

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

October 2013

Gail Clay

Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment rose by 3,100 jobs from September 2013 to October 2013. This growth more than made up for the over-the-month loss of 3,000 jobs in September 2013. Nearly three-fourths of the growth in October can be attributed to the increase in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70), up 2,300 jobs. Between August and September leisure and hospitality lost 3,500 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) added 500 jobs, over-the-month. From August to September trade, transportation, and utilities increased by 1,800 jobs. Professional and business services (supersector 60) gained 400 jobs between September and October. Employment in private education and health services (supersector 65) expanded by 300 jobs from September to October. All of this growth was in health care and social assistance (sector 62), up 500 jobs, over-the-month. Manufacturing (supersector 30), information (supersector 50), and government (supersector 90) each added 100 jobs between September and October. Employment in mining and logging (supersector 10) remained unchanged, over-the-month.

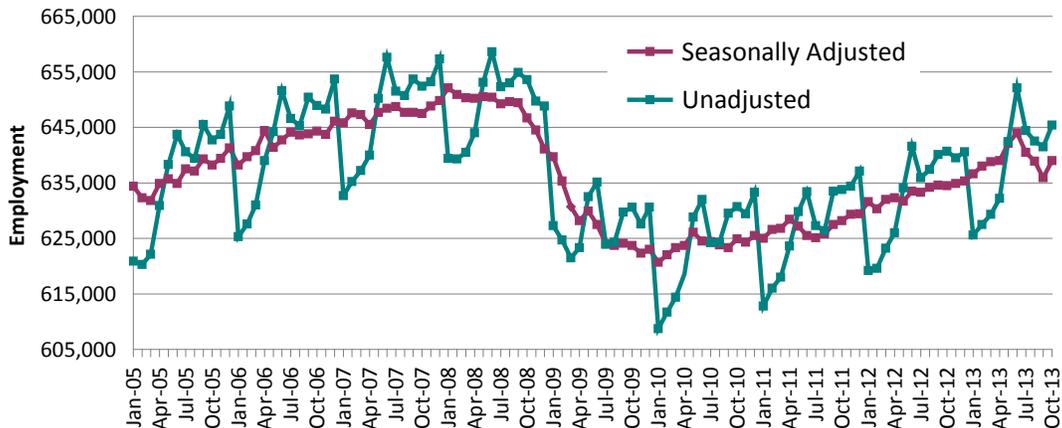
Financial activities (supersector 55) lost 300 jobs from September to October. Between August and September financial activities declined by 500 jobs. Employers in other services (supersector 80) cut 700 jobs from their workforces between August and October. Over seventy percent of this loss was between August and September, down 500 jobs. Construction (supersector 20) reported a decrease of 200 jobs from September to October.

These estimates continue to be volatile from month to month, and can be subject to significant revisions. Nonfarm payroll job data for 2012 was revised and benchmarked last March, while October 2013 will be revised and 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.

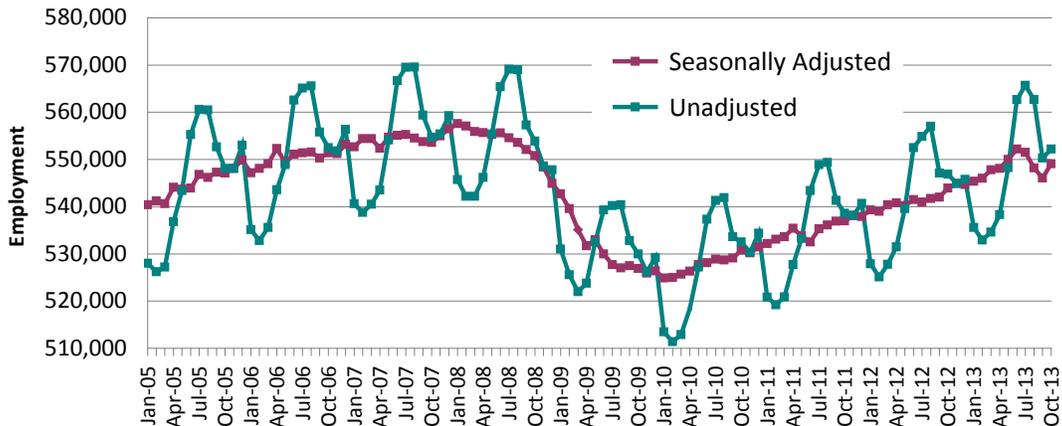
Preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 4,500 jobs between October 2012 and October 2013. From September 2012 to September 2013 employment grew by 1,300 jobs. Employers in private education and health services added 2,300 jobs between October 2012 and October 2013. Employment in private education and health services rose by 2,800 jobs from September 2012 and September 2013. Professional and business services expanded by 1,800 jobs between October 2012 and October 2013. Leisure and hospitality rose by 1,300 jobs from October 2012 to October 2013. This growth was driven by the increase in accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 1,800 jobs. Employment in manufacturing gained 600 jobs between October 2012 and October 2013. All of this growth was in durable goods, up 1,000 jobs. Over-the-year, construction increased by 500 jobs. Employers in mining and logging kept the same employment levels as October 2012.

From October 2012 to October 2013 government lost 700 jobs. Nearly all of this loss was in local government, down 1,400 jobs. Between September 2012 and September 2013 government decreased by 2,800 jobs. All of this loss was in local government, down 3,100 jobs. Employment in other services and trade, transportation, and utilities each declined by 500 jobs from October 2012 to October 2013. Information and financial activities lost 200 jobs and 100 jobs, respectively between October 2012 and October 2013.

New Hampshire Total Nonfarm



New Hampshire Total Private



Unadjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary not seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment increased by 3,900 jobs between September 2013 and October 2013. From August to September employment decreased by 1,000 jobs. Government (supersector 90) had the largest employment gains during both time frames. Between September and October employment rose by 2,000 jobs, while August to September saw gains of 11,400 jobs. In each instance state government educational services and local government educational services both drove the increase in government. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) expanded their workforces by 1,900 jobs from September to October. This growth more than made up for the employment loss between August and September, where employment dropped by 1,400 jobs. Retail trade drove the employment change between August and October with a drop of 2,100 jobs from August to September and an increase of 1,800 jobs from September to October. Private education and health services (supersector 65) gained 1,800 jobs over-the-month in September and October. Employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) added 300 jobs from September to October. All of this increase was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), up 700 jobs. Employment in manufacturing (supersector 30), information (supersector 50), and mining and logging (supersector 10) kept the same employment levels as they had in September.

Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) lost 1,100 jobs between September and October. From August to September employment in leisure and hospitality decreased by 10,800 jobs, a normal seasonal occurrence. Accommodation and food services (sector 72) drove the employment change in both months, down 7,600 jobs in September and 1,100 jobs in October. Between September and October employers in construction (supersector 20) reduced their workforces by 600 jobs. According to the sample this loss was in heavy and civil engineering construction (sector 237) and construction of buildings (sector 236). Employment in financial activities (supersector 55) declined by 300 jobs, while other services (supersector 80) declined by 100 jobs.

Over-the-year, New Hampshire's not seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment rose by 4,700 jobs. Employment grew between September 2012 and September 2013 at a slower pace, gaining 1,400 jobs. Private education and health services increased over-the-year during the past two months, up 2,100 jobs in September and 2,400 jobs in October. In both months the bulk of the growth was in private educational services (sector 61), up 1,200 jobs in both September and October. Employers in professional and business services expanded their workforces by 1,800 jobs from October 2012 to October 2013. All of the growth was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, up 2,300 jobs. Leisure and hospitality gained 1,300 jobs over-the-year. Accommodation and food services drove this growth, adding 1,800 jobs. Manufacturing increased by 600 jobs from October 2012 to October 2013. This growth can be attributed to the increase in durable goods, up 1,000 jobs. Over-the-year, construction gained 500 jobs. Employment in mining and logging remained unchanged between October 2012 and October 2013.

Government lost 600 jobs from October 2012 to October 2013. Nearly all of this loss was in local government educational services, down 1,500 jobs. September also saw an over-the-year drop in employment, down 1,800 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities and other services each cut 500 jobs from their payrolls between October 2012 and October 2013. Within trade, transportation, and utilities this employment drop was driven by transportation, warehousing, and utilities, down 800 jobs. Over-the-year, information lost 200 jobs, while financial activities lost 100 jobs.

For more information, contact:
Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau
New Hampshire Employment Security
32 South Main Street
Concord, NH 03301
(603) 228-4124
elmi@nhes.nh.gov