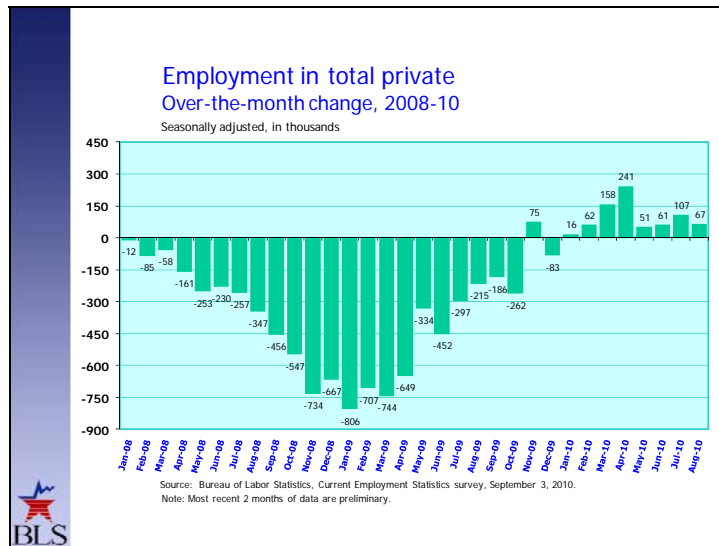
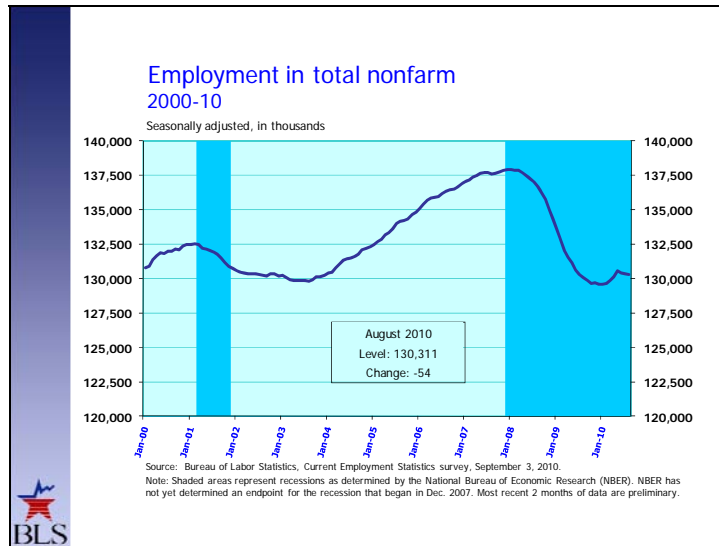


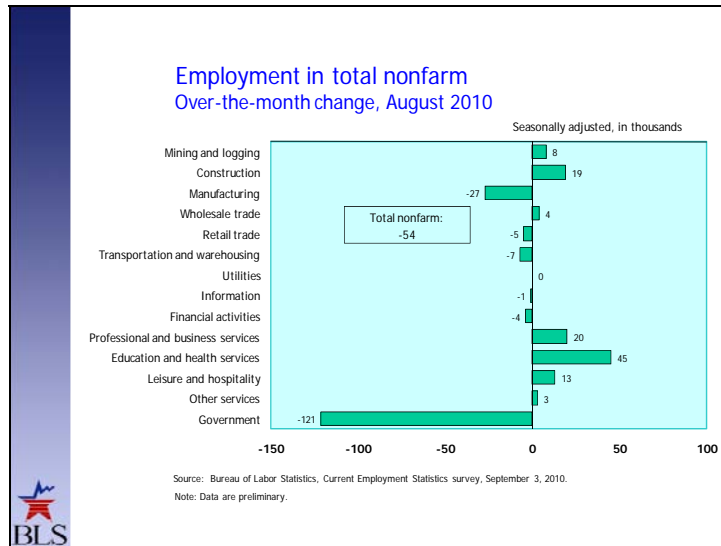


Current Employment Statistics Highlights August 2010

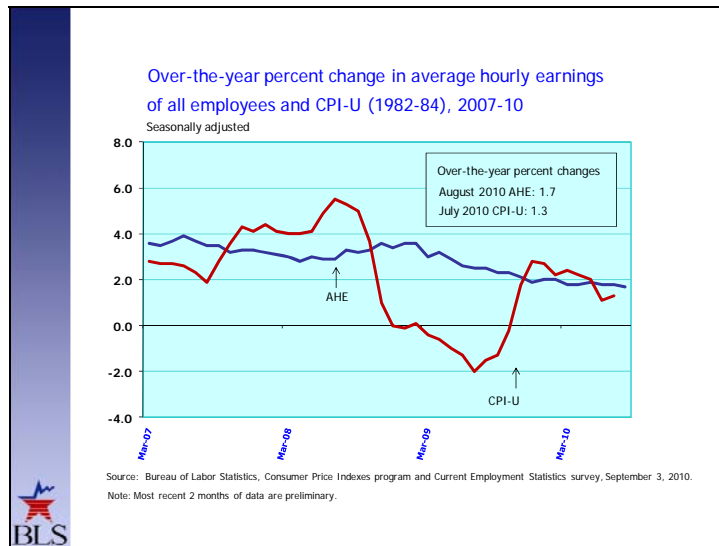
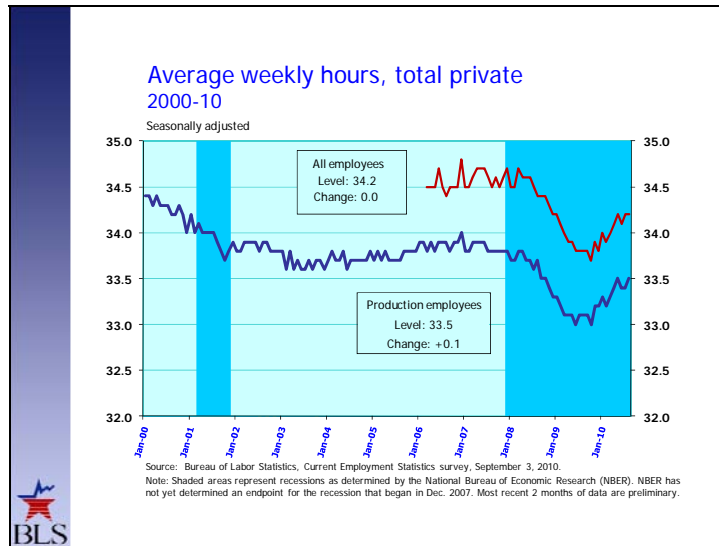
Bureau of Labor Statistics
September 3, 2010



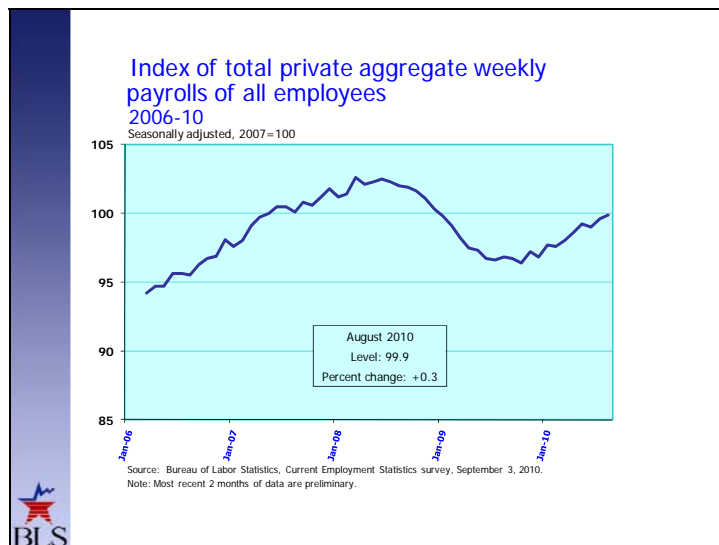
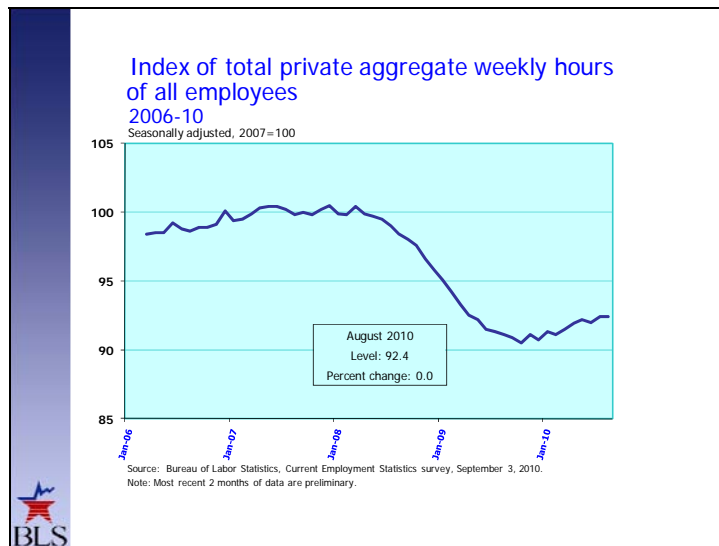
- Nonfarm payroll employment was little changed (-54,000) in August.
- Employment was negatively impacted by continued cuts (-114,000) in the number of temporary workers previously hired for Census 2010.
- Private sector employment edged up by 67,000.
- The private sector has added 763,000 jobs so far this year, averaging 95,000 per month.



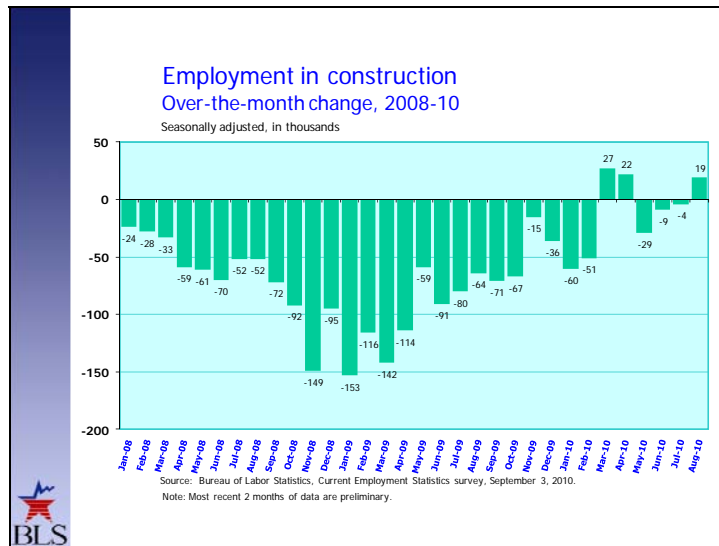
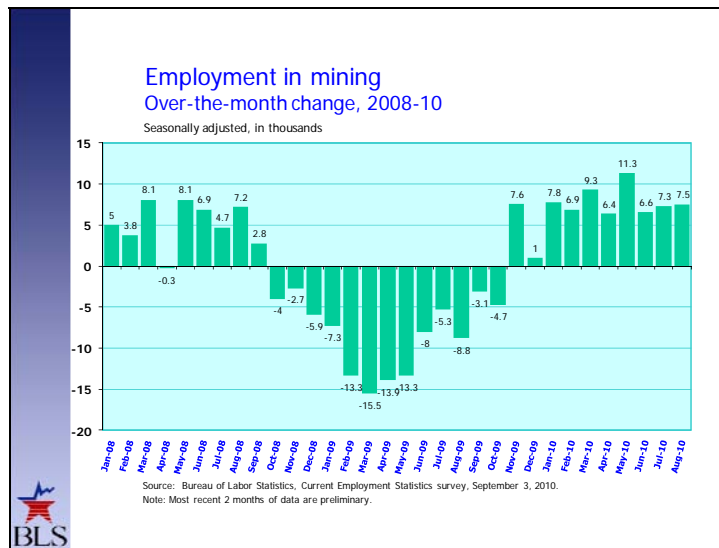
- Employment fell in government and manufacturing, while employment gains occurred in mining and logging, as well as education and health services.



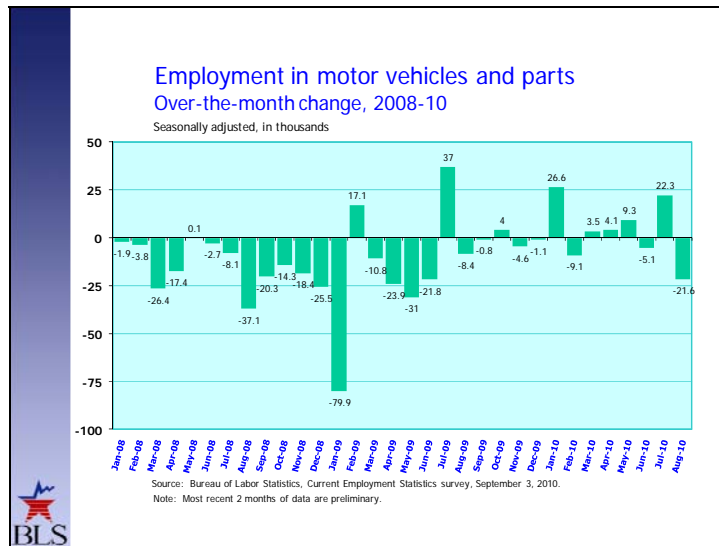
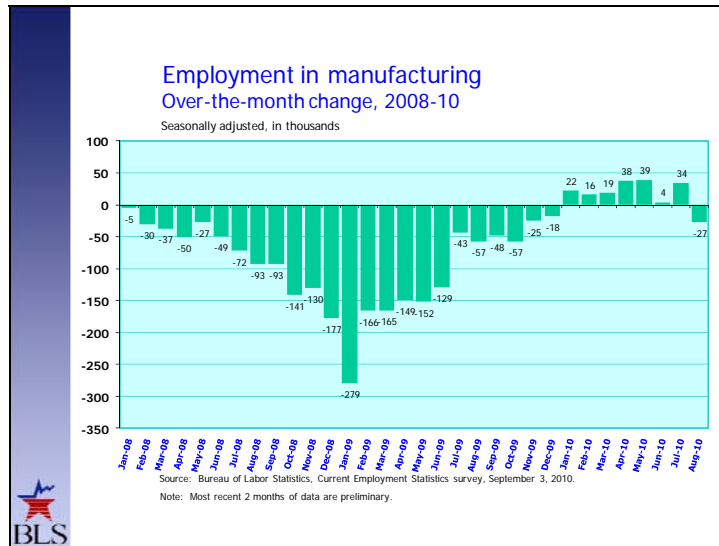
- In August, the average workweek for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 34.2 hours. The average workweek for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.1 hour to 33.5 hours.
- Average hourly earnings of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 6 cents in August to \$22.66. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls have increased by 1.7 percent.
- The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) rose by 1.3 percent from July 2009 to July 2010.



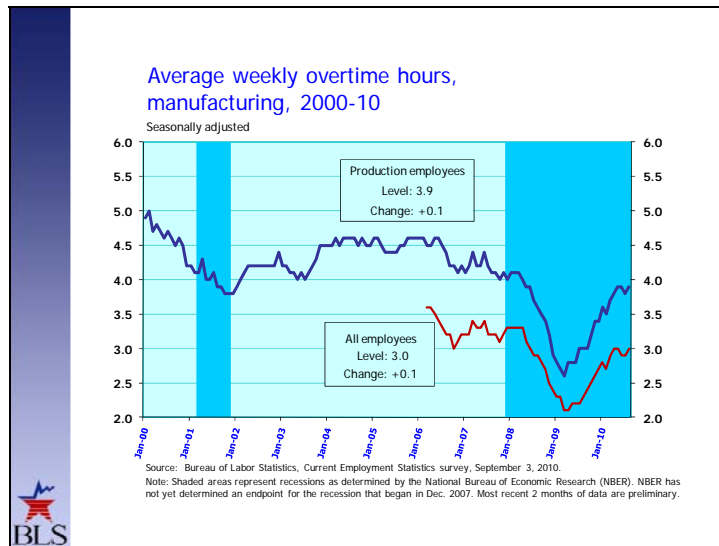
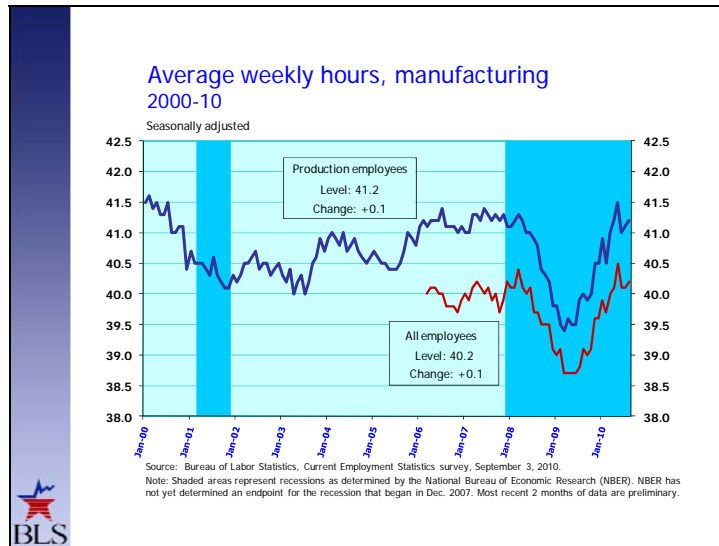
- In August, the index of private aggregate weekly hours was unchanged. Since reaching a low in October 2009, the index has increased by 2.1 percent.
- The index of private aggregate payrolls increased by 0.3 percent in August. Since reaching a low in October 2009, the index has increased by 3.6 percent.



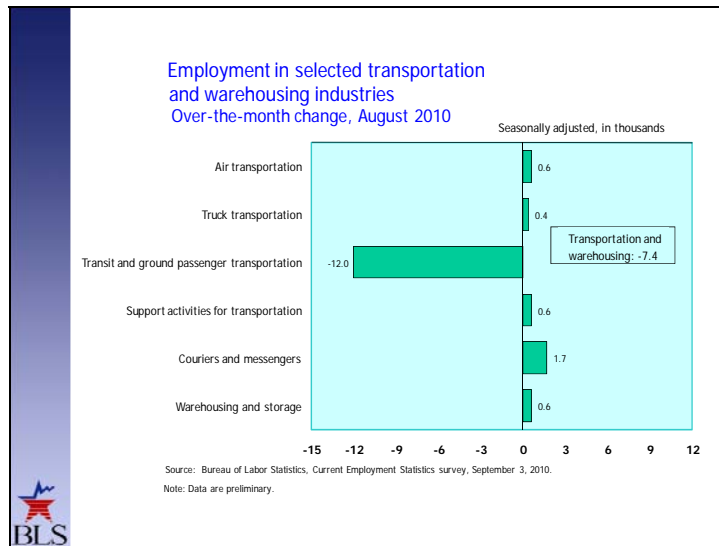
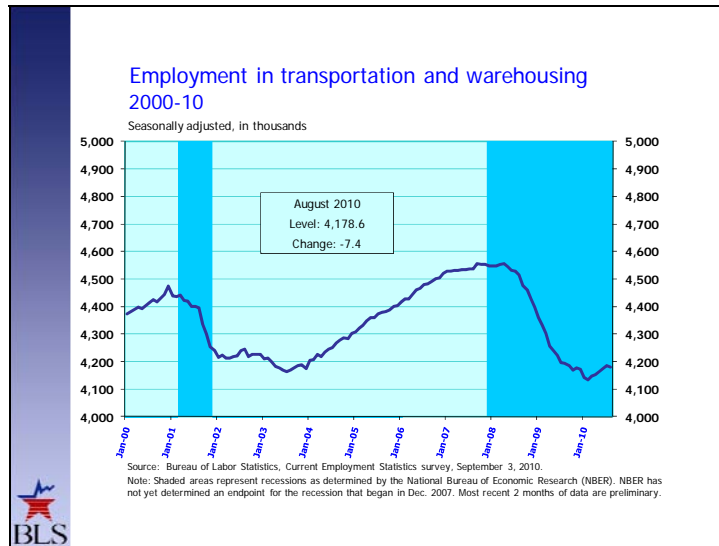
- Mining added 8,000 jobs in August. This increase follows a similar trend of job gains in recent months. Since reaching a trough in October 2009, employment in the industry has risen by 72,000. Support activities in mining accounts for three-fourths of this 10-month gain.
- Construction employment notched up over the month. About half of the increase resulted from the return of about 10,000 workers who had been on strike in July. Job gains in August were concentrated in heavy and civil engineering and in nonresidential specialty trade contractors.



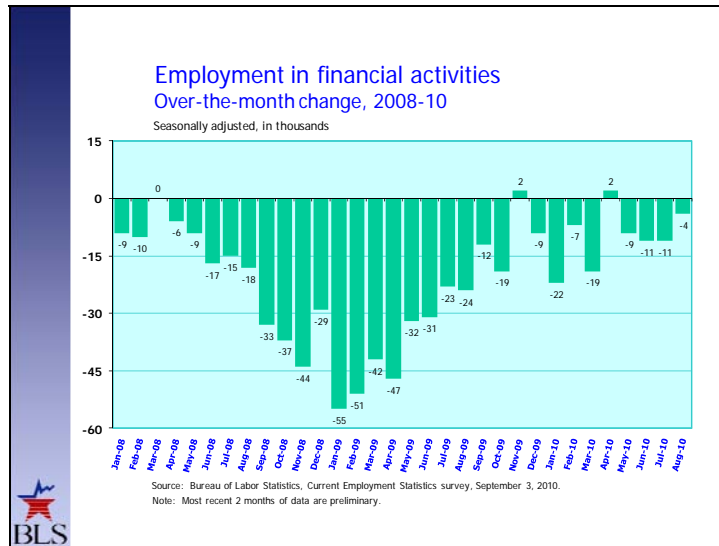
- Manufacturing shed 27,000 jobs in August, the first monthly decline in 2010. The decline was driven by transportation equipment, which lost 21,000 jobs.
- Within transportation equipment, motor vehicles and parts manufacturing fell by 22,000 jobs in August, offsetting a similar sized increase in July. The two-month movement was the result of a number of plants deviating from their normal practice of shutting down in July and reopening in August.



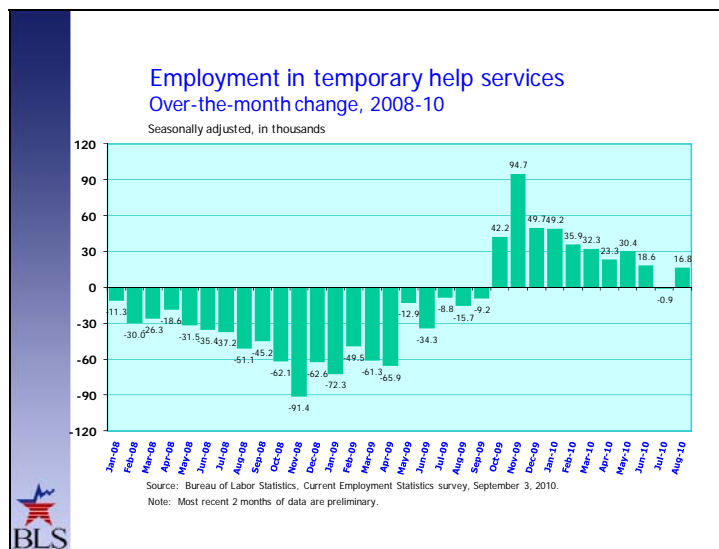
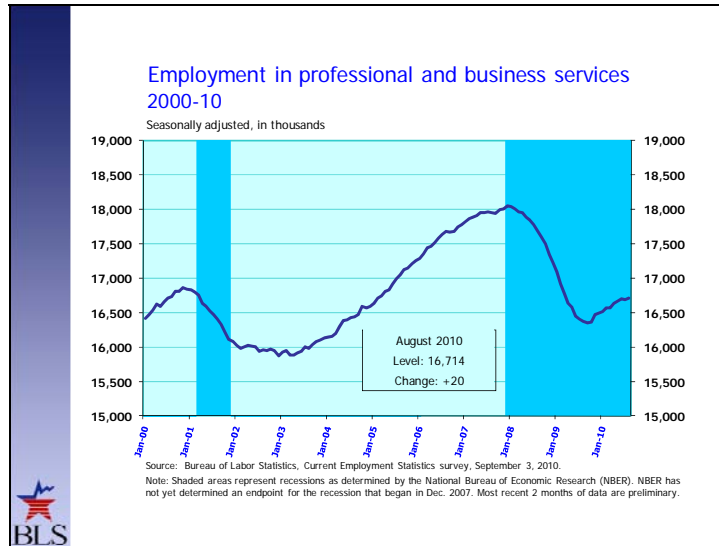
- Average weekly hours of all employees and of production workers in manufacturing both increased by 0.1 hour over the month. Since reaching a low in October 2009, hours of all employees have risen by 0.5 hour.
- Average weekly overtime of all employees and of production workers in manufacturing both increased by 0.1 hour over the month. Since reaching a low in April 2009, overtime of all employees in manufacturing has risen by 0.9 hour.



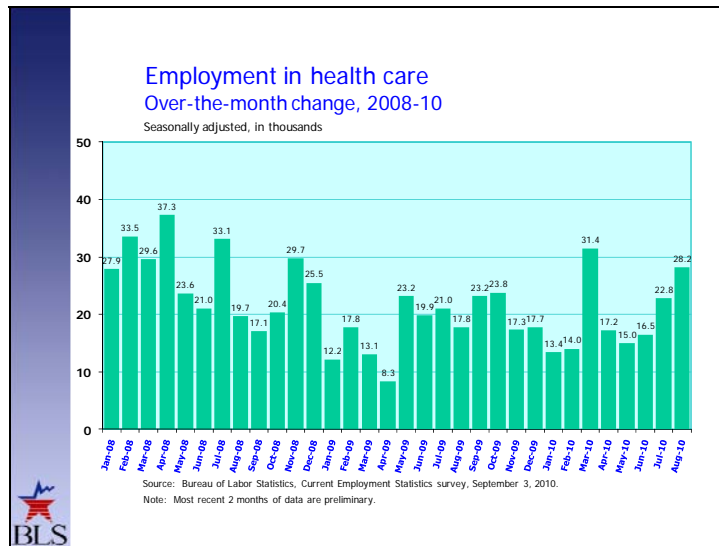
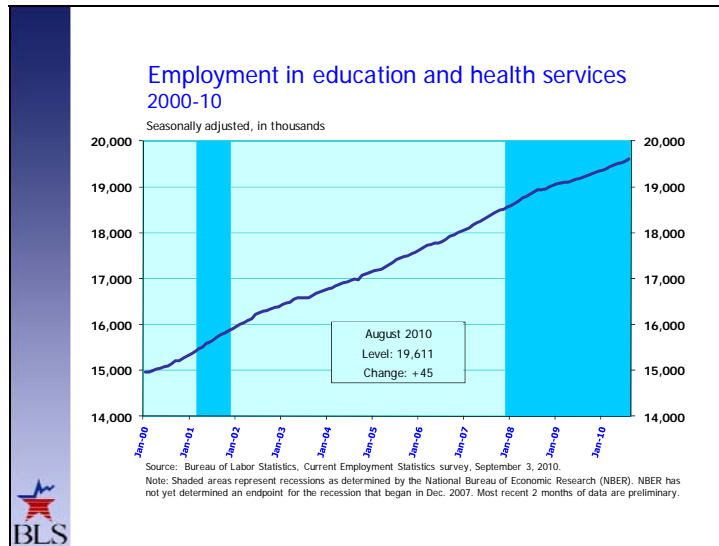
- Employment in transportation and warehousing edged down (-7,000) in August partially offsetting gains (+12,000) in July.
- Over the past 2 months, employment in transportation and warehousing has been driven by transit and ground passenger transportation.



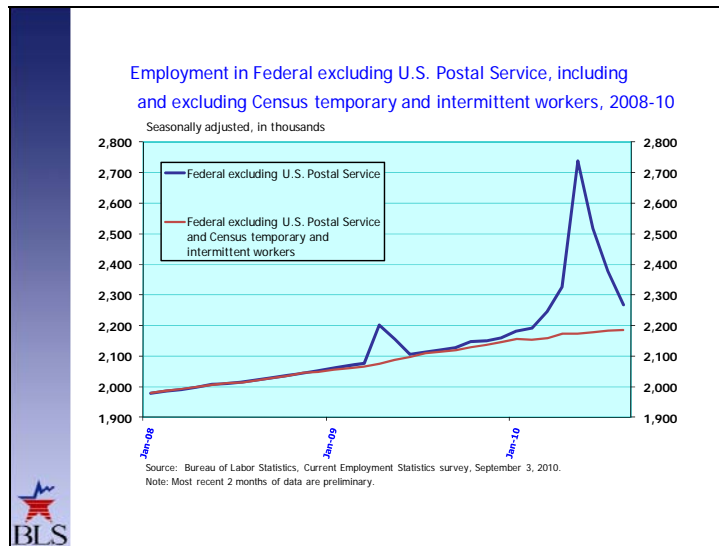
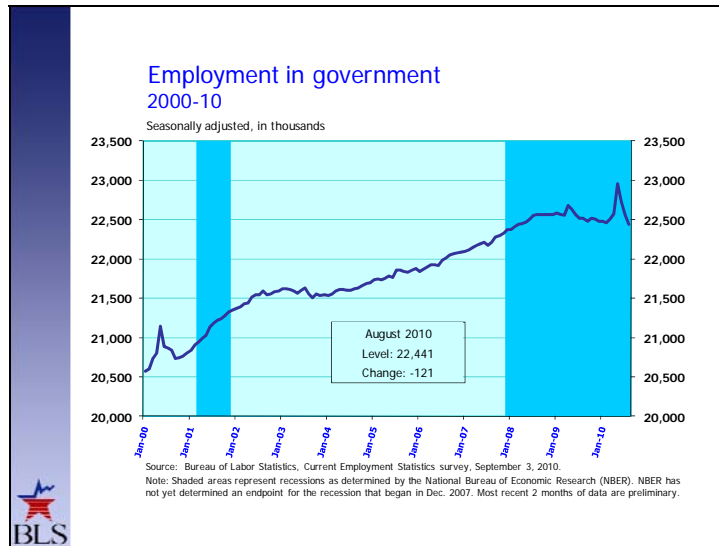
- Financial activities employment was little changed in August, improving upon its average monthly loss for the prior 6 months (-9,000). Since the start of the recession in December 2007, the industry has shed 651,000 jobs or 7.9 percent of employment.



- Professional and business services employment edged up by 20,000 in August.
- Temporary help services largely explains recent employment trends in professional and business services. Temporary help employment has expanded by 392,000 since reaching an employment low in September 2009.



- Education and health services added 45,000 jobs in August. Since the recession began in December 2007, employment in education and health care has expanded by over 1 million positions.
- Health care added 28,000 jobs in August.



- Employment in government fell by 121,000 in August, as 114,000 temporary Census 2010 positions were eliminated.
- Local government excluding education added 14,000 jobs over the month. This gain was mostly offset by local education employment.