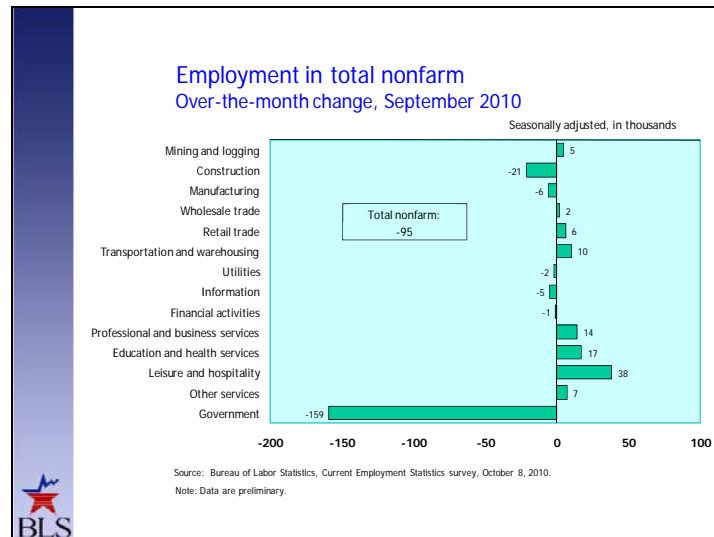
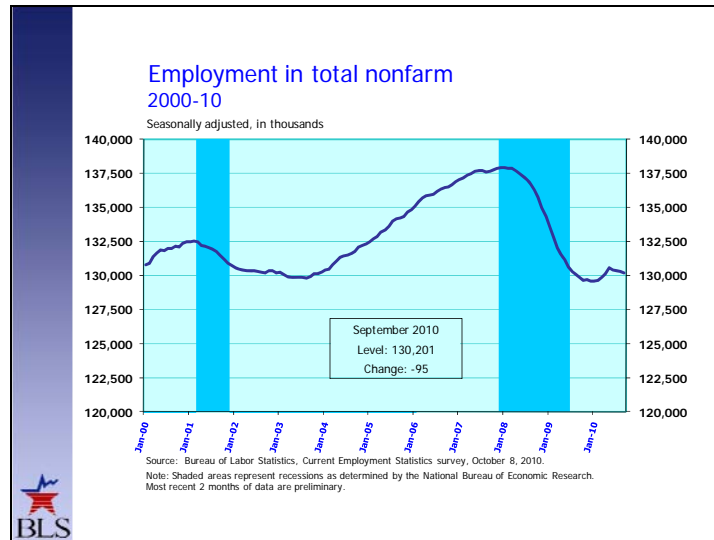




# **Current Employment Statistics Highlights September 2010**

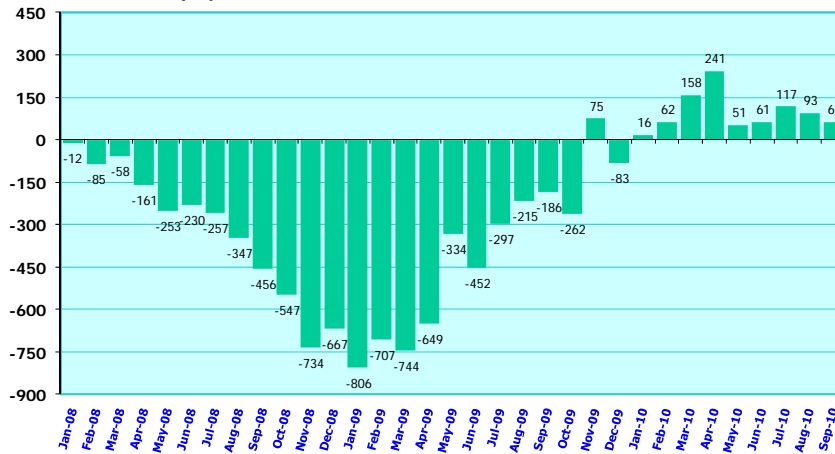
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
October 8, 2010



- Nonfarm payroll employment edged down 95,000 in September.
- Employment fell in government and increased in leisure and hospitality.
- Employment has been negatively impacted by continued declines in the number of temporary workers previously hired by the federal government for Census 2010.

## Employment in total private Over-the-month change, 2008-10

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

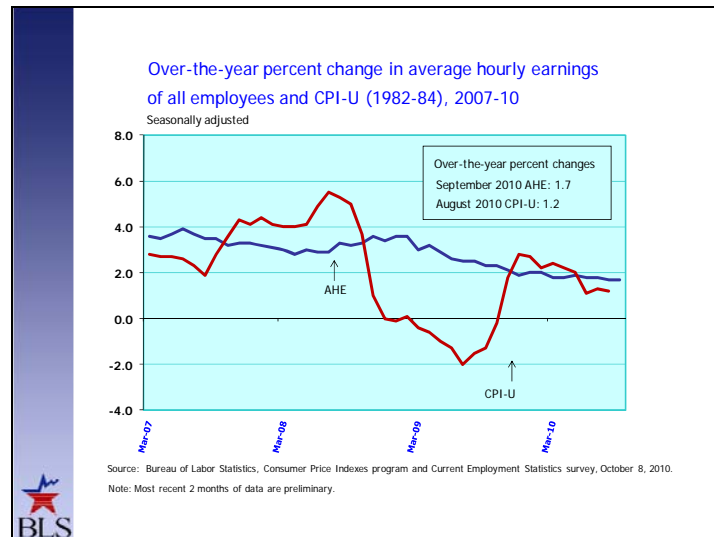
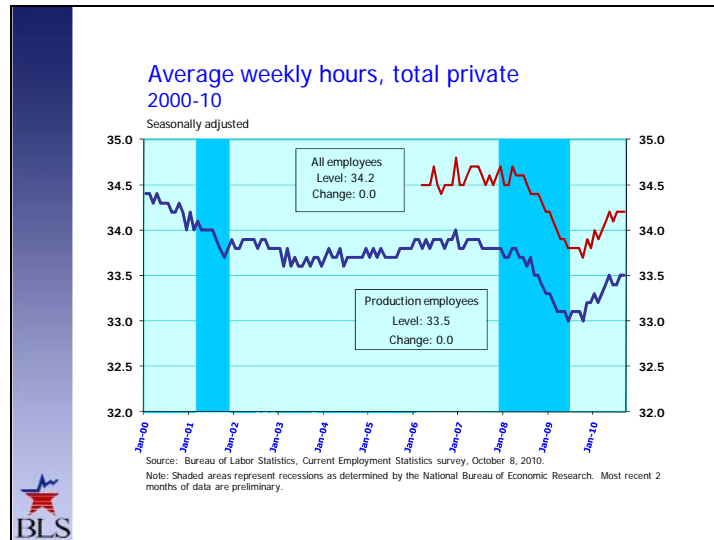


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, October 8, 2010.

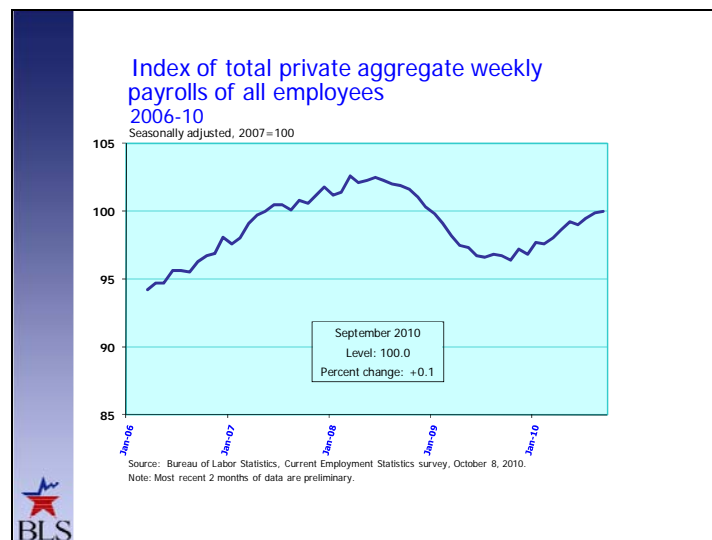
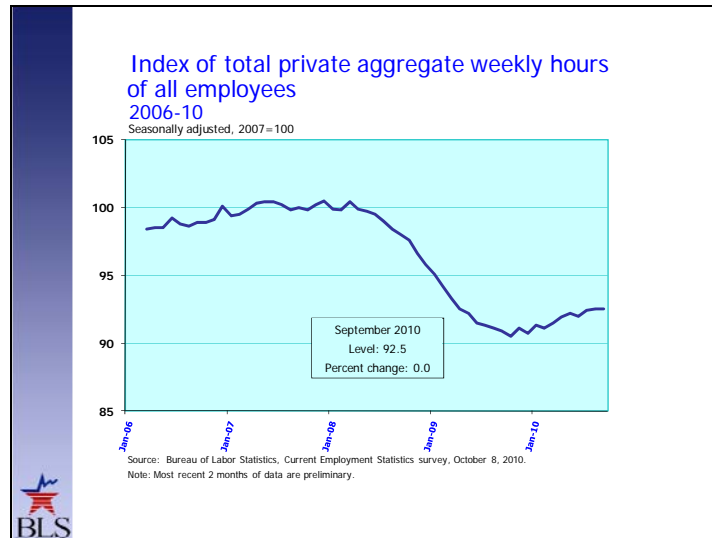
Note: Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.



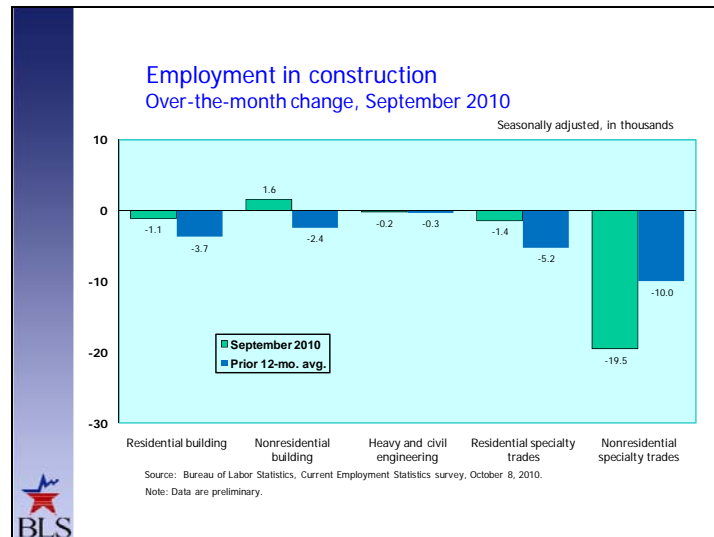
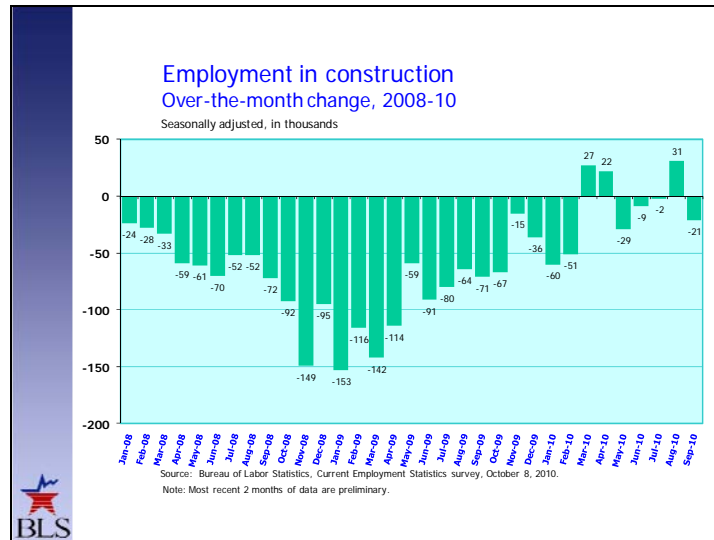
- Private sector employment trended up modestly (+64,000).
- The private sector has added 863,000 jobs so far this year, averaging 96,000 per month.



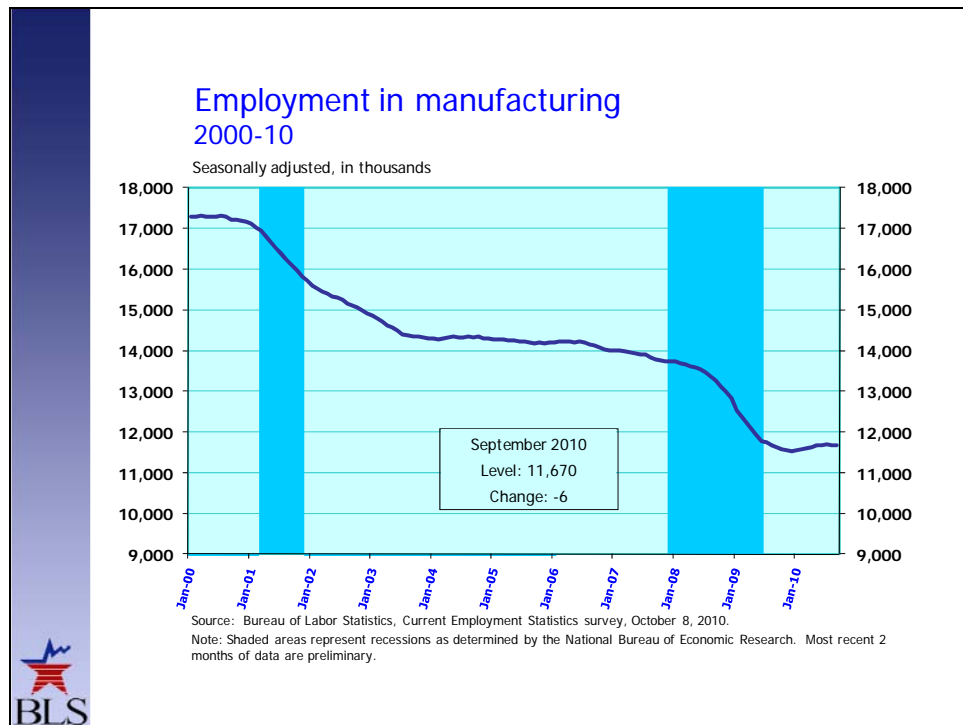
- In September, the average workweek for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 34.2 hours. The average workweek for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged also at 33.5 hours.
- Average hourly earnings of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 1 cent in September to \$22.67. 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 1.2 percent from August 2009 to August 2010.



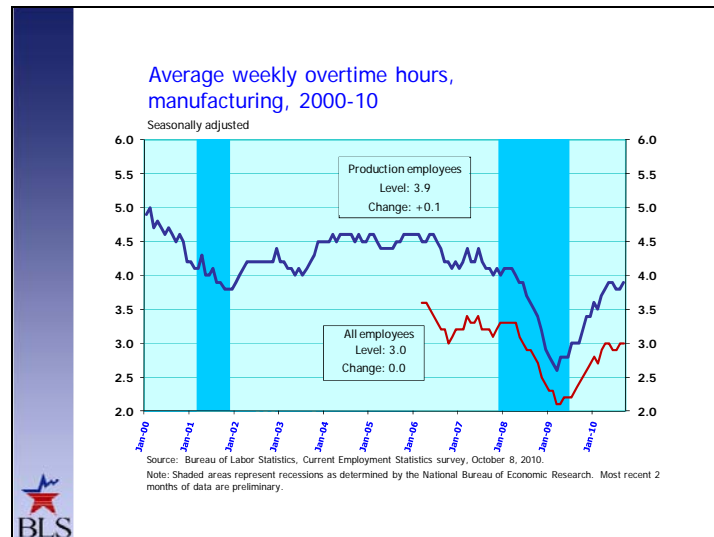
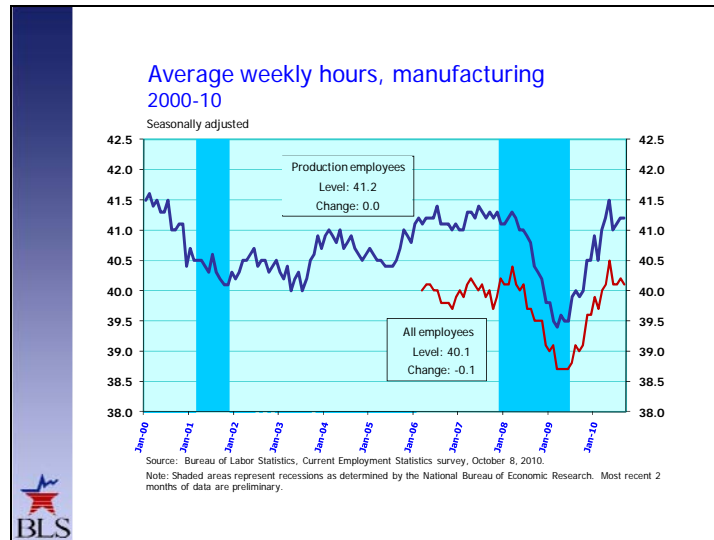
- In September, the index of private aggregate weekly hours was unchanged. Since reaching a low in October 2009, the index has increased by 2.2 percent.
- The index of private aggregate payrolls increased by 0.1 percent in September. Since reaching a low in October 2009, the index has increased by 3.7 percent.



- Construction employment edged down (-21,000) in September, partially offsetting an employment gain in August.
- Both the August and September employment changes were concentrated among nonresidential specialty trade contractors.
- Thus far in 2010, construction job losses have averaged 10,000 per month, down from an average loss of 84,000 jobs per month in 2009.

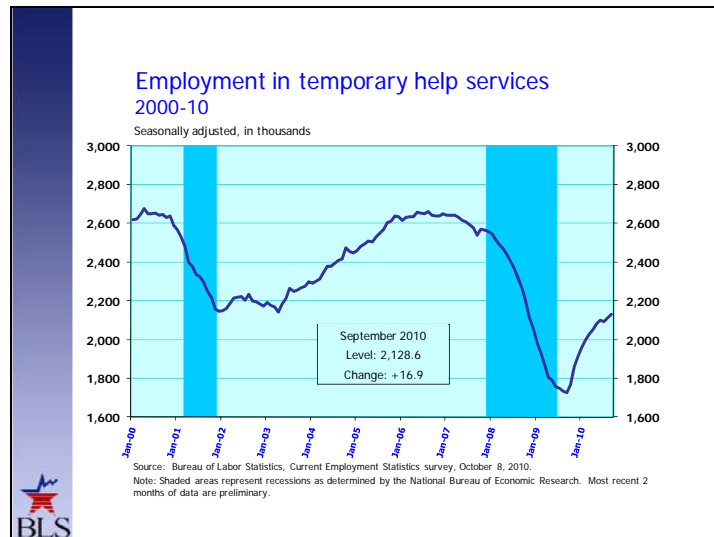
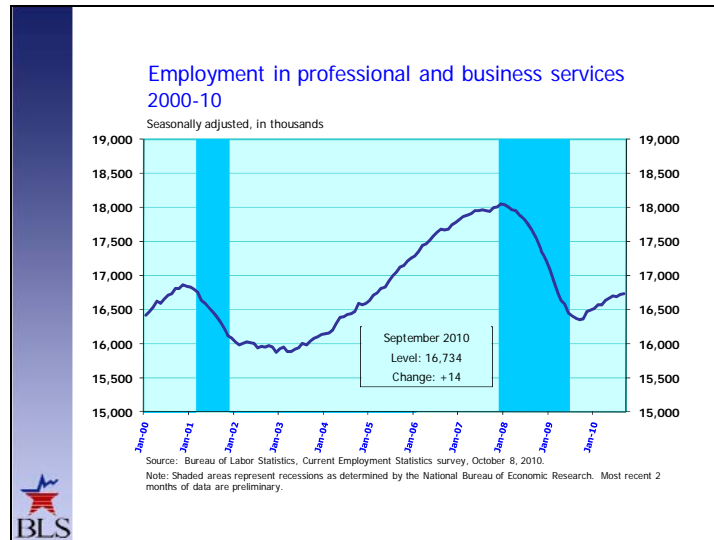


- Employment in manufacturing changed little in September. The flatness was widespread with little movement among component industries.
- Manufacturing has shown essentially no growth since May, after increasing by 134,000 jobs in the first 5 months of 2010.

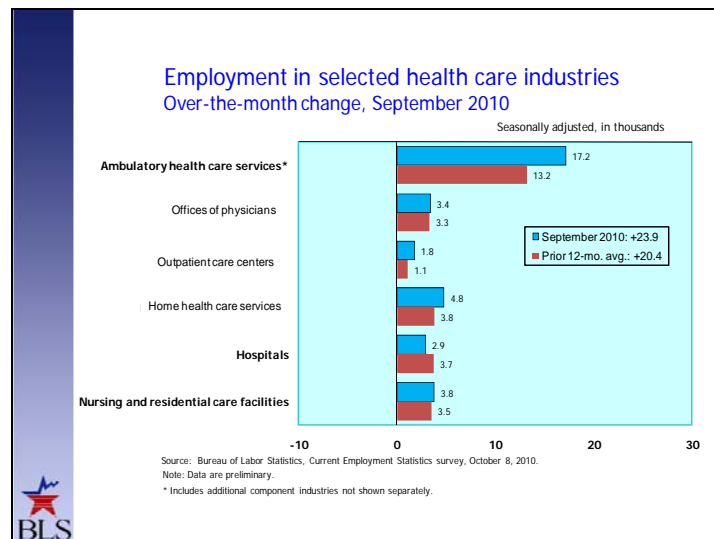
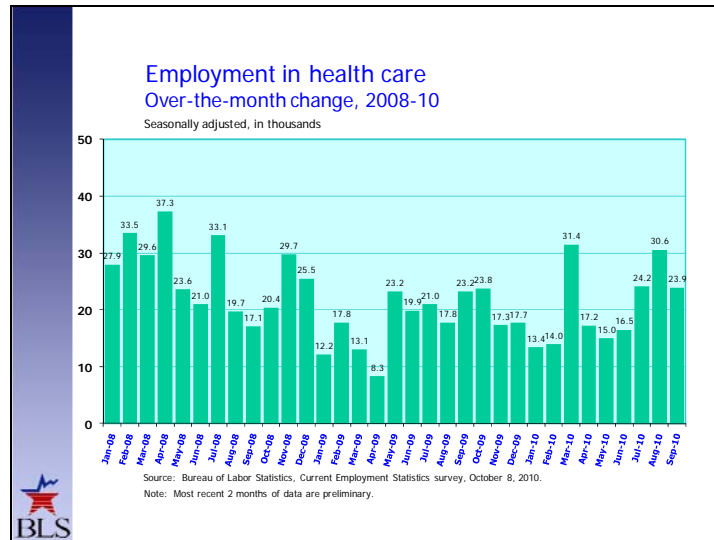


- Average weekly hours of all employees in manufacturing decreased by 0.1 hour but was unchanged for manufacturing production employees. Since reaching a low in June 2009, hours of all employees in manufacturing have risen by 1.4 hours.
- Average weekly overtime of all employees was unchanged in September but was up by 0.1 hour over the month for manufacturing production employees. Since reaching a low in April 2009, overtime of all employees in manufacturing has risen by 0.9 hour.

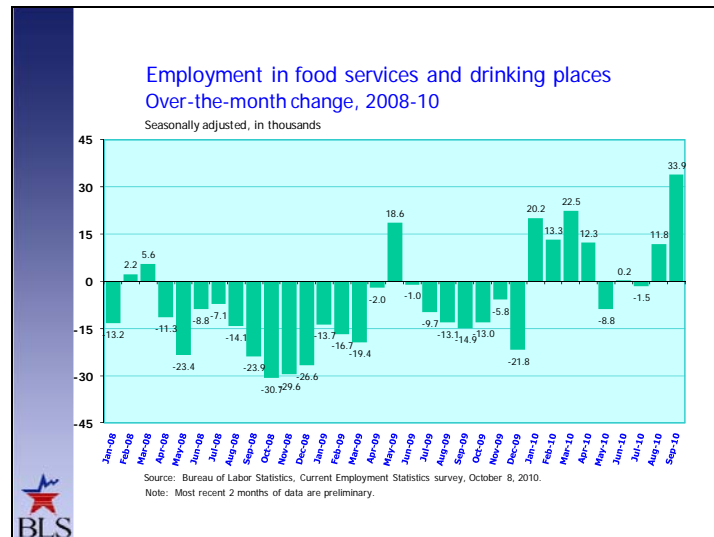
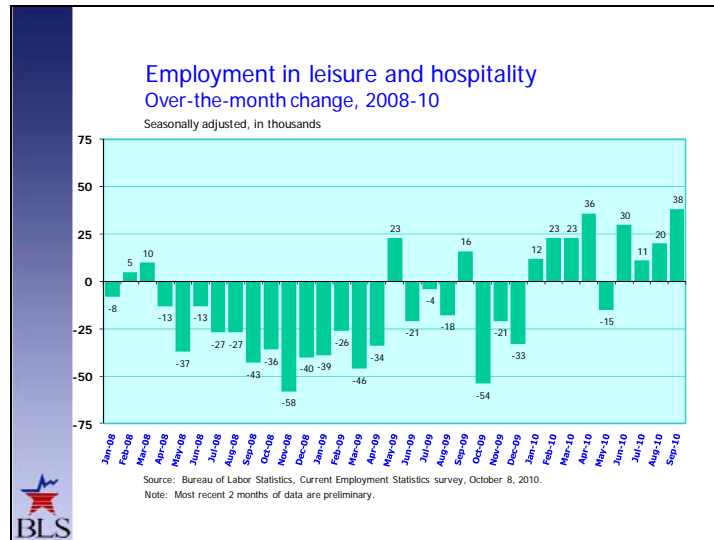




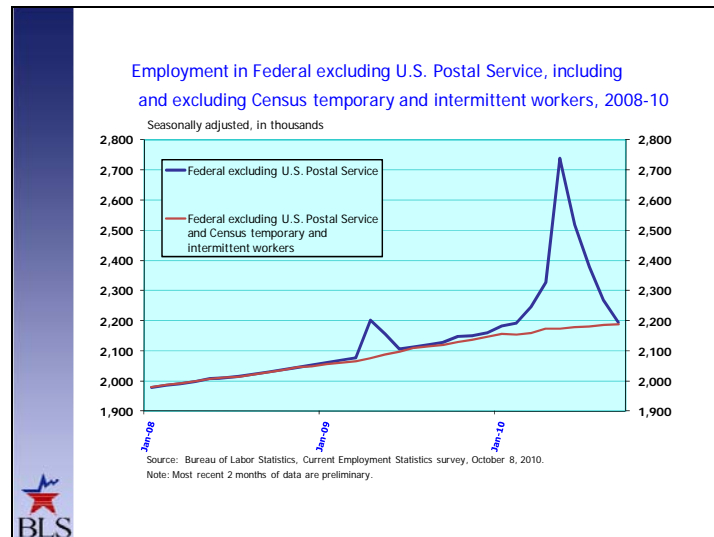
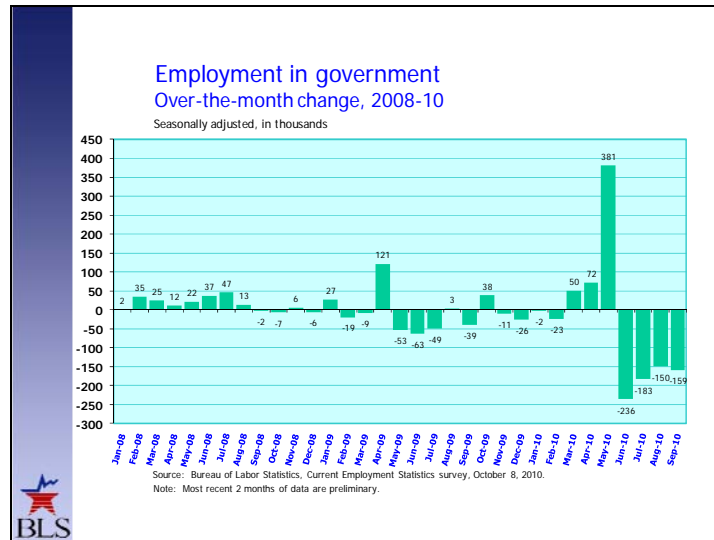
- Employment in professional and business services edged up (+14,000) in September.
- Within professional and business services, temporary help services added 17,000 jobs in September. Temporary help employment has expanded by 404,000, since reaching a low in September 2009.



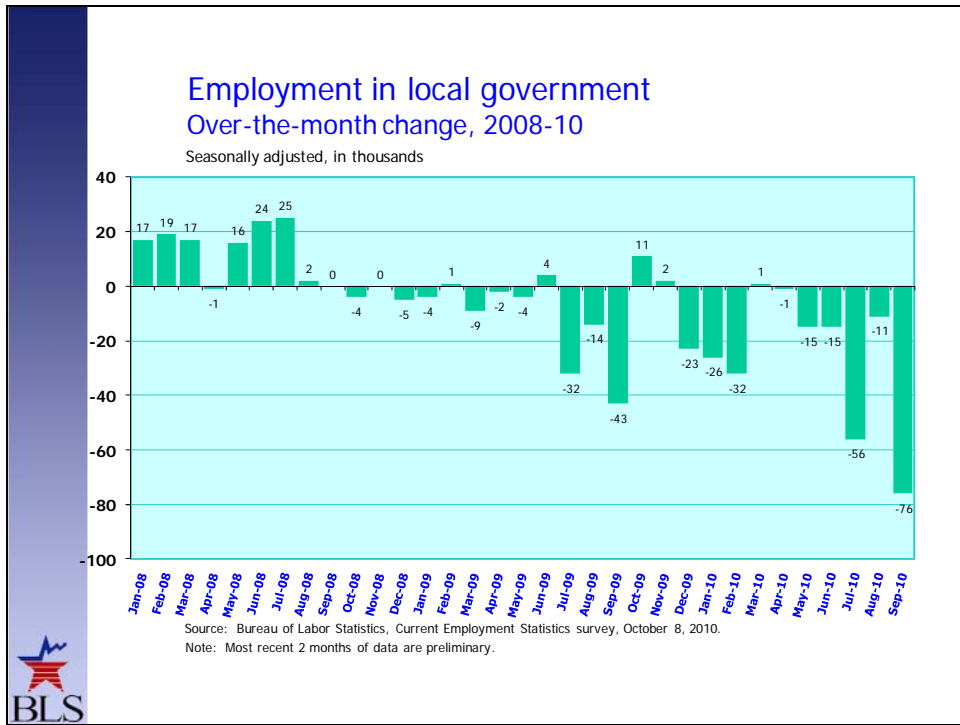
- Health care employment rose by 24,000 in September.
- The increase was concentrated in ambulatory health care services (+17,000).
- Health care employment has grown by an average 21,000 jobs per month so far in 2010, compared to average growth of 18,000 in 2009.



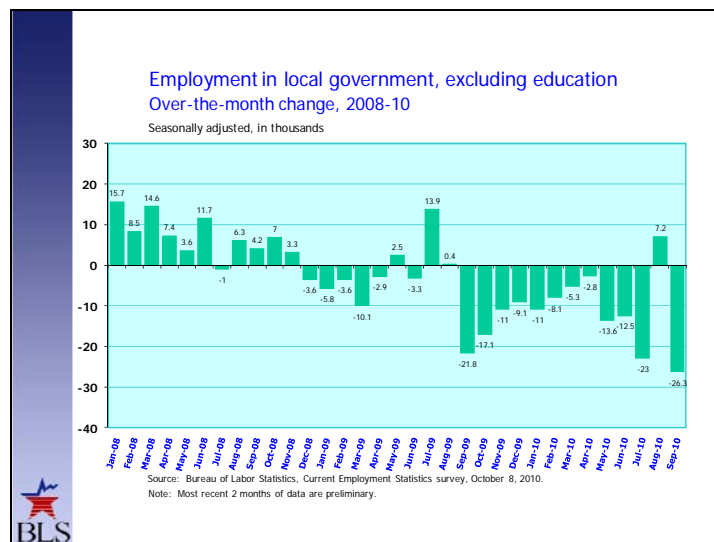
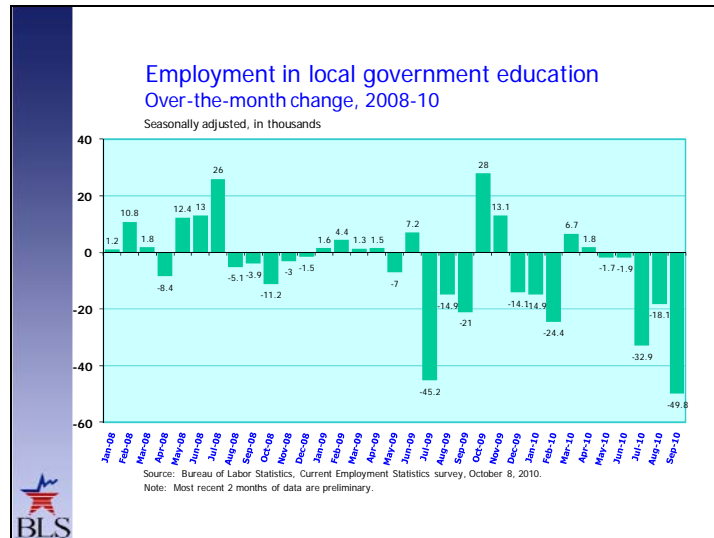
- Leisure and hospitality added 38,000 jobs in September. Since reaching a trough in December 2009, the industry has added 178,000 jobs.
- Within leisure and hospitality, employment in food services and drinking places increased by 34,000 in September and has risen by 104,000 thus far in 2010.



- Employment in government fell by 159,000 in September. A decline in federal government employment was due to the loss of 77,000 temporary Census 2010 positions.
- As of September, about 6,000 temporary decennial census workers remained on the federal government payroll, down from a peak of 564,000 in May.



- Local government employment continued to trend down in September (-76,000). So far in 2010, local governments have reduced employment by 231,000 positions.



- Local government employment in both education and non-education showed losses over the month in September.
- Local government, excluding education eliminated 27,000 positions and local government education lost 50,000 jobs.