



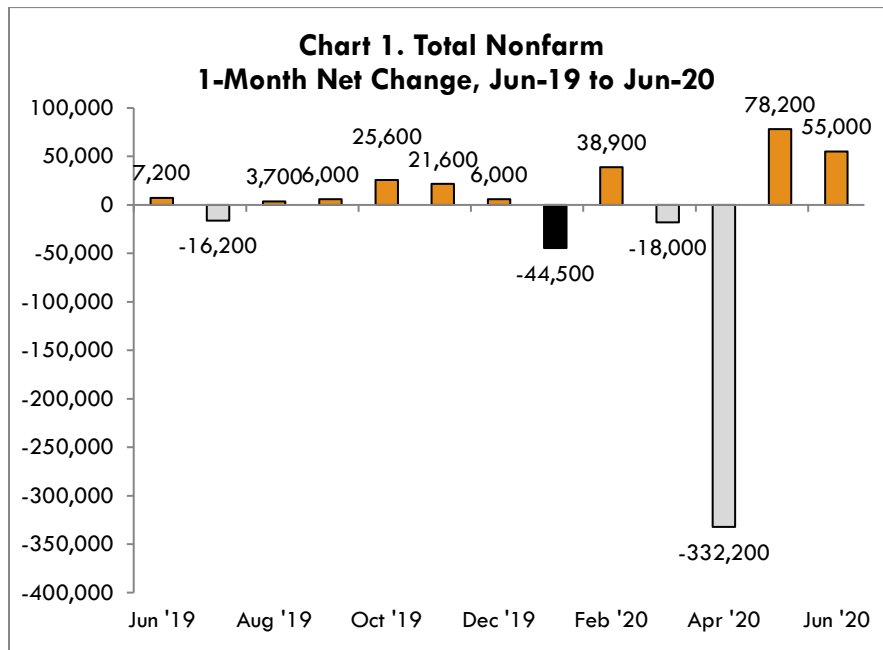
Current Employment and Local Area
Unemployment Statistics
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land
June 2020

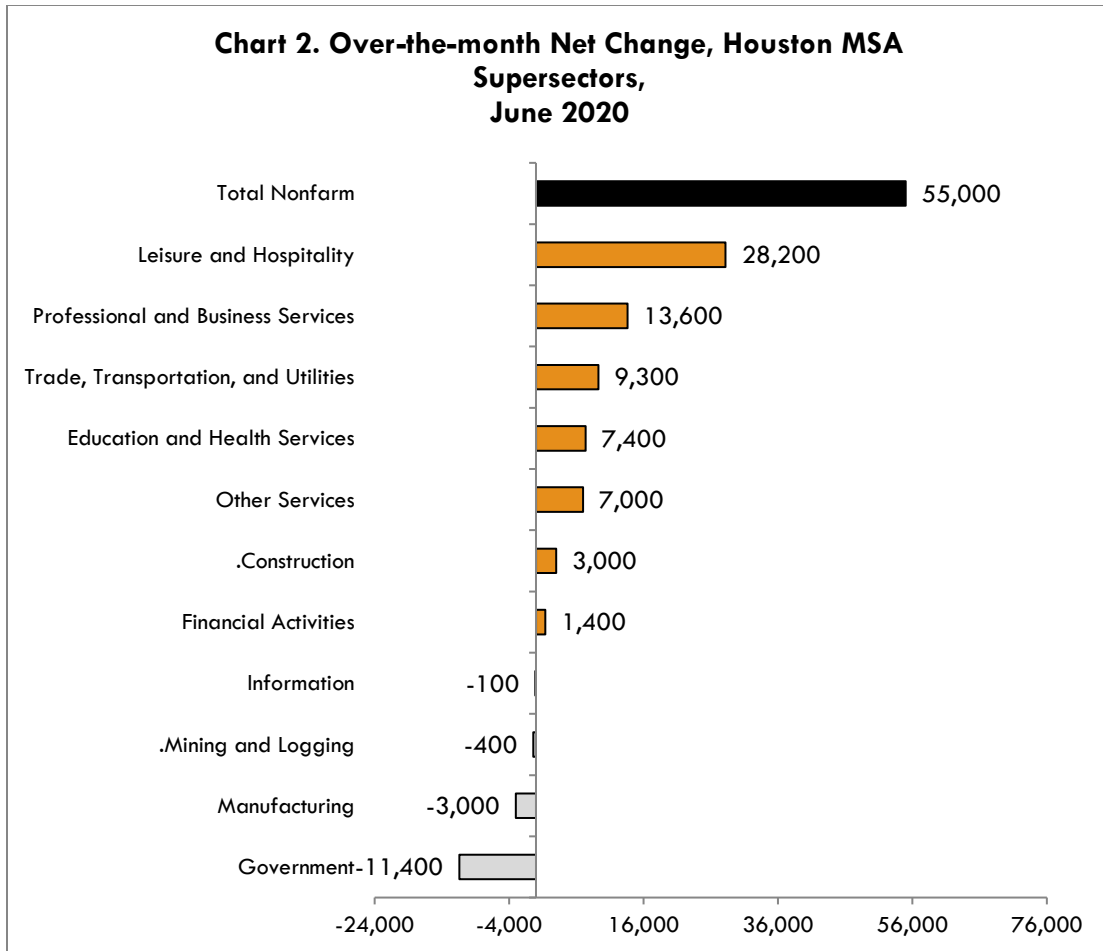
Workforce Solutions is an affiliate of the Gulf Coast Workforce Board, which manages a regional system that helps employers solve their workforce problems and residents build careers so both can compete in the global economy. The workforce system serves the City of Houston and the surrounding 13 Texas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

Total Nonfarm

One Month Change

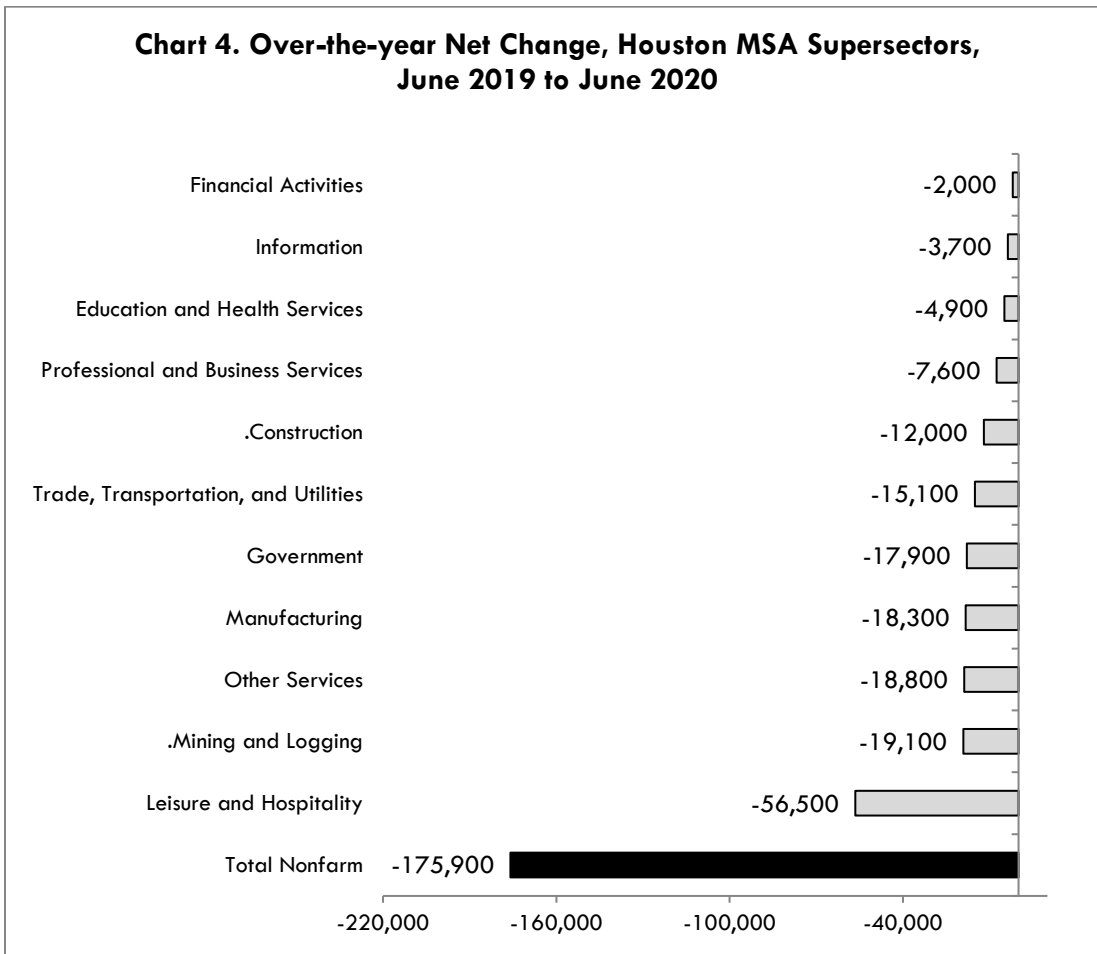
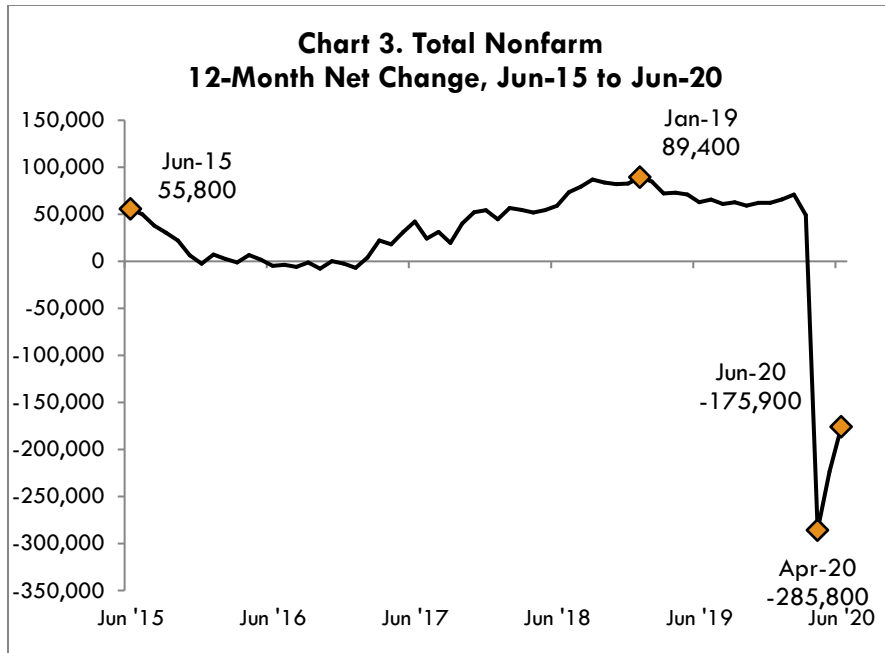
Houston MSA Total Nonfarm employment stood at 2,986,900 in June, up 55,000 jobs over the month, or 1.9 percent. A year ago Houston registered an over-the-month increase of 7,200 jobs. This was the largest-ever one-month gain in the month of June since records began in 1990. The largest over-the-month gain on record for Total Nonfarm Employment occurred in May 2020, up 78,200 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record outside of seasonal job losses in January and July occurred in April 2020, down -332,200 jobs. Historically in the month of June, Total Nonfarm has on average added 11,000 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. In the history of the data series, Total Nonfarm employment has demonstrated job losses in June on only two occasions: 2009 and 2016, corresponding to the Great Recession and the most recent local downturn caused by the late-2014 collapse in oil prices. **With June's gains, 38 percent of the 350,000 jobs lost in March and April have now been recovered.** The primary drivers of this June's growth were increases in Leisure and Hospitality (restaurants, bars, hotels), Professional and Business Services, and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (retail). Gains were also recorded in Education and Health Services, Other Services, and Construction. The net increase in jobs over the month was partially offset by losses in Government, Manufacturing, and Mining and Logging.





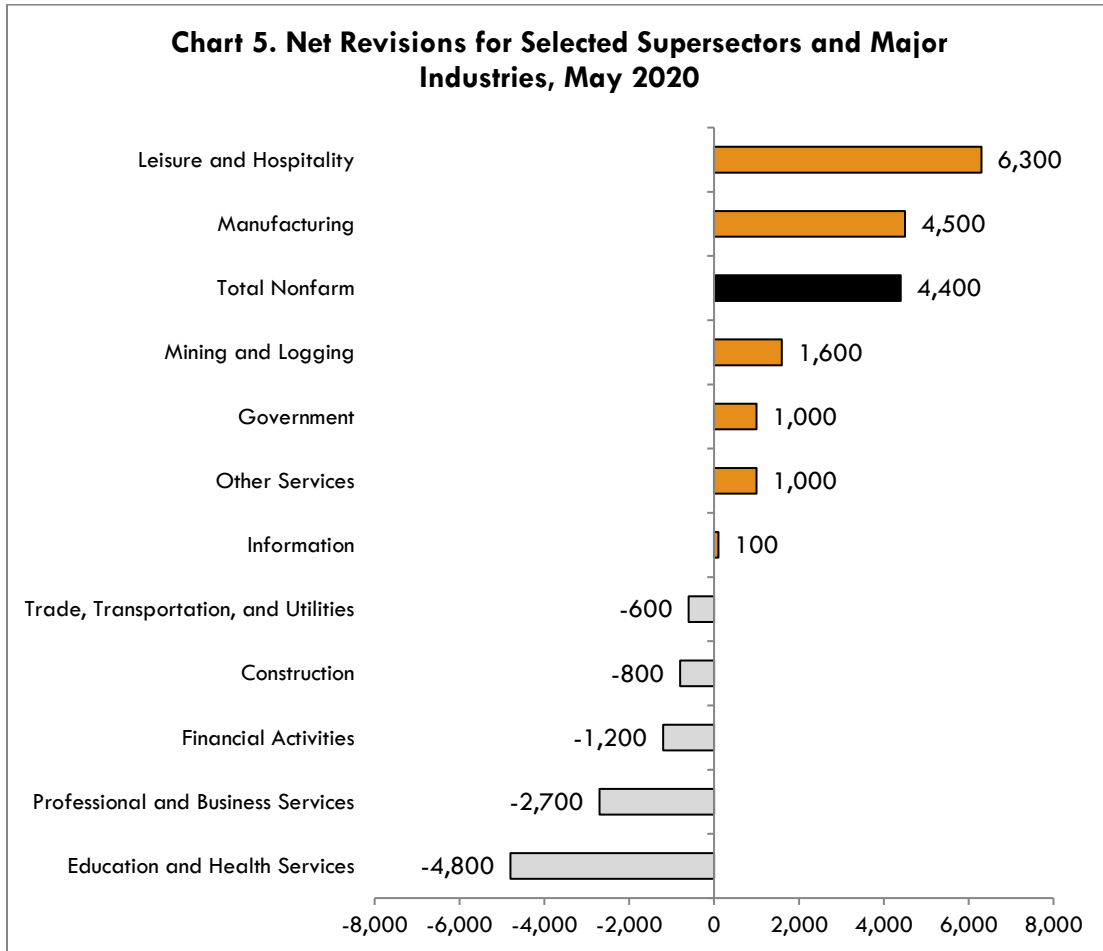
Year over Year Change

Over the year, Total Nonfarm employment was down -175,900, or -5.6 percent. To compare, June 2019 saw a year-over-year gain of 62,900 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 April 2020, down -285,800 jobs. Currently 11 out of 11 sectors show flat or negative growth year over year led by Leisure and Hospitality (-56,500), Mining and Logging (-19,100), and Other Services (-18,800).



Previous Month's Revisions

Total Nonfarm employment was revised upward by 4,400 jobs for a April to May larger net gain of 78,200 compared to an original estimate of 73,800 jobs. An upward revision of +6,300 jobs in Leisure and Hospitality was the largest contributor followed by Manufacturing (+4,500) and Mining and Logging (+1,600). Downward revisions in Education and Health Services (-4,800), Professional and Business Services (-2,700), and Financial Activities (-1,200) provided a partial offset of the overall upward revision to Total Nonfarm employment.

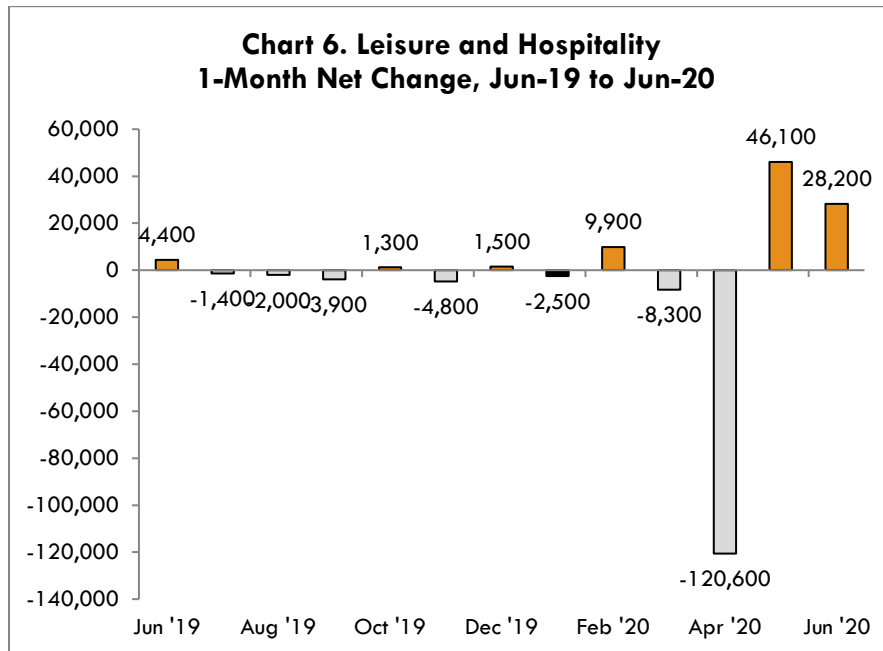


GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Leisure and Hospitality

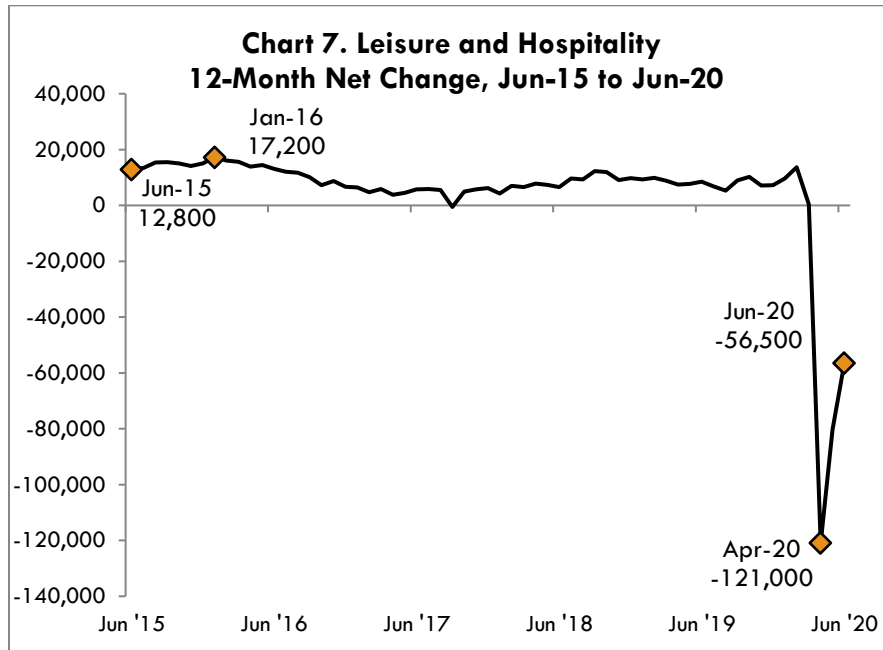
One Month Change

Leisure and Hospitality was the largest gaining sector over the month up 28,200 jobs, or 11.0 percent. **This was the largest-ever one-month gain in the month of June since records began in 1990. Note: Phased reopening of Houston area businesses beginning in early May permitted bars to operate at 50 percent capacity by June 3rd and restaurants at 75 percent June 12th, which coincidentally is the reference week of the Current Employment Statistics (CES) and Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) surveys that together comprise the 'jobs report.'** These events likely contributed to the strong job gains observed in this sector for the month of June however the strength of gains going forward is now in question given the reversion back to 50 percent capacity for restaurants and the re-closure of bars by the end of June. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in May 2020, up 46,100 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2020, down -120,600 jobs. Historically in the month of June, Leisure and Hospitality has added an average of 3,700 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. Gains are typical in June in Leisure and Hospitality with no instances of jobs losses in this month since records began in 1990. **June month marks the end of five consecutive months starting in February of each year during which no job losses have ever been recorded, with the exceptions of March and April 2020 due to the impacts of the coronavirus.** Accommodation and Food Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 20,100 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, which added 8,100 jobs from May to June.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Leisure and Hospitality was down -56,500 jobs, or -16.5 percent. This was the largest-ever year-over-year decline in the month of June since records began in 1990. Currently, this sector is the second-fastest declining in percentage terms in the Houston area. Furthermore, 32.1 percent of total (gross) jobs lost across the region over the past year can be attributed to Leisure and Hospitality. 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 April 2020, down -121,000 jobs. Accommodation and Food Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -44,500 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, which lost -12,000 jobs from June a year ago. Leisure and Hospitality's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 10.8 percent to 9.6 percent over the past year.



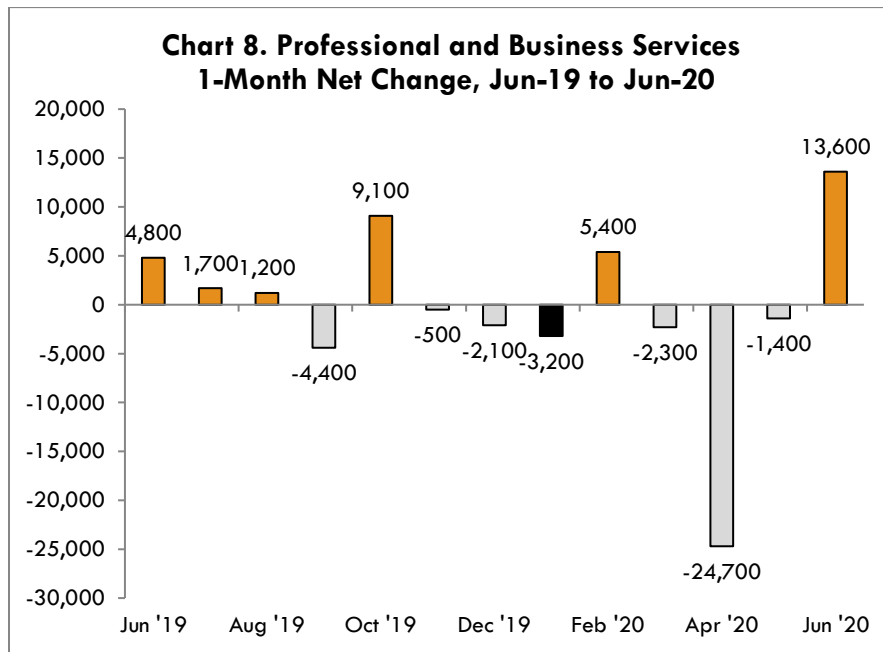
Previous Month's Revisions

Leisure and Hospitality employment was revised upward by 6,300 jobs for an April to May larger net gain of 46,100 compared to an original estimate of 39,800 jobs.

Professional and Business Services

One Month Change

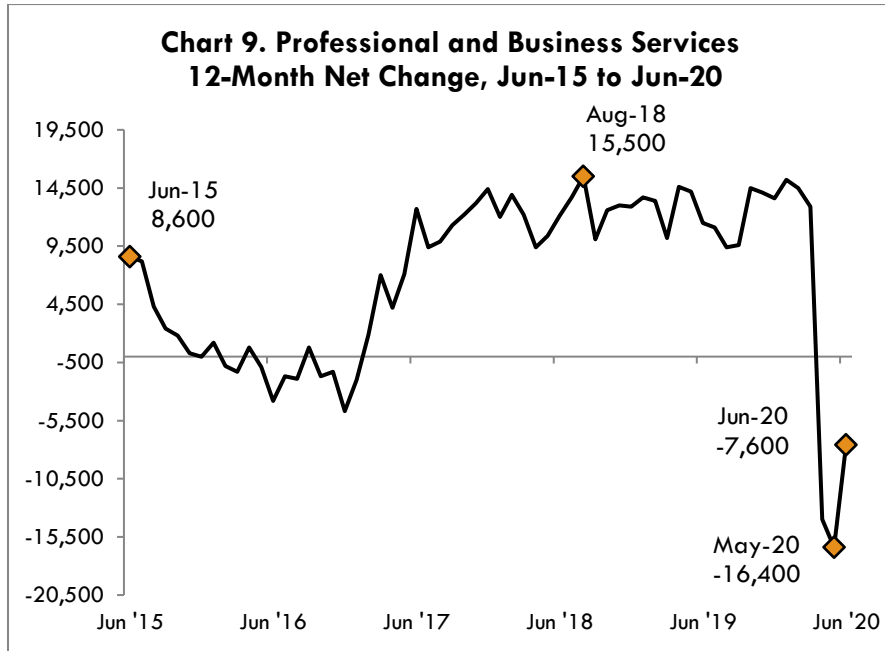
Professional and Business Services was the second-largest gaining sector over the month up 13,600 jobs, or 2.8 percent. This was the largest-ever one-month gain in the month of June since records began in 1990. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in June 2020, up 13,600 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2020, down -24,700 jobs. Historically in the month of June, Professional and Business Services has on average added 3,800 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. Professional and Business Services has never experienced job losses in the month of June since records began even with the Great Recession of 2009, a record upheld this June. Furthermore, June is the only month that can claim this record with other months that typically produce gains being punctuated by a handful of losses over the past two and a half decades. Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 7,800 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services, which added 4,600 jobs from May to June. Lastly, Management of Companies and Enterprises contributed 1,200 jobs. **Note: Despite three months of consecutive losses totaling more than -28,000 jobs over March, April, and May, June's record gain implies that just under 50 percent of the losses in the preceding three months have been recovered to-date.**



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Professional and Business Services was down -7,600 jobs, or -1.5 percent. 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. Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -6,700 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Management of Companies and Enterprises, which lost -4,700

jobs from June a year ago. Lastly, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services offset a portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 3,800 jobs. Professional and Business Services' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 16.1 percent to 16.8 percent over the past year.



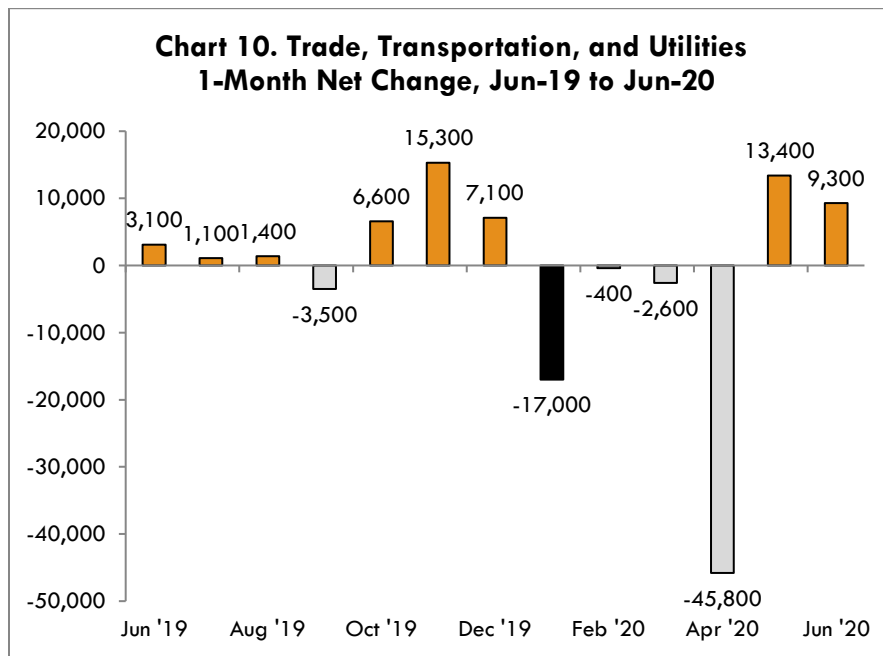
Previous Month's Revisions

Professional and Business Services employment was revised downward by -2,700 jobs for an April to May complete erasure of gains leaving a net loss of -1,400 compared to an original estimate of 1,300 jobs.

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

One Month Change

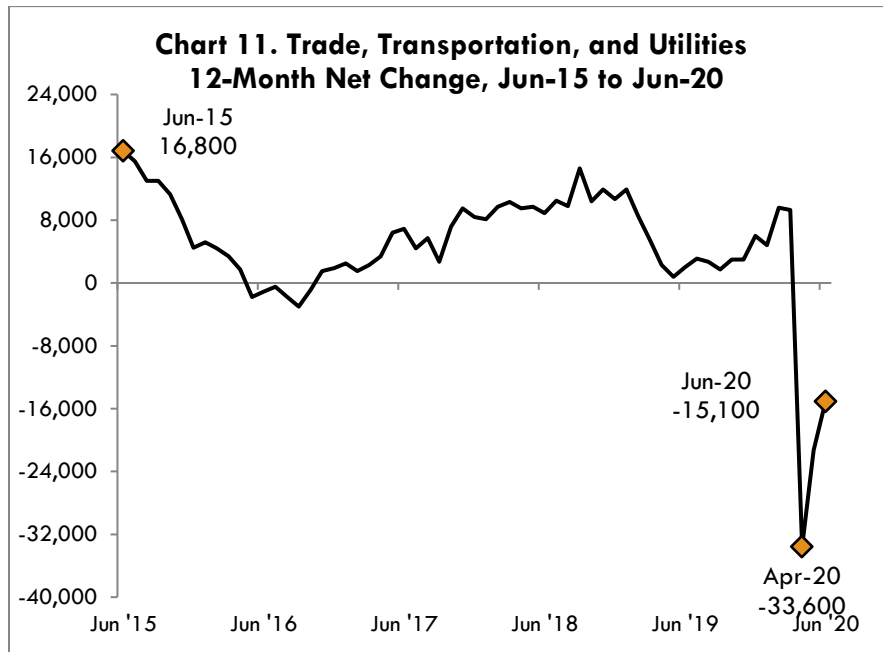
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was the third-largest gaining sector over the month up 9,300 jobs, or 1.5 percent. This was the largest-ever one-month gain in the month of June since records began in 1990. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in November 2018, up 15,300 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2020, down -45,800 jobs. Historically in the month of June, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities has on average added 3,400 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. June is typically a month of gains for Trade, Transportation, and Utilities with no recorded job losses in this month since records began in 1990, a record that continues with this June's report. **Retail Trade was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 8,300 jobs over the month and like Leisure and Hospitality has benefitted from the phased reopening of businesses beginning in May. While this industry has not received explicit orders to scale back capacity, uncertainty around the spread of the coronavirus may result in voluntary reductions on the part of employers.** The second-largest contributor was Wholesale Trade, which added 2,400 jobs from May to June. Lastly, Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -1,400 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was down -15,100 jobs, or -2.4 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 April 2020, down -33,600 jobs. Wholesale Trade was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -9,300 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Retail Trade, which lost -6,300 jobs from June a year ago. Lastly, Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities offset a portion of the

sector's losses with a gain of 500 jobs. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 19.8 percent to 20.4 percent over the past year.



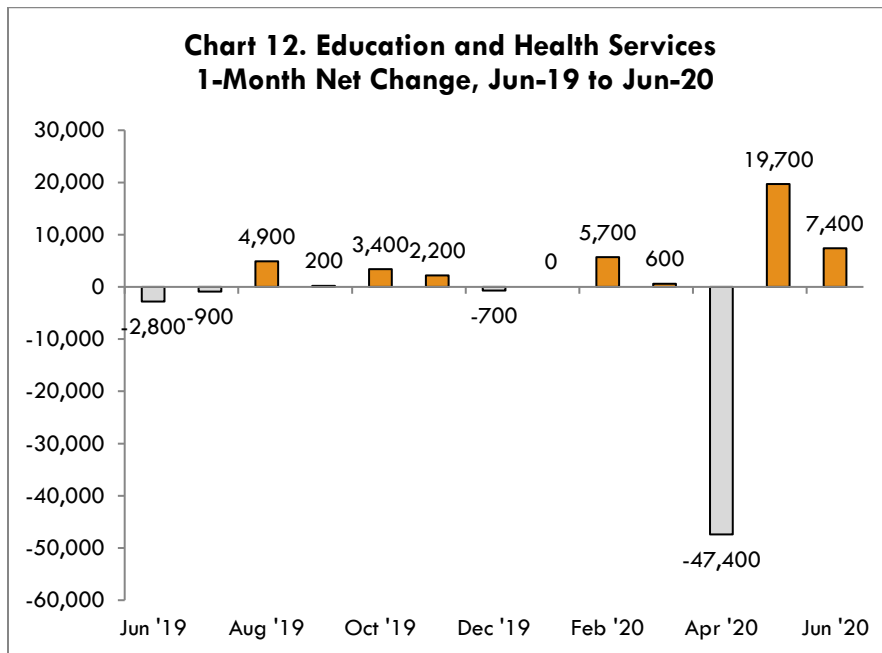
Previous Month's Revisions

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employment was revised downward by -600 jobs for an April to May smaller net gain of 13,400 compared to an original estimate of 14,000 jobs.

Education and Health Services

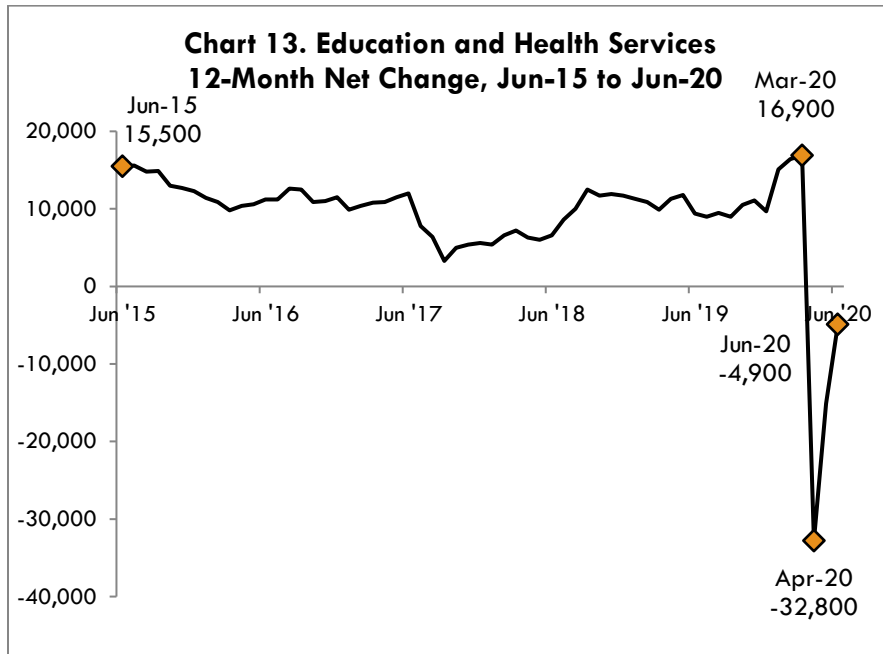
One Month Change

Education and Health Services also saw an increase over the month up 7,400 jobs, or 1.9 percent. This was the largest-ever one-month gain in the month of June since records began in 1990. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in May 2020, up 19,700 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2020, down -47,400 jobs. Historically in the month of June, Education and Health Services has on average lost -400 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 7,600 jobs over the month reflecting the resumption of elective healthcare services that began in May. **Note that with rising numbers of COVID-19 cases, the state has halted elective surgical procedures in the major counties corresponding to Texas' largest metros to ensure capacity for potential ICU patients. Again, going forward there remains uncertainty how this will affect employment in the healthcare industry should the reduced capacity extend to other types of elective healthcare.** One component industry that provided a partial offset was Educational Services, which lost -200 jobs from May to June.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Education and Health Services was down -4,900 jobs, or -1.2 percent. This was the largest-ever year-over-year decline in the month of June since records began in 1990. 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 April 2020, down -32,800 jobs. Educational Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -3,200 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Health Care and Social Assistance, which lost -1,700 jobs from June a year ago. Education and Health Services' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 12.7 percent to 13.3 percent over the past year.



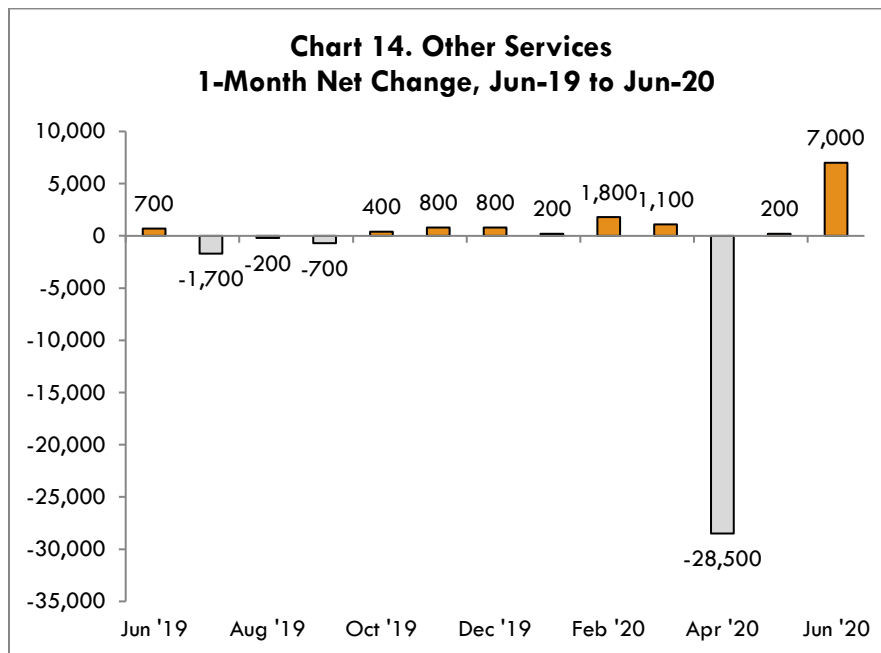
Previous Month's Revisions

Education and Health Services employment was revised downward by -4,800 jobs for an April to May smaller net gain of 19,700 compared to an original estimate of 24,500 jobs.

Other Services

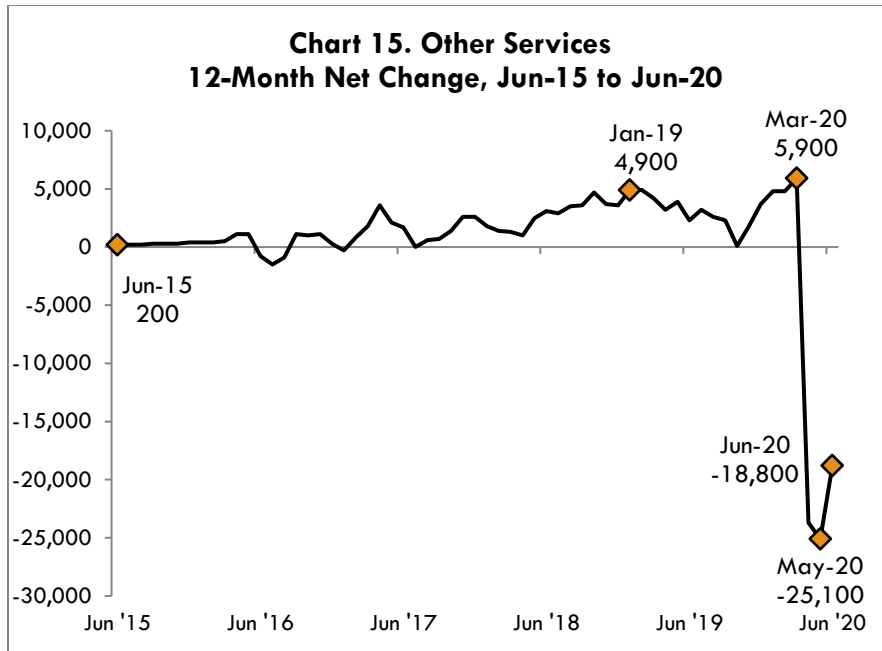
One Month Change

Other Services also saw an increase over the month up 7,000 jobs, or 7.6 percent. This was the largest-ever one-month gain in the month of June since records began in 1990. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in June 2020, up 7,000 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2020, down -28,500 jobs. Historically in the month of June, Other Services has on average added 3,600 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. Since records began in 1990, Other Services has never posted job losses in the month of June. **Note: With June's increase it appears that the phased reopening since May has finally translated to the start of a recovery in this sector, after May's lackluster performance, and includes various services such as Automotive Repair and Personal Care e.g. salons, barbers, etc.**



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Other Services was down -18,800 jobs, or -15.9 percent. This was the largest-ever year-over-year decline in the month of June since records began in 1990. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in March 2020, up 5,900 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in May 2020, down -25,100 jobs. Other Services' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 3.7 percent to 3.3 percent over the past year.



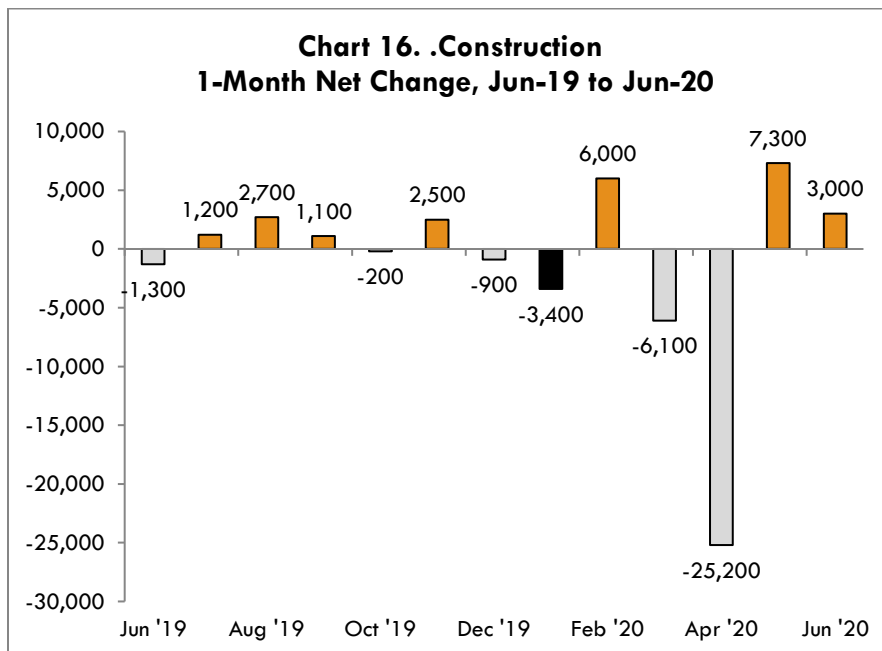
Previous Month's Revisions

Other Services employment was revised upward by 1,000 jobs for an April to May complete erasure of losses resulting in a net gain of 200 compared to an original estimate of -800 jobs.

Construction

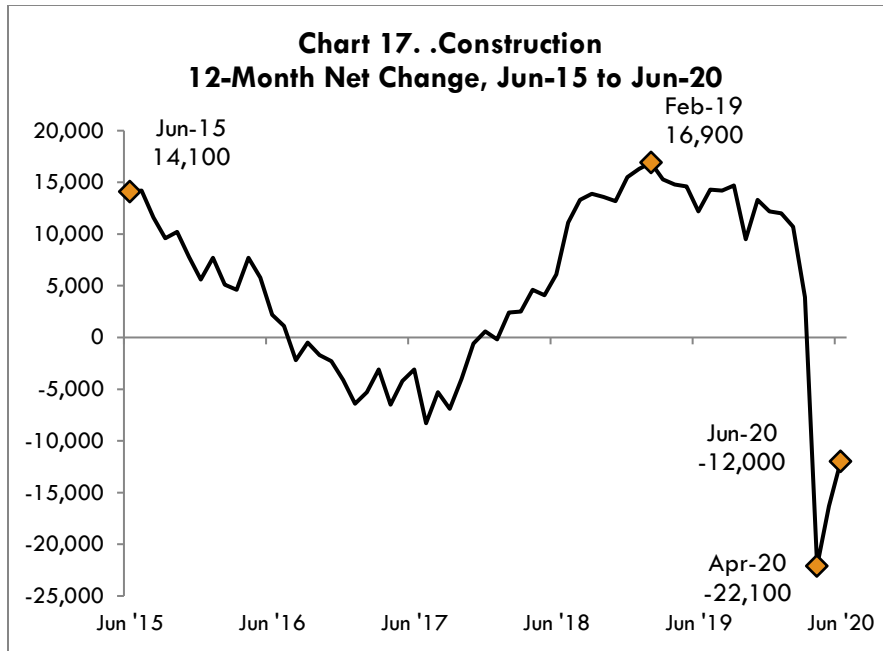
One Month Change

Construction also saw an increase over the month up 3,000 jobs, or 1.4 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in May 2020, up 7,300 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2020, down -25,200 jobs. Historically in the month of June, Construction has on average added 600 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. Roughly two-thirds of the time over the past two and a half decades, Construction has posted gains in the month of June. Specialty Trade Contractors was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 3,100 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Construction of Buildings, which added 1,100 jobs from May to June. Lastly, Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -1,200 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Construction was down -12,000 jobs, or -5.1 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 decline, down -13,500 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Construction of Buildings, which lost -800 jobs from June a year ago. Lastly, Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction offset a portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 2,300 jobs. Construction's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 7.5 percent over the past year.



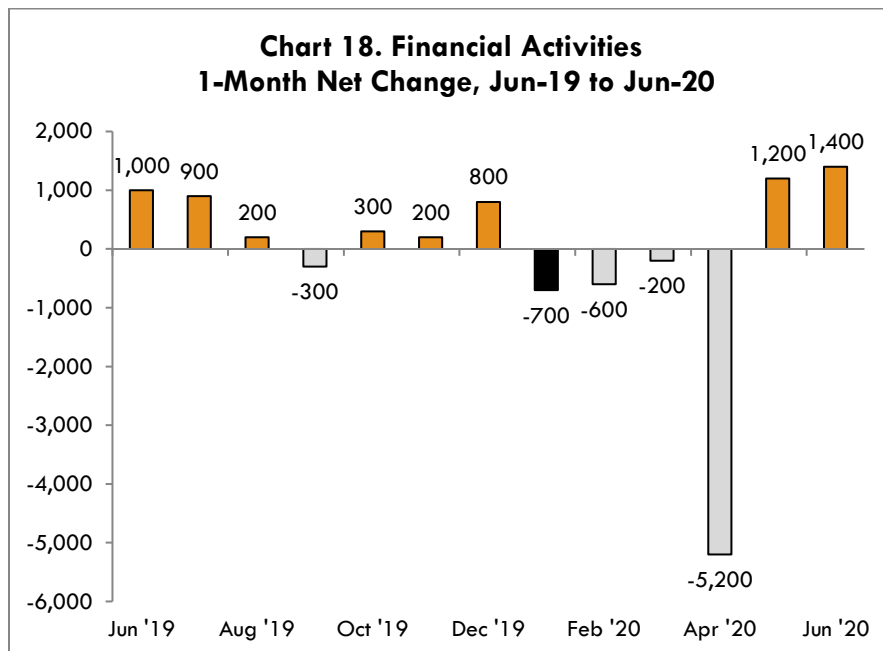
Previous Month's Revisions

Construction employment was revised downward by -800 jobs for an April to May smaller net gain of 7,300 compared to an original estimate of 8,100 jobs.

Financial Activities

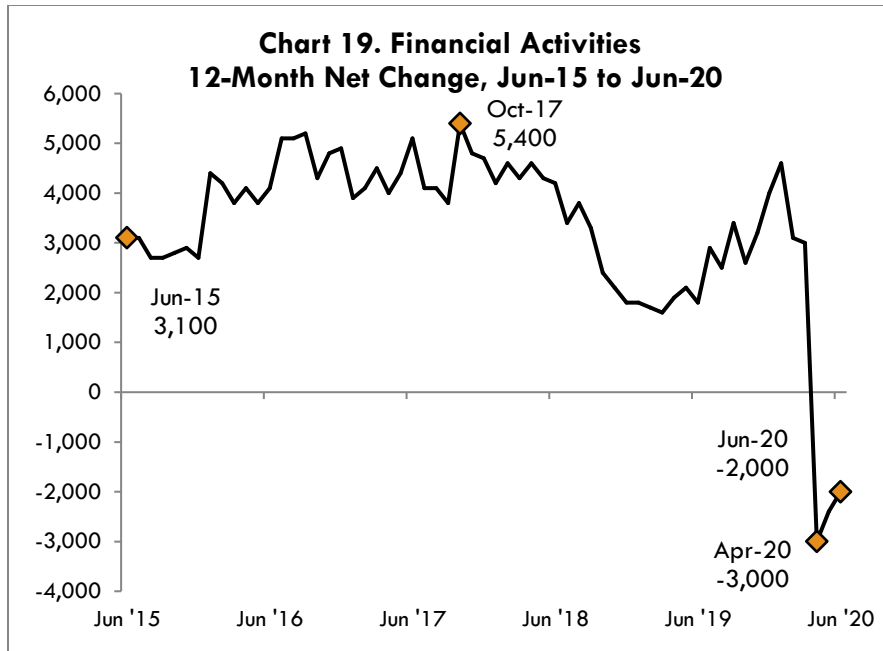
One Month Change

Financial Activities also saw an increase over the month up 1,400 jobs, or 0.9 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 April 2020, down -5,200 jobs. Historically in the month of June, Financial Activities has on average added 900 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. June has proven to be a reliable month for job gains in Financial Activities historically with only one instance of job losses occurring in 1992, a record upheld with June's gains. Finance and Insurance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 1,000 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, which added 400 jobs from May to June.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Financial Activities was down -2,000 jobs, or -1.2 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. Real Estate and Rental and Leasing was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -3,000 jobs over the year. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Finance and Insurance, which gained 1,000 jobs from June a year ago. Financial Activities' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 5.3 percent to 5.5 percent over the past year.



Previous Month's Revisions

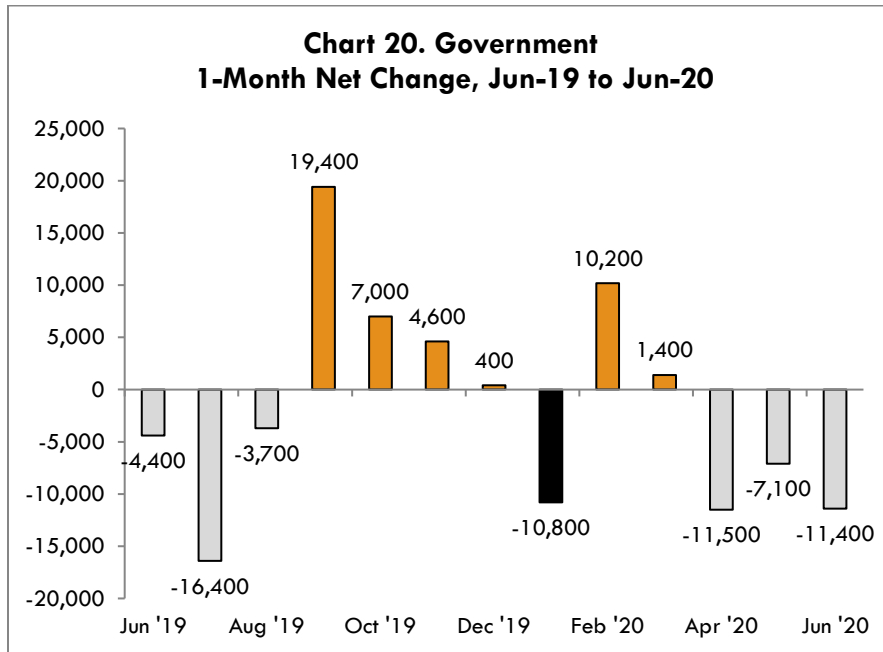
Financial Activities employment was revised downward by -1,200 jobs for a April to May smaller net gain of 1,200 compared to an original estimate of 2,400 jobs.

DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Government

One Month Change

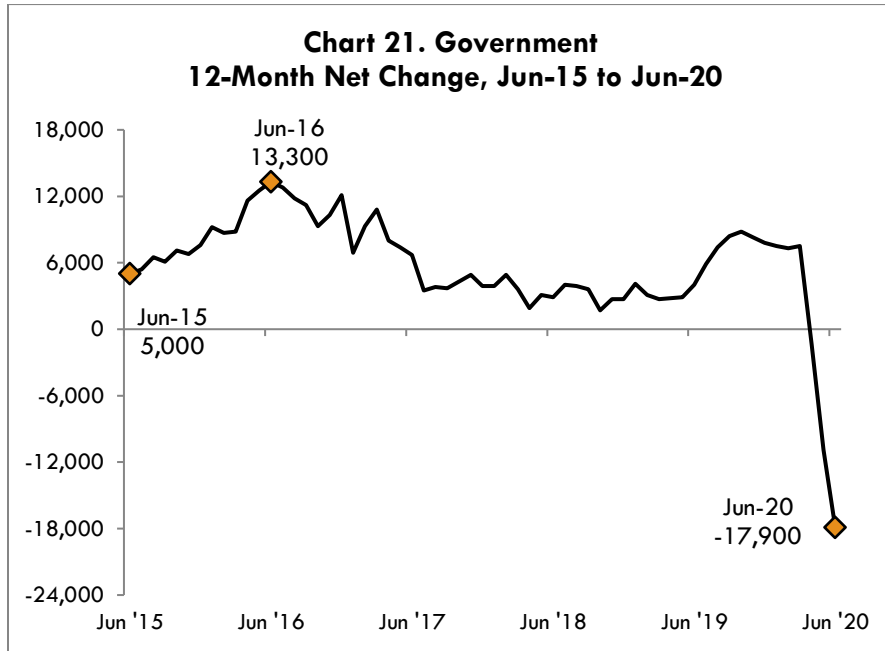
Government was the largest declining sector over the month down -11,400 jobs, or -2.8 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in September 2013, up 22,500 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2020, down -11,500 jobs. Historically in the month of June, Government has on average lost -7,300 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially below the long-term average. **June employment in Government typically declines, driven by the temporary shedding of jobs in public education, which coincides with the end of the school year. However, significant losses were reported in both April and May of this year due to disruption from the coronavirus and the failure of Federal Government employment to rise resulting the Decennial Census currently being conducted with a minimal number of field data collectors.** Note that these losses continue throughout July and August. Local Government was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -6,800 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was State Government, which lost -4,700 jobs from May to June. Lastly, Federal Government offset a portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 100 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Government was down -17,900 jobs, or -4.3 percent. This was the largest-ever year-over-year decline in the month of June since records began in 1990. 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 June 2020, down -17,900 jobs. Local Government was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -10,100 jobs over

the year. The second-largest declining contributor was State Government, which lost -8,700 jobs from June a year ago. Lastly, Federal Government offset a portion of the sector’s losses with a gain of 900 jobs. Government's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 13.2 percent to 13.3 percent over the past year.



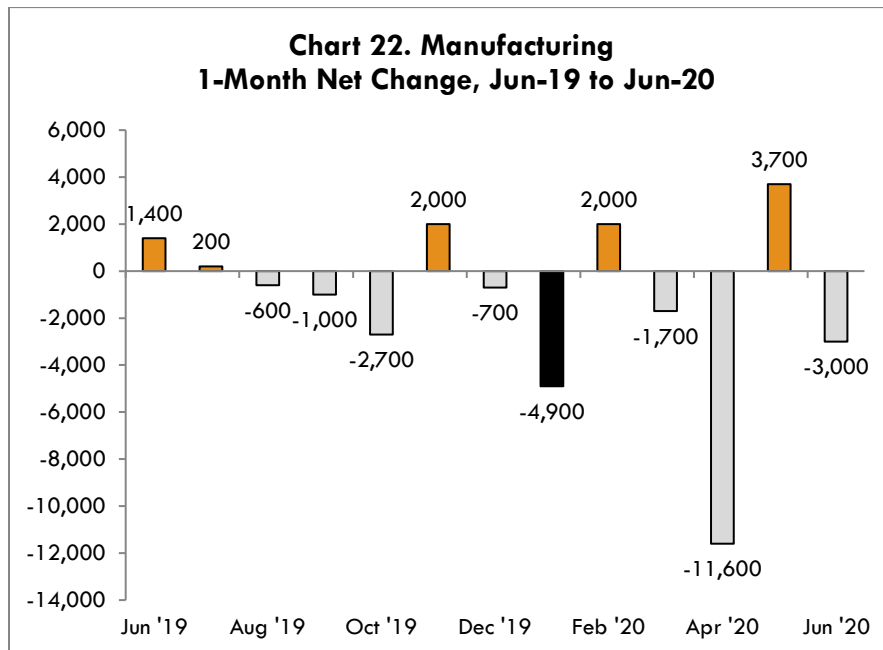
Previous Month's Revisions

Government employment was revised upward by 1,000 jobs for an April to May smaller net loss of -7,100 compared to an original estimate of -8,100 jobs.

Manufacturing

One Month Change

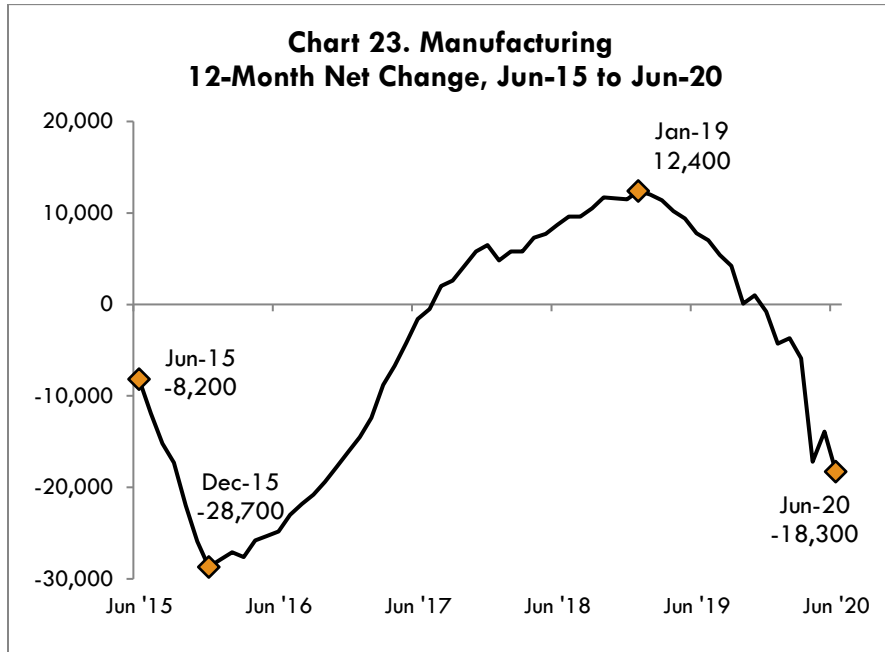
Manufacturing was the second-largest declining sector over the month down -3,000 jobs, or -1.3 percent. **This was the largest-ever one-month decline in the month of June since records began in 1990.** The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in May 2020, up 3,700 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2020, down -11,600 jobs. Historically in the month of June, Manufacturing has on average added 1,700 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially below the long-term average. June employment in Manufacturing typically sees increases however the recent slowdown related to low oil prices resulted in two of only three declines in the history of the series, which took place in 2015 and 2016 with the other having occurring during the national recession of 2009 and now the current recession declared as February 2020. **Durable Goods was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -3,100 jobs over the month and has now declined for four consecutive months for total loss of nearly -11,000 jobs. Losses in this subsector of Manufacturing a likely related to the initial effects of the economic shutdown and continued by the industry's dependence on the oil and gas industry currently demonstrating significant weakness.** One component industry that provided a partial offset was Non-Durable Goods, which gained 100 jobs from May to June.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Manufacturing was down -18,300 jobs, or -7.7 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 decline, down -13,800 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Non-Durable Goods, which lost -

4,500 jobs from June a year ago. Manufacturing's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 7.5 percent to 7.4 percent over the past year.



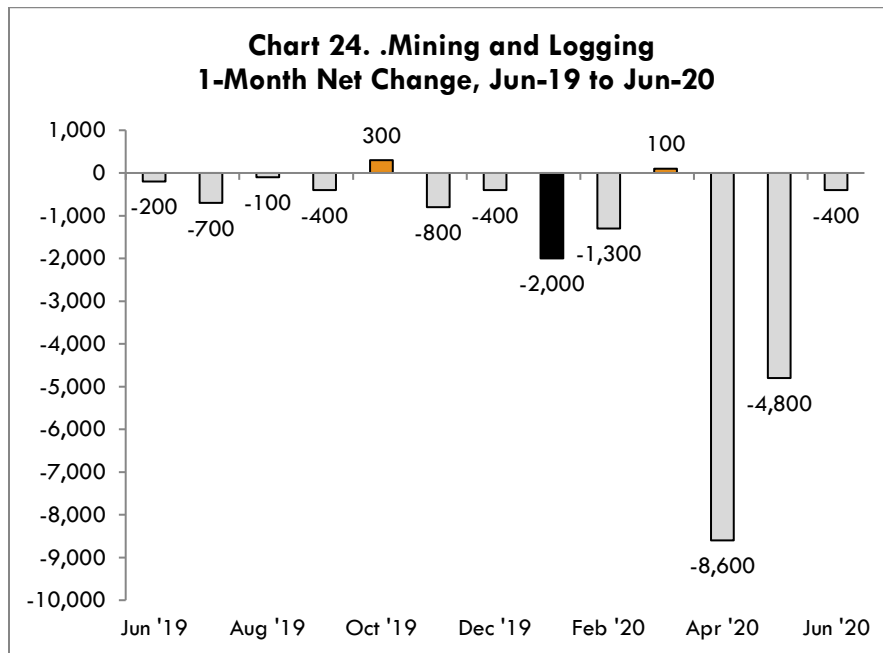
Previous Month's Revisions

Manufacturing employment was revised upward by 4,500 jobs for an April to May complete erasure of losses resulting in a net gain of 3,700 compared to an original estimate of -800 jobs.

Mining and Logging

One Month Change

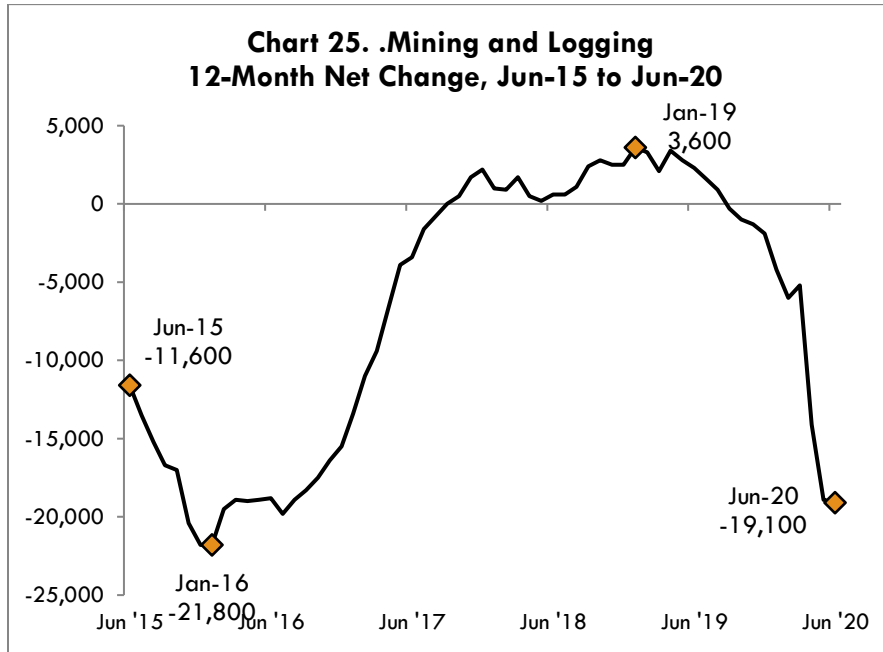
Mining and Logging was the third-largest declining sector over the month down -400 jobs, or -0.6 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in June 2011, up 2,800 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2020, down -8,600 jobs. Historically in the month of June, Mining and Logging has on average added 800 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially below the long-term average. **Gains are typical in June in Mining and Logging with only two previous instances of losses corresponding to national recessions and a decline in June 2015 as a result of the local economic slowdown related to low oil prices. We can now add the current recession combined with recent low oil prices.** Support Activities for Mining was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -700 jobs over the month. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Other Mining and Logging Undefined*, which gained 100 jobs from May to June. Lastly, Oil and Gas Extraction offset a portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 200 jobs. **Continued weakness in this sector is expected given a 75-percent decline in the total active rig count since late-December of 2018, reaching a multi-decade low.**



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Mining and Logging was down -19,100 jobs, or -23.7 percent. This was the largest-ever year-over-year decline in the month of June since records began in 1990. 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 -21,800 jobs. Support Activities for Mining was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -13,900 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Oil and Gas Extraction, which lost -5,700 jobs from June a year ago. Lastly, Other Mining and Logging Undefined* offset a portion of the

sector's losses with a gain of 500 jobs. Mining and Logging's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 2.6 percent to 2.1 percent over the past year.



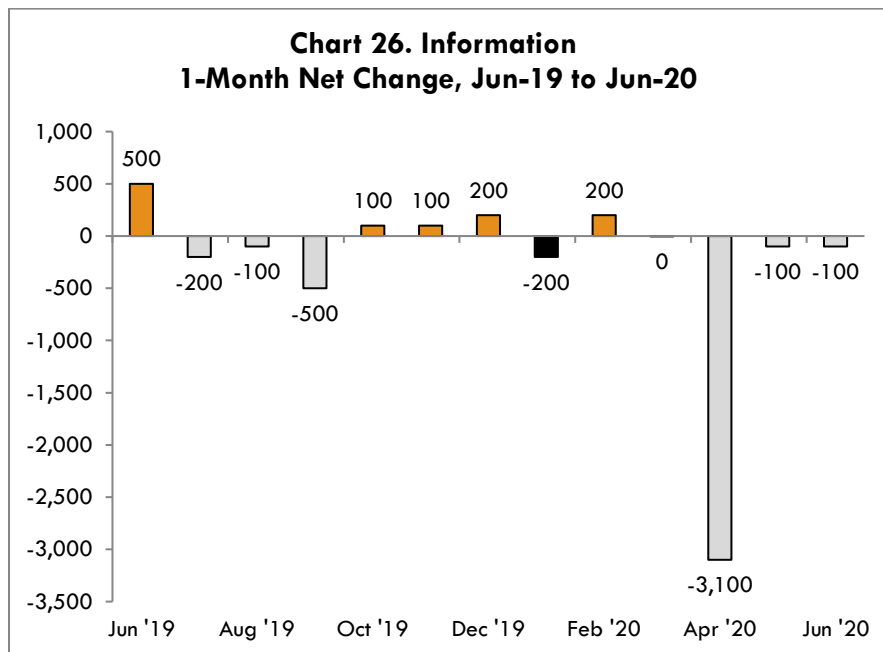
Previous Month's Revisions

Mining and Logging employment was revised upward by 1,600 jobs for a April to May smaller net loss of -4,800 compared to an original estimate of -6,400 jobs.

Information

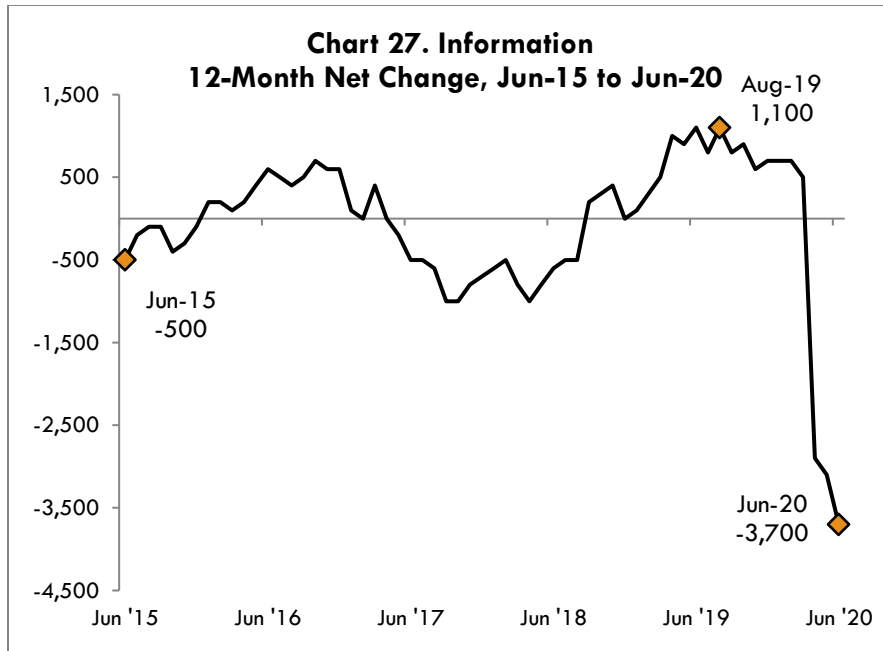
One Month Change

Information also saw a decrease over the month down -100 jobs, or -0.3 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 April 2020, down -3,100 jobs. Historically in the month of June, Information has on average added 300 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are somewhat below the long-term average. Information typically experiences job gains in June with four instances of zero net changes and one instance of job losses since records began in 1990 prior this June's loss.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Information was down -3,700 jobs, or -11.2 percent. 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 June 2016 at 33,100 before reaching a low of 31,200 in October 2017. Since that time, employment levels have risen by -1,800, which implies that 94.7 percent of the -1,900 jobs lost in this sector have been recovered to date. 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 100 jobs for an April to May smaller net loss of -100 compared to an original estimate of -200 jobs.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Not-Seasonally Adjusted

The Houston MSA (not-seasonally-adjusted) unemployment rate stood at 9.9 percent in June, down from May's 13.9 percent and up from 4.0 percent a year ago. This was above the statewide rate of 8.9 percent and below the national rate of 11.2 percent. **June's four-percentage point over-the-month decline in Houston-area unemployment rate stands as the single-large one-month drop on record and first time that the unemployment has fallen more than one percentage point in a single month. Houston's unemployment rate not-seasonally-adjusted historically has risen in June of each year and to-date has never posted a decline during this month until this June. 336,795 individuals were unemployed in Houston in June, down -126,968 from May's 463,763 and up from 135,598 in June 2019. In a partial mirror-image of the declining number of unemployed individuals in the region, the Local Area Unemployment Statistics Survey that collects the above data also reported a one-month increase in employed persons of 197,656 surpassing May's record of 130,554. Combined, May and June indicate nearly 330,000 Houston-area residents have returned to work, which represents nearly half of the 630,000 individuals who lost jobs over March and April. CLARIFICATION: these data count employed and unemployed individuals whereas the sector-level data found elsewhere in this report count payroll figures of employers.**

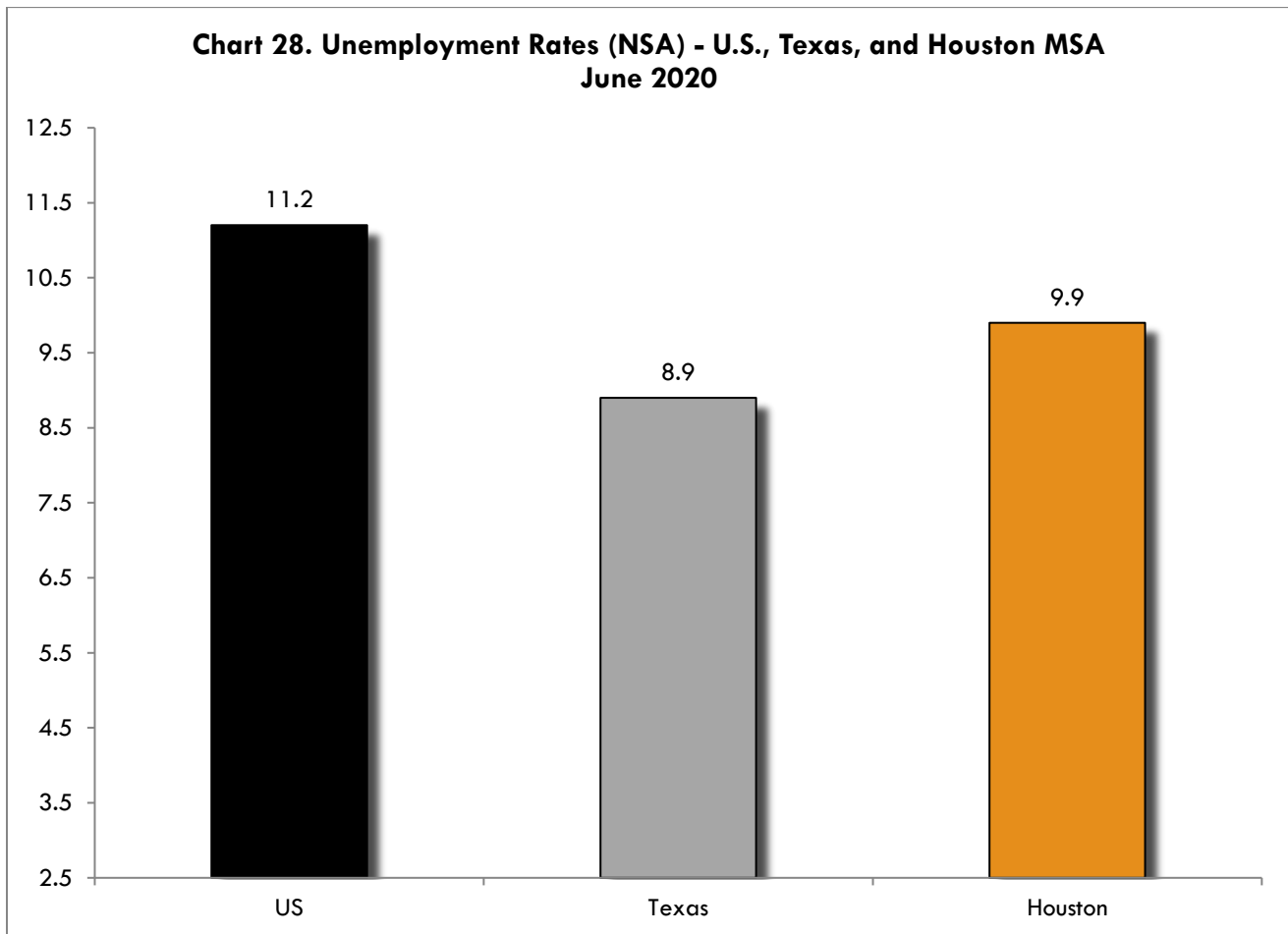
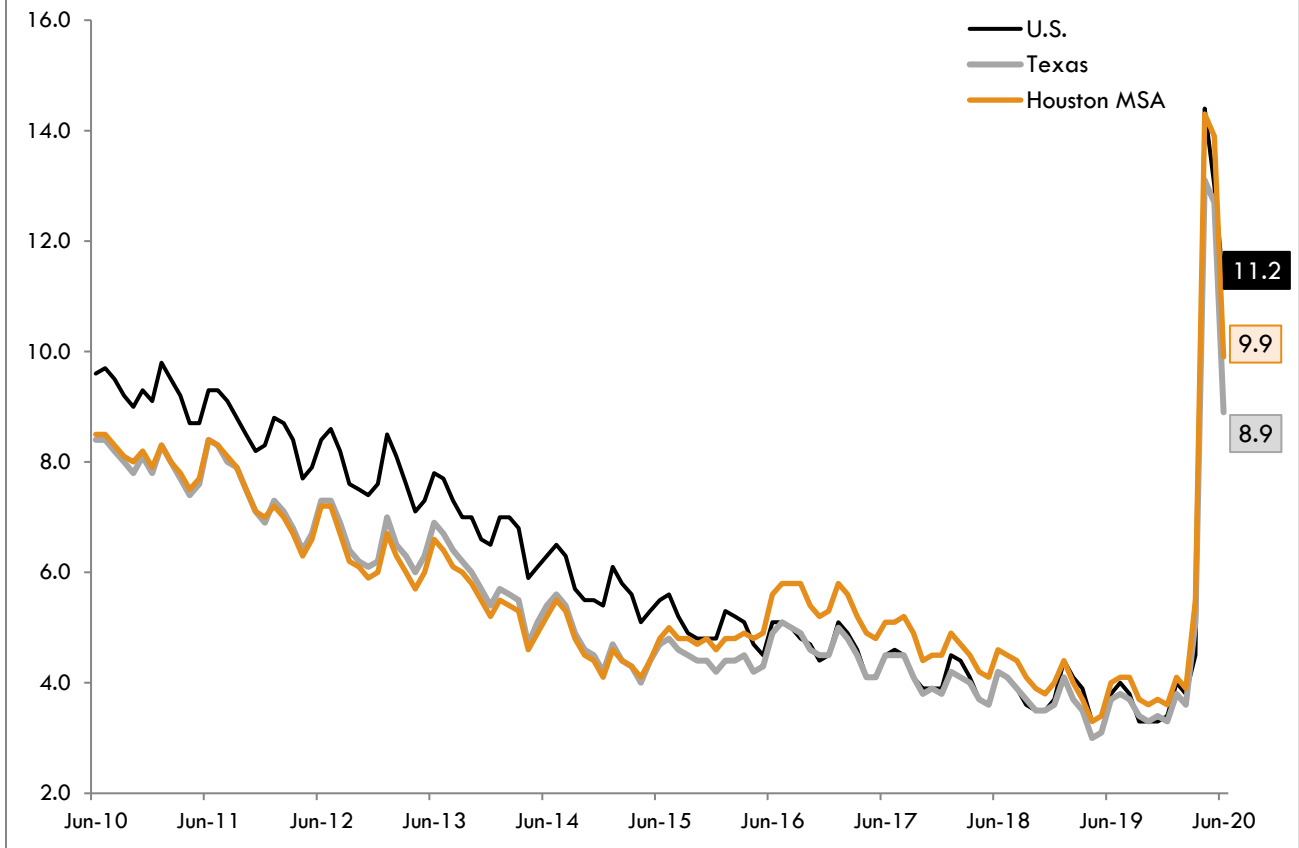
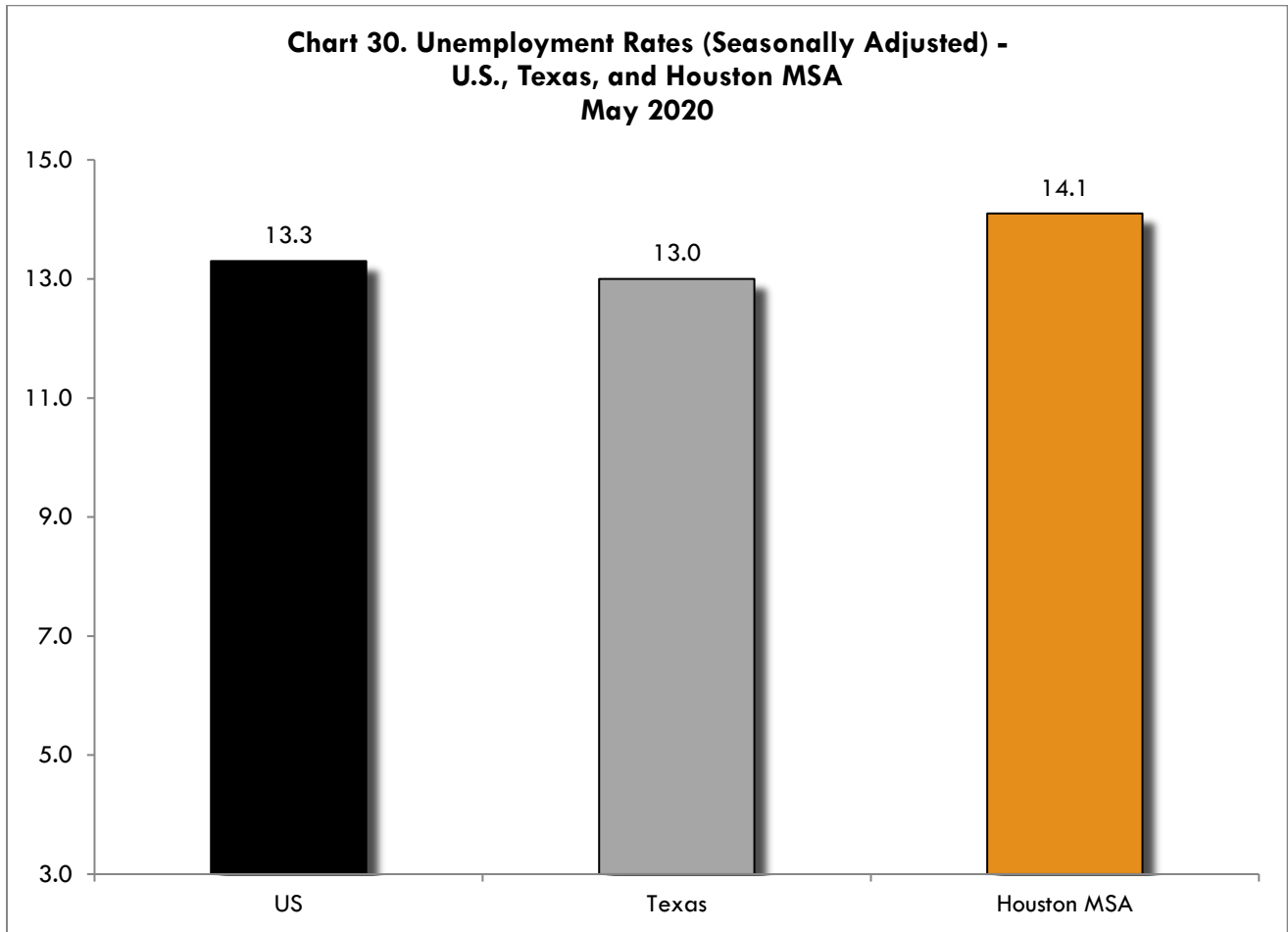


Chart 29. Unemployment Rates (NSA) - U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA, June 2010 to June 2020

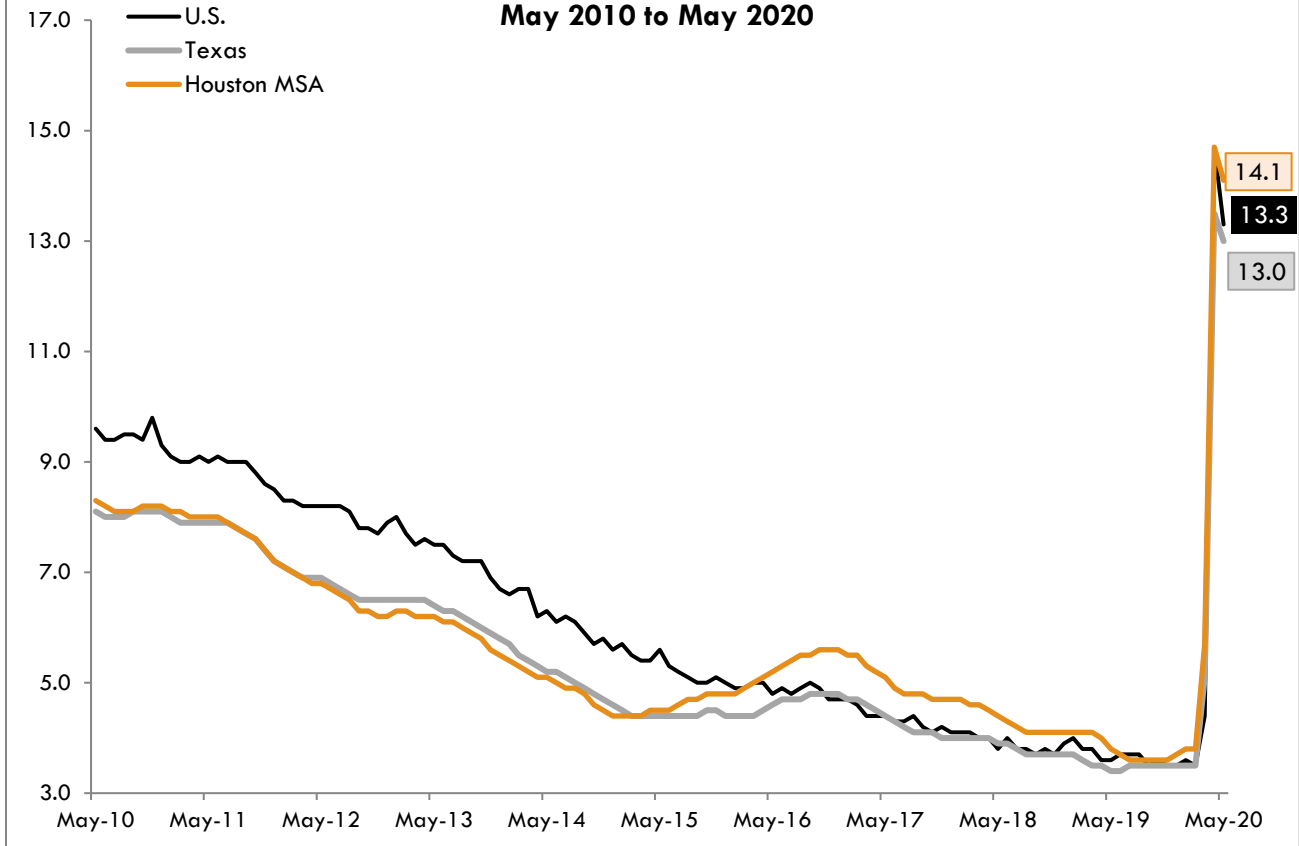


Seasonally Adjusted

The Houston MSA (seasonally-adjusted) unemployment rate stood at 14.1 percent in May, down from April's 14.7 percent and up from 3.8 percent a year ago. This was above the statewide rate of 13.0 percent and above the national rate of 13.3 percent. Note: Seasonally-adjusted figures for the current reference month, in this case June, are not available along with the release of other data. 469,055 individuals were unemployed in Houston in May, down from April's 468,045 and up from 130,879 in May 2019. The net number of unemployed individuals in Houston has risen by 326,321 since the most recent low of 142,734 in February 2015 however the current month's unemployment level remains below the all-time high of 247,725 recorded in March 2010.



**Chart 31. Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted) -
U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA,
May 2010 to May 2020**



NAICS Industry	Jun-20	May-20	Jun-19	Monthly	Monthly %	Yearly	Yearly %
Total Nonfarm	2,986,900	2,931,900	3,162,800	55,000	1.9%	-175,900	-5.6%
Total Private	2,589,300	2,522,900	2,747,300	66,400	2.6%	-158,000	-5.8%
Goods Producing	504,100	504,500	553,500	-400	-0.1%	-49,400	-8.9%
.Mining and Logging	61,500	61,900	80,600	-400	-0.6%	-19,100	-23.7%
...Oil and Gas Extraction	31,900	31,700	37,600	200	0.6%	-5,700	-15.2%
...Support Activities for Mining	27,700	28,400	41,600	-700	-2.5%	-13,900	-33.4%
.Construction	223,200	220,200	235,200	3,000	1.4%	-12,000	-5.1%
..Construction of Buildings	56,000	54,900	56,800	1,100	2.0%	-800	-1.4%
..Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	61,500	62,700	59,200	-1,200	-1.9%	2,300	3.9%
..Specialty Trade Contractors	105,700	102,600	119,200	3,100	3.0%	-13,500	-11.3%
.Manufacturing	219,400	222,400	237,700	-3,000	-1.3%	-18,300	-7.7%
..Durable Goods	138,000	141,100	151,800	-3,100	-2.2%	-13,800	-9.1%
...Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	50,800	50,800	55,400	0	0.0%	-4,600	-8.3%
...Machinery Manufacturing	45,500	45,300	47,200	200	0.4%	-1,700	-3.6%
....Agriculture, Construction, and Mining Machinery Mfg.	26,900	27,300	29,700	-400	-1.5%	-2,800	-9.4%
...Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	13,400	13,200	13,500	200	1.5%	-100	-0.7%
..Non-Durable Goods	81,400	81,300	85,900	100	0.1%	-4,500	-5.2%
...Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	11,000	11,000	10,100	0	0.0%	900	8.9%
...Chemical Manufacturing	40,400	40,400	40,600	0	0.0%	-200	-0.5%
Service Providing	2,482,800	2,427,400	2,609,300	55,400	2.3%	-126,500	-4.8%
.Private Service Providing	2,085,200	2,018,400	2,193,800	66,800	3.3%	-108,600	-5.0%
..Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	609,800	600,500	624,900	9,300	1.5%	-15,100	-2.4%
...Wholesale Trade	162,500	160,100	171,800	2,400	1.5%	-9,300	-5.4%
....Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	97,900	95,600	107,400	2,300	2.4%	-9,500	-8.8%
.....Prof. and Commercial Equip. Supplies Wholesalers	18,500	18,100	17,800	400	2.2%	700	3.9%
....Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	50,200	49,700	52,400	500	1.0%	-2,200	-4.2%
...Retail Trade	295,000	286,700	301,300	8,300	2.9%	-6,300	-2.1%
....Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	41,900	41,200	42,900	700	1.7%	-1,000	-2.3%
....Bldg. Material and Garden Equip. and Supplies Dealers	23,800	23,400	22,200	400	1.7%	1,600	7.2%
....Food and Beverage Stores	67,900	67,100	65,400	800	1.2%	2,500	3.8%
....Health and Personal Care Stores	18,400	17,900	18,900	500	2.8%	-500	-2.6%
....Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	24,700	20,000	29,300	4,700	23.5%	-4,600	-15.7%
....General Merchandise Stores	59,000	56,300	56,600	2,700	4.8%	2,400	4.2%
.....Department Stores	18,000	16,300	18,800	1,700	10.4%	-800	-4.3%
.....Other General Merchandise Stores	41,000	40,000	37,800	1,000	2.5%	3,200	8.5%
...Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	152,300	153,700	151,800	-1,400	-0.9%	500	0.3%
....Utilities	17,100	17,100	17,300	0	0.0%	-200	-1.2%
.....Air Transportation	17,200	18,400	20,300	-1,200	-6.5%	-3,100	-15.3%
.....Truck Transportation	27,800	28,000	28,400	-200	-0.7%	-600	-2.1%
.....Pipeline Transportation	12,100	12,000	11,900	100	0.8%	200	1.7%
..Information	29,400	29,500	33,100	-100	-0.3%	-3,700	-11.2%
...Telecommunications	12,400	12,300	14,000	100	0.8%	-1,600	-11.4%
..Financial Activities	164,700	163,300	166,700	1,400	0.9%	-2,000	-1.2%
...Finance and Insurance	104,800	103,800	103,800	1,000	1.0%	1,000	1.0%
....Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	44,100	44,300	44,300	-200	-0.5%	-200	-0.5%
.....Depository Credit Intermediation	30,900	30,500	30,500	400	1.3%	400	1.3%
....Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Fin. Investments	21,200	21,400	20,900	-200	-0.9%	300	1.4%
....Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	39,500	38,100	38,600	1,400	3.7%	900	2.3%
...Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	59,900	59,500	62,900	400	0.7%	-3,000	-4.8%
..Professional and Business Services	500,100	486,500	507,700	13,600	2.8%	-7,600	-1.5%
...Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	242,500	234,700	238,700	7,800	3.3%	3,800	1.6%
....Legal Services	27,000	25,700	27,200	1,300	5.1%	-200	-0.7%

....Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll	28,500	28,200	25,700	300	1.1%	2,800	10.9%
....Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	76,300	72,900	73,100	3,400	4.7%	3,200	4.4%
....Computer Systems Design and Related Services	33,800	32,900	34,300	900	2.7%	-500	-1.5%
...Management of Companies and Enterprises	42,900	41,700	47,600	1,200	2.9%	-4,700	-9.9%
...Admin. and Support and Waste Mgmt. and Remediation	214,700	210,100	221,400	4,600	2.2%	-6,700	-3.0%
....Administrative and Support Services	200,900	195,800	209,600	5,100	2.6%	-8,700	-4.2%
.....Employment Services	65,200	64,800	78,800	400	0.6%	-13,600	-17.3%
.....Services to Buildings and Dwellings	55,900	52,700	54,100	3,200	6.1%	1,800	3.3%
..Educational and Health Services	397,100	389,700	402,000	7,400	1.9%	-4,900	-1.2%
...Educational Services	58,900	59,100	62,100	-200	-0.3%	-3,200	-5.2%
...Health Care and Social Assistance	338,200	330,600	339,900	7,600	2.3%	-1,700	-0.5%
....Ambulatory Health Care Services	169,500	162,900	165,200	6,600	4.1%	4,300	2.6%
....Hospitals	87,300	86,900	86,700	400	0.5%	600	0.7%
..Leisure and Hospitality	285,000	256,800	341,500	28,200	11.0%	-56,500	-16.5%
...Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	28,900	20,800	40,900	8,100	38.9%	-12,000	-29.3%
...Accommodation and Food Services	256,100	236,000	300,600	20,100	8.5%	-44,500	-14.8%
....Accommodation	24,000	19,600	29,400	4,400	22.4%	-5,400	-18.4%
....Food Services and Drinking Places	232,100	216,400	271,200	15,700	7.3%	-39,100	-14.4%
..Other Services	99,100	92,100	117,900	7,000	7.6%	-18,800	-15.9%
Government	397,600	409,000	415,500	-11,400	-2.8%	-17,900	-4.3%
.Federal Government	30,800	30,700	29,900	100	0.3%	900	3.0%
.State Government	78,600	83,300	87,300	-4,700	-5.6%	-8,700	-10.0%
..State Government Educational Services	39,500	45,400	51,400	-5,900	-13.0%	-11,900	-23.2%
.Local Government	288,200	295,000	298,300	-6,800	-2.3%	-10,100	-3.4%
..Local Government Educational Services	197,600	203,600	205,900	-6,000	-2.9%	-8,300	-4.0%