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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JULY 2010

HEARING

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

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SECOND SESSION

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JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JULY 2010

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 2010

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, DC.

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 9:34 a.m. in Room 106 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, The Honorable Carolyn B. Maloney (Chair) presiding.

Representatives present: Maloney and Brady.

Staff present: Andrea Camp, Gail Cohen, Colleen Healy, Jessica Knowles, Lydia Mashburn, Jeff Schlagenhauf, Ted Boll, Dan Miller, and Robert O'Quinn.

OPENING STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE CAROLYN B. MALONEY, CHAIR, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK

Chair Maloney. The meeting will come to order.

Today's employment report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that in July the economy added 71,000 private-sector jobs, the seventh straight month of employment gains in the private sector. And we see that in our famous chart. We are continuing to gain jobs.

[Chart titled "Monthly Change in Private Payrolls" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 20.]

Since the beginning of the year, the economy has added 630,000 jobs in the private sector. As expected, the June report also showed a sharp decline in temporary Census workers, causing nonfarm payrolls to decline for the second month this year.

Additionally, the June employment report shows that the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 9.5 percent. Although the overall unemployment rate has declined from its peak of 10.1 percent in October 2009, not all demographic groups are seeing the same trends in unemployment rates.

For example, the unemployment rate for African American workers continued to rise after October 2009, although the current unemployment rate of 15.6 percent is lower than the peak of 16.5 percent.

In addition to overall private-sector job gains, manufacturing employment has risen for seven months in a row, after falling three straight years. The last time this sector gained jobs for seven months in a row or longer was in 1998.

GDP grew for the fourth consecutive quarter in the second quarter of 2010 with businesses' purchases of equipment and software growing by 20 percent for the second quarter in a row.

Surveys of both the service sector and the manufacturing sector show that growth is expected to continue, but we have to be patient. The path to recovery is never a straight line. For the millions of workers who lost their jobs, it will take time for them to become employed again.

The recent GDP report from the Bureau of Economic Analysis also told us that this Recession was even more severe than previously reported. We now know that GDP fell by 6.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008, and fell by 4.9 percent in the first quarter of 2009.

A recent study by the noted economists Alan Blinder and Mark Zandi shows that without the actions taken by the Administration, Congress, and the Federal Reserve, this Recession would have been another Great Depression. Without these actions, we would have lost an additional 8.5 million jobs by the end of 2010.

We have made real progress in the past year. While today's job gains are not as robust as earlier this year, the trend is in the right direction. But we cannot let down our guard. The recovery is still fragile, and our economy is still vulnerable.

The policies that Democrats in Congress quickly put into place over the last year are working. Policies do matter. That is one reason I am glad to see that yesterday the Senate passed legislation to extend funding to states to pay for their increased Medicaid costs, and to provide additional funding for teachers.

The Department of Education estimates that 140,000 teacher jobs will be saved because of this increase in funding. The House will be reconvening on Tuesday of next week to pass this needed legislation so that it will be in place before the school year begins.

This legislation will also help the economy grow. According to the Council of Economic Advisers' fourth quarterly report, aid given to the states in the Recovery Act was quickly implemented and provided a large boost to the growing economy.

Recently the JEC Majority staff took a deeper look into the employment increases in the manufacturing sector in 2010, and we did this report on the manufacturing growth and the promising signs of recovery from it.

Most of the job creation in the manufacturing sector is in the durable goods sector, and may be due to inventory restocking or temporary export surges due to fiscal stimulus in other countries. Manufacturing is a key source of good jobs that can play an important role in spurring growth in other sectors in our economy.

This JEC report shows that Congress and the Administration need to take further actions to create a robust rebound in manufacturing employment.

Some actions have been taken by the House of Representatives already, but we need to do more. In particular, more actions are needed to help small businesses. The House has already passed legislation to help small businesses get credit and provide tax credits for these engines of job growth.

It is time for all Members of Congress to work together to pass legislation that will create jobs and put the American people first.

I yield back, and I would now like to introduce Commissioner Hall, and recognize the other members of the Committee. There are not many here, but Mr. Brady flew all the way in from Texas for this meeting, even when we were not in session, and I am deeply grateful that he is here. And he is recognized for as much time as he may consume.

[The prepared statement of Representative Maloney appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 18.]

OPENING STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE KEVIN BRADY, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM TEXAS

Representative Brady. Great. Thank you, Madam Chairman. Thank you for your leadership of the Committee.

I am pleased to join with you in welcoming Dr. Hall before the Committee this morning.

Unfortunately, today we received more bad news for American workers and their families. The unemployment rate shows no sign of improving and remains elevated at 9.5 percent. Total job losses were 131,000. And after excluding the layoffs of temporary Census workers, private sector payroll job growth remains anemic at 71,000. At this slow pace, it will take much of the decade to return to normal employment levels.

Despite the promises, the economic plan of President Obama and Congressional Democrats has failed to restore consumer confidence—a key element to economic recovery.

The University of Michigan's July Index of Consumer Sentiment fell dramatically by 10.8 percent to 67.8, the lowest level in a year. The Index of Consumer Expectations fell even further to the lowest level since March of last year, the month after Congress enacted the Stimulus.

According to Richard Curtin, the economist in charge of producing these indices:

> Rather than the economy gaining strength, consumers now anticipate a slowing pace of growth, and rather than economic policies acting to improve prospects, the policies of the Obama Administration have increased economic uncertainty among consumers. Overall, the data suggest that the current slowdown in spending is likely to persist well into 2011 as it reflects a widespread and general realignment of job and wage expectations. While a double dip is still unlikely, it now has a nonignorable 25% probability. End of quote.

It is discouraging to American workers and small businesses that this unusually sluggish, sub-par recovery will persist well into next year. But it is not surprising.

Along with the failure of the massive Democratic stimulus to put people back to work—except in Federal Government jobs—families and businesses fear the dangerous levels of debt incurred by this Congress and a host of job-killing, anti-growth policies coming out of Washington, including higher taxes, higher energy prices, burdensome regulations, and constant bailouts of special interests.

While tens of thousands of American energy workers risk losing their jobs right now due to the White House moratorium on drilling in the Gulf of Mexico, Congress next week will consider another $26 billion bailout of state and local government workers. The signal this Democratic Congress is sending is clear: We'll spend whatever taxpayer money it takes to save a government job; the rest of you American workers can take a hike.

And three weeks after we extended the invitation to President Obama to travel to Houston to meet face-to-face with energy workers and small businesses whose livelihoods are threatened by the President's moratorium, we have heard nothing but silence.

To add insult to injury, this President is coming to Texas next week to raise campaign cash but apparently does not have an hour—not even 15 minutes—to spare for our American workers whose jobs he is killing.

Maybe if our energy workers worked for the government they could get a bailout, too. But that is not what they are asking. They just want to go back to work on the rigs the President has idled and some that now are forced to leave America for foreign countries.

The prospects for other workers who have lost their jobs isn't much better. Real economic growth slowed by more than one-half from 5 percent in the fourth quarter of last year to 2.4 percent in the second quarter of this year.

One-off inventory restocking accounted for 59 percent of real GDP growth during the last three quarters. Restocking your shelves isn't a sustainable basis for job creation, but consumers confident in the recovery are.

Unfortunately real final sales growth—which is a better indicator of the underlying trend than real GDP—averaged an anemic 1.5 percent during the last three quarters. Consequently, economists are downgrading their forecasts for the remainder of this year and next.

Earlier this week, Committee Democrats released a report stating that manufacturing payroll jobs increased by 136,000 during the first half of 2010. I rejoice that some American workers have found new manufacturing jobs.

However, this report tells only one-half of the story. Actually, manufacturing payroll jobs have decreased by 660,000 since the Obama stimulus was enacted. Moreover, manufacturing payroll jobs fell by 2.3 million since the Democrats took control of Congress in 2007.

With so many families struggling and having lost their jobs in manufacturing, how can Congressional Democrats possibly be proud of these devastating economic failures?

Ironically, the slight improvement in the manufacturing sector is not due to sales here in America, but rather foreign demand, especially in Canada, Mexico, and rapidly growing countries in Asia.

Monthly U.S. manufacturing exports are up 31 percent from February to May of this year—February of last year to May of this year. To satisfy higher foreign demand, U.S. manufacturers boosted their output by 6 percent during the same period.

Since the beginning of the year, this export-driven recovery is beginning to reverse the decline in manufacturing employment under the failed White House economic plan.

In contrast, demand here in America, which the Obama stimulus was supposed to boost, remains lackluster. So unless Speaker Pelosi and Majority Leader Reid want to pat themselves on the back for increasing demand in foreign countries, which is preposterous, Democrats can claim little credit for the improving outlook in manufacturing.

Indeed, many Congressional Democrats oppose selling more American goods and services overseas by failing to pass the pending free trade agreements with Columbia, Panama, and South Korea that would accelerate export-driven job creation.

Dr. Hall, amid this grim economic data I look forward to hearing your testimony. I yield back.

[The prepared statement of Representative Brady appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 21.]

Chair Maloney. Thank you. I would now like to welcome the panelists and introduce Commissioner Hall. Dr. Keith Hall is the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the U.S. Department of Labor.

The BLS is an independent national statistical agency that collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data to the American public, the United States Congress, other Federal agencies, state and local governments, businesses, and labor.

Dr. Hall also served as Chief Economist for the White House Council of Economic Advisers for two years under President Bush. Prior to that he was Chief Economist for the U.S. Department of Commerce. Dr. Hall also spent 10 years at the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Welcome. We look forward to your testimony.

STATEMENT OF DR. KEITH HALL, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR; ACCOMPANIED BY: DR. MICHAEL HORRIGAN, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER FOR PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS; AND MR. PHILIP RONES, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Commissioner Hall. Thank you. Madam Chair and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss the employment and unemployment data we released this morning. Nonfarm payroll employment declined by 131,000 in July, and the unemployment rate remained at 9.5 percent.

The decrease in employment largely reflects continued cuts in the number of temporary workers previously hired for the Census 2010. Private sector employment edged up over the month. Thus far in 2010, private sector employment has risen by 630,000, although nearly two-thirds of that gain occurred in March and April.

In July, employment in the Federal Government fell for the second month in a row. The number of temporary Census 2010 workers decreased by 143,000, following a decline of 225,000 in June. This leaves 196,000 temporary decennial Census workers on the payroll.

Within the private sector, employment gains continued in manufacturing, health care, and mining. Manufacturing employment rose by 36,000. Most of the gain occurred in motor vehicles and parts, as some plants deviated from the normal practice of shutting down in July for retooling.

Motor vehicles and parts had added 32,000 jobs during the first half of the year. Employment in fabricated metals increased by 9,000 over the month. The manufacturing workweek rose by one-tenth of an hour in July, after falling by half an hour in June.

Health care employment grew by 27,000 over the month. Since the recession began in December 2007, health care has added 665,000 jobs. Employment in mining rose by 7,000 in July, largely in support services.

Employment in temporary help services was nearly unchanged for the second month in a row. Job gains had averaged 45,000 per month from October through May.

Construction employment was little changed in July. A strike in the industry reduced payrolls by about 10,000. Financial sector employment continued to trend down over the month, though the pace of job loss has been slower this year. Thus far in 2010, monthly job declines have averaged 12,000 compared with 29,000 in 2009. Employment in most other private sector industries was little changed in July.

Turning now to the data from our Survey of Households, most key labor force measures were essentially unchanged in July. The jobless rate remained at 9.5 percent, and the number of unemployed held at 14.6 million.

The unemployment rate has declined from 9.9 percent in April, reflecting decreasing labor force participation. The participation rate had risen during the first 4 months of the year to 65.2 percent in April, but has now returned to 64.6 percent—its December 2009 level.

Among the employed, the number of individuals working part-time who preferred full-time work was nearly unchanged over the month at 8.5 million. Since April, the number of such workers has declined by 623,000. However, the level remains 3.9 million above that of December 2007 when the Recession began.

In summary, payroll employment declined by 131,000 in July, largely reflecting a decrease in the number of temporary Census workers. Small job gains continued in the private sector. The unemployment rate held at 9.5 percent.

My colleagues and I would now be glad to answer your questions.

[The prepared statement of Commissioner Hall, together with Press Release No. USDL–10–1076, appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 22.]

Chair Maloney. I thank you very much for your testimony. As you know, I always like to start with the positives. So would you really focus on the bright spots and the areas that you feel are particularly encouraging in this jobs report?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. While the private sector employment was not strong, it did increase this month, and it has increased now for seven months in a row.

Manufacturing employment once again edged up, and that has been increasing now for seven months in a row as well and that is actually quite unusual. Manufacturing employment has not risen in quite awhile, so that is a good sign.

Chair Maloney. Why do you think that is happening?

Commissioner Hall. It is just hard to say. I can tell you it has happened. It's been fairly broad. This month in particular motor vehicles and parts added 21,000 jobs, which is most of that manufacturing increase. So I think that is a good sign.

Manufacturing took quite a hit during most of the Recession, so the last seven months have been welcome.

Chair Maloney. What other sectors are experiencing more job creation than loss?

Commissioner Hall. The health care industry continues to grow jobs. This month it grew about 27,000 jobs. And it has pretty consistently throughout the whole Recession.

Chair Maloney. You mentioned that manufacturing was very encouraging. Do you have any breakdowns on the subsectors in manufacturing that showed significant changes to help us understand how we can support manufacturing, and the subsectors? Do you have any numbers or information on that?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Over the month we had gains in a number of areas. We had fabricated metal products, machinery, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment and appliances. So it was fairly broad. It wasn't strong growth in every one of those sectors, but there was growth especially as you mentioned in your earlier statement in durable goods.

Chair Maloney. And are there any further indicators that overall job gains will continue in the coming months? Do you see any trends there you could report?

Commissioner Hall. You know, I think the fact that, although the job gains the last three months have been fairly modest, they have been gains so far. I think that is encouraging. And the manufacturing work week continues to hold. It hasn't declined any. So I think that is encouraging, as well.

Chair Maloney. Well I feel that we really are going to be coming into session this coming Tuesday to vote for the state government support, and I think that is critically important given the fragile economy we are confronting.

State governments have reduced payrolls by 169,000 since the beginning of the year, and this I believe underscores the importance of the state aid package that was passed by the Senate yesterday, and will be passed by the House on Tuesday, will prevent the layoffs of tens of thousands of teachers, and help states provide for vital health care services, and have the teachers in place for the school year beginning in September. So in my own State they estimate that it will save the jobs of 7,000 teachers, and that is critically important.

In the first six months of 2010 I believe that employment of the states declined dramatically. Did state and local governments see further employment declines in July? Did you track that?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. In fact, they both did. State government lost about 10,000 jobs; and local government lost about 38,000 jobs, which is a pretty large number for local government.

Chair Maloney. And how would you characterize recent months' trends in these sectors?

Commissioner Hall. Both sectors have lost jobs, continued to lose jobs even this year, actually, despite the fact that we have had some growth in the private sector.

Chair Maloney. And are you able in your numbers to separate out changes in education employment from the other types of state and local jobs?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. For example, of the 38,000 jobs lost in local government this month, 27,000 were in education, and 2,000 were in state government in education.

Chair Maloney. And has the Bureau of Labor Statistics done any research on spillover effects associated with state and local government employment?

Commissioner Hall. There almost certainly are spillover effects, but we haven't done any research on that. It is something that probably someone could do, but we haven't done that.

Chair Maloney. Well my time has expired. Thank you.

Representative Brady. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Why is it that only government workers, Commissioner, get a bailout? You know, why do you have to have a government check before Congress comes back from its recess to try to rescue your job?

You know, what about Americans along Main Street who just want to go back to work? Who have seen, gosh, some 3.5 million, almost 3.5 million jobs lost along Main Street since the stimulus took effect. The only sector that's gained is the Federal Government. They've gotten jobs; everyone else gets pink slips.

What about the energy workers who are losing their jobs due to the drilling moratorium the President has in place today? And the small businesses who hire all the workers who supply those rigs? What about them? They're not asking for a bailout. They just want to go back to work.

You have pointed out you don't know why manufacturing improvement is occurring, but other economists say that the balance of manufacturing has come from, one, restocking their inventories, about 60 percent, 59 percent of growth for the last three quarters came from restocking their shelves.

The rest of it, the bulk of the rest of it has come from export sales to other countries. And none of which, you know, is created by the stimulus. And the manufacturing this week, we've lost since the stimulus began 660,000 manufacturing jobs. The improvement this month, according to your numbers in manufacturing, comes mainly from autos. And according to your briefing, the majority of that is a seasonally adjusted situation where normally at this time of year they are shutting plants down for retooling and maintenance. They did that earlier. And had them actually operating. So even that's not as good news as we would like.

So my question is: The economy weakened significantly during the second quarter of this year. It is half what it was at the beginning of the year. Real GDP growth slowed to 2.4 percent. Last month consumer confidence fell dramatically, the lowest it has been since February of last year. Since the Housing Tax Credit expired, housing starts, existing new home sales, are all down. Durable goods' orders are down for two months in a row.

We are all looking for positive signs, but do these weakening economic data indicate that job growth will slow and the unemployment rate will remain stubbornly high for the rest of this year? Do you see unemployment staying high through the rest of this year?

Commissioner Hall. I would not want to spec—since we produce the data, I would not want to speculate on what the data might show. So with respect to talking about the rest of the year, I would not want to offer an opinion on that.

But I can tell you that it is true that certainly in the last three months there has been private sector job growth but it has not been strong yet.

Representative Brady. May I ask, the White House predicted that employment in construction, for example, would make up a major component of the total number of jobs created or saved by the stimulus. What change has occurred in the level of payroll employment in construction since the stimulus was enacted last—February of last year?

Commissioner Hall. We're going to have to look it up, since February—I will tell you what I can really quickly, and we'll see if we can get the more precise number. Construction has continued to lose jobs. It has lost about—this month it lost about 11,000 jobs, and I think over the last three months it has lost about 20,000 jobs a month. So we have not had consistent job growth in construction lately.

Representative Brady. Not job growth. We have actually had consistent job loss in construction?

Commissioner Hall. That's February of '09?

Representative Brady. Yes.

Commissioner Hall. He will give you the number in just a minute if you want to go ahead and go on.

Representative Brady. Let me ask. We have lost 660,000 jobs in the manufacturing sector since the stimulus took place. Retail trade, we were told if that massive stimulus was passed, would be expected to see a large increase. Is that happening? Are we seeing large increases in retail trade? Because consumer confidence is very low, the lowest it has been in a year.

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, retail trade was not greatly changed this month. It grew about 7,000 jobs this month. And over the past three months we have averaged the loss of about 7,000 jobs in retail trade.

Representative Brady. So it is consistently, like construction, losing jobs in retail trade?

Commissioner Hall. Over the last few months it has.

Representative Brady. We were told that 90 percent of the jobs from the stimulus that were created or saved would be in the private sector. Is it true that the Federal Government is the only economic sector to experience payroll job growth since February of the stimulus last year?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, I think other than the health care sector I do think the total payroll jobs have declined since February of last year.

Representative Brady. In the private sector?

Commissioner Hall. In the private sector.

Representative Brady. And Federal jobs, government job growth, though is the only positive at this point?

Commissioner Hall. Well I think education and health care and the federal government, I think that is right, since February, overall.

Representative Brady. Thank you, Commissioner, appreciate it.

Chair Maloney. Thank you.

In terms of construction jobs that were saved due to the stimulus, as you know a third of the stimulus went to infrastructure projects which are construction jobs. Can you contrast the average job loss in construction in 2008 and the first half of 2009 to more recent months? And are we still losing as many construction jobs? And what would have happened if we didn't have the stimulus supporting infrastructure jobs?

Commissioner Hall. The job loss through 2008 and the first half of 2009 in construction was very high. It got as high as 153,000 in a single month. It was very, very high. And the job loss since the middle of last year has declined. Although job loss has continued, it has moderated a fair amount.

Chair Maloney. And we are still losing quite a few jobs.

Okay, in the Recession in the labor market, at last month's hearing you testified that coming out of a recession it's fairly typical to average about 100,000 private sector jobs per month. And we have another month behind us. Is the recovery in the labor market still similar to what we have seen coming out of recent recessions?

Commissioner Hall. It is actually not completely out of line. The labor market, at this moment the labor market troughed in December of last year, and since then we have averaged about 90,000 jobs a month.

During the last recession, we averaged something like 140 thousand jobs per month over the first seven months. In the prior recession we actually continued to lose some private sector jobs in the first seven months. So it is not inconsistent with other stretches past the labor market trough.

Chair Maloney. And how would you characterize the labor market today?

Commissioner Hall. Well obviously the large job loss has ended. We do have some sectors that are losing jobs, but we have sectors that are now gaining jobs. The job growth in the private sector has been 630,000. It just has not gotten strong yet, but it is job growth.

Chair Maloney. Is there anything in your data that you could call attention to as a potential pitfall in this recovery?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. I think my biggest concern would be that a lot of the strength this year has come from just a couple of months. We had two months there where a lot of the numbers early in the year looked up, the payroll job growth strengthened, and the labor force participation rose. But that seems to have backed off a little bit now, so we are in a weaker spot I think than we were a few months ago.

Chair Maloney. Last month I asked you about the impact of the oil spill on jobs in the Gulf region. You mentioned that BLS is doing some tracking and that you would be able to show areas that could be affected. I truly do understand that it is difficult to determine the precise impact, as there are job losses relating, for example, to tourism, fishing, and other industries. Do you have anything at this point on the employment impact of the spill in the Gulf that you are able to share with the Committee?

Commissioner Hall. Well what we have done, and we have actually put it up on our web site so it's publicly available, is that we've identified the number of jobs that are on the Coast areas, the county employment levels, to get some idea of the kinds of jobs that are potentially at risk.

And we mentioned that a number of the jobs that could be affected, like commercial fishing vessels, and independent contractors, are not part of the scope, they aren't payroll jobs so they wouldn't be captured here. So we have got the levels up.

It is not obvious to see a big impact. There might well be an impact there, but we don't see a real obvious impact. For example, we haven't seen any real spikes in the unemployment insurance filings, for example, like that. And from talking with our state partners a little bit in the Gulf States, one of the things they mentioned that has helped somewhat with leisure and hospitality is that workers working on the oil spill have sort of moved into hotels and restaurants, and that has actually helped some of the leisure and hospitality numbers that normally would have gone down more because of lost tourism.

So the bottom line is, it is not an obvious impact that I can see there. That does not mean that there isn't an impact there, and if somebody does a more sophisticated look they might be able to find a little something.

Chair Maloney. Well, my time has expired.

Representative Brady. Commissioner, you had said in your testimony that—or comments, that the unemployment rate has declined from 9.9 percent in April to 9.5 percent this month. But did you also say that's not exactly good news? That that decline is because fewer Americans have simply given up looking for work? Last month it was 650,000 people who had given up looking for work.

Commissioner Hall. Right, right.

Representative Brady. This month, it stayed fairly stable but jobs claims were up again last week. But the major reason for the decline is at this point fewer people looking for work?

Commissioner Hall. That's actually correct. I would say early in the year we had a drop in the unemployment rate—I'm sorry, a rise in the unemployment rate from around 9.7 to 9.9. And that was primarily because of people entering the labor force.

So that wasn't necessarily as bad news as it looked. But now we've seen an unwinding of that, where people have now left the labor force and left unemployment. So the unemployment rate going down and holding isn't necessarily good news because of that.

Representative Brady. That's what I see at home. I see a lot of people who are discouraged and have just given up work. We see more who will likely lose their jobs because of the drilling moratorium in the Gulf of Mexico. Very devastating. Economic disaster. That one is a government-made economic disaster, unfortunately.

I see consumers who are frightened by the debt, reluctant to come back shopping. And I see businesses reluctant to hire. And as a result, that seems to be reflected in your data. The consumer confidence is the lowest it's been in years, so retail sales are very anemic growth.

Job creators are very impacted by the uncertainty of all these wild policies in Washington, so they are not creating jobs. The initial jobs' claims again were up last week, which caught everyone by surprise.

Back in May you suggested that small- and medium-sized firms were not driving economic growth like they used to; instead, large firms were creating more private sector jobs. And of course government was the only sector that had grown significantly.

Why do you think—well, let me ask this. Are small- and medium-sized businesses hiring more, doing better now in this regard than they were in May?

Commissioner Hall. The data we have on that lags a fair amount, but the hires in small businesses actually has declined in May a little bit while medium- and large establishments increased slightly.

Representative Brady. I'm sorry? Run that first part by me again?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Hiring in small establishments declined; the hire rate declined from about 3.8 percent to 3.5 percent in May. That's our most recent data—between February and May while with medium and large establishments, the hire rates went up a little bit.

So most of that hiring that occurred that I mentioned in those two strong months was in medium and large establishments.

Representative Brady. So small businesses are hiring less. Medium size slightly more?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Brady. At this point. Good. Why is it that consumer confidence, you think, is so far down? You would think after a year of, you know, stimulus spending, all sorts of huge government bailouts, and now more of them next week, that consumer confidence would be higher than this. What is the reason for that?

Commissioner Hall. You know, I can't speculate on what drives that. You know, I just know a lot of things affect consumer confidence, but as far as trying to guess as to what's caused that, I don't know.

Representative Brady. Okay. Are there any other points about this month's report you want to comment upon?

Commissioner Hall. No. I think this report in its way is pretty similar to the last two months—that we do have some private sector job growth, but there is just not strong job growth yet.

Representative Brady. Are you able to identify in your report why the economy has slowed by half since the beginning of the year? I mean, obviously we want the recovery to go in the right direction. Right now it is actually slowing fairly significantly. What are the reasons for that?

Commissioner Hall. I don't know. I can tell you that the pickup in March and April, and the slowdown in the last three months has been fairly broad. It has not been in particular sectors.

Construction has been a big part of that, but it has also been in retail trade, leisure and hospitality. So there's not an obvious explanation for the slowdown.

Representative Brady. Okay. Well, great. Thank you, Commissioner.

Chair Maloney. Thank you very much, Commissioner. I think it is important to put this in perspective. When you look at the V chart, or the deep red valley chart, you see the first month that President Obama took office, the last month that President Bush was in office, this country shed 790,000 jobs.

And as you see the chart trending in the right direction in the light blue, it shows the overall job gains in the private sector. We are moving in the right direction, and I would say it is because of the policies of the Democratic Majority, most specifically the stimulus—the Economic Recovery Act.

Last week, two economists, bipartisan economists, Blinder, a former Democratic appointment to the Federal Reserve and now a professor, and Mark Zandi, the economic adviser to McCain during his Presidential bid, came out with a joint report that showed that if we had not taken the steps in the recovery we would be in a Great Depression, not a Recession, and this country would have lost 8.5 million jobs.

What we do know is that America cannot afford to go back to the policies of the prior Administration where we were shedding so many jobs.

Do you agree with the Zandi/Blinder report, Commissioner Hall?

Commissioner Hall. I wouldn't want to—in my role, I wouldn't want to speculate on what the labor market would look like under different circumstances, since we just report the data.

Chair Maloney. Well just reporting the data, you have said in our prior hearings that female single heads of households were particularly hard hit. I would like to know, is that continuing? Is there a difference between male heads of households and female heads of households in terms of employment, and in terms of men and women? Are they faring about the same? Or are men more hurt than women in this recovery? Are women more hurt than men? In terms of just the numbers, how is it breaking down?

Commissioner Hall. The unemployment rate for the female head of household is about 13.4 percent, which is a bit higher than the 9.5 percent overall unemployment rate. And in terms of job loss, although men have lost a lot more jobs than women, women have lost significant numbers of jobs during this Recession. And to be honest, that doesn't always happen because of the industry distribution.

So women have——

Chair Maloney. So women have achieved equality in job loss?

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. I would say that's fair, yes.

Chair Maloney. And is there any difference with male heads of households? Are single male heads of households, are they more hurt than a regular male? Do you understand what I'm saying?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. And I don't have that information with me. We can, if you like we can follow up.

Chair Maloney. Because that directly affects families.

Commissioner Hall. Sure.

Chair Maloney. We call it sometimes the "mom bomb," because women who have children often do not, according to statistics, continue to proceed economically in a better light.

Could you make a comparison and give us an analysis of how Hispanics are doing in this recovery? And African Americans? And put that in perspective for us?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. The African American unemployment rate remains high, 15.6 percent. And that has increased about 6.6 percentage points since the Recession. So they have been hit very hard by the Recession.

Hispanics, their unemployment rate is 12.1 percent, which is a 5.8 percentage point increase. So both have had a larger percentage point increase in unemployment than Whites have.

Chair Maloney. Also, your statement on small businesses was very interesting. How do you define a small business? What is your definition of a small business?

Commissioner Hall. In the numbers I have quoted you, it was below 50.

Chair Maloney. Below 50 employees?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, that's correct.

Chair Maloney. So below 50 employees is your description of a small business.

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Chair Maloney. But in prior economies, it's fair to say that a lot of the recovery came from small businesses which employ, I've been told, 98 percent of the workers in America. Is that true?

Commissioner Hall. That's true.

Chair Maloney. So 98 percent of the workers in America are in small businesses. We are not going to really recover until they start recovering. And I have been told that usually it is the small businesses that rebound, not the middle and large businesses. Is that true in this Recession? I think you said that earlier to my colleague that that's not true. Do you have any economic data that explains why that is happening, this break in trends?

Commissioner Hall. I don't have any data that shows why that has happened, but you're right that small businesses have borne a bit bigger brunt of the job loss than in past recessions.

Chair Maloney. And more importantly, they are not gaining.

Commissioner Hall. Correct.

Chair Maloney. They're not gaining.

Commissioner Hall. And they're not yet participating in the recovery so far quite as much as they usually do. That's correct.

Chair Maloney. That's why the Democratic Congress passed the HIRE Act that gave incentive to small businesses and large businesses to hire unemployed workers with a tax credit. We have passed in the House a $30 billion loan fund that would be directed completely to lending to small businesses to get the liquidity back into the markets and to help them continue—help them to grow, and hire, and be stronger participants in the economy.

My time has expired.

Representative Brady. Commissioner, we were told if we spent that $862 billion of stimulus—or a trillion dollars when you count the interest; it's all borrowed—that it would jump start the economy and restore consumer confidence.

As for jump starting the economy, it is now slowing and every sector has lost jobs, unless you're a government worker. As for restoring consumer confidence, 90 percent of Americans believe that the economy is in bad shape. Almost 3 out of every 4 believe it won't get better anytime soon.

Consumer confidence is back—has lost so much, it is back to where it was when the stimulus was passed. We have lost a year-and-a-half of consumer confidence. They are clearly not going back to the stores.

Have you seen anything in your statistics that show consumer confidence has been restored?

Commissioner Hall. Um——

Representative Brady. Because I don't see it in real sales growth. I don't see it in retail growth. I just don't see it.

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. Yes. In terms of the employment, the changes in employment have been pretty broad. That's about all I can say about that, that large job growth—large job loss from last year was broad, and now the moderation has been broad as well.

Representative Brady. What is the impact—obviously consumer confidence is lost at this point. The stimulus didn't restart and jump start the economy, except if you are a government worker.

Next week again we will come back and bail out more government workers, while Main Street continues to suffer. The average American worker does not get a bailout. They just get a pink slip these days.

My question is: What impact will the tax bomb, the $3.8 trillion tax increase that will hit the American public at the end of this year if it is not extended, and there's considerable debate among our Democrats whether they will extend it or not, what would be the impact of increasing taxes, income taxes, on most Americans? On cutting the child tax credit in half?

In bringing back the marriage penalty, which is about a $600 hit for most families? What's the impact of capital gains, and dividends' rates skyrocketing? If the death tax comes back in full force? The alternative minimum tax, that second tax, the double tax, on families, middle class Americans? What is the economic impact if Americans find themselves, wake up on January 1st and that tax bomb has gone off?

Commissioner Hall. I wouldn't want to speculate on the possible impact of anything like that.

Representative Brady. Do tax increases on families—for example, if the tax bomb does go off at the end of this year, Congress fails to act, the average Texas family will see increases, tax increase of about $3,000 a year—that may not be big by Washington standards; it's huge for our families—if you raise taxes $3,000 for a family, does that restore consumer confidence? Does that increase retail sales?

Commissioner Hall. Again, I wouldn't want to talk about tax policy.

Representative Brady. Well if you take $3,000 a family out of people's pockets, they send it here to Washington rather than going to the local store, or the mall, or eating out, or buying an iPod for their children, does that improve retail sales when money is diverted from the local economy up to Washington?

Commissioner Hall. Again, I wouldn't want to talk about the impact of something like that.

Representative Brady. What are you seeing in the energy sector? Speaking of people who are losing their jobs, right now the energy sector for last month stayed fairly even. We've seen announcements in the Gulf of companies redeploying workers overseas because the rigs are no longer being able to work in the Gulf of Mexico.

Small businesses tell us that they have begun layoffs because they cannot go until the end of November, six months, without their primary source of revenue. And each of the rigs that is idle in the Gulf has between 1,000 and 1,500 workers tied directly to it, as well as on average 1,000 vendors who supply those services. Those rigs are now idle.

As well as in the shallow water, the Interior Department has a de facto moratorium that has virtually shut down exploration in the shallow waters, again tens of thousands of workers and many independent energy production workers looking forward. If the moratorium holds until the end of November, or if Washington succeeds in driving independent contractors, or independent producers out of the Gulf, what will be the job losses in the energy sector going forward?

Commissioner Hall. I wouldn't want to speculate on that.

Representative Brady. But the companies that do drill in the Gulf, especially the independents that make up about 80 percent, the largest shareholder in 80 percent of those wells, those are almost all U.S. American companies, if those companies lay off workers, those will be Americans——

Chair Maloney. The gentleman's time has expired, but, Commissioner Hall, you may answer.

Commissioner Hall. Again, I wouldn't want to speculate on what could happen.

Representative Brady [continuing]. Okay. Thank you.

Chair Maloney. Well, one way that we do not speculate is when we look at numbers. Numbers do not lie. And when we look at this monthly change in private payrolls, it shows that in the last month that the former President was in office we lost over 700,000 jobs.

Because of Democratic policies and helping to get the economy moving again, we are trending in the right direction. And it is clear that actions taken by the Democrats in Congress have helped to get our economy back on track. But the recovery is fragile, and the pace of growth is modest.

While business investment is picking up, consumers continue to face challenges and remain very cautious. Job creation is number one on the top of my list, and I would say job creation is the number one top of the list, the to-do list, of all Democrats, where it will remain until every American who wants a job has a job.

This hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:25 a.m., Friday, August 6, 2010, the hearing was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

STATEMENT OF CAROLYN MALONEY, CHAIR, JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Today's Employment Report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that in July, the economy added 71,000 private sector jobs, the seventh straight month of employment gains in the private sector. Since the beginning of the year, the economy has added 630,000 jobs in the private sector.

As expected, the June report also showed a sharp decline in temporary Census workers causing total nonfarm payrolls to decline for the second month this year.

Additionally, the June employment report showed that the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 9.5 percent.

Although the overall unemployment rate has declined from its peak of 10.1 percent in October, not all demographic groups are seeing the same trends in unemployment rates.

For example, the unemployment rate for African American workers continued to rise after October, although the current unemployment rate of 15.6 percent is lower the peak of 16.5 percent.

In addition to overall private sector job gains,

- Manufacturing employment has risen for seven months in a row, after falling 3 straight years. The last time this sector gained jobs for 7 months in a row or longer was in 1998.
- GDP grew for the fourth consecutive quarter in the second quarter of 2010 with businesses' purchases of equipment and software growing by 20 percent for the second quarter in a row.
- Surveys of both the service sector and the manufacturing sector show that growth is expected to continue.

But we have to be patient. The path to recovery is never a straight line. For the millions of workers who lost their jobs, it will take time for them to become employed again.

The recent GDP report from the Bureau of Economic Analysis also told us that this recession was even more severe than previously reported.

We now know that GDP fell by 6.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008 and fell by 4.9 percent in the first quarter of 2009.

A recent study by noted economists Alan Blinder and Mark Zandi shows that without the actions taken by the Administration, Congress and the Fed, this recession would have been another Great Depression. Without these actions, we would have lost another 8½ million jobs by the end of 2010.

We have made real progress in the past year. While today's job gains are not as robust as earlier this year, the trend is in the right direction.

But we cannot let down our guard. The recovery is still fragile and our economy is still vulnerable.

The policies that Democrats in Congress quickly put into place over the last year are working.

Policies DO matter.

That is one reason I am glad to see that yesterday, the Senate passed legislation to extend funding to states to pay for their increased Medicaid costs and to provide additional funding for teachers.

The Department of Education estimates that 140,000 teacher jobs will be saved because of this increase in funding.

The House will be reconvening on Tuesday to pass this legislation so that it will be in place before the school year begins.

This legislation will also help the economy grow. According to the CEA's fourth quarterly report, aid given to the states in the Recovery Act was quickly implemented and provided a large boost to the economy.

Recently, the JEC Majority Staff took a deeper look into the employment increases in the manufacturing sector seen in 2010.

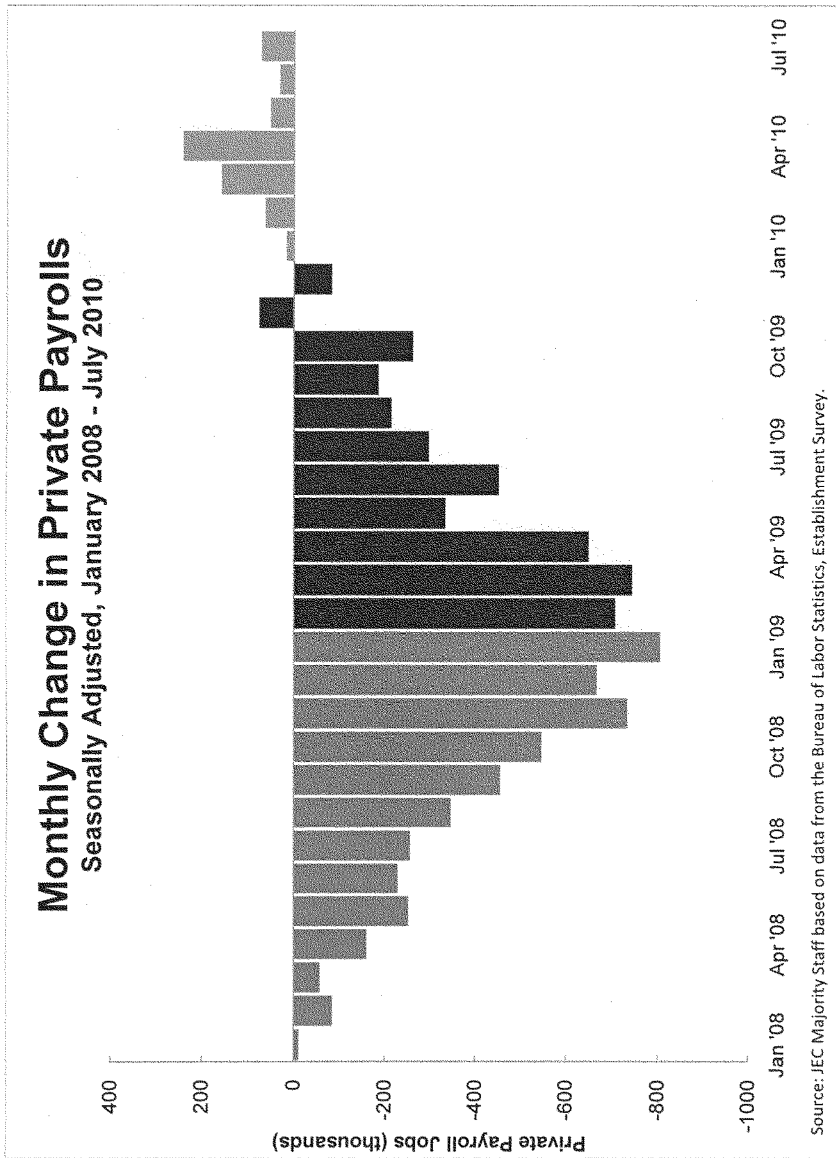
Most of the job creation in the manufacturing sector is in the durable goods sector, and may be due to inventory restocking or temporary export surges due to fiscal stimulus in other countries.

Manufacturing is a key source of good jobs that can play an important role in spurring growth in other sectors of the economy.

This JEC report shows that Congress and the Administration need to take further actions to create a robust rebound in manufacturing employment.

Some actions have been taken by the House of Representatives already but we need to do more.

In particular, more actions are needed to help small businesses. The House has already passed legislation to help small businesses get credit and provide tax credits for these engines of job creation. It is time for all members of Congress to work together to pass legislation that will create jobs and put the American people first.


Monthly Change in Private Payrolls
Seasonally Adjusted, January 2008 - July 2010
Private Payroll Jobs (thousands)
400
200
0
-200
-400
-600
-800
-1000
Jan '08
Apr '08
Jul '08
Oct '08
Jan '09
Apr '09
Jul '09
Oct '09
Jan '10
Apr '10
Jul '10
Source: JEC Majority Staff based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Establishment Survey.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE KEVIN BRADY

I am pleased once again to join in welcoming Dr. Hall before the Committee this morning.

Unfortunately, today we received more bad news for American workers and their families. The unemployment rate remained elevated at 9.5 percent. Total nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 131,000. After excluding the layoffs of 143,000 temporary Census workers, private sector payroll job growth remains anemic at 71,000. At this slow pace it will take much of the decade to return to normal employment levels.

Despite their promises, the economic plan of President Obama and Congressional Democrats has failed to restore consumer confidence—a key element to economic recovery.

The University of Michigan's July Index of Consumer Sentiment fell dramatically by 10.8 percent to 67.8, the lowest level in a year. The Index of Consumer Expectations fell even further to 62.3, the lowest level since March of last year—the month after Congress enacted the stimulus.

According to Richard Curtin, the economist in charge of producing theses indices:

> *Rather than the economy gaining strength, consumers now anticipate a slowing pace of growth, and rather than economic policies acting to improve prospects, the policies of the Obama Administration have increased economic uncertainty among consumers. Overall, the data suggest that the current slowdown in spending is likely to persist well into 2011 as it reflects a widespread and general realignment of job and wage expectations. While a double dip is still unlikely, it now has a non-ignorable 25% probability.*

It's discouraging to American workers and small businesses that this unusually sluggish, sub-par recovery will persist well into next year.

But it's not surprising.

Along with the failure of the massive Democratic stimulus to put people back to work—except in federal government jobs—families and businesses fear the dangerous levels of debt incurred by this Congress and a host of job-killing, anti-growth policies coming out of Washington including higher taxes, higher energy prices, burdensome regulations, and constant bailouts of special interests.

While tens of thousands of American energy workers risk losing their jobs right now due to the White House moratorium on drilling in the Gulf of Mexico, Congress next week will consider another $26 billion bailout of state and local government workers. The signal this Democratic Congress is sending is clear: we'll spend whatever taxpayer money it takes to save a government job, the rest of you American workers can take a hike.

And three weeks after we extended the invitation to President Obama to travel to Houston to meet face-to-face with energy workers and small businesses whose livelihoods are threatened by the President's moratorium—we have heard nothing but silence. To add insult to injury, the President is coming to Texas next week to raise campaign cash but apparently does not have an hour—not even 15 minutes—to spare for our American workers whose jobs he is killing.

Maybe if our energy workers worked for the government, they could get a bailout, too. But that's not what they are asking. They just want to go back to work on the rigs the President has idled and some that now are forced to leave America for foreign countries.

So much for "hope and change."

The prospects for other workers who have lost their jobs isn't much better. Real GDP growth slowed by more than one-half from 5.0 percent in the fourth quarter of last year to 2.4 percent in the second quarter of this year. One-off inventory restocking accounted for 59 percent of real GDP growth during the last three quarters. Restocking your shelves isn't a sustainable basis for job creation, but consumers confident in the recovery are.

Unfortunately, real final sales growth, which is a better indicator of the underlying trend than real GDP, averaged an anemic 1.5 percent during the last three quarters. Consequently, economists are downgrading their forecasts for the remainder of 2010 and for 2011.

Earlier this week, Committee Democrats released a report stating that manufacturing payroll jobs increased by 136,000 during the first half of 2010. I rejoice that some American workers have found new manufacturing jobs.

However, this report tells only one-half of the story. Actually, manufacturing payroll jobs decreased by 660,000 since the Obama stimulus was enacted. Moreover, manufacturing payroll jobs fell by 2.3 million since the Democrats took control of Congress in 2007.

With so many families struggling, how can Congressional Democrats possibly be proud of these devastating economic failures?

Ironically, the slight improvement in the manufacturing sector isn't due to sales here in America but rather foreign demand, especially in Canada, Mexico, and rapidly growing countries in Asia.

Monthly U.S. manufacturing exports are up 31 percent from February 2009 to May of this year. To satisfy higher foreign demand, U.S. manufacturers boosted their output by 6 percent during the same period. Since the beginning of the year this export-driven recovery is beginning to reverse the decline in manufacturing employment under the failed White House economic plan.

In contrast, demand here in America, which the Obama stimulus was supposed to boost, remains lackluster. So unless Speaker Pelosi and Majority Leader Reid want to pat themselves on the back for increasing demand in foreign countries, which is preposterous, Democrats can claim little credit for the improving outlook in manufacturing.

Indeed, many Congressional Democrats oppose selling more American goods and services overseas by failing to pass the pending free trade agreements with Colombia, Panama, and South Korea that would accelerate export-driven job creation.

Dr. Hall, amid this grim economic data I look forward to hearing your testimony.

Prepared Statement of Keith Hall, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Madam Chair and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss the employment and unemployment data we released this morning.

Nonfarm payroll employment declined by 131,000 in July, and the unemployment rate remained at 9.5 percent. The decrease in employment largely reflects continued cuts in the number of temporary workers previously hired for Census 2010. Private sector employment edged up (+71,000) over the month. Thus far in 2010, private sector employment has risen by 630,000, although nearly two-thirds of that gain occurred in March and April.

In July, employment in the Federal government fell for the second month in a row. The number of temporary Census 2010 workers decreased by 143,000, following a decline of 225,000 in June. This leaves 196,000 temporary decennial census workers on the payroll.

Within the private sector, employment gains continued in manufacturing, health care, and mining. Manufacturing employment rose by 36,000. Most of the gain occurred in motor vehicles and parts manufacturing (+21,000), as some plants deviated from their normal practice of shutting down in July for retooling. Motor vehicles had added 32,000 jobs during the first half of the year. Employment in fabricated metals increased by 9,000 over the month. The manufacturing workweek rose by one-tenth of an hour in July, after falling by half an hour in June.

Health care employment grew by 27,000 over the month. Since the recession began in December 2007, health care has added 665,000 jobs. Employment in mining rose by 7,000 in July, largely in support activities.

Employment in temporary help services was nearly unchanged for the second month in a row. Job gains had averaged 45,000 per month from October 2009 through May.

Construction employment was little changed in July (−11,000). A strike in the industry reduced payrolls by 10,000. Financial sector employment continued to trend down over the month (−17,000), though the pace of job loss has been slower this year. Thus far in 2010, monthly job declines have averaged 12,000, compared with 29,000 in 2009. Employment in most other private sector industries was little changed in July.

Average hourly earnings of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 4 cents in July to $22.59. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 1.8 percent. From June 2009 to June 2010, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) rose by 1.1 percent.

Turning now to data from our survey of households, most key labor force measures were essentially unchanged in July. The jobless rate remained at 9.5 percent, and the number of unemployed held at 14.6 million. The rate has declined from 9.9 percent in April, reflecting decreasing labor force participation. The participation rate had risen during the first 4 months of this year, to 65.2 percent in April, but has now returned to 64.6 percent, its December 2009 level.

Among the employed, the number of individuals working part time who preferred full-time work was nearly unchanged over the month at 8.5 million. Since April, the number of such workers has declined by 623,000. However, the level remains 3.9 million above that of December 2007 when the recession began.

In summary, payroll employment declined by 131,000 in July, largely reflecting a decrease in the number of temporary census workers (−143,000). Small job gains continued in the private sector. The unemployment rate held at 9.5 percent.

My colleagues and I now would be glad to answer your questions.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NEWS RELEASE

Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 a.m. (EDT) Friday, August 6, 2010

USDL-10-1076

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 2010

Total **nonfarm payroll employment** declined by 131,000 in July, and the **unemployment rate** was unchanged at 9.5 percent, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Federal government employment fell, as 143,000 temporary workers hired for the decennial census completed their work. **Private-sector payroll employment** edged up by 71,000.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, July 2008 – July 2010

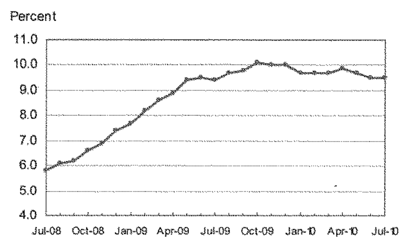
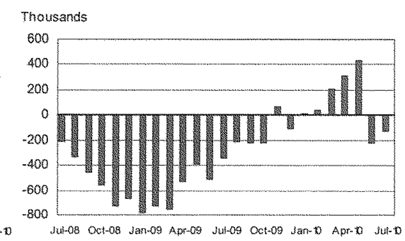


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment over-the-month change, seasonally adjusted, July 2008 – July 2010



Household Survey Data

Both the number of **unemployed persons**, at 14.6 million, and the **unemployment rate**, at 9.5 percent, were unchanged in July. (See table A-1.)

Among the **major worker groups**, the unemployment rate for adult men (9.7 percent), adult women (7.9 percent), teenagers (26.1 percent), whites (8.6 percent), blacks (15.6 percent), and Hispanics (12.1 percent) showed little or no change in July. The jobless rate for Asians was 8.2 percent, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

In July, the number of **long-term unemployed** (those jobless for 27 weeks and over) was little changed at 6.6 million. These individuals made up 44.9 percent of unemployed persons. (See table A-12.)

The **civilian labor force participation rate** (64.6 percent) and the **employment-population ratio** (58.4 percent) were essentially unchanged in July; however, these measures have declined by 0.6 percentage point and 0.4 point, respectively, since April. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons employed **part time for economic reasons** (sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers) was essentially unchanged over the month at 8.5 million but has declined by 623,000 since April. These individuals were working part time because their hours had been cut back or because they were unable to find a full-time job. (See table A-8.)

About 2.6 million persons were **marginally attached to the labor force** in July, an increase of 340,000 from a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) These individuals were not in the labor force, wanted and were available for work, and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. (See table A-16.)

Among the marginally attached, there were 1.2 million **discouraged workers** in July, up by 389,000 from a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) Discouraged workers are persons not currently looking for work because they believe no jobs are available for them. The remaining 1.4 million persons marginally attached to the labor force had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities. (See table A-16.)

Establishment Survey Data

Total **nonfarm payroll employment** decreased by 131,000 in July, reflecting the departure of 143,000 temporary Census 2010 workers from federal government payrolls. Total **private employment** edged up over the month (+71,000). Thus far this year, private sector employment has increased by 630,000, with about two-thirds of the gain occurring in March and April. (See table B-1.)

Manufacturing employment increased by 36,000 over the month. Motor vehicles and parts had fewer seasonal layoffs than normal for July, contributing to a seasonally adjusted employment increase of 21,000. The industry had added 32,000 jobs in the first 6 months of the year. In July, employment in fabricated metals rose by 9,000. Manufacturing employment has expanded by 183,000 since December 2009.

Health care added 27,000 jobs in July. Over the past 12 months, health care employment has risen by 231,000.

In July, employment in **transportation and warehousing** edged up by 12,000. Since a recent low in February, transportation and warehousing has added 56,000 jobs.

Mining employment rose by 7,000 in July, with the gain concentrated in support activities for mining. Mining has added 63,000 jobs since October 2009.

Employment in **professional and business services** was little changed (-13,000) in July. The number of jobs in temporary help services showed little movement (-6,000) over the month.

Employment in **financial activities** continued to trend down in July, with a decline of 17,000. So far this year, monthly job losses in the industry have averaged 12,000, compared with an average monthly job loss of 29,000 for all of 2009.

Construction employment changed little (-11,000) in July; 10,000 construction workers were off payrolls due to strike activity.

Employment in other private-sector industries, including **wholesale trade**, **retail trade**, **information**, and **leisure and hospitality** showed little change in July.

Government employment fell by 202,000 in July, largely reflecting the loss of 143,000 temporary workers hired for Census 2010. Employment in both state and local governments edged down over the month.

In July, the **average workweek for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.1 hour to 34.2 hours. The manufacturing workweek for all employees increased by 0.1 hour to 40.1 hours, following a decrease of 0.5 hour in June. The average workweek for **production and nonsupervisory employees** on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.1 hour to 33.5 hours in July. (See tables B-2 and B-7.)

Average hourly earnings of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 4 cents, or 0.2 percent, to $22.59 in July. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have increased by 1.8 percent. In July, average hourly earnings of private-sector **production and nonsupervisory employees** increased by 2 cents, or 0.1 percent, to $19.04. (See tables B-3 and B-8.)

The change in total nonfarm payroll employment for May was revised from +433,000 to +432,000, and the change for June was revised from -125,000 to -221,000.

The Employment Situation for August is scheduled to be released on Friday, September 3, 2010, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Summary table A. Household data, seasonally adjusted
[Numbers in thousands]

Category	July 2009	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	Change from: June 2010-July 2010
Employment status					
Civilian noninstitutional population	235,870	237,499	237,690	237,890	200
Civilian labor force	154,351	154,393	153,741	153,560	-181
Participation rate	65.4	65.0	64.7	64.6	-0.1
Employed	139,817	139,420	139,119	138,960	-159
Employment-population ratio	59.3	58.7	58.5	58.4	-0.1
Unemployed	14,534	14,973	14,623	14,599	-24
Unemployment rate	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.5	0.0
Not in labor force	81,519	83,107	83,949	84,330	381
Unemployment rates					
Total, 16 years and over	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.5	0.0
Adult men (20 years and over)	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.7	-0.2
Adult women (20 years and over)	7.6	8.1	7.8	7.9	0.1
Teenagers (16 to 19 years)	24.5	26.4	25.7	26.1	0.4
White	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.6	0.0
Black or African American	14.7	15.5	15.4	15.6	0.2
Asian (not seasonally adjusted)	8.3	7.5	7.7	8.2	–
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.1	-0.3
Total, 25 years and over	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.1	-0.1
Less than a high school diploma	15.3	15.0	14.1	13.8	-0.3
High school graduates, no college	9.4	10.9	10.8	10.1	-0.7
Some college or associate degree	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.3	0.1
Bachelor's degree and higher	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	0.1
Reason for unemployment					
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	9,549	9,223	9,114	9,125	11
Job leavers	882	969	900	900	0
Reentrants	3,306	3,453	3,308	3,393	85
New entrants	994	1,206	1,140	1,188	48
Duration of unemployment					
Less than 5 weeks	3,181	2,752	2,769	2,839	70
5 to 14 weeks	3,539	3,019	3,121	3,060	-61
15 to 26 weeks	2,847	2,161	2,208	2,151	-57
27 weeks and over	4,972	6,763	6,751	6,572	-179
Employed persons at work part time					
Part time for economic reasons	8,808	8,809	8,627	8,529	-98
Slack work or business conditions	6,831	6,143	6,165	6,119	-46
Could only find part-time work	1,826	2,326	2,101	2,246	145
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,993	17,929	17,870	18,157	287
Persons not in the labor force (not seasonally adjusted)					
Marginally attached to the labor force	2,282	2,223	2,591	2,622	–
Discouraged workers	796	1,083	1,207	1,185	–

- Over-the-month changes are not displayed for not seasonally adjusted data.

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 2009	May 2010	June 2010p	July 2010p
EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY (Over-the-month change, in thousands)				
Total nonfarm	-346	432	-221	-131
Total private	-297	51	31	71
Goods-producing	-128	21	-3	33
Mining and logging	-5	11	5	8
Construction	-80	-29	-21	-11
Manufacturing	-43	39	13	36
Durable goods[1]	-25	36	15	36
Motor vehicles and parts	37.0	9.3	-2.4	20.7
Nondurable goods	-18	3	-2	0
Private service-providing[1]	-169	30	34	38
Wholesale trade	-15.8	-1.0	2.2	8.4
Retail trade	-53.5	-5.8	-20.5	6.7
Transportation and warehousing	-27.3	8.7	15.0	12.2
Information	-12	-2	-14	1
Financial activities	-23	-9	-12	-17
Professional and business services[1]	-48	26	23	-13
Temporary help services	-8.8	30.4	11.2	-5.6
Education and health services[1]	21	25	26	30
Health care and social assistance	27.2	18.8	21.1	27.8
Leisure and hospitality	-4	-15	21	6
Other services	-5	4	-4	6
Government	-49	381	-252	-202
WOMEN AND PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENT OF ALL EMPLOYEES[2]				
Total nonfarm women employees	49.9	49.8	49.7	49.7
Total private women employees	48.4	48.3	48.2	48.2
Total private production and nonsupervisory employees	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
HOURS AND EARNINGS ALL EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Average weekly hours	33.8	34.2	34.1	34.2
Average hourly earnings	$ 22.20	$ 22.55	$ 22.55	$ 22.59
Average weekly earnings	$ 750.36	$771.21	$ 768.96	$ 772.58
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2007=100)[3]	91.3	92.2	92.0	92.3
Over-the-month percent change	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.3
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2007=100)[4]	96.6	99.2	98.9	99.5
Over-the-month percent change	-0.1	0.6	-0.3	0.6
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Average weekly hours	33.1	33.5	33.4	33.5
Average hourly earnings	$ 18.62	$ 19.00	$ 19.02	$ 19.04
Average weekly earnings	$ 616.32	$636.50	$ 635.27	$ 637.84
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100)[3]	98.2	99.3	99.0	99.4
Over-the-month percent change	0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.4
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2002=100)[4]	122.1	126.1	125.9	126.4
Over-the-month percent change	0.3	0.6	-0.2	0.4
DIFFUSION INDEX (Over 1-month span)[5]				
Total private	26.4	56.1	55.2	55.6
Manufacturing	19.5	65.9	53.0	50.0

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

Frequently Asked Questions about Employment and Unemployment Estimates

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 400,000. However, the household survey has a more expansive scope than the establishment survey because it includes the self-employed, 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.

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.

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 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 www.bls.gov/web/cesbmart.htm.

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 total nonfarm employment estimate; firms from all size classes and industries are appropriately sampled to achieve that goal.

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.

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.

Does the official unemployment rate exclude people who have stopped looking for work?

Yes; however, there are separate estimates of persons outside the labor force who want a job, including those who have stopped looking because they believe no jobs are available (discouraged workers). In addition, alternative measures of labor underutilization (discouraged workers and other groups not officially counted as unemployed) are published each month in The Employment Situation news release.

Technical Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics survey (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 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. The sample includes about 140,000 businesses and government agencies representing approximately 410,000 worksites and is drawn from a sampling frame of roughly 8.9 million unemployment insurance tax accounts. The active sample includes approximately one-third of all nonfarm payroll employees.

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 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 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 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 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System. Additional information about the establishment survey can be found at www.bls.gov/ces/#technical.

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, the self-employed, 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.

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 exact difference, or *sampling error*, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this 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 100,000. 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 -50,000 to +150,000 (50,000 +/- 100,000). 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 5.5 percent, the 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment as measured by the household survey is about +/- 280,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is about +/- 0.19 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 0.3 percent, with a range from -0.7 to 0.6 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 2009	June 2010	July 2010	July 2009	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	235,870	237,690	237,890	235,870	237,159	237,329	237,499	237,690	237,890
Civilian labor force	156,255	154,767	155,270	154,351	153,910	154,715	154,393	153,741	153,560
Participation rate	66.2	65.1	65.3	65.4	64.9	65.2	65.0	64.7	64.6
Employed	141,055	139,882	140,134	139,817	138,905	139,455	139,420	139,119	138,960
Employment-population ratio	59.8	58.9	58.9	59.3	58.6	58.8	58.7	58.5	58.4
Unemployed	15,201	14,885	15,137	14,534	15,005	15,260	14,973	14,623	14,599
Unemployment rate	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.5
Not in labor force	79,614	82,923	82,620	81,519	83,249	82,614	83,107	83,949	84,330
Persons who currently want a job	6,244	6,461	6,143	5,978	6,044	5,951	5,734	5,895	5,886
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	114,173	115,102	115,207	114,173	114,821	114,910	115,001	115,102	115,207
Civilian labor force	83,375	82,669	83,071	82,255	81,895	82,453	82,245	82,017	81,962
Participation rate	73.0	71.8	72.1	72.0	71.3	71.8	71.5	71.3	71.1
Employed	74,861	74,148	74,749	73,613	73,092	73,548	73,639	73,375	73,454
Employment-population ratio	65.6	64.4	64.9	64.5	63.7	64.0	64.0	63.7	63.8
Unemployed	8,515	8,521	8,323	8,642	8,803	8,905	8,606	8,642	8,507
Unemployment rate	10.2	10.3	10.0	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.4
Not in labor force	30,798	32,432	32,135	31,919	32,926	32,457	32,756	33,084	33,245
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	105,530	106,522	106,641	105,530	106,198	106,301	106,407	106,522	106,641
Civilian labor force	79,337	79,201	79,356	78,984	78,796	79,356	79,237	79,110	78,971
Participation rate	75.2	74.4	74.4	74.8	74.2	74.7	74.5	74.3	74.1
Employed	71,911	71,773	72,068	71,255	70,913	71,358	71,477	71,316	71,332
Employment-population ratio	68.1	67.4	67.6	67.5	66.8	67.1	67.2	66.9	66.9
Unemployed	7,427	7,428	7,287	7,728	7,882	7,998	7,760	7,793	7,638
Unemployment rate	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.8	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.7
Not in labor force	26,193	27,321	27,286	26,547	27,403	26,945	27,170	27,412	27,671
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	121,696	122,589	122,683	121,696	122,339	122,419	122,499	122,589	122,683
Civilian labor force	72,880	72,098	72,199	72,096	72,015	72,262	72,148	71,724	71,598
Participation rate	59.9	58.8	58.8	59.2	58.9	59.0	58.9	58.5	58.4
Employed	66,194	65,735	65,385	66,205	65,813	65,907	65,781	65,743	65,506
Employment-population ratio	54.4	53.6	53.3	54.4	53.8	53.8	53.7	53.6	53.4
Unemployed	6,686	6,363	6,814	5,892	6,203	6,355	6,367	5,981	6,092
Unemployment rate	9.2	8.8	9.4	8.2	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.5
Not in labor force	48,816	50,491	50,484	49,600	50,323	50,157	50,350	50,865	51,085
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	113,296	114,264	114,372	113,296	113,974	114,066	114,160	114,264	114,372
Civilian labor force	68,993	68,761	68,717	68,910	69,027	69,265	69,128	68,859	68,747
Participation rate	60.9	60.2	60.1	60.8	60.6	60.7	60.6	60.3	60.1
Employed	63.182	63,277	62,775	63,685	63,495	63,552	63,505	63,516	63,314
Employment-population ratio	55.8	55.4	54.9	56.2	55.7	55.7	55.6	55.6	55.4
Unemployed	5,811	5,484	5,942	5,225	5,532	5,712	5,623	5,343	5,433
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.0	8.6	7.6	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9
Not in labor force	44,303	45,504	45,654	44,386	44,947	44,801	45,032	45,405	45,625
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,044	16,904	16,877	17,044	16,987	16,962	16,932	16,904	16,877
Civilian labor force	7,925	6,806	7,197	6,457	6,087	6,094	6,028	5,772	5,843
Participation rate	46.5	40.3	42.6	37.9	35.8	35.9	35.6	34.1	34.6
Employed	5,962	4,833	5,290	4,877	4,496	4,544	4,438	4,286	4,315
Employment-population ratio	35.0	28.6	31.3	28.6	26.5	26.8	26.2	25.4	25.6
Unemployed	1,963	1,973	1,907	1,581	1,591	1,550	1,590	1,486	1,528
Unemployment rate	24.8	29.0	26.5	24.5	26.1	25.4	26.4	25.7	26.1
Not in labor force	9,118	10,098	9,679	10,586	10,899	10,867	10,905	11,132	11,034

1 The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	July 2009	June 2010	July 2010	July 2009	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	190,944	191,979	192,109	190,944	191,648	191,749	191,856	191,979	192,109
Civilian labor force	127,069	125,761	126,152	125,911	125,054	125,779	125,429	124,959	125,060
Participation rate	66.5	65.5	65.7	65.9	65.3	65.6	65.4	65.1	65.1
Employed	115,861	114,782	115,183	114,984	114,108	114,484	114,359	114,163	114,300
Employment-population ratio	60.7	59.8	60.0	60.2	59.5	59.7	59.6	59.5	59.5
Unemployed	11,209	10,979	10,969	10,927	10,945	11,295	11,070	10,797	10,760
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.6
Not in labor force	63,875	66,218	65,957	65,033	66,594	65,970	66,427	67,019	67,049
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	65,692	65,412	65,603	65,609	64,973	65,556	65,419	65,349	65,412
Participation rate	75.7	74.8	74.9	75.6	74.5	75.1	74.9	74.7	74.7
Employed	60.091	59,941	60,213	59,642	59,208	59,504	59,639	59,561	59,662
Employment-population ratio	69.2	68.5	68.8	68.7	67.9	68.2	68.3	68.1	68.2
Unemployed	5,602	5,471	5,389	5,967	5,765	6,052	5,780	5,788	5,750
Unemployment rate	8.5	8.4	8.2	9.1	8.9	9.2	8.8	8.9	8.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	54,853	54,721	54,634	54,960	55,104	55,184	55,062	54,883	54,818
Participation rate	60.2	59.7	59.6	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.1	59.9	59.8
Employed	50,696	50,700	50,429	51.202	51.103	51.123	50,981	50,971	50.943
Employment-population ratio	55.6	55.3	55.0	56.2	55.9	55.9	55.7	55.6	55.5
Unemployed	4,157	4,022	4,205	3,759	4,000	4,061	4.081	3,911	3,875
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.3	7.7	6.8	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,525	5,628	5,915	5,342	4,977	5.040	4,948	4,728	4,830
Participation rate	50.1	43.6	46.0	41.0	38.4	38.9	38.3	36.7	37.5
Employed	5.075	4,141	4,540	4,140	3,797	3,857	3,739	3,630	3,695
Employment-population ratio	38.9	32.1	35.3	31.8	29.3	29.8	28.9	28.2	28.7
Unemployed	1,450	1,486	1,375	1,202	1,180	1,183	1.209	1,097	1,135
Unemployment rate	22.2	26.4	23.2	22.5	23.7	23.5	24.4	23.2	23.5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	28,252	28,685	28,718	28,252	28,591	28,624	28,653	28.685	28,718
Civilian labor force	18.085	17,960	18,066	17,651	17,871	17.951	17,983	17,768	17,651
Participation rate	64.0	62.6	62.9	62.5	62.5	62.7	62.8	61.9	61.5
Employed	15,218	15,157	15,059	15,050	14,920	14.985	15,189	15,036	14,896
Employment-population ratio	53.9	52.8	52.4	53.3	52.2	52.4	53.0	52.4	51.9
Unemployed	2,867	2,803	3,007	2,600	2,951	2,966	2,794	2,732	2,755
Unemployment rate	15.9	15.6	16.6	14.7	16.5	16.5	15.5	15.4	15.6
Not in labor force	10,167	10,725	10.652	10,601	10,720	10,673	10,670	10,917	11,067
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,976	8,107	8,088	7,875	8,134	8,130	8,184	8,062	8,004
Participation rate	70.1	69.8	69.5	69.2	70.4	70.2	70.6	69.4	68.8
Employed	6,693	6,717	6,749	6.617	6,592	6.668	6,782	6,656	6.667
Employment-population ratio	58.8	57.8	58.0	58.1	57.0	57.6	58.5	57.3	57.3
Unemployed	1,283	1,390	1,339	1,258	1,542	1,462	1.402	1,406	1,337
Unemployment rate	16.1	17.1	16.6	16.0	19.0	18.0	17.1	17.4	16.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	9,154	9,098	9,161	9,030	9,021	9,146	9,106	9,070	9,005
Participation rate	64.5	63.1	63.5	63.7	62.8	63.6	63.3	62.9	62.4
Employed	7.951	8,035	7,854	7,958	7,907	7,894	7,977	7,998	7,847
Employment-population ratio	56.1	55.7	54.4	56.1	55.1	54.9	55.4	55.5	54.4
Unemployed	1,203	1,063	1,307	1,071	1,115	1,252	1,128	1,072	1,157
Unemployment rate	13.1	11.7	14.3	11.9	12.4	13.7	12.4	11.8	12.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	955	756	817	746	716	675	694	636	643
Participation rate	35.5	28.4	30.8	27.8	26.7	25.3	26.0	23.9	24.2
Employed	574	405	456	476	421	423	430	382	382
Employment-population ratio	21.4	15.2	17.2	17.7	15.7	15.8	16.2	14.4	14.4
Unemployed	380	351	361	270	294	252	263	254	261
Unemployment rate	39.9	46.4	44.2	36.2	41.1	37.3	38.0	39.9	40.6
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,903	11,210	11,200	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	July 2009	June 2010	July 2010	July 2009	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010
Civilian labor force	7,394	7,315	7,342	–	–	–	–	–	–
Participation rate	67.8	65.3	65.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employed	6,780	6,749	6,742	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employment-population ratio	62.2	60.2	60.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	614	566	601	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployment rate	8.3	7.7	8.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not in labor force	3,509	3,895	3,857	–	–	–	–	–	–

1 The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

- Data not available.

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]

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	July 2009	June 2010	July 2010	July 2009	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	32,926	33,662	33,747	32,926	33,414	33,498	33,578	33,662	33,747
Civilian labor force	22,695	22,724	22,908	22,540	22,707	22,684	22,789	22,674	22,738
Participation rate	68.9	67.5	67.9	68.5	68.0	67.7	67.9	67.4	67.4
Employed	19,849	19,922	20,110	19,748	19,848	19,850	19,953	19,854	19,987
Employment-population ratio	60.3	59.2	59.6	60.0	59.4	59.3	59.4	59.0	59.2
Unemployed	2,846	2,802	2,798	2,792	2,859	2,834	2,836	2,820	2,751
Unemployment rate	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.1
Not in labor force	10,232	10,938	10,839	10,386	10,706	10,814	10,789	10,989	11,009
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	12,824	12,965	13,065	–	–	–	–	–	–
Participation rate	83.7	82.7	83.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employed	11,384	11,500	11,735	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employment-population ratio	74.3	73.4	74.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	1,440	1,466	1,330	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployment rate	11.2	11.3	10.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,553	8,700	8,650	–	–	–	–	–	–
Participation rate	59.1	59.0	58.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employed	7,541	7,741	7,599	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employment-population ratio	52.1	52.5	51.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	1,013	958	1,050	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployment rate	11.8	11.0	12.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,317	1,059	1,193	–	–	–	–	–	–
Participation rate	42.1	32.7	36.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employed	924	681	775	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employment-population ratio	29.6	21.0	23.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	393	378	418	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployment rate	29.8	35.7	35.0	–	–	–	–	–	–

1 The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

- Data not available.

NOTE: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-4. Employment status of the civilian population 25 years and over by educational attainment

[Numbers in thousands]

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 2009	June 2010	July 2010	July 2009	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	12,142	12,330	11,823	12,412	11,775	12,122	12,133	12,095	12,048
Participation rate	47.3	46.3	46.4	48.3	46.1	46.4	45.8	45.4	47.3
Employed	10,352	10,727	10,286	10,518	10,067	10,335	10,319	10,391	10,390
Employment-population ratio	40.3	40.3	40.4	40.9	39.4	39.5	39.0	39.0	40.8
Unemployed	1,790	1,603	1,538	1,894	1,708	1,787	1,814	1,704	1,658
Unemployment rate	14.7	13.0	13.0	15.3	14.5	14.7	15.0	14.1	13.8
High school graduates, no college[1]									
Civilian labor force	37,832	37,742	37,583	38,163	38,855	38,849	38,433	38,107	37,941
Participation rate	61.7	61.4	61.0	62.2	62.0	62.4	62.0	62.0	61.6
Employed	34,269	33,957	33,844	34,571	34,654	34,728	34,251	33,993	34,113
Employment-population ratio	55.9	55.2	54.9	56.4	55.3	55.8	55.2	55.3	55.4
Unemployed	3,563	3,786	3,739	3,593	4,201	4,120	4,182	4,114	3,829
Unemployment rate	9.4	10.0	9.9	9.4	10.8	10.6	10.9	10.8	10.1
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	36,839	36,383	36,884	36,600	36,582	36,552	36,832	36,586	36,713
Participation rate	71.2	70.3	70.3	70.7	70.8	70.8	71.0	70.7	70.0
Employed	33.800	33,411	33,715	33,684	33,586	33,535	33,780	33,579	33,652
Employment-population ratio	65.3	64.5	64.3	65.1	65.0	65.0	65.1	64.9	64.1
Unemployed	3,039	2,972	3,169	2,915	2,996	3,017	3,052	3,007	3,061
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3
Bachelor's degree and higher[2]									
Civilian labor force	45,751	45,911	46,042	45,680	45,800	45,879	45,718	46,246	46,015
Participation rate	76.9	76.7	76.2	76.8	77.2	77.3	77.3	77.3	76.2
Employed	43,330	43,868	43,725	43,527	43,549	43,642	43,581	44,200	43,924
Employment-population ratio	72.9	73.3	72.4	73.2	73.4	73.5	73.6	73.8	72.7
Unemployed	2,422	2,043	2,317	2,153	2,251	2,237	2,136	2,046	2,091
Unemployment rate	5.3	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.5

1 Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

2 Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

NOTE: 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 2009	July 2010	July 2009	July 2010	July 2009	July 2010
VETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	22.168	21,997	20,410	20,210	1,758	1,787
Civilian labor force	12,095	11,857	10.942	10.739	1,153	1,118
Participation rate	54.6	53.9	53.6	53.1	65.6	62.6
Employed	11,139	10,863	10,078	9,809	1,062	1,053
Employment-population ratio	50.3	49.4	49.4	48.5	60.4	58.9
Unemployed	955	994	864	930	91	65
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.4	7.9	8.7	7.9	5.8
Not in labor force	10,073	10,140	9,468	9,471	605	669
Gulf War-era II veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	1,937	2,161	1,559	1,758	377	402
Civilian labor force	1,632	1,824	1,347	1,529	286	295
Participation rate	84.3	84.4	86.4	87.0	75.7	73.3
Employed	1,472	1,609	1,221	1,346	251	262
Employment-population ratio	76.0	74.5	78.3	76.6	66.5	65.2
Unemployed	160	215	126	183	35	32
Unemployment rate	9.8	11.8	9.3	12.0	12.1	11.0
Not in labor force	304	336	213	229	92	108
Gulf War-era I veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	2,968	2,897	2,499	2,441	469	456
Civilian labor force	2,641	2,473	2,249	2,125	392	349
Participation rate	89.0	85.4	90.0	87.1	83.7	76.4
Employed	2.436	2.293	2.073	1,969	362	325
Employment-population ratio	82.1	79.2	83.0	80.7	77.4	71.1
Unemployed	205	180	175	156	30	24
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	6.9
Not in labor force	327	423	251	316	77	108
World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam-era veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,382	10,971	10,993	10,596	389	375
Civilian labor force	4,316	3,985	4,183	3,879	133	106
Participation rate	37.9	36.3	38.1	36.6	34.1	28.3
Employed	3,996	3,654	3,868	3,551	128	104
Employment-population ratio	35.1	33.3	35.2	33.5	33.0	27.6
Unemployed	319	331	315	328	4	2
Unemployment rate	7.4	8.3	7.5	8.5	3.2	2.2
Not in labor force	7,067	6.986	6.810	6,717	257	269
Veterans of other service periods						
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,882	5,968	5.359	5,415	523	553
Civilian labor force	3,506	3,574	3,164	3,206	342	368
Participation rate	59.6	59.9	59.0	59.2	65.5	66.6
Employed	3,235	3,306	2,916	2,943	320	363
Employment-population ratio	55.0	55.4	54.4	54.4	61.1	65.5
Unemployed	271	268	248	262	23	6
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.5	7.8	8.2	6.6	1.6
Not in labor force	2,375	2.394	2.195	2,209	181	185
NONVETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	204.913	207,265	89,230	90,554	115,683	116,712
Civilian labor force	141,217	140,908	70,916	70,999	70,300	69,908
Participation rate	68.9	68.0	79.5	78.4	60.8	59.9
Employed	127,779	127,573	63,690	64,035	64,089	63,538
Employment-population ratio	62.4	61.6	71.4	70.7	55.4	54.4
Unemployed	13,437	13,335	7,226	6,965	6,211	6,371
Unemployment rate	9.5	9.5	10.2	9.8	8.8	9.1
Not in labor force	63,696	66.357	18,314	19,554	45,382	46,803

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. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January 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 2009	July 2010	July 2009	July 2010
TOTAL, 16 years and over				
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,027	26,000	208,842	211,890
Civilian labor force	6,217	5,603	150,039	149,668
Participation rate	23.0	21.5	71.8	70.6
Employed	5,275	4,684	135,780	135,450
Employment-population ratio	19.5	18.0	65.0	63.9
Unemployed	942	919	14,259	14,218
Unemployment rate	15.1	16.4	9.5	9.5
Not in labor force	20,810	20,397	58,804	62,223
Men, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force	2,820	2,606	77,013	76,808
Participation rate	39.7	36.2	85.0	84.2
Employed	2,370	2,167	69,188	69,198
Employment-population ratio	33.3	30.1	76.3	75.8
Unemployed	450	439	7,825	7,609
Unemployment rate	16.0	16.8	10.2	9.9
Not in labor force	4,290	4,602	13,642	14,432
Women, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force	2,575	2,192	67,421	67,036
Participation rate	33.5	30.3	72.9	71.7
Employed	2,153	1,801	61,368	60,827
Employment-population ratio	28.0	24.9	66.4	65.1
Unemployed	422	391	6,054	6,210
Unemployment rate	16.4	17.8	9.0	9.3
Not in labor force	5,103	5,046	25,025	26,460
Both sexes, 65 years and over				
Civilian labor force	821	805	5,604	5,824
Participation rate	6.7	7.0	21.8	21.4
Employed	752	716	5,224	5,425
Employment-population ratio	6.1	6.2	20.3	20.0
Unemployed	70	89	380	399
Unemployment rate	8.5	11.1	6.8	6.8
Not in labor force	11,417	10,749	20,137	21,331

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

Table A-7. Employment status of the civilian population by nativity and sex, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and nativity	Total		Men		Women	
	July 2009	July 2010	July 2009	July 2010	July 2009	July 2010
Foreign born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	35,216	36,207	17,658	18,266	17,558	17,942
Civilian labor force	24,289	24,586	14,388	14,746	9,902	9,841
Participation rate	69.0	67.9	81.5	80.7	56.4	54.8
Employed	21,856	22,249	12,905	13,340	8,951	8,909
Employment-population ratio	62.1	61.5	73.1	73.0	51.0	49.7
Unemployed	2,433	2,337	1,483	1,405	951	932
Unemployment rate	10.0	9.5	10.3	9.5	9.6	9.5
Not in labor force	10,926	11,621	3,270	3,520	7,656	8,101
Native born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	200,654	201,683	96,516	96,941	104,138	104,741
Civilian labor force	131,966	130,684	68,988	68,326	62,978	62,358
Participation rate	65.8	64.8	71.5	70.5	60.5	59.5
Employed	119,199	117,884	61,956	61,408	57,243	56,476
Employment-population ratio	59.4	58.5	64.2	63.3	55.0	53.9
Unemployed	12,767	12,800	7,032	6,918	5,735	5,882
Unemployment rate	9.7	9.8	10.2	10.1	9.1	9.4
Not in labor force	68,688	70,999	27,528	28,615	41,160	42,384

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 2009	June 2010	July 2010	July 2009	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,361	2,311	2,416	2,138	2,217	2,254	2,228	2,120	2,192
Wage and salary workers	1,392	1,401	1,485	1,236	1,374	1,397	1,363	1,289	1,329
Self-employed workers	926	854	884	867	851	823	821	808	825
Unpaid family workers	42	56	47	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonagricultural industries	138,694	137,572	137,717	137,629	136,715	137,199	137,207	136,857	136,599
Wage and salary workers	129,619	128,339	128,707	128,849	127,712	128,183	128,197	127,900	127,881
Government	20,766	21,026	20,326	21,330	21,281	21,440	21,270	21,242	20,978
Private industries	108,853	107,312	108,381	107,464	106,447	106,706	106,906	106,740	106,869
Private households	923	697	692	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other industries	107,930	106,616	107,689	106,631	105,682	105,977	106,204	106,065	106,270
Self-employed workers	9,007	9,123	8,927	8,793	8,949	8,910	8,952	8,889	8,779
Unpaid family workers	68	110	83	–	–	–	–	–	–
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME[1]									
All industries									
Part time for economic reasons[2]	9,103	8,867	8,737	8,808	9,054	9,152	8,809	8,627	8,529
Slack work or business conditions	6,711	6,004	5,994	6,831	6,177	6,268	6,143	6,165	6,119
Could only find part-time work	1,978	2,380	2,360	1,826	2,388	2,489	2,326	2,101	2,246
Part time for noneconomic reasons[3]	17,235	16,847	16,635	18,993	18,379	18,140	17,929	17,870	18,157
Nonagricultural industries									
Part time for economic reasons[2]	8,977	8,734	8,610	8,664	8,946	9,049	8,661	8,472	8,386
Slack work or business conditions	6,606	5,924	5,907	6,713	6,099	6,213	6,041	6,074	6,018
Could only find part-time work	1,974	2,355	2,346	1,789	2,406	2,486	2,306	2,086	2,192
Part time for noneconomic reasons[3]	16,869	16,504	16,313	18,610	18,066	17,798	17,627	17,580	17,774

1 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.

2 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.

3 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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-9. Selected employment indicators
[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 2009	June 2010	July 2010	July 2009	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	141,055	139,882	140,134	139,817	138,905	139,455	139,420	139,119	138,960
16 to 19 years	5,962	4,833	5,290	4,877	4,496	4,544	4,438	4,286	4,315
16 to 17 years	2,136	1,554	1,698	1,695	1,402	1,453	1,429	1,380	1,345
18 to 19 years	3,826	3,279	3,591	3,186	3,093	3,073	2,992	2,899	2,984
20 years and over	135,093	135,049	134,844	134,941	134,409	134,911	134,982	134,833	134,646
20 to 24 years	13,342	13,087	13,275	12,758	12,601	12,509	12,818	12,698	12,670
25 years and over	121,751	121,962	121,569	122,332	121,731	122,352	122,203	122,263	122,109
25 to 54 years	94,873	94,137	93,780	95,202	94,053	94,487	94,227	94,270	94,062
25 to 34 years	30,128	30,232	30,405	30,061	30,080	30,208	30,162	30,157	30,278
35 to 44 years	31,421	30,714	30,470	31,566	30,730	30,874	30,844	30,772	30,604
45 to 54 years	33,324	33,192	32,906	33,575	33,244	33,405	33,221	33,341	33,180
55 years and over	26,878	27,825	27,789	27,130	27,678	27,865	27,976	27,993	28,047
Men, 16 years and over	74,861	74,148	74,749	73,613	73,092	73,548	73,639	73,375	73,454
16 to 19 years	2,950	2,375	2,680	2,357	2,179	2,189	2,162	2,059	2,122
16 to 17 years	1,092	748	905	816	689	698	679	631	667
18 to 19 years	1,857	1,627	1,776	1,547	1,492	1,500	1,479	1,434	1,472
20 years and over	71,911	71,773	72,068	71,255	70,913	71,358	71,477	71,316	71,332
20 to 24 years	6,930	6,747	6,857	6,517	6,410	6,357	6,565	6,473	6,434
25 years and over	64,980	65,026	65,211	64,791	64,503	64,945	64,922	64,862	64,937
25 to 54 years	50,771	50,425	50,624	50,576	50,003	50,363	50,317	50,264	50,340
25 to 34 years	16,399	16,358	16,616	16,238	16,261	16,370	16,272	16,274	16,403
35 to 44 years	16,923	16,664	16,702	16,882	16,593	16,661	16,686	16,649	16,644
45 to 54 years	17,448	17,404	17,306	17,455	17,149	17,332	17,359	17,341	17,293
55 years and over	14,210	14,600	14,588	14,215	14,500	14,582	14,605	14,598	14,597
Women, 16 years and over	66,194	65,735	65,385	66,205	65,813	65,907	65,781	65,743	65,506
16 to 19 years	3,012	2,458	2,609	2,519	2,317	2,355	2,275	2,227	2,192
16 to 17 years	1,043	806	794	879	713	755	750	749	678
18 to 19 years	1,969	1,652	1,816	1,639	1,601	1,573	1,513	1,466	1,512
20 years and over	63,182	63,277	62,775	63,685	63,495	63,552	63,505	63,516	63,314
20 to 24 years	6,412	6,340	6,418	6,240	6,191	6,152	6,253	6,225	6,236
25 years and over	56,770	56,937	56,358	57,541	57,229	57,407	57,282	57,401	57,172
25 to 54 years	44,102	43,712	43,157	44,627	44,050	44,124	43,910	44,006	43,722
25 to 34 years	13,728	13,874	13,789	13,823	13,819	13,837	13,890	13,882	13,875
35 to 44 years	14,498	14,049	13,768	14,684	14,137	14,213	14,158	14,123	13,960
45 to 54 years	15,876	15,788	15,600	16,120	16,094	16,073	15,862	16,000	15,887
55 years and over	12,668	13,225	13,201	12,915	13,179	13,283	13,371	13,396	13,450
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	43,900	43,397	43,367	43,955	43,083	43,205	43,322	43,333	43,369
Married women, spouse present	34,872	34,211	33,886	35,321	34,887	34,643	34,238	34,332	34,304
Women who maintain families	8,751	8,929	8,829	-	-	-	-	-	-
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers[1]	114,184	113,856	113,974	112,394	111,256	112,091	112,716	112,646	112,076
Part-time workers[2]	26,871	26,026	26,160	27,782	27,549	27,167	26,750	26,755	27,082
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	7,282	6,899	6,579	7,247	6,959	7,029	7,239	7,002	6,546
Percent of total employed	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.7

1 Employed full-time workers are persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week.

2 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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-10. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Characteristic	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates					
	July 2009	June 2010	July 2010	July 2009	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	14,534	14,623	14,599	9.4	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.5
16 to 19 years	1,581	1,486	1,528	24.5	26.1	25.4	26.4	25.7	26.1
16 to 17 years	596	568	586	26.0	29.6	29.2	29.8	29.2	30.4
18 to 19 years	970	915	924	23.3	24.4	24.1	24.6	24.0	23.6
20 years and over	12,953	13,137	13,072	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.8
20 to 24 years	2,301	2,300	2,345	15.3	15.8	17.2	14.7	15.3	15.6
25 years and over	10,807	10,896	10,784	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.1
25 to 54 years	8,786	8,802	8,684	8.4	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.5
25 to 34 years	3,360	3,464	3,336	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.5	10.3	9.9
35 to 44 years	2,731	2,621	2,659	8.0	8.6	8.1	8.1	7.8	8.0
45 to 54 years	2,696	2,717	2,689	7.4	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.5
55 years and over	1,963	2,073	2,066	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.9
Men, 16 years and over	8,642	8,642	8,507	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.4
16 to 19 years	914	849	869	27.9	29.7	29.3	28.1	29.2	29.0
16 to 17 years	325	308	321	28.5	30.9	32.2	32.4	32.8	32.5
18 to 19 years	580	540	535	27.3	29.1	27.8	26.3	27.4	26.7
20 years and over	7,728	7,793	7,638	9.8	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.7
20 to 24 years	1,349	1,404	1,438	17.1	18.4	19.9	16.1	17.8	18.3
25 years and over	6,487	6,432	6,270	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.8
25 to 54 years	5,347	5,241	5,047	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.1
25 to 34 years	2,038	2,110	1,957	11.2	11.2	10.9	11.4	11.5	10.7
35 to 44 years	1,658	1,499	1,505	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.3
45 to 54 years	1,651	1,631	1,584	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.4
55 years and over	1,140	1,191	1,223	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.7
Women, 16 years and over	5,892	5,981	6,092	8.2	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.5
16 to 19 years	667	637	659	20.9	22.4	21.4	24.6	22.3	23.1
16 to 17 years	271	260	266	23.6	28.3	26.2	27.4	25.8	28.2
18 to 19 years	389	374	389	19.2	19.5	20.2	22.9	20.3	20.5
20 years and over	5,225	5,343	5,433	7.6	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9
20 to 24 years	952	896	907	13.2	13.0	14.3	13.2	12.6	12.7
25 years and over	4,320	4,464	4,514	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.3
25 to 54 years	3,439	3,561	3,637	7.2	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.7
25 to 34 years	1,322	1,353	1,379	8.7	8.6	9.4	9.5	8.9	9.0
35 to 44 years	1,072	1,122	1,153	6.8	8.4	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.6
45 to 54 years	1,045	1,086	1,105	6.1	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.5
55 years and over[1]	974	912	984	7.1	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.5	6.9
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	3,281	3,168	3,054	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.6
Married women, spouse present	2,041	2,133	2,103	5.5	6.0	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.8
Women who maintain families[1]	1,266	1,228	1,362	12.6	11.3	11.0	11.6	12.1	13.4
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers[2]	12,742	12,727	12,675	10.2	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.2
Part-time workers[3]	1,788	1,836	1,863	6.0	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.4

1 Not seasonally adjusted.

2 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.

3 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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-11. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment
[Numbers in thousands]

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 2009	June 2010	July 2010	July 2009	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	9,447	8,769	8,964	9,549	9,354	9,246	9,223	9,114	9,125
On temporary layoff	1,804	1,213	1,281	1,670	1,595	1,359	1,478	1,424	1,268
Not on temporary layoff	7,643	7,556	7,682	7,880	7,758	7,887	7,746	7,690	7,857
Permanent job losers	6,320	6,297	6,383	6,411	6,393	6,494	6,410	6,404	6,518
Persons who completed temporary jobs	1,323	1,258	1,300	1,343	1,366	1,393	1,336	1,287	1,339
Job leavers	917	847	935	882	894	938	969	900	900
Reentrants	3,464	3,628	3,591	3,306	3,544	3,739	3,453	3,308	3,393
New entrants	1,373	1,642	1,647	994	1,197	1,231	1,206	1,140	1,188
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	62.1	58.9	59.2	64.8	62.4	61.0	62.1	63.0	62.5
On temporary layoff	11.9	8.1	8.5	11.3	10.6	9.0	9.9	9.8	8.7
Not on temporary layoff	50.3	50.8	50.8	53.5	51.8	52.0	52.2	53.2	53.8
Job leavers	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.2
Reentrants	22.8	24.4	23.7	22.4	23.6	24.7	23.3	22.9	23.2
New entrants	9.0	11.0	10.9	6.8	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.1
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	6.0	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9
Job leavers	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Reentrants	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
New entrants	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-12. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment
[Numbers in thousands]

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 2009	June 2010	July 2010	July 2009	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	3,456	3,409	3,111	3,181	2,646	2,682	2,752	2,769	2,839
5 to 14 weeks	4,091	2,848	3,507	3,539	3,228	2,991	3,019	3,121	3,060
15 weeks and over	7,654	8,627	8,519	7,819	8,983	8,969	8,924	8,959	8,722
15 to 26 weeks	2,720	2,207	1,978	2,847	2,436	2,253	2,161	2,208	2,151
27 weeks and over	4,934	6,420	6,541	4,972	6,547	6,716	6,763	6,751	6,572
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	24.1	32.8	32.6	25.3	31.2	33.0	34.4	35.2	34.2
Median duration, in weeks	14.7	21.6	20.3	15.9	20.0	21.6	23.2	25.5	22.2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Less than 5 weeks	22.7	22.9	20.6	21.9	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.6	19.4
5 to 14 weeks	26.9	19.1	23.2	24.3	21.7	20.4	20.5	21.0	20.9
15 weeks and over	50.4	58.0	56.3	53.8	60.5	61.3	60.7	60.3	59.7
15 to 26 weeks	17.9	14.8	13.1	19.6	16.4	15.4	14.7	14.9	14.7
27 weeks and over	32.5	43.1	43.2	34.2	44.1	45.9	46.0	45.5	44.9

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-13. Employed and unemployed persons by occupation, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation	Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rates	
	July 2009	July 2010	July 2009	July 2010	July 2009	July 2010
Total, 16 years and over[1]	141,055	140,134	15,201	15,137	9.7	9.7
Management, professional, and related occupations	51,810	50,974	3,034	2,687	5.5	5.0
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	21,893	21,015	1,126	1,045	4.9	4.7
Professional and related occupations	29,917	29,959	1,909	1,642	6.0	5.2
Service occupations	25,831	25,314	2,756	2,903	9.6	10.3
Sales and office occupations	34,066	33,588	3,221	3,494	8.6	9.4
Sales and related occupations	16,016	15,400	1,450	1,723	8.3	10.1
Office and administrative support occupations	18,050	18,188	1,771	1,771	8.9	8.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	13,500	13,886	2,334	2,117	14.7	13.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1,048	1,160	155	142	12.9	10.9
Construction and extraction occupations	7,492	7,775	1,686	1,470	18.4	15.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,961	4,950	493	506	9.0	9.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	15,847	16,372	2,434	2,256	13.3	12.1
Production occupations	7,685	8,304	1,397	1,161	15.4	12.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,163	8,068	1,037	1,095	11.3	11.9

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.

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 2009	July 2010	July 2009	July 2010
Total, 16 years and over[1]	15,201	15,137	9.7	9.7
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	11,967	11,555	9.9	9.6
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	95	79	12.6	10.1
Construction	1,687	1,528	18.2	17.3
Manufacturing	1,988	1,556	12.4	10.0
Durable goods	1,379	1,028	13.7	10.4
Nondurable goods	609	528	10.1	9.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1,854	2,023	9.0	9.8
Transportation and utilities	511	537	8.8	9.2
Information	373	344	11.5	10.6
Financial activities	570	582	6.1	6.4
Professional and business services	1,531	1,447	10.9	10.0
Education and health services	1,269	1,420	6.1	6.6
Leisure and hospitality	1,600	1,570	11.2	11.4
Other services	490	469	7.4	7.4
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	180	134	12.1	8.7
Government workers	1,129	1,187	5.1	5.5
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	552	614	5.2	5.8

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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-15. Alternative measures of labor underutilization

[Percent]

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 2009	June 2010	July 2010	July 2009	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.9	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	6.0	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.5
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	10.2	10.3	10.4	9.9	10.3	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.2
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	11.0	11.1	11.2	10.7	11.1	11.3	11.0	11.0	11.0
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	16.7	16.8	16.4	16.9	17.1	16.6	16.5	16.5

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]

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	July 2009	July 2010	July 2009	July 2010	July 2009	July 2010
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	79,614	82,620	30,798	32,135	48,816	50,484
Persons who currently want a job	6,244	6,143	2,793	2,801	3,451	3,343
Marginally attached to the labor force[1]	2,282	2,622	1,138	1,385	1,144	1,237
Discouraged workers[2]	796	1,185	476	742	320	443
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force[3]	1,486	1,437	663	644	823	793
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders[4]	7,282	6,579	3,529	3,206	3,753	3,373
Percent of total employed	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.3	5.7	5.2
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,807	3,424	1,972	1,821	1,835	1,603
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,796	1,679	621	557	1,175	1,122
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	332	283	194	199	138	84
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,292	1,144	707	604	585	540

1 Data refer to persons who want a job, have searched for work during the prior 12 months, and were available to take a job during the reference week, but had not looked for work in the past 4 weeks.
2 Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for reasons such as thinks no work available, could not find work, lacks schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.
3 Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as school or family responsibilities, ill health, and transportation problems, as well as a number for whom reason for nonparticipation was not determined.
4 Includes a small number of persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s), not shown separately.
NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

[In thousands]

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	July 2009	May 2010	June 2010^p	July 2010^p	July 2009	May 2010	June 2010^p	July 2010^p	Change from: June 2010-July 2010^p
Total nonfarm	129,971	131,222	131,345	129,954	130,294	130,594	130,373	130,242	-131
Total private	108,697	107,846	108,640	108,731	107,778	107,635	107,666	107,737	71
Goods-producing	18,667	17,982	18,252	18,348	18,375	17,993	17,990	18,023	33
Mining and logging	697	718	731	747	687	720	725	733	8
Logging	49.9	47.0	48.0	49.4	49.1	48.7	48.2	48.4	0.2
Mining	647.2	670.7	683.1	697.3	637.4	671.1	676.7	684.1	7.4
Oil and gas extraction	162.3	165.0	166.0	166.0	161.0	165.3	164.0	164.3	0.3
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	216.6	216.0	219.9	222.7	208.6	213.3	213.5	214.0	0.5
Coal mining	80.6	82.6	82.8	83.3	80.9	82.8	83.0	83.3	0.3
Support activities for mining	268.3	289.7	297.2	308.6	267.8	292.5	299.2	305.8	6.6
Construction	6,225	5,646	5,784	5,857	5,949	5,605	5,584	5,573	-11
Construction of buildings	1,391.1	1,269.6	1,295.7	1,298.2	1,344.1	1,271.2	1,261.6	1,249.9	-11.7
Residential building	649.5	583.3	601.7	594.6	625.3	584.0	579.7	569.8	-9.9
Nonresidential building	741.6	686.3	694.0	703.6	718.8	687.2	681.9	680.1	-1.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction	892.9	826.3	854.3	865.9	834.6	802.8	805.5	804.8	-0.7
Specialty trade contractors	3,940.8	3,549.9	3,633.8	3,693.1	3,770.7	3,530.8	3,516.9	3,517.9	1.0
Residential specialty trade contractors	1,681.7	1,554.0	1,598.8	1,610.1	1,598.9	1,542.6	1,536.6	1,529.6	-7.0
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,259.1	1,995.9	2,035.0	2,083.0	2,171.8	1,988.2	1,980.3	1,988.3	8.0
Manufacturing	11,745	11,618	11,737	11,744	11,739	11,668	11,681	11,717	36
Durable goods	7,177	7,133	7,202	7,206	7,197	7,159	7,174	7,210	36
Wood products	359.4	353.1	360.7	357.0	352.4	353.3	354.7	350.0	-4.7
Nonmetallic mineral products	403.6	388.5	393.9	395.2	393.5	386.0	384.6	384.6	0.0
Primary metals	350.6	367.7	371.9	371.6	353.8	370.0	372.5	373.2	0.7
Fabricated metal products	1,286.8	1,289.3	1,306.1	1,314.1	1,291.4	1,300.2	1,308.0	1,317.1	9.1
Machinery	1,005.2	988.5	998.8	1,001.7	1,008.6	996.3	1,000.1	1,003.2	3.1
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,125.7	1,093.2	1,100.0	1,104.0	1,122.8	1,096.0	1,097.9	1,099.0	1.1
Computer and peripheral equipment	163.1	158.8	158.6	160.3	163.2	158.9	159.0	159.7	0.7
Communication equipment	121.0	120.3	122.2	121.7	120.8	120.5	121.6	121.1	-0.5
Semiconductors and electronic components	369.3	363.3	367.1	368.6	369.2	365.1	366.6	367.8	1.2
Electronic instruments	422.4	404.5	405.9	407.4	419.9	404.7	404.5	404.5	0.0
Electrical equipment and appliances	372.1	368.4	370.9	373.2	370.9	369.7	369.7	371.3	1.6
Transportation equipment[1]	1,307.4	1,349.5	1,357.0	1,348.1	1,341.6	1,351.7	1,349.2	1,376.8	27.6
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	626.5	686.8	690.3	674.6	663.1	686.6	684.2	704.9	20.7
Furniture and related products	383.1	361.2	366.5	365.0	377.5	360.1	361.6	358.7	-2.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	582.8	573.2	575.8	576.4	584.5	575.6	575.3	575.9	0.6
Nondurable goods	4,568	4,485	4,535	4,538	4,542	4,509	4,507	4,507	0
Food manufacturing	1,477.8	1,439.7	1,465.4	1,481.9	1,460.3	1,460.9	1,462.0	1,461.2	-0.8
Beverages and tobacco products	191.5	182.5	186.1	185.4	186.8	183.2	182.3	181.0	-1.3
Textile mills	121.7	123.9	124.4	124.3	122.8	123.5	123.9	124.9	1.0
Textile product mills	123.9	122.6	123.3	122.8	124.9	123.2	123.0	123.1	0.1
Apparel	168.0	164.5	167.6	165.0	168.2	164.9	164.7	165.3	0.6
Leather and allied products	28.8	28.5	29.0	28.0	29.0	28.3	28.7	28.1	-0.6
Paper and paper products	407.0	398.3	401.1	400.6	403.9	399.0	398.7	397.5	-1.2
Printing and related support activities	515.0	496.2	497.2	494.7	517.9	497.3	495.9	496.4	0.5
Petroleum and coal products	119.3	115.0	117.7	117.7	115.6	113.8	114.0	113.7	-0.3
Chemicals	801.3	781.3	784.0	782.0	797.3	782.1	779.1	777.9	-1.2
Plastics and rubber products	613.4	632.9	639.2	636.0	615.3	632.6	634.7	637.4	2.7
Private service-providing	90,030	89,864	90,388	90,383	89,403	89,642	89,676	89,714	38
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24,845	24,684	24,806	24,780	24,845	24,742	24,736	24,761	25
Wholesale trade	5,626.2	5,577.9	5,610.1	5,617.8	5,596.9	5,575.2	5,577.4	5,585.8	8.4
Durable goods	2,820.1	2,767.9	2,778.7	2,789.0	2,808.0	2,772.2	2,766.1	2,773.6	7.5
Nondurable goods	1,990.4	1,978.8	1,988.9	1,984.8	1,975.6	1,971.5	1,973.0	1,971.2	-1.8
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	815.7	831.2	842.5	844.0	813.3	831.5	838.3	841.0	2.7
Retail trade	14,489.9	14,386.3	14,438.7	14,443.1	14,492.3	14,447.5	14,427.0	14,433.7	6.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers[1]	1,646.2	1,642.4	1,648.3	1,644.9	1,624.9	1,633.3	1,628.1	1,623.4	-4.7
Automobile dealers	1,018.0	1,015.9	1,021.9	1,019.3	1,008.9	1,014.5	1,013.8	1,010.6	-3.2
Furniture and home furnishings stores	439.9	433.4	435.5	435.2	445.9	441.2	441.8	441.2	-0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail — Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	July 2009	May 2010	June 2010[p]	July 2010[p]	July 2009	May 2010	June 2010[p]	July 2010[p]	Change from: June 2010-July 2010[p]
Retail trade - Continued									
Electronics and appliance stores	475.8	471.9	472.0	472.7	482.0	480.3	479.9	479.5	-0.4
Building material and garden supply stores	1,187.4	1,224.9	1,200.9	1,171.8	1,155.0	1,163.3	1,146.9	1,143.8	-3.1
Food and beverage stores	2,850.7	2,805.3	2,823.3	2,821.8	2,834.4	2,807.2	2,801.7	2,802.7	1.0
Health and personal care stores	985.5	974.1	978.0	976.0	984.6	976.2	974.7	974.9	0.2
Gasoline stations	839.2	824.6	828.7	836.0	826.8	822.8	819.7	822.2	2.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,357.8	1,348.5	1,366.7	1,393.6	1,361.1	1,390.1	1,391.3	1,394.3	3.0
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	593.7	590.3	592.8	587.1	619.4	609.0	611.0	610.3	-0.7
General merchandise stores[1]	2,923.3	2,891.0	2,910.7	2,923.4	2,956.9	2,933.6	2,940.2	2,951.1	10.9
Department stores	1,435.5	1,442.7	1,451.9	1,459.5	1,467.8	1,482.0	1,486.1	1,490.5	4.4
Miscellaneous store retailers	783.4	771.0	770.9	771.9	780.3	769.5	767.9	768.5	0.6
Nonstore retailers	407.0	408.9	410.9	408.7	421.0	421.0	423.8	421.8	-2.0
Transportation and warehousing	4,165.3	4,162.3	4,198.0	4,164.1	4,195.9	4,162.3	4,177.3	4,189.5	12.2
Air transportation	460.3	453.5	455.8	455.1	457.0	452.9	452.9	451.2	-1.7
Rail transportation	217.5	216.2	218.7	219.7	217.0	216.4	219.0	218.7	-0.3
Water transportation	64.5	63.9	66.4	66.1	61.8	63.7	64.4	63.3	-1.1
Truck transportation	1,271.4	1,228.0	1,248.1	1,258.4	1,254.5	1,234.5	1,234.3	1,240.2	5.9
Transit and ground passenger transportation	359.2	434.0	419.4	371.7	418.7	414.6	419.7	430.3	10.6
Pipeline transportation	41.2	38.8	39.2	39.7	40.9	39.1	39.2	39.3	0.1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	37.1	30.4	36.8	39.8	28.3	29.1	30.0	30.0	0.0
Support activities for transportation	539.8	541.8	549.6	552.3	538.7	545.2	548.4	550.7	2.3
Couriers and messengers	535.5	516.1	520.2	515.3	539.6	521.3	522.5	519.7	-2.8
Warehousing and storage	638.8	639.6	643.8	646.0	639.4	645.5	646.9	646.1	-0.8
Utilities	563.2	557.0	559.0	555.3	559.8	556.6	554.7	552.2	-2.5
Information	2,793	2,728	2,724	2,722	2,785	2,725	2,711	2,712	1
Publishing industries, except Internet	790.0	759.3	760.7	762.4	788.1	762.5	760.6	760.3	-0.3
Motion picture and sound recording industries	352.9	362.9	356.5	358.1	345.6	354.8	345.7	349.5	3.8
Broadcasting, except Internet	297.1	293.4	294.6	294.8	298.2	294.9	294.7	295.4	0.7
Telecommunications	969.1	925.5	925.7	919.0	968.9	927.5	925.2	919.4	-5.8
Data processing, hosting and related services	249.0	248.5	246.1	245.4	249.3	246.6	245.5	245.8	0.3
Other information services	134.6	138.5	140.3	141.9	134.4	138.9	139.6	141.6	2.0
Financial activities	7,786	7,590	7,637	7,633	7,719	7,602	7,590	7,573	-17
Finance and insurance	5,759.3	5,644.2	5,660.0	5,658.0	5,738.1	5,653.4	5,647.8	5,640.0	-7.8
Monetary authorities - central bank	21.1	21.3	21.2	21.4	20.9	21.2	21.2	21.3	0.1
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,599.3	2,558.7	2,566.3	2,570.3	2,587.3	2,562.7	2,561.9	2,558.8	-3.1
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,764.1	1,749.0	1,757.0	1,761.5	1,755.6	1,752.2	1,753.6	1,752.9	-0.7
Commercial banking	1,321.4	1,309.4	1,315.6	1,320.1	1,315.3	1,312.3	1,312.9	1,313.7	0.8
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	803.1	794.2	800.3	801.7	800.6	797.4	797.8	799.1	1.3
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,248.3	2,185.2	2,187.0	2,180.9	2,241.9	2,186.9	2,181.8	2,177.0	-4.8
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	87.5	84.8	85.2	83.7	87.4	85.2	85.1	83.8	-1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,026.4	1,945.5	1,977.0	1,975.0	1,980.8	1,948.4	1,941.9	1,932.9	-9.0
Real estate	1,431.4	1,384.7	1,399.4	1,396.6	1,404.7	1,387.8	1,380.8	1,374.5	-6.3
Rental and leasing services	568.5	536.6	553.4	554.2	550.1	536.3	537.1	534.5	-2.6
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	26.5	24.2	24.2	24.2	26.0	24.3	24.0	23.9	-0.1
Professional and business services	16,518	16,632	16,780	16,784	16,405	16,664	16,687	16,674	-13
Professional and technical services[1]	7,439.4	7,321.6	7,357.2	7,378.7	7,464.9	7,405.5	7,400.8	7,405.6	4.8
Legal services	1,131.4	1,101.5	1,115.4	1,115.2	1,117.5	1,104.3	1,101.1	1,100.3	-0.8
Accounting and bookkeeping services	847.3	834.7	818.4	818.0	921.0	898.1	893.2	893.2	0.0
Architectural and engineering services	1,320.8	1,275.0	1,281.6	1,287.6	1,305.7	1,278.2	1,271.5	1,272.3	0.8
Computer systems design and related services	1,426.2	1,441.3	1,440.7	1,454.9	1,423.6	1,446.5	1,445.9	1,451.7	5.8
Management and technical consulting services	993.8	973.1	987.9	995.6	988.0	979.3	988.6	990.4	1.8
Management of companies and enterprises	1,857.7	1,821.2	1,842.0	1,835.5	1,849.0	1,825.5	1,828.0	1,824.2	-3.8
Administrative and waste services	7,221.3	7,488.8	7,580.6	7,570.2	7,091.3	7,432.7	7,458.2	7,444.4	-13.8

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail — Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	July 2009	May 2010	June 2010[p]	July 2010[p]	July 2009	May 2010	June 2010[p]	July 2010[p]	Change from: June 2010-July 2010[p]
Administrative and waste services - Continued									
Administrative and support services[1]	6,864.6	7,135.1	7,221.5	7,204.6	6,741.0	7,078.9	7,103.4	7,087.1	-16.3
Employment services[1]	2,413.2	2,760.7	2,798.5	2,772.3	2,398.7	2,764.1	2,787.8	2,764.5	-23.3
Temporary help services	1,755.2	2,081.1	2,103.2	2,085.7	1,749.3	2,082.1	2,093.3	2,087.7	-5.6
Business support services	796.1	786.0	779.9	781.5	809.4	793.2	793.3	795.8	2.5
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,852.5	1,798.5	1,841.1	1,848.8	1,738.6	1,730.3	1,728.5	1,732.7	4.2
Waste management and remediation services	356.7	353.7	359.1	365.6	350.3	353.8	354.8	357.3	2.5
Education and health services	18,878	19,566	19.359	19,250	19,186	19,502	19,528	19.558	30
Educational services	2,794.0	3,183.7	2,960.0	2,855.4	3,085.8	3,138.9	3,144.4	3,146.5	2.1
Health care and social assistance	16,083.7	16,381.8	16,399.3	16,395.0	16,100.6	16,362.6	16,383.7	16,411.5	27.8
Health care[3]	13,580.5	13,715.1	13,768.8	13,814.4	13,540.8	13,731.6	13,745.6	13,772.2	26.6
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,793.0	5,902.5	5,920.6	5,950.5	5,779.3	5,905.4	5,911.6	5,934.7	23.1
Offices of physicians	2,284.4	2,309.6	2,314.2	2,318.2	2,280.0	2,314.4	2,314.9	2,316.0	1.1
Outpatient care centers	543.8	550.1	552.4	554.0	543.0	550.5	551.7	552.8	1.1
Home health care services	1,027.3	1,066.3	1,067.3	1,076.5	1,025.7	1,064.5	1,065.2	1,074.4	9.2
Hospitals	4,692.7	4,697.7	4,718.9	4,726.2	4,675.2	4,708.9	4,711.9	4,709.6	-2.3
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	3,094.8	3,114.9	3,129.3	3,137.7	3,086.3	3,117.3	3,122.1	3,127.9	5.8
Nursing care facilities	1,648.6	1,653.4	1,659.3	1,661.5	1,645.4	1,654.3	1,656.0	1,657.9	1.9
Social assistance[1]	2,503.2	2,666.7	2,630.5	2,580.6	2,559.8	2,631.0	2,638.1	2,639.3	1.2
Child day care services	788.6	889.0	854.2	800.5	849.4	863.9	866.2	863.6	-2.6
Leisure and hospitality	13,773	13,303	13,674	13,796	13,101	13,070	13,091	13,097	6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,207.5	1,968.3	2,153.5	2,227.5	1,905.9	1,889.4	1,908.1	1,914.8	6.7
Performing arts and spectator sports	431.9	429.4	432.1	457.6	401.9	408.3	409.3	419.8	10.5
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	144.3	134.1	142.3	145.8	129.8	128.9	130.0	130.4	0.4
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,631.3	1,404.8	1,579.1	1,624.1	1,374.2	1,352.2	1,368.8	1,364.6	-4.2
Accommodation and food services	11,565.3	11,334.5	11.520.7	11,568.3	11,195.4	11,180.1	11,182.8	11,182.0	-0.8
Accommodation	1,884.6	1,741.3	1,840.2	1.905.5	1.755.4	1,749.2	1,758.9	1,768.7	9.8
Food services and drinking places	9,680.7	9,593.2	9,680.5	9,662.8	9.440.0	9,430.9	9,423.9	9,413.3	-10.6
Other services	5,437	5,361	5,408	5,418	5,362	5,337	5,333	5,339	6
Repair and maintenance	1,157.6	1,159.7	1,157.3	1,158.5	1,149.1	1,150.2	1,145.3	1,147.6	2.3
Personal and laundry services	1,291.9	1,286.9	1,291.7	1,283.7	1,280.2	1,273.5	1,274.0	1,274.1	0.1
Membership associations and organizations	2,987.1	2,914.3	2.958.5	2,975.8	2,932.2	2,913.1	2,914.1	2,917.6	3.5
Government	21,274	23,376	22.705	21,223	22,516	22,959	22.707	22,505	-202
Federal	2,854.0	3,396.0	3,192.0	3,055.0	2,816.0	3,396.0	3,171.0	3,017.0	-154.0
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,142.0	2,741.1	2,539.4	2,396.6	2,113.9	2,738.2	2,516.8	2,368.7	-148.1
U.S. Postal Service	711.8	654.6	652.5	658.2	701.7	657.9	654.2	648.6	-5.6
State government	4,850.0	5,208.0	4,934.0	4,815.0	5,154.0	5,157.0	5,144.0	5,134.0	-10.0
State government education	2,021.2	2,434.4	2,144.0	2,032.7	2,351.5	2,387.2	2,377.9	2,375.5	-2.4
State government, excluding education	2,828.5	2,773.4	2,790.3	2,782.3	2,802.0	2.769.3	2,765.8	2,758.2	-7.6
Local government	13,570.0	14,772.0	14,579.0	13.353.0	14,546.0	14,406.0	14,392.0	14,354.0	-38.0
Local government education	6.834.7	8.381.8	8,032.5	6,750.4	8,048.9	8,007.5	8,007.2	7,980.1	-27.1
Local government, excluding education	6,734.8	6,390.5	6,546.9	6,602.5	6,497.5	6,398.1	6,384.9	6,373.8	-11.1

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

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

Industry	July 2009	May 2010	June 2010p	July 2010p
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	33.8	34.2	34.1	34.2
Goods-producing	38.5	39.6	39.3	39.4
Mining and logging	41.8	43.8	43.1	43.5
Construction	37.4	37.4	37.3	37.4
Manufacturing	38.8	40.5	40.0	40.1
Durable goods	39.0	40.7	40.3	40.4
Nondurable goods	38.7	40.0	39.6	39.5
Private service-providing	32.9	33.1	33.1	33.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.3
Wholesale trade	37.8	38.2	38.2	38.2
Retail trade	31.3	31.2	31.2	31.3
Transportation and warehousing	38.2	38.5	38.3	38.4
Utilities	40.7	41.6	41.2	41.3
Information	36.4	36.8	36.8	36.8
Financial activities	36.5	37.0	37.1	37.1
Professional and business services	34.9	35.4	35.3	35.4
Education and health services	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
Leisure and hospitality	25.5	25.7	25.7	25.8
Other services	31.5	31.9	31.9	31.9
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.9
Durable goods	2.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
Nondurable goods	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.0

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Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	July 2009	May 2010	June 2010p	July 2010p	July 2009	May 2010	June 2010p	July 2010p
Total private	$22.20	$22.55	$22.55	$22.59	$ 750.36	$ 771.21	$ 768.96	$ 772.58
Goods-producing	23.79	24.02	23.97	24.02	915.92	951.19	942.02	946.39
Mining and logging	27.16	27.56	27.36	27.40	1,135.29	1,207.13	1,179.22	1,191.90
Construction	24.86	25.17	25.15	25.19	929.76	941.36	938.10	942.11
Manufacturing	23.06	23.27	23.21	23.27	894.73	942.44	928.40	933.13
Durable goods	24.58	24.74	24.68	24.75	958.62	1,006.92	994.60	999.90
Nondurable goods	20.63	20.89	20.84	20.86	798.38	835.60	825.26	823.97
Private service-providing	21.82	22.20	22.22	22.25	717.88	734.82	735.48	736.48
Trade, transportation, and utilities	19.33	19.77	19.74	19.76	659.15	676.13	675.11	677.77
Wholesale trade	25.50	26.22	26.20	26.28	963.90	1,001.60	1,000.84	1,003.90
Retail trade	15.41	15.63	15.59	15.60	482.33	487.66	486.41	488.28
Transportation and warehousing	20.36	20.93	20.97	20.94	777.75	805.81	803.15	804.10
Utilities	32.84	33.13	32.81	32.79	1,336.59	1,378.21	1,351.77	1,354.23
Information	29.46	30.33	30.42	30.25	1,072.34	1,116.14	1,119.46	1,113.20
Financial activities	26.44	27.12	27.12	27.17	965.06	1,003.44	1,006.15	1,008.01
Professional and business services	27.10	27.17	27.25	27.36	945.79	961.82	961.93	968.54
Education and health services	22.39	22.82	22.83	22.91	736.63	750.78	751.11	753.74
Leisure and hospitality	12.94	13.07	13.07	13.09	329.97	335.90	335.90	337.72
Other services	19.60	19.84	19.91	19.89	617.40	632.90	635.13	634.49

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Table B-4. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours and payrolls for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted

[2007=100]

Industry	Index of aggregate weekly hours[1]					Index of aggregate weekly payrolls[2]				
	July 2009	May 2010	June 2010[p]	July 2010[p]	Percent change from: June 2010-July 2010[p]	July 2009	May 2010	June 2010[p]	July 2010[p]	Percent change from: June 2010 - July 2010[p]
Total private	91.3	92.2	92.0	92.3	0.3	96.6	99.2	98.9	99.5	0.6
Goods-producing	80.6	81.2	80.5	80.9	0.5	86.7	88.1	87.3	87.8	0.6
Mining and logging	90.2	99.1	98.2	100.2	2.0	98.4	109.6	107.9	110.2	2.1
Construction	76.7	72.2	71.8	71.8	0.0	82.8	79.0	78.4	78.6	0.3
Manufacturing	81.9	85.0	84.1	84.5	0.5	87.9	92.0	90.7	91.5	0.9
Durable goods	79.0	82.0	81.4	82.0	0.7	86.3	90.1	89.2	90.1	1.0
Nondurable goods	87.7	90.0	89.1	88.9	-0.2	91.8	95.4	94.2	94.0	-0.2
Private service-providing	94.5	95.3	95.3	95.4	0.1	99.9	102.5	102.6	102.8	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	92.1	92.0	91.9	92.3	0.4	95.8	97.9	97.7	98.2	0.5
Wholesale trade	92.3	92.9	93.0	93.1	0.1	98.2	101.7	101.6	102.1	0.5
Retail trade	92.1	91.5	91.4	91.7	0.3	93.8	94.6	94.2	94.6	0.4
Transportation and warehousing	91.7	91.7	91.6	92.1	0.5	94.8	97.4	97.4	97.8	0.4
Utilities	98.6	100.2	98.9	98.7	-0.2	106.9	109.6	107.2	106.9	-0.3
Information	92.6	91.6	91.1	91.1	0.0	97.1	98.9	98.7	98.2	-0.5
Financial activities	92.8	92.7	92.8	92.6	-0.2	95.8	98.1	98.2	98.2	0.0
Professional and business services	90.0	92.8	92.6	92.8	0.2	98.9	102.1	102.3	102.9	0.6
Education and health services	102.7	104.4	104.6	104.7	0.1	107.8	111.6	111.8	112.4	0.5
Leisure and hospitality	95.3	95.8	96.0	96.4	0.4	99.5	101.1	101.2	101.8	0.6
Other services	93.6	94.3	94.3	94.4	0.1	104.1	106.2	106.5	106.5	0.0

1 The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding 2007 annual average aggregate hours. Aggregate hours estimates are the product of estimates of average weekly hours and employment.

2 The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate weekly payrolls by the corresponding 2007 annual average aggregate weekly payrolls. Aggregate payrolls estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and employment.

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Table B-5. Employment of women on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Women employees (in thousands)				Percent of all employees			
	July 2009	May 2010	June 2010p	July 2010p	July 2009	May 2010	June 2010p	July 2010p
Total nonfarm	65,032	64,975	64,839	64,758	49.9	49.8	49.7	49.7
Total private	52,148	51,934	51,915	51,914	48.4	48.3	48.2	48.2
Goods-producing	4,258	4,155	4,149	4,160	23.2	23.1	23.1	23.1
Mining and logging	98	100	101	100	14.3	13.9	13.9	13.6
Construction	795	739	737	736	13.4	13.2	13.2	13.2
Manufacturing	3,365	3,316	3,311	3,324	28.7	28.4	28.3	28.4
Durable goods	1,788	1,754	1,749	1,766	24.8	24.5	24.4	24.5
Nondurable goods	1,577	1,562	1,562	1,558	34.7	34.6	34.7	34.6
Private service-providing	47,890	47,779	47,766	47,754	53.6	53.3	53.3	53.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	10,212	10,048	10,044	10,049	41.1	40.6	40.6	40.6
Wholesale trade	1,708.1	1,677.6	1,676.5	1,674.6	30.5	30.1	30.1	30.0
Retail trade	7,344.6	7,237.5	7,230.9	7,234.3	50.7	50.1	50.1	50.1
Transportation and warehousing	1,017.2	997.8	1,001.0	1,005.5	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.0
Utilities	141.9	135.4	135.1	134.1	25.3	24.3	24.4	24.3
Information	1,164	1,112	1,105	1,106	41.8	40.8	40.8	40.8
Financial activities	4,580	4,478	4,469	4,456	59.3	58.9	58.9	58.8
Professional and business services	7,400	7,416	7,422	7,399	45.1	44.5	44.5	44.4
Education and health services	14,851	15,056	15,065	15,084	77.4	77.2	77.1	77.1
Leisure and hospitality	6,863	6,862	6,848	6,853	52.4	52.5	52.3	52.3
Other services	2,820	2,807	2,813	2,807	52.6	52.6	52.7	52.6
Government	12,884	13,041	12,924	12,844	57.2	56.8	56.9	57.1

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

[In thousands]

Industry	July 2009	May 2010	June 2010p	July 2010p
Total private	88,760	88,712	88,754	88,800
Goods-producing	13,226	12,951	12,955	12,967
Mining and logging	503	537	543	551
Construction	4,493	4,226	4,210	4,186
Manufacturing	8,230	8,188	8,202	8,230
Durable goods	4,920	4,901	4,919	4,949
Nondurable goods	3,310	3,287	3,283	3,281
Private service-providing	75,534	75,761	75,799	75,833
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21,056	20,968	20,976	20,997
Wholesale trade	4,511.4	4,482.3	4,484.8	4,483.0
Retail trade	12,440.7	12,428.9	12,424.7	12,438.5
Transportation and warehousing	3,655.2	3,613.2	3,625.8	3,637.5
Utilities	449.0	443.1	440.5	437.8
Information	2,226	2,183	2,178	2,177
Financial activities	5,969	5,873	5,853	5,832
Professional and business services	13,371	13,646	13,672	13,671
Education and health services	16,839	17,085	17,114	17,140
Leisure and hospitality	11,584	11,539	11,544	11,549
Other services	4,489	4,467	4,462	4,467

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.

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Table B-7. Average weekly hours and overtime of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted[1]

Industry	July 2009	May 2010	June 2010[p]	July 2010[p]
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	33.1	33.5	33.4	33.5
Goods-producing	39.3	40.5	40.2	40.3
Mining and logging	42.9	45.4	44.6	44.7
Construction	37.8	38.1	38.2	38.1
Manufacturing	39.9	41.5	41.0	41.1
Durable goods	39.9	41.7	41.3	41.4
Nondurable goods	39.8	41.1	40.5	40.6
Private service-providing	32.0	32.3	32.2	32.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	32.9	33.3	33.3	33.5
Wholesale trade	37.4	38.0	37.9	38.0
Retail trade	29.9	30.2	30.1	30.4
Transportation and warehousing	36.2	37.1	37.3	37.2
Utilities	41.9	42.2	42.3	42.4
Information	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.5
Financial activities	35.9	36.2	36.2	36.2
Professional and business services	34.6	35.1	35.0	35.1
Education and health services	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.1
Leisure and hospitality	24.7	24.8	24.7	24.9
Other services	30.4	30.9	30.8	30.9
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	3.0	3.9	3.8	3.8
Durable goods	2.8	3.9	3.8	3.8
Nondurable goods	3.3	4.0	3.8	3.7

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.

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Table B-8. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted[1]

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	July 2009	May 2010	June 2010[p]	July 2010[p]	July 2009	May 2010	June 2010[p]	July 2010[p]
Total private	$18.62	$19.00	$19.02	$19.04	$ 616.32	$ 636.50	$ 635.27	$ 637.84
Goods-producing	19.92	20.21	20.21	20.24	782.86	818.51	812.44	815.67
Mining and logging	23.31	23.81	23.91	23.87	1,000.00	1,080.97	1,066.39	1,066.99
Construction	22.69	23.12	23.17	23.22	857.68	880.87	885.09	884.68
Manufacturing	18.26	18.56	18.53	18.57	728.57	770.24	759.73	763.23
Durable goods	19.40	19.73	19.69	19.73	774.06	822.74	813.20	816.82
Nondurable goods	16.56	16.80	16.76	16.79	659.09	690.48	678.78	681.67
Private service-providing	18.34	18.74	18.76	18.78	586.88	605.30	604.07	606.59
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.44	16.87	16.86	16.85	540.88	561.77	561.44	564.48
Wholesale trade	20.86	21.49	21.50	21.54	780.16	816.62	814.85	818.52
Retail trade	12.96	13.22	13.24	13.24	387.50	399.24	398.52	402.50
Transportation and warehousing	18.75	19.31	19.18	19.17	678.75	716.40	715.41	713.12
Utilities	29.45	30.42	30.31	30.45	1,233.96	1,283.72	1,282.11	1,291.08
Information	25.48	25.77	25.68	25.83	930.02	943.18	939.89	942.80
Financial activities	20.79	21.36	21.37	21.40	746.36	773.23	773.59	774.68
Professional and business services	22.39	22.77	22.78	22.87	774.69	799.23	797.30	802.74
Education and health services	19.51	19.92	19.98	20.05	628.22	641.42	643.36	643.61
Leisure and hospitality	11.12	11.34	11.34	11.33	274.66	281.23	280.10	282.12
Other services	16.57	16.81	16.88	16.84	503.73	519.43	519.90	520.36

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.

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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 2009	May 2010	June 2010[p]	July 2010[p]	Percent change from: June 2010 - July 2010[p]	July 2009	May 2010	June 2010[p]	July 2010[p]	Percent change from: June 2010 - July 2010[p]
Total private	98.2	99.3	99.0	99.4	0.4	122.1	126.1	125.9	126.4	0.4
Goods-producing	79.4	80.2	79.6	79.9	0.4	96.9	99.2	98.5	99.0	0.5
Mining and logging	114.7	129.6	128.7	130.9	1.7	155.5	179.4	179.0	181.7	1.5
Construction	85.0	80.6	80.5	79.9	-0.7	104.2	100.6	100.7	100.1	-0.6
Manufacturing	75.4	78.0	77.2	77.6	0.5	90.0	94.7	93.5	94.3	0.9
Durable goods	73.7	76.8	76.3	77.0	0.9	89.3	94.6	93.8	94.8	1.1
Nondurable goods	77.6	79.6	78.3	78.5	0.3	90.8	94.5	92.8	93.1	0.3
Private service-providing	103.4	104.6	104.4	104.7	0.3	130.0	134.4	134.2	134.9	0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	96.6	97.3	97.4	98.1	0.7	113.3	117.1	117.1	117.9	0.7
Wholesale trade	99.4	100.3	100.1	100.3	0.2	122.1	127.0	126.8	127.3	0.4
Retail trade	94.2	95.0	94.7	95.7	1.1	104.6	107.7	107.4	108.6	1.1
Transportation and warehousing	99.6	100.9	101.8	101.9	0.1	118.5	123.6	123.9	123.9	0.0
Utilities	96.2	95.6	95.3	95.0	-0.3	118.3	121.4	120.6	120.7	0.1
Information	92.8	91.2	91.0	90.7	-0.3	117.0	116.4	115.7	116.0	0.3
Financial activities	102.5	101.7	101.4	101.0	-0.4	131.8	134.4	134.0	133.7	-0.2
Professional and business services	103.7	107.3	107.2	107.5	0.3	138.1	145.4	145.4	146.3	0.6
Education and health services	117.0	118.7	118.9	118.7	-0.2	150.0	155.4	156.1	156.4	0.2
Leisure and hospitality	104.9	104.9	104.5	105.4	0.9	132.4	135.1	134.6	135.6	0.7
Other services	95.7	96.8	96.4	96.8	0.4	115.6	118.6	118.6	118.8	0.2

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.

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