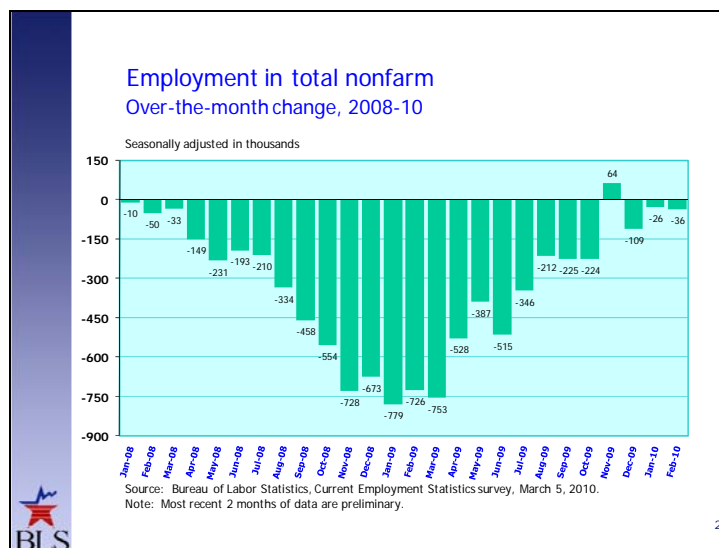
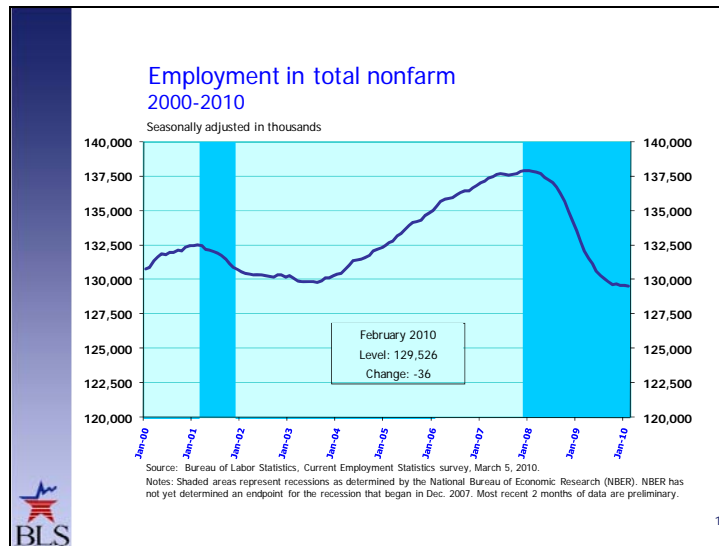


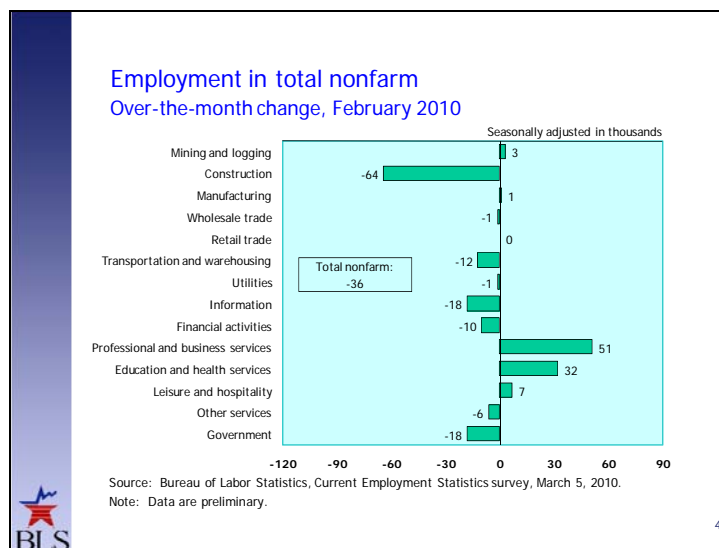
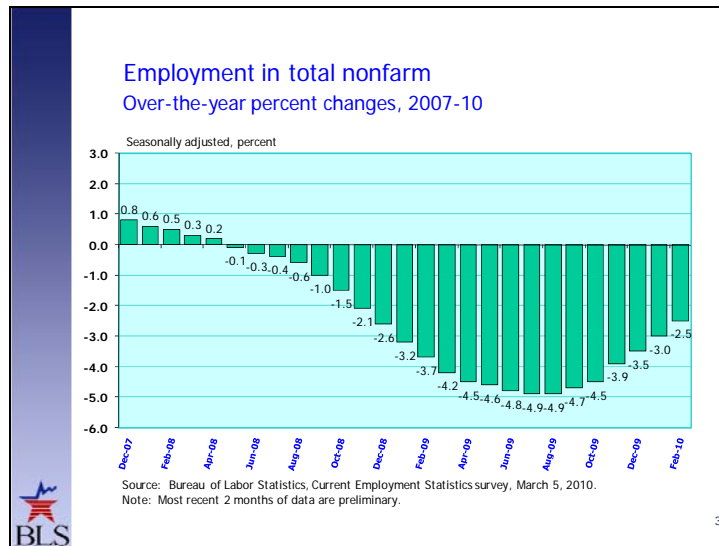


Current Employment Statistics Highlights February 2010

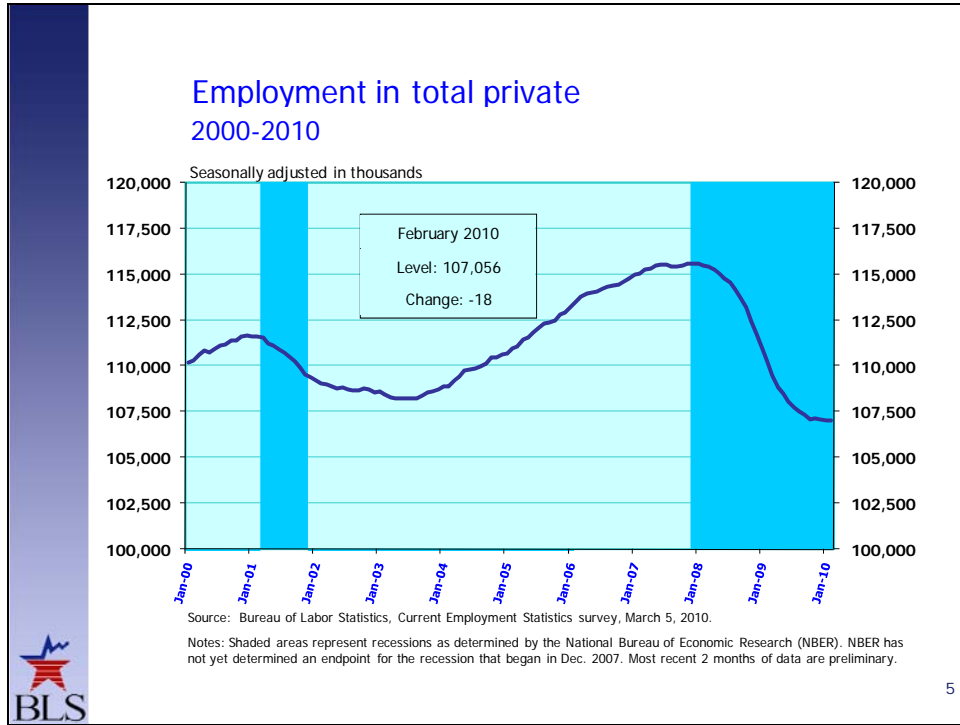
Bureau of Labor Statistics
March 5, 2010



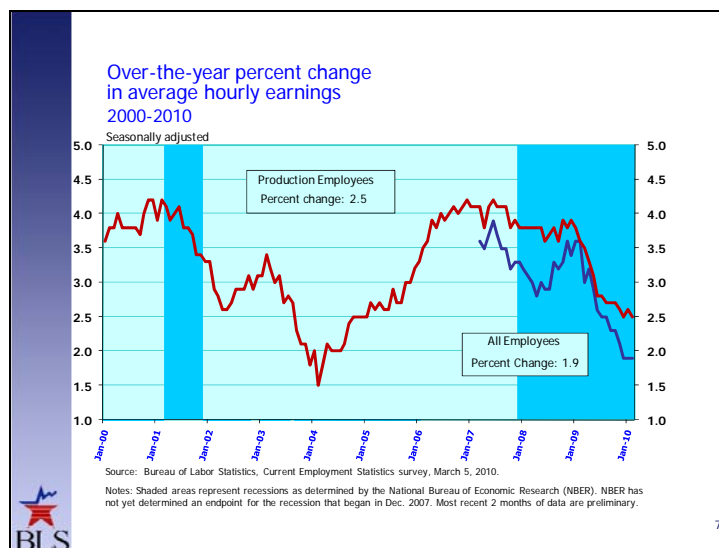
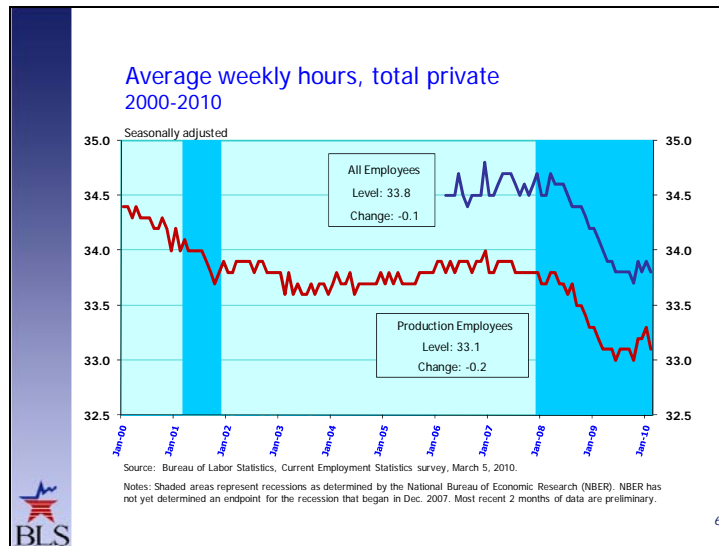
- Nonfarm payroll employment was little changed in February (-36,000). Unusually severe winter weather may have affected payroll employment and hours; however, the effect cannot be quantified based on data reported.
- During the first quarter of 2009, monthly job losses averaged 753,000; losses moderated in subsequent months; and, in the past 4 months, employment has shown little net change.



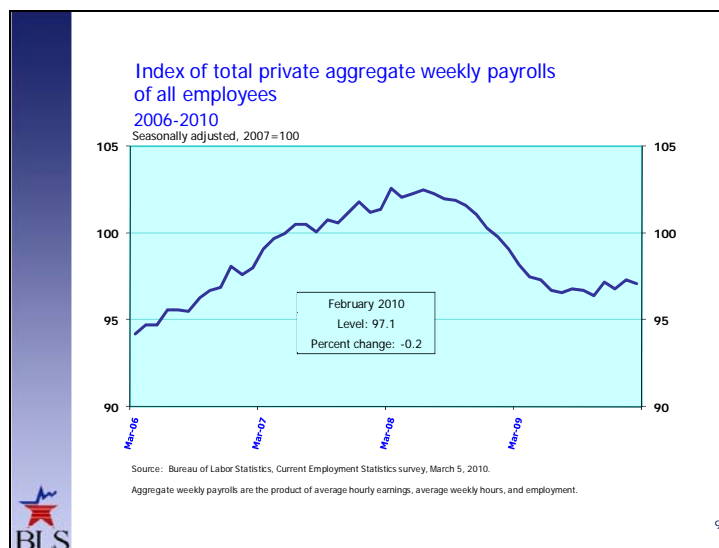
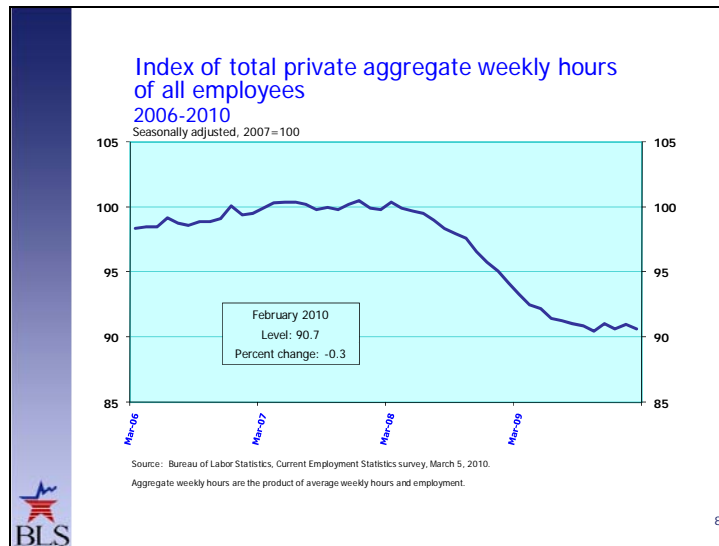
- Over the past 12 months, employment has decreased by 2.5 percent.
- Since the start of the recession in December 2007, 8.4 million jobs have been lost.
- Job losses continued in construction and information, while professional and business services continued to add jobs.



- Employment in total private was essentially unchanged in February. In the past 12 months total private employment has declined by 3.2 million, or 2.9 percent.

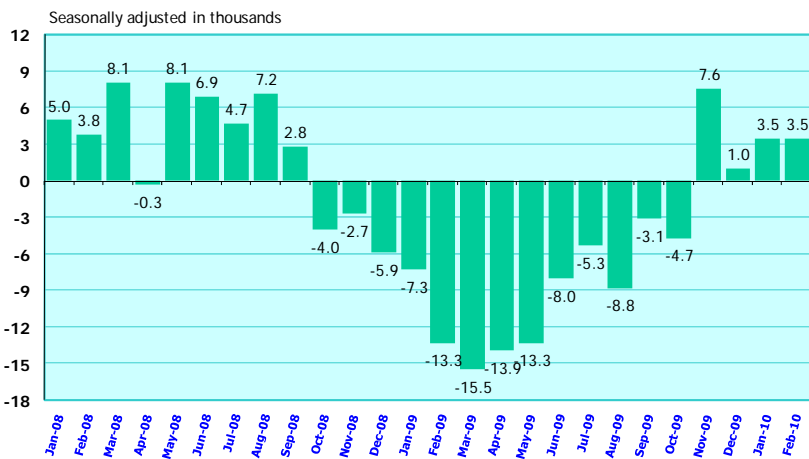


- The average workweek for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls declined by 0.1 hour to 33.8 hours in February. The average workweek for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls fell by 0.2 hour to 33.1 hours.
- Average hourly earnings of all employees on private, nonfarm payrolls increased by 3 cents in February to \$22.46. Hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory employees also increased by 3 cents to \$18.93 in February.



- The index of total private aggregate weekly hours fell by 0.3 percent in February and has been essentially flat over the past 5 months.
- The index of total private aggregate weekly payrolls declined by 0.2 percent in February. Over the last 6 months, the index has trended up by 0.3 percent.

Employment in mining Over-the-month change, 2008-10

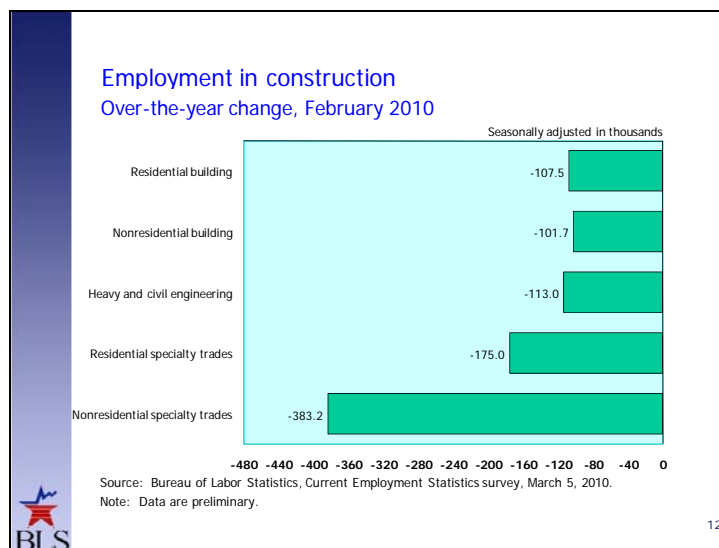
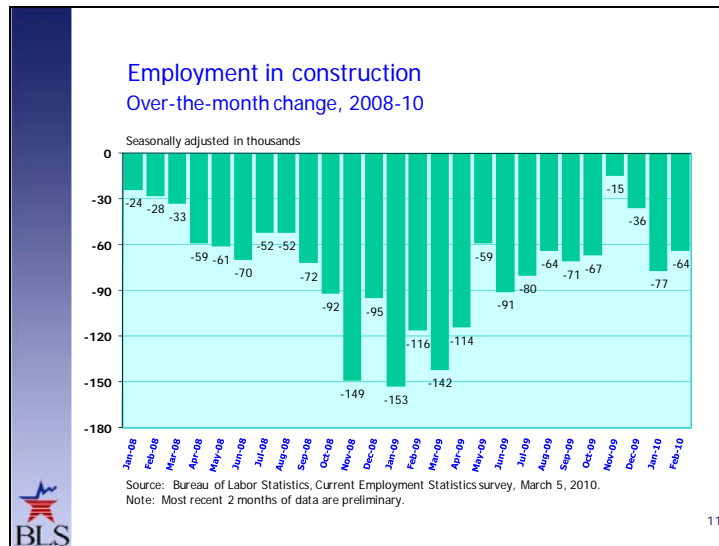


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, March 5, 2010.
Note: Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

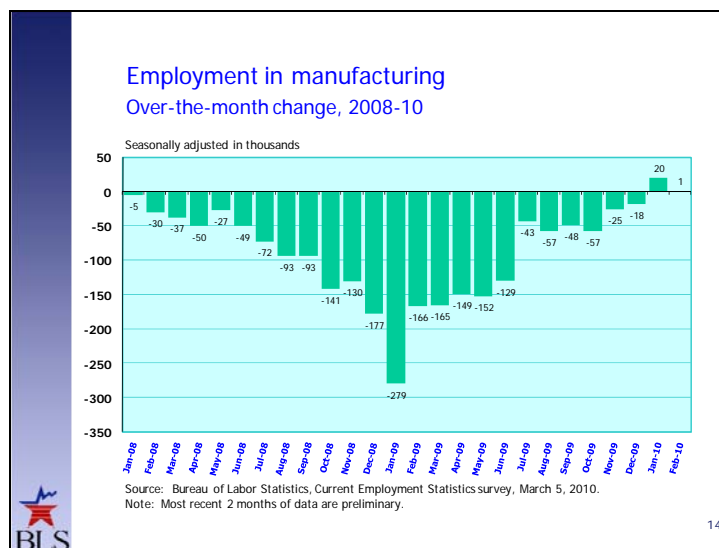
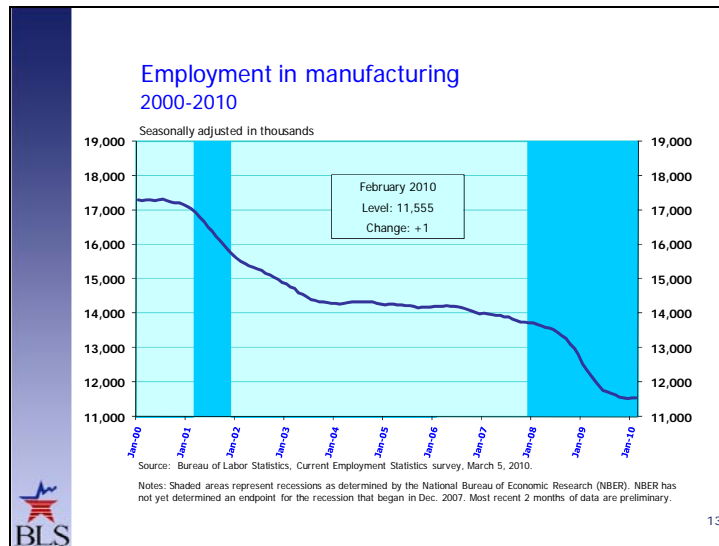


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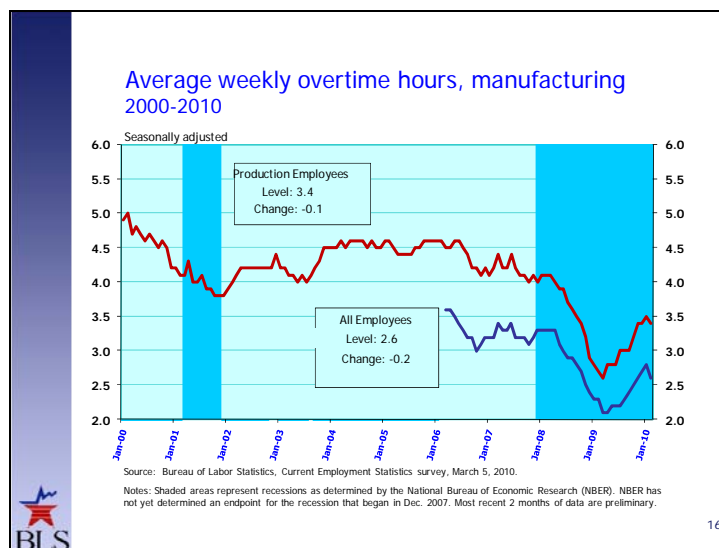
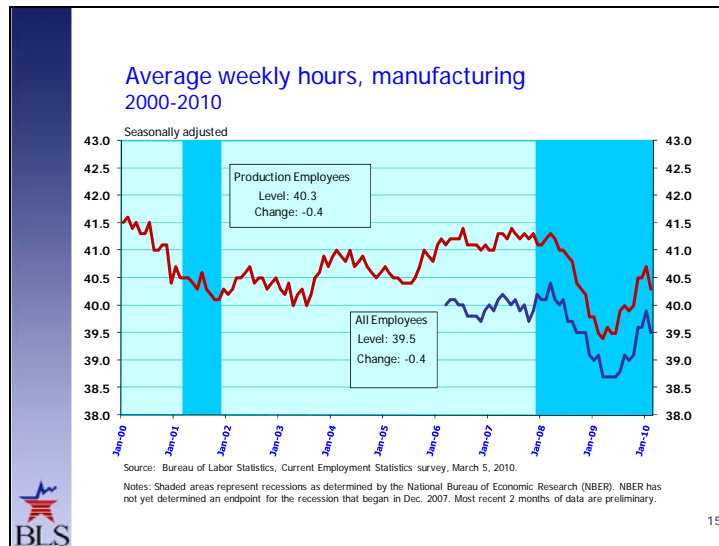
- Mining added 4,000 jobs in February. February marks the fourth consecutive month of employment growth after 13 straight months of decline.



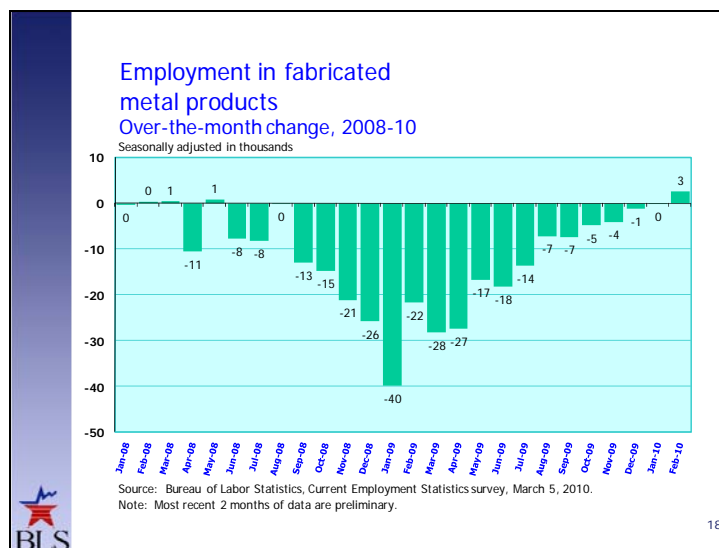
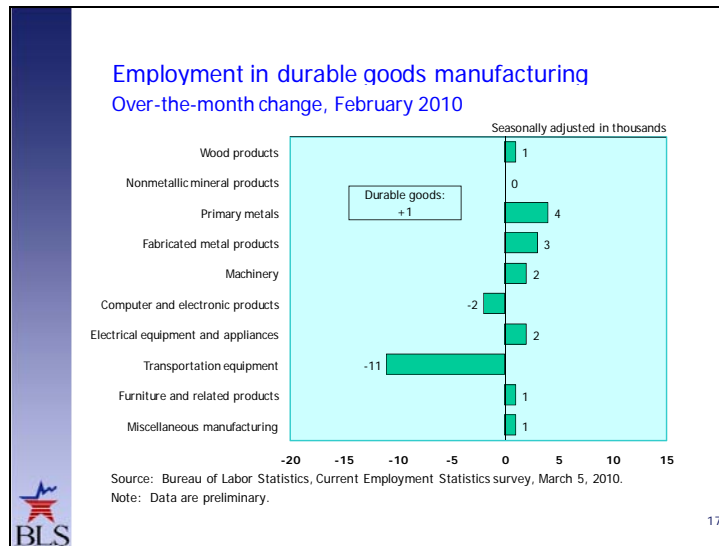
- Construction shed 64,000 jobs in February, roughly in line with the average monthly job loss over the prior 6 months. Residential construction was little changed in February while nonresidential and heavy construction shed 54,000 jobs.
- In the past 12 months, job losses in construction have been concentrated in nonresidential and heavy construction (-598,000).
- Since December 2007, employment in construction has fallen by 1.9 million.



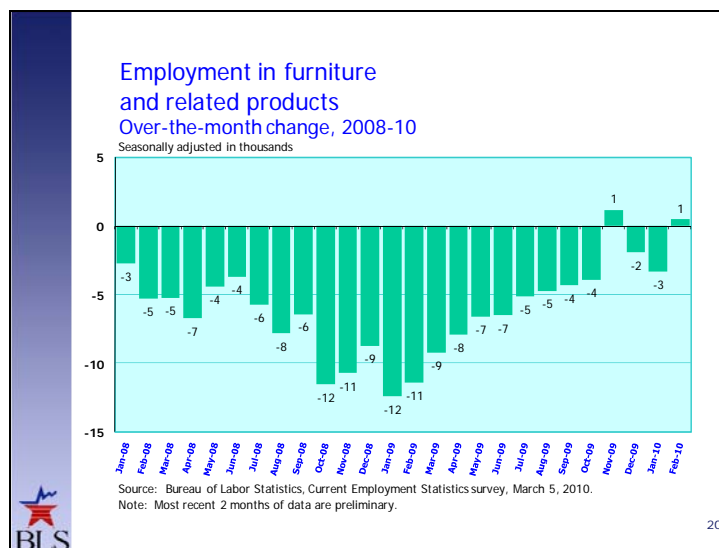
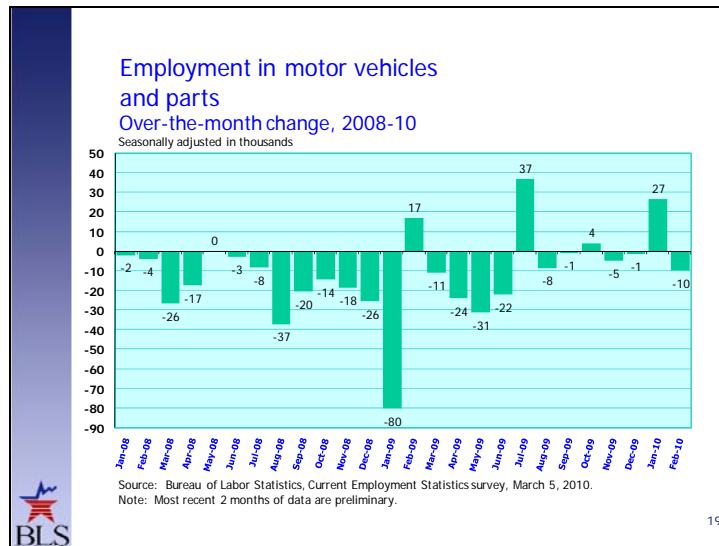
- Employment in manufacturing was essentially unchanged in February. The industry has gradually stabilized in recent months. However, nearly 2.2 million manufacturing jobs have been lost since the recession began in December 2007.
- In February, small gains in a number of component industries were offset by job losses in motor vehicles and parts and in chemicals.



- Average weekly hours of all employees in manufacturing fell by 0.4 hour in February, while factory overtime edged lower by 0.2 hour.
- In February the average manufacturing workweek for production employees declined by 0.4 hour. Since reaching a trough in March 2009, the average workweek for production employees in manufacturing has increased by 0.9 hour.

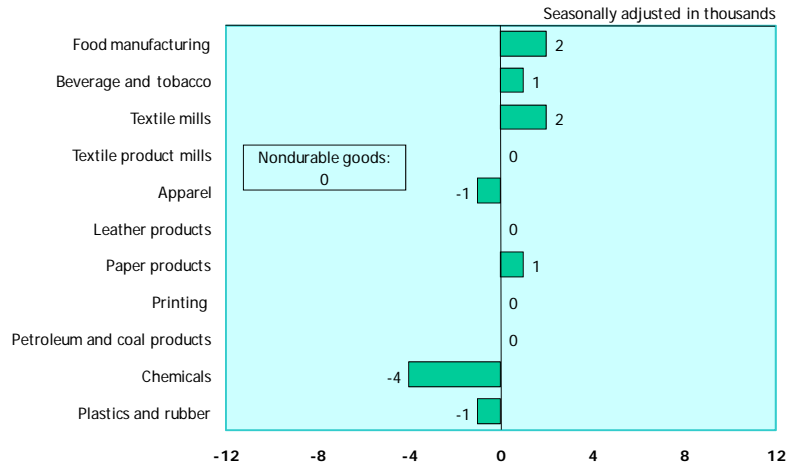


- In February, small gains throughout most durable goods industries were offset by job loss in motor vehicles and parts.
- Fabricated metal products employment edged up by 3,000 in February. Since peaking in June 2007, the industry has cut 300,000 positions.



- Employment in motor vehicles and parts manufacturing edged down in February by 10,000.
- From the start of the recession in December 2007 through June 2009, employment in motor vehicles and parts fell by 326,000, or 34 percent. From June 2009 through February 2010, this industry added 43,000 jobs.
- Employment in furniture and related products was unchanged in February following a job loss of 3,000 in January.

Employment in nondurable goods manufacturing Over-the-month change, February 2010



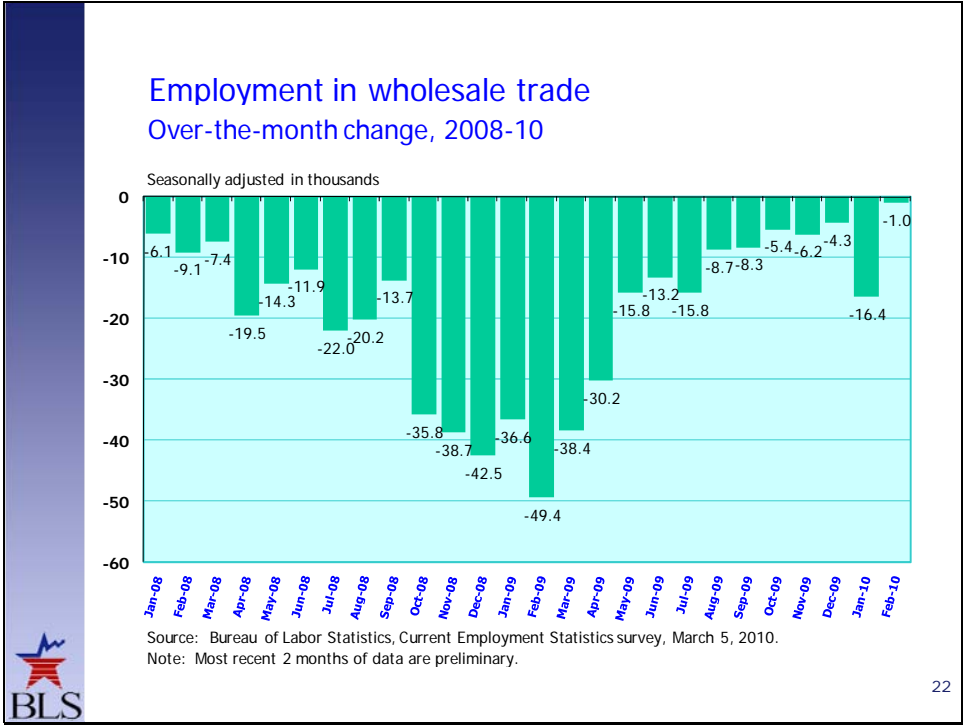
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, March 5, 2010.

Note: Data are preliminary.

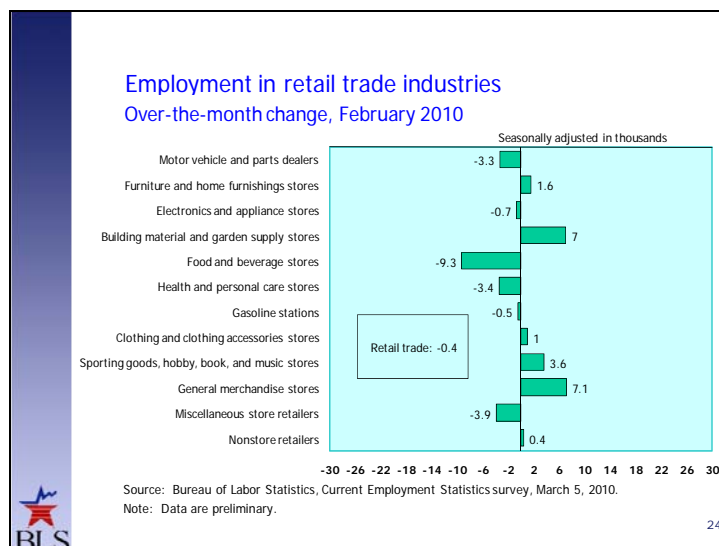
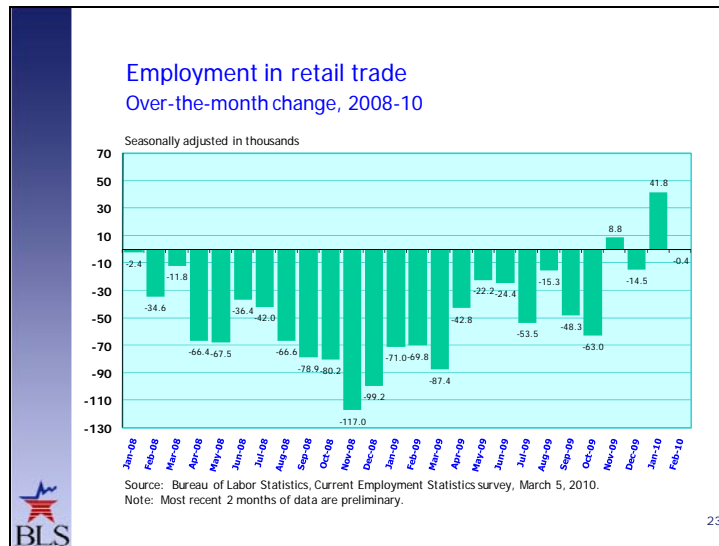


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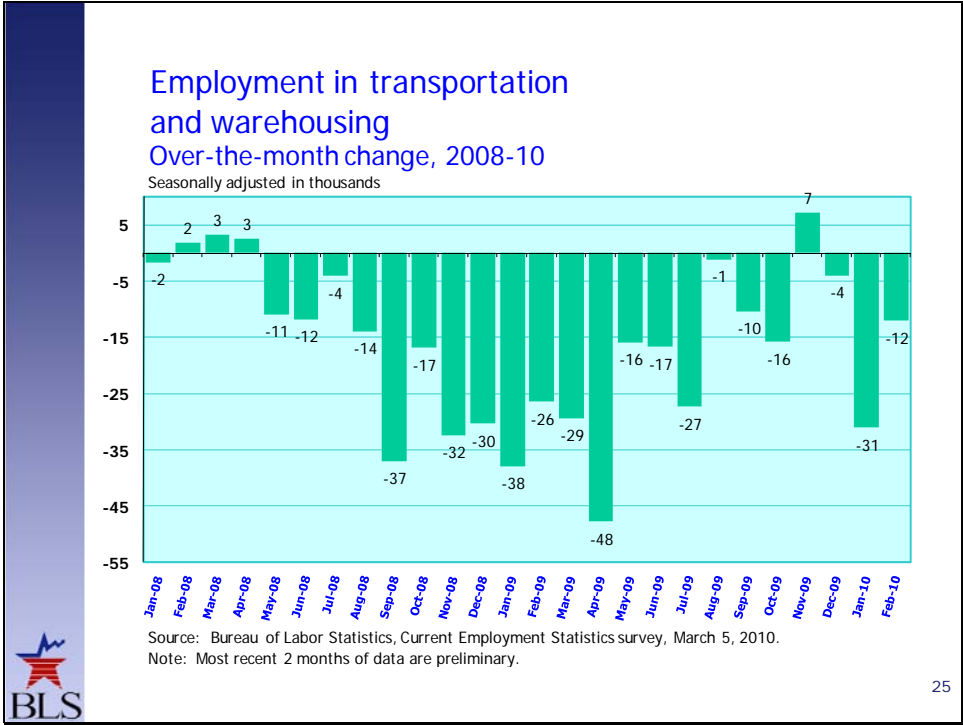
- Employment in nondurable goods manufacturing was unchanged in February. Job gains in food manufacturing and textile mills were offset by a loss in chemicals.



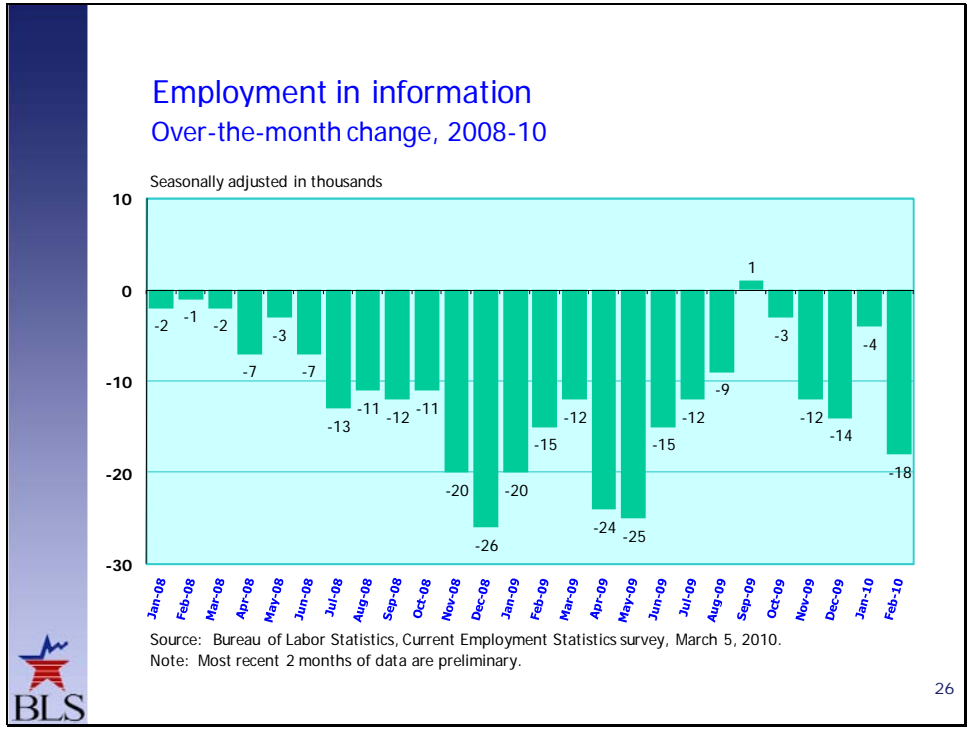
- Wholesale trade employment was little changed in February (-1,000) after a significant decline in January (-16,000).
- The industry continued to show signs of job loss moderation. Since wholesale trade employment peaked in November 2007, nearly 500,000 jobs have been lost.



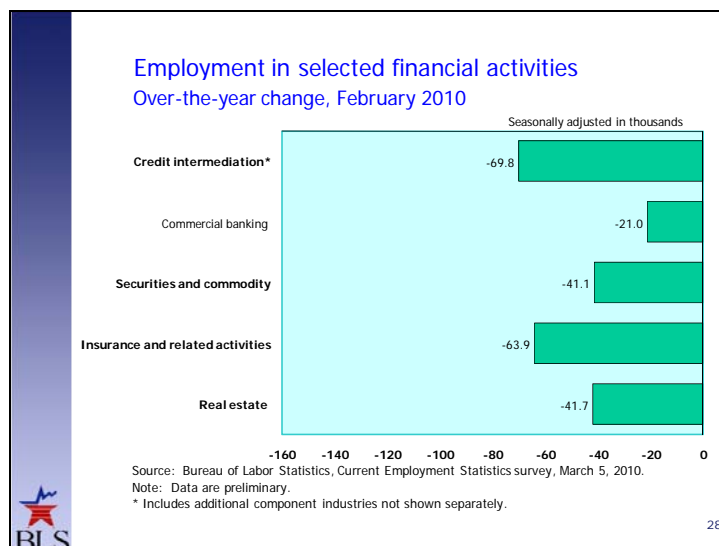
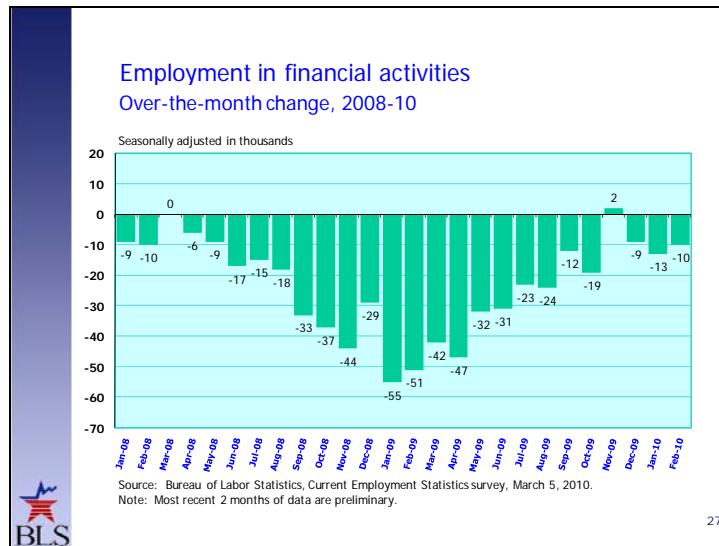
- Employment in retail trade was flat in February after rising by 42,000 in January. Since the start of the recession the industry has shed 1.2 million jobs. Employment in retail trade is now at a level similar to August 1997.
- In February, job gains in building material and garden supply stores (7,000) and general merchandise stores (7,000) offset a decrease in food and beverage stores (-9,000). Employment among the remaining industry components changed little.



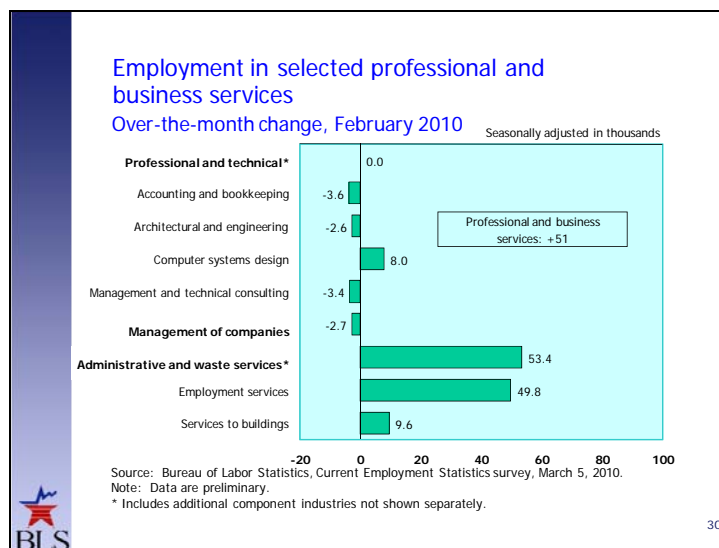
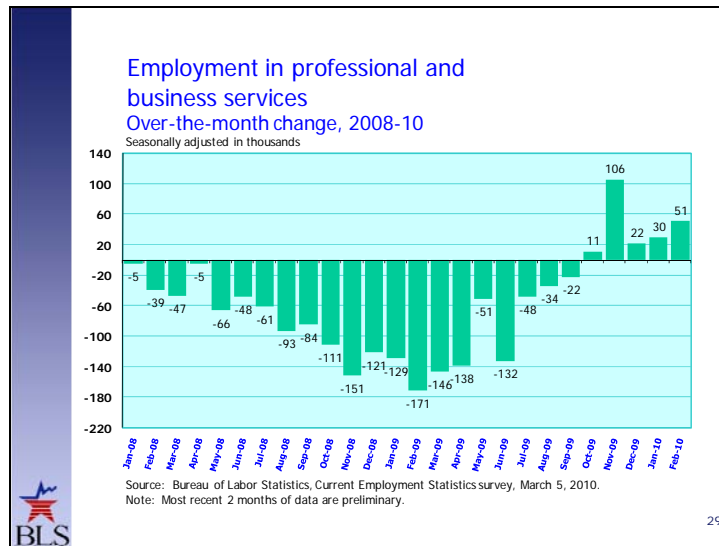
- Employment in transportation and warehousing fell by 12,000 in February, following a loss of 31,000 in January. Since December 2007, this industry has lost 420,000 jobs, or 9 percent of its workforce, bringing employment to a level not seen since 1998.



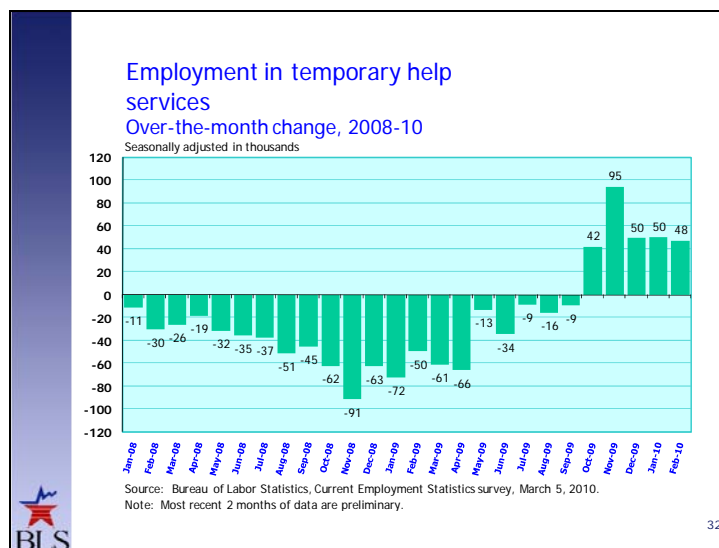
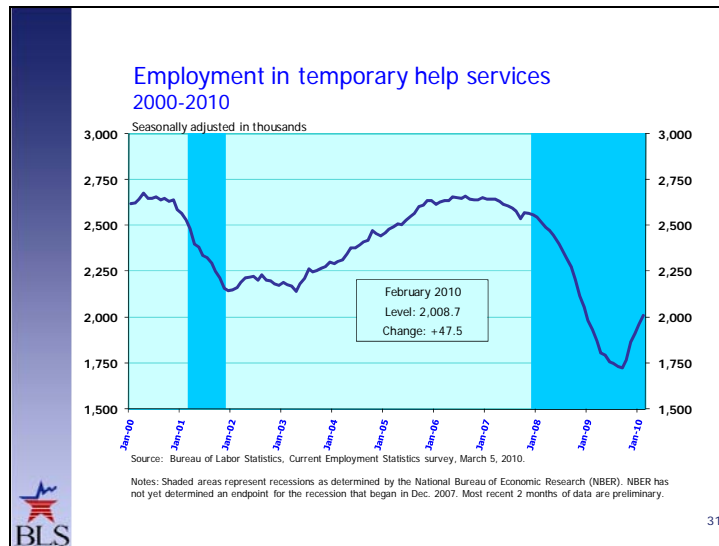
- Information employment was below trend in February, decreasing by 18,000. Since the start of the current recession in December 2007, the information industry has shed 297,000 jobs or 10 percent of its workforce.



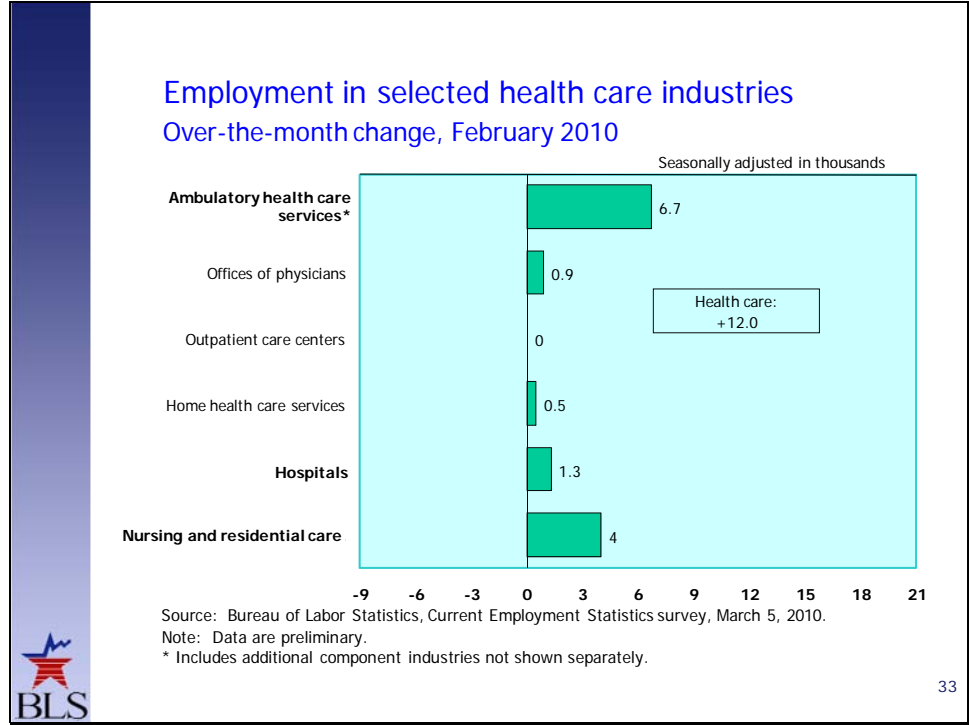
- Financial activities employment edged down by 10,000 in February. The industry's employment trend has shown improvement with monthly job losses averaging 7,000 in the prior 3 months compared to 49,000 per month in the first quarter of 2009.
- Over the past 12 months, the bulk of job losses in financial activities occurred in credit intermediation (-70,000) and insurance and related activities (-64,000).



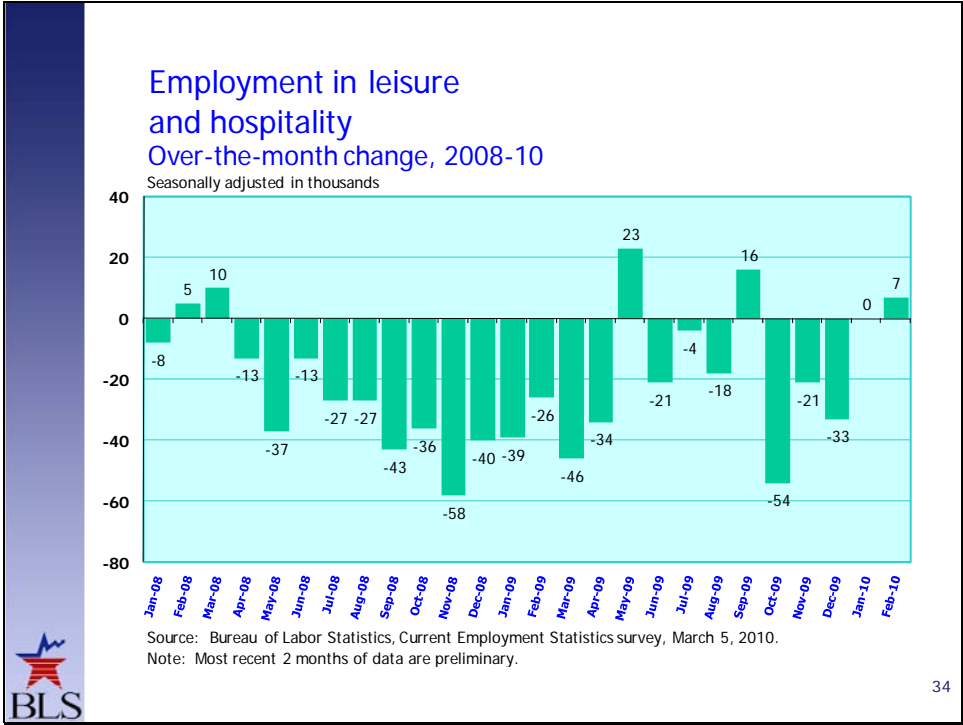
- Professional and business services employment rose by 51,000 in February; this marks the industry’s fifth consecutive month of employment growth. This period of growth has resulted in the addition of 220,000 positions.
- The bulk of job gains occurred within employment services, which added 50,000 jobs.



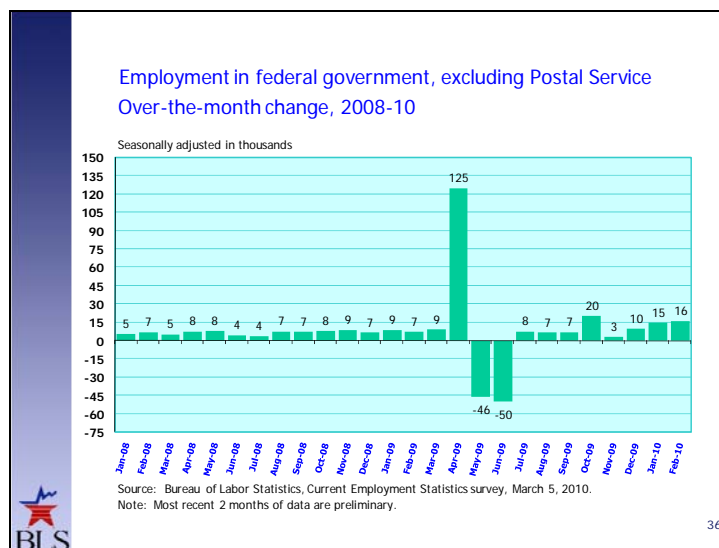
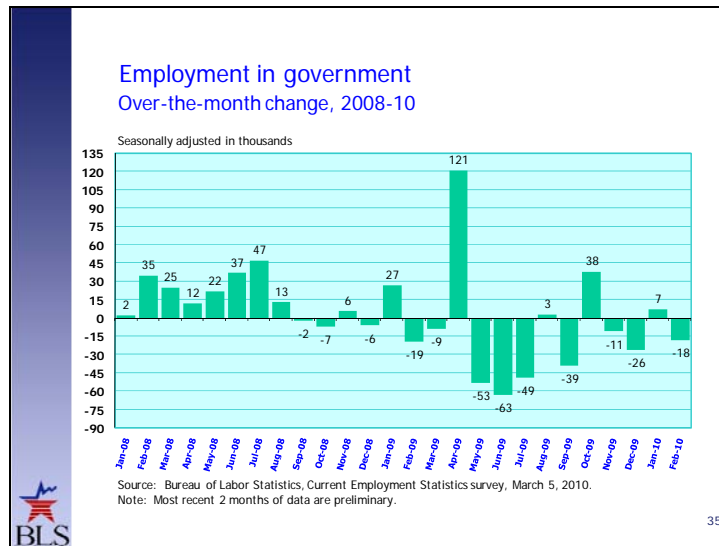
- In February, temporary help services added 48,000 jobs. Since reaching a trough in September 2009, temporary help services employment has risen by 284,000.
- Temporary help services is the primary driver of employment within employment services.



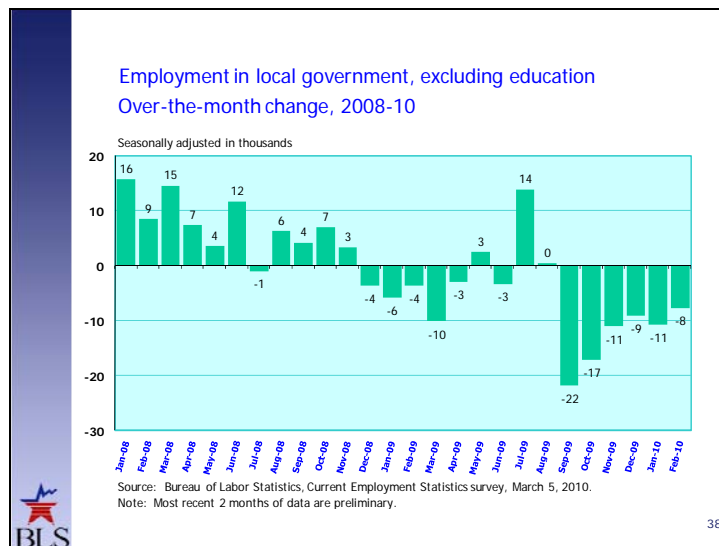
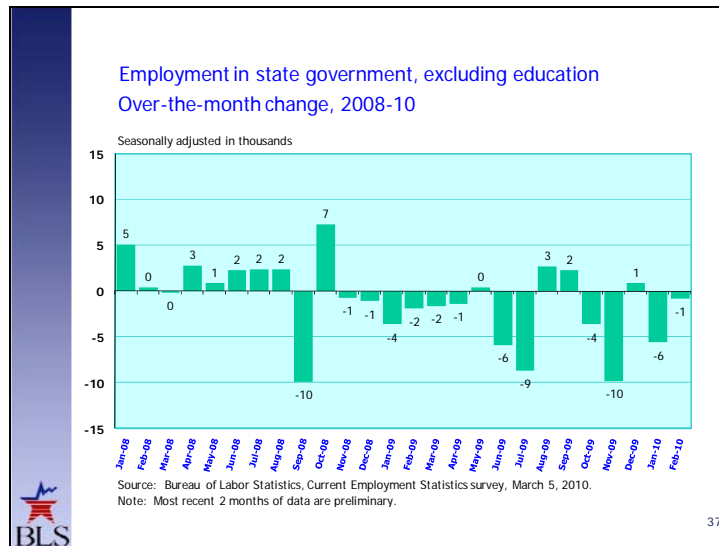
- Health care employment continued to trend upward in February, adding 12,000 positions. Ambulatory health care services (7,000) and nursing and residential care services (4,000) saw modest growth.



- Employment in leisure inched up in February, by 7,000. Since reaching a peak in March 2008, the industry has shed 544,000 jobs or 4 percent of its workforce.



- Employment in government edged down by 18,000 in February. Within Federal government, the hiring of 15,000 temporary workers for Census 2010 was partially offset by a decline in U.S. Postal Service employment. State government employment edged up (6,000) while local government shed 31,000 jobs in February.



- Employment in state government, excluding education was essentially unchanged in February. Since reaching a peak in August 2008, the industry has lost 41,000 jobs.
- Employment in local government, excluding education edged down in February. Over the past 6 months, the industry has shed 77,000 positions.