

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

March 2012

Gail Clay

Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 1,000 jobs from February 2012 to March 2012. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) drove this loss, down 1,100 jobs, over-the-month. This drop can be attributed to retail trade, down 1,100 jobs. Employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) reduced their workforces by 600 jobs between February and March. This loss was tied to the decline in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), down 600 jobs. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) dipped by 200 jobs, over-the-month. All of this loss was contributed by accommodation and food services (sector 72), down 200 jobs. Employment in government (supersector 90), construction (supersector 20), and mining and logging (supersector 10) each dropped 100 jobs between February and March. The reduction in government was driven by state government, down 100 jobs. Information and financial activities each remained unchanged, over-the-month.

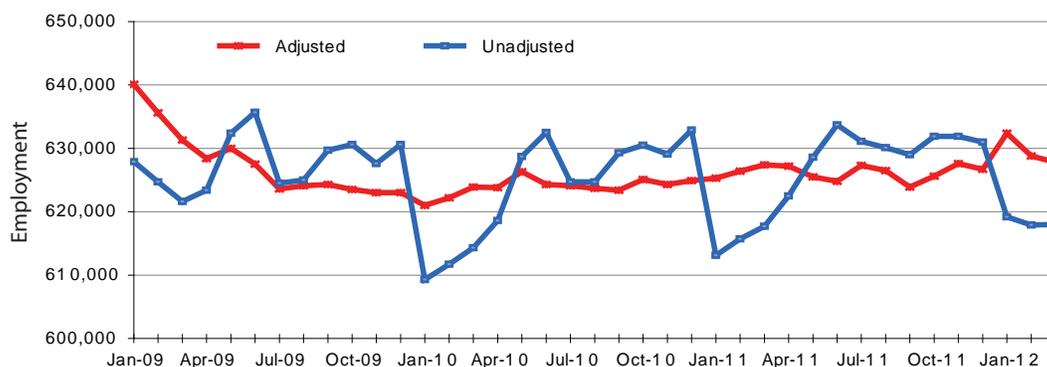
From February to March manufacturing (supersector 30) increased by 500 jobs. This growth was split between durable goods and non-durable goods, up 200 and 300 jobs respectively. Over-the-month, employment in other services (supersector 80) gained 400 jobs. Private education and health services (supersector 65) added 300 jobs between February and March. Within private education and health services, health care and social assistance (sector 62) expanded by 200 jobs, while private educational services (sector 61) rose by 100 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. Those data are collected through unemployment insurance tax filings of employers, and is generally available about five-to-seven months after any given month.

Between March 2011 and March 2012 preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 400 jobs. Employers in other services added 1,000 jobs, over-the-year. Leisure and hospitality and construction each gained 800 jobs from March 2011 to March 2012. Within leisure and hospitality, this growth was tied to the growth in accommodation and food services, up 1,000 jobs. Professional and business services rose by 500 jobs, over-the-year. Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services drove this growth by adding 1,100 jobs. Employment in financial activities and private education and health services remained unchanged between March 2011 and March 2012.

Over-the-year, employers in trade, transportation, and utilities reduced their workforces by 1,300 jobs. Retail trade drove this loss, down 1,700 jobs. From March 2011 to March 2012 government decreased by 1,100 jobs. All sections of government saw a loss, the largest being in state government, down 700 jobs. Employers in financial activities cut 200 jobs from their payroll, over-the-year. Half of this loss was in real estate and rental and leasing, down 100 jobs. Manufacturing posted a slight drop in employment, down 100 jobs between March 2011 and March 2012. This loss was driven by non-durable goods, down 200 jobs.

New Hampshire Total Nonfarm



Unadjusted

From February 2012 to March 2012 preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased slightly, up 100 jobs. Employment in government (supersector 90) rose by 600 jobs, over-the-month. This growth was driven by local government and state government, up 400 and 200 jobs, respectively. Employers in manufacturing (supersector 30) added 500 jobs between February and March. This expansion was split between non-durable goods and durable goods, up 300 and 200 jobs, in turn. Other service (supersector 80) and construction (supersector 20) each added 200 jobs, over-the-month. Specialty trade contractors (subsector 238) contributed to the growth in construction, up 200 jobs. Employers in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70), financial activities (supersector 55), information (supersector 50), and mining and logging (supersector 10), each kept the same employment levels as they had in February.

Over-the-month, employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) decreased by 1,000 jobs. Seventy percent of this loss was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), down 700 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) cut 300 jobs from their workforces between February and March. This reduction was driven by retail trade, down 600 jobs. Employment in private education and health services (supersector 65) declined by 100 jobs, over-the-month. This decline was due to the drop in colleges, universities, and professional schools (industry group 6113), a component of private educational services (sector 61), down 300 jobs.

From March 2011 to March 2012 preliminary not seasonally employment gained 300 jobs. This growth was driven by leisure and hospitality, up 1,600 jobs, over-the-year. This expansion can be attributed to limited service eating places (industry group 72259), a component of accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 1,200 jobs. Employers in construction added 900 jobs to their workforce between March 2011 and March 2012. Specialty trade contractors increased by 1,100 jobs. According to the sample, heavy and civil engineering construction (subsector 237) lost employment. Employment in professional and business services rose by 500 jobs, over-the-year. This increase was primarily due to the growth in administrative and support and waste management, up 1,000 jobs. Other services rose by 300 jobs from March 2011 to March 2012. Mining and logging and information each remained unchanged, over-the-year.

Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities reduced their workforces by 1,400 jobs from March 2011 to March 2012. This loss can be attributed to retail trade, down 1,400 jobs. Government employment decreased by 800 jobs, over-the-year. Nearly all of this drop was in state government, down 700 jobs.

Employment in private education and health services shrank by 400 jobs between March 2011 and March 2012. This decline was driven by health care and social assistance, down 600 jobs. Over-the-year, employers in manufacturing cut 300 jobs from their workforces. All of these losses can be attributed to the drop in non-durable goods, down 300 jobs. Employment in financial activities dipped slightly, down 100 jobs from March 2011 and March 2012.

For more information, contact:

Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau

New Hampshire Employment Security

32 South Main Street

Concord, NH 03301

(603) 228-4124

elmi@nhes.nh.gov