

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

May 2012

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Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 2,300 jobs from April 2012 to May 2012. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) gained 1,200 jobs, over-the-month. Almost all of this growth was in accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 1,100 jobs. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40), grew by 1,000 jobs between April and May. This expansion was split between retail trade and wholesale trade, up 600 and 400 jobs, respectively. Employers in private education and health services (supersector 65) added 800 jobs, over-the-month. This growth was evenly split between private educational services (sector 61) and health care and social assistance (sector 62), up 400 jobs each. Employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) and manufacturing (supersector 30) each rose by 300 jobs from April to May. Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) drove the growth in professional and business services, up 900 jobs. Within manufacturing, durable goods expanded by 400 jobs. Mining and logging (supersector 10) and information (supersector 50) each grew slightly, up 100 jobs between April and May.

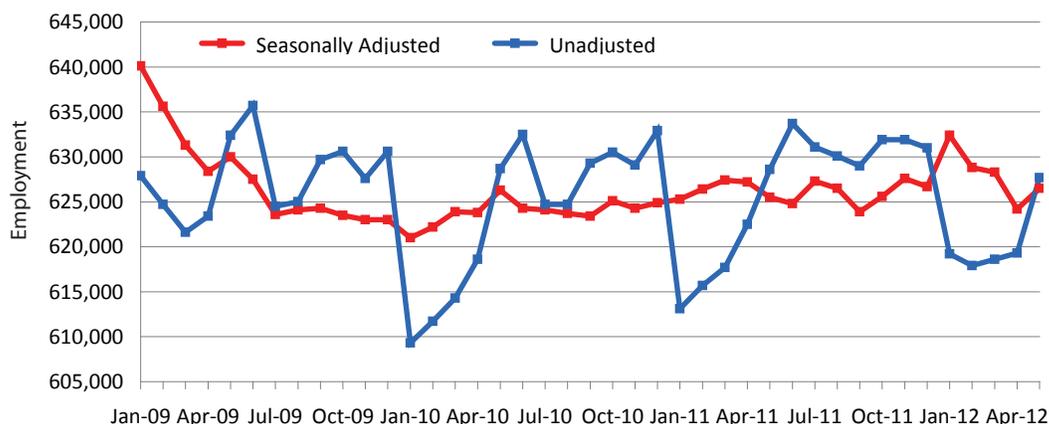
Over-the-month, employment in other services (supersector 80) shrank by 800 jobs. Employers in construction (supersector 20) reduced their workforces by 400 jobs between April and May. Financial activities (supersector 55) lost 200 jobs, over-the-month. Half of this loss was in real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53), down 100 jobs. From April to May, employment in government (supersector 90) dropped by 100 jobs. All of this loss can be attributed to local government, down 100 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 May 2011 to May 2012, preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 1,000 jobs. Leisure and hospitality added 3,100 jobs over-the-year. This growth was driven by accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 3,300 jobs. Employment in other services gained 600 jobs between May 2011 and May 2012. Private education and health services added 500 jobs over-the-year. Nearly all of this growth was in private educational services, up 400 jobs. Employers in financial activities added 100 jobs from May 2011 to May 2012. Mining and logging remained unchanged over-the-year.

Between May 2011 and May 2012 government decreased by 1,300 jobs. Nearly two-thirds of this drop was in state government, down 800 jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities reported 800 fewer jobs than were reported in May 2011. Retail trade drove this loss, down 1,400 jobs. Employers in professional and business services cut 500 jobs from their workforces over-the-year. Construction and manufacturing each subtracted 300 jobs from May 2011 to May 2012. Within manufacturing, the loss was driven by non-durable goods, down 600 jobs. Over-the-year, employment in information dipped slightly, down 100 jobs.

New Hampshire Total Nonfarm



Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 8,400 jobs between April 2012 and May 2012. Warm weather may have contributed to the increase in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70), up 4,600 jobs over-the-month. This growth was driven by food service and drinking places (subsector 722), up 2,600 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) expanded their workforces by 2,600 jobs from April to May. Nearly two-thirds of this growth was in retail trade, up 1,700 jobs. Over-the-month, construction (supersector 20) gained 1,000 jobs. According to the sample all subsectors in construction added employment, the largest being specialty trade contractors (subsector 238), up 600 jobs.

From April to May employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) rose by 400 jobs. Within professional and business services; administrative, and support and waste management, and remediation services (sector 56) added 1,600 jobs, while professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) lost 1,100 jobs. Private education and health services (supersector 65) gained 300 jobs, over-the-month. This expansion can be attributed to health care and social assistance (sector 62), up 600 jobs. Manufacturing (supersector 30), mining and logging (supersector 10), and information (supersector 50) each increased by 100 jobs between April and May.

Over-the-month, government (supersector 90) and other services (supersector 80) each lost 300 jobs. Within government, employment decreased by 500 jobs in state government and 100 jobs in federal government. Employers in financial activities (supersector 55) cut 200 jobs from April to May. This drop was driven by finance and insurance (sector 52), down 300 jobs.

From May 2011 to May 2012 preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 900 jobs. Over-the-year, government lost 1,400 jobs. All sectors of government saw reductions in employment. Over half of this loss was in state government, down 800 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities cut 1,200 jobs from their workforces between May 2011 and May 2012. Retail trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities each contributed to this loss, down 1,500 and 300 jobs, respectively. Over-the-year, employment in professional and business services and manufacturing declined by 700 jobs each. Professional, scientific, and technical services, a component of professional and business services, lost 1,500 jobs. Within manufacturing non-durable goods and durable goods split the reduction, down 500 and 200 jobs, respectively.

From May 2011 and May 2012 employers in construction cut 300 jobs from their workforces. According to the sample, heavy and civil engineering (subsector 237) contributed to this drop. Employment in financial activities and information each shrank by 100 jobs over-the-year. Within financial activities, real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53) contributed to this decline, down 100 jobs. Between May 2011 and May 2012 employment in mining and logging remained unchanged.

Over-the-year, employers in leisure and hospitality expanded their workforces by 2,600 jobs. Accommodation and food services (sector 72) gained 2,900 jobs, while arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) lost 300 jobs. Employment in private education and health services added 600 jobs from May 2011 to May 2012. This growth was split between private educational services and health care and social assistance, up 400 and 200 jobs, in turn. Within private educational services, colleges, universities and professional schools (industry group 6113) increased by 1,000 jobs.

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