

# Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data February 2011

Gail Clay

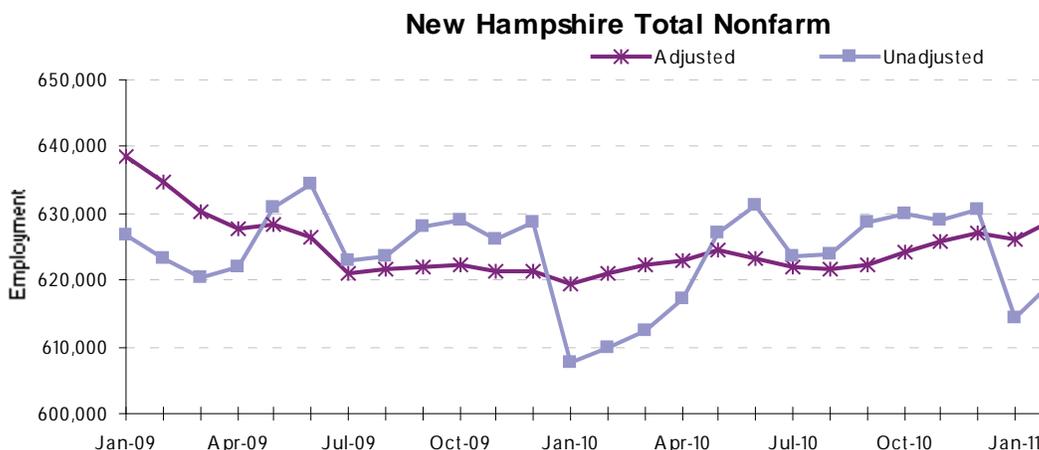
## Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment gained 2,900 jobs from January 2011 to February 2011. Professional and business services (supersector 60) rose, by 3,900 jobs over-the-month. Nearly half of this growth was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), up 1,900 jobs. Employers in manufacturing (supersector 30) added 500 jobs from January to February. All of this growth was in durable goods. Over-the-month, employment in government (supersector 90) increased by 300 jobs. State government and local government expanded by 200 jobs each, while federal government lost 100 jobs. Information (supersector 50), private education and health services (supersector 65), and leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) grew slightly from January to February, up 100 jobs each. Within private education and health services, health care and social assistance (sector 62) gained 200 jobs, while private educational services (sector 61) lost 100 jobs. Accommodation and food services (sector 72) increased by 100 jobs, within leisure and hospitality. Over-the-month, employment in construction (supersector 20) remained unchanged.

Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) decreased by 1,100 jobs from January to February, with 900 of that loss in retail trade. Employment in financial activities (supersector 55) and other services (supersector 80) dropped by 500 jobs each, over-the-month.

From February 2010 to February 2011 preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 8,000 jobs. Leading this growth was professional and business services, up 7,500 jobs, over-the-year. Two-thirds of this gain can be attributed to administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, up 5,000 jobs. Employers in leisure and hospitality added 4,700 jobs, over-the-year. Accommodation and food services claimed 3,300 of these jobs, while arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) gained 1,400 jobs. From February 2010 to February 2011 employment in private education and health services rose by 2,400 jobs. This growth was split between private educational services and health care and social assistance, up 1,300 and 1,100 jobs, respectively. Employers in durable goods manufacturing reported 1,700 more jobs than in February 2010, leading all manufacturing to a 1,600 job gain. Over-the-year financial activities gained 300 jobs.

Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities decreased their workforces by 3,500 jobs between February 2010 and February 2011. Retail trade claimed sixty percent of this drop, down 2,100 jobs. Over-the-year, other services lost 2,000 jobs, while employment in construction and government each declined by 1,300 jobs. Within government, state government lost 500 jobs, while local government and federal government each lost 400 jobs. Information reported 300 fewer jobs than were reported in February 2010.



## Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 5,500 jobs from January to February. Government (supersector 90) led this over-the-month growth, up 4,400 jobs. This gain can be attributed to educational services in state government, up 4,100 jobs. Employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) expanded by 4,000 jobs from January to February. Within professional and business services, professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) added 2,400 and 1,600 jobs, respectively. Employers in private education and health services (supersector 65) enlarged their workforces by 1,200 jobs, over-the-month. Nearly all of this growth was in private educational services (sector 61), up 1,000 jobs. Manufacturing (supersector 30) reported 400 more jobs than were reported in January, all of which were in durable goods. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) added 300 jobs between January and February. This growth was driven by accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 400 jobs. Mining and logging (supersector 10) and information (supersector 50) each remained unchanged over-the-month.

From January to February employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) decreased by 3,300 jobs. Retail trade led the drop, down 2,900 jobs, while wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities each lost 200 jobs. Employers in construction (supersector 20) reduced employment by 700 jobs, over-the-month. Nearly three-fourths of this loss was in specialty trade contractors (subsector 238), down 500 jobs. Other services (supersector 80) declined by 500 jobs from January to February. Employment in financial activities (supersector 55) dropped by 300 jobs, over-the-month. Two-thirds of this loss was driven by finance and insurance (sector 52), down 200 jobs.

From February 2010 to February 2011 employment rose by 9,800 jobs in New Hampshire. Professional and business services grew by 7,700 jobs, over-the-year. This growth was driven by administrative and support and waste management and remediation services and professional, scientific, and technical services, up 4,700 and 2,900 jobs, respectively. Employment in leisure and hospitality rose by 5,600 jobs between February 2010 and February 2011. Accommodation and food services propelled this growth by gaining 4,200 jobs,

while arts, entertainment, and recreation added 1,400 jobs. Employers in private education and health services expanded their workforces by 2,700 jobs, over-the-year. Over half of this growth was in private educational services, up 1,500 jobs, while health care and social assistance (sector 62) added 1,200 jobs. Employers in manufacturing boosted their payroll by 1,500 jobs from February 2010 to February 2011. Durable goods drove this growth, adding 1,700 jobs. Over-the-year, financial activities increased by 400 jobs.

Between February 2010 and February 2011 employment in trade, transportation, and utilities declined by 3,100 jobs. Over half of this loss was in retail trade, down 1,600 jobs. Other services lost 2,000 jobs, over-the-year. From February 2010 to February 2011 employment in government dropped by 1,600 jobs. Local government decreased by 700 jobs, while state government and federal government lost 500 and 400 jobs, respectively. Over-the-year, employers in construction reduced their workforces by 1,000 jobs. According to the sample, heavy and civil engineering construction (subsector 237) contributed to this loss. Between February 2010 and February 2011 employment in information and mining and logging dipped down slightly, 300 and 100 jobs respectively.

For more information, contact:

Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau

New Hampshire Employment Security

32 South Main Street

Concord, NH 03301

(603) 228-4124

[elmi@nhes.nh.gov](mailto:elmi@nhes.nh.gov)