

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

August 2011

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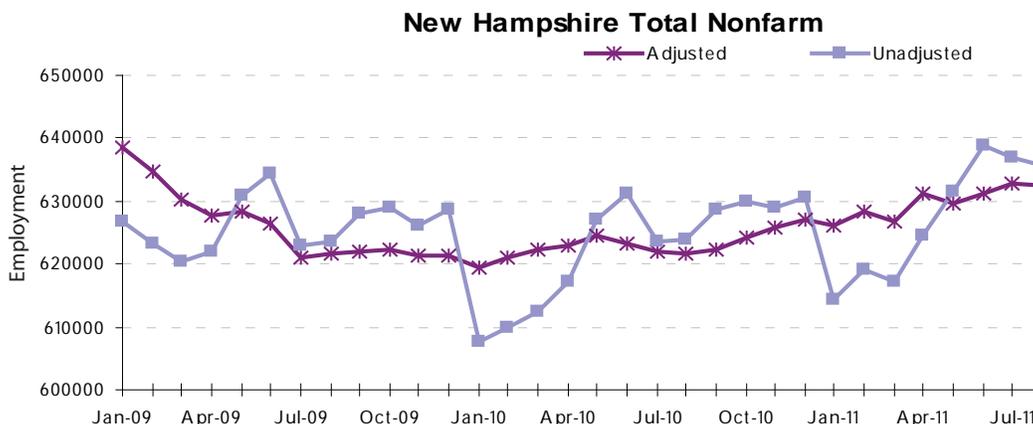
Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased from July 2011 to August 2011, down 200 jobs. Private education and health services (supersector 65) lost 1,000 jobs, over-the-month. Employers in construction (supersector 20) reduced their workforces by 800 jobs. Employment in other services (supersector 80) declined by 600 jobs from July to August. Over-the-month, manufacturing (supersector 30) subtracted 500 jobs. Eighty percent of this loss was driven by durable goods, down 400 jobs. From July to August employment in government (supersector 90) decreased by 200 jobs. This loss can be attributed to state government, down 300 jobs. Information (supersector 50) dipped slightly, down 100 jobs, over-the-month.

On a positive note, leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) increased by 1,900 jobs from July to August. Nearly ninety percent of this growth was tied to accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 1,700 jobs. Employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) gained 800 jobs, over-the-month. Three-fourths of this increase was driven by administrative and support, and waste management, and remediation services (sector 56), up 600 jobs. Financial activities (supersector 55) and trade, transportation, and warehousing (supersector 40) added 200 and 100 jobs, respectively from July to August.

Preliminary seasonally adjusted employment gained 10,700 jobs between July and August. Over-the-year, employment in leisure and hospitality grew by 9,000 jobs. This growth was primarily due to accommodation and food services, up 7,400 jobs. Professional and business services added 4,700 jobs from August 2010 to August 2011. Employers in private education and health services increased by 2,200 jobs, over-the-year. Over three-fourths of this growth can be attributed to health care and social assistance, up 1,700 jobs. Between August 2010 and August 2011 employers in manufacturing expanded their workforces by 300 jobs. Durable goods propelled this increase by adding 500 jobs. Over-the-year, employment in financial activities rose by 100 jobs, while trade, transportation, and utilities and information kept the same employment levels.

Employment in government decreased from August 2010 to August 2011, down 2,800 jobs. Local government and state government drove this loss, down 1,300 and 1,000 jobs, in turn. Other services reported 1,800 fewer jobs than were reported in August 2010. Employment in construction declined by 900 jobs, over-the-year.



Unadjusted

From July 2011 to August 2011 preliminary not seasonally adjusted data decreased by 1,000 jobs. The largest contributors to this drop were private education and health services (supersector 65) and government (supersector 90), each down 1,000 jobs, over-the-month. Within private education and health services, health care and social assistance (sector 62) lost 700 jobs, while private educational services (sector 61) lost 300 jobs. Within government, local government cut 700 jobs, while state government and federal government cut 200 and 100 jobs, respectively. Employers in construction (supersector 20) reduced their workforces by 800 jobs from July to August. Half of this loss was in specialty trade contractors (subsector 238), down 400 jobs. Employment in other services (supersector 80) declined by 600 jobs, over-the-month. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) subtracted 100 jobs between July and August. With the schools off for the summer, it is not surprising that transportation, warehousing, and utilities drove this loss, down 100 jobs. Over-the-month, employment in mining and logging (supersector 10) remained unchanged.

Employers in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) added 1,200 jobs from July to August. All of this growth was in accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 1,200 jobs. Employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) gained 700 jobs, over-the-month. Over eighty-five percent of this growth was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation service (sector 56), up 600 jobs. This sector includes temporary help services. Financial activities (supersector 55) increased by 400 jobs between July and August. All of this growth can be attributed to finance and insurance (sector 52), up 400 jobs. Employment in manufacturing (supersector 30) expanded by 300 jobs, over-the-month. Durable goods and non durable goods split this growth, up 200 and 100, respectively.

From August 2010 to August 2011 preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 12,000 jobs. Leisure and hospitality reported 8,300 more jobs than were reported in August 2010. Nearly seventy percent of this growth was tied to food services and drinking places (subsector 722), up 5,800 jobs. Employers in professional and business services added 4,600 jobs, over-the-year. Professional and business services (sector 54) claimed 2,400 of these jobs, while administrative and support and waste management and remediation service claimed 1,900 jobs. Private education and health services gained 1,900 jobs between August 2010 and August 2011. Almost all of this growth was in health care and social assistance, up 1,700

jobs. Manufacturing and trade, transportation, and utilities each expanded their workforces by 500 jobs, over-the-year. For trade, transportation, and utilities all of this growth can be attributed to retail trade, up 600 jobs. Durable goods drove the growth in manufacturing, up 500 jobs. Financial activities reported 300 more jobs than were reported in August 2010. Employers in information kept the same employment levels, over-the-year.

Other services decreased by 1,800 jobs between August 2010 and August 2011. Employers in construction reduced their workforces by 1,300 jobs, over-the-year. According to the sample this loss was driven by heavy and civil engineering construction (subsector 237), a non-published industry. Employment in government shrank by 900 jobs from August 2010 to August 2011. State government and federal government posted losses of 800 and 600, respectively, while local government added 500 jobs. Over-the-year, mining and logging declined by 100 jobs.

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