

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

October 2011

Gail Clay

Seasonally Adjusted

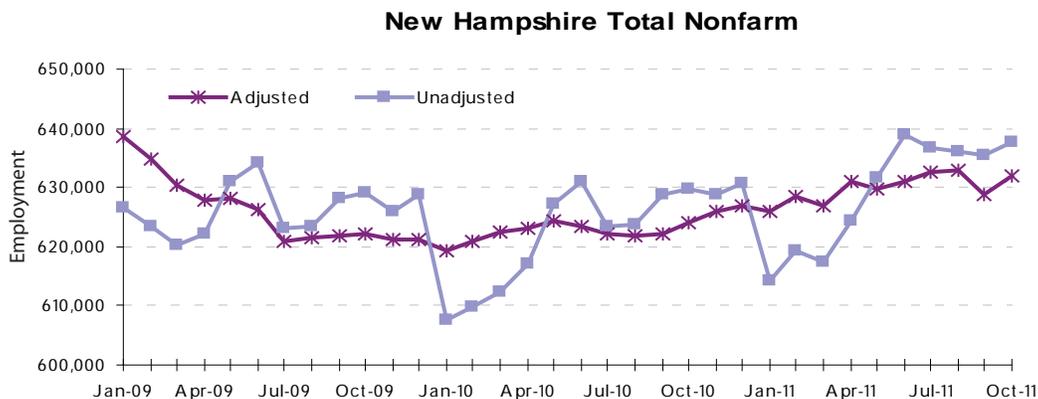
From September to October New Hampshire’s preliminary seasonally adjusted employment rose by 2,000 jobs. Half of this growth can be attributed to leisure and hospitality (supersector 70), up 1,000 jobs, over-the-month. Employment in leisure and hospitality employment was split between arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) and accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 500 each. Between September and October other services (supersector 80) gained 600 jobs. Government (supersector 90) added 500 jobs, over-the-month. Local government increased by 600 jobs, while state government decreased by 200 jobs.

Over-the-month, trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) lost 800 jobs. This loss was driven by retail trade, down 900 jobs. Employment in financial activities (supersector 55) decreased by 300 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.

Over-the-year, preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 6,600 jobs. This growth was driven by leisure and hospitality, up 6,000 jobs. Nearly three-fourths of this expansion was driven by accommodation and food services, up 4,400 jobs. From October 2010 to October 2011 employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) added 2,600 jobs. Half of this was tied to the employment gain in administrative and support, and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), up 1,300 jobs. Employment in private education and health services (supersector 65) increased by 1,800 jobs, over-the-year. This growth was tied to health care and social assistance (sector 62), up 1,700 jobs.

Between October 2010 and October 2011 employment in trade, transportation, and utilities decreased by 2,100 jobs. Ninety percent of this loss can be attributed to retail trade, down 1,900 jobs. Over-the-year, employers in other services reduced their workforces by 1,100 jobs.



Unadjusted

Over-the-month, preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 1,200 jobs. From September to October government (supersector 90) employment expanded by 2,600 jobs. This growth was nearly split between local government and state government, up 1,300 and 1,200 respectively. Within state government, educational services gained 1,400 jobs, over-the-month. Employment in private education and health services (supersector 65) added 900 jobs between September and October.

From September to October employment in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) decreased by 2,700 jobs. This loss was split between accommodation and food services (sector 72) and arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) down, 1,500 and 1,200 jobs, respectively. Employers in financial activities (supersector 55) reduced employment by 600 jobs, over-the-month.

Over-the-year, preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment expanded by 6,800 jobs. Leisure and hospitality contributed the most to this increase, up 6,100 jobs. Nearly three-fourths of this growth was driven by accommodation and food services, up 4,400 jobs. Between October 2010 and October 2011 employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) added 2,700 jobs. Nearly all of this growth was split between administrative and support, and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) and professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54), up 1,300 and 1,100, in turn. Employment in private education and health services increased by 1,800 jobs, over-the-year. This growth was primarily due to health care and social assistance (sector 62), up 1,700 jobs.

Between October 2010 and October 2011 employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) decreased by 2,100 jobs. Retail trade contributed the most to this loss, down 1,900 jobs. Employers in other services (supersector 80) reduced their workforces by 1,100 jobs, over-the year.

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