

# Houston Area Employment Situation

February 2026

## CURRENT EMPLOYMENT AND LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

### Job Growth Narrows as Labor Market Continue to Moderate

#### Total Nonfarm

##### Over-the-month Change

Houston MSA Total Nonfarm employment stood at 3,471,000 in February, up 13,100 jobs over the month, or 0.4 percent on a not-seasonally-adjusted basis (see Chart 1). A year ago Houston registered an over-the-month increase of 25,700 jobs. Prior to the pandemic, historically in the month of February, Total Nonfarm has on average added 18,400 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are moderately below the long-term average. Not-seasonally adjusted February data tends to exaggerate over-the-month job growth each year due to seasonal job losses in January. As a result gains in most sectors and Total Nonfarm employment should be viewed with caution. It is recommended to compare to all previous Februaries to determine if "growth" is in line with historical trends.

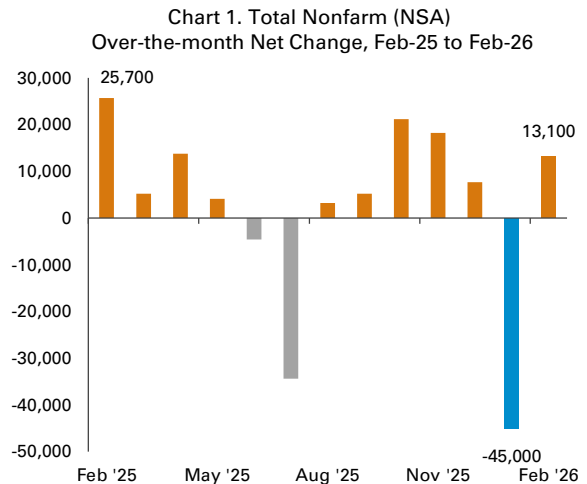
The primary drivers of this February's growth were increases in Government; Professional and Business Services; and Construction. Gains were also recorded in Private Education and Health Services; Leisure and Hospitality; and Other Services. The net increase in jobs over the month was partially offset by losses in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; Mining and Logging; and Financial Activities. (see Chart 2). Houston MSA Total Nonfarm (seasonally adjusted) employment stood at 3,481,900, down -1,100 jobs over the month, or 0.0 percent vs. a historical average of 3,800. 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.

**Top-3 Drivers of Over-the-month Job Growth in February**

- Government: 7,100
- Professional and Business Services: 4,800
- Construction: 3,000

##### Over-the-year Change

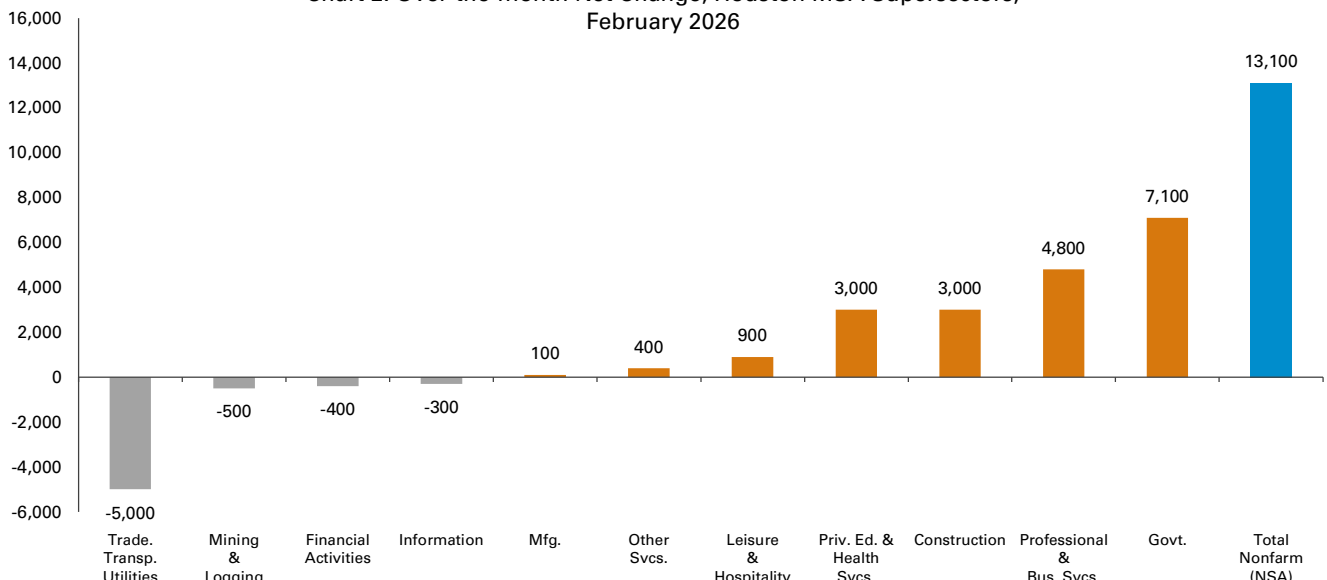
Over the year, Total Nonfarm employment was up 7,700 or 0.2 percent on a not-seasonally-adjusted basis and up 13,600 or 0.4 percent on a seasonally-adjusted basis (see NSA Chart 3). To compare, February 2025 saw a year-over-year gain of 53,900 jobs (NSA) from February 2024. Currently 7 out of 11 sectors show declines in employment year over year of which the top-three are Mining and Logging (-5,600); Manufacturing (-3,600); and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-3,000) (see Chart 4). Total Nonfarm employment not-seasonally-adjusted



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

now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 3,193,400 jobs by 277,600, or 8.7 percent (282,200 jobs, 8.8 percent above 3,199,700 seasonally adjusted).

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



# Houston Area Employment Situation

February 2026

## Previous Month's Revisions

Total Nonfarm employment was revised downward by -4,000 jobs for a December to January larger net loss of -45,000 compared to an original estimate of -41,000 jobs. A downward revision of -2,200 jobs in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was the largest contributor followed by Private Education and Health Services (-2,000) and Manufacturing (-500). Upward revisions in Professional and Business Services (+400), Government (+300), and Financial Activities (+200) provided a partial offset of the overall downward revision to Total Nonfarm employment (see Chart 5).

**Top-3 Drivers of Over-the-year Job Growth in February**

- Construction: 11,200
- Private Education and Health Services: 6,500
- Professional and Business Services: 5,500

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

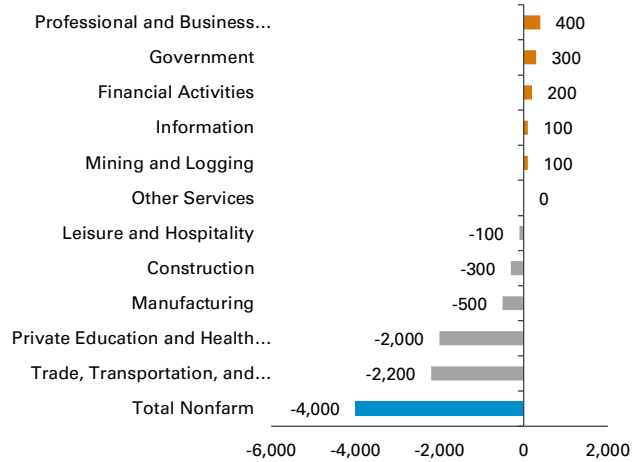


Chart 3. Total Nonfarm (NSA) Over-the-year Net Change, Feb-11 to Feb-26

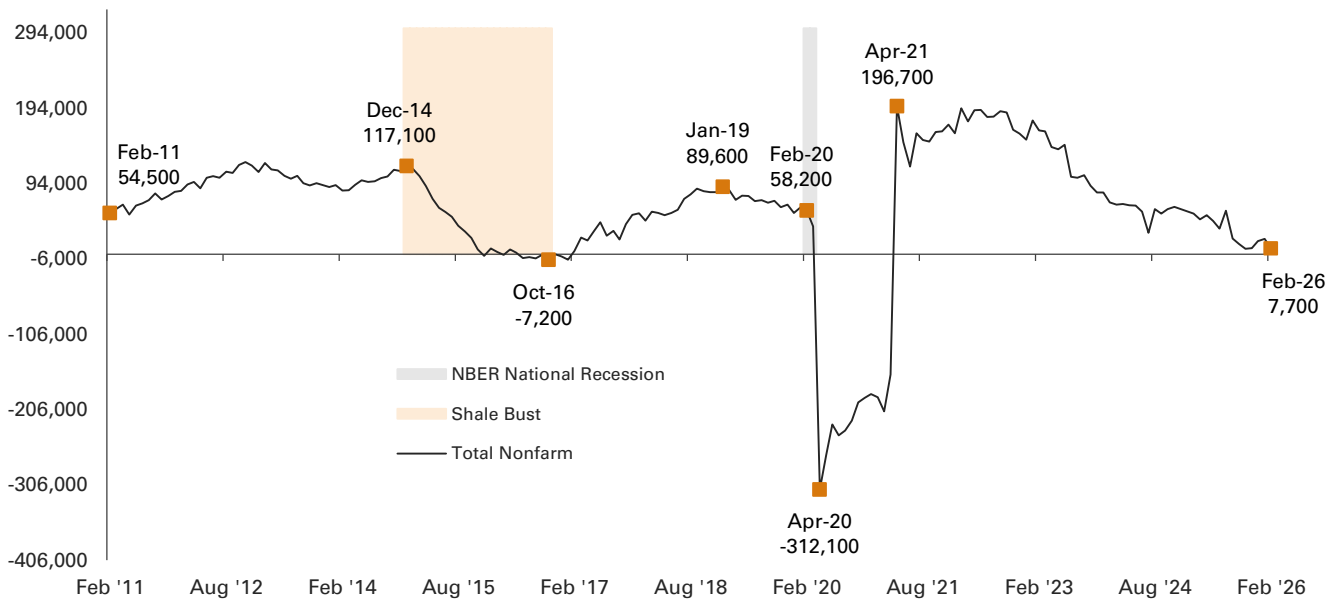
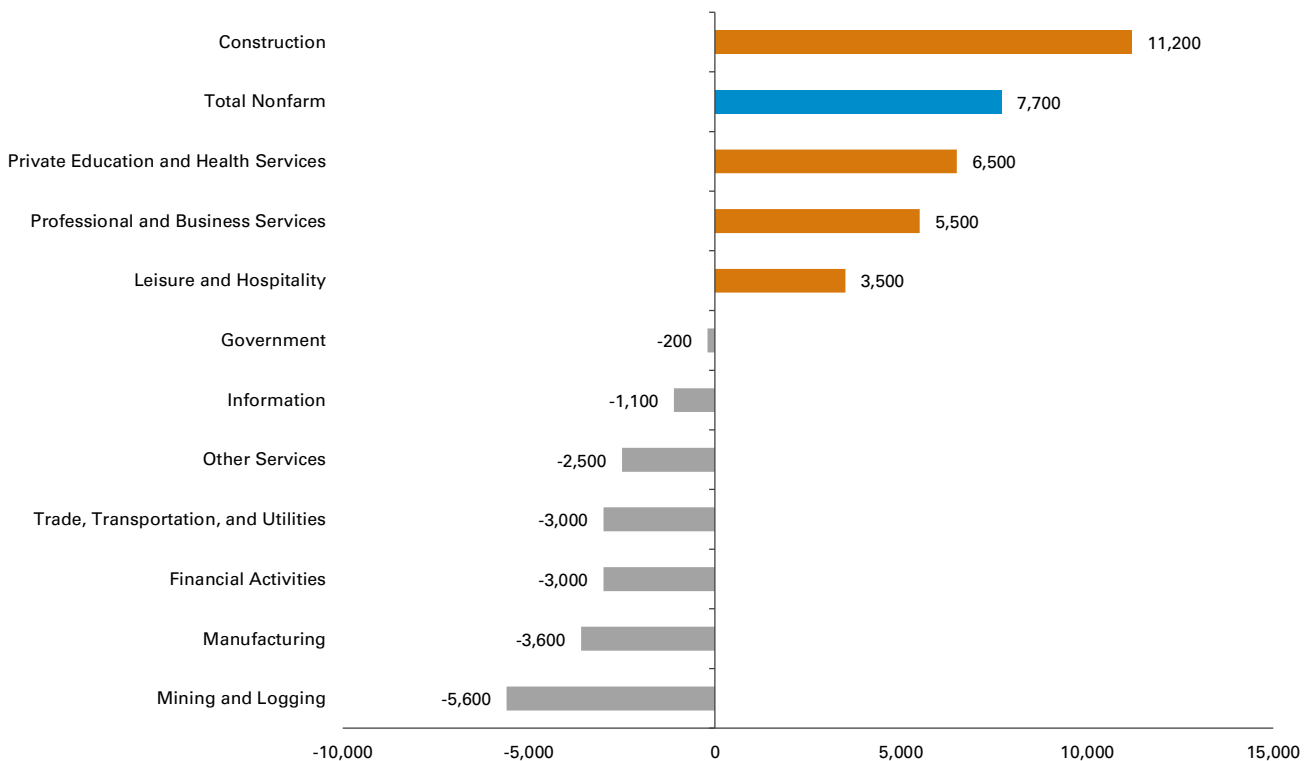


Chart 4. Over-the-year Net Change, Houston MSA Supersectors, February 2025 to February 2026



## Supplemental Commentary

Houston's labor market continued to expand modestly in February 2026, though underlying conditions point to a slower and more uneven growth environment. Total nonfarm employment increased by 13,100 jobs over the month on a not-seasonally-adjusted basis, bringing total employment to 3.47 million. While February typically sees job gains following January's seasonal decline, this month's increase was below the historical average of 18,400 jobs, indicating weaker-than-normal seasonal hiring. On a seasonally adjusted basis, employment declined slightly by 1,100 jobs, further reinforcing the view that underlying labor demand remains soft.

On a year-over-year basis, Houston added 7,700 jobs, representing a 0.2 percent increase. This marks a sharp deceleration compared to February 2025, when annual job growth exceeded 50,000 jobs. Notably, seven of the eleven major sectors recorded employment declines over the year, highlighting the increasingly narrow base of job growth across the regional economy. Weakness was concentrated in Mining and Logging, Manufacturing, and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, underscoring continued pressure in energy-related and goods-producing industries. These trends are consistent with the decline in oil prices throughout most of 2025 and into early 2026, which weighed on drilling activity, industrial demand, and energy-linked services. More recently, geopolitical tensions in the Middle East have introduced upward pressure on oil prices. However, early signs of easing tensions in this week have pushed prices back below \$90 per barrel. As a result, the extent to which recent volatility will translate into a sustained recovery in energy-related employment remains uncertain.

The largest job gains over the month were in Government, which added 7,100 jobs in February. Within the sector, Local Government accounted for the majority of the increase, adding 6,000 jobs, reflecting typical seasonal patterns tied to public education and administrative cycles. State Government added 1,000 jobs, while Federal Government contributed a smaller gain of 100 jobs. Despite the strong monthly increase, Government employment declined slightly over the year by 200 jobs, reflecting a combination of seasonal dynamics, losses in Federal Government employment and weaker underlying performance in the sector. In 2025, Government added 3,700 jobs, marking its slowest annual growth since 2018, during the tail end of the shale downturn. This suggests that, while public sector hiring continues to follow predictable seasonal patterns, longer-term growth has moderated alongside broader fiscal and economic constraints and potential population growth.

Professional and business services posted 4,800 jobs in over the month and 5,500 jobs over the year. The gains are well above historical averages for February, suggesting short-term stabilization following prior weakness. The industry was essentially flat in 2025, while this sector has been one of the main pillars of Houston job growth in recent years. Construction added 3,000 jobs over the month and remained the strongest contributor to Houston's employment growth, adding 11,200 jobs over the year (+4.5 percent) and accounting for more than 40 percent of total job gains among expanding industries in the region. Growth in this sector reflects sustained demand for infrastructure, industrial development, and population-driven construction activity. All three construction subsectors contributed to both monthly and annual gains. Specialty Trade Contractors, comprising establishments engaged in specific activities such as site preparation, plumbing, electrical work, and finishing, expanded by 5,000 jobs over the year, including a gain of 1,600 in February. Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction added 4,700 jobs year over year (+7.5 percent), with an increase of 800 jobs over the month. Construction of Buildings also posted gains, adding 600 jobs in February and 1,500 over the year.

Houston's relatively large construction sector distinguishes it from most major metropolitan areas, with one of the highest shares of construction employment among large U.S. metros. This reflects the region's concentration of large-scale industrial facilities, including petrochemical plants and energy-related infrastructure, alongside continued residential and commercial development driven by population growth. In addition, a number of major projects, such as LNG export facilities along the Gulf Coast and shipbuilding activity in the Galveston area, have been in planning or development phases, contributing to sustained demand for construction labor.

Private Education and Health Services added 3,000 jobs over the month and 6,500 jobs over the year (+1.4 percent), reinforcing its role as a stable, long-term driver of employment growth in the region. Much of this growth was concentrated in Health Care and Social Assistance, which added 2,900 jobs over the month, reflecting sustained demand driven by population growth, aging demographics, and the region's large medical infrastructure.

Several recent developments are expected to further shape the trajectory of healthcare employment, as reported by Workforce Solutions. The anticipated implementation of the Dementia Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (DPRIT), with approximately \$3 billion in funding over the next decade, is expected to increase demand for highly skilled workers in biomedical research, clinical trials, and health technology. In addition, the initiative is likely to generate secondary employment effects in construction, laboratory development, and project management as new research capacity is built, further strengthening Houston's position as a leading hub for life sciences.

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## Supplemental Commentary

At the same time, emerging policy and cost pressures may temper near-term hiring momentum. Restrictions on H-1B visa petitions for Texas state agencies and public universities through May 2027 could constrain the pipeline for specialized physicians and researchers, particularly within academic medical centers. Additionally, healthcare systems are facing rising operational costs and uncertainty around reimbursement and public funding, including the potential expiration of Affordable Care Act subsidies and changes to Medicaid funding. These factors are leading some large employers to adopt more cautious hiring strategies, particularly for non-clinical roles. Taken together, these dynamics suggest that while healthcare will remain a key source of job growth, expansion is likely to become more targeted and selective in the near term.

Leisure and Hospitality added 900 jobs in February and 3,500 jobs over the year, though the monthly gain was well below the historical February average of 3,600 jobs. Despite the year-over-year increase, the sector has shown notable weakness over the past year, with annual gains remaining among the lowest outside of recessionary periods since 1990, reflecting a slowdown in consumer-facing service activity as demand has normalized.

Other Services added 400 jobs over the month, also below its typical February gain of approximately 2,400 jobs observed over the past decade. On a year-over-year basis, the sector declined by 2,500 jobs, further highlighting a broader softening in locally driven service industries.

Manufacturing posted the smallest gain among major sectors, adding just 100 jobs in February (-3,600 over the year). Within the sector, Durable Goods manufacturing added 500 jobs, while Nondurable Goods declined by 400 jobs. Notably, this marks the fourth consecutive month of job losses in Nondurable Goods manufacturing, with employment falling to approximately 87,000 which is the lowest level since September 2022.

At the same time, several key sectors recorded notable over-the-month declines. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities lost 5,000 jobs (-3,000 jobs over the year), a decline significantly larger than the historical February average. The largest drop occurred in Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities, which shed 3,400 jobs. Mining and Logging declined by 500 jobs over the month and -5,600 over the year, reflecting ongoing adjustments in the energy sector amid lower drilling activity. Financial Activities also posted losses, declining by 400 jobs despite typically recording gains in February, indicating continued pressure from elevated borrowing costs and subdued real estate activity. Over the year, the sector lost 3,000 jobs, reinforcing the broader weakness in interest rate-sensitive industries.

The unemployment rate declined to 4.7 percent in February from 4.9 percent in January, though it remained above both the Texas and national rates. As is typical for the month, the decline was driven largely by seasonal labor force dynamics, 4,500 less unemployed people, rather than a meaningful strengthening in job creation.

Additional labor market indicators reinforce this interpretation. The Gulf Coast Workforce Solutions Index (WSI) remained at 3.10 in February, marking nearly two and a half years below the equilibrium level of 4.0. This continued reading below equilibrium indicates that the labor market remains employer-favorable, characterized by slower hiring activity relative to the number of jobseekers. While layoffs remain limited, hiring demand has cooled significantly compared to the post-pandemic period, consistent with a “low-hire, low-fire” labor market dynamic.

Taken together, February data reinforce the broader narrative established in recent months. Houston’s labor market continues to grow, but at a slower and more selective pace. Job gains are increasingly concentrated in a small number of sectors, while several large industries face ongoing structural and cyclical headwinds. These trends reflect the combined effects of lower oil prices, evolving trade conditions, and tighter financial conditions throughout 2025 and into early 2026.

Looking ahead, Houston remains positioned for moderate growth, supported by population inflows, infrastructure investment, and continued demand for health care services. However, the uneven distribution of job growth and persistent weakness in key industries suggest that the labor market will remain constrained in the near term. Future developments in energy markets, interest rates, and global economic conditions will play a critical role in shaping the region’s trajectory through 2026.

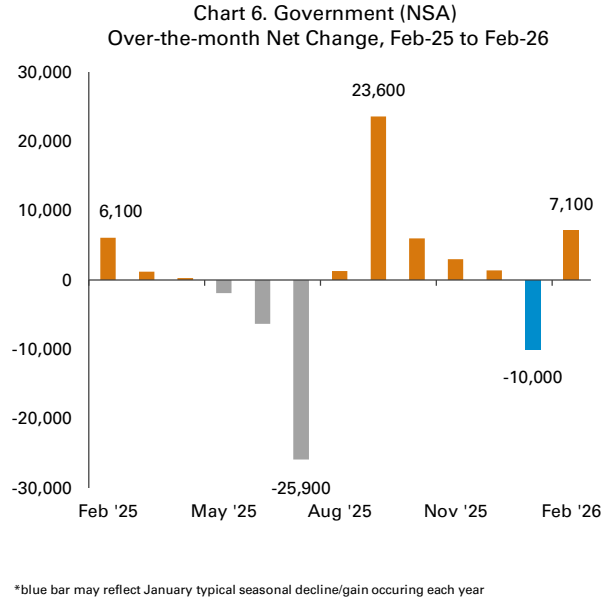
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## GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

### Government

#### Over-the-month Change

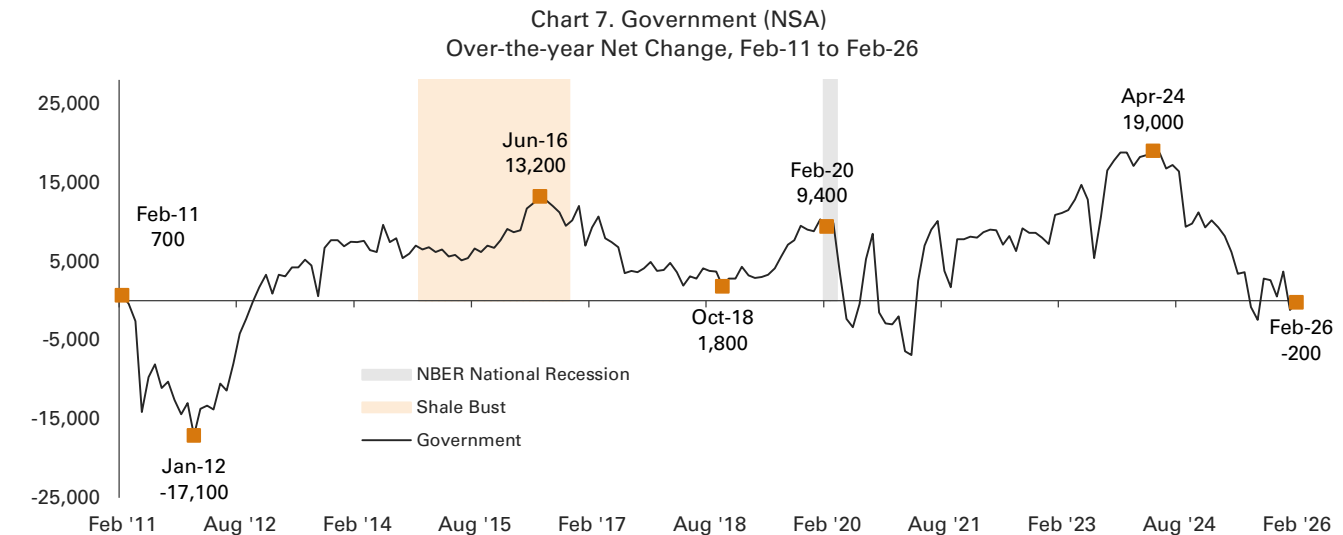
Government was the largest gaining sector over the month up 7,100 jobs, or 1.5 percent (see Chart 6). Historically in the month of February, Government has added an average of 6,400 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are slightly above the long-term average. Local Government was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 6,000 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was State Government, which added 1,000 jobs from January to February. Lastly, Federal Government contributed, 100 jobs. Government employment was revised upward by 300 jobs for a December to January smaller net loss of -10,000 compared to an original estimate of -10,300 jobs.



#### Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Government was down -200 jobs, or 0.0 percent (see Chart 7). This was the third-largest over-the-year decline in February since records began in 1990. Federal Government was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -2,500 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Local Government, which lost -500 jobs from February a year ago. Lastly, State Government offset a portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 2,800 jobs. Total Government employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 429,300 jobs

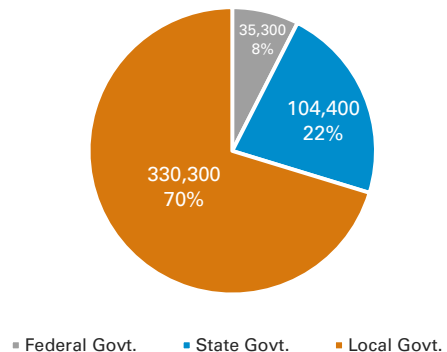
by 40,700, or 9.5 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 13.6 percent over the past year.



#### 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 8).

Chart 8. Employment in Component Industries of Government Sector - February 2026



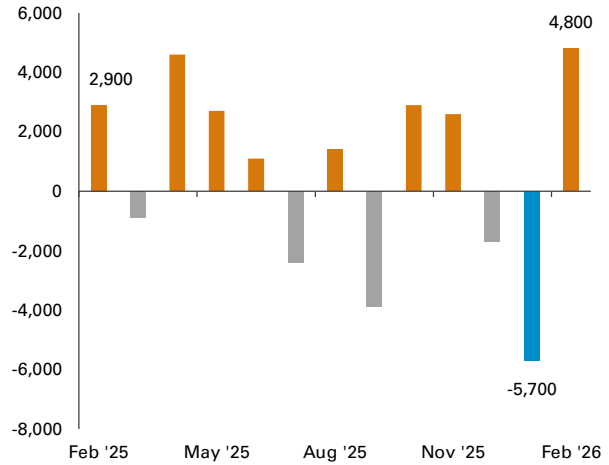
## GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

### Professional and Business Services

#### Over-the-month Change

Professional and Business Services was the second-largest gaining sector over the month up 4,800 jobs, or 0.9 percent (see Chart 9). Historically in the month of February, Professional and Business Services has added an average of 3,300 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially 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 2,600 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, which added 2,200 jobs from January to February. Lastly, Management of Companies and Enterprises saw no change over the month. Professional and Business Services employment was revised upward by 400 jobs for a December to January smaller net loss of -5,700 compared to an original estimate of -6,100 jobs.

Chart 9. Professional and Business Services (NSA)  
Over-the-month Net Change, Feb-25 to Feb-26



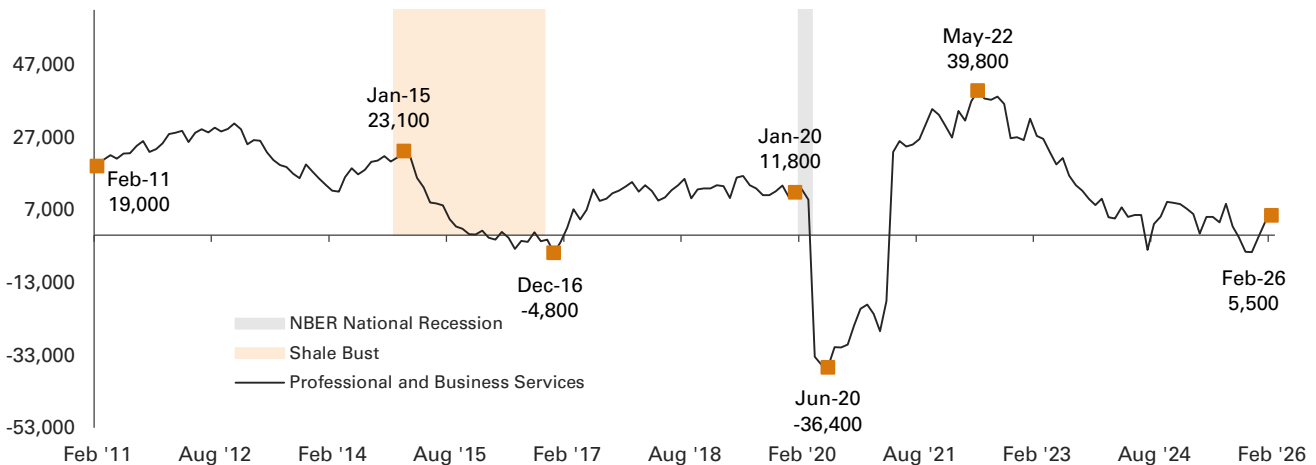
\*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occurring each year

#### Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Professional and Business Services was up 5,500 jobs, or 1.0 percent (see Chart 10). This was the largest over-the-year gain since July 2025's increase of 8,700 jobs. Among sectors currently showing growth, this sector is the third-fastest growing in percentage terms across the Houston area. Furthermore, 20.6 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

6,700 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, which added 200 jobs from February a year ago. Lastly, Management of Companies and Enterprises offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -1,400 jobs. Total Professional and Business Services employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 514,600 jobs by 51,000, or 9.9 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.

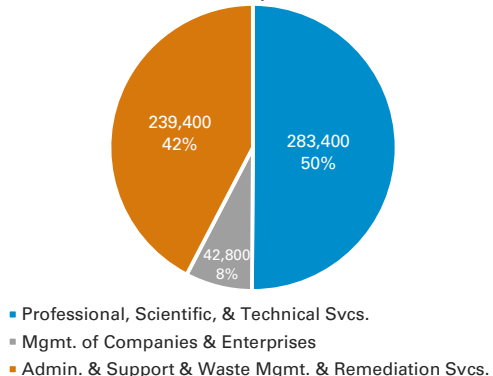
Chart 10. Professional and Business Services (NSA)  
Over-the-year Net Change, Feb-11 to Feb-26



#### 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 slight majority of the sector's employment at just over 50 percent (see Chart 11).

Chart 11. Employment in Component Industries of  
Professional and Business Services Sector -  
February 2026

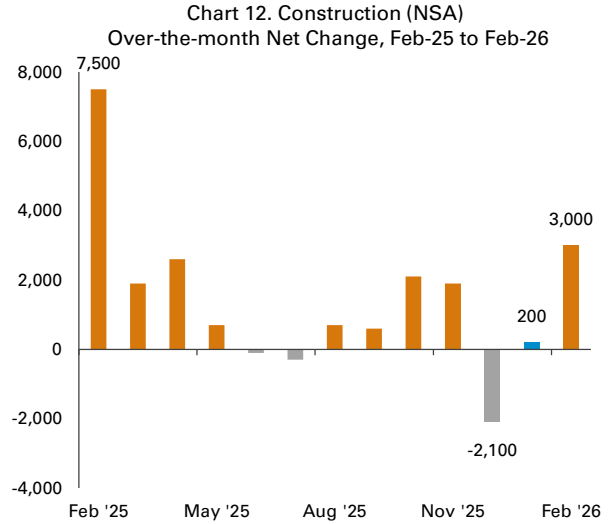


## GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

### Construction

#### Over-the-month Change

Construction was the third-largest gaining sector over the month up 3,000 jobs, or 1.2 percent (see Chart 12). Historically in the month of February, Construction has added an average of 3,600 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are slightly below the long-term average. Specialty Trade Contractors was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 1,600 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, which added 800 jobs from January to February. Lastly, Construction of Buildings contributed, 600 jobs. Construction employment was revised downward by -300 jobs for a December to January smaller net gain of 200 compared to an original estimate of 500 jobs.



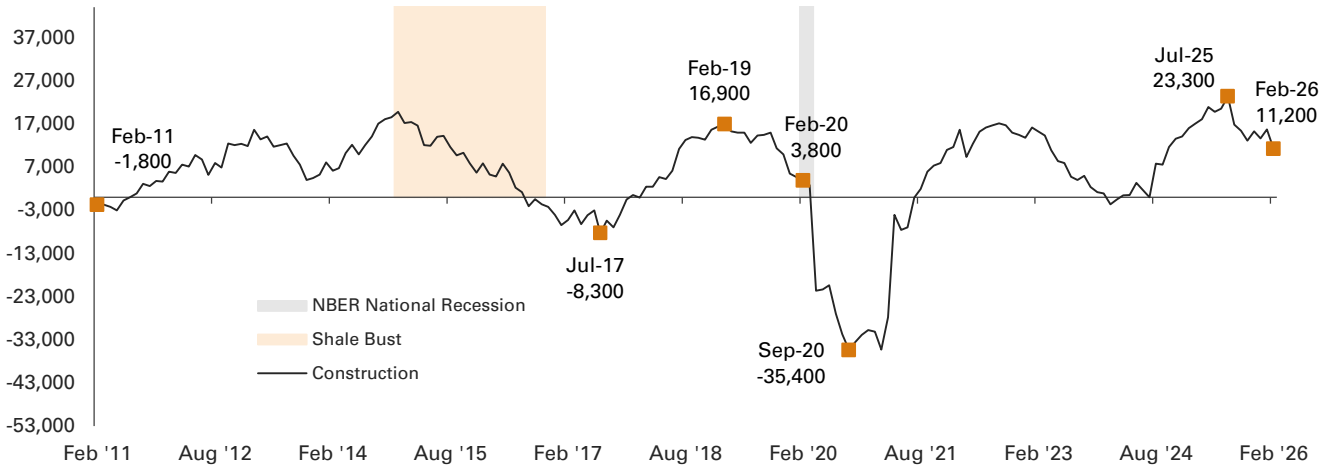
\*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occurring each year

#### Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Construction was up 11,200 jobs, or 4.5 percent (see Chart 13). Among sectors currently showing growth, this sector is the fastest-growing in percentage terms across the Houston area. Furthermore, 41.9 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 5,000 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, which added 4,700 jobs from February a year ago. Lastly, Construction of

Buildings contributed, 1,500 jobs. Total Construction employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 237,400 jobs by 23,200, or 9.8 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 7.2 percent to 7.5 percent over the past year.

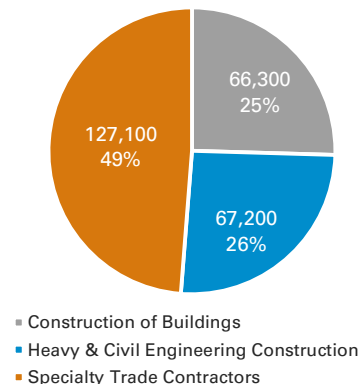
**Chart 13. Construction (NSA)**  
Over-the-year Net Change, Feb-11 to Feb-26



#### 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 14).

**Chart 14. Employment in Component Industries of Construction Sector - February 2026**

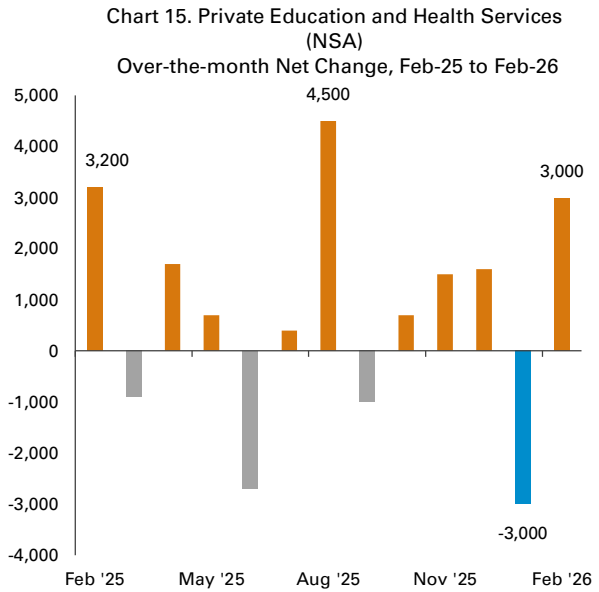


## GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

### Private Education and Health Services

#### Over-the-month Change

Private Education and Health Services was the fourth-largest gaining sector over the month up 3,000 jobs, or 0.6 percent (see Chart 15). Historically in the month of February, Private Education and Health Services has added an average of 1,900 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 2,900 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Private Educational Services, which added 100 jobs from January to February. Private Education and Health Services employment was revised downward by -2,000 jobs for a December to January larger net loss of -3,000 compared to an original estimate of -1,000 jobs.



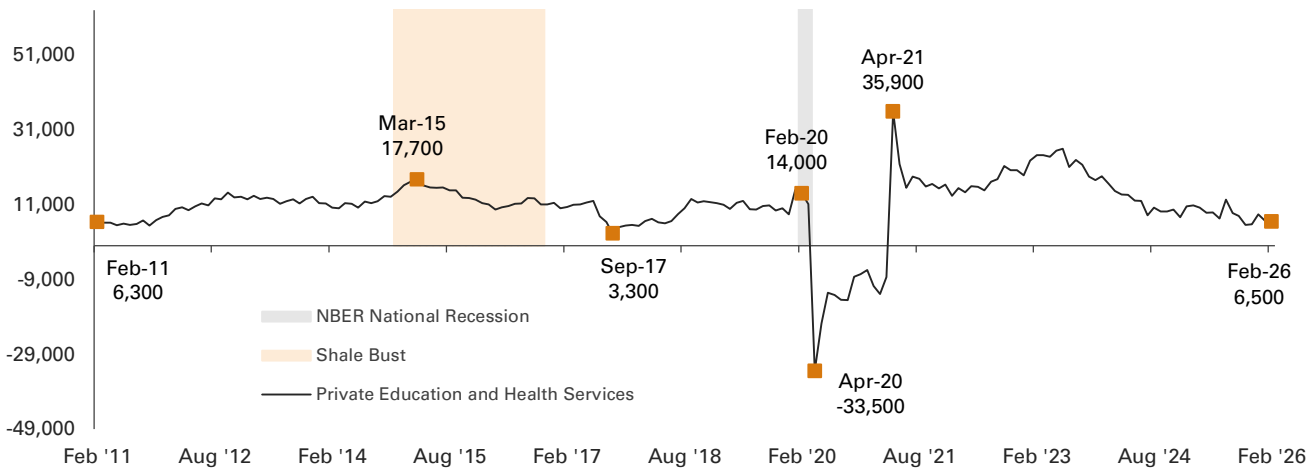
\*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occurring each year

#### Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Private Education and Health Services was up 6,500 jobs, or 1.4 percent (see Chart 16). Among sectors currently showing growth, this sector is the second-fastest growing in percentage terms across the Houston area. Furthermore, 24.3 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 February a year ago. Total Private Education and Health Services employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 414,600 jobs by 58,700, or 14.2 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 13.5 percent to 13.6 percent over the past year.

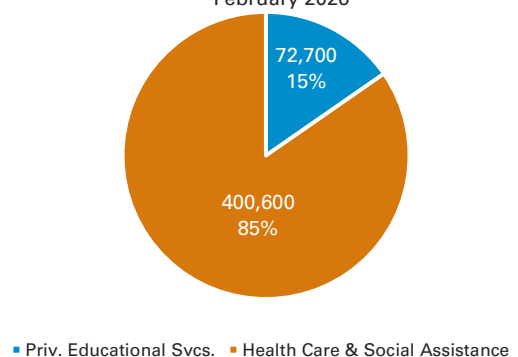
Chart 16. Private Education and Health Services (NSA)  
Over-the-year Net Change, Feb-11 to Feb-26



#### 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 17).

Chart 17. Employment in Component Industries of Private Education and Health Services Sector - February 2026

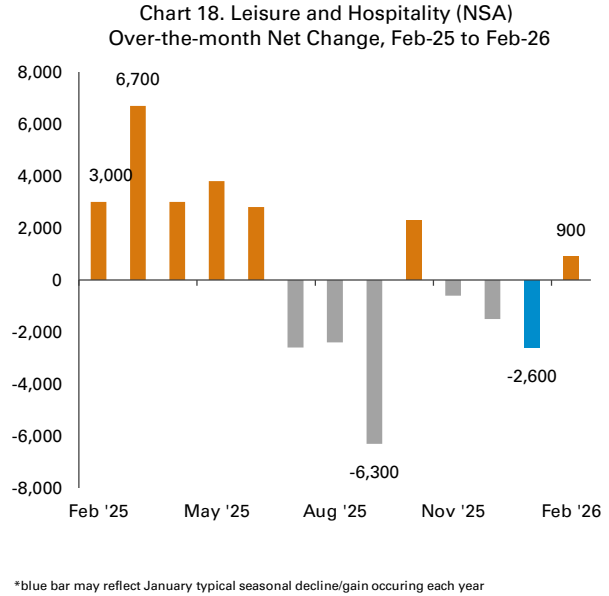


## GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

### Leisure and Hospitality

#### Over-the-month Change

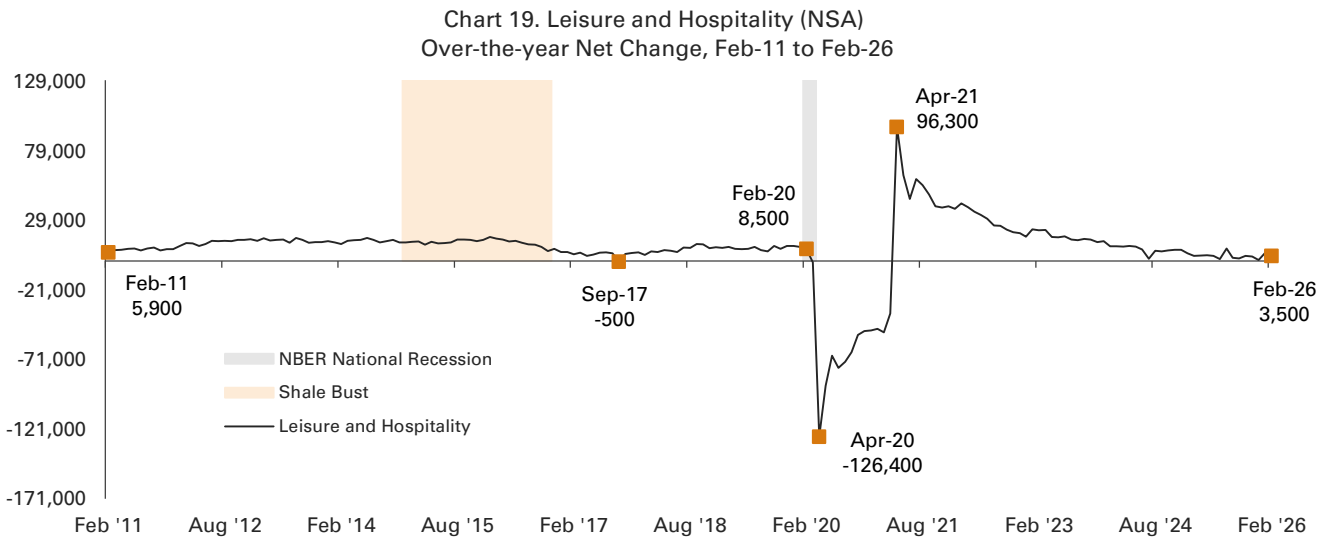
Leisure and Hospitality was the fifth-largest gaining sector over the month up 900 jobs, or 0.2 percent (see Chart 18). Historically in the month of February, Leisure and Hospitality has added an average of 3,600 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially below the long-term average. Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 500 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Accommodation and Food Services, which added 400 jobs from January to February. Leisure and Hospitality employment was revised downward by -100 jobs for a December to January larger net loss of -2,600 compared to an original estimate of -2,500 jobs.



#### Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Leisure and Hospitality was up 3,500 jobs, or 1.0 percent (see Chart 19). Accommodation and Food Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 1,900 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, which added 1,600 jobs from February a year ago. Total Leisure and Hospitality employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 334,600 jobs by 29,600, or 8.8 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 10.4

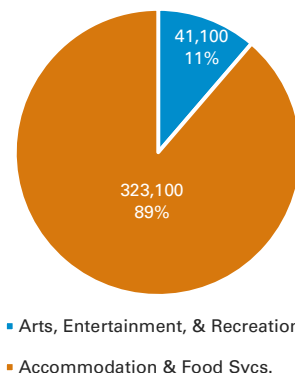
percent over the past year.



#### 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 89 percent (see Chart 20).

Chart 20. Employment in Component Industries of Leisure and Hospitality Sector - February 2026

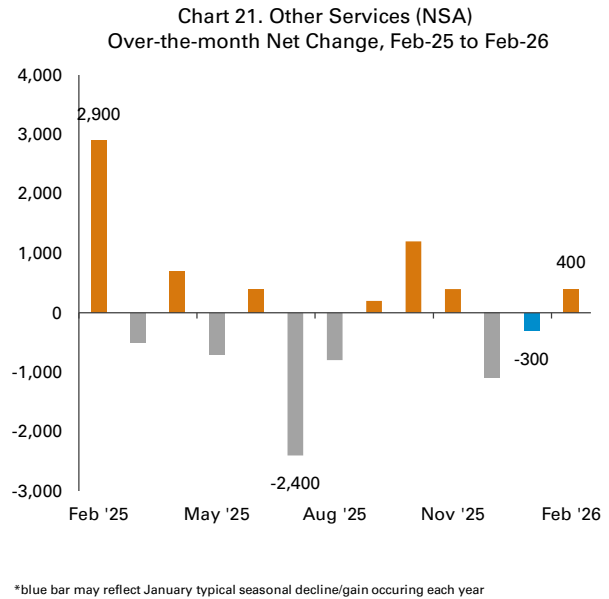


## GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

### Other Services

#### Over-the-month Change

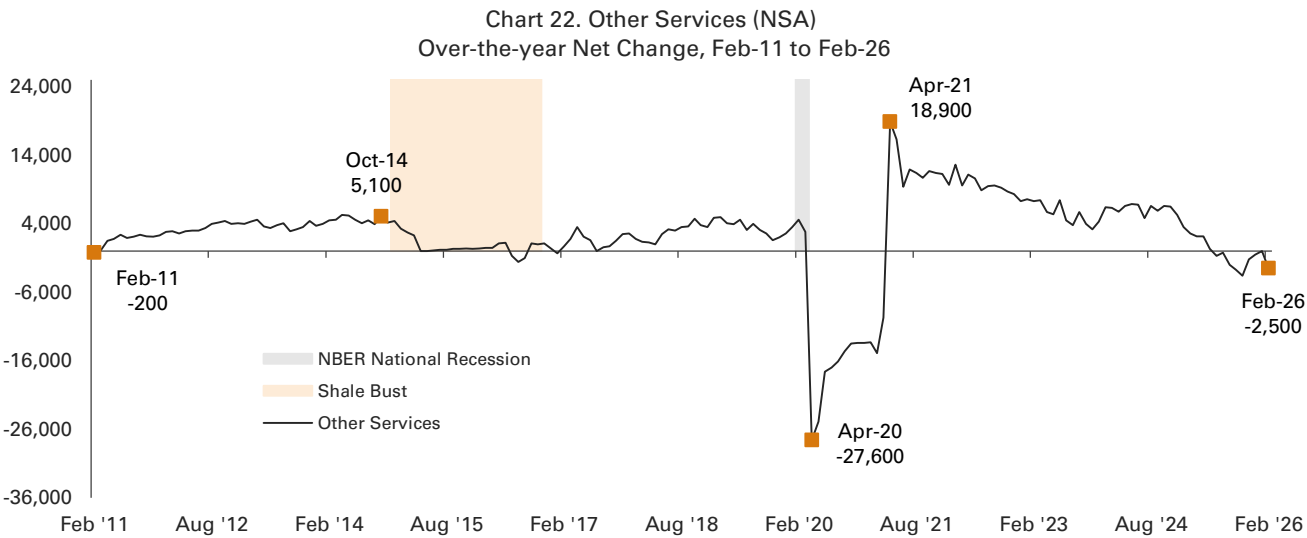
Other Services was the sixth-largest gaining sector over the month up 400 jobs, or 0.3 percent (see Chart 21). Historically in the month of February, Other Services has added an average of 1,000 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are moderately below the long-term average. NOTE: No subsector is published at the MSA level by the CES survey. See below for additional information. Other Services employment saw no revision from December to January leaving the previous month's original decrease of 300 intact.



#### Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Other Services was down -2,500 jobs, or -1.9 percent (see Chart 22). This was the third-largest over-the-year decline in February since records began in 1990 and the largest over-the-year decline since October 2025's loss of -3,600 jobs. Among sectors currently showing contraction, this sector is the third-fastest declining in percentage terms across the Houston area. Furthermore, 13.2 percent of total (gross) jobs lost across the region over the past year can be attributed to Other Services. NOTE: No subsector is published at the MSA level by the CES survey. See below for additional

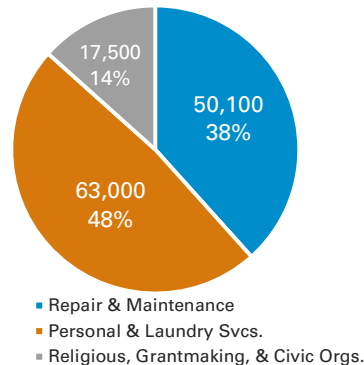
information. Total Other Services employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 119,200 jobs by 11,400, or 9.6 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 3.8 percent over the past year.



#### 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 23). Across the Houston MSA, the concentration of jobs in the overall Other Services sector is 1 percent less than the national average.

Chart 23. Employment in Component Industries of Other Services Sector - February 2026



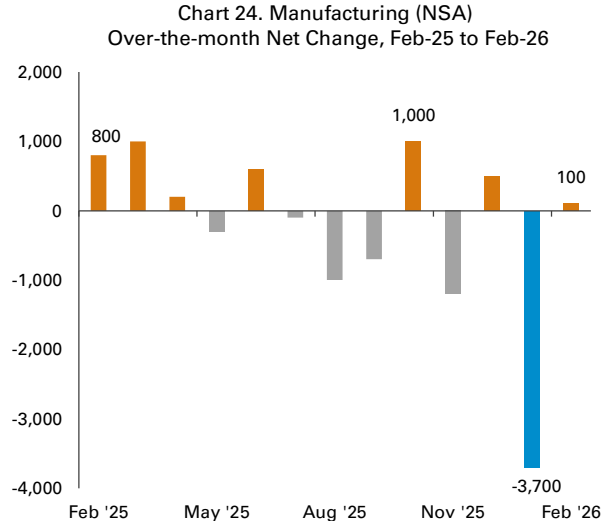
\*estimated proportions based QCEW covered and NES self-employment

## GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

### Manufacturing

#### Over-the-month Change

Manufacturing was the seventh-largest gaining sector over the month up 100 jobs, or 0.0 percent (see Chart 24). Historically in the month of February, Manufacturing has added an average of 600 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are slightly below the long-term average. Durable Goods was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 500 jobs over the month. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Non-Durable Goods, which lost -400 jobs from January to February. Manufacturing employment was revised downward by -500 jobs for a December to January larger net loss of -3,700 compared to an original estimate of -3,200 jobs.



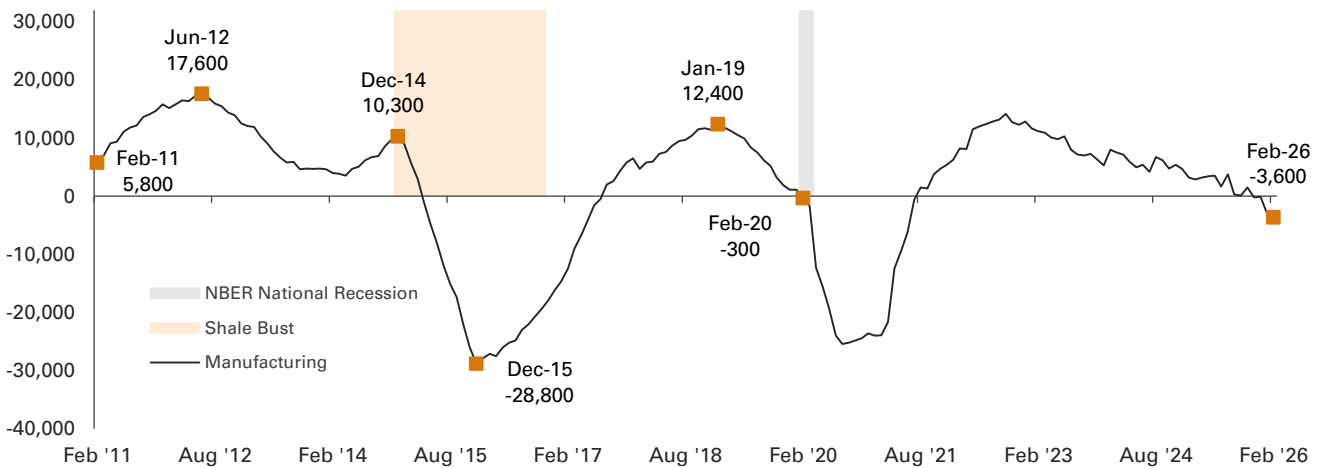
\*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occurring each year

#### Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Manufacturing was down -3,600 jobs, or -1.5 percent (see Chart 25). This was the largest over-the-year decline since June 2021's decrease of -6,200 jobs. Furthermore, 18.9 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 -4,100 jobs over the year. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Durable Goods, which gained 500 jobs from February a year ago. Total Manufacturing employment (NSA) now exceeds

its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 234,700 jobs by 2,300, or 1.0 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 6.9 percent to 6.8 percent over the past year.

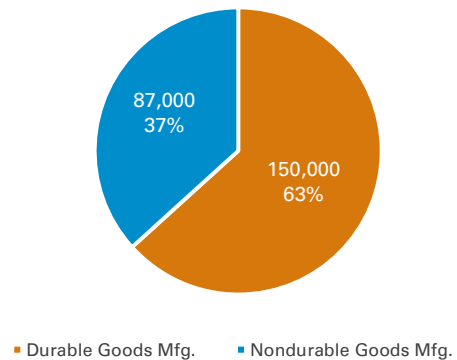
Chart 25. Manufacturing (NSA) Over-the-year Net Change, Feb-11 to Feb-26



#### 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 63 percent (see Chart 26).

Chart 26. Employment in Component Industries of Manufacturing Sector - February 2026



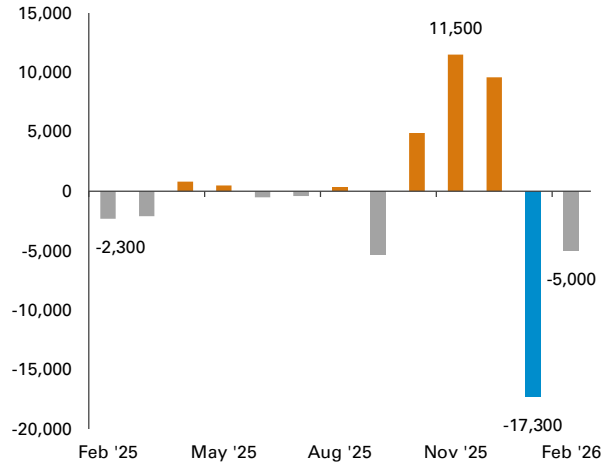
## DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

### Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

#### Over-the-month Change

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was the largest declining sector over the month down -5,000 jobs, or -0.7 (see Chart 27). This February tied with 2003 for the third-largest decline in the month of February since records began in 1990. Historically in the month of February, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities has lost an average of -2,500 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially larger than the long-term average decline. Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -3,400 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Retail Trade, which lost -1,500 jobs from January to February. Lastly, Wholesale Trade subtracted, -100 jobs. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employment was revised downward by -2,200 jobs for a December to January larger net loss of -17,300 compared to an original estimate of -15,100 jobs.

Chart 27. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (NSA)  
Over-the-month Net Change, Feb-25 to Feb-26



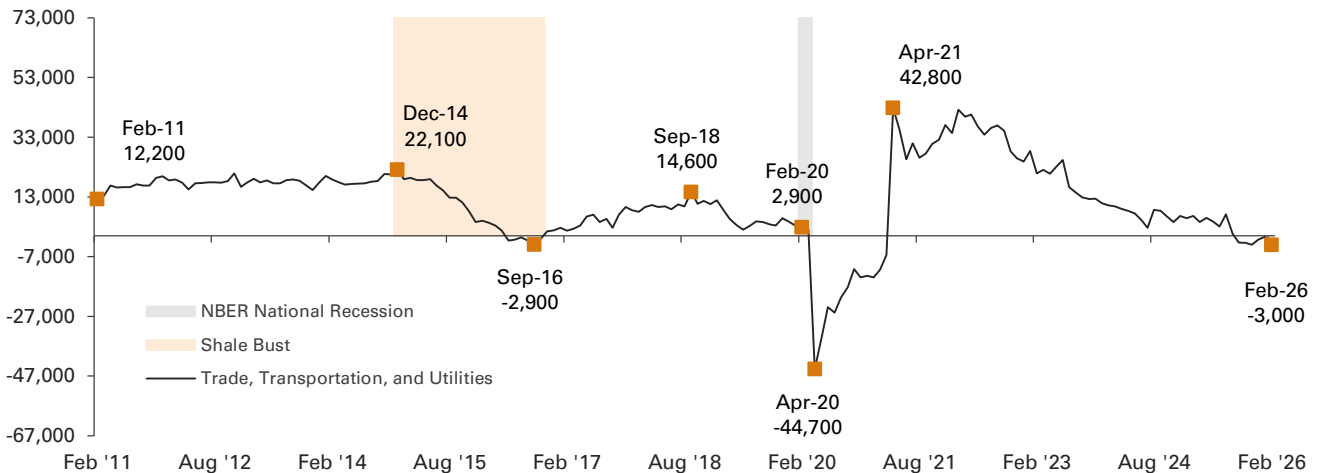
\*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occurring each year

#### Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was down -3,000 jobs, or -0.4 percent (see Chart 28). This was the largest over-the-year decline since November 2025's decrease of -3,000 jobs. Furthermore, 15.8 percent of total (gross) jobs lost across the region over the past year can be attributed to Trade, Transportation, and Utilities. Wholesale Trade was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -1,500 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Retail Trade, which lost -1,500 jobs from February a year ago. Lastly, Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities saw

no change over the year. Total Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employment (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 628,700 jobs by 65,300, or 10.4 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 20.1 percent to 20.0 percent over the past year.

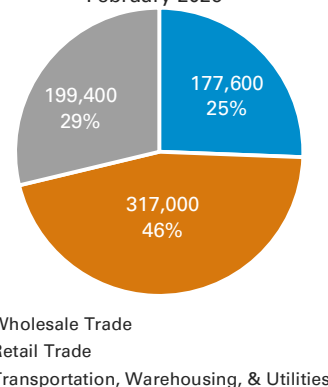
Chart 28. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (NSA)  
Over-the-year Net Change, Feb-11 to Feb-26



#### 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 29).

Chart 29. Employment in Component Industries of  
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Sector -  
February 2026

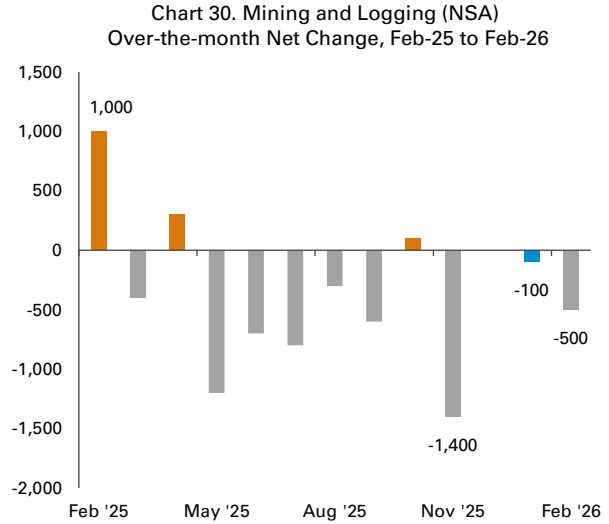


## DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

### Mining and Logging

#### Over-the-month Change

Mining and Logging was the second-largest declining sector over the month down -500 jobs, or -0.7 (see Chart 30). Historically in the month of February, Mining and Logging has seen no change in jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially in contrast to the long-term average gain. Support Activities for Mining was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -300 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Oil and Gas Extraction, which lost -200 jobs from January to February. Lastly, Other Mining and Logging Undefined saw no change over the month. Mining and Logging employment was revised upward by 100 jobs for a December to January smaller net loss of -100 compared to an original estimate of -200 jobs.



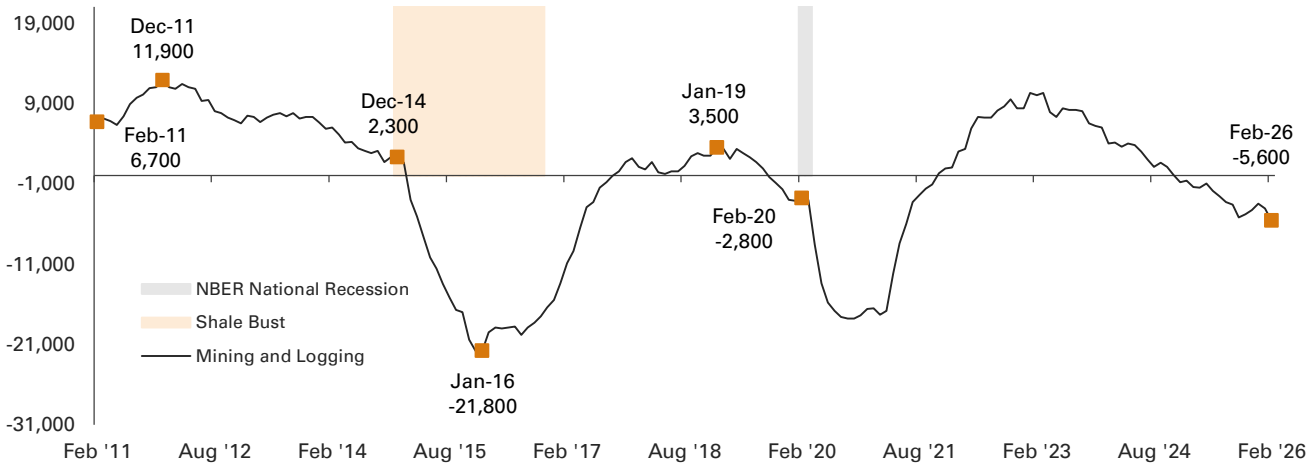
\*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occurring each year

#### Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Mining and Logging was down -5,600 jobs, or -7.3 percent (see Chart 31). This was the largest over-the-year decline since June 2021's decrease of -6,000 jobs. Among sectors currently showing contraction, this sector is the fastest declining in percentage terms across the Houston area. Furthermore, 29.5 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 -2,900 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was

Support Activities for Mining, which lost -2,600 jobs from February a year ago. Lastly, Other Mining and Logging Undefined subtracted, -100 jobs. Total Mining and Logging employment (NSA) remains -7,200 jobs, or -9.2 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 fallen from 2.2 percent to 2.1 percent over the past year.

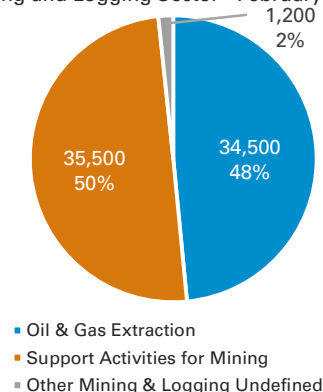
Chart 31. Mining and Logging (NSA)  
Over-the-year Net Change, Feb-11 to Feb-26



#### 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 plurality of the sector's employment at 50 percent (see Chart 32).

Chart 32. Employment in Component Industries of Mining and Logging Sector - February 2026

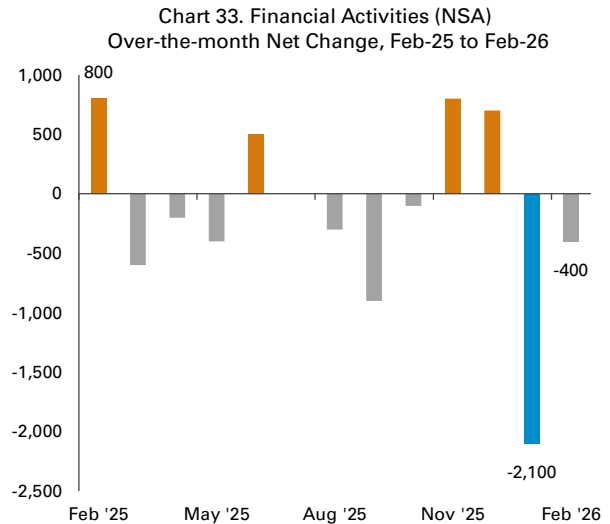


## DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

### Financial Activities

#### Over-the-month Change

Financial Activities was the third-largest declining sector over the month down -400 jobs, or -0.2 (see Chart 33). This was the second-largest decline in the month of February since records began in 1990. Historically in the month of February, Financial Activities has added an average of 500 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are moderately in contrast to the long-term average gain. Finance and Insurance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -600 jobs over the month. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, which gained 200 jobs from January to February. Financial Activities employment was revised upward by 200 jobs for a December to January smaller net loss of -2,100 compared to an original estimate of -2,300 jobs.



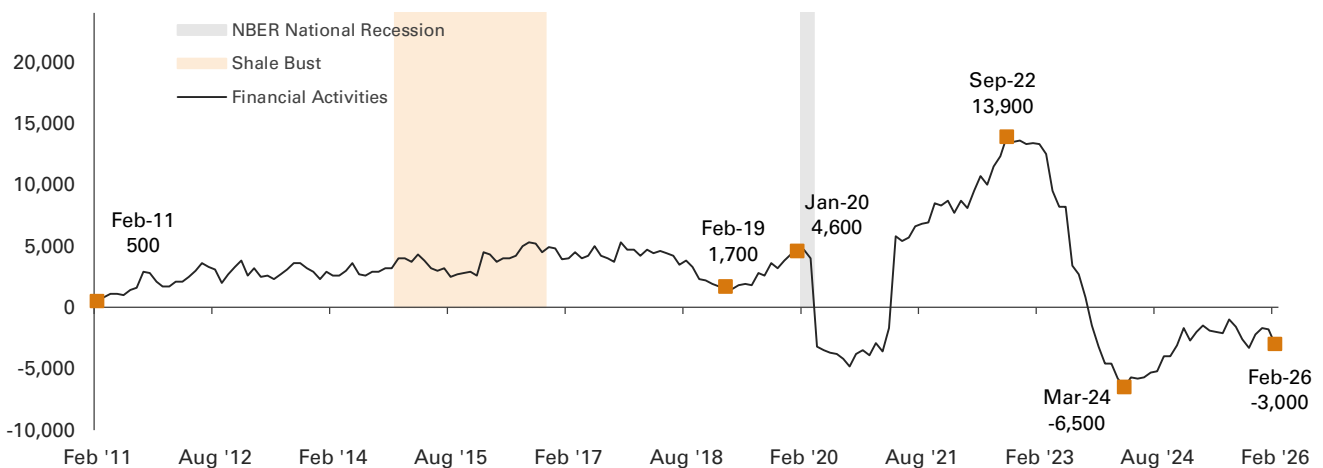
\*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occurring each year

#### Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Financial Activities was down -3,000 jobs, or -1.7 percent (see Chart 34). This was the largest over-the-year decline since October 2025's decrease of -3,300 jobs. Furthermore, 15.8 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 -2,700 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, which lost -300 jobs from February a year ago. Total Financial Activities employment (NSA) now

exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 169,200 jobs by 7,600, or 4.5 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 5.2 percent over the past year.

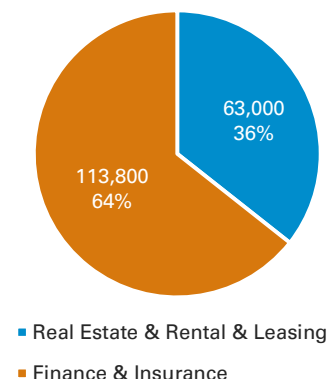
Chart 34. Financial Activities (NSA) Over-the-year Net Change, Feb-11 to Feb-26



### 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 35).

Chart 35. Employment in Component Industries of Financial Activities Sector - February 2026

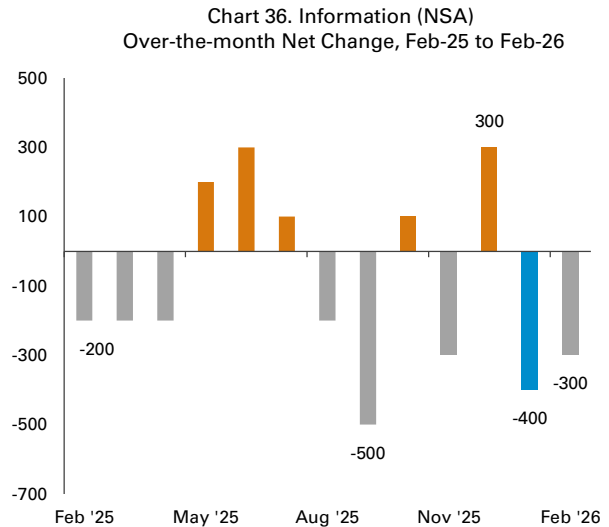


## DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

### Information

#### Over-the-month Change

Information also saw a decrease over the month down -300 jobs, or -1.1 (see Chart 36). This February tied with 2010 for the third-largest decline in the month of February since records began in 1990. Historically in the month of February, Information has added an average of 100 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are on par with the long-term average. Other Information Undefined was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -200 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Telecommunications, which lost -100 jobs from January to February. Information employment was revised upward by 100 jobs for a December to January smaller net loss of -400 compared to an original estimate of -500 jobs.



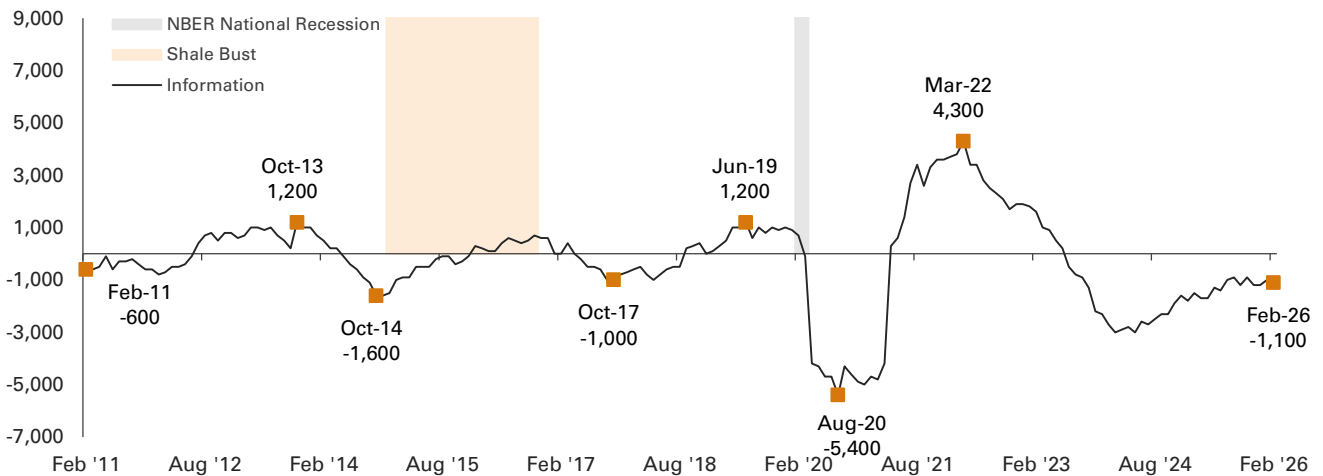
\*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occurring each year

#### Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Information was down -1,100 jobs, or -3.8 percent (see Chart 37). Among sectors currently showing contraction, this sector is the second-fastest declining in percentage terms across the Houston area. Other Information Undefined was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -800 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Telecommunications, which lost -300 jobs from February a year ago. Total Information employment (NSA) remains -5,000 jobs, or -15.3 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.

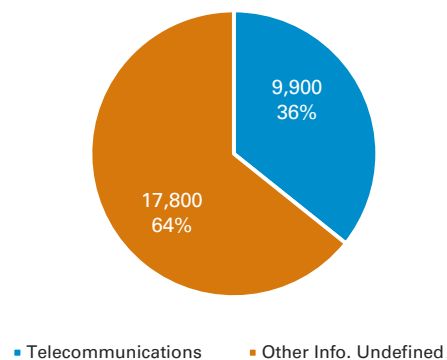
Chart 37. Information (NSA) Over-the-year Net Change, Feb-11 to Feb-26



#### 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 38).

Chart 38. Employment in Component Industries of Information Sector - February 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 4.7 percent in February, down from January's 4.9 percent and up from 4.5 percent a year ago. This was above the statewide rate of 4.4 percent and the same as the national rate. An over-the-month decline in February is typical having occurred roughly 80 percent of the time over the past three decades. 184,338 individuals were unemployed in Houston in February, down from January's 188,896 and up from 175,539 in February 2025 (see Charts 39 and 40).

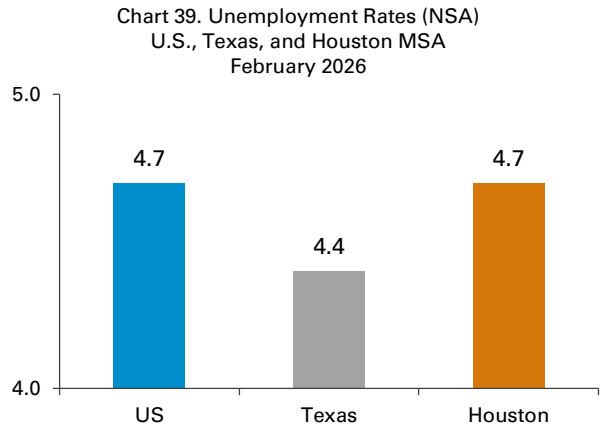
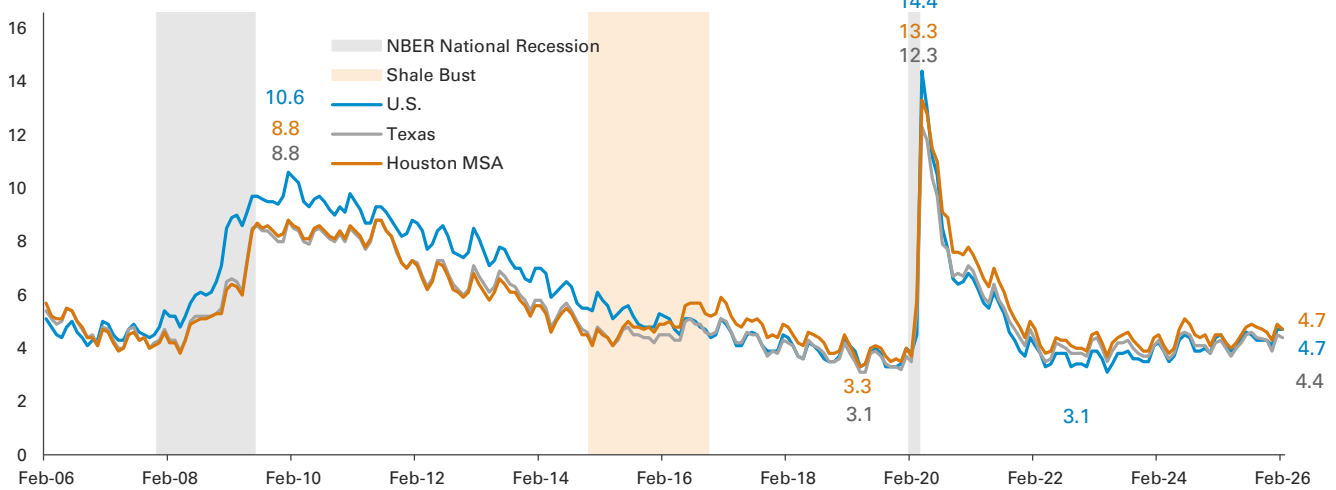


Chart 40. Unemployment Rates U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA (NSA) February 2006 to February 2026

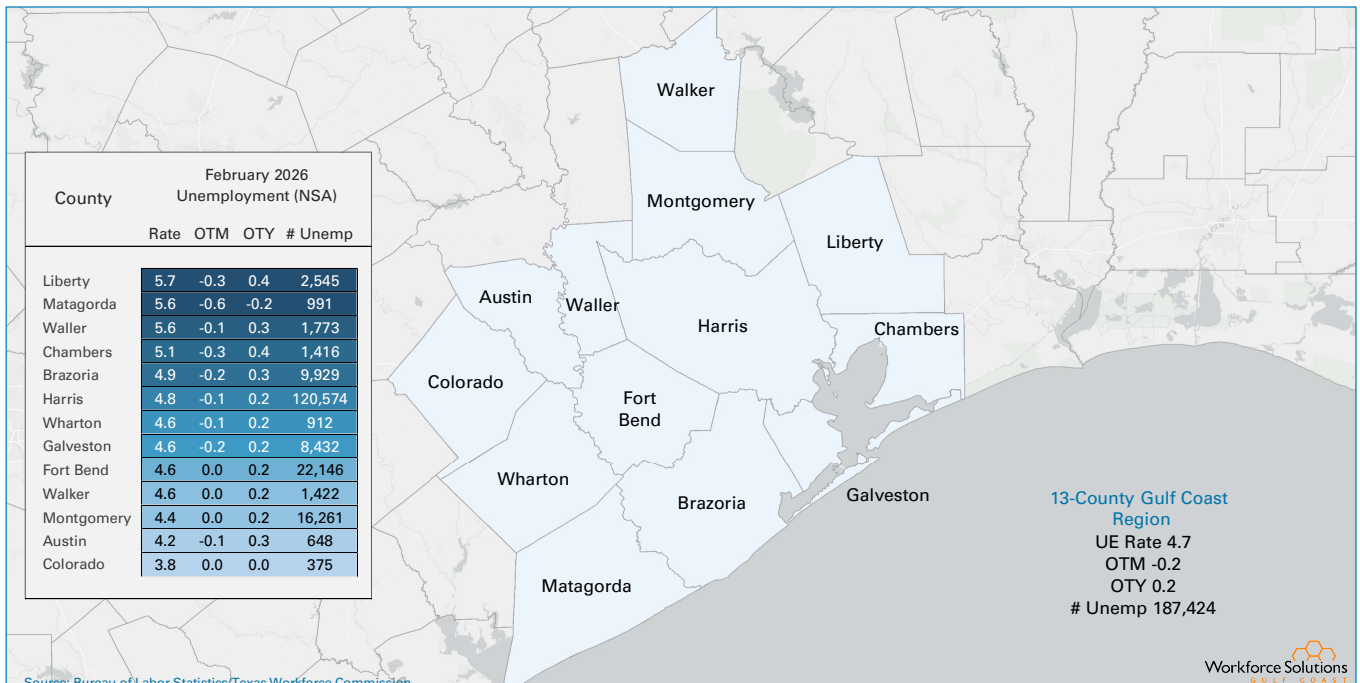


#### County-level Unemployment

Among the 13 counties that comprise the Gulf Coast Workforce Development Area, unemployment rates in February ranged from a high of 5.7 percent in Liberty County to a low of 3.8 percent in Colorado. Over the month, nine counties saw their unemployment rates decline in keeping with the region-wide decrease of -0.2 percentage points while four saw no changes. Matagorda saw the largest percentage-point decrease in unemployment down -0.6 pp. representing -98 fewer unemployed workers compared to the previous month. This was followed by Chambers (-0.3 pp, -70 workers)

and Liberty (-0.3 pp, -125 workers). Over the year unemployment rates rose with, Liberty posting the largest increase, up 0.4 percentage points representing 181 more unemployed workers compared to a year ago followed by Chambers (0.4 pp, 120 workers) and Brazoria (0.3 pp, 749 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 -261,341 as of this February (see Map 1 legend).

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



## Local Area Unemployment Statistics (continued)

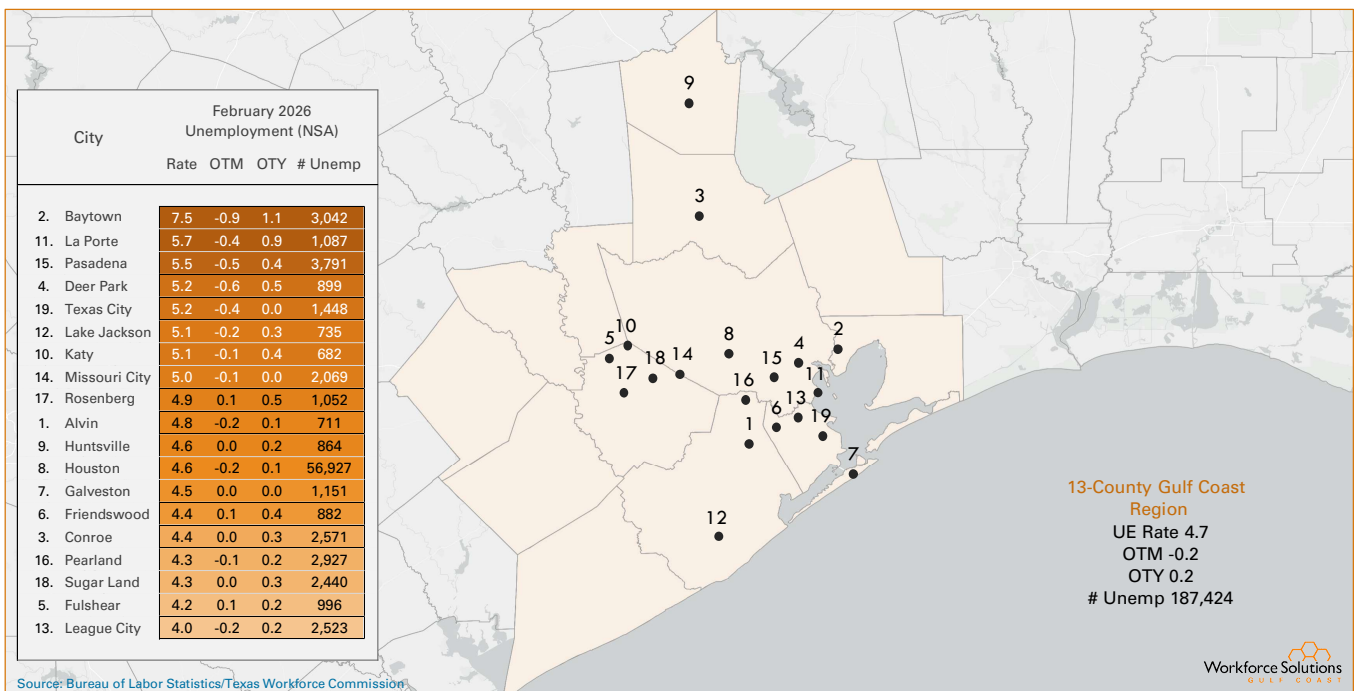
### Not-Seasonally Adjusted

#### 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 February ranged from a high of 7.5 percent in Baytown to a low of 4.0 percent in League City (see Map 2 legend). Over the month, 12 cities saw their unemployment rates decline in keeping with the region-wide decrease of -0.2 percentage points while four saw no changes and three increased. Baytown saw the largest percentage-point decrease in unemployment down

-0.9 pp. representing -392 fewer unemployed workers compared to the previous month. This was followed by Deer Park (-0.6 pp, -94 workers) and Pasadena (-0.5 pp, -356 workers). Over the year unemployment rates rose with, Baytown posting the largest increase, up 1.1 percentage points representing 451 more unemployed workers compared to a year ago followed by La Porte (0.9 pp, 180 workers) and Deer Park (0.5 pp, 104 workers). The 19 cities below accounted for 46 percent of the 187,424 unemployed workers across the Gulf Coast Region as of this February (see Map 2 legend).

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



### Seasonally Adjusted

#### Houston Metro, Texas, and U.S. Unemployment

The Houston MSA (seasonally-adjusted) unemployment rate stood at 4.6 percent in January, up from December's 4.5 percent and up from a year ago. This was above the statewide rate of 4.3 percent and above the national rate of 4.3 percent. 179,390 individuals were unemployed in Houston in January, up from December's 178,093 and up from 168,651 in January 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  
January 2026

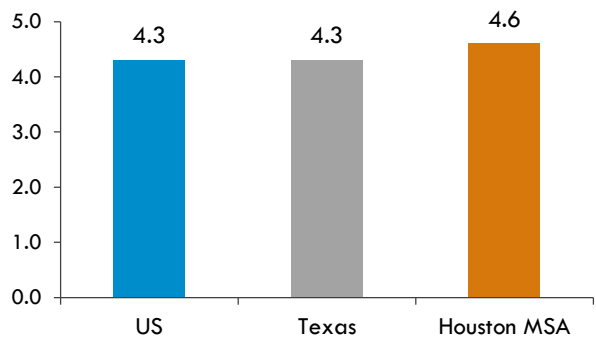
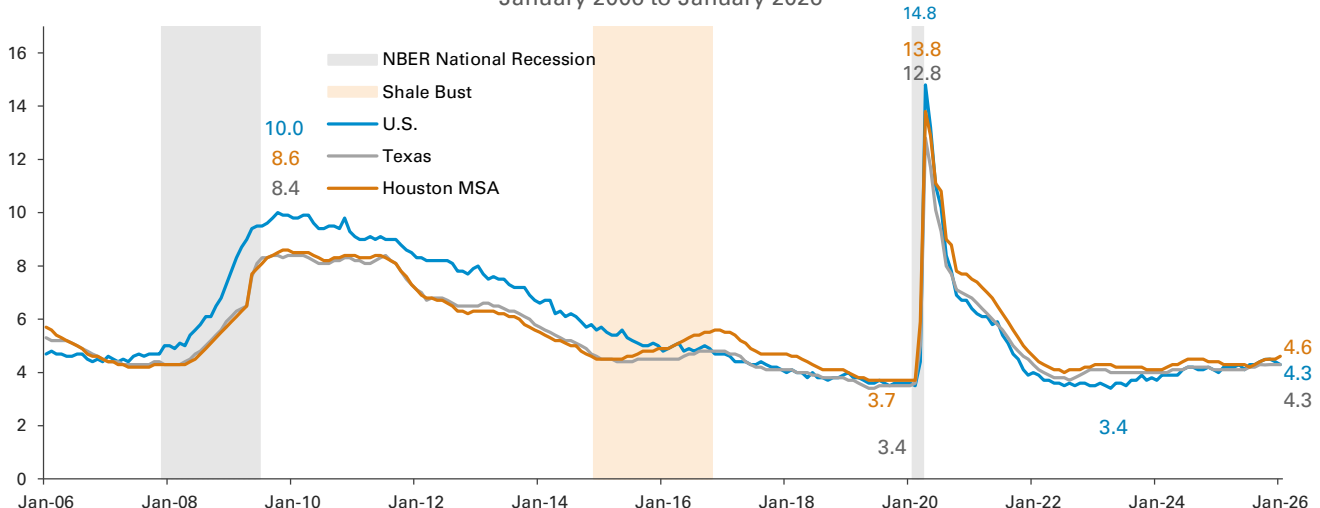


Chart 42. Unemployment Rates U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA (SA)  
January 2006 to January 2026



## Gulf Coast Workforce Solutions Index (WSI)

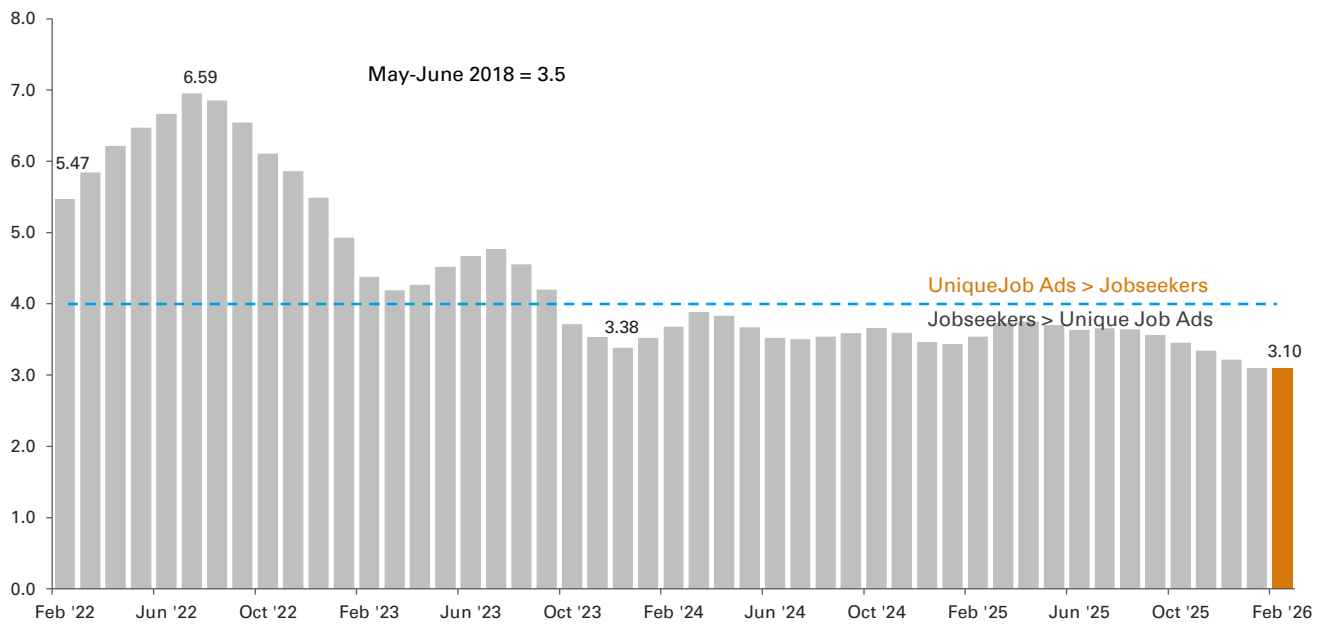


### The Gulf Coast Workforce Solutions Index (WSI)

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  
February  
2026:  
3.10**

Gulf Coast Workforce Solutions Index - Houston MSA 2020 - 2025 (SA)



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



### Workforce Solutions Index February 2026

The Houston MSA WSI for February stood at 3.10, the same as January's 3.10. This was the result of a 10,000 increase in the number of active job ads between January and February coupled with a 2,000 increase in the number of unemployed individuals between October and November. As of February the index has remained below the equilibrium value of 4.0. for 29 consecutive months while remaining above 3.0. 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.



**Table 1. Houston MSA Sectors and Major Industry Subcomponents**

NAICS Industry	Feb-26	Jan-26	Feb-25	Monthly	Monthly	Yearly	Yearly %
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>3,471,000</b>	<b>3,457,900</b>	<b>3,463,300</b>	<b>13,100</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
Total Private	3,001,000	2,995,000	2,993,100	6,000	0.2%	7,900	0.3%
Goods Producing	568,800	566,200	566,800	2,600	0.5%	2,000	0.4%
<b>..Mining and Logging</b>	<b>71,200</b>	<b>71,700</b>	<b>76,800</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>-5,600</b>	<b>-7.3%</b>
...Oil and Gas Extraction	34,500	34,700	37,400	-200	-0.6%	-2,900	-7.8%
...Support Activities for Mining	35,500	35,800	38,100	-300	-0.8%	-2,600	-6.8%
<b>..Construction</b>	<b>260,600</b>	<b>257,600</b>	<b>249,400</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
..Construction of Buildings	66,300	65,700	64,800	600	0.9%	1,500	2.3%
..Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	67,200	66,400	62,500	800	1.2%	4,700	7.5%
..Specialty Trade Contractors	127,100	125,500	122,100	1,600	1.3%	5,000	4.1%
<b>..Manufacturing</b>	<b>237,000</b>	<b>236,900</b>	<b>240,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-3,600</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>
..Durable Goods	150,000	149,500	149,500	500	0.3%	500	0.3%
...Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	54,600	54,700	54,000	-100	-0.2%	600	1.1%
...Machinery Manufacturing	39,300	39,400	39,700	-100	-0.3%	-400	-1.0%
....Agriculture, Construction, and Mining Machinery Mfg.	18,700	18,700	19,200	0	0.0%	-500	-2.6%
...Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	15,200	15,100	14,700	100	0.7%	500	3.4%
..Non-Durable Goods	87,000	87,400	91,100	-400	-0.5%	-4,100	-4.5%
...Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	7,500	7,500	8,200	0	0.0%	-700	-8.5%
...Chemical Manufacturing	43,300	43,100	43,600	200	0.5%	-300	-0.7%
Service Providing	2,902,200	2,891,700	2,896,500	10,500	0.4%	5,700	0.2%
..Private Service Providing	2,432,200	2,428,800	2,426,300	3,400	0.1%	5,900	0.2%
<b>..Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b>	<b>694,000</b>	<b>699,000</b>	<b>697,000</b>	<b>-5,000</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>-3,000</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
...Wholesale Trade	177,600	177,700	179,100	-100	-0.1%	-1,500	-0.8%
....Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	110,500	110,700	111,500	-200	-0.2%	-1,000	-0.9%
.....Prof. and Commercial Equip. Supplies Wholesalers	18,000	18,000	18,200	0	0.0%	-200	-1.1%
....Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	55,400	55,300	56,000	100	0.2%	-600	-1.1%
...Retail Trade	317,000	318,500	318,500	-1,500	-0.5%	-1,500	-0.5%
....Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	44,700	44,600	45,300	100	0.2%	-600	-1.3%
....Bldg. Material and Garden Equip. and Supplies Dealers	23,600	23,400	24,100	200	0.9%	-500	-2.1%
....Food and Beverage Stores	78,000	78,000	77,400	0	0.0%	600	0.8%
....Health and Personal Care Stores	61,200	61,700	62,000	-500	-0.8%	-800	-1.3%
....Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	16,300	16,600	16,600	-300	-1.8%	-300	-1.8%
....General Merchandise Stores	44,900	45,100	45,400	-200	-0.4%	-500	-1.1%
.....Department Stores	22,500	22,700	22,200	-200	-0.9%	300	1.4%
.....Other General Merchandise Stores	24,300	25,000	25,100	-700	-2.8%	-800	-3.2%
...Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	199,400	202,800	199,400	-3,400	-1.7%	0	0.0%
....Utilities	24,900	24,900	24,000	0	0.0%	900	3.8%
.....Air Transportation	21,700	21,600	21,500	100	0.5%	200	0.9%
.....Truck Transportation	30,600	30,700	30,200	-100	-0.3%	400	1.3%
.....Pipeline Transportation	15,800	15,800	15,000	0	0.0%	800	5.3%
<b>..Information</b>	<b>27,700</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>28,800</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>
...Telecommunications	9,900	10,000	10,200	-100	-1.0%	-300	-2.9%
<b>..Financial Activities</b>	<b>176,800</b>	<b>177,200</b>	<b>179,800</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>-3,000</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>
...Finance and Insurance	113,800	114,400	116,500	-600	-0.5%	-2,700	-2.3%
....Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	44,600	44,900	46,200	-300	-0.7%	-1,600	-3.5%
.....Depository Credit Intermediation	29,800	29,900	30,700	-100	-0.3%	-900	-2.9%
.....Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Fin. Investments	20,400	20,500	20,800	-100	-0.5%	-400	-1.9%
....Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	48,800	49,000	49,500	-200	-0.4%	-700	-1.4%
...Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	63,000	62,800	63,300	200	0.3%	-300	-0.5%
<b>..Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>565,600</b>	<b>560,800</b>	<b>560,100</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
...Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	283,400	281,200	283,200	2,200	0.8%	200	0.1%
....Legal Services	34,500	34,400	33,800	100	0.3%	700	2.1%
....Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll	27,900	27,300	29,400	600	2.2%	-1,500	-5.1%
....Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	78,700	78,500	77,400	200	0.3%	1,300	1.7%
....Computer Systems Design and Related Services	41,400	41,300	43,000	100	0.2%	-1,600	-3.7%
...Management of Companies and Enterprises	42,800	42,800	44,200	0	0.0%	-1,400	-3.2%
...Admin. and Support and Waste Mgmt. and Remediation	239,400	236,800	232,700	2,600	1.1%	6,700	2.9%
....Administrative and Support Services	225,100	222,600	219,300	2,500	1.1%	5,800	2.6%
.....Employment Services	79,100	78,100	77,800	1,000	1.3%	1,300	1.7%
.....Services to Buildings and Dwellings	59,000	58,200	55,300	800	1.4%	3,700	6.7%
<b>..Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>473,300</b>	<b>470,300</b>	<b>466,800</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
...Educational Services	72,700	72,600	73,800	100	0.1%	-1,100	-1.5%
...Health Care and Social Assistance	400,600	397,700	393,000	2,900	0.7%	7,600	1.9%
....Ambulatory Health Care Services	201,700	200,400	198,100	1,300	0.6%	3,600	1.8%
....Hospitals	101,700	101,500	99,400	200	0.2%	2,300	2.3%
<b>..Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>364,200</b>	<b>363,300</b>	<b>360,700</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
...Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	41,100	40,600	39,500	500	1.2%	1,600	4.1%
...Accommodation and Food Services	323,100	322,700	321,200	400	0.1%	1,900	0.6%
....Accommodation	26,600	26,500	27,400	100	0.4%	-800	-2.9%
....Food Services and Drinking Places	296,500	296,200	293,800	300	0.1%	2,700	0.9%
<b>..Other Services</b>	<b>130,600</b>	<b>130,200</b>	<b>133,100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>-2,500</b>	<b>-1.9%</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>470,000</b>	<b>462,900</b>	<b>470,200</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
..Federal Government	35,300	35,200	37,800	100	0.3%	-2,500	-6.6%
..State Government	104,400	103,400	101,600	1,000	1.0%	2,800	2.8%
..State Government Educational Services	57,100	56,100	55,400	1,000	1.8%	1,700	3.1%
..Local Government	330,300	324,300	330,800	6,000	1.9%	-500	-0.2%
..Local Government Educational Services	227,400	221,300	227,600	6,100	2.8%	-200	-0.1%