

# AUGUST EMPLOYMENT REPORT

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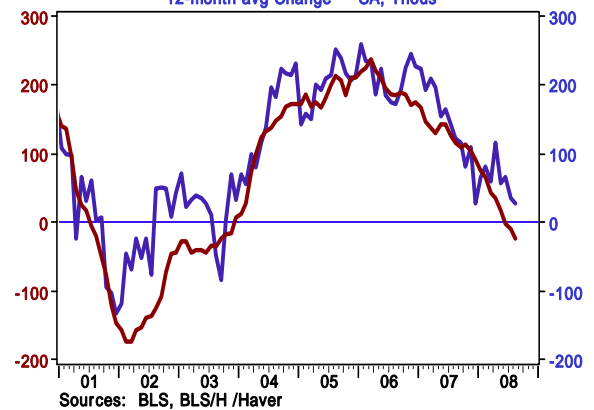
- Non-farm payrolls declined 84,000 in August while revisions to June and July subtracted 58,000 jobs, resulting in a net loss of 142,000. The consensus expected a loss of 75,000.
- Private (non-gov't) payrolls declined 101,000 in August. The weakest job categories were manufacturing (down 61,000), temps (down 37,000), and retail (down 20,000). The strongest sector was education/health (up 55,000).
- The jobless rate increased to 6.1% in August. The consensus had expected the rate to remain unchanged at 5.7%.
- Average hourly earnings rose 0.4% in August and are up 3.6% versus a year ago, both higher than expected.

**Implications:** The headlines from today's jobs report are ugly, but key details show we are not in recession. At 6.1%, the jobless rate is now the highest since 2003 and – including revisions to previous months – payrolls fell 142,000 in August. However, almost all of the negative revisions to June/July were in the government sector and the data on hours worked are not recessionary. Hours are down 0.6% versus last year; every recession in the past 40 years has had a decline of 3% or more. Meanwhile, average hourly earnings rose 0.4% in August and are up at a 4.3% annual rate in the past three months, an acceleration that rarely happens in recessions. Another hopeful sign is that the share of private industries adding jobs hit 48.9% in August, the highest in almost a year. Three main factors are causing labor market weakness: (1) intense problems in home building and energy-related industries; (2) the aging of the population, which has lowered the long-term trend in employment growth; and (3) a re-acceleration in productivity growth, which tends to cost jobs in the short run while raising living standards and jobs in the long run. The labor market is a lagging indicator of economic activity. Real GDP growth accelerated in Q2 and we believe will remain healthy in Q3/Q4. As a result, job losses will turn to gains before year end.

Civilian Unemployment Rate: 16 yr +  
SA, %



All Employees: Total Nonfarm  
12-month avg Change SA, Thous  
Civ. Employment (Pop. Smoothed and Payroll Compatible)  
12-month avg Change SA, Thous



Employment Report <i>All Data Seasonally Adjusted</i>	Aug-08	Jul-08	Jun-08	3-month moving avg	6-month moving avg	12-month moving avg
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	<b>6.1</b>	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.2
<b>Civilian Employment (monthly change in thousands)</b>	<b>49</b>	-355	251	-18	9	28
<b>Nonfarm Payrolls (monthly change in thousands)</b>	<b>-84</b>	-60	-100	-81	-74	-24
<b>Construction</b>	<b>-8</b>	-20	-50	-26	-36	-36
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>-61</b>	-38	-44	-48	-44	-35
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>-20</b>	-18	-8	-15	-24	-18
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b>	<b>-3</b>	-3	-13	-6	-4	-9
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>-53</b>	-17	-55	-42	-36	-10
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	<b>55</b>	51	71	59	55	48
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>-4</b>	-5	0	-3	2	15
<b>Government</b>	<b>17</b>	6	10	11	21	23
<b>Avg. Hourly Earnings: Total Private*</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	0.4%	0.3%	4.3%	3.7%	3.6%
<b>Avg. Weekly Hours: Total Private</b>	<b>33.7</b>	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8
<b>Index of Aggregate Weekly Hours: Total Private*</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	-0.1	-0.1	-1.1	-0.9	-0.6

\*3, 6 and 12 month figures are % change annualized

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