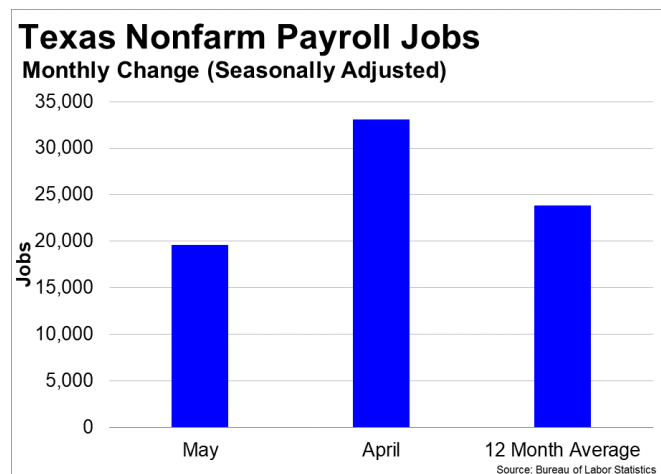
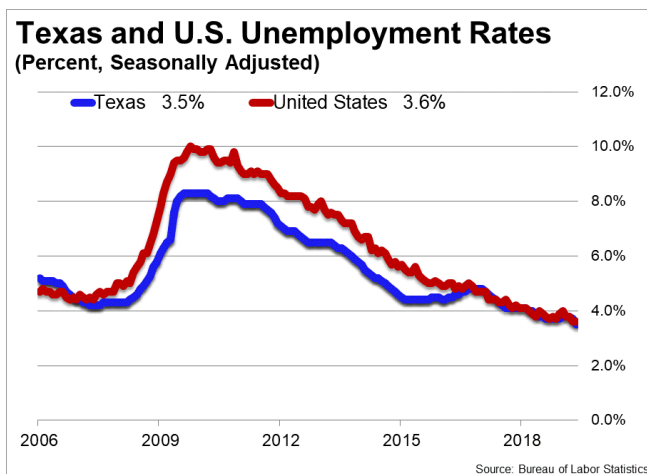




June 21, 2019

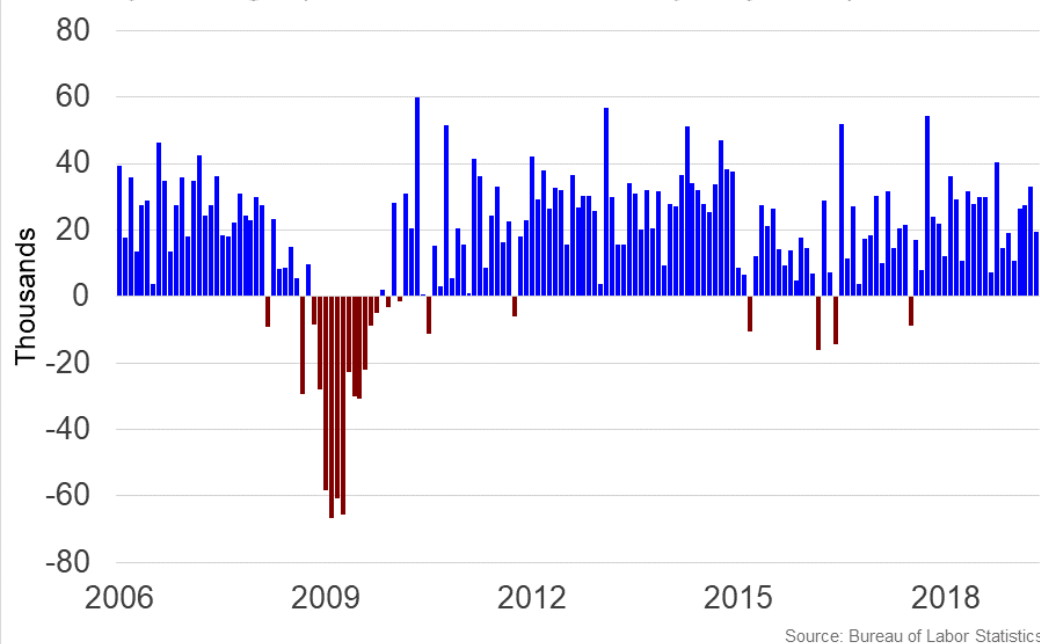
Summary

- **Texas added 19,600 jobs and the unemployment rate declined by 0.2 percentage point to 3.5 percent in May** according to Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.
- **Over the past twelve months, Texas added 286,300 jobs** and the unemployment rate fell by 0.4 percentage point from 3.9 percent.
- **In May, Texas's private sector added 18,500 jobs** and over the past twelve months it created 277,000 jobs.
- The number of **unemployed Texans fell by 16,769 in May**, and over the past year 242,186 Texans found jobs.
- Texas's **labor force participation rate decreased to 63.9 percent** from 64 percent in May. Since last year, the labor force participation rate fell 0.1 percentage point.
- The national unemployment rate **was unchanged at 3.6 percent in May**. State employment and unemployment data for June is scheduled for release on July 19, 2019. The national employment situation report for June will be released on Friday, July 5, 2019.



Texas Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

Monthly Change (Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)



Texas Payroll Employment

Texas added 19,600 jobs, or 0.15 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during May. In the prior month, Texas added 33,100 jobs. Over the past twelve months, nonfarm payrolls in Texas increased by 286,300, or 2.30 percent. Texas nonfarm payroll employment has increased in each of the past 12 months.

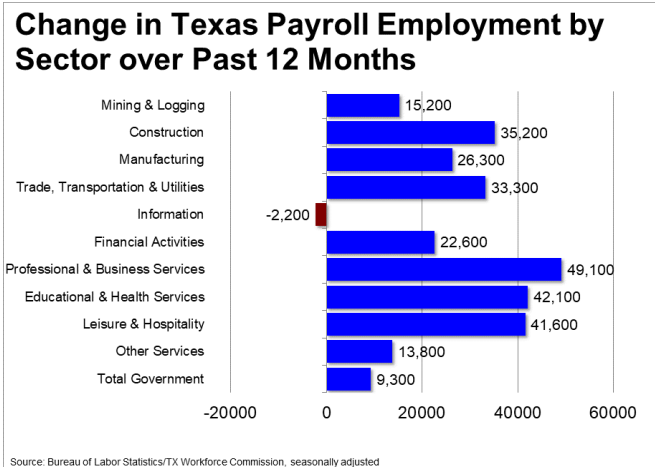
Nationally, nonfarm payrolls increased by 75,000 jobs in May, or 0.05 percent. Over the 12-month period ending May 2019, nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,350,000 jobs, or 1.58 percent. Texas ranks 7th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in nonfarm payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During May, Texas's private-sector added 18,500 jobs, or 0.17 percent. The private-sector in Texas added 33,100 jobs in the prior month. Over the past twelve months, private-sector payrolls in Texas increased by 277,000, or 2.63 percent. Texas private-sector payroll employment has increased in each of the past 12 months.

Nationally, private-sector payroll jobs increased by 90,000 jobs in May, or 0.07 percent. Over the past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 2,263,000 jobs in the private-sector, an increase of 1.79 percent. Texas ranks 7th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in private-sector payroll employment over the past 12 months.

The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during May were Professional & Business Services (+8,100) and Educational & Health Services (+4,500). The poorest performing sectors during the month were Leisure & Hospitality (-1,600) and Manufacturing (-400).

The best performing sectors during the last twelve months were Professional & Business Services (+49,100) and Educational & Health Services (+42,100). The poorest performing sectors during the last twelve months were Information (-2,200) and Total Government (+9,300).



Texas Labor Force Statistics

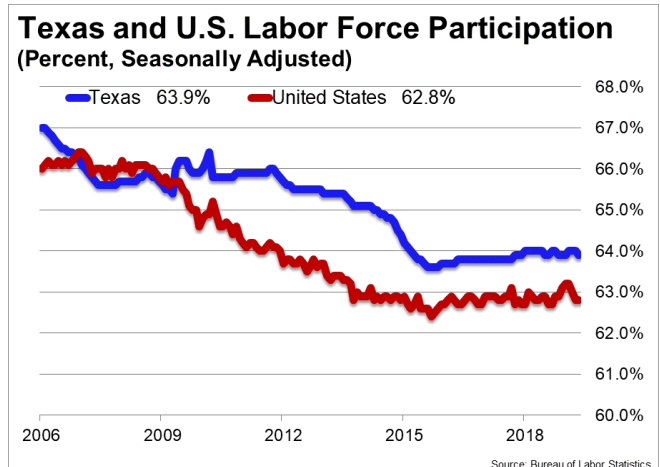
Labor Force Participation

The labor force participation rate in Texas declined to 63.9 percent in May from 64.0 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 22 have a higher labor force participation rate than Texas. The labor force participation rate in Texas is unchanged from a year earlier. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for work.

The 10-year high for the labor force participation rate in Texas was 66.4 percent in March 2010. The series high for the labor force participation rate in Texas occurred in August 1995 when the labor force participation rate hit 69.4 percent. The 10-year low for the labor force participation rate was 63.6 percent in November 2015. The series low for the labor force participation rate occurred in April 1976 when the labor force participation rate hit 63.5 percent. The national labor force participation rate was unchanged at 62.8 percent, but remains near its 41-year low of 62.4 percent.

Employment-to-Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the Texas civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older counted as employed, declined to 0.0 percent in May from 61.6 percent the prior month. At 0.0 percent, Texas has the highest employment-to-population ratio in the nation.



The employment-to-population ratio in Texas is 61.5 percentage points lower than a year earlier.

The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio in Texas was 61.6 percent in May 2019. The series high for the employment-to-population ratio in Texas occurred in December 1998 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 65.7 percent. The 10-year low for the employment-to-population ratio was 60.4 percent in April 2010. The series low for the employment-to-population ratio occurred in January 1900 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 60.1 percent.

The national employment-to-population ratio held steady at 60.6 percent in May. That rate was 0.2 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 in April 2000. The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio was 63.4 percent in December 2006. The recent low occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio dipped to 58.2 percent. The last time the employment-to-population ratio posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.

