

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Impact on July 2020 Establishment and Household Survey Data

Labor force statistics, including the unemployment rate, are based upon estimates from the Current Population Survey of households. Nonfarm employment data is provided by the BLS' Current Employment Statistics survey program. The household survey measures labor force status, including unemployment, by demographic characteristics. The establishment survey measures nonfarm employment, hours, and earnings by industry.

The household survey response rate in July 2020, for the nation, at 67 percent, was about 16 percentage points lower than in months prior to the pandemic. The collection rate for the establishment survey for the nation in July was 78 percent, higher than the average for the 12 months ending in February 2020.

In the establishment survey, workers who are paid by their employer for all or any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month are counted as employed, even if they were not actually at their jobs. Workers who are temporarily or permanently absent from their jobs and are not being paid are not counted as employed, even if they are continuing to receive benefits.

In the household survey, individuals are classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force based on their answers to a series of questions about their activities during the survey reference week (July 12th through July 18th). Workers who indicate they were not working during the entire survey reference week and expect to be recalled to their jobs should be classified as unemployed on temporary layoff. In July, a large number of persons were classified as unemployed on temporary layoff.

Since March, household survey interviewers have been instructed to classify employed persons absent from work due to temporary, coronavirus-related business closures or cutbacks to be classified as unemployed on temporary layoff. BLS and Census Bureau analyses of the underlying data suggest that this group still may include some workers affected by the pandemic who should have been classified as unemployed on temporary layoff. The share of responses that may have been classified was much smaller in June and July than in prior months.

If the workers who were recorded as employed but absent from work due to "other reasons" (over and above the number absent for other reasons in a typical July) had been classified as unemployed on temporary layoff, the overall unemployment rate would have been about one percentage point higher than reported (on a not seasonally adjusted basis) for the Nation. However, according to usual practice, the data from the household survey are accepted as recorded. To maintain data integrity, no ad hoc actions are taken to reclassify survey responses.

More information is available at <https://www.bls.gov/covid19/employment-situation-covid19-faq-july-2020.htm>