

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

April 2014

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Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment increased by 2,100 jobs between March 2014 and April 2014. Over half of this growth was in professional and business services (supersector 60), up 1,200 jobs, over-the-month. All of this growth was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), up 1,700 jobs. Employers in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) added 700 jobs from March to April. Most of this growth was in accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 500 jobs. Manufacturing (supersector 30) and construction (supersector 20) each gained 300 jobs, over-the-month. Within manufacturing, durable goods and non-durable goods both contributed to the growth, up 200 and 100 jobs, respectively. Employment in mining and logging (supersector 10) remained unchanged between March and April.

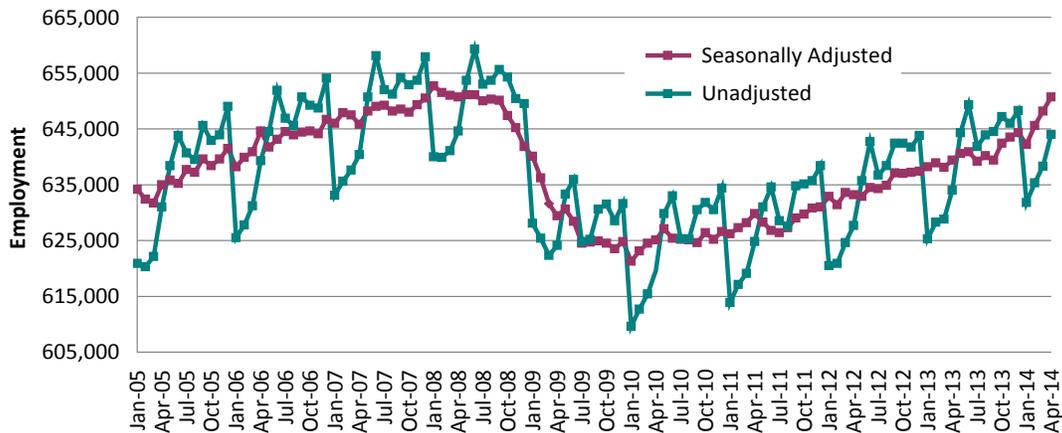
Over-the-month, employment losses were minimal. The largest employment drop was in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) and other services (supersector 80), each losing 200 jobs from March to April. Employers in information (supersector 50) and financial activities (supersector 55) each cut 100 jobs each from their workforces, over-the-month. All of the loss in financial activities was in finance and insurance (sector 52), down 200 jobs.

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 recently revised and benchmarked, while April 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.

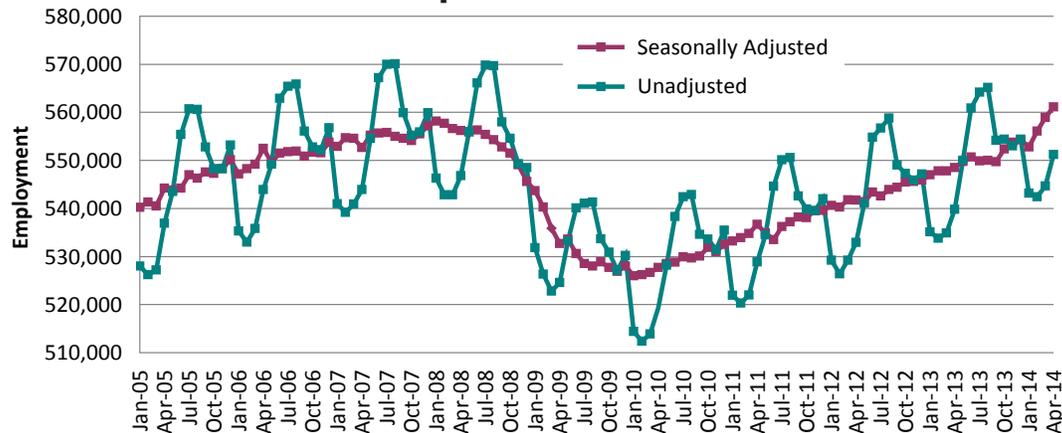
From April 2013 to April 2014 seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment increased by 11,300 jobs. More than one-third of this growth was in trade, transportation, and utilities, up 4,200 jobs, over-the-year. Retail trade drove this growth, adding 3,700 jobs. Employers in professional and business services expanded their workforces between April 2013 and April 2014, up by 3,300 jobs. All of this growth can be attributed to administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, up 4,400 jobs. Private education and health services gained 1,500 jobs, over-the year. Nearly three-fourths of this increase was in health care and social assistance (sector 62), up 1,100 jobs. Manufacturing increased by 1,200 jobs from April 2013 to April 2014. The bulk of this growth was in durable goods, up 1,000 jobs. Employment in other services gained 1,100 jobs, over-the-year. Employers in leisure and hospitality added 1,000 jobs between April 2013 and April 2014. All of this growth was in accommodation and food services, up 1,400 jobs. Over-the-year, financial activities gained 300 jobs, all of which was in finance and insurance, up 300 jobs. Employment in information rose by 200 jobs from April 2013 to April 2014. Mining and logging kept the same employment levels as they had in April 2013.

Government decreased by 1,300 jobs, over-the-year. All government sectors exhibited employment losses. The bulk of the loss in government was in local government and state government, down 600 and 500 jobs, in turn. Employers in construction cut 200 jobs between April 2013 and April 2014.

New Hampshire Total Nonfarm



New Hampshire Total Private



Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted total nonfarm increased by 5,700 jobs from March 2014 to April 2014. Employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) contributed almost half of this increase, adding 2,700 jobs. All of this growth was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), up 2,800 jobs. Over-the-month, construction (supersector 20) gained 1,900 jobs. According to the sample, all sectors of construction added jobs between March and April. The largest increase was in specialty trade contractors (subsector 238), up 1,000 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) expanded their workforces by 1,000 jobs, over-the-month. All of this growth was in retail trade, up 1,200 jobs. Employment in other services (supersector 80) rose by 400 jobs from March to April. Over-the-month, leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) increased by 300 jobs, all of which was in food services and drinking places (subsector 722), up 1,500 jobs. Manufacturing (supersector 30) gained 200 jobs between March and April. Durable goods and non-durable goods split this gain, each adding 100 jobs. Employers in private education and health services (supersector 65) expanded their workforces by 100 jobs, over-the-month. All of this growth was in health care and social assistance (sector 62), up 300 jobs. Employment in mining and logging (supersector 10) and information (supersector 50) kept the same employment levels as March.

Employment in government (supersector 90) was reduced by 800 jobs, over-the-month. All of this loss was in local government, down 900 jobs. Financial activities (supersector 55) cut 100 jobs between March and April. Finance and insurance (sector 52) drove this drop, down 200 jobs.

Over-the-year, employment increased by 10,000 jobs. Nearly forty percent of this growth was in trade, transportation, and utilities, up 3,900 jobs from April 2013 to April 2014. Much of this gain was in retail trade, up 3,800 jobs. Employment in professional and business services added 3,400 jobs, over-the-month. This increase was driven by administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, up 4,400 jobs. Employers in private education and health services added 1,400 jobs between April 2013 and April 2014. Over eighty-five percent of this increase was in health care and social assistance, up 1,200 jobs. Other services expanded by 1,300 jobs, over-the-year. Employment in manufacturing grew by 900 jobs from April 2013 to April 2014. All of this growth was in durable goods, up 900 jobs. Over-the-year, financial activities added 400 jobs, all of which were in finance and insurance, up 400 jobs. Information increased by 200 jobs between April 2013 and April 2014. Leisure and hospitality and mining and logging each remained unchanged, over-the-year.

Over-the-year, government decreased by 1,400 jobs. All government sectors lost employment. State government drove the loss in government, down 900 jobs. Employers in construction cut 100 jobs between April 2013 and April 2014. According to the sample, heavy and civil engineering construction (subsector 237) lost employment, over-the-year.

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