

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

January 2013

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Seasonally Adjusted

Preliminary seasonally adjusted employment rose by 400 jobs between December 2012 and January 2013. Employers in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) added 1,000 jobs, over-the-month. All of this growth was in accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 1,100 jobs. Construction (supersector 20) increased by 900 jobs between December and January. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) expanded by 600 jobs, over-the-month. Wholesale trade and retail trade split this growth, up 700 and 600 jobs, respectively, while transportation, warehousing, and utilities lost 700 jobs. Government (supersector 90) and manufacturing (supersector 30) each gained 400 jobs from December to January. Within government, all of the growth was driven by local government, up 700 jobs, while state government lost 300 jobs. Both non-durable goods and durable goods added to manufacturing's growth, up 300 and 100 jobs, in turn. Employment in other services (supersector 80) and financial activities (supersector 55) each increased by 100 jobs, over-the-month. Mining and logging (supersector 10) remained unchanged between December and January.

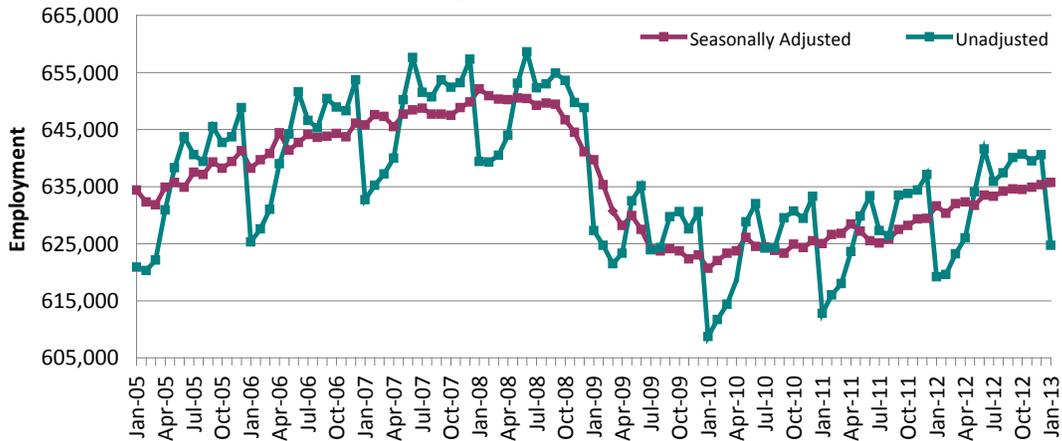
Employers in private education and health services (supersector 65) cut 1,600 jobs, over-the-month. This loss was split between private educational services (sector 61) and health care and social assistance (sector 62), down 900 and 700 jobs, respectively. Professional and business services (supersector 60) reduced its workforces by 1,400 jobs between December and January. Professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) contributed to the drop, down 700 jobs. Employment in information declined by 100 jobs, over-the-month.

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 January 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.

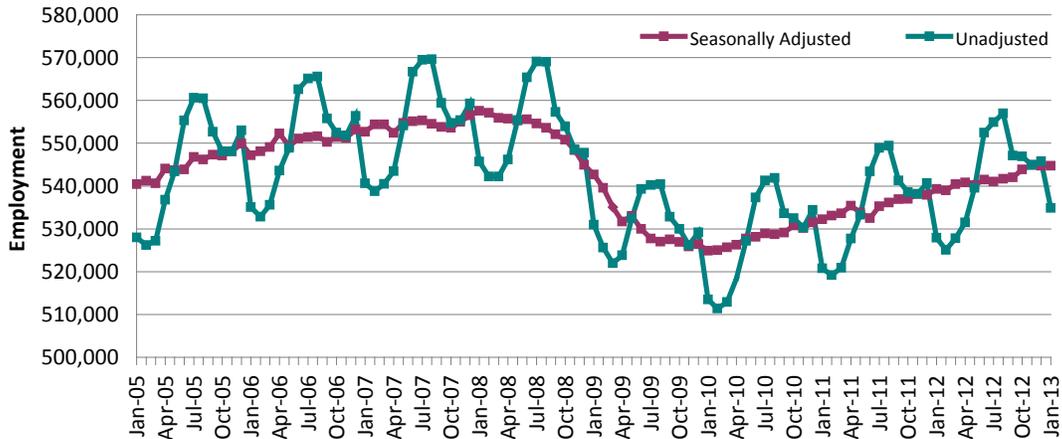
Preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 4,100 jobs between January 2012 and January 2013. Employers in leisure and hospitality expanded their workforces by 1,900 jobs, over-the-year. Nearly all of this growth can be attributed to accommodation and food services, up 1,700 jobs. From January 2012 to January 2013 trade, transportation, and utilities gained 1,200 jobs. All of this increase was driven by retail trade and wholesale trade, up 1,100 and 900 jobs. Employment in financial activities rose by 1,100, over-the-year. Only a small portion can be attributed to real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53), up 200 jobs. Employers in construction expanded their workforces by 700 jobs from January 2012 and January 2013. Professional and business services and private education and health services each added 400 jobs, over-the-year. Within private education and health services, employment grew by 1,200 jobs in health care and social assistance. Within professional and business service, administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) gained 1,300 jobs. Employment in information grew by 100 jobs, while mining and logging kept the same employment levels as they had in January 2012.

Over-the-year, government lost 1,300 jobs. This drop was primarily driven by local government down 1,100 jobs. Employers in other services cut 300 jobs between January 2012 and January 2013. Employment in manufacturing dipped slightly, down 100 jobs, over-the-year.

New Hampshire Total Nonfarm



New Hampshire Total Private



Unadjusted

Between December 2012 and January 2013 New Hampshire’s preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 15,900 jobs, a normal occurrence for these two months. Government (supersector 90) declined by 5,000 jobs, over-the-month. Much of this loss was tied to the state’s universities and college systems being on winter break. Employment in state government educational services was reduced by 4,700 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) cut 4,700 jobs from their payroll from December to January. Over seventy percent of this drop was in retail trade, down 3,400 jobs. Much of this loss was due to the reduction of temporary holiday workers, again, a typical occurrence from December to January. Over-the-month, professional and business services (supersector 60) lost 2,700 jobs. Almost seventy-five percent of this loss was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), down 2,000 jobs.

Private education and health services (supersector 65) decreased by 2,000 jobs between December and January. Private educational services (sector 61) and health care and social assistance (sector 62) split this loss, down 1,100 and 900 jobs, respectively. Over-the-month, employment in construction (supersector 20) decreased by 1,400 jobs. Specialty trade contractors (subsector 238) drove this drop, down 1,000 jobs. Manufacturing (supersector 30) declined by 400 jobs from December to January. Three-fourth of this loss was in durable goods, down 300 jobs. Over-the-month, other services (supersector 80) lost 200 jobs. Financial activities (supersector 55), information (supersector 50), and mining and logging (supersector 10) each cut 100 jobs from their workforces between December and January.

The only supersector to experience a growth over-the-month was leisure and hospitality (supersector 70), up 800 jobs. This increase was driven by arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71), up 1,000 jobs, while accommodation and food services (sector 72) lost 200 jobs. Much of the growth can be attributed ski resorts opening a little earlier and having more lifts and trails open for skiers, snowboarders, etc.

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment gained 5,500 jobs between January 2012 and January 2013. Leisure and hospitality contributed to this growth, up 3,000 jobs, over-the-year. Over three-fourths of this gain was in accommodation and food services, up 2,300 jobs. Food services and drinking places (subsector 722) drove this growth, up 2,500 jobs. Between January 2012 and January 2013 employment in private education and health services added 1,500 jobs. Nearly all of this growth was in health care and social assistance, up 1,400 jobs. Employers in financial activities expanded their workforces by 1,100 jobs, over-the-year. Over eighty percent of this growth was in finance and insurance (sector 52), up 900 jobs. From January 2012 to January 2013 construction employment rose by 800 jobs. This gain was driven by specialty trade contractors (subsector 238), up 900 jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities increased by 600 jobs, over-the-year. This growth was primarily due to retail trade, up 1,000 jobs. Employers in professional and business services added 500 jobs between January 2012 and January 2013. Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services gained 1,300 jobs. Information employment rose by 100 jobs, while mining and logging remained unchanged, over-the-year.

Government lost 1,500 jobs. Nearly all of this loss was in local government, down 1,200 jobs from January 2012 to January 2013. Three-fourths of this drop was in local government excluding education. Other services lost 400 jobs, over-the-year. Employers in manufacturing cut 200 jobs from their workforces. All of this loss was in durable goods manufacturing, down 200 jobs.

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