

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

March 2013

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Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment rose by 900 jobs from February 2013 to March 2013. This gain was principally due to the increase in professional and business services (supersector 60), up 1,200 jobs, over-the-month. Over eighty percent of this growth was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), up 1,000 jobs. Employers in construction (supersector 20) added 600 jobs between February and March. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) expanded by 500 jobs, over-the-month. All of this growth can be attributed to retail trade, up 600 jobs. Private education and health services (supersector 65) gained 300 jobs from February to March. All of this growth was in health care and social assistance (sector 62), up 300 jobs. Employers in financial activities (supersector 55) added 200 jobs, over-the-month. Mining and logging (supersector 10) remained unchanged between February and March.

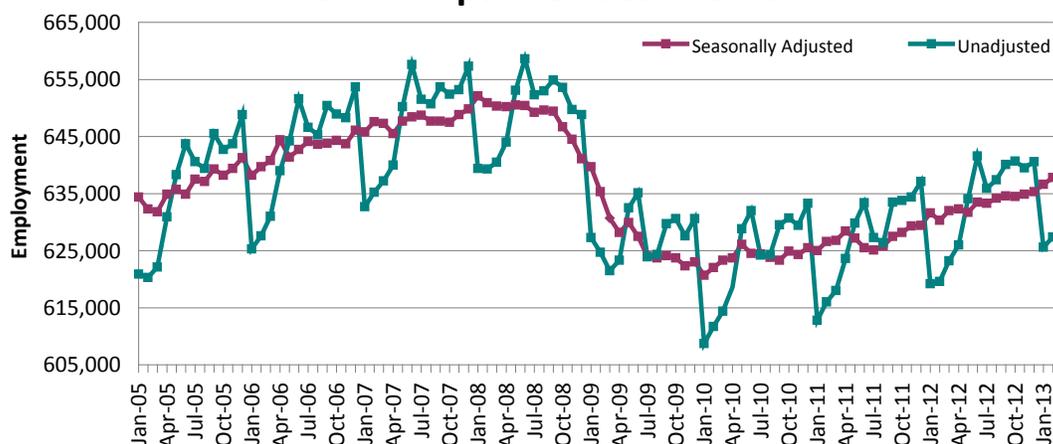
Over-the-month, manufacturing (supersector 30) and government (supersector 90) each lost 600 jobs. State government, local government, and federal government each lost 200 jobs. Employment in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) decreased by 500 jobs between February and March. Information (supersector 50) and other services (supersector 80) each lost 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 for 2012 has recently been re-estimated and benchmarked, while March 2013 estimates 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.

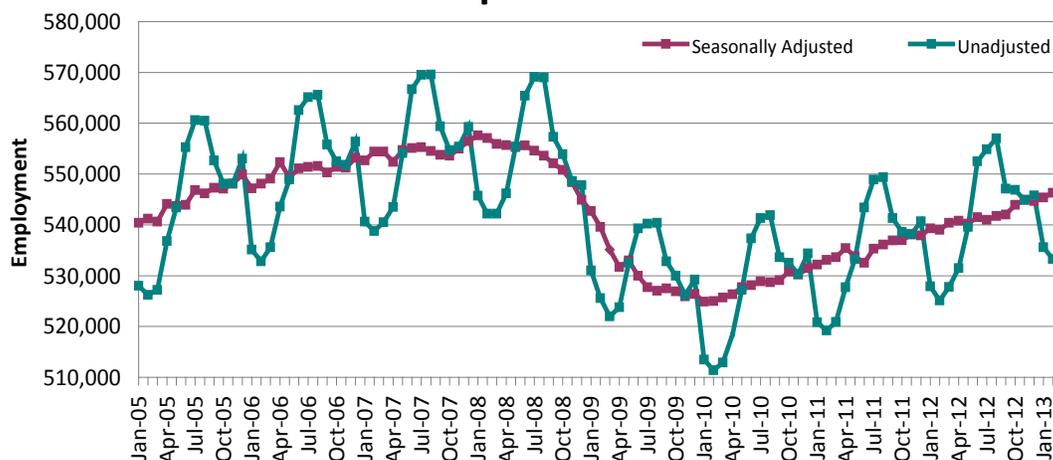
Preliminary seasonally adjusted employment rose by 6,700 jobs from March 2012 to March 2013. Nearly half of this growth was in private education and health services, up 3,300 jobs, over-the-year. Health care and social assistance drove this increase, up 2,000 jobs. Between March 2012 and March 2013, professional and business services gained 2,100 jobs. All of this growth can be attributed to administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, up 3,000 jobs. Employers in financial activities added 1,600 jobs, over-the-year. Leisure and hospitality expanded by 900 jobs from March 2012 to March 2013. Over three-fourths of this growth was in accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 700 jobs. Employment in construction increased by 500 jobs, over-the-year. Mining and logging and other services remained unchanged between March 2012 and March 2013.

Over-the-year, manufacturing and government each lost 700 jobs. All of the loss in manufacturing was driven by durable goods, down 900 jobs. Within government, the loss was principally due to local government cutting 600 jobs. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities shrank by 200 jobs. This loss can be attributed to the drop in transportation, warehousing, and utilities, down 700 jobs. Employers in information cut 100 jobs between March 2012 and March 2013.

New Hampshire Total Nonfarm



New Hampshire Total Private



Unadjusted

From February 2013 to March 2013 preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 1,800 jobs. Over-the-month, employers in construction (supersector 20) expanded their workforces by 800 jobs. Specialty trade contractors (subsector 238) contributed to this growth, up 500 jobs. Between February and March employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) rose by 600 jobs. Half of this growth was in retail trade, up 300 jobs. Government (supersector 90) increased by 500 jobs, over-the-month. Local government and state government drove this growth, up 500 and 200 jobs, respectively. Employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) and private education and health services (supersector 65) each expanded by 300 jobs from February to March. Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) drove the growth in professional and business services, up 500 jobs. Within private education and health services, health care and social assistance (sector 62) added 400 jobs, while private educational services (sector 61) lost 100 jobs. Employment in financial activities rose by 200 jobs, over-the-month. Employers in mining and logging (supersector 10) kept the same employment levels between February and March.

Over-the-month, employers in manufacturing (supersector 30) cut 400 jobs from their workforces. This loss can be attributed to durable goods, down 600 jobs. Employment in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) was reduced by 300 jobs between February and March. All of this loss was in arts, entertainment and recreation (sector 71), down 600 jobs. Other services (supersector 80) and information (supersector 50) each decreased by 100 jobs, over-the-month.

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment rose by 6,000 jobs from March 2012 to March 2013. Employment in private education and health services increased by 3,100 jobs, over-the-year. Health care and social assistance contributed to this growth, up 1,800 jobs. Professional and business services gained 2,700 jobs between March 2012 and March 2013. All of this expansion was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, up 3,200 jobs. This sector includes temporary help services. Employers in financial activities and leisure and hospitality each enlarged their workforces by 1,500 jobs, over-the-year. Eighty percent of the growth in financial activities was in finance and insurance (sector 52), up 1,200 jobs. Accommodation and food services (sector 72) drove the expansion in leisure and hospitality. Construction employment rose by 300 jobs from March 2012 to March 2013. Specialty trade contractors contributed to this growth, up 500 jobs. Employment in mining and logging remained unchanged, over-the-year.

Between March 2012 and March 2013 trade, transportation, and utilities decreased by 900 jobs. Most of this drop was in transportation, warehousing, and utilities, down 800 jobs. Employment in government and manufacturing declined by 800 jobs, over-the-year. The drop in government was driven by local government educational services, down 1,100 jobs. The loss in manufacturing can be attributed to durable goods, down 800 jobs. From March 2012 to March 2013 employers in other services lost 400 jobs. Employers in information cut 200 jobs, over-the-year. Half of this drop was in publishing industries (except Internet) (subsector 511), down 100 jobs.

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