

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

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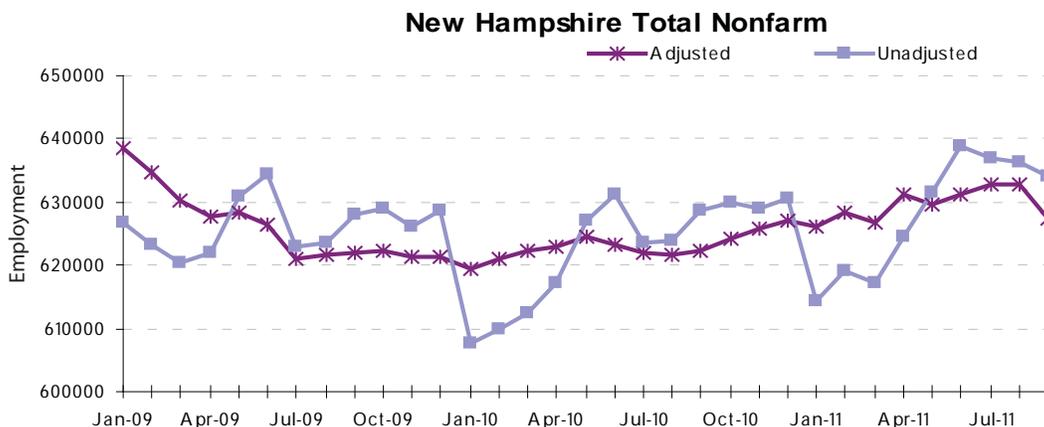
Seasonally Adjusted

Preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 5,400 jobs from August 2011 to September 2011. With summer vacation just about over, employment in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) decreased by 3,000 jobs, over-the-month. This loss was evenly split between arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) and accommodation and food services (sector 72) each down 1,500 jobs. Between August and September employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) reduced employment by 2,100 jobs. Over eighty-five percent of this loss can be attributed to retail trade, down 1,800 jobs. Professional and business services (supersector 60) had a reduction of 1,500 jobs, over-the-month. Over half of this drop was tied to administrative and support, and waste management, and remediation services (sector 56), down 800 jobs. Employers in manufacturing (supersector 30) cut 600 jobs between August and September. Much of this loss was felt in durable goods, down 500 jobs. Construction (supersector 20) declined by 400 jobs, over-the-month. Employment in private education and health services (supersector 65) and information (supersector 50) each lost 100 jobs from August to September.

Government (supersector 90) added 1,600 jobs, over-the-month. With many schools back in session, it is not a surprise that nearly all of this growth was in local government, up 1,500 jobs. Employment in other services (supersector 80) gained 500 jobs between August and September. During this same time period, employers in financial activities (supersector 55) increased by 300 jobs.

Over-the-year, preliminary seasonally adjusted employment rose by 5,300 jobs. Employers in leisure and hospitality added 5,800 jobs from September 2010 to September 2011. All of this growth can be attributed to accommodation and food services, up 5,800 jobs. Professional and business services gained 3,200 jobs, over-the-year. Just over one-third of this growth was in administrative and support, and waste management, and remediation services, up 1,100 jobs. Employment in private education and health services grew by 2,300 jobs. Nearly three-fourths of this growth was driven by health care and social assistance (sector 62), up 1,700 jobs. Financial activities expanded slightly, up 300 jobs.

From September 2010 to September 2011 employers in trade, transportation, and utilities reduced their workforces by 2,100 jobs. Almost half of this loss was in transportation, warehousing, and utilities, down 1,000 jobs. Over-the-year, other services decreased by 1,300 jobs. Employment in construction declined by 1,200 jobs from September 2010 to September 2011. Government lost 1,000 jobs, over-the-year. Seventy percent of this loss was driven by state government, down 700 jobs. Employers in manufacturing cut their workforces by 500 jobs between September 2010 and September 2011. Most of this drop was in non-durable goods, down 400 jobs. Over-the-year, information employment shrank by 100 jobs.



Unadjusted

New Hampshire's not seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 2,100 jobs between August 2011 and September 2011. The largest drop was in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70), down 10,000 jobs. Nearly two-thirds of this loss can be attributed to accommodation and food services (sector 72), which lost 6,500 jobs. Over-the-month, employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) reduced their workforces by 3,700 jobs. This drop was driven by retail trade, down 3,800 jobs. Employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) fell by 1,700 jobs from August to September. Administrative and support, and waste management, and remediation services (sector 56) contributed to this loss, down 1,200 jobs. Manufacturing (supersector 30) reported 700 fewer jobs than were reported in August. Over seventy percent of this drop was driven by durable goods, down 500 jobs. Employers in construction (supersector 20) subtracted 600 jobs from their payroll, over-the-month. Just over two-thirds of this loss was in specialty trade contractors (subsector 238), down 400 jobs. Between August and September employment in information (supersector 50) and financial activities (supersector 55) dipped slightly, down 200 and 100 jobs, respectively. Over-the-month, mining and logging (supersector 10) remained unchanged over-the-month.

From August to September government (supersector 90) employment increased by 13,200 jobs. Much of this growth is due to the new school year starting. Eighty percent of the gain in government was driven by local government, up 10,500 jobs. State government added 2,800 jobs. All of this expansion can be attributed to state government educational services, up 2,800 jobs. Employment in private education and health services (supersector 65) rose by 1,400 jobs, over-the-month. Nearly eighty percent of this growth was primarily due to private educational services (sector 61), up 1,100 jobs. Other service (supersector 80) increased by 300 jobs between August and September.

Over-the-year, preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 5,300 jobs. Between September 2010 and September 2011 leisure and hospitality added 4,600 jobs. Nearly all of this growth can be attributed to accommodation and food services, up 4,400 jobs. Employers in professional and business services gained 3,400 jobs, over-the-year. This expansion was attributable to professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54), up 2,100 jobs. Private education and health services enlarged its workforces

by 2,400 jobs from September 2010 to September 2011. Of this growth, 2,000 jobs can be attributed to health care and social assistance (sector 62). Over-the-year, employment in financial activities rose by 500 jobs. Finance and insurance (sector 52) drove this growth, adding 600 jobs. Between September 2010 and September 2011 manufacturing grew slightly, up 100 jobs, while information remained unchanged.

Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities decreased by 1,700 jobs, over-the-year. This loss was split between retail trade, and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, down 900 and 800 jobs, in turn. Employers in construction cut 1,600 jobs from September 2010 to September 2011. According to the sample many of these jobs were in heavy and civil engineering construction (subsector 237), a non-published industry. Government had a reduction of 1,400 jobs, over-the-year. State government and local government drove this loss, each decreased by 600 jobs. Employers in other services subtracted 900 jobs between September 2010 and September 2011. Employment in mining and logging shrank by 100 jobs, over-the-year.

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