

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

June 2013

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Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment rose by 1,900 jobs between May 2013 and June 2013. Nearly eighty-five percent of this growth was in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70), up 1,600 jobs over-the-month. Accommodation and food services (sector 72) drove this growth, up 1,700 jobs. Employers in private education and health services (supersector 65) added 900 jobs from May to June. Two-thirds of this increase was in private educational service (sector 61), with 600 jobs. Employment in financial activities (supersector 55) expanded by 700 jobs, over-the-month. Manufacturing (supersector 30) increased by 300 jobs between May and June. All of this growth was in durable goods, up 600 jobs. Employment in construction (supersector 20), information (supersector 50), and mining and logging (supersector 10) remained unchanged, over-the-month.

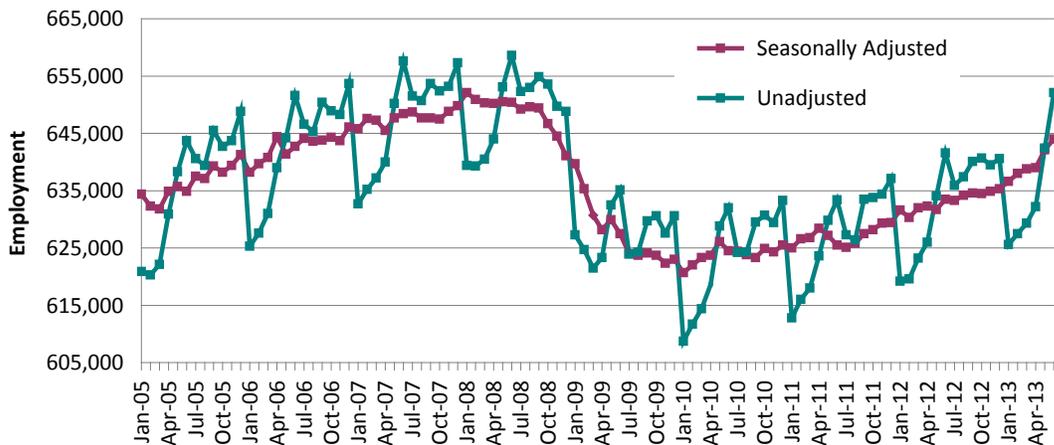
From May to June employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) decreased by 500 jobs. All of this loss was in retail trade, down 600 jobs. Employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) and other services (supersector 80) each cut 400 from their workforces, over-the-month. Government lost 300 jobs between May and June. State government drove this loss, with a decrease of 900 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 June 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.

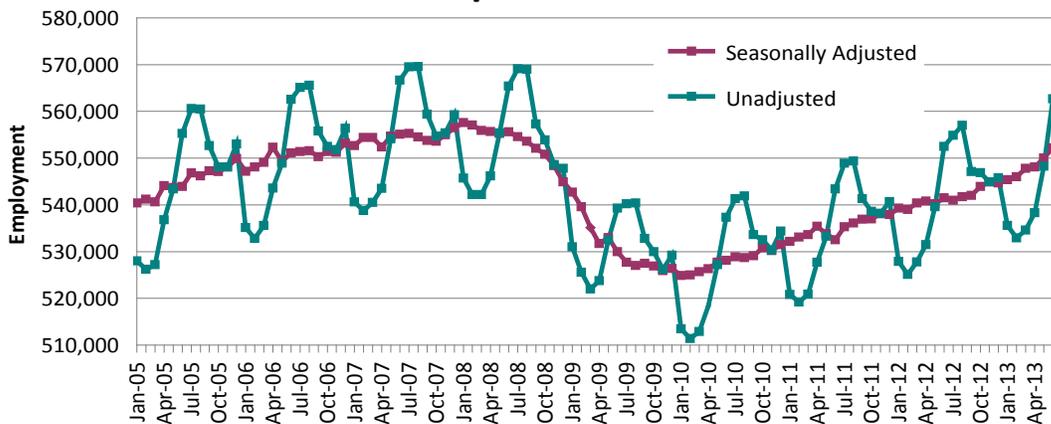
Preliminary seasonally adjusted employment rose between June 2012 and June 2013, adding 10,500 jobs. Employment in leisure and hospitality increased by 4,500 jobs, over-the-year. Nearly eighty-five percent of this growth was in accommodation and food services, up 3,800 jobs. From June 2012 to June 2013 private education and health services and professional and business services added 2,400 jobs each. Private educational services and health care and social assistance (sector 62) increased by 1,200 jobs each. Within professional and business services, administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) gained 2,900 jobs. Over-the-year, employment in construction and financial activities rose by 1,300 jobs each. Manufacturing grew by 200 jobs from June 2012 to June 2013. All of this growth was in durable goods, up 500 jobs. Mining and logging kept the same employment levels as there was in June 2012.

Employment in other services decreased by 800 jobs, over-the-year. Trade, transportation, and utilities cut 400 jobs between June 2012 and June 2013. Wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities contributed to this loss, down 600 jobs each. Employers in government and information reduced their workforces by 200 jobs, over-the-year. Within government this loss was driven by local government and federal government, down 400 and 100 jobs, in turn.

New Hampshire Total Nonfarm



New Hampshire Total Private



Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 9,700 jobs from May 2013 to June 2013. Nearly eighty-five percent of this growth was in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70), with 8,200 jobs, over-the-month. Accommodation and food services (sector 72) drove this growth, up 6,000 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) gained 3,200 jobs between May and June. Over two-thirds of this growth was in retail trade, up 2,200 jobs. Financial activities (supersector 55) added 1,100 jobs, over-the-month. Finance and insurance (sector 52) drove this growth, adding 700 jobs. Employment in manufacturing (supersector 30) rose by 800 jobs from May to June. Nearly all of this increase was in durable goods, up 700 jobs. Over-the-month, employers in construction (supersector 20) expanded their workforces by 700 jobs. This growth can be attributed to specialty trade contractors (subsector 238), up 500 jobs. Employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) gained 500 jobs between May and June. This increase was primarily due to professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54), with 400 jobs. Other services (supersector 80) rose by 400 jobs, over-the-month. Employment in mining and logging (supersector 10) and information (supersector 50) each gained 100 jobs from May to June.

Over-the-month, government (supersector 90) decreased by 4,700 jobs. This loss was driven by the seasonal employment drop in state government educational services, down 3,400 jobs. Employers in private education and health services (supersector 65) cut 700 jobs from their workforces between May and June. This seasonal loss can be attributed to the decrease in private educational services (sector 61), down 1,200 jobs.

From June 2012 to June 2013 preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 10,500 jobs. Employment in leisure and hospitality expanded by 3,800 jobs, over-the-year. Nearly ninety percent of this growth was in accommodations and food services, up 3,400 jobs. Private education and health services added 2,400 jobs between June 2012 and June 2013. Health care and social assistance (sector 62) and private educational services split this growth, adding 1,300 and 1,100 jobs, respectively. Employment in professional and business services gained 2,200 jobs, over-the-year. All of this growth was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), up 2,700 jobs. Employers in construction increased their workforces by 1,600 jobs from June 2012 to June 2013. Nearly all of this growth was in specialty trade contractors, with 1,500 jobs. Employment in finance activities expanded by 1,300 jobs, over-the-year. Over three-fourths of this growth was in finance and insurance, up 1,000 jobs. Between June 2012 and June 2013 government added 300 jobs. State government drove this increase, up 700 jobs. Over-the-year, manufacturing gained 100 jobs, while mining and logging remained unchanged.

Employers in other services cut 800 jobs from their workforces from June 2012 to June 2013. Trade, transportation, and utilities and information each lost 200 jobs, over-the-year. Within trade, transportation, and utilities, retail trade was the only sector to gain employment, up 1,000 jobs.

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