

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

June 2012

Gail Clay

Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment rose by 1,600 jobs between May 2012 and June 2012. With a warm start to our summer it is no surprise that the over-the-month growth was primarily driven by leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) and trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40), up 2,000 and 1,400 jobs, respectively. Within leisure and hospitality, the expansion in accommodation and food services contributed the bulk of this growth, up 1,800 jobs. Retail trade propelled the increase in trade, transportation, and utilities, up 1,200 jobs. Government (supersector 90) gained 700 jobs from May to June. Some of these jobs can be attributed to the state parks opening for the summer. Other services (supersector 80) increased by 300 jobs over-the-month. Employers in financial activities (supersector 55) and information (supersector 50) added 100 jobs each between May and June. Employment in mining and logging (supersector 10) and construction (supersector 20) each remained unchanged over-the-month.

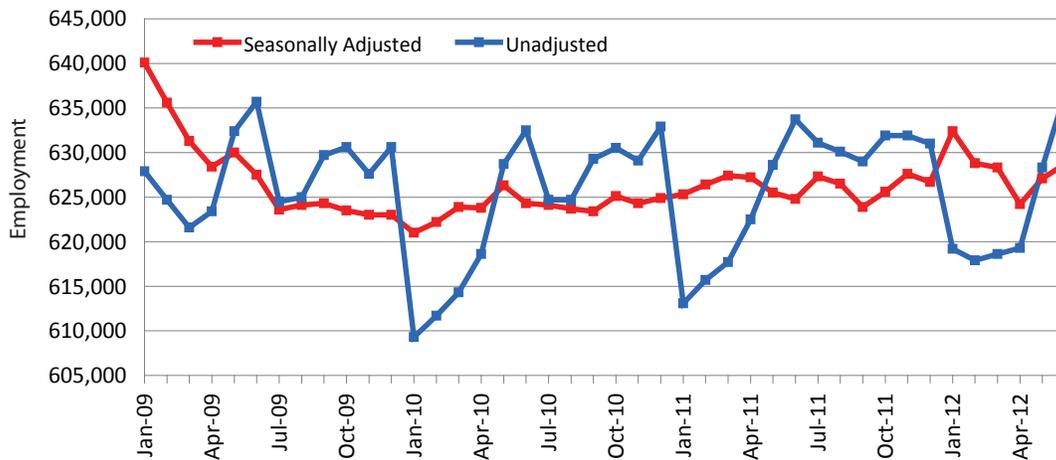
With the end of another school year, employment in private education and health services (supersector 65) decreased by 2,000 jobs from May to June. Seventy percent of this drop was in private educational services (sector 61), down 1,400 jobs. Over-the-month, employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) declined by 900 jobs. Over three-fourths of this loss was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), down 700 jobs. Employers in manufacturing (supersector 30) reduced their workforces by 100 jobs between May and June. Durable goods drove this loss, down 200 jobs.

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 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 June 2011 to June 2012 preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 3,900 jobs. Over-the-year, employers in leisure and hospitality added 5,900 jobs. Nearly all of these jobs were in accommodation and food services, up 5,700 jobs. Other services expanded by 900 jobs between June 2011 and June 2012. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities rose by 300 jobs. All of this growth can be attributed to wholesale trade, up 1,000 jobs, while retail trade lost 500 jobs. Financial activities and construction each added 200 jobs, over-the-year. Employers in mining and logging and information each kept the same employment levels as they had in June 2011.

Over-the-year, employment in private education and health services shrank by 1,600 jobs. Much of this loss can be attributed to private educational services, down 1,100 jobs. Between June 2011 and June 2012 employers in professional and business services reduced their workforces by 1,500 jobs. Over-the-year, government declined by 300 jobs. Federal government and state government contributed to this drop, down 300 and 100 jobs, in turn. From June 2011 to June 2012 employers in manufacturing cut 200 jobs from their workforces. This drop was tied to the loss in non-durable goods, down 400 jobs.

New Hampshire Total Nonfarm



Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 8,300 jobs from May 2012 to June 2012. This growth was primarily driven by leisure and hospitality (supersector 70), up 8,300 jobs over-the-month. Nearly three-fourths of this growth can be attributed to accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 6,100 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) added 4,200 jobs between May and June. This growth was tied to the expansion in retail trade, up 3,200 jobs. Other services (supersector 80) gained 900 jobs over-the-month. From May to June employers in construction (supersector 20) added 800 jobs to their workforces. Three-fourths of this gain was driven by specialty trade contractors (subsector 238), up 600 jobs. Employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) rose by 600 jobs from May to June. Professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) drove this expansion, up 600 jobs. Over-the-month, manufacturing (supersector 30) increased by 500 jobs. Non-durable goods and durable goods each contributed, up 300 and 200 jobs, respectively. Between May and June employment in financial activities (supersector 55) grew by 400 jobs. This growth was evenly split between finance and insurance (sector 52) and real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53), up 200 jobs each. Information (supersector 50) increased slightly over-the-month, up 100 jobs.

From May to June employment in government (supersector 90) decreased by 500 jobs. Most of this loss can be attributed to end of another school year. Over-the-month, state government and local government cut 2,800 and 2,200 jobs, in turn. Employers in private education and health services (supersector 65) reduced their workforces by 2,600 jobs. Nearly all of this was driven by the drop in private educational services (sector 61), down 2,300 jobs.

Between June 2011 and June 2012 preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 2,900 jobs. Over-the-year, employment in leisure and hospitality rose by 5,100 jobs. All of this growth was in accommodation and food services, up 5,100 jobs. Over half of this can be attributed to limited-service eating places (industry group 72259), up 2,800 jobs. Other services added 800 jobs from June 2011 to June 2012. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities expanded their workforces by 400 jobs over-the-year. Wholesale trade contributed to this growth adding 1,000 jobs. Construction expanded by 200 jobs between June 2011 and June 2012. This growth was driven by specialty trade contractors, up 700 jobs. Over-the-year, mining and logging added 100 jobs, while government remained unchanged.

From June 2011 to June 2012 private education and health services lost 1,800 jobs. Over three-fourths of this drop was in private educational services, down 1,400 jobs. Employers in professional and business services cut 900 jobs from their workforces, over-the-year. This loss was primarily due to the decline in professional, scientific, and technical services down 900 jobs. Manufacturing reported 800 fewer jobs than were reported in June 2011. This loss was split between durable goods and non-durable goods, down 400 jobs each. Over-the-year, information and financial activities each lost 100 jobs.

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