

Houston Area Employment Situation

May 2026

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT AND LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Houston Labor Market Shows Signs Of Improvement In May

Total Nonfarm

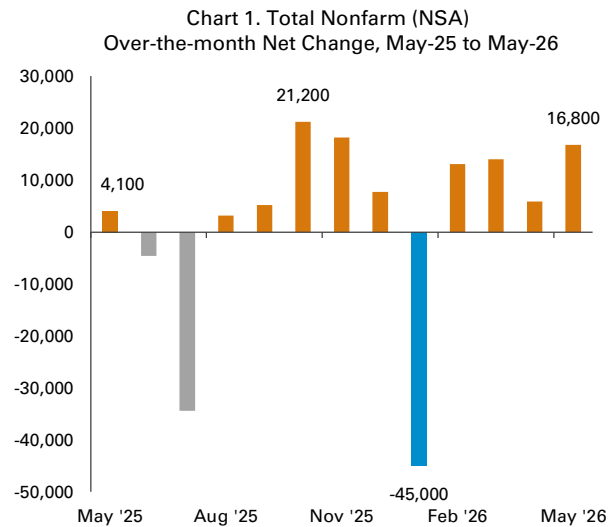
Over-the-month Change

Houston MSA Total Nonfarm employment stood at 3,507,700 in May, up 16,800 jobs over the month, or 0.5 percent on a not-seasonally-adjusted basis (see Chart 1). A year ago Houston registered an over-the-month increase of 4,100 jobs. Prior to the pandemic, historically in the month of May, Total Nonfarm has on average added 12,600 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are moderately above the long-term average.

The primary drivers of this May's growth were increases in Leisure and Hospitality; Construction; and Other Services. Gains were also recorded in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; Professional and Business Services; and Manufacturing. The net increase in jobs over the month was partially offset by losses in Government. (see Chart 2). Houston MSA Total Nonfarm (seasonally adjusted) employment stood at 3,497,500, up 5,000 jobs over the month, or 0.1 percent vs. a historical average of 4,300. All analysis pertains to not-seasonally adjusted data unless otherwise noted. Source: BLS/TWC unless otherwise noted. NOTE: The Houston-Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) consists of Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, San Jacinto, and Waller Counties.

Over-the-year Change

Over the year, Total Nonfarm employment was up 21,300 or 0.6 percent on a not-seasonally-adjusted basis and up 24,300 or 0.7 percent on a seasonally-adjusted basis (see NSA Chart 3). To compare, May 2025 saw a year-over-year gain of 44,200 jobs (NSA) from May 2024. This was the largest over-the-year gain since July 2025's increase of 58,000 jobs. Currently 7 out of 11 sectors show growth year over year of which the top-three are Construction (12,100);



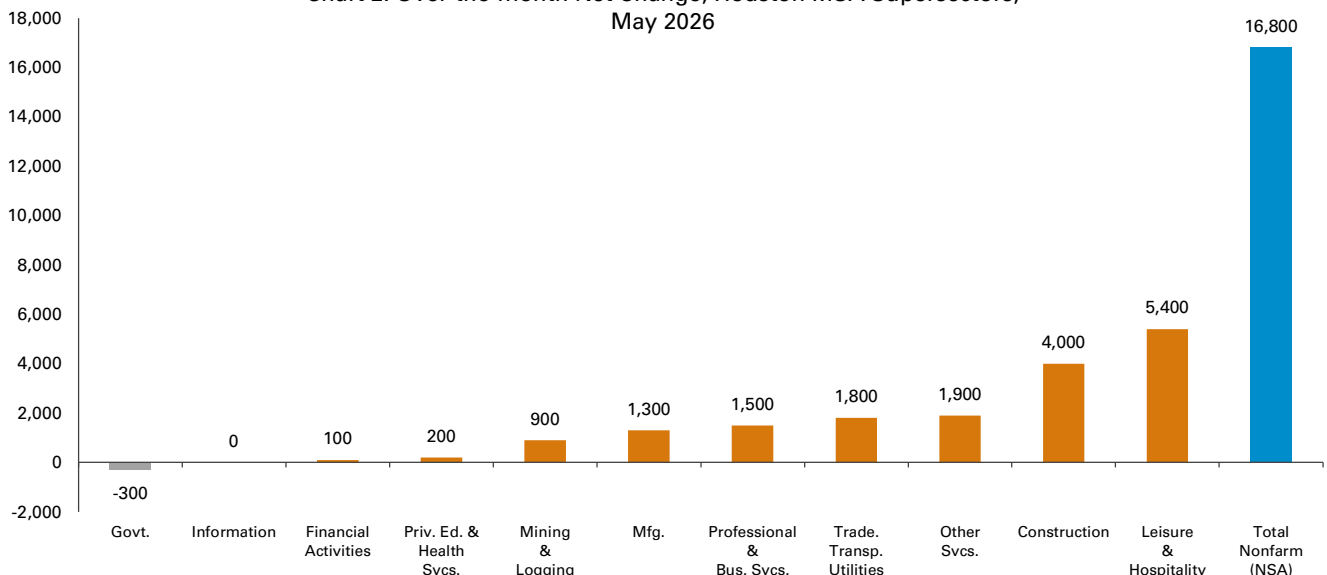
*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occurring each year

Professional and Business Services (7,000); and Private Education and Health Services (6,500) (see Chart 4). Total Nonfarm employment not-seasonally-adjusted now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 3,193,400 jobs by 314,300, or 9.8 percent (297,800 jobs, 9.3 percent above 3,199,700 seasonally adjusted).

Top-3 Drivers of Over-the-month Job Growth in May

- Leisure and Hospitality: 5,400
- Construction: 4,000
- Other Services: 1,900

Chart 2. Over-the-month Net Change, Houston MSA Supersectors, May 2026



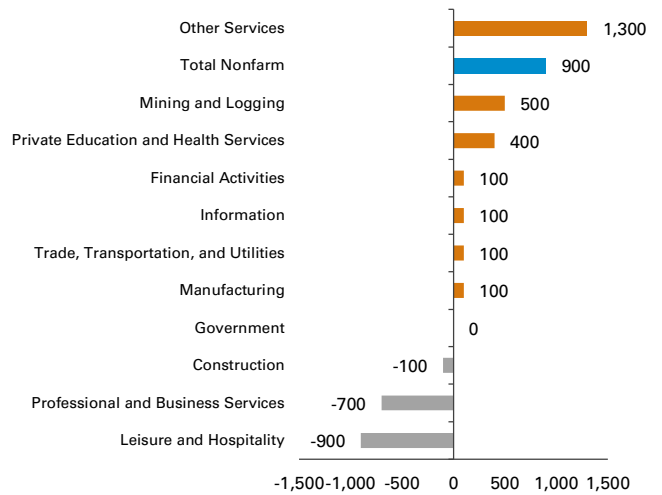
Houston Area Employment Situation

May 2026

Previous Month's Revisions

Total Nonfarm employment was revised upward by 900 jobs for a March to April larger net gain of 5,900 compared to an original estimate of 5,000 jobs. An upward revision of +1,300 jobs in Other Services was the largest contributor followed by Mining and Logging (+500) and Private Education and Health Services (+400). Downward revisions in Leisure and Hospitality (-900), Professional and Business Services (-700), and Construction (-100) provided a partial offset of the overall upward revision to Total Nonfarm employment (see Chart 5).

Chart 5. Net Revisions for Selected Supersectors and Major Industries, April 2026



Top-3 Drivers of Over-the-year Job Growth in May

- Construction: 12,100
- Professional and Business Services: 7,000
- Private Education and Health Services: 6,500

Chart 3. Total Nonfarm (NSA) Over-the-year Net Change, May-11 to May-26

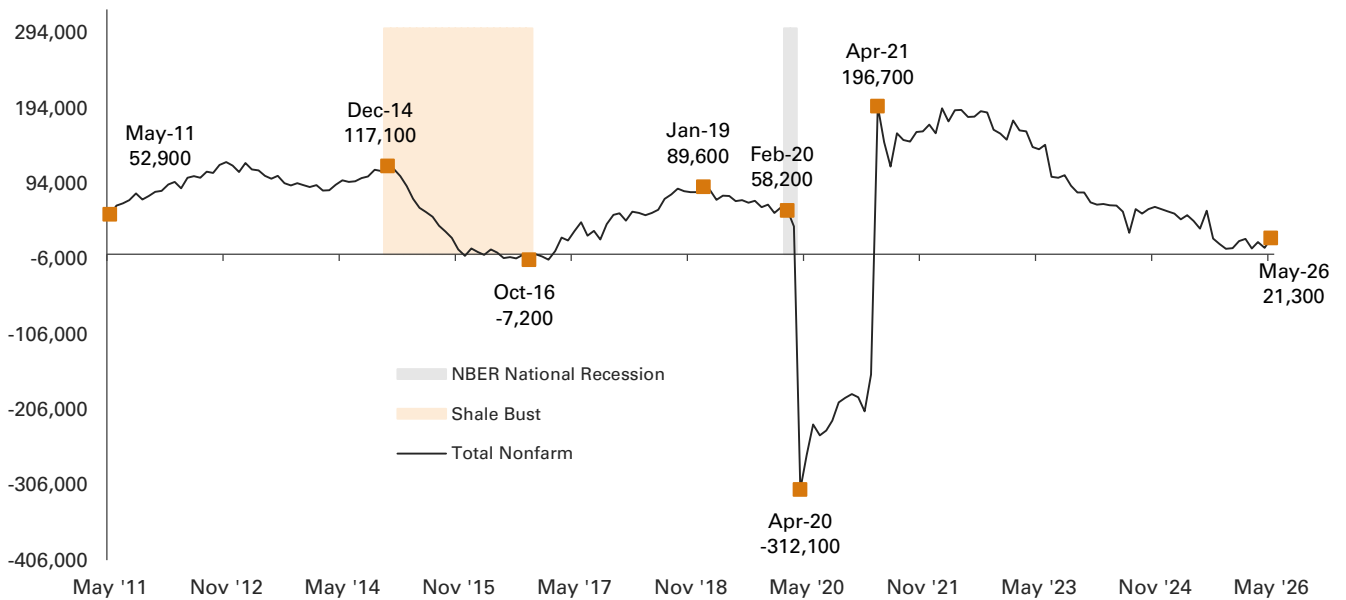
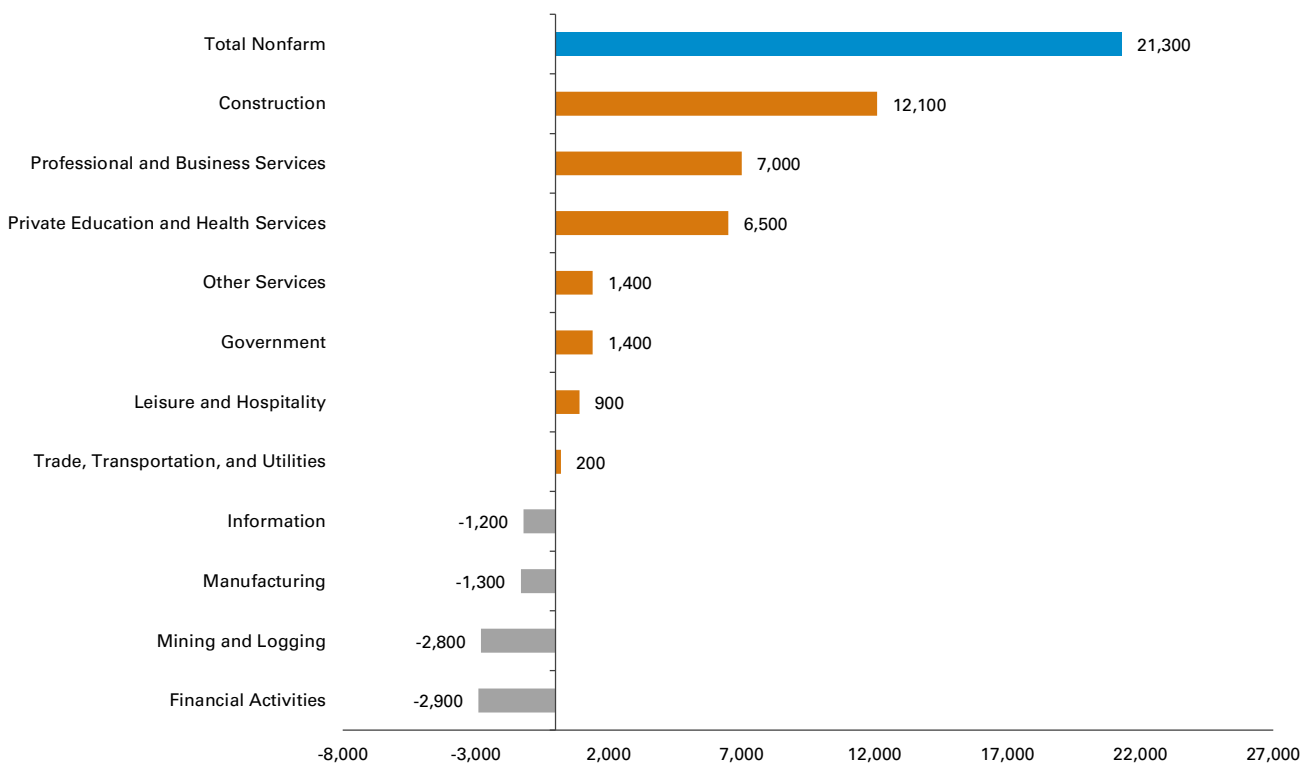


Chart 4. Over-the-year Net Change, Houston MSA Supersectors, May 2025 to May 2026



Supplemental Commentary

Houston's labor market continued to show signs of stabilization in May 2026, with job growth coming in stronger than typical seasonal expectations. Total nonfarm employment increased by 16,800 jobs over the month on a not-seasonally-adjusted basis, bringing total employment to 3.51 million. This gain exceeded the long-term May average of approximately 12,600 jobs and was notably stronger than May 2025, when the region added 4,100 jobs. On a seasonally adjusted basis, employment increased by 5,000 jobs, also slightly above the historical average, suggesting that underlying labor demand remained positive despite the slower pace of expansion seen earlier in the year.

On a year-over-year basis, Houston added 21,300 jobs, representing a 0.6 percent increase. While the year-over-year gain improved in May, part of that improvement reflects the comparison to a weaker period last year, so some increase in the annual growth figure was expected. Early in 2026, annual growth was measured against the relatively stronger job levels from early 2025, which made the slowdown appear more pronounced. By May, the comparison shifted to a softer period in 2025, when job growth had weakened. As a result, the stronger May 2026 monthly gain, combined with the lower base from May 2025, helped lift the year-over-year figure. Even with this improvement, annual growth remains modest and well below the pace recorded in May 2025, when Houston added more than 44,000 jobs over the year. Seven of the eleven major sectors recorded employment gains, indicating that growth has broadened somewhat, though it remains concentrated in a few key industries. Construction, Professional and Business Services, and Private Education and Health Services accounted for the largest annual increases, while Financial Activities, Mining and Logging, Manufacturing, and Information continued to post year-over-year declines.

Industry performance in May reflected a combination of seasonal strength, event-related preparation, and continued divergence across sectors. Leisure and Hospitality led monthly gains, adding 5,400 jobs, slightly above the long-term May average. Accommodation and Food Services accounted for most of the increase, adding 3,300 jobs, while Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation added 2,100 jobs. While some of this growth reflects typical seasonal hiring tied to summer travel, restaurants, recreation, and entertainment activity, it also likely reflects preparation for major events in the region, including Houston's role as a host city for the 2026 FIFA World Cup. Houston is scheduled to host seven matches between mid-June and mid-July, which is expected to support demand for hotels, restaurants, transportation, entertainment, and related visitor services. The timing suggests that May hiring may partly reflect employers staffing up ahead of this activity, with additional gains possible in June and July before activity gradually returns toward more normal seasonal patterns. This is also consistent with the national trend, as Leisure and Hospitality posted one of the strongest job gains among major U.S. sectors in May. However, despite the strong monthly gain, the sector added only 900 jobs over the year. As shown in Chart 7, year-over-year growth in Leisure and Hospitality has steadily tapered from the post-pandemic rebound and remained close to flat by May 2026. This underscores the weakness that characterized the sector for much of the past year, even as seasonal and event-related hiring provided a boost in May.

Construction remained one of the clearest areas of strength in the regional economy. The sector added 4,000 jobs over the month, the second-largest May gain on record and substantially above the long-term May average of 1,300 jobs. Over the year, Construction employment increased by 12,100 jobs, or 4.8 percent, making it the fastest-growing major sector in percentage terms and the largest contributor to annual job growth among expanding industries. All three construction subsectors contributed to monthly and annual gains. Specialty Trade Contractors added 1,700 jobs over the month and 5,400 over the year; Construction of Buildings added 1,200 over the month and 2,900 over the year; and Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction added 1,100 over the month and 3,800 over the year. The sector's continued strength reflects Houston's unique industrial base, where construction employment is supported not only by population growth and residential demand, but also by petrochemical facilities, energy infrastructure, industrial development, and large-scale maintenance activity.

Other Services also posted a notable gain, adding 1,900 jobs in May, far above the sector's typical May increase of about 500 jobs. This was the second-largest May gain on record for the sector. Over the year, Other Services added 1,400 jobs, its strongest annual gain since April 2025. Since this sector includes a range of locally oriented services such as repair and maintenance, personal services, laundry services, religious organizations, and civic organizations, the strong monthly gain suggests some improvement in local service activity. However, given the volatility in this sector and the lack of detailed CES subsector data at the metro level, the result should be interpreted cautiously until additional months confirm whether this represents sustained momentum.

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Supplemental Commentary

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities added 1,800 jobs over the month, roughly in line with the long-term May average. Gains were broad-based across the sector, with Wholesale Trade adding 800 jobs, Retail Trade adding 600, and Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities adding 400. However, the year-over-year trend remains weak. As shown in Chart 16, annual growth in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities has continued to taper from the strong post-pandemic rebound and was essentially flat by May 2026, with the sector adding only 200 jobs over the year. Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities provided the main source of annual growth, adding 1,600 jobs, while Retail Trade added 300. These gains were largely offset by a decline of 1,700 jobs in Wholesale Trade. This pattern suggests that logistics and distribution activity has stabilized somewhat, but goods-related demand, including activity tied to energy-related wholesale trade, remains soft.

Professional and Business Services added 1,500 jobs over the month and 7,000 jobs over the year, continuing its improvement from the weakness observed in second half of 2025. The monthly gain was moderately above the long-term May average. However, performance within the sector remained uneven. Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services added 3,000 jobs over the month and 5,600 over the year, making it the main source of strength. Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services declined by 1,400 jobs over the month but remained up 2,200 over the year, while Management of Companies and Enterprises lost 100 jobs over the month and 800 over the year. This suggests that the sector's recovery remains concentrated in support-related functions, while higher-skill and more project-based activities remain more volatile. For Houston, this distinction matters because Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services has historically been closely tied to energy, engineering, consulting, and corporate investment cycles.

Manufacturing added 1,300 jobs in May, above the sector's long-term average for the month. Durable Goods manufacturing accounted for the monthly payroll gain, adding 1,600 jobs, while Nondurable Goods manufacturing lost 300 jobs. Over the year, Manufacturing remained down 1,300 jobs, as a 2,700-job gain in Durable Goods was more than offset by a 4,000-job decline in Nondurable Goods. However, recent survey data suggest that the payroll numbers may not fully capture the underlying momentum in manufacturing activity. The May ISM-Houston report showed the Manufacturing PMI falling to 50.0, indicating only minimal expansion, with sales/new orders, production, and employment all pointing to contraction. The report also showed a different pattern by segment: Durable Goods activity contracted, while Nondurable Goods activity expanded strongly for the third consecutive month. Taken together, the data suggest that Houston's manufacturing sector remains mixed. Payroll gains were positive in May, but broader manufacturing activity remains fragile, with weakness in new orders and production pointing to continued caution among employers. Given the contrast between payroll data and survey indicators, next month's revisions and the annual benchmark revision will be important to watch for a clearer read on the sector's underlying direction.

Private Education and Health Services added only 200 jobs over the month, well below its typical May gain of roughly 1,200 jobs. Health Care and Social Assistance added 1,000 jobs, but this was largely offset by an 800-job decline in Private Educational Services. Despite the weak monthly gain, the sector remained one of the region's strongest sources of annual growth, adding 6,500 jobs over the year. Health Care and Social Assistance accounted for more than all of the annual gain, adding 7,600 jobs, while Private Educational Services declined by 1,100. This reinforces the role of health care as a long-term anchor of regional employment growth, supported by population growth, aging demographics, and Houston's large medical infrastructure.

Mining and Logging posted a stronger-than-usual monthly gain, adding 900 jobs in May, with most of the increase concentrated in Support Activities for Mining. This was substantially above the sector's typical May gain of about 100 jobs. However, the sector remained down 2,800 jobs over the year, with Oil and Gas Extraction down 2,200 jobs and Support Activities for Mining down 900. The May increase may indicate some short-term response to recent energy-market volatility, but the annual decline shows that the sector has not yet returned to sustained growth. Energy firms continue to operate with greater capital discipline than in previous cycles, and employment response to oil price movements remains more muted than in past expansions.

At the same time, several sectors continued to face headwinds. Financial Activities added only 100 jobs over the month but remained down 2,900 jobs over the year, the largest annual decline among major sectors. This weakness reflects continued pressure in interest-rate-sensitive industries, including finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing. Information was flat over the month and down 1,200 jobs over the year, continuing its longer-term decline. Government employment declined by 300 jobs over the month, in contrast to the sector's typical May gain. The decline was led by Local Government and Federal Government, partially offset by a small gain in State Government. Over the year, Government employment was up 1,400 jobs, though the sector's growth remains modest relative to Houston's population-driven demand for public services.

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Supplemental Commentary

The unemployment rate rose to 4.6 percent in May from 4.3 percent in April and remained above both the Texas rate of 4.3 percent and the national rate of 4.1 percent. This increase should be interpreted cautiously, as Houston's unemployment rate typically rises in May and has done so in most years over the past three decades. The number of unemployed residents increased by roughly 11,000 over the month and was also higher than a year earlier. While some of this reflects normal seasonal movement, the year-over-year increase is consistent with a labor market that remains stable but less tight than in recent years.

Additional labor market indicators reinforce this interpretation. The Houston MSA Workforce Solutions Index improved in May but remained below the equilibrium value of 4.0, continuing to indicate that the supply of jobseekers exceeds available job opportunities. The index has improved from its recent low earlier in the year, suggesting some stabilization in job postings relative to unemployed workers. However, the fact that the index remains below equilibrium indicates that the labor market continues to favor employers. Hiring demand has improved from the weakest readings earlier in 2026, but conditions remain far from the acute labor shortages observed during the post-pandemic rebound.

Taken together, the May data point to a labor market that is improving but still uneven. Monthly job growth was stronger than expected, revisions were slightly positive, and more sectors posted annual gains than in recent months. Construction remains the primary driver of regional job growth, while health care and parts of Professional and Business Services continue to provide support. At the same time, Financial Activities, Mining and Logging, Manufacturing, and Information continue to face structural and cyclical headwinds. The broader picture is one of moderate expansion: Houston is adding jobs, but growth remains below historical norms and continues to depend heavily on a limited number of sectors.

Looking ahead, Houston remains positioned for continued moderate growth through the remainder of 2026. Population growth, infrastructure investment, industrial construction, and health care demand should continue to support employment gains. However, uncertainty around energy markets, the prospect of limited or no interest-rate cuts, and softer goods-related demand will likely keep overall growth uneven. The May report provides encouraging signs of stabilization, but not yet a return to the stronger, broad-based expansion that characterized the earlier post-pandemic period.

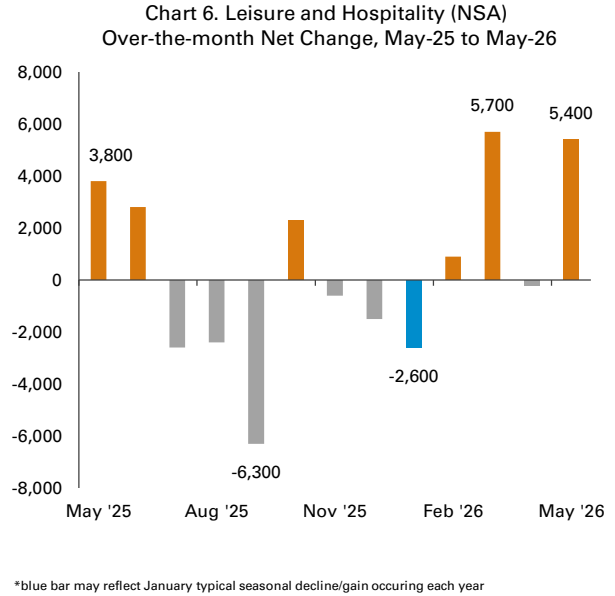
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GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Leisure and Hospitality

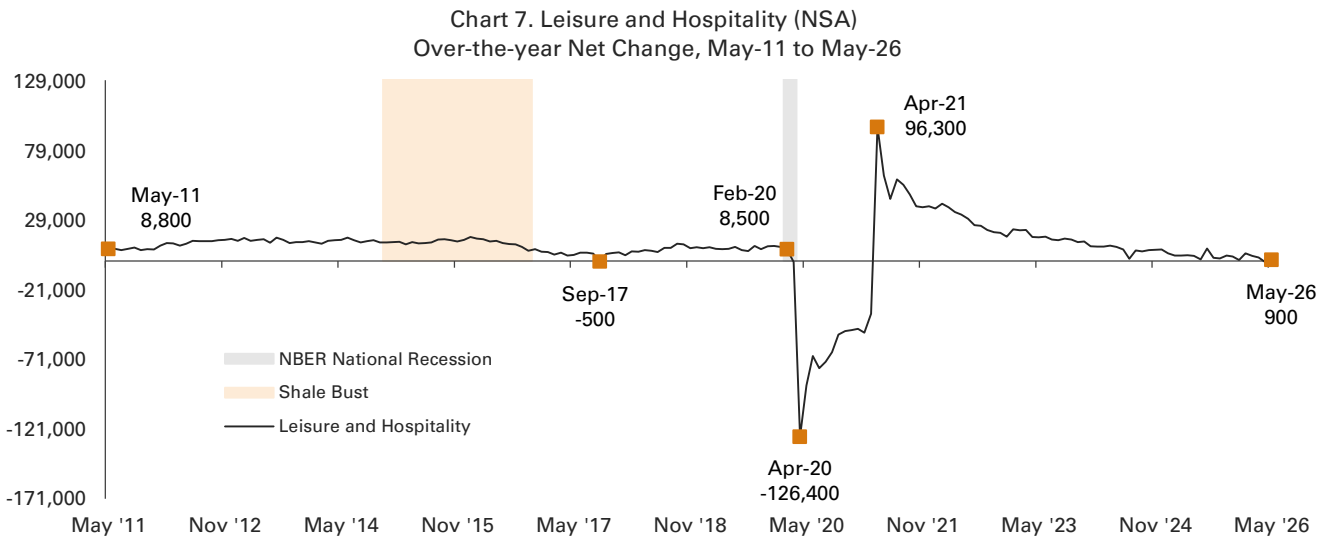
Over-the-month Change

Leisure and Hospitality was the largest gaining sector over the month up 5,400 jobs, or 1.5 percent (see Chart 6). Historically in the month of May, Leisure and Hospitality has added an average of 4,400 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are slightly above the long-term average. Accommodation and Food Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 3,300 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, which added 2,100 jobs from April to May. Leisure and Hospitality employment was revised downward by -900 jobs for a March to April complete erasure of gains leaving a net loss of -200 compared to an original estimate of 700 jobs.



Over-the-year Change

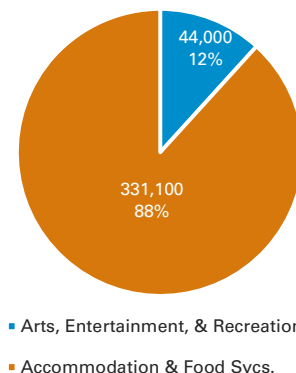
Year over year, Leisure and Hospitality was up 900 jobs, or 0.2 percent (see Chart 7). Accommodation and Food Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 1,200 jobs over the year. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, which lost -300 jobs from May a year ago. Total Leisure and Hospitality employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 334,600 jobs by 40,500, or 12.1 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 10.7 percent over the past year.



About This Sector

This sector is composed of establishments that produce and promote in live performances, events, or exhibits of historical, cultural, or educational interest or related to recreation or hobbies intended for public viewing; and provide customers with lodging and/or meals and beverages for immediate consumption. NOTE: movie theaters are classified under the Information sector rather than Leisure and Hospitality. Of the two main component industries, Accommodation and Food Services accounts for the majority of the sector's employment at 88 percent (see Chart 8).

Chart 8. Employment in Component Industries of Leisure and Hospitality Sector - May 2026

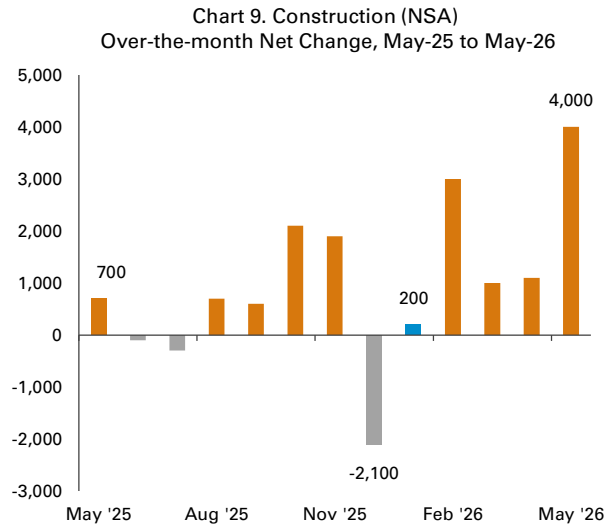


GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Construction

Over-the-month Change

Construction was the second-largest gaining sector over the month up 4,000 jobs, or 1.5 percent (see Chart 9). This was the second-largest gain in the month of May since records began in 1990. Historically in the month of May, Construction has added an average of 1,300 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. Specialty Trade Contractors was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 1,700 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Construction of Buildings, which added 1,200 jobs from April to May. Lastly, Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction contributed, 1,100 jobs. Construction employment was revised downward by -100 jobs for a March to April smaller net gain of 1,100 compared to an original estimate of 1,200 jobs.



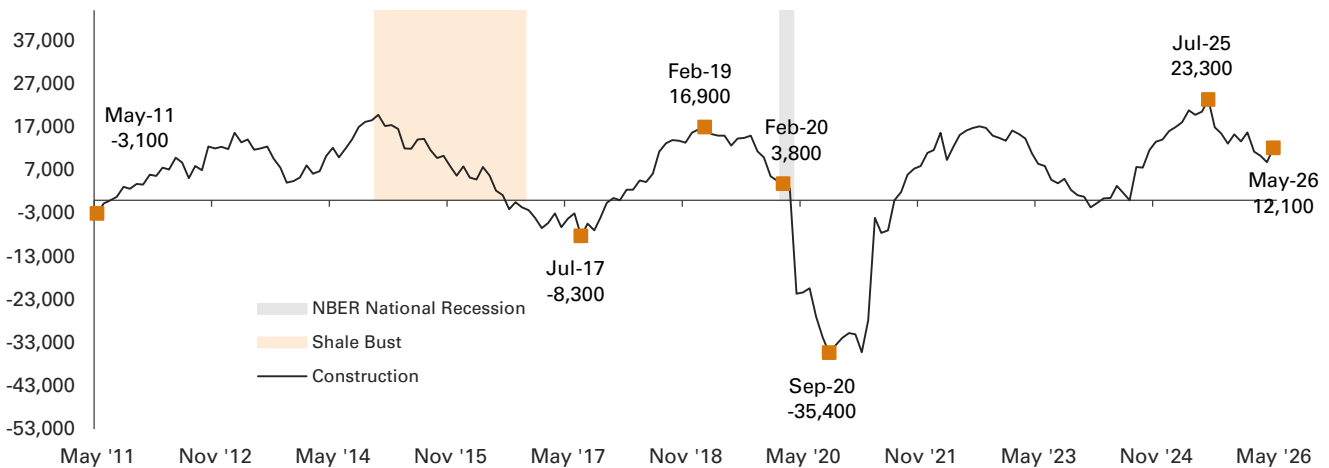
*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occurring each year

Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Construction was up 12,100 jobs, or 4.8 percent (see Chart 10). This was the largest over-the-year gain since January 2026's increase of 15,700 jobs. Among sectors currently showing growth, this sector is the fastest-growing in percentage terms across the Houston area. Furthermore, 41.0 percent of total (gross) jobs added across the region over the past year can be attributed to Construction. Specialty Trade Contractors was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 5,400 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, which added 3,800 jobs from May

a year ago. Lastly, Construction of Buildings contributed, 2,900 jobs. Total Construction employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 237,400 jobs by 29,300, or 12.3 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 7.3 percent to 7.6 percent over the past year.

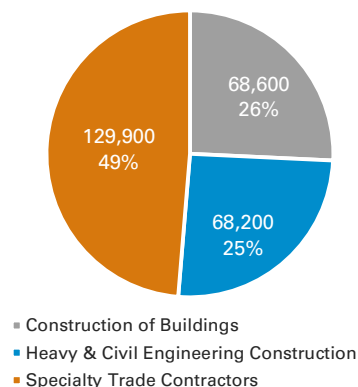
Chart 10. Construction (NSA) Over-the-year Net Change, May-11 to May-26



About This Sector

This sector comprises establishments engaged in the construction of buildings, infrastructure, site preparation and sub-division, and specialty trades e.g. masonry, painting, and electrical work. Of the three main component industries, Specialty Trade Contractors accounts for a plurality of the sector's employment at 49 percent (see Chart 11).

Chart 11. Employment in Component Industries of Construction Sector - May 2026



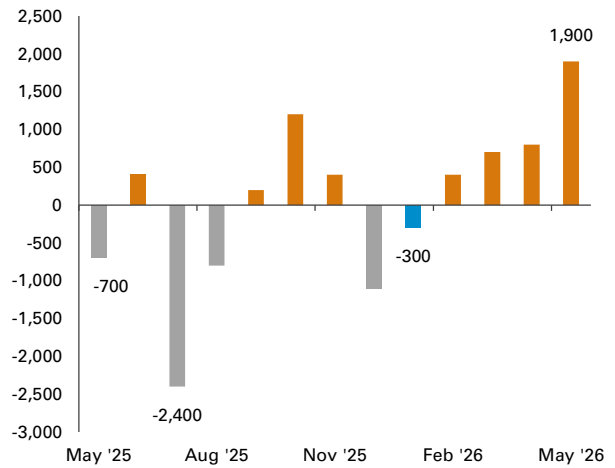
GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Other Services

Over-the-month Change

Other Services was the third-largest gaining sector over the month up 1,900 jobs, or 1.4 percent (see Chart 12). This was the second-largest gain in the month of May since records began in 1990. Historically in the month of May, Other Services has added an average of 500 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. NOTE: No subsector is published at the MSA level by the CES survey. See below for additional information. Other Services employment was revised upward by 1,300 jobs for a March to April complete erasure of losses resulting in a net gain of 800 compared to an original estimate of -500 jobs.

Chart 12. Other Services (NSA)
Over-the-month Net Change, May-25 to May-26

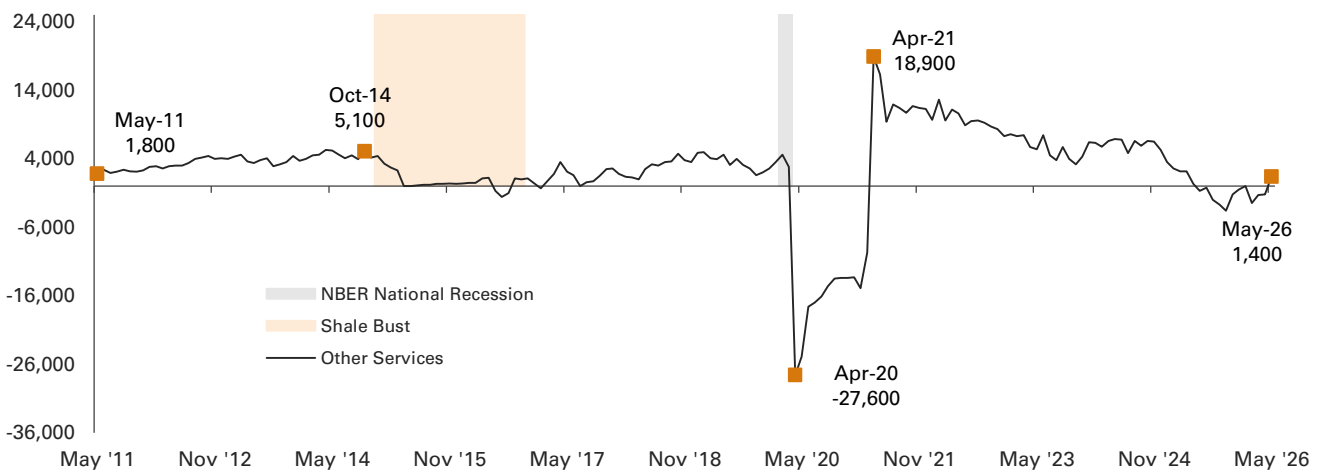


*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occurring each year

Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Other Services was up 1,400 jobs, or 1.1 percent (see Chart 13). This was the largest over-the-year gain since April 2025's increase of 2,200 jobs. NOTE: No subsector is published at the MSA level by the CES survey. See below for additional information. Total Other Services employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 119,200 jobs by 14,800, or 12.4 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 3.8 percent over the past year.

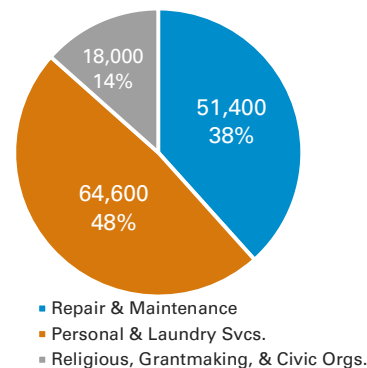
Chart 13. Other Services (NSA)
Over-the-year Net Change, May-11 to May-26



About This Sector

This sector comprises establishments engaged in services not classified elsewhere such as equipment and machinery repair, religious activities, grantmaking, advocacy, and providing dry-cleaning and laundry services, and personal care services. Of the three main component industries, Personal and Laundry Services accounts for a plurality of the sector's employment at 48 percent as a subsector where self-employment is prevalent (source: Census - Non Employer Statistics and BLS - Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages) (see Chart 14). Across the Houston MSA, the concentration of jobs in the overall Other Services sector is 1 percent higher than the national average.

Chart 14. Employment in Component Industries of Other Services Sector - May 2026



*estimated proportions based QCEW covered and NES self-employment

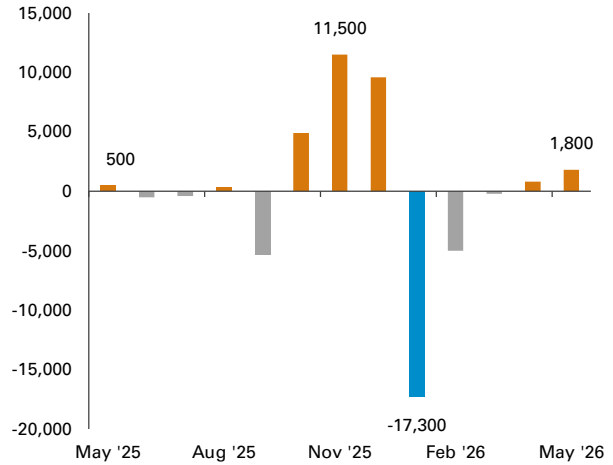
GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

Over-the-month Change

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was the fourth-largest gaining sector over the month up 1,800 jobs, or 0.3 percent (see Chart 15). Historically in the month of May, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities has added an average of 1,900 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are on par with the long-term average. Wholesale Trade was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 800 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Retail Trade, which added 600 jobs from April to May. Lastly, Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities contributed, 400 jobs. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employment was revised upward by 100 jobs for a March to April larger net gain of 800 compared to an original estimate of 700 jobs.

Chart 15. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (NSA)
Over-the-month Net Change, May-25 to May-26



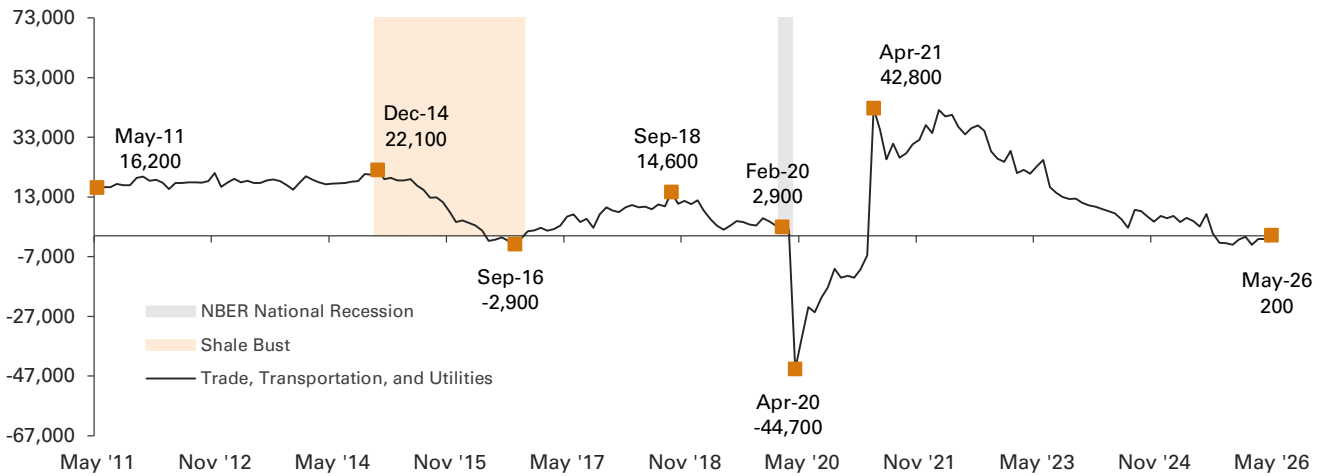
*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occurring each year

Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was up 200 jobs, or 0.0 percent (see Chart 16). This was the largest over-the-year gain since August 2025's increase of 700 jobs. Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 1,600 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Retail Trade, which added 300 jobs from May a year ago. Lastly, Wholesale Trade offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -1,700 jobs. Total Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 628,700 jobs by 67,700, or 10.8 percent.

At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 20.0 percent to 19.9 percent over the past year.

Chart 16. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (NSA)
Over-the-year Net Change, May-11 to May-26



About This Sector

This sector is composed of establishments wholesaling agriculture, mining, and manufactured goods; retailing goods in small quantities to the public incl. online; transporting passengers and cargo; warehousing and storage; and providing electricity, natural gas, water, and sewage removal. Of the three main component industries, Retail Trade accounts for a plurality of the sector's employment at 46 percent (see Chart 17).

Chart 17. Employment in Component Industries of
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Sector - May
2026

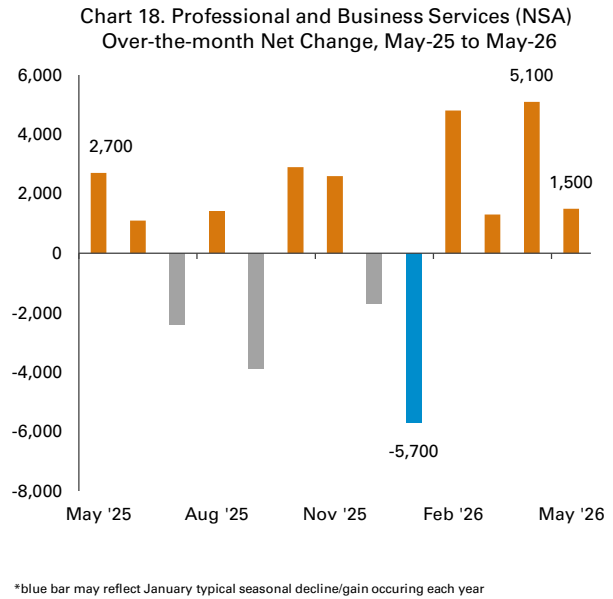


GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Professional and Business Services

Over-the-month Change

Professional and Business Services was the fifth-largest gaining sector over the month up 1,500 jobs, or 0.3 percent (see Chart 18). Historically in the month of May, Professional and Business Services has added an average of 1,000 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are moderately above the long-term average. Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 3,000 jobs over the month. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Management of Companies and Enterprises, which lost -100 jobs from April to May. Lastly, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -1,400 jobs. Professional and Business Services employment was revised downward by -700 jobs for a March to April smaller net gain of 5,100 compared to an original estimate of 5,800 jobs.

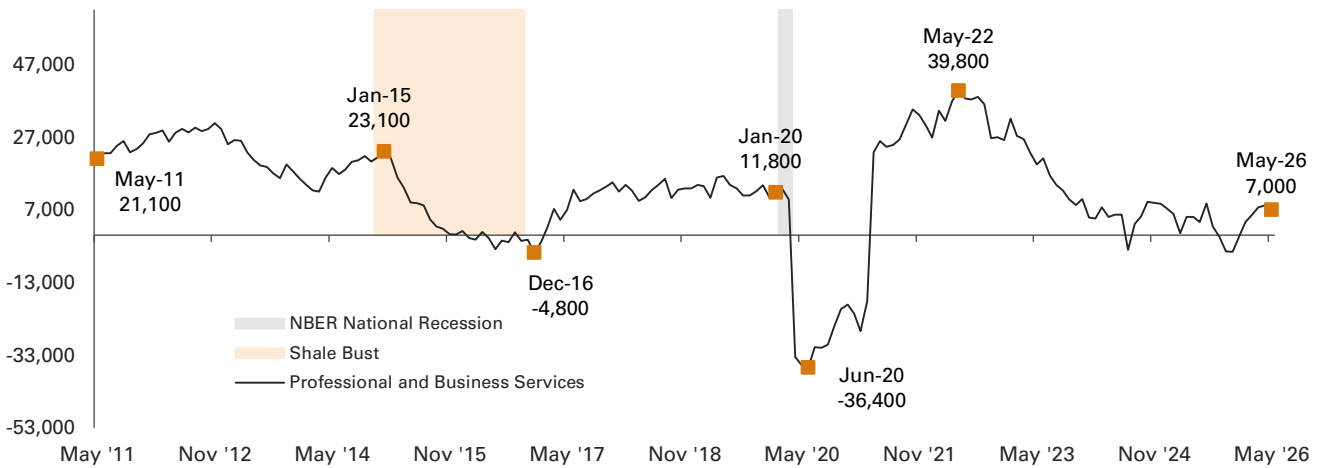


Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Professional and Business Services was up 7,000 jobs, or 1.2 percent (see Chart 19). Among sectors currently showing growth, this sector is the third-fastest growing in percentage terms across the Houston area. Furthermore, 23.7 percent of total (gross) jobs added across the region over the past year can be attributed to Professional and Business Services. Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 5,600 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, which added

2,200 jobs from May a year ago. Lastly, Management of Companies and Enterprises offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -800 jobs. Total Professional and Business Services employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 514,600 jobs by 58,900, or 11.4 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 16.2 percent to 16.3 percent over the past year.

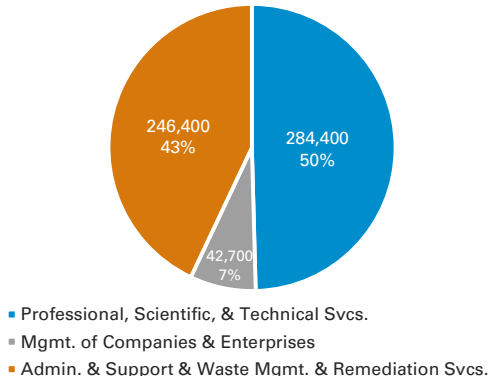
Chart 19. Professional and Business Services (NSA) Over-the-year Net Change, May-11 to May-26



About This Sector

This sector is composed of establishments specializing in professional, scientific, and technical activities; management of establishments holding equity interests in order to influence management decisions; and office administration, hiring of personnel, security, cleaning, and waste disposal. Of the three main component industries, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services accounts for a plurality of the sector's employment at 50 percent (see Chart 20).

Chart 20. Employment in Component Industries of Professional and Business Services Sector - May 2026

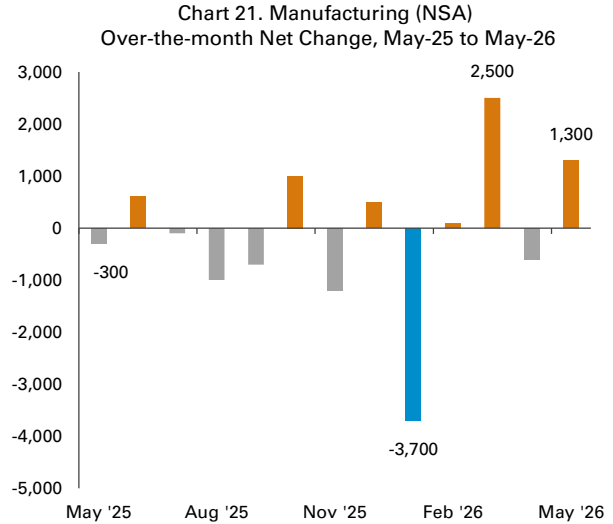


GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Manufacturing

Over-the-month Change

Manufacturing was the sixth-largest gaining sector over the month up 1,300 jobs, or 0.5 percent (see Chart 21). Historically in the month of May, Manufacturing has added an average of 500 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are moderately above the long-term average. Durable Goods was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 1,600 jobs over the month. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Non-Durable Goods, which lost -300 jobs from April to May. Manufacturing employment was revised upward by 100 jobs for a March to April smaller net loss of -600 compared to an original estimate of -700 jobs.



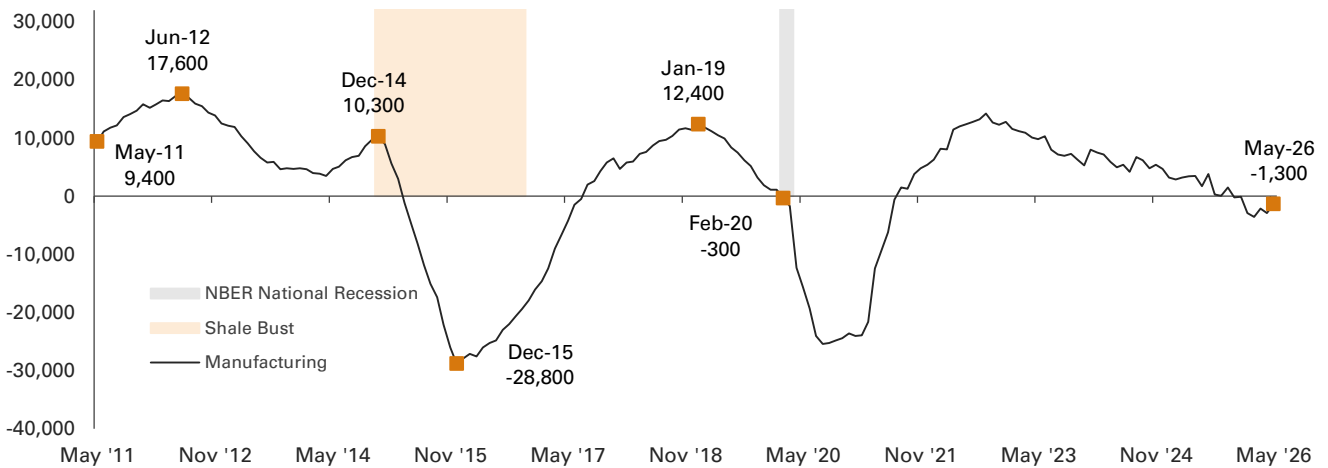
*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occurring each year

Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Manufacturing was down -1,300 jobs, or -0.5 percent (see Chart 22). Furthermore, 15.9 percent of total (gross) jobs lost across the region over the past year can be attributed to Manufacturing. Non-Durable Goods was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -4,000 jobs over the year. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Durable Goods, which gained 2,700 jobs from May a year ago. Total Manufacturing employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 234,700 jobs by 5,500, or 2.3 percent. At the same time,

the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 6.9 percent over the past year.

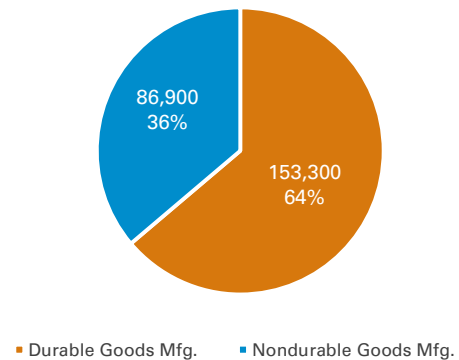
Chart 22. Manufacturing (NSA) Over-the-year Net Change, May-11 to May-26



About This Sector

This sector comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. Of the two main component industries, Durable Goods accounts for the majority of the sector's employment at 64 percent (see Chart 23).

Chart 23. Employment in Component Industries of Manufacturing Sector - May 2026



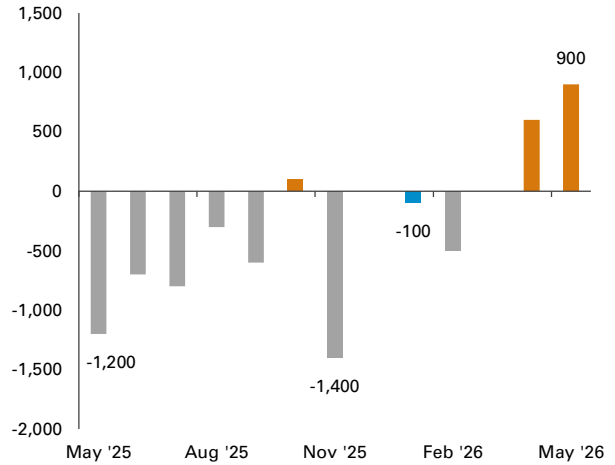
GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Mining and Logging

Over-the-month Change

Mining and Logging was the seventh-largest gaining sector over the month up 900 jobs, or 1.3 percent (see Chart 24). Historically in the month of May, Mining and Logging has added an average of 100 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. Support Activities for Mining was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 800 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Other Mining and Logging Undefined, which added 100 jobs from April to May. Lastly, Oil and Gas Extraction saw no change over the month. Mining and Logging employment was revised upward by 500 jobs for a March to April larger net gain of 600 compared to an original estimate of 100 jobs.

Chart 24. Mining and Logging (NSA)
Over-the-month Net Change, May-25 to May-26



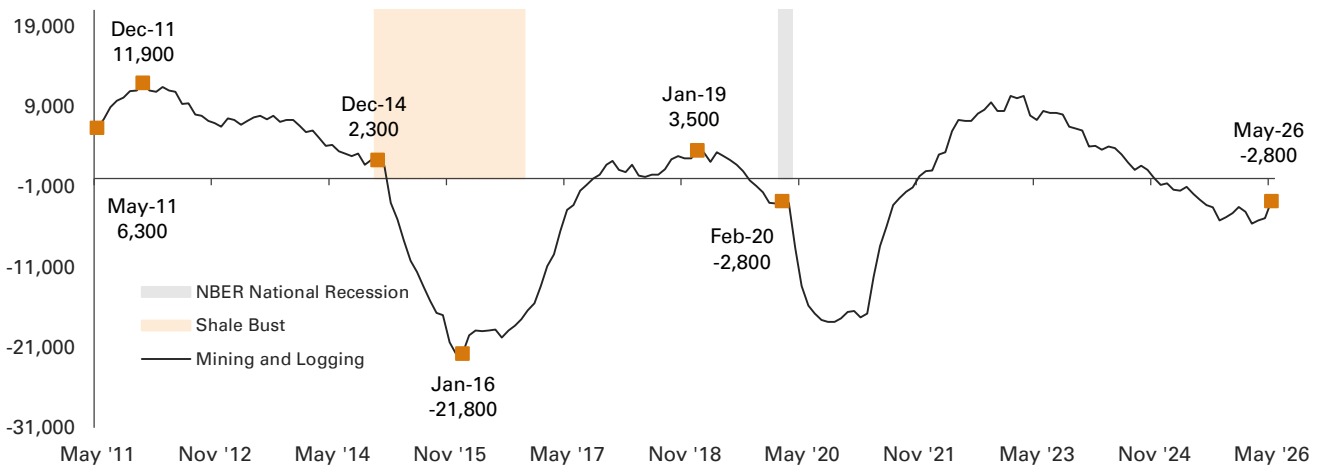
*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occurring each year

Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Mining and Logging was down -2,800 jobs, or -3.7 percent (see Chart 25). Among sectors currently showing contraction, this sector is the second-fastest declining in percentage terms across the Houston area. Furthermore, 34.1 percent of total (gross) jobs lost across the region over the past year can be attributed to Mining and Logging. Oil and Gas Extraction was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -2,200 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Support Activities for Mining, which lost -900 jobs from May a year

ago. Lastly, Other Mining and Logging Undefined offset a portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 300 jobs. Total Mining and Logging employment (NSA) remains -5,700 jobs, or -7.3 percent below its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 78,400. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 2.2 percent over the past year.

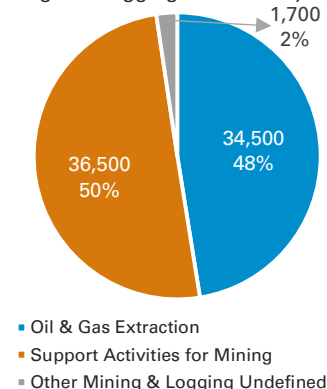
Chart 25. Mining and Logging (NSA)
Over-the-year Net Change, May-11 to May-26



About This Sector

This sector comprises establishments extracting naturally occurring minerals such as coal and ores; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum and natural gas; and timber. Of the three main component industries, Support Activities for Mining accounts for a slight majority of the sector's employment at just over 50 percent (see Chart 26).

Chart 26. Employment in Component Industries of Mining and Logging Sector - May 2026

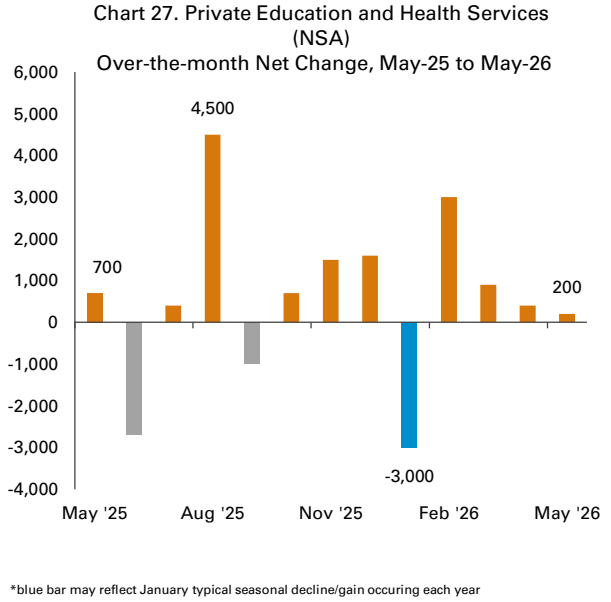


GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Private Education and Health Services

Over-the-month Change

Private Education and Health Services was the eighth-largest gaining sector over the month up 200 jobs, or 0.0 percent (see Chart 27). Historically in the month of May, Private Education and Health Services has added an average of 1,200 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially below the long-term average. Health Care and Social Assistance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 1,000 jobs over the month. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Private Educational Services, which lost -800 jobs from April to May. Private Education and Health Services employment was revised upward by 400 jobs for a March to April net gain of 400 compared to an original estimate of zero net change in jobs over the month.

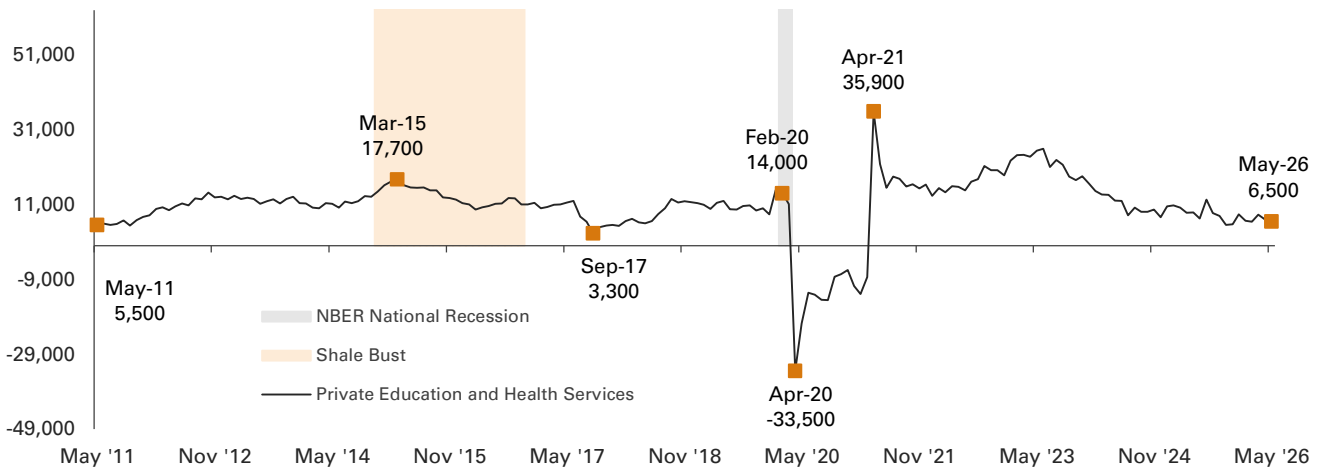


Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Private Education and Health Services was up 6,500 jobs, or 1.4 percent (see Chart 28). Among sectors currently showing growth, this sector is the second-fastest growing in percentage terms across the Houston area. Furthermore, 22.0 percent of total (gross) jobs added across the region over the past year can be attributed to Private Education and Health Services. Health Care and Social Assistance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 7,600 jobs over the year. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Private Educational

Services, which lost -1,100 jobs from May a year ago. Total Private Education and Health Services employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 414,600 jobs by 60,200, or 14.5 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 13.4 percent to 13.5 percent over the past year.

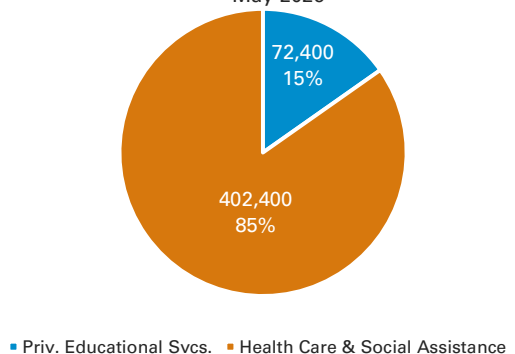
Chart 28. Private Education and Health Services (NSA)
Over-the-year Net Change, May-11 to May-26



About This Sector

This sector is composed of establishments that provide private education services (i.e. excluding publicly-funded primary, secondary, and postsecondary institutions) and establishments that provide healthcare and social assistance to individuals. Of the two main component industries, Health Care and Social Assistance accounts for the majority of the sector's employment at 85 percent (see Chart 29).

Chart 29. Employment in Component Industries of Private Education and Health Services Sector - May 2026

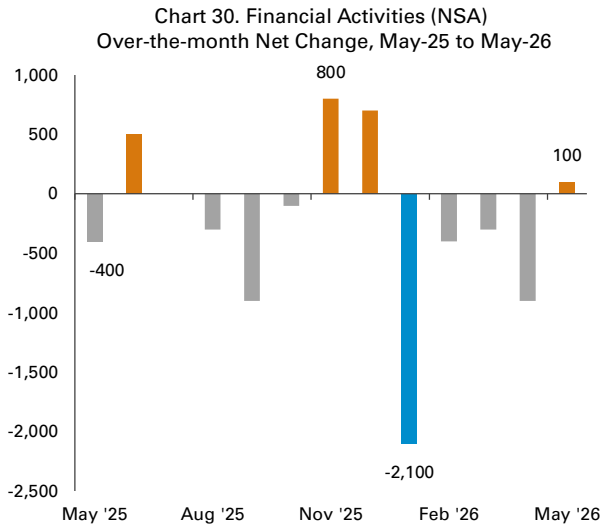


GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Activities

Over-the-month Change

Financial Activities was the ninth-largest gaining sector over the month up 100 jobs, or 0.1 percent (see Chart 30). Historically in the month of May, Financial Activities has added an average of 400 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are slightly below the long-term average. Real Estate and Rental and Leasing was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 300 jobs over the month. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Finance and Insurance, which lost -200 jobs from April to May. Financial Activities employment was revised upward by 100 jobs for a March to April smaller net loss of -900 compared to an original estimate of -1,000 jobs.



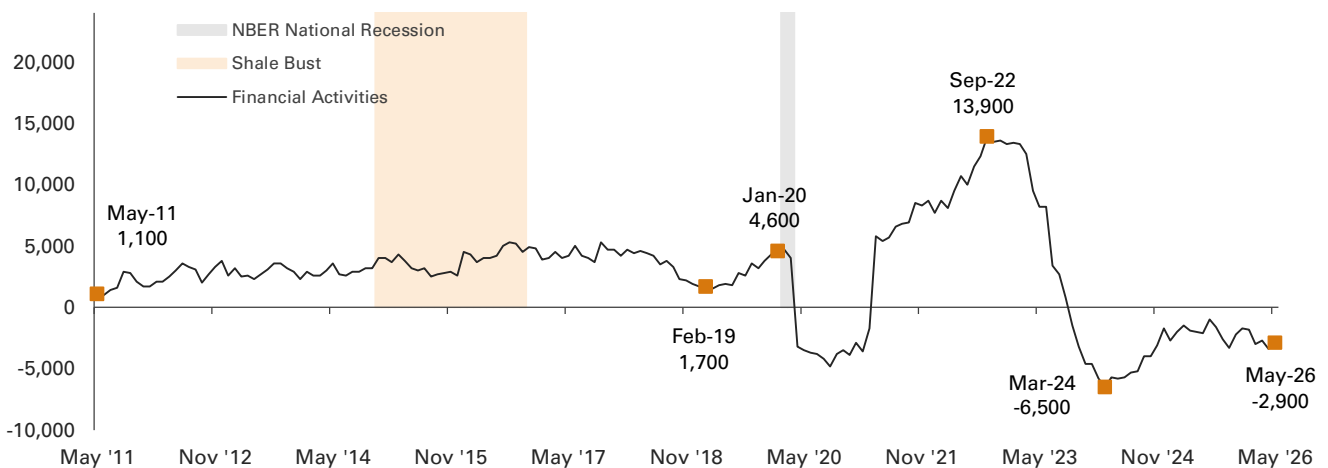
*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occurring each year

Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Financial Activities was down -2,900 jobs, or -1.6 percent (see Chart 31). Among sectors currently showing contraction, this sector is the third-fastest declining in percentage terms across the Houston area. Furthermore, 35.4 percent of total (gross) jobs lost across the region over the past year can be attributed to Financial Activities. Finance and Insurance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -2,200 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, which lost -700 jobs from May a year ago. Total

Financial Activities employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 169,200 jobs by 6,500, or 3.8 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 5.1 percent to 5.0 percent over the past year.

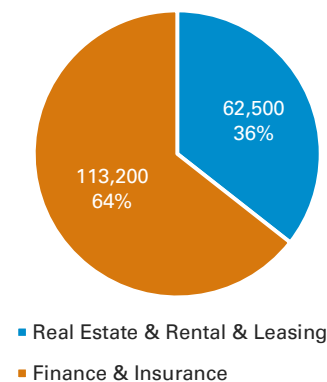
Chart 31. Financial Activities (NSA) Over-the-year Net Change, May-11 to May-26



About This Sector

This sector is composed of establishments renting, leasing, or allowing use of assets, and financial transactions such as creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets, underwriting of insurance, and annuities. Of the two main component industries, Finance and Insurance accounts for the majority of the sector's employment at 64 percent (see Chart 32).

Chart 32. Employment in Component Industries of Financial Activities Sector - May 2026

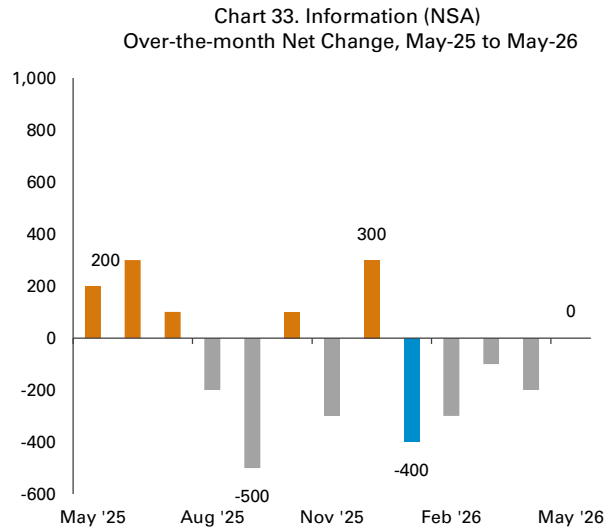


GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Information

Over-the-month Change

Information was unchanged over the month. (see Chart 33). Historically in the month of May, Information has added an average of 100 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's net zero change is on par with the long-term average. Telecommunications like the overall sector also saw no change over the month. Like the overall sector Other Information Undefined, saw no change from April to May. Information employment was revised upward by 100 jobs for a March to April smaller net loss of -200 compared to an original estimate of -300 jobs.



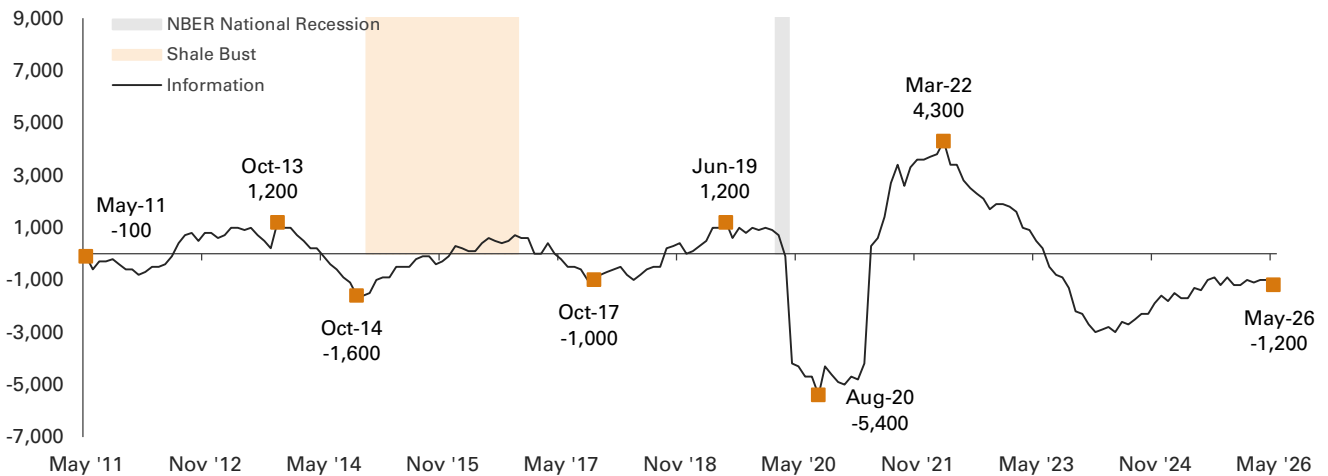
*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occurring each year

Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Information was down -1,200 jobs, or -4.2 percent (see Chart 34). This was the largest over-the-year decline since December 2025's decrease of -1,200 jobs. Among sectors currently showing contraction, this sector is the fastest declining in percentage terms across the Houston area. Furthermore, 14.6 percent of total (gross) jobs lost across the region over the past year can be attributed to Information. Other Information Undefined was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -900 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was

Telecommunications, which lost -300 jobs from May a year ago. Total Information employment (NSA) remains -5,300 jobs, or -16.2 percent below its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 32,700. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 0.8 percent over the past year.

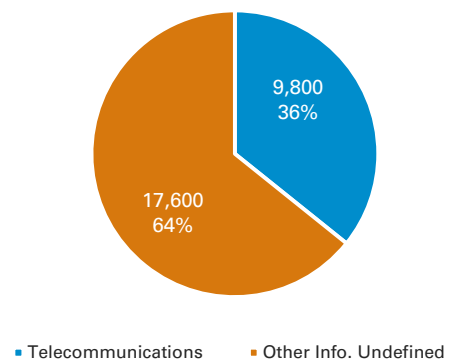
Chart 34. Information (NSA) Over-the-year Net Change, May-11 to May-26



About This Sector

This sector comprises establishments producing and distributing information and cultural products, e.g. traditional and online news publishing; software publishing; the motion picture and sound recording; TV broadcasting; and telecommunications. Of the two main component industries, Other Information Undefined accounts for the majority of the sector's employment at 64 percent (see Chart 35).

Chart 35. Employment in Component Industries of Information Sector - May 2026

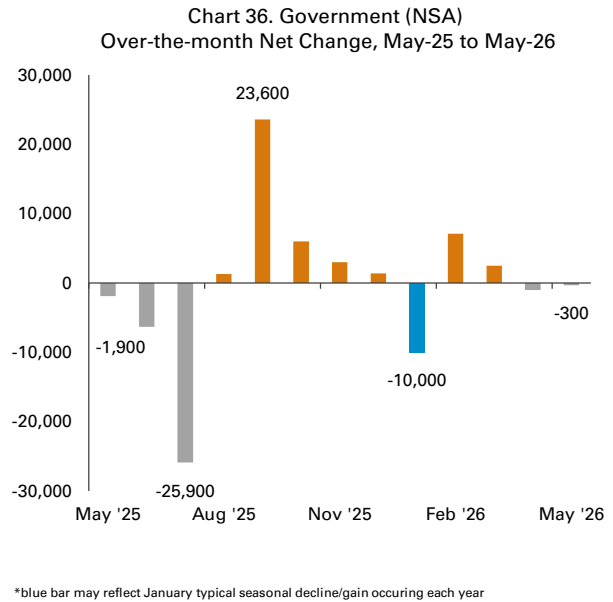


DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Government

Over-the-month Change

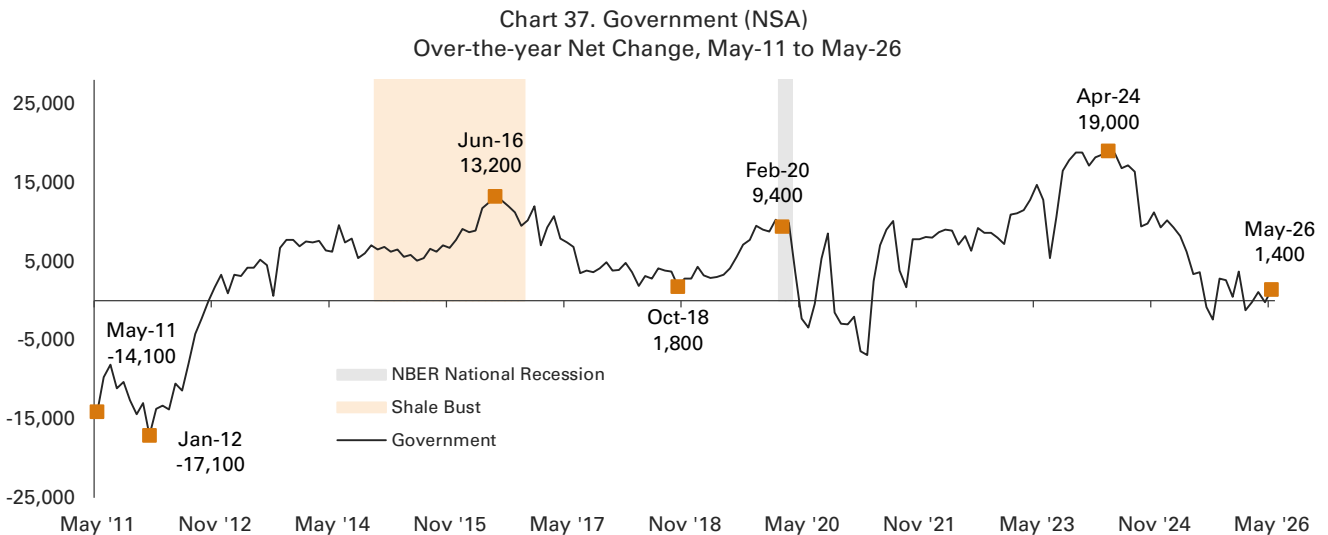
Government was the largest declining sector over the month down -300 jobs, or -0.1 (see Chart 36). Historically in the month of May, Government has added an average of 1,200 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially in contrast to the long-term average gain. Local Government was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -300 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Federal Government, which lost -200 jobs from April to May. Lastly, State Government offset a portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 200 jobs. Government employment saw no revision from March to April leaving the previous month's original decrease of -1,000 intact.



Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Government was up 1,400 jobs, or 0.3 percent (see Chart 37). This was the largest over-the-year gain since December 2025's increase of 3,700 jobs. State Government was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 2,800 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Local Government, which added 600 jobs from May a year ago. Lastly, Federal Government offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -2,000 jobs. Total Government employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 429,300 jobs by 41,900, or 9.8

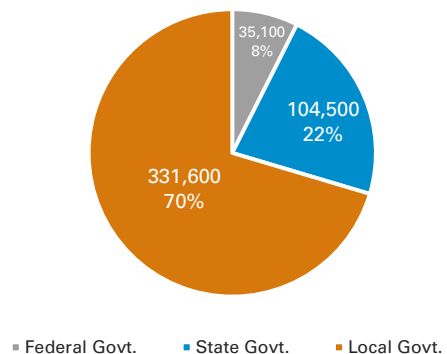
percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 13.5 percent over the past year.



About This Sector

This sector consists of establishments of federal, state, and local government agencies that administer, oversee, and manage public programs and have executive, legislative, or judicial authority over other institutions within a given area that are not performed by private establishments. For MSA data, this includes public education but excludes healthcare. Of the three main component industries, Local Government accounts for the majority of the sector's employment at 70 percent (see Chart 38).

Chart 38. Employment in Component Industries of Government Sector - May 2026



Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Not-Seasonally Adjusted

Houston Metro, Texas, and U.S. Unemployment

The Houston MSA (not-seasonally-adjusted) unemployment rate stood at 4.6 percent in May, up from April's 4.3 percent and up from 4.2 percent a year ago. This was above the statewide rate of 4.3 percent and above the national rate of 4.1 percent. Houston's unemployment rate typically rises in May of each year and has occurred 80 percent of the time over the past three decades 178,949 individuals were unemployed in Houston in May, up from April's 167,896 and up from 164,259 in May 2025 (see Charts 39 and 40).

Chart 39. Unemployment Rates (NSA)
U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA
May 2026

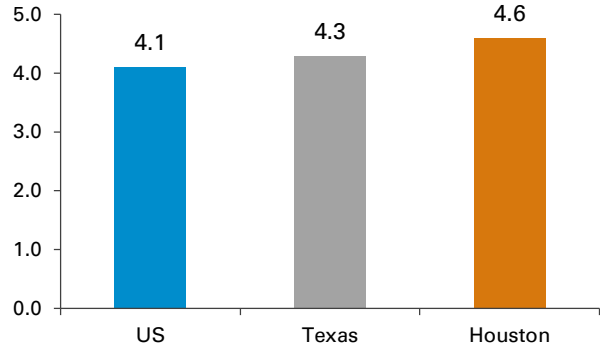
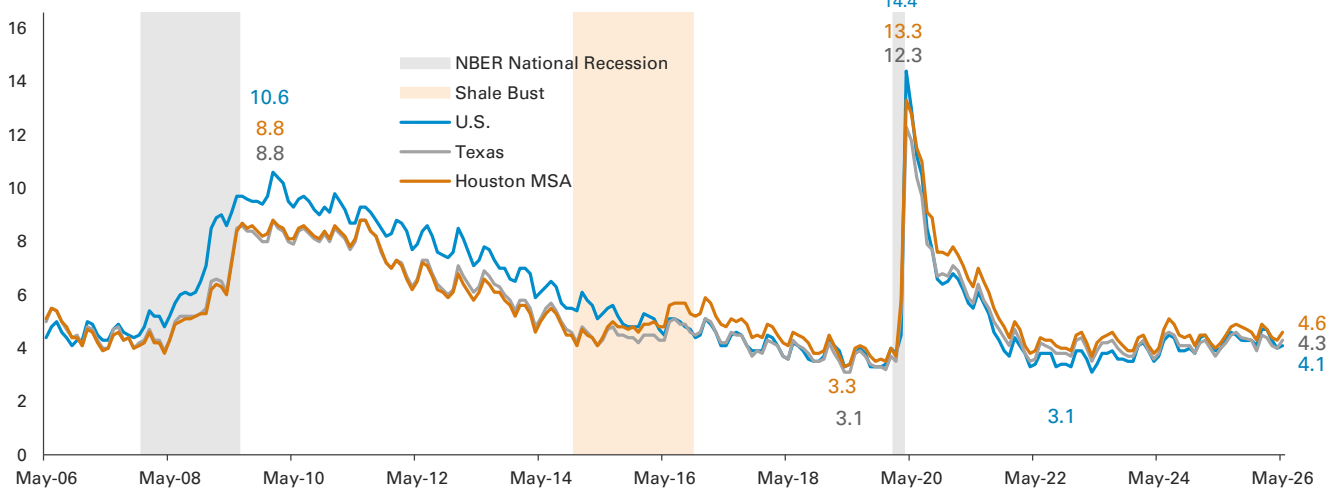


Chart 40. Unemployment Rates U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA (NSA)
May 2006 to May 2026

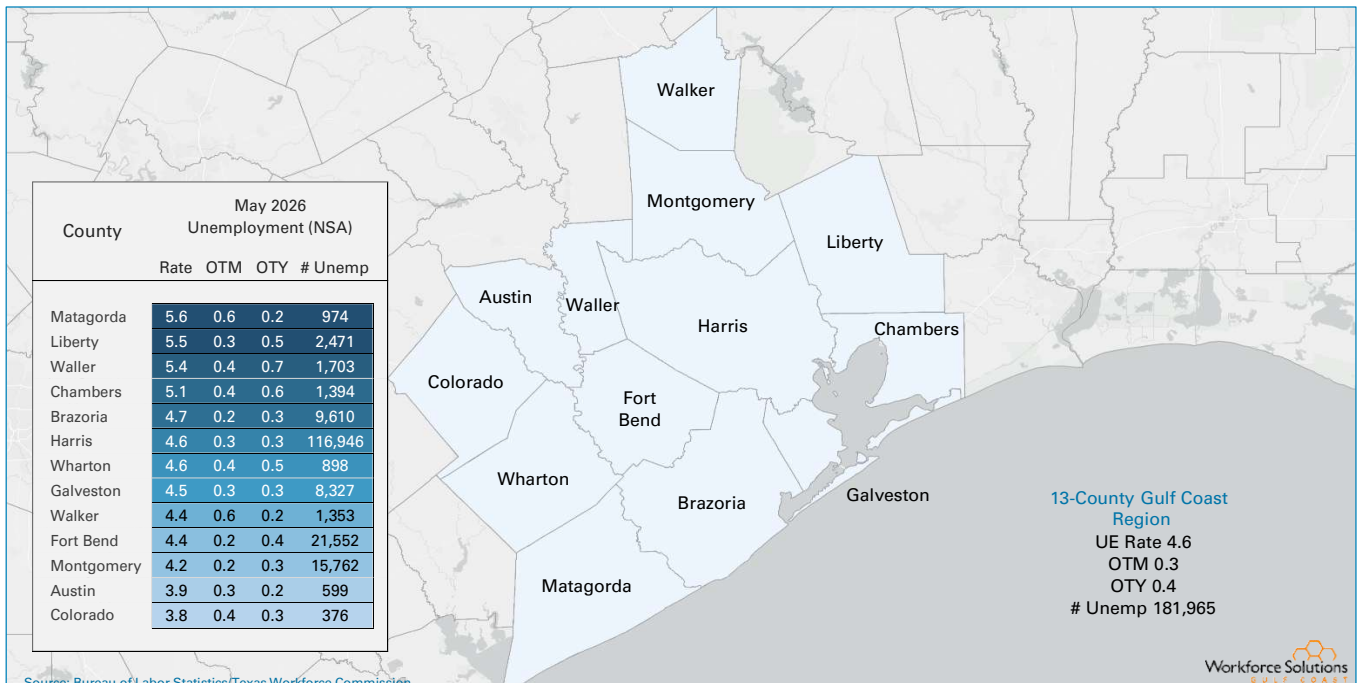


County-level Unemployment

Among the 13 counties that comprise the Gulf Coast Workforce Development Area, unemployment rates in May ranged from a high of 5.6 percent in Matagorda County to a low of 3.8 percent in Colorado. Over the month, all 13 counties saw their unemployment rates rise in keeping with the region-wide increase of 0.3 percentage points. Walker saw the largest percentage-point increase in unemployment up 0.6 pp. representing 191 more unemployed workers compared to the previous month. This was followed by Matagorda (0.6 pp, 93 workers) and Chambers (0.4 pp, 101

workers). Over the year unemployment rates also rose with, Waller posting the largest increase, up 0.7 percentage points representing 236 more unemployed workers compared to a year ago followed by Chambers (0.6 pp, 155 workers) and Wharton (0.5 pp, 98 workers). Since peaking at 448,765 in April 2020 due to the COVID-19 global pandemic, the number of unemployed workers in the Gulf Coast Region has fallen by -266,800 as of this May (see Map 1 legend).

Map 1. 13-County Gulf Coast Region Unemployment Rates May 2026 (NSA)



Local Area Unemployment Statistics (continued)

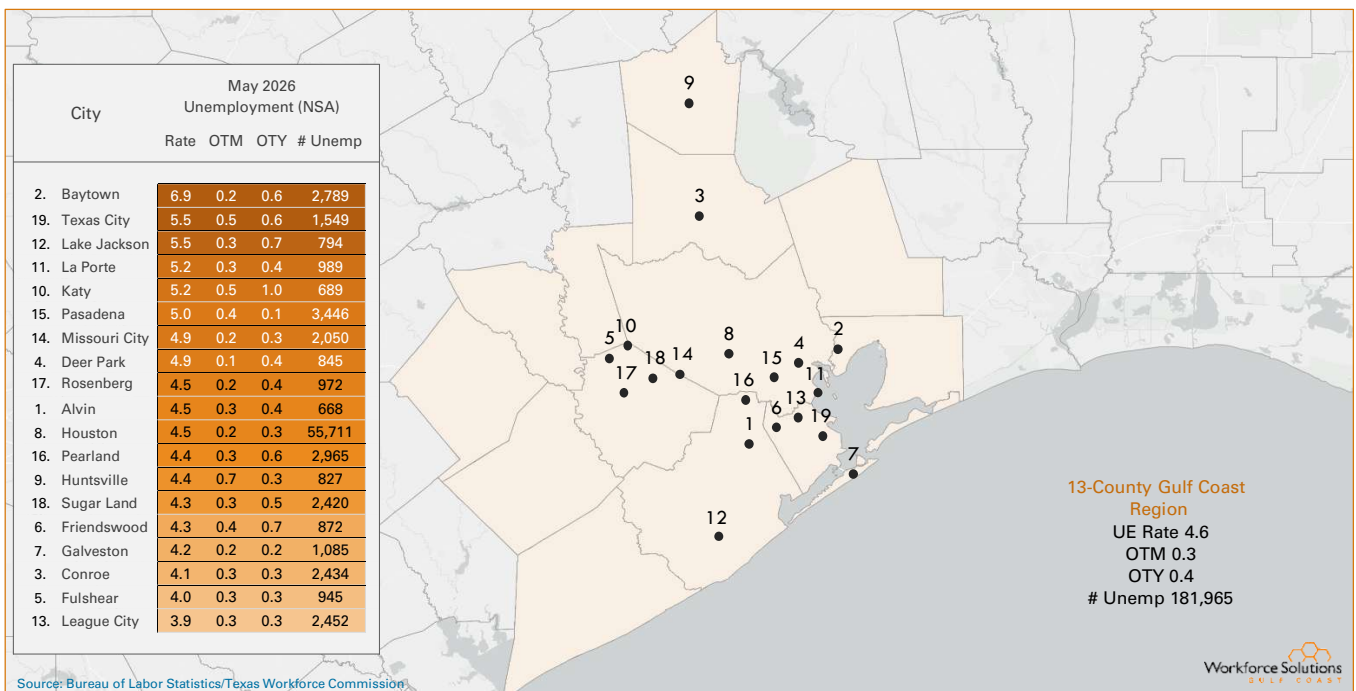
Not-Seasonally Adjusted

Unemployment Rates for Select Municipalities

Among the 19 cities in the Gulf Coast Workforce Development Area for which Local Area Unemployment Statistics are available, unemployment rates in May ranged from a high of 6.9 percent in Baytown to a low of 3.9 percent in League City (see Map 2 legend). Over the month, all 19 cities saw their unemployment rates rise in keeping with the region-wide increase of 0.3 percentage points. Huntsville saw the largest percentage-point increase in unemployment up 0.7 pp. representing 143 more unemployed workers

previous month. This was followed by Katy (0.5 pp, 65 workers) and Texas City (0.5 pp, 165 workers). Over the year unemployment rates also rose with, Katy posting the largest increase, up 1.0 percentage points representing 141 more unemployed workers compared to a year ago followed by Friendswood (0.7 pp, 149 workers) and Lake Jackson (0.7 pp, 112 workers). The 19 cities below accounted for 46 percent of the 181,965 unemployed workers across the Gulf Coast Region as of this May (see Map 2 legend).

Map 2. 13-County Gulf Coast Region City Unemployment Rates May 2026 (NSA)



Seasonally Adjusted

Houston Metro, Texas, and U.S. Unemployment

The Houston MSA (seasonally-adjusted) unemployment rate stood at 4.6 percent in April, unchanged from March's 4.6 percent and up from 4.4 percent a year ago. This was above the statewide rate of 4.3 percent and above the national rate of 4.3 percent. 179,482 individuals were unemployed in Houston in April, down slightly from March's 178,834 and up from 169,448 in April 2025 (see Charts 41 and 42). NOTE: Seasonally-adjusted data for the MSA are available with a one-month delay but are not available for the 13-County Region or 19 cities.

Chart 41. Unemployment Rates (SA)
 U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA
 April 2026

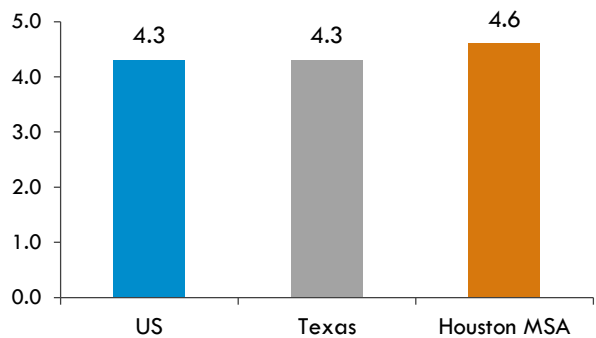
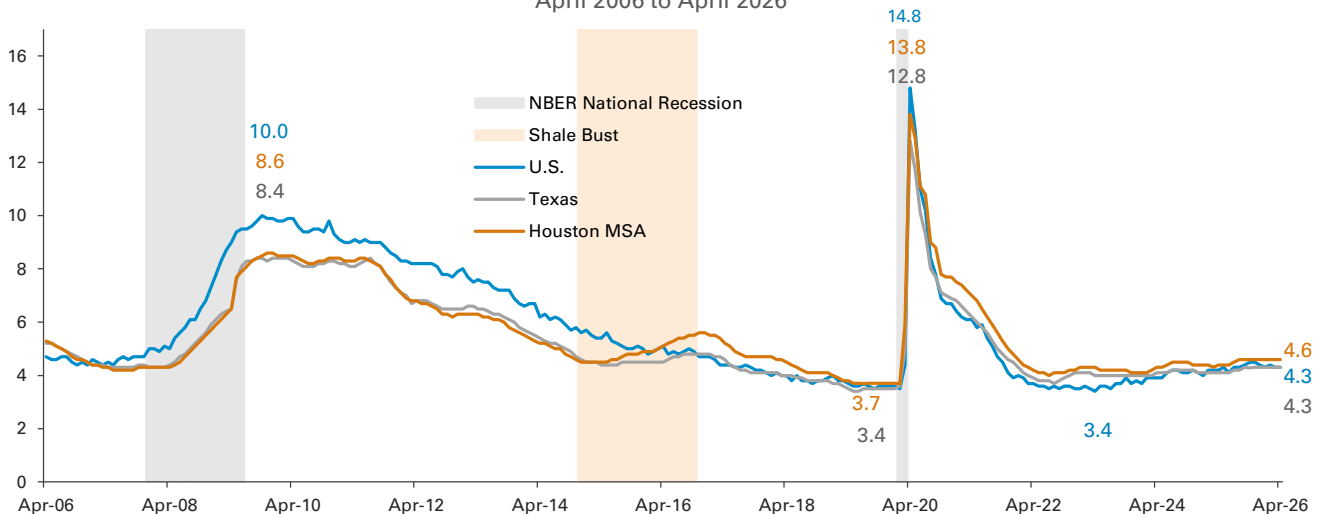


Chart 42. Unemployment Rates U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA (SA)
 April 2006 to April 2026



Houston MSA Workforce Solutions Index (WSI)

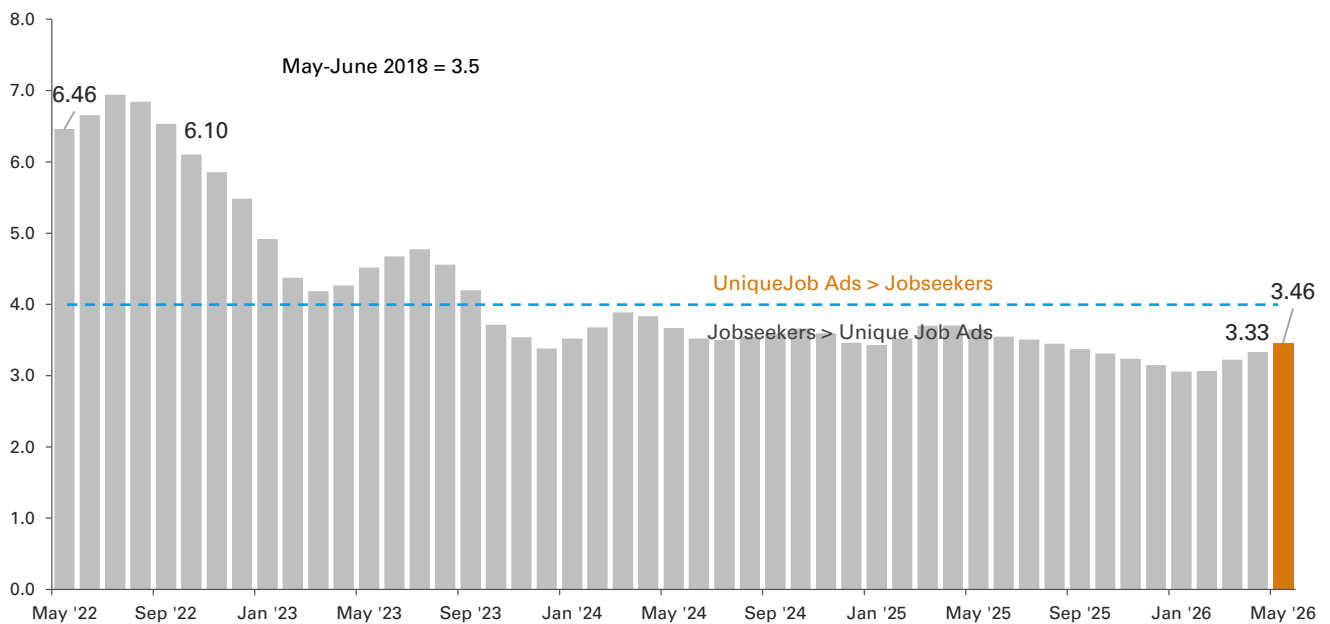


The Houston MSA Workforce Solutions Index (WSI)

The WSI is an indicator designed to capture shifts in the local labor market, specifically the balance between available jobs and unemployed workers at a given point in time. Values above 4.0 signal a surplus of jobs while values less than 4.0 signal a surplus of jobseekers. The Gulf Coast Workforce Board monitors the WSI as part of its ongoing review of the region's unemployment insurance work search requirement and reserves the right to adjust the number of weekly job search contacts as labor market conditions warrant. In the event of change to the work search requirement, the Board will notify the Texas Workforce Commission who will in turn notify UI recipients.

WSI Reading
May
2026:
3.46

Houston MSA Workforce Solutions Index - 2022 - 2026 (SA)



Source(s): Emsi-Burning Glass and BLS/TWC - LAUS
Note: data subject to revisions.



Workforce Solutions Index May 2026

The Houston MSA WSI for May stood at 3.46, up from April's 3.33. This was the result of a 7,000 increase in the number of active job ads between April and May coupled with a 6,000 decrease in the number of unemployed individuals between March and April. This May marks four consecutive months of increases in the WSI from a recent low of 3.08 in February. In addition, February's reading was the lowest since April 2021, which was followed by a sharp increase in August of that year signaling the start of acute labor shortages associated with the post-pandemic rebound period.

As of May the index has remained below the equilibrium value of 4.0 for 32 consecutive months while remaining above 3.0 reaffirming the relative advantage of employers compared to jobseekers. As a result, the WSI continues to suggest that a requirement of three work search activities each week may be appropriate for individuals receiving unemployment insurance given the relative availability of jobs at present.



Houston Area Employment Situation

May 2026

Table 1. Houston MSA Sectors and Major Industry Subcomponents

NAICS Industry	May-26	Apr-26	May-25	Monthly	Monthly	Yearly	Yearly %
Total Nonfarm	3,507,700	3,490,900	3,486,400	16,800	0.5%	21,300	0.6%
Total Private	3,036,500	3,019,400	3,016,600	17,100	0.6%	19,900	0.7%
Goods Producing	579,600	573,400	571,600	6,200	1.1%	8,000	1.4%
..Mining and Logging	72,700	71,800	75,500	900	1.3%	-2,800	-3.7%
...Oil and Gas Extraction	34,500	34,500	36,700	0	0.0%	-2,200	-6.0%
...Support Activities for Mining	36,500	35,700	37,400	800	2.2%	-900	-2.4%
..Construction	266,700	262,700	254,600	4,000	1.5%	12,100	4.8%
..Construction of Buildings	68,600	67,400	65,700	1,200	1.8%	2,900	4.4%
..Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	68,200	67,100	64,400	1,100	1.6%	3,800	5.9%
..Specialty Trade Contractors	129,900	128,200	124,500	1,700	1.3%	5,400	4.3%
..Manufacturing	240,200	238,900	241,500	1,300	0.5%	-1,300	-0.5%
..Durable Goods	153,300	151,700	150,600	1,600	1.1%	2,700	1.8%
...Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	55,400	55,100	54,400	300	0.5%	1,000	1.8%
...Machinery Manufacturing	39,800	39,700	39,800	100	0.3%	0	0.0%
....Agriculture, Construction, and Mining Machinery Mfg.	18,900	18,800	19,000	100	0.5%	-100	-0.5%
...Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	15,400	15,300	15,100	100	0.7%	300	2.0%
..Non-Durable Goods	86,900	87,200	90,900	-300	-0.3%	-4,000	-4.4%
...Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	7,400	7,400	8,000	0	0.0%	-600	-7.5%
...Chemical Manufacturing	42,800	42,900	43,600	-100	-0.2%	-800	-1.8%
Service Providing	2,928,100	2,917,500	2,914,800	10,600	0.4%	13,300	0.5%
..Private Service Providing	2,456,900	2,446,000	2,445,000	10,900	0.4%	11,900	0.5%
..Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	696,400	694,600	696,200	1,800	0.3%	200	0.0%
...Wholesale Trade	177,400	176,600	179,100	800	0.5%	-1,700	-0.9%
....Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	110,400	109,700	111,200	700	0.6%	-800	-0.7%
.....Prof. and Commercial Equip. Supplies Wholesalers	18,000	17,900	18,300	100	0.6%	-300	-1.6%
....Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	55,300	55,200	56,200	100	0.2%	-900	-1.6%
...Retail Trade	319,300	318,700	319,000	600	0.2%	300	0.1%
....Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	44,800	44,700	45,300	100	0.2%	-500	-1.1%
....Bldg. Material and Garden Equip. and Supplies Dealers	24,400	24,500	25,000	-100	-0.4%	-600	-2.4%
....Food and Beverage Stores	77,900	77,900	77,600	0	0.0%	300	0.4%
....Health and Personal Care Stores	61,400	61,000	61,900	400	0.7%	-500	-0.8%
....Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	16,100	16,100	16,100	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
....General Merchandise Stores	45,300	44,900	45,800	400	0.9%	-500	-1.1%
.....Department Stores	22,500	22,500	22,500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
.....Other General Merchandise Stores	24,400	24,200	24,600	200	0.8%	-200	-0.8%
...Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	199,700	199,300	198,100	400	0.2%	1,600	0.8%
....Utilities	25,400	25,200	24,100	200	0.8%	1,300	5.4%
.....Air Transportation	21,900	21,900	21,500	0	0.0%	400	1.9%
.....Truck Transportation	30,900	30,800	30,500	100	0.3%	400	1.3%
.....Pipeline Transportation	15,900	15,800	15,300	100	0.6%	600	3.9%
..Information	27,400	27,400	28,600	0	0.0%	-1,200	-4.2%
...Telecommunications	9,800	9,800	10,100	0	0.0%	-300	-3.0%
..Financial Activities	175,700	175,600	178,600	100	0.1%	-2,900	-1.6%
...Finance and Insurance	113,200	113,400	115,400	-200	-0.2%	-2,200	-1.9%
....Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	44,200	44,400	45,800	-200	-0.5%	-1,600	-3.5%
.....Depository Credit Intermediation	29,500	29,600	30,500	-100	-0.3%	-1,000	-3.3%
....Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Fin. Investments	20,300	20,300	20,400	0	0.0%	-100	-0.5%
....Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	48,700	48,700	49,200	0	0.0%	-500	-1.0%
...Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	62,500	62,200	63,200	300	0.5%	-700	-1.1%
..Professional and Business Services	573,500	572,000	566,500	1,500	0.3%	7,000	1.2%
...Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	284,400	285,800	282,200	-1,400	-0.5%	2,200	0.8%
....Legal Services	34,700	34,700	34,500	0	0.0%	200	0.6%
....Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll	26,200	27,900	27,300	-1,700	-6.1%	-1,100	-4.0%
....Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	79,000	79,200	78,500	-200	-0.3%	500	0.6%
....Computer Systems Design and Related Services	41,500	41,600	42,700	-100	-0.2%	-1,200	-2.8%
...Management of Companies and Enterprises	42,700	42,800	43,500	-100	-0.2%	-800	-1.8%
...Admin. and Support and Waste Mgmt. and Remediation	246,400	243,400	240,800	3,000	1.2%	5,600	2.3%
....Administrative and Support Services	231,800	228,700	227,200	3,100	1.4%	4,600	2.0%
.....Employment Services	82,900	80,500	80,200	2,400	3.0%	2,700	3.4%
.....Services to Buildings and Dwellings	61,600	61,100	59,900	500	0.8%	1,700	2.8%
..Educational and Health Services	474,800	474,600	468,300	200	0.0%	6,500	1.4%
...Educational Services	72,400	73,200	73,500	-800	-1.1%	-1,100	-1.5%
...Health Care and Social Assistance	402,400	401,400	394,800	1,000	0.2%	7,600	1.9%
....Ambulatory Health Care Services	202,400	202,300	200,200	100	0.0%	2,200	1.1%
....Hospitals	102,200	102,000	99,600	200	0.2%	2,600	2.6%
..Leisure and Hospitality	375,100	369,700	374,200	5,400	1.5%	900	0.2%
...Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	44,000	41,900	44,300	2,100	5.0%	-300	-0.7%
...Accommodation and Food Services	331,100	327,800	329,900	3,300	1.0%	1,200	0.4%
....Accommodation	27,600	27,200	27,800	400	1.5%	-200	-0.7%
....Food Services and Drinking Places	303,500	300,600	302,100	2,900	1.0%	1,400	0.5%
..Other Services	134,000	132,100	132,600	1,900	1.4%	1,400	1.1%
Government	471,200	471,500	469,800	-300	-0.1%	1,400	0.3%
..Federal Government	35,100	35,300	37,100	-200	-0.6%	-2,000	-5.4%
..State Government	104,500	104,300	101,700	200	0.2%	2,800	2.8%
...State Government Educational Services	56,800	56,800	55,200	0	0.0%	1,600	2.9%
..Local Government	331,600	331,900	331,000	-300	-0.1%	600	0.2%
...Local Government Educational Services	227,800	228,700	227,400	-900	-0.4%	400	0.2%