

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

March 2011

Eleanor Goodbread

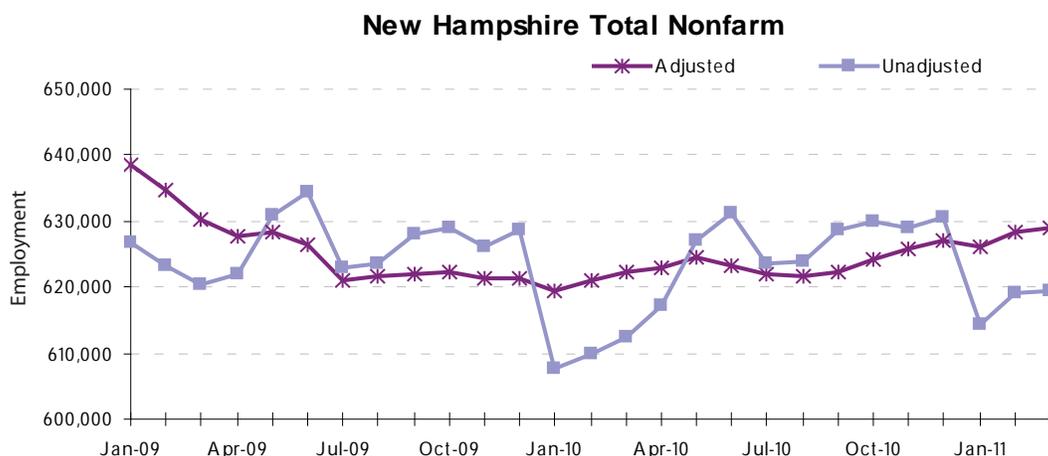
Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment gained 700 jobs from February 2011 to March 2011. Leading the gains were private education and health services (supersector 65), and leisure and hospitality (supersector 70). These grew by 900 and 600 jobs respectively. Within private education and health services, private educational services (sector 61) increased by 500 jobs, and health care and social assistance (sector 62) gained 400 jobs. Within the leisure and hospitality supersector, accommodation and food services (sector 72) increased by 600 jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) grew by 500 jobs from February to March while jobs in other services (supersector 80) increased by 300 over-the-month. Employers in manufacturing (supersector 30), specifically non-durable goods, added 100 jobs from February to March. Over-the-month employment in both construction (supersector 20) and government (supersector 90) was flat. Within government, state government employment remained unchanged, with local government losing 200 jobs and federal government gaining the same.

Professional and business services (supersector 60) decreased by 1,300 jobs over-the-month. The loss was in administrative and support, and waste management and remediation services (sector 56). Employment in financial activities (supersector 55) dropped by 400, while information (supersector 50) lost 100 jobs.

From March 2010 to March 2011 preliminary seasonally adjusted employment grew by 6,700 jobs. Leading this growth was professional and business services and leisure and hospitality, each with an increase of 5,300 jobs over-the-year. Employment in private education and health services increased by 3,000, and manufacturing gained 1,500 jobs from March 2010 to March 2011.

Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities decreased their employment by 3,600 jobs between March 2010 and March 2011. Retail trade claimed nearly seventy percent of this drop, down 2,400 jobs. Over-the-year, other services lost 1,800 jobs, while employment in construction and government declined by 1,500 and 1,100 jobs, respectively. Within government, state government gained 300 jobs, while federal government lost 800 jobs, and local government lost 600. Information reported 300 fewer jobs in March 2011 than in March 2010, and financial activities reported 100 fewer jobs over-the-year.



Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 300 jobs from February to March. Government (supersector 90) showed the largest employment increase, up 700 jobs. This gain can be attributed to educational services in state government, up by 300 jobs, with local government registering a 400 job gain. Private education and health services (supersector 65) recorded a gain of 600 jobs, with nearly all of the increase driven by 500 more jobs in health care and social assistance (sector 62). Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40), and construction (supersector 20), expanded their workforce by 500 jobs each over-the-month. Jobs in other services (supersector 80) grew by 200 from February to March, and employment in mining and logging (supersector 10), and leisure and hospitality, each increased by 100 jobs.

The largest employment decrease from February to March was in the professional and business services industries (supersector 60), with a loss of 1,700 jobs. Most of this loss came from the administrative and support, and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), dropping 1,100 jobs from February to March. Employment in financial activities (supersector 55) dropped by 400, while manufacturing decreased by 200 positions, with the entire loss in durable goods producing industries. Information employment contracted by 100 over-the-month.

From March 2010 to March 2011 employment increased by 7,100 jobs in New Hampshire. The leisure and hospitality supersector experienced the largest growth over-the-year, with an increase of 5,800 jobs. This increase was mostly in accommodation and food services industries, reporting a gain of 4,600. Professional and business services employment grew by 5,200 from March 2010 to March 2011. Within this supersector, the majority of the gain was in administrative and support, and waste management and remediation services, gaining 2,700 jobs. Professional, scientific, and technical services employers added 2,200 jobs. Employment in private education and health services increased by 2,800 over-the-year. Manufacturing employers upped their workforces by 1,100 from March 2010 to March 2011, with the entire gain in durable goods producing industries. Employment in both mining and logging, and in financial activities remained unchanged over-the year.

Several industrial sectors reported employment decreases from March 2010 to March 2011, with the largest, a decrease of 3,000, in trade, transportation, and utilities, driven largely by a loss of 1,700 in retail trade. Jobs in other services dropped by 2,000 over-the-year. Government dropped 1,500 jobs from March 2010 to March 2011, with decreases in both federal and local government of 900 and 800, respectively. Construction employment decreased by 1,000 workers from March 2010 to March 2011, and employment in information fell by 300 jobs over-the-year.

For more information, contact:
Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau
New Hampshire Employment Security
32 South Main Street
Concord, NH 03301
(603) 228-4124
elmi@nhes.nh.gov