

Virginia Labor Force Metrics at a Glance

July 2021 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Virginia Unemployment Rate July 2021

4.2% Employment 4,065,473 Unemployment 176,213

July 2021

Employment 152,645,000 Unemployment 8,702,000 Virginia Unemployment Rate July 2021

4.3% Employment 4,050,060 Unemployment 183,808



Labor Force Participation Rate







Unemployment

Labor Force



- Virginia's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell 0.1 percentage points in July to 4.2 percent, 3.7 percentage points below the rate from one year ago.
- Virginia's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate continues to be below the national rate, which decreased by 0.5 percentage points to 5.4 percent.
- The labor force increased by 7,818 to 4,241,686, as the number of unemployed residents decreased by 7,595 to 176,213.
- Over-the-month, employment rose in five of eleven major industry sectors and declined in six. The largest job gain during July occurred in leisure and hospitality services with an increase of 9,600 jobs to 342,200. The second largest increase occurred in professional and business services (+5,600 jobs) to 777,100. The largest job loss during May occurred in government (-8,800 jobs) to 695,500. In July, local government lost 7,900 jobs, state governments lost 1,100 jobs and federal government gained 200 jobs.

July 2021 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Initial Claims



- There were 26,400 initial claims in July.
- Initial claims fell by 25% over the month.
- Year-to-date initial claims were over 63% lower through July 2021 compared to the same period in 2020.



- There were 150,506 continued claims in July 2021.
- This was a 20% decrease over-the-month and a 90% decrease over-theyear.
- Year-to-date continued claims were 75% lower than during the same period in 2020.



Average Duration

- Average duration for July was 12 weeks.
- This was 8% shorter than June's average duration.

Exhaustion Rate*



- The exhaustion rate for July 2021 fell slightly to 17.2 percent.
- This was a small change compared to the June 2021 rate of 19.7 percent

 but down from the COVID peak during the summer to pre-COVID era
 rates. In fact, recent month's exhaustion rates have been lower than
 historical trends.

Continued Claims