

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

May 2013

Gail Clay

Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment rose by 2,500 jobs between April 2013 and May 2013. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) and government (supersector 90) contributed the bulk of this growth, up 2,000 and 1,100 jobs, respectively. Within leisure and hospitality, arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) added 1,200 jobs, while accommodation and food services (sector 72) added 800 jobs. State government drove the increase in government, up 1,300 jobs. Employers in construction (supersector 20) and manufacturing (supersector 30) expanded their workforces by 300 jobs each, over-the-month. Two-thirds of the growth in manufacturing was in durable goods, up 200 jobs. From April to May professional and business services (supersector 60), other services (supersector 80), and mining and logging (supersector 10), each remained unchanged.

Over-the-month, employment in private education and health services (supersector 65) and trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) each lost 500 jobs. The loss in private education and health services was split between private educational services (sector 61) and health care and social assistance (sector 62), down 300 and 200 jobs, in turn. All of the loss in trade, transportation, and utilities was in wholesale trade, down 600 jobs. Between April and May employers in financial activities (supersector 55) and information (supersector 50) each cut 100 jobs from their workforces.

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 this past March, while May 2013 will be revised and benchmarked to a lagging but more comprehensive count of wage and salary jobs next 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.

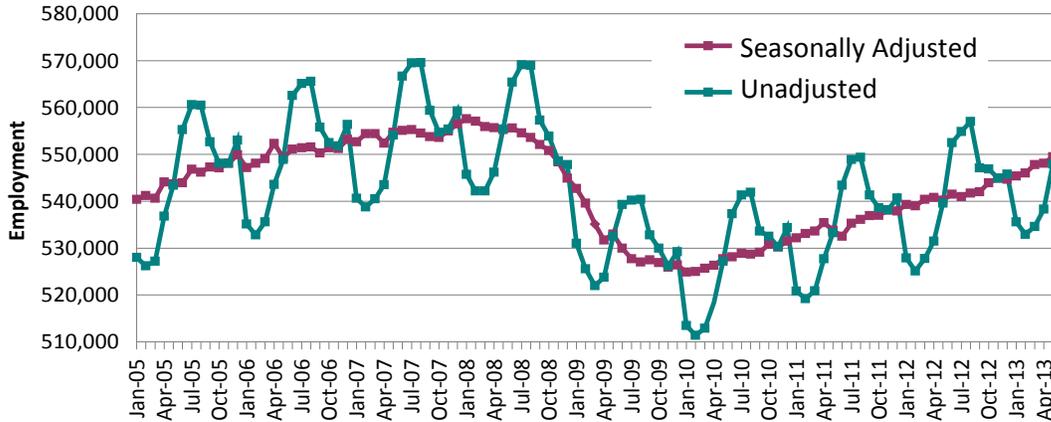
From May 2012 to May 2013 preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 9,800 jobs. Nearly one-third of this growth was in leisure and hospitality, up 3,200 jobs, over-the-year. Accommodation and food services contributed to this growth, up 2,200 jobs. Professional and business services added 2,800 jobs between May 2012 and May 2013. Nearly all of this growth can be attributed to administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), up 3,000 jobs. Employers in private education and health services expanded their workforces by 1,700 jobs, over-the-year. Almost two-thirds of this growth was driven by health care and social assistance, up 1,100 jobs. Employment in construction rose by 1,200 jobs between May 2012 and May 2013. Over-the-year, financial activities added 800 jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities increased by 600 jobs from May 2012 to May 2013. All of this growth was in retail trade, up 1,700 jobs. Government gained 500 jobs, over-the-year. State government added 1,600 jobs, while local government and federal government lost 900 and 200 jobs, respectively. Employment in mining and logging remained unchanged between May 2012 and May 2013.

Employers in manufacturing cut 400 jobs, over-the-year. This drop can be attributed to durable goods, down 500 jobs. Employment in other services and information each decreased by 300 jobs from May 2012 to May 2013.

New Hampshire Total Nonfarm



New Hampshire Total Private



Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 9,700 jobs in New Hampshire between April and May. Employment in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) expanded by 6,000 jobs, over-the-month. Almost two-thirds of this growth was in accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 3,900 jobs. Construction (supersector 20) gained 1,900 jobs from April to May. According to the sample all subsectors of construction saw employment gains during this time frame. The bulk of which was in specialty trade contractors (subsector 238), up 1,200 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) added 1,400 jobs, over-the-month. Retail trade drove this growth, up 1,500 jobs. Manufacturing (supersector 30) and professional and business services (supersector 60) each rose by 400 jobs between April and May. Within professional and business services, administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) gained 1,600 jobs, while professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) lost 1,200 jobs. Employment government (supersector 90) and mining and logging (supersector 10) each added 100 jobs, over-the-month. Within government this growth can be attributed to local government, up 100 jobs. Employers in information kept the same employment levels as they had in April.

Private education and health service (supersector 65) decreased by 400 jobs from April to May. The loss was tied to the drop in private educational services (sector 61), down 600 jobs. Employment in other services (supersector 80) and financial activities (supersector 55) declined by 100 jobs, over-the-month. Finance and insurance (sector 52) contributed to the loss in financial activities, down 200 jobs.

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment in New Hampshire gained 7,800 jobs, over-the-year. Employers in leisure and hospitality expanded their workforces by 3,000 jobs between May 2012 and May 2013. Food service and drinking places (subsector 772), a component of accommodation and food services, drove the growth in leisure and hospitality, up 2,400 jobs. Employment in professional and business services increased by 2,500 jobs, over-the-year. All of this increase was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, up 3,100 jobs. Private education and health services gained 2,400 jobs from May 2012 to May 2013. This growth was split between health care and social assistance (sector 62) and private education and health services, up 1,300 and 1,100 jobs, respectively. Employers in construction added 1,500 jobs to their workforces, over-the-year. Nearly all of this gain was in specialty trade contractors, up 1,300 jobs. Employment in financial activities rose by 800 jobs between May 2012 and May 2013. Three-fourths of this growth was in finance and insurance, up 800 jobs. Mining and logging remained unchanged, over-the-year.

Employers in manufacturing and other services each cut 600 jobs from May 2012 to May 2013. Within manufacturing, durable goods lost 500 jobs, while non-durable goods lost 100 jobs. Employment in government was reduced by 500 jobs, over-the-year. Almost all of this loss can be attributed to local government, down 1,300 jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities declined by 400 jobs between May 2012 and May 2013. Transportation, warehousing, and utilities and wholesale trade lost 800 and 700 jobs, in turn, while retail trade gained 1,100 jobs. Information decreased by 300 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