



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

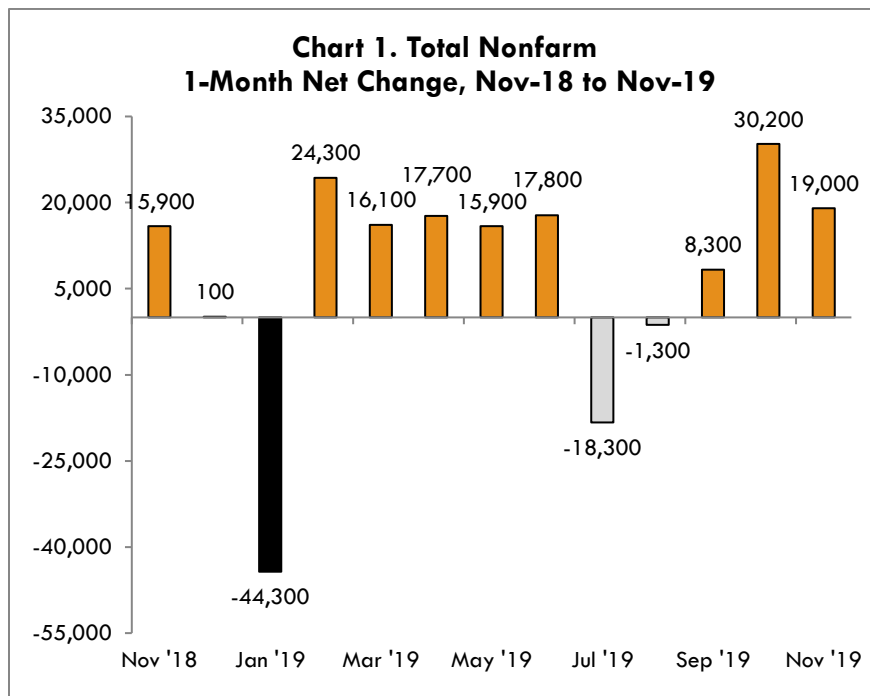
Workforce Solutions is an affiliate of the Gulf Coast Workforce Board, which manages a regional system that helps employers solve their workforce problems and residents build careers so both can compete in the global economy. The workforce system serves the City of Houston and the surrounding 13 Texas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

Total Nonfarm

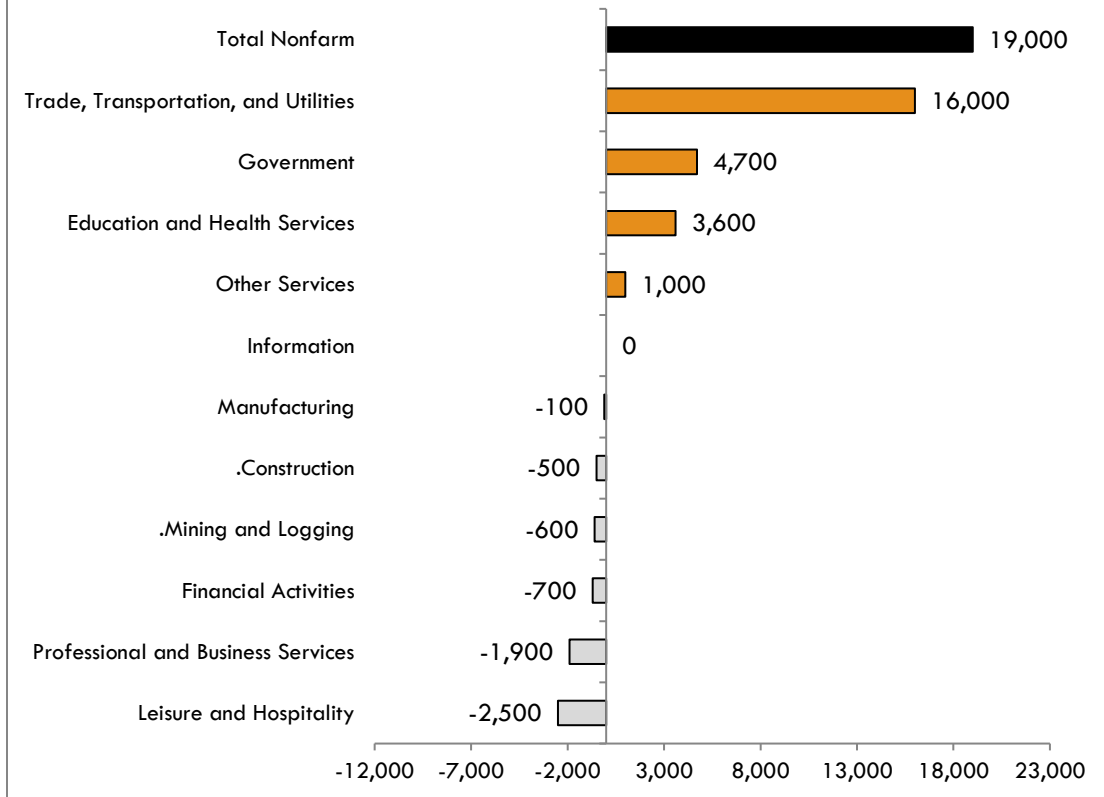
One Month Change

Houston MSA Total Nonfarm employment stood at 3,223,100 in November, up 19,000 jobs over the month, or 0.6 percent. A year ago Houston registered an over-the-month increase of 15,900 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 November, Total Nonfarm has on average added 11,500 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. The primary drivers of this November's growth were increases in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, Government, and Education and Health Services. Gains were also recorded in Other Services and Information. The net increase in jobs over the month was partially offset by losses in Leisure and Hospitality, Professional and Business Services, and Financial Activities.

Note: the recent release of 2019 second quarter Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data suggests that year-over-year job growth began to be overstated in April of this year. As of June, the most recent month of QCEW available, growth was reported to be 59,500 jobs compared to a June CES estimate of 86,000. A historical lookback indicates that the two surveys track one another with QCEW proving to be the more accurate given its comprehensive nature. As a result, it increasingly likely that 2019 benchmark revisions to be released in March 2020 will result in significant downward revisions to CES Total Nonfarm Employment reported through the year. The bonus chart at the end of this section and others illustrates the divergence between the two series and serves as a preview of forthcoming revisions.



**Chart 2. Over-the-month Net Change, Houston MSA
Supersectors,
November 2019**



Year over Year Change

Over the year, Total Nonfarm employment was up 85,500, or 2.7 percent. To compare, November 2018 saw a year-over-year gain of 78,600 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 of which the largest three are Professional and Business Services (26,400), Education and Health Services (13,000), and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (7,900).

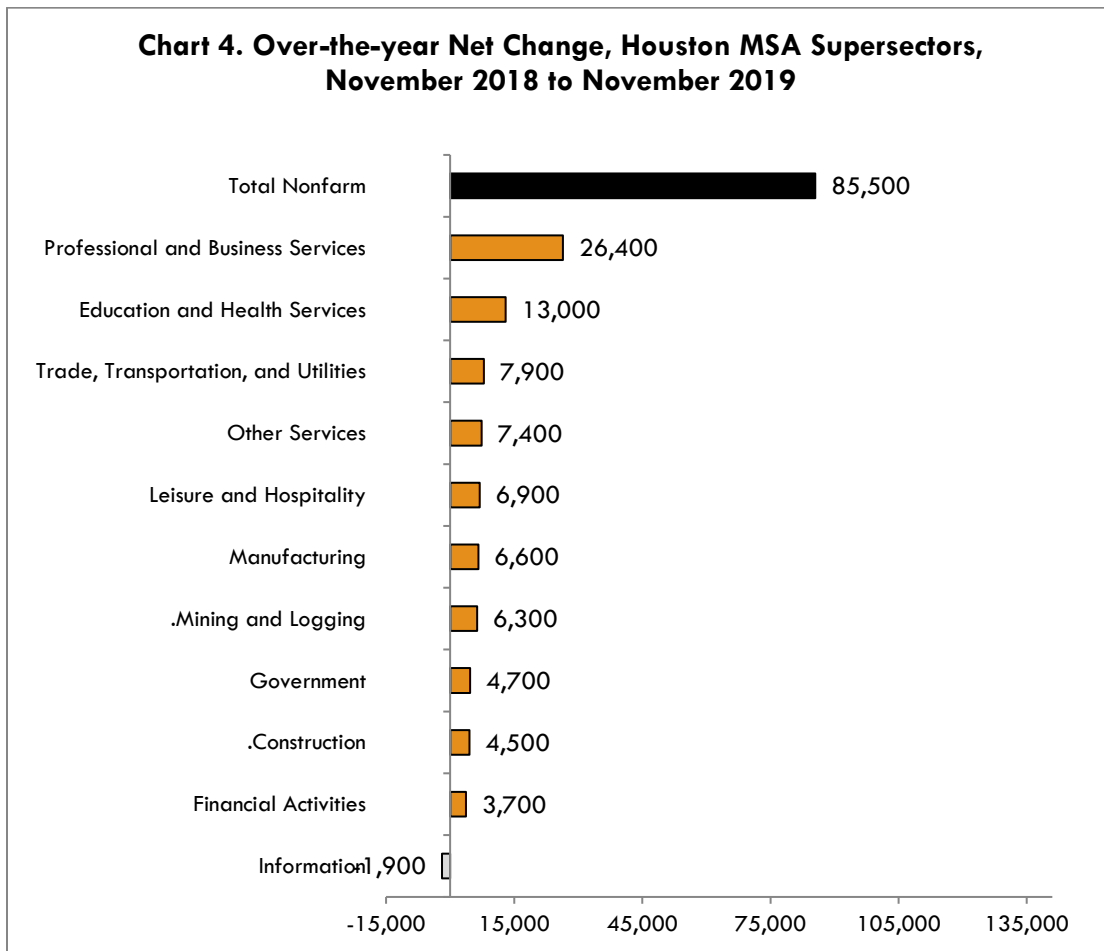
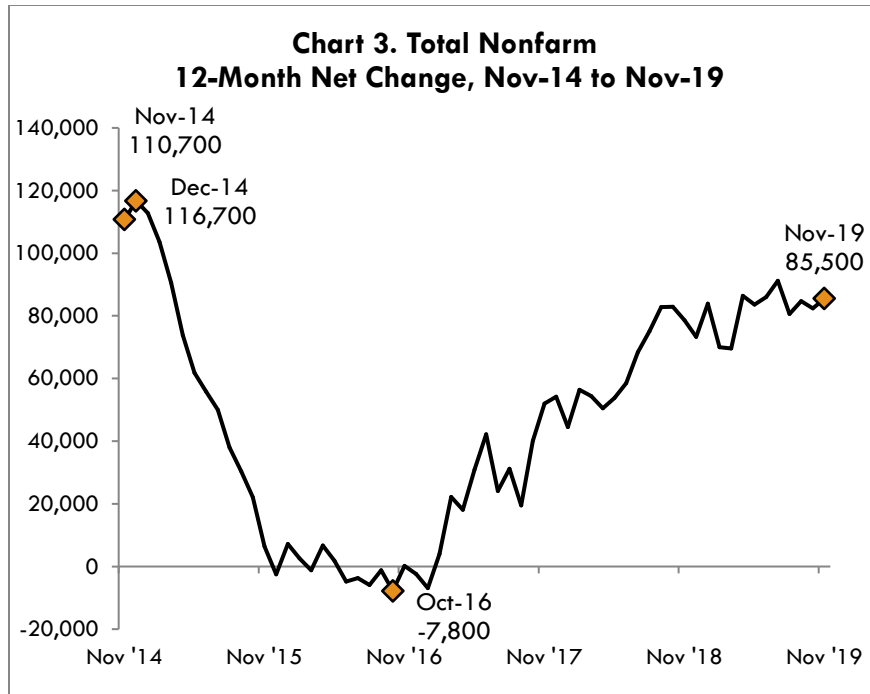
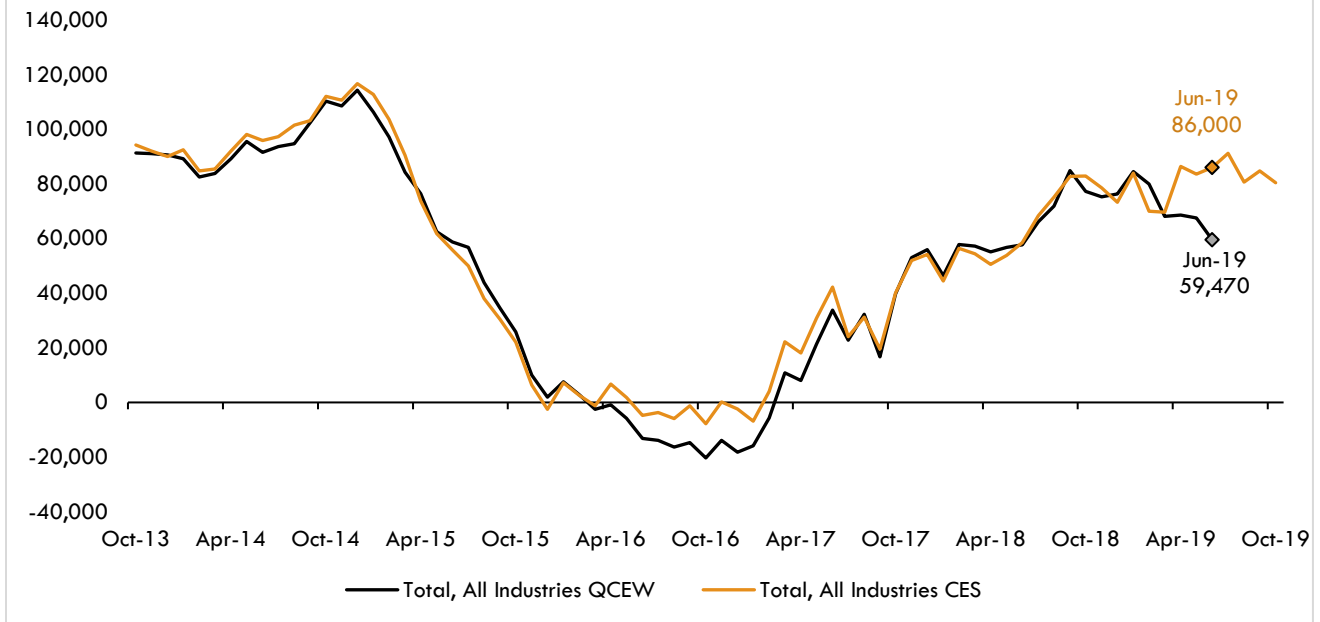


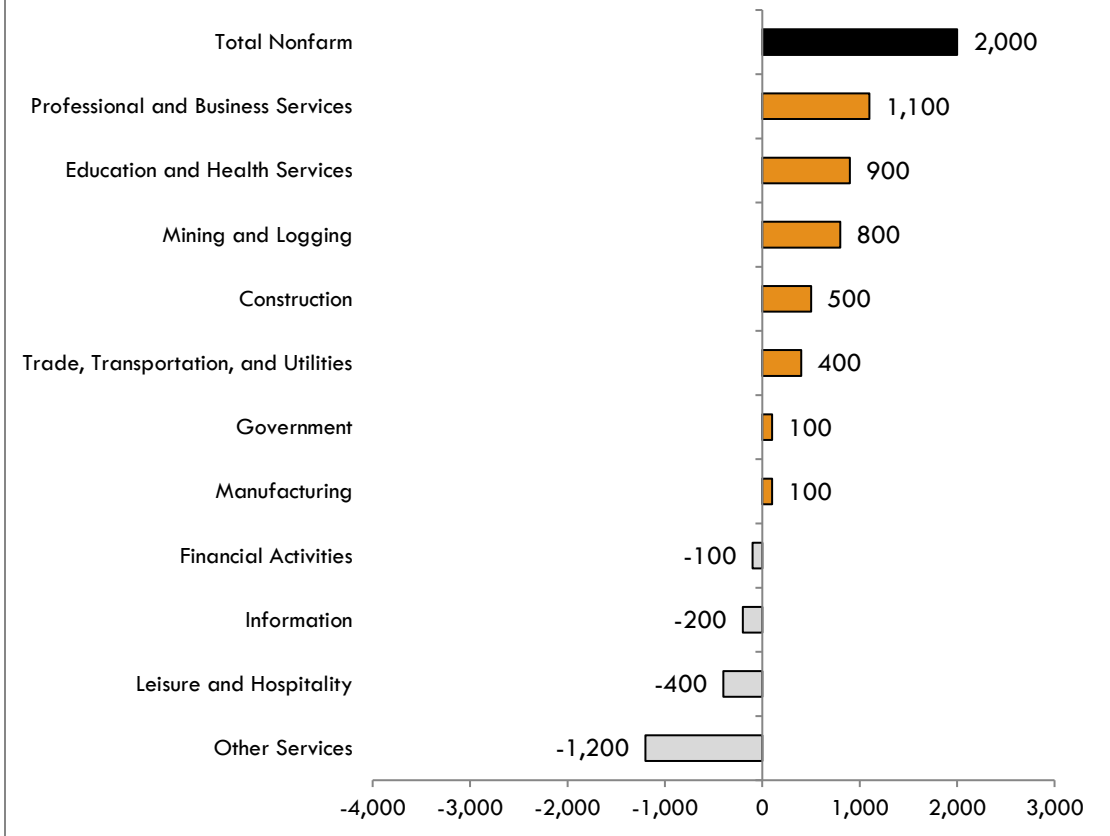
Chart 4.1. QCEW and CES Total Employment Over-the-year Net Change as of June 2019



Previous Month's Revisions

Total Nonfarm employment was revised upward by 2,000 jobs for a September to October larger net gain of 30,200 compared to an original estimate of 28,200 jobs. An upward revision of +1,100 jobs in Professional and Business Services was the largest contributor followed by Education and Health Services (+900) and Mining and Logging (+800). Downward revisions in Other Services (-1,200), Leisure and Hospitality (-400), and Information (-200) provided a partial offset of the overall upward revision to Total Nonfarm employment.

Chart 5. Net Revisions for Selected Supersectors and Major Industries, October 2019

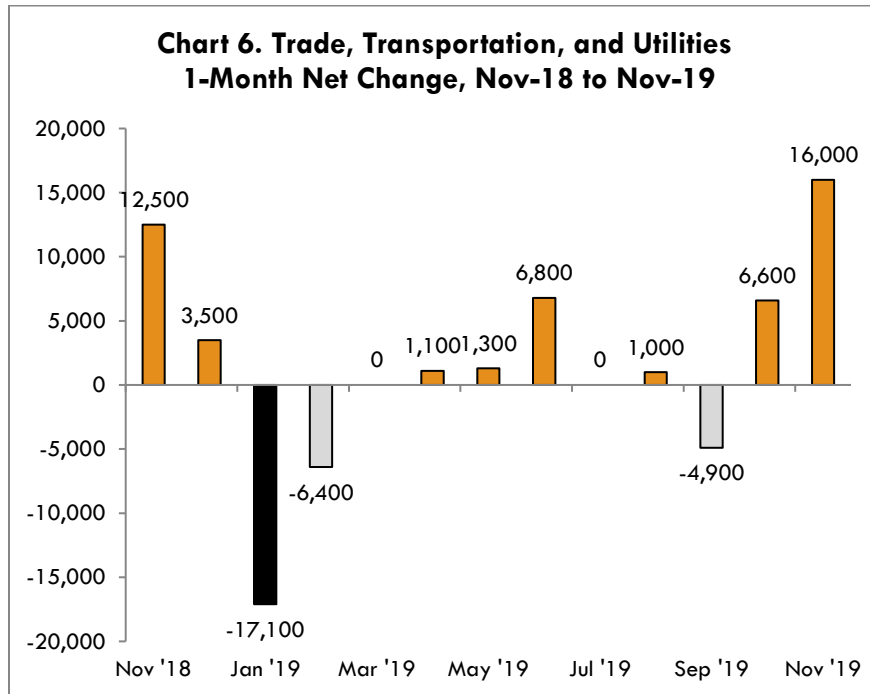


GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

One Month Change

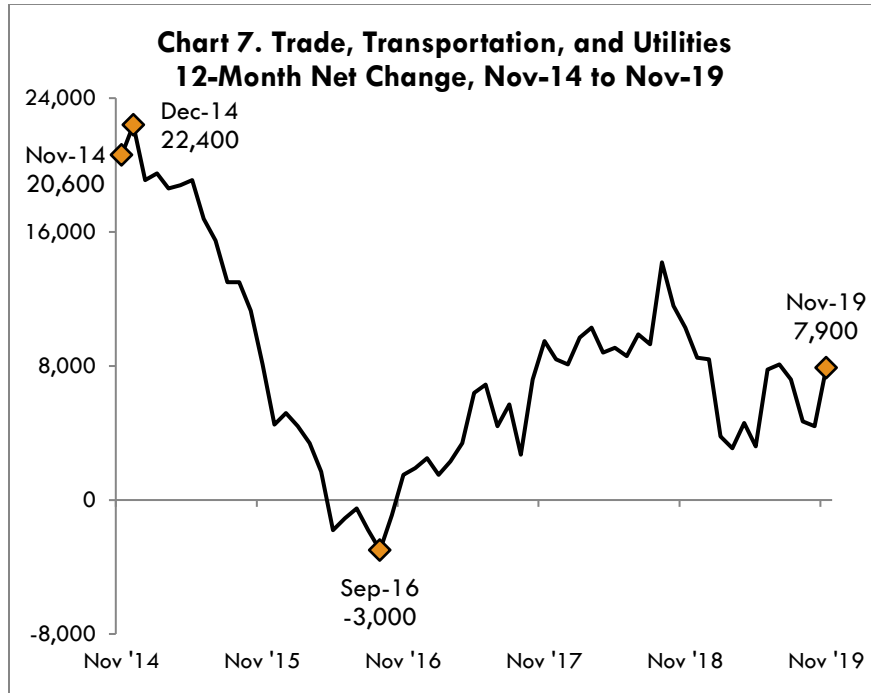
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was the largest gaining sector over the month up 16,000 jobs, or 2.5 percent. A year ago this sector added 12,500 jobs. This November's increase was the largest-ever one-month gain in the month of November since records began in 1990. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in November 2019, up 16,000 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2009, down -3,500 jobs. Historically in the month of November, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities has added an average of 8,900 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. **Retail Trade was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 8,700 jobs over the month marking the peaking hiring month during the year for this subcomponent due to the holiday season. However, the second and third-largest contributors, Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities, and Wholesale Trade, which added 4,200 and 3,100 jobs, respectively, both saw their largest November increases on record. In the case of Wholesale Trade, this was largest one-month gain of any month since records began in 1990, an achievement also recorded in October of this year.**



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was up 7,900 jobs, or 1.2 percent. 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 7,000 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Wholesale Trade, which added 2,800 jobs from November a year ago. Lastly, Retail Trade offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -1,900 jobs. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 20.4 percent to 20.2 percent over the past year.



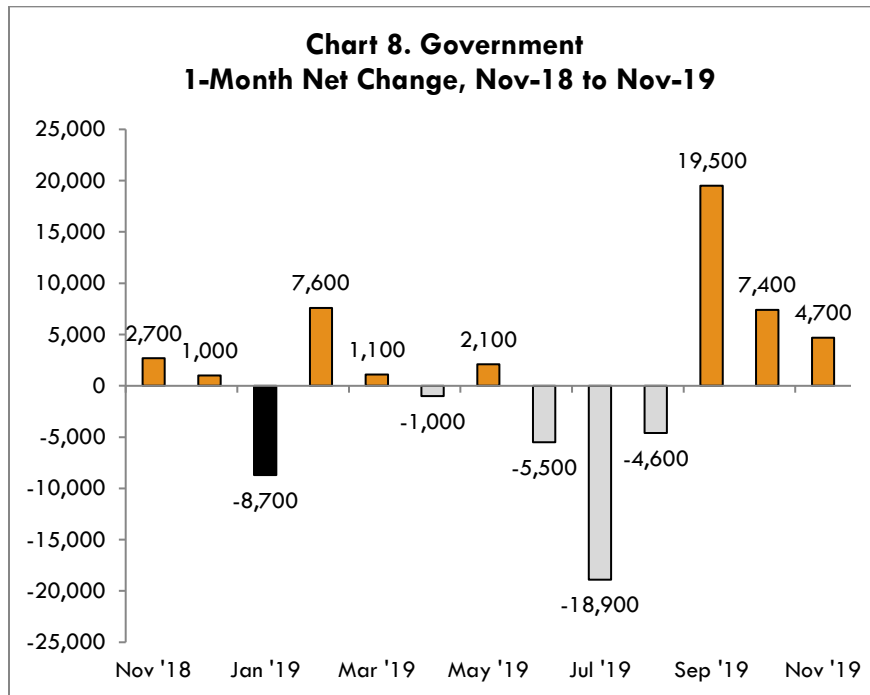
Previous Month's Revisions

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employment was revised upward by 400 jobs for a September to October larger net gain of 6,600 compared to an original estimate of 6,200 jobs.

Government

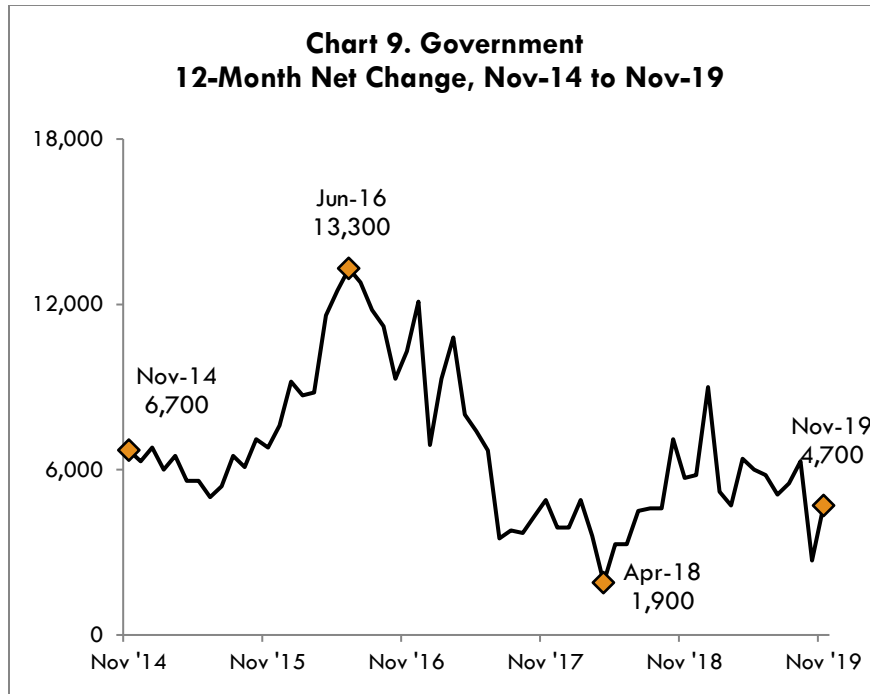
One Month Change

Government was the second-largest gaining sector over the month up 4,700 jobs, or 1.1 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 November, Government has on average added 2,100 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially 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 sees moderate gains in November as any remaining open positions and late-additions to payrolls are added. Local Government was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 3,700 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Federal Government, which added 600 jobs from October to November. Lastly, State Government contributed 400 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Government was up 4,700 jobs, or 1.1 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 2,700 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Federal Government, which added 1,100 jobs from November a year ago. Lastly, State Government contributed 900 jobs. Government's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 13.4 percent to 13.2 percent over the past year.



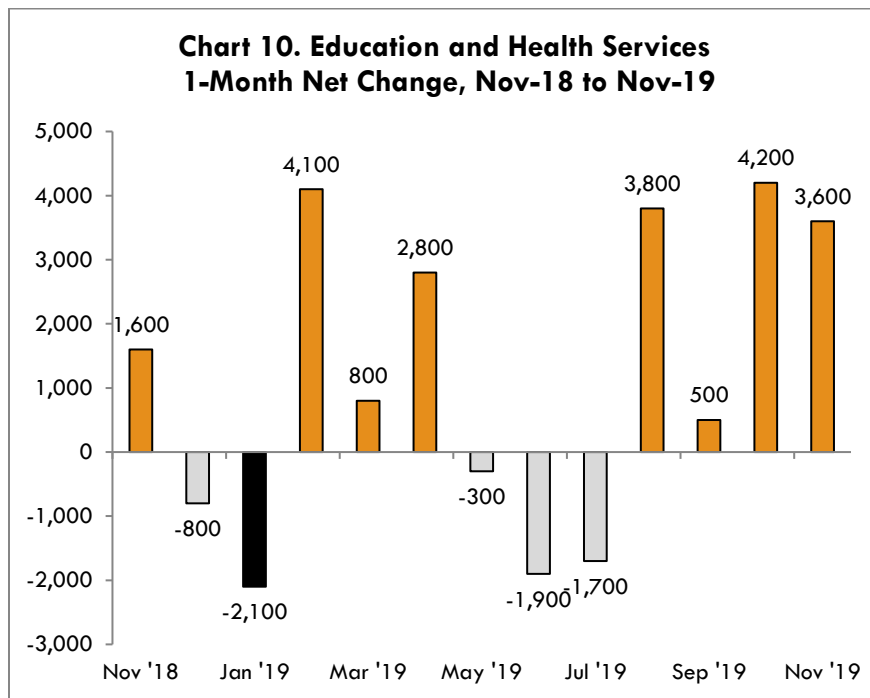
Previous Month's Revisions

Government employment was revised upward by 100 jobs for a September to October larger net gain of 7,400 compared to an original estimate of 7,300 jobs.

Education and Health Services

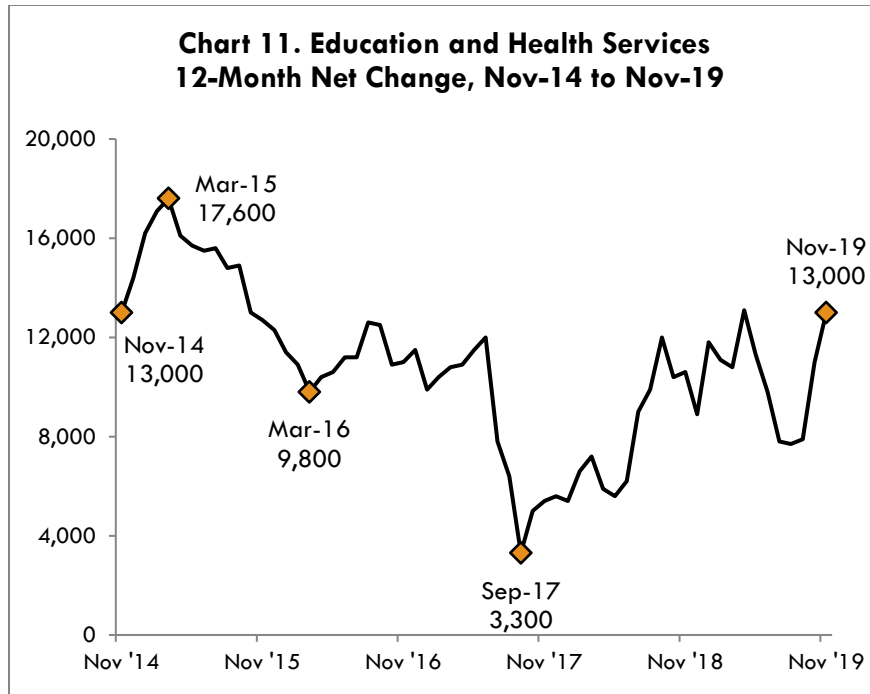
One Month Change

Education and Health Services was the third-largest gaining sector over the month up 3,600 jobs, or 0.9 percent. This was the largest-ever one-month gain in the month of November since records began in 1990. 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 November, Education and Health Services has on average added 1,000 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. Health Care and Social Assistance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 3,300 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Educational Services, which added 300 jobs from October to November.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Education and Health Services was up 13,000 jobs, or 3.3 percent. Furthermore, 14.9 percent of total (gross) jobs added across the region over the past year can be attributed to Education 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 11,100 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Educational Services, which added 1,900 jobs from November a year ago. Education and Health Services' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 12.7 percent over the past year.



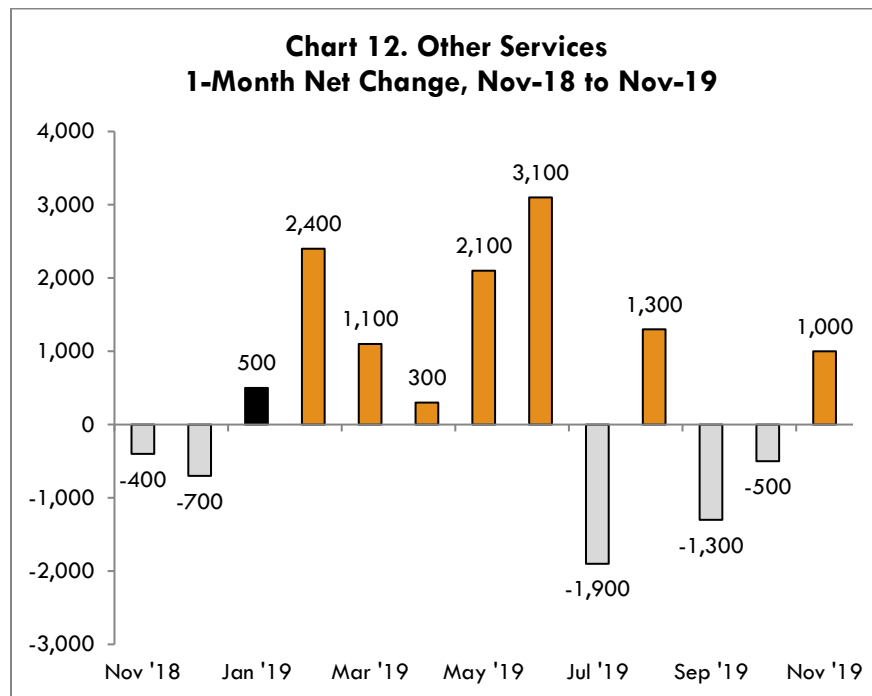
Previous Month's Revisions

Education and Health Services employment was revised upward by 900 jobs for a September to October larger net gain of 4,200 compared to an original estimate of 3,300 jobs.

Other Services

One Month Change

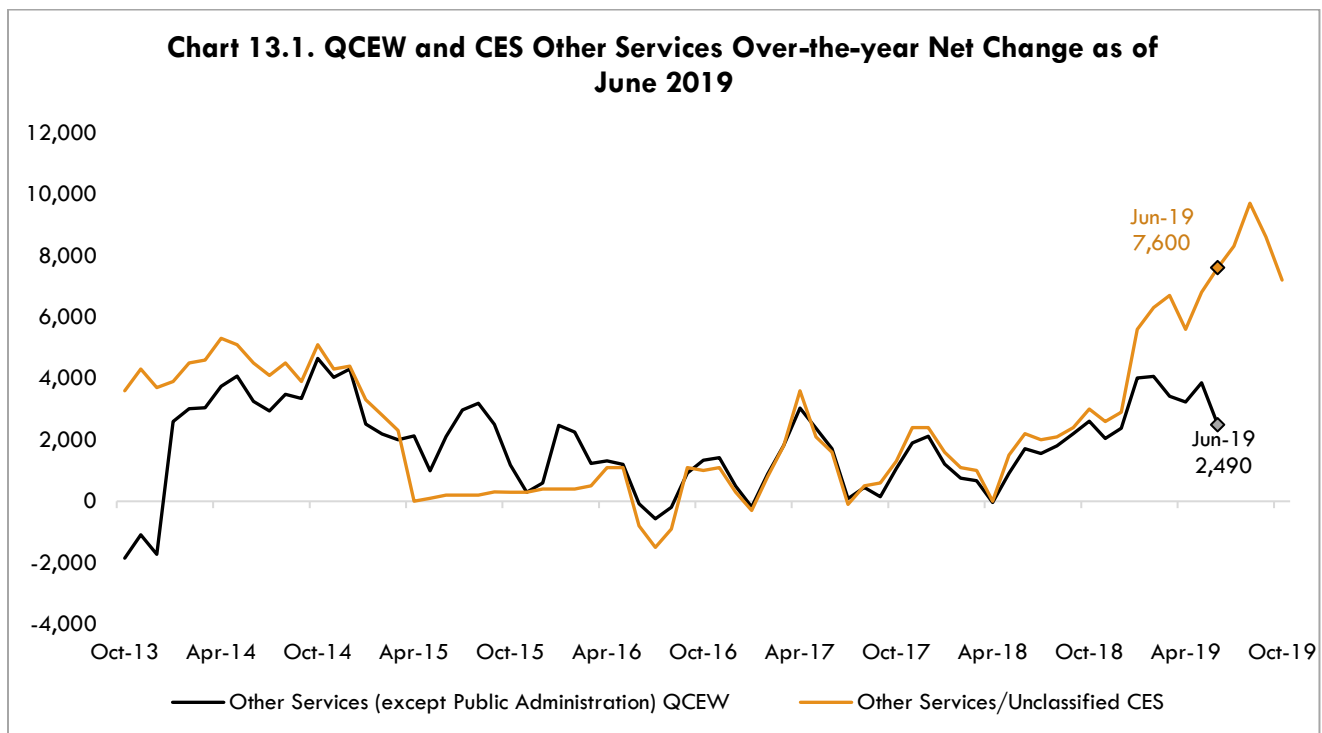
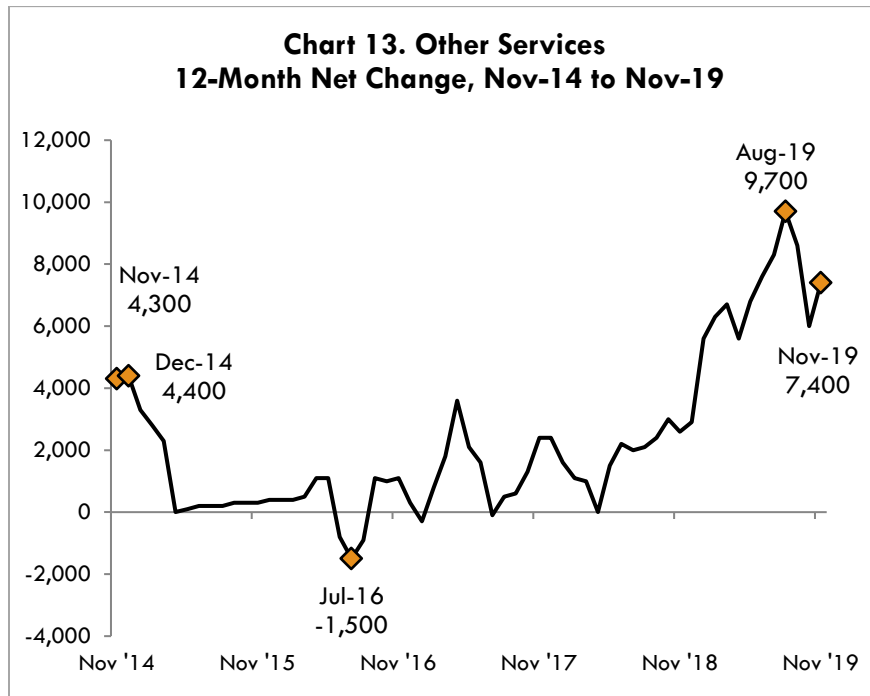
Other Services also saw an increase over the month up 1,000 jobs, or 0.8 percent. **This was the largest-ever one-month gain in the month of November since records began in 1990. Furthermore, it currently stands as the only increase ever recorded in the month of November.** The largest over-the-month 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 -700 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. **Note that gains such as those reported this month that contradict long-standing seasonal patterns are likely to be revised downward substantially in March 2020.**



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Other Services was up 7,400 jobs, or 6.5 percent. **This was the largest-ever year-over-year gain in the month of November since records began in 1990. Note: Other Services has posted all-time new highs for every month thus far in 2019.** 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 August 2019, up 9,700 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in December 2007, down -3,600 jobs. Other Services' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 3.6 percent to 3.8 percent over the past year. **Note: a review of QCEW data through June of this year indicates that growth in this sector has and continues to be overstated. QCEW reports a year-over-year increase of 2,490 jobs while CES reports 7,600 for the month of June implying an overstatement of more than 5,000 jobs. As a result, the aforementioned monthly all-time**

high records will likely be revised away in March 2020. See the bonus chart at the end of this section for an illustration.



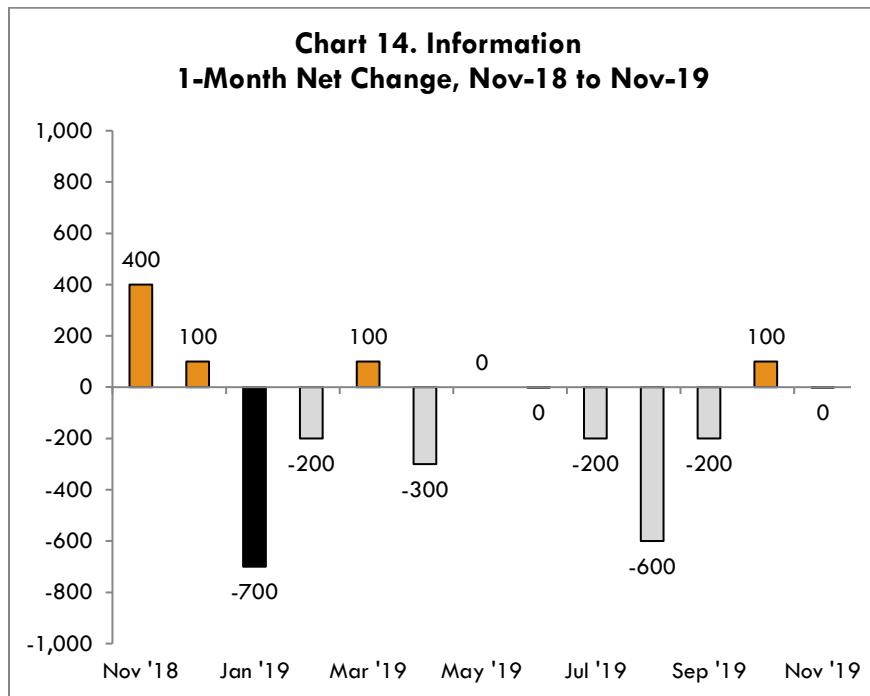
Previous Month's Revisions

Other Services employment was revised downward by -1,200 jobs for a September to October complete erasure of gains leaving a net loss of -500 compared to an original estimate of 700 jobs.

Information

One Month Change

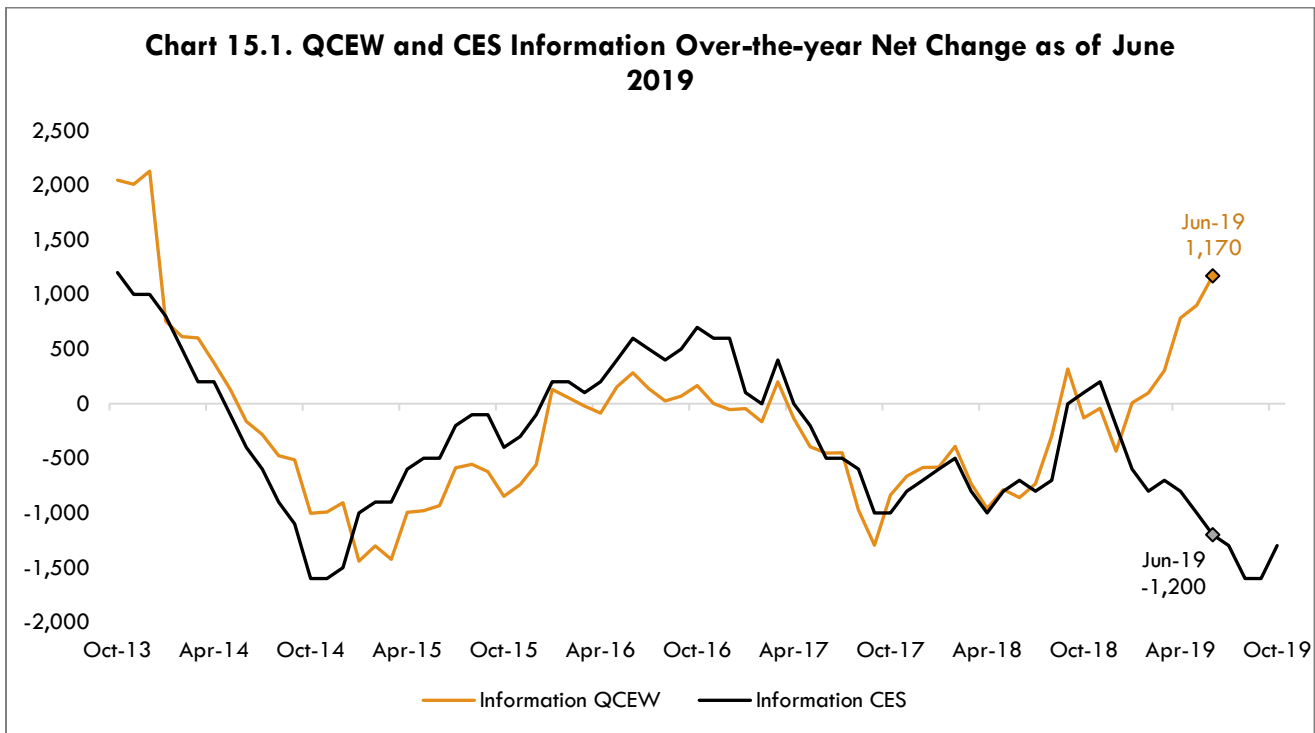
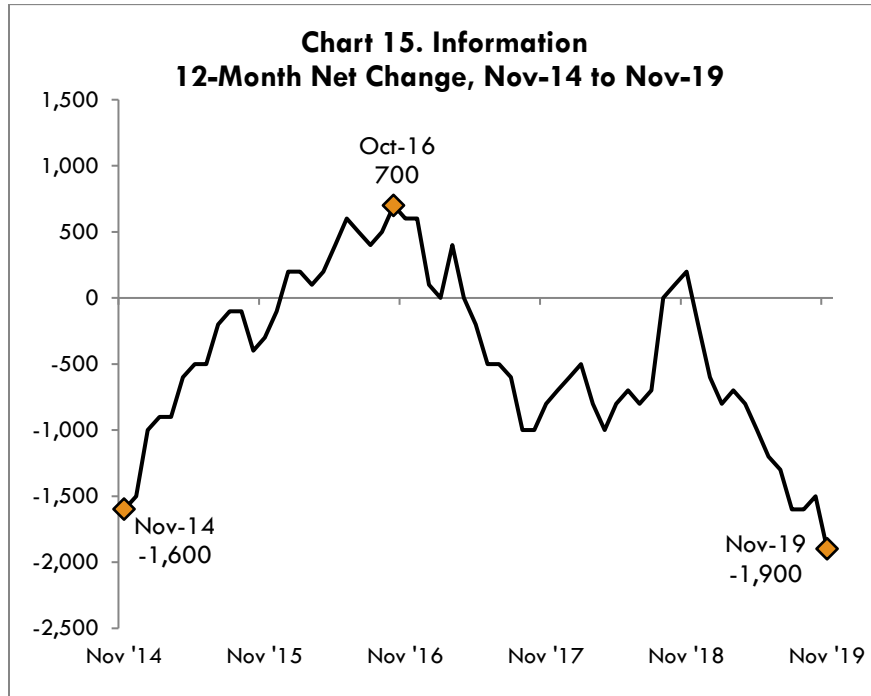
Information was unchanged over the month. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in July 1994, up 1,500 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in July 2001, down -1,700 jobs. Historically in the month of November, Information has on average added 200 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's net zero is slightly below the long-term average.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Information was down -1,900 jobs, or -6.0 percent. Currently, this sector is the only-declining sector in percentage terms in the Houston area accounting (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 June 1997, up 4,600 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in April 2002, down -7,000 jobs. The absolute number of jobs in this sector most recently peaked in July 2016 at 33,100 before reaching a low of 29,700 in September 2019. Since that time, employment levels have risen by 100, which implies that 2.9 percent of the -3,400 jobs lost in this sector have been recovered to date. Information's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 1.0 percent over the past year. **Note: this sector has struggled to post over-the-year increases since the Dotcom crash of the early 2000s and as a result has tended to make up a smaller portion of total employment in the Houston area over time. However, in a surprising development and in contrast to CES, which indicates a loss of -1,200 jobs, QCEW data through June of this year indicates that this sector began adding jobs in January 2019 and as of June is now up 1,170 jobs year over year. Closer inspection of the detailed subcomponents of Information revealed gains in data processing centers and**

movie and T.V. production with modest increases recorded in a handful of other component industries. See bonus chart below for an illustration.



Previous Month's Revisions

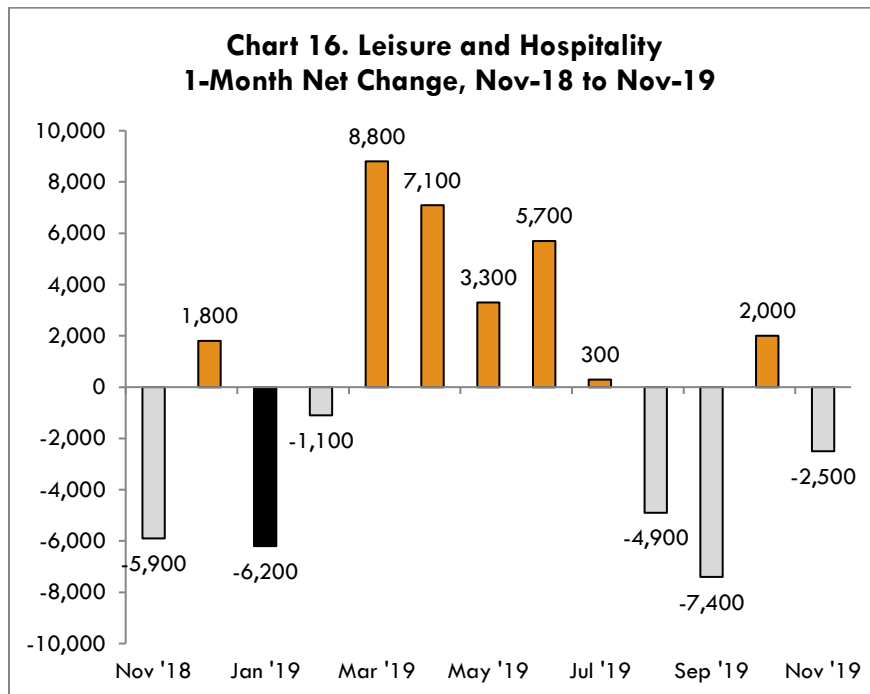
Information employment was revised downward by -200 jobs for a September to October smaller net gain of 100 compared to an original estimate of 300 jobs.

DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Leisure and Hospitality

One Month Change

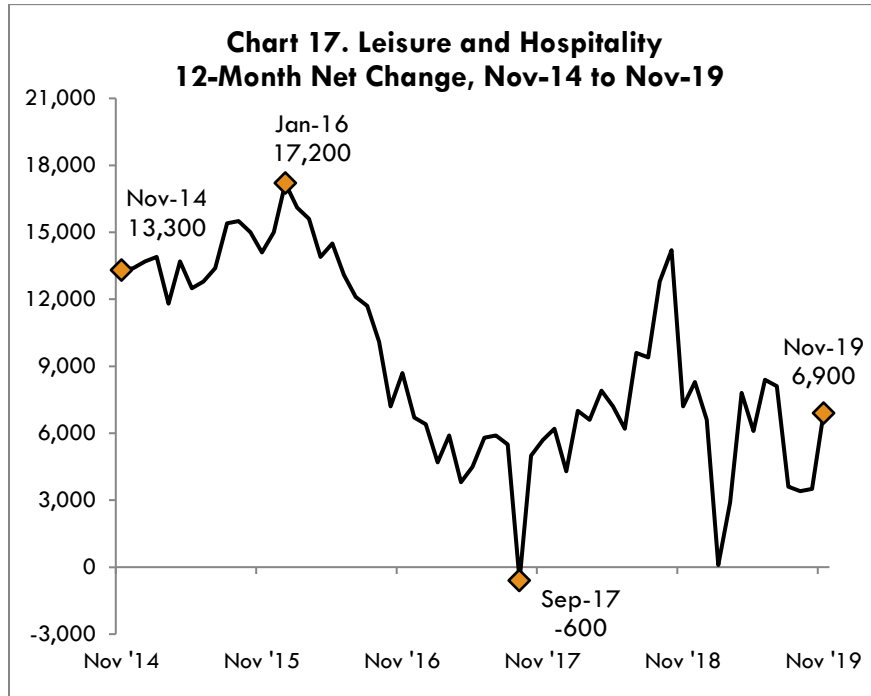
Leisure and Hospitality was the largest declining sector over the month down -2,500 jobs, or -0.8 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in March 2019, up 8,800 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in November 2018, down -5,900 jobs. **Historically in the month of November, Leisure and Hospitality has on average added 90 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially below the long-term average although this sector periodically records losses during this month. 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.** Accommodation and Food Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -2,500 jobs over the month. One component industry, Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation saw no change from October to November.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Leisure and Hospitality was up 6,900 jobs, or 2.1 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 6,300 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Arts, Entertainment, and

Recreation, which added 600 jobs from November a year ago. Leisure and Hospitality's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 10.3 percent over the past year.



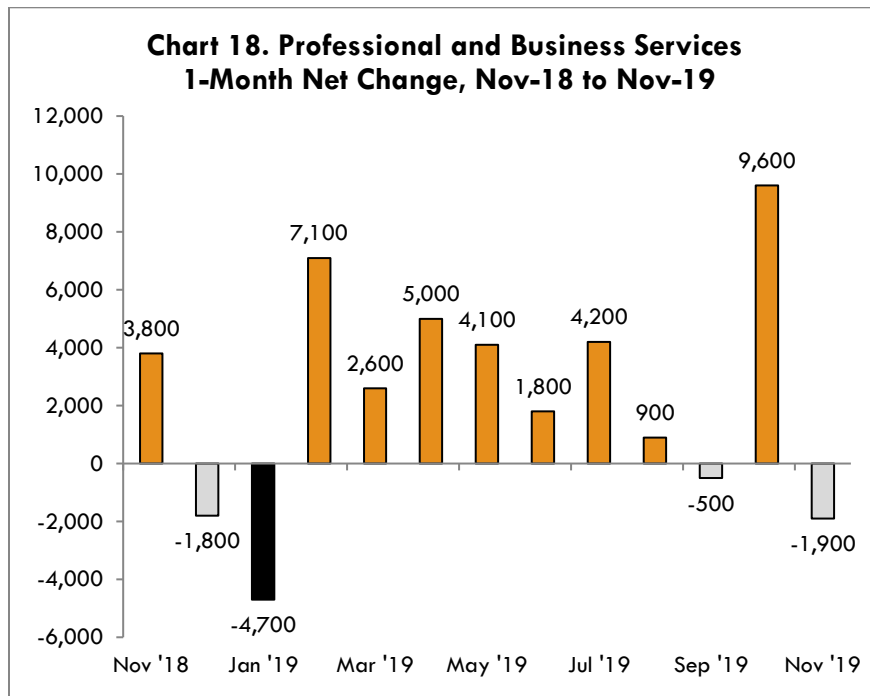
Previous Month's Revisions

Leisure and Hospitality employment was revised downward by -400 jobs for a September to October smaller net gain of 2,000 compared to an original estimate of 2,400 jobs.

Professional and Business Services

One Month Change

Professional and Business Services was the second-largest declining sector over the month down -1,900 jobs, or -0.4 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in October 2019, up 9,600 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 1999, down -4,300 jobs. Historically in the month of November, Professional and Business Services has on average added 700 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially below the long-term average. **Note: including revisions, October 2019 saw the largest-ever one-month gain in this sector with the addition of 9,600 jobs. This suggests that job growth that would have taken place in November was pulled forward by one month.** Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -2,000 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Management of Companies and Enterprises, which lost -400 jobs from October to November. Lastly, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services offset a portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 500 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Professional and Business Services was up 26,400 jobs, or 5.3 percent. Currently, this sector is the third-fastest growing in percentage terms in the Houston area. Furthermore, 30.2 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 October 2019, up 32,100 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 22,200 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services, which added

4,800 jobs from November a year ago. Lastly, Management of Companies and Enterprises offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -600 jobs. Professional and Business Services's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 16.0 percent to 16.4 percent over the past year. **Note: data from QCEW through the second quarter of 2019 indicates that the sharp increase in year-over-year growth that began in March of this year is likely overstating job growth substantially when compared to CES. The former survey reports 10,100 jobs added over the year as of June while CES reports 19,200. Again, benchmark revisions in spring 2020 will likely indicate the range from 12,000 to 15,000 jobs seen during 2017 and 2018 has continued throughout 2019. See bonus chart at the end of this section for an illustration.**

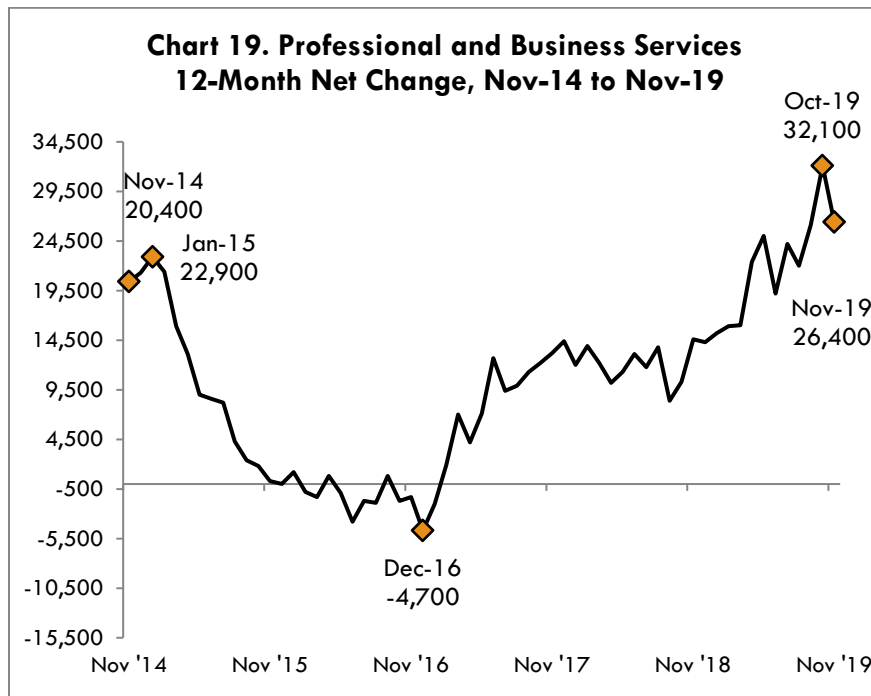
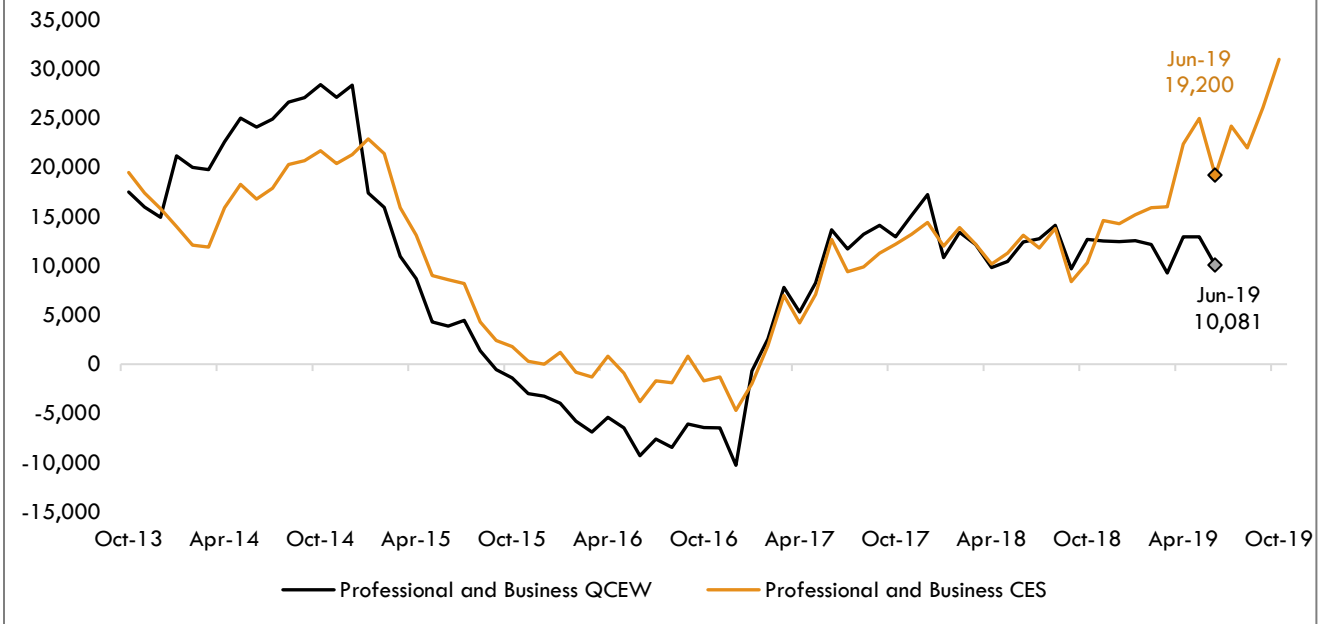


Chart 19.1. QCEW and CES Professional and Business Services Over-the-year Net Change as of June 2019



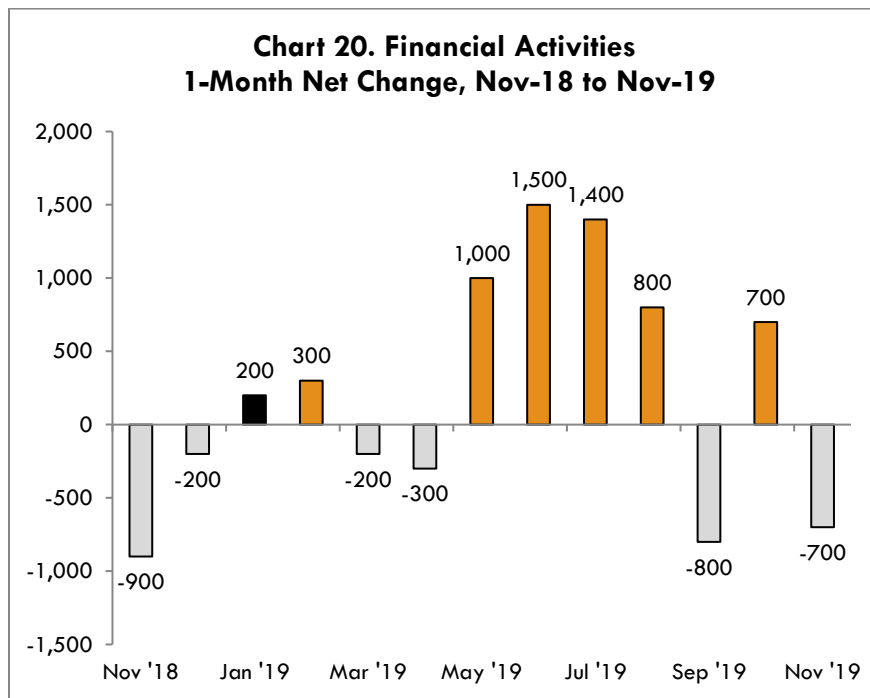
Previous Month's Revisions

Professional and Business Services employment was revised upward by 1,100 jobs for a September to October larger net gain of 9,600 compared to an original estimate of 8,500 jobs.

Financial Activities

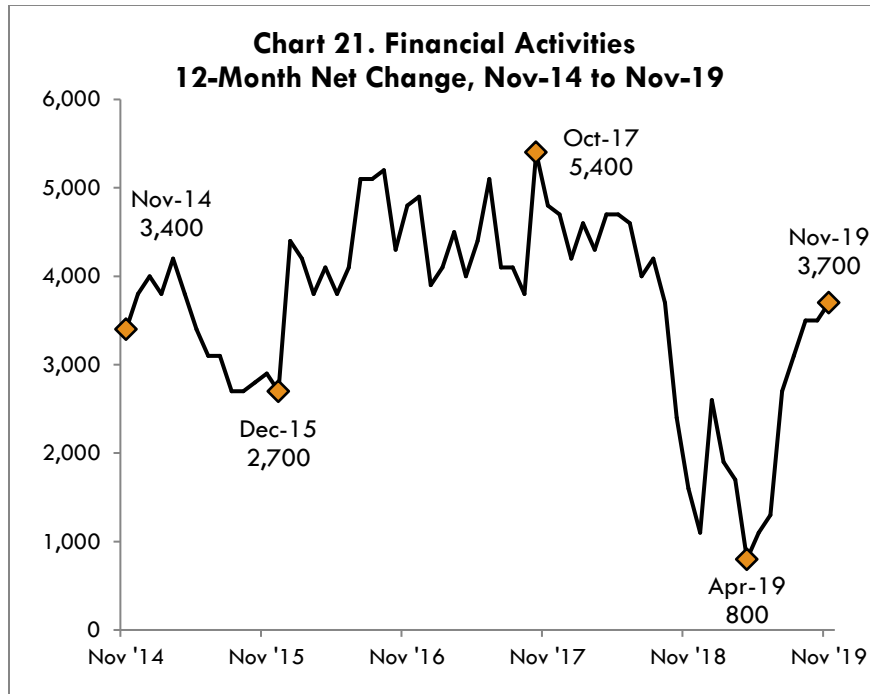
One Month Change

Financial Activities was the third-largest declining sector over the month down -700 jobs, or -0.4 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in October 2017, up 2,000 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in July 1990, down -1,500 jobs. Historically in the month of November, Financial Activities has on average lost -100 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are moderately greater than the long-term average. Real Estate and Rental and Leasing was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -900 jobs over the month. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Finance and Insurance, which gained 200 jobs from October to November.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Financial Activities was up 3,700 jobs, or 2.3 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 2,200 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, which added 1,500 jobs from November a year ago. Financial Activities' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 5.2 percent over the past year.



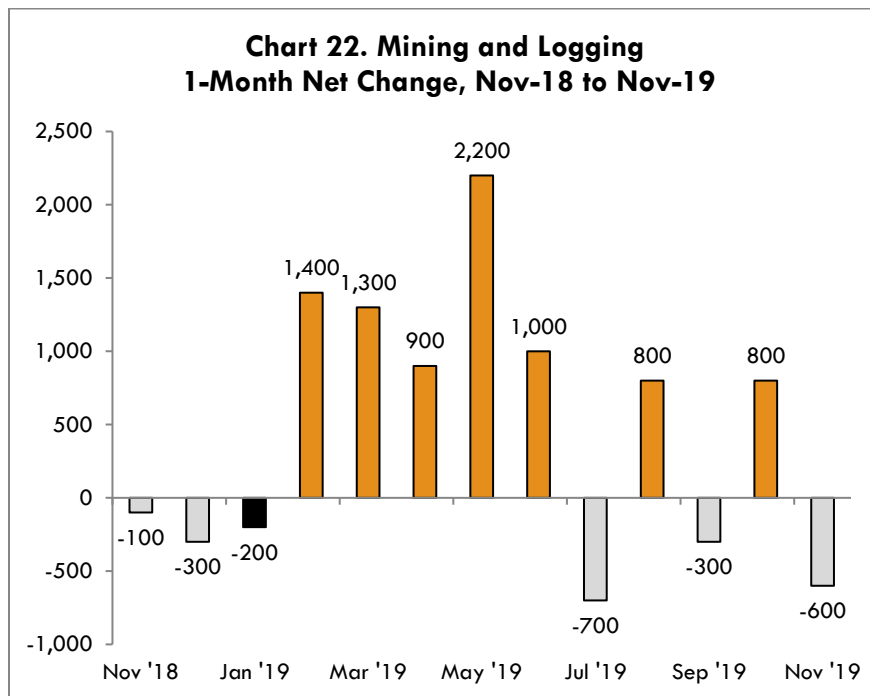
Previous Month's Revisions

Financial Activities employment was revised downward by -100 jobs for a September to October smaller net gain of 700 compared to an original estimate of 800 jobs.

Mining and Logging

One Month Change

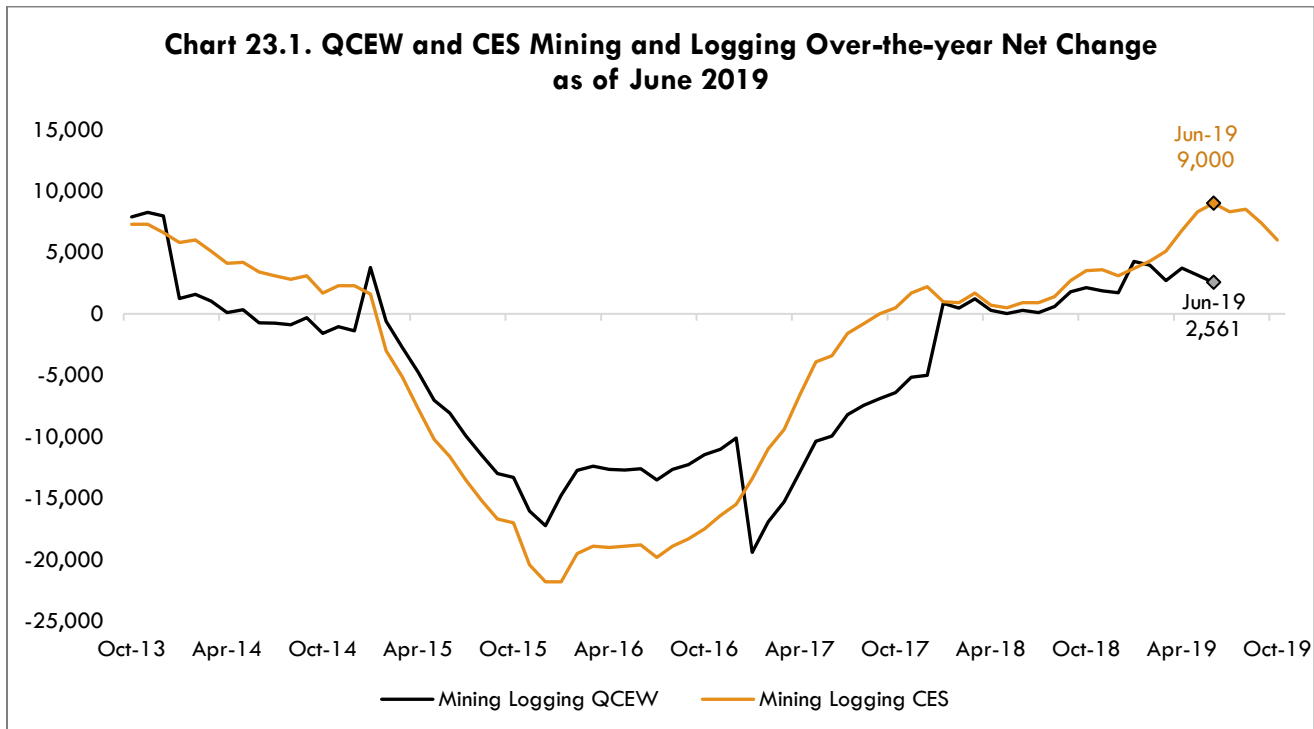
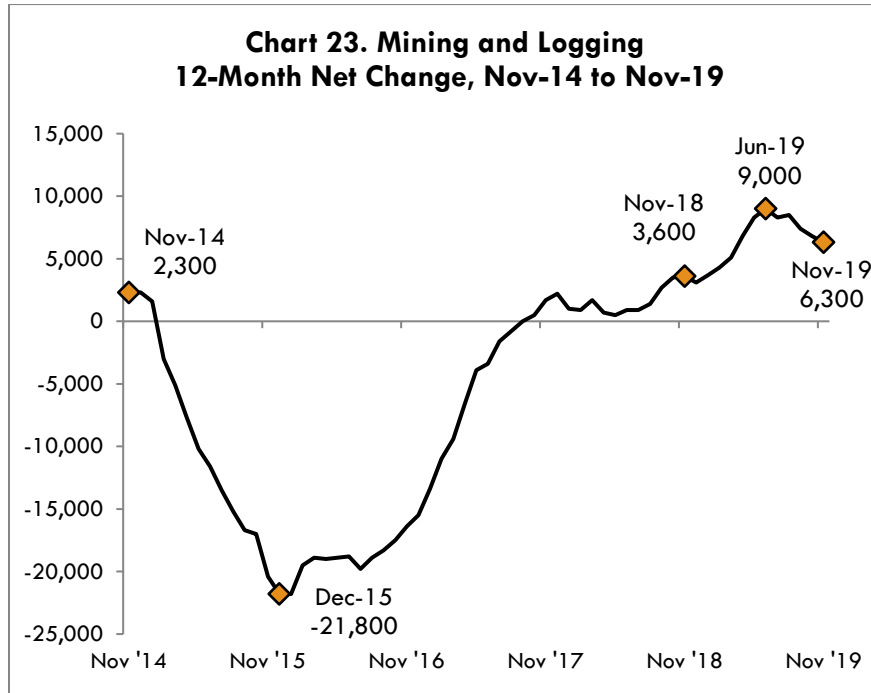
Mining and Logging also saw a decrease over the month down -600 jobs, or -0.7 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in June 2011, up 2,800 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in February 2015, down -3,800 jobs. Historically in the month of November, Mining and Logging has on average lost -70 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are moderately greater than the long-term average. Support Activities for Mining was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -500 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Oil and Gas Extraction, which lost -200 jobs from October to November. Lastly, Other Mining and Logging Undefined* offset a portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 100 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Mining and Logging was up 6,300 jobs, or 7.7 percent. Currently, this sector is the fastest-growing in percentage terms in the Houston. 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. Oil and Gas Extraction was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 3,000 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Other Mining and Logging Undefined*, which added 2,100 jobs from November a year ago. Lastly, Support Activities for Mining contributed 1,200 jobs. 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 11,900, which implies that 31.9 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 risen from 2.6 percent to 2.7 percent over the past year. Note: once again, Quarterly Census of

Employment and Wages data indicates that the strong growth reported over the summer is likely overstated. QCEW reports a gain of 2,600 jobs year over year as of June while CES reports 9,000. Benchmark revisions in March 2020 are likely to correct for this divergence. See bonus chart below for an illustration.



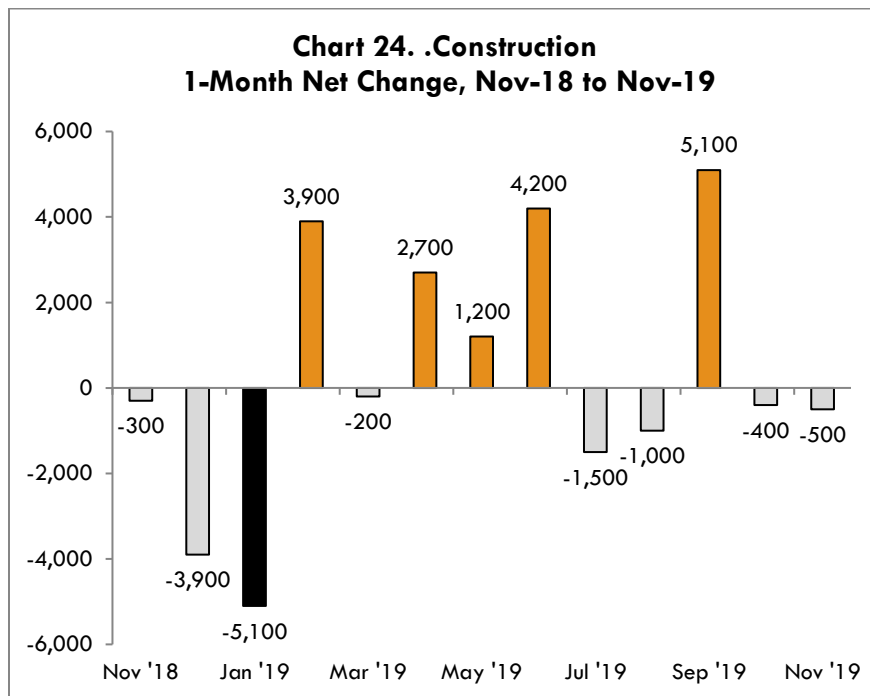
Previous Month's Revisions

Mining and Logging employment was revised upward by 800 jobs for a September to October net gain of 800 compared to an original estimate of zero net change in jobs over the month.

Construction

One Month Change

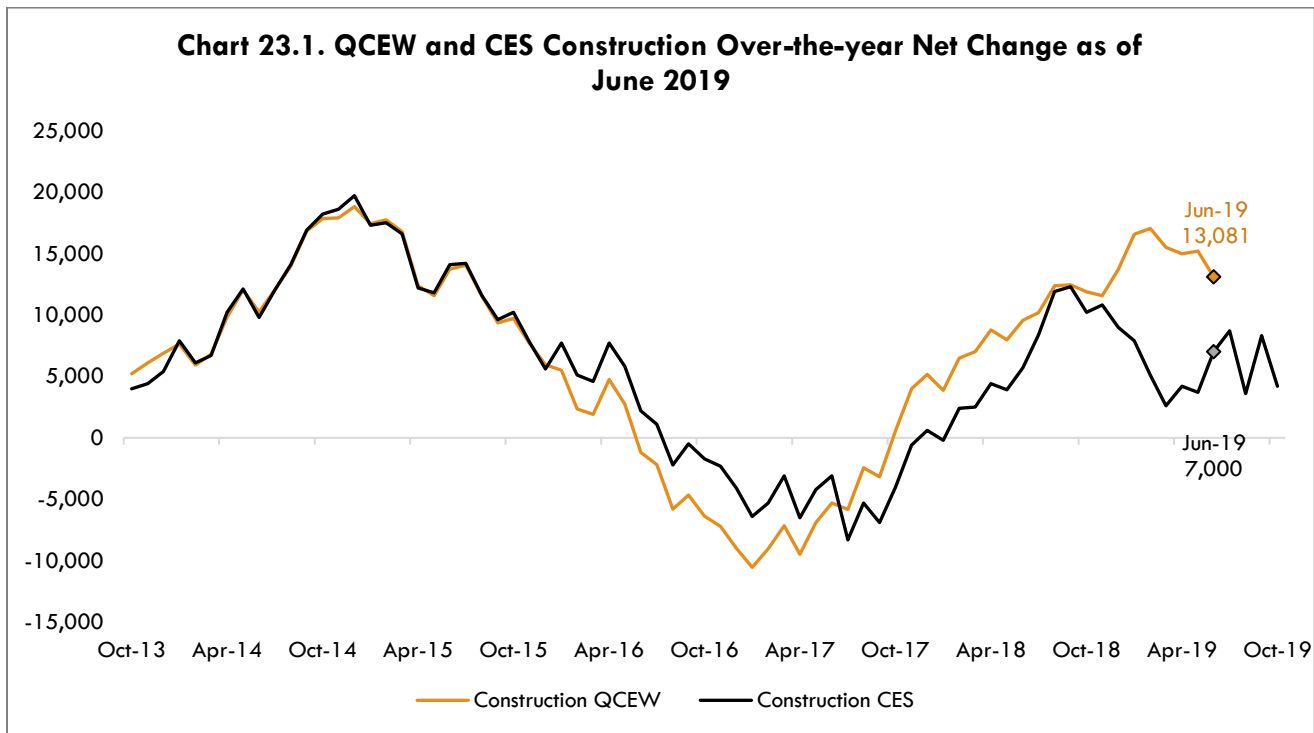
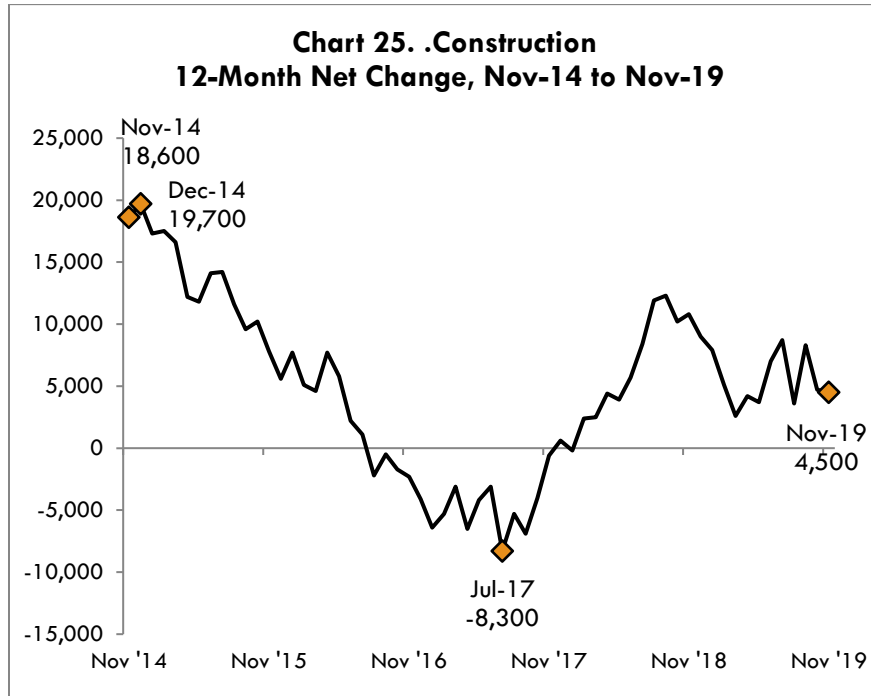
Construction also saw a decrease over the month down -500 jobs, or -0.2 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in February 2013, up 7,200 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2009, down -5,400 jobs. Historically in the month of November, Construction has on average lost -1,200 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially less than the long-term average. Job losses in Construction have been typical in most Novembers since records began. Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -1,900 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Construction of Buildings, which lost -700 jobs from October to November. Lastly, Specialty Trade Contractors offset a portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 2,100 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Construction was up 4,500 jobs, or 2.0 percent. 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. Specialty Trade Contractors was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 6,600 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, which added 2,700 jobs from November a year ago. Lastly, Construction of Buildings offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -4,800 jobs. Construction's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 7.2 percent over the past year. **Note: in contrast to other sectors where a comparison of CES to QCEW indicates a substantial overstatement of job gains throughout 2019, Construction job growth appears to be understated. Using a June reference point, the former series indicates a year-over-year gain of 7,000 jobs whereas the latter series indicates 13,100. However the QCEW figure is down from a 2019 peak of**

17,000 jobs in February, which suggests that growth in Construction has moderated in the second-half of the year. See bonus chart below for an illustration.



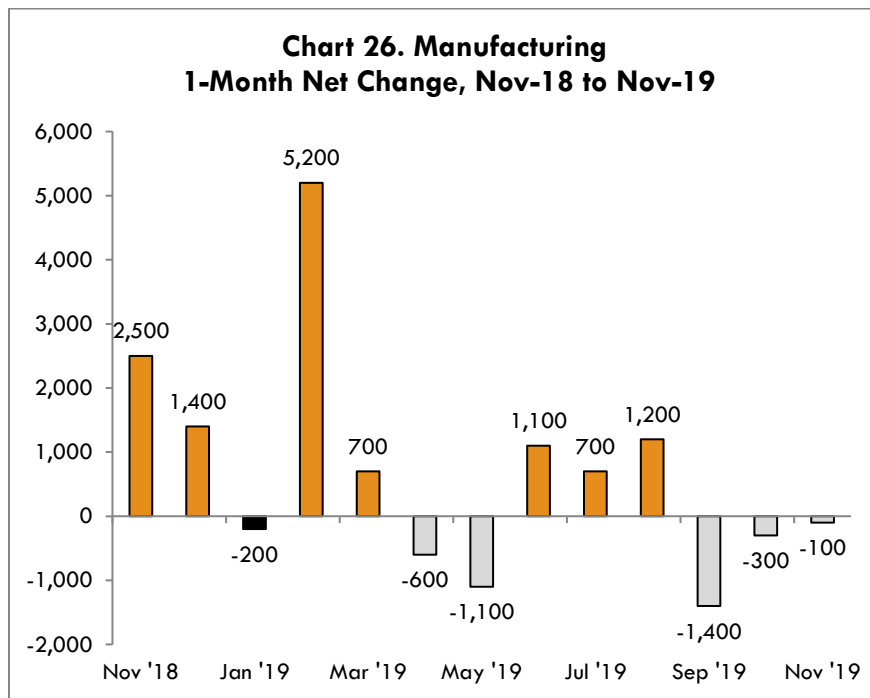
Previous Month's Revisions

Construction employment was revised upward by 500 jobs for a September to October smaller net loss of -400 compared to an original estimate of -900 jobs.

Manufacturing

One Month Change

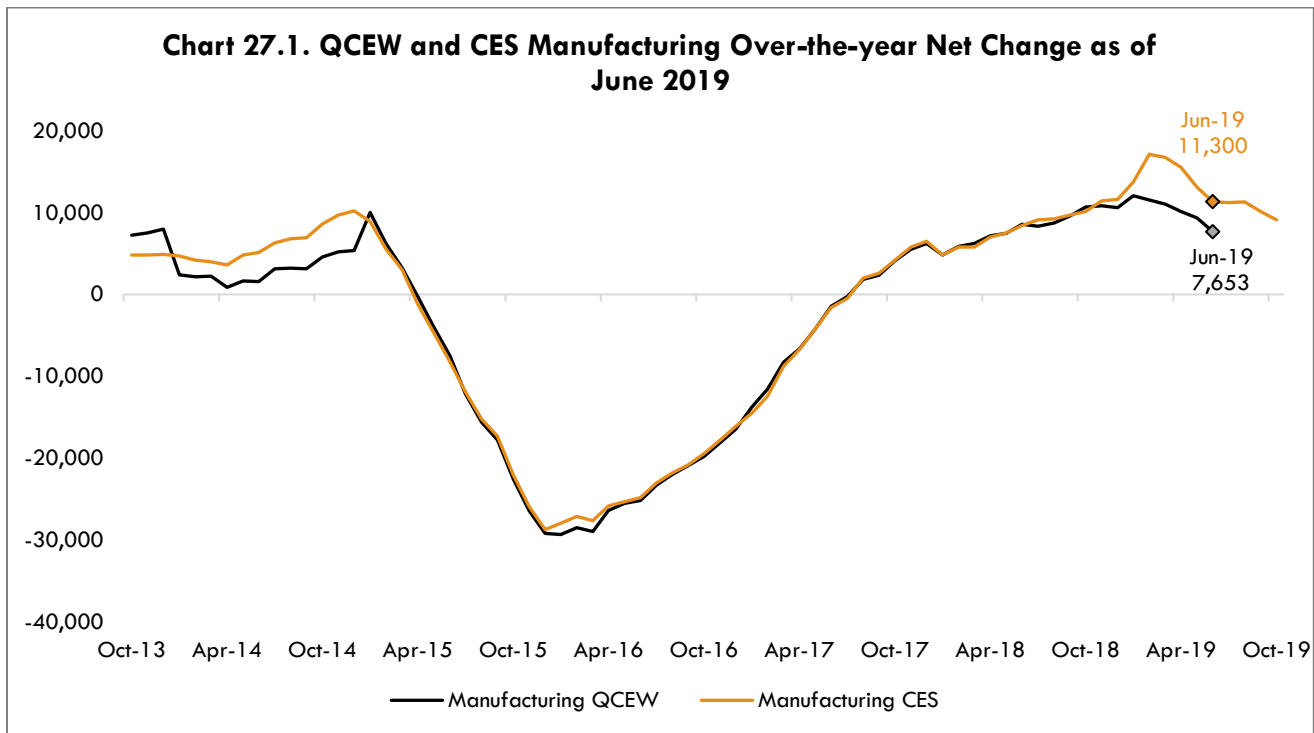
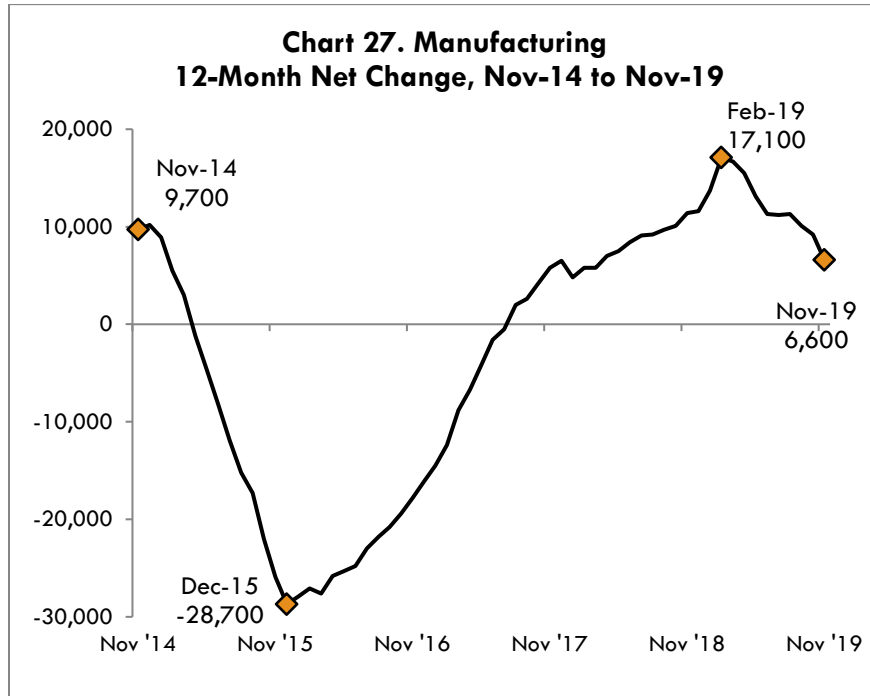
Manufacturing also saw a decrease over the month down -100 jobs, or 0.0 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in February 2019, up 5,200 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 1999, down -5,100 jobs. Historically in the month of November, Manufacturing has on average added 600 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are moderately below the long-term average. Durable Goods was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -300 jobs over the month. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Non-Durable Goods, which gained 200 jobs from October to November.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Manufacturing was up 6,600 jobs, or 2.8 percent. 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 4,600 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Non-Durable Goods, which added 2,000 jobs from November a year ago. 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 23,900, which implies that 52.6 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 remained constant at 7.5 percent over the past year. Note: a comparison of CES and QCEW also indicates an overstatement of year-over-year job growth primarily in the first quarter of 2019 with widest difference occurring in March (CES: 16,700 vs. QCEW: 11,000).

Since that month the discrepancy between the two series has narrowed with June 2019 yielding a CES figure of 11,300 compared to QCEW's 7,700. See bonus chart below for an illustration.



Previous Month's Revisions

Manufacturing employment was revised upward by 100 jobs for a September to October smaller net loss of -300 compared to an original estimate of -400 jobs.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Not-Seasonally Adjusted

The Houston MSA (not-seasonally-adjusted) unemployment rate stood at 3.6 percent in November, up slightly from October's 3.5 percent and down from 3.8 percent a year ago. This was above the statewide rate of 3.3 percent and above the national rate of 3.3 percent. 126,404 individuals were unemployed in Houston in November, up slightly from October's 123,023 and down from 130,460 in November 2018. **While Houston's not-seasonally-adjusted November unemployment was not the absolute lowest on record, it stands as the lowest rate ever recorded in the month of November.**

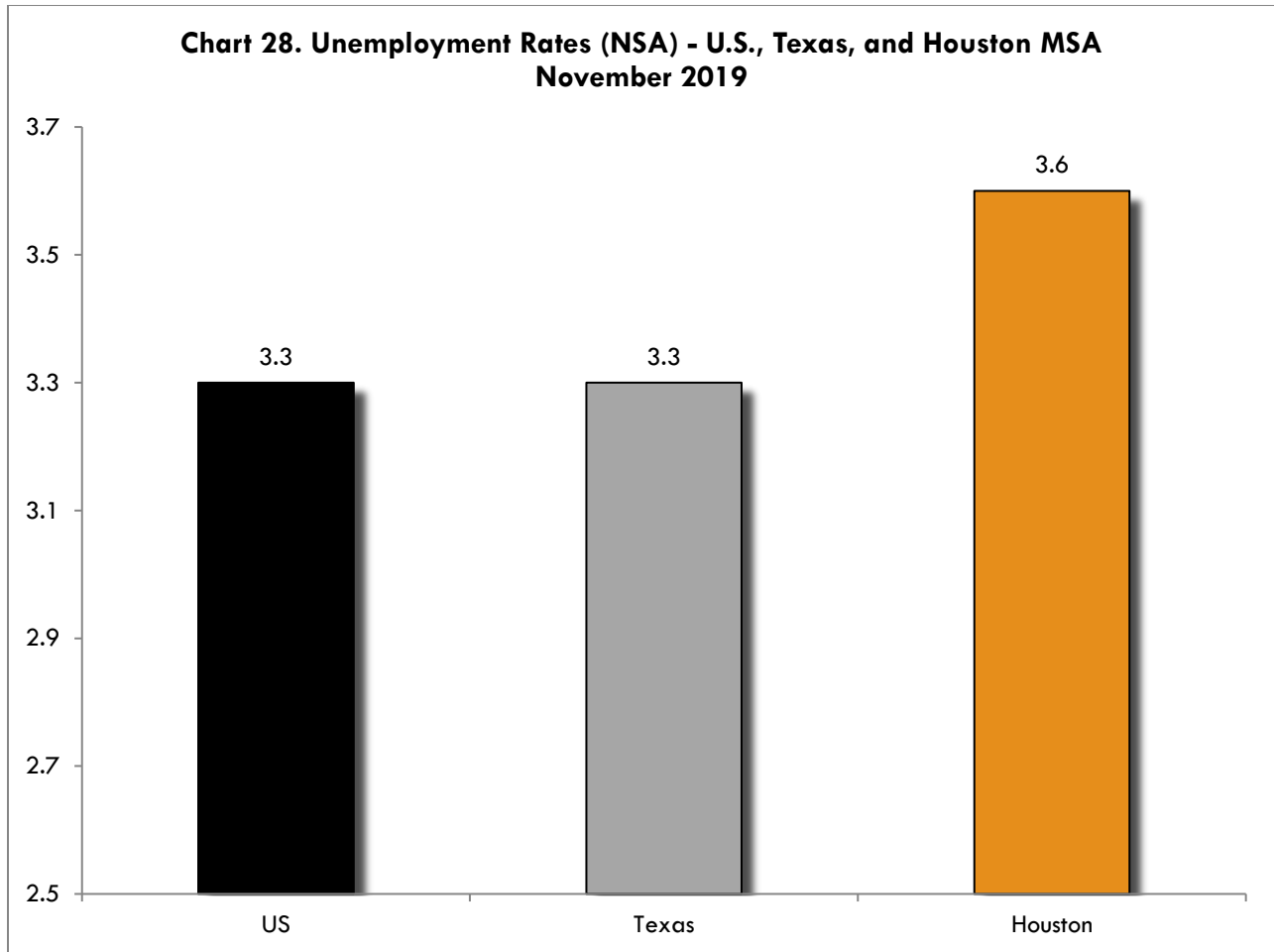
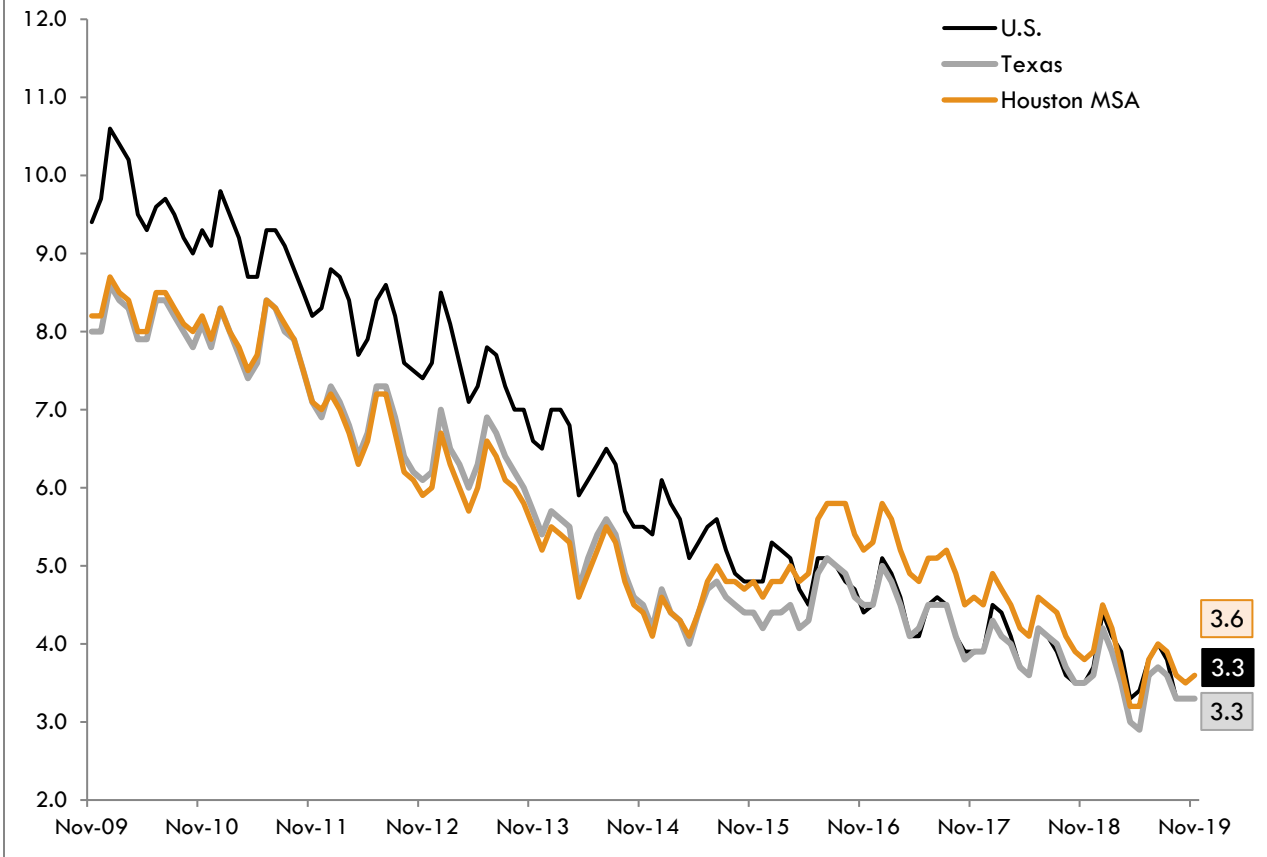
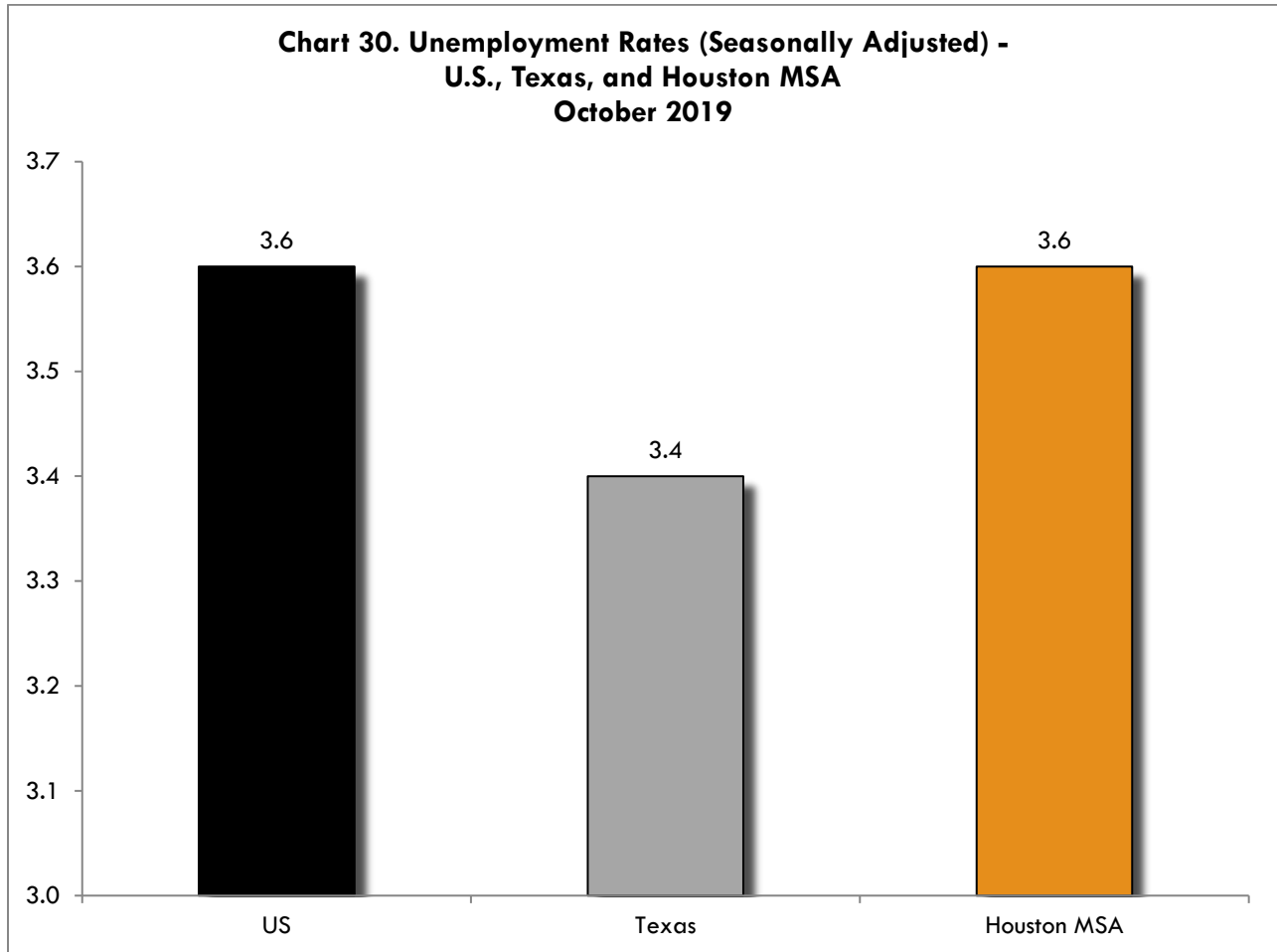


Chart 29. Unemployment Rates (NSA) - U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA, November 2009 to November 2019

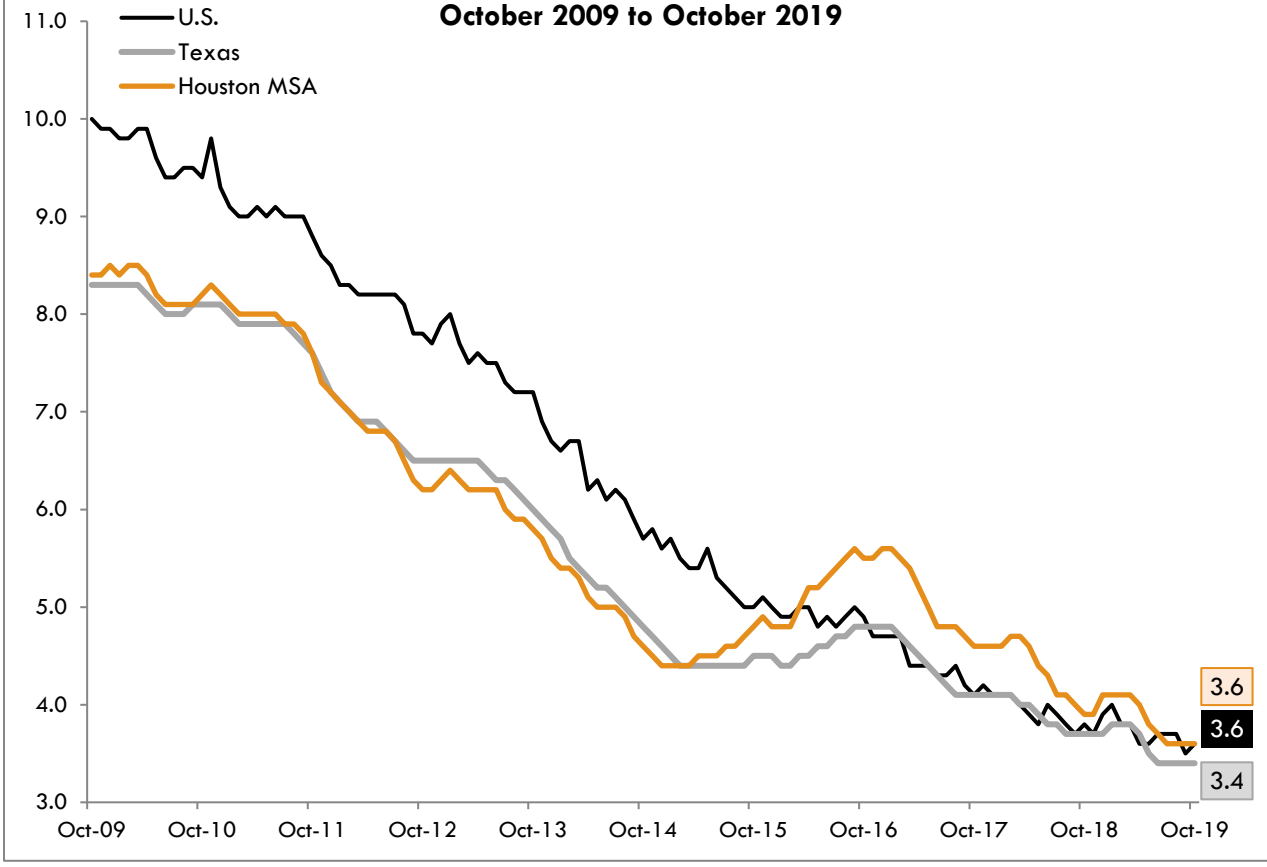


Seasonally Adjusted

The Houston MSA (seasonally-adjusted) unemployment rate stood at 3.6 percent in October, unchanged from September and down from 3.9 percent a year ago. This was above the statewide rate of 3.4 percent and the same as the national rate . **Furthermore October's rate continues the tie for the lowest rate on record also held by July, August, and September of this year.** 124,180 individuals were unemployed in Houston in October, virtually unchanged from September's 123,026 and down from 134,795 in October 2018.



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



NAICS Industry	Nov-19	Oct-19	Nov-18	Monthly	Monthly %	Yearly	Yearly %
Total Nonfarm	3,223,100	3,204,100	3,137,600	19,000	0.6%	85,500	2.7%
Total Private	2,797,300	2,783,000	2,716,500	14,300	0.5%	80,800	3.0%
Goods Producing	559,900	561,100	542,500	-1,200	-0.2%	17,400	3.2%
.Mining and Logging	87,600	88,200	81,300	-600	-0.7%	6,300	7.7%
...Oil and Gas Extraction	39,800	40,000	36,800	-200	-0.5%	3,000	8.2%
...Support Activities for Mining	44,000	44,500	42,800	-500	-1.1%	1,200	2.8%
.Construction	231,300	231,800	226,800	-500	-0.2%	4,500	2.0%
..Construction of Buildings	52,400	53,100	57,200	-700	-1.3%	-4,800	-8.4%
..Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	58,900	60,800	56,200	-1,900	-3.1%	2,700	4.8%
..Specialty Trade Contractors	120,000	117,900	113,400	2,100	1.8%	6,600	5.8%
.Manufacturing	241,000	241,100	234,400	-100	0.0%	6,600	2.8%
..Durable Goods	154,400	154,700	149,800	-300	-0.2%	4,600	3.1%
...Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	56,500	57,300	54,500	-800	-1.4%	2,000	3.7%
...Machinery Manufacturing	48,900	49,100	46,600	-200	-0.4%	2,300	4.9%
....Agriculture, Construction, and Mining Machinery Mfg.	31,600	31,800	30,600	-200	-0.6%	1,000	3.3%
...Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	13,400	13,400	13,300	0	0.0%	100	0.8%
..Non-Durable Goods	86,600	86,400	84,600	200	0.2%	2,000	2.4%
...Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	11,900	11,900	10,000	0	0.0%	1,900	19.0%
...Chemical Manufacturing	40,400	40,300	39,900	100	0.2%	500	1.3%
Service Providing	2,663,200	2,643,000	2,595,100	20,200	0.8%	68,100	2.6%
.Private Service Providing	2,237,400	2,221,900	2,174,000	15,500	0.7%	63,400	2.9%
..Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	649,100	633,100	641,200	16,000	2.5%	7,900	1.2%
...Wholesale Trade	174,800	171,700	172,000	3,100	1.8%	2,800	1.6%
....Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	107,000	105,400	107,100	1,600	1.5%	-100	-0.1%
.....Prof. and Commercial Equip. Supplies Wholesalers	18,700	18,500	17,800	200	1.1%	900	5.1%
....Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	53,700	52,800	53,700	900	1.7%	0	0.0%
...Retail Trade	312,600	303,900	314,500	8,700	2.9%	-1,900	-0.6%
....Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	42,400	42,200	41,600	200	0.5%	800	1.9%
....Bldg. Material and Garden Equip. and Supplies Dealers	21,000	21,300	21,900	-300	-1.4%	-900	-4.1%
....Food and Beverage Stores	67,800	67,100	66,600	700	1.0%	1,200	1.8%
....Health and Personal Care Stores	19,800	19,300	19,700	500	2.6%	100	0.5%
....Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	30,900	28,100	32,900	2,800	10.0%	-2,000	-6.1%
....General Merchandise Stores	64,600	60,700	64,800	3,900	6.4%	-200	-0.3%
.....Department Stores	22,800	21,000	22,400	1,800	8.6%	400	1.8%
.....Other General Merchandise Stores	41,800	39,700	42,400	2,100	5.3%	-600	-1.4%
...Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	161,700	157,500	154,700	4,200	2.7%	7,000	4.5%
....Utilities	17,100	17,100	16,800	0	0.0%	300	1.8%
.....Air Transportation	19,900	19,800	19,900	100	0.5%	0	0.0%
.....Truck Transportation	29,700	29,900	28,100	-200	-0.7%	1,600	5.7%
.....Pipeline Transportation	10,800	10,800	11,100	0	0.0%	-300	-2.7%
..Information	29,800	29,800	31,700	0	0.0%	-1,900	-6.0%
...Telecommunications	12,900	12,900	13,400	0	0.0%	-500	-3.7%
..Financial Activities	168,000	168,700	164,300	-700	-0.4%	3,700	2.3%
...Finance and Insurance	105,600	105,400	103,400	200	0.2%	2,200	2.1%
....Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	45,200	45,300	45,100	-100	-0.2%	100	0.2%
.....Depository Credit Intermediation	29,800	29,900	29,500	-100	-0.3%	300	1.0%
....Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Fin. Investments	22,000	22,000	21,300	0	0.0%	700	3.3%
....Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	38,400	38,100	37,000	300	0.8%	1,400	3.8%
...Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	62,400	63,300	60,900	-900	-1.4%	1,500	2.5%
..Professional and Business Services	528,700	530,600	502,300	-1,900	-0.4%	26,400	5.3%
...Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	253,900	253,400	231,700	500	0.2%	22,200	9.6%
....Legal Services	26,700	26,600	26,200	100	0.4%	500	1.9%

....Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll	25,900	25,800	25,900	100	0.4%	0	0.0%
....Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	78,100	78,100	71,500	0	0.0%	6,600	9.2%
....Computer Systems Design and Related Services	35,000	34,800	33,300	200	0.6%	1,700	5.1%
...Management of Companies and Enterprises	46,700	47,100	47,300	-400	-0.8%	-600	-1.3%
...Admin. and Support and Waste Mgmt. and Remediation	228,100	230,100	223,300	-2,000	-0.9%	4,800	2.1%
....Administrative and Support Services	215,200	217,300	211,100	-2,100	-1.0%	4,100	1.9%
.....Employment Services	83,000	85,000	83,800	-2,000	-2.4%	-800	-1.0%
.....Services to Buildings and Dwellings	50,300	51,300	49,700	-1,000	-1.9%	600	1.2%
..Educational and Health Services	412,400	408,800	399,400	3,600	0.9%	13,000	3.3%
...Educational Services	64,000	63,700	62,100	300	0.5%	1,900	3.1%
...Health Care and Social Assistance	348,400	345,100	337,300	3,300	1.0%	11,100	3.3%
....Ambulatory Health Care Services	167,800	166,400	162,100	1,400	0.8%	5,700	3.5%
....Hospitals	88,100	87,900	86,600	200	0.2%	1,500	1.7%
..Leisure and Hospitality	328,600	331,100	321,700	-2,500	-0.8%	6,900	2.1%
...Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	34,300	34,300	33,700	0	0.0%	600	1.8%
...Accommodation and Food Services	294,300	296,800	288,000	-2,500	-0.8%	6,300	2.2%
....Accommodation	29,000	28,900	28,200	100	0.3%	800	2.8%
....Food Services and Drinking Places	265,300	267,900	259,800	-2,600	-1.0%	5,500	2.1%
..Other Services	120,800	119,800	113,400	1,000	0.8%	7,400	6.5%
Government	425,800	421,100	421,100	4,700	1.1%	4,700	1.1%
.Federal Government	30,600	30,000	29,500	600	2.0%	1,100	3.7%
.State Government	87,700	87,300	86,800	400	0.5%	900	1.0%
..State Government Educational Services	51,500	51,200	50,900	300	0.6%	600	1.2%
.Local Government	307,500	303,800	304,800	3,700	1.2%	2,700	0.9%
..Local Government Educational Services	216,400	212,900	214,700	3,500	1.6%	1,700	0.8%