

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data December 2012

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Seasonally Adjusted

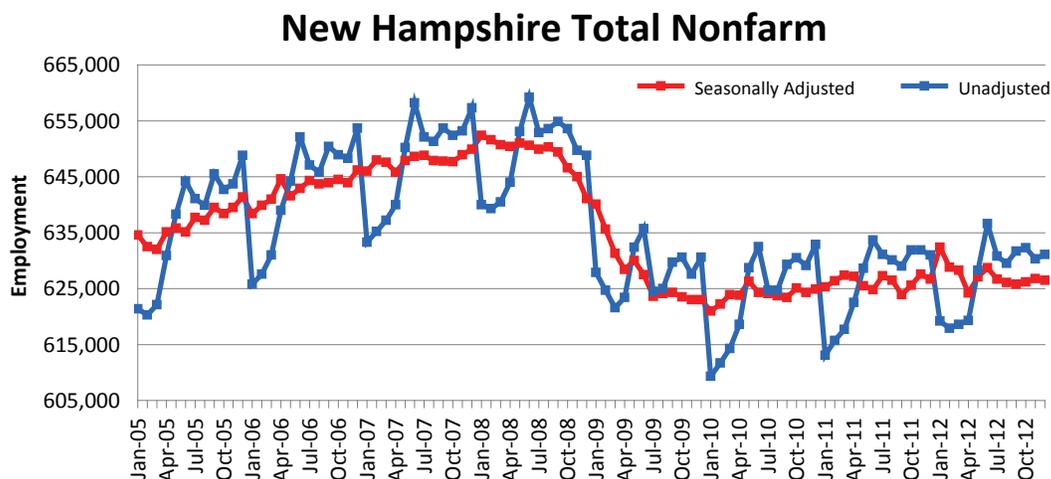
New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 300 jobs from November 2012 to December 2012. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) reduced their workforces by 1,500 jobs, over-the-month. Nearly three-fourths of this drop was in retail trade, down 1,100 jobs. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) shrank by 800 jobs between November and December. All of this loss was in accommodation and food services (sector 72), down 800 jobs. Information (supersector 50) employment declined by 200 jobs, over-the-month. From November to December government (supersector 90) lost 100 jobs. State government and local government each contributed to this loss, down 200 and 100 jobs respectively. Employment in mining and logging (supersector 10) remained unchanged, over-the-month.

Employers in manufacturing (supersector 30) added 700 jobs to their workforces between November and December. All of this growth can be attributed to durable goods, up 800 jobs. Construction (supersector 20) gained 600 jobs, over-the-month. Employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) increased by 400 jobs between November and December. Half of this growth was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), up 200 jobs. Over-the-month, financial activities (supersector 55) expanded by 300 jobs. Employment in private education and health services (supersector 65) grew by 200 jobs from November to December. Private educational services (sector 61) and health care and social assistance (sector 62) each added 100 jobs. Other services (supersector 80) grew slightly up 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 will be benchmarked to a lagging but more comprehensive count of wage and salary jobs this 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.

Over-the-year, preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 200 jobs. Employers in private education and health services reduced their workforces by 1,600 jobs between December 2011 and December 2012. With many private colleges shutting down for their winter break, private educational services drove this loss, down 1,300 jobs. Employment in government declined by 1,400 jobs, over-the-year. Most of this job loss can be attributed to the drop in local government, down 1,300 jobs. Information employment was reduced by 400 jobs from December 2011 to December 2012. Employers in financial activities cut 300 jobs from their payrolls, over-the-year. One-third of this loss was in real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53), down 100 jobs. Manufacturing and mining and logging each remained unchanged between December 2011 and December 2012.

Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities and professional and business services each increased by 1,200 jobs, over-the-year. Within trade, transportation, and utilities nearly all of the growth was in wholesale trade, up 1,300 jobs. Leisure and hospitality added 800 jobs between December 2011 and December 2012. This growth was split between arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) and accommodation and food services, up 400 jobs each. Employers in other services expanded their workforces by 700 jobs, over-the-year.



Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 800 jobs between November 2012 and December 2012. Employers in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) added 900 jobs, over-the-month. All of this growth was in arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71), up 900 jobs. Manufacturing (supersector 30) gained 600 jobs from November to December. Durable goods drove this growth, up 600 jobs. Over-the-month, employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) rose by 500 jobs. Retail trade contributed to this growth, up 800 jobs. Employers in financial activities (supersector 55) expanded their workforces by 300 jobs between November and December. Two-thirds of this growth was in finance and insurance (sector 52), up 200 jobs. Employment levels in government (supersector 90) remained unchanged, over-the-month.

From November to December private education and health services (supersector 65) decreased by 600 jobs. Two-thirds of this loss can be attributed to private educational services (sector 61), down 400 jobs. Employers in construction (supersector 20) and other services (supersector 80) each subtracted 300 jobs, over-the-month. According to the sample, heavy and civil engineering construction (subsector 237) added employment. Professional and business services (supersector 60), information (supersector 50), and mining and logging (supersector 10) each cut 100 jobs between November and December.

Over-the-year, preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 100 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities, professional and business services, and leisure and hospitality each gained 1,000 jobs from December 2011 to December 2012. Wholesale trade drove the growth in trade, transportation, and utilities, up 1,100 jobs. Arts, entertainment, and recreation and accommodation and food services (sector 72), components of leisure and hospitality, each added 500 jobs. Within professional and business services, employment in professional and business services (sector 54) rose by 700 jobs. Employers in other services expanded their workforces by 800 jobs, over-the-year. Manufacturing added 300 jobs between December 2011 and December 2012. Non-durable goods and durable goods each added 200 and 100 jobs, respectively. Employment in financial activities remained unchanged over-the-year.

From December 2011 to December 2012 employment in private education and health services decreased by 1,700 jobs. Of this loss, 1,200 jobs were in private educational services. Government lost 1,600 jobs, over-the-year. Nearly all of this loss was in local government, down 1,500 jobs. Employers in information cut 400 jobs from their workforces between December 2011 and December 2012. Construction decreased by 200 jobs, while mining and logging lost 100 jobs. Within construction, construction of buildings (subsector 236) drove this loss, down 200 jobs.

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