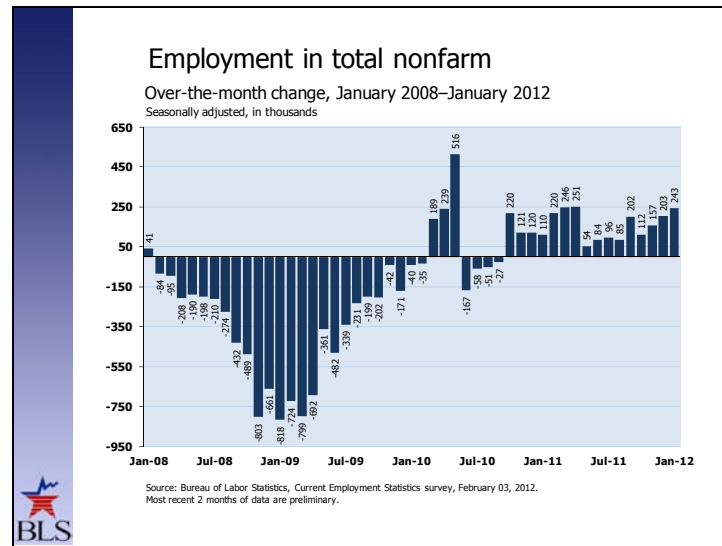
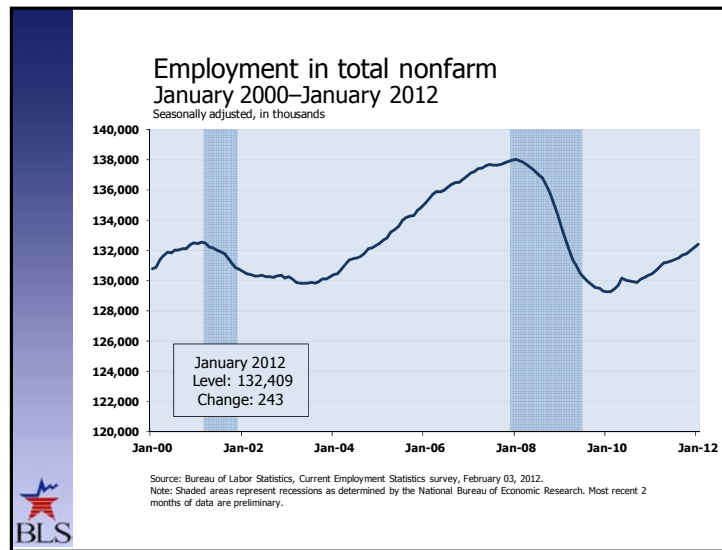


Bureau of Labor Statistics

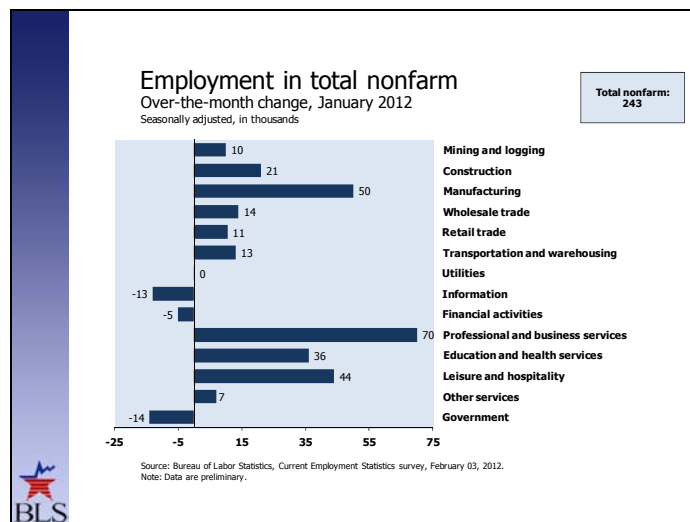
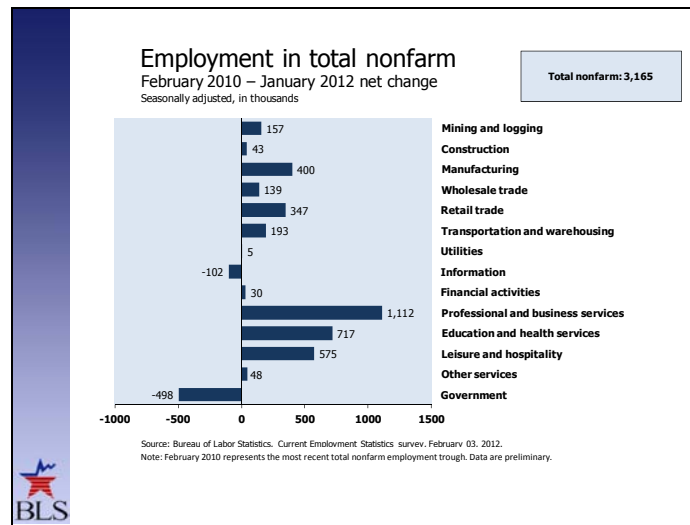


Current Employment Statistics Highlights January 2012

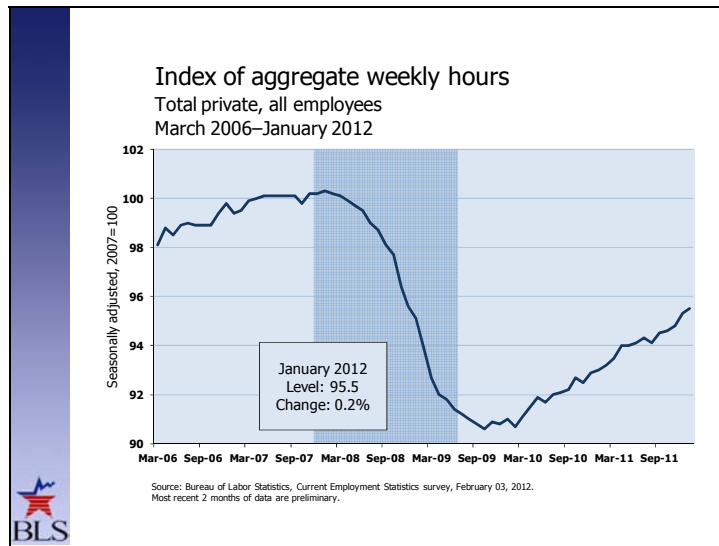
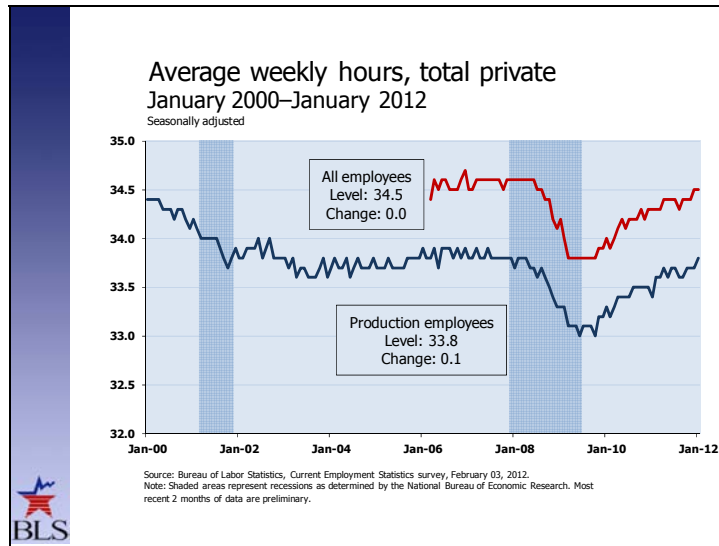
Bureau of Labor Statistics
February 3, 2012



- Total nonfarm employment rose by 243,000 in January 2012, compared to an average increase of 152,000 per month in 2011.
- The January employment gained in total nonfarm brings the number of net jobs recovered since a trough in February 2010 to 3.2 million jobs, or 36 percent of the 8.8 million jobs lost between January 2008 and February 2010.



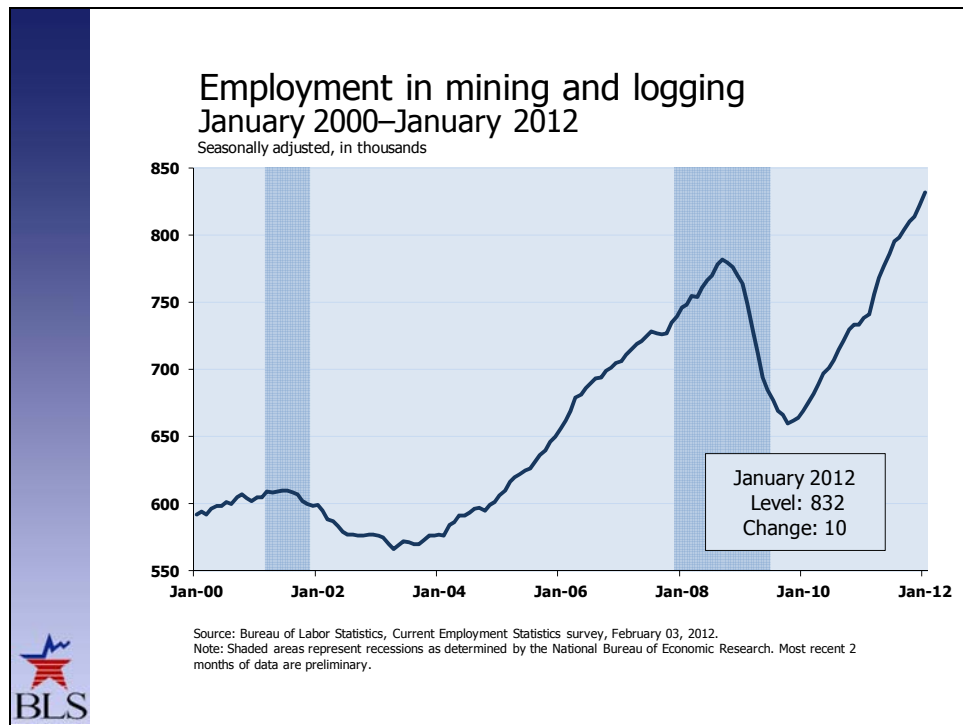
- In January, job growth was widespread throughout most major industries.
- The goods-producing industries –mining and logging, construction, and manufacturing– saw employment increases.
- Among the service-providing industries, wholesale trade, professional and business services, education and health services, and leisure and hospitality, gained the most jobs.
- Private service-providing industries accounted for about 3.1 million of the 3.2 million net jobs recovered since February 2010.
- Goods producing industries have added 600,000 jobs during this period primarily from mining and manufacturing. Government subtracted nearly half a million jobs from the net change.



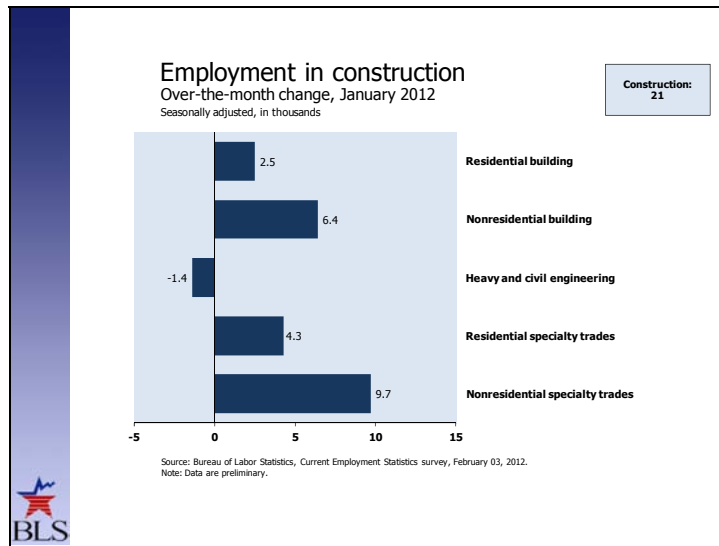
- Average weekly hours for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls remained unchanged in January, while production and nonsupervisory employees saw average weekly hours increase by 0.1 hours.
- The index of aggregate weekly hours for all employees continued to trend upwards in January, just as it had since October 2009.
- In January 2012 the index of aggregate weekly hours stood 4.8 percent below its peak in January 2008.



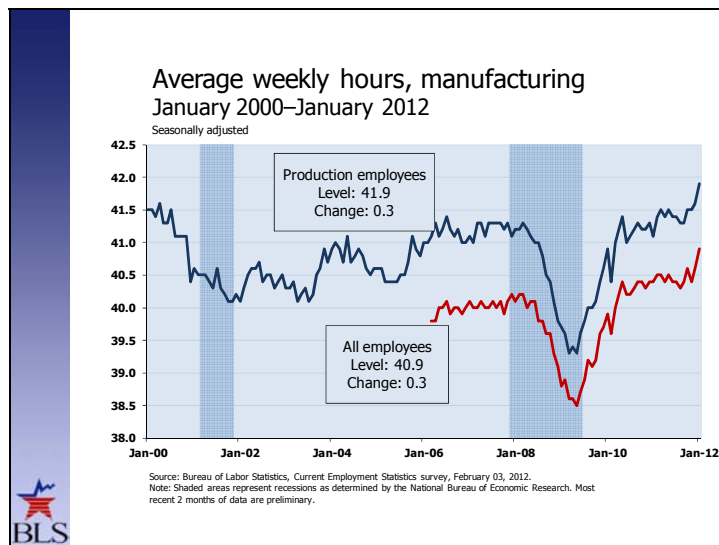
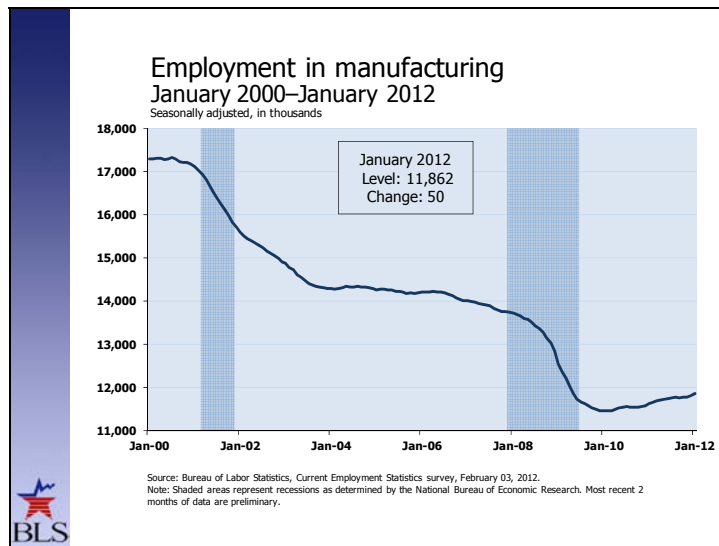
- Average hourly earnings for all employees in private industry rose 4 cents or 0.2 percent in January.
- Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings has increased by 1.9 percent; while in December, the CPI-U had a 12-month percent change of 3.0 percent.
- The CPI-U outpaced private earnings growth, in terms of their most recent over-the-year growth rates.



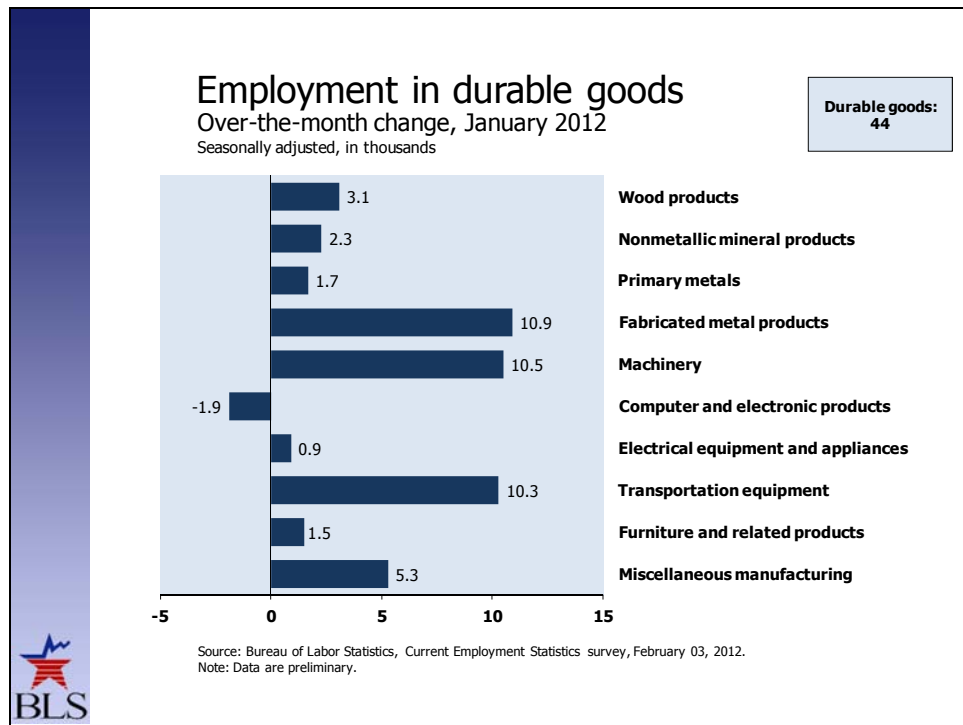
- Mining and logging added 10,000 jobs in January. The majority of job growth in mining during January was from support activities for mining.
- Since a low in October 2009, mining employment has expanded by 172,000, with 10,000 jobs being added in January.



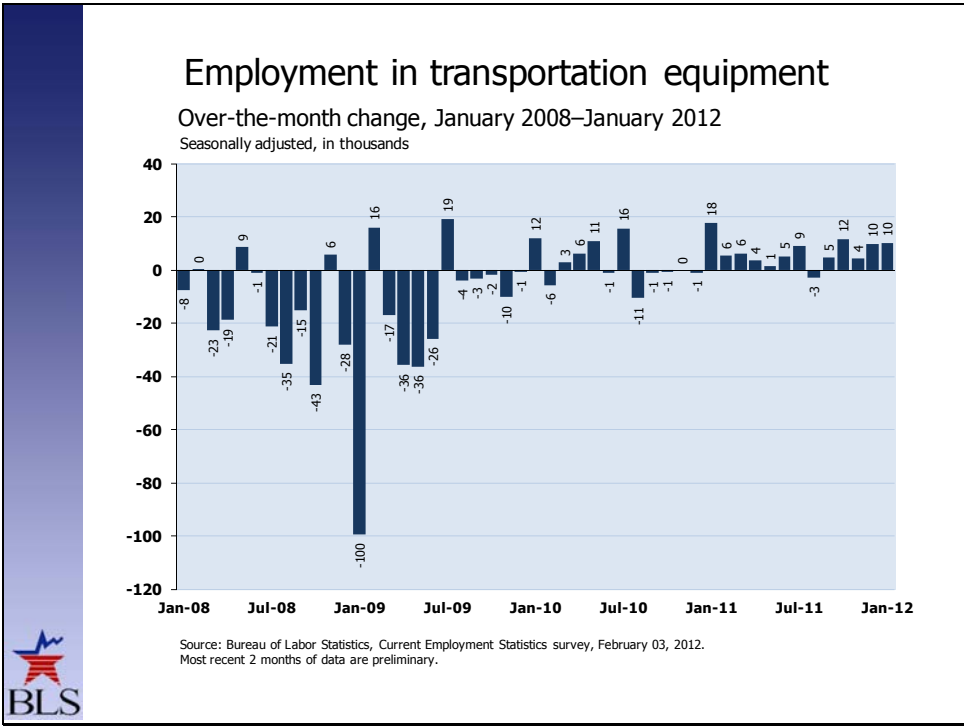
- Construction has experienced two months of solid job growth with 21,000 jobs added in January, and 31,000 in December.
- The majority of gains in construction in January were split between nonresidential building construction and nonresidential specialty trade contractors.
- Since reaching a trough one year ago, construction employment has increased by 116,000.



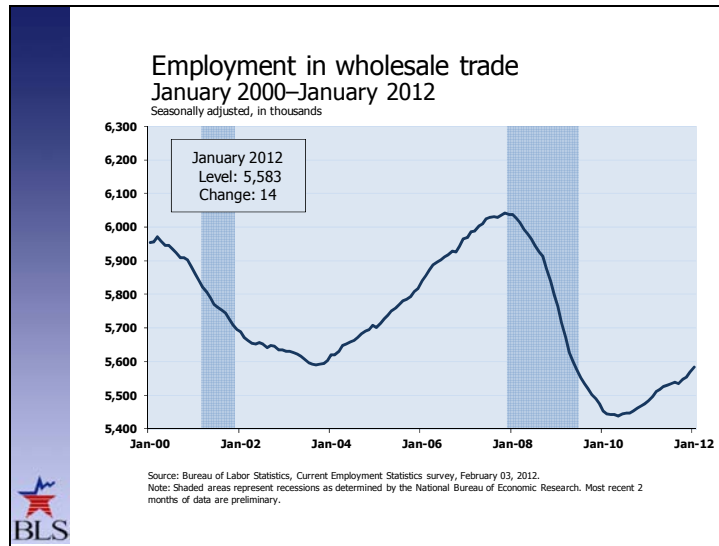
- Manufacturing has experienced 2 months of solid job growth with 50,000 added in January and 32,000 in December. Furthermore, manufacturers have added 404,000 jobs since January 2010.
- The 1-month diffusion index of manufacturing employment rose from 64.2 in December to 69.1 in January, indicating a wider dispersion of the job growth across industries. A measure above 50 indicates that more industries are increasing employment than are reducing it.
- The factory workweek for all employees rose 0.3 hour; the employment gain combined with a longer workweek resulted in a 1.2-percent increase in the index of aggregate weekly hours for manufacturing.



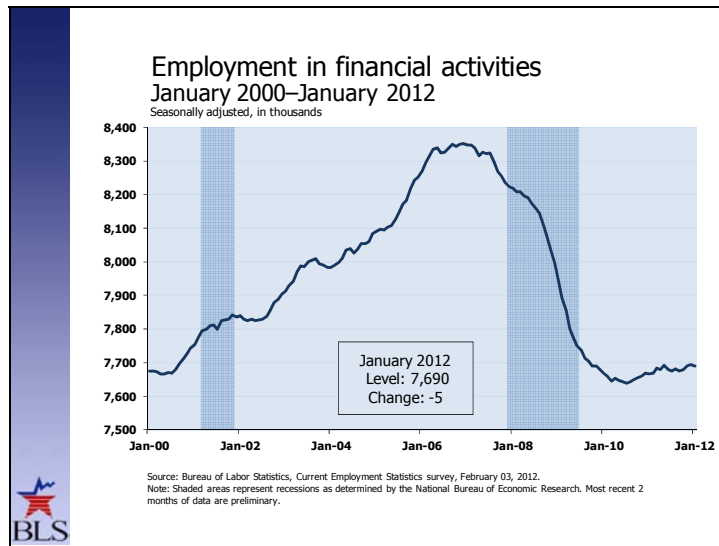
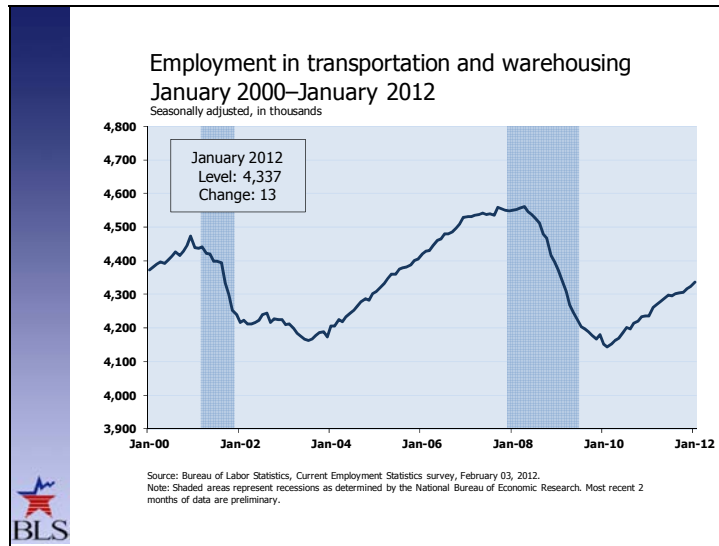
- Durable goods employment growth contributed to the bulk of the jobs gained within manufacturing.
- Fabricated metal products, and machinery, and transportation equipment were the primary drivers of job growth within durable goods.



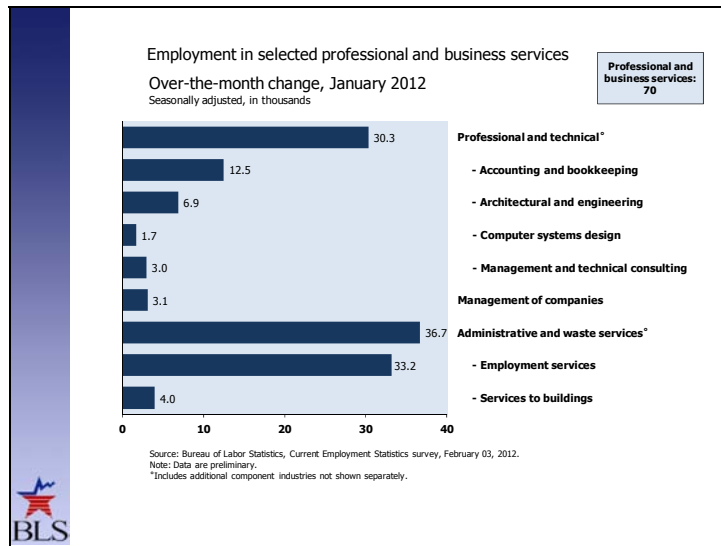
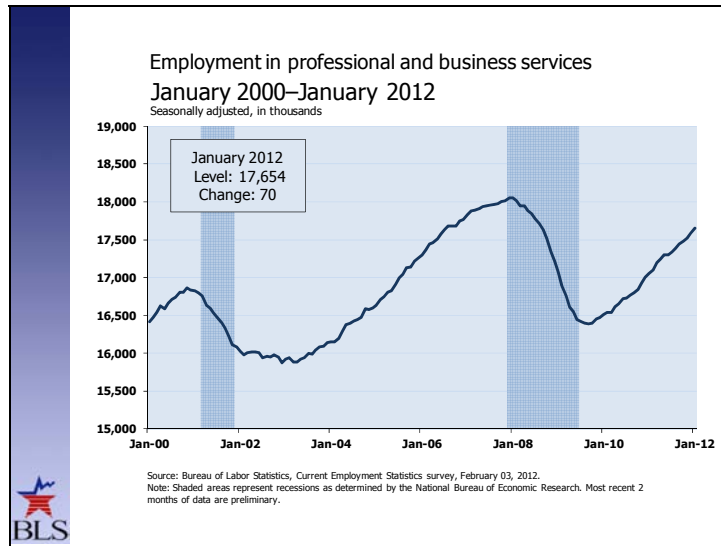
- Employment in transportation equipment continued trending upward in January.
- Since reaching a trough in December 2009, employment in the industry has expanded by 116,000.



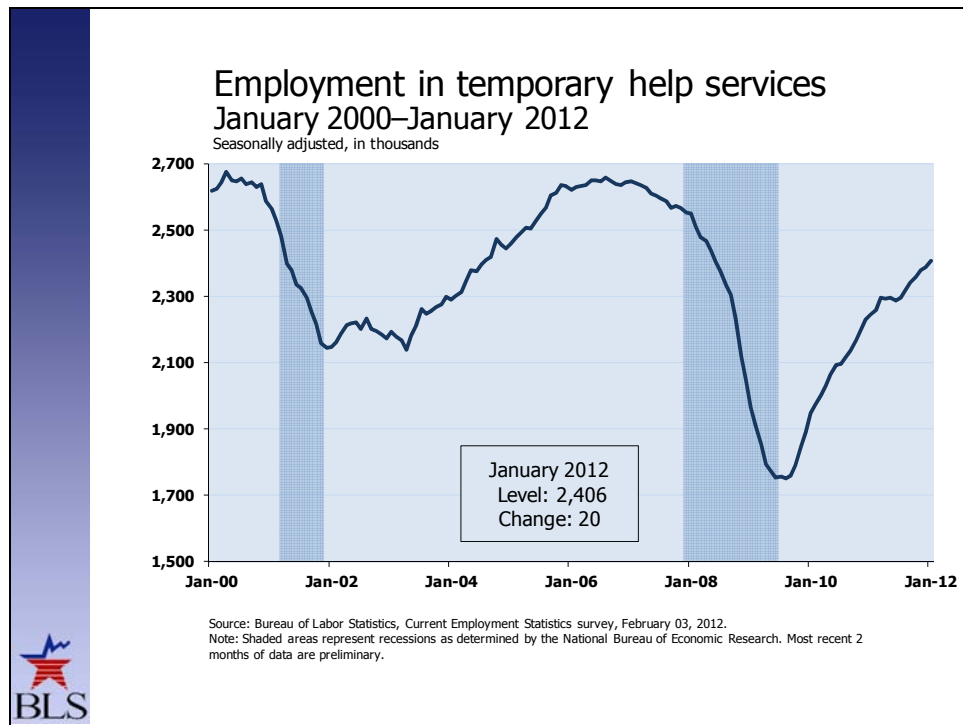
- Wholesale trade employment increased by 14,000 in January.
- The employment level for wholesale trade remains 8 percent below November 2007 peak, after having added 144,000 jobs since its trough in May 2010.
- Employment in retail trade continued to trend upwards.
- Over the month, job gains in department stores, health and personal care stores, and auto dealers were partly offset by a loss of jobs in clothing stores.



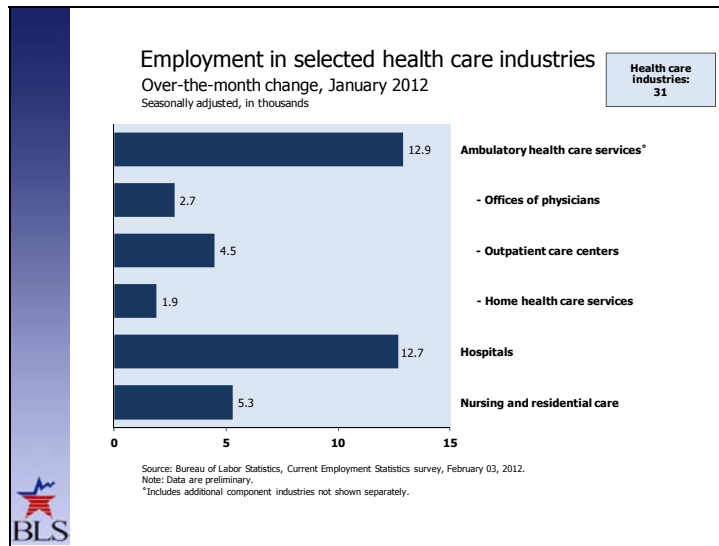
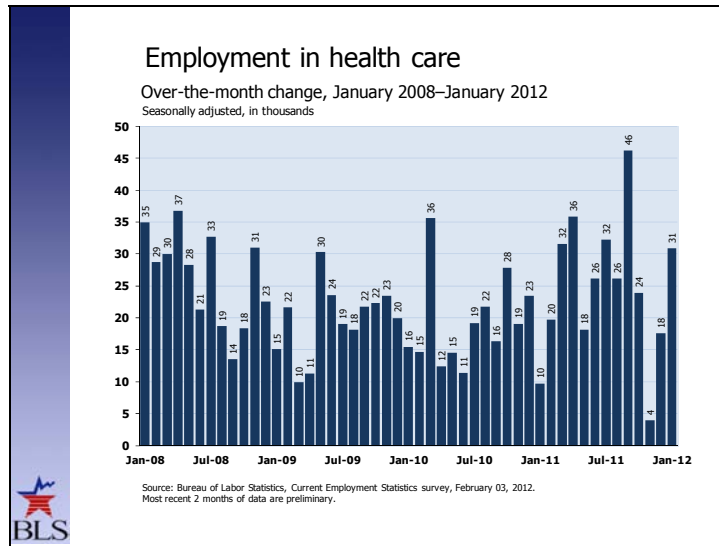
- Transportation and warehousing employment continued to trend upward into January. The industry has added 193,000 jobs since a recent trough in February 2010.
- Financial activities employment changed little in January.
- Since reaching a trough in July 2010, employment in the industry has shown little net change.



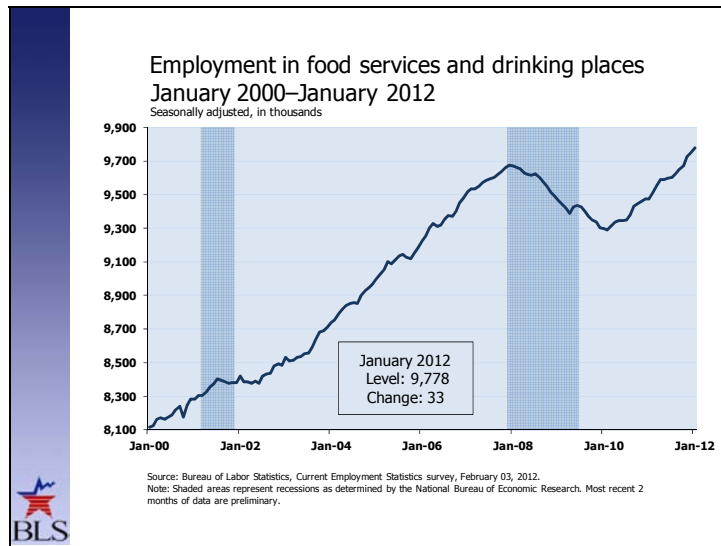
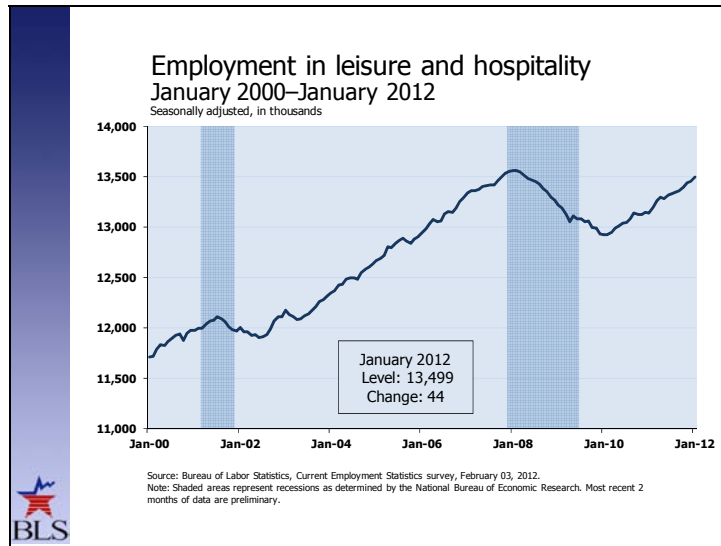
- Professional and business services added 70,000 jobs in January, with nearly half from employment services.
- Accounting and bookkeeping, and architectural and engineering services also added jobs.



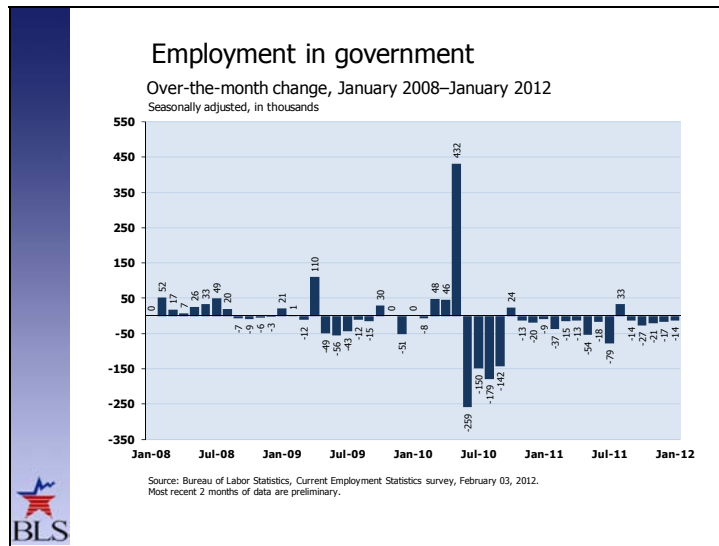
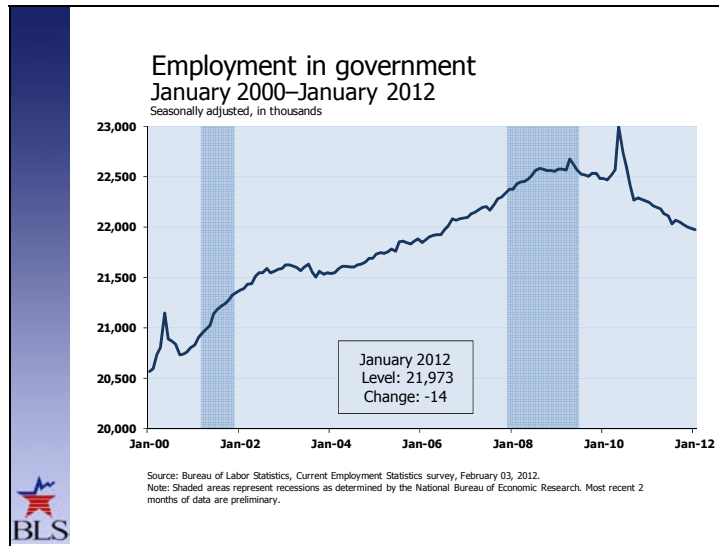
- Temporary help services, which added 20,000 jobs in January, accounted for 61 percent of the gain in employment services.
- Temporary help services has added 656,000 jobs since August 2009, but its employment level is 251,000 below its August 2006 peak.



- In January, health care employment continued to grow in line with its long term trend.
- Hospitals and ambulatory services each individually contributed 13,000 jobs over the month.



- Over the month, employment in leisure and hospitality increased by 44,000.
- Food services and drinking places netted an increase of 33,000 jobs in January.
- Since February 2010, food services and drinking places has added 487,000 jobs.



- Government employment continued to trend lower in January.
- Since reaching employment peaks in August 2008, local government has lost 515,000 jobs, while state government has lost 153,000 jobs.
- The U.S. Postal Service has been cutting jobs since 1999.