

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

July 2011

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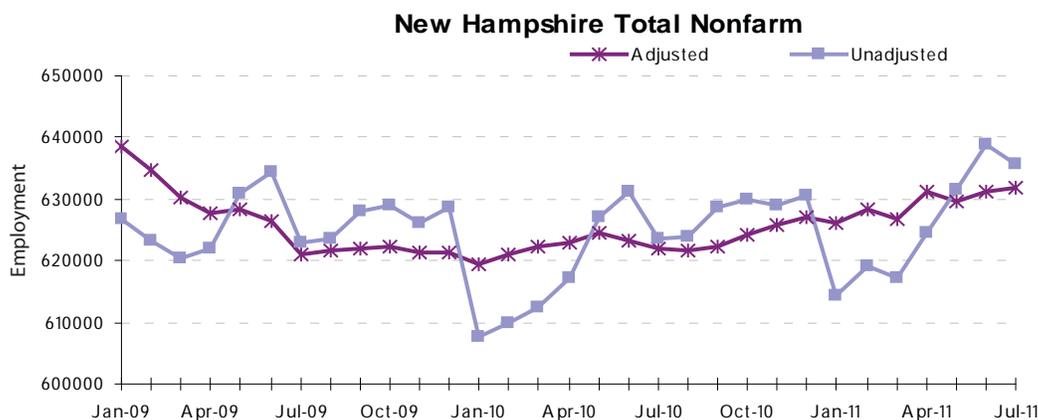
Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment expanded by 600 jobs from June 2011 to July 2011. Private education and health services (supersector 65) increased by 1,700 jobs, over-the-month. Nearly two-thirds of this can be attributed to the growth in health care and social assistance (sector 62), up 1,100 jobs. From June to July employers in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) added 1,100 jobs. Accommodation and food services (sector 72) drove this increase, up 1,100 jobs. Financial activities (supersector 55) gained 400 jobs, over-the-month. One quarter of this growth was in real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53), up 100 jobs. Employment in construction (supersector 20) rose slightly, up 100 jobs from June to July.

Over-the-month, employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) reduced their workforces by 1,300 jobs. Over three-fourths of this loss was driven by administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), down 1,000 jobs. Government (supersector 90) lost 1,100 jobs from June to July. Nearly three-fourths of this loss was in local government, down 800 jobs. Most of this loss is a result of the reduction of 2010 Census workers. Employment in other services (supersector 80) declined by 400 jobs, over-the-month. Manufacturing (supersector 30) and trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) each subtracted 100 jobs between June and July. Durable goods, a component of manufacturing, lost 300 jobs, while non-durable goods gained 200 jobs. Within trade, transportation, and utilities, transportation, warehousing, and utilities decreased by 300 jobs. Much of this loss was tied to summer vacation for school bus drivers.

From July 2010 to July 2011 preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 9,600 jobs. Employment in leisure and hospitality gained 6,500 jobs, over-the-year. Most of this growth was in accommodation and food services, up 5,400 jobs. Employers in professional and business services added 3,900 jobs between July 2010 and July 2011. One-third of this gain was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, up 1,300 jobs. Employers in private education and health services expanded their workforces by 3,300 jobs, over-the-year. Eighty-five percent of this growth was driven by health care and social assistance, up 2,800 jobs. From July 2010 to July 2011 manufacturing increased by 400 jobs. Employment in durable goods gained 500 jobs, while non-durable goods decreased by 100 jobs. Over-the-year, construction added 100 jobs. Employment in financial activities and information each remained unchanged from July 2010 to July 2011.

Government lost 2,500 jobs, over-the-year. This loss was primarily due to the drop in state government, down 1,100 jobs. Other services decreased by 1,700 jobs between July 2010 and July 2011. Employment in trade, transportation and utilities declined by 300 jobs, over-the-year. This reduction was tied to transportation, warehousing, and utilities, down 300 jobs.



Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 3,200 jobs from June 2011 to July 2011. Employment in government (supersector 90) declined, over-the-month, down 9,300 jobs. All of this loss can be attributed to local government, down 9,300 jobs. Employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) reduced their workforces by 1,200 jobs between June and July. Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) drove this reduction, down 1,100 jobs. Over-the-month, employment in manufacturing (supersector 30) dipped slightly, down 100 jobs. Durable goods drove this loss, down 300 jobs. From June to July mining and logging (supersector 10) and trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) each kept the same employment levels as they had in June. Transportation, warehousing, and utilities, a component of trade, transportation, and utilities, cut 800 jobs. These losses can be attributed to school bus drivers being on summer vacation.

On a positive note, leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) added 6,000 jobs, over-the-month. Nearly three-fourths of this growth can be attributed to accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 4,400 jobs. Of these additional jobs, 2,500 were in accommodation (subsector 721) and 1,900 were in food services and drinking places (subsector 722). Employers in construction (supersector 20) expanded their workforces by 600 jobs between June and July. Financial activities (supersector 55) increased by 500 jobs, over-the-month. This growth was primarily due to the employment boost in finance and insurance (sector 52), up 400 jobs. Information (supersector 50) reported 300 more jobs than were reported in June. Two-thirds of this was in publishing industries (subsector 511), up 200 jobs. Over-the-month, employment in private education and health services (supersector 65) grew slightly, up 100 jobs. Within private education and health services, health care and social assistance (sector 62) gained 300 jobs, while private educational services (sector 61) lost 200 jobs.

From July 2010 to July 2011 preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 12,300 jobs. Leisure and hospitality added 6,900 jobs, over-the-year. Over three-fourths of this growth was in accommodation and food services, up 5,400 jobs. Limited-service eating places (industry group 7222) drove this growth, up 3,000 jobs. Employers in professional and business services expanded their workforces by 4,000 jobs between July 2010 and July 2011. Over half of this growth was contributed by professional,

scientific, and technical services (sector 54), up 2,300 jobs. Over-the-year, employment in private education and health services rose by 2,700 jobs. Nearly all of this increase was in health care and social assistance, up 2,600 jobs. From July 2010 to July 2011 manufacturing and trade, transportation, and utilities each gained 500 jobs. Retail trade drove the growth within trade, transportation, and utilities, up 600 jobs. Within manufacturing, durable goods and non-durable goods split manufacturing's increase, up 300 and 200 jobs, respectively. Over-the-year, employment in information remained unchanged.

Employers in other services reduced their workforces by 1,700 jobs between July 2010 and July 2011. Employment in construction shrank by 300 jobs, over-the-year. This loss was primarily due to the drop in construction of buildings (subsector 236), down 300 jobs. Government, financial activities, and mining and logging each cut 100 jobs from July 2010 to July 2011. Within government, this loss was driven by federal government, down 800 jobs. Most of these are Census 2010 workers that are no longer needed. During this same time frame, employment in state government declined by 300 jobs, while local government gained 1,000 jobs.

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