

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

April 2011

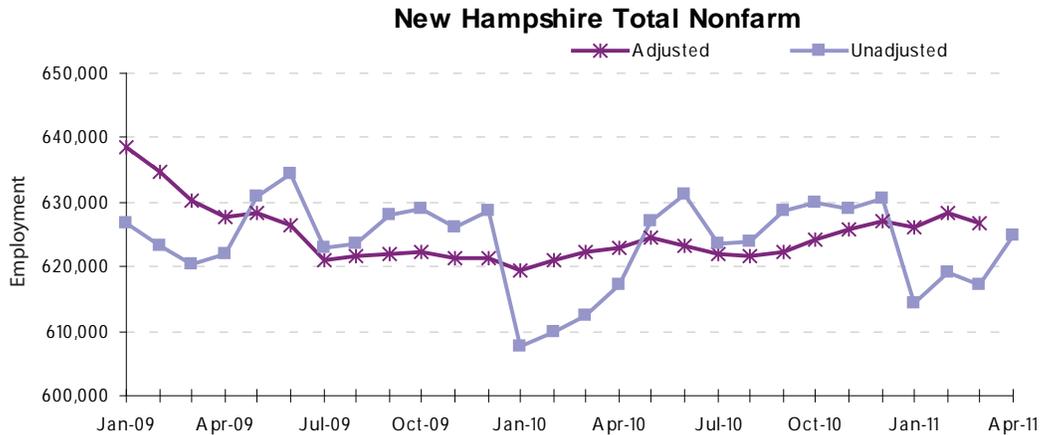
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Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 4,700 jobs from March 2011 to April 2011. The sectors with the largest gains were trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40), and professional and business services (supersector 60), with increases of 2,500 and 1,800, respectively. Within trade, transportation, and utilities, retail trade added 1,800 jobs during April. In the professional and business services supersector, administrative and support and waste management and remediation services employment grew by 1,000 jobs over-the-month. Construction (supersector 20) added 400 jobs during the month of April, while manufacturing employment expanded by 200, which was the result of a loss of 100 jobs in durable goods manufacturing, and a gain of 300 in nondurable goods production. Employment in information (supersector 50) remained flat from March to April, while financial services (supersector 55) added 500 workers to their payrolls during April. Education and health services (supersector 65) lost 300 jobs over-the-month, entirely within the educational services sector. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) employment was reduced by 800 workers from March to April, and the number of jobs in other services increased by 300. Government payrolls expanded by 300 over-the-month, with an increase of 700 in state government, and losses of 100 and 300, respectively, in federal and local government.

From April 2010 to April 2011 preliminary seasonally adjusted employment grew by 8,600 jobs. Leading this growth was professional and business services and leisure and hospitality, with employment increases of 5,600 and 4,200 jobs, respectively, over-the-year. Employment in private education and health services increased by 2,000, and manufacturing gained 1,400 jobs from April 2010 to April 2011.

Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities decreased their employment by 1,600 jobs between April 2010 and April 2011. Losses in retail trade accounted for over half of the decrease, reducing their payrolls by 1,000 during the year. Over-the-year, other services lost 1,400 jobs, while employment in construction, government, and information declined as well. Construction lost 1,100 jobs from April 2010 to April 2011, and the information supersector employed 200 fewer workers. Total government employment in New Hampshire was trimmed by 700 jobs over-the-year, with an increase of 1,200 jobs in state government being offset by losses in federal and local government of 1,100 and 800, respectively.



Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 7,600 jobs from March to April. Employment increased in seven of the eleven supersectors, with professional and business services reporting the largest increase, up 3,600 jobs. Most of this increase was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, reporting a gain of 2,800 jobs from March 2011 to April 2011. Trade, transportation, and utilities grew by 2,700 jobs over-the-month, with the bulk (two-thirds) of the gain coming from retail trade employment growth of 1,800 jobs from March to April. Construction payrolls expanded by 2,000 workers over-the-month, while financial activities increased by 600 jobs. Manufacturing employers reported adding 400 jobs from March to April, and other services added an additional 300 over the March 2011 level. Information added a modest 100 employees over-the-month, while employment in mining and logging remained flat.

Only three supersectors; private education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and government reported decreases in employment from March 2011 to April 2011. The largest of these decreases was in leisure and hospitality which contracted by 1,400 jobs. Government employment decreased by 600 jobs from March to April. Within government, federal employment was flat over-the-month, state government lost 100 jobs, and local government payrolls decreased by 500 employees. Private education and health services had a small decrease of 100 jobs from March to April.

From April 2010 to April 2011 unadjusted employment increased by 7,800 jobs in New Hampshire. The professional and business services supersector experienced the largest growth over-the-year, with an increase of 5,400 jobs. Most of this increase was split between professional, scientific, and technical services, and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, with gains of 2,400 and 2,600 jobs, respectively. The leisure and hospitality supersector reported the next largest over-the-year job gain, increasing their payrolls by 4,000 employees from April 2010 to April 2011. Seventy-five percent of this gain was in the accommodation and food services sector, which reported an increase of 3,000 over-the-year. Private education and health services gained 2,300 jobs from April 2010 to April 2011, with private education adding 1,400 workers over-the-year, and health care and social assistance gaining 900 positions. From April 2010 to April 2011 manufacturing firms added 1,000 workers, with the entire increase coming

from an employment gain of 1,100 in durable goods producing establishments, and a slight decrease of 100 jobs in nondurable goods production. Financial services employment increased by 600.

Over-the-year job losses occurred in several supersectors, the largest of which was in other services employment, dropping 1,700 jobs. The next largest employment decrease was in trade, transportation, and utilities with an employment drop of 1,400 from April 2010 to April 2011. Jobs in government decreased by 1,200 over-the-year, with a loss of 1,100 positions in federal government, and 700 in local government. These losses were offset by a gain of 600 in state government employment from April 2010 to April 2011. Construction employment decreased over-the-year by 900 jobs, and the information supersector dropped 200 jobs. Mining and logging industries were essentially flat, dropping a modest 100 jobs over-the-year.

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