

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

November 2013

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Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment increased by 1,000 jobs between October 2013 and November 2013. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) added 1,900 jobs, over-the-month. Employers in retail trade, gearing up for another holiday season, added 2,200 jobs. From October to November, employment in construction (supersector 20) rose by 800 jobs. Employers in private education and health services (supersector 65) expanded their workforces by 400 jobs, over-the-month. Private educational services (sector 61) and health care and social assistance (sector 62) each contributed 200 jobs to this growth. Financial activities (supersector 55), manufacturing (supersector 30) and mining and logging (supersector 10) each gained 100 jobs between October and November. Professional and business services kept the same employment levels as it had in October.

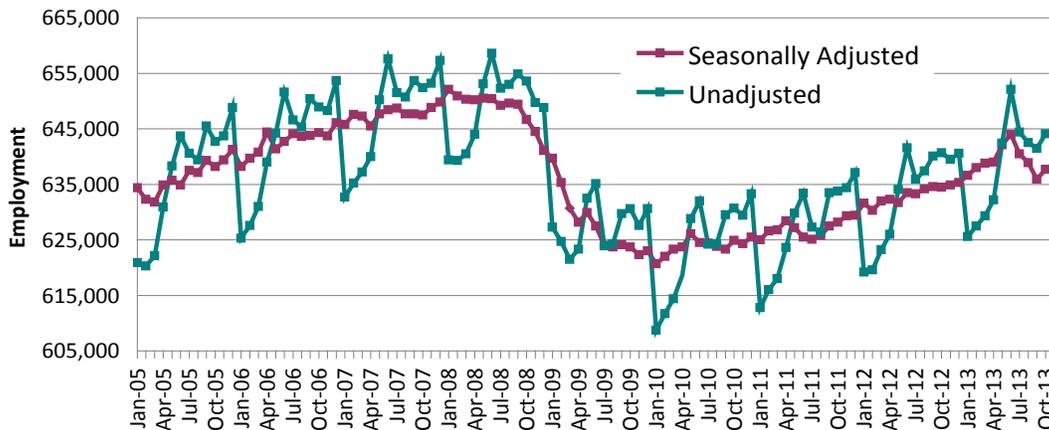
Government (supersector 90) decreased by 1,200 jobs, over-the-month. All of this loss was in local government, down 1,300 jobs. Employers in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) reduced their workforces by 1,000 jobs from October to November. Arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) and accommodation and food services (sector 72) split this loss, down 500 jobs each. Employment in other services (supersector 80) and information (supersector 50) shrank slightly, down 100 jobs each, over-the-month.

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 November 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.

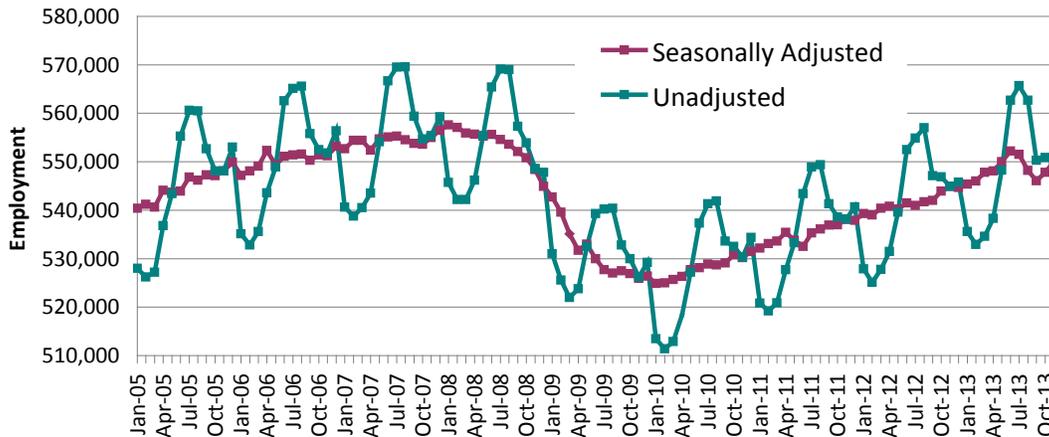
Preliminary seasonally adjusted employment rose by 3,800 jobs from November 2012 to November 2013. Private education and health services gained 1,700 jobs, over-the-year. Nearly sixty percent of this growth was in private educational services, up 1,000 jobs. Construction had 1,600 more jobs in November 2013 than they did in November 2012. Employment in professional and business services increased by 1,300 jobs, over-the-year. All of this growth was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), up 1,300 jobs. Employers in manufacturing expanded their workforces by 900 jobs between November 2012 and November 2013. Durable goods added 900 jobs, while non-durable goods remained unchanged during this timeframe. Over-the-year, trade, transportation, and utilities gained 600 jobs. All of this growth was in retail trade, up 1,400 jobs. Between November 2012 and November 2013 mining and logging added 100 jobs. Leisure and hospitality and financial activities each remained unchanged, over-the-year. Within leisure and hospitality accommodation and food services added 1,000 jobs, while arts, entertainment, and recreation lost 1,000 jobs.

From November 2012 to November 2013 government employment decreased by 1,300 jobs. All of this loss was in local government, down 2,200 jobs. Over-the-year, employers in other services cut 700 jobs from their workforces. Between November 2012 and November 2013 employment in information was reduced by 400 jobs.

New Hampshire Total Nonfarm



New Hampshire Total Private



Unadjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary not seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment decreased by 400 jobs between October 2013 and November 2013. The largest drop in employment was in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70), which cut 5,500 jobs, over-the-month. Other services (supersector 80) experienced a drop of 300 jobs from October 2013 to November 2013. Manufacturing (supersector 30) lost 200 jobs, over-the-month, all of which were in durable goods. Employment in financial activities (supersector 55) decreased slightly, down 100 jobs between October and November. Information (supersector 50) and mining and logging (supersector 10) each remained unchanged, over-the-month.

Between October and November trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) increased by 4,000 jobs. Nearly all of this growth was in retail trade, up 4,200 jobs. Employers in private education and health services (supersector 65) added 900 jobs, over-the-month. This growth was split between private educational services (sector 61) and health care and social assistance (sector 62), up 500 jobs and 400 jobs, in turn. Professional and business services (supersector 60) gained 400 jobs from October to November. Professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) expanded by 600 jobs, while administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) lost 200 jobs, over-the-month. Employment in government (supersector 90) increased by 300 jobs between October and November. The growth in this

supersector can be attributed to state government educational services and local government educational services, up 200 jobs each. Construction rose slightly adding 100 jobs, over-the-month. All of these jobs were in specialty trade contractors (subsector 238), up 100 jobs.

Not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 4,200 jobs between November 2012 and November 2013. Employment in private education and health services rose by 1,800 jobs, over-the-year. Over sixty percent of this growth was in private educational services, up 1,100 jobs. From November 2012 to November 2013 construction added 1,600 jobs. Specialty trade contractors drove this growth, up 1,700 jobs. Employers in professional and business services expanded their payrolls by 1,400 jobs. All of this increase was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, up 1,400 jobs. Employment in manufacturing and trade, transportation, and utilities each rose by 700 jobs. Durable goods drove the increase in manufacturing, while retail trade drove the growth in trade, transportation, and utilities, up 800 jobs and 1,500 jobs, respectively. Mining and logging reported 100 more jobs in November 2013 than they had in November 2012. Employment levels remained the same in leisure and hospitality and financial activities, over-the-year.

Between November 2012 and November 2013 government saw a drop of 1,100 jobs. All of this loss was in local government, with the bulk of the drop in local government educational services, down 1,600 jobs. Employers in other services cut 600 jobs from their payrolls, over-the-year. Information had 400 less jobs in November 2013 than they had in November 2012.

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