

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

February 2013

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Seasonally Adjusted

From January 2013 to February 2013 New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment rose by 1,400 jobs. Private education and health services (supersector 65) gained 900 jobs, over-the-month. Both health care and social assistance (sector 62) and private educational services (sector 61) drove this growth, up 500 and 400, respectively. Government (supersector 90) increased by 800 jobs between January and February. Three-fourths of this growth was in state government, up 600 jobs. Employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) added 700 jobs, over-the-month. Nearly all of this growth was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), up 600 jobs. Between January and February financial activities (supersector 55) gained 400 jobs. Employment in other services (supersector 80) expanded by 300 jobs, while information (supersector 50) rose by 100 jobs, over-the-month. Employment in mining and logging (supersector 10) and manufacturing (supersector 30) remained unchanged from January to February.

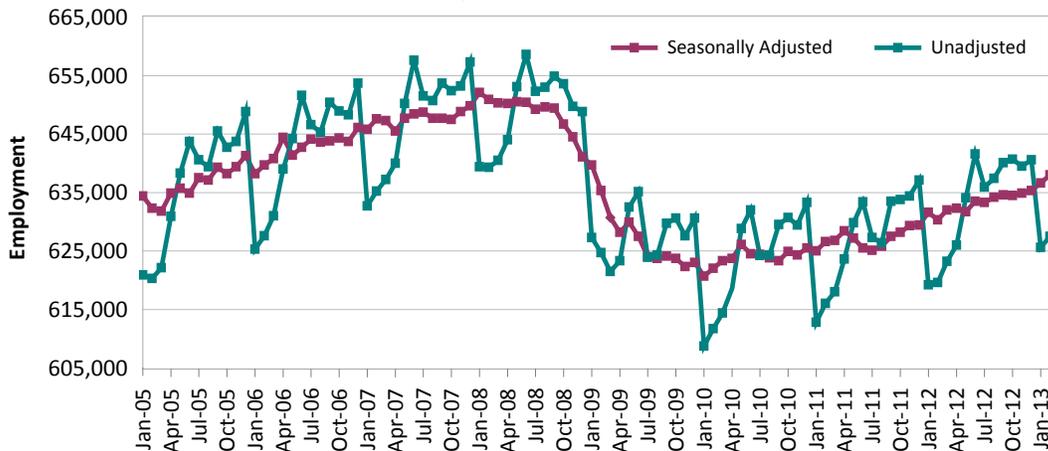
Over-the-month, trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) decreased by 1,400 jobs. This loss was tied to the drop in retail trade, down 1,200 jobs. Employers in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) cut 300 jobs from January to February. Accommodation and food services (sector 72) drove this loss, down 600 jobs, while arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) added 300 jobs. Employment in construction (supersector 20) dipped slightly, down 100 jobs, over-the-month.

These estimates continue to be volatile from month to month, and can be subject to significant revisions. Nonfarm payroll job data for 2012 has recently been re-estimated and benchmarked, while February 2013 estimates will be revised and 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.

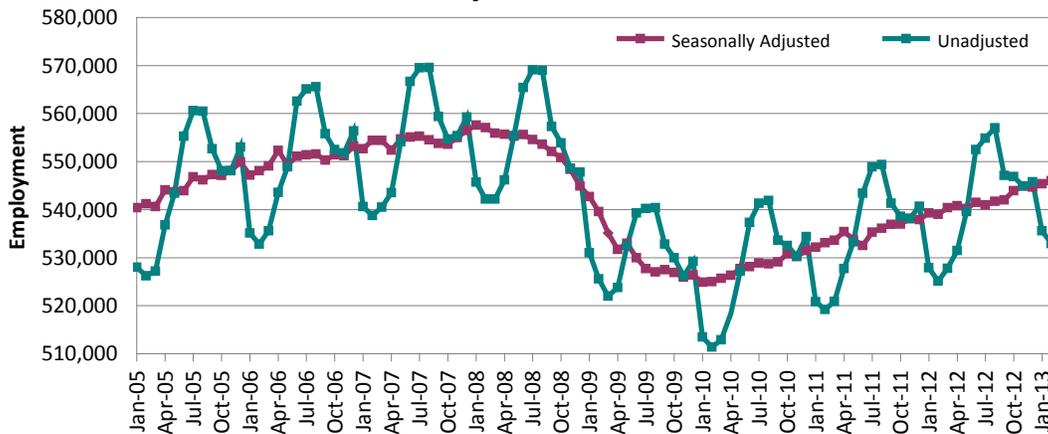
Preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 7,700 jobs between February 2012 and February 2013. Over-the-year, private education and health services added 3,000 jobs. Health care and social assistance experienced a gain of 1,700 jobs, while private educational services added 1,300 jobs. Employers in professional and business services expanded their workforces by 1,700 jobs from February 2012 to February 2013. All of this growth can be attributed to administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, up 2,400 jobs. Leisure and hospitality and financial activities each increased by 1,400 jobs, over-the-year. Nearly two-thirds of the growth in leisure and hospitality was in accommodation and food services, up 900 jobs. Employment in government grew by 700 jobs between February 2012 and February 2013. State government added 900 jobs, while local government lost 300 jobs. Over-the-year, employment in information rose slightly, up 100 jobs. Mining and logging kept the same employment levels as February 2012.

From February 2012 to February 2013 employers in trade, transportation, and utilities cut 500 jobs from their workforces. Transportation, warehousing, and utilities, and retail trade each contributed to this loss, down 500 and 200 jobs, respectively. Manufacturing and construction each lost 100 jobs, over-the-year. Within manufacturing this loss was driven by durable goods, down 200 jobs.

New Hampshire Total Nonfarm



New Hampshire Total Private



Unadjusted

From January 2013 to February 2013 preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 1,900 jobs in New Hampshire. Over-the-year, government (supersector 90) added 4,600 jobs. State government educational services drove this growth, up 4,700 jobs. This is typical of this time of year, as schools are back in session from winter break. Employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) rose by 1,800 jobs between January and February. Just over two-thirds of this growth was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), up 1,200 jobs. Employers in private education and health services (supersector 65) added 1,400 jobs, over-the-month. Typical of this time of year, nearly all of this growth was in private educational services (sector 61), up 1,200 jobs. Financial activities gained 300 jobs from January to February. All of this growth was in finance and insurance (sector 52), up 300 jobs. Other services (supersector 80), information (supersector 50), and mining and logging (supersector 10) each kept the same employment levels as they had in February 2012.

Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) decreased by 4,200 jobs, over-the-month. This loss is normal for this time of year and can be attributed to the drop in retail trade, down 3,700 jobs. Employers in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) reduced their workforces by 1,000 jobs between January and February. All of this loss was in accommodation and food services (sector 72), down 1,000 jobs. Food services and drinking places (subsector 722) contributed to the loss in accommodation and food services, down 800 jobs. Over-the-month, construction (supersector 20) decreased by 700 jobs. According to the sample, all sectors within construction lost employment. Employment in manufacturing (supersector 30) shrank by 300 jobs. Within manufacturing, durable goods lost 200 jobs, while non-durable goods lost 100 jobs.

Over-the-year, preliminary not seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment rose by 7,900 jobs. Private education and health services and professional and business services contributed to this growth, up 3,100 jobs each from February 2012 to February 2013. Within professional and business services, the expansion was driven by administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, up 3,300 jobs. Health care and social assistance (sector 62) and private educational services split the growth in private education and health services, up 1,800 and 1,300 jobs, respectively. Employers in leisure and hospitality added 1,700 jobs, over-the-year. Nearly sixty percent of this gain was in accommodation and food services, up 1,000 jobs. Between February 2012 and February 2013, employment in financial activities expanded by 1,400 jobs. Finance and insurance drove this growth, up 1,200 jobs. Government and information each rose by 100 jobs, over-the-year. Construction and mining and logging each remained unchanged

Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities lost 1,000 jobs from February 2012 and February 2013. Transportation, warehousing, and utilities drove this loss, down 700 jobs. Manufacturing and other services decreased by 300 jobs, over-the-year. Within manufacturing just over two-thirds of this loss was in durable goods, down 200 jobs.

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