Workforce Solutions GULF COAST

GULF COAST Workforce Board

Houston Area Employment Situation

June 2026

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT AND LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Houston Job Growth Strengthens for a Second Consecutive Month

Total Nonfarm

Over-the-month Change

Houston MSA Total Nonfarm employment stood at 3,521,500 in June, up 14,400 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 decrease of 4,600 jobs. Prior to the pandemic, historically in the month of June, Total Nonfarm has on average added 11,000 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are moderately above the long-term average. In the history of the series, Total Nonfarm employment has lost jobs in June on only three occasions: 2009, 2016 and 2025, the declines in 2009 and 2016 occurred during the Great Recession and the late-2014 fracking bust.

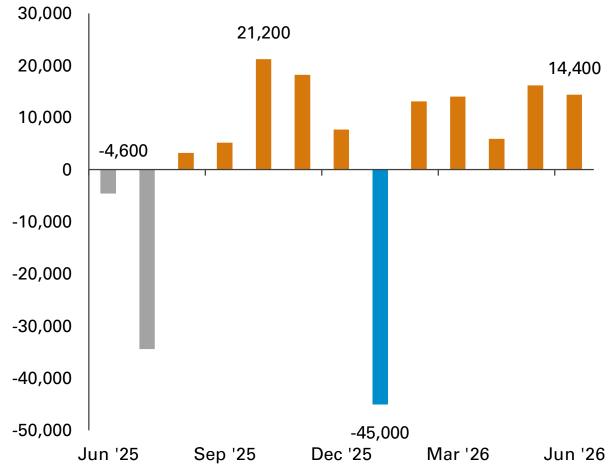
The primary drivers of this June's growth were increases in Professional and Business Services; Leisure and Hospitality; and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities. Gains were also recorded in Construction; Other Services; and Manufacturing. The net increase in jobs over the month was partially offset by losses in Government; Private Education and Health Services; and Mining and Logging. (see Chart 2). Houston MSA Total Nonfarm (seasonally adjusted) employment stood at 3,507,600, up 9,200 jobs over the month, or 0.3 percent vs. a historical average of 4,100. 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 June
- Professional and Business Services: 7,800
- Leisure and Hospitality: 6,600
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities: 3,400

Over-the-year Change

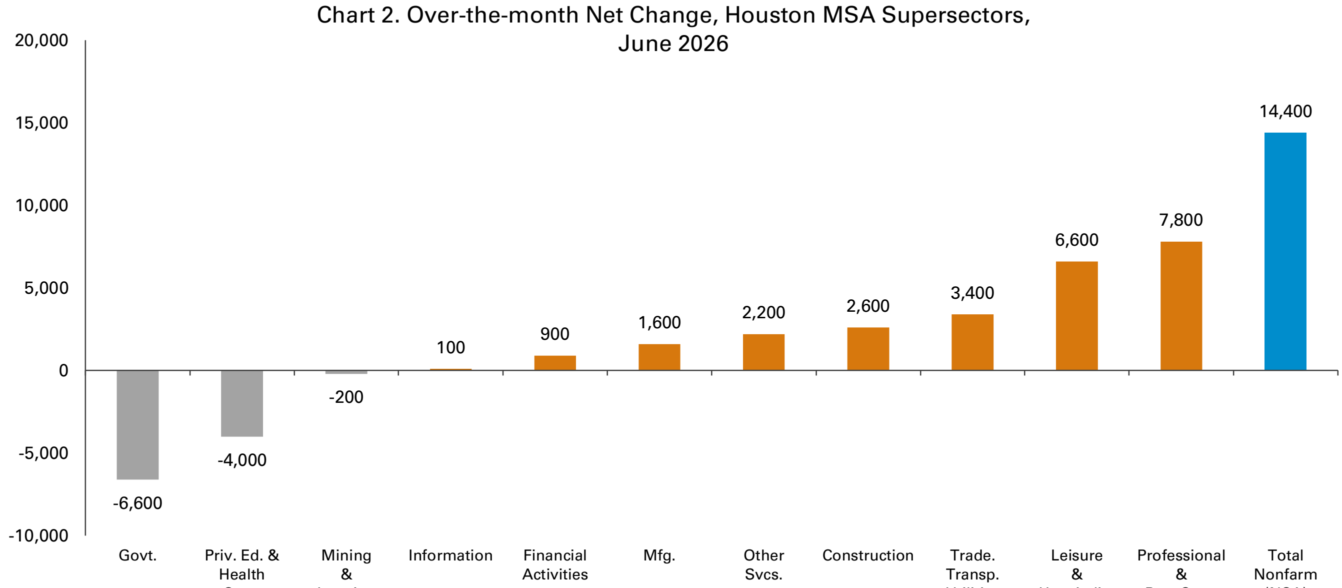
Over the year, Total Nonfarm employment was up 39,700 or 1.1 percent on a not-seasonally-adjusted basis and up 38,900 or 1.1 percent on a seasonally-adjusted basis (see NSA Chart 3). To compare, June 2025 saw a year-over-year gain of 34,200 jobs (NSA) from June 2024. This was the largest over-the-year 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 (15,000);

Chart 1. Total Nonfarm (NSA)
Over-the-month Net Change, Jun-25 to Jun-26



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

Professional and Business Services (12,500); and Private Education and Health Services (6,000) (see Chart 4). Total Nonfarm employment not-seasonally-adjusted now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 3,193,400 jobs by 328,100, or 10.3 percent (307,900 jobs, 9.6 percent above 3,199,700 seasonally adjusted).



Previous Month's Revisions

Total Nonfarm employment was revised downward by -600 jobs for a April to May smaller net gain of 16,200 compared to an original estimate of 16,800 jobs. A downward revision of -1,200 jobs in Professional and Business Services was the largest contributor followed by Leisure and Hospitality (-800) and Manufacturing (-300). Upward revisions in Mining and Logging (+1,000), Private Education and Health Services (+800), and Construction (+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 June
- Construction: 15,000
- Professional and Business Services: 12,500
- Private Education and Health Services: 6,000

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

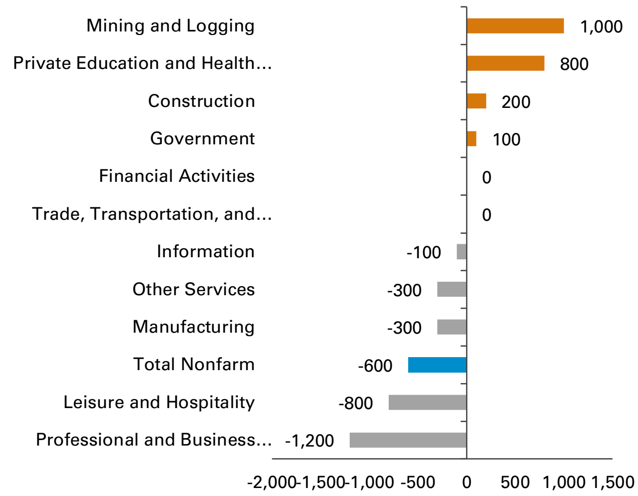


Chart 3. Total Nonfarm (NSA)
Over-the-year Net Change, Jun-11 to Jun-26

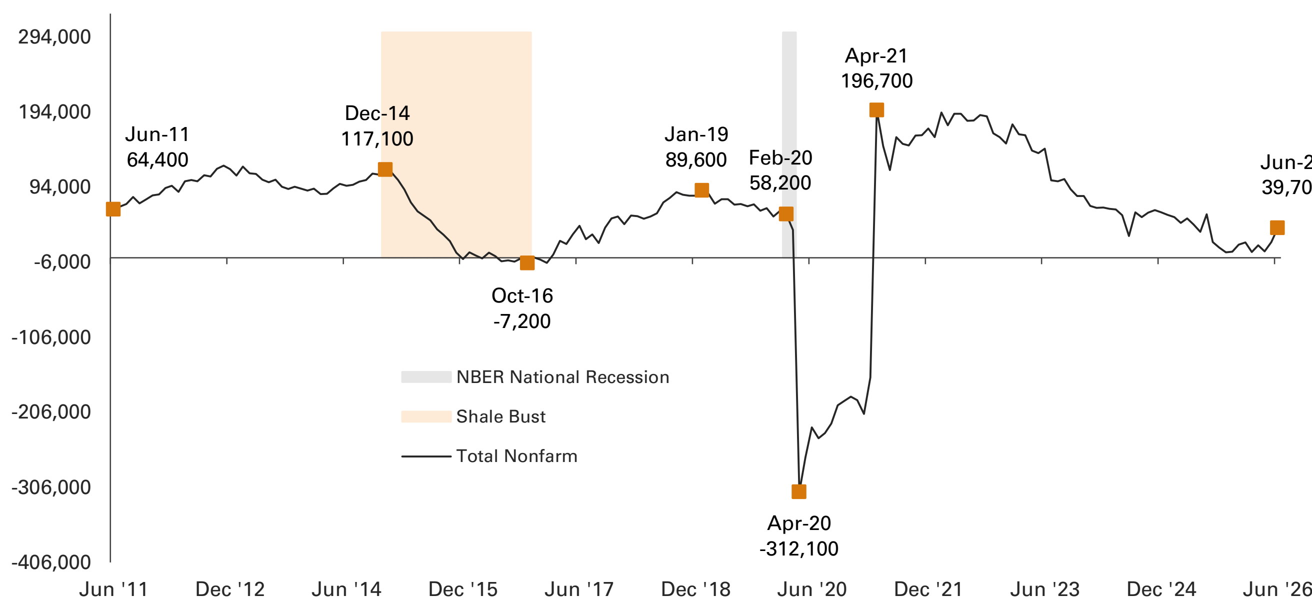
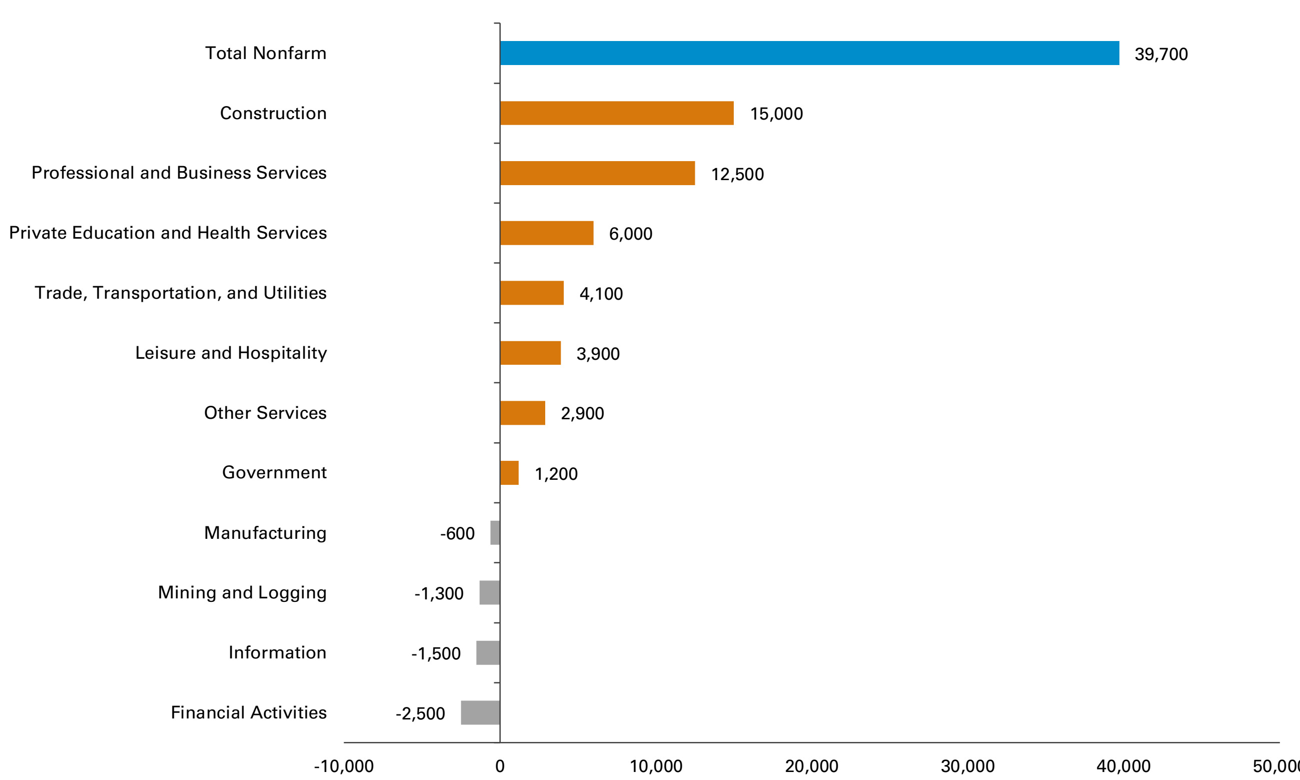


Chart 4. Over-the-year Net Change, Houston MSA Supersectors,
June 2025 to June 2026



Supplemental Commentary

Houston's labor market extended its early-summer momentum in June 2026, delivering a second consecutive month of above-average job growth. Total nonfarm employment increased by 14,400 jobs over the month on a not-seasonally-adjusted basis, bringing total employment to 3.52 million. This gain exceeded the pre-pandemic June average of approximately 11,000 jobs and stands in sharp contrast to June 2025, when the region lost 4,600 jobs over the month. On a seasonally adjusted basis, employment rose by 9,200 jobs, more than double the historical average of 4,100, suggesting that the improvement in underlying labor demand first observed in May carried into June. Revisions were modest, trimming the April-to-May gain by 600 jobs to a still-strong 16,200.

On a year-over-year basis, Houston added 39,700 jobs, representing a 1.1 percent increase and the largest annual gain since July 2025's increase of 58,000 jobs. The acceleration from May's 21,300-job annual pace reflects two reinforcing forces: genuinely stronger hiring over the past two months, and a favorable comparison as last June's monthly decline dropped out of the twelve-month window. Even accounting for that base effect, the trajectory has clearly improved. As recently as February, seven of the eleven major sectors were posting over-the-year declines; by June, seven of eleven were growing, with Construction (+15,000), Professional and Business Services (+12,500), and Private Education and Health Services (+6,000) leading annual gains. Two consecutive months of broadening growth lend weight to the view that late spring marked an inflection point for the regional labor market, though the durability of that shift will need confirmation over the summer.

Houston's acceleration is all the more notable against a cooling national backdrop. After solid gains through the spring, U.S. payroll growth came in at a modest 57,000 jobs in June. Houston's outperformance rests primarily on drivers that are local in origin: an industrial construction cycle tied to petrochemical, LNG-export, and infrastructure investment that is largely insulated from national monetary conditions, and a business-services recovery that gathered further momentum in June. Event-related hospitality demand provided an additional, and by design temporary, lift during the month, but the breadth of June's gains including spanning business services, construction, trade, and manufacturing, indicates the region's momentum does not hinge on the events calendar.

Survey evidence corroborates the acceleration. The ISM-Houston Purchasing Managers Index rose 3.0 points to 54.0 in June, with the survey recording a seventy-third consecutive month of expansion for the overall Houston economy. The improvement was led by the non-manufacturing index, which climbed to 55.0 in its fifth straight month of expansion, and by an 8.2-point jump in the sales and new orders index to 59.4. The industry-level readings align almost exactly with the payroll data: respondents reported strong expansion in construction, professional services, and trade, transportation, and warehousing, the same three industries that led June's job gains. However, oil and gas extraction and durable goods manufacturing remained the identified pockets of weakness. Two survey details usefully temper the enthusiasm. The employment index, at 51.8, signals only modest hiring expansion, and respondents described cautious staffing plans and persistent scarcity of specialized technical talent, consistent with a labor market in which job growth, however improved, is not fully absorbing the supply of workers. And the prices paid index, while still elevated at 61.4, eased nearly four points from May's high as crude oil and fuel prices declined, an early indication that the spring's energy-driven cost pressure is beginning to unwind.

Professional and Business Services led all sectors in June, adding 7,800 jobs over the month, or 1.4 percent, the largest June gain in the history of the series dating to 1990 and roughly double the month's long-term average of 3,900. Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services contributed 5,400 jobs, while Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services added 2,000 and Management of Companies and Enterprises added 400. Over the year, the sector was up 12,500 jobs, or 2.2 percent, its strongest annual performance since August 2023, and accounted for 27.4 percent of gross jobs added across the region. Within the sector, Employment Services rose 5,100 over the month and 8,700 over the year, an 11.0 percent annual increase; because staffing and temporary-help demand tends to lead broader hiring, this strength is an encouraging forward signal, though it also means the recovery remains weighted toward support-related functions rather than the higher-wage technical segments tied to energy and engineering, where annual growth (+3,100) has resumed but remains more measured.

Leisure and Hospitality added 6,600 jobs over the month, or 1.8 percent, well above the June average of 3,700, as Houston's hosting of seven FIFA World Cup matches between mid-June and early July moved from anticipation to reality. The composition of the gain carries the event's fingerprints: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation rose by 2,200 jobs, a 5.0 percent single-month increase, alongside a 4,400-job gain in Accommodation and Food Services. Over the year, however, the sector was up just 3,900 jobs, or 1.0 percent, and Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation remained down 500 jobs from a year earlier, underscoring that beneath the event-driven surge the underlying trend is still one of maturity rather than expansion. With the final matches concluding on July 4th, some giveback in event-related staffing should be expected in the July and August data, and the sector's full-year contribution will depend on how much of the summer hiring proves durable.

Continues on next page

Supplemental Commentary

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities added 3,400 jobs, in line with its June average, but the composition was more encouraging than the headline. All three components contributed: Retail Trade added 1,600 jobs over the month, Wholesale Trade 1,000, and Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities 800. Over the year the sector was up 4,100 jobs, its best annual reading since July 2025, with Retail Trade (+2,200) the largest contributor and Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities close behind (+2,100), supported by pipeline transportation (+2.6 percent) and utilities (+4.5 percent) amid rising regional power demand. Perhaps most notable, Wholesale Trade narrowed its annual decline to just 200 jobs from 1,700 in May, suggesting the long-awaited stabilization in the energy-linked distribution chain is finally taking hold.

Construction showed no sign of relinquishing its leadership, adding 2,600 jobs over the month, more than four times the June average of 600, and 15,000 jobs over the year, a 5.9 percent increase that again made it the fastest-growing major sector in percentage terms and the source of 32.9 percent of the region's gross job gains. All three subsectors participated in the annual gain: Specialty Trade Contractors added 6,300 jobs, Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction 4,700 (+7.3 percent), and Construction of Buildings 4,000 (+6.1 percent). Sector employment now stands 13.5 percent above its pre-pandemic level, sustained by the petrochemical, LNG-export, and infrastructure pipeline as well as population-driven demand. With the Federal Reserve holding rates steady at its June meeting and signaling no cuts this year, the rate-sensitive residential segment is unlikely to receive fresh support, but the industrial pipeline continues to carry the sector well above the deceleration many, including our own 2026 outlook, have penciled in for the second half.

Manufacturing added 1,600 jobs in June, on par with its long-term average for the month, with Durable Goods contributing 900 and Non-durable Goods 700. The annual picture remains split: Durable Goods was up 2,800 jobs over the year, led by Fabricated Metal Products (+1,400), while Non-durable Goods remained down 3,400, with declines in both Petroleum and Coal Products (−500) and Chemical Manufacturing (−900). The divergence between near-record petrochemical and refining output and shrinking headcount in those same industries remains a defining feature of Houston's manufacturing base, reflecting automation and capital intensity rather than weakening product demand. The June survey adds a note of caution on the durable-goods side: the Houston Manufacturing PMI slipped to 48.5, its first contraction in six months, with respondents reporting weakness in durable goods even as durable payrolls continued to grow. This is a divergence that, as with similar episodes earlier this year, makes the coming months' revisions worth watching before reading too much into either signal. Other Services, meanwhile, added 2,200 jobs over the month and 2,900 over the year, a 2.2 percent annual increase and its best since January 2025, offering tentative evidence that locally oriented service demand is firming alongside the broader improvement.

Private Education and Health Services was the month's most conspicuous soft spot, shedding 4,000 jobs, the largest June decline in the history of the series and well beyond the previous June record of 2,600 set in 2019, against a typical June loss of just 400. Private Educational Services accounted for 2,200 of the decline as the academic year closed, a larger-than-usual seasonal drop, while Health Care and Social Assistance lost 1,800 jobs, a rare monthly decline for the region's most dependable employer. One month does not make a trend, and the sector's recent revision history has been favorable, but the reading warrants attention: over the year the sector remains up 6,000 jobs, all of it and more from Health Care and Social Assistance (+6,800), and health care's role as the structural anchor of regional employment growth is not in question. July's data will indicate whether June was an aberration of timing or the first sign of moderation in the sector's trajectory.

Mining and Logging slipped by 200 jobs over the month, in contrast to its typical June gain of 800, and remained down 1,300 jobs over the year, though that annual decline has narrowed considerably from 2,800 in May. Oil and Gas Extraction accounted for most of the annual loss (−1,100). The sector's muted behavior continues to validate the structural decoupling between oil prices and upstream employment: headcount barely responded to the spring spike above one hundred dollars per barrel, and with WTI having since retreated to the high sixties amid the ceasefire and rising OPEC+ supply, no hiring impulse should be expected in either direction. Indeed, survey respondents note that Texas rig counts have risen meaningfully since the beginning of the year, yet sector payrolls have continued to drift lower, one more illustration of how thoroughly drilling activity and upstream employment have parted ways. The watch item is the rig count; a sustained stretch of prices below typical shale-development breakevens would test producers' discipline from the opposite side.

Elsewhere, the familiar headwinds persisted. Financial Activities added 900 jobs over the month, in line with seasonal norms, but remained down 2,500 jobs over the year, the largest annual decline among major sectors and 42.4 percent of the region's gross job losses, with Finance and Insurance (−1,900) bearing most of the weight as elevated rates continue to suppress credit intermediation (−3.1 percent over the year). Information was down 1,500 jobs, or 5.2 percent, over the year, the steepest percentage decline among major sectors. Government shed 6,600 jobs over the month, in line with the typical June pattern as public education winds down for the summer, and was up a modest 1,200 jobs over the year, with State Government gains (+2,800) offsetting continued Federal contraction (−2,000).

Continues on next page

Supplemental Commentary

The month's most striking tension and the number likely to draw the most public attention, is the unemployment rate, which jumped to 5.2 percent in June from 4.6 percent in May, above both the statewide rate of 4.9 percent and the national rate of 4.4 percent. This is the highest reading since September 2021, setting aside the hurricane-distorted July 2024 figure, and the 204,365 unemployed residents marked the first time the count has exceeded 200,000 since August 2021. Read alongside a 14,400-job payroll gain and the fastest annual job growth in nearly a year, the two headlines appear contradictory. They are not, and the reconciliation matters for interpreting the report correctly.

The two figures come from different surveys measuring different things: the payroll survey counts jobs located at Houston-area establishments, while the unemployment rate is derived from the labor-force status of Houston-area residents. The June mechanics were as follows. The resident labor force grew modestly, by roughly 9,000, as the annual wave of graduates and other entrants into the summer job market, roughly 25,000 additional unemployed residents, a rise in line with historical June norms, outweighed a decline of about 16,000 in measured resident employment. That employment dip sits awkwardly beside the 14,400-job payroll gain, but a single-month gap between the two measures is common rather than alarming: the payroll survey counts jobs regardless of where workers live, the resident-based estimates are model-derived at the metro level and carry wide error bands, and the two series treat the self-employed and multiple jobholders differently. A similar divergence between strong payrolls and a softer household measure has characterized the national data this year as well. What the household detail does establish is that June's rise in unemployment was entry-driven rather than layoff-driven: the increase in unemployed residents matches the seasonal entrant wave, active job postings rose during the month, payroll gains were broad-based with no sector showing a layoff signature, and the ISM-Houston employment index remained in expansionary territory. The increase in the rate is also directionally seasonal, having occurred in every June on record except 2020; this year's 0.6-point rise exceeded last June's 0.3 not because the entrant wave was unusual but because measured resident employment slipped rather than rose alongside it, an honest signal that the household side of the ledger is running softer than the payroll side. That reading is consistent with the year-over-year drift in the rate from 4.5 percent to 5.2 percent, and with the message the Workforce Solutions Index has sent for 33 consecutive months below its equilibrium value of 4.0, reaffirmed at 3.46 in June despite a fifth straight monthly increase: the region's growth continues to attract workers faster than employers absorb them. The comparison to 2021 also deserves context, as Houston's labor force is meaningfully larger today than it was then, so an unemployed count above 200,000 corresponds to a lower rate than the same count implied at that time. The signal to watch from here is the trend rather than June's not-seasonally-adjusted level: if payroll growth softens while the rate continues to climb, or if the seasonally adjusted rate ratchets higher through the summer, the interpretation would shift from labor supply outrunning demand toward genuine demand weakness. For now, the balance of evidence favors the former, though the softness in the household measures argues for monitoring rather than dismissal.

Taken together, the June data extend and strengthen the improvement first visible in May. Annual job growth is at its fastest in nearly a year, leadership has broadened from Construction alone to include a resurgent Professional and Business Services sector, the trade and logistics complex is stabilizing, and event-related demand delivered as anticipated. Independent indicators point the same direction: the Houston PMI rose three points to 54.0 with survey strength concentrated in the very sectors leading payroll growth, and the housing market entered the summer with rising sales and a double-digit gain in pending contracts. At the same time, the expansion remains uneven: the month's record decline in Private Education and Health Services bears watching, Financial Activities and Information remain in structural retreat, energy employment is stabilizing rather than recovering, and a rising unemployment rate is a reminder that labor supply is outpacing demand. Relative to our 2026 forecast, the first half has unfolded broadly on script, with growth broadening as projected and Construction, once again, running ahead of its assumed deceleration.

Looking ahead, the third quarter will test how much of June's strength survives the turn of the events calendar. Some unwinding of World Cup–related hiring is likely in the July and August data, and the national slowdown counsels against extrapolating any single month. Interest rates are set to remain restrictive through year-end, which will keep pressure on Financial Activities and rate-sensitive construction, while oil prices in the high sixties should temper energy-sector expectations even as they ease inflation pressure on households (in last a few days, prices have gone up to low eighties with the continuation of the middle east conflict). On balance, Houston enters the second half of 2026 with more momentum and broader participation than it has enjoyed at any point since mid-2025, and with the labor market tracking toward the moderate, more diversified growth path envisioned in this year's forecast.

Section intentionally left blank

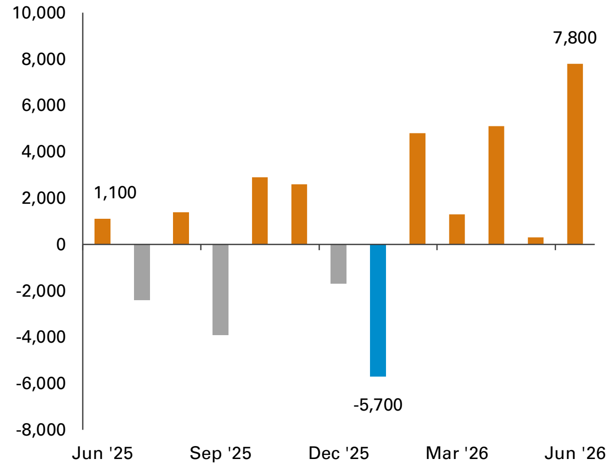
GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Professional and Business Services

Over-the-month Change

Professional and Business Services was the largest gaining sector over the month up 7,800 jobs, or 1.4 percent (see Chart 6). This was the largest-ever gain in the month of June since records began in 1990. Historically in the month of June, Professional and Business Services has added an average of 3,900 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 5,400 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, which added 2,000 jobs from May to June. Lastly, Management of Companies and Enterprises contributed, 400 jobs. Professional and Business Services employment was revised downward by -1,200 jobs for a April to May smaller net gain of 300 compared to an original estimate of 1,500 jobs.

Chart 6. Professional and Business Services (NSA)
Over-the-month Net Change, Jun-25 to Jun-26

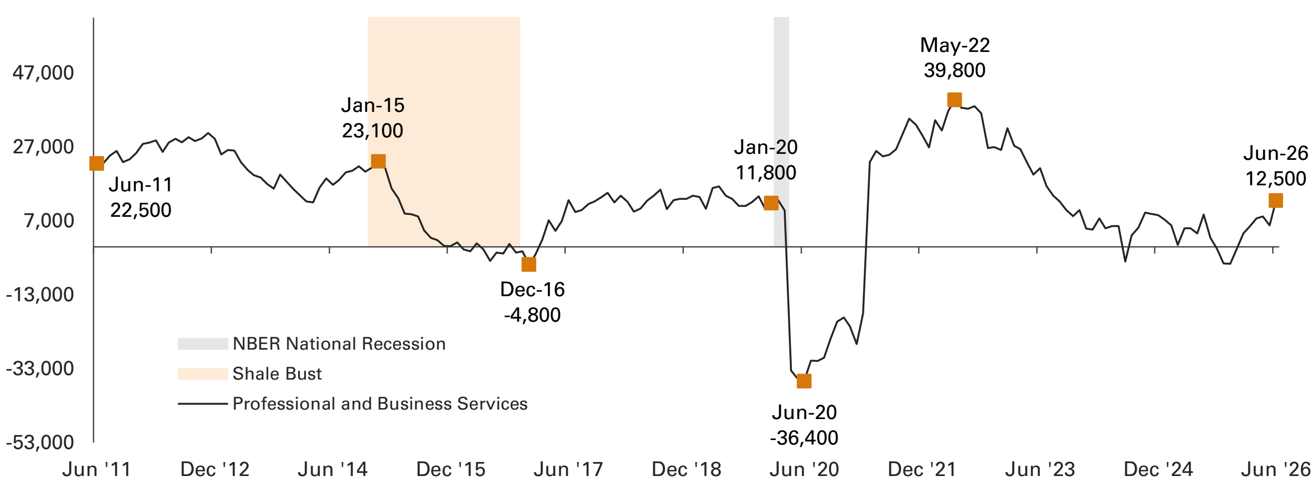


*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occuring each year

Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Professional and Business Services was up 12,500 jobs, or 2.2 percent (see Chart 7). This was the largest over-the-year gain since August 2023's increase of 13,800 jobs. Among sectors currently showing growth, this sector is the second-fastest growing in percentage terms across the Houston area. Furthermore, 27.4 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 10,000 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, which added 3,100 jobs from June a year ago. Lastly, Management of Companies and Enterprises offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -600 jobs. Total Professional and Business Services employmnent (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 514,600 jobs by 65,500, or 12.7 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 16.3 percent to 16.5 percent over the past year.

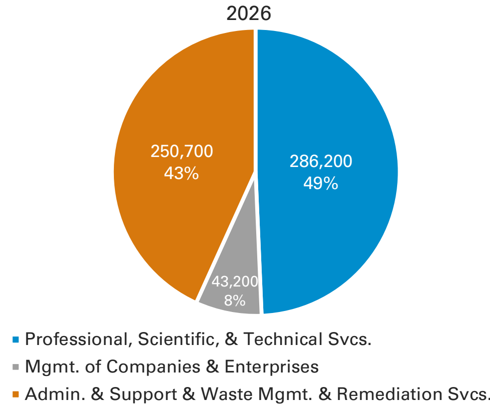
Chart 7. Professional and Business Services (NSA)
Over-the-year Net Change, Jun-11 to Jun-26



About This Sector

This sector is composed of establishments specializing in professional, scientific, and technical activities; managment 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 49 percent (see Chart 8). Across the Houston MSA, the concentration of jobs in the overall sector is 16 percent higher than the national average, due to a 20-percent higher concentration in Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services serving the oil and gas industry.

Chart 8. Employment in Component Industries of Professional and Business Services Sector - June 2026



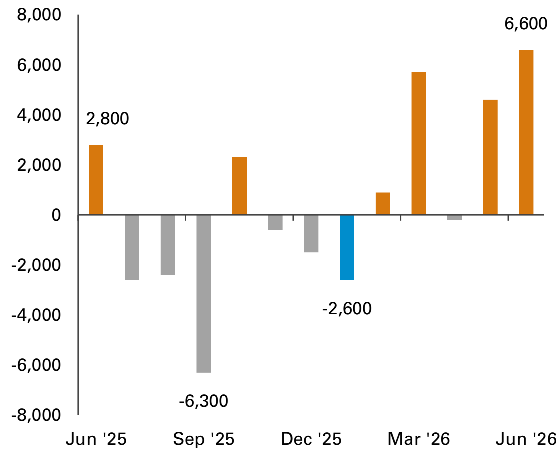
GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Leisure and Hospitality

Over-the-month Change

Leisure and Hospitality was the second-largest gaining sector over the month up 6,600 jobs, or 1.8 percent (see Chart 9). Historically in the month of June, Leisure and Hospitality has added an average of 3,700 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. Accommodation and Food Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 4,400 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, which added 2,200 jobs from May to June. Leisure and Hospitality employment was revised downward by -800 jobs for a April to May smaller net gain of 4,600 compared to an original estimate of 5,400 jobs.

Chart 9. Leisure and Hospitality (NSA)
Over-the-month Net Change, Jun-25 to Jun-26

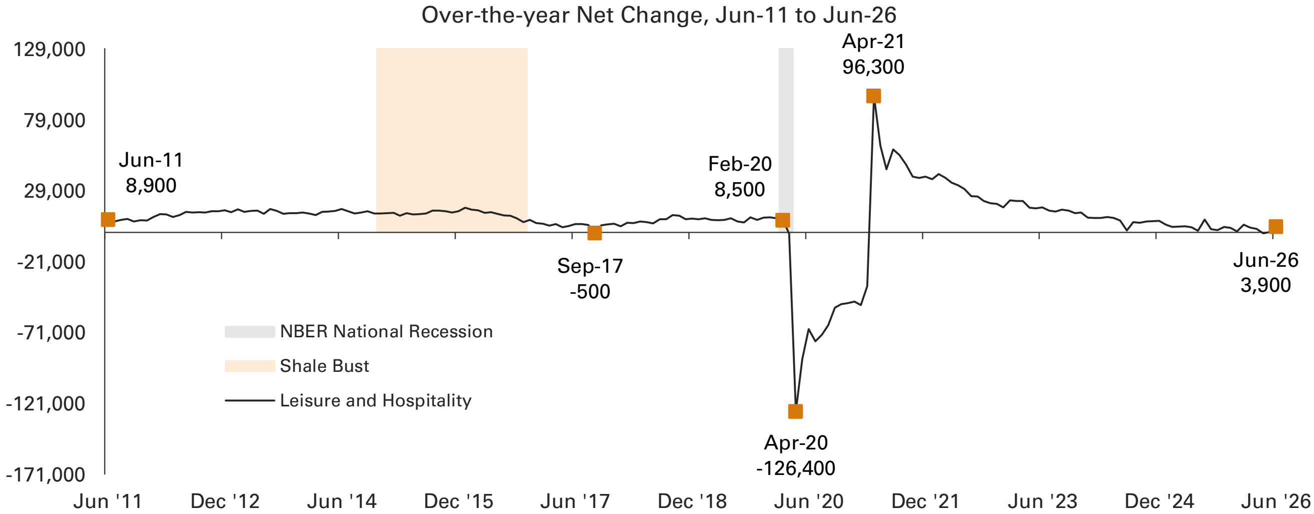


*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occuring each year

Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Leisure and Hospitality was up 3,900 jobs, or 1.0 percent (see Chart 10). This was the largest over-the-year gain since January 2026's increase of 5,600 jobs. Accommodation and Food Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 4,400 jobs over the year. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, which lost -500 jobs from June a year ago. Total Leisure and Hospitality employmnent (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 334,600 jobs by 46,300, or 13.8 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 10.8 percent over the past year.

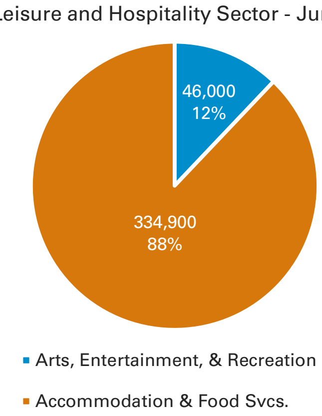
Chart 10. Leisure and Hospitality (NSA)
Over-the-year Net Change, Jun-11 to Jun-26



About This Sector

This sector is composed of establishments that produce and promote in live performances, events, of 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 11). Across the Houston MSA, the concentration of jobs in the overall sector is 2 percent less than the national average.

Chart 11. Employment in Component Industries of
Leisure and Hospitality Sector - June 2026



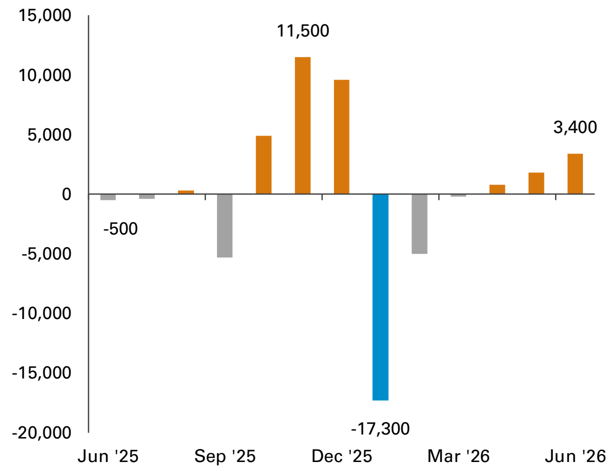
GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

Over-the-month Change

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was the third-largest gaining sector over the month up 3,400 jobs, or 0.5 percent (see Chart 12). Historically in the month of June, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities has added an average of 3,400 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are on par with the long-term average. Retail Trade was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 1,600 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Wholesale Trade, which added 1,000 jobs from May to June. Lastly, Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities contributed, 800 jobs. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employment saw no revision from April to May leaving the previous month's original increase of 1,800 intact.

Chart 12. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (NSA)
Over-the-month Net Change, Jun-25 to Jun-26

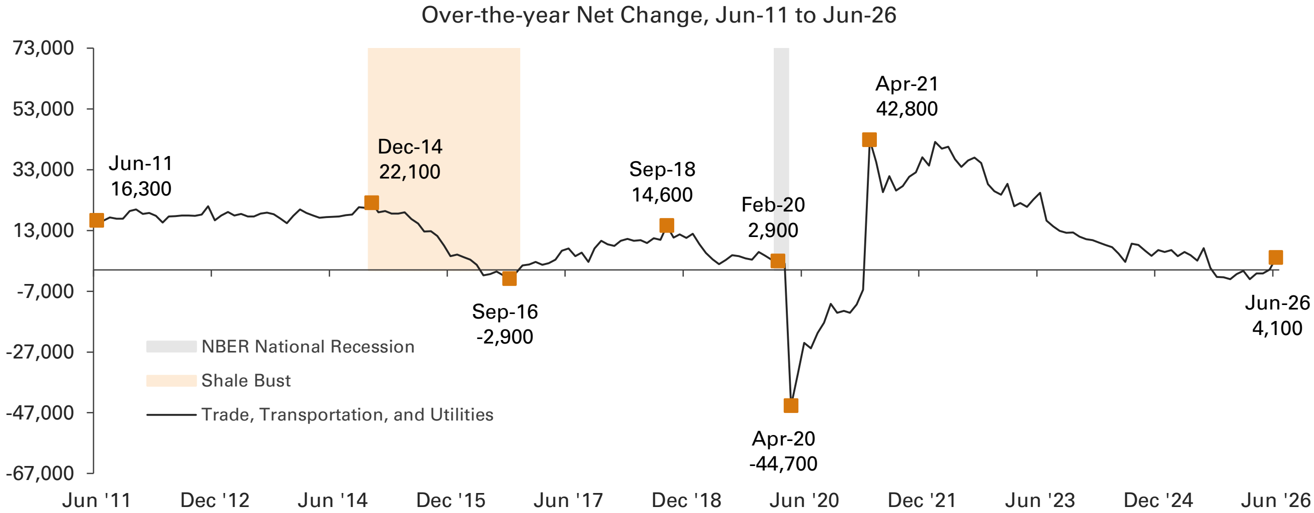


*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occuring each year

Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was up 4,100 jobs, or 0.6 percent (see Chart 13). This was the largest over-the-year gain since July 2025's increase of 7,200 jobs. Retail Trade was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 2,200 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities, which added 2,100 jobs from June a year ago. Lastly, Wholesale Trade offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -200 jobs. Total Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employmnent (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 628,700 jobs by 71,100, or 11.3 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.

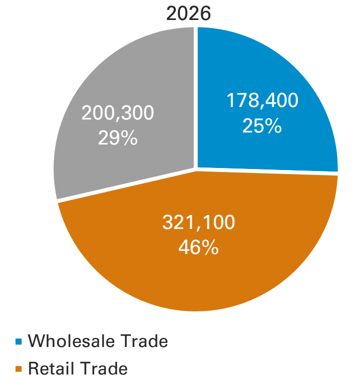
Chart 13. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (NSA)
Over-the-year Net Change, Jun-11 to Jun-26



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 14).

Chart 14. Employment in Component Industries of Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Sector - June 2026



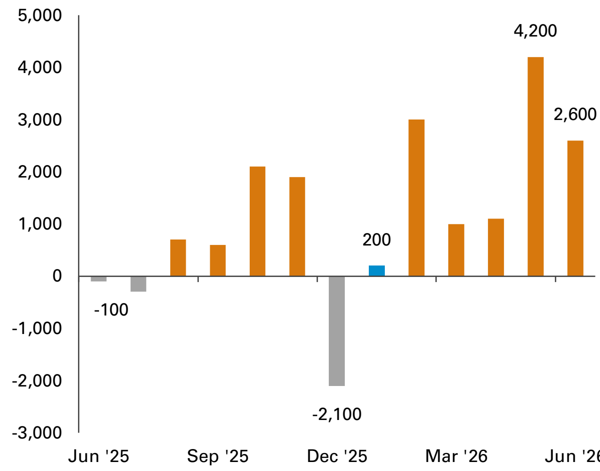
GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Construction

Over-the-month Change

Construction was the fourth-largest gaining sector over the month up 2,600 jobs, or 1.0 percent (see Chart 15). Historically in the month of June, Construction has added an average of 600 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. Construction of Buildings was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 1,000 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Specialty Trade Contractors, which added 1,000 jobs from May to June. Lastly, Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction contributed, 600 jobs. Construction employment was revised upward by 200 jobs for a April to May larger net gain of 4,200 compared to an original estimate of 4,000 jobs.

Chart 15. Construction (NSA)
Over-the-month Net Change, Jun-25 to Jun-26

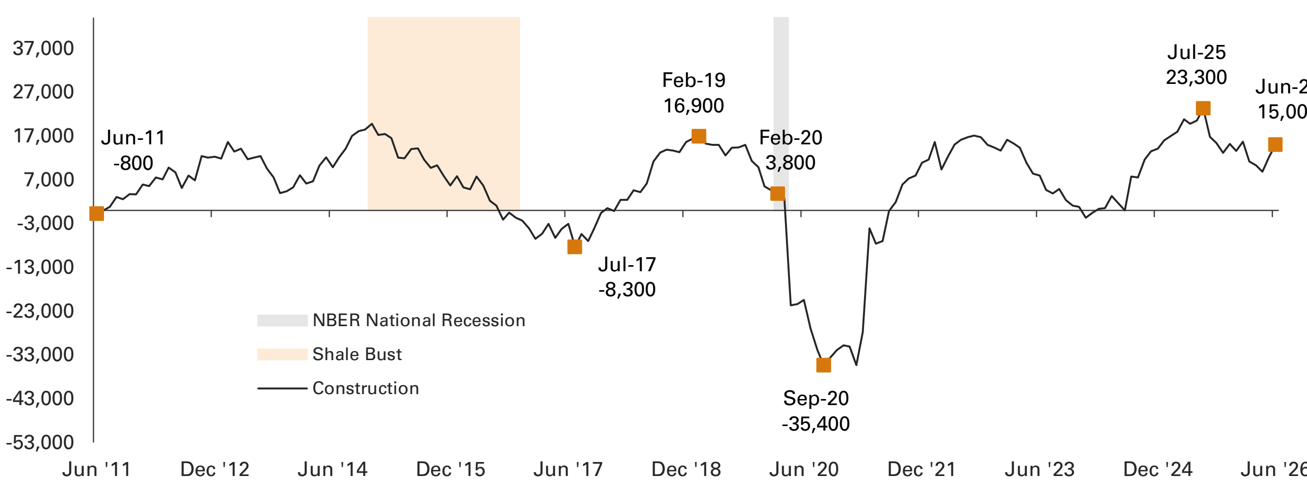


*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occuring each year

Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Construction was up 15,000 jobs, or 5.9 percent (see Chart 16). 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, 32.9 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 6,300 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, which added 4,700 jobs from June a year ago. Lastly, Construction of Buildings contributed, 4,000 jobs. Total Construction employmnent (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 237,400 jobs by 32,100, or 13.5 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 7.3 percent to 7.7 percent over the past year.

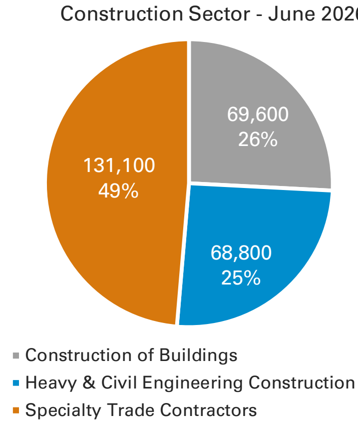
Chart 16. Construction (NSA)
Over-the-year Net Change, Jun-11 to Jun-26



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 17). Across the Houston MSA, the concentration of jobs in the overall Construction sector is 44 percent higher than the national average, due to 2.5 times more jobs in Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction related to turnaround maintenance of petrochemical facilities.

Chart 17. Employment in Component Industries of Construction Sector - June 2026



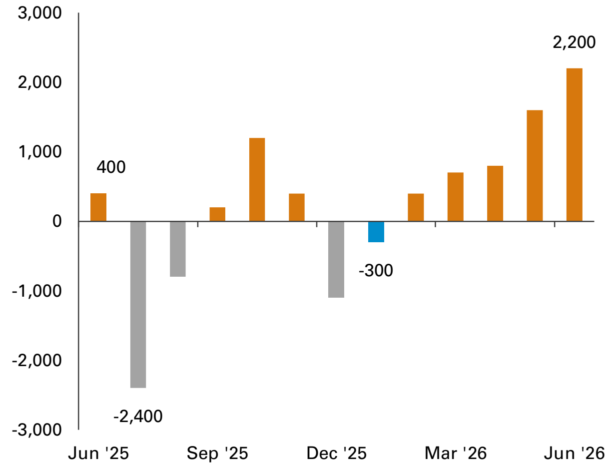
GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Other Services

Over-the-month Change

Other Services was the fifth-largest gaining sector over the month up 2,200 jobs, or 1.6 percent (see Chart 18). Historically in the month of June, Other Services has added an average of 3,500 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 was revised downward by -300 jobs for a April to May smaller net gain of 1,600 compared to an original estimate of 1,900 jobs.

Chart 18. Other Services (NSA)
Over-the-month Net Change, Jun-25 to Jun-26

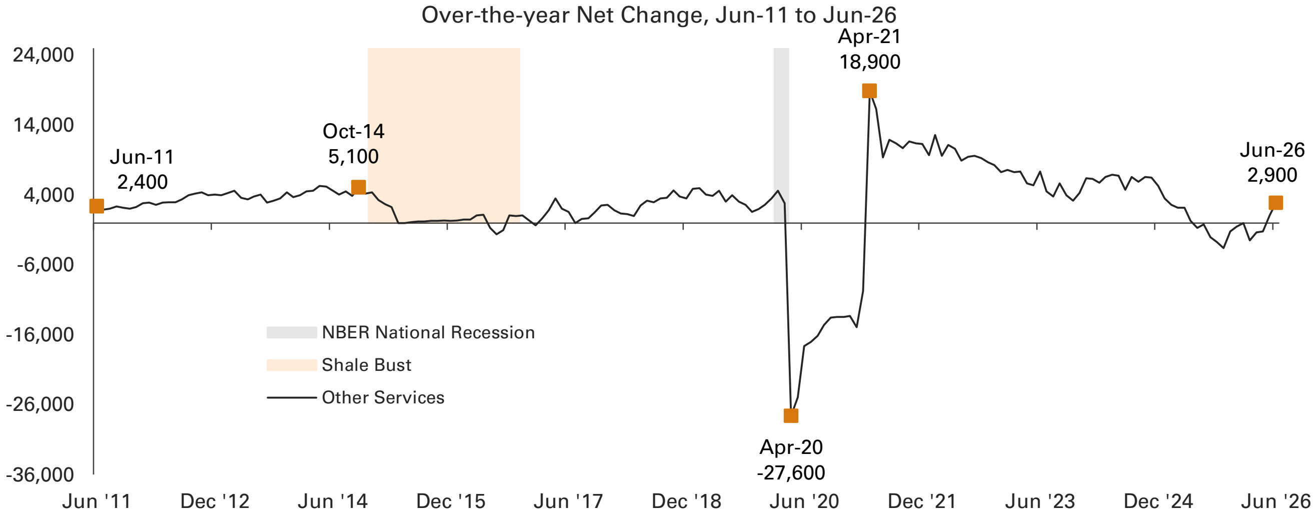


*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occuring each year

Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Other Services was up 2,900 jobs, or 2.2 percent (see Chart 19). This was the largest over-the-year gain since January 2025's increase of 3,500 jobs. Among sectors currently showing growth, this sector is the third-fastest growing in percentage terms across the Houston area. NOTE: No subsector is published at the MSA level by the CES survey. See below for additional information. Total Other Services employmnent (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 119,200 jobs by 16,700, or 14.0 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.

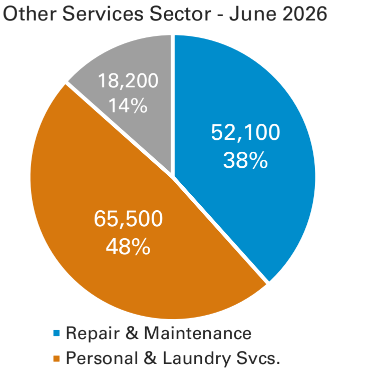
Chart 19. Other Services (NSA)
Over-the-year Net Change, Jun-11 to Jun-26



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

Chart 20. Employment in Component Industries of Other Services Sector - June 2026



*estimated proportions based QCEW covered and NES self-employment

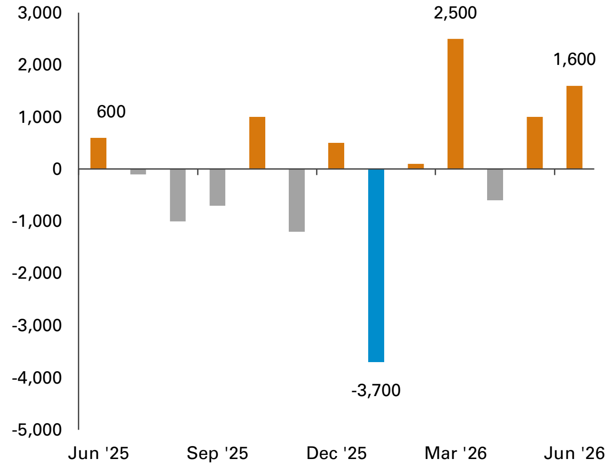
GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Manufacturing

Over-the-month Change

Manufacturing was the sixth-largest gaining sector over the month up 1,600 jobs, or 0.7 percent (see Chart 21). Historically in the month of June, Manufacturing has added an average of 1,700 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are on par with the long-term average. Durable Goods was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 900 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Non-Durable Goods, which added 700 jobs from May to June. Manufacturing employment was revised downward by -300 jobs for a April to May smaller net gain of 1,000 compared to an original estimate of 1,300 jobs.

Chart 21. Manufacturing (NSA)
Over-the-month Net Change, Jun-25 to Jun-26

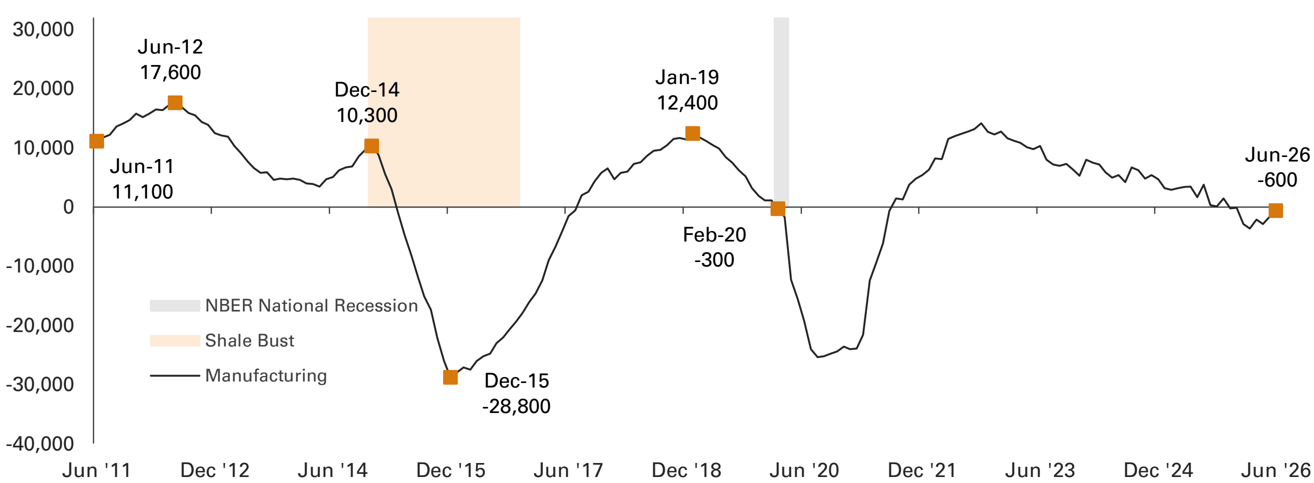


*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occuring each year

Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Manufacturing was down -600 jobs, or -0.2 percent (see Chart 22). Non-Durable Goods was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -3,400 jobs over the year. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Durable Goods, which gained 2,800 jobs from June a year ago. Total Manufacturing employmnent (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 234,700 jobs by 6,800, or 2.9 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 7.0 percent over the past year.

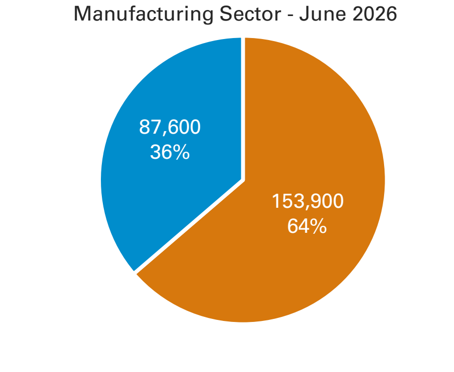
Chart 22. Manufacturing (NSA)
Over-the-year Net Change, Jun-11 to Jun-26



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). Across the Houston MSA, the concentration of jobs in the overall Manufacturing sector is 13 percent less than the national average.

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



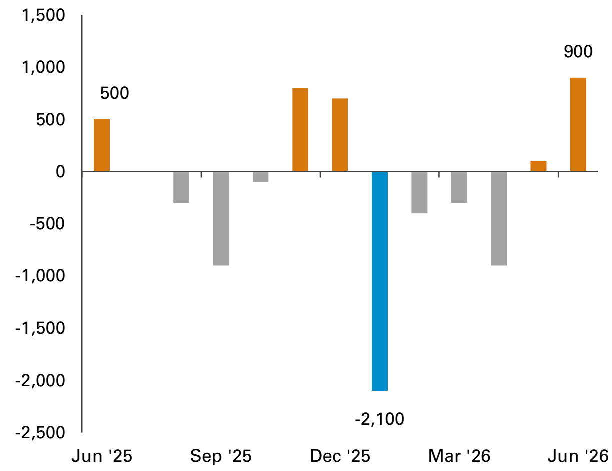
GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Activities

Over-the-month Change

Financial Activities was the seventh-largest gaining sector over the month up 900 jobs, or 0.5 percent (see Chart 24). Historically in the month of June, Financial Activities has added an average of 900 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are on par with the long-term average. Finance and Insurance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 800 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, which added 100 jobs from May to June. Financial Activities employment saw no revision from April to May leaving the previous month's original increase of 100 intact.

Chart 24. Financial Activities (NSA)
Over-the-month Net Change, Jun-25 to Jun-26

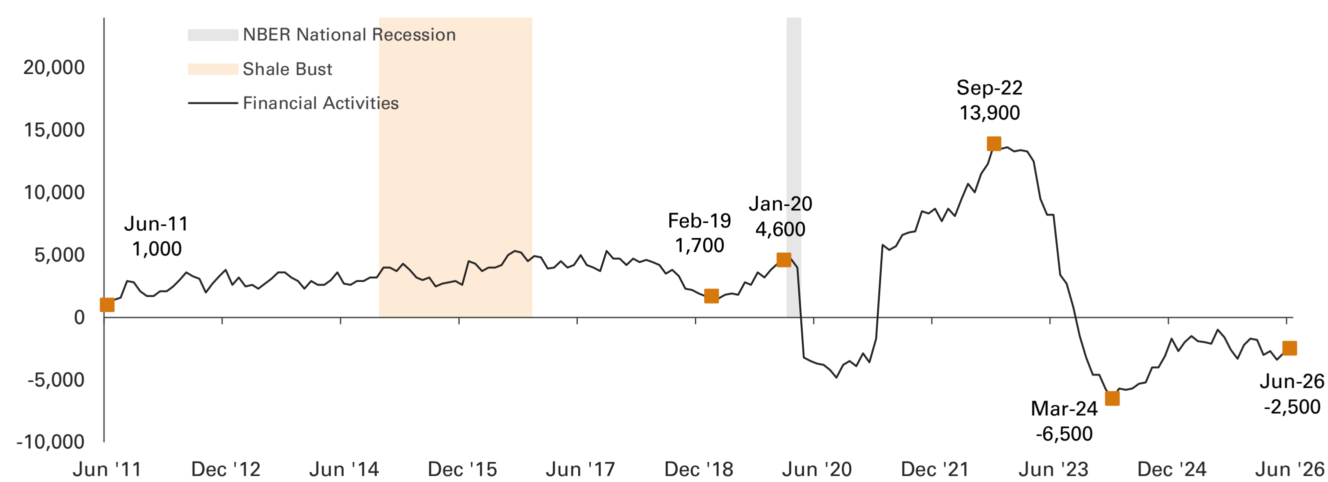


*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occuring each year

Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Financial Activities was down -2,500 jobs, or -1.4 percent (see Chart 25). Among sectors currently showing contraction, this sector is the third-fastest declining in percentage terms across the Houston area. Furthermore, 42.4 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 -1,900 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, which lost -600 jobs from June a year ago. Total Financial Activities employmnent (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 169,200 jobs by 7,400, or 4.4 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.

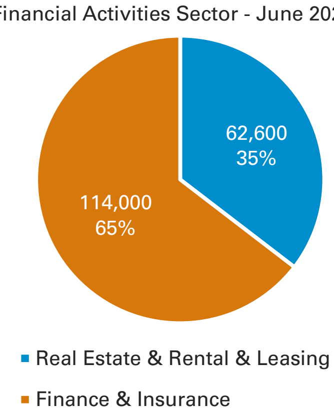
Chart 25. Financial Activities (NSA)
Over-the-year Net Change, Jun-11 to Jun-26



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 65 percent (see Chart 26). Across the Houston MSA, the concentration of jobs in the overall Financial Activities sector is 12 percent less than the national average, due to a 22-percent lower concentration in Finance and Insurance offsetting a 15-percent higher concentration in Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.

Chart 26. Employment in Component Industries of Financial Activities Sector - June 2026



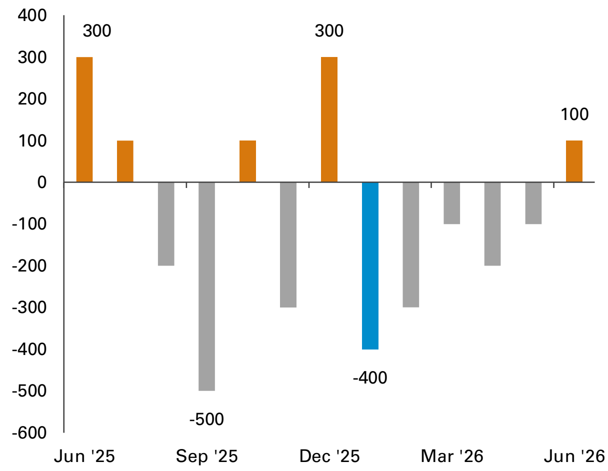
GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Information

Over-the-month Change

Information was the eighth-largest gaining sector over the month up 100 jobs, or 0.4 percent (see Chart 27). Historically in the month of June, Information has added an average of 300 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are on par with the long-term average. Other Information Undefined was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 100 jobs over the month. One component industry, Telecommunications, saw no change from May to June. Information employment was revised downward by -100 jobs for a April to May net loss of -100 compared to an original estimate of zero net change in jobs over the month.

Chart 27. Information (NSA)
Over-the-month Net Change, Jun-25 to Jun-26

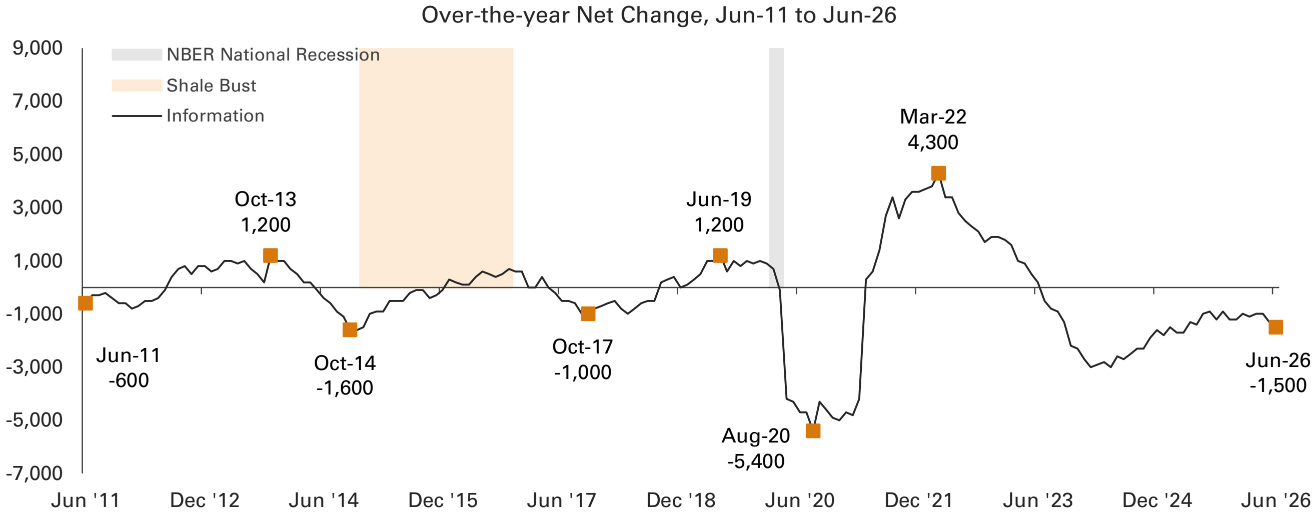


*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occuring each year

Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Information was down -1,500 jobs, or -5.2 percent (see Chart 28). This was the largest over-the-year decline since April 2025's decrease of -1,700 jobs. Among sectors currently showing contraction, this sector is the fastest declining in percentage terms across the Houston area. Furthermore, 25.4 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 -1,100 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Telecommunications, which lost -400 jobs from June a year ago. Total Information employmnent (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.

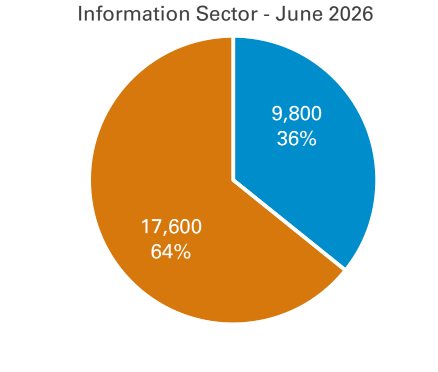
Chart 28. Information (NSA)
Over-the-year Net Change, Jun-11 to Jun-26



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 29). Across the Houston MSA, the concentration of jobs in the overall Information sector is 55 percent less than the national average.

Chart 29. Employment in Component Industries of Information Sector - June 2026



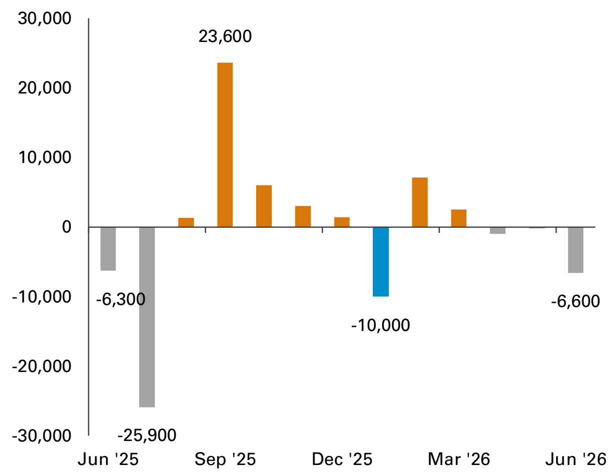
DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Government

Over-the-month Change

Government was the largest declining sector over the month down -6,600 jobs, or -1.4 (see Chart 30). Historically in the month of June, Government has lost an average of -7,300 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are on par with the long-term average. Local Government was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -6,100 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was State Government, which lost -500 jobs from May to June. Lastly, Federal Government saw no change over the month. Government employment was revised upward by 100 jobs for a April to May smaller net loss of -200 compared to an original estimate of -300 jobs.

Chart 30. Government (NSA)
Over-the-month Net Change, Jun-25 to Jun-26

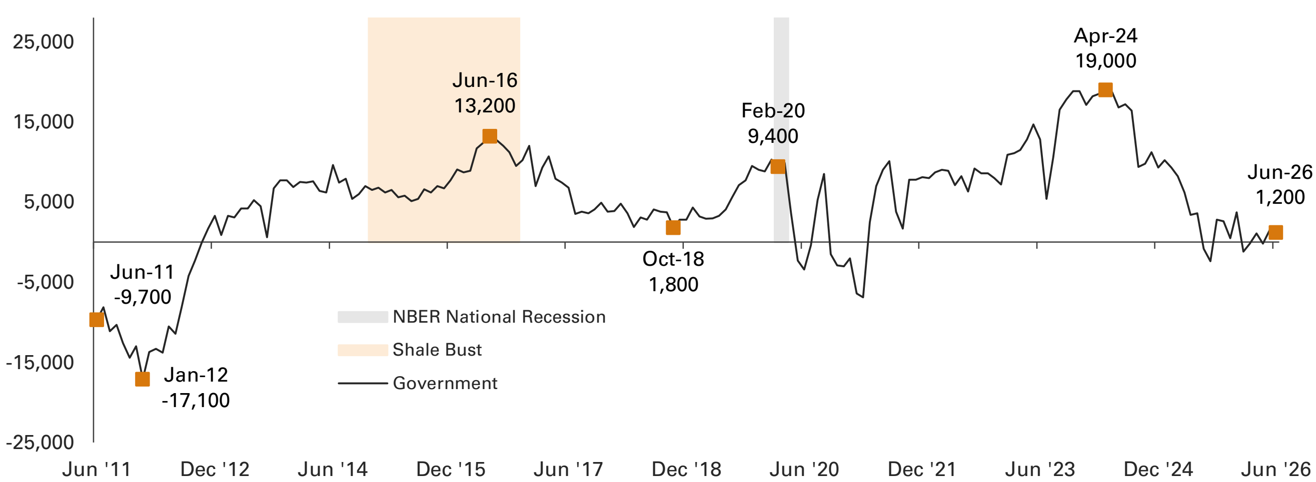


*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occuring each year

Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Government was up 1,200 jobs, or 0.3 percent (see Chart 31). 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 400 jobs from June a year ago. Lastly, Federal Government offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -2,000 jobs. Total Government employmnent (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 429,300 jobs by 35,400, or 8.2 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 13.3 percent to 13.2 percent over the past year.

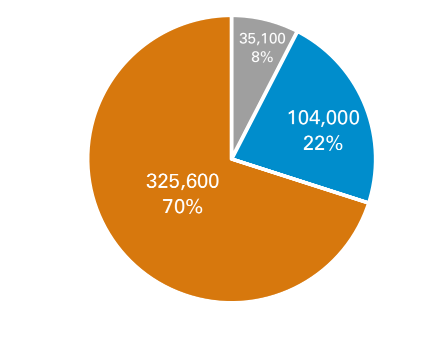
Chart 31. Government (NSA)
Over-the-year Net Change, Jun-11 to Jun-26



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 32). Across the Houston MSA, the concentration of jobs in the overall Government sector is 9 percent less than the national average.

Chart 32. Employment in Component Industries of Government Sector - June 2026

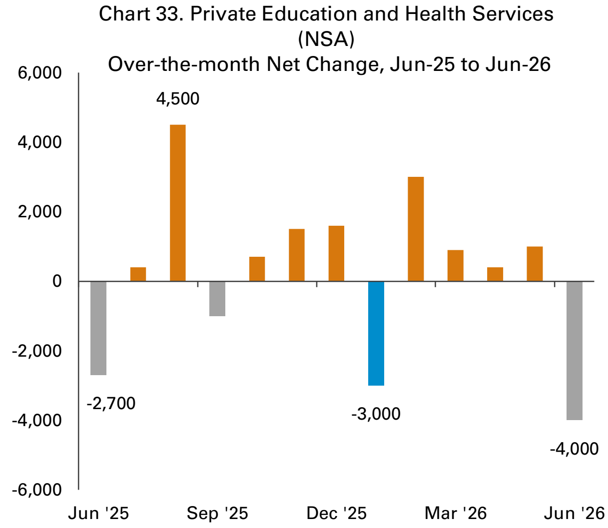


DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Private Education and Health Services

Over-the-month Change

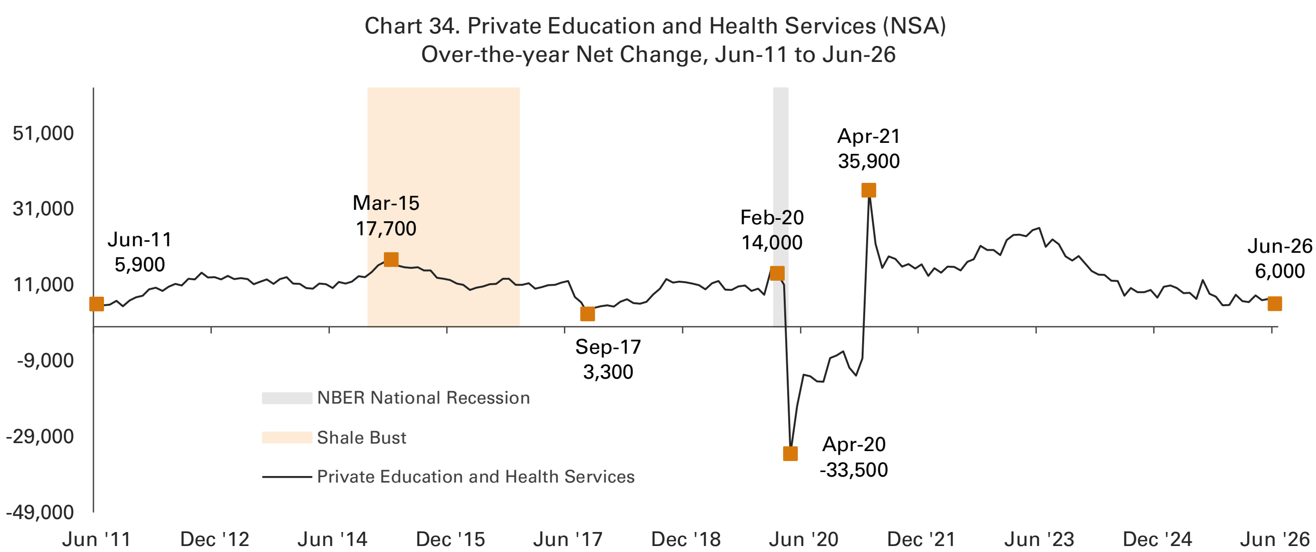
Private Education and Health Services was the second-largest declining sector over the month down -4,000 jobs, or -0.8 (see Chart 33). This was the largest-ever decline in the month of June since records began in 1990, beating the previous June record of -2,600 jobs lost in 2019. Historically in the month of June, Private Education and Health Services has lost an average of -400 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially larger than the long-term average decline. Private Educational Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -2,200 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Health Care and Social Assistance, which lost -1,800 jobs from May to June. Private Education and Health Services employment was revised upward by 800 jobs for a April to May larger net gain of 1,000 compared to an original estimate of 200 jobs.



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

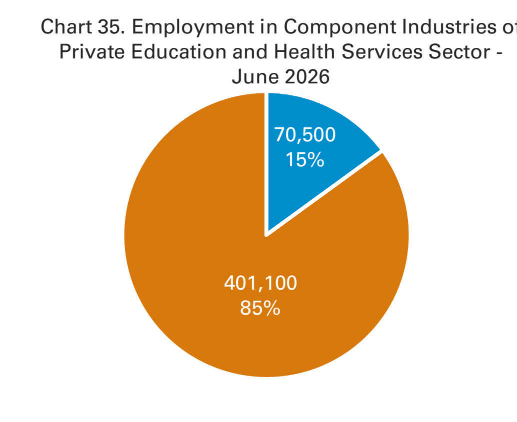
Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Private Education and Health Services was up 6,000 jobs, or 1.3 percent (see Chart 34). Health Care and Social Assistance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 6,800 jobs over the year. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Private Educational Services, which lost -800 jobs from June a year ago. Total Private Education and Health Services employmnent (NSA) now exceeds its February 2020 pre-pandemic level of 414,600 jobs by 57,000, or 13.7 percent. At the same time, the sector's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 13.4 percent over the past year.



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 35). Across the Houston MSA, the concentration of jobs in the overall sector is 23 percent less than the national average, despite the high physical concentration of healthcare jobs centered around Texas Medical Center.



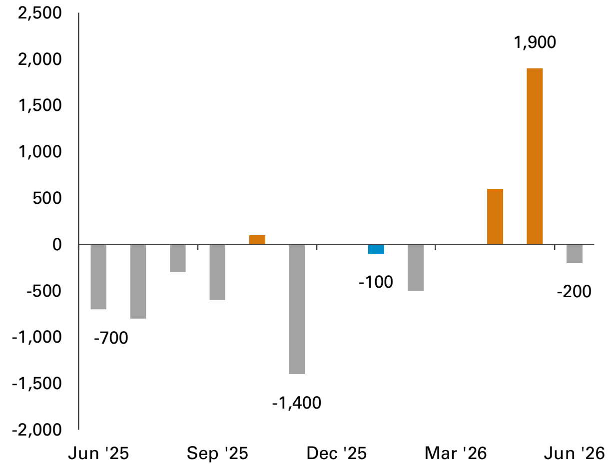
DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Mining and Logging

Over-the-month Change

Mining and Logging was the third-largest declining sector over the month down -200 jobs, or -0.3 (see Chart 36). Historically in the month of June, Mining and Logging has added an average of 800 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are moderately in contrast to the long-term average gain. Other Mining and Logging Undefined was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -200 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Support Activities for Mining, which lost -100 jobs from May to June. Lastly, Oil and Gas Extraction offset a portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 100 jobs. Mining and Logging employment was revised upward by 1,000 jobs for a April to May larger net gain of 1,900 compared to an original estimate of 900 jobs.

Chart 36. Mining and Logging (NSA)
Over-the-month Net Change, Jun-25 to Jun-26

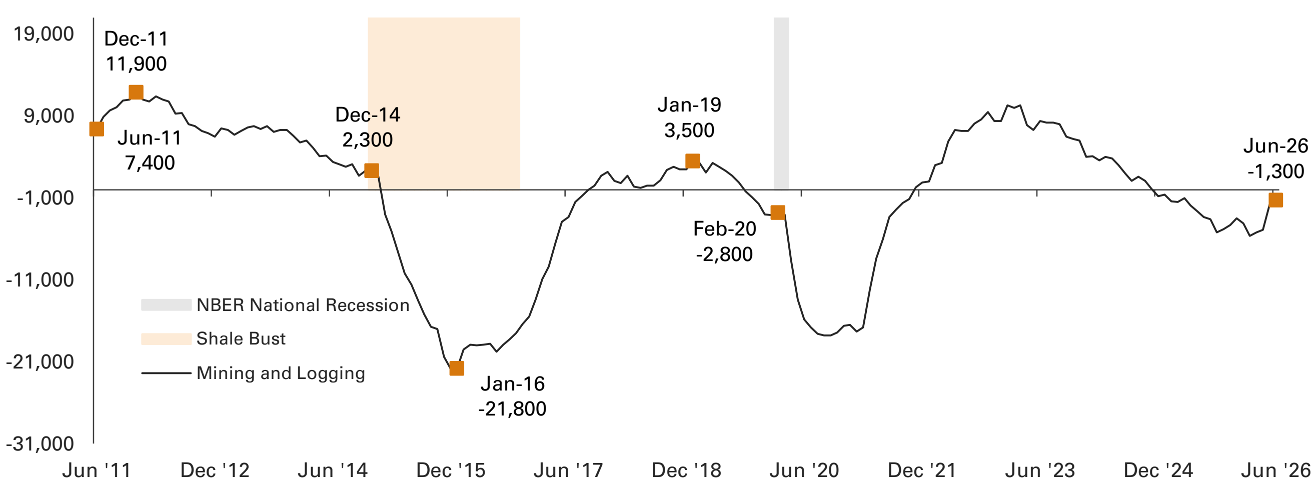


*blue bar may reflect January typical seasonal decline/gain occuring each year

Over-the-year Change

Year over year, Mining and Logging was down -1,300 jobs, or -1.7 percent (see Chart 37). Among sectors currently showing contraction, this sector is the second-fastest declining in percentage terms across the Houston area. Furthermore, 22.0 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 -1,100 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Support Activities for Mining, which lost -200 jobs from June a year ago. Lastly, Other Mining and Logging Undefined saw no change over the month. Total Mining and Logging employmnent (NSA) remains -4,900 jobs, or -6.2 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 remained constant at 2.1 percent over the past year.

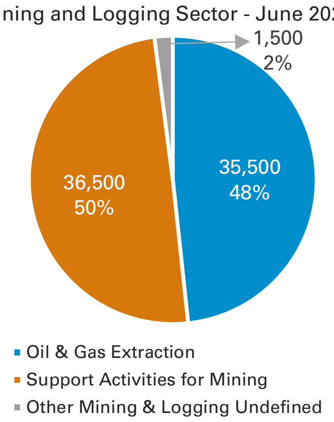
Chart 37. Mining and Logging (NSA)
Over-the-year Net Change, Jun-11 to Jun-26



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 38). Across the Houston MSA, the concentration of jobs in the overall Mining and Logging sector is 5.5 times the national average, due to the region's role as a global hub for the oil and gas industry.

Chart 38. Employment in Component Industries of Mining and Logging Sector - June 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 5.2 percent in June, up from May's 4.6 percent and up from 4.5 percent a year ago. This was above the statewide rate of 4.9 percent and above the national rate of 4.4 percent. June tyically exhibits an over-the-month increase with the only exception occurring in 2020 due to partial reopening after April's pandemic-driven closures. 204,365 individuals were unemployed in Houston in June, up from May's 178,961 and up from 176,620 in June 2025 (see Charts 39 and 40).

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

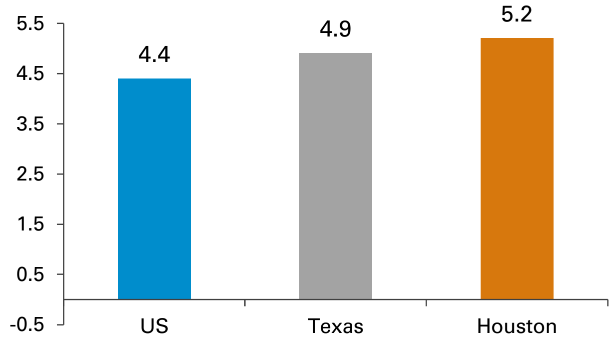
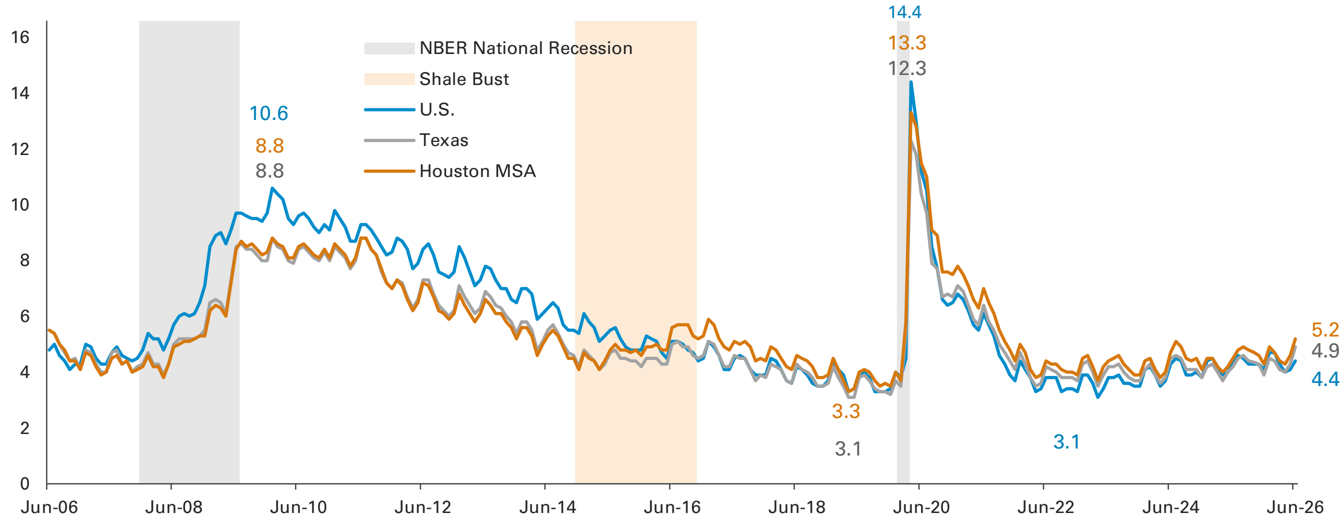


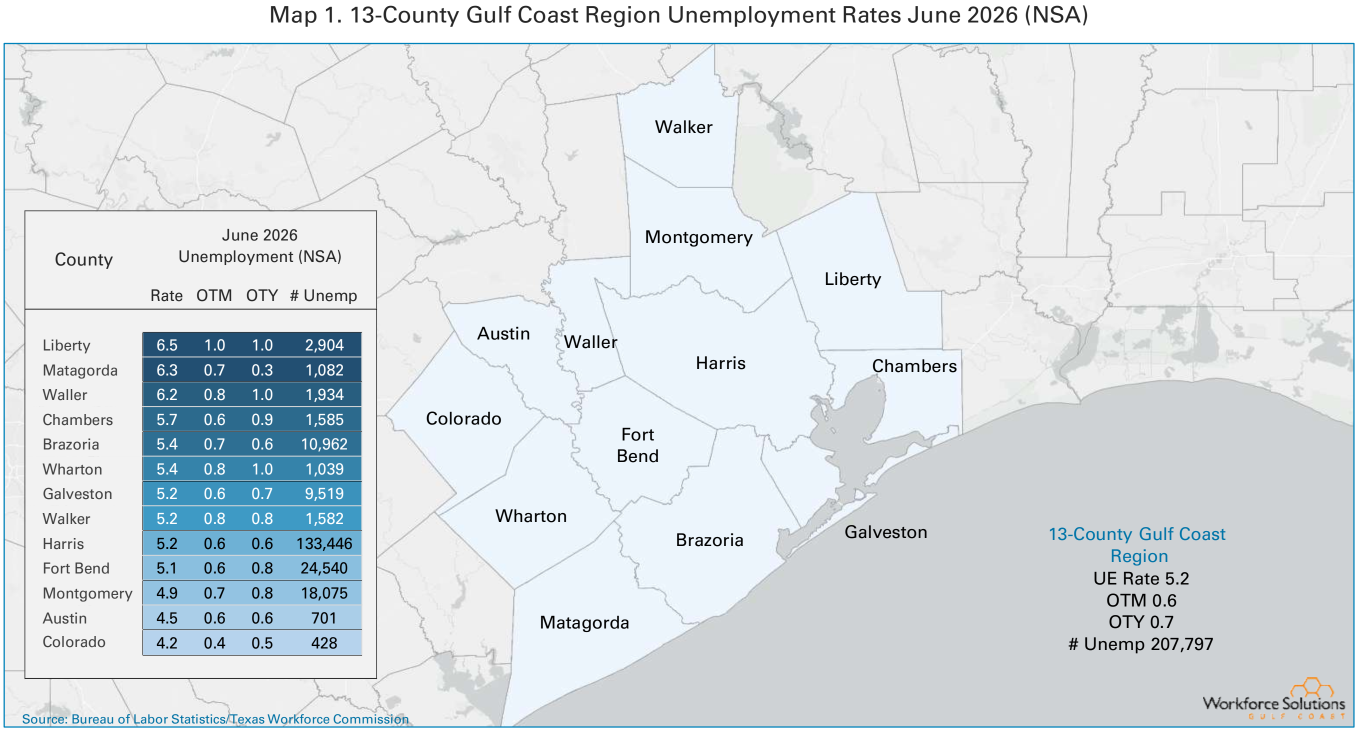
Chart 40. Unemployment Rates U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA (NSA)
June 2006 to June 2026



County-level Unemployment

Among the 13 counties that comprise the Gulf Coast Workforce Development Area, unemployment rates in June ranged from a high of 6.5 percent in Liberty County to a low of 4.2 percent in Colorado. Over the month, all 13 counties saw their unemployment rates rise in keeping with the region-wide increase of 0.6 percentage points. Liberty saw the largest percentage-point increase in unemployment up 1.0 pp. representing 435 more unemployed workers compared to the previous month. This was followed by Waller (0.8 pp, 234 workers) and Walker (0.8 pp, 233 workers). Over the year unemployment rates also rose with, Waller posting the largest increase, up 1.0 percentage points representing 305 more unemployed workers compared to a year ago followed by Liberty (1.0 pp, 463 workers) and Wharton (1.0 pp, 184 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 -240,968 as of this June (see Map 1 legend).

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



County	June 2026 Unemployment (NSA) Rate	OTM	OTY	# Unemp
Liberty	6.5	1.0	1.0	2,904
Matagorda	6.3	0.7	0.3	1,082
Waller	6.2	0.8	1.0	1,934
Chambers	5.7	0.6	0.9	1,585
Brazoria	5.4	0.7	0.6	10,962
Wharton	5.4	0.8	1.0	1,039
Galveston	5.2	0.6	0.7	9,519
Walker	5.2	0.8	0.8	1,582
Harris	5.2	0.6	0.6	133,446
Fort Bend	5.1	0.6	0.8	24,540
Montgomery	4.9	0.7	0.8	18,075
Austin	4.5	0.6	0.6	701
Colorado	4.2	0.4	0.5	428

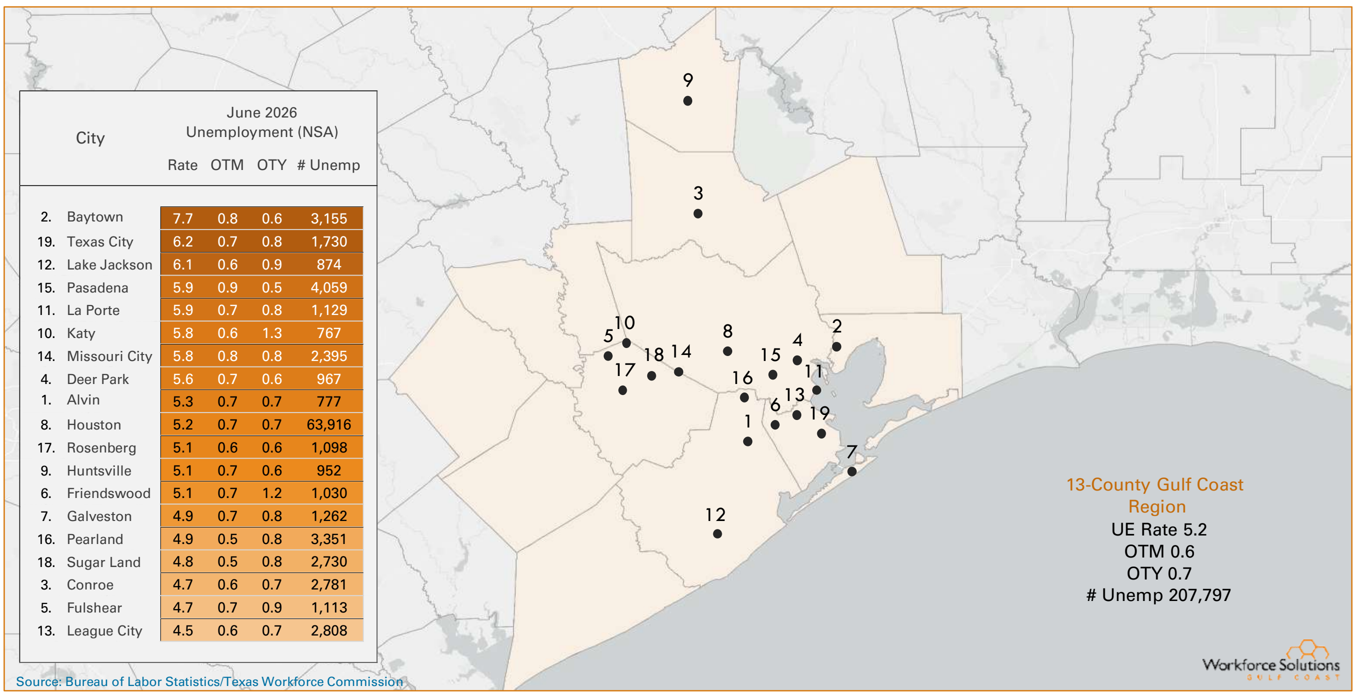
Local Area Unemployment Statistics (continued)

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 June ranged from a high of 7.7 percent in Baytown to a low of 4.5 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 0.6 percentage points. Pasadena saw the largest percentage-point increase in unemployment up 0.9 pp. representing 618 more unemployed workers compared to the previous month. This was followed by Baytown (0.8 pp, 371 workers) and Missouri City (0.8 pp, 333 workers). Over the year unemployment rates also rose with, Katy posting the largest increase, up 1.3 percentage points representing 174 more unemployed workers compared to a year ago followed by Friendswood (1.2 pp, 240 workers) and Lake Jackson (0.9 pp, 121 workers). The 19 cities below accounted for 47 percent of the 207,797 unemployed workers across the Gulf Coast Region as of this June (see Map 2 legend).

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



City	June 2026 Unemployment (NSA) Rate	OTM	OTY	# Unemp
2. Baytown	7.7	0.8	0.6	3,155
19. Texas City	6.2	0.7	0.8	1,730
12. Lake Jackson	6.1	0.6	0.9	874
15. Pasadena	5.9	0.9	0.5	4,059
11. La Porte	5.9	0.7	0.8	1,129
10. Katy	5.8	0.6	1.3	767
14. Missouri City	5.8	0.8	0.8	2,395
4. Deer Park	5.6	0.7	0.6	967
1. Alvin	5.3	0.7	0.7	777
8. Houston	5.2	0.7	0.7	63,916
17. Rosenberg	5.1	0.6	0.6	1,098
9. Huntsville	5.1	0.7	0.6	952
6. Friendswood	5.1	0.7	1.2	1,030
7. Galveston	4.9	0.7	0.8	1,262
16. Pearland	4.9	0.5	0.8	3,351
18. Sugar Land	4.8	0.5	0.8	2,730
3. Conroe	4.7	0.6	0.7	2,781
5. Fulshear	4.7	0.7	0.9	1,113
13. League City	4.5	0.6	0.7	2,808

Seasonally Adjusted

Houston Metro, Texas, and U.S. Unemployment

The Houston MSA (seasonally-adjusted) unemployment rate stood at 4.6 percent in May, unchanged from April's 4.6 percent and up from 4.4 percent a year ago. This was above the statewide rate of 4.3 percentand above the national rate of 4.3 percent. 181,353 individuals were unemployed in Houston in May, down slightly from April's 179,482 and up from 171,028 in May 2025 (see Charts 41 and 42). NOTE: Seasonally-adjusted data for the MSA are available with a one-month delaybut are not available for the 13-County Region or 19 cities.

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

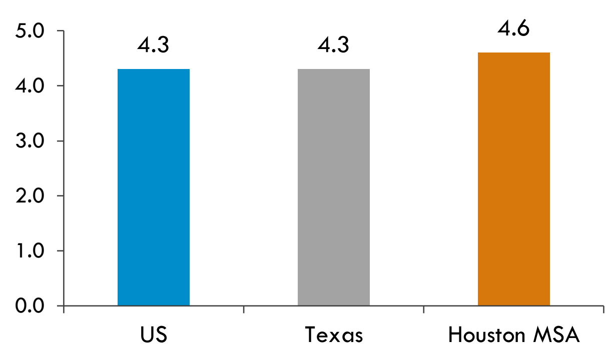
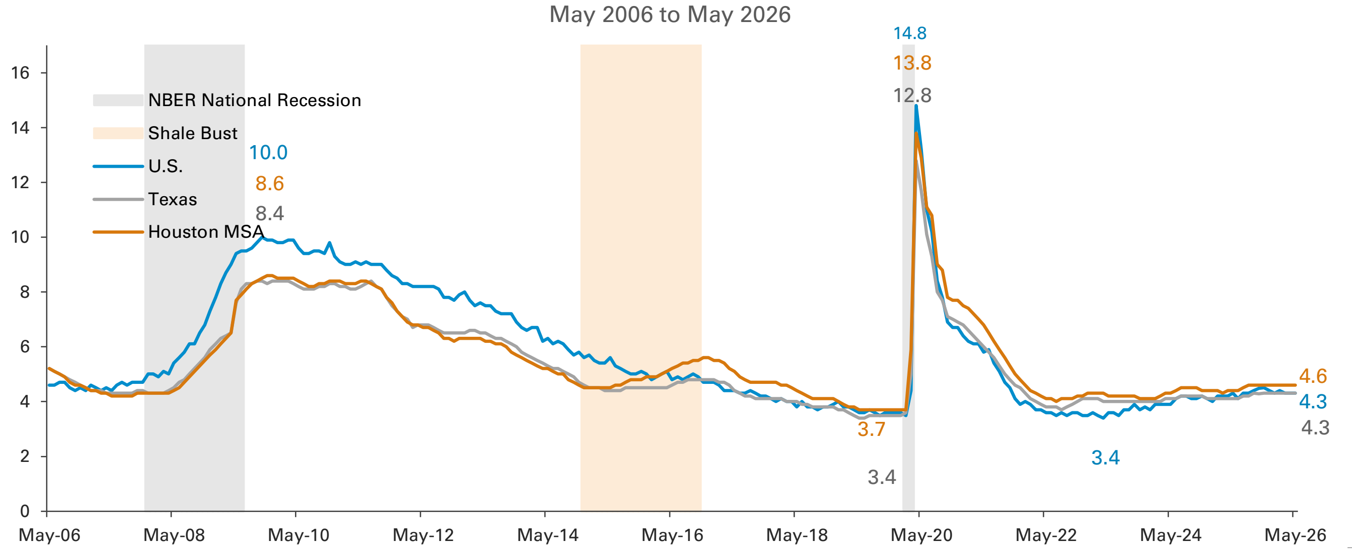


Chart 42. Unemployment Rates U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA (SA)
May 2006 to May 2026



Houston MSA Workforce Solutions Index (WSI)

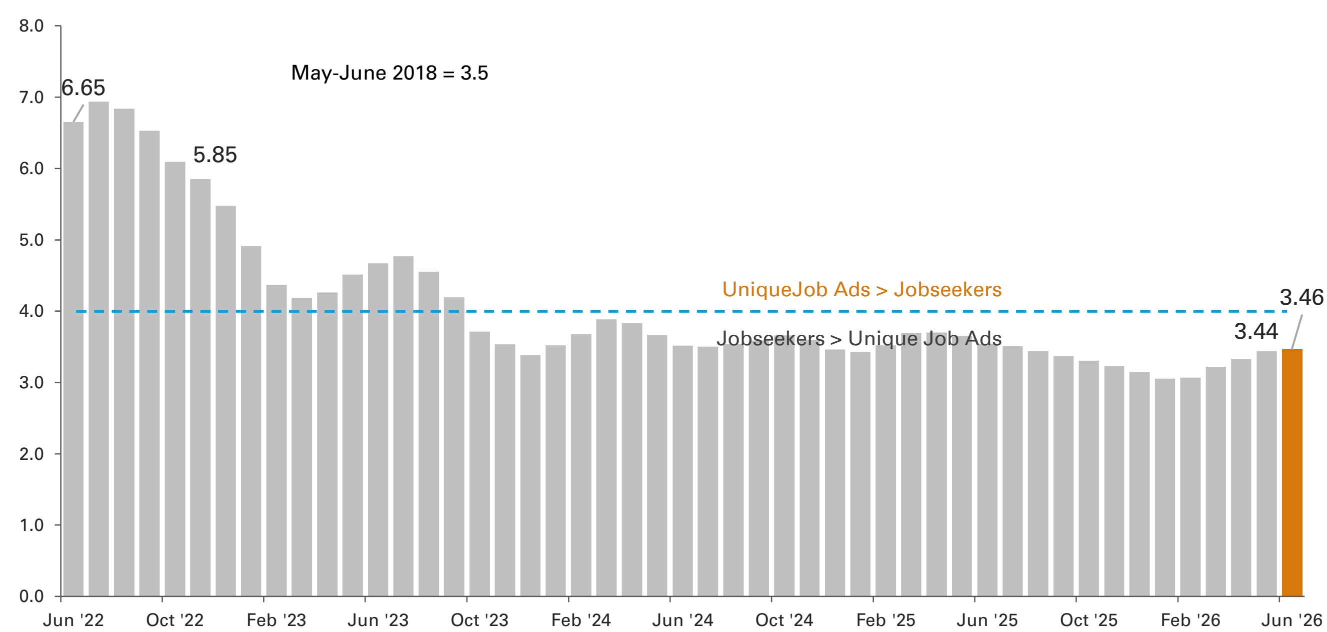
The Houston MSA Workforce Solutions Index (WSI)

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 June 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 June 2026

The Houston MSA WSI for June stood at 3.46, up from May's 3.44. This was the result of a 5,000 increase in the number of active job ads between May and June coupled with a 2,000 increase in the number of unemployed individuals between April and May. This June marks five consecutive months of increases in the WSI from a recent low of 3.05 in January. In addition, January'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 June the index has remained below the equilibrium value of 4.0. for 33 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 searchvactivities 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	Jun-26	May-26	Jun-25	Monthly	Monthly	Yearly	Yearly %
Total Nonfarm	**3,521,500**	**3,507,100**	**3,481,800**	**14,400**	**0.4%**	**39,700**	**1.1%**
Total Private	3,056,800	3,035,800	3,018,300	21,000	0.7%	38,500	1.3%
Goods Producing	584,500	580,500	571,400	4,000	0.7%	13,100	2.3%
.Mining and Logging	**73,500**	**73,700**	**74,800**	**-200**	**-0.3%**	**-1,300**	**-1.7%**
...Oil and Gas Extraction	35,500	35,400	36,600	100	0.3%	-1,100	-3.0%
...Support Activities for Mining	36,500	36,600	36,700	-100	-0.3%	-200	-0.5%
.Construction	**269,500**	**266,900**	**254,500**	**2,600**	**1.0%**	**15,000**	**5.9%**
..Construction of Buildings	69,600	68,600	65,600	1,000	1.5%	4,000	6.1%
..Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	68,800	68,200	64,100	600	0.9%	4,700	7.3%
..Specialty Trade Contractors	131,100	130,100	124,800	1,000	0.8%	6,300	5.0%
.Manufacturing	**241,500**	**239,900**	**242,100**	**1,600**	**0.7%**	**-600**	**-0.2%**
..Durable Goods	153,900	153,000	151,100	900	0.6%	2,800	1.9%
...Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	55,600	55,300	54,200	300	0.5%	1,400	2.6%
...Machinery Manufacturing	40,200	39,800	40,200	400	1.0%	0	0.0%
....Agriculture, Construction, and Mining Machinery Mfg.	19,000	18,900	19,100	100	0.5%	-100	-0.5%
...Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	15,500	15,400	15,200	100	0.6%	300	2.0%
..Non-Durable Goods	87,600	86,900	91,000	700	0.8%	-3,400	-3.7%
...Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	7,400	7,400	7,900	0	0.0%	-500	-6.3%
...Chemical Manufacturing	43,000	42,800	43,900	200	0.5%	-900	-2.1%
Service Providing	2,937,000	2,926,600	2,910,400	10,400	0.4%	26,600	0.9%
.Private Service Providing	2,472,300	2,455,300	2,446,900	17,000	0.7%	25,400	1.0%
..Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	**699,800**	**696,400**	**695,700**	**3,400**	**0.5%**	**4,100**	**0.6%**
...Wholesale Trade	178,400	177,400	178,600	1,000	0.6%	-200	-0.1%
....Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	111,100	110,300	110,800	800	0.7%	300	0.3%
.....Prof. and Commercial Equip. Supplies Wholesalers	18,100	18,000	18,100	100	0.6%	0	0.0%
....Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	55,300	55,300	56,100	0	0.0%	-800	-1.4%
...Retail Trade	321,100	319,500	318,900	1,600	0.5%	2,200	0.7%
....Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	45,100	44,900	45,200	200	0.4%	-100	-0.2%
....Bldg. Material and Garden Equip. and Supplies Dealers	24,200	24,400	24,700	-200	-0.8%	-500	-2.0%
....Food and Beverage Stores	78,100	78,000	77,400	100	0.1%	700	0.9%
....Health and Personal Care Stores	61,800	61,500	62,200	300	0.5%	-400	-0.6%
....Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	16,200	16,200	16,100	0	0.0%	100	0.6%
....General Merchandise Stores	45,600	45,300	46,100	300	0.7%	-500	-1.1%
.....Department Stores	22,600	22,600	22,500	0	0.0%	100	0.4%
.....Other General Merchandise Stores	24,800	24,500	24,800	300	1.2%	0	0.0%
...Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	200,300	199,500	198,200	800	0.4%	2,100	1.1%
....Utilities	25,400	25,300	24,300	100	0.4%	1,100	4.5%
.....Air Transportation	21,900	21,900	21,300	0	0.0%	600	2.8%
.....Truck Transportation	31,100	30,900	30,400	200	0.6%	700	2.3%
.....Pipeline Transportation	15,800	15,900	15,400	-100	-0.6%	400	2.6%
..Information	**27,400**	**27,300**	**28,900**	**100**	**0.4%**	**-1,500**	**-5.2%**
...Telecommunications	9,800	9,800	10,200	0	0.0%	-400	-3.9%
..Financial Activities	**176,600**	**175,700**	**179,100**	**900**	**0.5%**	**-2,500**	**-1.4%**
...Finance and Insurance	114,000	113,200	115,900	800	0.7%	-1,900	-1.6%
....Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	44,500	44,200	45,900	300	0.7%	-1,400	-3.1%
.....Depository Credit Intermediation	29,800	29,500	30,600	300	1.0%	-800	-2.6%
....Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Fin. Investments	20,500	20,300	20,800	200	1.0%	-300	-1.4%
....Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	49,000	48,700	49,200	300	0.6%	-200	-0.4%
...Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	62,600	62,500	63,200	100	0.2%	-600	-0.9%
..Professional and Business Services	**580,100**	**572,300**	**567,600**	**7,800**	**1.4%**	**12,500**	**2.2%**
...Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	286,200	284,200	283,100	2,000	0.7%	3,100	1.1%
....Legal Services	35,300	34,600	35,100	700	2.0%	200	0.6%
....Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll	26,300	26,200	27,500	100	0.4%	-1,200	-4.4%
....Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	80,000	79,100	79,600	900	1.1%	400	0.5%
....Computer Systems Design and Related Services	41,500	41,500	41,700	0	0.0%	-200	-0.5%
...Management of Companies and Enterprises	43,200	42,800	43,800	400	0.9%	-600	-1.4%
...Admin. and Support and Waste Mgmt. and Remediation	250,700	245,300	240,700	5,400	2.2%	10,000	4.2%
....Administrative and Support Services	236,100	230,900	227,000	5,200	2.3%	9,100	4.0%
.....Employment Services	88,100	83,000	79,400	5,100	6.1%	8,700	11.0%
.....Services to Buildings and Dwellings	62,300	61,500	61,100	800	1.3%	1,200	2.0%
..Educational and Health Services	**471,600**	**475,600**	**465,600**	**-4,000**	**-0.8%**	**6,000**	**1.3%**
...Educational Services	70,500	72,700	71,300	-2,200	-3.0%	-800	-1.1%
...Health Care and Social Assistance	401,100	402,900	394,300	-1,800	-0.4%	6,800	1.7%
....Ambulatory Health Care Services	201,900	202,500	199,300	-600	-0.3%	2,600	1.3%
....Hospitals	101,800	102,200	99,900	-400	-0.4%	1,900	1.9%
..Leisure and Hospitality	**380,900**	**374,300**	**377,000**	**6,600**	**1.8%**	**3,900**	**1.0%**
...Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	46,000	43,800	46,500	2,200	5.0%	-500	-1.1%
...Accommodation and Food Services	334,900	330,500	330,500	4,400	1.3%	4,400	1.3%
....Accommodation	28,100	27,600	28,200	500	1.8%	-100	-0.4%
....Food Services and Drinking Places	306,800	302,900	302,300	3,900	1.3%	4,500	1.5%
..Other Services	**135,900**	**133,700**	**133,000**	**2,200**	**1.6%**	**2,900**	**2.2%**
Government	**464,700**	**471,300**	**463,500**	**-6,600**	**-1.4%**	**1,200**	**0.3%**
.Federal Government	35,100	35,100	37,100	0	0.0%	-2,000	-5.4%
.State Government	104,000	104,500	101,200	-500	-0.5%	2,800	2.8%
..State Government Educational Services	56,200	56,800	54,600	-600	-1.1%	1,600	2.9%
.Local Government	325,600	331,700	325,200	-6,100	-1.8%	400	0.1%
..Local Government Educational Services	221,400	227,900	221,200	-6,500	-2.9%	200	0.1%