

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data May 2011

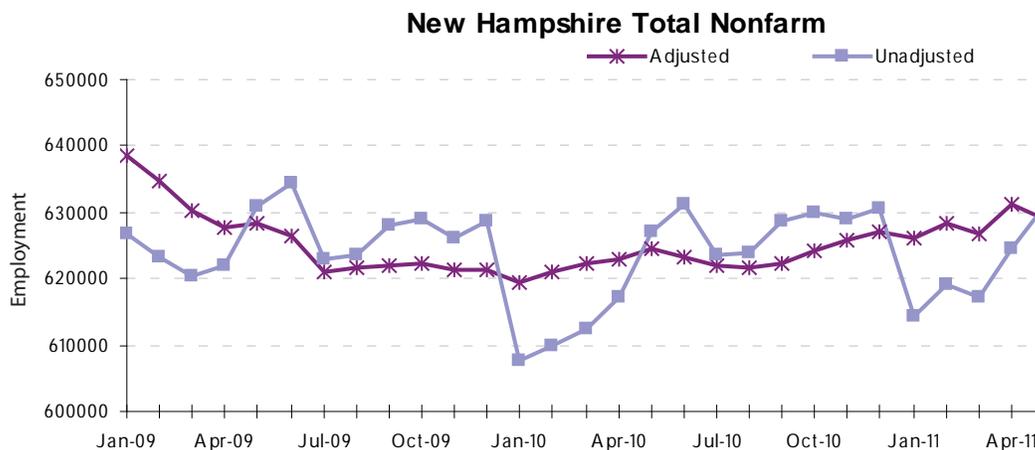
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Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 2,100 jobs from April 2011 to May 2011, with only modest gains in a handful of supersectors. Education and health services (supersector 65) grew by 600 jobs, and leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) and construction (supersector 20) each increased their payrolls by 200 workers. The other supersectors experienced job losses over-the-month, with the exception of information (supersector 50), which remained flat from April 2011 to May 2011. Professional and business services (supersector 60) employment dropped by 1,100 jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) lost 700 employees, with nearly all of that loss (600 jobs) in retail trade. Employment in manufacturing (supersector 30) dropped by 600 from April 2011 to May 2011, with the loss essentially split between durable (-200) and nondurable (-400) goods. Financial activities (supersector 55) dropped 400 jobs during the month of May, and government employment decreased by 300 over-the-month. Other services trimmed their payrolls by 100 jobs from April 2011 to May 2011.

From May 2010 to May 2011 preliminary seasonally adjusted employment grew by 4,600 jobs. The supersector with the largest employment gain over-the-year was leisure and hospitality with an increase of 4,700 jobs. Within this supersector, accommodation and food services (sector 72) increased by 3,300 jobs, and arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) added 1,400 workers. Professional and business services employment rose by 4,100, with approximately half of that increase resulting from gains in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services. Employment in private education and health services increased by 3,000 jobs, with both private education and health services gaining 1,500 each. Manufacturing gained 500 jobs from May 2010 to May 2011.

Government employers lost the most jobs over-the-year, with a decrease of 3,100, most of which (2,900) occurred among federal government establishments as the Census Bureau finished its tally. Trade, transportation, and utilities decreased their employment by 2,100 jobs between May 2010 and May 2011. Losses in retail trade accounted for over half of the decrease, reducing their payrolls by 1,300 during the year. Over-the-year, other services lost 1,500 jobs, while employment in construction, and information declined as well. Construction lost 800 jobs from May 2010 to May 2011, and the information supersector employed 200 fewer workers. Employment in financial activities remained flat from May of last year.



Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 6,600 jobs from April to May. Employment increased in seven of the eleven supersectors, with leisure and hospitality reporting the largest increase, up 4,100 jobs. Most of this increase was in accommodation and food services, reporting a gain of 2,700 jobs from April 2011 to May 2011. The trade, transportation, and utilities and construction supersectors each grew by 1,400 jobs over-the-month. Within the trade, transportation, and utilities supersector, over two-thirds of the gain came from retail trade employment growth of 1,000 jobs from April to May. The growth in construction payrolls occurred mainly in the specialty trade contractors subsector, up 1,200 workers over-the-month. Private education and health services employment increased by 400 workers over-the-month, and other services and government each added 300 jobs. From April 2011 to May 2011, mining and logging establishments expanded their payrolls by 100 workers.

Similar to the preliminary April data, only three supersectors; manufacturing, financial activities, and professional and business services reported decreases in employment in May. The largest of these decreases was in professional and business services, dropping 900 jobs from April to May, driven by a loss of 1,200 in the professional, scientific, and technical services sector. Minor job gains across the other sectors brought the net loss in the supersector to 900. Financial activities employment contracted by 400 workers, while manufacturing employment decreased by 100 positions. A loss of 200 jobs in durable goods manufacturing establishments was reduced by an increase of 100 in nondurable goods production. The information supersector was flat from April to May.

From May 2010 to May 2011 unadjusted employment increased by 3,800 jobs in New Hampshire. The leisure and hospitality supersector experienced the largest over-the-year increase with a gain of 4,300 jobs. Seventy-five percent of this gain was in the accommodation and food services sector, which reported an increase of 3,200 from the May 2010 level. The professional and business services supersector reported the next largest increase over-the-year, with an addition of 3,800 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 1,400 and 2,100 jobs, respectively. Private education and health services gained 3,200 jobs from May 2010 to May 2011, with equal employment gains (1,600 each) in educational

services, and health care and social assistance. From May 2010 to May 2011 manufacturing firms added 400 workers, with the entire increase coming from an employment gain of 600 in durable goods producing establishments, and a modest decrease of 200 jobs in nondurable goods production.

Over-the-year job losses occurred in several supersectors, the largest of which was in government employment, dropping 3,100 jobs. Most of this decrease (2,900) occurred in federal government payrolls. The next largest employment decrease was in trade, transportation, and utilities with an employment drop of 2,100 from May 2010 to May 2011. Over half of this drop in jobs was due to a 1,100 over-the-year decrease in retail trade employment. Other services employment fell by 1,600 jobs from last May, and construction employment contracted by 800. Minor over-the-year jobs losses occurred in the information (-200) and financial activities (-100) supersectors. Employment from May 2010 to May 2011 in mining and logging remained unchanged.

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