

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

September 2012

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Seasonally Adjusted

From August 2012 to September 2012 preliminary seasonally adjusted employment in New Hampshire decreased by 1,700 jobs. This drop was driven by leisure and hospitality (supersector 70), down 1,500 jobs, over-the-month. All of this loss was in accommodation and food services (sector 72), down 1,500 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) cut 800 jobs from their workforces between August and September. This decline was split between transportation, warehousing, and utilities, wholesale trade, and retail trade, down, 400, 300, and 100 jobs, respectively. Over-the-month, employment in financial activities (supersector 55) shrank by 700 jobs. Manufacturing (supersector 30), information (supersector 50), and mining and logging (supersector 10) each had a reduction of 100 jobs from August to September. Employment in private education and health services (supersector 65) remained unchanged, over-the-month.

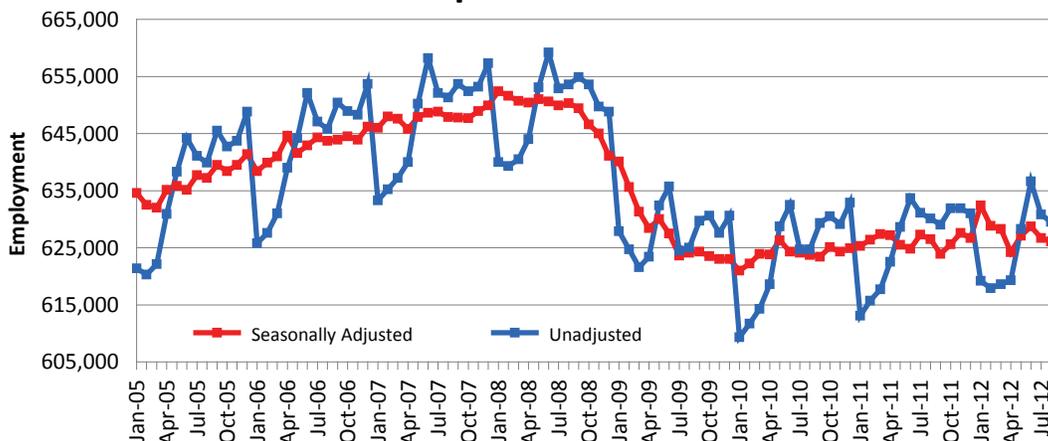
Between August and September construction (supersector 20) added 600 jobs. Over-the-month, other services (supersector 80) gained 400 jobs. Government (supersector 90) and professional and business services (supersector 60) each rose by 300 jobs.

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.

From September 2011 to September 2012 preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 1,800 jobs. Trade, transportation and utilities gained 3,400 jobs, over-the-year. Retail trade and wholesale trade each contributed to this growth, up 1,900 and 1,600 jobs, respectively. Between September 2011 and September 2012 other services expanded by 1,000 jobs. Employment in government rose by 900 jobs, over-the-year. Nearly all of this growth was in state government, up 1,000 jobs. Employers in professional and business services added 800 jobs from September 2011 to September 2012. Construction employment rose by 500 jobs, over-the-year.

Between September 2011 and September 2012 employment in private education and health services was reduced by 2,200 jobs. This drop was driven by private educational services (sector 61), down 2,600 jobs. Employers in financial activities cut 900 jobs from their workforces, over-the-year. One-third of this loss was in real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53), down 300 jobs. From September 2011 to September 2012 manufacturing decreased by 800 jobs. All of this loss can be attributed to durable goods, down 800 jobs. Employment in leisure and hospitality dropped by 600 jobs, over-the-year. Arts, entertainment and recreation (sector 71) drove this loss, down 700 jobs. Between September 2011 and September 2012 employment in information and mining and logging decreased by 200 and 100 jobs, respectively.

New Hampshire Total Nonfarm



Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 800 jobs, over-the-month. Employment in government (supersector 90) contributed to this expansion, up 12,500 jobs between August and September. With another school year upon us it is no surprise that local government and state government drove the growth, up 9,500 and 3,200 jobs, respectively. Private education and health services (supersector 65) added 1,400 jobs, over-the-month. This increase can be attributed to private educational services (sector 61), up 1,700 jobs. Employers in construction (supersector 20) added 300 jobs to their workforces from August to September. According to the sample, heavy and civil engineering construction (subsector 237) contributed to the increase. Over-the-month, other services (supersector 80) gained 200 jobs.

Between August and September leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) decreased by 8,100 jobs. Over three-fourths of this loss was in accommodation and food services (sector 72), down 6,400 jobs. Food services and drinking places (subsector 722) and accommodation (subsector 721) split this drop, down 3,700 and 2,700 jobs respectively. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) reduced their workforces by 3,300 jobs, over-the-month. Nearly all of this loss was in retail trade, down 3,000 jobs. Financial activities (supersector 55) declined by 1,000 jobs between August and September. Seventy percent of this drop was in finance and insurance (sector 52), down 700 jobs. Employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) shrank by 600 jobs, over-the-month. This loss was driven by administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), down 800 jobs. Manufacturing declined by 300 jobs from August to September. Non-durable goods contributed to this loss, down 300 jobs. Over-the-month, employment in information (supersector 50) and mining and logging (supersector 10) lost 200 and 100 jobs, respectively.

From September 2011 to September 2012 preliminary not seasonally employment increased by 2,600 jobs, over-the-year. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities drove this growth, up 3,200 jobs. Retail trade and wholesale trade each contributed to this rise in employment, up 1,600 and 1,300 jobs, respectively. Other services expanded by 1,100 jobs between September 2011 and September 2012. Employers in construction and government each added 800 jobs, over-the-year. State government contributed to the increase in government, up 700 jobs. Within construction, specialty trade contractors (subsector 238) drove

this growth, up 700 jobs. Employment in leisure and hospitality gained 700 jobs from September 2011 to September 2012. This increase can be attributed to accommodation and food services, up 1,200 jobs. Food services and drinking places contributed to this expansion, up 1,100 jobs. Over-the-year, employers in professional and business services added 600 jobs to their workforces. Professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) drove this increase, up 600 jobs.

Employers in private education and health services cut 2,500 jobs from their workforces between September 2011 and September 2012. Private educational services drove this drop, down 2,700 jobs. Over-the-year, employment in financial activities shrank by 1,000 jobs. Finance and insurance decreased by 700 jobs. Employment in manufacturing fell by 800 jobs from September 2012 to September 2012. All of this loss can be attributed to durable goods, down 800 jobs. Over-the-year, information declined by 200 jobs, while mining and logging lost 100 jobs.

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