

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data February 2012

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Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 3,500 jobs between January 2012 and February 2012. Over-the-month, employment in private education and health services (supersector 65) and government (supersector 90) each dropped by 1,500 jobs. Within government all of the decline was in local government, down 1,500 jobs. Health care and social assistance (sector 62) and private educational services (sector 61), components of private education and health services, split the loss, down 900 and 600, respectively.

From January to February employers in manufacturing (supersector 30) reduced their workforces by 500 jobs. This drop was driven by durable goods, down 500 jobs. Employment in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) fell by 400 jobs, over-the-month. Three-fourths of this reduction can be attributed to accommodation and food services (sector 72), down 300 jobs. Construction (supersector 20), trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40), information (supersector 50), and financial activities (supersector 55) each subtracted 100 jobs between January and February.

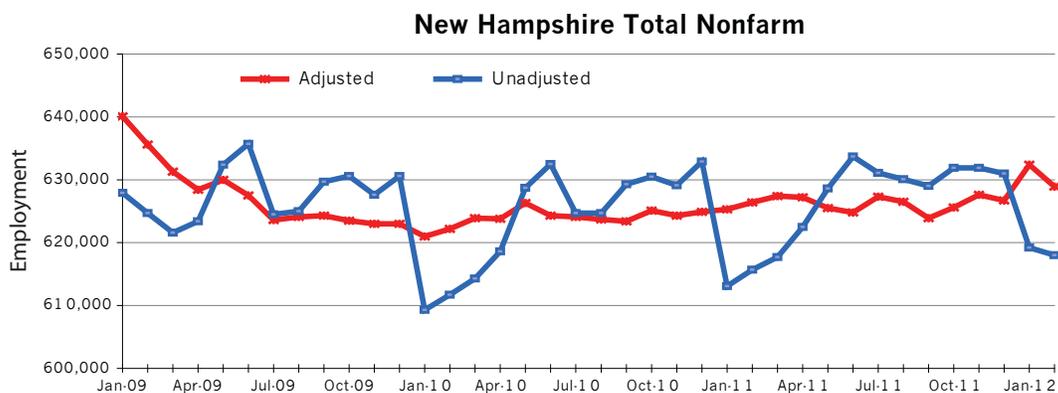
Employment in other services (supersector 80) and mining and logging (supersector 10) each remained unchanged, over-the-month. Employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) added 800 jobs to their workforces from January to February. One-fourth of this growth was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), up 200 jobs.

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 at year's end. 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 2,500 jobs. Employment in construction rose by 1,100 jobs between February 2011 and February 2012. Employers in professional and business services added 1,000 jobs, over-the-year. This growth was driven by administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, up 1,200 jobs. Leisure and hospitality gained 900 jobs from February 2011 to February 2012. This growth was driven by accommodation and food services, up 1,100 jobs.

Employers in other services expanded their workforces by 800 jobs, over-the-year. Employment in financial activities, information, and mining and logging each added 100 jobs between February 2011 and February 2012. Trade, transportation, and utilities and private education and health services each kept the same employment levels as they had in February 2011.

Government declined by 1,100 jobs from February 2011 to February 2012. This loss was split between state government and local government, down 600 and 500, respectively. Employers in manufacturing cut 500 jobs from their workforces, over-the-year. All of this loss was driven by non-durable goods, down 500 jobs.



Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 1,200 jobs from January 2012 to February 2012. Over-the-month, employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) fell by 3,300 jobs. Nearly three-fourths of this drop was in retail trade, down 2,400 jobs. Employers in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) cut 700 jobs from their workforces between January and February. Accommodation and food services (sector 72) contributed to this loss, down 500 jobs. Employment in construction (supersector 20) was reduced by 600 jobs, over-the-month. According to the sample heavy and civil engineering construction (subsector 237) gained employment.

From January to February manufacturing (supersector 30) decreased by 500 jobs. This drop was driven by durable goods, down 500 jobs. Employers in private education and health services (supersector 65) reduced their workforces by 400 jobs, over-the-month. Health care and social assistance (sector 62) drove this loss, down 1,000 jobs, while private educational service (sector 61) gained 600 jobs. Between January and February, employment in other services (supersector 80) and information (supersector 50) dipped by 200 and 100 jobs, respectively.

Financial activities (supersector 55) and mining and logging (supersector 10) each kept the same employment levels as they had in January. Over-the-month, government increased by 3,300 jobs. This growth was tied to the gain in state government educational services, up 4,300 jobs. Employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) added 1,300 jobs between January and February. This expansion was driven by professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54), up 1,200 jobs, while administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) remained unchanged.

Over-the-year, preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment rose by 2,300 jobs. Construction, professional and business services, and leisure and hospitality contributed to this gain, up 1,300 jobs each between February 2011 and February 2012. Within construction, specialty trade contractors (subsector 238) drove this growth, adding 1,300 jobs. Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services propelled the increase in professional and business services, up 1,400 jobs. Employment in accommodation and food services, a component of leisure and hospitality, expanded by 1,400 jobs. Other services increased by 400 jobs, over-the-year. Employers in private education and health services gained 300 jobs from February 2011 to February 2012. All of this growth was propelled by private educational

services, which was up 500 jobs. Over-the-year, employment in financial activities rose by 200 jobs, while information added 100 jobs. Mining and logging kept the same employment levels as they had in February 2011.

Between February 2011 and February 2012 government employment decreased by 1,100 jobs. Nearly two-thirds of this loss was driven by state government, down 700 jobs. Over-the-year, employers in trade, transportation, and utilities reduced their workforces by 900 jobs. Much of this loss was felt in retail trade, down 800 jobs. Employment in manufacturing fell by 600 jobs from February 2011 to February 2012. This loss can be attributed to non-durable goods, down 500 jobs.

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