

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

October 2012

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Seasonally Adjusted

Preliminary seasonally adjusted employment rose by 1,000 jobs from September 2012 to October 2012. Employment in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) increased by 1,700 jobs, over-the-month. This growth can be attributed to accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 1,200 jobs. Private education and health services (supersector 65) gained 1,000 jobs between September and October. Private educational services (sector 61) drove this growth, up 1,000 jobs. Employment in financial activities (supersector 55) rose by 100 jobs, over-the-month. Employers in construction (supersector 20) kept the same employment levels as they had in September 2012.

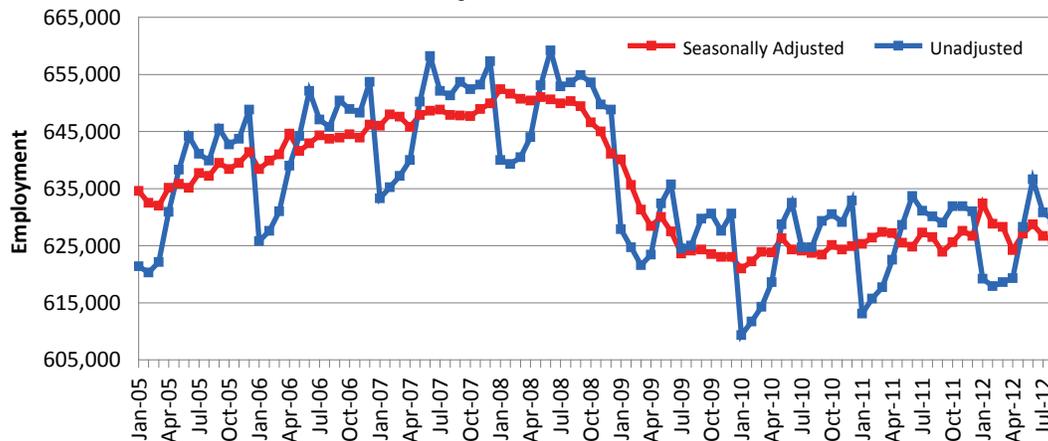
From September to October Government (supersector 90) decreased by 1,100 jobs. Nearly all of this loss was in local government, down 1,000 jobs. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) lost 400 jobs, over-the-month. Retail trade and wholesale trade each contributed to this loss, down 400 and 300, respectively. Employment in professional and business services (supersector 65), information (supersector 50), other services (supersector 80), mining and logging (supersector 10) each lost 100 jobs between September and October.

These estimates continue to be volatile from month to month, and can be subject to significant revisions. Nonfarm payroll job data will be benchmarked to a lagging but more comprehensive count of wage and salary jobs this winter. That data is collected through unemployment insurance tax filings of employers, and is generally available about five-to-seven months after any given month.

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 1,200 jobs, over-the-year. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities expanded their workforces by 3,300 jobs from October 2011 to October 2012. Nearly two-thirds of this growth was in retail trade, up 2,100 jobs, while wholesale trade gained 1,100 jobs. Leisure and hospitality gained 900 jobs, over-the-year. Accommodation and food services drove this growth up 1,400 jobs. Other services (supersector 80) added 600 jobs between October 2011 and October 2012. Over-the-year, construction (supersector 20) grew by 500 jobs, while professional and business services (supersector 60) rose by 400 jobs.

From October 2011 to October 2012 employment in private education and health services declined by 2,200 jobs. Private educational services contributed to this loss, down 1,400 jobs. Employment in manufacturing decreased by 1,000 jobs, over-the-year. This drop was driven by durable goods, down 1,200 jobs. Financial activities (supersector 55) lost 700 jobs, while information (supersector 50) lost 400 jobs between October 2011 and October 2012. Over-the-year, employment in mining and logging shrank by 100 jobs.

New Hampshire Total Nonfarm



Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 1,200 jobs from September 2012 to October 2012. Over-the-month, private education and health services (supersector 65) gained 2,000 jobs. Private educational services (sector 61) contributed to this growth, up 1,700 jobs. Nearly three-fourths of this growth was driven by colleges, universities, and professional schools (industry group 6113). Between September and October employment in government (supersector 90) grew by 1,700 jobs, which was driven by state government educational services, up 1,800 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) expanded their workforces by 1,200 jobs, over-the-month. Retail trade contributed to this growth, adding 1,300 jobs, while wholesale trade lost 100 jobs and transportation, warehousing, and utilities remained unchanged. Employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) gained 100 jobs from September to October. Financial activities (supersector 55) remained unchanged, over-the-month.

From September to October employment in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) decreased by 2,900 jobs. Both sectors of leisure and hospitality contributed to the loss in leisure and hospitality. Accommodation and food services (sector 72) lost 1,800 jobs, while arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) lost 1,100 jobs. Over-the-month, employers in manufacturing (supersector 30) and construction (supersector 20) each lost 300 jobs. According to the sample, heavy and civil engineering construction (subsector 237) added employment. Mining and logging (supersector 10), information (supersector 50), and other services (supersector 80) each lost 100 jobs between September and October.

Over-the-year, preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 1,000 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation and utilities expanded their workforces by 3,300 jobs between October 2011 and October 2012. Retail trade and wholesale trade drove this growth, up 2,100 and 1,100 jobs, respectively. Leisure and hospitality gained 900 jobs, over-the-year. All of this growth was in accommodation and food services, up 1,400 jobs. Other services (supersector 80) rose by 600 jobs, while construction added 500 jobs from October 2011 to October 2012. According to the sample, heavy and civil engineering construction and specialty trade contractors (subsector 238) each contributed to the growth in construction. Employers in professional and business services expanded their workforces by 300 jobs, over-the-year. Between October 2011 and October 2012 employment in government remained unchanged. State government added 1,300 jobs, while local government and federal government lost 1,100 and 200 jobs, in turn.

Employment in private education and health services decreased by 2,300 jobs, over-the-year. Both sectors of private education and health services saw losses during this timeframe. Private educational services decreased by 1,500 jobs, while health care and social assistance (sector 62) lost 800 jobs. Manufacturing employers cut 1,100 jobs from their payroll between October 2011 and October 2012. Durable goods drove this decline, down 1,200 jobs. Financial activities (supersector 55) reported 700 fewer jobs than were reported in October 2011. Finance and insurance (sector 52) and real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53) split this loss, down 400 and 300 jobs, respectively. Information employment decreased by 400 jobs, while mining and logging cut 100 jobs, over-the-year.

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