



Economic News Release



Employment Situation News Release

Transmission of material in this news release is embargoed until
8:30 a.m. (ET) Friday, August 6, 2021

USDL-21-1434

Technical information:

Household data: (202) 691-6378 * cpsinfo@bls.gov * www.bls.gov/cps
Establishment data: (202) 691-6555 * cesinfo@bls.gov * www.bls.gov/ces

Media contact: (202) 691-5902 * PressOffice@bls.gov

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION -- JULY 2021

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 943,000 in July, and the unemployment rate declined by 0.5 percentage point to 5.4 percent, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Notable job gains occurred in leisure and hospitality, in local government education, and in professional and business services.

This news release presents statistics from two monthly surveys. The household survey measures labor force status, including unemployment, by demographic characteristics. The establishment survey measures nonfarm employment, hours, and earnings by industry. For more information about the concepts and statistical methodology used in these two surveys, see the Technical Note.

Household Survey Data

The unemployment rate declined by 0.5 percentage point to 5.4 percent in July, and the number of unemployed persons fell by 782,000 to 8.7 million. These measures are down considerably from their highs at the end of the February-April 2020 recession. However, they remain well above their levels prior to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic (3.5 percent and 5.7 million, respectively, in February 2020). (See table A-1. See the box note at the end of this news release for more information about how the household survey and its measures were affected by the coronavirus pandemic.)

Among the major worker groups, the unemployment rates declined in July for adult men (5.4 percent), adult women (5.0 percent), Whites (4.8 percent), Blacks (8.2 percent), and Hispanics (6.6 percent). The jobless rates for teenagers (9.6 percent) and Asians (5.3 percent) showed little change over the month. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

Among the unemployed, the number of persons on temporary layoff fell by 572,000 to 1.2 million in July. This measure is down considerably from the high of 18.0 million in April 2020 but is 489,000 above the February 2020 level. The number of permanent job losers declined by 257,000 to 2.9 million in July but is 1.6 million higher than in February 2020. (See table A-11.)

The number of long-term unemployed (those jobless for 27 weeks or more) decreased by 560,000 in July to 3.4 million but is 2.3 million higher than in February 2020. These long-term unemployed accounted for 39.3 percent of the total unemployed in July. The number of persons jobless less than 5 weeks increased by 276,000 to 2.3 million. (See table A-12.)

The labor force participation rate was little changed at 61.7 percent in July and has remained within a narrow range of 61.4 percent to 61.7 percent since June 2020. The participation rate is 1.6 percentage points lower than in February 2020. The employment-population ratio increased by 0.4 percentage point to 58.4 percent in July and is up by 1.0 percentage point since December 2020. However, this measure is 2.7 percentage points below its February 2020 level. (See table A-1.)

In July, the number of persons employed part time for economic reasons, at 4.5 million, was about unchanged. There were 4.4 million persons in this category in February 2020. These individuals, who would have preferred full-time employment, were working part time because their hours had been reduced or they were unable to find full-time jobs. (See table A-8.)

In July, the number of persons not in the labor force who currently want a job was 6.5 million, about unchanged over the month but up by 1.5 million since February 2020. These individuals were not counted as unemployed because they were not actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks or were unavailable to take a job. (See table A-1.)

Among those not in the labor force who currently want a job, the number of persons marginally attached to the labor force, at 1.9 million, was little changed in July but is up by 435,000 since February 2020. These individuals wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months but had not looked for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The number of discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached who believed that no jobs were available for them, was 507,000 in July, down by 110,000 from the previous month but 106,000 higher than in February 2020. (See Summary table A.)

Household Survey Supplemental Data

In July, 13.2 percent of employed persons teleworked because of the coronavirus pandemic, down from 14.4 percent in the prior month. These data refer to employed persons who teleworked or worked at home for pay at some point in the last 4 weeks specifically because of the pandemic.

In July, 5.2 million persons reported that they had been unable to work because their employer closed or lost business due to the pandemic--that is, they did not work at all or worked fewer hours at some point in the last 4 weeks due to the pandemic. This measure is down from 6.2 million in June. Among those who reported in July that they were unable to work because of pandemic-related closures or lost business, 9.1 percent received at least some pay from their employer for the hours not worked, little changed from the previous month.

Among those not in the labor force in July, 1.6 million persons were prevented from looking for work due to the pandemic, essentially unchanged from June. (To be counted as unemployed, by definition, individuals must be either actively looking for work or on temporary layoff.)

These supplemental data come from questions added to the household survey beginning in May 2020 to help gauge the effects of the pandemic on the labor market. The data are not seasonally adjusted. Tables with estimates from the supplemental questions for all months are available online at www.bls.gov/cps/effects-of-the-coronavirus-covid-19-pandemic.htm.

Establishment Survey Data

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 943,000 in July, following a similar increase in June (+938,000). Nonfarm payroll employment in July is up by 16.7 million since April 2020 but is down by 5.7 million, or 3.7 percent, from its pre-pandemic level in February 2020. In July, notable job gains occurred in leisure and hospitality, in local government education, and in professional and business services. (See table B-1. See the box note at the end of this news release for more information about how the establishment survey and its measures were affected by the coronavirus pandemic.)

In July, employment in leisure and hospitality increased by 380,000. Two-thirds of the job gain was in food services and drinking places (+253,000). Employment also continued to increase in accommodation (+74,000) and in arts, entertainment, and recreation (+53,000). Despite recent growth, employment in leisure and hospitality is down by 1.7 million, or 10.3 percent, from its level in February 2020.

In July, employment rose by 221,000 in local government education and by 40,000 in private education. Staffing fluctuations in education due to the pandemic have distorted the normal seasonal buildup and layoff patterns, likely contributing to the job gains in July. Without the typical seasonal employment increases earlier, there were fewer layoffs at the end of the school year, resulting in job gains after seasonal adjustment. These variations make it more challenging to discern the current employment trends in these education industries. Since February 2020, employment is down by 205,000 in local government education and 207,000 in private education.

Employment in professional and business services rose by 60,000 in July. Within the industry, employment in the professional and technical services component rose by 43,000 over the month and is 121,000 above its February 2020 level. (Professional and technical services includes industries such as accounting and bookkeeping services, management and technical consulting services, and scientific research and development services.) By contrast, employment in the administrative and waste services component (which includes temporary help services) changed little over the month (+20,000) and is 577,000 lower than in February 2020. Employment in the management of companies and enterprises component was also little changed over the month (-3,000) but is 100,000 lower than the level in February 2020. Employment in professional and business services overall is down by 556,000 since February 2020.

Transportation and warehousing added 50,000 jobs in July. Job growth occurred in transit and ground passenger transportation (+19,000), warehousing and storage (+11,000), and couriers and messengers (+8,000). Employment in transportation and warehousing has grown by 534,000 since April 2020; the industry has recovered 92.9 percent of the jobs lost during the February-April 2020 recession (-575,000).

The other services industry added 39,000 jobs in July, with gains in membership associations and organizations (+17,000) and in personal and laundry services (+15,000). Employment in other services is 236,000 lower than in February 2020.

Health care added 37,000 jobs in July. Job gains in ambulatory health care services (+32,000) and hospitals (+18,000) more than offset a loss of 13,000 jobs in nursing and residential care facilities. Health care employment is down by 502,000 since February 2020.

Employment in manufacturing increased by 27,000 in July, largely in durable goods manufacturing. Within durable goods, job gains occurred in machinery (+7,000) and miscellaneous durable goods manufacturing (+6,000). Manufacturing employment is 433,000 below its February 2020 level.

Employment in information increased by 24,000 over the month, with three-quarters of the gain in motion picture and sound recording industries (+18,000). Employment in information is down by 172,000 since February 2020.

Employment in financial activities rose by 22,000 over the month, largely in real estate and rental and leasing (+18,000). Employment in financial activities is down by 48,000 since February 2020.

Employment in mining increased by 7,000 in July, reflecting a gain in support activities for mining (+6,000). Mining employment has risen by 49,000 since a trough in August 2020

but is 103,000 below a peak in January 2019.

Employment in retail trade changed little in July (-6,000), following large increases in the prior 2 months. In July, job gains in gasoline stations (+14,000), miscellaneous store retailers (+7,000), and nonstore retailers (+5,000) were more than offset by a loss in building material and garden supply stores (-34,000). Since February 2020, employment in retail trade is down by 270,000.

In July, employment showed little change in construction and wholesale trade.

In July, average hourly earnings for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 11 cents to \$30.54, following increases in the prior 3 months. Average hourly earnings for private-sector production and nonsupervisory employees also rose by 11 cents in July to \$25.83. The data for recent months suggest that the rising demand for labor associated with the recovery from the pandemic may have put upward pressure on wages. However, because average hourly earnings vary widely across industries, the large employment fluctuations since February 2020 complicate the analysis of recent trends in average hourly earnings. (See tables B-3 and B-8.)

In July, the average workweek for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 34.8 hours. In manufacturing, the average workweek increased by 0.2 hour to 40.5 hours, and overtime was unchanged at 3.2 hours. The average workweek for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 34.2 hours. (See tables B-2 and B-7.)

The change in total nonfarm payroll employment for May was revised up by 31,000, from +583,000 to +614,000, and the change for June was revised up by 88,000, from +850,000 to +938,000. With these revisions, employment in May and June combined is 119,000 higher than previously reported. (Monthly revisions result from additional reports received from businesses and government agencies since the last published estimates and from the recalculation of seasonal factors.)

The Employment Situation for August is scheduled to be released on Friday, September 3, 2021, at 8:30 a.m. (ET).

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Impact on July 2021 Household and Establishment Survey Data Data collection for both surveys was affected by the pandemic. In the establishment survey, more data continued to be collected by web than in months prior to the pandemic. In the household survey, for the safety of both interviewers and respondents, in-person interviews were conducted only when telephone interviews could not be done. As in previous months, some workers affected by the pandemic who should have been classified as unemployed on temporary layoff were instead misclassified as employed but not at work. However, the share of responses that may have been misclassified was highest in the early months of the pandemic and has been considerably lower in recent months. Since March 2020, BLS has published an estimate of what the unemployment rate might have been had misclassified workers been included among the unemployed. Repeating this same approach, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in July 2021 would have been 0.3 percentage point higher than reported. However, this represents the upper bound of our estimate of misclassification and probably overstates the size of the misclassification error. More information about the impact of the pandemic on the two surveys is available at www.bls.gov/covid19/employment-situation-covid19-faq-july-2021.htm.

2021 Preliminary Benchmark Revision to Establishment Survey Data to be released on August 18, 2021 Each year, the establishment survey estimates are benchmarked to comprehensive counts of employment from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) for the month of March. These counts are derived from state unemployment insurance (UI) tax records that nearly all employers are required to file. At 10:00 a.m. (ET) on August 18, 2021, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will release the preliminary estimate of the upcoming annual benchmark revision to the establishment survey data. This is the same day that the first-quarter 2021 data from QCEW will be issued. Preliminary benchmark revisions for all major industry sectors, as well as total nonfarm and total private employment, will be available at www.bls.gov/web/empstat/cesprelbnmk.htm. The final benchmark revision will be issued with the publication of the January 2022 Employment Situation news release in February 2022.

Category	July 2020	May 2021	June 2021	July 2021	Change from: June 2021-July 2021
Employment status					
Civilian noninstitutional population	260,373	261,210	261,338	261,469	131
Civilian labor force	160,085	160,935	161,086	161,347	261
Participation rate	61.5	61.6	61.6	61.7	0.1
Employed	143,777	151,620	151,602	152,645	1,043
Employment-population ratio	55.2	58.0	58.0	58.4	0.4
Unemployed	16,308	9,316	9,484	8,702	-782
Unemployment rate	10.2	5.8	5.9	5.4	-0.5
Not in labor force	100,288	100,275	100,253	100,123	-130
Unemployment rates					
Total, 16 years and over	10.2	5.8	5.9	5.4	-0.5
Adult men (20 years and over)	9.4	5.9	5.9	5.4	-0.5
Adult women (20 years and over)	10.4	5.4	5.5	5.0	-0.5
Teenagers (16 to 19 years)	19.1	9.6	9.9	9.6	-0.3
White	9.2	5.1	5.2	4.8	-0.4
Black or African American	14.4	9.1	9.2	8.2	-1.0
Asian	11.9	5.5	5.8	5.3	-0.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	12.7	7.3	7.4	6.6	-0.8
Total, 25 years and over	9.0	5.1	5.4	4.8	-0.6
Less than a high school diploma	15.1	9.1	10.2	9.5	-0.7
High school graduates, no college	10.8	6.8	7.0	6.3	-0.7
Some college or associate degree	9.9	5.9	5.8	5.0	-0.8
Bachelor's degree and higher	6.7	3.2	3.5	3.1	-0.4
Reason for unemployment					
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	12,891	5,841	5,787	4,960	-827
Job leavers	579	778	942	930	-12
Reentrants	2,315	2,149	2,298	2,287	-11
New entrants	513	525	494	463	-31
Duration of unemployment					
Less than 5 weeks	3,188	2,023	1,981	2,257	276
5 to 14 weeks	5,175	2,126	2,166	1,861	-305
15 to 26 weeks	6,488	1,262	1,329	1,174	-155
27 weeks and over	1,483	3,752	3,985	3,425	-560
Employed persons at work part time					
Part time for economic reasons	8,400	5,271	4,627	4,483	-144
Slack work or business conditions	7,228	4,069	3,430	2,965	-465
Could only find part-time work	1,016	966	1,007	1,116	109
Part time for noneconomic reasons	17,773	19,160	20,337	20,087	-250
Persons not in the labor force					
Marginally attached to the labor force	1,979	1,955	1,830	1,872	42
Discouraged workers	660	600	617	507	-110
NOTE: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.					

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
Summary table B. Establishment data, seasonally adjusted

Category	July 2020	May 2021	June 2021(P)	July 2021(P)
EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY (Over-the-month change, in thousands)				
Total nonfarm	1,726	614	938	943
Total private	1,523	555	769	703
Goods-producing	60	16	45	44
Mining and logging	-4	4	11	6
Construction	26	-24	-5	11
Manufacturing	38	36	39	27
Durable goods(1)	30	27	37	20
Motor vehicles and parts	43.7	29.1	2.7	0.8
Nondurable goods	8	9	2	7
Private service-providing	1,463	539	724	659
Wholesale trade	-19.5	14.8	27.2	2.8
Retail trade	240.1	59.9	72.5	-5.5
Transportation and warehousing	49.5	15.0	19.6	49.7
Utilities	0.5	-0.9	-0.4	-0.1
Information	-10	20	4	24
Financial activities	12	2	-1	22
Professional and business services(1)	147	50	75	60
Temporary help services	133.5	7.5	35.0	9.7
Education and health services(1)	214	46	60	87
Health care and social assistance	201.4	12.8	7.3	46.8
Leisure and hospitality	666	319	394	380
Other services	163	13	73	39
Government	203	59	169	240
(3-month average change, in thousands)				
Total nonfarm	3,135	556	607	832
Total private	3,225	502	517	676
WOMEN AND PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENT OF ALL EMPLOYEES(2)				
Total nonfarm women employees	49.7	49.8	49.8	49.9
Total private women employees	48.2	48.4	48.4	48.4
Total private production and nonsupervisory employees	81.3	81.4	81.3	81.4
HOURS AND EARNINGS ALL EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Average weekly hours	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.8
Average hourly earnings	\$29.37	\$30.31	\$30.43	\$30.54
Average weekly earnings	\$1,016.20	\$1,054.79	\$1,058.96	\$1,062.79
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2007=100)(3)	102.5	107.7	108.4	109.0
Over-the-month percent change	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.6
Footnotes				
(1) Includes other industries, not shown separately.				
(2) Data relate to production employees in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction employees in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in the service-providing industries.				
(3) The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding annual average aggregate hours.				
(4) The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate weekly payrolls by the corresponding annual average aggregate weekly payrolls.				
(5) Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment.				
(P) Preliminary				
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2020 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.				

Category	July 2020	May 2021	June 2021(P)	July 2021(P)
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2007=100)(4)	143.9	156.1	157.7	159.1
Over-the-month percent change	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.9
DIFFUSION INDEX (Over 1-month span)(5)				
Total private (257 industries)	61.9	64.0	68.5	67.5
Manufacturing (75 industries)	47.3	59.3	66.0	68.0
Footnotes (1) Includes other industries, not shown separately. (2) Data relate to production employees in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction employees in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in the service-providing industries. (3) The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding annual average aggregate hours. (4) The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate weekly payrolls by the corresponding annual average aggregate weekly payrolls. (5) Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. (P) Preliminary				
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2020 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.				

Frequently Asked Questions about Employment and Unemployment Estimates

1. Why are there two monthly measures of employment?

The household survey and establishment survey both produce sample-based estimates of employment, and both have strengths and limitations. The establishment survey employment series has a smaller margin of error on the measurement of month-to-month change than the household survey because of its much larger sample size. An over-the-month employment change of about 100,000 is statistically significant in the establishment survey, while the threshold for a statistically significant change in the household survey is about 500,000. However, the household survey has a more expansive scope than the establishment survey because it includes self-employed workers whose businesses are unincorporated, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and private household workers, who are excluded by the establishment survey. The household survey also provides estimates of employment for demographic groups. For more information on the differences between the two surveys, please visit https://www.bls.gov/web/empst/ces_cps_trends.htm.

2. Are undocumented immigrants counted in the surveys?

It is likely that both surveys include at least some undocumented immigrants. However, neither the establishment nor the household survey is designed to identify the legal status of workers. Therefore, it is not possible to determine how many are counted in either survey. The establishment survey does not collect data on the legal status of workers. The household survey does include questions which identify the foreign and native born, but it does not include questions about the legal status of the foreign born. Data on the foreign and native born are published each month in table A-7 of The Employment Situation news release.

3. Why does the establishment survey have revisions?

The establishment survey revises published estimates to improve its data series by incorporating additional information that was not available at the time of the initial publication of the estimates. The establishment survey revises its initial monthly estimates twice, in the immediately succeeding 2 months, to incorporate additional sample receipts from respondents in the survey and recalculated seasonal adjustment factors. For more information on the monthly revisions, please visit <https://www.bls.gov/ces/cesrevinfo.htm>.

On an annual basis, the establishment survey incorporates a benchmark revision that re-anchors estimates to nearly complete employment counts available from unemployment insurance tax records. The benchmark helps to control for sampling and modeling errors in the estimates. For more information on the annual benchmark revision, please visit <https://www.bls.gov/web/empst/cesbmart.htm>.

4. Does the establishment survey sample include small firms?

Yes; about 40 percent of the establishment survey sample is comprised of business establishments with fewer than 20 employees. The establishment survey sample is designed to maximize the reliability of the statewide total nonfarm employment estimate; firms from all states, size classes, and industries are appropriately sampled to achieve that goal.

5. Does the establishment survey account for employment from new businesses?

Yes; monthly establishment survey estimates include an adjustment to account for the net employment change generated by business births and deaths. The adjustment comes from an econometric model that forecasts the monthly net jobs impact of business births and deaths based on the actual past values of the net impact that

can be observed with a lag from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The establishment survey uses modeling rather than sampling for this purpose because the survey is not immediately able to bring new businesses into the sample. There is an unavoidable lag between the birth of a new firm and its appearance on the sampling frame and availability for selection. BLS adds new businesses to the survey twice a year.

6. Is the count of unemployed persons limited to just those people receiving unemployment insurance benefits?

No; the estimate of unemployment is based on a monthly sample survey of households. All persons who are without jobs and are actively seeking and available to work are included among the unemployed. (People on temporary layoff are included even if they do not actively seek work.) There is no requirement or question relating to unemployment insurance benefits in the monthly survey.

7. Does the official unemployment rate exclude people who want a job but are not currently looking for work?

Yes; however, there are separate estimates of persons outside the labor force who want a job, including those who are not currently looking because they believe no jobs are available (discouraged workers). In addition, alternative measures of labor underutilization (some of which include discouraged workers and other groups not officially counted as unemployed) are published each month in table A-15 of The Employment Situation news release. For more information about these alternative measures, please visit <https://www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm#altmeasures>.

8. How can unusually severe weather affect employment and hours estimates?

In the establishment survey, the reference period is the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Unusually severe weather is more likely to have an impact on average weekly hours than on employment. Average weekly hours are estimated for paid time during the pay period, including pay for holidays, sick leave, or other time off. The impact of severe weather on hours estimates typically, but not always, results in a reduction in average weekly hours. For example, some employees may be off work for part of the pay period and not receive pay for the time missed, while some workers, such as those dealing with cleanup or repair, may work extra hours.

Typically, it is not possible to precisely quantify the effect of extreme weather on payroll employment estimates. In order for severe weather conditions to reduce employment estimates, employees have to be off work without pay for the entire pay period. Employees who receive pay for any part of the pay period, even 1 hour, are counted in the payroll employment figures. For more information on how often employees are paid, please visit <https://www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-3/how-frequently-do-private-businesses-pay-workers.htm>.

In the household survey, the reference period is generally the calendar week that includes the 12th of the month. Persons who miss the entire week's work for weather-related events are counted as employed whether or not they are paid for the time off. The household survey collects data on the number of persons who had a job but were not at work due to bad weather. It also provides a measure of the number of persons who usually work full time but had reduced hours due to bad weather. Current and historical data are available on the household survey's most requested statistics page, please visit <https://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost?ln>.

Technical Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (CPS; household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics survey (CES; establishment survey). The household survey provides information on the labor force, employment, and unemployment that appears in the "A" tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 eligible households conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides information on employment, hours, and earnings of employees on nonfarm payrolls; the data appear in the "B" tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. BLS collects these data each month from the payroll records of a sample of nonagricultural business establishments. Each month the CES program surveys about 144,000 businesses and government agencies, representing approximately 697,000 individual worksites, in order to provide detailed industry data on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls. The active sample includes approximately one-third of all nonfarm payroll jobs.

For both surveys, the data for a given month relate to a particular week or pay period. In the household survey, the reference period is generally the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month. In the establishment survey, the reference period is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

Household survey. The sample is selected to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population. Based on responses to a series of questions on work and job search activities, each person 16 years and over in a sample household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force.

People are classified as employed if they did any work at all as paid employees during the reference week; worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm; or worked without pay at least 15 hours in a family business or farm. People are also counted as employed if they were temporarily absent from their jobs because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons.

People are classified as unemployed if they meet all of the following criteria: they had no employment during the reference week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific active efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons laid off from a job and expecting recall need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed. The unemployment data derived from the household survey in no way depend upon the eligibility for or receipt of unemployment insurance benefits.

The civilian labor force is the sum of employed and unemployed persons. Those persons not classified as employed or unemployed are not in the labor force. The unemployment rate is the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. The labor force participation rate is the labor force as a percent of the population, and the employment-population ratio is the employed as a percent of the population. Additional information about the household survey can be found at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm.

Establishment survey. The sample establishments are drawn from private nonfarm businesses such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as from federal, state, and local government entities. Employees on nonfarm payrolls are those who worked or received pay for any part of the reference pay period, including persons on paid leave. Persons are counted in each job they hold. Hours and earnings data are produced for the private sector for all employees and for production and nonsupervisory employees. Production and nonsupervisory employees are defined as production and related employees in manufacturing and mining and logging, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-providing industries.

Industries are classified on the basis of an establishment's principal activity in accordance with the 2017 version of the North American Industry Classification System. Additional information about the establishment survey can be found at www.bls.gov/ces/.

Differences in employment estimates. The numerous conceptual and methodological differences between the household and establishment surveys result in important distinctions in the employment estimates derived from the surveys. Among these are:

- The household survey includes agricultural workers, self-employed workers whose businesses are unincorporated, unpaid family workers, and private household workers among the employed. These groups are excluded from the establishment survey.
- The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed. The establishment survey does not.
- The household survey is limited to workers 16 years of age and older. The establishment survey is not limited by age.
- The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because individuals are counted only once, even if they hold more than one job. In the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job and thus appearing on more than one payroll are counted separately for each appearance.

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo regularly occurring fluctuations. These events may result from seasonal changes in weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on the level of a series can be tempered by adjusting for regular seasonal variation. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in employment or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. For example, in the household survey, the large number of youth entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place relative to May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. Similarly, in the establishment survey, payroll employment in education declines by about 20 percent at the end of the spring term and later rises with the start of the fall term, obscuring the underlying employment trends in the industry. Because seasonal employment changes at the end and beginning of the school year can be estimated, the statistics can be adjusted to make underlying employment patterns more discernable. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in month-to-month economic activity.

Many seasonally adjusted series are independently adjusted in both the household and establishment surveys. However, the adjusted series for many major estimates, such as total payroll employment, employment in most major sectors, total employment, and unemployment are computed by aggregating independently adjusted component series. For example, total unemployment is derived by summing the adjusted series for four major age-sex components; this differs from the unemployment estimate that would be

obtained by directly adjusting the total or by combining the duration, reasons, or more detailed age categories. Percentage distributions of unemployment by reason and duration are derived from the sum of the independently seasonally adjusted component series, and will not necessarily match calculations made using the seasonally adjusted total unemployment level. Additional information about seasonal adjustment in the household survey can be found at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#sa.

For both the household and establishment surveys, a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology is used in which new seasonal factors are calculated each month using all relevant data, up to and including the data for the current month. In the household survey, new seasonal factors are used to adjust only the current month's data. In the establishment survey, however, new seasonal factors are used each month to adjust the three most recent monthly estimates. The prior 2 months are routinely revised to incorporate additional sample reports and recalculated seasonal adjustment factors. In both surveys, 5-year revisions to historical data are made once a year.

Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the true population values they represent. The component of this difference that occurs because samples differ by chance is known as sampling error, and its variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the true population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

For example, the confidence interval for the monthly change in total nonfarm employment from the establishment survey is on the order of plus or minus 110,000. Suppose the estimate of nonfarm employment increases by 50,000 from one month to the next. The 90-percent confidence interval on the monthly change would range from -60,000 to +160,000 (50,000 +/- 110,000). These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes, but rather that there is about a 90-percent chance that the true over-the-month change lies within this interval. Since this range includes values of less than zero, we could not say with confidence that nonfarm employment had, in fact, increased that month. If, however, the reported nonfarm employment rise was 250,000, then all of the values within the 90-percent confidence interval would be greater than zero. In this case, it is likely (at least a 90-percent chance) that nonfarm employment had, in fact, risen that month. At an unemployment rate of around 6.0 percent, the 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment as measured by the household survey is about +/- 300,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is about +/- 0.2 percentage point.

In general, estimates involving many individuals or establishments have lower standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) than estimates which are based on a small number of observations. The precision of estimates also is improved when the data are cumulated over time, such as for quarterly and annual averages.

The household and establishment surveys are also affected by nonsampling error, which can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information on a timely basis, mistakes made by respondents, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

For example, in the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. It is only after two successive revisions to a monthly estimate, when nearly all sample reports have been received, that the estimate is considered final.

Another major source of nonsampling error in the establishment survey is the inability to capture, on a timely basis, employment generated by new firms. To correct for this systematic underestimation of employment growth, an estimation procedure with two components is used to account for business births. The first component excludes employment losses from business deaths from sample-based estimation in order to offset the missing employment gains from business births. This is incorporated into the sample-based estimation procedure by simply not reflecting sample units going out of business, but imputing to them the same employment trend as the other firms in the sample. This procedure accounts for most of the net birth/death employment.

The second component is an ARIMA time series model designed to estimate the residual net birth/death employment not accounted for by the imputation. The historical time series used to create and test the ARIMA model was derived from the unemployment insurance universe micro-level database, and reflects the actual residual net of births and deaths over the past 5 years.

The sample-based estimates from the establishment survey are adjusted once a year (on a lagged basis) to universe counts of payroll employment obtained from administrative records of the unemployment insurance program. The difference between the March sample-based employment estimates and the March universe counts is known as a benchmark revision, and serves as a rough proxy for total survey error. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries. Over the past decade, absolute benchmark revisions for total nonfarm employment have averaged 0.2 percent, with a range from -0.7 percent to 0.3 percent.

Other information

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-1. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ⁽¹⁾					
	July 2020	June 2021	July 2021	July 2020	Mar. 2021	Apr. 2021	May 2021	June 2021	July 2021
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	260,373	261,338	261,469	260,373	261,003	261,103	261,210	261,338	261,469
Civilian labor force	161,374	162,167	162,817	160,085	160,558	160,988	160,935	161,086	161,347
Participation rate	62.0	62.1	62.3	61.5	61.5	61.7	61.6	61.6	61.7
Employed	144,492	152,283	153,596	143,777	150,848	151,176	151,620	151,602	152,645
Employment-population ratio	55.5	58.3	58.7	55.2	57.8	57.9	58.0	58.0	58.4
Unemployed	16,882	9,883	9,221	16,308	9,710	9,812	9,316	9,484	8,702
Unemployment rate	10.5	6.1	5.7	10.2	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.4
Not in labor force	98,998	99,172	98,653	100,288	100,445	100,115	100,275	100,253	100,123
Persons who currently want a job	8,003	6,869	6,818	7,680	6,850	6,647	6,600	6,428	6,517
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	125,944	126,434	126,499	125,944	126,266	126,316	126,369	126,434	126,499
Civilian labor force	85,685	86,227	86,723	84,534	84,917	85,410	85,210	85,320	85,507
Participation rate	68.0	68.2	68.6	67.1	67.3	67.6	67.4	67.5	67.6
Employed	77,375	80,994	81,918	76,256	79,681	80,017	80,062	80,176	80,712
Employment-population ratio	61.4	64.1	64.8	60.5	63.1	63.3	63.4	63.4	63.8
Unemployed	8,310	5,233	4,806	8,278	5,236	5,394	5,148	5,144	4,795
Unemployment rate	9.7	6.1	5.5	9.8	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.6
Not in labor force	40,258	40,206	39,776	41,409	41,349	40,905	41,159	41,114	40,992
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	117,580	118,125	118,192	117,580	117,949	118,003	118,059	118,125	118,192
Civilian labor force	82,353	82,756	83,075	81,861	81,978	82,333	82,182	82,414	82,526
Participation rate	70.0	70.1	70.3	69.6	69.5	69.8	69.6	69.8	69.8
Employed	74,756	77,978	78,698	74,173	77,194	77,348	77,340	77,545	78,041
Employment-population ratio	63.6	66.0	66.6	63.1	65.4	65.5	65.5	65.6	66.0
Unemployed	7,597	4,778	4,376	7,688	4,784	4,985	4,842	4,869	4,484
Unemployment rate	9.2	5.8	5.3	9.4	5.8	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.4
Not in labor force	35,227	35,369	35,118	35,719	35,972	35,670	35,877	35,711	35,667
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	134,429	134,905	134,970	134,429	134,737	134,787	134,841	134,905	134,970
Civilian labor force	75,689	75,939	76,093	75,551	75,641	75,577	75,725	75,766	75,840
Participation rate	56.3	56.3	56.4	56.2	56.1	56.1	56.2	56.2	56.2
Employed	67,117	71,289	71,678	67,520	71,167	71,159	71,557	71,426	71,934
Employment-population ratio	49.9	52.8	53.1	50.2	52.8	52.8	53.1	52.9	53.3
Unemployed	8,572	4,650	4,416	8,030	4,474	4,418	4,168	4,340	3,906
Unemployment rate	11.3	6.1	5.8	10.6	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.2
Not in labor force	58,740	58,965	58,877	58,879	59,096	59,210	59,116	59,139	59,130
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	126,243	126,770	126,837	126,243	126,594	126,648	126,704	126,770	126,837
Civilian labor force	72,404	72,544	72,547	72,866	72,668	72,503	72,707	72,855	72,883
Participation rate	57.4	57.2	57.2	57.7	57.4	57.2	57.4	57.5	57.5
Footnotes									
⁽¹⁾ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical									

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, and age

[Numbers in thousands]

[illegible]

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ⁽¹⁾					
	July 2020	June 2021	July 2021	July 2020	Mar. 2021	Apr. 2021	May 2021	June 2021	July 2021
Employed	4,266	4,689	5,050	3,415	4,076	4,238	4,292	4,114	4,189
Employment-population ratio	35.1	38.9	41.9	28.1	33.7	35.1	35.6	34.1	34.7
Unemployed	884	640	501	735	543	530	415	408	373
Unemployment rate	17.2	12.0	9.0	17.7	11.8	11.1	8.8	9.0	8.2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	33,353	33,595	33,619	33,353	33,530	33,551	33,572	33,595	33,619
Civilian labor force	20,321	20,846	20,692	20,065	20,362	20,544	20,439	20,679	20,430
Participation rate	60.9	62.1	61.6	60.2	60.7	61.2	60.9	61.6	60.8
Employed	17,283	18,881	18,883	17,182	18,412	18,546	18,584	18,769	18,757
Employment-population ratio	51.8	56.2	56.2	51.5	54.9	55.3	55.4	55.9	55.8
Unemployed	3,038	1,966	1,809	2,883	1,951	1,998	1,854	1,910	1,673
Unemployment rate	15.0	9.4	8.7	14.4	9.6	9.7	9.1	9.2	8.2
Not in labor force	13,031	12,749	12,926	13,288	13,168	13,007	13,133	12,916	13,189
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	9,319	9,678	9,503	9,222	9,430	9,465	9,460	9,607	9,402
Participation rate	66.3	68.2	66.9	65.6	66.6	66.8	66.7	67.7	66.2
Employed	7,923	8,733	8,699	7,838	8,501	8,498	8,533	8,648	8,609
Employment-population ratio	56.4	61.5	61.2	55.8	60.0	59.9	60.1	60.9	60.6
Unemployed	1,396	945	804	1,384	928	967	927	958	793
Unemployment rate	15.0	9.8	8.5	15.0	9.8	10.2	9.8	10.0	8.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	10,136	10,335	10,284	10,140	10,181	10,315	10,293	10,358	10,293
Participation rate	60.0	60.8	60.4	60.1	60.0	60.7	60.6	60.9	60.5
Employed	8,702	9,445	9,426	8,794	9,294	9,429	9,448	9,473	9,511
Employment-population ratio	51.6	55.5	55.4	52.1	54.8	55.5	55.6	55.7	55.9
Unemployed	1,433	889	858	1,346	887	887	844	886	782
Unemployment rate	14.1	8.6	8.3	13.3	8.7	8.6	8.2	8.5	7.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	866	833	905	703	752	764	686	714	735
Participation rate	35.9	34.9	37.9	29.1	31.4	32.0	28.7	29.9	30.8
Employed	657	702	758	550	616	620	603	648	637
Employment-population ratio	27.2	29.4	31.8	22.8	25.7	25.9	25.2	27.1	26.7
Unemployed	209	131	147	153	136	144	83	67	98
Unemployment rate	24.2	15.7	16.3	21.8	18.1	18.9	12.1	9.3	13.3
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,420	16,428	16,514	16,420	16,532	16,532	16,529	16,428	16,514
Civilian labor force	10,481	10,465	10,703	10,470	10,422	10,375	10,471	10,387	10,654
Participation rate	63.8	63.7	64.8	63.8	63.0	62.8	63.4	63.2	64.5
Employed	9,207	9,851	10,118	9,220	9,799	9,786	9,890	9,789	10,094
Employment-population ratio	56.1	60.0	61.3	56.2	59.3	59.2	59.8	59.6	61.1
Unemployed	1,274	613	585	1,250	623	589	581	598	559
Unemployment rate	12.2	5.9	5.5	11.9	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.3
Not in labor force	5,939	5,964	5,811	5,950	6,110	6,157	6,057	6,042	5,861
Footnotes									
⁽¹⁾ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.									
NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups will not sum to totals shown in table A-1 because data are not presented for all races. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.									

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-3. Employment status of the Hispanic or Latino population by sex and age

[Numbers in thousands]

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 2020	June 2021	July 2021	July 2020	Mar. 2021	Apr. 2021	May 2021	June 2021	July 2021
Civilian labor force	33,934	34,644	34,895	34,099	34,278	34,704	34,930	34,972	34,947
Participation rate	55.4	55.4	55.2	55.6	54.8	55.3	55.5	55.9	55.3
Employed	30,274	32,306	32,721	30,416	31,984	32,307	32,543	32,517	32,735
Employment-population ratio	49.4	51.7	51.7	49.6	51.1	51.5	51.7	52.0	51.8
Unemployed	3,660	2,338	2,175	3,683	2,295	2,397	2,388	2,455	2,211
Unemployment rate	10.8	6.7	6.2	10.8	6.7	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.3
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	36,459	36,103	35,827	36,600	35,771	35,485	35,917	36,079	35,896
Participation rate	63.4	63.1	62.9	63.7	63.3	63.0	63.4	63.1	63.0
Employed	32,755	34,000	33,955	32,978	33,677	33,422	33,808	33,970	34,111
Employment-population ratio	57.0	59.4	59.6	57.4	59.6	59.3	59.7	59.4	59.9
Unemployed	3,704	2,103	1,872	3,622	2,094	2,063	2,108	2,109	1,785
Unemployment rate	10.2	5.8	5.2	9.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.0
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁽²⁾									
Civilian labor force	61,410	60,014	60,526	61,810	60,835	60,804	60,727	60,483	60,927
Participation rate	71.6	71.8	71.9	72.1	72.0	72.2	72.5	72.3	72.4
Employed	57,072	57,872	58,438	57,671	58,612	58,662	58,802	58,392	59,027
Employment-population ratio	66.6	69.2	69.4	67.3	69.4	69.6	70.2	69.8	70.1
Unemployed	4,338	2,142	2,089	4,139	2,224	2,142	1,925	2,091	1,900
Unemployment rate	7.1	3.6	3.5	6.7	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.1
Footnotes									
⁽¹⁾ Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.									
⁽²⁾ Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.									
NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals for those 25 years and over because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.									

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-5. Employment status of the civilian population 18 years and over by veteran status, period of service, and sex, not seasonally adjusted
[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, veteran status, and period of service	Total		Men		Women	
	July 2020	July 2021	July 2020	July 2021	July 2020	July 2021
VETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,450	18,793	16,546	16,778	1,904	2,015
Civilian labor force	8,853	8,991	7,838	7,886	1,015	1,105
Participation rate	48.0	47.8	47.4	47.0	53.3	54.8
Employed	8,153	8,635	7,247	7,562	906	1,073
Employment-population ratio	44.2	45.9	43.8	45.1	47.6	53.2
Unemployed	699	356	591	324	108	32
Unemployment rate	7.9	4.0	7.5	4.1	10.7	2.9
Not in labor force	9,597	9,802	8,708	8,892	889	910
Gulf War-era II veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,572	4,816	3,806	3,979	765	836
Civilian labor force	3,600	3,792	3,132	3,219	468	573
Participation rate	78.7	78.7	82.3	80.9	61.1	68.5
Employed	3,304	3,637	2,873	3,080	431	557

NOTE: Veterans served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces and were not on active duty at the time of the survey. Nonveterans never served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. Veterans could have served anywhere in the world during these periods of service: Gulf War era II (September 2001-present), Gulf War era I (August 1990-August 2001), Vietnam era (August 1964-April 1975), Korean War (July 1950-January 1955), World War II (December 1941-December 1946), and other service periods (all other time periods). Veterans who served in more than one wartime period are classified only in the most recent one. Veterans who served during one of the selected wartime periods and another period are classified only in the wartime period. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000). Updated population controls introduced with the release of January 2021 data.

Employment status, veteran status, and period of service	Total		Men		Women	
	July 2020	July 2021	July 2020	July 2021	July 2020	July 2021
Employment-population ratio	72.3	75.5	75.5	77.4	56.2	66.6
Unemployed	296	155	259	138	37	16
Unemployment rate	8.2	4.1	8.3	4.3	7.9	2.9
Not in labor force	972	1,024	674	761	298	263
Gulf War-era I veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	2,993	3,175	2,495	2,672	499	504
Civilian labor force	2,257	2,329	1,924	2,014	333	315
Participation rate	75.4	73.3	77.1	75.4	66.8	62.5
Employed	2,099	2,255	1,810	1,950	289	305
Employment-population ratio	70.1	71.0	72.5	73.0	58.0	60.6
Unemployed	158	74	114	65	44	10
Unemployment rate	7.0	3.2	5.9	3.2	13.2	3.0
Not in labor force	736	846	571	657	166	189
World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam-era veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,809	6,674	6,571	6,415	238	259
Civilian labor force	1,189	1,054	1,159	999	31	54
Participation rate	17.5	15.8	17.6	15.6	12.8	20.9
Employed	1,091	992	1,074	938	18	54
Employment-population ratio	16.0	14.9	16.3	14.6	7.4	20.9
Unemployed	98	62	85	62	13	0
Unemployment rate	8.3	5.9	7.4	6.2	-	-
Not in labor force	5,620	5,620	5,412	5,416	207	205
Veterans of other service periods						
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,076	4,128	3,674	3,712	402	416
Civilian labor force	1,807	1,817	1,623	1,654	184	163
Participation rate	44.3	44.0	44.2	44.6	45.7	39.3
Employed	1,660	1,752	1,490	1,595	169	157
Employment-population ratio	40.7	42.4	40.6	43.0	42.1	37.8
Unemployed	147	65	133	59	14	6
Unemployment rate	8.1	3.6	8.2	3.6	7.9	3.9
Not in labor force	2,269	2,311	2,051	2,058	218	253
NONVETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	233,036	234,219	104,921	105,435	128,115	128,784
Civilian labor force	149,881	151,066	76,557	77,486	73,325	73,580
Participation rate	64.3	64.5	73.0	73.5	57.2	57.1
Employed	134,215	142,554	69,143	73,184	65,072	69,370
Employment-population ratio	57.6	60.9	65.9	69.4	50.8	53.9
Unemployed	15,667	8,512	7,414	4,303	8,252	4,210
Unemployment rate	10.5	5.6	9.7	5.6	11.3	5.7
Not in labor force	83,154	83,153	28,364	27,949	54,790	55,204
NOTE: Veterans served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces and were not on active duty at the time of the survey. Nonveterans never served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. Veterans could have served anywhere in the world during these periods of service: Gulf War era II (September 2001-present), Gulf War era I (August 1990-August 2001), Vietnam era (August 1964-April 1975), Korean War (July 1950-January 1955), World War II (December 1941-December 1946), and other service periods (all other time periods). Veterans who served in more than one wartime period are classified only in the most recent one. Veterans who served during one of the selected wartime periods and another period are classified only in the wartime period. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000). Updated population controls introduced with the release of January 2021 data.						

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-6. Employment status of the civilian population by sex, age, and disability status, not seasonally adjusted
[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, sex, and age	Persons with a disability		Persons with no disability	
	July 2020	July 2021	July 2020	July 2021
TOTAL, 16 years and over				
Civilian noninstitutional population	28,980	31,650	231,392	229,819
Civilian labor force	5,862	6,743	155,512	156,074
Participation rate	20.2	21.3	67.2	67.9
Employed	5,025	5,925	139,467	147,671
Employment-population ratio	17.3	18.7	60.3	64.3
Unemployed	837	819	16,045	8,403
Unemployment rate	14.3	12.1	10.3	5.4
Not in labor force	23,118	24,907	75,880	73,745
Men, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force	2,589	2,928	77,256	77,987
Participation rate	35.5	37.5	82.1	83.5
Employed	2,256	2,587	69,751	73,816
Employment-population ratio	31.0	33.1	74.1	79.1
Unemployed	334	342	7,505	4,171
Unemployment rate	12.9	11.7	9.7	5.3
Not in labor force	4,698	4,890	16,822	15,388
Women, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force	2,180	2,692	68,841	68,907
Participation rate	30.4	33.0	70.8	71.8
Employed	1,807	2,325	61,163	65,107
Employment-population ratio	25.2	28.5	62.9	67.9
Unemployed	372	367	7,678	3,799
Unemployment rate	17.1	13.6	11.2	5.5
Not in labor force	4,985	5,461	28,374	27,023
Both sexes, 65 years and over				
Civilian labor force	1,093	1,123	9,415	9,180
Participation rate	7.5	7.2	23.5	22.7
Employed	962	1,013	8,553	8,748
Employment-population ratio	6.6	6.5	21.3	21.6
Unemployed	131	110	863	433
Unemployment rate	12.0	9.8	9.2	4.7
Not in labor force	13,435	14,555	30,684	31,335
NOTE: A person with a disability has at least one of the following conditions: is deaf or has serious difficulty hearing; is blind or has serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses; has serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition; has serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs; has difficulty dressing or bathing; or has difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.				

HOUSEHOLD DATA

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and nativity	Total		Men		Women	
	July 2020	July 2021	July 2020	July 2021	July 2020	July 2021
Employment-population ratio	56.9	61.2	68.2	72.5	46.3	50.6
Unemployed	3,404	1,496	1,666	831	1,738	665
Unemployment rate	12.4	5.4	10.7	5.2	14.7	5.6
Not in labor force	14,730	15,106	4,789	4,884	9,940	10,222
Native born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	218,294	218,651	105,622	105,730	112,672	112,921
Civilian labor force	134,025	135,105	70,153	70,839	63,872	64,266
Participation rate	61.4	61.8	66.4	67.0	56.7	56.9
Employed	120,546	127,380	63,508	66,865	57,038	60,515
Employment-population ratio	55.2	58.3	60.1	63.2	50.6	53.6
Unemployed	13,479	7,725	6,644	3,974	6,834	3,751
Unemployment rate	10.1	5.7	9.5	5.6	10.7	5.8
Not in labor force	84,269	83,546	35,469	34,891	48,799	48,655

NOTE: The foreign born are those residing in the United States who were not U.S. citizens at birth. That is, they were born outside the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam, to parents neither of whom was a U.S. citizen. The native born are persons who were born in the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam or who were born abroad of at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-8. Employed persons by class of worker and part-time status
 [In thousands]

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 2020	June 2021	July 2021	July 2020	Mar. 2021	Apr. 2021	May 2021	June 2021	July 2021
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,271	2,399	2,401	2,158	2,228	2,292	2,293	2,318	2,305
Wage and salary workers ⁽¹⁾	1,518	1,637	1,636	1,470	1,518	1,527	1,534	1,604	1,584
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	714	730	740	682	635	688	737	692	708
Unpaid family workers	39	31	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonagricultural industries	142,221	149,885	151,195	141,455	148,598	148,942	149,397	149,329	150,481
Wage and salary workers ⁽¹⁾	133,575	140,511	141,412	132,763	139,382	139,825	139,799	139,873	140,487
Government	19,614	20,280	19,923	20,479	20,644	20,410	20,454	20,578	20,761
Private industries	113,961	120,230	121,489	112,420	118,616	119,548	119,449	119,460	119,955
Private households	708	654	679	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other industries	113,253	119,576	120,810	111,741	117,896	118,995	118,901	118,948	119,334
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	8,564	9,303	9,716	8,462	9,241	8,962	9,265	9,146	9,571
Unpaid family workers	82	71	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME ⁽²⁾									
All industries									
Part time for economic reasons ⁽³⁾	8,572	4,837	4,605	8,400	5,826	5,243	5,271	4,627	4,483
Slack work or business conditions	7,280	3,513	2,997	7,228	4,629	3,997	4,069	3,430	2,965

Footnotes

(1)Includes self-employed workers whose businesses are incorporated.

(2)Refers to those who worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey reference week and excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs for the entire week.

(3)Refers to those who worked 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for an economic reason such as slack work or unfavorable business conditions, inability to find full-time work, or seasonal declines in demand.

(4)Refers to persons who usually work part time for noneconomic reasons such as childcare problems, family or personal obligations, school or training, retirement or Social Security limits on earnings, and other reasons. This excludes persons who usually work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as vacations, holidays, illness, and bad weather.

- Data not available.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-9. Selected employment indicators

[Numbers in thousands]

[illegible]

Characteristic	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 2020	June 2021	July 2021	July 2020	Mar. 2021	Apr. 2021	May 2021	June 2021	July 2021
25 to 34 years	17,062	18,162	18,507	17,054	18,229	18,339	18,352	18,167	18,472
35 to 44 years	16,911	17,664	17,750	16,882	17,468	17,477	17,525	17,616	17,707
45 to 54 years	15,771	16,035	16,069	15,762	15,845	15,801	15,787	16,021	16,041
55 years and over	18,665	19,161	19,297	18,634	18,957	18,946	19,134	19,150	19,259
Women, 16 years and over	67,117	71,289	71,678	67,520	71,167	71,159	71,557	71,426	71,934
16 to 19 years	2,734	2,936	3,183	2,250	2,654	2,729	2,746	2,609	2,698
16 to 17 years	1,139	1,091	1,235	935	1,044	1,087	1,067	1,010	1,027
18 to 19 years	1,595	1,845	1,949	1,308	1,624	1,656	1,673	1,608	1,658
20 years and over	64,384	68,353	68,494	65,270	68,513	68,430	68,811	68,817	69,235
20 to 24 years	5,807	6,793	6,791	5,668	6,440	6,348	6,438	6,662	6,629
25 years and over	58,577	61,560	61,703	59,548	61,993	61,978	62,100	62,113	62,655
25 to 54 years	42,761	45,167	45,259	43,460	45,314	45,336	45,508	45,527	45,911
25 to 34 years	14,900	16,034	15,913	15,114	15,870	15,980	16,054	16,117	16,116
35 to 44 years	14,304	14,864	14,990	14,547	14,938	14,930	14,966	14,995	15,216
45 to 54 years	13,557	14,269	14,356	13,799	14,506	14,425	14,488	14,415	14,579
55 years and over	15,816	16,393	16,444	16,088	16,679	16,642	16,592	16,587	16,744
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present(1)	43,615	43,533	43,622	43,817	43,695	43,805	43,647	43,533	43,823
Married women, spouse present(1)	33,934	34,400	34,394	34,775	34,910	35,013	34,950	34,891	35,208
Women who maintain families(2)	8,602	9,635	9,520	-	-	-	-	-	-
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers(3)	121,198	127,156	128,863	119,962	125,803	126,161	126,384	126,201	127,466
Part-time workers(4)	23,294	25,127	24,732	23,941	25,078	25,024	25,202	25,610	25,360
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	6,569	6,987	7,013	6,597	6,817	6,916	7,269	7,109	7,026
Percent of total employed	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6
SELF-EMPLOYMENT									
Self-employed workers, incorporated	6,279	6,210	6,144	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	9,278	10,033	10,456	9,143	9,876	9,651	10,002	9,837	10,279
Footnotes									
(1) Beginning with data for January 2020, refers to persons in both opposite-sex and same-sex married couples. Prior to January 2020, referred to persons in opposite-sex married couples only.									
(2) Beginning with data for January 2020, refers to female householders residing with one or more family members, but not a spouse of either sex. Prior to January 2020, referred to female householders residing with one or more family members, but not an opposite-sex spouse.									
(3) Employed full-time workers are persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week.									
(4) Employed part-time workers are persons who usually work less than 35 hours per week.									
- Data not available.									
NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.									

Table A-10. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Footnotes (1) Beginning with data for January 2020, refers to persons in both opposite-sex and same-sex married couples. Prior to January 2020, referred to persons in opposite-sex married couples only. (2) Data are not seasonally adjusted. Beginning with data for January 2020, refers to female householders residing with one or more family members, but not a spouse of either sex. Prior to January 2020, referred to female householders residing with one or more family members, but not an opposite-sex spouse. (3) Full-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work full time (35 hours or more per week) or are on layoff from full-time jobs. (4) Part-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work part time (less than 35 hours per week) or are on layoff from part-time jobs. NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.
--

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 2020	June 2021	July 2021	July 2020	Mar. 2021	Apr. 2021	May 2021	June 2021	July 2021
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	3,430	2,709	2,534	3,188	2,177	2,414	2,023	1,981	2,257
5 to 14 weeks	5,556	1,980	2,165	5,175	1,941	1,939	2,126	2,166	1,861
15 weeks and over	7,896	5,195	4,522	7,971	5,609	5,386	5,013	5,314	4,599
15 to 26 weeks	6,328	1,276	1,019	6,488	1,391	1,203	1,262	1,329	1,174
27 weeks and over	1,569	3,918	3,503	1,483	4,218	4,183	3,752	3,985	3,425
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	16.1	29.8	28.3	17.3	29.7	28.8	29.9	31.6	29.5
Median duration, in weeks	13.7	17.6	13.9	15.1	19.7	19.8	19.3	19.8	15.2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Less than 5 weeks	20.3	27.4	27.5	19.5	22.4	24.8	22.1	20.9	25.9
5 to 14 weeks	32.9	20.0	23.5	31.7	20.0	19.9	23.2	22.9	21.3
15 weeks and over	46.8	52.6	49.0	48.8	57.7	55.3	54.7	56.2	52.8
15 to 26 weeks	37.5	12.9	11.1	39.7	14.3	12.4	13.8	14.0	13.5
27 weeks and over	9.3	39.6	38.0	9.1	43.4	43.0	40.9	42.1	39.3
NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to total unemployed in table A-1 because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.									

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-14. Unemployed persons by industry and class of worker, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and class of worker	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates	
	July 2020	July 2021	July 2020	July 2021
Total, 16 years and over(1)	16,882	9,221	10.5	5.7
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	13,460	7,019	10.6	5.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	110	68	15.6	8.9
Construction	870	592	8.9	6.1
Manufacturing	1,306	613	8.6	4.2
Durable goods	796	355	8.4	3.8
Nondurable goods	510	259	9.0	4.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,924	1,216	9.7	6.0
Transportation and utilities	1,067	543	13.8	6.8
Information	311	146	12.3	5.6
Financial activities	463	295	4.7	3.0
Professional and business services	1,340	910	7.6	5.1
Education and health services	1,920	1,067	8.0	4.4
Leisure and hospitality	3,456	1,250	25.0	9.0
Other services	691	319	10.6	4.9
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	88	131	5.7	7.6
Government workers	1,792	853	8.4	4.1
Self-employed workers, unincorporated, and unpaid family workers	800	546	7.8	4.9
Footnotes				
(1) Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the U.S. Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.				
NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data. Effective with January 2020 data, industries reflect the introduction of the 2017 Census industry classification system into the Current Population Survey. This industry classification system is derived from the 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). No historical data have been revised.				

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-15. Alternative measures of labor underutilization
[Percent]

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 2020	June 2021	July 2021	July 2020	Mar. 2021	Apr. 2021	May 2021	June 2021	July 2021
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.9	3.2	2.8	5.0	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.9
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	8.1	3.5	3.2	8.1	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.1
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	10.5	6.1	5.7	10.2	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.4
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	10.8	6.5	6.0	10.6	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.2	5.7
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other persons marginally attached to the labor force, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force	11.6	7.2	6.8	11.3	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.5
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force	16.8	10.1	9.6	16.5	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.8	9.2
NOTE: Persons marginally attached to the labor force are those who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for work. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.									

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-16. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted
[Numbers in thousands]

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	July 2020	May 2021	June 2021(P)	July 2021(P)	July 2020	May 2021	June 2021(P)	July 2021(P)	Change from: June2021 - July2021(P)
Other ambulatory health care services	301.5	315.7	317.8	318.6	300.8	315.5	317.1	317.9	0.8
Hospitals	5,105.4	5,129.9	5,136.5	5,152.3	5,105.9	5,140.2	5,132.8	5,151.1	18.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	3,167.2	3,018.5	3,021.8	3,014.8	3,153.3	3,022.9	3,015.1	3,001.7	-13.4
Nursing care facilities	1,473.7	1,371.9	1,374.1	1,374.8	1,469.7	1,375.0	1,372.4	1,370.9	-1.5
Residential mental health facilities	612.9	603.1	602.0	597.9	608.6	603.6	599.5	593.8	-5.7
Community care facilities for the elderly	921.8	893.1	895.2	892.4	917.9	893.3	893.9	888.9	-5.0
Other residential care facilities	158.8	150.4	150.5	149.7	157.1	151.0	149.3	148.1	-1.2
Social assistance	3,783.9	4,062.0	4,035.2	4,007.6	3,826.7	4,026.1	4,039.3	4,049.3	10.0
Individual and family services	2,546.9	2,663.9	2,652.3	2,657.6	2,540.7	2,653.1	2,643.9	2,651.5	7.6
Emergency and other relief services	184.4	185.7	184.0	184.8	184.4	185.9	184.0	184.8	0.8
Vocational rehabilitation services	276.7	282.7	286.5	287.3	273.1	281.1	282.7	283.4	0.7
Child day care services	775.9	929.7	912.4	877.9	828.4	906.0	928.7	929.6	0.9
Leisure and hospitality	13,364	14,625	15,395	15,834	12,824	14,404	14,798	15,178	380
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,865.6	2,029.0	2,287.3	2,398.1	1,626.5	1,973.0	2,045.7	2,098.7	53.0
Performing arts and spectator sports	291.8	399.6	424.9	428.8	277.7	377.9	398.9	407.9	9.0
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	137.7	138.2	151.0	157.4	124.6	134.4	138.7	142.5	3.8
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,436.1	1,491.2	1,711.4	1,811.9	1,224.2	1,460.7	1,508.1	1,548.3	40.2
Accommodation and food services	11,498.2	12,596.0	13,107.2	13,435.6	11,197.7	12,430.6	12,751.9	13,078.8	326.9
Accommodation	1,452.1	1,579.4	1,760.6	1,864.7	1,355.2	1,579.2	1,666.9	1,740.6	73.7
Food services and drinking places	10,046.1	11,016.6	11,346.6	11,570.9	9,842.5	10,851.4	11,085.0	11,338.2	253.2
Other services	5,388	5,608	5,730	5,782	5,316	5,589	5,662	5,701	39
Repair and maintenance	1,270.9	1,341.7	1,355.8	1,369.0	1,262.7	1,339.0	1,347.3	1,353.9	6.6
Personal and laundry services	1,269.9	1,374.4	1,405.6	1,419.4	1,257.6	1,361.3	1,390.5	1,405.6	15.1
Membership associations and organizations	2,847.2	2,891.7	2,968.1	2,993.2	2,795.8	2,889.0	2,923.9	2,941.0	17.1
Government	20,310	21,949	21,688	20,776	21,556	21,644	21,813	22,053	240
Federal	2,919	2,882	2,887	2,898	2,897	2,883	2,870	2,888	18
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,325.7	2,282.1	2,289.0	2,295.8	2,305.3	2,280.4	2,278.5	2,278.1	-0.4
U.S. Postal Service	593.5	599.9	597.8	601.9	591.5	602.5	591.9	610.0	18.1
State government	4,703	5,013	4,812	4,734	5,039	5,018	5,082	5,074	-8
State government education	1,998.0	2,343.4	2,135.7	2,074.5	2,350.1	2,346.4	2,417.2	2,427.1	9.9
State government, excluding education	2,705.0	2,669.5	2,676.4	2,659.8	2,689.1	2,671.1	2,664.7	2,646.9	-17.8
Local government	12,688	14,054	13,989	13,144	13,620	13,743	13,861	14,091	230
Local government education	6,326.5	7,766.0	7,540.3	6,639.1	7,492.3	7,457.0	7,603.5	7,824.2	220.7
Local government, excluding education	6,361.2	6,287.6	6,448.8	6,504.9	6,128.1	6,285.8	6,257.3	6,266.3	9.0
Footnotes									
(1) Includes other industries, not shown separately.									
(2) Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, and motor vehicle parts.									
(3) Includes ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities.									
(P) Preliminary									
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2020 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.									

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-2. Average weekly hours and overtime of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted

Industry	July 2020	May 2021	June 2021(P)	July 2021(P)
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Footnotes				
(P) Preliminary				
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2020 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.				

Industry	July 2020	May 2021	June 2021 ^(P)	July 2021 ^(P)
Total private	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.8
Goods-producing	39.6	40.1	39.9	40.1
Mining and logging	44.1	45.2	45.4	45.1
Construction	38.9	39.0	38.6	38.9
Manufacturing	39.8	40.4	40.3	40.5
Durable goods	40.0	40.6	40.4	40.7
Nondurable goods	39.4	40.2	40.1	40.2
Private service-providing	33.5	33.8	33.8	33.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	34.2	34.7	34.6	34.5
Wholesale trade	38.4	39.1	39.1	39.3
Retail trade	30.7	31.0	30.9	30.8
Transportation and warehousing	38.4	39.3	39.1	38.7
Utilities	42.6	42.7	42.7	42.8
Information	36.3	37.3	37.2	37.3
Financial activities	37.6	37.6	37.6	37.6
Professional and business services	36.4	36.7	36.7	36.7
Education and health services	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.3
Leisure and hospitality	25.5	26.5	26.5	26.6
Other services	32.1	32.3	32.2	32.1
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
Durable goods	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.0
Nondurable goods	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.4
Footnotes ^(P) Preliminary				
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2020 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.				

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

[illegible]

Industry	Women employees (in thousands)				Percent of all employees			
	July 2020	May 2021	June 2021(P)	July 2021(P)	July 2020	May 2021	June 2021(P)	July 2021(P)
Total nonfarm	69,374	72,129	72,594	73,243	49.7	49.8	49.8	49.9
Total private	56,932	59,665	60,011	60,441	48.2	48.4	48.4	48.4
Goods-producing	4,464	4,624	4,626	4,623	22.5	22.7	22.7	22.6
Mining and logging	86	84	83	82	14.5	13.5	13.2	12.9
Construction	954	1,008	1,011	1,014	13.3	13.6	13.6	13.7
Manufacturing	3,424	3,532	3,532	3,527	28.4	28.7	28.6	28.5
Durable goods	1,821	1,867	1,868	1,862	24.3	24.5	24.4	24.2
Nondurable goods	1,603	1,665	1,664	1,665	35.3	35.7	35.6	35.6
Private service-providing	52,468	55,041	55,385	55,818	53.4	53.5	53.4	53.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	10,243	10,689	10,756	10,770	39.1	39.3	39.4	39.3
Wholesale trade	1,652.9	1,709.8	1,725.3	1,726.4	29.8	30.1	30.2	30.2
Retail trade	7,145.4	7,391.6	7,425.0	7,418.1	48.5	48.4	48.4	48.4
Transportation and warehousing	1,311.6	1,453.8	1,471.9	1,491.5	24.4	25.4	25.7	25.8
Utilities	133.0	134.2	134.2	134.2	24.7	24.9	24.9	24.9
Information	1,029	1,075	1,082	1,086	39.7	39.6	39.8	39.6
Financial activities	4,884	4,949	4,945	4,951	56.5	56.2	56.2	56.1
Professional and business services	9,020	9,594	9,597	9,681	45.8	46.2	46.0	46.3
Education and health services	17,679	18,117	18,162	18,249	77.3	77.2	77.2	77.3
Leisure and hospitality	6,797	7,649	7,836	8,041	53.0	53.1	53.0	53.0
Other services	2,816	2,968	3,007	3,040	53.0	53.1	53.1	53.3
Government	12,442	12,464	12,583	12,802	57.7	57.6	57.7	58.1
Footnotes (P) Preliminary								
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2020 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.								

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-6. Employment of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted(1)

[In thousands]

Industry	July 2020	May 2021	June 2021(P)	July 2021(P)
Total private	95,920	100,315	100,913	101,582
Goods-producing	14,149	14,463	14,535	14,605
Mining and logging	421	455	465	474
Construction	5,374	5,482	5,498	5,529
Manufacturing	8,354	8,526	8,572	8,602
Durable goods	5,096	5,186	5,229	5,252
Nondurable goods	3,258	3,340	3,343	3,350
Private service-providing	81,771	85,852	86,378	86,977
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22,032	22,933	23,009	23,015
Wholesale trade	4,393.6	4,513.0	4,531.8	4,537.2
Retail trade	12,548.4	12,997.3	13,044.9	13,036.5
Transportation and warehousing	4,661.2	4,992.8	5,004.3	5,011.9
Utilities	428.9	429.4	428.1	429.0
Information	2,058	2,145	2,156	2,182
Financial activities	6,586	6,648	6,623	6,638
Professional and business services	15,764	16,649	16,662	16,736
Education and health services	20,049	20,548	20,591	20,654
Footnotes (1) Data relate to production employees in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction employees in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in the service-providing industries. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonfarm payrolls. (P) Preliminary				
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2020 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.				

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	July 2020	May 2021	June 2021(P)	July 2021(P)	July 2020	May 2021	June 2021(P)	July 2021(P)
Total private	\$24.67	\$25.60	\$25.72	\$25.83	\$838.78	\$878.08	\$879.62	\$883.39
Goods-producing	25.48	26.32	26.50	26.59	1,026.84	1,079.12	1,078.55	1,087.53
Mining and logging	30.54	30.94	31.01	31.25	1,352.92	1,447.99	1,460.57	1,443.75
Construction	29.30	30.32	30.51	30.60	1,151.49	1,197.64	1,195.99	1,205.64
Manufacturing	22.84	23.60	23.78	23.86	929.59	981.76	984.49	990.19
Durable goods	23.82	24.62	24.83	24.87	976.62	1,024.19	1,025.48	1,032.11
Nondurable goods	21.28	22.00	22.14	22.28	859.71	913.00	921.02	926.85
Private service-providing	24.50	25.45	25.56	25.68	806.05	844.94	846.04	850.01
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.29	22.20	22.34	22.48	728.12	765.90	766.26	773.31
Wholesale trade	26.86	27.51	27.57	27.81	1,023.37	1,067.39	1,069.72	1,087.37
Retail trade	17.50	18.42	18.58	18.62	540.75	571.02	572.26	573.50
Transportation and warehousing	22.50	23.60	23.75	23.96	868.50	918.04	919.13	924.86
Utilities	38.62	39.70	39.69	39.78	1,641.35	1,691.22	1,702.70	1,698.61
Information	36.03	36.83	37.13	37.18	1,293.48	1,373.76	1,366.38	1,360.79
Financial activities	29.17	30.44	30.35	30.50	1,082.21	1,138.46	1,135.09	1,140.70
Professional and business services	29.30	30.40	30.49	30.61	1,051.87	1,106.56	1,106.79	1,114.20
Education and health services	25.37	26.56	26.71	26.89	827.06	865.86	870.75	879.30
Leisure and hospitality	14.58	15.84	16.24	16.47	349.92	397.58	407.62	416.69
Other services	22.61	23.13	23.17	23.20	705.43	723.97	725.22	723.84

Footnotes

(1) Data relate to production employees in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction employees in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in the service-providing industries. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonfarm payrolls.

(P) Preliminary

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2020 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-9. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours and payrolls for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted⁽¹⁾
[2002=100]

Industry	Index of aggregate weekly hours ⁽²⁾					Index of aggregate weekly payrolls ⁽³⁾				
	July 2020	May 2021	June 2021 ^(P)	July 2021 ^(P)	Percent change from: June 2021 - July 2021 ^(P)	July 2020	May 2021	June 2021 ^(P)	July 2021 ^(P)	Percent change from: June 2021 - July 2021 ^(P)
Total private	108.7	114.7	115.0	115.8	0.7	179.2	196.2	197.7	199.9	1.1
Goods-producing	87.1	90.6	90.4	91.3	1.0	135.9	146.0	146.7	148.6	1.3
Mining and logging	99.1	113.2	116.4	116.4	0.0	176.0	203.6	209.9	211.5	0.8
Construction	105.7	108.4	107.9	109.1	1.1	167.3	177.5	177.8	180.2	1.3
Manufacturing	78.1	81.4	81.5	81.9	0.5	116.6	125.7	126.7	127.9	0.9
Durable goods	78.5	81.0	81.1	81.9	1.0	116.7	124.6	125.8	127.1	1.0
Nondurable goods	77.6	81.7	81.9	82.1	0.2	116.6	127.0	128.2	129.3	0.9
Private service-providing	114.6	121.4	121.8	122.7	0.7	192.6	212.0	213.6	216.1	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	105.4	110.6	110.4	110.7	0.3	160.3	175.5	176.2	177.9	1.0
Wholesale trade	99.3	103.9	104.4	105.3	0.9	157.5	168.7	169.8	172.8	1.8

Footnotes

(1) Data relate to production employees in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction employees in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in the service-providing industries. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonfarm payrolls.

(2) The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding 2002 annual average aggregate hours. Aggregate hours estimates are the product of estimates of average weekly hours and employment.

(3) The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate weekly payrolls by the corresponding 2002 annual average aggregate weekly payrolls. Aggregate payrolls estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and employment.

(P) Preliminary

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2020 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Industry	Index of aggregate weekly hours ⁽²⁾					Index of aggregate weekly payrolls ⁽³⁾				
	July 2020	May 2021	June 2021 ^(P)	July 2021 ^(P)	Percent change from: June 2021 - July 2021 ^(P)	July 2020	May 2021	June 2021 ^(P)	July 2021 ^(P)	Percent change from: June 2021 - July 2021 ^(P)
Retail trade	98.1	102.0	101.7	101.6	-0.1	147.1	160.9	161.9	162.1	0.1
Transportation and warehousing	136.2	147.0	146.6	146.4	-0.1	195.0	220.8	221.6	223.3	0.8
Utilities	93.2	93.5	93.9	93.7	-0.2	150.3	155.0	155.6	155.5	-0.1
Information	84.3	91.3	90.6	91.1	0.6	150.4	166.5	166.5	167.8	0.8
Financial activities	115.0	117.0	116.6	116.8	0.2	206.4	219.1	217.7	219.3	0.7
Professional and business services	126.5	135.5	135.2	136.2	0.7	220.5	245.0	245.2	247.9	1.1
Education and health services	139.4	142.8	143.1	144.0	0.6	233.4	250.4	252.3	255.6	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	96.4	114.0	117.2	121.4	3.6	159.6	205.1	216.1	227.2	5.1
Other services	94.5	99.4	100.8	101.7	0.9	155.7	167.4	170.1	171.9	1.1
Footnotes ⁽¹⁾ Data relate to production employees in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction employees in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in the service-providing industries. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonfarm payrolls. ⁽²⁾ The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding 2002 annual average aggregate hours. Aggregate hours estimates are the product of estimates of average weekly hours and employment. ⁽³⁾ The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate weekly payrolls by the corresponding 2002 annual average aggregate weekly payrolls. Aggregate payrolls estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and employment. ^(P) Preliminary										
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2020 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.										

Last Modified Date: August 06, 2021

U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS Division of Labor Force Statistics PSB Suite 4675 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE Washington, DC 20212-0001

Telephone:1-202-691-6378_ www.bls.gov/CPS [Contact CPS](#)

U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS Division of Current Employment Statistics PSB Suite 4860 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE Washington, DC 20212-0001

Telephone:1-202-691-6555_ www.bls.gov/CES [Contact CES](#)