

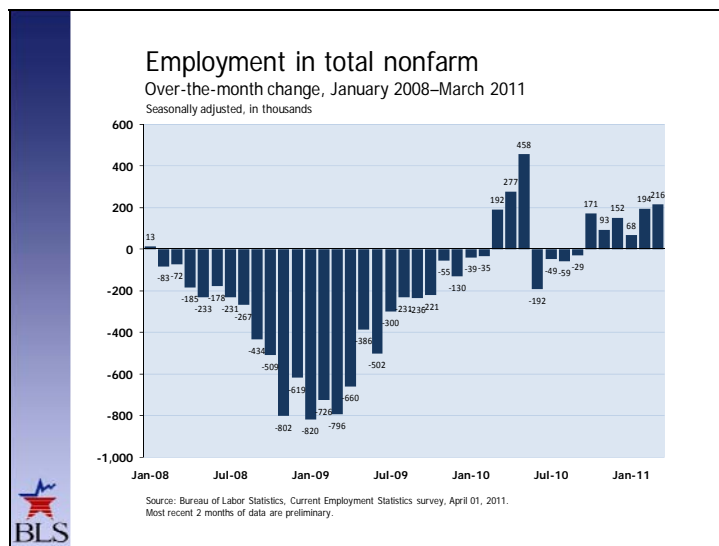
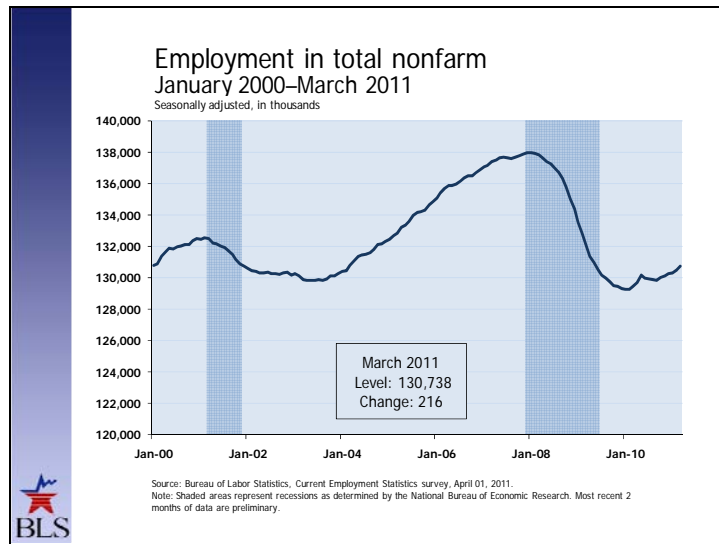


# **Current Employment Statistics**

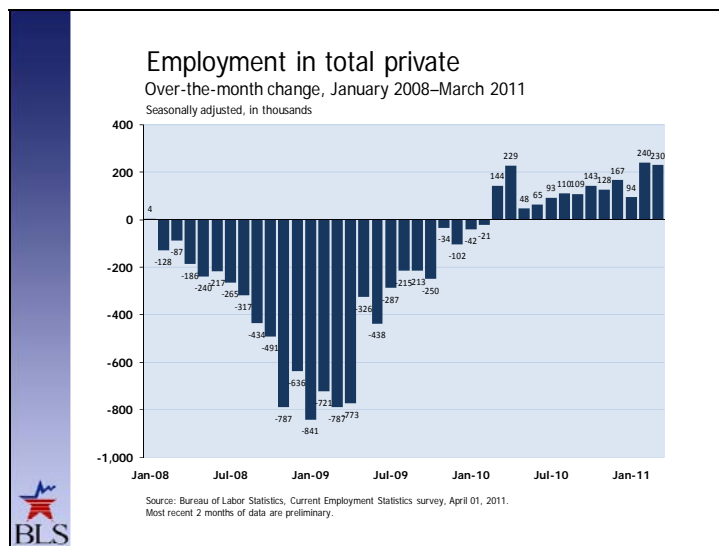
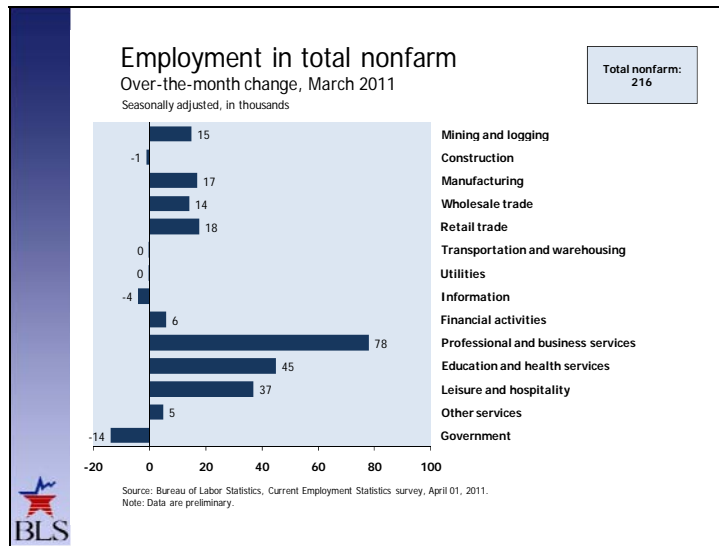
## **Highlights**

### **March 2011**

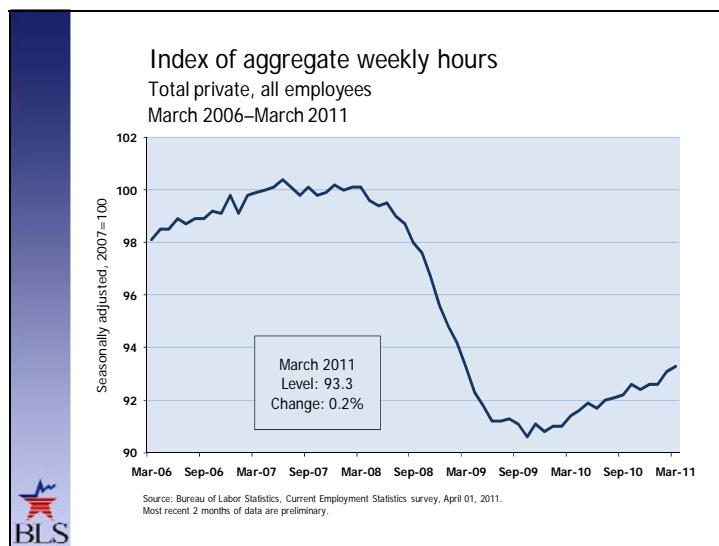
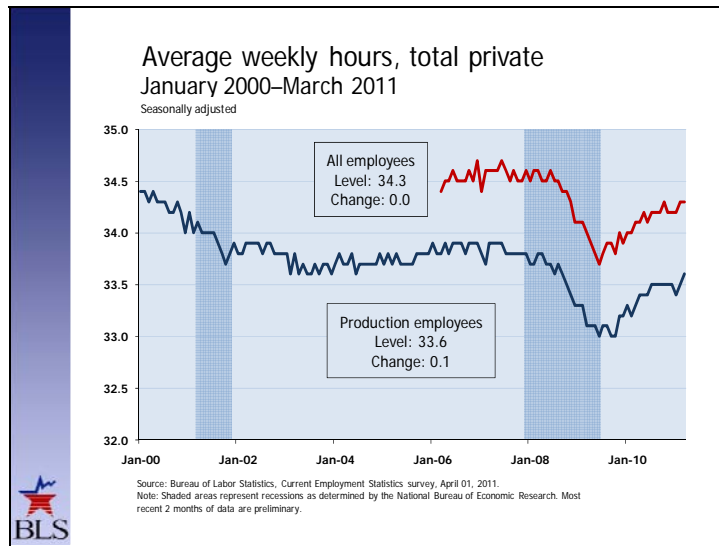
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
April 1, 2011



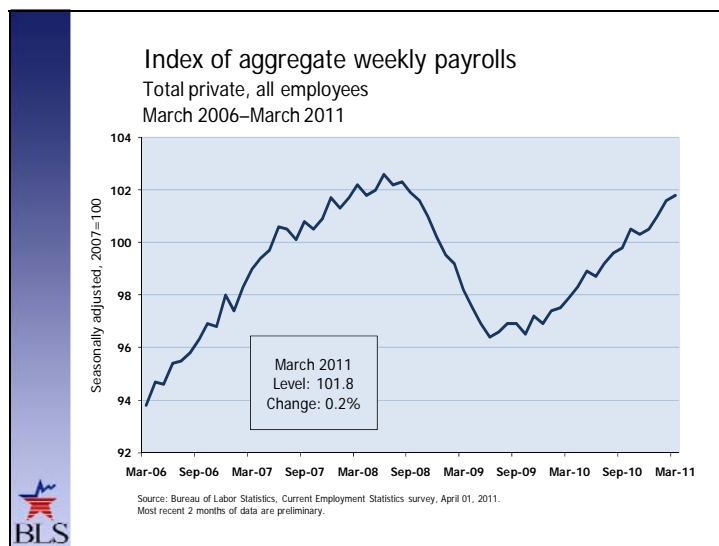
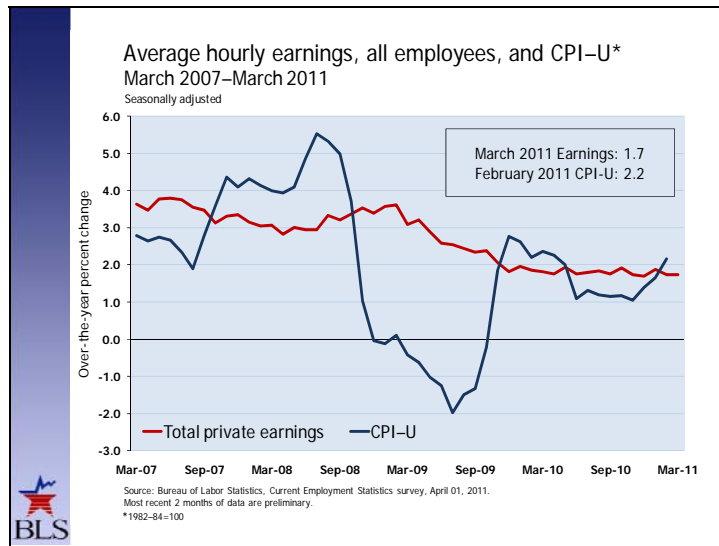
- Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 216,000 in March. Since a recent low in February 2010, employment has grown by 1.5 million.



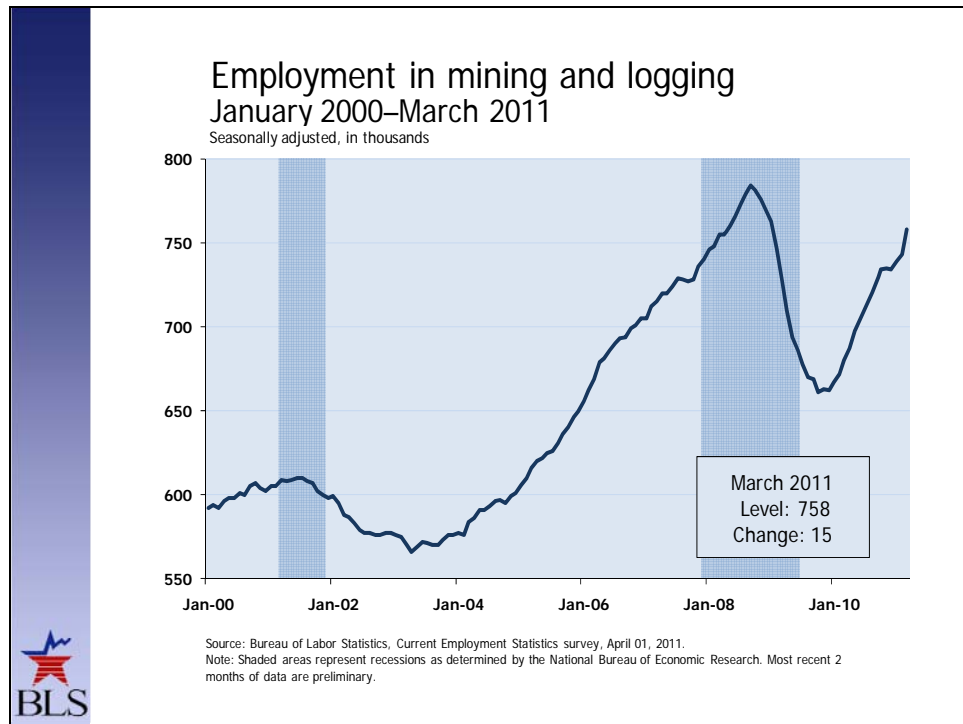
- In March, job gains occurred in professional and business services, health care, and leisure and hospitality.
- Employment in the private sector rose by 230,000 in March. Since reaching a low point in employment in February 2010, the private sector has added 1.8 million jobs—an average of 138,000 per month.



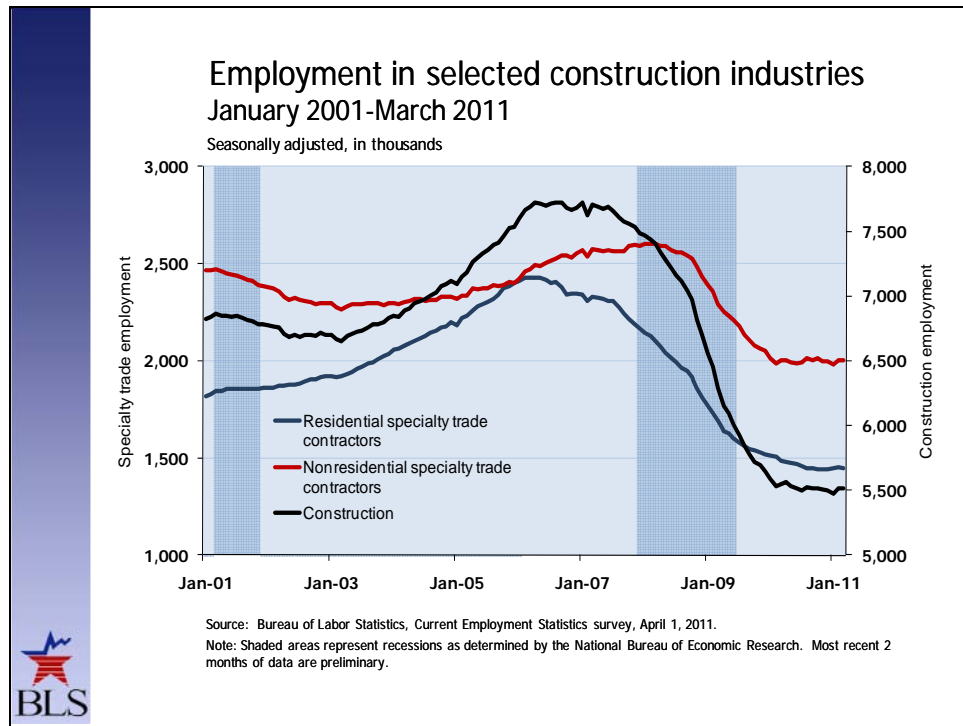
- During March, the average workweek for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 34.3 hours. The average workweek for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.1 hour to 33.6 hours.
- The index of aggregate weekly hours for all employees rose by 0.2 percent over the month. Since reaching a low point in October 2009, the index has increased by 3.0 percent.



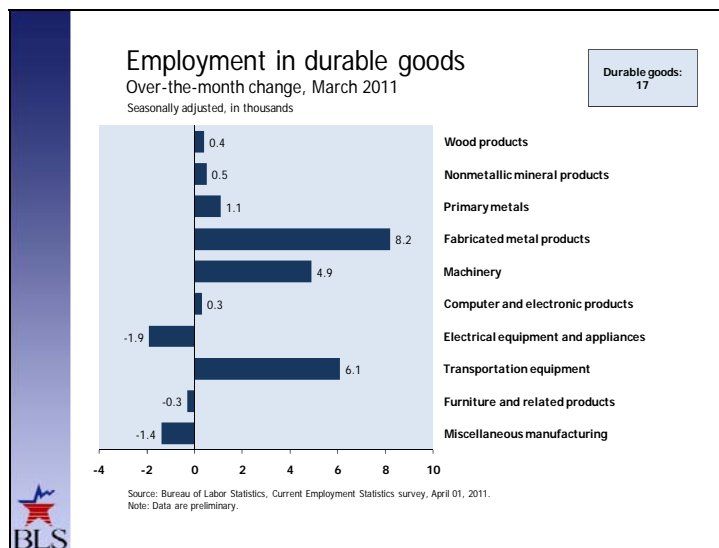
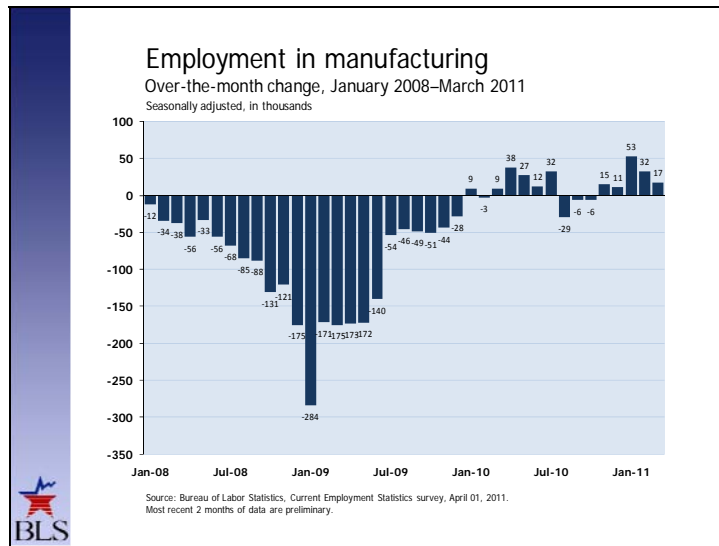
- Average hourly earnings of all employees in the private sector were unchanged in March at \$22.87. Hourly earnings are up 1.7 percent over the year.
- Between February 2010 and February 2011, the consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U) increased by 2.2 percent.
- In March, the index of aggregate weekly payrolls for all employees rose by 0.2 percent. Since reaching a low in June 2009, the index has increased by 5.6 percent.



- Mining and logging employment rose by 15,000 in March, mostly due to an increase in support activities for mining (+9,000).
- Since a recent low point in October 2009, mining and logging employment has increased by 97,000.

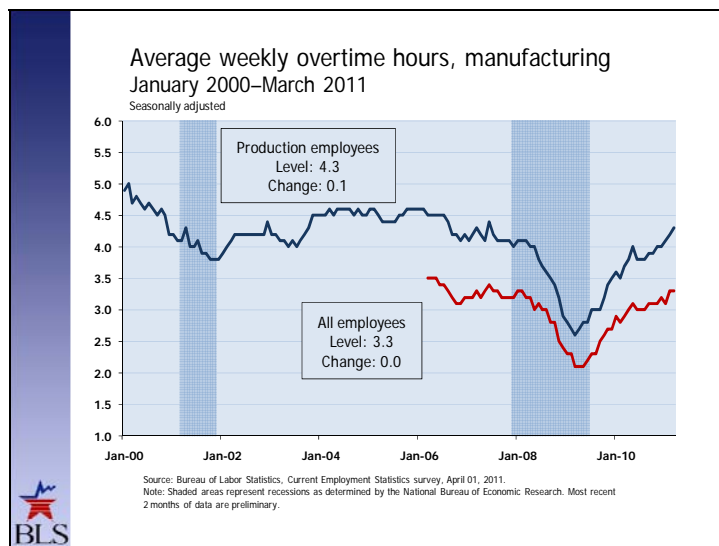
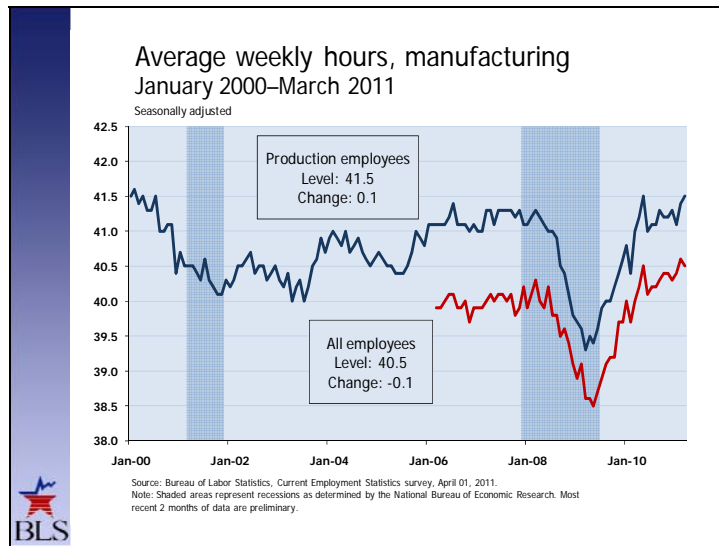


- Construction employment was little changed in March, following a gain of 37,000 in February and a decline of 20,000 in January. The January and February figures may have been impacted by severe weather.



- Manufacturing employment continued to trend up in March (+17,000). Since reaching an employment low in December 2009, manufacturers have added 211,000 positions.
- Employment in durable goods manufacturing increased by 17,000 in March. Employment gains were concentrated in fabricated metal products (+8,000).

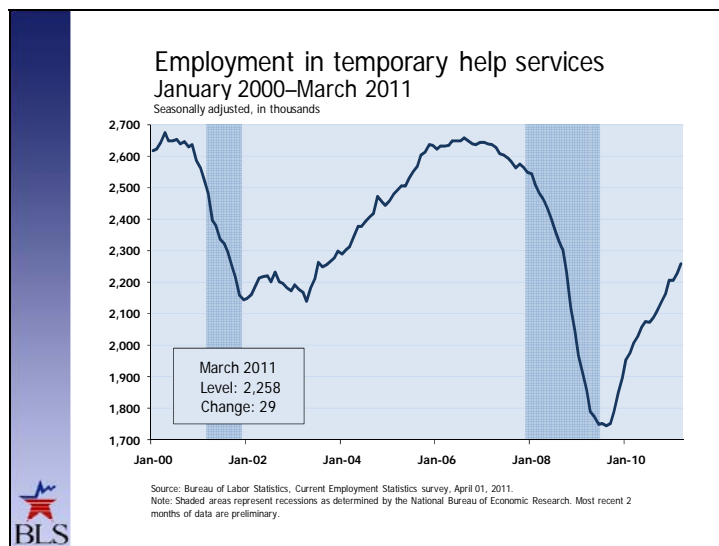
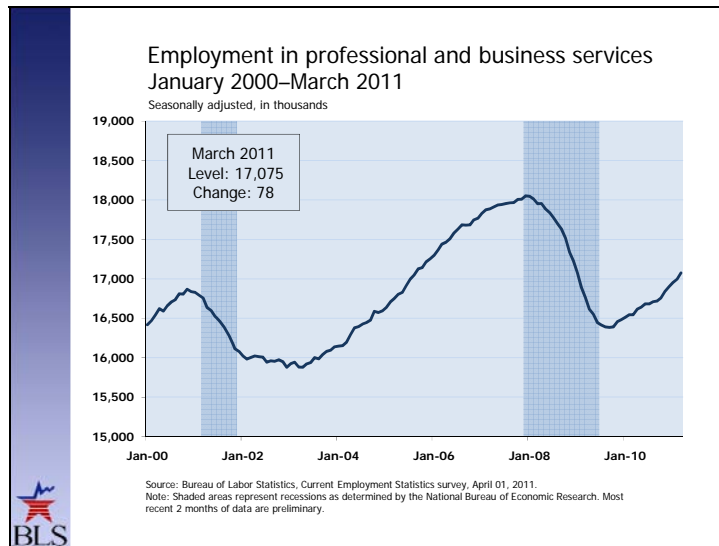




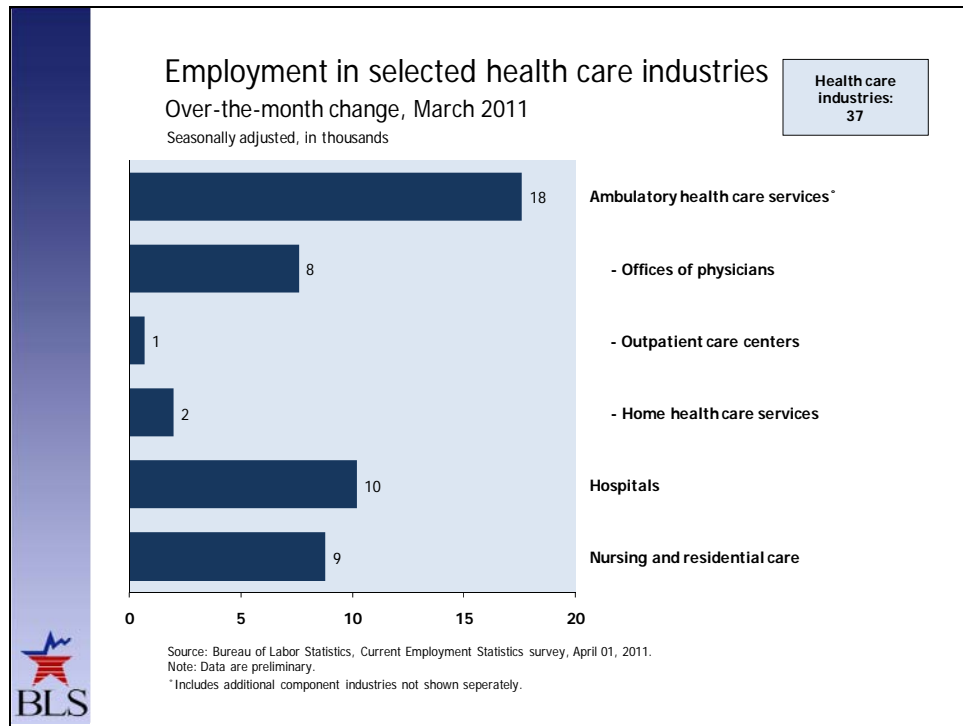
- Average weekly hours of all employees in manufacturing fell by 0.1 hour to 40.5 hours in March. The factory workweek for production employees increased by 0.1 hour to 41.5 hours.
- Average weekly overtime hours of all employees in manufacturing were unchanged in March, while production worker overtime hours in manufacturing increased by 0.1 hour to 4.3 hours.



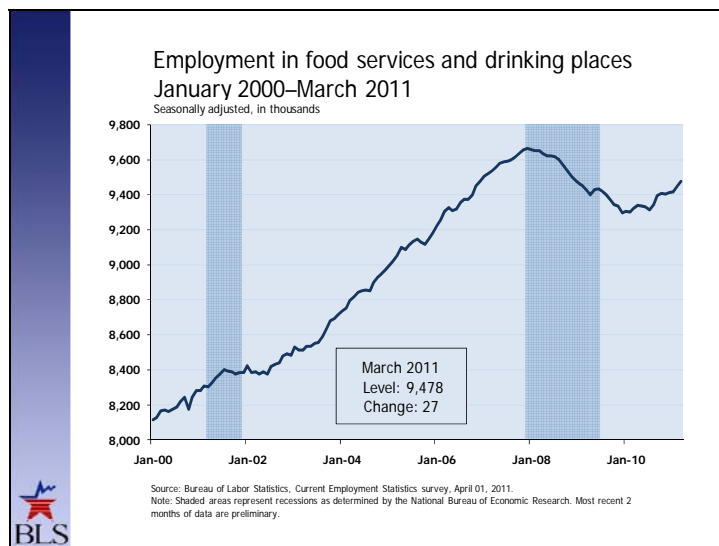
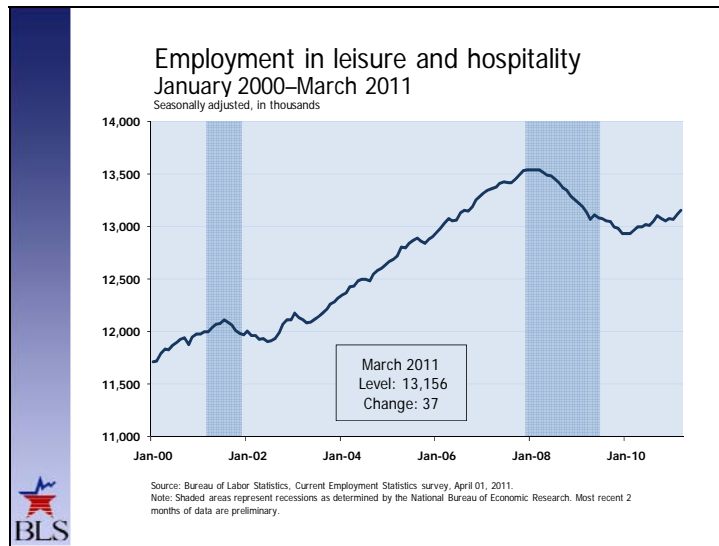
- Retail trade employment edged up by 18,000 in March. Since reaching an employment trough in December 2009, the industry has added 140,000 jobs.



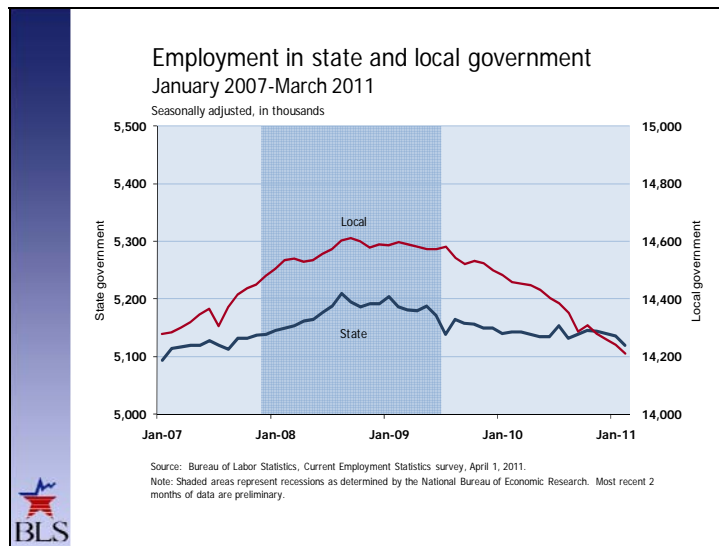
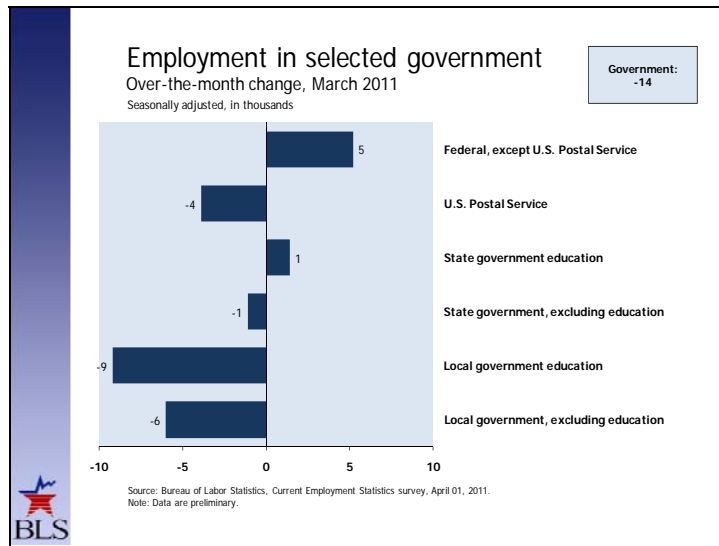
- Employment in professional and business services grew by 78,000 in March, and has increased by 692,000 since reaching a low point in September 2009.
- In March, employment in temporary help services increased by 29,000.
- Temporary help services has added 512,000 jobs since its most recent low point in August 2009.



- Health care employment continued to rise in March (+37,000). Over the past 12 months, health care added 283,000 jobs, or an average of 24,000 jobs per month.
- In March, employment gains in health care were spread among the components, including ambulatory health care services (+18,000), hospitals (+10,000), and nursing and residential care facilities (+9,000).



- Leisure and hospitality employment increased by 37,000 in March. Growth in food services and drinking places (+27,000) accounted for most of the increase.
- Since reaching a low in January 2010, employment in leisure and hospitality has increased by 225,000. Food services accounted for 173,000 jobs gained.



- Government payroll employment edged down in March (-14,000).
- In March, the majority of the employment losses were concentrated in local government (-15,000). Since its recent peak in September 2008, local government employment has declined by 416,000.