

# Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

## April 2013

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### Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 400 jobs from March 2013 to April 2013. The biggest loss was in private education and health services (supersector 65) down 800 jobs, over-the-month. Private educational services (sector 61) and health care and social assistance (sector 62) split this loss, down 400 jobs each. Employers in manufacturing (supersector 30) cut 500 jobs from their payrolls between March and April. Employment in non-durable goods manufacturing shrank by 300 jobs, while durable goods lost 200 jobs. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) had a reduction of 400 jobs, over-the-month. This drop was tied to the drop in arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71), down 600 jobs. Government (supersector 90) and other services (supersector 80) each cut 300 jobs over-the-month. Within government, federal government and state government each contributed to this drop, down 200 and 100 jobs, respectively. Employment in information (supersector 50), construction (supersector 20), and mining and logging (supersector 10) each remained unchanged, over-the-month.

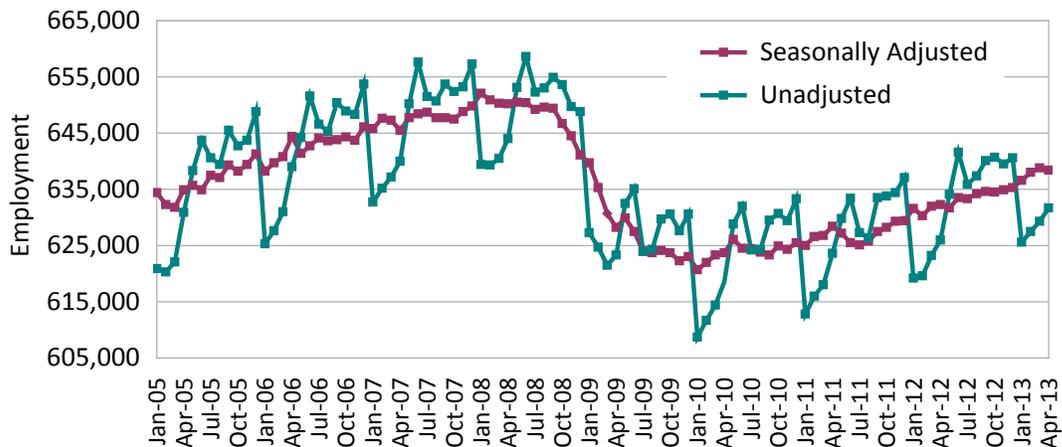
Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) added 1,300 jobs to their payrolls from March to April. Nearly all of this growth was in retail trade, up 1,400 jobs. Professional and business services (supersector 60) increased by 1,000 jobs, over-the-month. Eighty percent of this growth was in professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54), up 800 jobs.

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 April 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.

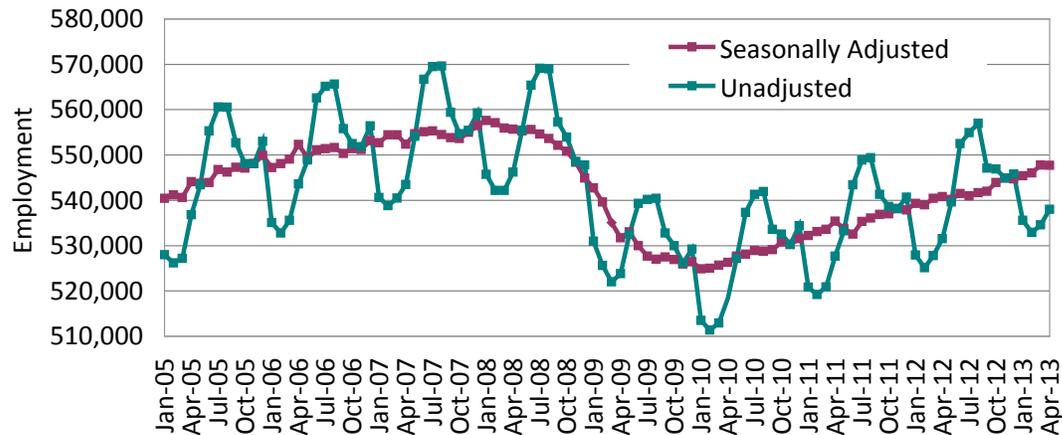
New Hampshire's seasonally adjusted employment gained 6,100 jobs between April 2012 and April 2013. Over half of this growth was in professional and business services, up 3,300 jobs from April 2012 to April 2013. The increase in professional and business services was driven by administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), up 3,000 jobs. Employers in private education and health services added 2,400 jobs, over-the-year. This gain was nearly split between health care and social assistance and private educational services, up 1,300 and 1,100 jobs respectively. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities rose by 1,100 jobs between April 2012 and April 2013. Retail trade and wholesale trade drove this growth, up 1,500 and 300 jobs, respectively. Over-the-year, financial activities expanded by 1,100 jobs. Employment in leisure and hospitality rose by 500 jobs from April 2012 to April 2013. Accommodation and food services (sector 72) contributed to this growth, up 800 jobs. Employers in construction increased their workforces by 300 jobs, over-the-year.

Manufacturing lost 1,100 jobs between April 2012 and April 2013. Over eighty percent of this drop was in durable goods, down 900 jobs. Government decreased by 800 jobs, over-the-year. Local government and federal government drove this loss, down 500 and 300 jobs, in turn. Employment in others services shrank by 400 jobs from April 2012 to April 2013. Employers in mining and logging and information cut 100 jobs each from their workforces.

### New Hampshire Total Nonfarm



### New Hampshire Total Private



### Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 2,400 jobs between March 2013 and April 2013. Professional and business services (supersector 60) gained 1,800 jobs, over-the-month. Two-thirds of this growth was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), up 1,200 jobs. Employment in construction (supersector 20) rose by 1,700 jobs from March to April. According to the sample, all sectors within construction grew, with the largest growth in specialty trade contractors (subsector 238, up 1,000 jobs over-the-month). Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) expanded their workforces by 1,600 jobs between March and April. Retail trade drove this increase, up 1,600 jobs. Over-the-month, other services (supersector 80) added 200 jobs. Mining and logging (supersector 10) kept the same employment levels as March 2013.

From March to April government (supersector 90) employment decreased by 1,000 jobs. This loss can be attributed to local government and state government, down 700 and 300 jobs respectively. Employers in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) cut their workforces by 900 jobs, over-the-month. Much of this loss can be attributed to the end of the ski season, with arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) losing

1,200 jobs between March and April. Employment in private education and health services (supersector 65) was reduced by 600 jobs over-the-month. Two-thirds of this loss was in private educational services (sector 61), down 400 jobs. Manufacturing (supersector 30) and financial activities (supersector 55) each lost 200 jobs from March to April.

Over-the-year, preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 5,700 jobs. Private education and health services gained 2,900 jobs between April 2012 and April 2013. Both health care and social assistance (sector 62) and private educational services contributed to this growth, up 1,600 and 1,300 jobs, in turn. Professional and business services added 2,700 jobs over-the-year. All of this growth was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, up 2,900 jobs. Employers in financial activities expanded their workforces by 1,200 jobs from April 2012 to April 2013. Three-fourths of this growth was in finance and insurance (sector 52), up 900 jobs. Employment in leisure and hospitality rose by 600 jobs over-the-year. Accommodation and food services (sector 72) drove this growth, up 700 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities added 400 jobs between April 2012 and April 2013. Retail trade claimed all of this growth, up 1,200 jobs. Over-the-year, construction increased by 300 jobs. Nearly all of this growth was in specialty trade contractors, up 600 jobs.

Employers in manufacturing cut 1,000 jobs from their workforces from April 2012 to April 2013. Durable goods drove this loss, down 700 jobs. Employment in government decreased by 800 jobs, over-the-year. Nearly all of this loss was in local government, down 800 jobs. Other services declined by 300 jobs from April 2012 to April 2013. Employment in information shrank by 200 jobs, while mining and logging lost 100 jobs over-the-year.

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