

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data January 2011

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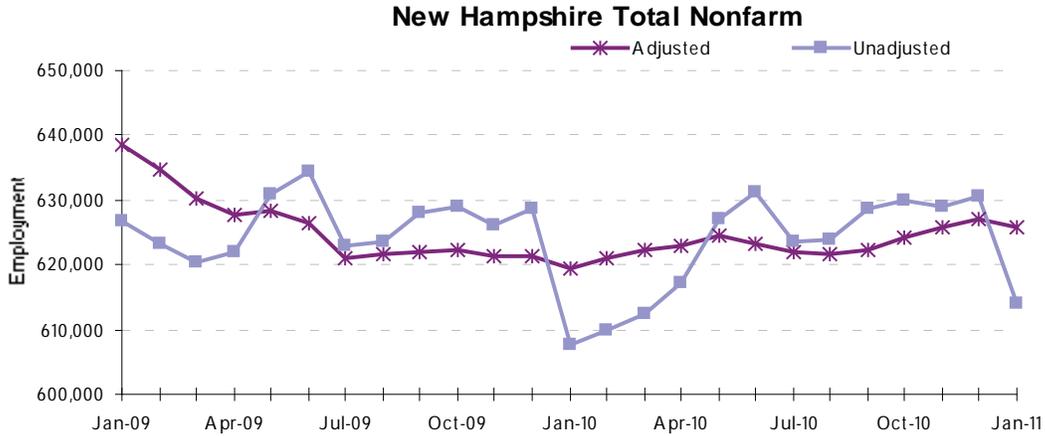
Seasonally Adjusted

Preliminary seasonally adjusted employment in New Hampshire decreased by 1,200 jobs from December 2010 to January 2011. Leading this drop was trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40), down 2,800 jobs, driven by a decline in retail trade of 1,300 jobs. Employment in government (supersector 90) shrank by 1,300 jobs over-the-month. This employment reduction was in state government and local government, down 800 and 600 jobs, respectively. Employers in construction (supersector 20) reduced their payrolls by 800 jobs over-the-month. Employment in other services (supersector 80) fell by 500 jobs, while information (supersector 50) lost 200 jobs.

Gains were registered in private education and health services (supersector 65) where 1,900 jobs were added, over-the-month. Nearly three-fourths of this growth was in educational services (sector 61), up 1,400 jobs. Employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) added 1,200 jobs from December to January. Employment in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) increased by 800 jobs. Three-fourths of this growth was in arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71), up 600 jobs. Over-the-month, financial activities (supersector 55) added 400 jobs. Manufacturing (supersector 30) gained 200 jobs from December to January with both durable and non-durable goods up 100 jobs each.

Over-the-year, preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 6,400 jobs. Leisure and hospitality led this growth, up 4,900 jobs. Within leisure and hospitality, accommodation and food services added 3,500 jobs. From January 2010 to January 2011 employment in professional and business services expanded by 3,900 jobs with administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) claiming over eighty percent of this growth, up 3,200 jobs. Employers in private education and health services expanded their payrolls by 2,400 jobs, over-the-year as private educational services, and health care and social assistance (sector 62) each contributed 1,200 jobs. From January 2010 to January 2011 manufacturing grew by 1,200 jobs, all in durable goods. Employment in financial activities rose slightly over-the-year, up 200 jobs.

From January 2010 to January 2011 trade, transportation, and utilities decreased by 2,500 jobs. Over half of this loss was in retail trade, down 1,400 jobs. Employers in both construction and other services reduced their workforce by 1,500 jobs, over-the-year. Employment in information shrank by 400 jobs. Government cut 200 jobs from January 2010 to January 2011. Within government, state government posted an over-the-year increase of 500 jobs, while local government and federal government lost 400 and 300 jobs respectively.



Unadjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 16,600 jobs, over-the-month. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) reduced their workforce by 6,700 jobs from December to January. Nearly two-thirds of this drop was in retail trade, down 4,300 jobs, while wholesale trade; and transportation, warehousing, and utilities each cut 1,200 jobs. Within retail trade, clothing and clothing accessory stores, and general merchandise stores (a combination of subsector 448 and subsector 452) lost 1,300 jobs. Many of these jobs were temporary holiday workers. Over-the-month, government (supersector 90) dropped 6,200 jobs. Over three-fourths of this decline was in state government, down 4,800 jobs. State government educational services accounted for all of these jobs lost. From December to January, employment in construction (supersector 20) shrank by 2,600 jobs. Half of this drop was in specialty trade contractors (subsector 238), down 1,300 jobs.

Over-the-month, employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) cut 1,100 jobs from their payrolls. Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) propelled this loss, down 1,500 jobs. Employment in other services (supersector 80) decreased by 600 jobs, while manufacturing (supersector 30) declined by 400 jobs. Within manufacturing, durable goods and non-durable goods split this loss, down 200 jobs each. From December to January employment in information (supersector 50) and mining and logging (supersector 10) each dropped 100 jobs.

Private education and health services (supersector 65) added 800 jobs, over-the-month. The bulk of this growth was into private educational services, up 700 jobs. From December to January financial activities (supersector 55) and leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) each increased by 200 jobs. Within leisure and hospitality; arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) added 1,100 jobs, while accommodation and food services (sector 72) lost 900 jobs.

From January 2010 to January 2011 preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 6,400 jobs. Employers in leisure and hospitality gained 5,700 jobs, over-the-year. Three-fourths of this growth was

in accommodation and food services, up 4,300 jobs. Professional and business services added 3,800 jobs from January 2010 to January 2011. Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services claimed 3,000 of these additional jobs. Over-the-year, employers in private education and health services expanded their workforces by 2,100 jobs. This growth was split between health care and social assistance (sector 62) and private educational services, up 1,100 and 1,000 jobs, respectively. Employment in manufacturing grew from January 2010 to January 2011, up 1,000 jobs. This growth was in durable goods, up 1,100 jobs. Financial activities remained unchanged, over-the-year.

Trade, transportation, and utilities decreased by 2,400 jobs from January 2010 to January 2011. Half of this loss was propelled by the drop in retail trade, down 1,200 jobs. Over-the-year, employment in other services shrank by 1,500 jobs. Employers in construction subtracted 1,000 jobs between January 2010 and January 2011. According to the sample, heavy and civil engineering construction (subsector 237) contributed to this loss. Employment in government was reduced by 800 jobs, over-the-year. Local government and federal government each lost 300 jobs, while state government dropped 200 jobs. Information reported 400 fewer jobs than were reported in January 2010. Employers in mining and logging cut 100 jobs, over-the-year.

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