

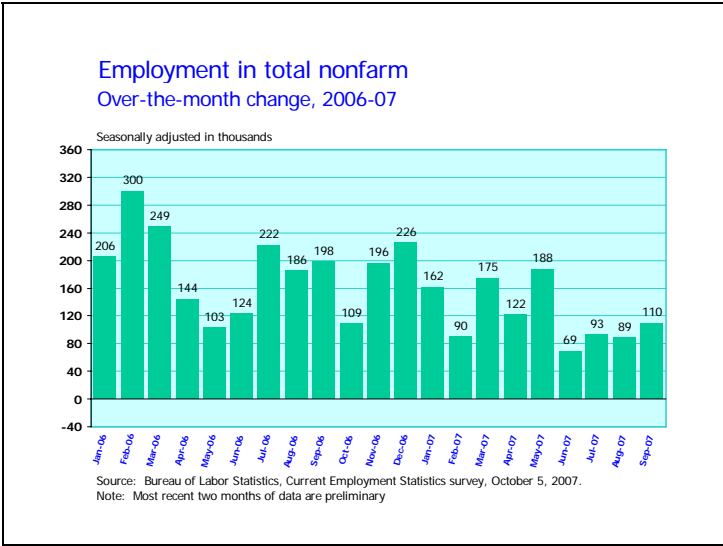
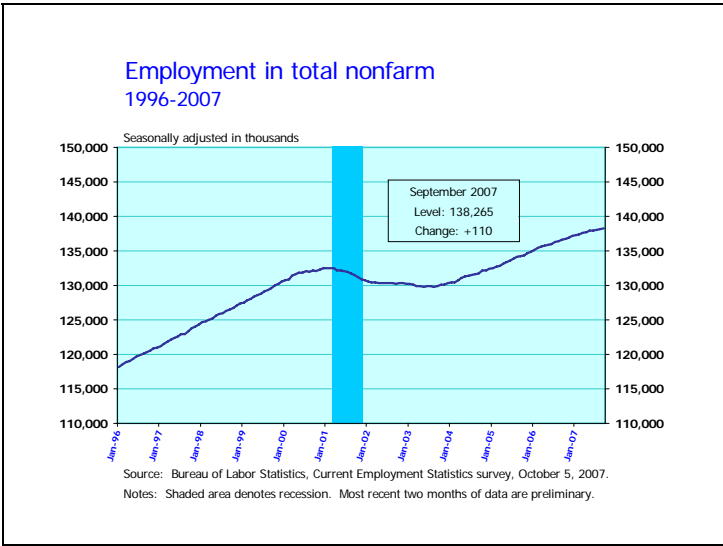


Current Employment Statistics

Highlights

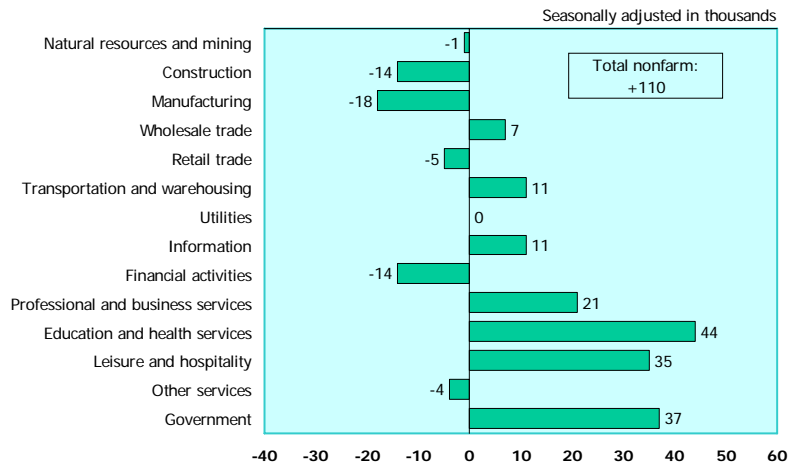
September 2007

Bureau of Labor Statistics
October 5, 2007



- Total nonfarm employment rose by 110,000 in September.
- From June to September, employment growth averaged 90,000 per month; during the first 5 months of 2007, average growth was 147,000 per month.

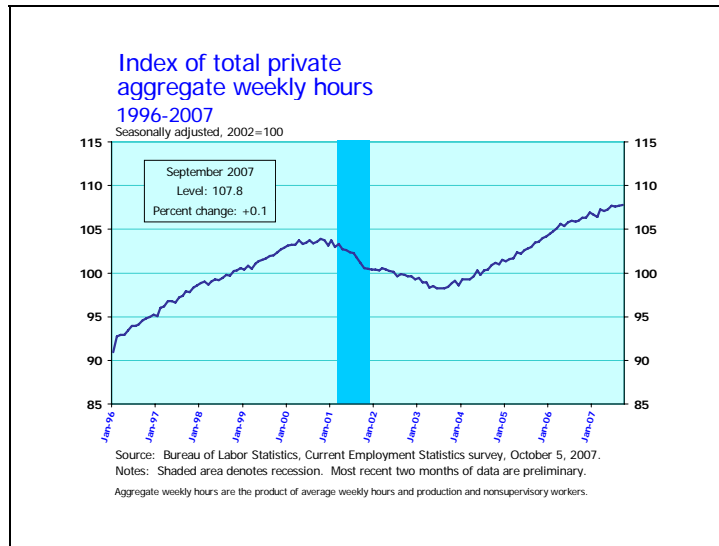
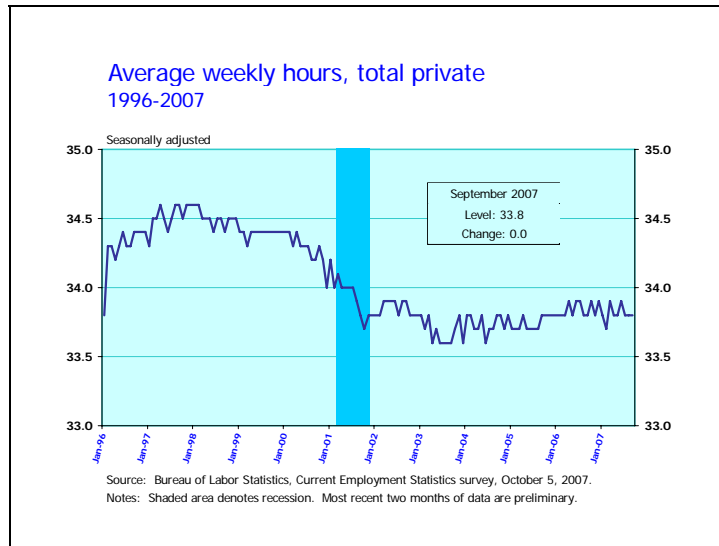
Employment in total nonfarm and supersectors Over-the-month change, September 2007



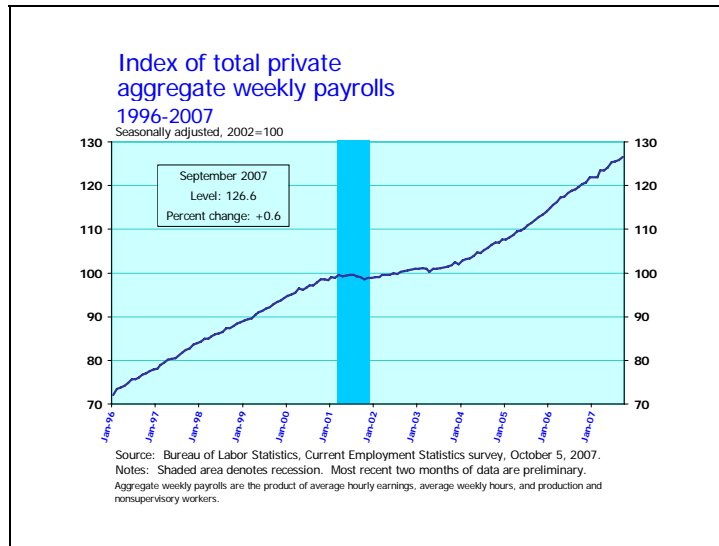
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, October 5, 2007.

Note: Data are preliminary.

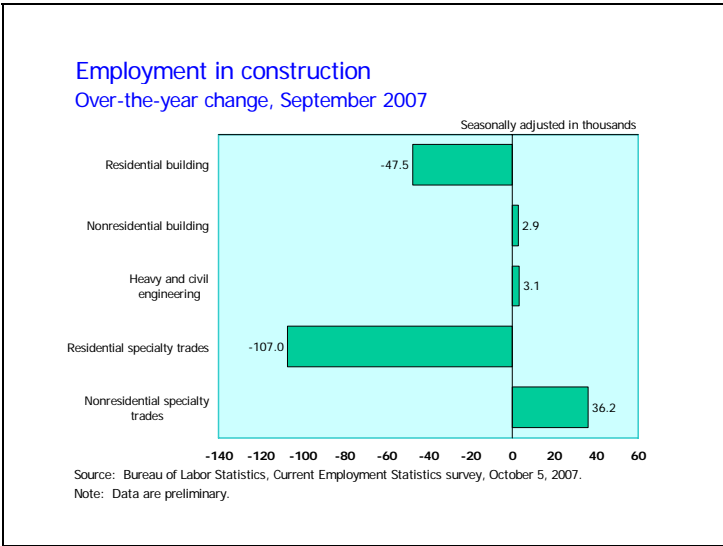
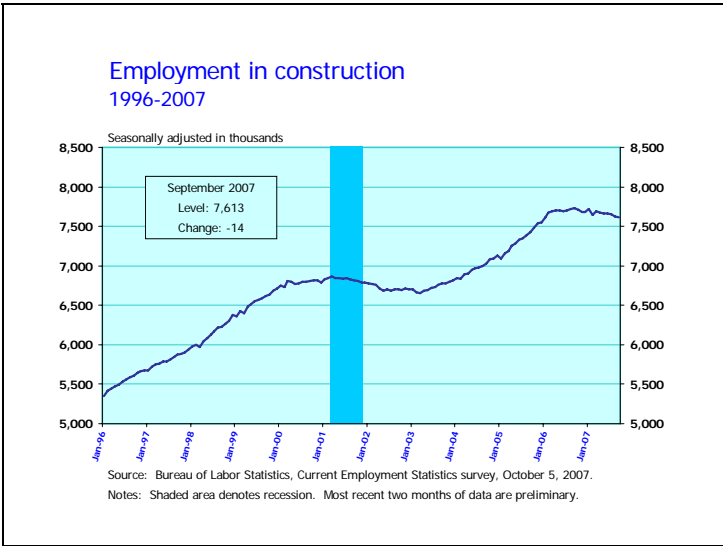
- Employment in goods-producing industries fell by 33,000 in September.
- In September, several service-providing industries gained jobs. Education and health services and leisure and hospitality made strong positive contributions, adding 79,000 jobs.



- Average weekly hours of production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in September at 33.8 hours. The workweek has remained within a 0.2-hour range since reaching a low point in July 2004.
- The index of total private aggregate weekly hours edged up slightly in August. Since reaching a low point in August 2003, the index has increased by 9.8 percent. However, the rate of growth has slowed since the beginning of this year.

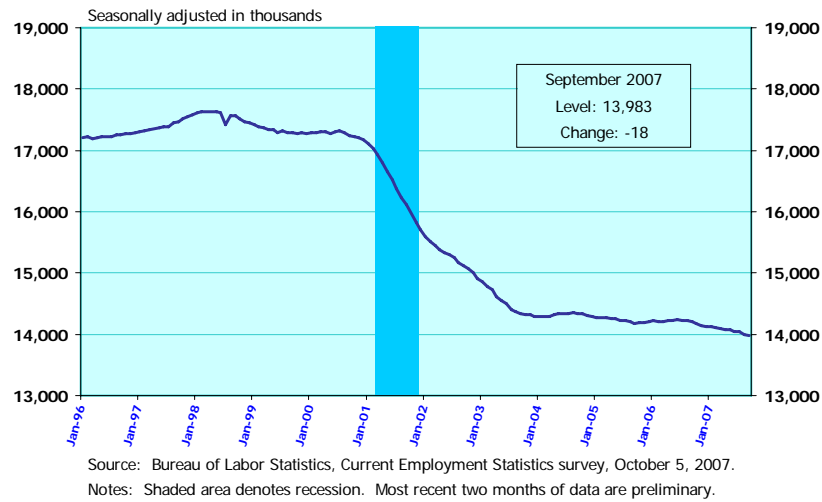


- Average hourly earnings for production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 7 cents in September. Over the year, average hourly earnings have increased by 4.1 percent.
- The index of total private aggregate weekly payrolls rose 0.6 percent in September. Over the year, the index has grown by 5.9 percent.



- Employment in construction declined by 14,000 in August. Since its most recent peak in September 2006, construction employment has declined by 112,000.
- Residential construction has experienced losses over the year with building and specialty trade contractors shedding 155,000 jobs. In contrast, employment in nonresidential and heavy construction industries has been relatively flat.

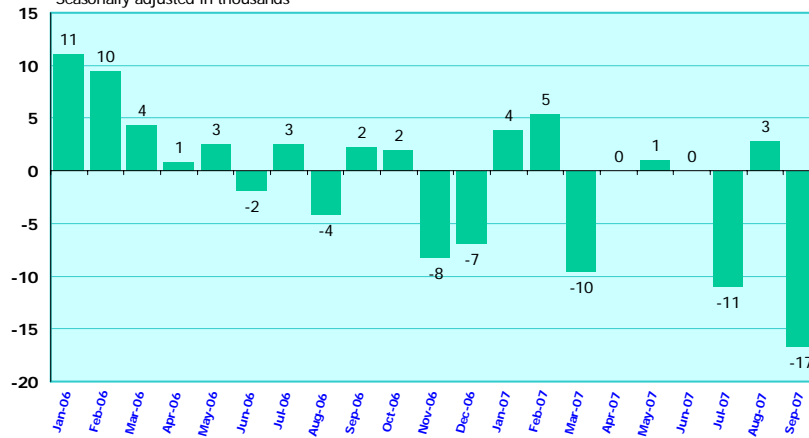
Employment in manufacturing 1996-2007



- Manufacturing employment declined by 18,000 in September, and 223,000 over the year.
- The 1-month manufacturing diffusion index of employment changes measures the breadth of job gain or loss across component industries. A value above 50 indicates a predominance of job gains, and a value below 50 indicates a predominance of job losses. In September the index stood at 38.7, and it has not risen above 50 since January.

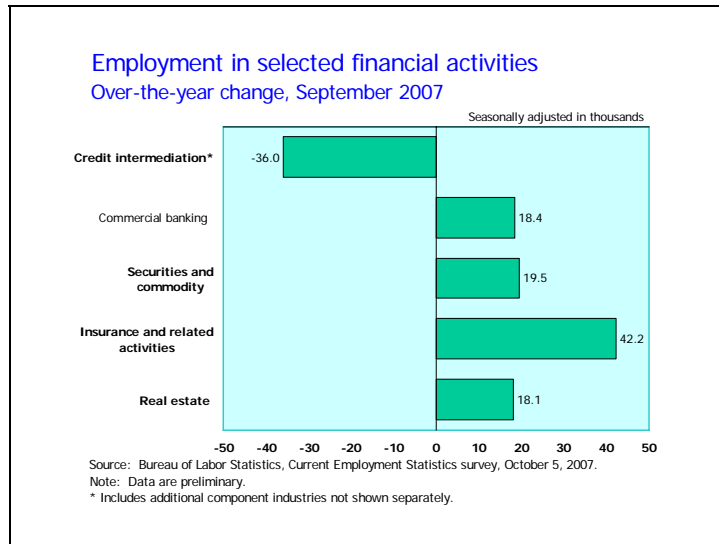
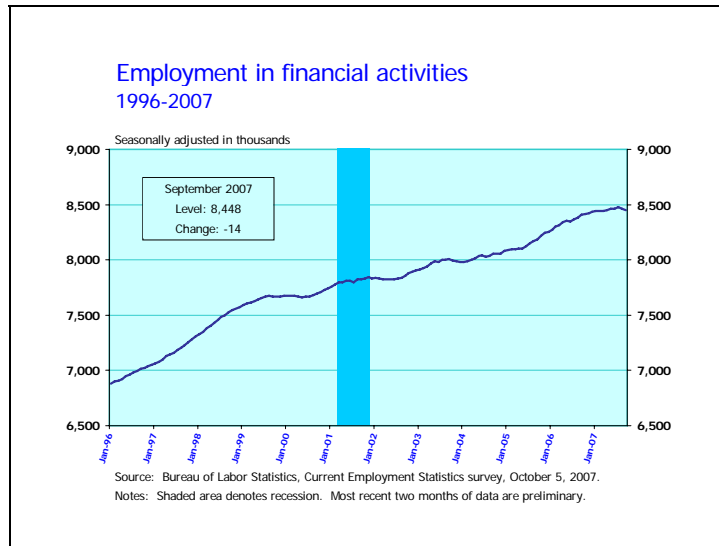
**B-11. Employment in building material
and garden supply stores**
Over-the-month change, 2006-07

Seasonally adjusted in thousands

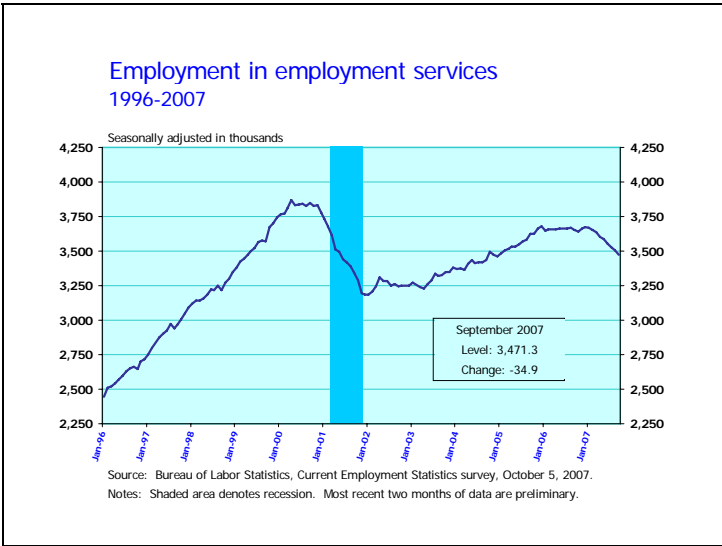
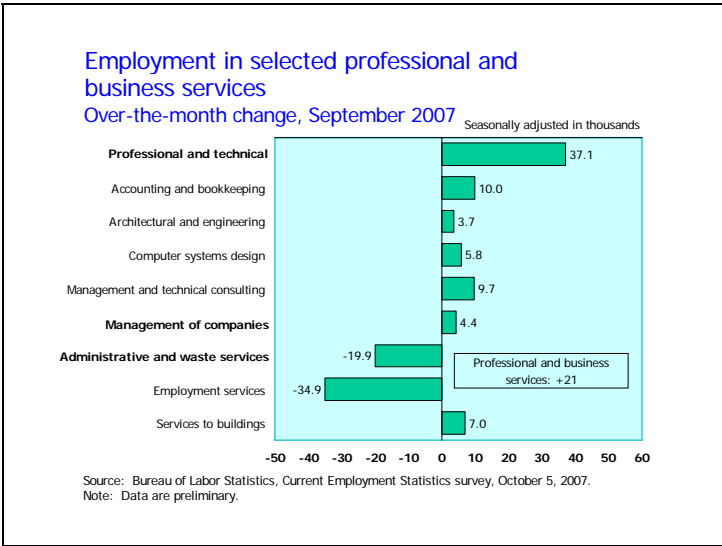


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, October 5, 2007.
Note: Most recent two months of data are preliminary

- Employment in building material and garden supply stores dropped by 17,000 in September, the industry's largest decrease since April 2001. Employment in this industry continues to be affected by the decline in the housing market. Home centers accounted for the September loss.



- Employment in financial activities fell by 14,000 in September. After averaging a gain of 16,000 jobs a month in 2006, employment is essentially unchanged thus far in 2007.
- Despite an over-the-year gain of 18,000 jobs in commercial banks, the credit intermediation industry, which includes mortgage lending and related activities as well as commercial banks, has shed 36,000 jobs.



- Edging up in September, employment in professional and business services was on trend with its average monthly gain of 26,000 for the prior 12 months.
- The employment gain of 37,000 in professional and technical services was partially offset by the loss of 35,000 jobs in employment services.
- Employment services has been steadily losing jobs since reaching a high point in December 2006; the industry has lost 203,000 jobs in that period.

