

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

June 2011

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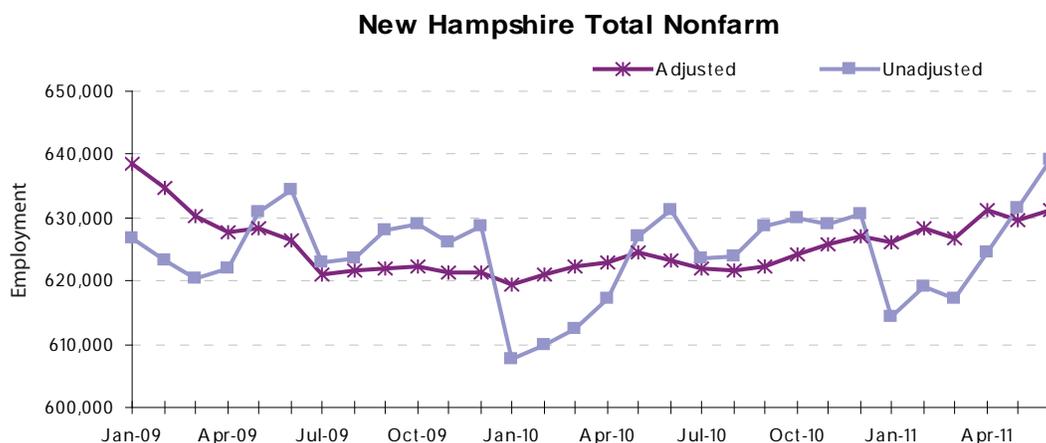
Seasonally Adjusted

Preliminary seasonally adjusted employment rose by 1,600 jobs in New Hampshire from May 2011 to June 2011. Professional and business services (supersector 60) and trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) helped drive this over-the-month growth, up 1,200 and 1,000 jobs, respectively. Within professional and business services, administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) gained 300 jobs. Employers in retail trade, a component of trade, transportation, and utilities, increased their workforce by 700 jobs. Employment in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) expanded by 800 jobs between May and June. This growth was driven by accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 1,000 jobs. Over-the-month, employment in manufacturing (supersector 30) and construction (supersector 20) expanded by 500 and 400 jobs, in turn. From May to June other services (supersector 80) rose slightly, up 100 jobs.

Over-the-month, private education and health services (supersector 65) decreased by 1,100 jobs. With the end of another school year, it is not surprising that employment in educational services (sector 61), lost 1,500 jobs. Between May and June, government (supersector 90) dropped 700 jobs. This can be attributed to the end of the school year. During this time period, employment in state government and local government fell by 700 and 100 jobs, respectively. Employers in financial activities (supersector 55) reduced their workforces by 500 jobs, over-the-month. Employment in information (supersector 50) shrank slightly, down 100 jobs from May to June.

Over-the-year, preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 7,900 jobs. Driving this growth was professional and business services and leisure and hospitality, up 5,600 and 5,500 jobs, respectively. Over forty percent of the growth in professional and business services can be attributed to administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, up 2,300 jobs between June 2010 and June 2011. This sector includes temporary help services. Within leisure and hospitality, accommodation and food services added 4,400 jobs, over-the-year. Employment in private education and health services rose by 1,700 jobs from June 2010 to June 2011. Nearly all of this growth can be attributed to health care and social assistance (sector 62), up 1,600 jobs. Over-the-year, manufacturing expanded by 800 jobs. This increase was driven by durable goods, up 1,000 jobs.

From June 2010 to June 2011 government lost 2,900 jobs. Nearly two-thirds of this loss was in federal government, down 1,900 jobs. Much of this was driven by the drop in temporary 2010 Census workers. Over-the-year, employers in other services cut 1,300 jobs. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities dropped by 700 jobs. Over half of this drop was in transportation, warehousing, and utilities, down 400 jobs. Financial activities reported 400 fewer jobs than were reported in June 2010. Over-the-year, employers in information and construction reduced their workforces by 200 and 100 jobs, respectively.



Unadjusted

From May 2011 to June 2011 New Hampshire’s preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 7,500 jobs. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) gained 7,500 jobs, over-the-month. Just over seventy percent of this growth was tied to accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 5,300 jobs. Of these, 3,900 jobs were in food service and drinking places (subsector 722), while 1,400 jobs were in accommodation (subsector 721). Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) expanded their workforces by 3,000 jobs from May to June. Just over three-fourths of this growth was driven by retail trade, up 2,300 jobs. Employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) rose by 1,900 jobs, over-the-month. Professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) drove this expansion, adding 1,200 jobs. From May to June construction (supersector 20) gained 1,100 jobs. Specialty trade contractors (subsector 238) claimed 500 of these jobs. According to the sample, heavy and civil engineering construction (subsector 237) added to the employment gain in construction. Employment in manufacturing (supersector 30) expanded by 700 jobs, over-the-month. Durable goods contributed to this increase, up 500 jobs. From May to June other services (supersector 80) added 500 jobs. Mining and logging (supersector 10) and information (supersector 50) remained unchanged, over-the-month.

From May to June government (supersector 90) lost 5,700 jobs. Many of these losses were a result of the school year coming to a close. State government and local government decreased by 3,700 and 2,100 jobs, respectively. Much like the public sector, employment in private education and health services (supersector 65) declined, over-the-month, down 1,400 jobs. Within private education and health service, educational services (sector 61) reduced their workforces by 2,100 jobs. Of these 1,900 jobs were in colleges, universities, and professional schools (industry group 6113). Employment in financial activities (supersector 55) dipped slightly by 100 jobs from May to June.

Over-the-year, preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment expanded by 8,000 jobs. Leading New Hampshire’s employment growth was professional and business services and leisure and hospitality, up 5,500 and 5,400 jobs, respectively. Within professional and business services, professional, scientific, and technical services and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) added 2,800 and 2,400 jobs, in turn. Just over three-fourths of the growth in leisure and hospitality

can be attributed to accommodation and food services, up 4,200 jobs. From June 2010 to June 2011, employment in private education and health services rose by 1,900 jobs. Nearly all of this growth was in health care and social assistance (sector 62), up 1,800 jobs, while educational services gained 100 jobs. Employers in manufacturing expanded their workforces by 600 jobs, over-the-year. Durable goods added 800 jobs, while non durable goods lost 200 jobs.

From June 2010 to June 2011 government decreased by 2,400 jobs. Nearly eighty percent of this loss was in federal government, down 1,900 jobs. Much of this loss can be attributed to the temporary 2010 Census workers that were needed a year ago and are no longer needed. Employers in other services reported 1,400 fewer jobs than were reported in June 2010. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities fell by 700 jobs, over-the-year. This was split between wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities down 300 and 400 jobs, respectively. Financial activities lost 500 jobs from June 2010 to June 2011. Employers in information cut 200 jobs, while construction and mining and logging each lost 100 jobs, over-the-year.

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