

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

July 2013

Gail Clay

Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 3,200 jobs between June 2013 and July 2013. Employment in government (supersector 90) dropped by 3,000 jobs. Local government drove this loss, down 3,400 jobs. Much of this loss can be attributed to the end of the school year. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) cut 1,200 jobs, over-the-month. Over eighty percent of this drop was in retail trade, down 1,000 jobs. Employers in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) reduced their workforces by 500 jobs. This loss was due to the employment drop in accommodation and food services (sector 72), down 600 jobs. Manufacturing (supersector 30) decreased by 300 jobs from June to July. All of this loss can be attributed to non-durable goods, down 600 jobs. Employment in professional and business services (supersector 60), other services (supersector 80) and information (supersector 50) each cut 100 jobs from their workforces. Mining and logging (supersector 10) kept the same employment levels as June.

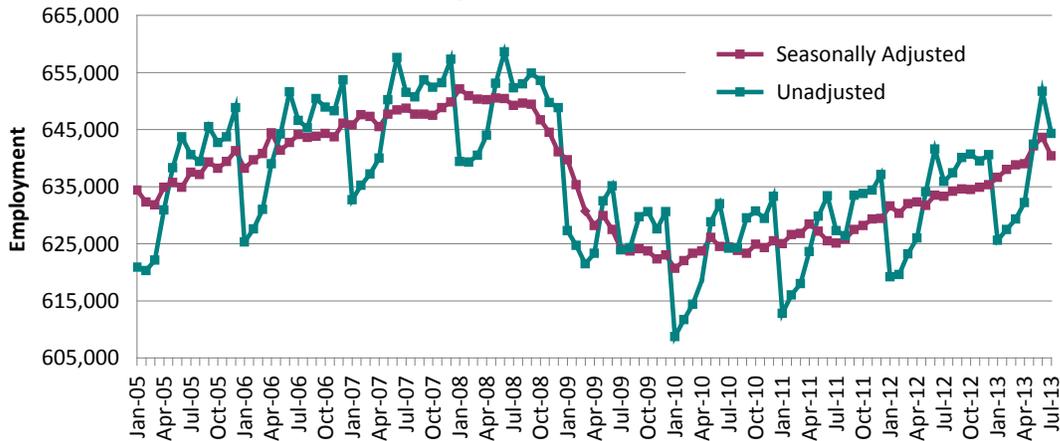
Private education and health services (supersector 65) increased by 1,200 jobs, over-the-month. Three-fourth of this growth was in private educational services (sector 61), up 900 jobs. Employers in financial activities (supersector 55) added 500 jobs between June and July. Only twenty percent of this growth was in real estate and rental and leasing (sector 52), up 100 jobs. Employment in construction rose by 400 jobs, 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 this past March, while July 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.

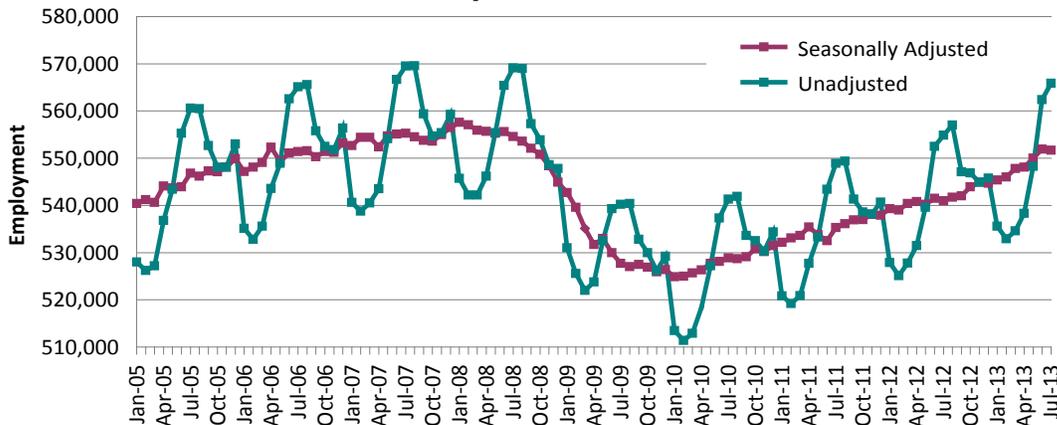
Preliminary seasonally adjusted total nonfarm increased by 7,100 jobs from July 2012 to July 2013. Just over sixty percent of this growth was in leisure and hospitality, up 4,300 jobs, over-the-year. Over three-fourths of this increase was in accommodation and food services, up 3,300 jobs. Employment in private education and health services gained 3,800 jobs between July 2012 and July 2013. Private educational services drove this growth, up 2,200 jobs. Employers in professional and business services added 2,500 jobs, over-the-year. Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) gained 2,800 jobs. Employment in construction rose by 2,000 jobs from July 2012 to July 2013. Financial activities increased by 1,800 jobs, over-the-year. Mining and logging remained unchanged between July 2012 and July 2013.

Over-the-year, government lost 3,600 jobs. All of this loss was in local government, down 4,100 jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities decreased by 2,300 jobs from July 2012 to July 2013. Each sector within trade, transportation, and utilities had employment losses during this time period. Over-the-year, employers in other services cut 900 jobs from their payrolls. Employment in information fell by 300 jobs between July 2012 and July 2013. Manufacturing lost 200 jobs, over-the-year. All of this loss was in non-durable goods, down 1,000 jobs.

New Hampshire Total Nonfarm



New Hampshire Total Private



Unadjusted

From June 2013 to July 2013 preliminary not seasonally adjusted total nonfarm decreased by 7,400 jobs. This loss was driven by local government educational services, down 11,800 jobs, over-the-month. Government (supersector 90) posted a reduction of 10,900 jobs between June and July. Federal government and state government each gained 100 jobs. Employers in private education and health services (supersector 65) and trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) each subtracted 500 jobs, over-the-month. Within private educational services, the loss was split between private educational services (sector 61) and health care and social assistance (sector 62), down 300 and 200 jobs respectively. Trade, transportation and utilities (supersector 40) decreased by 500 jobs between June and July. Transportation, warehousing, and utilities drove this loss, down 600 jobs. Professional and business (supersector 60) services decreased by 400 jobs, from June to July. This drop can be attributed to administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), down 1,000 jobs. Over-the-month, employers in manufacturing (supersector 30) cut 300 jobs. All of this loss was in non-durable goods, down 400 jobs. Employment in other services (supersector 80) and information (supersector 50) each decreased by 100 jobs, while mining and logging (supersector 10) remained unchanged between June and July.

Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) increased by 4,300 jobs, over-the-month. Nearly seventy percent of this growth was in accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 3,000 jobs. From June to July employment in financial activities (supersector 55) gained 600 jobs. Two-thirds of this growth was in finance and insurance (sector 52), up 400 jobs. Employers in construction (supersector 20) expanded their workforces by 500 jobs, over-the-month. The majority of this growth was in specialty trade contractors (subsector 238), up 800 jobs.

Not seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment gained 8,400 jobs from July 2012 to July 2013. Almost half of this growth was in leisure and hospitality, up 4,100 jobs. Nearly sixty percent of this increase was in full-services restaurants (industry group 72251), up 2,400 jobs. Continuing its annual growth trend, private education and health services added 3,000 jobs between July 2012 and July 2013. Within private education and health services, private educational services increased by 1,600 jobs, while health care and social assistance gained 1,400 jobs. Over-the-month, employers in professional and business services expanded their workforces by 2,200 jobs. Nearly all of this growth was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, up 2,100 jobs. Construction added 1,900 jobs from July 2012 to July 2013. Specialty trade contractors drove this growth, up 2,100 jobs. Employers in financial activities added 1,700 jobs, over-the-year. Over seventy percent of this growth was in finance and insurance, up 1,200 jobs. Manufacturing and mining and logging each kept the same employment levels as July 2012.

Between July 2012 and July 2013 government lost 2,600 jobs. Nearly all of this loss was in local government educational services, down 3,000 jobs. Employment in other services was reduced by 1,000 jobs, over-the-year. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities cut 500 jobs from July 2012 to July 2013. Transportation, warehousing, and utilities and wholesale trade lost 500 and 400 jobs, respectively. Information decreased by 400 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