

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

December 2011

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Seasonally Adjusted

From November 2011 to December 2011 preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 200 jobs. Employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) declined by 700 jobs, over-the-month. Nearly all of this loss can be attributed to administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), down 600 jobs. Employers in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) and private education and health services (supersector 65) each reduced their workforces by 600 jobs between November and December. Within leisure and hospitality the loss was driven by accommodation and food services (sector 72), down 600 jobs. Health care and social assistance (sector 62) claimed the loss in private education and health services, down 600 jobs. Employment in other services (supersector 80) shrank by 500 jobs, over-the-month. Financial activities (supersector 55) decreased by 200 jobs between November and December. Half of this loss was in real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53), down 100 jobs. Over-the-month, manufacturing (supersector 30) employers reduced their workforces by 100 jobs. All of this loss was tied to durable goods, down 100 jobs. From November to December employment in information (supersector 50) remained unchanged.

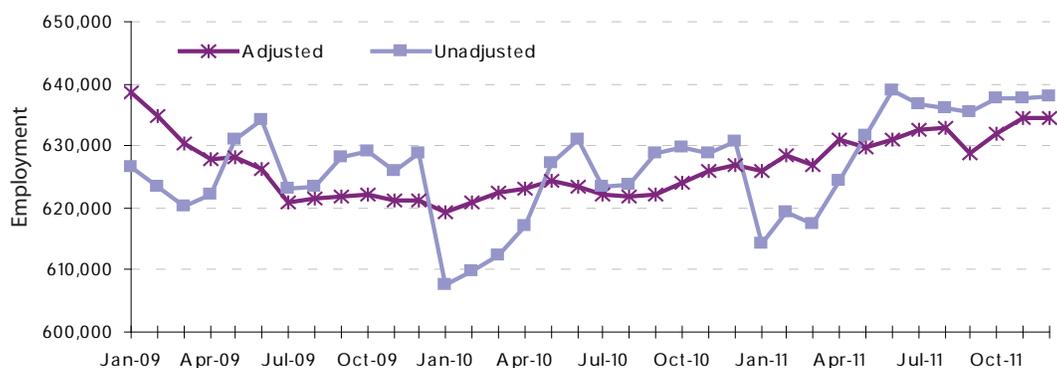
Over-the-month, government (supersector 90) and construction (supersector 20) each gained 1,000 jobs. Eighty percent of the growth in government was tied to local government, up 800 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) added 600 jobs to their workforces between November and December. This growth was split between transportation, warehousing, and utilities and retail trade, up 500 and 400 jobs, respectively.

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.

From December 2010 to December 2011 preliminary seasonally adjusted employment rose by 7,400 jobs. Over half of this growth can be attributed to leisure and hospitality, up 3,800 jobs. Accommodation and food services drove that increase, up 3,000 jobs. Employment in professional and business services expanded by 1,800 jobs, over-the-year. Private education and health services gained 1,200 jobs between December 2010 and December 2011. This increase was tied to health care and social assistance, up 1,300 jobs. Employers in construction added 700 jobs, over-the-year. Trade, transportation, and utilities gained 600 jobs between December 2010 and December 2011. This growth can be attributed to retail trade, up 1,000 jobs. Government employment rose by 400 jobs, over-the-year. Local government drove this increase, up 1,100 jobs, while state government and federal government lost 600 and 100 jobs, respectively.

Employment in manufacturing decreased by 600 jobs, over-the-year. This loss was driven by durable goods, down 600 jobs. Employers in financial activities reported 300 fewer jobs than they reported in December 2010. This drop was driven by real estate and rental and leasing, down 300 jobs. Information and other services each cut 100 jobs from their payroll between December 2010 and December 2011.

New Hampshire Total Nonfarm



Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment in New Hampshire increased by 300 jobs from November to December. Over-the-month, employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) gained 2,100 jobs. Retail trade contributed over eighty percent of this growth, adding 1,700 jobs. Between November and December leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) expanded by 1,500 jobs. This growth can be attributed to arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71), up 1,200 jobs. Despite the lack of natural snow during this time frame, the weather was cold enough for ski resorts to make snow and open trails for skiing. Employment in government (supersector 90) rose by 700 jobs, over-the-month. Much of this gain was felt in local government, up 600 jobs. From November to December employment in information (supersector 50) remained unchanged.

Over-the-month, private education and health services (supersector 65) lost 1,400 jobs. Nearly three-fourths of this loss was in health care and social assistance (sector 62), down 1,000 jobs. Employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) cut 900 jobs from their workforce between November and December. This decline can be attributed to administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), down 1,000 jobs. Other services (supersector 80) cut 800 jobs, over-the-month. Employment in financial activities (supersector 55) and manufacturing (supersector 30) each lost 300 jobs from November to December. Over-the-month, employers in construction (supersector 20) and mining and logging (supersector 10) reduced their workforces by 200 and 100 jobs, respectively.

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 7,300 jobs between December 2010 and December 2011. Leisure and hospitality gained 3,800 jobs, over-the-year. Accommodation and food services (sector 72) contributed over three-fourths of this growth, up 3,000 jobs. Between December 2010 and December 2011 employment in professional and business services grew by 1,900 jobs. Nearly two-thirds of this growth can be attributed to professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54), up 1,200. Private education and health services rose over-the-year, up 1,200 jobs. This growth was driven by health care and social assistance, up 1,300 jobs. Employers in construction added 700 jobs between December 2010 and December 2011. Within construction, specialty trade contractors (subsector 238) added 1,500 jobs. Over-the-year, employment in trade, transportation, and utilities rose by 500 jobs. This increase was tied to retail trade, up 900 jobs. Government reported 400 more jobs than were reported in December 2010. Local government drove this growth, adding 1,100 jobs.

Over-the-year, manufacturing decreased by 700 jobs. This loss was tied to the drop in durable goods, down 700 jobs. From December 2010 to December 2011 financial activities subtracted 300 jobs. This cut can be attributed to real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53), down 300 jobs. Employers in information reduced their workforces by 100 jobs.

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