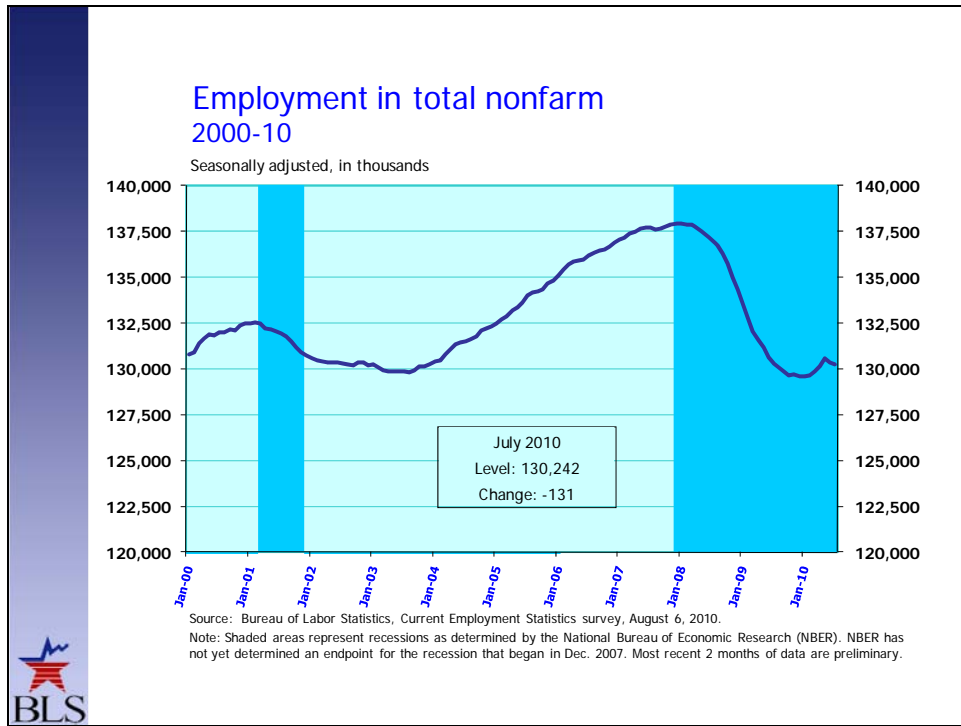


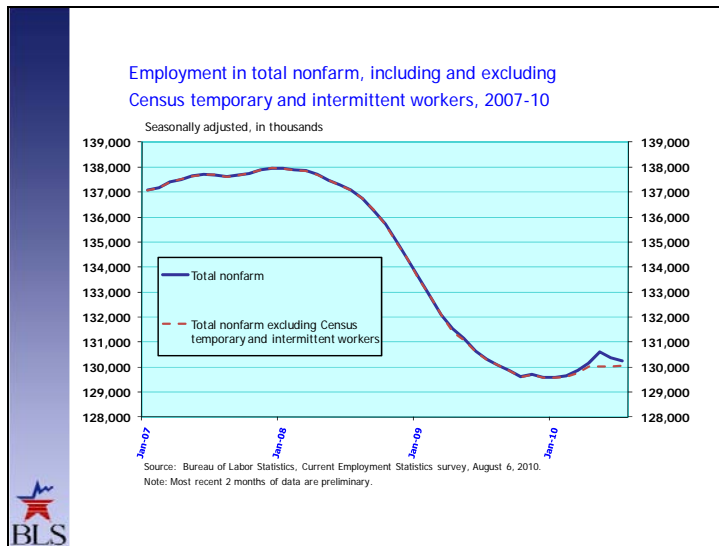
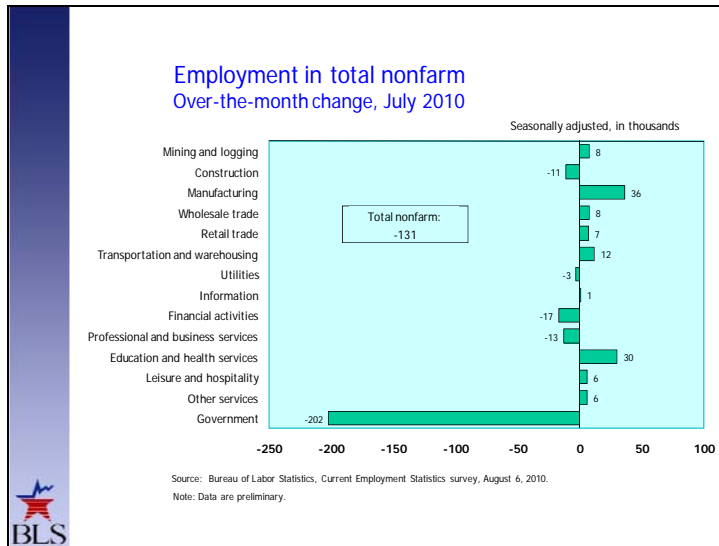


Current Employment Statistics Highlights July 2010

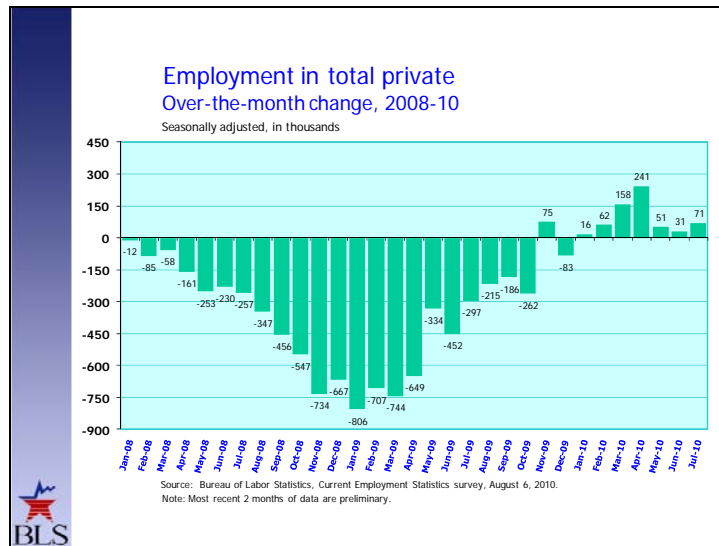
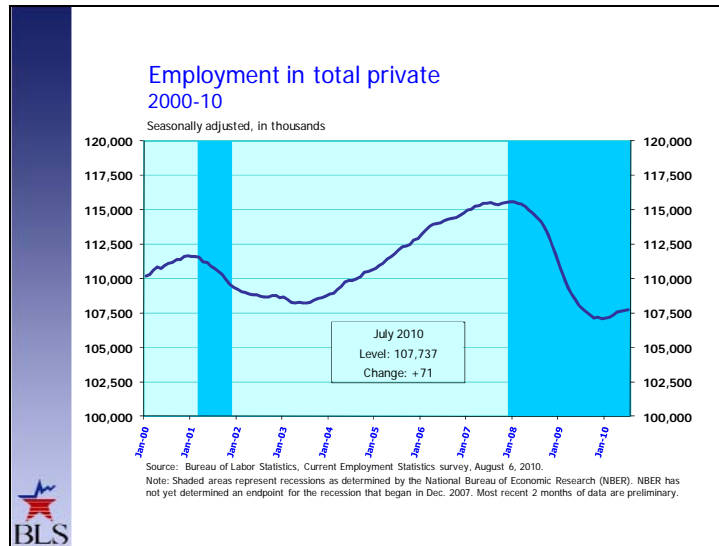
Bureau of Labor Statistics
August 6, 2010



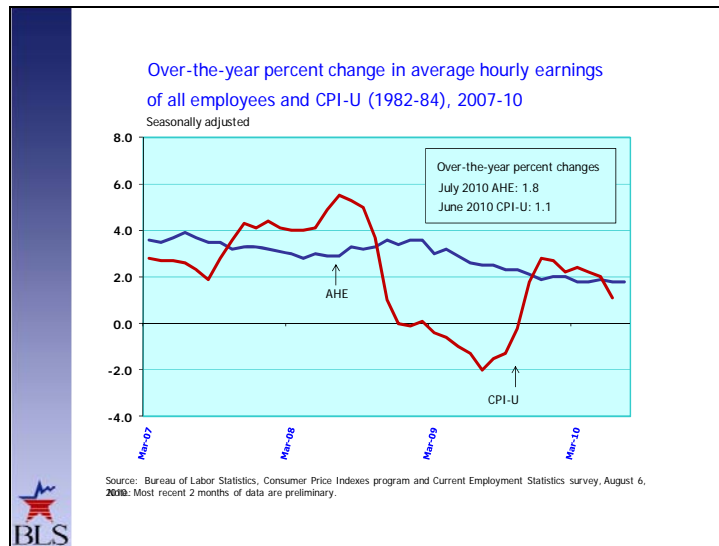
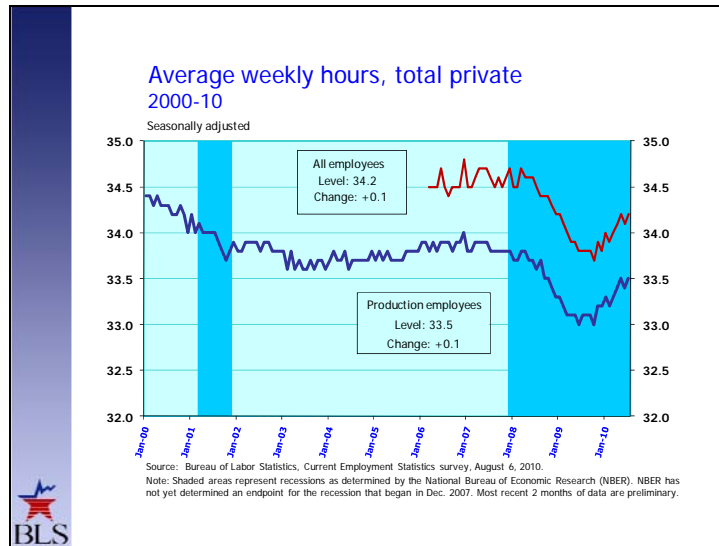
- Nonfarm payroll employment declined by 131,000 in July.
- The decrease in employment largely reflects continued cuts in the number of temporary workers previously hired for Census 2010.



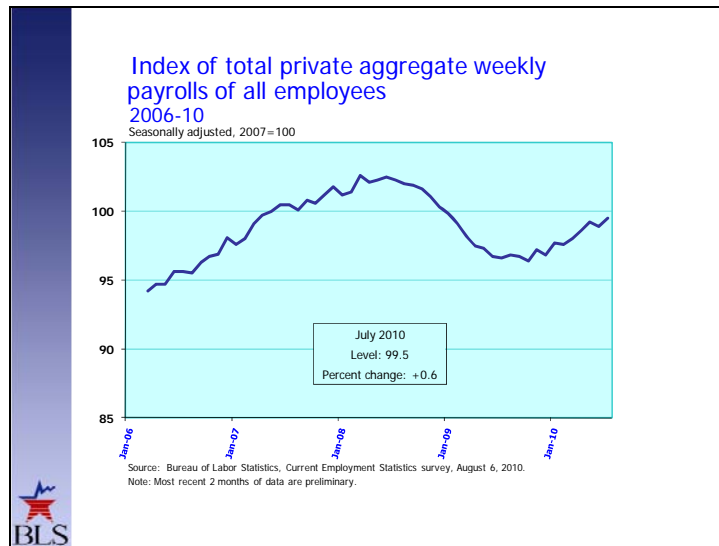
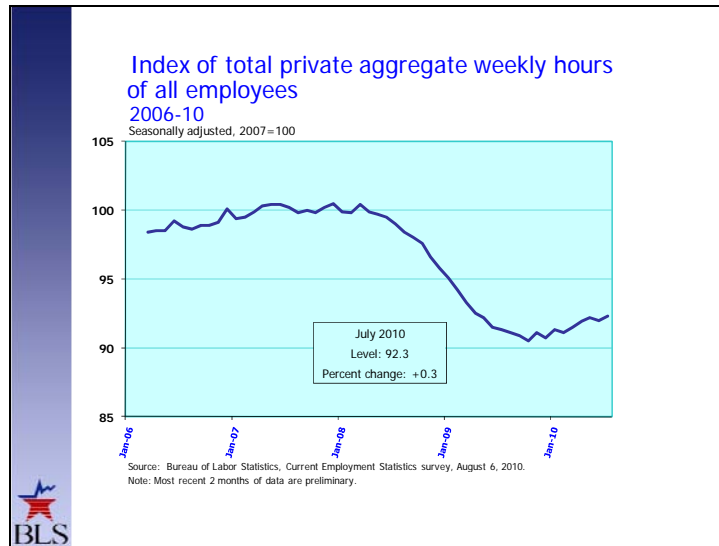
- Employment fell in government, while modest employment gains continued in manufacturing, health care, and mining.



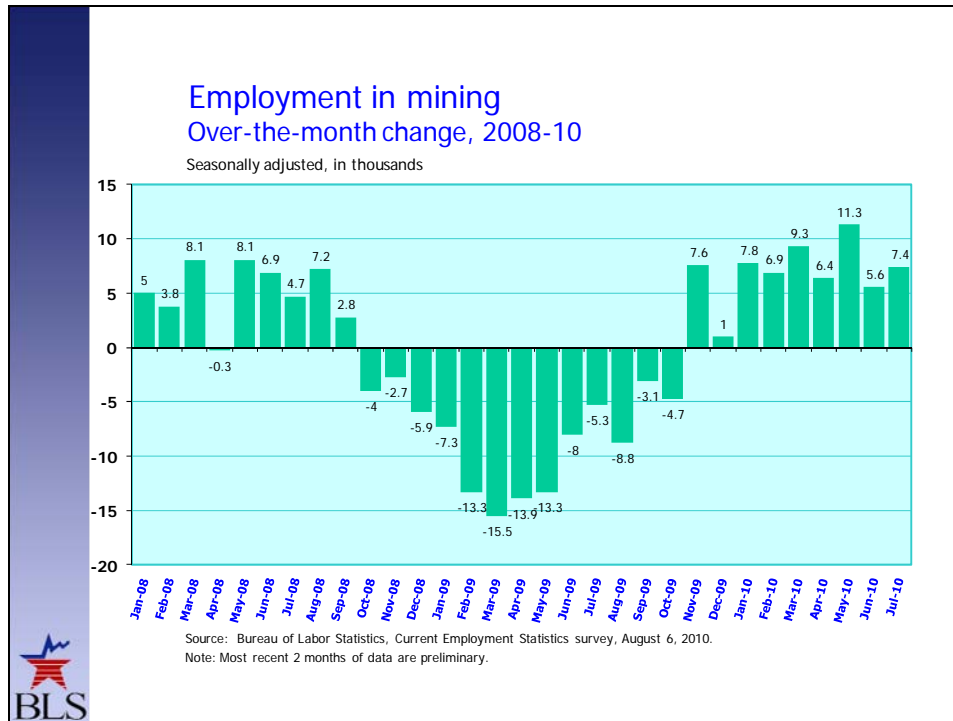
- Private sector employment edged up by 71,000.
- The private sector has added 630,000 jobs so far this year; the majority of the gains were in March and April.



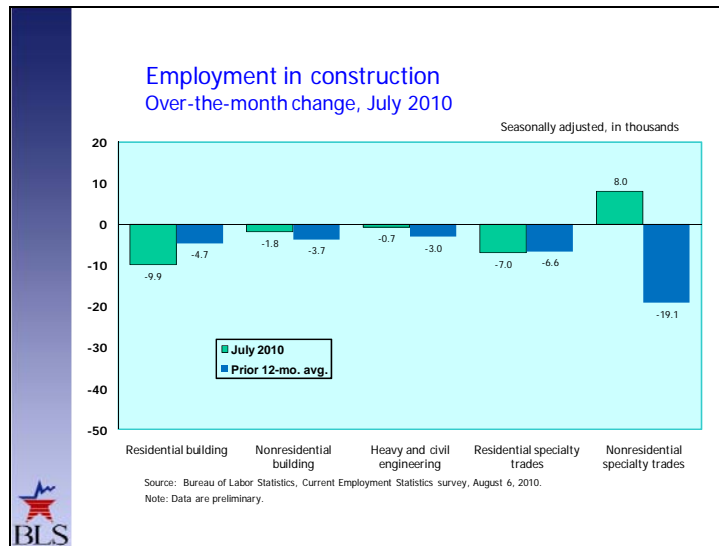
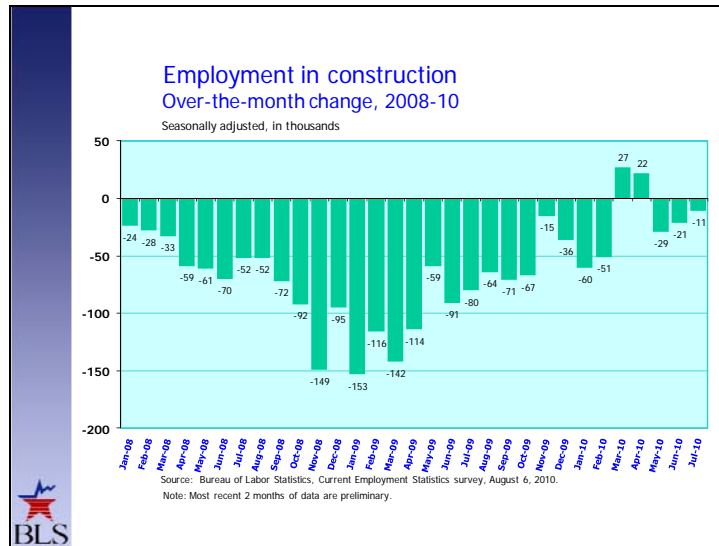
- In July, the average workweek for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.1 hour to 34.2 hours. The average workweek for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls also increased by 0.1 hour to 33.5 hours.
- Average hourly earnings of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 4 cents in July to \$22.59. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls have increased by 1.8 percent.
- The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumer (CPI-U) rose by 1.1 percent from June 2009 to June 2010.



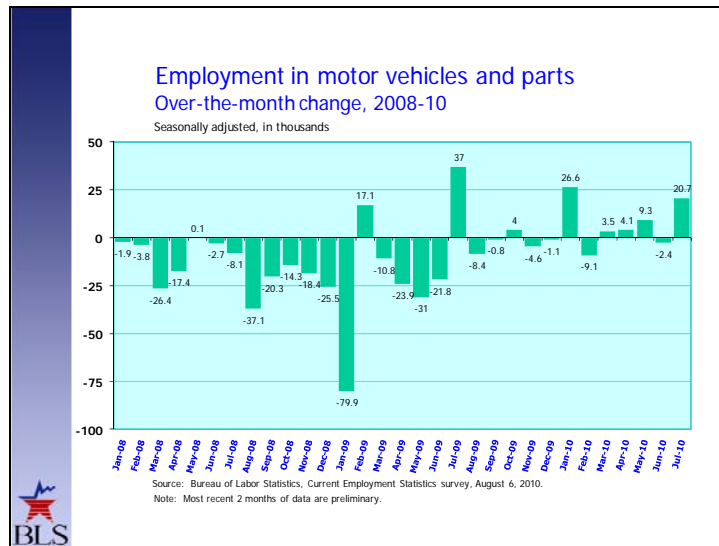
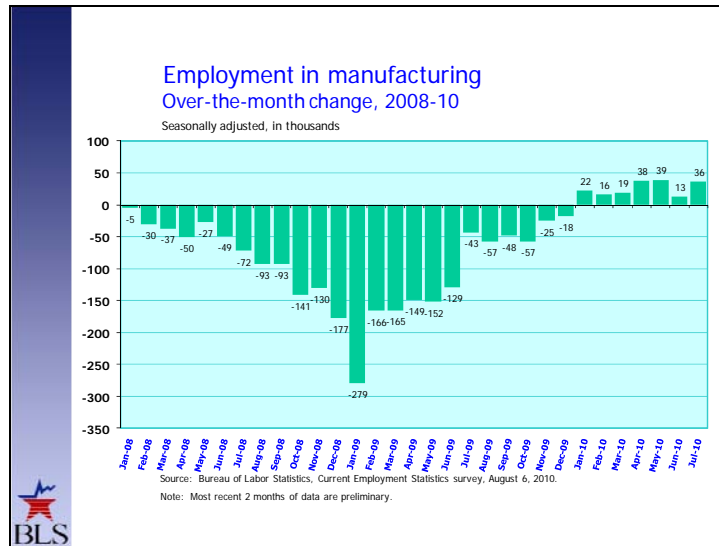
- In July, the index of private aggregate weekly hours increased by 0.3 percent. Since reaching a low in October 2009, the index has increased by 2.0 percent.
- The index of private aggregate payrolls increased by 0.6 percent in July. Since reaching a low in October 2009, the index has increased by 3.2 percent.



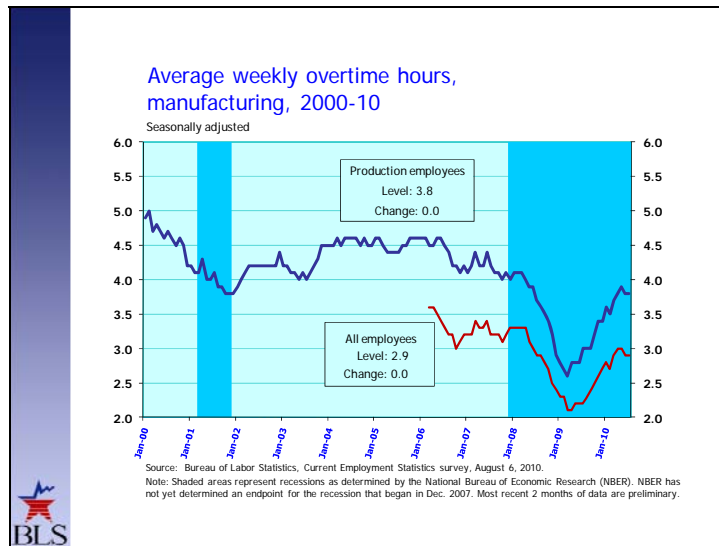
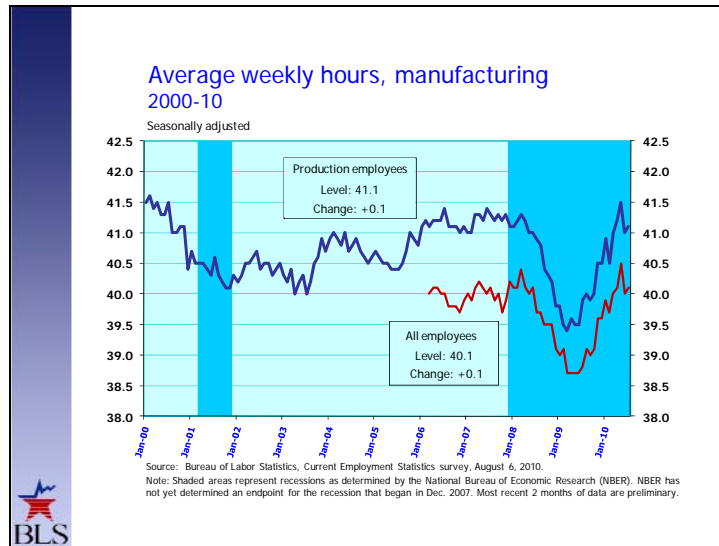
- Mining added 7,000 jobs in July. This increase follows a similar trend of job gains in recent months. The majority of the July gain was in support activities for mining.
- Since reaching an employment low in October 2009, mining has added 63,000 jobs.



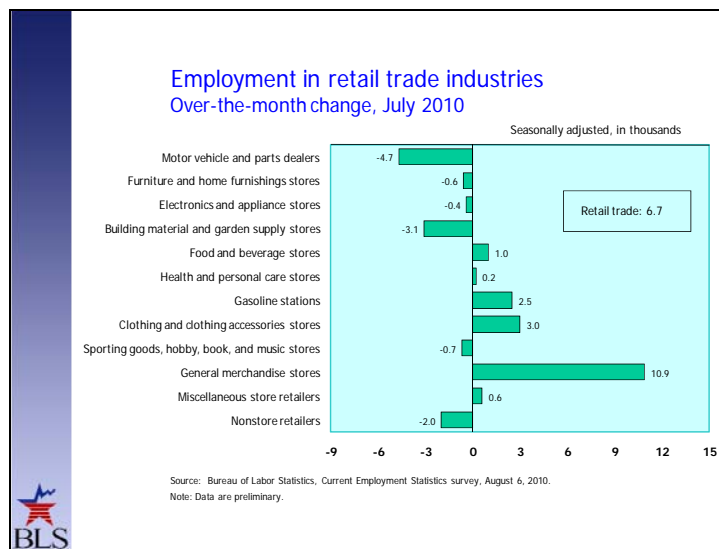
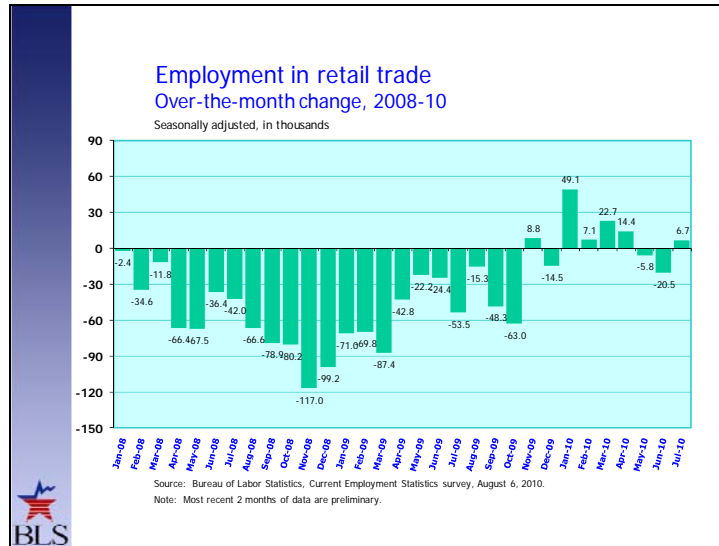
- Employment in construction edged down (-11,000) in July. A strike in the industry reduced payrolls by 10,000 jobs.
- Residential building lost 10,000 jobs in July, while other construction components were flat.



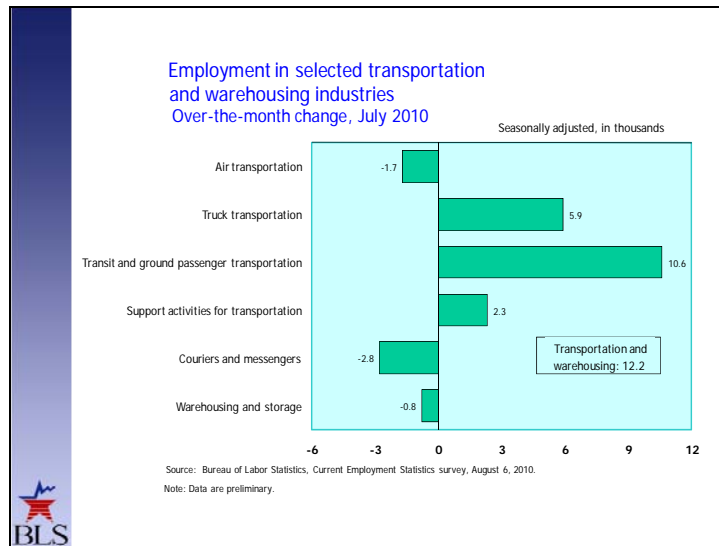
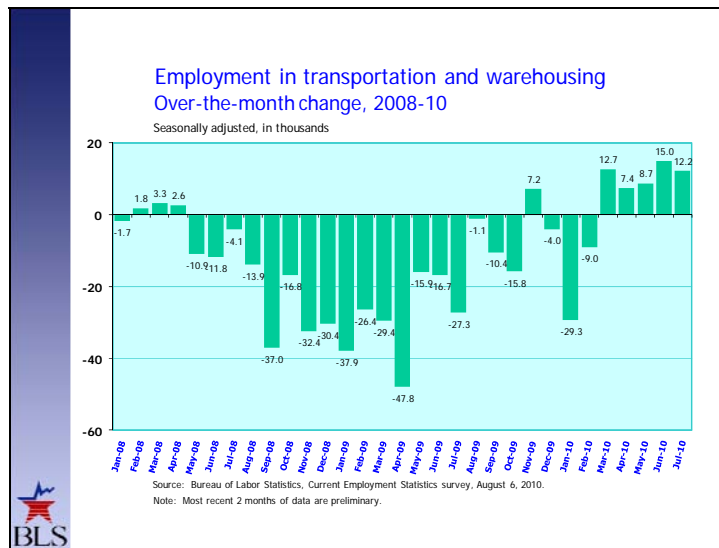
- Manufacturing employment rose by 36,000 in July. The industry has added 183,000 jobs so far this year.
- Employment in motor vehicles and parts increased by 21,000 in July. Some motor vehicle plants deviated from their normal practice of shutting down in July for retooling.



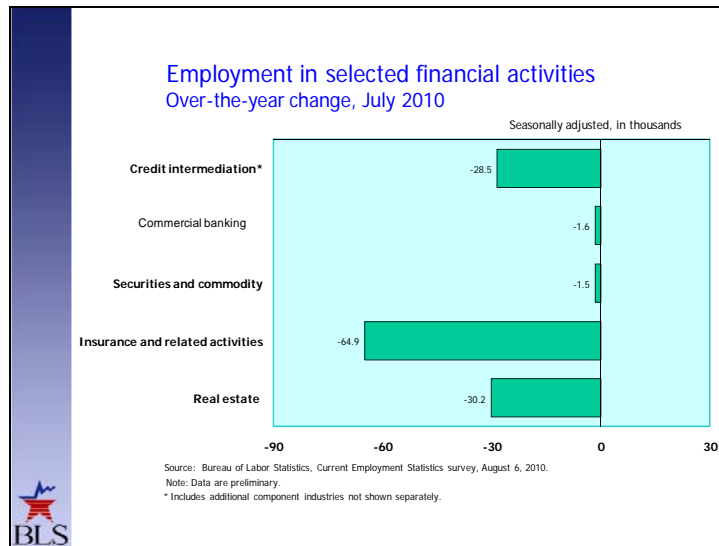
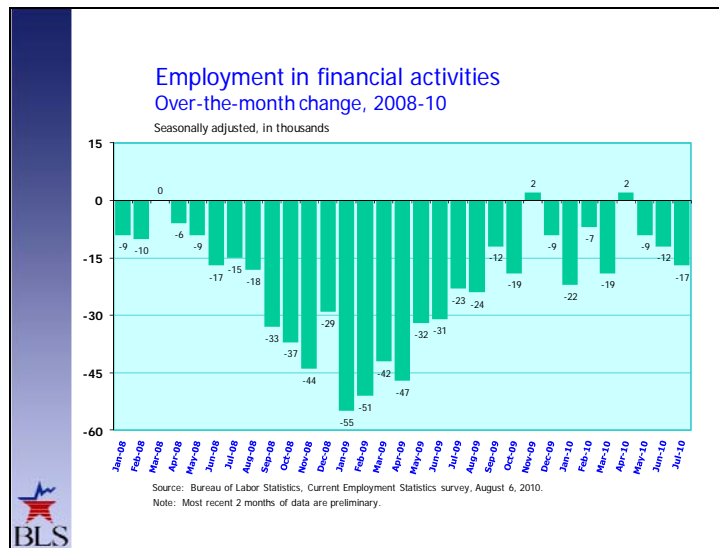
- Average weekly hours of all employees and production workers in manufacturing increased by 0.1 hour over the month. Factory overtime was unchanged for both.
- The factory workweek for all employees is now 1.4 hours longer than a low point of 38.7 hours in June 2009.



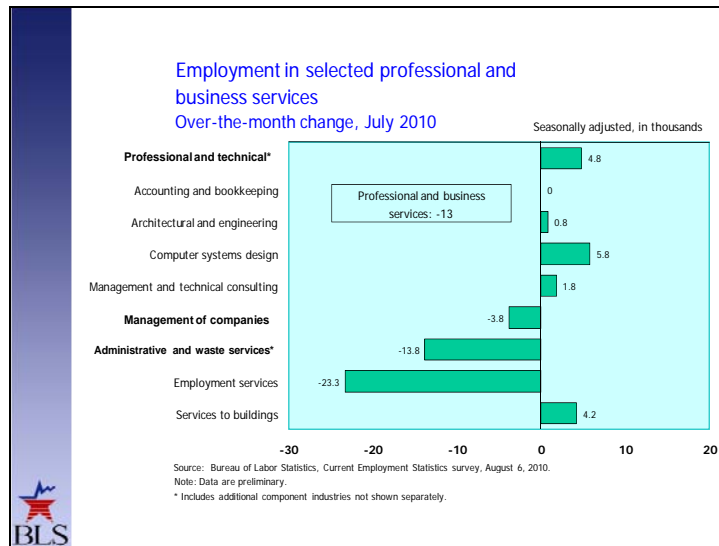
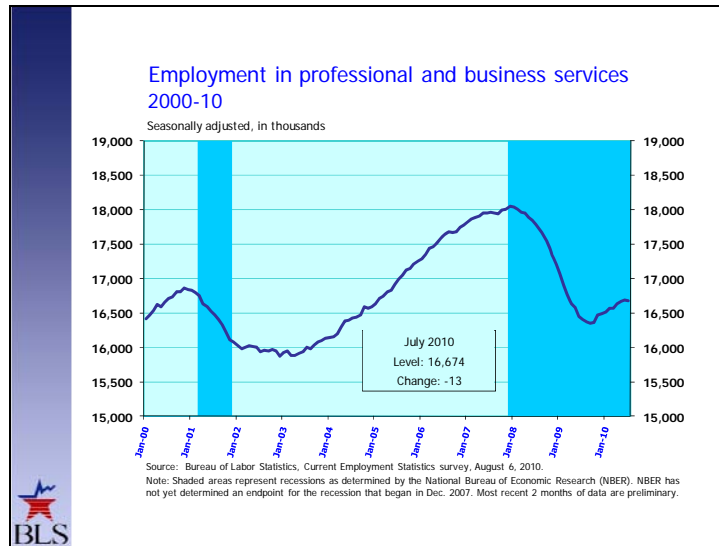
- Retail trade employment changed little in July (+7,000).
- General merchandise stores added 11,000 jobs over the month.



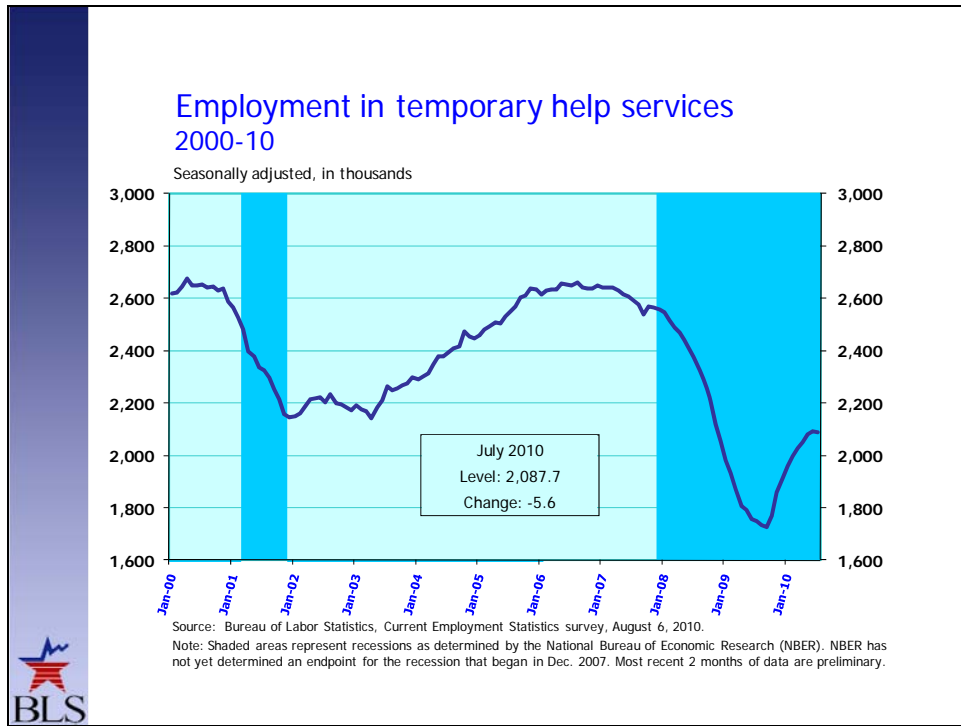
- Employment in transportation and warehousing edged up (+12,000) in July. Over the past 5 months, the industry has gained 56,000 jobs.
- Transit and ground passenger transportation gained 11,000 jobs, while couriers and messengers lost 3,000 jobs this month.



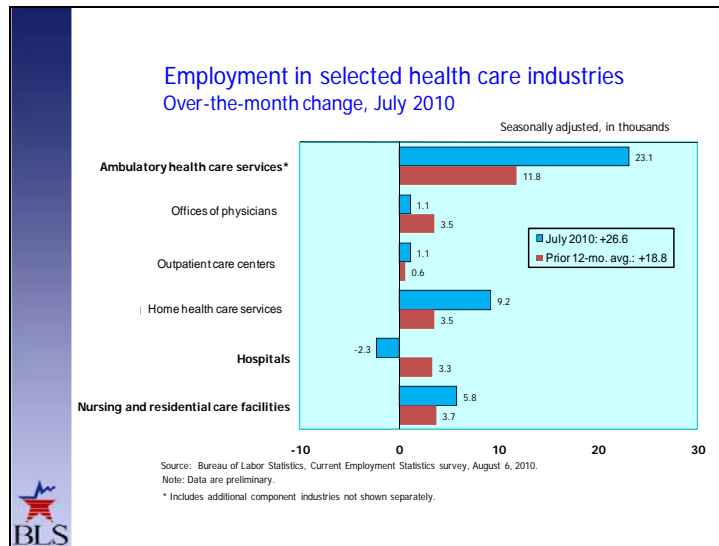
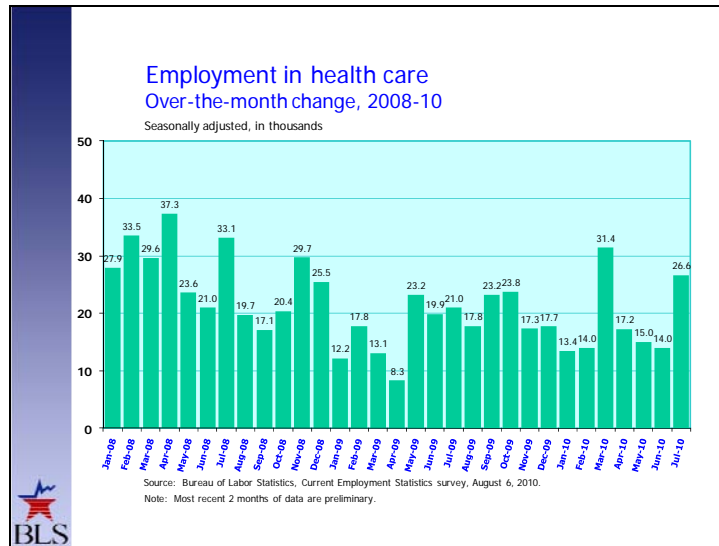
- Employment in financial activities continues to trend down in July (-17,000).
- So far this year, monthly job losses in this industry have averaged 12,000. This is a slower decline compared to the average monthly job losses of 29,000 for all of 2009.



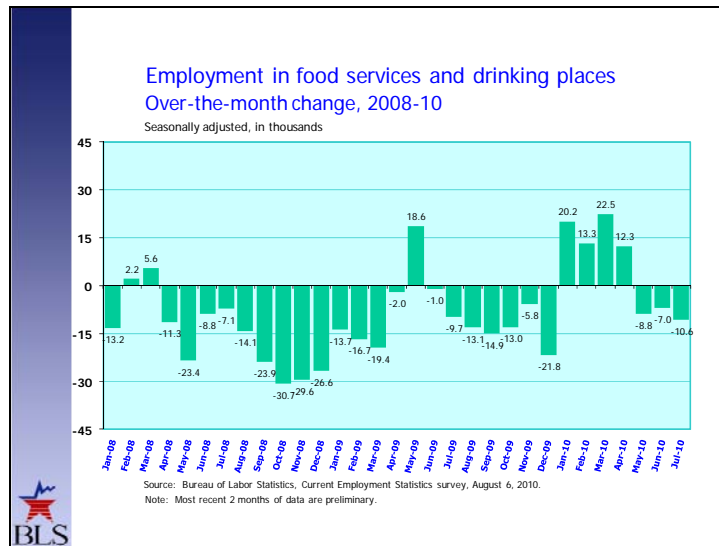
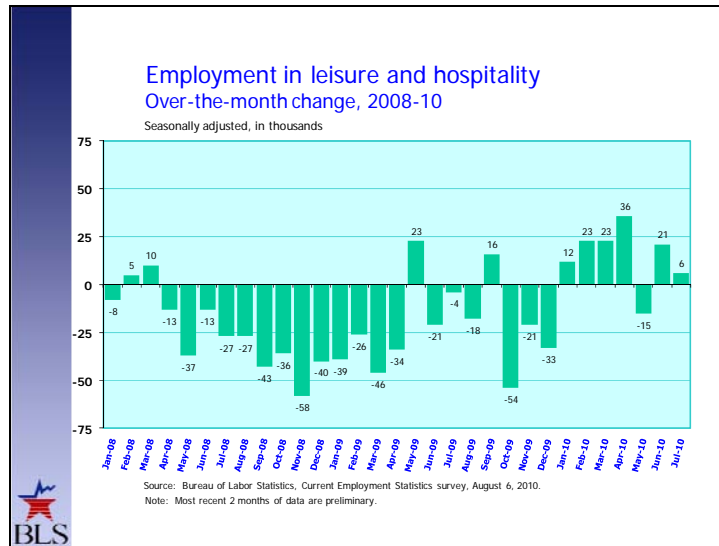
- Employment in professional and business services was little changed (-13,000) in July.



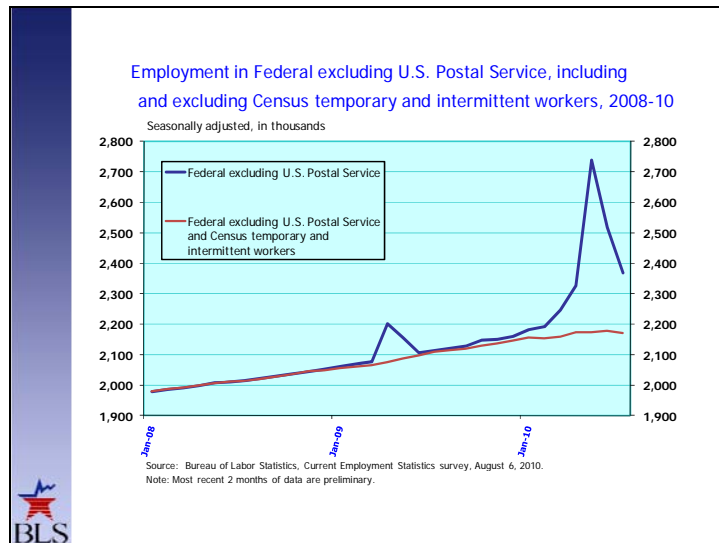
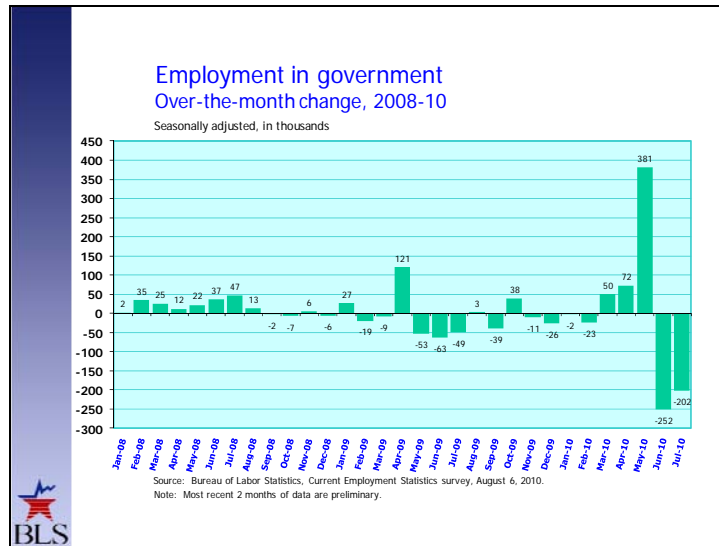
- After reaching a low in September 2009, job growth in temporary help services averaged 45,000 per month from October 2009 through May.
- However, employment in temporary help services showed little change, for the second consecutive month.



- Health care added 27,000 jobs in July; ambulatory health care accounted for most of this month's job growth.
- Health care has added 665,000 since December 2007.



- Employment in leisure and hospitality changed little in July 2010.
- Food service contractors had larger-than-normal seasonal layoffs causing employment losses in food services and drinking places.



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