

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

April 2012

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Seasonally Adjusted

Preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 4,800 jobs from March 2012 to April 2012. Employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) cut 1,300 jobs from their workforces, over-the-month. This loss was driven by administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), down 1,500 jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) and construction (supersector 20) each had a reduction of 1,100 jobs between March and April. Three-fourth of the drop in trade, transportation, and utilities can be attributed to retail trade, down 700 jobs.

Employment in government (supersector 90) shrank by 900 jobs, over-the-month. Just over two-thirds of this loss was tied to local government, down 600 jobs. Employers in manufacturing (supersector 30) reduced their workforces by 600 jobs between March and April. This loss was split between non-durable goods and durable goods, down 400 and 200, respectively. From March to April private education and health services (supersector 65) decreased by 400 jobs. This drop was powered by private educational services (sector 61), down 500 jobs. Over-the-month, information (supersector 50) declined by 300 jobs, while mining and logging (supersector 10) shrank by 100 jobs.

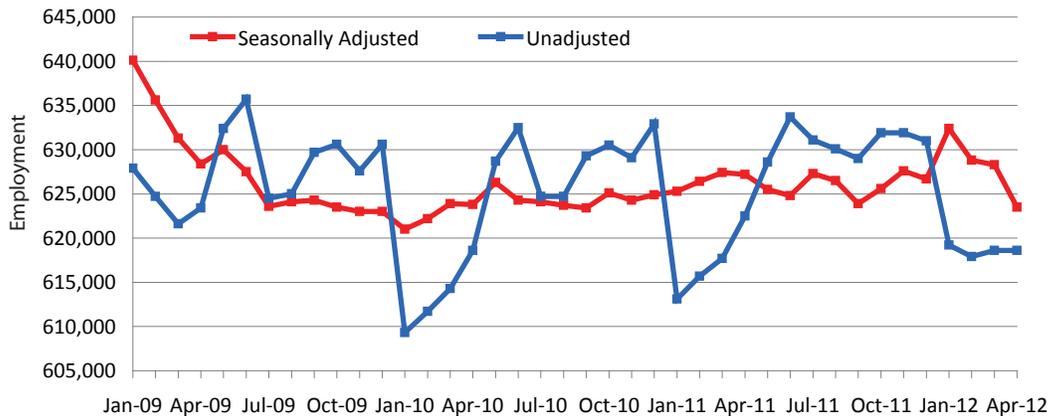
Between March and April employment in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) and financial activities (supersector 55) each increased by 400 jobs. Within leisure and hospitality, employment in accommodation and food services (sector 72) rose by 500 jobs. Employers in real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53), a component of financial activities, added 200 jobs.

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.

Over-the-year, preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 3,700 jobs. Between April 2011 and April 2012 employment in trade, transportation, and utilities dropped by 2,500 jobs. This loss was primarily due to the decline in retail trade, down 2,600 jobs. Government had a reduction of 1,000 jobs, over-the-year. Each sector of government saw cuts; the largest cut was in state government, down 700 jobs. Employers in professional and business services subtracted 900 jobs from their payroll between April 2011 and April 2012. Almost half of this loss was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, down 400 jobs. Employment in manufacturing shrank by 700 jobs. Non-durable goods contributed to this loss, down 600 jobs. Over-the-year, private education and health services shrank by 300 jobs. This drop was driven by health care and social assistance (sector 62), down 300 jobs. Information reported a decline of 200 jobs from April 2011 to April 2012. Construction and mining and logging each cut 100 jobs, over-the-year.

On a positive note, other services added 1,400 jobs between April 2011 and April 2012. Leisure and hospitality gained 500 jobs, over-the-year. Accommodation and food services drove this growth, adding 1,200 jobs, while arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) lost 700 jobs. From April 2011 to April 2012 employers in financial activities gained 200 jobs. Half of this growth was in real estate and rental and leasing, up 100 jobs.

New Hampshire Total Nonfarm



Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment remained unchanged from March 2011. Over-the-month, employment in government (supersector 90) decreased by 1,400 jobs. Local government and state government each contributed to this loss, down 1,000 and 500 jobs, respectively. Employers in trade, transportation and utilities (supersector 40) reduced their workforces by 300 between March and April. This drop was driven by wholesale trade and retail trade each down 200 jobs. Employment in information (supersector 50) shrank by 200 jobs, over-the-month. From March to April manufacturing (supersector 30) and leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) each subtracted 100 jobs. Within leisure and hospitality, arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) lost 600 jobs. Non-durable goods, a component of manufacturing, shrank by 100 jobs. Over-the-month, mining and logging (supersector 10) remained unchanged.

Employment in construction (supersector 20), professional and business services (supersector 60), and other services (supersector 80) each gained 500 jobs between March and April. Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), a component of professional and business services, increased by 700 jobs. According to the sample, civil and heavy engineering construction (subsector 237) contributed to the growth in construction. Employers in financial activities (supersector 55) added 400 jobs, over-the-month. Half of this growth was in finance and insurance (sector 52), up 200 jobs. Employment in private education and health services rose by 200 jobs from March to April. All of this growth can be attributed to health care and social assistance (sector 62), up 400 jobs.

New Hampshire's not seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 3,900 jobs between April 2011 and April 2012. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities declined by 2,700 jobs, over-the-year. This loss was tied to the drop in retail trade employment, down 2,500 jobs. Between April 2011 and April 2012 employers in professional and business services reduced their workforces by 1,400. Over three-fourths of this loss was in professional scientific, and technical services (sector 54), down 1,100 jobs. Over-the-year, government cut 700 from its workforces. State government drove this drop, down 500 jobs, while local government lost 200 jobs. Manufacturing employers subtracted 600 jobs from their payrolls from April 2011 to April 2012. Most of this drop was in non-durable goods, down 500 jobs. Employment in construction shrank by 400 jobs. According to the sample, civil and heavy engineering construction drove this drop. Employment in information fell by 200 jobs, over-the-year. Between April 2011 and April 2012 mining and logging remained unchanged.

Over-the-year, other services increased by 900 jobs. Employers in leisure and hospitality added 600 jobs from April 2011 to April 2012. This growth was driven by accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 1,200 jobs. Private education and health services gained 400 jobs, over-the-year. This expansion can be attributed to private educational services (sector 61), up 400 jobs. Between April 2011 and April 2012 employers in financial activities added 200 jobs. Finance and insurance drove this growth, up 200 jobs.

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