

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JULY 2011

HEARING

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JULY 2011

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 2011

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

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 12:46 p.m. in Room 106 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, the Honorable Robert P. Casey, Jr., Chairman, presiding.

Senators present: Casey.

Representatives present: Brady and Cummings.

Staff present: Gail Cohen, Will Hansen, Colleen Healy, Jesse Hertz, Matt Solomon, Connie Foster, and Robert O'Quinn.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT P. CASEY, JR., CHAIRMAN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Chairman Casey. The Committee hearing will come to order. I want to thank everyone for being here. Today I am pleased to have Commissioner Hall with us again. We are all pleased by that, and we are also here to recognize Deputy Commissioner Phil Rones, who is retiring at the end of this month. We just had a picture taken. Phil, if it does not turn out, we will do it again.

[Laughter.]

But we are grateful for your many years of service. I am told that Phil has been working at BLS—for those who do not know in the television audience, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, BLS—since 1974. And he has served as the Deputy Commissioner since 2003, including a year-and-a-half as Acting Commissioner during the Bush Administration.

So thank you, Phil, for your years of service and your dedicated commitment to the United States of America. We are grateful for that service.

Is this your last hearing in Congress?

Mr. Rones. Yes, it is.

Chairman Casey. We will try to make it memorable for you.

[Laughter.]

Mr. Rones. That's okay.

[Laughter.]

Chairman Casey. In the past few weeks we have gotten a number of economic reports, including today's Employment Report about which we will talk mostly about, and no matter what report it is I think so many of them indicate to us the fragility of this economy, and some of the basic weaknesses that we are seeing.

The Gross Domestic Product numbers released last Friday showed the economic growth in the first half of this year was weak,

growing at an annual rate of less than—unfortunately, less than one percent during the first half of 2011.

This week we have received additional data that suggest that the pace of the recovery is decelerating. Months ago we were saying it was moving too slowly; now there is some evidence to indicate actual deceleration of it.

Two examples of that, or two highlights:

First, the so-called ISM Manufacturing Index dropped to 50.9 percent in July. While this marked the 24th consecutive month of expansion in the manufacturing sector, it was the lowest reading since 2009, since July of 2009.

On Tuesday we learned that in the month of June consumer spending declined for the first time since September of 2009. Consumer spending, as many of you know, accounts for 70 percent of U.S. economic activity. So that needs to be growing and not shrinking, obviously.

I know that the Committee members and those in the audience agree that we need much, much stronger economic growth. And there will be, and there should be, and will continue to be a vigorous debate about how to achieve that.

The labor market we know—and we will get further into this today—faces significant challenges. More than eight quarters into the recovery, unemployment remains above 9 percent, and nearly 45 percent of the unemployed have been out of work for six months or longer. It is hard to comprehend that, that almost half of them, out of work for six months or longer.

We need to be immediately focused on providing incentives for job creation. Just yesterday this Committee, the Joint Economic Committee, released a report on the near-record long-term unemployment workers continue to face. Just a couple of highlights from that:

First of all, while so many groups within this study are having a great difficulty, if you are one of the following your challenges are even greater than the population at large. The following categories: Those with a high school degree or less, older workers, construction workers, and African Americans. Those categories, those groups of unemployed Americans face disproportionately high rates of long-term unemployment.

Second, the longer an individual is unemployed, the harder it is to find work. If you look at both ends of the spectrum—those out of work for more than six months, and those out of work at the other end of the spectrum for as little as five weeks—those who are at that end of the spectrum are three times as likely to find work in comparison to those at the other end.

Third, employers report that they are having difficulty finding skilled workers. We know that that is a continuing problem. So I think we can move quickly, despite all that bad news, I think we can move very quickly on a couple of strategies that will help.

I and others have been pushing for a small business jobs—the so-called Small Business Jobs Tax Credit Act, which would create a one-year quarterly tax credit equal to 20 percent of the total increase in employee wages. So if you are hiring and you are increasing your payroll, you are increasing your wage levels in total, you can get a tax credit for that.

Certainly Vice Chairman Brady and I and others have been working on the Life Sciences Jobs and Investment Act, a good idea. It is a way to both create high-paying jobs in all parts of the country, but also to move forward on healing and hope that comes from the discovery of new scientific advancements. And thirdly, I would say it is a way to get jobs back from overseas.

Many people here agree—both Democrats and Republicans—that we ought to make the Research and Development Tax Credit permanent. It makes a lot of sense to do that. I don't know why we have not, but we should.

We also I believe need a new approach to manufacturing, and actually have a strategy to make sure that we are following in the years ahead, and especially in the next year, because one of the small glimmers of hope in some of this bad economic and jobs data has been manufacturing.

Since the end of 2009 manufacturing has added 290,000 jobs, a little bit of good news in the midst of all this bad news.

So we are going to hear a lot more about today's report. We know that during the month of July the economy added 154,000 private-sector jobs. That is good news, but obviously not enough. The overall number, when you net it out, is 117,000, a lot better than maybe the last two months individually, but certainly not nearly enough.

So we have got a long way to go with strategies to create jobs and incentivize the creation of jobs.

And with that, I will turn to our Vice Chairman, Vice Chairman Brady.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. KEVIN BRADY, VICE CHAIRMAN, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM TEXAS

Vice Chairman Brady. Thank you, Chairman.

Commissioner Hall, members of your staff, welcome back to the Joint Economic Committee for another hearing on the jobs situation.

Mr. Ronces, thank you for your many years of service to our country. You will be missed, and we appreciate all that you have done for the Committee.

Clearly today's increase in the number of payroll jobs provided relief to the market, mainly because it exceeded such very low expectations. It is certainly nothing to celebrate today. And the unemployment rate fell largely because of a 193,000 decline in the labor force. The actual number of employed people in the household survey fell by 38,000. The broader measure of unemployment remains over 16 percent. And what troubles me is that we have the fewest—we have the fewest number of people participating in the workforce than in a quarter of a century. Those are not signals of a healthy economy.

Two and a half years ago this month, President Obama signed his historic stimulus bill, promising to jump-start the economy, restore consumer confidence, and put people back to work. Today, with historic numbers of Americans desperate for work, consumer confidence plunging, the risk of a double-dip recession growing, and the stock market reeling, it is long past time to pull the plug on the President's failed economic policies.

I do not fault the President for trying. Lord knows he has thrown every big government solution at this economy. But it has not worked, as we warned, and I now have concluded that the White House simply does not understand how to create jobs in America—or certainly at least not government jobs in America.

How much longer must Americans watch their economy stumble? After trillions of dollars in poorly designed stimulus and monetary intervention, must 9 percent unemployment be the new norm? After all the big-government bullets have been spent, how many more years will families and businesses suffer until America enjoys a strong, prosperous economy again?

Mr. President, America is fair. It has been patient, more than patient. But after two and a half years, enough is enough. You have tried and failed to revive this economy. America deserves better than a second-rate economy that is held up to ridicule by other nations.

When the economy is headed in the wrong direction, common sense dictates you change course. Instead of threatening to raise taxes on job creators along Main Street, we need to lower the cost of capital to increase business investment that has proven time and time again to create real jobs.

Instead of branding companies as somehow un-American for competing in the global marketplace, we should tear down the barriers to sales abroad, reduce the cost of regulation and taxes that place them miles behind at the starting line, and lower the tax gate so an estimated one trillion dollars in American profits stranded abroad can flow back home to be invested here in America right now in new jobs, more research, business expansions, and a stronger financial future.

Passing the three pending trade agreements will create 250,000 new American jobs. Putting our energy companies back to work in the Gulf, Alaska, and in abundant American fields onshore and off will create more than one million new American jobs this decade.

Another 800,000 jobs will be saved this decade merely by calling a halt to the President's new national health care law. That will also eliminate a costly cloud of worry among small, medium, and large job creators throughout the country.

There is much more that needs to be done, but perhaps nothing more important than the White House ending its campaign of demonizing in press conferences the free market and our job creators who built the greatest economy in the world and can do so again if Washington will simply get out of its way.

It is telling that news reports on the economy today are often given with the Capitol or the White House as a backdrop—not along Main Street or in front of the headquarters of an American company. The entrepreneurs who make the critical decisions that create jobs have been forced to become Washington-centric because Washington is directing this economy to a degree not seen in our lifetimes.

That is the problem. Washington needs to get out of the way. It needs to end its job-killing rhetoric, the regulations, and intervention and give Americans confidence to do what we do best: innovate and lead the world in creating economic opportunity based on what the market demands, not on what Washington demands.

Finally, America's financial health does matter. We know our perilous debt and deficits are shaking markets and confidence at home and abroad. We also know from 40 years of economic study that our global competitors in similar straits have boosted their economies significantly and quickly by reducing their debt, by cutting spending, and restoring business and consumer confidence.

Congress has taken an important first step to reduce the size of government this decade with passage of the Budget Control Act, which the President signed. Excluding the winding down of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, without recent passage of the Budget Control Act, the government would grow to over 23 percent of the size of our economy this decade. With its passage, the Federal Government will shrink to 21.6 percent of GDP this decade.

President Reagan began to reduce the size of the Federal Government relative to the economy, as well. As Federal spending shrank from 22.2 percent of GDP in 1981 to around 18 percent in 2001, entrepreneurs on Main Street created 37 million—37 million—new private-sector jobs. But since the Federal Government began to grow again, adding \$5.5 trillion in new debt just in the last 4 years, we have lost almost 3 million private sector jobs.

I will conclude with this: America deserves a strong, growing economy that fully employs our people and is the envy of the world. We cannot do that until we pry Washington's hands off the throats of America's job creators. Our free market economy will create jobs, Mr. President, if we change course today and get government out of the way.

Dr. Hall, I look forward to your testimony.

[The prepared statement of Representative Brady appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 20.]

[Chart titled "May to June Change in Sector Employment" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 22.]

[Chart titled "Employment Change in Government Since the Beginning of the Recession" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 23.]

[Chart titled "Employment Change in Various Sectors Since the Beginning of the Recession" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 24.]

Chairman Casey. Thank you, Vice Chairman Brady.
Congressman Cummings.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS, A U.S.
REPRESENTATIVE FROM MARYLAND**

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

It is good to be with you again, Commissioner Hall.

To Mr. Roncs, I want to thank you for your service since 1974. I am sure you have given your blood, sweat, and tears to support our Nation. And in a time when so many of our public employees are being called everything but a Child of God, I pause here to thank you. I thank you for what you have given. I thank you for the lives you have touched. And I say thank you for a grateful Congress, and certainly a grateful Senate, but also a grateful Nation.

I also want to take a moment to talk about the issue before us. Today's report indicates that in July employers created 117,000

jobs, and the unemployment rate dropped to 9.1 percent. These numbers are moving in the right direction, but obviously we have a long way to go to resolve our economic challenges and to ensure that everyone who wants to work can work.

Last week we learned that the economy grew just .4 percent in the first three months of this year, and only 1.3 percent in the second quarter. In June, American consumers decreased their spending. Additionally, the already battered housing market, which continues to be a severe drag on the economy and thus on job creation, took another hit in June as existing home sales fell sharply due to cancelled sales contracts.

Unfortunately, the policies coming out of Congress are doing nothing to rebuild confidence or spur economic growth. According to many experts, they may even hinder the recovery and cause us to give up the small gains we have already won.

Thus, an economist at Barclays Capital has warned that the debt deal that Congress struck earlier this week could reduce economic growth by a tenth of a percent in the first year alone. He said, and I quote, "When the economy is only growing a point and a half, a lot of economists feel that this is not the right time to be finding fiscal restraint."

Similarly, a chief global economy's Deutsche Bank advisor asked: "Why would you want to impose restraint on an economic recovery that is already fragile? You are removing spending power from the economy at a time when it needs it. It is likely to make the economy weaker and, in turn, the budget gets weaker because tax revenues are going slow."

The recent nosedive in the Dow suggests others may agree with this assessment, and that investors like frankly all Americans are worried that Congress is unable or unwilling to address the most important issue facing this Nation: the need to create jobs, jobs, jobs.

Some of the terrible consequences of our failure to focus on restoring economic growth are made clear in the results of a recent Pew Research Center analysis which found that the wealth gap between white households and African American and Hispanic households is the largest since the government began reporting on income a quarter of a century ago.

Specifically, the analysis finds that the housing bubble and the Great Recession took a much deeper toll on Black families and Hispanic families than it did on White families. We can do better, and we must do better.

I voted against the debt deal because I could not in good conscience support the use of a manufactured crisis to implement ideologically based policies that will further threaten our Nation's economic growth and job creation potential.

Further, the debt deal intends to reduce our debt by limiting discretionary spending, potentially requiring deep cuts in programs critical to our most vulnerable citizens. At the same time, the deal demands nothing—nothing—from the wealthiest Americans, or from corporations that are receiving billions in tax breaks.

I believe that, as we work to reduce what certainly is an unsustainable level of debt, we need a balanced plan that prioritizes the restoration of economic growth and that upholds the

full faith and credit of the United States through what should be a national commitment that entails shared sacrifice.

I believe this is only fair, given that the national debt we now face has been created both by increased spending and by foregone revenues resulting from tax cuts provided to the wealthiest among us.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

[The prepared statement of Representative Cummings appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 25.]

Chairman Casey. Thank you, Congressman.

I want to introduce Dr. Keith Hall before his testimony. Dr. Keith Hall is the Commissioner of Labor Statistics for the U.S. Department of Labor. As I mentioned before, the BLS is an independent national statistical agency that collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data to the American public, the U.S. Congress, other Federal agencies, state and local governments, business, and labor.

Dr. Hall served as the Chief Economist for the White House Council of Economic Advisers for two years under President George W. Bush. And prior to that he was Chief Economist for the United States Department of Labor. Dr. Hall also spent 10 years at the U.S. International Trade Commission. He received his B.A. Degree from the University of Virginia and his M.S. and Ph.D. Degrees in Economics from Purdue University.

Dr. Hall, we are grateful you are here with us again, and 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 HARRIGAN, 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 Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

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

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 117,000 in July, following 2 months of little change. The unemployment rate was 9.1 percent in July and has shown little definitive movement since April. Private-sector employment increased by 154,000 over the month.

Health care employment rose by 31,000 in July, as both hospitals and ambulatory care services added jobs. Retail trade employment increased by 26,000. In the manufacturing sector, employment expanded by 24,000, with gains in motor vehicles and semiconductors.

Mining employment grew by 9,000 over the month and was up by 140,000 since the most recent low in October 2009. Employment in professional and technical services continued to trend up in July; this industry has added 246,000 jobs since a recent low in March of 2010.

Employment in temporary help services was flat over the month and on net has changed little in 2011. Other private-sector industries showed little or no change in July.

Employment in state government decreased by 23,000 over the month. The decline was almost entirely due to the partial government shutdown in Minnesota. Local government employment continued to trend down over the month. Since an employment peak in September 2008, local government has shed 475,000 jobs.

Turning to measures from the survey of households, the unemployment rate was 9.1 percent in July. The jobless rate has held in a narrow range between 9.0 and 9.2 percent since April.

Of the 13.9 million persons unemployed in July, 44.4 percent have been out of work for 27 weeks or longer. This proportion was unchanged over the month and essentially unchanged over the year.

Labor force participation edged down from 64.1 to 63.9 percent in July. The proportion of the population that was employed was essentially unchanged over the month at 58.1 percent.

In summary, nonfarm payroll employment rose by 117,000 in July, with the private sector adding 154,000 jobs. The unemployment rate was little changed at 9.1 percent.

As I close my official statement, I also would like to take a moment to recognize my colleague, Phil Rones, the Deputy Commissioner of BLS.

As you have noted, this is his last appearance before the Joint Economic Committee after a 37-year career with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Phil is retiring on August 26th, and I thought I would just take a moment to voice my appreciation for his work and make a note about his career and accomplishments over the years.

As you have noted, Phil joined BLS in 1974, graduating from the University of Maryland's system with degrees in economics and social work. His first position was a GS-7 economist position in the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, and he has now risen almost entirely through the ranks.

He has held several positions, including Supervisory Economist, Chief of The Division of Labor Force Statistics, and Assistant Commissioner for Current Employment Analysis. He has been the Deputy Commissioner since 2003, and served as the Acting Commissioner between 2006 and 2008.

And during my three-and-a-half years as Commissioner, Phil has been by my side not only at these hearings but in the day-to-day operations of the Bureau.

Throughout his career, Phil has directly worked with literally most of the members of the BLS family. He has always—even now, he continually meets with every new staff member to welcome them to the Bureau as part of our new employee orientation.

He has actually been I think a really big part of our long, rich tradition as an independent agency charged with providing impartial, timely, and accurate data free of political considerations or manipulations. He has been a big part of that, and he will be missed.

And on behalf of all BLS employees, I want to convey our sincere gratitude to Phil for a career of dedicated and exemplary service to the Bureau and to the American People. We at the Bureau wish him a long and happy retirement.

[The prepared statement of Commissioner Hall, together with Press Release No. 11-1151, appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 26.]

Mr. Rones. Thank you, very much.

Chairman Casey. Dr. Hall, thank you very much for your testimony, as well as your tribute to Phil. I wish some of the economic news was as upbeat as your tribute to Phil, but we have to look at only the numbers. But thank you very much for that.

I wanted to start with—there is a lot to talk about, and a lot to be concerned about, frankly. One of the sentences from your statement that just jumps off the page is at the bottom of page 2, and I am quoting: “Of the 13.9 million persons unemployed in July, 44.4 percent had been out of work for 27 weeks or longer.” Unquote.

That is a stunning number, and I know it has been a recurring problem about long-term unemployment. And as I mentioned before, our Committee has taken a close look at this.

Can you put that in some historical context in terms of the length of months of those who were in the category of long-term unemployed?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. I will start with the basic facts. The number of long-term unemployed, the share of the unemployed that are long-term unemployed, were at easily record levels. It has never been nearly this high in the history that we have been collecting this data. So the number is extremely high.

It is particularly concerning because one of the things that economic research has pretty consistently shown is the longer somebody is unemployed the longer it takes to get them re-employed. So this is going to be a real challenge going forward.

To give you some idea, the median week of unemployment before someone finds a job has basically doubled during this Recession. It has gone from about 5 weeks to 10 weeks. And we are at a very high share of the long-term unemployed, or the people who are unemployed for longer than a year.

So these numbers are clearly very concerning.

Chairman Casey. And you said they are historic numbers?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. Both in level and percent and almost any way you look at it, yes.

Chairman Casey. In the testimony I gave today, I mentioned a couple of categories where the numbers are disproportionately higher. I just wanted to—I didn’t put the numbers in, but I wanted to review those.

The African American unemployment rate in this report is what, by way of percentage?

Commissioner Hall. It is 15.9 percent.

Chairman Casey. 15.9. What was it the month before?

Commissioner Hall. It actually declined three-tenths of a percent, but that is not really statistically significant. So I would call it essentially unchanged.

Chairman Casey. But that number alone, the African American number for most of the last year seems like it has been in the 14 to 15 range? Is that about right?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. It has been probably over 15 for most of the time.

Chairman Casey. And I also mentioned a few other categories. I will just mention one more to get the number. Those Americans who were unemployed and have a high school diploma or less, what number is that?

Commissioner Hall. The unemployment rate for those folks is 15 percent.

Chairman Casey. And that has been about—it has been that high that long?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Chairman Casey. For awhile. I wanted to ask you about, I think we—because there are so many reports, so much data out there and sometimes it is hard for even people that follow it closely to keep it straight—we know that we get the unemployment rate, it is derived from the so-called Household Survey. And that of course those numbers have not been very encouraging.

That Household Survey has indicated a weaker employment situation than the Survey of Employers. Can you talk about that in terms of comparing the two sets of data and what that means, if anything, that would be relevant?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. From month to month you will sometimes see different signals between the Household and the Payroll, but I find that if you look at it over slightly longer time periods, say three months, they do tend to move together pretty well. So you do not typically get a conflicting picture for very long between the two.

Chairman Casey. And in terms of, if you could just describe the Survey of Employers, how that is arrived at, that number?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. The Employer Survey is an establishment survey. So what we are doing is we are surveying places of work, businesses, establishments, and it is a very large survey. In fact, it is something on the order of 440,000 establishments, but it represents something like 40 million people that we are counting directly every month. So it actually really is a very large survey. So the number is really pretty accurate.

But the drawback of it is that we are surveying employers. So we are just looking at the number of jobs on payroll, what their average hourly earnings are doing, et cetera. When we want to get more rich detail, we go to the Household Survey where we collect all sorts of demographic information about education, ethnicity, et cetera.

So the two together really give you a complete picture, I think, or as complete a picture as we can of the labor market by month.

Chairman Casey. Thank you very much.

Vice Chairman Brady.

Vice Chairman Brady. I share Chairman Casey's concerns about the long-term unemployed. Clearly the longer they are without a job, the bigger the challenge it is getting them back to work.

One of the areas that continues to trouble me, because it is the sign of weakness in the labor market rather than strength, is the labor force participation—how many people are actually in the labor force, or are actively participating. It has declined yet again in July to about 63.9 percent. This is the lowest since the early 1980s, and it continues to stay there.

So just an editorial question. Are we, Commissioner, settling into a new norm where there are, going forward, going to be fewer people participating in the workforce and where there is a higher unemployment rate?

Commissioner Hall. Well obviously I hope not. To tell the truth, I don't know. But I can tell you that so far in this recovery we have really seen no recovery at all in the labor force participation. That is something that is typically starting to rise at some point during a recovery. And I think as I have noted before, I think that is an important phase of the recovery, is when we start to get people entering back into the labor force.

I think once that starts to happen, we may get a better idea of what the new norm will be; what the new labor force participation rate is going to be like.

Vice Chairman Brady. Well it looks like it may take awhile, because I think the decline is twice that of any previous recession. Any ideas what the factors are for that lower participation rate?

Commissioner Hall. It is not obvious to me that it is anything but this has been a very severe, long Recession and we have had a very large number of long-term unemployed. And although the long-term unemployed have stayed in the labor market a bit longer than they have in the past, we have still had quite a few people exit the labor force entirely.

So I just think it is the severity and the length of the Recession.

Vice Chairman Brady. At the current rate this month, for example, of 117,000 net jobs, how—just for the average person back home wondering how long we are going to be stuck in a tough economic time—at the current rate of 117,000 per month, how long would it take to regain the payroll jobs total we had prior to the Recession? I understand it will be years.

Commissioner Hall. Yes. I don't want to be flip, but at 117,000 we would never regain. You need about 130,000, at least by my rough calculation, to keep up with the population growth.

So really, if you are looking in terms of recovery, I think the way you should look at these numbers is how far above 130,000 we can get. And that is really the recovery. 117,000 still is treading water, I think.

Vice Chairman Brady. Right. Thank you. Yield back, Chairman.

Chairman Casey. Congressman Cummings.

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Commissioner Hall, I was listening to what you were saying in response to one of Mr. Brady's questions with regard to people in the labor market, or coming back in. Let's talk about those who are starting out.

A few months ago, millions of our young people graduated from high school and college. And while many of them are pursuing higher education—and we have had testimony actually before this Committee in the past where young people were—we were told that young people, many of them, were basically kind of suspending going into the job market and actually depending upon their parents and staying in school to get masters and graduate degrees.

And I am just wondering what kind of pressure does the influx of job seekers place on the labor market? And what are the employment prospects for recent high school or college graduates?

Commissioner Hall. Well first of all I think our data supports what you said, that the new entrants into the labor market are having a very difficult time finding work.

If you look at something like the employment-to-population ratio and break it out by age range, those members of the population that are working age, that are let's say 25 and below, the employment-to-population ratio is very low and has declined considerably during this Recession.

And of course the big concern of course is that at some point you start to feel like you are getting a generation, a cohort of high school and college graduates who are not finding work. And that could put a real strain on the labor market going forward. I would say it is something that we should be concerned about.

Representative Cummings. A significant part of the 2009 Recovery Act was a provision to aid the state and local governments to protect jobs for teachers, fire fighters, police officers, et cetera. As we know, much of that aid is coming to an end.

How is the state and local government job market trending? And how much are the trends in this market contributing to the overall rise in unemployment?

Commissioner Hall. Well I would say that right now in most industries we are no longer losing jobs. We are at least holding constant. We are growing in some. But one notable area where we do continue to lose jobs is in government employment, and in particular with both state government employment and local government employment.

They both lost significant numbers of jobs. More so for state government than in most past recessions; probably with state government it might be the biggest decline we have had ever during a recession.

Representative Cummings. It appears that less money will be going to the states. And, you know, it has always puzzled me, you know we hear these comments that we should not raise taxes on the richest of the rich during a fragile economy, but at the same time in my State we have had to lay off people, and we had furloughs, and I am sure that is happening in a number of states. And yet these people—and even on the Hill, in our committee, the committee I am the Ranking Member over, we have got employees who have taken a 5 percent to 10 percent cut. And we have got Federal employees who their wages have been frozen—in a fragile economy, by the way.

And I am just wondering, can you talk about this Minnesota situation? You referenced it. Tell me about that as it relates to state jobs.

Commissioner Hall. Sure.

Representative Cummings. Your statistics.

Commissioner Hall. Right. We have not produced official statistics yet for Minnesota, but the Governor's office has released the numbers; that the State of Minnesota laid off about 22,000 workers. I believe they held on to about 13,000. But that was a pretty

significant layoff. And that was, as I mentioned, that was pretty much the bulk of the decline in state employment this month.

Representative Cummings. And we are about to—we have got some folks who are getting ready to run out of unemployment benefits, and it is predicted that it is possible that those unextended may have a point five percent decrease in GDP.

How might that affect this jobs situation?

Commissioner Hall. I do not want to speculate too much on that. Certainly the Unemployment Insurance benefits is a real serious policy concern and such, but I am not sure I want to try to make a connection between the two.

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much.

Chairman Casey. Thank you, Congressman.

Commissioner, I wanted to look at some of the areas where there has been an increase, trying to add some good news here. The private sector number is up 154,000. That is good news—but let's call it good news, but not good enough. That number I noticed, and I just want to see if you have this information nearby. I do not have it right in front of me, but I remember going back into kind of the January to April period we were getting at least three months that I can recall in a row where private-sector job creation, or private-sector job growth was above 220, I think three months in a row, it was like 220, 230, 240, somewhere in there.

Commissioner Hall. Yes, your memory is good. It averaged about 240,000 jobs per month over that period.

Chairman Casey. Basically January to April.

Commissioner Hall. That's right.

Chairman Casey. And this month is a good number. But I was also noticing where we got growth—in other words, the reason we got 154,000 private-sector, and then if you net it out for the overall number 117,000, health care is up by 31,000, right?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Chairman Casey. Retail trade is up 26,000.

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Chairman Casey. Manufacturing is up 24,000. And Mining is up 9,000. The one that took the biggest hit, I guess, was government, and I guess that is all government, right, the 37,000?

Commissioner Hall. That is correct.

Chairman Casey. I guess in terms of the private-sector number, which I think is a pretty important number for us to watch, ideally what would we want? Maybe not the ideal number, but what would be a healthier number? In other words, if we were averaging just on the private sector increase, say 125 to 150 the next few months. Would that be enough? Or does the private number have to be very close to what the overall number is? In other words, we know we cannot recover on the 117,000—

Commissioner Hall. Right.

Chairman Casey [continuing]. We know we have got to get that closer to 200,000 or more. But any correlation between private-sector growth and the health of the economy? Or is it better to focus on the overall number?

Commissioner Hall. Well I think it is fine to focus on either one. Obviously the private sector is giving you some idea of private-sector job creation; whereas, you know, the government numbers,

while they are also important, they are an indication obviously of government employment but not quite the private-sector.

In terms of strong job growth, we are so deep into job loss—we have really lost quite a few jobs; we have really fallen really behind—that we really need really significantly higher job growth than we have had to make a dent, and even then it would probably take years to recover the jobs.

Chairman Casey. I was noticing as well the manufacturing numbers I mentioned was up. I guess part of that, or a good part of that is automobile manufacturing? Is that up?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. This month motor vehicles were about half that.

Chairman Casey. Half? Okay. And I was wondering if you think that this part of the manufacturing number going up, the automobile manufacturing number, is the rebound partly the result of supply issues as it relates to what happened in Japan? Or do you think, is there any way to attribute it to that?

Commissioner Hall. I think it would have been hard to figure out much of the impact of Japan all along, but I do think the evidence now is, if you look at something like motor vehicle inventories, that whatever Japan effect there was before, it is now out of the system; that inventories are back up to normal levels.

So certainly now, and maybe going forward, we are probably not going to see any impact.

Chairman Casey. And I am over time, but just one question, one more question. On the government number, can you tell us what the overall government number, the decline, has been say from July 2009 to July 2010 to now? In other words, over the last year, or the last two years? In other words, how many government jobs have we lost?

Commissioner Hall. We are down about a half a million jobs in that period.

Chairman Casey. A half a million. Thank you.

Vice Chairman Brady.

Vice Chairman Brady. Thank you, Chairman. I can't resist asking this. Earlier this morning when the jobs numbers came out, Mark Zandi, one of the White House's chief economic cheerleaders, called these numbers "fabulous."

Commissioner, would you call these numbers fabulous?

Commissioner Hall. I would say it is welcome to see the numbers, the job growth increase, but, no, they are not fabulous. They are still not strong.

Vice Chairman Brady. It is Mr. Rones' last meeting. Can I ask him that, as well? No, I'm kidding. You don't need to go there.

[Laughter.]

I agree. I think it provides some relief only because we were so worried about, especially in the last few days, where this economy is headed.

It is no secret that I am not a big fan of the stimulus. A lot of money. A lot of debt. Few jobs. The impact was pretty minor and pretty limited. We were told if we passed it that unemployment would be about 6.3 percent today. Way off. We are about 6 million jobs short of the claims we would have in new jobs if we passed that stimulus. So I felt like—continue to feel like we were told:

Take the debt; you will get jobs. We certainly got the debt, and now that too is a drag on our economy, on business confidence and on family confidence.

And when you look at the job gains in today's report, you know one view of the job market is that, as layoffs return to what they were before the Recession, the job numbers improved because separations didn't exceed any more the hires. But new hires have increased very little. They are far below what there were before the Recession.

So it seems to me premature to speak of a real job market recovery to begin with, and the meager job gains recently really are not a surprise. This is an argument that the former Council of Economic Advisers Chairman Professor Ed Lazear of Stanford makes, and I agree with that.

As you look at this report, Commissioner, is there a way to distinguish between job gains that result from fewer people leaving their jobs and job gains from a sustained increase in hiring? Because they send significantly different signals of the health of our labor market.

Commissioner Hall. We do collect data—we call them Gross Flows—where we look at how many people are exiting jobs, and how many people are entering the labor market. And actually your observation is correct. Most of the improvement has been that the number of people losing jobs has leveled out and stopped going down, but we have not yet gotten a significant increase in the number of people entering the employed.

Vice Chairman Brady. And the second portion is critical.

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Vice Chairman Brady. And the fact that that is struggling, is that also why we have fewer people in that market while we again had 190-some-thousand step back out of the labor market this month?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, I think that is consistent with what I mentioned about the labor force. You know, I think one of the things we would like—we need to see at some point is the labor force start to grow because people think they are going to get jobs, and we are going to see—people are going to start to expect, reasonably expect that they are going to be able to move from unemployed to employed, and that has not happened very strongly yet.

Vice Chairman Brady. You know, I noticed—and I will finish with this—I noticed that retail jobs were up slightly in the report. But recent reports have the consumer spending and consumption down for the first time in a long time. Is there a mismatch there? Or maybe it's a timing issue because of when the survey was taken versus the latest data on consumer demand?

Commissioner Hall. There is certainly a timing issue. This is some of the very earliest data we have for July, and this is the start of the third quarter; and the consumer spending numbers are back from say the second quarter. So there is a timing issue there.

Vice Chairman Brady. What kind of seasonal adjustments do you make this time of the year in the Jobs Report?

Commissioner Hall. It sort of depends by industry. For example, in motor vehicle production there is a pretty good seasonal be-

cause plants often close down in July to retool, and they reopen in August. So there is a part of it there.

There are workers in education that leave the labor market for the summer. So we have a seasonal there. Last month's seasonal actually was the really big one. That one overall was about a million. So we expect the labor employment to go down by a million because of seasonal job loss in June.

Vice Chairman Brady. So you adjust for that?

Commissioner Hall. We adjust for that. The seasonal this month is not quite so big.

Vice Chairman Brady. Good. Thank you, Commissioner. Chairman.

Chairman Casey. Congressman Cummings.

Representative Cummings. Do you think that when you look at the rate of loss of government jobs and when you look at that as a portion of all jobs lost, is it trending pretty much the same over the last year or so? Do you follow my question? In other words, if you lose 50,000 jobs and 10,000 of them are government jobs, is that 20 percent pretty much the norm for the last say several months, or year?

Commissioner Hall. For example, say over the last two years we have grown about 700,000 jobs, but we have lost about a half a million government jobs. So the job growth would have been not double, but it would have been close to double what it has been without the loss of government jobs.

Representative Cummings. You know, I also heard Mr. Zandi, who was one of John McCain's—at first people used to say he was John McCain's advisor; now John McCain, Senator McCain has made it clear that he was “one” of his advisors during the campaign. So one of his advisors, Mr. Zandi. I also heard his testimony, his comments this morning. And one of the things he said is: We've got to move from cutting to creating, creating jobs.

And, you know, I was just trying to figure out if we continue to go at the rate we are going—in other words, if we do not come up with methodologies to create jobs and push that, we are going to find ourselves in some real difficulty. And we can only slide downward. And I do not want to see that happen.

I know the numbers are not great, but can you tell us, what would you tell the President today if he called you right now and said, you know, I usually do not bother you but since Mr. Ronen is leaving today, could both of you all get on the phone and tell me what the deal is? What would you say?

Commissioner Hall. Well I would say that it is of course welcome news that the job growth in July accelerated over the May and June growth. So that is good news. But it is not yet strong. In fact, this is pretty tepid job growth. And going forward, we really are going to have to do better in job growth in order to start to really recover in the labor market.

Representative Cummings. And the African American numbers are pretty stubborn, aren't they?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, they are.

Representative Cummings. And what about the Hispanic numbers?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, the unemployment rate there is above average, too. That is about 11.3 percent. And let me just mention, I just throw this out, but those unemployment rates to some degree underestimate the problem because the labor force participation rates for both those groups are below average as well.

So actually they sound bad, but it actually may be worse than it sounds.

Representative Cummings. Yes. And I would venture to guess that there are some areas in my District where the African American male unemployment rate may be as much as 50 percent. And so whenever I see those numbers, I am, you know, I say to myself that they are probably very, very low.

The Chairman talked briefly about this whole correlation between the amount of education and the impact that this recession has had on folks. And do you see that trend continuing? In other words, the less education you have, the more negative impact the Recession has on folks?

Commissioner Hall. Absolutely. For example, the unemployment rate for those with less than a high school diploma is about 15 percent. For those with a bachelor's degree or higher it is only about 4 percent. So that is a pretty significant difference.

Representative Cummings. And finally, let me ask you this. I always ask you if someone was watching us right now and they were trying to figure out what kind of field they might want to go into, what kind of training they might want to get, what area they might want to move to to get a job, what would you say, just based upon—I know you do not like to draw a lot of conclusions, but just tell me based on what you have there in front of you, what would you say?

Commissioner Hall. Well obviously education pays off and is very important. And the United States is, like other wealthy countries, we are a country of service jobs, service-providing jobs. Something like 70 to 80 percent of our jobs are in fact in the service-providing sector. So that is important.

And then you get into, you know, some of the things like some of the demographics that we have got going on. So a lot of the health care jobs are, I would expect are going to have strong growth going forward as we have an aging population, some things like that. That is the sort of thing I think is the sort of advice I would give.

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much.

Chairman Casey. Unless there are further questions, Dr. Hall, Commissioner Hall, we are grateful for your testimony again. Dr. Horrigan, your colleague, we didn't say hello earlier. And, Phil, we hope you can come back here in your years of retirement. You said you were going to be fishing a lot. If you can squeeze in a couple of hearings between fishing, we would love to have you back.

But unless there any further questions or comments, we are adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 1:41 p.m., Friday, August 5, 2011, the hearing was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

(19)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE KEVIN BRADY, VICE CHAIRMAN, JOINT
ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Commissioner Hall, members of your staff, welcome back to the Joint Economic Committee for another hearing on the employment situation. Today's increase in the number of payroll jobs barely exceeded very low expectations, and the unemployment rate fell largely because of a 193,000 decline in the labor force. The actual number of employed people in the household survey fell by 38,000.

Two and half years ago President Obama signed his historic stimulus bill, promising to jump-start the economy, restore consumer confidence, and put people back to work. Today, with historic numbers of Americans desperate for work, consumer confidence plunging, the risk of a double-dip recession growing, and the stock market reeling, it is long past time to pull the plug on the President's failed economic experiment.

How much longer must Americans watch their economy stumble? After trillions of dollars in poorly designed stimulus and monetary intervention, must nine percent unemployment be the "new norm"? After all of the big-government bullets have been spent, how many more years will families and businesses suffer until America enjoys a strong, prosperous economy again?

Mr. President, America is fair. It has been patient, more than patient. But after two and a half years, enough is enough. You've tried and failed to revive this economy. America deserves better than a second-rate economy that's held up to ridicule by other nations.

When the country is headed in the wrong direction, common-sense dictates that you should change course.

Instead of threatening to raise taxes on job creators along Main Street, we need to lower the cost of capital to increase business investment that has proven time and time again to create real jobs.

Instead of branding companies as somehow un-American for competing in the global marketplace, we should tear down the barriers to sales abroad, reduce the cost of regulation and taxes that place them miles behind at the starting line, and lower the tax gate so an estimated one trillion dollars in American profits stranded abroad can flow back home—to be invested here in America right now in new jobs, more research, business expansions, and a stronger financial future.

Passing the three pending trade agreements will create 250,000 new American jobs. Putting our energy companies back to work in the Gulf, Alaska, and in abundant American fields onshore and off will create more than one million new American jobs.

Another 800,000 jobs will be saved this decade merely by calling a halt to the President's new national health care law. That will eliminate a costly cloud of worry among small, medium and large job creators throughout the nation.

There's much more that needs to be done, but perhaps nothing more important than the White House ending its campaign of demonizing the free market and the job creators—who built the greatest economy in the world—and can do so again if Washington will get out of its way.

It's telling that news reports on the economy today are given with the Capitol or the White House as a backdrop—not along Main Street or in front of the headquarters of an American company. The entrepreneurs who make the critical decisions that create jobs have been forced to become Washington-centric because Washington is directing this economy to a degree not seen in our lifetimes.

That's the problem. Government needs to get out of the way. It needs to end its job-killing rhetoric, regulations, and intervention and give Americans confidence to do what we do best—innovate and lead the world in creating economic opportunity based on what the market demands—not what Washington demands.

Finally, America's financial health matters. We know our perilous debt and deficits are shaking markets and confidence at home and abroad. We also know from forty years of economic study that our global competitors in similar straits have boosted their economies significantly and soon by reducing their debt, cutting spending, and restoring business and consumer confidence.

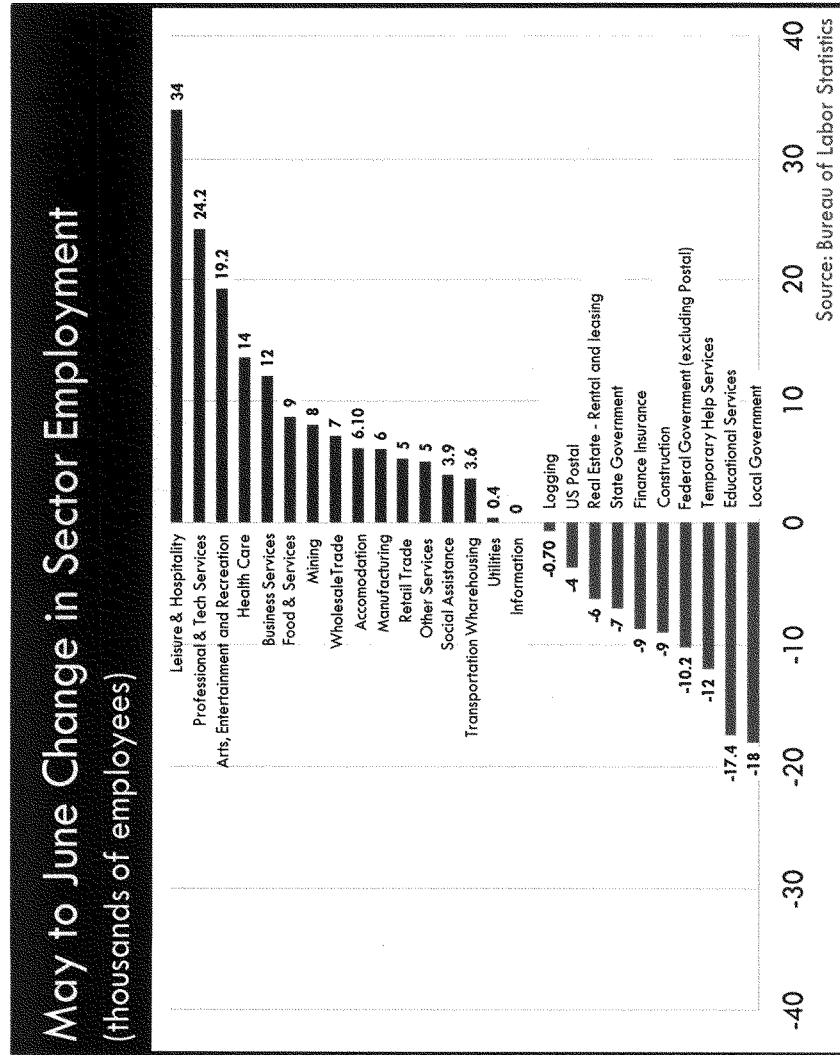
Congress has taken an important first step to reduce the size of government this decade with passage of the Budget Control Act, which the President signed. Excluding the winding down of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan—without recent passage of the Budget Control Act, the government would grow to over 23% of the size of our economy. With its passage, the federal government will shrink to 21.6% of GDP this decade.

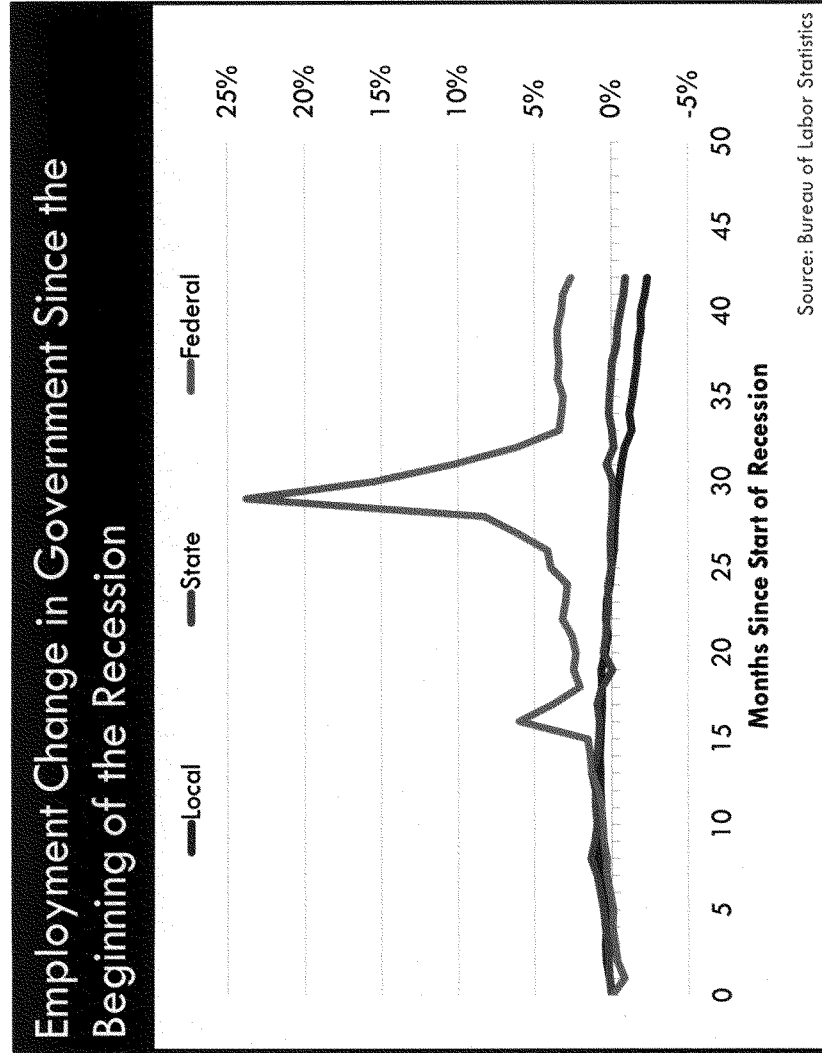
President Reagan began to reduce the size of the federal government relative to the economy. As federal spending shrank from 22.2% of GDP in 1981 to 18.2% of GDP in 2001, entrepreneurs on Main Street created 37 million new private-sector

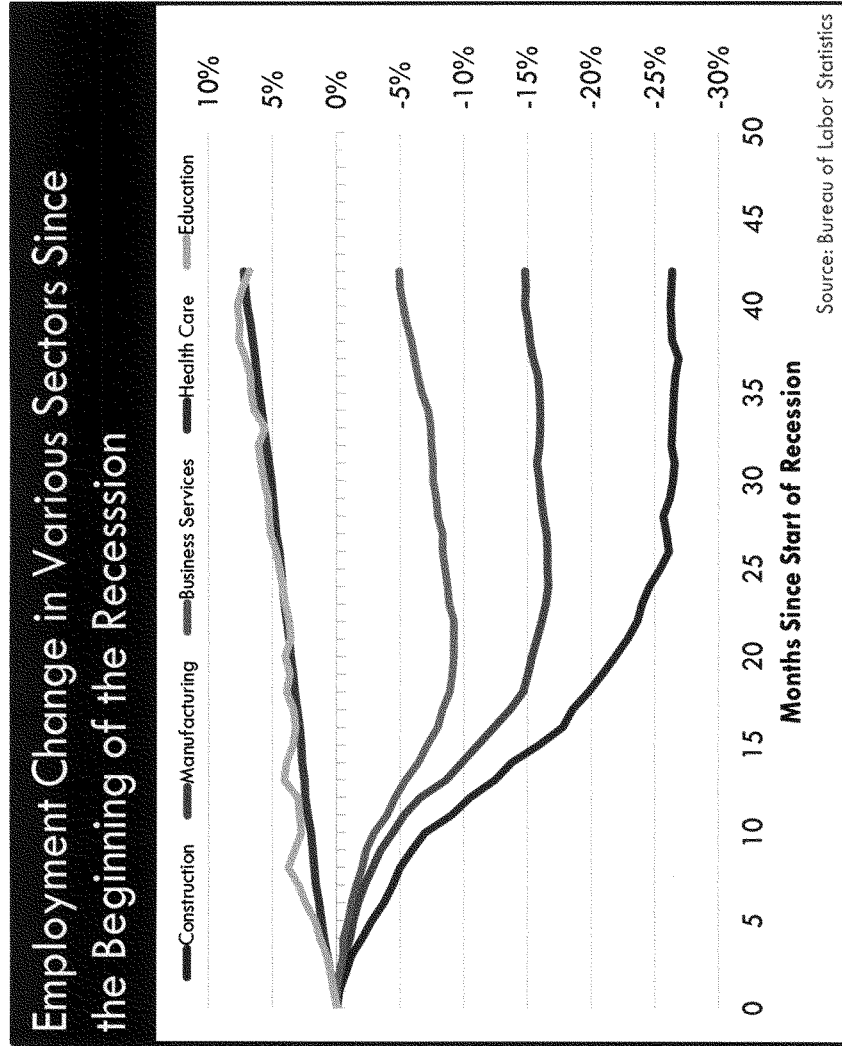
jobs. Since the federal government began to grow again—adding five and a half trillion dollars in new debt the last four years—we have lost almost three million private-sector jobs.

America deserves a strong, growing economy that fully employs our people and is the envy of the world. We cannot do that until we pry Washington's hands off the throats of America's job creators. Our free market economy will create jobs, Mr. President, if we change course today and get government out of the way.

Dr. Hall, I look forward to hearing your testimony.







PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

I thank Chairman Casey for holding today's hearing to examine the most recent data on the employment situation across America. I also thank Commissioner Hall for joining us today—it is always nice to see you. Today's report indicates that in July, employers created 117,000 jobs and the unemployment rate dropped to 9.1 percent. These numbers are moving in the right direction—but obviously we have a long way to go to resolve our economic challenges and to ensure that everyone who wants to work can work.

Last week, we learned that the economy grew just .4 percent in the first three months of this year, and only 1.3 percent in the second quarter. In June, American consumers decreased their spending. Additionally, the already-battered housing market, which continues to be a severe drag on the economy—and thus on job creation—took another hit in June as existing home sales fell sharply due to canceled sales contracts.

Unfortunately, the policies coming out of Congress are doing nothing to rebuild confidence or spur economic growth. According to many experts, they may even hinder the recovery and cause us to give up the small gains we have won. Thus, an economist at Barclays Capital has warned that the debt deal that Congress struck earlier this week could reduce economic growth by a tenth of a percent in the first year alone. He said, "When the economy is only growing a point and half, a lot of economists feel that this is not the right time to be finding fiscal restraint."

Similarly, a chief global economist at Deutsche Bank Advisors, asked: "Why would you want to impose restraint on an economic recovery that's already fragile? You're removing spending power from the economy at a time when it needs it. That's likely to make the economy weaker ... [and in turn] the budget gets weaker, because tax revenues are going to slow."

The recent nosedive in the Dow suggests others may agree with this assessment—and that investors, like frankly almost all Americans—are worried that Congress is unable or unwilling to address the most important issue facing this nation: the need to create jobs.

Some of the terrible consequences of our failure to focus on restoring economic growth are made clear in the results of a recent Pew Research Center analysis, which found that the wealth gap between white households and African American and Hispanic households is the largest since the government began reporting on income a quarter century ago.

Specifically, the analysis finds that the housing bubble and Great Recession took a much deeper toll on Black families and Hispanic families than it did on white families.

We can do better, and we must do better. I voted against the debt deal because I could not, in good conscience, support the use of a manufactured crisis to implement ideologically based policies that will further threaten our nation's economic growth and job creation potential.

Further, the debt deal intends to reduce our debt by limiting discretionary spending, potentially requiring deep cuts in programs critical to our most vulnerable citizens. At the same time, the deal demands nothing from the wealthiest Americans or from corporations that are receiving billions in tax breaks.

I believe that as we work to reduce what certainly is an unsustainable level of debt, we need a balanced plan that prioritizes the restoration of economic growth and that upholds the full faith and credit of the United States through what should be a national commitment that entails a shared sacrifice.

I believe this is only fair given that the national debt we now face has been created both by increased spending and by forgone revenues resulting from tax cuts provided to the wealthiest among us.

Again, I thank the Chairman and I yield back.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF KEITH HALL, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR
STATISTICS

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

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

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 117,000 in July, following 2 months of little change. The unemployment rate was 9.1 percent in July and has shown little definitive movement since April. Private-sector employment increased by 154,000 over the month.

Health care employment rose by 31,000 in July, as both hospitals and ambulatory care services added jobs. Retail trade employment increased by 26,000. In the manufacturing sector, employment expanded by 24,000, with gains in motor vehicles and semiconductors. Mining employment grew by 9,000 over the month and was up by 140,000 since the most recent low in October 2009. Employment in professional and technical services continued to trend up in July; this industry has added 246,000 jobs since a recent low in March 2010. Employment in temporary help services was flat over the month and on net has changed little in 2011. Other private-sector industries showed little or no change in July.

Employment in state government decreased by 23,000 over the month. The decline was almost entirely due to the partial government shutdown in Minnesota. Local government employment continued to trend down over the month. Since an employment peak in September 2008, local government has shed 475,000 jobs.

Average hourly earnings of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls were up by 10 cents in July to \$23.13. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 2.3 percent. From June 2010 to June 2011, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased by 3.4 percent.

Turning to measures from the survey of households, the unemployment rate was 9.1 percent in July. The jobless rate has held in a narrow range between 9.0 and 9.2 percent since April.

Of the 13.9 million persons unemployed in July, 44.4 percent had been out of work for 27 weeks or longer. This proportion was unchanged over the month and essentially unchanged over the year.

Labor force participation edged down from 64.1 to 63.9 percent in July. The proportion of the population that was employed was essentially unchanged over the month at 58.1 percent.

In summary, nonfarm payroll employment rose by 117,000 in July, with the private sector adding 154,000 jobs. The unemployment rate was little changed at 9.1 percent.

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



NEWS RELEASE



Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until
8:30 a.m. (EDT) Friday, August 5, 2011

USDL-11-1151

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 2011

Total **nonfarm payroll employment** rose by 117,000 in July, and the **unemployment rate** was little changed at 9.1 percent, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Job gains occurred in health care, retail trade, manufacturing, and mining. Government employment continued to trend down.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, July 2009 – July 2011

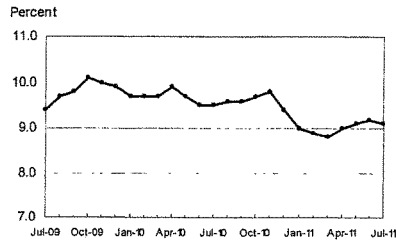
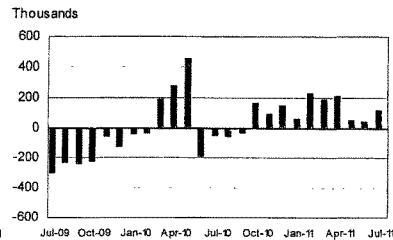


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment over-the-month change, seasonally adjusted, July 2009 – July 2011



Household Survey Data

The number of **unemployed persons** (13.9 million) and the **unemployment rate** (9.1 percent) changed little in July. Since April, the unemployment rate has shown little definitive movement. The labor force, at 153.2 million, was little changed in July. (See table A-1.)

Among the **major worker groups**, the unemployment rates for adult men (9.0 percent), adult women (7.9 percent), teenagers (25.0 percent), whites (8.1 percent), blacks (15.9 percent), and Hispanics (11.3 percent) showed little or no change in July. The jobless rate for Asians was 7.7 percent, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

The number of persons **unemployed for less than 5 weeks** declined by 387,000 in July, mostly offsetting an increase in the prior month. The number of **long-term unemployed** (those jobless for 27 weeks and over), at 6.2 million, changed little over the month and accounted for 44.4 percent of the unemployed. (See table A-12.)

The **civilian labor force participation rate** edged down in July to 63.9 percent, and the **employment-population ratio** was little changed at 58.1 percent. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons employed **part time for economic reasons** (sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers) was about unchanged in July at 8.4 million. 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.)

In July, 2.8 million persons were **marginally attached to the labor force**, little changed from a year earlier. (These 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 1.1 million **discouraged workers** in July, about the same as a year earlier. (These 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 1.7 million persons marginally attached to the labor force in July 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** increased by 117,000 in July, following little growth over the prior 2 months. Total **private employment** rose by 154,000 over the month, reflecting job gains in several major industries, including health care, retail trade, manufacturing, and mining. Government employment continued to decline. (See table B-1.)

Health care employment grew by 31,000 in July. Ambulatory health care services and hospitals each added 14,000 jobs over the month. Over the past 12 months, health care employment has grown by 299,000.

Retail trade added 26,000 jobs in July. Employment in health and personal care stores rose by 9,000 over the month with small increases distributed among several other retail industries. Employment in retail trade has increased by 228,000 since a recent low in December 2009.

Manufacturing employment increased in July (+24,000); nearly all of the increase was in durable goods manufacturing. Within durable goods, the motor vehicles and parts industry had fewer seasonal layoffs than typical for July, contributing to a seasonally adjusted employment increase of 12,000. Manufacturing has added 289,000 jobs since its most recent trough in December 2009, and durable goods manufacturing added 327,000 jobs during this period.

In July, employment in **mining** rose by 9,000; virtually all of the gain (+8,000) occurred in support activities for mining. Employment in mining has increased by 140,000 since a recent low in October 2009.

Employment in **professional and technical services** continued to trend up in July (+18,000). This industry has added 246,000 jobs since a recent low in March 2010. Employment in **temporary help services** changed little over the month and has shown little movement on net so far this year.

Elsewhere in the private sector, employment in **construction, transportation and warehousing, information, financial activities, and leisure and hospitality** changed little over the month.

Government employment continued to trend down over the month (-37,000). Employment in state government decreased by 23,000, almost entirely due to a partial shutdown of the Minnesota state government. Employment in local government continued to wane over the month.

The **average workweek for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged over the month at 34.3 hours. The manufacturing workweek and factory overtime for all employees also were unchanged at 40.3 hours and 3.1 hours, respectively. In July, the average workweek for **production and nonsupervisory employees** on private nonfarm payrolls was 33.6 hours for the sixth consecutive month. (See tables B-2 and B-7.)

In July, **average hourly earnings for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 10 cents, or 0.4 percent, to \$23.13. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent. In July, average hourly earnings of private-sector **production and nonsupervisory employees** increased by 8 cents, or 0.4 percent, to \$19.52. (See tables B-3 and B-8.)

The change in total nonfarm payroll employment for May was revised from +25,000 to +53,000, and the change for June was revised from +18,000 to +46,000.

The Employment Situation for August is scheduled to be released on Friday, September 2, 2011, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Summary table A. Household data, seasonally adjusted
 (Numbers in thousands)

Category	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011	Change from: June 2011- July 2011
Employment status					
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	237,890	239,313	239,489	239,671	182
Civilian labor force.....	153,628	153,693	153,421	153,228	-193
Participation rate.....	64.6	64.2	64.1	63.9	-0.2
Employed.....	138,991	139,779	139,334	139,296	-38
Employment-population ratio.....	58.4	58.4	58.2	58.1	-0.1
Unemployed.....	14,637	13,914	14,087	13,931	-156
Unemployment rate.....	9.5	9.1	9.2	9.1	-0.1
Not in labor force.....	84,262	85,620	86,069	86,443	374
Unemployment rates					
Total, 16 years and over.....	9.5	9.1	9.2	9.1	-0.1
Adult men (20 years and over).....	9.7	8.9	9.1	9.0	-0.1
Adult women (20 years and over).....	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	-0.1
Teenagers (16 to 19 years).....	26.1	24.2	24.5	25.0	0.5
White.....	8.6	8.0	8.1	8.1	0.0
Black or African American.....	15.7	16.2	16.2	15.9	-0.3
Asian (not seasonally adjusted).....	8.2	7.0	6.8	7.7	-
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.3	-0.3
Total, 25 years and over.....	8.1	7.8	8.0	7.8	-0.2
Less than a high school diploma.....	13.9	14.7	14.3	15.0	0.7
High school graduates, no college.....	10.1	9.5	10.0	9.3	-0.7
Some college or associate degree.....	8.4	8.0	8.4	8.3	-0.1
Bachelor's degree and higher.....	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	-0.1
Reason for unemployment					
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	9,090	8,274	8,261	8,215	-46
Job leavers.....	896	908	965	928	-37
Reentrants.....	3,417	3,433	3,430	3,410	-20
New entrants.....	1,197	1,231	1,222	1,270	48
Duration of unemployment					
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,833	2,664	3,076	2,689	-387
5 to 14 weeks.....	3,098	2,892	2,972	3,088	116
15 to 26 weeks.....	2,171	1,984	1,836	1,965	129
27 weeks and over.....	6,539	6,200	5,289	6,185	-104
Employed persons at work part time					
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,533	8,548	8,552	8,396	-156
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,164	5,834	5,806	5,687	-119
Could only find part-time work.....	2,301	2,473	2,401	2,517	116
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,219	18,468	18,470	18,258	-212
Persons not in the labor force (not seasonally adjusted)					
Marginally attached to the labor force.....	2,622	2,206	2,680	2,785	-
Discouraged workers.....	1,185	822	982	1,119	-

- 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 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^p	July 2011 ^p
EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY (Over-the-month change, in thousands)				
Total nonfarm.....	-49	53	46	117
Total private.....	93	99	80	154
Goods-producing.....	28	20	16	42
Mining and logging.....	7	10	10	10
Construction.....	-11	3	-5	8
Manufacturing.....	32	7	11	24
Durable goods ¹	35	18	17	23
Motor vehicles and parts.....	21.3	0.1	2.1	12.0
Nondurable goods.....	-3	-11	-6	1
Private service-providing ²	65	79	64	112
Wholesale trade.....	3.1	8.2	5.7	1.7
Retail trade.....	10.8	2.8	11.2	25.9
Transportation and warehousing.....	9.0	12.0	12.4	1.1
Information.....	5	0	0	-1
Financial activities.....	-10	13	-18	-4
Professional and business services ³	-2	44	4	34
Temporary help services.....	-2.8	-1.0	-11.6	0.3
Education and health services ⁴	36	21	12	38
Health care and social assistance.....	28.2	26.0	12.6	36.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	-5	-25	33	17
Other services.....	19	3	3	0
Government.....	-142	-46	-34	-37
WOMEN AND PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENT OF ALL EMPLOYEES ⁵				
Total nonfarm women employees.....	49.8	49.5	49.5	49.4
Total private women employees.....	48.3	48.0	48.0	47.9
Total private production and nonsupervisory employees.....	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
HOURS AND EARNINGS ALL EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Average weekly hours.....	34.2	34.4	34.3	34.3
Average hourly earnings.....	\$ 22.61	\$ 23.02	\$ 23.03	\$ 23.13
Average weekly earnings.....	\$ 773.26	\$ 791.89	\$ 789.93	\$ 793.36
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2007=100) ³	92.0	93.9	93.7	93.8
Over-the-month percent change.....	0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.1
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2007=100) ⁴	99.2	103.1	102.9	103.5
Over-the-month percent change.....	0.5	0.5	-0.2	0.6
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Average weekly hours.....	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.6
Average hourly earnings.....	\$ 19.08	\$ 19.42	\$ 19.44	\$ 19.52
Average weekly earnings.....	\$ 639.18	\$ 652.51	\$ 653.18	\$ 655.87
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) ³	99.0	100.8	100.8	101.0
Over-the-month percent change.....	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2002=100) ⁴	126.3	130.8	131.0	131.7
Over-the-month percent change.....	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
DIFFUSION INDEX (Over 1-month span) ⁵				
Total private.....	56.4	55.4	56.6	58.6
Manufacturing.....	51.9	53.1	54.3	53.1

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 (some of which include discouraged workers and other groups not officially counted as unemployed) are published each month in The Employment Situation news release.

How can unusually severe weather affect employment and hours estimates?

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

In order for severe weather conditions to reduce the estimate of payroll employment, employees have to be off work without pay for the entire pay period. About half of all employees in the payroll survey have a 2-week, semi-monthly, or monthly pay period. Employees who receive pay for any part of the pay period, even 1 hour, are counted in the payroll employment figures. It is not possible to quantify the effect of extreme weather on estimates of employment from the establishment survey.

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

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 440,000 worksites and is drawn from a sampling frame of roughly 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 2010	June 2011	July 2011	July 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	237,890	239,489	239,671	237,890	239,000	239,146	239,313	239,489	239,671
Civilian labor force.....	155,270	154,538	154,812	153,628	153,406	153,421	153,693	153,421	153,228
Participation rate.....	65.3	64.5	64.6	64.6	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.1	63.9
Employed.....	140,134	140,129	140,394	138,991	139,864	139,674	139,779	139,334	139,296
Employment-population ratio.....	58.9	58.5	58.6	58.4	58.5	58.4	58.4	58.2	58.1
Unemployed.....	15,137	14,409	14,428	14,637	13,542	13,747	13,914	14,087	13,931
Unemployment rate.....	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.5	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.1
Not in labor force.....	82,620	84,951	84,859	84,262	85,594	85,725	85,620	86,069	86,443
Persons who currently want a job.....	6,143	7,124	6,810	5,932	6,509	6,599	6,227	6,537	6,575
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	115,207	116,250	116,347	115,207	115,989	116,067	116,156	116,250	116,347
Civilian labor force.....	83,071	82,757	82,871	81,986	81,674	81,684	81,989	81,966	81,751
Participation rate.....	72.1	71.2	71.2	71.2	70.4	70.4	70.6	70.5	70.3
Employed.....	74,749	74,848	75,208	73,466	74,108	73,973	74,177	74,014	73,908
Employment-population ratio.....	64.9	64.4	64.6	63.8	63.9	63.7	63.9	63.7	63.5
Unemployed.....	8,323	7,910	7,664	8,520	7,566	7,712	7,811	7,952	7,844
Unemployment rate.....	10.0	9.6	9.2	10.4	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.6
Not in labor force.....	32,135	33,493	33,476	33,221	34,313	34,382	34,168	34,284	34,596
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	105,641	107,668	107,773	106,641	107,381	107,469	107,566	107,668	107,773
Civilian labor force.....	79,356	79,324	79,322	78,993	78,764	78,856	79,193	79,104	78,906
Participation rate.....	74.4	73.7	73.6	74.1	73.4	73.4	73.6	73.5	73.2
Employed.....	72,068	72,427	72,588	71,340	71,959	71,939	72,137	71,937	71,836
Employment-population ratio.....	67.8	67.3	67.4	66.9	67.0	66.9	67.1	66.8	66.7
Unemployed.....	7,287	6,897	6,734	7,653	6,805	6,917	7,056	7,167	7,070
Unemployment rate.....	9.2	8.7	8.5	9.7	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.0
Not in labor force.....	27,285	28,344	28,451	27,648	28,617	28,612	28,373	28,564	28,867
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	122,683	123,239	123,324	122,683	123,012	123,079	123,157	123,239	123,324
Civilian labor force.....	72,199	71,781	71,941	71,642	71,732	71,737	71,704	71,455	71,476
Participation rate.....	58.8	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.3	58.3	58.2	58.0	58.0
Employed.....	65,385	65,282	65,176	65,526	65,756	65,702	65,602	65,320	65,388
Employment-population ratio.....	53.3	53.0	52.8	53.4	53.5	53.4	53.3	53.0	53.0
Unemployed.....	6,814	6,499	6,764	6,117	5,976	6,035	6,102	6,134	6,088
Unemployment rate.....	9.4	9.1	9.4	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.5
Not in labor force.....	50,484	51,458	51,383	51,041	51,280	51,342	51,453	51,784	51,847
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	114,372	115,045	115,138	114,372	114,792	114,868	114,954	115,045	115,138
Civilian labor force.....	68,717	68,459	68,512	68,797	68,898	68,896	68,908	68,618	68,666
Participation rate.....	60.1	59.5	59.5	60.2	60.0	60.0	59.9	59.6	59.6
Employed.....	62,775	62,811	62,603	63,340	63,566	63,479	63,402	63,098	63,216
Employment-population ratio.....	54.9	54.6	54.4	55.4	55.4	55.3	55.2	54.8	54.9
Unemployed.....	5,942	5,648	5,909	5,458	5,332	5,417	5,505	5,520	5,450
Unemployment rate.....	8.6	8.2	8.6	7.9	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9
Not in labor force.....	45,654	46,586	46,626	45,575	45,894	45,972	46,047	46,427	46,472
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	16,877	16,776	16,760	16,877	16,827	16,809	16,792	16,776	16,760
Civilian labor force.....	7,197	6,755	6,978	5,838	5,744	5,669	5,592	5,698	5,656
Participation rate.....	42.6	40.3	41.6	34.6	34.1	33.7	33.3	34.0	33.7
Employed.....	5,290	4,891	5,193	4,312	4,339	4,255	4,240	4,299	4,244
Employment-population ratio.....	31.3	29.2	31.0	25.5	25.8	25.3	25.2	25.6	25.3
Unemployed.....	1,907	1,864	1,785	1,526	1,405	1,413	1,352	1,399	1,412
Unemployment rate.....	26.5	27.6	25.5	26.1	24.5	24.9	24.2	24.5	25.0
Not in labor force.....	9,679	10,021	9,782	11,039	11,083	11,140	11,201	11,078	11,104

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 2010	June 2011	July 2011	July 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	192,109	192,989	193,106	192,109	192,888	192,771	192,877	192,989	193,106
Civilian labor force.....	126,152	125,335	125,659	126,094	124,497	124,650	124,811	124,493	124,503
Participation rate.....	65.7	64.9	65.1	65.1	64.6	64.7	64.7	64.5	64.5
Employed.....	115,183	114,995	115,350	114,312	114,706	114,652	114,785	114,358	114,420
Employment-population ratio.....	60.0	59.6	59.7	59.5	58.5	59.5	59.5	59.3	59.3
Unemployed.....	10,969	10,340	10,309	10,782	9,791	9,998	10,026	10,135	10,083
Unemployment rate.....	8.7	8.2	8.2	8.6	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1
Not in labor force.....	65,957	67,654	67,448	67,016	68,191	68,122	68,066	68,496	68,603
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	65,603	65,360	65,396	65,418	64,864	65,032	65,335	65,203	65,099
Participation rate.....	74.9	74.2	74.1	74.7	73.7	73.9	74.2	74.0	73.8
Employed.....	60,213	60,355	60,535	59,651	59,850	59,903	60,168	59,943	59,929
Employment-population ratio.....	68.8	68.5	68.6	68.1	68.0	68.1	68.3	68.0	67.9
Unemployed.....	5,389	5,005	4,841	5,767	5,014	5,129	5,167	5,261	5,170
Unemployment rate.....	8.2	7.7	7.4	8.8	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	54,634	54,429	54,464	54,839	54,950	54,971	54,912	54,639	54,696
Participation rate.....	59.6	59.1	59.1	59.8	59.8	59.7	59.7	59.4	59.4
Employed.....	50,429	50,471	50,345	50,955	51,184	51,138	50,999	50,775	50,865
Employment-population ratio.....	55.0	54.8	54.7	55.6	55.7	55.6	55.5	55.2	55.2
Unemployed.....	4,205	3,958	4,119	3,883	3,766	3,833	3,914	3,858	3,830
Unemployment rate.....	7.7	7.3	7.6	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	5,915	5,546	5,798	4,837	4,683	4,646	4,563	4,657	4,708
Participation rate.....	46.0	43.3	45.3	37.6	36.4	36.2	35.6	36.3	36.8
Employed.....	4,540	4,168	4,450	3,706	3,672	3,610	3,619	3,640	3,825
Employment-population ratio.....	35.3	32.5	34.7	28.8	28.6	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.3
Unemployed.....	1,375	1,377	1,348	1,131	1,011	1,036	945	1,017	1,083
Unemployment rate.....	23.2	24.8	23.3	23.4	21.6	22.3	20.7	21.8	23.0
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	28,718	29,093	29,123	28,718	29,005	29,035	29,063	29,093	29,123
Civilian labor force.....	18,066	17,966	17,895	17,676	17,836	17,849	17,750	17,733	17,582
Participation rate.....	62.9	61.8	61.4	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.1	61.0	60.4
Employed.....	15,059	14,993	14,890	14,908	15,067	14,966	14,870	14,855	14,786
Employment-population ratio.....	52.4	51.5	51.1	51.9	51.9	51.5	51.2	51.1	50.8
Unemployed.....	3,007	2,972	3,004	2,767	2,769	2,882	2,880	2,877	2,796
Unemployment rate.....	16.6	16.5	16.8	15.7	15.5	16.1	16.2	16.2	15.9
Not in labor force.....	10,652	11,127	11,229	11,043	11,169	11,186	11,313	11,360	11,541
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	8,088	8,155	8,105	8,008	8,119	8,113	8,056	8,111	8,044
Participation rate.....	69.5	68.7	68.2	68.8	68.7	68.6	68.0	68.3	67.7
Employed.....	6,749	6,793	6,748	6,669	6,738	6,731	6,645	6,736	6,680
Employment-population ratio.....	58.0	57.2	56.8	57.3	57.2	56.9	56.1	56.7	56.2
Unemployed.....	1,339	1,362	1,357	1,339	1,381	1,382	1,411	1,375	1,364
Unemployment rate.....	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.8	17.0	17.5	17.0	17.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	9,161	9,011	9,050	9,026	9,050	9,054	9,056	8,953	8,945
Participation rate.....	63.5	61.6	61.8	62.5	62.1	62.0	62.0	61.2	61.1
Employed.....	7,654	7,760	7,709	7,883	7,923	7,836	7,847	7,718	7,745
Employment-population ratio.....	54.4	53.1	52.6	54.5	54.4	53.7	53.7	52.8	52.9
Unemployed.....	1,507	1,251	1,341	1,164	1,127	1,217	1,210	1,235	1,200
Unemployment rate.....	14.3	13.9	14.6	12.9	12.5	13.4	13.4	13.8	13.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	817	799	740	641	668	682	638	669	594
Participation rate.....	30.8	30.8	28.5	24.2	25.6	26.2	24.5	25.8	22.9
Employed.....	456	440	433	376	387	398	378	402	361
Employment-population ratio.....	17.2	16.9	16.7	14.2	14.8	15.3	14.5	15.5	13.9
Unemployed.....	361	360	306	265	281	284	260	267	233
Unemployment rate.....	44.2	45.0	41.4	41.3	42.1	41.6	40.7	39.9	39.2
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	11,200	11,379	11,410	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 2010	June 2011	July 2011	July 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011
Civilian labor force.....	7,342	7,384	7,405	--	--	--	--	--	--
Participation rate.....	65.6	64.9	64.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Employed.....	6,742	6,861	6,838	--	--	--	--	--	--
Employment-population ratio.....	60.2	60.5	59.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unemployed.....	601	504	568	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unemployment rate.....	8.2	6.8	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in labor force.....	3,857	3,995	4,004	--	--	--	--	--	--

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 2010	June 2011	July 2011	July 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	33,747	34,391	34,470	33,747	34,155	34,233	34,311	34,391	34,470
Civilian labor force.....	22,908	22,884	22,920	22,737	22,676	22,798	22,739	22,816	22,741
Participation rate.....	67.9	66.5	66.5	67.4	66.4	66.6	66.3	66.3	66.0
Employed.....	20,110	20,241	20,325	19,980	20,105	20,110	20,025	20,164	20,171
Employment-population ratio.....	59.6	58.9	59.0	59.2	58.9	58.7	58.4	58.6	58.5
Unemployed.....	2,798	2,643	2,596	2,757	2,571	2,688	2,715	2,653	2,570
Unemployment rate.....	12.2	11.5	11.3	12.1	11.3	11.8	11.9	11.6	11.3
Not in labor force.....	10,839	11,507	11,549	11,010	11,479	11,435	11,571	11,574	11,728
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	13,065	13,004	13,088	--	--	--	--	--	--
Participation rate.....	83.2	81.7	82.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Employed.....	11,735	11,731	11,882	--	--	--	--	--	--
Employment-population ratio.....	74.7	73.7	74.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unemployed.....	1,330	1,273	1,206	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unemployment rate.....	10.2	9.8	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	8,650	8,861	8,722	--	--	--	--	--	--
Participation rate.....	58.5	58.8	57.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Employed.....	7,599	7,852	7,735	--	--	--	--	--	--
Employment-population ratio.....	51.4	52.1	51.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unemployed.....	1,050	1,010	987	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unemployment rate.....	12.1	11.4	11.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	1,193	1,018	1,110	--	--	--	--	--	--
Participation rate.....	36.8	29.9	32.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Employed.....	775	658	708	--	--	--	--	--	--
Employment-population ratio.....	23.9	19.3	20.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unemployed.....	418	360	402	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unemployment rate.....	35.0	35.4	36.2	--	--	--	--	--	--

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 2010	June 2011	July 2011	July 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force.....	11,823	11,672	11,629	12,013	11,652	11,567	11,442	11,392	11,704
Participation rate.....	46.4	46.1	46.6	47.2	46.1	45.5	45.1	45.0	46.9
Employed.....	10,286	10,141	9,988	10,345	10,059	9,876	9,757	9,768	9,952
Employment-population ratio.....	40.4	40.0	40.0	40.6	39.8	38.9	38.5	38.6	39.9
Unemployed.....	1,538	1,531	1,641	1,668	1,593	1,691	1,685	1,624	1,752
Unemployment rate.....	13.0	13.1	14.1	13.9	13.7	14.6	14.7	14.3	15.0
High school graduates, no college¹									
Civilian labor force.....	37,583	37,351	37,113	37,977	37,171	37,506	37,653	37,612	37,505
Participation rate.....	61.0	60.2	59.9	61.6	60.0	60.4	60.4	60.6	60.6
Employed.....	33,844	33,813	33,750	34,155	33,654	33,881	34,072	33,836	34,006
Employment-population ratio.....	54.9	54.5	54.5	55.4	54.4	54.6	54.6	54.5	54.9
Unemployed.....	3,739	3,538	3,364	3,822	3,517	3,626	3,581	3,775	3,499
Unemployment rate.....	9.9	9.5	9.1	10.1	9.5	9.7	9.5	10.0	9.3
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force.....	36,884	36,454	36,706	36,792	36,653	36,637	36,780	36,786	36,886
Participation rate.....	70.3	69.2	68.9	70.1	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.8	68.9
Employed.....	33,715	33,406	33,579	33,711	33,938	33,907	33,852	33,708	33,657
Employment-population ratio.....	64.3	63.4	63.0	64.3	64.6	64.5	64.1	63.9	63.2
Unemployed.....	3,169	3,048	3,128	3,081	2,715	2,730	2,928	3,079	3,028
Unemployment rate.....	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.4	7.4	7.5	8.0	8.4	8.3
Bachelor's degree and higher²									
Civilian labor force.....	46,042	46,633	46,621	45,980	46,919	46,897	46,925	46,963	46,680
Participation rate.....	76.2	76.2	76.0	76.1	76.9	77.0	77.5	76.8	76.1
Employed.....	43,725	44,590	44,485	43,888	44,843	44,789	44,807	44,894	44,677
Employment-population ratio.....	72.4	72.9	72.5	72.7	73.5	73.5	74.0	73.4	72.9
Unemployed.....	2,317	2,044	2,186	2,092	2,076	2,109	2,118	2,069	2,003
Unemployment rate.....	5.0	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3

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 2010	July 2011	July 2010	July 2011	July 2010	July 2011
VETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	21,997	21,596	20,210	19,794	1,787	1,802
Civilian labor force.....	11,857	11,387	10,739	10,324	1,118	1,063
Participation rate.....	53.9	52.7	53.1	52.2	62.6	59.0
Employed.....	10,863	10,412	9,809	9,459	1,053	953
Employment-population ratio.....	49.4	48.2	48.5	47.8	58.9	52.9
Unemployed.....	994	975	930	865	65	110
Unemployment rate.....	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.4	5.8	10.3
Not in labor force.....	10,140	10,209	9,471	9,470	669	739
Gulf War-era II veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	2,161	2,339	1,758	1,937	402	402
Civilian labor force.....	1,824	1,878	1,529	1,615	295	262
Participation rate.....	84.4	80.3	87.0	83.4	73.3	65.3
Employed.....	1,609	1,645	1,346	1,420	262	226
Employment-population ratio.....	74.5	70.3	76.6	73.3	65.2	56.1
Unemployed.....	215	232	183	195	32	37
Unemployment rate.....	11.8	12.4	12.0	12.1	11.0	14.1
Not in labor force.....	336	461	229	322	108	139
Gulf War-era I veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	2,897	2,947	2,441	2,457	456	490
Civilian labor force.....	2,473	2,456	2,125	2,096	349	359
Participation rate.....	85.4	83.3	87.1	85.3	76.4	73.3
Employed.....	2,293	2,265	1,969	1,939	325	326
Employment-population ratio.....	79.2	76.9	80.7	78.9	71.1	66.6
Unemployed.....	180	191	156	158	24	33
Unemployment rate.....	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	6.9	9.2
Not in labor force.....	423	492	316	361	108	131
World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam-era veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	10,971	10,426	10,596	10,088	375	338
Civilian labor force.....	3,985	3,620	3,879	3,528	106	92
Participation rate.....	36.3	34.7	36.6	35.0	28.3	27.2
Employed.....	3,654	3,328	3,551	3,242	104	86
Employment-population ratio.....	33.3	31.9	33.5	32.1	27.6	25.3
Unemployed.....	331	292	328	286	2	6
Unemployment rate.....	8.3	8.1	8.5	8.1	2.2	6.7
Not in labor force.....	6,986	6,806	6,717	6,560	269	246
Veterans of other service periods						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	5,968	5,884	5,415	5,312	553	573
Civilian labor force.....	3,574	3,434	3,206	3,085	368	349
Participation rate.....	59.9	58.4	59.2	58.1	66.6	61.0
Employed.....	3,306	3,174	2,943	2,859	393	316
Employment-population ratio.....	55.4	53.9	54.4	53.8	65.5	55.1
Unemployed.....	268	260	262	226	6	34
Unemployment rate.....	7.5	7.6	8.2	7.3	1.6	9.6
Not in labor force.....	2,394	2,450	2,209	2,227	185	223
NONVETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	207,265	209,467	90,554	92,092	116,712	117,395
Civilian labor force.....	140,908	140,959	70,999	71,285	69,908	69,674
Participation rate.....	68.0	67.3	78.4	77.4	59.9	59.3
Employed.....	127,573	128,257	64,035	64,860	63,538	63,397
Employment-population ratio.....	61.6	61.2	70.7	70.4	54.4	54.0
Unemployed.....	13,335	12,702	6,965	6,425	6,371	6,277
Unemployment rate.....	9.5	9.0	9.8	9.0	9.1	9.0
Not in labor force.....	66,357	68,528	19,554	20,806	46,803	47,721

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 2010	July 2011	July 2010	July 2011
TOTAL, 16 years and over				
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	26,000	27,278	211,890	212,393
Civilian labor force.....	5,603	5,773	149,668	149,039
Participation rate.....	21.5	21.2	70.6	70.2
Employed.....	4,684	4,802	135,450	135,581
Employment-population ratio.....	18.0	17.6	63.9	63.8
Unemployed.....	919	970	14,218	13,458
Unemployment rate.....	16.4	16.8	9.5	9.0
Not in labor force.....	20,397	21,505	62,223	63,354
Men, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force.....	2,606	2,687	76,808	76,208
Participation rate.....	36.2	36.2	84.2	83.3
Employed.....	2,167	2,215	69,198	69,266
Employment-population ratio.....	30.1	29.9	75.8	75.7
Unemployed.....	439	472	7,609	6,942
Unemployment rate.....	16.8	17.6	9.9	9.1
Not in labor force.....	4,602	4,734	14,432	15,270
Women, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force.....	2,192	2,232	67,036	66,685
Participation rate.....	30.3	29.7	71.7	71.2
Employed.....	1,801	1,816	60,827	60,555
Employment-population ratio.....	24.9	24.2	65.1	64.7
Unemployed.....	391	416	6,210	6,129
Unemployment rate.....	17.8	18.6	9.3	9.2
Not in labor force.....	5,046	5,272	26,460	26,949
Both sexes, 65 years and over				
Civilian labor force.....	805	854	5,824	6,147
Participation rate.....	7.0	6.9	21.4	22.5
Employed.....	716	771	5,425	5,761
Employment-population ratio.....	6.2	6.2	20.0	21.1
Unemployed.....	89	83	399	386
Unemployment rate.....	11.1	9.7	6.8	6.3
Not in labor force.....	10,749	11,499	21,331	21,135

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 2010	July 2011	July 2010	July 2011	July 2010	July 2011
	Foreign born, 16 years and over					
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	36,207	36,576	18,266	18,247	17,942	18,328
Civilian labor force.....	24,586	24,516	14,746	14,575	9,841	9,941
Participation rate.....	67.9	67.0	80.7	79.9	54.8	54.2
Employed.....	22,249	22,264	13,340	13,291	8,909	8,973
Employment-population ratio.....	61.5	60.9	73.0	72.8	49.7	49.0
Unemployed.....	2,337	2,252	1,405	1,284	932	968
Unemployment rate.....	9.5	9.2	9.5	8.8	9.5	9.7
Not in labor force.....	11,621	12,060	3,520	3,673	8,101	8,387
Native born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	201,683	203,095	96,941	98,100	104,741	104,996
Civilian labor force.....	130,684	130,296	68,326	68,297	62,358	61,999
Participation rate.....	64.8	64.2	70.5	69.6	59.5	59.0
Employed.....	117,884	118,120	61,408	61,917	56,476	56,203
Employment-population ratio.....	58.5	58.2	63.3	63.1	53.9	53.5
Unemployed.....	12,800	12,176	6,918	6,380	5,882	5,796
Unemployment rate.....	9.8	9.3	10.1	9.3	9.4	9.3
Not in labor force.....	70,999	72,799	28,615	29,803	42,384	42,996

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 2010	June 2011	July 2011	July 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries.....	2,416	2,419	2,484	2,189	2,251	2,087	2,243	2,217	2,245
Wage and salary workers ¹	1,485	1,507	1,596	1,328	1,423	1,245	1,391	1,383	1,419
Self-employed workers, unincorporated.....	884	875	867	825	835	818	822	829	810
Unpaid family workers.....	47	36	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonagricultural industries.....	137,717	137,711	137,900	136,599	137,738	137,595	137,551	137,035	136,837
Wage and salary workers ¹	128,707	128,883	129,200	127,950	128,800	128,840	128,803	128,437	128,393
Government.....	20,326	20,139	19,661	20,928	20,858	20,726	20,309	20,318	20,302
Private industries.....	108,381	108,744	109,538	106,989	107,946	108,186	108,505	108,209	108,070
Private households.....	692	766	822	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other industries.....	107,689	107,977	108,716	106,362	107,251	107,510	107,727	107,511	107,319
Self-employed workers, unincorporated.....	8,927	8,752	8,618	8,780	8,773	8,650	8,655	8,543	8,525
Unpaid family workers.....	83	76	82	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME²									
All industries									
Part time for economic reasons ³	8,737	8,738	8,514	8,533	8,433	8,600	8,548	8,552	8,396
Slack work or business conditions.....	5,994	5,660	5,542	6,164	5,595	5,689	5,834	5,806	5,687
Could only find part-time work.....	2,360	2,570	2,555	2,301	2,332	2,480	2,473	2,401	2,517
Part time for noneconomic reasons ⁴	16,635	17,355	16,680	18,219	18,417	18,282	18,468	18,470	18,258
Nonagricultural industries									
Part time for economic reasons ³	8,610	8,600	8,372	8,384	8,265	8,475	8,400	8,400	8,218
Slack work or business conditions.....	5,907	5,570	5,438	6,051	5,504	5,581	5,731	5,704	5,569
Could only find part-time work.....	2,346	2,537	2,536	2,235	2,305	2,457	2,444	2,341	2,466
Part time for noneconomic reasons ⁴	16,313	16,983	16,283	17,886	17,984	17,967	18,126	18,151	17,880

1 Includes self-employed workers whose businesses are incorporated.

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

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

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

- Data not available.

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

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

Characteristic	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 2010	June 2011	July 2011	July 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over.....	140,194	140,129	140,384	138,991	139,864	139,874	139,779	139,334	139,296
16 to 19 years.....	5,290	4,891	5,193	4,312	4,339	4,255	4,240	4,299	4,244
16 to 17 years.....	1,698	1,554	1,714	1,343	1,326	1,247	1,249	1,358	1,343
18 to 19 years.....	3,591	3,337	3,479	2,974	2,990	2,999	2,982	2,945	2,890
20 years and over.....	134,844	135,236	135,191	134,679	135,525	135,419	135,539	135,035	135,052
20 to 24 years.....	13,275	13,289	13,440	12,577	13,021	12,978	12,970	12,911	12,880
25 years and over.....	121,569	121,949	121,751	122,098	122,479	122,423	122,641	122,175	122,228
25 to 34 years.....	93,780	93,441	93,333	94,075	93,949	93,690	93,919	93,505	93,550
35 to 44 years.....	30,405	30,463	30,431	30,288	30,538	30,354	30,627	30,416	30,322
45 to 54 years.....	30,470	30,170	30,157	30,610	30,605	30,441	30,302	30,197	30,249
55 years and over.....	32,906	32,806	32,745	33,177	32,806	32,895	32,969	32,892	32,979
Men, 16 years and over.....	74,749	74,848	75,208	73,468	74,108	73,973	74,177	74,014	73,908
16 to 19 years.....	2,680	2,421	2,619	2,126	2,149	2,033	2,040	2,077	2,072
16 to 17 years.....	905	775	898	671	688	582	594	646	652
18 to 19 years.....	1,776	1,646	1,731	1,464	1,454	1,441	1,446	1,451	1,429
20 years and over.....	72,069	72,427	72,589	71,340	71,959	71,939	72,137	71,937	71,836
20 to 24 years.....	6,857	7,051	7,127	6,438	6,731	6,712	6,756	6,754	6,711
25 years and over.....	65,211	65,376	65,461	64,904	65,207	65,193	65,448	65,193	65,163
25 to 34 years.....	50,624	50,269	50,329	50,342	50,241	50,107	50,358	50,096	50,018
35 to 44 years.....	16,616	16,666	16,665	16,414	16,677	16,557	16,747	16,607	16,481
45 to 54 years.....	16,702	16,386	16,447	16,641	16,481	16,428	16,421	16,365	16,371
55 years and over.....	17,306	17,217	17,217	17,287	17,083	17,123	17,189	17,124	17,167
Women, 16 years and over.....	14,588	15,108	15,133	14,592	14,966	15,087	15,090	15,097	15,146
16 to 19 years.....	65,385	65,282	65,176	65,526	65,756	65,702	65,802	65,320	65,388
16 to 17 years.....	2,609	2,471	2,573	2,186	2,190	2,222	2,200	2,222	2,172
18 to 19 years.....	794	779	826	672	638	665	654	713	691
20 years and over.....	1,816	1,691	1,747	1,510	1,537	1,548	1,537	1,494	1,461
20 to 24 years.....	62,775	62,811	62,603	63,340	63,566	63,479	63,402	63,098	63,216
25 years and over.....	6,418	6,238	6,313	6,239	6,290	6,266	6,214	6,157	6,149
25 to 34 years.....	56,358	56,573	56,290	57,164	57,272	57,230	57,193	56,982	57,064
35 to 44 years.....	43,157	43,172	43,004	43,733	43,706	43,584	43,561	43,409	43,533
45 to 54 years.....	13,769	13,797	13,767	13,875	13,862	13,798	13,880	13,809	13,841
55 years and over.....	13,768	13,784	13,710	13,968	14,124	14,014	13,881	13,833	13,879
Men, 16 years and over.....	15,600	15,591	15,528	15,890	15,723	15,772	15,800	15,768	15,813
Women, 16 years and over.....	13,201	13,401	13,285	13,431	13,564	13,646	13,631	13,573	13,532
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present.....	43,367	43,096	43,213	43,372	42,890	42,987	42,998	43,004	43,145
Married women, spouse present.....	33,886	33,449	33,243	34,345	34,236	34,062	33,826	33,676	33,734
Women who maintain families.....	8,829	9,038	9,224	-	-	-	-	-	-
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers ¹	113,974	113,255	113,759	112,002	112,775	112,484	112,342	111,907	111,859
Part-time workers ²	26,160	26,875	26,624	27,145	27,087	27,088	27,418	27,631	27,606
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders.....	6,579	6,861	6,724	6,553	6,746	6,775	6,939	6,880	6,741
Percent of total employed.....	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.8
SELF-EMPLOYMENT									
Self-employed workers, incorporated.....	5,132	5,155	5,170	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed workers, unincorporated.....	9,811	9,627	9,485	9,605	9,608	9,468	9,477	9,372	9,335

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 2010	June 2011	July 2011	July 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over.....	14,637	14,087	13,931	9.5	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.1
16 to 19 years.....	1,526	1,399	1,412	26.1	24.5	24.9	24.2	24.5	25.0
16 to 17 years.....	587	535	540	30.4	29.0	31.4	29.4	28.2	28.7
18 to 19 years.....	924	869	870	23.7	22.5	22.2	21.9	22.8	23.1
20 years and over.....	13,111	12,688	12,519	8.9	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.5
20 to 24 years.....	2,337	2,190	2,192	15.6	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.6
25 years and over.....	10,787	10,573	10,314	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	7.8
25 to 54 years.....	8,678	8,378	8,157	8.4	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.0
25 to 34 years.....	3,335	3,231	3,257	9.9	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.7
35 to 44 years.....	2,649	2,547	2,319	8.0	7.2	7.3	7.7	7.8	7.1
45 to 54 years.....	2,695	2,600	2,581	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.3
55 years and over.....	2,072	2,142	2,123	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.8	7.0	6.9
Men, 16 years and over.....	8,520	7,952	7,844	10.4	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.6
16 to 19 years.....	867	785	774	29.0	26.2	28.1	27.0	27.4	27.2
16 to 17 years.....	321	285	278	32.4	28.5	32.7	31.3	30.7	29.9
18 to 19 years.....	533	502	491	26.7	25.3	26.4	25.2	25.7	25.6
20 years and over.....	7,653	7,167	7,070	9.7	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.0
20 to 24 years.....	1,429	1,239	1,254	18.2	16.4	16.1	15.7	15.5	15.7
25 years and over.....	6,261	6,010	5,821	8.8	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.2
25 to 54 years.....	5,035	4,710	4,608	9.1	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.4
25 to 34 years.....	1,952	1,842	1,866	10.6	9.3	9.9	9.7	10.0	10.2
35 to 44 years.....	1,498	1,442	1,318	8.3	7.2	7.2	7.5	8.1	7.5
45 to 54 years.....	1,584	1,425	1,423	8.4	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.7	7.7
55 years and over.....	1,227	1,301	1,213	7.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.9	7.4
Women, 16 years and over.....	6,117	6,134	6,088	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.5
16 to 19 years.....	659	614	638	23.2	22.7	21.8	21.3	21.6	22.7
16 to 17 years.....	266	249	262	28.4	29.5	30.1	27.5	25.9	27.5
18 to 19 years.....	391	367	379	20.6	19.7	17.9	18.6	19.7	20.6
20 years and over.....	5,458	5,520	5,450	7.9	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9
20 to 24 years.....	908	951	938	12.7	13.5	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.2
25 years and over.....	4,525	4,562	4,493	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3
25 to 54 years.....	3,644	3,668	3,549	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.5
25 to 34 years.....	1,382	1,389	1,390	9.1	9.0	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.1
35 to 44 years.....	1,151	1,104	1,001	7.6	7.1	7.5	7.8	7.4	6.7
45 to 54 years.....	1,111	1,175	1,158	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.9	6.8
55 years and over ¹	984	897	1,042	6.9	5.8	5.4	6.0	6.3	7.3
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present.....	3,081	2,821	2,819	6.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.1
Married women, spouse present.....	2,100	1,999	2,019	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6
Women who maintain families ¹	1,362	1,325	1,270	13.4	12.3	11.7	12.7	12.8	12.1
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers ²	12,740	12,093	12,132	10.2	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8
Part-time workers ³	1,854	1,972	1,781	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.7	6.1

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 2010	June 2011	July 2011	July 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	8,964	7,940	8,107	9,090	8,209	8,144	8,274	8,261	8,215
On temporary layoff.....	1,281	1,097	1,294	1,268	1,197	1,251	1,214	1,251	1,268
Not on temporary layoff.....	7,682	6,843	6,813	7,822	7,013	6,894	7,060	7,010	6,947
Permanent job losers.....	6,383	5,500	5,509	6,462	5,625	5,480	5,653	5,606	5,567
Persons who completed temporary jobs.....	1,300	1,343	1,305	1,360	1,388	1,414	1,407	1,405	1,380
Job leavers.....	935	923	973	896	896	942	908	965	928
Reentrants.....	3,591	3,836	3,603	3,417	3,262	3,375	3,433	3,430	3,410
New entrants.....	1,647	1,710	1,745	1,197	1,360	1,346	1,231	1,222	1,270
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	59.2	55.1	56.2	62.3	59.8	59.0	59.8	59.5	59.4
On temporary layoff.....	8.5	7.6	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.1	8.8	9.0	9.2
Not on temporary layoff.....	50.8	47.5	47.2	53.6	51.1	49.9	51.0	50.5	50.3
Job leavers.....	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.6	7.0	6.7
Reentrants.....	23.7	26.6	25.0	23.4	23.8	24.4	24.8	24.7	24.7
New entrants.....	10.9	11.9	12.1	8.2	9.9	9.8	8.9	8.8	9.2
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	5.8	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4
Job leavers.....	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Reentrants.....	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
New entrants.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	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 2010	June 2011	July 2011	July 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks.....	3,111	3,808	2,952	2,833	2,449	2,691	2,664	3,076	2,689
5 to 14 weeks.....	3,507	2,698	3,496	3,098	2,914	2,907	2,892	2,972	3,088
15 weeks and over.....	8,519	7,903	7,980	8,709	8,078	7,845	8,184	8,125	8,150
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,978	1,845	1,762	2,171	1,957	2,006	1,984	1,836	1,965
27 weeks and over.....	6,541	6,058	6,218	6,539	6,122	5,839	6,200	6,289	6,185
Average (mean) duration, in weeks ¹	32.6	38.0	39.0	33.9	39.0	38.3	39.7	39.9	40.4
Median duration, in weeks.....	20.3	19.3	19.7	21.7	21.7	20.7	22.0	22.5	21.2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Less than 5 weeks.....	20.6	26.4	20.5	19.4	18.2	20.0	19.4	21.7	19.3
5 to 14 weeks.....	23.2	18.7	24.2	21.2	21.7	21.6	21.0	21.0	22.2
15 weeks and over.....	56.3	54.8	55.3	59.5	60.1	58.4	59.6	57.3	58.5
15 to 26 weeks.....	13.1	12.8	12.2	14.8	14.6	14.9	14.4	13.0	14.1
27 weeks and over.....	43.2	42.0	43.1	44.7	45.5	43.4	45.1	44.4	44.4

¹ Beginning in January 2011, this series reflects a change to the collection of data on unemployment duration. For more information, see www.bls.gov/cps/duration.htm.

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 2010	July 2011	July 2010	July 2011	July 2010	July 2011
Total, 16 years and over ¹	140,134	140,384	15,137	14,428	9.7	9.3
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	50,974	51,662	2,687	2,742	5.0	5.0
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	21,015	21,747	1,045	1,053	4.7	4.6
Professional and related occupations.....	29,959	29,915	1,642	1,689	5.2	5.3
Service occupations.....	25,314	25,584	2,903	2,764	10.3	9.8
Sales and office occupations.....	33,588	33,131	3,494	3,288	9.4	9.0
Sales and related occupations.....	15,400	15,503	1,723	1,603	10.1	9.4
Office and administrative support occupations.....	18,188	17,628	1,771	1,685	8.9	8.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	13,886	13,417	2,117	1,744	13.2	11.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	1,160	1,166	142	157	10.9	11.9
Construction and extraction occupations.....	7,775	7,317	1,470	1,161	15.9	13.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4,950	4,934	506	426	9.3	7.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	16,372	16,590	2,256	2,103	12.1	11.2
Production occupations.....	8,304	8,055	1,161	1,049	12.3	11.5
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	8,068	8,534	1,095	1,054	11.9	11.0

¹ Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the U.S. Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data. Effective with January 2011 data, occupations reflect the introduction of the 2010 Census occupational classification system into the Current Population Survey, or household survey. This classification system is derived from the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). No historical data have been revised. Data for 2011 are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

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 2010	July 2011	July 2010	July 2011
Total, 16 years and over ¹	15,137	14,428	9.7	9.3
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers.....	11,555	10,515	9.6	8.8
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	79	53	10.1	6.0
Construction.....	1,528	1,137	17.3	13.6
Manufacturing.....	1,556	1,418	10.0	9.2
Durable goods.....	1,028	934	10.4	9.6
Nondurable goods.....	528	484	9.2	8.5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	2,023	1,916	9.8	9.4
Transportation and utilities.....	537	486	9.2	7.8
Information.....	344	237	10.6	7.6
Financial activities.....	582	552	6.4	6.0
Professional and business services.....	1,447	1,389	10.0	9.4
Education and health services.....	1,420	1,263	6.6	5.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,570	1,510	11.4	10.9
Other services.....	469	554	7.4	8.6
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers.....	134	166	8.7	9.8
Government workers.....	1,187	1,349	5.5	6.4
Self-employed workers, unincorporated, and unpaid family workers.....	614	653	5.8	6.4

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 2010	June 2011	July 2011	July 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	5.8	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate).....	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.5	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.1
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers.....	10.4	9.9	10.0	10.2	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.8
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.....	11.2	10.9	10.9	11.0	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.7	10.7
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	16.4	16.3	16.5	15.7	15.9	15.8	16.2	16.1

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 2010	July 2011	July 2010	July 2011	July 2010	July 2011
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force.....	82,620	84,859	32,135	33,476	50,484	51,383
Persons who currently want a job.....	6,143	6,810	2,801	3,072	3,343	3,738
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	2,622	2,785	1,385	1,392	1,237	1,393
Discouraged workers ²	1,185	1,119	742	639	443	480
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	1,437	1,667	644	754	793	913
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	6,579	6,724	3,206	3,371	3,373	3,353
Percent of total employed.....	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.5	5.2	5.1
Primary job full time, secondary job part time.....	3,424	3,569	1,821	1,994	1,603	1,574
Primary and secondary jobs both part time.....	1,679	1,726	557	628	1,122	1,098
Primary and secondary jobs both full time.....	283	246	199	151	84	95
Hours vary on primary or secondary job.....	1,144	1,118	604	557	540	561

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				Change from June 2011 - July 2011 ^P
	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^P	July 2011 ^P	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^P	July 2011 ^P	
Total nonfarm.....	129,569	131,707	132,151	130,920	129,932	131,027	131,073	131,190	117
Total private.....	108,252	109,199	110,066	110,062	107,351	108,922	109,002	109,156	154
Goods-producing.....	18,104	18,029	18,324	18,417	17,791	18,019	18,035	18,077	42
Mining and logging.....	722	777	797	812	711	780	790	800	10
Logging.....	51.6	45.7	46.7	49.1	50.5	47.4	46.9	47.6	0.7
Mining.....	670.7	731.2	750.5	763.3	660.1	732.7	742.8	751.9	9.1
Oil and gas extraction.....	159.3	171.9	175.7	177.3	158.2	171.8	173.3	174.7	1.4
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	209.7	215.0	220.1	219.9	202.9	212.4	213.4	212.7	-0.7
Coal mining.....	80.3	86.6	87.3	86.5	80.6	86.6	86.7	86.0	-0.7
Support activities for mining.....	301.7	344.3	354.7	366.1	299.0	348.5	356.1	364.5	8.4
Construction.....	5,771	5,569	5,734	5,814	5,500	5,529	5,524	5,532	8
Construction of buildings.....	1,271.6	1,212.3	1,253.5	1,265.5	1,221.6	1,217.2	1,217.7	1,218.7	1.0
Residential building.....	587.4	557.0	579.5	581.8	564.0	556.2	557.1	556.0	-1.1
Nonresidential building.....	684.2	655.3	674.0	683.7	657.8	659.0	660.6	662.7	2.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction.....	884.9	871.8	898.8	908.9	825.9	848.3	847.3	846.9	-0.4
Specialty trade contractors.....	3,614.7	3,484.7	3,582.0	3,639.4	3,452.4	3,463.7	3,458.6	3,466.2	7.6
Residential specialty trade contractors.....	1,536.2	1,483.9	1,520.9	1,541.5	1,458.6	1,463.4	1,455.4	1,454.9	-0.5
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors.....	2,078.5	2,000.8	2,061.1	2,097.9	1,993.8	2,000.3	2,003.2	2,011.3	8.1
Manufacturing.....	11,611	11,683	11,793	11,791	11,580	11,710	11,721	11,745	24
Durable goods.....	7,112	7,263	7,331	7,317	7,114	7,271	7,288	7,311	23
Wood products.....	350.0	338.8	340.0	336.1	342.8	337.0	331.8	327.7	-4.1
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	381.7	375.3	382.6	382.9	371.6	372.2	372.1	371.8	-0.3
Primary metals.....	384.6	383.2	386.1	384.7	365.2	383.8	384.7	385.9	1.2
Fabricated metal products.....	1,293.5	1,349.6	1,365.4	1,368.7	1,295.2	1,355.8	1,362.4	1,366.9	4.5
Machinery.....	999.7	1,039.1	1,050.8	1,053.3	998.2	1,041.1	1,045.3	1,046.8	1.5
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,105.1	1,121.0	1,129.3	1,130.4	1,101.4	1,123.4	1,125.5	1,128.0	2.5
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	161.5	169.9	171.7	171.9	161.8	169.9	171.9	171.9	0.0
Communication equipment.....	118.3	117.9	119.0	117.3	118.2	118.3	118.0	117.5	-0.5
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	371.9	382.9	385.4	388.4	371.3	384.4	384.4	387.8	3.4
Electronic instruments, appliances.....	408.3	402.7	404.9	404.4	405.4	403.2	403.4	402.8	-0.6
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	364.3	368.8	371.5	372.7	362.1	370.0	370.8	371.3	0.7
Transportation equipment ¹	1,323.7	1,361.6	1,372.7	1,355.5	1,353.5	1,360.6	1,365.5	1,379.9	14.4
Motor vehicles and parts ²	864.6	898.0	902.9	896.0	895.9	897.6	899.6	911.8	12.0
Furniture and related products.....	363.0	353.1	354.5	356.3	356.8	351.7	351.7	354.5	2.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	566.6	573.6	578.2	576.6	566.7	575.7	578.4	578.0	-0.4
Nondurable goods.....	4,499	4,420	4,462	4,474	4,466	4,439	4,433	4,434	1
Food manufacturing.....	1,473.8	1,429.5	1,448.3	1,465.9	1,451.4	1,448.7	1,443.8	1,445.5	1.7
Beverages and tobacco products.....	183.9	182.1	189.7	190.5	180.3	182.9	185.3	184.6	-0.7
Textile mills.....	119.4	122.6	123.6	123.3	119.8	122.1	122.8	123.6	0.8
Textile product mills.....	119.9	116.5	117.5	116.7	119.9	116.4	116.4	116.0	-0.4
Apparel.....	156.2	156.2	156.9	153.4	156.7	155.7	154.9	152.9	-2.0
Leather and allied products.....	26.9	29.0	29.6	28.2	27.4	29.0	29.2	29.1	-0.1
Paper and paper products.....	399.0	395.1	399.5	400.8	396.5	396.4	397.4	398.0	0.6
Printing and related support activities.....	487.7	469.3	470.0	467.3	489.1	469.5	467.8	466.2	-1.6
Petroleum and coal products.....	118.0	113.8	115.1	116.0	114.3	112.6	112.1	111.9	-0.2
Chemicals.....	786.4	775.3	780.5	782.4	782.8	776.1	776.4	777.7	1.3
Plastics and rubber products.....	628.0	630.5	631.3	629.4	628.0	629.3	626.6	628.7	2.1
Private service-providing.....	90,148	91,170	91,742	91,845	89,560	90,903	90,967	91,079	112
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24,605	24,838	24,991	24,967	24,609	24,893	24,923	24,951	28
Wholesale trade.....	5,483.5	5,544.8	5,579.1	5,576.6	5,453.8	5,538.0	5,543.7	5,545.4	1.7
Durable goods.....	2,732.7	2,773.1	2,791.7	2,790.6	2,717.6	2,773.6	2,776.9	2,775.0	-1.9
Nondurable goods.....	1,942.2	1,955.6	1,965.4	1,964.6	1,929.9	1,948.3	1,948.3	1,951.4	3.1
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	808.6	816.1	822.0	821.4	806.3	818.1	818.5	819.0	0.5
Retail trade.....	14,411.5	14,480.4	14,565.0	14,598.0	14,419.3	14,539.1	14,550.3	14,576.2	25.9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers ¹	1,632.9	1,676.2	1,688.0	1,693.8	1,616.5	1,669.8	1,670.3	1,675.3	5.0
Automobile dealers.....	1,006.8	1,037.6	1,045.4	1,048.8	1,001.9	1,037.3	1,039.5	1,041.4	1.9
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	429.3	428.7	429.2	432.5	435.0	436.1	436.6	438.1	1.5

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				Change from June 2011 - July 2011 ^P
	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^P	July 2011 ^P	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^P	July 2011 ^P	
Retail trade - Continued									
Electronics and appliance stores.....	485.4	491.6	493.9	494.1	494.7	501.5	502.1	503.6	1.5
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,147.0	1,188.9	1,178.6	1,148.7	1,120.8	1,122.3	1,120.4	1,118.3	-2.1
Food and beverage stores.....	2,825.4	2,831.0	2,856.7	2,854.2	2,808.4	2,830.6	2,832.4	2,830.9	-1.5
Health and personal care stores.....	979.2	970.8	970.7	976.5	978.1	972.7	969.4	978.0	8.6
Gasoline stations.....	833.5	822.5	831.5	834.1	820.2	820.1	822.6	821.5	-1.1
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,371.7	1,366.7	1,407.2	1,430.2	1,378.2	1,427.2	1,430.6	1,434.0	3.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	578.9	579.1	577.5	581.3	600.6	597.4	596.6	598.3	1.7
General merchandise stores ¹	2,957.7	2,933.2	2,958.1	2,970.4	2,987.0	2,979.9	2,985.9	2,989.8	3.9
Department stores.....	1,467.0	1,451.8	1,465.6	1,479.6	1,497.3	1,493.8	1,495.9	1,501.3	5.4
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	764.3	766.1	769.8	775.8	760.7	765.0	766.8	770.8	4.0
Nonstore retailers.....	406.2	405.6	403.8	406.7	419.1	416.5	416.6	417.6	1.0
Transportation and warehousing	4,156.5	4,260.5	4,291.8	4,236.2	4,184.8	4,264.4	4,276.8	4,277.9	1.1
Air transportation.....	465.9	475.5	479.1	481.9	462.6	475.7	478.4	480.8	2.4
Rail transportation.....	216.9	223.2	226.5	227.3	216.0	223.5	226.3	226.2	-0.1
Water transportation.....	65.2	64.3	65.0	64.7	62.8	64.0	63.1	62.7	-0.4
Truck transportation.....	1,264.2	1,273.1	1,298.2	1,299.9	1,246.7	1,278.5	1,282.5	1,283.8	1.3
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	390.5	453.3	445.4	385.2	437.5	446.3	447.1	445.3	-1.8
Pipeline transportation.....	42.3	43.1	43.5	43.6	41.9	43.3	43.5	43.3	-0.2
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	36.0	31.5	36.4	36.3	27.6	29.2	29.6	28.9	-0.7
Support activities for transportation.....	547.0	552.5	558.3	558.4	544.4	554.7	556.2	556.6	0.4
Couriers and messengers.....	512.6	512.0	515.5	509.8	518.3	521.8	522.4	522.1	-0.3
Warehousing and storage.....	625.9	622.0	623.9	627.1	627.0	627.4	627.7	628.2	0.5
Utilities.....	553.4	552.4	554.9	555.8	550.7	551.6	551.7	551.7	0.0
Information	2,714	2,688	2,697	2,685	2,706	2,684	2,684	2,683	-1
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	762.2	752.3	757.4	758.2	760.5	755.4	755.9	756.2	0.3
Motion picture and sound recording industries	382.4	377.6	376.6	368.3	372.8	367.9	366.0	366.3	0.3
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	293.6	293.1	295.3	294.8	294.8	295.1	295.4	295.1	-0.3
Telecommunications.....	882.0	866.1	866.0	862.8	894.1	869.7	868.4	865.7	-2.7
Data processing, hosting and related services.....	240.8	242.8	240.7	238.5	241.5	240.4	239.5	239.3	-0.2
Other information services.....	143.3	155.8	161.0	162.6	142.5	155.9	158.5	160.4	1.9
Financial activities	7,674	7,617	7,657	7,689	7,618	7,625	7,607	7,603	-4
Finance and insurance.....	5,700.9	5,688.0	5,683.8	5,685.0	5,686.7	5,676.7	5,666.6	5,662.9	-3.9
Monetary authorities - central bank.....	20.8	21.2	21.3	21.7	20.7	21.2	21.2	21.5	0.3
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,548.9	2,543.5	2,548.1	2,547.7	2,541.8	2,548.1	2,540.7	2,537.7	-3.0
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,738.2	1,754.6	1,759.1	1,764.2	1,732.4	1,757.2	1,755.2	1,754.9	-0.3
Commercial banking.....	1,312.6	1,325.5	1,326.5	1,330.6	1,307.6	1,327.3	1,323.7	1,323.9	0.2
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	806.2	805.9	812.6	814.3	803.0	808.9	811.5	812.2	0.7
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,237.3	2,211.2	2,215.8	2,213.3	2,233.8	2,211.6	2,207.5	2,203.9	-3.6
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	87.7	86.2	86.0	88.0	87.4	86.9	85.9	87.6	1.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,972.8	1,949.3	1,973.1	1,983.5	1,931.7	1,948.7	1,940.5	1,939.6	-0.9
Real estate.....	1,408.4	1,408.3	1,419.7	1,428.1	1,387.8	1,408.9	1,403.9	1,404.5	0.6
Rental and leasing services.....	539.4	515.3	527.7	529.7	519.1	514.1	511.0	509.7	-1.3
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	25.0	25.7	25.7	25.7	24.8	25.7	25.6	25.4	-0.2
Professional and business services	16,777	17,153	17,299	17,266	16,681	17,155	17,159	17,193	34
Professional and technical services ¹	7,386.2	7,548.5	7,608.8	7,624.9	7,414.8	7,619.9	7,631.2	7,648.9	17.7
Legal services.....	1,123.7	1,109.5	1,121.8	1,124.9	1,111.2	1,113.5	1,110.6	1,114.6	4.0
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	809.7	875.3	866.1	850.5	862.0	929.2	928.2	924.6	-3.6
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,290.6	1,292.4	1,311.4	1,317.8	1,275.2	1,295.0	1,295.6	1,296.9	1.3
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,444.5	1,495.1	1,504.9	1,518.1	1,441.7	1,499.8	1,506.6	1,512.7	6.1
Management and technical consulting services.....	993.7	1,034.3	1,043.7	1,051.6	990.0	1,038.5	1,040.6	1,046.0	5.4
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,872.3	1,881.9	1,894.3	1,895.4	1,862.8	1,883.5	1,883.8	1,886.9	3.1
Administrative and waste services.....	7,518.8	7,723.2	7,796.2	7,745.3	7,403.2	7,651.2	7,644.3	7,657.6	13.3

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					Change from June 2011 - July 2011 ^p
	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^p	July 2011 ^p	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^p	July 2011 ^p		
Administrative and waste services - Continued										
Administrative and support services ¹	7,149.3	7,360.1	7,425.9	7,372.4	7,041.9	7,288.4	7,281.7	7,294.2	12.5	
Employment services ¹	2,715.6	2,913.0	2,924.7	2,866.8	2,713.8	2,905.3	2,896.2	2,899.5	3.3	
Temporary help services	2,066.5	2,249.9	2,247.6	2,198.8	2,073.3	2,241.2	2,229.6	2,229.9	0.3	
Business support services	795.2	795.6	796.3	790.5	808.5	803.1	804.6	803.1	-1.5	
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,858.1	1,838.8	1,879.3	1,883.2	1,744.9	1,765.8	1,763.0	1,766.3	3.3	
Waste management and remediation services	369.5	363.1	369.3	372.9	361.3	362.8	362.6	363.4	0.8	
Education and health services	19,256	19,989	19,759	19,638	19,571	19,926	19,938	19,976	38	
Educational services	2,865.3	3,249.5	3,007.9	2,900.8	3,154.9	3,204.4	3,203.0	3,204.6	1.6	
Health care and social assistance	16,390.9	16,738.3	16,751.2	16,737.5	16,416.3	16,722.0	16,734.6	16,771.3	36.7	
Health care ³	13,829.9	14,028.5	14,088.2	14,123.0	13,794.5	14,045.4	14,062.0	14,093.3	31.3	
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,991.5	6,115.1	6,139.7	6,149.0	5,980.2	6,117.5	6,131.2	6,145.3	14.1	
Offices of physicians	2,314.3	2,346.0	2,356.7	2,362.9	2,314.1	2,351.0	2,354.3	2,360.6	6.3	
Outpatient care centers	601.5	619.5	620.3	618.5	600.7	619.2	619.2	618.7	-0.5	
Home health care services	1,084.9	1,117.5	1,122.4	1,123.6	1,082.2	1,116.6	1,121.5	1,124.6	3.1	
Hospitals	4,696.2	4,732.8	4,750.5	4,773.0	4,681.0	4,743.8	4,741.8	4,755.8	14.0	
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	3,142.2	3,180.6	3,198.0	3,201.0	3,133.3	3,184.1	3,189.0	3,192.2	3.2	
Nursing care facilities	1,665.7	1,679.5	1,689.8	1,688.3	1,662.6	1,681.1	1,686.0	1,685.5	-0.5	
Social assistance ¹	2,561.0	2,710.8	2,663.0	2,614.5	2,621.8	2,676.5	2,672.6	2,676.0	5.4	
Child day care services	781.8	884.2	833.9	791.1	847.1	860.0	851.7	854.9	3.2	
Leisure and hospitality	13,689	13,418	13,621	13,902	13,013	13,175	13,208	13,225	17	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,235.1	1,960.9	2,151.2	2,220.9	1,924.1	1,885.4	1,898.8	1,912.3	13.5	
Performing arts and spectator sports	453.4	419.4	426.5	445.0	419.3	399.5	407.0	412.5	5.5	
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	143.4	135.0	144.4	147.9	127.8	129.5	131.0	131.6	0.6	
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,638.3	1,406.5	1,578.3	1,628.0	1,377.0	1,356.4	1,360.8	1,368.2	7.4	
Accommodation and food services	11,453.4	11,457.1	11,670.0	11,680.9	11,088.6	11,289.7	11,309.6	11,312.6	3.0	
Accommodation	1,912.8	1,785.5	1,899.9	1,960.8	1,774.1	1,790.0	1,806.5	1,809.2	2.7	
Food services and drinking places	9,540.6	9,671.6	9,770.1	9,720.1	9,314.5	9,499.7	9,503.1	9,503.4	0.3	
Other services	5,433	5,467	5,518	5,518	5,362	5,445	5,448	5,448	0	
Repair and maintenance	1,144.3	1,161.9	1,166.8	1,161.6	1,136.5	1,152.3	1,153.1	1,153.1	0.0	
Personal and laundry services	1,268.3	1,296.3	1,301.6	1,297.2	1,260.9	1,281.7	1,285.3	1,289.0	3.7	
Membership associations and organizations	3,020.4	3,008.8	3,049.6	3,058.9	2,964.5	3,010.8	3,009.8	3,006.1	-3.7	
Government	21,317	22,508	22,085	20,858	22,581	22,105	22,071	22,034	-37	
Federal	3,077.0	2,844.0	2,847.0	2,862.0	3,041.0	2,845.0	2,832.0	2,834.0	2.0	
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,417.7	2,217.1	2,224.9	2,231.5	2,388.2	2,214.9	2,205.2	2,207.2	2.0	
U.S. Postal Service	659.3	626.9	622.1	630.5	652.8	630.1	626.8	626.8	-0.4	
State government	4,854.0	5,135.0	4,872.0	4,768.0	5,154.0	5,093.0	5,087.0	5,064.0	-23.0	
State government education	2,073.3	2,418.7	2,147.1	2,075.3	2,393.3	2,387.2	2,388.7	2,389.8	1.1	
State government, excluding education	2,781.1	2,716.1	2,724.9	2,692.4	2,760.8	2,705.7	2,697.9	2,674.1	-23.8	
Local government	13,886.0	14,529.0	14,366.0	13,228.0	14,386.0	14,167.0	14,152.0	14,136.0	-16.0	
Local government education	6,812.6	8,269.4	7,934.1	6,743.7	8,030.1	7,896.9	7,886.3	7,874.1	-12.2	
Local government, excluding education	6,573.7	6,259.3	6,431.7	6,484.0	6,355.6	6,270.6	6,265.7	6,261.9	-3.8	

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 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^p	July 2011 ^p
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private.....	34.2	34.4	34.3	34.3
Goods-producing.....	39.6	40.1	39.9	39.8
Mining and logging.....	43.6	44.6	44.7	44.2
Construction.....	37.8	38.5	38.4	38.3
Manufacturing.....	40.2	40.6	40.3	40.3
Durable goods.....	40.5	40.9	40.7	40.6
Nondurable goods.....	39.6	40.0	39.8	39.8
Private service-providing.....	33.1	33.2	33.2	33.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.5
Wholesale trade.....	38.2	38.7	38.6	38.6
Retail trade.....	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.6
Utilities.....	41.1	42.1	41.6	41.7
Information.....	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6
Financial activities.....	37.0	37.1	37.1	37.4
Professional and business services.....	35.5	35.7	35.7	35.7
Education and health services.....	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	25.8	25.9	25.8	25.8
Other services.....	31.7	31.8	31.7	31.7
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing.....	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1
Durable goods.....	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.1
Nondurable goods.....	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2

^p Preliminary

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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 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^p	July 2011 ^p	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^p	July 2011 ^p
Total private.....	\$22.61	\$23.02	\$23.03	\$23.13	\$ 773.26	\$ 791.89	\$ 789.93	\$ 793.36
Goods-producing.....	24.06	24.41	24.39	24.46	952.78	978.84	973.16	973.51
Mining and logging.....	27.40	28.34	27.96	27.97	1,194.64	1,263.96	1,249.81	1,236.27
Construction.....	25.18	25.36	25.36	25.37	951.80	976.36	973.82	971.67
Manufacturing.....	23.33	23.70	23.68	23.79	937.87	962.22	954.30	958.74
Durable goods.....	24.79	25.21	25.22	25.33	1,004.00	1,031.09	1,026.45	1,028.40
Nondurable goods.....	20.95	21.16	21.10	21.20	829.62	846.40	839.78	843.76
Private service-providing.....	22.27	22.68	22.71	22.81	737.14	752.98	753.97	757.28
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	19.67	20.01	20.03	20.13	674.68	690.35	691.04	694.49
Wholesale trade.....	26.17	26.30	26.31	26.46	999.69	1,017.81	1,015.57	1,021.36
Retail trade.....	15.59	15.78	15.81	15.95	489.53	495.49	496.43	500.83
Transportation and warehousing.....	20.92	21.62	21.64	21.64	805.42	836.69	835.30	835.30
Utilities.....	32.51	33.77	33.86	33.49	1,336.16	1,421.72	1,408.58	1,396.53
Information.....	30.43	31.61	31.47	31.39	1,113.74	1,156.93	1,151.80	1,148.87
Financial activities.....	27.27	27.72	27.72	27.59	1,008.99	1,028.41	1,028.41	1,031.87
Professional and business services.....	27.32	27.66	27.78	28.02	969.86	987.46	991.75	1,000.31
Education and health services.....	22.97	23.54	23.54	23.69	753.42	772.11	772.11	779.40
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.07	13.24	13.19	13.22	337.21	342.92	340.30	341.08
Other services.....	20.14	20.40	20.47	20.51	638.44	648.72	648.90	650.17

p Preliminary

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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 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^p	July 2011 ^p	Percent change from: June 2011 - July 2011 ^p	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^p	July 2011 ^p	Percent change from: June 2011 - July 2011 ^p
Total private.....	92.0	93.9	93.7	93.8	0.1	99.2	103.1	102.9	103.5	0.6
Goods-producing.....	80.3	82.3	82.0	82.0	0.0	87.3	90.8	90.4	90.6	0.2
Mining and logging.....	97.4	109.3	111.0	111.1	0.1	107.2	124.4	124.6	124.8	0.2
Construction.....	71.6	73.4	73.1	73.0	-0.1	78.4	80.8	80.6	80.5	-0.1
Manufacturing.....	83.7	85.5	85.0	85.2	0.2	90.9	94.3	93.6	94.2	0.6
Durable goods.....	81.1	83.7	83.5	83.6	0.1	89.3	93.7	93.5	94.0	0.5
Nondurable goods.....	88.3	88.6	88.1	88.1	0.0	93.8	95.2	94.3	94.7	0.4
Private service-providing.....	95.2	96.9	97.0	97.1	0.1	102.7	106.5	106.7	107.3	0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	91.7	93.3	93.4	93.6	0.2	97.1	100.5	100.7	101.4	0.7
Wholesale trade.....	90.9	93.5	93.4	93.4	0.0	99.3	102.6	102.5	103.1	0.6
Retail trade.....	91.9	92.7	92.8	92.9	0.1	94.8	96.7	97.0	98.0	1.0
Transportation and warehousing.....	92.2	94.5	94.5	94.5	0.0	97.9	103.6	103.8	103.8	0.0
Utilities.....	97.9	100.4	99.3	99.5	0.2	105.2	112.1	111.1	110.1	-0.9
Information.....	90.4	89.7	89.7	89.7	0.0	98.0	101.0	100.5	100.2	-0.3
Financial activities.....	92.9	93.2	93.0	93.7	0.8	98.9	100.9	100.6	100.9	0.3
Professional and business services.....	93.1	96.3	96.3	96.5	0.2	103.1	107.9	108.4	109.6	1.1
Education and health services.....	104.5	106.4	106.4	107.0	0.6	112.4	117.3	117.4	118.7	1.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	95.8	97.4	97.2	97.4	0.2	101.0	104.0	103.5	103.8	0.3
Other services.....	94.2	95.9	95.7	95.7	0.0	107.6	111.1	111.2	111.4	0.2

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.

p Preliminary

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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 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^p	July 2011 ^p	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^p	July 2011 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	64,671	64,842	64,853	64,634	49.8	49.5	49.5	49.4
Total private.....	51,811	52,271	52,281	52,306	48.3	48.0	48.0	47.9
Goods-producing.....	4,095	4,059	4,064	4,062	23.0	22.5	22.5	22.5
Mining and logging.....	97	104	105	105	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.1
Construction.....	720	707	709	713	13.1	12.8	12.8	12.9
Manufacturing.....	3,278	3,248	3,250	3,244	28.3	27.7	27.7	27.6
Durable goods.....	1,735	1,721	1,726	1,724	24.4	23.7	23.7	23.6
Nondurable goods.....	1,543	1,527	1,524	1,520	34.5	34.4	34.4	34.3
Private service-providing.....	47,716	48,212	48,217	48,244	53.3	53.0	53.0	53.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	10,003	10,001	9,999	9,999	40.6	40.2	40.1	40.1
Wholesale trade.....	1,635.8	1,663.0	1,665.3	1,669.4	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.1
Retail trade.....	7,223.8	7,195.3	7,190.9	7,190.0	50.1	49.5	49.4	49.3
Transportation and warehousing.....	1,004.6	1,008.0	1,008.1	1,004.7	24.0	23.6	23.6	23.5
Utilities.....	138.4	134.7	134.9	134.9	25.1	24.4	24.5	24.5
Information.....	1,102	1,092	1,091	1,092	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.7
Financial activities.....	4,484	4,454	4,446	4,441	58.9	58.4	58.4	58.4
Professional and business services.....	7,409	7,624	7,625	7,624	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.3
Education and health services.....	15,090	15,292	15,304	15,325	77.1	76.7	76.8	76.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	6,789	6,876	6,878	6,888	52.2	52.2	52.1	52.1
Other services.....	2,839	2,873	2,874	2,875	52.9	52.8	52.8	52.8
Government.....	12,860	12,571	12,572	12,528	57.0	56.9	57.0	56.9

p Preliminary

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Table B-6. Employment of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted¹
(In thousands)

Industry	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^p	July 2011 ^p
Total private.....	88,487	89,760	89,832	89,967
Goods-producing.....	12,795	12,986	12,999	13,043
Mining and logging.....	533	587	593	598
Construction.....	4,139	4,178	4,178	4,190
Manufacturing.....	8,123	8,221	8,228	8,255
Durable goods.....	4,874	4,985	4,997	5,025
Nondurable goods.....	3,249	3,236	3,231	3,230
Private service-providing.....	75,692	76,774	76,833	76,924
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	20,861	21,056	21,085	21,102
Wholesale trade.....	4,376.8	4,438.1	4,441.9	4,443.2
Retail trade.....	12,410.9	12,509.3	12,527.0	12,541.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	3,632.2	3,667.4	3,675.2	3,676.6
Utilities.....	441.1	441.6	441.0	440.6
Information.....	2,173	2,156	2,155	2,151
Financial activities.....	5,876	5,837	5,821	5,821
Professional and business services.....	13,663	14,095	14,104	14,137
Education and health services.....	17,156	17,449	17,484	17,502
Leisure and hospitality.....	11,479	11,627	11,652	11,660
Other services.....	4,484	4,554	4,552	4,551

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

^p Preliminary

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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 adjusted¹

Industry	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^p	July 2011 ^p
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private.....	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.6
Goods-producing.....	40.3	40.9	40.9	40.9
Mining and logging.....	44.7	46.5	47.2	46.4
Construction.....	38.2	39.1	39.0	39.2
Manufacturing.....	41.1	41.4	41.4	41.4
Durable goods.....	41.4	41.8	41.8	41.7
Nondurable goods.....	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.9
Private service-providing.....	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	33.4	33.6	33.7	33.7
Wholesale trade.....	38.0	38.5	38.5	38.4
Retail trade.....	30.4	30.3	30.4	30.5
Transportation and warehousing.....	37.3	37.8	38.0	37.9
Utilities.....	42.2	42.4	42.1	42.1
Information.....	36.2	36.4	36.3	36.4
Financial activities.....	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.3
Professional and business services.....	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.2
Education and health services.....	32.1	32.3	32.3	32.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	24.9	24.8	24.8	24.8
Other services.....	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing.....	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.1
Durable goods.....	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.1
Nondurable goods.....	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.0

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

^p Preliminary

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-8. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^p	July 2011 ^p	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^p	July 2011 ^p
Total private.....	\$19.08	\$19.42	\$19.44	\$19.52	\$ 639.18	\$ 652.51	\$ 653.18	\$ 655.87
Goods-producing.....	20.26	20.64	20.62	20.74	816.48	844.18	843.36	848.27
Mining and logging.....	23.92	24.47	24.46	24.70	1,069.22	1,137.86	1,154.51	1,146.08
Construction.....	23.22	23.56	23.53	23.66	887.00	921.20	917.67	927.47
Manufacturing.....	18.60	18.94	18.91	19.02	764.46	784.12	782.87	787.43
Durable goods.....	19.76	20.14	20.09	20.23	818.06	841.85	839.76	843.59
Nondurable goods.....	16.84	17.04	17.05	17.10	685.39	696.94	695.64	699.39
Private service-providing.....	18.83	19.16	19.18	19.25	608.21	618.87	621.43	623.70
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.81	17.13	17.14	17.18	561.45	575.57	577.62	578.97
Wholesale trade.....	21.55	21.98	22.01	22.11	818.90	846.23	847.39	849.02
Retail trade.....	13.23	13.41	13.45	13.50	402.19	406.32	408.88	411.75
Transportation and warehousing.....	19.12	19.48	19.42	19.45	713.18	736.34	737.96	737.16
Utilities.....	30.22	30.80	30.77	30.84	1,275.28	1,305.92	1,295.42	1,298.36
Information.....	26.04	26.57	26.35	26.55	942.65	967.15	956.51	966.42
Financial activities.....	21.54	21.74	21.74	21.80	779.75	786.99	786.99	791.34
Professional and business services.....	22.85	23.11	23.19	23.25	804.32	811.16	816.29	818.40
Education and health services.....	20.14	20.64	20.71	20.83	646.49	666.67	668.93	674.89
Leisure and hospitality.....	11.33	11.50	11.47	11.49	282.12	285.20	284.46	284.95
Other services.....	17.09	17.21	17.25	17.29	526.37	528.35	529.58	529.07

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

^p Preliminary

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
Table B-9. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours and payrolls for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted¹
 [2002=100]

Industry	Index of aggregate weekly hours ²					Index of aggregate weekly payrolls ³				
	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^p	July 2011 ^p	Percent change from: June 2011 - July 2011 ^p	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011 ^p	July 2011 ^p	Percent change from: June 2011 - July 2011 ^p
Total private.....	99.0	100.8	100.8	101.0	0.2	126.3	130.8	131.0	131.7	0.5
Goods-producing.....	78.8	81.2	81.2	81.5	0.4	97.8	102.6	102.6	103.5	0.9
Mining and logging.....	126.6	145.1	148.7	147.4	-0.9	176.1	206.4	211.6	211.8	0.1
Construction.....	79.2	81.8	81.6	82.2	0.7	99.3	104.1	103.7	105.1	1.4
Manufacturing.....	76.6	78.1	78.2	78.4	0.3	93.2	96.8	96.7	97.6	0.9
Durable goods.....	75.8	78.3	78.5	78.7	0.3	93.5	98.4	98.4	99.4	1.0
Nondurable goods.....	77.9	78.0	77.7	77.8	0.1	92.7	93.9	93.6	94.1	0.5
Private service-providing.....	104.5	106.0	106.4	106.6	0.2	135.0	139.3	140.0	140.7	0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	97.1	98.6	99.1	99.1	0.0	116.5	120.5	121.1	121.5	0.3
Wholesale trade.....	97.9	100.6	100.7	100.5	-0.2	124.3	130.3	130.6	130.9	0.2
Retail trade.....	95.5	95.9	96.4	96.8	0.4	108.3	110.3	111.1	112.0	0.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	102.0	104.4	105.1	104.9	-0.2	123.7	129.0	129.5	129.4	-0.1
Utilities.....	95.2	95.8	95.0	94.9	-0.1	120.1	123.1	122.0	122.1	0.1
Information.....	89.8	89.6	89.3	89.4	0.1	115.8	117.8	116.5	117.5	0.9
Financial activities.....	101.8	101.1	100.8	101.1	0.3	135.6	135.9	135.5	136.3	0.6
Professional and business services.....	107.8	110.9	111.3	111.5	0.2	146.5	152.5	153.5	154.3	0.5
Education and health services.....	118.8	121.6	121.7	122.3	0.5	157.3	165.0	165.7	167.5	1.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	104.8	105.7	105.9	106.0	0.1	134.8	138.0	138.0	138.3	0.2
Other services.....	96.9	98.1	98.0	97.7	-0.3	120.6	123.0	123.2	123.1	-0.1

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 payroll estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and employment.

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