

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

August 2013

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Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 1,000 jobs between July 2013 and August 2013. Professional and business services (supersector 60) and leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) each lost 1,100 jobs, over-the-month. Accommodation and food services (sector 72) and arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) both lost employment during this time, down 700 and 400 jobs respectively. Within professional and business services, administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) lost 900 jobs. Employment in construction (supersector 20) was reduced by 500 jobs from July to August. Employers in financial activities (supersector 55) cut 400 jobs from their workforces, over-the-month. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) and manufacturing (supersector 30) each lost 300 jobs between July and August. Within trade, transportation, and utilities, retail trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities lost 300 jobs each, while wholesale trade added 300 jobs. Durable goods drove the loss in manufacturing, down 400 jobs. Employers in mining and logging (supersector 10) and information (supersector 50) kept the same employment levels as they had in July.

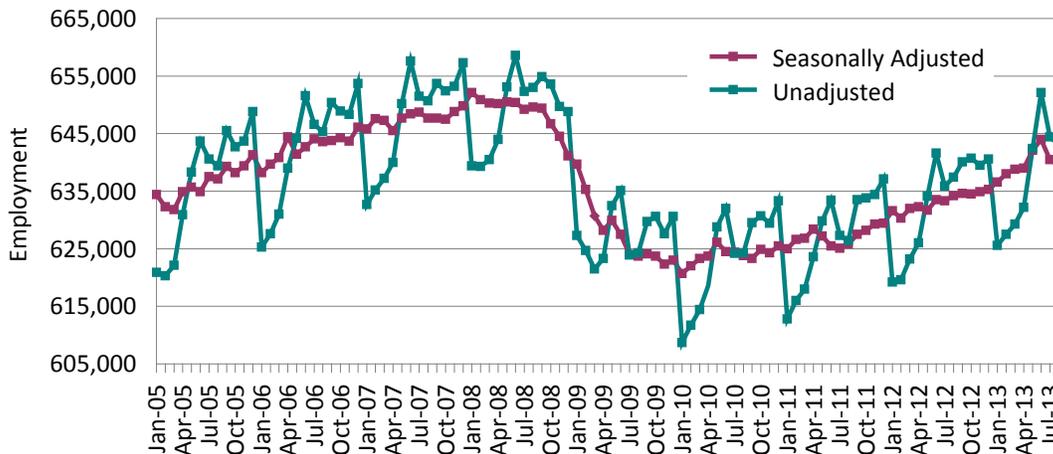
From July to August government (supersector 90) added 2,200 jobs. All of this job growth was in local government, up 2,400 jobs. Other services (supersector 80) added 400 jobs, over-the-month. Employment in private education and health services (supersector 65) rose by 100 jobs between July and August. All of this growth was in health care and social assistance (sector 62), up 100 jobs.

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 August 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.

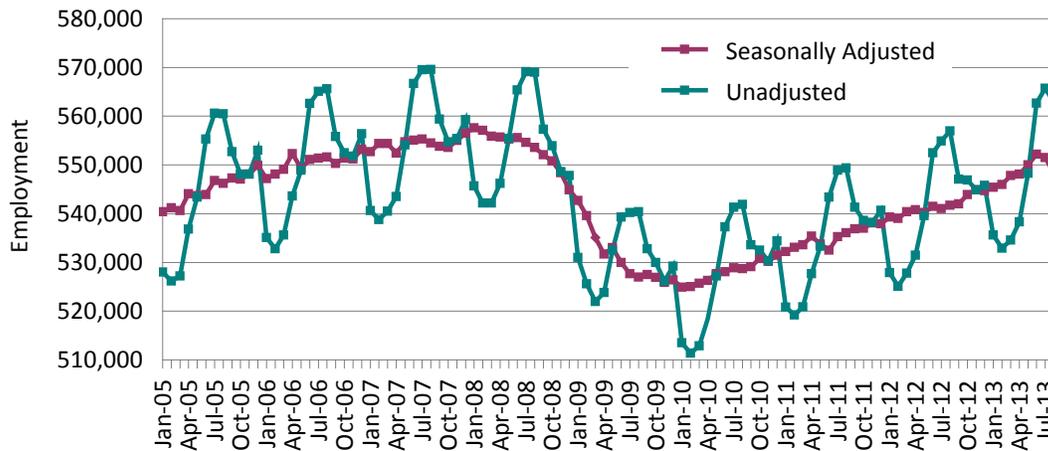
Preliminary seasonally adjusted employment gained 5,300 jobs, over-the-year. Between August 2012 and August 2013 leisure and hospitality added 3,400 jobs. Eighty-two percent of this growth was in accommodation and food services, up 2,800 jobs. Over-the-year, employment in private education and health services rose by 2,800 jobs. Seventy-five percent of this growth was in private educational services (sector 61), up 2,100 jobs. Employers in construction expanded their workforces by 1,300 jobs between August 2012 and August 2013. Professional and business services increased by 1,100 jobs, over-the-year. All of this growth was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, up 1,800 jobs. Employers in financial activities expanded their workforces by 800 jobs between August 2012 and August 2013. One-fourth of this growth was in real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53), up 200 jobs. Manufacturing rose by 100 jobs, over-the-year. All of this growth was in durable goods, up 800 jobs, while non-durable goods lost 700 jobs. Employment in mining and logging remained unchanged from August 2012 to August 2013.

Trade, transportation, and utilities decreased by 2,400 jobs, over-the-year. Half of this loss was in transportation, warehousing, and utilities, down 1,200 jobs. Between August 2012 and August 2013 government lost 1,300 jobs. Nearly all of this loss was in local government, down 1,700 jobs. Information shrank by 300 jobs, over-the-year. Employers in other services cut 200 jobs from their workforces between August 2012 and August 2013.

New Hampshire Total Nonfarm



New Hampshire Total Private



Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted total nonfarm decreased by 1,300 jobs from July 2013 to August 2013. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) contributed to this loss, down 1,000 jobs, over-the-month. Within leisure and hospitality, accommodation and food services (sector 72) and arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) each lost 500 jobs. Employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) cut 800 jobs from their workforces between July and August. Professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) both lost 500 and 300 jobs, respectively. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40), construction (supersector 20), and private education and health services (supersector 65) each decreased by 400 jobs, over-the-month. Within trade, transportation, and utilities, retail trade was reduced by 400 jobs, while transportation, warehousing, and utilities cut 200 jobs. Specialty trade contractors (subsector 238) drove the loss in construction, down 800 jobs. The loss in private education and health services can be attributed to private educational services (sector 61), down 400 jobs. Employers in financial activities (supersector 55) cut 300 jobs between July and August. One-third of this loss was in finance and insurance (sector 52), down 200 jobs. Information (supersector 50) and mining and logging (supersector 10) kept the same employment levels in August as they had in July.

Government (supersector 90) added 1,600 jobs, over-the-month. All of this growth was in local government educational services, up 2,100 jobs. Employment in other services (supersector 80) gained 300 jobs from July to August. Employers in manufacturing (supersector 30) added 100 jobs, over-the-month. This growth was driven by non-durable goods, up 100 jobs.

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted total nonfarm rose by 5,700 jobs between August 2012 and August 2013. Over-the-year, leisure and hospitality gained 3,100 jobs. This was fifty-three percent of the private sector's growth. Accommodation and food services drove the growth in leisure and hospitality up 2,700 jobs. Employers in private education and health services added 1,800 jobs from August 2012 and August 2013. Over three-fourths of this growth is in private educational service, up 1,400 jobs. Employment in construction expanded by 1,100 jobs, over-the-year. Nearly all of this growth was in specialty trade contractors, up 1,200 jobs. Professional and business services and financial activities each increased by 800 jobs from August 2012 to August 2013. Manufacturing rose by 300 jobs, over-the-year. All of this growth was in durable goods, up 800 jobs. Employment in mining and logging remained unchanged between August 2012 and August 2013.

Trade, transportation, and utilities lost 1,200 jobs, over-the-year. Nearly all of this loss was in transportation and warehousing, down 900 jobs. Employment in other services shrank by 500 jobs from August 2012 to August 2013. Employers in information cut 400 jobs, over-the-year. Government employment was reduced by 100 jobs between August 2012 and August 2013. Local government drove this loss, down 800 jobs, while state government rose by 700 jobs.

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