

# Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

## January 2012

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### Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment rose between December 2011 and January 2012, up 6,200 jobs. Over-the-month, trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) increased by 1,300 jobs. Wholesale trade contributed to this growth by adding 800 jobs. Employment in government (supersector 90) gained 1,100 jobs from December to January. All of this expansion can be attributed to local government, up 1,100 jobs, while federal government and state government each remained unchanged. A milder than normal winter helped employers in construction (supersector 20) expand their workforces by 1,000 jobs, over-the-month. Professional and business services (supersector 60) added 900 jobs between December and January. Nearly all of this growth was driven by administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), up 800 jobs. Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services is the sector that temporary workers fall under. Employment in other services (supersector 80) rose by 700 jobs, over-the-month.

Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) increased by 600 jobs between December and January. Just over two-thirds of this growth was in arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71), up 400 jobs. Over-the-month, employers in private education and health services (supersector 65) added 300 jobs to their workforces. This increase was tied to health care and social assistance (sector 62), up 300 jobs. From December to January employment in manufacturing (supersector 30) increased by 200 jobs. Durable goods gained 300 jobs, while non-durable goods lost 100 jobs. Mining and logging (supersector 10) rose by 100 jobs, over-the-month.

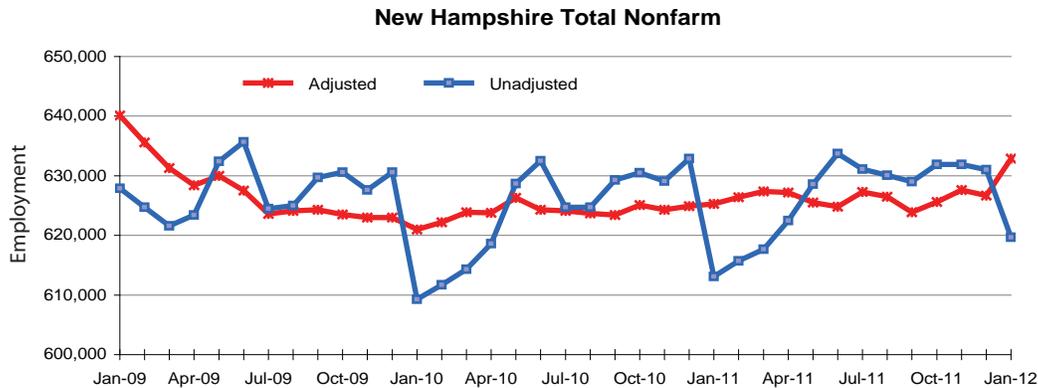
Information (supersector 50) and financial activities (supersector 55) each kept the same employment levels from December to January. No supersector lost employment, over-the-month.

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 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.

Over-the-year, preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 7,600 jobs. Employers in leisure and hospitality expanded their workforces by 1,700 jobs between January 2011 and January 2012. All of this growth can be attributed to accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 1,900 jobs. Construction gained 1,400 jobs, over-the-year. Employment in private education and health services rose by 1,300 jobs between January 2011 and January 2012. This growth was split between private educational services (sector 61) and health care and social assistance up, 700 and 600 jobs, respectively. Other services added 900 jobs, over-the-year. Between January 2011 and January 2012 government employment increased by 700 jobs. This growth was driven by local government, up 800 jobs. Employers in professional and business services gained 600 jobs, over-the-year. This growth was tied to the expansion in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, up 1,700 jobs.

From January 2011 to January 2012 employment in trade, transportation, and utilities rose by 500 jobs. Wholesale trade contributed to this growth, up 900 jobs. Employers in manufacturing and information each enlarged their workforces by 200 jobs, over-the-year. The increase in manufacturing can be attributed to durable goods, up 700 jobs. Between January 2011 and January 2012 mining and logging added 100 jobs.

Employment in financial activities remained unchanged, over-the-year. No supersector lost employment from January 2011 to January 2012.



## Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment decreased from December 2011 to January 2012, down 11,300 jobs. Employment in government (supersector 90) lost 4,400 jobs, over-the-month. Nearly all of this loss was in state government educational services, down 4,200 jobs. From December to January employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) reduced their workforces by 4,300 jobs. This loss was driven by retail trade, down 3,900 jobs. Over-the-month, construction (supersector 20) lost 1,200 jobs. Nearly half of this loss was in specialty trade contractors (subsector 238), down 500 jobs. Employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) shrank by 800 jobs between December and January. This drop was tied to the loss in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), down 900 jobs.

Private education and health services (supersector 65) lost 600 jobs, over-the-month. Much of this loss was driven by private educational services (sector 61), down 500 jobs. Manufacturing (supersector 30) decreased by 200 jobs between December and January. Mining and logging (supersector 10) and information (supersector 50) each reported 100 fewer jobs than they had in December.

Between December and January employment in financial activities (supersector 55) remained unchanged. Over-the-month, employers in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) and other services (supersector 80) each added 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 2011 to January 2012 preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 6,600 jobs. Employers in leisure and hospitality added 2,500 jobs to their workforce, over-the-year. All of this growth was in accommodation and food services, up 2,600 jobs. Employment in construction rose by 1,400 jobs between January 2011 and January 2012. This expansion was driven by specialty trade contractors, up 1,800 jobs. Private education and health services gained 1,300 jobs, over-the-year. This growth was split between private educational services and health care and social assistance (sector 62), up 600 and 700 jobs, in turn.

Between January 2011 and January 2012 other services increased by 700 jobs. Employment in government expanded by 500 jobs, over-the-year. All of this growth can be attributed to local government, up 700 jobs. From January 2011 to January 2012 employers in professional and business services added 200 jobs to their workforces. This gain was driven by administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, up 1,300 jobs, while professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) decreased by 1,100 jobs. Information added 100 jobs, over-the-month.

From December to January employers in trade, transportation, and utilities, financial activities, and mining and logging, each remained unchanged. Within trade, transportation, and utilities, wholesale trade gained 800 jobs, while retail trade and transportation, warehousing and utilities lost 700 and 100 jobs, respectively. Over-the-year, manufacturing decreased by 100 jobs. Non-durable goods drove the decline in manufacturing, down 500 jobs.

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