. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in March 2014, up 7,800 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in August 2017, down -2,100 jobs. Historically in the month of November, Leisure and Hospitality has on average added 389 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially below the long-term average. November historically has proven to be a mixed month for Leisure and Hospitality in that gains have been recorded a slight majority of the time with the balance made up by losses. Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -1,100 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Accommodation and Food Services, which lost -800 jobs from October to November. **NOTE:** the effects of Hurricane Harvey on this sector remain given substantial losses in September of -16,500 jobs and despite October's partial rebound of 7,000. Over the three-month period from September, this sector is down -11,400 jobs where as historically losses over this period, which includes seasonal declines in employment, have been approximately -5,600 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Leisure and Hospitality was up 1,300 jobs, or 0.4 percent. 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 1,400 jobs over the year. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, which lost -100 jobs from November a year ago. Year to date this sector is up 4,900 jobs compared to the same point in time a year ago when the net change from January to November was an increase of 14,400. Leisure and Hospitality's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has shrunk from 10.4 percent to 10.3 percent over the past year. **NOTE:** the disruption to this sector as a result of Hurricane Harvey appears to have accelerated the declining rate of job growth that began from January 2016 onward.



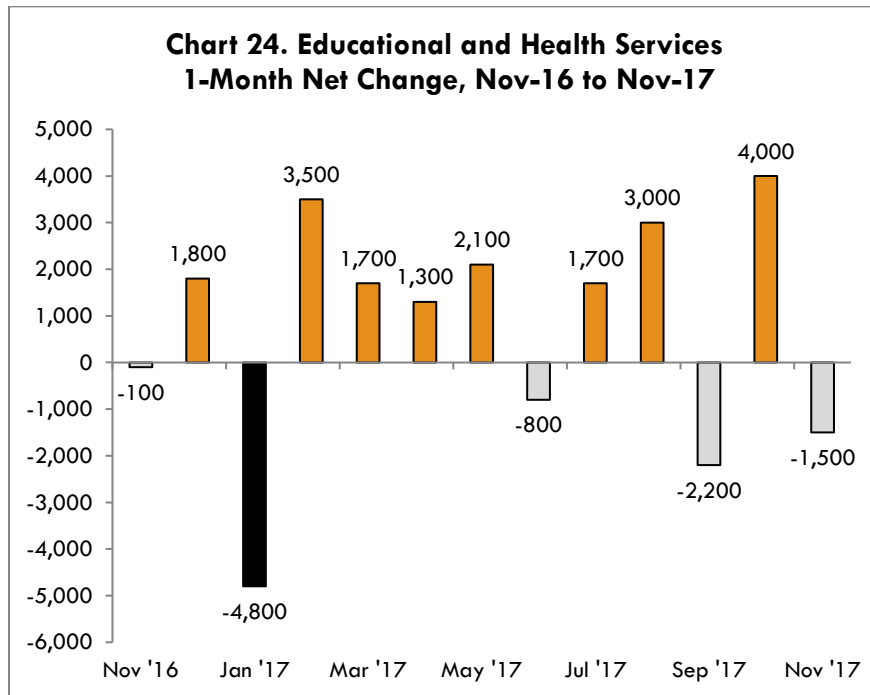
Previous Month's Revisions

Leisure and Hospitality employment was revised downward by -2,200 jobs for a September to October smaller net gain of 7,000 compared to an original estimate of 9,200 jobs. **NOTE:** October's gain remains the only instance of an over-the-month increase in employment for this sector since records began in 1990, which again reflects a degree of rebound post-Hurricane Harvey.

Educational and Health Services

One Month Change

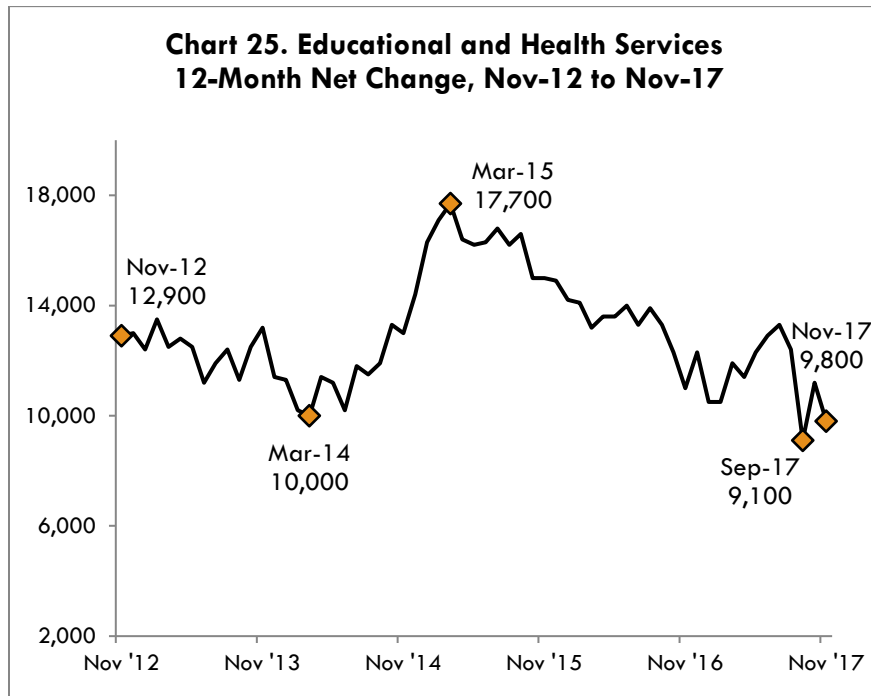
Educational and Health Services was the second-largest declining sector over the month down -1,500 jobs, or -0.4 percent. This was the largest-ever one-month decline in the month of November since records began in 1990 and only the second decline in the month of November, ever. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in March 1999, up 4,700 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in February 1990, down -7,300 jobs. Historically in the month of November, Educational and Health Services has on average added 896 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially below the long-term average. Health Care and Social Assistance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -1,700 jobs over the month. This loss was in turn almost entirely driven by Ambulatory Health Care Services (-1,600). One component industry that provided a partial offset was Educational Services, which gained 200 jobs from October to November.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Educational and Health Services was up 9,800 jobs, or 2.5 percent. Furthermore, 18.9 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 17,700 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in January 1991, down -3,200 jobs. Health Care and Social Assistance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 7,300 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Educational Services, which added 2,500 jobs from November a year ago. Year to date this sector is up 12,800 jobs compared to the same point in time a year ago when the net change from January to November was

an increase of 13,500. Educational and Health Services' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 12.8 percent to 12.9 percent over the past year.



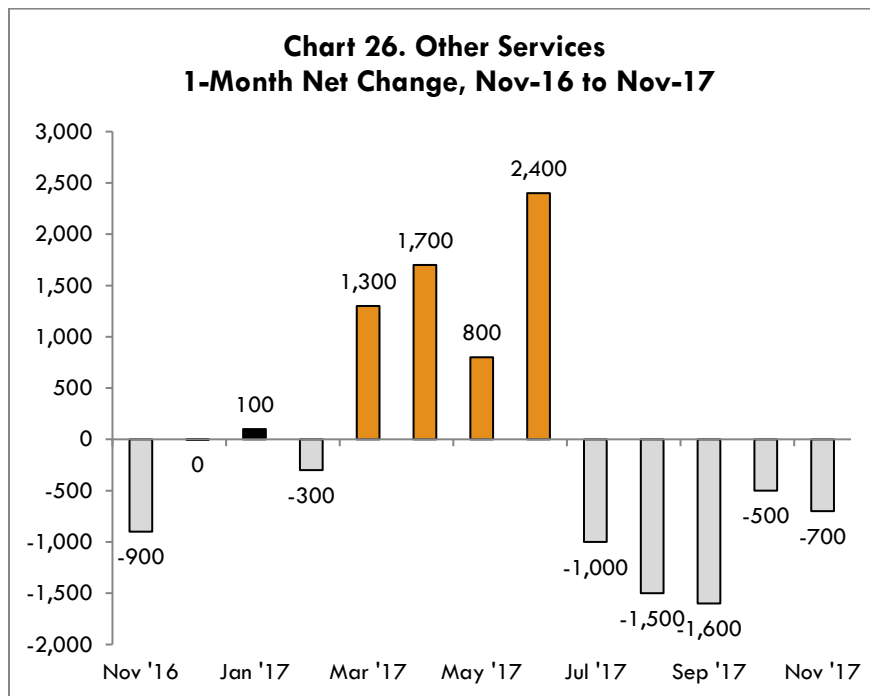
Previous Month's Revisions

Educational and Health Services employment was revised downward by -1,700 jobs for a September to October smaller net gain of 4,000 compared to an original estimate of 5,700 jobs.

Other Services

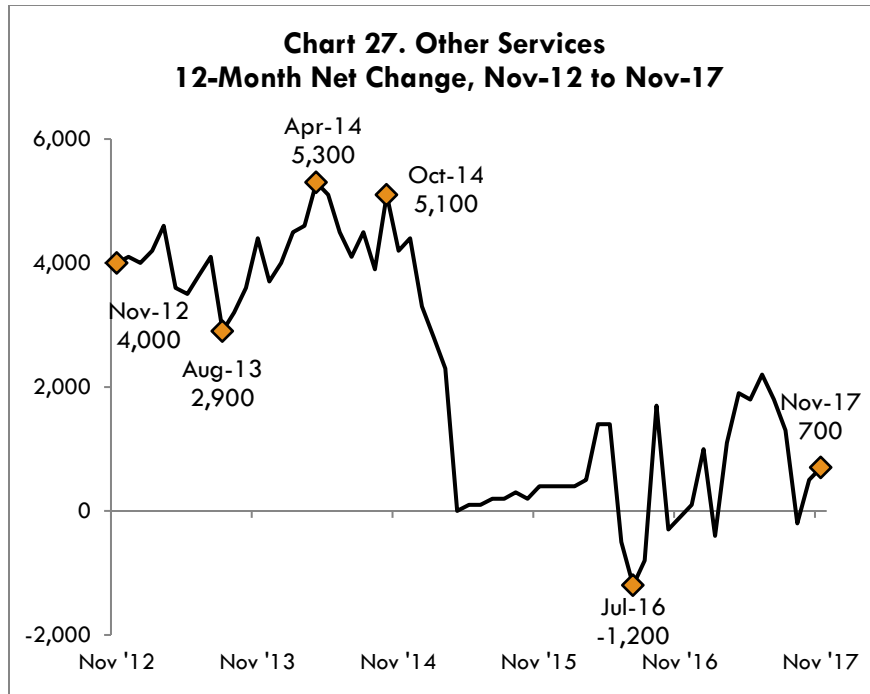
One Month Change

Other Services was the third-largest declining sector over the month down -700 jobs, or -0.6 percent. 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 November, Other Services has on average lost -770 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are on par with the long-term average. Historically November is typically a mixed month for Other Services with gains, losses, or no change in employment encountered with near equal frequency.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Other Services was up 700 jobs, or 0.7 percent. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in April 2014, up 5,300 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in December 2007, down -3,600 jobs. Year to date this sector is up 600 jobs compared to the same point in time a year ago when the net change from January to November was an increase of 900. Other Services' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 3.6 percent over the past year.



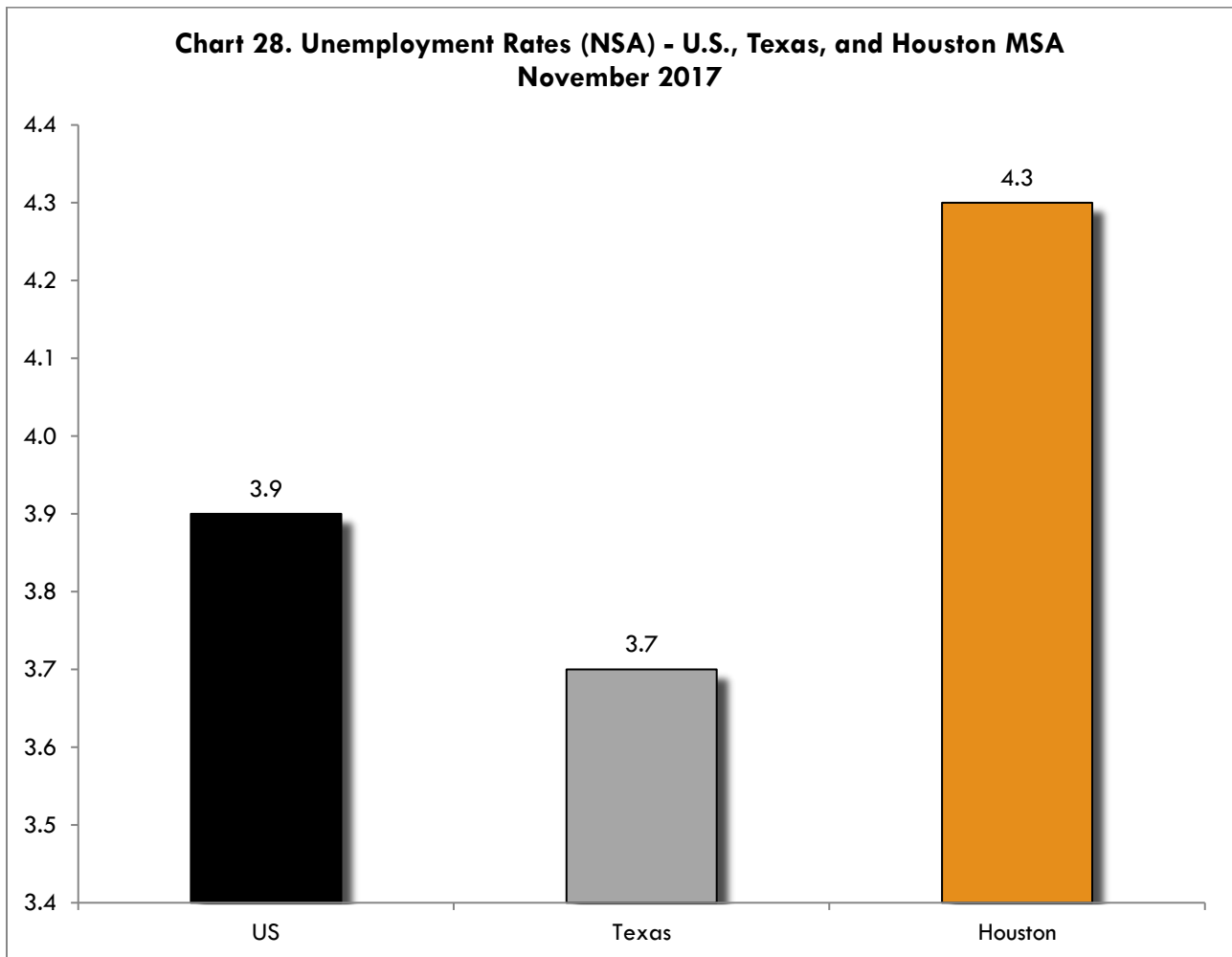
Previous Month's Revisions

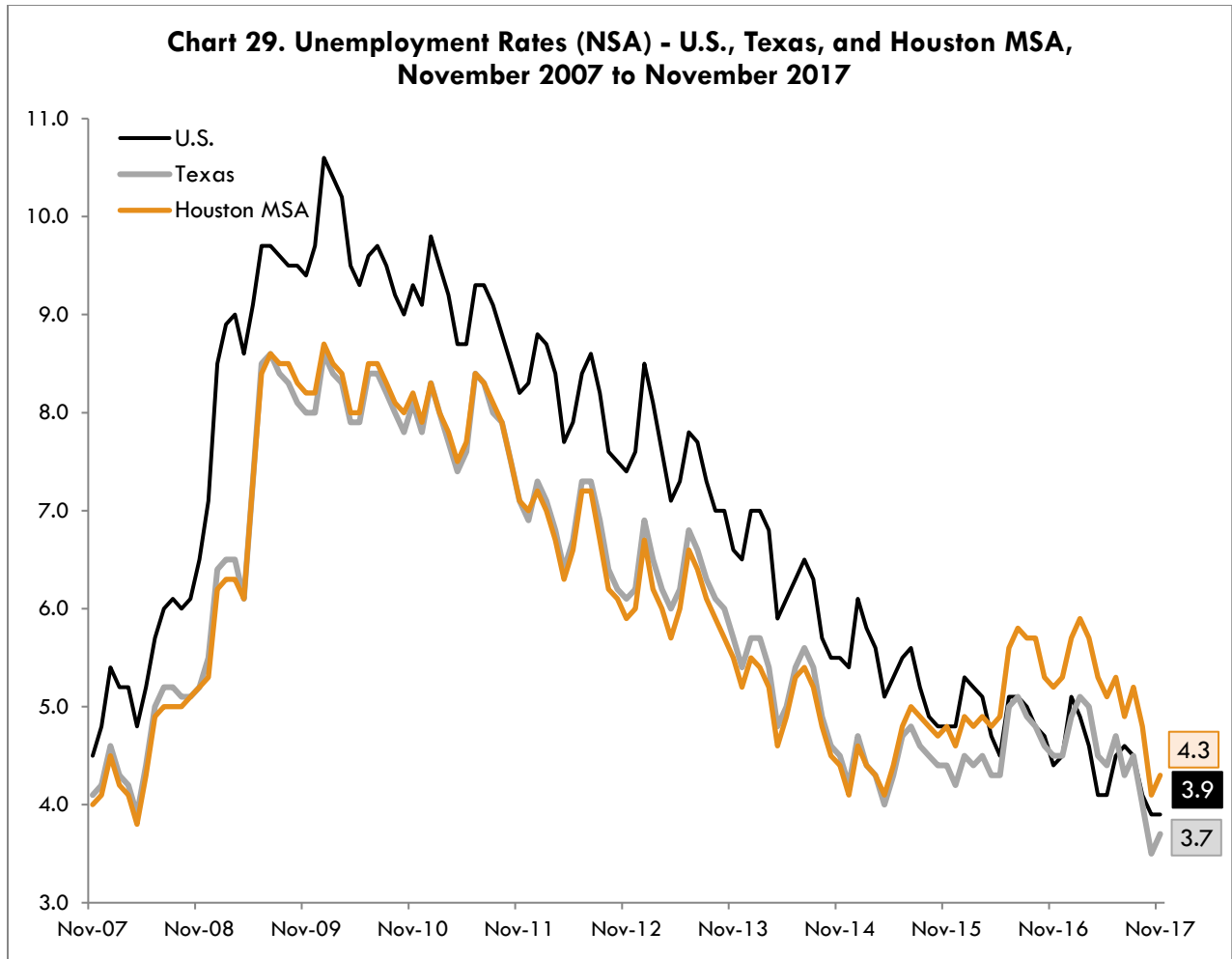
Other Services employment was revised downward by -100 jobs for a September to October larger net loss of -500 compared to an original estimate of -400 jobs.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Not-Seasonally Adjusted

The Houston MSA (not-seasonally-adjusted) unemployment rate stood at 4.3 percent in November, up from October's 4.1 percent and down from 5.2 percent a year ago. This was above the statewide rate of 3.7 percent and above the national rate of 3.9 percent. 142,424 individuals were unemployed in Houston in November, up from October's 135,313 and down from 172,105 in November 2016. The net number of unemployed individuals in Houston has risen by 10,184 since the most recent low of 132,240 in December 2014 however the current month's unemployment level remains below the all-time not-seasonally-adjusted high of 257,474 recorded in June 2011.

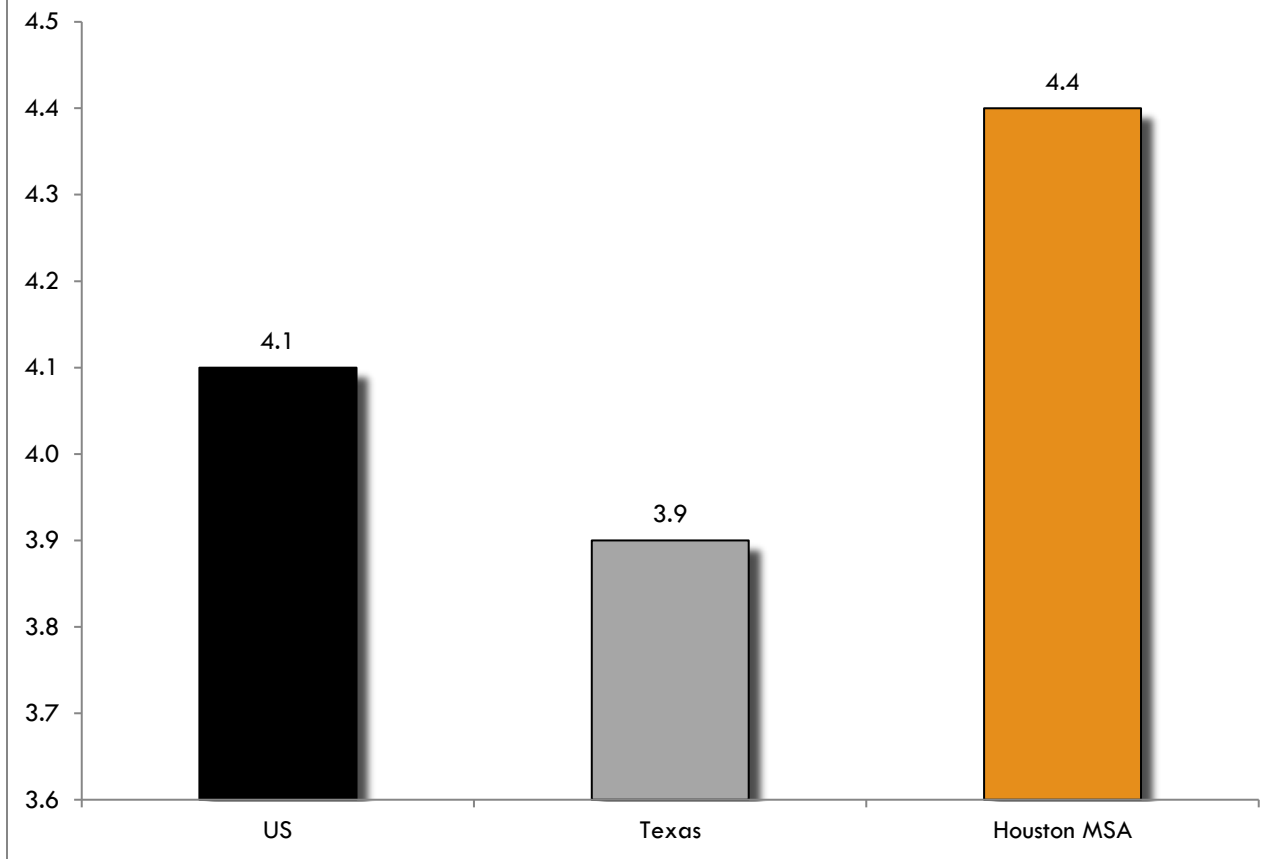




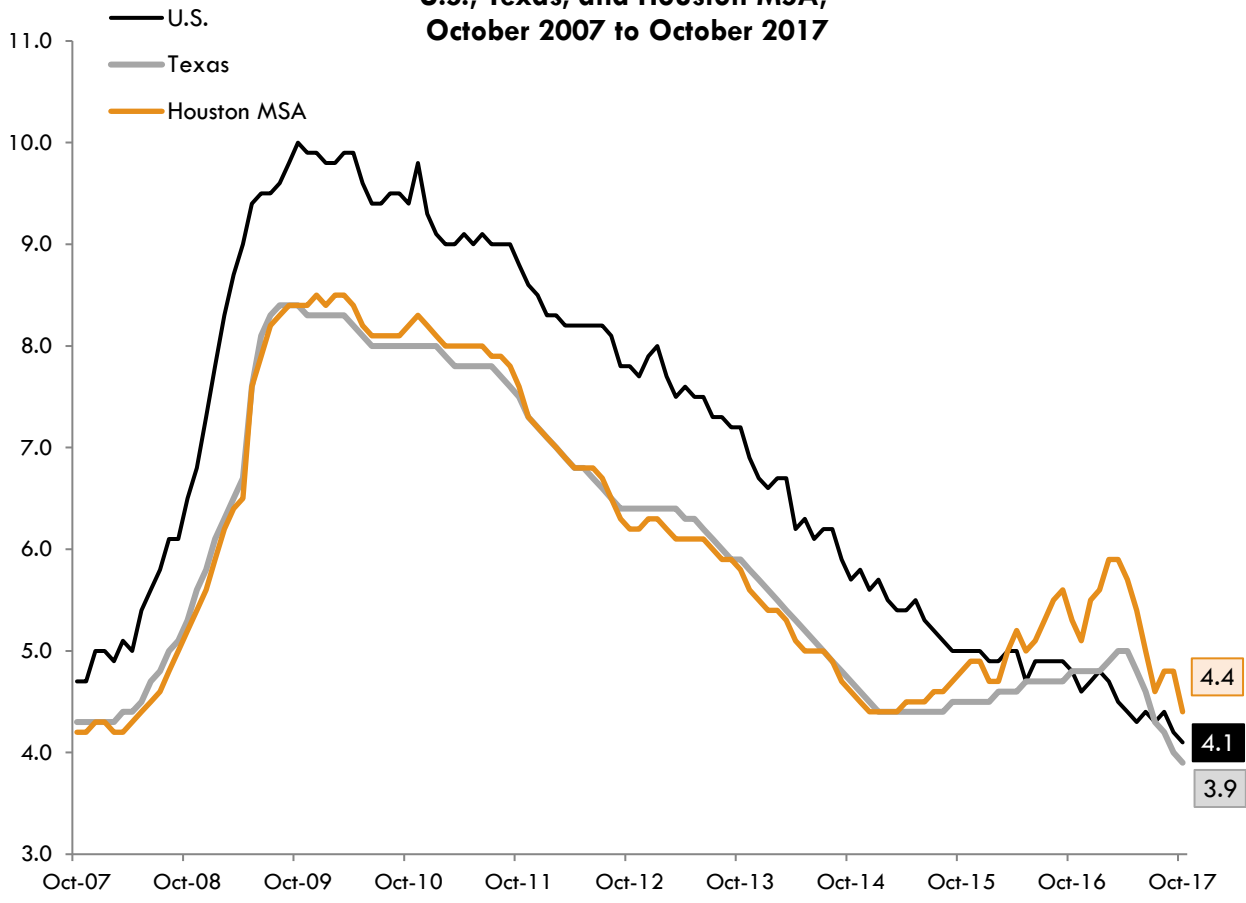
Seasonally Adjusted

The Houston MSA (seasonally-adjusted) unemployment rate stood at 4.4 percent in October, down from September's 4.8 percent and down from 5.3 percent a year ago. (Seasonally-adjusted figures for November are not yet available.) This was above the statewide rate of 3.9 percent and above the national rate of 4.1 percent. 144,014 individuals were unemployed in Houston in October, down from September's 158,825 and down from 174,441 in October 2016. The net number of unemployed individuals in Houston has risen by 1,326 since the most recent low of 142,688 in January 2015 however the current month's unemployment level remains below the all-time seasonally-adjusted high of 249,727 recorded in March 2010.

**Chart 30. Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted) -
U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA
October 2017**



**Chart 31. Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted) -
U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA,
October 2007 to October 2017**



NAICS Industry	Nov-17	Oct-17	Nov-16	Monthly	Monthly %	Yearly	Yearly %
Total Nonfarm	3,070,100	3,054,400	3,021,600	15,700	0.5%	48,500	1.6%
Total Private	2,647,300	2,634,100	2,606,600	13,200	0.5%	40,700	1.6%
Goods Producing	530,900	527,900	519,000	3,000	0.6%	11,900	2.3%
.Mining and Logging	86,600	86,300	85,700	300	0.3%	900	1.1%
...Oil and Gas Extraction	44,100	44,300	48,000	-200	-0.5%	-3,900	-8.1%
...Support Activities for Mining	40,400	40,200	35,900	200	0.5%	4,500	12.5%
.Construction	213,400	212,400	215,400	1,000	0.5%	-2,000	-0.9%
..Construction of Buildings	56,600	54,300	57,600	2,300	4.2%	-1,000	-1.7%
..Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	46,900	47,400	48,400	-500	-1.1%	-1,500	-3.1%
..Specialty Trade Contractors	109,900	110,700	109,400	-800	-0.7%	500	0.5%
.Manufacturing	230,900	229,200	217,900	1,700	0.7%	13,000	6.0%
..Durable Goods	147,700	146,400	134,500	1,300	0.9%	13,200	9.8%
...Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	53,900	53,200	46,300	700	1.3%	7,600	16.4%
...Machinery Manufacturing	36,100	36,300	40,000	-200	-0.6%	-3,900	-9.8%
....Agriculture, Construction, and Mining Machinery Mfg.	25,100	25,100	26,900	0	0.0%	-1,800	-6.7%
...Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	15,100	15,100	15,100	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
..Non-Durable Goods	83,200	82,800	83,400	400	0.5%	-200	-0.2%
...Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	10,100	10,000	10,100	100	1.0%	0	0.0%
...Chemical Manufacturing	39,000	38,900	38,700	100	0.3%	300	0.8%
Service Providing	2,539,200	2,526,500	2,502,600	12,700	0.5%	36,600	1.5%
.Private Service Providing	2,116,400	2,106,200	2,087,600	10,200	0.5%	28,800	1.4%
..Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	618,100	608,100	618,300	10,000	1.6%	-200	0.0%
...Wholesale Trade	159,900	160,400	163,400	-500	-0.3%	-3,500	-2.1%
....Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	92,100	91,800	93,200	300	0.3%	-1,100	-1.2%
.....Prof. and Commercial Equip. Supplies Wholesalers	13,900	13,800	13,400	100	0.7%	500	3.7%
....Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	44,600	44,800	46,200	-200	-0.4%	-1,600	-3.5%
...Retail Trade	316,400	308,500	314,300	7,900	2.6%	2,100	0.7%
....Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	42,700	42,600	41,700	100	0.2%	1,000	2.4%
....Bldg. Material and Garden Equip. and Supplies Dealers	22,300	22,400	21,600	-100	-0.4%	700	3.2%
....Food and Beverage Stores	68,200	67,800	67,100	400	0.6%	1,100	1.6%
....Health and Personal Care Stores	19,600	19,300	19,700	300	1.6%	-100	-0.5%
....Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	29,100	27,000	30,600	2,100	7.8%	-1,500	-4.9%
....General Merchandise Stores	67,600	64,200	66,800	3,400	5.3%	800	1.2%
.....Department Stores	25,400	24,000	25,700	1,400	5.8%	-300	-1.2%
.....Other General Merchandise Stores	42,200	40,200	41,100	2,000	5.0%	1,100	2.7%
...Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	141,800	139,200	140,600	2,600	1.9%	1,200	0.9%
....Utilities	15,900	16,000	16,200	-100	-0.6%	-300	-1.9%
.....Air Transportation	21,400	21,600	21,600	-200	-0.9%	-200	-0.9%
.....Truck Transportation	24,700	24,600	24,700	100	0.4%	0	0.0%
.....Pipeline Transportation	11,000	10,900	10,900	100	0.9%	100	0.9%
..Information	32,000	31,400	33,100	600	1.9%	-1,100	-3.3%
...Telecommunications	13,600	13,500	14,100	100	0.7%	-500	-3.5%
..Financial Activities	160,600	160,300	155,900	300	0.2%	4,700	3.0%
...Finance and Insurance	101,200	101,800	100,000	-600	-0.6%	1,200	1.2%
....Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	44,700	44,800	44,600	-100	-0.2%	100	0.2%
.....Depository Credit Intermediation	27,800	27,700	28,500	100	0.4%	-700	-2.5%
....Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Fin. Investments	20,300	20,200	20,000	100	0.5%	300	1.5%
....Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	36,200	36,800	35,400	-600	-1.6%	800	2.3%
...Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	59,400	58,500	55,900	900	1.5%	3,500	6.3%
..Professional and Business Services	486,600	483,200	473,000	3,400	0.7%	13,600	2.9%
...Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	222,800	219,400	216,500	3,400	1.5%	6,300	2.9%
....Legal Services	25,200	25,200	24,800	0	0.0%	400	1.6%

....Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll	25,400	25,300	25,100	100	0.4%	300	1.2%
....Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	67,500	66,200	65,000	1,300	2.0%	2,500	3.8%
....Computer Systems Design and Related Services	33,400	32,800	32,500	600	1.8%	900	2.8%
...Management of Companies and Enterprises	36,700	36,600	36,600	100	0.3%	100	0.3%
...Admin. and Support and Waste Mgmt. and Remediation	227,100	227,200	219,900	-100	0.0%	7,200	3.3%
....Administrative and Support Services	215,500	215,500	208,000	0	0.0%	7,500	3.6%
.....Employment Services	90,400	92,600	81,700	-2,200	-2.4%	8,700	10.6%
.....Services to Buildings and Dwellings	49,900	49,900	51,500	0	0.0%	-1,600	-3.1%
..Educational and Health Services	395,500	397,000	385,700	-1,500	-0.4%	9,800	2.5%
...Educational Services	62,100	61,900	59,600	200	0.3%	2,500	4.2%
...Health Care and Social Assistance	333,400	335,100	326,100	-1,700	-0.5%	7,300	2.2%
....Ambulatory Health Care Services	160,500	162,100	153,900	-1,600	-1.0%	6,600	4.3%
....Hospitals	89,500	89,300	87,200	200	0.2%	2,300	2.6%
..Leisure and Hospitality	315,700	317,600	314,400	-1,900	-0.6%	1,300	0.4%
...Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	32,600	33,700	32,700	-1,100	-3.3%	-100	-0.3%
...Accommodation and Food Services	283,100	283,900	281,700	-800	-0.3%	1,400	0.5%
....Accommodation	25,800	26,000	26,100	-200	-0.8%	-300	-1.1%
....Food Services and Drinking Places	257,300	257,900	255,600	-600	-0.2%	1,700	0.7%
..Other Services	107,900	108,600	107,200	-700	-0.6%	700	0.7%
Government	422,800	420,300	415,000	2,500	0.6%	7,800	1.9%
.Federal Government	29,000	29,000	28,600	0	0.0%	400	1.4%
.State Government	85,600	85,200	85,200	400	0.5%	400	0.5%
..State Government Educational Services	51,100	50,700	50,600	400	0.8%	500	1.0%
.Local Government	308,200	306,100	301,200	2,100	0.7%	7,000	2.3%
..Local Government Educational Services	218,600	216,600	212,700	2,000	0.9%	5,900	2.8%