

# Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

## June 2014

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### Seasonally Adjusted

From May 2014 to June 2014 New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 3,900 jobs. Just over forty percent of this loss was in government (supersector 90), down 1,600 jobs over-the-month. Both state and local government contributed to this employment drop, down 1,000 and 600 jobs, in turn. Much of this loss was due to the normal employment drop in public schools. Private education and health services (supersector 65) and professional and business services (supersector 60) each experienced an employment reduction of 1,000 jobs between May and June. The loss in private education and health services was split between health care and social assistance (sector 62) and private education and health service (sector 61), down 600 and 400 jobs, respectively. Professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) drove the loss in professional and business services, down 1,100 jobs. Over-the-month, employment decreased by 800 jobs in financial activities (supersector 55). This loss was split between finance and insurance (sector 52) and real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53) with each losing 400 jobs. Employers in other services (supersector 80) cut 400 jobs from their workforces from May to June. Manufacturing (supersector 30) and information (supersector 50) each cut 100 jobs, over-the-month. Non-durable goods drove the employment drop in manufacturing, down 400 jobs. Between May and June employment levels in mining and logging (supersector 10) remained unchanged.

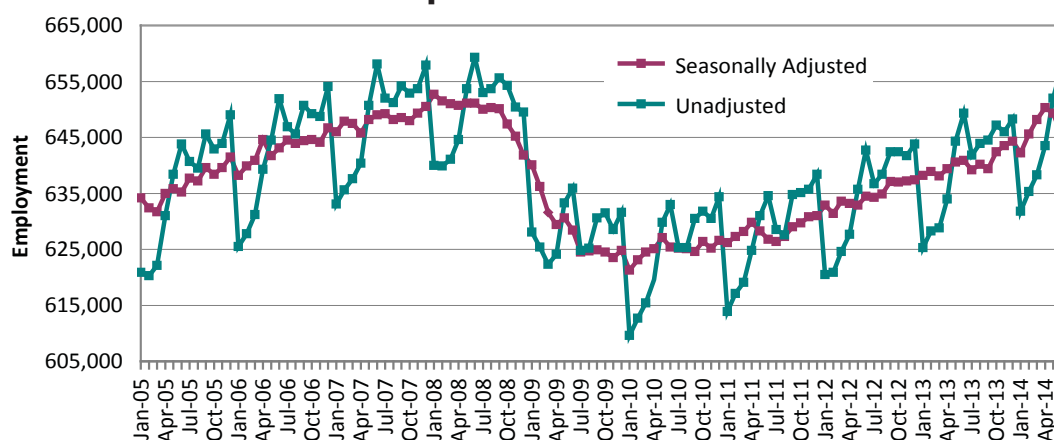
Over-the-month, leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) gained 600 jobs. With the start of summer and many recreation parks open for business it is not surprising that eighty-three percent of this increase was in arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71), up 500 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) added 300 jobs between May and June. Nearly all of this growth was in retail trade, up 800 jobs. Employment in construction rose by 200 jobs, over-the-month.

These estimates continue to be volatile from month to month, and can be subject to significant revisions. Monthly nonfarm payroll job data for 2013 was revised and benchmarked early this year and will be revised again and be rebenchmarked, while June 2014 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.

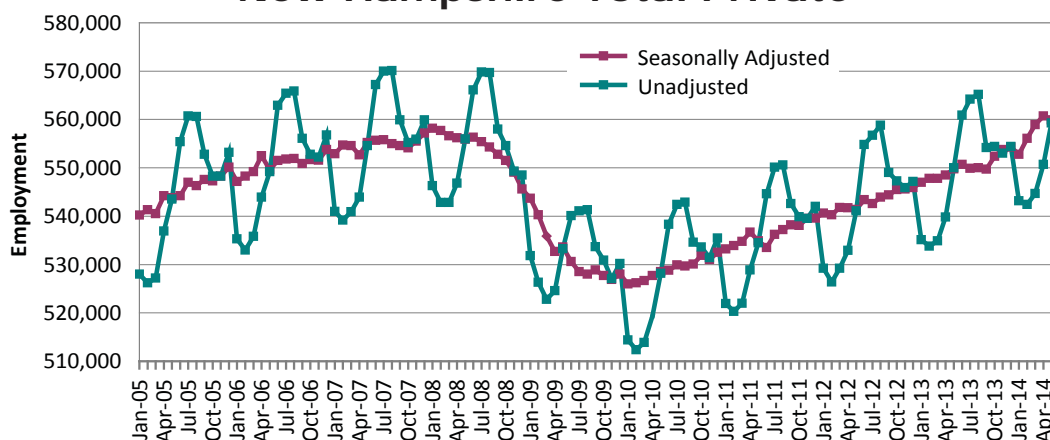
From June 2013 to June 2014 seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment increased by 4,500 jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities gained 3,100 jobs, over-the-year. Retail trade contributed over ninety percent of this growth, up 2,900 jobs. Between June 2013 and June 2014 employers in leisure and hospitality expanded their workforces by 1,900 jobs, many of which were in accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 1,600 jobs. Employment in professional and business services rose by 1,200 jobs, over-the-year. All of this increase was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), up 2,600 jobs. Other services gained 900 jobs from June 2013 to June 2014. Employers in manufacturing added 800 jobs, over-the-year. All of this growth was in durable goods, up 1,100 jobs. Between June 2013 and June 2014 private education and health services increased by 200 jobs, which was all in health care and social assistance, up 500 jobs. Mining and logging and information each gained 100 jobs, over-the-year.

From June 2013 and June 2014 employment in government was reduced by 2,400 jobs. This drop was split between local and state government, down 1,400 and 1,000 jobs, respectively. Employers in construction reduced their workforces by 1,000 jobs, over-the-year. Financial activities cut 400 jobs between June 2013 and June 2014. Real estate and rental and leasing and finance and insurance split this loss, down 300 and 100 jobs, in turn.

## New Hampshire Total Nonfarm



## New Hampshire Total Private



### Unadjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary not seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment increased by 5,600 jobs from May to June. Much of this growth was in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70), up 8,300 jobs. Over two-thirds of this growth can be attributed to accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 5,600 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) expanded their workforces by 3,500 jobs, over-the-month. Eighty percent of this increase was in retail trade, up 2,800 jobs. Construction (supersector 20) added 700 jobs between May and June. According to the sample, all subsectors in construction posted employment gains, the largest being in specialty trade contractors (subsector 238), up 500 jobs. Over-the-month, employment in manufacturing (supersector 30) rose by 500 jobs. Durable goods drove this growth, up 600 jobs. Other services (supersector 80) increased by 300 jobs from May to June. Employers in mining and logging (supersector 10) gained 100 jobs, over-the-month. Information kept the same employment levels as they had in May.

Employment in government (supersector 90) decreased by 5,800 jobs between May and June. All of this loss was in state and local government educational services, down 3,800 and 3,000 jobs, respectively. Private education and health services (supersector 65) cut 1,700 jobs, over-the-month. The bulk of this loss was in private educational services (sector 61), down 1,400 jobs. Employers in professional and business services

(supersector 60) reduced their workforces by 200 jobs from May to June. Professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) drove this loss, down 400 jobs. Over-the-month, finance activities (supersector 55) cut 100 jobs, all of which was in finance and insurance (sector 52), down 100 jobs.

Between June 2013 and June 2014 not seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment rose by 8,300 jobs. Much of this growth was driven by trade, transportation, and utilities, up 3,600 jobs. Retail trade claimed 3,400 of these jobs. Employers in leisure and hospitality expanded their workforces by 3,000 jobs, over-the-year. Eighty-three percent of this growth can be attributed to accommodation and food services, up 2,500 jobs. Employment in professional and business services gained 1,800 jobs from June 2013 to June 2014. Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) contributed 2,800 jobs. Manufacturing and other services each added 900 jobs, over-the-year. Within manufacturing, durable good gained 1,100 jobs, while non-durable goods lost 200 jobs. Employers in private education and health services increased their workforces by 300 jobs between June 2013 and June 2014, all of which was in health care and social assistance (sector 62). Over-the-year, information and mining and logging each rose by 100 jobs.

Government lost 1,500 jobs from June 2013 to June 2014. Eighty-six percent of this loss was in local government educational services, down 1,300 jobs. Over-the-year, employers in construction reduced their workforces by 500 jobs. According to the sample, construction of buildings (subsector 236) and heavy and civil engineering construction (subsector 237) each contributed to this loss. Financial activities decreased by 400 jobs between June 2013 and June 2014. Three-fourths of this loss was driven by real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53), down 300 jobs.

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