

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

July 2012

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Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased between June 2012 and July 2012, down 2,600 jobs. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) had the largest drop with a reduction of 2,600 jobs, over-the-month. Eighty-five percent of this loss was in accommodation and food services (sector 72), down 2,200 jobs. Employers in construction (supersector 20) reduced their workforces by 400 jobs from June to July. Employment in manufacturing (supersector 30), information (supersector 50), and private education and health services (supersector 65) each declined by 300 jobs, over-the-month. Within manufacturing, durable goods employment dipped by 600 jobs. Health care and social assistance (sector 62), a component of private education and health services, shrank by 600 jobs. Between June and July other services (supersector 80) had a reduction of 100 jobs. Employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) and mining and logging (supersector 10) kept the same employment levels as they had in June.

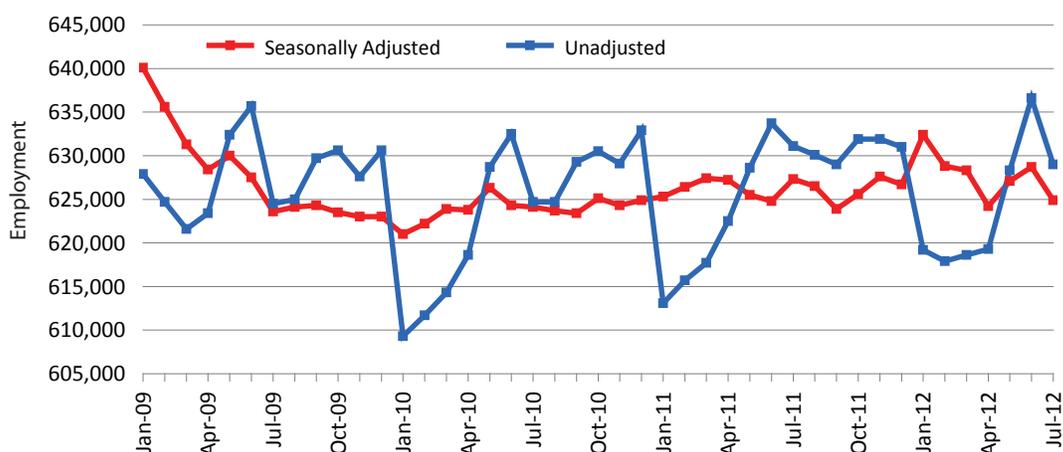
Over-the-month, employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) gained 800 jobs. Half of this growth was in retail trade, up 400 jobs, while the other half was split between wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing and utilities each up 200 jobs. Employers in financial activities (supersector 55) added 400 jobs to their workforces from June to July. Government (supersector 90) increased by 200 jobs. This growth was split between state government and local government, each up 100 jobs, over-the-month.

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 July 2011 to July 2012 preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 2,400 jobs. Private education and health services drove this loss, down 3,900 jobs, over-the-year. Nearly two-thirds of this drop was in private educational services, down 2,500 jobs. Employers in manufacturing reduced their workforces by 1,200 jobs between July 2011 and July 2012. Over eighty percent of this decline was in durable goods, down 1,000 jobs. Employment in construction and information each shrank by 400 jobs, over-the-year. Professional and business services lost 200 jobs, while employment in mining and logging remained unchanged from July 2011 to July 2012.

Over-the-year, leisure and hospitality and trade, transportation, and utilities each increased by 1,300 jobs. The growth within leisure and hospitality can be attributed to accommodation and food services, up 1,900 jobs. Wholesale trade drove the growth in trade, transportation, and utilities, up 1,300 jobs. Employment in other services rose by 700 jobs between July 2011 and July 2012. Government gained 300 jobs, over-the-year. State government drove this growth, up 500 jobs. The increase in state government was most likely driven by state government educational services. Between July 2011 and July 2012 employment in financial activities gained 100 jobs.

New Hampshire Total Nonfarm



Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment decreased in New Hampshire, down 6,400 jobs between June and July. Government (supersector 90) reduced employment by 8,400 jobs, over-the-month. All of this loss was in local government, down 8,700 jobs. Private education and health services (supersector 65) declined by 1,200 jobs from June to July. Over eighty percent of this loss was in health care and social assistance (sector 62), down 1,000 jobs. Employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) cut 700 jobs from their workforces. This loss was driven by administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), down 1,100 jobs. Employment in manufacturing (supersector 30) decreased by 300 jobs, over-the-month. Between June and July employment in information shrank by 100 jobs, while employment stayed the same in mining and logging (supersector 10).

Over-the-month, leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) gained 2,700 jobs. This increase was split between accommodation and food services (sector 72) and arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71), up 1,600 and 1,100 jobs, respectively. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) added 700 jobs between June and July. This growth was driven by retail trade, up 900 jobs. Financial activities (supersector 50) expanded by 600 jobs, over-the-month. Just over two-thirds of this growth was in finance and insurance (sector 52), up 400 jobs. From June to July other services (supersector 80) rose by 200 jobs. Employment in construction (supersector 20) increased by 100 jobs, over-the-year.

Between July 2011 and July 2012 preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 2,100 jobs. Private education and health services had a reduction of 3,800 jobs, over-the-year. The majority of this drop was in private educational services (sector 61), down 2,400 jobs, while health care and social assistance (sector 62) lost 1,400 jobs. Within health care and social assistance, the employment decline was driven by ambulatory health care services (subsector 621), down 1,600 jobs. Employers in manufacturing cut 1,200 jobs from their workforces from July 2011 to July 2012. Durable goods contributed to this loss, down 1,000 jobs. Information and construction each decreased by 400 jobs, over-the-year. Half of the loss in construction can be attributed to construction of buildings (subsector 236), down 200 jobs. Between July 2011 and July 2012 professional and business services decreased by 200 jobs. Mining and logging kept the same employment levels as they had in July 2011.

Over-the-year, leisure and hospitality added 1,500 jobs. This growth was driven by accommodation and food services, up 2,100 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities gained 1,300 jobs from July 2011 to July 2012. This increase can be attributed to wholesale trade, up 1,300 jobs. Over-the-year, other services rose by 700 jobs. Government expanded by 300 jobs between July 2011 and July 2012. State government propelled this expansion, up 500 jobs. This growth can be attributed to state government educational services, up 500 jobs. Employment in financial activities grew slightly, up 100 jobs, over-the-year.

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